CONNECTICUT COURANT

OCT 29 1764 - 1
TO
JULY 14 1772 - 394

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The Connecticut Courant.

HARTFORD

Thomas Green founded the CONNECTICUT COURANT on October 29, 1764. From that day to this, the COURANT has been published in Hartford. During this period of more than 175 years, there have been but three lapses in publication. The first was for five weeks probably during the month of November, 1765. The last issue before this period bears the date, October 29, 1765 #49, the next available issue is December 30, 1765 #53. It seems likely then that Green suspended his paper until he was sure of the effects of the Stamp Act. On December 11, 1769 #260, Thomas Green and Ebenezer Watson, joint publishers at that time, threatened to stop the paper unless the subscribers paid their back bills. Apparently the threat bore results, for after a lapse of a week they resumed on December 25, 1769 #261.

Toward the end of 1775, there was difficulty in securing paper. Finally, not even blue wrapping paper could be located and the COURANT had to cease publication until the paper mill in East Hartford could supply their needs. Thus the issue of December 11, 1775 is #572 and the issue of January 15, 1776 is #573, a suspension of four weeks.

The best file of the CONNECTICUT COURANT is in the Connecticut Historical Society. Issues lacking in our file but available at the Library of Congress, New York Historical Society, Yale University, Massachusetts Historical Society, Connecticut State Library and the Hartford Courant office, are here included through the courtesy of those institutions.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. Clarence S. Brigham of the American Antiquarian Society, for checking the list of missing issues for possible location. The following numbers, through 1787, were not found to be in any library co-operating with Mr. Brigham's survey:

Nov. [?] 1764 #1
Jan. 28, 1765 #10
Feb. 4, 1765 #11
Feb. 11, 1765 #12
Feb. 18, 1765 #13
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Oct. 12 - 19, 1773 #460

Thompson R. Harlow
Librarian
Connecticut Historical Society
October 15, 1941

The Connecticut Courant.

1126 Seth P. Beers's

MONDAY, October 29, 1764. (Number 00.) No 1

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown,
near the North-Meeting-Houſe.

Hartford, October 29th, 1764.

OF all the Arts which have been introduc'd amongſt Mankind, for the civilizing Human-Nature, and rendering Life agreeable and happy, none appear of greater Advantage than that of Printing; for hereby the greateſt Genius's of all Ages, and Nations, live and ſpeak for the Benefit of future Generations.—

Was it not for the Preſs, we ſhould be left almoſt intirely ignorant of all thoſe noble Sentiments which the Antients were endow'd with.

By this Art, Men are brought acquainted with each other, though never ſo remote, as to Age or Situation; it lays open to View, the Manners, Genius and Policy of all Nations and Countries, and faithfully tranſmits them to Poſterity.—But not to inſiſt upon the Uſefulneſs of this Art in general, which muſt be obvious to every One, whoſe Thoughts are the leaſt exteſive.

The Benefit of a Weekly Paper, muſt in particular have its Advantages, as it is the Channel which conveys the Hiſtory of the preſent Times to every Part of the World.

The Articles of News from the different Papers (which we ſhall receive every Saturday, from the neighbouring Provinces) that ſhall appear to us, to be moſt authentic and intereſting ſhall always be carefully inſerted; and great Care will be taken to collect from Time to Time all domeſtic Occurrences, that are worthy the Notice of the Publick; for which, we ſhall always be obliged to any of our Correſpondents, within whoſe Knowledge they may happen.

The CONNECTICUT COURANT, (a Specimen of which, the Publick are now preſented with) will, on due Encouragement be continued every Monday, beginning on Monday, the 19th of November, next: Which Encouragement we hope to deſerve, by a coſtant Endeavour to render this Paper uſeful, and entertaining, not only as a Channel for News, but aſſiſting to all Thoſe who may have Occaſion to make uſe of it as an Advertiſer.

☞Subſcriptions for this Paper, will be taken in at the Printing-Office, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford

BOSTON, October 1.

IT is now out of faſhion to put on mourning at the funeral of the neareſt relation, which will make a ſaving to this town of twenty thouſand ſterling per annum.—It is ſurprizing how ſuddenly, as well as how generally an old cuſtom is aboliſhed, it ſhows however, the good ſenſe of the town, for it is certainly prudent to retrench our extravagant expences, while we have ſomething left to ſubſiſt ourſelves, rather than be driven to it by fatal neceſſity.

We hear that the laudable practice of frugality is now introducing itſelf in all the neighbouring towns, (and it were to be wiſhed it might thro'out the government) an inſtance of which we have from Charleſtown, at a funeral there the beginning of laſt week, which the relatives and others attended, without any other mourning than which is preſcribed in a reſcent agreement.

October 8. There ſeems to be a diſpoſition in many of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring governments to cloath themſelves with their own manufacture.—At Hampſtead, on Long Iſland, in the Province of N. York, a company of gentlemen have ſet up a new woolen manufactory, and having given notice to gentlemen ſhopkeepers and others, of any of the provinces, that by ſending proper patterns of any colour, they may be ſupplied with broad-cloths, equal in fineneſs, colour, and goodneſs, and cheaper than any imported: the proprietors give good encouragement to any perſon who are any way veſted in the woolen manufactory, ſuch as wool-combers, weavers, clothiers, ſhearers, dyers, ſpinners, carders, or underſtand any branch of the broad-cloth, blanket, or ſtroud manufactory.——At Jamaica on the ſaid iſland, one Tunis Polpham is erecting a fulling-mill, which will be compleat in about a month, and carry on all the branches of a fuller and dyer of cloth.

The *Surveyor-General* has appointed Charles Antrobus, Eſq; to be an officer of his majeſty's cuſtoms to ſeize prohibited and uncoſtomed goods in North-America. And,

William Brown, Eſq; to be collector of his majeſty's cuſtoms at Salem and Marblehead.

Yeſterday one of his majeſty's cruizers arrived in King-Road; tis thought to be the Cygnet.

By a letter from Barbados, we have advice, that Gidney Clark, Eſq; of that Iſland, died there on the 27th of Auguſt laſt, greatly lamented.

It is now confidently affirmed by ſome, which however may not be true in fact, that the ſeverity of the new a—t of p——t is to be imputed to letters, repreſentations, NARRATIVES, &c. tranſmitted to the m——y about two years ago by perſons of eminence this ſide the water—And that ſome copies of letters are actually in this town, and others ſoon expected.—To whatever cauſe theſe ſeverities are owing, it behoves the colonies to repreſent their grievances in the ſtrongeſt point of light, and to unite in ſuch meaſures as *will be effectual* to obtain redreſs.

The northern coloniſts have ſenſe enough, at leaſt the ſenſe of *feeling*; and can tell where the *ſhoe pinches*—The delicate ladies begin to find by experience, that the Shoes made at LYN are *much eaſier* than thoſe of the make of Mr. Hose of London—What is become of the noted ſhoemaker of *Eſſex*?

It is fear'd by many who wiſh well to *Great-Britain*, that the new A—t of P——t will greatly diſtreſs, if not totally ruin ſome of HER OWN manufactures—It is thought that by means of this A—t, leſs of her woolen cloths, to the amount of ſome thouſands ſterling, will be purchas'd in this cold climate the inſuing winter.

We are told that all the Funerals the laſt Week were conducted upon the new Plan of Frugality.

Nothing but FRUGALITY can now ſave the *diſtreſs'd* northern colonies from impending ruin—It ought to be a conſolation to the good people of a certain province, that the greateſt man in it exhibits the moſt *rigid* example of this political as well as moral virtue.

A ſurprizing concatenation of events to one man in one week.

Publiſhed a Sunday—married a Monday—had a Child a Tueſday—ſtole a horſe a Wedneſday—baniſhed a Thurſday,—died a Friday—buried a Saturday—all in one Week.

NEWPORT, October 15.

Letters from Jamaica inform us, that one of the Men of War on that Station called lately at the Cape, and brought away one of the People that had been carried thither from Turks-Iſland; the Captain on asking the Reaſon of their Behaviour there which was looked on as a Breach of the good Underſtanding between the two Crowns, received for Anſwer, *It was done by Orders from the Courts of France and Spain.* A King's Frigate was diſpatched by Admiral Sir William Burnaby to Turks-Iſland and the Cape.

The Squirrel man of war, Capt. Smith, ſailed from this port for Halifax laſt Thurſday.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

NAPLES, July 10.

THOUGH the ſickneſs decreaſes here, we ſtill have about 115 burials every day. Theſe diſtempers have alſo carried off ſeveral perſons of note, among whom are the Abbot Ruffini, Auditor of the Nunciature, the Duke de Montalte, Poſt Maſter General &c. They likewiſe make great havock in ſeveral other parts of the kingkom, particularly at Salerno, Sorento, and Capua.

MADRID, July 10. From the frequent arrival of couriers, and the profound ſilence obſerved in relation to their diſpatches, it is judged that there are ſome ſerious affairs on the carpet; and the more ſo, as the court is augmenting its forces by ſea and land, and ſhips of war are building in all the yards of the kingdom with more ardour than ever. Beſides, we think we perceive a coolneſs between two foreign Miniſters; and it is even reported, that one of thoſe Miniſters, who is but lately arrived, will ſoon receive orders, if he has not already, to return home. Be that as it may, it is certain that we look not with a good eye on the cloſe connection formed between two courts, one of which, by means of its conqueſt, and acquiſitions during the laſt war, and by the treaty of peace, ſeems to want to eſtabliſh in America a ſuperiority, which, if not prevented in time, may, in the ſequel, annihilate the Empire of the Spaniards in that part of the world.

CADIZ, July 10. Some veſſels arrived here within theſe few days report, that a great number of Barbary Corſairs are actually at ſea.

GENOA, July 28. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York arrived here this morning in perfect health.

His Royal Highneſs was complimented by the government of Novi, at a ſmall diſtance from that town. This afternoon the Maſter of the Ceremonies waited on, and complimented his Royal Highneſs on his ſafe arrival, and acquainted him, that the Republic had named ſix Nobles, as a deputation from the Republick; his Royal Highneſs returned his thanks, and declined to accept of the deputation.

The Republick will endeavour to amuſe his Royal Highneſs with diverſions of Balls; and preparations are making to give a maſqued Ball at the Theatre to-morrow night.

TURIN, July 28. On Saturday laſt the 21ſt inſtant, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York received a friendly viſit from the Duke of Savoy, the Prince of Piedmont, and the Duke of Chablais; and the day following his Royal Highneſs dined with his Sardinian Majeſty. The ſame night a magnificent ſupper and a great ball were given at the Palace, which his Royal Highneſs occupies; and two days after, the Prince of [illegible] who was in the country fifteen miles from Turin, came from thence to pay his reſpects to his Royal Highneſs, whom he invited to dine with him at his beautiful ſeat of Raconis; where he likewiſe aſked a number of the moſt conſpicuous of the ladies and noblemen of the court to come to a dinner, a concert and a ball, which altogether, made it a moſt complete and agreeable entertainment. Laſt Thurſday his Royal Highneſs took leave of the King of Sardinia, and the reſt of the Royal Family, by all of whom he was ſincerely regretted; and yeſterday, early in the Morning, his Royal Highneſs left Turin to go to Genoa.

STOCKHOLM, July 31. The king has ſent orders to all commanders of regiments to ſend him forthwith an exact liſt of their preſent number of men, and to complete their reſpective corps as ſoon as poſſible. His majeſty has alſo ordered the intendants of the baggage and ſtores of the army to keep in readineſs a ſufficient quantity of the ſame, to the end that the troops may immediately take the field in caſe of need. We are much puzzled to account for the motives to theſe orders.

PARIS, Auguſt 10. Within theſe laſt three days no leſs than 18 different couriers have been diſpatched to Madrid.——All is hurry and confuſion at Verſailles: Expreſſes are every moment ſent to the different ſeaports; and if ſome whiſpers are to be credited we are on the eve of a new rupture with the moſt formidable of our neighbours. This, and the diſtractions which are but too juſtly apprehended in Poland threaten to deluge Europe afreſh with blood, and throws an uncommon air of dejection over this metropolis, which was juſt beginning to recruit from the miſeries of the late war.

HAGUE. They write from Madrid, that that Court begins to take umbrage at that of Liſbon's continuing to repair their fortified towns, and augmenting their ſea and land forces, which neither the Court of Spain nor that of France can ſee without a jealous eye, eſpecially as the Portugueſe ſeem greatly devoted to the intereſt of the Court of Great Britain, with whom they have not long ſince concluded a treaty, and in conſequence of which the Courts of Madrid and Verſailles have agreed to counteract that of Portugal, in caſe ſhe ſhould attempt any thing againſt their common Intereſt.

LONDON.

St James's, July 21. In anſwer to the repreſentations made by his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, upon the late tranſactions of their late Governor of Jacutan, and his proceedings towards the Britiſh ſubjects employed in cutting logwood in the Bay of Honduras, the Spaniſh Miniſtry have replied, That they have not received any advices from that Governor relative to this affair, but that it is certain the Catholic King has given poſitive orders to his Governor of Jacutan, to abide by, and obſerve the XVIIth article of the laſt treaty of peace, and that he will not approve of the conduct of his ſubjects who act in contravention to it. That it is the intention of his Catholic Majeſty, that no one ſhall impede the Engliſh in their cutting logwood in the ſtipulated places; and he will diſapprove of his Governors and Miniſters whenever they act to the contrary, and renew the moſt ſtrict orders to that effect.

Auguſt 3. His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 16th of this inſtant Auguſt, ſhould be further prorogued to Tueſday the 30th of October next.

Auguſt 6. We are credibly informed, that a great man in a late conference, ſtrongly enforced the neceſſity of repealing the cyder act, as it now ſtands, which its thought will be effectually removed next ſeſſions, a numerous ſociety of noblemen and gentlemen having agreed to uſe all their influence in baniſhing this hydra headed monſter out of the kingdom.

We are informed, that in the courſe of the laſt month, 14,000l. have been remitted to Paris, in order to purchaſe tickets in the French lottery.

A piece of ore, weighing ſeveral pounds, has lately been brought over from Florida, which appears impregnated with divers particles of ſilver. It is now in the hands of an aſſayer, to ſee if any thing can be made of it.

Moſt of the gullies over which the Engliſh army were obliged to paſs in the late ſiege of Martinico, are now fortifying with ſtrong redoubts of cannon; and the ſame precautions have for ſome time paſt, been carrying on at Guadaloupe.

They write from Jamaica, that among other fortifications now carrying on by the Spaniards at the Havana, all the poſſible avenues to the citadel, and other ſtrong holds, are ſhutting up, by driving huge piles of timber into the ground, ſtrongly ſecured together with iron, and headed with ſharp ſpikes. Theſe piles are deſigned to render the future carriage of heavy artillery from the ſea impracticable; 20,000 trees having been cut down for this purpoſe by the direction of one Mannelly, an Iriſh engineer lately arrived from Spain.

Certain advice has been received, that the late report of the French having ceded New-Orleans to the Spaniards, is entirely without foundation.

According to the laſt advices from Naples, the mortality in that kingdom has already carried off between three and four hundred thouſand people, in that city and its environs.

Auguſt 7. Three Spaniſh galliots have taken, in the water of Palamos, an Algerine Rover, with 13 men on board, and carried her into Barcelona.

General de Block, in the Hanoverian ſervice, died lately at Gottingen, at a very advanced age: 60 years of which he was in the ſervice of the Electorate of Hanover.

Auguſt 8. Three elegant ſtatutes of white marble are now erecting in the Sale Room of the India Houſe, viz. Admiral Sir George Pococke the middle, Lord Clive on the right, and Colonel Laurence on the left hand.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. Spencer Percival to be principal Regiſter of the Vice-Admiralty Court for all America.

Auguſt 10. There is now a report, that ſeveral Lieutenants will be ſent out to command cruizing cutters on the Spaniſh Main, to act in like manner as thoſe ſome time ago appointed on the North American ſtation.

The following is an exact copy of the proclamation made at the great door of St. Margaret's church, Weſtminſter, on Sunday laſt, by the Under-Sheriff of Middleſex:

"JOHN WILKES, *late of the pariſh of St. Margaret, within the Liberty of Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Eſq; appear before the Lord the King at Weſtminſter, on Tueſday next, after the morrow of All Souls, to ſatiſfy the Lord the King for your redemption, on account of certain Treſpaſſes, Contempts and Miſdemeanors, whereof you are impeached, and thereupon, by a certain Jury of the Country, taken before the King and you the ſaid John Wilks, you are convicted.*"

They write from Liſbon, that numbers of Engliſh ſeamen daily enter themſelves there, to ſerve on board his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's ſhips of war.

Monday died at Wilſden, Middleſex, the Hon. Gen. Otway, in the 78th year of his age.

Auguſt 11. A report is pretty current at the Eaſt end of the town, that a certain *very* great perſonage lately expreſſed a deſire that the importation of French manufactures might be made Felony the next meeting of the Parliament, and that the wearers of the minuteſt article ſhould either be fined a large ſum, or impriſoned ſix months.

We hear that three noble Earls joined the Minority laſt week.

The pretended Prince of Angola, at Paris, proves to be an impoſtor, and was therefore taken up, having, under that falſe title, contracted debts to a large amount, to ſupport his brilliant appearance. He had been a ſervant to an Iriſh merchant, who was very active in the late rebellion in Scotland in the year 1145, and is ſince ſettled in Nantz. This Chevalier d'Induſtrie had very proper talents for that profeſſion, having a fine addreſs, &c. However, he has got a lodging, with his attendants, in the Bicette of Paris.

There is now in Newgate one hundred and twelve felons for tranſportation.

It is again reported, that his royal highneſs the duke of York has had, or will have, an offer made him of the kingdom of Corſica.

As the wearing the manufactures of France is doubtleſs an injury to every individual in this kingdom, it muſt give every loyal ſubject pleaſure to hear that their Sovereign has very lately ſignified his diſapprobation in the following terms: "Do theſe people think that they make their court to me, by ſhewing me that they do what they can to ſtarve my ſubjects by enriching thoſe of France? I do not care to do a ſhocking thing to any body, or elſe I would forbid them the Court."

One of the cruiſing Cutters has brought into Cowes a Smuggler, with about two Tons of Tea on board.

The Tideſmen and other Officers are all ſuſpended, on account of the large quantities of goods that were ſuffered to be carried on ſhore at Blackwall.

There is now a talk that an old 60 gun ſhip is to be ſtationed for three years in the gulph of Honduras. She is to ſide Commodore, and act as a guard ſhip to the log wood cutters on the Spaniſh main

Auguſt 14. They write from Cadiz, of the 12th ult. that the Rovers of Barbary of late have been very troubleſome on that coaſt; all the ſhips that have not proper paſſports going in or out of that Bay are in danger of being taken.

An Algerine Galliot is taken by the Spaniards and carried into Carthagena, after a ſharp action, in which ten of the Moors were killed, and 11 wounded.

We are informed that a very ſtrong memorial was on Saturday morning ſent off for France, touching the full payment of the Canada bills on Engliſh ſubjects, whoſe property in this kind of currency is ſaid to amount to four hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

Some letters juſt received from Mr. Wilkes in France, ſeem greatly againſt thoſe Gentlemen who are ſaid to have laid conſiderable bets of his ſpeedy return to England; as not the leaſt mention is made in any of them of ſuch a deſign.

We can aſſure the Public, that there neither is, nor ever was, any ſcheme propoſed for appointing an Arch biſhop, or more than four Biſhops, in our American Plantations; or for placing them elſewhere than in the epiſcopal colonies, or for giving them any authority in civil matters, or over any Diſſenters from the Church of England, or which may be grievous to any members of that Church; or for levying any tax in any place, in order to their ſupport.

It is ſaid a ſtop will be put next ſeſſions to the further exportation of corn ſpirits to North America.

A great number of Stone-maſons are embarking at Liverpool for the two Floridies, where it is ſaid ſeveral important places of ſtrength are to be erected on the frontiers of thoſe provinces.

At Rome they expect that their diſpute with the Court of Portugal will be ſoon terminated, through the mediation of France.

LONDON, Auguſt 18.

It is now ſaid the court of France hath finally refuſed to reimburſe any ſums of money expended ſo generouſly by Great-Britain, in the cloathing and maintenance of their priſoners during the late War.

We are informed, the reſult of ſome late weighty conferences held on the Honduras affair, was, that proper inſtructions were this week diſpatched to the governors and commanders in the Weſt Indies, in caſe of any future moleſtation to his Majeſty's ſubjects in thoſe parts; and as ſoon as well atteſted accounts are received of the loſs ſuſtained by the Britiſh logwood cutters, the ſame are to be tranſmitted to the court of Madrid, where ſatiſfaction will be inſiſted upon, without further delay or equivocation.

There is a report current, that the Spaniards are fortifying the iſland of Heneago, one of the Behama iſlands, in the windward paſſage.

By letters received from Portſmouth and Plymouth on Tueſday laſt, we are informed, that there are a great number of ſhips of the line ordered to be got ready with all expedition at the ſeveral yards, and likewiſe ſtores of all kinds for them; as the preſent miniſtry ſeems to be determined at all events to have them put into a proper ſtate for the ſea ſervice; but it is a queſtion whether they will be ready ſo ſoon as they are wanted, eſpecially for want of ſeamen.

The *Utrecht Gazette of Auguſt* 13, Informs us, that in the laſt Conference Mr. Pitt had with his Majeſty, he earneſtly preſſed for the revocation of the late tax on cyder and perry: But they do not take upon them to ſay what regard his Majeſty paid to the ſolicitation.

One Broker at the weſt end of the town has ſold out within this week above 400,000 l. in funds, by commiſſion from ſome of the great ones.

Mr. Wilkes is gone from Paris to Bologne, in order to paſs ſome time with a very particular friend, who went from London to meet him at that place.

It was yeſterday morning reported, that orders were given to drop entirely three very material proſecutions againſt ſome late productions of the Preſs.

Auguſt 20. A Survey is ſhortly to be made of all the principal Sea Ports and Fortifications in Ireland, and put them into a good State of Defence in caſe of Emergency.

We are informed Mr. Pitt was to be in town on Saturday evening in conſequence of ſome diſpatches ſent on Friday night to Hayes.

Laſt Wedneſday one particular houſe in the city, it is ſaid ſold out 60,000l. in the public funds, which taking wind, was the next followed by ſeveral others. It makes people imagine, that there is not all this ſmoke without ſome fire.

The price of inſurance of ſhipping to the Weſt Indies, was on Saturday morning advanced two and half per cent. above the uſual premium.

By the Cruttenden Eaſt-Indiaman, Captain Bowler, from Bengal we learn, that Manilla is not yet delivered up to the Spaniards, owing to the ſhip having loſt her paſſage that was diſpatched there.

An experiment was made in Picadilly, on Saturday, by two natives of France, in order to make their fine ſoap which is made at Rouen; and, as they ſucceed, a large Soap houſe is going to be erected to carry on that manufacture.

They write from Lipſtadt, that the chapter of Oſnaburg, had ſent circular letters all over Germany, touching its difference with the regency of Hanover about their Biſhop.

It is ſaid that a bill will be brought in next Seſſions, to entitle a defendant to damages and coſts, in caſes of falſe informations or vexatious actions, at the ſuit of the crown.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Deal, July 25. We have the ſatiſfaction of informing the public, that the Liberty, John Wilkes, Eſq; who was reported to have foundered, is ſafe arrived in France, having been blown over to that coaſt by a violent northerly wind, which proceeded from the highlands of Scotland; and in its paſſage has done great damage this ſide the Tweed.

We hear the ſhips Pitt, Temple and Devonſhire, (which for ſome time have been laid up) are immediately ordered into commiſſion, as his M——y is now ſenſible how active and ſucceſsful theſe ſhips have always been.——At which time its thought the Sloops Tyranny, Oppreſſion and Slavery, will be taken off their ſtations in America.

An irreparable defect has been diſcovered on board the Bute, Capt. Stuart, a ſurvey being made upon her by almoſt every principal and honeſt carpenter in the nation, and as ſhe has always been a remarkable bad ſhip, they have condemned her; ſhe is ordered up to Tower wharf, and as her head is a very curious piece of workmanſhip, it is to be taken off, and placed on Temple bar.

WE hear that if any Perſons can tell of any valuable Reverſions in the Gift of the Crown undiſpoſed of, they may have a good Premium for ſuch Intelligence; as there are ſome few of the Children of the Gentlemen now in Power ſtill unprovided for.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) September 13.

The commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms have appointed Mr. Robert Lightfoot to be collector of the cuſtoms at the town and port of Beaufort, Port Royal, in this province.

Williamsburg, (in Virginia) September 14.

Extract of a Letter from Fredericksburg, dated Sept. 5, 1764.

"Lieutenant Colonel Reid, of the Highland Regiment, got as *far* as Fort Ligonier, with the firſt Diviſion of the Troops under Col. Bouquet's Command, the 25th ult. without any Loſs from the Enemy; and Col. Bouquet marched from Fort Loudon, in Pennſylvania, on the 31ſt, with the reſt of the Troops. A Party of 4 Indians killed ſeveral People near Straſburgh on the 22d ult. and took one Mary Dillener Priſoner, but by the Activity of the Militia employed at the advanced Poſts, they intercepted the Indians, ſcalped one on the 26th, and retook the Priſoner.—Several ſmall Parties are down, conducted by white Men, who have lived with the Indians, and turned as ſavage as they; but ſuch Diſpoſitions are make for puſhing and intercepting them, that it is hoped they will not have an Opportunity of committing any Outrage. Sir William Johnſon has ſent ſome Northern Indians to Fort Pitt, to reclaim the Ohio Indians, and a general Peace is ſoon expected."

NEW-YORK, October 1.

Extract of a Letter from England, dated July 14, 1764.

"There have been ſeveral things before our Houſe of Commons, very pernicious to America; ſome have been dropt, ſome purſued, and ſome depending. The report of your gaiety and Luxury have reached your Mother Country; and they infer from thence your opulency, which is further confirmed by the extravagant expences of your youth ſent here for education, and therefore you are well able to bear part of the expences your defence has coſt the nation; and can you blame them for ſuch a concluſion? Is it not natural to infer it from the Premiſes?" [*This is the effect, tis true, of our own prodigality; but we are corrected by thoſe who receive the Benefit of it.*]

B O S T O N, October 25.

The following Abſtracts are from the London Prints bro't by Capt Bruce who had the ſhorteſt paſſage here. They are to the 15th of September.

THAT it has been intimated in the foreign papers that the late great preparations of the marine in France and Spain were in conſequence of the advices they had received, that a change in the Britiſh miniſtry would aſſuredly take place before Chriſtmaſs.—That ſome ſingular immunities would be granted the next ſeſſions of parliament, to the whale fiſhery on the coaſt of Newfoundland, Labrador and Hudſon's Bay, as they had heard that 41 large fiſh had been caught by adventurers from the ſmall iſland of Nantucker the paſt ſeaſon.—That the iron mines near Trois Reveries in the province of Canada, have been ſo well improved by able workmen, that near 1000 wt. of ore are run daily; one half more than while in the hands of the French—That a gentleman well acquainted with the ſtaples of America, gives it as his opinion, that the woolen manufactures can never come to any degree of perfection in the northern colonies, as their wool is inferior to that of Britain; and as there are ſevere penalties incurr'd upon carrying ſheep or wool from England.—That the Scotch are ſo greatly increas'd, and ſo nationally attached to each other at Kingſton in Jamaica, that ſcarce any Engliſh or Iriſh can get their bread in that place, unleſs by the addition of MAC to their names, or otherwiſe can perſuade their Scotch brethren that they are of that kingdom.—That the non-attendance of a certain noble peer of conſequence at court, tho' ſent for 3 times, much ambaraſſed the majority.—That the reaſon of a ſudden return of a certain great perſonage to England, was to mediate between the two contending parties, known under the title of majority and minority.—That in anſwer to the Britiſh ambaſſador at the court of France, his remonſtrances againſt the acts of violence, done by the commander of a French ſhip of war at one of the Turks Iſlands, that court has diſavowed the ſaid proceedings, and given orders to the governor of St. Domingo, to cauſe the ſaid iſlands to be abandoned on the part of the French, to reſtore every thing therein to the condition in which it was the 1ſt of June laſt, and to make reparation of the damages which any of his Majeſty's ſubjects ſhall be found to have ſuſtained in conſequence of the ſaid proceedings, according to an eſtimate to be ſettled forthwith by the ſaid governor, with his Majeſty's governor of Jamaica.—That the court of Spain have determined to effect a ſettlement on the coaſt of Guinea, in order to ſupply themſelves with ſlaves, without paying ſuch large ſums to foreigners for them; and that three men of war ſailed the 18th ult. on that deſign.—That the Spaniards at the Havana, being depriv'd by the conſent of both nations, of their uſual northern ſupplies, are oblig'd to apply to the French Iſlands for the ſubſiſtence of their numerous negroes, which has made Spaniſh gold and ſilver to be plenty at Martinico for ſome months paſt.—That it was ſaid that the Weſt Indies would not be the only quarter viſited by the men of war fitting out in the different parts of the kingdom; as the fleet at Spithead, when joined with thoſe from Chatham will conſiſt of nine ſail of the line; and a conſiderable number were alſo rendevouzing at Plymouth.——That Count Poniatwoſki was elected King of Poland on the 27th of Auguſt, under the name of Staniſlaus the ſecond.—That a great number of men of war were fitting out at Portſmouth and other ports, but that their deſtination was kept a profound ſecret; tho' it was generally thought the Weſt-Indies would be the ſcene of action, and that it was ſaid the Duke of York, who was arrived in England from his tour thro' Italy, &c. would ſhortly take the command of a ſquadron:—That by the number of ſhips fitting out, and other naval preparations, it is apparent the court is not diſpoſed to give any credit to the pretentions of France and Spain of their ignorance of ſome late tranſactions in the Weſt-Indies; and that three Engliſh admirals will ſpeedily renew their naval functions:—That the preſent ſpirited behaviour of our miniſtry have conſiderably affected the French funds:—That the accounts tranſmitted from Jamaica of the loſs of the Engliſh at Honduras amounts to 20000 l. and thoſe at Turks Iſland to 9000.—That a noble Duke will ſhortly ſet out in a very high character to a neighbouring kingdom on an important affair:—That on the 14th of September a meſſenger was ſent with diſpatches of the utmoſt conſequence to the Earl of Hartford at Paris.—That the late diſmiſſion of ſome perſons from their employments is like to be a fund of much political altercations in the enſuing ſeſſions; and that a certain noble peer had join'd the minority—That it was computed that by cramping the trade with the Spaniards in America, the Engliſh had already been ſufferers in the ſum of 100,000 piſtoles:—That a yatch was preparing to bring over his highneſs Adolphus Frederick, reigning Duke of Mecklingburg Strelitz, brother to her Majeſty, whom it is ſaid will ſhortly be married to the Princeſs Louiſa Ann, his Majeſty's ſecond ſiſter.—Various are the reports about the great armaments now fitting out, but Jamaica is thought will be the principal rendezvous; from whence, after having examined into the affair of Turks iſland and ſhewn the French we are prepared for them in that quarter, the whole ſquadron will bear away in ſight of the Havana, for the ſpaniſh main; where the appearance of 20 ſail of Britiſh ſhips of the line may have a better effect in reducing the Spaniards to their ſenſes than twenty tedious expoſtulations with the petty governors of Campeachy, Honduras or Jucatan:—It was ſaid preſs warrants would be ſhortly iſſued, as ſeamen enter very ſlowly on board the men of war.—And that it is ſaid in ſome of the foreign prints, that the ſupplies of ſeven millions for the enſuing year will be raiſ'd in the following manner.

From the land tax, continued at 4s. in	£. 2000000
the malt tax,	750000
the ſinking fund	3000000
A Lottery, unleſs can be raiſ'd by ſale lands in America, and the ranſom of Manillas.	1250000

A ſhip with 500 German Proteſtants, is ſhortly expected over to ſettle in the Eaſtern Parts of this Province.

A large Ship bound to Philadelphia with Palatines came out with Capt. Bruce.

In Capt. Montgomery who arrived here laſt Week from Scotland, came Paſſenger the Rev. Mr. Sandiman, ſaid to be the Author of the Letters on the Rev. Mr. Harvey's Theron and Aſpaſio—At the Requeſt of ſeveral Perſons he has twice diſcourſed in a publick Manner at Maſon's Hall in this Town; but we don't learn that any of his Auditors were either weak or wicked enough to become Proſelytes to his Tenets. On Tueſday he ſet off for Portſmouth.

N E W - Y O R K, October 25.

Extracts from the lateſt Engliſh papers and letters.

The French very buſy in raiſing recruits, and offer great rewards to volunteers.

Orders ſaid to be diſpatch'd by the laſt mail for the Weſt-Indies, to remove every impediment in the way of trade between the Spaniards and his Majeſty's American ſubjects; and to declare the ports in the neutral iſlands entirely free.

The Hereditary Prince Stadt Holder, with the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttle, Field Marſhal of the Dutch forces, viſiting and examining all the fortified places in Holland [illegible]

Strong remonſtrances from the northern colonies in America againſt ſome late meaſures, ruinous to their trade, and injurious to the mother country. Alſo, ſeveral petitions from the Britiſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, to be laid before the Parliament.

Five Engliſh ſhips with 200 Palatine paſſengers, men, women and children, paſſed the Needles for Philadelphia.

Complaints from New-England, that unleſs the obſtructions to their trade are ſpeedily removed, remittances to England will be impracticable. Reſolutions taking in all the colonies to prevent the exportation of ſilver to England.—No gold to be had, as it ſeems many commanders on the ſtation are reſolved none ſhould trade with the Spaniards but the K——'s ſhips.

A fleet of obſervation manned with 10,000 men, ſaid to be fitting out with all expedition.

Our laſt advices from the army under Col. Bouquet, are dated the 28th September when they had croſſed the Ohio, and were encamped on the other ſide, near Pittsburg.

Col. Bradſtreet, with the army under his command, was ſtill at St. Duſky, waiting for the arrival of the Indians to execute the articles of accommodation, according to the ſtipulated terms.—The Indians had been for ſome time paſt, very quiet in thoſe parts.—Yet many people doubt their ſincerity, and think, if they can gain time to get in their winter ſtores, and find pretences to delay the operations againſt them till the ſeaſon is paſt, and all our expenſive preparations, and the difficult, painful ſervices of the year, render'd entirely uſeleſs. That they will ſhow themſelves as inveterate, and as deſtructive enemies as ever; and that our eaſineſs in admitting a reconciliation after ſuffering the moſt provoking and cruel expreſſions of their implacable malice that they could poſſibly invent, will probably give them reaſon to ſuppoſe they may treat us in the ſame manner again with impunity.

The Lord Hyde packet, Capt. Goddard, was arrived at Falmouth before Capt. Goddard ſailed from thence.

H A R T F O R D, October 29.

On the 11th Inſtant, departed this Life, in the XXVth Year of her Age, Mrs SARAH LORD, Conſort to Mr. George Lord of this Town, Merchant, and the only Child of the Hon. Daniel Edwards, Eſq.

Laſt Saturday ſe'night, ſail'd from N London, for England, the Maſt Ship ——, on board of which went Paſſengers, Joſeph Harriſon Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms, for the Port of New-Haven, Jared Ingerſol Eſq; late Agent for this Colony, Capt. Samuel Willis, of Middletown, and Mr. Samuel Wyllys, of this Town, Son of the Secretary of this Colony.

The Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in England, and the Plantations, have appointed the Hon. Eliphalet Dyar, (one of the Council of this Colony) to be Comptroller for the Port of New-London; and George Mills Eſq; to be Comptroller for the Port of New-Haven.

We hear, that the General Aſſembly of this Colony, now conven'd at New-Haven, have appointed the 15th of November next, to be obſerved as a Day of public Thankſgiving thro'out this Colony.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof,
ELLSWORTH's ALMANACK for the Year 1765.
Calculated for the Meridian of Hartford.
Of whom alſo may be had, Blanks, Primers, Spelling-Books, Bibles, Watts's Pſalms, Catechiſms, Writing Paper &c.

A B R A H A M B E A C H,
NEAR the South Meeting-Houſe in *Hartford*, exchanges choice *Saltertudas* & *Anguilla* SALT for FLAX-SEED, on the beſt Terms.——

Monday, December 3, 1764. No 2

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

N°2

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

H A M B U R G H, Sept. 4.

THEY write from Sileſia, that cannon and warlike ſtores are daily arriving there; that the King of Pruſſia has reviewed the regiments which were encamped under Briege; and that a body of Auſtrians, commanded by Gen. Loudohn, is forming in Upper Sileſia, while another body of the ſame troops is aſſembling in Moldavia, near Olmutz.

Letters from Thorn of the 31ſt of Auguſt, and thoſe from Berlin of the 5th of September mention not a word of the election of the King of Poland.

L O N D O N, *September* 6.

At the three places of rendezvous lately opened at Wapping, for entertaining ſailors, none are admitted but thoſe who are good and able ſeamen, well cloathed, and have likewiſe cheſts and bedding.

Sept. 11. Letters from *Upper Sileſia* bring advice, that on the 12th ult. there happened the moſt violent ſtorm that ever was known, attended with thunder and lightning, the latter of which penetrated into 50 places in the circuit of 27 Engliſh miles. Several buildings were ſet on fire, and in the caſtle of Jegerſdorff it occaſioned a very great one. A great number of people were killed and wounded, and other very conſiderable damages done.

We hear from Conſtantinople, that a Moore, who had been 20 years a ſlave at Marſeilles, and afterwards remained near as long in Egypt, has preſented a plan to the Grand Vizer, the deſign of which is to ſhew, that the antient paſſage from the Mediterranean into the red ſea, which was compleated by the Caliph Omar, A. D. 635, and which was ſhut up on the ſide of the ſea by the Caliph Abugiafar Almanzor, A. D. 775, may be very eaſily reſtored, rendered navigable, and become thereby, not only a means of keeping Egypt in ſubjection, but of adding largely to the revenues of the Turkiſh empire. It is however apprehended, that this ſpecious propoſition will be liable to many political objections

We are aſſured that 10,000 ſeamen will forthwith be raiſed, in order to man the fleet that is now getting ready with all expedition.

It is computed that there are not leſs than 40,000 perſons in the ſeveral goals in this kingdom for debt.

Sept. 23. It is ſaid a regiment of Highlanders will ſoon be raiſed, in order to embark for the Eaſt Indies.

It is ſaid the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halifax will be appointed Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Hertford, in the room of Earl Cowper, deceas'd.

We are informed that Capt. John Forbes, the antagoniſt of John Wilkes, Eſq; has been promoted by his Portugueſe Majeſty to the command of a regiment of foot in that ſervice. The ſame information ſays, that he narrowly eſcaped an aſſaſſination from five Portugueſe, ſince he received that command.

Wedneſday the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute made a preſent to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales of two pair of Portugal pigeons and a parrot; one pair of the pigeons was a fine red.

Sept. 29. Yeſterday Thomas Harris, and Braſs Crosby, Eſqrs. the two new ſheriffs of this city, were ſworn into their office at Guildhall.

Extract of a Letter from New-England, July 27.

"All our money is gone and going to England to pay our debts. No money is like to be in the country. Our trade to the *French* and *Spaniſh* iſlands, from whence we uſed to get money is ſtopped; men of war being placed along our coaſts for that purpoſe. Husbandry is diſcouraged, for there is no vent for proviſions, Merchants and farmers are breaking, and all things going into confuſion."

Oct. 2. A letter from Paris ſays, "The codfiſhery on the Newfoundland bank has been this year equally plentiful and advantageous to the perſons concerned in it. The people of St. Malo in particular have made cent. per cent. of it; which no doubt will encourage our merchants to fit out next year a greater number of veſſels for this trade.

By the laſt French mail there is advice, that the number of their veſſels employed in the Newfoundland fiſhery, amounts to upwards of 500 ſail, from 50 to 300 tons, as appears from the following liſt: 50 from *St. Maloes*, 30 from *Granville*, 64 from *St. Martin's* 49 from the iſle of *Rhee*, 110 from *Bayonne*, 70 from *St. Jean de Luz*, 58 from *Siboar* 90 from *Rockefort*, and a large number of ſmall craft from the different ports of inferior note along the coaſt; and their cargoes have ſold from 30 to 36 livres the quintal.

The whole fiſhery at Bermudas has this ſummer turned out extremely advantageous.

Letters from Cadiz, by Friday's mail, mention the ſailing of the *Glorious* and *Subtile* men of war, with 1000 troops on board, for Carthagena, in New-Spain.

The merchants are afraid of a rupture with the Algerines; our court not being ſatisfied, by any means with the Divan's condemnation of the Genoeſe polacre taken under an Engliſh paſs, and the Dey ſeeming abſolutely determined not to give up the point in allowing us the liberty of granting paſſes to the veſſels of other nations.

Three additional companies of foot, and a large quantity of artillery, embarked at Jamaica the fourth of Auguſt laſt, to reinforce the Engliſh ſettlements on the Muſqueto ſhore, and to erect ſome ſtrong batteries on the *Spaniſh* ſide.—By this account it appears we are not idle, but always ready to defend our rights; and the Gazette confirms it.

According to an authentic account, *Spain* and *France* have already ſent 20 ſhips of the line, to the Weſt Indies ſince ſigning the treaty of Verſailles.

If ſome Indian prieſts were to take orders here, & go to America, it would not be amiſs; as the Indians, perhaps, would be readier to receive inſtructions from their own people than ours; as they would be better able to inculcate the principles of our worſhip in them.

On Sunday laſt died on a viſit at the Rev. Mr. Spence's at Durham, Mr. Robert Dodſley, author of Cleone, the Toyſhop, the King and the Miller of Manſfield, and ſeveral other pieces of a moral tendency, and late an eminent book ſeller in Pall Mall.

Wedneſday died at her houſe at Greenwich, Mrs. Wolfe, relict of Colonel Edward Wolfe, and mother to the late heroic General of the ſame name.

It is reported that two right hon. Commoners will ſoon retire from buſineſs, with penſions and titles.

The conductors of the French fiſhery at Newfoundland, have, we are told, made grievous complaints of the unmannerly intruſion of our cruiſers at the iſles of *St. Pierre* and *Miquelon*, who, it ſeems, are determined not to ſuffer them to take on board any quantities of fiſh for Europe which are not actually of their own catching: ſuch Engliſh boats as are detected on this illegal traffic, are publickly burnt at *St. John's*.

Oct. 2. An alteration in the Auſtrian miniſtry, and a marriage between the King of the Romans and a Princeſs of Portugal, are ſoon to take place.

Sunday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland; the Rt Hon. the Earl and Counteſs of Northumberland, and ſeveral other perſons of diſtinction, ſet out for New-market to be preſent at the races.

Saturday ſe'night died in Dublin, Lieut. Gen. Dejean, Col. of the 3d regiment of Light Horſe, in the 85th year of his age.

Thurſday morning died at Bath, of the gout in his ſtomach, John Lord Trevor, Baron of Bremham, and F.R.S. His Lordſhip leaving no iſſue male, his title and eſtate deſcends to his Brother the Hon. Robert Hampden, Eſq; Poſt-Maſter-General, now Lord Trevor, married, (May 31. 1731) Elizabeth, daughter to the late celebrated *Sir Richard Steel*,; by whom he had an only daughter named Diana.

We are informed, that all the noble family of the York's have joined the Majority.

It is expected that the 44th regiment of foot, which has been for many years paſt, and now is on duty in North-America, will very ſoon receive orders to embark for Europe.

We are aſſured that 10,000 ſeamen will forthwith be raiſed, in order to man the fleet that is now getting ready with all expedition.

By Capt. Cole in a ſhort Paſſage from Falmouth in England, we have the following Advices.

Paris, October 1. It is ſaid that a Camp of 10,000 men is going to be formed near Breſt, and that part of them are to be employed in the great reparations and improvements which are intended to be made in the harbour and fortifications of that place.

Verſailles, October 8. The Count de Guerchy, his Majeſty's ambaſſador to the King of England, and the Counteſs de Guerchy, his Lady, took Leave of their Majeſties, and the Royal Family, on the 30th of laſt Month, in order to return to London.

LONDON,

Octo. 11. By Letters from Madrid it appears, the French are like to meet with many difficulties in their late projected trading Scheme to the Spaniſh Settlements in South America.

We are informed a certain great perſonage in the miniſtry, having been asked a few days ago what was to be done with ſo many ſhips of war as have lately been commiſſioned, ſeeing the French and Spaniards have diſavowed all hoſtile intentions, made anſwer, that even allowing it to be ſo, the legiſlature were nevertheleſs convinced of the utility of maintaining a conſiderable naval force, if it were only to keep our ſhips from rotting in the harbour, and the ſpirits of Britiſh ſailors from relaxing; that it was not enough to keep a few guard ſhips at home, and on the American ſtations; we ſhould alſo command reſpect abroad, by conſtant cruizers viſiting the Mediterranean, Baltic, and the ports of our allies: the former neglect of which has frequently expoſed Engliſh merchant ſhips to inſults from thoſe of other nations.

Oct. 15. They write from Norway, that four large Dutch ſhips are now loading there with oak plank, ſhip-timber, and other articles in the building way, for the uſe of the French yards at Breſt, &c.

It is ſaid, the Tenth of next Month is appointed for the ſolemnization of an enſuing Ceremony.

We are informed that Somerſet-houſe is ordered to be elegantly furniſhed and got ready for the reception of his Serene Highneſs the Duke of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz, whoſe arrival is expected here before the End of this Month.

We are informed that all the Clerks in the Office of Ordnance at the Tower, have had their Salaries augmented.

Advices from Franckfort on the Main, inform, that the Marquis d'Argens, Chamberlain to the King of Pruſſia, arrived there on the ſecond of this Month, in his Way to Paris, where he is going to execute a Commiſſion of Great Importance.

We are aſſured that a certain popular Gentleman, who was ſuppoſed to be confined to Fricaſſes and Soup-Meagre abroad, has lately been ſeen to take an Engliſh Dinner at the Houſe of an intimate Friend in Surry.

LONDON, October 16.

Extract of a private Letter, (brought by the Pigot Indiaman) from the Camp of Doudnagur in Bengal, dated March 5, 1764.

"Notwithſtanding the great Succeſs we met with in our late Campaign, our Affairs here are far from wearing a peaceful Aſpect. Coſſim Ali Cawn, the late Nabob of Bengal, has purchaſed, at an immence price, the Alliance of Sujah Doulah, a very powerful neighbouring Subah; yet I think it is to be queſtioned, if, in Conjunction, they dare diſpute the Superiority of our victorious Arms. But Cunning and Treachery are the Characteriſtics of moſt Orientals; and thoſe perhaps, may prove the Source of freſh Trouble to us."

We are informed, the Eaſt India Company will have two Regiments of Infantry granted them, for the more effectually re-eſtabliſhing their Affairs in the Province of Bengal.

The general report is, that the company's affairs abroad bear but an indifferent aſpect, that part of the Engliſh had deſerted to the enemy, and that Shah Sadir, Coſſim Aly Kawn, and the Prince to whom he fled after his defeat, were determined to unite their forces againſt the Engliſh.

We can with good Authority aſſure the Public, that altho' by the laſt Advices from Bengal, the Eaſt-India company were informed there had been a Mutiny among the Troops, inſtigated and encouraged by ſome French Soldiers, about 150 in Number, who had inliſted in the Company's Service; yet the ſame, at the Time of diſpatching thoſe Advices, was quelled without the loſs or detention of a ſingle European, except thoſe Frenchmen above mentioned. And the ſame Advices add, that the Settlements were then in perfect Safety; nor was it certain that Sujah Dowlah had eſpouſed the Cauſe of Coſſim Aly further than receiving him into his Dominions, which was long ago known, his Forces not having moved a Step out of his own Country.

It is ſaid a ſtrong reinforcement of Soldiers will be immediately ſent to Lord Clive at Bengal; and that ſeveral Serjeants and Corporals of the Guards will go over with them.

By letters arrived by the Pigot from Bengal, we hear, that at her departure there were very few troops at that place; that Coſſim Ali Cawn had been joined by ſome Princes of the country; that ſeveral mutines had happened among our troops, one of which was quelled, tho' with the loſs of an 100 Europeans, beſides ſeapoys, and that the different mutinies were not then ſubſided, and that it was much feared, that by this time Bengal is no longer in our hands.

and we further hear, another principal in command (feared to be Major Carnack) is dead alſo.

A correſpondent at Amſterdam writes that there were no leſs than ſeven ſhips of war upon the ſtocks at that port, viz. two of 70 guns, one of 60, two of 50, and two of 40. At Rotterdam, one of 64, and two of 36 Guns. And at Middleborough in Zealand, three of different ſtreights. At Amſterdam, they were alſo buſy in ſhipping 350 pieces of ordnance for France, beſides near 2000 tons of cordage.

It is ſaid a memorial has been tranſmitted to our miniſters at Liſbon, containing no leſs than 21 oppreſſive articles of trade which the Engliſh commerce now labours under through the partial, or rather ungrateful behaviour of the Portugueſe towards the trading ſubjects of this kingdom.

An additional number of hands are employed at Chatham, Portſmouth and Plymouth, in fitting out the ſhips of war at thoſe places, which are ordered for immediate ſervice.

We are informed a reſolution has lately been taken to fortify the entrance of the Gut of Canſo, as alſo that of the ſtraits of Belleiſle, on both ſides, with ſeveral new works and ſtrong platforms of cannon; as both theſe places are of great importance in the North-American ſeas.

The report of the French having a conſiderable naval force in the Newfoundland ſeas, is now actually confirmed; and as they have conſiderably exceeded the limits of the late treaty, in ſending ſuch a fleet on that ſtation, it is ſaid a leſs tedious method than protracted expoſtulations, is finally reſolved on; which, perhaps, may be better attended to when enforced from the mouth of a Britiſh Admiral on the ſpot, than that of any Ambaſſador whatever.

A gentleman, a priſoner in the rules of the king's bench, a branch of the family of the Hydes, Earls of Clarendon, has got a moſt remarkable coffin by him againſt his interment; is made out of a fine ſolid oak which grew on his eſtate in Kent, and hallowed out with a chizzel; it is 8 feet in length, 4 feet in breadth, 4 inches thick on the ſides, and 7 inches and an half at the ends, the lid is 3 inches thick, made out of the ſame oak. When the corpſe comes to be put in after death, it is to be faſtened down with oaken pegs, the weight of it is 500 lb. and was not long ſince filled with punch, which held 41 gallons, 2 quarts and one pint and a half. The ſaid gentleman often lies down and ſleeps in his coffin with the greateſt compoſure and ſecurity.

A Nobleman of the firſt Diſtinction will be ſent to congratulate his Poliſh Majeſty on his Acceſſion to the Throne.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight died at the German Spa, aged 44, his Grace William Cavendiſh, Duke of Devonſhire, whoſe amiable Manners, Sweetneſs of Diſpoſition, and Benevolence of Heart, not only endeared him to his Friends, but rendered him the Delight of Mankind.

Thurſday Night the Duke of Devonſhire's Will was opened, when the following Codicil, which, 'til then, had been a profound Secret, appeared in his Grace's own Hand-Writing, dated, July 23. "I give to General Conway five thouſand Pounds, as a Teſtimony of my Friendſhip for him; and of my Senſe of his Honourable Conduct and Friendſhip for me."

The Parliament which ſtood prorogued to Tueſday the 30th Day of this Inſtant, October, is, by the King's Proclamation, further prorogued to Thurſday, the 10th Day of January next, when it will ſit, for the Diſpatch of divers weighty and important Affairs.

A correſpondent from Paris informs us, that there are now in that city, no leſs than four well frequented academies for teaching the rudiments of the Engliſh tongue, and that one Mr. Cartwright, formerly Uſher to a boarding ſchool in London, has no leſs than 300 French youths of diſtinction under his care.

In the late Diſpatches to the Court of Madrid, among other important Articles, are ſaid to be contained Expreſs Orders to the Earl of Rochefort, to demand Spain's final Determination, with regard to the ranſom of the Manillas; according to which our Miniſtry are to regulate certain Affairs of importance now on the Carpet.

By a Letter from Paris we are adviſed, that an additional impoſt is ſoon expected to be laid on the Exportation of Salt out of the Kingdom, except to their own Colonies in the W. Indies.—Our Correſpondent adds, that ſhould this Scheme actually take Place, as great Quantities of Salt are annually exported by the Engliſh from Rochelle, Oleron, St. Martin's, &c. to Newfoundland, there will be the more Reaſon to ſuſpect that M. de Eſtaing's Proceedings at Turk's Iſland was the Conſequence of a premeditated Plan, to co-operate with Meaſures at home, to ſtrike an effectual blow to the very Root of the Britiſh Fiſhery.

PHILADELPHIA, Novem. 22.

Since our laſt a Gentleman arrived here from Mobille, who favoured us with the Sight of a Letter, which he received after he left that Place, dated the 10th of laſt Month, in which was the following Paragraph.

"I have no news to offer you from this Place, only that it is now certain that the Spaniards are coming to New-Orleans, which is mentioned in a Letter from the King of France to the Governor of the above Place. It was ceded in the Year 1762, to take Poſſeſſion of it.

And this Gentlemen received another Letter from the ſame Place, in which it was ſaid, that ſome of the Spaniards were actually arrived; and that the French General had given Notice to the Inhabitants, that thoſe of them who were inclined to remain under a Spaniſh Government, were at Liberty to ſtay; and any who had a mind to remove, Veſſels ſhould be got ready to carry them off.

NEW-YORK, November 29.

It having been thought neceſſary by a Number of Gentlemen in this City, in the preſent deplorable State of our Trade, to form a Society for promoting the true Intereſt of this Colony, both publick and private, ſuch a Society has accordingly been formed, by the Name of 'The Society for the promoting of Arts, Agriculture and Oeconomy, in the Province of New-York, in North-America, &c.

Tueſday, the 20th inſtant, a half mile race was run on Staten Iſland, for £. 300 between Mr. Water's Horſe True Briton, and a Gelding belonging to Mr. Coreel, of New-Jerſey, which was won by three Lengths by the former.

Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, Nov. 14. 1764

This day at noon, the ſun bright, and no cloud viſible, an uncommon noiſe in the air was heard here, and for many miles round about, proceeding from Weſt to Eaſt, and continuing near two Minutes; ſome of thoſe without doors compared it to the ſound of thunder or the report of a cannon paſſing over their heads; others to a fall of water at ſome diſtance; thoſe within doors to the noiſe that attends the burning of a chimney, all being apprehenſive of an Earthquake, without being ſenſible of the quake.

HARTFORD, December 3.

The Troops that were raiſed in this Colony laſt Spring, and went out under the Command of Col. Putman, have lately been diſbanded, and are return'd to their reſpective Homes; they were remarkably healthy the whole of the Campaign.

Mr. GREEN,

THE laudable Reſolution, and noble example of the ſtudents of Yale College (which your Correſpondent gave us an account of in your laſt paper) does great honor to that ſchool, and muſt be particularly pleaſing to every well wiſher to the real intereſt of his country, at this critical conjuncture.

Frugality and œconomy on the one hand, and induſtry, and a cloſe attention to the improvement of our agriculture, manufactures & commodities, ſeem to be the natural methods of evading the fatal conſequences of our late inattention to our natural advantages, our luxury and remiſſneſs, which now too nearly menace many of us with want, and its baleful attendants.

It will ſurely be needleſs to hint to thoſe who ſeem already ſo ſenſible, how happy to themſelves and to the public, a ſteady perſeverance in the ſalutary plan they have adopted, will prove to the young gentlemen of that ſchool of learning, and how great ſatisfaction will thereby be diffuſed thro' the whole circle of their parents, relations, friends, governors and the friends to the civil and religious intereſts of their country.

Nor will I take up your time, and that of your readers, in recommending this generous ſacrifice of a ſuperfluous (though innocent) gratification, as a worthy pattern for imitation to every order of people in this colony; though the preſent ſituation and temper of our people might enſure a candid acceptance of any thing offered on a ſubject ſo agreeable and neceſſary to their intereſt and happineſs.

I wiſh the luſtre of this example, may not be a little tarniſhed, by ſome retroſpective reflections drop't by your Correſpondent in the courſe of his narration, upon the too great indulgence lately uſed by the ſtudents, in the articles now given up; which certainly could not be intended to repreſent the ſcholars in general, ſo deeply ſunk in debauchery, as to impair their morals, health, and learning thereby, altho' ſome expreſſions therein have given ill-natur'd and ſatirical people, too juſt an occaſion to give his ſtory that turn.—All *Eucrates* could mean, muſt be only this, that the ſtudents, by force of example, had too much given in to the faſhionable method of entertaining, and beſtowed a little too much of their time and money in that way.——This, I ſay, muſt be all be could mean, becauſe this only is the truth, and it would be acting the part of an enemy, to college, rather than a friend, to repreſent them in any worſe light.

If you think the foregoing will be any means of clearing up the truth, and giving weight to this inſtance of a generous and virtuous aſſociation of youths (the influence of which, at this time, it were great pity to weaken, or ſlide by malicious ridicule) and will inſert the ſame in your next, you will oblige, at leaſt,

Your Reader, and Humble Servant,

Hartford, CANDIDUS.
Nov. 30, 1764.

Ames's Almanack, for 1765.

To be ſold by the Printer hereof, by Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

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and to be ſold by

Andrew Thompſon, & Com.

At the ſign of the Wheat-Sheaf, Broad Street, Hartford, wholeſale and retail, for caſh or ſhort credit, the following articles,

BRoad cloths, ratteens, ſtrouds, duffels, ſhalloons, tammies, durants, and callimancoes, chintzes, callicoes, Scotch and Iriſh linens, checks, ſtrip'd holland, ſilk, cotton & worſted hoſe, check'd & ſilk handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilks, nuns thread, black taffaty, beſt barcelona handkerchiefs & cravats, ſilk and worſted, black, buff, and cloth coloured breeches patterns; Scotch plaids, blankets, green and ſpotted rugs, ſilk, cotton and worſted caps; ſilver and Pinchbeck watches, ſtone, ſtock, & knee buckles; open ſteel, braſs, and metal, ſhoe & knee ditto; with a fine aſſortment of London pewter, and a fine variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N.B. They have likewiſe to ſell, indigo, pepper, window glaſs, loaf-ſugar, rappee in caniſters, and Scotch ſnuff in bottles; delph ware by the hogſhead, and the beſt Anguilla ſalt. Country produce, will be taken in pay for any of the above goods if agreed for at the time of ſale.

ALL Perſons indebted to JONATHAN SEYMOUR, on account of his late Vendues, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame, as they would avoid Coſt and Trouble.

FOUND, about three Weeks ſince, near Doct. Timothy Kimball's, in Coventry, a ſmall Bundle, containing two Notes of Hand, dated Woodbury, December 23d, 1762, both in Favour of Joſeph Lamb, and ſome other Papers of little or no Value. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

STRAY'D from the ſubſcriber in Suffield, in April laſt, a ſorrel mare colt, three years old laſt ſpring, without brand or mark, near 14 hands high, both paces and trots, has a blaze in her face, her hind feet both white, and am not certain but her fore feet are white too, was not dock't.

Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and return her to the owner, or inform where ſhe is, ſo that he have her again, ſhall receive two dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

ELIJAH KENT.

Suffield, November 27th, 1764.

STray'd from the ſubſcriber, on the 20th of Nov. laſt, four horſe kine, viz One black pied horſe colt, two years old paſt, a large blaze in his face, & white in the end of his tail: one black roan colt of the ſame age; one black horſe of the ſame age & has loſt one of his eyes; and one bay colt about the ſame age as the former; they have never been dock'd or rode, are partly halter-broke, and are each of them branded on the hoof of the near fore-foot with the letters I F which are perhaps hardly at firſt viſible.

Whoever will take up, and ſend the above, or either of them to Me at Weatherſfield, or take them up, and inform where I can have them, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by SILAS DEAN.

N. B. The horſes are probably gone to the north, or north-weſtward, being bought up that way. Weatherſfield, December 1ſt. 1764.

Abraham Beach,

NEAR the South Meeting-Houſe in *Hartford*, exchanges choice *Saltertudas & Anguilla* SALT for FLAX-SEED, on the beſt Terms.

[illegible] Nov. 7th

y have a better eff
than twenty tedious expoſtulations with the petty governors of Campeachy, Honduras or Jucatan:—It was ſaid preſs war-

IN choice *Saltertudas & Anguilla* SALT for FLAX-SEED, on the beſt Terms.——

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office in *Hartford*, Nov. 26, 1764.

A	
Aſhbel Anderſon	6
Henry Arnold,	1
Benjamin Allyn, Windſor	4
John Allyn, ibid	1
Capt. Anthony, Aborn Weathersfield	1
Seth Auſtin, Suffield	1
Rev. Tim. Allen, Windham	1
B	
Daniel Bull,	14
Samuel Bidwell,	1
Moſes Butler,	1
Manning Bull,	2
Daniel Bidwell, jun.	1
Samuel Butler, Windſor	1
Daniel Biſſel, ibid	1
Mrs. Belding, Weathersfield	1
Reuben Belding, ibid	3
Tho's Belding, ibid	5
William Biattle, ibid	1
John Bunch, ibid	1
John Buckley, ibid	1
John Burbank, Suffield	1
Iſaac Brunſon, North Bolton	1
Benjamin Baldwin, Hebron	1
Samuel Blodgitt, Stafford	1
Timothy Brunſon, Salisbury	1
C	
Daniel Chandler,	2
Jona. Curtis, Weathersfield	1
Nath. Chapin, Enfield	1
Ann Cogſwell, Hebron	2
William Clark, Lebanon	1
D	
Silas Dean, Eſq, Weathersfield	1
Edmond Dorr, ibid	1
Jonathan Drake, Windſor	2
Ezekiel Drake, ibid	1
Richard Devenport, Coventry	2
Nath. Davis, Harwington	2
Edmond Davis, Lebanon	1
E	
Abner Elyer,	1
Reuben Elſworth & Abner Prior,	1
Rev. Mr. Elles Glaſſenbury	1
Job Elſworth, Windſor	1
F	
Samuel Fowler,	2
Samuel Farnſworth,	2
Harding Farrell,	1
Martha French, Windſor	1
Sim. Freeman, Weathersfield	2
Amos Fellows, Tolland	3
Joſeph Fox, Glaſſenbury	1
James Flint, Windham	1
Benj. Frezell, Woodſtock	1
G	
Simeon Grimes,	1
Aſa Gillit,	1
James Gardiner Weathersfield	1
Ebenezer Gilbert, ibid	1
Michael Griſwold, ibid	1
Samuel Goodrich, ibid	1
John Grimes, ibid	1
John Goodrich, ibid	2
Wait Goodrich, Glaſſenbury	1
Fiſher Gay, Farmington	1
Rev. John Graham, Suffield,	1
Gideon Granger, ibid	1
H	
Doct. Daniel Hooker,	1
Sarah How,	1
John Hurlbutt,	1
John Hills, Windſor	10
Joſeph Harper, jun. ibid	1
John Hall, ibid	1
Hannah Hibbard, Bolton,	1
Timothy Hawley, Simsbury	1
Noah Humphry, ibid	1
Joel Harmon, Suffield	1
Ambroſe Hart, Farmington	1
Robert Hafott, Panthorn	1
Patrick Horton, Summers	1
Peleg Heath, Willington	1
Charles Hinkley, Lebanon	4

I	
Aſael Jillet,	1
Amaſſa Jones,	1
Mich. Judah, Weathersfield	1
K	
George Kilburn, ibid	1
Zerah Kibby, Summers	1
John Kinkard, Windham	1
L	
John Hains Lord,	1
Daniel Lyman,	1
Nath. Loomis, Windſor	2
Eliſha Lewis, Farmington	1
John Leavitt, Suffield	1
Abiel Leonard, Woodſtock	1
M	
Mary Ann M'Arms	1
Edward Mercy	1
Stephen Mears, Windſor	2
Ebenezer Mills, Simsbury	1
James M'Cliſter, Enfield	1
Jacob Morrill, Rocky-Hill	1
Daniel Moulton, Mansfield	1
Arch. M'Neal, Litchfield	1
Henry Morriſs, Woodſtock	1
N	
Gerſhom Nott Weathersfield	1
Stephen Noble, Kent	1
O	
Peter Olcott, Bolton	1
P	
Iſaac Pitkin,	8
Eliab Pratt	1
Moſes & Aaron Pratt	1
Timothy Phelps	1
Nathaniel Porter,	1
David Parſons & Comp.	1
Pelatiah Pierce,	1
Gideon Prior,	1
Tho's Phelps, Simsbury	1
Samuel Pierce, Wintonbury	1
John Porwine, Coventry	1
Tho's Pitkin, Bolton	1
William or Edward Patterſon Great Swamp	1
Moſes Pierce, Glaſſenbury	1
R	
David Rumſey,	1
John Roberts, Windſor,	1
Rev. Wm Ruſſel ibid	1
Sarah Roſe, ibid	2
Aaron Riſing, Suffield	1
Wm Rowlſon, Weathersfield	1
Rev. Daniel Ruſſel, ibid	1
Jeſſe Root, Coventry,	2
Daniel Richardſon ibid	1
S	
Mr. —— Samtolſad,	1
Ezekiel Scutt, Farmington	2
Zephaniah Snow Windſor	1
Shubael Strong, Simsbury	1
John Slaughter, Ibid	1
Nat. Stilman, Weathersfield	1
Lydia Shipman, Hebron	1
Rev. Rich. Salter, Mansfield	1
Seth Smith, New-Hartford,	1
Jonathan Sprague, Stafford	1
T	
John Tryon,	1
Samuel Tudor, Windſor	2
Hugh Thomſon, ibid	1
Tim. Taylor, Weathersfield	1
John Taylor, ibid	1
Eph. Treadwell, Farmingt.	2
Maj. Elizur Talcot, Glaſſenbury	3
Nathaniel Terry, Enfield	1
U	
William Utley, Suffield	2
W	
Samuel Welles	1
Crafts Wright Weathersfield	3
John Warner, ibid	1
Gideon Wells, ibid	1
John Wilkinſon, ibid	1
Rev J. Willard, *Stafford*	1
Seth Waſhburn, ibid	2
Nath. Wales Eſq; Windham	1

N. B. Where the Town is not mentioned, the Direction is *Hartford*.

We hear from Dorcheſter, That at ſeveral Funerals lately in that Town, the Relations of the Deceaſed, and others, have followed the new Method now eſtabliſhed in Boſton; and thoſe who have been choſen Bearers to the Remains of the Deceaſed to the Grave, have refuſed the uſual Preſents of Gloves, to prevent a needleſs Expence to the ſurviving Relatives.

County Hampſhire, November 14. 1764.

The people in the country are charmed at the frugal projections and *practices* in Boſton: and they who heretofore have induſtriouſly imitated them in Cuſtoms to their prejudice, will not fail to follow their laudable example in *new-faſhions* ſo ſeaſonable, ſaving & publicly emolumentive. Great thanks are due to the leaders and patrons of this reformed œconomy, eſpecially conſidering their character, condition and influence— Perſons of power and diſtinction, we are ſenſible, always go foremoſt in the important article of *manners*, and ſtamp a ſuppoſed value upon every cuſtom and mode of living. Happy therefore for that people who have ſuch perſonages to conduct them in the paths of prudence and public virtue!

RUSTICOAT.

Meſſieurs Edes & Gill,

If you will publiſh the following queſtions in your next paper, you will oblige many of your readers, as well as your humble ſervant,

The QUERIST.

Qu. 1. WHether the conduct of Mr. *S——n* ever ſince his Appearance among us, his iſſuing forth from the Green-Dragon, his decrying the miniſterial Office, the Worſhip and Ordinances of theſe N. E. Churches, &c. hath not afforded Matter of Suſpicion, that he may be an Emiſſary of the Church of Rome, and of that particular Order,

" *Whoſe Name's from Jeſus and whoſe Arts from Hell?* "

Qu. 2. Whether the importing of foreign ſtrange Preachers among us, of whatever Denomination, and encouraging them by crouding to hear their Preachments, if it be only to gratify Itching Ears; will not ſoon open a Door wide enough for the Admiſſion, of ſome of thoſe Holy Fathers of the Romiſh Church, who compaſs Sea and Land to make Proſelytes, and to ſerve their Purpoſe will transform themſelves into ſo many different ſhapes, as all the Metamorphoſes of Ovid; "always going about ſeeking whom they may devour?

Qu. 3. Whether, as theſe Locuſt who have gone over the Face of the Earth, have been moleſted in divers Parts of the World, it is not reaſonable to ſuppoſe they will take their Flight to other Parts, where they have not yet been diſcovered, and that we in our Turn may be favour'd with ſome of their Friendly Viſits?

" ☞ A Word to the Wiſe is ſufficient."

TO BE SOLD, at a public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 24th of January next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, in HARTFORD;

A Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Blackſmith's Shop, with about one Quarter of an Acre of Land; ſituated about 30 Rods Weſt of the Court-Houſe.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, may know the Terms, by enquiring of the Subſcribers,

Robert Sloan,
Thomas Sloan.

Farmington, November 19, 1764.

STRAYD or STOLEN,
Out of the Commons, near the North-Meadow-Gate, in FARMINGTON.

A Roan Horſe, with a ſtrake down his Face, both hind, and one fore foot white; the fore white Hough ſplit up to the Hair, a Piece cut off the End of his Ears, about ſeven Years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and returns him to the Owner in Farmington, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

SAMUEL BIRD.

BENJAMIN WILLIARD,
Laſt-Maker, from Boſton;

HAS lately ſet up his Buſineſs at Eaſt-Hartford at the Houſe of Benjamin Cheny, where Shoe Makers and others, who want Laſts, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, either by the Set or ſingle One.

N. B. Said Laſts may alſo be had at Caleb Bull's, in Hartford, at the Sign of the Boot and Shoe, in King-Street

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Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof.
ELLWORTH's ALMANACK for the Year 1765. Calculated for the Meridian of Hartford.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown near the North-Meeting Houſe.

ay have
than twenty tedio
of Campeachy, Honduras
on the beſt Terms.——
FLAX-SEED,

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.
Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick. N^o 3

LEGHORN, September 3.

COM. Hariſon is at Port-mahon, from whence he had orders to go over to Algiers with four men of war, and demand ſatisfaction of the Dey for the inſult committed againſt the Britiſh Conſul.

Liſbon, Aug. 7. Don Juan de Braganza, who is appointed by the king, general of the ſea, will ſail to morrow with four men of war, but with what view is not known. It is ſaid that he is going on a cruiſe, but as he has embarked his equipages, and has taken upon him the title of Count d'Eſtremos, that report ſeems to be without foundation.

Amſterdam September 4. The Dutch merchants here are not a little uneaſy at ſome late taxes impoſed on the ſhipping of the republic trading to the French ſettlements in the Weſt Indies; which is but a proper recompence for the ſervices rendered to France laſt war, in certain myſterious branches of traffic, which could not be carried on ſafely in any other than neutral bottoms.

LONDON, *September* 19.

We can aſſure the public, that there is not the leaſt foundation for the report that new inſtructions are to be ſent to the governors of Gibralter and Minorca, in conſequence of advices received from France and Spain.

By letters from Aix la Chappelle, of the 4th inſtant, we are informed, that an officer, who was in the laſt war a captain in the Partizan Fiſcher's corps, had ſupported himſelf there ſome time by gaming, but was reduced ſo low, that he had nothing remaining but his clothes. In order therefore to make a better figure, he had recourſe to forging bills of exchange, which were ſoon diſcovered, and two grenadiers were ſent to take him under an arreſt, from whom he diſengaged himſelf, on which they went to the main-guard, and fetched ten more ſoldiers; by that time the captain had barricadoed his appartment with his bed, bedſtead, tables, chairs, &c. and ſtood upon his defence with fire-arms; ſoon after he was attacked, in which he made a brave defence, and wounded two men; but being apprehenſive that they would make a ſecond attack, he charged his arms afreſh to receive them. The aſſailants having been reinforc'd, made a general aſſault on the door of his room, and the captain firing a carbine, ſhot the ſubaltern officer who commanded the detachment, through his mouth into his ſhoulder, of which he ſoon after died. Our hero being almoſt overpowered, attempted to ſhoot himſelf, but the piſtol miſſed fire, on which the ſoldiers ruſhing in upon him, he received a ſhot and four ſtabs from their bayonets, when they took him, being much wounded, and laid him acroſs ſix muskets, and thus carried him to priſon where he died the next day.

The merchants are extremely uneaſy that the ſettlement of the damages ſuſtained by the infraction of the late peace at Turks Iſland is left to a man of ſo bad a character as the Count d'Eſtaign, and a gentleman of ſo eaſy a temper as the Governor of Jamaica. It is certain the fiſheries of the New-Englanders will fall greatly ſhort this year, through this affair, for want of ſalt.

It was this morning currently reported, that our ambaſſador at Paris, by laſt Wedneſday night's diſpatches, actually received orders to inſiſt on more ſubſtantial ſecurity from France than the parole royal. But whether this was to conſiſt in the delivery of any place of ſtrength, or ſending over hoſtages, is not aſcertained.

It is now ſaid, our court will oppoſe any deſign the Spaniards may have formed, to effect a ſettlement on the coaſt of Guinea; which is contrary to ſeveral antient treaties now ſubſiſting between the two crowns.

We hear that a certain g—l o—r was very lately offered the command of a r——t, which he refuſed, till it ſhould be pointed out for what reaſons he loſt his laſt.

The very unequal diſtribution of prize money in the royal navy, we are informed, has for ſome time paſt been under the conſideration of an honourable board; and it is now ſaid, that, excluſive of a moderate monthly augmentation of ſeamen's wages, it has alſo been propoſed, for the greater encouragement of that uſeful body of men the common ſailors, that full one fourth of the prize money may be ſet apart for the foremaſt-men in future captures.

Sept. 18. They write from Dublin, that orders have been very lately tranſmitted to his Majeſty's commanders in the W. Indies, to ſtop all victualling ſhips from that kingdom to the French and Spaniſh iſlands. Their cargoes are to be paid for and appropriated to the uſe of the Britiſh garriſons in that part of the world.

Sept. 21. By very recent advices from America, it now appears that the garriſoning of forts on the frontiers has been found expenſive, but of very little advantage for the protection of the back ſettlements; and that the raiſing a ſufficient number of light horſe or rangers are vaſtly preferable for the ſecurity of the colonies. In Georgia, Capt. M'Gillivray's troops of horſe has been conſiderably augmented, and they are doing the ſame in all the northern provinces.

Sept. 25. A perſon of a ſcheming turn has a plan to lay before the government, whereby he propoſes a ſaving of 50,000l ſterling annually, without any new taxes.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Major William Forbes, to be lieutenant colonel to the 55th regiment of foot, in the room of col. John Fletcher, preferred to the command of the ſaid regiment.

Oct. 2. Letters from Peterſbourg of the 4th ult. mention, that the empreſs's maniſeſto lately publiſhed, relative to the late unfortunate prince John, engroſſed all the converſation of the publick, and occaſioned various ſpeculations among the better ſort of people.

The moſt ſanguine ſticklers for the peace are at preſent diſpoſed to doubt whether even the very ſhadow of it can poſſibly exiſt beyond the expiration of the preſent year.

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There is a ſtrong report, that his excellency the Earl of Northumberland, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, will ſet out for Dublin the latter end of this month, on account of ſome very intereſting affairs relative to the welfare of that kingdom.

Briſtol, Sept. 29. On Thurſday noon a relation of Mrs. Frances Ruſcombe, in College Green, went in order to dine with her; when on opening the door, ſhe immediately ſaw Mrs. Ruſcombe dead on the ſtairs, with her throat cut, a wound in her mouth, one of her eyes beat out, and a wound in her head ſo violent, that the ſkull was beat into the brain. Mary Sweet, her maid, was found in the back parlour, with her head almoſt ſevered from her body, her jaw broke, a violent blow on her forehead, and her ſkull cleaved as with a wedge. It is generally ſuppoſed that the horrid deed was committed between ten and eleven o'clock; but there has not any circumſtances yet appeared that can fix the ſuſpicion on any perſon. The houſe, it is ſaid, is not robbed, only ſome of the things in the rooms thrown into confuſion. The mayor and aldermen of this city have offered 100l. reward for the diſcovery of the offenders.

It is reported that a large quantity of naval ſtores will be ſpeedily ſent to Gibralter, for conveniency of refitting any of our ſhips that may have occaſion to put in there.

We hear that ſome additional troops will ſoon be added to the garriſon of Minorca, and ſome new fortifications made there to ſtrengthen that important place.

NEW-PORT, November 10.

John Shearman was executed here laſt Friday. He was convicted of burglary in March, 1762, and then received ſentence of death; but on petitioning to the hon. general aſſembly, obtained a reſpite for 14 months, in order to apply for his Majeſty's pardon: But no application being made, and he breaking goal during the time of his reſpite, was ordered by the aſſembly to be executed as above. He behaved with much decency and ſubmiſſion before and at the time of his execution.—It is remarkable that the perſon he refers to in his ſpeech, who was the means of his being apprehended in Boſton, and whom he hints was concerted with him, was buried the ſame day he was executed.

LONDON, *October* 11.

The report of the death of his royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, at Newmarket, which univerſally prevailed on Thurſday evening, is happily without foundation.

The above rumor occaſioned a greater demand for black and grey cloth than the ſhops could well furniſh.

Letters from Warſaw of the 1[illegible]th of September ſay, that their new King on receiving the Diploma of his Election, addreſſed himſelf ſo movingly to the Primate, that he drew Tears from the Eyes of every one preſent, in which they were plentifully joined by his Majeſty. The ſame Letters take Notice, that the Pruſſian Ambaſſador has already had a private Audience of his Majeſty, but that they knew not what may be the Object of it.

We hear it has been reſolved, in conſequence of a late Board held on the exorbitant demands of foreign Commiſſaries, employed in the late German War, to trace the ſaid Bills to the Fountain Head, which, though a Work of Time, it is thought will be a National ſaving of many Thouſand Pounds.

A Correſpondent at Paris writes, that the Jeſuits are moving Heaven and Earth to re-eſtabliſh themſelves in France. In the Parliament of Provence, they have obtained a Majority in their favour; in thoſe of Grenoble, Beſaucon, Dijon and Metz, they have gained many Votes; that of Douai is unanimous for them; and even in the Parliaments of Paris, Rouen, Rennes, Toulouſe, Bourdeaux, and Pau, which have been ſo ſtrenuous againſt them, they are now ſaid to have ſeveral powerful Friends.

A Report prevailed at Vienna, on the 29th paſt, that their Truce with the Ottoman Court was renewed for 25 Years, but as no public Declaration had then been made of it, the Matter was much doubted.

In the late Diſpatches to the Court of Madrid, among other important Articles, are ſaid to be contained expreſs Orders to the Earl of Rochefort, to demand Spain's final Determination, with regard to the Ranſom of the Manillas; according to which our Miniſtry are to regulate certain Affairs of importance now upon the Carpet.

By a Gentleman lately arrived from the Havana, we are informed, that the climate of that place is much mended ſince the cutting down the ſeveral large foreſts which ſurrounded that city on the land ſide; 30,000 of which trees have been appropriated for the purpoſes of ſhip building.

We hear that a Memorial is preparing to be laid before a certain great Board, on the Subject of our Newfoundland fiſhery, and the cutting of Logwood.

Extract of a letter from Scarborough, September 11.

"On the 6th inſt. the freedom of the ancient corporation of Scarborough was preſented to the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby in a gold box, as a proof of their ſenſe of his glorious exploits in Germany during the laſt war, and of their unmerited obligations to his Lordſhip for his particular attachment to that place. His Lordſhip, with his accuſtomed generoſity, gave a grand and ſplendid entertainment at Browne's Room, to the Bailiffs and the reſt of the corporation, this day, at which likewiſe were preſent ſeveral of the nobility and gentry that were at the Spa, to the number, in all, of about ſeventy.

A few days ago a dead body was landed at Cadiz, incloſed in a large ſkin, nearly reſembling that of a bear. It was found with ſeveral others of the ſame kind, in ſome caverns in the Canary iſlands, where they are ſuppoſed to have been buried before the conqueſt of thoſe iſlands by John Betancourt, a Norman, in 1417, and by Peter de Vera, a Spaniard, in 1483. The fleſh of this body, though dried, is nevertheleſs preſerved, and is not flexible, but hard as wood, ſo that, upon touching the body, it ſeems petrified, though it is not. The features of the face are very perfect, and appear to be thoſe of a young man; nor is that, or any other part of the body decayed; the body is no more ſhrunk than if it had not been dead above two or three days, only the ſkin appears a little ſhrivelled. This body is ſent to Madrid to be depoſited in the royal ſurgery. The caſe in which this body was placed, had another ſmall caſe within it, containing two or three vaſes, and a hand mill which were found in the ſame cavern; from which it is ſuppoſed that it was cuſtomary with the old inhabitants of the Canary Iſlands to place the vaſes in their burial places.

NEW-YORK, November 29.

[The following letter was wrote from the commander of the Viper ſloop of war, to Archibald Kennedy, Eſq; Commander of the Coventry, in this Port, dated, Viper Sloop, Cape Fear, Oct. 24.

"As I have this Opportunity to write to my Lord Colvill, by meeting Mr. Tongue, who will take it to New-York, ſhall beg the favour of you to forward it, as it contains a Miſfortune I lately met with, which I ſhall give you a ſhort Account of. The 5th Inſtant, at Noon, had a hard Guſt of Wind, with ſmart Rain; clewed up all the Sails, and handed all but the Mizen ſail, which blew to Pieces; the Wind ſhifted from the S. E. to N. E. and N. W. and laid her Hatches in the Water, which made me heave over 4 of the Lee Guns, and was cutting away the Mizen-Maſt, but the Wind blew it away 14 Feet above the Deck, tho' the Mizen-topſail Yard was on Deck, and the Topmaſt ſtruck. The Main Maſt, was ſprung in two Places; the Sloop not righting, nor veering, obliged us to cut away the Main Maſt; ſhe then wore, and made good Weather.——I am ſorry to acquaint you the Uprive, Captain Blake, is loſt, and all periſhed. Governor Wright's Lady and Daughter were on board. I am, Sir, Yours

JACOB LOBB.

A charity Sermon is to be preached on Sunday next, in the Forenoon, at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Auchmuty. And on the Sunday following, another will be preached by the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, at St. George's Chapel; at each of which a Collection will be made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City. A proper Hymn to be ſung at Trinity Church, and an Anthem at the Chapel; to be join'd in the Chorus by the Charity Scholars.

A DIALOGUE.

CUT Logwood! cries the Lord of Spain;
Not while I rule the Weſtern main,
Shall Engliſh Heretics, ſo late
The foes of me and my eſtate,
From any nook of my domain,
A ſingle benefit obtain!
Great Prince, reply'd a ſage Grandee,
(Cover'd his head, but bent his knee)
The privilege, by Britons wanted,
Your Majeſty by Treaty granted.
K. I care for Treaties not a fig;
By G—d they ſhall not cut a twig.
Gra. They on your royal Word rely'd,
Great Sir, and have their Forts deſtroy'd.
K. Oh! have they ſo! the more fools they!
They'll wiſer be another day.
But I, like them, all ſenſe ſhould want,
What now they cannot take, to grant.
And here, Don Counſellor, I know
A ſtory very appropos,
It is in Æſop's fables told,
A book in much eſteem I hold.
The ſavage monarch of the wood,
Ador'd a nymph of fleſh and blood.
Subdu'd by love to Hymen's law,
He offer'd her his crown and paw.
Her ſire, a ſubtle wight, comply'd
On articles to grant the bride,
Name your conditions, ſaid the beaſt;
Send for the Lawyer and the Prieſt.
My paſſion any terms will ſign,
Make but your lovely daughter mine.
'Thus then your highneſs' ſuit prevails;
'Pluck out your teeth, and pare your nails.
'That ſacrifice our terror cures;
'Then on a chriſtian's word ſhe's yours.'
The blinded lion yields: his jaws
Are ſoon diſarm'd, diſarm'd his paws:
But helpleſs, forceleſs, now he finds
How ill an empty promiſe binds:
His fooliſh ſkull the father ſplits,
Now tell me if the fable hits:
Nor wonder if my promiſe fails,
When Engliſh fools have par'd their nails.

Whereas we the Subſcribers, were ſome time ſince, agreeable to the act made for relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of Daniel Newcomb, of Hebron, in the county of Hartford, an inſolvent debtor, and to make a dividend of the ſame, to and among his ſeveral creditors, as in, and by ſaid act is eſpecially provided. And whereas we have carefully examined, and ſought after the eſtate of him the ſaid Daniel, can as yet find nothing whereof to make diſtribution or diviſion, to and among his Creditors, as aforeſaid. *Hebron, December* 8, 1764.

OBADIAH HORSFORD } Aſſignees.
JOHN PHELPS, Jun. }

All Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Note or Book, are deſir'd to ſettle the ſame by the laſt of this Month, or they may depend on a very diſagreeable Compliment.

JOHN COLEMAN.

[illegible] on the beſt Terms.

QUEBEC, [illegible]

On Saturday Evening laſt, Three Perſons were detected at the Houſe of Mr. Leamy, Tavernkeeper, in paſſing counterfeit Money; and Information having been made thereof, before His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, then ſitting at the Seſſions-Houſe, a Warrant was granted againſt them, whereupon they were apprehended and brought before Meſſrs. Gridley, Walker and Finley, about 11 o'clock at Night. One of them, upon Examination, confeſs'd they had coined ſeveral Pieces of Coin; and a Search-Warrant being immediately granted, ſeveral Pieces of counterfeit Dollars, and half Dollars, together with the two Crucibles were found in his Apartments.

N. B. Several Pieces of ſaid counterfeit half Dollars were found upon them.

NEW-PORT, November 26.

By late accounts from the Weſt-Indies we learn, that the French at their iſlands are entering largely into the manufactory of diſtilling Molaſſes, the better to enable them to carry on the African trade; by which means they can be ſupplied with their ſlaves at a much cheaper rate than they can be imported into any of the Engliſh iſlands—This undertaking carried into execution, muſt ſoon open the eyes of the Engliſh planters in the Weſt Indies, and will very ſenſibly injure the trade of Liverpool.—*Query*, Whether the French would have purſued ſuch meaſures, had not the duties on foreign Molaſſes, with the prohibition of Rum, really compelled them?—Would they not have been contented with being ſupplied from the Engliſh as uſual, while they could vend their Molaſſes to the colonies?—And which will be moſt for the intereſt of the nation, the colonies and the plantations enjoying the profits ariſing from the Molaſſes trade of the French and other foreign ports, which naturally furniſhes their ſupply of ſlaves; or the French, &c. procuring them by means of this manufactory, eſtabliſhed in conſequence of the duty and prohibition aforeſaid.

NEW-YORK, Supreme-Court, Oct. 25. 1764.

This day the cauſe between Thomas Forſey, Plaintiff, and Waddel Cunningham, defendant, for a violent aſſault, battery and wounding, came on to be tryed by a ſtruck jury of the city and county of New-York: The trial laſted ten hours, and being a cauſe of much expectation was attended by a crouded audience. The next morning the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, for one thouſand five hundred pounds, damages, beſides coſts of ſuit.

Council for the plaintiff were, John T. Kempe, Eſq; attorney-general. John Morrin, Eſq; and Thomas Smith, Eſq;

Council for the defendant were, William Livingſton, William Smith, junr. Whitehead Hicks, and James Duane, Eſquires.

We hear that on the Saturday following a motion was made by the defendant's council for a new trial, on account of the largeneſs of the damages: But the court being of opinion that the damages were not exceſſive, the motion was immediately rejected, and the judgment given for the plaintiff.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 29.

Tueſday arrived an expreſs from Fort Louden, by whom we learn, that all was quiet there, and that they ſoon expected the return of the troops under Col. Bouquet, as they was expected to arrive at Fort Pitt, about the 22d of November.

Yeſterday arrived the Brig Succeſs, Capt. Marſhall, from the Havana, by whom we learn, that the Spaniards are ſecuring every place, by ſtrong works, that was any way liable to danger, in caſe of an attack: and that about a week before he failed, 4 Spaniſh men of war ſailed for Old Spain, with about 15,000,000 of dollars.

NEW-YORK, December 6.

Laſt Night arrived the Brig Bumper, Capt. Duncan Brown, from Ivica in the Mediterranean, laſt from Newfoundland. We have Advice that the Algerines have taken many Veſſels under Engliſh Colours, and with Engliſh Paſſes, belonging to other nations; and that the Perſons who granted thoſe Paſſes, will be called to Account for it in England. At Naples, the Plague ſucceeded the Famine, and carried off great Numbers. A large Ship that went from Virginia loaded with Wheat was arrived there from Dublin, her Cargo much damaged.

We are credibly aſſured, That Sir William Johnſon propoſes calling down the Chiefs of every nation this Winter, to his Hall on Buſineſs of great Importance to England, and the People in America. A great Number of Indians came to Sir William's the 6th of laſt Month.

BOSTON, December 6.

The ſurveyor General has appointed Henry Harvey, Eſq; (commander of the Magdalene Cutter) to be an officer of his majeſty's cuſtoms in the plaintations.

And we hear that he has been pleaſed to appoint Capt. John Phillips (formerly of this town) to be ſurveyor and [illegible] Montreal in the room of officers deceaſed.

The Eſſex maſt ſhip, Capt. Mallard, ſailed from hence the 22d ult. for Piſcataqua, but meeting with contrary winds put back into Nantasket the 25th, and on the 29th ſailed again for that port: But the 30th, in a ſnow ſtorm, ſhe ran aſhore near Hampton, and ſtriking on a rock, the ſhip fill'd with water, and it is ſaid will be loſt; the men ſaved their lives. The goods on board are doubtleſs much damaged, the ſea running high ever ſince prevented their taking any out of her: The moſt of theſe goods were ſhipp'd laſt winter in London on board the St. George maſt-ſhip, who ſailed in April, ſoon after ſhe got to ſea, ſhe ſprung a-leak, and put back into Portſmouth. The goods were taken out, and put on board the Eſſex, and Capt. Mallard took the command; after the Eſſex had been out ſome time ſhe alſo ſprung a leak, and put into Liſbon, where ſhe unloaded, and was repaired: The Eſſex arrived here in October, and having taken out what freight belong'd to this place, ſhe proceeded with the remainder for Piſcataqua, and met with the diſaſter abovementioned.

We hear that Capt. Welſhman, who lately ſailed in a ſchooner from this place, bound to the Weſt-Indies, meeting with contrary winds put back, and in returning in a very dark night ran upon the rocks, called the Miſeries, off Mancheſter and filled; the people were ſaved.

Laſt week arrived here the ſnow ——, Capt. Dunn, from Newfoundland, in whom came ſeveral gentlemen paſſengers, as alſo about one hundred perſons who had been employed there in the fiſhery laſt ſeaſon; upon the ſnow's entering the harbour, boats from his Majeſty's ſloop Cygnet and Jamaica were mann'd and arm'd, and boarded her; the men imagining they were in danger of being impreſs'd ſtood on their defence: an Affray immediately enſued, and one of the paſſengers, named Edward Rammich, received a thruſt from the ſword of the Lieutenant of the Cygnet, which entered deep into his body, and whereby his life is greatly in danger: Soon after the ſnow got up to town, application was made to a Magiſtrate and a warrant iſſued for the perſon who gave the ſuppos'd mortal wound; but being ſtormy, no opportunity was had for the bailiff to go on board till Monday, at which time he went with ſeveral attendants to Nantasket harbour, where the Cygnet then lay, as ſoon as the boat came within call of the ſhip, he was ordered to ſtand off; and immediately all on board the Cygnet were arm'd, as the bailiff imagin'd to oppoſe his coming on board; whereupon he returned to town without executing the warrant.

Monday arrived here the ſchooner Magdalene, in his Majeſty's ſervice, from Halifax, commanded by Lieut Henry Harvey, of his Majeſty's ſhip Marmaid, Capt. Dougdale, late commander was ſuſpended at Halifax. The ſchooner ſails from hence this day.

The Fortune ſloop of war, Capt. Biſhop, and the Diligence were under ſailing orders laſt week at Halifax: one deſigned for this place, the other for Virginia.

The Cygnet is ſailed for her ſtation at New-London.

Alſo, the Jamaica for her's at Salem.

The Maidſtone ſailed ſome time ago for Rhode-Iſland.

Saturday laſt put into Cape-Ann the Brig. Abigal, Capt. Degget, from Briſtol, in ſix weeks paſſage: ſhe is not yet arrived here, nor have we received any prints or letters. The occaſion of her being there is, that ſome of the hands, who have families in town, were in great fear on account of the late conduct of ſome of the officers of the veſſels that have been here for the protection of his majeſty's ſubjects and their trade.

HARTFORD, December 10.

A few Days ago, a ſmall Veſſel, belonging to Rocky-Hill, bound to Boſton, deep loaded with Grain, Cheeſe, &c. ſunk ſo ſuddenly, as ſhe was going through Fiſher's-Iſland Sound, that the People on board had ſcarce Time to ſave themſelves, in their Boat. The Veſſel and Cargo are intirely loſt.

The Perſon mentioned (under the Boſton Head) to have been wounded by the Lieutenant of the Cygnet is, we hear, ſince dead of his Wounds.

William Ellery,

ONCE more requeſts all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. John Ellery, deceas'd, immediately to pay their reſpective Ballances, or they will be ſued to January Court, without Diſtinction. 3

Ames's Almanack, for 1765.

To be ſold by the Printer hereof, by Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

[illegible]

WILLIAMSBURG, (in Virginia) Nov. 2.

About 8 days ago, a topſail veſſel was ſeen in the Bay, by ſome gentlemen on the eaſtern ſhore, on fire, the wind blowing very hard at N. W. As no perſon from on board the veſſel has been heard of, it is thought the crew muſt have periſhed. A good many hogſheads of tobacco, ſuppoſed to belong to this veſſel, have ſince drove aſhore.

NEW-YORK, November 29.

On Tueſday arrived the ſloop Friend, Capt. John Malcom, in 16 days from Quebec.——By whom we hear that a conſiderable quantity of ſnow had already fallen there, and the winter ſeem'd to be ſet in earlier than uſual; but the people were generally healthy, and extremely happy under the civil government lately eſtabliſhed there, which was ſo judiciouſly regulated as to give general ſatisfaction and advantage, both to the Engliſh and French; and the appointment and conduct of all the officers in the adminiſtration, eſpecially of his Excellency the governor, met with the higheſt approbation from all ranks of people.

Whereas the eſtate of Thomas Dibble, late of *Torrington*, in *Litchfield* diſtrict, deceas'd, has been repreſented to the honorable court of probate for ſaid diſtrict, to be inſolvent: Whereupon ſaid court did appoint us the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the ſaid eſtate, and make our report thereon, to ſaid court, within ſix months. We do therefore, hereby notify all the ſeveral creditors to the ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims and demands on the laſt Tueſday of January next, at ten of the clock in the morning, at the dwelling houſe of *Epaphras Shelden* in ſaid *Torrington*, in the county aforeſaid, where we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs. Dated at *Torrington*, November the 14th, 1764.

JOHN COOK,
EBENEZER HILL,
EPAPHRAS SHELDON. } Commiſſioners.

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSEPH BARRIT,

CHOICE OIL and BLUBBER, for Tanners Uſe. Alſo, a Quantity of Salt MACKAREL, by the Barrel.

N. B. The ſaid Barrit, takes any Sort of Grain, at the caſh Price, for the above Articles, or pays the Caſh for Rye, at 2/6. per Buſhel. np 3

Juſt imported in the York, Capt. Berton from London, and to be ſold by

Andrew Thompſon, & Com.

At the ſign of the Wheat-Sheaf, Broad Street, Hartford, wholeſale and retail, for caſh or ſhort credit, the following articles,

BRoad cloths, ratteens, ſtrouds, duffles, ſhalloons, tammies, durants, and callimancoes, chintzes, callicoes, Scotch and Iriſh linens, checks, strip'd holland, ſilk, cotton & worſted hoſe, check'd & ſilk handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilks, nuns thread, black taffaty, beſt barcelona handkerchiefs & cravats, ſilk and worſted, black, buff, and cloth coloured breeches patterns; Scotch plaids, blankets, green and ſpotted rugs, ſilk, cotton and worſted caps; ſilver and Pinchbeck watches, ſtone, ſtock, & knee buckles; open ſteel, braſs, and metal, ſhoe & knee ditto; with a fine aſſortment of London pewter, and a fine variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. They have likewiſe to ſell, indigo, pepper, window glaſs, loaf-ſugar, rappee in caniſters, and Scotch ſnuff in bottles; delph ware by the hogſhead, and the beſt Anguilla ſalt. Country produce, will be taken in pay for any of the above goods if agreed for at the time of ſale.

FOUND, about three Weeks ſince, near Doct. Timothy Kimball's, in Coventry, a ſmall Bundle, containing two Notes of Hand, dated Woodbury, December 23d, 1763, both in Favour of Joſeph Lamb, and ſome other Papers of little or no Value. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

STRAY'D from the ſubſcriber in Suffield, in April laſt, a ſorrel mare colt, three years old laſt ſpring, without brand or mark, near 14 hands high, both paces and trots, has a blaze in her face, her hind feet both white, and am not certain but her fore feet are white too, was not dock't.

Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and return her to the owner, or inform where ſhe is, ſo that he have her again, ſhall receive two dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

ELIJAH KENT.

Suffield, November 27th, 1764.

STray'd from the ſubſcriber, on the 20th of Nov. laſt, four horſe kine, viz One black pied horſe colt, two years old paſt, a large blaze in his face, & white in the end of his tail: one black roan colt of the ſame age; one black horſe of the ſame age & has loſt one of his eyes; and one bay colt about the ſame age as the former; they have never been dock'd or rode, are partly halter-broke, and are, each of them branded on the hoof of the near fore-foot with the letters I F which are perhaps hardly at firſt viſible.

Whoever will take up, and ſend the above, or either of them to Me at Weathersfield, or take them up, and inform where I can have them, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by SILAS DEAN.

N. B. The horſes are probably gone to the north, or north-weſtward, being bought up that way. Weathersfield, December 1ſt. 1764.

ALL Perſons indebted to JONATHAN SEYMOUR, on account of his late Vendues, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame, as they would avoid Coſt and Trouble.

TO BE SOLD, at a public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 24th of January next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, in HARTFORD;

A Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Blackſmith's Shop, with about one Quarter of an Acre of Land; ſituated about 30 Rods Weſt of the Court-Houſe.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, may know the Terms, by enquiring of the Subſcribers,

Robert Sloan,
Thomas Sloan.

Farmington, November 10, 1764.

STRAYD or STOLEN,
Out of the Commons, near the North-Meadow-Gate,
in FARMINGTON.

A Roan Horſe, with a ſtrake down his Face, both hind, and one fore foot white; the fore white Hough ſplit up to the Hair, a Piece cut off the End of his Ears, about ſeven Years old. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and returns him to the Owner in Farmington, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

SAMUEL BIRD.

BENJAMIN WILLIARD,
Laſt-Maker, from Boſton;

HAs lately ſet up his Buſineſs at Eaſt-Hartford at the Houſe of Benjamin Cheny, where Shoe Makers and others, who want Laſts, may be ſupplied on the moſt reaſonable Terms, either by the Set or ſingle One.

N. B. Said Laſts may alſo be had at Caleb Bull's, in Hartford, at the Sign of the Boot and Shoe, in King-Street

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Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer hereof,
ELLSWORTH's ALMANACK for the Year 1765.
Calculated for the Meridian of Hartford.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown near the North-Meeting-Houſe.

[illegible] on the beſt Terms.——

MONDAY, December 17, 1764. [Number 4.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

[*From a Boſton Paper.*]

——Abſentem qui rodit Amicum,
Qui non defendit alio culpante, ſolutos
Qui captat riſus Hominum, Famamque Dicacis;
Fingere qui viſa poteſt, commiſſa tacere
Qui nequit, hic niger eſt, hunc tu Romane caveto.

Hor. ſat 4. lib. 1.

WHEN ill-grounded prejudices once gain the aſcendency over our minds ſo far, as to ſuffer our ears to be ſhut againſt a candid examination of the truth, we can never expect either with propriety or equity, to be admitted as judges in any controverſy;—the Latin proverb may here be pertinently applied,—"Oportet judices juſte judicare," i. e. Judges ſhould judge juſtly, free from partiality, no ways influenced by fear on one ſide, or favour on the other; never wilfully preventing the ſenſe of the evidence, nor artfully concealing the cardinal hinge upon which the caſe will turn—This principle of integrity, and this alone, will forever keep the mind of ſuch an unbyaſſed judge calm and unruffled amidſt the reflections and calumnies of his moſt inveterate enemies——If, in our reſearches after the truth, we ſhould unhappily adopt falſe principles, yet ſurely we cannot be juſtified in falſefying what we know to be the truth—therefore I am greatly at a loſs to account for many poſſitive miſrepreſentations reſpecting the *Doctrines*, ſaid to be propogated by Mr. Sandiman, in his letters on *Theron* and *Aſpaſio*, which for my own ſatiſfaction I have examined, and find ſo diametrically oppoſite, that I think it but juſt to ſet them in a true point of light, and leave to the impartial inquirers their undoubted right of cenſuring or applauding.

The objections commonly brought againſt Mr. Sandiman, are, that faith, or a bare belief of the Goſpel, is ſufficient for the ſalvation of a ſinner——That good works are not neceſſary, and conſequently perſons may live as they liſt——That he denies the two ſacraments, Baptiſm and the Lord's Supper, and alſo the obſervation of the Sabbath——And the operations of the Holy-Spirit.—To obviate theſe, the following paſſages are quoted from his letters.—Page 314. Vol. 2 Second Edition. "If a teſtimony perſuades me of the reality of excellent things, utterly unknown to me before, and aſſures me of good things to come; this perſuaſion or faith may juſtly be called, the ſubſtance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not ſeen.—"

—Page 408 "No ſooner does any man know the grace of God in truth, than love to it takes place in his heart. Love is the activity of that life which a man obtains by faith; for faith worketh by love. No man then, however ſound his profeſſion of the faith may be, can enjoy that life which lies in God's favour, further than he loves God and keeps his commandments. Let a man talk like an angel about the things of God, if he wants this love he is nothing. The change made upon a man by the goſpel, is called repentance unto life."—

—P. 411. "The Lord's ſupper ſhews the unity of Chriſt's people, and ſerves as a notable occaſion for their enjoying the comfort of love. A company of Chriſt's diſciples muſt come together to this ordinance, finding nothing, any of them, to recommend him to God, but the ſacrifice of Chriſt."

—P. 413. "They who have made the beſt profeſſion of the faith, are to be called to repentance, ſtill to be put in mind of the neceſſity of converſion. The apoſtles themſelves could have no further evidence that they belonged to Chriſt, than as they were daily influenced by the ſame temper of mind that appeared in him."—

—P. 415: "A teſtimony of one's own conſcience muſt give no ſmall confidence: Yet this is but one witneſs, and needs to be ſupported. For in this caſe one may be liable to doubts, leſt even his own conſcience ſhould be partial in his favour. Here then the Spirit of truth, who never fails to bear witneſs to the genuine effects thereof, gives his teſtimony as a ſecond witneſs ſupporting the former. Thus Paul, after he had ſaid, as many as are led by the Spirit of God, they are the ſons of God; adds, the Spirit itſelf beareth witneſs with our ſpirit, that we are the children of God. And this he does, by ſhedding abroad in the heart ſuch an abundant ſenſe of the divine love, as leaves no room for, ſo caſts out the anxious fear of coming ſhort of life everlaſting."

—Page 420. "It is evident, that to have the Holy Spirit as the Comforter, and earneſt of the heavenly inheritance, is an attainment far beyond any influence of the Spirit that are common to thoſe who believe for a time, and thoſe who believe to the ſaving of the ſoul; yea beyond the regenerating work of the ſpirit by which men are at firſt brought to the knowledge of the truth, and taught to love it."

—P. 454 "Charity has ſacred regard for all the inſtitutions of worſhip delivered in the New-Teſtament, as baptiſm, the Lord's-day, and the ſeveral ordinances wherein the firſt Chriſtians continued ſtedfaſtly on that day; as all theſe have the truth evidently ſtamped upon them, and ſerve to bring it to remembrance, and ſo to promote the happineſs reſulting from it—In a word, charity deſpiſes all the little ſingularities of parties, but it has a high veneration for the public ſtatutes of the kingdom of heaven, which all ſerve to promote righteouſneſs, & peace and joy in the Holy Ghoſt. Charity bears good will to all men and is ready to do them good as opportunity preſents; but its joy is confined to thoſe in whom the truth dwells."—

Theſe quotations plainly evince Mr. Sandiman's ſentiments, that his principles have been miſtaken; and if he has but a clear conſcience, he may laugh at the falſe accuſations of others, and juſtly obſerve, that empty veſſels make the greateſt ſound in a vault, and ſhallow brains the greateſt noiſe in company.—For my part I ſhall conclude, that that Religion cannot be right that a man is the worſe for having

Philalethes.

LONDON,

September 17. Saturday, about eleven o'clock, the different proprietors of the new-invented preſervatives againſt drowning, met at black-Friars, to convince the public of the utility of their inventions; and after ſettling ſome diſputes, it was agreed to try them at London bridge, at which time there was a conſiderable fall, accordingly two men with cork jackets went through erect without uſing their arms or legs, one of them having a drawn cutlaſs in his hand; then two men and a woman with a mob cap on and red ribbands, dreſſed in air jackets, went likewiſe through, and were followed by two men with the marine collar and belt on: they continued dancing in the eddy a conſiderable time, to the no ſmall diverſion of thouſands of ſpectators, who ſurrounded them in boats. One of the men in an air jacket preſented the ladies with apples, regaled himſelf with bread and cheeſe, and after which he fired a piſtol; theſe things were contained in his cap made on purpoſe. Upon the whole it was a droll and not indecent ſight, they all being dreſſed in flannel ſhifts and linnen breeches.

Poſtſcript of a Letter from New-York.

"I could vend goods in your way to the amount of the whole produce of your's and the neighbouring country, if there was a free trade here; but it is whiſpered about that a certain Noble Lord envies the proſperity of great traders, and would willingly give them a check—" A tree is known by its fruits."

Sept. 22. Letters from Senegal mention, that advice has been received there from Governor Debatt, of Gambia, that a French frigate of 56 guns, double manned, with the Governor of Goree on board, was come into the river Gambia; that the French behaved with great inſolence, telling the Engliſh they were determined to force a trade in that river; that they had entirely prevented Governor Debatt from receiving freſh proviſions.

Letters from Liſbon of the 29th ult. bring advice, that his moſt Faithful Majeſty has not only approved and confirmed all the military regulations made by Count de Lippe, but has heaped alſo immenſe riches and other extraordinary favours on that Nobleman; which has occaſioned ſome of the Portugueſe Nobility to look on the Count with a jealous eye.

Some foreign advices ſeem to intimate, that war has already been declared againſt Denmark by the Dey of Algiers.

LONDON, September 27.

It is ſaid Commiſſions are come over by the laſt mail, to build thirty nine frigates for the ſervice of Portugal.

They write from Berlin, that extraordinary military preparations are making throughout the Pruſſian dominion; but the motive was not known.

They write from Lisbon, that the Court of Madrid, no longer able to behold with a placid eye the great naval and military preparations of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, and the perfect unanimity at preſent ſubſiſting between that kingdom and Great Britain, have at laſt begun to manifeſt their jealouſy in ſomething more than words, as undoubted intelligence had been received, that for ſome time paſt the Spaniards have been marching ſeveral regiments from the interior provinces, eſpecially from thoſe of Arragon and Caſtile, with intent to form an army of obſervation on the ſide of Portugal; and that large quantities of heavy artillery were daily arriving on the frontiers.

Letters by yeſterday's mail bring an account of 200 of the Whiteboys coming to Dungannon in the county of Tyrone, when they demanded a ſum of money of the Mayor and Corporation; upon which a party of dragoons was ſent for. Juſtice Knox attempted to read the riot act, but was obliged to deſiſt, otherwiſe he would have been murdered. There was an obſtinate engagement between the Dragoons and Whiteboys, but the former obliged them to retire with the loſs of eighteen, beſides twenty five, which were taken priſoners.

NEW-LONDON, November 30.

The following letter was wrote by Col. Putnam, at Sandusky, to Maj. Durkee, in Norwich.

Camp at Sandusky, near the Carrying-Place,
October 7, 1764.

Dear Sir,

"ACCORDING to your deſire I have wrote to you ſeveral times, but have had no anſwer from you, nor any body, ſince I left home; nor don't know but you are all dead. I think you and Mr. Parke was to meet us ſomewhere hereabouts; but believe you had better let it alone; for I can tell you, the land is good eno', and ſuppoſe you would think it ſtrange if I ſhould tell you, that, in many places in this country, there is 10 or 20,000 acres of Land in a place, that has not a buſh nor twigg on it, but all covered with graſs ſo big and high that it is very difficult to travel;—and all as good plow-land, as you ever ſaw; any of it fit for hemp; but there is too many hemp-birds among it; which will make it very unhealthy to live among.

"Detroit is a very beautiful place, and the country round about it. We ſent out an officer and three Indians to the Delawares and Shawaneſe from Priskeal, who returned and were illy uſed.—We ſent the like number from Sandusky, and from the Moamme River, but all before any returned.

"From Sandusky we ſent Capt. Montieur and Capt. Peter; from Moamme we ſent Capt. Morris, of the 17th, and one Thomas King with three Indians. Capt. Morris returned ſome time ago, and was much abuſed, and ſtrip'd and whip'd and threaten'd to be tomahawk'd, but had his life ſpar'd, in caſe he would return. Capt. Thomas King and three of the Conawawas proceed,——this Capt. King is one of the chiefs of Oneida Caſtle; and about ten days ago, King came in to Detroit, almoſt dead, and had left all the Conawawas; who gave out, for want of proviſions, and could not travail: he ſuppoſes they all periſhed in the woods. And three days ago he arrived here, and yeſterday he had a conference with the Indians; and when all aſſembled he made a ſpeech to them, after ſome talk with them he expreſſed himſelf in this manner,

——Friends and Brothers, I am now about to acquaint you with facts too obvious to deny: I have been ſince I left you, to Monſieur Pontuck's Camp, and waited on him to ſee if he was willing to come in and make peace with our brothers the Engliſh. He asked me what I could mean by all that; ſaying you have always encouraged me to carry on the war againſt the Engliſh: and ſaid the only reaſon you did not join me laſt year was for want of ammunition: and as ſoon as you could get ammunition, you would join me. King ſaid, there was nothing in it; at which Pontuck produced ſix belts of wampum, that he had had laſt year, from the ſix nations, to join with them to carry on the war againſt the Engliſh. King ſaid he did not know what to ſay about that; but ſaid, he knew nothing of it. Pontuck ſaid, that the ſix nations ſaid, the Engliſh were ſo exhauſted, that they could do no more; and that one year's war well puſhed, would drive them all into the ſea. King then made a ſtop for ſome time——Brothers, you know this to be true, and you have always deceived me——At which the ſix nations were all angry, and this day are all packing up to go off; and what will be the event I don't know, nor don't care, for I have no faith in an Indian peace, patched up by preſents.

Yeſterday Capt. Peter arrived, which is the laſt party we have out. Capt. Peter ſays, the Windots are all coming in; but the Delewares and Shawaneſe are not coming, nor durſt to come, for they are afraid, if they ſhould come here, Col. Bouquet will be on their towns and caſtles; for he has ſent to them to come to make peace; and on the contrary, if they ſhould go to him, we ſhould be on them. And they intend to lay ſtill, until Bouquet comes firſt to them; and then ſend out and make peace, if poſſible, if not, to fight him, as long as they have a man left. But believe they wait to get ſome advantage of us, before they try for peace: but Capt. Peter ſays, Bouquet is within 30 miles of their towns; and believes, is to make no peace with them, for Col. Bradſtreet had orders from Gen. Gage, eight days ago, to make no peace with them, and to march to meet Bouquet. But, on calling a council of war and examining the Indians and Frenchmen that were acquainted with the road, found it to be 30 leagues to travel by land, and nothing to carry any proviſions but on men's backs; which, allowing for hindrances, muſt take 40 days to go and come; and four large rivers to paſs, two of which muſt be croſſed by rafts, and that very difficult, and conſidering the ſeaſon of the year, it was judged impracticable. And here we are, and for what I know not; nor when we are to leave it.

I am, &c. ISRAEL PUTNAM.

NEW-HAVEN, Yale-College, December 8, 1764.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

WHEN I wrote the Letter, you was ſo good as to publiſh, in your Firſt, I little expected to ſee any public Animadverſions upon it: My chief Deſign being to inform the Public of an Article which I apprehended would be very pleaſing to them, and honorable to College; I was not over careful about my Expreſſions, ſome of which, it ſeems have been conſtrued to the Diſadvantage of the Society, whoſe Honor I have much at Heart. The Gentleman who remarks upon my Letter, is, I doubt not, a true Friend, and deſerving the Name he has aſſumed: He ſeems rather diſpoſed to apologize for, than find Fault with my Letter; though he ſays, I have given "too juſt Occaſion for ill-natured and ſatirical People to give my ſtory a Turn as though the Students were deeply ſunk in Debauchery." I will not ſay there is no Occaſion given by any Expreſſions, for ſuch a Turn, nor can I clearly ſee, that there is any *juſt* Occaſion for it. However, if any retroſpective Reflections look that way, I freely retract them, and thank *Candidus* for the Turn he has given them, which is full as much, or rather more than I deſigned. I am far from charging the *Students* with an uncommon Uſe of ſtrong Liquors, or any of the Vices conſequent upon Exceſſes of this Kind. All I ment by any Expreſſions, that look the moſt like ſuch an Intimation in my Letter, was, that ſome of the Students, may have ſome Times uſed ſtrong Liquor more freely than was convenient for ſedentary Perſons, ſeeing that in Truth, a very ſmall Quantity is rather prejudical to ſuch. However, if my Expreſſions will admit of a more harſh Conſtruction, I hope I may have Liberty to recall them, which I now do, and freely declare that I am fully perſuaded from conſiderable Acquaintance with them, that the preſent Students well deſerve the Character of virtuous and ſtudious young Gentlemen. Their late Reſolution ſhews them at once Lovers of Temperance and of their Country, this ſhews them capable of that which many Gentlemen of riper Years, have not been able to do; I mean to ſtem the Torrent of Cuſtom and Mode. This laudable compact of the preſent Members, will be a Mark of Honour to them, and the Public have good Reaſon to entertain pleaſing Expectations from the Youth now here; and I cannot but congratulate all Lovers of Learning and Virtue on the Proſpect which the College now affords. Long may it flouriſh the Nurſery of Virtue and Learning, and the Ornaments of Church and State.

I ask the Favour of a Place in your Paper once more; and am, *Your Humble Servant*,

EUCRATES.

Woodbury, December 8, 1764.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

As the Knowledge of the following Fact may be of Uſe to the Public, you are deſired to give it a Place in your Paper.

ABOUT nine Years ago, in Conſequence of the Pleuriſy, an Ulcer gathered and broke outwardly on my right Side, continued running about five Years;—all Means failing, till I applied to Doct. HARPIN, of Milford, who gave me a perfect Cure; and I have enjoyed a good State of Health ever ſince.

LUKE STEEL.

NEW-PORT, December 3.

The celebrated Mr. Sandeman came to Town laſt Wedneſday from the Eaſtward, and on Saturday preached two Sermons in the Sabbatarian Church.

The General Aſſembly of this Colony roſe on Friday laſt. Among other Things, they voted an Addreſs to his Majeſty, reſpecting the Stamp Duties propoſed to be levied in the Colonies, and the Grievancies they are already ſubjected to by the late Act of Parliament. They alſo approved an Eſſay on the Rights of the Coloniſts; laid before them by the ſame Committee who prepared the Addreſs, and ordered a Copy to be ſent to the Agent in Great-Britain, that he may print it, or make ſuch Uſe of it as he ſhall think proper.

December 10.

At the interment of the remains of Joſeph Scott, Eſq; laſt Monday, was exhibited an inſtance of that oeconomy in Funerals lately eſtabliſhed in Boſton, which met with the applauſe of vaſt numbers.——Such a laudable example, ſo evidently deſigned for general benefit, moſt certainly merits the higheſt commendations from the public; and began in a family ſo reſpectable, will doubtleſs excite a ſpirit of imitation.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Maidſtone, Charles Anſtrobus, Eſq; commander, arrived here from Boſton laſt Thurſday.

The ſame day Mr. Sandeman left this place for Connecticut.

BOSTON, December 13.

We hear from Palmer, that on the 5th inſtant, Mr. John Lammon of that place and Mr. John Davis, of Ware, being out hunting after an Otter, unknown to each other, as Lammon was in the buſhes on a bank near a Mill-pond, Davis came on his back at about ſix rods diſtance, and imagining Lammon's head to be the Otter's, fired a large charge of buck ſhot at him, which pitch'd him into the water; Lammon was dangerouſly wounded, one of the ſhot lodg'd in his back, one in his neck, beſides ſeveral ſmall wounds.

On Monday laſt one Jane Logan, travelling from Boſton to Salem, having with her a bundle of goods, containing Lawns, Cambricks, Ribbonds and Stockings to the amount of about 70 Dollars, was met with on the road, by two ruffians who preſented a piſtol at her, ſwearing to take away her life, if ſhe did not inſtantly deliver the bundle, on which the poor woman was obliged to deliver it.—And as ſoon as they received that, demanded her money alſo, on which ſhe gave them all her money to the amount of 30 Dollars, and then the robbers made off. They appeared to be ſea-faring men of about 30 years of age, one of which had on a dark grey, coat, a dark wigg, and the other a pea jacket, and wore his own ſhort dark hair.—A reward of TEN DOLLARS has been offered to any perſon who will bring them to juſtice, to be paid by John Blackley, living near the wind mills in Marblehead.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

On Monday laſt arrived here Major Small, in his Way to New-York, with Diſpatches from Col. Bouquet to General Gage; our Advices by that Gentleman are as follows.

That he left the Army in high Spirits, encamped at the Forks of Muskingham, on the 18th ult. That the Expedition into the Indian Country has had the deſired Effect, the Mingoe, Delaware and Shawaneſe Indians, after a long Struggle, having at laſt ſubmitted to the Terms preſcribed to them, viz.

1. *To deliver up all the priſoners without exception.*
2. *To give fourteen hoſtages, to remain in our hands, as a ſecurity for the ſtrict performance of the foregoing Article; and that they ſhall commit no hoſtilities againſt his Majeſty's ſubjects.*

That upon theſe conditions they are permitted to ſend deputies from each Nation to Sir William Johnſon, to make their peace. That the Mingoes have given two of the abovementioned hoſtages, the Delawares ſix, and the Shawaneſe ſix. That from the preſent humble diſpoſition of the ſavages, it was thought our frontier inhabitants might return in ſafety to their deſerted plantations. That the Indians had brought in above 200 priſoners before the Major left the camp, and above one hundred more were daily expected. That the Delawares and Mingoes have not only delivered all their priſoners but even their own children, born by white women. That the Shawaneſe had been very obſtinate, but were forced to ſubmit to the ſame conditions as the other nations. That the enemy were ſaid to be in the greateſt diſtreſs, having neither proviſions, clothing, nor powder: their women, we hear, being covered with skins only, and the men in a ſtill worſe condition; and that it was generally believed they are now ſincere, and the peace will be laſting, as they are convinced, at laſt, that even their woods could not protect them, when followed by ſo brave and judicious a Commander, at the head of a gallant, though but ſmall Army; that the whole of the troops on the expedition have behaved in the moſt regular manner, and ſhewn the greateſt activity and reſolution; and it is particularly mentioned, that the men from this province have carried on the ſervice with great zeal and cheerfulneſs, and that their conduct does them honour in every reſpect. That the troops from this Government were to be ſent immediately to Carliſle, and with them the priſoners belonging to it. That the army have been very healthy, and had met with no loſs ſince they left Pittsburgh, only one of the light horſe, who was killed by ſome Indians, ſuppoſed to be Wyondotts, but that there were other Indians out after them, who promiſed to bring them in, if poſſible. And that the Colonel, with the Forces it was expected, would be at Fort Pitt on Sunday laſt.

Saturday laſt arrived the ſnow Tryal, Captain Clapp from Rotterdam with Palatines.

Since our laſt arrived a number of veſſels, who all agree that on ſaturday and ſunday the 24th and 25th of laſt month, they had as violent a ſtorm on the coſt as has been known for ſome years.

NEW-YORK, *December 8.*

Yeſterday arrived the ſloop Induſtry, Capt. Roſe from Porto-Rico, laſt from Santa-Croix, by whom we hear, that the Spaniards had taken two or three Engliſh veſſels, ſaid to be on ſome trade not allowed by the Spaniards; A paſſenger on board the above ſloop declares, that while he was at Santa-Croix, news came there, that the French had taken 40 or 50 ſail of Engliſh merchantmen, bound from Jamaica to Europe.

December 13. On Monday evening was held a numerous meeting of the ſociety for the promotion of arts, agriculture & oeconomy, in the colony of New-York, in North-America, when the committees for arts and agriculture propoſed ſeveral articles as deſerving encouragement; which were agreed to: And on Monday next, will be held a meeting, when ſuch premiums as the ſociety ſhall then agree upon will be affixed to the ſaid articles.

HARTFORD, *December 17.*

Our River is now full of Ice, and the Navigation ſtopt.

Governor Penn, has publiſh'd a proclamation, ordering a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between the province of Pennſylvania, and the Indian nations of Delaware, Shaweneſe and Seneca on the Ohio, till further Orders.

On Friday the fifth inſtant, arrived at New-York, the Lord Hide Packet, Capt. Goddard in ſix weeks and four days from Falmouth, but has brought no Accounts of a later date than has already been publiſhed in this paper.

Port of Boſton. Entered In.
Butler and Freeman from Connecticut.
Cleared Out.
Harlow and Mitchel for Connecticut.
Outward Bound.
Butler for Connecticut.

ALL Perſons who have neglected to pay their Country Rates, (that Doſephius Humphry, deceaſed, was appointed to collect) are requeſted to pay the ſame to the Subſcriber, within Ten Days, or they may expect to be diſtrained upon.

Daniel Butler.

Hartford, December 17, 1764.

Ashbel Strong Esq

Whereas we the Subſcribers,

were ſome time ſince, agreeable to the act made for relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of Daniel Newcomb, of Hebron, in the county of Hartſord, an inſolvent debtor, and to make a dividend of the ſame, to and among his ſeveral creditors, as in, and by ſaid act is eſpecially provided. And whereas we have carefully examined, and ſought after the eſtate of him the ſaid Daniel, can as yet find nothing whereof to make diſtribution or diviſion, to and among his Creditors, as aforeſaid. *Hebron, December* 8, 1764.

OBADIAH HORSFORD } Aſſignees.
JOHN PHELPS, Jun. }

All Perſons indebted to the

Subſcriber, either by Note or Book, are deſir'd to ſettle the ſame by the laſt of this Month, or they may depend on a very diſagreeable Compliment.

JOHN COLEMAN.

William Ellery,

ONCE more requeſts all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. John Ellery, deceas'd, immediately to pay their reſpective Ballances, or they will be ſued to January Court, without Diſtinction. 3

Whereas the eſtate of Thomas Dibble,

late of *Torrington*, in *Litchfield* diſtrict, deceas'd, has been repreſented to the honorable court of probate for ſaid diſtrict, to be inſolvent: Whereupon ſaid court did appoint us the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the ſaid eſtate, and make our report thereon, to ſaid court, within ſix months. We do therefore, hereby notify all the ſeveral creditors to the ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims and demands on the laſt Tueſday of January next, at ten of the clock in the morning, at the dwelling houſe of *Epaphras Sheldon*, in ſaid *Torrington*, in the county aforeſaid, where we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs. Dated at *Torrington*, November the 14th, 1764.

JOHN COOK, }
EBENEZER HILL, } Commiſſioners.
EPAPHRAS SHELDON. }

TO BE SOLD, BY

JOSEPH BARRIT,

CHOICE OIL and BLUBBER, for Tanners Uſe. Alſo, a Quantity of Salt MACKAREL, by the Barril.

N. B. The ſaid Barrit, takes any Sort of Grain, at the caſh Price, for the above Articles, or pays the Caſh for Rye, at 2/6. per Buſhel. np 3

TO BE SOLD, at a public VENDUE, on Thurſday, the 24th of January next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, in HARTFORD;

A Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Blackſmith's Shop, with about one Quarter of an Acre of Land; ſituated about 30 Rods Weſt of the Court-Houſe.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, may know the Terms, by enquiring of the Subſcribers,

Robert Sloan,
Thomas Sloan.

ALL Perſons indebted to JONATHAN SEYMOUR, on account of his late Vendues, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame, as they would avoid Coſt and Trouble.

Ames's Almanack, for 1765.

To be ſold by the Printer hereof, by Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Juſt imported in the York, Capt. Berton from London, and to be ſold by

Andrew Thompſon, & Com.

At the ſign of the Wheat-Sheaf, Broad Street, Hartford, wholeſale and retail, for caſh or ſhort credit, the following articles,

BRoad cloths, ratteens, ſtrouds, duffles, ſhalloons, tammies, durants, and callimancoes, chintzes, callicoes, Scotch and Iriſh linens, checks, ſtrip'd holland, ſilk, cotton & worſted hoſe, check'd & ſilk handkerchiefs, ſewing ſilks, nuns thread, black taffaty, beſt barcelona handkerchiefs & cravats, ſilk and worſted, black, buff, and cloth coloured breeches patterns; Scotch plaids, blankets, green and ſpotted rugs, ſilk, cotton and worſted caps; ſilver and Pinchbeck watches, ſtone, ſtock, & knee buckles; open ſteel, braſs, and metal, ſhoe & knee ditto; with a fine aſſortment of London pewter, and a fine variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

N.B. They have likewiſe to ſell, indigo, pepper, window glaſs, loaf-ſugar, rappee in caniſters, and Scotch ſnuff in bottles; delph ware by the hogſhead, and the beſt Anguilla ſalt. Country produce, will be taken in pay for any of the above goods if agreed for at the time of ſale.

STray'd from the ſubſcriber, on the 20th of Nov. laſt, four horſe kine, viz. One black pied horſe colt, two years old paſt, a large blaze in his face, & white in the end of his tail: one black roan colt of the ſame age; one black horſe of the ſame age & has loſt one of his eyes; and one bay colt about the ſame age as the former; they have never been dock'd or rode, are partly halter-broke, and are each of them branded on the hoof of the near fore-foot with the letters I F which are perhaps hardly at firſt viſible.

Whoever will take up, and ſend the above, or either of them to Me at Weathersfield, or take them up, and inform where I can have them, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by SILAS DEAN.

N. B. The horſes are probably gone to the north, or north-weſtward, being bought up that way. Weathersfield, December 1ſt. 1764.

STRAY'D from the ſubſcriber in Suffield, in April laſt, a ſorrel mare colt, three years old laſt ſpring, without brand or mark, near 14 hands high, both paces and trots, has a blaze in her face, her hind feet both white, and am not certain but her fore feet are white too, was not dock't.

Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and return her to the owner, or inform where ſhe is, ſo that he have her again, ſhall receive two dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

ELIJAH KENT.

Suffield, November 27th, 1764.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the
Heart and Crown near the North-Meeting-Houſe.

Jedediah Strong Esq

MONDAY, *December* 24, 1764. [Number 5.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Of Detraction.

DETRACTION is one of the meaneſt vices of the ſoul, and ſuch a vice as none are found guilty of, who have an elevated genius. We commonly find this unmanly blemiſh ſtick to groveling minds. Low people, by a miſtaken notion, imagining a thirſt of revenge ſpeaks a greatneſs of ſpirit, and find as much ſatiſfaction in throwing dirt (which, contrary to their expectations, is often fuller's earth, and rather cleans than defiles) as the generous man does in conquering his paſſions, and making reaſon get the better of the brute. Two grounds of this unbecoming, this poor, this unmanly weakneſs, are envy and revenge, both which men of real greatneſs of ſoul are ſtrangers to. Cornelius Tacitus, ſpeaking of men in general, ſays, "We are much more inclined to injure than ſhew our gratitude. This is a burden to us, that we look upon as an advantage." Plato reckons a defamer among madmen. "There are (ſays he) ſeveral ſorts of madmen; ſome are chained in their beds; others, by a depravity of nature, by bad nouriſhment, and a weakneſs of mind, are enraged againſt each other, and tear to pieces the reputation of thoſe by whom they think themſelves injured." Herodotus looks upon detraction as very injurious to a ſtate in general; and obſerves, that in calumniating there are always two that are injurious, and one who ſuffers, viz. The detractor, who throws his dirt, the man who liſtens with pleaſure to it, and the perſon againſt whom their malice is directed. Plato in his laws expreſsly forbids all ſcurrility.

Men wounded in their reputation, muſt in a manner be more than men, to overcome their reſentment; and we ſee by daily experience, that gentlemen, men of honor, eſteem their lives cheap when in compariſon with their character. The anſwer a Gaſcon gentleman gave Charles the VIIth. King of France, is very remarkable. He had ſerved that monarch with fidelity, and being asked by him if any thing could prevail upon him to deſert him, the Gaſcon replied, "No, not if I could gain your kingdom, nor univerſal empire, and poſſeſſion of all the treaſures in the world; if you do not injure me in my reputation."

We may boaſt as much as we pleaſe our forbearance and calmneſs under injuries, eſpecially under thoſe almoſt indelible ſtains which we receive in our reputation; but ſtrength of reaſon, without help of religion, we ſhall find too weak. Marcus Antonius, who had ſo great a command over his paſſions, grounded his philoſophy upon religion. He was not only one of the wiſeſt, but one of the moſt pious, not of princes only, but of men. This good emperor ſpeaking of revenge, expreſſes himſelf ſomewhere in his works, to this purpoſe: "Perhaps you are not really injured, and you are angry without a cauſe; but ſuppoſing you are indeed calumniated, yet it is not you that he is angry with; your character is different from that he gives you; and therefore you are enraged, becauſe he is miſtaken, and does not know you. Give way to reaſon, and reflect that time is leading you both to your graves, where he'll ceaſe his injuries, and you will forget your reſentment."

The moſt glorious victory we can obtain is that over ourſelves; and the moſt certain road to happineſs is to endeavour to imitate the divine attributes, as nearly as the frailty of human nature will allow us. This will make us rather compaſſionate, than revenge ourſelves on the man who injures us. When we reflect on the forbearance of that tremendous *Ens Entium*, whom we daily affront, we ſhall bear with patience injuries from our fellow creatures. How ridiculous a figure does the bluſtering man make, who is for ſending his adverſary to the grave for the ſlighteſt affront, and is not himſelf ſure of life to end his threats? How is the haughty bubble broke; and how quiet does he lie when in the grave, to be trampled over by the perſons he deſpiſed; and in a little time mixed with his kindred duſt, he becomes the ſport of winds? I never ſee a man boaſting his power, his courage, or his ſtrength, but it reminds me of the fly upon the the knave of a coach wheel, *What a duſt do I raiſe.*

Envy, which I have mentioned as one of the grounds of calumny, is ſo excellently delineated by the Rev. Dr. Young, in his Sermon upon that ſubject, that I ſhall refer my readers to that piece, as I am ſatisfied I can ſay nothing but what will fall vaſtly ſhort of that incomparable diſcourſe.

I ſhall conclude with a ſpeech which I had the pleaſure to hear applauded. "O Belleſleur, I ſee pity ſtruggling with reſentment; cheriſh the godlike virtue. Brutes can revenge, but only man forgive: Mercy is the darling attribute of heaven; and he who ſhews it moſt, approaches neareſt to the divinity."

Married Philoſopher, a Comedy.

IRELAND.

Waterford, Oct. 1. We hear from Carrick, that on Saturday laſt as a party of the Earl of Drogheda's light horſe conſiſting of a ſerjeant, corporal, and 18 private men, were conducting on foot four perſons, charged of being of the rebels called white-boys, to Kilkenny goal, they were attacked near Newmarket, by 3 or 400 riotous perſons, who, armed with ſtones, and ſlanes, charged the ſoldiery with ſhowers of ſtones, which knocked down ſeveral of them; the others no ways diſmayed, kept up a continual fire 'til their comrades recovered their feet, when they gave them one volley, which killed ſix men and a woman, and wounded ſeveral, four of whom, it is ſaid cannot recover, The light horſe at firſt fired only powder, to intimidate them, but the ring-leader told this credulous rabble they had no ball, which encouraged them to advance, when ſeveral of them being killed and wounded, they were ſoon convinced of their miſtake, and made a precipitate retreat. In the fray the priſoners eſcaped.

In this engagement ſerjeant Johnſon and corporal Sparks were killed, and ſeveral of the private men dangerouſly wounded. Johnſon after receiving a cut on his arm with a ſlane, & a chop in the ſide with a hatchet, drew his piſtols, and ſhot the perſons dead who had wounded him: but as he was reloading, he received a thruſt through the body, which put an end to his life, having only time to ſay, "Keep up your fire, my boys, it is all you have for your lives."

The news of this affair ſoon reached Callan, when a party of the 10th regiment quartered there immediately marched to Newmarket, and came time enough to pick up 19 of the wounded, whom they put on cars, and conveyed them to Kilkenny goal, but two of them died in the way. In the evening the remainder of the light horſe went in purſuit of the rioters.

Kinſale, Sept. 22. On the 7th inſt. a ſnow, called the King William, Jacob Thede, maſter, from Virginia, ſtruck on a rock called bullman, and filled with water; on the 21ſt inſt. ſhe got off and put into Kinſale, with two pumps going. She had 228 hogſheads of tobacco which is almoſt ruined; but the ſnow and the reſt of the cargo will be ſaved.

Jedediah Strong Esq

NAPLES, September 11.

The Town of Valone, in Upper Albania, having failed in the payment of their annual tribute to the Grand Senior, his Highneſs ſent a Baſhaw, at the head of 20,000 men to force them to obedience; but the inhabitants having joined the Cimariots, killed 6000 of the people ſent againſt them, and among them the Baſhaw himſelf, wounded ſeveral others, and put the reſt to flight.

Lower Elbe, Sept. 27. The Ottoman troops which had marched towards Hungary, have ſuddenly turned off upon Poland, and are haſtily advancing that way. And on the other ſide, a body of Pruſſian troops hath entered Great-Poland.

LONDON,

September 1. On the 21ſt of June laſt, the St. Peter, Capt. Heer Ganſz, bound from Hamburgh to Porto, about five o'clock in the afternoon, was attacked by a pirate off Beachy-head, who ſhewed Engliſh colours, and whom he took for a double ſloop or cutter, having ſix guns on deck, and a long pendant flying. The pirate fired a gun at them, when they ſtruck their topſail, and hoiſted their jack. This was ſcarce done, before a ſecond gun, with a ball was fired at them; which the Captain perceiving, ſlooped, or it would have ſtruck him. The pirates then boarded them, armed with piſtols and blunderbuſſes, which they put to the Captain's breaſt, and forced him into the cabin, where they left him with a man at the cabin door with two loaded piſtols, as a centinel over him. They then went on deck, ordered the hatches to be opened, and the carpenter refuſing to take off the hoops from the hatches, they beat and forced him to do it. They then obliged the mate to unlock the hatches, which to preſerve his life, he did. They then confined the mate, carpenter, cook, and two other men in the ſteerage, and being now maſters of the veſſel, loaded their boat with ſheets of copper, which they carried on board their own ſhip; at eight o'clock the ſame evening they went to the Captain, and told him he might go about his buſineſs; upon which coming on deck, he found a great quantity of goods lying, but chiefly pipe ſtaves; but in the hold every thing was cut to pieces and deſtroyed. On the ſecond of July they boarded a ſmall Engliſh veſſel or cutter, armed with cutlaſſes, &c. which had but one gun; this was near Ornay on the French coaſt, when after asking ſeveral queſtions, they returned to their own ſhip. The Captain declares, that while he was robbed, a three maſt veſſel was not far off, which made a ſignal, and approached the ſmall one; when the robbery was over, the ſmall one fired a gun as a ſignal.

September 28. A number of people were got together this forenoon on the market hill and other parts of the town to admire (as they ſaid) the Prodigy of a ſtar appearing in the day-time. On enquiry among our learned friends we find there is at this time the extraordinary appearance of the Planet Venus, which is the moſt illuminated poſſible, when at 40 degrees diſtance from the ſun, and is once in eight years in poſition to be viſible to us for ſeveral days together.

On Monday laſt, a couple that had been out asked in Mary-bone church went thither to be married. As the Rev. Mr. Boot was reading the ceremony, when he came to the words, "Wilt thou have this man to thy wedded huſband?" The woman anſwered, no: and upon the miniſter's asking the reaſon, ſhe ſaid, "I have told him ſeveral times I would not marry him." The clergyman then asked her why ſhe came to the church; ſhe replied, "I came to tell you I will not marry him;" and immediately went away with two men who came to attend the ceremony, leaving the diſappointed bridegroom in the church.

O Rare A few Days ſince died at Liverpool, Mrs. Magee, Wiſe of Mr. Magee, who was her tenth huſband.

Sept. 30. By a French ſhip which is put into Corunna, there is advice, that the Negroes on the ſide of Juida in Africa, have lately made upon their neighbours, with whom they are always at war, upwards of 10,000 priſoners; a circumſtance which will haſten the loading of ſhips.

October 1.

Laſt Sunday the Pariſh clerk of a church ſouth of London bridge, having given out a Pſalm which the miniſter did not approve of, was called to from the pulpit to ſing Gloria Patri, which he not inſtantly complying with, was pulled out of his desk by the miniſter, who kick'd him very heartily in the ſight of the congregation, who were greatly ſcandalized, and ſurpriſed, at ſuch an exertion of eccleſiaſtical authority.

Early on Tueſday morning a certain young man (not a mile from St. Paul's) who was married the preceeding day, took his leave af his wiſe. The drummers paying their uſual compliments on ſuch occaſions, a little after, the lady went to take ſome money in order to make them a preſent, when to her great ſurpriſe, ſhe found her new ſpouſe had walked off with her whole fortune.

Oct. 11. By letters from Madrid it appears, the French are like to meet with many difficulties in their late projected [illegible] ſcheme to the Spaniſh ſettlements in South-America.

A French ſhip, bound from Honfleur to Guadaloupe, with a cargo of 500 barrels of meal, 200 barrels of beef, and 50 of butter, and 80 bales of linen of different kinds, is taken by the Corſairs of Morocco, and carried into Santa Cruz in Barbary. There were ſeveral paſſengers on board, and the captain, we are told, did not ſtrike 'til he had received four wounds from a ſabre, two upon the head, and two upon his back, and after having one man killed, and one mortally wounded, and five others diſabled.

It is computed that upwards of 90,000 *l.* have been ſpent at Rome only by Engliſh ſubjects, in the courſe of the preſent year; and this week, bills of exchange to the amount of 11,000l. more, have been remitted to the ſame place, the greateſt part of which, we are informed, is intended to be laid out by a noble Engliſh connoiſſeur in the purchaſe of Roman Virtue, and other Italian curioſities.

They write from Erfurth, that the diſtemper among the horned cattle in Franconia was making a moſt dreadful havock, and which ſeemed to increaſe more and more.

They write from Cadiz, that Le Dragon, the Marquis de Caſmas, Commodore Le Glorieux, and Le Ruſe men of war; La Jucon and Soledad frigates; the Jupiter, a Daniſh ſhip, with ſeveral other merchantmen, having on board 2500 men with plenty of warlike ſtores, ſailed from that bay for Vera Cruz on the 4th ult.

The prize money for taking Martinico and the Granadoes hath been already begun to be paid, and for which each brave ſeaman and marine hath received the full ſum of four ſhillings! Thoſe concerned in taking Guadaloupe would be glad to be informed when and how much prize-money will be paid for the ſaid conqueſt, as ſeveral men who came from great diſtances expended, to their great hurt, conſiderable more than their ſhares came to, in receiving their poor pittance for the above important conqueſts — As ſuch encouragement is given to thoſe intrepid fellows who would not fight?

Cork, (in Ireland) Sept. 24. The Right Worſhipful the Mayor and Corporation have concluded an agreement with Mr. Satterwight, Engineer, at the rate of 6,500 pounds, for bringing a ſupply of water from the lands of Blarney, to the higheſt part of Blarney lane, where an elegant reſervoir is to be made, for ſupplying the inhabitants of that city with water, agreeable to an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſions of parliament.

They write from Hanover, that letters patent are iſſued, whereby the king of Great-Britain, in quality of Father and Tutor of the minor prince his ſon, biſhop of Oſnabrug, advertiſes all thoſe who poſſeſs fiſes depending on that biſhoprick, to get them renewed and to take the inveſture within the term of the three firſt months of the next year.

The number of ſhipwrights from England now in the Portugueſe ſervice are ſaid to exceed 300.

BOSTON, December 20.

Tueſday laſt a ſhip came to anchor in Nantasket road, ſuppos'd to be one of his Majeſty's Frigates from Halifax, ſtationed here this winter for the Protection of the trade.

Yeſterday arrived here a ſchooner, Capt. Burnham, from Falmouth in England, he ſailed the 4th of November laſt, but bro't no public prints.

Tueſday evening about 8 o'clock a woman was attacked near dock-ſquare, by a man, who held her till another woman robb'd her of the money ſhe had in her pocket, as alſo her cloak and Bonnet. They ran off, before aſſiſtance came up.

We hear from Palmer, that Mr. John Lammon died there of the wounds he received by Mr. John Davis, who ſhot at him for an Otter, as mentioned in our laſt.

We hear from Worceſter, that about a fortnight ago one ——Cooke was committed to goal there for forging ſundry notes of hand, orders, &c. to the amount of ſeveral hundred pounds.

A gentleman in Marlborough ſent a quarter of mutton to his friend in town a few days ago, which weighed 25 lb. The 4 quarters of the ſheep, after it was kill'd weighed 90 lb. 24 lb. rough tallow. The ſheering laſt ſummer was 5 lb. and 3 quarters of wool, and the pulled wool upon the fleece, 4 lb. and a quarter, in the whole, 10 lb. of wool. This was a weather and a coſit, worth 18 pounds old tenor. A good encouragement for the keeping of ſheep.

We hear that a ſmall ſchooner, tender to the Maidſtone, frigate, which lately ſailed from hence for Rhode Iſland, foundered near the ſhoal of George's bank, in ſight of ſaid ſhip, but the wind blew ſo violent they could afford her no aſſiſtance, and the crew, twelve in number, all periſhed.

Extract of a Letter from CASCO-BAY, December 10. 1764.

"Laſt Friday morning arrived here one of his Majeſty's Cutters, or arm'd ſloops called the Gaſpee, Thomas Allen, Commander. She came to anchor juſt at the mouth of the harbour, and the wind being South-Weſt, a number of veſſels belonging to this port happened to arrive the ſame day, ſome from the Weſt Indies, and others from Boſton, Rhode-Iſland, &c. Maſter Allen brought them all too, boarded them and preſſed a number of their hands, all which belonged to this town; one, in particular was mate of one of the veſſels, and another had a wife and young children depending upon the Father's return to ſupport them. The friends of one or two went down to the cutter, to plead for the relief of the poor diſtreſſed men, but all to no purpoſe, and meeting with ill treatment, ‖ irritated a number of hearty fellows belonging to the town, who gathered together on ſaturday morning, and immediately upon Maſter Allin's coming aſhore in the yawl, they ſeiz'd ſaid yawl & carried her to the top of a high hill the back of the town, and ſet a guard upon her, in order to ſecure the retreat of the Captain and Men to the veſſel, and then a number ſurrounded the Captain of the Cutter, and ſhowing a true Britiſh ſpirit, inſiſted upon his giving immediate orders to give the poor preſs'd men their liberty, which he promiſed, upon his honor, he would, upon his going on board. They would not take his word, but made him give written orders to his officer on board to deliver up the men, and inſiſted on his ſtaying as Hoſtage till their redemption; which he complied with, whilſt a number went and fetched up the men, after which they brought down the yawl, launch'd her in the water, and delivered her ſafe to him, not uſing him in the leaſt rough manner, during their whole proceeding."——

Yours, &c.

‖ "What irritated the people more was, that he let a ſhip paſs him from Liverpool, without taking out one hand, and ſeem'd to ſhow his reſentment only againſt the men who belonged to this town."——

December 13, 1764.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

By inſerting the following Account of Tea, in your weekly Paper, you will much oblige your Friend, &c.

THE tea uſed in England is of ſix kinds,——The firſt is called bohea, the ſecond congo, the third peco, the fourth green tea, the fifth imperial, the ſixth is called hyſon tea. All theſe ſorts of tea, are brought from China, and are ſaid to be leaves of the ſame ſhrub, and are only diſtinguiſhed by the time of gathering, and the method of curing. The greateſt advantage of tea, conſidering the quantity of what is drank, ſeems to be, that it prevents the hot weather from relaxing the ſtomach to too great a degree, owing to its aſtringenſy. All the other effects of this faſhionable liquor, ſeem to proceed from the hot water.——We are informed, that one Darma, an Indian king, and a kind of pope, (who liv'd 1023 years before Chriſt) firſt uſed tea. This Darma was a moſt auſtere man, who, from an aim at perfect holineſs, reſolv'd to deny himſelf all reſt, ſleep, and relaxation of body, and conſecrate his mind, day and night, without intermiſſion, to God. After he had watch'd many years, being one day weary, and over faſted, he unluckily dropt aſleep; awaking next day full of ſorrow for breaking his ſolemn vow, he cut off both his eye-brows, theſe inſtruments of his crime, and with indignation, threw them on the ground. Returning next day to the ſame place, behold! out of his eye-brows were grown two beautiful tea ſhrubs. Darma eating ſome of the leaves, was preſently filled with holy joy and ſtrength to purſue his divine meditations. He preſently communicated to his diſciples, what great benefit he had found from tea, which they publiſhed to mankind. Doctor James, a late medical author, after recounting the virtues which the Japoneſe aſcribed to tea, ſays, 'Whatever virtues are aſcribed to tea, or however uſeful, as a medicine, it may be in China, I am very certain, that either the tea, or the water, or both, are extremely prejudicial as an habitual drink in England; inſomuch, that I have known many hyſterical caſes relieved, and ſome cured, by leaving off tea, without taking any remedy whatever, and one in particular, which was attended with terrible convulſions.'

'Drinking of tea, and coffee, &c. (ſays the learned Boerhaave) are like the enticement of a harlot, beginning very agreeable, and for the preſent recruit all the actions, both of body and mind, and excite them to a briſk activity; but then, like Venus, they leave fatal effects behind them; a weakneſs of the whole habit, an inactivity of the juices, a relaxation and weakneſs of the fibres, and a whole train of hypocondrical diſorders, extending themſelves even to future generations.

HARTFORD, *December* 24.

We hear from Coventry, that laſt Monday, Mr. Samuel Kendrick, (Son of Mr. Nathaniel Kendrick) a very promiſing Youth, about Seventeen, fell through the Ice, as he was Scating on a Pond, and was drowned; his Brother, had like to have ſhared the ſame Fate, in endeavouring to ſave him.

[The New York Poſt, not arrived, at the Publication of This Paper.]

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, were, ſome time ſince, agreeable to the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of Doct. *Robert Brownlie*, of *Windſor*, in the county of *Hartford*, an inſolvent debtor, to make a dividend of the ſame, to and among his ſeveral creditors, as in and by ſaid act is provided.——And whereas we have carefully examin'd and ſought after the eſtate of him the ſaid *Robert*, can as yet find nothing whereof to make diviſion to and among his creditors, nor even ſufficient to pay our own coſt. And ſaid creditors are hereby notified, that we ſhall meet at the houſe of Mr. John Tayloe inn-holder in *Windſor* aforeſaid, on the laſt Monday in *Dec.* inſtant, where we ſhall be ready to ſhew to any of ſaid creditors, our doings in ſaid affair. Dated at *Windſor*, the 6th Day of *December*, 1764.

ABNER BURROUGHS, }
JOSEPH HARPER, jun. } Aſſignees.

5

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers were, ſome time ſince, agreeable to the act made for relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of *Iſaac Pitkin*, of *Hartford*, an inſolvent debtor, and to make a dividend of the ſame, to and among his ſeveral creditors, as in and by ſaid act is eſpecially provided. And whereas we have carefully examined and ſaught after the eſtate of him the ſaid *Iſaac Pitkin*, can as yet find nothing whereof to make diſtribution or diviſion to and among his creditors as aforeſaid. And we the ſubſcribers have appointed to meet on ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Daniel Pitkin*, inn-holder in ſaid *Hartford*, on the firſt Monday of January next, and ſo on the firſt Monday of every month till April. Hartford, December the 22d 1764.

WILLIAM STANLEY, }
SAMUEL WELLS. } Aſſignees.

TO BE SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 3d Day of *January*, 1765 in *Middletown*, the dwelling-houſe lately in the poſſeſſion of Capt. *Charles-Hobby Hubbard*, 2 large rooms below well finiſhed, and a kitchen on the Eaſt ſide, together with half an acre of land, and the beſt well in town. Said houſe is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the main ſtreet, a little North of the church. Conditions of ſale are ninety pounds down, and the remainder in ten days. The ſale to be held at ſaid houſe.

5

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, by Book, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, either by Caſh, or their Obligations; or they will be ſued without Exception; as he is about to remove into a diſtant Part of the Continent.

WILLIAM WHITING.

N. B. Any Kind of Proviſions will be accepted as Caſh.

Whereas the eſtate of Thomas Dibble, late of *Torrington*, in *Litchfield* diſtrict, deceas'd, has been repreſented to the honorable court of probate for ſaid diſtrict, to be inſolvent: Whereupon ſaid court did appoint us the ſubſcribers, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the ſaid eſtate, and make out report thereon, to ſaid court, within ſix months. We do therefore, hereby notify all the ſeveral creditors to the ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims and demands on the laſt Tueſday of January next, at ten of the clock in the morning, at the dwelling houſe of *Epaphras Sheldon*, in ſaid *Torrington*, in the county aforeſaid, where we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs. Dated at *Torrington*, November the 14th, 1764.

JOHN COOK, }
EBENEZER HILL, } Commiſſioners.
EPAPHRAS SHELDON. }

3

TO BE SOLD, BY
JOSEPH BARRIT,

CHOICE OIL and BLUBBER, for Tanners Uſe. Alſo, a Quantity of Salt MACKAREL, by the Barril.

N. B. The ſaid Barrit, takes any Sort of Grain, at the caſh Price, for the above Articles, or pays the Caſh for Rye, at 2/6, per Buſhel.

np 3

Ames's *Almanack*, for 1765.

To be ſold by the Printer hereof, by Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

[illegible] Strong Esq

Glorious MAGNANIMITY of a PEASANT.

AT an inundation of the Adige, the bridge of Verona was carried away, one arch after another, the middle one only remaining; on it ſtood a houſe, and the whole family in it, ſtretching out their arms, and imploring aſſiſtance. In the mean time, the force of the torrent was ſeen gradually weakening the pillars of the arch. Count Spolverini affected with this ſcene of diſtreſs offered a purſe of 100 *Louis d'Ors to any one who would go in a boat and bring away thoſe poor creatures: Here was a double danger; the being carried away by the rapidity of the river, or the arch tumbling down when the boat ſhould get under the houſe. Amidſt the innumerable concourſe of people, not one offered to make the attempt, though the reward was ſo conſiderable. A countryman happening to come by juſt at the time, and hearing of the enterprize propoſed, and the reward, he ſteps into a boat, and by dexterity and ſtrength gains the middle of the river; then laying the boat under the houſe cloſe to the arch, ſtaid till all the family, old and young, ſliding down a rope, were got into the boat.* Now, *ſaid he,* chear up, you are ſafe. *Then betaking himſelf to his oars again, he ſtems the force of the current, and gets on ſhore. Count Spolverini going up to him, ſaid,* Thou art a brave worthy man, and here is the purſe for thee. *The Countryman made anſwer,* No Sir, I don't ſell my life, my labour provides for me and my wife and children; rather, if you pleaſe, give it to this poor family, who want it more than I do.

Montin's Poetique Francoiſe.

ALL Perſons who have neglected to pay their Country Rates, (that Doſephius Humphry, deceaſed, was appointed to collect) are requeſted to pay the ſame to the Subſcriber, within Ten Days, or they may expect to be diſtrained upon.

Daniel Butler.

Hartford, December 17, 1764.

Whereas we the Subſcribers,

were ſome time ſince, agreeable to the act made for relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of Daniel Newcomb, of Hebron, in the county of Hartford, an inſolvent debtor, and to make a dividend of the ſame, to and among his ſeveral creditors, as in, and by ſaid act is eſpecially provided. And whereas we have carefully examined, and ſought after the eſtate of him the ſaid Daniel, can as yet find nothing whereof to make diſtribution or diviſion, to and among his Creditors, as aforeſaid. *Hebron, December* 8, 1764.

OBADIAH HORSFORD }
JOHN PHELPS, Jun. } Aſſignees.

All Perſons indebted to the

Subſcriber, either by Note or Book, are deſir'd to ſettle the ſame by the laſt of this Month, or they may depend on a very diſagreeable Compliment.

JOHN COLEMAN.

William Ellery,

ONCE more requeſts all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. John Ellery, deceas'd, immediately to pay their reſpective Ballances, or they will be ſued to January Court, without Diſtinction.

Benjamin Henſhaw,

HEREBY informs the public, That he intends ſetting up a public vendue, at his chamber over his ſtore, in *Middletown*, on Tueſday evenings, to begin at duſk. That he has more than *Three Hundred Pounds* Lawful Money in Goods, of various kinds, already put into his hands for ſale that way; and ſtands ready to take in any ſort of goods or eſtate to ſell for any perſon who ſhall ſee fit to employ him on low commiſſions:—And will pay them their caſh within forty-eight hours after the ſale.

The conditions of ſale, will be as follows, *viz.*

I. That the higheſt bidder ſhall be the purchaſer. And if a diſpute ariſe between two bidders, the article in diſpute ſhall be put up again.

II. That earneſt money ſhall be paid down by the purchaſer, *two ſhillings* on *twenty*, and ſo in proportion to the purchaſe.

III. That the maſter ſhall not bid without the conſent of the company.

IV. That every bidder ſhall bid *three pence* on *five ſhillings*, *ſix pence* on *ten ſhillings*, and *one ſhiling* on *twenty ſhillings*.

V. That every purchaſer ſhall pay for his goods ſo purchaſed, and take them away within thirty hours after; on forfeiture of his earneſt money.——Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid chamber, the next day after ſale, for the delivery of goods ſold.

VI. That no underbidder ſhall be employed by any perſon having goods there for ſale, upon penalty of the forfeiture of ſuch goods to the company then preſent, upon the diſcovery and proof made.

And as no under bidder will be countenanced or allowed, as mean and diſhonorable; ſo it will be look'd upon as mean and baſe for the company to get together, and agree not to bid on one another, in order to get the goods at too great an under-value.———

As this vendue is ſet up on principles of honor, it is hoped it will meet with ſuitable encouragement.

Among the goods to be ſold at vendue, are the following, viz.

BROAD cloths, ratteens, bearſkins, german ſerges, ſingle and double ruſſel, callamanco, black, blue and ſcarlet, worſted and hair pluſh, velvet veſt patterns, thick ſetts, ſhalloons, durants, &c. Diaper napkins, table cloths, white callicoes, lawn border'd handkerchiefs, linnen ditto, Iriſh hollands, men's and women's white and colour'd gloves, men and women, boys and girls ſtockings, women's Engliſh brocaded ruſſel ſhoes, of Hoſe's make, men's worſted caps, a variety of white wax beads, and other necklaces, a large parcel of hatter's trimmings, as linings, worſted and ſilk loopings, buttons, frogs, &c. a large ſtock of paper for papering of rooms, of various qualities, buck and fawn ſkins, nearly dreſſed with the hair on, for waiſtcoats, leather breeches, fire ſhovels and tongs, cloth, table, tooth, comb, ſhoe, hearth and ſcrubing bruſhes, barber's hair, ſtrops, raſors, bruſhes, ribbons, &c. with travelling boxes & bruſhes for barbers & others, watchmaker's bruſhes, glaſſes, ſtrings, ſeals, keys, &c. joyner's and carpenter's rules, chiſels, gouges, ſaws, files, &c. locks, and hinges, ſmall nails and brads; with many other goods in the hard ware way, and ſundry ſhoemaker's tools——part of a ſet of blackſmith's tools, ſundry ſecond hand and new houſhold furniture, as braſs kettles, looking-glaſſes, tables, chairs &c. a good riding chair, with a top to take off, and good tackling, a new ſilver watch with a china face; and many other things too many to be enumerated here.

N. B. The ſaid vendue opens the firſt Tueſday evening in *January* next.

⁂ Said *HENSHAW* has to ſell in his ſtore, under ſaid chamber, a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh, Weſt, and Eaſt India goods;—and particularly a large quantity of goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon. To be ſold on the very loweſt rates for the CASH, and low on ſhort credit, or pork, grain, flax-ſeed, or other country produce. He deſires all perſons that have been indebted to him more than ſix months, either by book or note that they will immediately pay him, as he can wait no longer. He gives caſh for pork.

STray'd from ſaid *Henſhaw*, laſt ſummer, a mare colt, paſt 3 years old, brown colour, a ſtar in her face, never dock'd nor ſhod, ſmall of her age, has the ſcar of a wound in her left thigh, under her dock. Whoever ſhall take up and bring ſaid colt to the ſaid *Henſhaw*, ſhall have *twenty ſhillings* reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

Middletown, December 15, 1764.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart
and Crown, near the North Meeting-Houſe.

MONDAY, *December* 31, 1764. [Number 6.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON, October 8.

Extract of a Letter from Algiers, September 12.

NEAR eight hundred ſlaves are conſtantly employed here in making a back water ſufficient to contain the whole Algerine navy, ſecure from the effects of a bombardment, and ſtrongly flank'd with nine batteries of heavy cannon. Perhaps you may wonder how this petty ſtate is bold enough to maintain almoſt conſtant hoſtilities with half the naval powers of Europe; but ſo long as they continue to be ſupplied with ammunition and warlike ſtores from the other half, with whom they are at peace, it is no ſurprize they ſhould ridicule the report that Spain in conjunction with the ſtates of Italy, are arming on an expedition againſt them. Europe has ſeen a much more formidable power than Spain can pretend to, ſome years ago, and even at this juncture, trifled with, after a long diſpute about an illegal capture by the Algerine Dey.

Letters from Vienna, of the 22d ult. adviſe, that by the Ottoman Porte delaying the renewal of the treaty with the Empreſs Queen, and the Turks tranſporting of troops from Aſia into Europe, and their ſending large quantities of artillery and other warlike ſtores into Hungary, alarms the Auſtrian court and miniſtry greatly, which has been the chief motive of ſuch a great number of Auſtrian troops being ſent into Hungary, Croatia, Sclavonia, &c.

We hear commiſſions are come over from Jamaica to ſhip by the firſt opportunity, goods proper for the Spaniſh market, to the value of 90,000l.

Mr. Wilkes continues in very good health at Paris, and in his uſual great ſpirits. He complains indeed that every change of weather affects his ſide.

A gentleman who has been at ſome pains to enumerate the ſeveral accounts we have had of the French and Spaniſh navy, by preparations, ſince the peace, obſerves, that allowing the ſaid accounts to be true, both theſe powers muſt have made a ſurprizing progreſs indeed, as in that caſe France will be found to be now actually poſſeſs'd of 112 ſhips of the line, 43 frigates, beſides ſloops: and the Spaniſh navy, by the ſame calculation will amount to 71 ſhips of the line, and 55 frigates, &c.—Our correſpondent adds, that ſetting aſide the frequent and alarming paragraphs from Breſt, Toulon, Rochfort, and other capital ſeaports of France, as extravagant, and allowing that every court engaged in the late war are endeavouring, by various arts of policy, to recover thoſe ſpirits and vigour, which that war had almoſt exhauſted; nevertheleſs, France has ſuch natural advantages over her neighbours, that there are grounds to ſuſpect ſhe will ſooner accompliſh this great end, than any other chriſtian power, unleſs our partial prejudice ſhould induce us to except ourſelves.

To the Printer of the Public Ledger.

THE following Extract is taken from a letter, which I have juſt now received, from a Gentleman of undoubted veracity at Santa Cruz, (a Daniſh Iſland in the Weſt Indies.)

"THE prohibition lately laid by Great-Britain, on the "trade of its ſeveral colonies in this part of the world "is likely to be attended with the moſt fatal effects to the "ſubjects of that kingdom. It has already induced the French "to declare two of their Iſlands free ports; and the Danes "are now going to declare the Iſlands of Saint Thomas and "Saint John, free ports likewiſe, in imitation of ſo ſenſible an "example; by which means the Spaniards will be plentifully "ſupplied with whatever they want of European growth or "manufacture; and the immenſe ſums be engroſſed by the "French and Danes for the various neceſſaries, which 'til the "late act of parliament, were intirely laid out with the people "of England. Saint Thomas's will certainly be a great Mart "of trade, when free, as the Spaniards are every day coming "to Santa Cruz for goods, which are not to be got without "many difficulties, as we are under a neceſſity, from a total "want of the neceſſary commodities ourſelves, to ſmuggle "them continually from St. Kitt's and Antigua."

Amongſt the numberleſs complaints which have been brought to the bar of the public, againſt the preſent adminiſtration, I know of nothing which has been ſo ſlenderly ſupported, or which ought to deſerve a greater ſhare of the national attention, than the reſtrictions lately laid upon our American colonies.—The continuation of the land tax, and the extenſion of exciſe, are evils of a leſs dangerous tendency, for theſe can only affect us at home; whereas the reſtriction of our North-American commerce, not only prejudices the Mother country in a [illegible] ner to the opulence of our natural enemies: In fact, Sir, the ſyſtem of politics, by which our affairs is regulated, cannot but be looked upon in an extraordinary light.—We throw away millions of money, and oceans of blood, to get the poſſeſſion of ſettlements in America; yet no ſooner are theſe poſſeſſions in our hands, than we contrive by every method to render them totally uſeleſs, inſtead of labouring to turn them to any profitable account.—'Til the late act of parliament, prohibiting all intercourſe between our North-American colonies and the ſettlements of any other nation in that quarter of the world, our colonies continually purchaſed immenſe quantities of manufacture from the mother country, and ſold them to a very great advantage to the Spaniſh and other Iſlands, by which means the mother country was equally a gainer with the colonies in that trade; and conſequently her intereſt obliged her at all events to carry it on: The act of parliament, however, has at once put a ſtop to all the benefits which we enjoy'd in this reſpect, and the very ſame adminiſtration which, at the concluſion of the peace, ſo liberally reſtored all the ſettlements of the French, have now put a finiſhing hand to the work, as if they had not done enough in that infamous treaty,——and provided an infallible expedient for beggaring the principal of our own.

'Tis no wonder, Mr. Printer, that ſuch a number of deſperate ruffians are eternally infeſting our roads, or ſuch crowds of beggars ſhould be conſtantly found in our ſtreets. The trade between our North-American colonies, and the Spaniſh and other iſlands, furniſhed theſe unhappy people with ſufficient employment.—That trade being once cut off, they are ſtript of their bread, and [illegible] reduces them to prowl for a ſubſiſtance, without any conſideration of means.—Unleſs the legiſlative power is very ſpeedy in remedying ſo great an evil, we muſt naturally look for the moſt diſagreeable conſequences; the French, Daniſh and Dutch free ports, will entirely engroſs the Spaniſh trade; and our very colonies themſelves will be obliged, in their own defence, to eſtabliſh manufactories of all ſorts, to ſupply their immediate neceſſities; ſince it is impoſſible they can continue their former commerce with the Mother country, when they are diveſted of the Spaniſh traffic which was the only means they had of carrying it on.——Thus, Mr. Printer, has this act of parliament turned all the Spaniſh wealth into the hands of our national rivals and enemies; and even materially leſſened the dependence which our colonies had upon us, by driving them to a neceſſity of ſupplying all thoſe wants at home, which were formerly adminiſtered to them by the Mother country.

Your's, &c.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

From the Public Ledger, October 10.

I HAVE not language to deſcribe the horror and remorſe, in which a late affair has involved me, and would to God I had been ignorant of both the cauſe and conſequences of it. I am a young fellow ſcarce nineteen, apprenticed to an eminent merchant in this city, and have for ſome months paſt unhappily indulged myſelf in every kind of licentiouſneſs, eſpecially with the abandoned of the other ſex, ſeldom neglecting any opportunity of frequenting the moſt infamous brothels. During my Maſter's excurſions to his country houſe, lately, my whole attention has been engroſſed by a moſt beautiful creature, not more than ſixteen years of age. Laſt Monday I went as uſual with rapture to the infernal houſe ſhe was kept at; but how is it poſſible for me to expreſs the diſtraction and aſtoniſhment which ſeized me, when I was informed, that the amiable wretch died the preceeding Friday evening, and died

[illegible] Morey Esq.

in ſo ſhocking a manner that humanity muſt ſhudder at the bar of imagination; and the boſoms of the guilty be almoſt maddened at the thought! She was taken ill on Friday morning, and immediately declared ſhe knew herſelf ſtruck with death, and damned to all eternity. In her ravings, ſhe repeatedly cried, that the Devil had told her ſo, and that he would drag her to endleſs torture at ſix o'clock: her agonies were inexpreſſible, ſo that even the wretches her accomplices were ſo much affected at it, as to mention a neceſſity of ſending for a clergyman; but the miſerable girl, with ſcreams of horror, exclaim'd, nothing could ſave her; that the fatal ſentence was already pronounced; and that there was no poſſibility of forgiveneſs or eſcape. The man who kept the houſe deſired earneſtly to ſee her, but ſhe would by no means conſent to his requeſt: "Tell him (ſays ſhe) that I curſe him in "the bitterneſs of heart, and wiſh, with my lateſt breath that "he may very ſoon follow me to endleſs miſery; It is to him "I owe my deſtruction; he firſt ſeduced me to guilt and ruin, when I was but 13 years of age.—Perdition, no doubt, "will be his portion, as well as the lot of numbers beſides, "who, like him, have laboured for the deſtruction of innocence and virtue."——She ſeveral times jumped out of bed, and ſcreaming in a moſt dreadful manner, cried out, "You ſhall not have me yet, it is not ſix o'clock."—She continued raving in this ſhocking manner till the hour ſhe mentioned, and then expired. I aſſure you, Mr. Printer, every circumſtance I have mentioned is an abſolute fact, and I make no doubt but that you may be ſatisfied of the truth of it yourſelf upon inquiry. My own reflections almoſt make me mad! Good God! if ſuch is the end of the ſeduced, what muſt be that of the ſeducers, and thoſe who aid and aſſiſt them in the road to perdition? This laſt crime, with ſhame and ſorrow I confeſs I have been moſt notoriouſly guilty of. But I have ever revered a virtuous woman, and cannot accuſe myſelf of betraying unſuſpecting innocence; my crimes want not this addition; they are already ſufficient to make me wiſh I had never been indued with reaſon and underſtanding, ſince I have ſo unhappily miſapplied them. This melancholly affair has left ſuch an impreſſion on my mind, as I believe never can be effaced.

S—— W——.

LONDON, October 1.

Extract of a private letter from a gentleman at Dijon to his friend at London, dated Auguſt 5, 1764.

"Since my arrival here, there has been a man broke on the wheel, with no other Proof to condemn him than that of a Water Spanil about the ſize of your's; the circumſtances attending being ſo very ſingular and ſtriking, I beg leave to communicate them to you.—A farmer, who had been to receive a ſum of money, was waylaid, robbed, and murdered by two villains: The farmer's dog returned with all ſpeed to the gentleman's houſe who had paid the money, and expreſſed ſuch amazing anxiety for the gentleman to follow him, pulling him ſeveral times by the ſleeve and ſkirt of his coat, that at length the gentleman ſubmitted: The dog led him to the field, a little from the road ſide, where the body lay; from thence the gentleman went to a public houſe, in order to alarm the country: The moment he entered, (as the two villains were drinking) the dog ſeized the murderer by the throat and the other made his eſcape. This man lay in priſon three months, during which time they viſited him once a week with the dog: and tho' they made him change his cloaths with other priſoners, and always ſtood in the midſt of a croud, yet would the dog find him out, and always fly at him. On the day of trial, when the priſoner was at the bar, the dog was let looſe into the court houſe, and in the midſt of ſome hundreds he always found him out, (tho' dreſſed entirely in new cloaths) and would have torn him to pieces, had he been allowed: in conſequence of which, he was condemned, and at the place of execution, confeſſed the fact.——Surely ſo uſeful, ſo diſintereſtedly faithful an animal, ſhould not be ſo barbarouſly treated as I have often ſeen them, particularly in London."——

Yeſterday the commiſſioners of the victualling office contracted for 600 oxen and 2000 hogs, to be delivered for the ſervice of his Majeſty's navy.

Tueſday morning, about five o'clock, three perſons (committed for various offences) found means to break out of Bridewell, one of them was a tailor with one leg, and another one Weſt, a notorious pickpocket, who had been double ironed, and the fetters rivetted. Not above three hours after their eſcape, Weſt ſent back the irons in an handkerchief, with a letter, in which he ſaid he was much obliged to the keeper for the uſe of them, but now had no further occaſion for them.

NEW-YORK, *December* 20.

On Monday laſt was held a Meeting of the ſociety for promoting Arts, Agriculture and Oeconomy, in this Province, when the Committee for arts made their report, which being conſidered by the Society, the following Articles and premiums were agreed to and ordered to be publiſhed, viz.

FOR the greateſt Quantity of Pot-Aſh, (not leſs than five Tons) made in this Province, in the Year 1765,	Thirty Pounds.
For the greateſt Quantity of Linen Yarn, ſpun under the Direction of one Perſon in this Province, in 1765. Regard being had to the Quality,	Thirty Pounds.
For the Second Ditto	Twenty Five Pounds.
For the Third Do.	Twenty Pounds.
For the Fourth Do.	Fifteen Pounds.
For the Fifth Do.	Ten Pounds.
For the greateſt Quantity of Linen Cloth, made under the Direction of one Perſon, in this Province, in 1765, (Regard being had to the Quality,	Twenty five Pounds.
For the ſecond Ditto,	Twenty Pounds.
For the third Do.	Fifteen Pounds.
For the fourth Do.	Ten Pounds.
For the fifth Do.	Five Pounds.
For the greateſt Quantity of Tow Cloth, made under the Direction of one Perſon in this Province, in 1765,	Fifteen Pounds.
For the ſecond Ditto,	Ten Pounds.
For the third Do.	Five Pounds.
For the greateſt Quantity of Wove Thread Stockings, (not leſs than three Threads) made under the Direction of one Perſon in this Province, in 1765,	Sixteen Pounds.
For the ſecond Ditto,	Twelve Pounds.
For tanning the beſt 20 Hides of Bend Leather, in this Province, in 1765,	Twenty Pounds.
For tanning the beſt Sole Leather, (not leſs than 50 Hides,) in 1766,	Ten Pounds.
For the beſt made 100 Pair of Women's Shoes, the Soles to be of Leather, tanned in this Province, and covered in Stuff,	Ten Pounds.
For the beſt dreſſed 100 Deer Skins for Breeches,	Ten Pounds
For the beſt made 100 Pair of Beaver Skin Gloves,	Ten Pounds.
For making the greateſt Quantity of good Pan Tiles, (not leſs than Thirty Thouſand) in the Year 1765,	Twenty Five Pounds.
For raiſing from the Quarry and manufacturing, and bringing to this Market, in 1765, the greateſt Quantity of good Slate (not leſs than two Hundred ſquares) for covering Houſes,	Twenty Five Pounds.
For curing the greateſt Quantity of Sturgeon, (not leſs than 100 Kegs)	Twenty Pounds.
For the greateſt Quantity of Whale Oil made in 1765, and brought to this Market, being the Produce of Whales, taken by the Crew of any Veſſel belonging to this Port,	One Hundred and Fifty Dollars
For the ſecond Ditto,	One Hundred Dollars.
For the third Do.	Seventy Five Dollars.

Which laſt three premiums are to be divided among the reſpective Owners and Crews.

——The Mode of proof, to entitle reſpective Gainers to the above Bounties will be hereafter publiſhed in the News papers.

Time not permitting to determine upon the Bounties, recommended in the Report of the Committee for Agriculture; the conſideration thereof was referred to the next Meeting.

Upon the Report made by the Committee for Schemes of Oeconomy, the Society came to the following Reſolutions—to wit.

That no Member of the Society, after ſix Months, on the Death of any Relation put himſelf in Mourning.

That to retrench the ill-timed and pernicious Extravagance of our Funerals, no Member give any Scarfs, (except to the Clergy) nor hot Wine to any Perſon whatever.

That no Member do receive into his ſervice any Overſeer, or Gardiner, or white ſervant, Male or Female, who ſhall not be able to produce a Recommendation in Writing, from the Maſter or Miſtreſs, whom they laſt ſerved in this Colony.

And Notice is hereby given, that there will be a Meeting of the Society, on Monday Evening next, at 6 o'Clock, at Mr. Francis's

Publiſhed by Order of the ſociety.

BENJAMIN KISSAM, Secretary.

New-York, December 17, 1764.

Laſt week a man of a pretty good appearance, went to ſeveral ſhops in town, where he choſe and agreed for goods to a conſiderable value, which he deſired to be pack'd up and got ready for him by the time he ſhould call for them, which was to be in a few hours; but from each place he took away with him ſome articles which he pretended an immediate occaſion for, and was to pay for with the reſt. By this contrivance he carried off from ſeveral places, where he took care to call no more; but at laſt being diſcovered, or ſuſpected, he was laſt monday taken up and carried before a magiſtrate who committed him to goal.

The ſame day two perſons in town had their pockets pick'd and we hear, that of late ſeveral others have been ſerved in the ſame manner.——It is therefore neceſſary for all people to be careful of their pockets, eſpecially when in a crowd.

HARTFORD, December 31.

We hear from Simsbury, that a few days ago, Deacon Oliver Humphry of that place, was ſo much wounded by the fall of a tree, that his life was deſpaired of.

[*As neither of the Poſts are arrived, the Publication of this Paper will be deferred till To-Morrow.*]

December 26, 1764.

To the PRINTER.

Pleaſe to inſert in your Weekly Paper, a further Account of TEA, &c. taken from the Authors undermentioned, and you will oblige a Friend and Cuſtomer.

"TEA (ſays Doct Quincy) is admirably grateful to the Smell and Taſte; and carries an agreable Roughneſs along with it into the Stomach; which gently aſtringes the Fibres, and gives them ſuch a Tenſity as is requiſite to a good Digeſtion. It is one of the beſt, pleaſanteſt and ſafeſt Herbs, that was perhaps ever introduced into Food or Medicine; and in the frequent Uſe of which Perſons generally enjoy a confirmed Health."

"There have not wanted (ſays Doct. Cheyne) learned Phyſicians who have aſcribed the frequency of nervous Diſtempers of late, eſpecially among the fair Sex to Tea, Coffee, Chocolate and Snuff: I would not affirm that there could be no Abuſes of theſe, otherwiſe innocent Foods or Amuſements; but they are ſo weak, inſenſible and tranſitory, if they meet with Conſtitutions tollerably clean and healthy, that whoever would attribute any conſiderable Diſorder to them, argues with as much Reaſon and true Philoſophy, as he who aſcribes his good Liquor intirely to the Yeaſt, or other Helps of its Fermentation; or the Death of a Man kill'd by a Gun ſhot, to the Paper or Tow, that held down the Bullet: Health and Life, however frail and brittle, are too ſtrong Forts to be taken or deſtroyed by ſuch punny and inſufficient Pop-Gun Artillery."

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, were, ſome time ſince, agreeable to the act made for relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of *Benjamin Allin*, *Joſeph Rockwell*, and *Daniel Hayden*, all of *Windſor*, inſolvent debtors, & to make a dividend of the ſame, to and among the ſeveral creditors, as in and by ſaid act is eſpecially provided.——And whereas we have carefully examin'd and ſought after the eſtate of them the ſaid *Joſeph Rockwell*, *Benjamin Allin*, and *Daniel Hayden*, can as yet find nothing of the eſtate of ſaid *Rockwell*, and ſaid *Hayden*, whereof to make diſtribution or diviſion to and among the creditors, as aforeſaid. And we the ſubſcribers, have appointed to meet on ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Henry Allin*, inn holder in ſaid *Windſor*, on the 10th of January next, and on the firſt Mondays of the three following months; and ſtand ready on ſaid firſt Monday of January, to make the firſt diviſion of the eſtate of ſaid *Benjamin Allin*. Dated in *Windſor*, *December*, 28th, 1764.

DANIEL BISSEL,
ROGER NEWBURY } Aſſignees.

WHereas we the ſubſcribers, agreeable to the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, were appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of Deacon Medinah Fitch, of Windſor, in the county of Hartford, an inſolvent debtor, and to make a dividend of the ſame to and among his ſeveral creditors, as in and by ſaid act is eſpecially provided. And whereas we have carefully examined and got as much of the eſtate into our hands as can be found, which will not half pay us the ſubſcribers for our trouble and charge; we appoint the 31ſt of December inſtant, to produce our accounts, at the houſe of Mr. John Taylor, in Windſor, if any of the creditors ſee cauſe.

Ebenezer Ruſſel,
John M'Knight, | Aſſignees.

December Firſt, 1764.

POST-OFFICE, Hartford, December 31, 1764.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for Poſtage of Letters, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately, to prevent Trouble.

No Letters will be delivered to any Perſon whatever, after the Sixth Day of next Month, unleſs the Poſtage is firſt paid.

JOHN WALKER, D. P. Mr.

TUESDAY, January 1, 1765.

POSTSCRIPT.

HARTFORD, January 1, 1765.

We hear from Sharon, that a Girl of that place, twelve years old, and ſmall of her age, was a few days ago delivered of a Son, weighing when it was born, near fourteen pounds, and that the mother and child are likely to do well. A rare inſtance of the prolific conſtitutions of the country.

As it is a matter of importance, that a road ſhould be kept open through the Green-Woods, to Canaan and Saliſbury; eſpecially ſince there has been a furnace erected in the latter, from whence the principal refiners in the colony are ſupplied; we have the pleaſure to inform the public, that a number of publick-ſpirited Gentlemen ſet out from thoſe towns, with eleven ſleys, on Friday laſt, and broke a path to New-Hartford, through the Green-Woods, and that they returned on Saturday, after the ſtorm. 'Tis to be hoped that others will do likewiſe, on the different roads, for the benefit of travellers, at this difficult ſeaſon.

Saliſbury, December 26. A few days ago, as a man was going up a pair of ſtares, with a bag of [illegible] on his ſhoulders, he accidentally ſlipt, and broke one of his legs ſhort off, but being immediately aſſiſted by a very able ſurgeon, he could walk again within twenty-four hours as well as uſual.

VII *o'clock Afternoon, the Poſts not arrived.*

The following HYMN was ſung in St. Andrew's Church Symsbury, upon Chriſtmaſs-Day laſt; being compoſed that Time and Place.

From ISAIAH IX. 6 *and* 7.

TO us, THIS DAY, a Child is born,
To us a Son is giv'n,
On whom ſhall reſt the Government,
And Rule of Earth and Heav'n.

His Name ſhall be the Wonderful,
The Great and mighty Lord,
The wiſe and prudent Counſeller,
The true, incarnate Word.

The high and everlaſting GOD,
The Prince of Joy and Peace;
His Goſpel ſhall forever ſpread,
His Reign ſhall never ceaſe.

Peace ſhall be multiply'd on Earth,
Good-Will among Mankind;
From his Example ſhall prevail,
And fill the human Mind.

On David's Throne, in David's Stead,
He proſp'rouſly ſhall reign;
His Scepter ſway in Righteouſneſs,
O'er Heav'n and Earth and Main.

In perfect Harmony and Peace,
His Kingdom ſhall ſucceed,
With a kind Shepherd's tender Care,
The Saints (his Sheep) he'll feed.

Firmly eſtabliſh'd ſhall his Throne,
On Truth and Judgment ſtand;
Eaſy and light ſhall be his Yoke,
And gentle his Command.

This, GOD has ſworn, who to his Oaths
Has infinite Reſpect;
And what with Love he promiſed,
With Zeal he will effect.

WHereas the eſtate of Lieut. *David Andrus*, late of *Farmington*, in *Hartford* diſtrict, deceas'd, has been repreſented to the honorable court of Probates for ſaid diſtrict, to be inſolvent; whereupon ſaid court did appoint us the ſubſcribers commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate, and make our report thereon to ſaid court, within nine Months. We do therefore, hereby notify all the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims and demands, on the laſt Monday of *January* next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of *Daniel Curtis*, in ſaid *Farmington*, where we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs. Dated at *Farmington*, November 26. 1764.

SOLOMON WHITMAN,
DANIEL CURTIS,
JAMES JUDD. } Commiſſioners.

Benjamin Henſhaw,

HEREBY informs the public, That he intends ſetting up a public vendue, at his chamber over his ſtore, in *Middletown*, on Tueſday evenings, to begin at duſk. That he has more than *Three Hundred Pounds* Lawful Money in Goods, of various kinds, already put into his hands for ſale that way; and ſtands ready to take in any ſort of goods or eſtate to ſell for any perſon who ſhall ſee fit to employ him on low commiſſions.—And will pay them their caſh within forty-eight hours after the ſale.

The conditions of ſale, will be as follows, *viz.*

I. That the higheſt bidder ſhall be the purchaſer. And if a diſpute ariſe between two bidders, the article in diſpute ſhall be put up again.

II. That earneſt money ſhall be paid down by the purchaſer, *two ſhillings on twenty*, and ſo in proportion to the purchaſe.

III. That the maſter ſhall not bid without the conſent of the company.

IV. That every bidder ſhall bid *three pence* on *five ſhillings*, *ſix pence* on *ten ſhillings*, and *one ſhilling* on *twenty ſhillings*.

V. That every purchaſer ſhall pay for his goods ſo purchaſed, and take them away within thirty hours after, on forfeiture of his earneſt money.——Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid chamber, the next day after ſale, for the delivery of goods ſold.

VI. That no underbidder ſhall be employed by any perſon having goods there for ſale, upon penalty of the forfeiture of ſuch goods to the company then preſent, upon the diſcovery and proof made.

And as no under-bidder will be countenanced or allowed, as mean and diſhonourable; ſo it will be look'd upon as mean and baſe for the company to get together, and agree not to bid on one another, in order to get the goods at too great an under value.——

As this vendue is ſet up on principles of honor, it is hoped it will meet with ſuitable encouragement.

Among the goods to be ſold at vendue, are the following, *viz.*

BROAD cloths, ratteens, bearſkins, german ſerges, ſingle and double ruſſel, callamanco, black, blue and ſcarlet, worſted and hair pluſh, velvet veſt patterns, thick ſetts, ſhalloons, durants, &c. Diaper napkins, table cloths, white callicoes, lawn border'd handkerchiefs, linnen ditto, Iriſh hollands, men's and women's white and colour'd gloves, men and women, boys and girls ſtockings, women's Engliſh brocaded ruſſel ſhoes, of Hoſe's make, men's worſted caps, a variety of white wax beads, and other necklaces, a large parcel of hatter's trimmings, as hatings, worſted and ſilk loopings, buttons, frogs, &c. a large ſtock of paper for papering of rooms, of various qualities, buck and fawn ſkins, neatly dreſſed with the hair on, for waiſtcoats, leather breeches, fire ſhovels and tongs, cloth, table, tooth, comb, ſhoe, hearth and ſcrubing bruſhes, barber's hair, ſtrops, raſors, bruſhes, ribbons, &c. with travelling boxes & bruſhes for barbers & others, watchmaker's bruſhes, glaſſes, ſtrings, ſeals, keys, &c. joyner's and carpenter's rules, chizels, gouges, ſaws, files, &c. locks, and hinges, ſmall nails and brads; with many other goods in the hard ware way, and ſundry ſhoemaker's tools——part of a ſet of blackſmith's tools, ſundry ſecond hand and new houſhold furniture, as braſs kettles, looking-glaſſes, tables, chairs &c. a good riding chair, with a top to take off, and good tackling, a new ſilver watch with a china face; and many other things too many to be enumerated here.

N. B. The ſaid vendue opens the firſt Tueſday evening in *January* next.

, Said *HENSHAW* has to ſell in his ſtore, under ſaid chamber, a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh, Weſt and Eaſt India goods;—and particularly a large quantity of goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon. To be ſold on the very loweſt rates for the CASH, and low on ſhort credit, or pork, grain, flax-ſeed, or other country produce. He deſires all perſons that have been indebted to him more than ſix months, either by book or note that they will immediately pay him, as he can wait no longer. He gives caſh for pork.

All Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Note or Book, are deſir'd to ſettle the ſame by the laſt of this Month, or they may depend on a very diſagreeable Compliment.

JOHN COLEMAN.

Whereas we the Subſcribers, were ſome time ſince, agreeable to the act made for relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of Daniel Newcomb, of Hebron, in the county of Hartford, an inſolvent debtor, and to make a dividend of the ſame, to and among his ſeveral creditors, as in, and by ſaid act is eſpecially provided. And whereas we have carefully examined, and ſought after the eſtate of him the ſaid Daniel, can as yet find nothing whereof to make diſtribution or diviſion, to and among his Creditors, as aforeſaid. *Hebron, December* 8, 1764.

OBADIAH HORSFORD } Aſſignees.
JOHN PHELPS, Jun.

William Ellery,

ONCE more requeſts all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. John Ellery, deceas'd, immediately to pay their reſpective Ballances, or they will be ſued to January Court, without Diſtinction. 3

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers were, *ſome* time ſince, agreeable to the act made for relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of *Iſaac Pitkin*, of *Hartford*, an inſolvent debtor, and to make a dividend of the ſame, to and among his ſeveral creditors, as in and by ſaid act is eſpecially provided. And whereas we have carefully examined and ſought after the eſtate of him the ſaid *Iſaac Pitkin*, can as yet find nothing whereof to make diſtribution or diviſion to and among his creditors as aforeſaid. And we the ſubſcribers have appointed to meet on ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Daniel Pitkin*, inn-holder in ſaid *Hartford*, on the firſt Monday of January next, and ſo on the firſt Monday of every month till April. Hartford, December the 22d 1764.

WILLIAM STANLEY, } Aſſignees.
SAMUEL WELLS.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, were, ſome time ſince, agreeable to the act made for the relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of Doct. *Robert Brownlie*, of *Windſor*, in the county of *Hartford*, an inſolvent debtor, to make a dividend of the ſame, to and among his ſeveral creditors, as in and by ſaid act is provided.——And whereas we have carefully examin'd and ſought after the eſtate of him the ſaid *Robert*, can as yet find nothing whereof to make diviſion to and among his creditors, nor even ſufficient to pay our own coſt. And ſaid creditors are hereby notified, that we ſhall meet at the houſe of Mr. John Taylor inn-holder in *Windſor* aforeſaid, on the laſt Monday in *Dec.* inſtant, where we ſhall be ready to ſhew to any of ſaid creditors, our doings in ſaid affair. Dated at *Windſor*, the 6th Day of *December*, 1764.

ABNER BURROUGHS, } Aſſignees
5 JOSEPH HARPER, jun.

TO BE SOLD, to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 31ſt Day of *January*, 1765 in *Middletown*, the dwelling-houſe lately in the poſſeſſion of Capt. *Charles Hobby Hubbard*, 2 large rooms below well finiſhed, and a kitchen on the Weſt ſide, together with half an acre of land, and the beſt well in town. Said houſe is ſituated on the Weſt ſide of the main ſtreet, a little North of the church. Conditions of ſale are ninety pounds down, and the remainder in ten days. The ſale to be held at ſaid houſe. 5

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, by Book, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, either by Caſh, or their Obligations; or they will be ſued without Exception; as he is about to remove into a diſtant Part of the Continent.

WILLIAM WHITING.

N. B. Any Kind of Proviſions will be accepted as Caſh.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Sign of
the *Heart* and *Crown*, near the North Meeting-Houſe.

TUESDAY, *January* 8, 1765. [Number 7.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

A PRAYER. By M. de Voltaire.

Traite ſur la Tolerance, chap. xxiii.

NOT unto men, but unto thee, the God of all beings of all worlds, and of all ages, do I addreſs myſelf; if feeble creatures, loſt in thy immenſity, and imperceptible to the reſt of the univerſe, may preſume to aſk of thee any thing; of thee who haſt given all; of thee whoſe decrees are unchangeable, as they are eternal: Condeſcend to look in pity on the errors which are inſeperable from our nature, & let them not be to us the grounds of calamities. Thou haſt not given us hearts to hate one another, nor hands to cut one another's throats; grant that we may mutually aſſiſt one another to ſupport the burden of a painful and tranſitory life: Let not the little differences between the veſtments that cover our feeble bodies, between our defective languages, between our ridiculous cuſtoms, between our many imperfect laws, between our many fooliſh opinions, between our ſeveral conditions, ſo unequal in our eyes, and ſo equal in thine; let not the many little diſtinctions that denote the ſeveral claſſes of atoms called men, be ſignals of hatred and perſecution. May thoſe who light up wax tapers at noon day to celebrate thee, bear with thoſe who are content with the light of the ſun thou haſt placed in the firmament. Let not thoſe, who, to tell us we muſt love thee, cover their robe with white linen, hold in deteſtation thoſe who tell us the ſame in a cloak of black woolen. May it be the ſame to adore thee in a jargon formed from an ancient language, or in a jargon more modern. May thoſe whoſe veſtere is died with red or with purple, who rule over a ſmall parcel of a ſmall heap of the mud of this earth, and who poſſeſs ſome rounded bits of a certain metal, enjoy without pride what they call grandeur and riches; and may others behold them without envy: For thou knoweſt that in theſe vanities there is nothing to be envied, nothing to be proud of. May all men remember that they are brethren, may they abhor the tyranny that is exerciſed over the mind, as they execrate the violence that takes by force the fruit of labour and peaceful induſtry: If the ſcourge of war be neceſſary, let us not hate, let us not devour one another, in the midſt of peace; but let us employ our momentary exiſtence in bleſſing, equally in a thouſand different languages, from Siam to California, thy goodneſs which has given us this momentary exiſtence.

NEW-YORK,

December 27. On Tueſday Night, we had a very hard Gale of Wind, with much Snow; ſeveral Veſſels in the Harbour received much Damage—and one Ship overſet.

We hear from Wilmington, in Carolina, that Mr. Whitefield, is not drowned as was reported, but is gone to Charles-Town.

PROVIDENCE, December 15.

Friday the 7th inſtant departed this life, after a ſhort illneſs, at his houſe in Cranſton, in the fifty-ſecond year of his age Chriſtopher Lippitt, Eſq; a gentleman whoſe amiable deportment in life, juſtly gain'd him univerſal eſteem, and renders his death equally regretted.

NEW-LONDON,

December 14. At the Inferior Court held at Norwich, laſt Week, one Grace Edgecome, a young Woman late of this town, was convicted of Forgery, and ſentenced to be ſet in the Pillory three ſeveral Times; which Puniſhment has ſince been inflicted on her.

BOSTON, January 5, 1765.

We hear from Lynn, that on the 19th of laſt month, as Mr. Silsby Dymond was travelling in a chair, between Danvers and Wenham, juſt at the beginning of the evening, he was aſſaulted by two ruffins who ſtop'd his horſe and told him he muſt deliver all he had; but Dymond reſolutely reſiſted them, and knocked down both the fellows with the but end of his whip, and left them bleeding on the ground. By the diſcription he gives of them, they muſt be the ſame fellows who robbed miſs Jane Logane, going to Marblehead the 3d of December, as has been mentioned. It is probable they have the marks of the blows given by ſaid Dymond, whereby they may be diſcovered and brought to juſtice.

Tueſday evening the 25th ult. came on a violent ſtorm of ſnow, which continued all that night and moſt of the next day; the wind was very high at N. E. which drove the tide more than uſual into the harbour, and did ſome damage among the ſhipping, &c.

And we hear from Salem, that the ſame ſtorm was very violent there; 'tis ſaid the tide roſe higher than has been known for 20 years paſt, which did great damage to their wharves, ſtores, &c.—One gentleman alone loſt upwards of £. 200 ſterling, in ſugars, which were deſtroyed by the tide.

In the ſame ſtorm a new brig coming round from Newport to this place, was drove aſhore on Plumb-Iſland, and 'tis thought will not be got off.

A ſchooner, Capt. Brock, from this place bound to Nantucket, was caſt aſhore on the back of Cape-Ann, where 'tis probable ſhe will lay until ſpring.

In Capt. Robinſon came paſſenger, the Rev. Mr. John Lyon, who lately went from hence, for England, to receive epiſcopal ordination at Taunton in this province.

The Rev'd Mr. Frink, a miſſionary from the ſociety for the propagating the goſpel in foreign parts, took paſſage in Capt. Linney laſt week, and failed for South-Carolina, from whence he proceeds to Auguſta.

HARTFORD, January 8.

We hear from Suffield, that laſt Saturday, as Mr. Elijah Kent of that Place was ſleying Wood, he overtook a young Man on the Road, named Hardy, with a loaded Gun, going a gunning—Mr. Kent invited him to ride with him; but juſt as Mr. Hardy was ſtepping into the ſley, the Horſes took a Fright, which threw him down, and in endeavouring to recover, by ſome means the Gun catched in his Clothes, and went off, and the whole Charge, with the Wadd, went through the upper Part of one of Mr. Kent's Thighs, and wounded him ſo much, that his Life is in great Danger.

‖ The Boſton Poſt did'nt arrive till laſt Evening—The bad Travelling having prevented his getting in before.—As we had no Poſt from Boſton laſt Week, the Publication of this Paper was put off till To Day, that we might have an Opportunity to give our Readers the freſheſt Advices from that Quarter.

§‖ The Mails will be made up this Evening, and the Poſts ſet off early To Morrow Morning.

GROTON, December 12.

Mr. Robert Sandeman, on his Paſſage from Newport to Danbury, being detained by contrary winds at this place, preached laſt Saturday evening from Luke 17. 20, to 26, on Lord's day evening from Heb. 13. 7, 8, 9. and on Monday P. M. from 1 John 3. 23. At the two laſt meetings, he had many hearers. We are told he is to tarry at Danbury till April next.

Wethersfield, January, 1, 1765.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH WEBB, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed, whither by note taken before or ſince his deceaſe; or by book account ſtill unſettled, are requeſted to ſettle and diſcharge the ſame immediately; Thoſe who neglect, muſt not take it unkind, to be put to charge, ſince their debts have been due three years, the greater part of them much longer, and the final ſettlement of ſaid eſtate has been put off on the ſame account. Alſo, thoſe who have dealt at the STORE, of the ſaid deceaſed, ſince his death, and have open accounts of one year's ſtanding, or upwards, are deſired to cloſe them by caſh, pork, Indian corn, rye, wheat or oats, or even notes of hand; which will oblige their humble ſervant,

SILAS DEANE.

SAID DEANE has to ſell a quantity of choice OLD BRANDY, which he will part with at a very low rate for caſh, either by the hogſhead, barrel or kegg. 7--12

ALL perſons Indebted to RALPH and ELEAZAR POMEROY, on Book, are deſired immediately to ſettle their Accounts.

Hartford, January 7, 1765.

From a late LONDON MAGAZINE.

[The Famous MAGPYE TRIAL of BRENTFORD.]

The trial of John Foſter, at the Old-Bailey, for Felony June 1, 1693, in the reign of William and Mary.

THE priſoner being brought from Newgate, to the bar at the Seſſions Houſe, the court proceeded on the trial as follows, after he had been arraigned on the indictment.

Clerk of the Crown. You, the priſoner at the bar, theſe men that you ſhall hear called, and perſonally do appear, are to paſs between our ſovereign lord and lady the king & queen and you, upon trial of life and death; if you will challenge them, or any of them, your time is to ſpeak to them as they come to the book to be ſworn, and before they are ſworn.

The priſoner made no exceptions, and 12 jurors were ſworn to try the iſſue.

Clerk of the Crown. John Foſter, hold up thy hand (which he did.)

Gentlemen of the jury, and you that are ſworn, look upon the priſoner, and hearken to his cauſe. He ſtands indicted by the name of John Foſter, of the pariſh of Hanwell, in the county of Middleſex, labourer, for that he, the 24th day of May, in the fifth year of the reign of our ſovereign lord and lady the king and queen, with force and arms, at the pariſh aforeſaid, one bird called a magpye, value two pence, and one bird-cage, value four pence, the goods and chattles of one Robert Connisbey, gent. then and there being found felloniouſly he did ſteal, take, and bear away, againſt the piece of our ſovereign lord and lady the king and queen, their crown and dignity, &c. To this indictment he hath pleaded not guilty, and for his trial he hath put himſelf upon God and his country, which country you are: Your buſineſs is to enquire whether he be guilty or not guilty; if you find him guilty, you are to enquire of his goods and chattles, and whether he fled for it; if you find him not guilty, nor that he did fly for it, ſay ſo, and no more, and hear your evidence.

Crier. Call Robert Connisbey, and Richard Seating, who appeared in court, and were ſworn, and Mr. Connisbey ſtood up.

Court. Come Sir, what have you to ſay againſt the priſoner at the bar, about a magpye that you loſt?

Mr. Connisbey. My lord, I have loſt a magpye and a cage, the 14th of May laſt, it was taken from my door, off the hook that it hung upon; but truly, my lord, I can't ſay the priſoner at the bar ſtole it from me.

Court. What made you bring him here then? It is a very ſmall, inconſiderable buſineſs, to put a man to Newgate for.

Connisbey. My lord, it was none of my doings, it was the juſtice of peace's fault that committed him, I was unwilling he ſhould go to priſon: I am ſorry it happened ſo, my lord.

Court. What is the juſtice of peace's name?

Connisbey. His name is Hawley, my lord.

Court. Pray where does he live?

Connisbey. At new Brentford.

Court. He was but a fooliſh man for his pains, to commit a poor fellow to goal for ſuch a trifling buſineſs as this is: He had better have ſent him to his captain, and let him have run the gantlet, &c. Have you any other witneſs, Sir?

Connisbey. I have no more, but the conſtable that took the priſoner.

Court. Took him, do you call it? why ſurely you had no great difficulty about the taking of him; he was not in ſuch fear as to run away for a magpye: However, we will hear the conſtable.

Clerk of the Crown. Stand up, Mr. Conſtable (which he did.)

Court. Is the conſtable ſworn?

Mr. Conſtable. Yes, my lord, I am ſworn.

Court. Come, Mr. Conſtable, what ſay you to the matter? Do you know the priſoner at the bar?

Conſtable. Yes, my lord, This gentleman brought me a warrant from Mr. Juſtice Hawley, againſt the priſoner at the bar, and I ſerved it at his quarters at Old Brentford, where I found the cage and a magpye, and I took them and the priſoner, and carried them before Mr. Juſtice Hawley, and his worſhip was pleaſed to commit him to priſon.

Court. Poor fellow; friend, how long haſt thou been in priſon?

Foſter. Almoſt three weeks, my lord; and I have endured a great deal of hardſhip, and many a hungry belly I am ſure, God help me; I am very poor, my lord.

Court. Hark you, Mr. Connisbey; pray what did the worthy juſtice of peace bid you do with the magpye, after he had committed the priſoner?

Connisbey. My lord, he ordered me to keep the magpye and the cage ſafe, till the biſhop of London's bailiff came for it, it being a waſte, he ſaid, it was forfeited to the lord of the manor (at which the court laughed heartily.)

Court. Pray Mr. Connisbey, what was your magpye worth, and your cage: was it a wire cage?

Connisbey. Worth, my lord, I do not know very well what it is worth; about a groat or ſix pence, as the indictment ſets forth; the cage was a twiggen cage

Court. Fie, fie! a ſilly buſineſs! a wiſe juſtice indeed! he deſerves to be committed himſelf, till he learns more wit: Have you done for the king and queen, Mr. Connisbey?

Connisbey. I have no more to ſay, my lord, I would not have come here to ſay this, if I could have helped it.

Court. Come, Mr. Foſter, you have heard what has been ſworn againſt you, now make your defence.

Foſter. My lord, indeed my lord, I did not ſteal the magpye: There was a man overtook me (who was an entire ſtranger to me) in the way between the two Brentford's, and deſired me to carry the bird and the cage for him, which I did; and when we came to old Brentford, he deſired me to keep it, till he called for it; He went away, my lord, but never came any more; ſo, my lord. I was loth to kill the bird, and I did not know whoſe it was, if I had, I would have reſtored it to the owner.

Court. A good defence. Look you, gentlemen of the jury, the priſoner at the bar, John Foſter, ſtands indicted for felony, for ſtealing a magpye and cage, of the value of ſixpence, which is a very inconſiderable value. And you have heard the evidence for the king, who told you the magpye was loſt, and that it was found upon the priſoner. But Mr. Connisbey does not take upon him to ſwear, that the priſoner ſtole it from him; and the priſoner he denies it, and tells you, that truly he did not take it away, but that he had it of a ſtranger, that he accidentally met withal upon the road between the two Brentfords, therefore I do not ſee any colour of evidence againſt the priſoner: And I muſt needs ſay it was a very ſimple, weak thing, done of the Juſtice of peace, to commit a poor fellow for ſuch a trifle; I ſhall leave it to you to conſider of the evidence, and if you find him guilty, you are to ſay ſo; But if you think in your conſcience, that he did not ſteal the magpye, then you are to acquit the priſoner. You had beſt go over to each other and conſider; you need not give yourſelf the trouble to go out of the court about ſuch a ſmall indifferent matter as this.

Then the Jury having conſidered of their verdict, and being returned to their ſeats, the court ſpake as followeth.

Clerk of the crown. Gentlemen of the Jury, are you agreed of a verdit?

Jury. Yes.

Clerk of the crown. Keeper, ſet John Foſter to the bar (which was done)

Clerk of the crown. John Foſter, hold up thy hand (which he did.)

Gentlemen of the Jury, look upon the priſoner; how ſay you, is he guilty of the felony whereof he ſtands indicted, or not guilty?

Foreman. Not guilty.

Court. Keeper, bring the priſoner about into the middle of the court (which was done.)

Court. Look you, Foſter, becauſe you are a poor man, the court hath conſidered of your condition, and acquitted you of the fees; get you home about your buſineſs, but have a care how you meet with a magpye again.

Foſter. Indeed, my lord, I will. Pray God bleſs king William and queen Mary, and all the honourable bench; God be with you, my lord.

MADRID, September 7.

THE Spaniſh miniſtry continue the purſuit of ſuch meaſures as they judge will be moſt for the benefit of the monarchy, excluſive of a land army conſiſting of 24,000 effective men added to the eſtabliſhment. One M'Namara is to have the command of a ſecret expedition, which, it is ſaid, will conſiſt of five ſhips of the line, beſides tranſports. Their deſtination is conjectured to be for the Phillipine iſlands.

LONDON,

October 5. Some late advices from Rome, mention, that the revenue accruing from the ſale of Popiſh bulls, indulgences, &c. in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, South America, and the Brazils, has been deficient this year in the ſum of one hundred thouſand crowns.

It is ſaid the wound his Royal Highneſs received at the battle of Dettingen has broke out afreſh, and is attended, as is uſual in ſuch caſes, with a St. Anthony's fire: This gave riſe to the report yeſterday of his Royal Highneſſes's death.

This week four ſail-cloth weavers were engaged for Carolina, where we are informed this manufacture is going to be eſtabliſhed.

October 9 Laſt Sunday morning the Palatines broke up their camp behind Whitechapel church. The treaſurer, and other gentlemen of the very benevolent committee, attended on that occaſion, and accompanied them to the water-ſide, and particularly the Rev. Mr. Wachſell, who has been indefatigable during their abode in England, and whoſe pious labours are above all praiſe. His taking leave of them was a moſt moving ſpectacle, tears flowing plentifully on both ſides, eſpecially from the ſick, and pregnant women who were near their time. Many of the perſons could not refrain from ſympathizing with them. They were carried in lighters to the ſhips lying at Blackwall, ſinging hymns all the way, and a great number of ſpectators attending them, who ſeemed greatly affected with their devote behaviour, and demonſtrations of gratitude to the nation which had ſo hoſpitably treated them.

October 16 By our correſpondent at Newmarket we learn that next Friday ſe'nnight the great match between King Herod, a horſe belonging to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and Antonius, a horſe belonging to the Duke of Grafton, will be run. They are matched for 1000l. but it is thought the betts on this occaſion are more than was ever known; ſome ſay, that they will run for near 50,000l. as many large betts are depending; one gentleman in particular, has a bett of 5000l.

Oct. 11. On Wedneſday the 19th of September laſt, an American lady was introduced to his Majeſty at Richmond, and preſented a petition. His Majeſty received the diſtreſſed ſtranger with his wonted charitable goodneſs, and aſſured her of his Royal Protection. It is imagined her prayer will be granted, ſhe being the only American lady that has had occaſion to apply to his Majeſty.

It is expected that the next accounts from New-York will adviſe, the removal of grievances from the trade of North-America, as we are informed orders for that purpoſe were diſpatched about 3 weeks ago.

Monday the Count de Guerchy, Ambaſſador from France, with his retinue, landed at Dover from Callis, and ſet out immediately for London.

All the letters from the maritime parts of Spain and France are filled with accounts of the formidable preparations at all their ports. What can this mean?

The laſt letters from Paris mentions a very ſingular propoſal for abandoning the ports of St. Valery and Crotrot, at the mouth of the river Sommes, as it now falls into the ſea, cutting a large baſon under the walls of Amiens, in Picardy; and by making a new bed for the river, bringing up veſſels thither, of two or three hundred tons, which it is aſſerted may be done, at the expence of about ſix millions.

We hear that the lords of the Admiralty have ordered two men of war, a ſloop, and two cutters, to ſail immediately to the coaſt of Africa, for the better protection of the trade in thoſe parts.

An ambaſſador from a nearly allied power, has deſired to be informed whether we apprehended any probability of a rupture likely to happen, that we were preparing ſo great an armament; for if that was the caſe, it was neceſſary his maſter ſhould take the ſame precaution; but he was given to underſtand, that we knew of no reaſon to expect a rupture; but that we armed only in complaiſance to our friends the French and Spaniards.

The following ſtory is handed to us as a matter of fact: An old fellow, well known in the neighbourhood of Rotherhithe, who goes by the name of Balaam, from his going about with an aſs and carrying greens, being irritated at ſome people playing tricks with his aſs, was carried before a magiſtrate, and fined 15s. for ſwearing ſo many oaths. Balaam ſome days after paſſing along the ſtreet, and hearing the ſame magiſtrate ſwear at his workmen, immediately went before another magiſtrate, and laid his information againſt him for four oaths, which as a magiſtrate, being 5l. an oath, amounted to 20l. and was paid accordingly.

The following tragical Event happened in the County of Cambridgeſhire, not many Years ſince.

SOME ſtrollers having brought down a puppetſhew, it was exhibited in a large thatched barn, at Barnwell, a little village near Cambridge, on the 8th of September, 1727. Juſt as the ſhew was about to begin, an idle fellow attempted to thruſt himſelf in without paying, which the people of the ſhew prevented, and a quarrel enſued; after ſome altercation, the fellow went away, and the door being made faſt, all was quiet; but this execrable villain, to revenge the ſuppoſed incivility he had received from the ſhewmen, went to a heap of hay and ſtraw, which ſtood cloſe to the barn, and ſecretly ſet it on fire. The ſpectators of the ſhew, who were in the midſt of the entertainment, were ſoon alarmed by the flames, which had communicated themſelves to the barn; in the ſudden terror which inſtantly ſeized the whole aſſembly every one ruſhed to the door, but it happened unfortunately that the door opened inwards, and the crowd that was behind, ſtill urging on thoſe that were before, they preſſed ſo violently againſt it, that it could not be opened; and being too well ſecured to give way, the whole company, conſiſting of above 120 perſons, were kept confined in the building till the roof fell in; this accident covered them with fire and ſmoak; ſome were ſuffocated in the mouldering thatch, and others were conſumed alive in the flames; ſix only eſcaped with life; the reſt, of whom ſeveral were young ladies of fortune, and many little boys and girls were reduced to one undiſtinguiſhable heap of mangled fleſh and bones, the bodies being half conſumed and totally diſfigured. The ſurviving friends of the dead not knowing which were the relicts that they ſought, a large hole was dug in the church yard, and all were promiſcuouſly interred together. As it is not eaſy to conceive any circumſtances of greater diſtreſs and horror, than thoſe that attended this cataſtrophee, neither is it eaſy to conceive more agravated wickedneſs than concurred in the perpetration.

The favour which was refuſed, was ſuch as the wretch had no pretence to aſk, nor reaſon to expect. The barn which he fired did not belong to the man that had offended him; and the people that were in it were admitted only upon terms with which he refuſed to comply; he had therefore no provocation, either to envy or malice, yet he was guilty of a crime which only a diabolical exceſs of both could commit. It might reaſonably have been ſuppoſed, that indignation would have prompted the firſt relators of this event to have expreſſed ſome ſatisfaction in the puniſhment of this criminal, and ſome regret at his eſcape, and that this particular would, from the ſame emotion, have been conſtantly preſerved with the ſtory, yet it is totally omitted in all the accounts given of this affair.

PHILADELPHIA,

December 20. On Wedneſday the 12th inſtant, pretty late in the night, two men were found lying in Lancaſter road, about 13 miles from town, in a moſt diſtreſſed condition, and muſt both have died, it is thought, before morning, if they had not been taken up, and carried to a houſe, by ſome perſons, going that way. One of the men after a while, ſo far recovered, as to tell that they were met by two men on horſeback, who uſed them moſt barbarouſly, and robbed him of 8l. but what they took from his companion he could not tell, as he did not know what he had about him; this perſon, we here is like to recover, but the other is ſo badly wounded in the head, and, it is ſaid the skull broke, that it was feared he could not live.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, were, ſome time ſince, agreeable to the act made for relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of *Benjamin Allin*, *Joſeph Rockwell*, and *Daniel Hayden*, all of *Windſor*, inſolvent debtors, & to make a dividend of the ſame, to and among the ſeveral creditors, as in and by ſaid act is eſpecially provided. ——And whereas we have carefully examin'd and ſought after the eſtate of them the ſaid *Joſeph Rockwell*, *Benjamin Allin*, and *Daniel Hayden*, can as yet find nothing of the eſtate of ſaid *Rockwell*, and ſaid *Hayden*, whereof to make diſtribution or diviſion to and among the creditors, as aforeſaid. And we the ſubſcribers, have appointed to meet on ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of *Henry Allin*, inn holder in ſaid *Windſor*, on the 10th of January next, and on the firſt Mondays of the three following months, and ſtand ready on ſaid firſt Monday of January, to make the firſt diviſion of the eſtate of ſaid *Benjamin Allin*. Dated in *Windſor*, *December*, 28th, 1764.

DANIEL BISSEL } Aſſignees.
ROGER NEWBURY }

Advertiſements

Juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Weſtmoreland, Capt. Lilee, and to be ſold by

THOMAS DAVIDSON and COMPANY,

At Mrs. Nevans's, in Hartford, the following Articles, Wholeſale and Retail, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths,
Superfine Scarlet ditto,
Bearſkins,
Pennyſtins,
Swanſkins,
Duffels,
Shalloons,
Rattinetts.
Callimancoes of all Colours,
Black, Genoa and Cotton Velvets,
Mecklenburg Stuffs of intire new Patterns,
Silk gauze, flower'd and plain,
Plain and flower'd Lawns, of all ſorts,
Cambricks of all Kinds,
Ribbons of all Sorts, plain and flower'd,
Silk and Worſted Mitts,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Cravats ditto,
Check'd Cotton and Linen of all Kinds,
French and Engliſh ſtrip'd ditto,
Strip'd Hollands,
Iriſh and Scotch white Linens and Hollands,
Men's, Women's and Children's Silk and Worſted Stockings of all Sorts,
Women's Shoes,
Women's leather Mitts,
Fringe Silk Handkerchiefs,
India Silk ditto,
Check'd and Cotton Linens of all Sorts,
Great Variety of Chintzes and Callicoes,
Poplins and Silverets,
Tammies,
Durants,
Nankeen Patterns,
Silk and Worſted ditto,
Pins and Needles,
Colour'd Thread,
White ditto of all Kinds,
Fans and Garlands,
Head Flowers,
Black Pelong,
Perſian Taffeties,
Paduſoy,
Flower'd Damask,
Silk of ſundry Kinds,
Figur'd Alimode ditto,
Gimps and Fringe for Cardinals,
Garters,
Quality Bindings,
Shoe Bindings,
Silk and Worſted Camblets,
A large Quantity of narrow Diaper,
Writing Paper of all Sorts,
Lombazines,
Tiffeny and black Crape,
Dreſden Porlins,
Strip'd Stuffs,
A few Wool Hats, to be ſold low
Ivory and Horn Combs,
Apron and Cap Tapes,
Garnet Necklaces and Ear Rings,
Briſtol ſtone Buttons, ſet in ſilver,
Peeble ſtone ditto ſet in ditto,
French paſte Necklaces,
Great Variety of Glaſs ditto, of a new Faſhion
Silver Buckels,
Metal Buttons of different Kinds.
Buckram,
Common Cutto Knives of all Sorts,
Pen Knives ditto,
Variety of Snuff Boxes,
Double ſet Gimblets,
Table Knives and Forks,
Common Sleeve Buttons, of all Kinds,
London Calf Skins for Boot Legs,
Beſt Scotch Snuff,
Pigtail Tobacco,
Paper'd Shag ditto,
Ink Powder,
Play books,
Loaf-ſugar at One Shilling, *per Pound,*
Green Tea, warranted Good, at Fifteen Shillings, *and*
Bohea ditto, at Seven Shillings *per Pound,*
Beſt French Indigo,
Likewiſe ſundry other Goods, too tedious to mention

And as we intend ſettling in this place, will take in exchange, all ſorts of lumber: ſuch as pine boards, deck plank, hogſhead ſtaves, barrel ditto, ſhingles, cherry tree boards; alſo, pork, beef, &c. at the market price.

All Gentlemen and Ladies, who pleaſe to favour us with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having the aforeſaid Goods at a very ſmall Advance upon the ſterling Coſt.

From their moſt obedient Servants,

Tho's Davidſon and Comp.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt.* Hezekiah Collier, *late of* Hartford, *deceaſed, are hereby deſired to ſettle the ſame ſpeedily with the Subſcriber, ſole Executor of ſaid deceaſed's laſt Will and Teſtament.*

Alſo, Thoſe indebted to him, to make ſpeedy Payment, which will prevent Trouble.

7 Hezekiah Collier.

WHereas the eſtate of Lieut. *David Andrus*, late of *Farmington*, in *Hartford* diſtrict, deceas'd, has been repreſented to the honorable court of Probates for ſaid diſtrict, to be inſolvent; whereupon ſaid court did appoint us the ſubſcribers commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate, and make our report thereon to ſaid court, within nine Months. We do therefore, hereby notify all the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims and demands, on the laſt Monday of *January* next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of *Daniel Curtis*, in ſaid *Farmington*, where we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs.

Dated at *Farmington*, November 26. 1764.

SOLOMON WHITMAN, }
DANIEL CURTIS, } Commiſſioners.
6 JAMES JUDD. }

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for Poſtage of Letters, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately, to prevent Trouble.

No Letters will be delivered for the future, to any Perſon whatever, unleſs the Poſtage is firſt paid.

JOHN WALKER, D. P. Mr

Benjamin Henſhaw,

HEREBY informs the public, That he intends ſetting up a public vendue, at his chamber over his ſtore, in *Middletown*, on Tueſday evenings, to begin at duſk. That he has more than *Three Hundred Pounds* Lawful Money in Goods, of various kinds, already put into his hands for ſale that way; and ſtands ready to take in any ſort of goods or eſtate to ſell for any perſon who ſhall ſee fit to employ him on low commiſſions:—And will pay them their caſh within forty-eight hours after the ſale.

The conditions of ſale, will be as follows, *viz.*

I. That the higheſt bidder ſhall be the purchaſer. And if a diſpute ariſe between two bidders, the article in diſpute ſhall be put up again.

II. That earneſt money ſhall be paid down by the purchaſer, *two ſhillings* on *twenty*, and ſo in proportion to the purchaſe.

III. That the maſter ſhall not bid without the conſent of the company.

IV. That every bidder ſhall bid *three pence* on *five ſhillings*, *ſix pence* on *ten ſhillings*, and *one ſhilling* on *twenty ſhillings*.

V. That every purchaſer ſhall pay for his goods ſo purchaſed, and take them away within thirty hours after, on forfeiture of his earneſt money.——Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid chamber, the next day after ſale, for the delivery of goods ſold.

VI. That no underbidder ſhall be employed by any perſon having goods there for ſale, upon penalty of the forfeiture of ſuch goods to the company then preſent, upon the diſcovery and proof made.

And as no under-bidder will be countenanced or allowed, as mean and diſhonorable; ſo it will be look'd upon as mean and baſe for the company to get together, and agree not to bid on one another, in order to get the goods at too great an under-value.——

As this vendue is ſet up on principles of honor, it is hoped it will meet with ſuitable encouragement.

Among the goods to be ſold at vendue, are the following, viz.

BROAD cloths, ratteens, bearſkins, german ferges, ſingle and double ruſſel, callamanco, black, blue and ſcarlet, worſted and hair pluſh, velvet veſt patterns, thick ſetts, ſhalloons, durants, &c. Diaper napkins, table cloths, white callicoes, lawn border'd handkerchiefs, linnen ditto, Iriſh hollands, men's and women's white and colour'd gloves, men and women, boys and girls ſtockings, women's Engliſh brocaded ruſſel ſhoes, of Hoſe's make, men's worſted caps, a variety of white wax beads, and other necklaces, a large parcel of hatter's trimmings, as linings, worſted and ſilk loopings, buttons, frogs, &c. a large ſtock of paper for papering of rooms, of various qualities, buck and fawn ſkins, neatly dreſſed with the hair on, for waiſtcoats, leather breeches, fire ſhovels and tongs, cloth, table, tooth, comb, ſhoe, hearth and ſcrubing bruſhes, barber's hair, ſtrops, raſors, bruſhes, ribbons, &c. with travelling boxes & bruſhes for barbers & others, watchmaker's bruſhes, glaſſes, ſtrings, ſeals, keys, &c. joyner's and carpenter's rules, chizels, gouges, ſaws, files, &c. locks, and hinges, ſmall nails and brads; with many other goods in the hard ware way, and ſundry ſhoemaker's tools——part of a ſet of blackſmith's tools, ſondry ſecond hand and new houſhold furniture, as braſs kettles, looking-glaſſes, tables, chairs, &c. a good riding chair, with a top to take off, and good tackling, a new ſilver watch with a china face; and many other things too many to be enumerated here.

N. B. The ſaid vendue opens the firſt Tueſday evening in *January* next.

⁂ Said *HENSHAW* has to ſell in his ſtore, under ſaid chamber, a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh, Weſt and Eaſt India goods;—and particularly a large quantity of goods ſuitable for the ſeaſon. To be ſold on the very loweſt rates for the CASH, and low on ſhort credit, or pork, grain, flax-ſeed, or other country produce. He deſires all perſons that have been indebted to him more then ſix months, either by book or note that they will immediately pay him, as he can wait no longer. He gives caſh for pork.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Sign of the *Heart* and *Crown*, near the North Meeting-Houſe.

MONDAY, *January* 14. 1765. [Number 8.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

L O N D O N, October 1.

A ſurpriſing account of the ſudden effect of fear in a deſerter.

GEO. Grochantzy, a polander, who had enliſted as a ſoldier in the ſervice of the king of Pruſſia, deſerted during the laſt war; a ſmall party was ſent in purſuit of him, and when he leaſt ſuſpected it, they ſurpriſed him ſinging and dancing among a company of peaſants, who were got together in an inn, and were making merry. This event, ſo ſudden and unforeſeen, and at the ſame time ſo dreadful in its conſequences, ſtruck him in ſuch a manner, that giving a great cry, he became at once altogether ſtupid and inſenſible, and was ſeiſed without the leaſt reſiſtance.

They carried him away to Glocau, where he was brought before the council of war, and received ſentence as a deſerter: He ſuffered himſelf to be had and diſpoſed of at the will of thoſe about him, without uttering a word, or giving the leaſt ſign that he knew what had happened, or would happen to him; he remained immoveable as a ſtatue wherever he was placed, and was wholly paſſive with reſpect to all that was done to him or about him. During all the time that he was in cuſtody he neither eat, nor drank, nor ſlept, nor had any evacuation: ſome of his comrades were ſent to ſee him; after that he was viſited, by ſome officers of his corps, and by ſome prieſts; but he ſtill continued in the ſame ſtate, without diſcovering the leaſt ſigns of ſenſibility. Promiſes, entreaties, and threatnings, were equally ineffectual, the phyſicians who were conſulted upon his caſe were of opinion, that he was in a ſtate of hopeleſs idiotcy. It was at firſt ſuſpected, that theſe appearances were feigned, but theſe ſuſpicions neceſſarily gave way, when it was known that he took no ſuſtenance, and that the involuntary functions of nature were in a great meaſure ſuſpended.

After ſome time they knocked off his fetters, and left him at liberty to go whither he would; he received his liberty with the ſame inſenſibility that he had ſhewed upon other occaſions; he remained fixed and immoveable, his eyes turned wildly here and there, without taking cognizance of any object; and the muſcles of his face were fallen and fixed like thoſe of a dead body.

Being left to himſelf he paſſed twenty days in this condition, without eating, drinking, or any evacuation, and died on the 20th day; he had been ſometimes heard to fetch deep ſighs, and once ruſhed with great violence on a ſoldier who had a mug of liquor in his hand, forced the mug from him, and having drank the liquor with great eagerneſs, let the mug drop to the ground.

On Saturday laſt, during the ſtorm of thunder and lightning, a grocer at Bath ſent his ſervant to fetch ſome goods out of a warehouſe, who took a candle with him, which he placed in a barrel filled with gunpowder, the top of which was taken out, and 3 other large barrels ſtood near it; when the man came away and left the candle behind him. Being asked by his maſter what he had done with it? he replied, he had left it burning at the top of ſome black ſeed in the warehouſe; the maſter in the greateſt terror ran and brought the candle away, without any damage enſuing; for, had a ſpark flown, the whole building muſt inevitably have been blown up.

Tueſday an old cloaths man in Rag fair drank four Tankards of Porter, in four draughts for a wager of five ſhillings; he was allowed a minute to each Tankard, but did not take up above half the time; unhappily however, whether the exceſſive hurry, in which he loaded his ſtomach had an effect upon him, or whether he laboured under any latent complaint, is not known, but he grew delirous immediately after, and has continued tied down to his bed ever ſince.

We are informed, that the lands belonging to the crown of Great Britain, ſituated on the Muſqueto Shore, and which extended almoſt two hundred miles in length, are from ſome late accounts, ſaid to be better worth ſettling than either of the Floridas.

Extravagance and folly is come to ſuch a height, that on Thurſday a pretended gentleman of faſhion had the modeſty to publickly ask between twenty and thirty pounds ſterling for a lady's lap-dog.

It is a juſt remark, no matter who made it, that the wiſeſt and beſt men are ſooneſt forgotten. Every man's experience muſt furniſh him with inſtances of this kind, and it has been recently exemplified in the little regard which has been paid to the memory of the late Mr. LEGGE, who has ſcarce ever been mentioned ſince his death, but for the ſake of ſome idle pun upon his name. Yet, though ſome perhaps might boaſt of more ſpecious and ornamental accompliſhments, yet few were poſſeſſed of more uſeful and reſpectable talents. Sir Robert Walpole, who was no bad judge of men, upon his early acquaintance with Mr. Legge, gave his opinion of him in very aukward, yet in very reſpectful terms. He obſerved, that he never met with a man that had ſo little rubbiſh about him. Mr. Legge's conduct juſtified this ſentiment of Sir Robert's; for in every department he filled, he appeared to be perfect maſter of his office, and was at once, clear, ſolid, judicious and conſiſtent. We may remember when he received, from every quarter, joint honors with Mr. Pitt: And they who read the anſwers which each of them returned on thoſe occaſions, know which of them diſplayed the moſt good ſenſe and juſtneſs of expreſſion. We may remember likewiſe, the time when he thought proper to withdraw from his colleague: Mr. Legge had too much judgment not to foreſee the bad conſequences of his friend's thirſt for conqueſts; and he was too well acquainted with the ſtate of our finances, to be ignorant that the Miniſter was only purchaſing popularity among the unthinking Multitude, for which generations to come muſt dearly pay. In ſhort, Mr. Legge throughout ſupported the character of a ſenſible and moderate ſtateſmen, without being a tool to any party, or a ſlave to his own paſſions.

Extract of a Letter from Kingſton, July 23.

"We ſhall now very ſhortly have the trade with the Spaniards again opened as a veſſel has juſt now brought orders to the Governor and Admiral, to take off the prohibition, and to permit the Spaniards to enter our ports as uſual, which has given freſh ſpirits to the merchants here.—The goods proper for the Spaniſh trade are, Mancheſter linens of all ſorts that are fine, printed handkerchiefs, cambricks, britannia's, ſileſia linens, hats, &c.

They write from Marſeilles of the 4th inſt. that a Tartan was arrived there from Saffy, which brought an Account, that the Saletines had carried two French Ships into St. Caux, one from Rochelle, and the other from Nants, richly laden. They were bound to the French Iſlands in America.

The Monſter, who was lately executed at Abbeville in France, for poiſoning his Mother, and attempting to poiſon three of his Uncles and Aunts, beſides eight other Perſons, on being interrogated in Regard to his Motives, anſwered, that he wanted to enjoy the Wealth which was to come to him on the Death of his Relations, but particularly to get rid of his Uncle, who was his Tutor.

Extract of a Letter from Auguſtine.

Believe me, the Engliſh Papers have greatly exaggerated in their favourable Accounts of this Place. I never ſaw in my Life a more unpromiſing Spot, though I have been a Sojourner in both the Indies. The whole Province of Eaſt Florida is little better than a ſandy Deſart, parch'd and dry; the very Cattle can hardly ſubſiſt. God knows how we ſhould live here, if Proviſions were not brought us from the Northern Colonies: New-England Cheeſe at 16 per Pound; Butter, or rather putrified Oil, a vaſt Price, and every thing dear in proportion. Our common Currency are Spaniſh Piaſters and Dollars, the latter of which does juſt purchaſe a dinner notwithſtanding, if it were not for ſome Turtle from Providence and the Muſquito Shore, we ſhould hardly be ſaid to eat; judge then, if out of my 60l per Annum, I can ſave Money. Such is the Place we have wiſely exchanged for the Terreſtrial Paradiſe of Martinico. I ſhall be home in December next. Adieu.

Oct. 2. We hear the department of his Excellency Sir William Johnſon, is going to be put on a better and more regular footing than heretofore, much to the advantage of our northern colonies.

October 3. We are informed that the late Mr. Bonner of Field-lane, who dealt in ſheep heads, amaſſed very near 10,000l. in that low occupation.

PARIS, October 3. The Chevalier de Turgot, and M. de Behagne, one of whom is appointed Commandant-General, and the other Governor General of the Guyanne, embarked the third ult. for that place. Our miniſtry proposes to improve the ſettlements in that Colony, as well as the Cayenne. The Guyanne is ſituated between the rivers of Oroonoko and of the Amazons, to the eaſt of Peru; abounds with ſugar-canes, and enjoys a preperual ſpring. The Dutch have a part of it; and what belongs to us is in an extent of 120 leagues. The Cayenne is a ſmall iſland 18 leagues in circumference, upon the Coaſt of the Guyanne, 30 leagues ſouth eaſt of Surinam, produces indigo ſuperior to that of Guatimala, fine cotton, cocoa, and cinnamon; beſides fine woods for cabinet work, and ſome ſilver mines. We ſettled there in 1635, gave it up to the Engliſh in 1655, retook it from them ten years afterwards, were obliged to cede it to the Dutch in 1676, and eſtabliſhed ourſelves again there the year following.

A ſingular Cataſtrophe of a Genoeſe Nobleman and his Lady

THERE lived, not long ſince, in Genoa, a young Nobleman, named Marini, who had a large eſtate in the iſland of Corſica, whither he went every five or ſix years to regulate his affairs. At the age of five and twenty he was married to a beautiful lady, the daughter of a Venetian ſenator, called Monimia, who had refuſed the greateſt matches in Italy, to prefer the fortunate Marini. As their marriage was founded upon a mutual eſteem, their paſſion increaſed inſtead of diminiſhing by enjoyment, 'til they became an example of conjugal duty to all that knew them. They had lived many years in this uninterupted ſtate of felicity, when Marini was obliged to make a voyage into Corſica, which was then diſturbed by a rebellious inſurrection, in order to ſecure his patrimory, by encouraging his dependants to ſtand ſirm in defence of their country. But the greateſt affliction, and which abſorbed all the reſt, was his being neceſſitated to part for a while from Monimia, who being then very big with child, was incapacitated to go with him as uſual. When the fatal time of parting come, they embraced with the utmoſt grief and the warmeſt prayers to heaven for one another's ſafety. As ſoon as this afflicting ſcene was over, Marini embarked, and having a fair wind, arrived ſafe at Baſtia, in a few hours. The ſucceſs of the rebels being ſtopped, and the affairs of the iſland a little ſettled again, our lover began to prepare for his return to Genoa; but as he was walking one day by the harbour where the ſhips of burthen lay, he heard two ſailors who were juſt arrived, talking of the death of a Genoeſe nobleman's wife, then abſent from the republic. This caſual circumſtance greatly alarmed him, and excited his curioſity to liſten to their converſation; where, after a little pauſe, he heard one of them mention the name of his dear Monimia. At theſe words his ſurpriſe and affliction was ſo great, that he had not power to follow the mariners to ſatiſfy his doubt, but inſtantly ſwooned away, and when he recovered, found himſelf ſurrounded by his ſervants lamenting over him. At the ſame time that this happened to Marini, ſomething of the ſame nature equally diſtreſſed Monimia; for an imperfect account came to Genoa, by the Captain of a Venetian veſſel, that a gentleman named Marini, had been ſurpriſed near Baſtia, by a remaining party of rebels, and that he and all his attendants were killed by them. Theſe two accounts involved our unfortunate pair in the greateſt diſtreſs; they immediately took ſhipping, in order to be convinced of what they ſo much dreaded to know; the one for Corſica, the other for Genoa. They were both ſailed, when a violent ſtorm aroſe, which drove their veſſels upon a little iſland in the Mediterranean. Marini's ſhip landed firſt, where, while the reſt of the crew were refreſhing themſelves, the diſconſolate widower, as he thought himſelf, wandered with one ſervant only, into a little wood that was near the ſame ſea ſhore, to give a looſe to his immoderate grief. Soon after, the Genoeſe ſhip landed too, and the ſame motive led Monimia with one of her maids into the wood where her huſband was lamenting her unfortunate condition. They had not been long there, before they heard each other's complaint, and drew nearer mutually, to ſee if there was any wretch living equally miſerable with themſelves. But how great was the aſtoniſhment of both when they met in a little path, and ſaw each other! their immoderate joy was ſuch, and the tranſition from one extreme to the other ſo inſtantaneous, that all the power they had was to fall into each other's arms, where they expired in a few minutes after. Their bodies were conveyed to Italy, and were interred with all the ſolemnity and magnificence due to their quality and eminent virtues.

Account of an intended Duel between his late Majeſty King George the ſecond, and Frederick William, late King of Pruſſia.

"THE perſonal enmity which had ſubſiſted between the two monarchs above mentioned, even from their early years, and often to the no ſmall perplexity of their miniſters, went ſo far, (ſays Baron Bielfeld) that, as he is informed from a good quarter, they conceived the very ſingular deſign of gratifying it in a duel. King George had already made choice of Brigadier Sutton for his ſecond, and the king of Pruſſia of Colonel Derſchau. The territory of Hildeſchiem had been pitched on for the meeting. His Britannic majeſty was then at Hanover, and his Pruſſian majeſty was come as far as Saltzdahl, near Brunſwick. Baron Borck, his miniſter at London, and lately diſmiſſed from that court in a very abrupt manner, being come to the king his maſter, at Saltzdahl, found him in ſuch a violent paſſion that he did not think it adviſeable directly to oppoſe his deſign; but to gain time feigned to approve the extraordinary combat which that prince meditated, and he even offered to carry the challenge. But coming into the king's apartment an hour after, he took the liberty of ſpeaking to him in this manner. "Sire, I allow that your majeſty's quarrel is not to be terminated any other way than by a duel; but your majeſty being juſt raiſed from a dangerous ſickneſs, and your health being ſtill precarious, ſhould you be taken with a relapſe the day before the affair, or perhaps at the very time, what would the world ſay, and how would the king of England make his boaſts? How many ſcandalous conſtructions would be put on this accident? What an odious ſuſpicion might it not bring on your majeſty's courage? theſe things conſidered, do not you think, Sire, it would be better to ſtay a fortnight?" The king is ſaid to have come into theſe reaſons, though with ſome difficulty; the challenge was not ſent: the miniſters on both ſides gained time: The choler of both parties evaporated, and the following year the quarrel was made up.

"Give us leave to add a ſhort, but leſs ſerious anecdote concerning Frederick. It ſeems he was very far from being favourably diſpoſed to literature, and by way of contempt, would now and then propoſe to the academy of Sciences, at Berlin, meer trifles or jokes. The academy's anſwer indeed was generally of no better turn. One day, for inſtance, his majeſty ſent them the following queſtion; "What might be the phyſical cauſes why two glaſſes filled with champaigne, and ſtruck one againſt the other, the ſound, inſtead of being ſhrill and clear as that of two glaſſes filled with any other wine, was faint and dull? The academicians returned for anſwer, "That their pockets not reaching Champaigne, they were ignorant of the effect." The king to convince them of the phenomenon, ſent them a dozen of flasks; they drank the wine, without elucidating the royal problem."

NEW-YORK, December 21.

At a Meeting of the Society for promoting of Arts, Agriculture and Oeconomy, in this Province, held the 24th Inſt. the following Premiums, upon the Report of the Committee for Agriculture, were agreed to, and ordered to be publiſhed, VIZ.

FOR the greateſt Quantity of good Flax, raiſed by any one Farmer in this Colony in the Year 1765, Thirty Pounds.
For the ſecond greateſt ditto, Twenty Pounds.
For the third greateſt ditto, Ten Pounds.
For the greateſt Quantity of good Flax, raiſed off one Acre, in the Year 1765, Fifteen Pounds.
For the ſecond greateſt ditto, Ten Pounds.
For the third greateſt ditto, Five Pounds.
For the greateſt Quantity of Hemp, raiſed by any one Farmer in 1765, An honorary Medal.

N. B. The Reaſon of giving only an honorary Reward for this uſeful Article, is, the great Encouragement already given to it; there being Eight Pounds Sterling per Ton allowed by Parliament, Twenty Pounds Currency per Ton by the Legiſlature of this Province, and a Bounty of One Hundred Pounds Sterling for Twenty Tons, by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufacture and Commerce in London.

For the greateſt Quantity of good Hemp Seed, raiſed by any one Farmer, off one Acre, in 1765. Ten Pounds.
For the ſecond greateſt ditto, Eight Pounds.
For the third greateſt ditto, Five Pounds.
For the greateſt Quantity of either ſwamp or bog Meadow, cleared by any one Farmer in this Colony, from the firſt of January, 1765, to the firſt of June, 1766, and ſowing it with Hemp, Flax, Graſs ſeeds or Turnips, An honorary Medal.
For the greateſt Number of young Apple Trees, properly ſet out in a Nurſery, and incloſed by 1761, Ten Pounds.
For the beſt and largeſt Cheeſe, made in this Province, and brought for Sale to New-York in 1765, Six Pounds.
For the ſecond ditto, Four Pounds.
For the third ditto, Two Pounds.
For the greateſt Number of Mules, foaled in 1761, (not leſs than Ten) Thirty Pounds.
For the greateſt Quantity of the beſt Hops, raiſed in this Province, and properly cured in 1766, Ten Pounds.
For preparing the greateſt Quantity of Land for Graſs, and ſowing it either with Clover, Timothy, Lucern, or any other uſeful Graſs ſeeds, An honorary Medal.
For the beſt and greateſt Quantity of Barley, raiſed by any one Farmer off one Acre, in this Colony, in 1765, Ten Pounds.
For the greateſt Quantity of Thorn Hedge, properly planted by any one Farmer in this Colony, (not leſs than one hundred Rods) by the firſt of June, 1766, Ten Pounds.

N. B. The Premiums given by the Society, are intended only for Articles within this Province.

BOSTON, January 3.

The Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province is to meet here on Wedneſday next, the Ninth of January.

On the 27th ultimo died at Cambridge, aged 87, Mrs. Sarah Boucher, the virtuous relict of Mr. Lewis Boucher, deceas'd, once an eminent merchant in this town. He was of a good family of the city of Rochelle in France, but being a Proteſtant was excluded from the ſucceſſion to the real eſtate of his anceſters. Mrs. Boucher was ſenſible, polite, ſincere and pious. She was on both ſides deſcended from ſome of the firſt Families in the Province. There is a tradition that her Grandmother was the firſt European of her ſex that trod the ſhores of New-England. 'Tis added that in order to attain this ſignal and unappropriated honor, ſhe being the firſt boat with the female paſſengers, leaped thence into the water in the month of December, the inſtant it ſtruck the ground, tho' the country then ſwarmed with wild beaſts and more ſavage men, and tho' ſome of the latter had a few days before warmly attacked a party of Engliſhmen.

We hear from Shrewsbury, in the county of Worceſter, that a Gentleman there let out a cow the ſummer-ſeaſon to the halves, as it is called; [illegible] the fall received in butter ſixty pounds, [illegible] cheeſe one hundred and thirty-three pounds, for [illegible] part.—Very great encouragement to keep good cows.

We hear from Halifax, That on Monday night the 5th of November, the ſchooner Lunenburg Packet, Frederick Arenbergo, maſter, was caſt away on an iſland in Mahon-Bay, when the ſaid maſter, his brother and every perſon on board were drowned.

We learn from the ſame place, That on Tueſday the 27th of November, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, was executed on board his Majeſty's ſhip Romney in that harbour, purſuant to their ſentance, a ſailor and marine for deſertion; being two of the ringleaders of the ſix that run-away with the boat from the admiral's tender. They behaved with great decency, as became men in their ſituation, and calmly ſubmitted to their fate.

By the weekly accounts of burials and baptiſms it appears that from Janury 3d, 1764, to December 31, 1764. there have been buried in this town.

Whites, 471. Blacks 77. In all 548.

Baptiſed in the ſeveral churches, 367.

We hear that Capt. Foſſey in a ſhip from the Weſt Indies, was drove aſhore laſt Friday at a place called Quickſett's-Hole near Martha's-Vineyard: The veſſel will be loſt, but moſt of the cargo and her rigging ſav'd.

HARTFORD, January 14.

Laſt Saturday died of an Apoplexy, Miſs Mary Hooker, of this Town, an aged Maiden, near Seventy Years old.

Some Months ſince, one Mr. Hubbard, of Glaſſenbury, put up to fat, two Barrow Hogs, (both of one Litter) which he fed plentifully with Indian Corn, but they did'nt ſeem to fat any, tho' they grew larger, and after taking ſeveral fruitleſs Methods, for ſix Months, to make good Pork of them, he kill'd them a few Days ago—they weighed about eight Score apiece, though there was not one Pound of Fat in both of them; their Skins were near an Inch and Half thick, and each of their harſlets weighed forty Pounds.

William Jepſon,

HEREBY notifies all perſons indebted to the late company of Gardiner and Jepſon, by book, which books are now finiſhed, that unleſs their accounts are ſettled, either by caſh or their obligations, by the 12th Day of March next, they will have to ſettle them with his Attorney, as on that Day he is determined to put them into his hands, that next April court may cloſe them; and thinks no one can take it amiſs, after this notice, to be ſued, as he has advertiſed them of the co partnerſhip's being near expiring, and deſiring them to ſettle their accounts for twelve Months paſt. And all whoſe obligations are of long ſtanding, are, for the laſt time, deſired to pay them, or they will be ſued at April Court.

Hartford, January 10th, 1765. 8

WHereas we the ſubſcribers, were ſome time ſince, agreeable to act of aſſembly for relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of Daniel Enſign, jun. of Hartland, Ephraim Patterſon, of Cornwal, and Aaron Bailey, of Saliſbury, in Litchfield County, inſolvent debtors, and to make devidend of the ſame to and among their reſpective creditors; having carefully enquired and ſought after the eſtates of the ſaid inſolvents, can as yet, find no eſtate of the ſaid debtors to divide, nor even ſufficient to anſwer the Coſts.

Litchfield, 20th of December, 1764.

Iſaac Baldwin, } Aſſignees.
Reuben Smith, }

WHEREAS the Agent for the Suſquehannah, and firſt and ſecond Delaware Companies, is lately returned from Great Britain, and has many Things of Conſequence to communicate to thoſe Companies, relative to his Agency, in thoſe Affairs, and the Proceedings therein at Great Britain.

The ſaid Companies are therefore, hereby Warned to meet at the Court-Houſe, in Windham, on Wedneſday, the ſixteenth Day of January next, in order to hear the Report of ſaid Agent, in thoſe Affairs, and thereon to act, and do what may be thought beſt towards a further Proſecution thereof.

Dated December 21ſt, 1764.

Jabez Fitch,
John Curtiſs,
Iſaac Tracy,
Eliſha Tracy,
Ebenezer Backus, } Delaware Committee.

Eliphalet Dyer,
Jedidiah Elderkin,
Samuel Gray,
John Smith, } Suſquehannah Committee.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for Poſtage of Letters, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately, to prevent Trouble.

No Letters will be delivered for the future, to any Perſon whatever, unleſs the Poſtage is firſt paid.

JOHN WALKER, D.P.M.

ALL perſons Indebted to RALPH and ELEAZAR POMEROY, on Book, are deſired immediately to ſettle their Accounts. Hartford, January 7, 1765.

LONDON, October 13.

One of the reaſons aſſigned, tho' perhaps without foundation, for his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, paſſing through France without viſiting Paris, is, the coolneſs between the two courts of London and Verſailles, on account of the late infractions of the peace on the part of the latter, from whence ſome people inſinuate, we are even now upon the eve of a new war. What Carthage and Rome were of old, ſay they, Great Britain and France are now, natural jealous rivals and implacable enemies; hoſtilities are therefore never more ceaſed between the latter, than they were between the former. Rival nations can never reſt 'til one or the other has gained the ſuperiority: G. Britain was lately in poſſeſſion of the ſuperiority, and by deſtroying the maratime ſtrength of her enemy, might have maintained it, but the great defect of the late peace, was the premature concluſion of it before the naval force of France was effectually deſtroyed, which all the world knows the naval officers of England were able and eagar to have done; and experience has ſhewn how dangerous it is to leave a weapon in an enemy's hand. France by her vigilance in repairing and augmenting her navy; by redeeming her ſailors at an expence, and by properly employing them in the ſervice of the ſtate, is again in condition to inſult her conquerers and refuſe them juſtice. The fate of Carthage ſhall never be forgotten; when Rome got the ſuperiority at ſea, the fate of Carthage drew near; when France gains the aſcendency on that element, the ruin of England will not be far off; ancient example is therefore her beſt leſſon of true policy. The report of an order being iſſued out for preſſing a number of ſeamen to man a fleet of obſervation, has given an occaſion to expoſe an abuſe, which would perhaps be thought a hardſhip at preſent to reform, as former officers have been favoured with the like indulgence. There are, it is ſaid, 22 guardſhips in the three ports of Portſmouth, Plymouth and Chatham, the complement of which is 100 ſeamen, and 60 marines to each ſhip; but take out of the ſeamen, the officers with their ſervants, midſhipmen, &c. many of whom are boys at ſchool, and the 100 will be reduced to 10; to theſe it is propos'd to add 60 ſeamen, in room of the 60 marines, who are of little uſe on board, there will then be 1500 men always ready to put to ſea upon an emergency, who might ſoon be replaced on board the guardſhips without preſſing; but the profits of the perquiſite renders every ſcheme of this kind, chimerical.

From the London Gazette.

Admiralty Office, October 2, 1764.

BY letters lately received from Commodore Paliſſer, dated at St. John's in Newfoundland the firſt of laſt month, it appears, that having diſpatched a ſloop with a letter to the French Governor at St. Pierre, to enquire into the truth of the reports which have prevailed of the French having mounted cannon and erected works on that iſland, contrary to treaty, he, in anſwer, received aſſurances from the ſaid Governor, that there was only one 4 pounder gun without a platform, and with no other intention than to anſwer ſignals to their fiſhermen in foggy weather; that there were no buildings erected or works contrary to treaty; and that the guard conſiſted of no more than 41 men, and never exceeded fifty. It farther appears by the Commodore's ſaid letters, that there had not been, or were at that time, at the iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon, more than one French ſhip of war of 50 guns, one frigate of 26 guns, and another of leſs force, with 2 large ſhips en flute, the deſtination of one of the ſaid ſhips en Flute, being for Cayenne, and the other for St. Domingo: That none of thoſe ſhips had, and, the commanding officer aſſured the Commodore, none of them would, enter into any of the harbours on the coaſt of Newfoundland. And the Commodore adds, that the concurrent fiſhery in thoſe parts of the ſaid coaſts, whereon the French are by treaties permitted to fiſh, had been carried on in perfect tranquility.

Wetherſfield, January, 1, 1765.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH WEBB, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed, whither by note taken before or ſince his deceaſe; or by book account ſtill unſettled, are requeſted to ſettle and diſcharge the ſame immediately; Thoſe who neglect, muſt not take it unkind, to be put to charge, ſince their debts have been due three years, the greater part of them much longer, and the final ſettlement of ſaid eſtate has been put off on the ſame account. Alſo, thoſe who have dealt at the STORE, of the ſaid deceaſed, ſince his death, and have open accounts of one year's ſtanding, or upwards, are deſired to cloſe them by caſh, pork, Indian corn, rye, wheat or oats, or even notes of hand; which will oblige their humble ſervant,

SILAS DEANE.

SAID DEANE has to ſell a quantity of choice OLD BRANDY, which he will part with at a very low rate for caſh, either by the hogſhead, barrel or kegg. 7--12

Juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Weſtmoreland, Capt. Luce, and to be ſold by

THOMAS DAVIDSON and COMPANY,

At Mrs. Nevans's, in Hartford, the following Articles Wholeſale and Retail, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths,
Superfine Scarlet ditto,
Bearskins,
Pennyſtins,
Swanskins,
Duffels,
Shalloons,
Rattinetts,
Callimancoes of all Colours,
Black, Genoa and Cotton Velvets,
Mecklenburg Stuffs of intire new Patterns,
Silk gauze, flower'd and plain,
Plain and flower'd Lawns, of all ſorts,
Cambricks of all Kinds,
Ribbons of all Sorts, plain and flower'd,
Silk and Worſted Mitts,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Cravats ditto,
Check'd Cotton and Linen of all Kinds,
French and English ſtrip'd ditto,
Strip'd Hollands,
Iriſh and Scotch white Linens and Hollands,
Men's, Women's and Children's Silk and Worſted Stockings of all Sorts,
Women's Shoes,
Women's ſeather Mitts,
Lunge Silk Handkerchiefs,
India Silk ditto,
Check'd and Cotton Linens of all Sorts,
Great Variety of Chintzes and Callicoes,
Poplins and Silverets,
Tammies,
Durants,
Nankeen Patterns,
Silk and Worſted ditto,
Pins and Needles,
Colour'd Thread,
White ditto of all Kinds,
Fans and Garlands,
Head Flowers,
Black Pelong,
Perſian Taffeties,
Paduſoy,
Flower'd Damask,
Silk of ſundry Kinds,
Figur'd Alimode ditto,
Gimps and Fringe for Cardinals,
Garters,
Quality Bindings,
Shoe Bindings,
Silk and Worſted Camblets,
A large Quantity of narrow Diaper,
Writing Paper of all Sorts,
Bombazines,
Tiffeny and black Crape,
Dreſden Poplins,
Strip'd Stuffs,
A few Wool Hats, to be ſold low
Ivory and Horn Combs,
Apron and Cap Tapes,
Garnet Necklaces and Ear Rings,
Briſtol ſtone Buttons, ſet in ſilver,
Peeble ſtone ditto ſet in ditto,
French paſte Necklaces,
Great Variety of Glaſs ditto, of a new Faſhion
Silver Buckels,
Metal Buttons of different Kinds,
Buckram,
Common Cutto Knives of all Sorts,
Pen Knives ditto,
Variety of Snuff Boxes,
Double ſet Gimblets,
Table Knives and Forks,
Common Sleeve Buttons, of all Kinds,
London Calf Skins for Boot Legs,
Beſt Scotch Snuff,
Pigtail Tobacco,
Paper'd Shag ditto,
Ink Powder,
Play books,
Loaf-ſugar at One Shilling, per Pound,
Green Tea, warranted Good, at Fifteen Shillings, and
Bohea ditto, at Seven Shillings per Pound,
Beſt French Indigo,
Likewiſe ſundry other Goods, too tedious to mention

And as we intend ſettling in this place, will take in change, all ſorts of lumber: ſuch as pine boards, deck [illegible], hogſhead ſtaves, barrel ditto, ſhingles, cherry tree boards; alſo, pork, beef, &c. at the market price.

All Gentlemen and Ladies, who pleaſe to favour us with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having the aforeſaid Goods at a very ſmall Advance upon the ſterling Coſt.

From their moſt obedient Servants,

Tho's Davidſon and Comp.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt.* Hezekiah Collier, *late of* Hartford, *deceaſed, are hereby deſired to ſettle the ſame ſpeedily with the Subſcriber, ſole Executor of ſaid deceaſed's laſt Will and Teſtament.*

Alſo, Thoſe indebted to him, to make ſpeedy Payment, which will prevent Trouble.

7 HEZEKIAH COLLIER.

WHereas the eſtate of Lieut. *David Andrus*, late of *Farmington*, in *Hartford* diſtrict, deceas'd, has been repreſented to the honorable court of Probates for ſaid diſtrict, to be inſolvent; whereupon ſaid court did appoint us the ſubſcribers commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate, and make our report thereon to ſaid court, within nine Months. We do therefore, hereby notify all the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims and demands, on the laſt Monday of *January* next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of *Daniel Curtis*, in ſaid *Farmington*, where we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs.

Dated at *Farmington*, November 26. 1764.

SOLOMON WHITMAN, } Commiſſioners.
DANIEL CURTIS,
6 JAMES JUDD.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Sign of the *Heart* and *Crown*, near the North Meeting-Houſe.

[illegible] Esq

MONDAY, *January* 21, 1765. [Number [illegible]]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The ſurprizing Account of thoſe Spectres called VAMPYRES

THESE Vampyres are ſuppoſed to be the bodies of deceaſed perſons animated by evil ſpirits, which come out of the graves in the night-time, ſuck the blood of many of the living, and thereby deſtroy them. Such a notion will probably, be look'd upon as fabulous: but it is related and maintained by authors of great authority. From one of whom take the following extract.

'The Vampyres, which come out of the graves in the night-time, ruſh upon people ſleeping in their beds, ſuck out their blood, and deſtroy them. They attack men, women, and children, ſparing neither age nor ſex. The people attacked by them complain of ſuffocation, and a great interception of ſpirits; after which they ſoon expire. Some of them, being asked, at the point of death, what is the matter with them, ſay, they ſuffer in the manner juſt related from people lately dead, or rather, the ſpectres of thoſe people; upon which, their bodies, from the deſcription given of them by the ſick perſon, being dug out of the graves, appear, in all parts, as the noſtrils, cheeks, breaſt, mouth, &c. turgid and full of blood. Their countenances are freſh and ruddy, and their nails, as well as hair, very much grown. And, though they have been much longer dead than many other bodies, which are perfectly putrified, not the leaſt mark of corruption is viſible upon them. Thoſe who are deſtroyed by them, after their death, become Vampyres; ſo that to prevent ſo ſpreading an evil, it is found requiſite to drive a ſtake through the dead body, from whence, on this occaſion the blood flows as if the perſon was alive. Sometimes the body is dug out of the grave, and burnt to aſhes; upon which, all diſturbances ceaſe. The Hungarians call theſe ſpectres *Pamgri*, and the Servians, Vampyres; but the etymon, or reaſon of theſe names is not known.

M. J. Henr Zopfius.

Theſe ſpectres are reported to have infeſted ſeveral diſtricts of Servia, and the bannat of Temeſwaer, in the year 1725, and for ſeven or eight years afterwards, particularly thoſe of Medvadia, or Meadia, and Parakin near the Morava. In 1732, we had a relation of ſome of their feats in the neighbourhood of Caſſovia; and the public prints took notice of the tragedies they acted in the bannat of Temeſwaer, in the year 1738. Father Gabriel Rzacynski, in his natural hiſtory of the kingdom of Poland, and the great dutchy of Lithuania, publiſhed at Sendomir, in 1721, affirms, that in Ruſſia, Poland, and the great dutchy of Lithuania, dead bodies, actuated by infernal ſpirits, ſometimes enter people's houſes in the night, fall upon men, women and children, and attempt to ſuffocate them; and that of ſuch diabolical facts his countrymen have ſeveral very authentic relations.

The Poles call a man's body thus infeſted Upier, and that of a woman Upierzyco, i. e. a winged, or feather'd creature; which name ſeems to be deduced from the ſurprizing lightneſs and activity of theſe incarnate demons. If we remember right, an account of them alſo, from Poland, is to be met with in ſome of the news papers for 1693, perfectly agreeing with thoſe of the Servian Vampyres given us by M. Zopfius. In fine, the notion of ſuch peſtiferous beings has prevailed from time immemorial over a great part of Hungary, Servia, Corniola, Poland, &c. as is evinced by ſeveral authors in conjunction with the aforeſaid M. Zopfius. To which we ſhall beg leave to add, that the antient Greeks alſo ſeem to have been firmly perſuaded, that dead bodies were ſometimes acted by ſeveral ſpirits, as appears from a fragment of Phlegon. Neither is this opinion, however it may be ridiculed by many people, altogether without foundation; ſince the ſupreme Being may make wicked ſpirits his inſtruments of puniſhment here as well as plagues, wars, famines, &c. and that he actually has done ſo, is ſufficiently apparent from ſcripture, to omit what has been ſaid on this head by ſome of the moſt eminent profane authors. See Calmet's diſſertation upon good and bad angels: his articles of Angels, Demon, Devil, Satan, &c. in dict. bibl. and the following texts of ſcripture, Pſ. lxxviii. 49. Job i. Matt. xii. 22—23. Mark iii. 22—31. Luke xi. 14—21. xiii. 16. Acts xix. 13—17.

A comical MIRACLE.

AS a couple of men were digging a grave in the church-yard at Mocon in France, they turned up the head of a dead perſon, which they threw upon the graſs; but it had not lain there long e'er it was perceiv'd to move. The fellows went in a very great hurry to acquaint the parſon of the pariſh, that a ſaint had been interred in the very place where they were at work: whereupon the parſon went immediately to the ſpot, and was ſo ſurprized at the prodigy when he ſaw it, that he cried out, A Miracle! a Miracle! as did alſo the reſt of the ſpectators: and not being willing to ſtir from ſo precious a relick, he ſent for his crucifix, his holy-water bottle, his ſurplus, his ſtole, and his ſquare cap, and cauſed all the bells to be rung, to give notice of it to the pariſhioners; who aſſembling together in great numbers, he ordered a diſh to be brought, wherein he put the head, cover'd it with a napkin, and carried it in proceſſion to the church. The people had great diſputes by the way upon account of the ſeveral claims of affinity to the ſacred ſcull; but they were ſoon pacified; for when the head was arrived at the church, and placed upon the high altar, while Te Deum was ſinging upon the occaſion, juſt as they came to that verſe, 'The whole church throughout the world doth acknowledge thee,' &c. a mole leaped out of the head: upon which diſcovery of the cauſe of its motion, the parſon put a ſtop to Te Deum, and the inhabitants went quietly home.

BOSTON, January 14.

Laſt week arrived here the Captains Hatch and Skilling from London, by whom we have prints to the 3d of November, from which we have extracted the following Articles of Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, October 20.

THE new commercial regulations in North America are complained of as grievous to the colonies. Every king's ſhip is a Guarda-Coſta, and every cargo of the American product is deemed prohibited goods. Flower, bread, ſalt proviſions, lumber, fiſh, live ſtock, poultry, fram'd rafters, iron work, cooperage ſtores, &c. are commodities always welcome to the French and Spaniards, by the exportation of which the planters in America are enabled to make their remittances to England, and for which they receive in return, from the French and Spaniards either money or rum, ſugar, and treacle, at 30 per cent in their favour; if, therefore, this traffic is prohibited, the colonies muſt be ruined, and the mother country, by that means, loſe the only gainful branch of trade, by which her manufactures are principally ſupported.

A moſt affecting letter has appeared in the papers from Capt. Sumniers, commander of an American veſſel from New-London for Dominica with horſes, lumber, fiſh, and onions, but, happening in hazy weather to fall in with Martinique, was boarded by a Guarda Coſta, his ſhip ſeized, himſelf and men ſtript and impriſoned in a dungeon among Negroes and felons, the veſſel and cargo confiſcated, the owners fined, and the captain charged with the expences of confiſcation; which not being able to pay, he has remained in that miſerable ſituation 6 months.

On Saturday the 13th, 23 French Hair-dreſſers, 19 milliners 21 cooks, &c. landed at Union ſtairs from France!

The duties impoſed upon the merchants at the Havannah, by the noble commander there, being refuſed by the treaſury, are ordered to be refunded, without intereſt, and ſubject to 9 per cent exchange, 2-1-half freight home, and 5 per cent commiſſions to the collector.

Differences have ariſen between the king of Great Britain, and the Chapter of Oſnaburg, relating to the adminiſtration of affairs in that Biſhoprick during the minority of the young prince.

On the 21ſt died the Rev. Mr. Roe, Ordinary of Newgate.

The 26th died William Hogarth, Eſq; the celebrated painter.

Oct. 31. It is ſaid an expreſs is ſent to Plymouth for the Edgar man of war to ſail directly with ſome diſpatches of conſequence.

When the corpſe of the duke of Devonſhire arrived at Dover, the cuſtom houſe officers behaved in a manner that gave very great offence to every body preſent. They not only inſiſted upon opening the coffin, to ſee if any contraband goods were in it; but on ſeeing the body, ſtruck it with a ſtick to be convinced it was a real corpſe.—But however improperly they may have behaved on this occaſion, it is certain that the ſtrict ſearches made of late have been owing to the very great frauds practiſed by the ſtale trick of putting goods of value into coffins. This was very commonly practiſed about 40 years ſince, and with pretty good ſucceſs.—But once, upon the uncommon appearance of a clergyman, an undertaker, and the reſt of the apparatus of a funeral, the officers at Dover were a little ſuſpicious, and determined to open the coffin, and, to their great ſatisfaction, found a moſt valuable cargo of fine laces, &c. This did not diſcourage a late high bailiff of Weſtminſter, who when biſhop Atterbury's corpſe was ſet out from Calais to England for interment, took the opportunity of running into the coffin, goods to the amount of 1000l. which were ſeized and condemned at Dover.

Yeſterday morning a meſſenger arrived from the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford our ambaſſador at the court of France.

The King of France has promoted the Sieur de Nelivos, Captain of the French foot guards, to a Major General of his armies; and has appointed him Governor of the iſlands of Guadaloupe, in the room of the Marquis de Bourlamaque.

As much has been lately ſaid of the people on the continent of America ſetting up manufactures at this time, to rival ours, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that this is no new complaint; and we have it from the beſt authority, that in 1719, when Col. Shute was Governor of Maſſachuſett's Bay, in New-England, he informed the then board of trade, that in ſome parts of the province the inhabitants then worked up their wool and flax, and made a coarſe ſort for their own uſe; there were alſo hatters in the maritime towns; they alſo manufactured the greateſt part of their leather; and that ſix iron furnaces and ten forges were ſet up for making iron.—Governor Belcher, who ſucceeded him in 1731, confirms the ſame; and Colonel Dunbar, ſurveyor general of his Majeſty's woods in North-America, in his letter to the ſame board, of Sept. 1730, mentions their manufacturing and exporting hats to Spain, Portugal, and the Weſt-Indies And the above Col. Dunbar concludes his account with obſerving to their Lordſhips, 'That it is with the greateſt difficulty we are able to procure true information of the trade and manufactures of New-England; which will not appear extraordinary, when we acquaint your Lordſhips, that the aſſembly of the Maſſachuſett's Bay had the boldneſs to ſummon Mr. Jeremiah Dunbar, deputy ſurveyor of the woods, before them, and paſs a ſevere cenſure upon him for having given evidence at the bar of the houſe of commons of Great Britain, with reſpect to the trade and manufactures of this province.'

It is now ſaid that a further reduction of land forces will ſoon take place; in conſequence of a reſolution to fill up the marine corps to their uſual complement, and to retain thirty ſhips of the line, beſides cruiſing frigates, ſloops and tenders, in commiſſion.

It is now ſaid the vacant blue ribbon will be given to Earl Gower, who is to go Lord Lieutenant to Ireland; and it is alſo ſaid, that the Earl of Northumberland will be appointed firſt Lord of the treaſury.

LONDON, October 24.

The leaders in the epiſcopal ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts may conſider, whether it might not be more proper to employ their wiſdom and revenue, for ſome years in recovering their own thinned flocks from popery at home, lurking intolerant popery, then in miſſions abroad, and in epiſcopizing proteſtant diſſenters, and converting the Indians.

Oct. 25. The king of Denmark has received a mail from the ſociety of learned men whom he ſent into Arabia. This mail contains five hundred volumes extremely ancient, all wrote in Arabic, and amongſt them there are ſeveral bibles, one of which was wrote above 1000 years ago.

It is ſaid a ſcheme is on foot for the more regularly relieving the ſeveral Britiſh regiments now on ſtation in the Weſt-Indies and North-America, by which ſuch troops as are order'd abroad, may have an opportunity of returning again to their own country, without being condemned to ſpend half their lives in the torrid Zone.

They write from Liſbon, that in digging up the foundation of an old palace burnt down in the late fire, the workmen found an urn containing three hundred gold medals of the Emperor Titus, which appear to have been ſtruck ſoon after that prince's laſt ſucceſsful expedition againſt the Jews, having this inſcription. TITO VESPASIANI AVGVSTI FILIO, JVDÆIS SUBACTIS.

Oct. 29. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland's horſe King Herod, beat the Duke of Grafton's Antonius for a thouſand guineas. The betts on this occaſion are ſaid to have amounted to more than a hundred thouſand pounds. The difference that determined this enormous ſum was no more than half a neck's length.—His Royal Highneſs, whoſe life was tho't in danger, is greatly recovered. An inciſion was made in his leg, juſt under the knee, and a ſurprizing quantity of matter diſcharged, but the wound is not healed.

Wedneſday was held a board of trade, when ſeveral American petitions were conſidered and agreed to be laid before the enſuing parliament.

Oct. 31. The advices received from America, are full of the bad effects of the late act of parliament for regulating the trade of the plantations, and for laying a duty on their exports and imports, in order to defray the expences of their own government.—The prohibitions lain upon their trade by this act, are grievouſly complained of, and the rigor with which theſe prohibitions are inforced by the men of war ſtationed on their coaſts for that purpoſe, are by no means reliſhed by the Americans, who ſubſiſt in a manner by their clandeſtine commerce with the French and Spaniards, and which muſt be connived at, if any advantage is to be expected from them by their mother country. On the other hand, the Weſt-In[illegible] complain of this indulgence, and are preparing me[illegible] preſented to parliament, to put a ſtop to the North [illegible] diſtilleries from French materials.

They write from Glaſgow, that great numbers of journeymen lately employed in the ſtocking manufacture, and buoyed up with high proſpects of encouragement made them by ſome American agents, have embarked this ſummer for Boſton and Philadelphia; where it is ſaid four new different branches in the weaving buſineſs have been already ſet up.

Nov. 1. It is now ſaid, that France has totally relinquiſhed all claim to Turk's Iſland, by virtue of ſome conceſſions on the part of Great-Britain; and as this place is ſo materially advantageous to our fiſheries, it is ſaid, ſome ſtrong fortifications will be ſoon erected thereon.

We hear an additional duty will ſoon be laid on the foreign importation of hemp, hemp ſeed and flax, particularly from Ruſſia and the Baltic; great quantities, the growth of our own American Colonies, being expected over early in the ſpring.

An evening paper ſays, that ſome great changes in the adminiſtration have already been made, but will not be publicly declared 'til after the meeting of the parliament.

Commiſſions are come over from New-York, for implements of huſbandry and gardening, to the amount of 5000l. to be forwarded with all ſpeed.

Nov. 2. By a private letter from Newmarket we are informed, that his Royal Highneſs had taken cold on Friday laſt, which occaſioned an inflammation and ſwelling in his throat, but that having been bled, his Royal Highneſs was much better, and his leg was as well as could be expected.

By recent letters from Cleves, there is an account, that ſome of the Rain, of a red Colour, reſembling Blood, which fell there the 9th ult. has been examined into by Doct. Schutte of that Place, who has delivered the Reſult of this Operation and Obſervations to the Lords of the Regency.

It is now ſaid, that for very prudential reaſons, never leſs than five regiments on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment will from henceforth be kept in commiſſion in the province of New-York, Pennſylvania and New-England.—It is expected, that Penſacola in Florida, and two Britiſh Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, will ſpeedily be declared free ports.

We hear a liſt of all ſuch goods as are hereafter to be deemed contraband in any of the colonies of North America, are now making out, and will be ſent over by the next Packet; according to which his Majeſty's ſea and land officers, collectors of the cuſtoms, are to regulate their conduct with regard to all future ſeizures.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Virginia, to his Friend in this City, Sept. 4.

"There is the ſame dull Round of Buſineſs purſued as uſual; the Courts are filled with Law-ſuits, and many People are obliged to ſell their Eſtates. Melancholy and uneaſineſs are viſible in moſt countenances, and happy is the Man that can keep his Effects together. Tobacco is low, and Grain of all Sorts much fallen; from whence then is our relief to come? It can happen, in my opinion, only from the ſtricteſt Frugality in our Affairs. Hemp and Flax are the two Objects that are looked on, as if they would deliver us, and ſo they would in a great Meaſure, but ſomething elſe is neceſſary.

We hear the North American Colonies endeavouring to rival the mother country in diverſe material articles of manufacture, will occaſion ſome wholeſome regulations ſhortly to take place, in particular with regard to the future tranſmigration of artificers out of the kingdom.

Charleſtown, S. Carolina, November 5.

The Engliſh in the Bay of Honduras are ſtill reſtricted in cutting of logwood, to about 20 leages up the river, and on one ſide only. Some have 10000 tons cut at Bacalos and other places, which the Spaniſh Governor of Jucatan will not ſuffer them to bring away. Theſe advices from th[illegible] ſo late as the 4th ult.

December 1. The number of new ſettlers [illegible] warrants of land granted them in this provinc[illegible] laſt paſt, amounts to upwards of 870.

The Governor of New Orleans has iſſue[illegible]ation by order of his maſter the French King, [illegible] that the Iſland and City of New Orleans, &c. are [illegible] to his Moſt Catholick Majeſty. So that now we [illegible] congratulate the true friends of their country on the [illegible]on of the French from all North America.

NEW-Y[illegible] December 31.

A Letter from Detro[illegible] the 12th ult. ſays, "Yeſterday ſome of the Indians b[illegible]ging to this Place, who had been out on a Scout againſt the Shewaneſe, returned, with the Scalp of one of their Chiefs Wives: They were extremely well received here by Col. Cambell, our Commandant, who made them ſeveral Preſents, with which they ſeemed well contented.

[illegible] an in this City whoſe only Son was interred laſt [illegible] ed a the Funeral without any other mourning [illegible] nd, and the Bearers without Scarfs.

Laſt Wedneſd[illegible] at New-York, the Harriot Packet Boat, Capt. Ro[illegible] in 8 Weeks and 6 Days from Falmouth; by whom [illegible] is the following Advices.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

ON Thurſday laſt, [illegible] inſt. John Wilkes, Eſq; had [illegible] againſt him, at the Sheriff's county co[illegible] in Holborn, by the Sheriff, Coroner, and other officers.

We are informed a reſolution has lately been taken to erect ſome ſtrong fortifications on the Iſland of Anticoſti, in the Gulph of St. Laurence, which from the late ſurveys has been found to be a place of great conſequence, in caſe of any future war.

Nov. 9. We are informed a ſcheme for impoſing a general ſtamp duty in N. America is now finiſhed, upon a new plan, againſt the enſuing ſeſſions; the profits to be applied for the better ſecurity and defence of the Colonies.

It is ſaid that a Scheme is now under conſideration for leſſening the National Debt by an Annuity Lottery. The Tickets to be 10ol. each, to be purchaſed at Par at the Bank for a limited Time, thereby to hinder the evil Effects of Alley Jobbing: The Blanks are to be an Annuity of Three per Cent for the Life of the Owner. Eight per Cent. Intereſt to be allowed upon the whole Sum to be raiſed, Three per Cent. of which to be for the Blanks as above; and from the other Five, &c. to be deducted, and the Remainder to be divided to Prizes.

It is ſaid a new Academy, in the Manner of that at Woolwich, is to be endowed at New-York, for the future training young gentlemen in the art of engineering, and to ſupply the artillery of that and the neighbouring provinces, without being under the neceſſity of being obliged to make draughts from the Royal artillery in England.

Nov. 10. The tranſports are yet detained at Spithead, the Wind being very boiſterous and foul.—That there is an Account of a French 54 Gun Ship being gone upon the Coaſt of Guiney, to effect a Settlement ſome where near Gambia. That the Edgar Man of War, of 60 Guns, has been lying theſe ſix Weeks in Plymouth Sound, waiting only for ſailing Orders; tis ſaid ſhe is going Commodore upon the Coaſt of Guiney, and there are great Numbers of young Gentlemen upon Preferment going in her.—The ultimate Reſolution of the French and Spaniards, the Former in Relation of the Payment of the Canada Bills, and the Maintenance of their Priſoners during the War; the Latter in reſpect to the Ranſom of the Manilles, are expected ſpeedily to be made public, anſwers being received from both thoſe Courts.

Several gardeners and huſbandmen have, within theſe few days, engaged themſelves to go to N. York, where great encouragement is given them.

We hear, that on a memorial being preſented by the Earl of Hertford to the French Court, ſetting forth the illegal proceedings of the Governor of Goree, in attempting to eſtabliſh a ſettlement near the river Gambia, in Africa, that Court has declared its diſapprobation of his proceedings, and he is recalled to give an account of his irregular behaviour.

We are credibly informed, the Merchants of the 3 American Colonies N. England, Pennſylvania, and N. York, by the late mail have remonſtrated to the Miniſtry, in very moving terms, againſt the cruel and illegal proceedings of the French governors in the W. Indies, on account of their behaviour to ſuch Britiſh ſubjects as have the misfortune either thro' ſtreſs of weather, or other involuntary cauſes to approach their coaſt; in which caſe confiſcation and impriſonment enſue. It is ſaid this petition, couched in the terms, will occaſion ſuch a fleet to be conſtantly kept cruiſing in the Weſt-Indies, that ſhall not only revenge the paſt, but prevent the future inſult to the meaneſt ſubject in that part of the world.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17. Monday laſt, being the birth day of the Marquis of Granby, maſter of the ordnance, in the evening an elegant entertainment was provided, by the officers of the artillery—and ſeveral curious fire-works were exhibited in the fields.

HARTFORD, January 21.

A large ſtore of the Pennſylvania manufactured cloths, ſwanſkins, ſtriped linſeys, &c. is lately opened at Philadelphia, and meets with great ſales. It is to be wiſhed that ſuch a ſtore was open'd in [illegible] colony.—

WHEREAS the proprietors of the [illegible] of Hanover, in the province of New-Hampſhire, did, at their legal meeting the 6th day of Auguſt laſt, vote to raiſe a tax of twelve ſhillings, lawful money, upon each original right or ſhare in ſaid townſhip, to defray the coſt of laying out and clearing highways in ſaid townſhip: and the aſſeſſors having committed to me the ſubſcriber, a bill, or liſt thereof, with a warrant to collect the ſame, and pay it into the treaſury of ſaid propriety: This is to notify ſaid proprietors, that each of them pay the ſum of twelve ſhillings, lawful money, to me the ſubſcriber, at my dwelling houſe in Coventry, in the colony of Connecticut, on the firſt day of March next: And thoſe proprietors, who ſhall neglect to pay his, or their proportion aforeſaid, may depend that the money will be levied according to law.

And likewiſe, notice is hereby given to the aforeſaid proprietors, that are delinquent in paying the tax of twelve ſhillings, lawful money, or any part thereof, which was granted in March 13th, 1764. and advertiſed in the New-London Gazette on the twenty-fifth of May following, according to law; that ſo much of their rights or lands as is ſufficient to pay ſaid delinquents taxes, with incident charges, will be ſold at publick vendue, on the third monday in March next, at the dwelling houſe of Lieut. Jeſſe Root, inn holder [illegible] Coventry. Said ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the [illegible] on ſaid day, and to continue by adjournment, from [illegible] time till all be ſold. Dated at Coventry, January 15th, [illegible]

9 Amos Richardſon, Collector.

WHEREAS many of the proprietors of the townſhip of Andover, in the province of New-Hampſhire, have not paid their reſpective taxes raiſed on ſaid land, to defray the coſt thereof according to the votes of ſaid propriety: Theſe are therefore, to give PUBLIC NOTICE, That there is to be a vendue of ſaid negligent proprietors rights, at the dwelling-houſe of Nathaniel Houſe, inn-holder in Lebanon, to begin at one of the clock in the afternoon, on the 25th day of February next, and continue until the whole of ſaid rights ſhall be ſold. Dated at Lebanon, the 14th day of January, A. D. 1765.

9 Per Nathaniel Houſe, Collector.

TO be ſold at publick vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Abel Foſter, inn-keeper in the ſociety of Ellington in Windſor, on the ſecond Tueſday of February next; the farm belonging to the Rev'd Mr. Seth Norton's heirs. Said farm contains 53 acres, with a good dwelling-houſe, barn and orchard.

9 Ichabod Norton, Executor.

Kent, January 15, 1765.

STray'd from the ſubſcriber of Kent, ſome time in March or April laſt, a light bay mare, about 14 hands high, about 13 years old, ſhod all round, a black mane and tail, a natural pacer, ſuppoſed to be with fole, ſhe was bred in Colcheſter. Whoever hath, or ſhall take up ſaid mare and give notice to the owner, ſo that he may have her, with her colt, if ſhe hath one, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

9 Daniel Mack.

STOLEN, out of the houſe of Elisha Brewſter of Middletown, on, or about the 2d of November laſt, a ſmall ſilver watch, with a cheney face, the maker's name, J. Wink, London, No. 519, with a large ſilver ſeal. Whoever ſhall give information of the above watch, ſo that the owner may have it again, ſhall receive a handſome reward, by

9 Eliſha Brewſter.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Hartford, on Tueſday the 15th of this inſtant, a dark ſorril mare, about 14 hands and a half high, brand uncertain, both paces and trots, but inclines rather to pace than trot, has a ſmall blaze down her face, and a ſaddle ſpot on her left ſide; ſhe was bred by Samuel Smith, Nine-Partners; ſhod all round, and in good fleſh when ſhe went off. Whoever will take up ſaid mare and deliver her at Mr. Ball's tavern, in Hartford, within ten days, from the date hereof, ſhall receive a good, new beaver hat, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Timothy Church.

Hartford, January 21ſt, 1765. 9

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†§† *The Boſton Poſt is not arrived at the Publication hereof;—Laſt Thurſday we received a Boſton Paper, of the 14th Inſtant, by a private Hand.—The York Poſt arrived laſt Evening, and ſets off again as ſoon as the Boſton Mail comes to Hand.*—

BOSTON, January 14. *We have advice that the French are ſettling, with 4000 perſons, a colony at a place call'd the Triangles, a little to windward of Surrinam: That they claim as far weſtward as the river Mariwina, part of which claim is within a few leagues of ſome Dutch plantations.—This procedure of the French very much alarms their good friends the Dutch, who have ſent an expreſs to the States with an account of this affair, and another to the commander of this new French colony, to know the reaſon of their forming this ſettlement.—This ſtep is the more alarming on account of the great number of wild Negroes on the back of the Dutch plantations, who, tho' at peace now, may perhaps be made the ſame uſe of againſt the Dutch, as the Indians on this continent have been againſt the Britiſh ſettlements.*

Monday laſt Capt. Attwood arrived here in but 3 Days from Halifax; by the Papers we learn, that all the Neutrals, (ſo called) conſiſting of between 5 and 600, except 4 or 5 Families who have taken the Oath of Allegiance, have embarked on board Veſſels for Cape Francois. They had a weekly Allowance in that Province of Proviſions, the ſame as Soldiers, in hopes of their becoming Subjects of Great Britain.—Their removing is felt by the Inhabitants in the extraordinary Riſe of Wood there, which they uſed to cut and ſupply the Town with.

Some time ſince a number of Neutrals ſailed from this Province for the Cape; but it is imagined, that many of them will not be able to endure the Climate ſo different from their own.

Monday evening about 6 o'clock a man was ſtopped by a fellow in an alley at the north-end, who bruiſ'd him conſiderably, the fellow drew out a kniſe and threatned to kill him if he did not deliver what money he had, which was a dollar. Two other fellows, ſuppoſed to be in combination, ſtood at a little diſtance the whole of the time.

We hear the Rev. Dr. Mayhew is choſen to preach the Dudleian Lecture at Harvard College, in May next.

Captains Hatch and Skillings had very ſevere weather on the coaſt, and it was with great difficulty they got into Port.

We hear that Jaſper Maudit, Eſq; has reſigned the Agency of the Province, on account of his decling ſtate of health.

WHereas we the ſubſcribers, were ſome time ſince, agreeable to act of aſſembly for relief of inſolvent debtors, appointed aſſignees of all the eſtate of Daniel Enſign, jun. of Hartland, Ephraim Patterſon, of Cornwal, and Aaron Bailey, of Salisbury, in Litchfield County, inſolvent debtors, and to make devidend of the ſame to and among their reſpective creditors; having carefully enquired and ſought after the eſtates of the ſaid inſolvents, can as yet, find no eſtate of the ſaid debtors to divide, nor even ſufficient to anſwer the Coſts.

Litchfield, 20th of December, 1764.

Iſaac Baldwin, } Aſſignees.
Reuben Smith, }

William Jepſon,

HEREBY notifies all perſons indebted to the late company of Gardiner and Jepſon, by book, which books are now finiſhed, that unleſs their accounts are ſettled, either by caſh or their obligations, by the 12th Day of March next, they will have to ſettle them with his Attorney, as on that Day he is determined to put them into his hands, that next April court may cloſe them; and thinks no one can take it amiſs, after this notice, to be ſued, as he has adveitiſed them of the co-partnerſhip's being near expiring, and deſiring them to ſettle their accounts for twelve Months paſt. And all whoſe obligations are of long ſtanding, are, for the laſt time, deſired to pay them, or they will be ſued at April Court.

Hartford, January 10th, 1765.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber for Poſtage of Letters, are deſired to pay the ſame immediately, to prevent Trouble.

No Letters will be delivered for the future, to any Perſon whatever, unleſs the Poſtage is firſt paid.

JOHN WALKER, D. P. Mr.

Wethersfield, January, 1, 1765.

[illegible]ons indebted to the eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH [illegible]B, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed, whither by [illegible] before or ſince his deceaſe; or by book account ſtill un[illegible] are requeſted to ſettle and diſcharge the ſame immediately; [illegible]hoſe who neglect, muſt not take it unkind, to be put to c[illegible] ſince their debts have been due three years, the greate[illegible] [illegible] them much longer, and the final ſettlement of ſaid eſt[illegible] [illegible] put off on the ſame account. Alſo, thoſe who have [illegible] STORE, of the ſaid deceaſed, ſince his death, and [illegible] open accounts of one year's ſtanding, or upwards, are deſired to cloſe them by caſh, pork, Indian corn, rye, wheat or oats, or even notes of hand; which will oblige their humble ſervant,

SILAS DEANE.

SAID DEANE has to ſell a quantity of choice OLD BRANDY, which he will part with [illegible] very low rate for caſh, either by the hogſhead, barrel [illegible]

Juſt imported from London, in the ſhi[illegible]and, Capt. Luce, and to be ſold by

THOMAS DAVIDSON [illegible] COMPANY,

At Mrs. Nevans's, in Hartford, [illegible] following Articles, Wholeſale and Retail, Viz.

BROAD and narrow Cloths,
Superfine Scarlet ditto,
Bearſkins,
Pennyſtins,
Swanskins,
Duffels,
Shalloons,
Rattinets,
Callimancoes of all Colours,
Black, Genoa and Cotton Velvets,
Mecklenburg Stuffs of intire new Patterns,
Silk gauze, flower'd and plain,
Plain and flower'd Lawns, of all ſorts,
Cambricks of all Kinds,
Ribbons of all Sorts, plain and flower'd,
Silk and Worſted Mitts,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Cravats ditto,
Check'd Cotton and Linen of all Kinds,
French and Engliſh ſtrip'd ditto,
Strip'd Hollands,
Iriſh and Scotch white Linens and Hollands,
Men's, Women's and Children's Silk and Worſted Stockings of all Sorts,
Women's Shoes,
Women's leather Mitts,
Lunge Silk Handkerchiefs,
India Silk ditto,
Check'd and Cotton Linens of all Sorts,
Great Variety of Chintzes and Callicoes,
Poplins and Silverets,
Tammies,
Durants,
Nankeen Patterns,
Silk and Worſted ditto,
Pins and Needles,
Colour'd Thread,
White ditto of all Kinds,
Fans and Garlands,
Head Flowers,
Black Pelong,
Perſian Taffeties,
[illegible]ſoy,
[illegible]er'd Damask,
[illegible] of ſundry Kinds,
[illegible]gur'd Alſmode ditto,
Gimps and Fringe for Cardinals,
Garters,
Quality Bindings,
Shoe Bindings,
Silk and Worſted Camblets,
A large Quantity of narrow Diaper,
Writing Paper of all Sorts,
Bombazines,
Tiffeny and black Crape,
Dreſden Poplins,
Strip'd Stuffs,
A few Wool Hats, to be ſold low
Ivory and Horn Combs,
Apron and Cap Tapes,
Garnet Necklaces and Ear Rings,
Briſtol ſtone Buttons, ſet in ſilver,
Peeble ſtone ditto ſet in ditto,
French paſte Necklaces,
Great Variety of Glaſs ditto, of a new Faſhion
Silver Buckels,
Metal Buttons of different Kinds,
Buckram,
Common Cutto Knives of all Sorts,
Pen Knives ditto,
Variety of Snuff Boxes,
Double ſet Gimblets,
Table Knives and Forks,
Common Sleeve Buttons, of all Kinds,
London Calf Skins for Boot Legs,
Beſt Scotch Snuff,
Pigtail Tobacco,
Paper'd Shag ditto,
Ink Powder,
Play books,
Loaf-ſugar at One Shilling, *per Pound,*
Green Tea, warranted Good, at Fifteen Shillings, *and*
Bohea ditto, at Seven Shillings *per Pound,*
Beſt French Indigo,
Likewiſe ſundry other Goods, too tedious to mention

And as we intend ſettling in this place, will take in exchange, all ſorts of lumber: ſuch as pine boards, deck plank, hogſhead ſtaves, barrel ditto, ſhingles, cherry tree boards; alſo, pork, beef, &c. at the market price.

All Gentlemen and Ladies, who pleaſe to favour us with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having the aforeſaid Goods at a very ſmall Advance upon the ſterling Coſt.

From their moſt obedient Servants,

Tho's Davidſon and Comp.

ALL *Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt.* Hezekiah Collier, *late of* Hartford, *deceaſed, are hereby deſired to ſettle the ſame ſpeedily with the Subſcriber, ſole Executor of ſaid deceaſed's laſt Will and Teſtament.*

Alſo, Thoſe indebted to him, to make ſpeedy Payment, which will prevent Trouble.

7 HEZEKIAH COLLIER.

ALL perſons Indebted to RALPH and ELEAZAR POMEROY, on Book, are deſired immediately to ſettle their Accounts. Hartford, January 7, 1765.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Sign of
the *Heart* and *Crown*, near the North Meeting-Houſe.

MONDAY, *March* 4, 1765. [Number 15.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

CHARLESTOWN, (in South Carolina) Dec. 14.

THE following is a tranſlation of the French King's orders for delivering to the Spaniards all his poſſeſſions in North-America, which had not been ceded by the definative treaty to Great-Britain, from the original, printed by Dennis Braud, printer to the King at New-Orleans, in October laſt, and publiſhed among all the French inhabitants.

"Extract of the King's letter to M. D'Abbadie, director general and commandant for his Majeſty in Louiſiana.

"Monſ. D'Abbadie, by a ſpecial act, done at Fontainbleau, Nov. 3, 1762, of my own will and mere motion, having ceded to my very dear and beſt beloved couſin the King of Spain, and to his heirs and ſucceſſors, in full property, purely and ſimply, and without any exceptions, the whole country known by the name of Louiſiana, together with New Orleans and the iſland in which the ſaid city is ſituated; and by another act done at the Eſcurial, Nov. 13th, in the ſame year, his Catholick Majeſty having accepted the ceſſion of the ſaid country of Louiſiana, and the city and iſland of New-Orleans, agreeable to the copies of the ſaid acts, which you will find hereunto annexed: I write you this letter to inform you, that my intention is, That on receipt of theſe preſents, whether they come to your hands by the officers of his Catholick Majeſty, or directly by ſuch French veſſels as may be charged with the ſame, You are to deliver up to the governor, or officer appointed for that purpoſe by the King of Spain, the ſaid country and colony of Louiſiana, and the poſts thereon depending; likewiſe the city and iſland of New-Orleans, in ſuch ſtate and condition as they ſhall be found to be in on the day of the ſaid ceſſion, willing that in all time to come they ſhall belong to his Catholick Majeſty, to be governed and adminiſtered by his governors and officers, and as poſſeſſed by him in full property without any exceptions. At the ſame time I hope for the proſperity and peace of the inhabitants of the colony of Louiſiana, and promiſe myſelf, from the friendſhip and affection of his Catholick Majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to give orders to his governor and all other officers employed in his ſervice in the ſaid colony, and in the city of New-Orleans, That, the eccleſiaſtics and religious houſes who have the care of the pariſhes and of the miſſions, may continue to exerciſe their functions, and enjoy the rights, privileges and immunities granted by their ſeveral charters of eſtabliſhments. That the ordinary judges do continue, together with the ſuperior council, to adminiſter juſtice according to the laws, forms and uſages of the colony: That the inhabitants be preſerved and maintained in their poſſeſſions: That they be confirmed in the property of their eſtates, according to the grants which have been made by the governors and directors of the colony, and that all the ſaid grants be holden and taken as confirmed by his Catholick Majeſty, even though not, as yet, ever confirmed by me.

"Hoping above all, that his Catholick Majeſty will be pleaſed to beſtow on his new ſubjects of Louiſiana, the ſame marks of protection and good will, which they enjoyed while under my dominion, and of which the misfortunes of war alone have prevented their experiencing greater effects; I command you to cauſe my preſent letter to be recorded in the ſuperior council of New-Orleans, to the end that the ſeveral eſtates of the colony may be informed of its contents, and may have recourſe thereto when neceſſary. And the preſent being for no other purpoſes, I pray God, Monſ. D'Abbadie, to have you in his holy keeping. Given at Verſailles, April 21, 1764. Signed Louis, and underneath, Le Duc de Choiſeul."

The Spaniards are actually arrived at New-Orleans, to take poſſeſſion of the city and colony. Monſ. D'Abbadie told the French officers they were at liberty to enter into the King of Spain's ſervice, and at the ſame time informed them, that the French King had no further occaſion for them. It was mentioned in a former paper, that the French were ſending off their military ſtores, ordnance, &c. ſo that very little, if any, would remain on the day of their ceſſion. It is well worth notice, that the date of the act of ceſſion is the ſame with that of the preliminary articles of peace, which ſhews that our peace-makers were not ſo unmindful of the Britiſh intereſt in America, as the ſowers of ſedition would have us belive.

They write from St. Auguſtine, that the gentlemen there have ſubſcribed 200 guineas towards making a road for carriages from that town to Fort Barrington in Georgia, whereby a communication will be opened for all ſorts of carriages between Eaſt Florida, and all the provinces in America to the northward of it.

Jan. 11. William Gerhard de Brahm, Eſq; appointed ſurveyor general of the ſouthern diſtrict of North-America, has engaged a veſſel well manned and victualled for 18 weeks, in order to proceed from Savannah in Georgia, to make a ſurvey of the coaſt and [illegible] from St. Auguſtine to Cape Florida. The ſouthern and northern diſtricts in America are divided by the river Potomack, and a due weſt line drawn from the head of the main branch of that river as far as his Majeſty's dominions extend.

On Saturday laſt his Majeſty's ſhip Trial, commanded by James Wallace, Eſq, arrived here from a cruiſe. The ſaltrakers have been reſettled peaceably on Turks-Iſland for a conſiderable time paſt; and we hear the loſs they ſuſtained has been liquidated by his excellency governor Littleton and the Count d'Eſtaing.

The culture of hemp increaſes in this province. Since January laſt the publick treaſurer has paid the bounty upon little leſs than one hundred thouſand pounds weight. The bounty is about ten ſhillings, three pence ſterling (21s. 8d. currency) on every 100 lb.

The Count d'Eſtaing, governor general of Martineco, &c. ſays he has received advices that our court has ſent four ſhips of the line with two regiments, in order to ſettle and fortify the iſland of Ruatan.

The laſt advices from the Cherokee country inform us, that every thing continued quiet amongſt thoſe Indians. Oreſſite or Judd's Friend, who went with a party ſome time ago, to intercept the ſupplies which it was expected the French were ſending to the enemy Indians, was not returned, nor has any account been received from him.

Major Loftus was preparing in Nov. laſt to go up the Miſſiſippi to take poſſeſſion of fort Natchez, the Illinois and other poſts. The 32d regiment goes to Mobille inſtead of the 22d. Capt. John Ormsby of the 35th is appointed Major thereof in the room of Major Forbes appointed Lieutenant-Colonel.

From the Creek country they write, that the Mortar has declared his deſire of having no trade but with this province and Georgia, by the old Auguſta path.

Andrew Johnſon,

[*At Mr.* KENT'*s, in* Middletown]

BEGS *Leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, that, being obliged to go for* England *in a very ſhort Time, will diſpoſe of the few Goods remaining unſold, conſiſting of ſtrip'd and check'd Linens, Cambricks, &c. &c. for a very moderate Profit: And as he purchaſed theſe Goods from the Makers, on the beſt Terms, flatters himſelf that they will be thought as Cheap as ever any Thing of their Kinds, have been ſold in this Country.*

N. B. *The beſt* BOHEA TEA, *at* 6/10 *by the Pound, or Half Pound; and by the Hundred, Half or Quarter,* 6/6.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO *the Owners of the ſeveral Rights or Shares of the Townſhip of Bromley, in the Province of* New-Hampſhire, *who are delinquent in paying the Tax of One Pound, Ten Shillings, Lawful Money, or any Part thereof; which was granted at a legal Meeting, on the third Tueſday of Auguſt, 1763, and advertiſed in the* Connecticut Courant *for three Weeks paſt, according to Law, that ſo much of their Land or Rights there, ſufficient to pay ſaid Delinquent's Tax with incident Charges, will be ſold at Publick Vendue, on the 25th of March next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr.* Samuel Gilbert, *jun. Inn Holder in* Hebron, *in* Connecticut: *Said Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, on ſaid Day, and to continue from Day to Day; or to be kept alive by adjournment till all be ſold.*

Dated at Hebron, *the 4th Day of March,* 1765.

15 *THOMAS SUMNER, Collector.*

DUBLIN, November 10.

The following Letter was read laſt Sunday in all the Romiſh Chapels of Kilkenny, and the reſt of the Dioceſe of Oſſory.

To the Rev. Roman Catholick Paſtors and other Clergymen of the Dioceſe of Oſſory.

The enormous outrages committed by the unruly people called White Boys, are too well known to you all, even to ſuch an exceſs as that ſome of his Majeſty's light horſe loſt their lives. This I mention, becauſe there are many Roman Catholicks amongſt them, though they act directly in oppoſition to the principles of their religion, nay to the law of nature, made clear to mankind by the very light of reaſon. If they think themſelves grieved in any reſpect, they might be redreſſed by lawful ways and means. They ought to be amenable to the laws of the nation, & not provoke the government, which is mild beyond expreſſion. Hence in the name of the Roman Catholick church I abhor and deteſt their doings; and I declare, that their combination oath does not bind them; they committed a moſt grievous ſin when they took it or any other wicked oath, and they are guilty of another grievous ſin as often as they obſerve it. Wherefore I command them to behave as peaceable ſubjects, and ſo deſerve a continuance of that lenity and moderation we have experienced theſe many years paſt, otherwiſe I will puniſh them to the utmoſt of the power I have from God and the church. I am not only encouraged but likewiſe requeſted to do ſo by perſonages in power. Finally I command you to read this paper with an audible voice from your reſpective altars on three ſundays immediately after you will receive it, and to exert yourſelves agreeable thereto with zeal and prudence. Given at Kilkenny, the 1ſt of November, 1764.

Your ſervant in Chriſt, T. B.

To be explained in Iriſh.

Dublin, Oct 13. We are well informed, that Mr Richard Brewer, of this city, (who took his paſſage laſt week in the Kildare, Capt. M'Colloh, for Parkgate) is actually gone to London, to ſolicit a patent from his Majeſty, for inſtituting a quadrant of his own invention, which is formed on principles ſo accurately and admirably adapted, as to be ſaid infinitely to ſurpaſs any conſtruction of that kind, that ever was known. It is likewiſe affirm'd, that he alſo intends to exhibit a plan on an entire new ſyſtem, for the effectual diſcovery of the longitude.

Corke, October 27. We hear from Kanturk, that a married woman of that place, being jealous of the wife of a perſon there, got a number of fellows to ſet upon the woman, whom they forced out of her houſe, killing a child about two years old in the ſcuffle, dragging her ſeveral times through the river at Kanturk, and otherwiſe abuſed her ſo inhumanly, that ſhe expired in a ſhort time, with the horrible aggravation of the death of an unborn Infant, ſhe being then big with child.

LONDON.

Nov. 8. By letters from Boſton in New-England, dated Sept. 11, we learn, that complaints having been tranſmitted to his Majeſty, that exorbitant fees have been heretofore demanded and taken in the public offices of the ſeveral Engliſh colonies in America; and that ſuch illegal practices not only diſhonor the ſervice, but alſo operate to the prejudice of the public intereſt, by obſtructing the ſpeedy ſettlement of the colonies: His Majeſty's royal proclamation has been publiſhed in the above colonies, wherein his Majeſty expreſſes his juſt indignation at ſuch unwarrantable and diſhonorable practices; and ſtrictly enjoins all public officers whatever in their reſpective ſtations, not to demand or receive any other fees for public buſineſs tranſacted in their offices than what have been eſtabliſhed by proper authority, upon pain of being removed from their offices, and proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law.

QUEBEC, December 13.

The following Abſtract is taken from the Mate's Journal of the Ship Friendſhip, Captain James Benſley Commander, who ſailed from this Port on Monday the 25th ult. in Company with the Sloop Pilot Fiſh, Magnus Bruſh, Commander.

" At ſeven o'clock P. M. anchored off St. John's church, at nine a large flake of ice came athwart. The 26th, at 8 A. M. came ſo much ice that it cut the cable; got under ſail a great quantity of ice driving up and down the river; ſaw the ſloop along way aſtern. The twenty-ſeventh, at 5 P. M. there being ſuch a quantity of ice in the river, we could not command the ſhip; the firſt of the flood ſet us directly on the rocks of Cape Maillard, the water flowing, and ice ſetting up, carried us along ſhore from rock to rock. At 8 we came to an anchor At nine weighed and got under ſail: no commanding the ſhip but as the tide and ice drove; the Captain, Pilot, and I, conſulted, and agreed to run the ſhip on ſhore, which we did, about two leagues from Little River. The twenty eighth, on ſearching, we found the ſheathing entirely cut through by the ice, alſo the plank cut in ſeveral places, two or three inches in, and a hole on the ſtarbord ſide four inches and a half long, and three inches wide. The twenty ninth got the ſhip into a clear, ſandy birth; ſaw the ſloop driving up with the flood. The 30th employed in endeavouring to get the ſhip farther in; had the cable cut cloſe to the ring of the anchor: At two P.M. the ſhip ſhifted her birth, and thumped on a ſtone, which made a dint in the plank: Saw the ſloop off St Paul's Bay. Firſt December employed in getting proviſions out of the ſhip. The 2d employed in getting ſhip's ſtores out: The ſloop about a mile from us entirely beſet with ice; hoiſted our Enſign; ſhe made a ſignal of diſtreſs, at four ſaw her almoſt as high as Cape Torment with her gib up."

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.

Through the late ſevere cold weather, our river is now like Terra Firma, and ſleds with heavy loads of wood, &c. come to town on the ice, for many miles And on Tueſday laſt an whole OX was roaſted on the ice oppoſite to this city, which drew many thouſand ſpectators, it being never done here before.

TO BD SOLD, BY
THOMAS DAVIDSON, & Co.
(At Mrs. *Nivins's*, in *Hartford*,)

Good Bohea TEA,

AT Six and Ten Pence per Pound.——Alſo, a fine Aſſortment of Engliſh and Eaſt-India GOODS, to be ſold very Low for Caſh——

All Perſons indebted to *Thomas Davidſon & Comp.* are deſired to cloſe their Accounts with Caſh, immediately to prevent further Trouble. 15

ALL Perſons indebted to the Subſcriber, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediately, to prevent Trouble.

13 **JOHN M'LEAN.**

Hartford, February 16th, 1765.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Doct. Normand Moriſon, late of Hartford, deceas'd, whither by note, or book account, ſtill unſettled, are once more requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately; thoſe who neglect, muſt not take it unkind to be put to charge, as their debts have been ſo long due—A ſpeedy compliance will oblige their

Humble Servant

13 **JOHN WALKER.**

WHereas a number of perſons in the colony of Connecticut, are claimeants, to that tract of land, commonly known and called New-Harbour, Muſcongus and Demaraſcontee, formerly in the county of York, and province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and as their ſeveral titles are become very much perplex'd, by reaſon of many conveyances, deſcents, &c. from the original proprietors, *Pierce* and *Brown*. It is therefore neceſſary that the ſeveral claimers in this colony, to ſaid lands meet together, and adviſe what is beſt to be done in the premiſſes.

Therefore, all perſons concerned in ſaid lands, are hereby deſired to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. David Bull inn-keeper in Hartford, on Tueſday, the 19th Day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act and tranſact any buſineſs they may then think neceſſary to be done: and it is expected each and every perſon will bring their ſeveral titles to ſaid lands (whether by deſcent or purchaſe, from the original proprietors) in as clear a manner as poſſible, which will greatly facilitate the principal part of what is to be done.

Publiſhed at the deſire of ſeveral proprietors.

JOHN WALKER.

Hartford, February 18, 1765. 13 4n

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip of Lyman, and the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Ludlow in the Province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Medad Lyman, Innholder in New Haven, on the 12th March next, at two of Clock in the Afternoon, to agree upon a Diviſion of their Lands and to conſult proper Meaſures, to promote the ſpeedy Settlement of each of ſaid Townſhips.

Application having been made, as the Law of ſaid Province directs.

13 **D. LYMAN**, Juſtice of the Peace.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Robert Nivins, late of Hartford, deceas'd, are for the laſt Time, requeſted to ſettle their Accounts, or they may depend upon being ſued, and thoſe that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts in order for a Settlement to

14 **MARY NIVINS**, Adminiſt.

GOOD FLAX, to be ſold at Deacon JOHN STILMAN's, in Weathersfield. 14

A new Diſcovery or Contrivance, whereby Men will ride much eaſier than in the common Way, eſpecially Gentlemen in Years or infirm, or they who ride long Journeys, or but ſeldom, viz.

WHEN you are mounted, take a broad girdle and place it under your thighs, and buckle it tight over them, and you will be thereby enabled to ride much eaſier than in the common way.

I. They that think it dangerous to have their thighs buckled together, if they ſhould fall from their horſe, may have a hinge fixed to the girdle, with a looſe pin through it, with a cord fixed one end to the pin, and the other to the fore part of the ſaddle, and it will unavoidably draw out the pin, and ſet all at liberty, if any fall or misfortune ſhould happen.

II. To make the girdle keep its place, fix a button to that part of the ſurſingle that lies on the middle of the ſaddle, and put the button through the hole in the girdle made for that purpoſe.

They that have no ſurſingle may have a ſmall ſtrap, with a buckle in the middle and button on one end, to be fixed to the girdle, as the button on the ſurſingle is deſcribed, and the other end of the ſmall ſtrap fixed to a loop or ſtaple at the fore part of the ſaddle, and it will keep the girdle in its place, and the button muſt give way upon any accident.

Whoever uſes this method, and finds it to anſwer their expectation, will ('tis preſumed) be ſo grateful as to make ſome ſmall return to the inventor, Thomas Robinſon, in Bridleſmith gate, Nottingham, he being the only perſon who found out the uſe, eaſe, and benefit of the above girdle.

Further Advices, by the laſt Packet.

LONDON.

Nov. 17. It was this morning reported, that certain advice had been receiv'd of the death of the old Chevalier, de St. George, at Rome.

We hear ſeveral additional forts are ordered to be built on the coaſt of Guinea, for the better ſecurity of the African trade. It is again aſſured, that the Earl of Bute will be appointed Lord Chamberlain.

From a late ſurvey of the iſland of Cape Breton the engineers have declared, that the fortifications of that place are capable of far greater improvements, which as this iſland has juſtly been reckoned the key to the fiſheries and the gulph of St. Lawrence, it is ſaid, will be accompliſhed early in the ſpring.

On the firſt of November died the Count de Vaudreuil, late Governor of Canada. Other Advices are,

—THAT Coſſim Ali Cawn had made himſelf maſter of the Portugueſe ſettlements in the neighbourhood of Goa in the Eaſt Indies, from whence they get their pepper, which had advanced the price of that article cent per cent:—That the circulation of bank notes in North-America, under proper regulations, 'tis thought would ſoon take place:——That diſpatches of great importance were received from the K. of Pruſſia, which occaſioned three grand councils at St. James's:—That a certain diſtinguiſhed nobleman is ſtill intended for the office of ——— but the noble Lord now in poſſeſſion refuſes to reſign, tho' various offers have been made him for that purpoſe:—That Pere Brion, grand vicar-general of the Jeſuites at Quebec, was arrived at London, on ſome buſineſs of importance:—That it was certainly on the carpet that the Britiſh plantations were to have the privilege of repreſentatives in the houſe of commons, but that they were not to be choſe by the whole body of the people, but from among the members of the aſſemblies of the ſeveral provinces.——That Sir William Johnſon, now in America, would ſoon be created a Britiſh peer:—That ſeveral men of war of the line, were ordered to ſail immediately for the Mediterranean, and to take on board their full compliment of marines.—That experiments are making on ſome American timber, which, if found anſwerable, the importation of it from thence will be encouraged by the government:——That William Howe, Eſq; is appointed Colonel of the 46th regiment in the room of General Thomas Murray, deceaſed, and Ralph Burton, Eſq; to be Colonel of the 3d regiment in the room of Col. Crauford, deceas'd. That three Engliſh officers of diſtinction are ſhortly to embark to command in an expedition to the Portugueſe ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies: —That his Pruſſian Majeſty has much at heart the eſtabliſhing a ſettlement ſomewhere on the continent of America:—That ſeveral journeymen curriers are engaged to embark for New-England:—That the French were building more flat-bottom'd boats, and have called in their old ones which were let out to the merchants, in order to tranſport troops to Corſica; but that the earl of Hertford was ordered to remonſtrate againſt their ſending any; and that Adm. Harriſon with his ſquadron was to do the ſame by the mouth of his cannon before Genoa, in caſe the other means ſhould fail of their effect:—That the reports of the ſailing of ſeveral fleets and other warlike preparations, were only occaſioned by orders for replacing the ſhips on the Weſt-India ſtation, which is done every year.—And that the Turks were making great warlike preparations, tho' it was not known where they were to be directed.

BOSTON, February 28.

By a Letter from Hiſpaniola, received ſince our laſt, dated January 10, we have further Advice of the Mortality among the Acadians, that at that Time there were but 280 living out of 700.

HARTFORD, March 4.

Laſt Wedneſday, the Reverend Mr. BURRAGE MERRIAM, was Ordained to the Miniſterial Office, over the Church and Congregation at Stepney, in Wethersfield. The Reverend Mr. Eells of Middletown, preached a Sermon, on the Occaſion.

The next Day, the Reverend Mr. JOSEPH DENISON, was Ordained to the Miniſterial Office, over the Church and Congregation at Middlefield, in Middletown. The Reverend Mr. White of Windham, preached a Sermon on the Occaſion.

III. o'Clock P. M. The Weſtern Poſt not arrived.

WHereas in purſuance of a late act of the general aſſembly of the province of New Hampſhire, the proprietors of the townſhip of Tunbridge, in ſaid province, being met on the 19th day of April, 1763; which meeting was warned as the ſaid act of aſſembly directed; wherein aſſeſſors was choſen to ſupervize, allow and aſſeſs all paſt charges in laying out ſaid townſhip: And they have made an aſſeſſment of the ſum of one pound, four ſhillings on each right or ſhare in ſaid townſhip, by a warrant to me directed and delivered, requiring me to collect and pay the ſame to Eliſha Noble, of Sheffield, treaſurer of ſaid townſhip.

Theſe are therefore to notify each and every proprietor of ſaid townſhip, to pay the ſaid ſum of twenty four ſhillings lawful money, to me the ſubſcriber, on or before the 12th day of March next, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Eliſha Noble in Sheffield; otherwiſe they may expect their reſpective rights or ſhares in ſaid townſhip, will be ſold at a publick vendue, to pay the ſame, as the ſaid act of aſſembly directs, by me

JOHN PELL, Collector for ſaid proprietors.

February 8, 1765. 14

WILLIAM GARDINER

NOtifies his cuſtomers, that he has lately removed his ſtore from Capt. George Smith's, to his houſe, near the town-bridge, in Hartford; where he has to ſell a fine aſſortment of Engliſh goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; alſo, a variety of burnt China plates, and diſhes, blue and white, ditto, tea diſhes, and coffee cups, ſmall China bowles, quart decanters, plain and letter'd, point ditto, vinegar cruits, ſalts, point, half point, and jill tumblers, wine glaſſes, &c. Cheap for caſh or ſhort credit. N.B. 4d. 8d. 10d. & 20 nails, by the caſk or pound. 14

Gilſom, (in the Province of New Hampſhire) July 25, 1764

THEN was holden a proprietors meeting in ſaid town, at the dwelling houſe of Jonathan Smith, when it was voted, to raiſe a tax of two dollars on each right in ſaid town, to be paid by the firſt of March 1765, to defray the charge of clearing and mending the high-ways, in ſaid town; theſe that refuſe or neglect to pay ſaid tax to the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling houſe, in ſaid Gilſom, may depend on having their rights or ſhares, ſold at a public vendue, on the the firſt monday of May next, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid Jonathan Smith, to pay the tax, as the law directs.

14 Nathaniel Dart, Collector.

WHEREAS I have received a requeſt from a number of the proprietors of the townſhip of Hartwood, in the county of Berkſhire, in the province of the Maſſachuſett's Bay, to call a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet at Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut; to act on the following articles, viz.

1ſt To conſider and determine what ſhall be done about erecting a ſaw mill in ſaid townſhip, and to determine, whether they will, at their own coſt and charge, erect any, or whether they will make a grant of land in ſaid townſhip to any perſon or perſons, that ſhall undertake to erect the ſame.

2ndly To grant ſuch ſum or ſums of money, as ſhall be neceſſary for clearing the roads in ſaid townſhip; and to pay off the arrears due to the perſons heretofore employed by ſaid proprietors, and in what manner the ſame ſhall be collected.

3dly To appoint a committee to make ſale of the lands of ſuch of the proprietors as have been, or ſhall be delinquent in paying their taxes.———

THESE ARE THEREFORE, to notify and warn the proprietors of the townſhip of Hartwood aforeſaid, to meet at the houſe of Mr. David Bull, inn-keeper in Hartford aforeſaid, on the 20th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

WILLIAM KNOX, Proprietor's Clerk.

N. B. Many of the proprietors think it will be greatly for their intereſt that a ſpeedy ſettlement be made on their plantation; and as they have a proſpect of about thirty families, and a miniſter, who will ſettle there, on due encouragement. The ſeveral proprietors are deſired to take that affair into conſideration, until ſaid meeting, when it is expected, that all concerned will attend, and then determine, what encouragement each proprietor will give to ſettlers in ſaid townſhip.

[illegible]

To the PRINTER.

By inſerting the following in your next Paper, you may oblige, &c.

THE deſire of life is ſo natural and ſtrong a paſſion, that I have long ſince ceas'd to wonder at the great encouragement which the practice of phyſick finds among us.—Thoſe who have little or no faith in the genius, or abilities of a *Quack*, will apply themſelves to him, either becauſe they think he is willing to ſell medicine, receipts, and advice, cheaper, or the patient, like a drowning man, catches at every twig, and hopes for relief from the moſt ignorant, when the moſt able phyſicians give him none.——

The author of a paper in the *Spectator*, ſays, " There is a ſet of pretenders to phyſick, who lie ſnug in a garret, and ſend down notice to the world, of their extraordinary genius and abilities, by printed bills and advertiſements. Theſe ſeem to have derived their cuſtom from the eaſtern nation, which *Herodotus* ſpeaks of; among whom it was a law, that whenever any cure was performed, both the method of the cure, and an account of the diſtemper, ſhould be fixed in ſome publick place: But as cuſtoms will corrupt, theſe our moderns, provide themſelves of perſons to atteſt the cure, before they publiſh or make an experiment of the preſcription. I have heard of a porter, who, though he was never ſick in his life, has been cured of all the diſeaſes to which the human body is incident. Theſe are the men whoſe ſagacity has invented elixers of all ſorts, pills, lozenges, powders, drops, &c. &c. &c. *Their medicines are infallible, and never fail of ſucceſs;* that is, of enriching the doctor, and ſending the patient to the world unknown.

Lately, in a ſhop, I found advertiſements of elixers, tinctures, pills, electuaries, ; and, in ſhort, more remedies than I believe there are diſeaſes. At the ſight of ſo many inventions, I could not but imagine myſelf in a kind of arſenal or magazine, where ſtore of arms was repoſited, againſt any ſudden invaſion. Should you be attack'd by the enemy, ſideways, here was an infallible piece of defenſive armour to cure the pleuriſy: Should a diſtemper beat up your head quarters, here you might purchaſe an impenetrable helmet; or, in the language of the artiſt, a cephalick tincture. If your main body be aſſaulted, here are various kinds of armour, in caſe of various onſets. I began to congratulate the preſent age, upon the happineſs men might reaſonably hope for, in life, when death was thus in a manner defeated; and when pain itſelf would be of ſo ſhort a duration, that it would but juſt ſerve to enhance the value of pleaſure.——

While I was in theſe thoughts, I unluckily called to mind a ſtory of an ingenious gentleman of the laſt age, who lying violently afflicted with the gout, a perſon came and offer'd to cure him, by a method which he aſſur'd him was infallible: the ſervant who received the meſſage, carried it up to his maſter, who enquiring whether the perſon came on foot, or in a chariot; and being anſwer'd that he was on foot; *Go*, ſays he, *ſend the knave about his buſineſs; was his method as infallible as he pretends, he would long before now have been in his coach and ſix.* In like manner, I conclude, that had all theſe advertiſers arrived to that ſkill they pretend to, they would have had no need, for ſo many years, ſucceſſively to publiſh to the world the place of their abode, and the virtues of their medicines. One of theſe gentlemen indeed pretends to an effectual cure for leanneſs: What effect it may have on thoſe who have try'd it, I cannot tell; but I am credibly informed, that the call for it has been ſo great, that it has effectually cured the doctor himſelf of that diſtemper.——

Could each of them produce ſo good an inſtance of the ſucceſs of his medicines, they might ſoon perſuade the world into an opinion of them. I obſerve that moſt of the bills agree in one expreſſion, viz. That, (with God's bleſſing) they perform ſuch and ſuch cures; (the populace never once conſidering that medicines, ill applied, cannot have a good effect; and that God never vouchſafes his bleſſing to medicines wrongly applied.) This expreſſion is certainly very proper and emphatical, for that is all they have for it. And if ever a cure is performed on a patient, where they are concerned, they can claim no greater ſhare in it, than *Virgil's* Japis in the curing of *Æneas*; he tried his ſkill, was very aſſiduous about the wound, and, indeed, was the only viſible means that relieved the hero; the poet aſſures us it was the particular aſſiſtance of a Deity that ſpeeded the operation. By what is gone before, the publick may judge in ſome manner, of the under written (noſtrums) and their compounders, ſo often advertiſed in the York paper, viz. Turlington's balſam of life, Bateman's drops; Godfrey's cordial; female elixar; jeſuit's drops; King's honey water; tincture of valerian; James's powders; ſugar plumbs for deſtroying worms; Anderſon's pills; Locker's ditto; Hooper's ditto, &c. &c. &c.

If theſe, and a hundred other medicines, deſerv'd the encomiums given of them by their inventors; pain, diſeaſes and death would long ſince been put to flight. We might with reaſon ſuſpect that the deſign of the inventors of theſe medicines was the inriching themſelves, and not benefiting the publick. Your's,

24th Feb. 1765. PHILANTHROPOS.

LONDON, November 8.

During the races at Newmarket, a young gentleman laid down his pocket book to a certain great perſon, and betted the contents, which was won by the latter, and proved to be 1500l. The great perſon asked him if he did not know there was a law, that no ſum ſhould be laid above 500 pounds? which he anſwered in the negative; whereupon the great perſon gave him a genteel reprimand, and returned the pocket book and contents.

We hear that ——Huske, Eſq; repreſentative for Malden in Eſſex, will ſoon ſet out for France.

On ſaturday laſt Mr. Singer, gardener to Madam North of Cherſey, fired off a gun againſt a wall; he having forgot to take out the ram rod, it recoiled again after the piece went off, into the barrel of the gun, without doing any miſchief, and remained as if the gun had not been diſcharged.

A correſpondent informs us, that a ſhopkeeper, who lives at a pretty large village in the country, has, out of thirty perſons who have applied to him to be cured of the toothach, relieved twenty eight, ſince the latter end of Auguſt laſt, by the touch of an artificial magnet. Since which it has been found upon trial on a perſon afflicted when facing the north pole, he was cured by the touch; notwithſtanding, a few minutes before the magnet was applied to his tooth when he faced a contrary point of the compaſs, it had not the deſired effect.

PROVIDENCE, February 9.

Laſt Tueſday happened a very melancholy accident. Four perſons of this town went upon the ice a gunning after ſea-fowl as they flew up the river. Accordingly, three of the company, in a ſlender bark croſſed the channel to a ſmall rock oppoſite the point called Field's point, leaving the other on the point. One of the three who went to the rock, whoſe name was Simeon Stevens, left the two others behind him, and, contrary to advice, paddled down the river to ſcare up the fowl; but the wind blowing exceſſive high from the Northweſt filled the boat. The unfortunate adventurer betook himſelf to the ice, for the preſervation of his life, but it being rotten, he fell through; and keeping his head juſt above the water, cried for aſſiſtance, but all attempts for that purpoſe were in vain, for before they could poſſibly get to his relief, he ſunk to the bottom.

The body of the deceaſed has been ſince found, and decently interr'd.

Capt. Angell, who lately arrived here from Montego-Bay, in Jamaica, informs us, That a few days before he ſailed from thence; which was on the 17th of December laſt, advice was received from Spaniſh-Town, that the Negroes in and about that place, who are very numerous, had formed a horrid conſpiracy for maſſacreing all the white inhabitants, and taking poſſeſſion of their eſtates; for which purpoſe they had actually provided a large magazine of arms and ammunition of almoſt every kind, a little diſtance from the town, which being happily diſcovered, their whole plot was laid open, before it was quite ripe for execution: That many of the ringleaders were apprehended and ſecured, and would ſoon meet with their deſerts; and that every neceſſary precaution was purſuing to preſerve the tranquility of the iſland.—Theſe rebellious Negroes, it appears, intended to have began their operations on chriſtmaſs day, by murdering all the white people in Spaniſh Town, and after that to march to Kingſton, and every other place, and repeat the ſame cruel ſcene, 'til they had gained the maſtery of the whole iſland, in which they expected the chearful aſſiſtance of numerous bodies of their fellow ſlaves. Notwithſtanding this ſeaſonable diſcovery, it was expected at Montego-Bay that Marſhal law would be declared in a few days.

WHereas in purſuance of a late act of the general aſſembly of the province of New-Hampſhire, the proprietors of the townſhip of Wybridge, in the ſaid province, being met on the 19th day of April, 1763, which meeting was warned as the ſaid act of aſſembly directed; wherein aſſeſſors was choſen, to ſupervize, allow and aſſeſs all paſt charges in laying out ſaid townſhip: And they have made an aſſeſſment of the ſum of eighteen ſhillings on each right or ſhare in ſaid townſhip, by a warrant to me directed and delivered, requiring me to collect and pay the ſame to Aaron Root of Sheffield, treaſurer of ſaid townſhip.

Theſe are therefore to notify each and every proprietor of ſaid townſhip to pay the ſaid ſum of eighteen ſhillings, lawful money, to me the ſubſcriber, on or before the 12th day of March next, at my dwelling houſe in Sheffield, otherwiſe they may expect their reſpective rights or ſhares in ſaid townſhip will be ſold at a public vendue, to pay the ſame, as the ſaid act of aſſembly directs, by me,

14 JOHN PELL, Collector for ſaid proprietors.

ALL perſons indebted to ISRAEL SEYMOUR, of Hartford, by book, are deſired to ſettle the ſame, by the 10th day of March next, or they will be ſued.

February 22d, 1765. 14.

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MONDAY, *March* 11, 1765. [Number 16.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Jedediah Strong

Mr. GREEN,

There has of late appeared in your paper, ſeveral obſervations on TEA, eſpecially that of Feb. 4th.—If you will inſert the following, in your next, you may oblige many of your readers, and eſpecially your humble ſervant,

A. B.

WHICH of thoſe learned phyſicians obſerve the beſt on tea, Boerhaave or Cheyne, &c. being no phyſician, ſhall not undertake to ſay, nor whether tea is hurtful to an American, or not: Yet may we not conſider whether it is prudent, or rather, whether it is not imprudent to the laſt degree, for rich and poor to make ſo general uſe of it, in this remote part of the world, from the place where it grows, as is at preſent made. It cannot but be obſerved by every one, that families of all ranks in this colony, make great uſe of tea; the exact quantity uſed is unknown to any one, I ſuppoſe; tho' by ſome more, others leſs—The procuring of which, in this remote part of the Globe, conſumes near four years, viz. three years to bring it to Europe, and another to America, which of neceſſity makes it very dear; why then ſhould we make ſuch uſe of it? certainly to a reaſonable eye, becauſe our land is barren and unfruitful, in which caſe only would reaſon allow ſo general uſe of it:—But is not the caſe far otherwiſe? is not our country fruitful, even flowing with milk and honey? like a Canaan of old.—Have we no growth of our own climate, that will intirely anſwer, as well as that ſhrub, even for tea? to inſtance one only; have we no ſage in our gardens? which Bayley ſays is a ſweet ſmelling, wholeſome herb, comfortable to the brain and nerves, purifying the blood, good for wounds, &c. and which the antients eſteemed almoſt as the tree of life; the uſe of which, one month, in the neglect of this Aſian leaf, I doubt not, would be as good to the taſte, as healthy to our bodies, and a little better for our purſes: may I not therefore almoſt ſay, it is a wickedneſs for us to make ſuch a uſe of it.

This colony was ſome years ſince computed at one hundred thouſand inhabitants; being, we will ſuppoſe, 15,000 families (ſince which are much increaſed) ſuppoſe each family uſes two pound of tea a year, purchaſed at 7s. per pound, which I think is a moderate computation, the whole will amount to £.10,500; and be it ſuppoſed, that in this extreme time, the whole colony, as one, ſhould intirely break off the uſe of it by the ſpace of four years next, and uſe ſage, &c. its own produce, and ſave what is now expended for tea, it would amount to forty two thouſand pounds; tho' it is ſaid that computation is too low; but if it is a juſt computation, it may be remembred that it is what coſts the merchant ready money or equivalent, and would greatly help in this extreme time, though now expended. Could tea be obtained by a two month's voyage, and proportionably cheaper, it would be tolerable, but as the caſe now is hardly pardonable! And not intirely to paſs over other extraordinaries, be it alſo ſuppoſed the colony ſhould drop the uſe of foreign liquors, carrying on a trade to the Weſt-Indies, only for ſugar, molaſſes and ſalt, &c. and ſave as much more, and omit ſuperfluities in dreſs, and ſave five times as much; What a ſaving would it make! what happineſs might be enjoy, enſtead of the miſery we now feel! In ſuch caſe, inſtead of employing lawyers and ſheriffs, thronging of courts, and going to priſons, might we not ſit under our own vines and fig-trees in plenty and eaſe.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

If you are diſpoſed to give the following remarks a place in your paper, they are at the ſervice of the public.

THE preſent ſtate of this colony affords a melancholly aſpect; foreign trade embaraſſed, our private debts many, and the cries of the needy continually increaſing; this our ſtate demands induſtry and frugallity, and invites every perſon according to his character and circumſtances in life, to encourage and promote the ſame: And it is worthy our notice, that the national premium on raiſing of hemp, and the generous premiums from the hon. ſociety of London, both on hemp and ſome other articles, prove but little relief to us, on two accounts.

1. The premiums are not on all articles and branches neceſſary for us to improve in.

2. The premiums are generally affixed to ſo great quantities, that but few can make the experiment, without expoſing their families to want, if it ſhould fail, for want of proper ſale, or judgment in manufacturing and tilling.

Should this colony attempt a remedy, by granting premiums to be raiſed by a public tax, it would ſtill diſtreſs the diſtreſſed. It is therefore propoſed (which may at leaſt excite ſome gentlemen better acquainted, and of a more political genious, to write on the ſubject) that a number of generous and well diſpoſed gentlemen in each town, unite for promoting ſuch branches of husbandry and manufactures in ſaid town, as they ſhall judge would prove moſt advantageous, by giving ſmall premiums (to ſuch perſons as ſhall merit them) ſo directed that the poor as well as the rich, by induſtry, may reap the benefit.

For example; a premium upon any branch of agriculture, might be limited to the greateſt quantity produced from a certain given quantity of land. A premium upon any manufacture, might be limited to a particular quantity beſt manufactured, &c.

The advantage of ſuch a method for promoting induſtry, appears from the following conſiderations, viz.

1. Each town is (commonly) beſt acquainted with its own ſoil, and the imports that moſt impoveriſh them; and of conſequence what improvements in agriculture and manufactures would prove the moſt ſpeedy and ſafe relief; for nature's deſign in ſoil and ſituation muſt alway be regarded.

2. ſhould a few principal gentlemen in each town motion ſomething of this kind; it is highly probable that a ſufficient number would ſoon join them, and readily communicate to ſo laudable a deſign.

3. The ſums neceſſary to be raiſed in each town to effect the purpoſe, need not be large.

4. The generous promoters would upon the whole, experience great advantage, from the ſpeedy increaſe of exports, bringing a competency of current coin into the government, which is ſo highly neceſſary, and diminiſhing the expence for relieving the poor.

5. Such a method would raiſe the ambition of both high and low, to excel in induſtry, either from a view of honor, or the premium, or both

6. Some ſuch method would be ſubject to feweſt exceptions abroad, therefore moſt elligible.

Though the beginning might appear ſmall, yet great and happy effects might ſoon follow. As a ſpecimen of the advantage of ſmall things, when properly directed and encouraged. The following ſtory is worth notice (which I had from the late Rev. Mr. Elliot of Killingſworth.)

A lord in Ireland, whoſe lands rented low, and his tenants poor, ſet up horſe racing, expecting to bring and leave much money among his tenants, ſo as to raiſe the rent of his lands; but from poor, they became more poor, wicked and miſerable: His lordſhip ſoon put a ſtop to that exerciſe, and ordered his tenants to apply themſelves to raiſing and manufacturing of flax, under the following encouragement, viz.

The tenant that ſhould raiſe the moſt flax, to be entitled to the improvement of the beſt houſe of his lordſhip, one year, rent free. The maſter weaver, who ſhould manufacture the moſt, and beſt; the journeyman, that ſhould weave the moſt, and beſt; together with the ſervant that ſhould weave the moſt, and beſt in one year, ſhould be the judges to determine all controverſies between the maſters, and their journeymen and apprentices.

The woman that ſhould ſpin the moſt, and beſt linen, in one year, ſhould be entitled to 20s. premium, and a badge of honor, by which ſhe ſhould be diſtinguiſhed for her virtue. His lordſhip's daughters ſpun with the ſervants.

This ſcheme ſucceeded; the tenants ſoon became rich and his lordſhip's rent increaſed to ten times its former ſum.

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STOCKHOLM, October 12.

THE Iron Mine in Diſtrop in the Weſtern Nencia, which after 150 Years Diſuſe was re-opened in 1759, was entirely cleared for Working laſt Auguſt. At the Depth of 120 Elles the body of a Man was found, who had periſhed there, and who according to Tradition, was named David. He had a Woollen Double, Breeches of Leather, Woollen Stocking and Shoes. The Brain was white and ſoft. The Teeth were firm, and in their place; and the Body had the property of Iron. The Proprietor of the Mine cauſed the Body to be placed in a Coffin, and it was interred the 26th of Auguſt. It was carried to the Grave by eight of the Miners, and followed by forty others.

Account of a man who never pulled of his cloaths for the ſpace of forty years.

John Baker, of Channing in the county of Kent, labourer, was born in the year 1700, and died in the year 1756. At the age of ſixteen, he was diſappointed in a love affair, on which he vowed, never to pull off his cloaths, or go to bed, till he ſhould gain the affections of his miſtreſs—which vow he religiouſly kept; and continued to ſleep on the ground, or in a chair (without pulling off his cloaths) the remaining 40 years of his life.

When his cloaths were much wore, he uſed to have them ſewed or patched by any good-natured neighbour, who would take the trouble to do it; and at the time of his deceaſe, his coat was at leaſt of twenty ſeven colours, from the patches, which, from time to time, had been ſewn on it.

This ſtory the inhabitants of Channing well know to be true.

LONDON.

Nov. 19. It is ſaid that the ſalary intended to be ſettled on his Royal Highneſs Prince William, on his aſſuming the title of Duke of Glouceſter, will be [illegible] the ſame which his Royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland enjoyed before the rebellion in 1745.

Letters from Gibralter mention, that the garriſon continues to be ſupplied with plenty of proviſions and live cattle from the coaſt of Barbary, in conſequence of every thing being amicably ſettled between Com. Harriſon and the Algerines.

Capt. Penfold, of the Nancy, lately from Gambia, informs us that ſoon after he had left the coaſt, he loſt his bowſprit, and five of his men ſeized the veſſel, with an intention to go pirating on the Spaniſh Main; they had taken the opportunity, while the Captain, Mate, and two men, were below, to collect what offenſive weapons they could find, and then called, in an inſolent manner, for them to come on deck; but Capt. Penfold, hearing they intended to throw him overboard, and thoſe that would join to oppoſe them in their villainous ſcheme, endeavoured to retake the veſſel, aſſiſted by the two men. They ſtabbed one of the villains, and another jumped overboard; the reſt were eaſily ſecured, and chain'd to the deck. After this they were reduced to the moſt miſerable diſtreſs, being ſix weeks without bread, and having but four pounds of beef divided among eleven men, and one pint of water per day. The 4th of September they had the happineſs to make the Iſland of Teneriff, after a paſſage of 115 days, having loſt two ſlaves, notwithſtanding they had the ſmall-pox during the voyage, and no Doctor to attend them.

Dec. 3. We are aſſured that the officer who was lately ſent to view the ſea-coaſt of France is returned, and has laid his obſervations before two Right Honorable Boards, but the particulars are kept a profound ſecret.

December 4. A letter from Geneva, mentions that the celebrated Voltaire intended ſpeedily to write a tragedy on the ſtory of Charles the Firſt, which he intends to call, "The Fate of Tyranny!" and the ſame letter adds, that he has already ſketched an outline of the performance.

A very great perſonage, who was lately indiſpoſed, on being informed that his illneſs was univerſally lamented by the Kingdom, replied, as we are aſſured, "Alas! what confidence is to be placed in popular applauſe; ſince the man who enjoys it to day, may, from prejudice or miſtake, be made to morrow the object of univerſal deteſtation."

As many perſons think that the title of Duke of Edinburgh (which his moſt gracious Majeſty has juſt conferred on his royal brother, Prince Henry William) is entirely new, it may be neceſſary to inform ſuch, that our moſt beloved Sovereign's father, Frederick, late Prince of Wales, enjoyed the ſame amongſt his other titles.

They write from Cadiz, that advice had been received from America of twenty four mule loads of ſilver having been ſeized near Porto Bello, by the King's revenue officers. The dollars were hid in jars covered with meal, the property of ſome Spaniſh merchants, who were alſo diſguiſed like country mulers, and had come over the Iſthmus of Darien, to trade with the Engliſh Jamaica ſloops, ſeveral of which had been ſeen in the Gulph.

"On ſunday night a French veſſel, laden with pitch and tar, came into Cowes road all on fire! having had the accident ſome little time before they came in, and could not get the better of the fire: they endeavoured to run into the harbour of Cowes, but run on the mud before ſhe could get in, and burnt to the water's edge: all the men were ſaved.

December [illegible] Thurſday laſt the powder was taken out of the grand magazine at Portſmouth, and put into veſſels, in order to be ſecured in a better place.

The ſame precautions to ſecure the Iriſh magazines from incendiaries, we are told, are taking, as now practiſed in the ſeveral ports in this Kingdom.

A letter from Portſmouth ſays, that a very ſtrict guard is kept at the dock-yard there, and centinels are placed in every part of it, at 100 yards diſtance from each other. All perſons coming into the yard are examined. This precaution is taken on account of private intelligence received from France, that ſome perſons intend ſetting fire to it. The like guard is kept on board all his Majeſty's ſhips in the harbor; and at night their ladders are pulled on board, and the ports ſhut.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter appeared at Court on Friday laſt, in a peach coloured ſuit of broadcloth, trimmed with ſilver, of Engliſh manufacture.

It is ſaid a certain Northern Court has lately acceeded to the Family Compact in a manner the Britiſh Miniſtry can by no means overlook.

We hear it has been lately reſolved in Council to render the Iſland of Minorca, a compleat Magazine for the future ſupply of his Majeſty's fleets in the Mediterranean with all kinds of naval ſtores. Both wet and dry docks are alſo conſtructing, capable to careen ſhips of the line.

An eminent Dutch merchant's houſe here, drew on France on Friday laſt, Bills of Exchange to the amount of one million and an half of livers.

We are informed, that for the future no more 40 gun ſhips on the new conſtruction are to be built in any port in this kingdom, their lower tiers having been found quite uſeleſs in the laſt blowing weather.

They write from the Granadoes, that French planters from St. Domingo, Martinico, &c. continue to arrive every day, with a vew to become Britiſh Subjects, and purchaſe lands, owing chiefly to the late additional impoſts laid by authority on the produce of the French ſettlements in the W. Indies.

They write from Jamaica, that four Deputies from the nation of Muſquito Indians, ſituate between Troxillo and Honduras, arrived there the 24th of laſt Auguſt, to renew the ancient league and oaths to the Britiſh government.

In a Letter from a Merchant at Liſbon, to his correſpondent, it is ſaid, freſh troubles are ſpeedily expected in that kingdom by all ranks of people; and that, to guard againſt the worſt, the Court was taking all neceſſary precautions for defence, their forces, horſe and foot, being cantoned at convenient ſtations on the frontiers for that purpoſe.

Since the firſt inſtant, upwards of twenty ſhip carpenters, who among many others had been inveigled ſoon after the peace to enter into the French ſervice, on promiſe of high encouragement, have returned home, heartily ſick of their late expedition.

We ſhall not pretend to ſay what will be the event of the diſputes between Spain and Portugal; but ſo far will we ventura to aſſure our readers, that ſome diſputes do ſubſiſt, which, if not ſpeedily ſettled, may involve all Europe.

The court of Portugal has ordered all the vines to be grubbed up in thoſe parts of the kingdom where the lands are fit to be ploughed and ſown, excepting thoſe which are planted in the neighbourhood of Liſbon, and in other places too barren to bear corn.

A manufactory of ſmall nails has this ſummer been eſtabliſhed at Quebec, from whence upwards of 300 tons have already been exported to the Grenadoes, and other ceded iſlands in the Weſt-Indies for domeſtic uſes, large quantities have alſo been ſhipped for the two Floridas.

Laſt week Mr. White, from Henchley, was choſen Paſtor of a large and opulent congregation of Diſſenters at Leeds, in the room of Mr. Walker, deceaſed.

The Engliſh factors who reſide in Spain, have deſired their correſpondents here, not to mention any thing in letters relative to poletical affairs, becauſe they were all opened before delivery.

We are credibly informed that the circulation of Bank Notes in North America, under proper regulations, is now upon the carpet.

Private letters from Portugal mention that the Court of Liſbon ſeem very apprehenſive of ſome hoſtile attempt upon the Madeiras, and are taking meaſures accordingly.

We are credibly informed, that the final purchaſe of the Iſle of Man to the Crown, is now upon the carpet.

It is reported a treaty of marriage is on the carpet, and ſoon will take place, between his Grace the Duke of Gorden, and Lady —— Stuart, third Daughter to the Right Hon. John Earl of Bute.

It has been computed by an ingenious calculation, that there are not leſs than ten thouſand Romiſh familes at this time in Great Britain.

It is ſaid, that ſome amendments will be made to the act of toleration next ſeſſions of Parliament, and ſeveral clauſes added to it.

We hear that three tradeſmen of this metropolis, a cheeſe-

[illegible] ed prieſts to two chapels, one in the weſt and the other in the eaſt, by a Greek Biſhop ſent for from Amſterdam for that purpoſe. Quere, Whether ſuch an ordination is valid.

The following remarkable quotation from a diſcourſe delivered laſt Sunday at a certain Popiſh meeting houſe, is inſerted not only for its ſingularity, but to ſhew what dangerous doctrines are every day broached with impunity, by Popiſh recuſants and diſguiſed Jeſuits, in the very heart of the metropolis—"Dearly beloved brethren, the chain of St. Peter is the centre of Catholic unity; for the defence and ſupport of which let all things periſh, rather than God ſhould not be glorified."

The Clergymen belonging to the chapels of the ambaſſadors are not prohibited from preaching in the Engliſh Language, as was reported.

They write from Dublin, that among other goods lately ſeized on board a ſmuggling veſſel in the North channel, were found a conſiderable quantity of crucifixes, a chalice, ſeveral rich togas, and a great number of maſs books, both in French and Engliſh; from which it is inferred that the number of Popiſh recuſants in that kingdom begin to appear really alarming.

BOSTON, February 28.

We hear from Quebec, that on the 2d of laſt Month, one Anderſon, belonging to the Train of Artillery, ſhot himſelf in the Breaſt:—The Way he completed his horrid Deſign was, by tying his Garter to the Trigger of his Fuſee and to his Great Toe. There was no one in the Houſe at the Time but a Child who lay in the Cradle, having previouſly ſent his Wife out of the Way.

We hear from Long Meadow in Springfield, that they have been favoured with ſuch a general Health, that there was not one Perſon died among them from January 26, 1764, to January 1765. In which Time there were 25 Baptiſms in the Place. This Inſtance of Divine Goodneſs is taken Notice of to the Praiſe of the great Preſerver of Men. S. W.

NEW-YORK, February 28.

Tueſday laſt the Halifax Packet, Capt. Boulderſon, ſail'd with the Mail for Falmouth.—He reports that the Day before he ſailed from Falmouth, a Letter was received there by a Gentleman, from his Friend in Plymouth, acquainting him, that ſeveral Frenchmen had juſt been taken up there, as Spies; and that on ſearching their Baggage, there was found Plans of every Sea Port Town in England, and that it was currently reported, that every party intended to ſet Fire to all the Men of War building at Plymouth, &c.

PROVIDENCE, February 23.

We are aſſured that his Majeſty has nominated ſixteen commiſſioners (who are officers of the crown in different parts of North America) to adjuſt and aſcertain the boundaries of the New-England and other neighbouring colonies; that four of theſe gentlemen reſide at Halifax, and are ſoon expect from thence at Boſton, to meet the hon John Temple, Eſq; who is appointed preſident in this buſineſs, which is to commence very ſpeedily.—We have not heard the names of all the commiſſioners, or any other circumſtances relative to this affair, but as ſoon as we can collect a more perfect account we ſhall lay it before the public.

We hear from Hopkinton, in King's County, that one Nathan Button was, on the 26th ult. committed to goal, on ſuſpicion of murdering a baſtard child, in conjunction with one Sarah Wallace, who was ſaid to be the mother, and who was to be taken the ſame care of as ſoon as her condition would admit of it.

BOSTON, March 4.

Friday afternoon laſt was committed to goal here one William Pruſt, on ſuſpicion, we hear, of murdering, or being concerned in murdering, one Capt. Gould, maſter of a brig, belonging to Meſſrs. Thomas and Benjamin Forſey, merchants in New-London, on her return from the Coaſt of Guinea to the Weſt-Indies, ſome time in May laſt.

We hear that Capt. McPhillimy, who ſail'd from hence for Halifax about the middle of January laſt, was caſt away about 20 leagues this ſide Halifax.

We hear that the ſeveral French Governors in the Weſt-Indies, have abſolutely forbid all trade with the Engliſh.

NEW-YORK, March 4.

Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Gaſpey, Capt. Allen, arrived here [illegible] Halifax, after a tedious paſſage of four weeks. The following ſhips of war were at Halifax, when ſhe ſailed, viz. Romney, Aldborough, Senegal, Mermaid and Squirrel; and we hear the Coventry, Archibald Kennedy, Eſq; commander; and the Garland, —— St. John, Eſq, commander, now in this port, are to proceed, as ſoon as fitted for Halifax, there to join the ſquadron on that ſtation under Lord Colvil, who, we are told, will, as ſoon as the ſeaſon permits, proceed to Newfoundland in order to watch the motions of whatever French ſhips may arrive there from Old France in the ſpring.

PROVIDENCE, March 2.

Thurſday laſt, Capt. Joſeph Crawford, in the ſloop Squirrel of this port, arrived here in 21 days from the Weſt Indies.—He informs us, that on the 3d of February, in lat. 22. 30. N. and long. 65. 7. W. he fell in with a large brigantine, which fired upon him under a red burgee, and ordered him to bring to, hoiſt out his boat, and come on board, which he found himſelf obliged to do, notwithſtanding it was attended [illegible] be a Spaniſh veſſel of 14 carriage guns, and had about 50 men; he was there detain'd about five hours, and uſed with great inſolence and contempt by the haughty commander:—During this time, the brig's barge, with a number of arm'd men, were diſpatch'd to over haul and ſearch the ſloop, which they did effectually, in hopes of finding money; and after committing ſeveral diſorders, they returned with the ſmall booty of 17 dollars, which they took from one of the foremaſt men.—Capt Crawford was then diſcharged, but he could not diſcover whether ſhe was a Guarda Coſta, or an *uncommiſſion'd* Pirate.

New-London, March 8.

By a letter from Surinam, we have advice, that the French ſettlers in the Neighbourhood of Surinam, are exceedingly ſickly, and die very faſt, and that out of 5000 people lately arrived there, not leſs than 4000 are already dead. This has in ſome meaſure diſſipated the apprehenſions of the Dutch, who now begin to flatter themſelves that none but Dutchmen can live in that country.

We hear from the Grenades, that on the 12th of December laſt, his Excellency Governor Melvill landed there under a general ſalute from the cannon of the fort and ſhips in the harbour. His excellency was received on his landing by governor Scott, the former commander in chief, attended by the civil officers and principal inhabitants, and proceeded to the government houſe, where his commiſſion was publiſhed; after which his excellency and a great number of gentlemen were elegantly entertained by Governor Scott.

We have a report, that a large French Man of War, lately took one of his Majeſty's Ships of 20 Guns, and carried her into a French Port in the Weſt Indies, on Account of the latter's taking poſſeſſion of ſome of their ſmuggling Veſſels.

HARTFORD, March 11.

Connecticut-River which has been froze, for near three Months, is now entirely clear of Ice, to this place.

ALL Perſons indebted to James Taylor, of Hartford, by Book, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts.——

Thoſe whoſe Accounts have been of long Standing, and are partly in Old Tenor, are requeſted to ſettle, to prevent Trouble. 16

Hartford, March 9th, 1765.

THESE are to notify all my attornies, who have any bonds or notes of hand, &c. in my favour, to ſue for the ſame, for the uſe and benefit of my creditors, in whoſe hands the ſame are lodged.

16 Robert Nugent.

TO be ſold at publick vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, in Hartford, on the 29th day of inſtant, March, at 5 o'clock P. M. the following diſcrib'd piece of land, viz. Lying in Hartford South Meadow, containing about four acres, bounding north on land lately belonging to Capt. William Nichols, ſouth on Mr. George Lord, and eaſt on the Great River, &c.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber.

16 John H. Lord.

Hartford, 9th of March 1765.

WILLIAM HIERLIHY, Chaiſe-Harneſs-Maker, and Saddler, from Europe; has lately ſet up his Buſineſs in Middletown, near the Town-Houſe—where Perſons may be ſupplied with all ſorts of Harneſſes for Chaiſe, Chairs, &c. Draft Collars, made very eaſy and convenient—he alſo trims Chairs, and intends to carry on the Saddling Buſineſs, in the neweſt Faſhions that are now practiſed in London; on the moſt reaſonable Terms. 16

THESE are to notify the creditors of Mr. Jedediah Mills, of Derby, in the county of New-Haven, in the Colony of Connecticut, an inſolvent debtor: That we the ſubſcribers, aſſignees of the ſaid Mills, have agreed to meet at the houſe of Mr. Medad Lyman, tavern keeper, in New-Haven, on the firſt Tueſday of April next; to examine and aſcertain the debts due to each creditor; in order that a dividend of the eſtate (if any there be) of the ſaid Mills, many be made, between his creditors, of which due notice will be given.

Thomas Darling,
New-Haven, John Mix,
March Firſt, 1765. 16. John Daviſe.

WHereas many of the proprietors of the townſhip of Cornwall, in the province of New-Hampſhire, have not paid their reſpective taxes raiſed on ſaid land, to defray the coſt thereof, according to the votes of ſaid proprietors, Theſe are therefore to give public notice, that there is to be a vendue of the ſaid negligent proprietors' rights, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Beebe, inn holder in Saliſbury, to begin at nine of the clock forenoon, on the firſt Tueſday in April next, and to continue by an adjournment, from time to time, until the whole of ſaid rights are ſold.

Dated at Saliſbury, the 13th day of Feb. A. D. 1765.

16 Thomas Tuttle, Collector.

HAVING received Letters of Adminiſtration on the eſtate of Moſes Bull, late of Sheffield, Phyſician, deceas'd; his ſeveral Creditors and Debtors, are hereby requeſted to exhibit their reſpective Accounts to Mark Hopkins, of Great-Barrington, Eſq; or to their morigerous Friend,

14 JEDIDIAH STRONG.

Metropolis of Litchfield County, 15th Feb. 1765.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO the Owners of the ſeveral Rights or Shares of the Townſhip of Brumley, *in the Province of* New-Hampſhire, *who are delinquent in paying the Tax of One Pound, Ten Shillings, Lawful Money, or any Part thereof; which was granted at a legal Meeting, on the third Tueſday of* Auguſt, 1763, *and advertiſed in the* Connecticut Courant *for three Weeks paſt, according to Law, that ſo much of their Land or Rights there, ſufficient to pay ſaid Delinquent's Tax with incident Charges, will be ſold at Publick Vendue, on the 25th of* March *next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr.* Samuel Gilbert, *jun. Inn-holder in* Hebron, *in* Connecticut: *Said Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, on ſaid Day, and to continue from Day to Day; or to be kept alive by adjournment till all be ſold.*

Dated at Hebron, *the 4th Day of* March, 1765.

15 *THOMAS SUMNER, Collector*

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Robert Nivins, late of Hartford, deceas'd, are for the laſt Time, requeſted to ſettle their Accounts, or they may depend upon being ſued, and thoſe that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in their Accounts in order for a Settlement to

14 MARY NIVINS, Adminiſt.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip of Lyman, and the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Ludlow in the Province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Medad Lyman, Innholder in New-Haven, on the 12th March next, at two of Clock in the Afternoon, to agree upon a Diviſion of their Lands and to conſult proper Meaſures, to promote the ſpeedy Settlement of each of ſaid Townſhips.

Application having been made, as the Law of ſaid Province directs. D. LYMAN, Juſtice of the Peace.

WHereas a number of perſons in the colony of Connecticut, are claiments, to that tract of land, commonly known and called New-Harbour, Muſcongus and Damaraſcontee, formerly in the county of York, and province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and as their ſeveral titles are become very much perplex'd, by reaſon of many conveyances, deſcents, &c. from the original proprietors, *Pierce* and *Brown.* It is therefore neceſſary that the ſeveral claimers in this colony, to ſaid lands meet together, and adviſe what is beſt to be done in the premiſſes.

Therefore, all perſons concerned in ſaid lands, are hereby deſired to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Bull inn-keeper in Hartford, on Tueſday, the 19th Day of March inſt. at two o'clock in the afternoon, to act and tranſact any buſineſs they may then think neceſſary to be done, and it is expected each and every perſon will bring their ſeveral titles to ſaid lands (whether by deſcent or purchaſe, from the original proprietors) in as clear a manner as poſſible, which will greatly facilitate the principal part of what is to be done.

Publiſhed at the deſire of ſeveral proprietors.

JOHN WALKER

WHereas in purſuance of a late act of the general aſſembly of the province of New-Hampſhire, the proprietors of the townſhip of Wybridge, in the ſaid province, being met on the 19th day of April, 1763, which meeting was warned as the ſaid act of aſſembly directed; wherein aſſeſſors was choſen, to ſupervize, allow and aſſeſs all paſt charges in laying out ſaid townſhip: And they have made an aſſeſſment of the ſum of eighteen ſhillings, on each right or ſhare in ſaid townſhip, by a warrant to me directed and delivered, requiring me to collect and pay the ſame to Aaron Root of Sheffield, treaſurer of ſaid townſhip.

Theſe are therefore to notify each and every proprietor of ſaid townſhip to pay the ſaid ſum of eighteen ſhillings, lawful money, to me the ſubſcriber, on or before the 12th day of March next, at my dwelling houſe in Sheffield, otherwiſe they may expect their reſpective rights or ſhares in ſaid townſhip will be ſold at a public vendue, to pay the ſame, as the ſaid act of aſſembly directs, by me,

14 JOHN PELL, Collector for ſaid proprietors.

WILLIAM GARDINER,

NOtifies his cuſtomers, that he has lately removed his ſtore from Capt. George Smith's, to his houſe, near the town-bridge, in Hartford; where he has to ſell a fine aſſortment of Engliſh goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon; alſo, a variety of burnt China plates, and diſhes, blue and white, ditto, tea-diſhes, and coffee cups, ſmall China bowles, quart decanters, plain and letter'd, point ditto, vinegar cruits, ſalts, point, half point, and jill tumblers, wine glaſſes, &c. Cheap for caſh or ſhort credit. N. B. 4d. 8d. 10d. & 20 nails, by the caſk or pound. 14

Andrew Johnſon,

[*At Mr.* KENT's, *in* Middletown]

BEGS *Leave to inform his Friends and Cuſtomers, that, being obliged to go for* England *in a very ſhort Time, will diſpoſe of the few Goods remaining unſold, conſiſting of ſtrip'd and check'd Linens,* Camblicks, &c. &c. *for a very moderate Profit: And as he purchaſed theſe Goods from the Makers, on the beſt Terms, flatters himſelf that they will be thought as Cheap as ever any Thing of their Kinds, have been ſold in this Country.*

N. B. *The beſt* BOHEA TEA, *at 6/10 by the Pound, or Half Pound; and by the Hundred, Half or Quarter, 6/6.* 15

TO BE SOLD, BY

THOMAS DAVIDSON, & Co.

(At Mrs. *Nicolt's,* in *Hartford,*)

Good Bohea TEA,

AT Six and Ten Pence per Pound.——Alſo, a fine Aſſortment of Engliſh and Eaſt-India GOODS, to be ſold very Low for Caſh——

All Perſons indebted to *Thomas Davidſon & Comp.* are deſired to cloſe their Accounts with Caſh, immediately to prevent further Trouble. 15

WHereas in purſuance of a late act of the general aſſembly of the province of New Hampſhire, the proprietors of the townſhip of Tunbridge, in ſaid province, being met on the 19th day of April, 1763; which meeting was warned as the ſaid act of aſſembly directed; wherein aſſeſſors was choſen to ſupervize, allow and aſſeſs all paſt charges in laying out ſaid townſhip: And they have made an aſſeſſment of the ſum of one pound, four ſhillings on each right or ſhare in ſaid townſhip, by a warrant to me directed and delivered, requiring me to collect and pay the ſame to Eliſha Noble, of Sheffield, treaſurer of ſaid townſhip.

Theſe are therefore to notify each and every proprietor of ſaid townſhip, to pay the ſaid ſum of twenty four ſhillings lawful money, to me the ſubſcriber, on or before the 12th day of March next, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Eliſha Noble in Sheffield; otherwiſe they may expect their reſpective rights or ſhares in ſaid townſhip, will be ſold at a publick vendue, to pay the ſame, as the ſaid act of aſſembly directs, by me

JOHN PELL, Collector for ſaid proprietors.

February 8, 1765. 14

WHEREAS I have received a requeſt from a number of the proprietors of the townſhip of Hartwood, in the county of Berkſhire, in the province of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay, to call a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet at Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut; to act on the following articles, viz.

1ſt To conſider and determine what ſhall be done about erecting a ſaw mill in ſaid townſhip, and to determine, whether they will, at their own coſt and charge, erect any, or whether they will make a grant of land in ſaid townſhip to any perſon or perſons, that ſhall undertake to erect the ſame.

2dly To grant ſuch ſum or ſums of money, as ſhall be neceſſary for clearing the roads in ſaid townſhip; and to pay off the arrears due to the perſons heretofore employed by ſaid proprietors, and in what manner the ſame ſhall be collected.

3dly To appoint a committee to make ſale of the lands of ſuch of the proprietors as have been, or ſhall be delinquent in paying their taxes.——

THESE ARE THEREFORE, to notify and warn the proprietors of the townſhip of Hartwood aforeſaid, to meet at the houſe of Mr. David Bull, inn-keeper in Hartford aforeſaid, on the 20th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

WILLIAM KNOX, Proprietor's Clerk.

N. B. Many of the proprietors think it will be greatly for their intereſt that a ſpeedy ſettlement be made on their plantation; and as they have a proſpect of about thirty families, and a miniſter, who will ſettle there, on due encouragement. The ſeveral proprietors are deſired to take that affair into conſideration, until ſaid meeting, when it is expected, that all concerned will attend, and then determine, what encouragement each proprietor will give to ſettlers in ſaid townſhip.

Gilſom, (in the Province of New-Hampſhire) July 15, 1764.

THEN was holden a proprietors meeting in ſaid town, at the dwelling-houſe of Jonathan Smith, when it was voted, to raiſe a tax of two dollars on each right in ſaid town, to be paid by the firſt of March 1765, to defray the charge of clearing and mending the high-ways, in ſaid town; thoſe that refuſe or neglect to pay ſaid tax, to the ſubſcriber, at his dwelling-houſe, in ſaid Gilſom, may depend on having their rights or ſhares, ſold at a public vendue, on the the firſt monday of May next, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid Jonathan Smith, to pay the tax, as the law directs.

14 Nathaniel Dart, Collector.

GOOD FLAX, to be ſold at Deacon JOHN STILMAN's, in Weathersfield. 14

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Sign of the *Heart* and *Crown,* near the North Meeting-Houſe.

[illegible]

No 18

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SINCE Life's a dear precarious Thing,
Tho' ſhort, [illegible], always on the Wing;
A ſhort liv'd Vapour, that ſoon flies away,
A fading Flow'r, that laſts but for a Day;
Perplex'd with numerous Ills of ev'ry Kind,
And ſcarce one Joy to chear the drooping Mind;
Since this our Lot! firſt then our great Concern
Muſt be the quiet Paths of Peace to learn;
To paſs with pleaſing Joy, this tranſient Scene,
Serene from Ills, and [illegible] Spleen.
We ſeek for Happineſs, that ſov'reign Good,
So much deſir'd, ſo little underſtood:
This is the Goal to which we always tend,
Our Beings greateſt Aim, our glorious End.
Now all the ſolid Joys of humane Kind,
Are [illegible] Peace of Mind:
For who the Sweets of fleeting Life can taſte,
With Guilt and Fear, or anxious Care oppreſt?
'Tis Peace of Mind, that gives the Smile a Grace,
And adds a Beauty to the gloomy Face.
It eaſes the Soul, with [illegible] Grief oppreſt,
And drives the [illegible] Paſſions from the Breaſt.
'Tis this that ſmooths the furrow'd Brow of Care,
And drives away all frightful, dull Deſpair.
It loves the Breaſt, where Senſe and Judgment join,
To form the Nature, and the Soul divine:
Where Truth and Good, their noble Empire raiſe,
On the ſtrong Fabric of [illegible] Praiſe.
O! Peace of Mind! Thou [illegible] ſeraphic Joy!
Which Envy cannot blaſt, nor Rage deſtroy!
Thou Source of Happineſs, and [illegible] of Health!
By far ſurpaſſing India's much lov'd Wealth!
Thou Siſter of Contentment, gay, and mild,
And Heaven born Virtue, thy dear, happy Child!
Should baleful Slander dart her double Tongue,
Which oft with odious Characters has rung:
Or gnawing Malice ever judging ill;
And mad Revenge, ſtill rul'd by ſtubborn Will.
Should the World frown, or Fortune prove unkind,
Their Force is loſt upon a peaceful Mind.
Nor Hatred, Fury, party Rage, or Strife,
Can e'er effect this bleſſed Calm of Life;
Secur'd by Innocence and void of Guile,
It dares Affliction with an hearty Smile.
The frowning World, with Scorn it can deride,
And paſs ſerenely through Life's varying Tide.
[illegible] chiefly Love, thou Tyrant of the Main,
[illegible] ſcorns thy Fetters, and diſdains thy Chain.
Blind Love! whoſe tempting, ſoft, unmanly Sway,
Draws heedleſs Youth from Reaſon far away:
Which ſpoils the Judgment, fills the Hearts with Sighs;
And drives ſweet balmy Sleep from humid Eyes.
While Peace of Mind gives Raptures to the Breaſt;
Of ev'ry Joy, of ev'ry Grace poſſeſt.
It fills the Soul with Mirth, with Calm and Eaſe,
How diſtant then's mad Love, and ſacred Peace!
Wou'd we, my Readers, gain this heavenly Charm,
Let ſacred Friendſhip all our Paſſions warm:
Let ſmiling Virtue, all our Faults correct,
And Innocency's Paths, our Steps direct.
Thus our ſhort, mortal Days in Peace we'll ſpend,
And all our Sorrows in immortal Joys ſhall End.

[Hartford] *Philopacis.*

LONDON.

Dec. 8. Laſt week a labouring man and his wife, who live at Iſlington, having ſome words together, he ſwore he would drown himſelf; the wife anſwered, ſo would ſhe: upon which they both immediately ſet out with a full reſolution to put their deſign in execution; when they came to the new river, the only queſtion was, who ſhould go in firſt? however, after a ſhort pauſe he jumped in, but finding his wife had more wit than himſelf, and was not inclined to follow him, he was by her entreaties and aſſiſtance, prevailed on to get out again; and they both returned home with great cordiality.

To the Printer.

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next Paper, and you'l oblige yours, &c.

The Alphabets of Letters, with ſome very eſſential, needful and uſeful Terms, for Some of the Letters, different from what is in common Uſe in America.

ITALIAN. ROMAN.

Capitals	[illegible]	Capitals	[illegible]	[illegible]
A	*a*	A	a	a
B	*b*	B	b	bee
C	*c*	C	c	ke
D	*d*	D	d	de
E	*e*	E	e	ee
F	*f*	F	f	eff
G	*g*	G	g	ghee
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	je
H	*h*	H	h	aitch
I	*i*	I	i	i
J	*j*	J	j	ice
K	*k*	K	k	ka
L	*l*	L	l	ell
M	*m*	M	m	em
N	*n*	N	n	en
O	*o*	O	o	o
P	*p*	P	p	pee
Q	*q*	Q	q	que
R	*r*	R	r	ar
S	*s*	S	s	eſs
T	*t*	T	t	tee
U	*u*	U	u	eu
V	*v*	V	v	ev
W	*w*	W	w	wu
X	*x*	X	x	ecks
Y	*y*	Y	y	yi
Z	*z*	Z	z	ez
	&		&	and

Peterſburgh, Oct. 26. Laſt Sunday there was a court at [illegible], and another at night, when a perſon of great diſtinction was pleaſed to relate a very ſingular event, the principal circumſtances of which are as follow:

A ſoldier of the regiment of Horſe Guards being married the 15th or 16th inſt. ſupped that evening with his wife, in company with his father and mother in law, and two other relations. They had ſeveral diſhes, [illegible] for ſuch company, and were all extremely merry; when all on a ſudden five of them were ſeized with ſuch a violent fit of laughing that they fell into convulſions like thoſe of perſons in the falling ſickneſs. Some hours after, the convulſions ceaſed, and did not return that evening or night; but the next day, preciſely at the ſame hour that they were ſeized, they were taken in the ſame way, and continued for ſome days at the ſame hour, and to the ſame five perſons. It is remarkable that the new-married woman was the only one of the company that was not affected with the fit of laughing above deſcribed. The cauſe of ſo extraordinary a diſorder much engages the attention of the curious.

Iſaac Bull, of *Litchfield,*

INforms his Neighbours, that he intends to open a School at his own Houſe, the firſt of May next; where will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing, Cyphering, and the Rules of Muſic; on reaſonable Terms. Thoſe that pleaſe to favour him with the Teaching of their Children, are deſired to ſend in their Names by the Tenth of April. He propoſes to board the Children, at his Houſe.

Choice Madeira WINE,

IMported directly from Madeira, without any Adulterations—Good, old Barbadoes RUM and Sugar—To be ſold (by Retail) very cheap for Caſh; by

LATHROP and SMITH,

In Hartford.

TO be ſold at publick vendue, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, in Hartford, on the 29th day of inſtant, March, at 5 o'clock P. M. the following deſcrib'd piece of land, viz. Lying in Hartford South-Meadow, containing about four acres, bounding north on land lately belonging to Capt. William Nichols, ſouth on Mr. George Lord, and eaſt on the Great River, &c.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private ſale, may apply to the ſubſcriber.

16 John H. Lord.

Dantzick, (a free imperial city, and one of the Hanſe towns) October 15.

Letters from Ruſſia adviſe, that great quantities of ſalt-petre have been bought up there, with the conſent of the Empreſs, for the uſe of the King of Pruſſia, even to the excluſion of all other nations; inſomuch that the ſalt-petre which was put on board Engliſh and Dutch ſhips to be ſent to other countries, had been landed again and delivered to the Pruſſian commiſſaries.

Turin, October 21. The French troops deſtined for Corſica, are now quite ready at Toulon, expecting every day final orders to embark; and the 18th inſtant a Genoeſe galley, with five large b[illegible] ſailed from Genoa for Baſtia, to bring back the troops [illegible] the republick, as ſoon as the French ſhall have taken poſſeſſion of thoſe places which they are to garriſon.

An Account of the Plague at Aleppo, in the Year 1761, by the Rev. Mr. Daws chaplin to the Factory.

THis plague began in the ſummer of 1761, and continued till 1762; but it was proceeded by ſundry calamities, of which we received no authentic or particular account.

The winter of 1756, and 1757 was ſo ſevere, that the mercury in Farenhek's thermometer, after being a few minutes expoſed to the open air, ſunk intirely into the ball of the tube; yet Aleppo lies in latitue 36 deg. which is 16 degrees nearer to the line than London: This cold deſtroyed millions of olive trees that had ſurvived 50 winters, and alſo many thouſand people. The failure of a crop the ſucceeding Harveſt produced a famine, for, in this land of indolence and oppreſſion no proviſion is made but from hand to mouth. The famine was ſo ſevere, that in many places children expired in the arms of their mothers, who devoured them as ſoon as they were dead: Many people from the adjacent mountains and villages, came and offered their wives and children to ſale at Aleppo for a few dollars, to procure a ſhort reſpite from the pangs of hunger, and the approach of death; and men and dogs might be ſearching at the ſame dunghill for a piece of carrion or a bone. This famine was followed by a plague, which laſted the greateſt part of the year 1758, and ſwept away near ſixty thouſand ſouls.

The years 1759 and 1760 were diſtinguiſhed by troubles and earthquakes; and at the end of *March* 1761, the plague, which had laid dormant ſince the autumn, made its appearance again, and about *May*, ſpread univerſally, and ſome continued to die of it till the middle of September 1762; during the months of June and July, the burials were from [illegible] to 300 a day; the factory was ſhut up, but the ſound of men ſinging before the corps, and the ſhreiks of women for the dead were never out of their ears; as the heat of the weather obliged them to ſleep on the terrace of the houſes, their reſt was perpetually interrupted by the ſounds of horror, which the ſilence of the night made it ſtill more affecting.

Among other particulars related of this plague are the following:

A woman was delivered of a child with the plague ſores upon it, though the mother was entirely free. A woman that ſuckled her own child, which was about five months old, was ſeized with the plague, and died in a week, yet the child though it ſuckled and lay in the ſame bed, during the whole diſorder, eſcaped the infection: A woman more than 100 years of age, was ſeized with the plague and recovered; her two grand children, one of which was 12 years old, and the other 16, both caught the infection from her and died.

A plague which raged in the Iſle of Cyprus, in the ſpring of 1760, is ſaid to have carried off ten men to one woman, and [illegible] have been moſt fatal to the youth of both ſexes.

Extract of a letter from Algiers.

"The marine of this place really begins to appear formidable, conſidering their Mediterranean ſituation, which makes it appear the more ſtrange, that European Princes ſhould continue to ſupply the Dey with ammunition & naval ſtores: Excluſive of the numerous cruiſers now at ſea there are at preſent in port, one old ſixty four gun ſhip; two Engliſh built frigates of thirty; fourteen row gallies, and two new fifty gun ſhips, almoſt ready to be launched: He has alſo ſhip builders from England, France and Denmark, in abundance."

Paris, *Nov*. 10. Seventeen Engineers ſet out the firſt inſt. for Port L'Orient, to embark on board the Gracieuſe appointed to carry Eaſt-India troops and ſtores for the iſland of Mauritus and Bourbon.

Nov. 11. An arret of the Council of State is juſt publiſhed, which ſurpaſſes a pamphlet entitled, "Moſt humble and moſt reſpectful Remonſtrances at Rennes to the King, with the pieces which have given riſe thereto." And all the Lieut.-Generals of the police of the kingdom are ordered to [illegible] the perſons concerned in the printing and publiſhing the ſaid pamphlet, that they may be dealt with according to the rigour of the laws.

Warſaw, Nov. 14. The King has received letters from the Pope, and from the Kings of England and Denmark, in anſwer to thoſe which his Majeſty wrote to inform them of his election; and thoſe three Sovereigns acknowledge his Majeſty in his quality of King of Poland and Great Duke of Lithuania: ſo that this acknowledgement is already made by five reſpectable Powers.

Hamburgh, Nov. 27. We have an account from the Lower Elbe, that an earthquake has ſwallowed up thirty acres of land in the neighbourhood of that river, and ſubſtituted a lake of the ſame ſurface, and upwards of 40 fathom deep.

LONDON.

Nov. 15. *It has been computed from an eſtimate ſent over by laſt New York mail, that five hundred pieces of iron ordnance, great and ſmall, will be required to fortify the moſt important frontier paſſes extending from the forks of Delaware to the weſtern confines of that province, including the cannon to be put on board the ſeveral armed veſſels for the greater ſecurity of navigation on the lakes Erie, Ontario and Michigan.*

It is ſaid the ſix independent companies of New-York, which were broke ſoon after the peace, will ſpeedily be put in commiſſion under proper regulations, and to be in the pay of that province.

They write from Breſt, that a French frigate ſailed from thence the ſeventh inſtant for Belleiſle, with deſign to rout out a deſperate gang of Engliſh & French ſmugglers, or rather pirates, who have for ſome months paſt infeſted that iſland, and the neighbouring coaſts, and are ſaid to be in the poſſeſſion of ſeveral armed cutters.

His Majeſty's ſhip Ruſſel, of 74 guns, lately built at Deptford, is rigging with all expedition.

The Emperor of Morocco has requeſted ſupplies of ammunition and men from the Ottoman Porte, on the apprehenſion of the Spaniards intended attack upon Mogador.

It is ſaid a new promotion of Admirals, will ſoon take place, among whom, we are informed, Commodore Harriſon will be included.

We hear that three Engliſh officers of diſtinction will ſpeedily embark for Liſbon, to command in an expedition to the Portugueſe ſettlement in the Eaſt Indies.

The new King of Poland expreſſes a ſtrong attachment to the Engliſh nation, from ſeveral circumſtances he greatly affects the manners, cuſtoms, and faſhions of that country. Mr. Whorton, the Britiſh reſident is his conſtant companion, and we juſt hear, that his Majeſty has appointed Mr. Montague (an Engliſh Advocate, his Charge des Affairs at the Court of London.

December 8. The following is a tranſlation of a letter, which (as we are aſſured from Poland by this day's Holland mail) has been written by the King of Great-Britain to his Poliſh Majeſty:

"SIR,

"IT is with great ſatisfaction that I have learnt by your "own letter, the agreeable news, that your Majeſty had "been elected King and poſſeſſor of the throne of Po-"land.

"An election made ſo peaceably and ſo unanimouſly muſt "one day enrich the annals of that kingdom: and your "ſubjects have the greateſt reaſon to promiſe themſelves e-"very thing from their Sovereign, who, in his private tra-"vels, having ſeen the different Courts of Europe, and "made himſelf acquainted with them, will conſequently be "the better enabled as a King to conduct his ſubjects, to "watch over their preſervation, and to defend their laws and "their liberties.

"The pleaſure I feel in recollecting the eſteem which I "conceived for you in private, increaſes that which I now "have to congratulate your Majeſty on your advancement "to the throne; and I take this opportunity with great ſer-"vency, to aſſure your Majeſty of the ſincere friendſhip with "which I am, Sir, your Friend and Brother,

(Signed) GEORGE R.

St. James's, 9th of October 1764.

Dec. 15. The True Briton, Harriſon, from the Havanna to London, foundered 6 weeks ago off the Groyn, and 13 of the people periſhed. She had 70,000 l. on board for the merchants of this city.

It is now ſaid, that one million only will be raiſed for the ſervice of next year, on an entire new plan, being a lottery of 6 per. cent. life annuities.

Tueſday came on before the right. hon. chief juſtice Pratt, at the court of common pleas, the caſe between Mr. Beardmore, an eminent attorney at law, plaintiff, and the earl of Halifax and others, defendants, in an action for falſe impriſonment; when after a hearing of eight hours, the jury in about three quarters of an hour bro't in a verdict for the plaintiff, with 1500 l. And,

Yeſterday came on at the ſame court, the ſeveral cauſes between the Rev. Mr. Entick, Meſſrs. Willſon and Fell, and Mr. Meredith, clerk to Mr. Beardmore, and the earl of Halifax, for falſe impriſonment, when after ſhort trials, the juries gave verdicts in favor of the plaintiffs, with the following damages, viz Mr. Entick, 20l. Mr. Willſon 40l. Mr. Fell 10l. and Mr. Meredith 200l. The warrants upon which theſe plaintiffs were apprehended, were determined to be legal, and the verdicts were given for detaining them longer than was neceſſary before they were examined.

January 3, 1765.

Yeſterday morning the wife of Mr. Huggett, a chairmaker, was brought to bed of a daughter, in St. John's ſtreet, Smithfield, in the 55th year of her age:—her huſband is in his 73d year, and the woman is his fourth wife.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Jan. 1.

"There are parties of marines again to be put on board his Majeſty's ſhips in the harbour. On board the ſhips of the line, a Captain, firſt and ſecond Lieutenant, and 40 men; on board the frigates, a Lieutenant only, and we hear 30 men.

PHILADELPHIA, February 28.

At a meeting of the SUN FIRE COMPANY of this city, on the twenty ſecond inſtant, in order to reduce the preſent high price of mutton in ſome meaſure, and to promote the growth of ſheep in this province, as much as in them lies, it was agreed not to purchaſe any lamb this ſeaſon.—And we hear a great number of the other inhabitants of this place, have come into reſolutions of the ſame kind.

NEW-YORK, March 11.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Nov. 30.

"The minority, by death and other accidents are mouldered away almoſt to nothing. The miniſtry are now employed in preparing ſome bills againſt next ſeſſions, which will render them very popular; and they have, in particular under their ſerious conſideration, the purchaſe of the ſuperiority of the Iſle of Man, which hath been for many years, the grand theatre of ſmuggling. This will increaſe the revenue to a prodigious degree. I have alſo the pleaſure to acquaint you, that, by the unuſual care of the officers of the revenue, and by ſome excellent regulations lately made in it, as well as by the great increaſe of our commerce in general, the ſinking fund hath this year much exceeded two millions; a ſum which a man in high office told me the other day, neither their hopes nor wiſhes ever preſumed to reach before."

NEWPORT, March 11.

A ſloop from the Weſt-Indies, for New-London, put in here laſt Saturday evening, and ſailed again yeſterday morning. She had been from Barbadoes 22 days; at which iſland, the maſter informs 8 or 10 veſſels, juſt before he ſailed were ſeized by the officers of the King's cuſtoms, for not being able each to produce a certificate that they had given in the bond required for moloſſes, agreeable to the late act of parliament.

The maſter of the above ſloop ſays, tha the heard nothing of one of his majeſty's cruiſers having been taken by a French man of war; ſo that it's concluded the advice received at St. Kitts, of ſuch a capture, and brought hither by Capt. Smith, was without foundation.

Laſt week, at the ſuperior court, came on the cauſe between John Baniſter, Eſq; plaintiff, and the heirs of the late Capt. John Brown, defendants; and on Saturday the jury delivered in their verdict, by which a ballance of £. 2500 and upwards, appeared due to the defendants.

BOSTON, March 18.

Friday laſt Capt. Atwood arrived here in 5 days from Halifax, by whom we learn that Capt. McPhilliny's veſſel was ſtove to pieces, and moſt of the cargo loſt. Capt. Atwood alſo informs, that about a fortnight before he ſailed the following ſorrowful accident befel three young men belonging to the town, viz. They had been to Tangier, about 16 miles from Halifax in an open ſhallop, and on their return, were driven by a violent gale of wind on a reef of rocks near a place called the Devil's Iſland, and it being extreme cold, they all periſhed. One of them (brother to Mr. John Fillis, formerly of this town, merchant, but now of Halifax) was afterwards found in the boat, with tears froze from his eye-lids down the ſide of his cheeks; another was found on the reef, froze to death in a praying poſture, and 'tis ſuppoſed the 3d was drowned.——Their bodies were ſoon after taken up and decently buried at Halifax.

Capt. Atwood alſo informs, of a man named Hallahon, as he was travelling near the King's yard, and ſuppoſed to have miſs'd his way, fell over the wharff and was drowned.

About the ſame time the body of a man was taken up at the dock yard, ſuppoſed to have been drowned about five months before, belonging to the Rainbow man of war.

Portſmouth, (in New-Hampſhire) March 15.

Friday the 5th of April next is appointed by authority, as a day of faſting and prayer throughout this province.

We hear that Captain Philip Hooker, in a brig belonging to this place, which was blown off this coaſt, about [illegible] months ago, coming round from Cape Ann, is arrived in the Weſt Indies, in 27 days paſſage. They were very ſhort of proviſions.

Laſt Friday his Excellency the governor was pleaſed to diſſolve the general aſſembly of this province.

BOSTON, March 21.

The Rev. Mr. Whitefield arrived at Savannah in Georgia from South-Carolina.

HARTFORD, March 25.

The Eclipſe of the Sun, as mentioned in our laſt (under the Boſton Head) made its Appearance, about the Time, and the Continuance was the ſame as mentioned there. It was proceeded by a violent Storm of Snow, which began the next Day, and continued (with ſome Intermiſſions) till this Morning. The Height of the Gale, was about Midnight on Saturday Night.

We have a Report in Town, that a Veſſel lately arrived at New-Haven, from the Weſt Indies, brought in three Men which they took off of a Wreck at Sea, which belonged to Connecticut River.

We hear from Rye, that the Family of Doct. Wright of that Town, was poiſon'd with ſome Rat's-Bane, which was procured for deſtroying Rats, and by ſome Accident, got into the Food, which the Family afterwards eat of; and they were all more or leſs affected, — they all happily recovered but the Doctor's eldeſt Son, who expired in a few Hours after he had taken the fatal Doſe.

We hear from Dutches-County, New-York Government, that an aged Gentleman, of that Place, about a Month ago, ſhot himſelf——He, a few Months before, married a ſprightly Girl, about 20 Years of Age.

MORE than twenty Hogſheads of choice Weſt India RUM, imported laſt Summer, may be had for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by applying to Thomas Seymore, jun. or Eliſha Pitkin, of Hartford.

March 23d, 1765. 18

TO be ſold at publick vendue, or otherwiſe, on Thurſday, the fourth Day of April next, at the dwelling-houſe of ——— Strickland, Inn-holder in the pariſh of Middlefield, in the town of Middletown, in the county of Hartford;—The farm of land, lately belonging to Captain Abraham Camp; containing, in the whole, one hundred and fifteen acres, more or leſs; has a good houſe, barn, well and orchard thereon, almoſt wholly under improvement, and is, perhaps, one of the moſt commodious and valuable tracts of land within ſaid pariſh.——At ſame time will be ſold, another farm or rather meadow, lately Moſes Parſon's, ſituate in the pariſh aforeſaid, containing ſeventy acres, all within fence, and is wholly improv'd for mowing, in which it exceeds;—two barns ſtand on the ſame.——Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, before ſaid day, may, by applying to Thomas Seymour, jun. of Hartford, who will procure an indiſputable title to the premiſes.

March 23d, 1765. 18

SEVERAL of the perſons claimants of thoſe lands advertiſed in this paper by the name of New-Harbour, Miſcongus and Demaraſcontee, to the eaſtward of Boſton, met, agreeable to ſaid advertiſement, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. David Bull, inn-keeper in Hartford, the 19th inſtant, but not ſo many attended as was expected: They reſolved to adjourn ſaid meeting to Tueſday the 9th Day of April next; in order that all perſons concerned might have this further notice, and time to aſcertain their reſpective claims: At which time and place aforeſaid, it is expected thoſe concerned will attend, and proceed upon ſome method to ſecure their intereſt; as there is a townſhip already laid out on ſaid lands, and ſettling faſt. JOHN WALKER.

Hartford, March 25, 1765. 18

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Sign of
the *Heart* and *Crown*, near the North Meeting-House.

BERLIN, December 5.

This morning the King of Pruſſia arrived here in perfect health from Potzdam, accompanied by his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Pruſſia, and young Prince Henry. Baron Plotho, his Pruſſian Majeſty's miniſter at Ratiſbon, is arrived here.

Madrid, Dec. 5. It is aſſured, that in Conſequence of a Report made to the King, that ſeveral Veſſels from ſome Northern States were expected ſoon to paſs the Straits of Gibraltar, laden with warlike Stores for the Regency of Barbary, his Majeſty has given Orders for four Ships of the Line to put to Sea, in order to intercept thoſe Convoys, and to ſeize the Veſſels.

From the Viſtula, Dec. 6. The Turks and the Tartars continue approaching, by little and little, the Frontiers of Poland; and we believe it will not be long before the World becomes acquainted with the Reſolution of the Divan, which has hitherto been kept ſurprizingly ſecret.

Genoa, Dec. 17. On the 13th ſeveral tranſports, with ench troops on board, arrived at Baſtia: but as M. de beaul was not arrived, the troops had not begun to land.

LONDON, December 29.

The intended marriage of the King of Poland, with a rinceſs of Saxony, is confirmed from many Places by yeſter ay's mails.

Yeſterday Morning [illegible] kiſs [illegible] appointed [illegible] governor of Weſt-Florida.

Tueſday laſt the hon. Lady Juliana Penn was brought to bed of a Daughther, at her Houſe in Spring Garden.

January 1. Letters from Conſtantinople, of the 17th of Nov. laſt, bring advice, that Abdy Aga, Governor of Cyprus, being accuſed of holding a correſpondence, and having a cloſe connection with the late depoſed Cham of Tartary, was beheaded by order of the Grand Signior, and his head expoſed to the view of the populace for three days.

From ſome papers lately ſeized on board a ſmuggling veſſel, it is ſaid a very important diſcovery has been made, of certain perſons long concerned in the illegal practice of tranſporting Britiſh wool to France and Holland.

On Friday laſt a journeyman cabinet maker, was taken into cuſtody in the Borough for running away and leaving his maſter's work unfiniſhed; and being on Saturday brought efore the Lord mayor, was for the ſaid offence committed to [illegible] labour at Bridewell.

[illegible] of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec. 3.

"W[illegible] theſe three days his majeſty's frigate Zephyr and Hound [illegible] ſailed from Spithead for Plymouth; the former to go in company with ſome ſhips of the line to the coaſt of Guinea, and the latter took money to pay the ſhipping in the above port.

Sunday morning a duel was fought in a field near Marybone, between two Iriſh Gentlemen who quarrelled at one of the Covent Garden bagnios the preceding evening about a lady of that neighbourhood; in which the aggreſſor having the misfortune to loſe three fingers by the firſt ſhot he acknowledged himſelf to be in an error and retired to the houſe of an eminent ſurgeon near Oxford road perfectly reconciled to his antagoniſt.

Yeſterday morning died in the 80th year of his age at Putney, Mr. Wagner Hatter to his Majeſty and the army.

They write from Cadiz, that the fleet deſtined for America will not ſail till January or February. There has been a violent hurricane at Malaga, which has done prodigious damage even to the amount of three millions of piaſtres.

They write from Naples that the Prince de Francavilla had been juſt ſent for to Madrid to receive inſtructions concerning the intended marriage between the King of the Two-Sicilies and one of the Archducheſſes, daughter of their Imperial Majeſties; after which he is to go to ſettle this alliance at the Court of Vienna.

Letters from Honfleur, by the way of Paris, ſay, that ſeveral veſſels were arrived there in a few days; and amongſt them 2 from the Banks of Newfoundland, with upwards of 25,000 ſtock-fiſh; and other merchandize.

About ten days ago a lagre pike was caught in the River Ouſe which weigh'd upwards of 28 pounds, and was ſold to a gentleman in the neighbourhood for a guinea. As the cook maid was gutting the fiſh ſhe found, to her great aſtoniſhment, a watch with a black ribbon and two ſteel ſeals annext, in the body of the pike; the gentleman's butler, upon opening the watch found the maker's name, Thomas Grancfield, Burnham, Norfolk. Upon a ſtrict enquiry it appears, that the ſaid watch was ſold to a gentleman's ſervant, who was unfortunately drownend about ſix weeks ago, in his way to Cambridge, between this place and South Ferry. The watch is ſtill in the poſſeſſion of Mr. John Roberts, at the Croſs Keys in Littleport, for inſpection of the publick.

They write from Liſbon, that two bomb veſſels, on the Engliſh conſtruction, the firſt ever built in Portugal, were launched there the 18th of November laſt, and that four others were nearly finiſhed.

LOST, laſt Monday, between the Houſes of John S and Caleb Spencer, in Hartford; a large Black Cloak with a Head on it, wide Gimp on the Fore Part of the Head, the Collar lined with Black Sattin; it was wrapt in a check'd linen Handkerchief. Whoever finds and brings ſaid Cloke and Handkerchief to the Subſcriber in Hartford, ſhall be well Rewarded, by Widow ELIZABETH WADSWORTH.

March 11th, 1765. 11

Middletown, March 15, 1765.

ALL Perſons who have Accounts open with the Eſtate of Mr. Rowland Allen, late of Middletown, deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, to prevent Trouble, and oblige,

ELIZABETH ALLEN, Adminiſtratrix.

Hartford, March 16, 1765.

For *NEW-YORK*,

The SLOOP

BLACK-PRINCE,

DONALD M'AWLEY, *Maſter,*

WILL certainly ſail in Ten Days, from the Date hereof; for Freight or Paſſage, apply to Thomas Davidſon, and Company, or the ſaid Maſter. She now lies at Mr. Jones's Wharff, in Hartford; and will take Goods in any Part of the River. She is a prime Sailer, and has good Accomodations for Paſſengers. Thoſe Gentlemen who have any Freight, may depend upon its being carried upon the moſt reaſonable Terms.

THESE are to notify all my attornies, who have any bonds or notes of hand, &c. in my favour, to ſue for the ſame, for the uſe and benefit of my creditors, in whoſe hands the ſame are lodged.

16 Robert Nugent.

WILLIAM HIERLIHY, Chaiſe-Harneſs-Maker, and Saddler, from Europe; has lately ſet up his Buſineſs in Middletown, near the Town-Houſe—where Perſons may be ſupplied with all ſorts of Harneſſes for Chaiſe, Chairs, &c. Draft-Collars, made very eaſy and convenient—he alſo trims Chairs, and intends to carry on the Saddling Buſineſs, in the neweſt Faſhions that are now practiſed in London; on the moſt reaſonable Terms. 16

THESE are to notify the creditors of Mr. Jedidiah Mills, of Derby, in the county of New-Haven, in the Colony of Connecticut, an inſolvent debtor: That we the ſubſcribers, aſſignees of the ſaid Mills, have agreed to meet at the houſe of Mr. Medad Lyman, tavern-keeper, in New-Haven, on the firſt Tueſday of April next; to examine and aſcertain the debts due to each creditor; in order that a dividend of the eſtate (if any there be) of the ſaid Mills, may be made, between his creditors, of which due notice will be given.

Thomas Darling,
John Mix,
John Daviſe.

New-Haven,
March Firſt, 1765. 16.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO *the Owners of the ſeveral Rights or Shares of the Townſhip of* Brumley, *in the Province of* New-Hampſhire, *who are delinquent in paying the Tax of One Pound, Ten Shillings, Lawful Money, or any Part thereof; which was granted at a legal Meeting, on the third Tueſday of* Auguſt, 1763, *and advertiſed in the* Connecticut Courant *for three Weeks paſt, according to Law, that ſo much of their Land or Rights there, ſufficient to pay ſaid Delinquents Tax with incident Charges, will be ſold at Publick Vendue, on the* 1ſt *of* April *next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr.* Samuel Gilbert, *jun Inn-Holder in* Hebron, *in* Connecticut: *Said Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, on ſaid Day, and to continue from Day to Day; or to be kept alive by adjournment till all be ſold.*

Dated at Hebron, *the* 4th *Day of* March, 1765.

THOMAS SUMNER, Collector.

WHereas many of the proprietors of the townſhip of Cornwall, in the province of New-Hampſhire, have not paid their reſpective taxes raiſed on ſaid land, to defray the coſt thereof, according to the votes of ſaid proprietors. Theſe are therefore to give public notice, that there is to be a vendue of the ſaid negligent proprietors' rights, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. David Beebe, inn holder in Saliſbury, to begin at nine of the clock fore noon, on the firſt Tueſday in April next, and to continue by an adjournment, from time to time, until the whole of ſaid rights are ſold.

Dated at Saliſbury, the 13th day of Feb. A. D. 1765.

16 Thomas Tuttle, Collector.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Sign of
the *Heart* and *Crown*, near the North Meeting-Houſe.

MONDAY, *April* 1, 176[illegible] Number 1[illegible]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

At a Lodge of FREE-MASONS, *held at the* Fountain Tavern, *in* New-Haven, *Tueſday*, [illegible] March, 1765.

Lodge duly Formed.

THIS Lodge taking into Conſideration the [illegible] Circumſtances of the Colony, ariſing from [illegible] being greatly in Debt, are willing to Contribute what little Aſſiſtance in their Power [illegible] the Promotion of Arts, Agriculture and Oeconomy; which appears to them the only Means to extricate the Colony [illegible] of its preſent Difficulty, and prevent it for the future. And, accordingly have voted Premiums to be given on the following Articles, raiſed and made in the County of New-Haven, in the Manner following, viz.

For the greateſt Quantity of good Hemp, raiſed by one Farmer in the County of New-Haven, in the Year 1765, Five Pounds; for the ſecond greateſt Quantity, raiſed as aforeſaid, Four Pounds; for the third greateſt Quantity, raiſed as aforeſaid, Three Pounds.

For the greateſt Quantity of Good Flax, raiſed by any one Farmer, in the County aforeſaid, Four Pounds.

For the greateſt Quantity of Linen Yarn, ſpun by one Perſon, between the firſt of July 1765 and the firſt of July 1766, in the County aforeſaid, Two Pounds Ten Shillings.

For the ſecond greateſt Quantity, ſpun as aforeſaid, One Pound Ten Shillings.

N. B. The Quantity of Yarn to be computed by the Run.

Proof of the Quantity of the Hemp, and Flax raiſed, and Quantity of Linen Yarn ſpun, to be by Affidavit of the Grower or Spinner, before any one Juſtice of the Peace, for the County, ſpecifying the Quantity; and that the Hemp or Flax, was raiſed by one Farmer in the County aforeſaid, in the Year 1765, and the Yarn ſpun by one Perſon, between the Periods above mentioned.

On a Certificate's being produced, from any one Juſtice, in the County, of ſuch Affidavit's being made, the Perſon or Perſons, that appears to have raiſed and ſpun the greateſt Quantity of the above Articles, within the Times above limited, ſhall receive the above Premiums by applying to the Treaſurer of the Lodge, for the Time being.

N. B The Period of waiting, for ſuch Proofs, will be till the Firſt of April, 1766, for Hemp and Flax; and the Firſt of July 1766, for the Yarn; and the Certificates to be ſent to Col. NATHAN WHITING, or the Maſter of the Lodge, for the Time being.

By Order of the Lodge,

TIMOTHY JONES, jun. *Secretary.*

LISBON, (*Portugal*) Nov. 20.

TO an exceſſive cold, there have now ſucceeded violent heats, which occaſion many illneſſes. This Year has been remarkably dry: it has rained but twice ſince the month of March: That is to ſay, the 21ſt of September, on which day was a violent ſtorm, and laſt Sunday. There is great want of ſoft water, and the next harveſt it is feared, will be very indifferent.

Peterſburg, (in Ruſſia) Nov. 28. It is certain that her imperial Majeſty intereſts herſelf ſtrongly for the proteſtants of Poland; and her ambaſſador at Warſaw is authoriſed, in conſequence, to act in concert upon this object with the miniſters reſiding there, on the part of the kings of Pruſſia, Great Britain and Denmark.

Genoa, Dec. 1. One of our Ladies has received a letter from His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, in which that prince promiſes to be here again the next carnival.

Paris, Dec. 14. Two young women, one of them eſpouſed the other at Lyons, were lately ſent to goal du Palais, and the deceiver has been ſentenced by the Judges of Lyons to be whipt, branded and baniſhed, her male habit to be previouſly torn from her back by the executioner; but it is doubted whether the parliament will confirm this ſentence.—The marriage of theſe two girls has ſubſiſted three years. The fear of ridicule, it ſeems made the deceived one keep a profound ſilence. How it came to be diſcovered at laſt, is not known.

LONDON.

Dec. 29. We are [illegible] that the Kent, Capt. Mills, which ſet ſail from [illegible] on the 4th of June laſt, with Lord Clive on board, [illegible] ſpoke with by an American veſſel beyond the line, in [illegible] weeks and two days after the above date, and all well; [illegible] it is thought his Lordſhip muſt have arrived at Bengal [illegible] beginning of this month, the firſt [illegible] paſſage being ſo very quick.

[illegible] the remains of [illegible] George Stone, late archbiſhop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, were carried from his brother's houſe in Spring Garden, to the Jeruſ[illegible] in [illegible] after lying in [illegible], were laſt night interred in a grand manner in a [illegible] in Weſtminſter Abbey.

We are [illegible] orders lately diſpatched to the Britiſh commanders [illegible] India ſtation has been in conſequence of advice received that the French are forming ſome deſigns on the Spaniſh continent of America, ſaid to be prejudicial to the Intereſt of Great Britain.

A gentleman of immenſe fortune, in the city ſhot himſelf at his country houſe on Wedneſday laſt. The reaſon of it is not yet diſcovered.

A few days ſince a certain great nobleman was carrying in a chair through St. James's Park, a mob gathered, and followed it a conſiderably way, and continually called out, "No B—." at laſt the chair was ordered to ſtop, and upon its being opened, the nobleman ſtood up, and demanded what they wanted with him? This queſtion, and ſome of the foot [illegible] being near, ſo intimidated the Mobility, that they [illegible] and let the great perſon proceed to the place where he was going, without further moleſtation.

It is reported ſome extraordinary advices are received from the court of Spain, which has occaſioned a council to be held: Some people imagine things in the Bay of Honduras are not rightly ſettled; however, orders of a very ſpirited nature have been ſent to the Governor of Jamaica, as well as to the Admiral on that ſtation.

There is not the leaſt truth in the various reports about Mr. Wilkes being to leave France. So far from it, he will certainly reſide in ſome of the neareſt ports of that kingdom to the Engliſh ſhore, during the whole next ſeſſion of parliament.

Mr. Wilkes is ſaid to have announced Mr. Churchill's death to a genius here in town, in the following laconick epiſtle: "Dear Bob, damn'd hard times!—Churchill is dead; Lloyd in the Fleet; and Wilkes little better than a tranſport for life.—Damn'd hard times indeed!

It is further ſaid, that Sir Edward Hawke will ſoon take upon him the command of a Fleet of obſervation, to cruiſe on the French coaſts.

We are aſſured, that the officer who was lately ſent out to view the ſea coaſt of France is returned, and has laid his obſervations before two Right Hon. Boards, but the particulars are kept a profound ſecret.

January 3. Notwithſtanding reports to the contrary, we hear that only one million will be raiſed for the ſervice of the year enſuing.

Jan 5. Certain advices are received, that the Spaniards have already formed one encampment on the borders of Portugal, near Almedia, and are in great forwardneſs with another, to conſiſt of fifteen battalions, and twenty four ſquadrons. The King of Portugal has ordered all his officers to join their corps.

Private letters from Cadiz ſay, that 4 ſhips of the line, 3 frigates and a bomb ketch, are fitting out in that port, intended, it is thought, for an expedition againſt the Portugueſe ſettlements in the Brazils.

Laſt night an expreſs arrived at the Secretary of States office, and this morning, we hear, the ſame was laid before his Majeſty: It is ſaid to have come from France, and to have bro't a concluſive agreement relative to certain matters lately conteſted.

A ſpeedy commencement of hoſtilities on the coaſt of Guiney is now looked upon as hardly avoidable, conſidering the naval ſtrength of the French on that ſtation, who are actually ſaid to have five men of war of the line, beſides frigates appointed and tranſports, with a conſiderable number of land forces on board.

We are informed, the laſt Weſt India mail diſpatched, contained orders for Sir William Burnaby to grant a ſufficient convoy from the ſhips of his ſquadron to the Britiſh logwood cutters in the Bay of Honduras, with poſitive orders to repel any offered indignities by force.

The laſt letters from Liſbon adviſe, that four large tranſports, under convoy of a King's ſhip, ſailed from the Tagus the 10th of December, with materials and ordnance ſtores for his Portugueſe Majeſty's weſtern iſlands, where ſome additional forts are to be erected.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth Dock, Jan. 1.

" An expreſs arrived yeſterday morning at Plymouth dock, with ſailing orders for the Edgar, (who has been lying 15 weeks in the Sound) The crew were very ſickly, and their diſorder ſeem epidemical. It is ſaid there are near 70 upon the ſick liſt; owing principally to want of freſh air, the weather in winter time being ſo bad in the Sound, that it is very ſeldom ſhips can open their lower tier of ports.

" The Edgar is to ſail in company with the Shannon and Hound to the coaſt of Guinea, to demoliſh a Fort called Albralca, which the French have erected oppoſite to ours in the new river Gambia; ſhe is not to touch at any of the Engliſh ſettlements at all, but after touching at Cape Coaſt and Anamaboo, make the beſt of her way back, without going to Jamaica.

" Commodore Graves, who commands the Edgar, is to hoiſt a broad pendant as ſoon as he ſails."

We are told in letters from Konigsberg, that the violence of the late fire there was ſo great, that pieces of timber were found kindled, which had been driven by it to the diſtance of two leagues; and bundles of paper were perceived hanging to the branches of the trees in ſeveral of the woods around, which caſt forth ſo great a blaze, that the flames were ſeen diſtinctly at Dantzig, tho' forty eight leagues off. [The German league is between four and five of our Engliſh miles.]

They write from Jamaica, that Sir William Burnaby, commander in chief of the Weſt India ſtation, has iſſued orders to all his cruizers to bring in all pretended guarda coſtas, whether French or Spaniſh, which may be found in certain latitudes, not actually King's ſhips, being determined that no private commiſſion from their reſpective governors, ſhall countenance or protect acts of piracy or inſults offered to his Majeſty's ſubjects in thoſe ſeas.

We are info[illegible] the Britiſh commanders on the Weſt-India ſtation, has been in conſequence of advice received that the French are forming ſome deſigns on the Spaniſh continent of America, ſaid to be prejudicial to the intereſts of Great Britain.

We hear application is going to be made to parliament for obtaining a certain bounty per ton on ſhips fitted out from the Britiſh colonies, for carrying on a whale fiſhery in the North American ſeas.

We are aſſured that the eſtate of the Duke of Devonſhire, before his Grace comes of age will be at leaſt 50,000l. per annum.

One day laſt week, as a gentleman was riding towards Kingſton, he was met by a highwayman, who accoſted him in a moſt genteel manner, and asked him for what he had about him. The gentleman immediately gave him his watch and ſix guineas; but deſired, as the watch was a family one, that he would return it. This he directly complied with; and told the gentleman, if he wanted any of his money returned, he ſhould have it; and the gentleman telling him that he undoubtedly ſhould, for travelling expences, as he had given him all he had about him, he immediately returned him two guineas, ſaying, he was too well acquainted with diſtreſs, to ſuffer any one to remain in it, when he had it in his power to relieve it.—The gentleman was ſo ſtruck with the behaviour of the robber, that he told him, if real want had driven him to commit an act by which he had forfeited his life, if he would meet him at a place which he named, and let him know his caſe, he would give him his honor he ſhould be ſafe, and beſides would relieve him with ten guineas; but the robber did not chooſe to appear at the place appointed.—This we are told for a fact.

We are informed an eſtimate of the civil eſtabliſhment of all the Britiſh North American colonies on the continent, is now preparing to be laid before the parliament, previous to ſome important regulations intended to take place in theſe provinces.

I R E L A N D.

CORK, Jan. 10. A rumour is ſpread here of ſome diſcoveries being made of an extraordinary nature; but as we know not what foundation there is for ſuch a rumour, we ſhall defer ſaying any thing on that head. However, we know the troops quartered here have orders to march under arms to Church next Sunday, and to be ſupplied with 16 rounds of powder and ball each man.

DUBLIN, January 12.

Extract of a Letter from Waterford, Jan. 10. 1765.

" We are in great hopes here, that the whole plot of the White Boys will be diſcovered, which you may rely on was no leſs than an intended rebellion—Lord Carrick brought a Woman here laſt Saturday, who, it is expected, will diſcover the whole. We have a French officer in priſon here."

BOSTON, March 28.

Friday laſt we had here a ſevere Wind at about E. N. E. accompanied with Rain and Snow, which encreaſed, excepting at ſome Intervals, until Saturday Night, when a very violent Storm began, and continued till next Day in the Afternoon: The Full Sea was about Two o'Clock; after which Time the Tide, or rather the Sea drove in higher than it had done for many Years paſt, almoſt all the Wharves in Town, (excepting Hancock's, which had lately been raiſed and repaired) and ſeveral Streets near them, were laid under Water; the Cellars and lower Floors of many Stores, Shops, and Houſes were alſo overflowed, and the Goods that were therein much wet: But the greateſt Damage which accrued was by the Violence of the Waves that ruſhed in like a Flood, and beat up a great many of the Wharves, carrying off the Ship Timber, Cord-Wood, Boards, Shingles, and almoſt every [illegible] the Veſſels in the Harbour were ſcarcely holden by their Anchors and Faſts, ſeveral of them drove up to the Heads of Docks, beating againſt each other and againſt the Shops, &c. near which they were driven, and being ſurrounded with the floating Timber, they received great Damage, ſome loſing their Booms, Bowſprits, Maſts, &c. and two or three were ſunk: At the Time of the greateſt Difficulty, the Wind was extreme high, the Rain & Snow fell in Abundance, and the Sea flowed in with ſuch Impetuoſity, that ſcarce any were able to give Aſſiſtance, until the Storm abated, which was at the Ebbing of the Tide, about 3 o'Clock. P. M.—but the Storm did not ſubſide until the next Morning. We are not able to make a Computation of the Loſs hereby ſuſtained, to many of the Inhabitants of the Town; certainly it muſt take conſiderable Sums to repair the Wharves, Veſſels, Stores, Shops, &c that have greatly ſuffered, beſides the Loſs of Salt, Rice, & other Articles, which were in Warehouſes that the Tide came into, and the floating away the Lumber, which has been drove promiſcuouſly to all Parts of the Harbour, and left where the Waves carried it. [illegible] much Sugar has been damaged at this Time, this is attributed to the prudential Care of thoſe who had any of that valuable Article, by their ſtoring and timely laying the Hogſheads on Skids, to a Heighth above extraordinary Tides.——

The Wharves, ſtores, &c. at Charleſtown, have ſuffered conſiderable by the above ſtorm.

We hear that in the country towns great damage has been done alſo in the blowing down apple and other fruit trees, fences, ſheds, &c. There was not much rain with them, but the ſnow fell in many places in the roads above a foot high.

We hear that much damage was ſuſtained at Marblehead, one ſchooner belonging to Piſcataqua outward bound, ſtove to pieces, and another drove up ſo high on the ſhore, as not to be got off again.

At Newbury Point we hear that vaſt damage was done there, by the ſea beating into the ſtores, and waſhing away vaſt quantities of ſalt, ſugars, &c. and damaging the wharves and veſſels that lay in the harbour; we alſo hear, that the hulls of ſeveral veſſels building there, were drove from off their ſtocks, and carried to places from whence it will be very difficult to remove them.

As there are many veſſels expected about this time on the coaſt, we are not without fears of ſome of them having been too near the ſhore in the ſtorm.

From Portſmouth in N. Hampſhire, we hear the ſtorm was extreme there, carrying all before it where the tide come, deſtroying vaſt quantities of goods that were in warehouſes near the waterſide.——

Laſt night died in the goal in this town, William Preeſt, who was lately committed there, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the murder of Capt. Goold, of the Brig Hope of New-London, on the coaſt of Africa.

Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, March 22.

We hear from Exeter, that the week before laſt, a ſheep being ailing for ſeveral days, and no hopes of her recovery, the owner thereof cut her throat, and ripping up her belly immediately, took out two fine lambs which are like to do well.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, dated March 14.

" An affair lately happened in the upper end of Cumberland, which has given us, and the beſt thinking people of the country, much uneaſineſs. Some time ago Capt. Callender employed ſeveral waggons to carry Indian goods to Mr Polland's, in Conogochieg, to be carried thence by pack horſes to fort Pitt. Unhappily the head came out of one of the barrels which was full of ſcalping knives (ſay the people) pruning knives ſay others, the news of this alarmed the upper end of the county, and the neighbouring parts of Maryland, and Virginia; upon which advertiſements were poſted up, inviting all to join to prevent the carrying ammunition and ſuch like things to the Indians, by which the frontiers had ſuffered ſo much. (This we in Carliſle heard by the pack horſe maſters who came down to the ſettlement.) Our next news was, that a number from Maryland, Virginia, and Conogochieg, had followed and overtaken eighty-one horſes, fired at the drivers, and burned the goods, which alarmed us very much. Hereupon Mr. Calender rode thither, by whom on his return we learned, that 4 or 5 horſes were ſhot, and ſixty-one horſe load of goods were burned; 18 loads of rum, and two of match coating were ſaved: we underſtood likewiſe that Robert Aliſon, who had undertaken to carry out part of ſaid goods, was diſpatched from Loudon with a number of Highlanders to the place where this happened, viz. near Sidling-Hill and upon their return to Loudon, took up two or three people whom they ſuſpected, and brought to Loudon, upon which we are informed, ſeveral parties appeared in arms about London, and demanded the men to be enlarged upon bail, which was accordingly done, and then Mr. Calender returned to Carliſle.

We are further informed that another party, ſuppoſed to be moſtly from the borders of Maryland, met at Polliar's, alias Howe's, and examined the remainder of the goods, and ſearched for ammunition, but finding none went to Mr. Maxwel's, where they found and burned ſome casks of powder.—This, Sir, is the trueſt account we can learn.—It gives us much concern that an affair of this nature ſhould have at all happened, and the rather as the innocent will ſhare in the reproach: But this is not to be omitted, which gives us a good deal of ſatisfaction, that few, if any of the principal inhabitants of Conogochieg were concerned, and that upon underſtanding that there was a deſign of this nature carried on by ſome hot-headed, ſtiff people, they uſed their utmoſt endeavours to diſcourage and diſſuade them from ſuch an undertaking; and that particularly William Smith Eſq; and John M'Dowel, ſtrove with all their might to cruſh it.

We make no doubt, Sir, from the temper that ſeems to prevail with ſome, but that the body of Conogochieg ſettlement, will be repreſented as concerned, and from the diſpoſition which ſome are already diſcovering, we are ready to apprehend, that endeavours will be uſed, and Innuendo's given that the whole county will be traduced as privy, or acceſſaries to a fact which we heartily condemn; we therefore moſt humbly requeſt, Sir, that you will inform our friends of the true ſtate of the affair, and we hope that the moſt thinking and virtuous of every ſociety, will not eaſily admit innuendoes and indiſcriminate reflections, which men may too liberally pour out on the county in general."

NEW-YORK, March 28.

The ſchooner Newport Packet, captain Johnſon, bound from Newport to New-York, with a conſiderable number of paſſengers on board, among whom were ſeveral gentlemen and ladies, was in the bad weather about one o'clock on Saturday morning laſt, driven aſhore on Long-Iſland, not far from Satucket, where all the people were for many hours in the utmoſt danger of being loſt, but after being a long time in the water, and ſuffering great hardſhip and diſtreſs, they were happily all put ſafe on ſhore by a whale boat, on Long-Iſland, from whence ſome of the paſſengers came to town on Tueſday laſt. The veſſel, we hear, if the weather proves favourable, will not be loſt, and moſt of the cargo, conſiſting of rum, ſperma-ceti candles, &c. will be ſaved.

The ſchooner loſt her foremaſt on Friday, near Fiſhers Iſland, and off Saybrooke was taken in tow by the ſnow Nancy, Capt. Napier, but the tow rope breaking when it was ſuppoſed they were off New Haven, the weather being ſtormy and night approaching, Capt. Napier thought neceſſity to provide for his own ſafety, proceeded, and came to an anchor behind Stratford point; mean while the ſchooner being not under proper command, they laid her to, till ſhe ſtruck as above mention'd.

The following paragraph in a private letter from a gentleman in London, appears ſo intereſting we gladly give it, in hopes 'tis well founded.

" The reſources of remittances, which you ſo juſtly complain of being obſtructed, by the ill-judg'd proceedure of the government, we hope will be free as ever, as orders are gone out to prevent further miſchief; which will re eſtabliſh trade, and render money once more plenty."

HARTFORD, April 1.

His Honor, our Governor has iſſued a Proclamation, Ordering and Directing that Wedneſday, the Seventeenth Day of April, Inſtant, be obſerved as a *Day* of public Faſting and Prayer, throughout this Colony.

Lately died at Norwich, after a lingering illneſs, Capt. Charles Whiting of that Place.

The people that were taken off the wreck, and brought into New-Haven, (mentiond in our laſt) belonged to Norwich, as did alſo the veſſel, which was homeward bound, with a cargo of rum on board. There was no lives loſt;—the maſter, mate and all the crew being taken off the wreck.

We hear from ſome of the weſtern towns, that the late ſnow fell in ſuch quantities, as to render travelling very difficult.

A R E B U S.

THREE Fouths of a Weed, univerſally known,
Both here, and in England, in plenty is ſown;
A Sixth of a Bird, in Foreign Parts ſeen,
And for the moſt Part, its Colour is Green;
A Third of the Eye, of burthenſome Ships
A Part, with th' Fourth of a Lady's ſweet Lips,
Add rightly to theſe, Three Fourths of a Year,
And plain as a Pike Staff, then will appear,
The Name of a Lady, and ſurely you'll own,
She's a Lady of Worth, and lives in the Town.

Hartford, March 29th 1765.

TO be ſold, forty acres of good land, lying in the pariſh of Ellington, about 2 miles and a half from the meeting-houſe, with two dwelling houſes, a good orchard, well and other conveniences on the ſame, ſuitable for a farmer or tradeſman, one half of the pay will be accetable in ſtock, and the other, as ſhall be agreed on, at the time of bargaining. Said eſtate lately belonged to Iſaac Clark, deceas'd. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber in Hartford, by whom an indiſputable title will be given.

Hartford, March 29. Elijah Spencer.

STRAYD *away from Joſeph Holtum of Hartford, about the Tenth of this Inſtant, March, a Red Roan Mare, Six or Seven Years old, about 13 Hands and an Half high, Wall Ey'd, bald Face, trots and paces, has not been much uſed of late: Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and convey her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a handſome Reward, paid by me.*

JOSEPH HOLTUM.

Hartford, March the 29th, 1765. 19

Choice Madeira WINE,

IMported directly from Madeira, without any Adulteration.—Good, old Barbadoes RUM and Sugar—To be ſold (by Retail) very cheap for Caſh; by

LATHROP and SMITH,

In Hartford.

SEVERAL of the perſons claimants of thoſe lands advertiſed in this paper by the name of New-Harbour, Miſcongus and Demaraſcontee, to the eaſtward of Boſton, met; agreeable to ſaid advertiſement, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Bull, inn-keeper in Hartford, the 19th inſtant, but not ſo many attended as was expected: They reſolved to adjourn ſaid meeting to Tueſday the 9th Day of April next, in order that all perſons concerned might have this further notice, and time to aſcertain their reſpective claims: At which time and place aforeſaid, it is expected thoſe concerned will attend, and proceed upon ſome method to ſecure their intereſt; as there is a townſhip already laid out on ſaid lands, and ſettling faſt. JOHN WALKER.

Hartford, March 25, 1765. 18

MORE than twenty Hogſheads of choice Weſt India RUM, imported laſt Summer, may be had for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by applying to Thomas Seymore, jun. or Eliſha Pitkin, of Hartford.

March 23d, 1765. 18

TO be ſold at publick vendue, or otherwiſe, on Thurſday, the fourth Day of April next, at the dwelling-houſe of ——— Strickland, inn-holder in the pariſh of Middlefield, in the town of Middletown, in the county of Hartford;—The farm of land, lately belonging to Captain Abraham Camp; containing, in the whole, one hundred and fifteen acres, more or leſs; has a good houſe, barn, well and orchard thereon, almoſt wholly under improvement, and is, perhaps, one of the moſt commodious and valuable tracts of land within ſaid pariſh.——At ſame time will be ſold, another farm or rather meadow, lately Moſes Parſon's, ſituate in the pariſh aforeſaid, containing ſeventy acres, all within fence, and is wholly improv'd for mowing, in which it exceeds;—two barns ſtand on the ſame.——Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, before ſaid day, may, by applying to Thomas Seymour, jun. of Hartford, who will procure an indiſputable title to the premiſes.

March 23d, 1765. 18

Extracts from the South-Carolina, Papers, Jan. 4.

Major Loftus was preparing in November laſt, to go up the Miſſiſippi, to take poſſeſſion of Fort Natchez, the Illinois and other poſts.

Jan. 25. From a late account, taken of the whitemen in Charles-Town from 16 to 60 it appears, that in the four laſt years they have increaſed 360, and in the whole province about 2000.

A plan is under conſideration, by his majeſty's poſt-maſters general in Great-Britain, and will ſpeedily be carried into execution, for the more effectual, ſafe and ſpeedy conveyance of letters, &c. by poſt throughout all his majeſty's dominions in North-America.

Charles-Town, Jan. 31. On monday laſt arrived from London, Giles Philips, Eſq; with his family, on his way to Weſt Florida, where he is going to ſettle.

Feb. 6. The ſmall nations of Indians on the Miſſiſippi, who ſtopped major Loftus's progreſs, ſeem now better affected to the Engliſh nation, the ſuperintendant having ſent a deputy among them.

The 34th regiment commanded by major Farmer, is preparing to take poſſeſſion of the Illinois, the ſuperintendant ſends two gentlemen, well acquainted with the Indians en that rout, to go before the troops and made the path ſtraight. The Spaniſh troops were not arrived at New Orleans, but were hourly expected, and are ſaid to be in number 4000. Mr. D'abaddie the French governor, gives the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of his readineſs to facilitate every meaſure neceſſary for our taking poſſeſſion of the Illinois, and other poſts on the Miſſiſippi. His catholic majeſty has appointed M. Iſaſs firſt, and M. Villemont ſecond in command, in his new acquired country of Louiſiana.

The ſhip Dolphin of and for Liverpool, with ſugar, coffee, cotton, pimento and mahogany, ſail'd from Kingſtown in Jamaica, the 7th paſt, and on the 20th, in the night, was ſtranded on a ſandbank near ſalt key in crooked Iſland. The maſter and ſailors were all taken off the wreck the next day, by capt Hinſon in the ſloop Mary, from Jamaica, and arrived here the 3d inſtant; ſome of the pimento, cotton and mahogany, ſome ſails and a little rigging were ſaved by capt. Hinſon, and capt John Seymore, in the ſloop Phenix belonging to Bermudas.

Feb. 13 On monday laſt arrived here the ſhip Planters Adventure, Miles' Lowry maſter, from London, with the laſt of *Stumple's* Germans, in number 40, who had been very healthy on the paſſage tho' long. Capt. Lowry, alſo bro't over the baggage belonging to thoſe arrived before.

The ſhip ſea Nymph, John Grant, maſter, is ſailed from George-Town in this province for London, having on board 42,909 lb. of indigo, beſides deerſkins, &c ſaid to be the richeſt veſſel, that ever ſail'd from that port.

Feb. 14. The True-Briton, from the Havana for London, founder'd on her paſſage. She had on board 70,000l in Dollars, and 40 paſſengers. A French ſchooner took out above three fourths of the men, at three trips of her boat, but before they could make another, ſhe ſunk with the 13 others. Great inſurance was made on her.

The aſſembly have voted 1500l. for the further ſupport of the French proteſtants at Hilſborough, and a ſum for defraying the expence of marking out a boundary between this province and the Cherokee indians.

Wilmington, North Carolina, January 23. A Brig, capt. Charles Shaw, from New-York, and a Brig from Boſton, both for Newbern, are loſt on Cape-Hatteras: the crews are ſaved.

Feb. 6. Since our laſt arrived here in 20 days from the Havana, the ſhip Boyd, capt. Dunlop, who ſpoke with a boat from the brig Polly, capt. Tudor, belonging to New-York, but laſt from New-Providence bound to Penſacola, who was driven on ſhore on the Beminnis, one of the Bahama Iſlands, on Sunday the 13th January paſt; the veſſel its thought will be loſt, ſhe had 45 of the king's troops on board, who are all ſafe.

The laſt crop at Jamaica produced 50,000 hhds. of ſugar, and 15,000 puncheons of rum.

Charleſtown, Feb. 27. Letters from the Cherokee country inform us of the return of Ottaſſite or Judd's Friend, who went out at the deſire of the ſuperintendant in order to intercept the ſupplies ſaid to be going up the Miſſiſippi from the French to the enemy indians, and that he had brought in two Frenchmen priſoners, who were ſpeedily to be ſent to Fort Prince George. Fourteen Cherokees, five men and nine women and children were lately killed by ſome Indians who live near the Miſſiſippi.

Letters from Eaſt Florida inform us that Lieutenant Moncrief, engineer had completed the ſurvey of the Muſkitoe harbour, which is ſafe, the bar good, timber fine, the ſoil rich, and the climate very favourable.

March 6. Several white men from the weſtern parts of this province and North-Carolina, have lately gone into this province and killed beaver, which occaſions ſome uneaſineſs as it is expreſly contrary to treaty; and we hear the Cherokees have complained of it; but in the ſame modeſt terms they have adopted for two or three years paſt.

NEW-YORK, March 21.

Friday laſt capt. Benſon arrived here from Dover, and laſt from Plymouth, which Place he left the 4th of Feb. but has brought no late Prints: He ſays Capt. Berton, in the Ship York, of and from this Port, paſſed by Dover, on his Paſſage to London; that the Packet from Falmouth, for this place, ſailed about the middle of January; and the Cornelia, Capt. Montgomery, about ten Days before him, for this place alſo.

Capt. Benſon ſays, that about the middle of January, an Indiaman, outward bound, was caſt away on the Kentiſh Knock, but that the Cargo and moſt of the Crew was ſaved.

Friday alſo Capt. Weight arrived here from the Bay of Honduras, in 30 Days; he ſailed from thence in Company with the Captains Shoals and Elder, of this Port, who may be hourly expected.——

The North River which has been ſo long cloſed up with Ice this Winter, is now open, ſeveral Sloops from Albany having arrived laſt Saturday and Sunday, and others ſailed for that Place.

On Saturday laſt were brought to Town, near 2000 fine Baſs, taken up the North River near the Highlands, being much freſher and better than thoſe uſually brought from Long-Iſland, which are not ſo ſoon brought to Market after they are taken.

On Saturday Night laſt, James Brumpton, and William Kickie, two Sailors belonging to the Garland Man of War, being aſhore, and getting very much intoxicated with Liquor, went to Barns's Wharf in order to go on board their Ship, and ſhoving one another in Jeſt, both fell over the Dock, and were drowned; and on Saturday Morning their Bodies were taken up, when the Coroner's Inqueſt ſat, and brought in their Verdict Accidental.

The General Aſſembly of this Province is prorogued to Tueſday the 14th of May next.

NEW-LONDON, March. 15.

Laſt Sunday arrived here from Anguilla, in 22 Days, the Sloop Sally, Capt. Hugh Thomſon, & informs, that he ſailed from this Port on the 23d of Dec. laſt, with a Cargo of Horſes, bound for Barbadoes, and that two Days after, they met with a moſt violent Gale of Wind, that twice overſet the Veſſel, and obliged them to throw over their Horſes—The Gale continued 10 Days; in the height of it they ſaw a Schooner of about 45 Tons, with a white Bottom, which they judged to be a Wreck.

The following Veſſels were arrived at Barbados, that had ſuffered in the above Storm, viz. Capt. Thomas Rice, in a new Brig from New-Haven, who had been overſet and loſt 18 Horſes—Capt. Nath. Doane, loſt two Horſes—Capt. Rich. Hall, loſt two Horſes—Capt. Giles Hall, loſt 7 8ths of his Cargo—A new Brig, from Rhode-Iſland, which had been overſet 24 Hours, and loſt one Maſt—A Ship of 500 Tons, bound from Madeira to New-York, but drove off the Coaſt when within 50 Leagues of the Hook, was alſo overſet in the Storm, and received conſiderable Damage; and another Ship of 500 Tons, from the Coaſt of Africa, bound to Virginia, but drove off the Coaſt.—Capt. Fenning from this Port, had arrived without receiving any conſiderable Damage, except himſelf and ſome of his People being much Froze in going off the Coaſt—A Schooner of 45 Tons, bound from Liverpool in Nova-Scotia, to Halifax, with only two Men in her, was drove off the Coaſt, and arrived at St. Martins: they loſt their Rudder in the above Storm, and was ſo leaky they were compelled to keep moſt of the Time at the Pumps.

Capt. Greenman is arrived at Stonington, from St. Kitts: he met with the above Storm in his outward bound Paſſage, and loſt a Cargo of Oxen.

Since our laſt, the celebrated Mr. Robert Sandeman came to Town from the Weſtward, and Yeſterday delivered a vivacious Diſcourſe, at the Court-Houſe, to a large Auditory, from Rom. 10. 10.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO *the Owners of the ſeveral Rights or Shares of the Townſhip of* Bromley, *in the Province of* New Hampſhire, *who are delinquent in paying the Tax of One Pound, Ten Shillings, Lawful Money, or any Part thereof; which was granted at a legal Meeting, on the third Tueſday of* Auguſt, 1763, *and advertiſed in the* Connecticut Courant *for three Weeks paſt, according to Law, that ſo much of their Land or Rights there, ſufficient to pay ſaid Delinquent's Tax with incident Charges, will be ſold at Publick Vendue, on the* 1ſt *of* April *next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr.* Samuel Gilbert, *jun Inn-Holder in* Hebron, *in* Connecticut: *Said Sale to begin at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, on ſaid Day, and to continue from Day to Day; or to be kept alive by adjournment till all be ſold.*

Dated at Hebron, *the 4th Day of* March, 1765.

THOMAS SUMNER, Collector.

HARTFORD; Printed by *Thomas Green.*

MONDAY, *April* 29, 1765. [Number 23.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Jedidiah Strong Esqr

The following letter was lately wrote to a NOBLE LORD, *by an eminent Merchant in London, who has, on all occaſions, ſhewn himſelf a true friend to theſe provinces, which juſtly entitle him to the eſteem of all that love their proſperity.*

MY LORD,

THE inhabitants of America, and merchants here, who are connected with them, ſtill look on your lordſhip as their patron; who have the welfare of the colonies at heart; from a juſt ſenſe of their importance to their mother-country.

Although your lordſhip is engaged in a more extenſive ſervice, you will not be an unconcerned ſpectator of the hardſhips the colonies muſt ſuffer, if the new regulations concerning their trade are carried into execution; and the damage that will thereby accrue to Great-Britain.

Waving the conſideration of the privileges of Engliſhmen, for the preſervation of which entire and uncontrouled, the forefathers of the preſent inhabitants preferred an inhoſpitable deſart to their native ſoil, and the ſeveral charters which were the condition (under the ſanction of royal authority) of the ſettling thoſe colonies; of all which they are exceedingly and juſtly tenacious and jealous, tho' as zealouſly affected, and as loyal ſubjects, to his Majeſty as any in his dominions.

I will only conſider how theſe new regulations, if put in execution, or not repealed, will operate on our commerce.

That any difficulties ſhould be put on the ſale of American lumber, is unaccountable, when that country is covered with timber, and cannot be cultivated until that is cut down and diſpoſed of, but muſt become an incumbrance inſtead of an uſeful acquiſition. This is ſtunting the growth of the colonies, by the growth of which only, we can reap advantage by an acceſſion of territory.

Rather open all the markets that can be found for American timber, as well as the whole produce of that continent, and allow a bounty for importing it into Great Britain, who now pays large ſums of money for timber from the North.

Which is the intereſt of Great Britain? to pay a bounty to her own ſubjects in America, or the whole value of the timber to foreigners?

The duty on wine will immediately affect the fiſhery, as they are purchaſed of popiſh countries, by their conſumption of fiſh, and in what meaſure they affect the fiſhery, in that proportion they affect the ſource of our riches and naval power.

The prohibition of foreign ſpirits, and the large duty laid on moloſſes, is alſo a tax on the fiſhery, which in thoſe cold countries cannot be carried on without the uſe of ſpirituous liquors; whatever therefore renders ſpirituous liquors dear, is a burthen on that trade, which is of more value to us than the mines of Mexico and Peru; is it not an unaccountable miſtake in politicks to clog the greateſt ſource of our riches and naval power?

What the particular difficulties are which this new regulation will bring on the provinces you will beſt learn from ſeveral memorials; but this is evident, it will diminiſh their commerce to England, for want of a capacity to pay for the goods they would otherways take; and put them on manufacturing neceſſaries for themſelves.

The goods I export to America yearly employ 2000 men, women and children, ſuppoſe in the city of London there are thirty merchants who in common export the like quantity, and many much more, our exports then from London at a modeſt computation muſt employ 60,000 pair of hands, how amazing then muſt be the whole number of manufactures employed by the exports from Briſtol, Liverpool, and all the out ports added together.

Is ſuch a commerce to be trifled with and endangered? (I may ſay the moſt advantageous to Great Britain) which employs at leaſt 100,000 poor, who if unemployed muſt be reduced to one of theſe deſtructive neceſſities, either to fall on the lands of the nobility and gentry for ſupport or go to America and ſet up their reſpective manufactures there, which reckoning 300 working days to the year, and eſtimating their labour at one ſhilling a day, would be an annual loſs to Great Britain of £. 1,500,000.

Laying any difficulties and burthens on the continent and iſlands of America is giving the cramp, if not the dead palſy, to their commerce and navigation, and the dead palſy in a limb muſt inevitably affect the whole body.

It is not to be ſuppoſed this deſtruction of our commerce will come upon us immediately, or at once, No: trade will die by gradual conſumption, which will be as fatal and certain as a ſudden apoplexy: and when trade is once got out of its old channel, it is like the courſe of a river that never returns more.

Your Lordſhip will ſay, what are the advantages that muſt compenſate for all theſe deſtructive evils? I know of none but that the lumber by having but one open market, may come cheaper to the iſlands, and the material for rum being advanced to the continent, the rum alſo of the iſlands will bear a better price, but this is diſtreſſing the continent to ſupport the opulency and luxury of the iſlands, which notwithſtanding the affected epithet of poor planters, is undeniably exceeding great.

The avow'd advantage is bringing in a ſum of money into the treaſury, which will in the operation be found a deception; for the ſupport of a ſufficient number of officers and cruiſers to prevent ſmuggling, on that extenſive coaſt, will devour the whole duty, and one penny per gallon on the moloſſes collected with the good will of the people, will produce more neat money than three pence collected by the dint of officers: for it is always found in fact, raiſing the duty leſſens the revenue.

But ſuppoſing this ſum ſhould ariſe to the moſt ſanguine expectation of the author of theſe meaſures, can it compenſate for the non cultivation of the wild country of America?

Diſcouraging the fiſhery of America, our moſt valuable treaſure?

Creating fears and jealouſies in the minds of thouſands of his Majeſty's moſt faithful and loyal ſubjects, on a tract of land above 1,000 miles extent? and,

Hazarding the gradual loſs of a commerce that circulates a million and half yearly, and prevents 100,000 manufacturers from either falling on the landed eſtates for ſupport, or leaving their native land to ſeek employment where trade will be encouraged?

Since theſe conſiderations will rouſe your lordſhip's attention, and engage your influence with the miniſtry, to adopt a ſyſtem of politicks which will promote the mutual advantage, eſteem and affection that ought always to ſubſiſt between the colonies and their mother country: to which I may venture to ſay they are ſtrongly attach'd, ſo ſtrongly that nothing but opreſſion will ever weaken.

Colonies ſeated on ſo large a tract of land, if markets were found for their produce, the inhabitants would improve and cultivate to the encreaſing and unſpeakble advantage of Great Britain. The importance of the affair will I hope be a ſufficient apology for this trouble given your lordſhip by

Your Lordſhip's
most obedient humble Servant, ——— ———.

L O N D O N.

January 18. Private letters from Cadiz adviſe, that two men of war of the line, a frigate, and three large tranſports, with a quantity of artillery and ſtores on board, ſailed from thence the 19th of December laſt, on a ſecret expedition; though a rumour prevailed, that the above ſquadron was deſigned to join the French on the coaſt of Guinea, to execute certain commiſſions of importance, after which the Spaniſh ſhips were to bear away for the Havana.

nd brown beer are now carried on with great briſkneſs in

Spaniards for the coaſt of Guinea.

LONDON. December 10.

To the PRINTER.

HA! Mr. Printer, is it come to this at laſt! And is there really nothing in all we have been lately told, of ſome great doings upon the carpet?—Portugal dreads a Spaniſh invaſion; Spain opens all Britiſh letters; the dock yards, men of war, and magazines are ſtrictly guarded; the king's troops of horſe attendants doubled; men of war fitting out; the workmen at Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, increaſed; important ſecret machinations at Verſailles; extraordinary cabinet councils; boards of trade and treaſury at home; and all for nothing! This is ſuch a bare faced political humbug, that——but I have done; for we are told, there is nothing at all in it; and on my conſcience, I am of opinion, that were another army of rebels at Derby, and the French actually landed in Suſſex, we ſhould be told the ſame tale.

I am, Sir, Your old correſpondent,

THOMAS DIDIMUS.

Kingſton, in Jamaica, Jan. 26.

On Sunday laſt the remains of the once proſperous, gay, beautiful, and almoſt irreſiſtably engaging Miſs TERESIA CONSTANTIA PHILLIPS, were interred in the Church-yard in this town, unattended by a ſingle friend of either ſex! While we hope no ungenerous inſults will be offered to her aſhes, we cannot forbear adding our wiſhes, that a cataſtrophe ſo ſtriking and melancholy may prove an advantageous leſſon to many of the ſurviving fair; and convince them, however flattering appearances may be, on their firſt deviation from the paths of rectitude and honour, that no admiration will be laſting, no happineſs ſecure, which is not founded on the baſis of virtue.

Willmington, (N. Carolina) March 6.

The ſnow——Capt. Dunn, from Boſton, arrived in this port on Saturday laſt:—While ſhe lay at Brunſwick, two young men belonging to her, having ſome angry words with each other, determined to decide the matter in diſpute by blows; but in the conteſt, they unfortunately fell overboard, and both were drowned: So,

——"DEATH got the Victory."——

Philadelphia, April 18.

On Wedneſday evening, the 10th inſtant, at the College-Hall in this city, was performed a ſolemn entertainment of muſic, under the direction of Mr. Bremner; interſperſed with orations by ſome of the young ſtudents. The whole was conducted with great order and decorum, to the ſatisfaction of a polite and numerous audience; by which, near 120 pounds was raiſed for the benefit of the charity ſchools belonging to the ſaid college.

Capt. Miller, in a ſloop from this port for the Grenades, meeting with violent gales of wind on our coaſt, he and the cooper were knocked overboard, by ſomething giving way in the veſſel and both drowned; the ſloop, after a paſſage of 42 days arrived at Dominico.

On Saturday laſt the great guns at our fort were diſcovered to be all ſpiked up; and on looking at thoſe at the barracks, they were found to be ſerved in the ſame manner, which occaſioned great ſurprize and uneaſineſs among the inhabitants; but as a ſmith in town has ſince owned that he made ſome of the ſpikes, and informed of the perſon for whom he made them, who is now in cuſtody, and has been examined by the chief juſtice, his intentions, or thoſe of others, it is hoped, will ſoon be found out.

We hear that Edward Bradfield, of Kenſington, has obtained from the royal ſociety in England, fifty pounds ſterling, being the firſt premium for curing of ſturgeon; and that the ſecond premium, of twenty-five pounds ſterling, has likewiſe been obtained by ſome other perſon in North-America.

On the 17th ult. died in the northern liberties of this city, in the 60th year of her age, one Margaret Gray, remarkable for having had 9 huſbands.

New-York, April 25.

On Monday laſt, one Joſeph Paulden, of this city, carman; a poor man, who has been ſome time diſorder'd in his ſenſes, and has made ſeveral attempts upon his own life, was found hanging in his own houſe: his knees, as he hung, almoſt touch'd the ground. The jury brought in their verdict Lunacy.

The Lord Hyde Packet Boat, Capt. Goddard, will be ready to ſail for Falmouth on Sunday next; the mail will be cloſed on Saturday.

Newport, April 22.

On the 19th ult. the Rev. Mr. Whitefield left Charleſtown, in South Carolina, in order to proceed to Philadelphia, by Land, where he intends to embark next June for England.

Two New England veſſels, with molaſſes, have been lately condemned and ſold at New-Providence.

By Capt. Briggs, who arrived here laſt Thurſday from the Weſt-Indies, we learn, that a ſloop, belonging to Boſton, ſailed from St. Kitts on the 25th of December laſt, for Virginia, and in lat. 34 run foul of a wreck, by which ſhe received conſiderable damage, and leaked much, ſo that both pumps could ſcarcely keep her free. After beating three weeks on this coaſt, her proviſions almoſt expended, and finding it impracticable to gain her port, bore away for the Weſt Indies, and arrived at St. Kitts on the 15th of March, having been eighty days at ſea, reduced to great diſtreſs, and in the moſt eminent danger of being loſt. Captain Briggs can't tell either the Captain's or Veſſel's name.

Captain Briggs was laſt at Turks-Iſland, for ſalt, which was ſcarcely to be procured for want of rain. A veſſel there lay ready to ſail for Jamaica, with an eſtimate of the damages ſuſtained when the French had poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands.

Boſton, April 25.

Friday laſt the ſloop Two Friends Capt. Abraham Gybuat arrived here in 18 days from Savannah, in Georgia, by whom we learn, That An Act impoſing a Duty on the following Articles imported from any of the Colonies to the Northward of South-Carolina, paſs'd the General Aſſembly in their late Seſſion at Savannah, viz.

For every gallon of rum or molaſſes, one penny ſterling.
Every barrel of beer, one ſhilling and ſixpence.
Every barrel of cyder, one ſhilling.
Every barrel of apples, one ſhilling.
Every barrel of any ſort of pickled fiſh, one ſhilling and three pence.
Every keg of white biſcuit, three pence.
Every 100 wt. of dry fiſh, one ſhilling.
Every 100 wt. of ſperma cæti candles, eight ſhillings and four pence.
Every 100 wt. of butter, four ſhillings and two pence.
Every 100 of hams or bacon, two ſhillings and ſixpence.
Every 100 wt of ſoap, four ſhillings and two pence.
Every buſhel of potatoes, three pence.
Every buſhel of onions, one ſhilling.
Every ſtring of ditto, one penny.

On all cabinet ware or other goods, wares and merchandize not before mentioned (flour, ſhip bread, tallow candles, pitch, tar and turpentine only excepted) imported from any of the aforeſaid colonies, at the rate of five per cent on the prime coſt, excluſive of the former tax of two and half per cent on tranſient trade.

His Majeſty's writs are iſſued for calling a new aſſembly for the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and precepts ſent to the reſpective towns to chuſe perſons to repreſent them in the great and general court to be aſſembled at the court houſe in Boſton on Wedneſday the 29th of May next, being the anniverſary of the election of His Majeſty's Council, agreeable to royal charter.

We hear from Brookfield, that on the 4th inſtant Oliver Heyward, Eſq; in the 78th year of his age, was married to Mrs. Hannah Stevens of 55; A Lady poſſeſſed of an aſſemble of virtues calculated to ſooth the troubles and to ſupport the burden of age; and to render ſo late a marriage tolerably comfortable, particularly ſhe is an excellent nurſe, and a good midwife, as were both the Squire's former Wives.

Laſt Saturday died here Benjamin Coleman Eſq; formerly a noted merchant in this town.

HARTFORD, April 29.

Doct. *Benjamin Gale*, of Killingworth, is elected a Correſpondent Member of the Society of Arts, &c. in London.

We hear from Stafford, that a few Days ago, a Yew, belonging to Mr. Nathan Johnſon of that Place, brought forth at one Birth, Four Lambs, which are all likely to live.

A Quantity of choice OLD RUM, and beſt MOLASSES to be ſold on the very loweſt Terms, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by ELISHA PITKIN, or THOMAS SEYMOUR, jun. of *Hartford*. (23)

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be ſold at the *Heart* and *Crown*, in *Hartford*. (Price 4 Pence.)

Some ſhort, and plain Directions for the raiſing of HEMP.

London, January 8.

THE following odd circumſtance, which lately happened in this metropolis is ſaid to be authentic: A ſhopman to a capital ſilk mercer, having, for many days, obſerved a young lady take an opportunity to ſecrete ſome goods every time ſhe came, and knowing her to have an independent fortune, formed a reſolution to convert her crime & avarice to his own advantage; accordingly the next time ſhe came, he artfully laid ſome things of value in her way, which ſhe did not fail to pocket; but at going away, the ſhopman deſired her to walk into a back parlour, where he roundly charged her with the theft. In the midſt of the terrors which this accuſation threw her into, he propoſed an expedient he obſerved was the only method to ſave her honor and her life, which was, to marry him: She conſented, and the young fellow is now in poſſeſſion of a very handſome young thief, and twelve thouſand pounds ſterling.

At Berlin lately died M. Pierre Kretzchmar, counſellor of ſtate to the King; a man of great merit, particularly in agriculture; in which he had made a great number of experiments. Not long before his death, he wrote a treatiſe on the extraordinary increaſe of a grain of barley, an abſtract of which is briefly this:

"A grain of barley was put laſt ſpring was twelve months in the earth, in a garden well dunged: it quickly ſhot forth a tuft compoſed of ſeveral ſtalks, which the gardener ſeparated from the main root, and tranſplanted ſingly. Each of theſe branches formed new tufts as at firſt, which were ſeparated and planted as before; and theſe plants thus tranſplanted produced new ſhoots, which being multiplied in this manner ſucceſſively for 16 or 18 months, one ſingle grain was found to produce above 13,000 ears. This experiment proves the prodigious fecundity of nature; it is however to be noted, that a buſhel of barley cultivated in this manner, would require a much greater number of hands than the cuſtomary method."

Feb. 9. On Monday next a great number of peruke makers are to meet at St. James's Park, to attend his Majeſty with an humble petition, that he may encourage their trade by wearing a wig. The maſters are to aſſemble at the gun tavern, oppoſite to ſpring garden gate, and to lead the cavalcade to St. James's.

Newport, April 15.

Capt. Hathaway, who arrived here laſt Saturday from N. Carolina, in 18 days paſſage, relates the following, viz. That Mr. Whitehouſe, Lieutenant, and Mr. Simſon, Maſter, of his Majeſty's ſloop Viper, lying at Brunſwick, in that province, about three weeks ſince, fought a duel by which the former received a mortal wound, and died a few days after; and the latter, it was thought, could not long ſurvive. What produced this rencounter, was, as related at Wilmington, the Maſter's marrying a girl who had cohabited with a midſhipman of the Viper, between whom and the Maſter an antipathy had ſome time ſubſiſted, on the girl's account; and a freſh miſunderſtanding induced the midſhipman to offer the maſter a challenge, which he declined accepting, on account of their inequality of rank; and that this was really the cauſe, and not want of courage, his conduct afterwards ſeemed to evince; for on the midſhipman's asking him if he would fight his ſecond, who was Lieutenant Whitehouſe, he conſented. Mr. Whitehouſe being informed of the propoſed combat, readily agreed to it; previous to which they retired for a ſhort time, in order to make their reſpective wills, for the diſpoſal of their effects. They then repaired to a ſuitable place, and walking a few yards from each other, turned about to diſcharge. The Lieutenant's piſtol miſſed fire, the Maſter diſcharged, wounded his antagoniſt in one of his thighs, and in that ſituation was about to leave him; but the other reaching another piſtol, ſhot the Maſter through the ſhoulder; on receiving which he came back, and, with the diſcharged piſtol, very much bruiſed the Lieutenant about the head, which was thought to be the only cauſe of his death. The jury brought in their verdict, MURDER; and a guard ordered for the ſecurity of the Maſter's perſon, in caſe he ſhould ſurvive.—Capt. Hathaway ſaw both theſe unfortunate men, after this unhappy event was over, and their perſons taken proper care of. Mr. Simpſon aſked him if he had heard from Whitehouſe, and on Capt. Hathaway's telling him he had, and that he was dangerouſly ill, ſaid he was afraid he would die. And being aſked how it was with himſelf, ſaid he ſhould certainly die alſo.——Had this unhappy gentleman (Mr. Simpſon) been as delicate in his ſentiment with reſpect to marrying, as he was with regard to fighting; an action, ſo fatal in its conſequences, might have been prevented, and the incenſed midſhipman would probably have remained in quiet poſſeſſion of his female partner.

UNION, 12th March, 1765.

RUNAWAY from me the Subſcriber, a Negro Man named Briſtol, about 30 Years of Age. Theſe are therefore to forbid all Perſons imploying, harbouring or entertaining ſaid Negro, in their Houſes, on Penalty of the Law provided in that Caſe.

JOSEPH ENOS.

TO BE LET,

(And entered upon immediately)

A Convenient, new Dwelling Houſe, very advantageouſly ſituated, for any Kind of Buſineſs; having a fine Store under the Whole, and Garden ſufficient for the largeſt Family. For further Particulars, enquire of

ABRAHAM BEACH:

Who has juſt opened, an Aſſortment of Summer GOODS, amongſt which are,

LInens and Checks of different Kinds—Callicoes—Fuſtians—Brown Holland—Gauze—Lawn—Pewter—Men's and Women's white Cotton Stockings—Black and mix'd Worſted ditto, &c. &c. &c.——He has likewiſe for Sale, choice Saltertudas and Anguila SALT, at the loweſt Prices, for Caſh or Country Produce in Hand.

Hartford, 29th April, 1765. (23)

FOUR Shillings, N. York Money, per Doz. will be given for empty Snuff Bottles, by PATRICK & ANDREW THOMSON, Merchants in Hartford. (23)

Hartford, April 29, 1765.

Juſt Imported in the Ship Edward, Capt. Davis, and the Ship Hope, Capt. Jacobſon from LONDON, and to be ſold by *THOMAS DAVIDSON, and COMPANY*, at the Houſe of Mr. Hezekiah Collyer, oppoſite the North End of the State Houſe, the following Goods, to be ſold Wholeſale and Retail, VIZ.

BRoad and narrow cloaths, ſuperfine ſcarlet ditto. ſhalloons, ratiners, calimancoes of all colours, black Genoa and cotton velvets, Mecklinburgh ſtuffs, ſilk gauze, flowered and plain, flowered lawns of all ſorts, cambricks of all kinds, from 4s. to 15s. per yard, ribbons of all ſorts plain and figured, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, black barcelona cravats, check't cotton and linen of all kinds, French and Engliſh ſtrip't ditto, ſtrip't hollands, Iriſh and Scotch white linens and holland, men, woman and children's ſilk, worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings, woman's ſhoes, woman's leather mitts, culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, Indian ſilk ditto, check cotton and linen ditto of all ſorts, great variety of dark & light coloured chintces and calliceos, poplins & ſilverets, brogaded ditto, tammies, durants, nankeen patterns, ſilk and worſted ditto, pins and needles, coloured threads, white ditto, of all kinds, fans and garlands, head flowers, perſians and tafferies, paduſoys, flowerd damaſks, ſilks of ſundry kinds, figured alimodes ditto, of all colours, gimps and fringes of all kinds, black & white lace ditto, ſtamped ditto of all kinds, garters & quality bindings, ſhoe bindings, ſilk camblets, worſted ditto, ſagathees, thickſetts, fuſtians, a large quantity of diaper, & diaper table cloths, writing paper of all kinds, bombazines, tiffiny, black crape, Dreſden poplins, ſtrip't ſtuffs, Mancheſter ſtripes for jackets, Turky ſtripe for ditto, a large quantity of wool hats, bound & unbound for men and boys, ivory and horn combs, apron and cap tapes, garnet necklaces and ear-rings, Briſtol ſtone buttons ſet in ſilver, peable ſtone ſet in ditto, ſilver watches, French paſte necklaces, great choice of glaſs ditto, ſilver buckles, metal buttons of different kinds, buckram, ſewing ſilks, twiſt, ſtay tape and dowlaſs, common cuttoe knives of all ſorts, variety of ſnuff boxes, double ſet gimbles, table knives and forks, common ſleeve buttons of all kinds, beſt Scotch ſnuff in bottles, pigtail tobacco, prepared ſhagg ditto, ink powder, playing cards, loaf ſugar at one ſhilling per pound, rum by the hogſhead, barrel or ſmaller quantity, choice Teneriffe and Madeira wine, claret by the barrel or dozen, Dorcheſter ale, Briſtol beer, London porter, bohea tea, by the pound ſix ſhillings, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Any gentlemen, or ladies who pleaſe to favor us with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied with any of the above goods, as cheap as can be purchaſed in N-York, only allowing freight, from their humble ſervants,

T. DAVIDSON, & Co.

N. B. Wanted 100 barrels of pork, for which a reaſonable price will be given; any quantity of pot-aſh will be purchaſed by us, and as good a price given, as in Boſton or New-York, or carried to London, next September, upon frieght, if deſired.

WILLIAM JEPSON,

At the Sign of the Unicorn and Mortar, in Queen-Street, Hartford, New England, continues to import twice a Year,

LARGE *Quantities of the freſheſt and beſt Drugs and Medicines of all Kinds; where Apothecaries, and Doctors, may be ſuppl ed with any Quantity, at the cheapeſt Rate. He ſells by Appointment of the Patentees, Locker's Pills, Bateman's pectoral Drops, Hooper's Female Pills, and Turlington's Balſam of Life. All Sorts of Vials and Gallipots, Surgeons pocket Inſtruments, crooked Needles, ſmall Scales and Weights, and the beſt* BOOKS *in Phyſick, Surgery and Anatomy. He ſells moſt Kinds of Grocery, Dye ſtuffs, Painter's Colours; and a great Variety of other Articles.*

N. B. *Doctors and Traders may be as well ſupplied, by Letter as if preſent themſelves.*

and brown beer are now carried on with great briskneſs in Spaniards for the coaſt of Guinea.

To the PRINTER.

AT a time of ſuch univerſal diſtreſs as now prevails among us, it is natural to ſuppoſe, there will be very great enquiry made to find out the ſource of our misfortunes. And as Mr. CRABTREE, very juſtly obſerves in your paper No. 13. "Each one endeavours to find the riſe of the "public calamity, among men of an occupation different "from his own."——But I am very ſorry to find, that he ſhould ſo little conſider the force of his own obſervations, as to fall into the ſame error himſelf.

To ſhew us that he is able to handle his ſubject with propriety, he gives us in a liſt of his qualifications——the firſt of which it would be ungenerous to deny him; the ſecond will perhaps be readily granted; and it would be well if the third did not ſo univerſally prevail; the fourth is what moſt are in purſuit of, but none can attain to; the fifth is truly worth notice; the ſixth he has in common with all men; and the laſt, I could wiſh was more generally practiſed. But as tho' he doubted the ſufficiency of them, he adds, "Beſides a ſmall "income independant of his neighbours," ſome other conſiderations to ſhew, that he is no way connected with them, nor intereſted in their good or bad fortune; ſo "conſe-"quently" a proper judge of the Grand Debate, "Who "have contributed the largeſt ſhare to the preſent deplora-"ble ſtate of Connecticut?" And then, without further preamble, attacks the trader, in a different manner from what perhaps he would have done, if he had conſidered, that agriculture, manufacture and trade, are the chief pillars that ſupport a ſtate: And moſt of the other profeſſions, are (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) uſeful only as a covering to ſecure theſe from external injuries.

Mr. Crabtree will perhaps be found to labour under a miſtake in his firſt aſſertion, reſpecting the "command of the "market," if it is compared with ſome articles he has produced in Mr. Careleſs's account, which are not only to be found there, but, if I am rightly informed, in the accounts of moſt, if not all the traders in this colony.

In the next paragraph, he profeſſes to have "no envy, "no prejudice, againſt the mercantile part of our colony;" and perhaps he was fearful it would be judged he had from what followed, if he had not by paſſing his word, given us ſuch ſtrong aſſurance to the contrary.——He is ſo good, indeed, to allow, that trade, "rightly managed, is not only "profitable, but abſolutely neceſſary to the very being of a "nation or colony." But (by his repreſentation of it, under the character of two perſons, neither of which are proper objects of our imitation) has, I think, ſet it in a light much to its diſadvantage: eſpecially if we recollect, that he lays this down, that a man who with a ſmall ſtock, enters into trade, and is unacquainted with the rules and practices of it; which perhaps he meant to give a ſpecimen of in the character of Mr. Cloſehide, is almoſt ſure of failing, as well as the unfortunate Mr. Careleſs.

As to the Grand Debate (as it's called) I think it too trifling to enter into at this time o'day; for it is very plain, that idleneſs and extravagance, are the ſource of our misfortunes; and whoever can be charged with either, which ſome men in all ranks may juſtly be, have proportionably contributed their ſhare to our calamity: And it is as plain, that nothing but the united induſtry and frugality of all orders of men, will retrieve our circumſtances. If this is true, as 'tis univerſally allow'd to be, I imagine it is to no purpoſe to enquire who had the largeſt ſhare in bringing our misfortunes upon us; but how we ſha'l moſt ſafely and readily get free from them? The way to which perhaps the ingenious Mr. Crabtree will undertake to point us out——But here let me add, as it is very probable that many wild ſchemes, and chimerical projects will be run into, which will tend to ſink the projectors of them ſtill the deeper in diſtreſs; ſo it is much to be feared, that many uſeful improvements, in agriculture, arts and commerce; as they will not be found to anſwer the ſanguine hopes of deſperate fortunes, will be looked upon as trifling, and not worth much notice, if not entirely diſcarded and thrown aſide: And this may be the reaſon, why Mr. Crabtree rather choſe to exerciſe his genius upon a ſubject that might be diverting to ſome, rather than to oblige us with what perhaps might be uſeful to all.

A, C.

To be ſold at publick vendue, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, in Hartford, on Monday the 6th day of May next, at ſix o'clock in the afternoon;

A Dwelling houſe, barn and about ſeven or eight acres of good land, with a young orchard on the ſame, very convenient for a tavern, lying on the great road from Hartford to Farmingtown, at a place called Rocky-Hill. The premiſſes formerly belonged to Zachariah Seymour. The conditions of ſale will be made known at the time abovementioned, and an indiſputable title given by

JOHN SKINNER, jun.

Imported, in the Capts. Hunter *and* Calef, *from* LONDON, *to* BOSTON, (*about a Fortnight ago*) *and to be ſold, by*

BENJAMIN HENSHAW,

At his Shop in Middletown,

3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Iriſh hollands, of all qualities, 3 4 and 7 8 garlets, dowlaſs, ſheeting and oznabrigs, 7-8, yard wide and ſix quarter'd checks, flower'd, ſpotted, long, plain and packet lawns, cambricks: A variety of chintzes, callicoes and printed linens, bed tickings, crimſon, black, dark and light blue paduſoys, taffeties and Perſians of different colours, neweſt faſhion'd ſtriped luteſtrings, ſeveral colours; black, ditto; pelong ſattin, alamode, &c. crimſon, black, blue, brown and drab colour'd broadcloths; German ſerges, ſagathees, duroys, and thickſetts of various colours; ſhalloons, callimancoes, durants and tammies of all colours; nankeens; a variety of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs; ſilk mitts, women's ruſſel and callimanco ſhoes, poplins, fans, ribbons, tapes, thread, &c. &c. &c.—Powder, ſhot, led, nails and hard ware of all ſorts.——Beſides which, he has to ſell, moſt ſorts of other Engliſh GOODS——and the beſt French indigo, by the hundred, dozen, pound or quarter; coffee, chocolate, rice, loaf and brown ſugar, rum, moloſſes, ſalt; all ſorts of braſs and cop[illegible] English and Dutch [illegible] looking glaſſes all ſizes, gilt and plain, mehogany, black walnut and common frames. Any of which he will ſell, for the caſh, or produce, as low as can be purchaſed in any ſtore in the government.

N. B. He has continued his vendue every Tueſday evening, ſince the firſt of January laſt, agreable to his propoſal in the firſt of theſe papers, to the mutual ſatisfaction of buyer & ſeller. Any perſon that has caſh to ſpare, may there lay it out to great advantage: And any perſon in want of caſh may there be ſupply'd, by bringing proper articles to him; which will be duly paid them, within 48 hours after the ſale of their goods.

There will be ſold at the ſaid vendue, the firſt Tueſday in May next, to begin at 6 o'clock P. M. a riding chair, or chaiſe, with the top to take off: Part of a ſet of blackſmith's tools, as bellows, vice, ſledges, beek iron, &c. watch glaſs, ſeals, ſtrings and keys, watch & clock-maker's bruſhes, broad cloths, German ſerges, linens; a large quantity of the moſt beautiful and neweſt faſhion'd paper hangings for rooms, &c. &c. &c. And what of theſe articles can't be ſold, for want of time in ſaid evening, will be continued from Tueſday to Tueſday, till the whole be ſold.——Three months credit will be given to the purchaſer of the chaiſe.——All perſons indebted to ſaid Henſhaw, more than 6 months, are deſired to pay him forthwith, as he never agreed to truſt any longer, and is obliged himſelf very ſoon to raiſe a large ſum of money.

April 16th, 1765. 22 (6m)

To be ſold at publick vendue, on Monday the 13th day of May next, at 4 o'clock, afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles, inn-holder in Farmington, on twelve months credit, with good ſecurity;

TWenty acres and half of good land, well fenced, and finely improved, lying in the pariſh of New-Cambridge, in ſaid Farmington, having thereon ſtanding, a houſe and ſhop. Lately the property of Joſeph Gaylord; to which a good title will be procured for the higheſt bidder, by

Jedidiah Strong.

JOnathan Seymour, jun. (once more) requeſts all thoſe that are indebted to him, on account of his late vendues, immediately to diſcharge the ſame, or they may depend on being diſobliged, very ſoon, with a Law ſuit.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Dwelling-houſe of Abijah Catling, Eſq; in Harwinton, on the 7th day of May next, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon:

ABOUT 60 Acres of Land, lying in Harwinton, about 3 Miles from the Meeting-houſe, under Improvement, good both for Plowing and Paſturing, with a Dwelling-houſe and orchard upon it, lately belonging to Mr. Noah Loomis, jun. of ſaid Town.

N. B. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe by private Sale, may apply to the Subſcribers.

Harwinton, 6th April, 1765. 22

Iſaac Bidwell,
John Watkins,
Samuel S. Butler.

Choice Madeira WINE,

Retail'd by LATHROP and SMITH, in Hartford.

Hartford: Printed by T. GREEN.

MONDAY, *May* 6, 1765. [Number 24.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

V I E N N A, January 17.

LETTERS from Corinthia mention, that towards the concluſion of laſt month was killed a ſavage beaſt, like a Hyena, which had already devoured a number of perſons. A hunter of the ſame province has alſo had the addreſs to kill with one ſhot, a wolf of an enormous ſize. At the moment when the ball entered its flank, it was beginning to tear a girl on whom it had juſt ſprung; but happily the ball miſſed her, and ſhe has been cured of the wounds ſhe received from the wolf.

London, January 25.

On Saturday night, about nine o'clock, a duel was fought at the Star and Garter tavern in Pallmall, between a certain nobleman and a gentleman poſſeſſed of a very large eſtate in Nottinghamſhire; when the latter was run through the body, and died yeſterday morning about ten o'clock.

Laſt night the coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of the unfortunate Mr. Chaworth, that was killed in the duel with Lord Biron, but had not brought in a verdict when this paper went to the preſs. We are aſſured he was ſenſible to the laſt, had his will made before he died; and on Sunday, at noon, an expreſs was ſent to his mother in Nottinghamſhire, to inform her of the melancholy accident that had happened.

January 30. By recent letters from Spain, it appears, that ever ſince the expulſion of the Jeſuits from Portugal, on account of the late conſpiracy againſt his Moſt Faithful Majeſty's life, upwards of ninety thouſand ſmall arms, a vaſt quantity of artillery and warlike ſtores have been occaſionally ſhipped from different ports of Europe, for their ſettlements in South-America.

By the acceſſion of the Spaniards to Orleans and part of Louiſiana, we hear it will be inſiſted upon, on the part of Great-Britain, that a free navigation in the mouths of the Ohio and Miſſiſippi rivers, from the Atlantic ocean, may be enjoyed by Britiſh ſubjects, in order to facilitate an inland trade by means of theſe rivers, with the other northern colonies in America.

Private letters from Madrid mention, that by a ſecret treaty between the courts of France and Spain, the former are to enjoy, in lieu of New-Orleans, certain tracts of land on the Spaniſh main, ſufficient to form a ſettlement; and it was imagined the province of Truxillo, or part of it, would be given up for this purpoſe.

Feb. 1. By a gentleman who arrived laſt week from Tantumquerry fort, on the coaſt of Guiney, we are informed, that they are making great preparations all along that coaſt to put themſelves into a poſture of defence, in caſe of any attack by the French, from whom they ſoon expect a viſit.

It is reported that more ſhips of war will ſhortly ſail for the coaſt of Africa, to be ſtationed there for twelve months.

We hear a certain bounty to be paid per ton on the importation of American hemp will be ſettled this ſeſſions, excluſive of that granted by the colonies, in order to encourage more extenſive cultivation of this uſeful plant.

Feb. 2. Letters from Leghorn import that Paoli continues to be ſupplied underhand by ſome foreign powers not only with ammunition, but money: That the Corſicans to a man are obſtinate not to ſubmit to any terms or treaty with the republic of Genoa, but in their ſeveral manifeſtoes ſet forth that they are ready to ſubmit to become a province to any other chriſtian power, provided they may enjoy their religion and liberties unmoleſted.

Feb. 4. It is certain that the French are fitting out ſeveral men of war in different ports, but they take all precautions to prevent ſtrangers from knowing the particulars of their deſtination.

Feb. 6. We hear that, the reaſon of a gentleman, who has deſervedly made a great talk in the world, left the metropolies of a neighbouring kingdom ſo much in a hurry, was owing to ſome words, &c. between him and a perſon in a public character, in a coffee houſe; in conſequence of which he was ordered, or at leaſt adviſed, to depart the dominions of that power as quick as poſſible.

They write from New-York, that two breweries, for pale, and brown beer are now carried on with great briſkneſs in that city; the former producing a malt liquor little inferior to the moſt admired ales imported from England: Several hundred thouſand bottles of it have been exported to the neighbouring iſlands and colonies in America, in the courſe of laſt year.

Letters from Worceſterſhire, Shropſhire, and Cheſhire, ſay, that there is the fineſt proſpect of a forward ſpring, in thoſe counties, that has been known for above forty years paſt.

The buſineſs of quilting bed-carpets and petticoats, which formerly the females ingroſſed, is now totally going into a different channel, the weavers in Spittlefields having ſtruck upon a method of quilting in their looms, which is much cheaper and neater than any perſon with a needle can do.

We hear a regular government is going to be formed of the Engliſh ſettlement on the Black River, on the Muſqueto ſhore where ſome additional forts are alſo to be erected, for the better defence of the colony.

We hear that her Majeſty is three months advanced in her pregnancy.

The week before laſt an order was received at Weavers-Hall for the proper officers of that company, to take down the names of ſuch journeymen weavers as are out of employ, in order to be laid before a great aſſembly; accordingly upwards of 1000 gave in their names the ſame week, and laſt week more than double that number.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 4.

"On Sunday evening eleven cheſts of ſmall arms arrived here from London, for a French merchant in our harbour: She put in here to repair ſome damage ſhe received at ſea: She is bound for the Guinea coaſt, and mounts 22 carriage guns: The arms were put on board her on monday morning, when ſhe got under ſail and proceeded to ſea directly, having a fair wind."

Letter from Plymouth, Feb. 4.

"This day arrived the Neptune of this place, Campbell, (late maſter, Archibald Nicholſon having run from his veſſel at Port l'Orient) which place they left the 29th ult. where there is building five ſail of men of war, viz. one of 112 guns, two of 74, and two of 64. In the harbour there were ſeven ſail of Indiamen, three of whom were near ready to ſail."

During laſt year 1452 ſhips arrived at Goree (in Holland) and in the river Maes; and 1329 ſhips ſailed from thence, in the whole 2781 ſhips; of which 65 were from London, 22 from Newcaſtle, and 310 from Sunderland with coals.

Feb. 8. Private letters from Paris mention that the court have determined to lay ſome reſtrictions on the unlimited trade which for two years paſt has been carried on between the French iſlands and the Britiſh colonies in America; which on experience has been found not only to affect their Weſt-India company, but alſo drain away immenſe ſums which would otherwiſe be remitted to France.

We hear the erecting a ſcaffold in Weſtminſter-hall for the trial of a noble peer, is now under the conſideration of [illegible] board of works.

Feb. 9. Several ſmall ſhips of war have been ordered [illegible] der repair in the dock-yards, which are to ſail in [illegible] next for Newfoundland, under convoy of Commodore [illegible] ſer, to be ſtationed as guarda coſtas of the trade and [illegible] of that iſland, and to prevent ſmuggling.

Feb. 12. It is ſaid the grant of an extenſive tract [illegible] conveniently ſituated on the borders of the Indian cou[illegible] is now making out for Sir William Johnſon, where he [illegible] tends to build a town and erect fortifications, with a [illegible] of eſtabliſhing a mart of trade with the ſeveral ſavage [illegible] ons in America; a ſcheme which that gentleman's great [illegible] and influence with the natives will render the more [illegible] cable.

We are aſſured that an additional duty on ſtamps is to [illegible] place in all the Britiſh colonies in America.

They write from Bermudas, that twenty-ſeven [illegible] pierced for mounting 14 guns, are now building at that [illegible] on commiſſion from the Havana, ſaid to be deſigned [illegible] Spaniards for the coaſt of Guinea.

Imported in the Capts. Hunter and Calef, from LONDON,

LONDON.

Jan. 10. Dr. Robinſon, Biſhop of Kildare, is appointed Archbiſhop of Armagh, and Primate of all Ireland, in the Room of Dr. Stone deceaſed.

Alexander Middleton, Eſq; is appointed Poſtmaſter General to the Iſlands of Granada, Dominica, Tobago, and St. Vincent's; and ſets out by the Packet this Day for the ſaid Iſlands.

Jan. 25. We are informed from Bedford, that three poor women, all living next door to each other, have within theſe two months been brought to bed of twins, and all likely to do well.

A perſon of high rank has lately taken a young Milliner, near L——Fields, of exquiſite beauty, under his protection, on whom he has ſettled an annuity of 600l. per annum, with a promiſe of marriage in caſe of accidents.

We hear that by letters from Italy, advice is received of the death of the right hon. Earl Tilney.

Laſt week it was proved by the company of weavers, that there were at this time, no leſs than 1700 looms unemployed in London only, and further inquiry were making to aſcertain the particular number unemployed elſewhere.

By Sir William Pynſent's will, which is now in Doctors Commons, it appears, that he hath left one thouſand guineas to his nephew, one thouſand guneas each to three of his niece's children, ſome other ſmall legacies and annuities to his ſervants. All the reſidue of his real and perſonal eſtate, he leaves to the right hon. William Pitt, late ſecretary of ſtate to his preſent majeſty.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

By our lateſt advices from England, among which we have many particulars from a gentleman who was preſent and heard all the debates in parliament when the ſtamp bill was bro't in, we have collected the following articles, viz. That the accounts which have been publiſh'd in the papers relating to the circumſtances that attended the paſſing of that bill, were extremely erronious.——That the ſpeakers in favour of the colonies were more numerous than there appoſers, much better ſpeakers, and incomparably ſuperior in point of argument, tho' out number'd by the miniſterial party, and dependants upon court favour.

The bill was introduced by Lord Grenville, Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a long ſpeech, more ſpecious than ſolid. Several members then ſpoke on each ſide the queſtion, but the moſt remarkable in favour of the Colonies was Col. **BARRE**, (a gentleman of the army, member for the borough of Chipping Wycomb, in the county of Bucks; he was a major and an adjutant general at the taking of Quebeck, where he was wounded, and for his ſervices was rewarded with the place of governor of a caſtle; but was diſmiſſed from it on his voting againſt ſome miniſterial meaſures.) He made a moſt excellent ſpeech, wherein he aſſerted the colonies rights, urged their ſervices and importance to Great Britain, reſented the hardſhips and indignities that had been put upon them, particularly, in cramping their trade, in extending the juriſdiction of the court of admiralty, (ſo that a man might be called 1500 miles from Georgia, to anſwer an information laid againſt him in Halifax) and in the appointment of perſons to places of high truſt and importance without either characters or qualifications to fill them with dignity, or diſcharge the neceſſary duties.——He mention'd the appointment of a judge for one of the colonies, who he ſaid to his certain knowledge had not long before been obliged to hold up his hand at a bar.—He obſerved that Great Britain called herſelf the mother country, but cautioned her to beware that ſhe did not give the colonies juſt reaſon to think her rather a cruel ſtep dame than a mother; he ſaid they had been planted with little or no coſt to Great Britain, many of them without any, and had amply repaid her by their trade, for all the ſervices ſhe had ever done them; that the very charges of the war for which the tax was propoſed to be raiſed, was for her own ſake, not theirs, who had likewiſe been at great expences on their own account in the ſame cauſe; and that it was more unreaſonable to impoſe a tax on them for defending them, than it would have been to demand a reimburſement for the expences of defending Portugal and Germany. He ſaid the Americans were a brave people, [illegible] loyal, and affectionately attached to his majeſty's [illegible] and family, and the Britiſh conſtitution; and ſtill re[illegible] that high ſenſe and eſtimation of freedom, and their [illegible] rights, to preſerve which they quitted their native [illegible], and fled to a wilderneſs inhabited by barbarous ſa[illegible] whom they choſe to encounter rather than bear oppreſ[illegible] and that if they were permitted peaceably to enjoy their rights, they would in a few years be the ſtrongeſt bul[illegible] the Britiſh monarchy. That in a late war they had defended themſelves, without any aſſiſtance from Great Bri[illegible] by taking Cape Breton had given peace to Eng[illegible] In ſhort, it was obſerved of this gentleman, that he ſaid all that could be expected or deſired from a warm friend to the colonies, heartily attach'd to, and acquainted with their intereſts.—And for his diſintereſted endeavours in defence of conſtitutional rights, and the injured colonies, deſerves to have ſtatues erected to his honour.

We are further informed, that though every art had been uſed to make the ſtamp duty a popular meaſure, yet that in a full houſe, ſuppoſed to be about 400, there was but a majority of about 40 voices in favour of the bill——(other accounts indeed mention that there was but about 40 againſt the bill on a diviſion, but both the accounts my poſſibly be right, for when the majority is certainly known, many that voted with the majority do not divide with them.) Without doors we hear, every perſon who was at all qualified to form any judgment of the matter, ſeem'd unanimous in favour of the colonies. And it was hoped they would aſſert their rights, by reſolves entered on the journals of their ſeveral houſes of aſſembly, and remonſtrate by petitions to his Majeſty and the other branches of the legiſlature, and by every means in their power endeavour to fruſtrate the deſigns form'd to deprive them of one of the moſt valuable bleſſings that God has beſtowed upon them, and reduce them to a level with abject ſlaves that groan under the tyranny of the moſt arbitrary monarchs in the univerſe.

Saturday laſt Capt. Papley arrived here from Santa Croix, in 24 days, by whom we have advice that Capt. Campbell, in a ſhip belonging to this port was lately taken on the coaſt of Porto Rico, by ſome Spaniſh Craft, and that Capt. Campbell was murdered in his cabbin, by the Spaniards after they took poſſeſſion of the ſhip.

Saturday laſt the Lord Hyde packet, Capt. Goddard, ſail'd with the mail for Falmouth.

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 24.

"There is great talk at the other end of the town about the alteration of governments to be made the next ſeſſion of parliament, in the northern diſtrict of America: It is ſaid there will be but four, viz. Nova-Scotia, province of Main, New-Hampſhire and New-York.——The Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland, and Connecticut, to be divided between New-York, and New-Hampſhire."

Boſton, May 2.

We hear from South Brimfield, in this province, that a farmer there who was owner of 14 ewes, 13 of which bro't him lately 26 lambs, and the fourteenth bro't four lambs; likewiſe a cow brought two calves, all alive and likely to do well.

We hear from Virginia, that the Ship Don Carlos, Capt. Parker, from Havana to Virginia, having on board about 20,000 dollars foundered at ſea and moſt of the dollars loſt.

Newport, April 29.

We hear from Rehoboth, that on Wedneſday night laſt, the dwelling-houſe of Mr. James Dagget, of that place, took fire, by ſome unknown accident, and was entirely conſumed, with all the furniture, and other effects which it contained. What render the ſufferers more deſervedly commiſerable, is the lamentable condition in which two unhappy children were loſt, who, we are told, underwent the excruciating torture of periſhing in the mercileſs flames. We alſo hear, that Mr. Dagget, by jumping out of a window, broke one of his arms; and his wife, being reduced to the ſame expedient, for the preſervation of her life, was conſiderably bruiſed.

We hear that the woods in Tiverton, in this colony, took fire, ſome time laſt week, and burnt with great rapidity, conſuming, in its progreſs, many fences, &c. to the conſiderable loſs of many perſons.

We hear from Groton, in Connecticut, that on Wedneſday laſt, Mr. James Packer, of that place, having made a fire of ſome bruſh, which endangered his barn, went in to prevent its catching the ſtraw, &c. but before he could get out was ſuppoſed to be ſuffocated by the ſmoke, the barn having took fire which was entirely conſumed, and himſelf periſhed therein. He was about 90 years of age.

Laſt night a dwelling-houſe belonging to Mr. John Mancheſter, of Portſmouth, on this iſland, was conſumed by fire, with the greateſt part of the furniture, &c.

On Monday the 22d ult. arrived at Philadelphia from London, the Captains Budden and M'Pherſon, by whom we have Engliſh Papers down to the ſecond of March, from which we have extracted the following Articles of News, VIZ.

This day, about 11 o'clock, Mr. John Williams, bookſeller in Fleet ſtreet, was brought, purſuant to his ſentence, from the king's bench priſon, to ſtand in the pillory in New Pallas Yard, Weſtminſter, for republiſhing the North Briton, No. 45, in volumes. It is remarkable, that the coach which carried him there, was No. 45. A few minutes after twelve he mounted, amidſt the repeated acclamations of upwards of 10,000 people, who never ceaſed ſhouting till his hour of ſtanding was expired. Oppoſite to the pillory were erected four ladders with cords running from each other, on which were hung a jack boot, an ax and a Scotch bonnet. The two latter remaining there ſome time, were burnt, and the boot beheaded. During his ſtanding alſo, a purple purſe, very richly ornamented with ribbons of an orange colour, was produced by a gentleman noted for his patriotiſm, who began a collection in favour of the culprit, by putting a guinea into it himſelf, after which the purſe being carried round, every body contributed according to his own fancy, to the amount in the whole, it was ſuppoſed, of upwards of 200 guineas: one gentleman, it is ſaid, gave 50 guineas. Mr. Williams, at getting into the pillory, and at getting out, politely bowed to the ſpectators. He held a ſprig of laurel in his hand all the time.

After Mr. Williams returned to the king's bench priſon in a hackney coach, No. 45, which drove him from thence, and waited all the time, he aſked the coachman what was his demand, who replied that he would not take any thing; but Mr. Williams inſiſting on paying him, the coachman warmly declared the honour of driving him on that occaſion was a ſufficient reward for his trouble; and abſolutely refuſed receiving any payment.

Feb. 15. This week 14 tons of iron ordnance, moſtly ſix and nine pounders, were bought up on commiſſion to be ſhipped to France.

Letters from Paris of the 26th ult. bring advice, that the famous Mr. Wilkes had left that capital very abruptly, and very much in debt. Something worſe is likewiſe alledged againſt him, but of what nature is not hinted. Where he is gone, no perſon can tell; but a very diligent ſearch is making after him.

Laſt week 1200l ſterling were laid out on commiſſion from North America, in the purchaſe of mens and womens cloaths and wearing apparel proper for introducing the Engliſh dreſs among the ſeveral tribes of Indians at the back of our ſettlements.

A treaty of commerce is now in train of accomodation, between the courts of Copenhagen and London, by which, among other beneficial articles, the ſubjects of Great Britain are to enjoy an excluſive privilege, in caſe of any future war, in being ſupplied with naval and military ſtores from the Daniſh ſettlements in the Weſt Indies.

Feb. 26. On Sunday evening the Right. Hon. Lord Byron arrived from France, at his houſe in Great Marlbrough ſtreet and ſurrendered himſelf at the bar of the Right Hon. Houſe of Peers, and was committed to the Tower.

Yeſterday there was a board of works, when orders were given for the ſcaffolding in Weſtminſter hall to be erected & finiſhed, for the trial of L. Byron, againſt the 16th April next.

We are informed, that ſince the plantation agents failed in oppoſing the intended duty on American ſtamps, the Commiſſioners for the receipt of this duty are to be appointed from the natives of each province where the tax is going to take place.

We are told a further extention of exciſe Laws now is upon the tapis, with regard to Scotland.

March 2. Letters from Dronthem in Norway, by way of Copenhagen, mention, that from Chriſtmaſs day till the Epiphany the cold had been ſo exceſſive, that ſeveral people had abſolutely died through the ſeverity of the weather.

HARTFORD, May 6.

Laſt Saturday Evening was brought to Town, and committed to Goal, (where he reſted 'til Yeſterday Morning, and then was conducted to New-Haven Goal, there to wait for his Trial) the Perſon who lately broke open, and robbed the Shop of Mr. Richard Cutler, Goldſmith in New-Haven.

To be ſold, by JOHN TOWNLEY,

A *Few Pair of Women and Children's, choice London made* STAYS.

Juſt imported from LONDON, and now come to hand, in the ſhip Ruby, Capt Dowrick, and to be ſold by

CALEB BULL,

at his ſtore in Hartford, King ſtreet, oppoſite Capt. John Keith's,

A Small aſſortment of European and India GOODS.—Alſo, a general aſſortment of articles in the grocery way.——As alſo, cutlary and crokery ware; choice Malaga wine, brandy, and other ſpirits; German and Engliſh ſteel; 12d. 10d. 8d. and 4d nails; 7 by 9 glaſs; paints; linſeed oil; verniſh; gun powder, ſhot and bar lead; loaf ſugar at 12d. per pound; bohea tea, warranted to be of the beſt quality, and as cheap at 6s and 8d. as any to be had at a lower price.—And many other articles needleſs to mention. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour ſaid Bull with their cuſtom, may be ſupply'd in the retailing way, on as reaſonable terms as any in the town, or government, without exception. (24)

Thoſe that entered their names with ſaid BULL, for HEMP-SEED, are informed that it is now come to hand, and ready for Delivery.

STolen from under Landlord John Wyard's Horſe-Houſe, the 19th of April laſt, at Evening, a Sorrel Horſe, with a bald Face, all his Feet white, branded X on the left Shoulder, about 13 Hands high, trots and paces, moſt natural to pace, with a good Saddle and a good, blue broad-cloth Great Coat mail'd on the Saddle. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and bring him to the Owner, ſhall be entitled to Five Dollars, paid by

(24) ELIHU NEWEL, of New-Cambridge.

ALL Perſons indebted to JOHN M'LEAN, of Hartford, are deſired immediately to ſettle their Accounts, either by Caſh or their Obligations, to prevent Trouble. (24)

TO be ſold, a likely, healthy, good-natured NEGRO BOY, about 15 years old. Inquire of T. Green.

TO BE LET,

(And entered upon immediately)

A Convenient, new Dwelling-Houſe, very advantageouſly ſituated, for any Kind of Buſineſs; having a fine Store under the Whole, and Garden ſufficient for the largeſt Family. For further Particulars, enquire of

ABRAHAM BEACH:

Who has juſt opened, an Aſſortment of Summer GOODS, amongſt which are,

LInens and Checks of different Kinds—Callicoes—Fuſtians—Brown Holland—Gauze—Lawn—Pewter—Men's and Women's white Cotton Stockings—Black and mix'd Worſted ditto, &c. &c. &c.——He has likewiſe for Sale, choice Saltertudas and Anguilla SALT, at the loweſt Prices, for Caſh or Country Produce in Hand.

Hartford, 29th April, 1765. (23)

Hartford, April 29, 1765.

Juſt Imported in the Ship Edward, Capt. Davis, and the Ship Hope, Capt. Jacobſon from LONDON, and to be ſold by *THOMAS DAVIDSON, and COMPANY*, at the Houſe of Mr. Hezekiah Collyer, oppoſite the North End of the State Houſe, the following Goods, to be ſold Wholeſale and Retail, VIZ.

BRoad and narrow cloaths, ſuperfine ſcarlet ditto, ſhalloons, ratinets, callimancoes of all colours, black Genoa and cotton velvets, Mecklinburgh ſtuffs, ſilk, gauze, flowered and plain, flowered lawns of all ſorts, cambricks of all kinds, from 4s. to 15s. per yard, ribbons of all ſorts plain and figured, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, black barcelona cravats, check't cotton and linen of all kinds, French and Engliſh ſtrip't ditto, ſtrip't hollands, Iriſh and Scotch white linens and holland, men, woman and children's ſilk, worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings, woman's ſhoes, woman's leather mitts, culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, Indian ſilk ditto, check cotton and linen ditto of all ſorts, great variety of dark & light coloured chinces and calliceos, poplins & ſilverets, brogaded ditto, tammies, durants, nankeen patterns, ſilk and worſted ditto, pins and needles, coloured threads, white ditto, of all kinds, fans and garlands, head flowers, perſians and tafferies, paduſoys, flowerd damasks, ſilks of ſundry kinds, figured alimodes ditto, of all colours, gimps and fringes of all kinds, black & white lace ditto, ſtamped ditto of all kinds, garters & quality bindings, ſhoe bindings, ſilk camblets, worſted ditto, ſagathees, thickſetts, fuſtians, a large quantity of diaper, & diaper table cloths, writing paper of all kinds, bombazines, tiffany, black crape, Dreſden poplins, ſtrip't ſtuffs, Mancheſter ſtripes for jackets, Turky ſtripe for ditto, a large quantity of wool hats, bound & unbound for men and boys, ivory and horn combs, ſpool and cap tapes, garnet necklaces and ear-rings, Briſtol ſtone buttons ſet in ſilver, peable ſtone ſet in ditto, ſilver watches, French paſte necklaces, great choice of glaſs ditto, ſilver buckles, metal buttons of different kinds, buckram, ſewing ſilks, twiſt, ſtay tape and dowlaſs, common cuttoe knives of all ſorts, variety of ſnuff boxes, double ſet gimbles, table knives and forks, common ſleeve buttons of all kinds, beſt Scotch ſnuff in bottles, pigtail tobacco, prepared ſhagg ditto, ink powder, playing cards, loaf ſugar at one ſhilling per pound, rum by the hogſhead, barrel or ſmaller quantity, choice Teneriffe and Madeira wine, claret by the barrel or dozen, Dorcheſter ale, Briſtol beer, London porter, bohea tea, by the pound ſix ſhillings, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Any gentlemen, or ladies who pleaſe to favour us with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied with any of the above goods, as cheap as can be purchaſed in N York, only allowing freight, from their humble ſervants,

T. DAVIDSON, & Co.

N. B. Wanted 100 barrels of pork, for which a reaſonable price will be given; any quantity of pot-aſh will be purchaſed by us, and as good a price given, as in Boſton or New-York, or carried to London, next September, upon frieght, if deſired.

LONDON, February 12.

We hear informations have laſt week been given into a certain office, upon oath, and ſupported by credible witneſſes, of no leſs than fifteen private meeting-houſes, in and about this metropolis, which have hitherto paſſed for thoſe of diſſenters, but are in reality Jeſuitical ſeminaries, where the moſt dangerous doctrines are openly broached, equally tending to ſubvert the morals and allegiance of the deluded audience.

Our letters from Liſbon, Naples, Milan, Parma, and other places are filled with nothing but accounts of rains and earthquakes, particularly the great damage done by the former, in each of thoſe countries.

Feb. 13. By a private letter from Geneva, we are informed, that M. de Voltaire has ſent a preſſing invitation to Mr. Wilkes, to ſpend a few months with him, and that it is for the caſtle of this great writer, Mr. Wilkes has ſet out from Turin. It is alſo ſaid, that a picture of his Sardinian Majeſty, richly ornamented with diamonds, was preſented to our celebrated exile, a little before his departure, with a compliment of condolence on his ſituation.

A ſhip lately arrived from France, has, it is whiſpered bro't over a ſervice of plate, ſo exquiſitely executed, as to be worth 20,000l. by way of a preſent to a great perſonage, not very remarkable for his popularity.

There will be held three boards of treaſury this week on affairs of great importance.

CORK, (Ireland) Jan. 17. Tueſday night, (by the inceſſant rains) we had the greateſt flood ever known, before here; all Hammond's Marſh was entirely overflowed, in many parts upwards of five feet high, to the great terror of the inhabitants, who ſuffered greatly thereby; but, thanks to God, we hear of no lives loſt. Happily North-bridge ſtood the great torrent of water, notwithſtanding the many beams which were ſwept away from the timber yards. On one part of Hammond's marſh two gentlemen lay together, one of them finding himſelf wet in bed, charged the other with indecency, which he immediately retorted back in the ſame language: They were both ſo enraged at each other, that blows enſued, which was immediately terminated by their both tumbling out of bed into three feet water. One of the wheels belonging to the mills at Sunday's well was brought down the river to Goold's marſh. Blackpool bridge is conſiderably damaged.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

The diſintereſtedneſs you ſhew, induces one of your conſtant cuſtomers to deſire you'll publiſh the within in your next paper.

WHETHER the North American ſmuggling trade is not deſtructive to the mother country in general and in particular to the Britiſh ſugar colonies, by taking off a commodity that otherwiſe would be of no uſe to our inveterate enemies the French? And if it does not drain the ſugar iſlands of their caſh?

2. Whether permitting the above mentioned injurious traffic will not impede the ſettlement of the ceded iſlands and in the end ruin thoſe already under cultivation?

3. Whether theſe new ſettlements will not open a trade to the N. American colonies adequate to that with the French?

4. Whether theſe northern poſſeſſions ſhou'd be ſupported in injury to any other colony by a deſtructive trade, to the great benefit of our natural enemies, who are ever undermining our trade?

5. Whether the people of North America are capable of putting their threats of independency in execution?

6. Whether the dilema they were under from a few Canadians and Indians before they were aſſiſted with Britiſh troops, does not ſhew their inability?

7. Whether the inclination they ſhew to be refractory, ſhou'd not induce the government to ſaddle them with troops which they ſhou'd pay?

8. Whether the great expence the government is at by keeping cruiſers to prevent the ſmuggling of Molaſſes, Rum, and Sugar, wou'd not be ſaved by putting down the diſtilleries in North-America?

9. Whether the threats of the coloniſts muſt not induce the government to look on the quarters from whence they come with a jealous eye, and moſt deſervedly?

Your moſt humble ſervant,

NO SMUGGLER.

A Quantity of choice OLD RUM, and beſt MOLASSES to be ſold on the very loweſt Terms, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by ELISHA PITKIN, or THOMAS SEYMOUR, jun. of *Hartford.* (23)

Imported, in the Capts. Hunter *and* Calef, *from* LONDON,

WILLIAM JEPSON,

At the Sign of the Unicorn and Mortar, in Queen-Street, Hartford, New-England, continues to import twice a Year,

LARGE *Quantities of the freſheſt and beſt Drugs and Medicines of all Kinds; where Apothecaries, and Doctors, may be ſupplied with any Quantity, at the cheapeſt Rate. He ſells by Appointment of the Patentees, Locker's Pills, Bateman's pectoral Drops, Hooper's Female Pills, and Turlington's Balſam of Life. All Sorts of Vials and Gallipots, Surgeons pocket Inſtruments, crooked Needles, ſmall Scales and Weights, and the beſt* BOOKS *in Phyſick, Surgery and Anatomy. He ſells moſt Kinds of Grocery, Dye ſtuffs, Painter's Colours; and a great Variety of other Articles.*

N. B. *Doctors and Traders may be as well ſupplied, by Letter as if preſent themſelves.*

Imported, in the Capts. Hunter *and* Calef, *from* LONDON, *to* BOSTON, *(about a Fortnight ago) and to be ſold, by*

BENJAMIN HENSHAW,

At his Shop in Middletown,

3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Iriſh hollands, of all qualities, 3-4 and 7-8 garlets, dowlaſs, ſheeting and oznabrigs, 7-8, yard wide and ſix quarter'd checks, flower'd, ſpotted, long, plain and packet lawns, cambricks: A variety of chintzes, callicoes and printed linens, bed tickings, crimſon, black, dark and light blue padufoys, taffeties and Perſians of different colours, neweſt faſhion'd ſtriped luteſtrings, ſeveral colours, black, ditto; pelong ſattin, alamode, &c crimſon, black, blue, brown and drab-colour'd broadcloths; German ſerges, ſagathees, duroys, and thickſets of various colours, ſhalloons, callimancoes, durants and tammies of all colours; nankeens; a variety of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs; ſilk mitts, women's ruſſel and calimanco ſhoes, poplins, fans, ribbons, tapes, thread, &c. &c. &c.— Powder, ſhot, led, nails and hard ware of all ſorts.—— Beſides which, he has to ſell, moſt ſorts of other Engliſh GOODS——and the beſt French indigo, by the hundred, dozen, pound or quarter; coffee, chocolate, rice, loaf and brown ſugar, rum, molaſſes, ſalt; all ſorts of braſs and copper wares; Engliſh and Dutch clover ſeed; looking glaſſes all ſizes, gilt and plain, mehogany, black walnut and common frames! Any of which he will ſell, for the caſh, or produce, as low as can be purchaſed in any ſtore in the government.

N. B. He has continued his vendue every Tueſday evening, ſince the firſt of January laſt, agreable to his propoſal in the firſt of theſe papers, to the mutual ſatisfaction of buyer & ſeller. Any perſon that has caſh to ſpare, may there lay it out to great advantage: And any perſon in want of caſh may there be ſupply'd, by bringing proper articles to him; which will be duly paid them, within 48 hours after the ſale of their goods.

There will be ſold at the ſaid vendue, the firſt Tueſday in May next, to begin at 6 o'clock P. M. a riding chair, or chaiſe, with the top to take off: Part of a ſet of blackſmith's tools, as bellows, vice, ſledges, beck iron, &c. watch glaſs, ſeals, ſtrings and keys, watch & clock maker's bruſhes, broad cloths, German ſerges, linens; a large quantity of the moſt beautiful and neweſt faſhion'd paper hangings for rooms, &c. &c. &c. And what of theſe articles can't be ſold, for want of time in ſaid evening, will be continued from Tueſday to Tueſday, till the whole be ſold.——Three months credit will be given to the purchaſer of the chaiſe.——All perſons indebted to ſaid Henſhaw, more than 6 months, are deſired to pay him forthwith, as he never agreed to truſt any longer, and is obliged himſelf very ſoon to raiſe a large ſum of money.

April 16th, 1765. 22 (69)

To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Dwelling-houſe of Abijah Catling, Eſq; in Harwinton, on the 7th day of May next, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon:

ABOUT 60 Acres of Land, lying in Harwinton, about 3 Miles from the Meeting-houſe, under Improvement, good both for Plowing and Paſturing, with a Dwelling-houſe and orchard upon it, lately belonging to Mr. Noah Loomis, jun. of ſaid Town.

N. B. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe by private Sale, may apply to the Subſcribers.

Harwinton, 6th
April, 1765.
22

Iſaac Bidwell,
John Watkins,
Samuel S. Butler.

FOUR Shillings, N. York Money, per Doz. will be given for empty Snuff Bottles, by PATRICK & ANDREW THOMSON, Merchants in Hartford. (23)

Hartford: Printed by T. GREEN.

The CONNECTICUT COURANT. No 25

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

ROME, February 2.

THE Rev. Father the general of the Jeſuits, as an acknowledgment of the Pope's Bull, which confirms the inſtitution of that ſociety, has ſent a circular letter, enjoining each prieſt of that order to celebrate ſix maſſes, and each brother to recite ſix chaplets, in order to obtain from heaven the preſervation of his holineſs's life.

Paris. Feb. 18. It is ſaid, that the parliament of provence has cauſed to be tore and burnt, by the hands of the common hangman, the Pope's Bull which confirms the inſtitution of the Jeſuits.

GENOA, Feb. 2. Letters from Baſtia, of the 20th paſt, ſay, that the French Troops had taken poſſeſſion of all the interior and exterior works of that City.

LONDON.

Feb. 8. It is ſaid a ſtrenuous oppoſition is intended to be made to the motion of introducing Church dignities in North America.

They write from Liſbon, that certain important advices from their ſettlements of Goa, will occaſion a Portugueſe ſquadron, with land forces on board, to make an early viſit to the Eaſt-Indies.

By a late eſtimate it appears, there are at preſent no leſs than 5000 Britiſh ſeamen in actual ſervice in the ſhips of war on the Weſt India and Colony ſtation. A number hardly to be equaled in any former peace.

We hear a patent will ſoon be made out, in favour of an eminent Engliſh actor, who intends to eſtabliſh a playhouſe in New-York.

We hear a bill is now preparing for the approbation of the houſe, to curtail the time limited for the arrival of the female ſex to the age of diſcretion according to law, by one full year.

It is now ſaid that the future uſe of ſtills in the Britiſh American provinces, except in caſes of chymiſtry and medicine, will this ſeſſion be prohibited under an high penalty.

A total ſtop to the exportation of American beaver and furs to France and Holland, is very quickly expected to take place; which will be an effectual Bar to our rivals in manufactures in the hat-making branch.

Feb. 18. It is confidently ſaid, certain duties, lately impoſed on the new Britiſh ceded iſlands and provinces in America, will ſpeedily be taken off, for the greater encouragement of agriculture and commerce in thoſe infant colonies.

Several tranſports are now taking up in the river, to carry artillery and troops to Africa.

His Grace the Duke of Athol has made ſtrong repreſentations againſt annexing the Iſle of Man to the Crown, it being granted to his predeceſſors by a Royal charter, and afterwards confirmed in other king's reigns.

Five thouſand pounds are to be added to the rewards already offered by parliament for thoſe who ſhall diſcover the longitude at ſea.

Feb. 20. It is ſaid that Commodore Graves, who is ſailed to the coaſt of Africa, has poſitive orders not only to deſtroy all the French forts on the river Gambia, but alſo to drive away all their ſettlers.

Feb. 26. On the 13th inſt. the Lords Juſtices of Ireland iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of 300l. for the apprehending Nicholas Sheeby, Popiſh Prieſt of Shanraghan, in the county of Tipperary, who not only ſtands indicted at an aſſize for that county the 28th of March laſt, for high treaſon and rebellion; but is alſo charged on oath with having been ſince concerned in ſeveral treaſonable practices to raiſe a rebellion in that kingdom.

Letters from Paris mention, that the laſt Weſt-India packet brought over no leſs than 43 petitions of complaint, which the natives of the French part of Hiſpaniola had exhibited againſt count d'Eſtaing, governor of St. Domingo.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Feb. 15.

"The Parliament have iſſued two arrets, by which the Pope's late bull in favor of the Jeſuits, and his three briefs addreſſed to the Biſhops of Grenoble, Alais, and Angers, are ſuppreſſed; and no bulls or briefs are for the future to be accepted, unleſs they are accompanied by the King's letters patent.

"The Inhabitants of St. Domingo, amongſt their other complaints exhibited againſt the Count d'Eſtaing, charged him with having extorted from them five millions to excuſe them from the national militia, and to which, nevertheleſs, he afterwards wanted to ſubject them.

"The trial of Gen. Lally who commanded in chief in India when Pondicherry was taken, goes on with ardour; but it is ſuch an intricate affair, that it is impoſſible to judge how long it will be before it is finiſhed."

It is confidently ſaid, orders were laſt week diſpatched to the commanding officer on the Weſt India ſtation, to ſend certain men of war of his ſquadron, in order to diſcover what private deſigns the French have, for two years paſt, and under various pretences, been tranſacting in the Spaniſh South Seas.

On a late review of the fortifications in the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands, upwards of 500 pieces of iron ordnance were found to be uſeleſs and honeycombed, which have ſince been replaced by artillery from England.

They write from Breſt, that an order was come down, appointing one forty gun ſhip, and three frigates to ſuperintend the French fiſhery this enſuing ſeaſon, on the banks of Newfoundland.

We hear that ſome experienced aſſayers will ſoon be appointed to embark for North-America, to make inſpection into the ſtate of ſome new diſcovered mines in that country, particularly at the back of the provinces of South-Carolina, which are ſaid to be very valuable.

Feb. 28. It is reported, that the exportation of malt liquor to foreign parts will be ſubjected to certain reſtrictions and limitations.

Private letters from Paris mention, that the court of France, alarmed at the riſing ſtate of manufactures in the north, particularly thoſe of Denmark and Sweden hath come to a reſolution to reduce ſtill farther, the price of wages in ſeveral mechanical branches of buſineſs throughout the kingdom; with a view to retain the ballance of trade at foreign markets in their own hands.

Laſt night the ſociety of arts, &c. in the ſtrand, gave a bounty of 100l to a poor tanner at Battle in Suſſex, for diſcloſing his invention for the improvement of the tanning buſineſs. This man has been kept in town ſeveral months, at the expence of the ſociety, to give ſatisfactory proofs of the uſefulneſs of his diſcovery, which he has done to the moſt ſkilful tanners and curriers in town, who declared the ſkins tanned by him were better leather than moſt that are ſold in Leaden hall market, though they had been in the tan pit but two thirds of the uſual time. They were tanned with oak ſawduſt only! This diſcovery has ſet the tanners to contrive engines for reducing to powder ſmall pieces of oak, which will greatly reduce the price of the bark, till now a very valuable commodity, on account of the great demand for it and ſmall quantity to be obtained. not one of the many contrivances to ſupply its place for ſeveral years paſt having anſwered any good purpoſe. From the above experiments ſome think the oak-duſt is more effectual in tanning leather, than the bark itſelf.

It is reported, that inſtructions have been ſent to our governors of the late acquired colonies in America, to keep exact regiſters of all the French ſubjects reſiding there, and to tranſmit the ſame, from time to time to England.

CORK, (in Ireland) Feb. 14. By a letter from Clonmell we are informed, that one of the perſons that were lodged in Clonmell goal laſt week, under the denomination of White Boys, was ſervant to one of the principal gentlemen of that place, and that no leſs than ten other perſons, againſt whom informations had been given, were abſconded for the ſame.

Corke, Feb. 18. Laſt Saturday Mr. Daniel M'Carthy, Sub-Sheriff of the County of Corke, went with five aſſiſtants, by virtue of his Majeſty's writ of injunction upon a Cuſtodium, to take poſſeſſion of the lands of Fuller's Park, in the ſaid county, where he was oppoſed by a riotous mob (ſome in arms) when the ſheriff and his men, for the ſafety of their own lives, were obliged to fire at them, but not till after the mob fired at his party, by which one Carthy, the ringleader, was killed, and ſeveral wounded. One of the ſheriff's men was dangerouſly wounded.

A law of this province was paſſed on the 24th of June, 1724. and is now in force, entitled, An act to prevent boats and other veſſels, and the Goods put on board them, from being interrupted whilſt their navigation is confined within this colony only.

Quere. Whether mr. ſurveyor general, as he lives in Boſton, was apprized of this law when he gave mr. John Fenton the deputy collectorſhip of Hudſon's river, between New-York and Albany.

We are told ſome ſeizures have lately been made at Albany by John Fenton, Eſq; collector for that port, in purſuance of his commiſſion

Tueſday laſt his majeſty's ſhip Sardine, capt. Hawker, arrived at Philadelphia.

Benjamin Baron, Eſq; formerly ſecretary to Sir Charles Hardy, when governor here, is appointed poſtmaſter General of the ſouthern diſtrict of North-America, and will keep the general poſt office at Charleſtown, South Carolina.

Yeſterday arrived the Ketch Mercury, capt. Kennedy, in 40 days from Penſacola. We hear he brings advice that they have there given over the expectation of the Spaniard's coming to New Orleans.

On Friday morning laſt, one Godfrey Swan, a taylor, ſaid to be one of the beſt workmen in town, an induſtrious, ſober man, and in good circumſtances as to his ſubſtance, but who has for ſome time been under a melancholly diſorder, of a religious kind, fearing he ſhould not be ſaved, and has made ſeveral attempts upon his own life, took the opportunity, while his wife was at market, to murder his ſon, an infant about three months old, which he took from the cradle, and laying it on his left arm, with its head in his hand cut its throat with a pen knife. The neighbours being alarmed, found him with the murder'd child in his arms. He ſeem'd not at all ſurprized, deliberately wiped his bloody hands and the pen knife, and ſhutting it, put it in his pocket. He readily owned the fact, ſaid he had long been greatly diſtreſſed and weary of life; that he had made many attempts to deſtroy himſelf, but his heart fail'd him; and he had taken this method that he might die by the law, and hoped God would have mercy on his ſoul. He talked very religiouſly, and except on the particular ſubject of his uneaſineſs, very ſenſibly. He was immediately committed to goal and ſecured ſo as to prevent him from deſtroying himſelf. It was conjectured by ſome, that his diſorder might ſpring from ſome domeſtick uneaſineſs, and he was ask'd if he lived in good harmony with his wife,——he replied, that he never had any difference with her, ſhe was a good woman——and he expreſſed pity for her diſtreſs. He was carried to goal before ſhe came home. When ſhe heard of the diſaſter, ſhe was in the ſtreet, and fainted away. The jury brought in their verdict Wilful murder.

Since inſerting the above account we have ſeen the unhappy man's confeſſion made and ſigned by himſelf before the coroners jury, which is nothing materially different from the above.

He declares, that having concluded to deſtroy himſelf, and reflecting that the child might hereafter be reproached on his account, he had form'd the deſign of preventing that, and procuring his own death, by killing the child; and that he had once mentioned this to his wife. That as he was at work ripping a coat with a pen knife, and ſeeing the child ſtir in the cradle, no other perſon being preſent, he thought it a fit opportunity to execute his Purpoſe, which having done as above He held the child ſo that it might bleed freely, and die eaſily. He further declared that his diſcontent and wearineſs of life, was occaſioned by diſappointment and croſſes in buſineſs.—But it does not appear that he had met with any ſuch croſſes.

On monday morning laſt, mr. Garret Van Horne, of this city, merchant, died of a painful illneſs, which he bore with great patience and chriſtian fortitude. He has left behind him a ſorrowful widow, with many ſmall children, who juſtly lament the loſs of a kind provident husband, and a tender affectionate parent.—His remains were decently interred the tueſday evening next following

On the 21ſt of March laſt died, at Fiſhkill, in Dutches County, in the One Hundred and Twenty Eighth Year of his Age, Mr. Edglebert Hoff. He was born in Norway, and could help himſelf without Aſſiſtance, till about ten Days before he died, when he unluckily fell down, and mortally hurt his Hip, of which wound he died. He never uſed a Spectacle, and could read common print very fluently. He could remember that he was a Lad driving Team when the News was brought to his Country that King Charles the under the Prince of Orange in the time of King James the ſecond. After that he came to America, and went a Privateering out of this Port with the noted Capt. Claver, in Queen Ann's Wars, being then about 70 Years old. When he returned he married a Wife by whom he had 12 Children, afterward lived a Widower 33 years. He had his Senſes, and ſtrong memory till within a few Hours before he died. He was a man in low circumſtances, but of an honeſt Principle, and died ſeemingly a good Chriſtian.

NEWPORT, May 6.

The maſter of a whaling veſſel who arrived here laſt Saturday from Dominica, informs, that on the 5th ult. he put into that iſland, and, juſt after he had anchored, was ſurprized with a violent motion of the veſſel, which made him imagine ſhe had ſtruck, but the debth of the water convinced him it muſt be an earthquake: That he went on ſhore the next day, and was informed by a Frenchman, that for three months the inhabitants had been almoſt continually under the horrors of repeated earthquakes: That he (the maſter) believes he was ſenſible of not leſs than 150 ſhocks while he was on ſhore: That on monday the 8th he ſailed for St Kitt's, and the friday following, was not only informed by mr. French, of that iſland, but read it in the St. Kitts paper, that on Wedneſday the 10th the windward part of the iſland of Dominica, ſaid to be about one half, was entirely ſunk or ingulfed in the ocean, together with the inhabitants belonging thereto; but the number of the people we can't aſcertain.—Dominica is one of the Carribee iſlands, but little cultivated, lies 28 miles north of Martinico, and 149 N.W. of Barbados, inhabited chiefly by French. It was ceded to Great Britain by the laſt treaty of peace.

The account of the fire at Rehoboth, in our laſt, told us with ſo much plauſibility of truth, we have the pleaſure to hear was without foundation.

BOSTON, May 9.

Laſt Wedneſday mr. Samuel Vans arrived at Marblehead in a fiſhing-ſchooner from the Iſle Sables, on which Iſland he was caſt away on his paſſage from Newfoundland bound to New England the 18th of November laſt; where he, together with the veſſel's crew, conſiſting of 13 perſons, remained till the 16th of April, in the greateſt diſtreſs for want of proviſions, being when they were caſt aſhore, reduced to 4 biſcuit only, each man, 14 lb of beef, and about 6 lb of flower, which turned out only one ſpoonfull a day. During the above time they lived chiefly on ſeil and horſe fleſh, without any ſalt. The method they took to catch the horſes was digging pitts and driving them in, otherwiſe they muſt have periſhed. They had no ammunition, or might have killed wild beaſts enough. All the fire-wood they had during the winter was pieces of the wreck drove aſhore.

The maſter with the crew are alſo returned.

HARTFORD.

At the Election held at Newport, Rhode-Iſland, on Wedneſday the firſt Inſtant, were choſen, The Hon. Samuel Ward, Eſq; Governor, the Hon. Eliſha Brown, Eſq; Deputy-Governor, Henry Ward Eſq; Secretary, and Joſeph Clerke, Eſq; Treaſurer.

We hear from Saliſbury, that a child of Mr. Jabez Keep, accidentally fell into an Iron-Works pond, and was unfortunately drowned, to the great grief of the bereaved parents.

A few days ago, a child of one Mr. Loomis, of Turky-Hills, in Simsbury, fell into a Tub of water, and was drowned.

Laſt Monday arrived at New-London, from Mountſerrat, after a Paſſage of 20 Days, the Brig Hartford, Capt. Thomas Hopkins, the next morning alſo arrived at New-London, (Capt. Griſwold of Killingſworth, from Barbados, with whom came Paſſengers) the Captains John Olcott, and John Chenevard, all of this Place; and laſt Tueſday Evening they came to Town.

There has been a great Drought in the West-Indies, (which continued when the above Captains came away) they having had little or no Rain for three Months.

†*† The Publick are informed, that the Printing-Office is removed, to the Store of Mr. James Church, oppoſite the Court-Houſe, and next Door to Mr. Bull's Tavern.

Laſt Thurſday being the Anniverſary Election of the Governor and Company, agreeable to the Royal Charter granted to this Colony, the following Gentlemen were elected to the following Offices, viz.

The Hon. THOMAS FITCH, Eſq; Governor.
The Hon. WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq; D. Gov.

ASSISTANTS.

Ebenezer Silliman, Eſq;
Jonathan Trumble, Eſq;
Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq;
John Cheſter, Eſq;
Benjamin Hall, Eſq;
Daniel Edwards, Eſq;
Jabez Hamlin, Eſq;
Matthew Griſwold, Eſq;
Shubael Conant, Eſq;
Eliſha Sheldon, Eſq;
Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq;
Jabez Huntington, Eſq;

Joſeph Talcott, Eſq; Treaſurer.
George Wyllys, Eſq; Secretary.

A LIST of Repreſentatives returned to the General Aſſembly, May 1765.

Hartford.
Col. William Pitkin,
Col. Samuel Talcott.

New-Haven.
Mr. Roger Sherman,
Mr. Samuel Biſhop, jun.

New-London.
Capt. Pygan Adams,
Mr. William Hillhouſe.

Fairfield.
Mr. David Rowland,
Capt. David Burr.

Windham.
Mr. Nathaniel Wales,
Mr. Hezekiah Manning.

Litchfield.
Col. Ebenezer Marſh,
Capt. Iſaac Baldwin.

Norwich.
Mr. Daniel Lathrop,
Mr. Samuel Huntington.

Stamford.
Col. Jonathan Hoit,
Mr. Abraham Devenport.

New-Hartford.
Capt. Abel Merril,
Capt. Matthew Gillet.

Stonington.
Capt. Joſeph Denniſon,
Mr. Charles Phelps.

Toland.
Capt. Zebulon Weſt,
Lieut. Elijah Chapman.

New-Town.
Mr. Richard Furman,
Capt. Henry Glover.

Haddam.
Maj. Hezekiah Brainard.

Lyme.
Mr. William Noyce,
Mr. Samuel Selden.

Pomphret.
Mr. Samuel Dreſſer,
Mr. Samuel Craft.

Canterbury.
Capt. Jabez Fitch,
Mr. Daniel Tyler.

East-Haddam.
Mr. Daniel Brainard.

Plainfield.
Capt. James Bradford,
Capt. Iſaac Coit.

Farmington.
Mr. Solomon Whitman,
Mr. Jonathan Root.

Killingly.
Mr. Bryant Brown,
Mr. Ebenezer Learnard.

Woodſtock.
Capt. Nehemiah Lyon,
Mr. Ebenezer Smith, jun.

Branford.
Capt. William Hoadley,
Mr. Joſiah Rogers.

Danbury.
Capt. John Benedict,
Mr. Samuel Dickenſon.

New-Milford.
Mr. Buſhnel Boſtwick,
Capt. Samuel Canfield.

Vollintown.
Mr. John Gorden,
Mr. Moſes Kenney.

Saliſbury.
Capt. Thomas Chittington,
Mr. Joſhua Porter.

Say-Brook.
Capt. John Shipman,
Capt. Samuel Moredock.

Milford.
Capt. John Fowler,
Capt. Thomas Clark.

Waterbury.
Mr. Joſeph Hopkins,
Capt. Timothy Judd.

Groton.
Capt. Moſes Fiſh,
Capt. Ben-Adam Gallop.

Cornwal.
Mr. Thomas Ruſſel,
Mr. Joſhua Pierce.

Hebron.
Capt. Samuel Gilbert,
Mr. John Phelps.

Stratford.
Capt. Wm. Samuel Johnſon,
Mr. Joſeph Curtice.

Colcheſter.
Capt. Dudley Wright,
Mr. Daniel Foot.

Durham.
Col. Elihu Chauncey,
Capt. James Wadſworth.

Woodbury.
Mr. Daniel Sherman,
Capt. Increaſe Moſeley.

Glaſtenbury.
Mr. John Kimberley,
Mr. William Welles.

Bolton.
Capt. Thomas Pitkin.

Canaan.
Mr. Benjamin Stevens,
Mr. Timothy Hurlbard.

Mansfield.
Mr. Benjamin Chaplin,
Mr. William Hall.

Willington.
Capt. Abner Barker,
Mr. Moſes Holms.

Stafford.
Capt. Iſaac Pinney,
Mr. Samuel Davis.

Coventry.
Mr. Phineas Strong,
Mr. Ephraim Root.

Ridgfield.
Mr. Samuel Olmſtead,
Mr. Timothy Keeler.

Greenwich.
Capt. Thomas Hobby,
Capt. Jabez Mead.

Derby.
Mr. Charles French.
Mr. Joſeph Hull.

Sharon.
Capt. John Williams,
Capt. Caleb Jewitt.

Goſhen.
Capt. Moſes Lyman,
Capt. Ebenezer Norton.

New-Fairfield.
Mr. Ephraim Hubbel,
Mr. William Burns.

Middletown.
Mr. Seth Wetmore,
Mr. Richard Alſop.

Suffield.
Mr. Simeon Hathaway,
Mr. Daniel Auſtin.

Preſton.
Capt. William Winter,
Mr. Nathaniel Brown.

Norwalk.
Mr. Thomas Fitch, jun.
Mr Joſeph Platt.

Wallingford.
Maj. Elihu Hall,
Mr. Titus Bracket.

Windſor.
Mr. Matthew Rockwell,
Mr. Henry Allyn.

Torrington.
Mr. John Cook,
Mr. Jonathan Coe.

Weathersfield.
Capt. Eliſha Williams,
Capt. Thomas Belding.

Enfield.
Mr. Edward Collins,
Capt. Joſeph Olmſtead.

Harwinton.
Capt. Daniel Catlin.

Guilford.
Col. Timothy Stone,
Mr. Nathaniel Hill.

Lebanon.
Capt. Joſhua Weſt,
Mr. William Williams.

Somers.
Mr. Emry Peaſe.

Aſhford.
Mr. Amos Babcock,
Capt. Jedediah Fay.

Symſbury.
Capt. Jonathan Pettibone,
Mr. Hezekiah Humphrys.

Killingſworth.
Mr. Benjamin Gale,
Capt. John Pierſon.

Kent.
Mr. Cyrus Marſh,
Mr. Ephraim Hubbel, jun.

AGRAHAM DAVENPORT, Eſq; was choſen Speaker, and WILLIAM PITKIN, jun. Eſq; Clerk.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the honorable court of Probate for the diſtrict of New-Haven, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Mr. Philo Mills, late of Derby deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: We ſhall attend that buſineſs on the firſt monday of Auguſt next, and ſo on the firſt mondays of each ſucceeding Month, until the firſt Monday of March next, from two of the clock on each of ſaid days, until eight, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Oliver Curtis, inn-keeper in ſaid Derby. Dated at Derby, March the 23d, 1765.

JAMES BEARD, } Commiſ-
JOSEPH HULL, jun. } ſioners.

(25)

SAMUEL MATTOCKS,
Periwig Maker, oppoſite Doctor Jepſon's, Queen-ſtreet, Hartford,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, That he has hired a compleat Workman from London, who not only makes all Sorts of Wiggs that are worn on the Continent; but alſo a new Faſhion lately introduced in Boſton, in Imitation of Hair: And alſo cuts and dreſſes Hair in the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion, for ſuch as ſtill continue to wear their Hair, notwithſtanding it is ſo much out of Faſhion, both in Europe and the faſhionable Parts of America. And having the Advantage of a good Aſſortment of Hair, and Trimmings in the Shop, will make it his peculiar Care and Study to give univerſal Satisfaction to all who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom; and will take for pay, Engliſh and Weſt-India Goods, Wood, and other Produce of the Country. (25)

N.B. He alſo buys all Sorts of Hair, ſuitable for Wiggs.

STray'd or ſtolen out of the ſtable of the widow Flagg, in Hartford, the night after the 9th inſtant, a dark brown horſe, about 14 hands high, branded with the letter F on the near ſhoulder, natural pacer, a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, both of his hind feet white, newly ſhod. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtray, and return him to the owner in Fairfield, or the printer hereof, ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble, by (25) NATHAN BUCKLY.

THESE are to notify the Proprietors of the Suſquehannah Purchaſe, that the laſt Meeting of ſaid Company at Windham, ſtands adjourn'd to the 16th Day of May, Inſt. to meet at Hartford, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon.

Hartford, } Teſt
May 9, 1765. }

SAMUEL GRAY,
Clerk of ſaid Company.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Lyman, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, it was determined to give to any Ten Perſons, who will appear, and become immediate Settlers, Two Thouſand Acres of Land, in ſaid Townſhip, adjoining Connecticut River, on the Eaſt Side. Theſe are to give Notice to any Perſons that are deſirous to become Settlers on ſaid Townſhip, on the above Terms; that on the 2d Monday of July next, at the Houſe of Mr. Medad Lyman, in New Haven, will be a Meeting of the Proprietors above-ſaid, when an indiſputable Title will be given ſaid Settlers, by the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhip of Lyman. (24)

TO BE LET,
(And entered upon immediately)

A Convenient, new Dwelling Houſe, very advantageouſly ſituated, for any Kind of Buſineſs; having a fine Store under the Whole, and Garden ſufficient for the largeſt Family. For further Particulars, enquire of

ABRAHAM BEACH:

Who has juſt opened, an Aſſortment of Summer GOODS, amongſt which are,

LInens and Checks of different Kinds—Callicoes—Fuſtians—Brown Holland—Gauze—Lawn—Pewter—Men's and Women's white Cotton Stockings—Black and mix'd Worſted ditto, &c. &c. &c.——He has likewiſe for Sale, choice Saltartudas and Anguila SALT, at the loweſt Prices, for Caſh or Country Produce in Hand.

Hartford, [illegible] April, 1765. [illegible]

Hartford, April 29, 1765.

Juſt Imported in the Ship Edward, Capt. Davis, and the Ship Hope, Capt. Jacobſon from LONDON, and to be ſold by *THOMAS DAVIDSON, and COMPANY*, at the Houſe of Mr. Hezekiah Collyer, oppoſite the North End of the State Houſe, the following Goods, to be ſold Wholeſale and Retail, VIZ.

BRoad and narrow cloaths, ſuperfine ſcarlet ditto. ſhalloons, ratinets, calimancoes of all colours, black Genoa and cotton velvets, Mecklinburgh ſtuffs, ſilk gauze, flowered and plain, flowered lawns of all ſorts, cambricks of all kinds, from 4s. to 15s. per yard, ribbons of all ſorts plain and figured, black Barcelona handkerchiefs, black barcelona cravats, check't cotton and linen of all kinds, French and Engliſh ſtrip't ditto, ſtrip't hollands, Iriſh and Scotch white linens and holland, men, woman and children's ſilk, worſted, cotton and thread ſtockings, woman's ſhoes, woman's leather mitts, culgee ſilk handkerchiefs, Indian ſilk ditto, check cotton and linen ditto of all ſorts, great variety of dark & light coloured chintees and calliceos, poplins & ſilverets, brogaded ditto, tammies, durants, nankeen patterns, ſilk and worſted ditto, pins and needles, coloured threads, white ditto, of all kinds, fans and garlands, head flowers, perſians and taffeties, paduſoys, flowerd damasks, ſilks of ſundry kinds, figured alimodes ditto, of all colours, gimps and fringes of all kinds, black & white lace ditto, ſtamped ditto of all kinds, garters & quality bindings, ſhoe bindings, ſilk camblets, worſted ditto, ſagathees, thickſetts, fuſtians, a large quantity of diaper, & diaper table cloths, writing paper of all kinds, bombazines, riffiny, black ſcrape, Dreſden poplins, ſtrip't ſtuffs, Mancheſter ſtripes for jackets, Turky ſtripe for ditto, a large quantity of wool hats, bound & unbound for men and boys, ivory and horn combs, apron and cap tapes, garnet necklaces and ear-rings, Briſtol ſtone buttons ſet in ſilver, peable ſtone ſet in ditto, ſilver watches, French paſte necklaces, great choice of glaſs ditto, ſilver buckles, metal buttons of different kinds, buckram, ſewing ſilks, twiſt, ſtay tape and dowlaſs, common cuttoe knives of all ſorts, variety of ſnuff boxes, double ſet gimbles, table knives and forks, common ſleeve buttons of all kinds, beſt Scotch ſnuff in bottles, pigtail tobacco, prepared ſhagg ditto, ink powder, playing cards, loaf ſugar at one ſhilling per pound, rum by the hogſhead, barrel or ſmaller quantity, choice Teneriffe and Madeira wine, claret by the barrel or dozen, Dorcheſter ale, Briſtol beer, London porter, bohea tea, by the pound ſix ſhillings, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. Any gentlemen, or ladies who pleaſe to favor us with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſupplied with any of the above goods, as cheap as can be purchaſed in N York, only allowing freight, from their humble ſervants,

T. DAVIDSON, & Co.

N. B. Wanted 100 barrels of pork, for which a reaſonable price will be given; any quantity of pot-aſh will be purchaſed by us, and as good a price given, as in Boſton or New-York, or carried to London, next September, upon freight, if deſired.

TO be ſold, a likely, healthy, good natured NEGRO BOY, about 15 years old. Inquire of T. Green.

S[illegible] the 19th of April laſt, at Evening, a Sorrel Horſe, with a bald Face, all his Feet white, branded X on the left Shoulder, about 13 Hands high, trots and paces, moſt natural to pace, with a good Saddle and a good, blue broad-cloth Great Coat mail'd on the Saddle. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and bring him to the Owner, ſhall be entitled to Five Dollars, paid by

(24) ELIHU NEWEL, of New Cambridge.

ALL Perſons indebted to JOHN M'LEAN, of Hartford, are deſired immediately to ſettle their Accounts, either by Caſh or their Obligations, to prevent Trouble. (24)

Imported, in the Capts. Hunter *and* Calef, *from* LONDON, *to* BOSTON, *(about a Fortnight ago) and to be ſold, by*

BENJAMIN HENSHAW,

At his Shop in Middletown,

3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Iriſh hollands, of all qualities, 3 4 and 7 8 garlets, dowlaſs; ſheeting and oznabrigs, 7-8, yard wide and ſix quarter'd checks, flower'd, ſpotted, long, plain and packet lawns, cambricks: A variety of chintzes, callicoes and printed linens; bed tickings, crimſon, black, dark and light blue paduſoys, taffeties and Perſians of different colours, neweſt faſhion'd ſtriped luteſtrings, ſeveral colours, black, ditto; pelong ſattins, damaſks, &c. crimſon, black, blue, brown, and drab colour'd broadcloths; German ſerges, ſagathees, duroys, and thickſetts of various colours; ſhalloons, callimancoes, durants and tammies of all colours; nankeens; a variety of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs; ſilk mitts, women's ruſſel and calimanco ſhoes, poplins, fans, ribbons, tapes, thread, &c. &c. &c.—Powder, ſhot, led, nails and hard ware of all ſorts——Beſides which, he has to ſell, moſt ſorts of other Engliſh GOODS——and the beſt French indigo, by the hundred, dozen, pound or quarter; coffee, chocolate, rice, loaf and brown ſugar, rum, molaſſes, ſalt; all ſorts of braſs and copper wares; Engliſh and Dutch clover ſeed; looking glaſſes all ſizes, gilt and plain, mehogany, black walnut and common frames. Any of which he will ſell, for the caſh, or produce, as low as can be purchaſed in any ſtore in the government.

April 16th, 1765. 22 (6n)

Juſt imported from LONDON, and now come to hand, in the ſhip Ruby, Capt. Dowzick, and to be ſold by

CALEB BULL,

at his ſtore in Hartford, King ſtreet, oppoſite Capt. John Keith's,

A Small aſſortment of European and India GOODS.—Alſo, a general aſſortment of articles in the grocery way.——As alſo, cutlary and crokery ware; choice Malaga wine, brandy, and other ſpirits; German and Engliſh ſteel; 12d. 10d. 8d. and 4d nails; 7 by 9 glaſs; paints; linſeed oil; verniſh; gun powder, ſhot and bar lead; loaf ſugar at 12d. per pound; bohea tea, warranted to be of the beſt quality, and as cheap at 6s. and 8d. as any to be had at a lower price.—And many other articles needleſs to mention. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour ſaid Bull with their cuſtom, may be ſupply'd in the retailing way, on as reaſonable terms as any in the town, or government, without exception.

Thoſe that entered their names with ſaid BULL, for HEMP-SEED, are informed that it is now come to hand, and ready for Delivery. (24)

To be ſold, by JOHN TOWNLEY,

A *Few Pair of Woman and Children's, choice London made* STAYS.

FOUR Shillings, N. York Money, per Dz. will be given for empty Snuff Bottles, by PATRICK & ANDREW THOMSON, Merchants in Hartford. (25)

A Quantity of choice OLD RUM, and beſt MOLASSES to be ſold on the very loweſt Terms, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, by ELISHA PITKIN, or THOMAS SEYMOUR, jun. of *Hartford.* (23)

Choice Madeira WINE,

Retail'd by LATHROP and SMITH, in Hartford.

Hartford: Printed by T. GREEN.

MONDAY, *May* 20, 1765. [Number 26.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the New-London Gazette.

To the PRINTER.

Sir,

I Take it for granted, there is not one of your readers, but has heard that moſt melancholly ſentence, repeated times without number, THERE IS NO MONEY: nor ſcarce one, who has not himſelf frequently joined in this epidemic complaint. Converſation among people of every rank, I have remarked for ſome months paſt to run in one invariable channel: and the hackneyed topicks of diſcourſe to be conſtantly introduced, in the ſame preciſe order, with admirable uniformity. Benevolent enquiries reſpecting health, and ingenious obſervations on the weather, according to the laudable cuſtom of our anceſtors, from time immemorial lead the van. As ſoon as theſe curious and important articles are diſcuſſed; the muſcles of the face being previouſly worked up into a mixt paſſion of diſtreſs and reſentment, tempered with a ſuitable proportion of political ſagacity; ſucceeds the wonderful diſcovery aforeſaid, THERE IS NO MONEY; which is inſtantly repeated by each party, with every token of aſtoniſhment. One would think, by the ſurprize viſible in their countenances, and the vehemence of their expreſſions, that neither of them had the leaſt ſuſpicion of ſuch a calamity, till that minute: tho', perhaps, it is not two hours ſince the ſame perſons converſed upon the ſame ſubject, and made exactly the ſame remark. Suppoſing a million of Engliſh inhabitans, upon this continent, endowed with the faculty of ſpeech; and that each one of thoſe inhabitants, at an average, repeats this obſervation but once in twenty minutes (in both which hypotheſes, I imagine my computation very moderate) it amounts to thirty ſix million times that this ſentence muſt neceſſarily be repeated within the compaſs of the twelve hours of the artificial day; which number muſt at leaſt riſe to fifty million, during one revolution of the earth about its axis; if we make reaſonable allowances for evening converſation; as alſo, for perſons talking in their ſleep upon a ſubject which engroſſed the whole attention of their waking hours. So great, and ſo innumerable, are the evils reſulting from the preſent ſcarcity of caſh, that I firmly believe, if the four cardinal virtues, with all their progeny and attendants, had entirely left the earth, and taken their everlaſting flight to the upper regions; their departure would not have been ſo univerſally perceived, nor their abſence ſo bitterly lamented.

Various expedients have been made uſe of, to remedy this inconvenience: and among the reſt, numberleſs eſſays have appeared in our public prints, recommending induſtry and frugality. But theſe are ſuch ſlow methods of riſing to an eſtate, and require ſuch uncommon ſteadineſs of temper,—ſuch cloſe application of body and mind, that I utterly deſpair of ever ſeeing them generally put in practice. My countrymen are happily diſtinguiſhed, by a genius ſo enterpriſing, and ſuch a peculiar vivacity of ſpirits, that they can by no means condeſcend to enrich themſelves by ſo tedious a proceſs. Induſtry and frugality are exotic plants: they flouriſh, indeed, among the mountains of Switzerland, and the fens of Holland: but ſoon wither and decay in the ſoil and climate of Britiſh America. The ſchemes I am upon, if well executed, will be vaſtly more expeditious; and I flatter myſelf, much more agreeable to the projecting taſte of the age.

I have bought a ſmall parcel of ground, where, after ſome ſecret cultivation of mine beſtowed upon it, I intend to plant a tree, whoſe trunk and limbs ſhall conſiſt of fine copper, which ſhall in a few weeks, ſhoot up and flouriſh in a very rich and ample manner. This uſeful vegetable, when it comes to perfection, is to bloſſom all in ſilver, the fruit is to be gold, and the leaves will ſhade a weary traveller with ſo many forty ſhilling bills. I cannot but pleaſe myſelf to imagine what flocks of people will come to view my little grove, as ſoon as it begins to ſprout: and in a little time, to ſee them obtain a branch or two of me, to tranſplant into their own lands, where they will ſpread abroad with a luxuriance that will cover the face of the whole country. Methinks, it will be very pleaſant to ſee a piece of eight in the bud; or a ripe guinea drop mellow upon the graſs. How welcome will the fall of the leaf be, after I have made this myſtery common! and with what rapture ſhall we hear a tempeſt whiſtling through the woods, when it only ſhakes us down money! A man who chooſes to walk in my foreſt, may have his head broke with a crown dropping on it: and I expect to have my windows often ſhattered by ſtones and brick-bats flung up at ſhillings and ſix pences. It will be very pretty, when a cart rumbles by a door, for a man to run out to buy wood, and come in muttering, "'Tis nothing but a cord of copper."

But I wake with reluctance from this pleaſing reverie,—this rapturous anticipation of future opulence; and proceed to acquaint you of another plan, which I have formed, for the good of my country. Our ports and harbours are ſo cloſely guarded by the policy and vigilence of the preſent miniſtry, that I have long been convinced, it is impoſſible for us to trade, to advantage, with any of our fellow-creatures. But we have diſcovered ſo great a propenſity of late, to wander from home, upon the moſt romantic expeditions; and to plant new colonies, before our own is half peopled, or one quarter cultivated; that I cannot but imagine, a propoſal would be very acceptable of opening a correſpondence with the Moon; and that if articles and ſubſcriptions were drawn up, and properly encouraged, the lunar company would ſoon be vaſtly more numerous than the Suſquehannah. In order to render ſuch a voyage practicable, I can aſſure the public, I have already conſtructed a machine, which wants nothing to compleat it, but to be raiſed from the earth, and continued moving in a due direction; ſufficient for the exportation of ſuch part of our fiſh, oil, lumber, pipe ſtaves, live ſtock, &c. as exceed what the Britiſh ſugar iſlands can poſſibly conſume; and make no ſcruple but we ſhall receive very profitable returns in green cheeſe; a commodity, which muſt needs run very low in the ſeveral markets of that planet; and by means of which we may, poſſibly, make ſome remittances to Europe. Should this ſcheme take effect, we ſhould, doubtleſs, in proceſs of time, have aerial cuſtom houſes eſtabliſhed; and our atmoſphere lined with ſloops and cutters; but it would, certainly, be a conſiderable while before ſuch new regulations could be brought to perfection. Beſides, it will be abſolutely impoſſible for the moſt artful officers entirely to prevent ſmuggling, when one of my machines ſhall be ſo contrived as to come down, plump, with equal convenience, upon any part of the continent.

But I am in ſuch haſte about theſe affairs, that I muſt break off abruptly;—only aſſuring you, that, amidſt all this important buſineſs, I am,

Your conſtant Reader,
ALEXANDER WINDMILL.

AT a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Lyman, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, it was determined to give to any Ten Perſons, who will appear, and become immediate Settlers, Two Thouſand Acres of Land, in ſaid Townſhip, adjoining Connecticut River, on the Eaſt Side. Theſe are to give Notice to any Perſons that are deſirous to become Settlers on ſaid Townſhip, on the above Terms; that on the 2d Monday of July next, at the Houſe of Mr. Medad Lyman, in New-Haven, will be a Meeting of the Proprietors above-ſaid, when an indiſputable Title will be given ſaid Settlers, by the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhip of Lyman. (24)

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part of Sweden, is connected with the true intereſts of the nation." A queſtion thus propoſed indicates a ſpirit of po-

to fly to Vera Cruz.

BOSTON, May 16.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the brig Lydia, Capt. Scott, in five weeks from London: The Scarborough maſt ſhip, capt. Hugget, is alſo arrived at Piſcatuqua: Theſe veſſels ſailed from the Downes in company with near 200 ſail of veſſels bound to different parts; ſome of them had lain wind bound 5 or 6 weeks; among theſe were the capts. Marſhal, Davis, and Jarvis for this port, who are not yet arrived. — Captain Jacobſon was to leave London about the middle of April, and capts. Blake and Dixey ſoon after, for this place.

Altho' the ſtamp act is paſſed, we have not obtained intelligence when it takes place.

It has been reſolved in the houſe of commons that 1s. ſterling ſhall be paid for every ſingle letter, and in proportion for double, treble and packet, that is brought from London to any port in America. One penny ſterling to be paid for every letter delivered to any poſt maſter, from any veſſel except packet-boats. Alſo for every ſingle letter from any port in the Britiſh dominions in America to any other port in ſaid dominions, 4 pence ſterling is to be paid, and double, &c. in proportion.—There are alſo other reſolutions reſpecting the inland poſtage, which were ordered into a bill.

Our oral advices are, that the duties on molaſſes will not be taken off at leaſt this ſeſſion; but reſpecting lumber, there were ſome expectations of the burthen being taken off, and a bounty given for deals exported from America to Great Britain; ——— that inſtead of having a judge of admiralty only in Halifax, it was tho't there would be three others appointed one to reſide at Boſton, one at Philadelphia, the other at South Carolina: It is feared there will be almoſt a prohibition of the diſtilling and ſugar boiling buſineſs in America.

From the public prints brought by Capt. Scott from London, we have the following Advices.

LONDON, March 26. LAST week notice was given to the gentlemen employed in the ſeveral departments of the ſtamp-office, that a certain number would ſpeedily be wanted to embark for New-York, in order to eſtabliſh a ſtamp office in that province; when ſeveral, who were unmarried, voluntarily offered themſelves for that ſervice, and as ſoon as the proper materials can be got ready, will be ſent over at the government's expence.

March 22. The grand council held laſt Tueſday at the Cockpit, Whitehall, related entirely to American affairs, and to take into conſideration certain extraordinary petitions lately ſent over from that continent.

We are aſſured that another regiment of foot will ſpeedily embark for Quebec.

We hear that a ſcheme is now upon the carpet for introducing temporal dignities in North America, and that the firſt diſtinctions of this kind will be conferred upon Sir William Johnſon, and General Gage.

It is now ſaid a bounty of ten ſhillings per ton, on all ſhipping in the whale fiſhery on the American ſeas, between the entrance of Hudſon's bay and cape Florida, over and above that already paid on ſhips from Greenland, will be granted in order to encourage this valuable branch of commerce.

They write from Boſton, in New-England, that a native of that province, has diſcovered a method of making pearl aſhes, which are eſteemed equal to thoſe imported from Trieſte and other parts.

LONDON, March 27 to 30.

Tueſday four crape gauze manufacturers were engaged for New-York.

A bill is now depending to prevent any free indian under his majeſty's protection from being carried from any of his majeſty's colonies, without a licence firſt obtained for that purpoſe.

It is ſaid the heads of a bill for impoſing one penny ſtamp duty on all play houſe tickets, are now preparing for the inſpection of the houſe.

By letters from France it appears, that the number of veſſels fitted out this year by the merchants of that kingdom for the Newfoundland fiſhery, will exceed 1000 ſail; there being ſcarce a trader in any of their ſea ports who has not a ſhare in this valuable commerce.

It is confidently ſaid, the ſuppreſſion of vice-admiralty courts in the Britiſh provinces of America, are now under conſideration.

The hon. William Pitt continues ſo much indiſpoſed at his ſeat at Hayes, that he has not yet been able to attend his ſervice in parliament.

One capital houſe in the city has this week received commiſſions from the Weſt-Indies, to ſhip off goods proper for the Spaniſh American trade, to the amount of 50,000 l.

It is now ſaid, that the ſubject of erecting biſhopricks in America, will be ſpeedily reſumed; and it is thought the Biſhop of Man will have a ſeat in the houſe of peers, the moment that iſland is annexed to the government.

Much damage has been done this month by high winds and floods, & ſome perſons and cattle loſt their lives thereby.

Between ſix and ſeven thouſand men, women, and children reduced to diſtreſs for want of work, in Spittle-fields, have been relieved by public ſubſcriptions.

A fellow, either a Turk or a German, has gulled our over curious nobility and gentry of many hundred guineas, by ſhewing tricks upon the cards!

The freedom of London in a gold box, has been voted to the duke of Glouceſter,

APRIL 1. A very great addition to the plan of the poſt office is intended, and will ſpeedily take place. The general poſt will be extended to all American colonies; and the penny poſt is to be eſtabliſhed in all the parts of this kingdom.

The bills ready will be ſigned by commiſſion on Thurſday next; after which both houſes will adjourn for the holidays.

Some thouſand pounds ſterling value, in ſilver three penny peices, are ſoon to be coined at the mint, for the uſe of the American colonies, to ſupply the place of copper money, which the people there have long complained of.

We hear the ſums of money ariſing from the new ſtamp duties in N. America, for the firſt five years, are chiefly to be applied towards commodious poſt roads from one province to another, erecting bridges where neceſſary, and other public meaſures equally important.

From the GENTLEMAN's MAGAZINE, For March, 1765.

Miſcelaneous Articles from the Papers.

HIS majeſty has been pleaſed to order that North America be divided into two diſtricts, viz. Northern and Southern, by the river Potomack, and a due weſt line drawn from the head of the main branch of that river, as far as his majeſty's dominions extend, and a ſurveyor general appointed on each, to make general ſurveys both of coaſts and main, in order to facilitate the navigation, and promote the ſpeedy ſettlement of the new acquiſitions.

The Empreſs Queen of Hungary has ordered the regency of the Auſtrian Netherlands to lay a duty of four livres and a half (near 4s.) on every c wt. of ſugar imported into thoſe territories from England and Holland, in order to favour French ſugars.

The iſland of Grenada is already ſo far cultivated as to produce 10,000 hogſheads of ſugar, 3,500,000lb. of coffee, and 200,000lb. of cocoa, beſides cotton and indigo.

An expreſs has been diſpatched to the conquered iſlands not to levy the impoſt of 4 1-half per cent. as directed by prerogative of the king's letters patent, till further orders.

Letters from Paris ſpeak of a horrid murder committed on a baker who had got money in the lottery, by his man who came behind him with a cleaver, ſplit his ſkull, and then cut off his head. The villain afterwards went up ſtairs into his miſtreſs's bed chamber, who was ſome months gone with child, and ſtrangled her with a cord whilſt ſhe was aſleep, and then broke open the drawers, and took out all the money, plate, and other moveable effects of value, and made his eſcape.

Letters from Truxillo, about 50 miles from Vera Cruz in Mexico, bring a moſt ſhocking account of the mountain Mano Blanco, in that neighbourhood, opening and throwing out flames, combuſtible ſtuff, and black ſtones, ſome of great ſizes. As there never was a volcano there before, it intimidated the inhabitants to ſuch a degree, that a great number died of the fright. Many people were deſtroyed, with 118 Indian huts: The wild beaſts, as lyons, tygers, deer, &c. left the foreſt, and came into the town for refuge, ſixty three of which were ſhot in the ſtreets.

Mobs and inſurrections are frequent in many parts of the country, particularly in the weſtern counties on account of the dearneſs of proviſions.

A wonderful prophet from Podolia engroſſes the converſation of the German cities, as the card conjurer does that of the Britiſh. This man, with his ſon, about nine years old, has traverſed all Poland, Pruſſia, and many other parts of Germany, and from the accounts given of him is eagerly expected at Berlin; from whence, it is ſuppoſed, he'll viſit Holland, France and England.

LONDON, March.

Monday 5. A great council was this day held at his grace the Duke of Bedford's in Bloomſbury-ſquare, on affairs of importance.

A writ of certiorari for removing the trial of Lord Byron was laid before his peers; at the ſame time the depoſitions of the proceedings on the coroner's inqueſt on inſpecting the body of the deceaſed Mr. Chaworth, were laid before the houſe for their peruſal.

Monday 11. The workmen began building the galleries in Weſtminſter hall, for the trial of Lord Byron.

The Houſe of Commons came to a reſolution of raiſing 1,500,000l. two fifths of which by annuities of three per cent. two fifths of which by way of lottery, the tickets 10 l each, the blanks 6l. and the remaining fifth by way of tontine, or annuities upon lives, at 3 per cent. with benefit of ſurvivorſhip.—This laſt is divided into ſix claſſes, of 150l. each, ſo that the longeſt liver may enjoy the whole income. The new tickets have already been done in Change Alley, at 12 l. 3s.—The proprietors of navy and victualing bills, in courſe of payment have the preference in this ſubſcription, but the whole together bears ſcarce any præmium.

A moſt remarkable fall of ſnow covered the whole country in which many perſons loſt their lives. Near Newcaſtle a moſt remarkable accident happened to two men, who, riding full gallup in different directions, met each other with ſuch force that both horſes inſtantly died, and the riders were thrown againſt each other ſo violently, that the lives of both were deſpaired of.

At Wynchcomb, in that county, a labouring man having brewed a veſſel of ale againſt his wife's groaning, the goſſips at her labour agreed to tap it, and when the man came home at night, he found his ale gone, the goſſips drunk, and his wife dead.

Tueſday 13. The parliament, after a moſt ſtrict examination, come to a reſolution of granting Mr. Harriſon 10,000l for diſcovering the longitude by his time-piece, and 10,000l more if his time-piece ſhould equally anſwer in a voyage to be made by way of trial to Hudſon's Bay.

Friday 22. Lord Mansfield, as ſpeaker, and the Earls Gower and Marchmont, by virtue of a commiſſion from his majeſty, gave the royal aſſent to the following bills:

The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, &c.

— for the better regulation of his majeſty's marine forces.

— for permitting the free importation of cattle from Ireland.

— for providing a public reward for perſons who ſhall diſcover the longitude.

— for laying a ſtamp duty in the Britiſh colonies in America.

The number of bills ſigned, public and private, was thirty five.

At an ordination of prieſts and deacons at the chapel royal at St. James's by the hon. and rev. Dr. Keppel, biſhop of Exeter, a Black was ordained, whoſe devout behaviour attracted the notice of the whole congregation.

Tueſday 26. By the Albany Indiaman, who has made the quickeſt voyage that has been known, advice has been received at the India houſe, that the troubles were happily terminated on the Coromandel coaſt; that Madura and Polmacora were in the hands of the Engliſh; that the rebel Iſouph Caun (whoſe name we do not remember to have read before) was ſubdued and executed; and that all was quiet at Bengal where governor Vanſitart had overcome all difficulties, and was on the point of delivering up his government to Mr. Spencer, a gentleman of diſtinguiſhed character and ability. The death of Iſouph Caun is thus related; that M. Marchand, with ſome French troops, having undertaken to ſupport his pretenſions againſt the reigning Nabob, was in poſſeſſion of Madura; but finding the Nabob, by means of Engliſh auxiliaries, likely to prevail, he diſpatched a French officer with a flag of truce from the fort to the Engliſh camp, demanding ſafe guard for his own troops, pay for the black troops, & pardon for thoſe who had deſerted; and offering at the ſame time to deliver up Iſouph Caun the moment theſe terms were granted having already arreſted him for that purpoſe; the terms were accepted, the town was given up, and Iſouph Caun delivered over to the Nabob, who ordered him to be hanged the next day in front of the lines.

An evening paper of laſt night ſays, that a ſeiſure has lately been made at the cuſtom houſe of about 50 large prints, beautifully executed abroad, and containing a genealogical account of the royal houſe of Stuart, from its firſt origin to the preſent time, divided into two diſtinct branches, the firſt brought down to the late Royal Highneſs Frederick Prince of Wales, and the other to rt. hon. the earl of Bute, and his brother the hon. James Steuart McKinzie. The ſeiſure occaſions much ſpeculation.

His Grace the Duke of Athol has made ſtrong repreſentations againſt annexing the Iſle of Man to the Crown, it being granted to his Predeceſſor by a royal Charter, and afterwards confirmed in other king's reigns.

NEW-YORK May 16.

Sunday the 5th inſt. Capt. Aſhfield arrived here from Madeira, in 9 weeks: By him we learn, that his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Spy, Capt. Allwright, touch'd at that iſland in his way to Africa, to countermand the orders formerly ſent there for deſtroying the French ſettlements in the river Gambia, that matter having been amicably adjuſted between the courts of G. Britain and France.

We can aſſure the public, that Sir William Johnſon, at his ſeat at Johnſon Hall, on the 4th inſt. was ſurrounded by upwards of a thouſand Indians of different tribes, not in an hoſtile manner, all in friendſhip; and that every thing went on well in the negotiation greatly to the ſatisfaction of his Excellency, as tending to the good of his Majeſty's ſubjects.

HARTFORD, May 20.

We hear from ſeveral towns in Litchfield County, that within this month, a number of horned cattle have died with the Bites, which they had received from the Dogs which have of late run mad in thoſe Parts.—One Mr. Douglass of Cornwall loſt 6 or 7 Oxen and Cowes, laſt Week.

STray'd from Jonathan Butler, of Hartford, on the 8th inſtant, a light bay Dutch horſe, 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, large head, ſome grey hairs on his dock, and noſe, trots, well ſet, and round bodied. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and ſend word, or bring him to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a handſome reward paid by 26

May 20, 1765. JONATHAN BUTLER.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the proprietors of the townſhip of Panton, in the province of N Hampſhire, in New-England; that at a legal proprietor's meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the firſt monday of April, 1764, was agreed upon, and voted a rate or tax of twenty ſhillings, lawful money, on the right of each original proprietor; and I the ſubſcriber, was legally choſen by ſaid proprietors, at ſaid meeting, a collector to collect the ſame: I do hereby give public notice to ſaid proprietors, that they reſpectively pay their rate or tax to me, on or before the 20th day of July next, enſuing the date hereof. Dated in Canaan, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1765.

(26) DAVID HOLCOMB, Collector.

AARON BULL, deſires every one indebted to him, by book, forthwith to ſettle their reſpective accounts; and thoſe indebted to him on note, to diſcharge the ſame, as he is very ſoon bound to ſea, and muſt leave his affairs that remain unſettled in the attorney's hands. May 17, 1765. (26

STray'd from Hartford, a few days ago, a brown or bay horſe, four years old, about 13 hands and three inches high, a large ſtar in his forehead, with ſome grey in it, one or both hind feet, and top of his noſe white, a natural pacer, no brand. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtray, and return him to the ſubſcriber in Simsbury, ſhall be rewarded for their trouble by (May 20) 26 ISAAC ENO.

STray'd from Joſeph Bunce of Hartford, Poſt-Rider, on the 10th inſtant, a dark bay mare, eight years old, 13 hands & an half high, a white ſlip down her face, one hind foot white, paces and trots well, branded with an S with a mark a-croſs it, on her left ſhoulder, and with the figure of an anchor on her left thigh. Whoever will take up ſaid ſtray, and convey her to me the ſubſcriber, or ſend word ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have a handſome reward paid by me, 26 JOSEPH BUNCE.

N. B. Said mare has been rowel'd on her breaſt for a lameneſs in her ſhoulder. May 20, 1765.

STray'd out of paſture in Hartford, on the Weſt ſide the great river, on the 10th day of inſtant, May, a black horſe, ſhod all round, about fourteen hands and an half high, a little white on his left hind foot, ſeven years old, paces and trots well. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe, and deliver him to Hezekiah Marſh, in Hartford, or to me the ſubſcriber, owner of ſaid horſe, in Norwich; ſhall be well rewarded for their kindneſs and trouble, by me,

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON.

Hartford, May 18th, A.D. 1765. (26)

Extract of a Letter from London.

"MR. Charles Townſend ſpoke in favour of the bill, [ſtamp duty] and concluded his ſpeech by ſaying to the following effect:

"Theſe children of our planting, (ſpeaking of Americans) nouriſhed by our indulgence, until they are grown to a good degree of ſtrength and opulence, and protected by our arms, will they grudge to contribute their mite to relieve us from the heavy load of national expence which we lie under?

"Which having ſaid, and ſat down, * Mr. Barre aroſe, and with eyes darting fire, and an out ſtretched arm, ſpoke as follows, with a voice ſomewhat elevated, and with a ſternneſs in his countenance, which expreſſed in a moſt lively manner the feelings of his heart:

"Children planted by your care? No! Your oppreſſion planted them in America; they fled from your tyranny, into a then uncultivated land, where they were expoſed to almoſt all the hardſhips, to which human nature is liable; and among others, to the ſavage cruelty of the enemy of the country; a people the moſt ſubtile, and I take upon me to ſay, the moſt truly terrible, of any people that ever inhabited any part of God's earth, and yet actuated by principles of true Engliſh liberty; they met all theſe hardſhips with pleaſure, compared with thoſe they ſuffered in their own country, from the hands of thoſe that ſhould have been their friends.

"They nouriſhed by your indulgence? They grew by your neglect of them: As ſoon as you began to care about them, that care was exerciſed in ſending perſons to rule over them, in one department and another; who were, perhaps the deputies of ſome deputy, of members of this houſe, ſent to ſpy out their liberty, to miſrepreſent their actions, and to prey upon them; men whoſe behaviour, on many occaſions, has cauſed the blood of thoſe ſons of liberty, to recoil within them; men promoted to the higheſt ſeats of juſtice, ſome to my knowledge, were glad by going to foriegn countries, to eſcape being brought to a bar of juſtice, in their own.

"They protected by your arms? They have nobly taken up arms in your defence, have exerted their valour, amidſt their conſtant and laborious induſtry, for the defence of a country whoſe frontiers, while drench'd in blood, its interior parts have yielded all its little ſavings to your enlargement: And believe me, remember I this day told you ſo, That the ſame ſpirit which actuated that people at firſt, will continue with them ſtill: But prudence forbids me to explain myſelf any further. God knows, I do not at this time ſpeak from motives of party heat: What I deliver, are the genuine ſentiments of my heart: However ſuperior to me in general knowledge and experience, the reſpectable body of this houſe may be, yet I claim to know more of America than moſt of you, having ſeen and been converſant in that country. The people there are as truly loyal, I believe, as any ſubjects the King has: But a people jealous of their liberties, and who will vindicate them, if they ſhould be violated; but the ſubject is too delicate, I will ſay no more.

"* A gentleman of the army, member for the borough of Chipping Wycomb, in the county of Bucks; he was a major and an adjutant general at the taking of Quebec, where he was wounded, and for his ſervices was rewarded with the place of governor of a caſtle, but was diſmiſſed from it on his voting againſt ſome miniſterial meaſures.

SAMUEL MATTOCKS,
Perriwig-Maker, oppoſite Doctor Jepſon's, Queen ſtreet,
Hartford,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, That he has hired a compleat Workman from London, who not only makes all Sorts of Wigs that are worn on the Continent; but alſo a new Faſhion lately introduced in Boſton, in Imitation of Hair: And alſo cuts and dreſſes Hair in the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion, for ſuch as ſtill continue to wear their Hair, notwithſtanding it is ſo much out of Faſhion, both in Europe and the faſhionable Parts of America. And having the Advantage of a good Aſſortment of Hair, and Trimmings in the Shop, will make it his peculiar Care, and Study to give univerſal Satisfaction to all who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom; and will take for pay, Engliſh and Weſt-India Goods, Wood, and other Produce of the Country. (25)

N.B. He alſo buys all Sorts of Hair, ſuitable for Wigs.

ALL Perſons indebted to JOHN M'LEAN, of Hartford, are deſired immediately to ſettle their Accounts, either by Caſh or their Obligations, to prevent Trouble. (24)

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the honorable court of Probate for the diſtrict of New-Haven, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Mr. Philo Mills, late of Derby deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: We ſhall attend that buſineſs on the firſt monday of Auguſt next, and ſo on the firſt mondays of each ſucceeding Month, until the firſt Monday of March next, from two of the clock on each of ſaid days, until eight, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Oliver Curtis, inn-keeper in ſaid Derby. Dated at Derby, March the 23d, 1765.

JAMES BEARD, } Commiſ-
(25) JOSEPH HULL, jun. } ſioners.

STolen from under Landlord John Wyard's Horſe-Houſe, the 19th of April laſt, at Evening, a Sorrel Horſe, with a bald Face, all his Feet white, branded X on the left Shoulder, about 13 Hands high, trots and paces, moſt natural to pace, with a good Saddle and a good, blue broad-cloth Great Coat mail'd on the Saddle. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and bring him to the Owner, ſhall be entitled to Five Dollars, paid by

(24) ELIHU NEWEL, of New-Cambridge.

Imported, in the Capts. Hunter and Cathcart from LONDON, to BOSTON, (about a Fortnight ago) and to be ſold, by

BENJAMIN HENSHAW,
At his Shop in Middletown,

3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Iriſh hollands, of all qualities, 3 4 and 7-8 garlets, dowlaſs, ſheeting and oznabrigs, 7-8, yard wide and ſix quarter'd checks, flower'd, ſpotted, long, plain and packet lawns, cambricks: A variety of chintzes, callicoes and printed linens, bed tickings, crimſon, black, dark and light blue paduſoys, tafferies and Perſians of different colours, neweſt faſhion'd ſtriped luteſtrings, ſeveral colours; black, ditto; pelong ſattin, alamode, &c crimſon, black, blue, brown and drab-colour'd broadcloths; German ſerges, ſagathees, duroys, and thickſetts of various colours; ſhalloons, callimancoes, durants and tammies of all colours; nankeens; a variety of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs; ſilk mitts, women's ruſſel and calimanco ſhoes, poplins, fans, ribbons, tapes, thread, &c. &c. &c.—Powder, ſhot, led, nails and hard ware of all ſorts.——Beſides which, he has to ſell, moſt ſorts of other Engliſh GOODS——and the beſt *French* indigo, by the hundred, dozen, pound or quarter; coffee, chocolate, rice, loaf and brown ſugar, rum, molaſſes, ſalt; all ſorts of braſs and copper wares; Engliſh and Dutch clover ſeed; looking glaſſes all ſizes, gilt and plain, mehogany, black walnut and common frames. Any of which he will ſell, for the caſh, or produce, as low as can be purchaſed in any ſtore in the government.

April 16th, 1765. 22 (60)

Juſt imported from LONDON, and now come to hand, in the ſhip Ruby, Capt. Dowzick, and to be ſold by

CALEB BULL,

at his ſtore in Hartford, King ſtreet, oppoſite Capt. John Keith's,

A Small aſſortment of European and India GOODS.—Alſo, a general aſſortment of articles in the grocery way.——As alſo, cutlery and crokery ware; choice Malaga wine, brandy, and other ſpirits; German and Engliſh ſteel; 12d. 10d. 8d. and 4d. nails; 7 by 9 glaſs; paints; linſeed oil; varniſh; gun powder, ſhot and bar lead; loaf ſugar at 12d. per pound; bohea tea, warranted to be of the beſt quality, and as cheap at 6s and 8d. as any to be had at a lower price—And many other articles needleſs to mention. Thoſe who are pleaſed to favour ſaid Bull with their cuſtom, may be ſupply'd in the retailing way, on as reaſonable terms as any in the town, or government, without exception.

Thoſe that entered their names with ſaid BULL, for HEMP-SEED, are informed that it is now come to hand, and ready for Delivery. (24)

To be ſold, by JOHN TOWNLEY,

A *Few Pair of Woman and Children's, choice London made* STAYS.

TO be ſold, a likely, healthy, good natured NEGRO BOY, about 15 years old. Inquire of T. Green.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the
Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, *May* 27, 1765. [Number 27]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated, Feb. 15.

"SOME gentlemen who are very expert in the art of hunting all ſorts of wild beaſts, are ſet out from hence to go in purſuit of the terrible animal which deſolates the Gevaudan.

Public notice has been given at Paris, that 12,000 livres are depoſited with the receiver general of the finances of the generality of Soiſſons, to be given as a reward to any one who ſhall prove, in the ſpace of ſix years, from the firſt of this preſent February, that a perſon inoculated has had the ſmall-pox a ſecond time.

Feb. 12. The fortifications of St. Philip, in the iſland of Minorca, are ordered this ſummer to be conſiderably augmented, and divers materials for the building a new town will ſpeedily be ſhipped on board ſome government tranſports now in the river.

Feb. 15. By letters from Smyrna we hear, the governor of that place had repeatedly and wantonly oppreſſed the inhabitants to ſuch a degree, that at laſt they came to a reſolution to lay their complaints before the Grand Signior at Conſtantinople: upon which a proper officer was diſpatched to enquire into the truth of theſe complaints: When the governor finding he muſt undergo an examination, deſired it might be in his own houſe, where a room ſhould be prepared to hold 300 of the inhabitants. This being agreed to, and the day fixed, they accordingly began the examination; but, before they got into the merits of the affair, the floor gave way, and fell in with all the people, by which means a great many of them were killed, and others dangerouſly wounded. On examining the beams, they were found to have been ſawed through, and the floor ſupported by props, which, on a ſign given, were taken away by people placed there on purpoſe. The wicked deſign being diſcovered, ſo enraged the populace, that they immediately broke into the houſe, killed the governor, and deſtroyed every thing valuable; ſo that the place was in the greateſt confuſion when this account came away.

Several of the frigates ordered to be got ready, are intended with a view to watch the motions of the Dutch fiſhery, who have ſo many years unjuſtly invaded our coaſts, to the great prejudice of our own fiſhery.

The ſettlement of St. John's iſland, in Newfoundland, this ſummer, we hear, is now under conſideration on a new plan. [Query, are they to be taxed without their own conſent?]

Paris, Dec. 29. The effects of the late Marchioneſs de Pompadour are now ſelling here by auction. Never before have we here ſeen ſo many valuable things expoſed to ſale at one time. The magnificence, the beauty, and the prodigious quantities of her houſehold furniture, are inconceiveable, and forms a ſhew which attracts all Paris, through curioſity; but the oppulent only are able to become purchaſers for all the things fetch an exceeding high price, as they are exquiſite and perfect in their kind.

We are informed, that an eminent divine in this city has lately received in a letter from a clergyman of great veracity, in Virginia, the following particulars relating to the ſtate of religion in that country. "It would be unpardonable in me to let paſs by the ſtate of religion in this country to a gentleman of your known attachment to its intereſts. I wiſh I could give you ſome account that would be agreeable; but, alas! we are torn by factions and diviſions. Virginia is no more the ſeat of peace, and concord, but of madneſs and enthuſiaſm. The methodiſts from the North come down upon us like a torrent; and I can ſee no method ſo effectual of preventing their growth, as diſperſing books in favour of the church among our people; which propoſal I wiſh the ſociety [for promoting chriſtian knowledge] would take into their ſerious conſideration, eſpecially as the different circumſtances of the clergy of this country in general will not enable them to purchaſe."

LONDON, March 26.

Extract of a Letter from Paris dated March 14.

"You will have had notice, by the laſt poſt, of the concluſion of the great law ſuit in the family of Calais, of the 9th of inſt. exactly, day by day, three years after the condemnation and execution of the unfortunate Mr. Calas, the victim of his frantic enemies.

His widow madam Calas, her ſon, the maid ſervant, and Mr. Lavaiſſe, have been diſcharged of the horrid accuſation. The late Mr. Callas the father, is declared innocent; his memory of former good reputation has been re-eſtabliſhed, with liberty of proſecuting his judges, called capitouls, who condemned him; the former proceſs to be cancelled, with the ſentence of the ſaid judges; and the arret of his innocence to be printed, publiſhed, and fixed up at all the public courts and places required.

The parliament have reſolved that the preſident and his reporter ſhall write to the chancellor, deſiring him to be pleaſed to requeſt the king to take the family of Calas into his royal protection, and to forbid the judges of Thoulouſe to make uſe for the future of proceedings called Breſt Interdits.

Inſtead of ſeven judges, who are obliged to ſit at every chamber, there were more than forty; and the ſaid priſoners who had ſurrendered at the Concergie, were cleared and diſcharged out of the court by the great ſtairs, through a vaſt crowd of ſpectators, ſome ſhedding tears, and others clapping their hands for joy.

The family of Calas is hourly viſited by a vaſt number of perſons of diſtinction, both catholicks and proteſtants, and even dukes and dutcheſſes, to wiſh them joy. It is incredible the pleaſure this decision gives to all honeſt people."

They write from France, that two French interlopers, ſeized in the river St. Laurence, by one of his Majeſty's cruizers in that ſtation, having been brought in there; their cargoes conſiſted of ammunition and fire arms, hard ware, and ten hogſheads of valuable ſkins, taken in exchange, ſuppoſed to be from the Labrador Indians.

Letters from Rome mention, that Mr. Wilkes had not been twenty four hours in that city before it was known he had bills of credit on ſome of the principal Bankers there, to the amount of two thouſand pounds ſterling.

A duty of five per cent. will be laid on certain kinds of Eaſt India goods, which are bro't hither for exportation.

An account of all wrought ſilks or herba of the manufacture of Perſia, China, or the Eaſt Indies which have been exported from Chriſtmas 1760 to 1764, diſtinguiſhing each year, and to what countries, have been preſented to the Houſe.

We hear that a curious diamond button for a hat, worth upwards of 2000l. is now making for his royal highneſs the Prince of Wales.

Juſt Publiſhed at Boſton, and to be ſold by
ROGER SHERMAN, Eſq;
of New-Haven;

THE Hiſtory of the Colony of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, from its firſt Settlement, to its incorporation; with the Colony of Plymouth, &c.

By the Honorable T. HUTCHINSON, Eſq;
Lieutenant Governor of the Maſſachuſetts.

N. B. In the ſaid Hiſtory, there are divers Things relative to the Colony of Connecticut; ſome of which are very curious. (27)

The following articles are from the Engliſh prints which came in the veſſels that have arrived at Boſton, from London, ſince our laſt.

LONDON, March 2.

WE hear a bill, for licenſing lotteries in the American colonies, is now upon the carpet: the profits to be applied towards building a chain of forts on the moſt critical frontier paſſes of the Indian country, at the back of each province.

They write from America, that the celebrated ſir William Johnſon, is greatly idolized by the Indians; and that his indefatigable aſſiduity in the ſervice of the public, joined to his great complaceency to the various Indian nations, has been almoſt as eſſential to the general intereſt, as the national armies in that quarter of the globe.

They write from New-York, that 8000 yards of woollen cloth were imported there the 21ſt of laſt December, in the Sarah, Dickenton, from Connecticut, being part of the contract laſt year with that government and New England, for 50,000 yards of American manufacture, to anſwer the demands of home conſumption, which heretofore uſed to be [illegible] wholly ſupplied from England.

Col. James Prevoſt, is promoted by his Majeſty to the rank of major general.

March 12. Letters from the North American Colonies are filled with the moſt melancholly accounts of their poverty and wretchedneſs, occaſioned by the reſtriction on their commerce with the French and Spaniſh ſettlements.

Several fullers and dyers have lately been agreed with to ſettle at Boſton, in New England: where a woollen manufactory is going to be eſtabliſhed.

March 30. Diſpatches of a ſingular nature have this week been received from ſir William Johnſon in America, which are ſaid to have occaſioned ſome important reſolutions at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

They write from Quebec, that the hopes of finding a communication with the Weſtern Ocean, by means of the inland lakes of Canada, have been grounded on the favourable reports of ſome Indians of Lake Superior, who inform, that a vaſt river runs weſtward many hundred miles, as large as the Miſſippi,

We now hear that no change will take place in a certain High Board, 'til the power of the Whole is veſted in a Royal Perſonage, who has long been intended for that great employment.

The bounties upon hemp and flax of the growth of our colonies, which were given firſt by Queen Anne, and continued by ſeveral other acts, being ſuffered to drop, the culture of hemp did not ſucceed, and hardly any was imported; but the encreaſe of the Colonies having enabled them to attend to it again, the bounties of eight pounds per ton for ſeven years, or ſix pounds per ton for the next ſeven years more, are allowed on all hemp imported from America.

The ſame bounties on the like quantities of flax imported from thence, are, ſo far as that alſo is a naval ſtore, likewiſe granted.

Our whole conſumption of hemp for the laſt ten years, amount, at a medium, to more than 300,000l. per annum.

Several thouſand ſtand of muſkets, bayonets, and other military accoutrements, are ordered to be got ready to be ſhipped on the government's account for Africa.

We hear, that in the intended diviſion of his majeſty's American dominions into nothern and ſouthern diſtricts inſcriptional plates of braſs obelisks, &c. are ordered to be placed at proper diſtricts on the frontiers, after the manner of the other European powers ſettled on the continent.

March 26. Samples of woollen cloth made in Connecticut government have within theſe few days, been received by a gentleman in town from his friend in N. York; and by the above ſpecimen of American manufacture, it plainly appears, they have not as yet arrived to even a tolerable degree of perfection in this ſtaple commodity, the cloth being coarſe, flimſy and irregular.

They write from New York, that a very rich ſulphur mine has lately been diſcovered near Albany, from which great commercial advantages are expected.

We hear four eminent preachers of Mr. Whitefield's perſuaſion are preparing to embark on board the next packet for New York, having been invited not only by letters from the above gentleman, but many perſons of note in North-America, to undertake ſome ſpiritual concerns of great importance among the Indians in alliance with the Engliſh.

March 28. We are informed, that the laſt advices from Paris brought a confirmation of the French having effected a new ſettlement on the continent of America.

The parliament of Paris have ſuppreſſed the Pope's late Bull in favour of the Jeſuits, and his three briefs, addreſſed to the biſhops of Grenoble, Alars, and Angér; and no bulls or briefs are for the future to be accepted, unleſs they are accompanied by the king's letters patent.

A cod fiſh was lately ſold by a fiſherman of Blyth near Newcaſtle, in the belly of which a gold ring was found, which had remained there ſo long, that the inſcription was wore off, though the ſcrolls in which it had been written remained entire.

Two ſhips, one from Kowima in Siberia, the other from Kamtſchatka having ſailed upon diſcoveries to the northward, that from Kowima had the good fortune to double the cape of Iſchutſchi, at 74 degrees of latitude; and ſailing down towards the ſouth through the ſtraight, which ſeperates Siberia from America, they diſcovered iſlands that were inhabited, at the ſixty-fourth degree of latitude. They ſettled there a trade in the moſt beautiful peltries with the inhabitants. Thoſe of Kamſchatka went towards the north, and there met with their companions among theſe iſles.

April 1. Wedneſday laſt a right honorable perſon, who ſo eminently preſides at the firſt board of the kingdom, laid the ſtate of the nation before an auguſt aſſembly, in ſuch a manner as met with the higheſt approbation.

April 6. Some letters of great conſequence it is ſaid are under conſideration relative to the ſituation of affairs between us and the two powers of France and Spain. It is certain that one great man in the miniſtry has declared his determined reſolution that ſuch ſteps ſhall be taken, in reſpect to the Canada bills and the Manilla ranſom, as are conſiſtent with the honour and dignity of Great Britain: or that, otherwiſe, he will reſign,

It was this morning rumoured at the weſt end of the town, that an anſwer of great importance has been received by the laſt diſpatches from the court of Madrid.

We hear that ſince the acts paſſed for allowing rice to be carried directly from the plantations to any part of Europe, lying ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre, the charge of double freight being by that means taken off, Spain and Portugal who uſed to bring all their rice from the Levant, receive it now from our colonies, and conſume 20,000 barrels every year, which no doubt has been one great means of raiſing Carolina to its preſent flouriſhing condition.

Upon a general computation of the goods imported annually from Great Britain into America, they amount in value to 1,400,000l one third of which are foreign goods, re exported from hence; and it is commonly ſuppoſed, that foreign goods, to the amount of 700,000l are annually ſmuggled into the colonies, which, by ſome regulations lately made, it is hoped will entirely put a ſtop to this illicit trade.

We hear that ſhould the ſcheme for introducing American repreſentatives in parliament be laid aſide, ſuch colony agents, during their reſidence here in a public character, will nevertheleſs be veſted with certain privileges; among others the liberty of franking letters, and their to be exempted from arreſts for debt, in common with the members of the houſe.

We hear the eſtabliſhment of a royal mint at New York will certainly take place, but that only the coining ſilver will be permitted.

When the laſt letters were received from Quebec, there was a report that four perſons of ſome note in that province would very probably viſit England this ſummer in irons.

We hear a total exchange of army forces in a certain American province has lately been reſolved on, as the moſt effectual means to prevent the ill conſequences reſulting from a ſettled miſunderſtanding between the civil and military eſtabliſhments of an infant colony.

April 9. Saturday laſt the Spaniſh ambaſſador received ſome diſpatches of impotance from his catholic Majeſty's miniſter at the court of Vienna.

Notwithſtanding what has been inſerted, we are well informed neither the of Dukes York or Glouceſter are to go out in the intended expedition to Copenhagen.

It is now affirmed that the right hon. Sir Edward Hawke will ſoon hoiſt his flag on board the Charlotte Yatch.

The oak timber in the iſland of Cape Breton has, from late experiments at Portſmouth, been found ſo excellent for ſhip building, that we hear large quantities are to be imported for the deck yards.

Friday laſt died, advanced in years, the celebrated Dr. Edward Young, Clerk of the Cloſet to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and author of the Univerſal Paſſion, the Revenge, Night Thoughts, and other poetical works.

BOSTON, May 23.

The STAMP ACT! is to take place in theſe Colonies, on the firſt Day of November One Thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty five.

Capt. Taylor arrived at Newport in 9 weeks from Liſbon adviſes, that the Spaniards are advancing towards the frontiers of Portugal, with conſiderable bodies of men; and that the Portugueſe are not inactive, but are uſing neceſſary precautions for fruſtrating any ill deſigns which their enemies may be diſpoſed to execute.

A cuſtom houſe in the room of that which was ſome time ſince burnt, is building at Liſbon, which, it is ſaid, for largeneſs and magnificence, will exceed any edifice of that kind in Europe.

By letters from London by the laſt ſhips we learn, that thoſe who had the care of the petitions from the colonies choſe to defer, (for what reaſon we can't ſay) the preſenting the ſame to the houſe of commons, till the ſtamp bill was brought in, and then it was too late.—The firſt of which was offered againſt it was from the Weſt-Indies, the ſecond from Virginia, the third from Carolina, then Mr. Jackſon produced his petition for Connecticut, which though the moſt moderate, was rejected as ſoon as read; he then offered one (committed to his care) from this government, which met with the ſame fate. The ground of rejecting all the petitions was the ſtanding order of the houſe to receive none againſt a money bill. How thoſe to whom the care of theſe ſeveral petitions was committed came to delay the preſentation of them ſo long, is unaccountable, eſpecially as ſome if not all of them were members of parliament, and all of them were reſident in England, and muſt know the conſtant uſage of parliament, never to admit a petition againſt a money bill.

We further learn, that there is not like to be any alteration with reſpect to the molaſſes duty this ſeſſion: the miniſtry chuſe firſt to have ſome experiment of its efficacy. It was affirmed by ſome of the advocates for that duty that it would produce a very great ſum of money, at leaſt 60,000 ſterling per annum, and that he was credibly informed that during the two firſt months of the commencement of the act there had been collected at Boſton 14000l. and at Charleſtown 10,000l. ſterling, whereas it was known here that during the time aforementioned, the whole of the collection did not exceed 1400l ſterling. It is from hence probable that a certain great aſſ—bly has been amuſed and carried away with idle and falſe reports, and have been made to expect great things from the late regulations, and led into meaſures that in the end will prove detrimental to Great Britain as well as her colonies—We learn that ſome relief will be granted us with reſpect to the lumber trade, and we ſhall be permitted to carry ſtaves and lumber to Ireland and the Azores, and perhaps to all places to the ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre.

That inſtead of one vice admiralty court at Halifax, there will be three appointed for all America, with a right of appeal, each of the judges are to have 800l. ſterling a year to ſet them above all corruption, one of theſe courts to be at Boſton, another at Philadelphia, and the third at Carolina.

From Quebec we have advice that by accounts received there from different parts of that province, the ſmall pox continues to rage, and with peculiar fatality to the antient inhabitants, they being prejudiced againſt inoculation on religious principles: In order to remove their prejudices, Mr. Brooke, chaplin of Quebec, is publiſhing in the Gazette, in French and Engliſh, M. de la Condamine's journal of a tour thro' Italy, &c from which it appears that innoculation is approved of at Rome, and practiſed there, and in other Italian ſtates.

NEW-YORK, May 23.

We hear his Majeſty's ſhips on the North American ſtation, under the command of the Right Hon. Admiral Lord Colvill, are ordered to Halifax in Nova Scotia, there to receive his Lordſhip's orders.

The Rev. Mr. Harry Munro, who arrived in the York, Capt. Berton, having obtained epiſcopal ordination, is, we hear, appointed by the venerable ſociety for the propagation of the goſpel in foreign parts, as their miſſionary at Philipsburg in this province.

Wedneſday Evening laſt, Capt. Fairchild, arrived here from the Bay of Honduras, which Place he left the 15th of April, by whom we learn, That Sir William Barnaby had eſtabliſhed a Civil Government in that Place, and left a Snow Man of War there for the Protection of their Trade.

PORTSMOUTH, May 17.

Laſt monday arrived here the brig Portſmouth, capt Brown from St. Croix, by whom we have advice, that the ſhip Monkton, Andrew Campbell maſter, belonging to New York, is taken by the Spaniards, on the ſouth ſide of Porto Rico, in a bay called Wanica, himſelf, people, and ſhip carried to the city.

At the ſame time and place was taken Capt. Roſs in the ſloop Induſtry; himſelf and people made their eſcape to ſhore, and the ſloop likewiſe ſent to the city.

In Capt. Hugget came paſſenger, the Rev. Mr. Wiſwall who lately went over for epiſcopal orders for a church in Falmouth. Alſo ſeveral other paſſengers.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9

Saturday laſt the Reverend Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD arrived here from South Carolina. On Tueſday he preached at the new preſbyterian church to a crouded auditory; and to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, he preaches at St. Paul's church.

WILMINGTON, (in North-Carolina) March 20.

We are informed that a party of Cherokees, who lately went to hunt on the Miſſiſippi, have loſt five men, and nine women and children, killed by a nation of ſavages hitherto unknown to them.

April 3. On Thurſday the 28th of March, died, at his ſeat near Brunſwick, his Excellency Arthur Dobbs, Eſq; Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over this Province.

HARTFORD, May 27.

The New-York Poſt informs, that a few Hours before he left that City, a Packet arrived there from England.

ALL Perſons having Accounts open, with the Eſtate of Doct. JONATHAN BULL, late of Hartford deceas'd are deſired to come and adjuſt them: And thoſe indebted by Note, to make Payment, to

Hartford, 27th May, 1765. HANNAH BULL, Adminiſtratrix, ABRAHAM BEACH, Adminiſtrator.

ALL Perſons indebted to ISRAEL SEYMOUR, of Hartford, are (once more) deſired to ſettle the ſame, to ſave further Trouble. (27)

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber of Goſhen, on the Weſt ſide North river, in New-York Government, on Thurſday the 16th of May inſtant, a dark bay horſe, four years old, branded thus AD on the left thigh, ſmall blaze in his face, natural pacer, about 14 hands high. The perſon that ſtole him, is an Iriſhman, about 6 feet high, and ſlim, pitted with the ſmall-pox, hallow ey'd, wears his own hair, had on a blue coat, and a jacket figur'd in imitation of ſeal-skin; he is ſomething talkative, a great ſtory teller, card player and ſong ſinger; he ſays his name is Henry Gote. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid thief and the horſe, and bring them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure the thief in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and inform where the horſe is, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, and all neceſſary charges, paid by me, (27) JONAS DUBOIS.

N. B. He was in Hartford laſt Monday, and the next day ſet off as is ſuppoſed, for Boſton

HEMP-SEED, warranted good, for Twenty Shillings Lawful Money, per Buſhel, to be ſold by Silas Dean at Weathersfield.

Lately Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing Office in HARTFORD.

AN EXPLANATION of SAY-BROOK PLATFORM; Or, The Principles of the conſociated Churches in the Colony of Connecticut: Collected from their Plan of Union.

By One that heartily deſires the Order, Peace and Purity of theſe Churches.

At the above Place may be had,

AN Eſſay on the Nature and Foundation of MORAL VIRTUE and OBLIGATION; Being a ſhort Introduction to the Study of ETHICS.

By THOMAS CLAP, M.A.
Preſident of Yale-College, in New Haven.

Part of a Letter from London, March 16th.

"Laſt Week an Experiment was made at Salter's-Hall, " by an eminent Chymiſt, on a Sample of Pearl Aſh, made in " Connecticut, in America, and found equal to any of the " Kind, imported from the Levant. The Inventor prays for " ſome Privileges in this Manufacture, which we hear a " certain Board will ſpeedily take into Conſideration."

LONDON, March 22.

A lady deceaſed, has, by her Will, left a conſiderable ſum to pay the creditors of her nephew, who was formerly a grocer in London, and about 20 years ago, fail'd, and paid only 10s. in the pound.

Letters from America ſay, that the aſſemblies of ſeveral places are preparing a petition to the Mother country, for leave to ſend a certain number of repreſentatives to the British Parliament, from the time of the next general election.

A great Commoner, it is ſaid, intends ſpeedily to apply for leave to aſſume the name and arms of a lately deceaſed Baronet, who left him a large fortune.

We are aſſured all the forts and ſettlements to the weſtward of Cape Rouge are to remain in poſſeſſion of the African company.

From the London Magazine for March.

Friday, March 1. Being St. David's day, the following addreſs was preſented to his royal highneſs George prince of Wales, by Herbert Thomas, Eſq; treaſurer, and the reſt of the ſtewards of the ſociety of ancient Britons ſupporting a charity ſchool on Clerkenwell Green, Middleſex.

"THE members of the ſociety, who have now the honour to approach the preſence of your royal highneſs, do it with hearts full of zeal for the proſperity of your auguſt parents, the perſon of your royal highneſs, and every branch of the royal family.

United as they are in their ſentiments of loyalty and charity, they hope for the protection, and implore the patronage of your royal highneſs, for an inſtitution that educates, cloaths and ſupports many poor deſtitute natives of that principality, from which your royal highneſs derives your moſt diſtinguiſhed title.

Your royal parents remember no period of their lives too early for doing good, and when a few years ſhall call forth your virtues into action, your royal highneſs may perhaps with ſatisfaction reflect upon your faithful ancient Britons thus laying themſelves at your feet."

To which addreſs his royal highneſs, made the following anſwer:

"Gentlemen,

I thank you for this mark of your duty to the king, and wiſh proſperity to this charity."

Theſe are the very words his royal highneſs ſpoke with the greateſt propriety, attended with ſuitable action.

The treaſurer and all the ſtewards had the honor to kiſs his royal highneſs's hand.

At the ſame time his royal highneſs was moſt graciouſly pleaſed to preſent the treaſurer with an hundred guineas for the uſe of the ſaid charity.

STray'd from Joſeph Bunce of Hartford, Poſt-Rider, on the 10th inſtant, a dark bay mare, eight years old, 13 hands & an half high, a white ſlip down her face, one hind foot white, paces and trots well, branded with an S with a mark a croſs it, on her left ſhoulder, and with the figure of an anchor on her left thigh. Whoever will take up ſaid ſtray, and convey her to me the ſubſcriber, or ſend word ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have a handſome reward paid by me, 26 JOSEPH BUNCE.

N. B. Said mare has been rowel'd on her breaſt for a lameneſs in her ſhoulder. May 20, 1765.

STray'd from Jonathan Butler, of Hartford, on the 8th inſtant, a light bay Dutch horſe, 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, large head, ſome grey hairs on his dock, and noſe, trots, well ſet, and round bodied. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and ſend word, or bring him to me the ſubſubſcriber, ſhall have a handſome reward paid by 26

May 20, 1765. JONATHAN BUTLER.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the proprietors of the townſhip of Panton, in the province of N Hampſhire, in New-England; that at a legal proprietor's meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the firſt monday of April, 1764, was agreed upon, and voted a rate or tax of twenty ſhillings, lawful money, on the right of each original proprietor; and I the ſubſcriber, was legally choſen by ſaid proprietors, at ſaid meeting, a collector to collect the ſame: I do hereby give public notice to ſaid proprietors, that they reſpectively pay their rate or tax to me, on or before the 20th day of July next, enſuing the date hereof. Dated in Canaan, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1765.

DAVID HOLCOMB, Collector.

AARON BULL, deſires every one indebted to him, by book, forthwith to ſettle their reſpective accounts; and thoſe indebted to him on note, to diſcharge the ſame, as he is very ſoon bound to ſea, and muſt leave his affairs that remain unſettled in the attorney's hands. May 17, 1765. (26

Choice Madeira WINE,

Retail'd by LATHROP and SMITH, in Hartford.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed commiſſioners by the honorable court of Probate for the diſtrict of New-Haven, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Mr. Philo Mills, late of Derby deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent: We ſhall attend that buſineſs on the firſt monday of Auguſt next, and ſo on the firſt mondays of each ſucceeding Month, until the firſt Monday of March next, from two of the clock on each of ſaid days, until eight, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Oliver Curtis, inn keeper in ſaid Derby. Dated at Derby, March the 23d, 1765.

JAMES BEARD, } Commiſ-
(25) JOSEPH HULL, jun. } ſioners.

Imported, in the Capts. Hunter *and* Calef, *from* LONDON, *to* BOSTON, (*about a Fortnight ago*) *and to be ſold, by*

BENJAMIN HENSHAW,

At his Shop in Middletown,

3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Iriſh hollands, of all qualities, 3 4 and 7 8 garlets, dowlaſs, ſheeting and oznabrigs, 7-8, yard wide and ſix quarter'd checks, flower'd, ſpotted, long, plain and packet lawns, cambricks: A variety of chintzes, callicoes and printed linens, bed tickings, crimſon, black, dark and light blue paduſoys, taffeties and Perſians of different colours, neweſt faſhion'd ſtriped luteſtrings, ſeveral colours; black, ditto; pelong fattin, alamode, &c crimſon, black, blue, brown and drab-colour'd broadcloths; German ſerges, ſagathees, duroys, and thickſetts of various colours; ſhalloons, callimancoes, durants and tammies of all colours; nankeens; a variety of linen and ſilk handkerchiefs; ſilk mitts, women's ruſſel and calimanco ſhoes, poplins, fans, ribbons, tapes, thread, &c. &c. &c.— Powder, ſhot, led, nails and hard ware of all ſorts.——Beſides which, he has to ſell, moſt ſorts of other Engliſh GOODS——and the beſt French indigo, by the hundred, dozen, pound or quarter; coffee, chocolate, rice, loaf and brown ſugar, rum, molaſſes, ſalt; all ſorts of braſs and copper wares; Engliſh and Dutch clover ſeed; looking glaſſes all ſizes, gilt and plain, mehogany, black walnut and common frames. Any of which he will ſell, for the caſh, or produce, as low as can be purchaſed in any ſtore in the government.

April 16th, 1765. 22 (6w)

To be ſold, by JOHN TOWNLEY,

A *Few Pair of Woman and Children's, choice London made* STAYS.

TO be ſold, a likely, healthy, good natured NEGRO BOY, about 15 years old. Inquire of T. Green.

SAMUEL MATTOCKS,

Perriwig-Maker, oppoſite Doctor Jepſon's, Queen-ſtreet, Hartford,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Public, That he has hired a compleat Workman from London, who not only makes all Sorts of Wigs that are worn on the Continent; but alſo a new Faſhion lately introduced in Boſton, in Imitation of Hair: And alſo cuts and dreſſes Hair in the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion, for ſuch as ſtill continue to wear their Hair, notwithſtanding it is ſo much out of Faſhion, both in Europe and the faſhionable Parts of America. And having the Advantage of a good Aſſortment of Hair, and Trimmings in the Shop, will make it his peculiar Care and Study to give univerſal Satiſfaction to all who ſhall pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom; and will take for pay, Engliſh and Weſt-India Goods, Wood, and other Produce of the Country. (25)

N.B. He alſo buys all Sorts of Hair, ſuitable for Wigs.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

Sell. [illegible]

MONDAY, June 3, 1765. [Number 28.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

[As Mr. Sandeman's late tour thro' the country, to Danbury, in Connecticut, ſeems to have excited much curioſity, as to his deſign, and not a little altercation as to the ſucceſs and effect of his viſit there: The Reader may, by the [illegible] ſhort vindication in ſaid Sandeman's own Words, perhaps, not only gratify his curioſity, but learn not precipitantly to profeſs to be his diſciple, ſeeing the favourite, firſt fruit of his miniſtry being now at length diſowned by him; finding themſelves without a head, and even without a name, muſt needs remain in an unhappy maze, til (which God grant) they emerge to the ſerener regions of common ſenſe, and the clearer light of the Goſpel.]

Concluſion of Robert Sandeman's *Diſcourſe* on 2 Cor. 6, to the end, with the firſt verſe of chap. 7th.

—NOW it was in hopes of ſeeing proper regard paid to this command of Chriſt, that my two companions and I, came to Danbury; but as we ſee no ſuch thing, after being thirty days among you; it is high time for us to reflect, that this command ſpeaks to us, as well as to you, and obliges us to forſake this meeting, and take our leave of you, which accordingly we do, in the following words;

The ADDRESS of us, three under-named ſtrangers, to Mr. White, and his religious friends, on occaſion of our forſaking their meeting, in Danbury.

COURTIOUS FRIENDS,

THUS we are lead to addreſs you, on account of the courteſy and kindneſs, with which you have honoured us, ſince we came amongſt you. We ſhall not take up your time in telling how far we have come to ſee you, and what joy it would have given to the churches in Britain, to have heard of your order, and the ſteadfaſtneſs of your faith in Chriſt. We ſhall rather take this occaſion to return thanks for all the civilities and kindneſs you have ſhewn us, and the trouble you have put yourſelves to on our account, and to expreſs our regret, that it happens not to be in our power to return you ſuitable ſervices, as we hoped and intended. As it would be no complement to us, that you ſhould adopt any religious practice, on account of its being maintained by us, or practiſed by the churches in Britain, ſo we have no quarrel with you, as failing in point of regard to us. To your own Maſter, you ſtand or fall, even as we do. Mean while, it becomes us to deal kindly and truly with you at parting. Underſtanding that the doctrine of juſtification by faith, without works was maintained among you, we tho't fit to attend your meeting, wiſhing to ſee that doctrine working effectually in you, as in the firſt churches. We were but few days among you, when we found that ſuch a happy effect was not likely ſoon to appear. Yet we were loth to leave you abruptly, without giving time for further acquaintace, and mature deliberation. But now that we have continued thirty days, we ſee as little proſpect of the goſpel's having its proper effect among you, as at the firſt. Inſtead of the Chriſtian ſeparation to obſerve Chriſt's command of brotherly love, and the reſt of the ordinances as practiſed by the firſt churches; we ſee only the common pariſh union and worſhip. We find indeed the ſcripture doctrine of juſtification, by grace, thro' faith, and the character of the juſt God and the Saviour, held forth here, and ſeveral profeſſing regard to that doctrine. But every profeſſion of regard to that doctrine not attended with the proper fruits, will be found to be a grievous profanation, of that doctrine, and juſtly chargable with an Antinomian tendency, or a tendency to ſet aſide the obligation of the divine law, as enforced by the precepts and motives of the goſpel. We would therefore warn you to beware of provoking the Lord to jealouſy: for he is jealous for the honor of his holy name, and the credit of that doctrine by which alone it is made known, and he will ſoon or late vindicate the honor of his Holy Name, to our thorough conviction. We are ſenſible that obedience to Chriſt's commands, requires much ſelf-denial, and patience, in bearing the croſs, and in many reſpects, puts our truſt in God to the trial. But ſays the ſcripture, "They that know thy name will put their truſt in thee; for thou Lord haſt not forſaken them that ſeek thee. But he that ſaith I know him, and keepeth not his commandments is a liar, and the truth is not in him." We are too ready to place the whole of our religion in the frequent hearing of ſound doctrine, and in being able to reaſon and diſcourſe knowingly about it, and the agreeable impreſſion it has made on our hearts. But, ſays the apoſtle James, "Be ye doers of "the Word, and not hearers only, deceiving your ownſelves. "—If any men among you ſeemeth to be religious, and bridleth not his tongue, but deceiveth his own heart, this man's "religion is vain." Therefore, that we may no more ſeem to miniſter to this vain religion, we take our leave of this meeting, repeating our thanks for the courtious entertainment we have received, and wiſhing God may count you worthy to be ranked with thoſe whom Paul bleſſes as loving Chriſt in ſecerity. So pray your obliged humble ſervants,

Danbury, Jan. 20th. 1765.

ROB. SANDEMAN,
JA. CURGILL,
AND. OLIPHANT.

[The foregoing is a true Copy of the original, under ſaid Sandeman's own Hand, and exhibited before the General Aſſembly, now ſitting at Hartford;—with the member of Danbury, &c.]

STray'd from Joſeph Bunce of Hartford, Poſt-Rider, on the 10th inſtant, a dark bay mare, eight years old, 13 hands & an half high, a white ſlip down her face, one hind foot white, paces and trots well, branded with an S with a mark a croſs it, on her left ſhoulder, and with the figure of an anchor on her left thigh. Whoever will take up ſaid ſtray, and convey her to me the ſubſcriber, or ſend word ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have a handſome reward paid by me, 26 JOSEPH BUNCE.

N. B. Said mare has been rowel'd on her breaſt for a lameneſs in her ſhoulder. May 20, 1765.

STray'd from Jonathan Butler, of Hartford, on the 8th inſtant, a light bay Dutch horſe, 14 hands high, 7 or 8 years old, large head, ſome grey hairs on his dock, and noſe, trots, well ſet, and round bodied. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and ſend word, or bring him to me the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a handſome reward paid by 26

May 20, 1765. JONATHAN BUTLER.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the proprietors of the townſhip of Panton, in the province of N Hampſhire, in New-England; that at a legal proprietor's meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the firſt monday of April, 1764, was agreed upon, and voted a rate or tax of twenty ſhillings, lawful money, on the right of each original proprietor, and I the ſubſcriber, was legally choſen by ſaid proprietors, at ſaid meeting, a collector to collect the ſame: I do hereby give public notice to ſaid proprietors, that they reſpectively pay their rate or tax to me, on or before the 20th day of July next, enſuing the date hereof. Dated in Canaan, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1765.

(26) DAVID HOLCOMB, Collector.

AARON BULL, deſires every one indebted to him, by book, forthwith to ſettle their reſpective accounts; and thoſe indebted to him on note, to diſcharge the ſame, as he is very ſoon bound to ſea, and muſt leave his affairs that remain unſettled in the attorney's hands. May 17, 1765 (26

LONDON, March 26.

TIS ſaid that the American and Weſt India Governors will for the future be directed to ſend over an annual account of all public and judicial tranſactions authenticated by the aſſemblies of the ſeveral diſtricts, to prevent any inſtances of oppreſſion from being practiſed, of which it is whiſpered there is at preſent ſome apprehenſion.

April 1. Laſt week the keel of a ſecond rate man of war of 90 guns, was laid down in the king's yard at Woolwich; ſhe is to be called the Royal Charlotte, in honour of her majeſty.

April 2. We hear diſpatches were laſt week received from Ireland, of a very ſingular nature, which have already been the ſubject of a cabinet council.

We are credibly informed his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York intends to viſit Ireland this ſummer, and that his highneſs will ſet out for that kingdom ſome time in May next.

It is ſaid, that, previous to the Eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy in our American Colonies, ſome Clergymen of Eminence will be ſent over, to make an Enquiry into the general State of Religion, that the Miniſtry may judge how far it will be neceſſary to favour them with Indulgencies, or check them with Reſtraints.

April 3. A categorical Anſwer to the Queſtion relating to ſome late French Encroachments on the main Continent of America, is ſpeedily expected from the Court of Verſailles; by which it is ſaid, Great Britain, in conjunction with two other Powers, will be enabled to regulate certain important naval Diſpoſitions in that Part of the World.

April 4. Private Letters from Leghorn mention a Report prevailed there, that commodore Harriſon would ſoon ſtrike an important blow in the Mediterranean.

April 5. Several hundred barrels of gunpowder have this Week been ordered to be ſhipped for Minorca.

Orders this week has been received to engage ſome perſons well ſkilled in making gunpowder, to embark for New-York, where powder mills for carrying on this manufacture are going to be erected.

Several more tranſports are now engaging in the River, to ſail for Cork, to be employed in carrying over three Regiments of Foot, on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, to N. America.

April 6. On Thurſday laſt Mr. Claverly, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, arrived in town from Peterſburg, and, 'tis ſaid, brought news of great importance.

April 8. It was rumoured on Saturday morning at the Weſt End of the Town, that an Anſwer of great Inſolence had been received by the laſt diſpatches from the court of Madrid.

From the accounts from abroad, and the ſtate of things, the politicians begin to talk as if a rupture muſt inevitably take place ſomewhere.

The three yatches going abroad are ordered to be ready for ſailing on or before the 25th inſtant. There are various reports with reſpect to the ſecond.

April 9. Some diſpatches of great importance are ſaid to have been received laſt Friday from the court of Berlin, the ſubject of which has not yet tranſpired.

Sir William Johnſon, at preſent in North America, is expected to arrive in England by the middle of June next, having certain important plans it is ſaid, to lay before the miniſtry, tending to the great advantage of the Britiſh American Empire, which ſome unaccountable oppoſition has hitherto rendered entirely abortive.

We hear orders have been this week tranſmitted to Quebec, and other Provinces in North America, to put a ſtop to the farther exportation of iron ordnance to any of the French or Spaniſh ſettlements in the Weſt Indies.

AN act hath paſſed this ſeſſion of parliament for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and a bill hath been brought in for extending the mutiny act to the colonies, by which bill it is propoſed that it ſhall and may be lawful to and for the conſtables, tithing men, magiſtrates and other civil officers of villages, towns, townſhips, cities, diſtricts and other places within his majeſty's dominions in America, and in default or abſence, for any one juſtice of the peace inhabiting in or near any ſuch village, &c, and for no others, to quarter and billet the officers and ſoldiers in his majeſty's ſervice, in the barracks provided for that purpoſe, or in public houſes, or houſes licenſed for retailing, and in caſe there ſhould not be ſufficient room therein, then, and in no other caſe it ſhall and may be lawful for any or more of his majeſty's juſtices in or near the ſaid villages, &c. and they are thereby required to billet the reſidue "in ſuch manner as hath hitherto been practiſed to billet his majeſty's forces in his majeſty's dominions in America."

It is propoſed alſo by the ſaid bill that the juſtices within or near the ſaid villages, &c. ſhall upon a requiſition of the general or the commanding officer there, be obliged to procure carriages and able drivers for the tranſporting arms and baggage, the prices whereof are to be fixed by the ſaid bill, and proviſion is therein made that the driver ſhall be paid from day to day, agreeable to the rate therein eſtabliſhed.

April 12. The Earl of Halifax, Boulderſon, is arrived from New York in 30 days.

It is confidently aſſerted that dignities in the church will ſoon be appointed for North America, and that the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield will be among the firſt named.

Its reported Lord Temple will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

April 13. The 29th, 52d, and 59th regiments of foot from Ireland, and two regiments from England are to embark for New-York in about three weeks.

The muſlin manufacture is now carried on with great ſucceſs at New-York under the direction of one Douglaſs, from Glaſgow.

On Saturday laſt died, after a lingering illneſs, his Gravity A. B. MONITOR, Eſq; well known among the patriots in Albermarle ſtreet as a ſteady aſſerter of the liberties of the ſubject, and a zealous promoter of the rights and privileges of Engliſhmen.

April 15. The Earl of Northington is appointed Lord High Steward for the trial of Lord Byron, which comes on to morrow.

We hear that one brief alone to be pleaded upon an enſuing trial, conſiſts of 48 ſheets of paper.

The Earl of Bute has lately paid a viſit to his royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

The affair of the Manilla ranſom, with the propereſt methods to obtain ſatisfaction on that head from the court of Madrid, we are aſſured will be thoroughly inveſtigated before the breaking up of an auguſt aſſembly.

We hear that a manufacture of mill ſtones is eſtabliſhed at Quebec, which will be a great ſaving to the colonies, they being imported from abroad at a conſiderable expence.

They write from Briſtol, that 48 couple of blood-hounds were ſhipt from thence a few days ago, on commiſſion from New York, where the breed of theſe uſeful animals are to kept up, for the benefit of that province.

Recent letters from Quebec adviſe, that no leſs than ten diſtilleries are eſtabliſhed in that city, which will ſoon take off the demand of any further importation of Britiſh ſpirits from England: And from New-York, that from ſome late experiments in the diſtillation of Indian corn they have improved ſo far as to produce a ſpirit equal to the beſt Engliſh brandy

April 16. Yeſterday a rich canopy was fixed up at the upper part of the ſcaffold in Weſtminſter-hall, under which the Lord High Steward is to ſit during the trial of Lord Biron.

This morning at nine o'clock Lord Biron, properly guarded, was carried from the Tower, and paſſed over London and Weſtminiſter bridges to Weſtminſter-hall.

This morning the Right Hon. the Lord High Steward went in great ſtate from his houſe in Lincoln's-inn fields to Weſtminſter Hall. His Lordſhip had four coaches and Six; the horſes were ornamented with ribbons, &c. and there were upwards of twenty ſervants in livery. The Judges, &c. attended his Lordſhip.

Orders were given out for 500 horſe and foot guards, to mount at four o'clock this morning at Weſtminſter hall, and the places adjacent, to prevent any riotous proceedings during the trial of the Right Hon. Lord Byron, which come on this morning at ten o'clock.

We hear that the famous Turk Conjurer has two guineas an hour for his attendance. He has, it is ſaid, been introduced to a great perſonage, with whom he played at piquet. When they began to play, the Turk told the nobleman he would point him, and in whatever ſuit he named; on which, hearts was fixed on, and accordingly the Turk pointed him in hearts. The next game, was diamonds, he then pointed him in diamonds.—— The Turk preſented to the above nobleman, previous to their playing, a letter, the contents of which were, that on ſuch a day he had the honor of playing two games at piquet with ————, mentioning the great perſon, and that he pointed him once in hearts and once in diamonds; which letter was not to be opened till the games were finiſhed. He will play at Whiſt with any perſons and with any cards, and let who will ſhuffle them, he will deal the thirteen trumps to himſelf.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

Sunday laſt, Capt. Young arrived here in 22 days from Coracoa; with whom came paſſenger Capt Roſe of this place, who on the 12th of March laſt, was taken on the coaſt of Port Rico by ſome Spaniſh craft; who alſo took Capt. Campbell in a ſhip of this port, but did not kill him, as was reported, Capt. Roſe having left him alive and well the 25th of March

On Tueſday laſt week our annual commencement was held at Trinity Church in this City. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Members of his Majeſty's Council, the Clergy of the City and neighbouring Governments; and an exceeding numerous, ſplendid, and brilliant Audience, honored the Solemnity with their Preſence.

BOSTON, May 30.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery Number Four began drawing laſt week.——No. 2029 came up the higheſt Prize viz. 2500 Dollars.

We hear a number of very ſerious perſons have ſigned a petition, requeſting that Mr. Sandeman may have liberty to preach in Faneuil Hall.

Since our laſt arrived here, Capt. Jacobſon, in 39 Days from London, who brought the Prints to the 15th ult.

We hear that the ſtamp act is nearly agreeable to that of the mother country, ſave the following additional clauſe, viz.

And it is hereby further enacted and declared by the authority aforeſaid, That all ſums of money granted and impoſed by this act as rates or duties, and alſo all ſums of money impoſed as forfeitures or penalties, and all ſums of money required to be paid, and all other monies herein mentioned, ſhall be deemed and taken to be ſterling money of Great Britain, and ſhall be collected, recovered and paid to the amount of the value which ſuch nominal ſums bear in G. Britain, and that ſuch monies ſhall and may be received and taken according to the proportion and value of 5s 6d. the ounce in ſilver; and that all the ſaid forfeitures and penalties which ſhall be incurred in the ſaid colonies and plantations ſhall, and may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, with full coſts of ſuit, in any court of record, or in any court of admiralty in the reſpective colony or plantation where the offence ſhall be committed, or in any court of vice-admiralty appointed, or to be appointed, and which ſhall have juriſdiction within ſuch colony, plantation or place, (which courts of admiralty or vice-admiralty are hereby reſpectively authorized and required to proceed hear and determine the ſame) at the election of the informer or proſecutor: And the ſaid forfeitures & penalties which ſhall be incurred in any other part of his majeſty's dominions, ſhall and may be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered, with full coſts of ſuit, in any court of record within the kingdom, territory or place where the offence ſhall be committed, in ſuch and the ſame manner as any debt or damage to the amount of ſuch forfeiture or penalty can or may be ſued for and recovered

PHILADELPHIA, May 23

Extract of a letter from Fort-Pitt, April 29.

"We have here about 300 Indians, and in a few days we expect a number of Shawaneſe with the priſoners, when the grand council will open."

Yeſterday the Rev. Mr. Whitefield took an affectionate leave at St. Paul's Church, of a crowded Auditory, and to-morrow morning he ſets out for New-York, in order to embark for England.

HARTFORD, June 3.

Laſt Tueſday Morning died ſuddenly, of an Apoplectick Fit, in the LVIIth Year of his Age, the Rev. Mr. ISAAC CHALKER, Miniſter of the Goſpel in Eaſtbury.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-London, 9th May, 1765.

BY Order of the Surveyor General, all Veſſels from foreign voyages, are directed to come into New London harbour, and there enter at the Cuſtom-Houſe, before they proceed to any other part of the colony, belonging to that diſtrict.

DUNCAN STEWART, Collector.

To be ſold at public vendue, on the laſt Monday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowls, inn-holder in Farmington, on ſix months credit, on good ſecurity:

ABout three hundred acres of good land, mainly under improvement, lying in the N. W. part of the old pariſh of ſaid Farmington, having a very good houſe and barn thereon, with a good orchard; ——— lately the property of Samuel Cole. To which a good title will be procured for the higheſt bidder, by JOHN PIERCE, and RUTH PATERSON.

(May 30th, 1765)

THE proprietors of the townſhip of Cornwal, in the province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Beebe, innholder in Saliſbury, on the ſecond Tueſday of July next, at noon, to agree upon further meaſures to promote the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip. Application having been made, as the law of ſaid province directs.

John Hutchinſon, Juſtice of the peace.

——— To be ſold, by the Subſcriber, ———

TWO farms, one in Simſbury, in Turkey-Hills pariſh, containing 46 acres, about a mile and half from the meeting houſe, under improvements; with a ſmall dwelling-houſe on the ſame. The other ſituated in Harwinton; containing upwards of 100 acres, with a well finiſhed dwelling-houſe, and a good orchard. To be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh, ſtock-cattle, and part in Weſt-India goods. Inquire of JAMES PHELPS, of Windſor. (28)

ON Tueſday the 11th Day of June will be run a Race, on Saliſbury Plains, near Meſs'rs Charles and George Caldwell's Furnace, for Twenty Pounds a Side, between the Royal Nancy, owned in ſaid Saliſbury, and the Fox, owned at Mount Roſs, in Dutcheſs County. (May 20th, 1765.)

To be ſold at public vendue, on Monday the 10th inſt. at 4 o'clock P.M. at the houſe of Mr. David Bull, in Hartford,

TWO barrels and one quarter caſk of good Madeira WINE, either by the caſk, or in ten gallon lots, as beſt ſuits the purchaſers. Four months credit will be given, if deſired by the purchaſer.

June 3d, 1765.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, of Goſhen, on the Weſt ſide North river, in New-York Government, on Thurſday the 16th of May inſtant, a dark bay horſe, four years old, branded thus AD on the left thigh, ſmall blaze in his face, natural paces, about 14 hands high The perſon that ſtole him, is an Iriſhman, about 6 feet high, and ſlim, pitted with the ſmall-pox, hallow ey'd, wears his own hair, had on a blue coat, and a jacket figur'd in imitation of ſeal ſkin; he is ſomething talkative, a great ſtory-teller, card player and ſong-ſinger; he ſays his name is Henry Gore. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid thief and the horſe, and bring them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure the thief in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and inform where the horſe is, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, and all neceſſary charges, paid by me, (27) JONAS DUBOIS.

N. B. The thief was in Hartford laſt Monday, with the horſe, and next day ſet off as is ſuppoſed, for Boſton.

HEMP-SEED, warranted good, for Twenty Shillings Lawful Money, per Buſhel, to be ſold by Silas Dean at Weathersfield.

ALL Perſons having Accounts open, with the Eſtate of Doct. JONATHAN BULL, late of Hartford deceas'd are deſired to come and adjuſt them: And thoſe indebted by Note, to make Payment, to

Hartford, HANNAH BULL, Adminiſtratrix,
27th May, 1765. ABRAHAM BEACH, Adminiſtrator.

Juſt Publiſhed at Boſton, and to be ſold by

ROGER SHERMAN, Eſq;

of New-Haven;

THE Hiſtory of the Colony of the MASSACHUSETTS-BAY, from its firſt Settlement, to its incorporation, with the Colony of Plymouth, &c.

By the Honorable T. HUTCHINSON, Eſq;

Lieutenant Governor of the Maſſachuſetts.

N. B. In the ſaid Hiſtory, there are divers Things relative to the Colony of Connecticut; ſome of which are very curious.

(27)

ALL Perſons indebted to ISRAEL SEYMOUR, of Hartford, are (once more) deſired to ſettle the ſame, to ſave further Trouble. (27)

[The following is inſerted here by particular Deſire.]

ON POT-ASHES.

Proceſs for making POT ASHES; with Directions for performing it with Profit by private Families, where Wood is plentifully burnt.

The utenſils and implements neceſſary for making pot-aſh in ſmaller quantities are———

VATS for diſſolving the ſalts; which may either be round like caſks, or ſquare. They may be made of the beſt white pine, or cypreſs; and if they be round they muſt be well ſecured with iron hoops; or, if ſquare, with an oaken frame. They may be about four or five feet in depth; and of any diameter or width, according to the occaſion there may be with relation to the quantity of wood-aſhes for the making of the pot-aſh. Theſe vats muſt have a kind of falſe bottoms, formed by making a ſort of lattice-work, or grate, by placing boards with the edge upwards, croſs each other; ſo that the ſpaces, or areas, betwixt them may be about five inches ſquare, and eight inches deep; the cavities or hollows formed by theſe boards, muſt communicate with each other freely, by holes cut in the lower edge where it reſts on the real bottom of the vat; and a vent muſt be made into one of them on the ſame level, by means of a cock, in order to draw off any fluid from them, or in the place of ſuch lattice, bricks may be laid at the diſtance of four inches from each other on the real bottom of the vat.

A receiver for the lye, which may be any kind of wooden veſſel, that can be conveniently placed under the cock of the diſſolving vats; and will contain the lye as it runs off.

Vats for containing, and keeping the ſtrong lye till the time of evaporation, or the weak lye till it can be put upon freſh aſhes, for rendering it of due ſtrength; which may be casks, or any other kind of veſſel that is tight and will hold the due quantity.

A caldron of iron for evaporation, where larger quantities are in queſtion, which may be ſet in the manner of a copper for domeſtic uſes; and may be greater or leſs according to the quantity of aſhes employed for the making of pot aſh. But where private families intend only to employ the aſhes produced by their own fires, or with ſome additional quantity, not great, an iron pot, ſuch as is uſually had for dreſſing victuals, or other like uſes, may be beſt employed, and requires only to be hung over a kitchen or other domeſtic fire; by which the expence of fuel and trouble of ſeparate attendance may be ſaved in the principal part of the evaporation.

An iron rake, with cloſe teeth, for ſeparating bits of wood unburnt, or reduced only to the ſtate of coal, from the aſhes.

A ſtrong broad iron chiſel, with a wooden mallet, for cutting the ſalt out of the caldron, or pot, after the evaporation.

A pair of ſmall common ſcales, with two phials of equal contents and weight, for determining the ſtrength of the lye.

Pot-aſhes are the fixed ſalt extracted from the aſhes of burnt vegetables; and may be obtained from any kind of wood found in North America, except ever greens, which abound in turpentine; as the pines, firs, cypreſs, cedars &c. But though moſt kinds will afford ſome proportion, yet the large foreſt trees, whoſe leaves fall in the winter, ſuch as oak, aſh, beach, &c. when felled in a ſtate of decline from their age, and ſoon after committed to the fire, yield the greateſt quantity.

The wood may be either burnt for domeſtic uſes, in common hearths or ſtoves, or purpoſely for the aſhes, on any dry flat ſpot of ground: but where a work is intended to be carried on at all times of the year, a kiln built of any commodious form with iron bars over a capacious aſh hole, ſecured from being flooded by rain or melted ſnow from the contiguous ground, is moſt convenient. The wood ſhould be thoroughly burnt, and where there appear to be any remaining bits in an unburnt coaly ſtate, they ſhould be carefully raked out by the means of the iron rake above deſcribed, and thrown again on the fire.

As ſoon as the aſhes can be removed from the place where they are burnt, let them be put into a cask, or laid on a floor in a ſhed; and gently moiſtened, and worked together, till they form a ſtiff paſte-like maſs, in which ſtate they ſhould be rammed as cloſe together as poſſible, and kept about three weeks, or till ſuch longer time, as there may be a proper quantity collected for extracting the ſalt.

When the aſhes are thus ready, let them be put into one of the vats above deſcribed; the lattice, or grate of which muſt be firſt covered with coarſe wheaten or rye ſtraw, about the thickneſs of a foot, and in this vat they muſt be well rammed together as they are put in. When the vat is thus filled with them, let the ſurface be hollowed towards the middle, ſo as to form as it were a baſon to receive the water to be poured in. This hollow or baſon may be four or five inches deep, and muſt not extend quite to the edge of the vat, but muſt leave a ſmall margin or ſhoulder of aſhes to prevent the liquor from flowing to the ſides of the vat and finding a paſſage there, inſtead of ſoaking equally through the whole maſs.

When the vat is thus prepared, fill the baſon or hollow in the aſhes full of ſoft water, till they will imbibe no more, and then, after ſtanding ſome time, turn the cock at the bottom of the vat, and draw off as much of liquor, which will now, the ſalts being diſſolved, become a lye, into the receiver mentioned above. Remove the receiver, and put freſh water on the aſhes, ſupplying the baſon from time to time, til what runs off be void of taſte or ſmell.

By this means, a ſtronger and weaker kind of lye will be obtained; which muſt be put into ſeparate vats, and, if the ſtrong contain a ſufficient proportion of ſalt, it will be ready for evaporation. To know this, the moſt certain method is to weigh it againſt other lye made of the firſt degree of ſtrength; which may be moſt eaſily practiſed by filling two phials of equal contents and weight with each kind, and obſerving the difference. But it is not required that theſe ſhould be of any preciſe ſtandard, only that it ſhould be as ſtrong as it can conveniently be made, to ſave time in the evaporation. A moderate deficience of ſtrength therefore may be allowed, as the trouble occaſioned by bringing it to the full ſtrength would be greater, than that of evaporating it; and if it will float an egg it may be ſuffered to paſs where there is no inconveniency in prolonging the evaporation. When however, the firſt lye is found too weak it muſt be put on freſh aſhes, and drawn off as before directed, till it become of due ſtrength. The weaker lye or ſecond running muſt alſo be put on freſh aſhes for the ſame reaſon, and in the ſame manner, and if none be ready at the time, it muſt be kept till a freſh quantity be obtained.

The lye being obtained of due ſtrength, it muſt be either evaporated in an iron caldron, in a proper furnace, as above mentioned, where large quantities of pot aſh are to be prepared, or where only ſmaller quantities are in queſtion, in the iron pot. In which latter caſe the greater part of the evaporation may be performed on the fire of a kitchen, or other room that is large enough to admit of boiling in the pot.

In the evaporation of lye in the caldron, the fire muſt be kept as ſtrong as is practicable without occaſioning the fluid to boil over; and, as the quantity diminiſhes by exhalation, it muſt be again renewed, till the caldron will receive no more without being more than four-fifths full; or till the whole quantity of lye to be evaporated be put in. The fire ſhould however be abated, when the ſalt appears to form on the ſurface, to prevent the waſte, and other inconveniencies of an exploſive bubling that may otherwiſe throw part of it out of the caldron; and the heat muſt be continued under due regulation with relation to this accident, till the watry exhalation be wholly finiſhed. After which, even if the fire be increaſed, part of the matter will remain in a ſtate of a blackiſh brown fluid, for ſome hours, where the quantity is not ſmall; though, the heat being duly kept up, the whole will become ſolid; of a ſtone-like hardneſs, and light brown colour.

The ſame method muſt be followed when the iron pot is uſed, over a common fire, till the water be wholly evaporated. After which, this kind of fire, being inſufficient to bring the ſalt to a due ſtate of dryneſs, a ſtronger muſt be ſupplied to finiſh the operation, which may be made in this manner: Take off the pot from the firſt fire, and chuſing a proper dry ſpot of ground in the open air, let the three feet of it be there raiſed a foot or more from the ground, by means of bricks laid on each other, with the ends pointing to the center of the pot, and not paſſing further under the feet than may be juſt neceſſary for their reſting firmly on them. Put under the pot, and betwixt the bricks, pieces of dry wood of a convenient ſize; as alſo chips to make them burn more commodiouſly, and having ſet them on fire, keep a due heat as before directed in the caſe of the caldron, till the matter be dry and hard; which may be eaſily done by ſupplying fuel on each ſide of the pot, as it appears wanting.

When the maſs is perfectly dry in the caldron, or pot, ſuppreſs the fire, and as ſoon as the diminution of the heat renders it practicble, cut it out with the chiſel above mentioned, and pack it up in tight casks that will ſecure it from the air. This kind of pot-aſh is not the ſame with the Ruſſian, or any other except ſome that has been brought here from America; but being a purer ſort, is ſuperior in value, and when juſtly ſold bears a greater price, as it may be uſed with more advantage in the making hard ſoap, which occaſions the far greateſt conſumption of theſe kind of ſalts.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the
Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, *June* 10, 1765. [Number [illegible]]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

—— "We formerly kept a Maid-Servant, but
" ſince my Girls have been growing up, ſhe" (my Wife)
" is unwilling to indulge them in Idleneſs; for as the For-
" tunes I ſhall give them will be very ſmall, we intend not to
" breed them above the rank they are likely to fill hereafter,
" nor to teach them to deſpiſe or ruin a plain huſband."

Hiſt. of Jos. Andrews, Vol. ii. P. 76.

THE preſent melancholy ſtate of the nothern Engliſh Colonies, is univerſally perceiv'd, and very juſtly lamented. Poverty and Dependency, are the peculiar Characteriſtics of New-England; to both which Calamities our own Extravagance, Indiſcretion and falſe Politics have given birth. This Conſideration as it gives us regret of our paſt Conduct, ſo it gives us a Proſpect of a poſſible Redreſs.

Inſtead of runing into all the particular Branches of our bad Oeconomy (which are unhappily very numerous.) I ſhall confine myſelf to the Method of educating Daughters, which obtains among the faſhionable Part of our Country, a Method too well known to need a Deſcription, and too culpable to admit of even an Attempt towards a Vindication.

I am very willing to allow the Fair Sex to be the moſt beautiful and lovely Part of the Creation, and to poſſeſs many excellent Endowments to which the Male Sex have no Pretence. At the ſame Time they muſt not think me cruel, in claiming for the Men a ſuperior Genius in poletical Calculations. Indeed there is needful no very high Degree of political Knowledge to prognoſticate the Downfal of a Man, worth but 300l. whoſe Wife, and Daughters, uſe Cambrick, Silk, and Velvet, for their ordinary Wear, and ſpend more than Half their Time in Cards, Viſits, Dances, Talk and Tea.

The People throughout our King's Dominions, ſeem to vie with each other, in Extravagance. Throughout the Whole, there are zealous Efforts in every ſingle Perſon to imitate the Perſon next above him, and in every Town to equal next higher in Wealth, Popularity and Politeneſs. Thus by a Chain of the moſt ridiculous Mimickry, the Faſhions of London, are communicated to the pooreſt, meaneſt Town in Connecticut. It raiſes the Merriment of any Wit, the Indignation of any Patriot, to behold the Manners and Faſhions of the Ladies walking in St. James's Park, copied by the Female Quality of S—ff—d and N—F——d in Connecticut. From the Metropolis of Great Britain, theſe Manners and Faſhions are conveyed to Briſtol, from Briſtol they are traſported to Boſton in New England, from Boſton they travel to Hartford; thence to C—w—l and N—F——d.

'Tis well known, that the principal Deſign of the unmarried Part of Womenkind (the Part moſt addicted to extravagant Expence) is, to make themſelves amiable in the Eyes of the other Sex: This is the grand Point for the Accompliſhment whereof, all their Dreſs, Conduct and Diſcourſe are calculated. Therefore, it is becauſe they ſuppoſe the ſpending their Parent's Eſtate, and their own Time in Folly and Trifles, is the moſt likely Way to ingratiate them with the Men, that they run into Practices ſo ruinous to their Country. And it would cure theſe charming Creatures of their Folly, to conſider that ſuch Conduct will recommend them only to the more vain, inconſiderate and profligate Part of our Sex. The better and wiſer Part of us are very far from chooſing a Wife merely according to outſide Appearance, eſpecially when that Outſide is profuſely poliſhed at the Expence of a poor, honeſt Father's Ruin.

Who, without the moſt melancholy Apprehenſion can behold in this poor Colony, more than a Thouſand Ladies, each of whom coſts not leſs than 30l. per Annum in Board, Cloathing and Attendance, Half of which ſhe does not earn? Here is a clear annual Loſs of more than 15,000l. which, together with the ill Example of above a Thouſand Pair of idle Hand gives us too ſure a Preſage of our ſhortly obtaining the Appellation of a BANKRUPT COLONY.

All theſe Ladies cannot expect to obtain Huſbands able to ſupport them and their Children in Grandeur and Inactivity, for which a Huſband muſt be worth 200l. per Annum. And how, can they endure the Expectation of ruining the Man who loves them more than all other wordly Things, and for whom they ought to have an equal Affection; and of bringing a Number of Children into the World to be miſerable? Children who are to have Poverty entailed on them by their Parent's Idleneſs and Pride, to be tainted by their Parent's bad Example; who are likely to be left in ſuch a Condition as to be neceſſitated either to ſtarve, or procure their Livelihood in ſome diſhoneſt Way.

INTONSUS CATO.

The following is from the Public Ledger.

LONDON, April 1.

NOtwithſtanding it has been frequently mentioned in your papers by ſeveral gentlemen, that our colonies were in a moſt flouriſhing ſituation, and that it was very hard they ſhould reap all the advantages ariſing from the freedom of a Britiſh conſtitution, without ſubſcribing ſomething towards the prodigious ſums, which in the courſe of the late war have been laid out in its defence; yet I muſt differ very much in opinion from your correſpondents, with regard to the opulence of the colonies. I am in trade myſelf, Sir, and formerly had conſiderable orders from the plantations; but within theſe three or four years, my buſineſs had not only viſibly decreaſed, but even the little I do ſend to that part of the world is ſo ill paid, that I have almoſt determined to diſcontinue my connections there, and not for the ſake of a very trifling profit, run the hazard of loſing the whole. Every Gentleman who knows any thing of the American commerce, knows very well that not above an eighth of the orders, which were ſent over in 1763, came over during the courſe of the laſt year; and they alſo know very well that remittances from our colonies have been ſo extremely precarious, that it would be a degree of the greateſt raſhneſs to truſt them with any capital quantity of goods.

The reaſon of this decline in the plantation trade has been a thouſand and a thouſand times mentioned. The only commerce of conſiderable advantage which our colonies carried on, was with the neighbouring French and Spaniſh ſettlements who paid a very high price for their goods. This enabled them to ſend orders of a moſt extenſive nature every year, for the various manufactures of the mother country, and put it alſo in their power to be religiouſly punctual in the payment of their bills. The mother country however thro' a ſtrange principle of policy tho't proper ſome time ago to lay reſtriction upon this trade, between our colonies and the French and Spaniſh ſettlements. By this means our colonies have been deprived of the moſt material channel of their opulence, and conſequently rendered utterly unable to aſſiſt the mother country to any degree of importance, by the purchaſe of its various commodities and manufactures.

This is in ſhort the whole ſtate of the caſe, and we may exclaim as much as we think proper about the little advantages which our colonies produce; but our exclamations will be attended with no ſalutary effects till we remove the cauſe of complaint, and reſtore the plantations to their former privileges.—This we ought to do as ſpeedy as poſſible, as there is but too much reaſon to ſuppoſe ſome other European nations will eſtabliſh free ports in America, and prevent the poſſibility of this beneficial traffic ever to return to our hands.

A MERCHANT.

LONDON.

Feb. 28. As the Iſle of Man is at preſent the ſubject of converſation, the following ſhort account of it, and its Kings, or Lords, may not be diſagreeable:

MAN, or MONA of the antients, lies between Ireland and Cumberland, at the diſtance of about twenty five miles from the latter; and is in length thirty miles, and in breadth fifteen, but in ſome places only eight miles: the ſoil produces flax, hemp, oats, barley, and wheat; there is great abundance of fiſh on its coaſt; and its inhabitants ſpeak a mixture of the Iriſh and Norvegian tongues; from hence called Manks. It is divided into ſeventeen pariſhes, and two caſtles and five towns; and its inhabitants are computed ſix or ſeven thouſand ſouls. Godred, in 1065, of the Norvegian race, is reckoned the firſt King; and Magnus, the third of Norway and Denmark, and fourteenth King of Man, was the laſt of the race; for in 1266 the Scots diſpoſſeſſed him thereof; and in 1340 William Montacute, the great Earl of Saliſbury, won it from the Scots, and ſold it to Lord Scroope, who being condemned for treaſon, Henry the fourth gave it to Piercy Earl of Northumberland. But he oppoſing his ſovereign in 1403, it was given to Stanley, Earl of Derby, predeceſſor to the Earls of that name, in whoſe family it continued till the late Duke of Athol, by marriage, acquired right thereto; and the preſent Duke of Athol is the twentieth King, or Lord, in Man, of the Engliſh race, from William Montacute Earl of Saliſbury. Its government is peculiar; they are kings in effect, though but Lords in title, as having all kinds of power and juriſdiction over the inhabitants, under the fief and ſovereignty of the crown of England; it has a Biſhop, whom the Lord nominates, and preſents to the King of England for his approbation, and then to the Archbiſhop of York for conſecration; but the Biſhop has no ſeat in parliament. From the iſland, in a clear day may be ſeen England, Scotland, and Ireland at once.

Among other peculiarities in the iſle of Man, there is a ſtanding law, That no perſon ſhall leave the iſland if he owes a ſhilling; and no boatman carry him off: if he does, he forfeits his boat, and is liable to pay the debt. If the perſon is aboard, the arreſt is by throwing a ſtone into the boat.

We hear from Portſmouth, that a curious mechanick in the ſhip building branch, is employed in conſtructing a kind of boat after the manner of an Indian prow, uſed by the natives of Gaum and other Maryan iſlands, with which he will undertake in good weather to paſs between Dover and Calais in ſeventy-five minutes.

Genoa, March 1 The courts of Madrid and Liſbon are now perfectly reconciled, and determined to abide by their laſt treaty. The court of Liſbon is taking every neceſſary precaution to preſerve tranquility at home, and ſecure their ſettlements abroad. The experience they have had of their national troops, has determined them to do without foreigners for the future; and though they have a juſt ſenſe of the ſervice rendered them by a certain court, they hope never to be reduced again to the ſituation they were in in the year 1761.

Madrid, March 12 The reſult of the council of war, which ſat to enquire into the conduct of the officers employed in the defence of the Havana, is, that Don Juan de Prado, Governor of the Havana and the iſland of Cuba; the Marquis de Real Tranſporte, commander in chief of the fleet there, and Don Diego Tabares, a member of the council of war; the Count de Superunda, Lieutenant General and Preſident of the council of war; and Don Diego Tabares, a member of the ſaid council, ſhall be deprived of all their millitary employments, and be baniſhed 40 leagues from court for ten years, and that their effects ſhall be imployed to make ſatiſfaction for the damage occaſioned by the loſs of the abovementioned place, both to his Majeſty's finances and the commerce of his ſubjects. The cheif engineer is deprived of his military employments for two years and to be baniſhed during that time 40 leagues from court; the ſecretary of the council of war is declared to be unfit for that employment for the future, on account of his want of exactitude in minuting the ſeveral proceedings of the ſaid council.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

The Six Nations, with the Delawares of Suſquehanna, who were long expected by Sir William Johnſon, arrived at Johnſon-Hall the 6th of May; and we are aſſured have agreed to the particulars recommended to them by the king's orders. The Delawares of Ohio, with thoſe of Suſquehanna, have ſubſcribed to a treaty of peace, which muſt prove very advantageous if duly obſerved; and their readineſs upon this occaſion has a very promiſing appearance. The latter have left their two chiefs as hoſtages, until they bring down ſome priſoners & Negroes amongſt them; and the Senecas have done the ſame, as there are yet ſome priſoners amongſt them. The number of Indians aſſembled on this occaſion, exceeded 900: They were to go to their reſpective homes a few days after the 16th of May; and the priſoners, &c. were to be delivered up within forty days; to which time there is reaſon to expect they will be punctual, as there are ſo many of their chiefs hoſtages at preſent at Sir William's [illegible] whoſe enlargements muſt be greatly deſired by the ſeveral nations.

Tueſday laſt a Scotch young lad named Thomſon, bathing himſelf in the North river, was carried off by the tide and drowned. His body was found the next day by ſome fiſhermen in drawing their net.

Friday laſt Capt. Tingley arrived here from Briſtol, which place he left the 17th of April, in company with the Snow Delaware, Capt. Blyth, for this port.

The Grace, capt Chambers, from this port, arrived at Briſtol, two or three days before Capt. Tingly ſail'd.

Capt. Tingley informs us that when he left Briſtol it was reported there, that his Majeſty was much indiſpoſed, and 'twas ſaid he was troubled with the ſame diſorder of which his father died, viz. an impoſthume in his breaſt.

Laſt week ſeveral artificers ſet out from hence for Skensborough, in order to erect griſt and other mills for the convenience of the ſettlers.

Saturday afternoon Capt. Paynter arrived here from S. Kitt's in 14 days: He ſays a brig arrived there from Philadelphia the day before he failed; and that the account we publiſhed ſome time ago of part of the iſland of Dominico being deſtroyed by an earthquake was without foundation.

By a veſſel juſt arrived from Albany we have the melancholy news, that on Sunday afternoon the 19th of laſt month, a dreadful fire happened in the city of Montreal in Canada. It began in the houſe of Mr. Crolton in Market ſtreet, and there being no engines in order, nor a ſufficient number of buckets to be had, and the wind being very high the flames ſpread with great rapidity on both ſides the ſtreet, and conſumed 108 houſes. The damage was ſuppoſed to be at leaſt 150,000l. ſterling. We cannot learn by what accident the fire was occaſioned nor by what means it was ſtopped. We hear no lives were loſt.

The Earl of Halifax Packet Boat, Capt. Boulderſon, ſails on Saturday, with the mail for England.

BOSTON, June 6.

On Thurſday evening laſt departed this life the honorable Thomas Lechmere, Eſq; late ſurveyor general of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for the northern diſtrict of America, and brother to the late Lord Lechmere. His remains were honorably interred on Monday laſt.

Tueſday laſt our moſt gracious ſovereign King GEORGE III. entered the 28th year of his age: On which occaſion his excellency the captain general's troops of guards, commanded by brigadier Royal, and company of cadets, commanded by colonel Jarvis, and the regiment of militia in this town, commanded by colonel Jackſon, with the company of the train of artillery belonging thereto, were all muſtered, and perform'd their ſeveral exerciſes in the training field: After which the whole marched into King ſtreet, where three vollies were fired by each of them reſpectively, followed by a diſcharge of the field pieces eleven times, and of the guns at Caſtle William and at the two other batteries in town. The company of cadets provided a ſumptuous dinner at the bunch of grapes, to which were invited his excellency the governor, his honor the lieutenant governor, the officers of his Majeſty's navy and army that were in town, and ſeveral other gentlemen. In the evening his excellency the governor, the honorable his Majeſty's council, the honorable houſe of repreſentatives, the civil and military officers, and a number of other gentlemen, met at Faneuil Hall, where his Majeſty's and other loyal Healths, were drank; and the whole conducted with great decency and good order.

Laſt Thurſday afternoon a number of very ſerious perſons aſſembled at Maſons-hall, to whom Mr. Sandeman delivered a very ingenious diſcourſe from Acts xiii. 38.

HALIFAX, May 23.

Monday laſt was executed here Cornelius Driſcol and David Lawler, for the murder of Owen Kervan and Ann Mullins; they were afterwards hanged in gibbets at Dartmouth. James Donnelly, Joſhua Smith, and David Taylor, are ſentenced to be hang'd on Tueſday next, for theft.

Friday laſt Capt. Napper, in a ſnow from New-York for London, put in here. About 100 leagues to the eaſtward, his veſſel was ſtruck by lightning and three of his people inſtantly killed, two more much hurt, and the veſſel greatly damaged.

BOSTON, June 6

Yeſterday arrived at Marblehead, Capt. Clouſton, and Capt. Lowell, both from Liverpool, in 5 weeks: in the latter came paſſenger Capt. [illegible], by whom we have the London Prints to the 19th of April, from which we have the following paragraphs:

LONDON, April 17 to 19.

IT is ſaid an exchange of territory is now upon the carpet between the courts of Copenhagen and London, by which the former is to enjoy certain lands in ſome of the new Britiſh American colonies, in return for the Daniſh iſland of St. Thomas, lying under the equinoctial, of great advantage to the Engliſh commerce on the coaſt of Africa.

Letters from Toulon of the 26th ult. adviſe, that the fleet of four frigates and four xebeques, which have been fitting out there, would be ready to ſail in a few days; and were to be joined by a bomb ketch.

A coalition among the Great, it is very confidently ſaid, will take place before the breaking up of the parliament.

They write from Quebec, that upwards of fifty thouſand hard dollars have already been taken ſince the peace, in exchange for various kinds of iron work, the manufacture of Canada, exported to the Spaniſh ſettlements in S. America.

Near thirty bakers were engaged to go over to Eaſt and Weſt Florida.

Letters from Gottingen, of the 6th inſtant, poſitively aſſert that Dr. Klatich, belonging to the univerſity there, had actually cured upwards of fifty perſons of the tooth ach by the application of a loadſtone. He places the patients with their faces towards the north, and touching the teeth with a magnet, procures them eaſe in three or four minutes.

It is ſaid, that a Gentleman of the Turf won no leſs than 50,000l in two matches and one bett, laſt Newmarket meeting.

It is confidently ſaid, the prohibiting the exportation of corn for a time limitted, will very ſpeedily take place.

It is ſaid our court have been requeſted to join with no leſs than three maratime powers, to check the exorbitant inſolence of the Moors on the coaſts of Barbary, by whom the European trade in the Mediterranean has, for ſome time paſt been intolerably harraſſed.

The various reports concerning an approaching change in the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we are aſſured are groundleſs.

In the laſt diſpatches from the Earl of Rochford at Madrid, it has been aſſured, on the faith of the catholic miniſtry, that the court of Spain have not the leaſt intention to interfere in diſputes which may happen between the French and Engliſh on the coaſts of Africa.—A nobleman of the firſt diſtinction will be ſoon ſent over to Portugal, with a commiſſion to ſpeak, in very plain terms about the obſtructions which our commerce daily meet with from the miniſterial machinations of that kingdom—Friday ſome diſpatches of importance were ſent off to the Earl of Hertford at Paris—From Amſterdam there is advice, that the Dutch at Batavia have for ſome time paſt, been meditating an expedition of conſequence in the Eaſt Indies.

The Lawyers ſay that the Writ of Attachment againſt Mr. Almon will not be iſſued before the third or fourth day of Term.

This Day both Houſe of Parliament met for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

Wedneſday Morning the Right Honorable Houſe of Peers in Weſtminiſter Hall, found Lord BYRON guilty of Felony, but not of Murder.

By a calculation made in France, the value of the imports during laſt year from the Iſlands of Hiſpaniola, Martinico, and Guadaloupe, into that kingdom, amounted to upwards of ninety ſeven millions of livers; about four millions two hundred pounds ſterling.

Letters from Carthagena mention, the orders were juſt received from Court to fit out the St. Iſidore, Galera, and Thoulouſe Spaniſh frigates, of thirty ſix guns each, in order to proceed on an important expedition to the coaſt of Barbary to be joined by a conſiderable naval force from Toulon. Their deſtination was ſaid to be againſt Mogador.

A general review of all his Majeſty's ſhips of war is expected to take place ſome time this month.

Three ſhips of war have this week been appointed from the Eaſt-Indies, and it is reported they will have orders to take the route of the Phillipine iſlands, to execute a commiſſion of great conſequence to the honor and dignity of this nation: The affair of the Manilla ranſom, with the proper methods to obtain ſatiſfaction on that head from the court of Madrid, we are aſſured will be thoroughly inveſtigated before the breaking up of an auguſt aſſembly.—We hear that an order will ſoon be iſſued, by which the gentlemen of the army are to wear nothing but their regimental [illegible].

Some letters from Vienna adviſe, that a miſunderſtanding had lately riſen between that Court and the King of Pruſſia; the conſequence of which was much dreaded.

We hear that the ladies, who through the dirt of the laſt winter or two, dragged out many a yard of ſilks at their tails, are now come to a reſolution of diſplaying their induſtry, by introducing gowns ſo ſhort that they may convince the gentlemen that they have no holes in their ſtockings.

KINGSTON, in Jamaica, March 16.

On Tueſday a cauſe of great expectation came on at the ſupreme court of judicature, upon an action of damages, againſt a gentleman for non performance of a promiſe of marriage made to a young lady; when the jury gave the plaintiff 3400l. damages, with coſts of ſuit.

ANNAPOLIS, in Maryland, May 23.

Tueſday laſt, at our county court, nine young gentlemen who had ſtudied the law in town, were admitted to the bar: And we hope they will prove an honor to their country.

Extract of a Letter from the Eaſtern Shore.

"The great ſcarcity of money, low markets abroad for the produce of the Plantations, the heavy reſtraints and impoſitions the colonies are already laid under (excluſive of the intolerable ones we have great reaſon to ſurmiſe impending) are ſufficient to ſtrike a damp into the moſt ſerene minds."

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

The act for a ſtamp duty, no ways milder than the reſolves, take place the firſt of November next.

John Hughes Eſq; for this province, and William Coxe, Eſq; for New-Jerſey, are appointed Stamp Officers.

Tueſday laſt arrived the Sally, Capt. Gould, in ten weeks from Liſbon, who informs us that all was quiet there when he left it. On his paſſage the 9th inſt. in lat. 34, long. 65. ſpoke the ſhip Peggy, Hugh Ree, maſter, from Maryland to Briſtol, out 12 days all well.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampſhire, May 27.

Laſt Friday arrived here his Majeſty's ſhip Fortune, Capt. Biſhop, for the protection of trade.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Elliot, from Canſo, who informs, that about three weeks ago, a ſchooner belonging to Kittery, on a fiſhing voyage, was caſt away at a place called White-Head, near Canſo, the veſſel with one of the hands, and about 40 Quintals of fiſh loſt.

HARTFORD, June 10.

About Ten Days ſince, a Dwelling Houſe, in Lebanon, (one of the new ſettled Townſhips in New-Hampſhire Province) took Fire, while the Family were from Home, and entirely conſumed it, and an adjoining Crib of Corn; thirteen Fating Hogs, which were in a Sty near the Houſe, were alſo deſtroyed by the Flames.

Laſt Monday Evening, the General Aſſembly of this Colony then ſitting in this Town, ended their Spring Seſſion.

They have made ſeveral new Laws, among which is an Act of Inſolvency.

Jared Ingerſol Eſq; of New Haven, now in England, is appointed to the Commiſſion of receiving the Stamp Duties, to be collected in this Colony. It is ſaid he is to have a Sallery of 300l. per Annum.

We hear from Canterbury, that on the 27th ult. a young Man named Dana, Son to Mr. Iſaac Dana of Pomfret, going into the River to waſh himſelf, was unfortunately drowned.

Hebron, June 6, 1765.

Yeſterday being the Wedneſday after Trinity Sunday, there was, in this Town, a Convention of the Clergy of the Church of England, belonging to Connecticut: The Rev'd Mr. Leaming, of Norwalk, preached an ingenious and pathetic Sermon, on 1 Cor iv. 1. to great Satiſfaction. The Rev'd Mr. Hubbard of Guilford, read Prayers, with much Approbation. The Convention for the Year 1766, is appointed to be held at New-Milford; when the Rev'd Mr Mansfield of Derby is nominated to preach.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

The ſtory of the Hiena, that was ſaid to have ſpread terror through a part of the ſouthern provinces in France, and to have devoured ſeventeen or eighteen perſons, is an allegory, invented by ſome malignant Jeſuit, to render the proteſtants odious. It is deſigned to inſinuate that the proteſtants on a late occaſion, carried their reſiſtance to their perſecutors ſo far as to kill ſeveral perſons, which is a notorious falſhood. The Hiena, in the account of it, is ſaid to have eſcaped from the collection of beaſts in the poſſeſſion of the Duke of Savoy, and in this circumſtance is pointed out the proteſtants, who are conſidered as deriving their principles from the antient Waldenſes, who inhabited the vallies of Piedmont, and were the earlieſt promoters of the reformation. The dragoons ſent to catch or deſtroy the Hiena from the trueſt, or at leaſt the moſt probable part of the allegory, as it is well known that thoſe booted apoſtles, with their weighty arguments of fire and ſword, are the principal inſtruments that have been employed in all popiſh countries (and particularly in France, notwithſtanding the politeneſs and humanity of that nation) to convert the Proteſtants.—It is certain that the attempts of the Roman Catholics, and particularly the Jeſuits, to blacken the Proteſtants, and to render them odious, are conſtantly renewed with peculiar virulence, when the French court or parliament are ſuppoſed to entertain ſentiments of moderation or humanity towards theſe innocent victims of bigotry and ſuperſtition. The ſentiments of the king and miniſtry towards the Proteſtants are at this time, ſentiments of benignity and compaſſion; and tho' they do not tend to favour their opinions, yet may contribute to their obtaining ſome of thoſe civil privileges, that belong to them as good ſubjects, and which they have been hitherto moſt barbarouſly deprived of. Several men of credit and abilities, who have been conſulted by the miniſtry about the means of repairing the exhauſted ſtrength of this kingdom, by giving a new vigour to agriculture, trade and manufactures, have boldly declared the reſtoration of the famous edict of Nantes, as the moſt effectual method of obtaining theſe ends, and of bringing ſuddenly into the nation immenſe ſums of money, and a multitude of uſeful and induſtrious hands. It is not, however, to be expected that royal clemency or miniſterial moderation will ſo far defy the indignation and threatnings of a tyrannical prieſthood as to re-eſtabliſh this equitable edict; but it is certain, that the memorial of the Proteſtants lately preſented to his Majeſty, in which they deſire that their marriages may be rendered legitimate, and their children no longer treated as baſtards, incapable of inheriting, * has met with a favourable reception; and if the parliaments, which ſeem diſpoſed generally ſpeaking (if we except the unrighteous one at Thoulouſe) to lighten the burthen of theſe worthy and loyal ſubjects, conſent to this requeſt, it will certainly meet with no oppoſition from the throne."

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* All thoſe children whoſe parents were married by a Proteſtant, and not a Popiſh clergyman, are in France reputed baſtards; and no Proteſtant can be married there by a Romiſh prieſt without abjuring his religion, and adopting the odious form of abjuration compoſed by order of Pope Pius II.

TAKEN up (as a ſtray) by the ſubſcriber of Wintonbury, on Tueſday the 4th Inſtant, a brown mare, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded I on the near ſhoulder, blaze in her face, near hind foot white, paces and trots.

The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges. Inquire of

JOHN PARSONS.

To be ſold at public vendue, on the laſt Monday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowls, inn-holder in Farmington, on ſix months credit, on good ſecurity:

ABout three hundred acres of good land, mainly under improvement, lying in the N. W. part of the old pariſh of ſaid Farmington, having a very good houſe and barn thereon, with a good orchard;——lately the property of Samuel Cole. To which a good title will be procured for the higheſt bidder, by JOHN PIERCE, and

(May 30th, 1765) RUTH PATERSON.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-London, 9th May, 1765.

BY Order of the Surveyor-General, all Veſſels from foreign voyages, are directed to come into New-London harbour, and there enter at the Cuſtom-Houſe, before they proceed to any other part of the colony, belonging to that diſtrict.

DUNCAN STEWART, Collector.

ALL Perſons indebted to ISRAEL SEYMOUR, of Hartford, are (once more) deſired to ſettle the ſame, to ſave further Trouble. (27)

Juſt Publiſhed at Boſton, and to be ſold by

ROGER SHERMAN, Eſq;

of New-Haven;

THE Hiſtory of the Colony of the MASSACHUSETT BAY, from its firſt Settlement, to its incorporatio with the Colony of Plymouth, &c.

By the Honorable T. HUTCHINSON, Eſq;
Lieutenant Governor of the Maſſachuſetts.

N. B. In the ſaid Hiſtory, there are divers Things relative to the Colony of Connecticut; ſome of which are very curious. (27)

ALL Perſons having Accounts open, with the Eſtate of Doct. JONATHAN BULL, late of Hartford deceas'd are deſired to come and adjuſt them: And thoſe indebted by Note, to make Payment, to

Hartford, HANNAH BULL, Adminiſtratrix,
27th May, 1765. ABRAHAM BEACH, Adminiſtrator.

HEMP-SEED, warranted good, for Twenty Shillings Lawful Money, per Buſhel, to be ſold by Silas Dean at Weatherſfield.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber of Goſhen, on the Weſt ſide North river, in New-York Government, on Thurſday the 16th of May inſtant, a dark bay horſe, four years old, branded thus AD on the left thigh, ſmall blaze in his face, natural pacer, about 14 hands high. The perſon that ſtole him, is an Iriſhman, about 6 feet high, and ſlim, pitted with the ſmall-pox, hallow ey'd, wears his own hair, had on a blue coat, and a jacket figur'd in imitation of ſeal-ſkin; he is ſomething talkative, a great ſtory-teller, card player and ſong-ſinger; he ſays his name is Henry Gote. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid thief and the horſe, and bring them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure the thief in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and inform where the horſe is, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive a reward of FIVE DOLLARS, and all neceſſary charges, paid by me, (27) JONAS DUBOIS.

N. B. The thief was in Hartford laſt Monday, with the horſe, and next day ſet off as is ſuppoſed, for Boſton.

To be ſold at public vendue, on Monday the 10th inſt. at 4 o'clock P.M. at the houſe of Mr. David Bull, in Hartford,

TWO barrels and one quarter caſk of good Madeira WINE, either by the caſk, or in ten gallon lots, as beſt ſuits the purchaſers. Four months credit will be given, if deſired by the purchaſer.

June 3d, 1765.

——To be ſold, by the Subſcriber,——

TWO farms, one in Simſbury, in Turkey-Hills pariſh, containing 46 acres, about a mile and half from the meeting houſe, under improvements; with a ſmall dwelling-houſe on the ſame. The other ſituated in Harwinton; containing upwards of 100 acres, with a well finiſhed dwelling-houſe, and a good orchard. To be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh, ſtock-cattle, and part in Weſt-India goods. Inquire of JAMES PHELPS, of Windſor. (28)

Lately Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing Office in HARTFORD.

AN EXPLANATION of SAY-BROOK PLATFORM; Or, The Principles of the conſociated Churches in the Colony of Connecticut: Collected from their Plan of Union.

By One that heartily deſires the Order, Peace and Purity of theſe Churches.

At the above Place may be had,

AN Eſſay on the Nature and Foundation of MORAL VIRTUE and OBLIGATION; Being a ſhort Introduction to the Study of ETHICS.

By THOMAS CLAP, M. A.
Preſident of Yale-College, in New-Haven.

THE proprietors of the townſhip of Cornwal, in the province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Beebe, innholder in Saliſbury, on the ſecond Tueſday of July next, at noon, to agree upon further meaſures to promote the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip. Application having been made, as the law of ſaid province directs.

John Hutchinſon, Juſtice of the peace.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, June 17, 1765. [Number 30.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

New-Haven, June 10, 1765.

Mr. GREEN,

Be pleaſed to inſert the following account in your news-paper, and you will doubtleſs oblige ſome of your readers, and particularly, Your humble Servant,

THOMAS CLAP.

I Have been informed by ſundry perſons, that about nine of the clock in the evening, after the 18th day of May laſt, a large meteor, near as big, and as bright as the ſun or moon, was ſeen to paſs over, or near Northampton, Hadly, Springfield, Litchfield, Kent and Pougkeepſy, and was ſeen by ſundry perſons, in ſeveral towns lying to the ſouthward of that line; I ſuſpect alſo, that in the courſe of it, it might be ſeen in the eaſtern parts of the province of the Maſſachuſetts, & in Penſylvania, & perhaps further to the ſouth-weſt. As my information hitherto has been ſo imperfect, that I am not able to make any preciſe computation or conjecture of its true courſe and diſtance; I would aſk the favour of all miniſters, and other gentlemen of learning or ingenuity, eſpecially ſuch as live any where near the line, I have before deſcribed, or to the northward of it; that they would be pleaſed to diſcourſe with any perſons who ſaw it, and get them to point with their hands, the exact courſe in the heavens, in which it appeared to them to move; they ſtanding, (if it can conveniently be) at the place where they ſaw it: and the miniſter would take the exact point of compaſs, at which it appeared when at the higheſt, and the number of degrees it appeared above the horizon at that time; and if he does not well underſtand degrees, that he would deſcribe it, by its being nearly over-head, or half way between over-head, and the horizon, or as high as the ſun at three or four hours high, or the like, and ſend ſuch account to me, and any other circumſtances he ſhall think proper. And I would the rather aſk this favour, becauſe I have drawn up a conjectural theory of the nature and motion of ſuch meteors, wherein, I ſuppoſe, that they are ſolid bodies, about half a mile, or more in diameter, having a periodical revolution round the earth, in long ellipſes; that they are at about 20 or 30 miles diſtance from the earth, when at the neareſt, and move near 500 miles in a minute, and about the time they are neareſt to the earth, they explode like a bomb or cannon, but the body does not break to pieces, as has been commonly ſuppoſed; which theory has been lately read before the Royal Society; and thereupon I am deſired to get all the further information I can, relating to their appearances.

From a LONDON Paper.

CRY ALOUD AND SPARE NOT. If ever there was an occaſion ſo to do, the preſent is a moſt alarming one. There there is a bill now offering to a certain honorable aſſembly, to puniſh mutiny and deſertion, and for the better providing quarters for the troops in America; in which there is a clauſe allowing troops to be billeted in private as well as in public houſes—Good God! are there no watchful guardians of our liberties left? are there no remains of thoſe noble patriots who ſtruggled ſo hard againſt ſtanding armies, who now dare legally & conſtitutionally oppoſe a meaſure big with the moſt direful miſchiefs, and deſtructive of that happineſs every Engliſhman has been taught to believe he has a right to enjoy in his own houſe? The laws of England call every man's houſe his caſtle; but ſurely they never meant it ſhould be garriſoned by hireling ſoldiers. If that ſhould ever be the caſe in England (which Heaven avert) in one ſenſe, indeed, it may ſtill be called his caſtle, but more properly, his priſon, where officers will be the goalers, and ſoldiers the turnkeys. Conſider, my countrymen, if this will not be of more dangerous conſequence to the peace, happineſs, and liberty of every man, than even the deſtructive powers of general warrants? There will then indeed be but little occaſion to ſend meſſengers to ranſack a man's private papers, as no one will dare to ſpeak diſreſpectfully of governors or miniſters (how bad ſoever in future times, they may be) much leſs write to adviſe others of their danger, when he will be conſtantly watched in his own houſe, by two or three military ſpies; eſpecially if he ſhould offend any one of theſe honourable gentlemen, by refuſing him the whole, or if he ſhould rather chuſe it, the half of his wife or daughter's bed. I need not be very particular in pointing out the infinite diſquietudes and miſchiefs, which muſt reſult from a meaſure ſo contrary to the very being of liberty; every Engliſhman muſt ſhudder at the thoughts of ſo unconſtitutional a deſign. It has been lately the faſhionable language to call the colonies, members of the mother country, in charging them with taxes, &c. certainly then they have an equal right to be ſecured in their liberties; but if juſtice to them does not affect you, a regard for yourſelves ſurely muſt alarm you; for if ſuch a law be once ſuffered to paſs for America, you may depend upon it arguments, of one ſort or other will not be wanted to impoſe the ſame on the Mother Country, whenever in future any weak, wicked, or arbitrary miniſter ſhall attempt it. Should you therefore neglect to nip in the bud ſo dangerous a deſign, you would act like a man who ſhould refuſe to uſe the means to quench a fire in his neighbour's houſe, becauſe a thin partition divided it from his own. But I hope better things from Engliſhmen; and doubt not ſome able pen will ſo improve theſe looſe hints, as to prevent ſo terrible a clauſe from paſſing into a law.

CIVIS.

To be ſold at public vendue, on the laſt Monday of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowls, inn-holder in Farmington, on ſix months credit, on good ſecurity:

ABout three hundred acres of good land, mainly under improvement, lying in the N. W. part of the old pariſh of ſaid Farmington, having a very good houſe and barn thereon, with a good orchard;——lately the property of Samuel Cole. To which a good title will be procured for the higheſt bidder, by JOHN PIERCE, and

(May 30th, 1765) RUTH PATERSON.

TAKEN up (as a ſtray) by the ſubſcriber of Wintonbury, on Tueſday the 4th Inſtant, a brown mare, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded I on the near ſhoulder, blaze in her face, near hind foot white, paces and trots.

The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges. Inquire of

JOHN PARSONS.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-London, 9th May, 1765.

BY Order of the Surveyor-General, all Veſſels from foreign voyages, are directed to come into New-London harbour, and there enter at the Cuſtom-Houſe, before they proceed to any other part of the colony, belonging to that diſtrict.

DUNCAN STEWART, Collector.

——To be ſold, by the Subſcriber,——

TWO farms, one in Simſbury, in Turkey-Hills pariſh, containing 46 acres, about a mile and half from the meeting houſe, under improvements; with a ſmall dwelling-houſe on the ſame. The other ſituated in Harwinton; containing upwards of 100 acres, with a well finiſhed dwelling-houſe, and a good orchard. To be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh, ſtock cattle, and part in Weſt-India goods. Inquire of JAEMS PHELPS, of Windſor. (28)

HALIFAX, May 16.

Yeſterday at the Supreme Court for the County of Halifax, were ſentenc'd to be hang'd, Cornelius Driſcoll and David Lawler, for the Murder of Owen Kervan and Ann Mullins, they are to be executed on Monday the 20th Inſtant. At the ſame Time, were ſentenc'd to be hang'd, James Donnell, Joſhua Smith and David Taylor, for Theft.

There were alſo ſentenc'd, Timothy Kief for a Rape on an Infant of 8 or 10 Years of Age, he is to ſtand in the Pillory for the Space of one Hour, to be fined the Sum of 20l. to our Sovereign Lord the King, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for the Space of Twelve Months, and to ſtand committed until he pays the Fine, and finds Security. John Barnes being brought to the Bar, pray'd the Benefit of the Clergy, which was allowed, and ſaid John Barnes was accordingly burnt in the Hand.

May 23. We are informed, That the Houſe of John Duport, Eſq; at Finglaſs, was burnt down about ten Days ago, with moſt part of his Houſhold Furniture.

We hear from Lunenburg, That on Sunday the 12th Inſt. a Fire broke out in a Houſe, 160 Feet in Front, belonging to Wendal W[illegible], Blackſmith, [illegible] entirely conſumed, with all his Houſhold Furniture, and moſt part of his Cloathing; he has a Family of twelve Children, the oldeſt about 16 Years of Age; and the ſame Time was burnt down, Doctor Phillips's Houſe, as alſo Mr. Knaut's.

Extract of a Letter from a conſiderable Merchant in London, to his Friend in Connecticut, dated April 9, 1765.

THE oppoſition is dwindled to almoſt nothing. Our miniſters are exerting themſelves to the utmoſt to reduce the national debt; a meaſure abſolutely neceſſary, leſt our foreign neighbours ſhould be encouraged by our diſtreſs in that particular, to commence freſh hoſtilities. We are now fully perſuaded that the preſent adminiſtration is as reaſonable and upright as any we are likely to ſee; and I am convinced more is to be obtain'd from them for America by fair, candid, private repreſentations, than by public oppoſition. They have accordingly been attentive to ſuch applications as the American agents have lately made to them on ſeveral occaſions, and you will obtain relief in ſome particulars of the late act of trade; and a grant of ſome bounties on lumber and iron, to encourage their importation here.——The paſſing the ſtamp act could not be prevented, altho' the agents of every colony both before, and at the time of making the reſolves, and when the bill was brought in, did all that was in their power, and were aſſiſted by many well-wiſhers to the colonies. Some of the reaſons you will ſee in the pamphlets I have ſent you. Others were the preſent neceſſity of this country, loaded as it is with publick debts; and the provocation given by the claims made in America, and by Americans here, of independence in the article of taxation; whence the adminiſtration thought it neceſſary to eſtabliſh in this inſtance the right of ſovereignty in this kingdom over the colonies, leſt dropping the bill on ſuch claim ſtarted, ſhould be conſtrued hereafter as an acknowledgment of that independence. The doctrine, however clear your Americans may be in it, could not be endured here, notwithſtanding all the art and endeavour of your agents to inculcate it in the minds of our leaders. No member of the houſe, even of thoſe in the oppoſition, could be found hardy enough to preſent ſome of the American petitions which advanced that claim; nor could any counſel be found who would undertake to ſupport it, if leave might have been obtained for a hearing upon it.—But another thing that has been propoſed in a bill brought in by the ſecretary at war, the agents will get ſet aſide, or altered to their ſatisfaction, viz. "A power to be given the officers of the army in "America, to quarter ſoldiers in private houſes, where there "is not a ſufficient number of public houſes, nor any barracks "for that purpoſe provided." This alarmed your friends a good deal, but we are told we ſhall be made eaſy when the bill is committed. It ſeems the meaſure was recommended by the Quarter-Maſter General.

To the PRINTER, in New-York.

SIR, May 15, 1765.

If you will pleaſe to inſert the following account in your next paper, it may pleaſe ſome of your philoſophical readers, as well as oblige Your humble ſervant.

PHILOTECHNOS.

ON the 10th inſtant, at half after eight at night, the ſun about 23 D below the horiſon, the air clear and inclined to froſt, I was riding in company with two gentlemen four and half miles N. W. of the academy at Coldenham, when ſuddenly the earth and air were enlightened to a much greater degree than they could have been by the full moon in a clear night. My horſe ſtop'd, and I in aſtoniſhment turning round, beheld a globe of fire, apparently of about 18 inches diameter, with a tail ſeveral yards long, and at about a mile's diſtance W. by S. having a ſwift motion to the N. W. by N. making with the plain of the horiſon an angle of about 30 D. Its beginning, as near as I can judge, was about 40 D. from the Zenith. After continuing in this direction about four ſeconds, it diſappeared, but left a luminous track: In about three ſeconds more it reſumed its former ſize, brightneſs and direction, and after near the ſame continuance, ſuddenly diſappear'd and we ſaw no more of it. At both times of its appearance we plainly ſaw ſmall particles continually iſſuing from the main body, reſembling ſparks from a fire diſturb'd. We had all ſeen meteors before, but neither of us ever ſaw any equal to this either in ſize or brighneſs. Next morning there was a hard froſt, that did much damage to the fruit.

P.

By Captain Dixcey, arrived at Boſton from London, we have the following articles, viz.

LONDON, April 25

YESTERDAY his Majeſty went in ſtate to the houſe of Peers, attended by his Grace the Duke of Rutland, maſter of the horſe, and the Earl of Pomfret, and gave the royal aſſent to ſuch bills as were ready for that purpoſe; when his Majeſty made a ſpeech to both houſes of parliament, in which he told them, That the tender concern which he felt for his faithful ſubjects, made him anxious to provide for every poſſible event which might affect their future happineſs or ſecurity.

That his late indiſpoſition, though not attended with danger, had led him to conſider the ſituation in which his kingdoms, and his family, might be left, if it ſhould pleaſe God to put a period to his life, whilſt his ſucceſſor was of tender years.

That the high importance of this ſubject to the public ſafety, good order and tranquility; the paternal affection which he bore to his children, and to all his people; and his earneſt deſire, that every precaution ſhould be taken, which might tend to preſerve the conſtitution of Great Britain undiſturb'd, and the dignity and luſtre of its crown unimpaired; had determined him to lay this weighty buſineſs before his parliament; and as his health, by the bleſſing of God, was now reſtored, he took the earlieſt opportunity of meeting them, and of recommending to their moſt ſerious deliberation the making ſuch proviſion, as would be neceſſary, in caſe any of his children ſhould ſucceed to the throne, before they ſhall reſpectively attain the age of eighteen years.

That to this end, he propoſed to their conſideration, whether, under the preſent circumſtances, it would not be expedient to veſt in him the power of appointing from time to time, by inſtruments in writing, under his ſign manual, either the Queen, or any other perſon of his royal family uſually reſiding in Great-Britain, to be the guardian to the perſon of ſuch ſucceſſor, and the regent of theſe kingdoms, until ſuch ſucceſſor ſhall attain the age of eighteen years, ſubject to the like reſtrictions and regulations, as are ſpecified and contained in an act, paſſed upon a ſimilar occaſion, in the 24th year of the reign of the late king his royal grandfather: The regent ſo appointed to be aſſiſted by a council compoſed of the ſeveral perſons, who, by reaſon of their dignities and offices, are conſtituted members of the council eſtabliſhed by that act, together with thoſe whom they might think proper to leave to his nomination.

April 24. Yeſterday at noon his Majeſty came from Richmond to St. James's, when a cabinet council was held on affairs relating to the plantations, at which the principal Lords of the Council aſſiſted, but there was no levee at Court.

We are aſſured that the reſult of ſome late important Councils, relating to the preſent untoward diſpoſition of affairs in North America, has been to remove not only meaſures, but men, ſo far as ſhall be found neceſſary to encourage commerce, and reſtore the public tranquility in that quarter.

We hear that a certain ſum of money ariſen, or which may ariſe, from the duties granted by an act of laſt ſeſſions, for laying certain duties on goods and merchandize in the American colonies, is to be applied for the payment of his Majeſty's troops that are kept for the defence of the ſaid colonies and new acquired ſettlements.

It is ſaid the court of Verſailles, in the laſt diſpatches from London, has been given to underſtand, that ſuch French ſhips as ſhall hereafter be found with certain ſpecies of goods on board at Newfoundland, the Gulph of St. Laurence, or any other Britiſh territories in North America, will be ſeized and condemned by court-martials on the ſpot, without appeal; neither are the ſubjects of that kingdom to be permitted to purchaſe ready caught cargoes of fiſh from thoſe of Great-Britain, without incurring the ſame penalty.

The number of cruizing ſhips and cutters for the Newfoundland ſtation, during the fiſhery this ſeaſon, are ordered to be more conſiderably augmented than was at firſt intended, in conſequence of ſome late advices from thence.

April 26. Yeſterday both houſes of parliament, attended by the right honorable the Lord Chanceller, his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the reſt of the Biſhops, went in proceſſion to St. James's, and preſented the joint addreſs of both houſes to his Majeſty, for his ſpeech from the throne; who made them a moſt gracious anſwer.

There was the greateſt court, and drawing room, at St. James's, that has been for a conſiderable time.

His Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, who has been very much indiſpoſed ſome days, was on Tueſday ſo well recovered as to ſee company all the afternoon.

We hear the ſame regulations are to take place this ſummer, with regard to the Dutch fiſhermen at Shetland, and the French at Newfoundland, viz. all ſeizable goods, liquors, &c. on board either, to be made prize of, which cannot be comprized in the article of ſhip ſtores.

A particular clauſe in the marriage act, ſo far as regards his Majeſty's American iſlands and plantations is expected to take place this ſeſſion.

We hear the late act for calling in the American paper currency will not be repealed.

We are credibly informed there is no grounds for a coalition of parties, as has been propagated in ſeveral papers.

We hear that his Majeſty's ſhip Belleiſle, lying in Hamoaze, at Plymouth is ordered for America as ſoon as ſhe can be got ready for ſea.

Letters from the Cape of Good Hope, by the Dutch Eaſt-India ſhip, Lady Petronella, bring advice, that the Right Hon. Lord Clive, arrived there the 7th of January from the Brazils, where he deſigned to ſtay a month for the benefit of his health, after which to proceed to Bengal.

The ladies of the Court end of the town, being determined as much as poſſible a faſhion in particular to themſelves; or at leaſt to prevent the lower orders of people from approaching too near them in their habiliaments, have invented a new kind of trimming compoſed of gold and ſilver twiſt, mixed with ſeveral ſorts of ſilk, &c. the coſt of which only, for a ſuit of cloaths amounts to at leaſt ten pounds.

NEW-YORK, June 13.

By a Gentleman who arrived here laſt Week, from Montreal, we have the following melancholy Piece of Intelligence, viz. That on the 17th ultimo, at Half after One in the Afternoon, a Fire broke out in the Houſe of Mr. John Livingſton, of that Place, and there being only two ſmall Engines, and the French extremely ignorant of the Method of extinguiſhing Fires, the Flames ſoon ſpread with great Rapidity on both Sides of the Street, and the Wind being very high, 115 Houſes were entirely conſumed by Six o' Clock in the Evening, with immenſe Quantities of Goods contained therein, it being the principal Street in the Place, and where all the Engliſh Merchants reſided. A Nunnery was alſo conſumed, and three Nuns, a French Gentleman and Lady, and a Negro Wench loſt their Lives. On the Occaſion, the Army animated by the Preſence of Brigadier General Burton, exerted themſelves in a particular Manner, and it's ſaid 'twas owing to their Activity that the whole Town was not deſtroyed; ſeveral of the poor Soldiers were much burnt in removing the Goods from the Houſes whilſt in Flames, moſt of the French Inhabitants having retired to their Churches, being greatly intimidated by ſome ſmall Exploſions of Gun powder, that happened whilſt the Houſes were in Flames, as ſeveral of the Merchants very imprudently, had Quantities of that Article in their Garrets. 'Tis ſaid the Fire was occaſioned by a Negro Wench carrying a Quantity of Aſhes in the upper Story of Mr. Livingſton's Houſe, not with any bad Deſign, but to keep there for making Soap.

We hear that upon Application of the Revd. Mr. Wheelock, of Lebanon, in Connecticut, to the Conſiſtory of the Dutch Church of this City, deſiring their Aſſiſtance, to enable him to carry on the laudable Scheme of ſpreading the Chriſtian Knowledge among the Indians; a very handſome Collection was on Sunday laſt, made in both their Churches: An Example truly worthy of Imitation; as the ſpreading the Goſpel among the Savages, is certainly the moſt effectual Way to civilize them: And it is therefore to be wiſhed, that Collections, for the ſame good Purpoſes, were made in all the Churches on the Continent, as all will be equally benefited by their being made a civilized, inſtead of a barbarous People, and brought from the Errors of Paganiſm, to the Truths of the Goſpel.

Friday Morning laſt the Rev. Mr. Whitefield preached his Farewel Sermon to the Inhabitants of this Place, in the Preſbyterian Meeting-Houſe; and on Sunday laſt he embarked for England in the Earl of Halifax Packet.

A like Account of the Meteor (mentioned in the ſecond Page of this Paper) is given by two Gentlemen at the White Plains, Weſt Cheſter, at the ſame Time, only it to them did not diſappear, but contracted into about half the Bulk, and expanded into its former Size.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

From Virginia we learn, that a Party of Cherokee Indians had arrived at Stanton, in Auguſta County, in their Way to Wincheſter, having a Paſs from Colonel Lewis for that Purpoſe, but on their Way thither, they were attacked by upwards of Twenty Men, when their Chief, with four more of ſaid Indians, were killed, and two others wounded; upon which a Proclamation was immediately iſſued offering a Reward for the Murderers.

BOSTON, June 13.

We hear from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, that his Majeſty's Ship, Maidſtone having preſſed a Number of Seamen belonging to that Place, their Brethren on ſhore were ſo much irritated, that on Tueſday laſt (King's Birth Day) they ſeized upon her Barge, which having drawn up into the Streets, they made a Bonfire of; and 'tis ſaid one of the Lieutenants making ſome Reſiſtance, was alſo much abuſed.

Since our laſt the Revd Mr. Samſon Occum, one of the Aboriginals, has preached in Public ſeveral Times, to the general Acceptance of the Hearers.

HARTFORD, June 17.

Laſt Monday Evening, there was a ſevere Thunder Storm at Middletown; the Chimney of Mr. Samuel Torrey's Houſe, of that Place, was very much ſhattered, with the Lightning, and Mrs. Torrey, who was ſetting near the Chimney, was wounded by ſome of the Stones falling on her, but ſhe is like to recover.—A Tree ſtanding at Deacon Rockwell's Door, was alſo much ſhattered, with the Lightning. The ſame Evening, a Houſe on the Eaſt Side of the River, at Middletown, (at a Place call'd Wangum) was ſtruck, and Two Children much burnt by the Lightning. And,

Laſt Thurſday Afternoon, one Mr Gillman, of Eaſt Hartford, was ſtruck down with a Flaſh of Lightning, and lay Speechleſs and Senſeleſs, for ſeveral Hours, before he came to.

[The Piece, in the firſt Page of this Paper, relating to the Meteor, metions its Appearance on the 18th of May; but ſince receiving the New York Papers, we find that it was on the 10th, ſo that the Preſident muſt have been miſinformed, as to the Time of its appearing.]

The following Advertiſement is in the London Prints,

Stamp Office, April 11, 1765

THE Commiſſioners for managing his Majeſty's Stamp Duties, finding it neceſſary to clear the Officers Hours of Attendance, give Notice, that for the future all ſtationers and other perſons wanting any Vellum, Parchment and Paper to be ſtamped, are to apply in the forenoon; the Afternoons being appropriated for the Service of ſtamping for ☞ AMERICA and the WEST INDIES ☜

TAken up as a ſtray, on the firſt Inſtant, a black horſe, 14 hands high, no brand, hip-ſhot on the left ſide, paces and trots, upwards of 12 years old. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges. Inquire of Benjamin Allyn, of Windſor.

PROVIDENCE STONE LIME, of the beſt Quality.——To be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce, by SAMUEL MARSH, of Hartford.

TO be ſold by ALLEN M'LEAN, South of the Court-Houſe in Hartford; the beſt of Tamerinds, at Eight Pence per Pound.

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The following by the laſt ſhip was wrote and publiſhed in London, as is generally ſuppoſed, by W. B. Eſq; formerly agent for the Maſſachuſetts colony, viz.

Obſervations on the propoſed American TAX, ſo far as relates to the continent colonies, and the effects thereof on the trade and navigation of Great-Britain.

THAT in the war with France begun in 1744, the Maſſachuſetts colony at the great peril of its utmoſt impoveriſhment and diſtreſs, aſſiſted by the other New England colonies, made an expedition againſt Cape Breton, in conſequence whereof that iſland with its dependencies was reduced to his late Majeſty's obedience, Nova Scotia preſerved, the French fiſhery broken up, and the Britiſh fiſhery ſaved from the enemy's intended ravages.

That this was the ſole acquiſition made by the Britiſh arms during that war, and a great means of obtaining the peace.

That the war was ſo ſharp in that quarter, that, according to the beſt calculate, a fourth part at leaſt of the Maſſachuſetts inhabitants able of body for the requiſite ſervices, took arms.

That very ſoon after the peace, France meditating the future diſtreſs of the Britiſh fiſhery, encroached upon Nova-Scotia; and her repeated hoſtile invaſions, and conſequent fruitleſs negotiations, with her other encroachments, occaſioned the late war.

That the pecuniary and perſonal exertions of the colonies in general during the war were very great, and, without naming other ſervices, their defeat of Baron Dieſkau in the beginning of it, is thought worthy of memory.

That during the chief part of this war, 200,000l. was annually granted by parliament to compenſate certain expences of the troops raiſed by the colonies ſerving under his Majeſty's general, which on diſtribution paid to ſome near half, and to others one third part only of all their expences on thoſe troops, being excluſive of the expences of any of the colonies in the defence of their own frontier, or other military ſervices, which to ſome were very conſiderable.

That theſe grants ceaſed at the cloſe of the war in Europe, though they continued in America with numerous tribes of Indians, and freſh war broke out with others, whence manifold cruel ravages enſued, and the war there is not yet ceaſed.

That during the general war, and ever ſince, theſe colonies have borne heavy and unuſual taxes; nevertheleſs, their ſeveral public debts united amount to 900,000l. or upwards.

That a great part of theſe colonies produce nothing fit for the Britiſh market, and the Britiſh ſugar iſlands can conſume only a ſmall part of their product; wherefore, to enable them to pay for Britiſh goods, they proſecute every kind of trade to foreign ports which their invention can ſuggeſt, carrying on much of this trade in conſequence of the credit given them by the Britiſh merchants.

That ſeveral of theſe colonies have no ſtaple commodity, and in particular the fiſhing colonies, the chief of which, Maſſachuſetts, takes from Great-Britain yearly, goods to the amount of 600,000l. or upwards, to pay for which the inhabitants are chiefly enabled by their fiſheries, and the trade relative to them

That in their fiſheries, and carrying the fiſh to market, their trade with Great-Britain and other places, they employ about 1500 ſail of veſſels, generally ſmall, and upwards of 13000 men, boys included, the chief part whereof are employed in the cod fiſhery.

That about a third part of this fiſh, uſually called Jamaica and refuſe, is unfit for the European markets, and the chief part of it is bartered in the French and Dutch colonies for melaſſes, which when imported, by its uſe, ſimple, or manufactured into rum, is the great mean whereby the trade of the province is carried on.

That the traders to Newfoundland take in exchange for their rum, fiſh of like inferior quality, to be diſpoſed of in like manner; and the New-England fiſhery from its nature making a greater proportion of this fiſh, without the diſpoſal of it to the French and Dutch, would, in the opinion of the moſt intelligent perſons, certainly decline apace, there being no other market to be be found for the far greater part of this ſort of fiſh.

That the French are now practiſing every device their policy can ſuggeſt to prejudice the Britiſh fiſhery and advance their own; and among other means the governor of Martinique, in a permiſſion lately given to an Engliſh trader, particularly excepted fiſh, and the ſtanding law of France prohibits this with other trade.

That the trade to foreign colonies is further neceſſary to the New-England fiſhery, in order to ſupply it at low rates with melaſſes and rum, which it could not be otherwiſe had by the fiſhermen in common with the other inhabitants, who are generally not more able to pay large prices, ſeeing that the Engliſh ſugar iſlands do not in all probability export to the continent colonies one eighth part of the melaſſes uſed there, and the price of their rum is much too high for the fiſhing trade.

That the New England fiſhery making ſo large a portion of the Britiſh part of the American fiſhery, wherein the French are ſuch vigilant competitors, its preſervation is preſumed to be worthy of great attention, eſpecially conſidering that in times paſt the French made ſuch advances, that deducting the mere boatmen at Newfoundland, whoſe employment never makes them ſeamen, the French employed twice the number of men employed in the Britiſh fiſhery; and ſuch difficulties fell upon the New England fiſhery, that in the chief fiſhing town, Marblehead, the veſſels were reduced one half in their number.

That trade, being in its true nature ſo intricate and delicate, that human wiſdom, even after the ſtricteſt enquiry into facts, is frequently unequal to the difficulty of forming ſalutary regulations for it, or by any means to recover it when declining or loſt; it is to be obſerved, that the payment of three pence per gallon, for all the molaſſes imported in to the Maſſachuſets colony from any foreign colony, purſuant to an act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion, among other purpoſes, for improving the trade between Great Britain and the colonies, has been found, contrary to the intent of the legiſlature, greatly to diſtreſs this melaſſes trade; and will in its conſequences nearly affect the fiſhing trade; and that the trade of this colony is at preſent in a moſt intereſting ſituation, all the merchants of its capital, Boſton, being of opinion, that the continuance of the payment of the duty on melaſſes, with other duties impoſed by the ſaid act, will inevitably deſtroy it. And other colonies are in no better condition.

That the Maſſachuſets traders importing the largeſt part of the foreign melaſſes, and before theſe duties took place there being ſcarcely money ſufficient to carry on the trade, they conceive it extremely hard that what little money they have ſhould be taken out of their trade, and ſpent upon new acquiſitions in remote parts.

That the trade of this colony was declining faſt before it was charged with theſe duties, and their difficulties were ſo multiplied, that urged by the neceſſity of regulating their conduct according to the hard ſtate of the times, the inhabitants in general of Boſton, and the neighbouring towns have agreed to wear no other mourning than ſome ſmall token of reſpect for the memory of the dead; and before the laſt ſhip came from thence, between 5 and 600 families, in order to keep one another in countenance, and be better able to pay for their neceſſary apparel, had agreed to lay aſide various ſuperfluities, and wear woollen cloth of lower than uſual prices with ſome other frugal regulations.

That the annual exports of goods, chiefly of Britiſh manufacture, to all theſe colonies have for many years paſt amounted to an immenſe ſum in value.

That the remittances made in payment, through the difficulties of their trade, have been ſo far deficient, that the individuals there are at this time in debt to the Britiſh merchants three million at leaſt.

That by this vaſt debt, & the preſſure of the laſt years taxes, the credit of the traders with the Britiſh merchants is weakened, in conſequence whereof the exports of Britiſh manufactures are already conſiderably leſſened, and a large part of the whole trade is in a very tender and dangerous condition, ill prepared to ſtand under the additional load of the taxation now propoſed, which taking effect would, as humbly conceived to be aparent from the preceding facts, add diſtreſs to diſtreſs in the colonies, whence it would in no ſmall degree be ſoon communicated to the Britiſh manufacturers, by cauſing a further diminution of the exports of Britiſh goods, and, joined with the prior taxation, and other difficulties, reduce the inhabitants not only to a ſtill greater frugality in their apparel, but to the neceſſity of providing the beſt they can among themſelves, and in concluſion affect the Britiſh commerce and navigation in a meaſure probably ſurpaſſing all human foreſight.

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Jedediah Strong Esq

NDAY, June 24, 1765. [Number 3[illegible].]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON.

WE hear the provincial agents for North-America intend to repreſent to the parliament, that if the New-ngland diſtilleries are ſuppreſſed, it will be of the utmoſt ejudice to the Newfoundland trade, in which valuable ſhery alone, it has been computed near 50,000 gallons of orthern rum are annually conſumed, beſides the vaſt quanties exported to Nova Scotia.

The government of New-York have come to a reſolution o build a town houſe, with the proper offices, for the nation f Delawares, and other Indian tribes in alliance with that rovince.

They write from Dreſden, that the abrupt departure of the ieur de Buſch, miniſter from the king of Pruſſia, from that ourt, occaſioned ſome uneaſineſs there; and the more ſo n account of the augmentation of the Saxon army to 40,000 en, and officers receiving orders to provide themſelves with eld equipages and ſervants.

They write from Holland, that by late advices received rom India it appears, that the army of Coſſim Aly Cawn as been almoſt totally deſerted by the Dutch and other Euopean officers and private men, who were induced to ſerve hat tyrant from motives of profit. Theſe letters add, that rom the vaſt preſents given the eaſtern monarchs for protecion or alliance, the tyrant's treaſury has been drained to the ottom.

A weaver in Spital-fields, is mounting a mountier for a iece of rich brocaded ſilk, for the wear of a perſon of hat diſtinction; the workmanſhip of which alone is to be aid for after the rate of [illegible] per yard, and is innded to be as a challenge for any foreign manufacturer to prouce its ſuperior.

In a pariſh not many miles from Bedford, one day laſt eek a perſon eat 44 herrings for breakfaſt, and 45 for diner, and drank twelve quarts of ale. The next day he eat ſhoulder of mutton weighing 9lb. at an ordinary, paid ſix ence for his dinner, and complained he had not ſufficient.

April 9. By our laſt accounts from Stockholm it appears, hat the debates run pretty high in the ſecret committee that s aſſembled to deliberate on the eſſential intereſts of the kingom. For though the firſt proceedings of the diet manifeſtly iſcovered a decline of the credit of French counſels, yet the ntire overthrow of the French ſyſtem is no ſuch eaſy mater. It muſt be a work of time, labour and money. The rench have hitherto gained the Senate by ſubſidies, the Seators by Leu D'ores, and have hindered ſuch a degree of uthority, as could hurt them from falling into the hands of hat part of the government, which was above the influence f their promiſes or threatnings. To overthrow the French ſtem, the influence of ſubſidy muſt be counteracted, the atteries of Plutus reduced to ſilence by a ſuperior fire, and e elbows of the monarch ſet more at liberty. This latter rcumſtance is the moſt eſſential and the moſt difficult of all; hough if ever there was a ſeaſonable time for attempting it, t is undoubtedly the preſent period. For though it cannot e ſuppoſed that the courts of Ruſſia and Copenhagen will ver be deſirous of ſeeing an abſolute monarch on the throne f Sweden, yet it is ſtill a point gained, that the former of eſe courts is far from being at preſent in the French intereſt, d that the latter may perhaps have its Gallic fetters graually looſened by the ſalutary influence of a late nuptial iance. Three great objects employ the attention of the ret committee at preſent; the firſt is, 'Whether they ſhall ontinue to take a ſubſidy from France, and how far ſuch a ubſidy, with the obligations that are annexed to it on the part of Sweden, is conſiſtent with the true intereſts of the nation.' A queſtion thus propoſed indicates a ſpirit of political reformation. [illegible] point of deliberation is, 'The neceſſity of carrying trade to a higher degree of perfection, and the expediency of Britain, as the moſt likely means to obtain this end.' The third, 'What conduct [illegible] be obſerved and what connexions it may be proper to form with the neighbouring powers, and particularly and principally with the courts of Peterſburgh and Berlin.' As theſe are ſubjects propoſed to the conſideration of the committee, the reſult of their deliberations, will be waited for with impatience.

April 16. We are informed ſome remonſtrances have very lately been received from the court of Madrid concerning the illicit commerce carried on by the Engliſh to the Spaniſh ſettlements in America; which, if continued, may in the end produce a ſerious quarrel between the two crowns: His Catholick Majeſty's revenues having already been computed to ſuffer a loſs of near a million of dollars on that account.

By letters from Madrid it appears, that by a late account taken of the number of inhabitants in Spaniſh Hiſpaniola, they have continued decreaſing, for the laſt ſeven years, very conſiderably; and upon the whole, do not at preſent exceed twenty thouſand ſouls: This circumſtance, together with the flouriſhing ſtate of the French part of the iſland, who are ſaid to exceed eighty thouſand inhabitants, had determined the court to reinforce their ſettlements in that iſland with ſome thouſand families from Old Spain; part of whom have already been imbarked in King's ſhips lately ſent out on the Weſt-India ſtation.

We hear an exchange of territory is now upon the carpet between the courts of Copenhagen and London, by which the former are to enjoy certain lands in ſome of the new Britiſh American colonies, in return for the Daniſh iſland of St. Thomas, lying under the equinoctial, of great advantage to the Engliſh commerce on the coaſt of Africa.

Laſt week a young lady in Northumberland having been very ill for ſome time, was thought to have expired, and ſome preparations were made for the funeral: But after having been given up for dead, for upwards of twelve hours, ſhe gave ſymptoms of life, and recovered, to the great joy, and no leſs ſurprize of her relations and friends.—This may be a caution againſt the barbarous cuſtom of burying people in too ſhort time after they are ſuppoſed to be departed.

LONDON, April 26.

Sunday ſevennight, about two o'clock, died in Dublin, after a ſhort illneſs of two days, in the 79th year of his age, the moſt Rev. Dr. Charles Cobbe, Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin; he was educated at Wincheſter, and then in Trinity College in the Univerſity of Oxford.

Mr. Wilkes is in very good health at Naples, which he ſays is the moſt delightful place he ever ſaw in his life, and where he purpoſes to ſettle. He was viſited and complimented by all the Engliſh in every town thro' which he paſſed from Paris to that city.

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, May 8.

Alexander Simpſon, maſter of his Majeſty's ſloop Viper, on the North-Carolina ſtation, who killed Lieutenant Whitehurſt of the ſaid ſloop in a duel, having eſcaped from juſtice, Governor Tryon has iſſued a proclamation offering a reward of fifty pounds proclamation money of America, for apprehending him.

A number of gentlemen in Jamaica have formed themſelves into a ſociety for the encouragement of arts, agriculture and commerce.

May 15. It is reported that there has lately been an inſurrection in Mexico, and that the viceroy has been obliged to fly to Vera Cruz.

By Capt. Bartlet from Briſtol, arrived at Boſton, we have a Print of the 29th of April, which contains the following Articles, viz.

LONDON, April 26.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados.

"HERE is ſtrange work going on; we have had ſeized ſix or ſeven North-American veſſels, for want of certification of their having given bonds agreeable to the late act of parliament. The gentlemen to whom they were addreſſed here, would have entered into ſecurity, that a certificate would be returned for the bond they had given (as the poor ignorant North-Americans hardly know what a bond or certificate is) but the offer has been rejected, and they have been condemned. Since this, Cleveland arrived, and upon entering, his regiſter being unindorſed through ſome neglect, he was ſeized. If theſe ſteps continue, there muſt be a final ſtop to all trade. It is much feared, leſt Manly ſhould not bring a certificate with him from Carolina; if he fails, he will be ſurely ſeized: He is expected in a few days."

The alarm taken at the clauſe for quartering troops in private houſes in America is not groundleſs.

Lord Byron, after he was diſcharged out of cuſtody, took a chair, and ſo paſſing thro' St. James's Park, proceeded to his houſe in Mortimer ſtreet, near Cavendiſh-ſquare.

His lordſhip's appearance and demeanour, during the whole courſe of his trial, attracted the attention of the ſpectators much, for his ſeeming ſerenity and compoſure of mind.

It appears that it was legal to quarter troops in private houſes in Scotland before the union, and it never having been altered by law ſince, troops are to this day in that country quartered at diſcretion, on thoſe who neglect or refuſe to pay the land tax. This is now urged as a precedent for the like meaſure in America, though we cannot learn any of our colonies ever refuſed to pay any taxes impoſed on them. As Scotland has been produced as a precedent for America, is it not too much to be feared, that e'er long both Scotland and America may be urged for doing the like, in England? If once this happens, adieu to all that is dear and valuable to men.

The King will go to the houſe to-morrow, to preſent the regency bill.

The bill for quartering ſoldiers in North America is put off till next year.

LONDON, April 28.

The following is his Majeſty's anſwer to the mutual addreſs to the right hon. the houſe of Lords and Commons for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, preſented to him on Thurſday laſt at St. James's.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"YOUR affectionate congratulations upon my recovery, and the ſenſe which you expreſs of your happineſs under my government, give me the greateſt ſatisfaction.

"Be aſſured, I have not a more ſincere concern, or a more earneſt deſire, than to ſecure to my faithful people, both now and hereafter, the religious and civil bleſſings of our invaluable conſtitution."

Since which we hear, that the right honorable the Earl of Bute will ſet out in a few weeks on a tour to France and Italy.

Both houſes of parliament are expected to be protogued for the ſummer ſeaſon on or about the 24th of next month, and not before, on account of the great buſineſs now before them.

It is now ſaid the American provinces will have a liberty to melt down bullion for eſtabliſhing a gold and ſilver currency; not to be coined as in Europe, but ſtamped, after the manner practiſed in the neighbouring Spaniſh provinces.

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.

Monday laſt arrived here Capt. Carr, in five weeks from Teneriff, who informs us, that Capt. Glaſs being ſent to form an Engliſh ſettlement on the coaſt of Barbary, oppoſite the Grand Canaries, he proceeded accordingly with ſettlers, &c. on board, and landed them at the place appointed; ſoon after, things being ſettled, Capt. Glaſs, with his wife and family on board, went to Landcerote, one of the Canary Iſlands, where the Spaniards ſeized him, carried him to Teneriff and threw him in goal. The veſſel, with the Captain's wife, maſter and crew, put back to the new ſettlement, where in a ſhort time after the maſter dying with a wound he received from the burſting of a gun; the Moors thinking this a good opportunity, after a continual fire for 4 or 5 hours, took the ſhip and run her aſhore; the crew, with the Captain's wife and family being obliged to put off in their boats arrived ſafe at one of the Canary Iſlands, and from thence were ſent by the governor to Teneriff. The reaſon, the Spaniards alledged for ſeizing Capt. Glaſs, was, that he had come on his own account to ſpoil their Fiſheries, and carry on a trade wit the Moors.

Capt. Carr was in company with a gentleman at Santa Cruz who told him that he ſaw Capt. Sutton in the Iſle of Wight, who inform'd him, that he was going expreſs with inſtructions from the court of Great Britain, for an Engliſh gentleman in goal at Teneriff.

Capt. Carr, further informs us, that while he was at Teneriff it was confidently ſaid, that the French and Spaniards had fitted out a fleet, which had ſailed againſt Mogador, they being determined to rout that neſt of pirates.

Extract of a Letter from Staunton, in Virginia, May 29.

"On the 12th Inſtant, two of the Party of Cherokee Indians, who eſcaped from the White People, went to the Houſe of a blind Man, about ten Miles from hence, where they tomahawked him and his Wife, and took a very ſmall Scalp off of the Man, but did not diſfigure the Woman. The ſame Day, about 4 Miles from thence, as they were lying behind a Log, a Man on Horſeback came up, and his Horſe ſtarting, threw him, when one of the Indians ſeized and ſtruck him in the Cheek with his Tomahawk, and imagining he had done his Buſineſs, left him, and went to aſſiſt the other in catching the Horſe, but in the mean time the Man eſcaped, putting his Hat under the Wound, to catch the Blood, that they might not track him."

NEW-YORK, June 20.

We hear, from good Authority, that on the third Inſtant, Sir William Johnſon had juſt finiſh'd with 900 Indians; that his Houſe was then full of Ottowas and Chippiwaes, and that the Indians of Ohio, Sanduſky, &c. were then on their Way to his Houſe, ſo that he is not likely to have a Moment's Leiſure this Seaſon.

By a Gentleman that left New Orleans the firſt Day of May, we are told, that not one Spaniard had arrived there to take Poſſeſſion of that Place; neither was there the leaſt Report of any being expected, notwithſtanding the many different Accounts we, from Time to Time had, that, that Place was to be exchanged for the Spaniſh Part of Hiſpaniola.

BOSTON, June 20.

Two places in the corporation of Harvard college, vacant by the death of Dr. Wigglesworth, and the reſignation of Dr. Sewall, were lately filled by the election of John Winthrop, Eſq; Hollis-profeſſor of the mathematicks and natural philoſophy at Cambridge, and the Rev. Mr. Eliot of Boſton.

Tueſday laſt died at Reading, the Rev. Mr. William Hobby, Paſtor of the Church in that Town.

The ſame Day died here the Rev. Mr. Ephraim Bound, Paſtor of one of the Antipædobaptiſt Churches in this Town.

Saturday laſt died at Milton, Mr. Andrew McKenzie, formerly of this Town, Merchant.

Yeſterday Morning one of the Town Fiſhing Boats towed up a large Shark, which they had taken at the Mouth of the Harbour: The Length of the Shark was 28 Feet, ſeven Feet thick, and the Liver when taken out more than filled two Hogſheads; and it was thought would make 4 or 5 Barrels of Oyl.

We hear from Cambridge, That Stephen Sewall, A. M. lately elected Hancock-profeſſor of Hebrew, and other oriental languages, in Harvard college, was yeſterday publickly inſtalled in that office:—The proceſſion from the college to the meeting houſe, preceded by all the ſtudents of the college, was very large and reſpectable: The public exerciſes began at XII o'clock: The Rev Mr. Appleton opened the ſolemnity with prayer: a Latin oration ſuitable to the occaſion was delivered by the reverend and learned Preſident; in which there was a grateful commemoration of the public and private benefactions with which the college has been favoured, and an honorable mention was made of the noble benefaction of the late honorable Mr. Hancock: with a particular acknowledgment made to John Hancock Eſq; who had generouſly fulfilled his late uncle's intention in giving 500l. ſterl. to the public library.—Then the preſident publiſhed that part of Mr Hancock's laſt will and teſtament, by which proviſion is made for the ſupport of oriental languages in Harvard college: Then the ſtatutes and rules relating to the profeſſor of oriental languages, enacted by the government of the college, agreeable to the direction given by the founder in his laſt will were read by the Hollis profeſſor of mathematics and philoſophy: And after the requiſite declarations were publickly made by Mr. Sewall, he was, by the reverend preſident, with the conſent of his excellency the Governor and the honorable & reverend board of overſeers, and in the preſence of the whole General Court, declared Hancock profeſſor of Hebrew and other oriental languages in Harvard College. An elegant Latin oration was pronounced by the Profeſſor upon his inauguration; the Reverend Dr. Sewall prayed; and after the ſinging a pſalm, the proceſſion returned to the new hall, in the beautiful ſtructure which is now erecting by the government in the place of Harvard hall, which was ſome time ſince deſtroyed by fire; where his excellency the governor, the honorable his Majeſty's council, and the honorable houſe of repreſentatives, with a great number of miniſters and gentlemen of diſtinction, were entertained at dinner with the greateſt elegance and politeneſs. The decency and propriety with which the whole was conducted gave univerſal ſatisfaction.

LONDON, April 16.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, in NovaScotia.

"A Deſign is on Foot here for eſtabliſhing a Company to work to Advantage in the Coal Mines of the Iſland of Cape-Breton; which have this Superiority over all others, that the Coals are within three Feet of the Surface, and the moſt excellent I ever ſaw. There will be no Occaſion for digging under Ground, or making Drains to carry off the Water, as in England; for their Mines conſiſt of entire Mountains of Coal, and are ſufficient to ſupply all the Britiſh Plantations in North America for eight Centuries."

Wedneſday morning a duel was fought in Hyde Park, betwen the hours of ſix and ſeven, by a Lieutenant of a man of war, and a young gentleman belonging to the law. After firing two rounds, and having drawn their ſwords, the report of the piſtols brought ſome people up, by which they were prevented going any further, though not without the Lieu-enant's receiving a wound in his breaſt. They afterwards, to utward appearance, parted very well reconciled, and really ſeemed ſenſible of their error. It was occaſioned by an old uarrel when they were both abroad, and formerly belonged o the ſame regiment.

The King of Pruſſia ſince the late Peace has taken again o his Study; and not having Meſſ. Voltaire, d'Alemberg, r d'Argens, with him, has ſent for the Sieur Helvetius, a ery famous Man in the learned World.

We hear that an additional duty of thirty ſhillings per ndred weight is to be laid on all Gum Senegal and Gum Arabic, exported out of his Majeſty's dominions, excluſive of all other rates and duties.

Private advices from Warſaw mention, that a moſt dangerous conſpiracy has very lately been diſcovered; but as the parties concerned were ſaid to be of higeſt dignities in the ſtate, the mentioning of names (as the letters ſay) would e not only imprudent, but dangerous, all foreign letters being inſpected.

They write from Anamaboa, on the Gold coaſt of Africa, hat on purchaſing ſome ſlaves from one of the princes of the country, two white perſons were diſcovered among hem, who ſpoke a language unknown to the Negroes and ll preſent, and are ſuppoſed to be natives of Ethiopia, or ome interior region of that vaſt continent. They are to be ught Engliſh, in order to find who or whence they are, and hat further may be learnt from this diſcovery.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague.

"A Jew having trapanned into this country two Ameri-ns, uncle and nephew, of a nation bordering on Pennſylva-e, took it into his head to make a ſhew of them. He expo-d the nephew here, and placed the uncle at Amſterdam: two perſons of the firſt rank in this country, fired with ignation at ſeeing two foreigners kept for public ſhew o were born free, though ſavages, cauſed them to be ſet liberty; and Sir Joſeph York, the Britiſh ambaſſador, pro-vided them with neceſſaries for a paſſage to London, from whence they will be conducted to their own country. Before ir departure they were introduced to a ball, where on re-ſt, they ſet up the war whoop uſed among their own peo-As they could ſpeak a little Engliſh, we had the cu-ity to know what they thought of the European ladies; and frankly declared that they gave the preference to the en of their own country.

pril 20. Some important advices, have this week been ceived from Saxony, ſaid to be on the ſubject of approach-ubles on the continent.

The moſt brilliant appearance of the nobility in Engliſh manufactured ſilks is expected on his Majeſty's next birthday, that ever was known in the kingdom. A ſuit of rich embroidered crimſon velvet and gold, is preparing for the appearance of his royal highneſs the duke of York, and one of ſilver and gold for his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter; all manufactured in Spittle fields.

It is confidently ſaid, that an act will ſpeedily be paſſed to ſubject the perſons in whoſe houſes ſmuggled goods may hereafter be found, to the ſame pains and penalties as the ſmuglers themſelves.

Among other military regulations now upon the carpet, we hear it has been propoſed, that for the future no agent for the army ſhall do buſineſs for more than one regiment, the inconveniences ariſing from a monopoly of this nature, by overgrown agents, having long been complained of as a real evil.

We hear a patent will be granted to a certain actor, who lately went to America, to build a theatre in that part of the world, the inhabitants, it is ſaid, being very fond of dramatic entertainments.

Laſt week the Jew conjurer won near 300 guineas at whiſt of a noble peer.

According to letters from Rome, the Pope is ſo ill with a fiſtula luchrymalis, that they have been obliged to let his Holineſs blood.

23. We hear the king of Pruſſia had like to have been burnt by reading in bed: he had fallen aſleep, during which the ſheets had taken fire.

HARTFORD, June 24

We hear, that the anniverſary Commencement, at Yale-College, in New-Haven, for this Year, is appointed by the Reverend Preſident, and Corporation, to be held on Wedneſday the laſt Day of July next.

There is the faireſt Proſpect of a plentiful Wheat and Rye Harveſt, that has been known for many Years.

Killingly, June 17, 1765

On Monday laſt, the Houſe of James Bruce of this Place, was ſtruck with lightning; which entered in at the Roof, near the Chimney, took off ſeveral Boards and a Rafter, which were ſplit into ſmall ſplinters, and ſome of them carried ten or twelve Rods Diſtant from the Houſe; the Lightning then runing down a Poſt, entered a Room, where eight Perſons were ſetting, tearing up the Floor next the Chimney, ſpliting a Sleeper adjoining the Hearth, in ſo ſmall Pieces, that none could be found exceeding three Feet in Length, and two Inches in Diameter, without hurting any Perſon, except a Woman, who received a ſmall Wound on her Leg, by the Lightning, which ſoon turned of a purple Colour, ſwell'd much, and was extreme painful. A Man was ſitting in the Garret, ſeparating Hemp from Tow, that was intermix'd; and the Tow was ſet on Fire, without his receiving any Harm. No Perſon in the Houſe was ſenſible of hearing the Thunder, tho' they imagined they heard ſome uncommon Noiſe.——Two Hogs that lay near the Houſe were killed.——

The ſame Day, a Barn was ſtruck with Lightning in this Town.

To be ſold at public vendue, at the court-houſe, in Hartford, on Tueſday, the 25th of June inſtant, and to be continued, from day to day.——

A Large quantity of Engliſh goods; among which are a number of braſs kittles of various ſizes.

By PELATIAH PIERCE.

TO-MORROW, at IV o'Clock P. M. will be ſold a Public Vendue, at the Houſe of Mr. David Bull, in Hartford.

TWO Barrels and one Quarter-caſk of good Madeira Wine either by the Caſk, or in Ten Gallon Lots, as beſt ſuits the Purchaſers; Four Months Credit will given, if deſiredby the Purchaſer.

June 17th, 1765.

N. B. The above Wine was advertiſed in this Paper, to be ſold the 10th Inſtant, but was obliged to be poſtponed, till the 25th Inſtant.

THE proprietors of the townſhip of Cornwal, in the province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. David Beebe, innholder in Saliſbury, on the ſecond Tueſday of July next, at noon, to agree upon further meaſures to promote the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip. Application having been made, as the law of ſaid province directs.

John Hutchinſon, Juſtice of the peace.

To be ſold at the PUBLIC VENDUE ROOM in Middletown; on the ſecond Tueſday of July next, and to continue from Tueſday to Tueſday, 'till the whole is ſold; a new and freſh aſſortment of GOODS, juſt arrived for ſale that way, viz.

ONE hundred pounds worth of the neweſt faſhion, paper hanging for rooms, one hundred pounds worth of pewter, London and home made, of all ſorts, among which are, plates, diſhes, Baſons, porringers, quart and point potts and canns,——and a great variety of other Engliſh goods, as window glaſs, looking glaſſes, hour and half hour glaſſes, braſs kettles, ſkillets and warming pans, copper tea-kettles, iron potts, kettles, ſkillets and cart boxes, grind-ſtones, and irons, ſhovels and tongs, pad locks, ſheep ſhears, carpenter's hammers, ſhoe maker's tools, and ſaddlery ware, of all ſorts, locks and hinges of all ſorts, curry combs, ſteel-yards, ſhoe and knee buckles, penknives, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, combs, [illegible], wool cards, gimblets, candleſticks, ſcythes, ſickles, rubſtones, flat irons, bibles, teſtaments, pſalters, ſpelling books, and primmers, ſome Latin books, woman's Engliſh ſhoes, and ſhammy gloves, warranted razors, white hollands, garlets, and checks of all ſorts, three-fourths and ſeven eighths bed ticks, ſtrip'd, croſs barr'd & brown hollands, broad cloths, rattens, tammy & ſhalloons of all kinds, camblets, bird ey'd ſtuffs, everlaſtings, velvets, mens hatts, corn-fans, ſives, &c. Alſo a large aſſortment of crockery ware, as moſaic diſhes and plates, tea potts, chocolate cups and ſaucers, and all other ſorts of ſaid ware, a large aſſortment of hatter's linings and other trimming, watch glaſſes, ſeals, keys, &c. a quantity of barber's hair, bruſhes, ribbons, &c.———In the mean while will be ſold, almoſt any kind of goods, on Tueſday evenings, before the ſaid ſecond Tueſday in July next. As there is now more than eight hundred pounds value in goods, already brought in for ſale, at vendue, 'tis probable, thoſe who have caſh to ſpare, may have an opportunity of laying it out to the greateſt advantage.

N. B. As the evenings are ſhort, the vendue will begin at about five o'clock afternoon, if twenty bidders appear by that time. Middletown, June 20, 1765.

TO BE SOLD,

By E. AUSTIN,

Near the Court Houſe, in Hartford;—The following Articles, for Goldſmith's and Jeweller's uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare Steel Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Petre; Borax; Iron Rivet Wire; fine Binding Ditto; Braſs Rivet Wire; Moulding Sand; Sand Paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of Putta; Coral Beads; neat Thimble Stamp; red and white Foil; neat Stone Locket, ſet in Gold; Garnet Rings, cypher'd and white ditto; cypher'd and white Stone Ear-rings, ſet in Gold; Ditto, in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver.

N. B. To be ſold (for Want of Employ) a likely Negro Boy, about fourteen Years old, has been in the Country one Year. Inquire of ſaid Auſtin.

TAKEN up (as a ſtray) by the ſubſcriber of Wintonbury, on Tueſday the 4th Inſtant, a brown mare, about 12 years old, 14 hands high, branded I on the near ſhoulder, blaze in her face, near hind foot white, paces and trots.

The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges. Inquire of

JOHN PARSONS.

TAken up as a ſtray, on the firſt Inſtant, a black horſe, 14 hands high, no brand, hip-ſhot on the left ſide, paces and trots, upwards of 12 years old. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges. Inquire of Benjamin Allyn, of Windſor.

PROVIDENCE STONE LIME, of the beſt Quality.——To be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce, by SAMUEL MARSH, of Hartford.

TO be ſold by ALLEN M'LEAN, South of the Court-Houſe in Hartford; the beſt of Tamerinds, at Eight Pence per Pound. 30

LONDON, March 30.

The black gentleman who was ordain'd on Monday, is an African Prince, ſon of the king of Annamaboo, near Cape-Coaſt Caſtle in Africa; and he is going on a miſſion there, in the ſervice of the ſociety for promoting the goſpel in foreign parts.

Michael Samſon, commonly call'd Capt. Samſon, who was ſome time ago convicted at the Old Baily of forgery, and ordered for execution; but afterwards received the king's pardon, on condition of being tranſported for life, died in his paſſage to the plantations.

The complaints hourly heard in London, of the diſtreſſes of the manufacturers, are enough to make the moſt rocky heart ſoften into a tenderneſs. But our pity will not afford them real redreſs, and charitable contributions can bring but a temporary relief; and it were better that ſuch relief were never neceſſary, ſince the bad habits brought on by ſuch indulgence, are as much to be dreaded as the calamity itſelf; because we may fear that other parts of the kingdom will be reduced by the ſame cauſes to a ſtate of want. The expences of the ſtate have been ſo great during the late war, and the taxes thereby ſo much increaſed, that the produce of our labour cannot be uttered with advantage in foreign markets. In order therefore to make our manufactures go off, the tradeſman has been obliged to lower the qualities of his goods, and uſe other craft, as beſt anſwer'd his purpoſe, that he might vend his goods as cheap as thoſe of other countries; but theſe expedients being unfair in reality, are ſoon diſcover'd, and our commodities, by this means, fall into diſrepute; by theſe cauſes foreign merchants are diſguſted, and will not deal with us: Hence we acquire the repute of diſhoneſty and tricking, which will have ſuch an effect, as will make them ſlight our merchandize, even when the qualities of them are reſtored and improved. While we were at war, the channels of traffic were ſtopped to our enemies by the great deſtruction of their ſhips; and while we had the whole trade in a manner in our hands, we could make what profit we pleaſed, ſo that the effect of our augmented taxes was not obſerved or felt; but now a free trade is eſtabliſhed by the peace, our enemies can go to market as well as we can; it is plainly to be ſeen what grievouſneſs will reſult from the taxes to the nation, if they are not reduced; and yet inſtead of ſuch a reduction, we daily ſee them multiply; but how this multiplicity of taxes can be reduced is a thing to be conſidered. The method is plain; but what ſhall be ſaid, if there be no man of integrity that dare promote it. We are in the condition of Sodom, and muſt periſh for want of one honeſt man to endeavour to avert our deſtruction.

With the multiplication of taxes the places under the crown are proportionably multiplied; and not only places but the fees and profits of a great number are multiplied and increaſed; eſpecially when they depend upon poundage; for the more money is raiſed for the purpoſes of government, the more ſuch fees muſt amount to. Will it not ſtartle any perſon to have it told, that one Teller of the Exchequer, juſt before the concluſion of the war, reſerved by fees 12,000l. in one quarter of a year; and it is a certain truth, that thoſe officers have long been aſhamed of their own fees: perhaps I have made uſe of an improper expreſſion, but I am certain they have long feared an inſpection into the exorbitancy of them. A late Teller, when his deputy carried him the profits of his firſt quarter, was ſo aſtoniſhed at the ſum, that he expreſſed his hopes of its being honeſtly detained; and ſo great have been the profits of ſix or ſeven officers of that ſort, that they more than equal many taxes laid upon the people.

By a proper inſpection into thoſe things; by rendering ſhorter the buſineſs of collecting the revenue; the national affairs might be put on ſuch foundation as would work a wonderful alteration for the beſt. The public money has been laviſhed, not expended; half the money that has been raiſed on the people might have anſwered all the purpoſes of government with any tolerable management; but we have been undone by iniquitous jobbers, contractors, and other extortioners. And the worſt of all is, that when a detection is made of any vilany, certain people are commonly ſo involved, that the power of the kingdom is turned into a ſcreen for them.

We hear that a lady of high diſtinction, and of celebrated beauty, has been deſired not to appear in a certain ſplendid circle, on account of her charms having made too deep an impreſſion on a perſon of ſuperior rank; and that an affluent appointment has been offered to defray the expences of the tour.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

[redacted]

Nov: 1765.

Litchfield

3

From the [illegible] Gazette.

St. [illegible] August 27.

AN [illegible] left Gov. P[illegible] [illegible] Harbour, [illegible], on the 16th of July, [illegible], that on the [illegible] of June, getting in with the Coaſts of Newfoundland, between St. John's and Cape Race, he [illegible] two French Ships of War there; they were to Windward of him, ſo that he could not get up to ſpeak with them. The next Day he ſaw them off Cape Pierre, and gave Chaſe to them, but loſt them in the Night. He immediately diſpatched an Officer to look into St. Pierre, and another along the Coaſt, for getting Informations of the State of Things [illegible] Accounts of two French Ships of War, named the Thetis and Outard, being at St. Pierre; and the other a great many Informations of the French fiſhing where they were excluded from it by Treaties. That he had ſeized four of the French Boats, and made ſome Priſoners of the French acting in Contravention to the Treaties. He firſt intended to ſend the Men to England, for a clearer Confirmation of the Matters above-mentioned; but the Facts for which they were arreſted being admitted by the French Governor, and their Ships of War having retired agreeable to a Remonſtrance of Mr. Palliſer, on that Subject, he made that a Reaſon for releaſing the Men.

Every Thing was quiet when the Expreſs came away; and it is hoped the proper Conduct of the Governor will preſerve Peace and good Order there.

August 25. By the laſt letters [illegible] Col. Deſmaretz, h[illegible] commiſſary at Dunk[illegible] we are aſſured, that orders were given by the French miniſtry, for immediate ſetting about the demolition of the jettes, which are the ſupport of the harbour of Dunkirk.

August 31. By accounts from Madrid, Domingo Antonio Calamorto, who was pernicioufly concerned in contriving the loſs of the Spaniſh ſhip commanded by Capt. Loretto, that was run on ſhore near Exeter, and who had made his eſcape to Corunna, has by order of that court, been put into a dungeon, where he is never more to ſee the light.

LONDON, Auguſt [illegible].

Yeſterday, at noon, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, ſeveral of the Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and a great number of the Common-Council of this city, waited on his Majeſty at St. James's with their addreſs of congratulation on the birth of a Prince, when they were moſt graciouſly received; and his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honor of Knighthood on Thomas Harris, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs.

At a general Meeting of the Freemen, Inhabitants of the County of Eſſex, in New-Jerſey, at the free Borough of Elizabeth, on the 25th of October, in the Year of our Lord 1765, being the Anniverſary of the happy Acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty King George the Third, to the Crown of Great-Britain, &c. upon which Occaſion the ſaid Freemen unanimouſly, and with one Voice declared,

FIRST. That they have at all Times heretofore, and ever would bear true Allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, and his royal Predeceſſors, and wiſhed to be governed agreeable to the Laws of the Land and the Britiſh Conſtitution, to which they ever had, and forever moſt chearfully would ſubmit.

Secondly. That the Stamp-Act, prepared for the Britiſh Colonies in America, in their Opinion, is unconſtitutional; and ſhould the ſame take Place, agreeable to the Tenor of it, would be a manifeſt Deſtruction and Overthrow of their long-enjoyed, boaſted and invaluable Liberties and Privileges.

Thirdly. That they will by all lawful Ways and Means, endeavour to preſerve and tranſmit to Poſterity, their Liberty and Property, in as full and ample Manner as they received the ſame from their Anceſtors.

Fourthly. That they will diſcountenance and diſcourage by all lawful Meaſures, the Execution and Effect of the Stamp-Act.

Fifthly. That they will deteſt, abhor, and hold in the utmoſt Contempt, all and every Perſon or Perſons, who ſhall meanly accept of any Employment or Office, relating to the Stamp Act, or ſhall take any Shelter or Advantage from the ſame; and all and every Stamp Pimp, Informer, Favourer, and Encourager of the Execution of the ſaid Act; and that they will have no Communication with any ſuch Perſon, nor ſpeak to them on any Occaſion, unleſs it be to inform them of their Vileneſs.

NEW-HAVEN.

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives, of His Majeſty's Colony of Connecticut, in New-England, in General Court aſſembled, taking into their ſerious Conſideration, that an Act, of the Parliament of Great-Britain, has been lately paſſed for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, &c. in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, find ourſelves diſtreſſed with the moſt alarming Apprehenſions, when we obſerve that grand Legiſlature to entertain Sentiments ſo different from ours, reſpecting what we ever reckoned amongſt our moſt important and eſſential Rights, as Engliſhmen.

The Conſtitution of the Britiſh Government, we eſteem the happieſt in the World; founded on Maxims of conſummate Wiſdom, and, in the beſt Manner, caluclated to ſecure the Prerogatives of the Crown, while it maintains the juſt Rights and Liberties of the Subject. By Virtue of which Conſtitution, and the royal Grant and Charter of His Majeſty King Charles the Second, the Inhabitants of this Colony have enjoyed great and ineſtimable Liberties and Privileges, of a civil and religious Nature, for more than a Century paſt; and more eſpecially under the auſpicious Government of the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover. That royal Houſe have ever held ſacred and inviolable thoſe Rights and Privileges of their loyal Subjects in this Colony, derived to them as aforeſaid: In return for which, the Princes of that exalted Line, have ever had, from this People, their ardent Deſires of all Happineſs to their Perſons and Glory to their Empire.

Inſpired with the warmeſt Sentiments of affectionate Loyalty and Duty, the Coloniſts have been ever ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes to the Service of their King and Country; and believing that his Majeſty's Intereſt, in this Colony, cannot be more firmly eſtabliſhed and perfectly ſecured, nor the Happineſs of the Britiſh Nation more effectually promoted by us, than in our full Poſſeſſion and continued Enjoyment of the Rights and Privileges of the Britiſh Conſtitution, which we have not forfeited, but ought to hold, as Engliſhmen; and which are, if poſſible, rendered more ſacred and indefeaſible by the royal Grant and Charter aforeſaid, which we conceive to ſtand upon the ſame Baſis with the grand Charters and Fountains of Engliſh Liberty; and as the aforeſaid Act tends, as we conceive, to deprive us of the moſt intereſting, important and eſſential of thoſe Rights which we hold moſt dear, and cannot (on any poſſible Conſideration) be induced willingly to part with; we are therefore filled with the moſt ſenſible Grief and Concern, and think it a Duty we owe to His Majeſty, to the Nation, to Ourſelves, and to Poſterity, to expreſs and declare the Senſe we have reſpecting the Rights and Privileges which we may juſtly claim, and humbly hope to enjoy, under His Majeſty's gracious Protection and Government; and do therefore declare and make it known in the following Declarations and Reſolves.

1. In the firſt Place, We do moſt expeſsly declare, recognize and acknowledge His Majeſty, King GEORGE the Third, to be lawful and rightful King of Great Britain, and all other the Dominions and Countries thereto belonging; and that it is the indiſpenſible Duty of the People of this Colony (as being Part of His Majeſty's Dominions) always to bear faithful and true Allegiance to His Majeſty; and him to defend to the utmoſt of their Power, againſt all Attempts againſt his Perſon, Crown and Dignity.

2. That this Colony, or the greateſt Part thereof, was purchaſed and obtained, for great and valuable Conſiderations, and ſome other Part thereof gained by Conqueſt, with much Difficulty, and at the only Endeavours, Expence and Charges of our Forefathers: And that thereby conſiderable Addition was made to his Majeſty's Dominions and Intereſt. And that, in Conſideration of ſuch Purchaſe, &c. as aforeſaid, His Majeſty King Charles the Second, in the 14th Year of his Reign, did, for himſelf, his Heirs and Succeſſors, ordain, declare and grant unto the Governor and Company of this Colony and their Succeſſors, That all and every of the Subjects of him, his Heirs or Succeſſors, which ſhould go to inhabit within the ſaid Colony, and every of their Children which ſhould be born there, or on the Sea in going thither, or returning from thence, ſhould have and enjoy all Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects, within any of the Dominions of the ſaid King, his Heirs or Succeſſors, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes whatſoever, as if they and every of them were born within the Realm of England.

3. That the free, natural Subjects of Great Britain, born within the Realm of England, have a Property in their own Eſtates, and are to be taxed only by their own Conſent, given in Perſon, or by their Repreſentatives; and are not to be diſſeized of their Liberties or free Cuſtoms, ſentenced or condemned but by lawful Judgment of their Peers. And that the ſaid Rights and Immunities were granted to and conferred on the Inhabitants of this Colony by the royal Grant and Charter aforeſaid; and therefore are their Rights, to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes whatſoever.

4. That the Conſent of the Inhabitants of this Colony was not given to the ſaid Act of Parliament, perſonally or by Repreſentation, actually or virtually, in any Senſe or Degree that at all comports with the true Intendment, Spirit, or equitable Conſtruction of the Britiſh Conſtitution.

5. That His Majeſty's liege Subjects of this Colony, have enjoyed the Right and Privilege of being governed by their General Aſſembly, in the Article of Taxing and internal Police, agreeable to the Powers and Privileges granted and contained in the royal Charter aforeſaid, for more than a Century paſt; and that the ſame have never been forfeited or any Way yielded up, but have been conſtantly recognized by the King [illegible] Parliament of Great-Britain.

6. That, in the Opinion of this Houſe, an Act for raiſing Money by Duties or Taxes, different from other Acts of Legiſlation, in that it is always conſidered as a free Gift of the People, made by their legal and elected Repreſentatives. And that we cannot conceive that the People of Great-Britain, or their Repreſentatives, have a Right to diſpoſe of our Property.

7. That the only legal Repreſentatives of the Inhabitants of this Colony, are the Perſons they elect to ſerve as Members of the General Aſſembly thereof.

8. That the veſting Authority in the Courts of Admiralty (as in ſaid Act is provided) to judge and determine in Suits relating to the Duties and Forfeitures contained in ſaid Act, and other Matters foreign to their accuſtomed and eſtabliſhed Juriſdiction, is, in the Opinion of this Houſe, highly dangerous to the Liberties of His Majeſty's American Subjects, contrary to the great Charter of Engliſh Liberty, and deſtructive of one of their moſt darling Rights,——that of Trials by Juries; which is juſtly eſteemed one chief Excellence of the Britiſh Conſtitution, and principal Bulwark of Engliſh Liberty.

9. That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that the ſaid Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, &c. as aforeſaid, is unprecedented and unconſtitutional.

10. That whenever His Majeſty's Service ſhall require the Aid of the Inhabitants of this Colony, the ſame fixed Principles of Loyalty, as well as Self-Preſervation (which have hitherto induced us fully to comply with His Majeſty's Requiſitions) will, together with the deep Senſe we have of its being our indiſpenſible Duty, (in the Opinion of this Houſe) ever hold us under the ſtrongeſt Obligation which can be given or deſired, moſt chearfully to grant His Majeſty (from Time to Time) our further Proportion of Men and Money, for the Defence, Security, and other Services of the Britiſh-American Dominions.

11. That we look upon the Well-Being and greateſt Security of this Colony to depend (under God) on our Connexion with Great-Britain, which we ardently wiſh may continue to the lateſt Poſterity. And that it is the humble Opinion of this Houſe, that the Conſtitution of this Colony, being underſtood and practiſed upon, as it has been ever ſince it exiſted, is the ſureſt Band of Union, Confidenc and mutual Proſperity of our Mothe Country and us; and the beſt Foundat on which to build the Good of th Whole, whether conſidered in a civi military or mercantile Light. And of the Truth of this Opinion we are the more confident, as it is not founded on Speculation only, but has been verified in Fact; and by long Experience, found to produce (according to our Extent and other Circumſtances) as many loyal, virtuous, induſtrious and well-governed Subjects, as any Part of His Majeſty's Dominions; and as truly zealous and as warmly engaged to promote the beſt Good and real Glory of the Grand Whole which conſtitutes the Britiſh Empire.

To the Printer, in New-York.

SIR,

I Will now wave the Legality or Illegality of the Stamp-Act; my Deſign is to propoſe a few Queſtions, relative to the Conſequences ſo much dreaded.

1ſt. Can any one without Orders for that Purpoſe, appoint Diſtributors of Stamps in the Colonies, the legal Officers having reſigned?

2d. If any one has, or aſſumes that Power, muſt not alſo Under Diſtributors be appointed in every County, to provide with Stamps thoſe that may have Occaſion for them?

3d. Should any one ſuffer, for the Want of Stamps, in any remote County, may he not recover from the Chief Diſtributor, and he from his Conſtituent, ſhould any Proſecution be carried on after it has been notified in a legal Manner, by whoſe Authority the Diſtributor of Stamps has been appointed, and by Virtue of what?

4th. Is any one to ſubmit to the Stamp Act, unleſs he firſt knows there is a Stamp Act?

5th. Who knows that the Pamphlets containing the Stamp Act are better than defamatory Libels?

6th. How muſt the King's faithful Subjects here be informed of it if not by a Proclamation?

7th. Have not all the Governors attempted to get ſomething like the Advice of their Council, in this dangerous and unprecedented Caſe?

8th. Have not all the Counſellors declined adviſing any meaſure parricidal?

9th. Is the ſuppoſed Stamp Act of a ſuperior Nature to the King's Right of ſucceeding to the Throne, on the Demiſe of his Father?

10th. Did the L. Gov---r ſign in the Name of the late King any Patents, or other Papers of a public Nature, even long after Inſtructions had been received to proclaim the King?

11th. Was there any juſt Cauſe of accuſing of Diſaffection thoſe who inſerted the late King's Name in all Sorts of Deeds, before the Proclamation of G. the Third?

12th. But would it not have been a high Miſdemeanour in any one who ſhould have acted otherwiſe?

13. Muſt the Stamps be of ſuch tranſcendent and magic Force, as to act before they exiſt; for they do not exiſt before the conſtitutinal Formalities have given them Life?

14th. May not any Printer, who before a Proclamation of the Governor, iſſued *by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council*, ſtops his Preſs from the mere Panic of the pretended Act, fear the Indignation of the Public, and the Reſentment of the Populace; for how will People be made ſenſible of their Rights, but by the Preſs?

NEWPORT, October 28.

The Governor of Maryland having deſired the Advice of the Aſſembly, with Reſpect to taking Care of the Stamped Paper, as the Officer appointed for that Purpoſe had gone off, they reply'd, 'In Anſwer to your Meſſage juſt now received, relative to the Stamp'd Paper, we ſhould think ourſelves extremely happy were we in Circumſtances to adviſe your Excellency on ſo new a Subject: But it being a Matter of Importance, and ſuch as we do not think ourſelves at Liberty to adviſe in, without the Inſtructions of our Conſtituents, which we cannot now obtain, we hope your Excellency will think us excuſeable for declining to offer you any Advice upon the Occaſion.'

The Piece inſerted in our laſt, poſted up on the Long-Wharf Yeſterday ſe'nnight, was pulled down at Night, and ſoon after replaced with the following.

YEſt-rday was poſted here, in order to ſtand without Injury, THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE, and in the Evening a ſacrilegious *Hand*, well known, pull'd it down. For this his firſt Offence, let him paſs with Impunity; but no more let him move our *Ire*.

We now order this our voluntary Act to ſtand till the firſt Day of November,—and acquaint the S—— M——, that his Piece of this Day, in the Newport Mercury, gives us no Satiſfaction: That the Votes and Reſolves in our Yeſterday's Piece will be duly attended to: That he never will have the Town's Conſent to execute the Office of S——p M——r: That his long Harangue is but a Copy of his Countenance: We well know, if he diſpoſes of none of the accurſed Papers, they cannot be uſed within this Government. We have great Reaſon to think ſome of the Papers are already on Shore. We are fully convinced where they are depoſited. We are determined, at all Events, no Uſe ſhall be made of them.—As Mr. S——-p-M——n, by Virtue of his Office, has, as he now owns, been ſo officious as to contrive that the d—— Traſh ſhould be convey'd here, which we never thought he would have Imprudence or Impudence to do, we now tell him, that we will allow him once more to exerciſe his Office, which he muſt do openly and fairly,—that is, take the accurſed Papers from on board the Cygnet, and put them on board the firſt Veſſel bound to any Part of Great-Britain, and ſhip them to —— ——, and take proper Bills of Lading for them. If he doth not this, let him abide the Event; for mental Evaſions and Equivocation, we will not put up with.

RHODE-ISLAND.

* * * * * * * *

NEW-YORK.

Mr. PRINTER,

SIR,

If you think the following Piece adapted to the preſent Occaſion, you are welcome to inſert it.

A Funeral LAMENTATION
On the Death of
LIBERTY;
Who finally expires this
thirty first of October,
In the Year of our Lord
M.dcc.lxv.
And of our Slavery
I.

By Am-r--a.

'Venit ſumma, Dies et ineluctabile Tempus.'

I AM diſtreſſed for thee, my Siſter Liberty; very pleaſant haſt thou been unto me; thy Love to me was wonderful, far ſurpaſſing the Love of my *Mother*. When formerly Men of Oppreſſion, and Sons of Belial aroſe againſt my Darling; and endeavoured by Degrees to weaken and ruin her; the *Lion* lift up his Voice in her Defence: he roared terribly againſt her Enemies: The Temple of Dagon ſhook; the Philiſtines were confounded; they knew not how to anſwer him. But alas! the Fire wrought for them; the Lion was utterly conſumed; and Liberty was plainly obſerved to ſlip.

The uncircumciſed, however, a long Time remembered his Voice; they dared not purſue their Attack; and thus my Siſter enjoyed ſome Peace. But at length, growing more furious by their Repulſe, they fell upon the very City of Refuge, the Rock in which we truſted. That Sight the *Sentinel* could not endure; he aroſe fierce againſt the Enemy; he endeavoured to defend the ſtrong Hold of the People, and for ſome Time he worthily maintained his Poſt. But the Philiſtines at laſt proved too ſtrong for him; he left his Charge in order to look out for himſelf. Then didſt thou, my Siſter, manifeſtly ſtumble.

The Gazette ſtill was left; thro' that Gate the Friends of Liberty often ſallied out upon the Foe, nor always without Execution. But alas! This Hope is taken away; the laſt Poſt is loſt; and Liberty,—her *Lion* burnt; her *Sentinel* obliged to watch for himſelf; and her *Gazette* now *ſtamped* to Pieces,—falls to the Ground....How art thou loſt, my Siſter! my Siſter! Tell it not in Gath! publiſh it not in Aſkalon! leſt the Daughters of the Philiſtines hear it! leſt the Daughters of the Uncircumciſed rejoice! Ah, miſerable me! the laſt Refuge of the Unhappy is denied me! I am forbid even to mourn! to grieve for thee, my deareſt Friend! My very Complaints for thy Fate would but *ſtamp* thee deeper!....But ah! may I hope thou wilt not always be

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paces and [illegible], upwards
owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges. Inquire of Benjamin Allyn, of Windſor.

PROVIDENCE STONE LIME, of the beſt Quality.——To be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce, by SAMUEL MARSH, of Hartford.

TO be ſold by ALLEN M'LEAN, South of the Court-Houſe in Hartford; the beſt of Tamerinds, at Eight Pence per Pound. 3°

laviſhed, not expended, [illegible] on the people might have anſwered all [illegible] vernment with any tolerable management; but we have been undone by iniquitous jobbers, contractors, and other extortioners. And the worſt of all is, that when a detection is made of any vilany, certain people are commonly ſo involved, that the power of the kingdom is turned into a ſcreen for them.

We hear that a lady of high diſtinction, and of celebrated beauty, has been deſired not to appear in a certain ſplendid circle, on account of her charms having made too deep an impreſſion on a perſon of ſuperior rank; and that an affluent appointment has been offered to defray the expences of the tour.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

under the Power of thine Enemies; but like a new Phœnix, riſe brighter from thine Aſhes!...Unleſs thou reviveſt quickly, I ſhall alſo periſh with thee! In our Lives we were not divided: in our Deaths we will not be ſeparated!.....But ſince Enemies will not ſuffer us to mourn thee in *Print*, my true-born Sons will never, ſurely, to pleaſe them, mourn thee in *Cloaths*. No, my Siſter, our *Hearts* ſhall ever deplore thee, till reſtored. Thou wert to us a refreſhing Shower. Now thou art gone, the Light is turned into Darkneſs, and the Day is as the Shades of Night. With thee all our Happineſs died, nor will it ever revive but with thee. 'I mourn not at the Loſs of Riches, of Honours, of Life! but of my Guardian Angel, the heavenly Protectreſs of them all!...But I can no more!...How is the mighty fallen! and the Glory departed from Iſrael!.......

* * * * * * *

At a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Cambridge, *this 14th of October*, 1765, *the Hon.* William Brattle, Eſq; *choſen Moderator*.

VOTED, THAT (with all Humility) it is the Opinion of the Town, that the Inhabitants of this Province have a legal Claim to all the natural, inherent, conſtitutional Rights of Engliſhmen, notwithſtanding their great Diſtance from Great-Britain——That the Stamp Act is an Infraction upon theſe Rights--one Inſtance in our Opinion, among many, is as follows:——

The Diſtributor of the Stamps, or Mr. INFORMER, has a Sovereignty over every Thing but the Lives of the People, ſince it is in their Power to ſummon every one they pleaſe to Quebec, Montreal or Newfoundland, to anſwer for the pretended or real Breaches of this Act. When the diſtreſſed Subject arrives there, by whom is he to be tried?---Not by his Peers in the Vicinage, (the Birthright of every Engliſhmen) no! by the Judge of Admiralty without a Jury; and it is poſſible without Law!-----Under theſe Circumſtances, the Stamp-Diſtributor or INFORMER may unrighteouſly get from His Majeſty's Good American Subjects, more than His Majeſty, upon a Balance may get by the Stamps: For who would not rather pay the Fine, guilty or not, than be thus harraſſed, thus tried?---Why are not his Majeſty's good Subjects of Great-Britain thus treated? Why muſt we in America, who have in every Inſtance diſcovered as much Loyalty to his Majeſty, and Obedience to his Laws, as any of his Britiſh Subjects; and whoſe Exertions, in ſome of the Provinces and Colonies, during the laſt War, have been greater, be thus diſcriminated?----at this Time eſpecially, whilſt we are ſtruggling under an almoſt inſupportable Load of Debt, the Conſequence of theſe Exertions. We believe it may be truly ſaid, that no one in Great Britain pays ſo great a Tax as ſome do in this Province, in Proportion to their Eſtates.

Let this Act but take Place, Liberty will be no more---Trade will languiſh and die---our Caſh will be ſent into his Majeſty's Exchequer---and Poverty come on us like an armed Man.

The Town therefore hereby adviſe and direct their Repreſentatives, by no Means whatſoever to do any one Thing that may aid ſaid Act in its Operations; but that in Conjunction with the Friends of Liberty, they uſe their utmoſt Endeavours that the ſame might be repealed-----That this Vote be recorded in the Town Book, that the Children yet unborn may ſee the Deſire their Anceſtors had for their Freedom and Happineſs; and that an atteſted Copy be given ſaid Repreſentatives for their Conduct.

WESTMORELAND, Sept. 24.

To the Honorable the Governor and Council of VIRGINIA.

THE very great impropiety of acting in an office which at one requires the diſcharge of Duties, utterly inconſiſtent with each other, makes it indiſpenſably neceſſary to give your Honours this timely information; that after the firſt day of November next, We, the under-written Magiſtrates of Weſtmorland, find Ourſelves compelled, by the ſtrongeſt motives of Honor and Virtue, to decline acting in that capacity; becauſe from that period, the act for eſtabliſhing ſtamps in America commences, which act will impoſe on us a neceſſity, in conſequence of the judicial oath we take, of acting in conformity to it's directions, and, by doing ſo, to become inſtrumental in the deſtruction of our country's moſt eſſential rights and liberties.

(Signed by the JUSTICES.)

CIVITA VECCHIA, July 20.

WE this moment are informed of a fight having been off the iſlands of Spartinetto, between a man of war belonging to the Pope, commanded by the Chevalier Carros, and a Barbary frigate, in company with ſeveral more xebeques. The veſſel belonging to his Holineſs gave chaſe to the frigate, took 2 xebeques, and ran aground a third. There was a great number of ſlaves taken on board the two xebeques, and they ſoon will be brought here.

HANOVER, Auguſt 23. On Monday laſt his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York gave a grand entertainment in the gardens at Herenhauſen, to which all the Burghers, their wives and children, were invited. There were three tables ſupplied with all manner of eatables and refreſhments, of which all perſons were welcome to partake.

PARIS, Auguſt 22. 'Tis now ſaid, that matters are carried to ſuoh a height between our miniſters and the court of London, that the payment of the Canada bills will be peremptorily refuſed.

HAGUE, Auguſt 27. An expreſs arrived this morning, has brought an Account of the ſudden death of the Emperor of Germany, at Inſpruck: His Imperial Majeſty was ſeized with a fit of apoplexy, and fell into the arms of his ſon the King of the Romans, who was ſitting next him.

NDAY, *July* 1, 1765. 32 [Number

he CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

By the Honorable

JOHN TEMPLE, Eſq.

Surveyor-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Northern Diſtrict of America.

WHEREAS by the Act of the 4th of his preſent Majeſty, it is enacted, " That no Goods, Wares or Merchandize of any Kind whatſoever, ſhall be ſhipped or laden on board any Ship or Veſſel in any of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, to be carried from thence to any other Britiſh Colony or Plantation, without a Sufferance or Warrant firſt had and obtained from the Collector, or other proper Officer of the Cuſtoms, at the Port or Place where ſuch Goods ſhall be intended to be put on board, and the Maſter of every ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall, before the ſame be removed or carried out from the Port or Place where he takes in his Lading, take out a Cocket or Cockets expreſſing the Quantity and Quality of the Goods, and Marks of the Package ſo laden, with the Merchant's Names by whom ſhipped, and to whom conſigned; and if they are Goods that are liable to the Payment of any Duty, either upon the Importation into, or upon Exportation from the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, the ſaid Cocket or Cockets ſhall likewiſe diſtinctly ſpecify that the Duties have been paid for the ſame, and by whom they were paid, which Cocket or Cockets ſhall be produced by the Maſter of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms at the Port or Place where ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall arrive in any of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, before any Part of the Goods are unladen or put on Shore. And if any Goods or Merchandize ſhall be ſhipped as aforeſaid without ſuch Sufferance, or the Veſſel ſhall depart and proceed on her Voyage without ſuch Cocket or Cockets, or the Goods ſhall be landed or put on Shore before ſuch Cocket or Cockets are produced at the Port or Place of Diſcharge, or if the Goods do not agree in all Reſpects therewith, the Goods in any or either of thoſe Caſes, ſhall be forfeited and loſt; and any Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms is hereby impowered to ſtop any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, bound as aforeſaid, which ſhall be diſcovered within two Leagues of the Shore of any of the ſaid Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, and to ſeize and take from thence all the Goods which ſhall be found on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel for which no ſuch Cocket or Cockets ſhall be produced to him."

AND WHEREAS the Honorable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms have ſent Forms and Inſtructions to their ſeveral Officers for carrying the ſaid Act, and the other Acts reſpecting the Trade of the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, into Execution.

Notice is hereby given to all Perſons having any Goods to ſhip on board any Ship or Veſſel, That they do, before ſhipping take out a Sufferance or Warrant for the ſhipping of the ſame, as the ſaid Act directs; which Sufferance or Warrant the Maſter is to deliver at the Cuſtom-Houſe, either before, or when he comes to clear out his Veſſel, and agreeable to the Quantity endorſed thereon by the Searcher, or other Officer appointed to ſee the ſame ſhipped, a Cocket or Cockets will be made out and delivered to the Maſter, agreeable to the ſaid Act: And all Maſters of ſuch Ships or Veſſels are hereby notified to produce ſuch Cocket or Cockets to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Port or Place of Diſcharge, before any Part of the Goods are unladen or put on Shore: And all Perſons concerned are to take Notice of, and conform to the ſaid Act and Acts, as they would avoid the Penalties of the ſame.

And I do hereby alſo ſtrictly require all Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in the Northern Diſtrict of America, to take Care that the ſaid Act and Acts are duly obſerved and carried into Execution.

Boſton, New England,
22d May, 1765

J. Temple.

To the Printer of the Weſtminſter Journal.

SIR,

AS it is ſaid that, in the bill which is ſoon to be brought into the houſe, for the better paying and regulating the army in his Majeſty's American dominions, there is to be a clauſe, that Soldiers may be billetted, or quartered, upon private families, I ſhould take it as a favour if any of your ingenious correſpondents would anſwer the following queſtions. 1. Whether the ſubjects of the crown of Great Britain, in whatſoever part of his dominions they may be ſettled, are not to be eſteemed a free people, and treated as ſuch? 2. Whether they are not entitled to, and ought to enjoy, all the eſſential rights of Engliſhmen? 3. Whether an Engliſhman forfeits all his right, and is no more a freeman, when he goes abroad and ſettles in ſome of the colonies of this kingdom? 4. Whether ſuch people are, or can by any means be deemed free who are ſubject to have ſoldiers quartered upon them at pleaſure? 5. Whether the paſſing a law for quartering ſoldiers on private families in our plantations abroad will not be a large ſtride towards enſlaving us in the ſame manner at home? 6. And whether our tamely ſubmitting to fix ſhackles on our fellow ſubjects in America, would not ſhew that we ourſelves were ripe for the ſame in England?

LIBERTAS.

From a late LONDON PAPER.

There is no Liberty in this Country, which is held more dear than that of the PRESS, nor indeed with ſo much Reaſon; for if that is deſtroyed, what we have elſe to boaſt of, is gone in an inſtant. Arbitrary Miniſters (and none but ſuch) are Enemies to this Liberty, becauſe it has ever been a Check upon their Tyranny. But, if ever that time ſhould come when the Preſs may be puniſhed without a JURY (that great and ſolemn Priviledge of Engliſhmen, delivered down to us by our virtuous and ſpirited Anceſtors) may we not fear the Liberties and all the Bleſſings of this Country, and all the Bleſſings which it boaſts above other Nations, will be departed forever? While we have JURIES we may be free, or if we are not, it is our own Fault. And if theſe are taken from us, we ſhall be the mere ſlaves of a Miniſter, who may do as he pleaſes; may by innuendo an illegal Conſtruction, order his Mermidons to hunt PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS, till he is intirely rid of the PRESS.

TO THE PRINTER.

I Am juſt come to Town, and the firſt News I heard was, that the PRINTERS and PUBLISHERS are all frightened out of their Wits, and that the Liberty of the PRESS was upon the Verge of Deſtruction. As I know not what Ground there might be for theſe Aſſertions, I made ſome Enquiry, and found ſure enough that you PRINTERS and Publiſhers have but too much Reaſon to be alarmed; for during the laſt Twelve Months, there have been no leſs than EIGHT Attacks upon the PRESS. Indeed this is ſerious Buſineſs, and well deſerves ſome ſober Conſideration, and in my Opinion (would in any Times, but the Preſent) make a miniſter think ſo. However, I cannot think the People quite ſo lethargic as ſome Folks in Power tell me; they ſay the People are quite ſatisfied, are perfectly eaſy in their Minds, and ſincerely believe that their Liberties and their Intereſt are undoubtedly ſecure in the Hands of the preſent Admiation.——May be ſo—— Nobody deſires to have Liberty of this Country ſecurer than I do: But I cannot help ſaying, that this Court Cant, very ill agrees with certain very Public Tranſactions. Can our Liberties be ſecure, when that great and eſſential one of the PRESS is daily attacked, and PRINTERS and BOOK-SELLERS are ſo terrified by uncommon Rigour, that they will neither Print nor Publiſh? Can our Liberties be ſecure, if that higheſt and moſt valuable of all our Liberties, a JURY, be taken from us? To deſtroy the Liberty of the PRESS, and take away Trials by JURY, are what deſpotic Miniſters have ever aimed at, as the only Bars to their arbitrary Deſigns. Therefore if any Steps are taken for accompliſhing theſe, can the great People think, the little ones are ſuch Fools, as to ſtill believe their Liberties are ſecure?——Is it ſuch an Abſurdity, that one can compare it to Nothing but the deceitful Conduct of a certain Martyr, who, while he pretended to be a Friend to Liberty, was making the moſt alarming ſtrides towards Tyranny. From ſuch Times, good Lord deliver us.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

IT is impoſſible not to love a Patriot. It is only loving thoſe who love us. Is not this a deſireable Character and Reward? It is impoſſible not to hate a Parricide, becauſe he hates us, and is our Enemy. Who would not dread and avoid ſuch a ſituation? Indeed Patriotiſm is no more than good Policy; it is the ſafeſt and beſt Choice, as well as the moſt virtuous and juſt. The whole State of Venice became at one Time, a State of Patriots, and found their Account gloriouſly in it.

As they were preſſed by the powerful League of Cambray, and convinced how much it availed them to preſerve the Affections of their Subjects, they did a Thing, ſays the Hiſtorian, unexampled in the latter Ages. They publiſhed a Decree by which they engaged to indemnify them for all their Loſſes, paſt and to come, during the War out of the Publick Treaſury. Thoſe who truſted them had no cauſe to repent. That State kept their Word religiouſly with every Particular, and found the good Effects of it; for never did People manifeſt greater Zeal and Fidelity, under all the Afflictions and Hardſhips of that terrible and unequal War. In Spight of all Dangers of all the Rage of a foreign Soldiery, and even of Death, that People perſiſted in their Affection to their State, ran all Riſques for it, and even voluntarily ſerved it as Spies. Such had been their merciful and paternal Uſage from their Governors, and ſo generouſly and affectionately did they return it.

We ſee by this, that Governments can find Ways to make the People grateful and even generous, as alſo what Ways theſe are. Had that wiſe State always acted thus wiſely, and uſed their Subjects with equal Juſtice and Tenderneſs, they might, in all Likelihood, have been ſtill Sovereigns of the Morea.

The Inſtance of the Saguntines is famous: They, rather than ſurrender themſelves to the Enemies of Rome, burnt themſelves and their City. There was ſomething very remarkable and great in the Spirit and Behaviour of the Corſicans, during their late Revolt; which, I dare ſay, was not without Provocation: Few Revolts are. Not a Man of them would continue in foreign Service, however good his Appointment were there, when the Cauſe of his Country called him Home: Not a Man in the Iſland, not a Frier, was to be found, at any Price to give Intelligence to the Enemy: And many of them choſe to bear Racks, and Torture, and Death in the moſt terrible Shapes rather than turn Spies and Traitors to their Country. This was Patriotiſm, and invincible Love to their native Country, above all Temptation and Terror, above all Price and Corruption.

This firm and generous Conduct of the Corſicans brings into my Mind the fine Anſwer of the Lacedemonians to King Philip of Macedon, who, in his Letter to them, threatened, that he would prevent all their Meaſures! Will he prevent us from dying? Replied thoſe brave old Spartans.

Donato Gianotti, Secretary to the State of Florence, whilſt it was yet free, could not bear even to live in it when changed into a deſpotic Principality, and ſubjected to the Houſe of Medicis, though he was offered by the great Duke high Dignities and Advantages; all which he utterly rejected, and retired to Venice, to live and die in a free City. He ſcorned to countenance Tyranny and Uſurpation; nor would he ſtay to ſee the ſad Conſequences of ſo terrible a Change, the beſt Citizens exiled, or impriſoned, or martyred; at beſt, awed, neglected, and unpreferred; the worſt careſſed and promoted for being ſo, for their Inſenſibility of publick Servitude, and for their Promptneſs to bear it; Men of Merit and Figure, loſt in Oblivion and Solitude, Objects of Jealouſy, and uſeleſs to the Public; Pimps and Betrayers, in high Favour, and covered with the Marks of it. He could not bear to ſee the Laws and Liberty and Welfare of his Country all ſwallowed up in Will, and Pride, and convenience of a late Citizen, and a private Family; nor his Country-Men the Florentines, for ſo many Ages free, and brave, and impatient of any Yoke, a People who had been their own Maſters ſo late and ſo long, now reduced to Impotence and Vaſſalage, cowed and enſlaved. This was proof of a good Spirit in Gianotti, and he made a better Choice. The meaneſt Retirement is far beyond any Share in Tyranny, beyond all the guilty Glare and Spoils which it can beſtow.

Philip Strozzi, that illuſtrious and wealthy Citizen of the ſame city, (one of the richeſt Subjects in Europe) was ſo paſſionate a Lover of public Liberty, and had ſuch an Antipathy to ſlavery, that having tried all ways of reſtoring the freedom of his country, whithout ſucceſs, he ordered his children, by his laſt Will, to remove his bones from his grave in Florence, and, carrying them to Venice, interr them there; "To the end, ſays he, that ſince I had not the felicity to die in a free ſtate, I may enjoy that favor after my death, and my aſhes reſt in peace, out of the reach and domination of the conqueror." Strozzi had attempted to reſtore the republic, but failed, and was put in priſon; where apprehending the Application of the rack, that he might not by torture be brought to betray his Friends, he ſlew himſelf. The motive was noble, if the act could be juſtified.

To be ſold at the Heart & Crown, in Hartford;

A Few Copies of the STAMP-ACT, lately paſſed in England, for Taxing the American Colonies.

RUN-away from the ſubſcriber of Coventry, yeſterday afternoon, an indented lad, named William Broton, about 18 years old, ſtout fellow of a ruddy complexion, dark hair and light eyes; he has a conſiderable bundle of cloaths with him. Whoever ſhall bring ſaid Broton to the ſubſcriber in Coventry, ſhall receive a reaſonable reward of

July 1. 1765. David Richardſon.

WHITE and Yellow Pine Plank, Lath and Clapboards, to be ſold by JOHN COLEMAN.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

Saturday night laſt one Berſheba Cleveland, being out a dancing in company with a ſeaman named James Caldwell, and ſome words ariſing between them, he ſtruck her; upon which ſhe endeavoured to make her eſcape over ſeveral fences from him, in attempting which, ſhe hurt herſelf; this, with the heat of dancing, and the blow ſhe received, obliged her to take to her bed, where ſhe languiſhed for two or three days, and then died:——The Coroner's inqueſt having found ſeveral marks of violence on her, brought in their verdict, That her death was occaſioned by the ſaid Caldwell.

We hear from the Fiſh Kills, that for a week or two paſt, a Tiger or Panther has been ſeen in the woods in that neighbourhood, not far from Mr. Depeyſter's houſe. It had killed ſeveral dogs, torn a cow ſo that ſhe died the ſame day, and carried off the calf; it likewiſe carried off a colt of about a week old. Eight men with their guns went in ſearch of it, and ſtarted it at a diſtance, it fled with great ſwiftneſs, and has been ſeen ſince at the Fiſh Kills.

[To ſatisfy the young lady, who deſires to know whether 4 old gentlemen ſhe accidentially ſaw together on Saturday laſt, gathering cherries (whoſe ages amounted to 297 years) who were on account of their age excuſed from bearing arms, were liable to be ſtamp'd: We have made the proper enquiry, and find they are not liable to be ſtamp'd, or preſs'd——But ſhe is.]

We hear from Albany, that on ſunday the 16th inſt. ſix Indians in a bark cannoe, attempting to croſs the Ferry at Green Buſh, were overſet, by which accident four of them were drowned.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, May 19.

"Since the arrival of the ſhallop Charlotte, we have been informed, that Maiſonvelle, and Andrew, the Huron, who you may remember, were ſent from this, to Fort Pitt, were ſent from thence with ſome Engliſhmen to the Illinois, whom it is ſuppoſe are burnt; as Pondiac's Nephew arrived at the Meamees from thence the 9th Inſtant, and told the Indians, that Pondiac had ſeized ſix Engliſhmen, one Frenchmen, and three Indians, that had been ſent from Fort Pitt to that place, and carried them to Ouiattanon, where they were all burnt, except two, which he intends to bring to the Miamees for a preſent.

"Pondiac is now raiſing the St. Joſeph Indians, the Miamees, the Maſcoutins, Ouiattanons, Pians and Illinois, to come to this place the beginning of next month, to make what efforts they can againſt us, for which purpoſe he has procured a large belt for each nation, and one larger than the reſt for a hatchet for the whole; They are to be joined by ſome of the Northern Indians, as is reported. This, they ſay, is to be an undertaking of their own, as they are not to have any aſſiſtance from the French.

"When Pondiac left the Miamees he told them to remain quiet till he came back, as it ſhould then be all peace or all war.

"I make no doubt of their intention to perform what we have been informed of, tho' I don't think it will come to any head; and I am likewiſe well convinced if Pondiac could be made believe he would be well received at this place, he would deſiſt from any intentions he may have; but it will be impoſſible to convince him of that, while there is ſuch a number of traitorous villains about him. You can't imagine what moſt infamous lies they have made even ſince you left this. Some of them fellows who came from the Miame laſt ſpring, upon whom we had a court of enquiery, are run away, and have made ſome very inſolent ſpeeches to the Indians."

Niagara, May 30, 1765.

The following account we received laſt night from Detroit, from the commanding officer, and col. [illegible] ordered it to be made publick.

"I received intelligence lately of Pondiac's raiſing a great many nations of Indians, who are to aſſemble at this place the beginning of next month, to make what efforts they can againſt the Engliſh. [illegible] give little credit to this information, yet am begin to be [illegible] upon my guard: The ſame informers acquaint from that 6 Engliſhmen, a Frenchman, a Huron, a [illegible] a Delaware, arrived at Illinois from Fort Pitt, a ſhort time ago, and that they were apprehended by Pondiac's orders, and carried priſoners to Owellanon, where they were burnt, except two, which Pondiac is carrying along with him to give the Miamees. Whether this be true or not, can't ſay."

By a Veſſel lately arrived at Boſton, from London, we have received the following Advices, viz

Extract from the votes of the houſe of commons.

Martis 30 Die Aprilis, 1765.

Reſolved,

THAT, upon the exportation from this kingdom of refined ſugar to the loaf, compleat and whole being ſet, that is to ſay, of one uniform whiteneſs throughout and which has gone thro' the operation of three clays at leaſt, and been properly and thoroughly dried in the ſtove, according to the preſent practice of refining, a bounty to be allowed after the rate of fourteen ſhillings and ſixpence for every hundred weight thereof.

Reſolved, That upon the exportation from this kingdom of refined ſugar, called Baſtard, and of ground and powder'd refin'd ſugar, and of refin'd loaf ſugar broke in pieces (the ſaid ſugar having been twice clayed, and properly dried in the ſtove) a bounty or drawback be allowed after the rate of ſix ſhillings and four pence for every hundred weight thereof.

Reſolved, That bounties be granted upon the importation of deals, planks, boards, and timber, into this kingdom, from the Britiſh dominions in North America, for the term of nine years, in manner following, that is to ſay, during the three firſt years, for every hundred, containing ſix ſcore of ſound merchantable deals, planks and boards not leſs ten feet long, [illegible] inches broad, and one inch and one quarter of an inch thick, twenty ſhillings, and ſo in proportion for any greater length, and for any greater thickneſs, not exceeding four inches, and for every load containing forty cubick feet of ſound merchantable ſquared timber of all kinds (the timber not to be leſs than ten inches ſquare) twelve ſhillings, and during the next three years, for every hundred of ſuch deals, planks, and boards, fifteen ſhillings; and for every load of ſuch timber, eight ſhillings; and during the laſt three years, for every hundred of ſuch deals planks, and boards, ten ſhillings, and for every load of ſuch timber, five ſhillings.

LONDON, April 30.

It is reported that one of the ſecretaries of ſtate will ſhortly reſign, and be ſucceeded by his Excellency the earl of Northumberland.—The ſhips deſtined for America will not ſail till the 20th of next month.—Moſt of the French fiſhing veſſels for Newfoundland have from 10 to 60 carriage guns each.—Laſt week a nobleman of diſtinction ſent for a gentleman well known in naval affairs, and a great favorite of a perſonage of the firſt rank, when they had a long converſation.

It is ſaid the principal merchants concerned in the trade of a certain American colony, have lately received ſuch accounts from thence, that an application above has been judged abſolutely neceſſary, and we are told the ſame will take place in a few days.

May 1. Part of a letter from Quebec, ſays, 'The very exiſtence of this place as a commercial province, depends upon a total change of the unhappy and prepoſterous meaſures now adopted. I can add no more, for my ſenſes are loſt in the tumultuous noiſe of the populace, who are juſt carrying out to execution a certain effigy, with the moſt bitter execrations.'

The report of his Majeſty intending this ſummer to viſit his dominions in Germany, we are informed, is premature.——The evening papers of laſt night ſay, that the Earl of Rochford is to go ambaſſador to the court of France in the room of the earl of Hertford, who is ſhortly expected home to be ſecretary of ſtate; the earl of Buckinghamſhire ambaſſador at Madrid; Lord Egmont one of the commiſſioners of the treaſury, and the earl of Sandwich to retire.—We hear ſome diſpatches of conſequence have within theſe few days been received from chief juſtice Gregory, of his Majeſty's province of Quebec, which have already been laid before a cabinet council.

May 3. It is thought, notwithſtanding the advance of the ſeſſions, ſome farther reductions of the duties on the Weſt-India produce, particularly Muſcovado ſugars, will take place previous to the breaking up of an auguſt aſſembly.

May 4. It is under conſideration to give a bounty of ſo much per ton on all American built ſhips, built for and ſold at foreign markets.——It is ſaid a great perſonage has ſignified a deſire to viſit ſome of the North American provinces this ſummer; and that Lord Edgcomb will hoiſt his flag on that occaſion at Plymouth——Five hundred bales of New-England wool have been ſhipped from thence, for New-York:——Several printing preſſes are now preparing to be for North America.

May 6. Indeed at preſent all America ſeems to be in a violent agitation. A writer of credit ſays, they ſing up and down the ſtreets of Boſton, the downfall of Old England, and the riſe of the New.

May 9. Yeſterday there was a Levee at St. James's.

We are aſſured that the regency is ſettled to general ſatisfaction.

BOSTON, June 27.

Author Savage, Eſq; of this Town, is appointed Comptroller of His Majeſty's cuſtoms at Falmouth.

Capt. Blake was to leave London the latter End of May; and Capt. Daverſon the Beginning of June.

HARTFORD, July 1.

We (with Pleaſure) can inform the Public, that there was the feweſt Actions entered this County Court, which is now ſitting, that has been known to be entered in any County Court, in this County, for many Years.

New London, 20th June, 1765.

THIS may notify all People whom it may concern, that purſuant to a Decree of the Court of Vice Admiralty, for the Colony of Connecticut, held at New London, on the 19th Day of June Inſtant, is to be ſold at a publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt. Edward Palmes, Inn-holder at New-London, on the Tenth of July next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, a ſmall Sloop, Burthen about 15 Tons; alſo 43 Casks of Molaſſes. The Conditions of Sale, will be made known at ſaid Time and Place.

STEPHEN BLAKE,
Marſhal of ſaid Court.

Hartford, 1ſt July, 1765.

WANTED immediately, a young man, who can write a tolerable good hand, and underſtands accounts, to ſerve as an apprentice in a ſhop.——A premium will be expected; and ſufficient ſecurity muſt be given for his honeſty. For further particulars inquire of the printer.

To be ſold, Reaſonably, by Thomas Little, of Litchfield,

FOUR Tuns (with a fine Aſſortment) of the beſt Hollow-Ware, now at Hartford, in Mr. Jones's Store, for Caſh, 6 Months Credit, or Rum, Molaſſes or Land in Litchfield, New Framingham, or Eaſt or Weſt-Hooſok, in the Bay Province.

June 22d, 1765.

From the Compleat Body of HUSBANDRY.

The way in which Cheſhire-Cheeſe *is made.*

THERE are people in Cheſhire who make poorer cheeſe than others. The difference we obſerve in them, tho' in ſome degree owing to the keeping, is alſo ſometimes owing to the condition in which they come from the maker. The Cheſhire cheeſe is properly a new milk cheeſe. Some make theſe of new milk, enriched by cream of the laſt milking, and others of new milk impoveriſhed by an addition of the ſkim'd milk of a preceeding meal. In Cheſhire their paſtures are ſo rich, that they never find it needful to enrich their new milk, for it alone will make cheeſe of the richeſt kind that can be; but ſome of the Cheſhire people impoveriſh their new milk, by mixing the ſkim'd milk of a former meal, and this always debaſes the nature and quality of the product.

They are particular as to the condition of the cow; and this is a caution all farmers would do well to take from them: they find by experience, that the milk of a cow that has juſt calved, is not ſo proper as that a few days after; therefore they never take the milk of any cow for cheeſe till ſhe has been milked four or five times. They uſe their whole ſtore of new milk, a very little excepted, in the cheeſe manufacture. When the morning's milking is brought in, they ſtrain it warm into a large tub, and put in their rennet. About four ſpoonfuls is the quantity they allow to as much milk as will afford a cheeſe of a hundred weight; and there are dairies of ſuch conſequence in that country, that they turn out two cheeſes of about this ſize every day, during the five months they are in the right ſeaſon. They cover up the tub, and when it has ſtood half an hour, they open it, and find the curd formed. They are very cautious to hit the right quantity of rennet, which no rule can determine, becauſe of the difference in the ſtrength: for too little does not give the curd a due conſiſtence, and too much makes the cheeſe bitter. After half an hour they uncover the tub, and preſs down the curd with a large ſkimming diſh; and when they have pretty well cleared of the whey, they work the curd with their hands, they break it to pieces in the moſt perfect manner, working it a long time.

This done, ſuppoſing it for a hundred weight cheeſe, they add one pound of ſalt: this they mix thoroughly well with the curd. Then they put the curd into a wet, ſtrong and large cheeſe cloth, and when they have got the whey tolerably well drained out, they put it into the fat or mould, for four hours, with a good preſſure, putting the fat in the cheeſe preſs, and working it down pretty ſtrongly. At the end of four hours they take it out, ſalt the outſide, put it into a freſh wet cloth, and put it into the fat, and that into the preſs again: here it is to be kept four hours more, and in the mean time a quantity of good ſtrong brine is to be made of ſalt and water, and put into a large tub.

When the cheeſe has been four hours in the preſs they take it out, and put it into the tub of brine, and there let it lay eight days all the time covered over with brine, and turned once a day. At the end of this time it is to be taken out, and laid to harden and dry. A quantity of ruſhes are to be cut up, and laid green on a large board: on theſe the cheeſe is to be laid when taken out of the brine, and for the firſt day nothing is to be done with it; the next morning it is to be turned and wiped with a hair cloth all over; and this is to be repeated every day for twenty days.

At the end of this time it muſt be removed from the bed of ruſhes, and laid on the floor; and it is here to be taken up, and turn'd once in three days, and at every turning it is to be rubbed, till it gets firm and hard: As this is the compleating the work, it is to be managed very carefully; for if the due degree of hardneſs be not given at this time, the cheeſe will be liable to accidents in keeping.

When finiſhed and hardened, the laſt thing is rubbing it over with ſome butter: half a pound of butter is proper for a cheeſe of a hundred weight, and this ſhould be rubbed thoroughly in all over it, nothing more tending to preſerve the rind in good condition, and keep the cheeſe ſound.

This is the method in that famous cheeſe country. They have rooms built on purpoſe for the drying of their large cheeſes, and they raiſe the floors ſeveral feet above the ground, to preſerve them from damp. In many places they uſe ſhelves put round theſe rooms, inſtead of the floor, which I think the better method, for the cheeſes are more out of the reach of the damp, and they are more eaſily turned, and more conveniently rubbed and wiped.

To be ſold at the PUBLIC VENDUE ROOM in Middletown; on the ſecond Tueſday of July next, and to continue from Tueſday to Tueſday, till the whole is ſold; a new and freſh aſſortment of GOODS, juſt arrived for ſale that way, viz.

ONE hundred pounds worth of the neweſt faſhion, paper hanging for rooms, one hundred pounds worth of pewter, London and home made, of all ſorts, among which are, plates, diſhes, Baſons, porringers, quart and point potts and canns,—and a great variety of other Engliſh goods, as window glaſs, looking glaſſes, hour and half hour glaſſes, braſs kettles, ſkillets and warming pans, copper tea-kettles, iron pots, kettles, ſkillets and cart boxes, grind ſtones, and irons, ſhovels and tongs, pad locks, ſheep ſhears, carpenter's hammers, ſhoe maker's tools, and ſaddlery ware, of all ſorts, locks and hinges of all ſorts, curry combs, ſteel-yards, ſhoe and knee buckles penknives, ſnuff and tobacco-boxes, combs, ſhoe bruſhes, wool cards, gimblets, candleſticks, ſcythes, ſickles, rubſtones, flat irons, bibles, teſtaments, pſalters, ſpelling books, and primmers, ſome Latin books, woman's Engliſh ſhoes, and ſhammy gloves, warranted razors, white hollands, garlets, and checks of all ſorts, three fourths and ſeven eighths bed ticks, ſtrip'd, croſs barr'd & brown hollands, broad cloths, rattens, tammy & ſhalloons of all kinds, camblets, [illegible] ſtuffs, everlaſtings, velvets, mens hatts, corn fans, ſives, &c. Alſo a large aſſortment of crockery ware, as moſaic diſhes and plates, tea potts, chocolate cups and ſaucers, and all other ſorts of ſaid ware, a large aſſortment of hatter's linings and other trimming, watch glaſſes, ſets, &c. a quantity of barber's hair, bruſhes, ribbons, &c. [illegible] yet in the mean while will be ſold, almoſt any kind at [illegible] on Tueſday evenings, before the ſaid ſecond Tueſday in July next. As there is now more than eight hundred pounds value in goods, already brought in for ſale, at vendue, 'tis probable, thoſe who have caſh to ſpare, may have an opportunity of laying it out to the greateſt advantage.

N. B. As the evenings are ſhort, the vendue will begin at about five o'clock afternoon, if twenty bidders appear by that time.

Middletown, June 20, 1765

TO BE SOLD,

By E. AUSTIN,

Near the Court-Houſe, in Hartford;—The following Articles, for Goldſmith's and Jeweller's uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare Steel Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Petre; Borax; Iron Rivet Wire; fine Binding Ditto; Braſs Rivet Wire; Moulding Sand; Sand Paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of Putts; Coral Beads; neat Thimble Stamp; red and white Foil; neat Stone Locket, ſet in Gold, Garnet Rings, cypher'd and white ditto; cypher'd and white Stone Ear-rings, ſet in Gold; Ditto, in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver.

N. B. To be ſold (for Want of Employ) a likely Negro Boy, about fourteen Years old, has been in the Country one Year. Inquire of ſaid Auſtin.

TO be ſold by **ALLEN M'LEAN**, South of the Court-Houſe in Hartford; the beſt of Tamerinds, at Eight Pence per Pound.
30

TAken up as a ſtray, on the firſt June laſt, a black horſe, 14 hands high, no brand, hip ſhot on the left ſide, paces and trots, upwards of 12 years old. The owner may have him again, on proving his property and paying charges. Inquire of Benjamin Allyn, of Windſor.

PROVIDENCE STONE LIME, of the beſt Quality.——To be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce, by **SAMUEL MARSH**, of Hartford.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe

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The CONNECTICUT COURANT.
New Hav
Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON, April 29.

AN Expreſs is arrived in Town with the agreeable News, that the large Cheſt of money which was loſt in December 1763 by the Loſs of the Liſbon Packet, is by the Help of the Divers, found, and was brought ſafe on ſhore at Falmouth on Friday. It contained upwards of 30,000l.

It is ſaid, that certain propoſitions on the part of France have very lately been made to his Excellency Lord Hertford at Paris, relating to the payment of Canada bills; but they are ſaid to fall ſo ſhort of what might be expected in common juſtice, not to mention the ſanction of treaties, and the parole royal, that they were rejected with the contempt they merited.

It is rumoured, our Court hath lately received ſome propoſals relating to Corſica highly meriting Conſideration.

We hear ſuch of the American Colonies as have not been reimburſed their proportion of the Expences in the Expeditions of the Year 1762 will ſoon have the King's Warrant on the Treaſury.

Some Time this Month a general Survey of the Royal Navy will begin to be taken at the ſeveral Royal Yards, purſuant to Orders from the Lords of the Admiralty, it being a determined Reſolution to keep that up to its utmoſt Dignity, as the ſureſt Way of preventing our being engaged in another War.

Very large Orders are now lying in Ruſſia, for naval Stores; for the Uſe of the French Marine.

May 2. Yeſterday mr Almon ſhewed cauſe by his counſel in the court of king's bench why the writ of Attachment ſhould not be iſſued againſt him; when, after many very full, learned and proper arguments, which laſted from nine o'clock in the morning to near half an hour paſt one, the judges deferred, for a few days giving their opinions. The counſel for Mr. Almon were, Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Dunning; for the crown, Mr. Attorney-General, Mr. Solicitor-General, Mr. Morton, and Mr. Wallace.

They write from St. Malo, that no leſs than 250 ſail of veſſels, great and ſmall, have been fitted out from that ſingle Port for the Newfoundland cod fiſhery.

Letters from New-York adviſe, that the demand for northern rum is ſo great, on account of the approaching fiſhery at Newfoundland this ſummer, that it was expected little ſhort of 30,000 gallons would be ſufficient to anſwer the occaſion, which had raiſed the price of that commodity to 3s. 10d per gallon.

May 3 They write from Konigsberg, that they had another violent fire there on the 14th paſt, which reduced twenty houſes, and eight out-houſes, or ſheds, to aſhes; but fortunately the commerce did not ſuffer by it.

They write from Penſacola, that a little to the northward of that place, the Mahogany tree is found in ſuch plenty, that a hundred ſhiploads might eaſily be procured, when the country comes to be a little more cleared; it is eſteemed equally good with that of the Spaniards in the iſland of Cuba.

Letters from Quebec adviſe, that a braſs foundery was going to be eſtabliſhed at Montreal, which had been long wanted in that capital, and from which great advantage was expected.

There are more ſhips of burthen now building in the Britiſh American Settlements, chiefly intended for European Freight and Sale, than has ever been known on any former occaſion in that part of the world.

It is ſaid that a noble Duke and Earl, with ſome other friends of Mr. Wilkes, will pay a viſit to that gentleman at Naples, ſoon after the breaking up of parliament

There is now a talk that moſt of the cutters lately taken into the government's ſervice to cruiſe againſt the Smugglers, will be turned over to the immediate direction of his Majeſty's officers of the cuſtoms and exciſe; by which a ſaving of ſeveral thouſand pounds per annum will be made to the nation.

We hear a check is intended to be given to the Practice of Britiſh Officers entering ſo frequently into the ſea or land ſervice of catholic powers, notwithſtanding their preſent alliance with this kingdom.

May 4 Yeſterday there was a grand board of trade at the Cockpit Whitehall.

NEW-PORT, (Rhode-Iſland) June 24.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Friend in this Town, dated laſt Tueſday.

"I Have incloſed the Reſolves of the Virginia Aſſembly, on debating the Stamp Act. The Governor, as ſoon as he heard what they were about, ſent for them, and without Preamble, told them, he would diſſolve them; and that Moment they were diſſolved. As they are of an extraordinary Nature, tho't they might not be diſagreeable. They are as follows."

"WHEREAS the hon. houſe of commons, in England, have of late drawn into queſtion, how far the general aſſembly of this colony hath power to enact laws for laying of taxes and impoſing duties, payable by the people of this his Majeſty's moſt antient colony: For ſettling and aſcertaining the ſame to all future times, the houſe of burgeſſes of this preſent general aſſembly have come to the following reſolves:——

"Reſolved, That the firſt adventurers, ſettlers of this his Majeſty's colony and dominion of Virginia, brought with them and tranſmitted to their poſterity, and all other his majeſty's ſubjects, ſince inhabiting in this his majeſty's colony, all the privileges and immunities that have at any time been held, enjoyed and poſſeſſed by the people of Great Britain.

"Reſolved. That by two royal charters, granted by king James the firſt, the colony aforeſaid are declared and entitled to all privileges and immunities of natural born ſubjects, to all intents and purpoſes, as if they had been abiding and born within the realm of England.

"Reſolved, That his majeſty's liege people of this his antient colony have enjoyed the right of being thus govern'd by their own aſſembly in the article of taxes and internal police; and that the ſame have never been forfeited, or any other way yielded up, but have been conſtantly recogniz'd by the king and people of Britain.

"Reſolved, therefore, That the general aſſembly of this colony, together with his Majeſty or his ſubſtitutes, have, in their repreſentative capacity, the only excluſive right and power to lay taxes and impoſts upon the inhabitants of this colony: And that every attempt to veſt ſuch power in any other perſon or perſons whatever, than the general aſſembly aforeſaid, is illegal, unconſtitutional and unjuſt, and have a manifeſt tendency to deſtroy Britiſh as well as American liberty.

"Reſolved, That his Majeſty's liege people, the inhabitants of this colony, are not bound to yield obedience to any law or ordinance whatever, deſigned to impoſe any taxation whatſoever upon them, other than the laws or ordinances of the general aſſembly aforeſaid.

"Reſolved, That any perſon, who ſhall by ſpeaking or writing, aſſert or maintain, that any perſon or perſons, other than the general aſſembly of this colony, have any right or power to impoſe or lay any taxation on the people here, ſhall be deemed an enemy to this his Majeſty's colony."

LONDON, May 3.

It is ſaid, that not only a certain Governor in North America, is ordered Home, but that a whole Regiment is ordered to return from thence.

May 4 Private letters from Madrid mention, that a ſcheme has actually been formed at court, to ſend over ſome of the moſt experienced crown engineers, in order to ſurvey the American iſthmus, commonly called the iſthmus of Panama; after which ſuch diſpoſitions will be taken, as to render a paſſage by land from the North to the South Seas, impracticable to any future attempts of an enemy. This famous paſſage by the account of the beſt writers, is little more than ſeventy miles over from the bottom of the gulph of Darien to the Spaniſh ſettlements in the South Seas, and has more than once been ſucceſsfully attempted by the Buccaneers in America.

The learned Jew Rabbi, Mordecai Mame, lately arrived from Paleſtine, has brought over ſeveral curious Hebrew manuſcripts, much admired by the Virtuoſi for their great antiquity; ſome of which are valued ſo high as five hundred guineas.

It is ſaid that a great perſonage won 12,000l. laſt monday, at Newmarket, in the match between his royal highneſs the duke of Cumberland's King Herod, and the duke of Grafton's Antonius.

May 6. A public filature for ſilk in Weſt Florida, was about to be eſtabliſhed, when the laſt letters were received from Penſacola.

Some pounds weight of ſilk cocoons, the produce of Mr. Lloyd's eſtate near Savanna in Georgia, were laſt week received in town, which for hardneſs and good ſubſtance are eſteemed equal to thoſe of Perſia and the Levant.

Both houſes of Parliament are expected to be prorogued for the ſummer ſeaſon on or about the 24th of next month, & not before, on account of the great buſineſs now before them.

It is now confidently again aſſerted, that the old palace of St. James's will ſhortly be pulled down, and a very magnificent one erected on the ſame ſpot, when, it is ſaid, their Majeſties will quit the Queen's palace, the ſituation being, by an able phyſician, eſteemed not ſo healthy as St. James's, which is a fine gravelly ſoil.

We hear an aſſembly compoſed of the principal inhabitants is going to be introduced in the new form of government of the Iſle of Man.

A young Weſt India gentleman is ſaid to have won at laſt Newmarket races, the ſum of thirteen thouſand pounds ſterl.

A few days ago Mr. Munroe was appointed inſpector of the ſtamp duties to North America.

May 8 They write from Berlin, that the king of Pruſſia lately gave, with his own hands a gold medal, value fifty ducates, to a young woman, who preſented to his majeſty nine male children born in lawful wedlock; the joint lives of herſelf and husband, not exceeding 45 years.

We hear that a certain admiral who greatly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the ſervice of his country in both the Indies, during the late war, will ſoon be called up to the houſe of peers.

Sunday laſt one of the black clergymen lately ordained, attended divine ſervice at St Sepulchre's church, with his new married ſpouſe, who is of a different complection.

Monday the right hon. Hans Stanley, took the oath to qualify him for governor of the Iſle of Man.

Extract of a letter from mr. Wilkes, to his friend in London, dated Naples, March 25, 1765.

"The foreign gazettes are very impertinently ſending me into the ſervice of half the princes of Europe; I hope my friends do me more juſtice at home, and think of me as I do of myſelf, ever actually in the ſervice of England, and for my life unalienably attached to my native country. The moſt unjuſt and cruel perſecutions, the moſt unmerited outlawries, ſhall never warp my allegiance. I do not forget the preſent page of our hiſtory, and a ſecond letter to the borough of Aylsbury ſhall ſoon prove it.

We hear that 300,000l. of the monies to be paid by the court of France, for the keeping the French priſoners, is to be applied for the ſervice of the preſent year.

May 7. We are credibly informed, that the laſt diſpatches from General Yorke, at the Hague, bring over a confirmation of the report that the Dutch are reinforcing all their forts and ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies, not only with men, but with ſhips; from which it is conjectured, they do not ſtand well either with ſome European power, or certain Aſiatic princes their neighbours.

The king of the Romans has ſigned an act, renouncing his right to the grand Dutchy of Tuſcany, in favour of his brother the Archduke Leopold.

May 8. We are credibly informed, that orders are diſpatched to our ambaſſador at the French court, to enquire into an act of the moſt horrid nature, ſome time ſince tranſacted at a convent in a capital city in the ſouth of that kingdom, and to have the people concerned therein brought to juſtice.

VIENNA, March 23.

WE have an account from Cariſtadt, in Tranſylvania, of a moſt ſhocking tranſaction which paſſed at Carnor, about two leagues from that town.—A man who had been a few months married to a young woman of eighteen, of whom he was exceedingly jealous, having taken ſome exceptions at her conduct locked himſelf up one evening with her and her mother; he ſtripped his wife, and having faſtened her to the wall with wooden pegs, he cut off her ears, noſe and two breaſts, and drove a ſtake into her belly. He then cut open her ſide with a knife, and not finding her heart, which he wanted, he opened the other ſide, from which he took it out. He then looſened the poor wretch, laid her on the ground, to which he faſtened her with three pegs; after which he laid himſelf down by the dead body, and as if being ſatiated with barbarity had produced the ſame effects with drunkeneſs, he fell into ſo profound a ſleep, that his mother in law, who expected the ſame fate, eaſily opened the door, and eſcaped into the neighbourhood, where ſhe gave an account of the ſhocking ſcene ſhe had been witneſs to. Proper perſons were diſpatched, who ſeized this furious ſavage while ſtill aſleep The puniſhment inflicted on him correſponds with the manners of the antient Scythians, and is proportioned to ſo unheard of a crime. The wretch was conducted on foot to the gallows, where he was ſtript, after which his noſe, ears, and the fleſh of his breaſt, were torn off with hot pincers. He was to have had his eyes plucked out, but this was omitted, becauſe from a Schiſmatic he became a Catholic. They then faſtened his feet to the tail of his own horſe, and dragged him three times round the gallows; after which they cut off his two hands, one after the other, by ſlow and deliberate ſtrokes. They then cleaved his head, openened his breaſt, and took out his heart, which was cut into ſeveral pieces. At laſt his limbs were nailed to the gallows ſo low, that dogs and wild animals might reach them: And they were in fact devoured before night. This wretch bore theſe ſevere torments with incredible firmneſs and reſolution. On the ſame day a neighbour of this inhuman wretch was taken up for the crime of cutting off his wife's breaſt from a like principle of jealouſy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.

On Tueſday morning laſt we had a ſmart thunder guſt here, when one William Davis, a cooper in water ſtreet was killed by the lightning. There are ſome iron rails on the top of the houſe, which it ſtruck firſt, but, for want of a conductor to convey it to the ground tore up part of the ſhingling, and took the man on the right temple, as he was looking out of the window, ran down his ſide, and melted part of his ſhoe & knee buckles, tore his breeches and the ſhoe off his foot. His wife who was in the ſame room with him, was knocked down, but after ſome time recovered.—This ſeems to be a proof of the uſefulneſs of having iron rods, with conductors fixed on the tops of houſes, which might often prevent the bad effects of lightning as has been repeatedly recommended by ſeveral gentlemen in their electrical experements.

Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, June 28.

Laſt Friday arrived here Capt. Allen, of his Majeſty's ſloop Gaſpee, and ſailed from hence on Saturday, and on Monday returned with a French ſchooner called the La Amarie, belonging to Hiſpaniola, burthen 60 or 70 tons; ſhe was lying at anchor under the land in Ipſwich Bay, in the Maſſachuſetts government, almoſt loaded with bricks and lumber, and bound for St. Peters near Newfoundland.

Laſt Wedneſday the Frame of a meeting houſe, deſigned for Mr. Robert Sandeman, was raiſed near the Canoe Bridge, in this town.

BOSTON, July 1.

Not many months have paſſed when a white negro was ſuch a novelty in America, that one was exhibited night by night at the ſign of the white horſe, South end, for about 11 ſter. the ſight.—Behold and wonder——a twin brother of the Necromancer has lately turned all the white men on the continent into Negroes, and not one freeman is now to be ſeen on this half of the Globe.

[illegible]

Laſt Tueſday evening as Mr Michael M'Lachlan was coming from paſſage fort to this town, he was attacked near Thomas Lake, Eſq's pen, by three negroes, who pulled him off his horſe, ſtabbed him in his ſide, gave him ſeveral cuts on his head with a knife, and then after endeavouring to ſtrangle him, robbed him of caſh in different coins to the amount of upwards of 168l beſides a ſilver ſnuff box and ſome wearing apparel.

We hear that the late rains have been very violent in the windward part of this iſland, and that great damage has been done by the floods; houſes, we are told, are waſhed away.

NEW-YORK, July 4

We are inform'd from Jamaica, that the Differences between the Governor and General Aſſembly of that Iſland, aroſe in the following manner. The Carriage of one of the Members of the Aſſembly, which had brought him to the Houſe, was arreſted by the Marſhal, for a Debt of 50l.—The Houſe reſented it, and impriſon'd the Marſhal. The Governor immediately prorogued the Aſſembly, whereby the Marſhal was releaſed of Courſe.

When the Aſſembly met again their firſt work was to impriſon the marſhal, upon which the Governor diſſolved the aſſembly.—The ſame members were all re elected, and when they met, immediately impriſon'd the marſhal, and the Governor again diſſolved them—ſince which we have received no further advices.

We hear that Mr. James M'Evers, merchant of this city, is appointed commiſſioner for collecting the ſtamp duties in this government.

We hear that a new brig from Surinam for Rhode-Iſland, was, a few days ago, caſt away on the eaſt end of Long Iſland; and that great part of the cargo is loſt; but that it was tho't the veſſel would be got off again.

BOSTON, July 4.

Laſt Monday morning died here, of a mortification, in the 62d year of his age, Joſeph Green, Eſq; (late partner with Iſaac Walker, Eſq, deceaſed) a noted merchant of this town.

A Deſcription of an uncommon Animal lately found, at or near Great Barrington.

THIS animal reſembles the human ſpecies in a conſiderable degree; yet is monſtrous in its nature and actions: It has been ſeen to have two different faces; the one of which ſeems to have had, at certain times, the appearance of calmneſs and innocence, when it imagined itſelf obſerved, the other the appearance of boldneſs and ferocity, when thinking itſelf unſeen. This animal has a power of metamorphoſing itſelf into various forms, ſuch as blackneſs of face, much reſembling that of an artificial maſk, alſo upon a near view, it has been obſerved to be veſted with a kind of robe, having the appearance of the hide of ſome huge beaſt: this veſtment ſeemed to be the production of art rather than nature. When it had theſe unnatural appearances, the hair of its head was always obſerved to be white and buſhy. This monſter has even had the audacity to enter many houſes in purſuit of food, which if it finds ravenouſly devours it: What is ſtill more ſurpriſing, it has a great liking for any thing white or glittering, ſuch as fine linnen, ſilver, &c it ſeems alſo to have a great veneration for a ſhade, ſo that wherever it meets with any of theſe, it immediately ſeizes them with his obſcene paws. The miſchief of this animal at length becoming inſupportable, it was purſued by a number of armed men, ſent for that purpoſe, and luckily taken as it lay on ſleep, and has ſince been brought to Cambridge and fixed in a cage; where all whoſe curioſity lead them, may have a ſight of this uncommon creature. As to the name of this beaſt it is doubtful, it is called by ſome a Griffith, others rather think it is a Meaux.—It is ſaid there are many of this kind of animals in Europe, but have different names from this, ſome of whom it is feared will invade this weſtern world, to the diſadvantage and diſquiet of many.

Likewiſe, Since the above animal was ſecured, another of the ſame ſpecies appeared in this town, viz. on Friday laſt, whoſe coming was from Georgia; but after two public exhibitions, he was diſcovered by ſeveral that had ſeen the effects of his voracious appetite in other parts, before he affected to wear the ſheep's cloathing; whereupon yeſterday morning early he thought proper to remove to ſome place where he was leſs known, and ſet out for Providence, with his com-

animal goes by the name of Tele.

Alſo, Tueſday laſt was brought here in a veſſel from Philadelphia, one Pomeroy, who was taken up there on ſuſpicion of his breaking into the ſhop of Mr. Edwards, in this town, and ſtealing a large quantity of plate, which was found upon him. He is now confined in goal in this town.

Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, July 1.

Laſt Saturday evening as ſeven or eight men were towing a rafter of boards down the river, two of them were unfortunately drawn out of the boat by a rope which was faſtened to the raft, one of whom, Mr. Moſes Ward of this town, was drowned; the other was taken up alive, and is like to do well. Mr. Ward has left a ſorrowful widow, with ſix ſmall children.

NEWPORT, July

Capt. John Thurſton arrived here laſt Saturday in 10 days from the Weſt Indies. Before he ſailed, he received information of a free trade being opened at Martinico and Guadaloupe, for all ſorts of North America produce, pork, beef, bread and flower excepted. Laſt Friday he ſpoke with capt. Smith, from Boſton, for Philadelphia.

Capt. Carpenter arrived here yeſterday from Penſacola, in 27 days Admiral Sir William Barnaby had fell down the river in order to proceed to South Carolina with three of his Majeſty's ſhips; the Prince Edward, of 40 guns was to remain at Penſacola.

His Excellency the governor of Weſt-Florida, and the hon. John Stuart, Eſq; ſuperintendant of Indian affairs for the ſouthern diſtrict of America, on or about the 30th of May held a congreſs at Penſacola, with the Mortar, Headman of the Upper Creeks, and about 600 other Indians, conſiſting moſtly of Creeks, with ſome Chickeſaws, Chactaws, &c which terminated to mutual ſatisfaction: The Indians made a grant to the Engliſh of a large tract of land.

HARTFORD, July 8.

There has been the greateſt ſcarcity of bread corn, in the back towns, for this few weeks paſt, that has been know for many years; occaſioned by ſuch large quantities of that very neceſſary article, being exported from this government; but as we hear the Farmers are begining the harveſt, the needy will ſhortly be ſupplied.

BY the Honorable JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq Judge of the County Court for the County of Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, NOTICE is hereby given That on Application, in Writing, by One of the Creditors of William Redfield, of Middletown, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for not leſs than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditors' Oath, in Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the general Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, entituled, "An ACT for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all, and every the Sheriff, the Under-Sheriff and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid William Redfield, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that unleſs ſaid William ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 4th Day of July, Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized, and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Hartford, July 5th, 1765

New London, 20th June, 1765

THIS may notify all People whom it may concern, that purſuant to a Decree of the Court of Vice Admiralty, for the Colony of Connecticut, held at New-London, on the 19th Day of June Inſtant, is to be ſold at a publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt Edward Palmes, Inn-holder at New-London, on the Tenth of July next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, a ſmall Sloop, Burthen about 15 Tons; alſo 43 Caſks of Molaſſes. The Conditions of Sale, will be made known at ſaid Time and Place.

STEPHEN BLAKE,
Marſhal of ſaid Court.

By the Honorable

JOHN TEMPLE, Esq;

Surveyor-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Northern Diſtrict of America.

WHEREAS by the Act of the 4th of his preſent Majeſty, it is enacted, "That no Goods, Wares or Merchandize of any Kind whatſoever, ſhall be ſhipped or laden on board any Ship or Veſſel in any of the Britiſh colonies or Plantations in America, to be carried from thence to any other Britiſh Colony or Plantation, without a Sufferance or Warrant firſt had and obtained from the Collector, or other proper Officer of the Cuſtoms, at the Port or Place where ſuch Goods ſhall be intended to be put on board, and the Maſter of every ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall, before the ſame be removed or carried out from the Port or Place where he takes in his Lading, take out a Cocket or Cockets expreſſing the Quantity and Quality of the Goods, and Marks of the Package ſo laden, with the Merchant's Names by whom ſhipped, and to whom conſigned; and if they are Goods that are liable to the Payment of any Duty, either upon the Importation into, or upon Exportation from the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, the ſaid Cocket or Cockets ſhall likewiſe diſtinctly ſpecify that the Duties have been paid for the ſame, and by whom they were paid; which Cocket or Cockets ſhall be produced by the Maſter of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms at the Port or Place where ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall arrive in any of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, before any Part of the Goods are unladen or put on Shore. And if any Goods or Merchandize ſhall be ſhipped as aforeſaid without ſuch Sufferance, or the Veſſel ſhall depart and proceed on her Voyage without ſuch Cocket or Cockets, or the Goods ſhall be landed or put on Shore before ſuch Cocket or Cockets, are produced at the Port or Place of Diſcharge, or if the Goods do not agree in all Reſpects therewith, the Goods in any or either of thoſe Caſes, ſhall be forfeited and loſt; and any Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms is hereby impowered to ſtop any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, bound as aforeſaid, which ſhall be diſcovered within two Leagues of the Shore of any of the ſaid Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, and to ſeize and take from thence all the Goods which ſhall be found on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel for which no ſuch Cocket or Cockets ſhall be produced to him."

AND WHEREAS the Honorable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms have ſent Forms and Inſtructions to their ſeveral Officers for carrying the ſaid Act, and the other Acts reſpecting the Trade of the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, into Execution.

Notice is hereby given to all Perſons having any Goods to ſhip on board any Ship or Veſſel, That they do before ſhipping take out a Sufferance or Warrant for the ſhipping of the ſame, as the ſaid Act directs; which Sufferance or Warrant the Maſter is to deliver at the Cuſtom Houſe, either before, or when he comes to clear out his Veſſel, and agreeable to the Quantity endorſed thereon by the Searcher, or other Officer appointed to ſee the ſame ſhipped, a Cocket or Cockets will be made out and delivered to the Maſter, agreeable to the ſaid Act: And all Maſters of ſuch Ships or Veſſels are hereby notified to produce ſuch Cocket or Cockets to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Port or Place of Diſcharge, before any Part of the Goods are unladen or put on Shore: And all Perſons concerned are to take Notice of, and conform to the ſaid Act and Acts, as they would avoid the Penalties of the ſame.

And I do hereby alſo ſtrictly require all Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in the Northern Diſtrict of America, to take Care that the ſaid Act and Acts, are duly obſerved and carried into Execution.

Boſton, New-England,
22d May, 1765

J. Temple.

RUN-away from the ſubſcriber of Coventry, yeſterday afternoon, an indented lad, named William Broton, about 18 years old, ſtout fellow of a ruddy complexion, dark hair and light eyes; he has a conſiderable bundle of cloaths with him. Whoever ſhall bring ſaid Broton to the ſubſcriber in Coventry, ſhall receive a reaſonable reward of

July 1, 1765. David Richardſon.

Hartford, 1ſt July, 1765.

WANTED immediately, a young man, who can write a tolerable good hand, and underſtands accounts, to ſerve as an apprentice in a ſhop ——— A premium will be expected; and ſufficient ſecurity muſt be given for his honeſty. For further particulars inquire of the printer.

To be ſold, Reaſonably, by Thomas Little, of Litchfield,

FOUR Tuns (with a fine Aſſortment) of the beſt Hollow-Ware, now at Hartford, in Mr. Jones's Store, for Caſh, 6 Months Credit, or Rum, Molaſſes or Land in Litchfield, New Framingham, or Eaſt or Weſt-Hooſok, in the Bay Province.

June 22d, 1765.

To be ſold at the PUBLIC VENDUE ROOM in Middletown; on the ſecond Tueſday of July next, and to continue from Tueſday to Tueſday, till the whole is ſold; a new and freſh aſſortment of GOODS, juſt arrived for ſale that way, viz.

ONE hundred pounds worth of the neweſt faſhion, paper hanging for rooms, one hundred pounds worth of pewter, London and home made, of all ſorts, among which are, plates, diſhes, Baſons, porringers, quart and point potts and canns,—and a great variety of other Engliſh goods, as window glaſs, looking glaſſes, hour and half hour glaſſes, braſs kettles, ſkillets and warming pans, copper tea-kettles, iron potts, kettles, ſkillets and cart boxes, grind ſtones, and irons, ſhovels and tongs, pad locks, ſheep ſhears, carpenter's hammers, ſhoe-maker's tools, and ſaddlery ware, of all ſorts, locks and hinges of all ſorts, curry combs, ſteel-yards, ſhoe and knee buckles penknives, ſnuff and tobacco boxes, combs, ſhoe bruſhes, wool cards, gimblets, candleſticks, ſcythes, ſickles, rubſtones, flat irons, bibles, teſtaments, pſalters, ſpelling books, and primmers, ſome Latin books, woman's Engliſh ſhoes, and ſhammy gloves, warranted razors, white hollands, garlets, and checks of all ſorts, three-fourths and ſeven eighths bed ticks, ſtrip'd, croſs barr'd & brown hollands, broadcloths, rattens, tammy & ſhalloons of all kinds, camblets, bird ey'd ſtuffs, everlaſtings, velvets, mens hatts, corn-fans, ſives, &c. Alſo a large aſſortment of crockery ware, as moſaic diſhes and plates, tea potts, chocolate cups and ſaucers, and all other ſorts of ſaid ware, a large aſſortment of hatter's linings and other trimming, watch glaſſes, ſeals, keys, &c. a quantity of barber's hair, bruſhes, ribbons, &c.——— In the mean while will be ſold, almoſt any kind of goods, on Tueſday evenings, before the ſaid ſecond Tueſday in July next. As there is now more than eight hundred pounds value in goods, already brought in for ſale, at vendue, 'tis probable, thoſe who have caſh to ſpare, may have an opportunity of laying it out to the greateſt advantage.

N. B. As the evenings are ſhort, the vendue will begin at about five o'clock afternoon, if twenty bidders appear by that time.

Middletown, June 20, 1765.

TO BE SOLD,

By E. AUSTIN,

Near the Court-Houſe, in Hartford;—The following Articles, for Goldſmith's and Jeweller's uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare Steel Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Petre; Borax; Iron Rivet Wire; fine Binding Ditto; Braſs Rivet Wire; Moulding Sand; Sand Paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of Putts; Coral Beads; neat Thimble Stamp; red and white Foil; neat Stone Locket, ſet in Gold; Garnet Rings, cypher'd and white ditto; cypher'd and white Stone Ear-rings, ſet in Gold; Ditto, in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver.

N. B. To be ſold (for Want of Employ) a likely Negro Boy, about fourteen Years old, has been in the Country one Year. Inquire of ſaid Auſtin.

PROVIDENCE STONE LIME, of the beſt Quality.——To be ſold cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce, by SAMUEL MARSH, of Hartford.

WHITE and Yellow Pine Plank, Lath and Clapboards, to be ſold by JOHN COLEMAN.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe;

MONDAY, July 15, 1765. [Number 34.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Kingſton, (in Jamaica) April 4.

Extract of a Letter from the Havana, March 2, 1765.

"—SO much for buſineſs.—Now I muſt inform you of the Spaniards, or rather O'Rely's activity in the military way; my former letters informed you what vaſt additional fortifications were going on; the whole Cavannas are fortyfying, and that in ſuch a manner, that there are two more Moro's erecting, and upon the ſame plan, all able to ſecure and defend each other, ſurrounded with dry ditches cut in the rocks as deep as the Moro itſelf; whether they intend to let the ſea round, we here don't know, as no ſtrangers are permitted to go near any part of their works. If the Moro ſide was ſtrong before, 'tis now ten times more ſo; the town ſide alſo will be made as ſtrong as the nature of the ground will admit of, by numbers of forts, lines and intrenchments, all to be mounted with vaſt numbers of cannon. It is ſaid not leſs than 15,000 men are employed in theſe great works. They diſcipline the people, and the very Negroes, ſo ſtrictly that they perform all parts of the exerciſe, firings and manœuvres, as well as the regulars; in ſhort, they are kept inceſſantly at it, have frequent field days, and ſham battles. Lately there were 10,000 men drawn out on the plain between the Land Gate, and a ſmall village called Guadaloupe; 5000 of them commanded by General O'Reily, which was called the Spaniſh army, and 5000 men commanded by one O'Conner, the ſecond in command, which was called the Engliſh army. Every body here that could ſtir, went out of the town or upon the ramparts, which commanded the field of battle, to ſee this ſham fight, where, after various marches, counter-marches, and a variety of other movements, the two armies began to draw near enough to begin firing: In one place you would ſee cloſe ſolid fire; in another, one ſide prevailing and the other retreating; then bodies of reſerve retrieving the ground again of the retreating party; another place again, different bodies moving with the greateſt quickneſs to get ſome advantageous piece of ground, from which preſently they were beat off again, and ſoon after return to the attack and regain poſſeſſion. This laſted above two hours and an half, and ſometimes the Spaniard retreated, and ſometimes the Engliſh, & 'tis amazing to tell you the emotions this ſham battle and the nominal armies cauſed in the ſpectators; when the Engliſh retreated, vaſt ſhouts by the multitude, Pero Angleros, (Engliſh dogs) a word common with the Spaniards, they fly: When the Engliſh got the advantage, there was not ſo much huzzaing, but encouraging the Spaniſh party. In the fort that ſurrounded the ramparts of the town, numbers of common people ſtood, and juſt under the place where I was, upon the ramparts, was an Engliſh Tar, belonging to ſome of the merchantmen here: Jack, who was half ſeas over, was vaſtly pleaſed when the Engliſh party prevailed, which drew much the attention of the Spaniards againſt him; and when the Spaniſh party prevailed, the honeſt Tar, with great force of voice, would cry out, "D——n your eyes, Engliſhmen, will you give way?"—I was highly pleaſed with the true Engliſh Spirit of honeſt Jack, and the agitation he ſhewed at this conteſt, between the Engliſh and Spaniſh army, but unfortunately for poor Jack 'twas ordained that at laſt the Engliſh party ſhould retire and fly, upon which no longer able to contain himſelf, he with a volley of oaths flings his cap to the ground, and roars out, "O! d——n me, if they were a real Engliſh army, we ſhould ſoon ſee which would fly, ye Spaniſh bougres;" on which a Spaniard that underſtood a little Engliſh, was very angry with the ſailor, and reprimaned him, upon which Jack cried out, "Have at you, my boy," and knocked the Don down; ſome other Spaniards coming about him, Jack nimbly attacked them, and laid ſome of their honours in the duſt: A ſtout able Spaniard, preſuming on his own ability of body, offered him battle; Jack ſtriking one of his hands violently againſt the other, cried out, "I'm at you my jewel," and immediately hoiſted Don from the ground, and threw him flat on his back, ſaying, "Boy, that is a croſs buttock;" upon this a number of Spaniards got about him, and would certainly have ſtuck a ſtilletto into poor Jack, had not an Iriſh officer luckily come up, forcing a great crowd (for Jack laying about, crying out "Fair play, and I'll ſhew you ſport, my hearts,") immediately broke through the croud, and aſked Jack what was the matter? ſays Jack, "Aſk that Don's chops and his noſe, and both that Don's eyes, they will tell you what's the matter; and if your honour will ſtand by me, I'll———." Here Jack had clinched his huge fiſt, which made the officer apprehend further miſchief, thereupon taking hold of his arm, told him he muſt know what he was fighting about; "Why (ſays Jack) about Old England, and about King George,—Lord bleſs his precious eyes." Here Jack's ſpirits roſe above controul, and with his laſt words he knocked down another Don, upon which the officer told him he muſt take him into cuſtody, and that he was his priſoner, this he ſpoke with a ſeeming wrath, fearing the conſequence of their ſtillettoes to poor Jack; Jack ſurrendered, ſaying, he was not above being priſoner to an Engliſhman, but blaſt his eyes if he would ſurrender to a Spaniard; the officer then admoniſhed him, and told him war was not declared againſt the Spaniards, that it was now a time of peace, and that Jack muſt behave peaceably: Jack throwing his hat with great violence to the ground, cried out, "I declare war myſelf, d—n my eyes if I don't; I'll ſham fight them, I'll learn them to make the Engliſh run:" Well, but Jack, ſays the officer, they were nothing but Spaniards that run away. Here Jack, putting a large quid in his mouth, replied, no more they was not, I knew they could not be Engliſhmen. But come Jack, ſays the officer, you are my priſoner, and I'll take care to put you ſafe on board your ſhip: The officer took him away, and was as good as his word."

CHARLESTOWN, South Carolina, May 29.

Extract of a letter from Mobille, in Weſt Florida, April 2:

"On Tueſday the 26th ult. the Conferences with the Chickeſaws and Choctaws were opened: They are as favourable and friendly as can be conceived. There are here above two thouſand Indians, and ſo orderly, that they are hardly heard in town. The Superintendant (John Stuart, Eſq;) is much careſſed by them, and is this day to receive a beloved name from them with great ſolemnity: He has ſent Peter Acton Sinnot, Eſq; up the Miſſiſippi to the Illinois, who is accompanied by Monſ. De la Gauterais, now a Britiſh ſubject, and intimately acquainted with the tribes on that river. He has likewiſe ſent Lieut. Charles Stuart to Point Iberville, where Capt. James Campbell commands, to ſettle all matters with the ſmall tribes round that poſt. In ſhort, every thing here thus far promiſes peace, and we ſhall ſoon know what humour the Creeks are in, as they are to be with us in about a month or ſo."

May 29.

Letters from Penſacola, in Weſt Florida, of the 4th inſt. adviſe, that the congreſs with the hon. John Stuart, Eſq. ſuperintendant of the ſouthern diſtrict of America, had been holding for ſome time with ſeveral nations of Indians, was ended much to the ſatisfaction of the ſaid Indians, who had conſented that Britiſh ſubjects might ſettle and poſſeſs any part of their country, within 40 leagues from the ſea. It [illegible] that [illegible] Acadians were lately arrived at New Orleans, and the Weſt Floridians began to doubt whether the Spaniards would come to take poſſeſſion of the ſaid city & iſland. We are told his Majeſty's ſhips in the Bay of Mexico are extremely vigilant in preventing all clandeſtine trade between his Majeſty's ſubjects and the ſubjects of Spain.

ANNAPOLIS, in Maryland, June 6.

We learn from the Northward, that the STAMP ACT is to take place in America, on All Saints Day the firſt of November next —— In the year 1755, on the 1ſt of November, happened that dreadful and memorable earthquake which deſtroyed the city of Liſbon.

LONDON, April 22.

It is now ſaid, that the wild beaſt in France is the very ſame that has long been propheſied in the Apocalypſe of St. John, whereon the ſcarlot whore was mounted; and that the whole ſtory is no more than an allegory. By this ravenous beaſt is figured the whole body of the Romiſh clergy; and his voracious appetite anſwers to another ſcripture, conceived in theſe words, "eating up my people as they eat bread" This beaſt is fearful to make attack on full grown men, i. e. people of hard ſence and reaſon, but preys on women and children only, i. e the weaker minded of the people: And it appears from the hiſtory, that even little boys (proteſtant parentage) have withſtood and repelled him: That 20,000 men in arms going forth to fight the beaſt, ſhews the grand inclination of the people to ſhake off the yoke, and the king's rewarding the little boys for their bravery, and offering a reward for killing the beaſt, ſhews his Majeſty's good intention ſecretly towards reformation, although times and circumſtances are not at preſent, thought proper for ſetting up the reformed ſtandard.

April 27. One evening this week at a lodge of Freemaſons, held at a tavern in the Strand, a ſprightly young girl found means artfully to introduce herſelf, diſguiſed in men's cloths, into the lodge, where ſhe had the happineſs of ſatisfying her curioſity, ſo inſeparable from the fair ſex, and of being initiated into the ſublime myſtery and arcana of that antient and moſt honorable ſociety; ſhe remained ſome time in the lodge, but the aukwardneſs of her behaviour in her new apparel, and ſome other circumſtances, created a ſuſpicion, which occaſioned the ſuppoſed gentleman to be taken into another room, when her ſex was diſcovered.

Extract of a letter from Quebec.

"We have ſtrange ſort of proceedings in this government. One of our juſtices ſent from hence to Montreal to act in that capacity, having committed a military officer to priſon, was attacked in his own houſe about ten at night, by ſix men, with crape over their faces and hands, and was ſaluted with, 'Who the D—l made you a juſtice and never cropped your ears?" and immediately cut off his ears, ſlit his noſe, and left him for dead. Our governor is gone up to Montreal, in order to find out the offenders, and bring them to condign puniſhment, and a very conſiderable reward is offered for their diſcovery.

Extract of a letter from Quebec, to a merchant in London, dated December 16.

"At preſent here ſeems to be a very ſtrong conteſt between the civil and military. Great jealouſy prevails, and it is believed perſons are employed to bring an account of what is ſaid. Paſquinades are very frequent, and many of them have come up by the poſt from Montreal. One was found paſted up in the market place at Quebec, of which I have ſent you a copy. Several councils are held, but the objects of them are kept an entire ſecret.

"The governor and council have iſſued an order for lodging the troops in private houſes. A commiſſioned officer of or above the rank of a captain is to have a good bedchamber, dining room or parlour, furniſhed, with one celler, entirely to his own uſe, and the uſe of the kitchen in common with the family. Every commiſſioned officer under the degree of captain, is to have a good bed chamber, with the uſe of a dining room or parlour, kitchen and cellar; and every common ſoldier is to be furniſhed with good quarters, and be permitted to warm himſelf in common with the family. Beſides this a commiſſioned officer is to have a cord of wood furniſhed him per week, which will coſt from 7s. 6d to 10s. the cord, but for which he is to be charged no more than 5s. The houſes in which the troops are to be ſo quartered, conſiſt, for moſt part, of no more than four rooms, including the kitchen, for which the inhabitants pay a rent equal to what you pay near the Royal Exchange, London, ſo that it is really hard upon them to be obliged thus to let the officers have their rooms gratis. On the Canadians in particular, it is very hard, moſt of them having their houſes deſtroyed in the bombardment, to rebuild which they borrowed money, and had nothing to depend upon, but the letting them out to lodgings. The Engliſh have ſent a letter to the G***** of C*****, wherein they repreſent their diſtreſſed condition, and propoſe to repair the barracks, till his majeſty's pleaſure be known, &c.

"Advice has juſt now come from Montreal, that things are arrived there to ſuch a height, that the inhabitants never dine, nor even ſit in their own houſes, without piſtols before them. When a ſoldier enters, and demands a pound of ſugar, or any other thing they dare not deny him, they preſent a piſtol to prevent his committing any outrage, and hold it in that poſture 'til he retires. People dare not go out into the ſtreet in the day time, without arms. Two officers are taken up on ſuſpician of being concerned in Mr. Walker's affair, of which I wrote you word in my laſt. [See the letter before-mentioned.] A ſerjeant, his wife, and a common ſoldier, are alſo taken up on the ſame account, and are brought down to Quebec for fear of a reſcue at Montreal. There is no fear of their reſcuing the officers there, as the inhabitants would murther them if they could do it privately, and the ſoldiers will not obey the officers in any thing. It is greatly feared the troops in general will either lay down their arms or join the Canadians and Indians, who, it is feared, have ſome intentions to attempt to repoſſeſs themſelves of the province, there being ſeven [illegible] of the latter aſſembled at Frontinac, who murther all they meet with, without exception, tho' they give out they are going againſt the Niagara, another party of Indians, with whom they are at variance. The arrival of the Indians ſo near Montreal has thrown the inhabitants into the greateſt confuſion, and may probably end, not in an Indian war, but a provincial one.

WANTED immediately, a young man, who can write

Copy of the Paſquinade paſted up in the Market Place at Quebec.

"By good intelligence from New York we can aſſure the publick, that the Society for the encouragement of Arts and Sciences has ſent there, to be forwarded to Quebec, as a preſent to that infant colony, a high finiſhed picture, executed by a maſterly hand expecting it to be fixed up in their Town Houſe, to ſtimulate the inhabitants to a defence of trade and commerce, which is ever founded on Liberty and property, and adds, that our houſe of legeſlature ſits on wool bags for the ſame purpoſe.

"Principal Figure, as large as life, a Madman, endeavouring to aſcend a pile of books lettered Engliſh Laws. Six Aſſes, ‖ bellowing his praiſe, and aiding him: In his left hand is Magna Charta, much torn and abuſed, which he ſwears to deſtroy as ſoon as he can gain the ſummit. Behind the ſix Aſſes is Britannia fainting: Time tries to comfort her by pointing to the Madman and the pile of Engliſh Laws ſignifiing that the Madman will tumble before he can deſtroy the Scroll that is in his hand; near Britannia is Liberty, much frightened and weak, endeavouring to take leave of her; Time prevents her by pointing with his left hand to the Judges and Civil Courts. on the Back Ground is a Ship bulged on rocks; Casks, Bales, and other Emblems of Merchandize, floating down with the Tide of deſtruction.

"The oppoſite corner is filled with a Groupe of meagre bodies, called Louis's Outcaſt, grinning at the Scene, in like manner as Milton deſcribes Death's Grin in Paradice Loſt."

‖ Suppoſed to mean ſix M—y G—n in C—l.

BY the Honorable JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, NOTICE is hereby given, That on Application, in Writing, by One of the Creditors of William Redfield, of Middletown, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for not leſs than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditors' Oath, in Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the general Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, entituled, "An ACT for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all, and every the Sheriff, the Under-Sheriff and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid William Redfield, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that unleſs ſaid William ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 4th Day of July, Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized, and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

Hartford, July 5th, 1765.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

Since our laſt the Honorable Brigadier General Bouquet failed for Penſacola, in the Schooner Penſacola, Capt Dyer.

On Monday laſt Mr. John Bartram, his Majeſty's Botaniſt for North America, embarked for South Carolina, in the Schooner Eaſt Florida, Capt. Beckop; from whence he is to go to Weſt Florida, in order to diſcover the curious and moſt valuable vegetable and mineral productions of thoſe countries.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

Thurſday night laſt Capt. Reynolds arrived here from Surinam, in 30 Days: He ſays the rebellious Negroes are ſtill very troubleſome at that Place, and that a few Days before he failed, they received Advice of ſeveral Plantations being cut off by them.

By late accounts from Pitsburg, we hear of col. Croghan's arrival at the Scioto; he informs us, that Lieut. Fraſer, with his party, had left that place ſome time before he got there; and as there appeared a very good diſpoſition in the Indians, it was not doubted he would get ſafe to fort Chartres, the place of his deſtination. Theſe accounts contradict the reports which were received ſome time ſince, of his being deſtroyed by the Savages, which were hatched by traders to ſerve their own purpoſes.

Tueſday laſt Capt. Caton, arrived here from Barbados in 21 days: He ſays there has been great crops lately at that iſland.

Friday laſt capt. Candy arrived here from Newfoundland, in 26 days: He ſays there are the greateſt numbers of French-men on the banks this ſummer that ever was known. A brig arrived at St. John's from Dartmouth, in 14 days, the day that capt. Candy failed, but brought no news.

Yeſterday the coroner's inqueſt ſat on the body of a man who was drowned laſt week, by falling from a veſſel in the harbour.

Poſtſcript to a letter from Albany, dated June 24, ſays,

"The news we had formerly from Detrot, of a ſecond war with the Indians, is entirely groundleſs; ſome of our traders having lately met with ſome Indians on Lake Erie, who treated them with great love and friendſhip."

NEWPORT, July 8.

Capt. Scranton, in the ſchooner Little Becky, arrived here laſt Tueſday from Honduras Bay, in 52 days.——In lat 23. 58. long. 81 50. W. he took up a Negro man in a canoe, who ſaid he was drove off from the iſland of Cuba; that he had been out 52 days, and had ſubſiſted all that time on birds which he caught as they alighted upon his canoe; and that he belongs to the Havana.

Laſt Thurſday died, capt. Job Bennet, in the 78th year of his age, for many years a member of the honorable town-council. His remains were interred on Saturday, laſt in the afternoon.

Yeſterday died, Mr. Abraham Rodriges Rivera, in the 89th year of his age.

The Cygnet man of war, capt. Leſlie, arrived here laſt Thurſday night from New-London.

We have a report in town, concerning an inſurrection of the inhabitants of Mexico, ſomething of which, under the South Carolina head, was inſerted the week before laſt. Our account, which is thought to be authentic, is, That an edict ſome time ſince arrived from the court of Spain, with orders, that every inhabitant, capable of bearing arms, ſhould be ſubject to be regularly exerciſed, and apparelled in one particular uniform. This excited a diſaffection; and ſome delinquents being proſecuted with rigour, cauſed the whole country to join in one general revolt, and purſued it with ſuch vigour and ſucceſs, that the Viceroy was obliged to make a precipitate flight, and to quit the country.

Mexico is of ſo great extent, as to form a powerful empire. The Viceroy, who is ſent from Spain, exerciſes as much deſpotiſm as any prince in Europe. It is divided into Old and New Mexico, the former is above 2000 miles in length, and from 71 to 550 in breadth.

There are in this harbour three men of war, viz. the Maidſtone, Cygnet and Jamaica.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampſhire, July 8.

We hear from Rowley, that they had very ſevere thunder there laſt Monday afternoon, attended with ſharp lightning, which ſtruck two men & a boy, who were in a field at work; the boy had one ſide of his head much burnt, and remained ſpeechleſs for two or three hours, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

Laſt Tueſday evening was interr'd here, in the new eſtabliſhed mode, the remains of Mrs. Sarah Davis, who had been afflicted ſeveral years with a dropſy: after every other method had been tryed in vain, and her diſſolution to all appearance was very near, ſhe conſented to be tapped, in April 1763. —From that time to her death the operation was performed twenty-eight times, nearly once a month, and ſeventy gallons of water were drawn from her.—In the intervals ſhe frequently rode five or ſix miles, viſited in the neighbourhood, and till within a fortnight before her death appeared to enjoy a better health than for a year before ſhe was tapped.

BOSTON, July 11.

Tueſday afternoon departed this life, after a long languiſhment, Oxenbridge Thatcher, Eſq. in the 45 year of his age; he was one of the repreſentatives for this town in the General Aſſembly of the province.

On Monday night as one Mrs. Bright, at the north end, was going down ſtairs to get ſomething for her huſband, who was in an upper chamber, and blind, ſhe fell, and in the fall broke her neck, whereby ſhe immediately expired.

We hear from Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, that ſince laſt ſpring there has been raiſed in that town the frames of above fifty-dwelling houſes, within half a mile of each other.

We hear that Capt. Spear of this place is arrived at South-Carolina, from the coaſt of Africa: He has been from hence near 18 months, and buried his mate, boy, and every hand, on the coaſt; he loſt a great number of ſlaves, while he waited for the arrival of ſome men of war to ſupply him with hands to bring off his veſſel.

Meſſi's Printers,

OBſerving in your paper of this day an "Attempt to deſcribe an animal, which your young correſpondent, (for ſuch I apprehend him to be, by the lameneſs of his ſtyle) ſays had appeared in Great-Barrington, but was now confined in a cage in Cambridge, where, every one who had an inclination to ſee this ſtrange creature, (by which I find he means one of the ſame ſpecies with himſelf) might have an opportunity of gratifying their curioſity." As a lover of juſtice I am induced to aſk him by what authority he ſpeaks: If it only proceeds from an inclination to diſplay his wit, I am concerned he can take no other methods to make himſelf known in the world, than by paying for the printing of other people's works, the which he would fain have us believe are his own. If he really is capable of giving ſuch a deſcription, I would have him for the future deviate as little as poſſible from the truth, though at the ſame time I muſt inform him, that ſatyr is the worſt ſubject in the world for a young perſon, at his firſt ſetting out, to employ his pen in; for the generality of mankind are more inclined to favour even a bad compoſition, if free from reflections, rather than the moſt elaborate piece calculated to defame. I muſt farther inform him, that to reflect upon any perſon's character (even the moſt abandoned) in the manner he has done, without giving him an opportunity, as far as his caſe will admit, of defending himſelf, by his (the author's) not ſigning his name, is highly inconſiſtent with a gentleman's behaviour. But if he really is not aſhamed of what he already has aſſerted, and will make himſelf publick in your next paper, as far as is conſiſtent with my own character, I ſhall endeavour to maintain the dignity of human nature, ſo as to oppoſe the comparing it, upon his reaſons, to the brute creation, and ſign my own name to it. If he really is aſhamed of it, confeſſes it was only the effect of a ſudden thought, without weighing or conſidering the conſequences, I would adviſe him for the future, to look before he leaps, and not ſacrifice his wiſdom, if he has any, to his wit. In the interim I am your's, &c.

Cambridge, July 4, 1765. ‖ HUMANUS.

HARTFORD, July 15.

We hear from Great Barrington, that on the 8th ult. died there, in [illegible] 62d Year of his Age, JOSEPH DWIGHT, Eſq; who was a Brigadier-General of the Forces at the Expedition againſt Louisbourg, in the Year 1745 ——As he was greatly beloved in his Life-time, ſo his Death is much lamented.

By the Honorable

Hartford, [illegible] July, 1765.

WANTED immediately, a young man, who can write

BOSTON, July 4.

A gentleman from Athol, in this province, acquaints us of the great improvement already made in the Sugar-making Buſineſs at Bernardſton, about 20 Miles from that place; and as the ingredient from which this valuable article is produced, is ſpontaneous, and purely the product of nature uncultivated by human art, it muſt doubtleſs excite the curioſity of many to be informed of the method of procuring it; which, as far as we could obtain from the gentleman, is thus: Having choſen out a large maple tree, ſuitable for the purpoſe, they with an ax box it, much after the ſame manner of the fir from which turpentine is obtained; this being done, a kind of trough is prepared, extending from the trunk of the tree on each ſide, in order to retain the ſap as it runs down. By this means upwards of 30 gallons from one tree has been drawn in a day; which being manufactured after the manner of the ſyrup proceeding from the ſugar-cane, produces a ſugar, the grain of which is equal in fineneſs to the Jamaica; and the molaſſes, or treacle, extracted from the preſſure of the ſugar, is very little, if any thing inferior to our Weſt India molaſſes. Of this ſugar, (a ſmall quantity whereof was brought to this market to diſpoſe of) the gentleman ſays, upwards of 600lb. was made by one man the laſt ſeaſon, i.e. from February to April, incluſive. It is the prevalent opinion of the Manufacturers, that a tree will be ſerviceable for this purpoſe twelve or fourteen years, with proper uſage.——When any one conſiders the ſtill greater improvements that this diſcovery is capable of, and forms to himſelf an idea of the great utility of ſuch a manufacture, eſpecially in a country that has few or no ſtaple commodities to ſupport it, muſt he not wiſh that an adequate bounty was provided, or ſuch other ample encouragement allowed, as that we might be able at leaſt to ſupply ourſelves with theſe articles? and no longer have recourſe to our Weſt India neighbours, who, we imagine, after this diſcovery, will be as much neceſſitous from the want of our lumber, as ever we have yet been from the want of their produce——If we would be further ſtimulated to the propoſed encouragement, we need only to reflect a little on the manufactures in ſome of our ſouthern provinces; whoſe opulence ariſes chiefly from ſome of the moſt diminutive plants, and proceeds more from art in the improvement of theſe, than from induſtry in laborious employments.

Beſides the above, ſeveral hundred weight of this maple ſugar has been brought, within theſe few days paſt from various towns ſituated on the eaſtern and weſtern parts of this province, for ſale; it is ſaid that one family near Number Four, the laſt ſeaſon made upwards of 1000lb of different qualities. It is as pleaſant to the taſte as any other ſugar, and the makers inſiſt that it is medicinal, and very proper to give to children for the chin cough, at this time very prevalent among us.

By the Honorable

JOHN TEMPLE, Eſq.

Surveyor-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Northern Diſtrict of America.

WHEREAS by the Act of the 4th of his preſent Majeſty, it is enacted, "That no Goods, Wares or Merchandize of any Kind whatſoever, ſhall be ſhipped or laden on board any Ship or Veſſel in any of the Britiſh colonies or Plantations in America, to be carried from thence to any other Britiſh Colony or Plantation, without a Sufferance or Warrant firſt had and obtained from the Collector, or other proper Officer of the Cuſtoms, at the Port or Place where ſuch Goods ſhall be intended to be put on board, and the Maſter of every ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall, before the ſame be removed or carried out from the Port or Place where he takes in his Lading, take out a Cocket or Cockets expreſſing the Quantity and Quality of the Goods, and Marks of the Package ſo laden, with the Merchant's Names by whom ſhipped, and to whom conſigned; and if they are Goods that are liable to the Payment of any Duty, either upon the Importation into, or upon Exportation from the ſaid Colonies or Plantations, the ſaid Cocket or Cockets ſhall likewiſe diſtinctly ſpecify that the Duties have been paid for the ſame, and by whom they were paid; which Cocket or Cockets ſhall be produced by the Maſter of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Cuſtoms at the Port or Place where ſuch Ship or Veſſel ſhall arrive in any of the Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, before any Part of the Goods are unladen or put on Shore. And if any Goods or Merchandize ſhall be ſhipped as aforeſaid without ſuch Sufferance, or the Veſſel ſhall depart and proceed on her Voyage without ſuch Cocket or Cockets, or the Goods ſhall be landed or put on Shore before ſuch Cocket or Cockets, are produced at the Port or Place of Diſcharge, or if the Goods do not agree in all Reſpects therewith, the Goods in any or either of thoſe Caſes, ſhall be forfeited and loſt; and any Officer of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms is hereby impowered to ſtop any ſuch Ship or Veſſel, bound as aforeſaid, which ſhall be diſcovered within two Leagues of the Shore of any of the ſaid Britiſh Colonies or Plantations in America, and to ſeize and take from thence all the Goods which ſhall be found on board ſuch Ship or Veſſel for which no ſuch Cocket or Cockets ſhall be produced to him."

AND WHEREAS the Honorable Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms have ſent Forms and Inſtructions to their ſeveral Officers for carrying the ſaid Act, and the other Acts reſpecting the Trade of the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, into Execution.

Notice is hereby given to all Perſons having any Goods to ſhip on board any Ship or Veſſel, That they do before ſhipping take out a Sufferance or Warrant for the ſhipping of the ſame, as the ſaid Act directs; which Sufferance or Warrant the Maſter is to deliver at the Cuſtom-Houſe, either before, or when he comes to clear out his Veſſel, and agreeable to the Quantity endorſed thereon by the Searcher, or other Officer appointed to ſee the ſame ſhipped, a Cocket or Cockets will be made out and delivered to the Maſter, agreeable to the ſaid Act: And all Maſters of ſuch Ships or Veſſels are hereby notified to produce ſuch Cocket or Cockets to the Collector or other principal Officer of the Port or Place of Diſcharge, before any Part of the Goods are unladen or put on Shore: And all Perſons concerned are to take Notice of, and conform to the ſaid Act and Acts, as they would avoid the Penalties of the ſame.

And I do hereby alſo ſtrictly require all Officers of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in the Northern Diſtrict of America, to take Care that the ſaid Act and Acts, are duly obſerved and carried into Execution.

Boſton, New-England,
22d May, 1765.

J. Temple.

RUN-away from the ſubſcriber of Coventry, yeſterday afternoon, an indented lad, named William Broton, about 18 years old, ſtout fellow of a ruddy complexion, dark hair and light eyes; he has a conſiderable bundle of cloaths with him. Whoever ſhall bring ſaid Broton to the ſubſcriber in Coventry, ſhall receive a reaſonable reward of

July 1, 1765. David Richardſon.

New London, 20th June, 1765

THIS may notify all People whom it may concern, that purſuant to a Decree of the Court of Vice Admiralty, for the Colony of Connecticut, held at New-London, on the 19th Day of June Inſtant, is to be ſold at a publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt. Edward Palmes, Inn-holder at New-London, on the Tenth of July next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, a ſmall Sloop, Burthen about 15 Tons; alſo 43 Casks of Molaſſes. The Conditions of Sale, will be made known at ſaid Time and Place.

STEPHEN BLAKE,
Marſhal of ſaid Court.

WHITE and Yellow Pine Plank, Lath and Clapboards, to be ſold by JOHN COLEMAN.

To be ſold, Reaſonably, by
THOMAS LITTLE, of Litchfield,

FOUR Tuns (with a fine Aſſortment) of the beſt Hollow-Ware, now at Hartford, in Mr. Jones's Store, for Caſh, 6 Months Credit, or Rum, Molaſſes or Land in Litchfield, New Framingham, or Eaſt or Weſt Hooſok, in the Bay Province.
June 22d, 1765.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, July 22, 1765. [Number 35.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your Paper, in Anſwer to the Queſtions propoſed by the No Smuggler in your Wedneſday's Ledger.——(See the above Queſtions in the Connecticut Courant of the 6th of May.)

THE North American Smuggling Trade is deſtructive to the mother country in general, if meant from Europe, and ought to be diſcountenanced, but the Britiſh ſugar coloniſts, who have more than thirty years been too partially indulged by an impracticable tax on foreign molaſſes, have no reaſon to complain againſt the North American ſmugglers, of a commodity that has been ſuggeſted themſelves have ſmuggled from our inveterate enemies the French, ever ſince the year 1733.

Therefore two million as loyal and ſerviceable ſubjects as any the king has in his dominions, ought not in juſtice or good policy to be any longer debarr'd of their natural rights, that a few pamper'd Creolians may roll in their gilded equipages through the ſtreets of this metropolis.

When the new and old ſettlements can take off all the fiſh, lumber, &c. that the northern coloniſts can export, and fully ſupply them with Weſt-India produce, then, and not before, ought the foreign trade to be clogged, even with a ſingle duty. This may fairly ſerve for an anſwer to the third and fourth queſtions. The thought of an independency in the North Americans never exiſted in their minds, but is abhorrent to, and as much deteſted by them as by Mr. No Smuggler, with his judicious queſtions.

When the North Americans ſhew any inclination to be refractory, they ought to be ſaddled with troops, and, if able, be made to pay them. The putting down the diſtilleries in North America would undoubtedly be pleaſing to their Creolian friends, and ſo would make the North-Americans as arrant ſlaves as Guinea negroes; but not quite ſo equitable, perhaps, as obliging the Creoles to pay the expence of cutters employed to prevent the ſmuggling of molaſſes, rum and ſugar, calculated to keep up the impoſition upon the North-Americans of thoſe articles, at double the prices they were before the ſugar act, and in payment for North-America produce at 50 per cent. leſs than they formerly paid.

As I have not heard of any threats from the northern coloniſts, the anſwer to this queſtion ſhall be by another queſtion, viz. Whether the author of an inſidious falſe ſuggeſtion, tending to alienate the affections of the mother country, and provoke her to oppreſs and diſguſt more than two millions of her moſt uſeful American ſubjects, ought not to be treated as an enemy to his country, and with the utmoſt ſcorn and contempt? If theſe anſwers to Mr. No Smuggler ſhould not ſatisfy him, he may expect, in a day or two a few queſtions relating to the ſugar-colonies, by an

ANTI SMUGGLER.

From the LONDON GAZETTEER.

The North-American Agents beg you will inſert the following Card, in Anſwer to Mr. C. D——'s Letter in your Saturday's Paper.

THE agents of North America preſent their moſt grateful compliments to Mr. C. D. (who they conceive to be the S——y at W——'s firſt clerk) and are extremely obliged to him for the alternative, which his right honorable maſter has allowed him to offer. Conceiving themſelves the only repreſentatives of America, they moſt chearfully acquieſce in his laſt propoſition, and hereby declare their choice to defend themſelves without any military aid. They dread no enemy but the mother country, and wiſh to preſerve America as an aſylum for the wrecks of liberty. Mr. C. D. muſt pardon the agents if they think his knowledge is inferior to his zeal. There are no want of barracks in Quebec, nor any part of America; but if an increaſe of them is neceſſary, at whoſe expence ſhould they be built? What is the practice in England? All that the agents contend for is, that the ſame protection of property and domeſtic ſecurity which prevails in England, ſhould be preſerved in America. Let Mr. C. D. or his maſter, firſt try the effects of quartering ſoldiers on butchers, bakers, or other private houſes here, and then tranſport the meaſure to America.——Parental example may produce filial obedience.——But no S——y at W——, or his clerk, can ever conceive, that the people of America, or thoſe in England, (whoſe intereſt depends on a commercial connection and ſtricteſt amity with them) will tamely ſubmit to incroachments on ſo dear a part of their liberties, which they call on the bill of rights to defend. The people of England and America are the ſame; one King, and one law; and thoſe who endeavour to promote a diſtinction, are truly enemies to both.

LONDON, May 2.

It is confidently ſaid, a great perſonage has declined, on account of his health and the plan of life he has adopted, ſome very high offices obligingly preſſed upon him, with regard to aſſuming a conſiderable ſhare in the adminiſtration.

We are informed, that there is now preparing for the preſs, an addreſs to the King, Lords and Commons; containing, an authentic deſcription of the particular artifices and various concealments carried on in a certain branch of buſineſs for thirty Years paſt, in defrauding the revenue in a moſt extenſive degree, without being detected: alſo ſetting forth the neceſſity for altering the mode of exciſe, by taking the duty entirely off beer and ale throughout the kingdom; whereby it will be evidently ſhewn, that the revenue will be increaſed to ſome hundred thouſand pounds per annum.

A waggoner of Briſtol has obtained a decree in Chancery for an eſtate of between five and ſix hundred pounds of yearly rent, and 14,000l. in caſh, after being kept eighteen years out of his right, ten of which it has been pleaded in Chancery.

May 8. Recent letters from Paris adviſe, that the payment of the Britiſh Canada bills, were actually in the laſt train of accommodation with Lord Hertford, when the poſt came away.

The court of Madrid have lately agreed with reſpect to the boundaries to be obſerved between the ſubjects of Great-Britain and Spain in the Bay of Honduras, as tranſmitted to his Excellency Lord Rochford for the approbation of the Spaniſh miniſtry; copies of which have been already tranſmitted to the reſpective governors in the Weſt-Indies.

They write from Jamaica, that a ſloop of war was diſpatched by Admiral Tyrrel, on the windward ſtation, to reconnoitre what the Spaniards were about at Iſabella Bay, on the iſland of Hiſpaniola, where advice had been received, that they were erecting ſeveral large fortifications.

Yeſterday morning the firſt diviſion of the royal regiment of Scotch fuzileers, marched off from Dartford on the route to Portſmouth, in order to embark for Weſt Florida.

Saturday laſt died in Ratcliff-highway, one Wetherington, who had amaſſed a fortune of 3000l. by ſelling old rags and iron.

From France we are told that their navy is already in a better condition than it was at the commencement of the late war; and that they intend to try their ſtrength with us, not only if we intermeddle in the affair of Corſica, but alſo as touching a ſettlement which they have made on the river Gambia in Africa, where according to our reckoning we have an excluſive right.

The Ship ——— Captain Potts, arrived at Philadelphia, and the Roebuck, Capt. Smith, arrived at New-York, (both from London) have brought publick Papers till the 15th of May, which contain the following Advices, viz.

LONDON.

Letters from Hamburgh, by the way of Holland adviſe, that the Dutch are raiſing ſeamen in that city, with the greateſt diligence.

We hear that moſt of the cruiſing veſſels and cutters, ſtationed to prevent what has imprudently been called Smuggling in North-America, except ſuch as are to watch the French in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, &c. will ſpeedily be ordered home.

We hear a conſiderable alteration is intended to be made in the Regency Bill, by including therein the ſecond lady in the kingdom.

By a ſhip arrived at Briſtol, from Guinea, there is advice that the Hereditary Prince of Angola intends to viſit England this ſummer, and was expected over in the firſt man of war that left the coaſt.

They adviſe from Dublin, that the greateſt quantity of tallow is now, and has for ſome time paſt been ſhipping for the American iſlands and colonies, particularly for Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, &c. That has been known for ſome years paſt.

There is a report that his royal highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will ſet out next week for Portſmoth.

It is reported that the Right Hon. M. Pitt will be included among the number of illuſtrious perſonages appointed in the regency.

A pardon is ſaid to be ſolliciting for three diſtinguiſhed northern exiles now abroad, who were concerned in the rebellion in 1745.

NEW-YORK, July 18.

We are inform'd that on Monday night laſt, a young woman at the houſe of Mr. Johnſon, ſilver ſmith, near the Oſwego market in this city, being in bed with her child, and the reſt of the family out of town, ſhe was waked by the barking of the dog in the yard, ſhe aroſe, and not ſeeing any body, let the dog into the houſe, and went to ſleep again; ſoon after ſhe was a ſecond time wakened by the barking of the dog, and getting up, ſaw a tall fellow with an ax in one hand, and a hammer in the other, and a dark lanthorn at his girdle, endeavouring to break into a room; as ſoon as he ſaw her, he made a ſtroke at her with the ax, then threw that and the hammer at her, and run off; ſhe happened to eſcape unhurt, and after he was gone found in the paſſage two bundles of clothes, which had been taken out of the very room where ſhe had been in bed. It is ſuppoſed the villain ſtole in and conceal'd himſelf in the houſe in the evening.

[The Engliſh papers, by the laſt veſſels contain no news of importance, except that the nation in general ſeems extremely diſſatisfied with publick meaſures, and great numbers of people in ſeveral branches of manufacture are without employment, and ſtarving for want of bread.—His majeſty's palace, and the parliament houſe, were ſurrounded by 10 or 12,000 weavers, but they retired upon being promiſed relief —the commotions continued for ſeveral days, and the Duke of B—— was mobbed, his coach broke to pieces, himſelf wounded with a ſtone, and narrowly eſcaped with life.—— The greateſt confuſion and uneaſineſs ſeems to prevail thro'-out the Britiſh dominions, both at home and in the colonies— trade and buſineſs of all kinds continually grows more and more diſtreſſed——, even before the fatal act takes place.—— Could the greateſt enemies we had in the world have contrived more effectually to diſtreſs the nation?—What worſe had we to fear from our enemies! Mean while they are fortifying and ſtrengthening all their places that might be expoſed in a future war, and are continually building and purchaſing ſhips of war, increaſing their marine, and collecting warlike ſtores from every quarter——Our priſons have been for ſome time crowded with debtors, and our publick papers with advertiſements for their diſcharge by acts of inſolvency.——

It is ſaid there is no foundation for the report that a certain governor was to be recalled. That governor Murray had received orders to diſcontinue the practice of quartering ſoldiers on private houſes, after barracks are provided, and that they ſhall pay the full market price for every thing. The Charles-Town, Capt. Mills, from South Carolina, was caſt away at Scilly. 150 barrels of rice were ſaved of her cargo.——No time fixed for the Duke of York's going abroad.——The marriage between the Prince of Denmark, and the Princeſs Caroline Matilda, not likely to take place this year. The royal aſſent given May 10 to ſeveral bills among which, were bills

To veſt the Iſle of Man in the crown.

To alter certain rates of poſtage, and to amend other acts relating to the revenue of the poſt office.

To render more effectual in his Majeſty's dominions in America, the act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion.

For providing a publick reward for perſons diſcovering the longitude at ſea.

Mr. Charles's diſpatches from the aſſembly of New-York preparing to be laid before the parliament.

The people of the Iſle of Man, and of Jerſey and Guernſey intend to claim the liberty of ſending repreſentatives to Parliament.——An act of bankruptcy, calculated for the ule of the American colonies, is ſaid to be on the carpet.

Affairs in the Eaſt-Indies terminated entirely in our favour ——Coſſim Ali Cawn with conſiderable treaſure, being delivered into our hands. The brave Corſicans ſtill maintain their freedom—and are as formidable as ever to their tyrant. The court of Spain ſaid to have abſolutely refuſed payment of the Manilla ranſom. The Canada bills not yet adjuſted with France——nor like to be—How tame to enemies! How ſevere to children!]

All the veſſels coming to this port from ſea, and even coaſters, and ſome ſmaller veſſels, have of late been much diſturbed by the Hawke man of war, lying in the Bay, which brings them all to, and takes their hands. 'Tis ſtrange there ſhould be ſuch a want of hands in this time of peace. It is thought that this practice will be a great diſcouragement, and obſtruction to the coaſting trade. One of the officers who purſued a veſſel to the town, was pretty roughly treated by ſome of the populace.

On Saturday evening laſt, a carman riding in his cart, drove over a child in Rotten-Row, who was much hurt, and narrowly eſcaped being killed.———And on Tueſday laſt another carman alſo drove over a child, in like manner, who was dangerouſly, if not mortally hurt, and we hear that one of the Aldermen happening to be preſent, ſent the offender to goal.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

Capt. Potts, who left Falmouth the 19th of May, informs, that there was no American packet, at Falmouth, when he left it, but that one was daily expected.

Laſt Friday a Shark 9 feet long, and on Monday, one 5 feet long, were caught, by ſome fiſhermen, in this river, two miles below Glouceſter point.

NEW-PORT, (Rhode-Iſland) July 15.

On the 8th inſtant died at Middletown, after a lingering illneſs, in the 47th year of her age, greatly lamented, Mrs. Hermione Banniſter, wife of John Banniſter, Eſq; and great-grand daughter to Governor Arnold, the only governor of this Colony ever cloathed with the king's commiſſion.

BY the Honorable JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, NOTICE is hereby given, That on Application, in Writing, by One of the Creditors of William Redfield, of Middletown, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for not leſs than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditors' Oath, in Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the general Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, entituled, "An ACT for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all, and every the Sheriff, the Under-Sheriff and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid William Redfield, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that unleſs ſaid William ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 4th Day of July, Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized, and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

Hartford, July 5th, 1765.

WHITE and Yellow Pine Plank, Lath and Clapboards, to be ſold by JOHN COLEMAN.

Copy of a LETTER,——

SOL, in the Eaſt, from Neptune's watry Bed,
Riſing, diſpells the Miſt, and ſhews his guilded Head.
Aurora bluſhes, interſtreak'd with Grey,
Heightens in Beauty, and proclaims the Day.
The feather'd Choirs, in ev'ry Bough rejoice,
Tune ev'ry Throat, to manifeſt their Joys.
The waving Air, conveys the pleaſing Sound,
And whiſp'ring Zyphers, waft the Muſick round.
Nature, not Art, compleats the Melody;
Chirps are the Notes, not la, fa, ſol, la, mi.
All Animals, and ev'ry reptile Tribe,
Feed on the Graſs, or ſip the dewey Tyde.
But when the ſcorching Rays of Noon deſcend,
The panting Crowds, the cooling Shades befriend.
The Day's with various, matchleſs Beauties dreſt,
——*Quas nunc perſcribere longum eſt.*
The ſultry Heat abates, the Sun retires,
Lights Heaven's numerous Lamps with twinkling Fires;
Earth's Canopy, Heav'n's vaſt expanſe is dreſt,
Moon, Planets, golden Stars, from Eaſt to Weſt,
Glitter in Æther, in their Courſes role,
Rule through the Night, and ſhine from Pole to Pole.
Now Reſt had ſpread abroad her peaceful Wing,
Silent's the Mead, no feather'd Songſters ſing.
In the turf'd Hut, and Palace of the Great,
Snugs Jack with Jill, and Princeſs with her Mate.
In her Exiſtance, Nature ſeems to ceaſe,
Sleep ſpeaks the Feat, and all Nature's Eaſe.
Now am'rous Collin, ſmote by Cupid's Dart,
Enjoys no Peace or Quiet in his Heart;
His fleecy Charge, with faithful *Tray* he leaves,
And with his Crook, theſe ſpecial Orders gives:
"Take Heed, my Dog, no rav'nous Wolf invades
"The Fold, or howling haunts theſe peaceful Shades.
"This pleaſing Prize, rewards thy watchful Care,
"But mind your Noſe, and catch the paſſing Air:
"That when (with Hunger mov'd) the Beaſts of Prey,
"Tir'd with the Length, and Fear of opening Day,
"Shall leave their Dens; and tread the nightly Round,
"By Scent, if not by Hearing may be found."
Th' obedient Curr, waging his Tail for Joy,
"Maſter, (ſays he) thy Words my Cares employ:"
He leaps, and jumps, to kiſs his Maſter's Hand,
"I love the Marrow-Bone, more thy Command.——
This done, the Shepherd viſits the green Grove,
(A proper Seat for Solitude and Love)
The joyous Scene delights his liſtning Ear,
Here center Pleaſures, Beauty of the Year!
A friendly Bank, his weary Limbs ſupports,
Free from the Noiſe of City, and the din of Courts.
Here balmy Reſt, invites to ſoft Repoſe,
And chearing Sleep to ev'ry Mortal ſhews.
Adown the craggy Cliff, the Riv'lets flow,
And on the Margin's Brink the Roſes grow.
Below, the chryſtial Fluid ſhines like Glaſs,
Reflecting Flow'rs with ev'ry Spire of Graſs.
Thither the feather'd Tribes, in Flocks reſort,
Like thronging Crouds, around a ſpacious Court.
On yonder Oak, the Black Birds tune their Throats,
Charming the Grove, with well tim'd, warbling Notes.
The pretty Larks, ſit on the topmoſt Bough,
There, tott'ring play, nor any Danger know.
The Linnet and the Thruſh, in Concert join,
The Muſick's ſweet, harmonious and divine.
Here raptur'd Collin met his Philomel,
Whoſe Beauties fair Diana's Train excel.
Kind Gratulations, whiſper through the Grove,
And every Salutation, ſpeaks their Love.
But here, alas! ended the happy Scene,
For Collin wak'd, and lo, 'twas but a Dream.

SOMNIATOR.

St. Jago de la Vega, (Jamaica,)

May 11. On Tueſday arrived his majeſty's ſhip Dreadnought from the Bay of Honduras, with part of the troops who were ſent here to adjuſt the differences between us and the Spaniards; and we can with pleaſure aſſure the public, that an entire ceſſion was made of every thing that was demanded. The Dreadnought parted with the Eſſex in a hard gale of wind about ten days ſince. The Africa is gone to Carthagena.

May 18. On Saturday laſt Charles White, Eſq; received notice from the governor's ſecretary, that his excellency had thought fit to diſmiſs him from his offices of Maſter in Chancery, and Captain of the Train of Artillery, without aſſigning any cauſe.———MEMORABILIA.

John Brodbelt, Eſq; is appointed Captain of the Train of Artillery; and Kingſmill Clark, Eſq; Maſter in Chancery in his ſtead.

June 1. On Tueſday laſt died at Bath, in this iſland, the lady of his excellency Governor Littleton.

QUEBEC, June 13.

We hear that on the 7th of laſt month, a very tragical affair happened at Montreal; a girl, about 15 years of age, who lived with her grand father and grand mother, took the opportunity to put arſenick among ſome ſalt, which the people unluckily put in their ſoup for dinner; immediately after eating they were all ſeized with a violent ſickneſs; the girl, pretending to eat none that day, after ſeeing the reſt affected, ran out and brought in a doctor, who gave them counter poiſon: They remained very ſick, one of them is ſince dead, and the reſt continue in a dangerous condition. They have committed a blackſmith to priſon, who is ſuſpected of having been privy to this moſt execrable crime.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight arrived here, by way of New York, the Hon. Arthur Brown, Major of his Majeſty's 28th regiment of foot, now in garriſon here.

HALIFAX, (in Nova-Scotia) June 13.

Monday laſt were executed here, James Donnelly and Joſhua Smith, for the robbery of Adam Breſtow. David Taylor and John Evans, were reprieved to the 1ſt of July.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampſhire, July 12.

Saturday laſt arrived here, Capt. George Jerry Oſborn from Canſo, and informs, that a great number of French fiſhing veſſels are off the banks of Newfoundland, the ſkippers of which treat our fiſhermen with great inſolence; and do all in their power to diſtreſs them, by not bearing up in the night, as our veſſels commonly lay at anchor, which obliges them to cut or ſlip their cables, to prevent being run down by them; and they alſo frequent our banks to the weſtward, which is a great annoyance to our fiſhery.

July 13. We hear from Falmouth, that laſt Monday the moſt ſevere thunder and lightning happened there that has been known for many years, beginning juſt before ſun ſet, and continued till one o'clock next morning. Major Waite of ſaid town, returning home, had his horſe ſtruck down from under him but the Major received no hurt.——Another man ſtanding on a rock near the ſea ſide, was ſo blinded by the lightning that he fell from the ſame above 15 feet, but providentially his life was ſpared, though he received ſeveral bruiſes in his body. 'Tis feared conſiderable other damage was done by the above thunder and lightning, that we have not as yet heard of.

BOSTON, July 18.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Atwood from Halifax. Advice was received there by a veſſel from London, that three regiments from England and four from Ireland had failed for North America, and that one of them, the 29th, was daily expected at Halifax.

Captain Florence and Captain Burnet are arrived from Falmouth, the former in 40 days, and the latter in 28 days paſſage; but brought no news papers, nor any intelligence.

Yeſterday as ſome perſons were pleaſuring in Charles River in a ſail-boat, a young man named Francis, belonging to Charleſtown, accidentally fell over and was drowned.

Yeſterday a widow woman at the north end named James, having juſt waſh'd ſome ſtockings, while hanging them on a line fell dead in an inſtant.

HARTFORD, July 22. 17

We hear from Woodſtock, that on the 6th Inſtant, departed this Life, after a tedious Illneſs of ſeveral Months continuance, Mrs. Dorothy Leonard, the virtuous and very amiable Conſort of the Rev. Mr. Abiel Leonard, of that Place, and Daughter of the Hon. Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq; of Norwich, whoſe ſingular Piety, good Diſpoſition, agreeable Temper, and courteous Behaviour toward People of all Conditions, rendered her worthy of univerſal Eſteem; and her Death is equally regretted by all her ſurviving Relatives and Acquaintance as a loſs, not only to her Family, but alſo to the Place in which ſhe lived.

NEW-YORK.

To the PRINTER.

AS the Iſraelites were in the Eyes of the Egyptians yea, ſtill worſe we ſeem to be in the eyes of our Mother Country. In order to ſupport this Opinion, I would obſerve, that when the Egyptians increaſed the Burden of the Iſraelites, they only inſiſted on their delivering the ſame Tale of Bricks, when they were not ſupplied with Straw, and were obliged to gather it themſelves, where they could beſt find it, that uſed to be exacted when it was found them; but our Mother Country not only with-holds from us the Benefit of ſeveral valuable Branches of Trade as the Egyptians with held Straw from the Iſraelites, but even demands of us a much greater Tale of Silver or Gold than we could have raiſed if thoſe Branches of Trade had not been with held from us: And how is this Silver and Gold to be come at?—From the Mines of Peru? No, for the Channel from thence is intirely ſtopped.——How then? Why as well as we can. It ſeems the Iſraelites made Stubble anſwer inſtead of Straw: But what Invention will anſwer the Demands of our kind Mother Country inſtead of Sterling Money? The Egyptians looked on the Iſraelites as Foreigners, as they really were; but are not the Inhabitants of the Colonies in general the genuine Offspring of British Parents and entitled to the ſame Liberty and Property as they! The Iſraelites, by God's extraordinary Appointment, increaſed very faſt, which made the Egyptians their Enemies, who therefore thought it good policy to oppreſs them. But do we increaſe faſter than the common Courſe of Nature,——or is there any Reaſon for a worſe than Egyptian Jealouſy? ——But as the future increaſe will be in proportion to the Extent of Territory, and the Means of Subſiſtence, the American Engliſh muſt in ſome few Ages be much more numerous than their Brethren in Great Britain and Ireland——And is there not reaſon to dread what may then happen?

Is it ſuppoſeable that they will bear what they think a moſt grievous Oppreſſion, (by whatever Name it may be called by thoſe that impoſe it) when they have ſufficient Power to throw it off? And what will thoſe have to anſwer for, who lay the Foundation for future Scenes of Blood and Deſolation!

The Egyptians paid dear for their Oppreſſion, and the Iſraelites were removed from their Government,—neither of which I deſire to be the Caſe, with Reſpect to our Mother Country and us, but only that we ſhould be dealt with as Children of the ſame Parents, enjoying the ſame Freedom and Property as our Brethren in England, in Trade and Commerce, and being taxed only by our Legal conſtitutional Repreſentatives,——But this Subject has already been treated by ſeveral maſterly Hands, to the general Approbation of all Lovers of their Country.

Perhaps ſome Task Maſters have reported of us, that we are become idle through Wealth, becauſe ſome Individuals of our Countrymen, by the Smiles of Providence, or ſome other Means, are enabled to roll in their four wheel'd Carriages, and can ſupport the Expence of good Houſes, rich Furniture and luxurious Living. But, is it equitable that 99, or rather 999 ſhould ſuffer for the Extravagance or Grandeur of one? Eſpecially when it is conſidered, that Men frequently owe their Wealth to the Impoveriſhment of their Neighbours; ſo that it would be moſt unjuſt to ſuppoſe a People generally to be rich becauſe ſome wealthy Men live among them:

Perfect Equity indeed is not to be expected in this World, but ſurely both Individuals, and legiſlative Bodies can come much nearer to the Standard of Right and Wrong than they generally do. For, 'do unto all Men as you would (being in their Circumſtances) reaſonably deſire they ſhould do unto you,' is a Precept that has the moſt full and rational Approbation of the Conſciences of all Men, whether conſider'd as Individuals or collective Bodies.

A. B. C. &c.

THE FARMERS are the boaſt of the Engliſh nation: they have always been, and continue to be, of great conſequence and uſe to us, and a very neceſſary link in the chain of goverument; as having an immediate connection with the gentleman on the one ſide, and the labourer on the other; by which they are fitted for various offices under the civil juriſdiction: they cary a reſpect with them, & are of eſpecial ſervice in keeping the meaner people to their duty; and being generally men of ſubſtance, they are of wonderful advantage to the neighbourhood they dwell in by employing the poor, by affording them comfort and aſſiſtance in their ſickneſs or misfortunes, by adviſing them in their family concerns, and by compoſing differences among them: and alſo to the common wealth in general, by keeping up a ſpirit of liberty in the country without licentiouſneſs by withſtanding corruption and oppreſſion, and maintaining the laws and by aſſerting the privileges of a free people.

Farming or husbandry is the method of life our Creator firſt deſigned us. It is of that nature, as muſt often raiſe in us good reflections, and turn our thoughts towards him. Every ſeaſon, every change of weather in the ſeaſon, awaken in us the conſideration of his providence, and a more than common ſenſe of our dependence on his bleſſing, from the perpetual occaſions we have of obſerving and reflecting how he gives us our daily bread. A man cannot be buſied in the offices of husbandry (they conſiſt of ſo great variety) without many things coming under his obſervation, from which divine, moral, and philoſophical concluſions are ſo natural and obvious, that if he will avoid making them he muſt ſhut his eyes againſt the light of the ſun.

If we conſider husbandry in regard to our temporal good, provided it be carried on with induſtry and judgment, it is a ſure way to improve our fortunes, and indeed the only way the landed gentleman can take. It is therefore to be wiſh'd they would exhort their children early to think of it with emulation, and enter into it as a ſchool of profit and education: if they were gently led to ſtudy agriculture, and purſued it as they ought, it would be ſo far from bringing them into contempt, and excluding them from uſeful knowledge, that they would find it the beſt ſchool of education, and the fitteſt to prepare them for the ſervice of their country. It is a vaſt field of ſcience the farmer is exerciſed in, and undoubtedly muſt be a very great advantage to him, and give him weight in aſſemblies, by furniſhing him with ſolid arguments in moſt of the affairs of life, and enabling him to deliver his opinion clearly and confidently on what he thoroughly underſtands and knows.

Again, it is productive of long life and health. The nerves and all the ſolids of the farmers and labourer's bodies are generally much ſtronger than thoſe of gentlemen, who live an idle and unactive life; their fluids much purer and unmixed; their bones conſolidate eaſily; and ordinary medicines work more ſucceſsfully on their diſeaſes than the moſt ſovereign ſpecificks upon perſons of higher quality. As they are leſs paſſive therefore in their conſtitutions, they often ariſe at their fulneſs of years, which gentlemen, who are not exerciſed in country employments, ſeldom reach.

Laſtly, when we conſider a judicious farmer, ſurrounded with his family, his friends and dependants, and converſing on the different topics of husbandry; when we review him remote from the troubleſome ſcenes of fraud, malice, vanity, and ambition, cultivating domeſtick virtue, cheriſhing the principles of univerſal benevolence, and diſpenſing friendſhip to all around him, with looks of chearful innocence and words that ſpeak an elegant ſimplicity, we cannot conceive a human being more happy, or a character more amiable, more truly dignified! ſuch a figure ſtands like an antient patriarch, commanding love and veneration! all his conduct is upright, all his aims are directed to the purpoſes of humanity. If we compare him to a ſtateſman, how much happier is he than the firſt miniſter of the beſt monarch! whilſt a miniſter fleeces a whole people, our innocent farmer is employed in ſhearing his flock; from which he exacts nothing but ſuperfluity and incumbrance. The firſt operation produces murmers and diſcontent; the laſt is attended with mirth, feſtivity and profit. The farmer uſes no corruption, but manure; he hatches no intrigues, but poultry; he brews not miſchief, but beer; he fears no blaſts of envy, though he dreads the blaſts of heaven; and inſtead of fortifying caſtles, fences fields; becauſe he hath no enemies but vermin.

STray'd away from the Green-Woods, on the 9th inſtant, between Still River Bridge and Landlord Smith's of New-Hartford, a bay mare, about 14 hands high, a black mane and tail, branded with ſpecks, thus ɔC on the left ſhoulder, had on a bridle when ſhe got away. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and convey her to the ſubſcriber of Hartford, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.

Hartford, July 22d, 1765.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, *July* 29, 1765. [Number 36.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the COVENTRY MERCURY.

——— Satis eſt ſi
Traditum ab antiquis morem ſervare tuamq;
Dum cuſtodis eges, vitam, famamq; tueri
Incolumem poſſim: Simul ac duraverit Ætas
Membra, animumq; tuum, nabis ſine Cortice, ſic me
Formabat puerum Dictis. Hor. L. 1. Sat. 4.

To the PRINTER, &c.

SIR,

OF all our proverbial ſentences, none is more frequently made uſe of as a juſt rule for the conduct of life, than, that Manners make the man: Theſe few words will bear very copious paraphraſes; but I will venture to give one ſenſe to them, and make that interpretation the ſubject of this piece. As virtue, knowledge, and integrity, are implied in the word Manners, thoſe muſt be inculcated and attained to make the precept beneficial to mankind; I would therefore recommend a little alteration in the proverb to inforce it, and wiſh that all parents would think, in reſpect of their children, that Education makes the man.

The human mind an ingenious author has compared to unformed clay, and that education is the potter's hand and wheel that forms it into veſſels of honor or diſhonor; and ſurely it is that which of all human means is moſt effectual towards the refining and ſharpening men's minds, giving them an edge and quickneſs; and ſo much the more, becauſe it takes them in that age, wherein their faculties are as their joints pliant and tractable, and conſequently capable of being, by exerciſe, improved into great degrees both of ſtrength and activity. In ſhort, there is nothing tends more to the forming an honorable and virtuous, or diſſolute and unhappy life, than a good or bad education. Since education then, has ſo much influence, how much care and conduct does it require in parents, that, in the bringing up of their children, they give them ſuch a turn of thinking as may be truly conducive to their happineſs of life.

Of ſuch importance to the welfare of mankind education has been thought, that the ſubject has employed the pens of the moſt ingenious men, and advices have been wrote both for ſons and daughters, wherein all the neceſſary rules for conducting life in both ſexes have been laid down: Osborn's advice to his ſon, and the Marquis of Halifax to his daughter, are very excellent tracts.

But beſides theſe little detach'd pieces, the ſubject has been thought worthy the more elaborate productions of the greateſt men; nor does Mr. Locke any where more ſhew his genius and knowledge of human nature, than in his treatiſe of education.

Neverthleſs, a miſconduct in education ſtill ſubſiſts, and the moſt ſerious remonſtrances, advices and rules, have not a proper effect. It would be vain then to fix down any new ſtandard; yet by remarking any exemplary miſconduct in the education now in faſhion, it will have equal weight with the moſt philoſophical diſſertation.

It may ſeem very odd at firſt, that I ſhould complain that there is an unhappy ambition reigns at preſent among parents to educate their children in too much knowledge and politeneſs; but this I may venture to affirm is the ſource of more evils than in this piece I have buſineſs to conſider. Laying aſide political reaſons, our good breeding in England has introduced ſuch a corruption, that it were to be heartily wiſhed that we had leſs manners and more virtue.

It muſt be confeſſed it is a laudable ambition in parents to give their children all the accompliſhments neceſſary to conduct them through the world with prudence and genteelneſs; but the miſtake of what ſuch accompliſhments are, and the giving them a falſe turn of thought at the firſt ſetting out in life, is that error in education which is ſo much complained of at preſent, and which ſo much ſtands in need of redreſs.

There has been a maxim of late years ſo much inculcated, which is, to let youth have an early knowledge of the world; and hence it is that we have boys and girls at fourteen and fifteen have gained, according to this modern phraſe, a knowledge of the world, who, through their whole lives, will never know one neceſſary qualification of life: They became inſtructed in the vices and follies of rakes and coquets, at an age when the principles of true knowledge and virtue ſhould be eſtabliſhed.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE, July 8.

To the PRINTERS.

THE people of Virginia have ſpoke very ſenſibly, and the frozen politicians of a more northern government ſay they have ſpoke treaſon: Their ſpirited reſolves do indeed ſerve as a perfect contraſt for a certain tame, puſilanimous, daub'd, inſipid thing, delicately touch'd up and call'd an addreſs; which was lately ſent from this ſide the water, to pleaſe the taſte of the tools of corruption on the other—Pray gentlemen is it treaſon for the deputies of the people to aſſert their liberties, or to give them away? Dare any of theſe ſycophants to ſay that the American ſubjects are not intitled to British liberties? I hope the times will not yet bear it: Theſe rights belong to us; we may claim them in compenſation for the moſt ſubſtantial ſervices done to the mother country: But broad as this bottom is, we ſcorn to reſt it wholly here. Theſe liberties are derived to us in common with our fellow ſubjects in Britain, from nature, and the happy British conſtitution; it is therefore as much treaſon, and as impious in one man to complement, as in another to force them away.—We have been told with an inſolence the more intolerable, becauſe diſguis'd with a veil of public care, that it is not prudence for us to aſſert our rights in plain and manly terms: Nay, we have been told that the word RIGHTS muſt not be once named among us! Curs'd prudence of intereſted deſigning politicians! who have done their utmoſt to have the liberties of millions of honeſt and loyal, and let me add, brave and free born American ſubjects,—brave becauſe free born, ſacrificed to their own ambition and luſt of dominion and wealth,—See ye hungry wolves,—ye inſatiable vultures,—ye devouring monſters—who have aim'd at placing yourſelves in a ſtate of unconſtitutional independence, who have ſwell'd with the proud hopes of one day ſtriding over the backs of your ſuperiors, or making them your beaſts of burthen. See what is already the conſequence of your impudent temerity,——a whole continent awakened, alarmed, reſtleſs, I had almoſt ſaid diſaffected.

Theſe dirty ſycophants, theſe miniſterial hacks, would fain have us believe that his ſacred Majeſty, ever lov'd by his American ſubjects, would be diſpleas'd to hear their murmurs at the ſight of chains!—that the parliament who ſit to redreſs grievances, would be diſpleas'd with our remonſtrances, when we are aggrieved! What an idle, flimſy pretence is this! What a ſcandalous impeachment of the wiſdom and rectitude of parliament! What an affront to our dread ſovereign himſelf! Do any of theſe traducers of Majeſty eat bread at the King's table? Do theſe defamers of government live upon the bounty of the people? And will they have the effrontery to ſay that his Majeſty will be diſpleaſed with his people for aſſerting thoſe rights, which we claim upon no leſs authority than the word of a King,—Will they dare to tell us that the parliament will take it ill, that the remoteſt members of the Britiſh empire, maintain and boaſt of thoſe liberties, which their own former acts declare them to be entitled to? Is not this an high affront both to the King and his parliament? Say then ye ſons of prudence—ye lovers of conſtitutional liberty—ye friends of religion and good government—ye ſages of the law—ye miniſters of ſacred things,—judge every man of common ſenſe, of every order, age and rank whatever—for I appeal to all men, except a few deteſtable villains who want to be exalted, and richly deſerve it—Who are guilty of treaſon? Where are they? Point them out—and once again unite Britain and her colonies, ever inſeparable in their intereſt, in one common perpetual band of allegiance to Britain's lawful King

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CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.

YESTERDAY, very early in the morning, a very alarming fire broke out in the Tophana, which burnt with great fury for twelve hours, and in its progreſs to Pera, endangered ſeveral miniſters palaces; but happily all eſcaped; upwards of 600 houſes are conſumed, and many lives loſt in the flames. To compleat the calamity, the plague is very buſy, and carries off numbers; at the French palace three domeſticks have very lately died: The foreign Miniſters palaces in general are ordered to be kept ſtrictly ſhut.

By a letter from the Agent of the Eaſt India company, at Baſſora, to the Britiſh conſul at Aleppo, of the 12th of Feb. laſt, we are adviſed of the entire reduction of Madura, where Iſuf Cawn having ſome difference with an officer, who commanded a conſiderable body of Europeans in his ſervice, they entered into a ſcheme together of delivering up the place to the Engliſh, without the knowledge of the Cawn, whom they ſeized upon in the night time, and ſent to the Britiſh camp bound and tied down in a cloſe palanqueen. A conſiderable body of gold was found in the fortreſs, with a large quantity of rice and ammunition in general. We are further adviſed by the ſame channel, that another battle has been fought, and the victory obtained by the Britiſh forces, in Bengal; and that this ſucceſs has given ſo deciſive a blow to the enemy in that quarter, that they are entirely diſperſed, and that the Viſer, who commanded this army, is fled to a very diſtant country, in order, as it is ſaid, to ſeek an aſylum in the mountains.

LONDON.

May 11. They write from Brandenburgh, of the 19th paſt that ſix large barges, with coſtly materials for building the magnificent new palace at Potſdam for the King of Pruſſia, coming up the Elbe, were ſunk in a violent ſtorm, and every perſon on board periſhed.

Some letters from Holland mention, that the States General have lately come to a reſolution of augmenting their marine with 20 line of battle ſhips, which are ordered to be put upon the ſtocks.

The military eſtabliſhment of the Iſle of Man is now ſettled which we hear will conſiſt of a regiment of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

Letters from Paris ſay, that the Baſtile is full of ſtate priſoners.

Letters from Breſt ſay, that upwards of three thouſand workmen are now employed in undermining Mount Charles, great part of which has been already blown up, and the whole is intended to be reduced immediately to a level, on account that it overlooked that city and haven, and might have been extremely prejudicial, in caſe of any future attempts of any enemy on the land.

May 14. We are informed, that diſpatches are now received from the Court of Madrid containing an abſolute negative on the part of Spain, to any the leaſt ſatisfactory terms of accommodation, relating to the payment of the Manilla ranſom money.

The number of Jeſuits exiled from France, &c. who have taken ſhelter in the Mint, near St. George's fields, Southwark, is ſo great, that it is difficult for the old inhabitants to keep themſelves properly ſheltered.

Large orders are received by Monday night's Dutch mail to purchaſe property in the Britiſh funds, on account of the ſubjects of the States General, and we hear more are ſoon expected, to the amount of near two millions of gilders.

LONDON, May 16.

We are credibly informed that on Tueſday next the preſent ſeſſions of parliament will be prorogued.

There is a report that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will ſet out next week for Plymouth.

We hear a nobleman of the firſt diſtinction has this week been appointed, and will in a few days ſet out to execute a commiſſion of importance in his Majeſty's dominions in Germany.

Orders are given for three Companies of the Royal Regiment of Artilery to be in readineſs to embark for the Weſt-Indies and North America, to compleat a Battalion now on that Station.

A prodigious number of Spittlefield Weavers followed his Majeſty from St. James's to the Houſe of Peers, with black flags carried before them.

Wedneſday laſt a mob of upwards a thouſand men and women aſſembled in Bloomsbury ſquare, armed with ſtones, &c. in order to deſtroy the windows of a certain houſe in that place, which they were happily prevented from doing, by the good conduct of Saunders Welch, Eſq; Mr. Clay, High Conſtable of Holbourn diviſion, with the Peace-Officers, who attended for that purpoſe.

The payment of Canada bills, drawn from that and the other American Colonies on account of the French King, will not be made at once, but at different intervals, ſome of which will not even then be made but by the help of a lottery.

Plymouth, May 5. Sailed the Belleiſle man of war for Cork, where ſhe is to take on board troops for North-America.

TO BE SOLD, at Publick Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, on Tueſday, the 27th of Auguſt next at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes,

THE Dwelling Houſe and Lot, with the Barn, and Appurtenances of the late Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, of Milford, deceaſed. Alſo ſundry Articles of houſhold Furniture,—&c. for Caſh only.

By ELISABETH DAVIDSON.

Milford, 15th July, 1765.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the townſhip of Panton, lying on Otter Creek, in the province of New Hampſhire, that are delinquent in paying the rate or tax of twenty ſhillings, lawful money on the right of each original proprietor, granted at their legal meeting, holden on the firſt Monday of April, 1764, and advertiſed in the Connecticut Courant; ſaid advertiſement dated the 16th of May laſt, according to law; that ſo much of each delinquent proprietor's right of ſaid lands will be ſold to pay ſaid tax, with incident charges, on the 10th day of September next, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Daniel Hausford, jun. of Canaan, inn holder, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and to continue by adjournment till the whole be ſold.

Dated at Canaan, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1765.

DAVID HOLCOMB, jun. Collector.

BY the Honorable JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, NOTICE is hereby given, That on Application, in Writing, by One of the Creditors of THOMAS BURR, of Hartford, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for not leſs than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditors' Oath, in Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the general Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, entituled, "An ACT for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all, and every the Sheriff, the Under-Sheriff and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Thomas Burr, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that unleſs ſaid Thomas ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 22d Day of July, Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized, and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

Middletown, July 22d, 1765.

Wilmington, (in North-Carolina) June 19.

On the 11th inſt. arrived here, in 21 days from Savannah-la Mar, the Brigantine Thomas, Capt. Griffith; while he lay at Jamaica, a Brigantine arrived there from Europe, who, on her paſſage had fallen in with 12 ſail of Spaniſh men of war, to the windward of Hiſpaniola, but what their intentions were he could not learn. Immediately on this information a man of war was ſent out in order to watch their motions. There were at the Havana an Admiral's ſhip, and many others. The works, 'tis ſaid, were moſtly finiſh'd; and every thing in ſeeming readineſs for buſineſs.—The Eſſex, an Engliſh 64 gun ſhip, had put into the Havana; but as ſoon as ſhe came within hail of the fort, was asked what buſineſs ſhe had there? The Eſſex returned no anſwer, but run into the harbour and came to an anchor: On which orders were immediately ſent them not to come on ſhore. The Eſſex, after taking in ſome water, ſailed again, without having further intimacy with the Spaniards.

NEW-YORK, July 25.

Tueſday morning laſt, Capt. Millan arrived here from Falmouth, which place he left the 23d of May, but has brought no late prints.

Wedneſday the ſchooner Diana, John Regers, Maſter, belonging to New Liverpool, in Nova Scotia, arrived here from Liſbon, but laſt from Falmouth in 46 days: He has brought no Engliſh Prints, but ſays the Duke of Cumberland Capt. Goodrich, arrived there from this port, the 27th of May.

Capt. Caſtles arrived here laſt Friday from Penſacola, in 35 days; By whom we learn, That on the 18th of June a ſloop arrived from La Vera Cruz, having on board one million and a half of hard milled dollars, and would have traded for the whole, had they been permitted; but the veſſel was no ſooner at anchor, than ſhe was boarded by an officer and a party of marines from a King's ſhip on that ſtation, and the captain informed that if he landed one ſingle box of dollars, or traded for a farthing, they would ſeize all the ſpecie on board; but that he might have wood, water, beef, &c. in caſe he wanted.

On Friday laſt the body of a drowned man was taken up in the eaſt river. It appeared to the coroner's inqueſt, that the deceas'd was one Simon (or Oliver) Sherlock, late captain of a ſhip from England to Philadelphia, where the ſhip had been ſold; That he had come to New-York ſome weeks paſt, and on Tueſday or Wedneſday ſe'nnight, had been in a tippling houſe on the New Dock, where it was ſuppoſed he got intoxicated, and that he fell over one of the Docks. It appear'd to the jury by evidence, that about 10 or 12 days before, he reported that he had received a written challenge, and that he had actually ſhew'd ſuch a writing to the witneſs, ſaying, that he had met the challenger at the place appointed, and that they had made up their difference without fighting: But upon inquiry, the whole ſtory appear'd to be a meer fiction, for no ſuch perſon had been ſeen or known, nor any ſuch circumſtances happened at the time and places he mentioned.

On Friday evening laſt one Jane Campbell of this town; a very old woman who lived in South Street, and was much addicted to drinking, went into a tippling houſe in the neighbourhood, where ſhe drank it is ſaid 3 jill glaſſes of rum immediately one after another. In going home ſhe fell, and either by the fall or the liquor was ſo much hurt, that ſhe expired in 4 or 5 hours after.

Yeſterday came to town, the Rev. Mr. JOHN ROGERS, and his family, from St. George's in Pennſylvania, in conſequence of a ſentence of the Rev. Synod of New-York and Philadelphia, appointing him to be miniſter of the Preſbyterian church in New York.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, Jan. 6.

"My laſt adviſed you of the univerſal conſternation of America, on the reſolution formed to load us with taxes. Its immediate effects were like thoſe of an earthquake, every individual apprehending certain ruin. In this province our minds begin to grow calm. We ſee with certainty that the ſtroke will recoil with double force to yourſelves, and ultimately be the moſt beneficial meaſure for us that could poſſibly be invented. I will tell you its preſent benefits. We have the pleaſure to ſee the extremeſt frugality aſſumed by all ranks of people: Every article of luxury is baniſhed; and thoſe are eſteemed the beſt patriots, and moſt in faſhion, whoſe cloaths are moſt thread bare and patched. I ſincerely pity you, and other creditors, upon whom the ſtorm muſt fall the heavieſt. You compute this colony owes Great-Britain

N3.

a million: you know we cannot raiſe a mite towards the diſcharge of it. Our provincial debt amounts to 250,000 l. The new duties and ſtamps will complete our bankruptcy: and if we coin paper, it cannot be legal tender, and of courſe uſeleſs. But you will not be the only ſufferers. The public will loſe more in its revenue on tobacco, than it will gain on ſtamps. We cultivate that commodity to exchange for your manufactures, which, we ſhall ſoon convince you, we have no need of."

BOSTON, July 25.

By Capt. Phillips who arrived here laſt Week from Newfoundland we are informed, that four Men of War were arrived there from England, and that one of them had been to St. Peter's, where ſhe ſent in a Tender, who ſeized three Engliſh, and nine French Veſſels that were trading there contrary to the late Treaty of Peace and bro't them to St. John's; that a French Man of War was laying in the Harbour of St. Peter's at the ſame Time, who was ordered to depart immediately, otherwiſe the Engliſh Commodore would ſend for them alſo; upon which they made preparations for ſailing. Two of the Veſſels that were ſeized belonged to Cape Ann, the other to Marblehead: 'Tis ſaid the Governor of Newfoundland was determined to prevent all Trade with the French in thoſe Parts for the future.

Laſt Thurſday a ſorrowful Accident happened at Brookline, as Capt. Robert Sharpe, an aged Gentleman of that Town, was in the Field, loading his Cart with Hay, the Oxen ſtarted, which threw him from the ſame on the Ground, whereby he was ſo much hurt, that he expired in about 9 Hours after.

Monday laſt his Majeſty's Sloop Fortune, Capt. Biſhop, returned to this Port from a Cruize.

This Morning arrived here Capt. Taylor in a Snow from Newcaſtle, having had 8 Weeks Paſſage, brings no late Advices.

There are private Letters in Town from London, of the 15th May, adviſing of the Appointment of three Judges of the Admiralty; whoſe Places of Reſidence are to be Boſton, Philadelphia and Charleſtown, South Carolina; and whoſe Courts are not only to have Original Juriſdiction, but to be Courts of Appeal from the Provincial Vice-Admiralty Courts. And that ſome of the Duties by the laſt Act are taken off, as on Coffee, &c.—And that Bounties are given upon all American Lumber.——

N3.

PORTSMOUTH, July 22.

Laſt Saturday Evening was committed to his Majeſty's Goal in this Town, one James Neal, on Suſpicion of killing an Indian at Cohoſs. 'Tis ſaid the Quarrel between them aroſe in the following Manner, viz. Neal and the Indian agreed to hunt together for a certain Time, and juſt as they were ſetting off in order to croſs a ſmall River, ſome Buſineſs obliged Neal to make a Stop: the Indian proceeded over the River, and agreed to ſtop the other Side till Neal got over. After a few Hours he croſſed the River, and found the Indian, when walking together about 14 Rods, made a Stop, and the Indian ('tis ſaid being in Liquor) began with complaining, that he made too long a tarry before he came over, &c. and immediately ſtruck at Neal's Head with his Tomhawk, but luckily miſs'd his Aim, upon which he ſtruck at his Head again, but Neal fending off the Blow with his Hands, jump'd towards the Indian, took the Tomhawk, out of his Hand, and ſtarted back, but the Indian ſtill perſiſting to follow him with a large Knife, he tho't it prudent to ſtand in his own defence and immediately ſtruck the Indian on the Head with the Tomhawk, which kill'd him inſtantly. He afterwards ſurrender'd himſelf to Juſtice.

HARTFORD, July 29.

Laſt week, as one Hitchcock, a young Man of Saliſbury, was driving a Cart loaded with Iron, he accidentially fell out, and a Wheel run over one of his Thighs. He lay ſome Time in that Condition before he was diſcovered, when his leg and a Part of his Thigh was cut off, but he died ſoon after.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of DOSITHEUS HUMPHRY, late of Hartford, deceas'd, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts, or they will be ſued immediately, without further Notice.

Hartford, July 27th 1765.

DANIEL BUTLER,
BENJ. PAYNE,
GEORGE LORD } Adminiſtrators.

TICKETS in Faneuil-Hall Lottery No. 5. to be had of the Printer hereof.

N3 LONDON, April 26.

ON Friday laſt were interred the mortal remains of the learned, pious and incomparable Doctor YOUNG, (author of the Night Thoughts.—The Brothers, a Tragedy, performed at one of the theatres in March, 1753, the benefits ariſing from the performance he gave to the ſociety for propagating the goſpel, and many other ingenious works) in his pariſh church of Wellwyn, in the county of Hertford. Though he lived celebrated, he was buried with the utmoſt obſcurity, under the altar piece, by the ſide of Lady Betty, his late wife: The common forms of interring the meaneſt perſon were not violated upon this occaſion; the bell did not toll till his corpſe was bro't out of his houſe, which is oppoſite the church; and though he was both the founder and endower of a charity ſchool in his pariſh, neither the maſter, nor the children, attended the funeral. His pall was ſupported by the Rev. Dr. Yarborough, the Rev. Mr. Wynne, the ingenious author of the new tranſlation of the new teſtament; and ſeveral other divines who were rectors or vicars of the neighbouring pariſhes: The mourners were his ſon, his nephew, another near relation, his houſe keeper, moſt of the bearers, and the whole town of Wellwyn.

Previous to his death, Dr. Young ordered all his manuſcripts to be committed to the flames. Thoſe who know how much he comprized in a ſmall compaſs, thoſe who recollect that he never wrote on trivial ſubjects, muſt lament both his modeſty, and the irreparable loſs to poſterity; eſpecially when they conſider that he was the intimate acquaintance of Addiſon, that he himſelf was one of the writers of the ſpectator, and, excepting Dr. Pierce, the preſent Biſhop of Rocheſter, the laſt ſurviving genius of that incomparable groupe of authors.

The altar-piece in the church of Wellwyn is the moſt curious in this or any other kingdom, being adorned with an elegant piece of needle work, wrought by the Lady Betty Young, wife to the late Dr. Young. In the middle is inſcribed, in capital letters, the following ſentence; "I AM THE BREAD OF LIFE." On the north ſide of the chancel is the following inſcription, ſuppoſed to be by the order of the late Dr. Young; VIRGINI-BUS, "increaſe in ſtature and in wiſdom:" And on the ſouth ſide, "PUERISQUE, and in favour with God and Man."——Dr. Young has, in his will, left all his poſſeſſions to his ſon, after his legacies are paid.

LONDON, April 29.

The wife of a ſubaltern officer in the royal navy of Sweden was brought to bed laſt month, at Carlſcroon, of three boys, who are all likely to live, and have been named Guſtavus, Charles, and Frederick-Adolphus, after the three royal princes of Sweden.

N3 Letters from Hamburgh mention, that a conſiderable number of German proteſtants are preparing to embark at Altena for the new Britiſh ſettlements in North-America.

N3 May 1. Letters from Paris remark, that whilſt colonies are forming in Aſia, Africa, and Amarica, there is a general complaint of depopulation from every part of Europe.

One trading houſe in the Iſle of Man has now in hand above ten thouſand anchors of French brandy, which the government are about to purchaſe for the uſe of the navy.

We hear from Portſmouth, That on Friday about ſixty men, from different ſhips in the harbour, who had been ordered on board his Majeſty's ſhip Thunderer, about a week ſince to help rigg her, and to aſſiſt in working her out to Spithead, where they ſafely moored her, were put into a long boat to be conveyed on board their reſpective ſhips in the harbour; when (unhappily for the poor ſouls) the boat had not gone far from the ſhip before ſhe went down ſtern foremoſt, and foundered; and notwithſtanding all poſſible aſſiſtance from the different ſhip's boats lying at Spithead, thirty eight men, five women and a child, were drowned, and only ſixteen ſaved. It is imagined they put too great a number of hands in her, which occaſioned the above accident: a piece of imprudence too often practiſed. There was a little breeze of wind at the time, and a large ſwell.

There has been lately ſhew at the fair of St. Germins in Fance an extraordinary Indian bird called the caſſowary: it is not covered with feathers but with briſtles like a boar. It is without wings or tongue, but has on each ſide his breaſt ſharp quills, which ſerve for its defence; it runs faſter than a horſe. Although it is but eight months old, it is ſix feet high. Its legs are very large, but proportioned to the ſize of of its body. It is armed with a horn in its forehead; and when he moves, his ſkin ſhews of different colours all very bright.

SAVANNAH, in GEORGIA, May 30.

Admiral Tyrrell, and Mr. Higginſon, governor of St. Vincent's, having made repeated complaints of the abuſe of commiſſions by the flags of truce diſpached from the French to the Engliſh iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, by carrying on an illicit trade, aſſiſting in taking off negroes, and keeping arms and ammunition, to be ready to act defenſively on every occaſion, contrary to the law of nations. Monſ. Le Marquis de la Mothe Fenelon, Lieutenant General of Martinico, and Monſ. Le Preſident De Peiner conſidering the illegality of ſuch proceedings, and the repreſentations of Mr. Tyrrell and Mr. Higginſon, and being deſirous to prevent the like abuſes, have declared, that henceforward they will be very cautious in granting permiſſions to flags of truce; that they will only grant them for a limited time which ſhall be ſpecified in the commiſſion, and that they will accordingly communicate this regulation to his Britannic Majeſty's governors of the Engliſh iſlands, and deſire them to take care that the flags of truce depart at the expiration of the term; that they ſhall only come to an anchor in the principal harbour of each Engliſh iſland, and that every where elſe, they declare them to be guilty of formal diſobedience and liable to be treated accordingly; that every maſter of a flag of truce, who ſhall be taken and convicted of having on board any arms, offenſive or defenſive, ſhall not only be liable to have his veſſel and every thing on board confiſcated in the court of admiralty of his Britannick Majeſty, but they ſhall deſire the Governors of the ſaid iſlands to cauſe them to be judged perſonally, according to the laws and cuſtoms of England, as they ſhould do in the like caſe in the colonies belonging to their king.

BOSTON, July 18.

YESTERDAY being the anniverſary COMMENCEMENT, at Cambridge, the Solemnity was opened as uſual, by the Reverend the Preſident, with Prayer: After which an handſome ſalutatory Oration, delivered in an eaſy agreeable Manner, introduced the ſylogiſtic Diſputations in Latin; theſe being ended, an animated Engliſh Oration, pronounced with great Elegance and Propriety, concluded the Exerciſes of the Morning.

In the after Part of the Day, the Maſter Claſs began their Latin Diſputations on ſeveral curious and controverted Subjects: To theſe ſucceeded a familiar, Engliſh Dialogue, ſpiritedly performed between two of the commencing Maſters. The ſeveral Degrees being then conferred, the Reverend Preſident made a ſecond Prayer adapted to the Occaſion. After this, the Audience were entertained with a pathetic and truly claſſical valedictory Oration; and the whole was concluded by a ſacred Anthem, ſung with acceptable Harmony, by a Number of reſident Scholars.

The Prevalence of the Small-Pox preventing the Celebration of this Anniverſary the laſt Year, and the inviting Serenity of the Day drew together the moſt brilliant and crouded Aſſembly known on the like Occaſion ſince the Foundation of the College; which was the more happy, as the Elegance and Decorum with which every Thing was conducted, offorded univerſal Satisfaction.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the Court Houſe,

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MONDAY, August 5, 1765. [Number 27

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, Foreign and Domeſtick.

4

BOSTON, August 1.

By Capt. Blake, who arrived here laſt Tueſday from LONDON, we have the public prints to the 14th of June, from which we have extracted the following articles, viz

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WESTMINSTER, May 25.

THIS day his Majeſty came to the houſe of peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne, with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Septimus Robinſon, knt. gentleman uſher of the black rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his majeſty to the houſe of commons, commanding their attendence in the houſe of peers. The commons being come thither accordingly, his majeſty was pleaſed to give the royal aſſent to ſeveral public and private bills. After which his majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious ſpeech:

"My Lords and Gentlemen.

THE diſpatch which you have given, with ſo much zeal and wiſdom to the public buſineſs, enables me now to put a period to this ſeſſion of parliament.

"No alteration in the ſtate of foreign affairs has happened ſince your meeting, to diſturb the general peace; and it is with pleaſure that I inform you, that the preſent diſpoſitions of the ſeveral powers of Europe, promiſes the continuation of this bleſſing.

"I have ſeen, with the moſt perfect approbation, that you have employed this ſeaſon of tranquility in promoting thoſe objects which I had recommended to your attention, and in framing ſuch regulations as may beſt enforce the juſt authority of the legiſlature, and at the ſame time, ſecure and extend the commerce, and unite the intereſts of every part of my dominions.

"Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"The chearfulneſs and prudence which you have ſhewn in providing for the neceſſary expences of the preſent year, deſerve my particular acknowledgments. The many bills which you have formed for the improvement and augmentation of the revenue in its ſeveral branches, and the early care which you have taken to diſcharge a part of the national debt, and the moſt effectual methods to eſtabliſh the public credit upon the ſureſt foundation, and to elleviate, by degrees, the burthens of my people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The proviſions which have been made for the adminiſtration of the government, in caſe the crown ſhould deſcend to any of my children under the age of eighteen years, whilſt they add ſtrength and ſecurity to our preſent eſtabliſhment, give me the kindeſt and moſt convincing proof of your confidence; the ſenſe which I have of the important truſt repoſed in me, and my deſire to repay this mark of your affection, by diſcharging my part agreeably to your intention in the manner moſt beneficial to my people, have concurred to make me execute, without delay, the powers with which you have entruſted me. This is already done; and you may be aſſured, that as far as it depends upon me, thoſe ſalutary proviſions ſhall never be ineffectual. It is my ardent wiſh, and ſhall be my conſtant endeavour, on this, and every other occaſion, to perpetuate the happineſs of my ſubjects, and to tranſmit to poſterity the bleſſings of our invaluable conſtitution.

It is remarkable that in the courſe of the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, 223 bills received the Royal Aſſent, which are a much greater number for the ſhort continuance of the ſeſſions, than has happened for ſeveral years.

St. James's May 29.

THIS day the Right Hon. Frederick Campbell, Eſq. and Thomas Viſcount Weymouth, were, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's Moſt Honorable Privy Council and took their reſpective places at the board accordingly.

His Majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to declare the Right Honourable Thomas Viſcount Weymouth, Lieutenant General and General Governor of of his Majeſty's kingdom of Ireland.

Whitehall, June 1.

The King has appointed the Right Hon. Frederick Campbell, to be Keeper of the King's Privy Seal of Scotland, in the room of the Right Honorable James Stuart Mackinzie.

Whitehall, June 8. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, Eſq: the office of Receiver and Paymaſter General of all his Majeſty's Forces in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Lord Holland.

LONDON, May 21.

Yeſterday morning upwards of 30 coaches with baronets ſet out on the rout for the Temples of Liberty at Stowe and Hayes, from which, it is conjectured, ſome very important turn in the affairs of that Goddeſs is now on the carpet.

Among the many changes in the miniſtry the following are talked of,—Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Preſident of the council.—Charles Townſhend Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Earl of Bute, Lord Chamberlain.—General Conway, Secretary at War. George Onſlow, Eſq; one of the Lords of the Admiralty.—Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, Secretaries of State.—Marquis of Rockingham, Lord Lieut. of Ireland—Lord Holland to be created an Earl.

But notwithſtanding the above, it is aſſerted that Mr. Pitt has abſolutely declined having any ſhare in the adminiſtration.

The hiſtory of England, or perhaps that of any other nation, hardly furniſhes an example ſo glorious to a ſubject as that of his being called twice from retirement, by the command of his Sovereign, and with the voice of the people, to reſtore to good order the perplex'd affairs of his country. So particular an honor however diſtinguſhes Mr. Pitt, for whom ſo high an eſteem, for ſhining abilities and inflexible integrity, appears to be riveted in the hearts of a whole nation, as no influence can withdraw, nor any calumnies leſſen; and their confidence in him is ſo great and has been ſo laſting, that it is no extravagance to ſay, he has an actual command over their fortunes and lives: on which good men may congratulate themſelves in a corrupt age, from ſeeing that real virtue wants not incitements, ſince, when diſcovered, it excites ſuch attachments as are its moſt ſatiſfactory rewards. The Sovereign honors himſelf moſt by honoring thoſe who poſſeſs moſt of the confidence of his people; for in their ampleſt truſts his higheſt power muſt conſiſt. It is impoſſible to deſcribe truly the univerſal ſatisfaction that is now felt and expreſſed at the expectation which is entertained of high glory to his majeſty, and as high happineſs to his people from all future ſtate meaſures. They know the goodneſs of his royal heart is ſuch, that he has no diſtinct objects, nor have they any ſeperate views: they wiſh but to ſhare in his glory, and to partake of his welfare, which, with their fortunes and lives, they will be ſolicitous to increaſe; and they have but one deſire more, which is, that no inſtrument of diſſention may be ſuffered to remain, even to put harmony again to the leaſt hazard; for what are the gratifications of individuals oppoſed to the good of a whole community.

Affairs of the utmoſt importance to the well-being and improvement of the Britiſh American colonies are now under conſideration of the Board of Trade.

We are told, that ſeveral great commoners will be ennobled ſoon after the riſing of parliament; among others it is ſaid, that the gallant Sir William Johnſon will be raiſed to the dignity of a Viſcount in Ireland.

June 10. On ſaturday at noon his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, ſet out for Harwich, in order to embark for Holland on his way to Germany.

It is now confidently ſaid matters are ſo far from being accommodated with the Court of Verſailles, relating to the payment of the Canada bills, that ſome freſh diſputes have very lately broke out on that head, which, in all appearance, will protract the affair for a conſiderable time longer.

The following particulars of a late negotiation are the ſubject of much converſation at the other end of the town: On Wedneſday the 15th of May, Lord T. was ſent for from Stowe; and on the Sunday following, H. R. H. the D. of C. together with Lord T. & ſome others, waited on Mr. P. at Hayes; when the principal thing ſtipulated, reſpecting their return to the adminiſtration, was, "That Lord N. ſhould be at the head of the treaſury." To which Lord T. and Mr. P. made anſwer, That they would never come in under Lord B's Lieutenant. The company then returned, and on the Tueſday following (May 21) the preſent miniſters were recalled. Lond. Even. Poſt.

June 13. We hear the prize money for the taking of Pondicherry in the Eaſt Indies, which is expected to be paid this month, after deducting the ſhares of officers, &c. will not amount to more than 5s. each foremaſtman.

We hear the late Spaniſh prize the Santiſſima Trinidad, is to be fitted out in the river to import timber and plank from N. America; as her burthen of 2000 tons will enable the merchants to clear large ſums by the bounty allowed by the late act of parliament.

June 14. Sir John St. Clair, Bart. is appointed Deputy Quarter Maſter General to his Majeſty's forces in North-Britain.

The UPS-AND-DOWNS.

A Companion to the INS and OUTS.

THE——up in the Nurſery
The Earl of — an Upſtart
Ditto uppermoſt
The Scotch up in the World
D. of Newcaſtle upon the Shelf
Lord Pratt an upright Judge
Whigs & Torries upbraiding each other
Houſebreakers, Informers and Falſe ſwearers, upheld by the M——y
Dr. Smollet winding up his hiſtory
Dr. Brown up in the Pulpit
Proviſions kept up at an exhorbitant price
The Printers called Up-ſtairs
The Colonies up in Arms
The whole Nation in an Uproar

Scottiſh Pride down at Lutton Hoe
Arbitrary Power down at Ditto
The——of——down on her Knees
The Engliſh down at the Mouth
Mr. Pitt down in the Gout
The late Duke o Devonſhire a down right honeſt Man
Lord——down with the Scullions in the Kitchen
Biſhop of G——'s Works down in the Neceſſary
Virtue at C——t kick'd down Stairs
The Earl of Eg——t gone down to
Liberty down in the Dirt
Bad PEACE ſoup cramed down the throats of the Engliſh.

Mr. Wilkes wandering up and do[illegible] World.

inutes relating to Affairs at Home are collected from Letters received by Capt. *Blake*.

THE parliament was prorogued the latter end of May: a few days before which the principal officers of ſtate were very unexpectedly made acquainted with the K—'s intentions of making ſome changes in ſeveral of the higheſt departments of government; and accordingly the parliament, notwithſtanding they had finiſhed all the buſineſs of the ceſſion, was adjourned from day to day for the ſpace of three days ſucceſſively, in order, as is uſual in thoſe caſes, to iſſue writs for new elections in caſe of any ſeats in the houſe being vacated by promotion to office—In the mean time it was publickly known that no leſs a perſonage than the D of C—b—d went down to Mr. P at his ſeat at Hayes, (Mr. P. himſelf being ill of the gout) with the K's inſtructions to deſire him to take upon him the principal management of public affairs, and to let him know that he might nominate to every principal office, and bring in with him ſuch perſons as he pleaſed—This offer, after a long conference with the D. Mr. P. declined accepting, urging, 'tis ſaid his decline of health—however that was, 'tis very certain the D. returned to court with Mr. P's negative to the offer, which occaſioned no ſmall conſternation and buſtle at court—— The next day Mr. P. and his brothers in law Earl T. and mr J G——le became reconſiled to their brother mr. G. G——le, to whom they had not ſpoke in two or three years, and all ſupp'd together at Lord T——'s. ——A council was ſoon held and inſtead of the preſent miniſtry being turned out, the following changes were made, viz. the Hon. S. M——'ze brother of a certain unpopular nobleman, had the privy ſeal of Scotland taken from him in favour of Lord F. C——l, younger brother of the D. of A——l, Lord North—l—d's brother in law alſo to the ſaid nobleman, reſigned the lord lieutenancy of Ireland and Lord Weymouth appointed in his room Mr. C. Townſhend appointed paymaſter general in the room of Lord Holland reſigned; theſe are all the changes of any conſequence that happened; and 'tis ſaid and generally believed that the D of N——tle has publickly declared that none of his friends will accept any poſt under the government, if offered, to the diſobliging of the preſent miniſtry; and 'tis certain that ſeveral perſons of diſtinction of the oppoſition who had not ſpoke to mr. G G——le for a long time, went to his levy immediately after the aforeſaid overture to mr. P. and his declining it.

Theſe ſeemingly ſtrange and contradictory events and appearances are generally accounted for in England, by ſuppoſing that the before mentioned unpopular gentleman expected under all the circumſtances of things, that the preſent miniſtry would have ſubmitted in ſome conſiderable meaſure to be adviſed by him in the conduct of the public buſineſs; but finding them in that particular quite untractable, that he adviſed the bringing in mr. P. again in hopes of being able to make ſome better terms with him; but if that could not be done, that by this means the people would be gratified, and that conſequently at leaſt the public clamours, which have all along ſeemed ultimately to fall on the ſaid nobleman, would ſubſide and give him time and opportunity to recover himſelf.——All this 'tis ſaid mr P. ſaw through, and being perſuaded that the overtures thus made to him proceeded not ſo much from choice and inclination as from a deſign to anſwer particular perſonal purpoſes, not only refus'd to accept the ſame, but immediately threw the weight of his influence into the other ſcale, as he now perceived both parties were embark'd in the ſame bottom, viz. that of oppoſing the influence of the favourite.—'Tis ſaid mr. P. told the D. that he never would undertake and be accountable to the public for his conduct in an office of ſtate, while another who ſuſtained no office, and conſequently would not be accountable for the advice he ſhould give in public matters, would be continually going between him and the K——That he thought in his conſcience mr. G. G——le was the fitteſt man in the kingdom to manage the buſineſs of the treaſury, and that he did not think it was in his power, under all circumſtances, to render any eſſential ſervices either to the K. or the public by the proffer'd honor.

The ſituation at court to be ſure by all accounts is very particular—The miniſtry given plainly to underſtand that they were to go out and others take their places—the principal perſon intended to be brought in, with ſuch others as he ſhould name, refuſing to come in for the very reaſon that occaſioned the determination to make a change—and in conſequence of that, the ſame threatned miniſtry continued in the adminiſtration, becauſe thoſe who were formerly their enemies, now by this ſtep made their friends refuſe to lend their aid in order to their being got in, by declining to ſupply their places.

Various are the gueſſes of the connoiſſeurs of what will ſtill happen to the miniſtry in the courſe of the ſummer, and what may be done in parliament next ſeſſion, in conſequence of theſe events; but time only will diſcover what theſe will be or whether any thing.

BOSTON, Auguſt 1.

In Capt. Blake came Paſſengers, Jared Ingerſoll Eſq; of Connecticut, and the Rev'd Mr. Ephraim Avery, Miniſter of the Epiſcopal Church at Rye, in New-York Province; and ſeveral other Gentlemen.

In the Act for altering certain Rates of Poſtage, &c. It is enacted, That all Letters between *London* and any Port within the Britiſh Dominions in America, ſhall pay ſingle 1s. double 2s. treble 3s. an ounce 4s. ſterl.—All Letters by ſea, from one port to another, in the ſaid Dominions, ſhall pay ſingle 4d. double 8d treble 1s. an ounce 1s. 4d.—No veſſel ſhall be permitted to break bulk, or may enter in any port, until all Letters on board are delivered to the Poſtmaſter of ſuch port (he paying the bringer 1 penny for each Letter.) All maſters, mariners, paſſengers, &c. neglecting to deliver the Letters ſhall for every offence forfeit 20l. ſterl.

The Act takes place next October.

The Caſes and Boxes for packing the Stamped Papers and Perchments were making the middle of June laſt, and would be ſoon ready to ſhip for theſe American Provinces.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

Since our laſt, the weather being exceſſive hot, ſeveral people have died by drinking cold water. It is ſurpriſing people ſhould ſo inconſiderately riſk their lives rather than wait a few minutes till they might get a little ſpirits, or waſh their hands and wriſts with water.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 1.

We are informed, that Lieut. Fraſer, who was ſent to the Illinois, remains there until the arrival of Col. Croghan, with preſents for the Indians: That he is well treated and much obliged to the French commandant, who, at the hazard of his own life, protected him from the reſentment of the Savages, occaſioned by a report made to them, that ſome of his party had ſcalped in their march from Pittſburg twelve Indians. This lie propagated for the deſtruction of Lieut. Fraſer, being reſolutely confronted and refuted, appeaſed them, and he remains in ſafety.

Among the bills to which his Majeſty gave his aſſent, was, An act for more effectually ſecuring and encouraging the trade of his Majeſty's American Dominions; for repealing the inland duty on coffee impoſed by an act made in the 32d year of the late king. (The duty on coffee exported from one colony to another in America was 7s. for lb. 11s. and on importation from any foreign plantation 2l. 19s 9d.) And for granting an inland duty on all Coffee imported (except of the growth of Britiſh America) for altering the drawbacks on ſugar imported; for repealing part of an act made in the 23d year of the late King, prohibiting Iron made in Britiſh America from being exported from Great Britain, or carried coaſtwiſe; and for regulating the fees of the officers of the Cuſtoms in America.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 5.

Laſt Saturday, one John Hair, a tranſiant Perſon, received Correction at the Whipping Poſt, in this Town, for Horſe ſtealing.

Laſt Monday, died at Middletown, in the 63d Year of his Age, Deacon William Rockwel.

Sunday 30th ult arrived at New-York, the Duke of Cumberland Packet, from Falmouth.

TO BE SOLD, at Publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Tueſday, the 27th of Auguſt next, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes,

THE Dwelling-Houſe and Lot, with the Barn, and Appurtenances of the late Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, of Milford, deceaſed. Alſo ſundry Articles of houſhold Furniture,—&c. for Caſh only.

By ELISABETH DAVIDSON.
Milford, 15th July, 1765.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negro man named Peter, aged about 25 years. Took with him a blue coat, and a blue camblet veſt, a blue cut Mancheſter pair of breeches, and ſome other cloathing. The ſaid Negro was bred at Rhode Iſland, is of a clear black; ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high. Alſo a white apprentice boy, aged 15 named Henry Wiltſe; had on when he went away a light colour'd, home-ſpun jacket, a ſtriped linen under jacket, blue everlaſting breeches, tow trowſers, a ſmall brim'd felt hat, bound with ferret, light colour'd hair tyed in his neck, black eyes. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro and boy, and ſecure them ſo that their maſter can have them, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all neceſſary charges paid,

By JAMES WILTSE.
Fiſh Kills, July 21ſt, 1765.

TO be let, and entered upon immediately, a convenient dwelling houſe, very advantageouſly ſituated for any kind of buſineſs, and near the court houſe in Hartford, having a fine ſtore under the whole, and a garden ſufficient for any family.

N. B. If any perſon deſires to purchaſe ſaid houſe, it is to be ſold to any that will give the value thereof, and pay in Engliſh or Weſt-India goods, or any country produce; and will receive the goods in Boſton or New-York, or elſewhere, at the wholeſale price; and will be a cuſtomer to any merchant that ſhall buy ſaid houſe if it ſuits; or will ſell ſaid houſe for yearly payments. —For particulars enquire of Capt. George Smith, of Hartford, or Samuel Gilbert of Hebron.

Dated, Hebron, Auguſt 3d, 1765

WAIT PLUMB, of Middletown,
Makes all Sorts of Carriages, ſuch as

CHAIRS, Curricles, Phaetons, &c in the neweſt and beſt Manner; and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of DOSITHEUS HUMPHRY, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to pay their reſpective Debts, or they will be ſued immediately, without further Notice. Hartford, July 27th 1765.

DANIEL BUTLER,
BENJ. PAYNE, } Adminiſtrators.
GEORGE LORD.

BY the Honorable JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, NOTICE is hereby given, That on Application, in Writing, by One of the Creditors of THOMAS BURR, of Hartford, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for not leſs than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditors' Oath, in Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the general Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, entituled, "An ACT for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all, and every the Sheriff, the Under-Sheriff and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Thomas Burr, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that unleſs ſaid Thomas ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 22d Day of July, Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized, and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

Middletown, July 22d, 1765.

☞ TICKETS in Faneuil-Hall Lottery, No. 5. to be had of the Printer hereof.

A few Copies of the Stamp-Act, to be ſold by the Printer hereof.

HARTFORD; Printed by *Thomas Green*, at the HEART & CROWN, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

IRELAND.

Dundalk, May 18. One Mr. Callag-an of Foxfield, had laſt week a cow hat calved firſt a calf, and in a quarter f an hour after calved (if you can term ſo) a black lamb; they are both alive nd well. Mr. Calaghan, who is a man veracity, will give his oath to the truth f the above.

Cork, May 25. This day the draughts rom the following regiments arrived ere in order to fill up thoſe going to merica, viz. the 5th, Hudſon's; 26th, cott's; 50th, Cart's; 51ſt, Brudenell's; 8th, Anſtruther's; and 69th, Colvil's.

Dublin, June 1. We are told that a lub of young gentlemen of fortune ave taken a reſolution to toaſt no lady ho has ſo much inconſideration as to aviſh her money away in French foppe-ies, to the detriment of her own coun-ry; and that they will not allow any oman to be handſome unleſs the orna-nents of her dreſs be either the product r manufactures of this kingdom.

LONDON.

he following copy of verſes is handed about, ſaid to be the production of the greateſt Lady in this nation, and will ſerve (if ſo) not only to convince us of her extraordinary proficiency in the Engliſh language, but alſo of the greatneſs of her natural genius.

GENTEEL is my Damon, engaging his air,
His face like the morn, is both ruddy & fair
Soft love ſits enthron'd in the beam of his eyes,
He's manly, yet tender, he's fond, and yet wiſe
He's ever good humour'd, he's gen'rous and gay,
His preſence can always drive ſorrow away;
No vanity ſways him, no folly is ſeen,
But open his temper and noble his mien.
By virtue illumin'd his actions appear,
His paſſions are calm, and his reaſon is clear;
An affable ſweetneſs attends on his ſpeech,
He's willing to learn, tho' he's able to teach—
He has promis'd to love me—his word I'll believe,
For his heart is too honeſt to let him deceive;
Then blame me, ye fair ones, if juſtly ye can;
Since the picture I've drawn is exactly the man.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 2

Laſt Monday came on the examination of the enior claſs in Yale College, which was performed y the tutors and a conſiderable number of other entlemen-graduates, who were preſent on that ccaſion. It was carried on with ſeveral intermiſ-ons, through the whole of that, and part of the ext day. About 12 o'clock on Tueſday the ap-roved candidates were preſented to the Preſident, ho, in a ſhort addreſs, expreſſed his approbation f the doings of the examiners, and turning to the andidates, politely encouraged them to expect he degrees of Batchelors of Arts, on the enſuing ommencement. During the examination and pre-entation, ſeveral ſhort and pertinent ſpeeches were elivered, which ſerved to render the whole agree-ble and entertaining.——Towards the evening, andſome orations were pronounced by two of the andidates, before a frequent auditory: The firſt which by long uſe has obtained the name of the Clio ſophic oration) was in latin, wherein the young rator gave an ingenious deſcription of the ſeveral ranches of the arts and ſciences, with ſuitable and legant encomiums on each. The other oration was n Engliſh, and contained a ſprightly and pathetic alediction to the governors & inſtructors of college, s well as to the remaining ſtudents. In reply to this a ſhort ſpeech was delivered by one of the tutors, who, in the name of the authority of college, took an affectionate farewell of the claſs, and gave them a few pertinent directions for their conduct in life.

Wedneſday by ſpecial appointment, was the an-niverſary commencement, when the following gentlemen were admitted to their reſpective degrees, viz.

BATCHELORS OF ARTS.

Joſhua Upham, Moſes Hubbard, Joſeph Lee, Joſeph Willard, Nathanael Battle, of Harvard College.

Roger Conant, Hezekiah Wyllys, Robert Walker, Timothy Woodbridge, Samuel Eells, Samuel Mills, Joſeph Howe, Ralph Wheelock, John Cheſter Williams, Jonathan Judd, Appollos Leonard, William Woodbridge, Hezekiah Tomlinſon, Elijah Kitch, Ichabod Lewis, Jonathan Bull, Thomas Groſvenor, Roſwell Grant, Samuel Whiting, Gideon Buckingham, Ephraim Woodbridge, William Billings, Iſaac Lewis, John Bilderkin, Thomas Yale, Job Swift, Daniel Brewer, Aaron Church, Selden Church, Joſeph Kirby, Elam Potter, Blackleach Burrit, Joſiah Hale, Thomas Jeduthan Smith, Samuel Norton, Seth Coleman, Obadiah Peaſe, John Tyler, James Hough, Starling Graves, John Foot, Samuel Orton, Manaſſeh Cutler, Theophilus Chamberlain, Thomas Wells Bray, Aaron Kinne.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Oliver Wolcott, 1747; Joſiah Sherman, Naſſau Hall, 1754; Samuel Taylor, Naſſau Hall, 1757; Mark Hopkins & Bulkley Olcott, 1758; Woodbridge Little & Benjamin Goldſmith, 1760; Joſiah Thatcher, Naſſau Hall, 1760; Jonathan Moore, Harvard 1761; George Beeck, Pelatiah Tingley, Simeon Olcott & John Strickland, 1761; Thomas Bridgman, Harvard, 1762, Richard Clark, King's College, 1762; Iſrael Williams, John Livingſton, Joſeph Huntington, John Canfield, Simeon Hinman, Gideon Boſtwick, Allan Maclean, Iſaac Moſely, Eleazer Storrs, Simeon Belding, Simeon Miller, Philip Daggett, William Jones, Joſiah Hart, Moſes Hartwell, Samuel Field, Punderſon Auſtin, Theodore Hinſdale, Benjamin Mills, Solomon Wadhams, John Lothrop, Joſiah Pomeroy, Amos Northrop, Jabez Swift, Daniel Fuller, Burrage Merriam, Samuel Seward, Whitman Welch, Elijah Smith, Peter Pratt, Ephraim Crocker.

[Whole Number of Graduates, 97.]

The Solemnities of the Day were introduced by the Preſident with Prayer; after which one of the Candidates for the firſt Degree delivered an elegant and ſpirited Oration, which was followed by the ſyllogiſtic Diſputations of the Batchelors. The Exerciſes of the Afternoon were begun by the Diſputations of the Maſters; which were ſucceeded by a handſome and pathetic Valedictory, pronounced by one of the ſame Claſs. And the whole was concluded by the Preſident with Prayer.

It was obſerved to the Honour of both Claſſes, that they ſhewed themſelves in their Arguments to be genteel and ſkilful Diſputants.

Altho' the Aſſembly was not ſo numerous as it has frequently been on the like Occaſion, yet the Collection of Gentlemen and Ladies made a brilliant and reſpectable Appearance, and ſhewed themſelves well ſatisfied with their Entertainment.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the townſhip of Panton, lying on Otter Creek, in the province of New-Hampſhire, that are delinquent in paying the rate or tax of twenty ſhillings, lawful money on the right of each original proprietor, granted at their legal meeting, holden on the firſt Monday of April, 1764, and advertiſed in the Connecticut Courant; ſaid advertiſement dated the 16th of May laſt, according to law; that ſo much of each delinquent proprietor's right of ſaid lands will be ſold to pay ſaid tax, with incident charges, on the 10th day of September next, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Daniel Hausford, jun. of Canaan, inn holder, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and to continue by adjournment till the whole be ſold. Dated at Canaan, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1765

DAVID HOLCOMB, jun. Collector.

TO BE SOLD, at Publick Vendue, to the highest Bidder, on Tueſday, the 27th of Auguſt next, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, on the Premiſes,

THE Dwelling Houſe and Lot, with the Barn, and Appurtenances of the late Mr. JAMES DAVIDSON, of Milford, deceaſed. Alſo ſundry Articles of houſhold Furniture,—&c. for Caſh only.

By ELISABETH DAVIDSON.
Milford, 15th July, 1765.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negro man named Peter, aged about 25 years. Took with him a blue coat, and a blue camblet veſt, a blue cut Mancheſter pair of breeches, and ſome other cloathing. The ſaid Negro was bred at Rhode Iſland, is of a clear black, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high. Alſo a white apprentice boy, aged 15 named Henry Wiltſe; had on when he went away a light colour'd, home-ſpun jacket, a ſtriped linen under jacket, blue everlaſting breeches, tow trowſers, a ſmall brim'd felt hat, bound with ferret, light colour'd hair tyed in his neck, black eyes. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro and boy, and ſecure them ſo that their maſter can have them, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all neceſſary charges paid,

By JAMES WILTSE.
Fiſh Kills, July 21ſt, 1765.

WAIT PLUMB, of Middletown,
Makes all Sorts of Carriages, ſuch as

CHAIRS, Curricles, Phaetons, &c. in the neweſt and beſt Manner; and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

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DANIEL BUTLER,
BENJ. PAYNE, } Adminiſtrators.
GEORGE LORD.

TO be let, and entered upon immediately, a convenient dwelling houſe, very advantageouſly ſituated for any kind of buſineſs, and near the court houſe in Hartford, having a fine ſtore under the whole, and a garden ſufficient for any family.

N. B. If any perſon deſires to purchaſe ſaid houſe, it is to be ſold to any that will give the value thereof, and pay in Engliſh or Weſt-India goods, or any country produce; and will receive the goods in Boſton or New-York, or elſewhere, at the wholeſale price, and will be a cuſtomer to any merchant that ſhall buy ſaid houſe if it ſuits; or will ſell ſaid houſe for yearly payments. —For particulars enquire of Capt. George Smith, of Hartford, or Samuel Gilbert of Hebron.

Dated, Hebron, Auguſt 3d, 1765.

BY the Honorable JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, NOTICE is hereby given, That on Application, in Writing, by One of the Creditors of THOMAS BURR, of Hartford, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for not leſs than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditors' Oath, in Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the general Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, entituled, "An ACT for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all, and every the Sheriff, the Under-Sheriff and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Thomas Burr, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that unleſs ſaid Thomas ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 22d Day of July, Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized, and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

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Bendelbucher, in the Perſian Gulph, Feb. 12.

WE have a report hear that the Engliſh have gained a compleat victory over the army of the Great Mogul and Coſſim Ally Cawn, the depoſed Nabob of Bengal. This army was compoſed of upwards of 120,000 Indians; and that of the Engliſh it is ſaid, conſiſted but of 3000 Europeans. The former were obliged to abandon their camp their artillery, and all their tents and baggage, and likewiſe an immence treaſure, to the conquerers.

Warſaw, May 22. Notwithſtanding the orders of this court and the declaration of that of Ruſſia, to make duke John Earneſt be acknowledged as lawful Sovereign of Courland, the Nobility of that duchy, aſſembled in Diet, have ſummoned his ſerene Highneſs to appear before the tribunal of Relation; a ſtep which will probably be attended with very ſerious conſequences.

Leghorn, May 15. They write from Corſica, that the commander in chief of the French troops in that iſland had lately a long conference with Paoli, who not only behaved with great politeneſs towards him, but likewiſe expreſſed a great regard for the French, and that he ſhould be ready to oblige them on every occaſion. Accordingly, as ſoon as they parted, Paoli gave orders publickly to the Corſicans to pay proper reſpect to the French, to let them take the diverſion of hunting in the neighbourhood, where their troops are in garriſon, to receive their money, and to hold markets upon certain days for their conveniency. Paoli has taken from a church [illegible], within the diſtrict where he commands, ſeveral gold and ſilver images, plate, &c to the amount of a million and a half of livres, which he has cauſed to be coined into money, with the arms of the iſland, which paſſes very currently among the French troops, greatly to the prejudice as well as to the diſſatisfaction of the Genoeſe.

L'Orient, May 8. The Duke de Praſlin, Indiaman, ſailed from hence the beginning of laſt year, for the Iſle of France, with a machine on board for making ſea water freſh and drinkable, according to the method invented by Mr. Poiſſonnier. That ſhip was five months upon their voyage, and would have been in want of water but for this reſource, which proved very ſucceſsful, and ſupplied them with 60 barrels of freſh water of which they drank for near two months, without any bad effect; which is a proof of the great utility of the diſcovery. This account was brought by the Ajax Indiaman, which arrived here the 6th inſtant.

L O N D O N.

May 21. It is ſaid his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was late on Saturday night laſt with his Majeſty at Richmond.

Sir William Johnſon is now talked of to ſucceed a certain American Governor who is expected in England this ſummer.

In ſome recent advices from Madrid, the Spaniards are ſaid to publickly boaſt, that the Manillas and the Havannah, two of their moſt important ſettlements in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, are now rendered impregnable; no leſs than 4,5000,000 Dollars having been expended in carrying on the new works in the capital of Cuba, beſides the expence of ſhip building, ſince the late treaty at Verſailles.

On Friday the Tranſports ſailed from Spithead, with both regiments for Weſt Florida, with a fair wind.

Saturday morning his Majeſty's ſhip Guernſey was paid at Spithead, and ſailed from thence for her ſtation at Newfoundland.

They write from Jamaica, that four Dutch ſloops with cargoes of cochineal, indigo, logwood, and ſilver, have been ſeized as illicit traders on the Spaniſh Main, and carried into Campeachy.

Saturday evening five houſes in Hat and Mitre court, St. John Street, Smithfield, fell entirely to the ground; a large crack, a little before, gave an alarm, and no perſon received any hurt.

May 23. They write from the lower Elbe, that an incredible number of horſes have been bought up in Holſtein for the uſe of the King of Pruſſia; that the levies for his troops are alſo carrying on with great ardour; and that they inliſt all who are able to carry a musket. It's ſaid alſo, that the Pruſſian army in Sileſia is conſiderably reinforcing.

May 28. On Friday the Executors of the late Mrs. Henrietta Wolfe, mother of the late brave General Wolfe, paid the legacy of 1000l. (left by her) to the Incorporated Society in Dublin, for promoting Engliſh working ſchools in Ireland.

The Queen's eldeſt ſiſter, Princeſs Sophia of Mecklenburgh, is expected over this ſummer on a viſit to their Majeſties.

By an act of laſt ſeſſions the drawback on prohibited white India goods was reduced from near 15 per cent. to 12 per cent. which is to commence the firſt day of the next month. In order to ſave the 3 per cent upwards of 340,000 pieces of India callicoes have been bought up ſince the 18th inſt. at the ſales, amounting to upwards of 400,000l. and exported chiefly for Holland ſince the 18th inſtant.

We are credibly informed that ſome late diſpatches from England had produced the deſired effect, in accommodating the differences which for ſome conſiderable time paſt had unhappily ſubſiſted among his Majeſty's ſubjects in the province of Quebec.

June 1. Laſt Wedneſday the Hon. Gen. George Boſcawen kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed ſecond in command on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment in the room of General Fowke, deceas'd.

On Thurſday Lord Frederick Campbell was ſworn in Keeper of the Seals in Scotland; and the ſame day Lord William Campbell was appointed Captain of a 64 gun ſhip.

We are informed from Birmingham, that a perſon in that town has compleated one of the moſt curious pieces of mechaniſm, of the kind, ſuppoſed to be in Europe. It conſiſts of a Lock, ſo conſtructed that, when faſtened upon a door, and attempted to be unlocked or forced open by robbers, gives an alarm by bells, and at the ſame time diſcharges a brace of piſtols upon the perſon ſo attempting: The other parts of the work are done in a maſterly manner, the wards being of a ſingular kind, and the bow of the key is neatly pierced, repreſenting the King's arms in full proportion.

June 5. Letters have been received in Holland, from Bander Abaſſi, oppoſite to the Iſle of Ormus, near the mouth of the gulph of Perſia, dated the 12th of February, which brings the agreeable news, that the Engliſh and Dutch trade to Perſia was revived, by ſeveral ſhips being arrived there with divers ſorts of merchandize, among which were a great number of bales of woolen cloth from Bombay and Surat, in order to be ſent from thence to Perſia and Baſſora.

On Tueſday laſt his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter appeared at St. James's, as Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty, in the room of Lord Weymouth, now Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

By a letter from Harwich, we hear, that on Monday laſt the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's forces, was re elected for that borough.

Letters from Liſbon ſay, that his Moſt Faithful Majeſty has ordered the diſcontinuance of public Auto de Fe's in the dominions of Portugal; which is conſidered as a mortal ſtab to the power of the Inquiſition in that kingdom.

A few days ago a modal of a new palace, deſigned by William Chambers, Eſq; and executed by Benoni Thacker, Eſq; was preſented to his Majeſty. It has four fronts which will, if executed, be one of the grandeſt palaces in Europe

Letters from Paris of the 21ſt ult. adviſe that M. Nadau Dutreil, late Governor of Guadaloupe, has at length obtained juſtice. The ſentance of the Court Martial, pronounced againſt him at Martinico, the 15th of Jan. 1761, and executed at Rochfort in September 1762 was broke by a brevet, ſigned by the king's own hand the 6th of this month, and regiſtered the 15th inſt. in a Court Martial held for that purpoſe at the Hotel des Invalides, by which he is diſcharged from all the penalties pronounced againſt him in the firſt Court Martial, and reinſtated in his honours, reputation, and all other perogatives. This ſignal piece of juſtice is the reſult of the ſtricteſt examination into Mr. Nadau's conduct before, during, and after the ſiege of Guadaloupe.

A few Days ago a Board of Longitude was held, and we hear that Mr. Harriſon is to diſcover his Secret upon the payment of 6500l. more: which Terms, we are told, are agreed upon.

Yeſterday a gentleman and lady riding out on horſeback at Edmonton, the gentleman's horſe, juſt as they were paſſing the church-yard, gave a ſudden ſtart, and threw his rider clear over the wall (which was but low) and he pitched exactly into a grave, juſt dug, upwards of 8 feet deep. The lady's horſe; ſtarting at the other, ran away with her full ſpeed for near a mile, when the creature was ſtopped by a gentleman; and the lady arrived back again juſt time enough to ſee her huſband riſe out of the grave (by the help of aſſiſtants whom his cries had raiſed) in the moſt lamentable dirty plight imaginable, owing to its having rained that morning pretty ſmartly, the gentleman was not hurt in the leaſt.

The Court was exceedingly ſpleedid yeſterday when our Spitalfield weavers proved, by their brilliancy and delicate taſte of their patterns, that they may juſtly more than vie with thoſe of France. Some Ladies were particularly diſtinguiſhed they being dreſſed from Mr. Chriſtian's Britiſh painted ſilk manufactory. One of thoſe Ladies (a beauty) gave riſe to the following lines:

Stella's gay robe, with ſo much art was fram'd,
That Flora the invention might have claim'd.
So fair was Stella's face, ſo bright her eyes.
She ſeem'd that Goddeſs in a ſweet diſguiſe.

A great number of houſes in the public ſtreets were finely illuminated, particularly the Manſion houſe, where 600 glaſs lamps were placed on chandiliers, and ranged between the two pillars which ſupport the top of the partico.

On Tower-hill the fineſt fireworks were played off ever exhibited upon the like occaſion; great part of the hill was railed in to keep off the crowd.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Northumberland gave a grand entertainment to a great number of the nobility and foreign miniſters, &c. at Northumberland houſe in the Strand. At night there was a ball, and very curious fireworks were played off in the gardens, which were illuminated with 1500 lamps, and in the center was placed a fine piece of painting.

Yeſterday the Right Honorable the Earls of Halifax and Sandwich gave each a grand entertainment to ſeveral of the nobility and foreign Miniſters.

June 11. It is ſaid their Majeſties will dine with his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, at Windſor Lodge this day.

Part of Lieut. Governor Tryon's Speech, to the General Aſſembly of North Carolina, at the Opening of the Seſſion, May 2, 1765.

"—I have received inſtructions, to recommend to you, the re-enacting an act for making proviſion for an Orthodox clergy, paſſed in 1762, free from the objections which were made to that act; a copy of which inſtructions, with the objections to ſaid act, I have ordered to be laid before you for your conſideration; and at the ſame time recommend to you the eſtabliſhing one clergyman for each pariſh, at the general expence of the publick, to be paid by the publick treaſures: A number ſo ſmall, in reſpect to the extent of the pariſhes, that were not the good ends to be effected, which I moſt ardently wiſh, and ſincere believe, will accrue from ſuch appointments, the burden would be inconſideable to the province; and the ſalary need never extend to any greater number of clergy, under the ſame limitations In this inſtance I muſt more particular addreſs myſelf to the members of the church of England, and deſire them to reflect on the preſent ſtate of religion in this province, and of the little proſpect there appears of its ever being properly eſtabliſhed, if they but a little while longer ſuffer their perſuation to lay under a general neglect I ground my opinion on the increaſing numbers of of the different ſectaries in this province; who, in a ſhort period of time, may be the majority in all publick aſſemblies; each of which may then poſſibly incline to eſtabliſh his own perſuaſion, in preference to the eſtabliſhed religion at home. If I have pointed out any conſequences that are likely to attend circumſtances of the neglect of our religion, I hope no perſon of a different perſuaſion will imagine I am an enemy to toleration; I profeſs a worm advocate for it, in the fulleſt extent of his Majeſty's indulgence: Yet, I muſt inform them, I never heard toleration in my country made uſe of as an argument to exempt diſſenters from bearing their ſhare of the ſupport of the eſtabliſhed religion; I therfore hope to meet with your joint concurrence in framing this act; and truſt, you will be convinced, it is for the happineſs of the country that religion ſhould have but one head how many members ſoever there may be to the body."

LONDON, June 5.

Extract of a letter from Inelcheſter, May 9.

"Yeſterday Mary Norwood, for poiſoning her huſband, Joſeph Norwood, of Axbridge, in this county, was burnt here, purſuant to her ſentence, in the preſence of about eight thouſand ſpectators. She was brought out of the priſon about three o'clock in the afternoon, barefoot: ſhe was covered with a tarr'd cloth, made like a ſhift, a tarr'd bonnet on her head; and her legs, feet, nnd arms had tar on them: the heat of the weather melting the tar on the bonnet, it ran over her face, ſo that ſhe made a ſhocking appearance: ſhe was put on a hurdle, and drawn on a ſledge to the place of execution, which was near the gallows. After ſpending ſome time in prayer, and ſinging a hymn, the executioner placed her on a tar-barrel about three feet high. a rope (which ran in a pully through the ſtake) was fixed about her neck, ſhe herſelf placing it properly with her hands; this rope being drawn extreme tight with the pulley, the tar-barrel was then puſhed away and three irons were faſtened round her body (to confine it to the ſtake, that it might not drop when the rope ſhould be burnt) as ſoon as this was done, the fire was immediately kindled, but in all probability ſhe was quite dead before it reached her, as the executioner pulled her body ſeveral times whilſt the irons were fixing. which was about five minutes. There being a great quantity of tar, and the wood in the pile being quite dry, the fire burnt with amazing fury; notwithſtanding which, great part of her could be diſcovered for near half an hour. Nothing could be more ſhocking than to behold after her bowels fell out, the fire flaming thro' her ribs, and iſſuing out of her ears, mouth & eyeholes, &c. In ſhort, it was ſo terrible a ſight, that great numbers turned their back, and ſcreamed out, not being able to look at it."

BOSTON, Auguſt 8.

LIST of Perſons appointed by Treaſury Warrant Diſtributers of Stamps in America.

Colin Drummond, Eſq; Quebec.
John Mckenzie, Eſq; Montreal.
—— Hienſelwood, Eſq; Nova Scotia.
George Meſerve, Eſq; New Hampſhire.
Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Maſſachuſetts Bay.
Auguſtus Johnſon, Eſq. Rhode-Iſland.
Jared Ingerſol, Eſq; Connecticut.
James M'Evers, Eſq; New-York.
William Coxe, Eſq; New-Jerſey.
John Hughes, Eſq; Pennſylvania.
Zachariah Hood, Eſq; Maryland.
Colonel Mercer, Eſq; Virginia.
Thomas Grayham, Eſq; Eaſt-Florida.
Jacob Blackwell, Eſq; Weſt-Florida.
——Slater Eſq; the Attorney G. Bermudas.
——Whitehead, Eſq; Barbados.
Robert Seaman, Eſq; Granada.
——Tucker, Eſq; St. Chriſtophers.
John Howel, Eſq; Jamaica.

The Officers for ſeveral other places, not yet appointed.

Monday arrived here his Majeſty's Sloop of War, Jamaica, from a Cruiſe, and remains with the Fortune in the Harbour.

Monday arrived here Capt. Pitt, in a Schooner from Quebec, but laſt from Halifax; by whom we learn that his Majeſty's ſhip Thunderer, of 74 guns, was arrived at Halifax from Ireland, with 500 troops, to relieve thoſe which have been in Nova-Scotia ſeveral years.

We hear that the Honorable Judge SPRY, now at Halifax, is to be Supreme Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty for this Northern Diſtrict, and to reſide in Boſton.

Monday arrived here Capt. Hayward in a Snow from Liverpool, having had ſeven Weeks Paſſage, brought no News.

Tueſday one of the ſloops which has been on the whaling buſineſs arrived here.

We hear that the veſſels employed in the Whale fiſhery from this and the neighbouring maratime towns, amounting to near 100 ſail have been very ſucceſsful this ſeaſon in the Gulph of St. Lawrence and Streights of Belleiſle; having, 'tis ſaid, already made upwards of 9000 barrels of oil.

Laſt week a fiſhing Smack, belonging to Philadelphia, brought in here for ſale a great number of Tautaug, caught coming down the [illegible] being a ſort of fiſh very ſcarce in this place a number of gentleman purchaſed a quantity of them alive and turned them over into the harbour, that they may propagate their Species here; by which means the town may in time be as plentifully ſupplied with them as we are with moſt every other kind of fiſh— it is hoped that if any perſon ſhould catch ſome of theſe fiſh ſtraggling, they would return them to their element, to promote the ſame good deſign, rather than gratify their preſent appetite.

This day ſails the brigantine Lydia, Capt. Scott, for London.

Among the ſupplies voted by parliament are the following,

	£.		
For Nova-Scotia for 1765,	4911	14	21
ditto for 1750, 1751, 1752, 1762 & 1763, not provided for	7000	0	0
For Georgia — —	3966	0	0
For Eaſt and Weſt-Florida —	10,400	0	0
For expences attending general ſurveys in America,	1601	14	0

Among the ways and means is 60,000l. out of the duties on account of ſecuring the American plantations.

The exceptions the late act of parliament relating to poſtage of letters refers to the act of the 9th of Queen Anne, are as follows, viz.

"Except ſuch letters as ſhall reſpectively concern goods ſent by common known carriers of goods by carts, waggons or pack horſes, and ſhall be reſpectively delivered with the goods ſuch letters do concern, without hire or reward, or other profit or advantage for receiving or delivering ſuch letters; and except letters of merchants, and maſters, owners of any ſhips, barques, or veſſels of merchandize or any the cargo or loading therein, ſent on board ſuch ſhips, barques or veſſels of merchandize, whereof ſuch merchants or maſters are owners, as aforeſaid, and delivered by any maſters of any ſuch ſhips, barques, or veſſels of merchandize, or by any other perſon employed by them for the carriage of ſuch letter aforeſaid, according to their reſpective directions, ſo as ſuch letters be delivered to the reſpective perſons to whom they ſhall be directed without paying or receiving any hire or reward, advantage or profit for the ſame in any wiſe: and alſo except commiſſions or the return thereof, affidavits, writs, proceſs, or proceedings or returns thereof, iſſuing out of any court; and alſo any letter or letters to be ſent by any private friend or friends, in their way of journey or travel, or by any meſſenger or meſſengers ſent on purpoſe for or concerning the private affair of any perſon or perſons.

Part of a letter from a Gentleman of diſtinction in London, to his Freind here, dated June 11, 1765.

—— "The accounts I have received from Boſton as to the ſeverity of the winter, and failing of ſome of the principal merchants are ſhocking. We have been making an addition to your troubles by laying very heavy duties on you, and if theſe are tamely born, you may have a few more."

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 1.

A gentleman in Penſacola writes his correſpondent here, that he might aſſure his friends the Spaniards would certainly very ſoon take poſſeſſion of new Orleans, Monſieur Aubrey, Governor of that place, having wrote to Governor Johnſon to that effect.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 8.

Tueſday laſt, a company of the royal americans arrived here from Crown-Point and are now quartered in the barracks in Fort George.

All was well at Detroit about 50 days ſince, and we hear the garriſon of that place was under no apprehenſions of a viſit from Pontiac.

H A R T F O R D, Auguſt 12.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight, a dwelling houſe in Eaſt Haddam, was very much ſhatter'd with Lightning, and a Child in the houſe, ſeven or eight years old, was much hurt.

LATHROP & SMITH,
(Apothecaries and Bookſellers)
Have juſt imported from London, and have for Sale, at their Store in Hartford,

A Large and freſh aſſortment of Medicines, and all articles uſually ſold by Apothecaries, (genuine, and of the beſt kind.) A very large collection of books, &c. A general aſſortment of painter's colours, writing paper, Dutch quills, ſcales and dividers, beſt money ſcales and weights: And a variety of other articles.——All which may be had at a very reaſonable advance——

N. B. Said Lathrop & Smith retail——Beſt Madeira wine, rum, ſugar and molaſſes.

TO be ſold at publick vendue, on Tueſday, the firſt day of October next, on the premiſſes, in the Oblong Amenia precinct, Dutcheſs county; a large convenient ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, with a good celler under the houſe, and a good barn, with two acres of land adjoining; now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Stephen Ray; it is convenient for a merchant or tradeſman, ſituate about two miles from the town of Sharon. The conditions will be publiſhed at the time and place of ſale.—

JAMES TILEY, Goldſmith,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, That he ſtill carries on his buſineſs in King-ſtreet, Hartford, where all gentlemen and ladies, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerv'd in the beſt manner, with fidelity and diſpatch, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has for ſale, ſhoe and knee buckle chapes and tongs; an aſſortment of files, ſuitable for ſilverſmith's and jeweler's, black lead pots and crucibles; binding wire; ſand paper; pumice and rot ſtone and allum; to be ſold at the loweſt prices, for ready money.

N B. Any perſons favouring ſaid Tiley with their cuſtom, broken gold or ſilver, or any kind of grain or proviſion, will be eſteemed equal to caſh for the workmanſhip.

Colony of Connecticut. } WHEREAS, purſuant to an act or law of ſaid colony, entituled, "An ACT to prevent frauds in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, for the uſe of their creditors, &c.——Nathanael Chapin of Enfield, in the county of Hartford, an inſolvent debtor, in conjunction with the major part of his creditors, hath exhibited his petition, with an account of the ſums by him owing and an inventory of his eſtate, &c. under oath before the honorable William Pitkin, Eſq; chief judge, and Daniel Edwards, Eſq; one of the aſſiſtant judges of the ſuperior court of judicature in ſaid colony; praying to have the ſame ſecured and diſpoſed of for the uſe of his ſaid creditors.—Public NOTICE is therefore hereby given, to all the creditors of the ſaid Nathanael Chapin, to appear at the court houſe in Hartford, in the county of Hartford, on the firſt Wedneſday of September next, to ſhew reaſon, (if any they have) why an aſſignment of the eſtate of the ſaid Nathanael ſhould not be made, and his perſon diſcharged according to the regulation and proviſion in ſaid act. Dated at Hartford the 10th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1765

Joſeph Barret, of Hartford, gives Caſh for Flax-Seed.

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1765. [NUMBER 38.]

The CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt ADVICES, Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON.

Abſtract of an act to provide for the adminiſtration of government, in caſe the crown ſhould deſcend to any of the children of his majeſty, being under the age of eighteen years, and for the care and government of their perſons.

THE preamble to this act mentions, that in conſequence of a tender concern in his majeſty for his faithful ſubjects, and an anxious deſire to provide for every poſſible event which may prevent their future happineſs or ſecurity, in regard to the adminiſtration of the government, as ſet forth in his majeſty's ſpeech; it is therefore enacted, that power be veſted in his majeſty for appointing from time to time, by three inſtruments under his ſign manual, a guardian to his ſucceſſor, in caſe the crown ſhall deſcend to any of his children being under the age of eighteen years. Such guardian is to have the care and management of the tuition of the perſon of ſuch minor, and to execute the office of regent of the kingdom; and to be either the queen, or princeſs Dowager of Wales, or one of the deſcendents of the late king, uſually reſiding in Great Britain.

The inſtruments of nomination are to be ſealed with the king's ſeal; and the ſeals of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Lord Chancellor, and Preſident of the council; and to be ſeverally depoſited with them.

The council of Regency for aſſiſting the Regent is to conſiſt of their royal highneſſes Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany, William Henry, Duke of Glouceſter and Edinburgh, prince Henry Frederick, and prince Frederick William, and his royal highneſs his majeſty's uncle, William Auguſtus, duke of Cumberland, (the ſaid prince Henry Frederick, and prince Frederick William, to be members of the ſaid council of regency, when they ſhall reſpectively attain the age of 21 years, and not ſooner) and alſo of the perſons and officers following viz. the archbiſhop of Canterbury for the time being; the lord chancellor, or lord keeper, or the firſt commiſſioner named in any commiſſion for the cuſtody of the great ſeal of Great Britain, for the time being; the lord treaſurer of Great Britain, or the firſt commiſſioner in that office for the time being; the lord preſident of the council for the time being; the lord privy ſeal; the lord high admiral of Great Britain, or the firſt commiſſioner for executing that office; the two principal ſecretaries of ſtate for the time being; and the lord chief juſtice of the court of king's or queen's bench for the time being. But if any of the king's brothers, or his uncle ſhall die, during his majeſty's reign, or ſhall be nominated regent on his demiſe, his majeſty, by three inſtruments, under his ſign manual, ſealed and depoſited as aforeſaid, and revocable at pleaſure, may appoint ſome other perſon to be of the council; and ſuch inſtruments are to be produced unopened to the privy council.

The council is to meet as the regent ſhall direct, and five (where it is not otherwiſe eſpecially provided) may act.

Upon his majeſty's demiſe, during the minority of the ſucceſſor, the privy council is to meet, and cauſe ſuch ſucceſſor to be proclaimed, purſuant to act 12 Will. III. upon pain of incurring the penalties of high treaſon.' The conſent of the majority of five or more of the council is neceſſary to make good all creations, pardons, gifts, grants, diſpoſitions, inſtructions, orders, or authorities. The Regent is diſabled to make war or peace; to ratify treaties; or to prorogue, adjourn or diſſolve the parliament, without the conſent of the majority of council.

Upon deſcent of the crown to a minor, the parliament then in being is to continue for three years, unleſs ſuch ſucceſſor ſhall be ſooner of age, or ſuch parliament be diſſolved by the Regent with conſent of the council; but if there ſhall be no parliament then in being, which ſhall have met, and ſat, the preceding parliament is to convene, and ſit for three years; except as before excepted.

The ſucceſſor to the crown, being a minor, is not to be married during ſuch minority, without conſent of the Regent and council, on pain of the marriage being void, and the perſons concerned therein incurring the penalty of high treaſon.

In caſes of an equality of voices in the council, the Regent is to decide.——

London, June 4.

In the evening on Saturday the firſt inſtant, a moſt dreadful fire ſuddenly broke out at a ſhipwright's near Elephant ſtairs, Rotherithe, which in a few hours conſumed upwards of 140 houſes, notwithſtanding all poſſible means were uſed to ſtop its progreſs. The rapidity with which it raged the wind being very high, prevented many of the inhabitants (moſt of them being ſhipwrights, and other labouring people employed in the buſineſs relative to ſhipping) from ſaving any part of their effects, whereby they are now reduced to the utmoſt diſtreſs, and are unable to obtain even the neceſſaries of life without the charitable contributions of well diſpoſed perſons.

The Glouceſter Journal informs us, that a man, whoſe name was WILKES, was, on Saturday interred at Corſe, in that county, aged forty-five.

LONDON, June 5.

Yeſterday being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth day, there was a very numerous Court at St. James's to compliment their Majeſties; all the royal family, foreign miniſters, and moſt of the nobility were preſent; and at night there was a grand ball.

Among the many very elegant dreſſes worn at court, none out ſhone, or was more admired, than that of his Grace the Duke of Portland, which was of Engliſh manufacture, and the firſt of the kind ever made in this kingdom.

The dreſs of the Counteſs of Northumberland, who made a very grand appearance at court yeſterday, was entirely Engliſh manufacture, enriched with diamonds and jewels, it is ſaid, to the amount of 150,000l.

Yeſterday the Earl of Bute was at court to pay his compliments to his Majeſty, and his domeſtics appeared in new rich liveries.

Notwithſtanding ſo many reports have been inſerted in all the papers relative to the change of a certain American governor, it is now ſaid, that his conduct has not been diſapproved on this ſide the water.

We hear that out of eight midſhipmen, who went out in the Boſcawen Eaſt Indiaman, only three of them lived to return.

Several hundred tuns of American hemp are expected over this ſummer, from Carolina, Boſton, &c. in conſequence of the late act in favour of the importers.

Letters from Charleſtown, South Carolina, mention, that of the French neutrals ſettled laſt ſummer at Long Canes, ſeventy eight have been married to natives of the province ſince their arrival, fifty five of whom have already had children now alive, ſo that this new colony is like to become exceeding populace in a few years.

June 11. We hear that his Majeſty's iſland of Tobago in the Weſt Indies, has of late been diſcovered to abound in the ſpontaneous production of wild cinnamon, cloves and nutmegs, little inferior to that of the iſland of Ceylon in the Eaſt-Indies.

We are informed that the inhabitants of the Iſle of Man, will be indulged in the liberty of having one or more agents to reſide in London, who may call in the aſſiſtance of council, in any public concern, in the ſame manner as thoſe employed by the American colonies.

June 13. It is Lieutenant Colonel Amherſt (and not the General, as lately mentioned) that is promoted to a company in the firſt regiment of Guards.

John Amherſt, Eſq; another Brother of the General's, is appointed Rear Admiral of the Blue.

It is ſaid, that John Amherſt, Eſq; Reare Admiral of the Blue, will hoiſt his Flag on board the new Victory Man of War, as ſoon as rigged, in order to proceed to relieve Commodore Harriſon in the Mediterranean.

It is now confidently ſaid there will be a promotion of land officers, in which number Col. Bradſtreet, now in America, will be promoted to the rank of a Major General.

There is a confirmation of the loſs of the three Algerine xebeques, the largeſt, fineſt, and neweſt they had, on board of which were forty Chriſtian ſlaves, and about 1200 ſeamen, who are all ſuppoſed to have periſhed; the Rais, who commanded a fourth which was in company with them, finding it impoſſible to aſſiſt them, and being returned to Algier without being able to give an account whether or not a ſingle life was ſaved. They were daſhed to pieces on the rocks of Cape-Treſforeas, under the cannon of Meliſle Prendre, in Spain.

June 14. An article in the Leyden Gazette, dated London, May 31, ſays, that in order to determine Mr. Pitt to return again into the miniſtry, an offer has been made him of the order of the Garter: But that he continues ſtill to excuſe himſelf on account of the declining ſtate of his health.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1765. NUMBER 39.

The Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Hartford, 19th Auguſt, 1765.

Juſt Imported, and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh,

by Tho's Davidſon & Co.

A large Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, amongſt which are the following Articles, *VIZ.*

- BLACK, blue, ſcarlet & cloth-colour'd ſuperfine & middling broadcloths,
- White flannels,
- Cotton velvets,
- Women's ditto,
- Scarlet & green hair pluſh
- Black breeches patterns,
- Scarlet ditto,
- Blue & crimſon colour'd ſilk ditto,
- Black, Blue, Saxon green, Crimſon, & Clothcolour'd } Callimancoes.
- Scarlet, Pink, Black, Blue, White, Green, Red & Cloth-colour'd, } Rattinets.
- Black, Blue, Red, Scarlet, White & Cloth-colour'd, } Shalloons.
- 10-11 nails linen check,
- 3 4 ditto, & ſtrip'd,
- 3-4, 7-8, & yard wide
- 5-8 & 6 4 Cotton & linen checks,
- Yard wide ſuperfine ditto beſt patterns,
- 4 & 7-8 dowlaſs,
- cots oznabrigs,
- -8, & yard wide cambricks,
- 8 & yard wide plain & flower'd lawns,
- lack taffaties,
- lack & colour'd broad & narrow perſians,
- eſt balleadine ſewing ſilk of all colours,
- agatheys,
- ardinal ſilk,
- ark & olive-colour'd thickſetts, & fuſtians,
- yed pelongs & jeans,
- otton allapeans,
- 9, 10, 11, 12 nails, nen handkerchiefs,
- 8 & yard wide ditto,
- inted blue & red ditto.
- 8 & yard wide black barcelona ditto,
- ack Cravatts ditto,
- otton ſtripes,
- otton & linen ditto,
- ſt. ſilk mitts, plain & open work,
- loves ditto,
- ack & buff colour'd worſted ditto, plain & [illegible],
- otton ditto,
- ack & white, plain & ribbed ſilk hoſe,
- orſted ditto,
- own & white thread ditto,
- netian poplins,
- gur'd ſtuffs,
- Men & women's ſhoes,
- Men & boy's caſtor & felt hats,
- Beſt Scots ſnuff,
- Hollandrappe in paper'd canniſters,
- Pigtail & paper'd tobacco,
- 6-8-10-12-14 figur'd ribbons,
- Ditto paduſoy & ſattin of all colours,
- Women's French lamb gloves & mitts,
- Silk mitts lined,
- Buckhandle table knives & forks,
- Bone ditto,
- Ivory ditto,
- Black ebony ditto,
- Cuttoes, large & ſmall,
- Penknives of different kinds,
- Gimblets all Sizes.
- Braſs candleſticks,
- Grid irons,
- Shoemaker's awls,
- Pegging awls for ditto;
- Pad locks ſorted,
- Sleeve buttons all ſorts,
- Paper ſnuff boxes
- Maſon's ditto,
- Common ditto of different kinds,
- Silver ſhoe buckles,
- Black ſhoe & knee ſteel ditto,
- Stone ditto,
- Pinchbeck ſundry ſorts ditto,
- White & yellow metal do.
- Jews harps,
- Frying pans,
- Metal buttons,
- Horn ditto,
- Double waſh'd buttons,
- Silver'd ditto,
- Braſs cocks,
- Watch keys,
- Briſtol ſtone buttons ſet in ſilver,
- Peable ſtone ſet in ditto,
- Wool cards,
- Cloth bruſhes,
- Silver watches,
- Necklaces & ear-rings,
- 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 window glaſs,
- China bowls,
- Variety of cups & ſaucers
- Chapes & tongs,
- Gin in caſes or by the gallon,
- Beſt velvet corks,
- Empty bottles by the groce or doz.
- Teneriff wine by the pipe, or ſmaller quantity, or by the doz.
- Rum by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity,
- Bohea tea warranted of the beſt kind,
- Loaf ſugar,
- Writing paper of different kinds,
- Grey ditto by the ream or quire,
- 6-4, & 7-4 bed bunts,
- Bed ticking,
- Midling & narrow ſtrip'd tapes,
- Broad & narrow white ditto,
- Gartering,
- Quality binding, broad & narrow,
- Black alimode,
- Black & colour'd ſattin & peelong,
- Brown & white bucrame,
- Sectorſoy romal ſilk hands,
- Shirt buttons,
- Silk & hair ſcarf twiſt,
- Buttons all colours,
- 7-8 & 9-8 wide ſheeting dark & light,
- Ground callicoes, 12 & 18 yard pieces,
- Pencil ditto,
- Furniture ditto,
- Dark & light ground chintzs,
- Printed cottons,
- Women and children's fans,
- Ivory ditto,
- Black & white thread lace,
- Stamp'd ſilk ditto,
- Gymps, broad & narrow
- Silk fringes of different kinds,
- Pocket books of different kinds,
- Playing cards,
- Nankeens,
- Hard ſoap,
- Scots tartin,
- Green holland,
- Punch ſpoons,
- Shammy linings,
- Black and white ſilk gauze,
- Flower'd ditto,
- A ſmall aſſortment of Glaſs ware, viz.
- Quart decanters,
- Pint ditto,
- Half pint ditto,
- Wine ditto,
- Bear ditto,
- A few ſaddlary goods to be ſold very low, viz.
- Men & women's ſaddles of different kinds,
- Bridles of different kinds
- Cruppers,
- Mail ſtraps, &c.
- And a great many other articles too tedious to mention in an advertiſement; all which will be ſold, to encourage the cuſtomers at a very ſmall advance.

N. B. *Flax-Seed*, Pork and Beef in Hand, will be eſteemed as Caſh, and the higheſt Price will be given that can be afforded, to encourage the Raiſers thereof. Thoſe Traders in the Country, who take in Flax-Seed, may depend upon having as much for their Seed here, as it will fetch in *New-York*, deducting Freight; as we ſhall ſhip what Quantity we purchaſe, at *Middletown*, for *Ireland*.

‡‡† In a Fortnight's Time will be inſerted in this Paper, a Method for the Publick, to ſave their ASHES, and prepare them for the Market, which will be of more Advantage to them than diſpoſing of them in the Manner they do: And it is to be hoped thoſe who have any Quantity now by them, will not diſpoſe of them until they ſee the above Method laid down to them, and may then judge for themſelves which will be beſt for them to do; as it is entirely planned for the Benefit of the Public, by their humble Servants,

Thomas Davidſon, & Comp.

Any Perſon or Perſons, that could contract to get 50,000 Pipe-ſtaves, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to the above Company, and likewiſe know the Time they would be allowed to get them in.

T. D. & C.

* * *

To be ſold at Public Vendue, to the Higheſt Bidder, on Tueſday, the 29th Inſtant, Auguſt, at the Houſe of Mr. Charles Williams, *Inn-Holder in* Say-Brook;

THE Remains of the Appurtenances of the Sloop SUCCES, Buthen about Seventy Four Tons; lately caſt-away on Long-Iſland, viz. Sails, Cables, Anchors, Blocks, and ſundry Sorts of Rigging, &c. All lying in Say-Brook, in the Care of Meſſ. John and Richard Dickerſon, where the Things, may be ſeen before the Sale.

Weathersfield, Auguſt 19th, 1765.

* * *

THE Snow NEPTUNE, will ſail from the Port of New-London, for LONDON, in about Two Months from the Date hereof; for Freight or Paſſage, enquire of JOSEPH TRUMBALL *at Norwich, or Capt.* ROBERT FROUD, *of ſaid New-London.*

Auguſt, 19, 1765.

* * *

TAKEN up as a Stray, in Hartford, on Friday the 9th Inſtant, a lightiſh Bay Horſe, with three White Feet, a Blaze in his Face, black Mane and Tail, paces, trots and gallops, branded with a Figure of 4 on the left Shoulder, about 12 Hands high. The Owner may have him again on proving his Property, and paying Charges. Inquire of JOHN-PANTRY JONES, at Hartford-Ferry. Auguſt 19th, 1765.

* * *

TO be Sold, a neat new RIDING-CHAIR, complete, and a Chaiſe a little worn, with a Bonnet, both of them well made, in Boſton, by a good Workman; if any Gentleman inclines to purchaſe either or both of them, may have them on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by applying to PETER VERSTILLE, of Weathersfield.

* * *

STOLEN or Strayed out of the Paſture of Mr. SAMUEL FARNSWORTH of Hartford, a Bay, two year old Colt, black Mane and Tail, about 12½ Hands high, branded upon the fore Hoof thus AB had round his Neck a Piece of a Halter. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt and bring him to the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded; and all neceſſary Charges paid.

BOSTON, Auguſt 15.

Sunday Afternoon Capt. Haſlam arrived here in a Brig in 43 days from Briſtol:—He informs, that the Day he ſailed from thence he was told by ſeveral Merchants of Credit, that the Right Hon. Mr. PITT was again re inſtated in the Miniſtry, to the general Satiſfaction of the Nation; but that previous to his Acceptance of the important Truſt he deſired that his Majeſty would renew his Alliance with the King of Pruſſia; that the Cyder Act ſhould be repealed; and that the Parliament ſhould be diſſolved and a new one called. The two former of which 'twas ſaid were to be complied with, but the latter refuſed.

'Tis ſaid ſeveral other Changes in the Miniſtry had alſo taken Place.

From a Briſtol Paper of the 22d June we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, June 17.

THE preſent miniſtry are ſaid to be holding a grand conference in the country.

June 18. The report of an intended change in the miniſtry is revived, and ſome circumſtances are mentioned which make it ſeem to be not wholly deſtitute of foundation.

June 20. On Tueſday the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt came to town from Hayes, and yeſterday had a private conference with his Majeſty for ſome time.

The Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, and the Right hon. Mr. Charles Townſhend, Secretaries of State.

And the Right Hon. Mr. Grenville will be made Pay-Maſter-General and created a Peer.

'Tis ſaid the French have at preſent upwards of 350 veſſels carrying on a Cod Fiſhery on the banks of Newfoundland.

The Eaſt India company have received advice by their ſhip the Devonſhire, which arrived yeſterday from Bengal, that a compleat victory has been obtained by Major Munroe over Coſſim Ali Cawn whoſe army conſiſted of 50,000 men, of which 6000 were ſlain on the field of battle, the reſt fled with the greateſt precipitation, leaving their whole camp ſtanding, which fell into the hands of the Engliſh, together with a vaſt treaſure and [illegible] pieces of cannon. The loſs on our ſide was very inconſiderable.

A royal and noble company will ſhortly pay a viſit to Lord Temple at Stow.

Compleat wet and dry docks, magazines, and a naval arſenal, are this ſummer to be built at Halifax in Nova Scotia.

Extract of a Letter from London, June 2.

"Lord Bute and all that Party are totally routed, to the Joy of all People here."

BOSTON, Auguſt 15.

Monday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Birth of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Guns at Caſtle William were fired on the Occaſion.

The ſame Day 4 Indians arrived here from Fort Halifax at the Eaſtward, viz. Noodegawerimet and Pierre Michael, of the Norridgewalk Tribe, Joſeph of the Wewenock, and Lewis of the Arronſeguntacook. We hear they came on a viſit to acknowledge their Subjection to the Engliſh, &c.

By his excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq;
Captain-General and Governor in Chief, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WAEREAS yeſterday, towards evening a great number of people unlawfully and riotouſly aſſembled themſelves together, in the town of Boſton, armed with clubs, ſtaves, &c. and with great noiſe and tumult, pulled down a new erected building, belonging to the ſecretary of the province, and having ſo done, ſurrounded his dwelling houſe, pulled down part of his fences, broke his windows; at length with force and violence entered the houſe and damaged and deſtroyed the furniture, and continued thus unlawfully aſſembled until midnight, and committed divers other outrages and enormities to the great terror of his Majeſty's liege ſubject:

I have therefore tho't fit with the advice of his majeſty's council to iſſue this proclamation, requiring all juſtices of peace, and all officers civil and millitary, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours for diſcovering, apprehending and bringing to juſtice all and every of the perſons concerned in the unlawful aſſembly aforeſaid.

And I do hereby promiſe, that whoſoever ſhall diſcover and detect any of the perſons concerned in the outrages aforeſaid, ſo that they or any of them may be lawfully convicted, ſhall receive out of the public treaſury of this province, the ſum of one hundred pounds as a reward, to be paid upon the conviction of ſuch offender or offenders: And any perſon concerned therein over and above the reward aforeſaid, upon diſcovery of any of his accomplices as aforeſaid, ſhall receive his majeſty's free and gracious pardon.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boſton, the fifteenth day of Auguſt, 1765, &c.

FRA. BERNARD.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 15.

A coffin of exquiſite workmanſhip was preparing for the interment of a young Gentleman called the Stamp Act, who it is ſaid, expired ſoon after Lord B—e went to Scotland. Lond. Intel.

Saturday laſt, about twelve o'clock, Mr. Anthony Hunter of this place, and a Negro lad, were both drowned, by the over-ſetting of a ſmall ſkiff, about 100 yards from the ſhore off of Johnſon's ferry, at Statten Iſland: Mr. Hunter could ſwim very well, but the Negro being much frighted, took hold of him, when they both immediately ſunk, and were ſeen no more. And on Tueſday Mr. Hunter's Body was found near the Narrows, brought to town, and decently interred in the Dutch church-yard.

On Tueſday, laſt week, died after a long illneſs, Mr. Wright, a gentleman of Jamaica, who lately came here for the recovery of his health. His remains were decently interr'd on Thurſday laſt. And on Friday laſt died Mr. Traxton, who arrived but two days before from the ſame place, for the recovery of his health.

Extract of a Letter, &c.

"A ſhocking and melancholly affair happened at Albany on Saturday the third Inſtant, about half after ſeven o'clock in the morning, by Joſeph White, merchant, committing the act of ſuicide; he did it with a piſtol, loaded with two balls, which he diſcharged under his right ear.——The jury bro't him in a Lunatick: The following is a copy of a paper he left upon his counter, viz

"My Boy's trunk and clothes is up ſtairs, which pleaſe to let him have, and beg every body to be kind to him, for he has been very good to me."

"God put it in my power to get over all this paſt illneſs on Sunday the twenty-firſt of this inſt. July, by a breaking out all over my body; but I immediately cut off my hair cloſe, which gave me cold and all ſtruck in again, and cauſed me to be worſe than ever, and ſeeing no view but that of being miſerable, has induced me to take this reſolution."

Albany, Tueſday near 5 o'clock, P. M. I have taken a reſolution to take away my life, which is a vaſt burden and pain to me, having not known one moments reſt for upwards of fourteen months paſt; therefore hoping for forgiveneſs of the act, and all my former ſins, through the merits of Chriſt, and hopes to find more eaſe and comfort in the next world than I have in this; ſo farewell to this world and all friends,——and adieu to this world."

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, a Negro man named Peter, aged about 25 years. Took with him a blue coat, and a blue camblet veſt, a blue cut Mancheſter pair of breeches, and ſome other cloathing. The ſaid Negro was bred at Rhode Iſland, is of a clear black, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is about 5 feet 6 inches high. Alſo a white apprentice boy, aged 15 named Henry Wiltſe, had on when he went away a light colour'd, homeſpun jacket, a ſtriped linen under jacket, blue everlaſting breeches, tow trowſers, a ſmall brim'd felt hat, bound with ferret, light colour'd hair tyed in his neck, black eyes. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro and boy, and ſecure them ſo that their maſter can have them, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by JAMES WILTSE.

Fiſh Kills, July 21ſt, 1765.

WAIT PLUMB, of Middletown,

Makes all Sorts of Carriages, ſuch as CHAIRS, Curricles, Phaetons, &c. in the neweſt and beſt Manner; and on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

TO be let, and entered upon immediately, a convenient dwelling houſe, very advantageouſly ſituated for any kind of buſineſs, and near the court houſe in Hartford, having a fine ſtore under the whole, and a garden ſufficient for any family.

N.B. If any perſon deſires to purchaſe ſaid houſe, it is to be ſold to any that will give the value thereof, and pay in Engliſh or Weſt-India goods, or any country produce; and will receive the goods in Boſton or New-York, or elſewhere, at the wholeſale price, and will be a cuſtomer to any merchant that ſhall buy ſaid houſe if it ſuits; or will ſell ſaid houſe for yearly payments.—For particulars enquire of Capt. George Smith, of Hartford, or Samuel Gilbert of Hebron.

Dated, Hebron, Auguſt 5th, 1765.

NOTICE is hereby given to the proprietors of the townſhip of Panton, lying on Otter Creek, in the province of New-Hampſhire, that are delinquent in paying the rate or tax of twenty ſhillings, lawful money on the right of each original proprietor, granted at their legal meeting, holden on the firſt Monday of April, 1764, and advertiſed in the Connecticut Courant; ſaid advertiſement dated the 16th of May laſt, according to law; that ſo much of each delinquent proprietor's right of ſaid lands will be ſold to pay ſaid tax, with incident charges, on the 10th day of September next, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Daniel Hausford, jun. of Canaan, inn holder, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon; and to continue by adjournment till the whole be ſold. Dated at Canaan, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1765.

DAVID HOLCOMB, jun. Collector.

Colony of Connecticut. } WHEREAS, purſuant to an act or law of ſaid colony, entituled, "An ACT to prevent Frauds in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, for the uſe of their creditors, &c.——" Nathanael Chapin of Enfield, in the county of Hartford, an inſolvent debtor, in conjunction with the major part of his creditors, hath exhibited his petition, with an account of the ſums by him owing, and an inventory of his eſtate, &c. under oath, before the honorable William Pitkin, Eſq; chief judge, and Daniel Edwards, Eſq; one of the aſſiſtant judges of the ſuperior court of judicature, in ſaid colony; praying to have the ſame ſecured, and diſpoſed of for the uſe of his ſaid creditors.—Public NOTICE is therefore hereby given, to all the creditors of the ſaid Nathanael Chapin, to appear at the court houſe in Hartford, in the county of Hartford, on the firſt Wedneſday of September next, to ſhew reaſon, (if any they have) why an aſſignment of the eſtate of the ſaid Nathanael ſhould not be made, and his perſon diſcharged according to the regulation and proviſion in ſaid act. Dated at Hartford the 10th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1765.

By the KING.

A PROCLAMATION.

For the ſuppreſſing Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Aſſemblies.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to Us, by an Addreſs of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, that a tumultuous and riotous Mob of ſeveral Thouſand idle and diſorderly Perſons, arrayed under Banners, and directed by Leaders, aſſembled at the Houſe of Lords on the 15th, 16th, and 17th Days of this Inſtant, to the Terror and Danger of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, in Breach of the Privilege, and in Violation of the Freedom of Parliament, and that the Perſons ſo aſſembled, or a great Number of them, riotouſly, and in open Violation of the Laws, aſſaulted and endangered the Life of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, in his Return from the Houſe of Lords, beſet his Grace's Houſe in Bloomsbury Square, and would probably have committed the moſt enormous Outrages there, had they not been prevented by the military Force aſſiſting the civil Magiſtrates, as Part of the Poſſe Comitatus:——We taking the ſame into our moſt ſerious Conſideration, and being reſolved to ſuppreſs all ſuch tumultuous Riots and Diſorders, tending to the Diſturbance of the public Peace, and to the endangering of all Order and Government, have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to iſſue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly charging and commanding the Lord Mayor and the Juſtices of the Peace of our City and Liberties of Weſtminſter, and Borough of Southwark, and of the Counties of Middleſex and Surry, that they do uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent and ſuppreſs all Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Aſſemblies, and to put in due and ſtrict Execution, the Laws and Statutes made for preventing, and for the more ſpeedy and effectual ſuppreſſing and puniſhing the ſame; and that all Our loving Subjects be aiding and aſſiſting therein.

Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 21ſt Day of May, 1765, in the fifth Year of Our Reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 19.

Laſt Monday, Capt. Barns in a Brig, arrived at Boſton in ſeven Weeks from Newcaſtle.—On his Paſſage the 24th of July, in Lat. 35. he ſpoke with Capt. White, in a ſhip from Jamaica, bound to London, who inform'd him that he had on board the Crew of a ſloop belonging to Middletown, Aaron Bull, of this Place, Maſter, which was loſt at Sea.

LATHROP & SMITH,

(Apothecaries and Book-ſellers)
Have juſt imported from London, and have for Sale, at their Store in Hartford,

A Large and freſh aſſortment of Medicines, and all articles uſually ſold by Apothecaries, (genuine, and of the beſt kind.) A very large collection of books, &c. A general aſſortment of painter's colours, writing paper, Dutch quills, ſcales and dividers, beſt money ſcales and weights: And a variety of other articles.——All which may be had at a very reaſonable advance.——

N. B. Said Lathrop & Smith retail——Beſt Madeira wine, rum, ſugar and molaſſes.

TO be ſold at publick vendue, on Tueſday, the firſt day of October next, on the premiſſes, in the Oblong Amenia precinct, Dutcheſs county; a large convenient ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, with a good ſeller under the houſe, and a good barn, with two acres of land adjoining; now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Stephen Ray; it is convenient for a merchant or tradeſman, ſituate about two miles from the town of Sharon. The conditions will be publiſhed at the time and place of ſale.—

JAMES TILEY, Goldſmith,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, That he ſtill carries on his buſineſs in King-ſtreet, Hartford; where all gentlemen and ladies, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerv'd in the beſt manner, with fidelity and diſpatch, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has for ſale, ſhoe and knee buckle chapes; an aſſortment of files, ſuitable for ſilverſmith's and jeweler's; black lead pots and crucibles; binding wire; ſand paper; pumice and rot ſtone and allum; to be ſold at the loweſt prices, for ready money.

N B. Any perſons favouring ſaid Tiley with their cuſtom, may pay him for his labour in wheat, rye and Indian corn, at the caſh price.

MONDAY] AUGUST 26, 1765. NUMB

The Connecticut COURANT.

No 40

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

COPENHAGEN, May 1.

GREAT preparations are making in this metropolis for the arrival of a great Perſonage from England, who is expected towards the latter end of July; among other things we hear, that a ſword of exquiſite workmanſhip is making as a preſent for him, which will amount to near 10,000 l.

From France they write, that the Court of Verſailles looks with a very jealous eye on the approaching between this Crown and England; and its added, that a French miniſter lately declared his wonder why the Court of London ſhould be ſo unreaſonable as to murmur at their family compact with Spain, when they themſelves were urging an intereſt of the ſame nature with the principal powers in Europe.

Mr. Wilkes, the celebrated Engliſhman, now in excile, we hear, intends to viſit this city in a ſhort time.

LONDON,

June 1. Several Tranſports are ſoon to be contracted for, in the Government's Service, to import naval Ship-Timber from North-America, for his Majeſty's Dock-yards at Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham.

Yeſterday the Commiſſioners of the Navy engaged a Transport in the River, to ſail by the middle of next Month, with Stores for N. America.

June 6. Dr. Jooſten has obtained the prize of thirty ducats, offered by the electoral academy of ſciences of Manheim, for reſtoring a drowned perſon to life in the Palatinate, by means of beds of aſhes impregnated with ſalt, and frictions, &c. The ſubject upon whom the Doctor made the experiment, is a ſon of a baker, named Meyer, of that city, about three years and a half old when he fell into the water the 27th of April laſt. He had no reſpiration, his pulſe did not beat, his head and hands were ſwelled, his eyes cloſed, his lips lived, his body cold, and for three quarters of an hour he appeared to be dead. But being rubbed with hot cloths for about 15 minutes, he made a motion with his mouth, and after 14 or 15 minutes more rubbing, &c. he was found to breath, his pulſe beat, and he recovered the uſe of his ſenſes.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, May 27.

"On the 19th of this month 45 minutes after ten in the morning, an earthquake was felt thro'-out the whole extent of the province of Foix, which laſted two minutes; and after an interval of about ten or twelve minutes, there were two other ſlighter ſhocks.

LONDON, June 7. We hear ſome remonſtrances have lately been made to the States-General, concerning the too great liberties taken by the Dutch in extending their ſlave trade on the coaſts of Africa.

The American whale fiſhery, this ſummer, by all accounts, is like to be the moſt extenſive ever undertaken by his Majeſty's ſubjects on that continent. The ſmall iſlands of Nantucket having fitted out no leſs than eighteen veſſels for this account, and other places in proportion.

The late diſcovery of tanning with oak ſaw-duſt, for which the Society of Arts, &c. paid the premium of 100l. has reduced the price of oak bark twenty-five per cent. cheaper than the uſual price it was ſold for before that diſcovery.

It is ſaid that laſt Saturday's diſpatches from Paris, contained the only reaſonable propoſals, on the part of France, which have hitherto been made, reſpecting the payment of the Canada Bills, and which, conſidering the preſent low ſtate of their finances, it is thought would be accepted.

June 8. A gentleman having drank rather too freely at a tavern in this city, on his return home thro' St. Paul's Church yard, ſtumbled againſt a poſt; which he imagining to be a man, and affronted at the blow he received, immediately drew his ſword and run it through a hole which happened to be in the poſt; after which, not hearing the ſuppoſed man ſpeak, he thought he had certainly murdered him; which prepoſſeſſed him ſo ſtrongly, that he made his eſcape as faſt as poſſible to France.

The wild beaſt of the Gevauda is not yet killed.---We have ſeveral more ſtrange ſtories by the ſame mails: amongſt them, one of a boy's eſcaping the fury of this animal by getting hold of the tail of a bull, which engaged the beaſt and at length put him to flight. On the 12th ult. upwards of fifty pariſhes united, with a conſiderable number of good markſmen, went in purſuit of this dreadful beaſt, but without ſucceſs. On the 24th he devoured two girls, and attacked the third, but ſhe was relieved by a boy of fourteen, who ſtabbed the beaſt with a bayonet, and obliged him to retire bleeding.

There were very lately at Aſkrigge, in Yorkſhire, a *mother* and her *daughter*, three own *ſiſters*, *two aunts*, and a *niece*, whoſe ages in one ſum did not amount to TWENTY.

The palace, which is going to be immediately erected for his Majeſty in Richmond Gardens, will extend 400 feet in length, and 300 feet in depth.

A noted French mantua-maker having acquired in fourteen years, 16,000l. by dealing in French manufactures, has purchaſed a houſe near Verſailles, which ſhe called *La Folie des Dames Angloiſes*, the Folly of the Engliſh Ladies.

It is pleaſant to remark what a great change in opinion twenty years only will produce. In the year 1745, the 29th of May was little heeded; a man with an oak branch in his hat, would have been pelted as he went along the ſtreets; and a houſe decorated with oak boughs would have riſqued the being demoliſhed. In the year 1746 oak was ſtill leſs worn: and an arch fellow being aſked why no oak leaves were ſeen about, anſwered, "That the oaks were all choaked with thiſtles:" But now, what a change! whole foreſts of oak ſeem to have been ſtripped off their boughs to adorn the houſes and heads of men, women and children in this metropolis.

A double number of labourers are employed to forward the paving in the Strand. Of the nine paviours four of them wore oak leaves yeſterday; ſo that they cannot be all termed *Scot paviours.*

Letters from Coventry bring adviſe, that ſome thouſands of weavers had entered into a tumultuous aſſociation to get their wages raiſed, and had been guilty of ſeveral outrages and diſorders, by threatening to pull down ſome of their maſters houſes. No work was done there all laſt week, nor any brought home to their maſters.

For ſome time paſt, the low witticiſm among the common rank, where things happened to pleaſe or diſpleaſe, was, "*That's the Barber, that's the Shaver,*" has been left off; and within theſe few days a new phraſe adapted "*That's the Weaver;*" no doubt alluding to the many thouſand of green aprons that lately appeared in the ſtreets of this metropolis, in order to ſhow their deteſtation of French ſilks, French barbers and hair-cutters, &c. with which this city is at preſent peſtered.

June 8. A lady of Eminence, near St. James's, has, ſince the petition of the Spitalfiels weavers, given away a large quantity of her cloaths, which has been made up of French ſilks, to her ſervants, with a command that they ſhould wear them full trimm'd as they were, in order to bring into diſgrace the manufactures of a foreign country.

We hear a northern genius is now employed in writing a tragi-comedy, called the Siege of Starling, which, it is ſaid, will contain an epitome of ſome late high characters, in a maſterly manner.

It is ſaid that ſeveral French hair-dreſſers and friſſeurs, French milleners and mantua-makers, have raiſed good fortunes ſince the late peace, by artfully introducing and ſelling the ſilk manufactures of their own country to the gentry, &c. they did buſineſs for, which has been the principal cauſe of the preſent miſerable ſituation of the poor Spitalfield weavers; and notwithſtanding a ſeizure now and then has been made of French goods, the ſaid illicit trade is daily carried on by means of the eaſy acceſs they have to gentlemen and ladies who employ them.

They write from Breſt, that orders have been received at the marine office to fit out two frigates of war, in order to proceed on a ſecret expedition; and as ſeveral engineers and draughtſmen were preparing to embark, it was thought ſome part of the main continent of America, ſouth of the line, was their intended route.

In ſuch univerſal eſteem is the high character of Mr. Pitt, that nothing is more common at any of the foreign courts, when any Engliſh gentlemen are there, than to enquire whether he be alive? And how does he? An inſtance of this happened very lately at Rome, where ſome Engliſh gentlemen were viewing the palace of his holineſs, who happening to ſee them, and finding they were Engliſhmen on their travels, inſtantly enquired after Mr. Pitt, in the above words.

June 10. On Wedneſday laſt was held a public examination (which we hear is to be continued annually) of the Gentlemen Cadets at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, before the Marquis of Granby, *Governor*, aſſiſted by the Right Hon. the Earl of Moreton, Preſident of the Royal Society, the King's Profeſſor of Mathematicks and Aſtronomy at Flamſtead-houſe, the Chief Engineer of England, and the principal Officers of Artillery, who expreſſed the higheſt Satiſfaction at that Proficiency of ſeveral military Students in Fortification, Mathematics, drawing, and other Branches of their Education, and that the greateſt Advantage muſt ariſe from this noble Inſtitution.—The Examination laſted from ten o'Clock in the Morning till near Six in the Evening, when ſuch of the young Gentlemen who diſtinguiſhed themſelves moſt in the different Claſſes, were rewarded with Gold and Silver Medals, and other Prizes of Honor.

It is ſaid the parochil clergy will ſoon receive orders from their Biſhops to make returns of all the papiſts in their reſpective pariſhes at the enſuing viſitation, ſpecifing how many of theſe have been perverted within theſe ten years from the proteſtant religion.

About ten years ſince the wife of a clergyman, rector of a village near——, in Hertfordſhire, being pregnant, longed for a hare; when a baker of the ſame place waited on the divine, and on condition of receiving a crown, conducted him to a field where he pretended a hare lay in form; the parſon fired his piece, and imagined he had killed his game, but on his coming up, found it was nothing but a hare's ſkin ſtuffed with ſtraw: the fellow ſoon after enliſted for a ſoldier, and was abroad all the late war, at the concluſion of which he returned to his native place, and one day laſt week went before the ſaid clergyman to be married; the miniſter happening to recollect his quondam friend, ſtopped ſhort in the middle of his ceremony, and refuſed to proceed any farther till he refunded the five ſhillings he had formerly cheated the parſon of; which he was obliged to comply with, before the ſoldier and his doxy were coupled together.

We hear the heads of a ſermon, or more properly a very impudent attempt to ridicule the religion and laws of this kingdom, as delivered laſt week in a certain Romiſh chapel weſt of Temple-Bar, has been literally taken down by a gentleman in ſhort hand, who has already preſented it to a great perſonage, as a glaring inſtance to what height the emiſſaries of Rome, and other diſguiſed Jeſuits, have arrived in poiſoning the minds of the people, by openly delivering their impious and ſeditious doctrines.

We hear from Glaſgow, that a ſhip arrived in the river Clyde from the Straits, has brought over a number of fine Italian paintings, which are putting up in the Earl of Bute's caſtle at Rothſay, in the Iſle of Bute.

A conſiderable hatter in Drury-lane is now executing a large commiſſion of hats, for Jamaica and the Weſt-Indies, all white and undyed, with gold-lace, gold button and loop; which is the prevailing faſhion at preſent in that hot climate.

June 11. We hear that it is under conſideration againſt naxt ſeſſion of parliament the laying a duty upon all the wearers of ſwords. Beſides a conſiderable revenue it will bring into the government, it will diſtinguiſh the nobility and gentry intitled to wear ſuch, from the barber, hair dreſſer, and other of the Frenchified tribe, who gird themſelves with ſuch a weapon, and aſſume the air of gentlemen.

On Monday laſt the Right Hon. Hans Stanley Eſq; gave an elegant ball and ſupper, to near 400 ladies and gentlemen, at the George in Newport, in the Iſle of Wight, upon his taking upon him the government of that iſland.

Some letters brought by the Boſcawen Eaſt-Indiaman, ſay, that the French have lately erected ſtrong fortifications on the iſland of Mauritius in Bourbon.

By letters from Turkey, by way of Marſeilles, there is an account, that the plague made a terrible havock at Conſtantinople, Smyrna, and other parts of that extenſive Empire, and ſwept off a great number of people, which was a great hindrance of trade and commerce at this time of the year.

They write from Turky, that the late Grand Vizir had been beheaded, for not ſtifling the rebellion in Georgia, in its infancy.

In the curious collection of curioſities of the late Ebenezer Munſel, Eſq; ſold by auction laſt Wedneſday and Thurſday, were the following:

K. Charles IId's button of his hat, 2l. 13s.—The curtana of James II of England, and the ſword of James IV. of Scotland, taken at Flodden-field, 1l. 12s.——A ſcymitter taken from the Baſhaw of Damaſcus at the ſiege of Vienna, 5l. 5s.—K. of Madagaſcar's ſhirt, the Queen's ſhift, their ſaſhes, belts, &c. 1l. 3s.—Q. Elizabeth's gloves, knife and fork, workbag, pincuſhion, and tooth-pick; Mary Queen of Scots hair-cap; Oliver Cromwell's night-cap, camp-pillow, ſilk-ſaſh, tobacco ſtooper; and K. Charles IId's night-cap, 2l. 12s.—Queen Elizabeth's ſtriking watch, given by her to one of the Wardens of the Tower when ſhe quitted her impriſonment there, 2l.—King Charles I's watch, given by him to Bp. Juxton the morning of his martyrdom, 2l. 17s.—An earthen can of St. Thomas a Becket, finely wrought, 16s.—Sir Edmundbury Godfrey's dagger; a large parcel of curious ancient gloves; ſtar and garter worn by the Duke of Marlborough at Blenheim battle; ditto of James II. William III. and Queen Anne; and a piece of fringe work made by Mary Queen of William III. 2l.—Beſides a prodigious number of Roman and Egyptain antiquities, urns, buſts, paintings, &c. &c.

Dudley Coſby, Eſq; is now talk'd of to ſucceed the late Arthur Dobs, Eſq; in the Government of North-Carolina.

A Shipmaſter arrived here this Week from Belfaſt ſays, upwards of 100 Sail of French Shallops are now employed in the double Capacity of fiſhing and ſmuggling on the Coaſt of Londonderry in Ireland.

Letters from Colonge of the 31ſt ult. adviſe, that they had an Account from Metz in Lorrain, that the Deuilling was become a great Faſhion there among the Fair Sex; two Ladies, one the Wife of a Member of Parliament, and the other that of a Commiſſary of War, having ſome Difference, reſolved to decide their Quarrel by the Point of the Sword, in which the former was wounded in the Arm, and the latter received a dangerous Wound in her Breaſt.

Recent Letters from Breſt adviſe, that a Number of experienced Engineers lately arrived there, in order to erect a very ſtrong Citadel and Fortifications on the Level of Mount Charles, for the Defence and Security of the City on the Land Side.

June 14. They write from Gibraltar, that Advice had been received there of the famous pyratical Rover Reis Hamet Lewis of Sallee having periſh'd in a late Storm in the Mediterranean.

The St. Padre, eſteemed the largeſt Ship in the whole Spaniſh Navy, is now building at the Havanah, and will be launched in Auguſt next.

Wedneſday evening Mr Shuter ſpoke an Epilogue riding on an Aſs, at Covent-garden-houſe; but it being ſomewhat difficult to get the ſluggiſh animal forward on the ſtage, the houſe ſeemed very much diverted with Mr. Shuter's ridiculous ſituation; that excellent humouriſt, however, ſoon changed the laugh *at* him to one *with* him; by declaring the aſs was as greatly diſconcerted, it being his firſt appearance on the ſtage. This happy get-off was received with the approbation which it merited; and he went thro' his Epilogue to the univerſal ſatisfaction of the ſpectators.

A large fleet of ſhips is hourly expected in the river from Jamaica, & other parts of the W. Indies.

Extract of a letter from Toulon, May 4.

"Two bomb veſſels and two frigates ſailed a few days ago, and are to join others at Cadiz, in order to go and bombard the fortifications erected by the Salletines in the Iſland of Fedel. The rapid progreſs which theſe pirates have made for ſome years paſt in the improvement of their marine cannot but give uneaſineſs to trading ſtates of Europe, tho' they themſelves have contributed to their agrandizement, by the preſents they ſent to keep them quiet. Before the year 1755, thoſe pirates were not to be apprehended, being only able to fit out veſſels of four or ſix guns, and theſe never cruized beyond the Mediterranean; but ſince that time the earthquake which happened at Liſbon being alſo felt on the coaſt of Barbary, opened the bar of Sallee, ſo that there has been 22 or 24 feet of water, by which ſhips of almoſt any ſize can go in or out. It is univerſally allowed, that the great advantage which the Salletines have over other veſſels, is owing to the great number of men they carry, which enables them to board their enemy. It has therefore been propoſed to arm the ſides of our merchant ſhips with hooks and ſpikes, in ſuch a manner as to render all attempts to board them ſo difficult as to prevent it.

June 14. It is now ſaid the American provinces will have liberty to melt down bullion for eſtabliſhing a gold and ſilver currency; not to be coined as in Europe, but ſtamped, after the manner practiſed in the neighbouring Spaniſh provinces. [Where is that bullion?]

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 23.

Laſt Monday Morning departed this Life, Mrs. SARAH FITCH, Conſort of JONATHAN FITCH, Eſq; 'Tis ſaid ſhe was a Lady of an amiable Character, generally eſteemed and greatly lamented particularly by the induſtrious Poor, to whom ſhe was a conſtant Benefactreſs. Her Funeral was attended, on Tueſday Evening, by a very numerous Aſſembly, who appeared neatly in the frugal Dreſs lately approved in Boſton, New-York and Philadelphia.

NEW-HAVEN.

——*Quid non Mortalia Pectora cogis*
Auri ſacra Fames VIRGIL.

SINCE the late Impoſitions on the American Colonies by the Parliament of Great-Britain, our Papers have been filled with Exclamations againſt Slavery and arbitrary Power. One would have thought, by this mighty outcry, that all America, to a Man, had a noble Senſe of Freedom, and would riſque their Lives and Fortunes in the Defence of it. Had this been really the Spirit of the Colonies, they would have deſerved Commiſſeration and Relief.

Nothing can fill a generous Breaſt with greater Indignation than to ſee a free, brave and virtuous People unjuſtly ſunk and debaſed by Tyranny and Oppreſſion. But who can pity the heartleſs Wretches whoſe only Fortitude is in their Tongue and Pen? If we may judge of the Whole by thoſe who have been already tampered with, the Colonies are now ripe for Slavery, and incapable of Freedom.

Have three hundred Pounds a Year, or even a more trifling Conſideration, been found ſufficient to debauch from their Intereſt thoſe who have been entruſted with the moſt important Concerns by the Colonies? If ſo, O Britain! heap on your Burdens without fear of Diſturbance. We ſhall bear your Yoke as tamely as the overloaded Aſs. If we bray with the Pain, we ſhall not have the Heart to throw off the Load, or ſpurn the Rider. Have many already become the Tools of your Oppreſſion? and are numbers now cringing to become the Tools of thoſe Tools, to ſlay his wretched Brethren? 'Tis impoſſible! But alas! if ſo, who could have tho't it!——Thoſe who lately ſet themſelves up for Patriots and boaſted a generous Love for their Country, are they now ſaying (O Diſgrace to Humanity!) are THEY now creeping after the Profits of collecting the unrighteous *American* Stam-Duty! If THIS is credible, what may we not believe? Where are the mercenary Publicans who delight in Nothing ſo much as the deareſt Blood of their Country? Will the Cries of your deſpairing, dying Brethren be Muſick pleaſing to your Ears? If ſo, go on! bend the Knee to your Maſter Horſeleach, and beg a Share in the Pillage of your Country.—*No,* you'll ſay, *I don't delight in the Ruin of my Country, but, ſince 'tis decreed ſhe muſt fall, who can blame me for taking a Part in the Plunder?* Tenderly ſaid! why did you not rather ſay—*If my Father muſt die, who can accuſe me as defective in filial Duty, in becoming his Executioner, that ſo much of the Eſtate, at leaſt, as goes to the Hangman, may be retained in the Family?*

Never pretend, whoever you are, that freely undertake to put in Execution a Law prejudicial to your Country, that you have the leaſt Spark of affection for her. Rather own you would gladly ſee her in Flames, if you might be allowed to pillage with Impunity.

But had you not rather theſe Duties ſhould be collected by your Brethren, than by Foreigners? No! vile Miſcreant! indeed we had not. That ſame rapacious and baſe Spirit which prompted you to undertake the ignominious Taſk, will urge you on to every cruel and oppreſſive Meaſure. You will ſerve to put us continually in Mind of our abject Condition. A Foreigner we could more chearfully endure, becauſe he might be ſuppoſed not to feel our Diſtreſſes; but for one of our *Fellow Slaves* who equally ſhares in our Pains, to riſe up and beg the Favour of inflicting them, is intolerable. The only Advantage that can be hoped for from this is that it will rouſe the moſt indolent of us to a Senſe of our Slavery, and make us uſe our ſtrongeſt Efforts to be free. Some, I hope, there are, notwithſtanding your baſe Defection, that feel the patriotic Flame glowing in their Boſoms, and would eſteem it glorious to die for their Country! From ſuch as theſe you are to expect perpetual Oppoſition. Theſe are Men whoſe Exiſtence and Importance does not depend on Gold. When, therefore, you have pillaged from them their Eſtates, they will ſtill live and blaſt your wicked Deſigns, by all *lawful* Means. You are to look for Nothing but the Hatred and Deteſtation of all the Good and Virtuous. And as you live on the Diſtreſſes, you will inherit the Curſes of Widows and Orphans. The preſent Generation will treat you as the Authors of their Miſery, and Poſterity will purſue your Memory with the moſt terrible Imprecations.

CATO.

BOSTON, Auguſt 22.

Laſt Monday ſe'nnight being the Anniverſary of His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales's Birth Day, the ſame was celebrated here with the greateſt Demonſtration of Joy, and with Marks of unfeigned Loyalty. The Cannon from the Forts, Caſtle and Ships in the Road made a Grand Loyal Salute at Noon. What heightened the general Joy was the Arrival of Intelligence the Day before of Mr. Pitt's being appoited one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State. Be this Right Honorable Gentleman in or out, 'tis certain he is and ever has been as popular in the Colonies as in England. In the Evening the young People had a Fire in Kingſtreet, and while every Apartment of the Town rung with the Pious and Loyal Ejaculations---"God bleſs our true Britiſh King."---Long live their Majeſties."--"Heaven preſerve the Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family"----"Pitt and Liberty Forever"---&c.——The ſame Day were re-thundered thro' every Street in the City. High and Low, Rich and Poor, Young and Old, White and Black, Bond and Free, joined the Chorus. The Little Children who could not ſpeak, laughed, clapped their Hands, blew their Whiſtles, and rung their coral Bells. As no Miniſter has been toaſted in any tolerable Company in N. America, ſince Mr Pitt went out, it ſeemed a little aukward at firſt. It was obſerved that a North and South Briton of a certain Complexion, threw their Faces into many violent and frightful Contortions, before they could or would bring it out. But it is quite familiar now. The very Peaſants will not drink at the Brook or Fountain, but to the Health of their King and his Miniſter.

Very early on Wedneſday Morning, the 14th Inſtant, were diſcovered hanging on a Limb of the Great Trees ſo called, at the South Part of this Town, two Effigies, one of which by the Labels appeared to be deſigned to repreſent a Stamp-Officer, and the other a Jack-boot, with a Head and Horns peeping out of the Top, ſaid by ſome to be the Devil or his Imp; but, as we are not acquainted with that Species of Gentlemen, we cannot ſo well determine whether it was an exact Reſemblance or not: The Report of theſe Images ſoon ſpread thro' the Town, brought a Number of Spectators, and had ſuch an Effect on them that they were immediatediately inſpired with a Spirit of Patriotiſm, which diffus'd itſelf through the whole Concourſe: So much were they affected with a Senſe of Liberty, that ſcarce any could attend to the Taſk of the Day-Labour; but all ſeemed on the Wing for Freedom. About Duſk the Images were taken down, placed on a Bier, (not covered with a Sheet, except the Sheet of Paper which bore the Inſcription) ſupported in Proceſſion by Six Men, followed by a great Concourſe of People, ſome of the higheſt Reputation, and in the greateſt Order, ecchoing forth, Liberty and Property! No Stamp! &c.—Having paſſed through the Town-Houſe, they proceeded with their Pageantry down Kingſtreet, and it is ſaid intended for the North Part of the Town; but Orders being given, they turned their Courſe thro' Kilbyſtreet, where an Edifice had been lately erected, which was ſuppos'd to be deſign'd for a Stamp-Office. Here they halted, and went to work to demoliſh that Building, which they ſoon effected, without receiving any Hurt, excepting one of the Spectators, who happened to be rather too nigh the Brick Wall when it fell: This being finiſhed many of them loaded themſelves with the wooden Trophies, and proceeded (bearing the two Effigies) to the Top of Fort-Hill; where a Fire was ſoon kindled, in which one of them was burnt; we can't learn whether they committed the other to the Flames, or if they did whether it did not ſurvive the Conflagration, being its ſaid like the Salamander converſant in that Element.—The Populace after this went to work on the Barn, Fence, Garden and Dwelling-Houſe of the Gentleman againſt whom their Reſentment was chiefly levelled, and which were contiguous to ſaid Hill; and here entering the Houſe they bravely ſhewed their Loyalty, Courage and Zeal, to defend the Rights and Liberties of Engliſhmen:—Here it is ſaid, by ſome good Men that were preſent, they eſtabliſhed their Society by the Name of *The Union Club*——Their Buſineſs being finiſhed, they retired and proceeded to the Province-Houſe, which was at about 11 o'Clock, gave three Huzzas, and all went quetly home.

The next Day the Honorable Gentleman who had been appointed to the Duty of Diſtributor of the Stamps when they ſhould arrive, ſuppoſing himſelf to be the Object of their Deriſion, informed the principal Gentlemen of the Town, that as it appeared ſo diſagreeable to the People, he ſhould requeſt the Liberty of being excuſed from that Office; and in the Evening the Populace reaſſembled, erected a Pyramid, intending a ſecond Bonfire; but upon hearing of the Reſignation, they deſiſted, and repaired to the Gentleman's Gate, gave three Chears, and took their Departure without Damage;—but having heard it propagated that an honorable Gentlemen at the North Part of the Town, had been acceſſary in laying on the Stamp Duties, &c. they repaired to his Houſe, where, upon being informed by ſome Gentlemen of Integrity and Reputation, that he had not only ſpoke but wrote to the contrary, they retired; and having patroled the Streets, returned to their reſpective Habitations, as quetly as they had done the Night before.

"*England*, can never be undone but
"by a Parliament." *Lord Burleigh,*

The Public is aſſured, from good Authority, that the Hon. Gentleman, who on Thurſday laſt reſigned the Employment of Diſtributor of Stamps, has wrote Home to the Lords Commiſſioners, &c. ——That, *He cannot execute the Stamp-Act, and that it is his Opinion it will be impracticable for any other Perſon to do it.*——

We are told, that the Concourſe on Wedneſday Evening was far from conſiſting wholly of the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, many having come from Charleſtown, Cambridge and other adjacent Towns---The Truth of which may poſſibly be hereafter diſcovered by the Vigilance, Induſtry and Zeal of the Attorney General,

It is ſuppoſed by ſome People, that the Effigies exhibited in this Town on Wedneſday laſt (Actually or Virtually) originated in Cambridge, from this remarkable Circumſtance, that the very Breeches were ſeen on a Gentlemen of that Town on Commencement Day.

Saturday Morning laſt departed this Life after a long Confinement, the Rev. Timothy Cutler, D. D. Rector of Chriſt's Church in this Town, aged 82 Years.—A Sermon at the Funeral was preached by the Rev. Mr. Caner, of King's Chappel.——After which the Remains were interred under the Church.

Yeſterday a Ship arrived here from Leith, in North-Britain, had nine Weeks Paſſage. Sir Harry Seaton, an Officer in his Majeſty's Service on this Continent, came Paſſenger; as alſo a Number of other Perſons.

Yeſterday Morning a Fire broke out at ſome Work Shops, making the Corner between Quaker-Street Lane and Water-Street, when the whole Edifice, conſiſting of ſix Shops, was almoſt inſtantly in Flames; but ſuch was the Activity of the Inhabitants (always very alert on ſuch Occaſions) that it was extinguiſhed without any other Damage than deſtroying the upper Part of the Building.-----

At this Fire an Opportunity preſented for the Trial of an Engine, which has lately been made here, and it was found to perform well. If any Town ſhould have Occaſion to purchaſe, and diſpoſed to encourage our own Artiſts, they may be ſupplied at a cheaper Rate than can be imported, by applying to David Wheeler, Blackſmith, in Newbury Street, who will warrant the Engines to be as good as any imported.

Said Wheeler alſo makes and fixes Iron Rods with Points, upon Houſes or any other Eminences for Prevention from the Effects of Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 15.

Extract of a Letter from Pennſborough, Aug. 7, 1765.

"Agreeable to my Promiſe, when I ſaw you laſt, I now acquaint you, that I have this day received a letter from Mr. Croghan, dated at Wiotchtonan, the 13th of July; at which place, he acquaints me, he was attacked by a large body of Indians, who killed two of his men, and three of the Shawaneſe deputies that accompanied him, ſlightly wounded Major Smallman and himſelf, and made them all priſoners. But when he informed them who he was, and upon what buſineſs he was going; that he was conducted thither by the Shawaneſe nation, and that it was their chiefs who were killed; they, in the moſt abject manner begged forgiveneſs of him, as they then began to apprehend what they had done might be a means of bringing the Shawaneſe, Delawares, and Six Nations on them, whom they very much dread. However, he has accommodated matters with them entirely to his Satisfaction, and intended to proceed immediately to the Ilinois, where he expects the like ſucceſs, and about the firſt of September hopes to be at Fort Pitt,"

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 22.

We hear from New-Jerſey, that Mr. Coxe, the Stamp-Officer, appointed for that Province, having applied to a Gentleman to hire a Houſe, was refuſed, unleſs he would inſure the Houſe from being pulled down, or damaged.

Query, Whether it would not be prudent for all the Stamp-Officers to inſure their Houſes, &c.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 26.

A Letter juſt come to Hand from Detroit, dated the 7th Inſtant, ſays, "All was then well and quiet at that Place."

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, Auguſt 19.

"Yeſterday the Effigy of Mr. O——— was found hanging on one of the Trees at the South End of the Town, with a Paper before it, on which ſomething to this Effect was wrote in large Characters.

"*Fair Freedom's glorious Cauſe I've meanly quitted,*
"————————————*For the Sake of Pelf,*
"*But ah! the Devil has me outwitted,*
"*And inſtead of* ſtamping *others, have hang'd myſelf.*
"*P. S. Whoever takes this down, is an Enemy to*
"*his Country.*"

On the Right Arm was wrote, *A. O.*

On the Left } "*What greater Pleaſure can there be,*
"*Than to ſee a* Stamp-Man *hanging*
on a Tree."

* * *

ALL Perſons indebted to us the Subſcribers, either by Bond, Note or Book, are hereby notified and caution'd to beware of repeated, pompous Advertiſements, inſerted in the Connecticut Courant, *ſigned,* Thomas Davidſon, *&* Comp. *wherein they inſinuate to the Public, that they import their Goods immediately from the Makers—Which let them believe, who will——Conſider with yourſelves, whether a Company advertiſing & ſelling trifling Articles, at prime Coſt, or leſs, will ſerve you with other Things not ſo commonly known, at the ſame Rate; or, whether 'tis not an Allurement to get a greater Advance, where it may be laid, without Diſcovery, by which poſſibly many may be deceived:—And inform thoſe who are any ways ſo indebted to us, as above, that we expect after ſo long Patience uſed with them, that they diſcharge their reſpective Ballances due to us, forthwith, either in Caſh, or any Kind of Country Produce they have to diſpoſe of, ſuch as Pork, Beef, Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn, and Flax-Seed; all of which we have uſually received as Payments, at the Market Price; and hope no One of them will ſuffer himſelf to be enſnared by ſaid Company's Advertiſement, ſo as to forget the Places where they ought to make Payment; if any does, they may depend on being immediately ſued without Exception, or further Notice; and a ſtrict Enquiry and Obſervation will be made, of any who may attempt to neglect us, and carry any of thoſe Articles to them, before their old Ballances are diſcharged; and we flatter ourſelves, that thoſe who conſider of the above, and the Payments they have made us from Year to Year, muſt be immediately convinced of the difference of the Uſeage they have heretofore received from us, and ſuch Perſons.*

N.B. *Salt alſo will be exchanged by us, for Flax-Seed.*

Samuel Talcot,
Daniel Goodwin,
John Lawrence,
Caleb Bull,
Samuel Olcott,
Samuel Marſh,
William Jepſon,
George Lord,
Eliſha Pitkin,
Lemuel White,
Ruſſell Woodbridge,
Tho's Hopkins,
Abraham Beach,
Nathaniel Ledyard,
Solomon Smith.
P. Thomſon & C°.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c." Ebenezer Coomes of Simſbury, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor; in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before *Jabez Hamlin,* Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and *Seth Wetmore,* Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors. Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Coomes, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Nathaniel Chauncey, Eſq; Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on Wedneſday the 18th Day of September next, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Coomes ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Dated the 23d of Auguſt, 1765.

Advertiſements.

West-Hartford, Auguſt 17, 1765.

LATELY departed Life, in a very diſtreſſed Condition, a black Mare, branded X on the left Shoulder, ſome White in her Face, her hind Feet white, ſundry white Spots on her Back, greatly lamented by a young Colt that is now under the Protection of Theophilus Steele; *The Owner would do well, to come and take Guardianſhip upon him, before the Stamp Act takes Place.*

Hartford, 19th Auguſt, 1765,

Juſt Imported, and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh,

by *Tho's Davidſon & Co.*

A large Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, amongſt which are the following Articles, *VIZ.*

BLACK, blue, ſcarlet & cloth-colour'd ſuperfine & middling broadcloths,
White flannels,
Cotton velvets,
Women's ditto,
Scarlet & green hair pluſh
Black breeches patterns,
Scarlet ditto,
Blue & crimſon colour'd ſilk ditto,
Black,
Blue,
Saxon green,
Crimſon, &
Clothcolour'd } Calimancos.
Scarlet,
Pink,
Black,
Blue,
White,
Green,
Red &
Cloth-colour'd, } Rattinets.
Black,
Blue,
Red,
Scarlet,
White &
Cloth-colour'd, } Shalloons.
10-11 nails linen check,
3 4 ditto, & ſtrip'd,
3-4, 7-8, & yard wide 3-8 & 6-4 Cotton & linen checks,
Yardwide ſuperfine ditto beſt patterns.
3 4 & 7-8 dowlaſs,
Scots ozenbrigs,
7-8, & yard wide cambbricks,
7-8, & yard wide plain & flower'd lawns,
Black taffaties,
Black & colour'd broad & narrow perſians,
Beſt balleadine ſewing ſilk of all colours,
Sagatheys,
Cardinal ſilk,
Dark & olive-colour'd thickſetts, & fuſtians,
Dyed pelongs & jeans,
Cotton allopeans,
9, 10, 11, 12 nails,
Linen handkerchiefs,
-8 & yard wide ditto,
Printed blue & red ditto.
-8 & yard wide black barcelona ditto,
Black Cravatts ditto,
Cotton ſtripes,
Cotton & linen ditto,
Beſt ſilk mitts, plain & open work,
Gloves ditto,
Black & buff-colour'd worſted ditto, plain & trim'd,
Cotton ditto,
Black & white, plain & ribbed ſilk hoſe,
Worſted ditto,
Brown & white thread ditto,
Venetian poplins,
Figur'd ſtuffs,
Men & women's ſhoes,
Men & boy's caſtor & felt hats,
Bed Scots ſnuff,
[illegible] in paper'd canniſters,
Pigtail & paper'd tobacco,
6 8 10-12-14 figur'd ribbons,
Ditto paduſoy & ſattin of all colours,
Women's French lamb gloves & mitts,
Silk mitts lined,
Buckhandle table knives & forks,
Bone ditto,
Ivory ditto,
Black ebony ditto,
Cottoes, large & ſmall,
Penknives of different kinds,
Gimblets all Sizes.
Braſs candleſticks,
Grid irons,
Shoemaker's awls,
Pegging awls for ditto,
Pad locks ſorted,
Sleeve buttons all ſorts,
Paper ſnuff boxes
Maſon's ditto,
Common ditto of different kinds,
Silver ſhoe buckles,
Black ſhoe & knee ſteel ditto,
Stone ditto,
Pinchbeck ſundry ſorts ditto,
White & yellow metal do.
Jews harps,
Frying pans,
Metal buttons,
Horn ditto,
Double waſh'd buttons,
Silver'd ditto,
Braſs cocks,
Watch keys,
Briſtol ſtone buttons ſet in ſilver,
Pearle ſtone ſet in ditto,
Wool cards,
Cloth bruſhes,
Silver watches,
Necklaces & ear-rings,
7 by 9 & 8 by 10 window glaſs,
China bowls,
Variety of cups & ſaucers
Chapes & tongs,
Gin in caſes or by the gallon,
Beſt velvet corks,
Empty bottles by the groce or doz.
Teneriff wine by the pipe, or ſmaller quantity, or by the doz.
Rum by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity,
Bohea tea warranted of the beſt kind,
Loaf ſugar,
Writing paper of different kinds,
Grey ditto by the ream or quire,
6 4, & 7 4 bed bunts,
Bed ticking,
Midling & narrow ſtrip'd tapes,
Broad & narrow white ditto,
Gartering,
Quality binding, broad & narrow,
Black alimode,
Black & colour'd ſattin & peelong,
Brown & white bucrams
Sectorſoy romal ſilk hands,
Shirt buttons,
Silk & hair ſcarf twiſt,
Buttons all colours,
7-8 & 9 8 wide ſheeting dark & light,
Ground callicoes, 12 & 18 yard pieces,
Pencil ditto,
Furniture ditto,
Dark & light ground chintzs,
Printed cottons,
Women and children's fans,
Ivory ditto,
Black & white thread lace,
Stamp'd ſilk ditto,
Gymps, broad & narrow
Silk fringe, of different kinds,
Pocket books of different kinds,
Playing cards,
Nankeens,
Hard ſoap,
Scots tartin,
Green holland,
Punch ſpoons,
Shammy linings,
Black and white ſilk gauze,
Flower'd ditto,
A ſmall aſſortment of Glaſs ware, viz.
Quart decanters,
Pint ditto,
Halfpint ditto,
Wine ditto,
Bear ditto,
A few ſaddlary goods to be ſold very low, viz.
Men & women's ſaddles of different kinds,
Bridles of differentkinds
Cruppers,
Mail ſtraps, &c.
And a great many other articles too tedious to mention in an advertiſement; all which will be ſold, to encourage the cuſtomers at a very ſmall advance.

N. B. *Flax-Seed*, Pork and Beef in Hand, will be eſteemed as Caſh, and the higheſt Price will be given that can be afforded to encourage the Raiſers thereof. Theſe Traders in the Country, who take in Flax-Seed, may depend upon having as much for their Seed here, as it will fetch in *New-York*, deducting Freight; as we ſhall ſhip what Quantity we purchaſe, at *Middletown*, for *Ireland*.

‡‡† In a Fortnight's Time will be inſerted in this Paper, a Method for the Publick, to ſave their ASHES, and prepare them for the Market, which will be of more Advantage to them than diſpoſing of them in the Manner they do: And it is to be hoped thoſe who have any Quantity now by them, will not diſpoſe of them until they ſee the above Method laid down to them, and may then judge for themſelves which will be beſt for them to do; as it is entirely planned for the Benefit of the Public, by their humble Servants,

Thomas Davidſon, & Comp.

Any Perſon or Perſons, that could contract to get 50,000 Pipe-ſtaves, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to the above Company, and likewiſe know the Time they would be allowed to get them in.

T. D. & C.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, to the Higheſt Bidder, on Tueſday, the 27th Inſtant, Auguſt, at the Houſe of Mr Charles Williams, *Inn-Holder in* Say-Brook;

THE Remains of the Appurtenances of the Sloop SUCCESS, Buthen about Seventy Four Tons; lately caſt-away on Long-Iſland, viz. Sails, Cables, Anchors, Blocks, and ſundry Sorts of Rigging, &c. All lying in Say-Brook, in the Care of Meſſ. John and Richard Dickerſon, where the Things, may be ſeen before the Sale.

Weathersfield, Auguſt 19th, 1765.

TO be Sold, a neat new RIDING-CHAIR, complete, and a Chaiſe a little worn, with a Bonnet, both of them well made, in Boſton, by a good Workman; if any Gentleman inclines to purchaſe either or both of them, may have them on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by applying to PETER VERSTILLE, of Weatherfield.

STOLEN or Strayed out of the Paſture of Mr. SAMUEL FARNSWORTH of Hartford, a Bay, two year old Colt, black Mane and Tail, about 12½ Hands high, branded upon the fore Hoof thus AB had round his Neck a Piece of a Halter. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt and bring him to the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

THE Snow NEPTUNE, will ſail from the Port of New-London, for LONDON, in about Two Months from the Date hereof; for Freight or Paſſage, enquire of JOSEPH TRUMBALL *at Norwich, or Capt.* ROBERT FROUD, *of ſaid New-London.*

Auguſt, 19, 1765.

TAKEN up as a Stray, in Hartford, on Friday the 9th Inſtant, a lightiſh Bay Horſe, with three White Feet, a Blaze in his Face, black Main and Tail, paces, trots and gallops, branded with a Figure of 4 on the left Shoulder, about 14 Hands high. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. Inquire of JOHN-PANTRY JONES, at Hartford-Ferry. Auguſt 19th, 1765.

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH,

BEGS leave to acquaint the public, That he ſtill carries on his buſineſs in King-ſtreet, Hartford, where all gentlemen and ladies, who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerv'd in the beſt manner, with fidelity and diſpatch, on the moſt reaſonable terms. He has for ſale, ſhoe and knee buckle chapes; an aſſortment of files, ſuitable for ſilverſmith's and jeweler's; black lead pots and crucibles; binding wire; ſand paper; pumice and rot ſtone and allum; to be ſold at the loweſt prices, for ready money.

N B. Any perſons favouring ſaid Tiley with their cuſtom, may pay him for his labour in wheat, rye and Indian corn, at the caſh price.

TO be ſold at publick vendue, on Tueſday, the firſt day of October next, on the premiſſes, in the Oblong Amenia precinct, Dutches county; a large convenient ſtone houſe, four rooms on a floor, with a good celler under the houſe, and a good barn, with two acres of land adjoining; now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Stephen Ray; it is convenient for a merchant or tradeſman, ſituate about two miles from the town of Sharon. The conditions will be publiſhed at the time and place of ſale.—

Lathrop and Smith,

(Apothecaries and Book ſellers)

Have juſt imported from London, and have for Sale, at their Store in Hartford,

A Large and freſh aſſortment of Medicines, and all articles uſually ſold by Apothecaries, (genuine, and of the beſt kind.) A very large collection of books, &c. A general aſſortment of painter's colours, writing paper, Dutch quills, ſcales and dividers, beſt money ſcales and weights: And a variety of other articles.——All which may be had at a very reaſonable advance——

N. B. Said Lathrop & Smith retail——Beſt Madeira wine, rum, ſugar and molaſſes.

Colony of Connecticut. } WHEREAS, purſuant to an act or law of ſaid colony, entituled, " An ACT to prevent frauds in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, for the uſe of their creditors, &c.——" Nathanael Chapin of Enfield, in the county, of Hartford, an inſolvent debtor, in conjunction with the major part of his creditors, hath exhibited his petition, with an account of the ſums by him owing, and an inventory of his eſtate, &c. under oath, before the honorable William Pitkin, Eſq; chief judge, and Daniel Edwards, Eſq; one of the aſſiſtant judges of the ſuperior court of judicature, in ſaid colony; praying to have the ſame ſecured, and diſpoſed of for the uſe of his ſaid creditors.—Public NOTICE is therefore hereby given, to all the creditors of the ſaid Nathanael Chapin, to appear at the court houſe in Hartford, in the county of Hartford, on the firſt Wedneſday of September next, to ſhew reaſon, (if any they have) why an aſſignment of the eſtate of the ſaid Nathanael ſhould not be made, and his perſon diſcharged according to the regulation and proviſion in ſaid act. Dated at Hartford the 10th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1765

Joſeph Barret, gives Caſh for FLAX-SEED.

HARTFORD, Printed by THOMAS GREEN, oppoſite the State-Houſe.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1765.

NUMBER 41.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

SINCE the alarm of proceeding againſt the preſs by *attachment* has gone forth, you Printers ſeem to be frightened. Never fear, they will not *attach* every body. They dare not; whatever their inclinations may be. They have got nothing by what they have already done; nor will they get any thing by what, it is ſaid, they are going to do. Therefore you need not be caſt down. No Gentleman will deſire you to run into *actual* and *real* danger: But as you ſubſiſt by public indulgence, you ſhould be a little conformable to the intereſts and opinions of the public; I mean to the writers on the behalf of the people, as well as to thoſe on the behalf of the Miniſtry. I do not charge *you* indeed with this kind of partiality, but ſome of your brother Printers have been ſaid to be guilty of it. You will therefore excuſe my ſaying thus much. But it is time every man ſhould begin to look ſeriouſly about him, who has any regard for either the liberties or the welfare of his country. The affairs of this nation are really in a lamentable and dreadful ſituation. The enormous prices of proviſions, and the great decay of trade, are terrible things, and muſt have their cauſes ſomewhere; and we may be aſſured will have very *ſerious conſequences*. But the great people who are *paid* for taking care of the national affairs to a degree that is abſolutely *burthenſome* to the people, inſtead of contriving how to remedy the grievances of their fellow ſubjects, are attending to nothing but *proſecutions* and *perſecutions* in order to ſtop our *complaints*. If they had any prudence they might take example from former times. *Violence* will not ſtop *complaint*. God forbid it ſhould. We are not *ſlaves*, nor I hope ever ſhall; for there is *ſtill* a *ſpirit* among us (notwithſtanding ſome fond fools would perſuade themſelves otherwiſe) that is worthy of the deſcendants of thoſe brave and honeſt Engliſhmen, who made this a great and free nation; and to whoſe virtues and intrepidity we owe this excellent conſtitution. Engliſhmen have nothing to truſt to but their own *independent* ſpirit; and I wiſh I could ſay with a voice as loud as thunder, *from* TYRANNY *in every Capacity, good Lord deliver us.*

INDEPENDENCE.

'According to letters from Soiſſons, the Wolf which exerciſed its rage there about the latter end of February, has left melancholy Effects of his rage behind him. Of 18 perſons whom he wounded, 13 have died mad, and we know not what will be the fate of the five others. They have been obliged to kill a number of beans which had been bitten, and in conſequence thereof had run mad. One of the unhappy perſons, whom this wolfe had bit, having been to ſea, in order to prevent the conſequences, appeared to be recovered to a good ſtate of health, but ſoon ſhewed ſymptoms by howlings of an approaching madneſs. In order to ſecure him they bound him hand and foot, and then bled him; but in ſpite of theſe precautions his madneſs diſplayed itſelf in the moſt terrible manner, he broke his chains, demoliſhed to pieces every thing that came under his hand, and leapt furiouſly into a horſe pond, from whence coming out again, all covered with blood and dirt, he fell upon his knees and begged them to kill him. At laſt, after many acts of phrenzy he entered into a country houſe near Braine, where picking up a large lever, he made ſuch good uſe of it, that nothing could reſiſt him; but attempting to break into a large Hall, where 30 perſons had fled for refuge he was ſhot by an officer with a double barrelled gun, who at the ſecond diſcharge happily killed him. *Bruſſels Gaz.*

NEW-YORK.

AS I frequently note down ſuch Hints as occaſionally occur, and which I think may ſerve as Materials for ſome future ſpeculations, I was the other Day greatly confounded by a Gentleman's delivering me a Paper of my own Hand writing, which he had picked up near the Exchange, containing the following unconnected Paſſages, which appeared to him all Confuſion and Myſtery, but were to me very intelligible, and replete with Matter for many a Sentinel, viz.

The Doctor has had a confounded Rap over the Knuckles.----A Cordial for low ſpirits, diſtilled in Virginia.----Poppies, Laudanum, New-Jerſey Aſſembly.---Whoever hates the Law, will naturally hate Lawyers.-----Some People who talk moſt in Favour of Prerogative, care leaſt about it, when their own Intereſt is concerned.--------Little Rogues are hanged, while great ones go unpuniſhed.---Doctor Fauſtus---Lilliballero.---To recede from Virtue in Proportion as an Advance in Years. ---Fees for granting Patents.------Making Hay while the Sun ſhines.-----Two Articles of News for the London Papers, viz. A company of Merchants have lately ſet up a Whale-Fiſhery on the moſt North-eaſterly Part of Lake Erie, where they take immenſe Quantities of Whales, whoſe Oil far exceeds that of the ſame Species of Fiſh taken in any other Part of the World; and it is ſaid that an Officer will be ſent from Boſton to enter and clear the Battoes employed in tranſporting the ſaid Oil down the Ohio, in which it is expected he will meet with leſs oppoſition than a Fellow Officer did lately at Albany. And we have Advice from Long-Iſland, that one GRENVILLE undertakes to make Gold out of the Rock-away Pebbles, by Means of a new-invented STAMP-Mill, tho' many People think him a bungling Projector, and that the Wages of the Workmen will exceed the Profits of the Mill.---Patriots, Parricides. What a Heart muſt a Man have who can coolly meditate the Ruin of his Country?---Cataline, Nero, Caligula, Gabineus, Sejanus, Epſon, Dudley, Spencer, Gaveſton, Doct. Fauſtus.-----Forfeitures made recoverable in the Courts of Admiralty.---American Liberty---*Toaſts*, viz. A ſpeedy Return to Governor Monkton, Succeſs to the American Manufactures, General Conway, Col. Barre, The Burgeſſes of the Dominion of Virginia, The Memory of John Hamden, Eſq; —Petitions ſuppreſſed, and Complaints unheard. —Court Cormorants.—Virtual Repreſentations.—Hints for a Paper to be intituled, *Analogy between Phyſic and Law, or Argument proving that every Doctor as ſuch is an able Lawyer, viz.* An Apothecary's Account is a Bill of Exceptions. The Abolition of Trials by Juries, is a convulſion in the Nerves. Reſolving the Subject's Liberty into the Will of the Prince, may properly be compared to reducing the Body natural to an Anatomy. The Right of Preſcribing is undoubtedly ſimilar to that of Legiſlation. The Gout I reſemble to a *Petition of Dolence.* And what is *Hiera Picra*, but Latin for *an Appeal?*—Memorandum, to inquire into the Conduct of the Turnkeys of the New-York Goal. The Egyptians compelled the Hebrews to make Brick without Straw.——Barracks, Store-Houſes, and Stables in the Streets of Albany.---Second Part of *Mare Clauſum*, or Poſtage of Letters acroſs the Atlantic. Cabbage Plants, Lord Loudon, Iſle of Skie.---Indian Affairs, South Sea Bubble.---Vacating Patents—Standing Army to prevent the Incurſions of [illegible] Savages.----*The Meaneſs of any* AMERICAN *accepting the Office of putting in Execution a Law prejudicial to his Country.* One Part of a People taxing another Part, and exempting themſelves in Proportion to the Tax laid on their Fellow-Subjects, neceſſarily Productive of a Form of Government the moſt unjuſt, iniquitous, tyranical, merciless, oppreſſive, and deſpotic, that ever preſented itſelf, to the human Mind, from the Creation of the World, to the Year 1765.

CHARLESTOWN, (in S. Carolina) July 31.

Letters from Fort Prince-George inform us, that Salloue or the Young Warrier of Eſtatoe was returned from the Upper Towns, and had met with all the ſucceſs he could expect in perſuading the relations of thoſe Indians who were aſſaſſinated in Virginia to forbear taking revenge, at leaſt to wait the iſſue of Attakullakulla's journey to Williamſburg. Theſe letters expreſs great fears of miſchief from the quantities of rum lately carried into the Cherokee country from this province, and take no notice of the report from Long-Canes mentioned in our laſt.

For a conſiderable time paſt we have had repeated accounts of many groſs enormities committed by the people on the weſtern frontiers of this province: The following is given us from a letter written by a magiſtrate in Amelia townſhip: "On the 2d inſtant between the hours of 8 and 10 at night, two men came to the houſe of one Richard Baldrick, inn-keeper on the Congaree road, and called for ſome toddy and victuals; that in order to pay for what they had, they produced a piece of gold, which they ſaid was 8l. 5s.—that Baldrick ſcrupling its value, went to weigh it, but while he was doing it, one of the men knocked him down, bound and blindfolded him, as they alſo did his wife, juſt ready to lie in, one Mrs. Kelly, who was there to attend her, and his little ſon; that before they had blindfolded the boy, four or five more ruſhed into the houſe, who put a knife to Baldrick's throat, ſwearing they would cut it, if he did not immediately diſcover where his money lay, which they ſaid was 500l. that his wife, terrified at the demand and threat, told the villains, what money her huſband had was in a ſmall trunk in the next room, upon which they went thither, and then ſtripped the houſe of every thing that was valuable. A hue and cry had been iſſued, and a reward of one hundred pounds offered by Meſſrs. Caldwell and Sabb, to whoever ſhould take one or more of the villains, to be paid on conviction, but nothing had been heard of them."

COPY of the inſtructions, given by the Town of PROVIDENCE, *on the 13th of* Auguſt 1765, *to the Deputies in General Aſſembly.*

"AS a full and free Enjoyment of *Britiſh* Liberty, and of our particular Rights as Coloniſts, long ſince preciſely known and aſcertained, by uninterupted Practice and Uſage from the firſt Settlement of this Country, down to this Time, is of unſpeakable Value, and ſtrenuouſly to be contended for by the dutiful Subjects of the beſt Frame of Government in the World, any Attempts to deprive them thereof muſt be very alarming, and ought to be oppoſed, altho' in a deſent Manner, yet with the utmoſt firmneſs.

"We conceive that ſome late Reſolutions of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, for taxing us without our own Conſent, hath a tendency to diveſt us of our moſt valuable Privileges as Engliſhmen; and that the Meaſures adopted by the Miniſtry and the Parliament in this Behalf, if carried into Execution, will be a manifeſt Infraction of our inherent Rights, as Members of the *Britiſh* Government, and unſpeakably injurious in the preſent diſtreſſed and involved State of the Colony.

"The Miniſtry in juſtification of this Encroachment upon the inconteſtible Rights of His Majeſty's liege Subjects in theſe Parts of the World, have pretended that the Colonies are repreſented in Parliament by the Britiſh Members: The contrary is ſo evident that a bare Denial is ſufficient to refute it.

"The Refuſal of the Parliament to hear the humble Petitions of the Colonies againſt the *Stamp-Act*, the Enlargement of the Admiralty Juriſdiction, and the burdening Trade, we look upon as a great Grievance, and directly againſt our Rights as Subjects.

“ With the utmoſt Concern and Dread we conſider the Extention of the powers of the Court of Admiralty; and muſt freely declare to the whole World, that we look upon our natural Rights to be diminiſhed in the ſame Proportion, as the Powers of that Court are extended: And in this Particular we are unhappily diſtinguiſhed from our Fellow Subjects in Britain.

“ We think it needful in this critical Conjuncture to give unto you who are our Deputies, ſome Inſtructions to be by you obſerved in your Repreſentation of us in General Aſſembly.

“ In the firſt Place we recommend it to you in the moſt expreſs Manner, to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours, that Commiſſioners be appointed by the Aſſembly, to meet with the Commiſſioners from the other Colonies on the Continent at *New-York*, on the firſt Day of *October* next, agreeable to the Propoſal and Requeſt of the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, ſignified to this Colony, in order to unite in a Petition to the King, for Relief from the Stamp Act, and other Grievances.

“ In the Choice of theſe Commiſſioners, we are aſſured from our Knowledge of your Virtue, that you will pay more Attention to Merit, Skill in public Buſineſs, and a Zeal for the Welfare of the Colonies, than to any other Conſideration.

We likewiſe requeſt you to do all in your Power, conſiſtent with our Relation to *Great-Britain*, towards poſtponing the Introduction of the Stamp Act into this Colony, until the Colonies may have Opportunity to be heard in Defence of ſuch juſt Rights, as they will be deprived of by an Execution of it: And to this end that you endeavour to procure our eſſential Rights to be aſſerted in General Aſſembly, by Votes or Reſolves to the following Effect, *viz.*

“ 1. That the firſt Adventurers, Settlers of this His Majeſty's Colony and Dominion of *Rhode-Iſland*, and *Providence* Plantations, brought with them and tranſmitted to their Poſterity, and all other His Majeſty's Subjects ſince inhabiting in this His Majeſty's Colony, all the Privileges and Immunities, that have at any Time been held, enjoyed, and poſſeſſed by the People of *Great-Britain*.

“ 2. That by a Charter, granted by King Charles the Second, in the fifteenth Year of His Reign, it is declared and granted unto the Governor and Company of this Colony, and their Succeſſors, that all and every the Subjects of His ſaid Majeſty, His Heirs and Succeſſors, which were [illegible] ſhould hereafter go to inhabit within the ſaid Colony, and all and every of their Children, which had been born there, or which ſhould afterwards be born there, or on the Sea going thither, or returning from thence, ſhould have and enjoy all Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects within any the Dominions of His ſaid Majeſty, His Heirs or Succeſſors; to all Intents, Conſtructions and Purpoſes whatſoever, as if they and every of them were born within the Realm of *England*.

“ 3. That His Majeſty's liege People of this Colony have enjoyed the Right of being governed by their own Aſſembly in the Article of Taxes and internal Police; and that the ſame hath never been forfeited or any other Way yielded up, but hath been conſtantly recognized by the King and People of *Britain*.

“ 4. That therefore His Majeſty, or his Subſtitutes, together with the General Aſſembly of this Colony, have in their repreſentative Capacity the only excluſive Right to lay Taxes and Impoſts upon the Inhabitants of this Colony; and that every Attempt to veſt ſuch Power in any Perſon or Perſons whatever, other than the General Aſſembly aforeſaid, is unconſtitutional, and hath a manifeſt Tendency to deſtroy *Britiſh* as well as *American* Liberty.

“ 5. That His Majeſty's liege People, the Inhabitants of this Colony, are not bound to yield Obedience to any Law or Ordinance, deſigned to impoſe any internal Taxation whatſoever upon them, other than the Laws and Ordinances of the General Aſſembly aforeſaid.

“ And inaſmuch as it hath lately been drawn into Queſtion, how far the People of this His Majeſty's Dominion of *Rhode-Iſland*, have the Right of being tried by Juries, we earneſtly recommend it to you to procure an Act to be paſſed, if it may be done, declaring that the Courts of Common Law only, and not any Court of Admiralty have, and ought to have Juriſdiction in all Cauſes growing and ariſing in this Colony on account of levying or collecting any internal Taxes, or of any Matters relating thereto. And that ſuch proceſs and Way of Trial ſhall hereafter be had and uſed in ſuch Matters, as have been uſual and accuſtomed Time out of Mind: And further that no Decree of any Court of Admiralty reſpecting theſe Matters ſhall be executed in this Colony.

“ We think that an Addreſs of Thanks ought to be voted by the General Aſſembly to thoſe Gentlemen, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves, at the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, in Defence of Liberty and the Colonies; in particular to General Conway and Col. Isaac Barre.

“ As to other Matters, not of ſuch general Concernment as the foregoing, we leave their Management to your Prudence and Judgment, in which we put the greateſt Confidence.”

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 30.

Laſt Saturday arrived here, in 17 Days from St. Euſtatia, Capt. William Rockwell, who gives the following Intelligence, viz. That two Days before he ſailed, they receiv'd Advice of a violent Gale of Wind or Hurricane at Guadaloupe, in which 14 Sail of large Veſſels, and ſundry ſmall Craft, were drove aſhore, and near all loſt. A violent Gale of Wind forced Capt. Rockwell with a Number of others, out from St. Euſtatia, which he imagines did conſiderable Damage.

On Thurſday the 22d Inſtant, at 6 o'Clock, P. M. was exhibited on a Gallows erected for that Purpoſe, in the moſt publick Part of this Town, the Effigy of a Perſon ſuſtaining the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps, with a Boot placed a little back of his right Shoulder, wherein was concealed a young Imp of the D—l, peeping out of the ſame, in order to whiſper in his Ear. On the Breaſt of the Effigy was a Stamp-Act, under which was an Inſcription in praiſe of Liberty. In this Poſture the Effigy continued about an Hour; it was then taken down, and the Inhabitants and others increaſing, it was placed on a Pole, and in that Manner carried through the main Street, attended by People of all Profeſſions, and Denominations, and accompanied with various Kinds of Muſick, Guns, Drums, &c. and inceſſant Acclamations of the Multitude, the Number far exceeding whatever has been known to aſſemble in this Place on any Occaſion; an evident Demonſtration of their Thirſt for LIBERTY, and Deteſtation of STAMP-ACTS: After finiſhing their Rout thro' the Town, and arriving at the Place of Aſſignation, a Halter was placed round the Neck of the Effigy, which was again ſuſpended in the Air, on a Gallows, and a Bonfire being erected under it, the ſame was conſumed: During this Exhibition the Guns on the Battery were repeatedly diſcharged, and even the Children crying, “ THERE HANGS A TRAYTOR, THERE's AN ENEMY TO HIS COUNTRY,” &c. after which, the Mobility, Gentry, &c. diſperſed to different Taverns, and after drinking ſome loyal Toaſts, the whole was concluded with the greateſt Decorum.——

We hear from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, that the Inhabitants of that Town, as a Proof of their Zeal againſt Stamp-Acts, on Tueſday laſt erected a Gallows near the Court-Houſe, on which was exhibited three Effiges, the Centre One was their Stamp Maſter, with an S on his Forehead, and the Word Stampman in Capitals on his Breaſt, with a Stamp Act in his Hand; at his right Hand hung Martinus Scriblerus; his Neck, and that of his Accomplice were connected with a Rope, to which was appended a Paper with this Inſcription, *We have an hereditary, indefenſible Right to an Halter, beſides, we encouraged the raiſing of Hemp, you know*; in his Right Hand he held the Halifax Letter, and on his Right Arm was *The only filial Pen*; from his Mouth iſſued this Label, *What avails my boaſted Independance, Poſterity will curſe my Memory*; and on his left Arm this Sentence, *Curs'd Abition, accurſed Clan, ye have ruined me*; On the Stampman's left Hand hung Doct. M———t, with the Letter S on his Forehead, and on his Breaſt this Inſcription, *That formal, miſcreated, leering Jacobite Doct. M———*; out of his Mouth iſſued this Label, *We cannot complain Martinus, we deſerve this and more*; in his right Hand he held a Letter from the E. of B—, directed to that Mawgazine of Knowledge Doct. M——— Rhode-Iſland; on his right Arm, *If I had received this Letter from the Earl of B— but a little ſooner*; and on his left Arm, *It is too late now Martinus, to tack about, we are all aground*, over his left Shoulder was hung a Jack Boot, out of which iſſued a Claw, repreſenting the Devil taking him by the Throat; on one of the Poſts of the Gallows, *Whoever attempts in any Way whatever to render ineffectual this Mark of public Contempt, will be deemed an Enemy to Liberty, and incur the Reſentment of their Country.*

We hear from Windham, that on the Morning of the 26th Inſtant, a certain ever memorable and reſpectable Gentleman, made his Appearance in Effigie, ſuſpended between the Heavens and the Earth, (as an Emblem of his being fit for neither) he was cloathed in white and black, with a View to repreſent the great Contraſt of his Character, he once indeed (to his praiſe be it ſpoken) when in public Truſt reflected Honor upon himſelf and Country, but now, O deteſtable Change! has for the Sake of a pitiful Penſion, baſely undertaken to be the Tool of Oppreſſion, and to ſpread Miſery and Poverty among his Friends and Brethren of this Colony, by collecting from them the ſmall Remains of Wealth they are now poſſeſſed of.

Now as each Beaſt of Prey, tho' pinch'd for Food,
Yet ſpares his Brother Native of the Wood;
So holds he ſtill cloſe Union with the Devil,
To Virtue only and his Friends uncivil.

A little above him was repreſented the Enemy of all honeſt Men, with a Piece of Stampt Paper in his Hand offering it to him, but by his Aſpect appeared very doubtful of Succeſs.—Underneath was written theſe Mottos, viz. LIBERTY, in Capitals; below, May this be the Fate of all Enemies to Liberty and Property. On the other Side, Property; below, Behold the Man who prefers his private Intereſt to publick Truſt. They continued in this Poſition 'til Evening, when there was a prodigious Concourſe of People gathered, the Effigies were taken down, and carried through the Town, attended by a large Proceſſion, with the loudeſt Acclamations of the People——The Proceſſion being ended, the Effigies were conſumed in that Element which is the moſt proper to blot out the blackeſt Crimes by an intire Demolition of the Object.

Lebanon, Auguſt 27, 1765. Yeſterday was held in this Town, a ſpecial Court for the Trial of a certain Criminal, late A---t for this Colony: He made his Appearance at the Bar of ſaid Court, in the Perſon of his Virtual Repreſentative, and was denied none of the juſt Rights of Engliſhmen, being allowed the ſacred Privilege of Trial by his Peers, &c.—After a full Hearing, he was ſentenced to be taken from the tribunal of Juſtice, placed in a Cart, with a Halter about his Neck, carried in Proceſſion thro' the Streets of the Town, to expoſe him to juſt Ignominy and Contempt, and then, to be drawn to the place of Execution and hanged by the Neck 'til dead, and afterwards to be committed to the Flames, that if poſſible he might be purified by Fire; which Sentence was immediately executed amidſt a vaſt Concourſe of Spectators exulting in the Proſpect of Liberty. On the right Hand of the Priſoner ſtood the grand Seducer of Mankind, offering him a Purſe and hiſſing this Propoſal, Accept this Office and Inſlave your Country, and 400 l. per Annum, ſhall be our Reward. His injured Country, repreſented by a Lady dreſſed in Sable, with Chains rattling at her Feet, was placed on the other Side, thus pleading with her baſe, unnatural Child.—My Son! remember that I have treated you with the utmoſt Tenderneſs, and beſtow'd on you my higheſt Honours, pity your Country, and put not on me thoſe Chains: to which her ungrateful, degenerate Son replied, in a Label proceeding from his Mouth, Periſh my Country, ſo that I get that Reward: upon the utterance of which, ſuch indignant Wrath ſwell'd the Boſom of this venerable Matron, that her Power of Speech fail'd; yet the Sentiments of her Heart appeared glowing in Capital Characters upon her Breaſt, in the following Words:

“———Heaven cruſh thoſe Vipers,
Who, ſingled out by a Community,
To guard her Rights, ſhall for a graſp of Ore,
Or paltry Office, ſell them to the Foe.”

Which awful, prophetic and parental Curſe preſently took Place: for as ſoon as this Repreſentative was exhibited inſtantly to excite a meet Abhorrence and Deteſtation of his Crimes, being protected by a ſtrong Guard, from the Rage of the Populace, thro' the whole Proceſſion; and after hanging till he was dead, was cut down and delivered into the Power of his falſe Friend and Seducer, who according to his uſual Practice, chang'd from a Tempter to a Tormentor; plunging his Priſoner headlong into a huge Pyramid of Fire, and followed him immediately himſelf, with his mighty Paws barring faſt the Gates of this ſuitable Habitation: Mean while the Heavens reſounded with Acclamations and loud Huzzas: Nor did a weeping Eye or relenting Heart hinder or allay any Demonſtration of Joy, which an ardent Love of Liberty could inſpire in the Breaſts of her moſt virtuous Sons.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 29.

By the Brigs Hope, Capt. Bilſon, and Rebecca, Wood, arrived at Philadelphia from Barbados, we hear, that on the 30th of July there was a violent Hurricane there, which drove 7 Sloops and Schooners on Shore, moſt of which would be loſt, two belonging to Barbados, one to Bermuda, one to Philadelphia, and two to Maryland. On the firſt of Auguſt, they had a Hurricane at St. Euſtatia and St. Kitts, which did little Damage. And on the 7th another violent Gale began, when Capt. Campbell in the Brig Tryal from St. Euſtatia, who brings the News, cut and run, but fears there was much Damage, as the Gale was extremely violent.

A ſorrowful Accident happened at Staten Iſland laſt Wedneſday, viz. One Mrs. Merſereau of that Place, driving a Waggon with only two Children in it, in going down a ſmall Hill, one of the Reins gave Way, and ſhe pulling the Horſes at the ſame Time, tumbled out of the Waggon, and one of the Wheels going over her Breaſt, killed her on the Spot.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

By his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq; Captain-General, &c.

WHEREAS towards Evening on the 26th Day of Auguſt Inſtant, a great Number of People unlawfully and riotouſly aſſembled themſelves together in the Town of Boſton, armed with Clubs, Staves, &c. and with great Noiſe and Tumult did firſt of all attack the Dwelling-Houſe of William Storer, *Eſq; Deputy-Regiſter of the Court of Admiralty within this Province, break his Windows, and with Force and Violence enter his ſaid Office wherein the Books and Files belonging to the ſaid Court were lodged, and did ſcatter, burn or deſtroy the ſame, and moſt of his own Papers, and Papers belonging to other Perſons then in his Cuſtody, and did damage and deſtroy a great Part of his Furniture. After which the ſaid riotous People, or other Rioters, did proceed to the Dwelling-Houſe of* Benjamin Hallowell, *Eſq; Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of* Boſton, *break down the Fence before it, break his Windows and at Length with Force and Violence enter the ſaid Houſe, damage and deſtroy the Wainſcot and Furniture of the ſame, drink and deſtroy the Liquors in his Cellars, take away his Wearing-Apparel, break open his Deſk and Trunks, and take out all his Papers, and about thirty Pounds Sterling in Money.*

AND WHEREAS theſe or other riotous People did on the ſame Night attack, the Dwelling-Houſe of the Honorable Thomas Hutchinſon, *Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of the ſaid Province, and forcibly enter the ſame, break down and deſtroy the Wainſcot and Partitions therein, leaving the Houſe a mere Shell from Top to Bottom, break and deſtroy every Window of the ſaid Houſe with all the Furniture belonging thereto, deſtroy or carry off all the Wearing-Apparel, Jewels, Books and Papers of every Kind belonging to his Honour and his Family, drink, take away or deſtroy eight Pipes and three Quarter Caſks of Wine, and every* [illegible] *Kind ſoever in his Cellars, and carry off about Nine Hundred Pounds Sterling in Money, together with all his Honour's Plate, pillaging and deſtroying every Thing in the ſaid Houſe of what Kind ſoever; and did afterwards deliberately cut down the Cupola or Lantern on Top of the Houſe, and uncover great Part of the Roof; the ſaid People continuing thus riotouſly and tumultuouſly aſſembled the whole Night and until Day light the next Morning, committing divers Outrages* [illegible] *and threatning the Cuſtom-Houſe, and the Houſes of divers Perſons, to the great Terror of his Majeſty's liege Subjects.*

I have therefore thought fit, with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, requiring all Juſtices of Peace, & all Officers civil and military, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours for diſcovering, apprehending and bringing to Juſtice, all and every the Perſons concerned in the unlawful Proceedings aforeſaid; and alſo requiring them to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours for preventing all ſuch tumultuous Aſſemblies and Outrages for the future.

And I do hereby promiſe a Reward of *THREE HUNDRED POUNDS* for the Diſcovery of the Leader or Leaders, Director or Directors, of any of the Parties aforeſaid, ſo that he or they may be apprehended and convicted, and a Reward of *ONE HUNDRED POUNDS* for the Diſcovery of any other Perſon of ſuch Parties or of any Perſon aiding, aſſiſting or adviſing to any of the Outrages aforeſaid, who ſhall be apprehended and convicted as aforeſaid. And any Perſon concerned in any of the riotous Proceedings aforeſaid, (ſuch principal Leaders or Directors only excepted) ſhall over and above the Reward aforeſaid, upon Diſcovery of any of his Accomplices, receive his Majeſty's free and gracious Pardon.

FRA. BERNARD.

An Account of the extraordinary Proceedings in this Town on Monday Night laſt being included in his Excellency's Proclamation, prevents our giving any Particulars.

Saturday laſt Capt. Spear arrived here from S. Carolina, in 10 Days, by whom we learn, That the Commiſſioners appointed by the General Aſſembly of that Province, were to ſet out in a few Days for New-York, in order to meet the Commiſſioners of the other Governments at that Place, the 1ſt of October next, to conſult together on the Circumſtances of the Colonies, relating to the Stamp-Act, &c.

We hear that the Hon. James Otis, jun. Eſq; Brigadier-General Ruggles, and Col. Partridge, are the Committe appointed from the Maſſachuſetts to meet at the above Congreſs: and that each of them are allowed One Hundred and ten Pounds ſterling, to defray the expence of their Journey thither.

Capt. Daverſon in a Ship from London is hourly expected to arrive here.—'Tis ſaid that he has the Stamp Paper on board, for this and the other New-England Governments, which we hear exceeds FORTY TONS.

It is ſaid Mr. Oliver will land the ſtamped Papers at the Caſtle, and that he will not diſtribute them, unleſs the General Court ſhall deſire it. Query, *What have the General Court to do with the Stamp-Office?*

HARTFORD.

THE Jews valued themſelves upon their Freedom; “ We be Abraham's Seed,” ſay they, “ and were never in Bondage to any Man.” For this Reaſon, after they were brought under the Roman Yoke, they beheld the Publicans, or Roman Tax-gatherers with the utmoſt Reluctancy: In Reverence to the Memory of their loſt Freedom, and in Token of the Senſe they had of preſent Impoſitions, they unanimouſly treated the Name and Profeſſion of a Publican, with Reproach, as the moſt odious Thing in the World; and I am a little miſtaken if our Saviour himſelf did not approve of that Contempt with which they treated theſe Tribute-Exacters, when ſpeaking of proper Conduct towards an obſtinate, incorrigible Brother he ſays, “ Let him be unto thee as an heathen Man and a Publican.”—'Tis certain that the Preſent of a Publican was no more accepted at the Temple, than “ The Hire of a Whore, or the Price of a Dog.”—There were of theſe Publicans, two Sorts; ſome were General Publicans, who in every Province had their Deputies and Under-Publicans; of the Former of theſe was little Zacheus, “ who was Chief among the Publicans, and he was rich:” To each of theſe the Jews bore implacable Hatred, and ſtrove to the utmoſt to ſtigmatize their Office, becauſe therein was preſented a ſtanding Monument of their Slavery. Nor can I imagine that the Office of *Stamp-diſtributer* will be leſs odious to the People of this Country, than that of *Publican* was to the Jews.---And when I hear of the various Methods taken to caſt Reproach upon the Office; I look upon human Nature [illegible] thouſand Years ago---[illegible] Zacheus', or chief Publicans, meet with ſo many Tokens of Reſentment and Deriſion, it would be prudent for thoſe that are gaping and begging for the Office of Under-Publicans to conſider whether the Gain of their ſervile Employment will compenſate for the Reproach and Contempt they are likely to incur.

We are informed that Auguſtus Johnſon, Eſq; Diſtributer of Stamps for Rhode-Iſland Colony, hath openly declared that he will not attempt to execute the Office againſt the Will of *our Sovereign Lord the People*, to uſe his own Words.

It is ſaid that Meſſ. [illegible] and M'Evers, Stamp-Officers for New-York, have reſign'd.

We hear, that Capt. Goodwin of this Town, in a Sloop from Say-Brook, is aſhore at Barbados.

BENJAMIN HENSHAW,
of Middletown,

WANTS to purchaſe more than a thouſand Buſhels of Flax-Seed, *and will give the higheſt market Price for all brought to him, either in Goods, Salt or Caſh.---He deſires all that owe him, to pay him in that Article, or Caſh, or ſome other Produce ſpeedily, that will anſwer, to prevent further Trouble.*

A Large, bright bay Horſe has lately ſtray'd from ſaid Henſhaw, *from the Paſture of Mr.* Daniel Foot *of* Simsbury, [illegible] *Hands high, no Brand* [illegible] *paces altogether, was bred at* Harwinton, *Whoever takes up and conveys him either to Mr.* [illegible] Enſign, *or Mr.* John Marſh, *in* New-Hartford, *or the ſaid* Henſhaw *in* Middletown, *ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by* [illegible] Henſhaw.

THERE will be ſold at ſaid Henſhaw's *Vendue, on Tueſday the* [illegible] *of September next, a large Parcel of beautiful, neweſt-faſhion Paper-Hangings for Rooms. And on the Tueſday following, the 17th, will be ſold a great Aſſortment of neweſt-faſhion, white ſtone Crockery Ware, ſuch as Molaick Diſhes and Plates, ſprig'd* [illegible] *Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. &c.---The Tueſday following, will be ſold almoſt all Sorts of* [illegible] *Kettles, & Copper Tea-Kettles.---*[illegible] *which will be the 1ſt of* October, [illegible] *great Variety of Hatter's Trimmings, Laces, Loopings, Buttons, Frogs, &c. and a large Quantity of Watch-maker's Ware &c. Watch Glaſſes, Keys, Seals and Strings, and a great Quantity of* [illegible] *Hair-bruſhes, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.*

Middletown, [illegible] 1765.

To be ſold, at the Heart *and* Crown,
Oppoſite the State-House, *in* HARTFORD:

PLAIN and gilt Bibles—Common Prayer Books, plain & gilt—Teſtaments—Dillworth's Spelling Books———Pſalters———Death of Abel, neatly bound and gilt, Ditto, ſtitch'd—Tryal of Abraham—Watts's Pſalms—Tate and Brady's, Ditto—Penitential Cries—Royal Primmer—Reading, no Preaching—WAR, an Heroic Poem——*Mayhew's* Thankſgiving Sermons, Ditto, on Popiſh Idolitry—*Winthrop's* Voyage from Boſton, to Newfoundland, to obſerve the Tranſit of Venus, June 1, 1761.—The Rights of the Britiſh Colonies—*Mather's* Diſſertations, concerning the venerable Name of JEHOVAH—New-England's Proſpect: Being a true, lively, and experimental Diſcription, of that Part of America, called New-England, by *William Wood*.—Small Hiſtories, Plays, &c.———2, 3, 4, and 5 Quire Account Books, Copy Books, Dutch Quills, and Pens—Slates—Wafers in Boxes—Red and black Sealing-Wax—Memorandum-Books—Pewter and Lead Ink-Stands—Leather Ink-Pots—Temple and common Spectacles, in Caſes—Painted Ink-Cheſts—*Holman's* genuine Ink-Powder—Horn-Books—WRITING-PAPER, &c.

TO be ſold by Us the Subſcribers, One certain Farm of Land, belonging to the Eſtate of *Aſahel Miſs*, late of *Cornwall*, in *Litchfield* County, deceas'd (repreſented Inſolvent) containing in the Whole, about 160 Acres, ſituate in *Cornwall* aforeſaid, with a good Dwelling Houſe and Barn on the ſame, and is chiefly under Improvements. Likewiſe a good Saw-Mill, and will be ſold at a reaſonable Price, and a good Title will be given. Alſo a Set of Furnace Irons. For Terms of Sale, inquire of

Nathanael Moss, } Adminiſtrators.
Thomas Porter, }

TAKEN up, Auguſt 26, 1765, and ſecur'd in Hartford Goal, a Negro Man, aged about 22 Years, of a yellow Complection, a thick ſet Fellow, about 5 Feet 5 Inches in Height, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is a ſmart, active Fellow. Had with him when found, a blue mix'd-colour'd Coat, and ſtrip'd Veſt, two Frocks, and a Felt Hatt bound with Linen; and ſundry other Cloathing; had a Sore, or ſmall Scar over the right Eye, about an Inch long.--- ISAAC PITKIN.

STray'd from a Paſture in Weſt Hartford, about a Fortnight ſince, one bay Dutch Horſe, about 13 Hands high, Branded on the near Thigh (Letter forgot) ſhod round, trots altogether.---

Likewiſe a bay Dutch Mare, about 13 Hands high, Branded on both her fore Hoofs AB, the Letters join'd together, and the A not croſſed; ſhe is alſo branded on her near Thigh H, ſhod before and Toe-cork'd—trots all.—Whoever will find and return ſaid Strays to Hartford, ſhall receive a handſome Reward, and Payment of all Charges, by appplying to Abraham Beach.

Hartford, 2d September, 1765.

TO be ſold at Public Vendue, the Dwelling-Houſe and Farm of Ghiles Kilborn, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Solomon Buel at Litchfield, upon Friday the 27th Day of September A. D. 1765, at 5 o'Clock Afternoon. Said Houſe is two Story high, with 5 Rooms on the lower Floor. The Premiſes have a good Barn, Orchard, &c. A good Soil, well watered, containing about 20 Acres, pleaſantly ſituated, about 2 Miles and a Half Weſt of Litchfield State-Houſe, on the public Road to Kent and New-Milford, near the Griſt-Mill, and the other Mills by Clemons's Iron Works, for ſix Months Credit, to which a good Title will be given. For further Particulars enquire of Reynold Marvin, at Litchfield, or the Subſcriber.

Ghiles Kilborn.

Auguſt 23d, 1765.

STRAY'D or Stolen from David Buſh of Pittsfield, a large black Mare, a few white Hairs in the Face a natural Pacer, and when ſhe joggs turns her Tail to the left Side, no Brand. Whoever ſhall bring ſaid Mare to ſaid Buſh, ſhall have twenty Shillings Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid him; and if the Thief be found and convicted, he ſhall have Eight Dollars, paid by

David Bush.

Laſt Week died at New-Haven, Mr. Daniel Hubbard of that Town, Apothecary.

The new Spaniſh Governor of the Havannah, Don Diego Manrique, died the 18th Day after his Arrival; the Government devolved to the Lieutenant Governor.

On Saturday laſt was publiſhed at Providence, a Gazette extraordinary, with the following Frontiſpiece, in large Letters, VOX POPULI, VOX DEI. Underneath, *Where the Spirit of the LORD is, there is LIBERTY.* St. Paul.

The Piece ſign'd A Farmer, came too late for this [illegible]

ALL Perſons indebted to us the Subſcribers, either by Bond, Note or Book, are hereby notified and caution'd to beware of repeated, pompous Advertiſements, inſerted in the Connecticut Courant, ſigned, Thomas Davidſon, & Comp. wherein they inſinuate to the Public, that they import their Goods immediately from the Makers—Which let them believe, who will——Conſider with yourſelves, whether a Company advertiſing & ſelling trifling Articles, at prime Coſt, or leſs, will ſerve you with other Things not ſo commonly known, at the ſame Rate; or, whether 'tis not an Allurement to get a greater Advance, where it may be laid, without Diſcovery, by which poſſibly many may be deceived :—And inform thoſe who are any ways ſo indebted to us, as above, that we expect after ſo long Patience uſed with them, that they diſcharge their reſpective Ballances due to us, forthwith, either in Caſh, or any Kind of Country Produce they have to diſpoſe of, ſuch as Pork, Beef, Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, and Flax-Seed; all of which we have uſually received as Payments, at the Market Price; and hope no One of them will ſuffer himſelf to be enſnared by ſaid Company's Advertiſement, ſo as to forget the Places where they ought to make Payment; if any does, they may depend on being immediately ſued without Exception, or further Notice; and a ſtrict Enquiry and Obſervation will be made, of any who may attempt to neglect us, and carry any of thoſe Articles to them, before their old Ballances are diſcharged; and we flatter ourſelves, that thoſe who conſider of the above, and the Payments they have made us from Year to Year, muſt be immediately convinced of the difference of the Uſeage they have heretofore received from us, and ſuch Perſons.

N.B. *Salt alſo will be exchanged by us, for Flax-Seed.*

Samuel Talcot,
Daniel Goodwin,
John Lawrence,
Caleb Bull,
Samuel Olcott,
Samuel Marſh,
William Jepſon,
George Lord,
Eliſha Pitkin,
Lemuel White,
Ruſſell Woodbridge,
Tho's Hopkins,
Abraham Beach,
Nathaniel Ledyard,
Solomon Smith.
P. Thomſon & C°.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c." Ebenezer Coomes of Simſbury, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor; in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before *Jabez Hamlin*, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and *Seth Wetmore*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors. Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Coomes, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Nathaniel Chauncey, Eſq; Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on Wedneſday the 18th Day of September next, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Coomes ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Dated the [illegible] *of Auguſt*, 1765.

* * *

THE *Snow* NEPTUNE, *will ſail from the Port of New-London, for* LONDON, *in about Two Months from the Date hereof; for Freight or Paſſage, enquire of* JOSEPH TRUMBALL *at Norwich, or Capt.* ROBERT FROUD, *of ſaid New-London.*

Auguſt, 19, 1765.

Weſt-Hartford, Auguſt 17, 1765.

L*ATELY deſerted Life, in a very diſtreſſed Condition, a black Mare, branded X on the left Shoulder, ſome White in her Face, her hind Feet white, ſundry white Spots on her Back, greatly lamented by a young Colt that is now under the Protection of* Theophilus Steele; *The Owner would do well, to come and take Guardianſhip upon him, before the Stamp Act takes Place.*

TAKEN up as a Stray, in Hartford, on Friday the 9th Inſtant, a lightiſh Bay Horſe, with three White Feet, a Blaze in his Face, black Main and Tail, paces, trots and gallops, branded with a Figure of 4 on the left Shoulder, about 14 Hands high. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. Inquire of JOHN-PANTRY JONES, at Hartford-Ferry. Auguſt 19th, 1765.

TO be Sold, a neat new RIDING-CHAIR, compleat, and a Chaiſe a little worn, with a Bonnet, both of them well made, in Boſton, by a good Workman; if any Gentleman inclines to purchaſe either or both of them, may have them, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by applying to PETER VERSTILLE, of Weatherfield.

STOLEN or Strayed out of the Paſture of Mr. SAMUEL FARNSWORTH of Hartford, a Bay, two year old Colt, black Mane and Tail, about 12½ Hands high, branded upon the fore Hoof thus AB had round his Neck a Piece of a Halter. Whoever will take up ſaid Colt and bring him to the Printer hereof, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

Joſeph Barret, gives Caſh for FLAX-SEED.

Hartford, 19th Auguſt, 1765

Juſt Imported, and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh

by *Tho's Davidſon & Co.*

A large Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, amongſt which are the following Articles, *VIZ.*

BLACK, blue, ſcarlet & cloth-colour'd ſuperfine & middling broadcloths,
White flannels,
Cotton velvets,
Women's ditto,
Scarlet & green hair pluſh
Black breeches patterns,
Scarlet ditto,
Blue & crimſon colour'd ſilk ditto,
Black,
Blue,
Saxon green,
Crimſon, &
Clothcolour'd } Callimancoes.
Scarlet,
Pink,
Black,
Blue,
White,
Green,
Red &
Cloth-colour'd, } Rattinets.
Black,
Blue,
Red,
Scarlet,
White &
Cloth-colour'd, } Shalloons.
10-11 nails linen check,
3 4 ditto, & ſtrip'd,
3-4. 7-8, & yard wide 3 8 & 6 4 Cotton & linen checks,
Yardwide ſuperfine ditto beſt patterns,
3 4 & 7-8 dowlaſs,
Scots ozenbrigs,
7-8, & yard wide cambricks,
7-8, & yard wide plain & flower'd lawns,
Black taffaties,
Black & colour'd broad & narrow perſians,
Men & women's ſhoes,
Men & boy's caſtor & felt hats,
Beſt Scots ſnuff,
Hollandrappe in paper'd canniſters,
Pigtail & paper'd tobacco,
6-8-10-12-14 figur'd ribbons,
Ditto paduſoy & ſattin of all colours,
Women's French lamb gloves & mitts,
Silk mitts lined,
Buckhandle table knives & forks,
Bone ditto,
Ivory ditto,
Black ebony ditto,
Cuttoes, large & ſmall,
Penknives of different kinds,
Gimblets all Sizes.
Braſs candleſticks,
Grid irons,
Shoemaker's awls,
Pegging awls for ditto,
Pad locks ſorted,
Sleeve buttons all ſorts,
Paper ſnuff boxes
Maſon's ditto,
Common ditto of different kinds,
Silver ſhoe buckles,
Black ſhoe & knee ſteel ditto,
Stone ditto,
Pinchbeck ſundry ſorts ditto,
White & yellow metaldo.
Jews harps,
Frying pans,
Metal buttons,
Horn ditto,
Double waſh'd buttons,
Silver'd ditto,
Beſt ballendine ſewing ſilk of all colours,
Sagatheys,
Cardinal ſilk,
Dark & olive-colour'd thickſetts, & fuſtians,
Dyed pelongs & jeans,
Cotton allopeans,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12 nails,
Linen handkerchiefs,
7-8 & yard wide ditto,
Printed blue & red ditto,
7-8 & yard wide black barcelona ditto,
Black Cravatts ditto,
Cotton ſtripes,
Cotton & linen ditto,
Beſt ſilk mitts, plain & open work,
Gloves ditto,
Black & buff colour'd worſted ditto, plain & trim'd,
Cotton ditto,
Black & white, plain & ribbed ſilk hoſe,
Worſted ditto,
Brown & white thread ditto,
Venetian poplins,
Figur'd ſtuffs,
6-4, & 7-4 bed bunts,
Bed ticking,
Midling & narrow ſtrip'd tapes,
Broad & narrow white ditto,
Gartering,
Quality binding, broad & narrow,
Black alimode,
Black & colour'd ſattin & peelong,
Brown & white bucrams
Sectorſoy romal ſilk hands,
Shirt buttons,
Silk & hair ſcarf twiſt,
Buttons all colours,
7-8 & 9-8 wide ſheeting dark & light,
Ground callicoes, 12 & 18 yard pieces,
Pencil ditto,
Forniture ditto,
Dark & light ground chintzs,
Printed cottons,
Women and children's fans,
Ivory ditto,
Black & white thread lace,
Stamp'd ſilk ditto,
Gymps, broad & narrow
Silk fringe, of different kinds,
Braſs cocks,
Watch keys,
Briſtol ſtone buttons ſet in ſilver,
Peable ſtone ſet in ditto,
Wool cards,
Cloth bruſhes,
Silver watches,
Necklaces & ear-rings,
7 by 9 & 8 by 10 window glaſs,
China bowls,
Variety of cups & ſaucers
Chapes & tongs,
Gin in caſes or by the gallon,
Beſt velvet corks,
Empty bottles by the groce or doz.
Teneriff wine by the pipe, or ſmaller quantity, or by the doz.
Rum by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity,
Bohea tea warranted of the beſt kind,
Loaf ſugar,
Writing paper of different kinds,
Grey ditto by the ream or quire,
Pocket books of different kinds,
Playing cards,
Nankeens,
Hard ſoap,
Scots tartin,
Green holland,
Punch ſpoons,
Shammy linings,
Black and white ſilk gauze,
Flower'd ditto,
A ſmall eſſortment of Glaſs ware, viz.
Quart decanters,
Pint ditto,
Half pint ditto,
Wine ditto,
Bear ditto,
A few ſaddlary goods to be ſold very low, viz.
Men & women's ſaddles of different kinds,
Bridles of different kinds
Cruppurs,
Mail ſtraps, &c.
And a great many other articles too tedious to mention in an advertiſement; all which will be ſold, to encourage the cuſtomers at a very ſmall advance.

N. B. *Flax-Seed*, Pork

and Beef in Hand, will be eſteemed as Caſh, and the higheſt Price will be given that can be afforded, to encourage the Raiſers thereof. Thoſe Traders in the Country, who take in Flax-Seed, may depend upon having as much for their Seed here, as it will fetch in *New-York*, deducting Freight; as we ſhall ſhip what Quantity we purchaſe, at *Middletown*, for *Ireland*.

‡‡† In a Fortnight's Time will be inſerted in this Paper, a Method for the Publick, to ſave their ASHES, and prepare them for the Market, which will be of more Advantage to them than diſpoſing of them in the Manner they do: And it is to be hoped thoſe who have any Quantity now by them, will not diſpoſe of them until they ſee the above Method laid down to them, and may then judge for themſelves which will be beſt for them to do; as it is entirely planned for the Benefit of the Public, by their humble Servants,

Thomas Davidſon, & Comp.

Any Perſon or Perſons, that could contract to get 50,000 *Pipe-ſtaves, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to the above Company, and likewiſe know the Time they would be allowed to get them in.*

T. D. & C.

HARTFORD, Printed by THOMAS GREEN, oppoſite the State-Houſe.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1765. NUMBER 42.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Bondage is Ign'rance, and he that ſees,
Needs no directer Cure for that Diſeaſe;
Knowledge and Liberty go Hand in Hand,
Fools only will obey, when Knaves command.
[illegible]
When once he ſees, he muſt the Grievance [illegible]

N. B. Theſe Lines may be found in a *Poem* called CALEDONIA.

IT is well obſerv'd by an ingenious political writer, "That the firſt article of ſafety in Princes & States, lies in avoiding all councils, *or deſigns of innovation, in ancient and eſtabliſhed forms and laws*, eſpecially thoſe concerning *liberty, property* and *religion*; which are the poſſeſſions men *will ever have moſt at heart*, and be moſt tenacious of retaining: By avoiding which *deſigns of innovation*, they will leave the channel of *known and common Juſtice* clear and undiſturbed.

The next thing wherein *that ſafety* conſiſts, is, *purſuing the true and common intereſts of the nation or people they govern*; without eſpouſing thoſe of any party or faction; or if *theſe* are ſo formed in a ſtate, that they *muſt* incline to one or other,---then to chuſe or favour that which is moſt *popular*, or that wherein the *greateſt or ſtrongeſt part of the people* appear to be engaged. For as the *end of government* appears to be *ſolus populi*, ſo the *ſtrength of the government* is *the conſent of the people*: whence aroſe the maxim of *Vox Populi, Vox Dei*: that is, the Governors who are but *few*, will ever be forced to follow the *ſtrength of the governed*, who are *many*, let them be either people or armies by which they govern.——The people are the bulk of mankind, for whoſe ſake, it is not amiſs to believe, that government was originally erected."——

Theſe very juſt and pertinent obſervations, muſt naturally lead us into ſome reflections on the preſent unhappy ſituation of affairs in the northern colonies. The people inhabiting the ſeveral governments in *North-America*, are generally true and loyal ſubjects to the KING, and have for a long time enjoyed the privileges of *Britiſh ſubjects*, and taſted the ſweets of *Engliſh liberty*. It is no wonder then, that the moſt diſtant approaches of *arbitrary power* ſhould ſpread a general conſternation among them. The notices of the STAMP-ACT in particular has rais'd the *Alarm*, and tranſmitted it thro' the whole continent, and is generally conſidered, as an icroachment, unprecedented and unconſtitutional, pregnant of innumerable woes and calamities, to the oppreſſed people. An Act, which, when it takes place, the evils of it will perhaps be more *ſenſibly felt*, than at preſent can eaſily be imagin'd. The beſt that can now be ſaid of it is, that it muſt be conſidered as an *entering wedge*, or introduction to future oppreſſions and impoſitions. ---It is generally thought (and that not without good reaſon) that this *Trojan Horſe, this Engine big with exorbitant Miſchiefs*, was projected and fram'd in one of the principal northern governments. And if any of the ſons of *New-England*, deſcended from *worthy anceſtors*, were concern'd in its *formation*, with a view to lucrative poſts and employments, how can they hold up their heads, againſt the reproaches and execrations of a juſtly enraged people? Can they think to eſcape the *ſcourge of tongues?* or that they will not be *burleſq'd*, and *paſquinaded* in every *News-Paper* and *lampoon'd* by every *pamphleteer?* But not to dwell upon this diſagreeable ſubject any longer, we ſhall only recommend to ſuch gentlemen a ſerious peruſal of thoſe moſt appoſite lines in *Addiſon's Cato.*——

O Porcius, is there not ſome choſen curſe,
Some hidden Thunder in the Stores of Heaven,
Red with uncommon Wrath, to blaſt, the Man
Who owes his Greatneſs to his Country's Ruin?

[N. B. *This Piece was wrote ſeveral Days before the late Stirs in Boſton.*]

FROM the CONNECTICUT GAZETTE.

The following Piece concerns the Liberty and Property of every Freeman of Connecticut, and is therefore recommended to their moſt ſerious and attentive Conſideration.

AS the late Stamp Act occaſions great and univerſal Uneaſineſs in the Minds of the People throughout North-America, and is really a Matter which very nearly affects their intereſts and Liberties, it behoves every Lover of his Country to contribute what he can towards their Relief.

The principal Matters of Grievance complained of are,

1. That it impoſes a Tax upon them without their Conſent, by themſelves or Repreſentatives, and ſo deprives them of a Privilege which has ever been very dear to Engliſhmen, and which they have hitherto enjoyed, and think they have Right to enjoy in common with their Fellow Subjects in Great-Britain, and which, if they are deprived of, they think they cannot, in any proper Senſe, be ſaid to be a Free People.

2. That the Manner in which it is to be collected will occaſion great Trouble and Embarraſment to them in tranſacting their Affairs.

3. That it is a more expenſive, and leſs equal Way of raiſing Money, than their ordinary Way of Taxing.

4. That by ſaid Act, the Juriſdiction of the Court of Admiralty is extended in the Colonies, beyond what was ever tho't expedient or ſafe in Great-Britain, as it ſubjects the Coloniſts to Proſecutions in that Court, for any ſuppoſed Breaches of the Stamp-Act, or any other Revenue Act, and ſo deprives them of the Privilege of being tryed by a Jury, which is as great a Grievance as the Stamp-Duties.

5. That the Tax is impoſed at a Time when they are greatly burthened with publick and private Debts, incur'd by Means of the late War, and when their Trade is greatly burthened and clogg'd, whereby they are deprived of the Means of procuring Money to pay their provincial Taxes, or other Debts; and therefore will greatly diſtreſs the People.

But how to remedy theſe Things, ſeems to be the great Queſtion.

In anſwering which, perhaps the People of the Colonies would not be ſo well agreed as in the Matters of Grievance. But at preſent I can't think of any Method more likely to prove ſucceſsful, than that propoſed by the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, viz. That the ſeveral Colonies have a Conſultation by Commiſſioners from each, in order to unite in a ſuitable Petition to the King and Parliament, for Relief; for if other Meaſures might be deviſed, agreed upon, and propoſed by the Colonies, for raiſing their juſt Proportions of the general Expence of defending his Majeſty's Dominions in America, (when needful) in a Way which they ſhould think more equal, ſafe and eaſy for them, and conſiſtent with their Rights and Liberties and which might be depenended upon by the Crown; it cannot be reaſonably ſuppoſed, that our gracious Sovereign, or the Parliament of Great-Britain would deſire to inſiſt on Meaſures which juſtly diſquiet and grieve ſo great a Number of his Majeſty's loyal Subjects, merely for the ſake of grieving them.

It muſt be acknowledged neceſſary that there be ſome ſupreme Legiſlative Authority, in every State whoſe Power and Juriſdiction muſt extend to the Whole, but may not be ſo exerciſed as to violate the Rights, Liberties and Properties of particular Perſons, Corporations or Communities, but for their Preſervation and Protection; and it is alſo in the Nature of the Thing, and agreeable to the Spirit and Principles of the Britiſh Conſtitution, fit and neceſſary for the Good of the Whole, that the People, in every Part of the State, who are to be governed in their ordinary and particular Affairs, and taxed, by the Laws of that Power, ſhould alſo be repreſented therein, in order to preſerve a Harmony and mutual Dependence, among all the Parts, to prevent Jealouſies that would otherwiſe naturally ariſe among the People of thoſe Parts not repreſented, and that the Legiſlature may be informed of the true State and Circumſtances of every Part, in order to know how to lay Taxes, and make Laws, ſo as to be equitable and beſt for the Whole. But, as the American Colonies are ſo far diſtant from Great-Britain, it would be very inconvenient for them to ſend Repreſentatives to Parliament; therefore they have been allowed a Power of Legiſlation, in which the People are repreſented, and by whoſe Authority alone internal Taxes have heretofore been impoſed on them. And they have been governed by his Majeſty in Affairs of internal Police in general, by Laws made by their reſpective Legiſlatures. And the Parliament of Great-Britain, as being the Supreme Legiſlature, have extended their Laws to the Colonies---by expreſs Words in ſome Matters of more general Concern to the Nation, (but not in the Article of Taxation) which Laws the Coloniſts have adopted and ſubmitted to, without deſiring or claiming the Privilege of being repreſented in Parliament; and while this is the Caſe, the Colonies may in ſome proper Senſe be ſaid to be govern'd agreeable to that Maxim of the Britiſh Conſtitution, That no Laws are made to bind them without their Conſent: And why may there not be ſome Rule deviſed and fixed by mutual Agreement, between the Parliament of Great-Britain and the Colonies in America, for the Colonies to raiſe their juſt Proportion, of any general Expence proper for them to be charged with, in a Way which their Repreſentative General Aſſemblies ſhall think beſt for the People?

As this is a Matter of general Concern, it may be well for the Freemen in the ſeveral Towns of the Colony of Connecticut, at their next Meeting, to ſhew their Minds in the Affair, by giving ſome ſuitable Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives therein, as it may be of Service to direct and animate them, in their Endeavours for maintaining our Rights and Liberties; and alſo the general Voice of the people, expreſſing their Minds in a dutiful Manner, may be of Weight to incline his Majeſty and the Parliament to grant Relief, in the Matters of Grievance: for it may be truly ſaid of the People of North-America, and of New-England in particular, That they have on all Occaſions, ſhewn their Loyalty and Affection to his preſent Majeſty, and his Royal Predeceſſors of the Houſe of Hanover, and heartily wiſh and pray, that his Majeſty's Reign may be long and proſperous, and for a continued Proteſtant Succeſſion of Kings in that illuſtrious Family, who have ſince their Acceſſion to the Throne of Great-Britain ever been glorious Patrons of Liberty,---in the beſt Senſe of that Word.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, *on Tueſday the 27th of Auguſt* 1765.

THE Town having an utter Deteſtation of the extraordinary and violent Proceedings of a Number of Perſons unknown, againſt ſome of the Inhabitants of the ſame the laſt Night;

VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, That the Select-Men and the Magiſtrates of the Town be deſired to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours, agreeable to Law, to ſuppreſs the like Diſorders for the future, and that the Freeholders and other Inhabitants will do every Thing in their Power to aſſiſt them therein.

Altho' not above two Hours Notice was given, there was as full a Meeting at Faneuil-Hall as has been ever known.

ABOUT Twilight laſt Monday, a ſmall Bonfire appeared to be kindled in King-Street, and rrounded only by a few Boys and Children; but ne of the Fire-Wards perceiving it to riſe to a angerous Height, interpoſed and uſed his Eneavours to extinguiſh or at leaſt to diminiſh it; which ſalutary Attempt, after ſeveral Whiſpers om a Perſon unknown, warning him of Danger, e received a Blow, and ſuch Tokens of Inſult and utrage, as obliged him to deſiſt and take his Derture.

Soon after this, Day-light being ſcarce in, the re gradually decaying, a peculiar Hoop and hiſtle was obſerved to be ſounded from various arters, which inſtantaneouſly drew together a eat Number of diſguiſed Ruffians, (for this Apllation we hope not improperly applied) armed th Clubs, Staves, &c. No ſooner were they aſbled, then Attack was made on the Dwellinguſe of *William Story*, Eſq; oppoſite the North e of the Court-Houſe; the lower Part of which, ng his Office of Deputy-Regiſter of the Court Vice-Admiralty, was in a few Minutes laid o-: The public Files and Records of that Court, *Story*'s private Papers, Books of Account, &c. oſed to Ravage and Deſtruction, and improved uel to revive the expiring Flames: Little more half an Hour ſufficed them here, for it ſeems h greater Exploits were reſerved for the Heroof the Night.

Boiſterous and intrepid, from this firſt Object of their Rage, they ruſhed onward, encreaſing ſtill in Number and Fury, to the new and elegantly finiſhed Building of *Benjamin Hallowell*, jun. Eſq; where after tearing down the Fences, breaking the Windows, &c. they at length entered the houſe, and in the moſt ſavage and deſtructive Manner broke and abuſed his Furniture, Chairs, Tables, Deſk, Glaſſes, China, and, in ſhort, every Thing they could lay their Hands on; at the ſame Time purloining his Money, and diſperſing his private Books and Papers, until by the Effect of Wine and the other Stores of his Cellar, they ripened for in Ebriety and Madneſs, and became fit for the next, more deſolating and barbarous Operation.

Towards Ten o'clock they were traced by the Noiſe and Tumult of a numerous and confuſed Rabble to the Manſion-Houſe of His Honor the Lieut. Governor. This ſeemed to be reſerved for the utmoſt Violence of their diabolical Phrenzy; for immediately on the Word given, that large and ſtately Edifice became a Prey to the Iron Hand of Outrage and Robbery; a few Hours and The Houſe was a meer Skeleton, and deprived of Furniture, even Wainſcot and Partition, broke, hacked and mangled: And the Whole by Break of Day, at once a ſad Spectacle of Indignation and Wonder!

In this violent and extraordinary Deſolation, beſides the Houſe and it's Furniture of very conſiderable Value, his honor and his Family ſuſtained, the Loſs of between eight and nine Hundred Pounds Sterling in Caſh, all his Plate, Wearing Apparel, a valuable and coſtly Library, a great Number of private as well as curious and ſcarce Papers and Manuſcripts, and beſides theſe, large Files and Records, occaſionally in his Honor's Poſſeſſion, relating to the Claims and Titles of this Province; all diſperſed, ſtolen, and defaced ſo that the Damage, in it's Coſequences, may be eſteemed publickly as well as privately Injurious.

"To bear one's own Misfortune with Firmneſs, and to feel for others," (the Words on the Occaſion of an honorable and worthy Gentleman who has lately taken his Reſidence among us) is the Part of true Philoſophy; who then can bluſh, or be aſhamed of Sympathy with thoſe who have ſo ſeverely felt the Reſentment of a miſguided and mercileſs Rabble.

The Sufferings of the other Gentlemen, though truly grievous, ſeems to be abſorbed in the greater Misfortune of his Honor and his Family, their Loſs being computed at near twenty five Hundred Pounds Sterling, excluſive of the Building.

The Peace and good Order of the Town has been ever ſince preſerved by a military Watch, which we hope in Time will have a Tendency to allay the preſent ſtrange and tumultuous Spirit; tho' we would not be underſtood, not to diſtinguiſh this from the truly noble Oppoſition to the Impoſition of internal Taxes, without the Intervention of the reſpective Legiſlatures of the Colonies, or an equal Repreſentation, which ſeems to be not only of this Province, but the united Voice of the whole Britiſh Continent.

The Morning after the late Tumult and Devaſtation, being the Time for opening the Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize, &c. His Honor the Chief Juſtice was obliged to attend, notwithſtanding his great Diſtreſs, there not being a Quorum of Court without him. His Brethren of the Bench, and the Gentlemen of the Bar habited in their reſpective Robes, and he in his only Suit! A Scene truly affecting to every humane and feeling Breaſt.

The following Articles taken among the reſt from the Lieutenant-Governor's Houſe, the 26th Inſtant, if offered to Sale, in this or any other Government, it is deſired they may be ſtopped, or if ſeen in any Perſon's Poſſeſſion, that Notice may be given to either of the Lieutenant-Governor's Sons, at their Warehouſes on the Dock:

A Silver Hilt of a Sword which had been waſh'd with Gold, the Blade is found; two mourning Swords; a chaſed Gold Head of a Cane, with the Lieutenant-Governor's Creſt; a Lady's chaſed Gold Watch, Hook, and Chain; a new faſhion'd Gold Chain and Hook for a Lady's Watch; a Set of large Silver Plate Buttons for Coat and Breeches; two Sets ditto cover'd with Silver Wire, and very uncommon; ſeveral Funeral Rings, particularly one, the late *Thomas Lechmere*, Eſq; another the late *Thomas Hancock*, Eſq; ſeveral ancient Coins; a Pair of Ruby Earings ſet in Gold, and Necklace; Garnet Earings and Necklaces in Gold; Paiſt Earings and Necklaces; Stone Girdle Buckles; two Pair Stone Shoe Buckles; two Pair Stone Sleeve Buttons ſet in Gold; rich embroidered chriſtening Blankets, Sleeves, Cradle Quilt and Curtain, and a Set of Child-bed Linen; Gauze Handkerchief and Sattin Apron, both flower'd with Gold; Silk Shoes; brocaded Silk, Paduſoy, Damaſk, Luteſtring Gowns and Petticoats; Head-Cloths and other Linen; Bundles of old Gold and Silver Lace; Bundles of Bone Lace; Silver Spoons; Silver Handle Knives and Forks; Sweetmeat Knives, Forks and Spoons gilt, and other Articles of Plate; a large Octavo Bible, richly Bound, and in an outſide Turkey Leather Caſe, a Direction in one of the defenſive Leaves ſigned by *Thomas Coram*, Eſq;

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at New-Port, (Rhode-Iſland) *dated Auguſt* 29, 1765.

THE Flames of Patriotiſm ſeeme to communicate from Boſton Weſtward; we have been in one continual Riot this three Days. On Tueſday the Effigies of M—t—n H—w—d, Dr. M—ff—t (and A—g—ſtus J—nſ—n our STAMPMAN) were hung and burnt.

In the Morning of the 27th inſt. between 5 and 6 o'Clock a Mob aſſembled, erected a Gallows near the Town-Houſe and diſpers'd, and about 10 o'Clock reaſſembled, when the Effigies of the above Men and the St—mp M—ſt—r, were carted up Thames-Street, and then up King-Street to the ſaid Gallows, where they were hung by the Neck, ſuſpended near 15 Feet in the Air, and about 5 o'Clock in the Afternoon, they made a Fire under the Gallows which conſumed the Effigies and the Gallows together. After the Effigies were burnt, the Mob diſpers'd and we thought it was all over, but laſt Night about Duſk they all muſter'd again, proceeded to the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Howard and broke every Window in his Houſe, Frames and all, then deſtroyed the inner Part of his Houſe from Garret to Cellar, with the whole Furniture of the ſame, the Damage this Gentleman ſuſtain'd muſt be at leaſt 2500 Dollars; after compleating their Buſineſs at Mr. Howard's, they proceeded to the Houſe of Doctor Moffat, where they behaved much in the ſame Manner, I can't ſay which ſuffer'd moſt, for all the Furniture of both Houſes were entirely deſtrayed, Partitions of the Houſes broken down, Fences levelled, and all the Liquors in both their Cellars were intirely loſt; from thence they proceeded to Mr. Johnſton's, with an intent to do the ſame, but it being under Mortgage, the Perſon who held the ſame appeared at the Houſe with his Papers and Proofs, on examining of which were ſatisfied and quitted the Houſe; from this they proceeded to attack our Collector, but he having with the other Gentlemen taken ſhelter on board the Cygnet could not be got at. Mr. Johnſon has been obliged to appeaſe the Mob, and for the Safety of his Life to iſſue a printed Reſignation, ſubſcribed by an Oath, that he will not execute the Stamp-Act. I am, &c.

To the Inhabitants of the Town of Newport.

GETLEMEN, As I find my being appointed the Stamp-Officer of this Colony has irritated the People of this Town againſt me though the Office was beſtowed on me unaſked, and unthought of: And being willing, as far as it is in my Power, to reſtore Tranquility to the Town, do engage upon my Honor, that I will not accept of ſaid Office, upon any Terms, unleſs I have your Conſent for the ſame.

Auguſtus Johnſon.

Newport, Auguſt 29, 1765.

Newport, ſſ. Perſonally came Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; and being duly ſworn on his Oath, did ſolemnly declare and ſay, That the above Declaration, by him made and ſubſcribed, and the Reſignation therein contained, is juſt and true in all its Parts, and his true Intent and Meaning.

Before JOHN GRELEA, Juſt. Peace.

Laſt Tueſday Capt. Richards arrived at New-York, from London, and bro't the following Advices,

LONDON, July 5.

This day a council is ſummoned to meet at St. James's which is ſaid to be relative to ſome intended change in the Miniſtry.—Wedneſday night ſome diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, were ſent away to the Hon. Mr. York, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Hague.—Yeſterday the Hon. Mr. York, his Majeſty's late Attorney General, had a private conference with his Majeſty upwards of two hours, at the Queen's Palace, before he went to court.—It is now confidently reported that Lord Weymouth will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.—Saturday morning his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland had a conference with his Majeſty at Richmond.—Sunday afternoon his Royal Highneſs had a conference with the Duke of Newcaſtle, at Windſor Lodge.—And on Monday morning with his Majeſty at Richmond.---From whence, and from other circumſtances, the report of a change of miniſters, has been revived within a few days. And the changes which have been talked of are as follows:---The Duke of Newcaſtle Preſident of the Council.---The Earl of Winchelſea Firſt Lord of the Admiralty,---Marquis of Rickingham Firſt Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.---Mr. Dowdeſwell, Chancellor of the Exchequer.---The Duke of Graſton and Earl of Egmont, Secretaries of State.---Gen. Conway, Secretary at War.—Lord Albermarle Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

It is ſaid that the reaſon of ſo many negociations having been ſet on foot for a change of Miniſters, is, the ſtorm that threatens us from abroad; and therefore it is found to be of the laſt importance to theſe kingdoms, that Men of the firſt rate abilities ſhould be immediately employed to prepare againſt it. But the misfortune is, that while the Favourite and his Faction hold their abſolute power behind the curtain, thoſe who are both able and willing to ſerve their country, will not hazard their reputation under an influence ſo deteſted and dangerous.—It is remarked, that ſo few and ſo ſmall are the orders from America for our manufactures and goods, that the ſhips lately ſailed thither, have not had half their lading. And it is the univerſal complaint throughout the kingdom, that trade in general, is manifeſtly upon a decline.---To what is this owing?

July 6. It was yeſterday rumoured, that Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple, had only declined accepting a ſhare in the Adminiſtration conditionally; but that ſuch a ſtring of exceptions were made, as to theſe gentlemen's propoſed colleagues, in power, as hitherto greatly diſconcert the general plan of accommodation: however, it was ſaid, [illegible] has at laſt been propoſed, thro' the influence of two great perſonages, to effect a coalition, highly neceſſary at this juncture, for giving weight to our national character, both at home and abroad.—All that is certain concerning a change of Miniſters, is, that the negotiation continues ſtill on foot; and it is thought that many things were ſettled yeſterday [illegible], and other great perſonages.—Tueſday, about noon, Mr. Charles York, went ſuddenly from Lincoln's Inn-hall, to St. James's, and was in conference with his Majeſty upwards of 2 hours.

It is now ſaid that Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple will never accept of any *Place* under the government; though they have declared they will be ever ready to aſſiſt their country with their *Advice*, whenever they are called upon by their royal maſter for that purpoſe.—Although a nomination has been made, it is nevertheleſs confidently aſſerted, that a very great difficulty ſtill ſubſiſts with regard to the final appointment of a perſonage proper to fill a very important office of more dignity than profit.—There is a report that the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby will ſpeedily ſet out on an affair of importance to Hanover.—It is now ſaid that a certain great aſſembly will, for many important reaſons, be ſummoned to attend the ſervice of the nation full three months ſooner than cuſtomary.—Friday morning at 11 o'clock, died at his houſe in Groſvenor-ſquare, ſuddenly, his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Marquis of Wincheſter, and premier, Marquis of England: His Grace is ſucceeded in eſtate and title by his only brother, Lord Harry Paulet, now Duke of Bolton.

St. James's, July 5. His Majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament which ſtands prorogued to Thurſday the 11th of this inſtant, be further prorogued to Tueſday the 17th day of September next.

NEW-YORK, September 5.

By a Letter of the 11th of July, we are informed that the Miniſtry was juſt then ſettled; but only a few Particulars known: We are aſſured that the following may be depended on: The Duke of Grafton and Mr. Pitt to be Secretaries of State for the Sourthern Diviſion; Sir George Saville Secretary at War. That none of the Grenville Family are admitted into the new Adminiſtration, but that the Hon. George Grenville is hereafter to be in a capital Poſt; and that the utmoſt Care is taken to render this Change agreeable to all Parties.

Many very reſpectable Names are mentioned beſides the above, but we cannot give them a Place in this Paper until they are better authenticated.

In conſequence of the Addreſs to the King, and Remonſtrances to the Hon. Houſes of Parliament, from the Province of Virginia, the utmoſt Reſentment appeared, but the Reſolves that ſucceeded them were not known in England.

There have been more Diſturbances by the Weavers; at Tiverton in Devonſhire, they aroſe and deſtroyed the Houſe and Manufactories of one of the moſt eminent Perſons in the Weſt of England; in ſhort, the whole Kingdom was in a very convulſed State, when the laſt Advices came away.

Mr. GREEN,

The encloſed Paper is intended to promote the Spirit of Liberty and Freedom; Objects certainly worthy of Americans, who at the preſent Juncture ought as much as poſſible to be on their Guard, when we ſee theſe valuable Privileges in ſuch a Manner attacked by a Set of Men of different Ranks and different Profeſſions from the Judge down to the Bum-Bailiff, Apothecary and their Train. There is Reaſon to hope that the Intention of it will prove its Recommendation to a Place in the CONNECTICUT COURANT, and that the Freedom of the Preſs will not be denied (however mean the Performance) *To the Man who dare be honeſt in the worſt of Times.* Your Compliance with this Requeſt in your next Paper, will oblige a Number of your beſt Cuſtomers in my Neighbourhood, who may be juſtly ſaid to ſupport the Merchant, Apothecary, Lawyer and Politician, as well as the PRESS and PULPIT.

A FARMER.

TO THE PRINTER.

The real Face returns, the Counterfeit is loſt. SPECT.

THERE appeared in your laſt, a *pompous* Piece, the crude Eſſay of ſome aſpiring Genius, a mighty Group of Admirers of various Characters, uſhered in the ſame; the Stateſman, the Shop-keeper, Importer and Retaler, Apothecary and Potaſher, Phyſician, Bailiff and Jack-Booter, make up the Junto, and unanimouſly unite *ſtrictly to enquire* and *obſerve* any One who neglects them; in ſhort, they need only the Lawyer to compleat their Corps, when with more Eaſe they might both condemn and execute whatever comes in their Way. Many of my Occupation, your good Cuſtomers, ſeem much alarmed at that ſtrange Appearance and Combination; ſome call it a ſecond Stamp Act, and indeed it is ſo virtually; for my own Part, can ſee but two Things wanting to compleat it, one is a Scotchman at the Head, inſtead of the Tail; the other an able Politician, fully ſenſible of his own Importance, to get it actually enacted at the approaching Seſſions; this done, the laſt muſt be worſe than the firſt: Their Language then, as it now is, would really be, No Stranger in the mercantile Way ſhall ſtand among us; the People ſhall buy only of us, and at our Price, and we will have their Produce as we pleaſe; No! my Friends and Fellow-*Labourers*, it is not our Flax-Seed or Hay-Seed, the laſt of which, but the other Day cauſed ſo much Warmth between two Zealots, lately united; neither is it the open-hearted Traders lately amongſt us, meant to be ſtifled, that makes the Adoe, but we who bear the Heat of the Day are to be kept under. Our Eyes are juſt opened, and they muſt be ſhut! Rouſe you that ſerve the King with the Growth of the Field, join with me to help the generous Dealer; carry him your Produce for his Caſh or his Goods, with his moderate Advance; fear not ſuch Combinations as mean to enſlave us, and if you have got in Arrear to any of them, before their Bailiff, Dun, or Suits can o'er-take us; meet them with that which anſwers all Things; ſee your Debts cancelled; bid Defiance to their Oppreſſive Deſigns, and leave them for the future to quiet their own *Inſpectors* with Wharves, Lands and old Executions; then in our Turn, we can exact our Price with Righteous Advance.—The Times certainly are turning; Health and Plenty favour Induſtry, and Oeconomy ſeem on the Wing; go no more in their Way: Let the ſanguine Importers vaunt of their ſtately Edifices, we have more generous Spirits than they can afford: the Phyſician and Druggeſt may compound and preſcribe; thank Heaven, there is little Occaſion for them. Liberty that fragrant Flower, ſo natural in theſe happy Climes; tho' lately ſoiled, but now revives, and rears her Head, determines to ſtem the approaching Torrent; her Sons already arm in her Defence: Diſtributors and their Tools, already fall a virtual Victim to their juſt Revenge. Reſignations or the Stake can only ſatisfy the juſt Demand. Let every Thing favoring of ſuch Impoſitions ſhare the ſame Fate. Let Trade revive, Induſtry increaſe, then ſhall we ſee happier Times,

A FARMER.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c."——Iſaac Read of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor; in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before *Jabez Hamlin*, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and *Seth Wetmore*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors. Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Iſaac Read, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Nathaniel Chauncey, Eſq; Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on Wedneſday the 18th Day of September next, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Read ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act. Sept. 7th, 1765.

BY the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the County of Litchfield, in the Colony of Connecticut: Notice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Abner Baldwin of Litchfield, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for not leſs than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, Entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the uſe of their Creditors, and for the Equitable Diviſion of the Eſtate and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to the ſeveral Sheriffs of the Counties, in the ſaid Colony of Connecticut, their Under-Sheriffs & Deputies, and to the ſeveral Conſtables of each and every Town in the reſpective Counts in ſaid Colony (Aſa Hopkins of Litchfield, in Litchfield County excepted) to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Abner Baldwin, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and unleſs ſaid Abner ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within 3 Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 31ſt of Auguſt, A. D. 1765, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

FOUND, the 29th of Auguſt laſt, on the Road between Eaſt-Hartford and Glaſſenbury, a Watch, a Pair of Buckles, a Shirt, three Pair of Shoes, and a Pair of Breeches. The Owner may have them again, of the Subſcribers, of Eaſt-Hartford, on proving his Property. Inquire of

John Wadſworth, and
Joſeph Porter, jun.

Hartford, September 9th, 1765.

ALL Perſons Indebted to *William Knox*, by Book, are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and pay their reſpective Bailances to *Thomas Seymour*, jun. of Hartford, his Attorney, to prevent Trouble.

Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

In COUNCIL, September 5. 1765.

His Excellency ſpoke to the Council in the following Words,

GENTLEMEN,

I Have been informed that it is reported about the Town, that the Stamped Papers are to be lodged in the Caſtle, there to be unpacked and diſtributed. I have frequently in Converſation ſhown the Abſurdity of ſuch a Suppoſition; but as what I have ſaid is perhaps not known, I make this Declaration to you, That I have no Warrant, Order or Authority whatſoever to diſtribute the ſtamped Papers, or to unpack the Bales, or ſeparate the Parcels, or order any Perſon whatſoever to do ſo; that it cannot be conceived that I ſhould be ſo imprudent as to undertake a Buſineſs to which I have no appointment, and make myſelf anſwerable for large Sums of Money, the Receipt of which I cannot attend to, and have no Power to direct or order: What I have done in Purſuance of your Advice, in ordering the ſtamped Papers to be depoſited in the Caſtle, and there to be defended with all the Force of that Fortreſs, was to preſerve them intire and unpacked for his Majeſty's Uſe. In this I have had two Things in View, to prevent imprudent People committing any high Inſult upon the King, an Indignity which would be ſure to meet with particular Reſentment; and to ſave the Town or Province, as it may happen, from being made anſwerable for ſo great a Sum as the Value of the ſtamped Papers will amount to; as they certainly will be, if the ſtamped Papers ſhould be taken away. In providing againſt theſe two Evils, ſurely we are endeavouring to do the Town and Province real and important Service, whatever People in their preſent Temper may think.

NEW-HAVEN, September 6.

This Morning died here, the Hon. DANIEL EDWARDS, Eſq're, after about eleven Days Sickneſs, with a violent nervous Fever. He had been, for many Years, improved in the important Parts of Government, which he always ſuſtain'd with Honor and Fidelity; was, at the Time of his Death, an Aſſiſtant, and one of the Judges of the Superior Court in this Colony, and Judge of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford.—A Gentleman of extenſive Knowlege, of known Stability, approv'd Integrity, and an exemplary Chriſtian; in a Word,—a great, a uſeful, and a good Man is in our Iſrael. He has left a very mournful Widow, and one only ſurviving Grandchild. He departed in the 64th Year of his Age. 'Tis ſaid his Funeral is to be attended Tomorrow Afternoon.

HARTFORD, Sept. 9.

A few Days ago, a Cart loaded with Oninions, at Weathersfield, run over a Lad about 12 Years old, and killed him inſtantly.

Doct. Moffatt, and Martin Howard jun. Eſq; of Newport, are both ſail'd for England.

Auguſt 23d, 1765.

STRAY'D or Stolen from David Buſh of Pittsfield, a large black Mare, a few white Hairs in the Face a natural Pacer, and when ſhe joggs turns her Tail to the left Side, no Brand. Whoever ſhall bring ſaid Mare to ſaid Buſh, ſhall have twenty Shillings Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid him; and if the Thief be found and convicted, he ſhall have Eight Dollars, paid by

DAVID BUSH.

TAKEN up, Auguſt 26, 1765, and ſecur'd in Hartford Goal, a Negro Man, aged about 22 Years, of a yellow Complection, a thick ſett Fellow, about 5 Feet 5 Inches in Height, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and is a ſmart, active Fellow. Had with him when found, a blue mix'd-colour'd Coat, and ſtrip'd Veſt, two Frocks, and a Felt Hatt bound with Linen; and ſundry other Cloathing; had a Sore, or ſmall Scar over the right Eye, about an Inch long.--- ISAAC PITKIN.

TO be ſold at Public Vendue, the Dwelling-Houſe and Farm of Ghiles Kilborn, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Solomon Buel at Litchfield, upon Friday the 27th Day of September A. D. 1765, at 5 o'Clock Afternoon. Said Houſe is two Story high, with 5 Rooms on the lower Floor. The Premiſes have a good Barn, Orchard, &c. A good Soil, well watered, containing about 20 Acres, pleaſantly ſituated, about 2 Miles and a Half Weſt of Litchfield State-Houſe, on the public Road to Kent and New-Milford, near the Griſt-Mill, and the other Mills by Clemons's Iron Works, for ſix Months Credit, to which a good Title will be given. For further Particulars enquire of REYNOLD MARVIN, at Litchfield, or the Subſcriber,

GHILES KILBORN.

BENJAMIN HENSHAW,

OF MIDDLETOWN,

WANTS to purchaſe more than a thouſand Buſhels of Flax-Seed, *and will give the higheſt market Price for all brought to him, either in Goods, Salt or Caſh.----He deſires all that owe him, to pay him in that Article, or Caſh, or ſome other Produce ſpeedily, that will anſwer, to prevent further Trouble.*

A Large, bright-bay Horſe has lately ſtray'd from ſaid Henſhaw, *(out of the Paſture of Mr.* Daniel Foot of Simſbury) *near 15 Hands high, no Brand, ſhod before (if not all round) paces altogether, was bred at* Harwinton. *Whoever takes up and conveys him either to Mr.* Eliphalet Enſign, *or Mr.* John Marſh, *in* New-Hartford, *or the ſaid* Henſhaw *in* Middletown, *ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by ſaid* Henſhaw.

THERE will be ſold at ſaid Henſhaw's *Vendue, on Tueſday the 10th of* September *next, a large Parcel of beautiful, neweſt-faſhion Paper-Hangings for Rooms. And on the Tueſday following, the 17th, will be ſold a great Aſſortment of neweſt-faſhion, white ſtone Crockery Ware, ſuch as Moſaick Diſhes and Plates, Sprig'd Chocolate Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. &c.---The Tueſday following, will be ſold almoſt all Sorts of Pewter, Braſs Kettles, & Copper Tea-Kettles.---The Tueſday following, which will be the 1ſt of* October, *will be ſold a great Variety of Hatter's Trimmings, Linings, Loopings, Buttons, Frogs, &c. and a large Quantity of Watch-maker's Ware, &c. Watch Glaſſes, Keys, Seals and Strings, and a great Quantity of Barber's Hair, bruſhes, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.*

Middletown, Auguſt 27. 1765.

ALL Perſons indebted to us the Subſcribers, either by Bond, Note or Book, are hereby notified and caution'd to beware of repeated, pompous Advertiſements, inſerted in the Connecticut Courant, *ſigned,* Thomas Davidſon, & Comp. *wherein they inſinuate to the Public, that they import their Goods immediately from the Makers—Which let them believe, who will—— Conſider with yourſelves, whether a Company advertiſing & ſelling trifling Articles, at prime Coſt, or leſs, will ſerve you with other Things not ſo commonly known, at the ſame Rate; or, whether 'tis not an Allurement to get a greater Advance, where it may be laid, without Diſcovery, by which poſſibly many may be deceived:—And inform thoſe who are any ways ſo indebted to us, as above, that we expect after ſo long Patience uſed with them, that they diſcharge their reſpective Ballances due to us, forthwith, either in Caſh, or any Kind of Country Produce they have to diſpoſe of, ſuch as Pork, Beef, Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn, and Flax-Seed; all of which we have uſually received as Payments, at the Market Price; and hope no One of them will ſuffer himſelf to be enſnared by ſaid Company's Advertiſement, ſo as to forget the Places where they ought to make Payment; if any does, they may depend on being immediately ſued without Exception, or further Notice; and a ſtrict Enquiry and Obſervation will be made, of any who may attempt to neglect us, and carry any of thoſe Articles to them, before their old Ballances are diſcharged; and we flatter ourſelves, that thoſe who conſider of the above, and the Payments they have made us from Year to Year, muſt be immediately convinced of the difference of the Uſeage they have heretofore received from us, and ſuch Perſons.*

N.B. *Salt alſo will be exchanged by us, for Flax-Seed.*

Samuel Talcot,
Daniel Goodwin,
John Lawrence,
Caleb Bull,
Samuel Olcott,
Samuel Marſh,
William Jepſon,
George Lord,
Eliſha Pitkin,
Lemuel White,
Ruſſell Woodbridge,
Tho's Hopkins,
Abraham Beach,
Nathaniel Ledyard,
Solomon Smith.
P. Thomſon & Co.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c." Ebenezer Coomes of Simſbury, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor; in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before *Jabez Hamlin*, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and *Seth Wetmore*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors. Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Coomes, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Nathaniel Chauncey, Eſq; Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on Wedneſday the 18th Day of September next, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Coomes ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Dated the 23d of Auguſt, 1765.

Hartford, 19th Auguſt, 1765.

Juſt Imported, and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh,

by *Tho's Davidſon & Co.*

A large Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, amongſt which are the following Articles, *VIZ.*

BLACK, blue, ſcarlet & cloth-colour'd ſuperfine & middling broadcloths,
White flannels,
Cotton velvets,
Women's ditto,
Scarlet & green hairpluſh
Black breeches patterns,
Scarlet ditto,
Blue & crimſon colour'd ſilk ditto,
Black, Blue, Saxon green, Crimſon, & Clothcolour'd } Calimancoes.
Scarlet, Pink, Black, Blue, White, Green, Red & Cloth-colour'd, } Ratteens.
Black, Blue, Red, Scarlet, White & Cloth-colour'd, } Shalloons.
10-11 nails linen check,
3 4 ditto, & ſtrip'd,
3-4. 7-8, & yard wide 3-8 & 6-4 Cotton & linen checks,
Yardwide ſuperfine ditto beſt patterns,
3-4 & 7-8 dowlaſs,
Scots oznabrigs,
7-8, & yard wide cambbricks,
7-8, & yard wide plain & flower'd lawns,
Black taffaties,
Black & colour'd broad & narrow perſians,
Beſt balendine ſewing ſilk of all colours,
Sagatheys,
Cardinal ſilk,
Dark & olive-colour'd thickſetts, & fuſtians,
Dyed pelongs & jeans,
Cotton allopeans,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12 nails,
Linen handkerchiefs,
7-8 & yard wide ditto,
Printed blue & red ditto,
7-8 & yard wide black barcelona ditto,
Black Cravatts ditto,
Cotton ſtripes,
Cotton & linen ditto,
Beſt ſilk mitts, plain & open work,
Gloves ditto,
Black & buff-colour'd worſted ditto, plain & trim'd,
Cotton ditto,
Black & white, plain & ribbed ſilk hoſe,
Worſted ditto,
Brown & white thread ditto,
Venetian poplins,
Figur'd ſtuffs,
6-4, & 7-4 bed bunts,
Bed ticking,
Midling & narrow ſtrip'd tapes,
Broad & narrow white ditto,
Gartering,
Quality binding, broad & narrow,
Black alimode,
Black & colour'd ſattin & peelong,
Brown & white bucrams
Sectorſoy romal ſilk hands,
Shirt buttons,
Silk & hair ſcarf twiſt,
Buttons all colours,
7-8 & 9-8 wide ſheeting dark & light,
Ground callicoes, 12 & 18 yard pieces,
Pencil ditto,
Furniture ditto,
Dark & light ground chintzs,
Printed cottons,
Women and children's fans,
Ivory ditto,
Black & white thread lace,
Stamp'd ſilk ditto,
Gymps, broad & narrow
Silk fringe, of different kinds,
Men & women's ſhoes,
Men & boy's caſtor & felt hats,
Beſt Scots ſnuff,
Hollandrappe in paper'd canniſters,
Pigtail & paper'd tobacco,
6-8-10-12-14 figur'd ribbons,
Ditto paduſoy & ſattin of all colours,
Women's French lamb gloves & mitts,
Silk mitts lined,
Buckhandle table knives & forks,
Bone ditto,
Ivory ditto,
Black ebony ditto,
Cuttoes, large & ſmall,
Penknives of different kinds,
Gimblets all Sizes,
Braſs candleſticks,
Grid irons,
Shoemaker's awls,
Pegging awls for ditto,
Pad locks ſorted,
Sleeve buttons all ſorts,
Paper ſnuff boxes,
Maſon's ditto,
Common ditto of different kinds,
Silver ſhoe buckles,
Black ſhoe & knee ſteel ditto,
Stone ditto,
Pinchbeck ſundry ditto,
White & yellow metal
Jews harps,
Frying pans,
Metal buttons,
Horn ditto,
Double waſh'd buttons,
Silver'd ditto,
Braſs cocks,
Watch keys,
Briſtol ſtone buttons ſet in ſilver,
Peable ſtone ſet in ditto,
Wool cards,
Cloth bruſhes,
Silver watches,
Necklaces & ear-rings,
7 by 9 & 8 by 10 window glaſs,
China bowls,
Variety of cups & ſaucers
Chapes & tongs,
Gin in caſes or by the gallon,
Beſt velvet corks,
Empty bottles by the groce or doz.
Teneriff wine by the pipe, or ſmaller quantity, or by the doz.
Rum by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity,
Bohea tea warranted of the beſt kind,
Loaf ſugar,
Writing paper of different kinds,
Grey ditto by the ream or quire,
Pocket books of different kinds,
Playing cards,
Nankeens,
Hard ſoap,
Scots tartin,
Green holland,
Punch ſpoons,
Shammy linings,
Black and white ſilk gauze,
Flower'd ditto,
A ſmall aſſortment of Glaſs ware, viz.
Quart decanters,
Pint ditto,
Half pint ditto,
Wine ditto,
Bear ditto,
A few ſaddlary goods to be ſold very low, viz.
Men & women's ſaddles of different kinds,
Bridles of different kinds
Cruppurs,
Mail ſtraps, &c.
And a great many other articles too tedious to mention in an advertiſement; all which will be ſold, to encourage the cuſtomers at a very ſmall advance.

N. B. *Flax-Seed*, Pork and Beef in Hand, will be eſteemed as Caſh, and the higheſt Price will be given that can be afforded, to encourage the Raiſers thereof. Thoſe Traders in the Country, who take in Flax-Seed, may depend upon having as much for their Seed here, as it will fetch in *New-York*, deducting Freight; as we ſhall ſhip what Quantity we purchaſe, at *Middletown*, for *Ireland* or *Scotland*.

FLAX-SEED is taken in by Mr. JOHN GRIMES, for us, at Rocky Hill, and at Middletown, by ZACHERIAH BOSTWICH, next Door to Widow SHALOR; both which have Orders to give the utmoſt that can be afforded. All who carries them Seed on our Account, may expect to meet with the beſt of Uſage, on Account of their Humble Servant, THO's DAVIDSON, & Co.

Any Perſon or Perſons, that could contract to get 50,000 *Pipe-ſtaves, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to the above Company, and likewiſe know the Time they would be allowed to get them in.* T. D. & C.

HARTFORD, Printed by THOMAS GREEN, oppoſite the State-Houſe.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1765. NUMBER 43.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Mr. GREEN,

WHEREAS it has of late been ſuggeſted in diverſe public Papers, That thoſe Perſons from America who were in England during the late Tranſactions in Parliament, which ſo much affect the American Colonies, for the Sake of ſome lucrative Employments, have not only, while there, been negligent in promoting the Intereſt of the Colonies, but alſo been inſtrumental in promoting thoſe Acts which are juſtly eſteemed ſo prejudicial to the Rights of the Colonies. As I have been lately favoured with an Extract of a Letter ſent by E. D. Eſq; belonging to the Colony of Connecticut, to the Governor of the Colony, dated in London, March, 1764, and received in May following; not only in Vindication of that Gentleman's Character, and to ſhew his Care and Solicitude for his Country while there; but that the Public may be acquainted with the Sentiments then entertained with Reſpect to thoſe Tranſactions: I eſteem it my Duty to publiſh the ſame, which is as follows:

"BUT, Sir, ſoon after my Arrival, I found there were many Things new, meditating, with Reſpect to the Colonies in America in general, and more eſpecially againſt thoſe that have the moſt free and liberal Charters: Therefore I delayed proſecuting the Affair I came upon, in any public Way: And as the Intereſt of the Colony to which I belonged, was really of much more Concern to me tha[illegible] remote and uncertain Conſequ[illegible] of the Affair I came to proſecute; I ſpared no Pains, in my ſmall Sphere, to repreſent the Colonies in the moſt favourable Light I was capable of; and have the Pleaſure to ſay (if it may not be eſteemed too much Vanity) that the particular Accounts I have been able to give, of the Regularity of the Government, to which I belong, the ſtrict and impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice therein, their ready and chearful Compliance with all Orders and Inſtructions from the Crown, as well as the Peace, Happineſs and Quiet that the People poſſeſs, under thoſe happy Privileges they enjoy, have been in ſome Degree ſatisfactory, and well approved; and I believe nothing ſpecial will be done with Reſpect to thoſe Colonies in particular.

"But, on the Whole, I look upon the Liberties and Privileges we enjoy, and ſo much value and eſteem, much more precarious and uncertain than before I had Knowledge of this Part of the World: And the preſent Propoſals in Parliament, for the raiſing a Fund in America by Stamp-Duty, &c. increaſe thoſe Apprehenſions.

"About a Fortnight ſince Mr. G---lle moved the Houſe of Commons for Liberty to bring in a Bill in order to provide a Fund for defraying the Expences of protecting, ſecuring and defending America—which contains the ſeveral Articles of Duties mentioned in the incloſed Reſolves, which I ſend you herewith. The further Conſideration of the propoſed Stamp-Act is referred over to the next Seſſions of Parliament, that the Colonies may be notified to make their Objections, which is ſo far favourable; but I fear the Event.

"I am in ſome Hopes the propoſed Duty of three Pence per Gallon on Molaſſes may be reduced, as it would neither prevent the Trade, nor force the Importer to run the ſame, and the Revenue thereon would be thereby greater to the Crown: But, (may it not be concluded) that thoſe Regiments deſtined for America, for the Support of which, thoſe Methods are taking, are not primarily for our Defence (as they are undeſired by us) but rather as a ſtanding Army, to be as a Rod and Check over the Colonies, to enforce thoſe Injunctions which are about to be laid upon us, and at the ſame Time to oblige us to be at the Expence of their Support.

"It may be depended upon, that if the propoſed Stamp-Act ſhould once get over and paſſed, if that ſhould not be ſufficient to raiſe the Fund propoſed it will not be ſcrupeled to lay a direct and abſolute Tax on the Colonies; which has been ſtrongly aſſerted in the Houſe of Commons, and but few to contradict it.

"If theſe Things take Place, they will be ſubverſive of our moſt valuable Rights and Privileges, and leave no more Freedom for the Colonies. Therefore, Sir, if the Colonies do not now unite, and uſe their moſt vigorous Endeavours, in all proper Ways, to avert this impending Blow; they may for the future, bid Farewell to Freedom and Liberty, burn their Charters, and make the beſt of Thraldom and Slavery. For if we can have our Intereſt and Eſtates taken away, and diſpoſed of without our Conſent, or having any Voice therein, and by thoſe whoſe Intereſt as well as Inclination it may be to ſhift the Burden off from themſelves under Pretence of protecting and defending America---why may they not as well endeavour to raiſe Millions upon us to dafray the Expences of the laſt, or any future War? But as all the Inconveniences and ill Conſequences of thoſe Attempts, will readily occur to you and many more and greater than I can at preſent point out; It would be giving you unneceſſary Trouble to add; therefore conclude with with only aſſuring you that I am, &c.

E. D."

Thus, Mr. Printer, the public have the Conduct of the above Gentleman, while reſiding at the Court of London; and who, ſince his Return, by ſome deſigning Men, has been repreſented as an Enemy to his Country, notwithſtanding his Zeal, and indefatigable Endeavours exerted for the Liberties and Immunities of the Colony, to the Neglect of his particular private Buſineſs, and of which the Public, as yet have had no Notice.

Yours, &c.

BOSTON, September 5.

We hear that the Friends of the Stampman for New-Hampſhire, in order to quiet the Minds of the People there, and prevent their ſhewing any Marks of public Diſgrace to him, have engaged that he will reſign that Office upon his Arrival there; otherwiſe they will leave him to the conſequences of the popular Reſentment.

NEW-YORK, Sept 5.

When the Appointment of Sir Harry Moore to the Goverement of this Province was known, we hear a general Joy among the Gentlemen acquainted with his Character, diffuſed itſelf through the City; as he is ſaid to be a Gentleman poſſeſſed of every Quality that will endear him both in public and private, to the People of this Country.

TO be ſold by Us the Subſcribers, One certain Farm of Land, belonging to the Eſtate of *Aſahel Moſs*, late of *Cornwall*, in *Litchfield* County, deceas'd (repreſented Inſolvent) containing in the Whole, about 160 Acres, ſituate in *Cornwall* aforeſaid, with a good Dwelling Houſe and Barn on the ſame, and is chiefly under Improvements. Likewiſe a good Saw-Mill, all will be ſold at a reaſonable Price, and a good Title will be given. Alſo a Set of Furnace Irons. For Terms of Sale, inquire of

NATHANAEL MOSS, } Adminiſtrators.
THOMAS PORTER. }

To be ſold, at the HEART *and* CROWN, *Oppoſite the* STATE-HOUSE, *in* HARTFORD:

PLAIN and gilt Bibles:—Common Prayer Books, plain & gilt—Teſtaments—Dillworth's Spelling Books———Pſalters———Death of Abel, neatly bound and gilt, Ditto, ſtitch'd—Tryal of Abraham—Watts's Pſalms—Tate and Brady's, Ditto—Penitential Cries—Royal Primmer—Reading, no Preaching—WAR, an Heroic Poem—*Mayhew's* Thankſgiving Sermons, Ditto, on Popiſh Idolitry—*Winthrop's* Voyage from Boſton, to Newfoundland, to obſerve the Tranſit of Venus, June 1, 1761.—The Rights of the Britiſh Colonies—*Mather's* Diſſertations, concerning the venerable Name of JEHOVAH—NEW-ENGLAND's Proſpect: Being a true, lively, and experimental Diſcription, of that Part of America, called New-England, by *William Wood*.—Small Hiſtories, Plays, &c.———2, 3, 4, and 5 Quire Account-Books, Copy Books, Dutch Quills, and Pens—Slates—Wafers in Boxes—Red and black Sealing-Wax—Memorandum-Books—Pewter and Led Ink-Stands—Leather Ink-Pots—Temple and common Spectacles, in Caſes—Painted Ink-Cheſts—*Holman's* genuine Ink-Powder—Horn-Books—WRITING-PAPER, &c.

Laſt Monday arrived at Boſton Capt. Daverſon, jun. from London, and Capt. Montgomery from Liverpool, in 8 Weeks; by whom we have the following Advices:

L O N D O N,

JULY 11. Sunday noon the Right Hon. George Grenville had a conference with his Majeſty at St. James's, for upwards of an hour; and when he came out of the cloſet, the Marquis of Granby and Lord Townſend went in to his Majeſty.

When the court was over, the Duke of Cumberland had a conference with his Majeſty at the Queen's palace, and afterwards had a private conference with the Hon. Lord Townſend and ſeveral more of the nobility, which continued for a conſiderable time; his Majeſty afterwards returned to Richmond.

Yeſterday Mr. John Williams, bookſeller in Fleet-ſtreet, was brought from the King's Bench priſon by the tipſtaff, before Lord Mansfield, at Guildhall, when he gave ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years by two ſureties bound in 500l. each, in conſequence of which he was releaſed from his ſix months impriſonment, for republiſhing the North Britain, No. XLV.

Private advices from Madrid take notice of a great coolneſs having been lately viſible between Don Joſeph de Saa Mello, the Portugueſe Ambaſſador, and the Catholic Miniſtry, ſaid to be owing in a great meaſure to ſome late extraordinary reſolutions in his Moſt Faithful Majeſty, with regard to the Court of Rome.

It is whiſpered, that a demand of a pretty extraordinary nature, has recently been made upon our court, from a powerful Prince of the Empire.

July 11. Yeſterday, it is ſaid, the following Noblemen and Gentlemen kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand at St. James's on being promoted to the undermentioned high Offices.

Earl of Winchelſea, Lord Preſident of the Council.

Duke of Grafton and General Conway, Secretaries of State.

Mr. Dowdeſwell, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Marquis of Rockingham, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

Lord John Cavendiſh, Hon. Thomas Townſhend, and George Onſlow Eſq; Lords of the Treaſury.

His Grace the Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſehold.

Mr. Dowdeſwell, in an Advertiſement dated July 11, informs the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the County of Worceſter, that his Majeſty had done him the Honor of appointing him Chancellor of the Exchequer, whereby his Seat in Parliament became vacant; whereupon he requeſts the Favour of their Votes and Intereſt for his re-election.

We hear that the expediency of allowing a colony of Jews to ſettle in ſome part of the new ceded lands in America, has lately been under the conſideration of an Hon. Board.

July 12. The perſons who kiſſed hands on Wedneſday, were only the Duke of Grafton, Marquis of Rockingham, General Conway, and Mr. Dowdeſwell.

General Conway is Secretary of State for the Southern department, and not for the Northen, as mentioned in the papers: and the Duke of Grafton is Secretary for the Northern.

Yeſterday there was a very grand Court at St. James's, and afterwards a Council, when it is ſuppoſed ſome conſiderable nominations in the law were made.

Beſides the Changes mentioned yeſterday, it is ſaid that the Duke of Newcaſtle will be appointed Privy-ſeal.

The Lords Beſborough and Grantham, Joint Poſt Maſters.

Lord Barrington Secretary at War.

Admiral Kepple and Admiral Saunders, Lords of the Admiralty.

Lord Dartmouth, to be firſt Lord of Trade.

Mr. Melliſh and Mr. Lowndes, Secretaries to the Treaſury. And,

The Hon. Charles Yorke, Attorney General.

The Earl of Egmont will continue Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Wedneſday the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt ſet out from his ſeat at Hayes, on a viſit to Lord Temple at Stowe.

From the St. James's Chronicle, July 11.

TO THE PRINTER.

THE Intention of Anti-Sejanus is, I obſerve, to reconcile this injured Nation to a ſet of Men, at preſent the Objects of their juſt Abhorrence; Men, who, ever ſince the Diſmiſſion of Mr. Pitt, have monopolized Power, ſullied our national Honor, and infringed the darling Rights and Liberties of every free born Briton.

In our Club, Sir, the Diſgrace of the D— of B—, G——, Lord S——, and Lord H——, is conſidered as the moſt glorious Act of his Majeſty's Reign. It ſhews paternal Attention to the Wiſhes and Welfare of his People! a Deſire to puniſh the Authors of their Diſtreſs!

This Diſmiſſion we conſider as the firſt Indication of the Reſentment of Heaven. We hope Enquiry will follow Diſmiſſion, and Impeachment (if deſerved) will follow Enquiry. Where are Martinico, Guadaloupe, Belleiſle, and the Havannah? and where are all the Glories of the War? Where is our undoubted excluſive Right to the Fiſhings of Newfoundland? —All, all are now forever loſt by the ſelfiſh, the fearful, and blundering Members of the preſent Adminiſtration.

By whom have Members of Parliament been ſeized illegally and impriſoned? Who have wiſhed to eſtabliſh the Legality of General Search Warrants; that dangerous Engine of Oppreſſion and arbitary Power? Who have uncoupled thoſe Blood hounds of wicked Miniſters, Meſſengers, Conſtables, &c. and hunted them into the Cloſets and ſecret Repoſitories of Freemen? Who propoſed the odious Exciſe on Cyder, a Tax which the firſt Year was levied upon two hundred thouſand Families, by 400 new created Officers of Exciſe, each with ſalaries 40l. the tax yielding only 25,000l. and levied with Powers of Oppreſſion unknown in France or Indoſtan?

What! ſhall a Scribbler, ſuch as Anti-Sejanus, beſpeak Popularity for a Parcel of Miniſters, whoſe Ears have been deaf, and whoſe Hearts have been hardened to the Sufferings of the Poor? Let us never forget, by whom the Corn Bill was thrown out. No Man, who wiſhes well to his Country, will ever forget in what Terms of Levity, Cruelty and Reproach a Bill was rejected to relieve 30,000 induſtrious Weavers from Miſery and Want, tho' that Bill was at the ſame Time calculated by the Great Townſhend to wreſt from our Enemies the French an ineſtimable Branch of Manufacture.

I know not who may be pitched upon by our good Prince to ſucceed the preſent Miniſtry. The firſt Offer, I hear, was made to Mr. PITT; HE, I am informed, on Account of his bad Health, as well as for other Reaſons, declined accepting of any Office, but has promiſed, in the ſincereſt Manner, to lend the Government his beſt Advice and Support. We may, however, during this ſuſpenſe, comfort ourſelves with the certainty that the nation cannot be a ſufferer by the change, ſince whatever wrong the future Miniſtry may do, the preſent Miniſters have already done.—It is ſaid they will be Tools to Lord B——; have not the preſent Miniſtry already been ſo? To preſerve their own power, what dirty job have they heſitated to undertake? What office in a certain department has not been ſet to ſale? What country produces men more venal, rapacious, or profligate, than the preſent? How can the rights and dignity of this Kingdom be aſſerted with more puſillanimity, than in the inſtances of the Manilla ranſom and the Canada bills? Can any future Miniſtry oppoſe internal regulations more neceſſary than thoſe for the reduction of the price of proviſions, and the ſupport of a periſhing manufacture? Or can Britain be more completely inſignificant in the general ſyſtem of European politicks than ſhe is at preſent? Let us therefore wait with patience till his Majeſty's moſt gracious Declaration is known. And in juſtice to ourſelves as well as to the beſt of Princes, give the new Miniſtry at leaſt a fair tryal before we liſten to ungenerous conjectures as to the behaviour of men who till now have, perhaps, never quitted the vail of private life to ſtand forth in the ſervice of their King and Country.

Spital-fields ſquare, July 8. Your's, &c.

A ſpital fields Weaver.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York will be preſent at the nuptials of the Hereditary Prince of Pruſſia, with the Princeſs Elizabeth of Brunſwick, which is ſoon to be celebrated at Charlottenburgh.

When Mr. Williams entered Guildhall on Wedneſday, he held a roll of paper under his arm, and being aſked what it contained, he informed the enquirer it was one of his ſureties, and immediately produced a print of Mr. Wilkes, with the Cap of Liberty by his ſide.

ANNAPOLIS, Auguſt 29.

Monday morning laſt, a conſiderable number of people, aſſerters of Britiſh-American privileges, met here, to ſhew their deteſtation of, and abhorrence to, ſome late tremendous attacks on liberty, and their diſlike to a certain late-arriv'd - - - - - Officer; Native of this Province! They curiouſly dreſs'd up the figure of a man which they placed in a one-horſe cart, malefactor-like, with ſome ſheets of paper in his hands before his face: In that manner they paraded thro' the ſtreets of the town, till noon, the Bell at the ſame time toling a ſolemn knell; when they proceeded to the hill, and after giving it the Moſaic law, at the whipping-poſt, placed it in the pillory; from whence they took it and hung it on a gibbet there erected for that purpoſe, and then ſet fire to a tar barrel underneath, and burnt it, till it fell into the Barrel, and by the many ſignificant nods of the head, while in the cart, it may be ſaid to have gone off very penitently.

B O S T O N, Sept. 12.

WE hear that the Governor, with the Advice of the Council, has given Orders for diſcontinuing the Levies for reinforcing the Garriſon of the Caſtle and for diſcharging the Men already enliſted for that Purpoſe.

In Capt. Daverſon, from London, came Paſſengers, Dr. Lincoln, and George Meſſervey, Eſq;——The laſt mentioned Gentleman was appointed Diſtributor of the Stamps for the Province of New-Hampſhire; but previous to his coming on ſhore he ſent a Letter to a Friend to be communicated to the Public, ſignifying that as ſuch an Office would be diſagreeable to the People in general, he ſhould reſign it; the Intelligence of this induced a great Number of his Friends and other Gentlemen to repair to the Long-Wharf, and wait his Landing; as ſoon as Mr. Meſſervey came on ſhore he confirmed what he before had wrote, and declared as he was the unhappy Man who had perſonally accepted of an Office odious to his Country-men, he freely reſigned it, and determined never to act in that Capacity: Upon this three Cheers were given by a vaſt Concourſe of People, which were repeated at the Head of the Wharf, and again on the Exchange.

We hear that none of the Stamp-Papers, except one Box for New-Hampſhire came in Capt. Daverſon.

We hear that it was the Opinion of many of the principal People at Home, that the Stamp-Act would be ſuſpended; and that, under the preſent Adminiſtration the Colonies would be eaſed of many of the Burdens that have been laid upon them.

The Reſignation of Mr. Meſſervey, with the Intelligence extraordinary bro't by Capt. Daverſon, more eſpecially the Change in the Miniſtry, created Joy in the Breaſts of many; and in the Evening many loyal Healths were drank by Numbers of Gentlemen who met at ſeveral public Places for that Purpoſe; but it did not reſt here, for the Morning following (Wedneſday) was uſhered in with the ringing of all the Bells in Town, and Joy and Gladneſs appeared in every Countenance; at the South Part of the Town the Trees for which many have ſo great a Veneration, were decorated with the Enſigns of Loyalty, and the Colours embroidered with ſeveral Mottos, (which we have not been able to obtain—) on the Body of the largeſt Tree was fixed with large Deck Nails, that it might laſt (as a Poet ſaid, *like oaken Bench to Perpetuity*) a Copper-Plate with theſe Words ſtamped thereon in Golden Letters, THE TREE OF LIBERTY, Auguſt 14, 1765. A Report of theſe Decorations collected a great many of the Inhabitants who were *at Leiſure*, where they were ſaluted with the Firing of a Number of Chambers, and regaled with Plenty of Liquor. Towards Evening a Guard of Men armed, belonging to the Militia, were poſted near the Trees when the Colours were ſtruck, to prevent any Diſorders that might ariſe among ſuch a Concourſe.

It ſhould have been mentioned above, that after I o'Clock ſome of the Train of Artillery brought down ſome Cannon, placed them before the Town-Houſe and fired ſeveral Rounds; but we hear that this was done without any Order or Leave from the Commander in Chief, or even giving Notice to the Governor and Council, who were then ſitting in the Council-Chamber, of their Intention.

The Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton are to meet at Faneuil-Hall at three o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there, agreeable to the Requeſt of a Number of the principal Inhabitants to confer upon ſuch Meaſures as ſhall appear to them neceſſary to be taken in Conſequence of the Stamp-Act, and other Matters of Grievance, and to determine whether Inſtructions ſhall be given their Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, for their Conduct at this very alarming Criſis. —

Sunday laſt Lord ADAM GORDEN, with ſeveral other Gentlemen, came to Town from Albany.

We hear that the famous Major Rogers, and the *in*-famous Parſon Potter were got to London, where it was tho't they would ſoon merit ſome peculiar Rewards.

We hear that it was Capt. Ruggles's large Schooner belonging to Black Point at the Eaſtward, which was overſet the 31ſt of July, in the Weſt-Indies, and all the People loſt except the Captain.

A Letter from Liſbon ſays, that a moſt traiterous plot formed for deſtroying his moſt Faithful Majeſty, growing in Embroyo, and nearly ripe for Execution, was juſt diſcovered. The diabolical Scheme was to have been effected by poiſoning the King, and a *pious Nun* was to have adminiſtered the Doſe. Two Prieſts were convicted, and executed.

From Nottingham-Weſt, in New-Hampſhire, we learn, that laſt Friday ſe'nnight at Night, they had a terrible Storm of Thunder and Lightning, in which Capt. Jacob Colburn, and his eldeſt Son, (a young Lad) were killed: Capt. Colburn, his Wife, and an Infant, we hear, were in one Bed, and two other Children in a Trundle-Bed, which was run under the Parents, when a Flaſh of Lightning inſtantly killed the Father and Son. Mrs. Colburn was ſo ſcorch'd from Head to Foot, that her Life was deſpair'd of for ſome Time.

The Hawke, Coffin, from Nantucket, and the Triſtram Shandy, from Boſton, were arrived. Capts Hulme, Bruce, and Hunter, were put up in London, and ſoon to ſail for this Place.

We are well informed by the laſt Accounts from London, that the Greenland Fiſhery has been very ſucceſsful this Year, thirteen Ships are already arrived with 6 or 7 Whales upon an Average; and inform that others have had the like Succeſs. We do not here that one Veſſel has been loſt in the Ice.---As there is a large Quantity of Bone exported laſt Year from this Place remaining unſold in London, that with what is already arrived from Greenland is ſuppoſed ſufficient to ſupply the European Market for the enſuing Year.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Quebec, dated Auguſt 3. 1765.

'*THIS Colony is in the greateſt Confuſion, Governor M——y laſt Sunday came into Town and took the Command of the Troops; the Merchants threaten to leave this Place intirely, as every Man who oppoſes the G----r in any Thing may expect a Party of Soldiers with fixed Bayonets to tear him out of his Houſe and drag him to Goal: We have all drawn up a Memorial, and ſent it Home to the Lords of Trade, deſiring that they will have ſome Compaſſion on this Colony, and relieve us from the ſtrange Scene of Anarchy and Confuſion which we are plunged into; and that if the Civil Governor can command both civil and military we can look no longer upon our Lives and Properties as ſecure. God grant that Petition may have the deſired Effect!---for you can hardly conceive what diſtreſsful Confuſion reigns thro' the whole Province, from one End to the other.*"

Extract of a Letter from Fort-Cumberland in Novaſcotia, Auguſt 26.

THERE has been a Commotion among the Indians chiefly about this Place, where there has been the St. John's River, and ſome from Paſmaquady and Mickmakas, from about the middle of July, to this Time. There has been Canoes here and at Bay Vert to the Number of 40 or 50 at once; they ſay they had the Promiſe of a French Prieſt to be at Pigto this Summer, to which Place many of them went; Part of the St. John's Tribe that came up the Bay of Fundy, remained here, and ſent three Men from Pigto for Intelligence: They appear ſomewhat diſcontented, but behaved as civilly as Indians can be expected to do; they have alarmed the Inhabitants by their aſſembling in ſuch a manner, that they left their Homes, and got under cover of the Garriſon, but were no otherways damaged. We have ſent from this Place to Pigto, where the Indians were all peaceable and quiet, and no French Prieſt there; ſo every Perſon has returned to their reſpective Habitations."

Another Letter from Nova-Scotia, ſays, —Every Thing is now cleared up and quiet; and Affairs will be put on a more ſecure Footing regarding the Indians than heretofore.

It is ſaid, that a Merchant ſhip from Old France, laden with all Kinds of Goods ſuitable for the Indian Trade, was at Pigto the laſt Spring, where the French bartered with the Indians for Furs, &c. inſomuch that ſeveral New-England trading Veſſels could purchaſe none but of the French. And it is likewiſe ſaid the Indians were promiſed that a Prieſt ſhould be ſent them from France, and a Number of Troops to protect them; which was the Cauſe of their late inſolent Behaviour. We hear the above ſhip had above 4000 lb. wt. of Furs on board.

We hear from Haverhill, that laſt Week a number of Men were inliſted there, at eight Dollars Bounty; they are ſaid to be intended for an Independent Company, but what ſervice they are to be employed in is only as yet conjectured; however the People at that Place, to the number of upwards of 300, were ſo diſſatisfied that they waited upon the inliſting Officer in a Body to enquire the Reaſon of this proceeding, but not receiving a ſatisfactory anſwer, they peremptorily inform'd him that not one Perſon who was ſo inliſted ſhould be carried out of the Place.

NEW-YORK, September 12.

We hear from Woodbridge, in New-Jerſey, that Mr. Jonathan Kinſey, died there, very ſuddenly, a few Days ago, after eating freely of Muſhrooms, among which, it is imagined, poiſonous Toadſtools were intermixed.—Several Misfortunes of the ſame Kind have recently happened in other Parts of America.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.

On Monday next the General Aſſembly of this Province meets here.

We are informed that William Coxe, Eſq; has ſent a reſignation of the ſtamp-office for New-Jerſey, to the Lords commiſſioners of the Treaſury, and aſſigned his reaſons.

By Capt. Seymour, in a ſhort Paſſage from Barbados, but laſt from St. Chriſtophers, in 12 days, we have a very diſmal account of the damage done by the heavy gales of wind they have lately had in the Weſt-Indies.

H A R T F O R D, Sept. 16.

Next Thurſday the General Aſſembly of this Colony, meets in this Place; various are the Conjectures, for the Reaſon of their meeting at ſo unuſual a Time; as it is only three Weeks to their annual Setting in New-Haven.

The Freemen of the Town of Windham, laſt Monday, made Choice of the Rev. Mr. DEVOTION, for their Repreſentative at the General Aſſembly in October next.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c."——William Redfield of Middletown, in ſaid Colony, an Inſolvent Debtor; in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and the Names of the Perſons to whom, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before *Jabez Hamlin*, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and *Seth Wetmore*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors. Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid William Redfield, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Nathaniel Chauncey, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, in ſaid County, on Friday the 27th Day of September Inſt. to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid William ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Sept. 3d, 1765.

Colony of *Connecticut*.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled "*An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c.*"——*David Wilcocks* of *Suffield*, in the County of *Hartford*, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of *Hartford*, and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors: Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid *David Wilcocks*, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Nathaniel Chauncey*, Eſq; Inn-holder in *Middletown*, in ſaid County, on Friday, the 27th of September Inſt. to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid *David Wilcocks* ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged according to Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Sept. 11th, 1765.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c." ——Iſaac Read of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor; in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before *Jabez Hamlin*, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and *Seth Wetmore*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors. Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Iſaac Read, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Nathaniel Chauncey, Eſq; Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on Wedneſday the 18th Day of September Inſt. to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Iſaac Read ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act. Sept. 7th, 1765.

Hartford, September 9th, 1765.

ALL Perſons Indebted to *William Knox*, by Book, are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and pay their reſpective Ballances to *Thomas Seymour*, jun. of Hartford, his Attorney, to prevent Trouble.

FOUND, the 29th of Auguſt laſt, on the Road between Eaſt-Hartford and Glaſſenbury, a Watch, a Pair of Buckles, a Shirt, three Pair of Shoes, and a Pair of Breeches. The Owner may have them again, of the Subſcribers, of Eaſt-Hartford, on proving his Property. Inquire of

John Wadſworth, and
Joſeph Porter, jun.

BY the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the County of Litchfield, in the Colony of Connecticut: Notice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Abner Baldwin of Litchfield, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for not leſs than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, Entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the uſe of their Creditors, and for the Equitable Diviſion of the Eſtate and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to the ſeveral Sheriffs of the Counties, in the ſaid Colony of Connecticut, their Under-Sheriffs & Deputies, and to the ſeveral Conſtables of each and every Town in the reſpective Counts in ſaid Colony (Aſa Hopkins of Litchfield, in Litchfield County excepted) to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Abner Baldwin, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and unleſs ſaid Abner ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within 3 Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 31ſt of Auguſt, A. D. 1765, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate is ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

STray'd from a Paſture in Weſt-Hartford, about a Fortnight ſince, one bay Dutch Horſe, about 13 Hands high, Branded on the near Thigh, (Letter forgot) ſhod round, trots altogether.---

Likewiſe a bay Dutch Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on both her fore Hoofs AB, the Letters join'd together, and the A not croſſed; ſhe is alſo branded on her near Thigh H, ſhod before and Toe-cork'd—trots all.—Whoever will find and return ſaid Strays to Hartford, ſhall receive a handſome Reward, and Payment of all Charges, by appplying to ABRAHAM BEACH.

Hartford, 2d September, 1765.

Auguſt 23d, 1765.

STRAY'D or Stolen from David Buſh of Pittsfield, a large black Mare, a few white Hairs in the Face a natural Pacer, and when ſhe joggs turns her Tail to the left Side, no Brand. Whoever ſhall bring ſaid Mare to ſaid Buſh, ſhall have twenty Shillings Reward and all neceſſary Charges paid him: and if the Thief be found and convicted he ſhall have Eight Dollars, paid by

DAVID BUSH.

TO be ſold at Public Vendue, the Dwelling-Houſe and Farm of Ghiles Kilborn, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Solomon Buel at Litchfield, upon Friday the 27th Day of September A. D. 1765, at 5 o'Clock Afternoon. Said Houſe is two Story high, with 5 Rooms on the lower Floor. The Premiſes have a good Barn, Orchard, &c. A good Soil, well watered, containing about 20 Acres, pleaſantly ſituated, about 2 Miles and a Half Weſt of Litchfield State-Houſe, on the public Road to Kent and New-Milford, near the Griſt-Mill, and the other Mills by Clemons's Iron Works, for ſix Months Credit, to which a good Title will be given. For further Particulars enquire of REYNOLD MARVIN, at Litchfield, or the Subſcriber, GHILES KILBORN.

BENJAMIN HENSHAW,

OF MIDDLETOWN,

WANTS *to purchaſe more than a thouſand Buſhels of* Flax-Seed, *and will give the higheſt market Price for all brought to him, either in Goods, Salt or Caſh.----He deſires all that owe him, to pay him in that Article, or Caſh, or ſome other Produce ſpeedily, that will anſwer, to prevent further Trouble.*

A *Large, bright-bay Horſe has lately ſtray'd from* Reuben Humphrey *(out of the Paſture of Mr.* Daniel Foot of Simſbury) *near 15 Hands high, no Brand, ſhod before (if not all round) paces altogether, was bred at* Harwinton. *Whoever takes up and conveys him either to Mr.* Eliphalet Enſign, *or Mr.* John Marſh, *in* New-Hartford, *or the ſaid* Henſhaw *in* Middletown, *ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by ſaid* Henſhaw.

THERE *will be ſold at ſaid* Henſhaw's *Vendue, on Tueſday the* 10th *of* September *next, a large Parcel of beautiful, neweſt-faſhion Paper-Hangings for Rooms. And on the Tueſday following, the 17th, will be ſold a great Aſſortment of neweſt-faſhion, white ſtone Crockery Ware, ſuch as Moſaick Diſhes and Plates, Sprig'd Chocolate Cups and Saucers, &c. &c. &c.---The Tueſday following, will be ſold almoſt all Sorts of Pewter, Braſs Kettles, & Copper Tea-Kettles.---The Tueſday following, which will be the 1ſt of* October, *will be ſold a great Variety of Hatter's Trimmings, Linings, Loopings, Buttons, Frogs, &c. and a large Quantity of Watch-maker's Ware &c. Watch Glaſſes, Keys, Seals and Strings, and a great Quantity of Barber's Hair, bruſhes, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.*

Middletown, Auguſt 27, 1765.

Hartford, 19th Auguſt, 1765

Juſt Imported, and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh,

by *Tho's Davidſon & Co.*

A large Aſſortment of *Engliſh* and *Eaſt-India* GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, amongſt which are the following Articles, *VIZ.*

BLACK, blue, ſcarlet & cloth-colour'd ſuperfine & middling broadcloths,
White flannels,
Cotton velvets,
Women's ditto,
Scarlet & green hair pluſh
Black breeches patterns,
Scarlet ditto,
Blue & crimſon colour'd ſilk ditto,
Black,
Blue,
Saxon green,
Crimſon, &
Clothcolour'd } Calimancos.
Scarlet,
Pink,
Black,
Blue,
White,
Green,
Red &
Cloth-colour'd, } Rattinets.
Black,
Blue,
Red,
Scarlet,
White &
Cloth-colour'd, } Shalloons.
10-11 nails linen check,
3-4 ditto, & ſtrip'd,
3-4, 7-8, & yard wide 3-8 & 6-4 Cotton & linen checks,
Yardwide ſuperfine ditto beſt patterns.
3-4 & 7-8 dowlaſs,
Scots ozenbrigs,
7-8, & yard wide cambbricks,
7-8, & yard wide plain & flower'd lawns,
Black taffaties,
Black & colour'd broad & narrow perſians,
Beſt balendine ſewing ſilk of all colours,
Sagatheys,
Cardinal ſilk,
Dark & olive-colour'd thickſetts, & fuſtians,
Dyed pelongs & jeans,
Cotton allopeans,
8, 9, 10, 11, 12 nails,
Linen handkerchiefs,
7-8 & yard wide ditto,
Printed blue & red ditto.
7-8 & yard wide black barcelona ditto,
Black Cravatts ditto,
Cotton ſtripes,
Cotton & linen ditto,
Beſt ſilk mitts, plain & open work,
Gloves ditto,
Black & buff coloured worſted ditto, plain & trim'd,
Cotton ditto,
Black & white, plain & ribbed ſilk hoſe,
Worſted ditto,
Brown & white thread ditto,
Venetian poplins,
Figur'd ſtuffs,
6-4, & 7-4 bed bunts,
Bed ticking,
Midling & narrow ſtrip'd tapes,
Broad & narrow white ditto,
Gartering,
Quality binding, broad & narrow,
Black alimode,
Black & colour'd ſattin & peelong,
Brown & white bucrams
Sectorſoy romal ſilk hands,
Shirt buttons,
Silk & hair ſcarf twiſt,
Buttons all colours,
7-8 & 9-8 wide ſheeting dark & light,
Ground callicoes, 12 & 18 yard pieces,
Pencil ditto,
Furniture ditto,
Dark & light ground chintzs,
Printed cottons,
Women and children's fans,
Ivory ditto,
Black & white thread lace,
Stamp'd ſilk ditto,
Gymps, broad & narrow
Silk fringe, of different kinds,
Men & women's ſhoes.
Men & boy's caſtor & felt hats,
Beſt Scots ſnuff,
Hollandrappe in paper'd canniſters,
Pigtail & paper'd tobacco,
6 8 10-12-14 figur'd ribbons,
Ditto paduſoy & ſattin of all colours,
Women's French lamb gloves & mitts,
Silk mitts lined,
Buckhandle table knives & forks,
Bone ditto,
Ivory ditto,
Black ebony ditto,
Cuttoes, large & ſmall,
Penknives of different kinds,
Gimblets all Sizes.
Braſs candleſticks,
Grid irons,
Shoemaker's awls,
Pegging awls for ditto,
Pad locks ſorted,
Sleeve buttons all ſorts,
Paper ſnuff boxes,
Maſon's ditto,
Common ditto of different kinds,
Silver ſhoe buckles,
Black ſhoe & knee ſteel ditto,
Stone ditto,
Pinchbeck ſundry ſorts ditto,
White & yellow metaldo.
Jews harps,
Frying pans,
Metal buttons,
Horn ditto,
Double waſh'd buttons,
Silver'd ditto,
Braſs cocks,
Watch keys,
Briſtol ſtone buttons ſet in ſilver,
Peable ſtone ſet in ditto.
Wool cards,
Cloth bruſhes,
Silver watches,
Necklaces & ear-rings,
7 by 9 & 8 by 10 window glaſs,
China bowls,
Variety of cups & ſaucers
Chapes & tongs,
Gin in caſes or by the gallon,
Beſt velvet corks,
Empty bottles by the groce or doz.
Teneriff wine by the pipe, or ſmaller quantity, or by the doz.
Rum by the hogſhead, or ſmaller quantity,
Bohea tea warranted of the beſt kind,
Loaf ſugar,
Writing paper of different kinds,
Grey ditto by the ream or quire,
Pocket books of different kinds,
Playing cards,
Nankeens,
Hard ſoap,
Scots tartin,
Green holland,
Punch ſpoons,
Shammy linings,
Black and white ſilk gauze,
Flower'd ditto,
A ſmall eſſortment of Glaſs ware, viz.
Quart decanters,
Pint ditto,
Half pint ditto,
Wine ditto,
Bear ditto,
A few ſaddlary goods to be ſold very low, viz.
Men & women's ſaddles of different kinds,
Bridles of different kinds
Cruppurs,
Mail ſtraps, &c.
And a great many other articles too tedious to mention in an advertiſement; all which will be ſold, to encourage the cuſtomers at a very ſmall advance.

N. B. *Flax-Seed*, Pork and Beef in Hand, will be eſteemed as Caſh, and the higheſt Price will be given that can be afforded, to encourage the Raiſers thereof. Thoſe Traders in the Country, who take in Flax-Seed, may depend upon having as much for their Seed here, as it will fetch in *New-York*, deducting Freight; as we ſhall ſhip what Quantity we purchaſe, at *Middletown*, for *Ireland* or *Scotland*.

FLAX-SEED is taken in by Mr. JOHN GRIMES, for us, at Rocky-Hill, and at Middletown, by ZACHERIAH BOSTWICH, next Door to Widow SHALOR; both which have Orders to give the utmoſt that can be afforded. All who carries them Seed on our Account, may expect to meet with the beſt of Uſage, on Account of their Humble Servant, THO's DAVIDSON, & Co.

Any Perſon or Perſons, that could contract to get 50,000 Pipe-ſtaves, may hear of a Purchaſer by applying to the above Company, and likewiſe know the Time they would be allowed to get them in. T. D. & C.

HARTFORD, Printed by THOMAS GREEN, oppoſite the State-Houſe.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1765. NUMBER 44.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

BY THE HONORABLE
THOMAS FITCH, Eſq;
Governor and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Colony of CONNECTICUT, in NEW-ENGLAND, in AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

W*HEREAS there have been of late, in ſeveral Parts of this Colony, diverſe tumultuous and unlawful Aſſemblies of Perſons, to the Diſturbance of the Peace, and to the Terror of His Majeſty's liege Subjects, and againſt the Laws of this Colony: And whereas the General Aſſembly of this Colony, taking theſe Matters into their moſt ſerious Conſideration, and being deſirous to diſcountenance and ſuppreſs all ſuch tumultuous and riotous Diſorders, tending to the Diſturbance of the public Peace, and to the endangering all Order and Government; have, by their ſpecial Reſolve for that Purpoſe deſired me to iſſue a Proclamation, commanding all proper Officers, that they uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to prevent and ſuppreſs all Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Aſſemblies, and duly to execute the Laws and Statutes made for preventing, ſuppreſſing and puniſhing the ſame. And that all other his Majeſties liege Subjects in this Colony, be aiding and aſſiſting therein.*

I DO therefore, in Purſuance of the ſaid Reſolve, iſſue this Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly requiring and commanding all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, King's Attorneys, and all other Officers, Civil and Military, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours in their reſpective Places and Offices for preventing and ſuppreſſing all Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Aſſemblies: And alſo, duly to execute the Laws made for preventing, ſuppreſſing and puniſhing ſuch Diſorders: And all other His Majeſty's Subjects in this Colony, are required to afford all proper and neceſſary Aid and Aſſiſtance therein.

Given under my Hand in Hartford, the twenty-firſt Day of September, in the Fifth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE *the Third, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland,* KING: *Defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini,* 1765.

THO'. FITCH.

By His Honor's Command,
George Wyllys, Secretary.

GOD ſave the KING.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19.

On Monday Evening arrived the Brig——, Capt. Lawrence from Holland, laſt from Cowes and Falmouth, in 33 Days——; by him we have the London Papers to the 30th of July, from which we have the following Advices.

PARIS, July 8.

THEY write from Italy, that Mr. WILKES who went to Naples to live retired, has met with a freſh misfortune there. He took with him from Rome a young Pariſian woman by way of a houſekeeper, who ingratiated herſelf ſo much into his favour, that he truſted every thing to her care, by which means he became a dupe to her; for while he was gone into the country, ſhe found means to march off with every thing that he had of value, and among the reſt his papers, the loſs of which he is moſt chagrined at, and makes him think ſhe has been tampered with by ſome of his enemies.

LONDON.

At the Court at St. James's, July 10, 1765, Preſent, The KING's moſt excellent Majeſty in Council.

This day his Grace William Henry Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, his Grace Auguſtus Henry Duke of Grafton, the moſt Honorable Charles Marquis of Rockingham, the Right Honorable Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; and the Right Honorable William Dowdeſwell, Eſq; Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer, were, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, and took their reſpective places at the Board accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint his Grace Auguſtus Henry Duke of Grafton, and the Right Honorable Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; to be his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, they were this day, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

St. James's, July 12. His Majeſty in Council was this day pleaſed to declare the Right Honorable Daniel Earl of Winchelſea and Nottingham Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, and his Lordſhip took his Place at the Board accordingly.

This day the Right Honorable Richard Earl of Scarborough, John Earl of Aſhburnham, William Earl of Beſborough, and George Buſſy Villiers, Eſq; commonly called Lord Viſcount Villiers, Vice Chamberlin of his Majeſty's Houſhold, were, by his Majeſty's command ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt honorable Privy Council, and took their reſpective places at the Board accordingly.

Whitehall, July 13. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Charles Marquis of Rockingham, Knt. of the moſt noble Order of the Garter, the Right Honorable William Dowdeſwell, Eſq; the Honorable John Cavendiſh, Eſq; commonly called Lord John Cavendiſh, Thomas Townſhend and George Onſlow, Eſqrs, to be Commiſſioners for executing the office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Honorable William Dowdeſwell, Eſq; the offices of Chancellor and Under-Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer. *Lond. Gaz.*

Whitehall, July 20. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint William Tryon, Eſq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the province of North-Carolina in America, in the room of Arthur Dobbs, Eſq; deceaſed.

And Sir Henry Moore, Bart. Captain-General and Governor in Chief, in and over the province of New-York, and the territories depending thereon, in America, in the room of Rob. Monckton, Eſq;

St. James's, July 25. This day the Right Hon. William Earl of Dartmouth, Richard Viſcount Howe, and George Lord Edgcumbe, were, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honorable Privy Council, and took their reſpective places at the Board accordingly.

End of the Lond. Gaz.

LONDON, July 13.

An expreſs has been diſpatched to the Honorable Henry Grenville, Eſq; Reſident at Conſtantinople, to acquaint him of his being appointed one of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms: in conſequence of which, it is ſaid, he will ſoon be recalled, and another perſon appointed to ſucceed him in that ſtation.

Yeſterday the Earl of Winchelſea kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Preſident of the Council, in the room of the Duke of Bedford.

The ſame day Lord John Cavendiſh, the Hon. Thomas Townſhend, and George Onſlow, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury.

His Majeſty has appointed the Earl of Scarborough to be Cofferer of the Houſhold, in the room of the Earl of Thomond.

We alſo hear that more alterations and changes will take place Wedneſday next.

There has ſcarce ever been known ſo univerſal a change in a Miniſtry, as at preſent; ſince above one hundred Nobility and Gentry are to be included in it.

Some people who pretend to be in the very arcana of politicks, inſinuate, that the preſent Miniſtry is likely to continue but a ſhort time in power.

The Canada Bills were done at Paris, on the 8th inſt, at 34 per cent. which gives people ſome hope that they will be paid off in a ſhort time.

July 16. All neceſſary preparations are making at the Queen's Palace againſt her Majeſty's lying in, which is expected ſome time next month.

It is expected that the Parliament will meet to do buſineſs in September next; when new writs will be iſſued for filling up the ſeats that have become vacated by thoſe Members who have accepted of places in the new Adminiſtration.

Tueſday laſt a foreigner of diſtinction diſcharged two of his principal domeſtics for being concerned as agents in ſelling French laces, and other goods ſmuggled into this kingdom.

Yeſterday there was a Council at St. James's, when his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle was ſworn in Lord Privy Seal, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and took his place and received the ſeal accordingly.

It is whiſpered that the buſineſs of a great Man's Journey to France is abſolutely to collect ſufficient Materials to ſupport an *I——ent.*

July 26. On Friday laſt his Majeſty was pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Lord Gage to be Paymaſter of the Penſions, in the room of the Hon. Richard Niville Neville, Eſq;

On Thurſday laſt Henry Seymore Conway, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, had his firſt grand Levee, at his Grace the Duke of Richmond's Houſe in Privy Gardens, Whitehall, at which were preſent all the foreign Miniſters, with a great number of the Nobility, and ſeveral other perſons of Diſtinction.

It is ſaid that the new miniſtry, will, in a very ſhort time, give the public a happy proof of their patriotick intentions, by a ſtep which will not only be the moſt popular, but the moſt advantageous for the good of the Nation that can be deſired.

It is ſaid a perſon of diſtinction is to be appointed to inſpect the condition of Dunkirk, & ſee that it be put into the condition ſtipulated by Treaty.

The Earl of Dartmouth is appointed firſt Lord of Trade and Plantations in the room of the Earl of Hillſborough.

The French Ambaſſador had a conference with the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway, on affairs of importance.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 12.

Monday laſt the General Aſſembly for this Province met here, when the following Gentlemen, viz. Joſeph Fox, Speaker, John Dickenſon, John Morton, and George Bryan, Eſqrs; were choſen a Committee to join thoſe from the other Provinces, at a Meeting to be held at N. York, the 1ſt of Oct.

NEW-YORK, September 19.

Sunday Evening arrived here Capt. Harriſon from South-Carolina, with whom came Paſſengers Thomas Linch, Chriſtopher Gadſen, and John Rutledge Eſqrs.

BOSTON, September 19.

We hear that the Committee appointed by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, to meet the Committee of the Aſſemblies of the whole Continent, the 1ſt of October at New-York, will ſet out this Week for that Place.

We can aſſure the Public, that a Number of Merchants in this Town have wrote to England for Goods, to be ſent upon Condition ONLY, that the Stamp-Act is repeal'd.

NEW-HAVEN, September 20.

On the 17th Inſtant the Freemen of this Town met here. After choſing Roger Sherman, Eſq; and Mr. Samuel Biſhop to repreſent them in the General Aſſembly to be holden next Month, they unanimouſly deſired thoſe Repreſentatives to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours (at the General Aſſembly now ſiting at Hartford, and alſo at the enſuing Seſſion here) to obtain a Repeal of the Stamp-Act. The Stamp-Maſter-General of this Colony was at the ſaid Meeting when theſe Words were read aloud "Likewiſe voted that the Freemen preſent earneſtly deſire Mr. Ingerſoll to reſign his Stamp-Office immediately."---Numerous were the Signs of Conſent to this Vote, when a Gentleman condemned it as needleſs and inconſiſtent after their former Proceedings. The Stamp-Officer then aroſe and declared in the ſtrongeſt Terms that he would *not* reſign till he diſcovered how the General Aſſembly were inclined in that Reſpect.

The General Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland have appointed Henry Ward, and Metcalf Bowler, Eſq'rs, Commiſſioners for the intended Congreſs at New-York; and have unanimouſly paſſed ſix Reſolutions, nearly akin to the glorious virginian; the laſt of which is ſaid to be this comfortable one—

RESOLVED,

"That all the Officers in this Colony, appointed by the Authority thereof, be, and they are hereby directed to proceed in the Execution of their reſpective Offices, in the ſame Manner as uſual: And this Aſſembly will indemnify and ſave harmleſs all the ſaid Officers, on Account of their Conduct agreeable to this Reſolution."

HARTFORD, September 23.

Laſt Wedneſday Afternoon, a large Company of able-bodied Men, came to Town (on Horſeback) from the Eaſtern Part of this Government, and informed thoſe who were willing to join them, that they were on their Way to New Haven, to demand the Stamp-Officer of this Colony to reſign his Office—that a Number of their Companions, were gone on the lower Roads, and that they had all agreed to rendezvous at Branford, the next Day, [Thurſday] and that they ſhould tarry in Town that Night; they then diſperſed to different Parts of the Town for Lodging. In the Evening, Advice was received, that Mr. Ingerſoll was on the Road to this Place, that he would be in Town, the next Day, and that he intended to apply to the Aſſembly for their Protection; and it being conjectured, that he might come to Town in the Night, to ſhun the Mob, (who he had heard were on their Way to pay him a Viſit) it was agreed that a Watch ſhould patrol the Streets all Night, to prevent his coming in unnoticed, but they made no Diſcoveries. On Thurſday Morning, the whole Body, (including a conſiderable Number from this Town) ſet off, on their intended Expedition, and in about an Hour met Mr. Ingerſoll, at the Lower End of Weathersfield, and let him know their Buſineſs,—he at firſt refuſed to comply, but it was inſiſted upon, that he ſhould reſign his Office of Stamp-Maſter, ſo diſagreeable to his Countrymen;—after many Propoſals, he delivered the Reſignation, mentioned below, which he read himſelf in the Hearing of the whole Company; he was then deſired to pronounce the Words, *Liberty and Property*, three Times, which having done, the whole Body gave three Huzza's; Mr. Ingerſoll then went to a Tavern, and dined with ſeveral of the Company: After Dinner, the Company told Mr. Ingerſoll, as he was bound to Hartford, they would eſcort him there, which they did, to the Number of almoſt Five Hundred Perſons on Horſeback. After they arrived in Town, Mr. Ingerſoll again read his Reſignation in Public, when three Huzza's more were given, and the whole Company immediately diſperſed without making the leaſt Diſturbance.

The following is a Copy of Mr. Ingerſoll's Reſignation.

Wethersfield, September 19th, 1765.

I DO hereby promiſe, that I will never receive any Stamp-Papers, which may arrive from Europe, in Conſequence of any Act lately paſſed in the Parliament of Great Britain, nor officiate in any Manner as Stamp-Maſter, or Diſtributor of Stamps, within the Colony of Connecticut, either directly or indirectly. And I do hereby notify all the Inhabitants of this his Majeſty's Colony of Connecticut, (notwithſtanding the ſaid Office or Truſt has been committed to me) not to apply to me, ever hereafter, for any ſuch Stamped Papers, hereby declaring, that I do reſign ſaid Office, and execute theſe Preſents of my own free Will and Accord, without any Equivocation, or mental Reſervation.

In Witneſs whereof I have hereunto ſet my Hand.

J. INGERSOLL.

The General Aſſembly of this Colony met here laſt Thurſday, and having finiſhed their Buſineſs, they diſſolved on Saturday.

They have appointed the Hon. Eliphalet Dyar, William-Samuel Johnſon, and David Rowland, Eſquires, Commiſſioners from this Colony, to meet thoſe of the other Colonies, at the Congreſs, to be holden at New York, the Firſt of October next.

Joſeph Talcot, Eſq; is appointed Judge of the Court of Probates for this Diſtrict.

Capt. Ozias Goodwin, of this Place, juſt arriv'd from Barbados, informs, that on the tenth Inſtant in Lat. 38. 00. Long. 69. 30. he ſpoke with Capt. Tho's Davis, bound to London, from New-York, all well on board.

A COPY *of the* INSTRUCTIONS, *given by the* FREEMEN *of the Town of* HARTFORD, *to their Deputies.*

CONSIDERING the late Reſolutions of the *Britiſh* Parliament, for laying an internal Tax, by Way of Stamp-Duties, upon the Colonies, without their own Conſent; and extending the Juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty here, beyond what was ever thought ſafe or expedient in *Great-Britain*, as an Infringement of our juſt Rights and Liberties, both as Engliſhmen and Coloniſts.

We, the Freemen of the Town of *Hartford*, in his Majeſty's Engliſh Colony of *Connecticut*, in *New-England*, in lawful Freemen's Meeting aſſembled, judge it to be our Right, and apprehend it our Duty, in this critical Conjuncture, to give you, who are our Repreſentatives, ſome Inſtructions to be obſerved by you in the General Aſſembly, to be convened here this Week, by the ſpecial Order of his Honor the Governor.

And we would eſpecially recommend it to you, to uſe your Endeavours that ſome ſuitable Remonſtrance and Petition, for Relief in the aforeſaid Matters of Grievance, be immediately tranſmitted to his Majeſty our moſt gracious Sovereign, and to the *Britiſh* Parliament, by the General Aſſembly of this Colony, either by themſelves, or in Conjunction with the other Colonies, as upon mature Deliberation, ſhall be thought beſt.

And although we are ready at all Times, to acknowledge the moſt dutiful Subjection to his Majeſty and the *Britiſh* Government; yet we would humbly and earneſtly inſiſt upon, and claim our Rights and Liberties as Engliſhmen, as well as thoſe particular Rights and Immunities granted and confirmed to us by Royal Charter, which we have been long in Poſſeſſion of. Theſe Rights and Privileges, we apprehend, are manifeſtly invaded, by the Meaſures above-mentioned; and we recommend it to you, that in your ſaid Petition, you aſſert and maintain our Rights and Privileges, tho' in a moſt humble and decent, yet in a plain and explicit Manner.

Particularly, Firſt, That we are not obliged to pay any internal Tax, to which we have never conſented, either by ourſelves or by our Repreſentatives, which we apprehend to be unconſtitutional, and a manifeſt Infraction of our inherent Rights.

Secondly, That all Cauſes ariſing in the Colony, on Account of internal Taxes, and all Matters relative thereto, may be determined by the Courts of common Law, agreeable to the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England*, and not by a Court of Admiralty, which moſt effectually deprives the Subject of that ancient and excellent Method of Trials by JURIES, ſo eſſential to *Engliſh* Liberty, and which hath been found by long Experience the beſt Security againſt arbitrary Power.

And we would further recommend it to you in the moſt humble Manner, to repreſent to his Majeſty, &c. the low and diſtreſſed State of the good People of this Colony, principally occaſioned by the immenſe Debt brought upon them for the Support of the late diſtreſſing War, and the rigorous Execution of the Acts of Trade, whereby they are rendered abſolutely incapable of paying the Stamp-Duties; and that if the Stamp-Act be executed upon them with Severity, all Buſineſs muſt totally ceaſe, for Want of a Medium of Trade, and the People be reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs & Miſery; for we ſhall be wholly unable to purchaſe any *Britiſh* Manufactures for the future; and therefore muſt be content to make the beſt Shift we can, amongſt ourſelves.

With Regard to other Matters, not of ſuch general Concernment, we ſubmit them to your Wiſdom and Prudence, in which we have the higheſt Confidence.

Mr. GREEN,

WHEREAS at the Cloſe of the Letter, in your Paper of laſt Week, ſigned E. D. referring to the Letter, the Publiſher inſerted theſe Words, viz. "Of which the Publick as yet, have "had no Notice." The Publiſher begs Leave to inform the Publick, that by theſe Words, no more was meant, than that the ſame had never been generally known in the Country. Your's &c.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled, "*An ACT to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c. Samuel Smith and Gideon Granger, both of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their Creditors reſpectively, have exhibited their Petition, with Account of the Sums by them reſpectively owing, and Inventories of their Eſtates, &c. under Oaths, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and SAMUEL TALCOTT, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame to be diſpoſed of for the Uſe of their ſaid Creditors: Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel Smith and Gideon Granger, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. John Lord, in Hartford, in ſaid County, on the 14th Day of October next, to ſhew Reaſon reſpectively (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Smith and Gideon Granger ſhould not be made, and their Perſons diſcharged according to Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Sept. 21ſt, 1765.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of Hanover, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, that are delinquent in paying the Tax of Twelve Shillings, Lawful Money, which was granted in Auguſt 6th Day, 1764, and advertiſed in this Paper the February following, according to Law; that ſo much of their Lands as is ſufficient to pay ſaid Delinquent's Tax, with incident Charges, will be ſold at a public Vendue, on the 28th Day of October next, at the Dwelling Houſe of William Watermen, Inn-holder in Mansfield, in Connecticut. Said Sale to begin at Ten of Clock in the Morning on ſaid Day, and to continue by Adjournment till all be ſold. Dated at Coventry this 16th Day of September, A. D. 1765.

AMOS RICHARDSON, jun. Collector.

RAN-AWAY from *Stephen Hopkins* of the *Nine-Partners*, a Negro Man named *Simon*, about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, well proportioned, had on when he went away, a blue Coat, braſs Buttons with round Tops, a light-colour'd, double-breaſted Waiſtcoat, a white Tow Shirt, ſhort Tow Trowſers, black and white Stocking, two Threads twiſted together, an old felt Hat with a ſmall Brim. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Five Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

STEPHEN HOPKINS.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c."——William Redfield of Middletown, in ſaid Colony, an Inſolvent Debtor; in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and the Names of the Perſons to whom, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before *Jabez Hamlin*, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and *Seth Wetmore*, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors. Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid William Redfield, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Nathaniel Chauncey, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, in ſaid County, on Friday the 27th Day of September Inſt. to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid William ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Sept. 3d, 1765.

Colony of *Connecticut*.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled "*An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c.*"——*David Wilcocks* of *Suffield*, in the County of *Hartford*, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of *Hartford*, and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors: Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid *David Wilcocks*, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Nathaniel Chauncey*, Eſq; Inn-holder in *Middletown*, in ſaid County, on Friday, the 27th of September Inſt. to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid *David Wilcocks* ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged according to Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Sept. 11th, 1765.

Hartford, September 9th, 1765.

ALL Perſons Indebted to *William Knox*, by Book, are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and pay their reſpective Ballances to *Thomas Seymour*, jun. of Hartford, his Attorney, to prevent Trouble.

FOUND, the 29th of Auguſt laſt, on the Road between Eaſt-Hartford and Glaſſenbury, a Watch, a Pair of Buckles, a Shirt, three Pair of Shoes, and a Pair of Breeches. The Owner may have them again, of the Subſcribers, of Eaſt-Hartford, on proving his Property. Inquire of *John Wadſworth*, and *Joſeph Porter*, jun.

HARTFORD, Printed by T. GREEN.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1765. NUMBER 45.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

Abſtract of a Narrative [juſt publiſhed] *of a moſt extraordinary Event, concerning three Women who were ſaved out of the Ruins of a Stable, where they had been buried thirty-ſeven Days, by a heavy Fall of Snow from one of the Mountains of the Alps, near Piedmont, in Italy.*

IT will be neceſſary to inform our readers, that the inhabitants of the Alps, call, by the name of Valanca, a very conſiderable quantity of ſnow whirled about with great impetuoſity by the wind, and therefore of ſufficient force to tear up the thickeſt and ſtouteſt trees from their roots, to beat down animals to the ground, and to ſuffocate them; as is too often the caſe with thoſe who are indiſcreet enough to attempt the paſſing of the Alps, eſpecially of Mount Cenis, at a time judged improper by thoſe who continually reſide in ſuch ſituations, and can therefore foretel, by certain ſigns, the ſudden riſe of theſe terrible whirlwinds.

In the months of February and March of the year 1755, they had in Turin, a great fall of rain, and, as it generally ſnows in the mountains when it rains in the plain, it cannot appear ſurpriſing, that during this interval, there fell vaſt quantities of ſnow in the mountains, which of courſe formed ſeveral Valancas. The bad weather which prevailed in ſo many other places, prevailed likewiſe at Bergemoletto, a little hamlet ſeated in that part of the Alps which ſeparates the valley of Stora and Piedmont from Dauphine and the county of Nice. On the 19th of March, many of the inhabitants of this hamlet began to apprehend that the weight of ſnow which was already fallen, and ſtill continued to fall, might cruſh their houſes. They therefore got upon their roofs to lighten them of the ſnow. At a little diſtance from the church, ſtood the houſe of Joſeph Roccia, a man of about fifty, who, with his ſon James, a lad of 15 had, like his neighbours, got upon the roof of his houſe, in order to leſſen the weight on it, and thereby prevent its deſtruction. In the mean time, the clergyman, who lived in the neighbourhood, and was about leaving home, in order to repair to the church, and gather the people together to hear prayers, hearing a noiſe towards the top of the mountains, deſcried two Valancas driving headlong towards the village. Wherefore raiſing his voice, he gave Joſeph notice inſtantly to come down from the roof, to avoid the impending danger; and then immediately retreated himſelf into his own houſe.

Joſeph Roccia immediately came off the roof at the prieſt's notice, and with his ſon fled as hard as he could towards the church. He ſcarce advanced forty ſteps, when, hearing his ſon fall juſt at his heels, he turned about to aſſiſt him, and, taking him up, ſaw the ſpot on which his houſe, ſtable, and thoſe of ſome of his neighbours ſtood; converted into a huge heap of ſnow, without the leaſt ſign of either walls or roofs. Mary Anne, his wife, who was ſtanding (with her ſiſter-in law Anne, her daughter Margaret, and her ſon Anthony, a little boy two years old) at the door of the ſtable, looking at the people throwing the ſnow from off the houſes, and waiting for the ringing of the bell that was to call them to prayers, was about taking a turn to the houſe. But, before ſhe could ſet out, ſhe heard the prieſt cry out to them to come down quickly; and, raiſing her trembling eyes, ſaw the foreſaid Valancas ſet off, and roll down the ſide of the mountain; and at the ſame inſtant ſhe heard a terrible report from another quarter, which made her retreat back quickly with her family, and ſhut the door of the ſtable. Happy it was for her that ſhe had time to do ſo; for in a very ſhort time the ſnow was lodged about 42 feet in height, 270 in length, and about 60 in breadth.

The inhabitants of Burgemoletto, whom it pleaſed GOD to preſerve from this diſaſter, being gathered together, firſt counted 30 houſes overwhelmed; and then every one calling over thoſe he knew, 22 ſouls were miſſing, of which number was their pariſh prieſt, who had lived among them 40 years. All the friends and relations of the ſufferers, with many others, to the amount of 300, flocked of their own accord from the adjacent villages, to give their aſſiſtance on this melancholy occaſion. They tried, if by driving iron rods through the hardened ſnow, they could diſcover any roofs, but in vain: the great ſolidity and compactneſs of the Valanca, the vaſt extent of it in length, breadth, and height, together with the ſnow, that ſtill continued to fall in great quantities, eluded all their efforts; ſo that, after ſome days labour, they were obliged to deſiſt till the valley ſhould begin to aſſume its priſtine form by the melting of the ſnow and ice, from the ſetting in of the warm winds, which continue to blow from the end of March till about the 20th of April.

On the 18th of that month, they began to reſume their interrupted labours. All the perſons that were miſſing, were found dead, except thoſe of Joſeph Roccia's family. Aſſiſted by his two brothers-in-law, and ſon, he at length penetrated to his houſe, but found no dead bodies in it. Knowing that the ſtable did not lie 100 feet from the houſe, they immediately directed their ſearch towards it, and having got a long pole through a hole, they heard a hoarſe and lanquid voice iſſue from it, which ſeemed to ſay, *Help, my dear huſband, help, my dear brother, help.* The huſband and brother, thunderſtruck, and at the ſame time encouraged by theſe words, fell to their work with redoubled ardour, on the place whence the voice came. It was not long before they made a pretty large opening, through which the brother deſcended, aſking who it was that could be alive in ſuch a place? Mary Anne knew him by his voice, and anſwered with a trembling and broken accent, intermixed with tears of joy, *It is I, my dear brother, who am ſtill alive, in company with my daughter and my ſiſter-in-law. GOD, in whom I have always truſted, ſtill hoping that he would inſpire you with the thought of coming to our relief, has been graciouſly pleaſed to keep us alive.* The paſſage being enlarged, they were taken out, and being brought to a friend's houſe, and there treated on a thin diet, and in ſmall quantities at a time, when their ſtrength was a little recruited, they gave an account that they ſubſiſted all that time on the milk of two goats which had been ſhut up with them, and about a dozen of cheſnuts; that they lay in the manger, where they found ſome hay with which they fed the goats; that, one of the goats becoming dry, the other, fortunately with kid, dropped it, which having killed, this goat yielded them about a pint of milk each day, till their deliverance; that the little boy of two years old died in a ſhort time after they were confined in the ſtable, as did an aſs, and ſome hens that then happened to be in the ſame place; and that they ſuffered exceedingly from cold and wet, the ſnow continually dripping upon them as they lay in the manger.

Theſe poor ſufferers were relieved by the munificence of the King of Sardinia, their ſovereign, and the ſeveral donations they otherwiſe received, which enabled them to rebuild their houſe, and ſet their other affairs to rights. In April of the year 1757, they all enjoyed perfect health, except Mary-Anne, who ſuffered a dimneſs of her ſight, by being too haſtily expoſed to the light. The others have returned to their uſual field labours, and have ever ſince continued to lead the ſame life they did before their misfortunes.

ANNAPOLIS, (in Maryland) Sept. 5.

Wedneſday, laſt Week, a Number of reputable perſons aſſembled together at *Baltimore-town*, and diverted themſelves with Carting, Whipping, Hanging, and Burning the Effigies of a Diſtributor of Stamps.

On Thurſday, the ſame happened at *Elk-Ridge*; and on Monday, at *Frederick-Town*, in *Frederick* County: Exhibitions of this Sort being now very common in this Province, as well as other Parts.

Monday Night laſt, a Number of People unknown, aſſembled in this Town, and pulled down a Houſe lately Rented by a certain unwelcome Officer.

Charles-Town, Auguſt 27th, 1765.

Mr. GREEN,

SIR,

AN infamous Report is going about here, and I am informed is ſpreading all over the Province, That the Perſon appointed to the ODIOUS OFFICE of DISTRIBUTOR of STAMPS for MARYLAND, ſaid, when he arrived, and found himſelf very coolly received, That "the People "need not think much of his Appointment to "that Office, for that one of their Aſſemblymen, "as well as many others, applied for it, but "could not ſucceed: That Mr. FRANKLIN not "only ſollicited the Office for me, but offered, ſome ſay, he ſaid, "One Thouſand," others, "Three Thouſand Guineas for it, on my Account."

I hope, Sir, my Conduct has been ſuch, both in a private and public Station, as to induce a general Belief, that I have the FEELINGS of HUMANITY, am a FRIEND to LIBERTY, and LOVE my COUNTRY; and I ſhould be extremely ſorry, by an Act ſo truly contemptible, to have afforded Room for a contrary Opinion. I therefore beg the Liberty, through your Paper, publickly to declare, That if Mr. FRANKLIN did even aſk the Office for me, it was ſo far from being at my Requeſt, that it was without my Privity; That no Conſideration ſhould have induced me to have had any Hand in the Execution of a Law, tending to the Subverſion of our deareſt RIGHTS as FREE BORN SUBJECTS of ENGLAND, and to the Suppreſſion of the RREEDOM of the PRESS: That I never had the moſt remote Intention of applying for that Office; and alſo that I think it extremely improbable, if Mr. FRANKLIN had any Inclination to apply for me unſolicited, that he ſhould not have given me ſome Information of it, which I alſo declare he has not done, either directly or indirectly; nor have I received a Line from him upon any Subject whatever, ſince he went laſt to ENGLAND.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt humble Servant,

THOMAS RINGGOLD.

To Meſſieurs GREEN *and* RIND.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM informed that the STAMP LAW takes Place the firſt Day of *November* next; I therefore hereby give Notice, to all Officers whatever, that may be appointed by Virtue of that moſt grievous and unconſtitutional Act (to prevent them Trouble) That I will pay no Tax whatever, but what is laid upon me by my Repreſentatives.

I am GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servant,

BENJAMIN WELSH.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled, "*An ACT to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c. Samuel Smith and Gideon Granger, both of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their Creditors reſpectively, have exhibited their Petition, with Account of the Sums by them reſpectively owing, and Inventories of their Eſtates, &c. under Oaths, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and SAMUEL TALCOTT, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame to be diſpoſed of for the Uſe of their ſaid Creditors: Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel Smith and Gideon Granger, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. John Lord, in Hartford, in ſaid County, on the 14th Day of October next, to ſhew Reaſon reſpectively (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Smith and Gideon Granger ſhould not be made, and their Perſons diſcharged according to Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Sept. 21ſt, 1765.

GENEVA, June 25.

The French are ſending timber from every quarter to their dock yards, and building ſhips of war with the greateſt diligence that is poſſible. All they fear is, that Monſieur Pitt ſhould again become miniſter in England, and fall upon them before their ſchemes are completed. They know well that they have nothing to fear from the other perſon, who cauſed the guns to be fired for the taking of the Havannah itſelf [ſee admiral Pocock's letter relating to the vaſt importance of that place] at *midnight*.

LONDON, July 13.

'Tis ſaid a certain Nobleman betted upwards of 30,000l. on Aſcham, who loſt the grand match laſt Wedneſday at Newmarket.

We hear that a Nobleman, lately deceaſed, left all his ready money in the houſe, all his caſh in the hands of his Bankers, all his property in the ſtocks, his jewels, plate, furniture, horſes, and equipages, (the whole to a very conſiderable amount) to Mrs. B——, with whom he had cohabited above 20 years. He has alſo left her three daughters (by him) ten thouſand pounds the eldeſt, and five thouſand each to the other two.

July 26. It is ſaid that the Earl of Hertford, who is daily expected in town from Paris, will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Weymouth; and that the Earl of Huntingdon will go as Ambaſſador to Paris in his room.

It is confidently aſſerted, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York will negotiate an affair of great conſequence, in perſon, with the King of Pruſſia.

His Grace the Duke of Grafton, Secretary of State for the Northern department has appointed Lovell Stanhope, and Richard Stonhewer, Eſq'rs. to be his Secretaries.

The Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway has appointed William Bruke Eſq; to be his principal Under Secretary, and Michael Peter Morin, and John Chriſtopher Roberts, Eſq'rs, to be the Aſſiſtant Under-Secretaries in his office.

July 28. On Saturday Evening his Majeſty's Ship Medway, Capt. Fricker, arrived at Spithead, from Bengal. In this Governor Vanſittart is arrived; and, we hear, ſets out for London Tomorrow Morning.—We hourly expect his Majeſty's Ship York, and two Eaſt-Indiamen from the above Place.

A ſmall Horſe, four Years old, and no more than 28 Inches 1-half high, is brought over in the Medway Man of War, from the Indies, deſigned as a Preſent to his Majeſt.

It is ſaid that Gen. Draper will ſoon be appointed Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forts and Settlements on the Coaſts of Africa.

We hear another Attempt will be made to find out the North-Weſt Paſſage, under the Direction of an Admiral well known for his Skill in Navigation.

Yeſterday was tried at Guildhall, before Lord Mansfield, a Cauſe, wherein Meſſrs. Carr, Ibbetſon, and Comp. Mercers on Ludgate Hill, were Plaintiffs, againſt ſeveral Revenue Officers, Defendants, for entering and ſearching the Houſe of the Plaintiffs, under Pretence of their having a large Quantity of prohibited Goods in their Poſſeſſion: When it appearing that the Officers had not the leaſt Foundation for ſuch Search, the Jury, which conſiſted of Merchants, found a Verdict againſt the Officers for 100l. Damages, with Coſts of Suit.

Extracts from the Engliſh Papers from the 18th to the 30th of July.

July 15. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to make the following Grants and Appointment, Lieut. Stephen Kemble of the 15th regiment of foot, to be Captain in the 60th or Royal American regiment, and 'tis ſaid John Shelly, Eſq; is to ſucceed Lord Charles Spencer as Comptroller of the Houſhould; Thomas Stanton, Eſq; a Commiſſioner of Trade in the room of Lord Orwell; and Sir William Meridith a Lord of the Admiralty.

The Lord Edgecumbe is appointed Treaſurer of the Houſhould, in the room of the Earl of Powis.

Several Weſt-India Commiſſions, to the amount of ſeveral thouſand pounds, which had been poſtponed for upwards of two years paſt, on account of the unpopular management of public affairs, have ſince the late changes in the Miniſtry been carrying into execution.

It is confidently reported that two of our Weſt-India Iſlands, and ſome places on the Continent, will be declared free Ports. Many people expect the ſpeedy diſſolution of the Parliament.

It is ſaid the Printers in America would all print monthly magazines inſtead of News-Papers, to avoid the Stamp duties. *But this would not have affected it.*

The French inhabitants of Hiſpaniola ſeem to be greatly enraged againſt the civil and military department.

The Prince of Orange is expected ſoon in England.

July 18. Mr. Whitefield juſt arrived in the Earl of Halifax Packet from New-York, much weakened by the fatigue of his voyage.

The French Fiſhery on the banks and coaſts of Newfoundland has been continually increaſing for ſeveral years paſt, they have this year double the number of ſhips and men that uſed to be employed there, and it is of the more importance becauſe it is the beſt nurſery in the world for expert, hardy, healthy ſeamen.

The Commander of the French forces in Corſica has ſent a Courier to Verſailles with the Preliminary Articles of a Treaty between him and Paſcal Paoli.

By a letter from Leghorn dated June 28, we are aſſured that the Dey of Algiers was found murdered in his bed, ſuppoſed to be by his brother.

LONDON.

July 12. It is reported that the Hon. Mr. Stanley's rout to Genoa, is in conſequence of a Treaty between our Court and that Republic, for annexing the iſland of Corſica to the Crown of Great-Britain.

A manufacture of fine blankets has lately been eſtabliſhed in the Province of Connecticut in North-America, ſome of which have been imported here from N. England, and are much admired.

July 16. It is whiſpered, that one principal Cauſe of the late great Change, was in conſequence of certain vigorous Repreſentations, founded on Facts, and ſupported by the Credit of a very great Perſonage, that but a few Months longer Continuance of the then Meaſures, reſpecting Trade, would not only throw the Balance into the Hands of our natural Enemies and Rivals, but alſo go near to ruin the Weſt-India and Colony Commerce, to the enriching the other European Settlements in America, at the Expence of this Kingdom.

July 19. It is certain that Lord Littleton has declined accepting of any Place, altho' offered ſeveral, and that Lord Shelburne has done the ſame; from whence various Conjectures are drawn.

July 23. Yeſterday Morning, at Eleven o'Clock, the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple ſet out from his Lordſhip's Houſe in Pall-mall, for Stow in Buckinghamſhire.

It was currently reported Yeſterday, that a great Perſonage at the Court End of the Town had ſhot himſelf.

Laſt Week ſeveral Fullers and Dyers were engaged, on good Encouragement, to embark for New-York, to be employed in the new Fullery Mills at Hampſtead, in Long-Iſland, where theſe two Branches have already been carried on to great Perfection.

We are informed that the major Part of the Perſons diſcharged by the late Miniſtry, will be reinſtated by ſome Gentlemen in the preſent.

July 18. Yeſterday the Right Hon. William Pitt gave a grand entertainment to ſeveral of the new miniſtry at his ſeat at Hayes.

In conſequence of a very genteel and polite meſſage from Mr. Secretary Conway to the Canada merchants, the committee appointed by that body waited upon that gentleman yeſterday; when they laid a ſtate of their caſe before him, reſpecting the Canada bills: He was fully convinced of the hardneſs of their caſe, and aſſured them in the ſtrongeſt manner, the affair ſhould be taken up immediately by a ſpirited negotiation, and did not doubt but in a very ſhort time juſtice would be obtained.

We are informed, a ſcheme is on foot for each of the North-American colonies to furniſh their own armed ſhips in the nature of the Guarda-Coſtas; as intended to be done by the province of New England, and for which they will be allowed an adequate ſum; his Majeſty's ſhips of war are to be recalled, in order to leſſen this expence of government.

A great perſonage, it is whiſpered, was lately applied to, and requeſted to accept of a very lucrative and honorable employment, but inſtead of complying, he returned the following anſwer: "My Lord, I have near thirty thouſand pounds a year penny rent, and do you imagine, with ſuch a fortune, I can ſtoop to be a ſervant out of livery.

On the 13th inſtant ſailed from Plymouth, two tranſports with troops on board bound to America.

The Lord Biſhop of Canterbury has preſented the Rev. Eaſt Apthorp, M. A. to the vicarage of Croydon in Surry, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Wade.

There are no leſs than nine Indians and Blacks admitted to holy orders, who are preparing to embark for their reſpective miſſions to America and the Coaſt of Guinea.

Yeſterday morning the right hon. William Pitt, Eſq; his lady, and family, ſet out with a numerous retinue from Hayes, to his ſeat at Burton, near Bridgwater, in Somerſetſhire.

On Friday night the Prince of Naſſau arrived in town from Holland.

July 25. Saturday the Duke of Bedford ſet out for Paris, ſome ſay upon buſineſs of the utmoſt importance to a new oppoſition, in the enſuing winter campaign.

It is ſtill rumoured that Mr. Wilkes will certainly have his Outlawry ſoon reverſed, and be gratified with a conſiderable Poſt in America; ſome ſay, the Office of Firſt Commiſſioner for the ſale of Crown Lands, or at the Head of the Poſt-Office there.

It is expected that ſome new Commiſſioners for the Sale of Crown-Lands in the Weſt-Indies, and of our late Acquiſitions in America, will be appointed before the end of the Week.

The Providence, Small, from the Havannah, is arrived in the river with 300,000 gold and ſilver dollars.

July 30. When the Panther man of war, lately arrived, left India, there were no leſs than twenty-five ſhips on the ſtocks at Bombay, building for the ſervice of the Eaſt-India Company, for the country trade; and a fine additional large dock-yard was nearly finiſhed.

LONDON, July 22.

Yeſterday a certain Officer in a particular department of ſtate, went to St. James's, and as he was approaching the the Cloſet of his Sovereign with his green bag, in order to tranſact the Office, he was met by a Nobleman at the door, who informed him, that he had juſt kiſſed the King's hand as his ſucceſſor: A circumſtance that afforded much mirth.

We hear that a Yatch will be ordered to ſail, in a few days, to bring over the Princeſs Sophia of Mecklenbourg, who is coming on a viſit to their Majeſties; and, it is ſaid, her Serene Highneſs will arrive here before the Queen's lying in.

It is ſaid that Col. Barre will be appointed one of the Vice-Treaſurers of Ireland, in the room of Mr. Rigby, reſigned.

Auguſt 3. Some extraordinary diſpatches are ſaid to have been received this week from Jamaica; the contents of which have not yet tranſpired.

Letters from South-Carolina, of the 6th ult. ſay, that orders are received from London, in all the ſouthern Provinces of America, for preventing any unneceſſary rigour towards Spaniſh veſſels coming in for refreſhment.

Major Rogers is lately arrived here from America. This Gentleman was the firſt perſon in America, who raiſed a body of troops at his own expence, and headed them againſt the enemy Indians.

Yeſterday there was a grand Levee at St. James's, at which Governor Vanſittart lately arrived from India, attended, and had the honour of a private conferrence with his Majeſty.

Thurſday Lord Hertford kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Yeſterday Lord Cornwallis kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed a Lord of his Majeſty's Bed Chamber in the room of Lord Bolingbroke.

It is reported, that the pecuniary appointment of the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, will be made up 25,000l. per annum, in order to ſupport the dignity of his Majeſty's vicegerent with becoming grandeur.

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BOSTON, Sept. 26.

Sunday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Coronation of our moſt gracious King, GEORGE the Third, and Queen CHARLOTTE, the Fortune and Jamaica Sloops of War, lying in this Harbour, diſcharged their Guns.——The Morning following was uſher'd in with ringing of Bells. At Noon the Regiment of Militia of the Town, with the Train of Artillery belonging thereto, were muſtered, as alſo his Excellency's Company of Cadets; and having marched into Kingſtreet, three Vollies were fired by the Regiment, followed by a Royal Salute from two Field Pieces belonging to the Train; alſo three Vollies by the Cadets, with a *Fue de Joy*. At One o'Clock the Guns at Caſtle Willam and at the ſeveral Batteries in Town, were fired on the Occaſion.

We hear that William Story, Eſq; has reſigned the Office of Deputy Regiſter of the Court of Vice Admiralty in this Province.

In Capt. Hulme from London, is come about 14 Boxes of ſtamped Paper and Parchment, ſent for Uſe of this Province, New-Hampſhire, and Rhode-Iſland;—thoſe for Connecticut were to be forwarded in ſome Veſſel bound to N. York. Capt. Hulme was guarded in by the Jamaica Sloop of War and Gaſpee Cutter, and brought too under the Guns of the Caſtle, near which alſo lay the Fortune Sloop of War, under which Protection the Ship now lies.

The Cygnet, Capt. Leſlie, is arrived here.

Notifications having been given, that a Number of Horſes were to ſtart for a Purſe of 200 Dollars, on the New Courſe at Boſton-Neck, on Wedneſday;—a great Number of Perſons from this and the neighbouring Towns who could *poſſibly leave their Buſineſs* reſorted thither in the Heat of the Day:—where, after a Collection to fill the Purſe, ſeveral Horſes ſtarted, and that which was intended to win, with Difficulty obtained the Prize; the Gentlemen of the Turf having ſhared the Booty, the People returned greatly exaſperated at being thus jockied.——It is ſaid the Concourſe of People was greater than has been known at one Time for ſix Weeks paſt.

We find by the Engliſh Prints there are great political Diſputes, whether the preſent Miniſtry came in under Lord B---e or not, ſome affirming they did, others to the contrary; and 'twas thought by many there would ſoon be another Change of the GREAT OFFICERS of State, ſtill more ADVANTAGEOUS TO BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES.———One Paper has in it the following Paragraphs, viz.

"Things in general continue in a very unſettled Situation: One Party ſays, the *Favourite* has no Concern in the late Alterations; the other affirms his Influence is ſtronger than ever, and go ſo far as to name Particulars. In the mean Time the unanimous Voice of the Public is for Mr. Pitt and Lord Temple; while they are out, it is feared we ſhall hear of nothing but Faction and Cabal.

"It ſeems now to be the general Opinion, in the political World, that every Thing will ſoon be made agreeable to the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, and that he will accept the Poſt of Secretary of State for the Southern Department, in which Caſe it is thought the Right Honorable Mr. Conway will be appointed Secretary at War.

"It is now ſaid the Parliament will ſhortly be ſummoned together, on Affairs of very great Importance to the Nation, after which, 'tis ſaid there will be a Diſſolution, in order to proceed to a new Election."

A Letter from London ſays, "The Change of the Miniſtry will turn out much to the Advantage of the Colonies; and that the Burdens on Trade will be taken off."—

Captain Shand, in the Brig Triſtram, was to ſail in a Fortnight after Captain Hulme.

Capts. Bruce and Hunter had put up in London, and would ſail for this Place as ſoon as they could get Freight, which was very difficult to be obtain'd.

Wedneſday laſt arrived here the Ship Juno, Capt. Benjamin Homer, in Eight Weeks from Newcaſtle, who informs, that Yeſterday Sen'night he ſpoke with Capt. Dorrington in a Ship from this Port bound to London, 108 Leagues to the Eaſtward, all well on board.

Laſt Week was married at Middleborough Mr. *James Freeman*, to Mrs. *Elizabeth Wright*. The whole of their Wedding Cloaths were very rich, and manufactured in that Town.—A noble Example of Oeconomy, and truly worthy of Imitation.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 19.

By Capt. Callahan, from Liſbon, we are informed they had Advice there from Cadiz, that three French Men of War of the Line, and four or five Frigates, had been off the Port of Sallee, in order to deſtroy it; but not having ſufficient Depth of Water, they manned 17 Boats with upwards of 500 Men, proceeded up the River, and deſtroyed a Battery, a Row Galley and ſome Craft; that afterwards in going higher up they were engaged by the Salletines, who lay in Ambuſh, and fired ſo briſkly on them, as obliged them to ſtrike their Colours; upon which ſome Hundreds of the Infidels immediately jumped into Water, with their long Knives in their Mouths, to take Poſſeſſion of the Boats; that the French, being apprehenſive of immediate Death, hoiſted their Colours again, fired and killed a great Number of the Turks, but being overpowered by Numbers, their Retreat cut off, and the greateſt Part of them killed, the reſt were made priſoners, and their Boats deſtroyed.

NEW-YORK, September 26.

On Monday laſt arrived the Schooner Collector's Miſtake, Captain James Barnaby, in about 46 Days from Dublin; by whom we have the Dublin Papers to the 3d of Auguſt, but they contain no material Advices later than we had by the London Veſſels.

Capt. Barnaby left Dublin the 3d of Auguſt, and about, four days after ſpoke a ſhip from Virginia, on board of which was Mr. James of this town, merchant, and about a Fortnight after ſpoke a ſhip from Newport, on board of which Mr. Martin Howard and Dr. Moffat, &c. from that place were paſſengers.

Yeſterday the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard, ſailed with the Mail for Falmouth.

The General Aſſembly of this Colony are, we hear, to meet on the 15th of next month.

HARTFORD, September 30.

There has lately been diſcovered in Stafford, about 30 Miles from this Place, a remarkable Spring of Water, the extraordinary Reports of its phyſical Effects, has occaſioned ſome Thouſands of ſickly Perſons to reſort to it for Relief.

WHereas more than five of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wincheſter in the County of Litchfield, have applied to me the Subſcriber to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to conſider of ſome ſuitable Method for the better Regulation of the Highways in ſaid Townſhip; alſo to chooſe a Clerk for ſaid Proprietors, and further to tranſact any other Buſineſs that may be tho't needful, &c. Theſe are therefore to notify and warn all whom it may concern, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Moſes Butler, Inn-holder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 22d Day of October next, at One of the Clock Afternoon, then and there to enter upon the Buſineſs aforeſaid.

Hartford, September 30th, 1765.

THO'S SEYMOUR, jun. Proprietors Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. John Elton, deceaſed, by Book, that they muſt ſpeedily adjuſt their Accounts, and ſettle the ſame, by Caſh, or their Obligations, on Intereſt.——All Perſons ſo indebted, are particularly deſired to attend at the Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, in Middletown, on Thurſday the 10th Day of October next, to ſettle ſaid Accounts, where the Executrix will be provided with proper Aſſiſtance to expedite the Buſineſs.—Any Perſon indebted that fails to attend, it is hoped will not think it hard if they are immediately ſued, as they certainly muſt be.—Any Perſon indebted to ſaid Eſtate by Note, are likewiſe deſired to call on ſaid Day, and ſee after their Notes, elſe the ſame will be ſold and paſs'd away to ſuch Creditors to ſaid Eſtate as will accept of the ſame. And the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are earneſtly deſir'd to bring in their Claims to

ESTHER ELTON, Executrix.

The MERCHANT, in Anſwer to the FARMER, will be in our next.

QUEBEC, *Auguſt* 8.

Friday the 2d Inſtant, the 28th Regiment, Lord Townſhend's, commanded by the Honorable Major ARTHUR BROWN, was reviewed in the Palace Yard, before the Right Hon. Lord ADAM GORDON, Col. of the 66th Regiment, and a numerous Body of Military Officers, and other Spectators.——The Regiment made a very fine Appearance, and went through the Manual Exerciſe Evolutions and Firings, the neweſt and lateſt ordered, with equal Eaſe and exactneſs.——The Spectators, eſpecially his Lordſhip and the Military, expreſs'd the higheſt Satisfaction. The Corps had been practiſed to theſe Manœuvre only a few Weeks; and as they vary in many Reſpects from what has been in Uſe before, their being performed with ſo much Alertneſs and Preciſion, was a Demonſtration to all of the Diligence of the Officers, in keeping the Corps in conſtant Diſcipline and Order, notwithſtanding the ungenerous Slurs which have been inſinuated in any way to the Contrary. it being impoſſible for any Body of Soldiers to become perfect in ſo ſhort a Space of Time, in a Variety of new and difficult Motions, unleſs they had been conſtantly and regularly diſciplined to all ſuch as from Time to Time had been uſed and ordered.

The Day following, in the Morning, the Officers of the Corps, at his Lordſhip's Deſire, waited on him at the Major's Quarters, when he was pleaſed to give the Sanction of his Applauſe to the Appearance and Performance he had been Witneſs to,—"Not (according to his own Expreſſion) as a Compliment in Form, but, in abſolute Juſtice to its Merits."

The ſame Day, about two in the Afternoon, his Lordſhip left this Place, after viewing all its Environs, attended by a Retinue of other Gentlemen, who had taken the Tour of Britiſh America with him from Penſacola. Amongſt thoſe who went with him from hence, were, Mr. Moore, Mr. Livias, from England, who, with his Lordſhip, have ſet an Example to the Britiſh Gentry, highly worthy of being followed, that of travelling over a Country as important to Britain, as extenſive to itſelf: In other Tours Gentlemen may improve their Taſte in the fine Arts, and entertain their Imaginations; but in this they acquire the Knowledge of a Dominion, the moſt important and intereſting to their Mother Country; and if the Toil of it is not compenſated by variety of Views of excellent Performances in the Arts, and the Converſation of Men eminent for poliſh'd Manners, extenſive Learning, an refin'd Genius, yet is it amply repaid by the contemplation of Wonders in Nature, which no other Part of the Globe can parallel, and of various Nations, without Arts or Letters, and living in Savage Liberty, which demonſtrate a Sagacity and Intelligence, with Reſpect to what on their Principles, they eſteem their public Intereſts, which the profoundeſt Politicians of the moſt civilized States may admire at; and what ſhould be moſt pleaſing to a patriotic, Britiſh Spirit, a vaſt Extent of moſt valuable Territory, poſſeſs'd, improv'd and cultivated by Britiſh People, and rapidly enlarging by their Induſtry and Spirit to tranſmit the Religion, Laws and Liberties of their Country to indeterminate Generations, and thro' an Empire the moſt opulent and extenſive that ever took Place in the World.

Since our laſt ſailed from this Port for Europe, the Schooner Rebecca, Charles Forthingham Maſter, in whom went Paſſenger the Hon. Benjamin Price, Eſq; one of the Members of his Majeſty's Council for this Province.

BOSTON, September 19.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, by Adjournment, September 18, 1765.——Voted, That the Hon. *James Otis* Eſq; the Moderator, the Hon. *Samuel Welles*, Eſq; the Hon. *Harriſon Gray*, Eſq; the Hon. *Royal Tyler*, Eſq; *Joſhua Henſhaw*, Eſq; *John Rowe*, Eſq; and Mr. *Samuel Adams*, be a Committee to draw up and tranſmit, by the firſt Opportunity, to the Right Honorable General CONWAY, now one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, and to Col. ISAAC BARRE, a Member of Parliament, ſeveral Addreſſes, humbly expreſſing the ſincere Thanks of this Metropolis of his Majeſty's ancient and loyal Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*; for their noble generous and truly patriotic Speeches, at the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, in Favour of the Colonies, their Rights and Privileges: And that correct Copies of the ſame be deſired, that they may be depoſited among our moſt precious Archives. Alſo voted, That thoſe Gentlemen's Pictures, as ſoon as they can be obtained, be placed in Faneuil-Hall, as a ſtanding Monument, to all Poſterity, of the Virtue and Juſtice of our Benefactors, and a laſting Proof of our Gratitude.

Atteſt. William Cooper, *Town Clerk.*

It is reported that Sir GEORGE SAVILE, Sir WILLIAM BAKER, and ſome others, Members of Parliament, ſpoke in Favor of the Colonies as well as Gen. CONWAY and Mr. BARRE, but it is only the Speeches of the latter Gentlemen that have as yet been ſeen in Print.

The Freemen of the Town of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, at a Meeting held the 3d Inſt. unanimouſly voted that Inſtructions ſhould be given to their Repreſentatives, relating to the preſent critical Conjuncture, when the Liberties of his Majeſty's Subjects in America are in the greateſt Danger of being ſubverted. Inſtructions for this purpoſe were accordingly drawn up and agreed to, and which concludes thus——"It is for LIBERTY!—that LIBERTY, for which our Fathers bled!—that LIBERTY, which is dearer to a generous Mind than Life itſelf, that we now contend!—the Cauſe is vaſt and important; and if the Efforts of his Majeſty's loyal Subjects in *North-America* be but equal to its Importance, we have the higheſt Reaſon to think, that, notwithſtanding the Diſregard ſhewn to the ſeparate Remonſtrances of the Colonies, their united Endeavours will be crowned with Succeſs."

We have the Pleaſure to aſſure the Public, by the Authority of ſome Gentlemen of Veracity and Candor lately arrived from Canada, where they made ſome Stay, that notwithſtanding the many Reports at this Time ſpread to the contrary by ill-minded Perſons, the moſt entire Confidence and cordial Harmony continue to ſubſiſt between his Majeſty's Governor, and new Subjects there, who having already had repeated Proofs of that Honorable Gentleman's good Conduct in Times of Difficulty and Danger, are now happy in obſerving his Attention to his Royal Maſter's Service, and their Provincial Intereſts not abated, in theſe happier Days of univerſal Tranquility.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Jacobſon ſailed from hence for London, in whom went Paſſengers, Roger Hale, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port, James Nevin, Eſq; Collector for Piſcataqua, Mr. Thomas Lane, of London, Merchant, Mrs. Apthorp, Conſort of the Reverend Mr. Eaſt Apthorp, now reſiding in England, Miſs Bollan, Daughter of William Bollan, Eſq; late Agent for this Province, and ſeveral other Perſons.

At the Court of Seſſions held at Concord laſt Friday, one Samuel Davenport, alias Samuel Meaux, alias Samuel Griffith, being brought into Court, and charged with Theft in three Indictments, plead guilty to them all; and was ſentenced to receive Twenty Stripes on his naked Back, to pay treble Damages, and Coſts of Proſecution.——He was immediately carried out of Court to the Poſt, where he received a very ſevere Flogging, and then remanded back to Cambridge Goal, is there to be confined till the other Part of his Sentence be performed.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, legally qualified and warned, in public Town-Meeting aſſembled at Faneuil-Hall, on Thurſday the 12th Day of September, Anno Domini, 1765.

Voted unanimouſly, That the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Eſq; the Moderator, the Gentlemen the Selectmen, Town-Clerk, and Repreſentatives of the Town, together with the Hon. *Samuel Welles, Royal Tyler, Thomas Flucker, Thomas Hubbard, Harriſon Gray,* and *John Erving*, Eſq'rs. be and hereby are appointed a Committe to wait upon the Right Hon. Lord ADAM GORDON, a Member of the Britiſh Parliament, now making the Tour of America, to congratulate his Lordſhip in the Name of the Town upon his ſafe Arrival; to expreſs their good Wiſhes for his Lordſhip's Proſperity; and to requeſt his kind Repreſentations and Influence in Favour of this Town and Province, as his Lordſhip's Wiſdom and Juſtice ſhall direct; particularly with Regard to the new Parliamentary Regulations, that ſo nearly affect the Rights as well as Trade of the American Colonies, and have created ſuch univerſal Uneaſineſs among his Majeſty's loyal Subjects on this Continent.

Atteſt. WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

On Friday laſt the Committee appointed by the Town, waited upon the Right Hon. Lord ADAM GORDON, when Mr. OTIS addreſſed him in the following Manner.

My LORD,

"I Have the Honor with the Gentlemen preſent to be a Committee from the Town of Boſton, the Metropolis of his Majeſty's ancient and loyal Province of the Maſſachuſets-Bay, to wait on your Lordſhip in the Name of the Town, to congratulate you on your ſafe Arrival; to expreſs their ardent Wiſhes for your Proſperity; and humbly to requeſt your kind Repreſentations and Influence in Favour of this Town and Province, as your Lordſhip's Wiſdom and Juſtice ſhall direct; particularly with Regard to the new Parliamentary Regulations that ſo nearly affect the Rights and Privileges, as well as the Trade and Commerce of his Majeſty's American Dominions, and which have created ſuch univerſal Uneaſineſs among his Majeſty's moſt loyal Subjects on this Continent."

After which Mr. *Cooper*, the Town-Clerk, preſented his Lordſhip with a Copy of the Vote; to which he was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen,

"I Find myſelf very ſenſibly obliged to you for this Mark of your Attention, and for the Honor you have done me, by your unanimous Addreſs of Yeſterday; for which, and your good Wiſhes expreſſed in it, I beg Leave to return you my beſt Thanks.

I have had much Satisfaction in the Tour I have made in Britiſh America, and am extremely ſorry to underſtand, there ſhould at this Time, ſubſiſt any Uneaſineſs among his Majeſty's good Subjects there; more particularly, in the ancient and loyal Provice and Town of Boſton.

What little Influence I may be ſuppoſed to have, ſhall ever be chearfully employed, where the Intereſts of Great-Britain and America are concerned, which to me ſeem inſeparable: Having ever been of Opinion, that any Man who could wiſh to ſee a Diſtinction, or endeavour to create a Difference between them, muſt be an Enemy to both.

I have the Honor to be—with much Truth and Eſteem, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient and
moſt humble Servant,

Boſton, Sept. 13, 1765. AD. GORDON."

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of Hanover, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, that are delinquent in paying the Tax of Twelve Shillings, Lawful Money, which was granted in Auguſt 6th Day, 1764, and advertiſed in this Paper the February following, according to Law; that ſo much of their Lands as is ſufficient to pay ſaid Delinquent's Tax, with incident Charges, will be ſold at a public Vendue, on the 28th Day of October next, at the Dwelling Houſe of William Waterman, Inn-holder in Mansfield, in Connecticut. Said Sale to begin at Ten of Clock in the Morning on ſaid Day, and to continue by Adjournment till all be ſold. Dated at Coventry this 16th Day of September, A. D. 1765.

AMOS RICHARDSON, jun. Collector.

RAN-AWAY from *Stephen Hopkins* of the *Nine-Partners*, a Negro Man named *Simon*, about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, well proportioned, had on when he went away, a blue Coat, braſs Buttons with round Tops, a light-colour'd, double-breaſted Waiſtcoat, a white Tow Shirt, ſhort Tow Trowſers, black and white Stocking, two Threads twiſted together, an old felt Hat with a ſmall Brim. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Five Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

STEPHEN HOPKINS.

STray'd from a Paſture in Weſt-Hartford, about a Fortnight ſince, one bay Dutch Horſe, about 13 Hands high, Branded on the near Thigh, (Letter forgot) ſhod round, trots altogether.---

Likewiſe a bay Dutch Mare, about 13 Hands high, branded on both her fore Hoofs AB, the Letters join'd together, and the A not croſſed; ſhe is alſo branded on her near Thigh H, ſhod before and Toe-cork'd—trots all.—Whoever will find and return ſaid Strays to Hartford, ſhall receive a handſome Reward, and Payment of all Charges, by appplying to ABRAHAM BEACH.

Hartford, 2d September, 1765.

TO be ſold by Us the Subſcribers, One certain Farm of Land, belonging to the Eſtate of *Aſabel Moſs*, late of *Cornwall*, in *Litchfield* County, deceas'd (repreſented Inſolvent) containing in the Whole, about 160 Acres; ſituate in *Cornwall* aforeſaid, with a good Dwelling Houſe and Barn on the ſame, and is chiefly under Improvements. Likewiſe a good Saw-Mill, and will be ſold at a reaſonable Price, and a good Title will be given. Alſo a Set of Furnace-Irons. For Terms of Sale, inquire of

NATHANAEL MOSS, } Adminiſtrators.
THOMAS PORTER. }

HARTFORD, Printed by T. GREEN.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1765. NUMBER 46.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, Sept. 26.

YESTERDAY the Great and General Court of this Province met at the Court-Houſe here.

The SPEECH of his Excellency *Francis Bernard*, Eſq;

Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in *New-England*, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

To the General Aſſembly of ſaid Province,

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE called you together at this unuſual Time in Purſuance of the unanimous Advice of a very full Council, that you may take into Conſideration the preſent State of the Province, and determine what is to be done at this difficult and dangerous Conjuncture. I need not recount to you the Violences which have been committed in this Town, nor the Declarations which have been made and ſtill ſubſiſt, that the Act of Parliament for granting Stamp-Duties in the Britiſh Colonies ſhall not be executed within this Province. The ordinary executive Authority of this Government is much too weak to contradict ſuch Declarations, or oppoſe the Force by which they are ſupported: It has therefore been found neceſſary to call the whole legiſlative Power in aid of the executive Government. From this Time, this arduous Buſineſs will be put into your Hands, and it will become a Provincial Concern.

Upon this Occaſion it is my Duty to ſtate to you what will probably be the Conſequences, if you ſhould ſuffer a confirmed Diſobedience of this Act of Parliament to take Place. I am ſenſible how dangerous it is to ſpeak out at this Time, and upon this Subject: But my Station will not allow me to be awed or reſtrained in what I have to ſay to the General Court; not only my Duty to the King, but my Duty to the Province, my Love of it, my Concern for it oblige me to be plain and explicit upon this Occaſion. And I hope no Advocate for Liberty will violate that eſſential conſtitutional Right, Freedom of Speech in General Aſſembly.

As I deſire not to dictate to you, and would avoid all Appearance of doing it, I ſhall reſolve what I have to recommend to your Conſideration into meer Queſtions, and avoid Aſſertions of my own in Matters which are doubtful. I ſhall not enter into any Diſquiſition of the Policy of the Act: It has never been a Part of my Buſineſs to form any Judgment of it: And as I have not hitherto had any Opportunity to expreſs my Sentiments of it, I ſhall not do it now. I have only to ſay that it is an Act of the Parliament of *Great-Britain*, and as ſuch ought to be obeyed by the Subjects of *Great-Britain*. And I truſt that the Supremacy of that Parliament over all the Members of their wide and diffuſed Empire never was and never will be denied within theſe Walls.

The Right of the Parliament of *Great-Britain* to make Laws for the *American* Colonies, however it has been controverted in *America*, remains indiſputable at *Weſtminſter*. If it is yet to be made a Queſtion, who ſhall determine it but the Parliament? If the Parliament declares that this Right is inherent in them, are they like to acquieſce in an open and forcible Oppoſition to the Exerciſe of it? Will they not more probably maintain ſuch Right, and ſupport their own Authority? Is it in the Will, or in the Power, or for the Intereſt of this Province to oppoſe ſuch Authority? If ſuch Oppoſition ſhould be made, may it not bring on a Conteſt, which may prove the moſt detrimental and ruinous Event which could happen to this People?

It is ſaid that the Gentlemen who oppoſed this Act in the Houſe of Commons, did not diſpute the Authority of Parliament to make ſuch a Law, but argued upon the Inexpediency of it at this Time, and the Inability of the Colonies to bear ſuch an Impoſition. These are two diſtinct Queſtions which may receive different Anſwers. The Power of the Parliament to tax the Colonies may be admitted, and yet the Expediency of exerciſing that Power at ſuch a Time and in ſuch a Manner, may be denied. But if the Queſtions are blended together ſo as to admit of but one Anſwer, the Affirmative of the Right of Parliament will conclude for the Expediency of the Act. Conſider therefore, *Gentlemen*, if you found your Application for Relief upon denying the Parliament's Right to make ſuch a Law, whether you will not take from your Friends and Advocates the Uſe of thoſe Arguments which are moſt like to procure the Relief you deſire?

You, *Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives*, have propoſed a Congreſs of Committees from the Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Colonies to conſider of a general united dutiful loyal and humble Repreſentation to his Majeſty and the Parliament. Are the late Proceedings conſiſtent with the dutiful loyal and humble Repreſentation which you have propoſed? Will the denying the Power and Authority of the King and Parliament, be the proper Means to obtain their Favour? If the Parliament ſhould be diſpoſed to repeal this Act, will they probably do it whilſt there ſubſiſts a forcible Oppoſition to the Execution of it? Is it not more probable that they will require a Submiſſion to their Authority as a Preliminary to their granting you any Relief? Conſider then whether the Oppoſition to the Execution of the Act has not a direct Tendency to defeat the Meaſures you have taken to procure a Repeal of it, if you do not interpoſe to prevent it.

By this Act all Papers which are not duly ſtamped are to be null and void; and all Perſons who ſhall ſign, engroſs or write any ſuch Paper, will forfeit, for each Fact, Ten Pounds. If therefore Stamps are not to be uſed, all public Offices muſt be ſhut up: For it cannot be expected that any Officer ſhould incur Penalties much beyond all he is worth, for the ſake of doing what will be null and void when it is done. I would therefore deſire you to conſider what Effects the ſtopping two Kinds of Offices only, the Courts of Juſtice and the Cuſtom-Houſes, will have upon the Generality of the People. When the Courts of Juſtice are ſhut up, no one will be able to ſue for Debt due to him, or an Injury done to him. Muſt not then all Credit and mutual Faith ceaſe of Courſe, and Fraud and Rapine take their Place? Will any one's Perſon or Property be ſafe, when their ſole Protector the Law is diſabled to act? Muſt not the Hand of Violence be then let looſe and Force of Arms become the only governing Power? Is it eaſy to form an adequate Idea of a State of general Outlawry? And may not the Reality exceed the worſt Idea we can form of it?

If Trade and Navigation ſhall ceaſe by the ſhutting up the Ports of this Province for Want of legal Clearances; are you ſure that all other Ports which can rival theſe will be ſhut up alſo? Can you depend upon recovering your Trade again entire and undiminiſhed, when you ſhall be pleaſed to reſume it? Can the People of this Province ſubſiſt without Navigation for any long Time? What will become of the Seamen who will be put out of Employment? What will become of the Tradeſmen who immediately depend upon Navigation for their daily Bread? Will theſe People endure Want quietly without troubling their Neighbours? What will become of the numberleſs Families which depend upon Fiſhery? Will they be able to turn the Produce of their Year's Work into the Neceſſaries of Life without Navigation? Are there not numberleſs other Families who do not appear immediately concerned in Trade, and yet ultimately depend upon it? Do you think it poſſible to provide for the infinite Chain of the Dependents upon Trade, who will be brought to Want by the Stopping of it? Is it certain that this Province has a Stock of Proviſions within itſelf ſufficient for all its Inhabitants, without the uſual Imports? If there ſhould be a Sufficiency in general, can it be diſtributed among all the Individuals without great Violence and Confuſion? In ſhort, can this Province bear a Ceſſation of Law and Juſtice, and of Trade and Navigation, at a Time when the Buſineſs of the Year is to be wound up, and the ſevere Seaſon is haſtily approaching? Theſe are ſerious and alarming Queſtions which deſerve a cool and diſpaſſionate Conſideration.

I would not willingly aggravate the Dangers which are before you; I do not think it very eaſy to do it: This Province ſeems to me to be upon the Brink of a Precipice; and that it depends upon you to prevent its falling. Poſſibly I may fear more for you than you do for yourſelves: But in the Situation you now ſtand a Sight of your Danger is neceſſary to your Preſervation; and it is my Buſineſs to open it to you. But I do not pretend to enumerate all the Evils which may poſſibly happen; ſeveral, and ſome of no little Importance, will occur to you, though they have been omitted by me. In a Word, Gentlemen, never were your Judgment and Prudence ſo put to a Trial, as they are like to be upon the preſent Occaſion.

I am aware that Endeavours have been, or may be uſed, to leſſen my Credit with you, which I have hitherto always ſtudied to improve to the Advantage of the Province. Violences ſeldom come alone: The ſame Spirit which pulls down Houſes attacks Reputations. The beſt Men in the Province have been injured in this Way: I myſelf have not eſcaped this Malignity. But I ſhall not lower myſelf ſo as to anſwer ſuch Accuſers: To you I ſhall always owe ſuch Explanations as ſhall be neceſſary to the Improvement of a good Underſtanding between us. However, I will take this Opportunity to declare publicly, that ever ſince I have ſat in this Chair, I have been conſtantly attentive to the true Intereſts of this Province according to the beſt of my Underſtanding, and have endeavoured to promote them by all Means in my Power. The Welfare of this People is ſtill uppermoſt in my Heart: And I believe no Man feels more for them than I do at this preſent Time.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I muſt recommend to you to do an Act of Juſtice, which at the ſame Time will reflect Credit upon yourſelves: I mean to order a Compenſation to be made to the Sufferers by the late Diſturbances. Their Loſſes are too great for them to ſet down with; one of them amounts to a very large Sum. You muſt be ſenſible that it will be expected that theſe Damages be made good; and it will be better for you to do it of your own Accord before any Requiſition is made to you.—An Eſtimate of theſe Damages is made by a Committee of the Council purſuant to Order, which will be laid before you.

Gentlemen,

I am ſenſible of the Difficulty of the Part you have to act; it may not be ſufficient for you to be convinced of the Neceſſity of a Submiſſion to the Law at preſent, unleſs the ſame Conviction ſhall be extended to the People in general. If this ſhould be ſo, I can only deſire you to uſe all Means to make yourſelves well acquainted with the Exigency of the preſent Time; and if you ſhall be perſwaded that a Diſobedience of the Act is productive of much more Evil than a Submiſſion to it can be, you muſt endeavour to convince your Conſtituents of the Truth of ſuch Perſwaſion. In ſuch Caſe I ſhall readily grant you a Receſs for a ſufficient Time; and I ſhall be ready to concur with you in all other legal Meaſures to provide for the Safety of the People in the beſt Manner.

Council-Chamber, September 25, 1765. **Fra. Bernard.**

BOSTON, Sept. 30.

Laſt Friday Afternoon his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to both Houſes of Aſſembly, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

THE Importance of the Buſineſs which is now before you requires that there ſhould be the fulleſt Aſſembly that can be had. But I find that the Courts of Juſtice which are held in different Parts of the Country about this Time have prevented many Members of both Houſes from attending for ſome Time. I therefore think it proper to give you the Receſs I propoſed immediately, hoping that at the next Meeting every Member who is not hindered by abſolute Neceſſity, will attend. I do accordingly adjourn this General Court unto Wedneſday the 23d Day of *October*.

Fra. Bernard.

Council Chamber, Sept. 27, 1765.

THE following are ſent to us as Copies of his Excellency's Meſſage to both Houſes of Aſſembly, in their late Seſſion, and the Anſwer of the Houſe of Repreſentatives thereto.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

A Ship is arrived in the Harbour with ſtamped Papers on board for the King's Uſe in this Province, and alſo with other ſtamped Papers for the like Uſe for the Province of New-Hampſhire and Colony of Rhode-Iſland; as Mr. Oliver has declined the Office of Diſtributor of Stamped Paper, and cannot ſafely meddle with what are arrived, the Care of them devolves to this Government, as having a general Charge of the King's Intereſt within it. I have already laid this Matter before the Council, and they have referred it to a general Court, I therefore now apply to you jointly to deſire your Advice and Aſſiſtance in order to preſerve the ſtamped Papers deſign'd for this Government, being the King's Property of very conſiderable Value, ſafe and ſecure for his Majeſty's further Orders. I muſt alſo deſire you at the ſame Time to conſider of the like Preſervative of the ſtamped Papers deſigned for New-Hampſhire and Rhode Iſland, if the Diſtributors appointed for thoſe Governments ſhould decline to have the Charge of 'em, and in ſuch Caſe the Care of 'em will devolve to this Government, equally with others.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe having given all due Attention to your Excellency's Meſſage of this Day, beg Leave to acquaint your Excellency, that the ſtamped Papers mentioned in your Meſſage are brought here without any Directions to this Government: It is the Senſe of the Houſe, that it may prove of ill Conſequence for them any Ways to intereſt themſelves in this Matter: We hope therefore your Excellency will excuſe us, if we cannot ſee our Way clear to give you any Advice or Aſſiſtance herein.

The adjournment of the General Aſſembly was ſudden, unexpected and aſtoniſhing:---The houſe of repreſentatives had appointed a committee to prepare an anſwer to his Excellency's *extraordinary* ſpeech, who we are told would have reported a draft the next day—It creates matter of ſpeculation, that gentlemen ſhould be ſent for from every part of the province at ſo great an expence to the public, in this time of diſtreſs, to conſult upon affairs of the laſt importance, and then be diſmiſs'd before they could even have opportunity to take them into conſideration!—We muſt not preſume that his Excellency altered his mind after delivering his ſpeech, from any intelligence that he may have ſince received from the other ſide the water, and that the ſeveral ſubjects of it ceas'd to be important in his own apprehenſion—whether this was the caſe or not, it is a pity the houſe could not have had time to have finiſhed their anſwer; that it be publiſhed, and *undue impreſſions* upon the minds of the people out of doors prevented thereby: His Excellency has ſpoke very largely upon the inconveniencies, difficulties and dangerous conſequences, which he apprehended would attend a noncompliance with the ſtamp-act: Poſſibly the houſe might have intimated that this was none of their concern, as it was not in their power to repeal or alter an act of parliament:—Beſides, there might be the leſs reaſon for the aſſembly to interpoſe in this affair, as that act is already guarded with the ſevereſt penalties, and the ſtampmen and their abettors, who are the only advocates for it, tell us, that it has in its nature a tendency and even a power of enforcing itſelf; add to all this that the whole executive power of the province is conſtitutionally in his Excellency's hands.—But there is no manner of doubt but the guardians of our rights and liberties who have already in their anſwer to his Excellency's meſſage, declin'd giving him any advice or aſſiſtance with reſpect to the ſtamped papers, would have conſidered the act in another light; as having in its nature alſo a tendency totally to overthrow the rights, not only of our province charter, but Magna Charta itſelf—This, it is rumour'd would have been the moſt *explicit* ſentiments of the houſe; we are therefore ſorry that his Excellency hath prevented himſelf and the good people of the province from hearing what their repreſentatives unitedly had to ſay upon a ſubject, of all things the moſt intereſting; we will however *preſume*, that his Excellency had, what appeared to him at leaſt, *wiſe* ends in ſo doing—At preſent we have from the general aſſembly, *only* what is to be ſaid in favor, not of the ſtamp act itſelf, for his Excellency declin'd entering into the policy of it, and ſeems to intimate that he had not had an opportunity of digeſting it in his own mind, but of the prudence of complying with it:—We may venture to ſay for certain, that the people of this province are ſo firmly attach'd to their RIGHTS, as that the moſt frightful conſequences will not abate a regular and legal oppoſition to any meaſures that would deprive them even of thoſe that are the leaſt valuable; much leſs would they be hoodwink'd by *mere phantoms* and *idle ſhaddows*, by their own voluntary act, to part with that which no power on earth may alienate from them. We would juſt take the liberty of ſaying, becauſe we ſhould be very loth to have his Excellency's ſpeech miſunderſtood, that there is a difference between a bare noncompliance with this act and a diſobedience of it—Thro' favor we are under no obligation to purchaſe a ſingle ſtamped paper;—It is true his Excellency tells us we muſt then do no buſineſs; but we ſhould beg leave to aſk his Excellency, could we think it poſſible for him to *lower* himſelf ſo much as to anſwer it. What value is to be put upon buſineſs, tho' it is the means of obtaining property, if in the very doing it, we deprive ourſelves of liberty, which alone ſecures to us the enjoyment of property, and upon which, as the merchants and freighters of a certain ſhip now in this harbor, find by experience, trade itſelf depends.

The Judges of the Superior Court, while the General Aſſembly was ſitting, were at Springfield, and the Juſtices of the Plymouth County and others were oblig'd ſoon to leave the Aſſembly—all of whom his Excellency, tis ſaid, highly eſteems for their Advice, parliamentary and political, as well as judiciary, and from his Excellency's Meſſage may account for the late unexpect Adjournment.

From the York Gazette. Our Engliſh Proverb ſays, *A Place is a continual Bribe*; and how ſeldom do we find a Man who holds a Place dependent on the Crown, who does not uſe all his Influence in Support of the Meaſures of the Miniſtry, however repugnant to Reaſon and Juſtice, even in Caſes where the moſt ſacred Intereſts of his Country are concerned.

From a late London Paper. The worſt Species of Treaſon in a free Country, is Treaſon againſt the Liberties of the People.

We are informed that a Number of ſpirited and pertinent Reſolves were preparing by ſome Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives reſpecting the Stamp Act, and the inherent unalianable Rights of the People of the Colonies, as they are affected by it, which ſudden and unexpected Adjournment of the Aſſembly prevented being communicated to the Houſe.

It is merry enough to obſerve that, the greateſt Enemy to the Trade of the Province, has lately put on the Appearance of its Friend, and affects to be mightily concerned leaſt a Noncompliance with the Stamp Act ſhould embarraſs and leſſen it.

It is reported with too great a Degree of Probability, that the Profits of the Stamp Act were to be ſhared by more Perſons than the Public are aware of.

Some Gentlemen who have Seats in a certain great Aſ——y, and hold Places under the ——, we are told will uſe all their Influence to perſuade their fellow Townſmen, that the beſt and moſt certain Way to prevent their being made Slaves of by others, is to put their own Chains on themſelves; and that ſubmitting to Burdens is the readieſt way to get rid of them.

The Deſign of publiſhing a late Speech of the G——r to the C——l, in which it was declared the Stamp Papers ſhould remain quiet at the Caſtle, and not be diſtributed, was ſaid to be in order to quiet the People, and prevent any Violence to thoſe Papers.——A latter Speech is calculated to convince the Repreſentatives of the Neceſſity of theſe Papers being ſtired about the Country, to promote Trade and Buſineſs—and of their perſwading their ſeveral Towns to aſk for them.——Whether the Tendency of this laſt will not be the Reverſe of the former, Time can only diſcover.

Tueſday laſt arrived at Boſton, the Brig Triſtram, Capt Shand, in 7 Weeks from London; by whom we have the following Advices:

PARIS, July 15. The Board of Trade in this city, as well as all the Chambers of Commerce in the kingdom are now deliberating on a very important queſtion, namely, whether foreign ſhips ſhall be admitted into the ports of our colonies, or whether the laws ſhall be put in force which prohibit their entering them. Mr. Dubucq, firſt marine Commiſſary, in the Place of Mr. Accaron, and at the ſame time Deputy of Commerce at Martinico, has written a paper againſt the prohibition, in which he attempts to prove the neceſſity of admitting the entry of Engliſh cargoes, which conſiſt of goods and commodities, which France cannot ſupply under a very high price, and even then with difficulty. This paper has been communicated to the Comptroller General, who has ſent copies of it to all the Chambers of Commerce in our ſea ports, and ſeveral pieces in oppoſition to Mr. Dubucq's paper have already been received.——The Board of Trade waits till all the other Chambers have ſent in their opinions, after which the affair will be finally determined.

St. JAMES's Auguſt 1.

His Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to declare the Right Honorable Francis Earl of Hertford, Lieutenant-General and General Governor of his Majeſty's Kingdom of Ireland. [Lond. Gaz.]

LONDON, July 27.

His Royal Highneſs the Infant Don Philip of Parma, Placentia and Guaſtalla, brother to the King of Spain, died at Alexandria of the Small-Pox, on the 18th paſt.

Aug. 5 Friday William Fitzherbert, John Yorke, and John Roberts kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Lords Commiſſioners of the Board of Trade, in the room of Lord Orwell, Edward Bacon and Bamber Gaſcoyne, Eſqrs.

A private letter from Paris, brought by the laſt mail, makes mention of Mr. Wilkes's being arrived in that city.

Colonel Barre is hourly expected from Paris, having it is ſaid been ſent for.

It is talked he will be Secretary to the Earl of Hertford.

A letter from Boſton in New-England, dated June 3, breaths the following complaint,——"Our trade is in a moſt deplorable ſituation, not one fifth part of the veſſels now employed in the Weſt-India trade, as was before the late regulation; our caſh almoſt gone before the Stamp and Poſt-office acts are to operate; bankruptcies multiplied, our fears increaſed, and the friends of liberty under the greateſt deſpondency: what theſe things will end in, time only can diſcover."

From Boſton N. England, we are informed that the Hon. James Otis, Eſq; was choſen one of the Repreſentatives for that town. This gentlemen gained the goodwill of the coloniſts in a great degree by a pamphlet he lately wrote and publiſhed there, entitled, 'The Rights of the Britiſh Colonies.'

In conſequence of the *falſe* report induſtriouſly ſpread about town, that the new Miniſtry were formed under the approbation and countenance of Mr. Pitt, it is ſaid a very extraordinary meſſage has been received from that Right Hon. Gentlemen, deſiring that ſuch *falſe* report may be immediately ſuppreſſed, or he would contradict it in all the public papers with his name.

The chief and only ſupport of the preſent Miniſtry is the E— of B—, whoſe ſecret influence is at this very hour, notwithſtanding the change of certain appearances, as all-powerful as it was when he put in, and turned out the laſt ſet of miniſters.

It is ſaid, that a new Court Kallendar will ſoon be publiſhed on *Aſſes Skin*, for the convenience of *rubbing out* and *replacing* of names; ſince the printed liſts will be uſeleſs, if not renewed once a month.

It is whiſpered that a challenge has this week been ſent and received by two perſonages of diſtinction in oppoſite intereſts, which, tho' authority has found means to fruſtrate it for the preſent, is like to be attended with very ſerious conſequences.

Aug. 8. It is ſaid that ſome extraordinary diſpatches arrived here on Monday, from the Courts of Vienna, Spain, and Sardinia, in conſequence of the death of the late Infant Don Philip, Duke of Parma.

It is ſaid our Court hath declined accepting New Orleans and its dependencies, in America, on the terms lately propoſed by France.

We hear a ſcheme for introducing an equitable LAND TAX, in North-American Colonies, is now under Conſideration, in conſequence of ſome late appeals ſent over from the principal provinces.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled, "*An ACT to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c. Samuel Smith and Gideon Granger, both of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their Creditors reſpectively, have exhibited their Petition, with Account of the Sums by them reſpectively owing, and Inventories of their Eſtates, &c. under Oaths, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and SAMUEL TALCOTT, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame to be diſpoſed of for the Uſe of their ſaid Creditors: Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel Smith and Gideon Granger, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. John Lord, in Hartford, in ſaid County, on the 14th Day of October next, to ſhew Reaſon reſpectively (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of the ſaid Samuel Smith and Gideon Granger ſhould not be made, and their Perſons diſcharged according to Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act. Sept. 21ſt, 1765.

WHereas more than five of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wincheſter in the County of Litchfield, have applied to me the Subſcriber to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to conſider of ſome ſuitable Method for the better Regulation of the Highways in ſaid Townſhip; alſo to chooſe a Clerk for ſaid Proprietors, and further to tranſact any other Buſineſs that may be tho't needful, &c. Theſe are therefore to notify and warn all whom it may concern, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Moſes Butler, Inn-holder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 22d Day of October next, at One of the Clock Afternoon, then and there to enter upon the Buſineſs aforeſaid.

Hartford, September 30th, 1765.

THO'S SEYMOUR, jun. Proprietors Clerk.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. John Elton, deceaſed, by Book, that they muſt ſpeedily adjuſt their Accounts, and ſettle the ſame, by Caſh, or their Obligations, on Intereſt.——All Perſons ſo indebted, are particularly deſired to attend at the Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, in Middletown, on Thurſday the 10th Day of October next, to ſettle ſaid Accounts, where the Executrix will be provided with proper Aſſiſtance to expedite the Buſineſs.—Any Perſon indebted that fails to attend, it is hoped will not think it hard if they are immediately ſued, as they certainly muſt be.—Any Perſon indebted to ſaid Eſtate by Note, are likewiſe deſired to call on ſaid Day, and ſee after their Notes, elſe the ſame will be ſold and paſs'd away to ſuch Creditors to ſaid Eſtate as will accept of the ſame. And the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate are earneſtly deſir'd to bring in their Claims to

ESTHER ELTON, Executrix.

RAN-AWAY from *Stephen Hopkins* of the *Nine-Partners*, a Negro Man named *Simon*, about 24 Years of Age, near 6 Feet high, well proportioned, had on when he went away, a blue Coat, braſs Buttons with round Tops, a light-colour'd, double-breaſted Waiſtcoat, a white Tow Shirt, ſhort Tow Trowſers, black and white Stocking, two Threads twiſted together, an old felt Hat with a ſmall Brim. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Five Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

STEPHEN HOPKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of Hanover, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, that are delinquent in paying the Tax of Twelve Shillings, Lawful Money, which was granted in Auguſt 6th Day, 1764, and advertiſed in this Paper the February following, according to Law; that ſo much of their Lands as is ſufficient to pay ſaid Delinquent's Tax, with incident Charges, will be ſold at a public Vendue, on the 28th Day of October next, at the Dwelling Houſe of William Waterman, Inn-holder in Mansfield, in Connecticut. Said Sale to begin at Ten of Clock in the Morning on ſaid Day, and to continue by Adjournment till all be ſold. Dated at Coventry this 16th Day of September, A. D. 1765.

AMOS RICHARDSON, jun. Collector.

BOSTON.

OCTOBER 3. A Gentleman in London, has wrote, that it was generally reported the Stamp-Act, &c. would be repealed by the new Miniſtry, when the Parliament met.

Captains Collin and Hunter were to leave London about ten Days after Capt. Shand.

Capt. Hume's Ship came up to Town Yeſterday; all the Stamp-Papers and Parchment which came in her having been landed at the Caſtle.

This Morning was found drowned near the Cauſeway to New-Boſton, Capt.—— Smith, a Gentlemen who laſt Year came from London to carry on the Salmon Fiſhery at the Eaſtern Parts of this Province:---He aroſe very early and went to waſh himſelf as was his practice, at the Wharf oppoſite his Dwelling-Houſe, but falling off, his Head ſtruck againſt a Stone, which it is ſuppoſed ſtunned him, by which Means he was drowned.

Laſt Monday a Number of Priſoners broke out of the Goal in this Town, and made their Eſcape: Several of whom had been committed on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the Riot on the 26th of Auguſt.

For ſome Days paſt there has been ſhewn in this Town a remarkable large live Hog, whoſe weight is 973 lb. it is upwards of 10 Feet long from the Snout to the end of the Tail, and in Height 4 Feet, 2 Inches. It was raiſe at Cape Ann, is between 2 and 3 Years old, and is thought to be the largeſt ever ſeen in this Country.

HARTFORD, October 7.

We hear, that on Wedneſday the 18th, ult. the Board of Correſpondents, in this Colony, was called together at Lebanon, to tranſact ſome Buſineſs of the greateſt Importance, relative to the Spread of the Goſpel among the periſhing Savages of the Wilderneſs.

And on Thurſday *they*, together with a Number of the neighbouring Gentlemen and Ladies, were very agreeably entertained with the following Exerciſes, performed by the Upper-Claſs in the Charity School.

The firſt was a well compoſed Engliſh Oration, on Charity. The Propriety of Diction, and graceful Geſture of the young Speaker, were admired by all preſent.

To this ſucceeded an Engliſh forenſic Diſpute, *Whether the chriſtianized and civilized Nations enjoy more Happineſs, than the uncultivated, and barbarous Pagans?* Which was diſcuſſed with a great deal of Clearneſs—the Arguments on both Sides ſet in a ſtriking Point of Light, and the Affirmative demonſtrated to univerſal Satisfaction.

To vary the Scene, the Company were next entertained with a Latin ſyllogeſtic Diſpute on the following Queſtion, *An diluvium* NOACHI *fuit univerſale?*

The laſt was a Dialogue on the riſing Proſpect of the Miſerable Pagans, emerging from their State of abject Slavery to Sin, and brutal Stupidity, on the Spread of the Goſpel among them.

It would be unpardonable, not to obſerve, that the Audience were highly pleaſed with the good Proficiency the Youth have made in Compoſition, as well as their other Studies.

The Meeting was adjourned 'till the Monday following; when the Rev. NATHANIEL WHITAKER was appointed to go to Europe, to ſolicit the Benefactions of the charitably diſpoſed, in that Part of the World. And it is hoped, that all Friends of Learning and Religion, will chearfully contribute to the Support of an Inſtitution ſo exactly calculated, as that is, not only to promote the beſt Good of periſhing Immortals, but the Security of many Thouſands to the Britiſh Intereſt.

Simſbury, October 3d. 1765.

On Friday laſt died, and laſt Sunday was buried Mr. JOHN VIETS, jun. in the XXX Year of his Age, Son of Capt. John Viets. He was a young Gentleman of well known Abilities and Uſefulneſs; in good Eſteem with almoſt as many as were acquainted with him; The very great Number of People who attended his Funeral, was an Evidence how generally his Death was lamented in this, and the neighbouring Towns.

WHEREAS on the Night after the 4th Inſt. the Shop of *Iſaac Tomlinſon* of *Woodbury*, Merchant, was broke open, and a Piece of black Mancheſter Velvet, a Piece of Snuff-Colour'd, and a Piece of Light Colour'd ditto, and a large Quantity of ſmall Articles, to the Value of near one hundred Pounds, were taken from thence.———And on the Night following, the Shop of *Joſeph Hopkins* of *Waterbury*, Goldſmith, was broke open, and Goods, to the Value of Two Hundred Pounds, in Beads, Rings, Jewels, Buckles, &c. were ſtole.———The Perſon who took them was a ſhort, thick-ſet Fellow, about 35 Years of Age, ſays his Name is Fraſier, wears his own long, black Hair, and is much Pitted with the Small-Pox.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or bring him to ISAAC TOMLINSON of Woodbury, or JOSEPH HOPKINS of Waterbury, ſhall have a handſome Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

WHereas purſuant to an Advertiſement, publiſhed in the public News Papers of this Colony, that Ebenezer Comes of Simſbury, and Iſacc Reed of Windſor, inſolvent Debtors, who have ſignified by Writings under their Hands, with the Major Part of their Creditors, to the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, and Seth Whitmore, Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Quorum, for ſaid County of Hartford, that they are willing to ſurrender up all their Effects, for the Benefit of their Creditors, and have deſired that Truſtees may be forthwith appointed. And we the Subſcribers have been appointed accordingly. Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Comes, and Iſacc Reed, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Elijah Kent, Innholder in Suffield, on the laſt Mondays of October and November next; ſaid Meeting will be attended from two o'Clock in the Afternoon, till ſix, to proceed in ſuch Way and Manner as the Law of this Colony directs, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors."

Elijah Kent,
Nathaniel Terry, } Truſtees for Ebenezer Comes.
Elijah Kent,
Seth Auſtin, } Truſtees for Iſaac Reed.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

The Commiſſioners from ſeveral Colonies for holding the general Congreſs here, on the Common and moſt important Intereſt of America at this alarming Juncture, are came to Town, and the reſt daily expected: We hear they have already begun their Conferences, which it is ſuppoſed will be continued a ſufficient Time to anſwer the Purpoſes of their Appointment.

On Monday laſt came to Town the Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon, after a Tour through his Majeſty's American Iſlands, and Colonies on the Continent; and we hear intends to go for England by the next Packet.

On Tueſday laſt at the Mayor's Court, 216 Inhabitants of the City took up their Freedom, and it is ſuppoſed there were as many more ready to apply for it; but the Court being tired, and not having Time for it, adjourn'd for 4 Weeks.

(*) The Piece ſign'd A COLONIST, came to Hand too late for this Week's Paper. In the Concluſion the Author adviſes a total diſcontinuance of Buſineſs, rather than to purchaſe any Stamps; and aſſerts, That the Lawyers of New-Jerſey have reſolved to loſe all Buſineſs rather than make Uſe of any; a noble Reſolution, worthy of univerſal Imitation.

On Sunday Night laſt, an Engliſh Lady belonging to a Veſſel lying at Cruger's Dock, having been drinking at a public Houſe there, in going on board his Veſſel, fell over and was drown'd.

On Monday Morning laſt, one Rachel Carter, who lived in New-Street, near the City Hall, was found dead in her Bed, ſuppoſe to be occaſioned by exceſſive drinking.

LONDON, June 29.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 14.

"MANY People are of Opinion, that the Clergy will make a heavy Complaint of the Conduct of all the Claſſes of Parliament in the Affair of the Jeſuits, and to obtain their Re-call. There were great Debates on this Subject in the laſt Aſſembly of the Sorbonne. The Credit of the Jeſuites, however, ſeems to be ſinking every where. According to Letters from Spain, his Catholic Majeſty's Miniſters have diſcovered ſome ambitious Projects formed by that Society, which they propoſed to carry into Execution in South-America, but which are now likely to be fruſtrated; and this Diſcovery it is thought will occaſion the total Diſgrace of that Order in Spain."

They write from Vienna, that the Empreſs Queen has given Count Haugwitz, the fine Palace and Gardens at Bentzig, which were formerly occupied by Prince Charles of Lorrain, and likewiſe preſented him with the Sum of 20,000 Florins, for his Care and Aſſiduity in negociating a Treaty of Commerce, which is on the Point of being concluded with the Court of Berlin.

The Gentlemen appointed to examine and aſcertain the ſeveral Loſſes of the poor Sufferers by the late Fire at Rotherithe, having now finiſhed their Enquiry, and minutely examined every Claim, find, that 240 Families and Servants, who were uninſured, have loſt all or greateſt Part of their Effects, and that upon the moſt moderate Calculation of the Value thereof, the whole amounts to the Sum of 2945l. 15s. 3d.

The Inſult offered to a great Perſonage in the Law at Weſtminſter-Hall, on Wedneſday laſt, it is ſaid, was as follows: A Diſpute having happened between the ſaid Perſon and another Gentleman of Eminence, the latter ſent him a Challenge, whilſt he was in Court, in Conſequence of which he went out. The Affair was to have been determined in Hyde-Park, but getting wind, was happily put a Stop to.

This Day is to be determined the Wager between two Noblemen, for 1000 Guineas, that a Boat ſhall go 25 Miles in an Hour. The Method on which it is to be conducted is as follows: A large Trench, nine Feet wide, is dug in a Field behind Jenny's Whim near Chelſea Bridge, the Diameter of which is 100 Feet; and in the Center of it, on the Land, encompaſſed by the Water, ſupplied by the Tide, is placed a Horſe, who turns a Machine, which a Boat is fixed to by a Rope, with ſurpriſing Velocity. The Odds are, that this Boat will go the 25 Miles in the Hour.

Extract of a Letter from Staffordſhire.

"At a late Election, Purſes of twenty Guineas *caſually* became the Property of the Burgeſſes on ſhaking Hands. One of theſe Purſes was paid as a valuable Conſideration for being ſhaved; but the Barber pauſed, looked unſatisfied, and ſeeming to think his Labour was not ſufficiently rewarded, ſaid, 'Sir, I am become a Man of Conſequence, and was this Morning better paid as a Tonſor.' Why then (ſaid the Squire) ſhave me over again, and I'll content thee.' Another great Man in this Country has a charitable Regard for ſome Burgeſſes of his Neighbourhood, and has ordered that they ſhall receive 5l. on their Bond, bearing Intereſt from the Day they are looſed from their Apprenticeſhip."

On Monday one Capraiſe Gouſſe, a Frenchman, was taken up at Sandgate, and committed on Suſpicion of being the Perſon who murdered Mr. Leſslie's two Maid Servants at Nelfield, two Miles South of Edinburgh; and upon his being examined before a Magiſtrate, he confeſſed the Fact; for which he is now confined in a cloſe Priſon, till the Lord's Provoſt's Order for his Removal.

A Bill, it is ſaid, will be brought into Parliament at the next Meeting, to oblige all Apothecaries and Druggiſts to give in upon Oath, a genuine Liſt of all their Medicines to the College of Phyſicians, once every Quarter.

Philadelphia, September 19.

In ASSEMBLY, Saturday, September 21, 1765. A. M.

THE Houſe taking into Conſideration, that an Act of Parliament has lately paſſed in England for impoſing certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties on His Majeſty's Subjects in America, whereby they conceive ſome of their moſt eſſential and valuable Rights, as Britiſh Subjects, to be deeply affected, think it a Duty they owe to themſelves, and their Poſterity, to come to the following Reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, N. C. D.

That the Aſſemblies of this Province have, from Time to Time, whenever Requiſitions have been made by his Majeſty, for carrying on military Operations for the Defence of America, moſt chearfully and liberally contributed their full Proportion of Men and Money for theſe Services.

Reſolved, N. C. D.

That whenever His Majeſty's Service ſhall, for the future, require the Aids of the Inhabitants of this Province, and they ſhall be called upon for that Purpoſe, in a CONSTITUTIONAL Way, it ſhall be their indiſpenſable Duty moſt chearfully and liberally to grant to his Majeſty their Proportion of Men and Money, for the Defence, Security, and other public Services of the Britiſh American Colonies.

Reſolved, N. C. D.

That the Inhabitants of this Province are intitled to all the Liberties, Rights and Privileges of His Majeſty's Subjects in Great-Britain, or elſewhere; and that the Conſtitution of Government in this Province is founded on the natural Rights of Mankind, and the noble Principles of Engliſh Liberty, and therefore is or ought to be, perfectly free.

Reſolved, N. C. D.

That it is the inherent Birth-right, and indubitable Privilege, of every Britiſh Subject, to be taxed only by his own Conſent, or that of his legal Repreſentatives, in Conjunction with his Majeſty, or his Subſtitutes.

Reſolved, N. C. D.

That the only legal Repreſentatives of the Inhabitants of this Province, are the Perſons they annually elect to ſerve as Members of Aſſembly.

Reſolved, therefore, N. C. D.

That the Taxation of the People of this Province by any other Perſons whatſoever, than ſuch their Repreſentatives in Aſſembly is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and ſubverſive of their moſt valuable Rights.

Reſolved, N. C. D.

That the laying Taxes upon the Inhabitants of this Province in any other Manner, being manifeſtly ſubverſive of public Liberty, muſt, of neceſſary Conſequence, be utterly deſtructive of public Happineſs.

Reſolved, N. C. D.

That the veſting Authority in the Courts of Admiralty to decide in Suits relating to the Stamp Duties, and other Matters, foreign to their proper Juriſdiction, is highly dangerous to the Liberties of His Majeſty's American Subjects, contrary to Magna Charta, the great Charter and Fountain of Engliſh Liberty, and deſtructive of one of their moſt darling & acknowledged Rights, that of Trials by Juries.

Reſolved, N. C. D.

That it is the Opinion of this Houſe, that the Reſtraints impoſed by ſeveral late Acts of Parliament on the Trade of this Province, at a Time when the People labour under an enormous Load of Debt, muſt of Neceſſity be attended with the moſt fatal Conſequences, not only to this Province, but to the Trade of our Mother Country.

Reſolved, N. C. D.

That this Houſe think it their Duty thus firmly to aſſert, with Modeſty and Decency, their inherent Rights, that their Poſterity may learn and know, that it was not with their Conſent and Acquieſcenſe, that any Taxes ſhould be levied on them by any Perſons but their own Repreſentatives; and are deſirous that thoſe their Reſolves ſhould remain on their Minutes, as a Teſtimony of the Zeal and ardent Deſire of the preſent Houſe of Aſſembly to preſerve their ineſtimable Rights, which, as Engliſhmen, they have poſſeſſed ever ſince this Province was ſettled, & to tranſmit them to their lateſt Poſterity.

The Gentlemen appointed by our Aſſembly to aſſiſt at the General Congreſs at New-York, we hear ſet out this Day for that Place.

In Letters by the laſt Veſſels from England it is ſaid, that the People in general, were highly pleaſed with the late Change in the Miniſtry; and that Mr. Pitt in particular, tho' he had not accepted of any Place in the Adminiſtration, yet was ſo well ſatisfied with thoſe appointed, that he had promiſed to be aſſiſting with his Advice and Influence, if wanted.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, Aug. 22.

"To-morrow Capt. Thomas Sterling, with 100 Men of the Forty-ſecond Regiment, leaves this Place in Battoes, to go and take Poſſeſſion of the Ilinois; Col. Croghan, the Indian Agent, having ſettled ſatisfactory Preliminaries with the French Indians, and obtained their Conſent to our poſſeſſing their Country. Mr. Croghan proceeded from the Ilinois to the Detroit, and there held a very grand Treaty with the Indians in that Neighbourhood; and we hear, by ſome Indian Runners, that he is now, with the Ilinois Deputies, on his Way from the Detroit to this Poſt."

HARTFORD, Printed by T. GREEN.

MONDAY, October 14, 1765.

NUMB[illegible] 47.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices,

Foreign and Domeſtick.

On Tueſday the 3d Inſt. arrived at New-York, the Harriot Packet-Boat, Capt. Robinſon, in ſix Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the London Papers to the 15th of August, from which we have the following Advices.

LONDON, August 3.

[illegible]

14, 1765. NUMBER 47.

Connecticut COURANT.

the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

[illegible]

As ſoon as the Miniſtry are ſettled to general ſatisfaction, there will be a grand exhibition of fireworks at Charing-Croſs, which are now preparing by a publican [illegible] in that neighbourhood.

We are informed, [illegible]

Part of the firſt Chapter [illegible]

HEAR ye men of [illegible]

[illegible] they ſhake their heads at us, ſaying, they ſaved others [illegible]

13. Thus are the mighty fallen; we are deſpiſed; and are become a ſcorn and deriſion, and there is none to help us, ſaith Darius the King.

14. But I will no longer be deceived with fair words, nor divided from my people by [illegible]

15. For they who have filled their bellies with [illegible]

[illegible]

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the Governor not being impowered by the act to appoint, or if he was, it was left to the Chief Juſtice's option, and that it would be incompatible with his office as Chief Juſtice.

We hear the Speaker of the New-Jerſey Aſſembly has wrote to the members to meet at Prince-Town to appoint ſome of their body to go to the congreſs at New-York.

We hear that Z——h H——d, ſtamp maſter, for Maryland, after having, unperceived, left Annopolis, his place of reſidence, hurried on by fear, rode his horſe to death, and hardly gave himſelf time to breath till he got under the protection of the cannon of Fort George in New-York, where he remains hid from the reſentment of his countrymen, but not from the terrors of his conſcience.

NEW-YORK, October 10.

The Mail to go by the Harriot Packet Boat, Capt. Robinſon, will be made up on Saturday next, and ſhe is to ſail on Sunday.

The Edward, Capt. Davis, was to ſail from London about the latter End of Auguſt, and may be daily expected. It is ſuppoſed the Chains intended for this Colony, and Connecticut, are on board.

Laſt Night was iſſued, the Governor's Proclamation, proroguing the General Aſſembly (which was to meet the 15th Inſtant) to Tueſday the 29th Inſtant.

Extract of a Letter, dated July 26, 1765, from a Gentleman in London, who was very (unjuſtly) by ſome ſuppoſed to be the Author of a vile, infamous, ſenſeleſs Pamphlet, lately publiſhed in London, intitled, The Claim of the Colonies to an Exemption from Taxation by the Britiſh Parliament, conſider'd &c.

"If the preſent Set of Miniſtry continue, we ſhall "have ſome Friends in America among them, ſufficient to encourage an Attempt, at leaſt, to get ſome of our Burthens lightened, among which is the Stamp-Act repealed, in which, you will not take amiſs, if I am very [illegible] your preſent [illegible] you, in [illegible] with ſo great a [illegible]

A Letter from London, dated Auguſt [illegible] I am very ſorry to hear ſuch repeated bad Accounts from America; but at the ſame Time, I have the Pleaſure to tell you, that it is generally believed, that the new Miniſtry will repeal the Stamp-Act this next Seſſion; for my own Part, I make no Doubt of it.

On Monday laſt the Commiſſioners from the ſeveral Colonies, appointed for holding the general Congreſs, being all arrived, aſſembled and entered upon Buſineſs.--The moſt important that ever came under Conſideration in America.

The following is a Liſt of the Gentlemen aſſembled.

Maſſachuſetts-Bay. James Otis, Oliver Partridge, and Timothy Ruggles, Eſqrs.

R. Iſland. Metcalf Bowler, & Henry Ward, Eſqrs.

Connecticut. Eliphalet Dyer, William Samuel Johnſon, and David Rowland, Eſqrs.

New-York. John Cruger, Robert R. Livingſton, Philip Livingſton, William Byard, and Leonard Liſpenard, Eſqrs.

New-Jerſey. Robert Ogden, Hendrick Fiſher, and Joſeph Borden, Eſqrs.

Penſylvania. John Dickenſon, John Morton, and George Bryan, Eſqrs.

Government of the Counties of New-Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex on Delaware. Jacob Kollock, Cæſar Rodney, and Thomas M'Kean, Eſqrs.

Maryland. William Murdock, Edward Tilghman, and Thomas Ringgold, Eſqrs.

South-Carolina. Thomas Lynch, Chriſtopher Gadſden, and John Rutlidge, Eſqrs.

We hear from Philadelphia, that a Commiſſion appointing Mr. Hughes, Diſtributor of the Stamps for that Province, arrived there in the ſame Veſſel with the Stamps, and that he had ſign'd a Reſignation of that Office, which was read off at the Court-Houſe on Monday laſt.

BOSTON, October 10.

We hear that a Number of young Perſons in the Country are joining in Wedlock, earlier than they intended, ſuppoſing that after the firſt of next Month, it would be difficult to have the Ceremony performed without paying dearly for ſtamping:--No leſs than 20 Couple were publiſhed on Sunday laſt at Marblehead, intending Marriage on the ſame Account.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boſton, received by the laſt Ship.

"We now congratulate you on a total Change of the Miniſters of State; and now it is your Time to repreſent your Grievances, in a moving Manner, and I flatter myſelf you will be attended unto.—Keep clear of all Reſolutions, and be particular in your Facts, let them be well ſupported, and Conſequences juſtly repreſented, in a ſtriking Light, and the mutual Advantage that will ariſe to Great-Britain and her Colonies, by being relieved from your preſent Burthens."—

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in England, to another in Newport, July 16.

[illegible] joy of the revolution in the Miniſtry. I hope it will [illegible] the diſtreſſed [illegible]

ſterling value in goods, which he could not vend for money; and we hear that ſeveral others intend ſoon to make the ſame remittance.

HARTFORD, October 14.

Laſt Wedneſday the Rev. Mr. ——— Bliſs, was ordained to the miniſterial office, at Ellington.

The next day, the General Aſſembly of this Colony, met at New-Haven.

Mr. Green,

THE Piece ſigned, A Farmer, in your's of the 9th ult. I apprehend, appears with more Propriety to the Publick, in general, than any fictitious Character, yet aſſumed, upon either one Occaſion or another, ſince the firſt Publication of your COURANT; as the Herd is perceptible throughout the Whole; but yet Truth is expected from the Plough, which ſurpriſes me this Clown did not keep on his Side, when he makes ſuch a publick Appearance in Print; where he had the greateſt Right to expect being reminded of it, eſpecially by thoſe concerned in Trade whom he ſo inſolently taxes (deſigning only to amuſe the Ears of the Publick) with one repeated Falſhood after another, which ſhall in the Courſe of this, be duly obſerved.

To begin then, what did this pretended Farmer mean, when he ſo arrogantly aſſerted, that the Language of the People here, was, that no Stranger in the mercantile Way ſhould ſtand among us; and the People here ſhould buy of us, and at our Prices, &c. When he could not fail, being ſenſible at the ſame Time, the only Thing which occaſioned the Advertiſement, ſigned by thoſe in Trade here, was, that this generous Dealer (ironically ſo called) ſhould conform to the known, juſt and reputable Rules of Trade, eſtabliſhed in this Place; which certainly, every Merchant, that is a Gentleman would, that comes amongſt them; and not make uſe of ſuch low Artifice, to take the Farmers in with, by ſelling trifling Articles at the prime Coſt, & taking the Advantage of Them, in others of more Conſequence, and by this ſiniſter Method, to endeavour to engroſs both the Produce and Caſh into his Hands, which in Point of Equity, was ours Years ago, as may appear from the Date of the Ballances due on our Books: and it muſt be allowed by every [illegible] one in the Way of Trade, underſells [illegible] in order to engroſs the whole Cuſtom, is not a [illegible] Dealer, and an intire Stranger to the Knowledge of any Thing which belongs to the Gentleman, or Merchant; and that this tranſient Company was guilty of the greateſt Preſumption, when they attempted to lead [illegible] by the Noſe, Inhabitants here for many Years paſt in Trade (Gentlemen who have always ſupported their Credit with Honor) and undertaking to determine the Market Price of every Thing—who were capable of inſtructing them in their *Abc*, as to Buſineſs. But Ignorance is the Mother of Devotion, which is the beſt Apology that can be made, for thoſe Up-ſtarts. However, we could wiſh this ingenious, ſcribling Farmer's Advice, to his Brethren, to meet us with THAT which anſwers all Things, and diſcharge their Ballances, would have a due Influence on them, that is all we aſk, and deſire, 'tis the very Thing requeſted. After which they have an undoubted Right to do as they pleaſe with their Caſh or Produce, and beſtow them where it beſt ſuits——but till that Period happens, we muſt beg Leave to deny that Right, on juſt Principals, as the Produce or Caſh they diſpoſe of before our Debts are cancell'd, is not in Fact their own Property; as it is by the uſe of our Intereſt that has been intruſted in their Hands, that they have obtain'd them. This is deſigned for thoſe only who have had our Money in their Hands, for a long Time, and now forget us, and not for any over-grown Farmer, ſome of whom have vaunted at the laſt, and may poſſibly at this Advertiſement; if it diſpleaſes them, let them help and aſſiſt their Brethren, that are in Debt, to extricate themſelves, if diſagreeable to hear them called on for their Ballances, after ſo long Patience, which will be a Favour always gratefully retain'd in Mind.

And as their Eyes are juſt opened, would beg they may not be ſhut, 'till they have complied with their Champion's Advice; then in Reality we may ſee the Times certainly are turning; till then, they have no Right to boaſt or vaunt of more generous Spirits than their Neighbours can afford; eſpecially as through the whole Piece, he ſeems to be loſt to all Principles of common honeſty.

A MERCHANT.

TO BE SOLD, by
Andrew Johnſon,
Of MIDDLETOWN,

A Small Aſſortment of Linnen and Woolen Goods, Tea, Coffee, and other Groceries, Bottled Ale, and Mountain Wine, by the Dozen, or half Dozen; for which the Country Produce of all Sorts will be taken, and the higheſt Prices will be allowed for Indian Corn and Rye taken in [illegible]

FOR EUROPE,

The Snow MINERVA, WALTER SHADE, Maſter, now lying in Connecticut-River, and will be ready to take in Frieght at Middletown, by the 25th Inſtant.

FOR Frieght or Paſſage, apply to THOMAS DAVIDSON, and CO. in Hartford, or ſaid Maſter on Board.

AS the moſt Part of the Cargo is Flax-Seed, thoſe who have taken Goods of us, to be paid in that Article, are deſired to ſend in by that Time at furtheſt; and thoſe who are indebted to us, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with Caſh, ſo that we may be enabled to let the *honeſt Farmer* have ſome Money, for the Product of his Induſtry. The exporting of the Produce of this Colony, immediately to foreign Markets, deſerves the Attention of every Well-Wiſher to it. As a late Advertiſement obſerv'd, "Conſider with yourſelves, whether People purchaſing" the Produce of the Colony, building Veſſels, and expending all the Money they take, in the various Ways of Trade, among honeſt Farmers, Artificers and Seamen; we ſay, conſider, which are the greateſt Benefit to the Community, they, or thoſe who carry every Sixpence they get, to the neighbouring Provinces, in Caſh? and have even the Audacity to try, to make People believe, they are the *Pillars* of the Common-Wealth, and Supporters of the State.

In Order to complete the Snow's Cargo, the higheſt Price will be given for Flax-Seed. Wanted 8000 Hogſhead Staves, White-Oak, and 2000 Feet of Cherry-Tree Boards, for which the Market Price will be given. THO's DAVIDSON & CO.

N. B. We have ſtill on Hand, a neat Aſſortment of Engliſh, and Weſt-India Goods, which we will exchange Cheap for Flax-Seed, and other Country Produce, ſuch as Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, &c. Pork in Hand, will be eſteemed as Caſh. Salt exchanged by us, for Flax-Seed, &c. &c.

WHereas a legal Aſſignment of the Eſtate of Nathanael Chapin, of Enfield, an Inſolvent Debtor, hath been duly made to Meſſ. Iſaac Lo and Henry Franklin of New-York, and Silas Dea of Weathersfield, who are appointed Truſtees to receive the ſame for the only uſe and Benefit of the Creditors, of the ſaid Nathanael, agreeable to a late Act of this Colony, made to prevent Frauds in Debtors, &c. Theſe are therefore in Purſuance of ſaid Act, to Notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Nathanael, to meet at his Dwelling-Houſe, in ſaid Enfield, on the ſecond Monday of November next, then and there to do, and tranſact ſuch neceſſary Buſineſs, as in, and by ſaid Act is provided.

SILAS DEAN, one of the Truſtees.
THO's SEYMOUR, jun. in Behalf of Henry Franklin, one of the Truſtees.

TO Be Sold at Public Vendue, the 25th of October, Inſtant, on the Premiſſes, ſituated in Middletown, Upper-Houſes, a large Dwelling Houſe and [illegible] Barn, and about Six Acres of Land thereto [illegible]. Lately the Property of Lu Stebbins, and is very convenient for a Shop-keep The Sale to begin, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon.

ELEAZER FITCH.

Oct. 14.

WHereas purſuant to an Advertiſement, publiſhed in the public News-Papers of th Colony, that Ebenezer C mes of Simſbury, Iſaac Reed of Windſor, inſolvent Debtors, who ha ſignified by Writings under their Hands, with the Hon. Jabez Ha Major Part of their Creditors, to [illegible] lin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the Cou of Hartford, and Seth Whitmore, Eſq; one of Juſtices of the Quorum, for ſaid County of H ford, that they are willing to ſurrender up all th Effects, for the Benefit of their Creditors, and ha deſired that Truſtees may be forthwith appoint And we the Subſcribers have been appointed ac cordingly. Public Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Co mes, Iſaac Reed, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. El Kent, Innholder in Suffield, on the [illegible] Monday of October and November next; ſaid M be attended from two o'Clock in the afternoon till ſix, to proceed in ſuch Way and Manner as the Law of this Colony directs, entituled, An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors."

Elijah Kent,
Nathaniel Terry, } Truſtees Ebenezer C
Elijah Kent,
Seth Auſtin, } Truſtee Iſaac R

WHereas more than five of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wincheſter in the County of Litchfield, have applied to me the Subſcriber, to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to conſider of ſome ſuitable Method for the better Regulation of the Highways in ſaid Townſhip; alſo to chooſe a Clerk for ſaid Proprietors, and further to tranſact any other Buſineſs that may be tho't needful, &c. Theſe are therefore to notify and warn all whom it may concern, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Moſes Butler, Inn-holder in Hartford, on Tueſday the [illegible] of October next, at O

ONDAY, October 28, 1765. NUMBER 49.

18 20

The Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

NEW-HAVEN, *October* 18.

Roll of Representatives, returned to the General Assembly now sitting in New-Haven.

For HARTFORD County.

rford,	Col William Pitkin Col. Samuel Talcott,
nbury,	* Mr. Jonathan Welles * Major Eleazer Talcott
nd,	Capt. Zebulon West, Mr. Elijah Chapman.
ef r.	Capt. Dudley Wright, * Capt. Henry Champion.
ry,	* Capt. John Case, Mr. Hezekiah Humphrys.
ngton,	Capt. Abner Barker, * Mr. John Weston.
ld,	Capt. Joseph Olmstead. Mr. Edward Collins.
dam,	* Capt. Thomas Selden.
on,	Capt. Thomas Pitkin, * Capt. Benjamin Talcott.
rs,	Mr. Emery Pease.
ld,	* Capt. Samuel Kent, * Mr. William King.
n,	Capt. Samuel Gilbert, Mr. John Phelps
bersfield,	Capt. Elisha Williams, Capt. Thomas Belding.
letown,	Mr. Seth Wetmore, Mr. Richard Alsop.
-Haddam,	Mr. Daniel Brainard.
dsor,	* Mr. William Woolcott, * Mr. Alexander Woolcott.
mington,	* Capt. John Strong, Mr. Solomon Whitman.
ford,	* Mr. Daniel Aldin, * Mr Nathan Johnson.

For NEW-HAVEN County.

Haven,	Mr. Roger Sherman, Mr. Samuel Bishop.
lford,	Mr. Nathaniel Hill, * Mr. Nathaniel Ruggles.
ford,	* Mr. Ephraim Strong, Capt. John Fowler.
by,	* Capt. Abel Gun, Mr. Joseph Hull.
rbury,	Mr. Joseph Hopkins, * Capt. Stephen Upton.
ham,	Capt. James Wadsworth, * Capt. Ebenezer Garnsey.
ngford,	Major Elihu Hall, * Capt. Samuel Hall.
nford,	* Mr. Samuel Barker, * Mr. Samuel Baker.

For NEW-LONDON County.

London,	Mr. William Hillhouse, * Mr. Richard Law.
wich,	* Mr. Isaac Tracey, * Mr. William Morgan.
ngton,	Capt. Joseph Denniston, * Mr. Paul Wheeler.
ton,	Capt. William Winter, Mr. Nathaniel Brown.
e,	Mr. William Noyce, * Mr. Samuel Holden Parsons.
rook	* Col. Samuel Willard, Capt. John Shipman.
ton,	Capt. Moses Fish, * Capt. William Williams.
lingsworth,	Mr. Benjamin Gale, Capt. John Pierson.

For FAIRFIELD County.

rfield,	Capt. David Burr, * Mr. Nathan Bulkley
rwalk,	Mr. Thomas Fitch, jun Mr. Joseph Platt.
Stanford,	Col. Jonathan Hoit, Mr. Abraham Davenport.
Stratford,	Capt. Wm. Samuel Johnson, Mr. Joseph Curtice.
Newtown,	Capt. Henry Glover, * Mr. Oliver Toosey.
Ridgefield,	Mr. Samuel Olmsted, * Mr. Stephen Smith.
New-Fairfield,	* Capt. Eleazer Hubbel, * Capt. Elnathan Hall.
Greenwich,	* Capt. Jabez Sherwood, * Capt. Messenger Palmer.
Danbury,	Mr. Samuel Dickinson, * Capt. Daniel Taylor, jun.

For WINDHAM County.

Windham,	* Major Jedediah Elderkin, * Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Devotion.
Killingsly,	* Capt. Samuel Danielson. * Mr. Jacob Dresser.
Woodstock,	Capt. Nehemiah Lyon, Mr. Ebenezer Smith.
Canterbury,	Capt. Jabez Fitch, * Mr. Samuel Huntington,
Plainfield,	* Major Ezekiel Pierce, * Mr. Elisha Paine.
Ashford,	Capt. Jedediah Fay, * Capt. Benjamin Clark.
Coventry,	Mr. Phineas Strong, Mr. Ephraim Root,
Mansfield.	Mr. Benjamin Champlin, * Mr. Jonathan Gurley.
Lebanon,	Mr. William Williams, Capt. Joshua West.
Vollington,	Mr. John Gordon, Mr. Moses Kinney.
Pomphret,	* Col. Ebenezer Williams, * Mr. Joseph Scarborough,

For LITCHFIELD County.

Litchfield,	Col. Ebenezer Marsh, Capt. Isaac Baldwin.
New Hartford,	Capt. Matthew Gillet, Capt. Abel Merrills.
Harwington,	* Capt. Abijah Catling, * Capt. Joel Catling.
Kent,	Mr. Cyrus Marsh, Mr. Ephraim Hubbel.
New-Milford,	Mr. Bushnel Bostwick, * Mr. Patridge Thatcher.
Canaan,	* Mr. James Beebe, * Capt. Isaac Lawrence.
Cornwal,	Mr. Thomas Russel, Mr. Joshua Pierce.
Goshen,	Capt. Moses Lyman, * Capt. Samuel Nash.
Woodbury,	Mr. Daniel Sherman, Capt. Increase Mosley.
Salisbury.	* Capt. James Landon, * Capt. Samuel More.
Sharon,	Capt. John Williams, Capt. Caleb Jewit.
Torrington,	Mr. John Cook, * Mr. Noah Wilson.

MEMORANDUMS.

Those before which Marks are put, are the Names of new Members, elected since May last.

	Towns,	Members,	new.
1 HARTFORD,	15	33	14
2 NEW HAVEN,	8	16	8
3 NEW LONDON,	8	16	7
4 FAIRFIELD,	9	18	8
5 WINDHAM,	11	22	11
6 LITCHFIELD,	12	24	9
	65	129	57

NEWPORT, October 21.

Last Tuesday arrived here the Viper Sloop of War, Capt. Lobb, from Boston, and bro't the Stamped Papers designed for the Use of this Colony, which have since been taken out and put on board the Cygnet.

As the People of these Colonies are fully convinced of the fatal Consequences attending a Compliance with the Stamp Act,—the deplorable and abject Condition to which it will inevitably reduce them,—it may seem injurious to imagine, that the Inhabitants of this Colony will ever betray a Character so utterly inconsistent with that Spirit which ought invariably to actuate the noble Sons of Liberty, as ever to submit to become Purchasers of any of the Stamped Papers, and thereby manifest their Acquiescence in an Act of the most dangerous Tendency, indisputably subversive of our enestimable Rights, and calculated to reduce us, together with Millions yet unborn, to irredeemable Slavery, and the most abject Poverty. But as the most exalted Genius, though as rhetorical and persuasive as a Cicero, is insufficient to inspire the Public with suitable Conceptions of the wretched and miserable State of Vassalage; therefore no seasonable Opportunity should pass unobserved, nor any lawful Means unattempted, to excite a firm and vigorous Opposition to this illegal, grievous and oppressive Act.——The Stamped Papers are now in the Harbour, and the Day is near at Hand, when this infamous Act is designed to take Place; but it is hoped every Lover of his Country will spurn, with the highest Indignation, the base Thought of ever purchasing a single one; and despise, execrate and detest the Wretch who shall presume to countenance the Use of them, in any Way whatever. It is certain, that a fixed and strenuous Opposition to this unconstitutional Law, cannot reduce us to Distress any Way adequate to that of its Operation. Besides, how shocking the Thought! how exquisitely affecting! to transmit to a numerous Posterity, the horrid Chains of absolute Servitude.——But, on the contrary, if animated with manly Vigour, and possessed with unshaken Fortitude, we nobly withstand the vile Attacks made on our known Privileges, our Memories will be venerated, applauded, and admired to the latest Generations; which, however pleasing, must vanish when compared with the ineffable Satisfaction of being instrumental in securing the Rights of our Country, and transmitting them inviolate to succeeding Ages.

Mr. HALL,

YEsterday being Sunday, upon one of the Posts of the Draw-Bridge on the Long-Wharf, was seen a spirited Piece. The Author was something sanguine, but, however, I am sorry he sign'd his Name *Pasquin*, i. e. a Libeller, for indeed he expressed no more than the real Sentiments of the Public; and though the S—— M—— of Rhode-Island read it, scoffed and swaggered, he, and every Person hinted at in that Piece, must remember, that *Vox Populi* is *Vox Dei*.

Phileleutherus.

The following is a Copy of the Piece found, Yesterday Morning, posted up on the Long Wharf.

Liberty and Property, and no Excise.

MUCH hath been said in favour of FREEDOM, but Stentor's lungs would fail, and Cicero's eloquence be ex-

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A few Copies of the Oppressive STAMP-ACT; To be sold by T. GREEN.

WHereas pursuant to an Advertisement, published in the public News-Papers of this Colony, that Ebenezer Comes of Simsbury, and Isaac Reed of Windsor, insolvent Debtors, who have signified by Writings under their Hands, with the Major Part of their Creditors, to the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Esq; Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, and Seth Whitmore, Esq; one of the Justices of the Quorum, for said County of Hartford, that they are willing to surrender up all their Effects, for the Benefit of their Creditors, and have desired that Trustees may be forthwith appointed. And we the Subscribers have been appointed accordingly. Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the said Ebenezer Comes, and Isaac Reed, to meet at the House of Mr. Elijah Kent, Innholder in Suffield, on the last Mondays of October and November next; said Meeting will be attended from two o'Clock in the Afternoon, till six, to proceed in such Way and Manner as the Law of this Colony directs, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for the securing the Effects of Insolvent Debtors for the Use of their Creditors."

Elijah Kent, Nathaniel Terry, } Trustees for Ebenezer Comes.

Elijah Kent, Seth Austin, } Trustees for Isaac Reed.

To be sold at Vendue, on *Thursday* the last *Day* October inst. or at a Private Sale any Time before, at Moses Butler's in Hartford, at four o'Clock Afternoon,

ABOUT a Quarter of an Acre of Land, with a new Building thereon, suitable either for a House or Shop; adjoining Mr. Butler's Land near the Bridge in Hartford, formerly in the Occupation of Mr. Jonathan Brown.

To be sold by ANDREW JOHNSON, Of MIDDLETOWN,

A Small Assortment of Linnen and Woolen Goods, Tea, Coffee, and other Groceries, Bottled Ale, and Mountain Wine, by the Dozen, or half Dozen; for which the Country Produce of all Sorts will be taken, and the highest Prices will be allowed for Indian Corn and Rye taken in Barter for Shop Goods.

Said Johnson has to sell, Lisbon Salt (suitable for Beef) by the Hundred, or single Bushel.

WHereas a legal Assignment of the Estate of Nathanael Chapin, of Enfield, an Insolvent Debtor, hath been duly made to Mess. Isaac Low and Henry Franklin of New-York, and Silas Dean of Weathersfield, who are appointed Trustees to receive the same for the only use and Benefit of the Creditors, of the said Nathanael, agreeable to a late Act of this Colony, made to prevent Frauds in Debtors, &c. These are therefore in Pursuance of said Act, to Notify all the Creditors of the said Nathanael, to meet at his Dwelling-House, in said Enfield, on the second Monday of November next, then and there to do, and transact such necessary Business, as in, and by said Act is provided.

SILAS DEAN, one of the Trustees.
THO'S SEYMOUR, jun. in Behalf of Henry Franklin, one of the Trustees.

Just come to Hand from BOSTON, and now ready to be deliverd to the Subscribers,

The Life and Character of the late Rev. Mr. JONATHAN EDWARDS. *Together with a Number of his SERMONS, on various important Subjects.* Also,

Two DISSERTATIONS

I. *Concerning the END for which GOD created the WORLD.*

II. *The Nature of TRUE VIRTUE.*

By the late Reverend, Learned and Pious JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.

THIS is to give Notice, That some Time in the Year 1762, there was left in my Care, by Capt. John Bulkley of Weathersfield, sundry Chests which were sent here from Albany, supposed to belong to some Gentlemen in the Army; all of which have since been claimed, except one, which is still in my Hands, and ready to be delivered to the Owner, on his making out his Claim, and paying Charges.

BENJ. BIGELOW

Hartford, Oct. 15, 1765.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.
Price 2s. & 6d. per Doz. & 4d. Single.

Ames's genuine Almanack for the Year 1766.

STOLEN from the Subscribers of Cloverick, in Albany County, New-York Province, on Sunday the 6th Instant, the following Horse Kine, viz. A white Gelding, Five Years old, branded with the Letters IHS joined together, on his left Thigh—One sorrel Mare, with a White Mane and Tail, has a Blaze in her Face, and is mark'd on some of her Limbs thus, ЭК. The other a small Black Gelding, with some White Spots on his Back, has no Brand, about 5 Years old, and has crooked Hind Legs. Whoever shall take up the White Horse and Thief, shall receive Three Pounds, New-York Currency Reward, and Four Pounds for the other Horse, Mare, and the Thief, or Thieves, and Three Pounds for the last mentioned Horse and Mare only, paid by

JOHANNIS HOGEBOOM, jun.
Or, JACOB SHAVER.

It is supposed, that they were stolen, by some Persons who had been at work at Saratoga.

Caleb Bull,

(At his STORE in HARTFORD)

Hath for SALE, at the lowest Advance from the Prime Cost, for CASH or PRODUCE,

A FRESH Supply of EUROPEAN, and INDIA GOODS, Groceries, Crokery, Cutlary and hard Wares, of various Kinds—— so numerous that common Modesty and good Manners forbids to insert Particulars in the public News Paper: although Pilgrams have had the Front to fill near one Fourth of the *Connecticut Courant* for the Time being. So possessed with their own Importance that a Sleeve-button, or Jews-harp may'nt be omitted; and even in their repeated, transplanted and cross-lott Harrangues, have the good Manners to charge those with Audacity, who are able to pay their Cash or Produce for Goods when purchased. But such sower-bred and vain People would appear with a better Face, did they but settle their Affairs in Country and City, and withall, reflect on the sharp Knife and square Box, favourite Objects in the Year 1762, &c. Then, if they could pay for a Jews-harp, 'twould be grand. But 'tis hoped, the longer these are among People of more Ingenuity and good Breeding, they will acquire a better Degree of good Manners, and drop their Insults, or they may expect to be laid open to the clear Sun-shine.

N. B. Said BULL fearing the Bait would be discovered, hath omitted using the Word HONEST Farmer, &c. &c. so fashionable of late; but hopes that Order will excuse him, if he treats them as such, in his Deal, and at the same Time is sensible he stands in as much Need of their Favours as other People.

Colony of *Connecticut.*

WHEREAS, pursuant to an Act or Law of said Colony, entitled "*An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for securing the Effects of Insolvent Debtors, for the Use of their Creditors, &c.*"——*Martin Kellogg* of *Suffield*, in the County of *Hartford*, an Insolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Estate, &c. under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Esq; Judge of the County Court in the County of *Hartford*, and SAMUEL TALCOT, Esq; Justice of the Peace and Quorum in said County, praying to have the same disposed of for the Use of his said Creditors: Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the said *Martin Kellogg*, to appear at the Dwelling-House of Mr. *David Bull*, Inn-holder in *HARTFORD*, in said County, on Wednesday, the 6th of November next, to shew Reason, (if any they have) why an Assignment of the Estate of the said *Martin Kellogg* should not be made, and his Person discharged according to Regulation and Provision in said Act.

October 14th, 1765.

FOR EUROPE,

The Snow MINERVA, WALTER SHADE, Master, now lying in Connecticut-River, and will be ready to take in Freight at Middletown, by the 25th Instant.

FOR Freight or Passage, apply to THOMAS DAVIDSON, and CO. in Hartford, or said Master on Board.

paid in that Article, are desired to send in by that Time at furthest; and those who are indebted to us, are desired to settle their Accounts with Cash, so that we may be enabled to let the *honest Farmer* have some Money, for the Product of his Industry. The exporting of the Produce of this Colony, immediately to foreign Markets, deserves the Attention of every Well-Wisher to it. As a late Ad-

Money they take, in the various Ways of Trade, among honest Farmers, Artificers and Seamen; we say, consider, which are the greatest Benefit to the Community, these or those who carry every Sixpence they get, to the neighbouring Provinces, in Cash? and have even the Audacity to try, to make People believe, they are the Pillars of the Common-Wealth, and Supporters of the State.

8000 Hogshead Staves, White-Oak, and 2000 Feet of Cherry-Tree Boards, for which the Market Price will be given.

THO'S DAVIDSON & CO.

N. B. We have still on Hand, a neat Assortment of English, and West-India Goods, which we will exchange Cheap for Flax-Seed, and other Country Produce, such as Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, &c. Pork in Hand, will be esteemed as Cash. Salt exchanged by us, for Flax-Seed, &c. &c.

Hartford; Printe
sold by Tho's G
opposite the S
House.

hended, before an abandoned ſet of villains, diſtributed through the towns of America, could be perſuaded of the value of it. Nothing but coercive means can do it. Rouſe then, my countrymen, and let them know coercive means ſhall be uſed! Shall ſuch a [illegible] V——n as the S——le I——d S——p M——n, in open violation of his oath, of his honour, as a member of your community, and of your eſſential rights and privileges, ſend for the accurſed Stamp papers, and now bid you kiſs his a—e? I ſay, ſhall he do all this with impunity? Shall he do it and live? Or indeed ſhall any villain among you purchaſe any of his damnable wares and live? The firſt of November is very nigh, let not your courage cool, nor your reſentment fail.——Don't be terrified at any thing, let not a few hectoring bullies, the C——s of m——n of w——r, ſcare you; they, like the Devil, are chained, and cannot go beyond their limits. Indeed, fear nothing but ſlavery, love your LIBERTY, and fight for it like men who know the value of it. If you once loſe it, it never will be regain'd, and children yet unborn, will be eternally curſing your memory.

GOD bleſs GEORGE the third, King of Great-Britain, and King and Lord of America. May his reign be long and glorious. God bleſs the Britiſh parliament with a happy and glorious underſtanding.

N. B. It is Voted and Reſolved, by the *reſpectable populace*, That out of their body, 30 perſons be choſen, to inſpect and ſee, both by night and day, how many Stamp papers ſhall be landed out of the Cygnet man of war, and make report to this board.

It is voted and reſolved, That the C——r of N—— ſhall uſe none of them in his office, upon pain of our higheſt diſpleaſure.

It is voted and reſolved, That if he will clear out no veſſels upon paper without Stamps, that he ſhall be drove out of town with a high hand.

It is Voted and Reſolved, by this reſpectable board, That any merchant clearing out his veſſel upon St—p papers, ſhall meet with our higheſt diſpleaſure.

* * *

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

The houſe of Burgeſſes at Virginia met at Williamſburg in the beginning of June, and came to ſeveral warm Reſolutions relative to the Stamp-Duty impoſed on America, in which they declared, That no taxes are to be impoſed on them without the conſent of the General Aſſembly; and concluded with reſolving, 'That any perſon who ſhall, by 'ſpeaking or writing, maintain, that any 'perſon or perſons, other than the General 'Aſſembly of that colony, have any right 'or power to impoſe any taxation whatever, 'they ſhall be deemed enemies to that, his 'Majeſty's colony.'

Thurſday one Care, a waterman, laid a wager, that he and his dog would jump from the center-arch of Weſtminſter-bridge, and be both at Lambeth within a minute of each other. The dog, on ſeeing his maſter go off, jumped immediately after him into the the river, ſeized him by the nape of the neck, and would not let go his hold, till he had by force landed him at the bridge-foot, on the Surry ſide, to the great diverſion of the ſpectators. A gentleman preſent offered five guineas for the dog, which was refuſed.

Wedneſday morning a young couple went to St. Martin's church, in order to be married, attended by four bridemen, and the ſame number of bridemaids, where the bride groom no ſooner arrived, than he earneſtly looked at the church for ſome minutes, and then thought proper to elope; and though a ſtrict enquiry has been made, he has not been ſince heard of by his intended bride.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bourdeaux, to his Friend in Limerick, July 6, 1765.

"The attention of Bourdeaux is now taken up by a famous phyſician, who cures moſt diſorders by the means of ſimples, by looking into the eyes of any perſon, he not only tells what diſorders they may have, but thoſe they have already undergone; at what time, and how they were treated for it; he is never out upon theſe occaſions. A young couple, people of faſhion, that were married about a month, attended him a few days ago; the lady had ſome complaints, ſhe gueſſed the cauſe of them, but went for diverſion to conſult the Doctor. After due inſpection, he aſked her, whether he might tell her diſorder before the gentleman then preſent (meaning her huſband) who ſtood by, enjoying his wife's innocent mirth. She anſwered with a ſmile in the affirmative; So the Doctor began, telling her, that ſhe was then about 18 years old, that at the age of 15 ſhe was brought to bed of a daughter, and the year following of another; that ſhe took remedies which indeed diſguiſed her ſituation, but drove the milk back into her blood, and bro't on diſorders, which would ſhortly manifeſt themſelves. The lady fainted away; the gentleman ſneaked off, and has not been heard of ſince. What is very remarkable, no ladies have ſince aſked the Doctor's advice, while any witneſſes were preſent."

Yeſterday a man who goes by the name of Trump, and belongs to one of the Hampſtead ſtages, eat five pounds and and a half of beef ſtakes, and two large bunches of onions, fried, at an alehouſe in Grey's-inn lane, a three-penny loaf, and drank two pots of porter for a trifling wager. His dinner is generally three pounds of ſolid meat, and one pot of porter, with bread, &c. in proportion; but he neither eats breakfaſt or ſupper.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17.

We hear from North-Carolina, that the Stamp Maſter for that province, ſoon after he heard of his being appointed to that office, and the uneaſineſs it cauſed in the breaſts of his countrymen, like a good patriot, who diſdains to lend a helping hand to enſlave his country, let the bribe be ever ſo great, generouſly gave up that deteſtable office, the very name of which grates upon the ear of every lover of his country.

NEW-YORK, October 24.

Yeſterday was opened the Market under the Exchange, for Home Manufactures. The Deſign was not ſufficiently known in the Country, and from the Shortneſs of the Notice, there was neither the Plenty nor Variety expected; tho' ſuch a Number of Buyers appeared, of all Ranks, that it is not doubted but they would have bought for large Sums. There was Plenty of Women's Shoes of different Makers, which had a quick Sale, and Hyſe's Make were totally diſcredited by all the Judicious. Brown bleached Linen and Diaper Cambrick, Thread Stockings, and Caps, and Woolen Yarn Stockings were quickly ſold——A great Demand was made for more of theſe Articles and alſo for Woolen Cloths and Stuffs of all Sorts, New-England Checks, Gloves and Mittens——And it is hoped, that next Market Day, being Wedneſday the 6th of November, the Country Markets will ſupply the great Demand.

A few days ago, an expreſs from the General Aſſembly of Georgia, arrived in this City with inſtructions from them, relating to the general congreſs now holding here.

Upon the Convention of the Commiſſioners from the ſeveral Governments, in this Place, they made Choice of the Honourable Timothy Ruggles, Eſq; for their Preſident, and Mr. John Cotton for their Secretary.

Extract of a letter, dated Cape Nichola, on Hiſpaniola, September 19, 1765.

——"A Spaniſh Schooner is juſt arrived from Baraco, on the Iſland of Cuba, with the Remnant of the Crew of the French Frigate La Bayoneſe, mounting 32 Guns. The Hiſtory of this Affair is this: The Inhabitants of Old Cape St. Louis refuſed to appear under Arms as Militia, having paid 20l. per Head to be exempted. This Frigate was ſent down (in Company with another) having on board this Veſſel 165 Soldiers from the Regiment of Quercy, (and as many on board the other) in order to compel them to it. But notwithſtanding, they were incapable of doing it; and the Reſult was, they were ordered back: And off the Platform they met with a Gale of Wind; not being expert enough to wear their Ship, they put before the Wind, and being [illegible] they did not know where they were, and about one in the Morning, they ran aſhore upon the Point called La Galette, about 8 or 9 Leagues to the Leeward of Cape [illegible] where 180 of them periſhed; only 25 Soldiers and 45 Seamen were ſaved, and the Ship entirely loſt."

On Tueſday Evening arrived the Ship Edward, Captain William Davis, in 9 Weeks from London, and ſix Weeks and two Days from Falmouth, with whom came Major Cary, of the Royal Americans, and his Lady; Mr. Webb, another Gentleman of the Army, Mr. Kendrick, Merchant, and Mr. Brownjohn, of this City, Mrs. Nichols, of Amboy, and two or three others, came Paſſengers; by ſome of whom we learn, That Sir HARRY MOORE, Governor of this Province, was on board the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, lying at Portſmouth, and expected to ſail from thence about the Time Capt. Davis ſailed from Falmouth, and therefore may be daily expected here. The Duke of Cumberland Packet boat was arrived from this Port in three Weeks Paſſage.——The Captains Haviland, Berton, and Jacobſon, were to ſail from London, for this Port, in about a Week after Capt. Davis——and the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Bolderſon, in about ten Days. On the Paſſage, [illegible] Capt. Davis, [illegible] new Brig, from Philadelphia, bound to Liſbon, the Day after another from the ſame Place for Briſtol, and the next Day another from Newcaſtle, bound to Philadelphia. The new Miniſtry were in general much approved by the Public, whoſe Attention had been ſo much taken up with the talk occaſioned by the late extraordinary Change, that our moſt juſt and heavy Complaints of Oppreſſion, had as yet, ſcarcely attracted the public Notice——indeed they had not then heard that our Diſtreſſes were ſo grievous, and our Complaints ſo extenſive and unanimous. (Which may ſerve as an Example to ſhow the Abſurdity of the Pretences of our being repreſented by thoſe who can feel no Part of the Burdens and Difficulties they would impoſe upon us;—or that we could be repreſented at all, even if we choſe Perſons for that Purpoſe in an Aſſembly too remote to have timely and neceſſary Notices of our Circumſtances, or to be properly under our Influence.)—However it was the general Talk in London, that we ſhould be eaſed in the Stamp Duties (Nothing but giving up the Pretence to the Right of taxing us, can eaſe us.)——And ſome ſay it was a Wager commonly offered in the Coffee-Houſes, of One Hundred Guineas to Ten, that the Stamp Act would be repealed as ſoon as the Parliament met, which was to be about the Middle of November.—The Queen was delivered of a third Prince—and the Emperor of Germany was dead.——Capt. Davis, who bro't us, laſt Voyage, the News that the Stamp Act was paſſed, has now brought the Stamps themſelves, intended to enſlave us.—They were ſhip'd ſo privately, that not a Paſſenger in the Ship knew of their being on board, till a Man of War here came on board to take Care of their Security.

As ſoon as it was known that the Stamps were really arrived, all the Veſſels in the Harbour lower'd their Colours, to ſignify Mourning, Lamentation, and Woe. Alas! What have we done to merit ſuch Treatment from our Mother Country, and our Brethren? Have we deſerved to be thus degraded and diſhonoured, and uſed by them, as the moſt inveterate Enemies? What ſtrange Infatuation has prevail'd in their Councils! to diſtreſs, ruin and enſlave us, when our Rights and Privileges are preciſely the ſame, and our Intereſts inſeparably united.

It is reported, that the Governor ſent to Mr. M'Evans, deſiring him to take Care of the Stamps, and that he anſwered, he had nothing to do with them. At preſent, as we are informed, there is not one of the Perſons appointed, from New-Hampſhire to Georgia, that will execute the odious

Wines, Briſtol Beer, Jamaica Spirits, Antigua Rum, Molaſſes, Shrub, alſo Variety of blue and white, and enamelled China Bowls, Iriſh Linens, ſilk Handkerchiefs, Checks, Tapes, Needles, China Baſkets, and other Articles too tedious to mention.

OLD Madeira, Liſbon, Fyall, and Teneriff Wines, by the Quarter Caſk or Five Gallons; Jamaica Spirits, Weſt-India Rum, Geneva, Loaf, Lump, and Muſcovado Sugars, by the Barrel or leſs Quantity, and old Weſt-India Rum by the Hogſhead.

; ſo that the Stamps are
a Commodity no Body knows
t to do with, and are more
minable, and dangerous to
ddled with, than if they
infected with the Peſtilence.
more dangerous to buy or
or meddle with a Stamp,
it is to encounter all the
gers and Penalties attending
Want of them. AMEN.

ILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.

On Saturday laſt Captain
land's ſhip with the
p'd papers on board,
e up to this city, at-
led by the Sardine man
ar. On the firſt ap-
ance of thoſe ſhips round
ceſter point, all the veſ-
n the harbour hoiſted
colours half maſt high,
ells begun to ring, be-
irſt muffled, and every
tenance added to the
arance of ſincere mourn-
r the approaching loſs
IBERTY. In the af-
on ſeveral thouſand ci-
s met at the State-
e, to conſider the pro-
ways and means for
nting that unconſtitu-
act of parliament (the
ACT) being carried
execution; the firſt
re was to ſend ſeven
eir number to Mr.
es, ſtamp-deſtributor
is province, to requeſt
to reſign that office.
ured them no act of
uld tend to carry that
to execution here, un-
vas generally compli-
h in the other colonies,
fuſed to ſign any re-
n at that time: On
entlemen's return to
tate-Houſe, and re-
g this anſwer, the
ny were inſtantly
orted with reſentment,
is impoſſible to ſay
lengths their rage
have carried them,
t the Gentlemen who
on Mr. Hughes re-
ted him in the light
eared to to them; at
nt of death; his ſi-
raiſed their com-
, and inſtead of re-
inſtantly to his houſe
oſitive anſwer, they
to make their requi-
n writing, and gave
Hughes till Monday
e reply; in conſe-
of this determinati-
ort paper was drawn
ſent to him, and on
y the deputies re-
from him a writing
was brought to the
Houſe, and there read
t concourſe of peo-
follows:

WHereas, on Saturday evening laſt, a paper was ſent to me, expreſſing, that 'a great 'number of citizens of Philadelphia, aſſembled 'at the State-Houſe, do demand of Mr. John 'Hughes, diſtributor of Stamps for Pennſylvania, 'that he will give them aſſurance under his hand, 'that he will not execute that office, and expect 'that he will give them a fair, candid and direct 'anſwer by Monday next, ten o'clock, when he 'will be waited on for that purpoſe.'

I do therefore return for anſwer to theſe Gentlemen, and all their aſſociates, that I have not hitherto taken any ſtep tending to put the late act of parliament into execution in this province, and that I will not either by myſelf or my deputies, do any act or thing, that ſhall have the leaſt tendency to put the ſaid act into execution in this province, until the ſaid act ſhall be put into execution generally in the neighbouring colonies, and this I am determined to abide by.

JOHN HUGHES.

This paper from Mr. Hughs at firſt gain'd the approbation of three hozzas, but many people are much diſſatisfied with it ſince, as they think he ought to have reſign'd his office without reſervation.——The ſtamp'd papers are taken on board the men of war, which prevent them from being expoſed to the reſentment of an injured and enraged people.

BOSTON, October 24.

Yeſterday the Great and General Court met here according to Adjournment; and we hear that moſt every Member of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives have received Inſtructions from their Conſtituents; and that they are of the ſame Import with thoſe already publiſhed.

A large Quantity of ſtamped Paper and Parchment came in Capt. Hunter, who arrived here laſt Saturday from London; Which have ſince been depoſited in Caſtle William.

By a Letter from London, we learn, that Complaint is made of ſome Parcels of Pot-Aſh that went from hence laſt Spring being falſely pack'd; and that for the future that Article from hence will be thoro'ly inſpected, which will be attended with great Loſs and Expence.

We hear that the Merchants & Friends to America in England, were determined to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours the next Seſſion of Parliament, in order to get the Stamp-Act repeal'd.

Laſt Thurſday the Compliment of a ſpecial Writ for Damages, was paid the Lieutenant of the Man of War, who arreſted and detained the Ship John Galley, Capt. Helme, on Board of whom came the firſt Draught of Stamps.

NEW-HAVEN, October 25.

The Gentlemen nominated to ſtand for Election in May next, are The Hon. Thomas Fitch, Eſq;—Hon. William Pitkin, Eſq,—Ebenezer Silliman, Eſq; Jonathan Trumble, Eſq;——Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq;—John Cheſter, Eſq; Benjamin Hall, Eſq,—Jabez Hamlin, Eſq;—Matthew Griſwold, Eſq;—Shubael Conant, Eſq;—Eliſha Shelden, Eſq; Eliphalet Dyar, Eſq;—Jabez Huntington, Eſq;--Col. William Pitkin,--Mr. Roger Sherman,--Col. Robert Walker,--Mr. Abraham Davenport,--Mr. David Rowland,--Capt. William-Samuel Johnſon,--Col. Joſeph Spencer.

The General Aſſembly of this Colony have lately paſſed a Number of Reſolutions to aſſert and vindicate the Charter and other invaluable Privileges which juſtly belong to this loyal Government.

HARTFORD, October 28.

Thurſday the 14th of November next, is appointed to be obſerved as a Day of public Thankſgiving throughout this Colony.

Yeſterday we had a ſevere Snow-Storm.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. [illegible] Lord, late of Hartford, Deceas'd, are deſired to make Payment to us the Subſcribers, Executors to his laſt Will; and all Thoſe who have Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring them in, that they may be adjuſted.

SARAH EDWARDS,
SOLOMON SMITH,
SAMUEL TALCOTT, jun.

By the Honorable
JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq;
Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut;

NOTICE *is hereby given, That an Application, in Writing, exhibited by one of the Creditors of* SAMUEL DRAKE *of Hartford, in ſaid County, (an Abſconded and concealed Debtor) for not leſs than Twenty Pounds; being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765; intitled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all, and every the Sheriffs, the Under-Sheriffs and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns, within this Colony, to attach, ſeize, and take all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Samuel Drake, for the Uſe and Benefit of his Creditors. And that unleſs the ſaid Samuel ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 15th Day of October Inſtant, for the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof; all the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel, ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of the ſaid Creditors.*

Middletown, October 15th, 1765.

TO THE PRINTER.

IN the Month of November 1760, there was inhumanely thrown on the Bank of the South-Battery in New-York, (ſuppoſed to be from ſome Albany Boat or Sloop) a Provincial Soldier; who as ſoon as he was found, had the beſt Care taken of him, by one of the Aldermen of the City of New-York, but the Soldier being unable to ſpeak, neither his Name, or the Place of his Reſidence could be found out——In a few Days he expired, and was decently interr'd by the ſaid Alderman, at the Expence of the City. There was found in ſaid Soldier's Pocket, a ſmall Memorandum, or Journal Book, whereby it appears, that he had Dealings (before, and in the Year 1760) with ſeveral Perſons ſuppoſed to live near Connecticut River; and by his Journal, kept in 1760, that he belonged to ſome Part of the Colony of Connecticut.——He was of a middling Size, and Stature, and ſuppoſed to be about 22 Years of Age.

This is therefore to inform the Public, that if any ſuch Soldier, is miſſing from any of the Towns in this Colony, in the Campaign of 1760, that by applying to Capt. Hugh Ledlie of Windham, ſomething more of the Particulars relating to ſaid Soldier's Death and Burial may be known: and the Journal Book (which contains Accounts to a conſiderable Value) will be delivered to the proper Claimant by ſaid Ledlie.

N. B. There is no Demand for any Charge, againſt the ſaid deceas'd Soldier's Eſtate, at New-York.——I received the above Memoradum Book from New-York, the 10th of October Inſtant, and promiſed to get the Above inſerted in one or more of the Connecticut News-Papers, for the Information of the above deceas'd Soldier's Relations, Friends, &c.

HUGH LEDLIE.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, December 30, 1765. No. 53.

As at this juncture every ſpeculation written on the other ſide the water reſpecting America, tends in ſome meaſure to gratify the ardent expectation of the Coloniſts, we preſume the following extracts from a late Engliſh print, will not be unacceptable to our readers, both as they contain ſentiments which have been broached here, and convince us we are not without friends even in that part of the world, and as we may thereby form ſome judgment of the additional colouring that will be given them, when they come to know all!

The author after having made ſome remarks on a court pamphlet, wrote in vindication of the late miniſtry, which are foreign to the affairs of America, proceeds thus.

WAS it not theſe very men who moſt judiciouſly found out the method to ruin the trade of North-America, by which the People there are not only beggar'd, but an end put to any demand for manufactures from Britain, as they can have no money to pay for them.---This honeſt Mr. G-----e G------le, was not content to hinder Spaniſh guarda coſtas from being diſturbed in ruining our trade, but he ſent ſhips of war to prevent our ſettlements from getting a ſhilling of Spaniſh money, in exchange for our manufactures, even though brought in Spaniſh bottoms. This, indeed, [illegible] a ſtroke of either want of common ſenſe, or common honeſty, that I can't imagine how it ever could enter into the head of any Britiſh miniſter, and therefore I believe it was a meaſure that came from Verſailles, and was planned by the ſame French miniſters who planned the terms of peace, in order to ruin us effectually, and throw the trade, by which Spaniſh money was to be had, into the hands of France and Holland.-----------The trade of North-America took off before this diabolical contrivance, about two millions of our manufactures yearly, and as every [illegible] years the inhabitants double, in ſixty or ſeventy years the demand muſt have encreaſed in proportion; and as by our poſſeſſions there, we can be furniſhed with almoſt every thing we can want, France knows that if we keep well with them, we muſt ſoon be the moſt powerful nation in Europe, and therefore are contriving every method to make us quarrel with them; and I look on all the ſchemes, contrived by the late miniſtry to oppreſs our ſettlements in that part of the world, to take their riſe from their friends at Verſailles.

Was it not theſe very now pretended patriots, who by their own authority, without conſent of Parliament, ordered the commiſſioners of cuſtoms to order their collector to exact four and half per cent. on the produce of our new acquiſitions in America, after they were declared part of the Britiſh dominions?---By the calculation made by Joſhua Gee, and others ſince made, it appears we are out of pocket yearly ſeven or eight hundred thouſand pounds for timber, hemp, flax, tar, and other naval ſtores, from the Baltick and Norway, all which we can have from our ſettlements. We are at double that ſum in expence for French wine and brandy, every farthing of which is ſpent to ruin us, and to deſtroy the liberties of Europe; theſe we can have from our own ſettlements, by improving them properly: in ſhort we can have every thing we want, if we encourage them; and as the French know that a good correſpondence between them and us would make us the greateſt nation in Europe, they and the Devil together put it into the late miniſters heads to have regard to their power to break that natural affection for their mother-country.---

PHILADELPHIA, December 12.

By the Captains Rees and Davidſon, who arrived laſt Week from Barbados, we learn, that the Inhabitants of that Iſland have tamely ſubmitted to the Loſs of their Liberty and Property, by a favourable Acceptance of STAMPED PAPERS. Some Bills of Loading are already come from thence, marked with the BRAND of OPPRESSION.-----Had one Spark of the Spirit of Liberty exiſted in that Iſland, certainly the many noble Examples lately ſet by the Sons of Liberty, in theſe Northern Climes, would have rouſed it to Action, and not ſuffered thoſe People, by their Puſilanimity to draw on them the Reſentment of their fellow Sufferers. To be ſucceſsful in the Oppoſition to this ſevere Law, all the People who are to be affected by its Operation, ſhould be unanimous; and when any of them prove degenerate, it behoves the Remainder to reſent it by every Means in their Power. The Means are now aſſuredly in the Power of theſe Colonies, by with-holding from them the Proviſions that are neceſſary for their Support; and indeed the very Nature of their Crime entails this Puniſhment, as no Individual can be ſecure in his Property that ſends thither a Ship with unſtamped Clearances. And it is remarkable, that thoſe very People who ſo readily yield Obedience to the arbitrary Dictates of their Superiors, have been vigorous in executing the Powers of their Government; and in every Inſtance, where Accident, Ignorance, or the new adopted Policy of a Britiſh Miniſter has enabled them, they have not failed to plunder the poor North-Americans of that Property they had juſtly and hardly earned by the Sweat of their Brows, while theſe very Sons of Rapine had been wallowing in Eaſe and Plenty.

By Capt. Davidſon we alſo received a STAMPED News-Paper of the 2d of November.---It being the firſt STAMP which had ſhewn its ugly Form in this Province, in the Evening it was expoſed to public View at the Coffee-Houſe, and then ſuſpended, not by a Golden, but an Iron Chain, to which was affixed a Pair of Handcuffs, in the middle of the Room; the Company, which was very large, then formed a Circle, and Fire was ſet to the Paper, with a Wiſh, It might be the laſt ever ſeen in America, to which the whole Company gave their hearty Approbation by three huzzas.

A Letter from Barbados ſays, they are determined to ſeize all Veſſels coming without Stamp-Paper.---*May they be without Proviſions till the Stamp-Act is repealed.----May St. Chriſtophers never want what North-America can aſſiſt them in.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentlemen in Barbados, dated November 5, 1765.

"The cruel Stamp-Act now begins to Stamp away our Money. It is an Act highly deſtructive of American Liberty, and every loyal Patriot ought to enter his Proteſt againſt it. The ſpirited Conduct of the North-Americans, on this Occaſion, has ranked them among the foremoſt Sons of Liberty. Loud Complaints have been made by us againſt the Weſt-India Members in Parliament;---their tame Acquieſcence to this Act, is a clear Demonſtration that the AMOR PATRIÆ, for which the Roman Decii fell, poſſeſſes but a ſmall Place in their Hearts. Barbados, above all the other Weſt-India Iſlands will be ruined by this Law. The Stamp-Duties are all to be paid in Specie; and we have ſuch a Scarcity of Caſh, that when Twelve or Fifteen Thouſand Pounds is annually ſent Home for Stamp-Duties, our Trade muſt inevitably periſh."

By Capt. Kennedy, from Edmonton, in North-Carolina, which he left the 24th ult. we learn, that no ſtamped Paper had then arrived there; and that Mr. M'Cullough, the Gentleman who was firſt appointed Diſtributor of Stamps for that Province, had not only reſigned that deteſtable Office, but that one Doctor Huſton, who had been fixed on ſince as the Officer, had alſo declared, he would have nothing to do with an Office that was ſo diſagreeable to his Country.---Capt. Kennedy was cleared out as uſual; and all other Buſineſs going on in the cuſtomary Way, the General Court being ſitting when he came away.--

We now, with Pleaſure can acquaint our Readers, that a Market for all Kinds of HOME MANUFACTURED GOODS, will be opened To-morrow Morning, at Nine o'Clock, on the North Side of Market-ſtreet, one Door below Water-ſtreet; where there may then be had, a Variety of FINE, HOME-MADE BROADCLOTHS, &c. The ſaid Market will be kept open by WILLIAM SMITH, from Nine o'Clock in the Morning till Noon, every Monday, Wedneſday and Saturday; ſo that thoſe who would encourage our own Manufactures, may no longer be at a Loſs for a Supply; and the Makers may, at all Times, meet with the moſt ſpeedy Sale. All Cloths, &c. directed to the ſaid WILLIAM SMITH, with the loweſt Prices affixed, will be taken due Care of, and the Money paid, as ſoon as they are ſold.

Lately arrived at Boſton, from London, Capt. Scott, in 7 weeks; by whom we have the following Advices.

P A R I S, October 4.

The Sieur Antoine de Beauterme, who accompanied the Sieur Antome his father to the Gevaudan, is arrived here poſt with the body of the wild beaſt that made ſuch ravages in that country, and has had the honor to preſent it to the King laſt Tueſday. Several of the inhabitants of the neighbouring towns, who had been attacked by the beaſt, went to view it before it was brought away, and all declared it to be the ſame animal which had long cauſed great terror amongſt them.---He is 32 inches high, and 5 feet 7 inches and a half long, and weighs 130lb. The moſt experienced huntſmen are of opinion, that it was a real wolf, and had nothing extraordinary either in its ſize or form. It was firſt ſhot in the eye by the Sieur Antoine at a diſtance of 50 yards, and fell, but ſoon recovered itſelf, and was making up to M Antoine with great fury, when it was ſhot dead by the Duke of Orleans's game-keeper, named Reinchard.

From the Public Ledger, London, Oct. 21.

SOH! the Bomb has burſt in North-America and the Stamp Diſtributors are, by the Exploſion, all blown out of their Places. What a Miſcarriage of Policy has this proved to the good old Woman the late Budget-Monger and Financier, who is now become ſo ſouſed in the ſuds as to be diſgraced, as a Politician, forever.

Poor Meſſieurs Anti-Sejanus, Detector and Co. [*Writers in Favor of the late Miniſtry*] what, in the Name of Wonder, will become of your mighty Maſters and their Cauſe? Their darling Project blown up, now annihilates all Hope; for the People who only deſpiſed them before, begin now heartily to hate them: So that their Caſe is at Length become a moſt deſperate one indeed.

What, Gentlemen, let me aſk you, can you have farther to ſay for your Maſters? You have all got upon a Quick-ſand, and your Bark of a Cauſe muſt quite bulge. I know but of one Expedient left you to try for ſaving it, and that is, by roundly aſſerting the American Mobs have been ſpirited up by the preſent Adminiſtration; which will at leaſt appear as plauſible as that which was ſaid to have been uſed on a ſimilar Occaſion, which was, that the Favourite had ſpirited up the late Spitalfields Mob.

Oct. 14. It is reported that a great Perſonage has declared, that no more places nor penſions ſhall be granted on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, either for life or for years.

One of the vacant blue ribbons it is ſaid will be given to Lord Albermarle.

Lord Holderneſſe ſucceeds the late Duke of Dorſet as warden of the cinque ports, &c.

We hear the American colonies intend to apply next ſeſſions of parliament, for leave to export ſoap to Great-Britain and Ireland; where they have arrived to ſuch perfection in this manufacture, as to excel conſiderably the beſt Caſtile.

We hear the quantity of pot aſhes imported this year from the New-England governments amounts to near 1000 tons, which will produce here between 30 and 40,000 l. ſterling.

We are informed that no leſs than four principal places of trade in the Weſt-Indies, will ſpeedily be declared free ports.

A true ſtate of the number and quality of manufactures, at preſent carried on in all the Britiſh colonies in America, is preparing to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly.

Oct. 18. It is ſaid the ſupplies neceſſary for the enſuing year will not exceed one million, and that the whole will be furniſhed by the bank of England.

Oct. 21. His Majeſty has been pleaſed further to prorogue the parliament to the 17th day of December next, at which time they are certainly to ſit for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Virginia, to his Friend in London.

DEAR SIR,

I Have juſt Time to incloſe you the Reſolutions the Houſe of Burgeſſes (in Virginia) came into very lately with Reſpect to the Stamp-Duty, immediately on the Receipt of a Copy of the Act of Parliament from England, on which the Governor diſſolved the Aſſembly.---The Americans are highly exaſperated: And it would take a very great Force to oblige them to an Obſervance of the Act, were they obſtinately to refuſe it. As a By-ſtander, I think the Act ill-timed, their Trade with the Weſt-Indies being ruined, the Act preventing their making and iſſuing any more Paper Currency, enforced ſo, that you cannot conceive the diſmal Situation the Provinces are in for Want of Money of every Kind.

I wiſh myſelf and Family with you in England; as from the preſent diſagreeable Situation of Affairs there may be ſo much Reaſon to dread Anarchy and Confuſion.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

SIR,

THE unhappy Diſturbances in America, in conſequence of the Stamp-Duty, are the Reaſon that I ſend you the following Extract of a Letter, dated Boſton, Auguſt 22.

--------"Did we not ſecond your Deſigns in your unmeaning Expedition againſt Carthagena, by ſending 4000 Men thither; which you there uſed up? Or have you forgot our giving you a Peace, by taking Cape-Breton in 1745, and thereby delivering you from your Enemies? The Succours that we gave you at Martinico are too recent to have eſcaped your Memory: And if the North-Americans had not ſeaſonably arrived at the Havannah when a raging Diſtemper carried off your Troops, 'tis preſumed the Place could not have been taken.

'Tis true, you took Quebec, in Conjunction with the Royal Americans, who during that War, had above 15,000 Men in the Field. Now you, on your Side of the Water, make a Merit of taking Canada for our Sakes. ---but you know better,---and that it was for your own Sakes.-----

For theſe above-mentioned Services you have rewarded us with inſupportable Taxes, and even infernal ones, Stamp-Duty, &c.----And that you, our tender Parent, who, Mr. G-------- ſays, has nurſed us in our Infancy, ſhould not be wanting in Acts of Kindneſs to us, you have long ſince favoured us with pouring out your Neceſſaties upon us;---I mean, by emptying all your Goals, and ſending us your Excreſſences, who practice Murder and Robbery here; for the Roads between Philadelphia and New Jerſey are more dangerous to paſs than ever Hounſlow Heath was; fifteen of theſe Wretches (who you favoured us with the 30th of laſt March from Newgate) are luckily taken.

Such are ſome of the precious Returns from our indulgent Parent for our many Services."

B O S T O N, December 16.

In Capt. Scott came Paſſenger, Nathaniel Potter, Eſq; Secretary to his Majeſty's Garriſon at Michilamachana and to the Weſtern Indians: Mr. Potter left London the 23d of October laſt, and is going directly to New-York—Major Rogers, we hear, is appointed Governor Commandant of Michilamachana and its Dependencies, and Agent for the Weſtern Indians, and is expected in America in a few Weeks, but will not proceed to his Command till the Spring—He had the honor to kiſs his Majeſty's Hand the 17th October, when he took leave of the Court. We are told the late Proceedings in America, on account of the Stamp-Duties, are a common Topic of Converſation at Home, not only in Coffee-Houſes and upon 'Change, but at the Court itſelf—That the Populace here are not more warm and zealous to oppoſe thoſe Duties, than they are there to defend and juſtify them for ſo doing, eſpecially the mercantile Part of the Nation, who already very ſenſibly feel the ill Conſequences of that BLIND STEP, as they term it, of the late Miniſtry—That the preſent Miniſtry appear to be convinced, if not of the Folly, yet of the utter Impracticability of impoſing ſuch Duties at preſent, on the Colonies, and diſpoſed to redreſs their Grievancies, as ſoon as poſſible; and it is not doubted that at the next Seſſion of Parliament the Stamp Act would be ſuſpended.

We hear that Governor Rogers has a Salary of £. 600 a Year ſterling, and has Orders to draw on General Gage at New-York for upwards of £. 5000 Sterling for his paſt Services.—Mr. Potter has a Salary of £. 200 Sterling per Annum.

The Engliſh Prints from October 1. to the 14th, are on board the other Veſſels that ſail'd the Day before Capt. Scot, ſo that we cannot learn the particular Time when the News was received in England of the great Diſturbances in America, on Account of the Stamp Act, &c. In one of the Prints of the 17 October we find his Excellency Governor Bernard's Speech in Council, on the 5th of September laſt.---The Providence Gazette Extraordinary of Saturday ------ of Auguſt, with the Motto Vox Populi, Vox Dei, underneath, Where the Spirit of the Lord is there is Liberty, quoted, but without Remarks. The Reſignation of Mr. Ingerſol Stamp Diſtributor of Connecticut. The Account publiſhed in our Paper of Sept. 5th, of the Deſtruction of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor's Manſion Houſe, &c. &c.—No Remarks in Print made in England on our Affairs, ſince the Accounts had been receiv'd---The mercantile Part of the People, 'tis ſaid, approve of our Proceedings: The Miniſtry at preſent entirely on the Reſerve.

Dec. 19. The King has been pleaſed to [illegible] tion given at St. James's 18th October for proroguing e Parliament to the 17th Day of December, then to ſit Weſtminſter, for the Diſpatch of divers weighty and portant Affairs.

A conſiderable Quantity of Stamp Paper for this Pronce, was offered to be ſhipped on board Capt. Scott, nowing it would be highly diſagreeable to his Owner d the People here, he utterly refuſed to take them.--veral other Parcels for different Parts of the Continent, re offered to be ſhipped, but not one Maſter of Veſſel und to America, would upon any Account receive them board.

It is with great Pleaſure and Satisfaction that we can form the Public that the Merchants and Traders at Sa-n and Marblehead have likewiſe ſigned the Reſolutions d Agreements we inſerted in our laſt; and 'tis ſaid the ntlemen of the other Trading Towns in this Province ll alſo do the ſame.

A Merchant of the firſt Rank in the Town, re-ſhip'd one of the laſt Veſſels for London, above Three Hun-d Pounds Sterling worth of Goods on account of Mo-y's being ſo ſcarce that they would not vend.

Tueſday laſt Capt. Bates arrived at Salem from Tortola, thout ſtamp Papers: When he ſailed, there was no amps nor Stamp Maſter arrived.

We hear that on the 4th Inſt. at Night, a Fiſhing Schoo-r belonging to Marblehead, bound there from the Banks Newfoundland, ran aſhore on the Cape, and as ſoon ſhe ſtruck, the Men (9 in Number) took to the Boat, ith a Deſign of reaching the Shore; but the Surf runng very high the Boat overſet, and they all periſhed. Lad that was left on board, was found dead the next orning forward of the Windleſs.

N E W - Y O R K, December 19.

On Saturday Evening arrived the Duke of Cumberland acket Boat, Capt. Boſt u, in 7 Weeks and Two Days from almouth, by whom we have Engliſh Papers to the 17th of October; but they contain ſo little of any Conſequence to us, that hey are hardly worth the reading.----All the Powers in urope ſeem to be attentively employed in repairing the Devaſtations of the late Wars, and putting their Dominions into the eſt Condition, eſpecially France and Spain, who are recruiting nd increaſing their Navy with all poſſible Diligence, tho' it oes not appear that any new Differences are likely to ariſe oon,.....unleſs the Non-payment of the Canada Bills, and the Manilla Ranſom, ſhould occaſion them...But we have Matters f much greater Importance to engage us at Home....Great Numbers of Manufacturers are out of Employ, or unable to live by their Buſineſs...Great Diſcontents prevail, as well in England as in America, the diſtreſſing of which by Taxes and Reſtraints upon Trade, has proportionable diſtreſſed the People in England. The Diſcontents from all Parts of America, were doubtleſs well known in London, tho' we have Reaſon to think that the Printers have had particular Orders not to mention them in their Papers. There are indeed ſome publiſhed of the Tumults in Boſton and Newport;---but they are mentioned only as the Riots of a common Mob, contrary to the general Senſe of the People.......Private Letters from London, we are told, adviſe, That the great Men (ſuch only, we may ſuppoſe, as were concerned in the Stamp Act) were exceedingly irritated at the Accounts of the Tumults in America, and were determined to enforce the Act.

Extract of a Letter from St. Kitts.

"We the Inhabitants of St. Kitts have followed the rue loyal Spirit of the North-Americans, by burning nd totally deſtroying the Stamps: You never ſaw Peole more ſpirited than what we were on that Occaſion: The North-American Sailors that belonged to Sloops and Schooners in the Road, behaved like young Lions. The People in the Iſland of Nevis followed our Example, and were ſo enraged that they burnt two Houſes, and went ſo far as to burn the King's Boat that was lying upon the Bay: This laſt Step, I think, was too daring. And on the 5th of November, being Gunpowder Plot, the Stampmaſter and his Deputy, were carried in Effigie through the Town, and in the Evening burnt in the Common Paſture: The Evening concluded with an elegant Super, Drums beating, and French-Horns playing; and the aſt Toaſt given was, Liberty and Property, and no Stamps."

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Houſe in London, two of which are Members of Parliament, to a Merchant in this City, dated Sept. 10, 1765.

"The Account you ſend us of the State of Affairs with you, gives us very ſenſible Concern, and we hope the preſent Miniſtry will, at the Meeting of Parliament, take the neceſſary Steps for your Relief."

On Tueſday Evening, a great Multitude of People appeared and paſſed through moſt of the Streets in this City, attending and carrying a Gallows, on which hung the [illegible] Mr. G. G------le, Lord C--v-le, and Gen. M-rr-y; the Firſt for being one of the principal Authors of the Stamp-Act, the Second for having endeavoured to enforce it by ordering our Veſſels to be ſtopp'd, and the Third for having executed the firſt ſtamp'd Inſtrument that has appeared in this Place, and for having uttered (as was reported) many opprobrious Speeches againſt the Inhabitants for oppoſing the Act.

The middle Figure (Mr. G---v-lle) was dreſſed in ſcarlet Robes, with a Boot at his Shoulder, out of which appear'd the Devil, preſenting him the Stamp-Act.

The two other Figures were dreſſed in laced Cloaths and Hats. Labels were affixed to all of them, to ſignify their Character and Offences. They were at laſt carried into the Fields, where a Fire was kindled, and they, with the Gallows, were all conſumed together.

It was obſerved upon this Occaſion, that there appeared two Parties, who oppoſed each other, though each of them were profeſſed Enemies to the Stamps; but it was fear'd that ſuch a Diviſion, at a Time when the Stamp Act really operates ſo far towards our Deſtruction, as to ſtop all Buſineſs, would be the moſt likely Means to complete the Matter, and bring it to have its full Effect.

Dec. 22. Friday laſt the Gentlemen of the Law in this City, had a Meeting, when they came to a Reſolution to carry on Buſineſs as uſual, without paying any Regard to the STAMP-ACT; and we hope the Gentlemen of the Faculty in the neighbouring Provinces will follow ſo laudable an Example.

From St. Chriſtophers we have received the News-Papers without Stamps as uſual; and we have the Pleaſure of informing our Readers, that the patriotic Spirit increaſes among theſe free People; that there is hardly a Man among them, from the higheſt to the loweſt, who does not openly ſhow his hearty Abhorrence of the Stamp Law; and that, on the fifth of November, the Inhabitants had a grand Entertainment there, when the Effigies of ſeveral Perſons were hung up and burnt, who were ſuppoſed to be the principal Contrivers and Promoters of that moſt oppreſſive Act.

London-Coffee-Houſe, Baltimore-Town, Maryland,
December 10, 1765.

To the SONS OF LIBERTY, in New-York, Greeting.

WE your Brethren on Behalf of ourſelves and many more, HEARTILY return you our moſt grateful and ſincere Thanks for your Vigilance in apprehending and bringing Zachariah Hood, Eſq; Stamp-Maſter for this Province, to a Senſe of his Treachery to his Country, and for cauſing him before a Magiſtrate on his Oath, to renounce the deſpicable Employment, Per Order,

MARYLANDER.

A N N A P O L I S, December 10.

We have received information from Frederick County, that at the laſt Court there, the Magiſtrates taking into Conſideration the bad Conſequences that would attend a Stop being put to the ordinary Courſe of Juſtice, if any Notice was taken of the STAMP ACT---(which had never been legally tranſmitted to them) They in a very full Court Unanimouſly Reſolved and Ordered, That all the Buſineſs and Proceſs of that Court, ſhould be tranſacted in the uſual Manner WITHOUT STAMPS, and that ſuch Proceeding ſhould be good and valid. The Clerk of the Court apprehending Damage to himſelf if he made any Entry, or iſſued any Proceſs, without Stamped Paper, refuſed to comply with the Order of the Court; upon which the Court ordered him to be committed to Priſon for Contempt. He then ſubmitted and was diſcharged and proceeded on Buſineſs as formerly.

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H A R T F O R D, December 30.

On Tueſday laſt there was a Meeting of the Repreſentatives of the reſpectable POPULACE of Hartford County, in this Town.---- --They adjourn'd to Wedneſday the 8th of January, when they are to meet here again.

We hear that the Cuſtom-Houſe in New-London was opened laſt Week, and that Veſſels are cleared out there as uſual, without STAMPS:-----And that the Juſtices and Lawyers, in that County, go on with Buſineſs in the old Way.---

We hear from Saliſbury, that about a Fortnight ago, Mr. *Eliſha Forbes* of that Town receiv'd a violent Kick from a Horſe, of which he died in a few Hours.

Laſt Friday Se'nnight, was found in her Houſe, in New-Haven, lying on a Fire, dead, the Widow Smith:----On examining her Body, ſeveral Wounds were found; by which it was determined that ſhe had been murdered.-----Her only Son, is taken up, on Suſpicion of having been the Perpetrator of the horrid Fact, and is confined in Goal for Tryal.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 19.

Friday laſt arrived here the ſchooner Charming Nancy, Capt. Mullowney, from Halifax. About noon it was reported at the coffee-houſe, that a gentleman in this city had received a ream of ſtamped paper from Halifax, and that Capt. Mullowney had brought ſome to clear out his own veſſel; whereupon a deputation of 10 or 12 gentlemen was ſent from the coffee houſe to demand the papers, but the ream proved to be only half a ſheet, with eighteen peace worth of oppreſſion, which was a cover to that gentleman's letter, and he delivered up as ſoon as demanded; they then waited on Capt. Mullowney, and aſked if he had any ſtamped paper, to which he anſwered in the negative; they then deſired him to go with them to the coffee-houſe, which he conſented to, and there made oath as is inſerted below; the half ſheet was then ſuſpended and burnt amidſt the acclamations of a great number of gentlemen. In the afternoon a ſtamped news-paper from Halifax, was hung up in the coffee-houſe, with theſe labels, on one ſide, *Liberty, Property, and no Stamps. May this be the fate of every enemy to Liberty.* On the other ſide, *Liberty triumphant, and Oppreſſion in Chains.* And in the evening, Capt. Mullowney's oath being read, the paper was ſet on fire, accompanied with loud huzzas.

Philadelphia, ſſ. WHEREAS it is this day reported, that I have brought in with me, & now on board my veſſel, the ſchooner Charming Nancy, from Halifax, ſundry ſtamped papers, as well for clearing out my ſaid veſſel in this port of Philadelphia, as for other purpoſes: Now I do hereby declare, That I have not brought with me any ſtamped papers of any kind, for the purpoſes aforeſaid, or for any other purpoſe whatever (the ſtamped papers neceſſary for clearing out the ſaid veſſel from Halifax excepted) & that to my knowledge there are not any ſtamped papers of any kind (except as before excepted) on board the ſaid veſſel.

JOHN MULLOWNEY.

Sworn before me, in Philadelphia, the 13th of Dec. 1765.

GEORGE BRYAN.

The ſtamp paper is diſtributed at Halifax by one Hinſhelwood. who is a priſoner in his own houſe, and is guarded by a party of ſoldiers night and day, leſt he ſhould fall a victim to the juſtly enraged people, who threaten his life, and have conveyed letters to him, deſiring him to prepare for another world, for he ſhould ſoon quit this.

Capt. Cogſwell, from Newberry, the 5th of December, in lat. 40 long. 68, 50 ſpoke the brig Hawke, Capt. Morton, from this port for the Weſt-Indies, who on Tueſday the 3d inſt. had a gale of wind, which did his veſſel ſome damage, by ſplitting her ſails, &c.

AT a Meeting of the Heart and Hand fire Company, in Philadelphia, the 5th Dec. 1765.

WE the members of ſaid company taking into our ſerious conſideration the late unconſtitutional and oppreſſive STAMP-ACT, and further conſidering that John Hughes, Eſq; a member of this company, is the perſon appointed to diſtribute the DETESTABLE STAMPS in this Province (and ſtill continues to hold the ſaid commiſſion, in contempt of the general voice of his country and fellow citizens) have unanimouſly agreed, that unleſs Mr. Hughes do immediately reſign his ſaid odious commiſſion, without any equivocation, evaſion or mental reſervation, he ſhall be no longer continued a member of this company, but be held in the utmoſt contempt by each of us. And at the ſame time we think it our duty to declare, that this our reſolution does not proceed from any diſlike to Mr. Hughes's perſon or private character, but purely againſt his diſgraceful office.

Signed, by order of the company.

DAVID HALL, Clk.

A copy of the above was left at Mr. Hughes's houſe by four of the members, he being from home; and after his return, the Clerk waited on him for his anſwer, which was in the following terms, viz. That he had no anſwer to give the gentlemen; that they had done what they thought proper in the affair; and that he ſhould take his own time to do what he thought proper.

AT a Meeting of a large Aſſembly of the reſpectable Populace in New-London, the 10th of Dec. 1765, *the following Reſolves were unanimouſly come into.*

RESOLVED 1ſt. That every Form of Government rightfully founded, originates from the Conſent of the People.

2d. That the Boundaries ſet by the People in all Conſtitutions, are the only Limits within which any Officer can lawfully exerciſe Authority.

3d. That whenever thoſe Bounds are exceeded, the People have a Right to reaſſume the exerciſe of that Authority which by Nature they had, before they delegated it to Individuals.

4th. That every Tax impoſed upon Engliſh Subjects without Conſent, is againſt the natural Rights and the Bounds preſcribed by the Engliſh Conſtitution.

5th. That the Stamp-Act in ſpecial, is a Tax impoſed on the Colonies without their Conſent.

6th. That it is the Duty of every Perſon in the Colonies, to oppoſe by every lawful Means, the Execution of thoſe Acts impoſed on them,—and if they can in no other Way be relieved to reaſſume their natural Rights, and the Authority the Laws of Nature and of God have veſted them with.

And in order effectually to prevent the Execution thereof it is recommended,

1ſt. That every Officer in this Colony duly execute the Truſt repoſed in him, agreeable to the true Spirit of the Engliſh Conſtitution and the Laws of this Colony.

2d. That every Officer neglecting the Exerciſe of his Office, may juſtly expect the Reſentment of the People; and thoſe who proceed may depend on their Protection.

3d. It is preſumed no Perſon will publickly, in the Pulpit or otherwiſe, inculcate the Doctrine of paſſive Obedience, or any other Doctrine tending to quiet the Minds of the People in a tame Submiſſion to any unjuſt Impoſitions.

4th. We fully concur with the reſpectable Body of the Populace in all their Reſolves made at Windham the 26th November, 1765, and publiſhed in the New-London Gazette.

The Printer is deſired to publiſh, the foregoing Reſolves, and alſo that another Meeting of this reſpectable Body is appointed to be held at the Meeting-Houſe in Lyme on the 2d Tueſday of January next.

At a Meeting of the Merchants and Traders at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in Boſton, on Monday the Ninth Day of December, 1765.

WE the Subſcribers, Merchants and Traders in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, taking into Conſideration the many Difficulties and Diſtreſſes we now labour under as a trading People, owing to the late Reſtrictions and Prohibitions made by ſeveral late Acts of the Parliament of Great-Britain to regulate the Colonies; which Difficulties are further encreaſed by the Stamp-Act, ſo called; and foreſeeing the Impracticability of making Remittances for any Manufactures that ſhall be imported into this Province from Great-Britain ſo long as the ſaid Acts are in Force, DO Voluntarily come into the following Reſolutions and Agreements, viz.

Firſt, RESOLVED and agreed, That in all Orders we may ſend to Great-Britain for Goods, we will direct our Correſpondents not to ſhip them unleſs the Stamp-Act is repealed, excepting Hemp, Canvas, Salt, Coals, Grindſtones, Pipes, empty Bottles, Wool-Cards, Brimſtone, Copperas, Dying-Stuffs, and Utenſils for carrying on Manufactures, and ſuch Articles as may be abſolutely neceſſary for carrying on the fiſhery.

Secondly, RESOLVED and Agreed, That we will without Delay countermand any Orders we may have already ſent to Great-Britain for Goods, unleſs the Stamp-Act be repealed, excepting the Articles mentioned above.

Thirdly, RESOLVED, That we will not vend any Goods that ſhall be ſhipp'd to any of us after the firſt Day of January next, on Commiſſion from Great-Britain, unleſs the Stamp-Act be repealed.

Fourthly, That theſe Reſolves and Agreements ſhall be binding on all and each of the Subſcribers, who do hereby, each and every Perſon, for himſelf, upon his Word of Honor, agree, that he will ſtrictly adhere to all the foregoing Articles, from the Time the Subſcribers hereto amount to the Number of Two Hundred or more Perſons in Trade in this Province; and upon this Condition we oblige ourſelves until the Firſt Day of May next, when a Meeting of the Subſcribers ſhall be called to conſider whether the further Continuance of this Obligation be neceſſary.

Fifthly, It is moreover RESOLVED, That we will not purchaſe any Goods that may be imported into this Province by any Perſons whatever, for Sale, contrary to the Spirit of the above Agreement; but that we will take every prudent Meaſure in our Power to diſcourage the Sale of ſuch Goods.

[*To which upwards of 250 have already ſubſcribed.*]

LONDON, October 16.

With all that has been, or can be written to influence the public mind, it continues ſteady in theſe points; a high reſpect and affection for their Sovereign, a fixed averſion to the favourite, a ſtrong contempt for the late miniſtry, a ſuſpended judgment concerning the preſent, a perfect confidence in Mr. Pitt and his friends, a full conviction of the fatal tendencies of a ſyſtem of ruling by corruption, and an eagar impatiecne to ſee ſpirit and genius operating, in wiſe and extenſive meaſures, for national glory, proſperity, and ſecurity.

Hartford: Printed by Thomas Green.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, January 6, 1766. No. 54.

NAPLES, JULY 19.

THE whole province of Chietti hath been overwhelmed by the terrible ſtorm already mentioned. On the morning of the 24th of June, all the houſes of the territory of Mentepiano fell down, the water having waſhed the earth away from underneath them, ſo that they were ſwallowed up. The inhabitants, to the number of 2000, eſcaped towards the country; but the ſumit of the mountain of that territory fell on them, and the mountain itſelf became level with the ground. One third of the inhabitants were buried under the ruins; the abyſs which opened extended two miles in length and half a mile in breadth. Five Religious were ſent to give abſolution to the dying perſons, who cried out from amongſt the ruins in a very lamentable manner. Some were ſunk up to the waiſt, others to the neck, ſome entirely covered, others cruſh'd or buried alive. Terror is ſpread throughout all the environs; and the more ſo, as the canton named Sarre has met with nearly the ſame fate.

Extract of a letter from Chietti, capital of Abruzzia, July 1.

" Of 800 perſons who inhabited the village of Rocca-Monteprano (which was waſhed away by a torrent, accompanied by an earthquake, on the 24th ult.) not 20 eſcaped. The puterfaction of the dead bodies cauſed ſuch a ſtench, that its feared the air will be corrupted. A river about two miles from that place is ſtopt in its courſe by the vines, trees and earth which the torrent has drove thither. Its waters are become green and tainted, and it is very neceſſary for the ſalubrity of the air to remove ſpeedily the obſtacle which retains them."

Extract of a Letter from Tetuan.

" The Regency of this City has received this Day, by an Expreſs, diſpatched from Larrache, the News, that within theſe few Days a French Squadron of ten Ships of War had attempted the Bombardment of that Place but with very little Succeſs; that the Mooriſh Troops of the Garriſon, and the Environs, under the Orders of the Bacha Habil, made a Feint of retiring, in order to impoſe upon the French, and engage them to a Deſcent; that the latter ſeeing the Fire of the Mooriſh Cannon ſlacken, and that none of them appeared, fitted out ſixteen Boats, which went up the River, and ſet Fire to a French Prize, equipped for cruiſing; that the Moors divided into two Bodies, and concealed behind their Fortifications on both Sides of the River, might have prevented the burning of this Prize, but the Bacha Habil thought it better to ſuffer them to continue their Expedition; that accordingly the Enemies advanced for ſome Miles and ſet Fire to ſeveral Veſſels at Anchor, among which was a Chebec of the Rais Salah; that then the Moors preſented themſelves, of a ſudden, on both Sides of the River; that while 200 of them were employed in extinguiſhing the Flames, the reſt fired with ſo much Briſkneſs on the French Boats, that in the Impoſſibility of returning and reſiſting the Rapidity of the Current, they ſtruck their Flags, and demanded Quarter, which was granted them by the Moors; that upwards of 2000 of the latter then threw themſelves into the River, with their Poniards in their Mouths, in order to get to the French Boats; but that the French hoiſted out a-new their Colours, and began to fire again upon the Swimmers, whom they endeavoured to maſſacre, in order to prevent their boarding; that the Moors, however, who were upon Land, aſſaulted the Enemies in ſuch a Manner, on all Sides, that they obliged them for the third Time to ſtrike their Flags and demand Quarter; that many of the Swimmers having by this got on board the Boats, and killed there near 150 of the Crew; the Bacha refuſed to liſten to any further Propoſitions, but gave Orders to ſave the Priſoners; that the ſixteen Boats fell into the Power of the Moors; that the Number of French killed was about 500, and the Loſs on the other Side was near 100 in killed and wounded. Soon after a French Frigate arrived at the Mouth of the River and made ſeveral Signals for recalling the Boats, none of which rejoined the Squadron. Another Letter ſays, that the Loſs of the French is much more conſiderable."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Canton (China) to his Friend in London, by the Valentine, dated June 20, 1765.

AT the End of laſt Month we had remarkable high Tides, which ſwept away above Four Thouſand Houſes in the Neighbourhood; and ſwallowed up a whole City, with Ten Thouſand of its Inhabitants, in the next Province, where the Water roſe above thirty Feet."

NEWCASTLE, September 28.

It is very remarkable, that on Wedneſday ſeveral pokes of coals were brought from Durham to this town by one of the common carriers, and ſold on the Sandhill for 9d. a poke, by which he cleared 6d. per poke. The old proverb, "'Tis needleſs to carry coals to Newcaſtle," being in this inſtance falſified.-----However, we hope this grievance will be ſoon remedied, as ſome of our Pitmen are now gone to work, and it is hoped the reſt will ſoon follow their example.

LONDON, October 1.

Wedneſday evening laſt two men were robbed at Eaton, by a ſingle footpad; after the robbery, the men got aſſiſtance, purſued the villain, and found him concealed in a hedge; on his making reſiſtance, they ſtabbed him with a ſword, on which he ran away, but he was fired at and taken, and being carried before Richard Grape Eſq; of Dawney, was committed to priſon.

B O S T O N, December 26.

We hear that on Saturday laſt his Honor the Lieutenant Governor deſired Leave from his Excellency the Governor, in Council, to reſign the Office of Judge of the Probate fo. the County of Suffolk, either abſolutely or for a limitted Time, as ſhould be judged proper; and it is ſuppoſed, a Succeſſor will be appointed at the next General Council.

At an Adjournment of a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton on Saturday laſt, the Committee who were choſen to preſent the Memorial inſerted in our laſt, to his Excellency the Governor in Council, informed the Town that they had a Hearing upon the Subject Matter thereof the Night before; they then delivered to the Town a Copy of the Reſolutions of the Honorable Board thereupon; and after ſome Debates the Meeting was adjourned to this Day, at 10 o' Clock in the Forenoon, in order to conſider what further legal Steps ſhall be taken to obtain Redreſs of the Grievance complained of.

This Day ſe'nnight his Majeſty's Sloop Tryal, Captain Wallis, ſail'd for her Station at South-Carolina. Remains in the Harbour, the Fortune and Jamaica Sloops of War.

Monday Morning ſail'd the Ship Boſton-Packet, Capt. Marſhall, for London, with a fair Wind. In her went Paſſengers, the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, John Williams, Eſq; Mr. Thomas Broomfield, and the Rev. Mr. Occum.

Capt. Marſhall is the firſt Ship that has cleared out for London without ſtamp Papers ſince Nov. 1ſt.

Extract of a Letter from New-London in Pitt County, North-Carolina, dated Nov. 18, 1765, to his Friend in Boſton.

"We have certain Accounts from Newbern, that the Chief Juſtice of the Superior Court plumply refuſed to act in that Office, unleſs they would allow him to act agreeable to the Stamp-Act; upon which all the Sons of Liberty far and near, to a very great Number, and of all Ranks aſſembled at his Houſe, entered the ſame, ſeiz'd him in his Bed, brought him out forthwith, and obliged him to declare upon Oath that he would do all that lay in his Power to prevent the Stamp-Act taking Place, and that he would have nothing to do with that deteſtable Act, and that all Buſineſs ſhould go on as before; all which he readily complied with.

P. S. The above is Fact and may be relied on."

Part of another Letter from the ſame Government.

"We have the Stamp Act and Officer in as much Deriſion here as in any Province on the Main. The Officer dares not receive his Commiſſion, altho' it is arrived here for him."

From Providence in Rhode-Iſland Government we learn, That the Inferior Court was held there laſt Week, when the Buſineſs of the Court went on as uſual, without Stamps, and tis ſaid the People throughout that Government have ſolemnly declared they never will uſe any Stamp Paper.

We hear from Taunton, that a few Days ago as one Mr. Sprague was paſſing from that Town thro' Freetown, with a Load of Butter and Cheeſe in a Horſe Cart, put up in an uncommon Box, which cauſed an Old Woman to be very inquiſitive to know what he had got in it, but he ſeeming unwilling to ſatiſfy her Curioſity, made her ſtill more anxious, and at laſt upon her promiſing in the ſtrongeſt Manner that ſhe would not expoſe him, he told her that he had got the Stamp'd Paper there, and was going to leave it at one Mr. Cranes's, an Inn-Keeper in Dartmouth; upon which ſhe ſaid ſhe was very ſorry to hear it, but again promiſed not to divulge the Secret. Mr. Sprague then went on ſelling his Butter and Cheeſe till he got near Mr. Canes's Houſe, which he found ſurrounded by ſeveral Hundred People, who had threatned to pull it down, and upon his approach was alſo ſurrounded by the Multitude, who demanded the Box to be opened; but upon diſcovering nothing but Butter and Cheeſe, and Mr. Cranes allowing them to ſearch his Houſe, their Rage was metigated, and after ſome Expoſtulation they diſperſed.

B O S T O N, January 2.

The Weather has been extreme cold this Week—No Arrival to bring any Intelligence.—Laſt Night we had a conſiderable Storm,——a great Quantity of Snow fell, whereby we are in Hopes of having good Sledding, which is generally very ſerviceable to Town and Country in the Seaſon thereof.

Three Veſſels which left the Downs in October are not yet arrived here, viz. Daverſon, Jarvis, and Bazin.

Saturday laſt the following Accident happened at a Houſe in Brattle-ſtreet, near Cornhill, viz. a Fire being left in the Nurſery, with ſome Linen hanging before it, the Linen caught a-fire and preſently communicated the ſame to the Hangings of the Room, which convey'd it to a Bed, which was conſum'd, together with the Bed-Cloths, before it was diſcover'd and extinguiſh'd. And,

On Tueſday Night a ſimilar Accident happened near Hanover-Square, South-end; it being a ſevere cold Seaſon, a Woman thinking to keep her Child the leſs expoſed to the Inclemency of it, put it in a Cradle cloſe to a Hearth, whereon there was a ſmall Fire of Coals, ſhe herſelf lying at the other End of the Room; but in the Middle of the Night ſhe was awakened by the crying of the Child and the Room's being full of Smoak; when behold! a Spark of Fire had flew into the Cradle, burnt the Foot of the ſame, part of a Blanket and a couple of Handkerchiefs that lay thereon, &c. but the Child eſcap'd untouch'd.

Extract of a Letter from a principal Manufacturer in Nottingham (in England) to his Friend here, dated September 17, 1765.

—"Very ſorry we are to hear from all Hands, ſuch grievous but juſt Complaints from your Side the Water—And having the Opportunity of converſing with a great Man, one of the Lords of Trade, took the Liberty to enquire what could induce them to impoſe a Cuſtom-Houſe Oath upon the Captains of his Majeſty's Frigates cruiſing in and about the Weſt-Indies,—He frankly acknowledged it was a very falſe Step, and did not doubt but it would be laid aſide for the future.—And as the mercantile Part of your Fellow-Subjects in this Country are under more peculiar Engagements to join their Endeavours to procure your Redreſs from the Wiſdom of Parliament, we will hope to ſee Trade again reviving and flouriſhing amongſt you."

We hear that Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; is appointed Special Judge of Probate for the County of Suffolk, during the Abſence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, not exceeding the Term of Twelve Months.

We hear the Court of Common Pleas will be held here according to Law this Month.

The Court of Vice-Admiralty for this Province is open for the uſual Buſineſs.

We hear that Warrants for abſconding Debtors agreeable to a Law of this Province, will be iſſued as heretofore.

At an Adjournment of a Meeting of this Town.

December 26. 1765.

THE Town being acquainted by ſeveral Gentlemen preſent, that the Courts of Probate within this Province would be opened; that the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk had ſerved and was ſtill ready to ſerve all Writs brought to him, and that the Court of Common Pleas for ſaid County next in Courſe to ſit, would meet and proceed in Buſineſs; and that Mr. Sheriff Greenleaf and Mr. Molineux could give the Town further Satisfaction relative to theſe Particulars——

It was therefore Voted, that Mr. Sheriff, and Mr. Molineux be deſired to inform the Town reſpecting theſe Matters;—Mr Sheriff accordingly declared that he had duly ſerved all the Writs which had been given him for Service to this Day.—And Mr. Molineux, that having diſcourſed the Judges of the Inferior Court, he had no Reaſon to doubt but the aforeſaid Court, would at their next Term proceed to Buſineſs as uſual.—

Upon a Motion made and ſeconded, Voted, That when this Meeting be adjourned, it ſhall be to Thurſday the 16th of January next.—

Stephen Greenleaf, Eſq; Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, having informed the Town that he and his Deputy Mr. Benjamin Cudworth, had each of them Yeſterday received a Letter tending to the Diſorder of the Town, which being read at the Deſire of the Town, it was thereupon Voted unanimouſly, That ſaid Letters were highly abuſive, inflamatory, and tending to the Deſtruction of all good Order and Government, and that they abhor & deteſt them, and that they will be at all Times ready to aſſiſt the Civil Magiſtrates and ſupport all Officers in the Execution of their Truſt according to the Laws and Uſage of this Land, and alſo properly to Reward the Perſon or Perſons who ſhall diſcover and detect the Author or Authors of ſaid Letters or either of them upon Conviction.

Then the Queſtion was put, Whether the Town would now adjourn which paſſed in the Affirmative, and the Meeting was accordingly adjourned to Thurſday the 16th of January next. 3 o'Clock, P. M.

Advertiſement. THE Committee of the True Born Sons of Liberty, throughout this Province, being met at their own Appartment, in Hanover-Square, near the Tree of Liberty judged it of the utmoſt Importance to the good Cauſe to declare publickly their deepeſt Abhorance and Deteſtation of two abuſive and threatning Letters, lately ſent to the Sheriff of this County, and his Deputy; as tending to the Deſtruction of that Liberty, which her True born Sons are determined at all Hazards, to defend and maintain: That they hold the Author or Authors in thorough Contempt; and think themſelves moſt groſly injured in the villainous uſe made of that venerable Name of Liberty in ſaid Letters; And, that they heartily join in the Reſolution of the good People of this Town, in Town-Meeting lately aſſembled, "to aſſiſt the Civil Magiſtrate, and ſupport all Civil Officers, in the Execution of their Truſt, according to the Laws and Uſage of this Land."

We hear the Great and General Court of this Province is to meet at the Court-Houſe in this Town, on Wedneſday the 15th of January, being the Day they were prorouged to.

Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, December 30.

Yeſterday the Scarborough Maſt-Ship, Capt. Hugget, ſailed for London.

Capt. Salter who arrived here on Friday laſt from Barbados, has brought the G------r's Let-paſs, with the ignominious Enſigns of CREOLE SLAVERY: The Sons of LIBERTY have it in Poſſeſſion, and propoſe to put it to a proper Uſe, that ſhall ſerve to ſhow Poſterity their Abhorrence of a People who can tamely ſubmit themſelves to the Yoke of Servitude, and entail on their Generations to come, the Curſe of all Freeborn Britons.—Let us all in American Colonies with one Mind with-hold our Connection with ſuch SLAVES, and let them want the comfortable Enjoyment of every delicious Dainty from us, till they are brought to a State of Deſpondency, without Caſh, without any Thing but ſtinking Fiſh and falſe Doctrines.

It is with Pleaſure we can inform the Public, that ſeveral Veſſels that were cleared for Barbadoes, have altered their Voyages upon hearing this ſcandalous News.

A Number of Perſons at Piſcataqua lately entered the Ships commanded by Captain Long and Clapp, and cut and hack'd the Joyner's Work in ſuch a Manner as entirely to ruin the ſame.—It is thought to be on account that the Joyners who were employed belonged not to the Town, as the following Notification had been poſted up in ſeveral Places, viz.

"THIS is to inform thoſe that have hitherto employed Country Joyners, not to employ them any more; for ſuch Perſons that does may depend on it for a Truth that We Joyners belonging to Town is determined to make a bold Puſh."

N E W P O R T, December 23.

Laſt Friday Capt. Battar arrived here in 42 Days from Jamaica. He was cleared out at Port Royal, with a Stamped Clearance, the Inhabitants of that Place, we are ſorry to ſay, having permitted the Uſe of Stamps: But at Kingſton, Veſſels were cleared out as heretofore, without any Regard to the Stamp-Act, and the Inhabitants were determined to oppoſe it.

Upon hearing that the Inhabitants of the Iſland of Barbados had tamely ſubmitted to the Stamp Act, a Merchant of this Town, noted for his public Spirit, altered an intended Voyage to that Iſland, and ordered his Veſſel, which was cleared out before the 1ſt of November, to St. Chriſtophers.

Several Gentlemen in this Town have ſent Orders to New-York, for purchaſing a Quantity of Broadcloth, manufactured in that Province, for their own Wear.

⁂ *The New-York Poſt not arrived, at this Publication.*

Auguſtus Deley,

Tobaconiſt (from New-York)

HAS lately ſet up his Buſineſs in Hartford, near the North Meeting Houſe, and keeps conſtantly for Sale, ALL Sorts of TOBACCO, fit for Chewing, or Smoaking; ſuch as Hog-Tail, Pig-Tail, and Shagg in Papers, or by the Pound, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Said DELEY takes in, and cutts good Tobacco, on Shares.

A neat SLEY and HARNESS,

To be ſold. Enquire of the Printer.

ALMANACKS, for the Year 1766. *To be ſold by the Printer hereof.*

L O N D O N, October 16.

About two months ago, a lady big with child, paſſing by an eminent butcher's at the Weſt-end of the town, obſerved the maſter of the ſhop cutting a fine rump of beef into ſtakes, which ſo ſtruck her imagination that ſhe ſtood to look at him a conſiderable time: her behaviour being taken notice of by the butcher's wife, who happened to be ſitting in the ſhop, ſhe good naturedly begged the lady would walk in, and aſked her in the cuſtomary manner, if ſhe had leaſt inclination for any of the ſtakes. The lady thanked her, and ſaid, "I have no inclination to eat any; but you will think me very ſtrange, when I tell you, that I wiſh earneſtly to ſlap your huſband's face with ſome of them:" to this the good woman anſwered, "My huſband, Madam, is a very good humoured man, and if you really have a deſire of that kind, I make no doubt but he will oblige you." Upon this the huſband was called, and being informed of the lady's wiſh, readily conſented, ſwearing heartily the boy ſhould not be ſpoiled on his account. The lady, after ſhe had gratified herſelf, withdrew; and the butcher, before the concluſion of the week, received a preſent of a pipe of Madeira, accompanied with a genteel letter, thanking him for his extraordinary civility.

We hear that the deſſenting gentleman, who was lately refuſed being married, becauſe he would not repeat the worlds, With my Body I thee worſhip, as mentioned in the papers, has brought an action of damages againſt the clergyman; the lady to whom he was to have been married being a great fortune.

Advices from Paraguay and Braſil ſay, that the Jeſuits, whoſe ſettlements in that part of the world contain 800,000 Indians, in the moſt abſolute ſubjection to them, have had ſeveral conſiderable ſkirmiſhes with their next neighbours the Spaniards, to the great loſs of the latter, of whom they are determined to be independent.

To the P R I N T E R.

I RUN over to communicate to you and neighbour Quidnunc the following intelligence, which I have juſt received from a gentleman that now waits half ſtarved at my ſhop: 'Tis a ragged Mid, juſt come up from Portſmout to receive thirteen and four-pence, in full of his ſecond dividend of the Havanna prize-money. N. B. He only loſt one eye and half a leg in the expedition.

They write from Quebec, that the veſſels fitted out laſt ſpring by order of his Excellency General Murray, to diſcover if Lake Superior had any navigable communication with the South Seas, as was the current opinion, have returned, after a fruitleſs expedition of three months: during which Mr. Brooks an eminent divine and mathematician, has taken exact obſervations of the coaſts of this great Lake, little inferior to the Caſpian Sea, and abounding with iſlands ſome of which are ſeveral leagues in circumference: theſe iſlands are all void of inhabitants, but full of beavers and other animals, valuable for their ſkins.

It is whiſpered, that two great perſonages were lodged ſo near the court, that it might be the better known, *this time*, who and who viſited the illuſtrious pair; and that the frequency of viſits (from ſome perſons in particular) might be reſtrained, as it would be the heighth of ill-breeding, and a great affront to be viſitants at one part of the Palace oftener than at another.

It is ſaid at preſent that two Scots Peers, of noble families, deſcended from, or allied to the antient Monarchs of that kingdom, are in courtſhip with, and competitors for one of the richeſt heireſſes in G. Britain, of a ſubject.

They write from Peterſburg, that letters have been received from certain Ruſſia merchants trading to North Tartary, of a late diſcovery having been made of an iſland ſuppoſed from various circumſtances to be the very place from whence America was firſt peopled,—that continent being but at a little diſtance; and the firſt migration is thought to have been made by large bodies of floating ice, the inhabitants who live by fiſhing, being ſometimes carried off to ſea thereon, even at this day.

The Proverb ſays, "No bite like the country bite." Some days ſince a countryman was driving a flock of geeſe through Highgate for London, two gentlemen picked one out of the flock, and were told two ſhillings was the very loweſt price for it!" thinking they had got a good bargain, thay readily gave the countryman two ſhillings, who, while pocketing it, laughed very heartily; the gentlemen being anxious to know what induced him to be ſo merry, the countryman replied, "Why then, Meſter, I'll tell you, that gooſe you have now bought had been before my barn door above fifteen years, and I laugh to think what a fine tender bit you'll have in eating it;" at which the gentlemen were not a little mortified.

BOSTON, (Hanover-Square) Dec. 18, 1765.

Meſſ'rs DRAPERS,

Your inſerting the following Letter ſent on Monday Evening laſt to the Honorable Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Commiſſioner for diſtributing Stamps in this Province, with the Proceedings occaſioned thereon, will oblige

THE TRUE SONS OF LIBERTY.

Hanover-Square, Dec. 16, 1765.

SIR,

THE reſpectable Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, obſerve your Anſwer to an anonimous Letter publiſhed in Meſſ'rs Edes and Gill's News-Paper of To-day, which we don't think ſatisfactory; therefore deſire that you would, To-morrow, appear under Liberty Tree, at 12 o'Clock, to make a public Reſignation. Your Non-compliance, Sir, will incur the Diſpleaſure of

The True-born Sons of Liberty.

N. B. Provided you comply with the above, you ſhall be treated with the greateſt Politeneſs and Humanity. If not-----------!

And Yeſterday Morning was found poſted up in the moſt public Part of this Town an Advertiſement, *of which the following is a true Copy.*

" St--p! St--p! St--p! No.

Tueſday Morning, Dec. 17th, 1765.

THE true-born Sons of LIBERTY are deſired to meet under Liberty Tree at XII o'Clock This Day, to hear the public Reſignation, under Oath, of Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Diſtributor of Stamps for the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay------

A Reſignation? Yes."

In Conſequence of which Mr. Secretary Oliver, about 9 o'Clock Yeſterday Morning, ſent his Compliments to a Number of Gentlemen, Merchants, &c. with a Deſire that they would attend upon him at the Time appointed; and accordingly, the Gentlemen Selectmen of the Town, with the Merchants and principal Inhabitants of the Town, to the Amount of upwards of 2000, aſſembled at the Tree of Liberty at the Time appointed; and when there, received a Note from Mr. Secretary, of which the following is an exact Copy:

" Mr. Oliver preſents his Compliments to the
" Gentlemen aſſembled at the Tree of LIBERTY,
" and acquaints them that it has been propoſed to
" him to make his Reſignation at the Town-Houſe.
" If this be agreeable to them, he will meet them
" there at 12 o'Clock---If not, he will come up, as
" was firſt propoſed, and give them all the Satisfac-
" tion they can deſire.
" Tueſday 11 o'Clock."

But this not being ſatisfactory to the Aſſembly, *it was deſired he would come up under the TREE, and there declare it; upon the Return of the Meſſenger, he came up, at the Time appointed, and declared as follows, viz.*

WHEREAS a Declaration was Yeſterday inſerted in my Name and at my Deſire, in ſome of the Boſton News-Papers, that I would not act as Diſtributor of the Stamps within this Province, which Declaration I am informed is not ſatisfactory;

I DO hereby, in the moſt explicit and unreſerved Manner declare, that I have never taken any Meaſures, in Conſequence of my Deputation for that Purpoſe, to act in the Office; and that I never will, directly or indirectly, by myſelf or any under me, make uſe of the ſaid Deputation, or take any Meaſures for enforcing the Stamp-Act in America; which is ſo grievous to the People.

ANDREW OLIVER.

Boſton, 17th Dec. 1765.

Copy

SUFFOLK, ſſ. *Boſton, Dec. 17th, 1765.*

The Honorable ANDREW OLIVER, Eſq; Subſcriber to the above Writing, made Oath to the ſame.

(Signed) RI: DANA, Juſt. Pacis.

After which three Cheers were given, and then Mr. Secretary made a ſhort Speech to the following Purport, viz. " That he had an utter Deteſtation of the Stamp-Act, and would do all that lay in his Power to ſerve this Town or Province; and deſired that they would no longer look on him as an Enemy, but as another Man."

After which three Cheers were again given him ----and Hanover-Square was clear in 10 Minutes.

Extract of a Letter from London.

---------" The Lords have lately exerciſed their Power againſt three Printers pretty ſmartly. During the Riots of the Weavers, a News-Paper gave an Account of their aſſembling near the Houſes of Parliament, where they received a Meſſage from the Lords, " That their Complaints would be conſidered." *This Account of the Meſſage was conſtrued a Breach of Privilege, and the Publiſhers of the News-Papers were ordered under the Black-Rod, and each to pay One Hundred Pounds, with their Fees; which amounted to Thirty Six Pounds more each. One of theſe unlucky Three had alſo this Paragraph, " We hear the French King is to ſend over a Part of the Gens d'Armes to aſſiſt his good Friend the D. of B. againſt the Weavers." The Duke of Bedford negociated the Peace, and was malicioully charged with ſuffering French Silks to be brought over in his Retinue, he alſo ſpoke againſt the prohibiting the Importation of that Commodity as a moſt ineffectual Bill; all this was ſufficient to incur the Vengeance of the Weavers, and the above Piece of Wit was ſaid to be levelled at him, for which the Publiſher paid another Hundred Pounds."*

B O S T O N, *December* 19.

Laſt Week two Fiſhing Veſſels arrived at Cape Ann from the Grand Banks; they inform that great Numbers of French were Fiſhing on the Banks, who were very inſulting, and did conſiderable Damage to many of our Fiſhermen, by running foul of their Veſſels, &c. They alſo inform, that on Tueſday ſe'nnight they met with a very violent Gale of Wind, in which they had the Miſfortune to have two Men waſhed overboard from each of their Veſſels, among whom was the Skipper of one of them.

The Public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit mill'd Dollars, as ſome ſuch are now paſſing among us.----They are dated 1756, and may be eaſily diſcovered, being only Pewter caſt in Imitation of a Dollar, and want 5 Pennyweight of the true Weight.

PORTSMOUTH, December 13.

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight being the day after the ſnow ſtorm we had here, a great number of wild Geeſe flew over this town, on their way as is ſuppoſed to a warmer climate, but having tarried too long in this cold country, or the winter ſetting in ſooner than they expected, many of them loſt their way, and ſuch a quantity of ice on their wings that they could not reach any farther than Newbury-Port, where we hear three or four hundred was taken up in the river there, moſt of which were alive.------One perſon took up as many as ſold for 150l. Maſſachuſetts old tenor,

N E W - P O R T, November 25.

Laſt Week the Rev. EZRA STILES, Paſtor of the Second Congregational Church in this Town, received a Diploma, for a Doctorate in Divinity, from the Univerſity of Edinburgh.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, January 13, 1766. No. 55.

THE following Letter, wrote by an eminent Merchant in London, to a noble Lord in the preſent Miniſtry, relative to the diſtreſſed Situation of the Colonies, we doubt not will be very agreeable to the Public.

MY LORD,

THERE are ſome particular things in which I would be more particular than I could be in the ſhort hint I ſent your Lordſhip, and without an intention to reflect on any one miniſter, as I am ignorant who were the authors of the late meaſures, juſt delineate them as they lay in my mind, for your Lordſhip's conſideration.

The popular cry was, that we had been at a great expence to drive away the French, and ſave the Americans, it was but reaſonable they ſhould refund part of that expence.

This pretence took with many unthinking people, who did not conſider, that wherever the enemy made their ſtrongeſt efforts, there the grand expence would ariſe.

Suppoſe this effort had been made in any other part of the Britiſh dominions; for inſtance, had they landed in Scotland, and made a rapid progreſs as they did in the laſt rebellion, would you after the war was over, have tax'd all the counties from which they were driven, with any new tax to refund that particular expence, or thoſe who during the courſe of the war furniſh'd a reaſonable quota both of men and money, exerted themſelves to the utmoſt; and our whole expence center'd again in England, as all the money ſpent on the fleet, and in our colonies, certainly did? Doth not ſuch a demand appear very abſurd? Was not this expence incur'd to preſerve his Majeſty's dominions, and preſerve our trade, as well as ſecure American property, and [illegible] ſo intimately connected with them?

What ſums have been expended the laſt war to preſerve Hanover? (which never return to Great-Britain more) Do you now the war is over make a demand on them, or any other of the German Princes, for ſaving them from the ravages of the French?

Why then ſhould our infant colonies, labouring under their ſeveral provincial debts, contracted for the common cauſe, and who furniſhed men for every expedition, be ſingled out and loaded with ſuch a burthen? A burthen far *ſuperior to their ability.* A burthen which will eventually *terminate on England*; which every merchant connected with America, and the thouſands of manufacturers employed by thoſe merchants, muſt alſo feel, under which they will groan, and by which they will be ruined.

Another thing is, ſending troops to defend America, which indeed has a great appearance of care over them, but really is as abſurd as it is needleſs. To ſend regular troops to a people, who in a former war, not only defended themſelves, but fitted out an expedition, which ſucceeded in taking the French capital fortreſs of Louiſbourg, and thereby furniſhed their Mother country with a Premium to purchaſe peace.

A people who in the laſt war, without any regular troops to aſſiſt them, defeated the French regulars under Dieſkau; and had they been timely ſupported, would have drove the French out of Canada, without that heavy expence which is now complained of, and America call'd on to refund: an expence which was chiefly occaſioned by the ſupine neglect, and timmed efforts of the miniſtry of her mother country; which gave time for the French to pour in troops on the continent of America.

Can this people with nothing but Indians behind them, from whom they have defended themſelves 100 years, when French regulars are entirely removed from the continent, have any occaſion for regular troops to defend them? If they are not neceſſary, it is creating a large expence, to carry and ſupport an uſeleſs, nay I am ſorry to ſay, a diſſolute ſet of men, to live in idleneſs among them, and deprave the manners of the people, which is of no ſmall importance in infant colonies, when the utmoſt induſtry is neceſſary to their own well-being, and their utility to their mother country.

If the calling on America to refund expences, neglect and timidity occaſioned, and expences which aroſe for the defence of his Majeſty's dominions, and the ſecurity of our commerce; and if regular troops are not neceſſary for the defence of that people, the whole ſyſtem of laying taxes falls on the ground, and there is no pretence for doing of it in violation of their charters; charters, that will ever be held ſacred by all true Engliſhmen, eſpecially by thoſe whoſe forefathers fled into the wilderneſs to avoid the intolerable oppreſſion and arbitrary power of the faithleſs Stuarts, who look'd on the people's charters as waſte paper.

It appears the late miniſtry were determined to load America with taxes, without any regard to their charters; this they muſt needs think would ſit hard on a brave and free people, whoſe liberty inviolably maintain'd, would always occaſion an acceſſion of people to cultivate our extenſive acquiſitions, as well as conciliate the minds of the Canadians to an Engliſh government: taxes would, I ſay, ſet hard on them, eſpecially ſuch as would impoveriſh the whole country, occaſion great diſcontent and animoſity: Therefore to [illegible] the popular odium, and the [illegible] of above a million of an oppreſs'd people, and [illegible] for their defence, land forces were neceſſary to be quarter'd among them, and cruizers on their coaſt to prevent illicit trade; but in reality to keep the colonies in awe, and carry into execution the oppreſſive meaſures, which ſome people have ſpoke out; the colonies are growing rich, and muſt be kept under; which I believe your Lordſhip has heard.

How abſurd is this! doth not, and will not all the riches of the colonies [illegible] England, and make us rich and powerful? has it not really done ſo already? On the contrary, if you ſtunt the growth of the colonies, don't you hurt yourſelves? Is giving the dead palſy to the limbs, the way to promote the health of the body?

Whatever fallacious reaſonings may be uſed, *there is a mutual intereſt between Great-Britain and her colonies, which will ever unite them*; while ſentiments of liberty prevail and are purſued, and the monſter oppreſſion baniſh'd from the head and heart of an Engliſh miniſtry, and they act in character as Engliſhmen.

Here is a [illegible] *connection* worth maintaining and cultivating, which if duly improved, will furniſh us with the treaſures of the ſouth, and the neceſſaries of the north; that riches and power, which alone can ſecure us by a *Family Compact of her own*, which will bid defiance to the [illegible] of Popiſh powers.

The laſt thing I ſhall trouble your Lordſhip with at preſent is the equity of our taxing America, which I will fairly ſtate as it lies in my mind.

All the colonies but Georgia and Nova-Scotia, were originally ſettled by perſons drove from their native country, in thoſe reigns which by oppreſſion ſtain'd the glory of Britain; though by the like oppreſſive meaſures, ſhe was ſupplied with manufacturers from the neighbouring continent, to our unſpeakable advantage.

Yet oppreſſion was ſo much the [illegible] of thoſe times, that it drove out a number of the King's ſubjects, who took ſhelter in a deſart, that they might enjoy their civil and religious liberties uncontrouled and unmoleſted; they were then in a ſtate of nature, under no civil government but what they form'd themſelves. When they had eſtabliſhed their ſeveral ſettlements, out of regard to their mother country, they ſent home their ſeveral agents to tender their new acquiſitions to their mother country, on certain conditions then agreed on by the ſeveral parties, and ratified by their ſeveral charters, which they look on as ſacred; and make their boaſt of, like our magna charta of England.

If you conſider the thouſands that have been expended in ſettling Georgia and Nova-Scotia, you will better judge of the merit of the colonies that ſettled themſelves without any expence to their mother country; without ſuch a ſurrender therefore, Great Britain could have no pretence to any authority over them, for the right was founded in compact, and the ſame compact that gives Great Britain any rightful authority over them, ſecures the privileges ſtipulated in that compact; which is *the ſole right of taxing themſelves* by their own repreſentatives, in which all their charters agree, however in other circumſtances they may differ: Therefore any attempt to break in upon their charters, muſt meet with the ſame reception from them, as an Engliſh miniſtry would find from a violation of our Magna Charta. Can you wonder then at any thing that has happened in Virginia, or any of the other Provinces, by invectives againſt a miniſtry that violate their Magna Charta, and deprive them of the privileges of Engliſhmen? An army is neceſſary therefore to carry ſuch meaſures into execution, though not neceſſary for the people's defence.

It was always the ambition and glory of the houſe of Hanover to maintain the privileges of Engliſhmen inviolable; and it will be a ſtanding mark of infamy on any miniſter that ſtains that glory by any violation of them in America.

I ſubmit to your Lordſhip's determination which is his Majeſty's intereſt, to rule in the hearts of a free people in America, as well as in England; or by deſtroying their medium of commerce, which they have been uſeful for above 100 years, and by laying burthens upon them which they cannot but look upon as acts of arbitrary power, which makes them ſlaves inſtead of Engliſhmen.

If at any time there is a neceſſity of raiſing money from the colonies, let it be intimated by the ſeveral governors to their reſpective Aſſemblies, as was annually the caſe during the war, it will be cheerfully done, and preſerve that *natural deep veneration and love*, which they bear their King and Mother Country.

If the facts repreſented to your Lordſhip appear evident, and the reaſoning juſt, their importance will apologize for this great freedom taken with your Lordſhip, in opening the unreſerved ſentiments of,

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble Servant.

◆ ◆ ◆

NEW-YORK, December 26.

Yeſterday arrived a Veſſel, belonging to this City from Liſbon, laſt from Falmouth, and has brought the Exeter Chronicle to the 1ſt of November; from which, and private Advices, we find, that the Diſſatisfaction and Tumults, in America, were become at laſt pretty generally known, and were as generally approved in England. The following Articles are extracted from the Papers.

LONDON, Oct. 22, to Nov. 1.

Laſt Friday a Captain refuſed to take on board his Ship two Cart Loads of Stampt Paper for America, declaring he could not land them when he arrived there without great Danger of having his Ship burnt.

We are aſſured, by perſons of undoubted authority, that Weſt-India and American orders for goods, about this time of the year, have not been ſo ſmall as at preſent in the memory of man.

A Letter from Boſton in New-England mentions, that among other ſchemes of public œconomy, a reſolution has been taken to import no more corn ſpirits from England, in order to encourage their own diſtilleries.

Some American advices, juſt received, inform, that martial law was upon the point of being introduced in two of the colonies, on account of the continued diſturbances at the Stamp-duty, when the poſt came from thence.

From the frequency of councils lately held at Whitehall and St. James's, a report ſtrongly prevails, that ſomewhat of greater importance than the affairs of the American colonies, or even an approaching change in the miniſtry, is now under conſideration.

It is ſaid a ſloop of war is now fitting out at Chatham, to carry over the ſtamp paper for the American colonies; which will alſo be made uſe of in tranſporting naval and military ſtores to New-England.

It has been remarked, that we are now acting the ſame part againſt ourſelves, as we declared war againſt the Spaniards for in the year 1739.

We hear that American commiſſions for Engliſh mercantile goods, have been near 600,000 leſs this ſummer, than has been known for 30 years paſt.

It is now ſaid, that the French court has behaved with ſo little conſiſtency, not only concerning the Canada bills, but certain other important negociations between the two Crowns, that it is not certain at preſent, whether Great-Britain will deign to ſend them any Embaſſador at all.

It is reported, that a certain Noble Lord's proprietary lands, in one of the American colonies, have been proved to have produced upwards of 50,000l. ſterl. per annum for many years.

We are informed, that ſeveral of the moſt eminent council are already retained, on account of the important affairs of the American colonies.

It is reported that as ſoon as the Parliament meets ſome conſiderable Alterations will be made in the American Stamp-Duty.

It is ſaid a patriotic Member of an auguſt Aſſembly, intends to move, that in future Proſecutions on the Part of the Crown, ſuch Verdicts as are founded on preſumtive, not poſitive, Evidence, may be declared null and void.

We are told, that ſuch a Change of the Military Governments in North-America, including alſo the High Courts of Admiralty, is ſoon likely to be effected, as will render the future Adminiſtration of the Britiſh Colonies more agreeable to our Fellow Subjects on that Continent.

We hear the Purſers of ſome capital Ships of War have laſt Week indented at the victualling Office for ſix Month's Proviſions and Stores: From whence it is conjectured that ſome Expedition of Length is upon the Carpet.

We hear the Government have contracted for a very large Quantity of Gunpowder.

It is rumoured that 900 Seamen are ſpeedily to be raiſed for the government's Service.

It is ſaid, that beating Orders were iſſued laſt Week, which occaſions many Speculations.

The large Contracts made by the Officers belonging to the Navy Office in Time of Peace, are talked of in many different Ways at the Weſt End of the Town.

Yeſterday Morning his Grace the Duke of Richmond ſet out from his Houſe at Privy-Garden, Whitehall, for France. It is ſaid his Grace will viſit Dunkirk in his Way, in order to ſee that the Fortifications of that Place are entirely demoliſhed, before he goes to Paris.

A few Days ago his Excellency the Portugueſe Ambaſſador received Diſpatches of Importance from Liſbon; ſince which it is reported, that ſome Engliſh Men of War will be ſpeedily ſent out on an Expedition to the Coaſt of Africa.

We hear that the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bute will ſet out this Week for Bath, where he intends to ſtay till the Parliament meets.

The Captain in the 14th Regiment was, by Hebeas Corpus, brought from Wincheſter Goal laſt Tueſday, and after proper and moſt minute Examinations, admitted to Bail by Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Oct. 27.

"We have ſome Talk here of fitting out a Fleet, but for what Deſtination we know not."

New-York, December 26.

On Saturday the 21ſt laſt, as the Keepers of the New Goal were locking up the ſeveral Wards, ſome of the Priſoners (Debtors) roſe upon them, knocked them down, forced the Keys from them, opened the Doors, and made their Eſcapes......It is ſaid the Priſoners concerned in this Eſcape, have dropp'd Papers about Town, declaring that they ſhould not have formed ſuch a Deſign, had it not been that Buſineſs was at a Stand on Account of the Stamp Act, and they had no Proſpect of a Diſcharge by the uſual Methods of the Law........The whole Number miſſing is twelve, among whom, probably, are ſeveral, who made uſe of the Opportunity, without being privy to the Deſign. But a conſiderable Number, who might have done the ſame, choſe to remain behind, till they ſhould be diſcharged by the Methods the Law has provided, or by the Compaſſion of their Creditors. Some of theſe ſame Priſoners had the like Opportunity once before, when ſeveral Priſoners made their Eſcape, a Year or two ago.

On Saturday Night laſt, between Twelve and One o' Clock, a large Number of armed Men went on board the Minerva, Capt. Tillet, lying on Rotten Row, and demanded the Stamp'd Papers, ſuppoſed to be on board, belonging to the Colony of Connecticut: but were aſſured, that they had been on the 11th Inſtant, deliver'd into Fort George; notwithſtanding which, they ſearch'd the Veſſel in every Part, and finding there was none on board, returned without doing any Miſchief.

Friday laſt the Gentlemen of the Law in this City had a Meeting, when they came to a Reſolution to carry on Buſineſs as uſual, without paying any Regard to the Stamp Act.

Yeſterday arrived Capt. Schermerhorn, from Charles-Town, South Carolina, by whom we have the News-Papers to the 31ſt October, (ſince which we cannot find that any News-Papers have been printed there) and the Reſolves of the General Aſſembly on the 22th of November (which will be in our next) By theſe Papers, private Letters, and the Report of the Captain, we find, they are as firmly determined againſt the Reception of the Stamp-Act as we are. There were above 100 Sail of Veſſels, moſtly belonging to England, for Freight, lying there without Employment, the Merchants being determined not to load them, and the Inhabitants not even to threſh their Rice, but let it remain in the Straw, till they can ſhip it without Stamps. They generally expreſſed the higheſt Approbation of the Behaviour of the People in New-York and the Northern Provinces, which they have in ſeveral Reſpects imitated. We have before publiſhed ſome Account of their Proceedings; the following is a Copy of the Paper ſigned by the Stamp Officers, and delivered before about 7000 Perſons, who aſſembled on that Occaſion, expreſſed their general Satiſfaction. The Delinquents are ſince reſtored to the Favour of their Country.

"SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"WE George Saxby, appointed inſpector, and Caleb "Lloyd, diſtributor of the ſtamps and ſtampt papers under the ſtamp-act for the province aforeſaid, do ſolemnly declare and proteſt before God (and ſo may he help "us) that we, nor neither of us, will directly or indirectly, by deputy or otherwiſe, take upon us, or either "of us, to execute or cauſe to be executed, the Office of "diſtributor of the ſtamps or ſtamp papers, or inſpecting "of the accounts of ſtamp-duties in the province aforeſaid, or any thing incident or relating thereto, until "a united application has been received from his majeſty's "colonies in America, and till it may be known whether "the Parliament will either determine to enforce or repeal "it. All this we declare without evaſion or equivocation, "and deſire it may be made public. Witneſs our hands "and ſeals at Fort Johnſon, in South-Carolina, this "28th of October, 1765.

GEORGE SAXBY, (L. S.)
CALEB LLOYD, (L. S.")

NEW-YORK, January 2.

We are deſired to acquaint the Public, That as the firſt Wedneſday of January fell on New-Year's Day, the Market for Home Manufactures *was put off till To-morrow, being Friday the 3d, when beſides the uſual Articles, there will be ſeveral Pieces of good warm Cloth; the Gentlemen who have not yet ſupplied themſelves, may depend upon this* Opportunity*; the few that only pretended they could get none to buy, will be deprived of their uſual excuſe; and thoſe who have given out, that we cannot make a Quantity of Cloth, may be convinced of their Miſtake.*

Wedneſday Night, the 25th ult. the Ship York, Captain Berton, arrived here from London, but laſt from the Downs, which Place he left the 25th of October, in Company with Captain Haviland for this Port.

Part of a Letter from England to a Gentleman in New-York.

-----"Laſt Poſt brought me your Favor of the 3d June, from which, with Regret, I obſerve the bad Plight which the Meaſures of our Government have reduced your Province to, and your foreboding Apprehenſions for their Conſequences. The Hiſtory of Nations has convinced me, that States or Kingdoms, like the Productions of Nature, have their Times for commencing, growing and decaying; and as the Arts have been continually progreſſive to the Weſt, perhaps in the laſt ſucceſsful War, Old England reached the Meridian of its Glory, and the preſent uneaſy Senſations of the Weſtern World may be like the growing *Pains of Youth.*

New-Port, December 23.

The Spirit of Patriotiſm is not confined to the Sons *of America only, but glows with equal Fervor in the benevolent Breaſts of her virtuous* Daughters*; one Inſtance of which we think is worthy of Notice, viz. A Lady of this Town, tho' in the Bloom of Youth, and poſſeſſed of Virtues and Accompliſhments really engaging, and ſufficient to excite the moſt pleaſing Expectations of Happineſs in the married State, has declared that ſhe ſhould chooſe rather to be an* Old Maid, *than that the Opperation of the illegal Stamp Act ſhould commence in theſe Colonies.*

Philadelphia, December 26.

Sunday laſt arrived here Captain Allexander, from St. Kitts, who left that Iſland the 24th ult. and informs us, that thoſe brave Sons of Liberty glory in their Freedom, and carry on all Buſineſs without giving themſelves the leaſt Concern about the STAMP ACT: He alſo informs us, that the ſtamped Paper in the Iſland of Antigua is, by the General's Orders, guarded by 100 *Men, and the Inhabitants forced to accept of them, tho' ſorely againſt their Wills.*

BOSTON.

Extract of a Letter from the Southward.

---"You may depend upon it, Robert Ogden, Eſq; reſigned his Seat as Member, and conſequently that as Speaker, to avoid an Expulſion, and to pacify the People, more eſpecially his Townſmen. So far he has acted prudently. He delivered in a canting Apology for his Conduct, which has been publiſhed; how much Truth there is in it, the Gentlemen of the Congreſs can beſt tell."

WHEREAS purſuant to an Advertiſement, publiſhed in the public News-Paper of this Colony, that Gideon Granger, Warham Peaſe *and* Martin Kellogg, *all of* Suffield, *in the* County *of* Hartford, *Inſolvent Debtors, who have ſignifed by Writings under their Hands, with the Major Part of their Creditors, to the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, and One of the Aſſiſtant Judges of ſaid Court, that they are willing to ſurrender up all their Effects, for the Benefit of their Creditors, and have deſired that Truſtees may be forthwith appointed. And we the Subſcribers have been appointed accordingly.*

Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Granger, Peaſe, and Kellogg, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Elijah Kent, Innholder in Suffield, on Monday the 10th of February next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon; to proceed in ſuch Way and Manner as the Laws of this Colony directs, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors."

Samuel Kent,
Seth Austin,
Graves Loomis,
Truſtees for Gideon Granger.
Samuel Kent,
Martin Ashley,
Jedediah Bliss,
Truſtees for Warham Peaſe.
Joseph Pease,
Samuel Kent,
Truſtees for Martin Kellogg.

To be ſold at the Heart *and* Crown, Hartford,
Ames, Hutchins, and Ellſworth's Almanacks, for the Year 1766.

To the PRINTER.

REMARKS on the TIMES.

January 1ſt, A. D. 1766.

"Our Senate meets, at Parties, Parties bawl,
"And Pamphlets ſtun the Streets, and load the Stall." *

REMARK I.

WHEN political Enthuſiaſm runs high, men need be very watchful. There is Enthuſiaſm as well in many other Things, as in the Affairs of Religion: When Men's Pulſes get out of Order, it ſets their Bodies a trembling, and thereby they many times act very ſtrange Poſtures. Set a Man upon a Precipice, where his Head ſwims, and 'tis a Wonder if he doth not fall off, amongſt the moſt ragged Cliffs.

"*The civil Torrent foams, the Tumults reign.*" *

REM. II. The beſt Plans of Government, and compleateſt Models of civil States will ſuffer by Tumults, and are ſubject to be overthrown, when ſelf-deſigning Men, and Men of a hot, enthuſiaſtical Turn of Mind, are at the Head of public Commotions.

The Sentences now in Vogue are *Liberty, Property, and no STAMPS.*

REM. III. Thoſe who can't frame their *Mouths*, to pronounce theſe three Words properly and diſtinctly, are in ſome Danger of coming off and ſharing the Fate of thoſe Benjamites, at the River Jordon, who, inſtead of ſaying *Shibboleth*, pronounced it *Sibboleth.*

REM. IV. At a Time when the Torrent runs high, and the State is unſettled, low, ſelf-deſigning Men, puſh themſelves forward at all Adventures, hoping for nothing more than Self-promotion, tho' at the Ruin of the Public.

"*Poor Chremes can't conduct his own Eſtate,*
"*And thence has undertaken Europe's Fate;*
"*An Incapacity for ſmaller Things;*
"*This makes him model Realms, and counſel Kings.*" §

REM. V. At a Time when civil Enthuſiaſm runs high, every Man is a Politician; Then the Cry is, *The Government is in bad Hands*: I know,------and I know,------is to be heard in every Cot,-----------and it is high Time to ſet Things in better Order. At ſuch a Time, Inſolvents and Bankrupts, raiſe their Heads, their Hopes and Tongues, and cry, and pronounce Liberty, &c. very loud and diſtinct. In ſuch a State of Things, Men riſe, not by Merit, but becauſe they make a great Noiſe, and uſe many bold Words, and threaten to do great Things, which they can never perform. Hence,

REM. VI. Men raiſed to Promotion, by the Spirit of political Enthuſiaſm, when the Tide ebbs, and Emotions of Pulſe, and Heat of Blood ceaſe, are like to fall from their Heighth, and ſink into a State of Contempt.---For when the Populace find themſelves miſtaken, they can ſoon turn the Torrent, and pour out all their Rage on their once ſuppoſed favourite Friend. Hence nothing more uncertain and fluctuating than popular Eſteem.

"*Narciſſus the* Tartarian *Club diſclaims,*
"*Nay, a* Free-Maſon, *with ſome Terror names,*
"-------------------------------------,
"*Narciſſus is the Glory of his Race;*
"*For who does* Nothing *with a better Grace.*" ¶

REM. VII. In ſuch a Time as this, warm ſelf-deſigning Men will be mingling themſelves into all Companies, and mix and join themſelves to all Parties: and when their Conduct is fully ſcan'd for a conſiderable Time they have done *Nothing*. They are conſtantly acting over the ſame *Farce*, at the End of ſix Months they are juſt where they began; unleſs it may be they've darkened ſome Characters, or by caſting Duſt in the Air, have hurt ſome weak Eyes.------Indeed there is another Sort of theſe Men, who are conſtantly running up and down, doing *Nothing*, yet all the Time are watching all Parties, and if they can find a *Vacancy*, they are ready to fill it, if it be to the ſacrificing the Intereſt of the Public on either Side; they care not on which hand the *Chaſm* opens, if they can but ſtep in to advance their private Intereſt.-------And thus it probably is at the preſent Day. The Force of the Mobility runs high, and perhaps *Liberty*, &c. is pronounced louder by ſome, who but a few Months ago were ſoliciting the Office of *Stamp-Diſtributer*, &c. than by almoſt any other Perſon. Such Men are like a Court-Favourite, i. e.

"*He's cautious, Sir, he's ſubtle, he's a Courtier,*
"*He's now for you, now for another,*
"*For both, and neither: He's a Summer-Inſect,*
"*And loves the Sunſhine: On his gilded Wings,*
"*While the Scales waver, he'll fly doubtful round you;*
"*And ſing his Flatteries to both alike:*
"*The Scales once fix'd, he'll ſettle on the Winner,*
"*and ſwear his Pray'rs drew the Victory.*" ‖

Hence, REM. VIII. An honeſt Man is in Danger of being impoſed upon, and deceived, by a Club of deſigning, crafty Men. Nothing is more fatal to the Well-being of Society, than Diviſions and Factions; and nothing is more likely to ſtir up Diviſions, and create Jealouſies, than Parties of Men combining, and forming Schemes of Oeconomy diſtinct from the ſettled Conſtitution of the Country.

CONCLUSION.

Far, very far from being a Friend to the bringing in of Stamp'd Paper, is the Author: No! let us abide by the united Tacit and explicit Reſolution of all the Governments, i. e. *Not to receive that intolerable Yoke, which we can never bear*, but be prudent: Don't let blind Enthuſiaſm, or a low, mean, party-Spirit, like a Torrent, ſweep all before it.--------What if ſome *upſtart Gentlemen*, (out of Buſineſs) have itching Minds to diſplay their Gifts in Public, by making or mending *Reſolves*, now too much in Vogue: Let them employ their aſpiring Genius for themſelves, and not for the Counties, leſt the Public ſuffer hereafter, through their Ambition. Hear a celebrated Poet,

"*See Commons, Peers, and Miniſters of State,*
"*In ſolemn Council met, and deep Debate!*
"*What god-like Enterprize, is taking Birth?*
"*What Wonder opens on th' expecting Earth?*
"*'Tis done! with loud Applauſe, the Council rings!*
"*Fix'd in the Fate of Wh--rs and Fiddle-Strings.*"

Univerſal Paſſion, Sect. III.

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* *Dr. Young's Letter to Mr. Pope.*

§ *Univerſal Paſſion.*

The Author has uſed the Word Enthuſiaſm, *by which he would be underſtood to mean Heat of* Imagination, *or blind* Zeal.

¶ *Love of Fame.*

‖ *The Brothers, in Young's Poetical Works.*

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Philadelphia, December 26.

On Thurſday Morning laſt, the Schooner Three Friends, William Smith, Maſter, lying in one of our Docks, was diſcovered to be on Fire; when a Number of the Inhabitants immediately aſſembled, and got it extinguiſhed, without any Noiſe being then made about the Affair. But, in the Evening of that Day, the ſame Veſſel was hauled off into the Stream, and about three o'Clock the next Morning, was ſeen to be on Fire again from the Shore; upon which the Alarm was given, and ſome Boats were immediately manned with Ship-Carpenters, who went to her Aſſiſtance, and on going a board, found only one Man (Smith) in the Veſſel, who ſeemed a good Deal confuſed, and appeared to be in Liquor, the Veſſel burning very violently, with the Hatches ſhut, which were immediately opened; they then cut away her Foremaſt, ſcuttled her, cut the Cable, and towed her aſhore on the Bar, by which the Fire was ſuppreſſed.....The people ſtaid by her till Day-Light, when ſome of her Cargo was brought aſhore, in very ſtrong Boxes, well nailed up, which, on being opened, the Contents proved to be nothing elſe but Pieces of Rozin, Rozin Staves, ſome Pewter, a few Silk Handkerchiefs, and Straw, packed up together. Of theſe Sorts of Boxes, there were ſeveral on board, filled with the ſame Sort of Cargo, and no other Kind of Goods found in the Veſſel.....This occaſioning ſome Suſpicions that all was not right, but that ſomething baſe was intended by ſome body; the Perſon that paſſed for the Owner of the Veſſel, a Foreigner who was alſo concerned, and the Captain, were all taken up, and carried before the Chief Juſtice, who, after Examination, ordered them to Goal, where they now remain......The Veſſel was got off the Bar, but much damaged.

On Sunday Night a Piece of Parchment, with a Stamp to it was purified by Fire at the Coffee-Houſe, in the Preſence of a full Company, who expreſſed their ſatisfaction therewith.

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Auguſtus Deley,
Tobaconiſt (from New-York)

HAS lately ſet up his Buſineſs in Hartford, near the North Meeting Houſe, and keeps conſtantly for Sale, ALL Sorts of TOBACCO, fit for Chewing, or Smoaking; ſuch as Hog-Tail, Pig-Tail, and Shagg in Papers, or by the Pound, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Said DELEY takes in, and cutts good Tobacco, on Shares.

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A neat SLEY and HARNESS,
To be ſold. Enquire of the Printer.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, January 20, 1766. No. 56.

Ingerſoll

To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

EVERY good Engliſhman will at all times be an advocate for the liberty of the Preſs. Public Knowledge and public Freedom depend alike on its preſervation; and in ſhort we owe to it the chief of the bleſſings which we now enjoy.

What but free enquiry, which has ever been the inherent right of Engliſhmen, becauſe none can be conſidered as Freemen who are denied the fair uſe of their reaſon; I ſay, what but free enquiry has obtained and ſecured our religious and civil liberties, or made us a learned, wiſe, or flouriſhing people.

Yet this right of free enquiry and diſcuſſion, to which we have been indebted for almoſt every bleſſing that we enjoy, may be extended in corrupt practice to Licentiouſneſs, and by Licentiouſneſs become endangered; for like every other right that is valuable in fair uſe, it may become injurious from abuſe; and therefore the abuſe of any right whatſoever ought by no means to be countenanced.

The man who would attempt to abridge the liberty of the Preſs, which is the right of free enquiry, and fair diſcuſſion, may be conſidered as deſerving of univerſal deteſtation. But ſurely no one can think ſcurrility and ſlander are included in the liberty, becauſe ſuch practices are indubitably puniſhable by law, and therefore they ought not to be countenanced or practiſed; nor can they be ſerviceable to any public cauſe whatever; nor are they ever the practices of gentlemen becauſe reproachable for illiberality.

Foul tongues are the weapons in controverſy of the rabble: but weighty arguments are thoſe of men of knowledge and breeding. It is for vulgar women to rail; men of intelligence ſhould reaſon: and even the different modes of ridicule diſtinguiſh the ſwordſman from the aſſaſſin, the man of wit from the buffoon, by the apparent difference of principle and character in the exerciſe of their talents.

The end of all enquiry, or diſcuſſion, as far as either can affect the public, muſt be to encreaſe uſeful knowledge, or to eſtabliſh real truth; neither of which can be effected, but by accurate reaſonings on fair principles, or the evidence of experiments, or facts. But the man becomes deſpicable who ventures to aſſert falſhoods, as he will abſolutely become odious who is ſcurrilous or abuſive.

All ſocial liberty is rational, as in reaſon it was founded: and therefore the true friends of Freedom will always take offence at its being groſsly abuſed, becauſe that which in its nature is good when perverted, becomes an evil that requires a cure; and there can be no cure applied to abuſe Liberty, without weakening its eſſence: for which reaſon it muſt be neceſſary to guard it from Licentiouſneſs.

There appears to be much cauſe of fear, that many advocates for Liberty, and eſpecially that of the Preſs, have too imperfect ideas of it, and therefore know not how rightly to diſtinguiſh between its real uſe and abuſe. Hence do we ſee the Preſs too often proſtituted to the indulgence of rank venom, in its diſcharges of ribaldry, falſhood, invective, and ſcurrility, for which there can be no liberty, either in ſpeaking, writing, or printing; which exceſſes moſt appear in political diſcuſſions and party altercations.

But it is to your credit, that you diſcountenance all ſuch modes of repreſentation, and methods of diſputation; and it is greatly to be wiſhed that your example was more followed, as then the public would be benefited by more rational diſcuſſions, and no outcrys would be heard at the Licentiouſneſs of the Preſs; which practice may endanger its true invaluable liberty, without the poſſibility of its doing real ſervice to any cauſe; for applications to reaſon may be productive of much good, while thoſe that are made to paſſion or prejudice can only produce evil, and ſurely the poſſeſſion of a bleſſing ſhould not be hazarded by the indefenſible abuſe of it.

I am, Sir, Your humble ſervant,
PUBLICOLA.

NEW-HAVEN.

WHEREAS I have lately received two anonymous Letters, calling on me (among other Things) to give the Publick ſome further Aſſurance with regard to my Intentions about exerciſing the Office of Diſtributer of Stamps for this Colony, as ſome others have done ſince receiving our Commiſſions or Deputations of Office for that Purpoſe; and that I confirm the ſame by Oath. And altho' I don't think it beſt ordinarily to take Notice of ſuch Letters, nor yet to take Oaths upon ſuch Kind of Occaſions; yet (as I have good Reaſon to think thoſe Letters came from a large Number of People belonging to this Colony, and do reſpect a Subject of a very intereſting Nature, and the preſent Times being peculiarly difficult and critical, and I myſelf at no Loſs or difficulty about making known my Reſolutions and Intentions reſpecting the Matters aforeſaid) I have concluded to make the following Declaration and to confirm the ſame by an Oath; that is to ſay,

1. I never was nor am I now deſirous, or even willing, to hold or exerciſe the aforeſaid Office, contrary to the Mind and Inclination of the general Body of People in this Colony.

2. I have for ſome Time been and ſtill am perſuaded, that it is the general Opinion and

Sentiment of the People of this Colony (after mature Deliberation) that the Stamp Act is an Infringement of their Rights and dangerous to their Liberties, and therefore I am not willing, nor will I, for that and other good and ſufficient Reaſons, as I ſuppoſe, (and which I hope and truſt will excuſe me to thoſe who appointed me) exerciſe the ſaid Office againſt ſuch general Opinion and Sentiment of the People; and, generally and in a Word, will Never at all, by myſelf or otherwiſe, officiate under my ſaid Deputation. And as I have ſo I will, in the moſt effectual Manner I am able, apply to the proper Board in England, for a Diſmiſſion from my ſaid Office.

J. Ingerſoll.

New-Haven, ſſ. Jan. 8, 1766.

THEN perſonally appeared Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; and made Oath to the Truth of the foregoing Declaration, by him ſubſcribed.

Before me, DANIEL LYMAN, Juſt. Peace.

As to the Letters and Papers which I lately delivered out of my Hands, I beg Leave to acquaint the Publick that I did not expect there would have been any Publications of them (eſpecially of any particular detached Sentences) but by me, or by mutual Conſent; --- that thoſe Paragraphs which have lately been publiſhed in the New-London Gazette, I conceive to be, in ſome Parts, by ſome Miſtake, differently worded from the Originals, and commented upon very differently from what I imagine would be thought the true meaning was the whole of ſaid Letters and Papers publiſhed together. This I intend ſhall be done as ſoon as I ſhall recover the Papers again; and in the mean Time ſhall hope the Publick will not undertake to make a full Judgment in the Matter. And this I think may well be done, as thoſe particular Letters at which Umbrage has been taken are recalled; and it, by Miſtake or otherwiſe, any Thing was ſaid in them that was liable to a Conſtruction diſ-favourable to the Colony or to any particular Perſons, I ſhall be always ready to put every Thing to right whenever *They* ſhall call upon me for that Purpoſe; and to prevent all Trouble of the Kind for the future, ſhall take Care to write no Letters abroad (until Times are more ſettled than they now are) without firſt ſhewing them to ſuch Gentlemen as, at this Day, will be entirely confided in.

J. I.

NEW-YORK, January 9.

The Spirit of Liberty, in Oppoſition to the Stamp-Act, has been no leſs conſpicuous in Georgia than in the other Colonies. The Stamps for that Place were arrived at Charleſtown, and were to be ſent over in his Majeſty's Ship Speedwell; and Mr. Angus, the Officer appointed for their Diſtribution was alſo arrived there. The Gentlemen Sons of Liberty, of Georgia, had concluded to wait on him at his Arrival and deſire his Reſignation of the odious Office, whereby bad Conſequences might be prevented.

Thurſday Morning, 9 o'Clock. We have juſt received certain Intelligence, that about 12 o'Clock laſt Night, a Company of arm'd Men went on board Capt. Haviland's Brig, lying at or near Croger's Dock, and after obliging the People to deliver up the Keys, and get Lights, they opened the Hatches, ſearch'd the Veſſel from Stem to Stern and ſeized the Stamped Papers for this Province and Connecticut, amounting to 10 Boxes, with which they loaded a large Boat, and proceeded with them up the River to the Ship-Yards, where they broke the Packages to Pieces, and with ſome Tar-Barrels and other Combuſtibles, made a Bonfire of them and their Contents.---When the Whole was entirely conſumed, they all quietly diſperſed, without doing any Miſchief, or even alarming the City.

We hear that Col. Robertſon, who was lately appointed Barrack-Maſter-General for North-America, is appointed Lieut. Governor of Canada, and that Governor Murray is ordered Home.

Governor Rogers, well known for military Atchievements in the late American War, is come over in the Packet.

NEW-YORK, January 16.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this City, dated Nov. 9, 1765.

"I am fully ſenſible of the Malignity of the late Meaſures, and your------has well delinated the Authors. Your Zeal is commendable; but you ſhould not impute your Grievances to the Whole, which were impoſed by the Influence of a Miniſtry univerſally deteſted, and now removed, and the new Miniſtry intirely in your Favour.......An entire new Syſtem in your Favour is adopted, and the truly Noble Lord DARTMOUTH at the Head of the Board of Trade, your Friend out of Judgment, being fully convinced of the mutual Intereſt of the Colonies and their Mother Country; ſo that a few Months will give a new Face to your Affairs....

"I contributed my Mite to his Information, and he was ſo condeſcending as to call on me and thank me, and opened his Sentiments without Reſerve.---He is a charming Man."

Extract of a Letter from London, Dated January 9.

"The new Miniſtry are determined to relieve you, and I hope a few Months will make a great Alteration in your American Affairs."

A few Days ſince a Negro Man belonging to Mr. Trail, of New-Rochelle, killed a Woman, his Houſe-Keeper, by a Blow with a ſmall Ax on the Head, of which Wound ſhe expired; the Villian immediately fled, and concealed himſelf in a Hay-ſtack, where he was found after diligent Search, tried by three Juſtices of the Peace, and ordered to burnt: Which Sentence was put in Execution at New-Rochelle laſt Week.

We have heard, that the Stamp-Act, as if calculated to ſpread Uneaſineſs and Confuſion throughout all his Majeſty's Dominions, has produced ſome freſh Tumults at Albany; an authentic Account of Particulars is not come to our Hand, but our beſt Intelligence is as follows, viz.

That on Saturday the 4th Inſtant, many of the Inhabitants of Albany, having heard that Mr. Van Scaack, of that Place, Merchant, had applied for the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps there, a Number of them went to him and demanded a Reſignation of the Office if he had it, and a ſolemn Engagement that he nor any for him ſhould ever act in it.---That he would not enter into ſuch an Engagement without ſome Reſerve, in Caſe the Act ſhould hereafter take Place; which by no Means ſatisfying the People, ſeveral hundreds of them aſſembled the next Monday Evening, and again inſiſted on his abſolute Renunciation of his Office; which he not complying with, they put a Halter about his Neck, drag'd him through the Town, and is was thought would abſolutely have hang'd him, if he had not found Means to make his Eſcape, and take Sanctuary in the Fort. This ſo enraged the Multitude, that they return'd to his houſe, and demoliſhed all his Furniture that they would find, to the Value of 4 or 500l.

--Two other Perſons there, we hear, had alſo applied for Employments in the Stamp Office, one of which was very roughly uſed, and the other had fled.

BOSTON, January 9.

It is reported that one of his Majeſty's Ships was ſoon to ſail from England, for theſe Parts; and that an American Gentleman was to embark with Diſpatches for the ſeveral Governments on this Continent.

'Tis reported that a Veſſel is arrived at Cape Ann from the Mount, the Maſter of which ſays, that the Spaniards having taken a Diſlike to the French, had drove them away from that Place.

Laſt Week one John Ward, a Journeyman Barber in this Town, was committed to Goal, for a Rape on the Body of Elizabeth Allen, an Infant between 9 and 10 Years of Age, and otherwiſe much abuſing her, at the Houſe of William Ricaſh on Wentworth's Wharf.

NEWPORT, January 13.

Since our laſt his Majeſty's Ship Cygnet, commanded by Philip Durell, Eſq; ſailed from this Port for New-London.

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HARTFORD, January 20.

Yeſterday Afternoon, the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Eliſha Treat of Wetherſfield was entirely conſumed by Fire, together with the greateſt Part of the Furniture, while all the Family were at Meeting. The Fire had got to a great Head before it was diſcovered.

By the Capts. Oſborn, arrived at Newport Bartlet at Boſton Grice at Marblehead, and the Lord Hyde Packet at New-York, from England, there is the following Advices,

LONDON, Oct. 26.

SOME letters from North America aſſert, that the colonies were already threatned with another Indian war.

Yeſterday Benjamin Robert Turbot, lately pardoned on condition of tranſportation, embarked on board a ſloop for Boſton in New-England.

Oct. 31. It is ſaid that the ſtate of the Britiſh colonies will be thoroughly inveſtigated next ſeſſion of parliament, in order to redreſs ſome grievances in them, which have been lately much complained of.

It is ſaid that two great men are already ſick of the great offices they hold, having found men and meaſures in ſuch a manner, as that it will be ſome time before they are put right.

Several ſhips and ſloops of war are ſoon to be fitted out and ſent to the coaſt of North-America, but their orders, and upon what enterprize, is not yet made known.

A ſtrong report prevails, that the hon. Mr. Grenville will have an honorable appointment before the meeting of an auguſt aſſembly.

Nov. 2. We are greatly concerned to give our readers the following melancholly article of his Royal Highneſs William Auguſtus Duke of Cumberland, who died ſuddenly at his houſe in Upper Groſvenor ſtreet, on Thurſday night, about eight o'clock, in the 45th year of his age, being born April 15, 1721, greatly regretted by all lovers of Liberty.

There was no levee yeſterday at St. James's, on account of the death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland. The news of this melancholly event was carried to his Majeſty, ſoon after it happened, by Lord Albermarle, which greatly ſurprized and affected his Majeſty, who had ſeen his Royal Highneſs but a few hours before, to all appearance in perfect health.

Yeſterday the principal ſecretaries, and other great officers of ſtate, the nobility and foreign miniſters waited on his Majeſty at the Queen's palace, with their complements of condolance on the death of his Royal Uncle.

Yeſterday evening the body of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland was opened by Ceſar Hawkins, Eſq; ſerjeant ſurgeon to his Majeſty, Mr. Middleton, &c. in order to be embalmed.

Yeſterday orders were ſent to both Theatres to ſuſpend acting till further notice.

A ſilver mine, it is ſaid, has been diſcovered in North America, which is like to prove of the laſt advantage to this kingdom.

Major Rogers has not yet ſet out for his government in America, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid on that head in the public papers.

Yeſterday diſpatches were received from Com. Palliſſer, commander in chief at Newfoundland; they are ſaid to contain very flagrant inſtances of a breach of treaty by the French.

On Thurſday morning his Grace the Duke of Richmond, Lord George Lenox, and their retinue, embarked at Dover for France.

The circumſtances at and previous to the death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, are variouſly related, but the moſt authentic account ſeems to be as follows: At noon his Royal Highneſs was at court, after which he dined with Lord Albemarle in Arlington ſtreet, and drank tea with the Princeſs of Brunſwick at St. James's. He then went to his own houſe in Upper Groſvenor ſtreet, in order to be preſent at a council, which had been appointed to be held there that evening. As ſoon as he came in he ordered coffee; and when it was brought, he complained of a pain in his ſhoulder, and had a very cold and remarkable ſhivering fit. He ſaid he felt himſelf much worſe than ever he was before, and deſired to be laid on the couch, which was accordingly done, and Sir Charles Wintringham, the King's phyſician, was ſent for; who being come, it is ſaid, adviſed bleeding. Here the reports are a little puzzling; for one ſays, that his Royal Highneſs was let blood; and another ſays the contrary. It is however certain that the ſhivering fit returned; and that in about 20 minutes after, his Royal Highneſs departed this life, without making the leaſt ſign or motion. This was paſt ſeven o'clock. It is added, that the Duke of Newcaſtle and the Earl of Northington, were come to his Royal Highneſs's, in order to aſſiſt at the intended council.

It is not yet publickly known for certain, whether his Royal Highneſs has left any will.

It is thought by many people that the remainder of certain difficulties to Mr. Pitt's coming into the Adminiſtration will be ſhortly removed; and that this country will be once more made happy by the wiſdom and ſpirit of his counſels.

All reports, as well as hopes of Lord N-------d's being to enjoy an eminent public ſtation, it is ſaid, are now entirely at an end.

Some perſons affect to give out that a certain very unpopular nobleman now ſeriouſly begins to think of retiring.—This tale has often been given out.

Letters from Hanover ſay, that the Right Honorable the Counteſs of Yarmouth, died worth half a million ſterling.

Nov. 5. We are told, that the expediency of allowing American repreſentatives in an auguſt aſſembly, has been the ſubject of ſeveral late important councils at the weſt end of the town.

There are at this time three blue ribbons vacant, viz. the Duke of Cumberland's, the Duke of Devonſhire's and the Duke of Dorſet's. Alſo three red ribbons, viz. the Duke of Cumberland's, the Duke of Bolton's, and Sir Charles Howard's. Except the Sovereign, Lord Bute is the only perſons who is a knight companion of two orders.

The diſorder that ended the life of one of the beſt of Princes, was called the *Somnoſency*.

Laſt night a privy council was held at the right hon. Mr. Secretary Conway's on affairs of importance; and this day there was another grand council at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Lord Chamberlin's office, Nov. 2. Orders for the court's going into mourning on ſunday the 10th inſt. for his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, viz. The ladies to wear black ſilk or velvet, fringed or plain linen, black or white fans, and white gloves. The men to wear black, full trimmed, fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

It is ſaid his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York will be appointed chief of the council of Regency, in the room of his deceaſed uncle.

The conſumptive caſe of his royal highneſs Prince Frederick William his Majeſty's youngeſt brother, is attributed to a too quick growth.

Nov. 7. This morning a little after three o'clock a moſt terrible fire broke out at a Barber's the end of Biſhopſgate ſtreet, near Cornhill, which conſum'd upwards of a hundred houſes.

It now rumoured that an auguſt aſſembly will be ſummoned to meet ſeveral weeks ſooner than was expected, on affairs of great importance.

It is ſaid that the grand council ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's, is to take under conſideration ſome important advices from America.

Col. Barre is now talked of to ſucceed Thomas Pitt, Eſq; at the board of Admiralty.

Nov. 9. It is expected that the reduced officers of his Majeſty's marine corps, will in a few days be ordered to join their reſpective diviſions at Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham. And we hear all ſhips of war, in commiſſion, are to take on board their full complement of marines, as in time of war.

It is confidently ſaid, that the French have actually 15,000 of the beſt troops cantoned along their coaſts, oppoſite to England, and that they continue to augment the ſame, but with what view is not known.

In yeſterday's North-American packet was receiv'd a News-paper, under the title of "*The Conſtitutional Courant*, &c. It contains ſeveral Eſſays relating to the Stamp Act, all of which are merely loyal, and by the Introduction ſeem to have been refuſed by the Printers of the regular News-papers at New-York. Is has an emblematical Head-Piece of a Snake or Serpent cut into ſeveral pieces, on each of which are the initial Letters of the Names of the ſeveral Colonies; and over it are the Words *Join or Die*, in large Letters.

BOSTON, January 16.

By a Gentleman from Pownalborough, we are informed of the following Accidents happening at the Eaſtern Parts of this Province laſt Tueſday ſe'nnight, viz.

Mr. Elijah Packard (formerly Miniſter at Scituate) was froze to death in walking over the Neck from Kennebeck to Sheepſcut.---Mr. Henry Lear, and one Mr. Renken, an aged Man, fell thro' the Ice on Kennebeck River, and were drowned.-----Two Indians were found burnt to death in their camp near Fort Halifax.---Alſo, Two Negro Men fiſhing in an open Boat near Falmouth, were froze to death.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the *Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, the 29th of Nov. 1765.*

THIS Houſe, ſincerely devoted, with the warmeſt Sentiments of Affection and Duty to his Majeſty's Perſon and Government; inviolably attached to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment of the Proteſtant Succeſſion; and with Minds deeply impreſſed by a Senſe of the preſent and impending Misfortunes on the People of this Province; eſteem it their indiſpenſable Duty to their Conſtituents, to themſelves, and to Poſterity, to come to the following RESOLUTIONS, reſpecting their moſt eſſential Rights and Liberties, and the Grievances under which they labour, by Reaſon of ſeveral late Acts of Parliament.

I. RESOLVED, That his Majeſty's Subjects in this Province owe the ſame Allegiance to the Crown of Great-Britain, that is due from his Subjects born there.

II. That his Majeſty's liege Subjects in this Province, are entitled to all the inherent Rights and Liberties of his natural born Subjects within the Kingdom of Great-Britain.

III. That the Inhabitants of this Province appear alſo to be confirmed in all the Rights afore-mentioned, not only by their Charter, but by an Act of Parliament of the 13th of George II.

IV. That it is inſeparably eſſential to the Freedom of a People and the undoubted Right of Engliſhmen, that no Taxes be impoſed on them but with their own Conſent, given Perſonally, or by their Repreſentatives.

V. That the People of this Province are not, and, from their local Circumſtances, cannot be, repreſented in the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain. And farther, That, in the Opinion of this Houſe, the ſeveral Powers of Legiſlation in America were conſtituted, in ſome Meaſure, upon the Apprehenſion of this Impracticability.

VI. That the only Repreſentatives of the People of this Province, are Perſons choſen therein by themſelves; and that no Taxes ever have been, or can be, conſtitutionally impoſed on them, but by the Legiſlature of this Province.

VII. That all Supplies to the Crown being free Gifts of the People, it is unreaſonable and inconſiſtent with the Principles and Spirit of the Britiſh Conſtitution, for the People of Great-Britain to grant to his Majeſty the Property of the People of this Province.

VIII. That Trials by Jury, is the inherent and invaluable Right of every Britiſh Subject in this Province.

IX. That the late Act of Parliament, intituled "*An "Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and "other Duties, on the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in "America,*" *&c.* by impoſing Taxes on the Inhabitants of this Province; and the ſaid Act, and ſeveral other Acts, by extending the Juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty, beyond its antient Limits; have a manifeſt Tendency to ſubvert the Rights and Liberties of the People of this Province.

X. That the Duties impoſed, by ſeveral late Acts of Parliament, on the People of this Province; will be extremely burthenſome and grievous, and from the Scarcity of Gold and Silver, the Payment of them abſolutely impracticable.

XI. That, as the Profits of the Trade of the People of this Province ultimately center in Great-Britain, to pay for the Manufactures which they are obliged to take from thence, they eventually contribute very largely to all the Supplies granted there to the Crown: And beſides, as every Individual in this Province, is as advantageous at leaſt to Great-Britain, as if he were in Great-Britain; and as they pay their full Proportion of Taxes for the Support of his Majeſty's Government here (which Taxes are equal, or more, in Proportion to our Eſtates, than thoſe paid by our Fellow-Subjects in Great Britain upon theirs) it is unreaſonable for them to be called upon, to pay any farther Part of the Charges of the Government there.

XII. That the Aſſemblies of this Province have, from Time to Time, whenever Requiſitions have been made by his Majeſty, for carrying on military Operations, either for the Defence of themſelves, or that of America in general, moſt chearfully and liberally contributed their full Proportion, of Men and Money, for theſe Services.

XII. That, tho' the Repreſentatives of the People of this Province had equal Aſſurances and Reaſons, with thoſe of the other Provinces, to expect a Proportional Reimburſement, of thoſe immenſe Charges they had been at, for his Majeſty's Service, in the late War, out of the ſeveral parliamentary Graces for the Uſe of America; yet, they have obtained only their Proportion of the firſt of thoſe Grants; and the ſmall Sum of Two Hundred and Eighty-five Pounds Sterling received ſince.

XIV. That notwithſtanding, whenever his Majeſty's Service ſhall, for the future, require the Aids of the Inhabitants of this Province, and they ſhall be called upon for that Purpoſe in a conſtitutional Way, it ſhall be their indiſpenſible Duty, moſt chearfully and liberally, to grant to his Majeſty, their Proportion, according to their Ability, of Men and Money, for the Defence, Security, and other public Services of the Britiſh American Colonies.

XV. That the Reſtrictions on the Trade of the People of this Province, together with the late Duties and Taxes impoſed on them by Acts of Parliment, muſt neceſſarily greatly leſſen the Conſumption of Britiſh Manufactures amongſt them.

XVI. That the Increaſe, Proſperity, and Happineſs of the People of this Province, depend on the full and free Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties; and on an affectionate Intercourſe with Great-Britain.

XVII. That the Readineſs of the Colonies to comply with his Majeſty's Requiſitions, as well as their Inability to bear additional Taxes, beyond what is laid on them by their reſpective Legiſlatures, is apparent, from the ſeveral Grants of Parliament, to reimburſe them Part of the heavy Expences they were at in the late War in America.

XVIII. That it is the Right the Britiſh Subjects of this Province, to petition the King, or either Houſe of Parliament.

ORDERED, that theſe VOTES and RESOLUTIONS be printed, and made public, that a juſt Senſe of Liberty, and the firm Sentiments of the Loyalty, of the Repreſentatives of the People of this Province, may be known to their Conſtituents, and tranſmitted to Poſterity.

BY ORDER OF THE HOUSE.
PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

*In the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly,
the 29th Day of November, 1765.*
THOMAS FARR, jun. Clerk

WHEREAS *purſuant to an Advertiſement, publiſhed in the public News-Paper of this Colony, that* Gideon Granger, Warham Peaſe *and* Martin Kellogg, *all of* Suffield, *in the* County *of* Hartford, *Inſolvent Debtors, who have ſignified by Writings under their Hands, with the Major Part of their Creditors, to the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, and One of the Aſſiſtant Judges of ſaid Court, that they are willing to ſurrender up all their Effects, for the Benefit of their Creditors, and have deſired that Truſtees may be forthwith appointed. And we the Subſcribers have been appointed accordingly.*

Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Granger, Peaſe, and Kellogg, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Elijah Kent, Innholder in Suffield, on Monday the 10th of February next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to proceed in ſuch Way and Manner as the Law of this Colony directs, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors."

SAMUEL KENT,
SETH AUSTIN,
GRAVES LOOMIS,
Truſtees for Gideon Granger.
SAMUEL KENT,
MARTIN ASHLEY,
JEDEDIAH BLISS,
Truſtees for Warham Peaſe.
JOSEPH PEASE,
SAMUEL KENT,
Truſtees for Martin Kellogg.

To be ſold at the Heart *and* Crown, Hartford:
Ames, Hutchins, and Ellſworth's Almanacks.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, January 27, 1766. No. 57.

LONDON, November 5.

BY an Act of the Firſt of his preſent Majeſty, for the Support of his Houſhold, the ſum of 723,000l. is ordained to be paid out of the aggregate fund, eſtabliſhed by the firſt of George II. during the continuance of 50,000l. to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, 15,000 l. to the late Duke of Cumberland, and 12,000l. to the Princeſs Amelia. By the death of his Royal Highneſs this 15,000l. becomes now part of the Civil Liſt for ſupport of his Majeſty's Houſhold. It was granted him by an Act of the Twelfth of the late King. By an Act of the Nineteenth of George II. the ſum of 25,000l. was ſettled on his Royal Highneſs, and the Heirs Male of his Body, for the ſignal Services done by him to his Country: This was alſo made payable out of the aggregate fund; and which by his Royal Highneſs's death, without Heir, Male, is ſunk, and becomes a part of the public Revenues.

The Friends of the preſent adminiſtration ſay, that the death of his royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will not make the leaſt alteration in their ſyſtem.

Nov. [illegible] We [illegible] aſſured that the gentlemen who opened the body of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, found in the Right Ventricle of the Brains Coagulation of extravaſated Blood, about the ſize of a Pidgeon's Egg. All the noble parts were found and good, except an Oſſification of the Membrance, that divides the lobes of the Brain.

His Royal Highneſs has been afflicted with an Hydrocele in the Scrotum, from which a quart of water had been taken.

On the whole, it is apprehended that the death of his royal highneſs was owing to a rupture of ſome blood veſſel in the Brain.

The [illegible] Cumberland in the Rangerſhip of Windſor Foreſt.

We are informed, that a reputable Merchant Weſt of Temple-bar, will clear by the enſuing Mourning upwards of 10,000 l. on account of his having, with all his Servants, ſet out on Thurſday Night laſt, and bought up by contract, in the Country, an immenſe Quantity of Goods, ſome Hours before they could poſſibly have received any News from London.

Nov. 7. When the melancholy news of the Duke of Cumberland's death reached Windſor town, it was received with the utmoſt concern by all ranks of people, and eſpecially by the labourers on his Royal Highneſs's works, who cried out they had loſt their greateſt benefactor. It is ſaid, that when a certain oeconomical nobleman lately obſerved to the Duke, that he could very well do without ſuch number of workmen, who coſt him a prodigious ſum, his Royal Highneſs replied, but can theſe poor people do without me? An anſwer worthy the benevolent heart that gave utterance to it.

When a great perſonage was aſked, very lately, concerning the diſorder he had the unhappineſs to labour under, the anſwer was, that he feared it would be impoſſible for him, in his then ſituation, to laſt many days, and added, 'had it been my fate to have been the ſon of a poor man, I ſhould in all probability, have long ſince recovered.'

Notwithſtanding the late orders that have appeared concerning the court-mourning to be worn on the preſent melancholy occaſion, a great number of perſons have given direction for the deepeſt mourning; which they are determined to wear, to ſhew their reſpect to the memory of ſo great a man as the Duke of Cumberland, to whoſe eminent ſervices the Britiſh nation owes, in a great meaſure, its preſent happy conſtitution, and whoſe death cannot be too much lamented by all true friends and lovers of their country.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland obſerved an uniform regular method with his labouring people at Windſor; he never gave them more pay than others of the Nobility and Gentry in the neighbourhood, but rather leſs, as he ſaid that would encourage other labourers to raiſe their wages; but this he ſufficiently made up, by ordering them every day table-beer at noon, bread and cheeſe, and generally twice a week a hot dinner gratis. This was what his Royal Highneſs called *Old Engliſh Hoſpitality.*

The reports are various concerning the tendency of the late very frequent councils at Whitehall and St. James's; and politicians will now have it, that an univerſal change of men and meaſures is actually under conſideration.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

On Friday morning the judgment obtained by Mr. Dryden Leach in the Court of Common Pleas, in conſequence of his verdict found at Guildhall in December 1763, againſt Meſſ. Money, Watſon, and Blackmore, three of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, (who entered his houſe, and arreſted and impriſoned him, under a general warrant iſſued by the Earl of Halifax, late one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, as the Printer of the original North-Briton, No. 45.) was affirmed by the unanimous opinion of the Court of King's Bench, upon a Writ of Error and Bill of Exceptions brought by the Defendant.

By this important deciſion, Mr. Leach now recovers his 400l. damages, with all coſts of ſuit.

This is the firſt final determination of the numerous actions which have been commenced againſt the Secretaries of State and Meſſengers, &c.

There are ſeveral other cauſes which depended upon the fate of Mr. Leach's, and conſequently the reſpective Plaintiffs will now receive their damages and coſts.—The cauſe between Mr. Wilkes and Mr. Wood it is apprehended will be finiſhed this term.

A very popular Speaker in a certain auguſt Aſſembly is ſaid to have refuſed a joint Vice Treaſurerſhip of Ireland; and it is added, that he generouſly declared he never would [illegible] done for his Safety.

It is rumoured that certain late French memorials have been couched in a language, which but too plainly denotes the opinion this crafty court entertains of our preſent diſtracted ſituation, both at home and abroad.

A petition to his Majeſty is ſigned by Mr. Garrick, and all the principal Actors of Drury-lane houſe, in favour of the unfortunate Turbot, now under ſentence of death in Newgate, for ſtealing a pint mug. This unhappy young man was ſon to the Comedian of that name, who formerly played at Drury-lane Theatre; and was, it ſeems, led into this his firſt fact, by the preſſing neceſſities of a moſt unutterable diſtreſs, his wife being juſt delivered of a child, and he not only out of all manner of buſineſs, but without a ſixpence in the world, to furniſh either of the miſerable wretches with the ſmalleſt ſuſtenance in ſo affecting a ſituation.

A Gentleman of the higheſt theatrical eminence having made great intereſt to obtain his Majeſty's pardon (which has been moſt graciouſly granted) for Turbott, under ſentence of death for ſtealing a ſilver Cup; a perſon aſked one of the Players, remarkable for his Drollery, what the delinquent was condemn'd for; to which the Actor replied, "*Only for taking a Cup too much*, which as my Friend Joe "Miller has obſerved on a like occaſion, has been the caſe "of many an honeſt Fellow."

Several large wagers are laid at the weſt end of the town that ſome conſiderable changes in the miniſtry will take place before the meeting of the parliament.

Laſt Night about eleven o'clock, the remains of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland were removed to the Prince's Chamber, adjoining to the Houſe of Peers. St. Paul's bell began about ten, and continued during the removal of the corpſe.

A Ceremonial for the private Interment of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of CUMBERLAND.

Drums and Trumpets
Sounding a ſolemn March, with Banners attached to the Trumpets and Drums, and adorned with proper Military Trophies; the Drums to be covered with Black.
Knights Marſhals Men
Gentlemen Servants to his Royal Highneſs.

Page of the Preſence.
Page of the Back Stairs.
Pages of Honour.
Phyſician.
Chaplains.
Equerries.
Officers at Arms.
Comptroller of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold. | Treaſurer of his Royal Highneſs's Houſhold.
An Herald.
Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold.
An Officer of Arms.
The Gentleman of the Horſe to his Royal Highneſs.
The Coronet,
A Gent. Uſher. | *borne by a King of Arms* | A Gent. Uſher.
The BODY,
Covered with a black Velvet Pall, adorned with eight Eſcutcheons, under a Canopy of black Velvet, born by eight General Officers.
The Pall to be ſupported by four Barons.
A Gentleman Uſher. Garter. A Gentleman Uſher.
Supporter, a Duke. | The Chief Mourner, a Duke. | Supporter, a Duke.
The Train born by a Baronet.
Ten Earls Aſſiſtants.
A Gentleman Uſher.
The Lords of the Bed-Chamber.
Grooms of the Bed-Chamber.
Yeoman of the Guard.

We are informed that one and twenty pieces of artillery are drawn into the park, to fire minute guns during the proceſſion and ceremony this evening, which are a greater number of pieces than have been heretofore ordered upon the like occaſion.

We hear likewiſe that three regiments of foot guards are to be drawn up in St. Margaret's church-yard, to fire volleys on a ſignal given, as ſoon as the body is depoſited.

That minute guns are to be fired at the Tower.

And that the eight General Officers, who are to bear the Canopy in the proceſſion, are to be in their uniforms, having crapes in their hats and on their arms, and ſaſhes covered with crape.

The outward coffin in which the remains of the Duke of Cumberland are placed is of mahogany, and meaſures three feet three inches over, and in length ſix feet two inches.

BOSTON, January 16.

Yeſterday the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay met at the Court-Houſe in this Town.

This Morning His Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both HOUSES, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

YOU are met together at the uſual Time for opening the Winter Seſſion: I have no immediate Commands from his Majeſty to propoſe to you; nor any thing of myſelf to recommend, but the Diſpatch of the ordinary Buſineſs of the Seſſion with all proper Expedition.

Whenever the Time ſhall come when my Service can be made acceptable to you, it will not be wanting. At preſent I have only to deſire, that, in framing ſuch Matters as muſt be ſent to me for my Conſent, you will duly conſider the Nature of my Office and the Obligations I am under not to diſpenſe with the Duties of it.

FRA: BERNARD.

JANUARY 23.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of great Credit in London, to a Friend in this Town, dated November 1765.

"We have now the Pleaſure to acquaint you our new Miniſtry have laid a Plan for retrieving you from the Oppreſſion the old Miniſtry laid you under, which has rendered them odious to the *People* here; and a few Months will quite change the Face of Affairs, for they are reſolved not only to take off the Stamp-Duty and Duty on Molaſſes, but to give you ſeveral poſitive Advantages."--

An Account from England about the ſame Date, ſays, That They at Home have adopted a new Syſtem with reſpect to America, they will give all Indulgence to Trade, the Stam-Act they will in ſome Reſpects relax, but will not repeal.

It was ſtrongly reported in England we ſhould very ſoon be relieved from the late grievous Impoſitions, and that Meaſures the moſt ſalutary and beneficial to the Colonies had been reſolved upon, in ſome important Councils at the Weſt-End of the Town; as a London Paper mentions.

Monday laſt ſailed the Brig Lydia, Capt. Scot, for London, in whom went Paſſengers Mr. William Bowes, of this Town, Merchant, Major Price of the 14th Regiment, and Lieut. Miller of the 45th.

This Morning about ſix o'Clock was felt here a conſiderable Earthquake, the undulatory Motion, was from N. W. to S. E. without any perceptable Noiſe attending.

BOSTON, January 23.

Tueſday laſt a Committee of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives waited on His Excellency the Governor, with the following Meſſage, in anſwer to his Excellency's Speech at the opening of the preſent Seſſion.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

HAVING conſidered your Speech at the Opening of this Seſſion, the Houſe of Repreſentatives beg Leave to ſay, That they have the utmoſt Reaſon to confide in the paternal Care of our moſt gracious Sovereign, who ever makes the Happineſs of ALL his Subjects the great Rule of his Government.--That, as it is their indiſpenſible Duty, ſo it is their fixed Determination, in every Part of their Conduct, to make the Honor of His Majeſty, and the Welfare of His Subjects of this Province, the grand Objects of their Attention.--That while they perſevere in ſuch Steps, as have a manifeſt Tendency to promote theſe moſt valuable Purpoſes, they cannot poſſibly counteract the Nature and Deſign of your Office, nor interfere with your Obligations not to diſpenſe with the Duties of it: And that they have therefore juſt Reaſon to expect your Countenance and Conſent when it ſhall be neceſſary.

We thank you, SIR, for the kind Aſſurance you are pleaſed to give us, That "whenever the Time ſhall come "when your Service can be acceptable to us, it ſhall not "be wanting;" and we only add, That ſince his Majeſty was pleaſed to honor you with the Goverment of this his Province, we have never known the Time when your Excellency's Service would not have been very acceptable to us.

AT a legal Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, at Faneuil-Hall, on Wedneſday the 18th of December 1765, and continued by Adjournment to January 16, 1766; the following Votes paſs'd, viz.

WHEREAS the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for this County, together with Court of Probate, is now open, and Buſineſs going on as uſual,----VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, That the Repreſentatives of the Town be and hereby are inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours in the General Aſſembly at the preſent Seſſion, that Meaſures may be taken that Juſtice be alſo duly adminiſtered in all the Counties throughout the Province; and that Enquiry may be made into the Reaſons why the Courſe of Juſtice in this Province has been in any Meaſure obſtructed.

It is further VOTED UNANIMOUSLY, That their Repreſentatives be alſo inſtructed to uſe their Influence in the General Court, that proper Enquiry may be made into the Behaviour of any Perſon or Perſons who by their Miſconduct have either contributed towards the Difficulties we labour under reſpecting the Stamp-Act, or have baſely neglected to uſe their upright and beſt Endeavours to relieve us from thoſe Difficulties.

From the PORTSMOUTH GAZETTE.

The Sons of Liberty being diſpleaſed with the Conduct of Mr. Meſerve, our Stamp-Maſter, and having Deliberately conſulted upon ſuch Meaſures as would beſt ſilence their Fears and uneaſineſs, and to render a future Operation to the Stamp-Act entirely ineffectual in this Province, met yeſterday at 3 o'Clock, and ſending a ſelect Committee to let Mr. Meſſerve know that a Reſignation and Delivery of his Commiſſion was expected, and he attend with it in Perſon upon the Parade near the Court Houſe in this Town: He paid immediate Reſpect thereto, and waited on the Sons of Liberty upon the Spot, who now diſtinguiſhed themſelves to be no other than the principal Inhabitants of the Town and the Repreſentatives of the Country. After a previous Introduction on the Occaſion of their aſſembling, Mr. Meſſerve reſigned his Commiſſion and Inſtructions, containing 56 Pages, which being ſufficiently expoſed to general View, were then incloſed and ſealed with proper Directions. The following Reſignation was then read, to which Mr. Meſſerve ſubſcribed on the Drum Head.

To the reſpectable Inhabitants of the Town of
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

GENTLEMEN,

I *Am very ſorry to find any Uneaſineſs ſtill remaining with you to my Prejudice: I thought ever ſince my Arrival from England, I had given repeated public Aſſurances that I would not in any reſpect make uſe of my Deputation as Stamp-Maſter for this Province; but as ſundry reports have been propagated that has raiſed ſome Jealouſies in your Minds, I do now again in this moſt public and ſolemn Manner, declare to you, that I never will directly or indirectly, by myſelf or any one under me, take any Meaſures for enforcing the Stamp-Act, and that my Deputation ſhall remain entirely uſeleſs, and I am ready to depoſit the ſame in the Hands of any Gentleman you will appoint to receive it; and this I ſincerely declare to be my fixed Reſolve, and do it voluntarily without any Equivocation or mental Reſervation whatever--and I deſire you would re eſtabliſh me in your Eſteem, and not rank me among the unworthy Members of Society.*

GEORGE MESSERVE.

Portſmouth, Jan. 9, 1766.

After this he was Sworn to abide by that Declaration and that he would deliver any future Commiſſion, as Stamp Maſter that he ſhould ever receive from England, in the ſame Manner as he had now done; upon which he received three Cheers; then a Pacquet was delivered unto Capt. --------who ſails the firſt fair Wind; who was alſo ſworn to the faithful Delivery of the ſame at ſome Poſt-Office in England, on which three Cheers were again given; and theſe Sons of Freedom, ſatisfied with their own Conduct, retired to their reſpective Places of Abode, without the leaſt Diſturbance or Injury offered to any Perſon in the Town: To perpetuate the memorable Event, a Flag with the Words in large Letters, LIBERTY, PROPERTY, AND NO STAMPS, wrote thereon, was the Standard on this Occaſion, and is now fixed near LIBERTY BRIDGE, to ſhow the utter Deteſtation which an Injured People have of any Perſon who would dare to attempt to protect his Property at the Expence of his Liberty: Such infamous Deſigns, by this noble Struggle is now rendered, at leaſt for a Time utterly abortive; and may the ſame patriotic Spirit of Liberty, which now appears in the free born Sons of America, ever prevail againſt all ſuch arbitrary Meaſures as are incompatible with their conſtitutional Rights and Privileges.

AND ALL THE PEOPLE SHALL SAY AMEN.

At a Meeting of the reſpectable Populace, held at Lyme, in the County of New-London, on the Second Tueſday of January A. D. 1766.

The following Reſolves are unanimouſly agreed to, and to be inſerted in the New-London Gazette.

1. THAT we have an inviolable Right by the God of Nature, as well as by the Engliſh Conſtitution, (and is unalienable even by ourſelves) to thoſe Privileges and Immunities which by the Execution of the Stamp Act we ſhall be forever ſtript and deprived.

2. That we are, unalterably fixt to defend our aforeſaid Rights and Immunities by every lawful Way and Means, againſt every unjuſt Attack.

3. That our Averſion and Threats to any Perſon in public Character, or others in the Colony, is and ſhall be only on Account and according as they are more or leſs engaged and active, directly, or indirectly to carry into Execution the deteſtable and oppreſſive Stamp Act, which would be an indelible Stain to England's Glory, and perpetual Chains to American Liberty.

4. That ſince Mr. Ingerſol has made a public and ſolemn Reſignation of his Office of Stamp Diſtributor, and confirmed the ſame by Oath (as is inſerted in the Connecticut Courant of the 20th Inſtant) as alſo aſſurances by private Letters, though not in every Reſpect as we ſhould be glad to have heard; and tho' we had Reaſon heretofore to diſtruſt his Veracity, yet willing to extend our Charity as far as poſſible, do rely on, and confide in his Veracity that he will preſerve his ſaid Oath and Engagement inviolate.

5. That whereas Mr. Ingerſoll has reſigned as aboveſaid, no Copies of his *Letters* or Papers are deſired by the People of New-London County, but that the Gentleman in whoſe Hands they are, take a Copy of the whole, and keep for the Uſe of the Public, and return the Originals as ſoon as may be.

6. That whereas it is believed that the Stamp Papers for this Colony are hovering on our Coaſt on board the Cygnet Man of War ſtationed at this Colony, it is reſolved that the Sons of Liberty keep a vigilant Watch, and on any Attempt to Land the ſame, we engage our united Aſſiſtance to take and ſecure them for His Majeſty's Uſe.

7. That whereas we conceive the general Safety and Privileges of all the Colonies to depend on a firm Union in the ſupport of the Britiſh Conſtitution, we therefore do Declare we will do our utmoſt to reſiſt all ſuch Enemies to His Majeſty and the Britiſh Conſtitution as ſhall attempt to diſpoſſeſs the Colonies of their moſt ſacred Rights, and will be ready on all Occaſions to aſſiſt our Fellow Subjects in the neighbouring Provinces to repel all violent Attempts which may be made to Subvert their & our Liberties.

8. That Major Durkee in the County of New-London, be deſired to correſpond with the Sons of Liberty in the neighbouring Colonies, and from Time to Time inform them of the Sentiments of the Populace here, and receive and publiſh from them ſuch Things as ſhall be tho't of general Concern; and that the Populace in Windham and the other Counties are deſired to appoint Perſons for the ſame Purpoſe.

9. That the Inhabitants of this Colony are deſired to be cautious in believing, or adhering to any Inſinuations from deſigning Perſons, who, at Times, have endeavoured to caſt Contempt, and put falſe Conſtructions on the Meeting of the Populace, which are formed and kept up with righteous Intentions, & have had the moſt ſalutary Effects.

10. Whereas the adjacent Colonies proceed in Buſineſs without Regard to the Stamp Act; 'tis earneſtly deſired that the Civil Authority of this Colony do follow their laudable Example, as the Delay of Buſineſs will be conſtrued an implicit Acknowledgement of the Validity of the Stamp Act, and a practical Contradiction of the principal Argument urged in our Petitions at Home, for the Repeal of the ſame; and for that Purpoſe, the Eyes of all are on the Superior Court of this Colony, to give the Example to the Subordinate Authority.

11. That another Meeting of the reſpectable Body be held at the Meeting Houſe in the ſecond Society in Pariſh on the laſt Tueſday of February next.

TO THE PRINTER.

GOOD GOD, what are you doing! Ingerſoll. When the Clergy undertake to be Regulators of the State, What may we not expect!

Verily, Verily, I ſay unto them, "What doſt thou "here, Elijah?"

A Remark, on the Remarks on the Times, COURANT. No. 55.

Hartford, January 27th, 1766.

THIS may Certify the Creditors of Mr. Samuel Cole, of Farmington, an inſolvent Debtor, that a legal Aſſignment of ſaid Samuel's Eſtate is made to us the Subſcribers, authoriſed to diſpoſe of the ſame according to Law; and that therefore, they are hereby deſired to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowls, in Farmington, on Thurſday the 25th of February next, to proceed on Buſineſs relative thereto.

SOLOMON WHITMAN,
JOHN COLEMAN,
JAMES WADSWORTH, } Truſtees.

Hartford, January 27, 1766.

A Legal Aſſignment of the Eſtate of Samuel Holman of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, is made to the Subſcribers, who are appointed Truſtees, to diſpoſe of the ſame as the Law Directs. This therefore is to notify all the ſaid Holman's Creditors, to meet at his Dwelling-Houſe in Hartford, on Tueſday, the 18th Day of February next, to proceed in Buſineſs relative to ſuch Aſſignment.

RUSSEL WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH MAKEN,
JOHN COLEMAN, } Truſtees.

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County. ſſ. } *Middletown, Jan. 23d. 1766.*

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act, or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Thomas Burr of Hartford, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, of ſaid County, and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace, and Quorum, for ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of ſaid Creditors.

Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of ſaid Thomas Burr, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, Innholder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on the Eighteenth of February next, to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of ſaid Thomas Burr ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation of ſaid Act.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

SIR, Nov. 4.

IF any Thing could be wondered at in Age of ſo univerſal Corruption as this is, any thinking Perſon muſt be ſurpriſed that the late Miniſtry ſhould be able to find any Human Being ſo venal, as not only to juſtify their Conduct, but wiſh the nation again under an Adminiſtration which has brought us to the very Brink of entire Ruin.

After we had by the late War deſtroyed the naval Force of our Enemies, poſſeſſed ourſelves of the Sugar Iſlands, and excluded them from the Fiſheries in North-America, by which they were deprived of what afforded them ſome Millions ſterling yearly, and 15 or 16,000 Sailors, they gave all back again to our national Enemies, after increaſing the Debt of the Nation 60 Millions ſterling, and throwing away the Lives of more than 100,000 of our braveſt Men in this ſucceſsful War, without getting any Thing from France, we were not poſſeſſed of, worth our Acceptance (only Port Mahon, for which we returned them Belleiſle) except their agreeing to withdraw their Troops from the Neighbourhood of certain foreign Dominions, with which we had no Concern.

To crown this extraordinary Treaty of Peace, they gave back all thoſe valuable Acquiſitions, which put it out of the power of France ever to diſturb us, before that they on their Part performed any Part of the ſaid Treaty, bad as it was. Dunkirk remains to this day not demoliſhed, the Canada Bills not paid, all the Money beſtowed on the French Priſoners not repaid, and the French have been making Encroachments contrary to the Treaty both on the Coaſts of Africa and Newfoundland; one ſhould think that it required very little common ſenſe to have kept theſe our Conqueſts and Pledges of the Performance on the Part of France, but ſo like Men deſtitute of Reaſon did they behave, that they took a French Promiſe for ſufficient Security, and gave them an Opportunity to break it by making them as powerful as ever, and ſinking their Country in 60 Millions more Debt......They acted the ſame Way, like Children, with Spain, in demoliſhing the Fortifications we had, to defend our Logwood-Cutters in the Bay of Honduras; ſo that the Plan they have gone on was to raiſe the Power of France, and to truſt their Country and its Trade to the Mercy of its Enemies. And when the Merchants and Traders in the Fiſhery of North-America complained of the French Encroachments, and offered to prove them before the Houſe of Commons, they refuſed to hear the Proof, being reſolved, it ſeems, to bear every thing that the French ſhould think proper to impoſe.

They in the ſame Manner diſregarded the Repreſentations from North-America, with Regard to the utter Ruin of their Trade, by ſending Ships of War as Guarda Coſtas, to prevent their being able to get Money either to carry on Trade, or to clear their Ground, or to remit Money to pay for Britiſh Manufactures; and to ſhew the Uniformity of their Proceedings no ſooner had they deprived them of their Money and Trade, than they impoſed Taxes upon them by a Variety of Stamp-Duties, without the Conſent of their Aſſemblies, who by their Charters are expreſly empowered to raiſe Taxes in the ſame Manner that the Houſe of Commons do in Ireland, that is with the Conſent of their Governors, only ſubject to the Review of his Majeſty's Council here.

By thoſe Schemes, not only the Riches and Trade of our Colonies are ruined, but they are rendered incapable to furniſh themſelves with Britiſh Manufactures, and are forced to employ the Hands employed more profitably in clearing their Grounds, in Manufactures; by which they both are hurt, and there is an End put to the Advantages ariſing to Great-Britain from their Colonies, which is of more Conſequence to us than all our other Trade together.

At the ſame Time that by theſe Steps, theſe wiſe Miniſters have ruined their Country and Colonies, they have thrown all the Caſh that came to us and them into the Hands of France, who now furniſh the Spaniards with all Neceſſaries; ſo that when one looks with Attention into the ſhameful Peace they made, into the Non-Performance of the Articles on the Part of France, into Meaſures followed ſince, to ruin our Colonies and our Trade, and to throw every advantage we and they enjoy into the Hands of France; it appears to be a regular Syſtem formed to make Great-Britain a Province of France, and muſt derive its original from the real Enemies to their Country and the Royal Family, however they have diſtinguiſhed themſelves. Their Scribblers and Flatterers are not aſhamed to ſay in the public Papers, that it is a Pity ſuch able, honeſt Miniſters were diſplaced, tho' had they continued a Year or two longer, they muſt have finiſhed what they aimed at, the Ruin of their Country.

They had effectually deprived us of Spaniſh Money, their next Step, I ſuppoſe, muſt have been the depriving us of any from Portugal, by all which together we ſhould not have had neither Seamen to man our Fleet, nor Money to pay them, and ſo muſt have ſubmitted ourſelves to France, by a *Deditio*, in the ſame Manner that the Carthaginians did to the Romans, and I ſuppoſe we ſhould have met with the ſame Treatment; for no ſooner did the *Deditio* take place, than the poor Carthaginians were ordered to deſtroy all their Shipping fit for War, and to render their Harbour unfit for Trade.

They ſo far acted like men of Underſtanding, they knew that a free People would not eaſily ſubmit to their own Deſtruction, and therefore they attempted the Deſtruction of that by their general Warrants, by which, without any Affidavit againſt any Man, every Man's Property lay at the Mercy of every dirty Meſſenger and Bailiff, and when they were complained of in the Houſe of Commons, they had the Aſſurance ſo far to defend them, as to refuſe to condemn them, tho' by them we were in the ſame Situation they are in France, and in every Country where the Sovereign is abſolute.

They likewiſe at the ſame Time had the Modeſty to impoſe Taxes without Conſent of Parliament, at every Time the Parliament was ſitting, by ordering their Underlings to levy 4 per Cent. on ſome of our Sugar Iſlands, the very Thing which ruined King Charles I. ſo that they were betraying their Sovereign, as well as ruining their Country.

To go thro' all their Blunders and Miſmanagements would be too long a Taſk; I ſhall therefore confine myſelf to North-America, about which I ſhall trouble you with my Thoughts in my next, as I would not load you with too much at a Time.

I am, Sir,
Your humble Servant,
An INDEPENDENT WHIG,
Connected with no Party.

◆ ◆ ◆

WHEREAS *purſuant to an Advertiſement, publiſhed in the public News-Paper of this Colony, that* Gideon Granger, Warham Peaſe *and* Martin Kellogg, *all of* Suffield, *in the* County *of* Hartford; *Inſolvent Debtors, who have ſignified by Writings under their Hands, with the Major Part of their Creditors, to the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, and One of the Aſſiſtant Judges of ſaid Court, that they are willing to ſurrender up all their Effects, for the Benefit of their Creditors, and have deſired that Truſtees may be forthwith appointed. And we the Subſcribers have been appointed accordingly.*

Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Granger, Peaſe, and Kellogg, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Elijah Kent, Innholder in Suffield, on Monday the 10th of February next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to proceed in ſuch Way and Manner as the Law of this Colony directs, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors."

SAMUEL KENT,
SETH AUSTIN,
GRAVES LOOMIS,
Truſtees for Gideon Granger.
SAMUEL KENT,
MARTIN ASHLEY,
JEDEDIAH BLISS,
Truſtees for Warham Peaſe.
JOSEPH PEASE,
SAMUEL KENT,
Truſtees for Martin Kellogg.

Auguſtus Deley,

Tobaconiſt (from New-York)

HAS lately ſet up his Buſineſs in Hartford, near the North Meeting Houſe, and keeps conſtantly for Sale, ALL Sorts of TOBACCO, fit for Chewing, or Smoaking; ſuch as Hog-Tail, Pig-Tail, and Shagg in Papers, or by the Pound, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

N. B. Said DELEY takes in, and cutts good Tobacco, on Shares.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, February 3, 1766. No. 58.

NEWPORT, December 30.

HIS Honor the Governor, the Week before laſt, received a Letter from the Lords Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, dated the 13th of September, requeſting him to obſerve the Conduct, of the Diſtributor of Stamps for this Colony, to be watchful in the Detection of any Fraud or Colluſion, that this Part of his Majeſty's Revenue be faithfully collected, &c. In Conſequence of which his Honor thought it expedient, in the preſent Situation of Things, to convene the Council, which accordingly met on Monday laſt. They were unanimouſly of Opinion, that, as the Government had never been duly informed who was appointed Diſtributor of Stamps for this Colony, it was [illegible] for Auguſtus Johnſon, Eſq; who was ſaid to be appointed to that Office. He accordingly came, and was aſked, Whether he was appointed Diſtributor of Stamps for this Colony, or not. To which he replied, "I received a Letter from the Secretary of the Stamp-Office, in London, adviſing me, that I was appointed by the Lord's of the Treaſury, Diſtributor of Stamps for this Colony, but am not qualified to execute ſaid Office, having received no Commiſſion or Warrant therefor, only I have received Blank Inſtructions for my Directions in ſaid Office."---He was then aſked, Whether he accepted the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps for this Colony, or not. To which he reply'd, "To this I will wait upon your Honors with my Anſwer To-morrow Morning in Writing."

The next Morning the Governor received a Letter from Mr. Johnſon, in which he informed his Honor, That as he had already done that which has been judged ſatisfactory to the Inhabitants of this Colony, and having done nothing ſince reſpecting ſaid Office, it was judged any thing more [illegible] Requiſition in Writing, and promiſed ſuch an Anſwer as would acquit him a Friend to the Colony. A Copy of this Letter was laid before the Council; and Mr. Johnſon being preſent, the Queſtion was repeated, Whether he accepted the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps for this Colony, or not. To which he reply'd, That he deſired a Copy of the Proceedings of the Council, and that he would give an explicit Anſwer in Writing that Afternoon. A Copy was thereupon delivered to him. In the Afternoon the Governor received a Letter from Mr. Johnſon, which was to this Effect. That he was nominated to the Office of Diſtributor of Stamps for this Colony, without his Privity, but upon finding that his attempting to execute ſaid Office would be diſagreeable to the Inhabitants, he has ſigned a Paper, purporting, that he would not execute ſaid Office without the Conſent of the People, and atteſted to the ſame, and which Engagement he was determined ſtrictly to adhere to.

The Evening of the ſame Day, ſome of the Sons of Liberty underſtanding that Mr. Johnſon had not made ſo clear an Anſwer as they might have expected, (conſidering a former Paper he had ſigned, and an Oath made in Auguſt laſt) and ſuſpecting that he ſtill had an Inclination to hold the Office, ſo odious to the Inhabitants of this Colony, went to his Houſe, to inſiſt upon an Anſwer in plain Terms, but he could not be found, and it afterwards appeared, that he had gone on board one of the Men of War in the Harbour. The next Day, in the Afternoon, Mr. Johnſton came on Shore, and made a full Renunciation of his Office as follows.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber am appointed Diſtributor of the Stamped Papers for this Colony; I do hereby reſign and renounce the ſaid Office, and do promiſe and declare, That I will never act in the ſame, either by myſelf or Deputies, directly or indirectly, nor take any one Meaſure or Step whatever, to introduce the Stamp Act (ſo odious to the Inhabitants of America) into this Colony. Witneſs my Hand, in Newport, this 24th December, 1765.

A. JOHNSTON.

Newport, December 25th, 1765.

PERSONALLY appeared Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; and made ſolemn Oath, That the above is a ſincere and [illegible] Reſignation, and that he will forever hold himſelf obliged hereby. Before Henry Ward, Juſt. Peace.

Which being publiſhed in the Audience of a large Aſſembly, before the Court-Houſe, he received the Plaudit of ſeveral Huzza's and the People diſperſed.

Upon the whole, if the Gentleman had really reſigned in Auguſt, as he would have had the Public believe, how very eaſy would it have been for him to have anſwered Yes or No, when it became his Duty to make ſuch an Anſwer.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE, *of* October 24.

TO the PRINTER.

SIR, October 18.

THE preſent alarming and melancholy Accounts we have from North-America, induce me to make a few Obſervations on the dangerous Criſis which the Public too plainly ſee our Affairs are brought to, in that Part of the World; by the Perverſeneſs, Ignorance, Incapacity, and arbitrary Diſpoſition of our late worthy Miniſters; who, after trying the Temper of the People of England, by every Mode of Oppreſſion, and by every Stretch of Power and Prerogative, and endeavouring, by repeated Inſults, and by the moſt flagrant Attempts upon their moſt ſacred Rights, Privileges, and Liberties, to looſen the Bonds of Allegiance, to wean their Affections from the beſt of Sovereigns, and (if poſſible) to draw them from their unſhaken and inflexible Loyalty, and to excite them to Acts of [illegible] and Rebellion: But having failed in that Attempt at home, not owing to any Amendment in them, but to the good Temper of the Times, and to the [illegible] which the People of England, to a Man, [illegible] to that ſacred Name and Character which [illegible] ringly and traiterouſly would proſtitute, by making it a Sanction and Blind to their own Infamy; were determined to try what Oppreſſion and Deſpair might drive our brave and once free Americans to; and, upon that Plan, having firſt cut off all their Sources of Wealth, by cramping their Trade, they then laid on Taxes, which from that very Cauſe it was impoſſible for them to pay, and without waiting to try the Temper and Diſpoſition of the People, and bringing them, by Degrees, from the being uſed to bear one Act of Oppreſſion, to ſubmit patiently to another, they all at once ſtruck two or three of the moſt oppreſſive, deſtructive, and illegal Strokes that any Miniſters ever dare to inflict, or any unfortunate Patients were ever deemed to ſuffer; and have ſucceeded ſo well in their Deſigns, that we find our Fellow Subjects in the Colonies have been already drove, through Rage and Deſpair, if not into overt Acts of Rebellion, at leaſt into very unwarrantable Exorbitances, and which nothing could excuſe, much leſs juſtify, but the oppreſſive, arbitrary, and abſurd Meaſures that gave Riſe to them: and the Conſequence of which would, in all human Probability, or almoſt to a moral Certainty, have been the utter Deſtruction of the Colonies, and at the ſame Time have given the Mother Country ſo deep a Wound in her Vitals, as ſhe could never have recovered, if his Moſt Gracious M———y, ever attentive to the Good and the Sufferings of his Subjects, had not, by a Meaſure which does the greateſt Honour to his Wiſdom and Judgment, and which will forever endear him to his Subjects in every Part of his Dominions, diſcarded the obnoxious, incapacitate, and inadequate Cauſers of our Misfortunes from the Offices into which they had ſurreptitiouſly obtruded themſelves, without any one of the Qualifications requiſite for the high Employments which they ſo unworthily filled, and which the whole Courſe of their abſurd, blundering and deſpotic Adminiſtration has ſufficiently convinced all Mankind of.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

J. FREEMAN.

NEWPORT, January 13.

Our verbal intelligence, letters, &c. from England by the Captains Oſborn and Hamilton, ſeem to promiſe a ſpeedy alteration of meaſures in favor of America: That our oppoſition to the ſtamp act meets with the approbation of great numbers, and in particular with the mercantile part of the nation; and that even thoſe who expreſs the greateſt diſſatisfaction with the behaviour of the Americans, are of opinion, that the act will be repealed on the meeting of parliament: And that there is great probability of the reſtrictions upon our trade being taken off.

Capt. Hamilton when at Deal, was informed, that a fire happened in Cornhill, London, about the 6th or 8th of November, by which near 60 houſes were conſumed, and the Royal Exchange was in danger of being alſo deſtroyed thereby.

Extract of a letter from an eminent Merchant in London, to a Gentleman in Newport, dated Oct. 20, 1765.

"Our preſent Miniſtry and Lords of trade are on the eve of forwarding diſpatches, ſaid to contain freſh inſtructions to their officers ſtationed on your coaſt, reſpecting your trade with the French and Spaniſh iſlands, which, tis thought will prove very advantageous to the colonies; and we are alſo hopeful, ſome further means, may, on the meeting of our parliament, be taken to relieve ſome of your other grievances, which we are much concerned to find gives you ſo much uneaſineſs.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2.

In Capt. Sparks, came one ſmall package of ſtamped paper for Maryland, which by the indiſcretion of the mate was landed laſt Saturday afternoon on the wharf, the alarm was given and it was very near being deſtroyed, but being taken on board the veſſel again and aſſurance given by capt. Sparks, that it ſhould not be landed, but kept till the man of war ſent for them, the people were then ſatisfied. After this the people marched to the Prince George, Capt. Robinſon, who alſo had ſtamped papers on board, and demanded of him to know what quantity he had, what he intended doing with them? when he aſſured, that they ſhould not be delivered to any perſon, but would keep them on board till the man of war ſent for them.

Tueſday evening Capt. Hawker's tender came up and took the ſtamped paper from Capts. Robinſon and Sparks, and immediately ſailed with them for the man of war, ſo we are now rid of them it is hoped we ſhall never ſee them nor no others any more.

We have the Georgia papers to the 21ſt of November, by which we find that they had no ſtamped paper there, and that buſineſs went on as uſual.

Since our laſt arrived here from London four ſhips and a brig, and their whole cargoes of dry goods would not load one ſhip.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, Dec. 12.

"The curſed Stamp-Act will ruin us all in this province; our courts of Juſtice are ſhut up, and every kind of buſineſs ſeems at an end; general diſſatisfaction appears every where; as an inſtance of which, I will juſt mention an affair that happened a few days ago, in one of the frontier counties: The clerk of the court had lately got a ſeal engraved for the uſe of his office, and making uſe of it on ſome occaſion, the people in the neighbourhood took it for granted, without enquiring into the matter, that it was the fatal Stamp, and immediately aſſembled to the number of 200 (though in a country place) & went to the clerk's houſe, which was a pretty good one and lately built, and told him "That tho' he was one of their countrymen, they looked upon him as an enemy to the country, and that they were then aſſembled in order to make a public example of him; and that they ſhould not be ſatisfied with hanging or burning him in effigie, but they were determined to do it in reality, and to deſtroy his houſe, and every thing of his that could be found; and that they were reſolved to treat every perſon in the ſame manner who dare be bold enough to deſtribute ſuch papers or levy ſuch taxes!" It was with much difficulty that he convinced them of their error, and had it not been for two or three gentlemen that happened to be preſent, who had great influence with them, they would certainly have put the clerk to death, without giving themſelves time to enquire into the merit of the matter; ſuch is the ſpirit of the people here againſt the Stamp-Act. With hearty wiſhes for the repeal of this injurious Act, I am, &c."

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina dated Dec. 3.

"We have ſome veſſels from St. Kitts, Antigua, and Providence, cleared out there ſince the Firſt of November, without ſtamps, which our Collector will not yet admit to enter. There hath been no attempt to ſeize them, neither do I think there will."

HARTFORD, February 3.

We hear from Simſbury, that on Monday laſt, as one Mr. Martin Moſes of that Town, was cutting down a Tree, it fell againſt the Limb of another Tree, broke it off, which falling on his Head, kill'd him on the Spot. He has left a Widow—and was in the 23d Year of his Age.

Yeſterday Morning, between the Hours of Seven and Eight o'Clock, the Weather fair, there was an uncommon Noiſe, heard in the Air, (much like the burning of a foul Chimney) in this and the Neighbouring Towns and Pariſhes, it came from the S. W and paſſed off to the N. E. Its Duration was about 4 Minutes, with ſome Intermitions.

III. o'Clock, P. M. No Poſt.

A Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office Hartford, *January* 25, 1766, *never before publiſhed.*

*** Where the Town is not mentioned, in the following Liſt, it is Hartford.

A

ARMOR JAMES
Addams Samuel
Abbott Abiel, Windſor

B

Biggalow Mr. Ferryman
Bull Daniel
Barker Abner, Eſq; Willington
Badger Daniel Coventry
Brundige Jacob, Farmington
Brown Iſrael, Woodbury
Boardman John Weathersfield
Backus Ebenezer Windham 2
Biſſel David, Windſor
Biſſel Daniel, Eſq; Windſor
Babcock Amos Eſq; Aſhford
Barker Mrs. Sarah, Andover
Burnham Miſs Hannah, Far- (mington
Benton Jacob & Amos, Har- (wington

C

Clark William Colcheſter
Calkens Stephen Sh[illegible]
Coborn John Saliſbury
Cady & Larrabee Plainfield
Caſe Thomas Lebanon
Caſe Zebulon ditto

D

Downey Edward
Deming James Weathersfield
Dean Silas ditto
Drake Gideon Windſor 3
Diggins Auguſtus ditto
Dwight Elijah Barrington
Devotion Ebenezer Windham
Dibble Charles Goſhen

E

Ewing Alexander Aſhford

F

Farnſworth Samuel 5
Faulkner Anne
Fitch James Windſor
Fuller Caleb ditto
Frink Nathan Eſq; Windham

G

Green John & Benj. Coventry
Goodman Thomas
Griſwold John Weathersfield
Griſwold Benjamin ditto
Grant Ebenezer Windſor 2
Goodrich Elnathan Litchfield

H

Headman Eben'r E. Windſor
Hooker William
Hobby Thomas
Humphry Anne
Holliſter Joſiah Sharon
Humphry Charles Simſbury
Hawley Nathan Rawmog
Hurlbutt Eliſha Windham
Harmon Joel Suffield
Hinkley Charles Lebanon 2
Hill Bryant Litchfield
Hannah James near ditto

I

Iullet Aſael [illegible]
Johnſton Obadiah Canterbury

K

Kent Samuel Suffield
Kibbee Eliſha & Zerah Enfield

L

Lee Meſſ. Whitman & Solomon (Farmington
Laraby John Plainfield

M

Mezuzan Mark
Marcy Edward E. Hartford
Miller Joſeph Weathersfield
Mills Peter Windſor
Meyon Jeremiah, jun Lebanon

P

Pitkin Col. Joſeph
Phelps Samuel Harwington
Pomroy Oliver Weathersfield
Peaſe Joſeph Suffield
Porter Nathaniel Lebanon
Penoyer John Sharon

R

Reed Iſaac Windſor
Ruſt Noah E. Hartford
Riſley Moſes ditto
Roach James Weathersfield

S

Seymor Iſrael
Shelden Daniel
Swetland Joſeph E. Hartford
Storrs Amariah Mansfield
Storrs Amariah & Experience (Mansfield
Scott Timothy Windſor
Stoughton Lemuel ditto
Stevens Joſeph Glaſſenbury
Simons Jacob Litchfield
Strong Rev. Nathan Coventry
Snow Ezekiel Woodbury
Smith Samuel Aſhford 2

T

Trumble Eſq; Jonathan Le- (banon
Thomas & Caſe Meſſ. ditto
Taylor Joſeph Colcheſter
Taylor Eſq; Eldad Weſtfield

W

Wilds Jonah Lebanon
Wood Daniel Somers
Wells Moſes Eaſt-Windſor
Welles Samuel Eaſt-Hartford
Williams Daniel Weathers- (field
Woodbridge Ruſſel

Y

Young William Woodbury

N. B. No Letters will be delivered out of the Poſt-Office, to no Perſon, without the Poſtage being firſt paid.

Philadelphia, December 30.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend here, dated November 9, 1765.

"I have the Pleaſure to aſſure you, there is a Plan formed for your Relief, by the new Miniſtry, who are really Friends to America....It is not your Mother Country, it is not your King oppreſſes you; but it was the bad Miniſtry, who carried Things too far, as to bring univerſal Odium on themſelves."

In another Letter from London, of the ſame Date, it is ſaid, "In the Duke of Cumberland, the King has loſt an able Counſellor, and the Kingdom a moſt faithful Friend. —The preſent Adminiſtration are Friends to America and will ſerve it."

Beſides the above we can inform our Readers, that we have ſeen ſeveral other Letters from London by the laſt Packet, wrote by Men of Candor and Ability; the Purport of which is, that they heartily condole with us on the oppreſſive Meaſures taken by the late Miniſtry; that they applaud us for the Spirit we have ſhewn, in oppoſing theſe meaſures; that Numbers of the people of England make our Cauſe their own, and highly commend us for the noble Stand we have made in the Cauſe of Liberty; that the trading part of the Nation were very much alarmed at the Smallneſs of the Orders, as well as Remittances, from the Colonies of late owing to the Reſtrictions on our Trade, which they were reſolved to have taken off at the next Meeting of Parliament, if poſſible; and that it was not doubted, but the preſent Miniſtry would endeavour to get the Stamp-Act repealed, which had thrown the whole Engliſh nation into the moſt terrible Convulſions.

New-York, January 23.

We can aſſure the Public, from good Authority, That Lord Colvil, has lately declared, that he would not interrupt any Veſſel without Stamp'd Clearances, until he had received Orders from England for that Purpoſe.

[New-York Mercury.]

The Report which has for ſome days ſpread about Town that ſome American Veſſels had been ſeized in the Weſt-Indies by Engliſh Men of War, for want of Stamp'd Papers, is generally ſuppoſed to be entirely groundleſs, as being improbable in itſelf, and alſo on Account of the Time: The Story is ſuppoſed to have ariſen from the Seizure of an American Veſſel carried to Antigua, on Account of ſome counterband Goods, put on board at Sea by a Veſſel belonging to Bermuda, which had ſprung a Leak.

The Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard, with the Mail for Falmouth and ſeveral other Veſſels which have been for ſome Time detain'd by the Ice, Yeſterday attempted to put to Sea, but the Wind being very freſh and not fair, 5 only were able to get out, the other five put back and are expected to ſail this Morning. The Packet was one of the Veſſels that got to Sea.

The Linen Manufactory in this Government is bro't to ſuch Perfection, that a Piece of green Linen made by John Hill of this City, was ſold at our Market laſt Week, for 8s. per Yard.

Laſt week two Men in different Places in this City were found dead. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their Verdict, that they both died of exceſſive drinking. One of them a Pedlar from Philadelphia, died with his Head in the Lap of his Companion or Partner, who was likewiſe very drunk. The other, lately arrived from Ireland, and preparing to begin the Buſineſs of a Cartman,....confeſſed when he came home at Night, that he had in Company with 5 others, drank part of 24 Bottles of Wine, 3 Bowls of Punch and 3 Drams of Spirits; next Morning he was dead in his Bed.

NEW-LONDON, January 17.

A Sloop burthen about 70 Tons which had been three Times beat off the Coaſt in the late ſevere Weather, was run on Shore at Southampton, the South Side of Long-Iſland, on the 7th Inſtant: She had been 48 Days from Cayenna, and was bound to Providence, in the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, where ſhe was owned; the Captain's Name is Rhodes; the People, which were ſix in Number, were all froze in a terrible Manner, and incapable of managing the Veſſel: The Veſſel is loſt, but the People got ſafe on Shore.---She was a new Veſſel, but very Leaky, and was in a Set of Ballaſt.

Capt. Eliſha Hinman from this Port, is arrived at the Weſt-Indies: In his Paſſage he met with a violent Gale of Wind, which laid his Veſſel on her Beam-ends; by which Accident he loſt moſt of his Cargo off the Deck.

Laſt Friday Evening His Majeſty's Ship the Cygnet, commanded by Philip Durell, Eſq; arrived here from Newport, and is laid up for the Seaſon.

Mr. John Avery, aged above 50 Years, fell from his Horſe Yeſterday at Norwich, and ſurvived the Accident only a few Minutes, when he expired.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-London, January 24.

Entered In; Brig Two Brothers, Waterman from Monti Chriſto.

Cleared Out, Brig Lucretia, Saltonſtall, for Guadaloupe.

CONNECTICUT.

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Wallingford, legally aſſembled and held by adjournment on Monday the 13th Day of January, 1766.

WHEREAS it appears from ancient Records and other Memorials of inconteſtable Validity, that our Anceſtors with a great Sum purchaſed ſaid Townſhip: At their own Expence, planted, with great Peril poſſeſſed and defended the ſame; (and we were free born) having never been in Bondage to any, an Inheritance of ineſtimable Value.

Voted and agreed, That if any of ſaid Inhabitants ſhall introduce, uſe or improve any ſtampt Vellum, parchment, or Paper, for which Tax, or Tribute is or may be demandable; ſuch Perſon or Perſons, ſhall incur the Penalty of 20s.—to be recovered by the Select Men of ſaid Town, for the Time being, for the Uſe of the Poor of ſaid Town, —This Order to continue in Force until the next Meeting of ſaid Inhabitants in Townmeeting.

Copy examined. Atteſt. ELIHU HALL,
Moderator of ſaid Meeting.

AT a Meeting of a Number of the SONS OF LIBERTY in Wallingford, in New-Haven county, on the evening of the 13th day of January 1765. After duly form'd by chooſing a moderator and clerk the following Reſolves were come into, viz.

Reſol. 1. THAT the late act of Parliament called the Stamp-Act, is unconſtitutional, and intended to enſlave the true ſubjects of America.

Reſol. 2. That we will oppoſe the ſame to the laſt extremity, even to take the field.

Reſol. 3. That we will meet at the Court Houſe in New-Haven on the third Tueſday of February next; and we deſire all the Sons of Liberty in each Town in the County would meet themſelves or repreſentatives. There to conſult what is beſt to be done in order to defend our liberties and properties, and break up the ſtop to publick affairs.

Reſol. 4. That this Meeting be adjourned to the firſt Tueſday of February next, then to chooſe one repreſentatives to attend the ſaid Meeting.

A true Copy examined per P. P. Clerk.

Somers, January 31, 1766.

THIS may certify the creditors of George Wood, of Somers, in Hartford County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that a legal Aſſignment of ſaid Wood's Eſtate, is made to us the Subſcribers, authoriſed to diſpoſe of the ſame as the law directs. Said creditors are hereby notified to meet at Mr. Amos Sexton's Tavern, in ſaid Somers, on Wedneſday, the 19th of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon to proceed on Buſineſs relative to ſaid Aſſignment.

SAMUEL RAYNOLDS,
ROBERT PEASE, jun. } Truſtees.
REUBEN SIKES,

Hartford, February 1ſt. 1766.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Nathaniel Chapin of Enfield, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at ſaid Chapin's Dwelling-Houſe, in Enfield, on the fourth Tueſday of February Inſtant, then to exhibit, and prove their Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, and to tranſact what other Buſineſs ſhall then be thought neceſſary.

SILAS DEAN,
NATHANIEL TERRY junr } Truſtees.
WILLIAM ADAMS,

Kenſington, January 30th, 1766.

WHEREAS I am ſuſpicious that my Wife Prudence Tooley, will without my Knowledge or Conſent, involve me in Debt, whereby much Unneceſſary Charges and Trouble will be brought upon me; This is publickly to notify, and forbid all Perſons whatſoever, vending, trading or truſting of her upon my Credit, hereby fully manifeſting and declaring that I will never pay or diſcharge any Debt or Debts thus contracted by her, without my Knowledge or Conſent. JOHN TOOLEY.

ALMANACKS, for the Year 1766. *To be ſold by the Printer hereof.*

A LECTURE ON FULL-BOTTOM'D WIGS.

From the Craft's-Man, September 7.

BEHOLD how naked, how ſimple a Thing *Nature* is! But behold how *luxuriant* is *Art*! What *Importance* is now ſeated on theſe Brows! What *Reverence* the Features demand! What *Dignity* is diffuſed on the whole Countenance! *This* is a *Compendium* of Law.---*Special Pleadings* in the *Foretop*, Pleas, Rejoinders, Replications, and Demurrers in each Turn of the Head,—the *knotty Points* of *Practice* in the *twiſt* of the *Tail*,——the *Depth* of the *Full-Bottom*, denotes the *Length* of a *Chancery Suit*;——But as it is not enough to *ſuppoſe* a Raſemblance, and as we have more Blocks than One to try our Wigs upon, we will make an *Exchange*, and attempt an *Oration* in Praiſe of the Law.——Law! Law! is like a fine Woman's Temper;——*a very difficult Study*.——*Law! Law!* is like a Book of Surgery;——a great many *terrible* Caſes in it.——*Law!* it is like Fire and Water; very good Servants, but very bad when they get the upper-hand of us;——'tis like a homely, genteel Woman, very well to follow;——'tis alſo, like a ſcolding Wife, very bad when it follows us;——and again, 'tis like bad Weather, moſt People chooſe to keep out of it——In Law! In Law! there are Four Parts;—the *quid libet*,---the *quod libet*,---the *pro quo*;---and the *ſine qua non*. Imprimus. The *quid libet*, or *who began firſt*,—becauſe, in all Actions of Aſſault, the Law is clear, that *primus ſtrokus*, is *abſolutus, malus, ſine jokus*? Which being [illegible] and claſſically rendered into Engliſh, is, that, whoſoever he be that gave the firſt Stroke, it was *abſolutely ill*, and *without a joke*.——Secondly, the *quod libet*, or the *damages*; but *that* the Law has nothing to do with, only to ſtate them; for whatever Damages enſue, they are the Clients Perquiſites, according to that antient Norman Motto;—if he is *caſt*—or *caſtandum*; he is *ſemper idem ruinandum*.——Thirdly, the *quid pro quo*; *ſeeing Council*—giving Words for Money—or having Money for Words, according to that antient Normon Motto, *ſi currat lex*,—*we know to perplex*.——Fourthly, the *ſine qua non*; or, Without ſome Thing, what would any Thing be good for?——Without *this* Wig, what would be the *Out-lines* of the Law.——I ſhall illuſtrate this by a Caſe in Point, (Peer Williams, P. 96) *Daniel* againſt *Diſhclout*——*Plaintiff Daniel* was *Groom* in the *ſame* Family, where Defendant *Diſhclout* was *Cook*——Plaintiff Daniel had been drinking——[illegible] as Dr. Bibbibus in his Diſſertations on Bumpers, he was *duplicans*, that is, he was a *double Man*; he was not as he ſhou'd be, *ipſe he*; but as he ſhou'd not be, [illegible] Daniel made a forcible Entry [illegible] of Premiſes,—the *Kitchen*.—Now the Kitchen, according to Serjeant Plodding, as he has it in his 149 Vol. [illegible] of the Abridgment of the Statutes, Page 1296, there he ſays, that the Kitchen is *Camera, neceſſaria, in uſo Cookorum*, where ſhe has the *Overlooking*, the *Conduct*, the *Management*, the *Superviſing*, the *ſeeing to*, the *Superintendance*, and the *Specularium*, of all the *Sauſpannis, Stew-pannis, Fripannis, et Stewis, Smoke-jacks*, and where our Cook was at this Time, employ'd in all the Duties of her Office; where ſhe was *roaſtandum, boilandum, fryandum, frigaſſeeandum, plumbpuddingandum, et mixandum*: at this Time Plaintiff Daniel made a forcible Entry, &c. and demanded a Sop in the Pan——Defendant Diſhclout inſiſted on a Right of Refuſal——(a Sop in the Pan, *Gemmen*, is a very *ſerious* Thing!) and without Perquiſites what are all Honors and Places good for? nothing more than an embroidered Button-hole; and if we conſider a Miniſter of State as the Nation's Cook, then Perquiſites are the Sop in the Pan, to the Miniſters of State, with which *omnium gatherum*, chooſe to greaſe their Fingers.—Well Plaintiff Daniel demanded a Sop in the Pan; Defendant Diſhclout inſiſted on a Right of Refuſal: Daniel ſeized Diſhclout by the left Hand, then was the *quid libet*, or the *Aſſault*; Diſhclout took Daniel by the Right Hand, and pulled him into the Dripping-Pan; there was the *Damages*——the *Dripping-Pan*——Now if the Dripping-Pan had not been there, he could not have fallen into the Dripping-Pan; and if they had not been there, the Dripping-Pan could not have received him——and *this is Law*; and the Loquationſneſs of the Law, is *multi loquations—foraſmuch—neverthelſs—moreover—likewiſe—and alſo*.——The Liberty of the Law is the Happineſs of the Engliſh: and it is very happy for us Engliſhmen, that we have the Liberty to go to Law.——

LONDON, NOVEMBER 5.

The diſpatches received this week from his Excellency the Earl of Rochfort at Madrid, are ſaid to be extremely intereſting; they have been under the conſideration of two grand councils at the cockpit and at St. James's.

We hear the duty for rendering foreign built ſhips free in this kingdom, is propoſed next ſeſſions to be conſiderably augmented, for the encouragement of ſhip-building in our American colonies.

They write from Breſt, that a great number of machines are now employed in clearing and widening the port and harbour; that ſixteen battalions were at work upon the new fortifications, which were ſoon expected to be completed, as they were plentifully ſupplied with maſon's work from the excellent ſtone quarries in the iſland of Belleiſle.

Private letters from Holland adviſe, that the Court of Verſailles, wearied out with the expence of maintaining their eſtabliſhment in the colony of Guiana, ſituated between the rivers of Oronooko and the Amazons in America, have lately made propoſals for ceding it to the States General. It is contiguous to the Dutch ſettlement of Surinam, and contains an extent of one hundred and twenty French leagues.

We hear, that the dyes for the following medal are now engraving by an engenious artiſt of this city.

FACE. A head in profile, the hair of which is diſpoſed exactly after the intigalia of *Marcus Brutus*, on a rock of emerald, which was in the collection of the celebrated Antiquary Baron Stoſch, and is at this time in the cabinet of the King of Pruſſia. *Inſcription*; *William Pitt.*

Reverſe. A hand uplifted holding a rod [wand]

Inſcription. When Moſes held up his hand, Iſrael prevailed.

A few nights ſince at a ball in a large town within a few miles from London, a young lady, who had a fortune of about 2000l. which her father had ſcraped together in trade, was ſolicited to dance by a young gentleman of good perſon and addreſs, whom the lady ſcornfully refuſed to accept of for a partner; and on being aſked by ſome of her acquaintance the reaſon of her refuſal, ſhe replied becauſe he was a linen-draper, and was determined not to dance with a tradeſman; which, being buzz'd about ſhe was obliged to ſit by herſelf for a conſiderable time, no gentleman offering his ſervice, to her no ſmall mortification. At length a young gentleman, dreſſed like an officer, offering his ſervice, which ſhe joyfully accepted; but, after two or three dances, ſomebody whiſpered in her ear, that her partner's father was a butcher in ſuch a market; which had ſo much effect on the young lady's pride, that ſhe fainted away, and obliged to quit the room.

[*Some American* Fairs, *follow their Example.*

Hartford, January 27th, 1766.

THIS may Certify the Creditors of Mr. Samuel Cole, of Farmington, an inſolvent Debtor, that a legal Aſſignment of ſaid Samuel's Eſtate is made to us the Subſcribers, authorized to diſpoſe of the ſame according to Law; and that therefore, they are hereby deſired to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowls, in Farmington, on Thurſday the 25th of February next, to proceed on Buſineſs relative thereto.

SOLOMON WHITMAN,
JOHN COLEMAN,
JAMES WADSWORTH, } Truſtees.

Hartford, January 27, 1766.

A Legal Aſſignment of the Eſtate of Samuel Holman of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, is made to the Subſcribers, who are appointed Truſtees, to diſpoſe of the ſame as the Law Directs. This therefore is to notify all the ſaid Holman's Creditors, to meet at his Dwelling-Houſe in Hartford, on Tueſday, the 18th Day of February next, to proceed in Buſineſs relative to ſuch Aſſignment.

RUSSEL WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH MAKEN,
JOHN COLEMAN, } Truſtees.

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County, ſſ. } *Middletown, Jan. 23d. 1766.*

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act, or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Thomas Burr of Hartford, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, of ſaid County, and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace, and Quorum, for ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of ſaid Creditors.

Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of ſaid Thomas Burr, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, Innholder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on the Eighteenth of February next, to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of ſaid Thomas Burr ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation of ſaid Act.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, February 10, 1766. No. 59.

CONNECTICUT, January 1766.

MR. PRINTER,

Great Part of the following Converſation, between an Officer of the King's, going to London, and a Coloniſt, is (in a Manner ſomething different from what has fallen under my View) to ſhew the Inſufficiency of the Arguments, and Falſity of many Things publiſhed in England from different Pens, highly prejudicial to the Colonies; with a View to conciliate the Minds of People in the Mother Country as to the Equity of the——Stamp-Act.

Your Humble Servant.

OFFICER. ON my Journey through the Weſtern Provinces, as well as here, People of all Ranks, are crying out the Stamp-Act will ruin the Country. Pray let me know what is in it has occaſioned ſuch univerſal Diſtreſs?

COLONIST. The People ſay they are in no-wiſe whatever repreſented in Parliament, yet there they are Taxed.

The new Powers given to the Court of Admiralty, are fatal to the Privilege of Juries, one of the greateſt Bulwarks againſt Tyranny and Oppreſſion.

If the Coloniſts are not miſtaken (as I think 'tis eaſy to make appear, they are not) you ſee ſufficient Cauſe for Out-crys and Diſtreſs.——When any Power on Earth has Right to tell a People we will take off your Eſtates, as we pleaſe, and at our pleaſure, determine on any of your Matters, without your Knowledge or Concurrence, we need no ſmall Penetration to diſcover the People to be in abſolution Slaviſh and miſerable; this the Coloniſts ſay will be their Caſe if the Stamp-Act takes place.

OFFICER. Are not theſe Things dreſt up to ſerve a Purpoſe? ſome of the greateſt Men in England tell you the Colonies are repreſented in Parliament, though not actually, yet virtually, and exactly in the ſame Manner, that the great and opulent Towns of Sheffield, Birmingham, &c. are repreſented. As to the new Powers in the Court of Admiralty they extend no further than to prevent an Evaſion of the Act; in every other Purpoſe you enjoy the Privilege of Juries as heretofore.

COLONIST. What is ſaid of our being repreſented as Sheffield, &c. is without Foundation—England indeed is very unequally repreſented; the deſerted Ruins of Old Sarum, where ſtands only a mean Cottage or two, ſends as many Members to the Houſe of Commons as Briſtol, a ſecond City in the Kingdom, when the great Towns of Sheffield, &c. *as ſuch*, ſends none; for this the Coloniſts are not to account; it ſuffices for them, that the Engliſh Conſtitution, under which they are ſettled (and to the great Liberties & Privileges of which they have undoubted Right by Birth, by Compact and by Charter) has provided, that every City, and moſt old Towns, ſend one or more Repreſentatives; beſides this, there is a more general Repreſentation, by which every City, Town, Village and Hamlet throughout the Kingdom, where are Freeholders of Forty Shillings per annum, there are Electors; and 'tis even Mr. G——'s ſays, the Elected are actually the Repreſentatives of the Electors: thus there is not a Spot in England, where are Freeholders of Forty Shillings per Annum, but there are Electors, and ſo have an actual, not a virtual Share in the Repreſentative Body, by no Means excluding the great and opulent Towns of Sheffield, &c.

What Front muſt that Man have, who ſays, *exactly in the ſame Manner, are the Colonies repreſented*?

As to what we yet enjoy of the Privilege of Juries, is it any Thing better (on the new *Principles*) than for you to enjoy a fine Eſtate, which your Neighbour has a Right to take, when he pleaſes; the Stamp-Act takes away Part what ſecures, but another Act will take away the Remainder.

OFFICER. You'l remember I am not to be conſidered in the Light of a Diſputant, rather as a Queriſt; as ſuch, I am to aſk, Are not the Colonies vaſtly indebted to the Mother Country, who we are told, has created them, planted them, nouriſht and protected them, at a prodigious Expence of Blood and Treaſure, ſo that the great National Debt ſhe now labours under, was moſtly incurred for their Sakes?

COLONIST. Theſe Charges againſt the Coloniſts [illegible] are falſe, and injurious; the New-England and other Colonies, call on the Accuſers to produce [illegible] call the Mother Country a [illegible] they deny it—[illegible] of which I will [illegible] judge by [illegible] Farthing more to protect or [illegible]

[illegible] and by ſurpriſing [illegible] bloody Wars [illegible] the moſt cruel, ſubtle and [illegible] Savages on the Earth) got firm footing in the Land, which they maintained at the Expence of their own Blood & Treaſure to the Year [illegible] but at a farther [illegible] the Mother Country in her various Expeditions againſt the Settlements both of France and Spain; this laſt involved them ſo deep in Debt that they had not been able to diſcharge the whole, when at that Period, the Maſſachuſets-Bay, projected an Expedition againſt Louiſbourg, deſiring her Siſter New-England Colonies and others to join——all New-England inſtantly united, and as I remember, ſome Aſſiſtance from New-York. Then without Requiſition, or even the Knowledge of our Mother Country, the New-England Troops attempted and finally ſubdued this capital Strength of France in America, and delivered Cape-Breton, into the Hands of our then Royal Maſter.

How dear at that Day were the Colonies to Great-Britain! With Pleaſure and Gratitude, we acknowledge Part of this Expence was repaid by the Crown, yet in Juſtice it muſt be obſerved, this is the firſt Penny theſe Colonies ever had from England. We alſo take Pleaſure to ſay, the late brave Admiral Warren came, during the Siege, and made a ſufficient Maritime Force to prevent effectually the [illegible] which it is apprehended the New-England Ships, alone could not have performed. After this nothing material, before we come to the late War, ſo glorious to Great-Britain. Here I muſt be confined to the Part borne by this Colony of Connecticut, being too little acquainted to give a particular Relation of the others.

This ſmall Colony expended near Half a Million over and above what the Crown has been graciouſly pleaſed to reimburſe; and during the War, the moſt athletic of our young Men were in the King's Service, which greatly prevented the Improvement and Profits of our Lands. The fourth Part of our Effective Men, were cut off by Sword and Diſeaſe, many Yeomans' Sons; an irrepareable Loſs to a Colony, that wants Inhabitants! What little Money we had is ſo gone, that what remains is not half ſufficient to pay our public Debt, and our Private vaſtly more weighty. The heavy Taxes already collected, have produced more Bankruptcies than had before happened from the Settlement of the Government and too many more muſt ſoon appear. The Demand for Money is ſo great, to diſcharge our Debts, that the landed Intereſt (the greateſt Intereſt of the Colony) is generally fallen full Fifty per Cent. You may depend, Sir, this is no exaggeration of our deplorable Circumſtances. The other New-England Colonies are ſaid to be equally diſtreſt, and and ſome neighbouring weſtern Provinces but little better; thus we are ſuffering by going beyond our Abilities in the King's Service. Is Great Britain ſo exhauſted, has ſhe loſt an equal Proportion of Blood, or is her landed Intereſt fallen one Half in its Value? Will her Parliament notwithſtanding theſe Things, and in the Reign of a King, the moſt tender Father of his People, cruſh below Ruin, ſuch a Number of moſt loyal, faithful Subjects already undone in his Cauſe. May it not ſafely be ſaid it cannot be.

OFFICER. Before you proceed, let me aſk, did not Great-Britain undertake this moſt expenſive War, for the Sake of the Colonies?

COLONIST. Let me relate Facts for an Anſwer to this Queſtion.

(The Remainder will be in our next.)

On the 25th ult. the Ship Hale Galley, Capt. Hatch, arrived at Boſton, in 8 Weeks from London.

LONDON, November 12.

The following is a liſt of the important changes that, 'tis ſaid, will, before the meeting of parliament, take place.

The Duke of Bedford, and Right Hon. Mr. Pitt, to be of the C——t Council, and hold no office.—The Duke of Marlborough to have a vacant Garter. Earl Temple, Secretary of State, for Southren department.—Earl of Egmont Preſident of the Council.—Earl of Gower, Lord Chamberlain.—Earl of Briſtol, Lord Privy Seal.—Earl of Halifax, Great Wardrobe.—Earl of Shelburne and Lord Lyttleton Poſt maſters General.—Rt. Hon. Mr. Grenville, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury.—Lord North Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Mr. Hunter, Sir John Turner, Mr. Thomas Pitt, Lords of the Treaſury.—The Earl of Sandwich, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.—Admiral Kepple, Dr. Hay, Lord Carysfort, Mr. A. Hervey, and Mr. Richard Vernon, Lords of the Admiralty.—Earl Thomond, Cofferer.---Earl of Powis, Treaſurer, and Lord Charles Spencer, Comptroller of the Houſhould.--Rt. Hon. Mr. Stanley, Treaſurer of the Navy.--Rt. Hon. Mr. Ellis, Secretary at War.--Mr. Nugent, Mr. Rigby, and Mr. James Grenville, Vice-Treaſurers of Ireland.--Mr. Thurloe, Solicitor to the Treaſury.---Mr. Neville Nevill, Paymaſter of Penſions.---Mr. Thynne and Mr. Seymour of the Board of Green-Cloth.

Some other changes in the inferior offices, but are not named as fixed.

The vacant Red Garter, (by miſtake for Ribbon) late Sir Charles Howard's, we hear is intended for the gallant Sir William Johnſon, now in America.

§¶§ Several circumſtances ſerve to convince the generality of Readers, that the above articles of news are not true. They cannot think any intelligent perſon would have miſtaken Lord Weymouth's rank of Peerage.—They do not know for why Lord Huntington ſhould be diſmiſſed, who has not made himſelf obnoxious to any party, nor can they account for perſons being coupled as Councellors, who have rarely been known to agree in opinion; nor do we ſee for what reaſon the whole preſent miniſtry, who are not unpopular, ſhould be diſmiſſed, and the whole diſcarded Miniſtry, who are unpopular, and have given offence to their Sovereign, ſhould be reſtored. So that not the leaſt degree of credit is given to the intelligence.

Nov. 16. Yeſterday arrived a mail from France, by which we have the following advices, viz. From Smyrna, by way of Leghorn, that the Georgians, after having gained ſeveral advantages over the Turks, had at length come to a pitched battle with them, wherein the Turks had upwards of 600 men killed, and a great number wounded and made priſoners.

Letters from Philadelphia, Boſton, Rhode-Iſland, New-Haven, and other provinces in America, are full of Complaints of the diſtreſſes to which the ſtamp-act is likely to ſubject them, and of the riots and tumults in conſequence thereof.

'Tis reported that the Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon will ſoon be appointed an American Governor.

The ſmall Iſland of Bermudas has followed the example of the other Britiſh colonies, in remonſtrating againſt the new ſtamp duty.

It was generally expected, when the laſt letters were received from New-England, that not one lawyer on the American continent would make uſe of the new ſtamps, lately arrived from England.

On monday evening, arrived from New-York, Lord Adam Gordon. With his Lordſhip came over John Johnſon, Eſq; ſon and heir to Sir William Johnſon, Baronet.

Nov. 22. Wedneſday the Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon had a conference with his Majeſty's ſecretaries of ſtate, when it is ſaid, his lordſhip informed them of the preſent ſtate of North-America, and of the uneaſineſs of the people on account of the new ſtamp-act.

Nov. 23. Yeſterday there was a great Levee at St. James's, and alſo a Privy-Council, at which his Majeſty, the Right Hon. the Earl of Winchelſea, Preſident, and ſeveral principal Lords of the Council aſſiſted, which is ſaid to be on affairs relating to the plantations.

The Writers at Home ſay, "The public Papers lately are ſo filled with the Conteſts in America, &c. &c. that the Affairs of Old England appear to be overlooked, as of little concern."—One of the Writers, under the Name of PACIFICUS—(ſuch a Pacificus as is for dragooning or Maſſacre) is "for bombarding the Colonies."—A Friend to Mankind (in anſwer thereto) ſays, "He ſhould as ſoon think of laying the City of London in Aſhes, bombarding the Tower, or the Bank of England, for grumbling at the Miſconduct of a Miniſter, as the bombarding Boſton, New-York and Philadelphia, into a Compliance with the Stamp-Act," &c. &c.

BOSTON, January 30.

By Letters received by the laſt Ships from London, we learn, that one of the largeſt trading Houſes in England, have poſitively declared, that unleſs the Stamp-Act is repealed, they will diſcharge all their Workmen at the different Manufactories, and finally cloſe Buſineſs.

We hear there are Letters in Town from Perſons of Diſtinction on the other ſide the water, intimating that propoſals had been lately made to the Miniſtry that the twelve Judges of England ſhould upon ſolemn argument decide the queſtion of right in the Britiſh parliament, to impoſe taxes on the colonies. And at the ſame time; that ſome of the principal merchants being aſked what was beſt to be done reſpecting the Stamp-Act, their advice was immediately to repeal it, as the preſent exigences and temper of the colonies would not permit its execution.—That it was the intereſt of Great-Britain to ſecure the colonies by the indulgence and lenity of its adminiſtration rather than diſaffect them by reſtrictions on their liberties and trade.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend here, dated November 6, 1765.

"I Am really ſorry for the Hardſhips and Diſcouragements the American Trade meets with; and ſee with you that our Manufacturers ſuffer greatly thereby:—Having lately been at Leeds, Sheffield, Brimingham, Nottingham and Leiceſter, I find an univerſal Complaint at thoſe Places as well as here, of the great Decay of Trade and the vaſt Number of Workmen ſtarving for Want of Employ:——Our Cloth Markets are now fuller of Cloths than I have ſeen them for ſome Years paſt."

The New-Hampſhire Gazette of Friday laſt, mentions, That the Inferior Court of Common Pleas carry on Buſineſs at Portſmouth without Stamps.

Saturday laſt the Halifax Packet, Capt. Rogers, arrived here in 17 Days; and Yeſterday arrived Capt. Pepper in 6 Days from Haliſax, by whom we learn, that a Number of Veſſels from different Parts of the Continent had arrived there with Proviſions, &c. who were all received without Stamps. 'Tis ſaid one Veſſel only from Newbury carried in there 700 Quarters of Beef, which was ſold at 2 and 3 Coppers per Pound and other Proviſions in Proportion.

We alſo learn that Mr. Hinſhelwood the Stamp-Diſtributer there, has wrote home to reſign his deteſtable Office, as he is held in the greateſt Abhorrence by the People there, and his Life was in great Danger, notwithſtanding he has conſtantly a ſtrong Guard about his Perſon.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated Jan. 2, 1766.

"——IT gives us great Pleaſure to find the Port again opening ſo that an Intercourſe is not likely to be further interrupted—The Veſſels are addmitted to an Entry here as uſual, without exacting the Penalty of ten Pounds as preſcribed in the——Stamp Act——The Diſtributor of the Stamps with us has received Inſtructions from the Commiſſioners of the Stamp Duties, not to proſecute any Perſon upon the Penalties of the Act, but only to repreſent to them who the Perſons are that refuſe Obedience, &c.——This has the Appearance of Conviction among the Learned, on the other Side of the Water, that the Act is unconſtitutional, wherefore they ſeem to decline a legal and judicial Determination upon it.——Surely this forebodes good Tidings——I pray GOD that the next Parliament may by ſome wiſe and prudent Meaſures, remove every Obſtacle of Jealouſy between the Old and New-Engliſhmen, and the Benefits of Britons under the Britiſh Conſtitution forever hereafter be mutually enjoyed."——

Feb. 6. By Letters from Marlborough we learn, that on Sunday Morning laſt, about Sun-riſe, they were viſited with a conſiderable Shock of an Earthquake, tho' not of very long Duration.

A Gentleman from Marblehead informs us, that on Thurſday laſt Capt. Bowden arrived there from Haliſax, and having expos'd a ſtamped News-Paper, which he brought from thence, the Populace aſſembled to the Number of ſeveral Hundreds on the Training-Hill (ſo called) where they ſoon erected a ſtately Bonfire, with a Staff in the Centre, whereon they hoiſted the Object of their Diſpleaſancy, and the whole was conſumed amidſt the loudeſt Acclamations of Loyalty to the King, and Love to their Country. After this they retired to a Tavern, where many Toaſts, expreſſive of their Regard to the happy Conſtitution procur'd by their Anceſtors, were drank;—and Peace and good Harmony crown'd the Night.

NEWPORT, January 27.

Extract of a Letter from Providence, Jan. 29, 1766.

—"Capt. Eſek Hopkins is arrived from Antigua, but laſt from Turks Iſland in 23 Days, who informs that the Stamp-Officer at Antigua, Mr. Warner, declined that Office; whereupon the Governor appointed the Secretary to diſtribute the Stamp Papers: That after his Arrival at Turks Iſland, viz. on the 3d of January, a Veſſel arrived there from Antigua, which left that Place the 25th or 26th of December, the Maſter of which informed Captain Hopkins that two Veſſels had arrived at Antigua from New-York, with Proviſions, &c. whoſe Orders were not to ſell at any Iſland where the Stamp-Papers were uſed; which when communicated to the Merchants and other Inhabitants of the Iſland, they immediately waited on the Secretary, and demanded a Surrender of the Stamp Papers, which were accordingly howe aſide, and Veſſels were actually cleared out without Stamps when he came away. A noble Example this of the Owners of thoſe Veſſels, and which we hope will be followed, and all Veſſels bound to the Weſt-Indies have the like Orders."——

From the Antigua Gazette, Dec. 24, 1765.

THE Printer having applied to Mr. William Atkinſon for STAMPS, has received the following Anſwer, which he inſerts, not doubting its giving great Pleaſure and Satisfaction to every reader who is a Lover of his Country.

"SIR, December 25, 1765.

"IT is not in my Power to ſatisfy you with the Stamp-Paper you require, having laid down that Office ſome Days ago. I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant, WM. ATKINSON.

To Mr. Alexander Shipton."

*** The News-Papers before the above, from November 18, were ſtamped, but are now printed without.

* * *

Circulati, St. JAMES's, 24th October, 1765.

Duplicati.

GETLEMEN,

IT is with the greateſt Concern that His Majeſty learns, the Diſturbances which have ariſen in ſome of the Northern American Colonies; if this Evil ſhould ſpread to the Government of Rhode-Iſland, where you preſide, the utmoſt Exertion of your Prudence will be neceſſary, ſo as juſtly to temper your Conduct, between that Caution and Coldneſs, which the Delicacy of ſuch a Situation may demand on the one Hand, and the Vigour neceſſary to ſurpreſs Out-rage and Violence on the other.——It is impoſſible at this Diſtance to aſſiſt you by any particular or poſitive Inſtructions, becauſe you will find yourſelf neceſſarily obliged to take your Reſolution, as particular Circumſtances and Emergencies may require.—His Majeſty and the Servants he honours with his Confidence, cannot but lament the ill-adviſ'd Intemperance choſen already in ſome of the Provinces, by taking up a Conduct, which can in no Ways contribute to the Removal of any real Greivance they might labour under, but may tend to obſtruct and impede the Exertion of his Majeſty's benevolent Attention to the Eaſe and Comfort, as well as Well-fare of all his People.—It is hoped and expected, that the Want of Confidence in the Juſtice and Tenderneſs of the Mother Country, and the great Reſiſtance to its Authority, can only have found Place among the lower and more ignorant of the People; the better and wiſer Part of the Colonies well know that Decency and Submiſſion may prevail, not only to Redreſs Grievancies, but to obtain Grace and Favour, while the Outrage of a publick Violence can expect nothing but Severity and Chaſtiſment.——Theſe Sentiments, you and all His Majeſty's Servants, from a Senſe of the Duty to, and Love of your Country, will endeavour to excite and encourage.——You will alſo in a particular Manner call upon them not to render their Caſe deſperate.—You will in the ſtrongeſt Colours repreſent to them the dreadful Conſequences that muſt inevitably attend the forcible and violent Reſiſtance to Acts of the Britiſh Parliament; and the Scene of Miſery and Calamity to themſelves, and of mutual Weakneſs and Diſtraction of both Countries, Inſeperable from ſuch a Conduct; if by lenient and perſuaſive Methods, you can contribute to reſtore that Peace and Tranquility to the Provinces on which their Welfare and Happineſs depend, you will do a moſt acceptable and eſſential Service to your Country.——But having taken every Step, which the utmoſt Prudence and Lenity can dictate, in Compaſſion to the Folly and Ignorance of ſome miſguided People;--you will not on the other Hand fail to uſe your utmoſt Power for repelling all Acts of Outrage and Violence, and to provide for the Maintainance of Peace and good Order in the Province, by ſuch a timely Exertion of Force, as the Occaſion may require.——For which Purpoſe, you will make the proper Application to General Gage and Lord Colvel, Commanders of His Majeſty's Land and Naval Forces in America. For however unwillingly His Majeſty may conſent to the Exertion of ſuch Power, as may endanger a ſingle Subject; yet can he not permit his own Dignity, and the Authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature to be trampled on by Force and Violence, and in an avow'd Contempt of all Order, Duty and Decorum. If the Subject is agrieved, he knows in what Manner legally and conſtitutionally, to apply for Relief; but it is not ſuitable either to the Safety or Dignity of the Britiſh Empire, that any Individual, under Pretence of Redreſſing Greivances, ſhall preſume to violate the Publick Peace. I am,

With great Truth and Regard,

Your moſt Obedient Humble Servant,

H. S. CONWAY.

NEW-HAVEN, January 31.

Buſineſs has been tranſacted as formerly at the Cuſtom Houſe in this Town, for a Month paſt.

'Tis ſaid that on Wedneſday Evening laſt a Number openly aſſembled in this Town and forcibly took a Seafaring Man from a Tavern who was convicted as a mercenary Informer. A Conſtable ſoon appeared to ſuppreſs the Riot, but his Endeavours were fruitleſs. They then obliged the Man to accompany them to the Neck Bridge, where they whipp'd him and obliged him to depart the Town immediately with only the Clothes he had on, the Remainder of which they promiſed to ſend after him; and charged him never to return to this Town leſt he ſhould be ſaluted with a ſecond Part of the ſame Tune, with new Additions in a higher Strain.

Several young People of both Sexes in this Town having conceived an extream Diſlike to a new Grand-Jury-man, for being (as they are perſuaded) too rigid, inquiſitive and covetous in the Exerciſe of his Office, laſt Night the Male Part burnt his Effigy on the Green near the Court-Houſe. Numerous are the Stories told to render him odious.——

Agreeable to an Advertiſement, ſigned by a Majority of the Select Men of this Town, it is ſuppoſed there will be the moſt numerous Meeting that ever was known here, in order to petition Authority to carry on Buſineſs as formerly.

HARTFORD.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Connecticut.

"The glorious and ſpirited Behaviour of your CountryMen, together with a late Change in the Adminiſtration, has altered the Thoughts of many, and I believe, will occaſion a new Syſtem of Politicks in Regard to America, and I hope will prove very beneficial both to the Colonies and the Mother Country. The Act for taxing you, I always thought, and have often told you, I could not think conſiſtent with the Principles of this free Government; but as far as it tends to deprive you of a Trial by Juries, I think is contradictory both in Letter and Spirit, to the 29th Chapter of MAGNA CHARTA, &c."

LITCHFIELD, February 1, 1766.

AT the Deſire of ſeveral of the Towns in this County, by their Agents, choſen and ſent here for that Purpoſe, a Meeting was called, of the Free-born Sons of Liberty, to meet at the Court-Houſe in this Town; and being aſſembled, to the Number of about forty or fifty Perſons, proceeded upon the Buſineſs for which they met: And, notwithſtanding the great Oppoſition they met with, from Col. E——r M——ſh, and one S——n S——e (whereby the Meeting was much hindered) yet they came to the Choice of five Gentlemen, who were to act as Agents, and are to join the Gentlemen from the other Towns in the County, who are to meet here, at a general County Meeting, to be held on the Second Tueſday of February, 1766, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon; when it is expected they will come to ſuch Reſolves as they ſhall think moſt Conducive to prevent the Thing we fear from ever taking Place among us.

The Meeting would have been conducted with the utmoſt good Agreement and Diſpatch, had it not been for the Gentlemen mentioned above, who employ'd all their Power to render it abortive, not only by conſuming the Time in long and needleſs Speeches (wherein Mr. M——ſh eſpecially diſcovered to all preſent, an inexhauſtible Fund of Knowledge, by ſeveral new-coined Words, unknown in the Engliſh Language before) but they alſo oppoſed by their Votes, almoſt every Motion that was made to forward it.

February, 6th, 1766.

WHEREAS a legal Aſſignment of the Eſtate of William Redfield of Middletown, an Inſolvent Debtor, hath been made to us the Subſcribers, who are appointed Truſtees to receive the ſame for the only uſe and Benefit of the Creditors of ſaid William, agreeable to a late Act of this Colony, made to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. Theſe are therefore in Purſuance of ſaid Act, to notify all the Creditors of ſaid William to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Abigail Shalor in ſaid Middletown, on the laſt Tueſday of February Inſtant, then and their to do and tranſact ſuch neceſſary Buſineſs, as in and by ſaid Act is provided.

RICHARD ALSOP,
GEO: PHILIPS,
COMFORT SAGE, } Truſtees.

NEW-YORK, January 30.

We are deſired to inſert the following Intelligence concerning the Ilinois, which may be depended upon as authentic.

Certain Advices have been received, of the Ilinois having been taken Poſſeſſion of, early in October, by the Party who ſet out in Auguſt from Fort Pitt: The French Commandant has delivered up all the Forts, and all the Countries ceded by the Treaty (to Capt. Stirling, who commanded the Detachment) and was preparing to ſet out with a French Garriſon, for a Settlement they have on the other Side of the River.

The Intelligence from that Quarter mentions, that the Reſort of Indians at Fort Chartres in the Spring, is very great, often amounting to Four Thouſand and upwards, and the Trade there of Courſe very conſiderable; This comprehending that with the Indians on the Ouabache, which the Traders who proceed to the Ilinois Country, from the Provinces of Pennſylvania, Maryland and Virginia, muſt naturally fall into, as they paſs cloſe by them in their Route, will be an Object of great Conſideration to theſe Provinces: The Precautions neceſſary to be taken, to almoſt enſure Succeſs, is to ſet out early in order to gain the Fort, both for Security before the tumultuous aſſemblage of ſo many Indians, as well as to arrive before the French Traders ſhall be able to puſh up the Miſſiſippi: In order to effect which, they can't be too early in building their Craft at Fort Pitt; indeed the Adventurers of next Year have no Time to loſe.

Laſt Monday Capt. Viner Leycraft, jun. arrived here from Jamaica, in 5 Weeks: By him we learn that all the Men of War, except the Admiral's Ship, were out on a Cruiſe; that the Captains Guilford, Doran, and Orford, from this Port, were arrived there; as were alſo Capt. Long, and ſome others, from Philadelphia; that Capt. Campbell, in a large Sloop from Philadelphia for Jamaica, was caſt away on the Eaſt Cacuiſas; that he ſaw a large Ship aſhore at Maguana, and a Sloop lying along Side of her; and that the Negroes at St. Mary's, on the Iſland of Jamaica, were very rebellious of late.

By a Letter from Jamaica we learn, that Bread is like to be a very ſcarce Article in that Iſland.

Private Letters from England by the late Veſſels, adviſe, that great Uneaſineſs prevails among the Manufacturers in general, and all that have any Connection with them; that ſeveral Petitions were preparing to be preſented to the Parliament, as ſoon as it met, to repreſent Grievances, and obtain a Repeal of the Acts that have occaſioned them; particularly the Stamp-Act, which was becoming as odious in England as in America: That great Numbers, warmly intereſted themſelves againſt it, both by ſpeaking and writing; that the Oppoſition made to it in America, was in general highly approved in England; and it was the current Report and Opinion in London, that the Act would be immediately repealed or ſuſpended as ſoon as the Parliament met: That General Amherſt was often conſulted, and always gave Advice, and acted as a true Friend to the Colonies, contrary to the Opinion that had been conceived of him by many People in America. That there were various Opinions among the great Men, concerning the Sentiments that the Miniſtry and Parliament would have of our determined Oppoſition to the Act, and what would be their Proceedings thereupon: Some who had been ſo intoxicated with Power, as to think themſelves entitled to an implicit Obedience, whatever Contradiction might appear between their Actions, and the Deſign of their Appointment, received the News of our Proceedings with high Reſentment and Rage, and ſeemed diſpoſed to enforce the Act, whatever Abſurdities it might lead them to, or however ruinous the Conſequences to Great-Britain as well as the Colonies; but the Nation in general thought more reaſonably: And as the Act ſo plainly appeared, to be unconſtitutional and deſtructive in its nature, both to Great-Britain and her Colonies, it was thought that thoſe Perſons who had been moſt active in preventing its Execution, and thereby the Miſchiefs it would have occaſioned, will at home be conſidered as the greateſt Friends to the Engliſh Government and Nation: And that thoſe who have been moſt officious in promoting its Operation, will be conſidered in another Light, and as being more attentive to preſerve the Power of Men in Power, than the Rights and Privileges of their Country.

The Engliſh Papers abound with ſenſible Pieces in our Favor, and we are obliged to our Correſpondents for many more upon the ſame Side of the Queſtion, of American Production.

We hear Capt. Chambers brought over 8 Packages of Stamped Paper, &c. which were lodged in the City Hall.

As the Noiſe of the American Reſentment to the Stamp-Act, muſt have been known in London, before this Cargo was ſhip'd, it is very ſurpriſing that any Captain ſhould be ſo hardy as to take them on board.

MILFORD, (Connecticut) January 29.

Was taken up (ſtraggling) a Sheet of the deteſtable Stamped Paper, and on Information being given by a true and loyal Son of Liberty, the ſame was ſeriouſly taken into Conſideration, by the honorable Committee of Inſpection, and by fair Trial (without the Conſent or Approbation of the Court of Admiralty) being impeached, and found guilty of Slavery and Impoſition ſentenced to be burnt by the Hands of the Common Hangman; which Sentence was accordingly put in Execution the ſame Evening, between the Hours of Seven and Eight.

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County, ſſ. } *Middletown, Jan. 23d, 1766.*

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act, or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Thomas Burr of Hartford, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, of ſaid County, and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, for ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of ſaid Creditors.

Publick Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of ſaid Thomas Burr, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, Innholder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on the Eighteenth of February next, to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of ſaid Thomas Burr ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation of ſaid Act.

Hartford, January 27th, 1766.

THIS may Certify the Creditors of Mr. Samuel Cole, of Farmington, an inſolvent Debtor, that a legal Aſſignment of ſaid Samuel's Eſtate is made to us the Subſcribers, authoriſed to diſpoſe of the ſame according to Law; and that therefore, they are hereby deſired to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowls, in Farmington, on Thurſday the 25th of February next, to proceed on Buſineſs relative thereto.

SOLOMON WHITMAN,
JOHN COLEMAN, } Truſtees.
JAMES WADSWORTH,

Hartford, January 27, 1766.

A Legal Aſſignment of the Eſtate of Samuel Holman of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, is made to the Subſcribers, who are appointed Truſtees, to diſpoſe of the ſame as the Law Directs. This therefore is to notify all the ſaid Holman's Creditors, to meet at his Dwelling-Houſe in Hartford, on Tueſday, the 18th Day of February next, to proceed in Buſineſs relative to ſuch Aſſignment.

RUSSEL WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH MAKEN, } Truſtees.
JOHN COLEMAN,

Somers, January 31, 1766.

THIS may certify the creditors of George Wood, of Somers, in Hartford County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that a legal Aſſignment of ſaid Wood's Eſtate, is made to us the Subſcribers, authoriſed to diſpoſe of the ſame as the law directs. Said creditors are hereby notified to meet at Mr. Amos Sexton's Tavern, in ſaid Somers, on Wedneſday, the 19th of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon to proceed on Buſineſs relative to ſaid Aſſignment.

SAMUEL RAYNOLDS,
ROBERT PEASE, jun. } Truſtees.
REUBEN SIKES,

Hartford, February 12, 1766.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Nathaniel Chapin of Enfield, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at ſaid Chapin's Dwelling-Houſe, in Enfield, on the fourth Tueſday of February inſtant, then to exhibit, and prove their Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, and to tranſact what other Buſineſs ſhall then be thought neceſſary.

SILAS DEAN,
NATHANIEL TERRY jun. } Truſtees.
WILLIAM ADAMS,

Kenſington, January 30th, 1766.

WHEREAS I am ſuſpicious that my Wife Prudence Tooley, will without my Knowledge or Conſent, involve me in Debt, whereby much Unneceſſary Charges and Trouble will be brought upon me; This is publickly to notify, and forbid all Perſons whatſoever, vending, trading or truſting of her upon my Credit, hereby fully manifeſting and declaring that I will never pay or diſcharge any Debt or Debts thus contracted by her, without my Knowledge or Conſent.

JOHN TOOLEY.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, February 17, 1766. No. 60.

Milford

(The Remainder of the Piece begun in our laſt.)

FRANCE in Violation of the Peace, with a ſtrong Hand had poſſeſs'd and built Forts to ſecure the Poſſeſſion of a very fine Country belonging to Great Britain: this ſhe held againſt all Claims and Remonſtrances from the Britiſh Court: At Length to remove theſe Encroachments, General Braddock was ſent from England—the French and Indians deſtroy'd him——this and other Inſults, on the Part of France, brought on the War. With what Truth can it be ſaid, 'twas for the Sake of the Colonies, when the Country in Queſtion was very diſtant from them, and the ungranted Property of Great-Britain. However, for once, let us ſuppoſe (what is not) that the War was undertaken for the Sake, or rather for the Protection of the Colonies; is not the Intereſt of Great Britain more concerned to protect her Colonies (who call about two Millions Sterling into her Lap, annually, for Manufactures) than ſhe is to protect Germany and Portugal: yet Germany and Portugal have been protected at a far greater Expence than this Continent. Here, with the Help of the Colonies, a Country is conquer'd ſufficient for an Empire; and under good Uſeage his Majeſty's Dominions in North America, promiſe fair one Day to render Great Britain the greateſt Monarchy under the Sun; and every Penny expended here, is returned with additional Sums for Manufactury: on the contrary, nothing is gained in Germany, and the many Millions there ſpent never to return. Portugal is an advantageous Trade, but in no Degree equal to the Colonies. After all, as before obſerved, 'twas neither for Germany, Portugal, or the Colonies, that our Mother Country enter'd into the War, her reſtleſs Enemy, violated the Peace in many Inſtances, to have borne which, would have render'd her perfectly ignominious, and this forced Great Britain to Arms. Theſe Things being truly repreſented, as I dare ſay, they really are, who of common Senſe won't acknowledge that theſe Colonies, far from being a vaſt Coſt and Burthen to the Mother Country to plant, protect them, &c. have, on the contrary, been to her, of much Advantage, in Point of Aſſiſtance, prodigiouſly enlarged her Trade, and thereby added to her Wealth and Power, beyond what can be readily conceived of.—And is it for this we are to be ſtript of our natural and covenanted Rights? Great-Britain is incapable of ſuch a Proceeding. Permit me juſt to mention a Grievance of our American Soldiery. Generous Grants of Land was made *to the King's Troops* (as a Reward for conquering the French Provinces, &c.) this News was received by the honeſt Americans with joyful and grateful hearts, but alas! they are ſoon told they can't read; the grant is *to the King's Troops*. Thus the brave Men who had taken Cape Breton, which procured Peace to Europe; had beat the French General Dieſkau, with his Regular Troops, before any Forces came from England, and ſerv'd their King faithfully, through the war, are not his *Majeſty's Troops*; and ſo turn'd off with a leſs Reward than the Hounds have, when the Hare is catch'd.

OFFICER. Allowing every Thing to be as you have repreſented, how is it poſſible ſome of your great Men in this Colony, can be in Favor of the Stamp-Act, and uſe their Endeavour to encourage and promote it?

COLONIST. The Truth of this, ſo near as I can obtain, is, the principal Gentlemen are indeed divided, upon the Queſtion, Is it, or is it not, expedient to adminiſter an Oath, required by the King and Parliament, in the Caſe? Thoſe in the Negative, ſay, it may not be adminiſtered: the Thing is unconſtitutional, unprecedented, ſubverſive of our natural and charter Rights; 'tis in a Degree owning, eſpouſing, and countenancing the Act; will be ſo conſtrued, and poſſibly give Encouragement for further Attempts to fix the cruel Chains forever on us and our Poſterity: Nay, 'tis a Violation of the ſolemn Oath, by which we are already engaged; therefore, we abſolutely proteſt againſt its being adminiſtered. The Gentlemen in the Affirmative, ſay, To adminiſter the Oath can, with no more Reaſon be deemed an approving, or eſpouſing the Act, than when any other required Oath is adminiſtered, in what cauſe ſoever, can be ſaid to be an approving or eſpouſing that Cauſe, and can be no Violation of our ſacred Engagement: On the Contrary, 'tis our Opinion, the Safety of this People, makes it neceſſary that the Oath be adminiſtered: What Gentleman does not know there is Danger, that a Neglect in the Caſe may be called an Oppoſition or Reſiſtance of the high Authority who requires it? And who will anſwer to the People, for ſuch Conſequences as may happen thereon? For our Parts, we dare not tempt their Ruin, nor the Loſs of their Privileges, by ſuch Neglect. Something in this wiſe, it ſeems the Gentlemen ſtood divided; but to ſay that they are divided, as to approving, or diſapproving the Stamp-Act, is a Report not only highly injurious to thoſe Gentlemen, but more eſpecially to the Colony; for, ſhould it be credited in England, that the Colonies ſtand divided or doubtful, how will it encourage their Enemies, and weaken their Friends!—Dear Sir, when you reach that happy Land, do Juſtice to the diſtreſt Coloniſts, and ſay, they are one and all determined, abſolutely determined, that the Stamp-Act has a Tendency utterly ſubverſive of their Liberties, and Privileges, as Engliſhmen, a Grievance inſupportable.

Another Thing perfectly amazes the Coloniſts: "The Money to be raiſed is for our future Protection." Did our Mother Country ſay, they forget Protection, when from Time to Time we were ſtruggling in our Blood, ſhed too plentifully and cruelly, beyond Expreſſion: Did ſhe forget it, when the Duke d'Anville, with the moſt formidable Fleet that had ever been ſeen in American Seas, whoſe Thunder ſeemed ſufficient to ſhake us into Atoms; When this mighty Fleet came to wreak on theſe Colonies the Vengeance of France, for the Loſs of Cape-Breton? Nay, did her then Miniſtry forget even to adviſe the faithful, loyal Colonies, of this impending Danger, that they might prepare to fight, or fly for their Lives; but leave us to be [illegible] and [illegible] (had not Heaven fought for us, and viſited with a mortal Sickneſs this very powerful Armament.) I forbear to ſay further of ſuch Matters; 'tis miniſterial Conduct has forced out this. And are we indeed now to be protected by Britiſh Troops, when Canada, our once capital Enemy, is become our fellow Subject, and the Savages by no Means formidable, their Numbers few, and us Canada to pay, ſupply, or join them!

There may be Danger from the new-conquered Provinces. What Danger? Allow them freely to eat the Honey and drink the Milk of the Britiſh Conſtitution *uncloy'd*, will they want to return to Bondage and Slavery? But allow them to be for returning, what is their Strength? Formerly the Country was inacceſſible, and France ſupporting them; now the Country is open, France, without Leave from G. Britain can give no conſiderable Aſſiſtance; & we are more than ten to one their Number. The tryed Coloniſts may ſafely be depended upon, to preſerve his Majeſty's American Dominions, againſt all Force in this Part of the World: And ſo the very avow'd Deſign of the Taxation is at an End.

OFFICER. Accept my beſt Thanks for this Intelligence. When I reach England, depend, Sir, I ſhall be no Foe to the brave Americans.

COLONIST. May you have a ſafe Paſſage to that Land which we yet delight to call the *Land of our Fathers*. Tell in England our State; dear Mother Country, we, her Children, aſk no Portion, only the Liberty to work for her *unchained*, as, for more than a Century paſt, we have faithfully done.

I cannot part, without adding, The Coloniſts are far from imputing any hard Things to the good People of England, much leſs to our moſt gracious King, the beſt of Monarchs, for whoſe Honor and Defence they ever ſtand ready, with Life and Fortune; nor to the Britiſh Parliament, the great Conſervators of Engliſh Liberty; but to the overbearing Influence of *ſome* then in Power, diſtaſteful to the Kingdom, who endeavoured (before the Parliament could be fully informed) to render themſelves popular, tho' at the Ruin of the Colonies. Our Confidence is, that when all is underſtood, we ſhall be delivered.

Sir, Adieu!

Monday-Night laſt arrived at Boſton, Capt. Dixcey, from London, in 35 Days; by whom we have the public Prints to the 27th of December, from which we have extracted the following Articles, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WESTMINSTER, December 17. THIS *day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molineux, Knt. Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, His Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech.*

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"THE *preſent general ſtate of tranquility in Europe, gave me hopes, that it would not have been neceſſary to aſſemble my Parliament ſooner than is uſual in times of Peace.*

But, as matters of importance have lately occurred in ſome of my Colonies in America, which will demand the moſt ſerious attention of Parliament and as further informations are daily expected from different parts of that country, of which I ſhall order the fulleſt accounts to be prepared for your conſideration; I have thought fit to call you together, in order that opportunity may thereby be given, to iſſue the neceſſary writs on the many Vacancies that have happened in the Houſe of Commons ſince the laſt Seſſion; ſo that the Parliament may be full, to proceed immediately after the uſual receſs, on the conſideration of ſuch weighty matters as will come before you."

Yeſterday the Hon. Lord Camden, Lord Spencer, and Lord Digby, took the oaths and their ſeats in the Houſe of Peers.

LONDON.

Dec. 16. The Counter-Orders for Goods commiſſioned from the Britiſh Settlements in America, on account of the Stamp-Duty, are ſaid to amount to the value of 700,000l. ſterling.

We hear that as America *was* conquered *in* Germany, *ſo the* Favourite *will at laſt be* ſubdued *in* America, *and that he will ſoon fall into the PITT, which he has long been digging for others.*

The reports of the day, which are credited at the Weſt end of the Town, are, that the Right Hon. Mr. Pitt will very ſhortly join the miniſtry; but that Earl Temple will not; that a certain intended ſpeech is ſo framed, that no objections can reaſonably be made to it; and that, in conſequence, no debates will happen upon that ſubject on Tueſday next.

We hear an eſtimate of the public debt contracted during the late war, on account of the North-American Colonies, is now making out to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly.

We hear that expreſſes relative to the Stamp-duty, were on Friday ſent off to the governors of New-York and South-Carolina.

Some of the Weſt-India merchants ſeem ſo certain of affairs being ſoon happily ſettled in America, that they are proceeding to the completing of their conditional orders from thence.

Dec. 15. It is ſaid an embargo will ſoon be laid on the foreign exportation of iron ordnance and naval ſtores, except cleared out for our own ſettlements in America, or the Coaſt of Africa.

Dec. 24. By all our late advices from North-America, we learn that Miniſters of State are not more fortunate there in pleaſing the people, than they are in England; and yet 'tis certain that no man could exert himſelf more for the real proſperity and happineſs of a people, than the late Miniſter did for that of our colonies, by opening their eyes in order to ſee their true intereſt, and compelling them to a determination of becoming manufacturers, and for which every colony in gratitude ought to erect his ſtatue; and for this his ſignal ſervice done to our fellow ſubjects in America, we ought not to neglect rewarding him.

We hear that all the letters, petitions, memorials, &c. tranſmitted from the American Colonies to the Miniſtry, are now printing by high authority, in order to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly.

An eſtimate of the value of the Stamp papers lately deſtroyed by the populace in North-America, is preparing to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly: the loſs is computed to exceed forty thouſand pounds.

Thirty eight writs were iſſued by the Houſe of Commons for the Election of Members in the ſtead of thoſe who have taken places or are deceaſed.

It has been obſerved as a remarkable coincidence, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, a name ſo ſuſpicious to Britiſh Liberty, departed this Life the evening before the Stamp-Act was to take place in America.

On Wedneſday, at the King's arms tavern in Cornhill, there was a very numerous Meeting of the Merchants of this City, trading to North-America, when Mr. Alderman Trecothick being unanimouſly voted to the chair, a committee was appointed (conſiſting of principal merchants, trading to each colony), to ſolicit ſome effectual remedy in the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of the trade to the colonies, ſo eſſentially neceſſary for the ſupport of the manufactories of this kingdom.

BOSTON, February 13.

In almoſt all the Engliſh Papers are inſerted Extracts from the Charters of the Colonies.——The Reſolutions of the Houſes of Aſſemblies.——Of the Congreſs.——Inſtructions to the Members of Aſſembly from Cambridge, Plymouth, Marblehead, &c.——Reſolutions of the Merchants at New-York, and Philadelphia, not to ſend for Goods until the Stamp-Act is repealed,—As alſo all the Proceedings of the Sons of Liberty on the Continent of America, to the 7th of November. Theſe Tranſactions being well known here, it is needleſs to republiſh them.—It is ſaid People at Home univerſally approve of their Proceedings reſpecting their Oppoſition to the Taxation; only the Deſtruction of private Property they condemn. J—n H—ke in the H—e of C——s very facetiouſly called upon G— G——e as follows, "So my Lord, I perceive I have had the Honor to be hung in Effigie along ſide your Lordſhip in America,"———meaning the Affair at Liberty Tree in Boſton on the 1ſt of November laſt. A great number of Veſſels were put up for this Place, but no Freights; nor were any expected until Spring; before which Time it was hoped the Stamp Act would be repealed.

The principal Merchants trading this Way were of Opinion that Mr. Pitt and Earl Temple would ſoon be at the Head of the Miniſtry.

Publiſhed in London. The Neceſſity of Repealing the American Stamp Act demonſtrated; or, A Proof that Great-Britain muſt be injured by that Act.

We hear that ſeveral Cargoes of Deals have lately been ſhipped from the Port of London for the Weſt Indies, as the Merchants there expected all Navigation from America would ceaſe after the 1ſt of November, on Account of the Determination not to clear out Veſſels from thence on Stamp Papers.

Extract of a Letter from London.

"The preſent Adminiſtration are actuated by Motives truly patriotic, the following Fact will exhibit the moſt ſubſtantial Proof: It having been long complained that our Trade was greatly upon the Decline, ſome Gentlemen of diſtinguiſhed Abilities, were pitched upon to apply to the Manufacturers themſelves, in different Places, as the moſt effectual Means to come to the Knowledge of Facts. Sir Wm. M—h was ſome Time at Mancheſter, and other Parts of Lancaſhire, upon this very Errand: Another Gentleman, under the Direction of the Marquis of R——m was at Halifax, and other Places of the Weſt Riding of Yorkſhire. The Enquiries have ſo far ſucceeded that Memorials have been actually ſent up from the Manufacturers and Merchants; by which ſuch Meaſures are pointed out, as, it is hoped, will reſtore our Commerce to its former flouriſhing State."

Extract from another Letter.

"The Diſturbances in North America about the Stamps are very alarming, and cauſes great Uneaſineſs to thoſe Gentlemen who have large Sums due to them there: The Stagnation of Remittances for a few Months may be attended with bad Conſequences.—You are very right with Regard to the Method of that Trade from the Body of Merchants trading to the ſeveral Provinces, who, in Conjunction with thoſe concerned in the Trade thither, intend to apply to Parliament for ſome Redreſs with reſpect to the American Trade; and 'tis hoped the Government will repeal the Stamp Act, from a Conviction that the late Miniſtry have done wrong."

Extract of a private Letter from London.

"On Tueſday 24th December there was a warm Debate in the H——e of C———ns, what ſhould be done with the rebellious Americans (for 'tis the general Opinion that your Oppoſition has led you into Meaſures rather too licentious, tho' God knows I am no Friend to the Stamp-Act) Mr. G--nv-lle was exceſſively warm on the Occaſion, and urged that a large Force be ſent out to deſtroy you, to my amazement 29 of the preſent Members concurred with him; but there were 80 Members who as warmly oppoſed thoſe Meaſures, and you may reſt ſatisfied that every thing will be ſettled to your Satiſfaction very ſoon."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated December 22, 1765.

"The Parliament met laſt Tueſday; two Days they were debating the American Riots; which many called Rebellion: The preſent Miniſtry are calm and diſpationate, willing to redreſs all Grievances; and thank God, have a Majority in both Houſes. Much Heat and Altercation will ariſe to make it a long and warm Seſſions. In my next I hope to give you ſome more favourable Accounts."

Extract of another Letter of the ſame Date.

"I am now at the Court End of the Town, and have the Pleaſure to inform you, that the City and Country are all in your Favor; I make no Doubt the Stamp Act will be repealed."

On the 13th of December a Deputation from the Merchants of London, trading to North-America, waited on the Miniſtry, to requeſt their Countenance and Support, in the intended Application to Parliament, for the Relief of the Colonies, and of the Trade to theſe Parts.—A Liſt of the Deputation is as follows. For Canada, Mr. John Strettle; Mr. Anthony Vialars, jun'r.—Newfoundland, Mr. Grey Olive; Mr. John Merry——New-Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts, Rhode-Iſland and Connecticut, Meſſieures Barnard, Deberdt, Hayley, Lane, Harriſon and Trecothick——for New-York and New-Jerſey, Meſſ. Neate, Neave, Harris, Chambers, and Ray—for Pennſylvania, Meſſ. Barclay and Mildred—Maryland, Meſſ. Buchanan and Stewart—Virginia, Meſſ. Athawes and Hanbury—North-Carolina, Meſſ. Franklin and Bridgen——S. Carolina, Meſſ. Greenwood and Crokatt—Georgia, Mr. Charles Ogilvie and Mr. Clark—Florida, Mr. Alexander Hannay.

NEW-YORK, February 6.

At a Meeting of the Sons of Liberty, laſt Tueſday Evening, at the Houſe of Mr. Howard, in this City; a Committee was appointed (by the unanimous Conſent of the whole Body) in order to correſpond with the Sons of Liberty in the Neighbouring Colonies. The next Meeting is appointed to be held at the ſame Place, on Tueſday Evening, the 18th Inſtant.

On Thurſday laſt Capt. Mackey arrived here from Barbadoes in 22 Days: He ſays two Veſſels lately arrived there from the Continent without ſtamped Papers, and were admitted to an Entry; but that a Man of War was diſpatched to Antigua, to the Admiral, to know his Sentiments of the Matter.

Saturday laſt arrived Capt. Lindſay, from St. Euſtatia, in 22 Days, but laſt from South-Carolina in 8: He ſays, there has been much Diſturbances in Georgia about the curſed Stamp-Act, and 150 ſail of Veſſels lay ready loaded at Charles-Town, when he came away, and that not one of them could obtain a Clearance for Departure.

From the Firſt of November 1765, to the 17th of Dec. following, ſeventy-two Veſſels were entered in the Cuſtom Houſe in South-Carolina.

So that upon the whole, 'tis very probable they have in the Harbour of Charles-Town, at this Juncture, not leſs than 250 Sail of Veſſels, and perhaps 200 of that Number belonging to England.

Feb. 13. Capt. Wynn, from Holland, with Palatines, for this Port, is put into Charles-Town, South-Carolina, and was to ſail from thence hither, the firſt Inſtant.

A Frigate that ſailed from Portſmouth, for this Place, in November, with ſome Diſpatches, is alſo put into S. Carolina, having been off the Hook many Days, but could not get in; and was obliged to bear away.

By a Letter from Newbern, in North-Carolina, dated the 15th ult we learn, That the Stamped-Papers was juſt arrived at Wilmington, in that Province, in a Ship of War, and that the ſaid Ship had ſeized a Sloop from Philadelphia, that had arrived there without a ſtamped clearance; on which the Merchants ordered all the Veſſels in the Port to be laid up, amounting to about 24 Sail; and that ſeveral Veſſels at Edentown, that were on the Point of ſailing, had poſtponed the Matter for ſome Time.

HARTFORD, February 17.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening died, in the LXXIIId Year of his Age, Col. JOHN WHITING, Eſq; formerly Treaſury of this Colony.

This Morning died ſuddenly of an Apoplexy, in the LXXIVth Year of her Age, Mrs. MARY PITKIN, Conſort of the Honorable WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq;

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 26, 1765.

"——I have not much of the political Kind, to ſend you; The Parliament has met, and adjourn'd to the 24th of January; there was conſiderable Debate in the Houſe, on forming an Addreſs, in Anſwer to the King's Speech; Mr. G——e expreſs'd himſelf very warmly on the late Behaviour of the Americans, ſtiling their Tranſactions in Oppoſition to the Stamp-Duty, OPEN REBELLION, inſtead of LATE OCCURRENCES, which the King termed them in his Speech. This occaſion'd ſundry Members to cry, *To the Tower, To the Tower.*"

STray'd or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Granville, 13th Inſt. a dark Brown Mare, natural Pacer, trots ſome, about 14 Hands high, about 8 Years old, ſhod before, no Brand or Mark:—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and the Thief that ſtole her (if ſtolen) and return her to the Subſcriber, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble, beſides all neceſſary Charges paid,

By BENJ. OLDS.

TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS DAVIDSON,
Oppoſite the North-End of the STATE-HOUSE:

A Neat Aſſortment of Engliſh and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Likewiſe Muſcovado Sugars, and Spices of ſundry Kinds: Alſo, Teneriff and Claret Wine, by the ¼ Caſk or Dozen; and a few Buſhels of Seed.

The above Goods will be ſold cheaper than any of the Kind hath been ſold in this Place, for Caſh or Country Produce, ſuch as Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, &c. And the higheſt Price, given for the ſame. N, B. Beſt Bohea Tea, and Spaniſh Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Nails, &c. will be ſold on a very ſmall Advance.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in Amenia Precinct, New-York Province, to his Friend in New-York, dated February ——, 1766.

SIR,

THE *frequent Arreſts, precipitate and moſt barbarous Impriſonments; and the many public Sales of both Lands, Houſes, Live-Stock, and even houſhold Furniture, which were poſſeſſed by even the beſt Common-wealth's-men, and moſt prudent Farmers among us, are Conſiderations that demand the moſt ſerious Reflection——Men of very conſiderable Intereſts (having become Surety for large Sums of Money, to be paid to Gentlemen in New-York, barely to oblige a Friend in Connecticut) have unreaſonably ſuffered, by thoſe Gentlemen in New-York, who were foreſighted enough to procure Executions in Seaſon, ſo that they might get their Money, notwithſtanding the Stamp-Act; and thoſe Men of Intereſt are not now in a Capacity to recover their Dues in Connecticut, or elſewhere, on Account of ſaid Act. Four or Five Hundred Pounds worth of Eſtate, is bid off at Vendue, for juſt ſuch or ſuch a Sum of Money as the moſt monied Man there preſent ſeems to be poſſeſſed of——and that Sum ſeldom exceeds a Tenth of the real Worth, and the Buyer commonly appears to be the Officer, or Vendue-Maſter, frequently an Under-Sheriff, or Bum-Bailiff, and made up of the moſt Trickeſh of our Species.——A good Yoke of Oxen lately ſold at Vendue, and bid off by one of thoſe Nuſances to the Common Wealth of Iſrael, for Six Pounds only; a very good Bed, and Furniture for the ſame, for a ſingle Forty Shillings; and an exceeding good Cow, for Twenty-ſix Shillings, &c. Theſe, Sir, are ſome of our beſt Sales.—— Oppreſſion! Oppreſſion indeed! This is it in the Abſtract.——I am ſure that thoſe Gentlemen Creditors in New-York, act very unwiſe for themſelves, as well as very unmerciful and barbarous to their Fellow-creatures: For when their Debtor's Eſtates are gone, and gone too, to pay Officer's Fees, and Court-Charges, what will become of their Dues from them? Why, the revengeful will perhaps reply, then put his Body into Priſon. Well, but what if the Goal at Poughkeepſie ſhould not be ſufficient to hold him? For I muſt needs think it would not; no not a ſingle Man, unleſs this horrid Rout is ſtopt.——I am weary of my Life——The Cries of the Poor and really Needy; the Complaints of thoſe who once were poſſeſs'd of Lands, Houſes, &c. the univerſal and inceſſant Hubbub and Clamor up and down our Streets, would afford to the Beholder a lively Repreſentation of the Confuſion at ancient Babel.——And in ſhort, if ſome Remedy (in ſome Meaſure to palliate) is not ſpeedily found out, we ſhall be embroiled in Confuſion.——And where it will end I know not; but 'tis to be feared it will terminate in the entire Overthrow of all Civil Government.*

February, 6th, 1766.

WHEREAS a legal Aſſignment of the Eſtate of William Redfield of Middletown, an Inſolvent Debtor, hath been made to us the Subſcribers, who are appointed Truſtees to receive the ſame for the only uſe and Benefit of the Creditors of ſaid William, agreeable to a late Act of this Colony, made to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. Theſe are therefore in Purſuance of ſaid Act, to notify all the Creditors of ſaid William to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Abigail Shalor in ſaid Middletown, on the laſt Tueſday of February Inſtant, then and their to do and tranſact ſuch neceſſary Buſineſs, as in and by ſaid Act is provided.

RICHARD ALSOP,
GEO: PHILIPS,
COMFORT SAGE, } Truſtees.

◆ ◆ ◆

Hartford, February 1ſt. 1766.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Nathaniel Chapin of Enfield, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at ſaid Chapin's Dwelling-Houſe, in Enfield, on the fourth Tueſday of February Inſtant, then to exhibit, and prove their Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, and to tranſact what other Buſineſs ſhall then be thought neceſſary.

Silas Dean,
Nathaniel Terry jun } Truſtees.
William Adams,

Somers, January 31, 1766.

THIS may certify the creditors of George Wood, of Somers, in Hartford County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that a legal Aſſignment of ſaid Wood's Eſtate, is made to us the Subſcribers, authoriſed to diſpoſe of the ſame as the law directs. Said creditors are hereby notified to meet at Mr. Amos Sexton's Tavern, in ſaid Somers, on Wedneſday, the 19th of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon to proceed on Buſineſs relative to ſaid Aſſignment.

SAMUEL RAYNOLDS,
ROBERT PEASE, jun. } Truſtees.
REUBEN SIKES,

● ● ●

Kenſington, January 30th, 1766.

WHEREAS I am ſuſpicious that my Wife Prudence Tooley, will without my Knowledge or Conſent, involve me in Debt, whereby much Unneceſſary Charges and Trouble will be brought upon me: This is publickly to notify, and forbid all Perſons whatſoever, vending, trading or truſting of her upon my Credit, hereby fully manifeſting and declaring that I will never pay or diſcharge any Debt or Debts thus contracted by her, without my Knowledge or Conſent.

JOHN TOOLEY.

LONDON, November 16.

The hon. the Earl of Shannon, we hear, has ſucceeded the Marquis of Kildare in all his public employments.

It is expected that ſome high words will ſhortly happen at Paris, between a certain Embaſſador and a French Miniſter, they being both men of ſpirit.

It is ſaid that a great naval expedition will ſoon be made under the command of an experienced Admiral.

Nov. 14. It is reported that a noble Lord, worn out in the ſervice of his country, will ſoon retire from all public buſineſs, with an appointment of 7000l. per annum.

Private letters from Madrid ſay, that the catholic miniſtry have lower'd their demands for the damage ſuſtained by the ſiege of Manilla to half a million of dollars.

We hear that a treaty is now on the carpet with the court of Spain, for the Engliſh to have liberty to reſort to and cut logwood at Rattan-Iſle, near Campeachy.

It is ſaid ſome ſymptoms of the dropſey begin to appear again in a certain great Perſonage.

From the extra attendance of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, and thoſe of the ſecretaries of ſtate, have, for ſome days paſt, given at the reſpective offices, it is reported that buſineſs of much importance is upon the carpet.

The report of the day is, that the hon. Mr. G. is about to retire from all future connections of a public nature, with a large appointment and peerage.

Letters from different parts of North-America mention, that his majeſty's ſhips of war had taken on board an extra number of ſeamen; a circumſtance which occaſioned much ſpeculation.

It is reported, that except the filling up of vacancies there will be no farther changes in the admiralty till after the meeting of an auguſt aſſembly.

We are informed that there is but little reaſon to apprehend, what the anti-miniſterial writers ſo boldly trumpet forth, that a change of adminiſtration muſt precede, or at leaſt ſoon follow the meeting of parliament.

It is reported, that all our ſea and land officers in the ſervice of a neighbouring Prince, will ſoon be recalled.

Nov. 23. Lord Charles Montague is appointed Governor of South-Carolina.

It is whiſpered, that certain papers of the laſt importance have been found in the cabinet of a deceaſed perſonage, being a compleat key to many ſecret tranſactions during the laſt ten years.

Among other acts ſaid to be in agitation for the benefit of the colonies, it is ſaid, American Lumber will be permitted to be exported to foreign European markets; that their ſoap will be made an enumerated article for exportation, and bar-iron receive a bounty.

We are credibly informed that two American governors have, in their laſt diſpatches home, ſtrongly repreſented the neceſſity of granting a temporary ſuſpenſion of the ſtamp act, until the united ſenſe of the colonies could be laid before the Grand Aſſembly of the mother country.

A letter from Madrid ſays, "The public are greatly pleaſed with the liberty which the King has granted to all his ſubjects indiſcriminately, of trading to our American Colonies."

It is now again confidently aſſerted, that a certain American Governor is actually ſuperceded.

On Sunday night ſeveral packets were ſent by the poſt for Falmouth, to be put on board the Hilſborough packet, which are ſaid to contain ſome further inſtructions to our governors abroad, relating to the new ſtamp-duties in the colonies.

Yeſterday morning died Iſaac Townſend, Eſq; admiral of the white flag.

Lord Camden, we hear, will deliver his opinion concerning the legality of warrants iſſued by Secretaries of ſtate on Wedneſday next.

We hear that in many churches, on Sunday laſt, the ſermons were judiciouſly adapted to the mournful occaſion of publick ſorrow, for the loſs of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland: and particularly we are told, the afternoon preacher in one pariſh church, within the liberty of Weſtminſter, paid a juſt tribute of praiſe to the merits of that amiable Prince, by ſaying, That his country owed to him the moſt eminent ſervices, particularly by repelling the invaſion of daring rebels; whom he drove back to the barren deſerts from whence they came. That he had no friends but the friends of freedom, nor any foes but the enemies of his King, his Country, and his religion: and that his loſs at this time was a great public misfortune, when his councils were ſo needful for the ſupport of a tottering ſtate.

They write from Caithneſs, in the North of Scotland, that one Elizabeth Macpherſon, of that county died there the 29th of laſt month, aged 127 years: till the laſt three months of which ſhe retained all her ſenſes, and lived principally on butter, milk, and greens.

[illegible]

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, February [illegible], 1766. No. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] to claim a Right to diſpoſe of their Property without their Conſent, given in a conſtitutional Way, is, in Effect to claim a Right to deprive them of all Property at Pleaſure.

V. That for innocent Subjects to be eminently expoſed to certain Ruin, by the Execution of any penal Statute, is (they conceive) utterly irreconcileable with every juſt Idea of Freedom.

VI. That God made Mankind free (as being eſſential to their Happineſs) and as by his Bleſſing, the Advantages of Engliſh Liberty have been handed down to them from their moſt virtuous and loyal Anceſtors, ſo they will endeavour, by all reaſonable Ways and Means within their Power, uprightly to preſerve, and faithfully tranſmit the ſame to their Poſterity.

VII. That they really believe, without the leaſt Shadow of a Doubt, that ſaid Act, impoſing Stamp Duties, &c. is UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and therefore neceſſarily believe that the Obſervance thereof is not OBLIGATORY upon them.

VIII. That any Office for diſtributing Stamp'd Papers in this Colony, appears odious and deteſtable to them, as being, in its Operation, utterly deſtructive of their moſt valuable Rights.

IX. That if any ſtamped Papers ſhall be imported into any Part of this Colony (which they moſt ardently wiſh might never be) they hope the ſpeedieſt public Notice thereof will be given, that the ſame may be preſerved UNTOUCH'D for his Majeſty.

X. That if any Perſon in this Colony has repreſented that the People in it, might, under any poſſible Circumſtances, become willing to have the aforeſaid Act executed upon them, or to have one Farthing of their Property taken from them, except by their own Conſent, given as aforeſaid; they are perſwaded that ſuch Repreſentation muſt have been the Reſult of extreme ſtupid Ignorance, or dictated by a malignant, apoſtate Spirit.

XI. That they will never ſuffer any Jealouſies to ariſe in their Minds, that any Perſon in this Colony is unfriendly to its civil Liberties, except upon the fulleſt, cleareſt, and moſt undeniable Evidence.

XII. That it was never any Part of the Deſign of this Meeting to endeavour to bring about the leaſt Alteration in the Legiſlative Body of this Colony.

[illegible] with an Attention equal to the Importance of the Subject, and with a Reſolution to do every Thing which the Exigency of the Caſe may require.

Attentive to every Event which affects your Majeſty, permit us to congratulate your Majeſty on the Birth of a Prince. Whatever adds to your domeſtic Happineſs, and the Stability and Encreaſe of that Illuſtrious Houſe from which theſe Kingdoms have received the moſt important Benefits, muſt always afford the higheſt Satisfaction to your faithful Subjects.

Animated by the ſame Sentiments of Zeal and Duty to your Majeſty and your Royal Family, and under the deepeſt Impreſſions of Concern, we beg leave to approach your Throne with our ſincere Condolence on the Loſs of His late Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland.

The many eminent public and private Virtues, the Extent of Capacity, and the Magnanimity of Mind, the Affection for your Majeſty's Perſon, and the eminent Services performed for this Country, which diſtinguiſhed that great and excellent Prince, as they have left a laſting Memorial in your Royal Breaſt, ſo have they made an Impreſſion never to be eraſed from the Minds of your grateful People.

The Humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain*, in Parliament aſſembled, beg Leave to return your Majeſty the Thanks of this Houſe, for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne: And to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not fail, when this Houſe ſhall be ſupplied with its Members, to apply ourſelves with the utmoſt Diligence and Attention to thoſe important Occurrences in *America*, which your Majeſty recommends to our Conſideration; and to exert our moſt zealous Endeavours for the Honor of your Majeſty's Government, and the true Intereſt of your People, in all Parts of your extended Empire.

Permit us, at the ſame Time, to congratulate your Majeſty on the late Increaſe of your Royal Family, by the Birth of a Prince. Your Majeſty's Happineſs and that of your People are one; and every Increaſe of your Majeſty's illuſtrious Family is conſidered by your faithful Commons, as a further Security to that Religion and thoſe Liberties we enjoy under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious Government.

We alſo beg Leave to offer to your Majeſty our ſincere Condolence on the great Loſs which your Majeſty and this Kingdom have ſuſtained by the Death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of *Cumberland*; whoſe private and public Virtues, whoſe Duty and Affection to your Majeſty, and whoſe diſtinguiſhed Merits and Services to this Country, as they made his Perſon dear to this Nation while he lived, ſo they cannot fail to render his Memory ſacred to the lateſt Poſterity.

To which they received the following moſt gracious

ANSWER:

My Lords,

"THE Aſſurances you give me of your Loyalty and "Affection are truly pleaſing to me.

"I have the ſtrongeſt Reliance on your Reſolution to do "every Thing that may be moſt expedient in the preſent "State of my Colonies in America.

"I ſee, with particular Pleaſure, thoſe Sentiments of "Zeal and Duty to me and my Family, with which you "expreſs your Satiſfaction on the Birth of my Third Son, "and your Concern for the Loſs I have ſuſtained by the "Death of the Duke of Cumberland."

Gentlemen,

"I Return you Thanks for this loyal and dutiful Addreſs.

"The Satiſfaction you expreſs in the Increaſe of my Family, and the affectionate Share you take in the great Loſs I have ſuſtained by the Death of the Duke of Cumberland, are freſh Proofs of your Zeal and Loyalty.

"Your Reſolution at the ſame Time to ſupport the Honor of my Government and provide for the true Intereſt of all my People, cannot but be acceptable to me. My Conduct ſhall always ſhew, that I conſider their Intereſt as inſeparable from my own."

The following is her Majeſty's Anſwer to a congratulatory Meſſage, ſent by the Houſe of Commons to her Majeſty, on her happy Delivery of another Prince, during the Vacation of Parliament.

"*Gentlemen,*

"THIS freſh Inſtance of your Duty to the King, and Attention to Me, cannot but meet with my moſt hearty Acknowledgements, and inſure a Continuance of that Affection I bear to this Nation, whoſe Welfare and Proſperity will be forever the firſt Object of my Wiſhes."

Laſt Sunday died at Bath, his Grace Dr. William Carmichael, Archbiſhop of Dublin.

To the Printer of the Public Ledger.

YOUR inſerting the following will oblige your very humble Servant, A. B.

"The Lord may tax his Villain high or low, but it is "againſt the Franchiſes of the Land, for Freemen to be "taxed, but by their own Conſent in Parliament.

COKE."

Tueſday morning the poor Remains of the 35th and 25th regiments marched from hence; the 35th regiment, they ſay, could not muſter above 32 men out of a thouſand, and the 25th not one hundred; one of the officers that was left died on his paſſage, and his wife died at Spithead, and was buried here laſt night. They ſay, that there are ſix officers, and five of their wives, abundance of ſoldiers wives, and above 100 of the buffs, lately landed at Penſacola, from whence the above poor creatures came. They give the moſt dreadful accounts that can be conceived of the above climate. There is now a tranſport ſtanding up the Offing, probably with a few more of theſe poor people.

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By Capt. Taylor from Hull, (arrived at Boſton) there is London Prints to the firſt of January; from which the following Articles are extracted, viz.

VERSAILLES, December 21.

THE Dauphin (heir apparent to the French crown) died at Fontainbleau on the 20th, aged 36 years. He married on the 25th of February 1745, Maria-Tereſa, Infanta of Spain, who died in child-bed on the 22d of July 1746, after having bro't into the world a Princeſs, who lived only till the 27th of April 1748. On the 9th of Feb. 1747, he married, to his ſecond wife, Maria-Joſepha of Saxony, and has left by this marriage his Highneſs the Duke de Berry, the Count de Provence, the Count d'Artois, and two Princeſſes. The King has conferred the title of Dauphin on his Highneſs the Duke de Berry, who was born the 23d of Auguſt 1754.

LONDON.

Dec. 31. *Sunday, at half an hour paſt three in the afternoon, died, of a complication of diſorders, in Leiceſter fields, his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick-William, his Majeſty's youngeſt brother, in the 16th year of his age, being born May 13th, 1750. At eleven o'clock in the morning notice was ſent to St. James's, that on account of his Royal Highneſs's being dangerouſly ill, there would be no Court nor Drawing-room.*

A ſtop is put to all public diverſions on the above occaſion.

By ſome private letters received by the laſt mails, we are informed, that the King of Pruſſia is very ill of a dropſy at his palace in Berlin.

Monday laſt the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, was re-elected Member of Parliament for Thetford, without oppoſition.

Next Friday Mr. Wilkes will ſurrender himſelf into the cuſtody of the Marſhal of the King's Bench priſon, apartments having been fitted up lately for his reception.

Jan. 1. It is ſaid ſome very agreeable news hath been received from Liſbon, with reſpect to the Britiſh commerce with Portugal.

Private letters from Madrid mention, that from the frequent return of couriers to Lord Rochfort, and his Excellency's repeated conferences with the Catholick Miniſtry, it was conjectured ſomething of great importance was negotiating between the two Crowns.

We hear the remittances in Spaniſh dollars only, from the American Colonies, have laſt year fallen ſhort of the uſual quantity upwards of two millions.

An eſtimate of the value of forfeited eſtates in Scotland is [illegible] *part of the above eſtates, ſince the rebellion, have ſo much improved, as to be worth near forty years purchaſe.*

Various are the public conjectures concerning the motive for Mr. Wilkes's return to England; though it ſeems generally thought that a place of ſome conſequence will be the reward of this Gentleman's exile from his native country. Some of his adherents have already ſaddled him with an American Government, a foreign Embaſſy, a Commiſſioner of Trade, &c. according as they are influenced by intereſt or opinion; while the moſt ſanguine go ſtill higher, and appoint him a Colleague to a Gentleman lately appointed to a conſiderable place in our adminiſtration.

To the Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT, Eſq;

My ever dear and darling Friend,

IT would be needleſs to inform you of the ſeverity of the wound which I have received by the untimely death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland—a name that will ever be revered by all my inhabitants, excepting the pitiful remnant of Jacobites, and red hot Tories, to whom he always was a ſcourge. If ever therefore, you had the honor and intereſt of your country ſeriouſly at heart, baniſh, at this critical ſeaſon, all animoſity and reſentment—*throw away your crutches, and lay your friends by*——ſay to the Lord of Stow, "that I demand your joint advice, haſten to St. James's, and let us, without reſerve, contribute all that is in our Power towards healing the diviſions of the nation."——Do this, and I ſhall place the buſt of WILLIAM PITT in the temple, which I intend to raiſe, and dedicate to *Liberty*, *William of Naſſau*, *and to your Royal Nameſake the Hero of Culloden.*

I am moſt affectionately yours,
MAGNA BRITANNIA.

N. B. I moſt ſolemnly declare, that I have not the leaſt intention of reflecting on any in the preſent Adminiſtration, as it is compoſed of men, who ever have had my welfare moſt religiouſly in view.

The Earl Marſhal's Order for a general Mourning for his late Royal Highneſs Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM.

IN purſuance of his Majeſty's commands, theſe are to give public notice, that it is expected, that upon the preſent occaſion of the death of his late Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick-William, all perſons do put themſelves into decent Mourning; the ſaid Mourning to begin on Sunday next the 5th of January.

31 Dec. 1765. *SCARBOROUGH*, M.

Jan. 1. Yeſterday the Body of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William was opened and embalmed by the Surgeons of his Majeſty's Houſhold.

Yeſterday there was a private Council at the Queen's palace, at which the Marquis of Rockingham, the two Secretaries of State, and ſeveral other Lords of the Privy Council aſſiſted.

There has been a report within this day or two, that ſome material changes are meditating.

It is ſaid Mr. Pitt is come to his ſeat at Hayes.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of public Character, who has been indefatigable in his Endeavours to obtain Relief for the Colonies, under their preſent Burdens and Difficulties.

London, December 27, 1765.

"Having been all Day at the other End of the Town in your Provincial Service, I have only Time to acknowledge your's, &c. and don't at all wonder at the Alarm your Country has taken, at your new Laws; we are equally alarmed here, and the Conſequences that muſt neceſſarily enſue both America and England, if they are not repealed. City and Country are in Motion to aſſiſt you in obtaining a Repeal. The Merchants have choſe a Committee to petition and attend Parliament; the numerous Sea-ports, and manufacturing Towns, and your Friends will not be inactive; and I have the Pleaſure to tell you, hitherto Things look with a favourable Aſpect."

From an eminent Manufacturer reſiding in the City of London, Dec. 18.

"You will, by this Opportunity, if not ſooner, have heard of the Meeting of Parliament, and alſo have ſeen the King's Speech—what will be the Conſequence, no one can tell: I believe the great Difficulty lies to know how they can relieve you, and yet keep up the Authority of Government. The Parliament thinks it a bad Example and Precedent to repeal that Act, becauſe the People oppoſe it; and they rather fear the Conſequences in caſe they inſiſt upon its being put in Force."

Divers Sentiments ſeem to be expreſſed in the laſt Private Letters from England, reſpecting the Repeal or Suſpenſion of the Stamp Act; ſome (and yet thoſe whoſe Wiſhes are no ways inimical to America) are dubious, or rather chuſe to ſuſpend their Opinion about it, till the Meeting of a full Parliament, (the Number of Members at their laſt Meeting [illegible] in a full Parliament the Number they exceed 500.)——Others remark, that in the Pariſhes of Leeds, Wakefield, Bradford, Keighley, Halifax, Huddersfield, Rochdale, and a few of the neareſt Country Towns, there are above Five Hundred Thouſand Men, Women, and Children, all engaged in one Branch or other of the Woollen Manufacture; a Prevention of the Export of which, muſt prove greatly detrimental to them, ſhould the Colonies perſiſt in the manufacturing their own Cloths; and therefore doubt not the Act will be repealed—eſpecially, as they, as the preſent Miniſtry ſeem greatly diſpoſed to intereſt themſelves in the Welfare of the Nation——and the Merchantile Part of it very ſtudious to improve every Advantage for this deſirable End.—But however, ſeeing that all future Events are uncertain, we can only ſubmit it to the two moſt powerful Arbitrators perhaps the World can produce, viz. *Time* and the *Britiſh Parliament*.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 26, 1765.

"My Time is greatly taken up in my Attendance on our preſent Application to Parliament.—If the Trade to your Parts cannot be redreſſed, there is an *End* to it.——Mr. Greenville was very warm at the opening of the Houſe, but God be praiſed he could not carry his point of fixing the Word REBELLION, on the late riotous Proceedings in your Parts.—It is generally tho't if the Stamp-Act is not repealed, it will be ſuſpended at leaſt for three Years, at which Time the preſent Parliament will be diſſolved——and then flatter ourſelves a new parliament will have the Intereſt of our Colonies ſo much at Heart, as not to take up the Buſineſs again.—Had the Merchants of your Place come to the ſame Reſolutions as thoſe of New-York and Philadelphia, to have ordered no Goods to be ſhip'd till the Stamp-Act is repealed—excepting what might have been wanted for the fitting out your Navigation and carrying on the Fiſheries, it would have had a good Effect."

By Capt. Ball, who arrived here on Thurſday laſt in 47 Days from Glaſgow, we learn, that the Merchants there had univerſally agreed to a Petition to be preſented to the Parliament of Great-Britain, for a Repeal of the Stamp-Act.

A Letter from Leeds, dated December 31, to a Gentleman here, ſays, "We are this Day preparing a Petition "to be preſented at the ſitting of Parliament, which will "be ſigned by upwards of a Thouſand Clothiers, and "hope to be relieved from the Difficulties we labour under."

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, Jan. 16, 1766.

"There are no Stamps uſed here at preſent, they enter and clear Veſſels as uſual without them;—The Stampmaſter diſtributed the Papers at firſt, but they burnt all the Paper at St. Kitts and Nevis, after which the Diſtributor here thought it not ſafe to have any thing more to do with them, and reſigned his Office.—General Thomas has joined with the Aſſemblies of the Iſlands to prefer a Petition to the King, only, to have the Stamp Act repealed; ſetting forth they ſhall not be able to carry on their Plantations if the Trade from the Colonies is ſtop'd."

It is ſaid a great General who eminently diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the late War, has declared his Opinion, that Hoſtilities will commence between England and two neighbouring Powers, in leſs than 6 Months.

NEW-YORK, February 20.

A few Days ago, our much eſteemed Governor Sir Henry Moore, obligingly gave us Intelligence at the Coffee-Houſe, That he had now a ſettled Point at Home, on the Caſe of Forſey and Cunningham, that there can be no Appeal from the Verdict of a Jury.

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HARTFORD, Feb. 24.

On Monday laſt (being the 17th Inſtant) departed this Life, greatly lamented, Mrs. MARY PITKIN, the amiable and excellent Conſort of the Honorable WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq; Deputy-Governor of this Colony; and Daughter to the truly venerable Mr. TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, formerly Paſtor of the firſt Church in *Hartford*; (a Name & Family of the firſt Rank among us.) A Gentlewoman poſſeſs'd of ſingular Accompliſhments; of a clear Underſtanding, and great Wiſdom; and (which was her chief Luſtre) of eminent Piety; a ſincere Lover of GOD, and of good Men; a devout, and (when able) conſtant Attender on Divine Worſhip; of great Sobriety, yet very chearful, and agreeable in Converſation; remarkable for her Meekneſs, Humility and Condeſcenſion; her Diſpoſition moſt highly charitable; given to Hoſpitality, and full of good Works. The beſt of Wives, and tendereſt of Mothers; a rare Example of conjugal and maternal Duty and Affection; a pleaſant Relative, a faithful Friend, and moſt deſireable Neighbour; and as ſuch, muſt be greatly miſs'd by all her Acquaintance, particularly the *Poor*, and Diſtreſſed, who never applied to her for Relief in vain.—She had long been [illegible] frequently expreſſed a Fear of out-living her Uſefulneſs, and a Deſire of being abſent from the Body, and preſent with the LORD; but with entire Submiſſion to GOD's Pleaſure, as to the Time. She had frequently (within a few Days of her laſt) intimated her Apprehenſion of the Approach of Death, & her Reconciliation to it; [illegible] for a ſpeedy Paſſage, GOD graciouſly granted her Deſire. Having aroſe in the Morning as well as uſual, ſhe was ſuddenly (while dreſſing) ſeiz'd with an Apoplectic Fit, which in a few Hours put an End to her uſeful and valuable Life; in the [illegible] Year of her Age; having ſpent near 42 Years of it in great Happineſs, and perfect Harmony, in the Connubial State, with his HONOUR; who ſurvives to regret and mourn her Loſs. Five Children (her whole Number) alſo ſurvive, to ſhare their Father's Grief; in which, a large Circle of Friends and Acquaintance partake.—Few have liv'd more reſpected, or died equally deplored.

Her mortal Remains were inter'd on Wedneſday, attended by a great Concourſe of People and Gentlemen, &c. *The Memory of the Juſt is bleſſed.*

WHereas more than a ſixteenth Part of the Proprietors of the Townſhips of Middlebury, and Saliſbury, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, have made Application to me the Subſcriber, to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. John Evarts, in Saliſbury, in *Litchfield* County, on the firſt Monday of April next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon; then and there to conſult ſome proper Meaſures to further the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhips, and to grant Rates; and to do any other Buſineſs they ſhall think neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting. Dated at Saliſbury, this 17th Day of February, A. D. 1766.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, Juſtice of Peace.

WHEREAS I received a Requeſt from a Number of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood, in the County of Berkſhire, in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhip, to meet at Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, to act on the following Articles, viz. To concert Meaſures, and come into Agreement to erect a Saw-Mill in ſaid Townſhip; and for clearing the Highways; and to appoint ſuch Agents as the Proprietors ſhall judge neceſſary: And to tranſact any ſuch Buſineſs as ſhall be tho't proper.——THESE are therefore, to Notify and warn the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood aforeſaid, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Inn-keeper in Hartford aforeſaid, on the Third Tueſday of March next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

WILLIAM KNOX, Proprietors Clerk.

Hartford, 19th Feb. 1766.

Ames's Almanack,
To be ſold at the HEART AND CROWN, in HARTFORD.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.
A wonderful Dream or Viſion,
concerning AMERICA.
"Your Old Men ſhall dream Dreams."

BOSTON, February 13.

From Marlborough, and Towns adjacent, we learn, that laſt Sunday ſe'nnight, about Sun-riſe, a ſtrange Meteor or Ball of Fire appeared in the Horizon, which flew with the greateſt Velocity and then burſt: The Concuſſion was ſo great that it cauſed a Trembling like an Earthquake, and was heard and felt many Miles diſtant, and ſaid by ſome to equal the Report of a Number of Cannon being diſcharged at once. As moſt People were in Bed at the Time, and could not ſee this ſtrange Phænomenon, but heard the Noiſe and felt a Tremor of the Earth, they imagin'd to be an Earthquake;—and this was what gave riſe to the Account receiv'd from Marlborough of an Earthquake, as inſerted in the Papers.

From Palmer (about 80 Miles from hence and 50 Weſt of Marlborough) we are favoured with another Recital of this remarkable Phænomenon, viz. That on Sunday the 2d Inſtant, a little after Sun-riſe, the Air being very clear, there was a Noiſe heard in the Air almoſt over their Heads, a little towards the N. E. like the Report of 6 or 7 Pieces of Cannon alternately diſcharg'd; after this the Noiſe gradually decreas'd till it became no louder than an irregular Diſcharge of a Number of ſmall Arms, the whole Duration of the Noiſe being about five Minutes, ſome ſay longer; Flaſhes of Fire attended with a Smoke was obſerved by a great many People.

[The above Meteor was ſeen at Hartford, Eaſt 30 Deg. high, going North, making an Angle of 20 Deg. with the Horizon.]

Extract of the Votes of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Jovis 6 Die Februarii, A. D. 1766.

THE *Houſe according to the Order of the Day, entered into the Conduct and Services of the Committee on the late Congreſs at New-York: And after a Debate the Queſtion was put, Whether the Reaſons offered by Brigadier Ruggles, for his not ſigning the Petitions prepared by the late Congreſs at New-York, be ſatisfactory to this Houſe?*

It paſſed in the Negative.

Then the Queſtion was put, Whether the Reaſons offered by Brigadier Ruggles, for leaving the late Congreſs at New-York, before they had completed their Buſineſs, be ſatisfactory to this Houſe?

It paſſed in the Negative.

Reſolved unanimouſly, *That the Account given by James Otis, and Oliver Partridge, Eſqrs. of their Conduct at the late Congreſs at New-York, is ſatisfactory to the Houſe.*

STray'd or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Granville, 15th Inſt. a dark Brown Mare, natural Pacer, trots ſome, about 14 Hands high, about 8 Years old, ſhod before, no Brand or Mark:—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, (and the Thief that ſtole her if ſtolen) and return her to the Subſcriber, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble, beſides all neceſſary Charges paid,

By BENJ. OLDS.

Hartford, Feb. 17, 1766.

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

Oppoſite the North-End of the STATE-HOUSE;

A Neat Aſſortment of Engliſh and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Likewiſe Muſcovado-Sugar, and Spices of ſundry Kinds. Alſo, Teneriff and Claret Wine, by the ¼ Caſk or Dozen, and a few Buſhels of Sand.

The above Goods will be ſold cheaper than any of the Kind hath been ſold in this Place, for Caſh or Country Produce, ſuch as Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, &c. And the higheſt Price given for the ſame. N. B. Beſt Bohea Tea, and Spaniſh Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Nails, &c. will be ſold on a very ſmall Advance.

LONDON, December 17.

Advices of a very intereſting nature are ſaid to have been received laſt week from a Britiſh Exile, which it is apprehended will be the means of paving the way to that Gentleman's return to his native country. (*Lloyd's Evening Poſt.*

It is ſaid the duty on Weſt India coffee will ſoon be reduced to four pence half-penny per pound.

We hear the Government hath already been a gainer of upwards of 58,000l. ſince the act took place for regulating the trade to the Iſle of Man.

One day laſt week a ſhip was ſeen hovering off Plymouth, taking obſervations on the harbour, fortifications, &c. at that place, on which an arm'd ſloop went out and brought her into harbour. She proved to be a French veſſel.

St. James's, Dec. 21. This day the Right Hon. George Sackvile, Eſq; commonly called Lord George Sackville, was, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

Dec. 20. Yeſterday the Damages and Coſts recovered by Mr. Beardmore, and Mr. Meredith, his Clerk, againſt the right Hon. the Earl of Halifax, late one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State were paid by Thomas Nuthall, Eſq; to the ſaid Mr. Beardmore.

Dec. 21. Yeſterday, Lord George Sackville kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Vice Treaſurer of Ireland.

The fleet appointed to ſail for Newfoundland, we hear, will be ſent out the enſuing ſeaſon ſix weeks ſooner than ordinary.

From Dublin, we learn, that the parliamentary debates are carried to a prodigious height in that city, on account of a negative put upon a motion for addreſſing his majeſty about the enormous encreaſe of penſions on Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

Dec. 23. Yeſterday the Hon. General Draper arrived in Town from Ireland, and afterwards kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being appointed a Knight of the Bath.

We hear that a certain great perſonage was tapped again laſt Monday, for his diſorder, no leſs than three gallons of water were taken from him. His condition before tapping was ſo weak, that it was a little doubted whether he would have been able to undergo the opperation; but it appeared neceſſary to do ſomething immediately for him, in order to give him relief, the remedy, after due conſultation, was put in practice, by command, and for this time has happily ſucceded.

A new ſhip, from New England to Liverpoole, is loſt in Carnarvon Bay.

There are more Eaſt-India ſhips now in the Downs, outward-bound, than has been known at one time for above 30 years.

We hear the ſtate and condition of the forts and factories belonging to the company of Merchants trading to Hudſon's Bay, is preparing to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly.

We hear that ſeveral of the colonies directed Agents to preſent petitions for leave to export lumber to foreign markets, without being obliged to enter their cargoes in ſome part of Great-Britain.

It is aſſured, that a Gentleman of fortune, who long reſided on the Iſland of Newfoundland, has a plan in readineſs to be preſented to parliament, for excluding the French from any trade with, or fiſhery upon, that coaſt; wherein it is demonſtrated, that the French cleared laſt ſeaſon full 150,000l. ſterling by their fiſhery and trade there.

It is reported that a navel commander on the American ſtation has been ſuperceded, on account of his conduct relating to the ſtamp-papers.

February, 6th, 1766.

WHEREAS a legal Aſſignment of the Eſtate of William Redfield of Middletown, an Inſolvent Debtor, hath been made to us the Subſcribers, who are appointed Truſtees to receive the ſame for the only uſe and Benefit of the Creditors of ſaid William, agreeable to a late Act of this Colony, made to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. Theſe are therefore in Purſuance of ſaid Act, to notify all the Creditors of ſaid William to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Abigail Shalor in ſaid Middletown, on the laſt Tueſday of February Inſtant, then and their to do and tranſact ſuch neceſſary Buſineſs, as in and by ſaid Act is provided.

RICHARD ALSOP,
GEO: PHILIPS, } Truſtees.
COMFORT SAGE,

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, March 3, 1766. No. 62.

◆

NEW-YORK, February 20.

ON Thurſday evening the Sons of Liberty had a meeting, upon particular buſineſs——About 10 o'clock a letter was communicated to the company from a Son of Liberty in Philadelphia, expreſſing the utmoſt grief and aſtoniſhment, that in the city of New-York, where the inhabitants had ſo nobly diſtinguiſhed themſelves in defence of their rights and privileges, in oppoſition to the Stamp-Act, any perſon ſhould be found that had preſumed to take or diſtribute a ſtamp, and adviſing that a bond on ſtamped paper, with a Mediterranean paſs, from a merchant in this city, had been ſent to Philadelphia, where they had reſolved to deſtroy it in the moſt ignominious Manner.

Upon this intelligence, application was immediately made to the ſuſpected perſon, who declared, that he purchaſed ſaid bond with a Mediterranean paſs and certificate, which he immediately incloſed in a letter and ſent by the poſt to Philadelphia, to be forwarded to Maryland for a veſſel he was loading there. That he was not charged any thing for a ſtamp, and knew not that the bond was ſtamp'd till after he had ſent it away.

It appear'd alſo that he had afterwards, with another Mediterranean paſs and certificate, taken and executed another ſtamp'd bond, which he declared, as he paid nothing for the ſtamp, he did not conſider as having any relation to the ſtamp-act—That another merchant in town, with a Mediterranean paſs, &c. had alſo taken and executed a ſtamped bond——but was not told nor knew that it was ſtamp'd.

That there were in all, 30 of the ſaid blank ſtamp'd bonds, with as many Mediterranean paſſes, &c. ſent to the naval officer in this city from London, without any mention of their being ſtamped, in the letter that accompanied them. And that the perſon to whom they were ſent, and who had diſpoſed of them as before mentioned, had received nothing for the ſtamps.

The morning after the firſt intelligence, the people who had been long quiet in confidence of each others honour in not taking or delivering a ſtamp, were greatly incenſed againſt the authors of this breach, a multitude preſently aſſembled at the coffee houſe; application was made for the ſtamped bonds, which were all delivered, both thoſe that were filled up, and the blanks, and bro't to the coffee-houſe, where a fire was kindled by the perſon who made the firſt purchaſe of a ſtamp, and by him the whole were committed to the flames, and conſumed, in the preſence of ſeveral thouſand ſpectators.

Of the perſons concerned in taking and diſtributing theſe bonds, one entirely exculpated himſelf, by declaring upon oath, his ignorance that the bond, was ſtamped; and the other two, declared upon oath, that nothing was paid or received for the ſaid ſtamps, and that they had not the leaſt intention or thought of complying with the ſtamp act in buying or ſelling the ſaid bonds, &c. But notwithſtanding their declaration, they, having by ſuch proceedings, incurred the higheſt reſentment of the lovers of liberty and well-wiſhers of their country, they were required to ſtand forth in a publick manner, and confeſs their error, which on Saturday morning they did, by appearing on the common, before many thouſands of the citizens, &c. and aſking pardon for what they had done, proteſting their innocence as aforeſaid, in ſuch a manner as moved the compaſſion of the people, tho' before ſo much incenſed, that it was with the greateſt difficulty they were prevailed upon not to deſtroy their perſons and effects, and it was entirely owing to the efforts and prudent conduct of the Sons of Liberty of this place, and one of a neighbouring province who happened to be here, that they were preſerved and protected. As the citizens have been highly exaſperated by this inadvertance, ſhould an attempt of the kind be hereafter made here, it is very certain, that not the leaſt indulgence, or countenance would be ſhewn them, but they muſt inevitably ſtand to the unhappy conſequences that will inevitably enſue.

City of N. York. ſſ. LEwis Pintard, of the city of New-York, merchant, maketh oath, that on or about the ſixth day of February Inſtant, he applied to Charles Williams, Eſq; naval officer for the province of New-York, for a Mediterranean paſs, to be ſent to Maryland, for a veſſel he had ordered to be loaded with wheat, for the Straits; who gave the deponent one, together with a bond, certificate, &c. which papers were delivered to the deponent, in about an hour's time after they were firſt received by the ſaid Charles Williams, as the deponent underſtood, from on board Capt. Chamber's veſſel, in which they were bro't from England: Which bond, paſs, and papers, the deponent immediately ſent away to Philadelphia, to be forwarded to Maryland.

That at the time this deponent received the ſaid papers, he did not know that the bond was ſtamped, neither was he informed of it till after he had ſent the ſaid papers away. That this deponent does declare, in the moſt ſolemn manner, that at the time he received the paper above-mentioned, he did not advert to the Stamp-Act, neither did he advert to it at the time that he ſigned a bond ſhortly afterwards, when he obtained another Mediterranean paſs, and proper papers for another veſſel that he was about to ſend from this Port up the Straits, neither did he intend by taking the above-mentioned papers, to give any countenance to ſaid act—And further ſaith, that when this deponent heard that the bond which he had ſent to Philadelphia, was ſtopped and intended to be burnt, becauſe it was ſtamped; he told his friends of it, and of his ignorance of its being ſtamped at the time he took it, and deſired them to make it public, leſt his conduct ſhould be blamed therein: That this deponent has ever ſince he was acquainted with ſaid act, and now does deteſt and abhor it, and has not done any thing with intention and deſign to inforce the ſame. But on the contrary, he was one of the firſt Merchants that ſent out his veſſels and property from this port, ſince the firſt of November laſt, with unſtamped clearances; and further this deponent ſaith not.

LEWIS PINTARD.

Sworn before me this 14th February, 1766.

Whitehead Hicks.

New-York, ſſ. PErſonally appeared before me Whitehead Hicks, Eſq, juſtice of the peace for the ſaid city, Charles Williams, Eſq; who being ſworn on the holy Evangeliſts of almighty God, depoſeth and ſaith, that altho' he hath taken two bonds on ſtampt paper for Mediterranean paſſes, which accompany'd the ſaid paſſes from Europe, and executed in conſequence thereof; that he received no payment or reward for the ſaid ſtamps, nor did he mean or intend thereby to introduce or inforce the ſaid ſtamp act in this province; but did it with a motive to prevent his fellow ſubjects from being enſlaved if taken for want of ſaid paſſes; and has delivered up the whole of the ſaid ſtampt bonds which were in his poſſeſſion.

Charles Williams.

Sworn before me this 14th Feb. 1766.

Whitehead Hicks.

ACheſon Thompſon, maketh oath on the holy evangeliſts, that he is entirely ignorant of his ever having ſigned a ſtamped bond at the cuſtom-houſe, neither was he at any time informed by the officers of the cuſtoms, that any bonds he was to ſign there was ſtamped.

Acheſon Thompſon.

Sworn the 14th of Feb. 1766, before me,

Whitehead Hicks.

N. B. Mr. Thompſon's innocence appearing clearly to the Citizens, he was not obliged to make any further confeſſion, than the above affidavit.

LONDON, Dec. 28.

On the 3d inſtant died at Tour du Pin, on the Lake of Geneva, the Right Hon. Lord John-Philip Sackville, 4th ſon of the late Duke of Dorſet, and next brother to the preſent Duke.

The price of logwood has within theſe few days been conſiderably advanced, and it is ſaid the exportation will ſoon be totally prohibited, the places occupied by the Engliſh in the Bay of Honduras being greatly exhauſted.

It is whiſpered, that an illuſtrious young Lady, of the firſt rank will be eſpouſed to a Prince of the Royal Houſe of Brandenburgh.

Mr Stacy

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.

From North-Carolina our accounts ſeem to be more alarming, with regard to the ſtamp-act, than in any of the other colonies, that being the only place we have yet heard of, where his Majeſty's Officers have acted ſo acted ſoa rbitrarily, & ſhewn ſo little regard to the trade of the king's ſubjects, having already ſeized two veſſels without ſtamps and allowing none to go out without them, tho' at the riſk of the veſſels and cargoes, of thoſe that ſhould take them, from the enraged inhabitants; who, in ſpite of their governor, and the endeavours of two captains of the king's ſhips, are reſolved to be free, being determined not to admit the ſtamps to take place among them.—Capt. Phipps, in the Diligence man of war, had taken on him the office of diſtributor of ſtamps, having made it known that they were to be had on board his ſhip, and attempted to get up to Willmington, in order to lodge them with ſome ſtamp-officer there, but being told that the people had made a raft, properly prepared to ſet him, ſhip and ſtamps, all on fire, he thought proper to return to his old ſtation at the mouth of the river, after he had got ſome craft to take out his guns, in order to lighten the veſſel, to get over ſome ſhoals that were in the way.

By Capt. Lockhart, from Barbados, there is Advice, that they expected a new Governor for that Iſland, ſaid to be Lord Fitzherbert:——That though the Barbadians had ſubmitted to the Stamp-Act, yet there were Numbers, among them, who were much diſſatisfied with it, and highly pleaſed with the Oppoſitoon it met with in North-America: That Veſſels, without Stamp Clearances, were admitted to an Entry, without any Scruple: And that the Collector of the Cuſtoms there behaves in the moſt genteel Manner, being willing to give every Indulgence to Trade in his Power; for which he is moſt deſervedly eſteemed by the Inhabitants, and by all Strangers that happen to go to that Port.

BOSTON, February 27.

On Thurſday laſt was fixed on the Tree of Liberty a Plate with the following Inſcription,—"This Tree was planted in the Year 1646, and pru'n'd by Order of the Sons of Liberty February 14, 1766."——The Ceremony of burning the Effigies and ſtampt Paper on that Day, was conducted, as then mentioned to be begun, with great Decency and good Order:—After parading the principal Streets to the North Part of the Town, with the Pageantry in a Cart, they returned to Liberty Tree, there giving three Cheers, proceeded to the uſual Place of Execution on Boſton Neck, and at about one o'Clock committed the Effigies, ſtampt Paper, &c. to Flames under the Gallows, amidſt the loud Acclamations of a great Number of Spectators, who immediately after diſperſed.——The Sons of Liberty retired to their Appartment in Hanover-Square, where his Majeſty's Health, and many other Loyal Toaſts were drank.

The Committee of the true-born Sons of Liberty for this Province having received Information that Capt. Thacher, who arrived here the Saturday before from Jamaica, had his Clearance on ſtamped Paper, iſſued the following Requeſt to one of their acting Members, viz.

Boſton, 24th Feb. 1766.
Monday, XI o'Clock.

****

THE Sons of Liberty being informed that a Veſſel has arrived here with ſtamped Clearances, from Jamaica, deſire that you would go and demand, in their Names, thoſe Marks of Grenville's Slavery; and when you have obtained them, commit them to the Flames in King-ſtreet, This Day, at One o'Clock; and for ſo doing this ſhall be your Warrant.

Signed in Behalf of the True-born SONS of LIBERTY.
M. Y. Sec.

Whereupon the Perſon to whom the above was directed, with a Number of others, immediately on the Receipt thereof, repaired to the Veſſel, and being told the Captain was gone to enter at the Cuſtom-Houſe, they proceeded thither, when the above Warrant being ſhown, the ſaid ſtamped Clearance was delivered to them; then they fixed it on a Pole, and carried it to the lower End of the Court-Houſe, where they put the Pole in the Stocks, and expoſed the Paper to public View until the Time appointed for Execution: At One o'Clock the Warrant was read with an audible Voice, the Executioner then carried the guilty Criminal to the Centre of King-Street, and with a lighted Match ſet Fire to one of the S—p-A—ts, and with that the Offspring of that Hidra-Headed Monſter: While the Smoak was aſcending the Executioner pronounced the following Words, viz.—"Behold! the Smoak aſcends to Heaven, to witneſs between the Iſle of Britain and an injured People!"—Three Cheers were then given, and the 'Change clear in a few Minutes, without the leaſt Diſorder.

The above Committee, ever intent on the Good of their Fellow-Subjects, and determined to uſe their utmoſt Efforts to prevent even the Appearance of Slavery, having heard a Report that ſome of the Badges were to be ſent in Capt. Kirkwood, who arrived here laſt Saturday, from London, waited on him Yeſterday, to know the Truth of ſaid Report; when Capt. Kirkwood declared to them, that he had abſolutely refuſed to take them when in England; and that there were no American Stamps brought in his Veſſel to his Knowledge; which he freely offered to ſwear to, and accordingly an Oath to that Purport was adminiſtred to him in the Court-Houſe, by Mr. Juſtice Dana, before a great Number of Witneſſes, who diſperſed in good Order after three Cheers were given.

The Publiſhers hereof having for the firſt Time ſince November commenced, received ſeveral Halifax Papers, with a bloody-red Stamp on each, as terrible as Death to Printers, being two Daggers thro' a Crown or under it, and the Points toward the Word *AMERICA* on the Top, tho't not proper to harbour ſuch unwelcome Gueſts, therefore immediately diſpatched them to the Committee of the true-born Sons of Liberty, to do with them as they may judge meet.——There was nothing new in them; and the Paper was ſo very thin and poor, that the Print was ſcarce legible.

It may be noticed, That the Stamp on the Clearance which was burnt laſt Monday on 'Change, was five Shillings Sterling.

The Maſter of a Veſſel that arrived at Salem ſome time ago from the Granades, informed, that he paid 2s. 3d. ſterling (including the Paper) for a Clearance, and the ſame Sum for each Cocket:—but the Stamp-Act ſays, only 4d. ſhall be paid for each Clearance and Cocket.—Further, the Price of the Paper marked thereon was 9d. per Quire; but thoſe who have ſeen the Paper ſay, that it's of the ſame Quality with that which is generally ſold at the Stationers in this Town for leſs than 8d. Sterl. per Quire.——The following Remarks on the ſame Affair, from a late Philadelphia Paper, may not be impertinent here.

As to Jobs, the Stamp-Act, lately forged for America, affords a very notorious Inſtance. From the Scraps of ſtamped Papers bro't here from Halifax it appears, the Commiſſioners, to whom, it ſeems, the late aſſumed Right of taxing the Colonies is in Part transferred, have valued their Paper at about Six Pounds Sterling a Rheam, which at any Stationer's Shop in London might be bought for Ten Shillings; ſo that their Profits on every Thouſand Rheams would be Five Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds. Now ſuppoſing all the Colonies on the Continent, together with the Iſlands, ſhould only take Ten Thouſand Rheams of Paper in a Year, this would afford them an annual Sum of Fifty five Thouſand Pounds Sterling.——A handſome Perquiſite! great Part of which, no doubt, the Contriver of the Act expected would fall to his Share!

NEW-YORK, February 21.

A Letter dated the 28th December at London, adviſes, That the Merchants were ſo ſure that the Stamp Act would be repealed, that they were preparing to make out their American Orders for Goods.

Another Letter adviſes, that it was currently reported, that Lord Chief Juſtice Cambden, and Mr. Pitt, had both declared the Stamp-Act to be Unconſtitutional.

A large Gallows was erected in Elizabeth Town laſt Week, with a Rope ready fixed thereto, and the Inhabitants there vow and declare, that the firſt Perſon that either diſtributes or takes out a Stamped Paper, ſhall be hung thereon without Judge or Jury.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Correſpondent in New-York.

"We are ſorry to hear of the Commotions that are already begun in America, and where and how it will end, Time only will inform: You may think it would be beſt to be in England, but Trade you muſt judge is very bad here, and am afraid we ſhall ſtarve at Home, by the unjuſt Extortions we ſeek abroad. Our News-Papers are full of Complaints from the Colonies, and that very juſtly; but ſtand to it to a Man; for I think you had better die for the Cauſe of Liberty, than to be Tools and Dupes at Home."

FEBRUARY, 27.

TO THE PRINTER.

IN Addition to your Account of an extraordinary Meteor, ſeen and heard on the ſecond Day of February, Inſtant, (taken from the Boſton Papers) I would inform you, that it was ſeen at Hartford, Eaſt 30 Deg. high, deſcending towards the North, and making an Angle of 20 Deg. with the Horizon; and at Norwich it was ſeen North 10 Deg. Eaſt 32 Deg. high, deſcending towards the Weſt, making an Angle of 60 Deg. with the Horizon. Upon Calculation of theſe two Obſervations, according to the Rules I laid down in the New-Haven Gazette, in October laſt, it appears, that this Meteor paſt along, near N. N. W. about 30 Miles high, and about 20 Miles Eaſt of Norwich, and 45 Eaſt of Hartford; and probably paſſed over Worceſter, or there abouts; and I ſuppoſe croſſed Connecticut-River above Northfield. As the Exploſion of this Meteor made a Report equal to that of the Diſcharge of many Cannon together, ſo that it was taken to be an Earthquake, by Perſons at near One Hundred Miles Diſtance. I ſhould be obliged to any Ingenious Gentlemen who can obtain more Obſervations of the Appearance of this Meteor; particularly as to the Point of Compaſs; its Altitude above the Horizon; and the Angle of its apparent Deſcent towards the Horizon: And publiſh them in ſome News-Paper; that ſo its Altitude and Courſe for ſeveral Hundreds of Miles may be more accurately determined. I ſuppoſe them to be ſolid Bodies revolving round the Earth in a regular Courſe.

THOMAS CLAP.

AN ACROSTICK.

H eavenly Poetic Muſe, deſcend and ſing,
A n Angel Mind, on your caleſtial String:
N e'r yet attempted by a Poet's Pen;
N or yet profaned by unhallowed Men.
A ngelic H——s is the charming Theme,
H ow bright her Beauty, and how ſweet her Mein!

B elov'd by ALL—pure, like the Saints ABOVE,
U nfading Bliſs, flows from her gentle Love.
L ive heavenly Nymph, long live in peaceful Days;
L ong——that Friend, who now attempts your Praiſe.

Hartford, March, 3d, 1766.

TO be ſold, a likely NEGRO MAN, about twenty-two years old, very healthy and lively; who underſtands moſt Sorts of Buſineſs, waiting and attending upon Gentlemen; he alſo perfectly underſtands the whole art of making pot-aſh, in which buſineſs he has been employ'd for ſeveral years. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid negro, may apply to David Tod, at the pot-aſh-works in Suffield, (where the negro may be ſeen) or John Walker at Hartford, and know further.

STray'd or ſtolen, from the Subſcriber, on Saturday, the 22d of February laſt, a ſorrel, or red roan horſe, five years old this ſpring, hath four white feet and houghs, whitiſh mane and tail, a large blaze in the face, one wall or white eye, and ſhod all-round, hath but a poor pace, and trots large. Whoever will ſecure, return or give information of ſaid horſe, ſhall be duely rewarded, by THO'S SEYMOUR, jun'.

Hartford, March 1, 1766.

The Subſcriber wants immediately,

A few fat Young Horſes,

about fourteen hands high, with long Tails. Thoſe who have any ſuch to diſpoſe of, may meet with a purchaſer, by applying to

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

Suffield, Feb. 24, 1766.

THE creditors of Samuel Smith, and Martin Kellogg, of Suffield, in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtors, are hereby notified, and warned to meet, at the dwelling-houſe, of Capt. Benjamin Kent, in ſaid Suffield, on the third Monday of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate, that the ſame may be adjuſted, according to a law of this colony, entituled, "An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, for the uſe of their creditors, &c.

SIMEON HATHEWAY, JAMES HARMON, JOSEPH PEASE, } Truſtees for S. Smith.
SIMEON HATEWAY, DANIEL AUSTIN, JOSEPH PEASE, } Truſtees for Martin Kellogg.

Hartford, Feb. 28th, 1766.

THE Creditors of SAMUEL HOLMAN, of HARTFORD, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that a legal aſſignment and appraiſment of the ſaid Samuel's eſtate, is made purſuant to an act of this colony, entitled "An Act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, for the uſe of their creditors, &c. And that therefore, they are deſired to meet on the eighteenth day of March next, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, in ſaid Hartford, and exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate, that the ſame may be adjuſted according to law.

RUSSELL WOODBRIDGE, JOSEPH MAKEN, JOHN COLEMAN, } *Truſtees.*

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County, ſs.
February 27, 1766. }

THE ſubſcribers, upon the petition of Thomas Burr, of Hartford, in ſaid county, and the major part of his creditors, in number and value, (he being an inſolvent debtor) appointed truſtees of the eſtate of ſaid Thomas, for the uſe of his creditors by the hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; judge of the county court, for ſaid county, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; juſtice of the peace and one of the quorum, for ſaid county; hereby give notice, to all the creditors of ſaid Thomas, to meet on the 25th day of March, next, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, in ſaid Hartford, at eleven o'clock, before noon, there to approve or diſapprove ſaid truſtees, and chooſe others in their ſtead, and to do all other things relating to the eſtate of ſaid Burr, which may be neceſſary and agreeable to the act of this colony, in that behalf lat ely made and provided.

JOHN KEITH,
WILLIAM TILEY,
TITUS HOSMER.

BOSTON, February 24.

The Univerſity of Aberdeen have ſent to the Rev. Mather Byles of this Town, a Diploma for the Doctorate in Divinity.

A box of Mediterranean Paſſes, for the Benefit of the Merchants of this Province, arrived here about the firſt of January laſt; but it then appearing that the Bonds which accompanied them were printed upon Stamped Paper, they were every one of them ſent away on the very Day they came to Hand, to be depoſited with the other Stamped Papers at Caſtle-William; where ſaid Bonds now remain intire, as no Officer here would venture to take them into Poſſeſſion, or to offer them to be executed.

It has been ſaid that if the Bankrupt Act ſhould be repealed before a better is provided, the merchants at home would be great ſufferers; let them ſuffer; it may prevent their again giving ſuch long credit, which has promoted extravagance and impoveriſhed the province; beſides their loſs will be wholly our gain, and it is a proverbial ſaying, that charity begins --

SCHEME of Amenia LOTTERY, 1766.

CONTAINING Twelve Land Prizes, all of which is good feaſible Land, lying in ſaid Amenia, in Dutcheſs County. Lot, No. 1, contains 3 Acres ¾, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, with two Rooms, one 16 Feet by 20 the walls plaſtered, the other 14 by 16, with a good Cellar, Well, and Garden; being the Houſe that Samuel Shippard now lives in; ſituated on a publick Road, about One Mile and a Half from a Meeting-Houſe, has a new Board Fence on the Front, and is very convenient for a Shoemaker and Tanner, or any other Tradeſman; Nine other Lotts of Land adjoining the Lot above diſcribed; alſo 2 Lots of Land, about ¼ of a Mile South of Lot No. 1, containing 7 Acres and ½ each; with ſundary other Articles, as may be ſeen below; all of which have been appraiſed by Mr. Abraham Payne, junr. and Enſign Ichabod Payne, of ſaid Amenia, of undoubted Veracity, who were under Oath, to make a juſt Appraiſment of the Value of the ſame, in Ready Money.

The Lottery conſiſts of 900 Tickets, at one Dollar each, of which 217 are to be fortunate; as follows;

Number of Prizes.	*Prizes deſcribed.*	*Value of each.* £.	s.	d.
1	of Lot No. 1, containing the Houſe and 3 Acres and 3 Roods of Land, 60l.	60	00	00
1	of a Houſe, [illegible] 17l.	17	00	00
1	of Ditto, - 16l.	16	00	00
2	of Lots, No. 11 & 12, each 7 Acres ½ 15l.	30	00	00
1	of Lot No. 2, 3 Acres ½ Meadow, 14l.	14	00	00
3	of Lots No. 4, 6 and 7, each 3 Acres, 3 Roods and 32 Rods, 6l. 16s. 6d.	20	9	6
1	A Surveyors Compaſs, 6l. 10s.	6	10	0
2	of a Quarter of Saw-mill, each, 6l. 5s.	12	10	0
1	of Lot No. 5, being 3 Acres, 3 Roods, and 32 Rods, - - 6l. 1s. 9d.	6	1	9
1	A Mare, - - - - 6l.	6	00	00
1	of Lot No. 3, being 3 Acres, 3 Roods, and 32 Rods, - - 5l. 17s.	5	17	00
3	of Lots No. 8, 9 and 10, each being 3 Acres, 3 Roods, & 32 Rods, 5l. 7s. 3d.	16	1	9
1	of a Cow and Calf, - 4l. 10s.	4	10	00
1	of a Sley, with a new Box, well ſhod, 4l.	4	00	00
4	of 2 Acres of Wheat, each - 3l. 4s.	12	16	00
1	of a Cow, - - 52s.	2	12	00
1	of a Saddle, - - 50s.	2	10	00
1	of a Silver mounted Gun, - 48s.	2	8	00
1	of a large Grindſtone, - - 30s.	1	10	00
1	of Jacob's Common Law plac'd, 25s.	1	5	00
1	of a large Pair of And-Irons, 20s.	1	00	00
1	of a ſmaller Pair of Ditto, . 15s.	00	15	00
5	of two Sheep, each, - 14s.	3	10	00
1	of Wild's Survey, & Salmon's Gazetter, 15s. 6d.	00	15	6
1	of Ward's Mathematicks, & Gunter's Scale,	00	15	6
1	of Doct. Waterland's Reply, & a Protractor,	00	17	00
1	of a Caſe with nine Bottles, 16s.	00	16	00
1	of Atkinſon's Epitome, and a Magnet, 14s.	00	14	00
16	Caſh Prizes, each of - 16s.	12	16	00
160	Ditto, each of - - 12s.	96	00	00

217 Prizes, } 900 Tickets at 8s. each, is £. 360 00 00
683 Blanks, }

The above Lottery to be drawn the Middle of May, next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Michael Hopkins, in Amenia; who with Nicholas De Laverge, Eſq; and Mr. Edmund Perlee, Merchant, are appointed Managers, and Inſpectors; of whom Tickets may be had; as alſo of the ſaid Shippard. The Time of Drawing, and the fortunate Numbers will be publiſhed in the Connecticut Courant; and good Warrantte Deeds will be given of the Land, the Title being indiſputable. As the above Lottery is ſo well calculated for the Encouragement of Adventurers, it is expected, that the Tickets will meet with a quick Sale, and the Lottery be drawn at the Time appointed.

WHEREAS I received a Requeſt from a Number of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood, in the County of Berkſhire, in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhip, to meet at Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, to act on the following Articles, viz. To concert Meaſures, and come into Agreement to erect a Saw-Mill in ſaid Townſhip; and for clearing the Highways; and to appoint ſuch Agents as the Proprietors ſhall judge neceſſary: And to tranſact any ſuch Buſineſs as ſhall be tho't proper.——THESE are therefore, to Notify and warn the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood aforeſaid, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Inn-keeper in Hartford aforeſaid, on the Third Tueſday of March next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

WILLIAM KNOX, Proprietor's Clerk.

Hartford, 19th Feb. 1766.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 27.

Extracts from the Votes of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Mercurii, 12 Die Februarii, A. D. 1766.

THE Houſe again entered into the Conſideration of the Conduct of Brigadier Ruggles *at the Congreſs at New-York, and after a long Debate, the Queſtion was put, Whether the Houſe will proceed any further with Reſpect to the Conduct of Brigadier Ruggles at the Congreſs in New-York?*

It paſſed in the Affirmative.

Thereupon Reſolved, That Brigadier Ruggles, with Reſpect to his Conduct at the Congreſs at New-York, has been guilty of Neglect of Duty; and that he be Reprimanded therefor by the Speaker.

Jovis, 13 Die Februarii, A. D. 1766.

Brigadier Ruggles appearing in the Houſe, Mr. Speaker ſaid to him as follows, viz,

Brigadier Ruggles, the Houſe laſt Evening voted that with Reſpect to your Conduct at the late Congreſs at New-York, you are guilty of Neglect of Duty; and thereupon ordered, That you ſhould receive a Reprimand from the Speaker of this Houſe. Therefore,

Sir, *In diſcharge of my Duty as Speaker of this Houſe, and in purſuance of their Order, I do Reprimand you accordingly.*

Sir, *It gives me very ſenſible Pain, that a Gentleman who has been heretofore in ſuch high Eſtimation in this Houſe, ſhould fall under their public Cenſure.*

I hope, Sir, that by your future Conduct, you will not only regain the good Opinion this Houſe have heretofore entertained of you; but alſo the good Opinion of all thoſe whoſe Diſpleaſure you may have fallen under on this Occaſion.

◆ ◆ ◆

Hartford, Feb. 17, 1766.

TO BE SOLD BY

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

Oppoſite the North-End of the STATE-HOUSE;

A Neat Aſſortment of Engliſh and Eaſt-India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon. Likewiſe Muſcovado Sugar, and Spices of ſundry Kinds. Alſo, Teneriff and Claret Wine, by the ½ Caſk or Dozen, and a few Buſhels of Sand.

The above Goods will be ſold cheaper than any of the Kind hath been ſold in this Place, for Caſh or Country Produce, ſuch as Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, &c. And the higheſt Price, given for the ſame. N. B. Beſt Bohea Tea, and Spaniſh Indigo, Alum, Copperas, Nails, &c. will be ſold on a very ſmall Advance.

STray'd or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Granville, 13th Inſt. a dark Brown Mare, natural Pacer, trots ſome, about 14 Hands high, about 8 Years old, ſhod before, no Brand or Mark:—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, (and the Thief that ſtole her if ſtolen) and return her to the Subſcriber, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble, beſides all neceſſary Charges paid,

By BENJ. OLDS.

WHereas more than a ſixteenth Part of the Proprietors of the Townſhips of Middlebury, and Saliſbury, in the Province of New-Hapmſhire, have made Application to me the Subſcriber, to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. John Evarts, in Saliſbury, in Litchfield County, on the firſt Monday of April next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon; then and there to conſult ſome proper Meaſures to further the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhips, and to grant Rates; and to do any other Buſineſs they ſhall think neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting. Dated at Saliſbury, this 17th Day of February, A. D. 1766.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, Juſtice of Peace.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

A wondeful Dream or Viſion,

concerning AMERICA.

"Your Old Men ſhall dream Dreams."

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, March 10, 1766. No. 63.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

I Am neither a native of America, nor have I any property in theſe Parts; yet I muſt own I am heartily concerned for the poor, ill-[illegible]; and though I was born and educated in England, the mother country, yet I grieve to ſee her and her colonies [illegible], than the natural and dutiful children they have hitherto proved.

[illegible] with the moſt ſovereign contempt, [illegible] Pacificus, in your paper of this day, where, under that peaceful ſignature, that [illegible] of ſlavery and defender of oppreſſion, would deprive our poor coloniſts of the ſhadow of liberty; treat their oppoſition as rebellion; and, by ſhewing the weakneſs of their power, tacitly adviſes, that they ſhould be *dragooned* into ſubmiſſion. With the thinking and unbiaſſed part of the world, his letter will be treated with the ſcorn it deſerves, and every lover of legal freedom will condemn his ſcandalous poſitions; but [illegible] may be ſo weak as not to think for themſelves, and that the injured Americans may not think they are without one friend in their mother's houſe, I will hunt this *peaceful advocate for civil war*, thro' all his mazes, and detect his ſhallow artifices.

It is the fundamental point of the Britiſh conſtitution, that "No perſon can be legally taxed but by his own conſent, given by his repreſentative." Are the Americans ſubjects of Great-Britain or not? If they are, they have undoubtedly the right of Britiſh ſubjects in common with all others. If they are not, then what right have we to [illegible] them without their conſent? [illegible] is [illegible] wrong in juſtice, reaſon, prudence and politics; unleſs we look upon them as conquered provinces, who are to be the hewers of wood and drawers of water, for their inſulting victors. Pacificus, ſays, "The original charters to their firſt ſettlers contain a ſubmiſſion to the right of their being taxed here." I always thought that charters were acts of favour, not detriment; that they conferred new privileges, not deſtroyed thoſe which were poſſeſſed before. The firſt ſettlers were free ſubjects of this kingdom, and as ſuch enjoyed every right and immunity their fellow ſubjects had a right to claim. Did they forfeit their birth right, by leaving their native country to explore wilds, and combat ſavages, for the emolument of the mother country, as well as themſelves? Did they accept of the badges of ſlavery for themſelves and poſterity, when they thought they had procured charters of favour and indulgence? Certainly no! and tell this advocate for force, that no charter granted by any King can deprive a Britiſh ſubject of his natural rights, which he can only loſe by a commiſſion of crimes, or by the authority of parliament.

When the colonies gathered ſtrength, and ſpread ſo much that taxes were become neceſſary for the ſupport of government, Houſes of aſſemblies were legally inſtituted in each ſeperate province: wherein each man aſſented to the payment of them, by his repreſentative; and what more can be expected of them? The charges of their own ſeparate governments, they defray themſelves. They contribute to their own defence, and in the beginning of their late war, did not deſire a ſingle man to be ſent to guard them, but only that their mother would ſend them arms, and give them leave to raiſe their own people to defend their own frontiers; which by the bye were not attacked on their own accounts, but on that of their mother. What more can be expected from them? Are they to be taxed at home and taxed here alſo? Surely Juſtice forbids.

Pacificus next ſays, that "It wuld be a meanneſs of a very dangerous and diſgraceful nature, to admit repreſentatives from them into our houſe of commons." I have as much reverence for the honor and dignity of that honorable houſe, as any one of my fellow ſubjects; but I cannot ſee any more diſgrace from a repreſentative for an American province, than for a little dirty Corniſh Borough; or that a man elected by ten or twelve thouſand American ſubjects, will not ſit more graceful on his ſeat than one choſen by eighteen or twenty venal voters, who live from election to election on the ſale of their own freedom and conſciences.

Pacificus next proceeds to point out the nature of the reſiſtance our colonies are able to make to the armed troops and battering cannon, which he adviſes ſhould be ſent to *force their ſubmiſſion*. But to anſwer his ſophiſtry at large in this letter, would engroſs too much room in your paper; and I ſhall therefore defer that diſcuſſion for a day or two longer.

JUSTICE.

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BOSTON, Feb. 27.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated 14th Dec.

"I AM much obliged for your ſentiments reſpecting the trouble the late act of parliament, paſt for laying duties and taxes in your part of the world, will bring upon the inhabitants thereof; I am ſenſible the merchants here will ſeverely feel the ſame, if ways and means are not found out to redreſs their grievances. 'Tis ſome ſatiſfaction to myſelf that I can ſay, I was not wanting the laſt winter in uſing my beſt endeavours jointly with the reſt of the gentlemen in the trade, in making proper application to remove thoſe evils that I foreſaw was coming upon us, and ſhall continue my endeavours with the reſt of the gentlemen of the committee, to reſtore peace with you, by an application to parliament for remedying the diſtreſſes under which the Britiſh commerce to North-America now labours. This was the reſolution the merchants [illegible] at the meeting I mentioned to you in my laſt; when they unanimouſly voted Mr. Alderman Trecothick in the chair, and [illegible] thirty [illegible] the ſeveral provinces from Canada to Georgia; of the committee of which ſix were for the four provinces of New-England. On Thurſday morning I waited as one of the deputation from the merchants with our chairman, and [illegible] others nominated for that purpoſe, on Mr. Secretary CONWAY, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Dartmouth, and the Marquis of Rockingham, to requeſt their countenance and ſupport in their intended application to parliament, and have the pleaſure to ſay we met with a very genteel reception, and have their reſpective promiſe to ſupport us in our ſaid application, in any point that may be conſiſtent with the dignity of the crown, and honor of the parliament. The late proceedings at New-York, and the reſolutions of your ſeveral aſſemblies in America, reſpecting the ſtamp-act, hath put the nation in the greateſt ferment ever known in the memory of moſt people living, and you may be aſſured there will be very warm work at the meeting of the houſe, the late miniſtry being reſolved to aſſert the right of parliament in oppoſition to your reſpective charters, as the people of America are to ſubmit to the payment of internal taxes, unleſs ſuch as may be directed by the legiſlature here for the ſupport of government; the ſaid taxes to be levied by the governor, council and houſe of aſſembly, conformable to the right which they ſay is inveſted in them by their charter. This point muſt be determined before the ſtamp-act, in my opinion, as well as many others, will be repealed; and therefore, the moſt that can be expected is a ſuſpenſion of the act, that our late valuable trade to North-America may not ſuffer too much by a continuance of it, for which good purpoſe is the intent of our preſent application to parliament, as alſo to pray relief from the molaſſes-act, ſugar-act, cuſtom-houſe deputations, vice-admiralty courts, bonds given for the exportation of lumber, and thoſe acquired on the exportation of India ſilks from hence, and we conceive the greateſt hopes that we ſhall be able to make out to the ſatisfaction of parliament, that the giving encouragement to the trade of Great-Britain to North-America, deſerves the utmoſt countenance they can give to it, inſtead of its being oppreſſed in the manner it hath lately been; and when the members have given a full and impartial hearing to our ſaid petition, they will not only overlook the late unhappy proceedings of the poor deceived populace in your part of the world, but grant at leaſt the greateſt part of the relief intended to be ſet forth in our petition, eſpecially as the ſame will be backed by moſt of the maritime towns and principal cities in Great-Britain. I cannot conclude this without doing Mr. alderman Trecothick the juſtice to ſay, that he is indefatigable in the proſecuting this buſineſs, and thereby ſhewn himſelf a true lover of his country."

LONDON, Dec. 7.

When Sir Robert Walpole was miniſter, in the Spaniſh war, a ſcheme was mentioned to him of taxing the American colonies; he ſmiled and ſaid, "I will leave that for ſome of my ſucceſſors, who have more courage, and leſs a friend to commerce than I am." He added, "It has been a maxim with me during my adminiſtration, to encourage the trade of the American colonies in the utmoſt latitude (nay, it has been neceſſary to paſs over ſome irregularities in their trade with Europe) for by encouraging them to an extenſive growing foreign commerce, if they gain 500,000l. I am convinced that in two years afterwards full 250,000l. of their gains will be in his Majeſty's Exchequer by the labour and product of this kingdom, as immenſe quantities of every kind of our manufactures go thither; and as they encreaſe in their foreign American trade, more of our produce will be wanted." He ended with ſaying, "This is taxing them more agreeable both to their own conſtitution and to ours."

ANECDOTE.

"The King of Pruſſia, by means of Mr. Pitt, obtained the pardon of John Keith, Lord Marſhal of Scotland, from the late King George. Mr. Pitt improved on this, and as Lord Marſhal was well known to the grandees of Spain, and they believed him to be in their intereſt, as at that time he was the Pruſſian miniſter at that court, they communicated the family compact to him, and he, as in duty bound to his new ſovereign, communicated the ſame to Mr. Pitt.

This alludes to Mr. Pitt's being certainly appriſed of the ſecret. When Mr. Pitt propoſed the ſeizing the galloons, he was oppoſed, and queſtioned concerning his information, when, with reluctance, he ſhewed the letter from Lord Marſhal. On this the late Lord Harwick obſerved, that a halter was once round that nobleman's neck, but now more ſure; alluding to his returning to Spain, where they would have finiſhed him. Lord Marſhal was then on ſhip board at Portſmouth, on his way to Spain; Lord Egremont wrote to him; upon which he returned, and went by the way of Holland, to his government of New-Chattell without going to Spain, where he has never been ſince. The end proved the information true, and that Mr. Pitt's plan was what ought to have been adopted. Such is miniſterial intelligence. I mention this as a key to that part of the hiſtory of the times."

LONDON.

The following is abſtracted from the New-York Intelligence:

To the Honorable Cadwallader Colden, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of New-York.

SIR,

The people of this city and province of New-York have been informed, that you have bound yourſelf under an oath to be the chief murderer of their rights and privileges, by acting as an enemy to your King and country, to liberty, and mankind, in the enforcement of the ſtamp act, which we are unanimouſly determined ſhall never take place amongſt us, ſo long as a man of us has life to defend his injured country.

Thus wicked men of old, conſpired againſt Paul an Apoſtle of Jeſus Chriſt, and bound themſelves under a curſe, that they would neither eat nor drink till they had killed him; but God defeated their bloody purpoſes, as we truſt he will your's; and Paul was delivered. How it fared with his intended aſſaſſins, hiſtory does not certainly inform us; but we can with certainty aſſure you of your fate, if you do not this night ſolemnly make oath, and publiſh it to the people, that you never will, directly nor indirectly, by any act of your's, or any perſon under your influence, endeavour to execute the ſtamp act, or any part of it; and that you will, to the utmoſt of your power, prevent its taking effect here, and endeavour to obtain a repeal of it in England. So help you God.

We have heard of your deſign, or menace, of firing upon the town, in caſe of diſturbance; but aſſure yourſelf, that if you dare to perpetrate any ſuch murderous act, you will bring your Grey Hairs with ſorrow to the grave; you will die a martyr to your own villany, and be, not virtually, but, really hanged as Porteous, upon a ſign poſt as a memento to all wicked Governors, and every man that aſſiſts you ſhall be put to death.

New-York, Friday, Nov. 1.

ANSWER.

THE Lieutenant Governor declares he will do nothing in relation to the Stamps, but leave it to Sir Henry Moore to do as he pleaſes on his arrival.

Council Chamber New-York, November 2, 1765.

By Order of his Honor,

G. W. Banyar, D. Cl. Cor.

The Governor acquainted Judge Levingſton, the Mayor, Mr. Beverly Robinſon, and Mr. John Stevens, being Monday the 4th of November, that he would not iſſue, nor ſuffer to be iſſued, any of the Stamps now in Fort George.

Signed,
ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON,
JOHN CRUGER,
BEVERLY ROBINSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

The Freemen, Freeholders, and inhabitants of this city, being ſatisfied that the Stamps are not to be iſſued, are determined to keep the peace of the city at all events, except they ſhould have other cauſe of complaint.

To the honorable Cadwallader Colden, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of New-York.

LUKE xii, 15 to 20.

"The ground of a certain rich man brought forth plentifully.

"And he thought within himſelf, ſaying, what ſhall I do, becauſe I have no room where to beſtow my fruits?

"And he ſaid, this will I do, I will pull down my barns and build greater; and there will I beſtow all my fruits and my goods.

"And I will ſay unto my Soul, Soul, thou haſt much Goods laid up for many years; take thine eaſe, eat, drink and be merry.

"But God ſaid unto him, Thou fool, this night ſhall thy Soul be required of thee; then whoſe ſhall theſe things be which thou haſt provided?"

BOSTON, March 6.

Saturday laſt died at Brookline, Zabdiel Boylſton, Eſq; aged near 87 years.

Monday laſt arrived here the Cutter ſloop of war Gaſpee Capt. Allen, from Halifax.

We hear that a Veſſel arrived laſt Friday at Providence, in a ſhort Paſſage from South-Carolina, and it is ſaid, that the Sons of Liberty at Charleſtown are in high Spirits, and determined to oppoſe again to the laſt Extremity the Execution of the odious S——p A——t, ſhould any again dare attempt to enforce it.——That there hath been a great Uneaſineſs among the Seamen, who wanted their wages paid them while the Veſſels lay in the Harbour, not being able to obtain a Clearance;——but that at length, on a Petition of the Merchants and others, the Cuſtom-Houſe was opened, and Veſſels cleared as uſual. We alſo hear there had been a ſharp Conflict between the Governor and Houſe of Commons there, before the Offices could be got open.——This and ſome other Articles are, it is ſaid, contained in Papers and Letters from Charleſtown, but as no Letter is come to Town, and only one Paper, of the 18th ult. which we have not ſeen, we are not able to give the Particulars.

We hear that the principal Inhabitants of this Town are ſubſcribing an Agreement that they will not purchaſe any LAMB this Seaſon—that they will not buy any Meat of any Butcher that ſhall expoſe Lamb to Sale; and give all Manner of Diſcountenance to ſuch Butchers for the future.

Friday laſt Capt. Cochran arrived here from Monto-Chriſto, who informs, That the Spaniſh Governor had ordered all the Engliſh Veſſels to depart from thence, which they were obliged immediately to comply with, to prevent being ſeized. Several of them who were not loaded, 'tis ſaid, went to Turks Iſland.

PORTSMOUTH, March 3.

This Morning between 2 and 3 o'Clock, a conſiderable Shook of an *Earthquake* was felt in this and ſeveral of the neighbouring Towns.

Extract of a Letter from Kingſton in Jamaica, dated December 23, 1765.

——"There is nothing going on here at preſent but Military Duty, which we are obliged to attend in the open Parade three Days out of ſeven, and the Sun is ſo exceſſive hot that it is enough to knock a Man down.——The Reaſon of our muſtering ſo often is on Account of many rebellious Negroes in this Iſland; theſe Fellows get among the New Negroes and force ſuch to join them, and have already kill'd many white People at different Plantations, in a cruel Manner."——

NEWPORT, (Rhode-Iſland) February 24.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton:

"By a veſſel from London, in ſix weeks, we have an account of the reception of your two famous, or rather infamous men, (Martin Howard and Doctor Moffat)——They applied to ſome in power, with their complaints, and for redreſs:——They were aſked, what they had done, that the people, among whom they lived, ſhould treat them ſo rudely:——They anſwered, that they had been writing in favour of the Stamp-Act:——They were told that the Government never employed them:——But they ſaid they were willing to ſupport Government.——They were anſwered, that the Government could ſupport itſelf, and wanted not their aid; and as they never had any occaſion for their aſſiſtance, they need not make any further application, but return from whence they came.——It is ſaid, that they had been mobb'd; but the truth is, they are made the ridicule of every coffee-houſe they go into, by Old-England men, as well as Americans.—I underſtand the Doctor correſponded with Lord Bute, which is a fact not to be doubted."

PHILADELPHIA, February 27.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Eaſtwick from Charles-Town, in South Carolina, by whom we have Advice, that upon a Petition to the Aſſembly of that Province from the Merchants, Owners and Maſters of Veſſels there, ſetting forth the many Hardſhips and Inconveniencies they labour under, on Account of the Stamp-Law; and the ſame being taken into Conſideration by the Governor and Aſſembly; and ſeveral Letters having paſſed between the Governor and Mr. Randolph, the Surveyor General, on that Affair; it was agreed to open the Port, and clear out the Veſſels without Stamps, in the ſame Manner it is done here and elſewhere on the Continent.

By the ſame channel we learn, that the ſtampt papers, by the artifice of the governor, and the influence of ſome merchants, whoſe avaricious ſouls prompt them on to their country's ruin, was begun to be uſed at the cuſtom-houſe in Georgia; when the country people, whoſe ſouls were not contaminated by the baſe views of a little paultry wealth, but always ready to ſacrifice their lives for the continuance of that liberty they have enjoyed, and are in duty bound to hand it down to their children unimpaired, roſe and marched in a large body to Savannah, the capital of Georgia, where they inſiſted on buſineſs being done without ſtamps, which point they carried, and their port is now open.

Other advices from Georgia ſay, that though the ſtamps had taken place there for the ſhipping, yet on the inhabitants hearing of it, reſolving that they ſhould not be uſed in that Colony for any one purpoſe whatever, they went in a body, and threatned deſtruction to thoſe that ſhould offer to enforce them; upon which, we are informed, that they now clear out their veſſels as uſual, without ſtamps.

Laſt Week the Courts of Juſtice were opened at New-Caſtle, and the Buſineſs carried on in the cuſtomary Way.——The Grand Jury for the Seſſions, we hear, refuſed to be qualified, till they had Aſſurances given them, that the Buſineſs of the Pleas ſhould alſo be proceeded with.

NEW-YORK, February 27.

Extract of a Letter from Quebec, dated the 22d January, 1766.

"Laſt poſt brought G——— M——— his preparatory diſpatches for his returning home: You may judge of his concern from the effects this intelligence produced.——Immediately after peruſal, he was taken extremely ill, was twice blooded, and is at this time in a very weak condition. It was impoſſible he could receive a more unwelcome piece of news. Conſider, Sir, the awful occaſion of being ſummoned at a ſovereign's command, to render account of an adminiſtration at a time the conſcious ſoul feels the heavy weight of ſelf-conviction. The people here rejoice much, and flatter themſelves, oppreſſion and partial acts of favour, will not any more be exerciſed in theſe parts.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

A wondeful Dream or Viſion,

concerning AMERICA.

"Your Old Men ſhall dream Dreams."

TO be ſold, a likely NEGRO MAN, about twenty-two years old, very healthy and lively; who underſtands moſt Sorts of Buſineſs, waiting and attending upon Gentlemen; he alſo perfectly underſtands the whole art of making pot-aſh, in which buſineſs he has been employ'd for ſeveral years. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid negro, may apply to David Tod, at the pot-aſh-works in Suffield, (where the negro may be ſeen) or John Walker at Hartford, and know further.

THE laſt Tueſday of this Month (being the 25th Day) there is to be a General Congreſs of the SONS OF LIBERTY, in this Colony, to meet in Hartford, by their Repreſentatives choſen for that Purpoſe.

AN ACROSTICK.

M y Muſe deſcend, deſcend and tune my Lays;
I nſpire me once, to ſing fair Clio's Praiſe;
S oft are her Looks, her Air; her gentle Mein
S urpriſes All—All own her Beauty's Queen.

D eprive us not, ye Powers! of ſo much Merit:
O, may her Life be long, Health, Peace inherit.
L ook on the Statue † which enchants the World,
L ook on this Fair, new Beauties ſtill unfold.
Y outh, Wit and Beauty, grace the lovely Maid;

G ems! take away, their Luſtre lend no Aid.
O f Patches, Paint, let others boaſt their Pride,
O n you my Fair, they ſo much Beauty hide.
D eareſt of thy Sex, from Pride, from Envy free,
W hoſe Mind is calm, as the ſmooth Summer Sea.
L [illegible]
N one then will fail, in Virtue's Path to tread.

† Venus de Medicis.

Juſt Publiſhed in BOSTON,
(*And ſold by* THOMAS GREEN, *oppoſite the State-Houſe, in Hartford.*)
(Price Nine Pence.)

The Neceſſity of *Repealing*

the American STAMP-ACT demonſtrated: Or, A PROOF that GREAT-BRITAIN muſt be injured by that ACT. In a LETTER to a MEMBER of the BRITISH HOUSE of COMMONS.

Juſt Publiſh'd in NEW-YORK,
(And to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford)

CONSIDERATIONS
UPON THE
RIGHTS of the COLONIES
TO THE PRIVILEGES
Of *Britiſh* SUBJECTS,

Introduc'd by a brief Review of the Riſe and Progreſs of Engliſh LIBERTY, and concluded with ſome Remarks upon our preſent Alarming SITUATION.

——————*Eripe Turpi*
Colla Jugo; Liber——liber ſum, dic age!

THE Creditors of Warham Peaſe of Suffield, an Inſolvent Debtor, are warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Silas Kent, Innholder in the Weſt Society in Suffield, on Tueſday, the firſt Day of April next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon; and exhibit their Demands on ſaid Eſtate, in Order to receive their firſt Dividend according to Law.

Suffield, March 10, 1766.

SAMUEL KENT,
MARTIN ASHLEY,
JEDEDIAH BLISS. } Truſtees.

A Legal aſſignment and appraiſment of the eſtate of Mr. Samuel Cole, of Farmington, an inſolvent debtor, is made, purſuant to a late act of this colony, entituled "An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, &c. And therefore the creditors of the ſaid Samuel, are deſired to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles in ſaid Farmington, on the third Tueſday of April next, and exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate, that an adjuſtment and dividend, may be made, according to law.

Hartford, March 10, 1766.

Solomon Whitman,
John Coleman,
James Wadſworth } *Truſtees.*

TO be ſold by Daniel Brown, Eſq; 1300 Acres of Land at Sandisfield, lately call'd No. III. Eaſt from Sheffield, 300 Acres lying each Side of the Meeting-Houſe; with two Dwelling-Houſes thereon, and other Buildings; with a good Orchard, and conſiderable Improvements. Alſo, about 100 Acres lying about three Quarters of a Mile from ſaid Meeting-Houſe; with a good New Sawmill thereon, and other Improvements. Alſo, about 930 Acres of good Land, lying in ſeveral different Places.——A reaſonable Time will be given for Payment. For further Particulars, inquire of ſaid Daniel Brown, living on the Premiſes. 63

SCHEME of Amenia LOTTERY, 1766.

CONTAINING Twelve Land Prizes, all of which is good feaſible Land, lying in ſaid Amenia, in Dutcheſs County. Lot, Nº. 1, contains 3 Acres ¾, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, with two Rooms, one 16 Feet by 20 the walls plaiſtered, the other 14 by 16, with a good Cellar, Well, and Garden; being the Houſe that Samuel Shippard now lives in; ſituated on a publick Road, about One Mile and a Half from a Meeting-Houſe, has a new Board Fence on the Front, and is very convenient for a Shoemaker and Tanner, or any other Tradeſman; Nine other Lots of Land adjoining the Lot above diſcribed; alſo 2 Lots of Land, about ½ of a Mile South of Lot Nº. 1, containing 7 Acres and ½ each; with ſundary other Articles, as may be ſeen below; all of which have been appraiſed by Mr. Abraham Payne, junr. and Enſign Ichabod Payne, of ſaid Amenia, of undoubted Veracity, who were under Oath, to make a juſt Appraiſment of the Value of the ſame, in Ready Money.

The Lottery conſiſts of 900 Tickets, at one Dollar each, of which 217 are to be fortunate; as follows;

Number of Prizes.	*Prizes deſcribed.*	*Value of each.*	£.	s.	d.
1	of Lot Nº. 1, containing the Houſe and 3 Acres and 3 Roods of Land, &c.		60	00	00
1	of a Horſe,	17*l.*	17	00	00
1	of Ditto,	16*l.*	16	00	00
2	of Lots, Nº. 11 & 12, each 7 Acres ½	15*l.*	30	00	00
1	of Lot Nº. 2, 3 Acres ½ Meadow,	14*l.*	14	00	00
3	of Lots Nº. 4, 6 and 7, each 3 Acres, 3 Roods and 32 Rods,	6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*	20	9	6
1	A Surveyors Compaſs,	6*l.* 10*s.*	6	10	0
2	of a Quarter of Saw-mill, each,	6*l.* 5*s.*	12	10	0
1	of Lot Nº. 5, being 3 Acres, 3 Roods, and 32 Rods,	6*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*	6	1	9
1	A Mare,	6*l.*	6	00	00
1	of Lot Nº. 3, being 3 Acres, 3 Roods, and 32 Rods,	5*l.* 17*s.*	5	17	00
3	of Lots Nº. 8, 9 and 10, each being 3 Acres, 3 Roods, & 32 Rods,	5*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*	16	1	9
1	of a Cow and Calf,	4*l.* 10*s.*	4	10	00
1	of a Sley, with a new Box, well ſhod,	4*l.*	4	00	00
4	of 2 Acres of Wheat, each	3*l.* 4*s.*	12	16	00
1	of a Cow,	52*s.*	2	12	00
1	of a Saddle,	50*s*	2	10	00
1	of a Silver mounted Gun,	48*s.*	2	8	00
1	of a large Grindſtone,	30*s.*	1	10	00
1	of Jacob's Common Law plac'd,	25*s.*	1	5	00
1	of a large Pair of And-Irons,	20*s.*	1	00	00
1	of a ſmaller Pair of Ditto,	15*s.*	00	15	00
5	of two Sheep, each,	14*s.*	3	10	00
1	of Wild's Survey, & Salmon's Gazetter,	15*s.* 6*d.*	00	15	6
1	of Ward's Mathematicks, & Gunter's Scale,		00	15	6
1	of Doct. Waterland's Reply, & a Protractor,		00	17	00
1	of a Caſe with nine Bottles,	16*s.*	00	16	00
1	of Atkinſon's Epitome, and a Magnet,	14*s.*	00	14	00
16	Caſh Prizes, each of	16*s.*	12	16	00
160	Ditto, each of	12*s.*	96	00	00

217 Prizes,
683 Blanks, } 900 Tickets at 8*s.* each, is £. 360 00 00

The above Lottery to be drawn the Middle of May, next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Michael Hopkins, in Amenia; who with Nicholas De Laverge, Eſq; and Mr. Edmund Perlee, Merchant, are appointed Managers, and Inſpectors; of whom Tickets may be had; as alſo of the ſaid Shippard. The Time of Drawing, and the fortunate Numbers will be publiſhed in the Connecticut Courant; and good Warrantie Deeds will be given of the Land, the Title being indiſputable. As the above Lottery is ſo well calculated for the Encouragement of Adventurers, it is expected, that the Tickets will meet with a quick Sale, and the Lottery be drawn at the Time appointed.

WHEREAS I received a Requeſt from a Number of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood, in the County of Berkſhire, in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhip, to meet at Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, to act on the following Articles, viz. To concert Meaſures, and come into Agreement to erect a Saw-Mill in ſaid Townſhip; and for clearing the Highways; and to appoint ſuch Agents as the Proprietors ſhall judge neceſſary: And to tranſact any ſuch Buſineſs as ſhall be tho't proper.——THESE are therefore, to Notify and warn the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood aforeſaid, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Inn-keeper in Hartford aforeſaid, on the Third Tueſday of March next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the Purpoſes aforeſaid.

William Knox, Propritetor's Clerk.

Hartford, 19th Feb. 1766.

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County, ſs.
February 27, 1766. }

THE ſubſcribers, upon the petition of Thomas Bert, of Hartford, in ſaid county, and the major part of his creditors, in number and value, (he being an inſolvent debtor) appointed truſtees of the eſtate of ſaid Thomas, for the uſe of his creditors by the hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; judge of the county court, for ſaid county, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; juſtice of the peace and one of the quorum, for ſaid county; hereby give notice, to all the creditors of ſaid Thomas, to meet on the 25th day of March, next, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, in ſaid Hartford, at eleven o'clock, before noon, there to approve or diſapprove ſaid truſtees, and chooſe others in their ſtead, and to do all other things relating to the eſtate of ſaid Bert, which may be neceſſary and agreeable to the act of this colony, in that behalf lately made and provided.

JOHN KEITH,
WILLIAM TILEY,
TITUS HOSMER.

Hartford, Feb. 28th, 1766.

THE Creditors of SAMUEL HOLMAN, of HARTFORD, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that a legal aſſignment and appraiſement of the ſaid Samuel's eſtate, is made purſuant to an act of this colony, entitled "An Act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, for the uſe of their creditors, &c. And that therefore, they are deſired to meet on the eighteenth day of March next, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, in ſaid Hartford, and exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate, that the ſame may be adjuſted according to law.

RUSSELL WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH MAKEN,
JOHN COLEMAN, } *Truſtees.*

Suffield, Feb. 24, 1766.

THE creditors of Samuel Smith, and Martin Kellogg, of Suffield, in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtors, are hereby notified, and warned to meet, at the dwelling-houſe, of Capt. Benjamin Kent, in ſaid Suffield, on the third Monday of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtates, that they may be adjuſted, according to a law of this colony, entituled, "An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, for the uſe of their creditors, &c.

SIMEON HATHEWAY,
JAMES HARMON,
JOSEPH PEASE, } Truſtees for S. Smith.
SIMEON HATEWAY,
DANIEL AUSTIN,
JOSEPH PEASE, } Truſtees for Martin Kellogg.

WHereas more than a ſixteenth Part of the Proprietors of the Townſhips of Middlebury, and Saliſbury, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, have made Application to me the Subſcriber, to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. John Evarts, in Saliſbury, in Litchfield County, on the firſt Monday of April next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon; then and there to conſult ſome proper Meaſures to further the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhips, and to grant Rates; and to do any other Buſineſs they ſhall think neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting. Dated at Saliſbury, this 17th Day of February, A. D. 1766.

John Hutchinson, Juſtice of Peace.

The Subſcriber wants immediately,

A few fat Young Horſes,

about fourteen hands high, with long Tails. Thoſe who have any ſuch to diſpoſe of, may meet with a purchaſer, by applying to

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

◆

STray'd or ſtolen, from the Subſcriber, on Saturday, the 22d of February laſt, a ſorrel, or red roan horſe, five years old this ſpring, hath four white feet and houghs, whitiſh mane and tail, a large blaze in the face, one wall or white eye, and ſhod all-round, hath but a poor pace, and trots large. Whoever will ſecure, return or give information of ſaid horſe, ſhall be duely rewarded, by

Tho's Seymour, jun^r.

Hartford, March 1, 1766.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, March 17, 1766. No. 64.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

n the Commons-Houſe of Aſſembly, 22d of Jan. 1766.

ORdered, That a meſſage be prepared to be ſent to his honor the lieutenant governor, to know if his onor has received the ſtamp-act, either from the ſecretaries f ſtate, lords of trade, or in any other authentick manner. ccording to order the following meſſage was prepared, viz.

May it pleaſe your honor,

THIS houſe humbly deſire that your honor will be eaſed to inform them, if the act, commonly called the mp-act, has been tranſmitted to your honor, by the ſecretaries of ſtate, lords of trade, or in any other authentick nner. *In the commons-houſe of aſſembly, 22d Jan.* 1766. *order of the houſe,* PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

His honor's anſwer.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen,

IN anſwer to your meſſage juſt now received, I acquaint u, that the American ſtamp act was not tranſmitted to , by the ſecretary of ſtate, or lords of trade. I received rom ſuch authority as leaves no room to doubt of its auenticity.

WILLIAM BULL.

Ordered, That the following meſſage be ſent to his ho- the lieutenant governor.

May it pleaſe your honor,

THE meſſage we received this morning, is by no means ſatisfactory as we think this houſe had a right to expect, m your honor's candor: We muſt therefore renew our plication to you, and humbly deſire to know, from what hority, and at what time, your honor received the act mmonly called the ſtamp-act.

In the commons-houſe of aſſembly, the 23d Jan. 1766.

By order of the houſe, PETER MANIGAULT, Speaker.

His honor's anſwer.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen,

CONFESS myſelf ſurprized, at an expreſſion in your ſage juſt now received, ſeeming to charge me with want candor, in my anſwer of yeſterday. As I endeavour to with candor on all occaſions, public and private, I can y now be more explicit, as to the perſons from whom ceived the ſtamp-act; the hon. Mr. Leigh, his Majey's attorney-general for this province, arrived here from gland laſt June, and he firſt communicated to me American ſtamp-act, which he brought from London; about the end of Auguſt laſt, I received it from his ellency Mr. Boone, governor of this province; from which authorities, I have no room to doubt of its aucity. 23d January, 1766.

WILLIAM BULL.

Friday, 24th day of January, 1766.

Ordered, That the following addreſs be preſented to his or the lieutenant governor.

May it pleaſe your honor,

N the firſt of your meſſages received on Thurſday laſt acquaint us, that the "American ſtamp-act was not ranſmitted to you by the ſecretaries of ſtate, or lords of ade," and yet your honor declares, "you received it om ſuch authority as leaves you no room to doubt of s authenticity," and upon our deſiring to know what authority was, your honor informs us in your next age, that the act which Mr. Leigh brought from Lon- was firſt communicated to you by him in June laſt, that in Auguſt you received one from Mr. Boone, goor of this province.

e hope your honor will pardon us, for being of opi- , that neither of theſe ways of receiving any act, afng the people of this province, was ſuch a notification of as to oblige a governor to enforce the execution ; for we cannot but think more highly of the dignity ur honor's ſtation, than to imagine, that the attorneyal's barely communicating to you a copy of any act rliament, extending to America, that may come to his s, would neceſſarily oblige your honor to put it in tion; and with regard to Mr. Boone, we are very your honor cannot but join with us in thinking, that he is out of this province, he has nothing to do its government, and therefore the act could not have to you from him as governor, or in any other chathan from a private gentleman.

veral inſtances might be mentioned to your honor, of eople of this province having ſuffered peculiar, and great hardſhips, and thoſe too for no ſmall length of merely from the accidental detention, or miſcarrif governmental informations in proper form; and as has undoubtedly been the caſe, it proves, that certain s are abſolutely neceſſary in all matters of government, ſpecially in ſuch as relate to the authentication of new of ſuch immenſe conſequence.

Upon the whole, this being a matter of the higheſt conſequence to the peace and happineſs of all the people of this province, & materially affecting the trade of G. Britain.

We moſt humbly and earneſtly intreat your honor, to reconſider it, and not ſuffer the buſineſs of the province to be any farther interrupted, or our merchants hindered from complying with their engagements to the tradeſmen and manufacturers of Great-Britain; for we would not willingly think your honor would unneceſſarily haſten our diſtreſs upon us; and we have ſtill further reaſon to flatter ourſelves with ſucceeding in this application to your honor, as ſeveral of the governors of the northern provinces particularly thoſe of Virginia, Penſylvania, and North-Carolina, (who poſſibly may have even received copies of the act in due form) have ſome conſiderable time ſince, ſet the example.

His honor's anſwer.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen,

WHAT you deſire of me is a matter of the greateſt importance; and therefore would chuſe to avail myſelf of the opinion of his Majeſty's council. I will lay the matter before them on Monday next, and will return you an anſwer on Tueſday.

WILLIAM BULL.

Tueſday the 28th January, 1766.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen,

THE addreſs which I received from you laſt Saturday, I laid before his Majeſty's council, for their advice thereupon. As it was a matter of very great importance, I thought it my duty to require the attendance of all the members, and they were all preſent except one, who was prevented by ſickneſs. And I now acquaint you with the reſult of their deliberations, as my anſwer to your addreſs.

His Majeſty's council are unanimouſly of opinion with me, that the ſtamp-act received in this province, printed by his Majeſty's printer in London, is authentick; and conſequently I was obliged to take the oath thereby enjoined, under very ſevere penalties, and diſſabilities, which the council were required to adminiſter.

And after a moſt ſerious attention to, and mature conſideration of, the matter of your application, which employed both the morning and afternoon of yeſterday, his Majeſty's council, by a majority of five to two, are of opinion, that the ſituation of this province is not ſuch, as will juſtify my complying with your requeſt.

Although it is not in my power to grant what you ſo earneſtly deſire, I give you my ſtrongeſt aſſurances, to confirm your opinion, that I would not willingly haſten any diſtreſs upon this province, that I will obſerve the utmoſt caution, to avoid every ſtep that may tend that way.

WILLIAM BULL.

NEW-YORK, March 13.

Saturday, the firſt Inſtant, the Ship Ellis, from London, bound for Philadelphia, was caſt away on Abſequon Beech; and one Mr. Wilſon (lately appointed Comptroller of the Cuſtom-Houſe at Amboy) and one of the Seamen, were drowned. As ſoon as the Veſſel ſtruck, great part of the Cargo was thrown over board to lighten her, moſt of which drove aſhore: The Ship with Part of the Cargo, will be loſt.

On Monday arrived Capt. Wynne, from Holland, laſt from Carolina, with Palatines.

We hear from New-Rochelle in Weſt-Cheſter County, that a Negro Woman belonging to Mrs. Rodman of that Place, was laſt Week deliver'd of a Negro Child, after which ſhe continued as well as Women in her Circumſtances generally are, for 3 or 4 Days, when ſhe was taken in Labour again, and deliver'd of a Mulatto Child.

Upon a ſuppoſition that the cannon upon the battery in this city were ſpiked by order of lieutenant governor Colden, his effigie was exhibited laſt Thurſday, ſitting upon a piece of ordnance (properly mounted) with a drill, conſtructed in ſuch a manner as to be continually working; at his back hung a drum, as a badge of his former profeſſion: On his breaſt was fixed a paper, on which were the following lines,

I'm deceiv'd by the devil, and left in the lurch;
And am forc'd to do penance, tho' not in a church.

After it had appear'd in the principal ſtreets of the city, attended by many thouſand ſpectators (altho' it rained great part of the time) it was carried to the common, where a fire was immediately made, and the whole conſumed by 5 o'clock in the afternoon, amidſt the acclamations of the multitude, who diſperſed directly after.——The affair was conducted with ſuch order and decorum, that no perſon ſuſtained the leaſt damage. N. B. the public are deſired to take Notice, that the cannon ſtill remain ſpiked; and it is expected that no further Hint will be neceſſary.

THE Creditors of SAMUEL HOLMAN, of HARTFORD, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that a legal aſſignment and appraiſement of the ſaid Samuel's eſtate, is made purſuant to an act of this colony, entitled "An Act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, for the uſe of their creditors, &c. And that therefore, they are deſired to meet on the eighteenth day of March next, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, in ſaid Hartford, and exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate, that the ſame may be adjuſted according to law.

Feb. 28th, 1766.

RUSSELL WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH MAKEN,
JOHN COLEMAN, } *Truſtees.*

WHereas more than a ſixteenth Part of the Proprietors of the Townſhips of Middlebury, and Saliſbury, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, have made Application to me the Subſcriber, to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. John Evarts, in Saliſbury, in Litchfield County, on the firſt Monday of April next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon; then and there to conſult ſome proper Meaſures to further the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhips, and to grant Rates; and to do any other Buſineſs they ſhall think neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting. Dated at Saliſbury, this 17th Day of February, A. D. 1766.

John Hutchinson, Juſtice of Pe

We are favoured with the following Memorandum, from a Gentleman lately arrived from Charleſtown, So. Carolina.

The governor of S. Carolina (after much altercation between him and the aſſembly) conſented to give a certificate, importing that the perſon appointed to diſtribute ſtamped papers in that province, refuſed to deliver them, which certificate being delivered to the naval officer, by the maſter, he is admitted to give bond in that office and of conſequence to paſs through the other offices without ſtamps.—One or two veſſels with theſe clearances, were ſailed for Portugal, and four for England lay in the road when I came away, and would depart the firſt opportunity.

The Sons of Liberty in Charleſtown, were come to a reſolution, that no rice ſhould be ſuffered to be ſent from that port to Georgia, as the inhabitants of that province had tamely received the Stamps. This reſolution, if adhered to, will greatly diſtreſs them, as I am well aſſured there is at this time in that province (Georgia) not leſs than eighty ſail, a great part of them chartered veſſels, and now lying on high demurrage, without any thing to load them.

At a meeting of the Sons of Liberty, the night before I left Charles-Town, information was given that a ſchooner loaded with rice for Georgia had ſtolen down in the night, but had not got to ſea, on which they ſummoned the owner and maſter, and obliged them to bring her up again and diſcharge it.

BOSTON, March 18.

Laſt Saturday the Nova-Scotia Packet, Capt. Rogers, arrived here in 6 Days from Halifax, by whom we received the Halifax News-Papers to Feb. 27, without Stamps—The Printer there, has advertiſed that all the Stamp-Paper for the Gazette is uſed up, and no more to be had; and that he would ſupply his Cuſtomers as uſual at the ſmall Price of 12s. that Currency per Ann. without Stamps.

March 13.

A number of Gentlemen have been choſen by the Town to procure Subſcriptions for not purchaſing Lamb the enſuing Seaſon.

A Number of Scotch Gentlemen having been choſen into the Office of Conſtable for the Town of Boſton, at the annual Meeting of the Freeholders on Monday laſt; theſe Gentlemen not only accepted the Office, but in Honour thereof named a new Ship belonging to ſome of them, at her launching, the Conſtables-Galley.

Tueſday laſt His Majeſty's Court of Judicature, Court of Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, was opened in this Town, being the Day fixed by Law, for the County of Suffolk.

"We hear that a Church in Caſco-Bay (not the Epiſcopal) has flouriſhed to ſuch a Degree, that ſince June laſt, upwards of Thirty Perſons have been added thereto."

Monday Night in a Snow Storm, Capt. Collyer in a Brig from the Straits going into Marblehead, ſtruck on a Ledge of Rocks, and ſunk before the People had opportunity of ſaving any Thing beſides their own Lives, a Quantity of Dollars that was in a Cheſt with a Cargo of Salt were loſt, as alſo the Veſſel.

Capt. Smith in a Schooner from Philadelphia we hear was alſo caſt away near Cohaſſet Rocks; the Veſſel and Cargo, conſiſting of 1000 Barrels of Flour, &c. were loſt. The Maſter, Mr. Blair a Paſſenger, and the Hands belonging to the Veſſel, with great Difficulty ſaved their Lives.

We hear that Capt. Jarvis, who was blown off this Coaſt laſt Winter, is arrived at the Vineyard, with ſeveral North Carolina Veſſels bound to this Port, all which are ſoon expected round from thence.

Tueſday night a ſloop from Piſcataqua for Caſco-Bay, with Pork and Corn, was loſt off Friar's-Iſland.

Colony of Connecticut. }

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of this Colony, entitled, "*An ACT to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c.—

WILLIAM HURLBURD, of Suffield,

in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors; hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing; and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford; and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors: PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid William Hurburd, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, in ſaid County, on Wedneſday, the 9th Day of April next; to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid William Hurlburd ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Statute.

Middletown, March 14th, 1766. 64

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold at the Printing-Office, *Hartford*; (Price 4d.)

Some Reaſons that influenced

the GOVERNOR to take, and the COUNCILLORS to adminiſter the OATH, required by the ACT of PARLIAMENT; commonly called The STAMP-ACT.

Humbly ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the PUBLIC.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Proprietors of the Townſhip of PANTON, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, in New-England, that at a legal Proprietor's Meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the firſt Tueſday of December, A. D. 1765, was agreed upon and voted, a Rate or Tax of Ten Shillings, Lawful Money, on the Right of each original Proprietor: I do hereby give public Notice to ſaid Proprietors that they reſpectively pay their Rate or Tax, to me, on, or before the Thirteenth Day of May next, enſuing the Date hereof. Dated in Canaan, this 27th Day of February, A. D. 1766.

64 DAVID HOLCOMB, jun. Collector.

STolen out of the Stable of Uriah Stevens of Canaan, the Night after the eleventh Inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen Hands, and Half High, Scar on her left Side, white Spot on one of her hind Feet, about the Bigneſs of a Dollar, long Mane and Foretop, paces and trots, no Brand, low in Fleſh, five years old this Spring. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and the Thief that ſtole her, and ſend Word to the Subſcriber, or return her, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward for their Trouble, and all neceſſary charges paid by

64 BENJAMIN HEWIT.

Suffield, Feb. 24, 1766.

THE creditors of Samuel Smith, and Martin Kellogg, of Suffield, in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtors, are hereby notified, and warned to meet, at the dwelling-houſe, of Capt. Benjamin Kent, in ſaid Suffield, on the third Monday of March next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtates, that they may be adjuſted, according to a law of this colony, entituled, "An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, for the uſe of their creditors, &c.

SIMEON HATHEWAY, }
JAMES HARMON, } Truſtees for
JOSEPH PEASE, } S. Smith.
SIMEON HATEWAY, } Truſtees for
DANIEL AUSTIN, } Martin Kel-
JOSEPH PEASE, } logg.

Colony of Connecticut, }
Hartford County, ſs. }
February 27, 1766. }

THE ſubſcribers, upon the petition of Thomas Burr, of Hartford, in ſaid county, and the major part of his creditors, in number and value, (he being an inſolvent debtor) appointed truſtees of the eſtate of ſaid Thomas, for the uſe of his creditors by the hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; judge of the county court, for ſaid county, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; juſtice of the peace and one of the quorum, for ſaid county: hereby give notice, to all the creditors of ſaid Thomas, to meet on the 25th day of March, next, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, in ſaid Hartford, at eleven o'clock, before noon, there to approve or diſapprove ſaid truſtees, and chooſe others in their ſtead, and to do all other things relating to the eſtate of ſaid Burr, which may be neceſſary and agreeable to the act of this colony, in that behalf lately made and provided.

JOHN KEITH,
WILLIAM TILEY,
TITUS HOSMER.

A Legal aſſignment and appraiſment of the eſtate of Mr. Samuel Cole, of Farmington, an inſolvent debtor, is made, purſuant to a late act of this colony, entituled "An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, &c. And therefore the creditors of the ſaid Samuel, are deſired to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles in ſaid Farmington, on the third Tueſday of April next, and exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate, that an adjuſtment and dividend, may be made; according to law.

Hartford, March 10, 1766.

Solomon Whitman, }
John Coleman, } *Truſtees*
James Wadſworth }

Amenia Lottery Tickets,

To be ſold by the Printer hereof.

THE Creditors of Warham Peaſe of Suffield, an Inſolvent Debtor, are warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Silas Kent, Innholder in the Weſt Society in Suffield, on Tueſday, the firſt Day of April next, at Nine [illegible] ſaid Eſtate, in Order to receive their firſt Dividend according to Law.

Suffield, March 10, 1766.

SAMUEL KENT, }
MARTIN ASHLEY, } Truſtees.

TO be ſold by Daniel Brown, Eſq; 1300 *Acres of Land, at Sandisfield, lately call'd No.* III. *Eaſt from Sheffield,* 300 *Acres lying each Side of the Meeting-Houſe; with two Dwelling-Houſes thereon, and other Buildings; with a good* [illegible] *Improvements. Alſo, about* 100 *Acres lying about three Quarters of a Mile from ſaid Meeting-Houſe; with a good New Sawmill thereon, and other Improvements. Alſo, about* 930 *Acres of good Land, lying in ſeveral different Places.*——*A reaſonable Time will be given for Payment. For further Particulars, inquire of ſaid Daniel* [illegible]

Ejus Charta Nova

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, March 24, 1766. No. 65.

From the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the PRINTER.

THE Revenues of a State are a Portion which each Subject gives of his Property, in order to ſecure and have the comfortable Enjoyment of the Remainder. Nothing requires more Wiſdom and Prudence, than the Regulation of theſe [illegible], both with Reſpect to the Quantity and Manner of levying it. In eſtimating the Quantity, Regard ſhould be had to the Neceſſities of the State and the Abilities of the People; and in aſcertaining the Mode of raiſing, Care ſhould be taken not to endanger the Liberty of the Subject, nor render the Enjoyment of what remains inſecure, and leſs comfortable. If a Prince and his Miniſtry have the whole of fixing the Sum, there is a great danger that Paſſion, Luſt, Ambition and Avarice will often be blended with, or often miſtaken for, the Neceſſities of the State, and that the People will be oppreſſed to gratify Minions and Flatterers. And as Ambition is boundleſs, and Paſſion hard to be controuled, as thoſe who ſurround Princes are more frequently marked for Profuſion and Rapaciouſneſs, than for Moderation and Regard to public Intereſt, there never will be wanting Pretences of haraſſing the Subjects with Taxes, until they are impoveriſhed and ruined. The Murmurs of the People againſt thoſe iniquitous Exactions, would only occaſion an Increaſe of penal Laws, which are always unfavourable to public Liberty.

Hence the Excellency of that Conſtitution, which places the Diſpoſal of public Money in the Power of the People's Repreſentatives, who at the ſame Time that they ſupply the real Wants of the State, will always be careful to provide for their own; that is, the People's Liberty, Happineſs and Proſperity.

[illegible] People cheerfully acquieſce in whatever is granted, as they have a Confidence, that no more than enough is required, and as they ſee thoſe who made the Grant bearing an equal Share of the Burthen.——Should any Inequality happen to take Place, thoſe who are oppreſſed have an eaſy Way of making known their Complaints. And ſhould any Thing be done diſagreeable to the general Voice of the People, they have frequent Opportunities of doing themſelves Juſtice, by changing their Repreſentatives at the next Election, and chooſing others, who will redreſs their Grievances.

But ſhould theſe Repreſentatives engroſs to themſelves every lucrative Poſt, and monopolizing all the moſt profitable Branches of Trade, and then becoming independent, impoſe Taxes on the People, from which they themſelves were exempted, or burthen their Fellow Subjects, to eaſe themſelves, it is not to be imagined the People would yield ſo eaſy an Acquieſcenſe, or, without murmuring, ſubmit to ſuch iniquitous Meaſures.

For this Reaſon, admitting the Colonies were virtually repreſented in Parliament (a Poſition than which nothing can be more abſurd) any Tax impoſed on the Colonies muſt be deemed grievous, after the Reſtraints laid on our Trade, and the ſevere decrees paſſed to prevent us from exerciſing even the common and neceſſary Arts of Life. Witneſs the Statutes againſt Hatters, Steel Furnaces, Slitting and Plating-Mills, &c. &c. &c. It would be farther diſagreeable when conſidered, as it always would be, an encreaſing our Burthens, to lighten their own. So that Self-Intereſt, which is a Security to a free People againſt their Repreſentatives loading them with Taxes, would always be a powerful Motive for exacting from us. Beſides, it would be dangerous to Liberty, as our remote Situation will throw us more into the Power of Tax-gatherers, while our Cries and Complaints were too far diſtant to be much regarded.

Let but the Claim now made be eſtabliſhed, and the Parliament, inſtead of Repreſentatives, become the abſolute Monarch of the Colonies, all our Property will then be at their diſpoſal; every Right and Privilege muſt be annulled, which is judged in the leaſt compatible with the Execution of their Decrees. Thus the ſame Statute which impoſes a Tax on the Colonies without their Conſent, deprives the Tranſgreſſors of the Statutes of a Trial by Jury, and ſubjects them to the Will of an arbitrary Judge of a Court of Admiralty, in order, no Doubt, that Fear may depreſs our Spirits, and extinguiſh every Spark of Liberty and [illegible]. Remonſtrances will be in vain; well, if ever admitted. The Petitions from theſe very reſpectable Colonies, [illegible] were [illegible] Winter refuſed a Reading, by [illegible] againſt [illegible], only becauſe they ſeemed to admit a Doubt of the Power of Parliament to tax the Colonies. Blind and abſolute Obedience will be expected from us. The bearing one Burthen will be urged as an Argument for laying on another; ſo that the only Indulgence we can hope for or expect, will be ſuch as Tyrants exerciſe towards abject Slaves, whom they ſuffer to live, and enjoy ſome ſmall Share of Property, that they may have Subjects to rule over, and from whom they may levy new Exactions.

Freedom thus gone, Slavery with all its horrid Train, immediately takes Place. None will be eager to increaſe his Wealth, who has not a Security of enjoying it. When the more a Man is worth, the more he will be taxed, or even fancies he will be, he will grow idle, diſcontented and deſponding, and rather chooſe to live poor and lazy, than labour to make his Taſk-maſters rich. Sloth and Idleneſs will therefore ſucceed Induſtry and Wealth. Inſtead of the Sound of the Tool mechanic, will be heard the Groans of Oppreſſion. The ſame Cauſe that brought Thouſands from Europe, to ſettle theſe Haunts of Savages, will drive them back, or ſeek Shelter deep in the Woods. Learning, which is about to fix her Abode here, will quickly retire, and riſing Arts be depreſſed.

Since therefore public Happineſs is ſo cloſely united with public Liberty; and as Liberty is inſeparable from a Security of Property, and an equal Diſtribution of Juſtice and [illegible]; let us, while yet we are free, aſſert our Rights. The Happineſs of Millions yet unborn, as well as of the preſent Generation, depends on our preſent Conduct and Reſolution. We profeſs an unfeigned Allegiance to our King; let us exert ourſelves in its Support. We acknowledge a Subordination to that auguſt Body the Parliament of Great-Britain; let us ſhew them all Reſpect and Honour, not as abject Slaves, but as Fellow Subjects, and Men who are reſolved to ſtand faſt in the Liberty wherewith God has made us free.

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PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated Jan. 21, 1766.

"I found not the leaſt Difficulty, ariſing from my papers not being ſtamped, as the people in general inſtead of calling us a D——d ſet of rebellious R——s, now applaud, the noble ſpirit in, and grand oppoſition made, by the once ſenſeleſs, inſignificant, but now great North-Americans. The ſtamps were diſtributed about 16 days, much againſt the inclination of the people; not by the Good Gentleman who was appointed, but by a man who was walking down to the water ſide and ſaw the bale laying on the wharf, altogether neglected for three days; Out of a charitable diſpoſition took them up and diſtributed them as long as his Countenance would permit."

Extract of a Letter from Barbados Jan. 23, 1766.

"We are in a terrible Situation here, by the Country ſubmitting to be enſlaved by the Stamp-act, and what is worſe, no Diſtributor, but the ſtamp Paper came out a Conſignment from England——There is a general Cry, againſt its being in Force, but the People are ſo puſillanimous, that none will enter into the executive part. An Iſland, the firſt Engliſh Settlement in America, who has more undoubted Rights to plead for Liberty, than the neighbouring Colonies, by their ſalutary Charter, yet to give up their Privileges and Immunities, is hardly to be borne with. The Freight of Goods muſt be paid in Rum, our Iſland being already drained of Caſh. The hidious Stamp-act will carry off, it is thought, 13000l. in 6 Months time."

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, dated Jan. 23. 1766.

“Your Fears of our Collector and the Men of War, are wrong founded; Veſſels without ſtamped Clearances are entered as uſual, for our Collector is, in a few Words, a good Man, and deteſts the Stamp-act as much as I do, or any Body elſe——Your brave People of the Continent, as well as our Neighbours of St. Kitts and Nevis, will and ought to be recorded in Gold Letters, and will ſhine in hiſtory; when I am ſorry to ſay it, the mean ſpirited Folks of my Country muſt be aſhamed to ſhow themſelves any where.”

Extract of another Letter of the ſame Date.

“I informed the People of the Town with the Reſolutions of the Philadelphians, and their Determination not to ſend any Veſſels here ſoon, on Account of our ſubmitting ſo tamely to the Stamp-Act; which occaſioned Proviſions to ſtart ſurprizingly in two Days. I enquired of the Collector and Comptroller, if Veſſels were liable to be ſeized that came without Stamps; and they told me there was not the leaſt Danger, for they would enter Veſſels without ——My Countrymen all ſeem uneaſy now, and are ſorry that they accepted the Stamps; and I do believe that if ſome of the leading Men would ſhew an Example, they would ſoon put a Stop to the Stamps——The Officer has ſold upwards of 500l. ſterling in Paper, ſince November 1, 1765.

KINGSTON, (in Jamaica) October 26, 1765.

The People here are in a perfect phrenzy on account of the ſtamp-act, and declare they will ſooner forfeit their lives than thoſe privileges, the foundations of which were laid in the blood of their anceſtors, namely the right of taxing themſelves!

Among other topics of general diſcourſe the following queſtion ſeems moſt to engroſs the public attention:

“How would the British houſe of Commons receive an act from the houſe of Lords for laying any duties?” The inference from which queſtion is, “Why ſhould we ſubmit to taxes not laid by ourſelves?”

On Monday laſt arrived at New-York, the Harriot Packet Boat, Capt. Boulderſon, in ſeven Weeks from Falmouth, which he left the 21ſt of January, and has brought London Prints and Letters to the 18th of January, from which we have the following Advices, viz.

ON Tueſday the 14th of January, the Parliament having met according to Adjournment, His Majeſty made the following Speech to both Houſes of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WHEN I met you laſt I acquainted you that matters of importance had happened in America, which would demand the moſt ſerious attention of Parliament.

That no information which could ſerve to direct your deliberations in ſo intereſting a concern might be wanting, I have ordered all the papers that give any light into the origin, the progreſs, or the tendency of the diſturbances which have of late prevailed in ſome of the northern Colonies, to be immediately laid before you.

No time has been loſt, on the firſt advice of theſe diſturbances, to iſſue orders to the Governors of my Provinces, and to the Commanders of my forces in America, for the exertion of all the powers of Government in the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, and in the effectual ſupport of lawful authority.

Whatever remains to be done on this occaſion, I commit to your wiſdom; not doubting but your zeal for the honour of my Crown, your attention to the juſt rights and authority of the British legiſlature, and your affection and concern for the welfare and proſperity of all my people, will guide you to ſuch ſound and prudent reſolutions, as may tend at once to preſerve thoſe conſtitutional rights over the Colonies, and to reſtore to them that harmony and tranquility, which have lately been interrupted by riots and diſorders of the moſt dangerous nature.

If any alterations ſhould be wanting in the commercial œconomy of the Plantations, which may tend to enlarge and ſecure the mutual and beneficial intercourſe of my Kingdoms and Colonies, they will deſerve your moſt ſerious conſideration. In effectuating purpoſes ſo worthy of your wiſdom and public ſpirit, you may depend upon my moſt hearty concurrence and ſupport. The preſent happy tranquility, now ſubſiſting in Europe, will enable you to purſue ſuch objects of our interior policy with a more uninterrupted attention.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates for the current ſervice of the year to be laid before you. Such ſupplies as you may grant ſhall be duly applied with the utmoſt fidelity, and ſhall be diſpenſed with the ſtricteſt œconomy.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

I earneſtly recommend to you to proceed in your deliberations with temper and unanimity. The time requires and I doubt not but your own inclinations will lead you to thoſe ſalutary diſpoſitions. I have nothing at heart but the aſſertion of legal authority, the preſervation of the liberties of ALL my ſubjects, the equity and good order of my government, and the concord and proſperity of all parts of my dominions.

LONDON.

January 18. It is ſaid the Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon, will ſoon be appointed to embark for Liſbon, to negociate a Treaty of great importance between the two Crowns.

Copenhagen, Decem. 31. The King of Denmark lies at the point of Death.

Briſtol, Jan. 11. On Monday was a meeting at Merchant's Hall.....And the ſame evening another meeting of Gentlemen who had the intereſt of the American Colonies much at heart; who both drew up petitions, ſetting forth the diſtreſſes of the Colonies, the interruption of commerce and ſtagnation of trade in Great-Britain, &c. The petition of the laſt mentioned Gentlemen was ſign'd by the Mayor, Aldermen, and principal inhabitants of the city, and Samuel Sedgly and Henry Cruger, Eſqrs, were requeſted to wait on our repreſentatives therewith.

Jan. 14. On Saturday laſt landed at Dover, the celebrated Monſ. J. J. Rouſeau, who was ſome time ago baniſhed from Geneva, and has undergone many perſecutions ſince from the bigots of various perſuaſions.

The report of Mr. Wilkes's return is entirely without foundation——The room fitted up for him, is now converted into a Coffee Houſe.

We are informed an inquiry will ſoon be ſet on foot, by what right France pretends to the liberty of a trade and ſettlements on Hudſon's Bay.

They write from Jamaica, that the Baymen at Honduras have tranſmitted great complaints againſt the irregular proceeding of the French, who are ſaid to have upwards of forty ſail, from Martinico, employed in the logwood trade.

NEW-YORK, March 20.

Extracts of ſundry Letters from London, by the Packet.

Letter 1ſt, dated 16th January, 1766.

“I Wrote on Saturday—— to acquaint you our new Miniſtry were Friends to America, and that I hope for no leſs than a total Repeal of the oppreſſive Acts, which ſince have become more evident by the Debates of the Houſe on Tueſday, when Mr. Pitt appeared openly in your Favour, and gave ſuch Reaſons (not only for a Repeal, but aſſerted your Privileges as Engliſhmen, back'd with ſuch Arguments) as ſilenc'd all Oppoſition: I am Witneſs to the good Diſpoſition of the Miniſtry, as I am choſen ſpecial Agent on this Occaſion for one of the Colonies.”

Letter 2nd, January 16.

——Few imagin'd Mr. Pitt would have been at the Houſe, but I have the Pleaſure to write you that he was——and made a moſt excellent Speech in Favour of the Colonies: He denied that they were repreſented in Parliament,——ſaid it was unconſtitutional to lay internal Taxes upon them,——that as to the legal Part of the Act, he ſhould reſerve himſelf to anſwer ſuch Gentlemen as were of the Law, at their next Debate on that Subject. That he was of Opinion that the Colonies ought to have as extenſive a Trade as we could poſſibly give them.——In ſhort, he never made a Speech equal to this——it has given great Spirit to the American Cauſe, and will, I doubt not, confirm many Members who tottered in their Opinion.

Mr. Greenville was very warm againſt the Colonies, and is for enforcing the Act.——Yeſterday I attended the Houſe again.——A Motion had been made that all Advices to the Adminiſtration, from the Governors and others, ſhould be laid before the Houſe, and they were accordingly laid on the Table: Then a Motion was made That they ſhould be printed: This occaſion'd many Speeches——deſiring that the Names of the Governors and others ſhould not be printed, nor the Places from whence dated; for that ſuch Perſons would fall under the Reſentment of the Americans, and perhaps their Lives and Properties might be endanger'd: That ſome Governors were dependent on the People for their Salaries, which they might be deprived of for giving ſuch Advice here,——for it ſeems ſome of them have wrote very ſevere Letters againſt the Colonies. Mr. Grenville, Nugent, and ſeveral others, oppoſed the Suppreſſion of any Names, and were for having the whole printed——ſaying that this Kingdom was able and would defend ſuch Governors and others, for being loyal Subjects, and doing their Duty among a People who were in open Rebellion:——This Word REBELLION, was uſed by ſeveral others. It was at laſt reſolved that the ſaid Letters and Advices from America, ſhould be printed, leaving out ſuch Parts as might lead to a Diſcovery of the Perſons who wrote them.——To morrow the North-American Merchant's Petition will be preſented ——Mr. N. and I are ordered to attend the Committee: Many other Petitions are come to Town; that of Leeds and Halifax will be preſented to-morrow by L. G. Sackville, but I believe no more will be ſaid or done, than to put down a Day to conſider them. The 28th Current, is ſet down for American Affairs, then I think the American Remonſtrance will be delivered. I ſhall conſtantly attend the Houſe. There are ſeven or eight Perſons among us, who do not ſign our Petition, among which Number I am, as we perhaps ſhall be called to the Bar of the Houſe to be examined, when we had better not be Petitioners.

I have the Honor of many Letters from the Great, as well as frequent Conferences with many Members. I have juſt received a Letter from, and have been with Col. Barre above an Hour. He is our good Friend, and an able one, and ſeconds our Petition. In ſhort, the Merchants trading to America, ſpread a great Circle, and are now ſupported by Mr. Pitt; which together with the good Diſpoſition of the Miniſtry, has greatly confirmed our Hopes to obtain a Repeal of the impolitic Stamp-Act, and alſo an Enlargement of your Trade, as well as Alterations in the Vice Admiralty Courts——but don't be too much elated, we are not yet certain;——we have only Reaſon to hope and expect from preſent Appearances.——I wiſh to God I may be able in my next to adviſe you of the Repeal; every Thing material I ſhall from Time to Time, let you know, which as a Lover of your Country will, I doubt not, be agreeable to you.

When the Addreſs to the King on his Speech was read, a Mr. Harris ſtood up and ſaid, that all that Part which related to America was in too mild Expreſſions; for that they were in open Rebellion againſt the Supreme legiſlative Authority of King, Lords, and Commons.—But he had not one to ſecond him and therefore the Addreſs paſſed Nem. Con. &c.

Letter 3d, Jan. 18.

“On Tueſday laſt the Parliament met——Immediately after the King's Speech, they proceeded upon American Affairs, and went farther into them than intended, as the Debate ought to have been confined to the Subject of the Addreſs;——Mr. Pitt came to the Houſe, and has declared firmly for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, upon principle: He concludes that the Parliament have only a right to impoſe Taxes in their repreſentative Capacity, not in their legiſlative Capacity; and proves it by the Lords and King having no Pretence to grant Monies——Therefore, as the Americans are not repreſented (which in my Opinion he prov'd likewiſe, for I was in the Houſe) they certainly cannot be taxed by the Parliament of England, tho' they (the Parliament) have in all other Reſpects, a full Sovereignty over America.——However, the Affair is put off for a full Conſideration of the Houſe, till Wedneſday Sen'night, for which Purpoſe a Call of the Houſe is on Tueſday Sen'night.——My Opinion is now more confirm'd of an abſolute Repeal; and indeed before the Houſe met, I had a full two Hours Converſation with Lord ————— upon the Subject, and clearly ſaw how inclin'd the Adminiſtration was to repeal it.”

Many other Letters, from Members of Parliament, principal Merchants, and other Gentlemen, are to the ſame Purpoſe; and inform us, that Mr. Pitt, having made a moſt noble Speech in our Favour, he was anſwered with much Acrimony by Mr. Greenville, who inveigh'd bitterly againſt the Colonies, branding their Proceedings with the Name of Rebellion and other injurious Epithets; and ſhow'd his Rage and Inveteracy, like another William Pim, or Pacificus. He was replied to, expoſed and confuted by Mr. Pitt, who with great Smartneſs and Judgment ſpoke for an Hour and a Quarter. In the Courſe of his Speech, he declared the Stamp-Act to be the moſt impolitic, arbitrary, oppreſſive and unconſtitutional Act, that ever was paſſed——that it might naturally have been ſuppoſed it would give the greateſt Uneaſineſs, and meet with the moſt violent Oppoſition among a People entitled to all the Rights and Privileges of natural Subjects within the Realm of England. At the ſame Time he highly blamed the violent Diſorders committed in America, and added, that if after the Removal of their juſt Cauſes of Complaint, they were wanting in Reſpect to the legal Authority of Great Britain, he himſelf would be one of the firſt to offer himſelf to embark on board a Man of War to bring them to a right Senſe of their Duty.

ISAAC BULL, of *Litchfield*,

DESIRES thoſe Perſons that intend to ſend their Children into his Family to be educated the enſuing Summer, to ſend in their Names by the 9th or 10th of April next. For Particulars, enquire of William Stanton, Poſt-Rider.

March 18th, 1766. 65

Juſt Publiſhed in BOSTON,
(*And ſold by* THOMAS GREEN, *oppoſite the State-Houſe, in Hartford.*)
(Price Nine Pence.)
The Neceſſity of *Repealing*
the American STAMP-ACT demonſtrated: Or, A PROOF that GREAT-BRITAIN muſt be injured by that ACT. In a LETTER to a MEMBER of the BRITISH HOUSE of COMMONS.

◆ ◆ ◆

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold at the Printing-Office, *Hartford*; (Price 4d.)
Some Reaſons that influenced
the GOVERNOR to take, and the COUNCILLORS to adminiſter the OATH, required by the ACT of PARLIAMENT; commonly called The STAMP-ACT.
Humb'y ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the PUBLIC.

BOSTON, March 20.

The Superior Court of Judicature &c. having diſpatched all ſuch Affairs as required an immediate Deciſion, particularly Complaints, and as Charleſtown, Ipſwich and Plymouth Courts of Common Pleas are coming on, Friday laſt was adjourned with unanimous Conſent of the Bar, and all Parties concerned, to the third Tueſday of April, to finiſh ſuch ſpecial Matters as require a full Court. So that all the Courts of Juſtice in this Province are now to all Intents and Purpoſes open.

Thurſday Night came on as ſevere a Storm of Snow as any we had the Winter paſt, Wind at N. W. and very high, which continued till Saturday Forenoon, of longer Duration than has been known for many Years; during the Time a great Quantity of Snow fell, which rendered the Roads almoſt impaſſible, as it drifted very much. Several Chimnies were blown down, but providentially no Lives were loſt by their fall; two of which were very remarkable Preſervations, viz. ſundry Perſons who had juſt breakfaſted, had ſcarcely got out of a Room, before the Chimney fell, and carried all before it to the Ground, and a Man at work in a Kitchen, had no ſooner quitted it than the Chimney fell, and carried all before it into the Cellar. We hear that two or three Gentlemen belonging to Norwich in Connecticut, who ſet out from hence on Friday laſt to return home, very narrowly eſcaped periſhing in the Storm, the Snow having buried their Horſes, they ſtruggled and got to ſome Rail Fences, and after great Difficulty in ſeveral Hours they reach'd a Houſe in Walpole, where they hired ſome Men to go to the Place where they had left their Horſes, and dig 'em out, which was accompliſhed.

HARTFORD, March 24.

His Honour our Governor with the Advice of the Council, has been pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation, appointing Wedneſday, the Sixteenth Day of April next to be obſerved as a Day of public Faſting and Prayer throughout this Colony.

NEW-LONDON, March 14.

Laſt Wedneſday morning, on information given, that ſeveral veſſels lately arrived from Barbados and Antigua, had lodged certain papers STAMP'D with the emblems of ſlavery, at the cuſtom-houſe in this port: The Sons of Liberty immediately collected at the uſual place of parade, to know what was expedient in the matter; and after due conſideration, it was unanimouſly agreed that a committee ſhould be choſen to make ſtrict enquiry after the abovesaid paper, and any other ſtamp'd papers, as the worſhipful Board were ſuſpicious ſeveral were on board ſaid veſſels, &c. In conſequence of which ſaid committee immediately waited on the Collector, and in a genteel manner, in the name of the Sons of Liberty, demanded an inſtant ſurrender of any STAMP'D papers lodged in his office; which were immediately delivered with the utmoſt politeneſs. The committee then marched through the town in triumph, with the ſtamps guarded, being pierced and erected on a pole, to the worſhipful board: where they were, together with ſundry of the like kind brought by ſundry paſſengers in ſaid veſſels, delivered to a committee choſen to take charge of ſaid ſtamps; after which the meeting was adjourn'd to three o'clock, at which time being again met, a court was created, and jury impannel'd to try the criminals, and after duly conſidering the merits of the cauſe, the jury brought in their verdict GUILTY.—The court then weighing the nature of the offence, adjudged ſaid criminals, and paſſed ſentence, "to receive thirty nine ſtripes at the public whipping poſt, and be committed to the flames without further delay,"—as a teſtimony of utter ignominy and contempt.—Whereupon ſaid ſentence was duly executed in the preſence of the court, and amidſt the acclamations of a numerous aſſembly, whoſe hearts were filled with the moſt ardent wiſhes for the honor, health and welfare of GEORGE the Third, the beſt of Kings, and his illuſtrious family—Succeſs of the Mother Country—Freedom and unanimity in the Britiſh Parliament. At the concluſion 3 cheers were given and the company diſperſed without the leaſt diſorder.

Capt. Wattles from Antigua, about the 20th ult. ſpoke with a Snow from the Iſle of Wight, bound to the Weſt-Indies; and upon the Captain's being aſked, What News from England with Regard to the Stamp-Act? he replied, with a good deal of Aſſurance, "You need give yourſelves no Trouble about the Stamps, for by G— they'll be cram'd down your throats by and by."

At a Meeting of the Sons Liberty, held at Canterbury, in Windham County, on the Fourth Day of March, A. D. 1766, Reſolved, that in Order to promote Harmony and Union in this Colony, and ſecure to ourſelves our moſt invaluable Privileges, which we hold under our moſt gracious Sovereign King GEORGE IIId.

Voted,

Iſt. THAT this Meeting do fully concur with, and adopt the Plan for a general Congreſs to be held (as voted at Preſton) on the laſt Tueſday of March Inſtant, and deſire the Sons of Liberty in each Town in this Colony to ſend One, or not exceeding Two of their Number to attend the ſame.

Voted IIdly, That Col. Iſrael Putnam of Pomfret, and Capt. Hugh Ledlie of Windham, be a Committee for correſponding with the Sons of Liberty in the neighbouring Provinces.

* * *

THE Creditors of Warham Peaſe of Suffield, an Inſolvent Debtor, are warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Silas Kent, Innholder in the Weſt Society in Suffield, on Tueſday, the firſt Day of April next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon; and exhibit their Demands on ſaid Eſtate, in Order to receive their firſt Dividend according to Law.

Suffield, March 10, 1766.

SAMUEL KENT,
MARTIN ASHLEY,
JEDEDIAH BLISS. } Truſtees.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Proprietors of the Townſhip of PANTON, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, in New-England, that at a legal Proprietor's Meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the firſt Tueſday of December, A. D. 1765, was agreed upon and voted, a Rate or Tax of Ten Shillings, Lawful Money, on the Right of each original Proprietor: I do hereby give public Notice to ſaid Proprietors that they reſpectively pay their Rate or Tax, to me, on, or before the Thirteenth Day of May next, enſuing the Date hereof. Dated in Canaan, this 27th Day of February, A. D. 1766.

64 DAVID HOLCOMB, jun. Collector.

Amenia Lottery Tickets,
To be ſold by the Printer hereof.

Colony of Connecticut. }

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of this Colony, entitled, "*An ACT to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c.

WILLIAM HURLBURD, of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors; hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing; and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford; and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors; PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid William Hurburd, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, in ſaid County, on Wedneſday, the 9th Day of April next; to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid William Hurlburd ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Statute.

Middletown, March 14th, 1766. 64

STOLEN out of the Stable of Uriah Stevens of Canaan, on the Night after the eleventh inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen Hands, and Half High, Scar on her left Side, white Spot on one of her hind Feet, about the Bigneſs of a Dollar, long Mane and Foretop, paces and trots, no Brand, low in Fleſh, five years old this Spring. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and the Thief that ſtole her, and ſend Word to the Subſcriber, or return her, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward for their Trouble, and all neceſſary charges paid by

64 BENJAMIN HEWIT.

TO be ſold by Daniel Brown, Eſq; 1300 Acres of Land at Sandisfield, lately call'd No. III. Eaſt from Sheffield, 300 Acres lying each Side of the Meeting-Houſe; with two Dwelling-Houſes thereon, and other Buildings; with a good Orchard, and conſiderable Improvements. Alſo, about 100 Acres lying about three Quarters of a Mile from ſaid Meeting-Houſe; with a good New Sawmill thereon, and other Improvements. Alſo, about 930 Acres of good Land, lying in ſeveral different Places.——A reaſonable Time will be given for Payment. For further Particulars, inquire of ſaid Daniel Brown, living on the Premiſes. 63

A Legal aſſignment and appraiſement of the eſtate of Mr. Samuel Cole, of Farmington, an inſolvent debtor, is made, purſuant to a late act of this colony, entituled "An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, &c. And therefore the creditors of the ſaid Samuel, are deſired to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles in ſaid Farmington, on the third Tueſday of April next, and exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate, that an adjuſtment and dividend, may be made, according to law.

Hartford, March 10, 1766.

Solomon Whitman,
John Coleman,
James Wadſworth } *Truſtees.*

THE Creditors of SAMUEL HOLMAN, of HARTFORD, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, that a legal aſſignment and appraiſement of the ſaid Samuel's eſtate, is made purſuant to an act of this colony, entitled "An Act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors, for the uſe of their creditors, &c. And that therefore, they are deſired to meet on the eighteenth day of March next, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, in ſaid Hartford, and exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate, that the ſame may be adjuſted according to law.

Feb. 28th, 1766.

RUSSELL WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH MAKEN,
JOHN COLEMAN, } *Truſtees.*

Juſt Publiſh'd in NEW-YORK,
(And to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford)
CONSIDERATIONS
UPON THE
RIGHTS of the COLONIES
TO THE PRIVILEGES
Of *Britiſh* SUBJECTS,
Introduc'd by a brief Review of the Riſe and Progreſs of
Engliſh LIBERTY, and concluded with ſome
Remarks upon our preſent Alarming SITUATION.

——*Eripe Turpi*
Colla Jugo; Liber—liber ſum, dic age!

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, March 31, 1766. No. 66.

LONDON.

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Lords, January 15.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt loyal and dutiful ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return our hearty and moſt unfeigned thanks to your Majeſty, for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We gratefully acknowledge your Majeſty's goodneſs and condeſcenſion, in ordering to be immediately laid before us, all the materials of information, which may ſerve to direct our Proceedings upon the very important objects which your Majeſty has propoſed to our conſideration.

We cannot avoid expreſſing our ſatisfaction in your Majeſty's parental care and vigilance, in loſing no time to iſſue the neceſſary orders, for exerting the ſeveral powers of government in the ſuppreſſion of riots and tumults, and the ſupport of order and legal authority. Concurring heartily with your Majeſty's ſalutary intentions, we will exert our utmoſt endeavours to aſſert and ſupport your Majeſty's dignity and honor, and the legiſlative authority of this kingdom over its colonies; and will take into conſideration the moſt proper methods to provide for the reſtoration of the tranquility of thoſe colonies, which has been diſturbed by ſuch violent and dangerous commotions.

We congratulate your Majeſty, that the ſtate of tranquility, ſo happily ſubſiſting in Europe leaves us at leiſure to attend to the mutual commerical concerns of your Kingdoms and colonies.

Permit us, Sir, to condole with you on the loſs your Majeſty, and your Royal Family has ſuſtained, by the premature death of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick William; whoſe amiable qualities, and early attainments, afforded ſo pleaſing a proſpect of happineſs to your Majeſty, and of advantage to your Kingdoms.

Our deliberations will, we truſt, be conducted with that prudence and temper which your Majeſty ſo graciouſly recommends. You will find, Sir, that our ſentiments correſpond with your Majeſty's gracious intentions towards all your ſubjects; and that all things which may tend to re-eſtabliſh tranquility and order, and to cement the ſeveral parts of the Britiſh dominions in a cloſe connection and conſtitutional dependance, ſhall be the firſt objects of our attention; that ſuch a firm authority may be eſtabliſhed, and ſuch a general ſatisfaction diffuſed over every part of your extenſive empire, as ought to diſtinguiſh the government of ſo wiſe, ſo juſt, ſo beneficent a prince.

His Majeſty's Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this dutiful and loyal addreſs.——Your firm and temperate reſolution to ſupport the dignity of my crown, and the legiſlative authority of this kingdom over its Colonies; your care at the ſame time to re-eſtabliſh order and tranquility in thoſe Colonies, and your regard to the proſperity and happineſs of all my people, ſhew diſpoſitions which are altogether worthy of your wiſdom, and which cannot fail of producing the moſt ſalutary effects both at home and abroad. You will find me unalterably fixed in the ſame intentions. Your affectionate condolence on the death of my brother affords me [illegible] conſolation on that melancholly occaſion.

The Humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great-Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our moſt humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

It is with the higheſt ſenſe of your Majeſty's goodneſs we acknowledge that care for the welfare of your people, and that confidence in the loyalty and affection of your faithful Commons, which your Majeſty ſhews in the early communication, your Majeſty has been pleaſed to order, of the neceſſary informations relative to the diſturbances in America. Your reliance on the wiſdom & duty of Parliament in a matter of ſo great importance, and the attention ſhewn by your Majeſty in referring to our deliberation and advice the joint concern of your Majeſty's royal authority, the rights of your parliament and the happineſs of your ſubjects are at once objects of our higheſt admiration and gratitude.

It is our duty, as it ſhall be our care, to imitate that temper and equanimity which appear in your Majeſty's conduct, by mixing with our zeal for the honor of your Majeſty's government, and with our juſt regard for the dignity and authority of Parliament, the utmoſt attention to the important objects of the trade and navigation of theſe Kingdoms, and the tendereſt concern for the united intereſts of all your Majeſty's people.

It is with inexpreſſible grief we are again called upon to condole with your Majeſty, on the death of another Prince of your Royal Family, whoſe amiable diſpoſition, and whoſe early virtues in the firſt dawn of life, while they ſhewed him worthy of the illuſtrious race he ſprung from, muſt now double our regret for his untimely loſs.

The general ſtate of peace and tranquility ſo happily reigning in all parts of Europe, muſt give the greateſt ſatisfaction to every one, who has any concern for the true intereſt of this country, or who feels for the general happineſs of mankind.

Our aſſiſtance ſhall not be wanting to aid your Majeſty with our advice, and to ſtrengthen your authority for the continuation of that harmony, ſo happily preſerved by the wiſdom of your Majeſty's Councils, and the influence of your mild auſpicious goverment.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that we ſhall, with the greateſt cheerfulneſs, grant your Majeſty the ſupplies neceſſary for the current ſervice of the year; having the firmeſt reliance on the promiſe your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to make of ſeeing them duly applied, with that oeconomy which your own wiſdom will direct, and which the circumſtances of this country ſo ſtrongly demand.

The unanimity and diſpatch, which your Majeſty is pleaſed to recommend, we ſhall, from motives both of duty & inclination, endeavour to make the rule of our proceedings; being ſenſible, that nothing can more immediately tend to add weight to the deliberations of Parliament, or efficacy to their reſolutions.

And as the conſtant tenor of your Majeſty's conduct ſhews that the happineſs and proſprity of your people are the ſole objects of your concern, we ſhould be equally wanting in duty to our Sovereign, and care for our own honor, did we a moment neglect our part, in promoting all ſuch wiſe and ſalutary meaſures as tend to reflect dignity on your Majeſty's Government, and fix the welfare of your people on the moſt ſolid foundation.

* * *

Colony of Connecticut. }

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of this Colony, entitled, "*An ACT to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c.

WILLIAM HURLBURD, of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors; hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing; and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford; and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of, for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors; PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid William Hurlburd, to appear at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, in ſaid County, on Wedneſday, the 9th Day of April next; to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid William Hurlburd ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Statute.

Middletown, March 14th, 1766. 64

Amenia Lottery Tickets,
To be ſold by the Printer hereof.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

This Week the Town has been twice ſurprized by the Arrival of unexpected extraordinary News from England. The firſt was on Monday laſt, when the Poſt brought a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia to his Friend here, as follows,

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

"THE Brig Mary Ann, Capt. Young, from Falmouth, this Minute came up; he left Falmouth the 4th of February. The Poſt had juſt come in, but he never inquired the News he brought,—which might have decided the Fate of America. He has brought one Paper (a Country one) in which are Articles from London to the 28th of January. All that concern us, are as follows:

LONDON, January 23.

We hear that Tueſday next is appointed for re-conſidering the Stamp-act.

All the eminent lawyers (one excepted) are ſaid to be clearly and ſtrongly of opinion that the Britiſh parliament has an undoubted right to lay taxes in America.

Petitions from Briſtol, York, Liverpool and other trading places, have been preſented, complaining of the hardſhips they labour under by the great decay of trade to America.

Jan. 25. We hear that the fleet fitting out for North-America, will conſiſt of 45 men of war, which are to prevent the encroachments of the French, and for enforcing the laws of Great-Britain over her Colonies, in caſe it ſhould be thought neceſſary. [Rather it is ſuppoſed to relieve thoſe in America.]

It is currently reported, that 8000 ſeamen will ſpeedily be wanted to man the fleets now fitting out in the ſeveral ports in this kingdom.

It is ſaid that the importation of corn and grain from the Britiſh Colonies in America, duty free, is granted by parliament for a certain time.

Jan. 28. We hear the number of ſeamen this year will be 16,000 the ſame as laſt year.

Yeſterday Mr. Pitt attended the Houſe.

The moſt ſtrong and apparent effects of diſ-union, have lately been obſerved among the preſent miniſtry.

It is ſaid a new miniſtry is forming, notwithſtanding what is given out to the contrary.

We hear an eminent lawyer, has delivered it as his opinion, that a great patriot who ſpoke againſt the American Stamp duty, ought to have been ſent to the Tower.

Laſt Sunday night there was a meeting of the principal perſons of the preſent miniſtry, as is ſaid upon the affairs of America.

Very conſiderable wagers have been laid within theſe few days, relative to the American Stamp-act, and it is remarkable, that the odds in general, are againſt the Repeal.

The above is all the news in the paper.

A Packet from New-York, in 7 weeks, was arrived.

*This Intelligence was ſo entirely different from all our late Advices from England, which had given the moſt ſanguine Hopes of an immediate Repeal of the Stamp-Act, &c. that it ſpread a general Conſternation; and in the firſt Surpriſe, was underſtood to inform us, That our Friends in England had been overpowered, that the Enemies of Liberty, of the Engliſh Conſtitution, of the Colonies, of Great Britain, and of our Sovereign, had taken Advantage of the Vices and Prejudices of an infatuated Nation, to triumph over the Efforts of the virtuous few, that labour'd to preſerve it....That all was loſt at home, and we were devoted to deſtruction....That it was determin'd to inforce the Stamp-Act, and that Ships and Forces were coming againſt us for that Purpoſe....While this terrible Apprehenſion prevailed, we had the Pleaſure to obſerve, that not a Man diſcover'd the leaſt Inclination to recede from his Oppoſition to the Stamp-Act...On the contrary, a double Portion of the Spirit of Liberty ſeem'd to glow in every Breaſt....Many who before ſeem'd neuters now declar'd themſelves, and the general Sentiment was evidently....*DEATH, RATHER THAN A SUBMISSION TO THE STAMP-ACT, AND LOSS OF OUR RIGHTS AND LIBERTIES. *Such were the Effects of our firſt Surpriſe. But a little Attention to the Particulars of the Intelligence, ſoon convinced us of its uncertainty, and Improbability; and that there was Reaſon to believe it came from ſome of the Stamp-Anti-Conſtitutionaliſt Party, as what they wiſh'd, rather than what was, or was like to be.*

But on Tueſday by an Expreſs ſent on Purpoſe from Philadelphia, the following Letter was brought to Town, and immediately publiſhed, viz.

Copy of a Letter from a Gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Friend in New-York.

PHILADELPHIA. Monday 4 o'Clock.

SIR.

"THIS moment came to town, Thomas Willing, Eſq; from Maryland, who informs me, and brings the underwritten;

That a Brig from Cork, was arrived at Choptank River, on Tueſday the 18th Inſtant, the Captain of which brought a Cork paper, in which was a paragraph taken from a Dublin paper, copied into the Cork paper, of a letter from a Member of Parliament in London, to his friend in Ireland, dated the 28th of January; the ſubſtance of which was,

"That every thing relating to the affairs of America, were ſettled---The Stamp-Act repealed,
"and requiſitions to be made to the reſpective Colonies, for the ſupport of the American eſtabliſhment.

I now moſt heartily congratulate you, and have ſent off an expreſs with this great and intereſting affair. Your's &c. W. B."

The Veſſel from Cork, we are told, had 40 Days Paſſage, ſo that as to Time, the Account may poſſibly be true in the Main...that is, that the Stamp Act is actually repealed;..... but it is ſtill a little doubtful, whether a Letter dated the 28th of January could give an authentic Account of it.

We muſt beg our Readers Patience a few Days for the particular Circumſtances of the Repeal.

To the PRINTER.

A Place in your Paper for the following Account of a Piece of boyiſh Humour, will oblige ſeveral of your Cuſtomers.

New-York, 25th March, 1766.

JUDGE, Sir, what were my Reflections, when my Son, about 6 Years of Age, accoſted me in the following Manner this Evening,—Papa, did you ſee the Mob of Boys that went by juſt now? How many do you think there were, don't you think there were near a Thouſand? Yes, I do, my Son, But what was the Meaning of it? I'll tell you, Papa, Yeſterday, after School, one of our Scholars told us that there was bad News come from England; that the Stamp Act was to be forced down; and that the Lawyers were againſt us; one of them had ſaid, that one Great Man who had ſpoke in our Favour, ought to be ſent to the Tower; upon which they all agreed to make an Effigie of the Lawyer directly; one of the Company ſaid he knew where was a dead bearded Goat, that he had heard Lawyers compared to Wolves in Sheep's Cloathing, and that a Goat being next kin to a Sheep, might very well repreſent a Lawyer. Upon that they agreed to hang him up in the Evening, to one of the Sign-poſts near the Houſe of Mr. De Banco Regis; but while they were buſy the Neighbours came out and prevented them, it was thereupon agreed to wait till to-day, after the ſecond School, and then to conclude upon the Puniſhment he ſhould have; accordingly this Afternoon a great many met, and after Trying him, it was agreed, that he ſhould be dragg'd through the Streets, with a Rope round his Neck, and that no private Property ſhould be touch'd; (which was duly done) after that they were to meet, and agree to let the elder Sons of Liberty know, that they would oppoſe the Stamp-Act with their Lives and Fortunes; while they were executing the Sentence, the News came that the Stamp-Act was repealed, which made them all ſo merry, that the little Boys who could hardly ſpeak, liſped out, The TAMP ACT ISPEALED.

WHereas an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of Thomas Burr, of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, is duly made to us the Subſcribers, Truſtees of his Eſtate, for the Uſe of his Creditors, appointed by Virtue of the late Act of the Aſſembly of this Colony, made to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. We do hereby give public Notice to all the Creditors of ſaid Burr, that we ſhall meet at the Houſe of Moſes Butler, Innholder in Hartford, on the third Tueſdays of April, May, June and July next, enſuing; where the Creditors are deſired to bring, or ſend in their Claims duly proved, and authenticated; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with John Kieth and William Tiley, (who have ſaid Burr's Accounts in keeping) forthwith, as they cannot be poſtponed, and Suits of Law upon them will be diſagreeable. And every Creditor is deſired to furniſh the Truſtees with ſuch Intelligence as will enable them to make the moſt of ſaid Burr's Eſtate, for their Uſe; which will be thankfully acknowledged, by

JOHN KEITH,
WILLIAM TILEY, } Truſtees.
TITUS HOSMER.

66

Auguſtus Deley,

(At the Sign of the Black Boy, Near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford)

CONTINUES to carry on the Buſineſs of manufacturing TOBACCO, in all its Branches.—Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with Hog-Tail, Pig-Tail, and Shagg Tobacco, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. He takes in, and manufactures good Tobacco for chewing or ſmoaking, on Shares.———Said DELEY hopes thoſe who intend to take large Quantities of his Tobacco, will give him timely Notice, that he may be in Readineſs to ſupply them.

BOSTON, March 27.

A Letter from St. Euſtatia mentions, that a Veſſel was arrived at St. Kitts in a ſhort Paſſage from London, and brought an account that the Stamp-Act was repealed: Capt. Thompſon who arrived here laſt Week from the Weſt-Indies, met with a Ship from Rotterdam with Palatines, and which had put into the Iſle of Wight, bound from New-York, who informed him that the Stamp-Act was repealed: Altho' we doubt not that it is really repealed, yet we cannot aſſure our Readers that theſe Intelligences are a Confirmation thereof; but hope ſoon, very ſoon, to have a more direct Account.

We hear that a Perſon in a neighbouring Government lately refuſing to pay a Debt for which he was attached, becauſe the Writ was not ſtamped, the Populace immediately upon hearing thereof aſſembled, and having the Fellow before them, paſſed the three following Votes, and Reſolves, viz.

Vote 1. That this Man is not a Chriſtian.

Vote 2. That he ought to be of ſome Religion.

Therefore, 3dly Voted, That he be a Jew.

Whereupon, Reſolved, That he be circumciſed.

This Reſolution ſo terrified the poor Creature, that he begged Forgiveneſs for his Imprudence, and promiſed to behave better for the future; he was then permitted to make a Confeſſion of his Faith; upon which the Sentence was remitted, and he diſmiſſed.

At a General Meeting of the Delegates of the SONS OF LIBERTY, from a great Majority of the Towns, in the Colony of CONNECTICUT, holden at HARTFORD, the 25th Day of March, 1766.

THE SONS OF LIBERTY, conven'd at this Time, animated with an ardent Love of their Country, the deepeſt, and moſt affectionate Senſe of Duty, and Loyalty to their Rightful Sovereign King GEORGE IIId, and with the greateſt Eſteem of, and Reſpect for the Conſtitution & authority of Great-Britain; eſteem it a proper Expreſſion of their Duty on this Occaſion, to declare their reſpectful Approbation of, and hearty Acquieſcence and Concurrence with the loyal, prudent, virtuous and ſpirited Declarations and Reſolves of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Colony, at their Seſſion in October laſt, relative to the unconſtitutional Nature, and deſtructive Tendency of the late American Stamp-Act; and expreſſive of their Loyalty to their ſaid Rightful Sovereign, and of all the Principles and Sentiments therein contained.

They alſo declare the ſame hearty Approbation of the noble and generous Exertion of that Spirit of heaven-born Liberty which has diſplayed itſelf among our neighbouring American Colonies, as has appeared by the ſame kind of Declarations and Reſolves of their ſeveral repreſentative Bodies; and the Sons of Liberty of ſaid Colonies, diſcovered in a variety of Ways, not inconſiſtent with the principles of Duty and Loyalty.

And do further declare, their hearty Deſire to keep up and maintain, a moſt friendly Correſpondence with the loyal Sons of Liberty in our neighbouring Colonies, for the Purpoſe of perpetuating the Union and Harmony ſo happily eſtabliſhed; and to maintain the common Liberty which We, and They, by the Providence of GOD, and the Conſtitution of Great-Britain, have Right to enjoy.

And, That Col. Iſrael Putnam, Maj. John Durkee, Capt. Hugh Ledlie, Meſs's Thaddeus Burr, Jonathan Sturgis, Samuel Bradley, jun. John Brooks, and Le Grand Cannon, are appointed a Committee, for the Purpoſe aforeſaid.

Voted Nimine Contradicente,

WM. PITKIN, jun. Clerk.

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As the late Meeting of the Sons of Liberty in Hartford, will doubtleſs occaſion much Speculation in the Colony, the following Account of a Part of their Proceedings, communicated by Some, who were Members of the ſame, may doubtleſs be agreeable to the Public.

SOON after the Meeting was formed, and the Spectators deſired to withdraw——ſeveral Motions were made, enquiring for what Purpoſe they were aſſembled; it was anſwered, that as there was a Diſſatisfaction in the Colony, it was propoſed, whether a Change in the Miniſtry (as it was termed) might not be neceſſary among us: After the Queſtion being repeated, the Gentlemen who firſt opened the Matter, explained themſelves, ſo far as to ſay, they meant to collect the Minds of the People, for Unity, and by that Means be able to give the Freemen a Lead in the enſuing Election; ſince, ſhould they run upon different Men, the Perſons deſired might not be elected, by the Freemen. To this it was replied, that no ſuch Matter was notified in the public Warning which was general, that they were not properly inſtructed to proceed in this Affair; that ſuch Procedure would be very unconſtitutional, and tend in an undue Manner to influence the Minds of the Freemen, and be fraught with the worſt of Miſchiefs, as it would tend to produce infinite Diſquietudes among the People, and lay a Foundation for perpetual Feuds and Animoſities, in every future Election; eſpecially as a Step of this Kind would not only be eſtabliſhing a pernicious Precedent, unknown to, and unpractiſed by, the virtuous Founders and Supporters of this Colony; and that the preſent Meeting was but a very partial, or rather, no juſt Repreſentation of the Freemen. It was further urged, that any Method of this Kind, taken to influence the Minds of the Freemen, or to give them a Lead in Election, was an undue Influence, and that, being under the Solemnity of an Oath, they ſhould be left abſolutely free.———No ſolid Anſwer was given to theſe Arguments, and the Meeting adjourn'd to Nine of the Clock next Morning. Met next Day according to Adjournment; and without entering anew into the Argument, ſoon divided into Counties, and agreed, that moſt of the Freemen would vote for ——— ——— to be Governor, and for ——— ——— to be Deputy Governor. The County of Litchfield declared their Diſſent from this Procedure, by a Majority of Nine againſt Four: Many Members in Hartford County, were in the Negative. When the Motions of the Council came under [illegible], it was ſaid that it was not prudent to make [illegible] in the Body Politick at once, but [illegible] their own [illegible]. The [illegible] Counties much more generally [illegible] than [illegible] other Part of the Government.

The foregoing Narrative is [illegible] Point of Light. Yet give me Liberty to propoſe this one Query, How [illegible] Gentlemen concerned in theſe extraordinary [illegible] reconcile [illegible] that [illegible] of Liberty [illegible] to be the Object [illegible] deny to the Body [illegible] the Liberty of [illegible] according [illegible]

[illegible] 31.

[illegible]

[illegible] of Suffield, an Inſolvent [illegible] to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of [illegible] in Suffield, on Tueſday, the firſt Day of April next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon; and exhibit their Demands on ſaid Eſtate, in Order to receive their firſt Dividend according to Law.

Suffield, March 10, 1766.

SAMUEL KENT,
MARTIN ASHLEY, } Truſtees.
JEDEDIAH BLISS.

ISAAC BULL, of *Litchfield*,

DESIRES *thoſe Perſons that intend to ſend their Children into his Family to be educated the enſuing Summer, to ſend in their Names by the 9th or 10th of April next. For Particulars, enquire of William Stanton, Poſt-Rider.*

March 18th, 1766. 65

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Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold at the Printing-Office, *Hartford*; (Price 4d.)

Some Reaſons that influenced the GOVERNOR to take, and the COUNCILLORS to adminiſter the OATH, required by the ACT of PARLIAMENT; commonly called The STAMP-ACT.

Humb'y ſubmitted to the Conſideration of the PUBLIC.

TO be ſold, a likely NEGRO MAN, about twenty-two years old, very healthy and lively; who underſtands moſt Sorts of Buſineſs, waiting and attending upon Gentlemen; he alſo perfectly underſtands the whole art of making pot-aſh, in which buſineſs he has been employ'd for ſeveral years. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid negro, may apply to David Tod, at the pot-aſh-works in Suffield, (where the negro may be ſeen) or John Walker at Hartford, and know further.

From a Supplement to a PROVIDENCE GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY, of March 12, 1766.

Mr. PRINTER,

"*Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures?*"

AN inſolant and ignorant fellow in the mother country, who calls himſelf *Paciſicus*, has lately in a London paper, vented his ſpleen againſt the governments of Virginia and New England, in terms ſo dirty and unmannerly, that they will hardly bear a repetition. It hath been judged that ſo impudent and ſtupid a railer, ought not to receive the honor of an anſwer; however, leſt ſome perſons, who pay more veneration to every thing publiſhed in *England* than they generally deſerve, ſhould be diverted from the grand and important point of a poſitive refuſal to comply with the terms of the moſt ungracious ſtamp-act, in conſequence of any arguments or ſuggeſtions in that moſt audacious piece, I have thought proper to make a few remarks upon it. And here I muſt apologize to the public, as well as to the printer of a paper, which hath been heretofore diſtinguiſhed for chaſtity of language, for the terms in which, by the neceſſity of the caſe, I am conſtrained to anſwer this writer. I knew I had a dirty piece of work on my hands, and entered upon it with pain; but as it appeared to me to be a neceſſary ſervice, I engaged in it notwithſtanding the filth I ſhould have to encounter.

And here, in the firſt place, I cannot but obſerve the arrogance and ſelf-importance of the man. He talks as if he and his ſodality, were tenants in common, not only of the colonies and their effects, but alſo of almoſt every thing in Britain. In the courſe of his lordly work, he has theſe expreſſions, *our parliament—our colonies—incline us to deſiſt—our houſe of commons—our Weſtern dominions—our opponents—our iſlands—our troops—our Covent-Garden ladies——our embattled ſquadrons—our pointed cannon—our advancing armies—the tap of our knuckle—our colonies* again—*our plantations—our national dignity—our conſtitution—our houſe of commons*, again—*our morals—our church—our transports——our common-wealth—our real patriots.*———How he came by his authority and dignity in Britain, is unknown; but we Americans, whether pale-faced Virginians, or ſour NON CONS, are confident, that he has no ſuch poſſeſſions or power here as he aſſumes. Where are his colonies——his plantations———or his iſlands? I wonder that when he was making out his claim, he had not challenged the negroes, cattle, money, and houſhold furniture of the coloniſts.

His threats about viſiting the colonies with troops, embattled ſquadrons, pointed cannon, and advancing armies, are infinitely daring and ſeditious. Hoſtilities upon the colonies from him and his brother conſpirators, would be the blackeſt rebellion, and the moſt aggravated treaſon.—Doth he imagine that the common people of England can invade the King's American ſubjects, without being liable to hanging, embowelling, quartering, and the whole cookery provided for traitors? When our moſt gracious ſovereign ſhall think fit to urge our obedience to laws of parliament, all that duty will be paid to him, which becometh his free ſubjects; but when the mob begin to lord it, and threaten violence, what ſpecies of contempt ought not to be ſhewed them? Let Pacificus come himſelf, and endeavour to force the emaciated Virginians, or the pumpkin gentry of New-England, as he in ſcorn calls them, to deliver their purſes;—he might find that ſuch a corrupt, effeminate and profuſe Engliſhman, as his principles ſhew him to be, was no match for a hardy, virtuous, and dextrous American. If he ſhould come at the head of his advancing army, to rob us of our moveables, what if he ſhould be encountered from the woods by our half brothers the Indians, (as he calls them)—who then would be likely to want a cavern, to hide his ſhaking limbs in, and to ſave his SCALP?

The ſcribblers of the garret for a late wicked miniſtry, like their maſters, have diſcovered a matchleſs effrontery. Beſides their indecent reflections on the great departments of his Majeſty's empire, they have not failed to ſquirt forth their threats; as if the tinkers, weavers, graziers, and in general the commonalty of England, could at pleaſure make war upon us. It is thought that the royal prerogative is already confined enough, without this new invaſion from the rabble. It is hoped and expected that ſuch ſeditious perſons will meet with ſeverity and chaſtiſement, as ſoon as the crown ſhall become acquainted with their traiterous machinations.

The author inſults New-England with a charge of their ſanguinary laws and unmerciful diſpoſitions. Here is a good place to return upon him the ſanguinary laws and unmerciful diſpoſitions, which forced the Puritans to leave their native country, and to ſeek refuge in the new-found world, among ſavages. The cruelties practiſed upon our foreſathers, for no other cauſe than ſome difference in opinion in religious matters, drove them out from their habitations into the wilds of America, where having planted themſelves, they multiplied, and brought their new country to a tolerable ſtate of improvement, and condition of inhabitancy; which they had no ſooner done than ſome of the mother-country people, infinitely corrupted in their principles and manners, publiſhed to the world their deſigns of taking away our goods and chattles, acquired by exceſſive labour and toil, without any help from the parental ſtate;—and have the aſtoniſhing boldneſs to declare openly, even in their parliament, that all the profits of our labour and colonization, ought to go to, and center in, the ſaid mother country.

As to the admiſſion of American repreſentatives into the Britiſh parliament, it is hoped it will never take place; and we are quite willing to free the mother country gentry from any apprehenſions of being diſgraced by ſuch a meaſure, or of being thereby endangered in their morals or hierarchy: For firſt, we take it that all governments of countries ought to be topical, and that legiſlation cannot be carried beyond the limits of the country to be governed, without a departure from the moſt evident rules of civil government. And ſecondly, we are ſo confirmed in an opinion of the corruptibility of human nature, more eſpecially where the ſeducers have the national treaſures in their hands, ready to apply, as particular intereſts may require, for depraving men from their duty, that we could not be perſuaded to delegate our concernments into the hands of any perſons arrayed in fleſh and blood, where their virtue muſt, in all probability, meet with ſo ſevere a trial. As to the morality of the nation being endangered from the quarter of Virginia, I would only obſerve, that if a true eſtimate was formed of the induſtry, parſimony, thrift, œconomy and virtue of the Virginians, I believe that repreſentatives from that colony could not have any national effects on morals, except to reform them. I hope the church will never be in danger from New-England. Perhaps an attention to danger from Rome might be more ſerviceable to ſave the church, than any further perſecution of the harmleſs independents of New-England, who want only to enjoy their poſſeſſions and religion, at this remote diſtance, in peace and quietneſs.

Pacificus comforts himſelf in a tame ſubmiſſion to the ſtamp-act on the part of all the American colonies, except Virginia and New-England. Before this time he may be convinced of his miſtake, inaſmuch as the news of the union of all the colonies to oppoſe the operation of that act, as far as they are able, muſt have long ago reached England. But ſuppoſe only thoſe two dominions ſhould refuſe to be enſlaved, it might prove a harder jobb to force them than this ignorant ſcribbler ſuppoſes. The yellow ſhadows of Virginia, and pumpkins of New-England, as he is pleaſed to call them, would doubtleſs convince the rude herd formed againſt them, that their virtue, love of their country, fortitude, and above all the juſtice of their cauſe, would ſuddenly bring to the moſt horrid deſtruction all ſuch as were combined to ſeize on their rights, liberties, and privileges.

The menaces which have ſo liberally been poured forth againſt us, not from authority, but from the common ſubjects of the King, are unſpeakably provoking, and deſerve not only our contempt, but a ſignification, that if they ſhould attempt to put them in practice, ſuch a defence of our lives and liberties would moſt certainly take place, as would, in all probability, end in the utter ruin and overthrow of the aggreſſors.

Providence, March 10. A PUMPKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Proprietors of the Townſhip of PANTON, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, in New-England, that at a legal Proprietor's Meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the firſt Tueſday of December, A. D. 1765, was agreed upon and voted, a Rate or Tax of Ten Shillings, Lawful Money, on the Right of each original Proprietor: I do hereby give public Notice to ſaid Proprietors that they reſpectively pay their Rate or Tax, to me, on, or before the Thirteenth Day of May next, enſuing the Date hereof. Dated in Canaan, this 27th Day of February, A. D. 1766.

64 DAVID HOLCOMB, jun. Collector.

STolen out of the Stable of Uriah Stevens of Canaan, the Night after the eleventh Inſtant, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen Hands, and Half High, Scar on her left Side, white Spot on one of her hind Feet, about the Bigneſs of a Dollar, long Mane and Foretop, paces and trots, no Brand, low in Fleſh, five years old this Spring. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and the Thief that ſtole her, and ſend Word to the Subſcriber, or return her, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward for their Trouble, and all neceſſary charges paid by

64 BENJAMIN HEWIT.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, April 7, 1766. No. 67.

LONDON.

WE have been favoured with the following letter from an eminent Planter in Jamaica, to a gentleman of great conſequence in England, which will ſhew the true ſtate of that Iſland more plainly than any thing which has hitherto appeared in print.

Jamaica, July 25, 1765.

Dear Sir,

"According to your deſire, and to my promiſe when in England, of giving you my ſentiments freely when any thing of importance ſhould occur; it is with unfeigned concern I inform you, that our public affairs ſeem now to be in the moſt diſtracted ſtate, and I fear in the moſt dangerous ſituation they ever were in ſince the firſt ſettlement of this Iſland into an Engliſh colony. I need not tell you that the differences between the governor and the aſſembly, produced ſome haſty reſolutions on the minutes of the houſe as well as ſeveral prorogations and diſſolutions; we are chooſing a new aſſembly to meet the 13th of next month; the bulk of the people are divided into two parties, one for, the other againſt, (according to the phraſe in faſhion) Pri- [illegible] reſolution of the Britiſh Parliament, to force ſucceſſive local taxes upon us, without our conſent, or repreſentatives, and of courſe as ſome of us did think in violation of the rights and liberties of Britiſh ſubjects.

"When I conſider the gradual riſe in the price of ſlaves from Africa, of Plantation neceſſaries and utenſils from Britain, Ireland, and N. America, ſince the year 1759, the loſſes in crops by alternate extremes of droughts, Hurricanes and Floods, ſince that period, the low prices of our produce, during the time the Crown had poſſeſſion of the French ſugar Iſlands, and many other cauſes, I am convinced that the property now poſſeſſed by the planters in this Iſland, owes upwards of two third parts of its value to Britiſh Merchants, Jews, and others at different rates of intereſt from five to ten per cent. per annum accumulating.

"When it is further conſidered that our neceſſary annual contingencies, public and parochial, aſſeſſed by our Legiſlature here, exceeds one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling in time of peace, and during a war, or any inſurrection among the negroes, requiring martial law, that ſum is enormouſly increaſed.

"That the whole capital of this Colony, land, houſes, ſlaves, and other moveables included, according to the valuation upon eſtates between man and man, when bought and ſold, does not exceed twenty-two millions ſterling; that the ſlaves who cannot be rated at their higheſt value, above one third part of that capital are in fact the value of the whole; as the land and houſes are uſeleſs without them; that in all caſes of diſ- [illegible]

'the Mother-tree.' I will conclude this letter with a quotation from Howell's Pre-eminence of Parliaments, viz. 'What greater immunity and happineſs can there be to a people, than to be liable to no laws, but what they make themſelves, to be ſubject to no contribution, aſſeſſment, or pecuniary levy whatſoever, but what they vote, and voluntarily yield unto themſelves:' and with this melancholy reflection, that although Britons on your ſide the globe, have reaſon to avail themſelves of the bleſſings mentioned by that author, we have now cauſe to bewail the loſs of them.

WHereas an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of Thomas Burr, of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, is duly made to us the Subſcribers, Truſtees of his Eſtate, for the Uſe of his Creditors, appointed by Virtue of the late Act of the Aſſembly of this Colony, made to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. We do hereby give public Notice to all the Creditors of ſaid Burr, that we ſhall meet at the Houſe of Moſes Butler, Innholder in Hartford, on the third Tueſdays of April, May, June and July next, enſuing; where the Creditors are deſired to bring, or ſend in their Claims duly proved, and authenticated; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with John Kieth and William Tiley, (who have ſaid Burr's Accounts in keeping) forthwith, as they cannot be poſtponed, and Suits of Law upon them will be diſagreeable. And every Creditor is deſired to furniſh the Truſtees with ſuch Intelligence as will enable them to make the moſt of ſaid Burr's Eſtate, for their Uſe; which will be thankfully acknowledged, by

JOHN KEITH,
WILLIAM TILEY, } Truſtees.
66 TITUS HOSMER.

Amenia Lottery Tickets,

To be ſold by the Printor hereof.

To the PRINTER.

The Author of the following receipt, being a well-wiſher to the public, and having for a conſiderable number of years paſt had ſome experience both in making and dreſſing All-Wool Cloth; *and apprehending that a regular management of wool, before it is made into cloth, may be of great advantage to the public, humbly offers the following (if it may be thought worthy,) to be inſerted in the public prints.*

A RECEIPT FOR MAKING ALL-WOOL CLOTH.

IN the firſt place, let your wool be good, and well ſorted from all coarſe locks, then colour it, it being much better than colouring in the cloth, then pick it as open as you can, and if the colour be blue clip off the ends that are of a different colour, then card it into bats with good cards, then lay your bats in a long heap on a floor, the ends even, and lay a board on them, and knock on the board, and begin at one end of the bats and pick them as fine as you can with your hands, then mix your wool well together with your hands, then card your wool into rolls with fine narrow cards, then let your warp be twiſted ſo hard as to weave well, and let your filling be twiſted the contrary way to the warp, and ſomething ſlack and ſoft, and let ſpinner and weaver be very careful that no lint come at your wool or yarn, and let your cloth be cloſe wove, and included with a liſt fifteen or ſixteen threads wide on each edge and acroſs each end, of a different colour.

In making white cloth, let the above rules be obſerved, except clipping the ends of the wool.

To the Printer of the Connecticut Courant.

IT has been fully proved, ſince the paſſing of the STAMP ACT, that it is unconſtitutional and inconſiſtent with the Privileges of an Engliſhman, that any Man, or Body of Men, ſhould be taxed, without his or their Conſent, perſonally, or repreſentatively. Upon which my Church of England Neighbours raiſe a Clamor, that "By the Laws "of *C-nn-c---t, they* are taxed without their Conſent. "That by one Act of our L-g-ſl-t-re, they are obliged to "pay Taxes by the ſame Rule, and in the ſame Proportion with the Congregationaliſts of the Society in which "they live; by another Act, they are utterly debarred "the Privilege of voting in raiſing the Taxes, of which "they muſt pay their full Proportion; by which Means "a Tax of £.1500 per Annum is laid on the Profeſſors "of the Church, in this C-l-ny, by their Neighbours, "whilſt 3000 Churchmen are excluded their Votes in "granting Pariſh Rates, only by their profeſſing themſelves "Members of the Church of England; being qualified on "every other Account; which is an Hardſhip that Diſſenters never ſuffered in England, on Account of their Religion." If ſome able Lawyer will ſhew that the Church-Men of *C-nn-c---t* are not handled as unconſtitutionally by the two Acts I have mentioned, as the Plantations are by the Stamp-Act, he will enable me to give an Anſwer to the Church of England Male-contents; and thereby greatly oblige

His, and your humble Servant,

COLONUS.

NEW-YORK, April 3.

We have certain intelligence from Philadelphia, that a Veſſel is arrived there, the Captain of which reports, that on the Coaſt he ſpoke a Veſſel from London, bound to Virginia, and that the Captain told him the Stamp-Act was not repealed the 4th of February laſt, but it was generally expected it would be ſhortly.

We hear by two Gentlemen juſt arrived from Maryland, that they had not heard of the Arrival of the Ship there, with the News mention'd in our laſt.

The following Paragraph from the Maryland Gazette, of the 20th of March, is probably the Matter that gave Ground to the Report.

Juſt at the Minute of laying this Form on the Preſs for Publication, we have received a Dublin Paper of January 11, and under the London Head, is the following Article, dated January 14. "The great Conteſt concerning "the American Stamp-Act, we are aſſured, is "already compromiſed to the Satisfaction of all "Parties. The Stamp-Act, it is ſaid, will be "repealed; and the Supplies are to be raiſed by "a Taxation to be impoſed by the American "Aſſemblies themſelves, in whatever Way "ſhall be found moſt agreeable to themſelves."

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 16.

"IN my laſt I told you the Parliament would meet upon the 14th.—After his Majeſty's Speech, recommending the Situation of the Colonies to the Conſideration of that auguſt Aſſembly, was delivered, the Commons returned to their own Houſe; and, in Conſideration of an Addreſs to the Throne, took Occaſion to comment a little upon the Purport of the Speech.—Mr. Grenville, with his wonted Regard to the Colonies, uttered many ſevere Things againſt the rebellious Americans, which drew on a Reply from Mr. PITT.—The firſt named Gentleman ſpoke near an Hour and a Half, expatiating largely upon the late Proceedings of the Coloniſts, and recommending it to the Houſe to make them ſenſible of their Dependence upon Great-Britain, and Subjection to any Law ſhe ſhould think proper to impoſe upon them. This was anſwered by the Great and Immortal PITT, in a Speech, wherein he even exceeded himſelf. Perſuaſion flowed from his Tongue, and Conviction of the Truth of his Arguments ſeemed to tread cloſe upon it. He began by declaring that at his coming into the Houſe, he did not intend to ſay what he now found himſelf obliged to utter; deſiring to reſerve his Opinion till the grand Queſtion came to be diſcuſſed on a future Day; but that, as an Opportunity now offered, he was glad of the Occaſion of delivering his Opinion to the Houſe; eſpecially as his infirm State of Health rendered it impoſſible for him to promiſe that he ſhould be able to attend at a future Day; that he was happy to demand their Attention to what he might offer in Favor of an injur'd and oppreſſed People. He then proceeded to declare, that he thought the Tax illegal, unjuſt, unfair and impolitic. Illegal, becauſe the People on whom it was laid, could give no aſſent to it, as they were not repreſented in Parliament. Impolitick, to lay Burdens upon a People, from whom the greateſt Advantages are derived to the Mother Country, and whoſe Returns from thence, in the Courſe of Trade, have amounted annually to Two Millions Sterling; an Advantage not derived from Commerce with any other Part of the Globe.—(Here he recapitulated the Conduct of the Miniſters, in regard to America, during the ſeveral Reigns.) And the Loſs of this Trade is to be compenſated, by what? By perhaps Fifty Thouſand Pounds returned annually into the Exchequer, and obtained, poſſibly, by the Deſtruction of Thouſands of brave Subjects. This, ſaid he, is a Stroke of Policy, founded on the ſame grovelling ſordid Motives, which ever diſtinguiſhed that Gentleman's (pointing to Mr. Grenville) Adminiſtration. He obſerved, in anſwer to the common Objection of the Colonies contributing towards the Expence incurred in their Defence, that Great-Britain had ſurely more in View then a generous Motive, when ſhe undertook their Defence; that ſhe had the ſtrongeſt Regard to her own Safety, in the Preſervation and Enlargement of Trade and Territories.

"It is impoſſible to give you the whole of a Diſcourſe which laſted above two Hours and a Half, in which he ſpared not George Grenville. The Eloquence he diſplayed in Behalf of the Colonies, is amazing, and had the Affair been put to the Vote, he would ſurely have carried his Point.—What does not America owe to ſo kind, ſo warm an Advocate in her Cauſe!

"Though America has found ſo able an Advocate, yet it is difficult to ſay how this Affair will be determined: I mean the Right of impoſing Taxes. Mr. G. [illegible] reſerved his Arguments till the 28th Inſt. when the Queſtion is to be fully and finally diſcuſſed.

"If it be allowed that the Colonies can only be taxed by their own Repreſentatives, how great a Happineſs muſt it be eſteemed, that they are not repreſented in Parliament; where any Number of Repreſentatives they could ſend, would only ſubject them to every Inconvenience from the Inequality of Numbers, without obtaining a ſingle Advantage?

"The Preſs daily gives Something new on the Subject; many of the Productions ſtupid enough. A new ſenſible Piece, printed in America, entitled, "The Propriety of impoſing Taxes upon the Colonies," dated in Virginia, has juſt made its Appearance. Many aſcribe it to Delany, of Maryland."

BOSTON, April 3.

Extract of a Letter from London, Jan. 16.

"I wrote you on Saturday, to acquaint you our American Affairs wear a very favourable Aſpect: But on Tueſday Mr. PITT, in a long Speech opened in our Favour, obviated all the Objections of the old Miniſtry, and aſſerted your Right of internal Taxation in the ſtrongeſt Terms, and declared, nothing leſs than a total Repeal would anſwer the ſalutary End in View: Nay, that it was the Intereſt of Great-Britain to extend your Commerce, and open every Market for your Produce. The London Merchants Petition is delivered, the ſeveral Parts of the Country will follow, as well as your Petitions, which have had their Uſe privately with the Miniſtry, into whoſe Hand I immediately put them; and as I have been informed, they have been put into the Hands of the old Speaker, Mr. Onſlow. I waited on him Yeſterday, had ſome free Converſation with him; he was very explicit in the Favour of America. The Miniſtry are kind enough to detain the Packet, that the Merchants and Agents may write to America, to relieve the Anxiety of the People there."

"The manufactures in England begin already greatly to feel the effects of American reſolutions not to import any goods from England, ſeveral ſhipwrights, caulkers, and every other branch in the ſhipping, down the river, not having employment even for their apprentices; and we are told that one conſiderable ſtocking manufacturer near the city has diſcharged no leſs than forty workmen within theſe few days."

Juſt One Year is now elapſed ſince we received the Reſolutions of Parliament, by Capt. Calef, for laying on the Stamp-Duties in America; and as the ſame Veſſel has been hourly expected, we were in hopes that as we firſt gave the diſmal Account thereof, we ſhould on this Day have been able to give Joy to our Readers in the Repeal of them;—but a Day or two will, we doubt not, bring a Confirmation of theſe good Tidings, notwithſtanding the Paragraphs in the London Prints.

Upon a Report from Philadelphia of the Repeal [illegible]

[illegible] *a Pocket of Dollars, which was on board of Capt.* [illegible] *Dollars, beſides Cloathing.*

Laſt Thurſday Night one Mrs. Banks was delivered at the Alms-Houſe in this Town of three Children, two Boys and a Girl, which we hear are [illegible]

We hear from Concord, That a few Days ago [illegible] *Years old, was killed there which weighed 1054 lb.*

HARTFORD, April 7.

A Perſon from Springfield, informs us, That on the Night after the 20th ult. the Dwelling-Houſe of the Rev'd Mr. Samuel Hopkins, of Hadley, was intirely conſumed by Fire, together with all the Furniture (except one Bed) a valuable Library, &c. to the Value, as is ſuppoſed, of at leaſt One Thouſand Pounds lawful Money. The Family narrowly eſcaped with their Lives. Mrs. Hopkins, who had been newly brought to Bed, was forced to flee out at a Window, and to take Refuge in a Barn. Several of the Children had but juſt Time to leap out at a Window, before the Room in which they lodged was all in Flames.

Laſt Thurſday Morning, about Two o'Clock, a ſmall Shock of an Earthquake, was felt by ſeveral Perſons in this Town. It "was ſo violent at New-Haven, that it ſhook the Saſhes of the firſt Brick College and other ſolid Buildings. It was attended with a Noiſe reſembling diſtant Thunder. A Perſon who was abroad at the Time, ſays the Noiſe came from the North and departed ſoutherly.

Juſt Publiſh'd in NEW-YORK,
(And to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford)
CONSIDERATIONS
UPON THE
RIGHTS of the COLONIES
TO THE PRIVILEGES
Of *Britiſh* SUBJECTS,
Introduc'd by a brief Review of the Riſe and Progreſs of
Engliſh LIBERTY, and concluded with ſome
Remarks upon our preſent Alarming SITUATION.
Eripe Turpi
Colla Jugo; Liber---liber ſum, dic age!

PROVIDENCE, March 12.

On the 4th Inſt. Eighteen DAUGHTERS OF LIBERTY, young Ladies of good Reputation, aſſembled at the Houſe of Doctor Ephraim Brown, in this Town, in Conſequence of an Invitation of that Gentleman, who diſcovered a laudable Zeal for introducing Home Manufactures. There they exhibited a fine Example of Induſtry, by ſpinning from Sunriſe until Dark, and diſplayed a Spirit for ſaving their ſinking Country rarely to be found among Perſons of more Age and Experience. The Doctor provided an elegant plain Dinner, and other Refreſhments for the fair Company; but they expended but very little Time in dining, and chearfully agreed to omit TEA, to render their Conduct conſiſtent.—Beſides this Inſtance of Patriotiſm, before they ſeparated, they unanimouſly reſolved that the Stamp-Act was unconſtitutional,——that they would purchaſe no more Britiſh Manufactures unleſs it be repealed, and that they would not admit the Addreſſes of any Gentleman, ſhould they have Opportunity, without they were determined to oppoſe its Execution to the laſt Extremity, if Occaſion required. We hear another Meeting of theſe Daughters of Liberty with many more, is intended to be held at the Court-Houſe, ſome Time in April next, there to ſpin a handſome Piece of Linen, as a Premium to be given the Perſon who ſhall raiſe the greateſt Quantity of good Flax in the County of Providence, in the Year 1766.

WILMINGTON, North-Carolina, Feb. 26.

Notwithſtanding what paſſed, relative to the attorney general's opinion on the ſeizure of the ſloops by capt. Lobb, for want of ſtamped clearances, as mentioned in our laſt, the inhabitants remained greatly diſſatiſfied, more particularly at Mr. attorney's anſwer to the 3d query, where he ſays, "if proſecutions are intended againſt theſe veſſels, they muſt be ſent to Halifax, &c." And concluding in theſe words, viz. "Upon the whole it is my opinion, that it is the duty of the collector to proſecute on the information he has received." In conſequence of which opinion, the people from ſeveral of the counties round aſſembled at Wilmington, on Tueſday the 18th of this inſtant, appointed officers to take the command, compelled them to act, and entered into the following aſſociation, which was ſigned by all the principal gentlemen, freeholders, and other inhabitants of ſeveral counties, viz.

NORTH CAROLINA.

We the ſubſcribers, free and natural born ſubjects of George the Third, true and lawful King of Great-Britain, and all its dependencies (whom God preſerve) whoſe ſacred perſon, crown and dignity, we are ready and willing, at the expence of our lives and fortunes to defend, being fully convinced of the oppreſſive and arbitrary tendency of a late act of parliament, impoſing ſtamp duties on the inhabitants of this province, and fundamentally ſubverſive of the liberties and charters of North-America; truly ſenſible of the ineſtimable bleſſings of a free conſtitution, gloriouſly handed down to us by our brave foreſathers, deteſting rebellion, yet preferring death to ſlavery, do, with all loyalty to our moſt gracious ſovereign, with all deference to the juſt laws of our country, and with a proper and neceſſary regard to ourſelves and poſterity, hereby mutually and ſolemnly plight our faith and honor, that we will at any riſque whatever, and whenever called upon, unite, and truly and faithfully aſſiſt each other, to the beſt of our power, in preventing entirely the operation of the ſtamp-act.

Witneſs our hands, this 18th day of February, 1766.

On Wedneſday the 19th they proceeded to Brunſwick, where their numbers were ſoon increaſed to upwards of a thouſand, and had intelligence of ſeveral hundreds more on their march to join them. On their arrival at Brunſwick, in order to remove all apprehenſions on the part of his excellency the Governor, the following letter was delivered him, by two gentlemen ſent for that purpoſe, viz.

SIR,

The inhabitants diſſatiſfied with the particular reſtriction, laid on the trade of this river only, have determined to march to Brunſwick, in hopes of obtaining in a peaceful manner, a redreſs of their grievances from the commanding officer of his Majeſty's ſhips, and have compelled us to conduct them; we therefore think it our duty to acquaint your Excellency, that we are fully determined to protect from inſult your perſon and property; and that if it will be agreeable to your Excellency, a guard of gentlemen ſhall be immediately diſpatched for that purpoſe. We have the honor to be, with the greateſt reſpect,

SIR, your Excellency's

Feb. 19, 1766. moſt obedient humble Servants,

To his Excellency Col. William Tryon,
Governor and Commander in Chief
of North-Carolina.

On Thurſday the 20th. a conference was held with the commanding officer of his Majeſty's ſhips, and the collector, and in the afternoon matters were happily accommodated, and a promiſe obtained, that the port ſhould for the future be freed from the particular reſtrictions heretofore laid on it, at leaſt until the arrival of the Surveyor-General of the cuſtoms, and that veſſels ſhould be entered and cleared as uſual.

On Friday the 21ſt, a party of men was ſent for the collector, naval officer, and comptroller of the cuſtoms; the collector and naval officer were brought, and information was received, that the comptroller was at the Governor's; upon which a gentleman was diſpatched to demand his attendance, which he refuſed to comply with; and the people being informed that he was detained by the Governor, a letter was then ſent to requeſt that his Excellency would be pleaſed to let him attend: They received for anſwer, that the comptroller was employed by his Excellency on diſpatches for his Majeſty's ſervice, and that any gentleman who had buſineſs with him, might ſee him at the Governor's houſe.

A party was then immediately diſpatched to fetch him, and marched directly to the Governor's: They halted near the houſe, by order, and a gentleman was ſent from [illegible] to the comptroller, to deſire he would not put the people to the diſagreeable neceſſity of entering his Excellency's houſe; with a promiſe, that if he would come out, no injury ſhould be offered his perſon, which he at laſt complied with. The party then joined the main body, and marched immediately into the town, drew up in a large circle, placing the cuſtom-houſe officers in the center, where they all took oath, that they would not, directly or indirectly, by themſelves, or any other perſon employed under them, ſign or execute in their ſeveral and reſpective offices, any ſtamped papers, until the Stamp-Act ſhould be accepted of by the province. All the clerks of the county, lawyers, &c. preſent, were ſworn to the ſame effect.——The people then immediately diſperſed, in order to repair to their ſeveral places of abode.

It is well worthy of obſervation, that few inſtances can be produced, of ſuch a number of men being together ſo long, and behaving ſo well; not the leaſt noiſe or diſturbance, nor any perſon ſeen diſguiſed in liquor, during the whole time of their ſtay at Brunſwick, neither was there any injury offered to any perſon, but the whole affair conducted with decency and ſpirit, worthy the imitation of all the SONS OF LIBERTY throughout the continent.

In conſequence of matters being accommodated, with regard to opening the port, the ſloops Dobbs, Ruby, and Patience, under ſeizure, for want of ſtamped papers, were delivered up to the owners, and arrived at this town on Friday the 21ſt inſtant.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

The following is a liſt of the veſſels that ſailed for Ireland with Flaxſeed, in 1766.

Brig ———	Capt. Johnſon,	Dublin	410
Snow ———	Capt. ———,	Do.	650
Do. ———	Capt. Sample,	Do.	735
Brig ———	Capt. Wallace,	Do.	660
Do. ———	Capt. Alcock,	Do.	[illegible]
Snow ———	Capt. Forbes,	Do.	[illegible]
Do. ———	Capt. Cockran,	Do.	[illegible]
Ship Newry	Capt. Ruſſel,	Newry	[illegible]
Do. ———	Capt. M'Vicher,	Do.	[illegible]
Brig ———	Capt. Montgomery,	Do.	774
Ship ———	Capt. Brennan,	Do.	690
Brig ———	———	Do.	200
Ship Pitt	Capt. Allen	Belfaſt	848
Brig ———	Capt. Martin,	Do.	456
Snow ———	Capt. Moore,	Do.	694
Ship Jupiter	Capt. Hamilton,	L. Derry	[illegible]
Do. Nancy	Capt. Chevers,	Do.	[illegible]
Brig Boſcawen,	———	Do.	720
Ship Prudence	———	Colrain	900
Do. Prince of Wales	———	Cork	720
Snow Two Friends	———	Ballyſhannon	[illegible]
Do. ———	———	Glaſgow	210
Do. ———	———	Galway	380
Hogſheads of Flaxſeed			[illegible]

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Auguſtus Deley,

(At the Sign of the Black Boy, Near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford)

CONTINUES to carry on the Buſineſs of manufacturing TOBACCO, in all its Branches.—Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with Hog-Tail, Pig-Tail, and Shagg Tobacco, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. He takes in, and manufactures good Tobacco for chewing or ſmoaking, on Shares.——Said DELEY hopes thoſe who intend to take large Quantities of his Tobacco, will give him timely Notice, that he may be in Readineſs to ſupply them.

ISAAC [illegible],

DESIRES thoſe Perſons that intend to ſend their Children into his Family, to be educated the enſuing Summer, to ſend in their Names by the 9th or 10th of April next. For Particulars, enquire of William Stanton, Poſt-Rider.

March 18th, 1766.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, April 14, 1766. No. 68.

BOSTON, March 31.

The following is the Copy of a Letter from Col. BARRE, Member of Parliament, to JAMES OTIS, Eſq; as Chairman of the Committee appointed to tranſmit him the Thanks of the Inhabitants of this Metropolis, for his Patriotic Speech at the laſt Seſſion of Parliament in favour of the Colonies.

SIR,

IT is with the higheſt ſenſe of the honor done me, I acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Boſton, N. England, Sept. the 20th, with the unanimous reſolution of the committee incloſed, containing expreſſions of approbation from the metropolis of his Majeſty's ancient and loyal province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, which are exceeding flattering to me.

During the laſt war, the courſe of my profeſſion gave me frequent and pleaſing opportunities of obſerving attentively the ſpirit, loyalty, and attachment of his Majeſty's North American ſubjects, in ſupport of a war begun in defence of the limits of North-America, and continued to the honor and immortal glory of this nation in every part of the world.

My natural attachment to this country, a regard to it's commercial intereſts, to it's improvement in time of peace (which ſo greatly depends on the eſtabliſhing our late extended commerce upon thoſe generous and ſteady principles, which a happy experience and the information of thoſe moſt materially concern'd can ſuggeſt) and to the uniting of our ſtrength in caſe of any future rupture, has and will ever make me deſirous of promoting every meaſure that may contribute to theſe good effects, & of ſtrongly deprecating thoſe of a contrary tendency.

My conduct in Parliament ſo obligingly referred to, being the real ſentiments of my heart, was the natural reſult of theſe conſiderations. The terms in which they were delivered were ſuch as the particular [illegible] of the time and place firſt ſuggeſted, and ſuch as I cannot poſſibly, at this diſtance, charge my memory with. They were not premeditated, nor are they perhaps worthy to be remembered. I muſt therefore beg your mediation, Sir, with the reſpectable body whoſe pen you hold, to excuſe my troubling them with an imperfect repetion of words in themſelves of little uſe in North-America: But if there ſhould be any call for the like exertion in Europe, I beg leave through your means to aſſure them that no conſideration ſhall make me forget my duty, whenever an occaſion preſents itſelf, of promoting to the utmoſt of my abilities, the united intereſt of Great-Britain and her Colonies.

As long as the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts-Bay will continue to regard the motives of my conduct, and not the conſequences, I do not deſpair of retaining, what I ſhall ever eſteem among the greateſt rewards, their approbation, of which I cannot have a more honorable or diſtinguiſhing mark than that contained in the laſt part of their reſolution. A flattering requeſt which I ſhall comply with as ſoon as poſſible.

My being abroad the whole ſummer prevented me from having the honor of receiving your letter ſooner than the end of December: This circumſtance I beg may be communicated to the gentlemen of the committee and to your other reſpectable fellow-citizens: At the ſame time you will accept, I hope, of my ſincere thanks, for your very polite manner of communicating to me their ſentiments, and for the trouble you have had on the occaſion.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect and perſonal regard, Sir, your moſt obedient and moſt humble ſervant,

Lond. Jan. 11, 1766. ISAAC BARRE.

To the honorable JAMES OTIS, *Eſq;*

ENTERTAINMENT.

WISE men have long ſaid, as common-ſenſe inſtructed them to ſay, that the chief ſecurity Great-Britain could have in her North-American colonies, with their progreſſive increaſe of ſtrength from population, would be found to conſiſt in their diſ-union, from rival intereſts and their diſcordant religious principles, and therefore ſhe would have nothing ſo much to dread as an eſtabliſhed harmony among them. But what would never probably be effected by a voluntary agreement among themſelves, is now accompliſhed by an ill-judged meaſure of the mother-country's to involve them in a common calamity of oppreſſion.

In this light the ſtamp-duty and admiralty-courts were, from the firſt, conſidered by many men as meaſures that would be conſidered a common oppreſſion, as would alſo the reſtraints that were laid upon their trade; and therefore ſuch men do not wonder at the effects that have been produced, not only in diſcontent and diſturbances, but alſo in what ſhould be far more alarming, public calls on each other, in their very news-papers, to union in a common ſenſe of oppreſſion; for ſuch they have expreſly conſidered all the meaſures of the late miniſtry with regard to them; ſo that the open cry among them has become, Liberty, Right and Defence.

The North-Americans, we ſhould conſider, are yet a rough and hardy people, uneffeminated by the luxury, and uncontaminated with the vices, that are preparing the inhabitants of the mother-country to become ſlaves. They have a ſtrong paſſion for freedom, which is here loſt in a luſt for pleaſures the moſt contemptible in their natures: ſo that they idolize thoſe bleſſings which, from degeneracy, we diſregard. It can never, therefore, be wiſdom in us, to kindle in them a fire of patriotiſm in oppoſition to ourſelves, which in its wildeſt exceſſes, plain reaſon ſhould convince us would never be deſtitute of exterior ſupport, as there is not a trading ſtate of Europe, which muſt not wiſh to ſee North-America in a trading ſtate of independence, or which we can rationally think would not contribute every means in their power, to her eſtabliſhment therein. Such an event, as we may rationally conclude, being much more deſirable to rival ſtates to Great-Britain, than to the North Americans themſelves, becauſe with the downfall of our American empire, there muſt become a complete down-fall of our power and proſperity, as we ſhould then have our chief purſuits to begin anew from the time of the reformation under ten-fold diſadvantages, and with ten-fold imbecility.

True policy conſiſts in wiſely managing a people, and not forcibly compelling, or trampling on them, eſpecially a people who have a ſtrong ſenſe of freedom impreſſed on their minds and hearts; ſuch an one, as, if matters are raſhly puſhed to extremities, will provoke deſperation, the very greateſt of all evils to be dreaded in a people.

It cannot rationally be conceived that our colonies can have any deſire to ſhake off their dependence on us, if they are treated by us as real brethren; and ſo we muſt treat them or we ſhall make them our real enemies. I do not pretend to ſay what they are able to bear as burthens in common with us, or what we ought to expect from them; but this I am well convinced of, from reaſon and conſideration, that they will never ſuffer themſelves to be oppreſſed, if they have any means in their power, however deſperate, to avoid it; becauſe they have a right to think themſelves freemen, and it cannot be expected, but that as ſuch they will act; and where is the man among us who can have reaſon to ſuppoſe otherwiſe?

What taxations a people can bear, and what they may be willing to bear, are ever to be conſidered as matters highly intereſting from being of the laſt importance to the welfare of a ſtate. They are points to which the moſt deſpotic of all governments muſt attend, as daily occurrences throughout the world, will ſerve to convince men of the leaſt accurate obſervation. And a man may divine, without ſupernatural aſſiſtance, that unleſs cautious policy prevails in the ſeveral courts of Europe, which are connected with America, the time cannot be far diſtant when the inhabitants of thoſe regions will become independent of the people of theſe; for let the train be but once touched, and the whole mine will blow up; as they will be alike ready to catch the flame from one another, at leaſt upon the continent; though our colonies are perhaps at preſent, the leaſt diſpoſed to it of any, from their hitherto having the feweſt cauſes of complaint; and in the way the contingent goes, it may be ſuppoſed the iſlands will ſoon follow.

NEW-YORK, April 10.

By Letters from Charleſtown, S. Carolina, we are adviſed, That a Ship, Capt. Burnet, was juſt arrived there from Briſtol, which he left about the 7th or 8th of Feb. when by their laſt Advices from London, Diſputes on the Stamp-Act ran very high between the Lords and Commons, the Majority of the Lords againſt the Repeal, and a great Majority of the Commons for it; That many high and menacing Words had paſſed between Mr. Pitt and Sir Fletcher Norton, who oppoſed the Repeal; and that the whole Nation was in an Uproar about it. No Veſſel was ſtopped or detained in England for Want of Stamps, nor was any ſuch Thing fear'd; for in a Policy of Inſurance made for Carolina, at 50s. per Cent. the Words are, That, "This Inſurance is agreed, that in Caſe of loſs or Average "the Inſurers ſhall admit of unſtamp'd Bills of Lading "as Proof of Intereſt, and be liable for any Detention "of Seizure, on Account of the Stamp-Act." That the Carolineans perſiſted in their unanimous Reſolution, to ſuffer no Rice to be carried from thence to Georgia, nor to have any Intercourſe with thoſe baſe Traders of that Province, who had taken the Stamps for their Shipping.

On Tueſday laſt, an Expreſs arrived from Philadelphia, with Letters to ſeveral Gentlemen in Town, with the following Extracts of two Letters from Maryland, which had been ſent from thence by Expreſs to Philadelphia; and is generally believed to be an authentic Account of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act. Extract, &c.

Baltimore, April 5 o'Clock at Night.

"Capt. Leonard Brook arrived Yeſterday in Patuxant River, and has brought Letters from Meſſrs. J. and R. Day, eminent Merchants in London, trading to this Province.

The following is the Copy of a Letter from Mr. George Maxwell, a Gentleman of Character and Veracity.

Benedict, April 4, 1766.

"Dear Sir,

"Capt. Brook is arrived; he hath brought no Papers, but Meſſrs. J. and R. Day writes me the 8th of February, "We ſincerely congratulate you on the REPEAL "of the Stamp-Act, which thanks to God, is juſt now reſolved here by a great Majority in Parliament.

"I am, &c.
"George Maxwell."

"I think now there is no Doubt to be made, and ſincerely wiſh you Joy.

Your's, &c. W. B."

We hear from New-Jerſey, that on the 25th of March laſt, a barbarous Murder was committed there on the Road between Woodbridge and Piſcataway, upon a Man who was travelling on Foot from New-York to Philadelphia, and by a Paper found in his Pocket, appeared to have been one of the back Settlers whoſe Habitation and Effects were deſtroyed by the Indians, on which Account he had been recommended to the charitable Aſſiſtance of the Public.

It appeared that he had changed or ſhewn 4 or 5 ſeven Pound Bills upon the Road, and that two Men dreſſed like Sailors, who were likewiſe travelling the ſame Way, ſometimes before and ſometimes behind him, and often joined his Company, and from Woodbridge, at their Requeſt travelled with him.——That they called at ſeveral Taverns, and went from the laſt in the Night.—He ſeemed inclined to ſtay there all Night, but was perſuaded by the Sailors to go on to Brunſwick.—It is ſuppoſed they murdered him ſoon after. A conſiderable Quantity of Blood was found in the Road, and a bloody Stick near it: The ſame Night theſe two Sailors called up the Ferryman at Brunſwick, and croſſed the Ferry, and as they went over, were quarrelling together about the Diviſion of ſome Money. The Body of the murdered Man was dragged out of the Road, over a Fence, and covered with Leaves, &c. where it lay a Week, and was diſcovered by a Man who accidentally croſſing the Fence at the ſame Place jumped upon the Body. The Murderers are not yet taken up.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated laſt Thurſday.

"We have arrived this morning, the brig Manſfield, Bosn, from Falmouth. This veſſel left Falmouth the 4th of February in company with capt Young, who arrived ſome time ago. He has brought a Paper of the 30th of January; and one letter from London, dated January 30, of which the following is an extract. "Nothing is finiſhed about the Stamp-Act, but it muſt ſoon terminate one "way or other, as both Houſes go upon Nothing till it is "determined." In the public papers there is nothing remarkable. One article ſays both houſes of parliament ſat till after eleven on Tueſday night, and ſat late again laſt night.

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.

Friday laſt Captain Barnes arrived here from Barbades, who informs, that on the ſecond of laſt month, the ſnow Penn, Captain Harkies, of this Place, arrived there from Briſtol, but laſt from Madeira in four weeks, with Lord Hopton on board, who is going to make the tour of the Weſt-India iſlands; from whence his Lordſhip deſigned to viſit America, for the benefit of his health.

By Capt. Barnes we learn, that the Barbadians are heartily tired of their ſtamps, which has worked them to ſuch a degree, that they are only ſhadows of men.—They will now clear out any veſſel without ſtamps.

Yeſterday arrived the brig St. James, capt. Miller, from Lucia in Jamaica, who informs us, that the Negroes in the Town of St. Mary, in that iſland, to the number of 20 or 30, the latter end of January, in the night time, aroſe, ſet ſome houſes on the ſkirts of the town on fire, with a deſign to alarm the white people, and in the confuſion to have murdered them; one Mr. Benleſs being the firſt that appeared, the Negroes fell on him and butchered him, which gave the alarm to the others, who were preparing to quit their habitations: Mr. Benleſs's overſeer then fired and killed two of the black raſcals, one of which was the ring-leader, the reſt then quarrelled among themſelves about the choice of one to lead them on, which roſe to ſuch a height that they murdered one another, and only two eſcaped the general ſlaughter, but they were purſued and taken the next day.—At the ſame time and place the Negroes belonging to Mr. Douglaſs, of the port of Kingſton, collector, attempted to murder their maſter, but he happily eſcaped, being informed of the deſign by a Negro not concerned in the plot: The Negroes as ſoon as [illegible] found their ſcheme was diſcovered, made off [illegible] to the woods. Mr. Douglaſs and a party, [illegible] gone in queſt of them. The ſhip Earl of Guilford, Captain Martin, belonging to London, bound from the coaſt of Guinea, for Jamaica, with 300 ſlaves on board, was, about the middle of Feb. caſt away on the iſle of Aſh, the ſouth ſide of Hiſpaniola, the crew, and 250 of the Negroes were ſaved and carried to Jamaica, by a French veſſel, where they arrived ſafe the firſt of March; the veſſel is loſt.——The brig —— Captain Jauncey from New-York, put into Montego bay, for water, the 5th of March, and ſailed the next day for Penſacola.

Portſmouth, (New-Hampſhire) April 7.

Laſt Evening a COMET was diſcovered in the Weſtern Hemiſphere a little to the N. W. of the Pleiades or Seven Stars; Its Appearance was dim, and its Tail, which was ſhort, was directed almoſt perpendicularly upwards. It ſet about a Quarter after Nine.—The Curious it is hoped will improve this Hint to farther Diſcoveries.

BOSTON, April 10.

We hear from Hardwick, that a few Days ago the Hon. Brigadier Ruggles being with a Number of Men whom he had employed to fell ſome Trees, one of the Trees falling ſooner than expected, ſtruck the Brigadier before he could get out of the Way, whereby he was greatly bruis'd, and had ſeveral Ribs broke, as alſo one of his Arms in two Places.

We hear from Monſon that as a Number of People were gathered to aſſiſt a Neighbour in removing the Frame of a ſmall Houſe, the Frame fell down, with a Number of Men on it; whereby one Daniel Kibbe was ſo much wounded, that he expired within a few Hours after: The others eſcaped unhurt.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at the Eaſtward, dated April 3.

"Poor Mr. King has been attacked by a Set of Villains, who have broke his Windows, damaged his Houſe, and ſtole Notes and other Papers to the amount of 700 l. lawful, have ſince ſent him very threatning Letters, in caſe he ſhould attempt finding out the Authors, and to add to their Villainy have ſtiled themſelves the Sons of Liberty."—

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated March 31.

——"Yeſterday arrived here the Egmont armed Show, Lieut. Graham, ſent out Expreſs by the Lords of the Admiralty laſt October, and had got on our Coaſt, but loſt her Mainmaſt, and was forced to bear away to Antigua to refit.——She has brought a Packet to Lord Colvill, and is to ſail in two Days to Gen. Gage, and then directly to London; that was her Orders; but what is in the Diſpatches has not yet tranſpired."——

Another Letter from Halifax, ſays, "We have Advice from Newfoundland, that the French are fortifying St. Peter's; and it is thought that ſome of the Ships in the Harbour will proceed there to enquire into the Matter."

Another Letter ſays, "The Men of War are all now fitting out, and to be ready for the Sea in 24 Hours Notice."

Captain Hatch, in his Paſſage from hence to Halifax, had every Thing waſhed off his Deck.

Advertiſements.

A Quantity of the beſt Kind of RAISINS, to be ſold by Retail, cheap for Caſh, by *Benjamin Gardiner.*

THE Creditors of William Hurlberd of Suffield, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Silas Kent, Innholder in the Weſt Society in Suffield, on Thurſday, the firſt Day of May next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, in purſuance of An Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c.——

April 14, 1766.

Graves Loomis,
Ebenezer Harmon, } Truſtees.
James Harmon,

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by Thomas Green, at his Printing-Office in Hartford (*Price* 10*d.*)

The EXAMINER examined:

A Letter from a Gentleman in Connecticut, to his Friend in London; in Anſwer to Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in America,—intitled,—The Claim of the Colonies to an Exemption from internal Taxes, impoſed by Authority of Parliament, examined.

LONDON, January 13.

Part of a letter from Marſeilles, dated Dec. 7.

"The French every now and then ſteal home a ſhip or two from foreign Ports, where they have been built for them: Some few days ago a ſhip of 64 Guns, and a frigate pierced for 30 Guns, arrived at Toulon from Genoa, where they have been built on account of the French; there is another ſhip of the line at the ſame place, about half finiſhed; and a third had the keel laid when the above was launched. They are likewiſe very buſy in their dock yards at Toulon; and without making any eclat, you may depend on it, this nation are uſing their utmoſt diligence, in getting their marine to be a little better able to face the Engliſh, than they found they were the laſt war; and if they can but a little longer negotiate off the payment of the Canada bills, it is not improbable they will then find another ſort of argument to prevent their paying them at all."

Jan. 15. We hear the gentlemen entruſted with the affairs of the colonies, have been ſtrictly enjoined to petition that the Vice Admiralty courts on their preſent eſtabliſhment may be aboliſhed, and trials by juries inſtituted in the room thereof, in all caſes of litigation between the ſubject and the crown.

It is likewiſe ſaid, that the American agents have orders to petition for a ſolemn confirmation of their reſpective colony charters under his preſent Majeſty.

Friday laſt a Footman, belonging to Major Matthews, ſhot himſelf at his Maſter's Houſe, in Dean-Street, and not at Lord Bute's Houſe, as mentioned.——The following Remark concerning the Deceaſed is ſomething Singular: He entered on his Service on Friday, was born on a Friday, was married on a Friday, his eldeſt and youngeſt Sons were born on a Friday, ſhot himſelf on a Friday, and the Undertaker's Name is Friday who has the burying of him, and it is ſaid he will be buried on Friday, in Friday Street.

Jan. 18. The cutters will not be diſcharged, but even an additional number employed, in conſequence of the late encouragement given to the Engliſh ſmugglers by the French court.

An additional bounty per ton on the ſhips employed in the whale fiſhery, will be granted; and alſo extending to N. American veſſels.

They write from Madrid, that 13 Capital Ships of War are now building, with great expedition, in the ſeveral Ports belonging to his Catholic Majeſty.

We are aſſured from Paris, that the moſt poſitive Orders have been ſent by that Court to all the different Dock-Yards in the Kingdom, to haſten, with all poſſible diſpatch, the Conſtruction of the ſeveral Veſſels and Frigates of War now upon the Stocks, that there may be a ſufficient Number of them to put to Sea early in the Spring. The Orders it is ſaid, occaſioned various Conjectures.

We hear the duty of one ſhilling per pound upon teas will be taken of, and 20 per cent. ad valorem, will be added; by which means the common teas will be cheaper, ſmuggling greatly reduced, and the revenue from that commodity greatly encreaſed, as it would not be worth a ſmuggler's while to attempt at fine teas.

The ſhips of War now building at Genoa for the ſervice of France, are ſaid to be part of a ſtipulated number, thirty in all, contracted for in the year 1760, to be navigated by Genoeſe ſailors into the neareſt port in the Mediterranean.

The French ſtill continue to buy up our ſwift going ſhips; and there is one of them now in the river, loaden with cannon and other military ſtores, it is ſaid, is bound to one of their colonies.

A violent ſhock like that of an earthquake happened at Long-Brenton, within 4 miles of Newcaſtle, which disjointed all the houſes in town, being built of ſtone, upon a free-ſtone rock; the inhabitants fled from their houſes into the fields and ſtreets, expecting their fall every minute; the ſtreet opened and cloſed again from end to end; the fields and a gentleman's garden ſunk above two feet, and great part of the great Killingworth moor ſhared the ſame fate, but no lives were loſt. This was occaſioned by the noted colliery of Long Benton having been compleatly wrought out. It is a cuſtom in working collieries, to leave as much coal as they dig away; but being a coal of great character in London, they worked the coal pillars away, and fixed wood ones in their ſtead, which not being able to ſupport a rock of two miles ſquare, and ſeventy five fathoms thick, being the depth of the coal pit, the whole ſunk down together.

HARTFORD.

Laſt Monday, Col. William Pitkin, and John Ledyard, Eſqs were elected by the Freemen of this Town; Deputies, to repreſent them at the next General Aſſembly of the Colony.

There has been lately killed at Willington, in this County, a Hogg, under Two Years old, that weighed, 451. lb.

LONDON.

The Parliament of Ireland having prohibited their diſtillers from uſing corn, we hear large orders are received here to buy molaſſes for thoſe parts; and from the ſcarcity and dearneſs of corn with us, it is probable our Parliament, when they meet, may follow their example, as the diſtillery conſumes ſo great a quantity of corn which our poor wants: the ſugar refiners ſhould alſo take care of their molaſſes, as that article muſt riſe greatly if this event takes place.

College of Philadelphia, March 6, 1766.

Whereas John Sergent Eſq; Merchant in London, and Member of Parliament, hath preſented to this College two Gold Medals; one to be given for the beſt "Claſſical Performance, at a public Commencement," and the other for the beſt "Reciprocal Advantages of a perpetual Union between Great Britain and her American Colonies."——

Notice is hereby given, by Order of the Truſtees, that both theſe Medals will be diſpoſed of at the enſuing Commencement in May.

The following was ſpoken extempore by a Daughter of Liberty at Providence, to a young Gentleman, who appears to have ſollicited Marriage, but not being inclined to oppoſe the Execution of the Stamp-Act, meets with this cruel Repulſe, viz.

I.

Awhile fond Damon, prithee tarry,
Nor woe me to thy eager Arms,
Thinkeſt thou, this is a Time to marry,
When our dear Country's in Alarms?

II.

In holy Wedlock ſhall we join
Our Hands, when fierce Oppreſſion braves:
Or canſt thou wiſh to have me thine
To propagate a Brood of Slaves?

III.

No: furbiſh up thy Armour bright,
And let me firſt thy Valour ſee;
Who for his Freedom fears to fight,
I fear will never ſtand by me.

IV.

Then buckle on your truſty Sword;
I plight thee now my faithful Word,
And when your Freedom's Foes are fled
To take thee to my Virgin Bed.

March 23d, 1766. PHILELUTHERA.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

A wondeful Dream or Viſion, concerning AMERICA.

"Your Old Men ſhall dream Dreams."

SCHEME Of *Amenia* LOTTERY,

CONTAINING Twelve Land Prizes, all of which is good feaſible Land, lying in ſaid Amenia, in Dutcheſs County. Lot, N°. 1, contains 3 Acres ½, on which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, with two Rooms, one 16 Feet by 20 the walls plaſtered, the other 14 by 16, with a good Cellar, Well, and Garden; being the Houſe that Samuel Shippard now lives in; ſituated on a publick Road, about One Mile and a Half from a Meeting-Houſe, has a new Board Fence on the Front, and is very convenient for a Shoemaker and Tanner, or any other Tradeſman; Nine other Lots of Land adjoining the Lot above diſcribed; alſo 2 Lots of Land, about ¼ of a Mile South of Lot N°. 1, containing 7 Acres and ½ each; with ſundary other Articles, as may be ſeen below; all of which have been appraiſed by Mr. Abraham Payne, junr. and Enſign Ichabod Payne, of ſaid Amenia, of undoubted Veracity, who were under Oath, to make a juſt Appraiſment of the Value of the ſame, in Ready Money.

The Lottery conſiſts of 900 Tickets, at one Dollar each, of which 217 are to be fortunate; as follows;

Number of Prizes.	*Prizes deſcribed.*	*Value of each.*	£.	s.	d.
1	of Lot N°. 1, containing the Houſe and 3 Acres and 3 Roods of Land,	60*l.*	60	00	00
1	of a Horſe, - -	17*l.*	17	00	00
1	of Ditto, - -	16*l.*	16	00	00
2	of Lots, N°. 11 & 12, each 7 Acres ½	15*l.*	30	00	00
1	of Lot N°. 2, 3 Acres ½ Meadow,	14*l.*	14	00	00
3	of Lots N°. 4, 6 and 7, each 3 Acres, 3 Roods and 32 Rods,	6*l.* 16*s.* 6*d.*	20	9	6
1	A Surveyors Compaſs,	6*l.* 10*s.*	6	10	0
2	of a Quarter of Saw-mill, each,	6*l.* 5*s.*	12	10	0
1	of Lot N°. 5, being 3 Acres, 3 Roods, and 32 Rods, - -	6*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*	6	1	9
1	A Mare, - - -	6*l.*	6	00	00
1	of Lot N°. 3, being 3 Acres, 3 Roods, and 32 Rods, - -	5*l.* 17*s.*	5	17	00
3	of Lots N°. 8, 9 and 10, each being 3 Acres, 3 Roods, & 32 Rods,	5*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*	16	1	9
1	of a Cow and Calf, -	4*l.* 10*s.*	4	10	00
1	of a Sley, with a new Box, well ſhod,	4*l.*	4	00	00
4	of 2 Acres of Wheat, each -	3*l.* 4*s.*	12	16	00
1	of a Cow, - -	52*s.*	2	12	00
1	of a Saddle, - -	50*s.*	2	10	00
1	of a Silver mounted Gun, -	48*s.*	2	8	00
1	of a large Grindſtone, -	30*s.*	1	10	00
1	of Jacob's Common Law plac'd,	25*s.*	1	5	00
1	of a large Pair of And-Irons,	20*s.*	1	00	00
1	of a ſmaller Pair of Ditto,	15*s.*	00	15	00
5	of two Sheep, each, -	14*s.*	3	10	00
1	of Wild's Survey, & Salmon's Gazetter,	15*s.* 6*d.*	00	15	6
1	of Ward's Mathematicks, & Gunter's Scale,		00	15	6
1	of Doct. Waterland's Reply, & a Protractor,		00	17	00
1	of a Caſe with nine Bottles,	16*s.*	00	16	00
1	of Atkinſon's Epitome, and a Magnet,	14*s.*	00	14	00
16	Caſh Prizes, each of -	16*s.*	12	16	00
160	Ditto, each of - -	12*s.*	96	00	00
217 Prizes, 683 Blanks,	900 Tickets at 8*s.* each, is		£. 360	00	00

The above Lottery to be drawn the Middle of May, next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Michael Hopkins, in Amenia; who with Nicholas De Laverge, Eſq; and Mr. Edmund Perlee, Merchant, are appointed Managers, and Inſpectors; of whom Tickets may be had; as alſo of the ſaid Shippard. The Time of Drawing, and the fortunate Numbers will be publiſhed in the Connecticut Courant; and good Warrantie Deeds will be given of the Land, the Title being indiſputable. As the above Lottery is ſo well calculated for the Encouragement of Adventurers, it is expected, that the Tickets will meet with a quick Sale, and the Lottery be drawn at the Time appointed.

Auguſtus Deley,

(At the Sign of the Black Boy, Near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford)

CONTINUES to carry on the Buſineſs of manufacturing TOBACCO, in all its Branches.—Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with Hog-Tail, Pig-Tail, and Shagg Tobacco, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. He takes in, and manufactures good Tobacco for chewing or ſmoaking, on Shares.———Said DELEY hopes thoſe who intend to take large Quantities of his Tobacco, will give him timely Notice, that he may be in Readineſs to ſupply them.

WHereas an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of Thomas Burr, of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, is duly made to us the Subſcribers, Truſtees of his Eſtate, for the Uſe of his Creditors, appointed by Virtue of the late Act of the Aſſembly of this Colony, made to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. We do hereby give public Notice to all the Creditors of ſaid Burr, that we ſhall meet at the Houſe of Moſes Butler, Innholder in Hartford, on the third Tueſdays of April, May, June and July next, enſuing; where the Creditors are deſired to bring, or ſend in their Claims duly proved and authenticated; and thoſe who are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with John Kieth and William Tiley, (who have ſaid Burr's Accounts in keeping) forthwith, as they cannot be poſtponed, and Suits of Law upon them will be diſagreeable. And every Creditor is deſired to furniſh the Truſtees with ſuch Intelligence as will enable them to make the moſt of ſaid Burr's Eſtate, for their Uſe; which will be thankfully acknowledged, by

JOHN KEITH,
WILLIAM TILEY,
TITUS HOSMER. } Truſtees.

66

Juſt Publiſh'd in NEW-YORK,
(And to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford)
CONSIDERATIONS
UPON THE
RIGHTS of the COLONIES
TO THE PRIVILEGES
Of *Britiſh* SUBJECTS,
Introduc'd by a brief Review of the Riſe and Progreſs of Engliſh LIBERTY, and concluded with ſome Remarks upon our preſent Alarming SITUATION.

———Eripe Turpi
Colla Jugo; Liber---liber ſum, dic age!

Monday, April 21, 1766. No. 69.

The Connecticut Courant.

BOSTON, April 17.—*Yeſterday the Ship* London-Packet, *Capt.* CALEF, *arrived here from London, who bro't Prints and Letters to the 21ſt of February; which contain the following Articles:—*

LONDON, February 4.

THE annual expences of the eſtabliſhments of the Britiſh Colonies in America, and alſo the debts incurred by the ſaid Colonies, are lying before an auguſt Aſſembly for their inſpection.

Feb. 5. It is ſaid the young and old part of Adminiſtration do not agree extremely well in their principles, and that one of them is for harſh methods with America.

His Majeſty is perfectly recovered of his late indiſpoſition.

The Hon. Houſe of Commons did not break up till near four o'clock yeſterday morning.

The grand queſtion, Whether the Britiſh Parliament have a right to tax the Americans, has been determined in the affirmative, almoſt unanimouſly.

An eſtimate of the value and quantities of rum annually deſtilled in the American colonies from Weſt-India produce, for ſupplying the New-England and Newfoundland fiſheries, is preparing to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly. It is ſaid to exceed fifty thouſand gallons.

Petitions have been preſented from the Manufacturers of broad-cloth at Melkſhan, in Wilts, praying relief under the preſent decay of their trade to North-America.

Petitions have alſo been received from the Blanket-Weavers at Witney, in Oxfordſhire, complaining of the great decay in their trade to North-America.

It is reported, that Lord Mount Stewart, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Bute, will ſoon be appointed to a Sine cure poſt of great profit in North-America.

Feb. 6. We hear the ILLUSTRIOUS FIVE is become a favourite Toaſt in abundance of companies.

Yeſterday the houſe of Commons were very full, and they ſat late; a great number of Peers were preſent to hear the debates.

The Right Hon. Mr. Pitt was among the laſt Members, who on Tueſday morning retired from the houſe of Commons.

By the neareſt calculation which can be made, from the number of French veſſels now fitting out, and their known numbers of hands, it has been computed at Guernſey that full 18,000 ſeamen will be employed by that nation, this ſummer, on the Banks of Newfoundland.

Feb. 7. The Hon. Houſe of Commons ſat from Wedneſday noon till paſt two o'clock yeſterday morning, on the American Papers, &c. The further debates on this important affair are adjourned to this day.

We are told an Act of Bankruptcy is on the carpet, calculated for the uſe of the American Colonies.

Feb. 8. It was yeſterday morning ſtrongly reported, that two ſeperate ſquadrons would ſoon be appointed to ſail for North-America.

Orders are ſaid to have been this week tranſmitted to the ſeveral naval Commanders in America and the Weſt-Indies to hold themſelves in readineſs to ſail from their reſpective ſtations on the leaſt notice.

This Day a Mail will be made out at the Poſt-Office for New-York, to be forwarded by the Duke of Cumberland, Capt. Goodridge.

On Thurſday laſt the Univerſity of Oxford, in full convocation, conferred the following degrees by diploma, viz. The Degree of Doctor in Divinity, on the Rev. Mr. Henry Caner, Miniſter of King's Chapel at Boſton: The ſame degree on the Rev. Mr. Auchmuty, Rector of Trinity Church in New-York: The ſame degree on the Rev. Mr. Thomas Bradbury Chander, Miſſionary of Elizabeth Town in New-Jerſey: And the degree of Doctor in Civil Law, on Mr. William-Samuel Johnſon, an eminent Practitioner of the Law in New-England, and many years Maſter of Arts in both the New-England colleges.

Feb. 10. The Act for reſtraining North-American Paper Currency, it is confidently ſaid will be repealed this ſeſſions.

We hear that at a late meeting of ſome Merchants, at the King's Arms, upon an important queſtion, a motion was made for petitioning his Majeſty to enforce the Stamp-Act, but the queſtion being put, the numbers on dividing ſtood thus:—Againſt the motion, 274—For it, 134.

Laſt week a packet was received from the Hon. Henry Franklin, his Majeſty's Conſul General for the protection of the Britiſh commerce in Portugal.

Feb. 12. We hear the exports to North-America, in the articles of cordage, grindſtones, and iron poſt only, which uſed to be in great demand from the Colonies, are now decreaſed to the amount of a very conſiderable ſum; the above articles being manufactured for home conſumption Boſton, Philadelphia, and at moſt of the other provinces.

We are confidently aſſured, that a very conſiderable quantity of black cloth is returned from North-America, the Colonies having no occaſion for it, as they are determined not to wear any mourning; and it is aſſerted, by the beſt authority, that near 50000l. of the manufactures of this kingdom will very ſoon be returned from thence.

Feb. 17. It is reported, that a pretty warm remonſtrance has been received of the Court of Verſailles, relative to the late proceedings of the Engliſh at Turk's Iſland.

It is confidently aſſerted, that the French have actually at this time in commiſſion ſixty men of war, two thirds of which are of the line.

It was yeſterday morning reported at the weſt end of the town, that the court of Liſbon have made ſome extraordinary demands on England.—On the other hand, it is ſaid, that England will, on no account, grant the ſtipulated ſuccours to his moſt faithful Majeſty before a total removal of all the obſtructions which have been thrown in the way of the Britiſh commerce with Portugal, in order to favour our natural rivals the French and Dutch.

It is reported that an intereſting queſtion, of the higheſt conſequence to the peace and happineſs of a conſiderable body of Britiſh ſubjects, will be decided this day.

We hear nothing is yet determined in regard to the deſtination of the men of war now fitting out, two thirds of which are at preſent neither manned nor commiſſioned. The extraordinary expence of theſe naval preparations, has, however, been calculated to coſt England near one hundred thouſand pounds.

We hear the merchants are diſappointed in ſome expected large remittances in ſpecie from Jamaica, where the attempts to recover the former lucrative Spaniſh trade have not been attended with ſucceſs, that branch having unhappily got into another channel.

The ſtating of a ſingle queſtion, has put an end to diſputing on a certain point, in moſt parts of the town, which is the following one. What makes the diſtinction between Freemen and Slaves, but that the former give what is needful for common ſupport, and the latter have nothing but what can be taken away from them without their conſent, or againſt their own wills?

The number of Land Forces that are to be kept on foot for the ſervice of the preſent year are to conſiſt of 17,306 effective men, which is leſs than what was kept on foot for the laſt year's ſervice.

Feb. 18. Yeſterday there was the fulleſt Houſe of Commons ſince the preſent meeting of Parliament.

Authentic letters from Portugal, mention, that the Spaniards are every where increaſing the ſtrength of their marine.

BOSTON, April 17.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 8, 1766.

"The preſent moſt worthy Adminiſtration devote a good deal of Time and Attention to American Matters, and as no Conſultations can be had while the Houſe is ſitting, ſome of us are obliged to devote all our Mornings and Evenings to that Service;—and while the Houſe ſits we attend conſtantly in the Lobby to implore and conjure every Member that paſſes to befriend us.

"The Petitions from the Colonies cannot be received from their Impropriety.—They are ſigned by Committees of Provinces who ſhew no Authority from the Petitioners, and are beſides conſidered as coming from Perſons improperly (at leaſt) joined.—Had each Aſſembly petitioned in the Name of their own Conſtituents, they would have been received.

"That upon the whole it ſeems probable that whatever is done, will be done upon the Petitions of the Merchants and Manufacturers, of which about 20 have been preſented from different Places.

"The late Miniſtry have an abſolute Majority in the Houſe of Lords, and it has been feared would Yeſterday have one in the Commons.

"On Monday our Examination comes on for the London petition, when we expect to be thoroughly tortured."

Extract of another Letter from London, Feb. 13.

"All our reliance is on the preſent Miniſtry, who to a Man, are for a full Repeal; but againſt them are united Lord B——'s and Mr. G———'s Factions, who have, the former particularly but too apparently an Influence of a dangerous Nature; in ſhort I really know not how it will end."——

Extract of a Letter, dated London, Feb. 13, 1766.

"Both Houſes of Parliament are cloſely employed on American Affairs, and what is to be the Reſult of all, is the intereſting Queſtion not yet reſolved. Some Reſolves have paſſed both Houſes almoſt unanimouſly, viz. That the King, Lords and Commons of this Realm have always had, and ought to have the undoubted Right to tax the

Simſbury, April 17, 1766.

On Friday the 11th Inſtant, died the Widow *Judith Pettibone*, Mother to Jonathan Pettibone, Eſq; of Simſbury, of an Apoplectic Fit, in the the 87th Year of her Age; ſhe was an ardent Lover of GOD, and all devout Perſons; and one that diſtinguiſhed herſelf by a conſtant Attendance on divine Worſhip; ſhe was very charitable to the Poor, and all in Diſtreſs, and a Perſon of great Uſefulneſs. She was apprehenſive, (tho' without any viſible Signs of Fear) of her approaching Diſſolution, and diſcovered an entire Submiſſion to the Will of GOD. In her Life ſhe had the Pleaſure to ſee the fifth Generation, and left three Children, 22 Grand Children, and 53 Great Grand Children, to regret and lament the *Loſs*, as do all that had Acquaintance with her.

THE Creditors of William Hurlburd of Suffield, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Silas Kent, Innholder in the Weſt Society in Suffield, on Thurſday, the firſt Day of May next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, in purſuance of An Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c.——

April 14, 1766.

Graves Loomis,
Ebenezer Harmon,
James Harmon, } Truſtees.

Colonies—That dangerous Riots and Tumults have ariſen in the Colonies—That theſe Riots and Tumults have been greatly encouraged by certain Reſolves of the ſeveral Aſſemblies in the Colonies—That the King be addreſſed to give Inſtructions to his Governors to require of the ſeveral Aſſemblies to make Reſtitutions to thoſe who have ſuffered by the late Riots and Inſurrections—and that thoſe Perſons, who have been active in endeavouring to ſupport the Act impoſing Stamp Duties on the Colonies, be taken into the Royal Favour and Protection. It will doubtleſs give you Pleaſure to know, that the Great PITT, Mr. Barre, and two or three other, oppoſed the firſt Reſolve, in the Houſe of Commons; Mr. Pratt (now Lord Campden) Lord Shelburne, Lord Torrington, Lord Cornwallis, and one or two other Lords, oppoſed this firſt Reſolve alſo in the Houſe of Lords—But the Reſolve of the Right of Taxation is made—The intereſting Queſtion, whether a Repeal or not, is not yet come on, but probably it will in a few Days. The Miniſtry are all in your Favour, as is Mr. Pitt, Mr. Barre, and ſome others in the Houſe of Commons; but all depends upon the Effects which their Reſolutions may have upon the Trade of this Nation—this will certainly govern, and herein lies your whole Dependence, and I apprehend, your Safety.

"14th in the Evening—favourable Accounts juſt received from the other End of the Town, which ſtrongly indicate a Repeal."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Feb. 15, 1766.

"The Stamp Act is now in a fair Way to be repealed in a few Days, owing to Mr. PITT's out doing his uſual Out doings in the Cauſe of Liberty and his Country. It is impoſſible for me to remember a quarter Part of his Speech lately in the Houſe, but it was like himſelf, 'twas equal to all we could wiſh, and more than could have been expected He told the Houſe of Commons, that the Parliament had no Right to tax the Colonies, and that the Act muſt be repealed, nothing leſs would do, and the ſooner it was done the better: He addreſſed himſelf to all the Men of landed Eſtates, and adviſed them if they would not repeal the Act, to ſell their Eſtates immediately, for that they would ſink in Value a Quarter Part in a few Months, and advanced many Arguments againſt the Legality and the Expediency of the Act. He ſpoke with more Eloquence than ever did Cicero, for near two Hours, aſſerted the Rights of America, and proclaimed their Loyalty and Readineſs on all Occaſions during his Adminiſtration to levy with Chearfulneſs all the legal Demands that were made upon them to aſſiſt the Crown. In ſhort, all the Powers of that great Man were exerted againſt a very ſtrong Party, and has made more Friends among thoſe who know and love the Intereſt of their Country, and more Enemies among the Greenvillians than ever; and if every Province in America does not erect a laſting Mark of public Honor to the Savior of Great Britain and themſelves, they never deſerve to be aſſiſted again when on the very Brink of Deſtruction.——I hope to congratulate you in my next on the abſolute Repeal of the Act, tho' the Petitions of the American Congreſs are rejected, and both Houſes have voted that they have a Right of taxing the Colonies, only five Lords againſt it, Torrington, Cornwallis, Shelburne, Campden and Paulet."

Extract from a Letter from London.

"There are three Parties in the Houſe of Commons. One are for ſevere Methods—Another for a Repeal; but for previous Reſolves to aſſert the Right and Power of Parliament. The Third which includes the Miniſtry, for a Repeal without any previous Reſolves at all.———But in order to ſecure the Repeal, were obliged to agree to the Reſolves. By this Means 'tis apprehended they will be ſecure of a Majority on the great Queſtion. In this Light 'tis hoped the Americans will take the Reſolutions.

However the Strength of Mr G—n—l's Party has been tried, by his moving to enforce the Act, which was rejected by a Majority of above two to one in the Houſe of Commons, and in the Houſe of Lords the Motion was withdrawn.

The Miniſtry detain the Packet that it may carry the News of the Repeal; and have ſeveral other Regulations in Favour of America; and I really think them your Friends."

Extract from another Letter from London.

"Since my laſt there have been great Debates about American Affairs, and many ill-natur'd Things flung out againſt America that I thought it abſolutely neceſſary to preſent your Petition; eſpecially as laſt Year your Petition by ſome Means miſcarried. I accordingly waited on General Conway, our Secretary of State, with that to his Majeſty, which he ſaid he would preſent. That to the Houſe of Commons I put into the Hands of our Member for Middleſex, a Man of conſiderable Influence in the Houſe, and Chairman of the American Committee, who was ſo well pleaſed with the Petition, that he undertook to preſent it to the Houſe, which he introduced and read twice over with his Remarks thereon. It was taken up and ſupported by Mr. Pitt; but the Houſe objected to the Congreſs; and therefore, after two hours Debate, it was dropped, without being either accepted or rejected.

But General Conway deſired me to aſſure my Friends in America, it was not from any Diſreſpect to them, but purely from the Form. That to the Houſe of Lords, I delivered to Lord Dartmouth; but the Houſe would not accept it, becauſe it was a Memorial, which that Houſe never accepts.

There are many other Letters in Town, not only of the ſame import, but alſo comprehending other Particulars, which we have neither Time to collect or Room to inſert.

BOSTON.

Sunday laſt we were rejoiced with an Account of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act: This was by a Letter from Meſſi'rs R. and J. Day, Merchants in London, to Mr. Maxwell, a Merchant in Maryland, forwarded by Expreſs to Philadelphia; from thence by Water to Newport, Rhode-Iſland; from which Place it was diſpatched by Expreſs to the Sons of Liberty in this Town: This Account bearing Date Feb. 8. was premature; as was alſo an Account from Piſcataqua, with the Advice via St. Kitts, that it was repealed the 10th Feb. as is evident from the London Prints of later Date: But,

We have now better Grounds for publiſhing this Good, Great and Important Intelligence, as we have it from Capt. Calef, viz.

That he was deſired to wait in the Downs 'til the Poſt came down on Saturday, 22d Feb. in which Time he received the following Letters:

Extract from a Letter to Captain Calef, while he lay at the Downs, from a Merchant in LONDON.

London, 18th February, 1765.

THE Committee for the Maſſachuſetts, &c. dined at the King's Arms in Palace Yard Yeſterday, when they received a Meſſage from Lord Rockingham, intimating that a Repeal had been agreed to the preceeding Evening in Council, and every other Mean that could be thought of for Relief of the Colonies, would be immediately taken into Conſideration—The Houſes in the Trade are ſo confident that Friday next will terminate this Affair to our Wiſhes, that they have began this Day to prepare their Orders which depended on the Repeal—this is unſpeakably ſatisfactory, and I ſincerely congratulate all our Friends on this happy Turn.

"London, Feb. 21, 1766.

Now near 12 o'Clock at Night, I am at the New-England Coffee-Houſe, in anxious Expectation of News from the Weſt End of the Town; but ſhall not have the Happineſs of ſending you (in this Letter) any Thing new; yet, I doubt not, it will finally be ended to-night."

After Capt. Calef received theſe Letters he intended to wait until next Night's Poſt, but the Wind blowing hard, he was obliged to put out,—On his Paſſage he ſpoke with Capt. Montgomery in a Snow from Cork bound to Philadelphia; who ſailed from Cork 18 Days after Capt. Calef left the Downs; and informed him he had a London Paper on board, which was brought to Cork the Day before he ſailed; wherein was an Account of a TOTAL REPEAL of the—STAMP ACT on the 21ſt February.

THE SELECT-MEN have received with Pleaſure, Accounts of the Reſolutions of the Parliament, for repealing the Stamp-Act;—and as ſoon as they ſhall receive certain Advice, that an Act for this Repeal had paſſed the uſual Formalities, they will fix the Time for GENERAL REJOICINGS, and give the Public timely Notice thereof.

NEW-YORK, April 17.

A Sloop, Capt. Emory, arrived ſince our laſt, ſhe was the only one of three that eſcaped ſeizure by the Spaniards at Saltertuda.

On Friday the Sloop Live Oak, Capt. Lawrence, came up in 22 Days from the Havannah; (having on board 21,000 Dollars, private Property) by whom we learn, that the Spaniards ſailed from that Place above three Months ſince, to take Poſſeſſion of New-Orleans; and that a New Governor arrived at the Havannah the Day before he ſailed

HARTFORD, April 21.

His Honor, the Governor has appointed the Rev. Mr. Jonathan Lee, of Saliſbury, to Preach the Election-Sermon on the 8th of May next.

HARTFORD, April 19, 1766.

Mr. GREEN,

I was very much pleaſed with that inimitable Piece of *Female Patriotiſm*, you publiſhed in your laſt Courant; a Poem ſo nervous, ſo ſpirited and elegant, we ſeldom find even in the moſt elaborate Eſſays of the *other* Sex: If we add the Conſideration of its being an *extempore* Performance, it can't fail to meet with that univerſal Plaudit it juſtly deſerves: And what ſtill more recommends it (tho' I can't ſay is altogether to be accounted for) is, that it bears ſo *near* a Reſemblance to a Piece of Poetry, wrote *by a young Lady in England, to a Gentleman who ſollicited her to marry him, in the Time of the Rebellion*, that ſome of my Neighbours think the *ſame* Muſe dictated the one, as the other; only, they ſay, the *American* Lady has this Advantage, that whereas *ſhe* had the Favour of an *inſtantaneous* Inſpiration, the *Britiſh* Lady was oblig'd to have Recourſe to Labour and Study. However that be, I dare ſay, it won't be at all diſagreeable to our fair Author, to ſee her *Siſter-Poeteſs* appear in your next Paper. I therefore take the Liberty to ſend you the following, from the *London Magazine*.

And am, &c.

MISODOLOS.

(*ſee the Margent*)

By a Lady in England, to a Gentleman, who had ſollicited her to marry him in the Time of the Rebellion.

I.

AWHILE, fond Damon, prithee tarry,
Nor woe me to thy eager Arms;
Or think'ſt thou this a Time to marry,
When Britain's all in wild Alarms?

II.

In holy Wedlock ſhall we join,
When Uproar and Rebellion braves?
Or canſt thou wiſh to have me thine,
To propagate a Brood of Slaves?

III.

No: Furbiſh up your Armour bright,
And let me firſt your Valour ſee;
Who for his Country fears to fight,
I fear will never ſtand by me.

IV.

Then buckle on your truſty Sword,
And when our Country's Foes are fled,
I plight you now my faithful Word
I'll take you to my Virgin Bed.

Jed. Strong Esq

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, April 28, 1766. No. 70.

BOSTON, April 21.

Friday laſt Capt. Cahoon *arrived here in 5 Weeks from Glaſgow; on Saturday Capt.* M'Lean *in 35 Days from Belfaſt; and Yeſterday Capt.* Jacobſon, *in 6 Weeks from London, who brought Prints to the 6th of March; from which we have the following Advices, Viz.*

LONDON, February 12.

ON Saturday laſt a Nobleman, at the Head of one of the public Departments, and who for his ſeaſonable Interpoſition on this Occaſion deſerves to have a Statue of Gold erected to his Memory, forced himſelf into a great Lady's Cloſet, and there told her in the roundeſt Terms, that if a certain Perſon was permitted to drive on Matters much longer to greater Extremity, that the Conſequences would, probably, be fatal to the ſaid Perſon, as he could not anſwer for it, but he might be maſſacred, &c. and in all Appearance highly dangerous to the Peace and Tranquility of the Kingdoms: That his Attachment to his Sovereign and the Royal Family upon the Throne, would not permit him to be ſilent, and he begged for God's Sake that his Information might be properly attended to. On this the Perſon in Queſtion, and another much greater were ſent for who ſat up all Night with the Lady in Conſultation; after which it was reſolved, that Mr. Pitt and the preſent Miniſtry ſhould have a *Charte Blanche* to do as they pleaſed; that a certain offenſive Act ſhould be repealed; that the great Commoner and C. Townſend, Eſq; ſhould be appointed joint Secretaries; that the Duke of Grafton ſhould be made Maſter of the Horſe, General Conway and his Grace of Newcaſtle have honourable Appointments, the Marquis of Rockingham be continued in his Poſt, and the reſt of the Miniſtry be properly provided for. A certain noble Family not far from Hyde-Park-Corner, are to be left entirely out.

VIENNA, Feb. 3. This Day died, greatly lamented, Field Marſhal Count Daun, Commander in Chief of all the Imperial Forces.

LONDON.

Feb. 18. Authentic Letters from Portugal, mention, that the Spaniards are every where greatly increaſing the Strength of their Marine.

We are informed, that one Manufacturer in the Shoe Way in this City, ſince the Reſolution of the Americans to wear their own Manufactures, has been obliged to reduce the Number of his Workmen from about 350 to leſs than 50. And that another in the Stocking Trade has been obliged to diſcharge as large a Proportion of his Workmen on the ſame Account.

Feb. 19. It is ſaid one Million, four Hundred, ninety-two Thouſand ſeven Hundred eighty-eight Pounds, nine Shillings and eight Pence, will be granted for the Service of the preſent Year.

The French Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies were greatly diſtreſſed for Proviſions when the laſt Letters were received, their uſual Supplies from North-America having been for a long Time retarded.

Feb. 21. Very large Orders in the Stationary Branch have this Week been countermanded from North America, where, we hear, one Paper Manufactory has lately been eſtabliſhed at New York, and another at Philadelphia, which will ſoon be able to ſupply moſt of the neighbouring Colonies.

Feb. 25. Yeſterday a conſiderable Body of North-American Merchants again went up to Weſtminiſter.

It is ſaid an extraordinary Packet will be appointed to ſail this Week for New-York.

Saturday as ſoon as the news relating to the American Stamp-Act reached the city, the Bells of St. Michael's, Cornhill, and thoſe at Bow-Church, &c. were rung.

Saturday the captains in the Weſt-India trade diſplayed their colours on board their reſpective veſſels in the Thames on the above occaſion.

It is confidently reported, that not only the Affair of the Stamp-Act, but alſo thoſe of the Currency and foreign Trade of the Colonies will be regulated in ſuch a Manner, as will enable them to clear their Arrears with the Merchants of Great Britain, and the future Connections between this Kingdom and the Americans will be more advantageous than heretofore.

Feb. 27. They write from Gibraltar, that great Devaſtation has been made on the Barbary Coaſt, near Ceauta, by the late dreadful Hurricane.

LONDON, March 4.

Extract from the Votes of the Hon. House of Commons [illegible] *to the Reſolves for Repealing the Stamp-Act.]*

Reſolve VII. "That it is the Opinion of this Committee that all Perſons, who by Reaſon of the Tumults and Outrages in North America, have not been able to procure Stamped Paper, ſince paſſing of the Act for laying certain Duties of Stamps in the Colonies, ought to be indemnified from all Penalties, and Forfeitures, which they have incurred by writing, ingroſſing, or printing, on Paper, Vellum, or Parchment, not *duly* Stamped, as required by the ſaid Act, under proper Reſtrictions."

More buſineſs has been carried on at the Wharves and Keys on the River Thames, this week, than has been done in any four weeks put together ſince October laſt.

The report of a Spaniſh war is now ſo current at London, that ſeveral merchants who have effects there, have made inſurance on them; one houſe in particular made out a policy for ten thouſand pounds value.

March 6. Yeſterday a body of two hundred members of the houſe of commons carried up the bill to the houſe of peers, for repealing the American Stamp-Act. An inſtance of ſuch a number going up with a ſingle bill, has not been known in the memory of man.

Yeſterday there was a very full houſe of Lords, ſeveral of the nobility having come to town on Tueſday to give their attendance.

Both houſes of parliament adjourned from yeſterday till to-morrow.

Great debates are expected to-morrow in a noble aſſembly, on an important affair now depending.

It is ſaid a bill for the better ſecuring the dependency of the Colonies on the Mother Country, is in agitation.

It is ſaid the ſubject of eſtabliſhing a mint for the coining of ſilver money at New-York, for the better regulation of American currency, will ſoon be bro't under conſideration.

About 11 o'clock on Thurſday night a gentleman was ſo certain of the determination of an important affair, that he back'd his opinion by the offer of 250l. againſt 125 l.

DUBLIN, (*in Ireland*) March 4.

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 22.

"*The Houſe of Common: after employing 3 hours and an half preparatory to the debate on the American queſtion: Mr. C——y began it, and having expatiated ſome time on the ſituation of America and this country, inferred that it was neceſſary to* REPEAL *the ſtamp and admiralty Act immediately; and made a motion to that Purpoſe: he was ſeconded by Mr. C———per, Sec----y to the T——y. To him C. Jenk--n replied, he acknowledged the imperfection of the Act and moved that the words Alter and Regulate ſhould be inſerted inſtead of the word Repeal. Mr. El——t then roſe in Favour of the act: Mr. B——ke (your countryman) replied, he was remarkably great: About 11 o'clock Mr. Pitt (who went to the houſe in flannels and crutches) aroſe; he ſpoke an hour in favour of the Repeal, and in the courſe of his ſpeech paid great complements to Mr. Con——y and Mr. B——ke. G. G——le was the next ſpeaker, he was intereſted to defend his meaſures as he adviſed the act, and ſo far as he had any* *foundation to proceed upon was not entertaining.--The queſtion between one and two was called for. On the diviſion the number in favour of the Repeal was for it 275, againſt it 167, Majority 108.*

Extract of a private Letter from London, Feb. 22.

Laſt Night our great Aſſembly voted for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act. They did not break up till three this Morning. The Bells of Bow-Church rung merrily on this Occaſion, the Majority of the People being for it. Above 300 Merchants of the greateſt Property went to the Houſe on the Occaſion, the Majority for the Repeal was 108.

LONDON, February 25.

They write from France, that the very large levy of militia now making in that kingdom, occaſions abundance of Conjectures there.

Friday morning, by eight o'clock, the ſeats in the houſe of Commons were begun to be taken for the members, by pinning down a ticket with their names, in ſuch ſeats as they choſe, which were reſerved for them till Prayers began. There were 442 members preſent.

The Houſe of Commons did not break up till two o' Clock on Saturday morning. Mr. Pitt continued in the houſe all the time, tho' ſo lame with the gout as to make uſe of Crutches: when he left the houſe he was huzza'd by many then preſent.

Saturday laſt there was an univerſal joy to be ſeen in the countenances of every lover of trade in the city, on the hopes of the Stamp-Act being repealed, that the merchant as well as the mechanic, may once more hope to be able to pay their juſt debts, and the many factors be enabled to employ the poor, who have been too conſiderable a time deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life. The bells in moſt Churches, rang from morning till night; and the following houſes were illuminated, viz. Mr. Hoſe's, ſhoemaker in Cheapſide, where were exactly forty-five lights; a hoſier in the ſame neighbourhood; the Carolina and Pennſylvania coffee-houſes in Birchinlane; the New-York, Grigſby's, Portugal, Edinburgh, and Amſterdam coffee-houſes; and the Cook tavern and eating houſe.

BOSTON, April 21.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant at Glaſgow, dated Feb. 28.

—"I have the Pleaſure to inform you (if you have not already received Information) that the Stamp Act is now Repealed.—This we have by a Letter from Mr. John Glaſsford of this City, Merchant, dated from London five Days ago.—He was ſent from this Place along with two other Gentlemen to petition the Parliament, in the Name of the Merchants here to that Effect."—

Extract of another Letter, dated Glaſgow, Feb. 28th.

"We wiſh you Joy of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, which is now certain, and we doubt not you will have heard of it before this reaches you."

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, dated March 1.

"Never was Joy more general, or Citizens Hearts more ſenſibly touched, than ours on Monday laſt, on hearing the favourable Turn of the American Affairs. The bells throughout the City rang inceſſantly the whole Day, and in the Evening were uncommon Bonfires: Several Houſes were illuminated, the American Coffee-Houſe in particular, from whoſe Windows the Merchants trading to that Quarter of the World, generouſly threw Money to the Populace, who in Return appeared decently thankful."

Extract of a Letter from Glaſgow, *dated March 1.*

—"I wiſh you Joy of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, which is now certain. I ſuppoſe you have receiv'd the Accounts of it before this reaches you. It was carried in the Houſe of Commons by a Majority of upwards of one Hundred."

Another Letter dated Glaſgow, *March 6, ſays,* "We congratulate you upon the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, which has occaſioned ſo much Confuſion and Diſturbance in your Part of the World, and ſo much Anxiety and Impatience for the Event in this."

Another Letter dated Greenock, March 8th.

"I have the Pleaſure of informing you that the Stamp-Act is at laſt Repealed, which I doubt not will be great Joy to you and all the Colonies."

By a Gentleman who came Paſſenger in Capt. Jacobſon, we are favoured with the following authentic Account of a Bill having paſſed the Houſe of Commons for repealing the Stamp-Act, viz. "That on February 21ſt the Houſe met, which Time there was great Debates relative to the right of Parliament in taxing the Americans; and about two o'clock on Saturday Morning (the 22d) the Queſtion was put for repealing or continuing the Stamp-Act, and on the Houſe being divided the number for repealing were 275, thoſe againſt it were 176, ſo that there was a majority of 108 for repealing the Act.—On Monday Morning the 24th February, Mr. G——le took an Opportunity when moſt of the Members (who on the Saturday Morning before were for repealing the Act) were abſent, to make a Motion that the Bill might be re-committed to a Committee of the whole Houſe; which ſome of the abſent Members ſoon heard of, and immediately ſent Meſſengers and wrote Letters to their Friends, which bro't them directly to the Houſe, ſoon after which the queſtion was put, and the Houſe divided, and on counting the Numbers for and againſt repealing the Act, they found that there was the ſame majority for repealing that there was the Saturday before.—On Monday the 3d of March, the Bill was engroſs'd and on Tueſday the 4th it was read a third Time in the Houſe of Commons, and paſs'd there by a majority of 128.—On Wedneſday the 5th it was carried to the Houſe of Lords and read, where it met with a very favourable Reception.—It was on Thurſday the 9th read a ſecond Time, and it was thought it would paſs at the third reading, and meet with the Royal Aſſent before the End of next Week."——

NEW-YORK, April 24.

From many private Letters by the laſt Veſſels, we have collected the following Particulars, viz.

That the Gentlemen deputed from the Manufacturing and Sea Port Towns, to make Reports and Repreſentations to Parliament, to obtain a Repeal of the Stamp-Act, exerted themſelves to their utmoſt, ſoliciting every Member as if pleading for their Lives.—That many of thoſe before whom this grand Affair was to be decided, diſcovered a ſurprizing Ignorance of America, Trade, &c.

That on the 11th Mr. Trecothick was ordered to the Bar of the Houſe of Commons, where he was repeatedly examined for 3 and Half Hours, the laſt Queſtion Lord Strange (our Enemy) aſk'd, was this—Did he think the Americans would not rather ſubmit to the Stamp-Act, than remain in the Confuſion they were in?—This being voted an improper Queſtion—he was ordered to withdraw; after ſome Debate he was again called in, and aſk'd whether the Americans would acquieſce if the Act was metigated? He anſwered, that it was his Opinion that no Modification would reconcile them to the Act, nor any Thing ſatisfy them leſs than a total Repeal. This inflamed Grenville's Party, who honor'd us with the Appellation of inſolent Rebels,—and they ſhewed their Teeth and Reſentment ſo furiouſly, that we have no Reaſon to doubt, they will worry us if ever they ſhould have Power to do it, tho' the Conſequence ſhould be, not only the Ruin of particular Merchants, but of England itſelf, and all its Dominions.

That the Debt from the Continent to England has been ſhewn to be 5 Millions Sterling,—which Grenville endeavouring to diſprove, made the Examination ſo tedious. All the principal Manufacturing Towns ſent Petitions for a Repeal of the Stamp-Act.—A Manufacturer from Leeds, was ordered to the Bar, who ſaid, that ſince the Stagnation of American Trade, he had been forced to turn off 300 Families out of 600 whom he conſtantly uſed to employ.—This Fact had great Weight, joined to many more Evidences of the ſame Kind.—The Country Members were alarmed at ſo many poor People's want of Employment,—which, if any Thing, would occaſion a Repeal of the Act.

The preſent Miniſtry have all declared the Expediency of repealing it, ſince if it is enforced, there will be 20,000 unemployed poor petitioning for its Repeal to prevent them from ſtarving. From theſe concurrent Cauſes there appeared no Doubt of a Repeal, eſpecially if we fulfilled our Engagements of having no Engliſh Goods till it is completed. ——And therefore our Friends in England hope we will abide by our Reſolutions. They likewiſe think that the Repeal would not have been ſo tediouſly procraſtinated, had no ſhips been ſent till the Affair was decided, for the infamous Grenville declared he would try to keep it off for ſix Weeks, in hopes that we ſhould ſubmit—ſaying, that our venturing to ſend Ships away at ſo great a Hazard was a Proof we were tired of the lawleſs State we were in.

It was about the 11th of February confidently reported, that the preſent Miniſtry were under great Doubts and Diſcouragement from the dreadful Power of Lord Bute, which they daily and hourly experienced, together with their own Want of Influence, and of that Support which they had been poſitively promiſed in repealing the Stamp Act. L. B. and L. S. publicly declared that they were impowered by ———to declare that his private Wiſh was not for a Repeal as it would be derogatory to the Honor of the Crown, and the Dignity of Parliament, to repeal an Act that had been ſo diſreſpectfully treated, without firſt exerciſing their Authority to enforce it.—On this, and finding that the Dukes of Y. and G. all the Lords of the B——C—— and Officers of the H——d, together with 9 Biſhops, were for carrying Fire and Sword to America, ſaying, that *ſince they ſnarl, and begin to ſhew their Teeth, they ought to be knock'd out before they are able to bite*:—The preſent Miniſtry had a Meeting, and concluded to reſign, but firſt to know the———Sentiments from his own Mouth——That the M—— of R—— and L. S. went together to the———where the M—— told him of the Report propagated by B. and Strange, and deſired to know if they had Authority for ſuch a Report or not,—that if they had, he and moſt of the preſent Miniſtry might beg Leave to reſign, ſince if the Act was enforced, it would be attended with Bloodſhead and other dreadful Conſequences.——Being aſked if it was not probable that by a Modification, the Act might be inforced without Bloodſhed; he declared his Opinion that it could not, and that nothing but a total Repeal would reſtore public Tranquility.——He was then told, that upon a Repreſentation of the Utility of the Act, and that with ſome Alterations it might be executed. His—— had expreſſed his Deſire that it ſhould be enforced—But if it could not be done without Bloodſhed peaceably—it was his ſincere Deſire and Intention that it ſhould be totally repeal'd.

The following is a Copy of Grenville's Motion in the Houſe for enforcing the Act. He was ſupported by 134, among whom were Sir C——s H——d——y, (in Return for the Kindneſs and Reſpect ſhewn him in America) and Gen. A-b--m-by, (the Hero of Ticonderoga) 274 oppoſed the Motion.

Mr. Grenville's Motion in the Houſe of Commons.

THAT it is the Opinion of this Committee, that an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, in Conſequence of the above Reſolutions, to expreſs the Indignation and Concern of this Houſe, at the dangerous Tumults and Inſurrections, which have been raiſed, inflamed and carried on, in ſeveral of the Colonies in North-America, whereby, the Execution of a Britiſh Act of Parliament has been actually defeated, the Powers and Dignity of his Majeſty's Government ſet at Defiance, and the legal, conſtitutional Dependence of the ſaid Colonies on Great Britain, impaired and violated. To expreſs our entire Confidence in his Majeſty's Royal Wiſdom and Firmneſs, that he will give effectual Orders, and take all proper Meaſures for preventing any Attempt of the like dangerous Nature for the future, and for carrying into Execution all Laws and Statutes, relative to the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, enacted by the ſupreme Legiſlature of theſe Kingdoms; to recommend to his Majeſty's Protection and Favour, his loyal and dutiful Subjects in North-America, who have manifeſted their Deſire to comply with, and to aſſiſt in the Execution of the Stamp-Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, for impoſing certain Duties of Stamps in the ſaid Colonies, and with the other Statutes of the Realm; and to aſſure his Majeſty that this Houſe will in a Parliamentary Way, firmly and ſteadily ſupport his Majeſty in all ſuch Meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary for vindicating the Rights of Parliament, and for reſtoring Order and Tranquility to the Colonies.

After many long and warm Speeches upon the above Motion, "About Ten o'Clock, when the Houſe were almoſt worried out, old General HOWARD ſtood up, at his Martial Appearance, a profound Silence enſued, he ſpoke (I don't pretend to give you the Words, only the Subſtance) to this Effect, that he ſhuddered at the unnatural Motion, he hoped in God it would not ſucceed; leſt he ſhould be ordered to execute it, and before he would imbrue his Hand in the Blood of his Countrymen, who were contending for Engliſh Liberty, he would, if ordered, draw his Sword, but would ſooner ſheath in his own Body.—Secretary Conway ſaid (tho' not at the ſame Time) that he would ſooner cut off his Right Arm, than ſign an Order for Soldiers to enforce the Act."

Before the debate on Grenville's motion, things were in a ſtate of great uncertainty and fluctuation, the moſt knowing were at a loſs what to expect.——One day the miniſtry would have the advantage, the next Grenville's party would ſeem to prevail,——and then of courſe no repeal: But ſince that debate, appearances were more favourable. As ſoon as the ſtamp act is out of the way, the ſugar act, and other deſtructive reſtraints on American trade, will be conſidered: It is imagined every thing we aſk will be granted; as the eyes of the nation are at laſt opened, to ſee the advantages that Great-Britain will receive by granting us an almoſt unlimited trade, where it does not in the leaſt interfere with Britiſh manufactures. That it was ſaid French ſugars, &c. will pay no duties on importation, to the colonies, but muſt be put in the king's warehouſes; and the proprietor be obliged to re-ſhip them in a ſtipulated time, to any part of the world. That the duty on molaſſes will be reduced to one penny pr. gallon, and that the Weſt Indies were collecting all their force to prevent the paſſing theſe acts in your favour, but there was little reaſon to fear they would ſucceed againſt us.

BOSTON, April 2[illegible].

Advertiſement Extraordinary.

Great GEORGE and PATRIOT PITT forever ſing.

THIS is to certify all whom it may concern, in Europe, Aſia, Africa or America, that all Rejoicings and Exhibitions of Joy throughout this Continent on Occaſion of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, be they general Illuminations, Ringing of Bells, Bonfires, Firing of Cannon, or other Fireworks, will be merely in Duty and Loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, in Reſpect, Love and Gratitude to his wiſe and patriotic Miniſtry, and in Honor of the immortal Pitt, the Illuſtrious Five, and all thoſe, and thoſe only, who are and were for repealing that deteſtable Act as unconſtitutional, and in the higheſt Triumph over and Contempt of, an infernal, atheiſtical, popiſh, Jacobite and Tory Crew on both Sides the Atlantick, who, by the Providence of Almighty God, are totally, and 'tis to be hoped everlaſtingly fruſtrated in their diabolical Purpoſes towards Great Britain and her Colonies.

Extract of a letter from a Rev. Divine in London, dated March 5.

"Bleſſed be God the Act is repealed, after a terrible Struggle—O that Boſton, that America may be truly thankful and humble, and frugal, and not inſult the Parliament in their Rejoicings, for this would render you odious to thoſe who have been your firm Friends. Thus much I am authoriſed by Dr. C---r to write, who was deſired by the Miniſtry to write to his Friends to the ſame Purpoſe."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Feb. 8.

"I muſt inform you, that your Friends in Parliament have ſaid to me, that tho' they have done this for you, your future Happineſs depends upon yourſelves. Mr. G--l has propheſied the moſt ungrateful Returns to the Mother Country for this Lenity of Parliament, but I hope he will be diſappointed as to all the Colonies. Pretty certain I am that your Province will, being a brave free People, and not Slaves."

Extract of a Letter, dated London, March 1.

"You will receive by the Pacquet a Letter ſign'd by the Committee of North-American Merchants, a Copy of which is ſent to the principal Towns of the Continent, by which you'l ſee what has been done in and how that Affair is ſituated, as alſo what are their Sentiments upon it: For our Parts we ſincerely hope, you and all North-Americans will act ſuch a Part on this Occaſion, as will do honour to yourſelves and us, and convince the People of England that you are faithful and loyal Subjects, and ſincerely attach'd to this Country."

Extract of a Letter of the ſame date as the preceeding.

"The humble Remonſtrances which your Province had heretofore ſent hither, againſt the Bill impoſing Stamp-Duties in America paſſing into a Law, was well received by the King and Council, and the ſame was delivered by the Council to Mr. Gr——le, then firſt L——d of the T——y and a leading Man in the Houſe, in order to be laid before the Parliament; but this he thought proper to decline, and the Houſe never ſaw, 'til now, what it is thought would doubtleſs have prevented the Act from being paſſed; for which Diſobedience of the Order of Council, and daring to ſecret Papers which he was directed to communicate, it is tho't he will be impeached before the Riſing of the Houſe."

Capt. Shand for this Place, was to ſail the 8th March. Capts. Blake and Coffin, about the Middle of March; and Captain Marſhal in a Week after.

HARTFORD, April 23.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Glaſgow, in Scotland, to his Brother in this Town, dated March 8, 1766.

"'Tis now near a Fortnight paſt, ſince our Houſe of Commons voted for repealing your Stamp-Act, by a majority of above One Hundred, at which the mercantile Part of Britain rejoices, as yours will do—Our landed Gentry, and idle Politicians were all for enforcing the Act: it is right that your Trade is now ſet at Liberty from all Reſtraint; though I'm well perſuaded the tumultuous Practices in America, will introduce Garriſons and Troops among you very ſoon."

We hear from Hooſoc, that about ten Days ſince, one Mr. Wright of that Place fell from a Saw-Mill, by which Accident he unfortunately loſt his Life.

On Monday the 10th Inſtant, a Waggon run over a Child of Mr. Samuel Sardam of Saliſbury, and cruſh'd it inſtantly to Death.

Laſt Monday Night the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Timothy North, of Farmington, was conſum'd by Fire, together with all the Furniture.

And, laſt Thurſday the Dwelling-Houſe and Barn of Mr. Amos Richardſon of Coventry, was burnt down; all the Family were from home when the Fire broke out, which had got to a great Head before it was diſcovered.

We are credibly informed, that there has been made in the Town of Goſhen, (in this Colony) ſince the 20th of February laſt, from the Sap of Maple-Trees, Thirty Thouſand wt. of Sugar, which is ſold currently at the Rate of 8 Dollars per 100 wt. Three Perſons, in Six Weeks, made 36,00 wt. of the like Kind of Sugar in Norfolk.

Laſt Thurſday, as one Joſeph Richards, a French Neutral (ſo call'd) was aſſiſting in raiſing a Spout, to a Houſe in this Town, a large Billet of Wood, (that was ſet under a Ladder, to keep it off from the Roof of the Houſe) accidentally fell on his Head, and fractured his Scull, of which he expired in a few Hours after.

LONDON, January 28.

To the Honorable the Commons of Great-Britain *in Parliament aſſembled.*

The Petition of the Merchants of *London*, trading to *North-America*.

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT your Petitioners have long been concerned in carrying on the Trade between this Country and the Britiſh Colonies on the Continent of *North-America*.

That they have annually exported very large Quantities of Britiſh Manufactures conſiſting of Woolen Goods of all kinds, Cottons, Linens, Hard-ware, Shoes, Houſhold Furniture, and almoſt without Exception, of every Species of Goods manufactured in theſe Kingdoms; beſides other Articles imported from abroad, chiefly purchaſed with our Manufactures, and with the Produce of our Colonies; by all which, many thouſand Manufacturers, Seamen, and Labourers have been employed, to the very great and increaſing Benefit of this Nation.

That, in Return for theſe Exports, your Petitioners have received from the Colonies, Rice, Indico, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Oyl, Whalefins, Furrs, and lately Pot-Aſh, with other Commodities; beſides Remittances by Bills of Exchange and Bullion, obtained by the Coloniſts in Payment for Articles of their Produce not required for the Britiſh Market, and therefore exported to other Places.

That, from the Nature of this Trade, conſiſting of Britiſh Manufactures exported, and of the import of raw Materials from America, many of them uſed in our Manufactures, and all of them tending to leſſen our Dependence on neighbouring States, it muſt be deemed of the higheſt Importance in the commerical Syſtem of this Nation.

That this Commerce, ſo beneficial to the State and ſo neceſſary for the Support of Multitudes, now lies under ſuch Difficulties and Diſcouragements, that nothing leſs than its utter Ruin is apprehended, without the immediate Interpoſition of Parliament.

That, in Conſequence of the Trade between the Colonies and the Mother Country as eſtabliſhed and as permitted for many Years, and of the Experience which your Petitioners have had of the Readineſs of the Americans to make their juſt Remittances to the utmoſt of their real Ability, they have been induced to make and venture ſuch large Exportations of Britiſh Manufactures as to leave the Colonies indebted to the Merchants of Great-Britain in the Sum of ſeveral Millions Sterling.

That, at this Time the Coloniſts, when preſſed for Payment, appeal to paſt Experience in Proof of their Willingneſs, but declare it is not in their Power at preſent to make good their Engegements, alledging, that the Taxes and Reſtrictions laid upon them, and the Extenſion of the Juriſdiction of the Vice-Admiralty Courts eſtabliſhed by ſome late Acts of Parliament, particularly by an Act paſſed in the Fourth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled an Act for granting certain Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America—and by an Act paſſed in the Fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intituled An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp-Duties and other Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations, in America, with ſeveral Regulations and Reſtraints, which, if founded in Acts of Parliament for defined Purpoſes, are repreſented to have been extended in ſuch a Manner as to diſturb legal Commerce, and haraſs the fair Trader, have ſo far interrupted the uſual and former moſt fruitful Branches of their Commerce, reſtrained the Sale of their Produce, thrown the State of the ſeveral Provinces into Confuſion, and brought on ſo great a Number of actual Bankruptcies, that the former Opportunities and Means of Remittances and Payments are utterly loſt and taken from them.

That your Petitioners are, by theſe unhappy Events, reduced to the Neceſſity of applying to this Honourable Houſe, in order to ſecure themſelves and their Families from impending Ruin—to prevent a Multitude of Manufacturers from becoming a Burden to the Community, or elſe ſeeking their Bread in other Countries, to the irretrievable Loſs of this Kingdom—to preſerve the Strength of the Nation entire—it's Commerce flouriſhing—the Revenues increaſing, our Navigation, the Bulwark of the Kingdom, in a State of Growth and Extention, and the Colonies, from Inclination, Duty and Intereſt, firmly attached to the Mother Country.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray the Conſideration of the Premiſes, entreating ſuch Relief, as to the Wiſdom of the Honorable Houſe ſhall ſeem expedient.

And your Petitioners ſhall ever pray.

THE Creditors of William Hurlburd of Suffield, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Silas Kent, Innholder in the Weſt Society in Suffield, on Thurſday, the firſt Day of May next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, in purſuance of An Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c.——

April 14, 1766.
Graves Loomis,
Ebenezer Harmon, } Truſtees.
James Harmon,

Auguſtus Deley,

(At the Sign of the Black Boy, Near the North Meeting House in Hartford)

CONTINUES to carry on the Buſineſs of manufacturing TOBACCO, in all its Branches.—Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with Hog-Tail, Pig-Tail, and Shagg Tobacco, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. He takes in, and manufactures good Tobacco for chewing or ſmoaking, on Shares.———Said DELEY hopes thoſe who intend to take large Quantities of his Tobacco, will give him timely Notice, that he may be in Readineſs to ſupply them.

A Quantity of the beſt Kind of RAISINS, to be ſold by Retail, cheap for Caſh, by *Benjamin Gardiner*.

Juſt Publiſh'd in NEW-YORK,
(And to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford)

A Defence of the Epiſcopal

Government of the CHURCH: Containing REMARKS *On two late, noted Sermons on Preſbyterian Ordination.*
By JEREMIAH LEAMING, A.M.
Miſſionary at *Norwalk*, from the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts.

REV. Chap. ii. 2. *Thou haſt tried them which ſay they are Apoſtles, and are not.*

1 COR. xii. 28 and 29. *GOD hath ſet ſome in his Church, firſt Apoſtles, ſecondly Prophets, thirdly Teachers. Are all Apoſtles? Are all Prophets? Are all Teachers?*

Amenia Lottery Tickets,

To be ſold by the Printer hereof.

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, May 5, 1766. No. 71.

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BOSTON, May 1.

Letter from a Gentleman of Character, dated London, March 1, 1766.

AFter various difficulties, violent ſtruggles and wonderful changes, it is at preſent highly probable that a total repeal of the Stamp Act will take place, for which a Majority of 108 hath appeared in the Commons, after the utmoſt efforts made by the contending parties, the greater part, if not the whole being influenced by European rather than American reaſons. The preſent miniſters are for the repeal; but upwards of 30 placemen, and all the Scots ſave two, have voted againſt them. In the houſe of Lords the tide of power ebbs and flows ſtrongly.—In a committee of the whole houſe the opponents of the miniſters have carried two queſtions of no great conſequence againſt them by a very ſmall majority. Here the abſent Lords cannot vote by proxy; but upon the report, and all other occaſions, when they ſit as a houſe, [illegible] they may, and then it is ſaid there is a certain majority in the miniſtry. Lord Cheſterfield, who by reaſon of his great deafneſs, and other infirmities, has not come to the houſe for ſome years, lately came and took the oaths, to qualify himſelf to depute another Peer to vote by proxy for him, in order that the repeal of the Stamp Act may not fail thro' want of his vote, and I am told to day that, if able, he purpoſes to come in perſon at the great debate, and make his ſpeech upon the occaſion, wherein, tho' it will be impoſſible for him to reply to thoſe whom he cannot hear, I expect we ſhall have ſomething very notable ſaid by a man ſo remarkable not only for his wit, but thoſe great abilities, and that noble public ſpirit which he has ſhewn on ſome occaſions. I am alſo juſt now told that the Chancellor, who *totis viribus*, oppoſed the repeal, has changed his mind.——"

The Ship Boſton-Packet, John Marſhel, Commander owned here by John Hancock, Eſq; Merchant; was the firſt Ship that cleared out at this Port without Stamped Papers after the firſt of November, and we hear was Entered at the Cuſtom-Houſe in London, without any the leaſt Difficulty.

As ſome Perſons may imagine that the Veſſels which arrived here lately from England, brought Goods for Merchants who had engaged to countermand their Orders until the Stamp-Act was repealed; Such Perſons are informed that the above Orders were ſent in Captain Marſhall, who arrived in London the Middle of February, and were not received until after the Goods now imported were engaged for, packed and ſhipped.

On Friday laſt came to Town and was ſhipped on board Capt. Davis for England, a Ton of Pearl Aſhes, made by Mr. Henry Barnes at Marlborough, a Sample of which was viewed by the Dealers in that Commodity, who declared it ſuperior to the foreign Pearl Aſhes uſually imported here from England.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Houſe in London, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated March 6th.

—"Capt. Jacobſon ſailed yeſterday from Graveſend, as the Wind is S. W. I expect this will overtake him in the Downs to-morrow, and the chief Purport thereof is to acquaint you, that the Bill for repealing the Stamp-Act was read for the laſt Time in the Houſe of Commons on Tueſday laſt; and after many Debates pro and con, which laſted from three in the Afternoon to one o'Clock in the Morning, the Bill was paſſed for the Repeal of the Act by a Majority of 128; on which we ſincerely congratulate you as well as the reſt of our American Friends, as thinking we have in a great Meaſure got over the Buſineſs we have been ſoliciting for; however, we have a great deal to do before ſaid Vote is carried into a Law, as we expect, conformable to what we wrote you in our laſt, the ſame Buſineſs to go over again in the Houſe of Lords.—The Bill was carried to them Yeſterday attended by the 250 worthy Members who voted for the Repeal of the Act, and a Deputation from the Committee of Merchants, attended with our Petition for the Repeal of the Act, which was delivered by Lord Dartmouth, with a very genteel Speech applicable to the Occaſion, and the Petition was well received by the Houſe.—The principal Speakers againſt the Bill were Lord Temple, Lord Littleton, and for it the D. of Newcaſtle, D. of Grafton, and L. Egmont; however, it was read for the firſt Time, the ſecond Time reading is ordered for to-morrow, and the Committee of Merchants is to attend; and I conceive the greateſt Hopes that we ſhall get the Act finiſhed by the middle of next Week, unleſs their Lordſhips ſhould come to a Reſolution to examine Witneſſes for Proofs of Facts ſet forth in the Petition; if ſo, we ſhall have the ſame Dance to go over again in the Houſe of Lords, as we have had before the Houſe of Commons: However, you may aſſure yourſelf it will center in nothing worſe than keeping us longer in Suſpence, having a certain Majority in the Houſe, tho' but ſmall; and his Majeſty's Inſtructions to his Miniſtry is to conſent to the Prayer of our Petition, provided the Lords ſhould join with the Commons in a Repeal of the Act."——

NEW-YORK, April 14.

The Sons of Liberty in this city having reaſon to ſuppoſe, that there were on board the ſhip Prince George, Capt. Hathorn, which arrived here on Monday laſt from Briſtol, ſundry goods of Engliſh Manufacture, imported contrary to the general agreement made and ſigned by the merchants and traders of this city on the 31ſt of October laſt, "To direct their correſpondents not to ſhip ſuch goods, to countermand all the orders they had ſent for any ſuch," except crates, and caſks of earthen ware, grindſtones, Pipes, and ſuch other bulkey articles as owners uſually fill up their veſſels with, "and not to vend any goods or merchandize ſent upon commiſſion from Great Britain, ſhipped from thence after the firſt of January laſt, unleſs the ſtamp-act ſhould be repealed, or the ſaid agreement abrogated at a general meeting to be held for the purpoſe." Yeſterday about noon, ſome of their body waited on the captain, who after being informed of the ſaid agreement, and deſired to declare his cargo, and to whom belonging or conſigned; readily complied with the requeſt, and produced an Invoice of 50 caſks of bottled beer, 2399 buſhels of ſalt, 50 weys, and 60 chaldrons of coal, belonging to the owners of the ſaid ſhip, ſhipped on their account, one third to their own uſe, the other two thirds conſigned to two merchants in this city. Which invoice he declared upon Oath, before alderman Filkins, contained the whole of his cargo imported in the ſaid ſhip, and by his conſent, and the conſents of the gentlemen to whom the reſt of the cargo was conſigned, the whole was delivered into the cuſtody of the Sons of Liberty of this Place, to be by them branded with the New-York Arms, and by the firſt opportunity, re-ſhipped and ſent back to the owners in Briſtol.

Philadelphia, April 24.

Tueſday laſt the Brig Lark, Capt. Roberts arrived here from Liverpool, and having Goods on board, ſhipped contrary to the Agreement entered into by the Merchants and Traders of this City in November laſt; the Committee of Merchants immediately met, and agreed to have thoſe Goods locked up in Stores, till they ſhall hear of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act. The Goods were ſhipped by a Merchant in Liverpool on his own proper Account.

HARTFORD, May 5.

Laſt Wedneſday, the Rev. Theodore Henſdale, was ordained to the Miniſterial Office, over a Congregation in Windſor. The Rev. Mr. Clark of Kenſington, preach'd on the Occaſion.

A CHALLENGE is hereby given by the Subſcribers, to ASHBEL STEEL, and JOHN BARNARD, with 18 young Gentlemen, South of the Great Bridge, in this Town, to play a Game at BOWL for a Dinner and Trimmings, with an equal Number, North of ſaid Bridge, on Friday next.

WILLIAM PRATT,
DANIEL OLCOTT.

N. B. If they accept the Challenge, they are deſired to meet us at the Court-Houſe, by 9 o'Clock in the Morning.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. April 30th, 1766.

WHereas purſuant to an Act or Law of this Colony, intituled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Joſiah Caſe, late of Middletown, now of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors: Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Joſiah Caſe, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Eſther Wetmore, Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on the Second Tueſday of June next; to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid Joſiah Caſe ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

From the Votes of the Houſe of Commons:

Lunæ 24 Die Februarii, 1766.

A Petition of the Mayor, Aldermen, Citizens, Merchants, Tradeſmen, and Manufacturers, of the City of Worceſter, whoſe Names are thereunto ſubſcribed, was preſented to the Houſe, and read; ſetting forth, that the preſent ſtagnation of Trade to the Britiſh Colonies in America, occaſioned, as the Petitioners apprehend, by the late Stamp-Act, and other Reſtrictions affecting that Tade, is ſeverely felt by many of the Petitioners, & fills them with the moſt alarming Apprehenſions, foreſeeing in a great Meaſure there own, and the enevitable Ruin of Numbers of their Fellow Subjects, if ſome effectual Means are not immediately applied to recover and preſerve ſo ineſtimable a Branch of Commerce to theſe Kingdoms; and therefore praying the Houſe to take the Premiſes into Conſideration, and give ſuch Relief as to the Houſe ſhall ſeem meet.

Ordered, That the ſaid Petition be referred to the Conſideration of the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it is referred, to conſider further of the ſeveral Papers, which were preſented to the Houſe by Mr. Secretary Conway, upon the 14th, 22d, 27th, 28th, and 31ſt Days of January laſt, and the 5th, 10th, 17th, and 21ſt days of this inſtant February and by Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the 3d, 10th, 19th, and 21ſt Days of this inſtant February, by his Majeſty's Command.

The Order of the Day being read, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe to conſider further of the Supply granted to his Majeſty;

Reſolved,

That this Houſe will, upon Friday Morning next, reſolve itſelf into the ſaid Committee.

The Order of the Day being read, for the Houſe to reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider further of Ways and Means for raiſing the Supply granted to his Majeſty; Reſolved,

That this Houſe will, upon Friday Morning next, reſolve itſelf into the ſame Committee.

The other Order of the Day being read;

Mr. Fuller reported from the Committee of the whole Houſe, to whom it was referred to conſider further of the ſeveral Papers, which were preſented to the Houſe, by Mr. Secretary Conway, upon the 14th, 22d, 27th, 28th, and 31ſt, Day of January laſt, and the 5th, 10th, 17th, and 21ſt Days of this inſtant February, and by Mr. Chanceller of the Exchequer upon the 3d 10th, 19th, and 21ſt, Days of this Inſtant February, by his Majeſty's Command the Reſolution which the Committee had directed him to report to the Houſe; which he read in his Place, and afterwards delivered in at the Table, where the ſame were read and are as followeth, viz.

Reſolved,

1. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the King's Majeſty, by and with the Advice and Conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, had, hath, and of Right ought to have, full Power and Authority to make Laws and Statutes, of ſufficient Force and Validity to bind the Colonies and People of America, Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain, in all Caſes whatſoever.

Reſolved,

2d. That it appears to this Committee, that Tumults and Inſurrections of the moſt dangerous Nature have been raiſed, and carried on, in ſeveral of the North-American Colonies, in open Defiance of the Powers and Dignity of His Majeſty's Government, and in manifeſt Violation of the Laws and Legiſlative Authority of this Kingdom.

Reſolved,

3. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the ſaid Tumults and Inſurrections have been greatly countenanced and inflamed by Votes and Reſolutions, paſſed in ſeveral of the Aſſemblies of the ſaid Provinces, highly injurious to the Honour of His Majeſty's Government, and tending to deſtroy the Legal and Conſtitutional Dependency of the ſaid Colonies on the Imperial Crown and Parliament of Great Britain. Reſolved,

4th. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that ſuch Perſons, who, on Account of the Deſire which they have manifeſted to comply with, or to aſſiſt in carrying into Execution, any Acts of the Legiſlature of Great Britain, relating to the Britiſh Colonies in North America, have ſuffered any Injury or Damage, ought to have full and ample Compenſation made to them for the ſame, by the reſpective Colonies in which ſuch Injuries or Damages were ſuſtained. Reſolved,

5th. That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Houſe be moved, to reſolve and declare, that all His Majeſty's Subjects, reſiding in the ſaid Colonies, who have manifeſted their Deſire to comply with, or to aſſiſt in carrying into Execution, any Acts of the Legiſlature of Great Britain, relating to the Britiſh Colonies in North America, have acted as dutiful and loyal Subjects, and are therefore intitled to, and will aſſuredly have, the Protection of the Houſe of Commons of Great-Britain.

Reſolved 6. That it is the Opinion of this Committee that all Perſons, who by Reaſon of the Tumults and Outrages in N. America, have not been able to procure ſtampped Paper, ſince paſſing of the act for laying certain Duties of Stamps in the Colonies, ought to be indemnified from all Penalties, and Forfeitures, which they may have incurred by writing, ingroſſing, or printing, on Paper, Vellum, or Parchment, not duly Stamped, as required by the ſaid Act, under proper Reſtrictions.

Reſolved,

7th. That is is the Opinion of this Committee, that the Houſe be moved, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſame; and for amending ſuch Parts of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament, relating to the Trade and Revenues of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned."

The firſt Reſolution of the Committee being read a ſecond Time; a Motion was made, and the Queſtion being put, that the ſaid Reſolution be poſtponed; It paſſed in the Negative.

Then the ſaid Reſolution was agreed to by the Houſe.

The three next Reſolutions of the Committee being read a ſecond Time, were agreed to by the Houſe.

The Fifth Reſolution of the Committee, that the Houſe be moved, to reſolve and declare that all his Majeſty's Subjects reſiding in the ſaid Colonies, who have manifeſted their Deſire to comply with, or to aſſiſt in carrying into Execution, any Acts of the Legiſlature of Great Britain, relating to the Britiſh Colonies in North America, have acted as dutiful and loyal Subjects, and are therefore entituled to, and will aſſuredly have, the Protection of the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, being read a ſecond Time;

The Houſe was moved accordingly.

Reſolved,

That this Houſe doth reſolve and declare, that all His Majeſty's Subjects reſiding in the ſaid Colonies, who have manifeſted their Deſire to comply with, or to aſſiſt in carrying into Execution, any Acts of the Legiſlature of Great Britain, relating to the Britiſh Colonies in North America, have acted as dutiful and loyal Subjects, and therefore are intitled to, and will aſſuredly have, the Protection of the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain.

The Sixth Reſolution of the Committee being read a ſecond Time, was agreed to by the Houſe.

The ſubſequent Reſolution of the Committee, that the Houſe be moved, that Leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, entituled, "An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp-Duties, and other Duties, in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſame; and for amending ſuch Parts of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament relating to the Trade and Revenues of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned, being read a ſecond Time;"

And a Motion being made, that the ſaid Reſolution be re committed;

The Houſe was moved, that Part of an Act, made in the 5th Year of the Reign of Queen Anne, intituled *An Act for the Union of the Two Kingdoms of England and Scotland*, might be read.

And the ſame was read accordingly.

Then the Queſtion being put, that the ſaid Reſolution be re-committed;

It paſſed in the Negative.

Then the Houſe was moved, purſuant to the ſaid Reſolution.

Ordered,

That Leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal an Act, paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled, "An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp-Duties, and other Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſame; and for amending ſuch Parts of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament, relating to the Trade and Revenues of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the Penalties and Forfeitures therein mentioned;" and that Mr. Fuller, Mr. Secretary Conway, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Townſhend, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir George Savile, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Thomas Townſhend Junior, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Mr. Huſſey, Mr. Prowſe, Sir William Baker, Mr. Cooke, Sir William Mereſith, Colonel Barre, and Mr. Burke, do prepare, and bring in the ſame.

A Motion was made, and the Queſtion being put, that it be an Inſtruction to the ſaid Gentlemen, that they do make effectual Proviſion, in the ſaid Bill, for preſerving the juſt Rights and Authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature, by directing all Votes and Reſolutions of the Aſſemblies of any of the American Colonies, repugnant to the ſaid Rights and Authority, to be eraſed and expunged before the ſaid Repeal ſhall take Place in ſuch reſpective Colonies;

It paſſed in the Negative.

Ordered,

That a Bill, or Bills, be brought in, upon the firſt and ſixth of the ſaid Reſolutions; and that Mr. Fuller, Mr. Secretary Conway, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Cavendiſh, Mr. Thomas Townſhend, Junior, Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Attorney General, Mr. Solicitor General, and Mr. Cooper, do prepare, and bring in the ſame.

Ordered,

That the ſecond, third, fourth, and fifth, of the ſaid Reſolutions, be humbly laid before his Majeſty.

Reſolved,

That an humble Addreſs be preſented to His Majeſty, humbly to deſire that His Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to give Directions, that the ſaid Reſolutions be tranſmitted to the Governors of his Majeſty's Colonies and Plantations in America, to be by them communicated to the Aſſemblies of their reſpective Governments.

Ordered,

That the ſaid Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, by ſuch Members of this Houſe, as are of his Majeſty's Moſt Honorable Privy Council.

LONDON, February 18.

A great number of Spitalfields weavers have ſhipped themſelves for America; their melancholy circumſtances obliging them to ſeek that bread abroad which they cannot get at home.

It is aſſerted many important reſignations are now depending on the event of the American Stamp Act.

Laſt ſaturday cards were ſent to ſeveral perſons of diſtinction, congratulating them on the preſent proſpect of mild meaſures being expected to be purſued with Reſpect to America.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Occum, of the Mohawk tribe of Indians, is expected in London in a few days; the ſhip he ſailed in having been ſeen in the channel.

March 3. Laſt week ſome cuſtom-houſe officers ſeized a box, which they thought contained ſome French lace, and carried it to the cuſtom-houſe, but on opening it, there jumped out upwards of 100 rats, for it contained nothing elſe.

Yeſterday four Cod about 11 lb. each, were ſold for ten guineas, and a large Scait for 3l. 10s.

A few nights ſince his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter was made a Free-Maſon, at the horn-tavern, palace-yard, Weſtminiſter,

---

Annapolis, (in Maryland) April 7.

Tueſday evening about VII o'clock, a COMET made it's Appearance, at N. W. by W. about 18 Degrees from the Horizon, and 18 or 20 below the Pleiades. Laſt Night it appeared again, nearly in the ſame Point and Height, and it did not diſappear 'till it got almoſt below the Horizon.

Yeſterday the Provincial Court was adjourn'd to Monday the 21ſt Day of July next.

Next Monday Three Weeks, the General Aſſembly of this Province is to meet here: And we are aſſured that a Motion will be made, to procure from London at the Expence of this Province, the Statue of the great and good Mr. PITT,

Cheſter-Town, April 7, 1766.

To Mr. JONAS GREEN.

SIR,

LAST Evening, on receiving the moſt agreeable News here, of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, a few Gentlemen, that met on that intereſting Occaſion, opened a Subſcription for the Purpoſe of erecting a Monument at the City of Annapolis, in Maryland, (being the Seat of Goverment and the moſt publick Place in the Province) to the Honour of Mr. PITT, to ſtand to lateſt Time, in grateful Remembrance of his Patriotick Defence and Support of the Rights, Liberties and Privileges of Britiſh Americans; Thirty Guineas were preſently ſubſcribed, and we doubt not a very conſiderable Sum will ſoon be raiſed in our County, and we hope the Gentlemen of every County in the Province will do the like. We wou'd propoſe that ſome one Gentleman in each County ſhould be appointed to receive the Subſcription Money, and that a Day ſhould be ſet for thoſe Gentlemen to meet at Annapolis, and agree upon a Plan for executing the Work in the beſt and moſt reſpectable Manner the Sum of Money raiſed will afford.

We hope the ſame grateful Senſe of that worthy Gentleman's very extraordinary Merit, will be ſhewn in every Colony on this Continent. Yours &c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.

The ſnow Nancy, Walter Kerr, maſter, mentioned in our laſt, left Briſtol the 17th of January, and King Road the 3d of February following, bound for this port; About the beginning of March they fell in with the ſloop Ann, John Jones maſter, of and from Rhode-Iſland, bound for Jamaica, but being in great diſtreſs, Captain Kerr took ſaid Jones and his people on board the ſnow, and proceeded on his voyage until the 5th inſt. when he got ſoundings in 25 fathom water at 9 o'clock in the evening, and by obſervation had that day he was to the ſouthward of Cape Henlopen and ſtood a N. N. Weſt courſe until 12 o'clock when he laid the ſnow too in 15 fathom water.—At four o'clock in the morning ſhe ſtruck on Herreford Bar, about ſeventeen miles to the northward of Cape-May being carried thither, as is ſuppoſed, by a ſtrong current, for the captain and others on board judged they were on the overfalls in the mouth of our Bay, and endeavoured by filling the ſails, to preſs her over, but ſoon found their miſtake by ſeeing the land very near to them. On this ſome of the people, contrary to the captain's orders cut away the maſts, and others got into their boats, cut their gripes, and the ſea ſoon waſhed them overboard; then cutting or ſlipping the falls drove to the ſhore where four men landed, viz, Hutchinſon the carpenter, Magnus Sinclair, John Gowans and John Stanſbury which were all that were ſaved out of twenty eight perſons, for the wind blowing a violent hard gale by this time, at N. E. and N. E. and by N. no aſſiſtance could be given them from the ſhore; the veſſel unfortunately heeled off towards the ſea which broke over her 30 feet high, and the diſtreſſed people obliged to continue on her deck until four o'clock in the Afternoon, hanging by the quarter deck rails, and upper gunnel, &c. as ſhe lay on her beam ends; but at low water they made a raft, and as is ſuppoſed, all got on it, expecting the tide of flood to drive them on ſhore, the raft came there well ſecured; and a hen koop laſhed to the upper part, with their cloths ſtuffed in it; coming a ſhore underneath the raft, ſhewed it had overſet, and the people all periſhed; twelve of their bodies having been ſince found, and decently buried. The perſons drowned by this unfortunate wreck are, Captain Walter Kerr, John Oliver, his mate, ——Forteſcue, an apprentice, and five others of the ſhip's crew. John Jones, maſter, Andrew Maſon, mate, John Brown, David Muttony, and Peleg Wood, all of the ſloop Ann, taken up at ſea: Captain William Wilſon, his wife and child, Captain John Corſer, Mr. Robert Smith, (a young lad brother to the Reverend Doctor Smith, of this place) the Reverend Mr. Wilſon, the Revd. Mr. Giles of New York, Mr. Mott, a tanner, of Connecticut, and the maſter and two mates of a Rhode-Iſland brig, that was ſold in Briſtol, names forgot. No letters or papers have been found and very little of the veſſel or cargo ſaved: Upon the whole, the circumſtances of this affair make it one of the moſt melancholly loſſes that ever happened on this coaſt.

We are confidently aſſured that the courts, at Charles-Town, S. Carolina, are opened and all buſineſs goes on there without Stamped paper.

Juſt Publiſh'd in NEW-YORK,
(And to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford)

A Defence of the Epiſcopal

Government of the CHURCH: Containing REMARKS *On two late, noted Sermons on Preſbyterian Ordination.*

By JEREMIAH LEAMING, A. M.
Miſſionary at *Norwalk*, from the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts.

REV. Chap. ii. 2. *Thou haſt tried them which ſay they are Apoſtles, and are not.*

1 COR. xii. 28 *and* 29. *GOD hath ſet ſome in his Church, firſt Apoſtles, ſecondly Prophets, thirdly Teachers. Are all Apoſtles? Are all Prophets? Are all Teachers?*

◆ ◆ ◆

Auguſtus Deley,

(At the Sign of the Black Boy, Near the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford).

CONTINUES to carry on the Buſineſs of manufacturing TOBACCO, in all its Branches.—Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with Hog-Tail, Pig-Tail, and Shagg Tobacco, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. He takes in, and manufactures good Tobacco for chewing or ſmoaking, on Shares.——Said DELEY hopes thoſe who intend to take large Quantities of his Tobacco, will give him timely Notice, that he may be in Readineſs to ſupply them

HARTFORD, May 5.

Letter from the Committee of Merchants in London, trading to North-America, directed to George Wyllys, Eſq; and the Reſt of the Merchants at Hartford

LONDON, Feb. 28, 1766.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER much Anxiety, we have at length the Pleaſure to acquaint you that a Bill is now in the Houſe of Commons, for repealing the Stamp-Act: It was read the ſecond Time Yeſterday.

We alſo look forward to ſome beneficial Regulations and Extenſion of the Trade of America; which we hope may be obtain'd in the Courſe of this Seſſion of Parliament; during which, the moſt ſerious Attention and Application ſhall take place on our Part, to every Point which may tend to the general Good.

Permit us now, Gentlemen, to lay before you our Sentiments on the preſent State of Affairs, to ſubmit them to your good Judgment, and to requeſt, that, ſo far as they agree with it, you will be pleaſed to inculcate the Propriety of the Conduct we recommend.

It has been a conſtant Argument againſt the Repeal, that in Caſe it ſhould take Place, the parliamentary Vote of Right will be waſte Paper; and that the Colonies will underſtand very well, that what is pretended to be adopted, on mere commerical Principles of Experience, is really yielded through Fear, and amounts to a tacit, but effectual Surrender of its Right, or at leaſt to a tacit Compact, that it will never uſe it.

In this Line of Argument, every Debate, and every Queſtion, from Oppoſition, has run, how material, how neceſſary therefore is it, that the Event ſhould not ſupport, or even ſeem to ſupport, thoſe Arguments.

The Event will juſtify thoſe Arguments in the ſtrongeſt Manner, if the Colonies ſhould triumph on the Repeal, and affect to ſeize the yielding of Parliament, as a Point gained over parliamentary Authority. The Oppoſition from whom the Colonies have ſuffered ſo much, would then throw in the Teeth of our Friends, *See your Work; It is as we ſaid; it is but too well proved, what uſe the Colonies make of your weak and timid Meaſures.* On the contrary, if Duty, Submiſſion and Gratitude, be the Returns made by the Colonies, then our Friends my exult, they may ſay, *We are in the Right; is it not as we ſaid; See the Colonies regaind to this Country; by our Moderation; regained, with their Loyalty, their Affections and their Trade.*

It is needleſs to ſay, how extremely preferable the latter Suppoſition is to the firſt; how much more deſireable for this Country, and for the Colonies.

You muſt be ſenſible what Friends the Colonies have had in the preſent Miniſtry; and are doubtleſs informed, what Pains they have taken to ſerve them; It is Juſtice likewiſe to them, to inform you that they have had great Difficulties to encounter in the Cauſe; the principal of which, was unhappily thrown in by the Colonies themſelves: We mean the intemperate Proceedings of various Ranks of People on your Side of the Water; and the Difficulties of the Repeal would have been much leſs, if they had not by their Violence in Word and Action, awakened the Honour of Parliament, and thereby involved every Friend of the Repeal, in the Imputation of betraying the Dignity of Parliament. This is ſo true, that the Act could certainly not have been repealed, had not Men's Minds been in ſome Meaſure ſatisfied with the Declaration of Right: If therefore, you would make the proper Returns to your Country: if you have a Mind to do Credit to your Friends and ſtrengthen the Hands of your Advocates, haſten, we beſeech you, to expreſs filial Duty and Gratitude to your Parent Country,—Then will thoſe who have been (and while they have the Power we doubt not will be) your Friends, plume themſelves on the Reſtoration of Peace to the Colonies, Union, Trade, and reciprocal Advantages to them and to us: But if violent Meaſures are continued, and Triumphs on the Point gain'd; if it is talked of as a Victory; if it is ſaid the Parliament have yielded up the Right, then indeed your Enemies here will have a compleat Triumph.—Your Tax Maſters probably be reſtored; your Friends muſt certainly loſe all Power to ſerve you; and ſuch a Train of Ill Conſequences follow, as are eaſier for you to imagine than for us to deſcribe. At leaſt ſuch Meaſures on your Side, will greatly tend to produce theſe Effects. We have no Doubt that you will adopt the contrary Conduct, and inculcate it to the utmoſt of your Influence; to which we ſincerely wiſh the moſt extenſive Regard may be paid, and that uninterrupted mutual Affection may continue between Great Britain and her Colonies, to the lateſt Ages.

We are, with unfeigned Regard,
Gentlemen,
Your affectionate Friends, and
Humble Servants,

(The above Letter was ſigned by Thirty principal Merchants, reſiding in London)

We are credibly informed, that all the Veſſels belonging to this Government, that went to Saltortuga, are returned in Safety to their different Ports.

NEW-YORK, May 1.

Laſt Saturday Morning the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goddridge, arrived here from Falmouth in 7 Weeks.—

Extract of a Letter from an American Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-Jerſey.

London, Feb. 25, 1766.

——"I moſt joyfully congratulate you on ſo unexpected a delivery from ſlavery and civil diſſention by a repeal of the ſtamp act; which was carried in the commons the 21ſt inſtant, by a majority of 108 votes, and as a ſupply bill muſt paſs the lords of courſe. The providential change of the m----y, from the moſt abandoned and execrable, to a ſet of as honeſt, upright, & amiable perſonages as were to be found in the nation, ſeemed to be the foundation for our deliverance. But their power would have proved unequal to the taſk, had not our glorious Hero, our former deliverer, ſtood forth; and almoſt alone, ſupported our feeble unfaſhionable dying cauſe. He ſtruck at the root; he openly denied the right of Parliament to impoſe internal taxation on the colonies. With the eloquence of a Demoſthenes,—with the cool reaſoning of a Hambden,—with the warmth of an American enthuſiaſt, did this Great Man plead our deſperate cauſe, and that of liberty, in defiance of r—l favour, popularity, friends, relations, dangers and diſeaſe. For hours could I expatiate, in heaping encomiums upon this ſaviour of our country; but you will hear them from all quarters.———

Tho' private friendſhip would be a ſufficient inducement for me to addreſs you at preſent; yet I have now another motive, which is, and ever ought to be eſteemed the greateſt, I mean, the good of my country. Know then, that we have been ſacrificed and ſold by our ag---s. If there be an exception, I believe yours is the man; But he has not power to do it, and therefore deſerves no thanks. It is beyond deſcription (to me as well as to many others aſtoniſhing) that the colonies ſhould, as they have hitherto done, truſt their moſt important intereſts with ſuch perſons. Do you imagine the people of England poſſeſſed with a ſpirit of divination or intuition, ſo as to diſcern truth from falſhood, by hearing only one ſide; which is, and always will be the caſe, ſo long as the m——y can ſilence the ag--ts, while our enemies roar againſt us at leiſure, and repreſent us in ſuch colours, as their intereſt or malice ſuggeſts. I ſay nothing but what falls infinitely ſhort of what might be ſaid, perfectly conſiſtent with truth. It is certainly the duty of every leading man in the colonies, to uſe his utmoſt influence, for the appointment of able perſons, who have natural attachments and connections in the colonies; and that they be ſent as ſuch men ought to be—INDEPENDENT—by all allowances ſufficient to make them ſo."

Let not the object vaniſh from your ſight,
Remember, 'tis your country's ſafety.
VOLTAIRE.

Amenia Lottery Tickets,
To be ſold by the Printer hereof.

Jedidiah Strong Esqr
Litchfield

The Connecticut Courant.

Monday, May 12, 1766. No. 72.

HARTFORD, May 12.

Laſt Thurſday being the Anniverſary Election, (agreable to the Royal Charter granted to this Colony) the following Gentlemen were elected, viz.

Hon. WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq;
GOVERNOR.
Hon JONATHAN TRUMBLE, Eſq;
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR.

ASSISTANTS.

HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON, Eſq;
[illegible]
SHUBAEL CONANT, Eſq;
ELISHA SHELDON, Eſq;
ELIPHALET DYER, Eſq;
JABEZ HUNTINGTON, Eſq;
* WILLIAM PITKIN, jun. Eſq;
* ROGER SHERMAN, Eſq;
* ROBERT WALKER, Eſq;
* ABRAHAM DAVENPORT, Eſq;
* WILLIAM-SAMUEL JOHNSON, Eſq;
* JOSEPH SPENCER, Eſq;

*[The Gentlemen, with an * prefix'd to their Names, are new Members.]*

JOSEPH TALCOTT, Eſq; Treaſurer.
GEORGE WYLLYS, Eſq; Secretary.

The following is a Liſt of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Hartford.
[illegible] Pitkin,
choſen an Aſſiſtant.
Mr. John Ledyard.
New-Haven.
Mr. Roger Sherman,
choſen an Aſſiſtant.
Mr. Samuel Biſhop, jun.
New-London.
Capt. Jeremiah Miller.
Mr. William Hillhouſe.
Fairfield.
Mr. Lothrop Lewis,
Col. John Reed.
Windham.
Maj. Jedediah Elderkin,
Capt. Samuel Murdock.
Litchfield.
Col. Ebenezer Marſh,
Capt. Iſaac Baldwin.
Norwich.
Mr. Iſaac Tracy,
Major John Durkee.
Stamford.
Mr. Abraham Davenport
choſen an Aſſiſtant.
Capt. Charles Webb.
Stonington.
Maj. Amos Cheſebrough
Mr. Paul Wheeler.
Greenwich.
Capt. Jabez Sherwood,
Capt. Meſſenger Palmer.
Groton.
Capt. Moſes Fiſh,
Capt. Benadam Gallop.
Kent.
Mr. John Ranſom,
Mr. Eliphalet Cumſtock.
Stafford.
Mr. Daniel Alden, jun.
Capt. Iſaac Pinney.
Milford.
Capt. John Fowler,
Mr. Robert Treat.
Coventry.
Mr. Phineas Strong,
Mr. Ephraim Root.
Danbury.
Capt. Daniel Taylor,
Mr. Samuel Dickenſon.
Farmington.
Capt. John Strong,
Mr. Jonathan Root.

Preſton.
Capt. Samuel Morgan,
Col. Samuel Coit.
Colcheſter.
Mr. Daniel Foot,
Capt. Peter Bulkley.
Harwinton.
Capt. John Wilſon,
Capt. Abijah Catlin.
Pomfret.
Mr. Jonathan Dreſſer,
Col. Iſrael Putnam.
Saliſbury.
Capt Thomas Chitenden
Mr. Joſhua Porter.
Killingly.
Mr. Bryant Brown,
Mr. Benjamin Leavens.
Simſbury.
Capt Jonathan Pettebone
Capt. John Caſe.
Newtown.
Mr. Richard Ferman,
Capt. Henry Glover.
Say-Brook.
Col. Samuel Willard,
Capt. John Mordock.
Woodſtock.
Capt. Nehemiah Lyon.
Mr. Ebenezer Payne,
Ridgefield.
Mr. William Lee,
Mr. Nathan Olmſted.
Waterbury.
Mr. Joſeph Hopkins,
Capt. Stephen Upſon.
Woodbury.
Mr. Daniel Sherman,
Capt. Increaſe Moſeley.
Haddam.
Maj. Hezekiah Brainard
New-Milford.
Mr. Buſhnel Boſtwick,
Capt. Samuel Canfield.
Suffield.
Capt. Samuel Kent,
Mr. William King.
New-Hartford.
Capt. Iſaac Kellog,
Mr. Martin Smith.
Guilford.
Mr. Nathaniel Hill,
Mr. Nathaniel Ruggles.

New-Fairfield.
Capt. Eleazer Hubbel.
Mr. Ephraim Hubbel.
Cornwall.
Mr. Noah Rogers,
Mr. Heman Swift.
Durham.
Capt. James Wadſworth,
Mr. Nathan Camp.
Lyme.
Mr. John Lay,
Mr. Samuel Seldon.
Voluntown.
Mr. John Gordon,
Capt. Robert Dixſon.
[illegible]
Mr. John [illegible]
Capt. Samuel Gilbert.
[illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
[illegible]
Capt. Benjamin Sumner,
Capt. Jedidiah Fay.
Eaſt-Haddam.
Mr. Dyer Throop.
Stratford.
Capt. Robert Fairchild,
Capt. Ichabod Lewis.
Lebanon.
Mr. William Williams,
(Clerk.
Mr. Benajah Bill.
Wallingford.
Capt. Macock Ward,
Capt. Samuel Hull.
Enfield.
Mr. Edward Collins,
Mr. Ephraim Terry, jun.
Plainfield.
Mr. Elisha Payne,
Maj. Ezekiel Pierce.
Branford.
Capt. William Hodley,
Mr. Samuel Ruſſel.
Canterbury.
Capt. Jabez Fitch,
Mr. Stephen Froſt.

Norwalk.
Mr. Thomas Fitch, jun.
Mr. Joſeph Platt.
Goſhen.
Capt. Moſes Lyman,
Capt. Ebenezer Norton.
Mansfield.
Mr. Benjamin Champlin
Mr. John Salter.
Middletown.
Mr. Seth Wetmore,
Mr. Richard Alſop.
Windſor.
Mr. Alexander Wolcott,
Mr. Matthew Rockwell.
Derby.
Mr. Daniel Holebrook,
Capt. Abel Gun.
Torrington.
Mr. John Cook,
Mr. Noah Wilſon.
Wethersfield.
Capt. Eliſha Williams,
Capt. Thomas Belding.
Tolland.
Capt. Zebulon Weſt,
(Speaker.
Capt. Samuel Chapman.
Sharon.
Capt. John Williams,
Capt. Caleb Jewet.
Glaſtenbury.
Maj. Elizur Talcott,
Mr. William Welles.
Canaan.
Col. David Whitney,
Capt. Charles Burrel.
Bolton.
Capt. Thomas Pitkin,
Capt. Benjamin Talcott.
Killingworth.
Capt. John Perſon,
Col. Aaron Elliot.
Willington.
Capt. Abner Barker,
Capt. Timothy Pearl.

At the General Election, laſt Thurſday, the Hon. WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq; *being choſen Governor, in the Room of the Hon.* THOMAS FITCH, Eſq; *(who had ſuſtained that Poſt with Honour, for Twelve Years paſt) He took his Leave of the Aſſembly, the ſame Day, by the following SPEECH.*

GENTLEMEN OF THE ASSEMBLY,

"WHEN I was firſt elected to the Office I have ſuſtained till now, I not only had an affecting Senſe of the good Opinion the People entertained of me; but alſo conſidered the Voice of the Freemen, as a Call of Providence; therefore, thought it my Duty to undertake to ſerve my King and Country in that Arduous and Important Truſt. And on the Deſire of the Electors, have laboured therein twelve Years. In the Whole of this Time I have ſtudiouſly endeavoured, to the utmoſt of my Ability, to maintain the Privileges, and promote the Intereſt and Welfare of the Colony; giving continual Attendance to the Buſineſs aſſigned me, in the various intricate, as well as more common Branches thereof.

Through the Courſe of a long War, and by Reaſon of other Occurrences intermixed, during that Period, it is well known the Difficulties attending my Office, were peculiarly great and burdenſome: Yet, as I was called to continue in that Service, by the repeated Voice of the Freemen; I was animated to exert myſelf with unremitting Application, to do every Thing in my Power, to fulfil the Truſts repoſed in me.—I had alſo the Satisfaction of having an Opportunity to ſpend my Time and Strength, for the public Good, and of believing my Services were in general acceptable; until of late, it has been my Lot to be ſo unhappy, as to have the Freemen differ from me in Sentiment, and therefore they have excepted againſt my Conduct, more eſpecially with Regard to one particular Affair; tho' in that Matter I can truly ſay, I never was more concerned for the Security of the Privileges of the Colony, than at that Time; and that my Intentions were really upright. Neverthelefs, altho' I have been, and am diſpoſed, from Principle, to ſerve the Public, to the utmoſt of my Capacity, when properly called thereto: Yet, on the other Hand, I have at all Times endeavoured to maintain ſuch a Temper of Mind as to be free and willing, whenever ſuch Call ſhould ceaſe, to ſubmit to the Directions of Providence therein.—And therefore, as the Freemen have now thought proper publicly to ſignify they have at preſent no further Service for me, I cheerfully acquieſce in this Diſpenſation for a Retirement. Being therefore, in Conſequence thereof, now to take my Leave of the Aſſembly, I embrace this Opportunity, to return my Thanks to the Aſſembly, and their Conſtituents, for thoſe many Marks of Eſteem and Reſpect ſhewn me, wiſhing Divine Counſel and Wiſdom may continually attend both you and them.

Council-Chamber, Hartford 8th May, 1766.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. April 30th, 1766.

WHereas purſuant to an Act or Law of this Colony, intituled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Joſiah Caſe, late of Middletown, now of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors: Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Joſiah Caſe, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Eſther Wetmore, Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on the Second Tueſday of June next; to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid Joſiah Caſe ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

THE Subſcribers to whom Mr. John Hopſon of Colcheſter, in Hartford County, hath aſſigned and made over all his Eſtate, real and perſonal in Truſt, for the Uſe of all his Creditors in juſt Proportion, hereby give Notice to all Perſons indebted to ſaid Hopſon, or for whom he hath advanced Money on Execution, to ſettle the ſame with Aaron Kellogg and Amaſa Jones, of ſaid Colcheſter, forthwith, by paying their Debts, or ſecuring the ſame by their Obligations: And all his Creditors are deſired to ſend in to ſaid Truſtees their ſeveral Claims duly proved. And ſaid Truſtees further give Notice, that they will meet at the Houſe of Mr. John Tainter, Innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the laſt Tueſday of May next, and the ſecond Tueſdays of July and Auguſt nex, to attend the Buſineſs of their Truſt; when and where their Accounts and Proceedings ſhall be expoſed to any Creditor who deſires to examine the ſame.

Colcheſter, April 12, 1766.

AARON KELLOGG,
AMASA JONES,
TITUS HOSMER.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in America, dated January, 1766.

FOR ſome Days, previous to the Meeting of Parliament, a Report had been circulated, that the Miniſtry had changed their Minds with Regard to the Stamp-Act, and inſtead of repealing, were bent upon enforcing it. If this Report did not take its Original amongſt the Favourites of a certain nothern Nobleman, it was much indebted to them for its Progreſs, which was ſo great as to affect the Stocks. The King's Speech, on the Meeting of the Parliament, on the 14th, gave ſome Colour to the Suggeſtion; but when the Gentlemen had ſpoken, who moved for the Addreſs, and ſeconded it, nothing could be clearer, than that the Miniſtry had perſiſted in their Intentions to promote the Repeal. The Friends of the Gentlemen lately in Power, applaud the King's Speech, and approved of the propoſed Addreſs, which, as uſual had purſued the Speech exactly; but they took great Offence at the Tenderneſs of the Expreſſion that the two firſt Gentlemen had made uſe of concerning America. Mr. N--g--nt particularly inſiſted, that the Honor of the Kingdom was concerned to compel the Execution of the Stamp-Act, until the Right was acknowledged, and the Repeal ſolicited as a Favour. He computed the Expence of the Troops now employed in America for their Defence, as he called it, to amount to Nine-pence in the Pound of the Land Tax, to this Kingdom, while the Produce of the Stamp Act would not raiſe a Shilling a Head on the Inhabitants of America; but that a Pepper Corn, in Acknowledgment of the Right, was of more Value than Millions without it. He failed not to expatiate on the extreme Ingratitude of the Colonies, and concluded with charging the Miniſters with encouraging Petitions to the Parliament, and Inſtructions to Members from the trading and manufacturing Towns, againſt the Stamp Act. Mr. PITT, who, according to the before-mentioned Report, was not to have attended the Houſe any more, but to have been created an Earl, was the next Speaker. Every Friend to his Country rejoiced to ſee him where he was, and to ſee him in ſuch perfect Health. As he always begins very low, and every Body was in Agitation on his firſt riſing, I could not hear his Introduction, till he ſaid, "I came to Town but Yeſterday; till I heard read in this Houſe, I was a Stranger to the Tenor of his Majeſty's Speech, and the propoſed Addreſs. Unconnected, unconſulted, I have not the Means of Information, I am fearful of offending thro' this Miſtake, and therefore beg to be indulged with a ſecond reading of the propoſed Addreſs." The Addreſs being read, Mr. PITT went on. He commended the King's Speech, & approved of the Addreſs in Anſwer; every Gentlemen left by it at perfect Liberty to take ſuch a Part concerning America as he might afterwards ſee fit, One Word only he could not approve of. "*Early*, is a Word that does not belong to the Notice that the Miniſtry have given to Parliament of the Troubles in America; in a Matter of ſuch Importance, the Communication ought to have been immediate. I ſpeak without Reſpect to Parties. I ſtand up in this Place ſingle and unconnected. As to the late Miniſtry (turning himſelf to Mr. G--n--lle, who ſat within one of him) every Capital Meaſure they have taken has been entirely wrong. To the preſent Gentlemen, to thoſe at leaſt whom I have in my Eye (looking at the Bench where Mr. Conway ſat with the Lords of the Treaſury) I have no Objection, I have never been made a Sacrifice of by any of them. Their Characters are fair; and I am always glad when Men of fair Characters engage in his Majeſty's Service. Some of them have done me the Honor to aſk my poor Opinion before they would engage; thoſe will do me the Juſtice to own that I adviſed them to engage. But, notwithſtanding, I love to be explicit, I cannot give them every Confidence; pardon me, Gentlemen, (bowing to the Treaſury Bench) Confidence is a Plant of ſlow Growth in an aged Boſom; Youth is the Seaſon for Credulity; comparing Events with each other, reaſoning from Effects to Cauſes, methinks I plainly diſcover the Traces of an over-ruling Influence over them. There is a Clauſe in the Act of Settlement, that every Miniſter ſhould ſign with his Hand, the Advice which he gives to his Sovereign; would it were well obſerved. I have had the Honour to ſerve the Crown; if I could have ſubmitted to Influence, I might have continued to ſerve it, but I could not be reſponſible for others. I have no local Attachment. Indifferent, whether a Man had been rocked in his Cradle on this Side, or on the other Side of the Tweed. I ſought for Merit wherever it was to be found; it was my Boaſt, that I was the firſt Miniſter who looked for it, and found it in the Mountains of the North. I called it forth, and drew out into your Service an hardy and intrepid Race of Men; Men, who left by your own Jealouſy, a Prey to the Artifice of your Enemies, had gone nigh to overturn the State in the War before the laſt. Theſe Men, in the laſt War, were brought to the Combat at your Side; they ſerved with Fidelity, as they fought with Valour, and conquered for you in every Part of the World. Deteſted be the national Reflections againſt them! They are groundleſs, illiberal, unmanly. When I ceaſed to ſerve his Majeſty as a Miniſter, it was not the Country of the Man by which I was moved, but the Man of that Country wanted Wiſdom, and held Principles incompatible with Freedom.

"It is a long time, Mr. Speaker, ſince I attended in Parliament. When the Reſolution was taken in this Houſe to tax America, I was ill in my Bed, when the Act paſſed, I was ill in my Bed, if I could have endured to have been carried in my Bed, ſo great was the Agitation of my Mind for the Conſequences, I would have ſolicited ſome kind Hand to have laid me down on this Floor, to have born my Teſtimony againſt it. It is now an Act that has paſſed. I would ſpeak with Decency of every Act of this Houſe; but I muſt beg the Indulgence of this Houſe to ſpeak of it with Freedom. I hope a Day may ſoon be appointed to conſider the State of the Nation with reſpect to America. I hope that Gentleman will come to the Debate with all the Temper and Impartiality that his Majeſty recommends, and the Importance of the Subject requires; a Subject of greater Importance than ever engaged the Attention of this Houſe; that Subject only excepted, when, near a Century ago, it was the Queſtion whether you yourſelves were to be Bond or Free.—In the mean Time, as I cannot depend upon Health for any future Day, ſuch is the Nature of my Infirmity, I will beg to ſay a few Words at preſent, leaving the Juſtice, the Equity, the Policy, the Expediency of the Act to another Time, and will only ſpeak to one Point. A Point which ſeems not to have been generally underſtood, I mean to the Right—Some Gentlemen (alluding to Mr. N-g-nt) ſeem to have conſidered it as a Point of Honor. If Gentlemen conſider it in that Light, they loſe all Meaſure of Right and Wrong, to follow a Deluſion, that may lead to Deſtruction. It is my Opinion that this Kingdom has no Right to lay a Tax upon the Colonies; at the ſame Time, I aſſert the Authority of this Kingdom over the Colonies, to be Sovereign and Supreme, in ever Circumſtance of Government and Legiſlation whatſoever. They are the Subjects of this Kingdom, equally entitled with ourſelves to all the natural Rights of Mankind, and the peculiar Privileges of Engliſhmen. Equally bound by the Laws, and equally participating of its Conſtitution. The Americans are the Sons, not the Baſtards, of England. But according to the Conſtitution of this free Country, Taxation is no Part of the governing or legiſlative Power. The Taxes are a voluntary Gift, and Grant of the Commons alone. In *Legiſlation* the three Eſtates of the Realm are alike concerned, but the Concurrence of the Peers and the Crown to a Tax, is only neceſſary to cloath (or cloſe) with the Form of *Law*, the Gift and Grant of the Commons alone, poſſeſſed of the Commons in theſe Days. In ancient Days, the Crown, the Barons, and the Clergy were the three Eſtates; the Barons and the Clergy gave and granted to the Crown; they gave and granted what was their own. At preſent, ſince the Diſcovery of America, other Circumſtances permitting, the Commons are become the Proprietors of the Lands. The Crown has diveſted itſelf of its great Eſtates. The Church, God bleſs it, has but a Pittance. The Property of the Lords, compared with the Commons, is as the Drop of Water to the Ocean. This Houſe repreſents thoſe Commons, the Proprietors of the Lands, and thoſe Proprietors virtually repreſent the reſt of the Inhabitants; then, therefore, in this Houſe, we give and grant what is our own—But in an American Tax, what do we do? We your Majeſty's Commons of Great-Britain, give and grant to your Majeſty, What? Our own Property. No, we give and grant to your Majeſty the Property of your Majeſty's Commons in America. It is an Abſurdity in Terms. This Diſtinction between Legiſlation and Taxation, is eſſentially Neceſſary to Liberty.—The Crown, the Peers, are equally legiſlative Powers with the Commons. If Taxation be then a Part of ſimple Legiſlation, the Crown, the *Peers*, have Rights in Taxation as well as yourſelves, Rights, which they will claim, which they exerciſe, whenever the Principle can be ſupported with Power.

"There is an Idea in ſome, that the Colonies are virtually repreſented in this Houſe. I would fain know by whom an American is repreſented here. Is he repreſented by a Knight of a Shire of any County in the Kingdom? Would to God that reſpectable Repreſentation were augmented to a greater Number! Or, will you tell him he is repreſented by a Repreſentative of a Borough, which perhaps was never ſeen by its Repreſentative? A Borough, perhaps, which no Man ever ſaw, this has been called the rotten Part of the Conſtitution. It cannot now endure out the Century. If it does not drop of itſelf, it muſt be amputated. But the Idea of the virtual Repreſentation of America in this Houſe, is the moſt contemptible Notion that ever entered into the Head of Man. It does not deſerve a ſerious Refutation.

"The Commons of America, repreſented in their ſeveral Aſſemblies, have ever been in Poſſeſſion of the Exerciſe of this their Conſtitutional Right of giving and granting their own Money—They would have been Slaves if they had not enjoyed it. At the ſame Time, this Kingdom, as the ſupreme governing and legiſlative Power, has always bound the Colonies by her Laws, by her Regulations, Reſtrictions in Trade, in Navigation, in Manufactures in every Article whatſoever, except that of taking their Money out of their Pockets without their Conſents. Here then I would draw a Line,

Quam ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere rectum.

A conſiderable Pauſe enſued after Mr. PITT had done ſpeaking. Mr. CONWAY then got up. He ſaid, 'He had waited to ſee whether any Anſwer would be given to what had been advanced by the right Hon. Gentleman; reſerving himſelf for the Reply. But as none had been given, had only to declare that his own Sentiments were entirely conformable to the Right Hon. Gentleman's; that they were ſo conformable, he ſaid, is a Circumſtance that affects me with the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure, and does me the greateſt Honor. But two Things fell from that Gentleman which give me Pain. Whatever falls from that Gentleman, falls from ſo great a Heighth as to make a deep Impreſſion. I muſt therefore endeavour to remove it. It was objected that the Notice given to Parliament of the Troubles in America, was not Early. I can aſſure the Houſe the firſt Reports were too Vague and Imperfect to be worthy the Attention of Parliament. It is only of late that they have been preciſe and full.

'An over-ruling Influence has alſo been hinted at. I ſee nothing of it. I feel nothing like it. I diſdain it for myſelf; and, as far as my Diſcernment can reach, for all the reſt of his Majeſty's Miniſters. I did not ride into Place upon a ſtalking Horſe; now I am in, was I ſenſible that I had done ſo, I would turn the Reins and ride out again.'

Mr. PITT ſaid, in Anſwer to Mr. CONWAY. "The Excuſe is a valid one; if it is a juſt one, that muſt appear from the Papers now before the Houſe. The Gentleman has ſpoken of riding into Place, and riding out of Place. I commend his Spirit of Independence. My Advice to him is, NOT TO BE RIDDEN.

In this Interval, Mr. G--n--le had reſerved himſelf. He avoided meddling with the Doctrine of Taxation being confined to the Houſe of Commons, and being grounded on the free Gift of the colative Body, through the Medium of their Repreſentatives; neither did he attempt to defend the virtual Repreſentation of America, but began with cenſuring the Miniſtry very ſeverely, for delaying to give earlier Notice to Parliament of the Diſturbances in America. He ſaid, 'They began in July, and now we are in the Middle of January. Lately they were only Occurrences (the Word uſed in the King's Speech on the 17th December) they are now grown to Diſturbances, to Tumults and Riots, I doubt they border upon OPEN REBELLION; and if the Doctrine I hear To-day be confirmed, I fear they will loſe that Name, to take that of a Revolution; the Government over them being diſſolved, a Revolution will take Place in America.

'I cannot underſtand the *Difference* between external and internal Taxes; they are the ſame in Effect and only differ in the Name. That this Kingdom is the Sovereign, the ſupreme legiſlative Power over America is granted, it cannot be denied, and Taxation is a Part of that ſovereign Power; it is one Branch of Legiſlation; it is, it has been exerciſed over thoſe who are not, who *were not* repreſented; it exerciſed over the Eaſt-India Company, the Merchants of London, the Proprietors of the Stocks, and over great manufacturing Towns; it was exerciſed over the Palatinate of Cheſter, and the Biſhoprick of Durham, before they ſent any Repreſentatives to Parliament. I appeal for Proof to the Preambles of the Acts which gave them Repreſentatives, the one in the Reign of Henry the Eighth, the other in that of Charles the Second.' Mr. Grenville then quoted the Statutes exactly, deſired they might be read; which being done, he reſumed his Diſcourſe.

'When I propoſed to tax America, I aſked the Houſe whether any Gentleman would object the Right; I repeatedly aſked it, and no Man would attempt to deny it. Protection and Obedience are reciprocal. G. Britain protects America; America is bound to yield Obedience; if not, tell me when the Americans were emancipated? When they want the Protection of this Kingdom, they are very ready to aſk it: That Protection has always been afforded them, in the moſt full and ample Manner. The Nation has run itſelf into an immediate Debt to give them their Protection, and now they are called upon to contribute a ſmall Share towards the public Expence! an Expence ariſing from themſelves, they renounce your Authority, inſult your Officers, and break out, I might almoſt ſay, into Acts of open Rebellion.

'The ſeditious Spirit of the Colonies, owes its Birth to the Factions in this Houſe. Gentlemen are careleſs of the Conſequences of what they ſay, provided it anſwers the immediate Purpoſes of Oppoſition. We were told that we trod on tender Ground. We were bid to expect Diſobedience. What was this but telling the Americans to ſtand out againſt the Law? To encourage their Obſtinacy with Expectations of Support from Home; let us only hold out a little, they would ſay, our Friends will ſoon be in Power. Ungrateful People of America! Bounties have been extended to them when I had the Honor to ſerve the Crown, while you yourſelves were loaded with an enormous Debt. You have given Bounties on their Lumber, their Iron, their Hemp, and many other Articles. You have relaxed in their Favour the Act of Navigation, that Paladium of the Britiſh Commerce; and yet I have been abuſed in all the public Prints, as Enemy to the Trade of America. I have been particularly charged with giving Orders and Inſtructions to prevent the Spaniſh Trade, and thereby ſtopping the Channels by which alone North-America uſed to be ſupplied with Caſh for Remittances to this Country. I defy any Man to produce any ſuch Orders or Inſtructions. I diſcouraged no Trade but what was illicit, what was prohibited by Act of Parliament.'

Mr. PITT began with prefacing, "That he did not mean to have gone any further upon the Subject on that Day; that he had only deſigned to throw out a few Hints, which Gentlemen who were ſo confident of the Rights of this Kingdom to ſend Taxes to America, might conſider, and perhaps might reflect in a cooler Moment, that the Right was at leaſt equivocal: But ſince the Gentleman who ſpoke laſt had not ſtopped on that Ground, but had gone into the Whole; into the Juſtice, the Equity, the Policy, the Expediency of the Stamp-Act, as well as into the Right, he would follow him through the whole Field, and combat his Arguments on every Point."

'He was going on, when Lord Str--ge got up, and called both the Gentlemen (Mr. PITT and Mr. Grenville) to Order; he ſaid they had both departed from the Matter before the Houſe; which was the King's Speech; and that Mr. PITT was going to ſpeak twice in the ſame Debate, although the Houſe was not in a Committee. Mr. George Onſlow anſwered that they were both in order, as nothing had been ſaid but what was fairly deducible from his Majeſty's Speech, and appealed to the Speaker. The Speaker decided in Mr. Onſlow's Favour.

"Mr. PITT ſaid, "I do not apprehend I am ſpeaking twice. I did expreſsly reſerve a Part of my Subject, in order to ſave the Time of the Houſe; but I am compelled to proceed in it. I do not ſpeak twice, I only finiſh what I had deſignedly left imperfect; but if the Houſe is of a different Opinion, far be it from me to indulge a Wiſh of tranſgreſſing againſt Order. I am content, if it be your Pleaſure, to be ſilent." Here he pauſed, the Houſe reſounded with GO ON, GO ON. He proceeded:

"GENTLEMEN, SIR, I have been charged with giving Birth to Sedition in America. They have ſpoken their Sentiments with Freedom againſt this unhappy Act. That Freedom has become their Crime. Sorry I am to hear the Liberty of Speech in this Houſe imputed as a Crime, but the Imputation ſhall not diſcourage me; it is a Liberty I mean to exerciſe; no Gentleman ought to be afraid of exerciſing it; it is a Liberty, by which the Gentleman who calumniates it, might himſelf have profited. He ought to have deſiſted from his Project. The Gentleman tells us, America is obſtinate, America is almoſt in open Rebellion. I rejoice that America has reſiſted. Three Millions of People, ſo dead to all the Feelings of Liberty, as voluntarily to conſent to be Slaves, would have been fit Inſtruments to make Slaves of the reſt. I came not here armed at all Points with Law Caſes and Acts of Parliament, with the Statute Book doubled down in Dog's-Ears, to defend the Cauſe of Liberty; if I had, I would have cited the two Caſes of Cheſter and Durham; I would have cited them to have ſhewn, that even under arbitrary Reigns, Parliaments were aſhamed of taxing a People without their Conſent, and allowed them Repreſentatives. Why did the Gentleman confine himſelf to Cheſter and Durham? He might have taken a higher Example in Wales. Wales, that never was taxed by Parliament, until it was incorporated. I would not debate a particular Point of Law with the Gentleman; I know his Abilities; I have been obliged to his diligent Reſearches; but for the Defence of Liberty, on a general Principle, upon a conſtitutional Principle, it is a Ground on which I ſtand firm, a Ground on which I dare meet any Man. The Gentleman tells us of many who are taxed, and are not repreſented; the India Company, Merchants, Stock-holders, Manufacturies: Surely many of theſe are repreſented in other Capacities, as Owners of Lands, or Freemen of Boroughs. It is a Misfortune that more are not actually repreſented; but they are all Inhabitants, and, as ſuch, are virtually repreſented. Many have it in their Option to be actually repreſented; they have Connections with thoſe that elect, and they have Influence over them. The Gentleman mentioned the Stock-holders, I hope he does not reckon the Debts of the Nation as Part of the national State.

"Since the Acceſſion of King William, Miniſters, ſome of great, others of more moderate Abilities, have taken the Lead in Government." [He went through the Liſt of them, bringing it down till he came to himſelf, giving a ſhort Sketch of the Characters of each.] "None of theſe, (he went on) ever dreamed of robbing the Colonies of their Conſtitutional Rights; it was reſerved to mark the *Æra* of the late Adminiſtration, not that there were wanting ſome, when I had the Honour to ſerve his Majeſty, to propoſe to me to burn my Fingers with an American Stamp-Act. With the Enemy at their Backs, with our Bayonets at their Breaſts, in the Day of their Diſtreſs, perhaps the Americans would have ſubmitted to the Impoſition; but it would have been taking an ungenerous and unjuſt Advantage.

"The Gentleman boaſts of his Bounties to America, and thoſe Bounties intended finally for the Benefits of this Kingdom. If they are where is his peculiar Merit to America. If they are not, he has miſapplied the national Treaſure. I am no Courtier of America. I ſtand up for this Kingdom. I maintain that Parliment has a Right to bind, to reſtrain America. Our legiſlative Power over the Colonies is Sovereign and Supreme. If it ceaſes to be Sovereign and Supreme, I would adviſe every Gentleman to ſell his Lands, if he can, and embark for that Country. When two Country's are connected together like England and her Colonies without being incorporated, the one muſt neceſſarily govern. The Greater muſt rule the Leſſer, ſo rule it, as not to contradict the fundamental Principles common to both. The Gentleman underſtands not the Difference betwen internal Taxes and external, I cannot help it. But there is a plain Diſtinction betwen Taxes levied for the Purpoſes of raiſing a Revenue, and Duties impoſed for the Regulation of Trade for the Accommodation of the Subject, although in the Conſequences ſome revenue might immediately ariſe from the latter. The Gentleman aſks 'when the Colonies Emancipated,' I deſire to know when were they made Slaves? But I dwell not upon Words——While I had the Honour of ſerving his Majeſty, I availed myſelf of the Means of Information which I derived from my Office, I ſpeak therefore from Knowledge, my Materials were good, I was at Pains to collect, to digeſt, to conſider them, and I will be bold to affirm, that the Profits to Great-Britain from the Trade of the Colonies through all its Branches, is Two Millions a Year, this is the Fund that carried you triumphantly through the laſt War. Three ſcore years ago, Eſtates that were at Two Thouſand Pounds a Year Rent, are now at Three Thouſand. Thoſe Eſtates then ſold from Fifteen to Eighteen Years Purchaſe, the ſame may now be ſold at Thirty, you owe this to America. This is the Price that America pays you for her Protection. And ſhall a miſerable Financier come with a Boaſt that he can cunningly Filch a Pepper Corn into the Exchequer, to the Loſs of Millions to the Nation.

"I dare not ſay how much higher theſe Profits may be augmented, but omitting the immenſe increaſe of People by natural Population, in the northern Colonies, and the Emigration from every Part of Europe, I am convinced the whole commerical Syſtem of America may be altered to Advantage, you have prohibited where you ought to have encouraged, you have encouraged where you ought to have prohibited, improper Reſtraints have been laid on the Continent, in favour of the Iſlands, you have but Two Nations to trade with in America—would you had Twenty. Let Acts of Parliament in Conſequence of Treaties remain, but let not an Engliſh Miniſter become a Cuſtom-Houſe Officer for Spain, for any foreign Power! Much is wrong, much may be amended for the general Good of the Whole.—Does the Gentleman complain he has been miſ-repreſented in the public Prints? It is a common Misfortune. In the Spaniſh Affair in the laſt War I was abuſed in all the News-papers for having adviſed his Majeſty to violate the Laws of Nations with Regard to Spain, the Abuſe was induſtriouſly circulated even in hand Bills. If Adminiſtration did not propagate the Abuſe, Adminiſtration never contradicted it. I will not ſay what Advice I did give the King, my Advice is in Writing, ſigned by myſelf, is in Poſſeſſion of the Crown, but I will ſay what Advice I did not give to the King. I did not adviſe the King to violate any of the Laws of Nations, as to the Report of the Gentleman's preventing in ſome Way the Trade for Bullion with the Spaniards, it was ſpoke of ſo confidently, that I own I am one of thoſe who did believe it to be true.

"The Gentleman muſt not wonder he was not contradicted, when as the Miniſter he aſſerted the Rights of Parliament to tax Americans. I know not how it is, but there is a Modeſty in this Houſe that does not chuſe to contradict a Miniſter. Such Gentlemen ſhould get the better of that Modeſty. If they do not, perhaps the collective Body may begin to abate of its Reſpect for the Repreſentative. Lord Bacon has told me that a great Queſtion would not fail of being agitated at one Time or another. I was willing to agitate that of the German War, my German War as they called it, at the proper Seaſon, every Seſſion, I called out, has any Body any Objections to the German War? no-body would object to it, one Gentleman only excepted, ſince removed into the upper Houſe, by Succeſſion to an ancient Barony (meaning Lord Diſpenſer, formerly Sir Francis Daſhwood) he told me he did not like my German War, I honor the Man for it, and was ſorry when he was turned out of his Poſt.

"A good Deal has been ſaid without Doors, of the Power, of the Strength of the Colonies. It is a Topick which ought to be cautiouſly handled. In a good, on a ſound Bottom, the Force of this Country can cruſh America to Atoms. I know the Value of your Troops. I know the Skill of your Officers. There is not a Company of Foot that ſerved in America, out of which you may not pick a Man of ſufficient Knowledge and Experience to make a Governor of a Colony there. But on this Ground, on a Stamp Act, when ſo many will think it a crying Injuſtice, I am one who will lift up my Hand againſt it. In ſuch a Cauſe your Succeſs may be hazardous. America, if ſhe fell, would fall like a ſtrong Man, would embrace the Pillars of State, and pull down the Conſtitution along with her. Is this your boaſted Peace? Not to ſheath the Sword in the Scabbard, but to ſheath it in the Bowels of your Countrymen! Will you quarrel with yourſelves, now the whole Houſe of Bourbon is united againſt you, while France diſturbs your Fiſheries at Newfoundland, embarraſſes your Slave Trade to Africa, and witholds from your Subjects in Canada their Property ſtipulated by Treaty, while the Ranſom for the Manillas is denied from Spain, and its gallant Conqueror baſely traduced as a mean Plunderer; a Gentleman (meaning Col. Draper) whoſe noble and generous Spirit would do Honour to the proudeſt Grandee of her Country. Say the Americans have not acted in all things with Prudence and Temper: They have been wrong'd; they have been driven to Madneſs by Injuſtice. Will you now puniſh them for the Madneſs you have occaſioned? Rather let Prudence and Temper come firſt from this Side, I will undertake for America, that ſhe will follow the Example. There was two Lines in a Ballad of *Prior*, ſo applicable to you and your Colonies, I cannot help repeating them.

To her Faults a little blind,
To her Virtues very kind.

Upon the Whole, I will beg Leave to tell the Houſe what is really my Opinion; it is, that the Stamp Act be repealed, abſolutely, totally, and immediately; that the Reaſon for the Repeal be aſſigned, becauſe it was founded upon an erroneous Principle. At the ſame Time, let the ſovereign Authority of this Country over the Colonies be aſſerted in as ſtrong Terms as can be deviſed, be made to extend to every Point of Legiſlation whatever, that we may bind their Trade, confine their Manufactures, and exerciſe every Power whatever, except that of taking their Money out of their Pockets without their Conſent."

Mr. Dowdeſwell, the preſent Chancellor of the Exchequer, roſe up after Mr. PITT. He ſaid, 'It could not be expected he ſhould add any thing to the Subject on which Mr. PITT had ſpoken; it could not now admit a Doubt, but that the ſtamp Act muſt be repealed. He went on to ſhew that Mr. Grenville had not hurt the Spaniſh Trade by giving Orders and Inſtructions, but by forbearing to give them particularly, with reſpect to Bullion, which was not prohibited by any Law.

Mr. Beckford was the laſt Speaker of any Weight. He aſſerted to Mr. Grenville, 'That he had denied the Right of Parliament to ſend internal Taxes to America, he had only allowed the Power of Parliament to be Omnipotent. He concluded with expreſſing his perfect Agreement in Sentiments with his Right Honorable Friend (Mr. Pitt) excepting in one Particular, the Reſtraints on the Continent in Favour of the Iſlands, in which he was ſure he could convince him he was miſtaken.

I fear I have tired your Patience, Sir, with this long and circumſtantial Account: I will only add one Obſervation. You have [illegible] when a large company have been made to feel altogether an electrical ſhock; ſuch was the effect on the whole Houſe of commons, and the galleries, when Mr. PITT pronounced, *I rejoice that America has reſiſted!*

* * *

BOSTON, May 8.

At the Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town on Tueſday laſt, Mr. OTIS *communicated a very polite Letter from the Right Honorable* HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, *Eſq; one of His Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, ſignifying his kind Acceptance of the Addreſs of Thanks from this Metropolis, on Occaſion of his noble, generous and patriotic Speech, made the laſt Seſſion of Parliament in favour of the Britiſh Colonies. His Excellency, in Terms worthy the great Miniſter who ſeconded the immortal* PITT *in his Motion for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, has expreſſed his juſt Senſe of the inſeparable Connection between the true Intereſts of Great-Britain and her Colonies.—He has alſo been pleaſed to intimate his Intention of favouring the Town with his Picture, to be placed in Faneuil-Hall, as humbly requeſted. Mr.* OTIS *at the ſame Time communicated a Letter of the like purport from the Honorable Colonel* BARRE.

We hear from Exeter, that laſt Sunday ſe'nnight a Child was chriſtened at the Rev. Mr. Odlin's Meeting-Houſe by the Name of LIBERTY.

An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Feb. 6.

"In the Houſe of Lords, the glorious Chief Juſtice of the common Pleas, now Lord Cambden, diſtinguiſhed himſelf in Defence of American Liberty, and proved from my Lord Chief Juſtice Hale, and other great Writers, that the Stamp-Act was illegal, and an infringement of the Rights of his Majeſty's American Subjects; but the Scots Chief Juſtice of England, the Lord high chancellor, and others oppoſed him; and when the Houſe divided againſt the Rights of the Britiſh Parliament, 114 Lords for the Right, againſt Lord Campden, Lord Shelburne, Lord Torrington, Lord Cornwallis and Lord Paulet, who were left alone—ſo many Things were ſaid on both Sides that it would require a Rheam of Paper to tell you all; in a Word, Mr. Pitt in the Commons, and Lord Cambden in the Houſe of Lords, uſed the whole Force of Eloquence and Law, to convince that the Britiſh Legiſlature had no Right to tax America: but by Numbers they were overpowered; tho' not obliged to quit that Ground that they truſt they will ever defend—The preſent Miniſtry are ſtrenuous in the Repeal of the Act, and will exert their whole Influence to procure it; the late Attorney General, that —— Norton was for ſending Mr. Pitt to the Tower, but he and the whole ------------ are likely to receive their Reward; for never were Characters more ---------------, nor Men more execrated than B--e, G-----le and N----n.

* * *

SPRINGFIELD, May 6.

This Day were interred here the Remains of Mr. JONATHAN LYMAN, of Lebanon, late a Tutor of Yale College, who, on his Journey through this Town, was, on Thurſday laſt, violently ſeized with a bilious Diſorder, which increaſing upon him, iſſued at length in the Iliac Paſſion, of which, on Sunday Evening he expired, in the 29th Year of his Age.—He received the Honors of the College near eight Years ſince. After two Years he was choſen Tutor of the ſame; in which Capacity he ſerved with univerſal Approbation for [illegible] Years. For two Years paſt he has preached occaſionally, univerſally admired by the judicious. The many mutual amiable Qualifications he was poſſeſſed of, joined with a ſprightly Genius, and improved by thoſe Acquirements from Study, which juſtly rank him with thoſe of the firſt Character for Learning, rendered him dear to all, peculiarly ſo to his intimate Acquaintance, and gave the higheſt Proſpect of his being extenſively uſeful to Society. He encountered Death with a truly Chriſtian Fortitude, and died with uncommon Peace and Reſignation to the divine Will. His Funeral was attended by a numerous Concourſe of People. Suitable to the ſolemn Occaſion, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. BRECK, from Job vii. 16.—*I would not live alway.*——

NEW-YORK, May 8.

The Play advertiſed to be acted on laſt Monday Evening, having given Offence to many of the Inhabitants of this City, who thought it highly improper that ſuch Entertainments ſhould be exhibited at this Time of public Diſtreſs, when great Numbers of poor People can ſcarce find Means of Subſiſtence, whereby many Perſons might be tempted to neglect their Buſineſs, and ſquander that Money which is neceſſary to the Payment of this Debt, and Support of their Families, a Rumour was ſpread about Town on Monday, that if the Play went on, the Audience would meet with ſome Diſturbance from the Multitude. This prevented the greateſt Part of them who intended to have been there, *from going*: However many People came, and the Play was begun; but ſoon interrupted by the Multitude who burſt open the Doors, and entered with Noiſe and Tumult. The Audience eſcaped in the beſt Manner they could; many loſt their Hats and other Parts of Dreſs. A Boy had his Skull fractured, and was yeſterday trepan'd; his Recovery is doubtful, ſeveral others were dangerouſly hurt; but we have heard of no Lives loſt. The Multitude immediately demoliſhed the Houſe, and carried the Pieces to the Common, where they conſumed them in a Bonfire.

Laſt Saturday a Poor Man who had been ſeen about the Bowery for ten Days before, was put in a Cart at the Requeſt of the People of that Neighbourhood, in Order to be ſent to a Magiſtrate for Relief, he appearing very ſick: But the Driver of the Cart being a Boy, who did not find the Magiſtrate, to whom he had been ordered to apply, at home, he tipt up the Cart, near Freſh-water threw the Man out, and drove off. The Neighbours coming up, found the unhappy Man, who was Dead, and having ſtopt the Boy, they made him carry the Corpſe to the Work-Houſe, where it was buried. The Coroner's Verdict was natural Death. The Deceaſed's Name could not be known; all we can learn of him is, that he ſaid he came from the Jerſies, where he left a Wife and [illegible] Children, [illegible] to Boſton, where his Brother lived, in very [illegible] Circumſtances.

NEWPORT, May [illegible].

Two Oxen [illegible] remarkably fat [illegible] ced, were brought to this Market [illegible] Tiverton, in this Colony, raiſed by Mr. William [illegible]. The Thickneſs from their Skin to their Ribs [illegible] Weight of Tallow in each, 250lb. [illegible] 4 Feet [illegible] Inches high [illegible]

HARTFORD, May [illegible].

We hear from [illegible] the Town [illegible] was ſtruck with Lightning [illegible] the Top of the Chimney [illegible] Rafters [illegible] lower Floor [illegible] the Pewter melted [illegible] were Six Perſons in the Houſe [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

To be sold by the Printer [illegible]

The E[illegible]:

A Letter from a Gentleman [illegible] in London; in Anſwer to [illegible] to his Friend in America [illegible]

The Claim of the Colonies [illegible] internal Taxes, impoſed by the [illegible] examined.

* * *

HARTFORD: Printed by [illegible]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.
NUMBER 71.

MONDAY, MAY 19, 1766.

BOSTON.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London dated March 4, 1766.

"INCLOSED *is a Piece I cut out from the Public Advertiſer, and I think very well wrote in the droll Way, and very true every tittle of it. The Hint he gives concerning a certain American Governor's Papers not being laid before a certain Aſſembly, are the Letters wrote by G——v——r B——d, ſetting forth the bad Conſequences impoſing the Stamp-Act, and which Papers were ſmuggled by Mr. G——v——lle, and never were intended to be laid before the Parliament; and G——r B——d's Conduct was greatly called in Queſtion for Want of Spirit; but theſe Letters coming to light (and are really well wrote) turn the Tide of Affairs again in his Favour. We have been ſo happy as to carry it in the Houſe of Commons for a Repeal of the Stamp-Act, and the new Regulation with Regard to Extending the Power of the Courts of Vice Admiralty* 108 *Majority; the Houſe divided upon the Queſtion being put, and were as follows, For the Queſtion* 275, *againſt* 167: *And this Week the Report will be made before the Houſe of Lords, and our Fate there determined: Great Oppoſition is making but we flatter ourſelves we ſhall carry it; Lord Cheſterfield has qualified himſelf on Purpoſe to give his Vote for a Repeal; and the Duke of Richmond is come from France for the ſame Purpoſe.*"

[The following is the Piece mentioned above.]

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

SIR,

I CONGRATULATE my Countrymen on the happy Iſſue of Affairs, that is like ſhortly to crown the honeſt Endeavours of a patriotic Adminiſtration; to re-eſtabliſh Confidence, Harmony, and a reciprocal Communication of Benefits between Great-Britain and her Colonies.

Notwithſtanding every Artifice has been tried that could oppoſe, evade, or protract the Repeal of the Stamp Act, Juſtice has at Length prevailed, and the Cries of the injured Americans, the Complaints of our ſtarving Manufacturers, and Groans of expiring Commerce, have been heard above the Roarings of Faction with all her 167 Tongues.

In this Affair the Conduct of both the preſent and late Miniſtry has been ſteady and uniform; the one to the Purpoſes of Truth and Liberty, the other the Ends of Falſhood and Oppreſſion; but Honeſty (a ſilly Quality) going always to work in ſtrait Lines, requires no Cunjurer to trace out her Ways; while Deceit, by her Shifts and Doublings, affords good Sport in the Chace: I ſhall therefore paſs over the Conduct of the preſent Miniſtry, which he that runs may read, and entirely attach myſelf to illuſtrate that of the late, as a Subject more worthy of my Importance.

It is hard to ſay who was the real Father of this Babe of Grace, the Stamp Act; ſome aſcribe it wholly and ſolely to *Fair George*, while others ſuſpect his deareſt Companions had a Share in the getting on't—the Caſe of many a private Gentleman. I am very loth, for Reaſons beſt known to my Wife, to enter on the Chapter of Cuckoldom, as it is hard to ſay whoſe Horn ought to be exalted, and whoſe not; but I am apt to think, from the Likeneſs of this heavy croſs-grained, ſhort-ſighted, and, I truſt, ſhort-lived Brat, to its *nown* Dad, the Gentle Shepherd (*Gr-nv-l-e*) that he had all Juſtice done him by his Spouſe; ſhe brought it forth in little more than Nine Months after he had aſcertained the Right of getting it.

Beſides, from the Character of his Cronies, there is no Room to ſurmiſe the ſmalleſt Breach of Decency or Friendſhip on their Part. *Jemmy Twitcher* (*Lord S--dw--h*) is known never to have betrayed his Friend in all his Life; and, indeed, from *Jack Bloomſbury*'s (*D. of B--df--d*) Poverty and Diſtreſs, there may be ſome Cauſe of Suſpicion, as he might be fain to make another Man father his Child, merely for want of *Ability* to maintain it himſelf. On this I decide nothing; but ſhall reſume my Story without Allegory, and treat the Gentle Shepherd as the real Projector of the Stamp-Act.

Without enquiring into the State of our Colonies; without hearing their Petitions, or even conſulting the Intereſts of the Mother Country, was this arbitrary, grievous, and unequal Taxation impoſed. I will do Juſtice to the Ignorance of the Gentle Shepherd, and allow, that this more than a Deſire of Oppreſſion might lead him into the Meaſure: He viewed all Government through the Medium of Finances, and counted nothing of Uſe to the State but what brought in ſomething to the Exchequer. In this Light the immenſe Advantage of the Colonies to this Country was overlooked: They had no Credit in his Books for the Number of our induſtrious Poor they maintain; the Quantity of Shipping they employ; and even the great Proportion of our Taxes, which they actually pay in the Price of every Commodity which they conſume. All this was Greek to him; he only tho't of ſqueezing 70,000l. out of their Pockets; never dreaming that he was by this Means keeping two Millions out of our own.

Thus Ignorance firſt conceived this Tax, but Obſtinacy, and, I am afraid, ſomething worſe, carried it through. This I think I may venture to ſay, ſince the Diſcovery of a timely and exact Intelligence, tranſmitted by an *American Governor*, which was unjuſtifiably kept up from the Knowledge of a certain Aſſembly, even after poſitive Orders were given from the higheſt Authority to lay it before them; and ſmuggling of Papers was adopted without Remorſe by the very Miniſters who were then lancing their deſpotic Arrets againſt the Smugglers of Caſh. This is a Charge too ſerious to inſiſt on here, but what would make them tremble, if ſtuck to in a proper Place.

Let us now view their Condition with the Turnſtile of good Fortune, that wheeled them out of Place, brought the preſent Miniſtry in. Their firſt Study was to hamper and perlex their Succeſſors, and for that End held all Play fair Play, as at *Horn-Fair.* Like true Sampſons, they did not Scruple ſhaking the Pillars of the State, ſo they could bring down the Philiſtines that ſat on the Roof. They blew the Coals of Diſſention between Great-Britain and North-America; they conſtrued the Repreſentations of the Colonies into Treaſon, and branded every Riot with the Name of Rebellion. In this Cauſe the great Financier exhauſted all his Eloquence: It was curious to behold him and his Coajutor, like

———the learned Glyn and Maynard,
To make good Subjects Traitors, ſtrain hard.

The Examination of the Witneſſes was a true Scene, and comic: The Queſtions were put with all the Sagacity and Quietneſs of a pettyfogging Attorney, who, like Hudibras's Council,

———had told the Clock
For many Years at Bridewell Dock,
At Weſtminſter and Hicks' Hall,
And Hiccius Doccius play'd in all.

When, after all theſe honeſt Endeavours, the Jury acquitted the Priſoners, not finding *ſalt Pork* ſufficient in itſelf either to hang or ſtamp a Man, their next Eſſay was to beg hard for what they called a Modification of the Tax, that was to give up the Advantage of the Revenue, and retain a Pepper-Corn of Oppreſſion, merely to ſhew the Americans what Miſchief we would do them were it not our own Intereſt to let it alone; beſides the laudable Purpoſe of keeping up a faithful Band of Gentlemen Stamp-Maſters, who have already the Merit at leaſt of Confeſſors, if not Martyrs in the Cauſe.

Indeed that precions Crown ſeems to have been modeſtly declined by every Man of them; nor does it appear that the North-Americans ever intended them the Honor but in Effigy; an Idea which they ſeem to have borrowed from the dog-ear'd Reading of the great Financier himſelf, whoſe *virtual Repreſentative* has occupied a very *high* Place in every commune conſilium, Wittengemot, or gathering of Mobility from Caſco Bay to Cape Florida.

Before I conclude, let me pray you, Mr. Woodfall, to offer my kind Compliments to your faithful Correſpondent Anti-Sejanus. I wiſh him a ſafe Journey to Bath, and hope his Waters will paſs eaſy. I wiſh he could prevail on ſome of his great Friends to accompany him; they would dance more at their Eaſe in the Long-Room, than on the D—l's Tomb-Stone,

Whenever I begin to turn dull, languid and croſs; when I find my Conjectures laughed at, my Aſſertions contradicted, and my Opinions deſpiſed, I'll go to Bat', too.

I am, SIR,
New Bond-Street, Your humble Servant,
Feb. 26. THERSITES.

CORK, (in Ireland) January 30.

We have the pleaſure to acquaint our readers, that a marble ſtatue of the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Eſq; is juſt finiſhed by the celebrated Mr. Wilton, and is very ſoon expected over to be erected on our Exchange, in grateful Teſtimony of his glorious and patriotic adminiſtration. The ſtatue coſt Three Hundred and Ten pounds, One Hundred of which was generouſly given by the Corporation, and the remainder is raſing by private ſubſcription. The ingenious artiſt, we are told, has acquired great Honour by this Performance, as it is eſteemed a moſt excellent piece; and extremely like the great Original. It is to be hoped that other cities in his Majeſty's dominions, will follow the example of Cork, and hand down to poſterity the likeneſs of him, whoſe ſervices to his country can never be forgotten.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Extract of a Letter from Charles-Town, South-Carolina, dated April 16.

Our aſſiſtant judges, the firſt inſtant, gave it as their unanimous opinion, that our courts ought to be opened and buſineſs proceeded on as uſual without Stamps, (in this they over-ruled our chief juſtice) the clerk of the common pleas refuſed to do his part, and ſtill continues obſtinate, which has occaſioned ſome demur, and a fruitleſs application to the governor to ſuſpend him; however I hope all will be ſet to rights, next week, or at fartheſt the middle of next month, when the judges reſolve to commit him for cantempt, which indeed they ought to have done at firſt, and would, had they been aware of his intentions.

We are very hearty here eſpecially in the country, in town indeed we have a parcel of jacobites, that give us as much trouble as they can, and leave no ſtone unturn'd to effect what their brethren at Georgia have already done there, a circulation of the Stamps, however I am not in the leaſt apprehenſive they will ſucceed; tho' to give you an example, how hearty they are in the cauſe, I cannot help acquainting you with the following occurrence that happened not many nights ſince.—As a gentlemen in this town was going to a tavern in a dark night, he overheard a very extraordinary expreſſion, that induced him to ſtop and attend unperceived to a couple of men, who were in cloſe converſation in the ſtreet; one of whom appeared to him to be an old, the other a young man---one ſaid to the other, he wiſhed the Stamp-Act might not be repealed, for it was a fine opportunity for Charley, and that he would go any lengths; the other replied, that he wiſhed ſo too, but that as he was very eaſy in his circumſtances, he ſhould be afraid to venture without great probability.—The Lord deliver us from ſuch *raſcals.* We are determined to bear every thing with pleaſure, till we hear the expected deciſion of Parliament, and then ſhould it be againſt us, there are numbers here determined to go to any extremities rather than be frighted or choated out of their liberties.

By Letters from Jamaica, we learn, that in about 4 Months, the Duties ariſing from the Stamps in that Iſlands, amounted to more than £. 10,000 Sterling.

The general Aſſembly of this Province, is prorougued to the 20th of May Inſtant.

A letter from Antigua of March 4, ſays, "Since the Stamp-Act took place, an epidemical diſorder followed it, which has carried off one half of the white inhabitants of this iſland: it is not in my power to deſcribe the devaſtation it has made, inſomuch that the bells are forbid to ring, as is cuſtomery when a perſon dies. The regiment quartered here, which not long ſince conſiſted of 750 men, is how reduced to leſs than half that number."

ANTIGUA, March 12. On Sunday laſt at quarter paſt 4 in the afternoon, we had a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake, which was of a longer duration and violence than any felt here for ſeveral years, but we hear of no damage ſuſtained by it.

ANNAPOLIS, (*in Maryland*) April 2.

Laſt Monday a very melancholy Accident happen'd in Baltimore County: a Negro Quater of Mrs. Orrick's took Fire about Sunſet, on a very calm and ſerene Evening, and tho' the Family were not far from it, no Body diſcovered it till it got to too great a Head to be extinguiſhed. There was an old Negro Woman and three Negro Children in it, who all periſhed in the Fire: the diſtreſſed Mothers of the Children, would have ruſhed into the Fire to take out their Children, yet muſt have periſhed with them, if they had not been held.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 1, 1766.

"The Regulations for Trade, at preſent in Agitation, as far as can collect, are the following, viz. A Sterling Paper Currency over the whole Continent—The Duty of Molaſſes lowered to one Penny per Gallon--Free Trade with the French and Spaniards in the Weſt-Indies--Free import of Weſt India Commodities, Duty free--Drawbacks upon Wines, &c. upon Exportation---Import of Portugal, Spaniſh and Italian Wines, Fruit, &c. Manufactures only excepted under very light Duties—Part of the preſent Duty on Tea to be taken off. A Bounty upon Pig, and perhaps Bar Iron—There may be ſome others; but theſe are the principal Regulations; I hope they will all paſs, but the Spirit of Oppoſition muſt certainly overſet ſome of them."

NEWPORT, May 12.

Laſt Wedneſday agreeable to the Royal Charter of this Colony, the annual General Election was held in this Place, when the following Gentlemen were elected to the Offices aſcribed to their reſpective Names, for the year enſuing, viz.

The Hon. SAMUEL WARD, Eſq; Governor.
The Hon. ELISHA BROWN, Eſq; D. Governor.

ASSISTANTS.

Nicholas Eaſton, Eſq;
Gideon Wanton, Eſq;
Thomas Owens, Eſq;
Stephen Rawſon, Eſq;
John Jepſon, Eſq;
Nathaniel Searle, Eſq;
John Burton, Eſq;
George Nichols, Eſq;
Hezekiah Babcock, Eſq;
Othniel Gorton, Eſq;

Henry Ward, Eſq; Secretary.
Oliver Arnold, Eſq; Attorney-General.
Joſeph Clarke, Eſq; General Treaſurer.

The General Aſſembly, on Friday laſt, adjourned to the Second Monday in next Month.

BOSTON, May 15.

It is almoſt ten Weeks ſince our laſt Accounts from London: It cannot be long before ſome Veſſel arrives, which we hope will bring Intelligence pleaſing to all North-America:—In the mean while we give the lateſt Article that can be pick'd up.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, March 11.

"The Bill for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act has paſſed the Houſe of Commons; and we expect it will paſs the Houſe of Lords this Week, and receive the Royal Aſſent."

By a Letter from London, dated March 1, 1766, we are informed, that on the 20th of February laſt John Winthrop, Eſq; Holliſian Profeſſor of the Mathematicks and Philoſophy at Cambridge, New-England, was unanimouſly elected a Fellow of the Royal Society.

NEW-YORK, May 15.

Extract of a Letter from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, dated the 26th of April.

"*Our Aſſiſtant Judges were of Opinion, the firſt of this Month, that our Courts ought to be opened, and then gave an Order to enter up a Judgment mov'd for; which Mr. Dougal Campbell, the Clerk of the Common Pleas refuſed to do, and they, too indulgently, imagining he would conſider better of it and do it, or if he did not, that the Lieutenant Governor would ſuſpend him upon their Application, did not commit him immediately for his Contempt of the Court. This has occaſioned us ſome Trouble, as the Governor, by Advice of his Council chiefly Place, or rather Multi-Place Men, has refuſed to comply with the Application of the Judges to ſuſpend him: However, our Aſſembly have taken up the Matter, and addreſſed the Governor Yeſterday to do it; he has taken till Monday to give his Anſwer, when, 'tis generally imagined (indeed I can't ſee how he can do otherwiſe) that he will remove this Obſtruction.——Then Buſineſs in the Court of Common Pleas will immediately go on as uſual;—and as our Harbour begins to be thin'd of Shipping, whether the Stamp Act is repealed or not, 'tis my real Opinion we ſhall do as well with it as any of you to the Northward. We grow more and more hearty and unanimous againſt it. The Parliament, by what I can learn, will repeal every Part excepting the aſſerting their Authority, by continuing a ſmall Tax, which, if complied with, tho' the Tax be ever ſo ſmall, all will be loſt; no Artifice will be untried, depend upon it, not only by taking off all Reſtrictions upon Trade, but by giving ſome real Advantages unenjoyed hitherto, in order to carry ſo material a Point, and douceur us into a Compliance; and 'tis to be hoped we ſhall continue firm and be upon our Guard.*"

HARTFORD, MAY 19.

The following Gentlemen are appointed Judges of the Superior Court of this Colony, viz.

Hon. JONATHAN TRUMBLE, Eſq; (Deputy-Governor) chief Judge; And,
Hon. ROBERT WALKER, Eſq;
Hon. MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Eſq;
Hon. ELIPHALET DYAR, Eſq;
Hon. ROGER SHERMAN, Eſq; aſſiſtant Judges of ſaid Court.

A few Days ſince, departed this Life, of a lingering Diſorder, in the 29th Year of his Age, the Rev. Mr. THOMAS DAVIS, of New-Milford, the Society's Miſſionary, for Litchfield County, in this Colony.

ACROTICHIS.

M uſa mea, deſcende Cœlo, meam Doritheam
I ncipe cantare, ſed heu! quis canere poteſt,
S ic magnum Genium, claram Faciemque Mentemque
S ed Ego tentabo, quamvis humillimo Verſu.

D a mihi, de tuis Oculis fulgentibus, Nympha,
O mina, de quibus arripiam Artem Vimque Poeſis,
L audes ſed tuæ merentur Pennam meliorem,
L audes tot tibi debentur, quot Sidera Cœlo.

G emmæ detrahunt Splendore magnoperè tuo
O mnia Veſtimenta, Fuci, Laciniæ, Inaures,
O rnamenta tibi nulla ſunt, chara Puella,
D e Medicis Veneris Statua tam non admiratur,

I llius per totum Mundum Laus, Fama ſonatur:
N ec Regina Famâ, Venuſve Formâ tibi par eſt.
Literæ Y et W latinè non dantur.

* * *

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN-PANTRY JONES, of Hartford,
OLIVER POMROY, of ROCKY-HILL, and
BENJAMIN HENSHAW, of Middletown,

SUndry Sett of the largeſt and beſt Size of POTT ASH Kittles and Coolers, cheap for Caſh (or ſhort Credit, to be paid in Pot-Aſh, or Country Produce, with Security for Payment) alſo to be ſold by the ſaid Henſhaw, a new and freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods cheap on the Terms aforeſaid, Middletown, May 16, 1766.

TAKEN up, ſwiming a-croſs Hartford-Ferry, on the 8th of May Inſtant, a black Mare, 14 Hands high, ſhod before, paces and hand-gallops, has no Brand or Mark, with a ſmall Blaze in her Face. The Owner, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, of the Subſcriber, at Hartford-Ferry.

JOHN P JONES.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber, on the Night after the 7th of May Inſtant, a large dark ſorrel pacing Mare, with a white Face, ſhod before, a large Mane hanging all on the right Side, a long Foretop, a rounding Back and Noſe, one or both of her hind Feet white above the Fetter-Lock. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and return her to the Subſcriber, or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have one Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by ASA FOOT.

Colcheſter, May 13, 1766.

April 30th, 1766.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

WHereas purſuant to an Act or Law of this Colony, intituled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Joſiah Caſe, late of Middletown, now of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq, Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors: Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Joſiah Caſe, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Eſther Wetmore, Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on the Second Tueſday of June next; to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid Joſiah Caſe ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

* * *

Some Directions for chooſing a Phyſician.

THE beſt Time to chooſe a Phyſician, is, while you enjoy Health, and have the full Exerciſe of your Reaſoning Faculties; for if you have not determin'd in a State of Health, who you would chooſe ſhould adminiſter Medicine to you, ſhould you have the Miſfortune to be ſick, 'tis Ten to One, but ſome Deſigning Fellow ſhall throw himſelf in your Way, pretending to great Knowledge, and extraordinary Succeſs, work himſelf into your Eſteem, ſo as to get you to ſwallow large Quantities of Druggs, to the Deſtruction of Body and Eſtate. To prevent which, chooſe as follows, in a State of Health, when the Mind is unruffled and unclouded, by any bodily Diſorders, chooſe One of a good natural Genius, let him be by Nature turn'd for medical Studies, let him have applied himſelf cloſely to his Studies, under the Inſpection of a Phyſician, of great Learning and known Abilities. He muſt when he enters on his Profeſſion, adminiſter but few Medicines, and them not raſhly; but after he has critically examined his Patients Symptoms, or whatever differs in the Patient's Body, from what us'd to happen in his healthy State. To form a Judgment of a Patient's Diſorder, his Eyes, Tongue, Pulſe, Urine, Stool, Perſpiration, Sweat, &c. ſhould be examined into. N. B. A Phyſician's cramming a Vomit down a Patient's Throat immediately, and proceeding to Bleed, Purge, Clyſter, and Bliſter, likewiſe repeating Scraps of Latin to illiterate Men, and Women, is no Evidence of a Man's being learned, but the contrary. Neither is a diſtemper'd Boy's living three Months with, and being poultiſed and nurſed by an old Squaw, ſufficient to make a Doctor of him, nay, even ſuppoſing he lodged with her all the while.———

" The regular Method of ſtudying Medicine, according " to Boerhaave, ſhould be, by laying the Foundation of " the Art, in the Contemplation of geomatrical Figures, Bo" dies, Weights, Meaſures, Velocity, the Fabric of Machines, " and the Power of acting upon other Bodies thence ari" ſing.——While he employs his Thoughts about theſe " Matters, he is likewiſe taught a juſt Method of reaſon" ing; after which he may proceed to inform himſelf of " the Properties of Fluidity, Elaſticity, Tenuity, Weight " and Tenacity of Liquids, from Hydroſtaties. His Rea" ſon being by this Time much improved, he next applies " to ſtudy the Force of Fluids upon Machines, & of theſe upon " Fluids; and to demonſtrate them by Mathematics, con" firm them by Hydroſtaties, and illuſtrate them by che" mimical Experiments; at the ſame Time entertaining " himſelf with Speculations on the Nature of Fire, Water, " Air, Salts, and other homogeneous Bodies.———

" Having laid this Foundation, his next Buſineſs is to " apply himſelf to the Study of Anatomy, in order to ob" tain a clear Idea of the human Fabric. To this he " joins the Knowledge of the vital Fluids, and examines " them with the Aſſiſtance of Anatomy, Chemiſtry, Hy" droſtaties, and even of the Microſcope: And ſo now you " ſee him qualified for writing a Theory of Health, and " inveſtigating the Cauſes of Diſeaſes. Now behold him " buſied in furniſhing himſelf with medicinal Obſervations " from all Quarters; ſometimes he diſſects the dead Bo" dies of Perſons, whoſe Diſeaſes he had obſerved; at o" ther Times he marks the Symptoms of Sickneſs procur" ed by Art in Brutes; and at Length collecting together " all the Effects of Diſeaſes, with their Remedies, whether " learned from his own Experience, or found in the beſt " Authors, he digeſts, conſiders, and compares them with " thoſe which are demonſtrated by Theory. This he tells " us is the Method which he took himſelf, and which he " recommended to his Pupils, in order to gain a thorough " Knowledge of Medicine. If then he would advance the " healing Art, he ought to collect a ſelect Treaſure of " practical Obſervations, reſt ſatisfied with a few, but well " choſen Medecines, be thoroughly acquainted with their " Virtues and Efficacy in different Conſtitutions and Di" ſeaſes, deſpiſe the cumberſom Load of Recepies with " which practical Writers, of an inferior Rank, abound, " reject the ſo much extolled Medicines of the Chemiſts, " and attempt the Relief of Patients by a proper Diet and " Exerciſe, and ſuch Medicines, as Obſervation and ſound " Philoſophy recommend: For to the Improvement of Ana" tomy and natural Philoſophy is much of the Succeſs of " Phyſic to be attributed."

If Boerhaave was a competent Judge of the Knowledge neceſſary to qualify a Man for practiſing Phyſic ſucceſsfully, and I am well informed he was; how many in this Government are tolerably qualified? is a Queſtion I am not able to determine; but by the beſt Information I can get, near ſeven Eighths that adminiſter Medicines to the Sick, *practice by Wrote, and preſcribe at a Venture.*

If this be the Caſe, as undoubtedly it is, the Caſe of the Sick is very deplorable. 'Tis certain that the generality of Mankind are not Judges whether a Phyſician is ſkillful or not; and it is great Pity that thoſe Gentlemen whom we have made Choice of to be Guardians of our Lives and Eſtates, ſhould not look into this Affair, and put it under better Regulations. It has been thought by ſome, that if two or three Phyſicians of Note were empowered to examine thoſe Gentlemen that enter from Time to Time on the Practice of Medicine, and to give ſuch as they ſhould think duly Qualified, a recommendatory Writing, ſigned and ſealed; and if thoſe only which ſhould obtain the above Recommendation were empowered to obtain any Charges made again the Sick, it might be of public Benefit.———I do not mean to preſcribe a Remedy, but only to point out the Diſorder.

Hartford, May 9th, 1766. PHYLACTERIES.

◆

" ENTERTAINMENT.

" *An EXTRACT tho't ſuitable to the TIMES.*

" *On* CREDULITY.

"——I HAVE often Times wondered at the Levity of the Public, who are ready to receive any Impreſſion, to believe any Account, whether founded on Truth or Falſity, apt to change by the moſt trifling Incident on this Side, and ridiculouſly weak again to the other, judging according to Report; and on that alone, whether ſufficiently valid or not, place their Credit; ſo inconſiſtent is their Diſpoſition, ſo inconſiſtent their Paſſion, and ſo prone are they to believe whatſoever is promulged that even if any Thing new ſhould ariſe as contradictory to what might have been before ſaid, they immediately embrace it, and be now as fervent and cenſorious againſt the Inſufficiency of a former Report, as before they were Fautors and Adherers to it: Such is the implicit Faith, with Regard to every Thing reported, that ſo evedently ſhews itſelf amongſt the generality of Mankind.

" Detraction and Loquacity are the two impelling Motives, which ſo often occaſion Reports, and inflame the Minds of the Publick, with ſo many incoherent and falſe Rumours. A Man endowed with a Spirit of Calumny, is never deficient in inventing Falſities;----by this his reigning Paſſion feels a moſt ſenſible Delight, and no ſoner is another of the ſame STAMP acquainted with what is made Publick, but he, in order to give the moſt pleaſing Gratification to his Deſires never fails of propagating what he has been acquainted with, by Expreſſions couch'd in more calumnious and diſhonourable Terms, than he himſelf primarily received them.----The loquacious, or talkative Man, never weighs his Expreſſions before he utters them, whether they are detrimental or beneficial either to the Publick, or this, that, or the other Man it matters not to him; his Paſſion, when the leaſt Opportunity offers, muſt be gratified CREDULITY furniſhes him with Matter, and a Volubility of Tongue with delivering his Sentiments; By this the Ears of others are inflam'd, and a Report by him ſo nouriſh'd prevails.

" Thus the Publick is deluded, by Reports, firſt engendered, and then propagated by the ſlandering Backbiter, and talkative Coxcomb.

" *Initium famæ dat malignitas, incrementum Loquacitas.*"

◆

BOSTON, May 1.

Yeſterday at the Superior Court, John Ward, for attempting to raviſh a Girl of about 10 Years of Age, was ſentenced to be ſet upon the Gallows for the Space of one Hour, with a Rope about his Neck and one End caſt over the Gallows, to be whipped 20 Stripes upon his nacked Back under the Gallows, to ſuffer one Year's Impriſonment and to pay Coſts, &c.

◆

THE Subſcribers to whom Mr. John Hopſon of Colcheſter, in Hartford County, hath aſſigned and made over all his Eſtate, real and perſonal in Truſt, for the Uſe of all his Creditors in juſt Proportion, hereby give Notice to all Perſons indebted to ſaid Hopſon, or for whom he hath advanced Money on Execution, to ſettle the ſame with Aaron Kellogg and Amaſa Jones, of ſaid Colcheſter, forthwith, by paying their Debts, or ſecuring the ſame by their Obligations: And all his Creditors are deſired to ſend in to ſaid Truſtees their ſeveral Claims duly proved. And ſaid Truſtees further give Notice, that they will meet at the Houſe of Mr. John Tainter, Innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the laſt Tueſday of May next, and the ſecond Tueſdays of July and Auguſt next, to attend the Buſineſs of their Truſt; when and where their Accounts and Proceedings ſhall be expoſed to any Creditor who deſires to examine the ſame.

Colcheſter, April 12, 1766.

AARON KELLOGG,
AMASA JONES,
TITUS HOSMER.

HARTFORD; Printed by THOMAS GREEN.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.
NUMBER 74.
MONDAY, MAY 26, 1766.

By the Arrival of ſeveral Veſſels at Boſton, in ſhort Paſſages from Europe, we have the important Account of the REPEAL *of the* American STAMP-ACT.

Anno Regni GEORGII III. *Regis Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, & Hiberniæ,* Sexto.

At the Parliament begun and holden at *Weſtminſter*, the 19th Day of May, *Anno Domini*, 1761, in the Firſt Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, &c.

And from thence continued by ſeveral Prorogations to the Seventeenth Day of December, 1765, being the Fifth Seſſion of the Twelfth Parliament of Great-Britain.

AN ACT to repeal an Act made in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, entituled, An Act for granting and applying certain ſtamp duties, and other duties, in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expence of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſame; and for amending ſuch parts of the ſeveral acts of Parliament, relating to the trade and revenues of the ſaid colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

WHEREAS an act was paſſed in the laſt ſeſſion of Parliament, entitled an act for granting and applying certain ſtamp duties, and other duties, in the Britiſh Colonies and plantations in America, towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſame; and for amending ſuch parts of the ſeveral acts of Parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the ſaid colonies and plantations, as direct the manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned: And whereas the continuance of ſaid Act would be attended with many inconveniencies, and may be productive of Conſequences greatly detrimental to the commerical interests of theſe kingdoms; May it therefore pleaſe your moſt excel- [illegible] and be it enacted by the King's Moſt excellent Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that from and after the firſt day of May, 1766, the above-mentioned act, and the ſeveral matters and things therein contained, ſhall be, and is, and are hereby repealed, and made void, to all intents and Purpoſes whatſoever.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Weſtminſter, March 18th 1766.

THIS day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molineux Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give his royal aſſent to

An ACT to REPEAL an Act made in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, intituled an Act for granting and applying certain Stamp-Duties and other Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſame, and for amending ſuch parts of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament relating to the trade and revenues of the ſaid Colonies, and Plantations, as direct the Manner of determining and recovering the penalties and forfeitures therein mentioned.

Alſo ten public bills, and ſeventeen private ones.

LONDON, March 19.

Yeſterday there was a meeting of the principal merchants concerned in the American trade, at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, to conſider of an addreſs to his Majeſty on the beneficial Repeal of the late Stamp Act.

Yeſterday morning about eleven o'clock a great number of North-American Merchants went in their coaches from the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill to the Houſe of Peers, to pay their duty to his Majeſty, and expreſs their ſatisfaction at his ſigning the Bill for Repealing the American Stamp-Act, there was upwards of fifty coaches in the proceſſion.

Yeſterday meſſengers were diſpatched to Birmingham, Sheffield, Mancheſter, and all the great manufacturing towns in England, with an account of the final deciſion of an auguſt aſſembly relating to the Stamp Act.

Boſton, May 22.

RIDAY laſt to the inexpreſſible Joy of all we received by Capt. Coffin the important News of the Repeal of Stamp-Act, which [illegible] by his Majeſty the 18th arch laſt; upon which [illegible] the Town were ſet a ging, the Ships in the [illegible] diſplay'd their Colours, ns were diſcharged in different Parts of the Town, and the Evening were ſeveral Bonfires. According to a pre- us Vote of the Town the Select Men met in the After- on at Faneuil Hall, and appointed Monday laſt for a Day General Rejoicings on that happy Occaſion. The rning was uſhered in with Muſick, Ringing of Bells, the Diſcharge of Cannon, the Ships in the Harbour, many of the Houſes in Town being adorned with Co- rs—Joy ſmiled in every Countenance, Benevolence, atitude, and Content ſeemed the Companions of all. the Generoſity of ſome Gentlemen remarkable for their manity and Patriotiſm, our Goal was freed of Debtors. At One o'Clock the Caſtle and Batteries, and Train of illery fired a Royal Salute; and the Afternoon was ſpent Mirth and Jollity.—In the Evening the whole Town beautifully illuminated:—On the Common the Sons Liberty erected a magnificent Pyramid, illuminated with Lamps: The four upper Stories of which were orna- nted with the Figures of their Majeſties, and fourteen the worthy Patriots who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves heir Love of Liberty.

n the Top of the Pyramid was fixed a round Box of works horizontally. About one hundred Yards from Pyramid the Sons of Liberty erected a Stage for the Ex- tion of their Fireworks, near the Work-Houſe, in the er Room of which they entertained the Gentlemen of Town. John Hancock, Eſq; who gave a grand and ant Entertainment to the genteel Part of the Town, and ted the Populace with a Pipe of Madeira Wine, erect- t the Front of his Houſe, which was magnificently il- [illegible] which was to anſwer thoſe of the Sons of Liberty: At Duſk the Scene opened by the Diſcharge of twelve Rockets from each Stage; after which the Figures on the Pyramid were uncovered, making a beautiful Appearance.—To give a Deſcription of the great Variety of Fireworks exhibited from this Time till Eleven o'Clock would be endleſs—the Air was fill'd with Rockets——the Ground with Bee-hives and Serpents—and the two Stages with Wheels of Fireworks of various Sorts. Mr. Otis, and ſome other Gentlemen who lived near the Common kept open Houſe, the whole Evening, which was very pleaſant; the Multitudes of Gentlemen and Ladies, who were continually paſſing from one Place to another, added much to the Brilliancy of the Night: At Eleven o'Clock the Signal being given by a Diſcharge of 21 Rockets, the horizontal Wheel on the Top of the Pyramid or Obeliſk was played off ending in the Diſcharge of ſixteen Dozen of Serpents in the Air which concluded the Shew. To the Honor of the Sons of Liberty we can with Pleaſure inform the World, that every Thing was conducted with the utmoſt Decency and good Order, not a Reflection caſt upon any Character, nor the leaſt Diſorder during the whole Scene.——The Pyramid, which was deſigned to be placed under the Tree of Liberty, as a ſtanding Monument of this glorious Æra, by accident took Fire about one o'Clock, and was conſumed:—The Lamps by which it was illuminated not being extinguiſhed at the Cloſe of the Scene it is ſuppoſed to have taken Fire by ſome of them.

On Tueſday Evening ſome of the Sons of Liberty apprehending the Lanthorns hung on the Tree of Liberty, which the Night before amounted only to the ever memorable No. 45, would have made a more loyal and ſtriking Appearance if increaſed to the glorious Majority of 108, met and procuring that Number, diſpoſed them on the Tree in a very agreeable pictureſque Manner. The Houſes next adjoining and oppoſite were decorated with Figures, characteriſtic of thoſe to whom we bear the deepeſt Loyalty and Gratitude: Here, an imperfect Portrait of their Majeſties, our moſt gracious King and Queen—there the Royal Arms;—here, the illuſtrious Campden, Pitt, Conway, Barre, and others of late ſo conſpicuous, in the Cauſe of Liberty and their Country: In ſhort, Imagination muſt ſupply the Variety exhibited on this Occaſion, which Words are wanting to expreſs.

The Honorable His Majeſty's Council, at a previous

[See the Fourth Page.]

Turkey-Hills, (in Simſbury) May 20th, 1766.

Mr. GREEN,

SIR,

IT *is well known that a* Conſociation *has lately met at this Place, to hear and determine a Complaint exhibited by my People, againſt me, wherein I am charged with* ſcandalous Immorality, *in a Variety of Particulars. Since the Letters which called the Conſociation, have been publicly read in every Church in the Northern Diviſion of the County: Now, Sir, I think it is no more than a Piece of Juſtice due to my own Character, to make public (in ſome Way) not only the Reſult and Determination of the Conſociation, wherein I was acquitted of every Thing laid to my Charge; and the Names of the Gentlemen that were preſent, and acted in that Council; ſince the known Character of my Judges, muſt, in this Caſe, be an Advantage to my own; but alſo, the particular Allegations produced againſt me: That ſo Perſons that have been hitherto unacquainted therewith, may entertain no Surmiſes, that I have ever been charged with, or ſuſpected of, ſuch* groſs Acts of Immorality, *as every one's Mind, upon hearing the Letters to the Churches, may juſtly have imagined.——Therefore hope the* Public *will excuſe your inſerting the following Copy of Record of the Conſociation's Proceedings, atteſted by the Scribe.*

The Peruſal of it will, indeed, revive in the Minds of many, ſome Scenes of my paſt Life, diſagreeable to recollect, that have paſs'd under public Speculation; *but, in Faithfulneſs to my moral Character, I omit Nothing.*

I am, SIR,

Your very humble Servant,

NEHEMIAH STRONG.

AT a Meeting of the Conſociation of the North Diſtrict in the County of Hartford, convened at the Meeting-Houſe in the Society of Turkey-Hills, in Symſbury and Windſor, (by Virtue of Letters miſſive from the Rev'd Hezekiah Biſſel, Moderator of the laſt Conſociation, ſent forth in Purſuance of a Complaint directed to him the ſaid Moderator, againſt the Rev'd Nehemiah Strong, charging him with ſundry Immoralities, &c.) on Tueſday, the 13th Day of May, A. D. 1766.

PRESENT.

Elders		Meſſengers.
Rev. Meſs'rs Hezekiah Biſſel	Windſor	Capt. William Maſly
——Edward Dorr	Hartford	Mr. John Skinner
——Eliphalet Williams	Hartford	John Pitkin, Eſq;
——William Ruſſel	Windſor	Capt. Nath^{l}. Loomis
——Timothy Pitkin	Farmington	Sol^{o}. Whitman, Eſq;
——Ebenezer Booge	Farmington	Joſeph Hart, Eſq;
——Joſeph Strong	Symſbury	Judah Holcomb, Eſq;
——Joſeph Perry	Windſor	W^{m}. Wolcott, Eſq;
——Benajah Roots	Symſbury	John Owen, Eſq;
——Nathanael Hooker	Hartford	Mr. John Whitman,
——Iſaac Foſter	Stafford	Mr. Ephraim Cluff
——John Bliſs	Windſor	Mr. Jonathan Porter
——Theodore Hinſdale	Windſor	Joſiah Biſſell, Eſq;
	Tolland	Eliſha Steele, Eſq;
	Symſbury	Mr. Oliver Humphry

The Rev'd Mr. William Ruſſel was choſen Moderator, and Mr. Nathanael Hooker Scribe of this Conſociation.

The Meeting was opened, according to Cuſtom, with humble and united Prayer to GOD for Grace, Wiſdom, and Aſſiſtance in all Matters lying before the Conſociation.

A Complaint was exhibited to this Conſociation, by *Martin Wynchel, Aſhbel Holcomb, Zacheus Gillet, Joſeph Corniſh, Joſeph Forward, jun. and Abel Forward,* in the Name and Behalf of the ſaid Society of Turkey-Hills, charging the Rev'd Mr. Nehemiah Strong, Paſtor of the Church in ſaid Society, with *Immorality and ill Conduct,* in the following Articles.

I. That he was guilty of fraudulent and deceitful Dealing with ſaid Society, in that, unbeknown to the People of ſaid Society, and a little before his Ordination, being ſoon after the Society had voted his Salary and Settlement, He eſpouſed, and was actually married to a Woman at *New-Haven,* ſuppoſed to be a divorced Woman, who appeared afterwards to be the Wife of one Capt. *Burr* of *New-Haven,* which Divorce was obtained by Fraud and Deceit, which ſoon afterwards appeared, by the Judgment of the Hon. the General Aſſembly of this Colony: Which Marriage of the ſaid Mr. Strong, ſoon *cauſed great Uneaſineſs and Diſſatisfaction among many of the People of ſaid Society,* declaring, that they ſuppoſed the ſaid Mr. Strong to be *guilty of a Breach of the Seventh Commandment of the Moral Law,* and *lived in the Sin of Adultery,* in which Opinion they were confirmed by the Act of the ſaid General Aſſembly. By which Conduct of the ſaid Mr. Strong, the ſaid Society apprehend that he is *guilty of Breach of Covenant made with ſaid Society,* at the Time of his Ordination: And *the Minds of the People of ſaid Society are greatly alienated from him,* and, rather than be confined to his Miniſtry, *withdrew, and joined themſelves to the Church of England.*

II. That the ſaid Mr. Strong, for, and by Reaſon of ſaid Marriage, became immediately involved in *Law-Suits* with the ſaid Burr, the Huſband of the Woman Mr. Strong had married; that he is ſtill in the Law with Mr. Burr, and has been entangled in other *unneceſſary Law Suits,* to the Hindrance and Prevention *of a due and faithful Diſcharge of his miniſterial Work.*

III. That he has utterly and *wholly* neglected to uſe Endeavours to reclaim or ſtop any Perſon from going off to the Church of England, and is thereby chargeable with *Unfaithfulneſs* in, or Non-performance of, the Work of the Miniſtry.

IV. That he has been guilty of *Equivocation* and *falſe Repreſentation* of a certain *Fact,* wherein he ſaid, he did not go nor ſtay out of this Colony, becauſe or to put by an Action of Darius Pinney, he apprehended would be commenced againſt him, at a County Court, when he had, before he went out of the Colony, employed a certain Perſon to appear for him at Court, to put by ſaid Action, and have it continued.

V. That he is guilty of Breach of Covenant, for that at the Time of his Settlement he agreed to take ſome Part of his annual Salary in Wheat, Rye, and other Country Produce, and now holds the ſaid Society to pay him all in Money, to their great Uneaſineſs and Diſappointment.

VI. That he is *guilty of Imprudence & ill Conduct* in refuſing to take Advice of his People, in purchaſing a Living in the ſaid Society; but by buying a Place for a Living, he has ſo much involved himſelf in Debt, that he has been preſſing ſo hard upon the People, for Money, as to increaſe a great Uneaſineſs among them.

VII. That he is guilty of publickly delivering or preaching unſound and unorthodox Doctrine, viz. "That GOD "has made Promiſes in his Word, to the unregenerate, to "beſtow ſaving and ſanctifying Grace, by, or for, their Endeavours or Performances."

Concluding their Complaint with a Deſire that he may be diſcharged and diſmiſſed from his miniſterial Office in ſaid Society, as by the Complaint on File, may more fully appear.

The ſaid Mr. Strong appeared and plead to the ſeveral Articles and Allegations exhibited in the above-mentioned Complaint in Manner following,

I. That as to what is contained in the firſt Article, true it is, that, before his Settlement in ſaid Society, and for ought he knows, *unknown to the People,* he was actually married to one *Lydia Burr,* who was ſuppoſed to be a divorced Woman, and had actually obtained a Divorce from her late Huſband, by the Act and Order of the Hon. Judges of the Superior Court of this Colony, as appears of Record—Which Act and Order was indeed afterwards reverſed by the Hon. General Aſſembly of this Colony, and the Woman adjudged to be the Wife of one *Andrew Burr.*—And now the ſaid Strong prays this Rev'd Council to give their Judgment, and declare, whether his Marriage with ſaid Woman, or his neglecting to make Proclamation thereof among the People of the Society, or his not previouſly advertiſing them that he was about to marry, was FRAUDULENT and DECEITFUL DEALING *with ſaid Society?* as in ſaid Complaint is alledged—and whether his ſaid Marriage gave any juſt Occaſion for GREAT UNEASINESS AND DISSATISFACTION *among many of the People?*—was a *Breach of the* SEVENTH COMMANDMENT?—gave ſaid People any juſt Occaſion to ſuppoſe that he was guilty of a Breach of the SEVENTH COMMANDMENT, and lived in the Sin of ADULTERY?—was therein guilty of a *Breach of Covenant with ſaid People?*—thereby gave *juſt Occaſion for the Minds of many of ſaid People to be alienated from him, & thereby warranted to leave his Miniſtry, and join themſelves to the Church of England?*

II. That as to the 2d Article; the ſaid Strong ſays, "True it is, that ſince his Settlement with ſaid Society, he has commenced & proſecuted an Action againſt the aforeſaid *Andrew Burr,* for a large Sum of Money, due to him from ſaid *Burr,* and which was awarded to him by the Judgment of the Hon. Superior Court of this Colony thereon, as alſo appeared of Record, which Judgment never has been reverſed.—And alſo another Action againſt one Darius Pinney, for Damages unjuſtly done him, which Damages ſaid Strong alſo recovered by the Judgment of the Hon. Superior Court of this Colony, as alſo appears of Record.——And alſo that he himſelf has been proſecuted at Law by ſaid Pinney, for a large Sum of Money, which he juſtly owed to ſaid Pinney, till after *Proſecution, Judgment, Execution, Arreſt,* and *Impriſonment of his Body thereon,* by Reaſon that he could not ſeaſonably collect & recover ſuch Debts and Sums of Money as were then, and for ſome Time had been juſtly due to him, unleſs he had attempted to recover the ſame by a Proceſs of Law, which he was loth to do:——And that he has alſo been ſued in another ſmall Action, triable before a ſingle Juſtice, which he ſettled before Trial. And now ſaid *Strong* prays this Rev'd Council to reſolve and declare, whether his having been concerned in the fore-mentioned *Law-Suits,* or any of his Conduct therein, may be called a BREACH OF COVENANT made with ſaid Society?—or, whether, by Means thereof he has been UNFAITHFUL in his *miniſterial Function?*—or, whether ſaid Suits were ſuch unneceſſary Lawſuits as to be *inconſiſtent with the Work of the Goſpel Miniſtry?*

III. As to the 3d Article, he ſays he has never been guilty of any Neglect, or Unfaithfulneſs in his Miniſtry, in Reſpect of the Matters therein alledged, and thereof puts himſelf upon the Judgment of this Rev'd Council.

IV. As to the 4th Article in ſaid Complaint, Mr. *Strong* ſays, that he is not guilty of any *Equivocation,* or *falſe Repreſentation* of the Fact therein mentioned, according to what is therein alledged, and thereof puts himſelf upon the Judgement of this Rev'd Council.

V. As to the 5th Article, the ſaid Nehemiah Strong ſays, that he is not guilty of any *Immorality* or *ill Conduct,* touching the Matters in ſaid Article, againſt him alledged, and thereof puts himſelf upon the Judgment of this Rev'd Council.

VI. As to the 6th Article, ſaid Strong ſays, "True it is, that he never adviſed with, or conſulted the Society of Turkey-Hills, reſpecting his purchaſing the Farm he bo't of Darius Pinney, and that in Conſequence of ſaid Purchaſe, he was under a Neceſſity of requeſting of the People of ſaid Society, the Money they were bound to pay him by their Promiſe and Engagement, in Order to ſatisfy the Debt which he juſtly owed to Pinney for ſaid Purchaſe.—Whereupon the ſaid Strong now prays the Judgment of the Rev'd Council, whether his omitting to adviſe with, and conſult ſaid Society about ſaid Purchaſe, was IMMORALITY or ILL CONDUCT, or whether his requeſting his juſt Dues from ſaid Society as aforeſaid, was *preſſing ſo hard upon the People for Money,* that it afforded *a juſt Occaſion for increaſing a great Uneaſineſs among the People?*

VII. As to the Seventh Article, the ſaid *Strong* ſays, That he is not guilty of having wittingly or knowingly preached any unſound, or unorthodox Doctrine, as in ſaid Article is alledged, and thereof puts himſelf on the Judgment of this Rev'd Council.

This Conſociation, upon hearing the Pleas, and examining the Evidences produced by each Party, and after maturely weighing and conſidering the ſame, are of Opinion that the ſaid Mr. Strong is *not guilty* of any ſcandalous or cenſurable Miſconduct, in any of the Articles before-mentioned; and do therefore adviſe ſuch of the People as have withdrawn from the Miniſtry of the ſaid Mr. Strong, to return unto the ſame, and all of them highly to eſteem him in Love for his Work's Sake; and to ſtudy the Things that make for Peace, wherewith they may edify one another.

Paſſed in the Conſociation, *(Nemine Contradicente.)*

Teſt. NATH. HOOKER, *Scribe.*

Minutes of Votes paſſed in the Conſociation.

I. As to the 1ſt Article, Voted (Nemine Contradicente) That Mr. Strong is not guilty of fraudulent and deceitful Dealing with the Society, or of Breach of the 7th Commandment, or of giving juſt Occaſion to ſuppoſe, that he was guilty of a Breach of the 7th Commandment, or juſt Occaſion to leave his Miniſtry.

II. Voted, Nem. Con.

That Mr. Strong has not ſo entangled himſelf in unneceſſary Law-Suits, as to be guilty of any Breach of Covenant made with ſaid Society; and therefore acquit him of *all Things* laid to his Charge, contained in that Article.

III. Nem. Con.

Mr. Strong is *not guilty* of that *Unfaithfulneſs* of the Miniſtry, with which he is charged in the 3d Article.

IV. Nem. Con.

This Conſociation entirely acquits Mr. Strong of the *Equivocation* and *falſe Repreſentation* with which he is charged in the 4th Article.

V. Nem. Con.

This Conſociation entirely acquits Mr. Strong of *Immorality* or *ill Conduct,* as to the Matters laid to his Charge in the 5th Article.

VI. Nem. Con.

Not guilty of *Imprudence* and *ill Conduct* according to the 6th Article of Complaint.

VII. Nem. Con.

This Conſociation are of Opinion that Mr. Strong is *not guilty* of preaching and delivering unſound and unorthodox Doctrine in the Manner he is charged.

A true Copy of the Minutes, &c.

Teſt. NATH. HOOKER, *Scribe.*

LONDON, March 9. 1766.

A BILL for the better ſecuring the dependency of his Majeſty's dominions in America upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain.

WHEREAS ſeveral of the Aſſemblies in his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America, aſſuming to themſelves powers and prerogatives inconſiſtent with the conſtitutional dependency of the ſaid colonies and plantations on the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain, have paſſed votes and reſolutions highly unwarrantable and derogatory to the dignity and legiſlative authority of theſe kingdoms; May it therefore pleaſe your Moſt Excellent Majeſty that it may be declared, and be it declared by the King's Moſt Excellnte Majeſty, by & with the advice & conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this preſent Parliament aſſembled, and by the authority of the ſame, that the ſaid colonies and plantations in America have been, are, and of right ought to be, ſubordinate unto, and dependant upon, the Imperial Crown and Parliament of Great Britain; and that the king's Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons of Great Britain, in Parliament aſſembled, had, hath, and of right ought to have, full power and authority to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient force and validity to bind the colonies and plantations of America, ſubjects of the Crown of Great Britain, in all caſes whatſoever.

Paſſed in a Committee of the whole Houſe on Friday the 28th of February, 1766; and ordered to be engroſed, with a clauſe declaring all votes and reſolutions of the Aſſemblies derogatory to the juſt authority of Parliament, null and void.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber, on the Night after the 7th of May Inſtant, a large dark ſorrel pacing Mare, with a white Face, ſhod before, a large Mane hanging all on the right Side, a long Foretop, a rounding Back and Noſe, one or both of her hind Feet white above the Fetter-Lock. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and return her to the Subſcriber, or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have one Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by ASA FOOT.

Colcheſter, May 13, 1766.

TAKEN up, ſwiming a-croſs Hartford-Ferry, on the 8th of May Inſtant, a black Mare, 14 Hands high, ſhod before, paces and hand-gallops, has no Brand or Mark, with a ſmall Blaze in her Face. The Owner, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, of the Subſcriber, at Hartford-Ferry.

JOHN P. JONES.

* * *

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN-PANTRY JONES, of Hartford,
OLIVER POMROY, of ROCKY-HILL, and
BENJAMIN HENSHAW, of Middletown,

SUndry Sett of the largeſt and beſt Size of POTT ASH Kittles and Coolers, cheap for Caſh (or ſhort Credit, to be paid in Pot-Aſh, or Country Produce, with Security for Payment) alſo to be ſold by the ſaid Henſhaw, a new and freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods cheap on the Terms aforeſaid.

Middletown, May 16, 1766.

THE Subſcribers to whom Mr. John Hopſon of Colcheſter, in Hartford County, hath aſſigned and made over all his Eſtate, real and perſonal in Truſt, for the Uſe of all his Creditors in juſt Proportion, hereby give Notice to all Perſons indebted to ſaid Hopſon, or for whom he hath advanced Money on Execution, to ſettle the ſame with Aaron Kellogg and Amaſa Jones, of ſaid Colcheſter, forthwith, by paying their Debts, or ſecuring the ſame by their Obligations: And all his Creditors are deſired to ſend in to ſaid Truſtees their ſeveral Claims duly proved. And ſaid Truſtees further give Notice, that they will meet at the Houſe of Mr. John Tainter, Innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the laſt Tueſday of May next, and the ſecond Tueſdays of July and Auguſt next, to attend the Buſineſs of their Truſt; when and where their Accounts and Proceedings ſhall be expoſed to any Creditor who deſires to examine the ſame.

Colcheſter, April 12, 1766.

AARON KELLOGG,
AMASA JONES,
TITUS HOSMER.

Juſt Publiſh'd in NEW-YORK,
(And to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford)

A Defence of the Epiſcopal

Government of the CHURCH: Containing REMARKS *On two late, noted Sermons on Preſbyterian Ordination.*

By JEREMIAH LEAMING, A. M.
Miſſionary at *Norwalk,* from the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts.

REV. Chap. ii. 2. *Thou haſt tried them which ſay they are Apoſtles, and are not.*

1 COR. xii. 28 and 29. *GOD hath ſet ſome in his Church, firſt Apoſtles, ſecondly Prophets, thirdly Teachers. Are all Apoſtles? Are all Prophets? Are all Teachers?*

Invitation of the Governor, met at the Province Houſe on Monday Afternoon, where His Majeſty's, Health, and many other Loyal Toaſts were drank; and in the Evening his Excellency with the Council, walked in the Common, to ſee the Fireworks, Exhibitions, &c. who were well pleaſed with the Regularity the Inhabitants carried on their Demonſtrations of Loyalty and Joy on this happy Occaſion.

A Correſpodent informs us, that the well-conducted Rejoicings on Monday laſt were uſhered in very early in the Morning with a Subſcription for liberating all the poor Priſoners in Goal for Debt, the Motion was readily agreed to by all the Humane, on that joyful Day, the Money raiſed, and the Priſon cleared. The charitable Deed originated in a fair Boſton Nymph.

When the KING went to the Houſe of Peers to give the Royal Aſſent, there was ſuch a vaſt Concourſe of People, huzzaing, clapping Hands, &c. that it was ſeveral Hours before his His Majeſty reached the Houſe.

Immediately on his Majeſty's ſigning the Royal Aſſent to the Repeal of the Stamp Act the Merchants trading to America, diſpatched a Veſſel which had been in waiting, to put into the firſt Port on the Continent with the Account.

There were the greateſt Rejoicings poſſible in the City of London, by all Ranks of People, on the total Repeal of the Stamp Act,—the Ships in the River diſplayed all their Colours, Illuminations and Bonfires in many Parts.——In ſhort, the Rejoicings were as great as was ever known on any Occaſion.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 28.

"I ſhould very well like to be with you in Boſton when you have certain advice of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, and doubt not you will be very merry, not without reaſon; tho' I fear there will be ſome heavy Hearts amongſt you, who will be obliged on this occaſion to grin horribly, a ghaſtly ſmile, and will be heartily ſorry they are miſtaken in their fixed opinion that the ſtamp act would not be repealed, but that will be no allay to your joy: Tell them they are known; tell them the Lord reigns, and you that are glad the act is repeled WILL *rejoice, in ſure and certain hopes that it will never be paſſed again.*

"We were very merry here on the bleſſed 18th inſtant. At 10 o'clock in the morning 100 American Merchants met at the King's Head tavern and breakfaſted; from thence we went to the Parliament houſe in proceſſion, about ſixty coaches and chariots when we got there, we were conducted to the robe chamber, where waiting till about one o'clock the King came amidſt the acclamations of thouſands when he was immediately robed and crowned: after which the ſeveral acts lately paſſed in Parliament were read; amongſt the reſt, the TOTAL REPEAL *of the* STAMP ACT: *Immediately on hearing which his Majeſty ſmil'd and ſeem'd very much pleaſed, as were all thoſe preſent; (none were admitted but American Merchants) after which the King went to the Houſe of Lords and ſigned the Repeal, and then returned to the Robe Chamber and was uncrown'd and unrob'd; after which he return'd to his Palace amidſt the ſhouts and huzzas of a crouded multitude: We then went to the Queen's Head, near St. Paul's, and din'd very elegantly; in the Evening a number of houſes were illuminated, one in particular had 108 candles, it being the firſt Majority in the Houſe of Commons for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act. Mr. —— and —— went to Bow Church and ſet men to ring Bow Bells, and after ſtaying with them about an hour and a half join'd the Merchants, about 100 of whom were at ſupper at the Half Moon in Cheap-Side, where the Committee of Merchants had a very grand Entertainment prepar'd; many loyal Toaſts were drank, and the evening concluded with the greateſt pleaſure and ſatisfaction."*

HARTFORD, May 26.

Laſt Monday Evening the long expected joyful News of the total Repeal of the Stamp-Act, arrived in Town: Upon which happy Event, the General Aſſembly of this Colony, now ſetting here, appointed the Friday following, as a Day of general Rejoicing.—The Morning was uſher'd in by the ringing of Bells—the Shipping in the River diſplay'd their Colours—at 12 o'Clock 21 Cannon were diſcharg'd, and the greateſt Preparations making for a general Illumination. Joy ſmil'd in every Face; and univerſal Gladneſs diffus'd itſelf thro' all Ranks and Degrees.——But ſudden was the Tranſition from the Height of Joy, to extreme Sorrow! A Number of young Gentlemen were preparing Fire-works for the Evening, in the Chamber of the large Brick-School Houſe; under which a Quantity of Powder granted by the Aſſembly for the Purpoſes of the Day, was depoſited.--Two Companies of Militia had juſt received a Pound a Man, by the Delivery of which a Train was ſcatter'd from the Powder-Caſk to the Diſtance of three Rods from the Houſe, where a Number of Boys were collected, who undeſignedly and unnotic'd ſet Fire to the ſcatter'd Powder, which was ſoon communicated to that within Doors, and in an Inſtant reduc'd the Building to a Heap of Rubbiſh, and buried the following Perſons in its Ruins, viz.

Mr. Levi Jones, John Knowles (an Apprentice to Mr. Thomas Sloan, Blackſmith) and Richard Lord, ſecond Son to Mr. John-Hans Lord,) died of their Wounds, ſoon after they were taken from under the Ruins of the Building.

Mr. William Gardiner, Merchant, had both his Legs broke.

Doct. Nathaniel Ledyard, had one of his Thighs broke.

Mr. Samuel Talcott, jun. very much burnt in his Face & Arms.

Mr. James Tiley, Goldſmith, had one of his Sholders diſlocated, and ſome Bruiſes in the other Parts of his Body.

Mr. John Cook, junr. had his Back and Neck much hurt.

Ephraim Perry, ſlightily wounded.

Thomas Forbes, wounded in his Head.

Daniel Butler, (the Tavern-Keeper's Son) had one of his Ancles put out of Joint.

Richard Burnham, Son to Mr. Eliſha Burnham, had his Thigh, Leg and Ancle broke.

Eli Wadſworth, (Capt. Samuel's Son) is much wounded & burnt, in his Face, Hands, & others Parts of his Body.

John Bunce, junr. (an Apprentice to Mr. Church, Hatter) wounded in the Head.

Normond Morriſon, (a Lad that lives with Capt. Tiley) a good deal burnt and bruiſed.

Roderick Lawrence, (Capt. Lawrance's Son) ſlightily wounded.

William Skinner (Capt. Daniel's Son) had both his Thighs broke.

Timothy Phelps (Son to Mr. Timothy Phelps, Shop-Joiner) had the Calf tore off one of his Legs.

Valentine Vaughn, (Son of Mr. Vaughn, Baker) had his Skull, terribly broke.

Horace Seymour, (Mr. Jonathan Seymour, junr. Son) two Sons of Mr. John Goodwin, a Son of Mr. John Watſon, and a Son of Mr. Kellogg, Hatter, were ſlightily wounded.

Two Molatto and two Negro Boys, were alſo wounded.

We hear from Suffield, that laſt Monday Afternoon, three young Men, were inſtantly ſtruck dead by a Flaſh of Lightning, as they were ſitting near a Chimney.

RUN Away from the Subſcriber in Saliſbury, an Appretice Lad, named Hezekiah Ruſt, aged 18 Years, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, well made, Brown Complexion, light brown Hair, cut bare on the top of his Head: He took with him when he went off, a dark colour'd Coat, with broad white Mettal Buttons, a light brown Working ditto, with white Metal Buttons, a ſtriped woollen Waiſtcoat with Pewter Buttons, dark colour'd Stockings, a Pair of Pumps, with yellow carved Buckles, a white Shirt, and two check'd Woollen ditto, and a Felt Hat. Whoever ſecures and conveys ſaid Lad to his Maſter at Saliſbury, ſhall have four Dollars Reward for their Trouble, by

EBENEZER FLETCHER.

Saliſbury, 19th May, 1766.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are warned not to harbour or carry off ſaid Servant, as they will anſwer it at the Peril of the Law.

STray'd or Stolen from the Widow Bull's, in Hartford, on the Evening of the Seventh Inſtant, May, being tied at the Door by a Halter, without Saddle or Bridle; a dark bay Horſe, 9 Years old, without Brand, about 14 Hands and 3 Inches high, thick and well built, lately ſhod before, and Barefoot, or one Shoe behind, trots but little, and not the ſwifteſt Pacer.—Natural Marks, a white Streak down the Face, black Mane and Tail, three white Feet.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and convey him, or give Information of him to the Subſcriber in Wallingford, or if it may be done with leſs Trouble, to Mr. Abraham Beach in Hartford, ſhall have neceſſary Charges paid, and be rewarded, by

SIMON WATERMAN.

Wallingford, May 10th, 1766.

STRAY'D or ſtolen, a few Days ſince, out of the Paſture of the Widow Bull in Hartford, a Bay Mare, belonging to the Subſcriber of Danbury, branded on the near Shoulder I I about 14 Hands high, low in Fleſh, ſhod all round. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the Houſe of Mrs. Bull, near the Great Bridge in Hartford, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

SAMUEL DICKINSON.

Hartford, May 27, 1766.

Saliſbury, 15th of May, 1766.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip of Caſtleton, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Amos Bird, in ſaid Caſtleton, on the ſixteenth Day of June next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to agree upon a Diviſion of their Lands, and to conſult proper Meaſures to promote the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhip. Application having been made as the Law of ſaid Province Directs.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, Juſtice of the Peace.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

NUMBER 75.

MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1766.

LONDON.

At a Meeting of the Committee of the Weſt Indian and North American Merchants at the King's Arms Tavern, 10th March, 1766.

AGREED unanimouſly, that ſuch Points as are adjuſted at this Meeting ſhall have the general Concurrence and Aſſiſtance of the whole Trade on both Sides to carry them into Execution.

AGREED that the Duty on Foreign Molaſſes imported into North America be reduced to *One Penny* Sterling per Gallon, and that every poſſible Method be adopted to inforce the full and juſt collection of that duty.

AGREED that the Importation of foreign Rum to N. America continue to be prohibited.

AGREED that Foreign Sugars, Coffee and Cocoa be allowed to be imported as Articles of Commerce into thoſe Places only of North America where regular Cuſtom Houſes are eſtabliſhed, there to be lodged in Warehouſes under the Care of the King's Officers, with Liberty to export them to any Part of Europe, under ſuch Regulations as Adminiſtration may judge proper, if landed in Great Britain to be depoſited free of Duty in the King's Warehouſes till exported.

AGREED that foreign Cotton and Indico be allowed to be imported into North America and the Britiſh Iſlands, merely as Articles of Commerce, free of Duty, and to be exported from thence to Great Britain only under the Regulations of enumerated Articles.

AGREED that the Conſumption of foreign Sugars be permitted in North-America on Payment of a Duty of Five Shillings per Hundred Weight.

AGREED that all Sugars imported into Great Britain from North America be deemed foreign.

THE Duty of Seven Shillings per Hundred on Engliſh Coffee, and a Half-Penny per Pound on Pimento to be taken off.

DUTY on Wines to be altered.

PRESENT.

Weſt India Merchants.	*N. American Merchants.*
Mr. Long, Chairman.	Mr. Trecothick, Chairman.
Mr. Fuller	Mr. Hanbury
Mr. Biſcoe	Mr. Barclay
Mr. Maitland	Mr. Neave
Mr. Vaughan	Mr. Rae
Mr. Turner	Mr. Deberdt
Mr. Bourryau	Mr. Maitland
Mr. Goſſing.	Mr. Hayley.

BRISTOL, April 5. The Society of Merchants in this city have paid their compliments of thanks to his Grace the Duke of Grafton, and the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; the Marquis of Rockingham, the Right Hon. William Dowdeſwell, Eſq; the Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; Sir William Meredith, Bart. and Sir George Saville, Bart. for their great ſervices done to the trade of this kingdom and her Colonies, by preſenting to each of thoſe friends of trade and liberty, the freedom of that reſpectable body.

LISBON, March 15. In caſe of a war with Spain, 'tis ſaid, that all the Portugueſe men of war will be put under the command of an Engliſh Admiral.

ST. JAMES's, March 31. A Convention for the final adjuſtment of the Canada Bills was ſigned this day by the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; one of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, on the one part, and by his Excellency the Count de Guerchy Ambaſſador from the moſt Chriſtian King, on the other.

AMSTERDAM, March 24. One hundred and thirty four ſhips will ſail this year, from the different ports of this Republic, for Greenland, on the Whale fiſhery; and twenty eight more from Hamburgh, Altena and Bremen.

LONDON, April 3.

Some Laws reſpecting the Britiſh Colonies in America, it is ſaid, will be enacted before the breaking up of the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

It is ſaid that the Parliament will not riſe till the latter end of June.

It is affirmed that the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid have refuſed to acknowledge the eldeſt Son of the late Chevalier de St. George, as heir or ſucceſſor to the pretenſions of his father.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador had a conference with Mr. Secretary Conway, on affairs of importance; ſince which, it is reported, that a late memorial from the Court of Madrid is not ſo ſatisfactory as could be wiſhed.

April 5. Recent advices from Spain mention, that the court of Madrid have laid aſide, for the preſent, all tho'ts of occupying the iſland of New-Orleans, in the Gulph of Mexico, lately ceded to them by the French.

Orders are given for the men of war that are deſtined to ſail for Newfoundland, to carry over an additional complement of men.

By a gentlemen arrived this week from Guernſey we are informed, that before his departure the town of Cherburg, on the coaſt of France, had been declared a free port.

April 7. We are aſſured Mr. P--t lately made a noble ſpeech in behalf of the ſea-officers out of commiſſion, recommending to the members an increaſe of their half-pay which for the honour and ſafety of our country, ought to be augmented, to keep the moſt uſeful body of men from wretchedneſs, foreign ſervice, and goals.

Mr. Pitt continues very ill of the gout at Hayes, where he is viſited by many illuſtrious perſons.

It is ſaid, that a conſiderable Bounty will ſoon be granted on the Importation of Iron, and naval Stores, from Canada, and the two Floridas.

It is reported, that ſome Changes in the Board of Trade and Plantations will ſoon take place; and that John Huſke, eſq; one of the repreſentatives for the Borough of Malden, will be appointed to a Seat at that honorable Board.

April 8. Yeſterday their Royal Highneſſes the Prince of Wales, and Biſhop of Oſnaburgh took an airing in Hyde Park for the firſt time ſince their inoculation, which was performed the 18th February. Altho' they had both a conſiderable number of ſmall pox, particularly the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, yet there is hardly the remains of pitting on either.

LONDON, April 14.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, April 6.

"The tranſports are come to Spithead, that are to take in Lord Frederick Cavendiſh's regiment for N. America."

There will be upwards of two thouſand Seamen employed this ſummer, on board the ſhips of war and cutters deſtined for the ſtation of Newfoundland.

It is given out, that the Budget will be opened in a few days, but the contents are kept a ſecret.

Laſt Friday morning died at Ethy, near Leſtwithiel, in Cornwall, Sir John Moleworth, Bart.

The eldeſt ſon of a noble Earl attempted to ſhoot himſelf yeſterday morning, on being refuſed a permiſſion to marry his mother's maid.

By the laſt diſpatches from Lord Rochfort, we learn, that procraſtination on the part of Spain is ſtill to be expected, concerning the adjuſtment of the Manilla ranſom.

A Whiſper is induſtriouſly circulated at the weſt end of the Town, that a great commoner intends to appropriate the whole amount of his penſion towards eſtabliſhing an Academy for the inſtruction of youth in the ſeveral branches of civil government.

We are aſſured that his Excellency General Murray is ſtill to continue in the Government of Canada.

This week ſeveral cutters laid up in ordinary, at Portſmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, have been ordered to be fitted out for an immediate ſervice, and the command given to old Lieutenants.

PARIS, April 6. Several Engliſh Lords, we hear, have taken Hotels in this city, to paſs a few days with an exciled countryman of theirs.

The reports relative to a change in the Britiſh Miniſtry, we unhappily find to be entirely without foundation: ſo that the Canada Bills muſt be ſpeedily diſcharged.

'Tis this moment whiſpered, that our Ambaſſador at Vienna has received directions to quit that city in three days.

WHITEHALL, March 25. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. John Earl Delewarr, Major-General of his Majeſty's forces, to be Captain and Colonel of the firſt troop of Horſeguards, in the room of John Earl Delawarr, deceaſed.

Two ſhips, with American oak timber, arrived a few days ago at Milford-Haven, from Piſcataqua in N. England, where the keels of two third rate men of war are laid upon the ſtocks to be conſtructed on the model of the Prince of Wales, launched there in June laſt.

Jont Bidwell

PHILADELPHIA, May 22.

On Monday morning laſt, arrived here the brig Minerva, Capt. Wiſe, from Pool, in eight weeks, and bro't with her *what* we have been long impatiently waiting for, an act of parliament, repealing the STAMP-ACT, &c.

We had before, an account, that this bill had been ſupported by a majority in the houſe of commons and was ſent up to the houſe of lords, where, it ſeems long and warm debates aroſe, but on the 11th March laſt, upon the queſtion being put, it was carried in favour of the bill by a majority of 34 lords, and on the 18th this law received the royal aſſent; an event that has cauſed almoſt univerſal joy in England, eſpecially amongſt thoſe people who value their liberty, and have ſenſe enough to know the bleſſings it annexes to their exiſtence; no wonder then, if the tranſports of our joy on this ſide the Atlantic ſhould lead us into modes of expreſſion not quite conſiſtent with the moderation our friends in England adviſed. However, notwithſtanding the great and glorious cauſe of our preſent rejoicings, not one ſingle inſtance of that kind of triumph ſo much dreaded by our friends in England, has eſcaped the warmeſt ſon of liberty in this city, as will appear by the following account of our proceedings. The Minerva came to an anchor oppoſite the town, before it was known from whence ſhe came, or the news ſhe brought; but being ſoon boarded by an active ſon of liberty, he received the glorious tidings and inſtantly proclaimed the news; brought the LAW aſhore, as publiſhed by BASKET the king's printer, read it aloud at the London Coffee Houſe, and a multitude being by this time collected, three loud huzzas teſtifyed their approbation. A deputation from their number was directly ſent down to wait on Capt. Wiſe, and having firſt made the ſhip's company a preſent, they conducted him to the Coffee Houſe with Colours flying, &c. large bowl of punch was ready, in which he drank, proſperity to America, and was complimented with a gold laced hat, for having brought the firſt certain account of the ſtamp-act being totally repealed. The inhabitants then appointed the next evening to illuminate the city, which was done to the univerſal ſatisfaction of all ſpectators, the houſes made a moſt beautiful appearance, to which the regularity of our ſtreets contributed not a little, the ſcene was however variegated by the different manner of placing the lights, devices, &c. for which the public is indebted to the Ladies who exerciſed their fancies on the occaſion. It was very remarkable that the city was not diſturbed by any riot or Mob, as is common on ſuch occaſions, but the whole was begun, continued and ended to the univerſal ſatisfaction of the inhabitants. A large Quantity of wood was given for a Bonfire, and many barrells of beer to the populace; and yeſterday the principal inhabitants gave an elegant entertainment at the ſtate-houſe, at which his honor the Governor, the officers of this government, the military gentlemen, capt. Hawker of his Majeſty's ſloop Sardoine, and the other gentlemen of the navy, and the ſtrangers in the city, were preſent. The honors of the table were performed by the worſhipful Mayor of the city, aſſiſted by ſome of the Aldermen, and conſidering, that not leſs than 300 plates were laid, the whole was conducted with the greateſt elegance and decorum, ſo that detraction itſelf muſt be ſilent on the occaſion. After dinner the following toaſts were drank in flowing glaſſes.

1. The KING.——2. The QUEEN.——3. Prince of Wales and Royal Family.——4. May the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover preſide over the uited Britiſh Empire to the End of Time.——5. The Houſe of Lords.——6. The Houſe of Commons.——7. The preſent worthy Miniſtry. 8. The glorious and immortal Mr. Pitt.——9. That lover and ſupporter of Juſtice Lord Cambden.——10. The London Committee of Merchants.——11. America's Friends in Great Britain.——12. The Virginia Aſſembly.——13. The other Aſſemblies on the Continent actuated by the like Zeal for the Liberty of their Country.——14 Proſperity to the ſpirited Inhabitants of St. Chriſtophers——15 The Army and Navy.——16 Daniel Delany, Eſq.——17 May the Intereſt of Great Britain and her Colonies be always united.——18 Trade and Navigation.——19 America's Friends in Ireland.——20 Proſperity to the Province of Pennſylvania.——21 The Liberty of the PRESS in AMERICA.

With many others of the ſame public nature.

The cannon belonging to the province being placed in the State-houſe yard, the royal ſalute was fired on drinking the KING, and ſeven guns after every ſucceeding Toaſt.

In the Afternoon the following Reſolution was unanimouſly entered into, viz.

" That to demonſtrate our affection to Great-Britain, " and our Gratitude for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, each " of us will on the 4th of June next, being the Birth-Day " of our moſt gracious Sovereign GEORGE the III. dreſs " ourſelves in a new Suit of the Manufactures of England, " and give what Home-ſpun we have to the Poor."

On this occaſion the public were much obliged to Capt. Hawker, of his Majeſty's ſhip Sardoine, as he brought her up before the town, and dreſſed her off with a variety of colours.

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Long live the King, whoſe ſacred Majeſty ſo graciouſly aſſented to the wiſe Meaſures of his Miniſtry, who (undeniably) were actuated by virtuous and noble Principles for the Good of the common Cauſe of Liberty; the Well-being of all his Loyal Subjects, and Benefit of the Community, in repealing an Act called *The STAMP-ACT*; which, had it taken Place in theſe extenſive Colonies of America, would have been attended with moſt direful Conſequences to the Inhabitants thereof.

On Thurſday laſt we were favoured with the authenticated, glorious and intereſting News of the *Repeal*, from different Quarters, which was inſtantly ſpread throughout the City, diffuſing Joy and Gladneſs in every Face; whereupon all the Bells in the different Churches were rung, and the Day there was a Manifeſtation of the greateſt Greateſt ſhewn by the *True Sons of Liberty*, who could not withhold any longer their Open and their Liberal Rejoicings, on a Matter which ſo nearly concerned them; and in order thereto, the following Notice was printed, and diſtributed in Hand-Bills:

THIS DAY,

ON the glorious Occaſion of a total Repeal of the Stamp Act, there will be a general Meeting, and Rejoicings at the Houſe of Mr. R. Howard. The Lovers of their Country, loyal Subjects to his Majeſty GEORGE the Third, King of Great-Britain, and real *Sons of Liberty*, of all Denominations, are hereby cordially invited to partake of the eſſential and long look'd for CELEBRATION.

The City will be illuminated, and every decent Meaſure will be obſerved, in demonſtrating a ſenſible Acknowledgment of Gratitude to our illuſtrious Sovereign, and never to be forgotten Friends at Home and Abroad, particularly the Guardian of AMERICA,

PITT.

Accordingly Preparations being made without a Moment's Loſs of Time, and Meaſures adopted for carrying on the Feſtival, a Number of the Sons of Liberty repaired to Trinity Church, having been very politely acquainted by the Rector, of his Intentions to ſubjoin to a Sermon he was that Day to preach on another Subject, a congratulatory Diſcourſe on the joyful Occaſion.——After which repairing to the Field of Liberty, a Royal Salute of 21 Cannon was fired, and that ſucceeded by a conſiderable Body of the Sons of Liberty, collecting at their uſual Houſe of public Reſort, where an elegant Entertainment was prepared, attended with a Band of Muſick, and when they had dined in the moſt ſocial Manner, the following loyal and conſtitutional Toaſts were cheerfully drank:

1. THE KING.——A Royal Salute repeated, and each of the ſucceeding with 7 Guns.——2. Prince of Wales and Royal Family.——3. The glorious Memory of William Duke of Cumberland.——4. Sir Henry Moore, and the Land we live.——5. The Navy and Army.—6. The Mayor and Corporation of this City.——7. Mr. PITT, the Guardian of America.——8. General Conway——9. Lord Cambden.——10. Duke of Grafton.——11. Duke of Newcaſtle.——12. Marquis of Rockingham.——13. Lord Cheſterfield.——14. Lord Dartmouth.——15. Lord Cornwallis.——16. Lord Shelburn.——17. Lord Egmont.——18. Colonel Barry.——19. General Howard.——20. Sir George Saville.——21. Mr. Dowdeſwell.——22. Mr. Meredith.—23. Mr. Onſlow.——24. Mr. Wilkes.——25. Mr Fuller.—26. Perpetual Union between Great-Britain and her Colonies.——27. The Committee of Merchants in London, Friends to America.——18. All true Sons of Liberty in America.

The Evening concluded with Bonfires and other Illuminations: and notwithſtanding the Tranſports of our Joy, and the vaſt Concourſe of People which were aſſembled, the whole Tranſactions of the Day was conducted and finiſhed with the greateſt Loyalty, Harmony, and good Order.

The SONS OF LIBERTY OF NEW-YORK, take this early Opportunity of moſt cordially ſaluting and congratulating all their American Brethren on this glorious and happy Event.

His Majeſty's Snow of War the Hind, arrived at Sandy-Hook from Plymouth Yeſterday Afternoon, with Diſpatches from the Miniſtry for the different Governors on the Continent, acquainting them of the total Repeal of the Stamp-Act; which agreeable Intelligence his Excellency our Governor immediately made public at the Coffee-Houſe; and added, That the Acts of Trade were taken into Conſideration, and 'twas hoped would terminate in Favour of the Colonies. The Hind left Plymouth the 7th of April, in which Veſſel came Paſſenger Major James, of the Artillery, who ſailed from hence for England laſt November.

BOSTON, May 29.

Sunday laſt arrived here the Ship Boſton-Packet, Capt. Marſhal from London, in a ſhort Paſſage.

By a Gentleman from London we learn, That a Motion had been made in the Houſe of Commons, among other Regulations, to open a free Port, and Dominico was propoſed, but the great Commoner oppoſing it, it was imagined it would not be got through.—The Duty on Molaſſes it was confidently ſaid would be reduced to one Penny per Gallon.—That the Difficulties attending the Spaniſh and Portugal Trade were like to be removed; and that Liberty would be given to import Corn, (duty free) from the Colonies.

We hear that the Duties, &c. on Sugar and Molaſſes will be ſettled by the Parliament this Seſſion; but that the Trade to Portugal, &c. and the opening of Free Ports, will be poſtponed until next Seſſion.

The Publick may be aſſured from good Authority, that the Deputy-Regiſter of the Court of Vice-Admiralty has ſatisfied the Province Treaſurer for a Decree of ſaid Court in Favor of the Province, for the Sum of Eight Hundred and Eighty eight Pounds eight Shillings and Ninepence Lawful Money.

The following Accident happened laſt Monday at Newmarket, to Lieut. Jonathan Falſom of that Town——he having loaded a Swivel that had lain buried near 25 Years, it burſt in Pieces, one of which ſtruck him in the Breaſt and ſeveral others in one of his Legs which ſplit the Boan thereof to Pieces, on which the Surgeons thought proper to cut it off above the Knee.

HARTFORD, June 2.

Yeſterday Morning, died of the Wounds which he received at the blowing up of the School-Houſe, Doct. NATHANIEL LEDYARD, Son to John Ledyard, Eſq; of this Town.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight, at the public Rejoicings at Say-Brook, one Tucker of that Town, was inſtantly killed by the burſting of a Cannon.

Laſt Friday Morning, the General Aſſembly of this Colony, then ſitting in this Town, having finiſhed their Buſineſs, his Honor the Governor put an End to the Seſſions.

On Monday the 12th ult. the Hon. THOMAS FITCH, Eſq; our late worthy Governor, left this Town, and ſet out for his Seat at Norwalk. He was accompanied by a Number of Gentlemen, of this and the neighbouring Towns (among whom were ſeveral Members of the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly) who eſcorted his Honor Ten Miles on his Way.

As their Convening on this Occaſion was voluntary, ſo they meant thereby to expreſs their juſt Eſteem of his Honor, and unfeigned Gratitude, for the many great, eſſential and important Services he rendered the Colony, during the Period of his Government. And all appeared deeply ſenſible of the inexpreſſible Loſs the Colony hath ſuſtained, in the Removal of ſo wiſe and able a Pilot from the Helm, in ſo dark and difficult a Day, and at ſuch a critical Conjuncture.

At parting, the whole were drawn up in two Files, through which his Honor and his Attendants paſſed. After taking his Leave of the Company, which he did in the moſt polite Manner—proceeded on his Journey—and the Company returned to Town the ſame Evening.—The Whole was conducted with the utmoſt Decency and good Order.

Killingſly, May 21, 1766.

This Day as Ephraim Cutler, a young Man about 21 was Riding a Horſe-back, a Hog, by ſtarting ſuddenly from the Fence, threw the Horſe, and ſo much bruiſed the young Man by the fall, that it ſtruck him ſenſeleſs, and he expired in a few Hours after.

Wallingford, May 29, 1766.

Yeſterday in this Town was a Meeting of the Church Clergy of Connecticut, when a very rational Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Mansfield, of Darby. Prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Leaming of Norwalk.

Abraham Beach,

(Being about to leave off Trade)

DESIRES all Perſons indebted to him, or to the Eſtate of Doct. JONATHAN BULL, deceas'd, (to which he is Adminiſtrator) to make immediate Payment.——Said BEACH has a convenient Dwelling-Houſe to let, which may be entered upon immediately.

HARTFORD, June 2d. 1766.

STRAY'D or Stolen on Saturday laſt, from the Subſcriber of Windham, a bay Mare about 13 Hands ½ high, about 9 or 10 Years old, branded on the near Buttock thus, Λ ſhod all round, all her Mane cut off, a ſhort thick Foretop cut. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and bring her to the Subſcriber, or ſend Word to Doctor Gray of Windham, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

Windham, May 20, 1766. ROBERT COBURN.

RUN Away from the Subſcriber in Saliſbury, an Apprentice Lad, named Hezekiah Ruſt, aged 18 Years, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, well made, Brown Complexion, light brown Hair, cut bare on the top of his Head: He took with him when he went off, a dark colour'd Coat, with broad white Mettal Buttons, a light-brown Working ditto, with white Metal Buttons, a ſtriped woollen Waiſtcoat with Pewter Buttons, dark colour'd Stockings, a Pair of Pumps, with yellow carved Buckles, a white Shirt, and two check'd Woollen ditto, and a Felt Hat. Whoever ſecures and conveys ſaid Lad to his Maſter at Saliſbury, ſhall have four Dollars Reward for their Trouble, by

EBENEZER FLETCHER.

Saliſbury, 19th May, 1766.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are warned not to harbour or carry off ſaid Servant, as they will anſwer it at the Peril of the Law.

STray'd or Stolen from the Widow Bull's, in Hartford, on the Evening of the Seventh Inſtant, May, being tied at the Door by a Halter, without Saddle or Bridle; a dark bay Horſe, 9 Years old, without Brand, about 14 Hands and 3 Inches high, thick and well built, lately ſhod before, and Barefoot, or one Shoe behind, trots but little, and not the ſwifteſt Pacer.—Natural Marks, a white Streak down the Face, black Mane and Tail, three white Feet.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and convey him, or give Information of him to the Subſcriber in Wallingford, or if it may be done with leſs Trouble, to Mr. Abraham Beach in Hartford, ſhall have neceſſary Charges paid, and be rewarded, by SIMON WATERMAN.

Wallingford, May 19th, 1766.

Saliſbury, 15th of May, 1766.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip of Caſtleton, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Amos Bird, in ſaid Caſtleton, on the ſixteenth Day of June next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, to agree upon a Diviſion of their Lands, and to conſult proper Meaſures to promote the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhip. Application having been made as the Law of ſaid Province Directs.

JOHN HUTCHINSON, Juſtice of the Peace.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber, on the Night after the 7th of May Inſtant, a large dark ſorrel pacing Mare, with a white Face, ſhod before, a large Mane hanging all on the right Side, a long Foretop, a rounding Back and Noſe, one or both of her hind Feet white above the Fetter-Lock. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and return her to the Subſcriber, or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have one Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by ASA FOOT.

Colcheſter, May 13, 1766.

LONDON, March 19.

A repreſentation of the State of the Trade and Manufactures, ſet up, and carried on, in the ſeveral American Colonies, we are aſſured, is preparing to be laid before the Parliament.

Canada Bills were up at fifty-four and a half per cent. when the laſt advices were received from Paris.

March 21. A certain Northern Peer lately declared upon his honour, that he never would be Miniſter again in this country; that he lamented the preſent diviſions, ſo unhappy both to Prince and People; that this was a period which required an union and exertion of all the great talents of England, to guard againſt many threatening dangers; and concluded with a ſtrong invitation to thoſe who were men of known utillity and unſulled honour, to ſtep forward and once more take the direction of the affairs of this diſtracted and almoſt ruined country.

It is ſaid that Otho Hamilton, Eſq; Governor of Placentia, has requeſted a body of troops from New-York, to reinforce that infant garriſon, being apprehenſive of a ſurprize from the Labrador indians in the French intereſt.

March 22. Yeſterday there was a Cabinet Council at St. James's on affairs of Importance relating to the Plantations, at which the Earl of Dartmouth, Firſt Lord of Trade, and ſeveral other Lords of the Privy Council aſſiſted.

March 24. It is ſaid that two eminent houſes in this City have laſt week ſhipped off goods and merchandize to the Weſt-Indies, and other parts of America, to the amount of 90,000l. ſterling.

Letters from Briſtol by Friday's poſt ſay, that when the news of the repeal of the American Stamp-act arrived there by expreſs on Wedneſday afternoon, the bells were immediately ſet a ringing; the ſhips in the King's road diſplayed their colours, and fired their guns; and in the evening there were ſive illuminations, and bonſires in moſt parts of the city.

An account of the quantity of pot-aſh, imported into this kingdom, from the Britiſh Colonies in America, from the year 1759, to the year 1764 incluſive, is laid, by order, before an auguſt aſſembly.

We hear a ſcheme is under Conſideration for introducing a paper currency in North-America, upon a new plan, for which a Bill is intended to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly.

We hear John Amherſt, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Blue Squadron, is to command at Plymouth in the room of Admiral Pye, appointed to relieve Sir William Burnaby at Jamaica.

Boſton, May 22.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend here, dated March 20, 1766.

I Have received ſeveral of your favours, which ſhould have anſwered ſooner but there is hardly, till very lately been a ſhip from this place to Boſton, on account of the orders given from America not to ſhip any thing unleſs the ſtamp act be repealed; and indeed the uncertainty that affair has been in was another reaſon I did not write till I could give my countrymen joy of the repeal, which I now do both to them and you, as it has paſſed both houſes of parliament, and this week had the royal aſſent: —I hope my countrymen will receive this news with a decent & becoming joy, and not with triumphant exultations, that ſo by that means they may put a ſtop to the notions which many people here have entertained of them, in caſe the ſtamp act ſhould be repealed; which are, that inſtead of thinking themſelves obliged to the legiſlature for eaſing them of a burden, which was too heavy for them to bear, they ſhould think they had got the better of the people here, exult upon it, and grow into a lawleſs diſobedience; which aſſertions I have every where contradicted, and make no doubt but the actions of the Americans, when they receive this news, will verify what I have ſaid; and as I hear it is expected by the government here, that the legiſlature of the different colonies abroad where any miſchief has been done by the people to the goods or poſſeſſions of any individuals, ſhould have it made good to them again; and as it is but juſt it ſhould be ſo, I hope whatever damages have been done, either in Boſton or elſe where, will be properly repared or made good to the ſufferers as ſoon as may be; and alſo wiſh that the houſe of repreſentatives of Boſton would draw up proper addreſſes of thanks to his Majeſty & both houſes of Parliament, for their condeſcention in the repeal of the ſtamp act; and I am ſure from the papers I have ſeen, which have been ſent from the legiſlature of Boſton upon this affair, there are no people capable of penning an addreſs in a better manner than they are; and theſe addreſſes I hope will be accompanied or followed by others from every colony in America; and I ſincerely wiſh and make no doubt but the affection of the colonies to their mother country, which was always great will now be eſtabliſhed upon a ſolid and laſting foundation; for as their intereſts are mutual, ſo their deſire to ſerve each other will alſo be ſo. As you are a well wiſher to the peace and happineſs of Great Britain and America, I make no doubt but you will uſe your endeavours to promote what I have ſaid above, as for myſelf I aſſure you I have been in as great anxiety about the envent of this affair as any one and have every where undertaken to ſay that if the act was repealed I was ſure the Americans in general the people of New England in particular, would behave themſelves in every reſpect in a manner ſuitable to the favour granted them, and with a juſt ſenſe of his Majeſty's goodneſs."

Extract of a letter from London, March 26.

" The regulation of the North American trade is now under conſideration of parliament. It is ſaid the duty propoſed on foreign ſugar and molaſſes, was 5s a hundred on ſugar and 1d per gallon on molaſſes. But as the Miniſtry have been made ſenſible of the prejudice ſo high a duty would be on ſugar, to the trade of the northern colonies, and that it would be a tax on them paid to the planters; I think you may depend the duty will be 2s. 6d. a hundred and 1d. a gallon, on all ſugars and molaſſes Engliſh, and foreign, imported into the North American colonies; and 2s. 6d. paid there will be deducted on importation here, and other regulations will be made in your favour.

" There was a majority of 34 in the houſe of Lords for repealing the ſtamp act."

Extract of a letter from London,
March 1.

"The regulations for trade, at preſent in agitation, as far as I can recollect, are the following, viz. A ſterling paper currency over the whole continent---The duty of molaſſes lowered to one penny per gallon---Free trade with the French and Spaniards in the Weſt-Indies---Free import of Weſt-India commodities, duty free, into provincial warehouſes, under the King's lock, the duty to be paid when taken out for home conſumption, to be exported on bond, duty free---Drawbacks upon wines, &c. upon exportation---Import of Portugal, Spaniſh, and Italian Wines, Fruit &c. manufactures only excepted under very light duties---Part of the preſent duty on tea to be taken off, A bounty upon pig, and perhaps bar iron---There may be ſome others but theſe are the principal regulations; I hope they will all paſs, but the ſpirit of oppoſition muſt certainly overſet ſome of them."

NEW-LONDON, May 23.

On Saturday laſt a ſpecial Poſt from Boſton, brought to this Town the great and glorious NEWS of the Repeal of the STAMP ACT; he arrived about 10 o'Clock in the Evening, and immediately the joyfull Eccho rouſed the Sons of Liberty, who, from the Cannons Mouths ſoon delivered to diſtant Brethren the happy Tidings, which concluded about Twelve, and Monday was the Day appointed to celebrate the honourable Cauſe of Liberty freed, Property preſerved, and a World made glad and confirmed in their Loyalty to their Sovereign; and to the lateſt Ages to eſteem and revere the happy Conſtitution, which is ever ready to redreſs the Injured, and cheer the Doubting; that when they ſee themſelves to be led by ungenerous and deſigning Men, into wrong Principles they can when they diſcover their Error, recal Edicts that ever could make a World tremble. The dawn of that Monday was uſher'd in by the Ringing of Bells and all Nature ſeemed to contribute its greateſt Aid in loving Spring, to join the joyfull Chorus.

Not a Face to be ſeen but the pleaſing ſmile before the quivering Lip could pronounce, conveyed the exalted Idea, " God bleſs our King, The Stamp Act is repealed, Let Mirth and Ravel without Controul make GEORGE's Name reſound and PITT's forever be remembered.

About 11 o'Clock the Honourable Independant Company marched thro' the Town to the Red Lyon, where every Man of Conſequence was, & under Arms eſcorted them to our Battery where a Royal Salute was given by both Battery and Buffs: After three Cheers in the ſame Order they returned to partake of an elegant Dinner there prepared. A ſmaller Battery before the Houſe told the World that Our King, Queen, and Royal Family, Pitt, Cambden, Houſe of Lords, Houſe of Commons, &c. &c &c. &c. &c. in briming Toaſts were drank—Juſt before Sun ſet the whole Company was again eſcorted by the Independants to the Battery, where there was another general Diſcharge of Cannon, and ſeveral Vollies from the Independants. In the Evening not a pane of Glaſs but with Ambition ſtrove to out ſhine the Reſt in a ſplended Illumination. A crackling Bonfire, that emulated the Moon, about 12 o'Clock, drew up the Scene. May a Day leſs Happy, Loyal and Joyous never ſtain the Annals of America.

HARTFORD;
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THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.
NUMBER 77.
MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1766.

BOSTON, June 12.

WE hear the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives have Voted that Galleries be fixed, to accommodate any Gentlemen that may be deſirous of hearing the Debates in the Aſſembly.

Laſt Saturday morning Capt. Somes arrived here from Halifax, by whom we have advice of the death of his excellency Montague Willmott, Eſq; governor and commander in chief of that Place.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.

From Barbados, we have Advice of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act at Barbados, but the Inhabitants did not ſhew the leaſt Sign of rejoicing on that glorious Occaſion.

NEW-YORK, June 12.

Saturday Night laſt arrived here the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard, in ſix Weeks and two Days from Falmouth and by Letters from London we learn, that the Duty on Molaſſes was actually fixed at 1d. ſter. per Gallon; and 'twas thought Sugar would be reduced to 2/6d. per Cent.

Captain Seymour, in 4 Weeks from Antigua, informs us, That Capt. Cummings, in the Tamer Frigate, was arrived at that Iſland, having been 22 Months on a Diſcovery round the World, in Company with the Hon. ——— Byram in another of his Majeſty's Ships; they went thro' the Streights of Magellan, and took Poſſeſſion of ſeveral good Harbours there, where they alſo found ſome French Veſſels on the ſame Errand:—Mr. Byram, 'tis ſaid, has made ſeveral uſeful Diſcoveries, which will vaſtly benefit the Mother Country: In their Return they took their Departure from Batavia, in the Eaſt-Indies, but Captain Cummings having the Misfortune of ſpringing his Maſt 900 Leagues to the Eaſtward of Antigua, was obliged to bear away for that Iſland.

We have the Pleaſure to aſſure the Public, that Mr. Nicholas Ray of London, has given One Hundred Pounds to the Society for Encouragement of Arts, Agriculture, &c. of this City and Province.—Such Benefactions promiſe Stability to our Infant Undertaking.

Private Letters, ſo late as the 12th of April, by the laſt Veſſels from London, inform us, That ſeveral Merchants acquainted with the Weſt-India and North-American Trade, had been a long Time under Examination before the Houſe of Commons, relative to the opening a free Port in one of our Weſt-India Iſlands, and the final Regulations of our American Trade.—That it was tho't probable a free Port would be eſtabliſhed at Dominica, tho' it was ſaid by others that Mr. Pitt oppoſed it, and therefore that would not be likely to take Place; however this laſt is not certain.—It was likewiſe ſaid that the Plan of Trade agreed upon by the Committe of Merchants, as publiſhed in all our Papers, would be laid aſide, and a more extenſive and unlimited one, from the Information of Merchants better acquainted with that Trade, be adoped in its Room—But this alſo wants Conformation. The North-American and Weſt-India Merchants ſeemed to go Hand in Hand in all the Meaſures propoſed, which was thought to be very extraodinary.

Capt. Benjamin Davis, of the Hope, from this Place for London, having put into Portſmouth, there landed his Letters, which very opportunely were received in London, at a Time when the moſt invidious Advance by the weaking Party ſeemed to gain Ground: 'Twas nothing more than the New-Yorkers real Acceptance of the Stamp-Act.—Diſpatches were ſent to ſome of the principal Merchants in London to produce their Letters, which were read in the Houſe, and, correſponding, ſoon knock'd down Mr. STAMP's Friends; and many who had juſt before voted againſt a Repeal, were then as ſtrenuouſly for it.

NEWPORT, June 9.

Laſt Saturday the following moſt unfortunate Accident happened; between One and Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Chimney in the very coſtly and beautiful Houſe of Col. Godfrey Malbone took Fire; from whence the Sparks fell upon the Roof and ſet Fire to it in ſo many Places that the whole Roof was preſently in a Flame, and it being a [illegible]derable Diſtance from the compact Part of the Town, [illegible]n became impoſſible to extinguiſh it, and in a ſhort [illegible]e the whole Building (except the Walls) was reduced to Aſhes. We hear the greateſt Part of the Furniture was ſaved.

NEW-LONDON, June 13.

Laſt Monday Evening, in Conſequence of an Invitation, [illegible]m Capt. Durell, and the other Officers of the Cygnet [illegible] of War, moſt of the principal Gentlemen and Others ([illegible] excepted) attended an elegant Ball; in a large Building furniſhed for that Purpoſe; where they were very po[illegible]ely entertained, to the univerſal Satisfaction of the Par[illegible] preſent.

Laſt Tueſday in the Afternoon the following Accident happened in this Town at raiſing a Frame of a Houſe belonging to Capt. John Crocker, viz. at the Time when the Raiſing was juſt completed, and when near 30 Perſons were [illegible] the Garret Floor, (the middle Poſt being ſupported on [illegible] inſtead of a [illegible]) the [illegible] broke, and the ranging Timber, the whole of the [illegible] the Frame, with a Parcel of Plank, and Boards which were on the Garret Floor, together with all the People except Two, who held by the Rafters, inſtantly fell in one Heap to the lower Floor, being [illegible] Feet.——The Spectators of this Scene concluded the greateſt Part of the People were killed on the Spot conſidering the eminent Danger to which they were expoſed; but [illegible] is extremely remarkable, not a Perſon was killed or a [illegible]one broken, and only two or three Joints diſlocated, tho' ſeveral of the People were conſiderably bruiſed and wounded.——The inſide of the Frame is hereby almoſt ruined.

NEW-HAVEN, June 14.

Extract of a Letter from a Member of Parliament, to his Friend in this Town, dated the 22d March.

DEAR SIR,

Received your Letter, and take the earlieſt Opportunity to do you the Juſtice of declaring I never did perceive [illegible]y Diſpoſition in you to encourage the paſſing the Stamp-[illegible]t; and that every Thing I ever heard from you, tended [illegible] diſſuade the paſſing it, particularly at the laſt Interview [illegible] up any Animoſities on that Subject; for I ſincerely believe that ſober, moderate Men in America, who deny the Right of Parliament, muſt mean the ſame that I underſtand Mr. Pitt to mean, and that I mean myſelf; for I conceive they admit what we call the Right, by ſaying Parliament has the *Power* to make the Law. I conjecture that when we deny the Expediency and admit the Right, in England we admit only that imperial Right that is inſeparable from a ſupreme Legiſlature, who have it as a Part of their Eſſence to make that legal that was illegal before; but which it is not to be preſumed they will do, in Caſes that muſt be eternally improper; nor even in thoſe that may, by Poſſibility, become proper, unleſs they ſhould become ſo."

Mr. Ingerſoll lately received a Letter from the Stamp-Office in London, dated the 12th of April, giving him Reaſon to expect Directions in what Manner the Stamped Paper conſigned to him, is to be diſpoſed of.

HARTFORD, June 16.

Thurſday the 26th of this Month, is appointed, by Authority, to be obſerved as a Day of public *Thankſgiving*, throughout this Colony.

In Conſequence of a Vote of our General Aſſembly, at their laſt Seſſion, a Committee of both Houſes met in this Town laſt Week, on ſome public Buſineſs.

Laſt Wedneſday died, RICHARD BURNHAM, in the 19th Year of his Age; he was ſecond Son to Mr. Eliſha Burnham of this Town. This young Man is the Sixth, of thoſe unfortunate Perſons, that were wounded at the blowning up of the School-Houſe, that have died.—The reſt it is ſaid will recover.

FOR *LONDON*, The Brigantine *BETSEY*, Burthen. 160 Tons, *William Billings*, Maſter; will ſail in about four Weeks.

For Freight or Paſſage, agree with *Hugh Ledlie*, *Chriſtopher Leffingwell*, or ſaid Maſter at *Norwich*, where ſhe takes in her Loading; or with *Joſeph Coit*, Eſq; at *New-London*.

Norwich, 5th *June*, 1766.

To the Printer of the New-York Mercury.

SIR,

THE following was communicated to the Society for promoting Arts, &c. and is gratefully acknowledged: It was intended to be publiſhed, with ſome other Pieces, which prevented its ſooner appearing, but the Subject is too intereſting to be longer delayed.

The Method of making POTASHES, *as practiſed in* Hungary, Poland, *and* Germany,

IN Hungary and Poland, the Manufacture of Potaſhes is carried on in the Woods. The Buildings neceſſary, are only wooden Sheds, ſlightly built up, and contrived ſo as to be taken to Pieces, and carried from one Foreſt to another.

The propereſt Wood is the Acorn bearing Oak, of which they prefer the oldeſt Trees; one of which will produce five Kibbles or about 12 and a half Buſhels of Pot-aſhes, the quantity requiſite for making 100 Wt. of Pot-aſhes. They find a very great Difference in the nature of the Wood in different Foreſts, that of Tjadadorn, and Caniſſa yielding double the Quantity of lixivious Salt that can be had out of the Wood of the Foreſt near Eperies, under the Carpathian Mountains. Too much Attention cannot be had to the Choice of proper Wood, tho' to ſome People its Importance may not appear at firſt view.

When the wood is felled, and cut into Billets, it is burnt in a large Hearth, under ſhade, to prevent the rain from ſpoiling the aſhes, which muſt be kept DRY 3, 4 or 6 months before they are lixiviated, for experience ſhews that they produce more ſalts when kept a certain time, than when immediately uſed; care muſt be taken to keep them free from dirt.

To lixiviate, or draw the ſalts out of the aſhes, they uſe a number of caſks, not unlike French hogſheads, according to the extent and largeneſs of their works. The caſks are about 2 feet 10 inches high they have a double bottom, the uppermoſt of which is placed 10 inches above the lowermoſt; it is perforated with holes and the lowermoſt has one hole for the lee to drop gently through into a trough: The ſpace between the two bottoms is filled with ſtraw twelve or ſixteen of theſe caſks being ranged in a row upon a trough, are filled with aſhes, and by means of a canal or gutter lain upon the caſks, with a hole correſponding to each of them, water is conveyed into them from a pump: This water paſſing thro' the aſhes, carries their ſalts along with it; as long as it is of a browniſh or reddiſh colour they let it run through, but when no longer diſcoloured they ſtop. The lee thus procured not being ſtrong enough by paſſing thro' the aſhes once, muſt be poured upon a ſecond or third caſk till it is ſo ſtrong that an egg will ſwim in it; however, it muſt be obſerved, that there is a danger in making it too ſtrong

When the lee is thus procured, they proceed to evaporate the watery particles from it by ebullition; this they call making black potaſhes. For this purpoſe they uſe iron pans, much like thoſe uſed in making ſalt; they are about 4 feet diameter above and near three feet deep; between a pair of them they have a braſs boiler, ſomewhat ſmaller than the iron pots; they are fixed in maſonry, like a ſugar baker's row of pans, with a fire place below them, and an open chimney to carry of the ſteam. They uſe, according to the largeneſs of the works, 3, 6, 9 or 12 pans and boilers, in a work. Suppoſe they work only two iron pots and the braſs boiler, they begin filling one pan and the boiler with lee, and then making fire in proportion as the lee evaporates and diminiſhes in the iron pan, it is ſupplied from the braſs boiler, which is ſupplied with cold lee; when the firſt pot has boiled ten or eleven hours, they fill the ſecond, and ſupply it continually from the boiler in the ſame manner as the firſt was: The firſt pan is ſtill ſupplied with boiling lee from the boiler till the phlem is entirely evaporated; they then ſtop putting lee to it, but continuing the fire, the maſs becomes thick and hard, and is what is called black pot-aſhes. When it is cold it is cut into pieces, and taken out, and freſh lee is put into the pan, and the operation continued as above. When the firſt pan is evaporated, the ſecond is only half evaporated; ſo the work is never diſcontinued during a week, in which time two men, relieving one another make about 17 Ct. Wt.

The proceſs of calcining the black pot aſhes, rendering them of a fine whitiſh blue colour, and able to ſtand the weather without running into a liquid, is performed in an oblong kind of a furnace, in the midſt of which there is a hearth ſome what raiſed with a border of bricks to prevent the potaſhes from falling into the fire during calcination. The fire is made on each ſide of the hearth, there is a door to the hearth through which the black pataſhes are put into the furnace, and a door on each ſide of it to put in wood to the fire; the furnace is arched over and there are three holes in the front part of it, above the doors, to give vent to the ſmoke and vapours. The proportion is as follows; * The length of the furnace 15 feet, the breadth 12 and an half feet including the hearth and fire places, viz. The hearth 8 and an half feet, the two fire places 4 feet; the heighth of the arch from the hearth 3 feet, all within the walls. When a ſufficient quantity of black potaſhes are ready, they begin to calcine, and make it a rule never to let the furnace cool till they have finiſhed the whole. The black potaſhes are broke into lumps the bigneſs of a man's fiſt, and ſpread upon the hearth, after which the iron hearth door is ſhut, and a gentle fire is made, and care taken to hinder the aſhes from running or vitrifying, which a ſtrong heat would occaſion. When they grow red hot, they are ſtirred with an iron rake that they may calcine equally: When they begin to whiten, the flames become bright, and the fire is increaſed to the greateſt degree. When they want to know if they are enough calcined, they take a lump out, and if it is white in the inſide, they are done. The iron door of the hearth is always kept ſhut, except when they are ſtirring the potaſhes, and in order to obſerve the progreſs of the calcination, they have a ſmall hole in the iron door of the hearth to look in at. When the calcination is finiſhed, they rake out the potaſhes upon a pavement before the furnace: They are packed up in caſks of 15 or 17 Ct. Wt. When the furnace is cooled a little, they put in more potaſhes to calcine, and by relieving the workmen, continue calcining, till all the black potaſhes are done. Four men and a boy, conſtantly employed, make about 40 or 42 tons of calcinated potaſhes in a year, all the operations included, if the work is properly carried on, and rightly underſtood.

So much for the proceſs:—The common method in Hungary is to agree with a maſter (they are generally Poliſh Jews) to calcine a forreſt, after agreeing with the proprietor of the forreſt: The account will ſtand as follows for the coſt of a ton, viz.

	Sterling.
1. To the proprietor of the foreſt for the wood	£. 5 10 00
2. To the maſter for cutting, burning and calcining	4 15 00
	£. 10 03 6
3. But as aſhes muſt be carried near 300 miles by land carriage, tranſporting of them from Hungary to Trieſte or Fiume, coſts per ton	7 14 00
4. Freight and inſurance to England	3 10 00
5. Duty in England	7 02 00
	£. 28 10 00

This ſhews that aſhes cannot be imported into England from Hungary, under 28l. 10s. a ton, firſt coſt. The American manufacturer labours under the diſadvantage of high wages to his workmen; but then it is plain he has a manifeſt advantage in the 3d and 4th article, viz. land carriage, and the duty in England, as the potaſhes made in America are exempted from duty. This ſketch may poſſibly throw a proper light upon the affair.

In the year 1753, upwards of 7000 tons of potaſhes were made in Hungary, a very great part of wihch were conſumed in Great Britain, and Ireland. The price varies, and has been 30l. to 60l. ſterling a ton; at preſent it is high.

The mother country pays yearly 300,000l. ſterling for this article to foreigners. Could this country fall into the method of manufacturing it properly, what a fund of wealth!

People have a ſtrange notion, that burning the wood of forreſt in America will not anſwer, on account of the price of labour. But if they will ſtifle prejudice and opinions taken upon truſt, they will be convinced of the contrary. I can aver, from my own experience, by the trials I have made, that there is wood in this country which will produce more lixivial ſalt than the common aſhes bought up in the towns do. The proper method to carry on this manufacture with ſpirit is therefore to chooſe ſome proper forreſt, near a navigable river on the ſea coaſt

What a vaſt benefit this country would reap, if this manufactory were carried on in the different villages as in New England, where every townſhip have the neceſſary veſſels and boilers, which upon the whole, yield a vaſt profit: I am well informed that laſt year, from the port of Boſton, they ſhipped 1000 tons; which at 35l. ſterling per ton, the preſent price current, would make in London a very large remittance. It is therefore hoped that we will no longer be blind to our intereſt: The proceſs is eaſy; the expence ſmall; the profit certain: Several boilers were lately brought from England and to be ſold here at Capt Peter Berton's, in New Duth Church ſtreet at 42s. per C. one or two of 70 or 80 gallons, is ſufficient to begin with: And if any perſon wants further inſtructions, if he has opportunity to be in New York, he may call at Meſſieurs Livingſton and Ramſen's works on golden hill,—who laſt year made above 26 tons and obtained the Sotiety's bounty of thirty pounds for the greateſt quantity made in the province; which they generouſly returned. But this buſineſs would be ſtill a greater advantage to this country if by it the farmers are enabled to clear their timber ſwamps. Let us ſuppoſe that two acres will produce 125 cord, that each cord will give four buſhels of aſhes, then will two acres produce 500 buſhels of aſhes, which of town aſhes is the allowance for one ton, of potaſhes; preſent value of which at New York is 45l. per ton, which ſum, it is affirmed, is more than ſufficient to pay all charges, in cutting, gathering filtering calcining, barrelling, and carrying the potaſhes to market, and the ſwamp made meadow fit for the ſcythe into the bargain. It is needleſs to waſte time in enumerating the advantages of meadow ground, the late and increaſing dry ſummers, with the high price of hay are convincing arguments; nor need I eſtimate the value of it in proportion to upland; this is ſufficiently known to the intereſted: But I can't conclude without obſerving, that the cheif error in American huſbandry, is their neglect of graſs land and meadow, conſequently of ſtock in proportion to their tillage; this would in itſelf be more profitable increaſing their manure, and greatly improve their whole farms.

If any perſons in the country, that have experience of the expence of the above eſtimated articles, would communicate them, with their obſervations on this or any other ſubject, to the Society they will be thankfully received; for this is publiſhed with a deſire to inſtruct and inform, not to miſlead our fellow countrymen.

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[*] Keeping this proportion, the furnace may be made leſs or greater.

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STRAY'D or Stolen on Saturday laſt, from the Subſcriber of Windham, a bay Mare about 13 Hands ½ high, about 9 or 10 Years old, branded on the near Buttock thus, Λ ſhod all round, all her Mane cut off, a ſhort thick Foretop cut. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and bring her to the Subſcriber, or ſend Word to Doctor Gray of Windham, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

Windham, May 20, 1766. ROBERT COBURN.

RUN Away from the Subſcriber in Saliſbury, an Apprentice Lad, named Hezekiah Ruſt, aged 18 Years, about 5 Feet 3 Inches high, well made, Brown Complexion, light brown Hair, cut bare on the top of his Head: He took with him when he went off, a dark colour'd Coat, with broad white Mettal Buttons, a light brown Working ditto, with white Metal Buttons, a ſtriped woollen Waiſtcoat with Pewter Buttons, dark colour'd Stockings, a Pair of Pumps, with yellow carved Buckles, a white Shirt, and two check'd Woollen ditto, and a Felt Hat. Whoever ſecures and conveys ſaid Lad to his Maſter at Saliſbury, ſhall have four Dollars Reward for their Trouble, by

EBENEZER FLETCHER.

Saliſbury, 19th May, 1766.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and others, are warned not to harbour or carry off ſaid Servant, as they will anſwer it at the Peril of the Law.

STray'd or Stolen from the Widow Bull's, in Hartford, on the Evening of the Seventh Inſtant, May, being tied at the Door by a Halter, without Saddle or Bridle; a dark bay Horſe, 9 Years old, without Brand, about 14 Hands and 3 Inches high, thick and well built, lately ſhod before, and Barefoot, or one Shoe behind, trots but little, and not the ſwifteſt Pacer.—Natural Marks, a white Streak down the Face, black Mane and Tail, three white Feet.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and convey him, or give Information of him to the Subſcriber in Wallingford, or if it may be done with leſs Trouble, to Mr. Abraham Beach in Hartford, ſhall have neceſſary Charges paid, and be rewarded, by SIMON WATERMAN.

Wallingford, May 19th, 1766.

London, April 15 and 18.

Letters in Town, from Spain, bring accounts of great Commotions at Madrid, which are ſaid to have taken their riſe from an order iſſued by his Catholic Majeſty, enjoining the Spaniards to throw off their cloaks, and dreſs in the manner they do at Paris. This had ſo exaſperated them, that great numbers aſſembled at the palace, and deſired an Audience; but his Majeſty ſent them word, that if they did not immediately diſperſe, he would order his guards to fire upon them. This, however, the latter refuſed to do; upon which his Majeſty ſent for his Walloon guards, who fired and killed 76. But before they could charge the ſecond time, the mob ruſhed in with their ſpadoes, killed 26 of the guards, and diſarmed the reſt, crying out in the Spaniſh language, "*The Engliſh forever, and down with the French.*"

Other accounts ſay, that this commotion was owing to the extreme odium in which the People held the Marquis of Squilace, the King's Italian Miniſter. And that his Catholic Majeſty being determined to ſupport his foreign favourite by force of arms againſt his native ſubjects; their deſparate reſolution forced him to the deſired conceſſions; and the favourite compelled to quit the kingdom for ſafety, with the utmoſt expedition. During the commotion, it is reported Lord Rochford chancing to paſs by in his coach, he was ſaluted with the following general acclamation of *Viva la Libertad.*

More recent advices juſt received, ſay that the riot in Spain took its riſe as above, from ſeveral oppreſſive and diſagreeable acts of the King's Italian Miniſters, in particular that for prohibiting the uſe of cloak and broad beaver; That a young gentleman being ſtopped near the palace by a centinel for not complying with this order, he attempted to ſtab the centinel for intercepting him, who immediately preſented his muſket, but did not fire. The Gentleman thereupon gave a whiſtle, the ſignal agreed on, and in a few minutes ſome hundreds aſſembled, who were fired upon by the guards, and after ſeveral were killed the reſt were diſperſed. They ſoon aſſembled, however, again, in prodigious bodies, and overpowered the guards, after an obſtinate engagement, in which it is ſaid, 70 or 80 of the Soldiers were killed. They then proceeded to the houſe of the Marquis de Squilace, who eſcaped out of it by a back way, having ſent his carriage, with the blinds up, a contrary road, in order to deceive the populace; which ſtratagem taking, they followed the carriage, thinking to have met the miniſter, and coming up with it tore it to pieces. They then pulled down the Marquis's houſe, and afterwards purſued him to the Dutch Ambaſſador's, where he had taken refuge, but eſcaped alſo from thence on the appearance of the rioters. The populace being then aſſured by the Dutch Ambaſſador, that the Miniſter was not at his houſe, they went to the royal palace, and inſiſted on ſpeaking with his Majeſty, which being granted, they ſaid they had three things to propoſe, which if his Majeſty would agree to, they would diſperſe and continue good ſubjects: The firſt was, that his Majeſty would diſcharge his Italian Miniſters, as they were determined to be governed only by their own countrymen; that the ſeveral offenſive edicts paſſed ſhould be repealed; and, thirdly, that his Majeſty ſhould give his royal word never after to call any perſon to account for what had that day paſſed. Theſe articles being all complied with, the rioters immediately diſperſed; and in a few hours the city was as calm as if nothing had happened. On their return from the royal palace, they met the Engliſh Ambaſſador, Lord Rochfort whom they obliged to put on his cloak and beaver, which he readily complying with, then they ſuffered his Lordſhip to paſs, crying out, *No French Faſhions; Peace with England, and War with all the World beſide.*

BOSTON, June 9.

Yeſterday afternoon Capt. Clarke arrived here in 9 weeks from London, the papers by her are no latter than we have already received by Capt. Marſhall.

We hear from Guadaloupe, that about a month ago died there after a few days illneſs, Nathaniel Wheelwright, Eſq; late a merchant in this town.

Extract of a Letter from Duxbury, May 28.

"At length the affair, the great, the important affair, big with the fate of Britain and her Colonies is decided, the deteſtable Stamp-act is repealed! Hail glorious tidings, welcome, thrice welcome to our ſhores.———The day ſubſequent to the reception of this intereſting news, every poſſible demonſtration of joy was exhibited; the morning was uſhered in with the beating of drums, diſcharging of guns, &c. the veſſels in the harbour diſplayed their colours, all buſineſs was poſtponed, and joy ſat ſmiling on every countenance.———Towards the cloſe of the day, the inhabitants of the town, to the number of about 500, aſſembled on a lofty hill, on the very ſpot where the gallant Standiſh routed the ſavage foe, and ſaved from impending ruin our pious anceſtors.—Here a large bonfire was enkindled, and the execrable object of our juſt reſentment made its exit in the curling flames. The air reſounded with an inceſſant roar from the cannon of the town, from the vollies of ſmall arms, and the repeated huzzas of the raptured multitude.———The houſes in the vicinity of the hill were very elegantly illuminated. As ſoon as the fire was extinguiſhed, and the aſhes of the Stamp-Act hurl'd into the infernal regions, from whence it received its origin, the aſſembly repaired to a wide ſpreading Apple Tree (the firſt tree of that kind which was planted in New-England, and which has been remarkably preſerved in a flouriſhing ſtate to this time) where a handſome entertainment was provided, and many loyal healths drank, viz. Long life to his Majeſty——A good underſtanding to the Britiſh parliament———Health and proſperity to the immortal PITT———Succeſs to trade———Increaſe of American manufactures———and the gallant Sons of Liberty at Boſton.———The fair ſex participated in the general joy, an agreeable ſmile illucidated every countenance; Venus with all her graces ſeemed to bid adieu to her ſeat at Idolia, and taken up her reſidence on the Duxborean ſhore. The principal ladies of the town convened at the foot of the hill, moſtly attired in the manufactures of America,—Here a collation of tea was ſerved up,—ſcandal concealed its head—liberty was the ſole topic of converſation—here they paſſed the following patriotic reſolves, viz.

I. That the moſt efficatious method for gentlemen to make impreſſions upon their hearts—to procure their favour, would be to be zealous in the cauſe of liberty, to be aſſiduous in their oppoſition tyranny.

II. That they would ſooner bid adieu to the regions of light—would ſooner ſpend their days in a ſtate of virginity, than tye the connubial knot with the man whoſe daſtard ſoul rendered him unworthy the glorious title of a true Son of Liberty.

This being done, both ſexes repaired to their reſpective places of abode.—The whole was conducted with the greateſt decency and decorum.

TAKEN up by David Phelps of Symſbury, a brown Mare, 3 or 4 Years old, near 14 Hands high, no Brand, a white Streak down her Face, one wall Eye, four white Feet, not dock'd, both paces and trots. The Owner on proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have again, by applying to

DAVID PHELPS.

* * *

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN-PANTRY JONES, of Hartford,
OLIVER POMROY, of ROCKY-HILL, and
BENJAMIN HENSHAW, of Middletown,

SUndry Sett of the largeſt and beſt Size of POTT ASH Kittles and Coolers, cheap for Caſh (or ſhort Credit, to be paid in Pot-Aſh, or Country Produce, with Security for Payment) alſo to be ſold by the ſaid Henſhaw, a new and freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods cheap on the Terms aforeſaid. Middletown, May 16, 1766.

Abraham Beach,
(Being about to leave off Trade)

DESIRES all Perſons indebted to him, or to the Eſtate of Doct. JONATHAN BULL, deceas'd, (to which he is Adminiſtrator) to make immediate Payment.——

Said BEACH has a convenient Dwelling-Houſe to let, which may be entered upon immediately.

HARTFORD, June 2d. 1766.

Juſt Publiſh'd in NEW-YORK,
(And to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford)
A Defence of the Epiſcopal
Government of the CHURCH: Containing REMARKS
On two late, noted Sermons on Preſbyterian Ordination.
By JEREMIAH LEAMING, A. M.
Miſſionary at *Norwalk*, from the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts.

REV. Chap. ii. 2. *Thou haſt tried them which ſay they are Apoſtles, and are not.*

Apoſtles? Are all Prophets? Are all Teachers?
1 COR. xii. 28 *and* 29. GOD *hath ſet ſome in his Church.*

HARTFORD;
Printed by T. Green, at the Heart and Crown.

THE NUMBER 78.
CONNECTICUT COURANT.
MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1766.

Boſton, May 29.

Governor BERNARD's SPEECH,
To the General Court at BOSTON, May 29, 1766.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I HAVE great pleaſure in being able to open this General Court with congratulating you upon the repeal of the ſtamp act. When I conſider the difficulties with which this buſineſs has laboured, and the cauſes from whence they aroſe; when I look back upon the dangers which this people have ſo narrowly eſcaped, I cannot but earneſtly wiſh that a proper improvement may be made of this happy event, ſo as to reſtore this province to the public reputation, and the domeſtic peace which it happily enjoyed before the late diſtractions.

In times of public calamity, it is not unuſual for private intereſts and reſentments to intermix themſelves with popular diſcontent, and execute their purpoſes under the borrowed maſk of patriotic zeal: This has been the primary cauſe of that unlimited abuſe which has been caſt upon the moſt reſpectable characters in this province; at a time when integrity and ability ſhould rather have been ſolicited to the aid of the people than deterred from ſerving them. Of this I have had no little experience my ſelf; but it has not abated my concern for the welfare of the country, nor prevented my endeavours to promote it.

To ſuch a degree of injuſtice has the late infatuation been carried, that the principle object of the fury of the people, was a gentleman to whom they were moſt highly indebted for his ſervices in the very cauſe for which they roſe againſt him. And it is remarkable that thoſe perſons, who framed & conducted the only American petition, which was read and well received in parliament, and was of real uſe in procuring the repeal, have been proſcribed by the invidious name of Friends to the Stamp Act. When in truth ſuch a character did not exiſt in the province unleſs it was in the perſons of the accuſers themſelves, whoſe violent and precipitate meaſures created all thoſe difficulties, which the united efforts of every friend of America, in every [illegible] and ſtation were but juſt able to ſurmount.

It were to be wiſhed that a veil could be drawn over the late diſgraceful ſcenes. But that cannot be done till a better temper and underſtanding ſhall prevail in general than ſeems to be at preſent; if we can judge from ſome proceedings which I fear when known at home, will afford matter of triumph to thoſe who were for maintaining the ſtamp act, & ſorrow & concern to thoſe who procured its repeal. But the inflammation of this country has been a grand object with ſome perſons; and neither the indulgence of parliament, nor the moderation of goverment, nor the exigency of the times, have as yet been able to put a ſtop to that purſuit.

However, I have given my teſtimony againſt theſe proceedings, in a manner very diſagreeable to me, and very contrary to my diſpoſition. Whilſt the Buſineſs of the general Court was carried on in good humour, and with good underſtanding, I have been unwilling to interrupt the general harmony, by too great an attention to my own ſentiments, and have frequently given up my opinion to what has in any degree appeared to be the voice of the people. Every perſon who hears me can more or leſs give teſtimony of the mildneſs and moderation of my adminiſtration; how much I have endeavoured to remove and prevent diſtinctions of men and diviſions of parties; and how little I have interpoſed my judgment againſt the ſenſe of the councils over which I have preſided.

But when the government is attacked in form; when there is a profeſt intention to deprive it of its beſt and moſt able ſervants, whoſe only crime is their fidelity to the crown, I cannot be indifferent, but find myſelf obliged to exerciſe every legal and conſtitutional power to maintain the King's authority againſt all this ill-judged and ill-timed oppugnation of it. At the ſame time I publickly declare that whenever an opportunity ſhall offer to reſtore to the provincial council that harmony and union which not long ago it was my pride to cultivate, I will embrace it moſt cordially, and will uſe my utmoſt endeavours to heal the diviſions and bury the animoſities which the late diſtractions have created. In the mean time, as I have appeared before the Britiſh parliament a true friend to the province as well as a faithful ſervant to the crown, I ſhall leave it to this good people to recognize me in that united character at their own time, and in their own manner.

Gentlemen,

I am in continual Expectation to receive his Majeſty's Commands to lay before You, Matters of great importance; and whenever they ſhall arrive I ſhall be obliged to call You together again: I therefore think it adviſeable to make this Seſſion as ſhort as well may be, & recommend it to you not to engage in any Buſineſs that does not require preſent Diſpatch. The Conſideration of the Terms upon which the ſtamp act has been Repealed; of the expectations of the parliament that the Americans will not abuſe the indulgences granted them; and of the Aſſurances which the promoters of the Repeal, have publicly given that it will be moſt gratefully and humbly received, is a Subject which I could well enlarge upon; but I ſhall reſerve it to another Opportunity, when I ſhall probably be aſſiſted by ſpecial Inſtruction for that purpoſe and I hope ſhall be able to ſpeak to you with greater Authority than my own.

[*For the Anſwer to the foregoing Speech, ſee the* 3d *Page.*]

Doct Bidwell

NEW-YORK, June 12.

On Friday Night laſt one Mary Wells, who nurſed a Child of about 4 Months old, went to Bed much intoxicated with Liquor, leaving the Candle in ſuch a Manner that it fell down and ſet Fire to the Child's Cap, by which its Head was burnt to the Brain; but it does not appear that the Fire kindled into a Blaze. The Child was heard by the Neigbours to cry violently a long Time, and its Cries, at length, about 2 o'Clock in the Morning, waked the Woman's Huſband, who went to a Neighbour's to light a Candle. The Mother of the Child was called, who carried it home, where it expired ſoon after, and was privately buried on Sunday--A Report being ſpread that the Child had been wilfully murder'd, the Nurſe and her Huſband abſconded, but were ſoon taken and committed to Gaol, where they now remain.—The Coroner having ſummon'd a Jury, cauſed the Body of the Child to be taken up, and a Surgeon being called to examine it, declared the Burning to be the immediate Cauſe of its Death.—But as no De[illegible]d againſt the Child, it is not doubted but the [illegible] diſcharged.

EAST-HARTFORD, 12th June, 1766.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

UNDERSTANDING that a falſe Report has of late been ſpread through this Town, and much beyond it, injurious to my Reputation, and tending to prejudice my Uſefulneſs; I think it a neceſſary Piece of Juſtice to my Character, to ſet the Matter before the Public, in a proper Light. The *Report* is, that on the 23d of May, the Day appointed for public Rejoicings in Hartford, on Account of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, I attended the Occaſion and took Part in ſaid Rejoicings, till the fatal Accident that put a ſudden End to them; upon which I precipitately went off, without tarrying to ſympathize with the diſtreſſed; and even (tho' deſired) refuſed to tarry and pray with the wounded and dying; and *this* when I knew both the Miniſters of the Town were ſick and confined

The *Truth* is, That as I had no Share in the public Rejoicings of that Day, my only Buſineſs on the *Weſt Side* of the *River* being to viſit Mr. *Dorr*, (who I heard the preceeding Evening was ſick) and to ſpeak with one or two Gentlemen at the Aſſembly; ſo having accompliſhed it, I inſtantly returned, (without tarrying for the leaſt Refreſhment) had croſs'd the River, and was on my Way home when the Exploſion was, and never heard one Syllable of the ſad Diſaſter till 9 o'Clock in the Evening.

It has been further ſtoried, That ſome Time after, being at Mr. *Dorr*'s (who was ſtill confined) and deſired by him to viſit the wounded in his Pariſh, I refuſed, ſaying I did not chooſe it: As to which, I would inform, that I have been on the other Side of the River but *once*, ſince the above Affair, when I was called to pray with the Honorable General Aſſembly, at their Cloſe; and calling on Mr. *Dorr*, was aſked by him to viſit a particular *Family* under Diſtreſs; whereon I ſignified, that I would do it with all my Heart, if I could; but my Engagements at that Time were ſuch as rendered it impracticable for me to comply with his Requeſt, and my own Inclination. *This is the* Truth, *and nothing but the* Truth.

ELIPHALET WILLIAMS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.

Yeſterday Afternoon, arrived here the Ship Hope, Capt. Roſs, by whom we have the following melancholy Account.

Extract of a Letter from Bridgetown in Barbados, dated May 21, 1766.

" A Houſe accidentally (or rather through Careleſſneſs) took Fire in High-Street, laſt Wedneſday Night about 11 o'clock, and burnt with ſuch Rapidity, that it conſumed all Broad-Street, one Part of Jew-Street; and a great Part of the lower End of the Town; the Number of Houſes conſumed are computed at 418, beſide Stores, &c. a great Quantity of Flour, and other Proviſions, was conſumed, and we were apprehenſive of being in Want, but ſince the Miſfortune, two Ships from Philadelphia, and ſome from Virginia, have providentially arrived here to our Relief, and afforded us Plenty. Some Lives were loſt in the Confuſion, in getting out of the Houſes; the remainder of the Town was afterwards three Times attempted to be ſet on Fire by the Negroes.'

The annual rent of the 418 houſes amounted to 15442*l.*

NEW-PORT, June 16.

Copy of a Letter from Col. BARRE, to Governor WARD, dated London, March 8, 1766.

" SIR, I acknowledge the honor of receiving from Mr. Sherwood, your letter, dated Newport, Nov. 19th, with the reſolution of the general aſſembly of the colony of Rhode-Iſland incloſed.

It is exceedingly flattering to me, to find that my conduct has been agreeable to that reſpectable body, and I muſt beg of you, ſir, to aſſure them that I am highly ſenſible of the honor they have done me by this public mark of their approbation.

The extending of our commerce upon broad and ſound principles, the binding the hearts of our American coloniſts to the mother country by the generoſity and juſtice of our government, have been and ſhall continue to be the motives of my conduct.

I am extremely obliged to you, Sir, for the polite manner in which you have communicated to me the ſentiments of your loyal, ancient, and induſtrious colony; and am with great eſteem, Sir, your moſt obedient and

moſt humble ſervant,

ISAAC BARRE."

This morning Capt. John Allen arrived here from Martinica in 18 days paſſage, and informs us that about a week before he ſailed, a fire broke out at Port-Royal, in that iſland, which conſumed near 70 houſes.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Brenton Wanton arrived here from Barbados, by whom we have advice, that a terrible fire broke out at Bridgetown in that Iſland, on the 14th of May laſt, at ten o'clock in the evening; which conſumed between 5 and 600 dwelling-houſes, with a vaſt number of other buildings, a great part of the furniture and effects contained in them; that more than 100 lives were loſt in aſſiſting at the fire. This melancholy accident happened by leaving a candle burning on a bag of cotton.——The inhabitants of the iſland are in great confuſion and fear that the ſlaves may riſe. All buſineſs is at a ſtand.

NEW-YORK, June 19.

Wedneſday 11th Inſt. Capt. Aſhfield arrived here from Liſbon, but laſt from Madeira, in 40 days: He ſays an Engliſh packet from Bengal for England, being leaky, put into Liſbon while he lay there, the maſter of which reported, that Lord Clieve had ſettled all affairs in the Indies to his ſatiſfaction, and was left in good health.

Letters from Detroit, of the 30th of April, adviſe, that the Indians about that Garriſon begin to grow inſolent and miſchievous again, and that in the Month of February laſt two Soldiers were killed and ſcalped by them about a League from the Fort.

On Sunday laſt arrived a Tranſport from Penſacola, with Troops.—They bring Advice, that the Spaniſh Governor (accompanied with a Prieſt) was arrived at New-Orleans, in order to take Poſſeſſion of that Place—The Spaniſh Soldiers were not arrived, but ſoon expected, till when, the French Garriſon were to remain and do Duty.——It was propoſed to ſeveral of them to inliſt in the Spaniſh Service, but they generally refuſed with Diſdain. Veſſels were provided for ſuch of the Inhabitants as choſe to embark for France, which when they were preparing to do, the Prieſt urged their complying with the Spaniſh Cuſtom, of confeſſing before their Departure: The French inſiſted on their Right of Choice, either to confeſs or not, according to the Cuſtom of France; on which an Uproar and great Confuſion enſued.—But as they were not ſuffered to depart without Confeſſion, at length the greateſt Part complied rather than be detained; but were highly exaſperated at the Compulſion, declaring they had rather live under the Turkiſh than Spaniſh Government.

We are ſorry to give the following doleful Account to our Readers.——About 3 Weeks ago, as Mr. William Gilliland, late of this City, Merchant, with his Family, were going to his Settlement at Williſborough, in ſtruggling againſt a very great Rapidity in one of the Lakes above, to catch all Advantages in order to ſave their Ground, one of the Battoes ſeized the Limb of a large Tree that had given Way from the Bank of the River, and which partly hanged over the Water with little Rooting, it unfortunately gave Way, fell on the Battoe, inſtantly ſunk it, and Mr. Gilliland's extremely promiſing Daughter, together with the Son of another Gentleman, were, in the Sight of their Parents then in another Battoe, drowned, they not being able to give them the leaſt Aſſiſtance ——The other Paſſengers ſaved themſelves, tho' it is ſaid they could have relieved the two (undoubtedly now happy) Infants, as it was within their Depths.

BOSTON, June 19.

We hear from Hampton, that on Saturday laſt Deacon Lane of that Place was killed by the Lightning.

We hear that the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives have appointed a Committee to prepare an humble Addreſs of Thanks to our moſt Gracious Sovereign, for his Royal Aſſent to the Repeal of the Stamp Act.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

OBſerving ſome notable ſtrictures in a late extraordinary ſpeech, relative to an honorable aſſembly's not re-electing certain honorable gentlemen councellors for the preſent year, has induced me to ſend you the following remarks, viz. That there is nothing ſo univerſally allowed in politicks, as that liberty cannot ſubſiſt where the executive and legiſlative part of the government are not kept aſſunder. That if we ſhould run into a contrary practice, and ſee our lawgivers made up of placemen, civil and military, they will have nothing to do, but every man to be as great a knave in his poſt as he thinks fit; and when general diſſatiſfaction is ſpread amongſt the people from ſuch a melancholly ſcene, they may enact penal laws to quell the ſpirits of the people and to make them ſubmit to the yoke. And leſt theſe ſhould not be ſufficient, in order to make themſelves more ſafe, they would procure a ſtanding army (as was attempted in a certain province not many months ago) then will you ſee a poor rogue hanged for a trifle, while a thief that robs the public of thouſands ſhall be honored and preferred; and no knave of any rank will ſuffer, unleſs one of the principal of them ſhould be kind enough to take it in his head, out of love to his country, to hang himſelf.

NEW-HAVEN June 21.

We hear that ſeventy People, in Wallingford, lately ſigned a Paper, wherein the County Court, now ſitting in this Town were enjoined to ſtop the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, becauſe they were not ready to pay their Crediters.——A particular Account of this extraordinary Affair is not yet come to hand: Several ſuſpect it originated in the Breaſts of ſome ſelfiſh Sons of Slavery, to anſwer private Purpoſes.

HARTFORD, June 23.

Next Thurſday is appointed for a general Thankſgiving throughout the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, on Account of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act.

⁂ AMENIA-LOTTERY commences drawing on Monday the 30th Inſtant.

We hear that Mr. Daniel Hide, jun. of Norwich, killed Four Sheep the Spring paſt, the laſt of which he killed in May, the Quarters weighed 287 lb. the rough Tallow 40 lb the Wool weighed 76 lb. 12 oz. one of them had 8lb. 14oz of Wool, and this Sheep had, Ten Months before, 5 lb. 9 oz. of Wool ſheared off.

STray'd out of the Paſture of Jonathan Baker of Branford, the Night after the 9th Inſt. a Sorril-Roan Mare, about 14 Hands high, about eight Years old, well built, ſhod before, paces and trots well, a Scratch ſomething like a Crack in one of her hind Hoofs; ſhe formerly belonged to Doct. Hezekiah Chaffe, of Windſor. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the Subſcriber in New-Haven, or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have a handſome Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

CHRISTOPHER KILBY.

TO BE SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, for Engliſh or Weſt-India, Goods, or Country Produce,

A Large and convenient Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate on the South Side of the Green, near the State-Houſe in Hartford.——

TO BE LET,

And enter'd upon immediately,

THE one Half of a good Dwelling-Houſe, with Garden ſufficient for any Family. Situated but a few Rods Diſtance from the above. For further Particulars enquire of

SAMUEL GILBERT *of Hebron, or*

DANIEL SHELDEN *of Hartford.*

TAKEN up by David Phelps of Symſbury, a brown Mare, 3 or 4 Years old, near 14 Hands high, no Brand, a white Streak down her Face, one wall Eye, four white Feet, not dock'd, both paces and trots. The Owner on proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have again, by applying to DAVID PHELPS.

BOSTON, June 19.

Tueſday laſt arrived here Capt. Hunter from London, by whom we have the public Prints to the 2d of May.

LONDON, April 24.

As ſeveral of the nobility and gentry are preparing to ſet out for their reſpective country ſeats, it is thought that the preſent ſeſſion will not be ſo long as was reported.

If credit may be given to ſome advices from Spain by way of Holland, the diligence uſed in the Dockyards of that kingdom is very extraordinary.

By accounts from Newcaſtle, we hear, that on ſome quarrels which have lately ariſen, the pitmen have refuſed working; and that two or three collieries have been left by the men.

Monday a conſiderable butcher, bought in Smithfield-market a ſcore of ſheep, for which he paid the moderate *and* reaſonable *ſum of Fifty-ſeven Pounds. It is ſaid, mutton will riſe next week to ſixpence per pound; if ſo, God help the poor!*

April 26. *The intelligence extraordinary in our paper of Monday laſt, that " the Court of Spain has ſent two General Officers into Switzeland, to engage twelve thouſand of their troops into the Spaniſh ſervice immediately," we are now informed, is a* FACT.

We are informed that the North-American preacher who is lately arrived in England, is come over to ſolicit ſubſcriptions to erect ſchools for the education of the American Children in the Proteſtant religion, like thoſe in Ireland; and we alſo hear, that amongſt other benefactions, his Majeſty has already been pleaſed to give 200l. to carry on his uſeful deſign; and yeſterday the Rev. Mr. Romaine preached a ſermon, to recommend the above charity, from Iſaiah xi. v. 1 The collection made, amounted to 100l. 12s. 5d.

We are informed that the Pope has obtained leave to ſend over a Biſhop of his church to Canada.

The ſending over ſome Engliſh Biſhops, under proper reſtrictions, to our colonies and ſettlements abroad, has been a meaſure ſtrongly recommended by many well-wiſhers to the Church of England, and a handſome benefaction has been lately left by a gentleman, to ſupport ſo uſeful an eſtabliſhment.

May 1. *Yeſterday the Royal Aſſent was given to forty-two public and private Bills.*

Great rejoicings were made laſt Monday at Lynn in Norfolk, upon receiving authentic intelligence that General Warrants were declared illegal by an auguſt Aſſembly.——

LONDON, May 2.

This Morning a Cabinet Council was held at the Queen's Palace, at which ſeveral of the great Officers of State aſſiſted.

This day there was an exceeding full Houſe of Commons, which were expected to ſit late.

It is ſaid that no branch of the Family Compact will be admitted, [illegible] Court, as arbitrators in the propoſed adjuſtment of the Manilla ranſom.

We hear that at a general meeting of the proprietors of Canada Bills, and others intereſted in the honor of this nation, and the trade and proſperity of the colonies, on Monday laſt it was reſolved, that a letter of thanks ſhould be ſent, by a committee, to his Excellency General Conway, for his ſpirited and ſucceſsful negotiation with the Court of France for the final Payment of the Canada Bills, and on Wedneſday a number of gentlemen, deputed for that purpoſe, waited on his Excellency with a letter.

There is a handſome Medal ſtruck and diſtributed, about the ſize of a Crown Piece, on which is the head of Mr. Pitt, with his name, on the reverſe the following inſcription: THE MAN WHO, HAVING SAVED THE PARENT, PLEADED WITH SUCCESS FOR HER CHILDREN.

The fine ſtatue of Mr. Pitt, to be placed in Guildhall at Cork, is now finiſhed by Mr. Wilton: The expence of it is 500l. The following is the inſcription:

The Right Honorable WILLIAM PITT.
This Statue was erected by
The Corporation and Citizens of Cork,
As a laſting Memorial of Gratitude.
Anno 1766.
Nil oriturum alias nil ortum tale fatentes. HOR.

The political Controverſies in the Engliſh Prints chiefly relate to the laying an additional Tax on Window-lights.—The Diſtreſſes of the Poor in the City of London on account of the high Price of Meat, was great.—As great Rejoicings in the Cyder Counties on the Repeal of the Cyder Act, as in America on the Repeal of the Stamp Act, by Ringing of Bells, Illuminations, Fireworks, roaſting of Oxen, giving Cyder to the Populace, drinking the moſt loyal Toaſts, &c. &c.

ANTIGUA, May 7.

The captain of one of the North Carolina veſſels that arrived here Sunday laſt, reports, that he ſpoke with a Spaniſh ſloop off Bermuda, fifty days from Vera Cruz, who informed him that the Mexicans had riſen and killed their governor, and ſet up another of their own; and that 40,000 of them were conſtantly under arms.

BOSTON.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 3. 1766.

Voted, That the following Addreſs be preſented to His Excellency, in Anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes at the Opening of this Seſſion.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province beg Leave to return your Excellency our Congratulations upon the Repeal of the Stamp-Act;—a moſt intereſting and happy Event, which has diffuſed a general Joy among all his Majeſty's loyal and faithful Subjects throughout this extenſive Continent.

This is a repeated and ſtriking Inſtance of our moſt gracious Sovereign's paternal Regard for the Happineſs and Welfare of all his Subjects.—We feel upon this Occaſion the deepeſt Senſe of Loyalty and Gratitude.—We are abundantly convinced that our legal and conſtitutional Rights and Liberties will always be ſafe under his propitious Government.—We eſteem the Relation we have ever ſtood in with Great-Britain, the Mother-Country, our Happineſs and Security.—We have Reaſon to confide in the Britiſh Parliament, from this happy Inſtance, that all his Majeſty's faithful Subjects, however remote, are the Objects of their Patronage and Juſtice.

When we reflect on the Difficulties under which this important Buſineſs labored, and the Cauſes from whence they aroſe, we are truely aſtoniſhed that they have been ſurmounted; and we gratefully reſent the noble and generous Efforts of thoſe illuſtrious Patriots who have diſtinguiſhed themſelves in our Cauſe; Indeed when we look back upon the many Dangers from which our Country hath even from its firſt Settlement been delivered, and the Policy and Power of thoſe who have to this Day ſought its Ruin, we are ſenſibly ſtruck with an Admiration of Divine Goodneſs, and would religiouſly regard the Arm which has ſo often ſhielded us.

Upon ſo joyful an Occaſion, we were in Hopes your Excellency would ſpread a Veil over every diſagreeable Scene in the late Times of public Calamities; but to our Surprize and Aſtoniſhment, we find your Excellency declaring in your Speech at the opening of the General Court, that this cannot be done till a better Temper and Underſtanding ſhall prevail in general, than there ſeems to be at preſent: Though your Excellency has ſeen Reaſon to form ſo unfavourable an Opinion of the preſent Times, we beg Leave, with all Humility to aſk, whether ſo great a Liberality as you have ſhown in your Strictures upon them has a Tendency to make them better?

" Private Intereſts and Reſentments," " Popular Diſcontent," " unlimited Abuſe caſt on the moſt reſpectable Characters."—Theſe and ſuch like Expreſſions run through a conſiderable Part of your Speech. We ſhould have been glad if your Excellency had given ſome Intimation at leaſt that you did not mean to caſt Reflections on either of the two Houſes, to whom your Speech was immediately addreſſed: We have Reaſon to fear, that whatever were your Intentions, this Conſtruction will be put upon it by thoſe who would be glad to improve the Authority of your Excellency to our Diſadvantage.—Upon this Account we find ourſelves under a Neceſſity, explicitly to declare to your Excellency, that no private Reſentments of ours have intermixed with popular Diſcontent.——We have no Intereſt detached from, or inconſiſtent with the common good; we are far from having any " ill Purpoſes" to execute, much leſs under the " borrowed Maſk of patriotic Zeal," or any other hypocritical Diſguiſe.—It has ever been our Pride to cultivate Harmony and Union, upon the Principles of Liberty and Virtue, among the ſeveral Branches of the Legiſlature, and a due Reſpect and Reverence for his Majeſty's Repreſentative in the Province:—We have endeavoured to ſolicit Integrity and Ability to the Aid of the People, and are very ſorry if Gentlemen of Character have by any Means been deterred from ſerving their Country, eſpecially in a Time of Danger, when the Eyes of all might have been upon them for Deliverance. At ſuch a Time, for true Patriots to be ſilent is dangerous.—Your Excellency tells us of an unlimited Abuſe which has been caſt upon the moſt reſpectable Characters, of which you have had no little Experience yourſelf: But you aſſure us that it has not abated your Concern for the Welfare of the Country, nor prevented your Endeavours to promote it. We thank your Excellency: And upon this Aſſurance we have Reaſon to hope you have employed your Influence, in Behalf of this People, at a Time when they ſo much ſtood in Need of it, in repreſenting their Behaviour in general in the moſt candid and favourable View. In this Light his Majeſty, his Miniſtry and Parliament, have been deſirous of viewing it, and when this good People ſhall find that your

Excellency has ſerved them in ſo eſſential a Point, they will we are very ſure, be ready “to recognize you in the united Character of a true Friend to the Province, and a faithful Servant of the Crown.”

But may it pleaſe your Excellency, We cannot forbear obſerving, that when you are ſpeaking, as we conceive, of the Injuſtice done his Honor the Lieut. Governor the laſt Year, your Manner of Expreſſion would lead a Stranger to think that ſo horrid an Act of Villainy was perpetrated by the Body of this People. The infatuation you tell us “has been carried to ſuch a Degree of Injuſtice that the Principal Object of the Fury *of the People*, was a Gentleman to whom they were highly indebted for his Services in the very Cauſe for which they roſe againſt him.”—Your Excellency no doubt means that the whole People, and not a Part only, were moſt highly indebted to this Gentleman for his Services, and that the particular Cauſe in which he had been engaged concerned them all: and yet ſo infatuated have the Body of the People been, that they even roſe againſt this very Gentleman, and made him the Object of their Fury! Is not this the natural Meaning of your Words? and will it not, Sir, afford Matter of Triumph to the unrelenting Enemies of this Province, to hear the Governor himſelf declaring that this was the “prevailing Temper of the People!” that ſuch was their “violent and precipitate Meaſures,” and that a Veil cannot even now, be drawn over ſo “diſgraceful a Scene,” becauſe the ſame Temper among the People in general ſtill prevails.—There may, Sir, be a general popular Diſcontent upon good Grounds; The People may ſometimes have juſt Reaſon to complain; your Excellency muſt be ſenſible, that in ſuch a Circumſtance, evil minded Perſons may take the Advantage and riſe in Tumult: This has been too common in the beſt regulated and beſt diſpoſed Cities in Europe: Under Cover of the Night a few Villains may do much Miſchief: And ſuch, Sir, was the Caſe here: But the Virtue of the People themſelves finally ſuppreſſed the Mob: and we have Reaſon to believe, that the unaffected Concern which they diſcovered at ſo tragical a Scene, their united Deteſtation of it, their ſpirited Meaſures to prevent further Diſorders, and other Circumſtances well known to the honorable Gentleman himſelf have fully ſatiſfied him, that ſuch an Imputation was without Reaſon—But for many Months paſt there has been an undiſturbed Tranquility in general, in this Province, and for the greater Part of the Time, merely from a Senſe of good Order in the People, while they have been in a great Meaſure deprived of the public Tribunals, and the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and ſo far thrown into a State of Nature.

We are at a Loſs to conceive your Excellency's Meaning when you allude to ſome Proceedings which “when known at Home you fear will afford Matter of Triumph to thoſe who were for maintaining the Stamp-Act, and Sorrow and Concern to thoſe who procured its Repeal;” and when you tell us that “the Inflamation of the Country has been a grand Object with ſome Perſons.” We cannot ſuppoſe your Excellency would make a public Declaration of a Matter of ſuch Importance without good Grounds; an Attempt to inflame a Country is a Crime of very dark Complexion: You tell us that a Stop has not yet been put to that Purſuit: We hope you have taken every prudent and legal Step in your own Department to prevent it—Permit us however to ſay, that it is poſſible you may have been miſinformed, by Perſons not well affected to this People, and who would be glad to have it tho't that we were turbulent and factious, and perpetually murmuring, even after every Cauſe of Complaint is removed:—Such Characters may ſtill exiſt in the Perſons of ſome who have taken Occaſions from the juſt Reſentment of the People, to repreſent them as inflammatory, diſaffected and diſloyal. Should there be any Perſons ſo abandoned, as to make it the Object of their Policy, to inflame the Minds of the People againſt a wiſe, a good, a “mild and moderate Adminiſtration,” they may be aſſured of the ſevereſt Cenſures of this Houſe as ſoon as they are known.

But——The Manner in which you are pleaſed to explain the Grounds of your Teſtimony againſt the Elections of the preſent Year, ſeems to imply that it is your Opinion that the two Houſes have been ſo far influenced by an inflammatory Spirit in particular Perſons, as even to make an Attack upon the Government in Form! The two Houſes proceeded in theſe Elections with perfect good Humour and good Underſtanding: and as no other Buſineſs had been tranſacted when we were favoured with your Speech, it is aſtoniſhing to us that you ſhould think this a Time to “interrupt the general Harmony.” We are wholly at a Loſs to conceive how a full, free and fair Election can be called “an Attack upon the Government in Form,” “a profeſſed Intention to deprive it of its beſt and moſt able Servants,” “an ill-judged and ill-timed Oppugnation of the King's Authority.”——Theſe, may it pleaſe your Excellency, are high and grievous Charges againſt the two Houſes, and ſuch as we humbly conceive, no crowned Head ſince the Revolution has thought fit to bring againſt two Houſes of Parliament: it ſeems to us to be little ſhort, if any Thing of a direct Impeachment of the two Houſes of high Treaſon: Oppugnation of the King's Authority is but a learned Mode of Expreſſion which reduced to plain Engliſh is fighting againſt the King's moſt excellent Majeſty. But what, Sir, is the Oppugnation which we have been guilty of? We were ſummoned and convened here to give our free Suffrages at the General Election, directed to be annually made by the Royal Charter: We have given our Suffrages according to the Dictates of our Conſciences, and the beſt Light of our Underſtanding: It was certainly our Right to chuſe, and as clearly a conſtitutional Power in your Excellency to diſapprove, without aſſigning a Reaſon either before or after your Diſſent. Your Excellency has thought proper to diſapprove of ſome: We are far even from ſuggeſting that the Country has by this Means been deprived of its beſt and ableſt Servants: We have releaſed thoſe of the Judges of the Superior Court who had the Honor of a Seat at the Board, from the Cares and Perplexities of Politicks, and given them Opportunity to make ſtill farther Advances in the Knowledge of the Law, and to adminiſter Right and Juſtice within this Juriſdiction: We have alſo left other Gentlemen more at Leiſure to diſcharge the Duties & Functions of their important Offices. This ſurely is not to deprive the Government of its beſt and ableſt Servants, nor can it be called an Oppugnation of any Thing, but a dangerous Union of Legiſlative and Executive Power in the ſame Perſons; a Grievance long complained of by our Conſtituents, and the Redreſs of which ſome of us had ſpecial Inſtruction, to endeavour at this very Election to obtain.

Your Excellency is pleaſed to ſay, that only one of all the American Petitions: “was well received and of real Uſe in producing the Repeal:” That Petition was forwarded from this Province in Seaſon, to be preſented to the Parliament, before the Stamp Act was paſſed: By whoſe Influence the Preſentation of it was ſo long delayed by Mr. Agent Jackſon, and omitted through that whole Seſſion of Parliament, it is needleſs for us at preſent to enquire. If it was ſo well received, as your Excellency tells us it was, and of real Uſe in procuring the Repeal, there is Reaſon to think it might have had its deſigned Effect to prevent the paſſing that Act, and ſaved this Continent from that Diſtreſs and Confuſion in which it has been involved. But your Excellency is under a Miſtake in ſuppoſing that this Petition alone, was well received and of real Uſe: Thoſe from the late General Congreſs, we are informed by our Agent Mr. Debrdt, were early laid before the Miniſtry, and were well received by them. He tells us that Mr. Secretary Conway kindly undertook to preſent that, which was prepared for his Majeſty; and as the Royal Ear is always open to the Diſtreſſes of his People, we have not the leaſt Reaſon to doubt but that ſo united a Supplication of his American Subjects was graciouſly conſidered by him: And with Regard to thoſe to the two Houſes of Parliament, one of them at leaſt we know was highly approved of by the Chairman of the Committee for American Affairs, was read in the Houſe of Commons and ſupported by Mr. Pitt; it was never rejected, and we cannot ſuppoſe it failed of due Attention merely for Want of Form.—In Truth, Sir, we look back with the utmoſt Pleaſure upon the Wiſdom of the laſt Houſe of Repreſentatives, in propoſing ſuch a Union of the Colonies: And although ſome have taken great Pains to leſſen the Weight and Importance of the late Congreſs in the Minds of the People, we have the ſtrongeſt Reaſon to believe that their firm and prudent Meaſures had a very great Influence in procuring this happy Repeal.

You are pleaſed to make a Declaration that “whenever an Opportunity ſhall offer to reſtore Harmony and Union to the Provincial Councils, you will moſt cordially embrace it.” The Time, Sir, is already come: Never was there ſo happy a Juncture, in which to accompliſh ſo deſireable an End; and it will be the Pride of this Houſe to improve it: With this Diſpoſition we came together.—If any Expreſſion or Sentiment in your Speech ſhould have a contrary Effect, as it will ſo far defeat our honeſt Intention, it will fill us with real Concern. Permit us alſo to ſay, that it will diſappoint the Expectations of his Majeſty and the Parliament in repealing the Stamp-Act; for it is moſt reaſonable in them to expect that the Reſtoration of the Colonies to domeſtic Peace and Tranquility will be the happy Effect of the Eſtabliſhment of their juſt Rights and Liberties.

When your Excellency ſhall “be aſſiſted by ſpecial Inſtruction, and ſpeak to us with greater Authority than your own,” we ſhall be all Attention; being aſſured from Experience that every Thing coming from his Majeſty will be full of Grace *and* Truth.

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THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

MONDA UNE 30, 1766.

BOSTON.

Governor BERNARD's SPEEC
To the General Court at *Boſton*, June 3, 1766.

Gentlemen of the Council, and

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I Have received a Letter from the Right Honorable Mr. Secretary CONWAY, incloſing two Acts of Parliament; the one, for ſecuring the Dependency of the Colonies on the Mother Country, and the other for the Repeal of the Stamp Act. At the ſame Time He is pleaſed to ſignify what His Majeſty and His Parliament expect from the Colonies in return for the Indulgences ſhown to them. I am alſo ordered to recommend to you, that full and ample Compenſation be made to the late Sufferers by the Madneſs of the People: and for that Purpoſe I am directed to lay before you the Votes of the Houſe of Commons expreſſing their Senſe upon that Subject; whoſe Humanity and Juſtice it is hoped it will be your Glory to imitate. The whole of this Letter is conceived in ſuch ſtrong, patrotic and concluſive Terms, that I ſhall not weaken it by a Repreſentation of my own, other than this ſhort Capitulation neceſſary to introduce what I have to ſay on the Subject

I cannot but lament that this Letter did not arrive before the Meeting of the General Court: if it had, I flatter myſelf it would have prevented a Tranſaction which muſt now be more regretted than ever: I mean your excluding from the King's Council the principal Crown Officers,—Men not only reſpectable in themſelves for their Integrety, their Abilities and their Fidility to their Country as well as to their King, but alſo quite neceſſary to the Adminſtration of Government in the very Station from whence you have diſplaſed them. By this you have anticipated the Expectations of the King and Parliament and diſappointed them, before they have been communicated to you. It is not now in your Power in ſo full a Manner as will be expected, to ſhow your reſpectful Gratitude to the Mother Country, or to make a dutiful and affectionate Return to the Indulgence of the King and Parliament. It muſt and will be underſtood that theſe Gentlemen are turned out for their Deference to Acts of the Britiſh Legiſlature. Whilſt this Proceeding has its full Effect you will not you cannot avoid being chargeable with Unthankfulneſs and Diſſatisfaction on ground of former Heat and prevailing Prejudice.

It is impoſſible to give any tolerable Colouring to this Proceeding: If it ſhould be juſtified by aſſerting a Right, that it is a legal Power to chooſe whom you pleaſe without regard to any Conſiderations whatſoever; the Juſtification itſelf will tend to impeach the Right. But if your Right is ever ſo abſolute, the Diſtinction between a Right and the Propriety of exerciſing it, is very obvious; as this Diſtinction has ſo lately been uſed with great Effect to your own Intereſt. Next to wiſhing that this had never happened, it is to be wiſhed that ſome Meaſures might be found to draw a Veil over it, or at leaſt to palliate it, and prevent its bad Effects; which ſurely muſt be very hurtful to this Province, if it ſhould be maintained and vindicated. If any Expedience can be found out for this purpoſe, I will heartily concur in them; and in general I will make the beſt Uſe of all Means which you ſhall put into my Hands to ſave the Credit of the Province upon this unhappy Emergency: and I will ſet off to the beſt Advantage I can, all other Methods which you ſhall take to demonſtrate thoſe Sentiments which are expected from you in the moſt effectual Manner.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The Requiſition contained in this Letter is of a moſt ſingular Nature, and the only one of the Kind that I have known ſince I have ſerved his Majeſty in America. It is founded upon a Reſolution of the Houſe of Commons, formed after a full conſideration of the Matter, and repreſented to His Majeſty by the addreſs of that Houſe. The Juſtice and Humanity of this Requiſition is ſo forcible that it cannot be controverted; the Authority with which it is introduced ſhould proclude all Diſputation about complying with it I hope therefore you will add to the Merit of your Compliance by the Readineſs of it, and aſſume to yourſelves the Honour which now offers itſelf, of ſetting the firſt Example of Gratitude and dutiful Affection to the King and Parliament, by giving thoſe Proofs of it, which are now pointed out to you. I muſt obſerve that it is from the Provincial Aſſembly that the King and parliament expect this Compenſation ſhould be made to the ſufferers, without refering them to any other Perſons whatſoever. Who ought finally to be charged with this Expence, may be a proper Conſideration for you; and I ſhall readily concur with you in your Reſolutions thereon, after the Sufferers have been fully ſatiſfied.

Gentlemen,

Both the Buſineſs and the Time are moſt critical: and let me intreat you to recollect yourſelves, and conſider well what you are about. When the Fate of the Province is put in a Scale, which is to riſe or fall according to your preſent Conduct will you ſuffer yourſelves to be influenced by Party-Animoſities or domeſtic Feuds? Shall this fine Country be ruined becauſe every Perſon in the Goverment has not been gratified with Honours or Offices according to the full of his Pretenſions? Shall the private Intereſts, Paſſions or Reſentments of few Men deprive this whole People of the great and manifold Advantages which the Favor and Indulgence of their Sovereign, and his Parliament, are even now providing for them? There never was at any Time whatever ſo fair a proſpect of the Imprvement of the Peace and Welfare of this Province as is now opening to you. Will you ſuffer this pleaſent View to be intercepted or over clouded by the ill Humours of Particulars? When Wealth and Happineſs are held out to you, will you refuſe to accept of them? Surely after his Majeſty's Commands are known and the Terms, in which they are ſignified, well conſidered, the very Perſons which have created the Prejudices and Prepoſſeſſions, which I now endeavour to combat, will be the firſt to remove them and prevent their ill Effects.

It is now declared, That ſuch is the Magnanimity of the King and his Parliament, that they ſeem diſpoſed not only to forgive but to forget thoſe unjuſtifiable Marks of an undutiful Diſpoſition too frequent in the late Tranſactions of the Colonies. It is my Deſire to render this Grace as beneficial and extenſive within this Province as it can well be made. But it muſt be expected that whoever intends to take the Benefit of it ſhould intitle themſelves to it by a Departure from that offenſive Conduct which is the Object of it. Here then will it be neceſſary to draw a Line to diſtinguiſh who are and who are not the proper Objects of the gracious Intention of the King and Parliament. And if after this proffer'd Grace, any Perſon ſhould go beyond this Line, and ſtill endeavour directly or indirectly to foment a Diviſion between Great-Britain and her Colonies, and prevent that Connection of Policy and Union of Intereſts which are now in ſo fair a way of being eſtabliſhed to Perpetuity, ſurely that Man will have much to anſwer for to both Countries, and will probably be called to anſwer.

But I hope it will not be ſo, not in a ſingle Inſtance: but that every Perſon, even they who have given the greateſt Offence, will embrace this Opportunity to reſtore Peace to their Country, and obtain Indemnity for themſelves. And all ſuch who ſhall really deſire to reconcile themſelves to the King's Government either at home or here may aſſure themſelves that, without a future Delinquency, every Thing paſt, will, as far as can be, be buried in total Oblivion. No one can ſuſpect me of want of Sincerity in making this Declaration; as too ready a Forgetfulneſs of Injuries has been ſaid to be my Weakneſs: However it is a Failing I had rather ſuffer by, than be without.

I have ſpoke to you with Sincerity, Openneſs, and Earneſtneſs, ſuch as the Importance of the Subject deſerves. When the Fate of the Province ſeems to hang upon the Reſult of your preſent Deliberations, my Anxiety for the Event, I hope will make my Warmth excuſeable. If I have let drop any Word, which may ſeem ſevere or unkind, let the Cauſe I am engaged in apologize for it; and where the Intention is upright, judge of what I ſay, not by detached Words or Syllables, but by its general Purport and Meaning. I have always been deſirous of cultivating a good Underſtanding with you—And when I recollect the former happy Times, when I ſcarce ever met the General Court without giving and receiving Teſtimonies of mutual Approbation, I cannot but regret the Interruption of that pleaſant Intercourſe by the ſucceſsful Artifices of deſigning Men, Enemies to the Country as well as to me. But now that my Character for Affection to the Province and Attention to its Intereſts, is confirmed by the moſt authentic Teſtimonials, I hope that at the ſame Time you renew your Duty to the King you will reſume a Confidence in his Repreſentative.

[*See the 4th Page for the Anſwer to the foregoing Speech.*]

READY MONEY given for clean Linen RAGS, of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

FOUND a few Days ſince, in Windham, a Letter directed to Jonathan Cuſhman, Eſq; Merchant in Boſton, it is Dated Hartford, 18th May, 1766, and is ſigned Tho's Jones, junr. There was encloſ'd in the Letter a Note of Hand for a conſiderable Sum of Money. The Owner of the Letter and Note, may have them again, on proving his Property and paying Charges. Inquire of Abner Flint of Windham, or Thomas Green of Hartford. June 30, 1766.

LAST Thurſday Evening, made his Eſcape at Middletown, (from Capt. Edward Clark of Rutland, in the County of Worceſter, and Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay) a Molatto Slave, about 18 Years old, buſhy Hair, of a middling Stature, well made and ſturdy; has loſt the firſt Joint of one of his Fore-Fingers, ſpeaks good Engliſh, had on a red Baize Jacket without Sleeves, Leather Breeches, blue Stockings, and a Pair of Pumps. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Runaway, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and ſend me Word, or convey him to me at Rutland, ſhall receive three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

EDWARD CLARK.

June 30, 1766.

WHEREAS on the 27th Inſtant, a traſient Perſon, who ſaid his Name was Woodward, hired a Horſe of the Subſcriber of Coventry, in Rhode-Iſland Government, to ride to Plainfield in Connecticut, but not returning as he promiſed, tis concluded he has gone off with the Horſe. Said Woodward appears to be about 30 Years old, had on a white Coat, ſuppoſed to be Fuſtian, which is all that is remembered of his Perſon or Dreſs. The Horſe is about five Years old, Main, Tail and Flanks of a greyiſh Colour, Paces and Trots. Whoever ſhall take up the Horſe and Thief, or only the Horſe, and convey him to Abner Flint, of Windham, or the Owner, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

John Keſſon.

June 30th, 1766.

BY John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.——Notice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Benjamin Cowles, of Canaan, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of An Act, made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, entitled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the Equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to, and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all, and every the Sheriffs, the Under-Sheriffs and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Benjamin Cowles, for the uſe of his Creditors; and that unleſs ſaid Benjamin ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 20th Day of June, Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attach'd, ſeiz'd and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Sharon, June 20th, 1766.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Townſhip of *Panton*, lying on *Otter Creek*, in the Province of *New Hamſhire*, that are delinquents in paying the Rate or Tax of Ten Shillings Lawful Money on the Right of each original Proprietor, granted at their legal Meeting, holden on the firſt Tueſday of December, A. D. 1765, and advertiſed the ſame in the Connecticut Courant; ſaid Advertiſement dated the 27th Day of February, A. D. 1766, laſt, according to Law, that ſo much of each delinquent Proprietors Right of ſaid Lands will be ſold to pay ſaid Tax, with incidental Charges, on the 22d Day of July next, at the Dwelling-houſe of Daniel Horſford, junr. of Canaan, Innholder, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, and to continue by Adjournment till the whole is ſold. Dated in Canaan, this 12th Day of June, 1766.

David Holcomb, junr. Collector.

Cornwall, June 13th, 1766.

WE the Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of *Litchfield*, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of *John Young* late of *Cornwall*, in ſaid Diſtrict deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give Notice, That Three Months are allowed for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts;—and that we ſhall attend ſaid Service, on the ſecond Tueſdays of *July* and *Auguſt* next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Thomas Ruſſell*, in ſaid *Cornwall*.

THOMAS RUSSELL, } Commiſſioners.
JOHN PIERCE, }

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WHereas we the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of *Sharon*, to receive and examine the Claims and Demands of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Eliſha Forbes* late of *Canaan*, in ſaid Diſtrict, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) Therefore we ſhall attend that Buſineſs on the third Tueſday of *July* next; and ſo to continue monthly 'til the laſt Tueſday of *December* next, from 2 of the Clock on each of ſaid Days till Eight, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the Widow *Hannah Forbes* in ſaid *Canaan*. Dated in *Canaan*, this 21ſt Day of *June*, 1766.

JOHN FRANKLIN, }
TIMOTHY MOSES, } Commiſſioners,
ABIEL FELLOWS, }

79

Suffield, June 23d, 1766.

THE Creditors of *Samuel Smith*, and *Martin Kellogg*, both of *Suffield*, are hereby Notified to meet at the Houſe of Capt. *Benjamin Kent* in *Suffield*, on the laſt Monday of *July* next, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon, in Order to make a Dividend of their reſpective Eſtates, Purſuant to an Act or Law of this Colony, entitled, *An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,"* &c.

SIMEON HATHAWAY,
JAMES HARMON,
JOSEPH PEASE,
Truſtees for Samuel Smith.
SIMEON HATHAWAY,
DANIEL AUSTIN,
JOSEPH PEASE,
Truſtees for Martin Kellogg.

TAKEN up by David Phelps of Symſbury, a brown Mare, 3 or 4 Years old, near 14 Hands high, no Brand, a white Streak down her Face, one wall Eye, four white Feet, not dock'd, both paces and trots. The Owner on proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again, by applying to DAVID PHELPS.

TO BE SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, for Engliſh or Weſt-India Goods, or Country Produce,

A Large and convenient Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate on the South Side of the Green, near the State-Houſe in Hartford.

TO BE LET,

And enter'd upon immediately,

THE one Half of a good Dwelling-Houſe, with Garden ſufficient for any Family. Situated but a few Rods Diſtance from the above. For further Particulars enquire of

SAMUEL GILBERT *of Hebron, or*
DANIEL SHELDEN *of Hartford.*

STray'd out of the Paſture of Jonathan Baker of Branford, the Night after the 9th Inſt. a Sorrel-Roan Mare, about 14 Hands high, about eight Years old, well built, ſhod before, paces and trots well, a Scratch ſomething like a Crack in one of her hind Hoofs; ſhe formerly belonged to Doct. Hezekiah Chaſſe, of Windſor. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the Subſcriber in New-Haven, or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have a handſome Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

CHRISTOPHER KILBY.

FOR *LONDON*, The Brigantine *BETSEY*, Burthen 160 Tons, *William Billings*, Maſter; will ſail in about four Weeks.

For Freight or Paſſage, agree with *Hugh Ledlie*, *Chriſtopher Leffingwell*, or ſaid Maſter at *Norwich*, where ſhe takes in her Loading; or with *Joſeph Coit*, Eſq; at *New-London*.

Norwich, 5th *June*, 1766.

NEWPORT, June 23.

By the Maſter of a Veſſel lately arrived from Cadiz, we are informed that the uneaſineſs among the People of the Kingdom of Spain, ſtill continues, the King has retired from the Capital and the Marquis of Squilace for Italy.—The Tumults aroſe partly from the new Regulation propoſed in Dreſs, partly from the very high Price of Bread which has been kept up by the State Offices notwithſtanding Wheat hath fallen conſiderably.

We hear that the Inhabitants of Barbados did not ſhew the leaſt ſign of Joy on receiving the News of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act.

NEW-LONDON, June 27.

Friday laſt Capt. Hancock's Sloop, which was then Fiſhing near Block Iſland, was ſtruck by Lightning, and himſelf and one of the people ſtunned: The Head of the Sloop's Maſt was very much ſhivered as was alſo the Middle, and the Rigging damaged.

BOSTON, June 26.

We hear that Capt. Dobel in a large ſchooner bound from Liſbon for this place foundered at ſea a few days after he ſailed; the people took to their boat, and being luckily met with the next day, were carried back to Liſbon.

Laſt Saturday afternoon Capt. Dunn came to town from Cape Ann, where he arrived in a fiſhing ſchooner from the Iſle of Sables, and informs, that he was paſſenger on board Captain Gwin, in a large ſhip between 4 and 500 tons burthen, richly laden, bound from Briſtol for this place, but that on the 24th of May, at 9 at night, in thick weather, they unfortunately ran aſhore on the S. E. part of that Iſland, about a mile from the bar, where they remained till the next morning, when the veſſel went to pieces, and 14 of the people unhappily periſhed; the others, 12 in number, with great difficulty got ſafe aſhore upon the maſts and other parts of the wreck.——Capt. Dunn remained on the iſland 11 days after this diſaſter, during which time but very little of the cargo came aſhore; he thinks ſome of the letters were taken up, which, with what other things might be ſaved, Capt. Gwin intended to bring with him in Capt. Beal, who was there in a ſchooner belonging to this place.——Among thoſe unhappy perſons who were drowned by this melancholly accident, was the mate, mr. Benjamin Blackman of this town, capt. Cahoon, a paſſenger, a boy of Capt. Dunn's, and a nephew of capt. Gwin's, alſo a woman, wiſe to one of the ſeamen. The ſhip was about 60 yards from the ſhore when ſhe went to pieces.

Capt. Dunn further informs, that a ſchooner had been caſt away on that iſland ſome time before and that the bodies of two men, ſuppoſed to have belonged to her, were found dead on the beach, which by their dreſs appeared to be fiſhermen.

We hear that ſeveral merchants in this town will be great ſufferers by the Loſs of the above Ship, their intereſt on board not being inſured.

Monday laſt ſailed for London, the Ship Lyon, Capt. Binney, in whom went Paſſengers, Seven Indians of the Mohawk Tribe, ſo called, four Men and three Women; with Complaints, it is ſaid, that Part of their Lands were taken Poſſeſſion of by Perſons belonging to New-York Government: Four other Perſons accompanied them.

NEW-YORK, June 26.

The two Soldiers killed at Detroit, ſometime in March laſt, was done in Return for the two Indians killed near that Place long before, by the Soldiers; a Conſequence Sir William Johnſon foretold and expected, but not able to prevent, it being a Revenge natural to the Indians.

Thurſday laſt his Majeſty's 40th regiment of foot arrived here from Albany, and are now quartered in our barracks.

The Packet from Falmouth, for this place was to ſail in three days after Capt. Harvey.

Proviſions is ſo ſcarce at South Carolina, that an Ordinance has paſſed the Legiſlature to prohibit the exportation of Rice; and for ſupplying the Inhabitants of that Province who are in want thereof, at the Price and for the Time therein limited.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

Since our laſt ſundry letters, containing ſome particulars of the late dreadful fire at Barbados, have come to hand, from which we have extracted as follows, viz.

Bridgetown, May 16, 1766.

"By the time this comes to hand, I make no doubt you will hear of the melancholly deſtruction of this town, therefore will firſt acquaint you that our houſe is ſafe, and all to the windward of the ſtepping ſtones. After having the pleaſure of acquainting you with this, I will (as well as the preſent confuſion will allow me) give you a narration of the particulars. The fire broke out at the houſe above the attorney general's, in high ſtreet, about 11 o'clock at night of the 14th of May, and in two hours all Broad ſtreet was in flames, and all is conſumed between Jew ſtreet, and right weſtward down to the wharf, two houſes excepted: It is impoſſible to give you any account, at preſent, of the dreadful conſequences of this mournful event. The fire ſpread itſelf with ſuch rapidity, that few had time to ſave their wearing apparel. Had I not made a ſtrong puſh at the cage, with the crews of ſome of the veſſels we have in the bay, and blown up our ſtore, next the attorney general's, our end of the town muſt inevitably have gone. We have received a large ſum for the poor diſtreſſed people, who are now ſtarving in the fields for want of ſupport; and I have been all this day buſied in diſtributing proviſions to them for their immediate relief. We are forming an aſſociation for the general credit of the iſland, in order to purchaſe up all the proviſions for the people, that they may not be impoſed upon. We mean to give a profitable price for every thing that arrives, but at the ſame time, would put it out of the power of unthinking and unreaſonable people, to exact on the poor unhappy ſufferers."

"By an eſtimate juſt made, there appears to be 440 houſes burnt, the annual rents of which amounted to 16,422l."

There are many other letters relating to the above fire; but as the contents of them are pretty much the ſame with thoſe inſerted, it is thought needleſs to repeat them.——One letter ſays the ground the buildings ſtood on that were burnt, by a ſurvey that had been taken of it, is 23 acres, 3 rods, and 16 perches. In other letters it is ſaid, that above 1030 buildings of one ſort or other, were deſtroyed—That the diſtreſs of the inhabitants could be better imagined than expreſſed, they, in the heighth of their calamity being robbed and plundered by negroes and others, and were obliged to keep watch after the fire was got under, for fear of the negroes riſing upon them, and deſtroying what remained of the town, ſome of which were taken up; one negro in particular, having been diſcovered putting an old ſhoe, ſtuffed with rags, &c. under the eves of a houſe, in order to ſet it on fire.—The aſſembly, we hear, had paſſed a law, regulating the price of proviſions for two months."

Extract of a Letter from London, March 26, 1766.

"The repeal of the ſtamp-act ſtrongly evidences the moderation, unexampled lenity and tenderneſs of parliament, and will naturally impreſs your minds with ſentiments of the moſt reſpectful gratitude to the mother country, and which I have no doubt will be productive of, and ſhew itſelf in, a chearful obedience to the laws and legiſlative authority of Great-Britain.

"In the courſe of the enquiry, Meſſieurs Howard, Mauſſat, and Major James, were called to the bar of the houſe, and muſt do them the juſtice to ſay, did great honor to their characters. No expreſſion like prejudice or reſentment for the treatment they had received, dropped from them in the courſe of their teſtimony; particularly the Major, who anſwered to the queſtions aſked him with boldneſs, knowledge, and without paſſion or prejudice; and when the enquiry lead to the unwarrantable and tumultuous proceedings that he was witneſs to in New-York, he ſeemed to wiſh to draw a veil over them, and, unprovoked at, or forgetful of, the injuries he had perſonally ſuffered by the outrage of the populace, ſpoke with tenderneſs of thoſe miſguided people, and far from ſhewing any accrimony againſt particulars, I cannot hear that, either in public or private, he has pointed out any perſons as leaders or inſtigators of the outrages that were committed.—And let me add, that many here are of Opinion, that the teſtimonies of thoſe gentlemen, particularly his, had great weight in perſuading the repeal of the act."

Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, June 23.

We hear from Georgia, that about three Weeks ago, as three Men were coming down the River in a Canoe, from Hunting, with about 300 Wt. of Beaver, by ſome Accident the Canoe overſet, when one Hezekiah Cloutman was unfortunately drowned. They loſt above half the Beaver.

WALLINGFORD, in Connecticut, June 14th, 1766.

To the Honorable County Court, ſitting at New-Haven, on the third Tueſday of Inſtant June.

The PETITION *of us whoſe Names are under-written;*

Humbly Sheweth;

THAT whereas it has not been the Practice of the Judges of the County Court in this County to adjourn over into June, nor to hold their Courts in the Summer Seaſon, when every Huſbandman that is obliged to attend it, muſt be a very great Sufferer; your Honours muſt moſt certainly know, that if the Inhabitants are called off from their Buſineſs in ſuch a critical Time, when their All is, as it were at Stake, there is not, nor can be any Poſſibility of the People ever paying their Debts. And furthermore we conceive, that if it was not a Seaſon when the People were engaged in the Buſineſs of the Summer, under the preſent Circumſtances, it would not be juſt and equitable, at this Time; for the News, from Time to Time, from the General Aſſembly, was, that there was not to be any ſuing to any of the adjourn'd Courts; and it was ſaid that it had paſſed both Houſes; and the People that are ſued now, at the laſt Hour, could not poſſibly collect their Debts; and ſo their Eſtates muſt be ſacrificed, if Courts give Judgment at this Time: nor do we think it juſt for the Judges to proceed to give Judgment in any one Action: Nor do we think it ſafe to your Honors; for you, as well as the Judges of other Courts, carry your Breath in the Noſtrils of the People. And we don't intend to have Courts in the Summer Seaſon; and we are determined we will not; for it is not right to make and to keep the People in a continual Ferment; but are determined to mind our Buſineſs, get Money and pay our Debts as ſoon as we can.

No more at preſent; but beg Leave to ſubſcribe ourſelves your moſt humble Servants, hoping and truſting you will not proceed to Buſineſs.

[Signed by *Street Hall*, and 67 other Inhabitants of the Town of Wallingford.]

HARTFORD, June 30.

Laſt Wedneſday, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Woodbridge, was ordained to the Miniſterial Office over the Church and Congregation at Eaſtbury.

BOSTON, June 9.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 5, 1766.

VOTED, *That the following ADDRESS be preſented to His Excellency, in Anſwer to his Speech to both Houſes the 3d Inſtant.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE houſe have fully conſidered your Excellency's Speech of the third inſtant, and beg leave to obſerve, that as on the one hand no conſideration ſhall ever induce us to remit in the leaſt of our loyalty and gratitude to the beſt of Kings, ſo on the other, no unprovoked aſperity of expreſſion on the part of your Excellency can deter us from aſſerting our undoubted charter rights and privileges. One of the principal of thoſe is that of annually chuſing his Majeſty's Council for this province.

Had the moſt excellent letter from one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, which has been communicated to the houſe, arrived ſooner, it could not have prevented the *freedom* of *Elections* ; nor can we on the ſtricteſt examination of the tranſactions of the day of our general election, ſo far as the houſe was concerned, diſcover the leaſt reaſon for regret.——So long as we ſhall have our charter privileges continued, we muſt think ourſelves inexcuſeable, if we ſhould ſuffer ourſelves to be intimidated in the free exerciſe of them. This Exerciſe of our rights can never with any colour of reaſon be adjudged an abuſe of our liberty.

Leaſt we ſhould be at a loſs for the proceedings and tranſactions which have given your Excellency ſo much uneaſineſs, you have been pleaſed to inform us in plain terms that you " mean the excluding from the King's council the principal crown officers—men not only reſpectable in themſelves for their integrity, their abilities and their fidelity to their country as well as to their king, but alſo quite neceſſary to the adminiſtration of government in the very ſtation from whence we have diſplaced them." Had your excellency thought fit to have favoured us with your ſentiments and opinion of the candidates previouſly to the election, it could not have more arreſted our attention as a breach of our privileges ; and it would ſurely be as proper to give intimations of this kind before as now the buſineſs is paſt a remedy, for this year at leaſt. The aſſembly of another year will act for themſelves, or under ſuch influence and direction as they may think fit. The two crown officers who were of the honorable board the laſt year, and not choſen this, are the lieutenant governor and ſecretary. The other gentlemen of the board laſt year who are not choſen this, hold only provincial commiſſions. This province has ſubſiſted and flouriſhed, and the adminiſtration of government has been carried on here intirely to the royal approbation, when no crown officers had a ſeat at the board, and we truſt this may be the caſe again. We find not in the Secretary of State's letter, the leaſt intimation that it was expected by his Majeſty or his miniſtry, that we ſhould elect into his Majeſty's council the principal, or indeed any other crown officers. For any thing that appears in the letter, we are left entirely to the exerciſe of our own judgment, and beſt diſcretion in making our elections, agreeably to the royal charter.

" If it is not now in our power in ſo full a manner, as will be expected to ſhow our reſpectful gratitude to the mother country, or to make a dutiful, affectionate return to the indulgence of the king and parliament," it ſhall be no fault of ours, for this we intend, & hope ſhall be able fully to effect.

We cannot perſuade ourſelves that " it muſt and will be underſtood that thoſe gentlemen were turned out," as your excellency is pleaſed to expreſs it, " for their defference to acts of the Britiſh legiſlature." We have given the true reaſon of this proceeding in our anſwer to your excellency's firſt ſpeech of this ſeſſion. We are under no apprehenſion that when the true grounds and reaſons of our proceedings are known, and candidly conſidered, we ſhall be in the leaſt degree " chargeable with unthankfulneſs and diſſatisfaction on ground of former heat and prevailing prejudice," or on any other ground.

Your excellency ſays, " it is impoſſible to give any tolerable colouring to this proceeding." The integrity and uprightneſs of our intentions and conduct is ſuch that no colouring is requiſite, and therefore we ſhall excuſe ourſelves from attempting any. We hold ourſelves to be quite free in our ſuffrages ; and provided we obſerve the directions of our charter, and the laws of the land, both which we have ſtrictly adhered to, we are by no means accountable but to God and our own conſciences for the manner in which we give them. We believe your excellency is the firſt governor of this province that ever formally called the two houſes of aſſembly to account for their ſuffrages, & accuſed them of ingratitude and diſaffection to the crown, becauſe they had not beſtowed them on ſuch perſons as in the opinion of the governor were quite neceſſary to the adminiſtration of government. Had your excellency been pleaſed in ſeaſon to have favoured us with a liſt and poſitive orders whom to chuſe, we ſhould on your principles have been without excuſe. But even the moſt abject ſlaves are not to be blamed for diſobeying their maſters will and pleaſure when it is wholly unknown to them.

Your excellency ſays, " If it ſhould be juſtified by aſſerting a right, that is, a legal power to chuſe whom we pleaſe without regard to any conſiderations whatever, the juſtification itſelf will tend to impeach the right." We clearly aſſert our charter rights of a free election. But for your excellency's definition of this right, viz. " a legal power to chuſe whom we pleaſe without regard to any conſiderations whatever" we contend not. We made our elections after the moſt mature and deliberate conſideration, and had ſpecial regard to the Qualifications of the candidates, and all circumſtances conſidered, choſe thoſe we judged moſt likely to ſerve his Majeſty, and promote the welfare and proſperity of his people. We cannot conceive how the aſſertion of our clear charter right of free election can tend to impeach that right or charter. We would hope that your excellency does not mean openly and publickly to threaten us with a deprivation of our charter privileges merely for exerciſing them according to our beſt judgment and diſcretion. As dear to us as our charter is we ſhould think it of very little value, if it ſhould be adjudged that the ſenſe and ſpirit of it require the electors ſhould be under the abſolute direction & controul of the chair even in giving them ſuffrages. For whatever may be our ideas of the wiſdom, prudence, mildneſs and moderation of your adminiſtration, and of your forgiving ſpirit, yet we are not ſure your ſucceſſor will poſſes thoſe ſhining virtueſs.

We are very ſenſible that be our right of election ever ſo clear and abſolute, there is a " diſtinction between a right and the propriety of exerciſing it." This diſtinction we hope, will apply itſelf with full force, and all its advantage to your excellency's reluctant exertion of the prerogative in diſapproving *ſix* of the gentlemen choſen by the two houſes of aſſembly :—But this being a matter of diſcretion, is ſolely within your excellency's breaſt, and we are taught by your juſt diſtinction, that ſuch is the gift of our ſuffrages. It therefore gives us great pain, to have our diſcretion queſtioned, and our public conduct thus repeatedly arraigned.

Your excellency has intimated your readineſs to concur with us in any palliative or expedient " to prevent the bad effects of our elections, which you think muſt ſurely be very hurtful to the province, if it ſhould be maintained and vindicated." But as we are under no apprehenſions of any ſuch effects, eſpecially when we reflect on the ability and integrity of the council your excellency has approved of, we beg leave to excuſe ourſelves from any unneceſſary ſearch after palliatives or expedients.

We thank your Excellency for your kind aſſurances of " uſing all means to ſave the credit of this province" : but we concieve that when the true ſtate of the province is repreſented and known, its credit can be in no kind of danger. The recommendation enjoined by Mr. Secretary CONWAY's letter, and in conſequence thereof made to us, we ſhall embrace the firſt convenient Opportunity to conſider and act upon. In the mean time cannot but obſerve, that it is conceived in much higher and ſtronger terms in the ſpeech than in the letter. Whether in thus exceeding your excellency ſpeaks by your own authority, or a higher is not with us to determine.

However, if this recommendation which your excellency terms a requiſitation, be founded on " ſo much juſtice and humanity that it cannot be controverted" : If " the authority with which it is introduced ſhould proclude all diſputation about complying with it", we ſhould be glad to know what freedom we have in the caſe.

In anſwer to the queſtions which your exelency has propoſed with ſo much ſeeming emotion ; we beg leave to declare "that we will not ſuffer our ſelves to be in the leaſt influenced by party animoſities or domeſtic feuds, let them exiſt where they may : that if we can poſſibly prevent it, this fine country ſhall never be ruined by any perſon : that it ſhall be through no default of ours ſhould this people be deprived of the great and manifeſt advantages which the favour and indulgence of our moſt gracious ſovereign and his parliament are even now providing for them." On the contrary that it ſhall ever be our higheſt ambition, as it is our duty ſo to demean ourſelves in publick and in private life, as ſhall moſt clearly demoſtrate our loyalty and gratitude to the beſt of kings, and thereby recommend this people to further gracious marks of the royal clemency and favour.

With regard to the reſt of your excellency's ſpeech, we are ſorry we are conſtrained to obſerve, that the general air and ſtyle of it ſavours much more of an act of free grace and pardon, than of a parliamentary addreſs to the two houſes of aſſembly ; and we moſt ſincerely wiſh your excellency had been pleaſed to reſerve it (if needful) for a proclamation.

HARTFORD;
Printed by T. Green, at the Heart and Crown.

Dr
The Happy man
N M

NUMBER 81.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

[illegible]LY 14. 1766.

The HAPPY MAN.

Non multa poſſidentem recti vocaris
Beatum ille potius occupat
Nomen beati, qui Deorum
Muneribus ſapienter uti,
Duramque callet Pauperiem pati,
Pejus que Letho Flagitium [illegible]

Hor.

FORBEAR to call the [illegible]
Only of large Revenues bleſt,
The Wretch ſhall ne'er be honor'd ſo ;
No, he's more bleſs'd, nay, wealthier too,
Who knows himſelf, his Power, and knows
The Goods of Life [illegible] Nature, Uſe,
What [illegible]ineſs they [illegible] produce,
And what the All-Gi[illegible] Power allows.

By Grace inſpir'd, his Strength exert,
To rule the Motions of his Heart,
And keep his Paſſions well confin'd ;
Content t'enjoy what Heaven beſtows,
With Gratitude, and meets his Woes
With an unconquer'd Heart reſign'd.

In all his Fortunes, all his Cares,
With ſtricteſt Watch looks o'er his Ways ;
And fears and ſhuns like Vice, no Ill,
In public Tumults, home Affairs,
Truſting in Heav'n's all-powerful Grace,
(More ſure Defence than Walls of Braſs)
Riſes ſuperior to his Fears,
Lowly, bold and cheaſful ſtill.

GOD is his Strength, the *chriſtian* Hope
Still bears his Heart and Courage up-
Through every varied Scene,
Aſſur'd that all ſhall iſſue well,
His Study, Care, and Buſineſs ſtill,
Is preſent Duty to fulfil,
Whate'er the State he's in.

He, he's the only happy Man,
Poſſeſs'd of more than Wealth can gain,
Or Man of tit'lar Honor feel ;
His Heart upright, his Conſcience clean,
Speak Peace and Calmneſs from within,
And make his darkeſt Fortunes ſmile.

GOD is his Strength and Portion too,
From thence unfailing Comforts flow ;
The Glories that compoſe his Name,
Inſpire his Heart with Joys ſupreme,
His nobleſt Powers controul ;
The boundleſs Treaſures of his Grace,
Secur'd in the bleſt Promiſes,
Command his Truſt, his feeble Powers ſuſtain :
O'er all his Guilt, o'er all his Woe,
Free pard'ning Love and Mercy reign,
And ſpread ſweet Peace thro' all his meeken'd ſoul.
Bright Proſpects of the World to come,
(How different from the Sinners Gloom !)
Still opening on his joyful View,
Make glad his Heart, complete the Bliſs,
That Man on Earth can know.

He, he's the only happy Man,
And Heaven and Earth around him ſmile ;
He, with Religions, endleſs Gain,
Takes the full Good this Life beſtows,
And bearing well his Share of Woes,
Eludes the Force of threatning Ill,
And diſappoints the Pain.
For Croſſes paſt he does not grieve,
Nor fears what Dangers may ariſe,
Not Death itſelf, for when he dies,
'Tis then he will begin to live.

New-London, July 4.

We hear that at a Meeting of the Board of Correſpondents in the Colony of Connecticut, at Lebanon Crank, the 16th of laſt Month, the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL KIRTLAND was Ordained a Miſſionary among the Indians ; and the following Gentlemen performed the Solemnity.

The Rev. Mr. Joſeph Fiſh of Stonington, made the introductory Prayer : the Rev. Mr. Nathaniel Elles of Stenington, delivered an excellent Sermon adapted to the Occaſion : the Rev. Mr. Solomon Williams of Lebanon, gave the Charge, and made the Prayer previous to it : the Rev. Mr. Eleazar Whelock made the Prayer after the Charge : and the Rev. Mr. Charles-Jeffery Smith, Miſſionary, gave the Right Hand of Fellowſhip.

Mr. Kirtland is one of the firſt Fruits of the Rev. Mr. Whelock's Indian Charity School, being the firſt Engliſh Miſſionary educated there : and in order to be qualified for his Miſſion, he hath already ſpent a Year and a Half among the Senecas, the remoteſt and much the largeſt Tribe of the Six Nations ; cheerfully undergoing almoſt unparallelled Scenes of Danger and Hardſhip ; having travelled a Thouſand Miles on Foot : whereby he has required ſuch Knowledge of the Indian Language, as to be able to preach to them without an Interpreter, which is a Circumſtance of the higheſt Importance ; and gives him a fine Opportunity of attaching the Indians to the Britiſh Intereſt, at the ſame Time that he publiſhes the glad Tidings of Salvation to thoſe periſhing Immortals who dwell in the Wilderneſs. Mr. Kirtland diſcovers ſuch diſintereſted Benevolence, ſuch uncommon Chriſtian Philanthropy, as renders him an Honour to the noble Inſtitution from which he originates and muſt greatly endear him to all the Friends of Zion : while it alſo ſhows the Propriety of the Plan Mr. Whelock is purſuing, and demonſtrates it to be as politick as chriſtian ; for were there Miſſionaries diſperſed among the various Tribes of Indians, in the Manner Mr. Kirtland has been, nothing could more effectually attach them to the Britiſh Empire!

This Week we hear Mr. Kirtland ſets off for his Miſſion, accompanied with an Indian, who is one of the Head Warriors among the Senecas, and a faſt Friend to the Engliſh, who waited upon Mr. Kirtland down, and attended the Solemnity of his Ordination, being much pleaſed therewith, and with the Reception he has had from the Engliſh ; the General Aſſembly of this Colony having made Mr. Kirtland and Him a generous Preſent, which was ſeaſonable and well placed : and the Warrior's Viſit may have a happy Tendency to eſtabliſh Harmony between the Engliſh and his Nation : the former being much more numerous and vaſtly ſtronger than he ever before ſuſpected ; and his coming at this Juncture is very Fortunate, and may Scatter the gathering Storm, occaſioned by the Engliſh killing ſeveral Inidans lately at Detroit and Niagara.

LONDON, May 9.

They write from Minorca, that their Breed of ſheep has, within theſe laſt Years, been greatly improved, and a conſiderable Trade in Wool is now carried on to Marſeilles, and other Sea Ports of France.

They adviſe from Frankfort on the Mayn, that on Eaſter Sunday a Fire broke out at Cechlam, (a Village in that Neighbourhood) which reduced two Churches and all the Houſes and Buildings in that Place to Aſhes.

They writh from Brandenburg, that an Officer belonging to the Bank at Berlin had been ſent Priſoner to the Fort of Spandau, but his Crime was not publickly known.

Thurſday and Yeſterday the great Queſtion between the Importers of foreign Gunpowder and the Gunwder-makers, was debated before the Court of King's Bench when it was determined that no Gunpowder could be lawfully imported into the Kingdom for Sale or Merchandize, and that no Licence could be granted for any ſuch Purpoſe ; and the Rule of Court made for the Gunpowder-makers, to ſhew Cauſe why Information ſhould not be granted againſt them for Miſdemeanors, in joining together to proſecute Importers of foreign Gunpowder, was diſmiſſed with Coſts.

Extract of a Letter from Graveſend, April 21.

" We have had a great Noiſe at this Place lately, on Account of ſome fine Rams and Ewes that had been attempted to be run on board a Ship bound to New-York, but which were prevented by the Vigilance of the Searchers. They were kept here at an Inn for more than a Week, to try if they could be got on board ſome other Ship for the ſame Place, but to no Purpoſe. At laſt they were taken away by a Perſon who ſaid he had Orders to drive them to New-Romney. It is ſtrongly believed they are intended to be run from thence. People who are Judges ſuppoſe them to be as fine Sheep for Wool as any in England; the Rams coſt twenty Guineas each, the Ewes three Guineas a piece.—As it may be of the utmoſt Conſequence to theſe Kingdoms, if they are ſuffered to be expotted, I have taken the Liberty of ſending you this Advice. Your publiſhing it may probably cauſe a good Look out to be kept in the other Ports, ſo as to prevent this prejudicial Scheme from taking Effect."

Liverpool March 14. We hear that on Thurſday Evening, the 6th Inſtant, a moſt ſhocking and barbarous Murder was committed by William Whittle, on the Bodies of his Wife and two ſmall Children, at Farrington, near Preſton. The Circumſtances related at preſent of the Affair, are, that the Deceaſed having lain in about nine Days, the Huſband came Home, near Ten at Night, and obſerving the Nurſe in the Houſe carding of Cotton, aſked her whether ſhe would not go Home (as ſhe did not lie in the Houſe) he being deſirous of going to-bed, to which ſhe replied in the Affirmative; as ſoon as the Nurſe was gone he went up Stairs to his Wife, and deſired to lie down by her which ſhe refuſed, fearing he had ſome evil Deſign, and immediately jumped out of Bed and ran down Stairs in her Shift into the Lane, where he purſued her, and intreated her to return back promiſing he would do her no Harm, to which ſhe ſoon agreed; but ſhe had no ſooner entered the Houſe than he knock'd her down with an Ax, cut off her Head and right Arm, and ripped up her Belly ſo that her Bowels lay on the Ground; he afterwards went up Stairs and cut off the Heads of the two Infants, and left them on the Bed, with the youngeſt Child's Heart by its Side. When he had perpetuated this horrid Deed, he immediately went to the Conſtable (who lived near) and informed him that ſome Perſon had been at his Houſe, and murdered his Wife and Children, to which the Conſtable replied, I doubt you are the Murderer. And aſked him how his Hands and Stockings came to be bloody: Struck with Remorſe at the Queſtion, he immediately confeſſed the Fact, and was committed to Lancaſter Goal on Saturday laſt, to take his Trial at the enſuing Aſſize.

REGULATIONS

For opening the Iſland of Dominica as a free port, approved by the merchants of the Weſt-India and Notrh-America Committees, in order to increaſe the conſumtion of our manufactures, and to extend the trade and navigation of Great-Britain.

THAT the Importation of all foreign rum and ſpirits, into the iſland of Dominica, be prohibited, and that no rum or ſpirits be from thence exported.

That all other foreign Weſt India productions be imported in any ſhips or veſſels whatſoever.

That all wool, cotton, hides, dying goods, and drugs, be imported duty free, and exported to Great Britain only, under the regulations of enumerated articles.

That all ſugars imported into Great Britain from Dominica be deemed ſoreign, and ſubject to the ſame regulations as if imported from North-America, and to pay the French duty if conſumed in Great-Britain.

That all ſugars and melaſſes that may be exported for Europe (ſave to the ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre) be confined to be firſt landed in Great Britain, and there to be bonded for exportation.

That no foreign European manufactures whatſoever be imported into Dominica, except from Great-Britain and in Britiſh Ships, as the ſame may now be lawfully imported there.

That all goods lawfully imported from Great Britain, Ireland, or North-America, into Dominica, may from thence be exported in any bottom whatſoever.

That no veſſel which has taken any kind of Weſt-India productions on board at Dominica, be permitted to go to any other Britiſh iſland.

That no veſſel from Europe be admitted into Dominica, except from Great Britain or Ireland.

ANNAPOLIS, (*in Maryland*) June 19.

Yeſterday arrived in Severn River, the Albion, Captain Spencer, in 7 Weeks from Briſtol, with upwards of a Hundred of his Majeſty's ſeven Year Paſſengers; who had the Small-Pox among them; but by the diſcrete Management of the City Magiſtrates, there is very little Danger of that Diſtemper ſpreading among us.

It was ſaid and rumour'd about, on Capt. Spencer's Arrival, that he had the Jail Diſtemper on board; but the Report proves groundleſs; for after the moſt diligent and ſtrict Enquiry, we cannot find that he has imported any Contagion whatever, except the *Small-Pox* and *Roguery*, as above related.

NEW-YORK, June 30.

St. JOHN Baptiſt's Day, which was laſt Tueſday, the 24th June, was highly commemorated at Albany [illegible] the Worſhipful [illegible] of Free and Accepted Maſons. [illegible] came down on Purpoſe from his Seat at Johnſon-Hall, and honor'd the Proceſſion to Church, where their Brother the Rev. Parſon Brown, entertained them with great Spirit on the Doctrine of BROTHERLY LOVE and UNITY: 1 Pet. II. Part of Verſes 1, 5, 16, 17. "Wherefore, laying aſide all Malice, and all Guile, and Hypocriſies, and Envies, and all Evil Speakings;—be ye, as "LIVING STONES, built up a ſpiritual HOUSE; FREE, but "not uſing your *Liberty* as a Cloak of Maliciouſneſs.—— "Love the BROTHERHOOD.——Fear GOD.——Honor the "KING."—The [illegible] near 80, made a very genteel Appearance, being [illegible] habited; and ſpent the Remainder of the Day [illegible] Cartwright's Tavern, with that Propriety peculiar to the BROTHERHOOD.

At a Council held at Fort George, in the City of New-York, on Friday the ſixth Day of June, 1766.

PRESENT

His Excellency, Sir HENRY MOORE, *Bart.*
Captain-General, &c.

Mr. SMITH,	Mr. READE,
Mr. WATTS,	Mr. MORRIS,
Mr. DE LANCEY,	

THE Board having under Conſideration, ſundry Petitions for Lands, lying on the Weſt Side of Connecticut River, which were formerly granted by Letters Patent, under the Seal of the Province of New-Hampſhire, but were then actually, and do now by his Majeſty's Order in Council, of the 20th Day of July, 1764, appear to be within the Limits of this Province: It is ordered by his Excellency the Governor, with the Advice of the Council, that all Perſons holding or claiming Lands under ſuch Grants, do, as ſoon as may be appear by themſelves, or their Attorneys, and produce the ſame, together with all Deeds, Conveyances, or other Inſtruments, by which they derive any Title or Claim to ſaid Lands, before his Excellency in Council: And that the Claims of ſuch Perſon or Perſons who ſhall not appear and ſupport the ſame as aforeſaid, within the Space of Three Months from the Date hereof, be rejected, and the Petitions already preferred for the ſaid Lands, forthwith proceeded upon.—Alſo that Notice hereof be given, by publiſhing this Order three Weeks ſucceſſively in one or more of the public News-Papers printed in this City.

By GW. BANYER, D. Cl. Con.

By the Hariot Packet-Boat Capt. Robinſon arrived at New-York, from Falmouth, and the Lydia, Capt. Scott, arrived at Boſton, from London, there is the following Advices, viz.

LEGHORN, April 18.

LETTERS juſt received from the Levant bring the important News, that Prince Heraclius (whoſe Army is increaſed to upwards of Two Hundred Thouſand Men) has conquered Trebiſonde, and is in full March towards Conſtantinople, from whence the Grand Signior has retired to Adrianople with all his Court. We wait with the utmoſt Impatience for a Confirmation of this important News.

LONDON, April 29.

The Whiteboys in Ireland, continue their depredations—Several of them, (one a Papiſh prieſt) have been lately executed.

May 5. The hon. and truly great gen. Howard is appointed Governor of Minorca.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond, it is ſaid, left Paris and came to England, on purpoſe to vote againſt the American Stamp-Act.

Letters from Leghorn adviſe, that the celebrated General Paoli, (that true Son of Liberty) was, in June next, to be inveſted with the enſigns of regal authority, by a ſolemn deputation of the States of Corſica.

The Hon. Gen. Keppel's regiment of foot, now quartered at Saliſbury, are ſoon to embark for N. America.

Col. Charleton is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, during General Murray's abſence.

The Lords of the Treaſury have ordered payment of the wages due, to half-pay officers from the 1ſt of July to the 31 of December laſt.

Some letters from Spain, by yeſterday's French mail, adviſe, that a ſecond inſurrection had happened at Madrid, more dangerous than the firſt; and that the mob attempted to ſet the royal palace, and ſome of the beſt houſes on fire, but were prevented by the Jeſuits and other Prieſts, who placed themſelves on the top of the houſes, and declared to the populace, that in caſe they put their deſigns in execution, they would throw themſelves into the flames.

The parliament will not riſe till after his Majeſty's birth day.

General Kepple's Regiment of Foot, we hear, is to be ſtationed at Montreal in Canada.

They write from Poland, that it was expected that a fortunate Turn would ſoon take place there in favour of the Proteſtants.

According to Letters from Leghorn, Gen. Paſchal de Paoli, has at preſent upwards of five hundred foreign Officers in his Service, many of them Engineers.

May 8. The American Commiſſions, for Dorcheſter Beer it is computed, will this Year amount to ſeveral thouſand Pounds.

It is ſaid that our Differences with the French on the Coaſt of Africa, are in a fair Way of being adjuſted, to the Satiſfaction of both Courts; his Excellency Count Guerchy having already had ſeveral Conferences with the Miniſtry on that Head.

There is a Report, that the perpetual Government of Bengal will be ſettled in the Clive Family.

May 9. Yeſterday Morning died at Peckham, greatly advanced in Years, Dr. Samuel Chandler, an eminent and learned Diſſenting Miniſter, whoſe Abilities and Writings will be a laſting Monument to his Memory.

May 14. Sunday Night John Wilkes, Eſq; landed at Dover from France, and on Monday Night arrived in Town.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

We have authentic Intelligence, that on the 8th of May it was reſolved in the Houſe of Commons, without a Diviſion, that the Iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica are to be free Ports:——That the Duty upon the Importation of foreign Molaſſes was fixed at one Penny per Gallon, and it was ſuppoſed the Duty upon other Articles would be eſtabliſhed agreeable to the Plan propoſed by the Committee of Merchants, already publiſhed.——

It was reported that one or more of the preſent Adminiſtration, who were Friends to N. America, would reſign ſoon after the breaking up of Parliament;—of theſe, the Duke of Grafton was ſaid to be one.

The Harriot Packet, Capt. Robinſon, we hear, is to ſail on Wedneſday next.

We have many melancholly Accounts from different Parts of the Continent of the fatal Effects of Lightning.——Several People have loſt their Lives by it, ſome Houſes and Veſſels have been damaged, Barns burnt, and Cattle killed.

We hear from New-Jerſey, that Abundance of Damage has been done there by the great Rains which fell on Thurſday Night, Friday and Saturday laſt. It is ſaid the Cloud from whence the heavy Rain fell, did not extend further to the North than B und Brook.—But in other Parts, about Spotſwood, Second River, &c. the Floods there have been very great, and ſwept away all before them, not a Bridge nor Mill for many Miles was left ſtanding.——We have already heard of the Loſs of between twenty and thirty Mills.——

In Addition to what was publiſhed in our laſt of the Rioters at Claverack, it appears by Proof on Oath, that Hermanus Schuyler, Eſq; High Sheriff of the City and County of Albany, did on the 26th Day of June, now laſt paſt, proceed with the Poſſe of the ſaid County, towards a Houſe at Claverack in the County aforeſaid, then in Poſſeſſion of Robert Noble, Yeoman, in Order to apprehend and take the ſaid Robert and divers other riotous and diſorderly Perſons: That on the Approach of the Sheriff and the Poſſe, they found the ſaid Robert, with a Party of about 30 Men, all armed with Clubs within a Fence acroſs the Lane leading to, and a ſmall Diſtance from the Houſe of the ſaid Robert:—That the ſaid Robert refuſed, on the Demand of the Sheriff either to take down the Fence, or ſurrender himſelf;—and that on the Sheriff's removing one of the Rails, and getting over, he was immediately aſſaulted by ſome of the Party with Clubs;—that while defending himſelf, he heard the Report of a Small-Arm or Piſtol, but knew not on which Side it was fired;—that thereupon a firing by both Parties inſtantly enſued, and Cornelius Ten Broock, one of the Poſſe, and Tom Whitney, one of the Rioters, were both ſhot, and died on the Spot: And that the Rioters then took Shelter in the ſaid Noble's Houſe, and by firing from thence, wounded ſeven other Perſons of the Sheriff's Party.

BOSTON, July 10.

Yeſterday Morning died, in the 46th Year of his Age, the Reverend JONATHAN MAYHEW, D.D. *Paſtor of the Weſt Church in this Town.*

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 16.

"ON the preſent happy Proſpect of Affairs, permit me with a Heart full of Joy moſt ſincerely to congratulate you; for in addition to the Repeal of the Stamp Act, the Ports of Kingſton and St. Lucea in the Iſland of Jamaica, and two Ports on the Iſland of Dominica are made Free Ports. The Duty on Molaſſes reduced to One Penny per Gallon; (and ſeveral other Hardſhips will be removed we hope this Seſſion) tho' theſe laſt have not paſſed the Royal Aſſent, they have paſſed the Commons, and may be fully expected.——I hope the Merchants trading to N. America will now be looked upon as the true Friends to that vaſt Country, as certain it is, that nothing in their Power has been wanting in ſupporting their juſt Rights; notwithſtanding—it is an evident Truth, that the Welfare of both this Kingdom and her Colonies depend on their intire Union; which muſt ſurely be the Caſe, as every Thing that can be wiſhed, is now, or will be, done for you, before the breaking up of the Parliament."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 7.

"*Mr. Pitt is gone to Bath. He declared before he ſet off, he had done with buſineſs; and would upon no account come into office; but expreſſed himſelf very happy upon the reconciliation which had lately taken place between him and his relations. Thoſe people who were connected in with Mr. P-- and had formed ſanguine expectations of filling the firſt places in the A————n, if their leader had engaged, are now convinced they have nothing left to hope for, but to be contented in their preſent ſtations.*"

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boſton, dated May 16.

"*As ſoon as the Act relative to the new regulations on American Affairs is publiſhed, I ſhall take the Liberty of ſending it to you.*——

To be ſold a Farm, ſituated in New-Preſton Society, in the Townſhip of Kent, upon the Road from Litchfield to New-Milford, a Mile and a Half from Mount-Tom, or Sheppauge-Bridge,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres, it formerly belonged to Park Beeman, of Kent, and is ſold for his Advantage, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, on good Security; the Land is well watered, and one Half under good Improvement, chiefly Meadow, with a ſuitable Proportion of Plow and Paſture Land, and a young Orchard of fifty Apple-Trees, there is on the Farm, a Dwelling-Houſe of Two Rooms.—If any Friend of ſaid Beeman, or the Subſcriber, will promote the Sale of ſaid Land, the Favor will be thankfully accepted, and an indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by 186

WILLIAM PARKE, junr.

TO BE SOLD, AT
Ebenezer Barnard's,
in HARTFORD, cheap for Caſh, Wheat, Rye or Indian Corn.

BEST Sort of double refin'd Loaf Sugar, Calimanco Shoes, beſt Kippen's Snuff, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, of different Colours, &c. &c.

July 14.

TAKEN up on Tueſday the Eighth of July Inſtant, and now in the Cuſtody of Capt. Timothy Seymour of Hartford, a ſmall brown Horſe, no Brand, large Star in his Forehead, a natural Trotter; alſo a ſmall dapple Gray Mare, branded SG on the left Shoulder, ſhod before, paces and trots, they are both ſuppoſed to be of the Dutch Breed of Horſes.

The Owner or Owners, may have ſaid Strays, on proving their Property, and paying Charges, enquire of

July 14, 1766. *TIMOTHY SEYMOUR.*

ALL Perſons Indebted to BENJAMIN BIGELOW, of Hartford, are deſired to make Payment.

Advertiſements.

ALL Perſons that have Accounts open with the Eſtate of Mr. Jacob Brandegee, late of Middletown, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to bring them in for a Settlement with the Subſcriber. And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment (as they would avoid Trouble,) to ABIGAIL BRANDEGEE,
July 7, 1766. Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate.

ON the Night of the firſt of July Inſtant, the Goldſmith's Shop belonging to the Subſcriber in Waterbury, by ſome unknown Perſon, was broke open, and 5 or 6 Pairs of Silver Buckles were ſtolen, with ſome Silver Spoons, and about 5 or 6 Six Shillings in Coppers, with ſeveral Paper Bills.——Whoever will take up and ſecure the Felon in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or convey him to me, ſhall have 5 Dollars Reward, and all Charges paid.

JOSEPH HOPKINS.

Middletown, July 3, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Joſeph Hooper, late of Middletown, Scythe-Maker, deceas'd are deſired to ſettle their Accounts forthwith. And all having any Demands, are deſired to ſend in their Claims to

TITUS HOSMER, Executor.

N. B. There is for Sale, at the Shop which ſaid Hooper lately uſed, a Parcel of SCYTHES of his Make.

The laſt Time of aſking !

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Company of Gardiner & Jepſon, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts, either by Caſh or their Obligations, by the firſt Day of October next, as they ſhall then put their Books into an Attorney's Hands, to ſue every Account that remains unſettled, without Diſtinction.

N. B. A neat Aſſortment of DRUGGS *and* MEDICINES, *with moſt Kinds of Groceries,—Painters Colours,—Dye-ſtuffs,—Clothier's Cards, &c. &c. &c. to be Sold at the moſt reaſonable Rates, by* WILLIAM JEPSON, *who deſires all thoſe who have borrowed any Books of him to return them.——*

Hartford, June 30, 1766.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Proprietors of the Townſhip of *Panton*, lying on *Otter Creek*, in the Province of *New Hampſhire*, that are delinquents in paying the Rate or Tax of Ten Shillings Lawful Money on the Right of each original Proprietor, granted at their legal Meeting, holden on the firſt Tueſday of December, A. D. 1765, and advertiſed the ſame in the Connecticut Courant ; ſaid Advertiſement dated the 27th Day of February, A. D. 1766, laſt, according to Law, that ſo much of each delinquent Proprietors Right of ſaid Lands will be ſold to pay ſaid Tax, with incidental Charges, on the 22d Day of July next, at the Dwelling-houſe of Daniel Horſford, junr. of Canaan, Innholder, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, and to continue by Adjournment till the whole is ſold. Dated in Canaan, this 12th Day of June, 1766.

David Holcomb, junr. Collector.

FOUND in Windham, a few Days ſince, a open Letter directed to Jonathan Cuſhman, Eſq; Merchant in Boſton, it is Dated, Hartford, 18th May, 1766, and is ſigned Tho's Jones, junr. There was encloſ'd in the Letter a Note of Hand for a conſiderable Sum of Money. The Owner of the Letter and Note, may have them again, on proving his Property and paying Charges. Inquire of Abner Flint of Windham, or Thomas Green of Hartford.

June 30, 1766.

Suffield, June 23d, 1766.

THE Creditors of *Samuel Smith*, and *Martin Kellogg*, both of *Suffield*, are hereby Notified to meet at the Houſe of Capt. *Benjamin Kent* in *Suffield*, on the laſt Monday of *July* next, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon, in Order to make a Dividend of their reſpective Eſtates, Purſuant to an Act or Law of this Colony, entitled, *An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c.

SIMEON HATHAWAY,
JAMES HARMON,
JOSEPH PEASE,
Truſtees for Samuel Smith.
SIMEON HATHAWAY,
DANIEL AUSTIN,
JOSEPH PEASE,
Truſtees for Martin Kellogg.

Cornwall, June 13th, 1766.

WE the Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of *Litchfield*, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of *John Young* late of *Cornwall*, in ſaid Diſtrict deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give Notice, That Three Months are allowed for the Creditors to bring in their Claims, and prove their Debts ;—and that we ſhall attend ſaid Service, on the ſecond Tueſdays of *July* and *Auguſt* next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Thomas Ruſſell*, in ſaid *Cornwall.*

THOMAS RUSSELL, } Commiſſioners.
JOHN PIERCE. }

79

TO BE SOLD, on reaſonable Terms, for Engliſh or Weſt-India Goods, or Country Produce,

A Large and convenient Dwelling-Houſe, ſituate on the South Side of the Green, near the State-Houſe in Hartford.——

TO BE LET,

And enter'd upon immediately,

THE one Half of a good Dwelling-Houſe, with Garden ſufficient for any Family. Situated but a few Rods Diſtance from the above. For further Particulars enquire of

SAMUEL GILBERT *of Hebron, or*
DANIEL SHELDEN *of Hartford.*

WHereas we the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of *Sharon*, to receive and examine the Claims and Demands of the Creditors to the Eſtate of *Eliſha Forbes* late of *Canaan*, in ſaid Diſtrict, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) Therefore we ſhall attend that Buſineſs on the third Tueſday of *July* next ; and ſo to continue monthly 'til the laſt Tueſday of *December* next, from 2 of the Clock on each of ſaid Days till Eight, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the Widow *Hannah Forbes* in ſaid *Canaan*. Dated in *Canaan*, this 21ſt Day of *June*, 1766.

JOHN FRANKLIN, }
TIMOTHY MOSES, } Commiſſioners,
ARIEL FELLOWS, }

79

BY John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.——Notice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Benjamin Cowles, of Canaan, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of An Act, made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, *entitled,* "*An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the Equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to, and among their Creditors.*" *A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all, and every the Sheriffs, the Under-Sheriffs and Deputies and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Benjamin Cowles, for the uſe of his Creditors ; and that unleſs ſaid Benjamin ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 20th Day of June, Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attach'd, ſeiz'd and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Sharon, June 20th,* 1766.

WHEREAS on the 27th Inſtant, a traſient Perſon, who ſaid his Name was Woodward, hired a Horſe of the Subſcriber of Coventry, in Rhode-Iſland Government, to ride to Plainfield in Connecticut, but not returning as he promiſed, tis concluded he has gone off with the Horſe. Said Woodward appears to be about 30 Years old, had on a white Coat, ſuppoſed to be Fuſtian, which is all that is remembered of his Perſon or Dreſs. The Horſe is about five Years old, Main, Tail and Flanks of a greyiſh Colour, Paces and Trots. Whoever ſhall take up the Horſe and Thief, or only the Horſe, and convey him to Abner Flint, of Windham, or the Owner, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward; and all neceſſary Charges paid by

June 30th, 1766. *John Keſſen.*

CASH *given for RAGS, at the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich* PAPER MANUFACTORY.——

[The Inhabitants of this Colony are requeſted to conſider the public Utility of this Undertaking, and collect and ſave as many clean Linnen Rags as poſſible.]

Printed by T. Green, at the Heart and Crown.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

NUMBER 82.

MONDAY, JULY 21, 1766.

LONDON, May 1.

ADVICE has been received at Genoa, that a magnificent crown and regalia, with divers enſigns of royalty, fabricated in Holland, were ſome weeks ago privately landed on the iſland of Corſica.

May 3. We are aſſured that general Paoli is preparing to go to Cape Corſe in the Province of Balagna, and has ſent a general order to all his troops, to hold themſelves in readi- [illegible] This order [illegible] from the court of [illegible], in regard to the [illegible] cation of the Maltese ranſom ; their late troubles, both at home and abroad, having been pleaded as an excuſe to protract this affair to a later date.

An attempt has been actually made to aſſaſſinate that brave champion for liberty General Paoli ; but the aſſaſſin (a Genoeſe officer) was diſcovered and cut in pieces.

One Brandon, formerly a ſhipwright at [illegible], in N. England, has lately been engaged in the ſervice of general Paoli, who has appointed him a maſter-builder and ſurveyor of the dock-yards in the iſland of Corſica.

May 9. It is confidently reported that his grace the Duke of Grafton, has reſigned his place of ſecretary of State.

Under the article London, in yeſterday's Bruſſels Gazette, is the following paragraph : "The new deciſion of Parliament, on the important affair of the order of writs iſſued by ſecretaries of ſtate is a great advantage, particularly for Mr. Wilkes, who will not fail to avail himſelf of it, and to demand a revocation of the ſentence which proſcribed him ; and it is apparent that all the proceedings carried on againſt him will be declared null, as not being founded on the laws and conſtitutions of the kingdom."

Lately died, the Rev. Dr. John Leland, ſo well known and greatly eſteemed for his learned writings in defence of the chriſtian religion, aged 75.

[illegible] ing been found guilty, was ſentenced to be degraded and beheaded ; and had been executed accordingly.

May 15. On ſunday laſt the American preacher preached in the morning, and the Indian in the afternoon, at Mr. Brewer's meeting houſe at Stephney, to a very crowded congregation.

—Mr. P— is gone to Bath.—He declared before he ſet off that he had done with buſineſs, and would upon no account come into office ; but expreſſed himſelf very happy upon the reconciliation which has lately taken place between him and his relations.—Thoſe people who were connected with Mr. P—, who had formed ſanguine expectations of filling the firſt places in the ad——n, if their leader had engaged, are now convinced they have nothing left to hope for, but to be content in their preſent ſtations.

Abſtract from the Votes of the Houſe of Commons,

April 22, 1766. The Houſe was moved, that the Proceedings of the Houſe of the 14th Day of February, 1764, in Relation to the Queſtion propoſed, that a general Warrant for apprehending and ſeizing the Authors, Printers and Publiſhers of a ſeditious Libel, together with their Papers, is not warranted by Law ; and alſo in Relation to the Diſcharge of the Complaint againſt Robert Wood, Eſq ; Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq ; Members of this Houſe, John Mooney, Robert Blackmore, and James Watſon, for a Breach of Privilege of this Houſe might be read.

And the ſame was read accordingly.

The Houſe was alſo moved, that the Proceedings of the Houſe of the 17th Day of the ſaid Month, when the Houſe reſumed the adjourned Debate upon the ſaid Queſtion, that a general Warrant for apprehending and ſeizing the Authors, Printers and Publiſhers of a ſeditious Libel, together with their Papers is not warranted by Law, might be read.

And the ſame was read accordingly ;

The Houſe was alſo moved, that the Proceedings of the Houſe of the 29th Day of January, 1765, in Relation to the Queſtion propoſed, that a general Warrant for apprehending the Authors, Printers and Publiſhers of a Libel, together with their Papers, is not warranted by Law, and is an high Violation of the Liberty of the Subject, might be read.

And the ſame being read accordingly.

A Motion was made, and a Queſtion being propoſed, that a general Warrant to apprehend the Author, Printer or Publiſher of a Libel, is illegal if executed on the Perſon of a Member of this Houſe, is a Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe.

And the previous Queſtion being put, that that Queſtion be now put, it was reſolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Queſtion being put,

Reſolved, that a general Warrant for apprehending the Author, Printer or Publiſher of a Libel, is illegal ; and, if executed on the Perſon of a Member of this Houſe, is a Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe.

A Motion was made, and the Queſtion being propoſed, that the ſeizing or taking away the Papers of the Author, Printer or Publiſher of a Libel, is illegal ; and that ſuch ſeizing or taking away the Papers of a Member of this Houſe, is a Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe.

And the previous Queſtion being put, that that Queſtion be now put, it was reſolved in the Affirmative.

Then the main Queſtion being put,

Reſolved, That the ſeizing or taking away the Papers of the Author, Printer or Publiſher of a Libel, or the ſuppoſed Author, Printer or Publiſher of a Libel, is illegal ; and that ſuch ſeizing or taking away the Papers of a Member of this Houſe, is a Breach of the Privilege of this Houſe."

From the Votes of the Houſe of Commons.

Veneris, 9 Die Maii, 1766.

MR. Fuller from the Committee of the whole Houſe, reported the following Reſolutions, which were read and agreed to by the Houſe, viz.

Reſolved, That the Duties impoſed, by any Act or Acts of Parliament upon melaſſes and ſyrups of the growth, produce or manufacture of any foreign American colony or plantation, imported into any Britiſh colony or plantation in America, do ceaſe and determine.

[illegible] all melaſſes and ſyrups, which ſhall be imported into ſuch America, Britiſh Colony or Plantation.

Reſolved, That the duties impoſed upon Sugars, in the Britiſh colonies in America, by an act made in the twenty fifth year of the reign of King Charles the ſecond, for the encouragement of the Greenland and Eaſtland Trades, and better ſecuring the plantation trade, do ceaſe and determine.

Reſolved, That the duty impoſed in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, by an act, made in the fourth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, for granting certain duties in the ſaid Colonies and plantations, and for other purpoſes, upon wrought ſilks, bengals, and ſtuffs mixt with ſilk, or herba, of the manufacture of Perſia, China, or Eaſt-India, imported from Great-Britain do ceaſe and determine.

Reſolved, That the Duties impoſed in the ſaid colonies and plantations, by the ſaid act, made in the fourth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, upon callicoes, painted, died, printed, or ſtained, in Perſia, China, or Eaſt India, imported from Great Britain, do ceaſe and determine.

Reſolved, That the duties impoſed in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, by the ſaid act, made in the fourth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, upon foreign linen cloth, called cambrick, and upon French lawns, imported from Great Britain, do ceaſe and determine.

Reſolved, That a duty be laid upon all ſuch foreign linen cloth called cambrick, and upon French lawns, which ſhall be exported from this kingdom to the ſaid colonies and plantations.

Reſolved, That the duties impoſed by the ſaid act, made in the fourth year of his preſent Majeſty's reign, upon coffee and piemento, of the growth and produce of any Britiſh colony or plantation in America which ſhould be ſhipped to be carried out from thence, do ceaſe and determine,

Reſolved, That a duty of ſeven ſhillings, Sterling money, per hundred weight averdupois, be laid upon all ſuch coffee which ſhall be imported into any ſuch colony or plantations, except only ſuch coffee, as ſhall, upon the landing thereof, be immediately depoſited and ſecured in ware houſes, in order to be re-exported, under proper reſtrictions.

Reſolved, That a duty of one half penny, ſterling money, per pound weight averdupois, be laid upon all ſuch piemento, which ſhall be imported into any ſuch colony or plantation, except only ſuch piemento as ſhall, upon the landing thereof, be immediately depoſited and ſecured in ware houſes, in order to be re-exported, under proper reſtrictions.

Reſolved, That no duties be paid upon ſuch foreign ſugars, coffee, or Indico, as ſhall be imported into any Britiſh colony or plantation on the continent of America, and upon the landing thereof, be immediately depoſited and ſecured in ware-houſes, in order to be re-exported, under proper reſtrictions.

Reſolved, That foreign cotton wool and indico, be permitted to be imported by Britiſh ſhips, navigated according to law, into any Britiſh iſland, in that part of America commonly called the Weſt-Indies, free from the payment of any duty or other impoſition whatſoever.

Reſolved, That the produce of ſuch of the ſaid duties to be raiſed in the ſaid colonies and plantations be diſpoſed of towards defraying the neceſſary expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the ſaid colonies and plantations.

Reſolved, That it will be for the advantage of the trade, navigation, and manufactures of this kindom, to eſtabliſh one or more port or ports in his Majeſty's dominions in America, for the more free importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandizes, under proper regulations and reſtrictions.

Ordered, That a Bill be brought in purſuant to the 1ſt, 2d, 3d, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th Reſolutions: And that the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Reſolutions, be referred to the conſideration of the committee appointed to conſider of further ways and means for raiſing the ſupply granted to his Majeſty.

We hear that Richard Burke, Eſq; Secretary to Lord Rockingham, a young Gentleman of Ireland, with the moſt ſhining Talents that have appeared for a long Time, and a moſt ſanguine Friend to the Intereſt of America, exerted himſelf nobly in bringing about the above reſolves.

NAPLES, April 5.

The eruption of Veſuvius has not ceaſed ſince the 27th ult. The Lava at preſent extends itſelf to about two miles in length, being about thirty feet in its greateſt breadth, and nine at its utmoſt depth. It runs from the ſummit of the mountain, and maintains its courſe towards Portici. The volcano emits flames from time to time, and throws up burning ſtones, among which are ſome of an enormous ſize, which were launched forth more than 200 feet high. These exploſions are always accompanied with violent convulſions, and a noiſe reſembling that of cannon, but are not continual, having had ſeveral intermiſſions ſince the firſt commencement of this horrible ſpectacle.

From a late Magazine.

The true State of Matrimony in South Britain

IF you ſee a man or woman, with little or no occaſion, often finding fault and correcting one another in company you may be ſure they are man and wife.

If you ſee a gentleman and a lady in the ſame coach, in profound ſilence, the one looking out at one ſide, the other at the other ſide, never imagine they mean any harm to one another; they are already Honeſtly Married.

If you ſee a lady accidentally let fall a glove or a handkerchief, and a gentleman that is next to her, kindly telling her of it, that ſhe might take it up, they are Man and Wife.

If you ſee a lady preſenting a gentleman with ſomething ſideways, at arm's length, with her head turned another way, ſpeaking to him with a look and accent different from that ſhe uſes to others, it is to her Huſband.

If you ſee a man and woman walking in the fields, in a direct line, twenty yards diſtant from one another, the man ſtrides over a ſtile, and goes on without ceremony, you may ſwear they are Man and Wife, without fear of perjury.

If you ſee a lady whoſe beauty and carriage attract the eyes and engages the reſpect of all the company, except one certain gentleman, who ſpeaks to her in a rough accent, not at all affected with her charms, you may be ſure it is her huſband, who married her for love, and now ſlights her.

If you ſee a gentleman that is courteous, obliging and good natured to every body, except a certain female, who lives under the ſame roof with him, to whom he is unreaſonable croſs and ill natured, it is Wife.

If you ſee a male and female continually jarring, cackling and thwarting each other, yet under the kindeſt terms and appellations imaginable, as My Dear, &c. they are Man and Wife.

At a Meeting of the Preſident and Fellows of Yale-College, in New-Haven, the firſt Inſtant, the following Addreſs was preſented and read.

"*Reverend Brethren,*

SINCE I have had the Honor of preſiding over this College, I have had the Pleaſure to ſee it greatly increaſed in the Number of Students, Inſtructors, convenient Edifices, and in almoſt every Kind of uſeful Literature. But the State and Circumſtances of this College, have always been ſuch, as neceſſarily to involve me in more Care, Buſineſs and Labour, than has been uſual with other Preſidents; which I have gone through with the greateſt Freedom and Pleaſure almoſt twenty ſeven Years. And now, at length, finding myſelf ſomewhat tired and fatigued; and my State of Health not ſo firm as formerly, am very deſirous to enjoy the Sweets of Retirement and private Life. And being now in the ſixty-fourth Year of my Age, and entering upon, or approaching towards, the Decays of Nature; ſo that I ſhall not be able to go through ſuch inceſſant Labours, to ſo good Advantage, as I have heretofore; I think it beſt to reſign my Office as Preſident of this College; and do accordingly now reſign it; earneſtly praying that this College may yet flouriſh; eſpecially that the original religious Foundation of it may be preſerved pure, to the lateſt Generations.

THOMAS CLAP."

The Fellows did not accept of this Reſignation, but voted "that it was their earneſt Deſire that the Reverend Preſident would be pleaſed to continue in his Office as long as divine Providence would permit; at leaſt, till the next Commencement." [10th *September next*] *to which laſt the Preſident conſented.*

BOSTON, July 14.

Laſt Wedneſday morning died univerſally lamented, that great friend to LIBERTY, LEARNING, and to MANKIND, that faithful ſervant of GOD, and diſciple of Jeſus Chriſt, the Rev. JONATHAN MAYHEW, D. D. Æt. 46. He was matriculated at Cambridge, A. D. 1740; and his genius being truly original, he with great facility ſoon diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the various branches of polite and uſeful literature. Having finiſhed his accademical ſtudies, and a courſe of divinity, he was in the year 1747 called to, and accepted the paſtoral care of the weſt church in Boſton, in which to the inexpreſſible comfort and ſatisfaction of the people providence had committed to his charge, he continued till his laſt illneſs.

He was a great divine, an excellent preacher, and one of the greateſt polemical writers this or any other country has ſeen. He was a ſingular and rare inſtance of a ready, keen and piercing wit, united with a ſound judgment, deep underſtanding and profound erudition. His works have been publiſhed, read and admired both in Europe and America, and have already furniſhed out a monument for their author, much more durable than marble or braſs. Some of the wiſeſt and beſt men in Britain early ſought a literary correſpondence with the Doctor, which was kept up till his death. This he was very ſolicitous of turning as far as poſſible to the advantage of his country. *Alma mater* has often taſted of the bounties of his particular friends, among whom the name of HOLLIS ſhall be had in grateful remembrance ſo long as there is a *citizen* of the world who can ſtile himſelf her ſon and his brother.

By the death of Dr. MAYHEW, his diſconſolate widow has loſt an affectionate huſband, his tender *infants* will never know what they have loſt—his ſervants are deprived of a humane and indulgent maſter—the poor a charitable and conſtant friend—his church are bereaved of a worthy, able, virtuous and pious paſtor; this continent of a reſolute and ſtrong defender of its religious independency; and mankind of a judicious and ſtrenuous aſſertor of thoſe original, inherent and indefeazable rights, with which the GOD of nature hath inveſted us, and of that glorious Liberty wherewith Chriſt has made us free.

Ah Mayhew! *art thou then forever gone?*
No, I've oft ſeen the gently falling ſun
Leave the blue arch, and threaten endleſs night;
Yet riſe again, and bleſs a world with light.
Thus in thy works ſhalt thou revolving ſhine,
And prove the Hand that form'd them was divine.
'Till that great day, when night ſhall be no more,
And tyrants *ceaſe to perſecute the poor:*
When none ſhall dread the bigots *ſcouring rod,*
But ev'ry upright heart rejoice in GOD.

This Morning arrived the Jamaica Sloop of War from Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10.

On Sunday laſt the Right Hon. Lord HOPE arrived in this City from Maryland.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 10.

"On Monday it is expected a Motion will be made to bring in a bill for a Paper Currency, which, when printed, it is propoſed to be ſent to your reſpective governors, for the opinion of you aſſemblies, againſt next ſeſſion of Parliament."

By late Letters from Fort Pitt, we have the very agreeable Intelligence, that Col. Croghan laſt Month, held a Treaty there with the Shawaneſe, Delawares, &c. and happily renewed and confirmed the Chain of Friendſhip.

Since our laſt we have had very great Falls of Rain, by which we hear, great Quantities of Hay are deſtroyed; and that all the Bridges and Mill-Dams, on the Amboy Road, and all the Mill Dams on Reckleſs's Stream, and many others in different Parts are carried away.

Extract of a Letter from London, May 10.

"As for our affairs abroad, they are on a pretty good footing; for though it is natural to expect that our antient enemies, the French, will always endeavour to avail themſelves of our diviſions, when opportunity offers, they are by no means in a condition to break with us at preſent; great talents both civil and military, are ſcarce with them, and their public revenue is much embaraſſed. Add to this, that there is much internal diſturbance among them, and a ſpirit of Liberty burſting out in ſeveral of the provinces, to the great annoyance of the crown, as you may ſee by what little intelligence of this kind reaches you; but by far the greateſt part of it is ſuppreſſed by the authority of their government over the preſs. Neither have we any thing to [illegible] from the family compact, once ſo formidable [illegible] The Spaniards you ſee, [illegible] having been long the dupes of French [illegible] and yet [illegible] what they [illegible] by being ſo [illegible] ſpirit, [illegible] niſter, who, preſuming on the ſtrength of his [illegible] had dared to introduce ſome fooliſh alterations in the [illegible] of which they are very tenacious.—Things being thus circumſtanced on the continent, the peace of Europe is likely to be [illegible]

BOSTON, July 17.

We hear that Orders have been received to ſhip Home the ſtamped Paper and Parchment which have been depoſited in Caſtle-William, and that Capt. [illegible] is to take them on board the Fortune Sloop of War, which ſails the Beginning of next Week.

Yeſterday Morning died Mr. Thomas Lee, in the 94th Year of his Age, who in the early and active Part of his Life carried on a conſiderable Trade in this Town,—tho' he deſerves to be recorded, rather for the unblemiſhed Integrity of his Dealings, and the exact Punctuallity of his Payments, than for the Extent of his Trade or Length of his Life.

Extract of a Letter from Capt. Marſhall, of this Town, dated London, May 10, 1766.

"Yeſterday came two of Capt. Lindſey's People here, the ſecond Mate, and Thomas Banſon: eight Days after they ſailed from [illegible] in a Gale of Wind [illegible] Leak, and foundred; the Chief Mate and 5 of the People froze to Death the firſt Day; Capt. Lindſey and the other two having more Cloaths than the reſt, got in the Tops, which kept them from periſhing; after that they found one of the People jam'd up ſomewhere below, whom they made faſt, and lived upon, until they were taken up by Capt. Dean from South-Carolina, bound to Holland, and in getting Capt. Linſey off the Wreck, he was drowned; ſo there is but theſe two ſaved out of the Ship's Company, who are much froze, and gone to the Hoſpital."

NEW-YORK, July 17.

We hear, that between Kenderhood and Albany, there has lately been diſcovered, a moſt valuable ſpring of water iſſuing out of a rock, of the hot kind, the bathing with which, and drinking the ſame has already cured many diſorders, and that great numbers of people afflicted with different calamities reſort their daily.

Since our laſt arrived here from Albany, his Majeſty's 28th regiment of foot.

Laſt Week one John Harlow, belonging to Captain Cuyler's Company of Grenadiers of the 46th Regiment, being convicted at a Court-Martial of a Crime for which he was to receive ſome Hundred Laſhes; when it was going to be executed, he ſtabbed himſelf in the Right Side, of which Wound he lingered a few Hours and died.

On Friday Night laſt four Officers of the Regulars, poſted here, ſallied from a Tavern where they had drank too freely, and near the College began to break the City Lamps—A Man who keeps a public Houſe there happen'd to be up and leaning over his Door when they broke a Lamp juſt before him; upon his aſking the Reaſon of it, and reproving them, they gave him abuſive Language, ruſhed into the Houſe, attacked him with their Swords, and while he was ſtruggling with them, they wounded him in the Arm, and it was with Difficulty he eſcaped with Life.—They then behaved in a very outrageous Manner, alarmed and terrified the Family and Lodgers, ſome of whom they pulled from their Beds: After this they proceeded down the Broad Way, attended by two armed Soldiers, breaking all the Lamps as they went, till they had deſtroyed 34, when they were met by four of the Watch, and a Fray enſued; ſeveral of the Watchmen were wounded, (one or two of them badly) and two of the Officers knocked down, but one only was taken and ſecured in the Watch-Houſe. The other three who eſcaped, having taken the Centinels from the General's Door, and about a Dozen Soldiers from the Fort, armed with Muſkets and fixed Bayonets, proceeded towards the City-Hall: In the Way they again met, attacked and wounded ſeveral of the Watch, and then went on to the City-Hall, where the Civil Watch is kept, and reſcued and releaſed the Priſoner. Next Day the Officer who had been in the Watch-Houſe being ſeen and known, was taken up, and another ſoon after, and brought before the Mayor and Aldermen then ſitting, where they gave Bail in a large Sum for their Appearance to anſwer at the Supreme Court.——The Penalty is Twenty Pounds for every Lamp wilfully broken.

The genteel behaviour of the [redacted] the Occaſion, gave general Satisfaction; [illegible] ing to ſcreen or countenance the Offenders, he appeared rather a Friend and Supporter of the Civil Authority.

HARTFORD, July 21.

On Sunday the 13th Inſtant, died at his Houſe in Bolton, THOMAS PITKIN, Eſq; Brother to His Honour the Governor; he had a violent Fall from his Horſe, about 3 Weeks ago, which occaſioned his Death.

Hartford, July 21, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted by Note, to the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE LORD, late of Hartford, [illegible], are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who have Accounts open in his Books, are deſired to cloſe them with SAMUEL TALCOTT, junr. who will attend for that Purpoſe.

SARAH EDWARDS,
SOLOMON SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL [redacted]

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

REQESTS all Perſons who are indebted to him, by Bond, Note or Book, that if it is not convenient for them to pay their reſpective Ballances in Caſh, that Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn or Pork will be accepted, if brought to him before the latter End of September next, and hopes they will be punctual; for thoſe who fail, muſt expect to be ſued——a Step, very diſagreeable to the Subſcriber,

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

N. B. All thoſe who owe ſmall trifling Debts, muſt diſcharge them before the End of Auguſt, or their Accounts will be put in Suit without further Notice.

To be ſold at ſaid DAVIDSON's Store,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead, or ſmaller [illegible]

Patrick Thomſon, and Son,

(Merchants in Hartford and Windſor)

GIVE Notice to all Perſons indebted to them, that if it be inconvenient for them to make Payment in Caſh, they will accept of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn, betwixt the Date hereof, and the End of September next; otherways, without further Ceremony, every Individual of them will be ſued the firſt Court. And thoſe who owe but Trifles, will be ſued before that Time, if not prevented, by Payment, in Caſh or Grain, which they pleaſe.

Hartford, July 21, 1766.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to a BLACK-SMITH in this Town, a healthy, good-natur'd Lad, about fourteen Years of Age. Such an One may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the Printer hereof.

Colony of *Connecticut*.
Hartford County. ſſ. } *Middletown, July* 16, 1766.

THE Subſcribers appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Joſiah Caſe, of Suffield, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, to the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and* Seth Wetmore, *Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum for ſaid County, do hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Joſiah, to meet at the Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaler, Innholder in ſaid Middletown, on the 13th Day of Auguſt next, there (if they think proper) to diſ-approve ſaid Truſtees, and to elect others in their Stead: And to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.*

TIMOTHY BIGELOW,
TITUS HOSMER, } Truſtees.
SILAS DEANE,

The vaſt Concourſe of People which flock to the Mineral Spring in Stafford, *induce us to offer the following Remarks relative thereto.*

THE Spring iſſues out from the Root of a large Maple Tree, which ſtands at the Bottom of a large Mountain, on the Margin of the Rivulet *Whilemantick*, facing the North-Weſt; the circumjacent Land being alſo Mountaneous. The Water hath been known as a common Spring many Years, both to the Engliſh and Indians, but was not medicinally reſorted to till about a Year ago.

The Water is very clear and exceeding cold: Some ſay it taſtes like Ink, others like Epſom Salt, but moſt think it taſtes like the Ruſt of Iron. It operates moſtly by Urine, and generally upon the firſt drinking makes Perſons feel ſomewhat ſick, and ſome few it vomits. Was the Spring under proper Regulations, and attended with ſome ſkilful Phyſician to give proper Directions about uſing the Water, it might be a public Bleſſing; but in its preſent Situation it helps *one* and hurts *two*, but that is owing to an Abuſe of the Water, which is moſt imprudently uſed by great Numbers who flock there by Hundreds in a Day, with all Diſorders, and ſome are injudicious enough to drink two Gallons a Day, and when they bathe to ſtay a long Time in the Water, which is prejudicial. In hectical and conſumptive Caſes, and contracted Limbs it has done ſome great Cures, of which the following Inſtance may ſafely be depended upon.

Thomas Symmons, Mariner, aged 34, had a Fever ſettled in his right Arm, which contracted his Fingers ſo that he could not ſeparate them: his Hand was ſtiff as a Bone, and ſo uſeleſs that he could not move a Straw, or take up a Feather. He could feel no Pulſe, and his Arm periſhed up to his Elbow. In this Condition he continued ſeventeen Months, being pronounced *Incureable* by ſome of the moſt eminent Phyſicians in New-York, Connecticut and Boſton; but drinking about three Points of this Water per Day, and frequently bathing his Arm in the Water, warmed, his Pulſe returned, his Fingures became flexible, and he ſo far recovered the Uſe and Strength of his Hand, that on the Ninth Day after his uſing the Water, he carried with his lame Hand a Skillet of Five Pounds Weight, 60 Rods; and on the 10th Day he wrote his Name in a fair good Hand.

Were proper Experiments made on this Water its Virtue might be ſoon known, and the particular Diſorders it will help, diſcovered, the publiſhing of which would be an extenſive Charity. But as it is at preſent managed its in great Danger of falling into Diſ-repute, and not doing that Good which it might, under proper Regulations, really do.

It is thought beſt to drink the Water moderately, and not exceed a Pint a Day at firſt, and that at different Times; and in bathing, never to ſtay in long, and to keep wrapt up warm afterwards to prevent taking Cold.

The Remarks and Obſervations of Phyſicians and other ingenious Gentlemen, upon this Spring will be chearfully communicated to the Public through the Channel of this Paper.

BOSTON, July 7.

Friday laſt his Excellency was pleaſed to appoint Thurſday the 24th Inſtant to be obſerved as a Day of public Thankſgiving throughout this Province, on Account of the Repeal of the Stamp-Act.

William Lamſon,
(At Mr. EBENEZER BARNARD's in HARTFORD)
has to ſell, cheap for Caſh, Wheat, Rye or Indian Corn.

BEST Sort of double refin'd Loaf Sugar, Calimanco Shoes, beſt Kippen's Snuff, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, of different Colours, Choice Bohea Tea, &c. July 14.

To be ſold a Farm, ſituated in New-Preſton Society, in the Townſhip of Kent, upon the Road from Litchfield to New-Milford, a Mile and a Half from Mount-Tom, or Sheppauge-Bridge,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres, it formerly belonged to Park Beeman, of Kent, and is ſold for his Advantage, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, on good Security; the Land is well watered, and one Half under good Improvement, chiefly Meadow, with a ſuitable Proportion of Plow and Paſture Land, and a young Orchard of fifty Apple-Trees, there is on the Farm, a Dwelling-Houſe of Two Rooms.—If any Friend of ſaid Beeman, or the Subſcriber, will promote the Sale of ſaid Land, the Favor will be thankfully accepted, and an indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by 186

WILLIAM PARKE, junr.

ALL Perſons Indebted to BENJAMIN BIGELOW, of Hartford, are deſired to make Payment.

TAKEN up on Tueſday the Eighth of July Inſtant, and now in the Cuſtody of Capt. Timothy Seymour of Hartford, a ſmall brown Horſe, no Brand, large Star in his Forehead, a natural Trotter; alſo a ſmall dapple Gray Mare, branded SG on the left Shoulder, ſhod before, paces and trots, they are both ſuppoſed to be of the Dutch Breed of Horſes.

The Owner or Owners, may have ſaid Strays, on proving their Property, and paying Charges, enquire of

July 14, 1766. *TIMOTHY SEYMOUR.*

ALL Perſons that have Accounts open with the Eſtate of Mr. Jacob Brandegee, late of Middletown, deceaſed, are deſired immediately to bring them in for a Settlement with the Subſcriber. And all thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment (as they would avoid Trouble,) to ABIGAIL BRANDEGEE, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate.

July 7. 1766.

Middletown, July 3, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Joſeph Hooper, late of Middletown, Scythe-Maker, deceas'd are deſired to ſettle their Accounts forthwith. And all having any Demands, are deſired to ſend in their Claims to

TITUS HOSMER, Executor.

N. B. There is for Sale, at the Shop which ſaid Hooper lately uſed, a Parcel of SCYTHES of his Make.

The laſt Time of aſking!

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Company of Gardiner & Jepſon, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts, either by Caſh or their Obligations, by the firſt Day of October next, as they ſhall then put their Books into an Attorney's Hands, to ſue every Account that remains unſettled, without Diſtinction.

N. B. A neat Aſſortment of DRUGGS *and* MEDICINES, *with moſt Kinds of Groceries,—Painters Colours,—Dye-ſtuffs,—Clothier's Cards, &c. &c. &c. to be Sold at the moſt reaſonable Rates, by* WILLIAM JEPSON, *who deſires all thoſe who have borrowed any Books of him to return them.*——

Hartford, June 30, 1766.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen RAGS, of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich PAPER MANUFACTORY.——

[The Inhabitants of this Colony are requeſted to conſider the public Utility of this Undertaking, and collect and ſave as many clean Linnen Rags as poſſible.]

HARTFORD; Printed by THOMAS GREEN,
at the HEART and CROWN, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.
NUMBER 83.
MONDAY, JULY 28. 1766.

Dr Bidwell

PORTSMOUTH, (*New-Hampſhire*) July 11.

The following Petition was lately preſented to the General Aſſembly now ſitting here, viz.

The humble Petition of George Meſerve, *of Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, Shews,*—

THAT the laſt year, when the act of parliament for granting and applying certain ſtamp duties, &c. was paſſed, your petitioner being in London, was *honoured* with the appointment of diſtributing the ſtamped parchment, vellum and paper, for this province; and in order to execute the duty of his office, was under a neceſſity of returning to New-England much ſooner than he otherwiſe ſhould have done.—That he arrived here early in September laſt, when he found the whole continent in a ſtate of the utmoſt confuſion and diſorder, on account of the ſaid act of parliment.—That by reaſon of his appointment to that Office, he has been moſt ſhamefully and ſcandalouſly inſulted and abuſed; and from the repeated threats daily uttered againſt him, he has been kept in conſtant fear of his life and property.—That every means that envy and malice could deviſe, has been taken by ſome people in the province to render him odious and contemptible, and to make him the object of inveterate malice and hatred; inſomuch that until the account arrived of the repeal of ſaid act, he was afraid to engage in any buſineſs, or take any meaſures for the ſupport of himſelf and family. That by reaſon of the aforementioned abuſes, his character has been greatly injured, and his character greatly ſuffered.—That your petitioner, encouraged by the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway's letter to the ſeveral Governors on this continent.—And from the fourth reſolve of the parliament of Great-Britain in their preſent ſeſſion, makes this application to your Excellency and Honors; and to pray that your Excellency and Honors would be pleaſed to take the premiſes under conſideration, and grant him a compenſation from the government for the injuries he has ſuffered, as aforementioned, and your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

GEORGE MESERVE.

Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, June 22, 1766.

[A committee of the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives having been appointed to hear the petitioner, and make ſtrict enquiry into the matters alledged by him, made report as follows, viz.]

THE committee have heard what Mr. Meſerve had to offer in ſupport of his Petition, which conſiſting only of general aſſertions, without any proof of particulars; and it appearing by his own confeſſion, that tho' often threatened, as he ſaid, he had not ſuffered any real damage from any open act of violence, either in perſon or ſubſtance; and that when inſurrections were ſuſpected at different times, guards were appointed to protect him, and to prevent any injury to him. It is the opinion of the committee that Mr. Meſerve's caſe does not come within the true intent and meaning of the recommendation of the honorable houſe of commons, and Mr. ſecretary Conway's letter, as we conceive the ſaid recommendation has reference not to thoſe who have been abuſed and threatned on account of their unpopular office, but to thoſe only who have ſuffered evident damage, either in perſon or ſubſtance, from ſome overt act of violence of the people, which Mr. Meſerve confeſſes was not his caſe: and it is our opinion, that conſidering the late dangerous times of calamity and licence, the government did what was in their power to prevent any violence; and that the happy ſucceſs of the meaſures for this end was very much owing to the general good diſpoſition of his majeſty's faithful ſubjects in this province.—And further, we think that if Mr. Meſerve had otherwiſe the cleareſt title to the reſpectable recommendation he aſſumes, and to which we deſire to pay the higheſt regard, yet he would have render'd himſelf unworthy that recommendation by the illiberal, uncivil and rude manner he has made return to the condeſcention of the general court, in appointing a ſpecial committee to hear him. Upon the whole, having carefully read and conſidered the reſolves of the honorable houſe of commons and Mr. ſecretary Conway's letter, we are of opinion, that Mr. Meſerve has not proved that he has ſuffered any thing within the purport and meaning of the ſaid reſolves; and from the tenor of his petition and his manner of ſupporting it, we beg leave to recommend the diſmiſſing it.

[Which report was accepted by both houſes, and the petition ordered to be diſmiſſed.]

Laſt Monday Afternoon we had a moſt violent Storm of Wind at N. W. attended with Thunder, Lightning and Hail; the Guſt was as ſevere as was almoſt ever known, blowing down ſeveral Barns, Trees and great Quantities of Corn and other Grain.—Alſo Mr. Hart's Rope Walks of this Town are blown down.

The ſame Day the Daughter of Mr. Graham of Londonderry, about eleven Years of Age, was killed by Lightning.

Laſt Tueſday Richard Greely of this Town, fell over the Side of a Veſſel at Exeter, and was drowned.

A Brigantine the ſame Day coming down this River, loaded with Lumber, and bound to the Weſt Indies, was caſt away on Longſtaff's Rocks.

QUEBEC, May 29.

On Friday towards evening arrived off Couder, little below the Traverſe, the London, Capt. Moore, from London. The wind was fair, but blew rather too hard for a canoe to venture off with ſafety, with a pilot from the iſland, eſpecially as the ſhip lay at a conſiderable diſtance, having bro't too cloſe under the ſhore of the oppoſite Cape. The ſhip therefore was obliged to continue at anchor, waiting for a pilot. She had on board paſſengers, Meſſrs. William Mackenzie, George Fulton, Stephen Abbot and Samuel Duncan merchants, and Mr. William Conyngham, attorney at law. Theſe gentlemen, impatient to get to Quebec, to their buſineſs and friends, with two ſeamen, left the ſhip, and took to the yawl, a ſtrong and large boat, about 6 o'clock: but the wind encreaſing, and the waves running very high, and Mr. Conyngham, who was at the helm, not keeping up the head of the boat to the waves, ſhe was ſeen at half an hour after 7 to broach to, and overſet, oppoſite the pariſh of Sainte Famille, about a mile above Cape Torment, and all that were in her periſhed. None of their bodies have been yet found, but a box of papers, with ſome other things, belonging to Mr. Conyngham, was taken up by an inhabitant on the north ſhore, and brought on Monday to the Governor's.——This is one of the moſt affecting calamities that has befallen us ſince the conqueſt of the province. The four merchants were men of excellent and amiable characters, have been here from the taking of the country, were univerſally known among the natives, and equally eſteemed and beloved, and therefore are equally regretted by them and his Majeſty's old ſubjects. Mr. Conyngham, tho' he had reſided here but about a year, had gained many friends, was looked upon as an able and diligent man in his profeſſion, had important affairs of ſeveral principal perſons here in his hands, who muſt be great ſufferers by his untimely death, and leaves beſides a poor helpleſs orphan, of about 8 or 9 years old, at Hogſden ſchool, a boy of promiſing expectations, deprived now of both his parents, his mother having died here about 7 or 8 months paſt. As Mr. Conyngham had carried letters to England from many perſons here, it was expected that he had returns to them in this box of papers, but it ſeems none were found there but one for his Excellency, and another for Mrs. Harriſon, of this place, from a relation at London.

NEWPORT, *July* 14.

The Garland Man of War, Capt. St. John, arrived here laſt Wedneſday from New-York.

Laſt Saturday his Majeſty's Ship Maidſtone, Capt. Antrobus, ſailed from this Port for Halifax.

We hear the Lords of the Treaſury have tranſmitted Orders for the Stamped Papers, which were ſent for the Uſe of this Government, to be returned Home.

Friday, 11th Inſtant, was the hotteſt Day known in this Town for four Years paſt. A Fahrenheit's Thermometer being ſuſpended abroad in a Northern, Weſtern or Eaſtern Shade, all Day, exhibited the following Altitudes of the Mercury.

At VIII h.	35 m.	☿ 85	in a Weſtern Shade.
X		88½	in a Northern Shade.
XI	15	91	
I A.		91	
III		88	
V	30	83	in an Eaſtern Shade.
VII		80	
XI		75	

At I h. P. M. it ſtood at 93½, in the Shade, in a different Part of the Town. The Barometer ſtood at 30, 4.

3 : 0 : 0
1 : 1 : 3
1 : 0 : 6
0 : 11 : 6
0 : 9 : 0

PARIS, April 15.

We hear that madam Ogilvie, who lately eſcaped from priſon in Edinburg, for the murder of her huſband, has been lately ſeen in this capital.

The Queen's indiſpoſition we are informed is every day gaining ground, and 'tis thought her majeſty cannot long ſurvive the loſs of a ſon and a father whom ſhe loved with the moſt unparallelled affection.

A report is this moment whiſpered, that a Jeſuite was juſt detected in an attempt to poiſon ———, but that to avoid a ſeverer fate, he had ſtabbed himſelf mortally the inſtant he was diſcovered.

Briſtol, April 26. Yeſterday Morning the Albany, Spencer, ſailed from King-road, for Anapolis, in Maryland, with 111 Convicts on board, which were collected (ten excepted) from the adjacent County Goals; amongſt them were 26 Women.

We are informed the late Diſpatches from Governor Debatt of Gambia, relative to the Encroachments of the French on our Trade and Settlements, have already been ſubmitted to a Cabinet Council, & freſh Remonſtrances to the Court of Verſailles ordered to be made on that Subject.

LONDO, April 29.

The governor of Rome, has given expreſs orders, that no perſon ſhould preſume to give the title of King to the Chevaliar Charles, or ſhew him any other reſpects than thoſe of a private gentleman.—But he inſiſts on thoſe due to a Monarch.—The ſuperiors of ſeveral coleges and convents have received him with the ſame kind of ceremony uſed towards the Pope and other crowned heads.—This procedure has greatly exaſperated his Holineſs, who has exiled thoſe ſuperiors, and it is hinted by ſome that that Gentleman and his adherents will be deſired to change air.

Proviſions and the neceſſaries of life have been ſo dear for ſome time paſt, that the poor are reduced to great diſtreſs.

The ſtating of a ſingle queſtion, has put an end to diſputing on a certain point, in moſt parts of the town, which is the following one——What makes the diſtinction between Freemen and Slaves, but that the former give what is needful for common ſupport, and the latter have nothing but what can be taken away from them without their conſent or againſt their own will.

May 16. By an exact computation, lately made by a Gentleman, well verſed in our American trade, it appears that the profit accruing to Great-Britain from the trade of the Britiſh Colonies, ſince the concluſion of the late [illegible], have been upwards of 2,000,000l. annually.

It is ſaid, that a third Secretary's Office is ſoon to be eſtabliſhed, the department of which will be for the management of all affairs relating to the Plantations.

It is ſaid, that a propoſal has been made to obtain a pardon for Mr. Wilkes, with a view of his pleading it, the firſt day of next Term.

We hear Col. Roy of the Artillery, is ſoon to embark for New-York, to make an actual ſurvey of the fortifications along the coaſt.

A remarkable RECEIPT, lately given by a Captain of a Veſſel trading to Ireland.

"Received of Mr. James Benſon, on board the ſhip St. James, whereof I am Commander, one large and one ſmall caſe, containing a Statue, and an Inſcription for the ſame, of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Eſq; which I promiſe to deliver (the danger of the ſeas and accidents excepted) unto Meſſrs Lane, Benſon, and Vaughans, freight free, as I eſteem the honour of carrying the Statue of ſo great a man, and ſo real a friend to the liberties, manufactures, and commerce of Great-Britain, Ireland, and her Colonies, together with the ſatisfaction that I feel in having this opportunity of contributing my mite to promote the laudable and patriotic ſpirit of the worthy Corporation and Merchants of the city of Cork, infinitely greater than any pecuniary reward I could recieve on this occaſion! having ſigned two recipts of the ſame tenor and date. PAUL SURMAN."

An experiment in electricity was repeated before a number of gentlemen, on a woman belonging to St. Andrews workhouſe, above the bars, who had for above ſix weeks loſt her ſpeech by convulſion fits; when after applying the electrical ſtrokes to ſeveral parts of her body, and at length to her mouth, ſhe ſoon recovered her ſpeech, the convulſion fits having firſt left her. Mr. Franklin of Philadelphia, was preſent at this opperation, and expreſſed his aſtoniſhment.

It is reported, that the two firſt perſonages in this kingdom, have lately made their declarations, that they will never wear any thing but what is made in England, and have intimated their deſire to the principal lords and ladies of the court, that they would follow their example.

The ſtates of Sweden have voted a free gift of upwards of a million ſterling, to the prince royal upon his marriage with the princeſs of Denmark.

A few nights ago there was a very grand ball at Bedford houſe, at which was preſent a prodigious number of quality of both ſexes and all parties.

They write from Poland, that it was expected that a fortunate turn would ſoon take place there in favour of the proteſtants.

Letters from Warſaw ſay, that the prince Poniatowſki, brother to this Poliſh majeſty, will certainly be included in the firſt promotion of cardinals. Acording to theſe letters, there are two circumſtances which do not a little ſupprize the Poles; the one is, that the Count Branicki, great general of the crown, ſo long delays to come and pay homage to the King; the other, that his majeſty has not yet made choice of a princeſs for a partner in his throne.

It is thought Lord Egmont will ſucceed his grace the duke of Grafton, as ſecretary of ſtate, who is ſaid to have reſigned this week.

Oxford, May, 7. There is now living in a village in this county, a moſt extraordinary clergyman, who hath ſo inured himſelf to a ſedentary way of life, that for three months paſt he has been riveted to his elbow chair: In this ſituation he hath conſtantly ſlept, and ſtill continues to ſleep, except on Sunday, when it is remarked he always wakes, goes to church, performs the duty of his function, eats a hearty dinner, drinks moderately, ſmoakes his pipe, and when Monday returns, falls into his uſual lethargy until the next Sunday. Upon this computation he only lives about fifty-two days in the year, and is perhaps the only man upon the face of the earth, who enjoys an intermited exiſtance.

May 7. We hear, that a Meeting appointed at York-Houſe by Command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke, on Wedneſday laſt, a Scheme for the Preſervation, Maintainance and Education of the Infants and Orphans of Soldiers, was read and approved of to the Charity: His Majeſty has declared himſelf Patron; and that Orders will be ſpeedily given for the Publication thereof. There were preſent his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, the Archbiſhops of Canterbury & York, Secetary at War, Paymaſter General, Duke of Argyle, Lord Tyrawley, General Pulteney, and Major General Harvey, Adjutant General.

We hear from Bengal, that Lord Clive Preſident of the Council there, rebuking one of the Gentlemen of the Council for Miſ-conduct, he retired from the Council Chamber, fell upon his Sword, and expired immediately.

It is aſſerted, that Lord Clive hath actually made, in the moſt honorable Manner, an Acquiſition of Two Millions Sterling to his private Fortune, by his laſt Expedition to Bengal.

A great Number of Rings ſet in the Head of Mr. Pitt, it is ſaid, is intended to be ſent as Preſents to ſome of the principal Merchants in America, by their Correſpondents in this City.

We hear a Scheme is on Foot for importing large Quantities of Wool from the Coaſt of Barbary, in Conſequence of the Treaty lately concluded with the Emperor of Morocco.

We are informed that there are now upwards of twenty Sail of Ships fitting out for the Eaſt-India Company's Service.

WILLIAMSBOURG, June 16.

We hear from Richmond County, that on the 22d of laſt Month, near Tappahanock River, there happened the moſt violent Storm that has been known in the Memory of Man. Many Houſes and Trees were blown down, and Numbers of the Cattle periſhed, by being blown off the Banks into the River. One was taken up alive by the Ferry-Boat ſome Time after the Storm ſubſided; but it is ſaid that Mr. Tomlin and Mr. Gore only, loſt upwards of Twenty.

June 13. On Monday laſt the Houſe, the Kitchen, and Dairy of Mrs. Reynolds, at York, were ſtruck by Lightning; the Windows of the former were broke to pieces; and a Negro Man, who was in the Kitchen was alſo ſtruck, and died ſoon after.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

On Tueſday morning laſt died ſuddenly, at his houſe in Market-Street, in the ſeventy-fourth year of his age, PETER FRANKLIN, Eſq; deputy poſtmaſter of this city, only brother to BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſq; He was an affectionate huſband, a kind maſter, a generous benefactor, and a ſincere friend. His funeral was yeſterday attended by a great number of the inhabitants of the town.

Extract of a letter from Bridgetown, in Barbados, May 31:

"The diſtreſs of the inhabitants of this Place, by the late fire is not to be deſcribed. We have loſt near 500 of our beſt houſes, in the principal parts of the town, and almoſt all that they contained, the fire being the moſt furious I ever ſaw or heard of. I am told that at one and the ſame time, there were upwards of two hundred houſes all in flames in different places, ſo that it ſeemed impoſſible to ſtop its rage. I have loſt houſes, the rents of which amounted to above four hundred pounds a year; beſides two ſtores, full of merchandize, and a ſhop of ironmongery, to a very conſiderable value; and moſt of our trading people are ruined by it."

From the London Chronicle, of April 26, 1766.

The GENTLE SHEPHERD.

A PARODY *of the Second Paſtoral of* Mr. POPE.

A *Gentle Shepherd* (that's his proper Name)
Retir'd to Stow, far diſtant from the Thame;
Where dancing fiſhes in the baſon play'd,
And crowded columns form'd a marble Shade:
There, while he mourn'd, by ſtreams that never flow,
The ſtatues round a dumb compaſſion ſhow;
The worthies liſten'd in each ſculptur'd hall;
My Lord, conſenting, ſat and heard it all.
Ye ſtubborn York, ye fierce New-England crew,
Free from Exciſe, but not from Cuſtoms too,
To you I mourn, nor to the deaf I ſing,
Your woods ſhall anſwer, and your cities ring.
Quebec and Georgia, my Stamp-duties pay;
Why are you prouder, and more hard than they?
The gay Creoles with my new tax agree,
They parch'd by heat, and I inflam'd by thee
The ſultry Syrius burns their ſugar-canes,
While in thy heart a wholſome winter reigns.
Where ſtray ye, members, in what lane or grove,
While to enforce the act I hopeleſs move?
In thoſe fair rooms where royal G—— reſides,
Or where the Cockpit's ample hall divides,
As in the gilded ſconce I view my face,
No riſing bluſhes ſtain the faithful glaſs;
But ſince my figure pleaſes there no more,
I ſhun the levee which I ſought before.
Once I was ſkill'd in ev'ry fund that went
From India Bonds to humble Cent. per Cent.
Ah, *Gentle Shepherd*, what avails thy ſkill
To frame a tax for D—w—ll to repeal?
Let ——— proud, preſide at C——l B——d,
Or wily H—l—d ſtill deſire to hoard;
But in the Treaſury let me ſpend my days,
And load the ſinking fund a thouſand ways.
That wand was mine, which B——, with parting breath,
Into my hands reſigning, did bequeath:
He ſaid, G—— G——v——le, take this rod, the ſame
That to the cider counties taught by name;
But R—k——ham may ſway the wand for me,
Since I'm deſpiſed and diſgrac'd by thee.
Oh! were I made by ſome transforming pow'r
The ſmooth-tongued P— that ſpeaks in yonder bow'r
Then might my voice the liſt'ning ears employ,
And I the penſion he receives enjoy.
And yet my ſpeeches pleas'd the Tory throng,
Rough R-gby grinn'd, and N—t—n prais'd my ſong;
The Cits, while Bow Church bells forget to ring,
In milk-white wigs, their kind addreſſes bring,
But their addreſſes are preferr'd in vain,
On P—t their thanks are now beſtow'd again;
For him the richeſt boxes are deſign'd
And in one parchment all their freedoms join'd,
Accept their wreaths, allow your partners none,
Claim all their praiſe, as due to you alone.
See what ſtrange things in the repeal appear;
Diſcordant Earls have form'd an union here:
In oppoſition B—— and T—p—e join,
And wicked Twitcher with good ———.
Come, matchleſs Jemmy! bleſs the cool retreats,
When Peers, from voting quit their ſcarlet ſeates;
When weary Commons leave the ſultry town,
And, drown'd with debts, to finger rents go down.
This harmleſs grove no lurking bailiff hides,
But in my breaſt the ſerpent *rage* abides.
Oh, how I long with you to paſs my days,
Drink our own healths, and ſound each other's praiſe;
Your praiſe the preſs ſhall bear thro' all the town,
And evening-poſts from London waft it down.
But would you write, and rival Anti's ſtrain,
The wond'ring mob his lies would read again;
The moving carman hear the pow'rful call,
And pots of beer hang liſt'ning in their fall.
But ſee the ladies ſhun the noon-tide air,
And hungry lords to dinner faſt repair:
At table all to places fix'd reſort——
Ye Gods, and is there then no place at court?
But ſoon the ſun with milder rays deſcends
To weſtern climes, where my ſtamp duty ends:
On my poor effigy their furies prey,
By night they burn me, as they hang by day.

NEWPORT, July 21.

The Legiſlature of Georgia hath prohibited the Exportation of clean and rough Rice, Wheat, Flour, Ship Bread, Corn and Peaſe, till the firſt Day of October next.

Yeſterday the Captains Remmington and Northup arrived in 25 Days from Savannah la Mar, in Jamaica, by whom we learn, that his Excellency William-Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; Governor of that Iſland, ſailed for England the 18th Ultimo, and was ſucceeded in the Government of the Iſland by the Hon. Roger-Hope Elliotſon, Eſq;

By Mr. John Coddington, who came Paſſenger in Capt. Remmington, we have a Kingſton Paper of June 14th, giving an Account of a violent Earthquake at Kingſton, and Parts adjacent; and we are informed it was ſo ſevere in other Parts of the Iſland, as to ſhake down ſeveral Buildings; and that four other Shocks was felt the ſame Week, but not ſo violent as the firſt. The following is the Kingſton Account.

KINGSTON, (in Jamaica) June 14.

Wedneſday, about Midnight, was felt in this Town, a moſt tremendous Shock of an EARTHQUAKE, which laſted better than a Minute and a Half, and threw the Inhabitants into the greateſt Conſternation, the Houſes ſhaking in ſo terrible a Manner that their Deſtruction was each Moment expected; but (Thanks to the Almighty) no particular Damage has enſued. We hear from Port Royal, that the Shock was ſo very violent there, that the Inhabitants were up the whole Night; and under the utmoſt Dread of a like Cataſtrophe to that which beſel their unhappy Town on the ſeventh of June, 1692, when two Thirds of it were ſwallowed up, and a great Number of Lives loſt. We have much the ſame Accounts from Spaniſh-Town, and Liguinea.

BOSTON, July 24.

The Hon. Chambers Ruſſell, Eſq; Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty has appointed William Read, Eſq; Deputy-Judge of ſaid Court in the Room of the Hon. George Craddock, Eſq; who reſigned by Reaſon of his great Age and Indiſpoſition of Body.

We hear from Halifax, that ſince the Death of his Excellency Governor Wilmot, the Honorable Benjamin Green, Eſq; Preſident of the Council, has taken the Command of the Government there.

PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

On Thurſday laſt James McKenſey, the Perſon ſuſpected of the Murder and Robbery of the two Indian Women near Moore's Town, in the Jerſeys, was taken up here, and examined before the Mayor of the City; and though he did not confeſs that he was guilty of the horrid Deed, yet as he ſaid it was done by James Annis, who was in Company with him; and now in Cuſtody, as one of the Murderers (and who, we hear, told exactly the ſame Story, with reſpect to him, McKenſey) he was ſent immediately to Burlington Goal.

Extract of a Letter from Cumberland County, in New-Jerſey, dated July 9, 1766.

"We have had the greateſt Rains and the moſt conſtant, for ten or twelve Days paſt, that have ever been known in my Memory, and which ſtill continue.—I am informed, that 14 Mill-Damns in this and Salem County, are carried away by the Freſhes.—The Wetneſs of the Seaſon gives us a melancholly Proſpect with Reſpect to the Harveſt, already begun, which before was very promiſing."

MEW-YORK, July 24.

We hear the Lords of the Treaſury have wrote to the reſpective Governors on the Continent deſiring them to ſend back the Stamped Paper to Great-Britain.

Near 200 Soldiers, with two Field Pieces, went off laſt Saturday, we hear, to endeavour to quell ſome Rioters in the Upper Counties of this Province, ſaid to be occaſioned by a Diſpute between the Landlords and Tenants.

Extract of a Letter from Penſacola, dated June 14, 1766.

"I dont find the Trade of this Place the leaſt mended; the Spaniards are at New-Orleans, but the French Governor commands there.—The River is open to Engliſh and French, but no Spaniards to come into it—Time muſt diſcover what theſe Politics mean—Money ſo ſcarce that there is not ſufficient to ſupply Neceſſaries."

Colony of CONNECTICUT. } WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entitled, "*An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c. George Hoſmer of Hartford, in ſaid Colony, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and value, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County of Hartford, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of his ſaid Creditors.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid George Hoſmer, to appear at the Dwelling Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on the firſt Tueſday of September next, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid George Hoſmer ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and proviſion in ſaid Statute.

Middletown, Sept. 16th, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Eſtate of *Ruth Howard*, late of *Hartford* deceas'd, are deſired to make immediate Settlement thereof, with

Hartford, July 28, 1766.

JOHN COLEMAN, Executor.

NEW YORK, July 12th, 1766.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I AM ſorry to find my Countrymen ſo much in Extremes; lately they would have nothing from England, and ſeemed reſolved to be contented with what was produced or manufactured among ourſelves, rather than run in Debt; but all of a ſudden, without any viſible Alteration in our Circumſtances, we talk in quite another Language, and to teſtify our Gratitude, nothing but European Finery muſt be wore; miſtaken Zeal!——Where is the Favour to England, to be Bankrupts to them, and ruin ourſelves? Becauſe the Parliament has been very gracious to us, ſhould we ſuffer our own Poor to ſtarve!—The People of England are too generous and humane to deſire or expect it.—Our Duty, our Humanity, our Regard for Britain, all ſtrongly argue that we ſhould continue to promote Induſtry and Frugality; this will employ our Poor, enable them to promote the Conſumption of European Goods, and increaſe the Number of the People.—I beg Leave to add the following Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London, communicated to me by his Correſpondent here.

"I have often ſeen and lamented the Folly of the Colonies in drawing from hence, Earthern-Ware, Mops, Brooms, Bruſhes, Shovels, &c. and other Articles of more Conſequence. What amazing Abſurdity, that New-York, one of the moſt fertile Countries on Earth, which abounds in Flax, and may infinitely more ſo, that ſuch a Country ſhould have Recourſe to the moſt interiorParts of Sileſia and Auſtria for Linens! This is not only aſtoniſhing, but I hope in Ten Year, will appear incredible.

"I am ſorry that the Inhabitants of a Country ſo bleſſed by God, with every Kind of natural Plenty, ſhould ſeek the Conveniencies of Life from every Country which is its inferior; but their Eyes begin to open, and why may not I hope to ſee the Importation of American Linen here, and a Prohibition laid on German Linen?

"I hope you will find yourſelf miſtaken, that if the Acts you complain of be repealed, your Zeal will abate, and gradually drop many of the Articles you promiſe to promote: Surely you ought to make the beſt Cloth you are capable of for your own uſe, even Ireland does that; for whilſt you continue to have every Thing from Europe, you reap your Harveſt, to pay for Trifles. In ſhort, your Imports from Europe ſo infinitely ſurpaſs your Productions, that you muſt ever remain poor; perſevere therefore in your laudable Reſolution of making your own Goods, and to which you are ſo greatly encouraged by the Demand.

"May your Succeſs be equal in Agriculture, for that is the Baſis on which every other Improvement depends."

The intereſting Matters contained in the above Extract, highly deſerve our ſerious Conſideration. I am, yours, &c.

N. B. Several Articles of our Manufacture are expoſed to Sale in the Market, particularly Linen of different Fineneſs, which, no doubt, will be ſold more reaſonably as the Manufacture is more encouraged. This Market continues every firſt and third Wedneſday of the Month, to the great and increaſing Benefit of the induſtrious Poor.

Colony of *Connecticut.*
Hartford County. ſſ. } *Middletown, July* 16, 1766.

THE Subſcribers appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Joſiab Caſe, of Suffield, in ſaidCounty, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, to the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and* Seth Wetmore, *Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum for ſaid County, do hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Joſiab, to meet at the Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaler, Innholder in ſaid Middletown, on the 13th Day of Auguſt next, there (if they think proper) to diſ-approve ſaid Truſtees, and to elect others in their Stead: And to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.*

TIMOTHY BIGELOW,
TITUS HOSMER,
SILAS DEANE, } Truſtees.

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to a BLACK-SMITH in this Town, a healthy, good-natur'd Lad, about fourteen Years of Age. Such an One may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the Printer hereof.

Patrick Thomſon, and Son,

(Merchants in Hartford and Windſor)

GIVE Notice to all Perſons indebted to them, that if it be inconvenient for them to make Payment in Caſh, they will accept of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn, betwixt the Date hereof, and the End of September next; otherways, without further Ceremony, every Individual of them will be ſued the firſt Court. And thoſe who owe but Trifles, will be ſued before that Time, if not prevented, by Payment, in Caſh or Grain, which they pleaſe.

Hartford, July 21, 1766.

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

REQESTS all Perſons who are indebted to him, by Bond, Note or Book, that if it is not convenient for them to pay their reſpective Ballances in Caſh, that Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn or Pork will be accepted, if brought to him before the latter End of September next, and hopes they will be punctual; for thoſe who fail, muſt expect to be ſued——a Step very diſagreeable to the Subſcriber,

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

N. B. All thoſe who owe ſmall trifling Debts, muſt diſcharge them before the End of Auguſt, or their Accounts will be put in Suit without further Notice.

To be ſold at ſaid DAVIDSON's Store,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead, or ſmaller Quantity, for Caſh only——*very cheap.*

William Lamſon,

(At Mr. EBENEZER BARNARD's in HARTFORD)
has to ſell, cheap for Caſh, Wheat, Rye or Indian Corn.

BEST Sort of double refin'd Loaf Sugar, Calimanco Shoes, beſt Kippen's Snuff, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, of different Colours, Choice Bohea Tea, &c. July 14.

Hartford, July 21, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted by Note, to the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE LORD, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who have Accounts open in his Books, are deſired to cloſe them with SAMUEL TALCOTT, junr. who will attend for that Purpoſe.

SARAH EDWARDS,
SOLOMON SMITH,
SAMUEL TALCOTT, junr. } Executors.

To be ſold a Farm, ſituated in New-Preſton Society, in the Townſhip of Kent, upon the Road from Litchfield to New-Milford, a Mile and a Half from Mount-Tom, or Sheppauge-Bridge,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres, it formerly belonged to Park Beeman, of Kent, and is ſold for his Advantage, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, on good Security; the Land is well watered, and one Half under good Improvement, chiefly Meadow, with a ſuitable Proportion of Plow and Paſture Land, and a young Orchard of fifty Apple-Trees, there is on the Farm, a Dwelling-Houſe of Two Rooms.—If any Friend of ſaid Beeman, or the Subſcriber, will promote the Sale of ſaid Land, the Favor will be thankfully accepted, and an indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by 186

WILLIAM PARKE, junr.

ALL Perſons Indebted to BENJAMIN BIGELOW, of Hartford, are deſired to make Payment.

The laſt Time of aſking!

ALL Perſons indebted to the late Company of Gardiner & Jepſon, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts, either by Caſh or their Obligations, by the firſt Day of October next, as they ſhall then put their Books into an Attorney's Hands, to ſue every Account that remains unſettled, without Diſtinction.

N. B. A neat Aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, with moſt Kinds of Groceries,—Painters Colours,—Dye-ſtuffs,—Clothier's Cards, &c. &c. &c. to be Sold at the moſt reaſonable Rates, by WILLIAM JEPSON, *who deſires all thoſe who have borrowed any Books of him to return them.*——

Hartford, June 30, 1766.

HARTFORD; Printed by THOMAS GREEN,
at the HEART and CROWN, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.
NUMBER 84.
MONDAY, AUGUST 4. 1766.

From the *LONDON CHRONICLE,* of April 29.

To the PRINTER.

AS the Spaniards were ever a proud people, ſo to their pride may be attributed abundance of their ancient good qualities, and among the reſt a high ſenſe of honour for which they were for many ages remarkable. But it has been their misfortune to have a long ſucceſſion of Kings, of the Auſtrian and French lines, who have been little diſtinguiſhed by the wiſdom of their councils, the virtue of their government, or a true regard for their ſubjects. Hence, with the gradual loſs of the Spaniſh liberties, have the Spaniſh virtues become debaſed; and that pride which once ſerved to make them enthuſiaſts in honour, now only operates in attaching them to inſignificant cuſtoms, and the moſt puerile vanities.

No people can, or ever will, like to be ruled by Foreigners, and leaſt of all a proud and vain people; foreign Miniſters to Spaniſh Kings could not, therefore, fail of being greatly odious; and of courſe it muſt always have been ill policy to employ them. This then was one natural ſource of their late diſcontent; another is ſaid to have lain in oppreſſive abuſes in the ſupply of proviſions; a third, (which both the French & Spaniſh courts will be ſhy of mentioning) lies in a rooted national hatred of France, with what is naturally conſequent, an utter abhorrence of her faſhions, practices and cuſtoms; nay it even extends to religious faith and diſcipline; for the Spaniards ſay openly, that the French are worſe Chriſtians than the Heretics of other countries. They therefore abhor a French prevalence in their councils, deteſt the family compact, and become more attached to the dreſs of their own country in oppoſition to that of France.

Thus, while the Spaniards were ſorely galled with internal oppreſſions, they are alſo ſtrongly irritated by foreign connections and influence; which evils operating together were the ſources of their diſcontents; & we ought not to wonder at it in them, becauſe they have produced the ſame effects among ourſelves. The immediate cauſe of the inſurrection was indeed an indiſcreet act of violence in a ſoldier on palace duty, in pretending to execute a ſilly law, to which mode of doing it the Spaniards as yet are not quite ſlaves enough to ſubmit; and indeed bad and improper executors of laws they muſt ever be thought in all countries.

The French dreſs has long been the court dreſs in Spain, as well as in all other countries, and the Spaniſh undreſs of the long cloak, (made warm for winter and cool for ſummer) the white night cap and flapped hat, had its conveniences for that climate, and is therefore uſed by the Grandee almoſt as much as by the Peaſant. The reſignation of a convenience, therefore, as well as of a national cuſtom, of which all people are tenacious, in favour of the faſhion of a people whom they hate, will ever be unwillingly complied with in any country, eſpecially if compulſatory methods are uſed for that purpoſe. But abſolute Princes, or rather abſolute Miniſters, are apt to forget, that it is wiſer & ſafer to influence than controul; and therefore from being intoxicated with their own power, they awaken in the people a ſenſe of natural right, and ſo unhinge their own authority, by puſhing it to an extreme. But where wanton violence is uſed, the inherent right of Nature will be apt to animate even the brute creation to ſome kind of reſiſtance, and urge rational Beings to the free canvaſſing of rights.

From what has come to our knowledge of the Madrid inſurrection, theſe elucidations may be thought not impertinent by the intelligent; and it is not impoſſible, that the event may produce farther effects, both in Spain & its neighbourhood, on either ſide of that kingdom, where ſtrange ſtretches of deſpotiſm have been made, and are now making. The fire of enthuſiaſm, when once it is kindled, may produce a ſtrong and fixed ſpirit of liberty, which has of late begun to ariſe in ſome countries, and may, by wanton oppreſſions, be made to ariſe in all; for wild reſentment may begin what reaſon and reſolute perſeverance, will in the end effectually complete, of which there is like to be a ſtriking inſtance in Corſica; and every honeſt man, who knows the bleſſings of legal liberty will, on a principle of philanthropy, wiſh them to become enjoyed by the whole of the human race.

LIBERTAS.

BOSTON, July 21.

LAST Wedneſday being the Anniverſary Commencement at Cambridge, the following Gentlemen were admitted to their reſpective Degrees, viz.

BATCHELORS OF ARTS.

William Pepperrell, Nathaniel Saltonſtall, William Pickman, Rufus Chandler, Henry Gibbs, John Hunt, John Watſon, Epes Serjeant, Joſeph Dowſe, Jonathan-Loring Auſtin, David Cobb, Oliver Whipple, Ebenezer Potter, Nicholas Pike, Thomas Barnard, Samuel Morrill, Thomas Prentice, Samuel Curtis, Samuel Savage, Charles Jarvis, Benjamin Goodhue, Ebenezer Barnard, Samuel Barnard, Benjamin Hammett, Elias Whitney, John Hill, Peter Green, Jacob Aſhton, John Stevens, Ebenezer Manning, Jacob Biglow, William Hall, Nathaniel Lovejoy, Joſhua Fiſher, Samuel Hale, Elijah Putnam, Joſhua Bowman, Nathaniel Bond, John Prentice, John Barrows.

THe academic Exhibitions at the anniverſary Commencement at Cambridge laſt Wedneday were truly claſſical and ſpirited; and tho' an oſtentatious Parade is ever diſguſting in Relations of this Kind, yet where ſo much can be ſaid conſiſtant with the ſevereſt Truth, it is preſumed a bare Account of that ſcientific Feſtivity, will not be wholly unentertaining.

In the Morning, the Exerciſes of the Day were introduced by an elegant ſalutary Oration in Latin; after this followed the Latin Syllogiſtic Diſputations, upon ſeveral curious and learned Queſtions, affording a pleaſurable Repaſt, to thoſe whom either Genious or Profeſſion had conducted to the abſtruſer Parts of Philoſophy and Science. When theſe Diſquiſitions were finiſhed, the whole Audience were entertained with a moſt agreable Engliſh Dialogue between two of the commencing Bachellors, on the Pleaſure of Scholaſtic Life, and the Advantages reſulting from liberal Education. In this was beautifully interwove a complimentary Epiſode in honor of thoſe, who have ſo largely contributed towards repairing the late Loſs by Fire, and enriched the new and elegantly conſtructed Edifice with a moſt magnificent Library, and a very curious and coſtly Philoſophical Aparatus: The Exerciſes of the Morning were then cloſed with a lively and pathetic Engliſh Oration on the Subject of religious and civil LIBERTY.

In the afternoon, the Maſter Claſs began as uſual, with exhibiting a Specimen of their Acquirements and Learning, in a judicious and well managed Latin Diſputation, on ſeveral Points of Controverſy in the Schools. To this ſucceeded, a truly animated Engliſh Oration on PATRIOTISM; conceived in the noble Spirit of LIBERTY, and ſpoken with great Propriety of Voice and Action. The ſeveral Degrees being then conferred on the reſpective Candidates, the whole was concluded with a Latin Valedictory Oration, taking an affectionate Leave of their late Fellow Students and Labourers in the Field of Science, and pathetically expreſſive of Gratitude and Thanks to the Parent of their Literary Attainments.

The young Gentlemen who were immediately concerned in the Duties of the Day, performed them with ſo much Propriety and Grace, and ſuch apparent Ability, as to reflect Honor on themſelves, the Society in which they were educated, and their Country in general.

The Number, Figure, and Brilliancy of the Attendants of both Sexes on this Occaſion, the Splendor and Magnificence of the Entertainment, together with the Serenity and Moderateneſs of the Weather conſpired to render the whole Scene univerſally joyous and ſatisfactory.

Laſt Week, as ſome Boys were ſporting in the Water, a Lad who was on Shore took a Stone and jirking it among them, ſtruck a Boy about 8 Years old, which cut a Vein, whereby he bled in ſuch a Manner that he died ſoon after.——

QUEBEC, June 19

Laſt week Mr. Manvide, merchant, was attacked about two o'clock in the morning, on the high road between St. Valier and this city, by two men ſtript to their ſhirts, who ſeiz'd him by the arms from behind his calaſh, ſtab'd him in the arm with a knife, then tied him with the chaiſe reins which they cut for that purpoſe, and rob'd him of 5800 livres in caſh, afterwards they led him tied in the bottom of his calaſh into a wood, where he remained in this diſmal ſituation, untill ſome people paſſing that way early in the ſame day, attracted by his cries came to his relief.

Lord [illegible]

[The following ACT has paſſed the GENERAL COURT at BOSTON.]

An ACT to prevent Frauds, by the Adulteration of Pot-Aſh and Pearl-Aſh.

WHEREAS the Manufacture of Pot-Aſh and Pearl-Aſh is of great Importance to this Government, and as there are great Complaints of groſs Adulterations in ſaid Manufacture, which if not prevented, may not only be of great Diſadvantage to the Province in general, but to honeſt and induſtrious Individuals, and wholly deſtroy that valuable Branch of Manufacture:——

Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives, THAT every Manufacturer or original Owner of any Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh made for Sale, ſhall, upon each Caſk or Veſſel in which ſuch Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh ſhall be packed, cauſe the ſame to be branded with the firſt Letter of his Chriſtian Name, and with his Sirname at Length, as alſo the Name of the Town or Diſtrict in which ſuch Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh was made; and every Perſon offering to ſell any Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh (the Caſk or Veſſel in which the ſame is contained not being branded as aforeſaid) ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Five Pounds*.

And be it further enacted, THAT the branding of each Caſk of Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh as herein before by this Act required, ſhall be done in the Preſence of the Perſon who ſhall be employed to convey the ſame to Market, and at the Time of his taking the ſame into his Poſſeſſion, and ſuch Perſon ſhall at the Delivery thereof at the Market, make Oath before a Juſtice of the Peace that the ſeveral Caſks of Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh by him ſo delivered, were branded by the Manufacturer or Vender thereof in his Preſence, and at the Time of his receiving them for Tranſportation, and that they have been in his Cuſtody, and ſo far as he knows not been opened from the Time of his firſt taking the ſame into his Charge; and ſuch Juſtice ſhall deliver a Certificate of ſuch Oath (if deſired) to the Perſon or Perſons who may purchaſe ſuch Commodity, for which Certificate and Oath he ſhall be allowed *One Shilling*.

And be it further enacted, THAT any Perſon who ſhall adulterate any Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh by mixing, the ſame with any Lime, Marine Salt, or any other Matter foreign to the Nature of thoſe Commodities, or by any other Way or Manner whatſoever, and afterwards offer the ſame to Sale, ſhall forfeit and pay a Sum not exceeding *Thirty Pounds*, nor leſs than *Five Pounds*, according to the Nature of the offence for each Ton thereof, and ſo in Proportion for any greater or ſmaller Quantity of Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh.

And be it further enacted, THAT in Caſes where a ſtrong Suſpicion of Adulteration ariſes in either Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh, if any credible Perſon ſhall make Complaint to a Juſtice of the Peace in the County where ſuch Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh ſhall be offered to Sale, it ſhall be in the Power of ſuch Juſtice, firſt taking ſufficient Security of the Perſon ſo complaining to reſpond and pay the Perſon or Perſons whoſe Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh ſhall be ſo ſuſpected and complained of, all his, or their reaſonable Charge and Expences, and the Damage that ſhall ariſe by Reaſon of ſaid Complaint, or for not proſecuting the ſame (provided the Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh ſuppoſed to be adulterated appear upon Trial to be good) and he is hereby enjoined to make out a Warrant directed to the Sheriff, his under Sheriff or Deputy, or either of the Conſtables of the Town, requiring them, or either of them to ſeize and take into their Cuſtody ſo much of the Contents of any and every Caſk of Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh (not exceeping the Quantity of Two Pounds) out of each ſuſpected Caſk as may be neceſſary in order to the Conviction of any Offender againſt this Act.

And be it further enacted, THAT the Maſter or Owner of any Ship or Veſſel who ſhall receive on board the ſame, any Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh, the Caſk containing the ſame not being branded as aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit and pay the Sum of *Five Pounds* for each Caſk, excepting ſuch Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh, as is now in the Hands of any Perſon who has already purchaſed the ſame; in which Caſe the Shipper ſhall *bona Fide* make Oath before any one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, who is empowered hereby to adminiſter ſaid Oath that the ſaid Pot-Aſh or Pearl-Aſh was purchaſed before the Twentieth Day of July, One Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Sixty-Six.

And be it further enacted, THAT all Fines and Forfeitures ariſing by the Breach of this Act, ſhall be applied, one Moiety thereof to and for the Uſe of the Government, and the other Moiety to and for the Uſe of the Proſecutor to be recovered by Action, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of his Majeſty's Courts of Record.

THIS Act to be in Force from the Twentieth Day of July next, until the Twentieth Day of July, Anno Domini, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty-Seven.

Williamſburg, (in Virginia,) June 20.

On Thurſday laſt Week, the following melancholly Affair happened in Cheſterfield County: A Negro Girl carried Mrs Epp's Son to the River Side with a Pretence to divert him, but when ſhe got there, ſhe ſtruck him ſeveral Times on the Head with a Stave, untill he was ſtunn'd and then flung him into the Water; but recovering a little, he made ſhift to get out; upon which, with the Help of a Negro Boy, ſhe again beat him untill he appeared to be dead and then made off; but a Boat coming by immediately after, diſcover'd him, and carried him home, where he had not been long before he recovered ſo far as to give the above Account, but died ſoon after.

Charleſtown, (in South-Carolina) June 20.

A Sachem of the Tuſkaroras is arrived at Brunſwick, in North-Carolina, with Credentials from the Hon. Sir William Johnſon, Bar. Superintendant of the Norhern Diſtrict of America. His Errand is to ſolicit his Countrymen, ſettled in North-Carolina, to go and join the Reſt of their Tribe incorporated with the Six Nations.

The Cherokee Indians, who expreſſed great Satisfaction on having the Boundary fixed between them and this Province, and being very impatient to have the Limits between them and the Provinces of N. Carolina and Virginia likewiſe aſcertained, applied, on that Head, to the Honourable John Stuart, Eſq; Superintendant of the Southern Diſtrict of North-America, on whoſe Repreſentations, we are informed, the Goverment of North-Carolina appears very willing and deſirous to have a Line run, to divide the Settlements of that Province from the Country reſerved by his Majeſty for the Hunting Ground of thoſe Indians.

June 27. From Penſacola in Weſt-Florida we learn, that the Differences which, for ſome Years paſt ſubſiſted between the neighbouring Indian Nations of Creeks and Choctaws, have at laſt brought on an open Rupture; and Hoſtilities in their Manner are carried on with much Animoſity. And, at the ſame Time, they both court Britiſh Friendſhip.

From all the Weſt India Iſlands there is Advice, that the Crops of Sugar this Year will far exceed any that have been made for many paſt.

ANTIGUA, June 4.

Laſt Saturday his Excellency George Thomas, Eſq; Captain General Commander in Chief of the Leeward-Iſlands, embarked on board the New Elizabeth, Captain Smith, for London. His Excellency was attended to the Barge by his Honour the Preſident, & Members of his Majeſty's Council, the Speaker & Gentlemen of the Aſſembly, the Mace being borne before them, and the Merchants and principal Inhabitants of the Iſland: The Sreets were lined with General Lambton's Regulars, the Troop of Carrabineers, & the Blue Regiment. Concern ſeem'd impreſſed on every Countenance for his Departure. His great Abilities and ſteady Conduct his Zeal for the Honour of his Royal Maſter, & tender Concern for promoting the Welfare and Happineſs of thoſe he governed, during 13 Years he preſided over us, has juſtly claimed our moſt earneſt Supplications for his proſperous Voyage, a Re-eſtabliſhment of his Health, and a ſafe and ſpeedy Return to this Government.

BOSTON, July 31.

On Monday laſt departed this Life, in the 82d Year of her Age, Madam Hannah Willard, the pious, virtuous and amiable Relict of the late Hon. Joſeph Williard, Eſq; Secretary of this Province.

Laſt Week, at Newbury-Point, after a long Complication of Diſorders, died, and was decently interred, Mrs. Mary Emerſon, Conſort of Mr. Samuel Emerſon, of that Town, Schoolmaſter, and eldeſt Daughter of Mr. Timothy Green, formerly of Boſton, Printer.

We hear from Newbury-Point, that the Inhabitants of that Town, at a Meeting laſt Week, gave their Repreſentative Inſtruction to uſe his Influence, that the Loſs of the Sufferers in the Town of Boſton be paid out of the public Treaſury.—We alſo hear from Almſbury, that that Town had done the ſame.

Friday laſt arrived a Schooner from Louiſbourg, by whom we learn, that ſome Time before ſhe ſailed from thence, his Majeſty's armed Schooner the St. Lawrence, commanded by Lieut. Dundaſs, was ſtruck by Lightning as ſhe lay at Anchor there, which ſet Fire to the Powder Magazine in the Fore Part of the Veſſel and blew her up. By this Accident three Men were inſtantly killed, and ſeveral others terribly wounded, two of whom died the next Day: We hear that the Officers on board, being in the Cabin, eſcaped unhurt; and that the Bows of the Veſſel being carried away by the Exploſion, ſhe ſunk ſoon after.

Sunday Capt. Wier arrived here in 18 Days from Quebec, by whom we learn, that all Sorts of Proviſions were exceeding Plenty. Several large Ships had ſailed from thence for Europe, laden with Wheat.

Sunday ſailed for England the Fortune Sloop of War, Capt. Biſhop, in whom went Paſſenger, Charles Paxton, Eſq; Surveyor of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port.

The Fortune carries Home all the Stamped Paper and Parchment, that were deſigned for this Province.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

On Thurſday morning laſt, departed this life, in this city, the Rev. Dr. Samuel Finley, Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey, in the 51ſt year of his age, and was interred in a plain manner, purſuant to his own requeſt, the morning following, in the new Presbyterian Church, where a ſermon ſuitable to the occaſion was preached by the Rev. Mr. Robert Treat.

QUEBEC, July 3.

Saturday the 28th Ult. at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, his Excellency the Honorable Major General JAMES MURRAY, Eſq; Governor of this Province, embark'd on board the Ship Little William, Capt. John Grant, for England: He was attended at the Beach by public Officers, ſeveral of the religious Orders, Merchants and other Inhabitants.

July 7. By Letters from London, we learn, that Col. Carlton, appointed Lieut. Governor of this Province, and Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces for the Northern Diſtrict, was to ſail for this Place about the 15th of May laſt.

On Monday laſt the Civil and Military Officers, the Prieſts, and Gentlemen of the ſeveral religious Orders, Merchants and others, waited upon the Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Paulus Æmilus Irving, Preſident of the Council, to compliment him upon his taking the Civil Command.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

A Special Commiſſion we are told has been given out for the Trial of ſome of the Rioters in the Upper Counties; and on Thurſday laſt his Hon. Chief Juſtice Horſmanden, embarked for Dutcheſs County, accompanied by ſome of his Majeſty's Council, Attorney-General, Lawyers, &c.—And on Saturday William Pendergaſt, who was lately apprehended and brought to our Gaol, as one of the Principals, for High-Treaſon, was, under a ſtrong Guard of Grenadiers, removed on board a Sloop to be carried up for Trial.

Charleſtown, in South-Carolina, June 30.

Laſt Friday the Hon. Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, voted the Sum of One Thouſand Pounds towards eſtabliſhing a Silk Filature in this Town, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Gilbert, and the Inſpection of a Number of Gentlemen particularly named for that Purpoſe.

Mrs. Pinckney, at Belmont Plantation, within four Miles of this Town, we hear, has made near fifty Buſhels of Cocoons this Seaſon, which are eſteemed to be of the beſt Kind.

Hartford, Auguſt 4, 1766.

TO be ſold by JOSEPH BARRET in Hartford, Tanner's Oyl, Blubber and Lamp-Black.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. *July 31, 1760.*

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Charles Rockwell of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, has exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and William Woolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.——Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Charles Rockwell, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, Inn holder in ſaid Windſor, on the laſt Monday of Auguſt next, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid Charles ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulations and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Colony of Connecticut,)
Hartford County ſſ.) Hartford, Auguſt 2d, 1766.

WHereas purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c. The Eſtate of Samuel Drake, of ſaid Hartford, an Abſconding and Concealed Debtor, hath been by a Warrant granted by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Chief Judge of ſaid County Court, Attached for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors; and the ſaid Samuel Drake, having neglected to Diſcharge his juſt Debts; and we the Subſcribers being by ſaid Judge appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel. Theſe are therefore to notify all the Creditors of him the ſaid Samuel, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on Monday the 25th Day of Inſtant, Auguſt, there to diſapprove (if they think proper) ſaid Truſtees and elect others in their Stead, and to tranſact any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Samuel Talcott,
Daniel Goodwin, } Truſtees
Samuel Wadſworth,

BY John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut, Notice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing by one of the Creditors of John Grommon, of Sharon, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath; in Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly, of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, entitled, "An ACT for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, "for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and "among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every the Sheriffs, the Under-Sheriffs and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take, all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid John Grommon, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid John Grommon ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 23d Day of July Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Sharon, July 23, 1766.

Canaan, Auguſt 1, 1766.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, *on the fourth Tueſday of Auguſt Inſtant*

ONE certain Tract of Land lying in Canaan, in Litchfield County; containing about 118 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe and a Barn thereon, with conſiderable Part under good Improvement. Alſo two other ſmall Pieces of Land in ſaid Canaan, belonging to the Eſtate of John Gillet, late of ſaid Canaan deceaſed, together with all the moveable Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, for the Benefit of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate. Said Vendue to be held on the Premiſes, and good Titles will be given to the Purchaſers.

Mary Gillet, Executrix.
Gamaliel Whitney, Executor.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Eſtate of *Ruth Howard*, late of *Hartford* deceas'd, are deſired to make immediate Settlement thereof, with

JOHN COLEMAN, Executor.

LEEDES, March 25.

By a letter from Whitehaven, dated the 20th inſtant, we have received the following account of a barbarous murder committed on the firſt inſtant, on the bodies of the wife and two children of one John M'Lain, an honeſt and induſtrious farmer in that neighbourhood; who having ſaved the ſum of 200l. applied to an innkeeper there to lend him about another 100l. in order to purchaſe a ſmall eſtate that was upon ſale. The innkeeper told him he could not let him have the money that night; but if he would ſtay at his houſe till next morning, he would then ſerve him. The innocent farmer, little ſuſpecting his hoſt's intentions, was eaſily perſuaded to ſtay, and accordingly went to bed, with a ſoldier that was quartered in the houſe; but about midnight, jumping out of bed again in a fright, he told his bedfellow he could not reſt, for he was ſure all was not right at home, and perſuaded the ſoldier to get up, take his gun, and accompany him thither. They ſet forward accordingly, and on their arrival at the farmer's houſe, perceiving a great light, and finding the door lock'd, they forced it open, and ſeeing two men, concluded they were come with ſome villianous intent; the ſoldier therefore, without aſking queſtions, complimented one with the contents of his muſket which he had loaded on the way, and the other with the point of his bayonet, which laid them both dead at his feet; but it is no leſs difficult to expreſs the ſurprize of the ſoldier, than the agony of the unhappy farmer, when, upon going up ſtairs, they found the very landlord of the houſe they came from, who (with the aforementioned aſſiſtants who proved to be his own ſons) had barbarouſly murdered the farmer's wife and two children, and was buſy in ranſacking the houſe. He was however immediately ſecured, and is committed to Appleby goal.

Liverpool, April 11. On Saturday laſt William Whittle, Weaver, condemned at Lancaſter Aſſizes, for the Murder of his Wife and two Children, was executed on the gallows at Lancaſter Moore, and on Monday his Body was hung on a Gibbet in Irons at the Four Lane Ends. He confeſſed the Fact; but appeared to be a ſtupid, bigoted, ignorant Fellow, and a Roman Catholic: Juſt before the Cart drove away from under him, he called out, wiſhing that his Prieſt would come, for then he had ſomething more to ſay, if the Parſon would go his Way.—At his Condemnation, the Judge aſked him how he could commit ſuch a Crime; he ſaid the Prieſt told him he ſhou'd be damn'd for marrying a Heretick; the Judge then enquired why he had murdered two innocent Children? He ſaid their Mother had carried them to Church, ſo they would have been damned if he had not killed them, but that now they were in Purgatory, and wou'd go to Heaven.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. } WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entitled, "*An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c. George Hoſmer of Hartford, in ſaid Colony, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and value, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County of Hartford, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of his ſaid Creditors.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid George Hoſmer, to appear at the Dwelling Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on the firſt Tueſday of September next, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid George Hoſmer ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and proviſion in ſaid Statute.

Middletown, July 16th, 1766.

Patrick Thomſon, and Son,

(Merchants in Hartford and Windſor)

GIVE Notice to all Perſons indebted to them, that if it be inconvenient for them to make Payment in Caſh, they will accept of Wheat, Rye and Indian Corn, betwixt the Date hereof, and the End of September next; otherways, without further Ceremony, every Individual of them will be ſued the firſt Court. And thoſe who owe but Trifles, will be ſued before that Time, if not prevented, by Payment, in Caſh or Grain, which they pleaſe.

N. B. This is the laſt Time an Advertiſement of this Kind will be publiſhed by us. *P. Thomſon & Son.*

Hartford, July 21, 1766.

Colony of *Connecticut.* } *Middletown, July 16, 1766.*
Hartford County. ſſ. }

THE Subſcribers appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Joſiah Caſe, of Suffield, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, to the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and* Seth Wetmore, *Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum for ſaid County, do hereby notify all the Creditors, of ſaid Joſiah, to meet at the Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaler, Innholder in ſaid Middletown, on the 13th Day of Auguſt next, there (if they think proper) to diſ-approve ſaid Truſtees, and to elect others in their Stead: And to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.*

TIMOTHY BIGELOW, }
TITUS HOSMER, } Truſtees.
SILAS DEANE, }

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to a BLACK-SMITH in this Town, a healthy, good-natur'd Lad; about fourteen Years of Age. Such an One may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the Printer hereof.

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

REQESTS all Perſons who are indebted to him, by Bond, Note or Book, that if it is not convenient for them to pay their reſpective Ballances in Caſh, that Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn or Pork will be accepted, if brought to him before the latter End of September next, and hopes they will be punctual; for thoſe who fail, muſt expect to be ſued———a Step very diſagreeable to the Subſcriber,

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

N. B. All thoſe who owe ſmall trifling Debts, muſt diſcharge them before the End of Auguſt, or their Accounts will be put in Suit without further Notice.

To be ſold at ſaid DAVIDSON's Store,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead, or ſmaller Quantity, for Caſh only——*very cheap.*

To be ſold a Farm, ſituated in New-Preſton Society, in the Townſhip of Kent, upon the Road from Litchfield to New-Milford, a Mile and a Half from Mount-Tom, or Sheppauge-Bridge,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres, it formerly belonged to Park Beeman, of Kent, and is ſold for his Advantage, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, on good Security; the Land is well watered, and one Half under good Improvement, chiefly Meadow, with a ſuitable Proportion of Plow and Paſture Land, and a young Orchard of fifty Apple Trees, there is on the Farm, a Dwelling-Houſe of Two Rooms.—If any Friend of ſaid Beeman, or the Subſcriber, will promote the Sale of ſaid Land, the Favor will be thankfully accepted, and an indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by 186

WILLIAM PARKE, junr.

Hartford, July 21, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted by Note, to the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE LORD, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who have Accounts open in his Books, are deſired to cloſe them with SAMUEL TALCOTT, junr. who will attend for that Purpoſe.

SARAH EDWARDS, }
SOLOMON SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL TALCOTT, junr. }

William Lamſon,

(At Mr. EBENEZER BARNARD's in HARTFORD) has to ſell, cheap for Caſh, Wheat, Rye or Indian Corn.

BEST Sort of double refin'd Loaf Sugar, Calimanco Shoes, beſt Kippen's Snuff, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, of different Colours, Choice Bohea Tea, &c. July 14.

HARTFORD; Printed by THOMAS GREEN,
at the HEART and CROWN, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT. NUMBER 85.
MONDAY, AUGUST 11, 1766.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hartford, Auguſt 11th, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. WILLIAM GARDINER, late of Hartford, Deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make Payment thereof, unto EUNICE GARDINER, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, by the firſt Day of October next, as thoſe who ſhall neglect it, will then be immediately ſued without Diſtinction.

And all Such, who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in the ſame by ſaid Time.

N. B. Said ADMINISTRATRIX hath a Quantity of Engliſh Goods, belonging to ſaid Eſtate, conſiſting of a variety of uſeful and ſaleable Articles, which ſhe will ſell very reaſonable for Caſh, or on Six Months Credit.

EUNICE GARDINER, Adminiſtratrix.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. } WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entitled, "*An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c. Silas Bingham, of Saliſbury, in ſaid Colony (now confined in Litchfield County Goal) an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. Under Oath, before John William[illegible], Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County of Litchfield, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of his ſaid Creditors.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Silas Bingham, to appear at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Innholder in Litchfield, in ſaid County, on the 14th Day of Auguſt, Inſtant, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Silas Bingham ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Statute.

Litchfield County Goal, Auguſt 8th, 1766.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all Perſons in the Town of Hartford, that have not paid their Country Rates, to me the Subſcriber, that they make Payment of the ſame by the 10th Day of Sept. next, or they will be deſtrained without further Notice.

ASHBEL STEEL, Collector.

N. B. If any Perſons chooſe to pay ſaid Rates in Wheat, Rye, or Oats, the ſame will be accepted, if delivered at John Jones's in Hartford, and they will be allowed what they will clear in Boſton.

Middletown, Auguſt 4, 1766.

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, at the Houſe of Capt. John Sumner, Inn-holder in Middletown, on the Third Monday of September next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

ABOUT three Roods of Land, next North adjoining ſaid Sumner's, with a large convenient Dwelling-Houſe, partly finiſhed; well ſituated for any Kind of trading Buſineſs.—Alſo, a Black-Smith's Shop on ſaid Land. Alſo, Five Acres of Land with an old Houſe and Barn, about a Mile South-Eaſt from ſaid Sumner's.

Per JACOB WHITMORE.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Honorable Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners to adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Jacob Brandegee, late of Middletown, deceas'd (the ſame being repreſented inſolvent) This is to give Notice that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs on the firſt Tueſdays of the five ſucceeding Months, at the Houſe of Nathaniel Chauncey, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, from two o'Clock in the Afternoon, until Six. All Accounts not atteſted, will be rejected. Dated at Middletown, this 7th Day of Auguſt, A. D. 1766.

RICHARD ALSOP,
NATHANIEL CHAUNCEY,
JOHN STOCKER.

Hartford, Auguſt 4, 1766.

TO be ſold by JOSEPH BARRET in Hartford, Tanner's Oyl, Blubber and Lamp-Black.

By the Arrivals of Capt. Boone, at Philadelphia, and Capt Fellows at Boſton, both from Europe, there is the following Intelligence, viz.

CIVITA VECHIA, April 30. According to ſeveral letters from Corſica, the priſoners of war have been exchanged, but Paoli and his ſenate are ſo much exaſperated not only againſt the Genoeſe but the French alſo, who have lately cauſed two men of Paoli's party, a taylor and a ſhoe maker, to be hanged at Ajaccio, for having ſaid in preſence of the French garriſon, Long live our country! Long live Paoli its defender; that peace ſeems to be at an end, and perhaps by this time the French and Paolis are come to open hoſtilities.

MADRID, in Spain, May 13. We hear of nothing but tumults from every ſide. Libels are diſperſed and fixed up caly. The populace have carried their inſolence ſo far as to attempt to ſet fire to the caſtle of the Duke of Ancos, ſituated near Alicant, and did not even heſitate to excite commotions at the palace of St. Ildefonſo. The two officers returned from Carthagena, where they have been to eſcort the Marquis de Squilace, have found every where on the road, the people all in a ferment, crying out, 'Long live the King, let Squilace periſh.'

According to private letters from Madrid, divers perſons of the firſt rank were ſtrongly ſuſpected by the court of ſecretly ſpiriting up the late inſurrections for the removal of the Marquis of Squilace; but that the perplexed ſituation of the times did not permit any public enquiries to be made into the affair.

LONDON, May 22.

They write from Paris that very great diſſatisfaction prevails there among the people, on account of the execution of General Lally, who was univerſally eſteemed to be a brave ſoldier, and an honeſt man, and is ſuppoſed to have fallen a victim to court intrigues, to ſcreen the faults of others.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Northumberland will ſucceed his Grace the Duke of Richmond as ambaſſador to the court of France.

Monday ſailed from Plymouth the Pearl frigate, Capt. Drummond, for Newfoundland; and the Prince Edward, with troops on board for Gibraltar.

May 25. They write from Leghorn, that in a late aſſembly of the Corſicans in Paoli's intereſt, it was unanimouſly agreed to muſter every third male from 16 years upwards, in caſe neceſſity ſhould require their being ſummoned into the field for the ſervice of their country.

It is ſaid Admiral Palliſer has received orders to direct the ſeveral captains under his command to ſuffer no French veſſels on any account to fiſh on the coaſt of the Iſle of Cape Breton.

It is now confidently reported, that Mr. Wilkes has got a pardon and [illegible], and that he will plead his pardon on Saturday next, the 30th current being the firſt day of Term.

London, May 25, 29 and 30.

Saturday diſpatches were received from his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York, and it is reported that univerſal joy prevailed in the colonies where the news of the repeal of the ſtamp act had reached.

Friday in the afternoon his Grace the Duke of Richmond took poſſeſſion of his officce of Secretary of State for the ſouthern department; the Right Hon. Mr. Conway being to act in the northern.

Orders are given for the northern department of the Secretary of State's office to be transferred to the ſouthern in Cleveland row, and the ſouthern to the northern at Whitehall.

It is ſaid both houſes of parliament will be prorogued on Tueſday next.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto Dr. John Pringle, phyſician unto her Majeſty, and his heirs male, the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain.

General Lally who ſuffered lately, was born in France, his father was an Iriſh gentleman, commander of the Iriſh brigades in the French ſervice, and was very much reſpected by that court. The unfortunate Count had a captain's commiſſion made out for him as ſoon as he was born.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt [illegible].

George Henry, a private ſoldier of the 28th Regiment, in Capt. Skeene's Company, being one of the Guard ap-

(*Turn to the Fourth Page.*)

From the London Magazine, *for* April 1766.

On the Sandimanian *Kiſs.*

THE new mode of religious profeſſion commonly called *Sandimanian*, is obſerved to lay ſtreſs upon the *holy kiſs*, with which they ſalute one another. I ſhould charitably ſuppoſe, they look on it as an apoſtolical injunction, becauſe St. Paul bids the Corinthians ſo to greet one another, 2 ep. xiii. 12. And in the ſame manner he exhorts the Rom. xvi. 16. It appears to me very aſtoniſhing that the figurative, or metaphorical injunction ſhould have ſo literal and groſs an interpretation; for it is obvious, to any common reader, that St. *Paul* could have no ſuch meaning; foraſmuch as in both thoſe places, he immediately adds, a *ſalutation* or *greeting*, which could not poſſibly be external, carnal, or bodily. This will be evident, ſince in one place it is ſaid, *the Churches of Chriſt ſalute, or kiſs you*, in the other, it is, *all the ſaints ſalute, greet, or kiſs you*. Now let me aſk, whether any man, in his ſenſes, would imagine that all the churches at and about Corinth, literally or in a bodily ſenſe, ſalute or kiſs either the *faces*, the *hands*, the *ſhoulders*, the *feet*, or the *beards*, of the chriſtians at Rome? Or whether all the ſaints at Phillippi did literally, or corporally ſalute or kiſs the chriſtians at *Corinth*? But if the ſalutation of the *churches*, and of all the *ſaints* which St. Paul preſents to thoſe chriſtians to whom he writes, muſt neceſſarily be underſtood in a ſpiritual and moral ſenſe, and as intending their pious affections, and ardent wiſhes of their proſperity and peace; then, the *holy kiſs*, with which he exhorts them to ſalute one another, muſt alſo have the ſame ſignification. And it can only be an arbitrary interpretation, that will make the one ſalutation corporal, and the other mental and ſpiritual.

Among the eaſterns, the *civil* ſalutation did differ conſiderably according to the difference of rank of the perſons they did ſalute; the common ſalutation, Sandys ſays, is laying the right hand on the boſom, and a little declining their bodies; but when they ſalute a perſon of great rank, they bow almoſt to the ground, and kiſs the hem of his garment, and SHAW mentions their kiſſing the feet and knees as well as the garments of ſuperiors. But then kiſſing the feet was not only an expreſſion of reverence, but of ſubjection: Nay, falling down at the feet of a perſon was what ſignified *the kiſſing his feet*. And Dr. POCOCK ſays they were wont to kiſs what comes from the hand of a ſuperiour.

Thoſe of equal age and dignity, kiſs the hand, the head, or the ſhoulder of one another. The women kiſſed the beards of their huſbands, and the children the beards of their fathers.

The kiſſing of the *cheek or lips*, does not ſeem to have been a *civil* ſalutation among the eaſterns. They had very different Modes of greeting one another. Men to kiſs the *cheeks* or *lips* of men, does not appear to have been an eaſtern cuſtom, either between equals, or thoſe of different age and rank. It is not in the leaſt probable, that the firſt chriſtians ſhould introduce a cuſtom; that would expoſe them to *ſuſpicions* among their infidel neighbours.—The promiſcuous corporal kiſs, if rendered a religious obſervance, would have greatly injured the chriſtian profeſſion, and occaſioned much infamy and reproach. There is an indelicy that could not have the countenance of this apoſtle, who is conſtantly urging the chriſtians *to abſtain from all the appearances of evil*.

It is therefore an interpretation of the *holy kiſs*, that has nothing at all in the text nor any thing in the eaſtern civil cuſtoms of ſaluting one another, to countenance.—We then may, with the utmoſt certainty, conclude, that the ſalutation uſed in the *Sandimanian* church are not apoſtolical.——St. *Paul*, by *the holy kiſs*, manifeſtly recommends brotherly love, the warmeſt affection and good will towards one another; as he knew, that this was the end of the commandment, and was what would give them the high ſocial reliſhes of their religious profeſſion. By this criterion of brotherly love, they were to be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of mankind; and known by all men that they were the diſciples of that Jeſus, who came to diſſeminate among the children of men, the ſpirit of benevolence towards one another. Since the *Sandimanian ſect* have ſo manifeſtly and offenſively miſtaken the apoſtolic ſenſe of *the holy kiſs*, it will ſuggeſt a ſeaſonable caution to all chriſtians, how they introduce any kind of ritual into the worſhip of religious ſocieties. The *hay* and the *ſtubble* will not bear the fire of a ſtrict examination: and they who are fond of ſuch combuſtibles, muſt ſuffer loſs.——

From the above account of the holy kiſs, theſe very ſingular profeſſors may, perhaps, find ſome reaſon for renouncing a cuſtom which cannot be very honorable to their profeſſion if it be not effectual, in convincing them of their error; I deſire that any of their moſt learned *elders* would ſhew the public, how the Philipians could poſſibly comply with that apoſtolic injunction, Philip. iv. 21. "Salute every Saint in Chriſt Jeſus." What? Were they at Phillippi, to give the ſalutation or corporal kiſs to all perſons every where who had embraced chriſtianity? How did the brethren which were with him ſalute or kiſs them? Or how did all the ſaints give them the holy kiſs? and eſpecially they of Cæſar's houſhold—but the abſurdity is glaring!

A LOVER OF DECENCY.

LONDON, April 29.

Friday a humourous fellow agreed with a Jew in Covent Garden for ſome ſtockings at 1s per leg, which the Jew underſtood he was to pay for at the rate of 2s per pair, and accordingly gave him three pair of ſtockings, which the man put on one leg, and gave the Jew 1s. who, enraged at his outwitting him had the man ſecured and carried before a magiſtrate, who, on hearing the merits of the cauſe, determined the affair in favour of the Chriſtian.

April. 22. Laſt week as the convicts were paſſing along to the water ſide, in order to be ſhipped for America, with fiſes playing before them, *Thro' the Wood Laddie*, &c. a Gentleman looking obſerved to another, that they were very joyous, which a droll fellow, a convict, replied, "Joyous! aye ſo we are, maſter; and if you will but go along with us, you will be quite *tranſported*."

Sunday morning early a young woman, running, rather too faſt to St. Pancras church (attended by her bride maids) in order to be firſt married (which is always done gratis on Eaſter Sunday) ſhe had the misfortune to fall down and break her leg, in a field near that place.

Newcaſtle, March 31. The following droll affair happened here lately; one Row, a cinder burner, at Heworth Shore went to ſee an old female acquaintance, at Birtley, who had been lately married to one Hog, an old man there, and having drank pretty freely, Row agreed to buy Hog's wife, who willingly ſold her for ſix ſhillings and ſixpence, and on parting, the old man generouſly gave him back one ſhilling, to buy her a pair of ſhoes; that night the new couple went to bed in preſence of the old man, and on Saturday morning, Row brought her home, when he made a ſupper for his friends; but the old man came for his wiſe on Tueſday, and ſhe being threatned by the pariſh officers, was obliged to return, though much againſt her will. She had a boy about four years old which Row took with her.

April. 19. We hear that a boy, bred up in the Foundling Hoſpital, has lately been left the ſum of 8000l. *and a girl* 1000l. *by their ſuppoſed father, of which the directors are appointed the truſtees.*

Glouceſter, March 17. We have an account of a very extraordinary inſtance of divine vengeance that happened about a week ago at Chalford, in this county. One Richard Parſons, a young man of that place, was playing at cards, and he moſt profanely wiſhed his fleſh might rot, and his eyes never ſhut, if he did not win the next game. When he was going to bed he obſerved a black ſpot upon his leg, from which a mortification began immediately to ſpread all over his body, ſo that he died in a day or two, his fleſh being quite rotten; nor could his eyes be ſhut, notwithſtanding all the efforts of his friends to cloſe them. The truth of this fact is atteſted by many neighbours who were with him.

QUEBEC, July 3.

On the 28th ult. at 11 o'Clock at Night, arrived in this City from London, on board the Commerce, Capt. Johnſon, Mr. BRIAND, *Biſhop of Quebec, for the Roman Catholicks, who manifeſted on this Occaſion all their Affection for what concerns their Religion. On the Day following at 5 o'Clock in the Morning, the Bells of all their Churches announced his Arrival to the whole City, which gave ſuch general Satisfaction to the Canadians, that many of them were ſeen to ſhed Tears thro' Joy. It was really affecting to ſee them congratulate each other wherever they met, and to here them inceſſantly ſay one to another, "It is then true that we have a Biſhop; God hath taken pity of us:" And to ſee them afterwards run in Crouds to the Pariſh Church to ſee this Biſhop, whom they look upon as the Support of their Religion, and as a Pledge of the King's paternal Goodneſs to them. In Fact, at the ſame Time that they publickly bleſs the Lord for having given them a Biſhop, they loudly proclaim their Gratitude to his Majeſty for having attended to their Requeſts: It is likely that this Favour confer'd on the Canadians by the King, will effectually attach them to the Britiſh Government. It is alſo very pleaſing to them, to have received on this Occaſion the Congratulation of ſeveral Perſons of Note, of our Nation, who indeed ſeem to partake of their Joy. And we doubt not, but that the Canadians, who appear to be very ſuſceptible of Gratitude, will by thoſe Means become more firmly united to us.*

Hartford, July 21, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted by Note, to the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE LORD, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame; and thoſe who have Accounts open in his Books, are deſired to cloſe them with SAMUEL TALCOTT, junr. who will attend for that Purpoſe.

SARAH EDWARDS,
SOLOMON SMITH,
SAMUEL TALCOTT, junr. } Executors.

The great Fame of the Mineral Spring in Stafford, has diſpoſed a Number of Perſons to ſearch for ſome of the ſame Qualities in other Parts of this Colony; and after many Experiments one Spring has been diſcovered at Mansfield, by Doct. Ebenezer Gray, of Windham, which is ſaid to be ſuperior in ſtrength to that of Stafford.

This has all the characteriſtic ſigns of the waters of the ſame nature in England, viz. thoſe of Tunbridge, Scarborough, Hampſtead and Iſlington, viz. the gentle aſtringent ſtyptic taſte it impreſſeth upon the tongue, and the great quantity of a yellow kind of oker or ruſt of iron, which is brought out with the water and gathers about the ſpring; the Stones covered with an iron ruſt; the water tho' ever ſo pure and clear, taken out of the ſpring and put into a clean vial, drops, by ſtanding, a ſmall fine yellow ſediment; by trying it with the ſame things which are uſed in England to put into the water to diſcover the nature and quality, the water immediately changes to a dark, purple, inky colour: The black mud round the ſpring has a very ſtrong ſulphurous ſmell.—A perſon rubbed a doller with ſome of the mud, and wrapped it up covered well with the ſame, and being carried in his Pocket a few hours, it changed it to a fine bright gold colour: He took ſome of the ruſt that was about the ſpring and dried it and rubbed it to powder, among which he could diſcern ſome ſmall, bright, ſhining particles like the new filings of iron; he tried it with a loadſtone, which ſtrongly attracted the ſhining particles at ſome diſtance, but had no effect upon the ruſt; and from the foregoing ſigns and experiments it is moſt evident that the minerals through which the Mansfield and Safford waters paſs and are impregnated, are iron and ſulpher, and he thinks the Mansfield ſpring abounds more with the ſulphur than the Stafford ſpring.

Theſe mineral waters, if properly and prudently uſed, are uſeful and ſerviceable in the following caſes viz. To ſuch as by long illneſs or any other cauſe have their blood rendered poor, thin, cold and watery, they give wonderful aſſiſtance. They ſtrengthen the ſtomach, and procure a good appetite and digeſtion; and in a relaxed tone of the ſtomach from wind or any other cauſe, greatly aſtringe the fibres, and bring them to a due tenſity; they are very cleanſing and diluting, and moſt effectually bracing to the ſolids of the body; they are proper in obſtructions in the kidneys, eſpecially from gravel, unleſs there is a ſtone formed too big to paſs; as alſo in conſtruction of the liver, ſpleen and uterus, in lowneſs of ſpirits, hypocondria diſorders, oppreſſion and vapours, and jaundice: they are proper in rickets & rupture in children; they are proper to be uſed inwardly and outwardly in all pained, contracted, relaxed, withered and uſeleſs limbs; alſo in all ſcorbutic ulcers, ſores, eruptions, ſalt rheum, ſchrophulas, or king's evil, ſcorbutic and rumatic pains, and have done much good in a cancerous caſe, as the perſon was informed.

Theſe waters are very improper for young people of a full habit of body, their appetite and diſgeſtion good, of a ſanguine complexion, with a ſett of ſtrong tenſe fibres and nerves, for theſe waters are not be uſed wantonly and in ſport; whoever takes a courſe of them will commonly be the better or the worſe for them; alſo for ſuch as have an old chronicle cough, their lungs weak; for ſuch are hectical, aſtmatical, or phitiſical; alſo for ſuch as have inflammatory fevers, ſuch as quinſies, pleuriſies, or any inward inflammatory diſorders.

The moſt proper ſeaſons of the year to uſe theſe waters are the months of June, July and Auguſt; but they may be drank with proper care in May and September, or at any ſeaſon of the year. They may be drank two or three times a day, begining moderately at firſt, and increaſing the doſe as you find you can bear it; a jill for a doſe is full enough to begin with, and a pint for a doſe is the largeſt doſe, and they ſhall never exceed that.

It ſhould always be taken at a ſutiable diſtance from meals. It is not neceſſary for perſons to recede very much from their ordinary way of living, but uſe great temperence in eating or drinking, and as little ſalten meat as poſſible and drink but little ſpirituous liquor; avoid all immoderate exerciſe ſoon after drinking the water, and after bathing; and it is beſt in general to avoid it during the whole courſe.

In bathing ſores, ulcers, pained or relaxed limbs, &c. and in general in all bathings whatſoever, the water ſhould be about blood warm. All that uſe theſe waters for any diſorders whatſoever, if there is any thing of a fullneſs of blood or humours, eſpecially young people, ſhould bleed and purge gently before they begin; and in ſome caſes where there is an habitual inclination to vomit, a gentle vomit is proper.

The Mansfield waters when drank, have generally ſome ſenſible operation, either by vomiting, purging, urine or ſweat.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. } WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entitled, "*An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" &c. George Hoſmer of Hartford, in ſaid Colony, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and value, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County of Hartford, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Qoorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of his ſaid Creditors.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid George Hoſmer, to appear at the Dwelling Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Inn-holder in Middletown, in ſaid County, on the firſt Tueſday of September next, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid George Hoſmer ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and proviſion in ſaid Statute.

Middletown, July 16th. 1766.

Canaan, Auguſt 1, 1766.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, *on the fourth Tueſday of Auguſt, Inſtant,*

ONE certain Tract of Land lying in Canaan, in Litchfield County; containing about 118 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe and a Barn thereon, with conſiderable Part under good Improvement. Alſo two other ſmall Pieces of Land in ſaid Canaan, belonging to the Eſtate of John Gillet, late of ſaid Canaan deceaſed, together with all the moveable Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, for the Benefit of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate. Said Vendue to be held on the Premiſes, and good Titles will be given to the Purchaſers.

Mary Gillet, Executrix.
Gamaliel Whitney, Executor.

BY John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut, Notice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing by one of the Creditors of John Grommon, of Sharon, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath; in Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly, of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, entitled, "An ACT for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every the Sheriffs, the Under-Sheriffs and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take, all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid John Grommon, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid John Grommon ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 23d Day of July Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Sharon, July 23, 1766.

Colony of Connecticut,) Hartford, Auguſt 2d, 1766.
Hartford County ſſ.)

WHereas purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c. The Eſtate of Samuel Drake, of ſaid Hartford, an Abſconding and Concealed Debtor, hath been by a Warrant granted by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Chief Judge of ſaid County Court, Attached for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors; and the ſaid Samuel Drake, having neglected to Diſcharge his juſt Debts; and we the Subſcribers being by ſaid Judge appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel. Theſe are therefore to notify all the Creditors of him the ſaid Samuel, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on Monday the 25th Day of Inſtant, Auguſt, there to diſapprove (if they think proper) ſaid Truſtees and elect others in their Stead, and to tranſact any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Samuel Talcott,
Daniel Goodwin,
Samuel Wadſworth, } Truſtees

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Eſtate of *Ruth Howard*, late of *Hartford* deceas'd, are deſired to make immediate Settlement thereof, with

JOHN COLEMAN, Executor.

pointed to eſcort ſome Proviſions for the Soldiers ſent to ſuppreſs the Rioters in Dutcheſs County, who, as he was on the Road, near Mr. Robinſon's Store, ſuſpecting no Danger, was fired upon by three Men, who had been obſerved to follow the Eſcort, and was badly wounded in the right Knee by a Muſket Ball, and ſent down to the Hoſpital at New-York, after languiſhing from the 28th of June, till the 27th of July, the Wound being mortified, his Leg was cut off about ſix Inches above the Knee, he ſurvived the Operation till Friday the 1ſt of Auguſt, and then died. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their Verdict *Willful Murder by Perſons unknown.*

We hear from Dutcheſs County, that the Grand Jury had found a Bill of Indictment againſt Pendergaſt for high Treaſon, and that he was to have his Trial Yeſterday.

By Capt. Demill, arrived ſince our laſt from Dominica, we have the following Articles,

From the DOMINICA GAZETTE.

CHARLOTTE-TOWN, June 25.

We hear that Admiral Pye, in his Majeſty's Ship Lark, arrived at Antigua, on Sunday the 8th Inſt. and that he intends very ſoon to make a Tour round the Leeward and Southern Caribee Iſlands.

On Thurſday Evening paſſed by here, four French Ships of War, viz. two of the Line and two Frigates, ſuppoſed to be the ſame which were equipped at Breſt in March laſt, and deſtined to carry Proviſions and warlike Stores to America. On board one of theſe Ships, it is ſaid, is Prince Maubazon, who is going to St. Domingo, in order to take Poſſeſſion of that Part of the Iſland now inhabited by the Spaniards, and which his Catholic Majeſty has ceded to the Crown of France in lieu of the Province of Louiſiana: So that now the whole Continent of America is under the Subjection of the Engliſh, Dutch, Spaniards and Portugueſe.

A Gentleman lately arrived from Martinico has informed us of the following Changes in the French Miniſtry, viz. the Duke de Praſlin, Miniſter of the Marine; the Duke de Choiſeuil, Miniſter at War and Foreign Affairs; and Mr. Dubuq du Ferret, Deputy of the Colony of Martinico.

B O S T O N, Auguſt 7.

Capt. Fellows informs us that a principal Merchant in Glaſgow informed him juſt before he ſailed, that the Bill had paſſed the Houſe of Commons, reducing the Duty on Molaſſes to One Penny per Gallon; and that there was no Doubt but it would paſs the Houſe of Lords.

We hear from Andover, that on Thankſgiving-Day laſt, ſome imprudent Perſons firing Cannon, in ramming down the Charge before one of the Guns was well ſpunged, the Cartridge took fire, and drove the Rammer againſt one of them, tore his Arm, and ripp'd open his Belly, and hurt another that ſtood nigh; both are likely to do well.

* * *

Extract from a late London *Paper.*

To the PRINTERS.

ALL the articles of News lately publiſhed, that ſeem improbable, are not mere inventions. Some of them I can aſſure you, on the faith of a traveller, are ſerious truths. And here give me leave to inſtance the various numberleſs accounts the news-writers have given us (with ſo much honeſt zeal for the welfare of poor Old-England!) of the eſtabliſhing manufactures in the colonies to the prejudice of thoſe of this kingdom. It is objected by ſuperficial readers, who yet pretend to ſome knowledge of thoſe countries, that ſuch eſtabliſhments are not only improbable but impoſſible; for that their ſheep have but little wool, not in the whole ſufficient for a pair of ſtockings a year to each inhabitant; and that from the univerſal dearneſs of labour among them, the working of iron and other materials, except in ſome few coarſe inſtances, is impracticable to any advantage. Dear Sir, do not let us ſuffer ourſelves to be amuſed with ſuch groundleſs objections. The very tails of the American ſheep are ſo laden with wool, that each has a cart or waggon on four little wheels to ſupport and keep it from trailing on the ground. Would they caulk their their ſhips? would they fill their beds? would they even litter their horſes with wool, if it was not both plenty and cheap? And what ſignifies dearneſs of labour, where an Engliſh ſhilling paſſes for five-and-twenty? Their engaging three hundred ſilk throwſters here in one week for New-York was treated as a fable, becauſe, forſooth, they have "no ſilk to throw." Thoſe who made this objection perhaps did not know, that at the ſame time the agents from the king of Spain were at Quebec contracting for 1000 pieces of cannon to be made there for the fortifications of Mexico, with 25,000 axes for their induſtrious logwood-cutters; and at New-York engaging an annual ſupply of warm floor carpets for their Weſt-India houſes; other agents from the Emperor of China were at Boſton in New-England treating about the exchange of raw ſilk for wool, to be carried on in Chineſe Jonks through the ſtraits of Magellan. And yet all this is certainly true as the account, ſaid to be from Quebec, in the papers of laſt week, that the inhabitants of Canada are making preparations for a cod and whale fiſhery this ſummer in the Upper Lakes. Ignorant people may object that the Upper Lakes are freſh, and that whale and cod are ſalt water fiſh: But then let them know, Sir, that cod, like other fiſh, when attacked by their enemies, fly into any water they think they can be ſafeſt; that whales, when they have a mind to eat cod, purſue them wherever they fly; and that the grand leap of the whale in that chace up the fall Niagara is eſteemed by all who have ſeen it, as one of the fineſt ſpectacles in nature!—Really, Sir, the world is grown too incredulous: Pendulum-like, it is ever ſwiming from one extreme to another. Formerly every thing printed was believed, becauſe it was in print: Now things ſeem to be diſbelieved for juſt the very ſame reaſon. Wiſe men wonder at the preſent growth of infidelity! They ſhould have conſider'd, when they taught people to doubt the authority of news-papers, and the truth of predictions in Almanacks, that the next ſtep might be a diſbelief in the well-vouch'd accounts of ghoſts and witches, and doubts even of the truth of the A——n Creed.

Your humble Servant,

A TRAVELLER.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. *July 31, 1766.*

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Charles Rockwell of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, has exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before John Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and William Woolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.——Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Charles Rockwell, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, Inn-holder in ſaid Windſor, on the laſt Monday of Auguſt next, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid Charles ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulations and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen RAGS, of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich PAPER MANUFACTORY.——

[The Inhabitants of this Colony are requeſted to conſider the public Utility of this Undertaking, and collect and ſave as many clean Linnen Rags as poſſible.]

THOMAS DAVIDSON,

REQESTS all Perſons who are indebted to him, by Bond, Note or Book, that if it is not convenient for them to pay their reſpective Ballances in Caſh, that Wheat, Rye, Indian-Corn or Pork will be accepted, if brought to him before the latter End of September next, and hopes they will be punctual; for thoſe who fail, muſt expect to be ſued——a Step very diſagreeable to the Subſcriber,

THOMAS DAVIDSON.

N. B. All thoſe who owe ſmall trifling Debts, muſt diſcharge them before the End of Auguſt, or their Accounts will be put in Suit without further Notice.

To be ſold at ſaid DAVIDSON's Store,

WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hogſhead, or ſmaller Quantity, for Caſh only——*very cheap.*

To be ſold a Farm, ſituated in New-Preſton Society, in the Townſhip of Kent, upon the Road from Litchfield to New-Milford, a Mile and a Half from Mount-Tom, or Sheppauge-Bridge,

CONTAINING One Hundred Acres, it formerly belonged to Park Beeman, of Kent, and is ſold for his Advantage, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, on good Security; the Land is well watered, and one Half under good Improvement, chiefly Meadow, with a ſuitable Proportion of Plow and Paſture Land, and a young Orchard of fifty Apple-Trees, there is on the Farm, a Dwelling-Houſe of Two Rooms.—If any Friend of ſaid Beeman, or the Subſcriber, will promote the Sale of ſaid Land, the Favor will be thankfully accepted, and an indiſputable Title will be given to the Purchaſer, by 186

WILLIAM PARKE, jun.

HARTFORD; Printed by THOMAS GREEN,
at the HEART and CROWN, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE.

THE NUMBER 86.
CONNECTICUT COURANT.
MONDAY, AUGUST 18, 1766.

Mr. GREEN,

I HAVE lately made a Viſit to the famous Mineral Spring at Stafford: And though my Reſidence there was ſo ſhort, that I cannot, from my own Knowledge and Experience make much of a Judgment of the medicinal Nature and Qualities of the Water; yet upon Converſation with ſome Phyſicians and Others there, who have had better Opportunity to be acquainted with it, I am well ſatisfied, that it has many of the ſame excellent Properties and Virtues, which are found in ſome of the beſt medicinal Waters in Europe, as they are deſcribed in Authors; and has really effected many great and ſurpriſing Cures. And therefore I apprehend it juſtly merits the Attention and Care of the Public. It alſo appears, that the indiſcreet Uſe and Application of theſe Waters, by many injudicious Perſons, for every Kind of Diſtempers, and that in very improper Ways and Manners, has been very detrimental to ſome; and may upon the whole, produce as many hurtful as ſalutary Effects, at leaſt may be the Occaſion of much Miſpence of Time and Money.

For the good of the Public, I would therefore take Leave to propoſe, that the Phyſicians, and perhaps ſome other Gentlemen of Note, living within 10 or 20 Miles of the Spring, would meet together there, and conſult upon it, and nominate and deſire ſome ſkillful Phyſician to attend at the Spring, the greateſt Part of the Time, to make proper Experiments on the Nature and Virtues of the Water, to obſerve its Effect and Operations on various Diſeaſes and Diſtempers, and to give ſuitable Advice and Direction in the Uſe and Application of it, to all who may come to be healed. From the Converſation I have had with many Perſons, at the Spring, I am well ſatisfied that they would generally rejoice in ſuch an Opportunity of Advice and Direction, and would readily contribute a ſufficient Reward. For, as the Caſe now is, the unſkillful Multitude there, have no Opportunity of taking any Direction, but of thoſe who are as unexperienced as themſelves; & from an eager Deſire of being ſuddenly cured of every Diſtemper, many of them over act, by going too often into the cold Bath, and drinking too great a Quantity of cold Water, which in ſome Caſes is very hurtful, eſpecially in Hectics, Conſumptions and other inward Weakneſſes. In many external Applications it is requiſite that the Water ſhould be a little warmed; and that in a covered Veſſel, or be ſpeedily uſed; or elſe the ſubtile Mineral, and ſulphureous Spirit, in which the principal Virtue of this Water conſiſts, will be evaporated. And indeed, if it is not warmed, but only kept two Hours in a tight Bottle, and carried two Miles, it ſeems to looſe a great Part of its Spirit and Taſte. And am fully ſatisfied, from ſeveral Experiments that to attempt to carry it to any greater Diſtance will be to very little Purpoſe.

THOMAS CLAP.

* * *

N A P L E S, April 15.

MOUNT Veſuvius broke out on Thurſday laſt, with great violence, on the oppoſite ſide to its firſt eruption; and a new lava took its courſe towards the Torre del Anunciate, between Portici and Pompeia. This lava is really tremendous, the river of the fire being now at leaſt four miles in length, and in ſome places near two miles in breadth. It has already deſtroyed three vineyards, and is continuing its courſe ſlowly, over cultivated lands, towards the village of Anunciate. The lava, at its ſource, and for the firſt mile, is as rapid as the river Severn at the paſſage near Briſtol; but by extending itſelf, cools and loſes its velocity, ſo as not to advance more than thirty feet in an hour.

Naples, April 22. The eruption of Veſuvius is more violent than ever. Several Engliſhmen are come hither poſt from Rome, to ſee this dreadful ſpectacle, and to make their obſervations thereon.

Madrid, April 22. 'Tis aſſured that Orders have been diſpatched to the Governor of Mexico, to publiſh a general Pardon to all ſuch as were engaged in the late Revolt, on Condition that they immediately ſubmit in Peace, and pay all lawful Obedience to the King.

PARIS, May 15. The Marquis de Buſſy being jealous of preſerving the ſituation which he gained by his conduct in the Eaſt-Indies, has thought proper to publiſh in anſwer to ſome inſinuations thrown out againſt him in the defence made by the Count de Lally; by which he has intirely exculpated himſelf from the facts which that officer laid to his charge.

L O N D O N, May 22.

It is ſaid, that Lord George Lenox is coming home from Paris having been ſent for and that the management of affairs in the abſence of an ambaſſador, will devolve on Mr. Hume.

It is now ſaid that the marriage portion of a great perſonage will be one hundred thouſand pounds ſterling, on account of her being eſpouſed to a crowned head.

May 25. The day after the execution of General Lally, the Parliament of Paris proceeded to decide on the charges brought againſt Mr. Fertard de Ganeville, late Quarter-Maſter to the army in the Indies; Mr. Chapony, Capt. in Lally's regiment, and Mr. de Pouly, ſome time provoſt, in the ſame army. when the two firſt were ſentenced to be reprimanded on their knees, and pay a fine of 100 livres each to the king; the laſt received a ſharp rebuke from behind the bar, with an injunction to pay the ſum of three livres in bread to the priſoners of the Conciergere. John Migny, otherwiſe Choiſy, was condemned to be broke alive upon the wheel, in the place of the Creva, for the murder of a perſon named Pajol, and robbing him of his effects.

The Admiral Stevens packet, lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, has brought over a little horſe and mare for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales; the former of which is no more than 30 inches high. The little mare is the greater curioſity, as ſhe is now big with foal. Both the mare and horſe are at preſent in a park belonging to Lady Clive near Blackheath.

Some accounts, received in Holland from the Eaſt-Indies, inform, that Summor, with all his artillery, and great part of his treaſure, had fallen into the hands of Lord Clive, tho' by what means is not mentioned.

They write from Gibralter that freſh diſputes have lately broke out between the Dutch and Algerines on account of the former having been detected in fraudulently diſpoſing of their Mediterranean paſſes to foreigners.

A number of Indians, men, women and children, to the amount of 500 at leaſt, were ſeen by the company of the Dolphin man of war from the Eaſt Indies; they were at leaſt eight feet and an half high, rode on horſe not more than 14 or 15 hands high, and were clad in the ſkins of a beaſt unknown to this country. Theſe people were ſeen on the Eaſt ſide of the Terra Patagonia, in South America, at the entrance of the Streights of Magellan: and till our ſeeing them, the accounts given by voyagers were not believed by us. They were converſed with by ſigns, and given many preſents by the Hon. Commodore who commanded on this voyage.

It is ſaid the French have begun their old practice at Newfoundland of runing down ſuch Engliſh veſſels in the night as are too weak to reſiſt their violence. Some ſloops belonging to Marblehead and Boſton have been lately ſerved in this manner.

Letters from Rome adviſe, that the Chevalier Charles Edward was preparing to leave that city; but it was not known where he propoſed to fix his retreat.

Monday they had violent gales at Harwich, three ſhips were loſt, and every perſon periſhed.

A report prevails that the Earl of Marchmont will go Ambaſſador to the Court of France, in the room of the Duke of Richmond.

It is ſaid his Majeſty's ſhips Dolphin and Tamar have performed a voyage round the globe in a much ſhorter time than it was done before. They have undergone great hardſhips in this voyage; yet it is remarkable that the Dolphin buried but ſix men.—The Tamar loſt her rudder and put into Antigua.

They write from Herefordſhire, Worceſterſhire, Glouceſterſhire, and other adjacent counties, that there is a proſpect of the greateſt crops of all kinds of grain that have been known for many years paſt.

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Breadalbane has taken the oaths to qualify him for the place of Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal in Scotland, in the room of Lord Frederick Campbell, who reſigned.

They write from Paris, that a parallel is drawn there between the fate of Admiral Byng and Lieut. General Lally; and in all converſation where thoſe two unhappy perſons are mentioned, the uſual obſervation is, that the reſpective Miniſters can tell beſt why they ſuffered.

It is confidently ſaid the late famous and unfortunate Count Lally died worth near two millions ſterl. which has been ſeiſed for the uſe of the government.

Ferrais, May 10. The letters received at Venice from the Levant, continue to aſſure, that Prince Heraclius made himſelf maſter of the City of Trebiſonde, on the 9th of March laſt, after a ſiege of 7 days; that his army, which increaſed daily, and was abundantly provided with every thing, had ſet itſelf afterwards in march for Amaſia; that it was actually arrived in the province of that name, which borders to the north on the black ſea; that the Porte having either been able to foreſee or prevent this blow, had ſent the moſt ſpeedy orders to Smyrna, to diſpatch from thence without delay, ſome galleys with troops and ammunition for ſecuring the places on the coaſt of Natolia, whether a numerous body of Janiſſaries had been marched, together with a large train of heavy artillery; that on the other side, the Beglier-Bey, of Natolia, had alſo ſet himſelf in march with a conſiderable corps for Nicomedia, in order to endeavour, as much as poſſible, to ſhut up the Georgians, or at leaſt to check their progreſs.

Paris, May 9. On the Deciſion of the Affair of Canada Bills, the Sieur Cadet had been commanded to the Reſtitution of a conſiderable Sum, of which he paid a very great Part, but found Means to perſuade the Government, that he was unable to diſcharge the reſt. However, he has juſt been arreſted at Belleville, near Paris, whither he had retired, and conducted to the Baſtile, on a Diſcovery that he had very lately negotiated Effects for a large Sum of Money.

Limerick, May 12. Upon ſtrict enquiry made by the Miniſters and Churchwardens of the United Pariſhes of St. John & St. Laurance, the Number of Proteſtants 1941, Papiſts 5159.

Dublin, May 19. On Thurſday laſt a Trial by Niſi Prius came on the Court of King's Bench, between Mr Thomas Bennet, Merchant, Plantiff, and the Captain of a Cheſter Trader, Defendant, for a Bale of Merchandize being waſhed over the Defendant's Ship in a Storm, in the Beginning of October 1763. The Jury brought in a Verdict for the Plantiff, with Coſts. The Deciſion of this Affair is highly intereſting to Merchants and Captains of Ships.

LONDON, May 5.

According to our laſt Advices from Spain, the Spirit of Mutiny circulates yet in the ſeveral Towns of that Kingdom; and it was believed that this was the Reaſon that the Queen's Regiment which was to embark at Cadiz for America, had received counter-orders.

May 13. Yeſterday a gentleman came to the New-Goal in the Borough, and paid the fines and fees of twelve priſoners, ſome of whom had been confined for three years. The ſame gentleman alſo diſcharged upwards of forty poor debtors from the King's Bench and Marſhalſea priſons.

They write from Madrid, that the embarkation of the Spaniſh troops for Mexico has been ſet aſide, at leaſt for the preſent, on account of the diſturbances which have broke out in the different parts of the kingdom.

May 20. The Hague Gazette of the 14th inſt. informs us, that it was thought the parliament of England would not break up till advices ſhould be received from America, of the effects which the repeal of the ſtamp act had wrought in that part of the world.

A letter from Calais, dated May 14, ſays, "Monſieur Lally, who commanded at Pondicherry in the late war, was beheaded laſt Friday at Paris. The Parliament had ordered the execution between eight and nine at night; but having ſome reaſon to think he would deſtroy himſelf, the execution was performed at five; he was drawn in a cart to the place of Execution, where a gag was put into his mouth to prevent his choaking himſelf with his tongue, which he attempted. His friends had obtained leave to bury him according to his rank; but the parliament was ſo incenſed, that he was obſcurely buried in a little church in Paris. He was in the 66th year of his age.

MAY 29.

This morning a quantity of ammunition, and part of the troops deſtined for North-America, were embarked in the tranſports lying at Deptford, and fell down the river for Graveſend.

On the 28th the Houſe of Lords took into conſideration the General Warrants Bill: proceed on Thurſday. Same day was read a ſecond time the bill for laying an additional duty on windows, which after a debate, was committed on a diviſion 57 againſt 15.

On Thurſday laſt M. Chancellor of the Exchequer (by his Majeſty's command) acquainted the H. of C. that, tho' his Majeſty's 4 ½ per cent. duty on cotton, appears to be an increaſing revenue, yet his Majeſty deſirous of contributing to the improvement of the manufactures of this Kingdom, is very willing to give up that revenue, and gives his conſent that the H. may do therein as they ſhall think fit. The H. then ordered, that it be an inſtruction to a committee of the whole H. that they have power to make proviſions in the ſaid bill for permitting the importation of Cotton wool from the Britiſh colonies in America duty free. And reſolved, nem. con. that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to return the moſt humble and grateful thanks of the Houſe for the freſh inſtance, which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to give of his great attention for the improvement of the trade and manufactures of this kingdom by his moſt gracious conſent to give up his increaſing revenue of 4 1 half per cent. upon cotton, and that the Houſe might do therein as they ſhould think fit.

The Commons have paſſed the bill for opening a free port in the iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica, alſo the bill for laying an additional duty on ſpirits imported.

On the 29th the Canada Bills regiſtered, and allowed by the French, were ſold in Exchange Alley, London, from 73 to 74 per cent.

June 3. They write from Rochfort, that the Belliquex, a new 74 Gun ſhip, was launched there the 24th ult. and her Place immediately ſupplied with the Keel of another of the ſame Rate.

In the thirty-ſeventh Year of the Reign of King Edward 3d. an Act was made, that no common Whore ſhould wear any Hood, except ſtriped with divers Colours, nor Furs but Garments with the wrong Side outwards.—If they were obliged to be as much deſtinguiſhed in their dreſſes in theſe Days, they would make a fine Shew all along the principal Sreets of London and Weſtminſter.

It is reported, that the famous Monſier Lally was ſix Months in England, after the Surrender of Pondicherry to the Engliſh. He had ſeveral Times an Opportunity of making his Eſcape, which as he was conſcious of having diſcharged his Duty, he refuſed to attempt it.

The wiſdom in repealing the Stamp-Act is as evident to the meaneſt capacity, if properly conſidered, as that two and two are equal to four; the conſequences whereof are, commerce revives, the manufactures and mechanics in their numberleſs braches are again following their honeſt occupations; and numbers of others, who were languiſhing for the common neceſſaries of life thro' want of employment, are thereby made uſeful to ſociety. The ſtagnation it would have cauſed in commerce and trade, and the train of evils that would have been conſequent on it, cannot be fully deſcribed, as no perſon could have known where, when and how it would have ended. Imagination cannot conceive the horrors of ſuch a ſcene! Happy for this nation and her colonies, this ſcene of miſery has not been ſuffered to make its appearnce.

They write from Amſterdam, that ſeveral hundred Debtors have lately returned home in order to take the Benefit of the general Amneſty, on Account of the Prince Stadtholder coming of Age.

The King of Spain has granted a penſion of eight thouſand piſtoles to the Marquis de Squilace and another of a thouſand to his Lady.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 7.

Laſt Week was erected in King's Chapple in this Town a *Monument*, "Sacred to the Memory of SAMUEL VASSAL, Eſq; of London, Merchant, one of the Original Proprietors of the Lands of this Country; a ſteady and undaunted Aſſerter of the Liberties of England: In 1628 he was the firſt who boldly refuſed to ſubmit to the Tax of Tunnage and Poundage, and unconſtitutional Claim of the Crown arbitrarily impoſed; for which (to the Ruin of his Family) his Goods were ſeized and his Perſon impriſoned by the Star Chamber Court: He was choſen to repreſent the City of London in two ſucceſſive Parliaments, which met April 13 Nov. 3d. 1640. the parliament in 1641, voted him £. 10445 12s 2d. for his Damages, and reſolved, he ſhould be further conſider'd for his Perſonal Sufferings; but the Rage of the Times, and Neglect of proper Application ſince, have left to his Family only the Honor of that Vote and Reſolution: He was one of the largeſt Subſcribers to raiſe Money againſt the Rebels in Ireland: All theſe Facts may be ſeen in the Journals of the Houſe of Commons. He was Son of the gallant JOHN VASSAL, who in 1588, at his own Expence, fitted out and commanded two Ships of War, with which he joined the Royal Navy to oppoſe the Spaniſh Armada.

This monument was erected by his great grand Son FLORENTIUS VASSAL, Eſq; of the Iſland of Jamaica, now reſiding in England.

The following ſtory has been related to us, viz. A number of infirm perſons in a large town in one of the neighbouring colonies, not being able to travel to Safford, hired a perſon to go thither and procure ſome of the mineral water:—The man obtained about 30 gallons in a barrel: on his return he informed the people at the ſeveral ſtages where he ſtopped what he had got, who were very earneſt with him to ſpare ſome, this Opportunity he embraced to make Money, and accordingly ſold it at a Dollar per Gallon, and by ſmaller Quantities in Proportion; but he took Care when he came to a Brook to fill up his Caſk. When the Man returned to his Employers he delivered them the Barrel full of Water, who eagerly received and drank of it, without applying to any of our modern Chymiſts to aſcertain how many Carats it wanted of coming up to the Standard; however the People beleiving it genuine, ſoon found the ſalutray Effects thereof. The Man ſold, as he computed, 160 Gallons. The Brooks he ſtopped at by the way, were in this Province,

LONDON, May 25.

They write from Breſt, that the Prince de Rohan was arrived there, in order to embark on board a man of war of the line for Martinico. His Highneſs, after examining the ſtate of all the French iſlands, was to proceed to Cayenne and Guienne ſettlements.

Letters from Paris inform us, that the count de Lally was removed in the night between the 4th and 5th of this month from the Baſtile to the priſon of the Conciergere (communicating with the palace) where he refuſed to go to bed, and about ſeven in the morning was conducted to the Grand Chamber, which was ſurrounded on all ſides by the guards of the Parliament. As ſoon as he appeared before his Judges they ordered him to diliver his red ribband, &c. which he took off, ſeemingly in great diſcompoſure and confuſion; and being placed on the ſtool to be interrogated, he claſped his hands, and raiſed his eyes towards heaven, ſaying, *Is this the reward of forty years ſervice!* He underwent an interrogation of near twelve hours, during which he was ſucceſſively confronted by the Marquis de Buſſy, and the Count d'Ache; and at nine the ſame evening was remanded to the Baſtile under the eſcorte of ſeveral companies of the Guet, and the guards of the Parliament.

The ſame arret which condemned the Coun de Lally, cleared the Count d'Ache, and ſuppreſſed the memorials of the former, as falſe and defamatory.

The Dolphin Man of War, lately arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, where ſhe has been upon Diſcoveries, it is ſaid, has found out a new Country in the Eaſt, the inhabitants of which are eight Feet and a Half high. Query, whether the ſame with the Giants ſaid to have been diſcovered about ſix or ſeven years ago by Spaniards, near the Terra Patagonia, towards the Southern Coaſts of America?

According to Letters from Toulon, the Iſland of Corſica was whiſpered to be the Object of the New Expedition fitting out there, but whether to act for or againſt the Malecontents was uncertain.

NEW-YORK, AUGUST 14.

On Sunday Night laſt, the Maſt or Flag Staff, erected on the Common, at the Time of public Rejoicing on his Majeſty's Birth Day, for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, left ſtanding inſcribed with the Names of his Majeſty, Mr. Pitt, and Liberty, as a Monument of that happy Event, and Gratitude to thoſe by whom it was accompliſhed was cut down, by ſome of the Soldiers belonging to the 28th Regiment, quartered in the Barracks; and as it appeared by ſeveral Depoſitions, to have been done by Way of Inſult to the Town, it gave great Uneaſineſs, and next Day occaſion'd two Frays between the Town People and the Soldiers, a ſmall Numberr of each in which two or three were wounded, and ſeveral hurt, by the Soldiers. It appears by many Affidavits, that the Soldiers were intirely the Aggreſſors: And the People are in general very uneaſy that ſuch a Number of armed Men, without any viſible Occaſion for them, are ſtationed among us, and ſuffer'd to patrol the Streets, as in a Military or conquer'd Town. The Examinations relating to theſe Diſorders, not being finiſh'd, we muſt refer our Readers to our next, for further Particulars.

Letters from Dutcheſs County, dated one Day laſt Week, adviſe, that at the ſpecial Court then ſitting there, William Pendergħaſt was found guilty of High Treaſon, after a Trial of 24 Hours, and received Sentence accordingly.

BOSTON, Auguſt 14.

This Morning Mr. David Wheeler's Leg, which ſome time ſince was broke, as has been mentioned, was taken off, to prevent the bad Effects of a Mortification, which had begun.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 18.

Dr. *Joſeph Warren*, one of the Phyſicians in Boſton, left that Place on the 11th Inſtant, for Stafford, in this Colony, in Order to examine the Waters that have been lately ſo much the Subject of Converſation, in Order to aſcertain their Qualities and Uſes—Such Examination (for which the Dr. is well qualified) by proper Experiments, will enable him to determine in what Diſtempers they are proper or improper,—by which Means all Perſons reſorting to the Spring, will have an Opportunity to conſult him reſpecting their Diſtempers, and the Uſe of the Waters.—If the Dr. meets with proper Encouragement at Stafford, perhaps it may induce him to ſtay ſome Time to promote ſo laudable a Deſign.—It is to be feared that theſe Waters may do Miſchief, unleſs ſome able Phyſician is on the Spot to give proper Advice.

Colony of Connecticut,
New-London County, ſs.
July 28, 1766.

THESE are to give publick Notice, That upon application made in Writing to *Hezekiah Huntington*, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in New-London County, by Jeremiah Roſs, of New-London, in ſaid County, (a Creditor for more than Twenty Pounds lawful Money; to *Thomas Allen*, of ſaid New-London, an Inſolvent Debtor, who has Abſconded, and now conceales himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, That purſuant to a late Act of the Aſſembly of this Colony, entitled, *An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors*, &c. a Warrant is iſſued, dated the 25th Day of July, A. D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Thomas Allen to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Thomas Allen ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satiſfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

Per *Hezekiah Huntington.*

Hartford Auguſt 11th, 1766.

THE Creditors of Samuel Holman of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, in Hartford, Eaſt Side of the Great River, on the firſt Day of September next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, to negotiate the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel, purſuant to a late Act of this Colony, entitled, *An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors*, &c.

Ruſſell Woodbridge,
Joſeph Maken, } Truſtees.
John Coleman,

WE the Subſcribers being by the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Capt. John Elton, late of Middletown deceaſed, to receive and examine all the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate; and to ſee how ſuch Claims are made out, and evidenced (which Eſtate is repreſented Inſolvent.) Whereupon we do hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their ſaid Claims, on the firſt Wedneſdays of the five next ſucceeding Months, viz. September, October, November, December, and January, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, beginning at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue until Night, on each of ſaid Days. Dated in ſaid Middletown, the 7th Day of Auguſt, 1766.

Nathaniel Chauncey,
Elijah Treadway, } Commiſſioners.
6W *Daniel Stocking,*

Colony of CONNECTICUT.
LITCHFIELD County. } Litchfield, Aug. 15, 1766.

THE Subſcribers appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Silas Bingham of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value, to the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum for ſaid County: Do *hereby Notify* all the Creditors of ſaid Silas, to meet at the now Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Jabez Bingham of Saliſbury, in ſaid Litchfield County, on the 5th Day of September next; then and there (if they think proper) to diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead. And to do other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Andrew Adams,
Thomas Chittenden, } Truſtees.
Dan Raymond.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

Litchfield, Auguſt 14, 1766.

W*HEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtor, for the Uſe of their Creditors,"* &c. *Thomas Gould and John Gould, of Torrington, in Litchfield County, Inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their Creditors, in Number and Value, have exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by them owing, and an Inventory of their Eſtates,* &c. *under Oath, before John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of their Creditors.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Thomas and John Gould, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Inn-holder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 27th of this Inſtant, Auguſt, to ſhew Reaſons, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of ſaid Thomas and John Gould ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.*

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READY MONEY given for clean Linen RAGS, of any Kind, and old TOW, at *Samuel Willis*'s Store in *Middletown.*

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Thomas Allen, of ſaid New-London, an Inſolvent Debtor, who has Abſconded, and now conceales himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, That purſuant to a late Act of the Aſſembly of this Colony, entitled, *An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors*, &c. a Warrant is iſſued, dated the 25th Day of July, A. D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Thomas Allen to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Thomas Allen ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

Per *Hezekiah Huntington.*

Hartford August 11th, 1766.

THE Creditors of Samuel Holman of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, in Hartford, Eaſt Side of the Great River, on the firſt Day of September next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, to negotiate the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel, purſuant to a late Act of this Colony, entitled, *An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors*, &c.

Ruſſell Woodbridge,
Joſeph Maken, } Truſtees.
John Coleman,

WE the Subſcribers being by the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Capt. John Elton, late of Middletown deceaſed, to receive and examine all the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate ; and to ſee how ſuch Claims are made out, and evidenced (which Eſtate is repreſented Inſolvent.) Whereupon we do hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their ſaid Claims, on the firſt Wedneſdays of the five next ſucceeding Months, viz. September, October, November, December, and January, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, Inn holder in ſaid Middletown, beginning at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue until Night, on each of ſaid Days. Dated in ſaid Middletown, the 7th Day of Auguſt, 1766.

Nathaniel Chauncey,
Elijah Treadway, } Commiſſioners.
6W *Daniel Stocking,*

Colony of CONNECTICUT. } Litchfield, Aug. 15, 1766.
LITCHFIELD County.

THE Subſcribers appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Silas Bingham of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value, to the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum for ſaid County : Do *hereby Notify* all the Creditors of ſaid Silas, to meet at the now Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Jabez Bingham of Saliſbury, in ſaid Litchfield County, on the 5th Day of September next ; then and there (if they think proper) to diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead. And to do other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Andrew Adams,
Thomas Chittenden, } Truſtees.
Dan Raymond.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

Litchfield, Auguſt 14. 1766.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtor, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Thomas Gould and John Gould, of Torrington, in Litchfield County, Inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their Creditors, in Number and Value, have exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by them owing, and an Inventory of their Eſtates, &c. under Oath, before John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of their Creditors.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Thomas and John Gould, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Inn-holder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 27th of this Inſtant, Auguſt, to ſhew Reaſons, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of ſaid Thomas and John Gould ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

* * *

READY MONEY given for clean Linen RAGS, of any Kind, and old TOW, at *Samuel Willis*'s Store in *Middletown*.

LONDON, May. 20.

It is ſaid an extraordinary council will be held next week, in conſequence of ſome recent advices received from America.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Lord How reſigned his place of one of the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty.

It is ſuppoſed that the above reſignation will be attended with many more changes, not only in that, but likewiſe in other departments of ſtate, but it is not yet known who are to ſucceed.

It is reported, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York will accompany the intended Queen of Denmak to Copenhagen, as Lord High Admiral of England, and hoiſt his ſtandard on board the new Victory, firſt rate man of war.

We are pretty ſtrongly aſſured that Mr. Wilkes, ſince his arrival in England, paid ſeveral viſits to a great man, before he went out of offices, and that no ſmall diſpleaſure was taking thereat.

His Excellency the Earl of Hertford is talked of as ambaſſador to France, in the Duke of Richmond's room ; and that his ſon in law, the Earl of Crogheda is to be appointed one of the Lord's Juſtices of Ireland.

It is ſaid that the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth will ſhortly be appointed Secretary of State for his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America.

The execution of Count Lally has occaſioned a great diſcontent among the people in France, a great number of their nobility have retired from court ſince his unfortunate exit.

Amongſt other complaints ſent over againſt a certain Britiſh governor abroad, he has been accuſed of having diſſolved more General Aſſemblies in 3 years, than had ever been done by any of his Predeceſſors in ten.—We are credibly informed, that upwards of 230 veſſels are now building in the different colonies in America, intended chiefly for European freight and ſale.

* * *

Hartford, Auguſt 11th, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. WILLIAM GARDINER, late of Hartford, Deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make Payment thereof, unto EUNICE GARDINER, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, by the firſt Day of October next, as thoſe who ſhall neglect it, will then be immediately ſued without Diſtinction.

And all Such, who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in the ſame by ſaid Time.

N. B. Said ADMINISTRATRIX hath a Quantity of Engliſh Goods, belonging to ſaid Eſtate, conſiſting of a variety of uſeful and ſaleable Articles, which ſhe will ſell very reaſonable for Caſh, or on Six Months Credit.

EUNICE GARDINER, Adminiſtratrix.

Notice is hereby given,

TO all Perſons in the Town of Hartford, that have not paid their Country Rates, to me the Subſcriber, that they make Payment of the ſame by the 10th Day of Sept. next, or they will be deſtrained without further Notice.

ASHBEL STEEL, Collector.

N. B. If any Perſons chooſe to pay ſaid Rates in Wheat, Rye, or Oats, the ſame will be accepted, if delivered at John Jones's in Hartford, and they will be allowed what they will clear in Boſton.

Middletown, Auguſt 4, 1766.

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, at the Houſe of Capt. John Sumner, Inn-holder in Middletown, on the Third Monday of September next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

ABOUT three Roods of Land, next North adjoining ſaid Sumner's, with a large convenient Dwelling-Houſe, partly finiſhed ; well ſituated for any Kind of trading Buſineſs.—Alſo, a Black-Smith's Shop on ſaid Land. Alſo, Five Acres of Land with an old Houſe and Barn, about a Mile South-Eaſt from ſaid Sumner's.

Per JACOB WHITMORE.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Honorable Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners to adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Jacob Brandegee, late of Middletown, deceas'd (the ſame being repreſented inſolvent) This is to give Notice that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs on the firſt Tueſdays of the five ſucceeding Months, at the Houſe of Nathaniel Chauncey, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, from two o'Clock in the Afternoon, until Six. All Accounts not atteſted, will be rejected. Dated at Middletown, this 7th Day of Auguſt, A. D. 1766.

RICHARD ALSOP,
NATHANIEL CHAUNCEY,
JOHN STOCKER.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags, of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

WHereas purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c. The Eſtate of Samuel Drake, of ſaid Hartford, an Abſconding and Concealed Debtor, hath been by a Warrant granted by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Chief Judge of ſaid County Court, Attached for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors ; and the ſaid Samuel Drake, having neglected to Diſcharge his juſt Debts ; and we the Subſcribers being by ſaid Judge appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel. Theſe are therefore to notify all the Creditors of him the ſaid Samuel, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on Monday the 25th Day of Inſtant, Auguſt, there to diſapprove (if they think proper) ſaid Truſtees and elect others in their Stead, and to tranſact any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Samuel Talcott,
Daniel Goodwin, } Truſtees
Samuel Wadſworth,

Canaan, Auguſt 1, 1766.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, *on the fourth Tueſday of Auguſt, Inſtant,*

ONE certain Tract of Land lying in Canaan, in Litchfield County ; containing about 118 Acres, with a Dwelling-Houſe and a Barn thereon, with conſiderable Part under good Improvement. Alſo two other ſmall Pieces of Land in ſaid Canaan, belonging to the Eſtate of John Gillet, late of ſaid Canaan deceaſed, together with all the moveable Eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, for the Benefit of the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate. Said Vendue to be held on the Premiſes, and good Titles will be given to the Purchaſers.

Mary Gillet, Executrix.
Gamaliel Whitney, Executor.

BY John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut, Notice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing by one of the Creditors of John Grommon, of Sharon, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath ; in Purſuance of an Act made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly, of ſaid Colony, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, 1765, entitled, "An ACT for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every the Sheriffs, the Under-Sheriffs and Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take, all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid John Grommon, for the Uſe of his Creditors ; and that, unleſs the ſaid John Grommon ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 23d Day of July Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Sharon, July 23, 1766.

Hartford, Auguſt 4, 1766.

TO be ſold by JOSEPH BARRET in Hartford, Tanner's Oyl, Blubber and Lamp-Black.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. *July* 31, 1766.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Charles Rockwell of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, has exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and William Woolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.——Public Notice is therefore hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Charles Rockwell, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, Inn-holder in ſaid Windſor, on the laſt Monday of Auguſt next, to ſhew Reaſon, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid Charles ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulations and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

HARTFORD ; Printed by THOMAS GREEN,
at the HEART and CROWN, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE.

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THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

NUMBER 87.

MONDAY, AUGUST 25, 1766.

Account of the famous PONDIAC *or* PONTEACK, *the preſent Emperor of the Indians on the Lakes.*

From Major Rogers's *Account of* North-America.

THE Indians on the Lakes are generally at peace with one another, having a wide, extended and fruitful country in their poſſeſſion. They are formed into a ſort of empire, and their Emperor is elected from the eldeſt tribe, which is the Ottawas, ſome of them inhabit at our fort at Detroit but are moſtly further weſtward towards the Miſſiſipi. Ponteack is their preſent King or Emperor, who has certainly the largeſt empire and greateſt authority of any Indian chief that has appeared on the continent ſince our acquaintance with it. He puts on an air of majeſty and princely grandeur, and is greatly honoured and revered by his ſubjects. He not long ſince formed a deſign of uniting all the Indian nations together under his authority, but miſcarried in the attempt.

In the Year 1760, when I commanded and marched the firſt detachment into this country that was ever ſent there by the Engliſh, I was met in my way by an embaſſy from him, of ſome of his warriors, and ſome of the chiefs, of the tribes that are under him; the purport of which was, to let me know, that Ponteack was at a ſmall diſtance, coming peaceably, and that he deſired me to halt my detachment till ſuch time as he could ſee me with his own eyes. His ambaſſadors had alſo orders to inform me, that he was Ponteack, the King and Lord of the country I was in.

At firſt ſalutation when he met me he demanded my buſineſs into his country, and how I dared to enter it without his leave? when I informed him that it was not with any deſign againſt the Indians that I came, but to remove the French out of his country, who had been an obſtacle in our way to mutual peace and commerce, and acquainted him with my inſtruction for that purpoſe. I at the ſame time delivered him ſeveral friendly meſſages, or belts of wampum, which he received, but gave me no other anſwer than that he ſtood in the path I travelled in till next morning, giving me a ſmall ſtring of wampum, as much as to ſay I muſt not march further without his leave.

When he departed for the night he enquired whether I wanted any thing his country afforded, and he would ſend his warriors to fetch it? I aſſured him that any proviſions they brought ſhould be paid for; and the next day we were ſupplied by them with ſeveral bags of parched corn, and ſome other neceſſaries. At our ſecond meeting he gave me the pipe of peace, and both of us by turns ſmoaked with it; and he aſſured me he had made peace with me and my detachment; that I might paſs through his country unmoleſted, and relieve the French garriſon: and that he would protect me, and my party from any inſults that might be offered or intended by the Indians; and as an earneſt of his friendſhip he ſent two hundred of his warriors to aſſiſt and protect us in driving one hundred fat cattle, which we had brought from Pittſburg for the uſe of the detachment by the way of Preſque Iſle. He likewiſe ſent to the ſeveral Indian towns on the weſt ſide of Lake Erie, to inform them that I had his conſent to come into the country. He attended me conſtantly after this interview, till I arrived at Detroit; and while I remained in the country and was the means of preſerving the detachment from the fury of the Indians, who had aſſembled at the mouth of the Strait with Intent to cut us off.

I had ſeveral conferences with him, in which he diſcovered great Strength of judgement, and a thirſt after knowledge. He endeavoured to inform himſelf of our military order and diſcipline. He often intimated to me that he could be content to reign in his own country in ſubordination to the King of Great-Britain and was willing to pay him ſuch annual acknowledgments as he was able, in furs, and to call him Uncle. He was curious to know our methods of manufacturing cloth, iron, &c. and expreſſed a great deſire to ſee England, and offered me a part of his country if I would conduct him there. He aſſured me he was inclined to live peaceably with the Engliſh while they uſed him as he deſerved, and to encourage their ſettling in his country; but intimated if they treated him with neglect, he ſhould ſhut up the way, and exclude them from it; in ſhort, his whole converſation ſufficiently indicated that he was far from thinking himſelf a conquered prince, and that he expected to be treated with the reſpect and honour due to a prince or emperor, by all that came into his country, or treated with him.

In 1763, this Indian had the art and addreſs to draw a number of tribes into a confederacy, with a deſign firſt to reduce the Engliſh forts upon the lakes, and then to make a peace to his mind, by which he intended to eſtabliſh himſelf in his imperial authority; and ſo wiſely were his meaſures taken, that, in fifteen days time, he reduced or took ten of our garriſons, which were all we had in this country, except Detroit; and had he carried this alſo, nothing was in the way to complete his ſcheme. Some of the Indians left him, and by his conſent made a ſeperate peace; but he would not be active or perſonally concerned in it, ſaying, that when he made a peace, it ſhould be ſuch an one as would be ſerviceable and honourable to himſelf, and to the King of Great-Britain: but he has not as yet, propoſed his terms.

In the Year 1763. I went to throw Proviſions into the garriſon at Detroit, I ſent this Indian a bottle of brandy by a Frenchman, his counſellers adviſed him not to taſte it, inſinuating that it was poiſoned, and ſent with a deſign to kill him; but Ponteack with a nobleneſs of mind, laughed at their ſuſpicions, ſaying it was not in my power to kill him, who had lately ſaved my life.

In the late war of his, he appointed a commiſſary, and began to make money, or bills of credit, which he hath ſince punctually redeemed. His money was the figure of what he wanted in exchange for it, drawn upon bark, and the ſhape of an Otter (his arms) drawn under it.

Were proper methods taken, this Indian might be rendered very ſerviceable to the Britiſh trade and ſettlements in this country, more extenſively ſo than any one that hath ever been in alliance with us on the continent.

* * *

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, for April laſt.

SIR,

April 24, 1766.

IN your laſt Magazine, among the articles of news, you inſerted the memorable caſe of Richard Parſons, as it was found in the Glouceſter Journal; ſince which at the requeſt of a friend in London, William Dallaway, Eſq; the high ſheriff, who lives within two miles of Chalford, has examined into the affair, and has tranſmitted a particular account of it in a letter, from which the following extract is taken, which you are deſired to preſerve in your uſeful intelligencer, as it tends to confirm that natural and revealed truth, That there is a GOD who judges in the earth.

I am, Sir, &c.

R. WINTER.

On February 20 laſt, Richard Parſons and three more met at a private houſe in Chalford, in order to play at cards, about 6 o'clock in the evening. They played at Loo till about 11 or 12 that night, when they changed their game for Whiſt: After a few deals, a diſpute aroſe about the ſtate of the game, Parſons aſſerted, with oaths, that they were ſix, which the others denied; upon which he wiſhed, That he might never enter into the kingdom of Heaven, and that his fleſh might rot upon his bones if they were not ſix in the game. Theſe wiſhes were ſeveral times repeated, both then and afterwards. Upon this the candle was put out by one James Young, a ſtander-by, who ſays, he was ſhocked with the oaths and expreſſions he heard and that he put out the candle with a deſign to put an end to the game.

Preſently, upon this, they adjourned to another houſe, and there began a freſh game when Parſons and his partner had great ſucceſs. Then they played at Loo again till four in the morning. During this ſecond playing, Parſons complained to one Rolles his partner, of a bad pain in his leg, which from that time increaſed.—There was an appearance of a ſwelling, and afterwards the colour changed to that of a mortified ſtate.—On the following Sunday he rode to Minchin Hampton, to get the advice of Mr. Pegler the ſurgeon in that town, who attended him from the Thurſday after February 27. Notwithſtanding all the applications that were made, the mortification increaſed, and ſhewed itſelf in different parts of his body. On Monday March 3, at the requeſt of ſome of his female relations, the clergyman of Biſley attended him, and adminiſtered the ſacrament, without any knowledge of what had happened before, and which he continued a ſtranger to till he ſaw the account in the Glouceſter Journal. Parſons appeared to be extremely ignorant of religion, having been accuſtomed to ſwear, drink, (though he was not in liquor when he uttered the above execrable wiſh) to game, and profane the ſabbath, tho' he was only in his 19th year; yet after he had received the ſacrament, he appeared to have ſome ſenſe of the ordinance; for he ſaid

Now I muſt never ſin again; he hoped that GOD *would forgive him having been wicked not above ſix years, and that whatever ſhould happen, he would not play at cards again.*

After this he was in great agony, chiefly delirous, ſpoke of his companions by name, and ſeemed as if his imagination was engaged at cards, He ſtarted, had diſtracted looks and geſtures, and in a dreadful fit of ſhaking and trembling, died on Tueſday morning, the 4th of March laſt, and was buried the next day at the pariſh church of Biſley. His eyes were open when he died and could not be cloſed by the common methods; ſo that they remained open when he was put into the coffin: From this circumſtance aroſe a report, that he wiſhed his eyes might never cloſe; but this was a miſtake; for, from the moſt creditable witneſſes, I am fully convinced no ſuch wiſh was uttered; and the fact is, that he did cloſe his eyes after he was taken with the mortification, and either doſed or ſlept ſeveral times.

When the body came to be laid out, it appeared all over diſcoloured or ſpotted; and it might, in the moſt literal ſenſe, be ſaid, that his fleſh rotted on his bones before he died.

Mr. Dallaway, having deſired Mr. Pegler, the ſurgeon, to ſend him his thoughts of Parſon's caſe, received from him the following account,

"Sir, *You deſire me to acquaint you, in writing with what I know relating to the melancholly caſe of the late Richard Parſons; a requeſt I readily comply with, hoping that his cataſtrophe will ſerve to admoniſh all thoſe who profane the ſacred name of God.*

"*February 27 laſt, I viſited Richard Parſons, who I found had an inflamed leg, ſtretching from the knee, tending to a gangrene. The tenſeneſs and redneſs of the ſkin was almoſt gone off, and become of a duſkiſh and livid colour, and felt very lax and flabby: Symptoms being ſo dangerous, ſome inciſions were made down to the quick, ſome ſpirituous fomentations made uſe of, and the whole limb dreſſed up with ſuch applications as are moſt approved in ſuch deſperate circumſtances, joined with proper internal medicines. The next day he ſeemed much the ſame; but on March 1 he was worſe, the inciſions diſcharaing a ſharp fœto ichor, (which is generally of the worſt conſequence.) On the next day, which was Sunday, the ſymptoms ſeemed to be a little more favourable; but, to my great ſurprize, the very next day, I found his leg not only mortified up to the knee, but the ſame began anew in four different parts, viz. under each eye, on the top of the ſhoulder, and one hand; and in about 12 hours after he died. I ſhall not preſume to ſay there was any thing ſupernatural in the caſe; but, however, it muſt be confeſſed that ſuch caſes are rather uncommon in ſubjects ſo young, and of ſo good an habit as he had always been, previous to this illneſs.*

I am, Sir, &c. J. A. P.

* * *

NEW-YORK, August 21.

We hear that after the Examination of a great Number of Witneſſes, reſpecting the late Diſturbances betwen ſome of the Citizens, and a Party of Soldiers, the Corporal and Drum-Major of the Regiment, who appeared to be the chief Authors of the Diſturbrances, were bound over to the Quarter Seſſion, as alſo a Lieutenant. We here theſe Differences are likely to have an amicable Concluſion; for that at a Meeting between the Magiſtrates of the City, and the Officers of the Regiment, in the Preſence of the Governor, they declared their Deſire of living in Harmony with the Citizens, and ſaid that upon any Miſbehavior of the Soldiers, under their Command, they ſhould either be tried by a Court-Martial, or deliver'd up to the civil Authority, as the Magiſtrates ſhould require—They only deſired the Soldiers ſhould not be ill treated or moleſted, which was promiſed on the Part of the Magiſtrates.

We hear that on Saturday next his Excellency Governor Moore, with his Lady and Daughter, &c. are to embark for Albany, in order to proceed on his intended Excurſion to the Frontier Parts of his Government, and to run the Boundary Line between this Province and Canada.

We hear from Dutcheſs County, that Penderghaſt, has been condemn'd for High-Treaſon, and was to ſuffer Death in ſix Weeks—The uſual ſevere Sentance for Treaſon was pronounced on him.

We hear a Veſſel is arrived at Philadelphia, which left England in Company of the Hope, Capt. Davis, of this Port, which may be hourly expected, as alſo the Packet.—The Packet, which ſailed from hence in May, was not arrived the 26th June laſt.—The Parliament was broke up—Two Free Pots were eſtabliſh'd, the Duties on Molaſſes reduced, and ſome other Regulations in Trade.

BOSTON, Auguſt 11, 1766.

Since our laſt, another Expreſs has come to Town from the Weſtward, with a Petition to his Excellency the Governor, and Council, from a number of the Inhabitants of Nobletown, who have been drove from their Settlement there; complaining of the cruel Treatment they have again lately met with from the Sheriff of Albany and others, and begging the Interpoſition of this Province under whoſe Encouragement they firſt ſettled there.—The Subſtance of there Complaint, we have in the following Letter from Egremont, to which place many of the Inhabitants were obliged to flee for Protection, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Egremont, in this Province, dated July the 30, 1766.

"On Saturday the 26th of July Inſt. Hermanus Schuyler, Sheriff of the County of Albany, and Robert Van Ranſlear, of Cleverack, attended with about 250 of General Gage's Light Infantry, arm'd with Guns, Swords, Piſtols, one Field Piece, and three Swivels, came in a hoſtile Manner to Nobletown, to the Houſe of Andrew Stalker, which they broke down: from thence they proceeded to the Houſe of William Bever, broke down his Houſe, and rob'd him of three Guns and ſundry other Goods and Tools; from thence they came to the Houſe of Evert Connickabacker, where they pitched their Camp; from thence ſaid Schuyler and others on Sabbath Day the 27th, travelled 3 Miles to the Houſe of Joſeph Clark, and broke it open and robb'd him of all his Books, Arms, Cloaths, Proviſions, and every Thing they could lay their Hands on; from thence they went to the Houſe of Robert Mecker, and broke down the Houſe, flung out and deſtroyed and carried away every Thing that was therein; from thence they returned to their Camp; from whence, in the Afternoon the ſaid Schuyler and others came to the Houſe of Robert Noble, which Houſe and Furniture they entirely deſtroyed, and ſet Fire to the Barns, &c. which were conſumed; from thence they proceeded to the Houſes of ſaid Clark and Mecker, and carried off all they left in the Morning, then returning to their Camp, they took a Priſoner Thomas Millard, killing and deſtroying Swine, Fowls, &c. as they returned: On Monday the 28th the ſaid Schyler and others came to the Houſe of Robert Warran, which they broke open and plundered and rifled of every Thing therein, killed 4 Sheep, 3 Hogs, 1 Calf, and abuſed the Children, &c. thence they proceeded to the Houſe of William Kellog, and a Man who was in the Houſe upon their Approach fled, but was purſued and had 2 Guns fired at him, but he eſcaped; they then returned to the Houſe, which they robb'd of every Thing, and much abuſed a Child there, killed two Hogs, ten Geeſe, &c. thence ſaid Schyler and others came to the Houſe of Eb. Smith of Egremont, and rifled it of every Thing valuable and light to carry away, and then returned to their Camp, and on Tueſday they drew off, threatning they would come again in a few Days and lay the whole Town in Rubbiſh, plant 3 Forts there, and tarry to keep off the Inhabitants.——Thus are the Inhabtants of Nobletown drove away to the neighbouring Towns, as Sheep by Wolves, to Egremont, Sheffield and Barrington, with their Wives and Families, and are in the moſt diſtreſſed Circumſtances, having nothing to ſupport them but the Charity of the People."——

BOSTON, Auguſt 21.

By an Expreſs from Pittsfield Yeſterday, we have further Accounts of the Diſtreſſes of the Inhabitants of the Weſtern Parts of the Province, who are at their Wit's End, they are afraid to work in their Fields in the Day, and of having their Houſes burnt or robbed in the Night;—a Number of armed Men, who call themſelves the King's Troops, but ſeem to conduct themſelves like a Number of Banditti or Collection of Robbers, not content with their daily Ravages in Nobletown, have extended themſelves into Egremont in this Province, broke into and robbed the Houſe of one Bunts, in the Night of the 13th Inſtant, bound the old Man, &c. then went to another Houſe and took off a Man and carried him with them: The night following they were again in Egremont: It is ſaid thoſe armed Men give out they will clear all the Inhabitants off from the River: they are in Fears of a viſit from them at Great-Barrington, as they had wrote to them they ſhould come. Maj. Williams and Capt. Dwight went to Nobletown to ſolicit the Officers of the Party for Liberty that Sheffield and Barrington People might come and reap and ſecure the Grain that was not already deſtroyed, and afterwards Col. Aſhley want upon the ſame errand, and were refuſed.

It is ſaid that the Baſis of Livingſton's and Ranſlear's invenomed Treatment of theſe People is,—Conſcious of the Weakneſs of their Titles to theſe Lands, and that they never obtained the Indian Title in a juſt and equitable Manner, and that Jacob, Solomon, and John, who were the proper Owners of the Land, are gone Home with Mr. Griggs, Nephew to General Conway, they imagine they ſhall not hold any of theſe Lands unleſs they ſo diſtreſs the preſent occupiers, who have bought the Indian Title, to come in and take Leaſes under them.—This the Stimulus that actuates them at the preſent Day.

* * *

Auguſt 11, 1766.

Letter from Govornor *FITCH*, to ——

Sir,

As you have been pleaſed to acquaint me a Report is circulated abroad, and hath even found its Way into the public Prints, both in Boſton and Connecticut, that I never forwarded the Memorial from this Colony, againſt the Stamp-Act; ſo as to be received till after ſaid Act was repealed in the Houſe of Commons, and to deſire an Account from me, how that Matter really was, &c. I ſhall give you an Account of the Affair, and my Conduct therein, as near as I can remember, for I have not the Letter by me, which I ſent with thoſe Petitions, having delivered that, with my other Letters, to Governor Pitkin in May, to be publiſhed in the Aſſembly.

The Caſe is thus: The Aſſembly in October, paſſed a Reſolve, approving the Petitions, and deſired the Committee to ſign them, and deſired me to tranſmit a Copy of that Reſolve, and of the Appointment of the Commiſſioners; and alſo of a ſet of Inſtructions to the Agent, with the Petitions or Memorials, and that I would make ſome further Obſervations with the Agent for enforcing the Repeal of the Stamp Act. Theſe things were not finiſhed as I remember till on the laſt Day of the Seſſion, which being ended on Fryday, I applyed to the Secretary for the Copies of theſe three Acts; he informed me he muſt move Homeward, and could not get them ready then, but would ſend them ſoon; I obſerved the Matter required Diſpatch, and therefore deſired they might be ſent for as ſoon as poſſible: As ſoon as I received them, which I think was about the 12th or 13th of November; I immediately engaged in writing my Letter to Mr. Agent Jackſon, which I think bares Date the 13th of November; but as I took ſome Pains to make Remarks againſt the Stamp Act, or for enforcing the Motion for a Repeal of it, ſome Time was neceſſarily taken up, more than uſual for common Letters, though I was not long about it; and as ſoon as I could get it fairly tranſcribed and incloſed with the three Petitions, to the King, Lords, and Commons, and the Acts of Aſſembly, I went myſelf, and carried that Packet, with one to Mr. Secretary Conway, incloſing a Plan of the Colony, to the Poſt-Office, better than two Miles Diſtance, and delivered them to the Deputy-Poſtmaſter, paid the inland Poſtage of that to the Agent, and gave ſpecial Directions to have it ſent by the next Poſt, in order to be forwarded by the next Packet for Falmouth. In the Whole of this Proceeding, I really aimed to act with Care and Diſpatch. And although I took what I eſteemed the ſafeſt Method for Conveyance, and the ſame as uſual in ſuch Caſes, and the propereſt Method for a certain and ſpeedy Conveyance, yet I am not able to give an Account what Progreſs was afterwards made therein, nor do I now remember how ſoon after this the next Packet ſailed from New-York; though I am apt to think, it unhappily fell out, that it was not very ſoon. Now, Sir, whether a Suggeſtion that I, from an evil Deſign, delayed a Performance of the Truſt repoſed in me, can flow from any Thing better than a wicked, if not a malicious Intention to injure my Character, which has heretofore been ſufficiently attacked, without juſt Cauſe, let any One judge?

Having given this ſhort and actual account of the Matter aforeſaid, you are at Liberty, if you judge it may be of public Service, to make ſuch Uſe of it as you may think proper, for the Satisfaction of your Friends.

I am, &c. THO'. FITCH.

Advertiſements.

WANTED *immediately, a Number of Men, uſed to cutting and burning of Wood, and clearing of Land. Proviſion will be found them on the Spot; and great Encouragement will be given, by applying to George Monielaws, in Hartwood, and John Walker, and Thomas Davidſon in Hartford.*

Hartwood, Auguſt 22, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. CRAFTS WRIGHT, late of Weathersfield, deceas'd, either by Note, Book or Bond, are hereby deſired (as they would avoid Trouble) to ſettle the ſame immediately: And all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts to the Adminiſtratrix, that they may be adjuſted. Sarah Wright, Adminiſtratrix.

Weathersfield, 14th Auguſt, 1766.

Colony of Connecticut.

Middletown, *Auguſt* 15, 1766.

WHEREAS, *purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled,* "*An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,*" *&c.* —— REUBIN HURLBUT *of* Symſbury, *in* Hartford *County, Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sum by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under* Oath, *before* Jabez Hamlin, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court in* Hartford *County, and* Seth Wetmore, *Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of his Creditors.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid* REUBEN HURLBUT, *to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs.* Abigail Shaylor, *Inn-holder in ſaid* Middletown, *on the 2d* Tueſday of September, *next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid* Reuben Hurlbut *ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.*

ALL Perſons indebted to Edward Marcy, Inn-holder in Hartford, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, or they will be ſued without further Notice.

Edward Marcy.

THE Creditors of Gideon Granger and Doct. David Wilcox, both Suffield, Inſolvent Debtors, are hereby Notified to appear at the Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, Inn-holder in Suffield, on the laſt Monday of September next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, in Order to finiſh their Accounts, and make Diviſion of their Eſtates, agreeable to an Act or Law of this Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c.

Samuel Kent,
Graves Lomis,
Seth Austin.
Truſtees for Gideon Granger.
Samuel Kent,
Jacob Austin,
Setm Austin,
Truſtees for Willcocks.

Saliſbury, Auguſt 14, 1766.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip of Caſtleton, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Amos Bird*, in ſaid Caſtleton, on the 16th Day of September next at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon; to agree upon a Diviſion of their Lands, and to conſult proper Meaſures to promote the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhip: Application having been made as the Law of ſaid Province directs.

Thomas Porter, Juſtice of the Peace.

Colony of Connecticut.
N. London County, ſs. Aug. 11. 1766.

THESE are to give notice, that upon application made in writing to Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in New-London-county, by John Deniſon, of Stonington, in ſaid county, (a creditor for more than twenty pounds lawful money) to Clement Miner, of ſaid Stonington, an inſolvent debtor, who is now confined in goal in ſaid New-London, for debt, that purſuant to a late act of the aſſembly of this colony, entitled. *An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, &c.* a warant is iſſued dated the 11th day of auguſt, A. D. 1766, directing all the eſtate and effects of the ſaid *Clement Miner*, to be attached, and ſafe kept; and that unleſs the ſaid *Clement Miner* ſhall diſcharge all his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor with in three months from the day of the date of ſaid warrant to the ſatisfaction of his creditor, &c. all the eſtate ordered to be ſo attached &c. will be ſold for the benefit of the creditors according to the direction of ſaid act.

Hez. Huntington.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to, the Creditors of Thomas Burr of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of Moſes Butler, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, on the third Tueſday of September next; then and there to exhibit their Claims againſt ſaid Burr's Eſtate, to determine whether they will apportion the Lands and Goods of ſaid Burr among themſelves, or adviſe the Truſtees to ſell and diſpoſe of the ſame for their Benefit; and to adviſe and aſſiſt the Truſtees in other Matters proper and neceſſary.

Hartford, August 20, 1766.
John Kieth,
William Tiley,
Titus Hosmer.
} Truſtees on ſaid Burr's Eſtate.

N. B. Any Perſons having Accounts open, may at any Time before or after ſaid 3d Tueſday, adjuſt their Accounts with ſaid Tiley and Kieth at Hartford.——Alſo, it is expected that the Claimants not only make Oath that their Charges are juſt, but alſo that the Ballance they claim is juſtly due, and that they have receiced no Part thereof.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 14.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the ſloop -----, Capt. Harris, in ſix weeks, from the river Gambia on the Coaſt of Africa, who informs us, that a ſtrong garriſon had arrived on the coaſt from England, had made Senegal and Gambia into one province, by the name of Senegambia, and that the ſlave trade was almoſt ſpoiled by the cuſtoms and impoſitions of thoſe ſettlers.——He further informs us, that the ſlaves on board a brig, one Watſon maſter, belonging to Virginia, then lying in the river, roſe on the crew and killed the maſter and all the hands, then made for the land as faſt as poſſible; but ſeveral veſſels lying near they retook the brig and all the ſlaves except thirty; the maſters of veſſels put ſome hands aboard her, and ſhe ſailed for the Weſt-Indies ſome time before Capt. Harris.

HARTFORD.

We hear from Middletown, that on the 14th Inſtant, one Mr. Cuningham, of that Town, by a Fall on an Ax, received a Cut in his Left-Side, about 9 in the Morning, of which he expired at 9 in the Evening.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Banda, the Capital of the Molaco Iſlands, June 10, 1765, being a further Account of the Eruption of the Volcanos in the Iſland.

"The Quantity of Cinders caſt up from the Mountain, with the burning Lava, which ran down its Sides to the Diſtance of upwards of two-thirds of it, deſtroying all the Houſes and Trees in its Paſſage, which fell with a horrible Noiſe, filled every Soul with Terror on the 29th. To theſe were added, the perpetual Rumblings heard in the Body of the Mountain, and the ſulphurous Vapours iſſuing from all Parts, which rendered the Air quite inſupportable. Report magnifying theſe Objects, added to our Conſternation. Tho' it had not appeared that any Stones had been found above half Way down the Mountain, yet it was pretended that ſeveral had been picked up in different Parts of the Iſle. Indeed a Dutch Soldier, on the firſt, preſented the Governor with a Peice of very hot Matter, which he had found near the Fort. On examining this Piece, it was found to conſiſt of pure Sulphur. The ſtench of Sulphur had been frequently very ſtrong in the Iſland, but never continued long. The Fire alſo of the lower Volcano laſted only 24 Hours, the Collection of ſtones thrown out, having extinguiſhed it, and converted it into a thick Smoak, till the 3d of this Month. But this Circumſtance occaſioned the greater Alarms, becauſe the Vapours thickened at the two upper Volcanos, and the Exploſion of burning Matter became more frequent and much more terrible then ever. The Ground to the Extent of the Valley was inacceſſible on Account of the Heat. The Trees, late ſo beautiful, were partly burnt and partly overturned, for above Halfway down the Mountain; and the Stones which fell from the Top being ſtopped by the Trees, that had been overturned, ſet them on Fire, which cauſed a very terrible Conflagration. It was in this Situation which threatned further Calamities, that the Government ordered the inhabitants to provide themſelves with Water. The Officers appointed to extinguiſh ſuch fires as might happen, received in particular, the moſt preciſe Orders on that Head. Theſe made the deeper Impreſſions on People's Minds, as a Quantity of burning Matter had fallen in the Negory, and ſeveral Pieces of Sulphur, yet quite hot, had been picked up, on the 3d, near the Clove Magazine.

"The 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th, no favourable Changes were ſeen. On the contrary, every Body thought they perceived the Volcanoes grow wider, the Flames thicken, and the Eruption of burning Matter increaſe.

"On the 15th, nothing yet to quiet us; the ſubterraneous Noiſe with the Quantity of burning Matter, thickneſs of the Flames, Violence of the Reports, &c. all increaſed.

"On the 4th of the preſent Month, every Thing in the ſame melancholly Situation, the ſubteraneous Noiſe ſtill equally terrible, and the fiery Matter iſſuing from the Mouth of the Volcanos in the ſame Quantity and with the ſame Velocity.

"This ſorrowful Event depreſſes us the more, as we were ſcarce recovered from the Conſternation, which the Shock of an Earthquake on the 12th of September, 1764, had ſpread over the Iſle."

Colony of *CONNECTICUT.* }
LITCHFIELD County. } Litchfield, Aug. 15, 1766.

THE Subſcribers appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Silas Bingham of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value, to the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum for ſaid County: Do *hereby Notify* all the Creditors of ſaid Silas, to meet at the now Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Jabez Bingham of Saliſbury, in ſaid Litchfield County, on the 5th Day of September next; then and there (if they think proper) to diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead. And to do other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Andrew Adams,
Thomas Chittenden, } Truſtees.
Dan Raymond.

Hartford August 11th, 1766.

THE Creditors of Samuel Holman of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, in Hartford, Eaſt Side of the Great River, on the firſt Day of September next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, to negotiate the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel, purſuant to a late Act of this Colony, entitled, *An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,* &c.

Ruſſell Woodbridge,
Joſeph Maken, } Truſtees.
John Coleman,

Colony of Connecticut,
New-London County, ſs. }
July 28, 1766,

THESE are to give publick Notice, That upon application made in Writing to *Hezekiah Huntington,* Eſq; Judge of the County Court in New-London County, by Jeremiah Roſs, of New-London, in ſaid County, (a Creditor for more than Twenty Pounds lawful Money; to *Thomas Allen,* of ſaid New-London, an Inſolvent Debtor, who has Abſconded, and now conceales himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, That purſuant to a late Act of the Aſſembly of this Colony, entitled, *An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,* &c. a Warrant is iſſued, dated the 25th Day of July, A. D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Thomas Allen to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Thomas Allen ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

Per *Hezekiah Huntington.*

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

Litchfield, Auguſt 14, 1766.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Thomas Gould and John Gould, of Torrington, in Litchfield County, Inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their Creditors, in Number and Value, have exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by them owing, and an Inventory of their Eſtates, &c. under Oath, before John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of their Creditors.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Thomas and John Gould, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Inn-holder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 27th of this Inſtant, Auguſt, to ſhew Reaſons, (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of ſaid Thomas and John Gould ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Capt. John Elton, late of Middletown deceaſed, to receive and examine all the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate; and to ſee how ſuch Claims are made out, and evidenced (which Eſtate is repreſented Inſolvent.) Whereupon we do hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their ſaid Claims, on the firſt Wedneſdays of the five next ſucceeding Months, viz. September, October, November, December, and January, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, beginning at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue until Night, on each of ſaid Days. Dated in ſaid Middletown, the 7th Day of Auguſt, 1766.

Nathaniel Chauncey,
Elijah Treadway, } Commiſſioners.
6W *Daniel Stocking,*

Notice is hereby given,

TO all Perſons in the Town of Hartford, that have not paid their Country Rates, to me the Subſcriber, that they make Payment of the ſame by the 10th Day of Sept. next, or they will be deſtrained without further Notice.

ASHBEL STEEL, Collector.

N. B. If any Perſons chooſe to pay ſaid Rates in Wheat, Rye, or Oats, the ſame will be accepted, if delivered at John Jones's in Hartford, and they will be allowed what they will clear in Boſton.

Middletown, Auguſt 4, 1766.

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, at the Houſe of Capt. John Sumner, Inn-holder in Middletown, on the Third Monday of September next, at 3 *o'Clock in the Afternoon,*

ABOUT three Roods of Land, next North adjoining ſaid Sumner's, with a large convenient Dwelling-Houſe, partly finiſhed; well ſituated for any Kind of trading Buſineſs.—Alſo, a Black-Smith's Shop on ſaid Land. Alſo, Five Acres of Land with an old Houſe and Barn, about a Mile South-Eaſt from ſaid Sumner's.

Per JACOB WHITMORE.

HARTFORD; Printed by THOMAS GREEN,
at the HEART and CROWN, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE.

THE NUMBER 88.

CONNECTICUT COURANT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1766.

BOSTON, Auguſt 21.

SINCE our laſt ſeveral Veſſels have returned from the Whaling Buſineſs, who have not only had bad Succeſs, but alſo been ill treated by ſome of the Cruiſers on the Labradore Coaſt.

On Monday laſt arrived here Capt. Coles in a Brig from Newfoundland, in whom came Paſſenger Capt. Penn, who informs us that he left London in April laſt as Pilot of the Ships Paliſſer and Labradore, which were fitted out by a company of Merchants Adventurers in London, for carrying on a Trade with the Æſquemaux Indians, fiſhing for Whales, Seils, Cod and Salmon in the Streights of Belleiſle and Coaſt of Labradore; That he was employed in that Service until the beginning of July; That he left the Streights of Belleiſle the 9th of July and on his Way to Newfoundland, he went on board a Number of Whaling Veſſels, who had met with no Succeſs, not more than twenty Whale, having been caught among the whole Fleet: He further informs us, that many of the Veſſels which were diſappointed of Whales, went upon the Cod fiſhery on the Labradore Coaſt, but that on the Arrival of the Company's Ship and his Majeſty's Sloop Merlin, they were ordered off, and what Fiſh they had caught were taken from them, excepting a ſmall Quantity for the Veſſel's Uſe: This was done under Pretence that the whole of that Coaſt was patenteed to the above mentioned Company, and by Virtue of the Orders iſſued by Governor Palliſer.—A Copy of which Capt. Penn has favoured us with, and are as Follows.

By His Excellency Hugh Palliſer, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Iſlands of *Newfoundland, Anticoſta, Magdelines, Coaſt of Labradore, &c. &c.*

RULES, ORDERS and REGULATIONS to be obſerved on the Coaſt of *Labradore*, Streights of *Belleiſle*, and in the Iſlands of *Anticoſta* and the *Magdelines*.

WHEREAS the Property of all the Land on the ſaid Coaſt of *Labradore*, and the Iſlands of *Anticoſta* and *Magdelines* is centered in the Crown; And ſince the Conqueſt thereof no part of it has lawfully been given or granted away, and no power being veſted in me to give or grant any excluſive Poſſeſſions or Privileges to any Perſon whatſoever; And whereas it has ever been the Policy of the Nation to give his Majeſty's Subjects from *Britain*, in preference to all others, every Encouragement to carry on the Fiſheries.

In order to invite Adventurers into that extenſive Field of Trade and Fiſhing, I hereby order and direct that the Whole ſhall be public and free to all the King's Subjects, in Preference to all others, till his Majeſty's further Pleaſure be known, under the following Regulations, ſubject to ſuch Alterations and additions as may hereafter be found neceſſary for extending and improving that valuable Branch of Trade.

I. All the Rules and Regulations ordained by that excellent Act of the 10th and 11th of *William* the Third, intitled, An Act for the Encouragement of the Trade and Fiſheries to *Newfoundland*, ſhall be ſtrictly obſerved on the Coaſt and Iſlands abovementioned (except that Proviſo in which the ſaid Act ſays, "Provided always that all ſuch Perſons as "ſince the 25th of March, 1685, have built, &c. &c.") is not to be in force on the Coaſt and Iſlands abovementioned.

II. All *Britiſh* Subjects, Whale-Fiſhers, are to chuſe Places on the Shore for Landing to cut up the Whales and other Oil-Fiſh, and to make their Oil as they reſpectively arrive with Fiſh to land, obſerving, that they are never to occupy or uſe any Place that ever has or hereafter may be uſed by any *Britiſh* Cod Fiſher.——The Whale-Fiſhers from the Plantations may fiſh for Whales, and other Oil Fiſh of that Kind, and may land on the ſaid Coaſt and Iſland, within the Gulph only, but no where elſe, to cut up their Whales and to make their Oil; And for that Purpoſe may uſe any Place that they find unoccupied, and that never has been uſed by any *Britiſh* Fiſhing Ships for either Whales, Cod or Seils; taking eſpecial care that they do not fiſh for either Cod or Seils &c. nor annoy or hinder any *Britiſh* Fiſher whatſoever.

III. Whereas complaint has been made to me that the Whale-Fiſhers from the Plantations have a Practice of turning adrift the uſeleſs Part of the Carcaſes of Whales, to the Annoyance and Damage of neighbouring Fiſhers for Cod and Seils, or elſe leave them on Shore, which is a great Nuiſance; I hereby order and direct, that all the ſaid Whale-Fiſhers ſhall carry the Carcaſes to at leaſt three Leagues from the Shore.

IV. No Veſſel ſhall be conſidered as a *Britiſh* Fiſhing Ship, nor be entituled to the Privileges thereof, or of being Admirals of Harbours on the Coaſt and Iſlands abovementioned, except ſuch as clear out from *Britain* the ſame Seaſon, and carry out Men to be actually employed in the Fiſhery, and to return to *Britain* with the Ships when the Fiſhing Seaſon is over.

If any Perſon commits Murther, whether of any of his Majeſty's Chriſtian or Indian Subjects, on the Coaſt and Iſlands abovementioned, or any other Capital Crime, all his Majeſty's Subjects are hereby authorized and required to apprehend ſuch Offenders, and carry them before any Commanders of his Majeſty's Ships, or before the Admiral of any Harbour, and Oath being made before them of the Fact, the Captains of any of his Majeſty's Ships, &c. are hereby ordered and directed to ſecure them; And when they join me to bring ſuch Offenders with them in order to their being tried at the General Aſſizes.

Given under my Hand this 3d Day of April 1766.

HUGH PALLISER.

To all to whom this may concern, Captain John Hamilton, *Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop* Merlin, *and one of the Lieutenant Governors of* Labradore *and its Dependencies, hereby certifies that the above is a genuine Copy.*

Dated on board the ſaid Sloop.
Labradore Harbour, 16th June, 1766.

Capt. Penn farther informs us, that Meſſrs Lymburner and Robinſon, of Quebec, having made a Settlement at a Place called St. Modeſte, in the Streights of Belleiſle, it was entirely deſtroyed, and 200 Barrels of Oil taken off, as it was an infringement of the Patent. Said Capt. Penn was informed when in the Streights, that a Poſt in Charles River, near Cape Charles, belonging to Mr. Brymer of Quebec was alſo deſtroyed, and 30 Ton of Seil-Oil in Iron-bound Caſks, taken off.

In Conſequence of which Proceedings moſt of the Veſſels [illegible] and went to fiſh on the Banks.

◆

READY MONEY given for clean Linen RAGS, of any Kind, and old TOW, at *Samuel Willis's* Store in *Middletown*.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Capt. John Elton, late of Middletown deceaſed, to receive and examine all the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate; and to ſee how ſuch Claims are made out, and evidenced (which Eſtate is repreſented Inſolvent.) Whereupon we do hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their ſaid Claims, on the firſt Wedneſdays of the five next ſucceeding Months, viz. September, October, November, December, and January, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, beginning at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue until Night, on each of ſaid Days. Dated in ſaid Middletown, the 7th Day of Auguſt, 1766.

Nathaniel Chauncey,
Elijah Treadway, Commiſſioners.
6W *Daniel Stocking,*

Colony of Connecticut,
New-London County, ſs.
July 28, 1766.

THESE are to give publick Notice, That upon application made in Writing to *Hezekiah Huntington*, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in New-London County, by Jeremiah Roſs, of New-London, in ſaid County, (a Creditor for more than Twenty Pounds lawful Money; to *Thomas Allen*, of ſaid New-London, an Inſolvent Debtor, who has Abſconded, and now conceales himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, That purſuant to a late Act of the Aſſembly of this Colony, entitled, *An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors*, &c. a Warrant is iſſued, dated the 25th Day of July, A. D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Thomas Allen to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Thomas Allen ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satiſfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

Per *Hezekiah Huntington.*

Colony of Connecticut. }
County of Litchfield, ſſ. } Litchfield, September 1, 1766.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton, of Goſhen, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition, to the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County; hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Eliphalet, to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh, Innholder in ſaid Litchfield, on the laſt Day of September, Inſtant, then and there (if they think proper) to diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect Others, or tranſact any Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

SAMUEL NASH,
URI HILL,
JEDIDIAH STRONG, } Truſtees.
190

Colony of Connecticut. }
Hartford County, ſſ. } Windſor, Auguſt 28th, 1766.

THE Subſcribers appointed (by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and William Wolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum, for ſaid County) Truſtees of the Eſtate of Charles Rockwell, of Windſor, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Charles, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the 24th Day of September next, there (if they think proper) approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

BENONI OLCOTT,
AARON BISSELL,
ELISHA PITKIN, } Truſtees.
190

To be ſold by WILLIAM LAMSON,

At Mr. Ebenezer Bernard's in Hartford, or at Mr. Oliver Pomeroy's at Rocky-Hill, for Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Tobacco, old Cheeſe, new Pork, Bees-Wax, Onions or old Pewter——and very cheap for Caſh——

GOOD double-refin'd Engliſh Loaf Sugar, good Mackrill, the beſt of Kippen's Snuff, Peper, Iriſh Linens, Barcalona Handkerchiefs, of different Colours, Ribbons, Silk-Mitts, Calamanco Shoes, Coffee, Indigo, Ginger, Pewter Baſons, Linen Handkerchiefs of all Kinds, and ſundry other Goods. 190

Windham, Auguſt 25th, 1766.

TAKEN out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, on the 24th Inſtant, a Black Horſe, newly ſhod before, barefoot behind, both paces and trots, about 14 Hands high, ſlim built, 4 Years old, wall ey'd, white Face and Mouth, 3 white Feet, ſome White on his Belly, near his left Thigh, the End of his Tail grayiſh, branded on the left Shoulder with Windham Brand, (thus &) ſomething blur'd. Whoever ſecures the Horſe, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

191 SAMUEL MOSELEY.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhips of Barkhampſtead, Wincheſter and Colebrook, in the Colony of Connecticut, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſee Cauſe) at the General Aſſembly, of ſaid Colony, to be holden at New-Haven, on the 2d Thurſday of October, next, to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) wherefore the Memorial of Michael Humphry, &c. praying that the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhips, might be eſpecially ordered and obliged, to put, and keep, in good and conſtant Repair, fit for travailing, &c. ſuch Parts of a certain public Road or High-Way, (which by Direction of the Aſſembly was aſcertained and laid out, thro' the Green-Woods, from near the Manſion-Houſe, late belonging to Samuel Humphry, in Symſbury, towards Col. David Whitney's, in Canaan) as fall within the Bounds of the ſeveral Townſhips, aforeſaid, within a certain Time, and in the Way, and Manner ſet forth, and propoſed in ſaid Memorial ſhould not be granted, which Memorial ſtands continued to the Seſſion of ſaid Aſſembly, in October, next, to be further heard and determined upon.

By Order of the General Aſſembly, May—1766.
190 GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Samuel Drake, of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of William Knox, Innholder, in Hartford, on the Third Tueſdays of September, October, and November, next, at one of the Clock Afternoon, then and there to exhibit their Claims againſt ſaid Drake's Eſtate.

SAMUEL TALCOTT,
DANIEL GOODWIN,
SAMUEL WADSWORTH, } Truſtees of ſaid Drake's ESTATE.
190

In a few Days will be PUBLISHED,

THE religious Improvement of HARVEST.

A SERMON, Preached, July 27th, 1766.

By *Nathaniel Hooker*, A. M. Paſtor of a Church in *Hartford*.

"Ye Foreſts bend, ye Harveſts wave, to HIM;
Breathe, your ſtill Song into the Reaper's Heart,
As Home he goes beneath the joyous Moon." *Thomſon*.

Pomfret, Auguſt 25th, 1766.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, on the 24th of Auguſt, Inſtant, a ſorrel Mare, about 14 Hands high, with a large Blaze in her Face, a broad white Spot on her Noſe, a natural Pacer, but trots ſome, newly ſhod all round, about 10 or 12 Years old, branded P on the near Shoulder, ſcabby Noſe. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and ſend Word to the Subſcriber, or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

191 BECHAM GOODELL.

Colony of Connecticut, ſſ.)
Hartford County, Auguſt 26, 1766)

WHereas Nathaniel Davis, of Windſor, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, on his Petition, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, exhibiting an Inventory of his Eſtate, and the Debts he oweth, praying for the Relief provided in a late Statute of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for the preventing of Fraud in Debtors," &c. was this Day admitted to take the Oath in ſaid Statute provided, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and William Wolcott, Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County. Theſe are to give Notice to the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on Thurſday, the 25th Day of September, next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of all the Eſtate of the ſaid Nathaniel ſhould not be made to Truſtees, then to be appointed, that the ſame may be diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of all his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act. 190

Colony of Connecticut, to wit.

Windſor, Auguſt 26th, A. D. 1766.

WHereas Purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, Entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. &c. John Roberts Juniour, of Windſor, in Hartford County, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major part of his Creditors, in number and Vallue; hath exdibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate Under Oath before Jabez Hamlin Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and William Woolcot, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of his Creditors.

Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors, of the ſaid John Roberts Junior, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on Thurſday the 25th Day of September next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate, of ſaid John Roberts, Junior, ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Peoviſion in ſaid Act. 190

* * *

By the Captains Sparks and Ritchie, who are arrived at Philadelphia, from London, and the Earl of Halifax Packet-Boat, arrived at New-York, there is the following Advices, viz.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament on Friday the 6th Day of June, 1766.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"IT is with the utmoſt ſatisfaction, that I have obſerved the wiſdom and moderation which have uniformly guided you through the many important deliberations, in which you have been engaged during the courſe of this long and intereſting ſeſſion of parliament. I perſuade myſelf, that the moſt ſalutary effects muſt be the natural Reſult of deliberations conducted upon ſuch principles."

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I thank you for the ſupplies which you have ſo chearfully given for the ſeveral eſtabliſhments, and for the ſupport of public credit, and you may reſt aſſured, that no œconomy will be wanting to render them effectual for the purpoſes for which they were granted."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The preſent general diſpoſition of all the Powers of Europe ſeems to indicate a continuance of peace: and it is my earneſt deſire to preſerve the general tranquility, by fulfilling, on my part, all the engagements I am under by treaties. And on this foundation I may reaſonably hope and expect the ſame ſtrict performance of thoſe engagements, which other powers are under to my crown."

"The many regulations which you have made for extending and promoting the trade and manufactures of G. Britain, and for ſettling the mutual intercourſe of my kingdoms and plantations, in ſuch a manner as to provide for the improvement of the colonies, on a plan of due ſubordination to the commercial intereſts of the Mother country, are the ſtrongeſt proofs of your equitable and comprehenſive regard to the welfare of all my dominions, an object truly worthy of a Britiſh parliament.

It ſhall be my endeavour, that ſuch care be taken, as may tend to ſecure and improve the advantages which may be expected from ſuch wiſe and ſalutary proviſions.

I have nothing further to recommend to you, than that you will exert your beſt endeavours in your reſpective counties, to enforce the execution of the laws, and to promote good manners and good order among my people; whoſe true and laſting happineſs ſhall be my conſtant care, and upon whoſe affections I ſhall always firmly rely.

L O N D O N, *June* 5.

Before a great man lately reſigned, it is ſaid he acknowledged his readineſs on all occaſions to ſerve the public, and the beſt of Princes; but greatly lamented the want of the aſſiſtance in the adminiſtration of that only man, *who was capable of bringing the nation into its former vigour and ſtrength; and concluded, that if he came in, he himſelf would chearfully ſerve under him.*

It is ſaid that the Right Hon. the Earl of Dartmouth will ſhortly be appointed Secretary of State for his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America.

June 7. His Majeſty was attended Yeſterday to the houſe of Peers by the Duke of Rutland, and the Earl of Coventry: when he gave the royal aſſent to 37 public and private bills, among which were the following.

The bill for eſtabliſhing free ports in the iſlands of Dominica and Jamaica, and for laying certain duties on goods to defray the expences thereof.—The bill for repealing certain duties on goods in the Colonies, and alſo on Eaſt-India goods exported from Great-Britain, and for granting other duties in lieu thereof.

The bill for laying additional duties on ſpirits imported, and to prolong the time allowed for keeping rum in warehouſes under bond.—The bill for indemnifying perſons who have incurred penalties by writing, printing, or ingroſſing on unſtamped paper in the American colonies, contrary to an act of laſt ſeſſions.

The bill to continue an act to allow the exportation of ſalt from Europe to Quebec.

June 21. It is reported that the King of Pruſſia has actually made a formal demand of ſome part of our conqueſts in America.

The new Pruſſian Miniſter, juſt arrived here, is ſaid to be charged with a plan for a formidable alliance between our court and certain northern powers.

June 23. The regiment of foot, under the command of the Hon. General Keppel, marched on Tueſday from Saliſbury to Portſmouth where they are to embark for America.

Arenjuez, May 5. *A grand Council of State was held laſt Week, to which all the Councellors were invited, among them Mr. Wall. They did not break up till late laſt Night. Troops are daily arriving in the Neighbourhood of Madrid, where ſevere Libels ſtill appear againſt ſome of the Grandees.*

May 26. *Freſh Inſurrections continually break out—Bread is ſold at 12 Sols————a Pound; No Man is ſafe. The National Troops will not act againſt the Rebels. Twenty Squadrons of French Troops are ordered to march inſtantly to Madrid. We hear that in May 1765, a great Revolution happened at Quitto, Capital of Peru, (containing above 60,000 Inhabitants.*

Paris, May 30. *The following are the Circumſtances of the Revolution which happen'd the 22d of May, 1765, at Quito, Capital of the Government of Peru.*

A Lady wrote that Day a Billet to Don Juan Diora Honexa, Director of the Cuſtom-Houſe newly eſtabliſhed, adviſing him to run away directly if he would avoid a cruel Death. He took the Advice, and with the Auditor and Preſident of the Royal Court, flew for Refuge into the Convent of St. Dominique; which they had juſt Time to do, for that ſame Night a numerous Body of People aſſembled and ſet fire to the Cuſtom-Houſe, thinking the Director was ſtill there. Three Score Men periſhed in the Tumult, and the Fire deſtroyed among other Things 14,000 Spaniſh Piſtoles, and what is very aſtoniſhing and almoſt incredible, is, that all the Inhabitants of that vaſt Country, compoſed of 2800 Cities, Towns and Villages, hung out the Standard of Rebellion on the ſame Day, and at the ſame Hour.

The Biſhop of Quitto, ſeeing with Horror, a general and premeditated Rebellion, propoſed a Capitulation, which they would not accept, but on the following Conditions:

1. That all the European Foreigners ſhould be obliged to leave the City in 8 Days. 2. That the Artillery, Ammunition, and Arms in the King's Magazines, ſhould be delivered to them without Delay. 3. That an Exemption from all Kinds of Taxes or Tributes ſhould be made the fundamental Law. 4. That all Slaves ſhould be made Free by a general Indulto. And, 5. That the Criminals confined in the Priſons ſhould be ſet at Liberty.

In Conſequence of the firſt Article, all the Foreigners in Quitto quitted the City, diſguiſed like Prieſts and Monks, and left their Effects behind them.

The Conſpirators (*which appears to be the whole Nation*) entirely to ſhake off the Spaniſh Yoke, inſiſted upon electing a King in the Perſon of the Count d'Herba, Vice-Roy, who, notwithſtanding his Proteſtations of, *chooſing rather to die than take a Crown from his lawful Sovereign*, was forced, with a Knife at his Throat, to let them proclaim him King of Quito.—The Biſhop of Quitto having attempted to eſcape was cloſely confined.

Several Noblemen have received Orders to retire to their Eſtates, being ſuſpected by the Court of ſpiriting up the late dangerous inſurrections at Madrid.

The Revolt of Quito was occaſioned by a long Series of Oppreſſion and geievous Impoſitions of the Court of Spain which treated the Complaints of thoſe Provinces with the moſt provoking Contempt and Haughtineſs, and had no Regard to Juſtice or Reaſon in laying Burdens upon them. The Day of the Revolt at Quito, 40 Men in Maſks went to the Cuſtom-Houſe belonging to the Indians of Popapian, and plundered the Director's Caſh.——The general Diſcontent which prevailed in that Country was hightened by the Troops of St. Martha, Carthagena, and other Places which had received no Pay for above 6 Months paſt.

No Britiſh Ambaſſador, it is ſaid, will go to the Court of Spain, till the internal Troubles of that Kingdom are entirely appeaſed.

Letters of a late Date from Spain, inform us, that the Troubles which they flattered themſelves were ſuppreſſed by the Flight of the Marquis de Squilace, are now blazing out with additional Violence, and threaten in a very ſerious Manner, the total Deſtruction of the Kingdom.

A Number of the principal Families, talk of retiring till they ſee the iſſue of theſe Affairs, and ſeveral have actually ſet out for England. From America, the Advices are, that every Thing is in the utmoſt Diſorder, ſo that the Affairs of the Spaniſh Monarchy, ſeem in every Quarter to be extremely critical. The thinking Part of the People are of Opinion that the Jeſuits are at the Bottom of all theſe Diſturbances. The Engliſh Ambaſſadors Return to his own Court, in the midſt of all thoſe Confuſions, occaſioned a Variety of Speculations—The Jeſuits were uſing all their Intereſt at Court to exculpate their Society from any Concern in the late Commotions.

The Court of Spain greatly diſapprove of the Conduct of their Subjects in the Weſt-Indies, in the late Captures of Engliſh Veſſels by Spaniſh Garda Coſtas, and have promiſed to make Satisfaction. The moſt conſiderable of theſe Captures were the following, viz.

"On the 24th of February, the Brig Porgy, Capt. Baſſet, the Brig——, Capt. Jennings, the Sloop——, Capt. Stiles, and a northern Sloop, all belonging to Bermuda, were loading with Salt, at Salter[illegible] when they were viſited by ſome Spaniſh Fiſhermen, who after being fully acquainted with their Strength, went off and it is ſuppoſed inform'd the Spaniards on the Main, who imediately diſpatched two Guarda Coaſta Sloops, which ſeiſed and carried off the two Brigs, and Capt. Stiles's Sloop; The other Sloop having cut her Cables got off, and arrived ſafe at St. Kitts."

Six Thouſand Pound Sterling have been ſent to Bermuda to pay the above Damage, and it is laid to the Charge of their Governor, that they have not received a more ample Satisfaction.

LONDON, June 12. Letters from Mobile mention, that the Indian Cheifs in the Neighbourhood of New-Orleans, refuſe to enter into any Treaty with the Spaniards, and that the Garriſon was wholly ſupplied by the Engliſh.—By the laſt Advices from New-Orleans the Spaniards at that Place ſeem'd to believe that that Colony will ſoon be annexed to the Britiſh Dominions.

The Goverment ſeems to be diſeaſed in all its Parts, and to totter to its Foundations————We have heard but very imperfectly of the Diſorders in their American Dominions—They are not confined to the Province of Peru, It is reported they have been no leſs violent in Mexico, and that there has been a moſt terrible Maſſacre of the Spaniards in that Place: In ſhort it ſeems more than probable, that thoſe Rich and extenſive Territories are forever loſt to the Crown of Spain—And if ſo, what terrible Conſequences muſt enſue in that Country!

London, June 24. Orders have been ſent to Madrid to ſtop the French Troops which were coming to the King's Aſſiſtance, from approaching any nearer to that Capital, by which it was believed there was ſome hopes that Tranquility would be once more eſtabliſhed.

Some extraordinary diſpatches were Yeſterday received from the Court of Spain.

N E W - Y O R K, Auguſt 28.

Several other very important matters, from the Engliſh papers brought by the packet, want of room obliges us to defer, particularly—The power and rapid progreſs of prince Heraclius of Georgia, againſt the Turks, who had ſo long tyrannized over his country and many other parts of Chriſtendom—So that according to appearances the Empire of the Turks is near its end, and will ſoon fall under a Chriſtian government.—The noble Corſicans, have elected the illuſtrious Paoli, doge for life—But the French with meanneſs unparalleled, have determined to join the Genoeſe with force ſufficient to cruſh them. No doubt, in that caſe the iſland is to be yielded to them,—if the Engliſh will be blind enough to permit it.

The people in Ireland, are highly exaſperated at their diſappointment in not obtaining the royal aſſent to the bill for limitation of their parliaments to 7 years,—and at ſome other meaſures.—We hear that by the late acts, all American produce are to be entered in England, before they can be carried to Ireland—which will probably put an end to the flax-ſeed trade.

B O S T O N, Auguſt 28.

Thurſday laſt the Right Hon. Lord HOPE arrived here from Halifax.

Colony of CONNECTICUT:

Middletown, *Auguſt* 15, 1766.

WHEREAS, *purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,"* &c. —— REUBIN HURLBUT *of* Symſbury, *in* Hartford *County, Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sum by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate,* &c. *under* Oath, *before* Jabez Hamlin, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court in* Hartford *County, and* Seth Wetmore, *Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of his Creditors.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid* REUBEN HURLBUT, *to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs.* Abigail Shaylor, *Inn-holder in ſaid* Middletown, *on the* 2d Tueſday of September, *next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid* Reuben Hurlbut *ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.*

THE Creditors of Gideon Granger and Doct. David Wilcox, both of Suffield, Inſolvent Debtors, are hereby Notified to appear at the Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, Inn-holder in Suffield, on the laſt Monday of September next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, in Order to finiſh their Accounts, and make Diviſion of their Eſtates, agreeable to an Act or Law of this Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c.

Samuel Kent,
Graves Loomis,
Seth Austin,
Truſtees for Gideon Granger.
Samuel Kent,
Jacob Austin,
Seth Austin,
Truſtees for Willcocks.

Colony of Connecticut.
N. London County, ſs. Aug. 11. 1766.

THESE are to give notice, that upon application made in writing to Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in New-London county, by John Deniſon, of Stonington, in ſaid county, (a creditor for more than twenty pounds lawful money) to Clement Miner, of ſaid Stonington, an inſolvent debtor, who is now confined in goal in ſaid New-London, for debt, that purſuant to a late act of the aſſembly of this colony, entitled. *An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors,* &c. a warrant is iſſued dated the 11th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1766, directing all the eſtate and effects of the ſaid *Clement Miner*, to be attached, and ſafe kept; and that unleſs the ſaid *Clement Miner* ſhall diſcharge all his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor within three months from the day of the date of ſaid warrant to the ſatisfacton of his creditor, &c. all the eſtate ordered to be ſo attached &c. will be ſold for the benefit of the creditors according to the direction of ſaid act.

Hez. Huntington.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Thomas Burr of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of Moſes Butler, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, on the third Tueſday of September next; then and there to exhibit their Claims againſt ſaid Burr's Eſtate, to determine whether they will apportion the Lands and Goods of ſaid Burr among themſelves, or adviſe the Truſtees to ſell and diſpoſe of the ſame for their Benefit; and to adviſe and aſſiſt the Truſtees in other Matters proper and neceſſary.

Hartford, August 20, 1766. — John Kieth, William Tiley, Titus Hosmer. } Truſtees of ſaid Burr's Eſtate.

N. B. Any Perſons having Accounts open, may at any Time before or after ſaid 3d Tueſday, adjuſt their Accounts with ſaid Tiley and Kieth at Hartford.——Alſo, it is expected that the Claimants not only make Oath that their Charges are juſt, but alſo that the Ballance they claim is juſtly due, and that they have receiced no Part thereof.

Saliſbury, Auguſt 14, 1766.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip of Caſtleton, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Amos Bird*, in ſaid Caſtleton, on the 16th Day of September next at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon; to agree upon a Diviſion of their Lands, and to conſult proper Meaſures to promote the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhip: Application having been made as the Law of ſaid Province directs.

Joshua Porter, Juſtice of the Peace.

ALL Perſons indebted to Edward Marcy, Inn-holder in Hartford, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, or they will be ſued without further Notice.

Edward Marcy.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. CRAFTS WRIGHT, late of Weathersfield, deceas'd, either by Note, Book or Bond, are hereby deſired (as they would avoid Trouble) to ſettle the ſame immediately: And all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts to the Adminiſtratrix, that they may be adjuſted. Sarah Wright, Adminiſtratrix.

Weathersfield, 14th Auguſt, 1766.

WANTED immediately, a Number of Men, uſed to cutting and burning of Wood, and clearing of Land. Proviſions will be found them on the Spot; and great Encouragement will be given, by applying to George Monielaws, in Hartwood, or John Walker, and Thomas Davidſon in Hartford.

Hartwood, Auguſt 22, 1766.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. Litchfield County. } Litchfield, Aug. 15, 1766.

THE Subſcribers appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Silas Bingham of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value, to the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum for ſaid County: Do *hereby Notify* all the Creditors of ſaid Silas, to meet at the now Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Jabez Bingham of Saliſbury, in ſaid Litchfield County, on the 5th Day of September next; then and there (if they think proper) to diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead. And to do other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Andrew Adams,
Thomas Chittenden, } Truſtees.
Dan Raymond.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Honorable Court of Probate for the District of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners to adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Jacob Brandegee, late of Middletown, deceas'd (the ſame being repreſented inſolvent) This is to give Notice that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs on the firſt Tueſdays of the five ſucceeding Months, at the Houſe of Nathaniel Chauncey, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, from two o'Clock in the Afternoon, until Six. All Accounts not atteſted, will be rejected. Dated at Middletown, this 7th Day of Auguſt, A. D. 1766.

Richard Alsop,
Nathaniel Chauncey,
John Stocker.

Hartford, Auguſt 11th, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. William Gardiner, late of Hartford, Deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make Payment thereof, unto Eunice Gardiner, Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, by the firſt Day of October next, as thoſe who ſhall neglect it, will then be immediately ſued without Diſtinction.

And all Such, who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to bring in the ſame by ſaid Time.

N. B. Said ADMINISTRATRIX hath a Quantity of Engliſh Goods, belonging to ſaid Eſtate, conſiſting of a variety of uſeful and ſaleable Articles, which ſhe will ſell very reaſonable for Caſh, or on Six Months Credit.

EUNICE GARDINER, Adminiſtratrix.

Middletown, Auguſt 4, 1766.

To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money, at the Houſe of Capt. John Sumner, Inn-holder in Middletown, on the Third Monday of September next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon,

ABOUT three Roods of Land, next North adjoining ſaid Sumner's, with a large convenient Dwelling-Houſe, partly finiſhed; well ſituated for any Kind of trading Buſineſs.—Alſo, a Black-Smith's Shop on ſaid Land. Alſo, Five Acres of Land with an old Houſe and Barn, about a Mile South-Eaſt from ſaid Sumner's.

Per Jacob Whitmore.

Hartford Auguſt 11th, 1766.

THE Creditors of Samuel Holman of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, in Hartford, Eaſt Side of the Great River, on the firſt Day of September next, at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, to negotiate the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel, purſuant to a late Act of this Colony, entitled, *An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,* &c.

Ruſſell Woodbridge,
Joſeph Moken, } Truſtees.
John Coleman,

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags, of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

Hartford: Printed by *Thomas Green*, at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the State-Houſe.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

NUMBER 89.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1766.

Pomfret, Auguſt 25th, 1766.

STOLEN out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, on the 24th of Auguſt, Inſtant, a ſorrel Mare, about 14 Hands high, with a large Blaze in her Face, a broad white Spot on her Noſe, a natural Pacer, but trots ſome, newly ſhod all round, about 10 or 12 Years old, branded P on the near Shoulder, ſcabby Noſe. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and ſend Word to the Subſcriber, or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

191 BECHAM GOODELL.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. CRAFTS WRIGHT, late of Weathersfield, deceas'd, either by Note, Book or Bond, are hereby deſired (as they would avoid Trouble) to ſettle the ſame immediately: And all thoſe who have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts to the Adminiſtratrix, that they may be adjuſted. Sarah Wright, Adminiſtratrix.

Weathersfield, 14th Auguſt, 1766.

WANTED immediately, a Number of Men, uſed to cutting and burning of Wood, and clearing of Land. Proviſions will be found them on the Spot; and great Encouragement will be given, by applying to George Monielaws, in Hartwood, or John Walker, and Thomas Davidſon in Hartford.

Hartwood, Auguſt 22, 1766.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

Middletown, *Auguſt* 15, 1766.

WHEREAS, *purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,"* &c. —— REUBIN HURLBUT *of* Symſbury, *in* Hartford *County, Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sum by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate,* &c. *under* [illegible] *before* Jabez Hamlin, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court* [illegible] ford *County, and* Seth Wetmore, *Eſq; Juſtice of the* [illegible] *Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame* [illegible] *Creditors.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid* REUBEN HURLBUT, *to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs.* Abigail Shaylor, *Inn-holder in ſaid* Middletown, *on the* 2d Tueſday of September, *next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of ſaid* Reuben Hurlbut *ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.*

THE Creditors of Gideon Granger and Doct. David Wilcox, both of Suffield, Inſolvent Debtors, are hereby Notified to appear at the Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, Inn-holder in Suffield, on the laſt Monday of September next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, in Order to finiſh their Accounts, and make Diviſion of their Eſtates, agreeable to an Act or Law of this Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c.

Samuel Kent,
Graves Loomis,
Seth Austin,
Truſtees for Gideon Granger.
Samuel Kent,
Jacob Austin,
Seth Austin,
Truſtees for Willcocks.

Colony of Connecticut.
N. London County, ſs. Aug. 11. 1766.

THESE are to give notice, that upon application made in writing to Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in New-London county, by John Deniſon, of Stonington, in ſaid county, (a creditor for more than twenty pounds lawful money) to Clement Miner, of ſaid Stonington, an inſolvent debtor, who is now confined in goal in ſaid New-London, for debt, that purſuant to a late act of the aſſembly of this colony, entitled. *An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors,* &c. a warrant is iſſued dated the 11th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1766, directing all the eſtate and effects of the ſaid *Clement Miner*, to be attached, and ſafe kept; and that unleſs the ſaid *Clement Miner* ſhall diſcharge all his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor within three months from the day of the date of ſaid warrant to the ſatisfacton of his creditor, &c. all the eſtate ordered to be ſo attached &c. will be ſold for the benefit of the creditors according to the direction of ſaid act.

Hez. Huntington.

BURLINGTON, (N. Jerſy) Auguſt 4.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held at Burlington, on Wedneſday the Thirtieth Day of July laſt, came on the Trial of James Annin, aged fifty four Years, and James M'Kenzie, aged nineteen Years, on an Indictment for the Murder of two Indian Women, named Hannah and Catharine, who had long reſided in the Neighbourhood of the Place where the Murder was committed. It appeared by their own Examinations, and by the Teſtimony of credible Witneſſes, that they had been on the Weſtern Frontiers of Pennſylvania and Virginia, but that their firſt acquaintance began at Philadelphia; that they came to Moore's Town, in the County of Burlington, on Thurſday the 26th of June laſt, about Noon, and begged for Charity and obtained Relief: That while they were eating their Dinners, the two Indians who were murdered, came to the Place where they were, and that the youngeſt of the Men gave them abuſive Language: That the Indians went off, and reſted in a Wood, near the Side of the Road: That the one of them was poſſeſſed of a clean Shift, and the other of a Piece of new Linen, which they had that Day got: That about 4 o'Clock on the ſame Day, James Annin ſold the Shift, and James M'Kinzy the Piece of new Linen and a Blanket, about two Miles from Moore's Town.

That they were parted by Accident, and that many People had ſeen the Indians lying in View of the Road, and ſuppoſed them to be aſleep, till Sunday the 29th of June, when two Perſons perceived a Stench, and on going near the Bodies, found they were dead; whereupon the Coroner was called, whoſe Inqueſt found them to be murdered by Perſons unknown. On this Alarm the two Criminals were ſuſpected, and purſued. James Annin was apprehended, and committed to the Goal at Burlington, and the other advertiſed from the Deſcription given by Annin, was apprehended, and in a few Days taken up by Order of the Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, and ſent to Burlington. The Examinations of the Priſoners, taken before they had an Opportunity of ſeeing each other, were read and by the Examinations it appeared that they went to the Indians with Intent to raviſh them, if they ſhould refuſe their Offers; each acknowledged that he was preſent at the Murder, but charged the giving the Stroke on the other, and acknowledged alſo taking the Goods; in this they perſiſted at the Bar. The Jury ſoon found them guilty, and they received Sentance of Death.

On Friday Noon they were hanged at the Gallows; they continued in denying the Fact, and charging it on each other. The Elder declared, he thought it a Duty to extirpate the Heathen, and juſt before they were turned off, M'Kinzy, the younger of the Men, acknowledged, that one of the Indians, on receiving the Blow from Annin, ſtruggled violently, and that he, to put her out of Pain, ſunk the Hatchet in her Head, but that they were both nocked down by Annin. The youngeſt of the Squaws was near the Time of Delivery, and had marks of ſhocking Treatment, which the moſt ſavage Nations on the Earth could not have ſurpaſſed.

A few of the principal Indians of Jerſy, were deſired to attend the Trial and Execution, which they did, and behaved with remarkable Sobriety.

LONDON, June 7.

The Government of Denmark have ordered large quantities of grain to be brought up at Dantzig and Konigſburg, to be tranſported to the Daniſh Dominions.

Some letters by the Liſbon Packet mention, that the Governor of Goa on the Malabar coaſt, had requeſted a ſupply of ammunition and troops from Portugal; and at the ſame time ſent home very heavy complaints againſt the conduct of the French in thoſe parts.

A letter from Canterbury ſays, that Mr. Wilkes ſailed on Saturday from Dover for Calais, where he arrived the ſame day.

A certain noble Lord lately refuſed one of the higheſt offices in the ſtate, unleſs he was allowed to have the nomination of the ſeveral offices upon his department, which was not agreed to.

Letters from France inform, that the intendant of Rochfort had received orders from the French court to get ſeveral gallies, prames, and other Veſſels built there, as well as at Breſt.

Laſt week a ſhip arrived at Glaſgow from Maryland, with wheat and flour, which lowered the price of wheat to 4s. 3d. per buſhel, and flour to 1ſs. per cwt. and as more ſhips were daily expected from America, it is hoped the prices of both would ſtill be lower.

June 11. It was yeſterday reported, that ſome great changes were in agitation; and that Mr. Pitt was or very ſoon would be, ſent for.

It has been likewiſe ſaid, that there is a deſign of giving Lord Tyrawley a penſion; and the Coldſtream regiment, which his lordſhip now has, to general Conway, in order to make an opening for Mr. Pitt

But others ſay Mr. Pitt will never come in with the preſent miniſtry on account of ſome recent affairs.

On monday laſt, between two and three in the afternoon, the following unhappy accident happened to his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry Frederic, youngeſt Brother to his Majeſty, juſt after the Races were over at Aſcot Heath: Prince Henry mounting his horſe with his brother the Duke of York, (who was likewiſe preſent at theſe races) ſo ſoon as the laſt heat was over, and they riding with ſome noblemen along the courſe, his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry ſet his horſe on a gallop; but not perceiving a chain, that was placed acroſs one part of the ſaid courſe, to prevent people riding round, the horſe ran with ſo much velocity againſt the chain, that it was broke down, and the horſe falling, threw his Highneſs over his head upon the ground, where he lay near twenty minutes ſpeechleſs, there being no ſurgeon near, a barber bled his Highneſs; ſoon after he vomited much blood; and a carriage being provided, his Highneſs was, as ſoon as poſſible, put therein, and carried in a very week condition, to the Duke's lodge in Windſor Park.

It is ſaid, that certain diſpoſitions of the French in the Mediterranean will occaſion our fleet to be conſiderably augmented on that ſtation.

It is ſaid that there will be by the time of Capt. Palliſer's arrival at Newfoundland, twenty Engliſh men of war and armed tenders upon the coaſt.

They write from Batavia, in letters of the 2ſd of October 1765, that the eruption of the Volcano of Banda Neyra has been attended with the moſt melancholy conſequences, the mountain, according to the laſt advices received, being now on fire in all parts, and launching out its ſulpharous flames and odours to ſuch a diſtance, that the inhabitants unable any longer to endure it, have found themſelves under the neceſſity of retiring.

June 12. It is very evident, from the late honours conferred on the Count de Marbeuf, that the deſign of the French is to carry matters to a high hand in the iſland of Corſica, theſe honours being generally the fore-runers of active military employment.

According to letters from Leghorn, ten Battalions of Turkiſh infantry, and ſome ſquadrons of horſe, had been embarked for the iſle of Cyprus, where the inhabitants ſeemed unanimous in their endeavours to throw off the Ottoman yoke.

Letters received at Briſtol from Senegal inform, that the French have failed in their attempt to engroſs the gum-trade into their own hands, in conſequence of ſome advantageous treaties made by the Engliſh with the Princes of the country: and that they would ſoon be obliged to abandon their new-effected ſettlements on the coaſt.

His Royal Highneſs Prince Henry by his late fall at Aſcot races on monday laſt, had the misfortune to loſe a tooth, and have his face much cut and wounded, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed; his Royal Highneſs was carried to Windſor, and reſted well the ſame Evening, and is thought to be out of danger.

Letters from Hambourg of the 21ſt of laſt month, ſay that a convention is nearly concluded between the court of France and the Republic of Genoa, by which it is agreed, that the former ſhall aſſiſt the latter with 4000 more additional troops, for the recovery of Corſica.

June 16. We hear Admiral Durell's inſtructions are extremely deciſive in regard to ſuch Foreigners who may be taken in carrying on any illegal commerce, or Fiſhery, on the coaſts of Nova-Scotia.

It is ſaid that the real cauſe of a late reſignation was owing to the efforts made by the noble perſonage in behalf of an unfortunate exile, and which being unable, to crown with ſucceſs, he choſe to reſign, rather than be connected with meaſures, which another took upon him to *guide*.

It is reported that two of our Weſt-India Govenors will ſoon be ſent for home.

June 19. They write from Naples, that the Marquis de Squilace has had a preſent made him of Sixty fine horſes from the nobleſſe of that city.

From the Leyden Gazette. London, June 10.

The portion of the Princeſs Caroline-Matilda, betrothed to the King of Denmark, will be paid out of the ordinary revenues of the Crown. 'Tis ſaid that it will be 160,000l. ſterling, that the King is authoriſed to advance this ſum; and that the Parliament will reimburſe it at the next ſeſſion. As to the eſtabliſhments for the Dukes of York and Gloceſter, and Prince Henry Frederic, they will likewiſe be ſettled the approaching Seſſion of Parliament. The 45,000l. ſterl. which the late Duke of Cumberland enjoyed, will be divided between their Royal Highneſſes; and the two eldeſt will have, one a conſiderable employment in the marine, and the other an eminent poſt in the army; ſo that the public will ſuſtain no additional expence in this article: but there is a talk of augmenting next year to a million ſterling the annual ſum of 800,000l. deſtined for the ſupport of the Royal Family.

The laſt letters from Paris mention that a body of French troops conſiſting of 10,000 men, were then on their march for the Frontiers of Spain, to be in readineſs to aſſiſt that Monarch, in caſe of any further troubles in that kingdom.

Yeſterday morning two companies of matroſſes embark'd on board the tranſport Ships at Woolwich, to proceed round to Portſmouth, where they are to be joined by the reſt of the troops going to America.

The Iriſh populace are all in a flame about the rejection of the Bill, lately ſent over to obtain the eſtabliſhment of ſeptennial Parliaments.

Letters from Hamburg mention, that the Algerines have already broke the peace with the Venetians, by the capture of a rich merchant ſhip in the Archipilago.

It is ſaid that commiſſions have been recieved here within theſe ten days, to the amount of upwards of 14,000l. for goods, &c. proper for the American trade.

June 23. They write from Vienna, that the Turks have withdrawn part of the garriſon of Belgrade, and were filing of troops from all the nothern colonies.

Private letters from madrid mention, that the Jeſuits were making uſe of all their intereſt at court, to exculpate the ſociety from many ill-grounded accuſations, relative to having been abettors of the commotions in New-Spain.

It is ſaid that Capt. McBride, of the Jaſon man of war is ſailed upon ſome important diſcoveries in the South Seas.

June 24. Letters from Italy adviſe, that the city of St. Remo had ſent a memorial of all the powers who guarrantied the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, complaining of infraction, and innovations made by the Republic of Genoa on that city and territory ſince the concluſion of the ſaid treaty in the year 1748.

Several young gentlemen of rank and fortune are preparing to go as voluntiers with Commodore Byron, in his ſecond expedition round the globe.

It is ſaid, that ſeveral able mathematicians and draughtſmen are engaged, at the Goverment's expence, to attend Commodore Byron in his voyage to the South Seas, in order to make further diſcoveries in that part.

BOSTON, September 4.

Monday Morning laſt the Right Hon. Lord HOPE [illegible] out for Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.

The Duty of One Penny per Gallon (Wine Meaſure) on Molaſſes takes Place 1ſt Nov. next.

Since our laſt Accounts have been received of the violent Proceedings of Ranſlear's Party at Nobletown, &c. and of the diſtreſſed Condition the Inhabitants were in. On Sunday the 19th of Auguſt a Party took Poſſeſſion of the Houſe of one Iſaac Spoor, and all that was therein, and informed ſaid Spoor that the Houſe was in New-York Government: This Houſe ſtands on a Grant of Land made by this Province, and has been a licenſed Houſe for a Tavern for many Years by our Court; it ſtands about 4 Miles Weſt of Great Barrington Meeting-Houſe, but within the Diſtrict of Egremont, near the Eaſt Part, and but a ſmall Diſtance from the Weſt Line of Great Barrington, and between two and three Miles Eaſt of the Line that was formerly run for a twenty Mile Line from Hudſon's River.—This Tavern the Party made their Head Quarters; a Deputy-Sheriff with one or two Perſons were admitted to paſs the Guards in the Evening, who, having obtained Leave from the Commanding Officer, levied a Warrant on Robert Ranſlear; upon this there was a terrible Bluſter, the Soldiers under Arms, all their Bayonets fixed, and confined the Sheriff, as alſo the Juſtice who went to endeavour to ſettle Matters, until almoſt Day-break: This alarmed the whole County; and in the Morning a great Number of People, with about 40 Stockbridge Indians, collected together, to give the Party Battle, but meeting with the Gentlemen who had been detained, it was happily prevented. The Regulars withdrew early in the Morning, and the People returned home.

We are alſo further informed, that the Party that had committed Hoſtilities at Egremont, had withdrawn beyond the twenty Mile Line from Hudſon's River, and returned ſome of the Cattle they had taken from the People, and promiſed to make reſtitution for all Damages they had done in Egremont; it is added, they are leaving Nobletown;—As to the Crops of the Poor People which belonged there, they are moſtly deſtroyed already.

To be ſold at the Heart and Crown, in Hartford.

THE Grounds and Rules of MUSICK explained: Or, An Introduction to the Art of SINGING by Note.
By THOMAS WALTER, A. M.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 4.

At the Special Court of Oyer and Terminer, which began at Poughkeepſey on the 29th of July, and held till the 14th Auguſt, for the Trial of Perſons concerned in the late Riots in Dutches-County; ſeveral Indictments were found for High-Treaſon; one for Burglary, a large Number for Riots. a few for Aſſaults and Batteries and other trivial Offences.

William Pendergh aſt, after a Trial of 24 Hours, wherein every reaſonable Indulgence was allow'd him, was by a Jury of ſome of the moſt reſpectacle Freeholders, found guilty of High-Treaſon: [it is ſaid in this, they differ'd from the Opinion of the Court, and were ſent back, but perſiſted in their Verdict.] He was ſentenced and order'd to be executed on Friday the 26th of September Inſtant. Several of the Rioters were fined, more or leſs according to the Nature of their Offences, two ſtood in the Pillory, and two were order'd to Impriſonment for a Time. They all expreſſed much Penitence, proteſted againſt ſuch riotous Proceedings for the Future, and exhorted the By-ſtanders to take Warning.

The Sheriff of Dutches County Mr. James Livingſton, has offer'd a good Reward to any Perſon inclined to aſſiſt at the Execution of Pendergaſt, and has promiſed to diſguiſe them ſo that they ſhall not be known, and ſecure them from Inſults.

We hear that on the Trial of Pendergh aſt, the Behaviour of his Wife was very remarkable, and greatly attracted the Notice of the Audience. During the whole long Trial, ſhe was ſolicitouſly attentive to every particular; and without the leaſt Impertinence or Indecorum of Behaviour, ſedately anxious for her Huſband, as the Evidence open'd againſt him ſhe never failed to make every Remark that might tend to extenuate the Offence, and put his Conduct in the moſt favourable Point of View; not ſuffering one circumſtance that could be collected from the Evidence, or tho't of in his Favour, to eſcape the Notice of the Court and Jury. And when he came to make his Defence, ſhe ſtood behind him, reminded him of, and ſuggeſted to him every Thing that could be mention'd to his Advantage. Her affectionate Aſſiduity fill'd every Obſerver with a tender Concern, and occaſioned one of the Council for the King to make a Motion to move her out of Court, leſt ſhe might too much influence the Jury. He was anſwer'd that ſhe neither diſturb'd the Court, nor ſpoke unreaſonably. He replied, that tho' ſhe ſhould not ſpeak at all, her very Locks might too much affect the Jury.—He was anſwer'd, that for the ſame Reaſon he might as well move that the Priſoner ſhould be cover'd with a Veil, leſt the Diſtreſs painted in his Countenance ſhould too powerfully excite Compaſſion. But it ſeems the Motion was needleſs, for tho' ſhe was not moved out of Court, the Jury brought in the Priſoner Guilty—When ſhe could do him no further Service at Court, ſhe immediately ſet out for York to ſolicit a Reprieve, and tho' above 70 Miles, returned in three Days, with Hopes of Succeſs—The Priſoner having been recommended by the Court and Jury to the King's Mercy. In ſhort the whole Behaviour of this unhappy Woman, was ſuch, as did Honor to her Sex and the Conjugal State.

When the terrible Sentence was pronounced on the Priſoner, he utter'd an ejaculatory Prayer to God for Mercy with ſuch Earneſtneſs, and look'd ſo diſtreſſed, that the whole Audience, even thoſe leaſt ſuſceptible of Compaſſion, were melted into Tears.

The following is a Copy of the Sentence paſſed on Pendergh aſt, viz.

That the Priſoner ſhall be led back to the Place from whence he came, and from thence ſhall be drawn on a Hurdle to the Place of Execution, and there he ſhall be hanged by the Neck, and then ſhall be cut down alive, and all his Entrails and Privy Members ſhall be cut from his Body, and ſhall be burned in his Sight, and his Head ſhall be cut off, and his Body ſhall be divided into 4 Parts, and ſhall be diſpoſed of at the King's Pleaſure.

Philadelphia, Auguſt 21.

By Capt. Eve, who arrived here in 12 days from Bermuda, we learn, that the Brig Trial, Capt. Moore from St. Euſtatia for this port, after having been out eight days, ſprung a leak and with much difficulty got into Bermuda, where he had unloaded to refit, which he had compleated, and was taking in his cargo, again when Capt. Eve came away.----Captain Eve further informs us, that a Man of War had arrived there with £.6000 in caſh, to pay the damages ſuſtained by the Bermudians laſt year, at the taking of Turks-Iſland.---That the Bermudians were determined to enter a ſuit at home, againſt their Governor, for docking their accounts of the damages ſuſtained at Turks Iſland, at leaſt one half, and to tempt them to with-hold the ſuit, the Governor has offered to pay them £.5000 ſter. out of his own pocket.

BLiſtered and Fagot STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*
William Tiley, *in* Hartford, & Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown, *for* 6d *lb. per Hundred or Fagot, or* 6d½ *by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs.

Hartford, September 8th, 1766. e3m

Hartford-Weſt-Diviſion, Sept. 6, 1766.

To be ſold for Ready Money, (at the Houſe of Capt. Timothy Seymour, in the Weſt-Diviſion, on the 24th of this Month) to the higheſt Bidder;

TWO Thirds of a good Dwelling-Houſe, and 11 Acres of Land adjoining; conveniently ſituated for a Trade's-Man, fronting two Sides on a High-Way, with an Orchard on ſaid Land, well watered——a fine Place for a Pot-Aſh-Works; about Half a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe. 91

Colony of CONNECTICUT. ſſ.

Hartford County, Sept. 5, 1766.

WHEREAS, *purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c.* Jonathan Buckland *and* Joſiah Stancliſt, *both of Windſor, in the County of* Hartford, *both Inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their reſpective Creditors, in Number and Value, have exhibited their ſeveral Petitions, with an Account of the Sums by them ſeverally owing, and an Inventory of each of their Eſtates, &c. under Oath, before* Jabez Hamlin, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County, and* William Wolcott, *Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of all their reſpective Creditors.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid* Jonathan Buckland, *and* Joſiah Stancliſt, *to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Windſor, on the 25th* of September *Inſtant, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of ſaid* Jonathan Buckland *and* Joſiah Stancliſt, *reſpectively, ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation & Proviſion of ſaid Statute.* 91

Hebron, 2d Sept. 1766.

ALL Perſons owing the Eſtate of Doct. Samuel Shipman, ſen. or Doct. Samuel Shipman, jun'r, late of Hebron, deceas'd, are deſired hereby to take ſpecial Notice, that November is nigh at Hand—when their Neglect will be conſidered without fail——by the particular Care of

SAMUEL PETERS,	}	Executors
NEZIAH BLISS,	}	on
192 MARTHA BLISS,	}	both Eſtates.

Hadley, Auguſt 28, 1766.

RUN away from the Widow Elizabeth Porter of Hadley, a Negro Man named *Zebulon Prut*, about 30 years old, about five Feet high, a whitiſh Complexion, ſuppos'd to have a Squaw in Company: Carried away with him, a light brown Camblet Coat, lin'd and trimm'd with the ſame Colour—a blue plain Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, without Lining—a new rediſh brown plain Cloth Coat, with Plate Buttons, no Lining—a light brown Waiſtcoat, and a dark brown ditto, both without Sleves—a Pair of Check'd, and a Pair of Tow Trowſers—a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of Thread ditto—two Pair of Shoes—two Hats—an old red Duffel Great Coat.——Whoever will take up ſaid Negro, and bring him to Mrs Porter, or to Oliver Warner, of ſaid Hadley, ſhall have *Ten Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

91 OLIVER WARNER

Colony of Connecticut.

N. London County, ſs. Aug. 11. 1766.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that upon application made to me Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in New-London county, in writing, by Henry Cobb, of Stonington, in ſaid county, (a creditor for more than twenty pounds lawful money) to Samuel Fitch, of ſaid Stonington, an impriſon'd and inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to a late act of the aſſembly of this colony, entitled, *An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, &c.* a warrant is iſſued dated the 28th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1766, that all the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Samuel Fitch, to be attached, ſeized and ſafe kept; and that unleſs the ſaid Samnel Fitch ſhall diſcharge all his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor within three months from the date of ſaid warrant to the ſatisfacton of his creditor, &c. all the eſtate ordered to be ſo attached &c. will be ſold for the benefit of the creditors according to the direction of ſaid act.

191 HEZ. HUNTINGTON.

Colony of Connecticut. }
County of Litchfield, ſſ. } Litchfield, September 1, 1766.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton, of Goſhen, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition, to the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County; hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Eliphalet, to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh, Innholder in ſaid Litchfield, on the laſt Day of September, Inſtant, then and there (if they think proper) to diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect Others, or tranſact any Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

SAMUEL NASH,
URI HILL, } Truſtees.
190 JEDIDIAH STRONG,

Colony of Connecticut. }
Hartford County, ſſ. } Windſor, Auguſt 28th, 1766.

THE Subſcribers appointed (by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and William Wolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum, for ſaid County) Truſtees of the Eſtate of Charles Rockwell, of Windſor, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Charles, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the 24th Day of September next, there (if they think proper) approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

BENONI OLCOTT,
AARON BISSELL, } Truſtees.
190 ELISHA PITKIN,

To be ſold by WILLIAM LAMSON,
At Mr. Ebenezer Bernard's in Hartford, or at Mr. Oliver Pomeroy's at Rocky-Hill, for Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Tobacco, old Cheeſe, new Pork, Bees-Wax, Onions or old Pewter——and very cheap for Caſh——

GOOD double-refin'd Engliſh Loaf Sugar, good Mackrill, the beſt of Kippen's Snuff, Peper, Iriſh Linens, Barcalona Handkerchiefs, of different Colours, Ribbons, Silk-Mitts, Calamanco Shoes, Coffee, Indigo, Ginger, Pewter Baſons, Linen Handkerchiefs of all Kinds, and ſundry other Goods. 190

Windham, Auguſt 25th, 1766.

TAKEN out of the Paſture of the Subſcriber, on the 24th Inſtant, a Black Horſe, newly ſhod before, barefoot behind, both paces and trots, about 14 Hands high, ſlim built, 4 Years old, wall-ey'd, white Face and Mouth, 3 white Feet, ſome White on his Belly, near left left Thigh, the End of his Tail grayiſh, branded on the his Shoulder with Windham Brand, (thus &) ſomething blur'd. Whoever ſecures the Horſe, ſo that the Owner may have him again, ſhall receive Four Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

191 SAMUEL MOSELEY.

THE Propr etors of the Townſhips of Barkhampſtead, Wincheſter and Colebrook, in the Colony of Connecticut, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſee Cauſe) at the General Aſſembly, of ſaid Colony, to be holden at New-Haven, on the 2d Thurſday of October, next, to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) wherefore the Memorial of Michael Humphry, &c. praying that the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhips, might be eſpecially ordered and obliged, to put, and keep, in good and conſtant Repair, fit for travailing, &c. ſuch Parts of a certain public Road or High-Way, (which by Direction of the Aſſembly was aſcertained and laid out, thro' the Green-Woods, from near the Manſion-Houſe, late belonging to Samuel Humphry, in Symſbury, towards Col. David Whitney's, in Canaan) as fall within the Bounds of the ſeveral Townſhips, aforeſaid, within a certain Time, and in the Way, and Manner ſet forth, and propoſed in ſaid Memorial ſhould not be granted, which Memorial ſtands continued to the Seſſion of ſaid Aſſembly, in October, next, to be further heard and determined upon.

By Order of the General Aſſembly, May—1766.
190 GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Samuel Drake, of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of William Knox, Innholder, in Hartford, on the Third Tueſdays of September, October, and November, next, at one of the Clock Afternoon, then and there to exhibit their Claims againſt ſaid Drake's Eſtate.

SAMUEL TALCOTT, } Truſtees of
DANIEL GOODWIN, } ſaid Drake's
190 SAMUEL WADSWORTH, } ESTATE.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen RAGS, of any Kind, and old TOW, at *Samuel Willis*'s Store in *Middletown*.

Colony of Connecticut, ſſ. }
Hartford County, Auguſt 26, 1766}

WHereas Nathaniel Davis, of Windſor, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, on his Petition, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, exhibiting an Inventory of his Eſtate, and the Debts he oweth, praying for the Relief provided in a late Statute of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for the preventing of Fraud in Debtors," &c. was this Day admitted to take the Oath in ſaid Statute provided, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and William Wolcott, Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County. Theſe are to give Notice to the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on Thurſday, the 25th Day of September, next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of all the Eſtate of the ſaid Nathaniel ſhould not be made to Truſtees, then to be appointed, that the ſame may be diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of all his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act. 190

Colony of Connecticut, to wit.

Windſor, Auguſt 26th, A. D. 1766.

WHereas Purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, Entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. &c. John Roberts Juniour, of Windſor, in Hartford County, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major part of his Creditors, in number and Vallue; hath exdibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate Under Oath before Jabez Hamlin Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and William Woolcot, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of his Creditors.

Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors, of the ſaid John Roberts Junior, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on Thurſday the 25th Day of September next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate, of ſaid John Roberts, Junior, ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Peoviſion in ſaid Act. 190

Saliſbury, Auguſt 14, 1766.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip of Caſtleton, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of *Amos Bird*, in ſaid Caſtleton, on the 16th Day of September next at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon; to agree upon a Diviſion of their Lands, and to conſult proper Meaſures to promote the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhip: Application having been made as the Law of ſaid Provinee directs.

JOSHUA PORTER, Juſtice of the Peace.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Thomas Burr of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of Moſes Butler, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, in the Colony of Connecticut, on the third Tueſday of September next; then and tnere to exhibit their Claims againſt ſaid Burr's Eſtate, to determine whether they will apportion the Lands and Goods of ſaid Burr among themſelves, or adviſe the Truſtees to ſell and diſpoſe of the ſame for their Benefit; and to adviſe and aſſiſt the Truſtees in other Matters proper and neceſſary.

Hartford, August 20, 1766.
JOHN KIETH, } Truſtees of
WILLIAM TILEY, } ſaid Burr's
TITUS HOSMER. } Eſtate.

N. B. Any Perſons having Accounts open, may at any Time before or after ſaid 3d Tueſday, adjuſt their Accounts with ſaid Tiley and Kieth at Hartford.——Alſo, it is expected that the Claimants not only make Oath that their Charges are juſt, but alſo that the Ballance they claim is juſtly due, and that they have receiced no Part thereof.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Capt. John Elton, late of Middletown deceaſed, to receive and examine all the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate; and to ſee how ſuch Claims are made out, and evidenced (which Eſtate is repreſented Inſolvent.) Whereupon we do hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their ſaid Claims, on the firſt Wedneſdays of the five next ſucceeding Months, viz. September, October, November, December, and January, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, beginning at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue until Night, on each of ſaid Days. Dated in ſaid Middletown, the 7th Day of Auguſt, 1766.

Nathaniel Chauncey,
Elijah Treadway, } Commiſſioners.
91 *Daniel Stocking,*

Hartford; Printed by *Thomas Green*.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

NUMBER 90.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1766.

August, —— 1766.

Mr. PRINTER,

As it seems something of a higher Time with us, and [illegible] *of the Stamp-Act* [illegible] *I should, now and then, to* [illegible] *you with my Pen: Here for the first Time, therefore,* [illegible] *and no doubt* [illegible] *you may depend upon hearing from me again in the* [illegible] *Way——and am one of your Customers.*

CATHOLICUS.

NOT long ſince, when I was in College, I thought if ever I came upon the Stage of Action, it ſhould be my higheſt Ambition to improve my ſmall Abilities for the public Good; and to place myſelf under the beſt Advantages for it, I have lately had an Inclination to be admitted a *Free-Maſon*; but having Scruples in reſpect to my Qualifications to have the Honors of that Society conferred on me, and alſo with Regard to the Injuſtice of their Plan, that Women are wholly excluded (an Article I could never be reconciled to) and not being able to [illegible] culties, I therefore fell in with a Number of our [illegible] *ages*, more than a Year ago, and projected a new Scheme, in which we admit Women, both old and young, to our Lodges; and we have kept it up ever ſince, five, ſix, or ſeven Times in a Week (for Experiment) and we find the good Effects, &c. It brings Old Women and Girls to an Average; it takes Wrinkles and Gloom from the former, while the latter grow habitually facetious and good natured; it alſo affords great Opportunity of free Converſation between old and young People; it ſweetens all Tempers, of different Sexes, cements Friendſhip, and [illegible] Family Deficiencies.—We let Kate to Kee, [illegible] [illegible] We have [illegible] Grand Maſter, from whoſe [illegible] We have as many Secrets in our [illegible] but you know I may not touch [illegible] have the greateſt Confidence, that [illegible] males will not incline to divulge [illegible] [illegible] have fallen into the ſame Scheme; and they ſay it was [illegible] ed at, in the Days of Solomon, the King! If ſo, it will be ſufficient Warrant for our Proceedings.——Sir, favour this Eſſay, to ſerve the Public, with a Place in your Paper, and you'll oblige

Your's, &c.

Catholicus.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

Sally Tripper,

HATH newly imported from Europe, and to be ſold at her Store in Draw-Lane in Hartford, oppoſite to the Sign of the Trowell, a Number of Female Aprons, moſt elegantly decorated, and ſuitable for Ladies of the firſt Taſte, from Eighteen Years old, to Fifty; where they may be ſupplied for leſs than the Prime Coſt.——The ſaid Sally alſo gives Directions when and how, in the moſt polite Manner, thoſe Aprons ought to be worn. Whoever applys to purchaſe, or to take Directions, either with, or without a Veil on, will be very genteelly uſed, and have no Queſtions aſked.

Newtown, in Fairfield County, Connecticut, the 25th of Auguſt, 1766.

To the Printers of the Public Papers.

Meſſieurs,

AS many matters of low importance to the public, are frequently ſuffered to enter the preſs, methinks the following relation is highly worthy public and private notice, and if you will give the ſame a place in your papers as ſoon as poſſible, you will undoubtedly command univerſal attention; and may alſo be a motive to excite in every one a carefulneſs and vigilance, for the future, to exert the utmoſt in any emergency of the like nature.

On Thurſday the 14th inſtant, about the middle of the afternoon, as Mr. John Sturdivan, jun. in the upper part of Danbury, was working in his meadow about 50 rods S.E. of his houſe and in plain ſight, his child within doors about 3 years [illegible] old, being ſolicitous to go to his dada, and, as was uſual, obtained leave; and, as was ſuppoſed, went directly to his dada. [illegible]

[illegible] The child was found alive, and thanks be to God for the reſtoration! Oh, joyful words! how quick they flew thro' the multitude! They were immediately ordered to aſſemble together, on the tops of the mountains and in the vallies, to ſhout their joyful, loud huzzas, reſounding and proclaiming the good news, till the ſignal inſtantly reached the ears of the tender parents and relations, who, till then, were overwhelmed with diſtreſſing griefs and ſorrows, and it put a new ſong into their hearts, even thankſgiving to God, &c. And by the time the child was brought to its abode, the multitude was ſufficiently ſatisfied with the [illegible] man chooſing to depart till he had that day ſeen the ſalvation of God, &c. And here I think it proper to obſerve the ſentiments of the multitude, concerning the child's [illegible] at ſuch a diſtance as it was found, thro' ſuch an [illegible] wilderneſs. Some imagined it was bewilder'd and [illegible] ing wild as the beaſts of the field, [illegible] every difficulty, ſculking and eſcaping [illegible] of every thing it perceived approaching; but it [illegible] peared ſo in any ſhape, when diſcovered ; but was found glad when it perceived relief, ſtill calling upon its dada.—— Being concerned two days myſelf, & upon hearing many Indians reſorting to the Towns on the ſea ſide, to keep what they call a great ſabbath, & ſeveral of that ſort of people reſorting ſome time near by and in adjacent places, I gave it as my opinion that it was propable to me, that ſome of the cruel wretches, to pleaſe their devilish humour, had conveyed it at a remote diſtance, and left it to ſome inevitable fate ; and I could not be ſatisfyed with any other opinion. And now let us obſerve the good hand of providence in this doleful affair. The very day the child was found, ſeveral Indians from Newtown, which was near b , thro' a pretended concern, offer'd their aſſiſtance to find the child, but were never obſerved to be among the people, but only loitering about. Upon a ſuſpicion of Indians being miſchievous, the ſame day a pappouſe was examined at Reading, and by his confuſion and broken declarations, the ſuſpicion grew ſufficient to apprehend his father, who threatned to kill him and his mother if they revealed their knowledge of the affair. However, upon the whole he confeſſed that he and one Chree, a young Indian, found the child a little from home, near ſome buſhes which concealed them. They ordered the ſquaw and pappouſe to conceal themſelves till they returned. Then they convey'd the child near a mile W. from home, and ſtript it in a ſwampy place, and fixed his legs in the ground, pricked it with thorns under all its nails, and ſcourged it all over with briars, and threw bruſh over him, and there left him to periſh. But it ſeems thro' the vigilant diſpoſition of the people to find the child, the Indians were ſo terrified, that they moved the child ; if not it muſt have been ſooner found ; and doubtleſs they carried it acroſs the mountain ; for it appears impoſſible the child could get where it was found ; being unable in its beſt natural ſtrength, more eſpecially as it ſoon became weak thro' cold and nakedneſs, mortifications and wants ; and there is no doubt that if the Indians had found it firſt that day, they would have deſtroyed it. Two of the fellows were ſecured and tried at Fairfield, plead guilty, and were ſentenced to be whipt forthwith at the Gallows, with a Haltar round their Necks, and over the Gallows, impriſoned ſix weeks, and then to receive the ſecond part of the ſame tune, and return'd for ſix months more, and pay coſts, &c. The purport of every examination agrees with this relation ; and it is hoped a more effectual method than ever will be taken to deal with the blood-thirſty ſavages, who are extreamly perfidious revengeful and inhuman, &c. More might be added concerning the expences theyv'e often occaſioned to the goverments, but I ſubmit to leave that taſk to be performed by abler hands, and conclude myſelf a well-wiſher to the public. R. T.

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L O N D O N June 7.

Extract of a Letter from Soleure in Switzerland, dated May 2.

"A ſhocking Affair happened the 26th of laſt Month, about three Leagues from hence. A Peaſent being in Love with a very handſome Girl, after having tried in vain every poſſible method to ſeduce her, ſeized upon her unawares in the Evening, and, as it is imagined, endeavoured to make her ſubmit to his Paſſion. The Girl was obſerved by ſome People at a Diſtance to run into a Wood with a View no Doubt, to eſcape from the Violence of the Fellow who followed her, and being unable to gain her to his purpoſe, he ſtabbed her ſeveral times with a Knife ; and perceiving that ſhe ſtill breathed, he firſt tore off all her Clothes, then ſtrangled her, and, it is preſumed, added another Act of Brutallity to that he had juſt committed. He afterwards cut down a great Number of Branches, with which he covered the naked Body and Clothes, and returned home the ſame Night. All poſſible Search was made for the unhappy young Woman for three ſucceſſive Days, and even her brutal Aſſaſin affected the greateſt Anxiety. So ſoon as the body was diſcovered, ſome Circumſtances appeared which gave ground to ſuſpect the real Author, and the Villain was accordingly apprehended ; ſince which he has behaved with great compoſure and has confeſſed the whole Affair."

H A L I F A X, Auguſt 15.

It muſt be pleaſing to every Well-wiſher of this Province, to be informed that the Crops of Hay and Corn this Year have equalled the Productions of any Part of America or Europe, and that the Harveſt hath been uncommonly ſeaſonable.

Several Gentlemen of the Philadelphia Proprietors of Land in this Province, are lately returned from *Piſton* where their Grant lies, and are extremely well ſatisfied with the Soil and Situation, and intend carrying on that Settlement with Vigour and Alacrity.

We are aſſured that the Train of Artillery are ordered Home, and that another Company is daily expected here to relieve them.

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, arrived at New-York; and the Captains Freeman and Marſhal at Boſton, there is the following Advices, viz.

V I E N N A, June 25.

A Letter from Pera, a Suburb of Conſtantinople, gives the following Account of the late Earthquake.—— It happened on the 22d, at Half an Hour after Five in the Morning, and laſted near three Minutes. Some ſay it was more violent than that which was in 1755, at Liſbon. Almoſt all the public Buildings are in Ruins. The Vizir's Houſe, which was built with Stone, and contained ſeveral hundred Perſons, is deſtroyed. All the People in it were killed, except a few who were taken out of the Ruins two Days after the Accident. Not more, however, than 8 or 9 hundred Perſons have loſt their Lives on the whole, altho' it was thought at firſt the Number would have amounted to ſeveral Thouſands. The firſt Shock was followed the ſame Day by 12 or 13 leſs ones, and including theſe, twenty-ſix have been counted within the Compaſs of a few Days.

Ratiſbon, June 30. They write from Vienna, that on the 23d of this Month, a Courier Extraordinary had arrived there from Conſtantinople, who not only brings a Confirmation of the Earthquake which happened there on the 23d of May laſt ; but according to his Report, and Diſpatches, this Earthquake has been much more violent, and the Damage more conſiderable than was at firſt reported. It is added, that the Conſternation there was the greater, as the Turks looked on this Event, as a Preſage of the happy Succeſs of Prince Heraclius.

L O N D O N.

June 2[illegible]. They write from Liverpool, that the eldeſt ſon of the King of Brack, a powerful Prince in the neighbourhood of Senegal, was to be ſent to England this Summer for his education.

A nobleman of no great fortune, loſt two thouſand guineas laſt Tueſday, on a ſingle throw at the hazard table.

July 10. Private Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that near all the Stone Buildings, in particular the Grand Moſque, the Old Seraglio, and the Palace of the Grand Vizir, have been entirely overthrown ; and ſome Accounts make the Number of People who periſhed, amount to upwards of 40,000. The Suburb of Pera, where the Miniſters, and in general all the Chriſtians reſide, ſuffered the leaſt. The Grand Signior, at the Time of the firſt Earthquake, was at one of his Summer Palaces, on the Banks of the Black Sea, about 18 Leagues from Conſtantinople.

They write from Jamaica, that the Governor of Cuba had refuſed the Engliſh Liberty to import any more African Negroes at the Havana, the French having engroſſed that whole Trade.

Commiſſions are come over from different Parts of America, to caſt a Number of Gold and Silver Medals, to perpetuate the Memory of repealing the Stamp-Act.

The laſt Letters from Naples ſay, that the Eruption of Mount Veſuvius ſtill continues, and the oldeſt Perſons living never remembered its having laſted ſo long.

July 12. It is very evident that France harbours no good intentions againſt England, as ſhe hath increaſed her navy ſo greatly, that ſhe hath now 80 ſhips of war, many of them very large, in the ports of Breſt and Toulon only. Such increaſe of the French navy is the ſtrongeſt proof that they intend to break with us again, as ſoon as they find a favourable juncture, ſince it cannot anſwer any other purpoſe. However, it is ſaid that ſome ſhips of war will be immediately ordered to cruiſe upon the French Coaſt, to watch the motions of their fleets.

It is ſaid that of 150 Men ſent out two Years and a Half ago to Gambia, in the Service of the African Company, on Governor O'Harra's Arrival, only two remained alive ; and of 70 at Senegal, only 17 are returned.

We are informed that the Giants found by Commodore Byron, meaſured from eight Feet and a Half to ten Feet in Heighth, & every Way Stout in Proportion. The Commodore made but ſhort Stay, as it was an incommodious Place for the Ship where he landed. All the Ship's Crew were ſworn to Secrecy, and particularly concerning what appeared to be the valuable Production of the Country.

Prince Ferdinand's retiring from the King of Pruſſia's Service is at preſent a Subject which not undeſervedly engages the Attention of the Public. By comparing Circumſtances with Events, the cauſes of the moſt important Incidents are frequently traced out ; but in this Caſe little is furniſhed to ruminate upon excepting uncertain Conjecture, and the Aſtoniſhment which ſuch an Event muſt neceſſarily create where every Thing ſeemed to promiſe ſo Diametrically to the contrary. It may be remembered, however, that about a Fortnight ſince, a great General, who commanded during the late War in Germany, was ſaid to have engaged in the Service of France. A few Months before that, Rumours were ſpread, that a great Quarrel had happened, at an Entertainment, between certain Members of the Royal Family at B——. How far either of theſe Circumſtances may be true, we preſume not to ſay. But ſuppoſing there to be any Foundation for them, we can no longer be at a loſs to gueſs at the Cauſes of this Reſignation, and that there muſt be ſome Diſguſt. The great Honours alſo lately paid to another Prince of the Serene Houſe of B——, afford but too much Room to fear that this Reſignation may be followed by a Second, eſpecially when it is conſidered that the Uncles Influence over the Nephew, has already proved ſuperior to parental Connection.

The Reſolutions of the CORSICANS.

IN the Year 1754, the Corſicans publiſhed a long Maniſeſto, which begins thus.

The Supreme Magiſtrates of Corſica to all Europe.—— The Genoeſe induſtriouſly ſpread a Report, that on the Death of our Chief, we ſplit into two parties, and muſt neceſſarily exterminate one another. It is true we could not have received a more fatal Blow ; but if our Cæſar has been aſſaſſinated, we ſhall not want an Anthony to revenge him ; and perhaps we ſhall find an Auguſtus to reſtore that Tranquility we ſo ardently long for. If Princes ſhould League together and take up Arms to haſten our final Ruin, we are both determined and ready to oppoſe deſpair to Force ; and however abandoned and overpowered by ſuperior Force, our martial Courage can never be extinguiſhed ; and we ſolemnly ſwear by the GOD who lives forever, that we will ſuffer ourſelves to be all maſſacred, rather than enter into any Negociation of Peace with the Republic ; and much leſs Submit to be her Subjects. To avoid therefore the being all aſſaſſinated, we ſhall fight for Victory, and if we fail of Succeſs, conſulting only our Deſpair, we ſhall voluntarily throw ourſelves into the Flames, like the unfortunate Saguntum, to ſhew that we make it an inviolable Law faithfully to keep our promiſes, and preſerve our Freedom.

> " Reſolved, Determined and Done, with an unanimous Voice and Conſent, at an Aſſembly held for that Purpoſe, in our City of Corte, January 27, 1754."

N E W - Y O R K September 11.

On Monday laſt Sr. *Henry Moore*, Bart. left Albany for Crown-Point having before he ſet out, been pleaſed to ſend a Reprieve to the Sheriff of Dutcheſs County, reſpiting the Execution of WILLIAM PENDERGHAST, until his Majeſty's pleaſure ſhould be known.——After his Excellency's Departure his truly worthy and charitable Lady, procured a Liſt of the Poor Priſoners in Albany Goal, and depoſited Money to diſcharge all thoſe who were confined for Sums leſs than £.30, whereby ſeveral Priſoners obtained their Liberty and were reſtored to their helpleſs Families.

She alſo ordered a daily Proviſion for the reſt of the Priſoners who ſtill remained confin'd, and ſeveral other Captives and poor Perſons have experienc'd her Humanity and Goodneſs.

Paragraph of a Letter dated London July 12, 1766.

"Yeſterday from Town I had the Pleaſure of Writing you by this Conveyance, and mentioned that all things in Adminiſtration were at Reſt ; but it ſeems nothing was leſs true ; for having Occaſion to go with Sir——, to Lord ——we were told that Mr. Pitt was ſent for Expreſs by his M———, and expected every Minute in Town, when a change of Miniſtry will certainly happen. What part his L——— will take is yet uncertain. It is not yet known who is to come in, but it is believed Mr. Pitt will nominate the D—— of G———, Lord S———e, and Lord B——l, to ſome Poſt of Adminiſtration."

A Gentleman from Philadelphia informs, that the Copies of the Letters of Mr. Hughes' Correſpondence, with the Miniſtry, &c. in England, relating to the Stamp-Act, publiſhed in the Philadelphia Journal of thurſday laſt, which were communicated by a noble Lord, had alienated the affection of Mr. Hughes's beſt Friends, and loſt him the whole Intereſt of the Friends or Quakers, and that he had ſued Mr. Bradford for publiſhing the Letters, in an Action of 1400l.

B O S T O N, September 11.

Laſt Tueſday Morning the Right Hon. Lord HOPE and the Hon. Capt. Napier, ſet off by Land for Rhode-Iſland.

Letters from Kenebeck give an Account that the Indians there behave in a very ſurly Manner, threatning to take Satisfaction for the Murder of two Indians ſome Time ſince ;—they had not done the Miſchief mentioned in the Portſmouth Paper ; but had deſtroyed ſome Grain, and broke up ſome potatoe Ground near Fort-Halifax, into which many of the Inhabitants had retired.

We hear that Admiral Durreſt in His Majeſty's Ship Launceſton, and a Number of Tranſports with Troops arrived a Fortnight ago at Halifax.—That Admiral Durrell died there two Days after.

We hear that the Meteor, which was mentioned laſt Week under the Newport Head, and the Report of which was tho't to be an Earthquake, was heard the ſame Time in moſt the Towns in the Counties of Briſtol and Plymouth.

H A R T F O R D, September 15.

The Corporation of Yale-College, laſt Week, made Choice of the Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, of Weathersfield, to be Preſident of that College, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. CLAP, who reſigned ſome Months ſince.

To be ſold, clear of Quit-Rent forever, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Acre, New-Jerſey Proc.

A Tract of valuable Land, in the Branch of the River Delaware, about thirty Miles above *Cuſhetunk* ; containing ten Thouſand and thirty Acres, in the Province of New-York. It is bounded on two Rivers, the one Delaware, the other called Popaghton ; a large Quantity of low Land on each River ; and there is a large Brook, and two ſmaller, runs through it, very convenient for Mills of any Sort, as Delaware is Navigable to the aforeſaid Tract.—— The Patent is near ſixty Years old, and a good Title will be given. Any thinking Perſon muſt allow, that the Price is very low. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES PARKER, in Beaver-Street, New-York.—— If one Perſon ſhould think the Tract too large, it might make Twenty good Plantations, and every one be bounded on one or other of the Rivers, and might ſuit ſuch, or any leſſer Number that may think proper.——The Land was ſurveyed by Mr. Ebenezer Webb, a Surveyor well known in Connecticut ; of whom any Perſon may learn the Quality of the Land, it being that Part of the Diviſion known by the Names of *Lots* N°. 2, and N°. 15 ; the Latitude very little to the North of Hartford ; and a Road is now making, near to the ſaid Tract. 90

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County ſs.
September 12th, 1766.

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How far either of theſe Cir-
eſume not to ſay. But ſup-
ion for them, we can no long-
e Cauſes of this Reſignation,
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e CORSICANS.
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aſten our final Ruin, we are
ppoſe deſpair to Force ; and
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extinguiſhed ; and we ſo-
lives forever, that we will
ſacred, rather than enter into
the Republic ; and much
To avoid therefore the be-
for Victory, and if we fail
eſpair, we ſhall voluntarily
like the unfortunate Sa-
it an inviolable Law faith-
preſerve our Freedom.
d and Done, with an una-
nſent, at an Aſſembly held
our City of Corte, Janu-

K. September 11.
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out, been pleaſed to ſend
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——After his Excellency's
haritable Lady, procured
lbany Goal, and depoſited
were confined for Sums
riſoners obtained their Li-
elpleſs Families.
on for the reſt of the Priſo-
nd ſeveral other Captives
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London July 12, 1766.
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was ſent for Expreſs by
Minute in Town, when a
happen. What part his
It is not yet known
d Mr. Pitt will nominate
——e, and Lord B——l,

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iral Durrell died there

as mentioned laſt Week
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Time in moſt the Towns

HARTFORD, September 15.

The Corporation of Yale-College, laſt Week, made Choice of the Rev. Mr. LOCKWOOD, of Weathersfield, to be Preſident of that College, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. CLAP, who reſigned ſome Months ſince.

To be ſold, clear of Quit-Rent forever, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Acre, New-Jerſey Proc.

A Tract of valuable Land, in the Branch of the River Delaware, about thirty Miles above *Cuſhetunk* ; containing ten Thouſand and thirty Acres, in the Province of New-York. It is bounded on two Rivers, the one Delaware, the other called Popaghton ; a large Quantity of low Land on each River ; and there is a large Brook, and two ſmaller, runs through it, very convenient for Mills of any Sort, as Delaware is Navigable to the aforeſaid Tract.——The Patent is near ſixty Years old, and a good Title will be given. Any thinking Perſon muſt allow, that the Price is very low. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES PARKER, in Beaver-Street, New-York.——If one Perſon ſhould think the Tract too large, it might make Twenty good Plantations, and every one be bounded on one or other of the Rivers, and might ſuit ſuch, or any leſſer Number that may think proper.——The Land was ſurveyed by Mr. Ebenezer Webb, a Surveyor well known in Connecticut ; of whom any Perſon may learn the Quality of the Land, it being that Part of the Diviſion known by the Names of Lots N^o. 2, and N^o. 15 ; the Latitude very little to the North of Hartford ; and a Road is now making, near to the ſaid Tract. 90

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Then he ordered in an imperious tone that Rutlidge ſhould depart out of the room, as unworthy to appear in ſuch company ; and ſwore that if he did not immediately get out, he would kill him ; Rutlidge was very deſirous of remaining, and, hickupping, ſaid he had no ill will againſt Col. Chiſwell, and that he was ſure Col. Chiſwell would not hurt him with his ſword ; and when ſome of the company propoſed that Rutlidge ſhould be carried off and put to bed, others ſaid he ought not to be carried out, as he was not the intruder. However, Mr. Rutlidge was conducted by Mr. Joſeph Carrington to the door. Mean while, as he was conducted towards the door, Col. Chiſwell moved cloſe along the partition, about ſix feet, abuſing Rutlidge in the moſt opprobrious and affecting terms, cloſe to the wall was a table three feet five inches and a half in diameter, the neareſt part of which table was more than four feet diſtant from the partition ; to which Col. Chiſwell kept cloſe, with intention probably to prevent any one from getting behind him to deprive him of his ſword. The table was within leſs than three feet of the door. While Mr. Carrington was ſearching his pockets for the key of a room where he intended Mr. Rutlidge ſhould ſleep, and Mr. Rutlidge was ſtanding at the ſide of the door, and Col. Chiſwell at the ſame time continuing his abuſe, and concluding with the words Preſbyterian fellow, Mr. Rutlidge went from the door to the end of the table, repeating the word fellow. At the ſide of the table, ſeveral gentlemen were ſtanding, who would have prevented Mr. Rutlidge from going round it even if he had ſhowed a deſire ſo to do, and Mr. Carrington caught hold of him again, almoſt as ſoon as he had reached the table. Col. Chiſwell, ſeeing Mr. Rutlidge acroſs the table, went inſtantly from the wall to the table ; and with his ſword, or hanger, which I am informed was about two feet long, ſtabbed him thro' the heart acroſs the table. Mr. Thomſon Swann was cloſe to the table, with the breaſt of his coat, in conſequence thereof projecting over it ; and the ſword in its way paſſed through his coat, near the extremity of the third button hole from the bottom. Mr. Swann, upon ſeeing Col. Chiſwell advance, was going to ſeize the ſword to prevent miſchief. When Col. Chiſwell ruſhed up to the table, a gentleman, who had been for ſome time watching an opportunity to ſeize his arm or ſword with ſafety, ran up behind him, and caught hold of his arm ; but immediately he (Col. Chiſwell) told him that it was too late, and added, "He is dead, and I kill'd him." Mr. Rutlidge immediately ſunk down in the arms of Mr. Carrington, and inſtantly expired, without uttering one word, or ſhowing the leaſt emotion. Soon after Col. Chiſwell, with the greateſt calmneſs and deliberation, ordered his boy to take his ſword and clean it carefully, and rub it over well with tallow, leſt it ſhould ruſt. While poor Rutlidge was lying dead, Col. Chiſwell continued his abuſe, and ſome time after ſaid, "He deſerves his fate, damn him ; I aimed at his heart, and "hit it." After which he called for a bowl of toddy, and drank very freely ; ſo that before the juſtice of the peace, who was ſent for, made his appearance, he was ſomewhat intoxicated. Upon examining the gentlemen who were preſent, he was committed to the county goal. He ſhowed no ſign of concern next day, nor indeed for ſome time after. On the next day however, he enquired very kindly after Mr. Swann's health ; and ſaid he was apprehenſive that he had wounded him, as he had ſo ſmall a view of Rutlidge's body when he made the thruſt.—To all theſe circumſtances perſons of undoubted good characters and principles were witneſſes, more than one to every particular ; and I have not heard that the teſtimony of any perſon has deviated from what he conſtantly averred as fact on the occaſion, or in the leaſt differed from that of others.

By the inquiſition before the coroner, I am informed that it was found that Robert Rutlidge received his death by a ſword in the hand of John Chiſwell ; and the Examining Court refuſed admitting him to bail, and ordered him to be carried to the public goal to be legally tried. However, three judges of the general Court, out of ſeſſions, I am informed, were pleaſed to admit him to bail, without examining any one perſon who had been preſent at the ſhocking accident, or even ſeeing any of their depoſitions. Were theſe gentlemen right in ſuch proceedings ? Does it not appear an act of amazing partiality ? Would it not be proper and adviſeable for them to ſhow to the public ſome reaſon for this ſtep that may tend to remove the uneaſineſs which many ſuffer at preſent, from an apprehenſion that juſtice is perverted, and law trampled on ? They are honourable gentlemen, and prudent gentlemen ; and will, no doubt, be ſo kind as to take a little trouble to give ſatisfaction and eaſe to the public on this occaſion. The three judges of the general court, above mentioned, did indeed examine two perſons who were preſent at the examining court aforeſaid. Theſe two perſons, I believe, ſwore nothing but the truth ; but, did they ſwear the whole truth as above related ? Will not Mr. James M^{c}Doal, Mr. Joſeph Carrington's wife, Mr. Philip Tabb, and others, poſitively ſwear that they ſaw Col. Chiſwell make the fatal thruſt acroſs the table, as abovementioned ? Are there not many who will ſwear that, for a conſiderable time before, Mr. Rutlidge had ſhowed no diſpoſition to hurt Col. Chiſwell, and that he had no weapon offenſive or defenſive in his hand ? And is it poſſible that the three judges abovementioned could have admitted the criminal to bail, had they been properly acquainted with circumſtances of this diſmal affair.

HALIFAX August 15.

The following are Copies of ſome new Orders iſſued by Governor Palliſſer, concerning the Labradore Coaſt, tranſmitted by a Clerk at one of the fiſhing Poſts upon that Coaſt.

By his Excellency HUGH PALLISSER, *Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Iſland of* Newfoundland, *the Coaſt of* Labradore, *and of all the Territories dependent thereupon.*

I HEREBY ſtrictly forbid all Perſons from Quebec, or any of the Colonies, to winter on the Coaſt of Labradore within my Government ; and if any ſuch Winterers are met with there, they are immediately on Sight hereof to quit it, as they will anſwer the Contrary at their Peril, on Pain of being apprehended wherever they are found, and brought to me to be puniſhed, for the Contempt of this Order.

Given under my Hand, in Pitts Harbour, within Chateau Bay, on the Coaſt of Labradore, [illegible] Auguſt, [illegible]
(Signed) HUGH PALLIS[illegible]
By Command of his Excellency,
JOHN HORSNAL.

By Capt. JOHN HAMILTON, *Commander of His Majeſty's Sloop* Merlin, *and Lieutenant-Governor of the Coaſt of* Labradore, *from St. Modeſte, to St.* John's *River.*

THIS is to give Notice to all Whalers from the Plantations, that they are allowed to fiſh for Whales only, on the Coaſt of Labradore, that if they are found to have any other Fiſh on board, the Fiſh will be ſeized, and they excluded the Beneſit of Whale-fiſhery this Seaſon ; and on no other Pretence to trade with the Indians ; whatever they ſhall purchaſe will be confiſcated, and after this Notice their Veſſels liable to be ſeized.

As all other Veſſels from the Plantations are excluded the Beneſit of fiſhing or trading on this Coaſt, they are ſtrictly forbid to reſort to it ; and that Warning given them laſt Year, that if any are found with any Fiſh or Furrs on Board, it will be forfeited for the firſt Offence, and the Second the Veſſel ſeized, and them puniſhed.

Given under my Hand, on Board His Majeſty's Sloop Merlin, at White-Sand-Bay, *25th* June, 1766.
(Signed) JOHN HAMILTON.

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Account of the Murder of Mr. Robert Rutlidge, *at* Virginia, *lately committed there by Colonel* John Chiſwell, *of the ſame Place.*

ON Tueſday the 3d of June laſt, Mr. Robert Rutlidge, a merchant of Prince Edward county, in Virginia, a worthy blunt man, of ſtrict honeſty and ſincerity, a man incapable of fraud or hypocriſy, ſpent the greateſt part of the day in Benjamin Moſby's tavern at Cumberland court-houſe, with ſeveral Gentlemen of his acquaintance, and was joined in the evening by Col. John Chiſwell. After ſome time had paſſed, Col. Chiſwell was talking in an important manner, and ſomewhat liberal of oaths; upon which Mr. Rutlidge, who was intimately acquainted with him, and regarded by him as a friend, ſignified his diſapprobation, with leſs politeneſs perhaps than was due to a man of Col. Chiſwell's figure. Upon this Col. Chiſwell was extremely abuſive, and after calling Rutlidge a fugitive rebel, a villain who came to Virginia to cheat and defraud men of their property, and a Preſbyterian fellow, Rutlidge, who was then drunk, was provoked to throw wine out of his glaſs at Col. Chiſwell's face, ſome ſmall part of which did touch him. This was an indignity which perhaps men of honor ought to reſent from any one, unleſs from an aggravated and abuſed friend, or a man intoxicated with liquor. Col. Chiſwell, who was then perfectly ſober, attempted to throw a bowl of toddy at Mr. Rutlidge, but was prevented by ſome of the company; then he attempted to throw a candleſtick at him, but was prevented alſo in that; and then he tried to ſtrike him with a pair of tongs, but he was likewiſe prevented in that. Upon which he ordered his ſervant to bring his ſword; but as that was in another houſe, no one ſuſpected its being brought; but on threatning to kill his ſervant if he did not comply, the lad went for the ſword, and delivered it to his maſter in the ſhed room. Upon Col. Chiſwell's re-entering the room, and going towards the chimney, and ſome of the company perceiving the ſword, one of them perſuaded him much to deliver it up, and approached towards him, Mr. Chiſwell went cloſe to the wall, and ſwore that he would run any man thro' the body who ſhould dare to come near him, or offer to take his ſword.

Then he ordered in an imperious tone that Rutlidge ſhould depart out of the room, as unworthy to appear in ſuch company; and ſwore that if he did not immediately get out, he would kill him; Rutlidge was very deſirous of remaining, and, hickupping, ſaid he had no ill will againſt Col. Chiſwell, and that he was ſure Col. Chiſwell would not hurt him with his ſword; and when ſome of the company propoſed that Rutlidge ſhould be carried off and put to bed, others ſaid he ought not to be carried out, as he was not the intruder. However, Mr. Rutlidge was conducted by Mr. Joſeph Carrington to the door. Mean while, as he was conducted towards the door, Col. Chiſwell moved cloſe along the partition, about ſix feet, abuſing Rutlidge in the moſt opprobrious and affecting terms, cloſe to the wall was a table three feet five inches and a half in diameter, the neareſt part of which table was more than four feet diſtant from the partition; to which Col. Chiſwell kept cloſe, with intention probably to prevent any one from getting behind him to deprive him of his ſword. The table was within leſs than three feet of the door. While Mr. Carrington was ſearching his pockets for the key of a room where he intended Mr. Rutlidge ſhould ſleep, and Mr. Rutlidge was ſtanding at the ſide of the door, and Col. Chiſwell at the ſame time continuing his abuſe, and concluding with the words Preſbyterian fellow, Mr. Rutlidge went from the door to the end of the table, repeating the word fellow. At the ſide of the table, ſeveral gentlemen were ſtanding, who would have prevented Mr. Rutlidge from going round it even if he had ſhowed a deſire ſo to do, and Mr. Carrington caught hold of him again, almoſt as ſoon as he had reached the table. Col. Chiſwell, ſeeing Mr. Rutlidge acroſs the table, went inſtantly from the wall to the table; and with his ſword, or hanger, which I am informed was about two feet long, ſtabbed him thro' the heart acroſs the table. Mr. Thomſon Swann was cloſe to the table, with the breaſt of his coat, in conſequence thereof projecting over it; and the ſword in its way paſſed through his coat, near the extremity of the third button hole from the bottom. Mr. Swann, upon ſeeing Col. Chiſwell advance, was going to ſeize the ſword to prevent miſchief. When Col. Chiſwell ruſhed up to the table, a gentleman, who had been for ſome time watching an opportunity to ſeize his arm or ſword with ſafety, ran up behind him, and caught hold of his arm; but immediately he (Col. Chiſwell) told him that it was too late, and added, "He is dead, and I kill'd him." Mr. Rutlidge immediately ſunk down in the arms of Mr. Carrington, and inſtantly expired, without uttering one word, or ſhowing the leaſt emotion. Soon after Col. Chiſwell, with the greateſt calmneſs and deliberation, ordered his boy to take his ſword and clean it carefully, and rub it over well with tallow, leſt it ſhould ruſt. While poor Rutlidge was lying dead, Col. Chiſwell continued his abuſe, and ſome time after ſaid, "He deſerves his fate, damn him; I aimed at his heart, and hit it." After which he called for a bowl of toddy, and drank very freely; ſo that before the juſtice of the peace, who was ſent for, made his appearance, he was ſomewhat intoxicated. Upon examining the gentlemen who were preſent, he was committed to the county goal. He ſhowed no ſign of concern next day, nor indeed for ſome time after. On the next day however, he enquired very kindly after Mr. Swann's health; and ſaid he was apprehenſive that he had wounded him, as he had ſo ſmall a view of Rutlidge's body when he made the thruſt.—To all theſe circumſtances perſons of undoubted good characters and principles were witneſſes, more than one to every particular; and I have not heard that the teſtimony of any perſon has deviated from what he conſtantly averred as fact on the occaſion, or in the leaſt differed from that of others.

By the inquiſition before the coroner, I am informed that it was found that Robert Rutlidge received his death by a ſword in the hand of John Chiſwell; and the Examining Court refuſed admitting him to bail, and ordered him to be carried to the public goal to be legally tried. However, three judges of the general Court, out of ſeſſions, I am informed, were pleaſed to admit him to bail, without examining any one perſon who had been preſent at the ſhocking accident, or even ſeeing any of their depoſitions. Were theſe gentlemen right in ſuch proceedings? Does it not appear an act of amazing partiality? Would it not be proper and adviſeable for them to ſhow to the public ſome reaſon for this ſtep that may tend to remove the uneaſineſs which many ſuffer at preſent, from an apprehenſion that juſtice is perverted, and law trampled on? They are honorable gentlemen, and prudent gentlemen; and will, no doubt, be ſo kind as to take a little trouble to give ſatisfaction and eaſe to the public on this occaſion. The three judges of the general court, above mentioned, did indeed examine two perſons who were preſent at the examining court aforeſaid, Theſe two perſons, I believe, ſwore nothing but the truth; but, did they ſwear the whole truth as above related? Will not Mr. James M'Doul, Mr. Joſeph Carrington's wife, Mr. Philip Tabb, and others, poſitively ſwear that they ſaw Col. Chiſwell make the fatal thruſt acroſs the table, as abovementioned? Are there not many who will ſwear that, for a conſiderable time before, Mr. Rutlidge had ſhowed no diſpoſition to hurt Col. Chiſwell, and that he had no weapon offenſive or defenſive in his hand? And is it poſſible that the three judges abovementioned could have admitted the criminal to bail, had they been properly acquainted with circumſtances of this diſmal affair.

HALIFAX August 15.

The following are Copies of ſome new Orders iſſued by Governor Palliſſer, concerning the Labradore Coaſt, tranſmitted by a Clerk at one of the fiſhing Poſts upon that Coaſt.

By his Excellency HUGH PALLISSER, *Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the Iſland of* Newfoundland, *the Coaſt of* Labradore, *and of all the Territories dependent thereupon.*

I HEREBY ſtrictly forbid all Perſons from Quebec, or any of the Colonies, to winter on the Coaſt of Labradore within my Government; and if any ſuch Winterers are met with there, they are immediately on Sight hereof to quit it, as they will anſwer the Contrary at their Peril, on Pain of being apprehended wherever they are found, and brought to me to be puniſhed, for the Contempt of this Order.

Given under my Hand, in Pitts Harbour, within Chateau Bay, on the Coaſt of Labradore, 28th Auguſt, 1766.

(Signed) HUGH PALLISER.

By Command of his Excellency,
JOHN HORSNAL.

By Capt. JOHN HAMILTON, *Commander of His Majeſty's Sloop* Merlin, *and Lieutenant-Governor of the Coaſt of* Labradore, *from St.* Modeſte, *to St.* John's *River.*

THIS is to give Notice to all Whalers from the Plantations, that they are allowed to fiſh for Whales only, on the Coaſt of Labradore, that if they are found to have any other Fiſh on board, the Fiſh will be ſeized, and they excluded the Benefit of Whale-fiſhery this Seaſon; and on no other Pretence to trade with the Indians; whatever they ſhall purchaſe will be confiſcated, and after this Notice their Veſſels liable to be ſeized.

As all other Veſſels from the Plantations are excluded the Benefit of fiſhing or trading on this Coaſt, they are ſtrictly forbid to reſort to it; and that Warning given them laſt Year, that if any are found with any Fiſh or Furrs on Board, it will be forfeited for the firſt Offence, and the Second the Veſſel ſeized, and them puniſhed.

Given under my Hand, on Board His Majeſty's Sloop Merlin, *at* White-Sand-Bay, *25th* June, 1766.

(Signed) JOHN HAMILTON.

Printed by Thomas Green.

SUPPLEMENT to the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1766. NUMB. 90.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 11.

A Letter from the Merchants in London trading to North-America to the Committee of Merchants in this City, dated June 13, 1766.

GENTLEMEN,

REFERING you to our former letters of the 28th of February and 18th of March, both which we hope you have long since received, we now incloſe three acts of Parliament which obtained the royal aſſent the ſixth inſtant, viz.

"An Act for indemnifying perſons who have incurred Penalties in America, on account of the Stamp-Act.

"An Act for repealing certain duties, and granting others in lieu thereof, and further regulating ſeveral branches of the American trade.

"An Act for eſtabliſhing certain ports in Jamaica and Dominica, for the more free importation and exportation of certain goods and merchandizes.

"The firſt will, doubtleſs, give you particular ſatisfaction, as compleating the repeal of the Stamp-Act: The other two, we conſider as the baſis of an extenſive ſyſtem of trade between Great Britain and her colonies, framed on liberal principles of reciprocal advantage, relieving the colonies from injudicious reſtrictions and ſevere duties, enlarging old, and opening to them new channels of commerce; and by ſecuring to Great-Britain an increaſing conſumption of her manufactures, and of conſequence, an extenſion of her navigation and revenue.

"You may be ſenſible, gentlemen, that from thoſe ſources have been derived the power, ſo happily exerted by this country on many occaſions to guard your religious and civil intereſts; we are therefore perſwaded that you will think it juſt and neceſſary to prevent, by every poſſible means, foreign ſtates from ſharing in the advantage of your commerce, and thereby depriving Great-Britain of the means to afford you future inſtances of her paternal protection.

"The conſideration that every degree of intercourſe between the Britiſh colonies, and the manufacturing countries of Europe, tends to ſtrengthen their navigation, and encreaſe their manufactures at the expence of our own, will, we are ſure, be a ſufficient motive to engage you heartily to carry into execution the clauſe of the regulation act inhibiting that intercourſe; this may effectually be done, if ſuch trade is held by the principal merchants among you, to be diſhonourable; the laws of reputation being ſtronger than any other; and we flatter ourſelves that your friends here will not, on any future occaſion, be made to bluſh by inſtances of its violation.

"We muſt obſerve that notwithſtanding the apparent neceſſity of new commercial laws, ſuch hath been the perſevering oppoſition to theſe ſalutary meaſures as to occaſion the loſs of much time, and to render it impracticable to obtain theſe trade acts in a ſtate of full perfection, for, altho' they are in themſelves very important, and far more than could be expected, yet, they are to be conſidered but as the great outlines of a plan to extend the national commerce; amendments will doubtleſs be found neceſſary, and muſt be adopted. In the mean time we perſuade ourſelves they will meet a ready obedience on your parts.

"It is incumbent on us to mention the happy union between the Weſt-Indian and North-American merchants, which has proved of great advantage in combating the oppoſition; it took place early in the ſeſſion, and for the general good, we ſincerely wiſh it always to ſubſiſt in its preſent cordiality.

"The regulation of paper currency is poſtponed, in order to communicate to the colonies, and take their opinions upon a ſcheme, for a general paper currency through America, which has been propoſed to the adminiſtration.

"The conſideration of permitting you to import wines, fruit and oil directly from Spain and Portugal, is alſo poſtponed.

"Nothing further remains unredreſſed which was recommended to us in your memorial; but the prohibition you are under from exporting bar-iron to foreign countries, a reſtriction, conſidered as beneficial to the iron manufactories of theſe kingdoms; to which, from good policy, reaſon and juſtice, a preference is due; and we beg leave to recommend your avoiding hereafter any applications, which may be conſtrued into the moſt diſtant means of interfering with manufactures of the mother country, either by furniſhing her rivals with raw materials, or by the public encouragement of ſimilar manufactures among yourſelves, no ſmall ſtrength having ariſen to your opponents, during the late ſtruggles from each of thoſe topicks.——In a word, the ſyſtem of great-Britain is to promote a mutual intereſt by ſupplying the colonies with her manufactures, by encouraging them to raiſe, and receiving from them all raw materials, and by granting the largeſt extention to every branch of their trade not interfering with her own.——

"Having now compleated, ſo far as it can be done this year, the important buſineſs for which we united in November laſt; we think it incumbent on us to repeat our ſenſe of the obligations the whole commercial intereſt of Great-Britain and America, is under, to the preſent adminiſtration to whoſe abilities, attention and perſeverance the progreſs made in adjuſting theſe great national points muſt be attributed, and, we hope, the good conſequences of theſe regulations, will tranſmit their names with honour to poſterity.

[Signed by thirty principal Merchants.]

Colony of CONNECTICUT, ſſ.

Hartford County, Sept. 5, 1766.

WHEREAS, *purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An ACT to prevent Frauds in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,"* &c. Jonathan Buckland *and* Joſiah Stancliſt, *both of Windſor, in the County of* Hartford, *both Inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their reſpective Creditors, in Number and Value, have exhibited their ſeveral Petitions, with an Account of the Sums by them ſeverally owing, and an Inventory of each of their Eſtates,* &c. *under Oath, before* Jabez Hamlin, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County, and* William Wolcott, *Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of all their reſpective Creditors.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid* Jonathan Buckland, *and* Joſiah Stancliſt, *to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Inn holder in ſaid Windſor, on the 25th* of September *Inſtant, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of ſaid* Jonathan Buckland *and* Joſiah Stancliſt, *reſpectively, ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation & Proviſion of ſaid Statute.* 91

BListered *and Faget* STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*

William Tiley, *in* Hartford, & Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown, *for* 6^{d} *lb. per Hundred or Faget; or* $6^{d}\frac{1}{2}$ *by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs.

Hartford, September 8th, 1766. e3m

Hartford-Weſt-Diviſion, Sept. 6, 1766.

To be ſold for Ready Money, (at the Houſe of Capt. Timothy Seymour, in the Weſt-Diviſion, on the 24th of this Month) to the higheſt Bidder;

TWO Thirds of a good Dwelling-Houſe, and 11 Acres of Land adjoining; conveniently ſituated for a Trade's-Man, fronting two Sides on a High-Way, with an Orchard on ſaid Land, well watered——a fine Place for a Pot-Aſh-Works; about Half a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe. 91

Hebron, [illegible] Sept. 1766.

ALL Perſons owing the Eſtate of *Doct.* Samuel Shipman, ſen. or Doct. Samuel Shipman, jun'r, late of Hebron, deceas'd, are deſired hereby to take ſpecial Notice, that November is nigh at Hand—when their Neglect will be conſidered without fail——by the particular Care of

SAMUEL PETERS, } Executors
NEZIAH BLISS, } on
t92 MARTHA BLISS, } both Eſtates.

To be ſold at the Heart and Crown, in Hartford.

THE Grounds and Rules of MUSICK explained: Or, An Introduction to the Art of SINGING by Note.
By THOMAS WALTER, A. M.

ALL Perſons indebted to Edward Marcy, Inn-holder in Hartford, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment or they will be ſued without further Notice.

EDWARD MARCY.

Colony of Connecticut. N. London County, ſs. Aug. 21, 1766.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that upon application made to me Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in New-London county, in writing, by Henry Cobb, of Stonington, in ſaid county, (a creditor for more than twenty pounds lawful money) to Samuel Fitch, of ſaid Stonington, an impriſon'd and inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to a late act of the aſſembly of this colony, entitled, *An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, &c.* a warrant is iſſued dated the 28th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1766, that all the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Samuel Fitch, to be attached, ſeized and ſafe kept; and that unleſs the ſaid Samuel Fitch ſhall diſcharge all his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor within three months from the date of ſaid warrant to the ſatisfacton of his creditors, &c. all the eſtate ordered to be ſo attached &c. will be ſold for the benefit of the creditors according to the direction of ſaid act.

191 HEZ. HUNTINGTON.

Hadley, Auguſt 28, 1766.

RUN away from the Widow Elizabeth Porter of Hadley, a Negro Man named *Zebulon Prut*, about 30 years old, about five Feet high, a whitiſh Complexion, ſuppos'd to have a Squaw in Company: Carried away with him, a light brown Camblet Coat, lin'd and trimm'd with the ſame Colour—a blue plain Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, without Lining—a new rediſh brown plain Cloth Coat, with Plate Buttons, no Lining—a light brown Waiſtcoat, and a dark brown ditto, both without Sleves—a Pair of Check'd, and a Pair of Tow Trowſers—a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of Thread ditto—two Pair of Shoes—two Hats—an old red Duffel Great Coat.——Whoever will take up ſaid Negro, and bring him to Mrs Porter, or to Oliver Warner, of ſaid Hadley, ſhall have *Ten Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

91 OLIVER WARNER.

Colony of Connecticut, to wit.

Windſor, Auguſt 26th, A. D. 1766.

WHereas Purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, Entitled, "An Act to preventFraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. &c. John Roberts Juniour, of Windſor, in Hartford County, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major part of his Creditors, in number and Vallue; hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate Under Oath before Jabez Hamlin Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and William Woolcot, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of his Creditors.

Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors, of the ſaid John Roberts Junior, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on Thurſday the 25th Day of September next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate, of ſaid John Roberts, Junior, ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act. 190

Colony of Connecticut, ſſ.
Hartford County, Auguſt 26, 1766.

WHereas Nathaniel Davis, of Windſor, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, on his Petition, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, exhibiting an Inventory of his Eſtate, and the Debts he oweth, praying for the Relief provided in a late Statute of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for the preventing of Fraud in Debtors," &c. was this Day admitted to take the Oath in ſaid Statute provided, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in the County of Hartford, and William Wolcott, Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County. Theſe are to give Notice to the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on Thurſday, the 25th Day of September, next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of all the Eſtate of the ſaid Nathaniel ſhould not be made to Truſtees, then to be appointed, that the ſame may be diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of all his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act. 190

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Samuel Drake, of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of William Knox, Innholder, in Hartford, on the Third Tueſdays of September, October, and November, next, at one of the Clock Afternoon, then and there to exhibit their Claims againſt ſaid Drake's Eſtate.

	SAMUEL TALCOTT,	Truſtees of
	DANIEL GOODWIN,	ſaid Drake's
190	SAMUEL WADSWORTH,	ESTATE.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen RAGS, of any Kind, [illegible] old TOW, at *Samuel Willis's* Store in *Middletown.*

WE the Subſcribers being by the Honorable Judge of the [illegible] of Probate for [illegible] Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Capt. John Elton, late of Middletown deceaſed, to receive and examine all the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate; and to ſee how ſuch Claims are made [illegible] and evidenced (which Eſtate is repreſented Inſolvent.) Whereupon we do hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their ſaid Claims, on the firſt Wedneſdays of the five next ſucceeding Months, viz. September, October, November, December, and January, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, beginning at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon; and to continue until Night, on each of ſaid Days. Dated in ſaid Middletown, the 7th Day of Auguſt, 1766.

	Nathaniel Chauncey,	
	Elijah Treadway,	Commiſſioners.
91	*David Stocking,*	

THE Proprietors of the Townſhips of Barkhampſtead, Wincheſter and Colebrook, in the Colony of Connecticut, are hereby notified to appear (if they ſee Cauſe) at the General Aſſembly, of ſaid Colony, to be holden at New-Haven, on the 2d Thurſday of October, next, to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) wherefore the Memorial of Michael Humphry, &c. praying that the Proprietors of ſaid Townſhips, might be eſpecially ordered and obliged, to put, and keep, in good and conſtant Repair, fit for travailing, &c. ſuch Parts of a certain public Road or High-Way, (which by Direction of the Aſſembly was aſcertained and laid out, thro' the Green-Woods, from near the Manſion-Houſe, late belonging to Samuel Humphry, in Symſbury, towards Col. David Whitney's, in Canaan) as fall withinthe Bounds of the ſeveral Townſhips, aforeſaid, within a certain Time and in the Way, and Manner ſet forth, and propoſed in ſaid Memorial ſhould not be granted, which Memorial ſtands continued to the Seſſion of ſaid Aſſembly, in October, next, to be further heard and determined upon.

By Order of the General Aſſembly, May—1766.

190 GEORGE WYLLYS, Secretary.

To be ſold by WILLIAM LAMSON,

At Mr. Ebenezer Barnard's in Hartford, or at Mr. Oliver Pomeroy's at Rocky-Hill, for Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Tobacco, old Cheeſe, new Pork, Bees-Wax, Onions or old Pewter——and very cheap for Caſh——

GOOD double-refin'd Engliſh Loaf Sugar, good Mackrill, the beſt of Kippen's Snuff, Peper, Iriſh Linens, Barcalona Handkerchiefs, of different Colours, Ribbons, Silk-Mitts, Calamanco Shoes, Coffee, Indigo, Ginger, Pewter Baſons, Linen Handkerchiefs of all Kinds, and ſundry other Goods. 190

Colony of Connecticut.
Hartford County, ſſ.
Windſor, Auguſt 28th, 1766.

THE Subſcribers appointed (by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and William Wolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of Peace and Quorum, for ſaid County) Truſtees of the Eſtate of Charles Rockwell, of Windſor, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Charles, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the 24th Day of September next, there (if they think proper) approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

	BENONI OLCOTT,	
	AARON BISSELL,	Truſtees.
190	ELISHA PITKIN,	

Colony of Connecticut.
County of Litchfield, ſſ.
Litchfield, September 1, 1766.

THE Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton, of Goſhen, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, upon his Petition, to the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County; hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Eliphalet, to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh, Innholder in ſaid Litchfield, on the laſt Day of September, Inſtant, then and there (if they think proper) to diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect Others; or tranſact any Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

	SAMUEL NASH,	
	URI HILL,	Truſtees.
190	JEDIDIAH STRONG,	

Hartford; Printed by *Thomas Green.*

Monday, September 22, 1766. NUM

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

From the Pennſylvania Journal of September 4.

Meſſrs. W. and T. Bradford,—

The following copies of letters lately received from London, being very intereſting to the public, we beg the favour, that they may be made public through your free & impartial paper, which will oblige no ſmall number of your readers.

A letter from John Hughes, Eſq; to the Commiſſioners of the Stamp-office in London.

GENTLEMEN, *Philadelphia, October 12, 1766.*

HAVING been confined to my bed twenty-five days paſt, with a violent diſorder, that was expected would have proved mortal, but thank God am now able to ſit up in bed, I ſhall attempt to give you a ſketch of not only my own conduct, but alſo that of the Preſbyterians and proprietary party here, relative to the Stamp-office.

In May laſt I received information, by a letter from Dr. Franklin, that he had recommended me for chief Diſtributor of Stamps in this province, and thus the matter reſted untill ſome gentlemen to the eaſtward received their commiſſions; whereupon mobs aroſe in ſeveral of the eaſtern provinces, and the officers were obliged to reſign. But as a prelude to the deſtruction and diſorder made by thoſe mobs, the printers in each colony, almoſt without exception, ſtuffed their papers weekly for ſome time before with the moſt inflamatory pieces they could procure, and excluded every thing that tended to cool the minds of the people, theſe meaſures they purſued, until the Preſbyterians in particular in every colony began to threaten the Stamp-Officers. And thoſe gentry in this province, about the beginning of September, began to be very noiſy, and ſome of them ſaid I ought to reſign, I gave them for anſwer, I had as yet no commiſſion, and therefore could not reſign what I had not. However about the middle of September it was reported that the Stamps would arrive in Capt. Friend, who was then expected, and theſe riotous gentry began to threaten they would deſtroy the Stamps as ſoon as they arrived. I therefore being deſirous as far as in me lay, to preſerve the Stamps, wrote, on the 17th, the letter (Nº. 1) to his Honour the Governor but received no anſwer, and as the Stamps did not arrive in Captain Friend, matters reſted until October and, when I received the paper (Nº. 2) being a note from Captain William Dowel, a tool of the party, and therefore I wrote my anſwer (Nº 3) to Mr. Dickenſon, owner of the ſhip, and on the next day I wrote my letter (Nº. 4) to his honor the Governor, but received no anſwer, and here matters reſted until Saturday the 5th of October, when I received information that the ſhip, with the Stamps was to come up to town that day, & that a mob would be collected by beating muffled drums through the ſtreets, and ringing the State-Houſe and Church bells muffled, which was accordingly done all the afterernoon, but at 2 o'clock the poſt arrived with the mail and packet, and among other things my Commiſſion, this the party ventured to alledge, becauſe there was a large packet for me: accordingly the mob collected, chiefly preſbyterians and proprietary emiſſaries, with [illegible] Allen's Son at their head, animating and encouraging the lower claſs.

About 3 o'clock the following perſons viz. James Tilghman, Eſq; Attorney at law, Meſſrs. Robert Morris, Charles Thompſon, Archibald Mc Call, John Cox, and William Richards, Merchants, and Mr. William Bradford, Printer, came to me on a deputation from a great number collected at the State-Houſe, to requeſt my Reſignation. I anſwered it is true I now have my commiſſion, but as two gentlemen, are bound for my performance in the ſum of 5000 *l.* I could not reſign unleſs they would indemnify my bail. Altercations on this head took up near an hour (Low as I was) and at laſt they ſaid, all that was expected of me was, that I would not put the act in execution in this province, until his Majeſty's further pleaſure was known, or until the act ſhould be put in execution in the neighbouring colonies; to this I thought proper to ſignify ſome diſpoſition to comply, becauſe I had many informations by my friends, that the Mob intended to proceed to the laſt extremities if I did not reſign: Upon this the deputation withdrew to conſult their aſſociates, and at ſix o'clock I received the paper (Nº. 5) being a peremptory demand. Thus the matter reſted until Sunday morning, when having recovered my ſpirits a little from the fatigue of that long altercation aforeſaid, I looked over the paper, and found more poſitive than what had been mentioned the day before, and therefore ſent for Mr. Charles Thompſon, one of the deputation, and aſked him if they were ſincere the day before or whether they came to wiredraw what they could firſt, and then force the reſt, becauſe I obſerved the paper ſent me, did not agree with the propoſition made to me, he ſaid he was ſincere, and could only anſwer for himſelf. I replied, well gentlemen, you muſt look to yourſelves, this is a high affair; he made anſwer thus, I do not know, but hope it will not be deemed rebellion. Indeed, Sir, I know no other name for it.----Well, ſays he, I know not how it may end, for we have not yet determined whether we will ever ſuffer the act to take place hear or not, and took his leave. On Monday morning, at 10, o'clock the whole deputation came, and I offered them the paper (Nº. 6) and after ſome conſultation among themſelves they objected to their names being inſerted: I ſaid, why ſure, gentlemen, you have not done a thing you are aſhamed to own. Not in the leaſt they ſaid, but there was no neceſſity for their names being inſerted, nor would they receive that reſignation, whereupon I ſaid to Mr. Tilghman, come Sir, take the pen and pleaſe yourſelf, for I ſee you are determined to be arbitrary; he then took the pen and formed the paper (Nº. 7) and when it was tranſcribing, I aſked them what they intended to do with the Stamps, as they had aſſumed the ſupreme power, in the province. They then looked at one another for a while, and ſeemed ſomewhat confounded, but at laſt Mr. Tilgham replied, we did not come prepared to ſpeak to that head; then another replied let Mr. Hughes take care of them, I anſwered, gentlemen, that cannot be, as you have now fixed matters, for was I to take the ſtamps into my care, I ſhould have your party come about my houſe & pull it down & deſtroy both me & them. Well, ſays another, let the Governor take care of them. Another then ſaid, perhaps, the Governor will call upon Mr. Hughes to put the act in execution; and when he declines, perhaps, the Governor will appoint an officer, and the act may take place.---Here a general pauſe enſued, but at laſt one and all cried out, let us ſee who will dare put the act in execution upon the Governor's appointment, we will take care of that. By this time the paper, (Nº. 7) was tranſcribed, and after I had ſigned it, they went away to proclaim it to their friends, and the next day I wrote the letter (Nº. 8) and received the under written verbal anſwer by my ſon.

[illegible] health at this time will not permit me to be more copious on this very ex[illegible] ſaid is ſufficient [illegible]

Perhaps their Lordſhips and you, gentlemen, may expect the Governor will exert himſelf on the occaſion, and ſtrengthen my hands, but this will not happen, for on the day that the mob were collecting, and after the drums began to beat, I am informed his honour left the city, and preſently after the Attorney General, who is recorder of the city left it alſo; whether the Mayor and chief Juſtice were out of the city I cannot ſay, but this is certain that, no one magiſtrate or public officer appeared abroad the whole day to diſcourage the mob, or to give the leaſt aid or protection. All therefore that I ſhall add to this head is, that if ever my hands are ſtrengthened ſo as it will be in my power to do my duty as chief diſtributor of the Stamps, I ſhall not fail to comply with the duties of my office in the ſtricteſt manner, & this I hope will ſufficiently ſave my ſecurities in their Lordſhips and your opinions, as it is now out of my power to diſcharge my duty, until the face of affairs are changed.

In paper (Nº. 7) you will obſerve the three Counties upon Delaware, included in my reſignation; the reaſon of which was, that on Sunday the 6th of October, a friend of mine privately ſent up a little Boy to inform me, that he had reaſon to believe a mob was uniting in thoſe Counties, and would ſoon be up at Philadelphia; this I knew would raiſe a ſecond mob here, and therefore I did that to prevent it and it has had the deſired effect.

I am now to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Secretary of the Stamp-Office, and alſo a bill of lading for [illegible] caſes and ſeven packs of Stamps for this province, excluſive of thoſe for New-Jerſey and Maryland; but there is neither invoice nor bill of parcels, nor any account of the prices the Stamped paper or parchment is to be ſold at, I have ſeen a printed paper ſaid to be the prices of the Stamps, &c. but as the bill of lading makes me liable to the freight, I ſhould be glad to know whether the freight is included in thoſe printed papers or not. If I had received the Stamps, I ſhould have been at a loſs on the firſt of November how to proceed; but as things now ſtand, there is time for my being fully informed, and eſpecially with reſpect to the invoice or bills of parcels, without which it is impoſſible for me to know what I am charged with at the Stamp-Office, and how far the Goods received agree with the charge.——

I am further to inform you, that I received in the packet ſent me by your Secretary, a bond, which in his letter he directed I ſhould execute before the Governor, or ſome other perſon of note, and ſend it back to the Stamp office by the firſt conveyance; which I ſhould have punctually complied with had I been in health, and had not our over-ruling gentry, the mob, thought fit to direct otherwiſe. However, I have the bond in my cuſtody, and whenever there is a proſpect of carrying the act into execution, ſhall not fail to execute the bond, and tranſmit it to the Stamp office by the firſt opportunity, and alſo do every thing in my power, faithfully to diſcharge my duty.

I am further to inform you, Gentlemen, that I am extremely obnoxious to the Governor and men in power, and that for no other reaſon, than that I have conſtantly, while I have been in the aſſembly, endeavored to promote the [illegible] intereſt and given oppoſition to [illegible] ſchemes that tended to [illegible] Majeſty's ſervice.

I am alſo unfortunate enough to be particularly hateful to the Chief Juſtice, becauſe I have charged him in the Houſe of Aſſembly with being a rebel upon his ſaying, that "if ever the government was changed, we ſhould find the King's little finger heavier than the Proprietor's loins." This declaration he made in the Houſe of aſſembly more than once, and I as often alledged, that his allegation tended to allienate the affection of the ſubject from the King, and therefore was treaſon, and that none but a rebel would be guilty of it. I alſo am particularly hateful to the proprietary party, becauſe it was my intereſt, aſſiduity and influence in the Houſe of Aſſembly, that enabled the province to ſend home Dr. Franklin to preſent our petitions for a change of government from proprietary to royal, which I hope is affected by this time.

Since writing the above, I am informed that Benjamin Shoemaker, Eſq; who is one of the people called Quakers, and alſo an Alderman of this city, met with the drummers as they were alarming the city, and took them to taſk, requiring to know by what authority they were endeavouring to raiſe a mob; they anſwered, if he would go to the State-Houſe, he might know. He then aſked who ordered them to beat about the ſtreets? they ſaid they had their orders from the Coffee-houſe. [N. B. kept by the beforementioned Mr. Bradford] Mr. Shoemaker then forbid them to proceed any further, and ſaid he would go immediately to the Mayor and have them committed; they anſwered, they could get the Mayor's orders when they pleaſed. But Mr. Shoemaker could not find the Mayor, nor any officer to aſſiſt him, and therefore was obliged to deſiſt, leaſt he ſhould draw the mob upon himſelf and family, and ſo have his houſe pulled down.

If ſome rule and order does not take place in America, I am very ſure that every perſon who has been named to the Stamp office muſt leave North-America ſhortly, or they and their families and fortunes will fall a ſacrifice to the deluded populace.

Common juſtice calls upon me to ſay, the body of people called Quakers ſeemed diſpoſed to pay obedience to the ſtamp act, and ſo do that part of the Church of England and Baptiſts that are not ſome way under proprietary influence. But Preſbyterians and proprietory minions ſpare no pains to engage the Dutch and lower claſs of people, and render the royal government odious, but at the ſame time profeſs great loyalty to the beſt of kings, and yet inſinuate, that his immediate government is intolerable. If his Majeſty and his Miniſters knew the pains taken by the proprietary partizans, to give a wrong bias to the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects, I am confident they would not ſuffer the powers of government to remain ſix months in the hands of any proprietor on the continent. Neither ought the powers of government to be lodged in any private perſon, it being diſadvantageous to both his Majeſty and Subjects.

I ſhall conclude with the following obſervation, viz. That if Great Britain can or will ſuffer ſuch kind of conduct in her colonifts to paſs unpuniſhed, a man need not to be a prophet, nor a ſon of a prophet, to ſee clearly, that her empire in North-America is at an end, for I dare ſay theſe mobing gentry will immediately proceed to other extravagancies, as they will then begin to think their united power irreſiſtable.

That God of his infinite goodneſs may direct the councils and meaſures of his Majeſty and his miniſters, to that which may be beſt for Great-Britain and North-America, is, and ſhall be the conſtant prayer of,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt obedient, and humble Servant.

(N°. [illegible]) Philadelphia Sept. 17th, 1765.

“As great riots and diſturbances has happened in ſome of the neighbouring colonies, occaſioned by a diſlike the people have to the Stamp-Act, and it being reported that the Stamped-Papers, &c. for the province may be expected in a little time, and as his Majeſty's revenue is deeply intereſted in the preſervation thereof, I think it my duty to acquaint you, that notwithſtanding of any reports ſpread of my being named the officer for this province, that I have not received either bond, commiſſion, nor any other information whatever, of my appointment from the Stamp-Office or the Lords of the Treaſury, and therefore I can have no pretention whatever to take charge of the Papers, ſhould they arrive. This information I have thought neceſſary to give you, that you may take ſuch meaſures in the premiſes, as you ſhall think conſiſtent with your duty and judgment.”

To the Honorable) I am, Sir,
John Penn, Eſq;) Your moſt obedient,
Lieut. Governor) Humble ſervant,
of Pennſylvania) JOHN HUGHES.

(N°. 2)

SIR,

“Mr. Dickenſon is in town, from London, and the ſhip Charlotte is at New-Caſtle and do not chuſe to bring her up, till you give orders about the Stamp-paper, as ſhe is a valuable ſhip.” WILLIAM DOWELL.

I pray ſend an anſwer per bearer.

To Mr. John Hughes,

(N°. 3) Philadelphia, 5 o'clock, 2 October 1765.

Mr. Dickenſon,

“I received your kind notice by Mr. Bradford, and for anſwer am to inform you, that I have not received from the Lords of the Treaſury, nor from any other perſon appointed by his Majeſty, any commiſſion or public information of my being the Stamp-officer for the province of Pennſylvania; and therefore cannot pretend to any right to take charge of theſe papers, nor ſhould I were they now at the wharf. The Governor is the officer of the crown, whoſe duty it is to ſecure thoſe papers, to him I refer you for directions how to proceed in the premiſes; and I make no doubt but his honour the Governor will take care to ſee that the papers are landed in a place of ſecurity, and there kept ſafe until ſome perſon, properly commiſſioned, ſhall appear to demand them. Signed by order of my father, JOHN HUGHES, Jun.

To Mr. Dickenſon. Copy)
of a letter ſent by Mr.)
Bradford's ſon.)

(N°. 4)

SIR,

“I incloſe you a letter I received laſt evening from Mr. William Dowell, by which I underſtand, that the Stamped Papers are arrived at New-Caſtle, in the ſhip Charlotte; that the owner of the veſſel does not care to order his ſhip into the port while theſe papers are on board, leaſt ſome violence ſhould be done to her; and as I have not the leaſt power from the Lords of his Majeſty's Treaſury, or any other public Board, authorizing me to receive them, and as his Majeſty's revenue is intimately concerned in their preſervation, I thought it my duty to give you this information, that you might take ſuch meaſures therein as your prudence ſhould ſuggeſt.”

I am, Sir, yours,
JOHN HUGHES.

To John Penn, Eſq; (N°. 5)

“A great number of the citizens of Philadelphia aſſembled at the State-houſe [illegible] demand of Mr. John Hughes, diſtributor of Stamps for Pennſylvania, that he [illegible] give them aſſurance under his hand, that he will not execute that office, and [illegible] that he will give them a fair candid and direct anſwer by Monday next, [illegible] o'clock, when he will be waited on for that purpoſe.”

Saturday, October 5th, 1765.

(N°. 6) Philadelphia, monday morning, 7th October, 1765.

“Whereas I was applied to on Saturday laſt, about three o'clock in the afternoon, by the following gentlemen, viz. James Tilghman, Eſq; Attorney at law, Meſſrs. Robert Morris, Charles Thompſon, Archibald McCall, John Cox, and William Richards Merchants, Mr. William Bradford, Printer, who aſſured me they were ſent by a great number of people then aſſembled at the State Houſe, in order to requeſt me to reſign the Stamp-office, and after ſome converſation on the Subject. Mr. Robert Morris and ſome others declared, that it was not expected nor deſired that my reſignation ſhould be any other than, the not excepting the office, and declining every ſtep or meaſure that ſhould tend to put the Stamp-Act into execution, until his Majeſty's further pleaſure ſhould be known, or until the act ſhould be generally carried into execution in the neighbouring colonies: And if that ſhould happen, I was then at liberty to do as I thought proper; and whereas about ſix o'clock the ſame evening, a paper was ſent me by ſome of the ſame gentlemen, in behalf, as I underſtand, of all thoſe collected at the Sate-houſe as aforeſaid, declaring, that a great number of the citizens of Philadelphia, aſſembled at the State-houſe, do demand, of Mr. John Hughes, diſtributor of Stamps for Pennſylvania, that he will give them aſſurance under his hand, that he will not execute that office, and expect that he will give them a fair, candid and direct anſwer by Monday next, at ten o'clock, when he will be waited on for that purpoſe.”

Saturday, October the 5th, 1765.

“I do therefore return for anſwer, to thoſe gentlemen, and all their aſſociates, that I have not hitherto taken any ſtep tending to put the late act of Parliament in execution in this province, and that I will not either by myſelf or deputies, do any act or thing that ſhall have any tendency to put the ſaid act into execution in this province, until his Majeſty's further pleaſure ſhall be known, or until the ſaid act ſhall be put into execution in the neighbouring colonies; and this I am determined to abide by, unleſs either the Governor or commander in chief of this province for the time being, ſhall call upon me to execute the ſaid act.”

“And whereas my commiſſion includes the three counties of New-Caſtle, Kent, and Suſſex upon Delaware, I do therefore hereby voluntarily inform the good people of theſe counties, that no act of mine ſhall, either directly or indirectly, involve them into any difficulties with reſpect to the ſaid Stamp-Act, before the ſame ſhall take place in the neighbouring colonies, or until his Majeſty's future pleaſure ſhall be known, or until the Governor or commander in chief for the time being of thoſe counties ſhall call upon me as aforeſaid to execute the ſaid Act.” (Copy) JOHN HUGHES.

(N°. 7) Philadelphia Monday Morning, 7th October 1765.

“Whereas about ſix o'clock on Saturday evening laſt, a paper was ſent to me, expreſſing that a great number of the citizens of Philadelphia, &c. (This paper of reſignation, was publiſhed verbatim, in the public papers in October laſt.)

(N°. 8) Philad. Tueſday Morning, October 8th, 1765.

SIR,

“I make no doubt but you have heard that a great number of people were collected at the ſtate houſe on Saturday laſt, by cauſing muffled drums to beat thro' the ſtreets of the city, and by ringing the State-Houſe bell muffled, and by directing all enquirers to repair to the State-Houſe for information and that after the people were collected, a deputation was ſent to me, demanding my reſignation of the office of chief diſtributor of Stamps for this province; and I am well informed, that great numbers of the ringleaders and promoters of this meeting, declared and vowed deſtruction to my perſon and property, if I refuſe to gratify them in their demands.”

My reſignation is accordingly made, and I beg you will be ſo kind as inform me where the Stamps are depoſited, &c. JOHN HUGHES.

The Governor returned the following verbal anſwer,

“Let Mr. Hughes know that the Stamps are on board the man of war.”

NEW-HAVEN, September 15.

ON Wedneſday laſt was the anniverſary Commencement at Yale-College in this Town, when 59 young gentlemen received the Honours of College, viz.

BACHELORS of ARTS.

John Cheſter, William Walker, James Lockwood, Nathaniel Brown Beckwith, George Beckwith, Caleb Rice, Thomas Phillips White, Jonathan Ingerſoll, Thaddeus Maccarty, Jared Ingerſoll, Jonathan Fitch, Dudley Woodbridge, Stephen Whitehead Hubbard, Andrew Lee, William Bowen, Joſeph Biſſel Wadſworth, Jonathan Murdock, William St. John, Noah Bulkley, Aſa Lyon, Edward Scovil, Major Taylor, Thomas Kimberley, Hezekiah Chapman, David Shepherd, Joſeph Camp, Aaron Bliſs, Eliud Rockwell, Caleb Hotchkiſs, James Ward, Caleb Billings, John Strong, Iſrael Moſeley, Zadck Hunn, Robert Woodhouſe, Moſes Graves and David Dickinſon.

MASTERS of ARTS.

Daniel Leonard, Joſiah Quincy, and Joſiah Dana, from Cambridge; Jeſſe Roots, from New-Jerſey; *Hezekiah Biſſel, James Eells, Timothy Stone, Jonathan Landon, Vine Elderkin, Ebenezer Gray, Ephraim Judſon, Hezekiah Ripley, Ruggles Kent, Joſeph Trowbridge, Samuel Munſon, Ebenezer Baldwin, Stephen Mix Mitchell, David Ingerſoll, Eliſha Rexford, Joſeph Deniſon and Nathan Tuttle.*

The Commencement was attended on by a crouded Aſſembly, who were highly entertained with the Exerciſes of the Day, which were very decently and ſuitably conducted. Beſides what is uſual on ſuch Occaſions, there was exhibited an Engliſh Oration in Praiſe of Liberty, as alſo a forenſic Diſpute in Engliſh.

The rev. Preſident being determined to reſign the important Office, in which he has ſo long ſerved God and his Generation, with unparallell'd Fidelity and Diligence, concluded the Exerciſes with a very pertinent and pathetic Latin Oration, which, for its peculiar Elegance and Dignity, merited and obtained the Attention and Approbation of the learned and judicious Audience; who could not but be much affected with the parting Speech of one, who they knew had been very greatly inſtrumental in promoting the noble Cauſe of Religion and Learning, and whoſe ſuperior Underſtanding and Knowledge had very much exalted the Honour and Reputation of the Academy over which he preſided.

To gratify the Public here follows a rough Tranſlation of the Preſident's Valedictory Speech. It may be reaſonably expected that a Tranſlation haſtily drawn, is not ſo beautiful as the Original.

SINCE it is the Faculty of Reaſoning that moſt highly exalts Mankind above the Brutes, it is neceſſary that Schools and Colleges be erected, in which this noble Faculty may be enlarged by Exerciſe and Practice, and rendered accurate and ſagacious in the higheſt Degree; eſpecially that the human Mind may have the cleareſt Conceptions and moſt ſublime Ideas of the divine Nature, and be fitted and prepared for celeſtial Felicity. For this Purpoſe this religious School was founded and erected by our Anceſtors, that ſelect Youth might be educated for the Function of the Goſpel-Miniſtry.---Since I have had the Honour of preſiding over this Academy, I have been greatly delighted in ſeeing it increaſe in Edifices, Inſtructors and Students, and in almoſt every kind of uſeful and pollite Literature; eſpecially that it has, for a long Time, annually produced ſo many ſhining Lights in the Church, and firm Pillars in the Civil State: whereof this Aſſembly of Reverend Divines, and Gentlemen well-ſkilled in political and military Affairs, is a moſt clear and ocular Demonſtration. But ſuch has always been the State of this College, as that I have always been involved in more Care, Buſineſs and Labour than is proper for one Man, or uſual with other Preſidents; which Labour for the good of College, I have, with the greateſt Pleaſure and Cheerfulneſs, gone through for almoſt twenty-ſeven Years; but being now ſomewhat advanced in Age, and overpowered by thoſe Fatigues, I am very deſirous of the Sweets of Retirement and a private Life; and therefore moſt freely reſign my public Office. I have long enough acted a public Part in Life. I have had of Honour enough, of Burden, by far too much---with a moſt ardent Deſire and Endeavour to promote the Honour and greateſt Emolument of this Society; eſpecially that the Minds of young Men might be repleniſhed with the Principles of true Religion.---And now I pray God, that the religious Foundation of this Society, eſtabliſhed upon the ſacred Scriptures and our Confeſſion of Faith, may be preſerved ſafe and pure to the lateſt Poſterity. And my Reverend Brethren, to whom is committed the Care and Authority of this Academy, I beſeech and even charge you, that you do not, on any Pretence whatever, turn aſide from the Way of Orthodoxy; and that you never chooſe a Preſident or Fellow, wh[illegible] dulgence or want of Care, any Corruption may ſteal into this ſacred Fountain, & thence into the Churches. May Yale-College *continue long and flouriſh, and in the Light thereof may our Churches always rejoice! Farewel my Reverend Brethren! Adieu ye Lights of the Church! and all of you who have been educated in this Seminary of Learning! Shine more and more, in Church and State! --- Laſtly, I bid you one and all Farewel. May you be happy to all Eternity!*

After this the Reverend Fellows paſs'd & enter'd the following Vote, as a ſtanding Teſtimony of their Reſpect and Gratitude to the Reverend Preſident,

“WHEREAS the Rev'd Mr. THOMAS CLAP Preſident of this College, at our laſt Meeting, was pleaſed to ſignify to this Corporation, that; conſidering his advanced Age, and that his State of Health was leſs firm than heretofore, and his long fatiguing Service here; he deſired to reſign his Office of Preſident, & enjoy the Sweets and Comfort of Retirement, during the Remainder of his Life; the Corporation, being much affected with Concern on Account of the Difficulties and dark State the College ſeems like to be under, upon the Preſident's Reſignation, have earneſtly deſired his Continuance in his Office, if he could conſiſtently with his Health and Eaſe of his Mind: But the Preſident remaining fixed in his Deſire of Reſignation, the Corporation find themſelves obliged, with Grief, to accept of it, and do accordingly accept of the Preſident's Reſignation. But think themſelves bound to return their ſincere and hearty Thanks to him, for his great, good and long Service in this College, which he has governed and inſtructed with great Diligence, Zeal and Faithfulneſs for the Courſe of many Years, and with great and extraordinary Oeconomy & Frugality managed the Concerns of it, and the building the new College, and Chapel. And we heartily wiſh him a happy Repoſe and a Glorious and Abundant Reward in the World above, with Jeſus and the Spirits of the Juſt made perfect.”

The Reverend Meſſieurs WELLES, of Stanford, DAGGET, of this Town, LOCKWOOD, of Weathersfield, and COOPER, of Boſton, have been mentioned, as Succeſſors to the Reverend Mr. CLAP.

Meſſieurs Ebenezer Baldwin, of Norwich, Stephen Mix Mitchell, of Weathersfield, and Job Lane, of Mansfield, are appointed Tutors of Yale-College.

Colony of Connecticut,
Litchfield County, ſſ. Sept. 10th, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Litchfield County, by one of the Creditors of Thomas Tuttle, of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, (the ſaid Thomas being an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded himſelf, and now keeps concealed to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors—that, purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entitled “An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors,” &c. A Warrant is iſſued, dated the 10th Day of September, A. D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Thomas Tuttle, to be attached, ſeiz'd and taken; and that, unleſs the ſaid Thomas Tuttle ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satiſfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

93

Colony of Connecticut, to wit.
Hartford County, September 19, 1766.

PURſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entitled, “An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors.” &c. Allan McLean, of Bolton, in the County of Hartford, and Colony aforeſaid, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part, in Number and Value of his Creditors, hath this Day exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of all his Creditors. Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of ſaid Allan McLean, to appear, (if they ſee Cauſe) at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder in Middletown, in the ſaid County, on the [illegible]th Day of October next, to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Allan McLean ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion of ſaid Statute.

Certified per JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge, and
SETH WETMORE, Juſtice Peace & Quorum.

93

BY John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut——Notice is hereby given, That on Application in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Aſa Blogget, of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor for more than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath; in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, “An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and and among their Creditors.” A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every the Sheriffs in the ſeveral Counties, their Under-ſheriffs, or Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony; to attach, ſeize and take, all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Aſa Blogget, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Aſa ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 1ſt Day of September Inſtant, to the Satiſfaction of his ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof; all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Dated at Sharon, Sept. 1ſt, 1766. 93

Hartford, Sept. 22d, 1766.

NOtice is hereby given to the Creditors of Samuel Holman of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, that all the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel, both Real and Perſonal, will be publickly ſold on the 13th Day of October next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the Eaſt Side of the Great River, unleſs the ſaid Creditors (who are by this notified to appear at ſaid Time and Place) do agree to apportion and divide the ſaid Eſtate according to a late Act of this Colony, entitled, “An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,” &c.

RUSSEL WOODBRIDGE, }
JOSEPH MAKEN, } Truſtees.
JOHN COLEMAN. }

93

Goſhen, Sept. 5, 1766.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Charles Willcocks, late of Goſhen, in the County of Litchfield, deceas'd, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber: And thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, or their Accounts will be put into Suit without further Notice.

Per Nathaniel Stanly, jun. Adminiſtrator.

TO be ſold for Caſh or 6 Months Credit, with Security, One Negro Boy, about 17 Years old; Two Girls ditto, about 10 or 11 Years old, have been in the Country about 3 Months, by Timothy Miller, at his Houſe in Middletown. N. B. Beef, Pork, or Grain, will be taken as Caſh. 93

St. Chriſtopher's, Auguſt 16.

On Thurſday laſt, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a terrible ſurf began, which continued all day, inſomuch, that all buſineſs on the Bay was obliged to be ſuſpended; and, as a ſoutherly wind was apprehended, the ſmall Craft quitted the road and ſtood to ſea. We hear of no damage being done, except a boat and a canoe being ſtove. Yeſterday, the ſurf being much abated, moſt of the ſmall veſſels returned.

Philadelphia, September 11.

Thurſday laſt arrived here capt. Marſhal from Antigua, by whom we have advice, that on the fifteenth of Auguſt they had a ſmart gale of Wind at Antigua, which drove a ſhip from her anchors and obliged to put to ſea, but was got back again without damage. The 17th of Auguſt a ſloop belonging to Antigua, arrived at St. John's, from the Grenades, who met with two or three wrecks on her paſſage, but knew not what they were; ſhe alſo gave account of a violent hurricane at Guadaloupe and Martinico, whereby fifty or ſixty veſſels were drove on ſhore, and others obliged to put to ſea, ſome of which overſet.

BOSTON, Sept. 18.

A letter from London dated July 12th *ſays,* “Mr. Pitt is arrived at the higheſt Pitch of a Subject. The King ſent a ſpecial Meſſenger for him to Town to ſettle a new adminiſtration.—The Event will be declared in a few Days. Wedneſday next 'tis ſaid the new Adminiſtration will be declared, conſiſting of a Coalition of the Pitt and Bute Parties. Capt. Harriſon was Yeſterday appointed Collector for Boſton, Dr. Moffat Comptroller for New-London, and John Wentworth, Eſq; a Governor.”

Another Letter of the ſame Date ſays, “It is not yet known certainly how the new M——y will be arranged, but it is thought all or moſt of the following will take Place, viz. Lord Temple, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, with a new Board; Duke of Grafton and Mr. Pitt, Secretaries of State; Lord Shelburne, Secretary for the Plantations, a new office; Lord Halifax, firſt Lord of Trade, with a new Board; Lord Littleton, Preſident of the Council; with ſeveral other Alterations.”

Extract of a Letter from London, dated July 12th, in the Evening.

“What was ſaid reſpecting Mr. Pitt's coming into the Miniſtry in the Papers of this Morning, was generally confirmed at Noon, with this additional Circumſtance, that the Miniſtry all reſigned Yeſterday after the Levee was over; at which were preſent her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia, her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and the reſt of the Royal Family.

“The Occaſion of the Reſignation is ſaid to ariſe from their not conſenting to be dictated to; but whether Lord B— or Mr. P—, or both, is not yet tranſpired.—They would have willingly ſtaid in, and ſerved their King and Country to the beſt of their Abilities; but as they were not thought ſufficient, they choſe rather to reſign than be Tools to any particular Perſons, not ſuperior to themſelves.”

Saturday laſt arrived here the Ship General Wolfe, Capt. Camand, in 10 Weeks from London.

In the above Veſſel came Paſſengers Capt. Robert Stone, and Mr. Edward Church of this Town, with upwards of Twenty other Perſons, chiefly from the North of Tweed.

Extract of a Letter from Salem, Sept. 15.

“Advice is received here from Martineco of a violent Hurricane there the 13th of Auguſt, attended with an Earthquake; It is ſaid 21 Sail of Veſſels are deſtroyed, ſome aſhore drove up into the Streets and not like to be got off; Two Thouſand Souls loſt by the Deſtruction of the Houſes, &c.—I do not learn how it was felt at the other Iſlands—There are three Veſſels belonging to this Town ſaid to be aſhore, and a new Brig belonging to Marblehead.—The Veſſel that brings this Account had 19 Days Paſſage, and narrowly eſcaped.”

NEW-YORK, Sept. 18.

The 30 ult. died at Goſhen in this province, Tunis Dalſon in the 102d year of his age, being the firſt male perſon born in this city after it was ceded to the Engliſh by the Dutch.

HARTFORD, September 2[illegible].

The Freemen of this Town, laſt Monday, made Choice of JOHN LEDYARD, and JOHN PITKIN, Eſq'rs. to repreſent them in the General Aſſembly, in October next.—The Town of Weathersfield have choſen the Hon. JOHN CHESTER, and Capt. WILLIAM WILLIAMS, for their Repreſentatives.—And Middletown have choſen the Hon. JABEZ HAMLIN, and SETH WETMORE, Eſq'rs; for their Repreſentatives.

There are the greateſt Number of Bears come down among the Towns, that ever was known; they deſtroy great Quantities of Indian Corn, and make great Havock among the Sheep and Swine.

†§ A few Copies of Mr. INGERSOLL's LETTERS, containing a ſhort and entertaining Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs and Ending of the Memorable STAMP-ACT. To be ſold by the Printer hereof.

Colony of CONNECTICUT, ſſ.

Hartford County, Sept. 5, 1766.

WHEREAS, *purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors,"* &c. Jonathan Buckland *and* Joſiah Stancliſt, *both of Windſor, in the County of* Hartford, *both Inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their reſpective Creditors, in Number and Value, have exhibited their ſeveral Petitions, with an Account of the Sums by them ſeverally owing, and an Inventory of each of their Eſtates,* &c. *under Oath, before* Jabez Hamlin, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County, and* William Wolcott, *Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of all their reſpective Creditors.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid* Jonathan Buckland, *and* Joſiah Stancliſt, *to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Windſor, on the* 25th of September *Inſtant, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of ſaid* Jonathan Buckland *and* Joſiah Stancliſt, *reſpectively, ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation & Proviſion of ſaid Statute.* 91

B*liſtered and Fagot* STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*

William Tiley, *in* Hartford, & Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown, *for 6d lb. per Hundred or Fagot, or 6d½ by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs.

Hartford, September 8th, 1766. c1m

Hartford-Weſt-Diviſion, Sept. 6, 1766.

To be ſold for Ready Money, (at the Houſe of Capt. Timothy Seymour, in the Weſt-Diviſion, on the 24th of this Month) to the higheſt Bidder;

TWO Thirds of a good Dwelling-Houſe, and 11 Acres of Land adjoining; conveniently ſituated for a Trade's-Man, fronting two Sides on a High-Way, with an Orchard on ſaid Land, well watered——a fine Place for a Pot-Aſh-Works; about Half a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe. 91

Hebron, 2d Sept. 1766.

ALL Perſons owing the Eſtate of Doct. Samuel Shipman, ſen. or Doct. Samuel Shipman, jun'r, late of Hebron, deceas'd, are deſired hereby to take ſpecial Notice, that November is nigh at Hand—when their Neglect will be conſidered without fail——by the particular Care of

SAMUEL PETERS, } Executors
NEZIAH BLISS, } on
192 MARTHA BLISS, } both Eſtates.

To be ſold at the Heart and Crown, in Hartford.

THE Grounds and Rules of MUSICK explained: Or, An Itroduction to the Art of SINGING by Note.

By THOMAS WALTER, A.M.

Hadley, Auguſt 28, 1766.

RUN away from the Widow Elizabeth Porter of Hadley, a Negro Man named *Zebulon Prut*, about 30 years old, about five Feet high, a whitiſh Complexion, ſuppos'd to have a Squaw in Company: Carried away with him, a light brown Camblet Coat, lin'd and trimm'd with the ſame Colour—a blue plain Cloth Coat, with Metal Buttons, without Lining—a new rediſh brown plain Cloth Coat, with Plate Buttons, no Lining—a light brown Waiſtcoat, and a dark brown ditto, both without Sleves—a Pair of Check'd, and a Pair of Tow Trowſers—a Pair of blue Yarn Stockings, and a Pair of Thread ditto—two Pair of Shoes,—two Hats—an old red Duffel Great Coat.——Whoever will take up ſaid Negro, and bring him to Mrs Porter, or to Oliver Warner, of ſaid Hadley, ſhall have *Ten Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

91 OLIVER WARNER.

Colony of Connecticut. N. London County, ſs. Aug. 11. 1766.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that upon application made to me Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in New-London county, in writing, by Henry Cobb, of Stonington, in ſaid county, (a creditor for more than twenty pounds lawful money) to Samuel Fitch, of ſaid Stonington, an impriſon'd and inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to a late act of the aſſembly of this colony, entitled, *An act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors,* &c. a warrant is iſſued dated the 28th day of Auguſt, A. D. 1766, that all the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Samuel Fitch, to be attached, ſeized and ſafe kept; and that unleſs the ſaid Samuel Fitch ſhall diſcharge all his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor within three months from the date of ſaid warrant to the ſatisfaction of his creditors, &c. all the eſtate ordered to be ſo attached &c will be ſold for the benefit of the creditors according to the direction of ſaid act.

191 HEZ. HUNTINGTON.

Juſt Re Printed, and to be ſold by Thomas Green, *at the* Printing-Office, *in* Hartford.

THE TRIAL OF SPIRITS, both in Teachers and Hearers. Wherein is held forth the clear Diſcovery, and certain Downfal, of the Carnal and Anti-chriſtian Clergy of theſe Nations. Teſtified from the Word of GOD, to the Univerſity Congregations in Cambridge. By WILLIAM DELL, Miniſter of the Goſpel, and Maſter of Gonvil and Caius College in Cambridge.

London: Firſt printed in the Year 165

FOUND, by the Subſcriber of Eaſt-Hartford, a SADDLE. The Owner may have it, paying Charges. 92

Sept. 15, 1766. JOSEPH SIMONDS.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

To be ſold at the HEART AND CROWN, in HARTFORD.

THE OECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.

Tranſlated from an *Indian* Manuſcript, written by an ancient BRAMIN. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Manner in which ſaid Manuſcript was diſcovered. In a Letter from an Engliſh Gentleman, now reſiding in *China*, to the Earl of—— [*The Seventh Edition.*]

CONTENTS.

PART I. *Duties that relate to Man, conſidered as an Individual.*
Conſideration—Modeſty—Application—Emulation—Prudence—Fortitude—Contentment—Temperance.
PART II. *Of the Paſſions.*
Hope & Fear—Joy & Grief—Anger—Pity—Deſire & Love.
PART III. *WOMAN.*
PART IV. *Conſanguinity, or natural Relations.*
Huſband—Father—Son—Brothers.
PART V. *Providence; or, The accidental differences of Men.*
Wiſe and Ignorant—Rich and Poor—Maſters and Servants—Magiſtrates and Subjects—
PART VI. *Social Duties.*
Benevolence—Juſtice—Charity—Gratitude—Sincerity—
PART VII. *Religion.*

WE the Subſcribers, being by the Honorable Judge of the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Capt. John Elton, late of Middletown deceaſed, to receive and examine all the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate; and to ſee how ſuch Claims are made out, and evidenced (which Eſtate is repreſented Inſolvent.) Whereupon we do hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their ſaid Claims, on the firſt Wedneſdays of the five next ſucceeding Months, viz. September, October, November, December, and January, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, Inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, beginning at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue until Night, on each of ſaid Days. Dated in ſaid Middletown, the 7th Day of Auguſt, 1766.

Nathaniel Chauncey, |
Elijah Treadway, | Commiſſioners.
91 *Daniel Storking,* |

To be ſold, clear of Quit-Rent forever, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Acre, New-Jerſey Proc.

A Tract of valuable Land, in the Branch of the River Delaware, about thirty Miles above *Cuſhetunk*; containing ten Thouſand and thirty Acres, in the Province of New-York. It is bounded on two Rivers, the one Delaware, the other called Popaghton; a large Quantity of low Land on each River; and there is a large Brook, and two ſmaller, runs through it, very convenient for Mills of any Sort, as Delaware is Navigable to the aforeſaid Tract.——The Patent is near fifty Years old, and a good Title will be given. Any thinking Perſon muſt allow, that the Price is very low. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES PARKER, in Beaver-Street, New-York.——If one Perſon ſhould think the Tract too large, it might make Twenty good Plantations, and every one be bounded on one or other of the Rivers, and might ſuit ſuch, or any leſſer Number that may think proper.——The Land was ſurveyed by Mr. Ebenezer Webb, a Surveyor well known in Connecticut; of whom any Perſon may learn the Quality of the Land, it being that Part of the Diviſion known by the Names of Lots N°. 2, and N°. 15; the Latitude very little to the North of Hartford; and a Road is now making, near to the ſaid Tract.

Colony of CONNECTICUT, Hartford County ſs. | September 12th, 1766.

THE Subſcribers upon the Petition of George Hoſmer, of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, together with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, being appointed by the Hon. JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid Court, and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of the ſaid George, for the Uſe of his Creditors; hereby give Notice to all the Creditors of the ſaid George Hoſmer, to meet at the Houſe of Capt. Timothy Seymour, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, on the 7th Day of October next, at 2 o'Clock, Afternoon;—there to approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs neceſſary, relating to ſaid George's Eſtate, agreable to a late Act or Law of this Colony, to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c.

John Whitman,
Joſiah Steele,
92 John Steele.

BOSTON, September 11.

We hear from Dudley, that a few Days ago, a Barn in that Town was ſtruck with Lightning, it came down a Corner of the Barn tearing it much, and continued its Progreſs to the Door, where lay a large Iron-Chain, and partly melted that, otherwiſe it is tho't it would have ſet Fire to the Hay therein—This may ſerve as one Proof among many, of the powerful Attraction of Metals with Reſpect to that ſubtile Element. Near ſame Time and Place, a large Tree ſtanding cloſe to a Dwelling-Houſe was ſhivered from the Top of the Trunk down to its Roots: It muſt be eſteemed a very providental Eſcape to a Dozen of Perſons, who lodged in the Corner of the Houſe next the Tree, that they had no other Effects than the Smell of a ſtrong ſulphureous S

LONDON, June 7.

ON Thurſday laſt Mr. Wilkes had preſented to him, by a facetious gentleman of his acquaintance, two plans, one of Paris, and the other of the King's Bench, for him to make his choice; and early on Sunday morning he ſet out for Paris.

Wedneſday as the two little horſes, ſent as a preſent from Lord Clive to her Majeſty, were leading through Pall-mall to the Queen's Palace, one of them dropt down dead.

Letters from Conſtantinople adviſe, that 60,000 Turkiſh troops were in motion againſt the malecontents of Georgia.

A duel was yeſterday morning fought in Hyde-park, between two clergymen, on account of a lady to whom they both paid their addreſſes, in which the challenger having three of his fingers ſhot off, his antagoniſt propoſed an accommodation, and they parted ſeemingly ſatisfied.

During laſt ſeſſion of parliament, his Majeſty gave the royal aſſent to ninety-five public and one hundred and one private bills; in all one hundred and ninety ſix; from the nineteenth of February to the ſixth of June.

It is ſaid that certain diſpoſitions of the French in the Mediterranean will occaſion our fleet to be conſiderably augmented on that ſtation.

It is now ſaid, that the reaſon why a certain great man was refuſed the priviledge of nominating perſons to offices, which he inſiſted on as the condition of his coming into the miniſtry was leſt he ſhould be as blind to the merits of Scotchmen in diſpoſing of their employments, as the favourite was to the merits of the Engliſh.

The Barber, who had the honour to let his royal highneſs Prince Henry blood laſt monday, when the accident happened, there being no ſurgeon on the ſpot, received a handſome preſent.

It is aſſured, that the affair of the Manilla Ranſom, at the departure of Lord Rochfort from Madrid, remained in the ſame unſettled ſtate as it has been in for the laſt three years.

'Tis aſſured that orders have been diſpatched to the governor of Mexico, to publiſh a general pardon to all ſuch as were engaged in the late revolt, on condition that they immediately ſubmit in peace, and pay all lawful obedience to the King.

Tueſday evening was determined before Lord Camden, in the court of common pleas, Weſtminſter, a cauſe againſt an eminent Lawyer. The action was laid for delaying the Plaintiff's cauſe, and a verdict of 1500l. damages given to the Plaintiff.

Yeſterday a cauſe came on before Lord Camden, and a ſpecial jury, wherein a Phyſician was Plaintiff, and an Attorney at Law Defendant, for criminal converſation with the Plaintiff's wife; and after a hearing of eight hours a verdict was given in favour of the Plaintiff of 500,l damages.

HARTFORD

Nº92

Monday, Sept. 29, 1766.

THE CONNECTICUT COURA

NUMB. 9

BOSTON, Sept. 22.

Laſt Saturday afternoon Capt. Conſtant Freeman *arrived here in a ſhip from* Briſtol *in 6 weeks by whom we have the following* late *and* important *ADVICES from* LONDON, viz.

From the London Gazette.

St. James's, July 30, 1766.

THE King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. William Pitt, and the heirs male of his Body lawfully begotten, the dignities of Viſcount and Earl of the Kingdom of Great Britain, by the name, ſtile and title of Viſcount Pitt of Burton Pynſent in the county of Somerſet, and Earl of Chatham in the county of Kent.

His Majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to declare the right hon. Robert Earl of Northington, Lord Preſident of his Majeſty's moſt honorable privy council; and his Lordſhip took his place at the board accordingly.

His Majeſty in council was this day graciouſly pleaſed to deliver the Great Seal to the right hon. Chales Lord Camden; whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor was by his Majeſty's command, adminiſtred to his Lordſhip.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the cuſtody of the Privy Seal to the right hon. William Earl of Chatham, the oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this day adminiſtred to him; and his Lordſhip took his place at the Board accordingly.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the right hon. William Earl of Shelburne to be one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, his Lordſhip was this day ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

St. James's Aug. 2. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint his Grace Auguſtus Henry Fitzroy Duke of Grafton, the right hon. Charles Townſhend, Thomas Townſhend, George Onſlow, and Pryſe Cambell, Eſqrs, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners, for executing the Office of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the right hon. Charles Townſhend the Office of Chancellor, and alſo the Office of Under-Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer, in the room of the right hon. William Dowdeſwell.

This day the Spaniſh ambaſſador had a private audience of his Majeſty, to notify the death of the Dowager Queen of Spain. *Thus far Gaz.*

LONDON.

Beſides the above promotions in the Gazette, the following are conſidered as authentic:—Admiralty, Mr. John Yorke reſigned; Sir George Young appointed in his ſtead-Sir Eardley Wilmot Chief Juſtice of the court of common pleas. Colonel Barre, Mr. James Grenville, and Mr. Oſwald, Joint Vice Treaſurers of Ireland: Lord Sackville goes out.—Earl Dartmouth, firſt Lord of Trade, reſigned: Offered to Mr. Dowdeſwell, but refuſed.—Lord North, nominated to be Joint-paymaſter, the other half offered to Mr. Dowdeſwell, but nobly refuſed. A letter has been ſent to Mr. Stuart Mackinzie in Scotland, offering him the Privy Seal, of that kingdom, and there is little doubt but he will accept it.-------No other changes will be made.

It is now well known for a fact that theſe great political changes have been brought about by Lord B—te aſſiſted by the Earl of N—th—n.

Aug. 2. Thurſday ſome diſpatches were ſent off to the hon. Francis Bernard Eſq; Governor of the province of Maſſachuſets Bay.

On Monday laſt General Murray arrived in town from Quebec.

Admiral Tyrrel died at ſea, nine days after he left Antigua, being the 27th of June; and, by his own deſire was flung overboard on the 28th.

Aug. 5. We hear the exportation of proviſions from Ireland, to the foreign colonies will ſoon be laid under ſome particular reſtrictions.

The right hon. Lord North and George Cooke, Eſq; this day kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Joint Pay-Maſters-General of the forces.

The Earl of Hillſborough is appointed firſt Lord Commiſſioner of Trade and Plantations.

Care has been taken to tranſmit to the colonies the moſt early intelligence of the late great changes in order to prevent bad impreſſions

Commodore Spry is going to relieve Commodore Harriſon in the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid a ſtop is put to the making of a ſtatue, which was intended to be erected to the honour of a great perſonage.

John Smith Eſq; of Comb-Hay, in Somerſetſhire has offered himſelf a candidate to repreſent the city of Bath, in the room of the Earl of Chatham.

Nothing can equal the ſurpriſe and conſternation of the inhabitants of Bath, on finding the news confirm'd of the (late) great commoner's accepting a Peerage. Many perſons who had treaſured up his ſpeech relating to the American ſtamp-act immediately conſigned it to the flames; and we hear that at ſeveral places in the country, bells rang muffled on the occaſion.

We hear that the Goverment of Weſt-Florida is conferr'd on Alexander Duncan, Eſq; and that Lord Frederick Campbell is appointed to the Government of Nova-Scotia, in the room of Montague Wilmot, Eſq; deceaſed.

A correſpondent at the weſt end of the town, writes thus: "upwards of three hundred new brooms are preparing with all expedition to ſweep the Augean ſtable clean."

They write from Glaſgow that the bounty obtained on the Merchants importation of American timber, will this year amount to 5000l.

According to the laſt advices, the number of perſons killed and wounded in the late Earthquake at Conſtantinople, amounts to ten thouſand.

A ſcheme is ſaid to have been communicated to a great man in power, which will benefit the revenue 300,000l. annually, without the impoſition of a ſingle tax.

Aug. 7. Notwithſtanding people may think, they have ſufficient cauſe to ſuſpect the Patriotiſm of a certain great man, yet, for many ſtrong reaſons, improper to be divulged at preſent we are firmly perſuaded his conduct will convince them at the meeting of Parliament, that the P—ge hath not in the leaſt diminiſhed the zeal or integrity of the Patriot.

We hear that a Spaniſh war is talked of, and that a certain nobleman has adviſed (as he did upon a former occaſion) to ſend a fleet to Cadiz, to demand a categorical anſwer, with reſpect to some part of the behaviour of Spain ſince the late peace, about which a memorial is now preparing, in the Oliverian ſtile, to which no evaſive anſwer will be received.

It is expected that a categorical anſwer will be demanded from the States-General of the united provinces, relating to an affair of the utmoſt conſequence to this kingdom.

On Thurſday laſt the hon. Henry Grenville reſigned his Employment as one of the commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms.

On Saturday night four Indian chiefs, and three Indian women arrived in town from New-England. It is ſaid their buſineſs here is to complain againſt ſome Dutch ſettlers near Albany, for encroaching on their lands, and driving them from their plantations, which encroachments are repreſented to contain 400 ſquare miles.

Yeſterday there was a great council at St. James's which did not break up till paſt four o'clock.

The ſame day William DeGrey, Eſq; was ſworn his Majeſty's Attorney General; as was alſo —— Willis, Eſq; his Majeſty's Solicitor-General.

We are informed that the cities of London, Bath and many other corporations in this Kingdom intend to ſolicit from the heirs of a certain departed patriot the return of the golden boxes, in which they preſented the Freedoms of their reſpective corporations to the ſaid Gentleman, before his late deplorable deceaſe.

It is now aſſured, notwithſtanding the authority of the Gazette, that the title of a certain great commoner will not be Earl of Chatham, but that of Earl of Bath.

It is ſaid that ſome other patents are preparing for perſonages, whom the favorite has thought proper to advance to like honors.

The late Right Reverend Dr. Thomas Biſhop of Saliſbury, died worth upwards of 150,000l.

The King of Pruſſia, according to private letters from the continent, is abſolutely deprived of his reaſon. The fit of inſanity ſeized him one day as he was walking with his brother prince Henry at Potſdam; he caught a firelock from one of his guards, and preſented it at the prince, but happily was prevented from diſcharging it; ſince which he has been confined under the care of ſeveral phyſicians. It is added that if he does not ſhortly recover, the Prince Royal will take upon himſelf the goverment of the kingdom.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY. Laſt Thurſday the wind blowing freſh at North, the Patriot Pitt, formerly in the goverment ſervice, ſunk at Chatham, the carpenter reports, that her timbers had been much out of repair, but having been in Chatham-dock, and often hove down lately, it was imagined ſhe had been pretty tite again. It is not certainly known how the accident happened ſome ſay the captain ſaw a light at Chatham, which dazled his eyes; others affirm, that the pilot who was a Scotchman, ran him aſhore on purpoſe; ſhe now lies in a miſerable condition, with her head juſt above water, her upper-works greatly decayed, and it is imagined ſhe will be totally loſt.

HALIFAX, Auguſt 28.

On Fryday laſt arrived here in his Majeſty's Ship Launceſton, Philip Durrel, Eſq; Vice-Admiral of the Blue, and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Ships and Veſſels in North-America.

By the above Ship came his Majeſty's Commiſſion appointing the Hon. Michael Francklin, Lieut. Governor, and on Saturday laſt he was ſworn in at the Council-Chamber, when his Honor took upon him the Command of this Province accordingly.

The ſame day Admiral Durrel being dangerouſly ill, was bro't on ſhore to the Lieut. Governor's Houſe, where he died on Monday Evening, much regretted by the Navy and the Inhabitants of this Colony, to whom he was well known. By this unhappy event his Majeſty has loſt a good officer, for in the execution of his Duty, he was brave, vigilent, active, and juſt; and in private life, he was affable and ſincere.

On Monday laſt arrived in this harbour, four tranſports, having on board the 14th regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, who, we learn, are to remain here till further orders from General Gage at N. York.

BOSTON, September 22.

Laſt Saturday departed this *Life*, in an advanced Age, Mrs. Hannah Trecothick, Mother of Barlow Trecothick, Eſq; of London.—Her Funeral is to be on Wedneſday next, at Four o'clock Afternoon.

Paragraph of a Letter from London.

"Mr. PITT is undoubtedly a man of ſpirit, and, from his popularity, is able to do great things. We ſhall now ſee what figure he will again make at the head of affairs, as it is moſt certain he is capable of doing more for his country, than any other man alive:—To our enemies his very name is terrible; and at home ſuch ſavings may be made, and ſuch ſchemes may be carried into execution, as might be of infinite ſervice in leſſening our enormous debt, which is of the laſt importance; For the French carried on the laſt two years of the war againſt our funds, imagining we ſhould never be able to raiſe money to continue it, but they found themſelves miſtaken."

Paragraph from another Letter, *Aug.* 5.

"Laſt week died, raving mad, the renowned Lady Popularity: all her friends and acquaintance are inconſolable, eſpecially the lovers of turbulence, faction, and diſcord: Her death was occaſioned by a blow given her in the back of her head by a Scotch-man, which fractured her ſkull.

"Letters from Germany contradict the report of Pr. Ferdinand's entering into the ſervice of France."

Captain Peter Wells who arrived here on Thurſday laſt from a Whaling Voyage, took up a Schooner the 16th of Auguſt, in Lat. 52. 20 N. with neither Sails nor Running Rigging, which had three Men on Board, who had been taken by the Eſkamaux Indians, in Eſkamaux-Bay, the 3d of July laſt; the Captain and two others were killed, and theſe three wounded, but got aſhore.—The next day the Indians went off, when theſe Men came down, and the Mate ſwam aboard; he then made a Raft for the others to come on board alſo; ſoon after which they got ſome Powder and Shot, and loaded two Swivels, to be in Readineſs leaſt they ſhould be again attack'd. The Morning after the Wind coming fair, they were preparing to quit the Harbour, and had weigh'd one Anchor, but before they weigh'd the other, there appear'd 7 Shallops in Sight, and 7 Canoes before them; they came ſo near as to fire ſmall Arms on board the Schooner; but on the Mate's firing a Swivel, which unluckily ſet a Barrel of Powder on Fire and burnt him very much; and the Indians hearing ſuch a Noiſe, and ſeeing ſo much Fire, went off. The Schooner belong'd to Caſco-Bay, but we have not heard the Captain's Name,—Capt Wells meeting a Veſſel bound to Caſco-Bay, put the M on board, where they doubtleſs are arriv'd.

[illegible] IEREAS, fur.
titled,

NEWYOR[illegible]

We hear from Dutcheſs county, that the day after Mr. Pendergraſt received the Reprieve reſpiting his Execution till his Majeſty's Pleaſure ſhould be known, a Number of Men, without the leaſt Tumult or previous Notice, ſuddenly aſſembled at the Goal where he is confined, and offered to releaſe and convey him to a Place of Safety: But he told them that as he had received a Reprieve, he choſe to remain where he was, and wait the Reſult. Beſides he told them, if he ſhould eſcape without any other Inconveniences, it would certainly be attended with the Loſs of his Property in this Government, which would reduce his Family to Poverty and Want. Upon this Anſwer, which he perſiſted in, the Company withdrew as ſuddenly as they met, without doing the leaſt Miſchief of any Kind.

The Maſt or Flag Staff on the Common, which was lately cut down, and occaſion'd a good deal of Diſturbance in this City, was on Tueſday Night cut down again, and another was, by the Inhabitants erected in its Place.

The Authors of this Inſult are not yet certainly known, but ſome particular Perſons are ſuſpected.

The Right Hon. the Poſt-Maſters General have appointed Peter DeLancey, jun. Deputy Poſtmaſter General of the Carolinas, Floridas, Georgia, and the Bahama Iſlands, with their Dependencies.

HARTFORD, Sept. 29.

Laſt Saturday Sen'night, Mr. Benjamin Stiles of Windſor, a young Man about 22 Years of Age, fell down dead, without uttering a Word, or making any Struggle.——He had been for ſome Months ſubject to a Bleeding at the Noſe, which, 'tis thought, was the Occaſion of his Death.

Laſt Tueſday Morning, a large He Bear, was diſcovered in an Incloſure, oppoſite the Treaſurer's, and being purſued, he took to the Main Street, which he kept till he got to the Lane that turns Eaſtward, by the South Meeting (notwithſtanding his being pelted from every Part of the Street, with Stones, Clubs, &c.) and was followed into the South Meadow, where he was ſhot. The Numbers of People that were out of Doors, to ſee ſo uncommon an Animal in the Town, made it dangerous to fire at him in the Street. In the Evening he was roaſted whole, and a large Company ſup'd on him.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

THE Neceſſity of a conſtant Readineſs for Death. A DISCOURSE preached at Hartford North Meeting-Houſe, May 25th, 1766: Occaſioned by that alarming Providence, the ſudden Demolition of the School-Houſe by Gun-Powder; whereby about Thirty Perſons were wounded, Six of whom are ſince dead.

By the Reverend
JOHN DEVOTION, A. M.
of Say-Brook; providentially preſent.

CT [illegible] to be Sold at the Heart & Crown in Hartford,

MR. INGERSOLL's LETTERS, containing a ſhort and entertaining History of the Riſe, Progreſs and Ending of the memorable *STAMP-ACT.*

TWO new Forges at ATSION and TANTON, are now finiſhed, and ſtand for Want of Bloomers and Finers: Any Workmen who behave ſoberly, and are Maſters of their Buſineſs, will meet with the beſt Encouragement. The Ore makes excellent Iron, and at one Fire, Bloomers have made above Sixteen Hundred Weight a Week. They lye near Little-Egg-Harbour, in New-Jerſey.—Wood-Cutters will be wanted this Fall.

Sept. 22, 1766.

Colony of Connecticut, Hartford County, ſs. } THE Subſcribers appointed by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and William Wolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, for ſaid County, Truſtees of the ſeveral Eſtates of Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Buckland and Joſiah Stancliſt, all of Windſor, in ſaid County, Inſolvent Debtors, on their ſeveral Petitions, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their ſeveral Creditors, in Number and Value; do hereby Notify all the ſeveral Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel, Jonathan and Joſiah, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Aaron Biſſel, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the third Monday of October, next, then and there to approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 94

Windſor, September 26. 1766.

Aaron Biſſel,
Abiel Abbot, } Truſtees.
David Biſſel,

Colony of Connecticut, Hartford County, ſs. } WE the ſubſcribers upon the Petition of John Roberts, junr. of Windſor, an Inſolvent Debtor, together with the major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, being appointed by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and William Wolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of the ſaid John, do hereby give Notice, to all the Creditors of the ſaid John, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the third Monday of October, next, at one of the clock afternoon, (if they ſee cauſe) there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and if need be, appoint others in their ſtead, and do any other buſineſs, relating to the ſaid John's eſtate, agreeable a late Act of this colony, to prevent fraud in debtors, &c. 94

Windſor, Sept. 26, 1766.

Return Strong,
Timothy Lomis, } *Truſtees*
Roger Newberry,

PUblic Notice is hereby given, to the Creditors of Charles Rockwell of Windſor, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Nathaniel Porter, Innholder in Windſor, on the laſt Tueſday of October next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon; then and there to exhibit their Claims againſt ſaid Rockwell's Eſtate, and to adviſe and aſſiſt, the Truſtees in other Matters proper and neceſſary.

BENONI OLCOTT,
AARON BISSEL, } *Truſtees.*
ELISHA PITKIN,

N. B. It is expected that the Claimants not only make Oath that their Charges are juſt; but alſo, that the Ballance they claim is juſtly due, and that they have received no Part thereof. And all Perſons indbted to ſaid Charles Rockwell's Eſtate, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to Benoni Olcott, and Aaron Biſſel, or they muſt expect to be ſued without further Notice.

Windſor, Sept. 25, 1766. 94

To be ſold, clear of Quit-Rent forever, at Two Shillings and Six pence per Acre, New-Jerſey Proc: (equal to Two Shillings, Connecticut Lawful Money.)

A Tract of valuable Land, in the Branch of the River Delaware, about thirty Miles above *Cuſhetunk*; containing ten Thouſand and thirty Acres, in the Province of New-York. It is bounded on two Rivers, the one Delaware, the other called Popaghton; a large Quantity of low Land on each River; and there is a large Brook, and two ſmaller, runs through it, very convenient for Mills of any Sort, as Delaware is Navigable to the aforeſaid Tract.——The Patent is near ſixty Years old, and a good Title will be given. Any thinking Perſon muſt allow, that the Price is very low. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES PARKER, in Beaver-Street, New-York.——If one Perſon ſhould think the Tract too large, it might make Twenty good Plantations, and every one be bounded on one or other of the Rivers, and might ſuit ſuch, or any leſſer Number that may think proper.——The Land was ſurveyed by Mr. Ebenezer Webb, a Surveyor well known in Connecticut; of whom any Perſon may learn the Quality of the Land, it being that Part of the Diviſion known by the Names of Lots N°. 2, and N°. 15; the Latitude very little to the North of Hartford; and a Road is now making, near to the ſaid Tract.

BLiſtered *and* Faget STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth*; *warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*

William Taley, *in* Hartford, & Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown, *for* 6d *lb. per Hundred or Fagot, or* 6½d *by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs.

Colony of CONNECTICUT, Hartford County ſs.

THE Subſcribers upon the Petition of George Hoſmer, of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, together with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, being appointed by the Hon. JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid Court, and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of the ſaid George, for the Uſe of his Creditors; hereby give Notice to all the Creditors of the ſaid George Hoſmer, to meet at the Houſe of Capt. Timothy Seymour, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, on the 7th Day of October next, at 2 o'Clock, Afternoon;—there to approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs neceſſary, relating to ſaid George's Eſtate, agreable to a late Act or Law of this Colony, to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c.

John Whitman,
Joſiah Steele,
September 12th, 1766. John Steele.

Colony of Connecticut,
Litchfield County, ſs. Sept. 10th, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Litchfield County, by one of the Creditors of Thomas Tuttle, of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, (the ſaid Thomas being an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded himſelf, and now keeps concealed to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors—that, purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, dated the 10th Day of September, A. D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Thomas Tuttle, to be attached, ſeiz'd and taken; and that, unleſs the ſaid Thomas Tuttle ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

93 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Colony of Connecticut, to wit.
Hartford County, September 19, 1766.

PUrſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entitled, An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors." &c. Allan McLean, of Bolton, in the County of Hartford, and Colony aforeſaid, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part, in Number and Value of his Creditors, hath this Day exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of all his Creditors. Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of ſaid Allan McLean, to appear, (if they ſee Cauſe) at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder in Middletown, in the ſaid County, on the 7th Day of October next, to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Allan McLean ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion of ſaid Statute.

Certified per JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge, and
93 SETH WETMORE, Juſtice Peace & Quorum.

BY John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut——Notice is hereby given, That on Application in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Aſa Blogget, of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor for more than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath; in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every the Sheriffs in the ſeveral Counties, their Under-ſheriffs, or Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony; to attach, ſeize and take, all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Aſa Blogget, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Aſa ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 1ſt Day of September Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of his ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof; all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Dated at Sharon, Sept. 1ſt, 1766. 93

Hartford, Sept. 22d, 1766.

NOtice is hereby given to the Creditors of Samuel Holman of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, that all the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel, both Real and Perſonal, will be publickly ſold on the 13th Day of October next, at 9 o' Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the Eaſt Side of the Great River, unleſs the ſaid Creditors (who are by this notified to appear at ſaid Time and Place) do agree to apportion and divide the ſaid Eſtate according to a late Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c.

RUSSEL WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH MAKEN, } Truſtees.
93 JOHN COLEMAN.

HARTFORD: Printed by THOMAS GREEN, [illegible]

Monday, October 6, 1766.
THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT
NUMB. 9

Extract from an Enquiry into the Conduct of a late Right Honourable Commoner.

WE come now to the laſt Negociation; a Negociation inſtituted by the Favourite, and carried on by the noble Lawyer, lately removed from his own Department to another high Office in the State. The Error laſt Year had been in conſulting Lord Temple firſt. This Year another Method was taken, Mr. Pitt was firſt applied to; and after that Gentleman had had a Conference firſt with the late Lord Chancellor, and then with his M. Lord Temple was ſent for who directly after his coming to Town, waited on his M. at Richmond. Next Day (July the 16th 1766.) his Lordſhip received a very affectionate Letter from Mr. Pitt, then at North-End, Hampſtead, deſiring to ſee his Lordſhip there, as his Health would not permit him to come to Town. His Lordſhip went, and Mr. Pitt acquainted him, that his M. had been graciouſly pleaſed to ſend for him to form an Adminiſtration; and as he thought his Lordſhip "indiſpenſable," he deſired His M. to ſend for him, and to put him at the Head of the Treaſury; and that he himſelf would take the Poſt of Privy Seal.

The Commoner then produced a Liſt of ſeveral Perſons, which he ſaid he had fixed upon to go in with his Lordſhip; and which he added was not to be altered. Lord Temple ſaid, that he had had the Honour of a Conference with His M. at Richmond the Evening before, and that he did not underſtand from what paſſed between them, that Mr. Pitt was to be abſolute Maſter, and to form every Part of the Adminiſtration; if he had, he would not have given himſelf the Trouble of coming to Mr. Pitt upon that Subject, being determined to come in upon an Equality with Mr. Pitt, in caſe he was to occupy the moſt Reſponſible Place under the Government. And as Mr. Pitt had choſen only a Side Place, without any reſponſability annexed to it, he ſhould inſiſt upon ſome of his Friends being in the Cabinet Offices with him, and in whom he could confide; which he thought Mr. Pitt could have no Objection to, as he muſt be ſenſible he could not come in with Honour, unleſs he had ſuch Nomination; nor did he deſire, but that Mr. Pitt ſhould have his ſhare of the Nomination of his Friends." And his Lordſhip added, that he made a Sacrifice of his Brother Mr. George Grenville, who, notwithſtanding his being entirely out of Place, and excluded from all Connection with the intended Syſtem, would nevertheleſs, ſupport the Meaſures of their Adminiſtration: That it was his Idea to conciliate all Parties, which was the Ground that had made Mr. Pitt's former Adminiſtration ſo reſpectable and glorious, and to form upon the ſolid Baſis of Union, an able and reſponſible Adminiſtration, to brace the relaxed Sinews of Government, retrieve the Honour of the Crown and purſue the permanent Intereſt of the Public. But that if Mr. Pitt inſiſted upon a ſuperior Dictation, and did not chuſe to join in a Plan deſigned for the Reſtoration of that Union, which at no Time was ever ſo neceſſary, he deſired the Conference might be broke off, that Mr. Pitt would give himſelf no further Trouble about him, for that he would not ſubmit to the propoſed Condition

Mr. Pitt however inſiſted upon continuing the Conference; and aſked, who thoſe Perſons were whom his Lordſhip intended for ſome of the Cabinet Employments; his Lordſhip anſwered, that one in particular, was a Noble Lord of approved Character, and known Abilities, who had laſt year refuſed the very Office now Offered to him [Lord Temple] tho' preſſed to it in the ſtrongeſt Manner, by the Duke of Cumberland, and the Duke of New-Caſtle; and who being their common Friend, he did not doubt Mr. Pitt himſelf had in contemplation. This worthy and reſpectable Perſon was Lord Lyttleton. At the concluſion of this Sentence Mr. Pitt ſaid, Good God, how can you compare him to the Duke of Grafton, Lord Shelburne, and Mr. Conway? Beſides, ſays he, I have taken the Privy Seal, and he cannot have that. Lord Temple then mentioned the Poſt of Lord Preſident, upon which Mr. Pitt ſaid that could not be, for he had engaged the Precedency; but, ſays he, Lord Lyttleton may have a Penſion. To which Lord Temple immediately anſwered, that would never do; nor would he ſtain the Bud of his Adminiſtration with an Accumulation of Penſions. It it true, Mr. Pitt vouchſafed to permit the Noble Lord to nominate his own Board; but at the ſame Time inſiſted, that if two Perſons of that Board, (Thomas Townſhend and George Onſlow Eſqrs.) were turned out, they ſhould have a Compenſation, i. e. *Penſions.*

Mr. Pitt next aſked, what Perſon his Lordſhip had in his Thoughts for Secretary of State? His Lordſhip anſwered, Lord Gower, a Man of great Abilities, and whom he knew to be equal to any Mr. Pitt had named, and of much greater Alliance; and in whom he meant and hoped to unite & conciliate a great and powerful Party, in order to widen and ſtrengthen the Bottom of his Adminiſtration, & to vacate even the Idea of Oppoſition; thereby to reſtore Unanimity in Parliament, and confine every good Man's Attention to the real Objects of his Country's Welfare. And his Lordſhip added, that he had never imparted his Deſign to Lord Gower, nor did he know whether that Noble Lord would accept of it*, but mentioned it now, only as a comprehenſive Meaſure, to attain the great End he wiſhed, of reſtoring Unanimity by a Reconciliation of Parties, that the Buſineſs of the Nation might go on without Interruption, and become the only Buſineſs of the Parliament. But Mr. Pitt, rejected this Propoſal, evidently *healing*, as it appeared, by ſaying, that he had determined Mr. Conway ſhould ſtay in his preſent Office, and that he had Lord Shelburne to propoſe for the other Office, then held by the Duke of Richmond; ſo that there remained no room for Lord Gower. This Lord Temple ſaid was coming to his firſt Propoſition of being ſole and abſolute Dictator, to which no conſideration ſhould ever induce him to ſubmit. And therefore he inſiſted upon ending the Conference; which he did with ſaying, That if he had been firſt called upon by the K. he ſhould have conſulted Mr. Pitt's Honour, with regard to the Arrangement of Miniſters, and have given him an equal Share in the Nomination; and that he thought himſelf ill-treated by Mr. Pitt, in his not obſerving the like Conduct.

* *Lord Temple afterwards wrote to Lord Gower, to excuſe the mention he had made of his Name.*

LONDON.

Aug. 1. Yeſterday there was a great Court and Drawing Room at St. James's at which all the new Miniſters, and a great Number of Nobility were preſent: Lady Chatham, and Lady Northington were alſo at Court.

Aug. 2. Yeſterday his Majeſty came from Richmond to St. James's, where there was a Levee, when the Hon. Mr. York his Majeſty's Attorney General, reſigned his Place.

Aug. 4. Yeſterday Morning Lord Chatham had a long Conference with his Majeſty at the Queen's Houſe, after which he was at Court.

Sunday ſevennight died ſuddenly at the Black rock, Dublin, John Aldereron, Eſq; Lieutenant-General of his Majeſty's forces, and Colonel of the 39th regiment of foot.

Though the Expectation of the Public is foregone; yet we are aſſured, that a Plan has been concerted, by which the E. of C. will become as popular as the late W. P.

We are informed that the Right Hon. the Earl of Hartford is to continue in his Poſt of Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

We hear that the Right Hon. Lord Perceval, eldeſt Son to the Earl of Egmont, will be made a Commiſſioner of Trade.

We hear the youngeſt Daughter of the Earl of Bute, will accompany her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Carolina Matilda to Copenhagen.

It is with the greateſt Pleaſure we can aſſure the Public, that the Adminiſtration are determined to relieve the poor induſtrious Part of his Majeſty's Subjects throughout the whole Kingdom, from that unequal, Inadequate and oppreſſive Tax the additional three Shillings per Barrel Exciſe on Beer and Ale.—— And that this will be accompliſhed without the impoſition of any new Duty, by ſome Amendments in the preſent Mode of collecting the Duties on Spirits foreign and domeſtic, both which may be juſtly deemed unneceſſary Luxuries in Compariſon of Malt-Liquor, the Conſumption of which has gradually and largely been decreaſed ſince the three Shillings Duty took Place. At the ſame Time the Public are not without Hopes, that the conſtitutional Motion made laſt Year, and publickly approved by the late Great Commoner, and the preſent able C. of the E. in a certain Aſſembly, for an enquiry into the Laws of Exciſe and into the Execution of them, will be renewed and purſued with proper Spirit.

We are credibly informed that a certain Great Man has not ſwallowed the Hooks belonging to two charming Baits lately thrown out to, and caught by him, to the total Diſappointment and Mortification of certain Fiſhermen, who neither have nor dare to venture (if they had) two ſuch other Baits to catch him. *L. E. P.*

It is ſaid the D—— are greatly alarmed on account of their having moſt notoriouſly broke the Treaties of Peace and Marine, concluded with England in the Years 1667 and 1677, and are afraid they ſhall *now* be ſtrictly called upon to anſwer for all their paſt Conduct towards us.—— *Ditto.*

A new ſet of Mediterranean paſſes are now making out for the ſecurity of the Britiſh Navigation in the Mediterranean, and the counterparts will be ſent off to Algiers, with a new cut to prevent the poſſibility of their being tranſferred to Foreigners.

This week a great number of implements proper for the cultivation of raw ſilk, were ſhipped, on commiſſion, for Lieutenant Governor Bull of South Carolina.

We are aſſured, that extraordinary Expreſſes were diſpatched laſt Thurſday, to the Courts of France and Spain, with an Account of the late great Commoner having accepted a Title and Place.

Three Attempts have been made to obtain Addreſs from the City, on Occaſion of the late Changes, but without Effect.

ON A LATE EVENT.

Shall P—t, to ſacred freedom late (ſo dear,
Like ſhifting Pultney ſink into a Peer!
Shall Britain's boaſt, the Great, the (Good, the Wiſe,
Quit his firm hold, and learn to (temporize;
Then Patriot virtue's but an empty (name,
P—, G—lle, B—te, & B—d, much (the ſame.

Juſt Re-printed, and to be ſold at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the State-Houſe, in Hartford; [*Price* 4d.]

LITTLE CHILDREN invited to JESUS CHRIST. A SERMON, Preached in Hanover County, Virginia, May 8, 1758. With an Account of the late remarkable religious Impreſſions among the Students in the College of New-Jerſey. By SAMUEL DAVIES, *A. M.*

Where alſo may be had, [*Price* 5d.]

DIVINE SONGS, attempted in eaſy Language for the Uſe of CHILDREN. *By I. WATTS,* D. D.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

BY John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut——Notice is hereby given, That on Application in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Aſa Blogget, of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor for more than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath; in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every the Sheriffs in the ſeveral Counties, their Under-ſheriffs, or Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony; to attach, ſeize and take, all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Aſa Blogget, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Aſa ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 1ſt Day of September Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of his ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof; all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Dated at Sharon, Sept. 1ſt, 1766.
93

Hebron, 2d Sept. 1766.

LL Persons owing the Estate of Doct. Samuel Shipman, sen. or Doct. Samuel Shipman, jun'r, late of bron, deceas'd, are desired hereby to take special Notice, November is nigh at Hand—when their Neglect will considered without fail—by the particular Care of

SAMUEL PETERS, }
NEZIAH BLISS, } Executors on both Estates.
MARTHA BLISS, }

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Goshen, Sept. 5, 1766.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Charles Willcocks, late of Goshen, in the County of Litchfield, deceas'd, are desired to exhibit the same to the Subscriber. And those that are indebted to said Estate, are requested to make speedy Payment, or their Accounts will be put into Suit without further Notice.

Per Nathaniel Stanly, jun. Administrator.

To be sold at the Heart and Crown, in Hartford,

THE Grounds and Rules of MUSICK explained: Or, An Introduction to the Art of SINGING by Note.

By THOMAS WALTER, A. M.

TO be sold for Cash or 6 Months Credit, with Security, One Negro Boy, about 17 Years old; Two Girls ditto, about 10 or 11 Years old, have been in the Country about 3 Months, by Timothy Miller, at his House in Middletown. N. B. Beef, Pork, or Grain, will be taken as Cash.

93

NOtice is hereby given to the Creditors of Samuel Holman of Hartford, an insolvent Debtor, that all the Estate of the said Samuel, both Real and Personal, will be publickly sold on the 23th Day of October next, at 9 o' Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-House of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, Innholder in said Hartford, on the East Side of the Great River, unless the said Creditors (who are by this notified to appear at said Time and Place) do agree to apportion and divide the said Estate according to a late Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for securing the Effects of insolvent Debtors, for the Use of their Creditors," &c.

RUSSEL WOODBRIDGE, }
JOSEPH MAKEN, } Trustees.
JOHN COLEMAN. }

93

N. B. *The above Meeting was warned to be held on the 13th Inst. but the Trustees are obliged to postpone it to the 23d of the Month.* October 6, 1766.

To the Printer of the S. J. Chronicle.

SIR,

IT has cost me some serious hours thinking to what I should liken our present K. and ministry: and at last I could find nothing more resembling them than a Wheel-Barrow; you will think my Simile very odd; but it is a very good one when you hear the Explanation. The K. is the Body of it; L—d B—'s two Arms are the Handles; the Wheel is the Duke of N——tle. To prove this, the K. is the supreme Head and Body of this Kingdom; Lord Bute governs - - -; and turns — as he thinks fit; and drives the Duke of N—tle and his Party where he pleases; therefore how pleasing and agreeable would it be to see the case altered; That is to have the Wheel made into Handles; and L— B—'s Head to be drove down Tower-Hill instead of the Wheel of this Machine.——This is the true Wish of every

ENGLISHMAN.

ON A LATE PROMOTION.

The Court to please old talking WILL,
Whose tongue was always at 'em,
Forevermore to keep it still,
Has made him Earl of Ch—m.

LONDON, July 15.

The Report of the very extraordinary Demands made by the King of Prussia, upon the Court of Great-Britain, (of three Millions, Sterling, and half our American Conquests) is now said to be without any Foundation.

July 29. It is said an English Nobleman of Distinction, passing thro' Berlin, and being earnestly desirous of an Audience of the Prussian Monarch, not on Matters of Business, but Literature only, was refused Admittance.

It was said of the French Minister who negotiated the late Peace, That he desired all the other Actions of his Life to be forgotten, and *that* alone remembered and engraved on his Tombstone; so great a service did he conceive he had rendered his Country by obtaining such Terms of Peace, when she lay entirely at the Mercy of the Enemy! But it seems all the Use she has made of the Lenity and Forbearance of that Enemy, has been to meditate and prepare for War. All our Advices from France assure us that she has been recruiting her Navy with all possible Diligence, and putting her Army under the best Regulations; that under the Conduct of an able Ministry, her Finances are already in as flourishing a Condition as they were before the Beginning of the last War, that she is now in a better Condition than she was then, to begin a new War, and that the Nation in general are desirous of it, but the King is averse to the Renewal of Hostilities.

We are assured that our Minister at the French Court has Orders to demand a precise Account of the Design of their Naval Armaments, and that several of our Ships of War are order'd to cruise upon the Coast to observe the Motions of their Fleets at Brest and Toulon.

It is said that France will soon recal her Troops from Corsica, where an English Fleet will be stationed to counteract them.

July 22. It is reported that all the British Seamen in the Service of Foreigners, not excepting the Portuguese, will be ordered home, as some Thousands will be wanted.

July 31. It is reported that Orders have been this Week sent down to Portsmouth, to get all the Ships in the Harbour ready for the Sea, which may be soon done, as the Marine there is kept in exceeding good Order.

We are told, the following Regulations are shortly to take Place: A Reduction of our Land Forces: The Militia to be put upon a better Footing; and the Royal Navy, the natural Bulwark of England, to be considerably augmented.

An order is sent to Ireland, for the several Forts and Castles in that Kingdom to be thoroughly repaired, and many great alterations in the Civil Administration there, will take Place in Consequence of the Change of the Ministry in England.

July 22. Yesterday sailed for the Downs, the Dolphin Man of War, and 4 Transports, in order to proceed on the intended Discoveries in the South Seas.

It is reported, Admiral Tyrrel has left a Fortune of £. 100,000, among his Relations. He had wrote about two Months since to his intended Lady, that he was coming home, and gave her order to draw for a large Sum to repair and fit up his House at Chelsea, and execute several other Matters, which were performing when the melancholly News of his Death arrived, which so affected the Lady, that she has been ever since in Fits, and constantly attended by a Physician, with very little Hopes of her Recovery.

We hear the Return of the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, will be hastened on Account of some important Advices from the Continent.

From Cadiz we are informed, that the Spanish Marine is already upon a very good Footing, they have in their different Ports 40 Ships of the Line ready for the Sea, besides those on the Stocks and in America. Fourteen were to sail shortly from Cadiz, under the Command of Admiral Navarro, but their Destination was kept a secret.

It is said there will be no abatement of our full demand, on the Court of Madrid for the immediate Discharge of the Manilla Ransom, and that Hostages will be demanded till full payment is made.

We hear Col. Roy, of the Artillery, is soon to embark for New-York, to make an actual survey of the fortifications along the Coast.

They write from Guernsey, that two Transport Ships were taking in there a Number of French Protestant Families, who had come over from the Continent, to embark for the new British Settlements in America.

Aug. 9. It is now said, that the last Hand has been put to the Marriage Treaty between his Serene Highness, the Prince of Orange, and her Royal Highness the Princess Louissa Ann, and that the Ceremony will be performed at the Dutch Chappel at St. James's the Beginning of Octob. next.

July 24. On the 8th of June a motion was made in the House of Commons, and the Question being put, that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, to express the earnest wish and desire of this House, that his Majesty would suspend any prorogation of his parliament, until positive assurances shall be received from the several Governors of the respective provinces of North-America, that the people are returned to a due sense of their duty and obedience to the laws: that this house is the more earnest in their pressing solicitations to his Majesty, to grant this their humble request, as they may apprehend many of the fatal consequences of the rebellious disposition of his Majesty's subjects in those parts might have been prevented, if the parliament had been called last year, as soon as the accounts of the disorderly and tumultuous conduct of the Americans came to his Majesty's ministers: To assure his Majesty that this house is determined to support the legal authority of the Crown, and the just rights of the British legislature, over all parts of his Majesty's dominions; and when permitted to offer his advice, to guard the honor of his crown and government, from any insult whatsoever.

It passed in the negative.

LONDON, August 9.

It is assured that the new treaty of commerce concluded with the court of Petersburgh, is very advantageous for taking off a large share of British manufactures, which, by means of the Russian caravans, lately established at Petersburgh and Moscow, will be transported over land to the remotest parts of the empire.

We hear from Weymouth, that the four Indian chiefs, and three women, who landed there a few day ago, waited on Mr. Pitt's family, who are now there, and one of them made a speech to his eldest son; after which they were carried in one of Mr. Pitt's coaches, to the new assembly room, where the ball was opened by the Duke of Kingston. The Indians appeared highly delighted with the dances, and afterwards danced according to their manner with the war-whoop: and one of them afterwards danced a hornpipe in the English manner.

Orders are given for the Indian chiefs and women, just arrived in town from America, to be supported at the government's expence, during their stay there.

A few days ago died the Rev. Mr. Hicks minister of a dissenting congregation at Brentwood, Essex.

Tuesday morning while the Clerk of Richmond church in Surry, was ringing the bell for a person deceased, of a sudden the steeple fell down to the ground, but the man luckily escaped unhurt. The steeple had been built 800 years. The body of the church is crushed from top to bottom, and is in so ruinous a condition, that the inhabitants are afraid of going into it. King George II. would have rebuilt the church for the inhabitants, but they would not accept of his offer, and chose rather to expend 700l. in repairing it.

It is very remarkable that the late commoner, when he came up to attend the last memorable conference took up his lodgings at NORTH END.

At the feast of the Livery of the worshipful company of F——, on Friday last, the health of a late created Earl was proposed, which was rejected with an approbrious interpretation of his *Title*.

SAVANNAH in Georgia July 23.

The South-Carolina Gazette, of the 7th instant says, that Mr. Boyd and Mr. Miller, two Gentlemen from Virginia, with their Servants, were inhumanly murdered about seven weeks ago, in the upper Cherokee country, on Broad-River about 30 Miles from Fort Loudon, upon the Virginia path, as pretended by Northern Indians; but our informant, from several circumstances, believes, the Cherokees were the perpetrators, in revenge for the murder of nine of their people, at one Anderson's barn in Virginia, about August last year.

Williamsburg, (in Virginia) Sept. 18.

Yesterday Col. Chiswell arrived in Town, in order to surrender himself for his Trial at the ensuing Court.

BRIDGETOWN, *(in Barbados) August* 30.

By Thomas Workman, Esq; who arrived here the 26th Instant, in a Flag of Truce from Martineco, we have the following melancholy Account of a most dreadful Hurricane that happened there the 13th and 14th Instant. Mr. Workman arrived at Fort-Royal on the 16th in the Evening, and was informed, that on the 13th Inst. a violent Gale of Wind from W.N.W. came on, which increased till about 11 o'Clock, that Night; from that Time till Morning it blew a Hurricane, that all the Vessels at St. Pierres, and many others at Fort Royal, were driven on Shore, and utterly lost, among which were 25 from different Ports in North America: That by the Returns from the several Parishes, many Houses, and the chief Part of their Sugar Works, had been blown down; and to the Number of Eight Hundred Souls, White and Black, had perished; and that their Canes and Ground Provisions were entirely destroyed. In Consequence of which, an Ordonance was published, giving Liberty to English Vessels to import Bread and Flour, paying a Duty of only one per Cent, to the French King, and other Provisions, agreeable to their former Ordonances.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

The Assembly of Pennsylvania have passed an Act for granting to his Majesty the Sum of £.4000 out of the Money now in the Hands of the provincial Treasurer, also,

A Supplement to an Act, intituled, "An ACT for granting to his Majesty the Sum of Fifty-five thousand Pounds and for striking the same in Bills of Credit by a Tax on all Estates, real and personal, Taxable within that Province."

Capt. White from Cadiz informs us, that while he lay there, four Sweedish transports with a great number of Spanish soldiers on board sailed for Carthagena in South-America; he also informs that two Galleons, with large sums of money, were arrived at Cadiz, from South-America.

NEW-YORK, *October* 2.

By Mr. Browne, from Martinico, we have the following Particulars of the Hurricane that happened there the 13th of August last.

About eight at Night the Wind blew very hard at N. W. and with a little Variation continued increasing till between eleven and twelve, when it blew the most dreadful Storm that had been remember'd there, attended with Lightning and hard Rain. Before the Storm was at the Height, about eleven o'Clock, every Vessel at St. Pierre, was either sunk or driven a Shore; about twenty-three French Drogers were dash'd to Pieces and entirely destroyed, seven English Vessels were drove on Shore, and some of them beat to Pieces; at Fort-Royal six English Brigs and Sloops were driven on Shore and most of them lost; a Brig of New-Haven, Capt. Douglass, lost her Masts, and a Boston Sloop rode out the Gale. The Houses were untiled, and greatly damaged, some of them torn to Pieces and others blown down, with abundance of Trees, Sugar Canes, &c. one House was said to be blown into the Sea, with all its Inhabitants. The Number of Lives lost from the Vessels, and by the falling of the Tiles, and Houses, was not then certainly known, some supposed it to be about 500, others 1000 and upwards.

The following is a List of as many of the English Vessels as Mr. Browne knew.

Belonging to New-Haven, light, their Cargoes being landed and sold. Capt. Shelden, a Schooner, drove on Shore, and sold for £. 100. 5. Capt. Browne, a Sloop, the Captain lost, £. 26. 5. Capt. Sherman a Brig, chatered by a Frenchman, on Shore. Belonging to Boston, loaded with Molasses, ready to sail. Capt. English, a large Schooner, lost, saved 20 Hogsheads of Molasses of 100; sold the Spars for 5 Guineas. A Sloop, all lost. Belonging to the Eastward, with Fish, a large new Schooner, bilged, not sold. Belonging to Carolina, a Sloop with Corn, sold for 40, or £. 50.*

New-Haven, September 10, 1766.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subscription,

A VINDICATION of the Validity and Divine Right of Presbyterian Ordination, as set forth in Dr. Chauncy's Sermon at the Dudleian Lecture; and Mr. Welles's Discourse upon the same Subject; in Answer to the Exceptions of Mr. Jeremiah Leaming, contained in his late Defence of the Episcopal Government of the Church.

By NOAH WELLES, A. M. Pastor of the First Church in Stanford.

The Piece is near ready, and will be put to the Press upon suitable Encouragement. The Price to Subscribers will not exceed 1s. 6d.

Subscriptions are taken in by Samuel Green, Printer, in New-Haven; Capt. Perez Fitch, in Stanford; Mr. Eliphalet Lockwood, Merchant, in Norwalk; Doctor Gideon Welles, of Fairfield; Mr. John Chandler, Merchant in Stratford; the Rev. Messrs. Dorr, of Hartford; Eells, of Middletown; Beckwith, of Lyme; Sprout, of Guilford; and Sherwood, of Fairfield.

It is desired that the Subscriptions may be forwarded to the Printer, by the first of November.

GOOD Saltertuda SALT, exchanged for FLAX-SEED, Bushel for Bushel, by *BENJAMIN HENSHAW*, at Middletown, or Rocky-Hill; who will give other West-India or English Goods for Flax-Seed.

N. B. Said Henshaw desires all indebted to him, more than 6 Months, to pay him in Flax-Seed, Pork, Beef, Grain or Cash, soon, or they may expect to be sued at November Court, without further Notice.

Middletown, October 1, 1766. 95

Colony of Connecticut,

Hartford County, ss. October 6th, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to *Jabez Hamlin*, Esq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Hartford County, by one of the Creditors of *Moses Burnham*, of *Hartford*, in said County, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, (the said Moses being an insolvent Debtor) who has absconded himself, and now keeps concealed to avoid the Arrests of his Creditors—that, pursuant to an Act of this Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for securing the Effects of insolvent Debtors for the Use of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is issued, directing all the Estate & Effects of said *Moses*, to be attached, seiz'd and taken; and that, unless the said *Moses Burnham*, shall discharge his just Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Estate ordered to be so attached, will be sold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of said Act.

95 JABEZ HAMLIN.

Just Published, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

THE Necessity of a constant Readiness for Death.

A DISCOURSE preached at Hartford North-Meeting-House, May 25th, 1766: Occasioned by that alarming Providence, the sudden Demolition of the School-House by Gun-Powder; whereby about Thirty Persons were wounded, Six of whom are since dead.

By the Rev. JOHN DEVOTION, A. M.
of Say-Brook; providentially present.

To be sold, clear of Quit-Rent forever, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Acre, New-Jersey Proc. (equal to Two Shillings, Connecticut Lawful Money.)

A Tract of valuable Land, in the Branch of the River Delaware, about thirty Miles above *Cushetunk*; containing ten Thousand and thirty Acres, in the Province of New-York. It is bounded on two Rivers, the one Delaware; the other called Popaghton; a large Quantity of low Land on each River; and there is a large Brook, and two smaller, runs through it, very convenient for Mills of any Sort, as Delaware is Navigable to the aforesaid Tract.——The Patent is near sixty Years old, and a good Title will be given. Any thinking Person must allow, that the Price is very low. Whoever has a Mind to purchase, may apply to JAMES PARKER, in Beaver-Street, New-York.——If one Person should think the Tract too large, it might make Twenty good Plantations, and every one be bounded on one or other of the Rivers, and might suit such, or any lesser Number that may think proper.——The Land was surveyed by Mr. Ebenezer Webb, a Surveyor well known in Connecticut; of whom any Person may learn the Quality of the Land, it being that Part of the Division known by the Names of Lots N°. 2, and N°. 15; the Latitude very little to the North of Hartford; and a Road is now making, near to the said Tract.

ANNAPOLIS, (in Maryland) Sept. 11.

Some very remarkable Causes, about 20, have been determined this Week, at our Assize Court.—The Actions were brought by some Seamen, against the Master of a Guiney Ship, for ill Usage, and Wages; and the Sailors got much the Weather-Gage of their Captain, and lay so far to the windward of him, that they run him down, by recovering very considerable Damages, their Wages, and Costs of Suit, which amount to many Guineas, the Actions being first bro't in the County Court, from thence remov'd to the Provincial, and from thence to the Assizes. [This was A GUINEA VOYAGE indeed.]

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 29.

Saturday last the Scarboro' Mast-Ship, Capt. Tate arrived here in 6 Weeks and 4 Days from Plymouth, in England.—It is remarkable that this Ship has perfo med three Voyages from England to these Parts, in ten Months.

BOSTON, October 2.

Since our last arrived a Number of Vessels from their whaling Voyages, which in general has not been very successful.—One of them, viz. Capt. Clark, on Thursday Morning last discovering a Spermaceti Whale, near George's Banks, mann'd his Boat, and gave Chace to her, and she coming up with her Jaws against the Bow of the Boat, struck it with such Violence that it threw a Son of the Captain's (who was forward ready with a Lance) a considerable Heighth from the Boat, and when he fell the Whale turned with her devouring Jaws opened, and caught him: he was heard to scream, when she closed her Jaws, and Part of his Body was seen out of the Mouth, which she turned, and went off.

We hear from Weymouth, that last Week two Brothers belonging to that Place having some Dispute, one of them being much provoked by the other, struck him a Blow across the Face with his Hand, which knock'd his Head backwards against the Jamb of a Chimney, and he died soon after.

The Assembly of the Colony of Rhode-Island have lately passed an Act to prevent Fraud and Abuses in Hoops; and as a Number of our Customers towards Providence, and other Parts of that Government, carry many thither for Sale, the Notice thereof may be serviceable.—IT IS ENACTED, That after the first of November next, all Hogshead Hoops offered for Sale in that Colony shall (at least one half) be in Length Eleven and a half Feet, and the other not less than ten Feet:—Barrel Hoops, one with another, at least seven Feet and half, and of such Size as will be sufficient to lock at the small Ends, and otherwise sufficient for immediate Use: To be put up either Thirty or Forty in a Bundle:—Penalty, the Forfeiture of the Hoops, and Twenty Shillings for every Thousand offered to be shipped; and the Hoops not agreeable to the Measure, to be sold to the highest Bidder, in 24 Hours after the Surveyor gives Notice to the Owner.

We hear the Sum of three Thousand, three Hundred, and Five Pounds, eight Shillings and three Pence, have been already raised for the Relief of the unhappy Sufferers by the late great Fire at Barbadoes in the West-Indies. A Number of Gentlemen generously giving one Hundred Pounds Sterl. each.

LONDON August 2.

To the PRINTER.

SIR

I Obſerve, by the London Gazette, the great Commoner, Mr Pitt, is created Viſcount Pitt, of Button Pynſent, in the County of Somerſet, and Earl of Chatham in the County of Kent. Now, Sir, I apprehend neither of theſe Titles will entitle him to a Seat in the Houſe of peers, and for this Reaſon, that all Noblemen ſit in that Houſe by Virtue of their Barony, not becauſe they are Dukes, Marquiſſes, Earls or Viſcounts, but as Baron Lords; and as Mr. Pitt does not appear to be created a Baron, I ſuppoſe he intends keeping his Seat in the Houſe of Commons; and as his Lady is Baroneſs Chatham, that Barony will deſcend to the Son, with the addition of Viſcount and Earl; but why the Barony is omitted in the Father's Creation, many People are at a Loſs to account for; and ſhould be much obliged to Garter King at Arms, or ſome other able Herald, to account for this uncommon Creation, and whether there ever was an Inſtant of the like Grant. P. M.

The Earl of Bute is now become the firſt Toaſt in all ſenſible and polite Company.

It is conjectured, that the Earl of Bute's politcs, both abroad and at home, will appear very conſpicuous; that his extricating us from foreign connections, will turn out to his honor; and that a few months will make appear who has been the beſt politician for Great Britain, the Earl of Bute or the new Earl of Chatham.

It is tho't that Mr. Pitt's acceptance of a Peerage, will once more unite the Engliſh and Scotch on the ſame permanent foundation as before the Earl of Bute's coming into Power.

The Right Hon. William Campbell, youngeſt ſon to the Duke of Argyle, will ſet out in a few days with his Lady and family, for Portſmouth, in order to embark for his Government of Nova-Scotia.

Saturday Morning the Hon. Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Knight of the Bath, tried the Experiment of his new invented Phæton, the other ſide of Weſtminſter-Bridge, when he put his Horſes in a full Gallop, and in a Moment, by pulling a ſtring the Horſes galloped off, and left him in the Carriage, which ſtood ſtill.

It is ſaid that Patents are preparing to be made out for five Britiſh and nine Iriſh Peerages—We are aſſured that when the Liſt was brought to his M——, before he opened it, he aſked whether the Heir of the late Lord Foley was there? *For that Gentleman*, ſays he, *ſhall be obliged to no one but my ſelf for this advancement; it is a Mark of Reſpect I ſhall pay to the Memory of his Predeceſſor.*

This Morning will be publiſhed (Price 1 s) A Letter from William Earl of Bath, in the Shades, to William, Earl of Chatham, at Court.

—— raviſh'd with the Whiſtling of a Name,
See Cromwell damn'd to everlaſting Fame. *Pope.*

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

The PITT, a *Firſt Rate* being much damaged in the *Head* in a *late Cruiſe* on the Coaſt of Scotland, is *paid off and laid up at Chatham*, where ſhe is to ſerve as a *Store ſhip*. On Examination, her Timbers, which were ſuppoſed to have been *true Engliſh Heart of Oak* turn out to be nothing more than mere *Scantlings* of a rotton *Scotch Fir*, brought up by the *Favourite* from *Mount Steuart* in *Bute-ſhire* and hewn out by him into a proper Form, at his *Dock-Yard*, near the *Pay-Office* Weſtminiſter

We hear that ſuch a ſurprizing Light has juſt now iſſued from the Temple of Liberty at Stowe, as will be of the utmoſt Importance in diſcovering the true Drift of ſome late ſecret Negotiations between the Thane and the Patriot; and will, it is ſaid, ſet the whole Tranſaction in ſo plain and clear a Point of View as the dulleſt Perſon will eaſily diſcern the Policy of the one, and the Patriotiſm of the other.

The Backwardneſs of the Citizens of London to addreſs on the preſent Miniſterial Changes, notwithſtanding the moſt preſſing Solicitations, brings to our remembrance a ſimilar Circumſtance in Shakeſpear's Richard the Third, where that Monarch thus addreſſes his Favourite, Buckingham:

—— *Well, Couſin, what ſay the Citizens?*
Buck.) *Now, by the Holy Mother of our Lord,*
The Citizens are MUM—— ſay not a Word.

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, July 30.

"A very extraordinary and unhappy affair happened here this Day; the Patriot, a Ship that had made many ſucceſsful Voyages to almoſt every Part of the Globe, that had withſtood many Storms, and was eſteemed not only to ſail the beſt, but to have the ſoundeſt Bottom in all the Britiſh Navy, ſunk on a ſudden here to the utmoſt Surpriſe and Aſtoniſhment of every Mortal, and broke all to Pieces.

"N B. There was at that Inſtant a ſtrong Squall of Wind from the North."

BRISTOL August 9.

We hear the Indian Miſſionary, who has been ſome Time in London to ſolicit Contributions for the Support of Charity Schools amongſt his Country-men, the American Indians, and who has ſeveral Times preached at the late Dr. Chandler's Meeting in the Old-Jury, with great Approbation, is now arrived here.

BOSTON, September 25.

Monday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Coronations, of Our Moſt Gracious Sovereign King GEORGE the Third, and Queen CHARLOTTE, the ſame was celebrated here with the uſual Demonſtrations of Loyalty and Joy.

We hear from Brookline, that a melancholly Affair lately happened in the Family of Capt. Craſts of that Town: Three of his Children, one of the Age of about 6 Years, going to School, gathered ſome Seeds out of a prickly-Pod that grows upon Henbane, of which one of them ate a great Quantity, and poiſoned himſelf to ſuch a Degree that he died in a ſhort Time after in great Agonies. Another was much poiſon'd and in great Diſtreſs, but is likely to recover; the Third, and youngeſt, eating but a ſmall Potion, was not ſo much affected. This Henbane is not what generally bears that Name; it grows in the High-Way and is commonly known here by the Name of Devil's-Weed; it has a wide ſpreading Stalk and a broad Leaf, bears a large round prickly-Pod, and is of a bad Smell; when ripe the Pod opens, and the Seeds are like ſmall Coffee.

John Wentworth, Eſq; is appointed Governor of New-Hampſhire. Martin Howard Eſq; is appointed Chief-Juſtice of North-Carolina. Joſeph Harriſon, Eſq; Collector for the Port of Boſton. Thomas Moffat, Eſq; Comptroller for the Port of New-London.

Before Admiral Colville ſailed, we hear, he ſent a diſpatch to the River St. Lawrance, for Capt. Dean, in his Majeſty's Ship Mermaid, to repair to Halifax as Senior Commander.

Juſt Publiſhed, & to be Sold at the Heart & Crown in Hartford,

MR. *INGERSOLL*'s LETTERS, containing a ſhort and entertaining Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs and Ending of the memorable *STAMP-ACT*.

TWO new Forges at ATSION and TANTON, are now finiſhed, and ſtand for Want of Bloomers and Finers: Any Workmen who behave ſoberly, and are Maſters of their Buſineſs, will meet with the beſt Encouragement. The Ore makes excellent Iron, and at one Fire, Bloomers have made above Sixteen Hundred Weight a Week. They lye near Little-Egg-Harbour, in New-Jerſey.—Wood-Cutters will be wanted this Fall. *Sept. 22, 1766.*

Colony of Connecticut, Hartford County, ſs. THE Subſcribers appointed by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and William Wolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, for ſaid County, Truſtees of the ſeveral Eſtates of Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Buckland and Joſiah Stancliſt, all of Windſor, in ſaid County, Inſolvent Debtors, on their ſeveral Petitions, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their ſeveral Creditors, in Number and Value; do hereby Notify all the ſeveral Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel, Jonathan and Joſiah, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Aaron Biſſel, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the third Monday of October, next, then and there to approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 94

Windſor, September 26, 1766.

Aaron Biſſel,
Abiel Abbot,
David Biſſel, Truſtees.

Colony of Connecticut, Hartford County, ſs. WE the ſubſcribers upon the Petition of John Roberts, junr. of Windſor, an Inſolvent Debtor, together with the major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, being appointed by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and William Wolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of the ſaid John, do hereby give Notice, to all the Creditors of the ſaid John, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the third Monday of October, next, at one of the clock afternoon, (if they ſee cauſe) there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and if need be, appoint others in their ſtead, and do any other buſineſs, relating to the ſaid John's eſtate, agreeable a late Act of this colony, to prevent fraud in debtors, &c. 94

Windſor, Sept. 26, 1766.

Return Strong,
Timothy Lomis,
Roger Newberry, *Truſtees*

PUblic Notice *is hereby given, to the Creditors of Charles Rockwell of Windſor, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Nathaniel Porter, Innholder in Windſor, on the laſt Tueſday of October next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon; then and there to exhibit their Claims againſt ſaid Rockwell's Eſtate; and to adviſe and aſſiſt, the Truſtees in other Matters proper and neceſſary.*

BENONI OLCOTT,
AARON BISSEL,
ELISHA PITKIN, *Truſtees.*

N. B. It is expected that the Claimants not only make Oath that their Charges are juſt; but alſo, that the Ballance they claim is juſtly due, and that they have received no Part thereof. And all Perſons indbted to ſaid Charles Rockwell's Eſtate, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to Benoni Olcott, and Aaron Biſſel, or they muſt expect to be ſued without further Notice.

Windſor, Sept. 25, 1766. 94

BListered and Fagot STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*

William Tiley, *in* Hartford, & Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown, *for 6d lb. per Hundred or Fagot, or 6¼d by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs. Hartford, Sept. 8th, 1766. cm

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Colony of Connecticut,
Litchfield County, ſs. Sept. 10th, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Litchfield County, by one of the Creditors of Thomas Tuttle, of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, (the ſaid Thomas being an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded himſelf, and now keeps concealed to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors—that, purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, dated the 10th Day of September, A. D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Thomas Tuttle, to be attached, ſeiz'd and taken; and that, unleſs the ſaid Thomas Tuttle ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

93 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Colony of Connecticut, to wit.
Hartford County, September 19, 1766.

PUrſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entitled, An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors." &c. Allan McLean, of Bolton, in the County of Hartford, and Colony aforeſaid, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part, in Number and Value of his Creditors, hath this Day exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe and Benefit of all his Creditors. Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of ſaid Allan McLean, to appear, (if they ſee Cauſe) at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder in Middletown, in the ſaid County, on the 7th Day of October next, to ſhew Reaſon (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Allan McLean ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion of ſaid Statute.

Certified per JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge, and
93 SETH WETMORE, Juſtice Peace & Quorum.

MONDAY, October 13, 1766. THE Numb. 94.

CONNECTICUT COURANT.

13 = 0
9 = 8
2 = 3
2 = 3
1 = 8
1=11=3

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford,
Ellſworth's Almanack, for the Year 1767.

TO BE SOLD,
By E. Auſtin,
Near the Court-Houſe in Hartford——the following Articles, for Goldſmith's and Jeweller's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and Square Steele Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Petre; Borax; Iron Rivet Wire; fine Binding ditto; Braſs Rivet Wire; Moulding Sand; Rotten Stone; Pummice Stone; Sandever; Sand Paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of Putts; Coral Beads; neat Thimble Stamp; red and white Foil; neat Stone Locket, ſet in Gold; Garnet Rings, cypher'd and white ditto; cypher'd and white Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold; Ditto in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver; cypher'd Ear-Ring Stones; brilliant Ditto; cypher'd Button-Stones, and brilliant Ditto.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid AUSTIN, upon Book, whoſe Accounts are more than one Year's Standing; are deſired to come and ſettle, or they may depend upon being ſued without further Notice.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JACOB BRANDIGEE, late of Middletwon deceaſed, are (once more) deſired to come and ſettle the ſame immediately, with Abigail Brandigee, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate, as they would avoid Trouble.

TO THE PRINTER.

HOW uncertain is the fate of man! to-day he is upon the top of the pinacle, & advanc'd to the higheſt degree of praiſe, to-morrow, he is down at the bottom; and all the ignominy and contempt of the meaneſt mortal is caſt upon him. How much then is human praiſe to be valued—How much then is [illegible] to be dreaded—What then is man whoſe breath is in his noſtrils?—— Thus the immortal PITT, who a few days ago was at the higheſt degree of praiſe, by all his Majeſty's moſt true and loyal ſubjects, the higheſt encomiums were given him. —— The great commoner, immortal, the great patriot of liberty, an angel for wiſdom, juſtice, humanity, nay the voice of the people was, no Pitt, no King. But now this great man, after many ſcenes, changes and turns of providence in our favour, through his wiſdom and prudence, (as ſecond cauſe,) in his great wiſdom ſees fit, to accept of a place in the houſe of Peers, which for wiſe reaſons before he refuſed; is at once try'd, judg'd, and condemn'd by the ungrateful World, without being heard a word in his own vindication. Now he is branded as a rogue, villain and a Traitor. He is ſatyriz'd and burleſq'd by the moſt infamous of Adam's race——But be not deceived, you who have truly thought well of this great man; theſe things come not from any who truly wiſh'd him well, they are only a trap to catch you with themſelves; now they ſpit their venom, they ſhew their teeth, they have try'd before and were not able to prevail. Now be careful leſt their deep laid ſcheme take its effect. Remember this great man, thy great friend, O America! is as capable of ſerving thy intereſt as ever; and never ſuffer the malice of Satan nor the wickedneſs of his emiſſaries to change thy good thoughts, or alienate thy dutiful affections towards him; believe him to be the ſame great good man, and thy great friend as ever; and he will prove ſo I doubt not. Let not ingratitude belong to any part of thy character; leſt the juſt puniſhment thereof ſhould alſo come upon thee. As thou haſt hitherto been moſt loyal ſubjects to thy moſt gracious Sovereign; ſo be faithful and true to thy beloved Pitt, and as he in his former glorious adminiſtration could be truſted, to carry into execution his own plans, (which all turn'd out well) without giving any account, or even being deſired to, ſo let us truſt him now, believing all ſhall turn out as well as formerly, and always remember, that we have no right to complain, before we have juſt cauſe to.—— Let not any of thoſe unjuſt ſatyres, and harſh and cruel reflections, that he is at laſt bought at his own price, and that he has fell into the trap, and that thoſe honeſt peices that are wrote in favour of him do him no honor, nor their authors; theſe are ſpeeches of ill-nature and a wicked heart, let none of theſe things move or prejudice you; dont deſire him with ſome ungrateful others, to return the honors you have confer'd upon him. Now, now is the time, and the beſt time to teſtiſie your love and gratitude to him, by conferring all the honors you are capable of upon him.—— Wait patiently and time will bring forth, he is thy great friend O America! let him remain ſo in thy breaſt, and reſolve that all the ſons of violence and lies, ſhall not prevail with you to join with them in belching out, detraction and calumny: but let love and gratitude to that great man, ſtill poſſeſs your breaſt; and never ſuffer yourſelves, to give way to any thing that ſhall prejudice you againſt your great Patriot and Benefactor, till you have full evidence that he is turn'd your enemy, by turning againſt your liberties. And as you had full evidence of his great faithfulneſs, wiſdom, policy, and many other virtues, towards your gracious King, his royal maſter and all his loyal ſubjects, before you ſounded forth his praiſe: ſo let the ſame rule have its operation through. I ſay, have full evidence, that he is a traitor to your liberties and privileges, before you cenſure or condemn him. And though the malice of his enemies may ſay this peice does him no great credit, nor the author; believe the greatneſs of his ſoul, pities the narrowneſs of their's, and the author regards their contempt with the ſame ſpirit.——Stand, O America! for your friend, who has ſtood for you, and fought the greateſt battle for you, that ever you was call'd to engage in, (and at a time, when through indiſpoſition of body, it was running the greateſt hazard; yet he counted not his life dear at that time for your ſakes) and has obtain'd a victory for you, has given the greateſt bond, even his own honor for your good behaviour. If you dont remember, you are guilty of the blackeſt ingratitude; and deſerve to be branded as ſuch, & will never deſerve another potent, powerful friend in the parliament of Great-Britain. Let us all then, with one heart and voice, do juſtice to the character of that great man, by ſounding forth his praiſe, and ſhowing our love and gratitude to him by all means and on all occaſions we can, and we may depend upon having every honeſt heart in Great-Britain, and the powers of Heaven on our ſide, againſt the gates of Hell and emmiſaries of the Devil.

A SON OF AMERICA.

September 29, 1766.

BListered and Fagot STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*

William Tiley, *in* Hartford, & Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown, *for 6d lb. per Hundred or Fagot, or 6¼d by leſs Quntities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs. Hartford, Sept. 8th, 1766. cm

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PUblic Notice *is hereby given, to the Creditors of Charles Rockwell of Windſor, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Nathaniel Porter, Innholder in Windſor, on the laſt Tueſday of October next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon; then and there to exhibit their Claims againſt ſaid Rockwell's Eſtate; and to adviſe and aſſiſt, the Truſtees in other Matters proper and neceſſary.*

BENONI OLCOTT,
AARON BISSEL,
ELISHA PITKIN, *Truſtees.*

N. B. It is expected that the Claimants not only make Oath that their Charges are juſt; but alſo, that the Ballance they claim is juſtly due, and that they have received no Part thereof. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Charles Rockwell's Eſtate, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to Benoni Olcott, and Aaron Biſſel, or they muſt expect to be ſued without further Notice.

Windſor, Sept. 25, 1766. 94

Juſt Re-printed, and to be ſold at the Heart and Crown, oppoſite the State-Houſe, in Hartford; [*Price 4d.*]

LITTLE CHILDREN invited to JESUS CHRIST. A SERMON, Preached in Hanover County, Virginia, May 8, 1758. With an Account of the late remarkable religious Impreſſions among the Students in the College of New-Jerſey. By SAMUEL DAVIES, *A. M.*

Where alſo may be had, [*Price 5d.*]

DIVINE SONGS, attempted in eaſy Language for the Uſe of CHILDREN. *By I. WATTS, D.D.*

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, Sept. 8.

Capt. *John Leaycroft, who arrived here laſt Saturday from Jamaica, and left Kingſton the 16th of Auguſt, gives us the following information, That the maſter of a Spaniſh veſſel, lately from Cuba, informed the company, that St. Jago was totally deſtroyed, not a brick or ſtone houſe left ſtanding, and the Moro-Caſtle there levelled with the ground; that the ſhock was ſo violent and ſudden, that near five thouſand perſons were buried in the ruins or ſwallowed up, and the earth rolled like the ſwell of ſea. Capt. Leaycroft did not aſk when it happened, but underſtood it to be on or about the eleventh of June.—Capt. Leaycroft informs, that he met with a ſevere ſtorm on the ſixteenth of Auguſt which he apprehends muſt have done conſiderable Damage, ſaw a diſmaſted ſhip, and heard of ſeveral veſſels wrecked on the Coaſt, near Port Morant.*

Sept. 22. *By a Gentleman who was lately at Cuba, we are informed, that the earthquake had not proved ſo fatal to St. Jago as was mentioned; that only part of the caſtle, all the churches, and moſt of the dwelling-houſes had been deſtroyed: but that the ſhock extended thro' all the South ſide of the iſland, in many parts of which the ground was much rent, and in ſome places ſunk.*

We have the pleaſure to learn by the maſter of a veſſel in four weeks from Jamaica, that the hurricane felt on the 16th of Auguſt, paſſed to leeward of that iſland, without doing any other damage there than what was occaſioned by a great ſwell of the ſea.

One William Linvill and his ſon were lately ſurpriſed and killed by Indians, as they were hunting in the mountains, beyond the head of Yadkin river: A young man who was with them eſcaped, but ſo much wounded, that he died ſoon after he got home. Some impute this outrage to the relations of thoſe Cherokees who had been murdered at Anderſon's barn in Virginia: But others ſuppoſe it to have been committed by Northward Indians, ſince accounts have been received that the Little-Carpenter's ſon and ſeven other of his relations were lately killed near the town where they lived.

The Great-Warrior and ſeveral other headmen of the upper Cherokees, have lately made a viſit to George Prince, Eſq; commandant at Fort Prince George. This is the firſt time that the Great-Warrior could be prevailed on to come to that fort ſince the war: He ſtaid with Mr. Prince fourteen days, was extremely well pleaſed, and appeared as well diſpoſed.—Upon the Creeks application to him to join them againſt the Chactabs, he refuſed to interfere, ſaying, they were rogues.

PHILADELPHIA, October 2.

Tueſday laſt Capt. Tarby arrived here from Martinico, and adviſes, that there were 39 Sail of Engliſh Veſſels either loſt or run aſhore in the Hurricane there.

Captain Tarby lay in the Harbour of Cul de Sac Francois, with two other Veſſels, where they rode out the Hurricane, without receiving any Damage. He ſays it was computed that 150 Veſſels were entirely loſt, beſides about 200 Freight and Paſſage Boats; that the Hurricane was rather ſeverer, and the Loſs greater than mentioned in the Martinico Gazette: And that as ſoon as the General's and Intendant's Permiſſions for Proviſions were iſſued, Flour arrived in ſuch Plenty from all Parts, that it fell to 45 and 40 Shillings a Barrel, which obliged ſome Veſſels from Barbados to go the Engliſh Iſlands with their Cargoes.

Capt. Woods from Montſerrat, adviſes, that on the 13th of Auguſt, they had a violent Swell there, with a freſh Gale at North-Eaſt, in which the Veſſels that were there put out to Sea, but had all returned, without receiving any Damage.

NEW-YORK, October 9.

The Sailor who laſt Week wounded Mr. Wallace, cut off his Ear, and attempted to cut his Throat, not having the leaſt Difference with him or any one in the Family before, and the Action appearing by all Circumſtances, to be merely the Effect of a ſudden Fit of Inſanity; the Sailor was deliver'd by the Magiſtrates to his Captain, who agreed to pay Mr. Wallace for his Cure and Loſs of Time.

PORTSMOUTH, October 6.

Laſt Friday night a large wolfe killed 15 or 16 ſheep within a quarter of a mile of this town, ſome of which were on Severy's Iſland: and on Saturday in the forenoon, in attempting to ſwim acroſs the River to this Town, was met by one Carter, a Fiſherman, in a ſmall Canoe, coming from fiſhing, who immediately ſtruck a ſmall ſpear which he had in his canoe, into his body, then cut off his head and bro't it on ſhore, for which he received a bounty of ten dollars, out of the treaſury.

BOSTON, October 9.

Dennis Debert, eſq; writes that the addreſs to his majeſty by the houſe of repreſentatives of this province on occaſion of the repeal of the ſtamp act, has been preſented by his Grace the Duke of Richmond, and moſt graciouſly received; and that it arrived the firſt of any of the addreſſes upon that happy event. Alſo that the votes of thanks to the ſeveral illuſtrious members of both houſes of parliament, who moſt eminently diſtinguiſhed themſelves as the patrons of our liberty, were very kindly received.

Several braſs pieces of cannon, taken at Senegal during the late war, have been brought to this town, and yeſterday were proved by ſome of the new artillery company.

NEWPORT, October 6.

A Letter from Caſtle Brew, at Annamaboa, on the Coaſt of Africa, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated June 20, 1766, ſays, "Sir, you'll be good enough to acquaint the Merchants trading to this Place, that the Coaſt is very much infeſted with Pirates, and that one in particular, is a Schooner, copper ſheathed, commanded by one Hide, has on board 34 Men, and is extremely well fitted with Swivels and Small Arms. She cruiſes between the River Setra-Crue and Cape Three-Points, and has taken between 12 and 14 Shallops, one of which belonged to Governor Brew, and had on board 1200l. Sterling in Goods and 50 Ounces of Gold Duſt: After taking from her a Cable and Anchor, for which they gave the Maſter a Receipt, they permitted him to go about his Buſineſs. Theſe Fellows neither murder nor force any into their Service; but on the Contrary, one of their Crew complaining that he was weary of that Life, they put him on Shore, and allowed him a Sufficiency to bear his Expences to the firſt Engliſh Factory."

From the New-York Mercury.

To the PRINTERS, &c.

AS the people in America have been miſ-informed of the conduct of JOHN HUSKE, Eſq; member of parliament for Malden, with regard to the late Stamp-Act, I beg you'll inſert the following addreſs to that Gentleman, by which the public will be convinced how far he acted a contrary part, and how aſſiduous he has been in the cauſe of America; and that on the very day his effigy was burnt at Boſton, he preſented the miniſtry a plan of 12 free ports in America; ſix whereof were, with the greateſt difficulty, obtain'd laſt ſeſſion, and if by experience, it appears that theſe do not prove inſtrumental to the introduction of foreign European manufactures, it is highly probable, that the remainder of theſe contained in his plan will be granted next ſeſſion, viz. Penſacola, St. Auguſtine, New-York, Piſcataqua, Halifax, and Baſſeterre, in the Iſland of Grenades: We are beſides told, that if the merchants of America will unite for the effectual prevention of foreign produce or manufactures getting clandeſtinely into his Majeſty's colonies, they may expect the whole of America will be put upon the ſame footing as the free ports of Dominica and Jamaica: And that they have this in their Power has been fully demonſtrated by the effects of the Union, to prevent any Goods from Great-Britain coming into the Colonies till the Stamp act was repealed. There is no other Objection in England, to let us have Wine, Fruit, and Olive Oil, directly from Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and Salt to the Colonies South of Pennſylvania, than the Fear of our introducing at the ſame Time other Articles, prejudicial to the Trade and Manufactures of Great-Britain: That Mr. Huſke would have obtained the Liberty laſt Seſſions, if he could have removed the mentioned Objection to the Satisfaction of the Miniſtry and of Parliament; hence it is preſumeable, all the Merchants of America will ſee that they are called upon by every conſideration of Duty, Gratitude, and Intereſt, to unite directly in proper Meaſures, to put a ſtop to all clandeſtine Trade that is injurious to the Intereſt of the Mother Country.

From the foregoing Facts, we may ſee the Neceſſity of being cautious in crediting Reports to the Prejudice of Gentlemen ſo remote from us; for to Mr. Huſke's unwearied Attention, we are, undoubtedly, in a great Meaſure, indebted, for the Reconciliation ſo happily effected between Great-Britain and her Colonies, in which ſuch noble Proviſions have been made for the extenſion of Trade of the one, and the Abilities of the other, to pay for the Manufactures required from Home.

It is to be hoped Mr. Huſke's countrymen will now lament their credulity, being impoſed upon relative to that Gentleman, & exert themſelves in obliterating their attempts, to diſgrace one of their beſt friends in ſuch a public manner, as juſtice, equity, and gratitude demand of them.

The Addreſs of the Merchants of Liverpool to John Huſke, *Eſq; Member of Parliament.*

WE have received, with infinite pleaſure, Mr. Haliday's *(one of the deputies from Liverpool to ſolicit the repeal of the ſtamp-act, &c.)* information, how much this kingdom and her colonies, are indebted to you, for your ſtrenuous and diſtinguiſh'd endeavours to obtain a repeal of the Stamp-act; the enforcement of which wou'd, at beſt, have for a long time, ſubverted our commerce with America, and have endangered not only the ruin of her, but of our own manufactures, and of the nation, while the happy and ſalutary repeal, we doubt not, will be received with joy, gratitude and thankfulneſs by the Americans, and our languiſhing, and almoſt loſt commerce, be revived with new ſpirit and vigor, to the advantage of both countries.

We are ſo deeply intereſted upon this particular occaſion, that we preſume to hope you will pardon our freedom in thus expreſſing our ſenſe of the noble part you have acted, and accept the ſincereſt and moſt reſpectful thanks of,

Sir, Your moſt obliged and very humble Servants;

(Signed by 161 Merchants.)

The Anſwer of John Huſke, Eſq; to the above Addreſs.

Weſtminiſter, March 1766.

Gentlemen,

I AM extremely ſenſible of the great honor you have conferred on me, in your kind approbation of my conduct in parliament, relative to the repeal of the American Stamp-act; & I am perſuaded, a repreſentation of it more favourable than it merits, has induced you to beſtow on me ſo obliging a teſtimony of your eſteem. The duty I owed to my native country, and the knowledge I had of the local circumſtances of it, demanded of me my utmoſt activity, in oppoſing the enacting of that law, when firſt propoſed, and made me flatter myſelf, that my remonſtrances againſt it, both in public and private, might not have been ineffectual. But the meaſure being reſolved on, predictions, tho' of an alarming nature, were then treated with contempt, which we have lived to ſee in leſs than a year verified, under a diminution, I fear, of the dignity and authority of this country.

Actuated by the ſame motives, animated by the diſtreſs of America, and the impending ruin of the commerce and manufactures of this country, I have employed my beſt efforts in contributing to its repeal; and I have the pleaſure to think, that the inexpediency of the act, the inequality of the tax, and the impracticability of the meaſure, were the true and only reaſons which engaged ſo great a majority to remove that cauſe of diſcontent, the ſource from which nothing but mutual miſery could flow to this kingdom and her colonies.

In the accompliſhing this very deſirable work, let me aſſure the conſtituents of the town of Liverpool, that much is to be attributed to the aſſiduity & activity of their moſt amiable and worthy repreſentative, Sir William Meridith; and I do moſt ſincerely congratulate them on a choice that reflects ſuch honor on their diſcernment. Conſcious of the little weight which my ſituation gives me, and of the little attention which my abilities may entitle me to, I have hitherto contented myſelf with the pleaſing reflection of having done my duty: But reanimated now by your generous approbation, I ſhall hereafter exert my beſt endeavours in promoting the reciprocal intereſt of this kingdom and her colonies. And by an unwearied application to the extention of the trade and manufactures of this country, ſecure to myſelf the continuance of your eſteem, held to be inviolable by, *Gentlemen,*

Your moſt obedient moſt obliged, and very humble Servant, JOHN HUSKE.

To the Merchants of Liverpool.

HARTFORD, October 13.

Laſt Wedneſday the General Aſſembly of this Colony, met at New-Haven. A Liſt of the Lower Houſe, is not yet come to Hand.

We hear from Hartwood (in the Province of Maſſachuſetts) that laſt Week they had a conſiderable Fall of Snow in that Town.

STolen or ſtray'd from the Subſcriber, of Worceſter, a dark ſtone HORSE, five Years old, 14½ Hands high, a white Stripe on his Noſe, a Star in his Forehead, paces and trots well. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Owner, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

Oct. 8, 1766. ANDREW BOYD.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Hartford, to examine and adjuſt the Claims and Demands upon the Eſtate of FREEMAN [illegible], late of Hartford, deceaſed, ([illegible] being repreſented inſolvent) this is to give Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs, at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, in Hartford, on the laſt Monday of October, and the firſt and laſt Mondays of November next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Oct. 11, 1766.

JOSEPH CHURCH,
JOHN H. LORD,
MOSES BUTLER, } Commiſſioners.

To be ſold, clear of Quit-Rent forever, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Acre, New-Jerſey Proc. (equal to Two Shillings, Connecticut Lawful Money.)

A Tract of valuable Land, in the Branch of the River Delaware, about thirty Miles above *Cuſhetunk*; containing ten Thouſand and thirty Acres, in the Province of New-York. It is bounded on two Rivers, the one Delaware, the other called Popaghton; a large Quantity of low Land on each River; and there is a large Brook, and two ſmaller, runs through it, very convenient for Mills of any Sort, as Delaware is Navigable to the aforeſaid Tract.——The Patent is near ſixty Years old, and a good Title will be given. Any thinking Perſon muſt allow, that the Price is very low. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES PARKER, in Beaver-Street, New-York.——If one Perſon ſhould think the Tract too large, it might make Twenty good Plantations, and every one be bounded on one or other of the Rivers, and might ſuit ſuch, or any leſſer Number that may think proper.——The Land was ſurveyed by Mr. Ebenezer Webb, a Surveyor well known in Connecticut; of whom any Perſon may learn the Quality of the Land, it being that Part of the Diviſion known by the Names of Lots N°. 2, and N°. 15; the Latitude very little to the North of Hartford; and a Road is now making, near to the ſaid Tract.

Juſt Re-Printed, and to be ſold by Thomas Green, *at the* Printing-Office, *in* Hartford.

THE TRIAL OF SPIRITS, both in Teachers and Hearers. Wherein is held forth the clear Diſcovery, and certain Downfal, of the Carnal and Anti-chriſtian Clergy of theſe Nations. Teſtified from the Word of GOD, to the Univerſity Congregations in Cambridge.

LONDON.

July 31. The reſpectful manner in which the Americans appear to receive the news of the repeal of the Stamp-Act, does them very great honour, and effectually juſtifies the meaſure. The nation, will receive advantage from it; the miniſtry ſome credit; and great glory will accrue to thoſe who in ſo diſtinguiſhed a manner took the lead in accompliſhing it. The framers of that tax, and oppoſers of its abolition, muſt now become doubly odious, both as Stateſmen and Patriots, or rather in their pretenſions to either character, which can never more be allowed them; for it is diſgraceful to take wrong meaſures, it muſt be infamous to aim at ſupporting them, when they are diſcovered to be wrong.

It is ſaid that a Bill will be brought into Parliament the next Seſſion, appointing Elections for Members of Parliament to be *by Ballot*; which, it is thought, will almoſt totally prevent all future Corruption on ſuch Occaſions; as it will be impoſſible to know on which Side an Elector votes, and conſequently render Candidates extremely cautious whom they truſt with a Bribe

W A N T E D.

Scandal-Mongers of all Kinds to abuſe the New Adminiſtration. Any Gentlemen well verſed in lying, perverting of meanings, making falſe reports, and raiſing of doubts, will be taken into full work for the enſuing Year. They muſt be equally able to white-waſh the blackeſt characters in power, as to black-ball the faireſt characters in power. They muſt have no ſcruples of conſcience about ſetting the nation together by the ears. Perſons who have the fear of the pillory before their eyes, or who do not hold the laws of their country at defiance will not be treated with.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr. Mat Trickum, at the Scotch Arms, in Knave Acre; or of Little Vamp, Bookſeller, at his Scandal Warehouſe.

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County, ſs.

WE the ſubſcribers upon the Petition of John Roberts, junr. of Windſor, an Inſolvent Debtor, together with the major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, being appointed by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and William Wolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of the ſaid John, do hereby give Notice, to all the Creditors of the ſaid John, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the third Monday of October, next, at one of the clock afternoon, (if they ſee cauſe) there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and if need be, appoint others in their ſtead, and do any other buſineſs, relating to the ſaid John's eſtate, agreeable a late Act of this colony, to prevent fraud in debtors, &c.

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Windſor, Sept. 26, 1766.

Return Strong,
Timothy Lomis,
Roger Newberry, } *Truſtees*

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County, ſs

THE Subſcribers appointed by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and William Wolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, for ſaid County, Truſtees of the ſeveral Eſtates of Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Buckland and Joſiah Stanclift, all of Windſor, in ſaid County, Inſolvent Debtors, on their ſeveral Petitions, in Conjunction with the Major Part of their ſeveral Creditors, in Number and Value; do hereby Notify all the ſeveral Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel, Jonathan and Joſiah, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Aaron Biſſel, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the third Monday of October, next, then and there to approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

94

Windſor, September
26. 1766.

Aaron Biſſel,
Abiel Abbot,
David Biſſel, } Truſtees.

Juſt Publiſhed, & to be Sold at the Heart & Crown in Hartford,

MR. *INGERSOLL's* LETTERS, containing a ſhort and entertaining Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs and Ending of the memorable *STAMP-ACT*.

Goſhen, Sept. 5, 1766.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Charles Willcocks, late of Goſhen, in the County of Litchfield, deceas'd, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber: And thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, or their Accounts will be put into Suit without further Notice.

Per Nathaniel Stanly, jun. Adminiſtrator.

To be ſold at the Heart and Crown, in Hartford.

THE Grounds and Rules of MUSICK explained: Or, An Introduction to the Art of SINGING by Note.

By THOMAS WALTER, A.M.

TO be ſold for Caſh or 6 Months Credit, with Security, One Negro Boy, about 17 Years old; Two Girls ditto, about 10 or 11 Years old, have been in the Country about 3 Months, by Timothy Miller, at his Houſe in Middletown. N. B. Beef, Pork, or Grain, will be taken as Caſh.

93

New-Haven, September 10, 1766.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription,

A VINDICATION of the Validity and Divine Right of Preſbyterian Ordination, as ſet forth in Dr. Chauncy's Sermon at the Dudleian Lecture; and Mr. Welles's Diſcourſe upon the ſame Subject; in Anſwer to the Exceptions of Mr. Jeremiah Leaming, contained in his late Defence of the Epiſcopal Government of the Church.

By NOAH WELLES, A.M. Paſtor of the First Church in Stanford.

The Piece is near ready, and will be put to the Preſs upon ſuitable Encouragement. The Price to Subſcribers will not exceed 1s. 6d.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Samuel Green, Printer, in New-Haven; Capt. Perez Fitch, in Stanford; Mr. Eliphalet Lockwood, Merchant, in Norwalk; Doctor Gideon Welles, of Fairfield; Mr. John Chandler, Merchant in Stratford; the Rev. Meſſrs. Dorr, of Hartford; Eells, of Middletown; Beckwith, of Lyme; Sprout, of Guilford; and Sherwood, of Fairfield.

It is deſired that the Subſcriptions may be forwarded to the Printer, by the firſt of November.

GOOD Saltertuda SALT, exchanged for FLAX-SEED, Buſhel for Buſhel, by *BENJAMIN HENSHAW*, at Middletown, or Rocky-Hill; who will give other Weſt-India or Engliſh Goods for Flax-Seed.

N. B. Said Henſhaw deſires all indebted to him, more than 6 Months, to pay him in Flax-Seed, Pork, Beef, Grain or Caſh, ſoon, or they may expect to be ſued at November Court, without further Notice.

Middletown, October 1, 1766. 95

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County, ſs. October 6th, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to *Jabez Hamlin*, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Hartford County, by one of the Creditors of *Moſes Burnham*, of *Hartford*, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, (the ſaid Moſes being an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded himſelf, and now keeps concealed to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors: that, purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued; directing all the Eſtate & Effects of ſaid *Moſes*, to be attached, ſeiz'd and taken; and that, unleſs the ſaid *Moſes Burnham*, ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

95 JABEZ HAMLIN.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

THE Neceſſity of a conſtant Readineſs for Death.

A DISCOURSE preached at Hartford North-Meeting-Houſe, May 25th, 1766: Occaſioned by that alarming Providence, the ſudden Demolition of the School-Houſe by Gun-Powder; whereby about Thirty Perſons were wounded, Six of whom are ſince dead.

By the Rev. JOHN DEVOTION, A.M. of Say-Brook; providentially preſent.

To be ſold at the HEART AND CROWN, in HARTFORD.

THE OECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.

Tranſlated from an *Indian* Manuſcript, written by an ancient BRAMIN. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Manner in which ſaid Manuſcript was diſcovered. In a Letter from an Engliſh Gentleman, now reſiding in *China*, to the Earl of—— [*The Seventh Edition.*]

C O N T E N T S.

PART I. *Duties that relate to Man, conſidered as an Individual.*
Conſideration—Modeſty—Application—Emulation—Prudence—Fortitude—Contentment—Temperance.

PART II. *Of the Paſſions.*
Hope & Fear—Joy & Grief—Anger—Pity—Deſire & Love.

PART III. *W O M A N.*

PART IV. *Conſanguinity, or natural Relations.*
Huſband—Father—Son—Brothers.

PART V. *Providence; or, The accidental differences of Men.*
Wiſe and Ignorant—Rich and Poor—Maſters and Servants—Magiſtrates and Subjects—

PART VI. *Social Duties.*
Benevolence—Juſtice—Charity—Gratitude—Sincerity—

PART VII. *Religion.*

Hartford; Printed by Thomas Green.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1766. THE Numb. 95.

CONNECTICUT COURANT.

LONDON, Auguſt 7.

Extract from a ſhort Account of a late ſhort Adminiſtration.

THE late Adminiſtration came into employment under the mediation of the Duke of Cumberland, on the 10th day of July, 1765, having laſted juſt one year and twenty days.

In that ſpace of time,

The diſtractions of the Britiſh-Empire were compoſed by the repeal of the American ſtamp-act.

But the conſtitutional ſuperiority of Great Britain was preſerved, by the act for ſecuring the dependence of the Colonies.

Private houſes were relieved from the juriſdiction of the Exciſe, by the repeal of the cyder tax.

The perſonal liberty of the ſubject was confirmed, by the reſolution for condemning the ſeizure of papers.

The trade of America was ſet free from injudicious and ruinous impoſitions.----Its revenue was improved, and ſet upon a rational foundation.----Its commerce extended with foreign countries; while all the advantages were ſecured to Great-Britain, by the act for repealing certain duties, and encouraging, regulating, and ſecuring the trade of this Kingdom, & the Britiſh dominions in America.

Materials were provided and inſured to our manufactures----The African trade preſerved and extended----The principles of the Act of Navigation preſerved, and the plan improved---And the trade for bullion rendered free, ſecure, and permanent by the act for opening certain ports in Dominica and Jamaica.

While that Adminiſtration provided for the liberty and commerce of their country, as the true baſis of its power, they conſulted its intereſts, they aſſerted its honour abroad with temper and firmneſs; by making an advantageous treaty of commerce with Ruſſia; by obtaining a liquidation of the Canada bills, to the ſatisfaction of the proprietors; by reviving and raiſing from its aſhes the negotiation for the Manilla ranſom, which had been extinguiſhed and abandoned by their predeceſſors.

They treated their ſovereign with decency, with reverence. They diſcountenanced, and it is hoped, forever aboliſhed the dangerous and unconſtitutional practice of removing military officers for their votes in parliament. They firmly adhered to thoſe friends of liberty, who had run all hazards in its cauſe, and provided for them in preference to every other claim.

With the Earl of B--- they had no perſonal connection; no correſpondence of councils. They neither courted him, nor perſecuted him. They practiſed no corruption; nor were they ever ſuſpected of it. They ſold no offices. They obtained no reverſions or penſions, either coming in, or going out, for themſelves, their families or their dependants.

St. JAMES's, Auguſt 6.

On Saturday the 26th of July, Mr. Ruſſel, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, arrived at the Right Hon. Mr. Secretary Conway's Office, with the Treaty of Commerce concluded between his Majeſty and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, which was ſigned at Peterſbourgh on the 20th June laſt, Old ſtile.

A very extraordinary letter to the mayor of Lymeric, for which 300 l. was offered to diſcover the author.

"Mr. MAYOR,

Sir It is with great indignation and contempt we reflect on the paſt and preſent maſſacre of many of the lives of our poor Roman Catholicks who are ſuffering for religion and liberty ſake, but ye heretic dogs the day will ſoon come that we will make your potent bloods go like a flood down your ſtreets ye heretick wolves we will ſoon ſhake off your yoke like true born ſons of hibernia and retaliate all grievances on your own heads you ſir with the corporation of Limerick thought to oppreſs the Roman catholick tradeſmen of the city by a grant of parliament charter but the time will ſoon come when we will drive your parliament to hell, and paint the walls inſide with the blood of its herotic members we are both able and willing to gain our liberty and ſettle ourſelves free maſters of our own ſoile and give you a fatle blow as our anceſtors gave the Dains and be well aſſured we will remember our love to you and the reſt of the clan and your member of the houſe *Charles Smith* by name for his vigilance in charters for the heretick hogs the tradeſmen of *Limerick*, that little pert animal Sir *Henry Heſton* ſhall pay for his vigilance in hunting the white boys ſo called we will give his body to our dogs for food and as a juſt reward of his merit his ſoul to the devil to conclude ſir a ſpeedy deſtruction to both king and government as by law eſtabliſt which is the ſincere wiſh of him who is and ever ſhall remain your profeſt enemy."

CHARLES-TOWN (S. Carolina.) Auguſt 18.

According to the informations we have received from different parts of the province, notwithſtanding the unuſual quantities of rain that have fallen laſt ſpring and this ſummer, if the harveſt ſeaſon ſhould prove good, there is a proſpect of a vaſt crop of Rice being made: But the Indico plant has ſuffered greatly by the rains: And the crop of corn is not likely to be very conſiderable.

AUGUST 25. By a letter from Auguſta, we are informed, that on the 29th three inhuman villains went to the houſe of John Scott Eſq; (commonly called ready money Scott) a Magiſtrate who lives above Stephen's-Creek, upon Savannah river, and robbed him of all his gold ſilver & paper money, to the amount of above 1450, l. treating him and his wife in a moſt barbarous manner. The account we have ſays, when they firſt came to his houſe, they demanded his money, upon which he offered them ſome half-pence; but they refuſed to take them ſaying they had not come 500 miles for his coppers; after which they ſeized him and his wife: The helpleſs old woman's head they covered with an empty bee-hive tied her up in a blanket, ran a brand's end of fire into her face, filled her eyes with aſhes, and then threw her into the chimney-corner: Mr Scott not being very ready to give up what they ſought

For Bullock

Act ſomewhat analogus in its Conſequences to the Eſcape from the Popiſh Plot, it was thought neceſſary, by the Conductors of the Pageantry, to increaſe the Pope's Retinue

any Perſon has found the ſame and at the Printing-Office in Hartford, they ſhall be rewarded for their Trouble.
November 8th, 1766.

himſelf Paſtor of a Congregational Church, in Suffield.
By GEORGE BECKWITH, &c.

they held him to the fire till his eyes were juſt ready to ſtart out of his head, burnt his toes almoſt off, heated irons and branded and burnt him in a ſhocking manner, and then made him ſwear three times on the bible, that he had no more money.—None of the perpetrators of this horrid barbarity are yet diſcovered.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 8.

MOurn, England, Old and New—from ſhore to ſhore—
Your great Commoner is now no more.
O Walpole, verſ'd in man! 'twas you foretold,
Each for his Price would ſtill be bought and ſold.—
Strange! that ambition ſhould itſelf defeat,
And bid a man grow little to grow great:
'Tis our own name that makes our acts our own:
Pitt was ador'd, but Chatham's quite unknown.
Eclipſ'd by titles thus, if patriots be,
Give me for life to keep the name of Free.

The N—— L——, who now holds the Great Seal, being aſked if that patent for the E. of C. ſhould be prepared for the S——s, made anſwer, Ay, ay, it muſt be ſo, there's no help for it, *but* I am ſure *there's not a man in the kingdom* will take it but himſelf. *The anſwer correſponds well with the good ſenſe and friendſhip of the N——e perſon who gave it. But there is a ſmall miſtake in it; for the enemies of the Commoner, and the enemies of their country, rejoice exceedingly at his defection; and thoſe who lay in wait for him, triumph in the ſucceſs of their ſnare; they ſpread a net for his feet and he has fallen into the* Pit *which they dug for him, thank God, he fell* alone.

It is ſaid a treaty of marriage will ſoon take place between Lord Viſcount Pynſent (Mr. Pitt's ſon) and the third daughter of John, Earl of Bute.

Aug. 9. Laſt Saturday morning died, at her lodgings near the Broad way in Deptford, aged 95 years, Mrs. Mary Luborne, relict of Capt. Luborne, formerly in the Eaſt India ſervice, who for upwards of 40 years has lived in Greenwich and Deptford, in the moſt penurious manner: ſhe even denied herſelf every neceſſary of life, wearing cloaths that would ſcarcely hide her nakedneſs, and thoſe covered with vermin; has not been known to have a ſpark of fire, or even a lighted candle, in her apartment for four years paſt, nor either to wear a ſhift or lie in a ſheet. She frequently went a begging on the high road, when ſhe went on buſineſs to London, and was alſo very light-fingered, having been detected in pilfering the moſt trifling things divers times. Notwithſtanding her wretched way of life, on opening her drawers, cheſts, &c. by her relations, there were found, as is ſtrongly reported, ſecurties in the bank, South-Sea, Eaſt-India, and other Stocks, to the amount of 40,000l. and upwards, beſides jewels and other precious ſtones, plate, china, clothes of every kind of the richeſt ſort, great quantities, of the fineſt ſilks, linen, velvets, &c. not made up, to a very great value, beſides a large ſum of money.

A letter received from Glouceſter, informs us, that on thurſday paſſed thro' that city for Scotland, in two hearſes, from Bath, the Remains of the late Earl and Counteſs of Sutherland. There is ſomething very affecting in the fate of theſe noble perſonages—The loſs of an only ſon, who died about a twelvemonth ago, lay ſo very heavy upon their ſpirits, that they determied to try whether the gaiety of Bath would deſpel the gloom. They had been there a few weeks only when the Earl was taken ill of a violent fever, during which the counteſs devoted herſelf ſo intirely to the care of her Lord, that it is aſſerted ſhe attended him for twenty one days and nights without ever leaving him, or going to bed; and the apprehenſions of his danger ſo affected her ſpirits and appetite, that her ſtomach refuſed all ſuſtenance, and ſhe died about three weeks ago, perfectly worn out with fatigue and watching; and on laſt monday ſe'night the fever carried off his Lordſhip,—This moſt amiable pair were an honor to Nobility. Their conjugal love was even proverbial. It appeared from the inſcriptions on the Coffins, that the Earl was only 31, and the Counteſs 26.

Among the variety of natural productions brought from Scotland by the gentleman mentioned in our yeſterday's paper, is that of the aſbeſtos, ſo well known to the ancients, by its duration after being tried in the fire. Altho' it is of the nature of a ſtone, yet, by a certain preparation, is diſſolved into ſomething like cotton, and may be wrought into a cloth. This gentleman, we are informed, has ſome of it made into paper, and has invented a red ink with which it may be wrote upon, and after being in the fire comes out pure and intire, but the letters are then of a black colour.

The aſbeſtos brought from Scotland, as mentioned in yeſterday's paper, was found among the rocks in the pariſh of Auchindoir near Strathbogie, and bordering upon the Highlands of Scotland. Some years ago the Lady of the Manor had a petticoat made of it. It is deſcribed by naturaliſts to be a fibrous, flexile, incumbuſtible, and elaſtic body, compoſed of ſingle and continuous filaments. Among the antients, Ciampi, of Rome, was ſucceſsful enough to make cloth of it, after ſteeping the ſtone in water and afterwards carding it as wool, and then having it ſpun into thread; which being wrought into a cloth by the help of other threads, and thrown into the fire, left the compoſition entirely of aſbeſtos. It will neither give fire to ſteel, nor ferment with equa fortis; and if thrown into the fire will endure the moſt extreme heat, without the leaſt injury to its texture.

Extract of a letter from Biceſter in Oxfordſhire, dated April 30.

"On Monday laſt curioſity led the principal inhabitants of this place to be preſent at the celebration of a more extraordinary marriage, than, perhaps, had ever before been ſolemnized at our church; the ſame couple having before not only been married a few years ago to each other, but in the interim each had the amazing fortune, one to marry a woman who had two huſbands, both living at the ſame time, and the other a huſband who had alſo two wives. The clergyman who performed the ceremony was ſo much afflicted with the gout, as to be obliged to be carried to church in a ſedan; and immediately after the wedding, at which the woman was given away by a Quaker, her child, about a month old, was brought to be baptized; and ſhe was afterwards publicly churched."

Letters from the lower Elbe, dated April 25, ſay, that all the pains the Empreſs of Ruſſia has taken to people the banks of the Volga has not anſwered her intentions. The foreigners who were enticed thither by the fine promiſes that were made to them, are periſhing with fatigue and wretchedneſs: They are abandoned to the diſcretion of the Chiefs, hated and feared by the people of the country, and deſtitute of protection againſt both; ſo that the borders of the Volga, which they looked upon as the land of promiſe, is likely to be the grave of theſe unhappy people.

Paris, July 7. In conſequence of the act of parliament of the 4th of June laſt, the young man committed for blaſphemy, was carried from the Conciergerie and executed at Abbeville the firſt of this month. He made the *Amende honorable* in declaring that he had wickedly and impiouſly, with deliberate purpoſe paſt before the holy ſacrament, without taking off his hat and kneeling; and that he had uttered blaſphemies againſt God, the Holy Sacrament, the Holy Virgin, Religion, the Commandments of God and the Church, mentioned in the proceſs; that he had ſung two ſongs, full of horrible and abominable blaſphemies againſt God, the Holy Sacraments, the holy Virgin, and the Saints, mentioned in the proceſs; and that he had paid marks of adoration to infamous books, and profaned the ſign of the Croſs, the Myſtery of the Conſecration of the Wine, the Benedictions uſed in the Church, and among Chriſtians, of which he repented, and begged pardon of God, of the King, and of Juſtice.

After this *Amende honorable*, he had his tongue cut out and his hands and his head cut off, and the whole conſumed in a burning pile of wood, with the body, and the aſhes ſcattered in the air. The Executioner burnt at the ſame time in the pile of wood *the Portable philoſophical Dictionary*, which makes a part of the infamous books which had been reported to the Regiſter of Court by the Seneſchal's Court of Abbeville. The other young man his accomplice is ſtill detained priſoner. They have delayed his ſentence, and the proceedings againſt two of the other three who have eſcaped; but the third had been executed in effigie."

LONDON, Auguſt 5.

Aug. 5. Eight celebrated Lawyers in Paris have ſigned a memorial, in which they give it as their opinion, that there are defects in the proceedings againſt ſome of the young fellows concerned in the affair of the crucifix at Abbeville; and conclude with a requeſt for the reverſion of their ſentance by a ſuperior tribunal; but it is thought this will not be granted. —Another Calas affair.

BOSTON, *October* 16.

Yeſterday his Excellency was pleaſed to declare in Council, that it was his Intention that the General Court ſhould meet at the Time it ſtands prorogued to, being the Twenty-ninth of the preſent *October*, that they may have any Opportunity to give an Anſwer to the Recommendation of His Majeſty, at the requeſt of the Houſe of Commons, which was laid before the Court laſt Seſſion.

We hear from Stoughton, that on Monday the 6th a Barn almoſt full of Hay and Grain, was ſtruck with the Lightning and ſoon conſumed by the Fire, notwithſtanding the utmoſt Efforts of the People to extinguiſh it. The Owner and his Son were in the Barn at the Time it was ſtruck, and providentially were ſo little hurt that they got out into the Yard before the Fire reached them.

We hear that a few days ago a Perſon had both his Eyes put out by pouring ſome cold Lyes into a Kettle to prevent the hot Lyes from flowing over when fluxing to make Pot-Aſh.

HARTFORD, October 20.

A ROLE of the Repreſentatives returned to the General Aſſembly, now ſitting in New-Haven.

For *Hartford County*.

Hartford. Mr. John Ledyard, Col. John Pitkin, ✣
Weathersfield. Hon. John Cheſter, ✣ Capt. Eliſha Williams.
Windſor. Mr. Alexander Wolcott, Mr. Matthew Rockwell.
Farmington. Mr. Solomon Whitman, ✣ Capt. John Strong.
Middletown. Hon. Jabez Hamlin, ✣ Mr. Seth Wetmore.
Glaſtenbury, Mr. John Kimberly, ✣ Mr. Jonathan Welles. ✣
Simſbury. Mr. John Owen, ✣ Mr. Oliver Humphry, ✣
Tolland. Capt. Zebulon Weſt (*Speaker*) Capt Samuel Chapman ✣
Colcheſter. Mr. Daniel Foot, Capt. Peter Bulkley.
Willington. Mr. Moſes Holmes, ✣ Capt. Timothy Pearl.
Enfield. Mr. Edward Collins, Mr. Nathaniel Terry.
Haddam. Capt. Thomas Sheldon. ✣
Bolton. Mr. David Strong. ✣ Capt Thomas Pitkin. ✣
Somers. Mr. Emroy Peaſe, Mr. Reuben Saxe. ✣
Suffield. Mr. William King.
Hebron. Mr John Phelps, Capt. Samuel Gilbert.
Eaſt-Haddam. Mr. Daniel Brainard. ✣
Stafford. Mr. Daniel Alden, Mr. Nathan Johnſon. ✣

For *New-Haven County*.

New-Haven. Mr. Daniel Lyman, ✣ Mr. Samuel Biſhop.
Guilford. Mr. Nathaniel Hill, Mr. Nathaniel Ruggles.
Milford. Capt. John Fowler, Mr. Robert Treat.
Darby. Mr. Daniel Holbrook, Capt. Abel Gunn.
Waterbury. Capt. James Wadſworth, ✣ Mr. Samuel Lewis. ✣
Durham. Capt. James Wadſworth, ✣ Col. Eliſha Chauncey ✣
Wallingford. Hon Benjamin Hall, ✣ Capt. Maycock Ward.
Branford, Mr. James Barker, ✣ Mr. Samuel Ruſſell.

For *New-London County*.

New-London. Mr. Richard Law, ✣ Mr. William Hillhouſe.
Norwich. Mr. Iſaac Tracy. Mr. Joſeph Tracy. ✣
Stonington. Col. Henry Babcock, ✣ Mr. Charles Phelps. ✣
Preſton. Mr. Simon Brewſter, ✣ Capt. John Tyler. ✣
Lyme. Capt. Joſeph Mather, ✣ Capt. Eliſha Marvin. ✣
Say-Brook. Capt. Hez. Whittelſey, ✣ Mr. John Tulley. ✣
Groton. Capt. Moſes Fiſh. Capt. Benadum Gallup.
Killingſworth. Mr. Joſeph Willcox, ✣ Mr. Benjamin Gale. ✣

For *Fairfield County*.

Fairfield. Capt. David Burr, ✣ Hon. Ebenezer Silliman. ✣
Norwalk. Mr. Thomas Fitch, jun. Mr. Joſeph Platt.
Stanford. Capt. Charles Webb, Col. Jonathan Hoit.
Newtown. Capt. Henry Glover, Mr. Oliver Touſey. ✣
Ridgefield. Mr. William Lee, Mr. Nathan Olmſted.
New-Fairfield. Capt. Daniel Towner, ✣ Mr. James Potter. ✣
Stratford. Capt. Robert Fairchild, Capt. Ichabod Lewis.
Greenwich. Capt. Jabez Sherwood, Capt. Meſſenger Palmer.
Danbury.

For *Windham County*.

Windham. Maj. Jedediah Elderkin, Mr. Hezekiah Maning. ✣
Killingſley. Mr. Bryant Brown, Capt. Silas Hutchins. ✣
Woodſtock. Capt. Nehemiah Lyon, Capt. Samuel Chandler. ✣
Canterbury. Capt. Jabez Fitch, ✣ Mr. Stephen Froſt. ✣
Plainfield. Mr. Eliſha Payne, Mr. Ezekiel Pierce.
Aſhford. Capt. Benjamin Sumner, Capt. Jedediah Fay.
Coventry. Mr. Phinehas Strong, Capt. Ebenezer Kingſbury.
Manſfield. Mr. Samuel Stutſon, ✣ Mr. Samuel Gurley. ✣
Lebanon. Major William Williams (*Clerk*) Capt. Joſhua Weſt. ✣
Vollingtown. Capt. Robert Dixon, Mr. John Smith. ✣
Pomfret. Mr. Jonathan Dreſſer, Col. Iſrael Putman.

For *Litchfield County*.

Litchfield. Col. Ebenezer Marſh, Capt. John Marſh. ✣
New-Hartford. Capt. Matthew Gillet, ✣ Mr. Iſrael Loomis ✣
Harwinton. Capt. Abijah Catlin, Mr. George Catlin. ✣
Kent. Mr. Cyrus Marſh, ✣ Mr. Eliphalet Comſtock.
New-Milford. Mr. Buſhnal Boſtwick, Capt. Samuel Canfield.
Canaan. Capt. Charles Burril, Mr. Samuel Forbes ✣
Cornwall. Mr. Heman Swift, Mr. Thomas Ruſſell. ✣
Goſhen. Capt. Moſes Lyman, Capt. Samuel Naſh ✣
Woodbury. Mr. Daniel Sherman, Capt. Increaſe Moſeley.
Saliſbury. Capt. Thomas Chittenden, Mr. Joſhua Porter.
Sharon. Mr. John Williams, Mr. Jeremiah Dey. ✣
Torrington. Mr. John Cook, Mr. Noah Wilſon.

Thoſe with this (✣) *Mark annexed to their Names, were not Members the laſt Seſſions of Aſſembly.*

On Monday laſt was found dead, in a Ditch at Groton, the Body of Mr. Andrew Foreſyth of that Town.—The Jury who were ſummoned to examine into the Cauſe of his Death were of Opinion that the Deceaſed in a Fit, (to which he has been ſubject) fell backwards into ſaid Ditch, and was drowned.

Advertiſements.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe, Barn and Place, in which Mr. William Knox lives; the Place, Tenement, &c. where Mr. Benjamin Bigelow lives; about one Acre of Land on the Eaſt-Side the River, and about half an Acre on the Weſt-Side, North of the new Road. For Particulars enquire of Col. Samuel Talcott, or ſaid Bigelow.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. Eliſha Forbes, late of Canaan deceaſed, are deſired immediately to ſettle the ſame, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice at January Court next, and thoſe that have Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are reminded to exhibet the ſame to the Commiſſioners, as has been advertiſed in a former Paper, &c.

HANNAH FORBES. Adminiſtratrix.

Canaan, October 15th, 1766.

STRAY'D away from Joſeph Bunce, in July laſt, an old brown Mare, about 13 Hands and an half high, natural Pacer, upwards of 12 Years old, no white about her, except ſhe is a little whitiſh under her Mane and Fore-Top, her Mane and Dock cut laſt Spring, no Brand as I remember. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward, paid by

JOSEPH BUNCE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid Mare, on their Perril.

Hartford, October 20, 1766.

Will be ſold, for Ready Money, to the higheſt Bidder, on Thurſday the 6th of November next, at the Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Innholder in Litchfield,

ABOUT fifteen Acres of good Land, under Improvement, with a Houſe, Barn and Orchard thereon, which is very conveniently ſituated for a Tradeſman, as it lyes but about three Quarters of a Mile Weſt of the Court-Houſe, in Litchfield, upon the Road leading to New-Milford, Kent and Cornwall. Litchfield, 11th October, 1766.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

On Tueſday Se'nnight, one John Sullivan was found dead in the Hold of a new Ship, lying at one of our Wharfs; he was a labouring Man, and it was thought was going in the Dark to ſleep between Decks and fell down the Fore Hatchway. He had been miſſing two Days.

On Monday laſt, about Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, one Mary Nicholſon, a young Girl, on Society-Hill, was delivered by herſelf of a Male Infant, and privately threw it down the Neceſſary-Houſe, which was ſoon after taken out, quite dead.

Monday Night two of the Priſoners under Sentence of Death, attempted to get their Irons off, and had almoſt accompliſhed their Deſign, by ſawing them with a Knife, but were diſcovered by the Goaler, and ſecured.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

Saturday laſt his Excellency Governor Moore, with his Lady, came to Town from Albany, and were ſaluted with the Cannon on the Fort.—We hear his Excellency was four Days at Mount Johnſon, with Sir William.

On Sunday laſt ſailed his Majeſty's Packet the Lord Hyde, Capt. Goddard, with the Mail for Falmouth.

BOSTON.

Meſſ. Drapers,

The following Preſcription, given by a Gentleman Foreigner lately paſſing thro' theſe Parts, having been uſed with good Succeſs for the Help and even Cure of Perſons in a hectic and conſumptive State, you are deſired, for the Benefit of the Community, to communicate it to them thro' the Channel of your Gazette.

TAKE two Handfulls of Lungwort, that grows on the North Side of the white Oak Tree, half an Ounce of Allocampane Roots and a Stick of Liquoriſh; put them into a Quart of Spring Water: boil it away to a Pint; ſtrain it off and bottle it, and it is fit for uſe as follows, viz. Drink one Tea-Cup full Morning and Evening, as you would Coffee or Tea, only obſerving firſt to put into your Tea-Cup two Spoonfulls of good brown Sugar and two of ſweet Oyl; beat your Sugar and Oyl well together, then pour it into your Liquor and drink it—be ſparing in the Uſe of Salt, Vinegar, and Pepper.

HARTFORD.

Laſt Tueſday, a Child about Five Years old, (Son of a Frenchman, who goes by the Name of Alexander,) fell into a Tub of hot Water, that was prepared for ſcalding Hogs, and was ſcalded ſo much, that he died in a few Hours.

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County, ſs. October 6th, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to *Jabez Hamlin*, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Hartford County, by one of the Creditors of *Moſes Burnham*, of *Hartford*, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, (the ſaid Moſes being an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded himſelf, and now keeps concealed to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors—that, purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entitled "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate & Effects of ſaid *Moſes*, to be attached, ſeiz'd and taken; and that, unleſs the ſaid *Moſes Burnham*, ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satiſfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

95 JABEZ HAMLIN.

New-Haven, September 10, 1766.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription,

A VINDICATION of the Validity and Divine Right of Preſbyterian Ordination, as ſet forth in Dr. Chauncy's Sermon at the Dudleian Lecture; and Mr. Welles's Diſcourſe upon the ſame Subject; in Anſwer to the Exceptions of Mr. Jeremiah Leaming, contained in his late Defence of the Epiſcopal Government of the Church.

By NOAH WELLES, A. M. Paſtor of the First Church in Stanford.

The Piece is near ready, and will be put to the Preſs upon ſuitable Encouragement. The Price to Subſcribers will not exceed 1s. 6d.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Samuel Green, Printer, in New Haven; Capt. Perez Fitch, in Stanford; Mr. Eliphalet Lockwood, Merchant, in Norwalk; Doctor Gideon Welles, of Fairfield; Mr. John Chandler, Merchant in Stratford; the Rev. Meſſrs. Dorr, of Hartford; Eells, of Middletown; Beckwith, of Lyme; Sprout, of Guilford; and Sherwood, of Fairfield.

It is deſired that the Subſcriptions may be forwarded to the Printer, by the firſt of November.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JACOB BRANDIGEE, late of Middletwon deceaſed, are (once more) deſired to come and ſettle the ſame immediately, with Abigail Brandigee, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate, as they would avoid Trouble.

GOOD Saltertuda SALT, exchanged for FLAX-SEED, Buſhel for Buſhel, by *BENJAMIN HENSHAW*, at Middletown, or Rocky-Hill; who will give other Weſt-India or Engliſh Goods for Flax-Seed.

N. B. Said Henſhaw deſires all indebted to him, more than 6 Months, to pay him in Flax-Seed, Pork, Beef, Grain or Caſh, ſoon, or they may expect to be ſued at November Court, without further Notice.

Middletown, October 1, 1766.

95

TO BE SOLD,

By E. Auſtin,

Near the Court-Houſe in Hartford——the following Articles, for Goldſmith's and Jeweller's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and Square Steele Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Petre; Borax; Iron Rivet Wire; fine Binding ditto; Braſs Rivet Wire; Moulding Sand; Rotten Stone; Pummice Stone; Sandever; Sand Paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of Putta; Coral Beads; neat Thimble Stamp; red and white Foil; neat Stone Locket, ſet in Gold; Garnet Rings, cypher'd and white ditto; cypher'd and white Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold; Ditto in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver; cypher'd Ear-Ring Stones; brilliant Ditto; cypher'd Button-Stones, and brilliant Ditto.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid AUSTIN, upon Book, whoſe Accounts are more than one Year's Standing; are deſired to come and ſettle, or they may depend upon being ſued without further Notice.

B*liſtered and Fagot* STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*

William Tiley, *in* Hartford, & Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown, *for* 6d *lb. per Hundred or Fagot, or* 6d½ *by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs. Hartford, Sept. 8th, 1766.

To be ſold, clear of Quit-Rent forever, at Two Shillings and Six-pence per Acre, New-Jerſey Proc. (equal to Two Shillings, Connecticut Lawful Money.)

A Tract of valuable Land, in the Branch of the River Delaware, about thirty Miles above *Cuſhetunk*; containing ten Thouſand and thirty Acres, in the Province of New-York. It is bounded on two Rivers, the one Delaware, the other called Popaghton; a large Quantity of low Land on each River; and there is a large Brook, and two ſmaller, runs through it, very convenient for Mills of any Sort, as Delaware is Navigable to the aforeſaid Tract.——The Patent is near ſixty Years old, and a good Title will be given. Any thinking Perſon muſt allow, that the Price is very low. Whoever has a Mind to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES PARKER, in Beaver-Street, New-York.——If one Perſon ſhould think the Tract too large, it might make Twenty good Plantations, and every one be bounded on one or other of the Rivers, and might ſuit ſuch, or any leſſer Number that may think proper.——The Land was ſurveyed by Mr. Ebenezer Webb, a Surveyor well known in Connecticut; of whom any Perſon may learn the Quality of the Land, it being that Part of the Diviſion known by the Names of Lots No. 2, and No. 15; the Latitude very little to the North of Hartford; and a Road is now making, near to the ſaid Tract.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Hartford, to examine and adjuſt the Claims and Demands upon the Eſtate of FREEMAN GROSS, late of Hartford, deceas'd, (ſaid Eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) this is to give Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs, at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, in Hartford, on the laſt Monday of October, and the firſt and laſt Mondays of November next, at 9 o'Clock, in the Forenoon.

Oct. 11, 1766.

JOSEPH CHURCH,
JOHN H. LORD,
MOSES BUTLER. } Commiſſioners.

STolen or ſtray'd from the Subſcriber, of Worceſter, a dark ſtone HORSE, five Years old, 14 ½ Hands high, a white Stripe on his Noſe; a Star in his Forehead, paces and trots well Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Owner, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

Oct. 8, 1766. ANDREW BOYD.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford;

Ellſworth's Almanack, for the Year 1767.

To be ſold at the HEART AND CROWN, in HARTFORD.

THE OECONOMY OF HUMAN LIFE.

Tranſlated from an *Indian* Manuſcript, written by an ancient BRAMIN. To which is prefixed, an Account of the Manner in which ſaid Manuſcript was diſcovered. In a Letter from an Engliſh Gentleman, now reſiding in *China*, to the Earl of——

[*The Seventh Edition.*]

CONTENTS.

PART I. *Duties that relate to Man, conſidered as an Individual.*
Conſideration—Modeſty—Application—Emulation—Prudence—Fortitude—Contentment—Temperance.

PART II. *Of the Paſſions.*
Hope & Fear—Joy & Grief—Anger—Pity—Deſire & Love.

PART III. *WOMAN.*

PART IV. *Conſanguinity, or natural Relations.*
Huſband—Father—Son—Brothers.

PART V. *Providence; or, The accidental differences of Men.*
Wiſe and Ignorant—Rich and Poor—Maſters and Servants—Magiſtrates and Subjects—

PART VI. *Social Duties.*
Benevolence—Juſtice—Charity—Gratitude—Sincerity—

PART VII. *Religion.*

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

To be ſold at the Heart and Crown, in Hartford.

THE Grounds and Rules of MUSICK explained: Or, An Introduction to the Art of SINGING by Note.
By THOMAS WALTER, A. M.

Juſt Publiſhed, & to be Sold at the Heart & Crown in Hartford,

MR. *INGERSOLL*'s LETTERS, containing a ſhort and entertaining Hiſtory of the Riſe, Progreſs and Ending of the memorable *STAMP-ACT*.

Hartford; Printed by Thomas Green.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1766. THE Numb. 96.

CONNECTICUT COURANT.

ALBANY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1766.

HIS Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Bart. arrived here on Thurſday laſt, late in the Evening, from his Expedition on Lake Champlain, and proceeded immediately to Capt. Schuyler's; from whence he ſet out again Yeſterday for Schenectady, in his Way to Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON's, attended by ſeveral Gentlemen of this City.——Whilſt his Excellency and General CARLETON, were employed in ſettling the Boundaries between the two Provinces, the *Caeh-nawagha* Indians reſiding on the River St. Lawrence, having been informed of their Arrival at the upper End of Lake Champlain, ſent a Deputation to welcome them, which they received in their Tents, on the Iſle *de la Motte*, with the uſual Ceremonies; and were addreſs'd by one of the Chiefs, in the following Words:

BROTHERS, *the Governors of* New-York *and* Quebec;

THE ſeven confederate Nations of the Province of Quebec, having heard of your coming to theſe Parts, tho't it their Duty to ſend a Deputation to wait upon, and to addreſs you on your Arrival.——We their Deputies, therefore, thank the Being above, for having been pleaſed to let us meet you in good Health, and for having guarded you on your Journey from any Accident; and likewiſe for having protected our new Governor on his Voyage over the great Lake, to arrive ſafe in his Government; and we moſt heartily bid him welcome, and wiſh him perfect Health and Happineſs to govern the ſame; recommending the Indian Nations in his Government to his Favour and Protection; this we confirm with theſe *Strings of Wampum.*

BROTHERS,

Having at the ſame Time heard that you was to aſcertain and fix the Boundaries between your reſpective Provinces, we ſaw it a very proper and convenient Opportunity, to return the Great KING of ENGLAND, our Father, our moſt humble Thanks, through you, for having moſt graciouſly taken Notice of all Indian Nations, their Lands, and Trade in America, in his Royal Proclamation of October 1763; which our Friend and Brother Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, had then publiſhed to us, by his Deputy, Capt. CLAUS: And we moſt heartily requeſt of you to ſupport and protect us in the ſame, as our hunting Grounds lay chiefly in your two Governments.

A large Belt of black Wampum.

BROTHERS,

Since we lived under the French Government, we enjoyed our Hunting and Fiſhing about this Lake, without Interruption or Moleſtation; and were aſſured by the French Governor to continue ſo to do, as long as we lived hereabouts. As to the Dominion of the Lake, and the Lands thereupon, it is true, he reſerved that to the French King; but as to the wild Beaſts in the Wood, and the Fiſh in the Waters thereof, he ſaid they were for the Uſe of the Indian Nations living about it, without Exception; and which accordingly we have enjoyed above this eighty Years paſt: But now, BROTHERS, ſince this Lake and Country is in your Poſſeſſion we find there have ſeveral Settlements been making thereupon, which altho' it was not the Caſe in the French Time, yet we make no Objection to it; all that ſurprizes and alarms us is, that ſome of theſe new Settlers have told to ſome of our People, that they ſhould not hunt within their Right; ſhould this be the Caſe, and they have it in their power ſo to do, it would at once fruſtrate our preſent Hopes of His Majeſty's good Will towards us, and deprive us of our principal Subſiſtance and Livelihood.—And we beg by this Belt of Wampum, that you will be pleaſed to ſupport us in what his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to reſerve to us, and be glad of your Opinion and Anſwer upon what we have now laid before you.

A long Belt of Wompum.

BROTHERS,

What we have been ſpeaking to you, concerning the Lake and Lands in Queſtion, was only ſince the Time the Europeans have come amongſt us; and as to the original Owners thereof, it is well known to have been the undiſputed Right of the Six Nations, and was chiefly occupied in the hunting Seaſons by the antient Mohawks, whoſe Deſcendants we are; and our Forefathers going to hunt, chiefly in this Neighbourhood, was one of the principal Reaſons for our ſettling upon the River St. Lawrence, near Montreal; as whenever they killed any Game neareſt that Market, they carried it there, and being well received and flattered by the French; and on the contrary, ſlighted and neglected by the Dutch, who then poſſeſſed the Province of New-York: Families after Families ſettled and remained in Canada, which occaſioned the Eſtabliſhment of what to this Day is called the French-Mohawks, and where we now live.——As to the firſt Building ever made upon Lake-Champlain, it is well known to be Crown-Point, which our middle-aged Men all well remember; and the Six Nations hearing of it, immediately remonſtrated againſt it to the French Governor, who telling them it was to guard againſt a ſudden Attack from the *Engliſh*, prevailed upon them with difficulty, to let him finiſh it; which at laſt they conſented to, with Condition, that no other Settlement ſhould be made upon the Lake hereafter, which he readily engaged in, and promiſed to obſerve.

BROTHERS,

The laſt Part of our Speech we have only made you by Way of Information; and therefore give no Wampum upon it.

To which their EXCELLENCIES *returned the following Anſwer.*

BROTHERS,

WE return you our ſincere Thanks for your Compliments of Congratulation on our Arrival here; and are extremely happy in having the earlieſt Opportunity of giving you the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of our good Will towards you.

BROTHERS,

As we are perſuaded you will not be wanting on your Parts, to merit that Protection which has been granted to you by the BRITISH CROWN, we ſhall always diſcourage every Attempt made in our reſpective Provinces of *New-York* and *Quebec*, to diſturb you in thoſe Rights and Privileges which have been confirmed to you; and ſhall endeavour, by every Means, to promote a mutual Confidence and good Underſtanding with the Seven Confederate Nations; recommending it to you, at the ſame Time, on this, as well as on any future Occaſion, to make a proper Diſtinction between Acts of Government, and the Proceedings of Individuals; nor to ſuppoſe, from the raſh and unjuſtifiable Actions of particular Perſons, that any public Countenance will be given to Violence and Oppreſſion."

Several Preſents were afterwards made to them, of different Kinds of Proviſions: with which, as well as the Aſſurances of Protection given to them, they appeared highly ſatisfied, and ſet out on their Return the ſame Day.

Tranſlation from a Swediſh Author.

ENGLAND without Diſpute is the Queen of Iſles, the Empire and Arſenal of Neptune. She is at the ſame Time the Peru of Europe, the Kingdom of Bacchus, the School of Epicurus, the Academy of Venus, the Country of Mars, the Abode of Minerva, the Support of Holland, the Scourge of France, the Purgatory of Partiſans of Oppoſition, and the Paradiſe of thoſe of Liberty. The Women are handſome, but their Beauty is attended with ſomething very inſipid. Bravery there, is, as it were, natural to the Men, but carried to an Exceſs that approaches to Savageneſs. Wit & Judgement Reign there, and perhaps more than in any Country whatever; but they produce a certain Air of Pride, which conſiderably diminiſhes their Merit. 'Tis there, one may ſay, that Fortune diſtributes her Favours abundantly; but theſe Iſlanders are ignorant of the Uſe they ought to make of them to Strangers, as the Courtiers and their Taſte are the only Objects of their Liberality. Their Language is an odd Mixture of almoſt all the Tongues of Europe; but with this Advantage that it expreſſes itſelf the beſt of all of them: In ſhort, 'tis a Nation, where nothing is wanting to its Happineſs, but to know how to enjoy it. Her natural Reſtleſſneſs and extreme, Jealouſy for Liberty and Property, have often plunged her into Civil Wars, which have laid her within ſix Inches of her Deſtruction.

The three Journies I made there having let me into their Manners, I venture to aſſert that it is the moſt delightful Country in the World for young Gentlemen to be amuſed in, provided they are Maſters of the Language, and able to ſupport the Expence:——And if the high Road to Hell be ſown with Delights and Pleaſures, you muſt neceſſarily paſs through England to it.

LONDON, Auguſt 9.

Inoculation for the Small Pox has become ſo common, and withal, ſo ſucceſsful, by the practitioners in Eſſex that the moſt timerous ventures to undergo the operation; an extraordinary inſtance of the truth of this will appear in the following article: Mr. Bright, of Maldon, and brother to the late corpulent Mr. Bright, being greatly terrified of having the ſmall pox, from his bulk, reſolved, on ſeeing ſo great a number recover from that diſorder, to undergo the operation; and accordingly after the uſual preparation, was inoculated, and laſt week happily recovered with only the loſs of as much fleſh, when he came to put on his uſual waiſtcoat, as buttoned up a middle-ſiz'd man in it with him; however, he is in full ſpirits, and likely to continue ſo.

Mr. Alderman Trecothick, we are well aſſured, intends to ſtand Candidate for the City of London at the next General Election.

We have already had (ſays a political Writer) a happy Earneſt given us of the intended Patriotiſm of future Meaſures, by finding that the Great are not now merely quarrelling for Places and Penſions; for we find that the noble Earl, who has been ſo long and ſo ſtrenuous in the Oppoſition, will ſupport the future Adminiſtration without deſiring any Poſt whatever: A noble example, worthy of every Commendation! We find too, that an able Commoner, if report ſays true, will relinquiſh the moſt lucrative Poſt of any, and at the ſame Time the moſt indolent one, in order to ſerve his Country in one of much leſs Profit, and a much more buſy Scene, wherein his Abilities are wanted. What though Party Malice has branded him with the Title of Weathercock! we know that no Man who loved his Country could, during the late Squabbles, remain long attached to any one Side without forfeiting his own Judgement and Conſcience. What the World idly judged to be the effect of Fickleneſs, proceeded rather from Spirit and Independence. Be it remembred, that he was the only Man who Stood firm in Defence of Mr. Pitt after his Reſignation, when the Mouths of all the Ungenerous were open againſt him. The Man who is thus grateful where he ought, and does not deſert his Friends in Diſgrace, will in courſe, be firm to Men and Meaſures, but not to Parties and Faction.

Dr. John Hume, Biſhop of Oxford, is Elected Biſhop of Saliſbury, in the room of Dr. Thomas, deceaſed.

On Thurſday laſt Admiral Perry ſailed from Plymouth, in order to relieve Sir William Burnaby on the Jamaica Station.

In conſequence of ſome late Diſpatches to the Courts of Vienna and Berlin, it is daily expected that an anſwer will arrive from theſe two Courts on an Affair of the greateſt Importance to the future Peace and Tranquility of Europe.

It is ſaid there will ſoon be a Re-call of all his Majeſty's Ships of War both in Ordinary and Commiſſion.

Yeſterday his Majeſty came from Richmond to St. James's, where there was a Levee, when the Hon. Mr. Yorke, his Majeſty's Attorney General reſigned his Place. His Majeſty returned to Richmond to dine.

All our Accounts from Ireland and Scotland bring the agreeable News of a fine Proſpect of a plentiful Harveſt in each Kingdom.

One Day laſt Week a Wheat Field, conſiſting of ſeventeen Acres, belonging to Farmer King, of Kingſtown in Surry, was obſerved on ſtrict Examination to have no Grains of Corn in the Ears, on which it was cut down for Straw; It has been ſhewn at Kingſtown and other places, and is eſteemed a great Phænomenon of Nature.

HALIFAX, Nova-Scotia,

October 2. On Saturday laſt arrived in this Harbour the Hopewell, Capt. M'Gowarn, with upwards of 100 People from Ireland, who are come to be Settlers in this Province.

We are informed that Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, at the Requeſt of his Honor the Lieut. Governor of this Province, has ordered a Detachment of 50 Men, from the two Regiments in Garriſon here, to proceed Tomorrow to work upon the Road from the Blockhouſe to Fort Sackville.

Yeſterday the Company of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, lately ordered Home (who have been ſtationed here ever ſince the Year 1749) embarked on board the Tranſport for Quebec, where they are to leave the Company deſigned for that Place, and from thence proceed for England.

October 9. On Sunday laſt the Tranſport, with the two Companies of the Royal Regiment of Artillery ſailed for Quebec.

PORTSMOUTH, October 20.

Laſt Night about ſix o'Clock, a large Barn, having between forty and fifty Ton of Engliſh Hay therein, &c. belonging to Jonathan Moulton, Eſq; of Hampton, was ſtruck with Lightning, and entirely conſumed, and every thing therein. The Thunder and Lightning continued very ſevere moſt part of the Night, in this and ſeveral other places, but we don't hear of any other Damage being done.

BOSTON, October 23.

Tueſday Night was married here Mr. Eliſha Clark, of Middletown, in Connecticut, to Miſs Sally Hall, youngeſt Daughter to the Worſhipful Hugh Hall Eſq; of this Town: a young Lady of excellent Accompliſhments, with a handſome Fortune.

We hear from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, that on Monday laſt was committed to Goal there one Mrs. Elizabeth Odiorne on Suſpicion of the Murder of Mrs. Grant, Wife of Mr. Daniel Grant of that Place, and her Infant. It is ſaid, that two young Children of theſe Women having quarrel'd, Mrs. Odiorne carried Mrs. Grant's to its Mother for Correction, Mrs. Grant, who was ſitting at an Ironing-board, replied ſhe would as ſoon as ſhe had done what ſhe was about; but Mrs. Odiorne began to correct the Child herſelf, whereupon the Mother got up to reſcue the Child out of the other's Hands, when Mrs. Odiorne puſhing Mrs Grant againſt a Deſk in the Room, being with Child, ſet her into Travail, and ſhe expired ſoon after with her Infant.

Capt. Bellingham Watts arrived here Yeſterday from Newfoundland, on the 19th Inſtant in Lat. 43 15 North and Long 67 20 W. ſpoke the Brig Greyhound from Barbados bound to Portſmouth, out 28 Days, the People informed him that on the fifth, about five in the Morning the Veſſel was ſtruck with Lightning, every Man on board knocked down and ſtunned, all recovered again but one Man named William Molton, belonging to Philadelphia, who was killed, and one other wounded: The Mainmaſt was ſplit from the Top to the Step, alſo both the Pumps; the lower Deck and Part of the upper Deck were blown up, and the whole Veſſel was full of Smoak and Sulphur for an Hour; the Lightning likewiſe ſpoil'd both their Compaſſes, and ſcorch'd the Cards ſo much that Capt. Watts was obliged to ſupply them with one. They had met with a hard Gale which ſplit his Foreſail in two.

Tueſday Night laſt Capt. Smith from Fiſhing, arrived at Charleſtown, who brought 16 Hands belonging to a Ship, which had been caſt away near the Iſland of Antecoſta: The Ship was large, Frigate-built, was bound from London for Quebec, with a very valuable Cargo of dry Goods. The Maſter's Name—— Mitchel, who, with the ſecond Mate and three Hands were drowned.

We hear from Nantucket, that a Veſſel commanded by one Pinkham, in trying ſome Oyl on board, accidentally took Fire, and was ſoon conſumed.

Several Veſſels employed in the Whale Fiſhery, from the induſtrious Town of Warren in Rhode-Iſland Colony, have lately returned, having met with conſiderable ſucceſs. One Veſſel, which went as far as the Weſtern Iſlands, brought home upwards of 300 Barrels of Oil. Some Veſſels from Newport, have alſo been tolerably ſucceſsful. This Buſineſs, which ſeems to be carried on with Spirit, bids fair to be of great Utility to that Government.

We hear that a Perſon in a neighbouring Town, accidentally ſtep'd one of his Legs into a Kettle of hot Lyes that was boiling down to make Pot-Aſh, which in an Inſtant burnt off his Foot.

Laſt Lord's Day, a Child of Mr. Nathaniel Barber at the North-End, was baptiſed at one of the North-Churches in this Town by the Name of WILKES. The Ribbons on its Breaſt were diſtinguiſhed by a different Colour from the Cloaths, and wrought in large Figures № 45.

NEW-YORK, October 23.

To the PRINTER.

"ON Tueſday Night between 10 and 12 o'Clock, a Number of Soldiers with Bayonets, went to ſeveral Houſes in the Fields, where they were very noiſy and abuſive, to the great Diſturbance and Terror of the Inhabitants. This was occaſioned it is ſaid, by ill Treatment, which ſome of the Soldiers had received the Night before, at ſome of thoſe infamous Houſes, which to the great ſcandal of our wholeſome Laws, are ſuffered to exiſt as ſo many Receptacles for looſe and diſorderly People."

Capt. Bedlow, who arrived here on Wedneſday laſt in 21 Days from Santa Croix, acquaints us, that on the 18th of laſt Month, they had there a violent Storm, or rather Hurricane, which laſted near 24 Hours, in which Time he was obliged to ſlip his Cable and put out to Sea; When the Storm abated he got into Tartola, where three veſſels had been drove on ſhore, but would be got off again. The next Day he returned to Santa Croix, where the Sea had riſen ſo high, that many Hogſheads of Sugars were waſhed away in the Streets, and conſiderable damage done to other Veſſels.

The Boundary Line between the Provinces of N. York & Quebec (the Name now given to all Canada) is fixed at Latitude 45 Deg. which croſſes Lake Champlain, about two and a half Miles North of Wind-Mill Point, and is diſtinguiſhed by Openings made on each Side of the Lake, where ſeveral Trees are girdled and ſquare Poſts ſet up, mark'd with the Letters Y & Q. pointing to the reſpective Governments. The Opening on the Weſt Side of the Lake is at a low remakable Point of Land, which was then, by the Gentlemen preſent, named *Moore's Point*, in reſpect to his Excellency Sir Henry Moore our Govenor. His Excellency, and General Carleton, Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, were each attended by ſeveral Gentlemen from their reſpective Governments.

While his Excellency was at Windmill Point, ſeveral Gentlemen from Quebec, took the Opportunity to wait on him, and acquaint him with their Claims, by Grants from the French King, of all the Lands in thoſe Parts, on both Sides the Lake, as far South as Crown Point, or farther.——We are inform'd they very much inſiſted on their Right, from theſe Grants, and that his Excellency was pleaſed to acquaint them that the Determination would be left to the King and Council. Should the Claims of theſe Incroachers be admitted, it is hardly to be doubted but they may produce Grants for all the Lands to the North of Fort Edward.

Tueſday laſt paſſed by this city to the North River, from New-London, his Majeſty's ſhip the Cygnet, Capt. Durell; and we hear he is bound to Virginia, in a few days.

HARTFORD, October 27.

The Hon. FLIPHALET DYER, we hear, is appointed by our General Aſſembly, an Agent from this Colony, to the Court of Great-Britain.

On Sunday Evening, the 19th Inſtant, the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Simeon Willard of Sheffield, was ſtruck with Lightning, at one of the Gable Ends; the Lightning run on the Roof of the Houſe, till it got to the Chimney, where it went down into a Room in which Mr. Willard was ſitting, and kill'd him inſtantaneouſly.—Mr. Willard was a Perſon about 54 Years of Age—We don't learn that any One elſe of the Family was hurt; but it is ſaid the Houſe is a good Deal damaged.

"THE other day ſeeing a number of Gentlemen hovering about Court, all with ſeeming Concern in their Countenances, and doing great Obeiſance when either Governor or Council paſs'd along. It was aſked by One, what was the Meaning of all this parading, it was anſwered, that theſe Gentry were all Competitors for a Grand Bailiwick, now to be vacant, and as it was an entire ſecret, and all anxious to know who ſhould be the Favourite; a Stander-By, a Stranger, his Name unknown, offered to explore the Matter, when one of the Concerned, eager to be informed, and perceiving he was a *Mumfordian Scholar*, readily gave him a Half Joe, and beg'd him to prophecy Good concerning him——And the Fellow being thereupon fill'd with that Spirit, took his Pencil, and immediately drew an Effige upon Vellum, and placed the nine Figures all round it, and then looking ſteadfaſtly near Quarter of an Hour, without winking his Eye, (in which Time was collected a Number of Spectators, who gave the profoundeſt Attention) and after his thus ſtaring, he proceeded and ſpake as follows: "Men and Brethren, hearken; the Man who is to obtain this high Honor and Poſt of Profit, is to be neither a Merchant, nor a Merchant's Son; he is not to be one that has ſerved too long an Under Bailiff, already learnt to profit more by Perquiſites, Jobbs and Doublings, than by lawful Fees: Nor is he to be One that is merely qualified by the Atchievments of his Anceſtors, who have been improved in Poſts of Honor:—But the Man for this important Truſt, is he that has ſerved as an Under Sheriff enough to underſtand his Duty, that has juſtly obtained a good Character for Humanity, Honeſty and Fidelity among the People; has a good Freehold clear of Involvment, and is ſo ſituated, as to look one Way to the Court, and the other Way to the Goal, convenient for himſelf, and for all his Majeſty's Subjects; and he is alſo to be one who has no Connections or Buſineſs interfering with the Duty of his Office."—At this the Gentleman that gave the Joe, ſpake and ſaid "Your Humble Servant, Mr. Conjurer; you are not ſo much of a Witch as I expected; however, you are welcome to your Money, and I'll go home."—And all the People ſaid AMEN—AMEN.

To be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford.

THE Death of Abel; the Trial of Abraham; Watts's Pſalms gilt, with or without Tunes; plain ditto without Tunes: Penetential Cries; Leland's View of the Deiſtical Writers, 2 Vol. Spelling Books; Boxes of Wafers; Sealing-Wax; Ink-Powder, &c.

At the above Place, Town-Clerks may be ſupplied with Record Books of any Size, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

LEFT at the Houſe of Joſeph Talcott Eſq; in Hartford, a Bundle of Silk Mitts. The Owner may have them again by proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, at Capt. Comfort Sage's Store in Middletown, on Thurſday, the 6th of Novenber next, at two o'Clock Afternoon.

TWO Anchors, two Cables, part worn, a Parcel of old Rigging, ſome Iron, a Parcel of old Canvaſs, a Fifteen Foot Moſes Boat, and ſome old Blocks &c. Being what was ſaved from the Wreck of the Sloop Delight, ſtranded upon Martha's Vineyard, in April laſt, Commanded by Edward Tiley.

RUN-away from *Joſiah Griſwold*, of Weathersfield, the Night after the 24th Inſtant, an Apprentice Boy about 17 Years of Age, about 5 Feet thre Inches high, dark Complexion, wears his own long black Hair, had on, and carried with him, a light colour'd old Great Coat, an new Caſtor Hat, with a very wide Brim a ſhort, pale blue Coat, a cut-velvet Waiſtcoat, a Pair of Deerſkin Breeches, and a Pair of black Stockings.——Alſo a Negro Man about 19 Years old, had on a long brown Coat, and carried with him a Pair of thin Sheepſkin Breeches, and a Pair of black ditto, a Pair of black Stockings, and an old blue Great Coat. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid Run-aways in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or return them to the Subſcriber in Weathersfield, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

JOSIAH GRISWOLD.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

Hartford County, October 23d, 1766.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford; and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; an aſſiſtant Judge of ſaid Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of George Hoſmer, of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, for the Uſe of his Creditors: Theſe are therefore to deſire the Creditors to the ſaid George's Eſtate, to meet at the Houſe of the ſaid George Hoſmer, on Tueſday, the 25th of Nov. next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, and produce their ſeveral Accounts, or Demands on ſaid Eſtate, with ſatisfactory Evidence of their being juſt; to us, who ſhall then & there attend that Buſineſs.

JOHN WHITMAN,
JOSIAH STEELE,
JOHN STEEL, } Truſtees.

TO BE SOLD,

By William Lamſon,

At Mr. Ebenezer Bernard's *in* Hartford, *and at Mr.* Oliver Pomeroy's *at* Rockey-Hill,

CHoice Bohea Tea, at 5/6 lb.—Cod Fiſh at 2d. ½d. lb.—Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs at 8/.—Loaf Sugar at 1/1 lb.—Mackril at 35/. per Barrel———and ſundry other Articles, for Caſh, Cheeſe or Tobabco.

STRAY'd away from the Sebſcriber, of Hartford, Weſt Diviſion: a black Mare, about 10 Yeas old, about 14 Hands high, a Star in her Forehead, branded N on her near Shoulder, her Tail cut ſquare off, Shod before, Brown about her Noſe and Eyes, Trots and Paces well, her Tail was broke when ſhe was Young, and turns a little to the right Side. Whoever will take up ſaid Stray, and return her to the Owner, or ſecure her, ſo that the he may have her again ſhall be well Rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

ABRAHAM MERRILL.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold at the Heart and Crown in Hortford;

Youth liable to ſudden Death;

Excited ſeriouſly to conſider thereof, and ſpeedily to prepare therefor.

The Subſtance of a DISCOURSE, delivered on the Day of the Funeral of three Young Men, who were kill'd by Lightning, at Suffield, May 20th, 1766.

By ISRAEL HOLLY,

Preacher of the Goſpel in Suffield.

For we muſt needs die. 2 Samuel xiv. 14.
My Days are ſwifter than a Poſt. Job ix, 25.

Well, if our Days muſt fly,
We'll keep their End in Sight,
We'll ſpend them all in Wiſdom's Ways,
And let them ſpeed their Flight. *Pſalm* 90

LONDON August, 5.

Letters have been received in Holland from Batavia, dated the 24th of October laſt, which bring Advice that in the Iſland of Banda Niera, one of the Molucca Iſlands belonging to the Dutch, yielding nutmegs and mace, in lat. 4½ ſouth, about 25 leagues from Amboyna, they had there in the night of the 20th of April 1766, an eruption of the Volcano, which contined till the 4th of June, throwing out red hot ſtones, and other inflamable matter, without any intermiſſion, attended with a black ſtinking fog, which put the inhabitants into the greateſt conſternation, leſt the plague or earthquake ſhould follow it.

The Governor and aſſembly of Bermudas have paſſed an act for prohibiting the exorbitant waſte of cedar timber, either in ſhipbuilding or domeſtic uſes, the above being eſteemed the principal riches of the iſland.

A letter from a Correſpondent, dated Barnſtable, July one, ſays. "On Sunday laſt, at the houſe of a Lady in this Town the moſt terrible loud groans and ſhrieks were heard, as of a perſon in the utmoſt agonies. It ſeemed chiefly to haunt a little boy, grandſon to the Lady. Search has been made in order to a diſcovery, but nothing found. Numbers of people flocked to hear it: Some ſuſpecting the boy, had him ſtript, but no impoſition could or can be found out. It has ceaſed ever ſince half paſt 10 o'clock in the forenoon of laſt Sunday, after having continued two or three hours. It had been heard a little at different times ſome days before; but on that day alarmed the inhabitants at three or four houſes diſtance. The boy aſſerts it to be like his brother's voice, who is now at ſea. It ſeems to have been common to the family to have preſages of death."

"Among the collection of voyages undertaken by the Dutch Eaſt-India Company, for the improvement of trade & navigation, there is an account of a diſcovery made by them in 1599, of an iſland ſituated in the Streights of Magellan, where they ſaw canoes, with ſavages on board, who appeared to be ten or eleven feet high, of a reddiſh colour, with long hair. As ſoon as the natives ſaw the ſloops, they ran aſhore, and threw ſo many ſtones at the Dutch, that they were afraid of coming near the ſhore; which the ſavages perceiving, returned to their canoes, and rowed towards the Dutch ſhips, making a great noiſe and outcry. But when they were come within muſquet-ſhot, the Dutch fired upon them, which affrighted them ſo, that they all went aſhore, and with their hands pulled up ſome trees, which afar off appeared to be a ſpan thick. A few days after, ſome of the Dutch ſailors going aſhore to look for proviſions, they were attacked by a company of the ſavages, who killed ſome, whom they tore in pieces, and wounded others. Theſe ſavages were all naked, except one, who had a ſea-dog's ſkin about his ſhoulders. They had wooden arrows, which they threw with their hands with great ſtrength and dexterity. The point was like a cramped iron, tied to the arrow with ſea dog's guts, and would run ſo far into the fleſh, that it was almoſt impoſſible to draw it out. The ſnow was pretty thick on the iſland, though it was the middle of ſummer. This ſome think, is the ſame iſland as that ſaid to be lately diſcovered by Commodore Byron.

The bill to reſtrain the iſſuing of any warrant for ſeizing of papers, except in caſes of high treaſon, are felony without benefit of clergy, has paſſed an auguſt aſſembly.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, July 31.

"The gentleman who was going Conſul to Algiers, on board his majeſty's ſhip Jerſey, has had the misfortune, within theſe few days, to be bereft of his ſenſes, and incapable of proceeding on his voyage, as he is not only inſane, but outrageous: A perſon from Southampton came here to-day, to take him to the above place; his baggage is diſembarked."

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe, Barn and Place, in which Mr. William Knox lives; the Place, Tenement, &c. where Mr. Benjamin Bigelow lives; about one Acre of Land on the Eaſt-Side the River, and about half an Acre on the Weſt-Side, North of the new Road. For Particulars enquire of Col. Samuel Talcott, or ſaid Bigelow.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. Eliſha Forbes, late of Canaan deceaſed, are deſired immediately to ſettle the ſame, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice at January Court next, and thoſe that have Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are reminded to exhibet the ſame to the Commiſſioners, as has been advertiſed in a former Paper, &c.

HANNAH FORBES. Adminiſtratrix.

Canaan, October 15th, 1766.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

Will be ſold, for Ready Money, to the higheſt Bidder, on Thurſday the 6th of November next, at the Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Innholder in Litchfield;

ABOUT fifteen Acres of good Land, under Improvement, with a Houſe, Barn and Orchard thereon, which is very conveniently ſituated for a Tradeſman, as it lyes but about three Quarters of a Mile Weſt of the Court-Houſe, in Litchfield, upon the Road leading to New-Milford, Kent and Cornwall. Litchfield, 11th October, 1766.

STRAY'D away from Joſeph Bunce, in July laſt, an old brown Mare, about 13 Hands and an half high, natural Pacer, upwards of 12 Years old, no white about her, except ſhe is a little whitiſh under her Mane and Fore Top, her Mane and Dock cut laſt Spring, no Brand as I remember. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward, paid by

JOSEPH BUNCE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid Mare, on their Perril.

Hartford, October 20, 1766.

STolen or ſtray'd from the Subſcriber, of Worceſter, a dark ſtone HORSE, five Years old, 14½ Hands high, a white Stripe on his Noſe, a Star in his Forehead, paces and trots well. Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Owner, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

ANDREW BOYD.

Oct. 8, 1766.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Hartford, to examine and adjuſt the Claims and Demands upon the Eſtate of FREEMAN GROSS, late of Hartford, deceas'd, (ſaid Eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) this is to give Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs, at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, in Hartford, on the laſt Monday of October, and the firſt and laſt Mondays of November next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

Oct. 11, 1766.

JOSEPH CHURCH,
JOHN H. LORD,
MOSES BUTLER,
Commiſſioners.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of JACOB BRANDIGEE, late of Middletown deceaſed, are (once more) deſired to come and ſettle the ſame immediately, with Abigail Brandigee, Adminiſtratrix to ſaid Eſtate, as they would avoid Trouble.

BLiſtered and Fagot STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by* William Tiley, *in* Hartford, & Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown, *for 6d lb. per Hundred or Fagot, or 6d½ by leſs Quntities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs. Hartford, Sept. 8th, 1766. c3m

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TO BE SOLD,

By E. Auſtin,

Near the Court-Houſe in Hartford——the following Articles, for Goldſmith's and Jeweller's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and Square Steele Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Petre; Borax; Iron Rivet Wire; fine Binding ditto; Braſs Rivet Wire; Moulding Sand; Rotten Stone; Pummice Stone; Sandever; Sand Paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of Putta; Coral Beads; neat Thimble Stamp; red and white Foil; neat Stone Locket, ſet in Gold; Garnet Rings, cypher'd and white ditto; cypher'd and white Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold; Ditto in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver; cypher'd Ear-Ring Stones; brilliant Ditto; cypher'd Button-Stones, and brilliant Ditto.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid AUSTIN, upon Book, whoſe Accounts are more than one Year's Standing; are deſired to come and ſettle, or they may depend upon being ſued without further Notice.

Juſt Publiſhed,

And to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford;

Ellſworth's Almanack, for the Year 1767.

HARTFORD; Printed by THOMAS GREEN.

NDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1766. THE Numb. 97

CONNECTICUT COURANT.

From the New-York JOURNAL.

Mr. HOLT,

By giving the following Letter a place in your next, you will oblige ſome of your conſtant readers.

MY laſt, concerning the Colonies, leads me to an inquiry of a very extraordinary nature; it is, how America be- ame peopled before the diſcovery of it by the Europeans: this is a ſubject that I ſhall not pretend to prove to a demon- ration; but I ſhall give you the beſt reaſons that I am able, upported by the beſt authorities.——Anno 1492, hriſtopher Columbus, a Genoeſe, was fitted out by Ferdi- and and Iſſabella, King and Queen of Spain; who ſailing ſt ſoutherly, diſcovered Hiſpaniola or Florida. Soon af- e his return, Americus Veſpuſius ſailed thither, and made a e full diſcovery; and he indeed has the honour of giving s name to that vaſt continent; an infinite number of nati- s, and two vaſt empires, Mexico and Peru, were diſcovered him and his ſucceſſors; how thoſe people could get on is continent, which is ſeperated from Europe and Africa, y the vaſt Atlantic ocean, has employed the learned ever ſince diſcovery, and is not yet made quite clear.

For my part I am of opinion, that ſome of the nations of urope, or thoſe in the Mediterranean had diſcovered that ntinent about 1300 years before the birth of Chriſt. For e Phœnicians, who were the deſcendants of Ham, were a rt of thoſe people called in ſcripture the Canaanites, inha- ting the country about Tyre and Sidon; and were in thoſe [illegible] principal, if not the only people who traverſed the ſeas, led beyond the ſtraits of Hercules' Pillars (now called Giberal-) a vaſt way in a weſtern direction, & diſcovered a great con- ent; which Plato aſſerts, and which he in his Timæus calls lantis. This certainly muſt have been America, for there no continent weſt of Gibealter but that, and Ariſtotle who me after him ſays, or at leaſt inſinuates the ſame; and rnius, a modern ſays, that they made two voyages to it one der Atlas, and a ſecond, when ſailing along the coaſt of Af- , they were driven by ſtorms to the weſt, till they arrived America.

ut Ariſtotle poſitively ſays, that the Carthagenians had nd a country of great extent, weſt of Hercules' Pillars, to ich they frequently ſailed, and that ſome ſtayed in the ntry; but the ſenate of Carthage, he ſays, would not ſuf- their ſubjects to ſail there any more, leſt it ſhould be a ans of depopulating their own country.

The foregoing ſeems extremely probable, for it is well own, that the Phœnicians, and after them the Carthageni- had very large ſhips, and did actually ſail to Spain, and e of them to Britain, according to Strabo; what then can more likely, than that ſome of them were driven weſtward hat continent, by ſtorms from the eaſt? and a farther proof thoſe people had been there, is the religious rites prac- d by the natives, when Columbus diſcovered them, which e ſuch as correſponded with thoſe of the Phœnecians, and thagenians; in ſhort the above authorities are ſuch, that I not in the leaſt doubt of thoſe nations having viſited that continent; but that ſuch intercourſe was not often repea- , I think is clear; and therefore the few of thoſe crews might remain there (for it muſt be admitted, that they ied ſome women with them,) could not be the progenitors o many millions of people, as were found there by the niards. For the time between the Phœnecians and Car- genians going there, and with ſuch ſmall numbers, until diſcovery by Columbus, is not ſufficient for them to have the fathers of ſo many nations, which were extended C[illegible] Horn to Strait Davies, and even to the north of , and many of them to this day unknown.

muſt therefore be of opinion, that the bulk of this peo- had ſome other great ſource from whence they ſprang. e have been of opinion, that they derive their origin from ca, becauſe it is but fifteen degrees acroſs from Guinea to il; they therefore ſuppoſe the Africans got over thither. this opinion I am very far from adopting, for the moſt nt antiquity to this day, has not informed us, that the cans ever had in that part, any veſſel larger than a canoe, hey ever were a people of great ignorance. But beſides they are all black, and tranſplant them in any climate un- heaven, their progeny remains always black; therefore e natives of America had been deſcended from the Afri- , they muſt all have been of that complexion; whereas notoriouſly known, that there was not a black man found on all that continent, therefore that argument falls to the ground.

A nearer part of this continent to that of America, is Norway, which is but ſix or ſeven degrees diſtant from Greenland, which is allowed to be a part of America. Grocius is therefore of opinion, that the Europeans paſſed into America that way; but with due ſubmiſſion to that great man, I muſt differ in opinion from him; for can we ſuppoſe, that the Norwegians or Laplanders, who had nothing but little wherries like a canoe, could paſs ſuch turbulent ſeas as always prevail in thoſe parts of the world? but tho' we grant that a few of thoſe wherries did get over; can we ſuppoſe all North-America, Mexico, Peru, and down to Cape Horn could derive their origin from ſuch few? Surely it is unreaſonable to believe ſo.

Hitherto I have given the opinions, that have at different times prevailed; but from the little that I have read, and the leſs that I know of this globe, I am clearly of opinion, that the vaſt continent of America is not disjoined from the old world; but that it is all one and the ſame land, and not parted by any ſea, and this opinion I ſhall endeavour to ſupport.

From Calafornia N. W. there was a country diſcovered by our Sir Francis Drake; and Don John De Gama, a Spaniard, ſailed many days along ſhore of it, and has laid the coaſt down, running north-weſt, in about 45 degrees. And the Dutch have many years ſince diſcovered a country, which they call the Company's land, north-eaſt of Jedſo, and northward of Japan; this country diſcovered by them, is generally thought to be part of north-eaſt Tartary. But though it be a part of Japan, that does not disjoin it from Tartary; for Japan is not known to be an iſland. Now according to the Moſaical account, the peopleing of this globe began about the Euphrates; and ſoon after the deluge, we read of Babylon; next the diſperſion of nations. The deſcendants of Ham ('tis plain) went to Africa; thoſe of Japheth to the weſtward, and peopled Europe, as alſo Aſia Minor, Ruſſia, & ſome think Tartary. Shem and his deſcendants occupied the eaſt, as appears from the 30th verſe of the 10th chapter of Geneſis; this included Perſia, Aſſyria, Chaldea, and all the coaſt from Alexandretta to Sidon, with many other countries. At the concluſion of this chapter, Moſes drops all the reſt of the world, and gives only the hiſtory of Shem, down to Abraham and his deſcendants: To Abraham he confines himſelf, and drops even all the other parts of Shem's family, whom I think it is clear peopled all the eaſt; but when the moſt fruitful and deſireable countries were overſtocked with inhabitants, what is more reaſonable to believe, than that they extended themſelves to the north, and north-eaſt, from the plains of Shinar, 'til they after many ages reached the north-eaſtern parts of Tartary? And as long as the Europeans have known any thing of the Tartars, and even until this day, they have been and are a roving people, changing their place of abode, with their flocks and herds, for the ſake of better paſturage, juſt as the children of Iſrael did.

Now as the Europeans, or others have never been able to ſail round Tartary, tho' often attempted, and as Jedſo or Japan, or which is the ſame thing Tartary, ſtretches north-eaſt; what is ſo probable, as that thoſe roving Tartars following the coaſt, ſhould at length get to that country, diſcovered by Don John De Gama, tending north-weſt? For the one coaſt running north-eaſt, and the other north-weſt, muſt certainly meet, if no ſea prevents it, and none ſuch has been diſcovered.

Another reaſon to believe there is no ſea between, is that according to Hornius, the coaſt of Acapulca, and all Mexico, was much more populus when diſcovered by the Spaniards, than Brazil, Paragua, or the country about the ſtraits of Magellan, which proves their origin to have came from the N. W. which leads from Tartary. And as America abounds with a variety of Animals, known to the old world, they might go the ſame way into it, and I believe did; for no one can ſuppoſe, that tho' the Phœnecians or Carthagenians did ſail thither, that they would carry wolves, tygers, ſnakes thither by ſea. All this proves a junction of the continents, from N. E. Tartary to N. W. of California; ſome have wondered that no horſes were found there, to which Hornius ſays that the Tartars had none, and therefore none could go; 'tis true there are many animals in America, not known to the old world, but to this day we are not effectually acquainted with Tartary or Japan, and therefore do not know the animals they produce: And it is very remarkable, that the names of many places in America, were found to be the ſame with ſome in Aſia; one of the Tartar nations is called Canadina, from whence it is ſuppoſed, the nations up the river of St. Lawrence, gave the name of Canada; there is alſo a people in the eaſt called Hurons, ſo are the Indians about the Lake of that name, in North-America; it is likewiſe remarkable, that the ſamons Jinſeng was peculiar to Tartary, but a French jeſuit on enquirey found plenty of it in Canada; it is alſo found in other parts of that continent. This I think appears as if the Tartars had carried it there, for it is found in no other country but Tartary and America: Many more arguments of this kind might be produced to ſupport this opinion; but ſo late as 1735 a Ruſſian ſailed in thoſe ſeas, along the coaſt of Kamſhatka, tending N. E. about 70 leagues and ſent his boat on ſhore, but ſhe never return'd, the people being either deſtroyed or detained by the inhabitants: And a later traveller ſays, that the ſhips which go from Manilla to Acapulca, always ſtand N. to about 44 degrees, in order to have favourable winds; in which latitude he ſays they frequently have ſhallow water, which it muſt be agreed, ſeems as if there was a coaſt nigh at hand.

Many more arguments might be brought to ſupport this opinion, that America is joined to Aſia, and that its people went into it by way of Tartary. But what has been already advanced, I think is ſufficient to ſupport the foregoing opinion. I am Your's, &c. MARCUS AURELIUS.

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LONDON, July, 7.

Notwithſtanding the various plauſible aſſertions, we are aſſured there never yet was a ſerious deſign of eſtabliſhing an epiſcopal government in North-America.

We hear from Dublin, that a tapeſtry manufacture is going to be eſtabliſhed in that city after the manner of the famous Gobelin's at Paris.

By a letter lately received from Devonſhire, we are informed, that one Mr. Churchill at hearing the cyder act was repealed, ordered two hogſheads of cyder to be brought out and placed before his door, and invited all his neighbours and all his friends to participate thereof; but while he was drinking ſeveral loyal and patriotic healths; he fell down, (with exceſs of joy) and expired with the jug in his hand.

We hear that agents are gone to Holland and Hamburgh, in order to engage foreign proteſtant emigrants to ſettle on the extenſive grants of land lately obtained by ſeveral gentlemen of fortune in his Majeſty's province of Eaſt-Florida.

We hear that Commodore Byron is to winter at the Brazils, in order to take the moſt early advantage of the ſeaſon for a ſpeedy paſſage thro' the ſtreight of Magellan.

We are informed from Elgin of Murray, in Scotland, that one Donaldſon, a labouring man, who had been deaf for upwards of twenty years, being at work in the fields, was ſuddenly ſtruck to the ground by a flaſh of lightning; ſoon after which, to the ſurprize of every body, he was fully reſtored to his hearing.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

Monday laſt arrived here the Brig Adventure, Capt. Harvey from Hiſpaniola, which Iſland he left the 18th of laſt month, and informs us, that he had not felt nor heard of any hurricane at that nor any of the adjacent iſlands, neither had he any on his paſſage, except a gale off Cape Hatteras. Capt. Hervey tells us, a ſloop, Capt. Huſſey belonging to Newbury, N. E. the ſloop ——, Capt Newel of Boſton, & a New-England ſchooner, were confiſcated, and the Captains and all the people, except a few that were aſhore, were impriſoned by the French at Cape Francois. He further informs us, that about the 20th of Auguſt, ſix Spaniards bro't into Cape Francois, from Porto Rico, a N. England built ſloop about 25 tons burthen, a ſhort quarter-deck, a large cramp-iron round her maſt near the deck, and by her bottom, it was thought ſhe had been on her voyage about two or three months: Circumſtances appearing hard againſt the Spaniards, as the ſloop appeared to be Engliſh, without any cargo, nor anchors or cables which had been cut away, they were taken up and committed to goal, on ſuſpicion of their having murthered the people and run away with the ſloop, as on examination they gave but a very poor account of themſelves. The ſloop was ſold and the money lodged in the hands of the King's officers, till ſomebody ſhould appear to claim the ſame.

We hear the General Aſſembly of this Province are to meet to proceed upon Buſineſs, the 6th Day of next Month, Circular Letters having been ſent to the ſeveral Members for that Purpoſe.

Friday Night laſt Capt. Tilly arrived here from Tortola, in 22 Days: he ſays, that on the 19th ult. they had ſuch a violent Gale of Wind at that Iſland, that every veſſel there was drove on ſhore, but that they were all got off again, without receiving any conſiderable Damage; and that among the ſaid Veſſels was one Capt. Hardey bound for Philadelphia.

The ſame day arrived the Meriam and Ann, Capt. Haſelton from Barbados, who informs us, that on the 21ſt of September, about 4 o'clock P. M. in lat, 23. 4, long. 64. 3. he met with a violent gale of wind, which obliged him to lay the brig to, under her bare poles, in handing the foreſail it was ſplit to pieces with the violence of the wind; about 5 o'clock, the knees and laſhing of the cabouſe gave way, went to leeward, and ſtarted about 5 feet of the plank ſheer, which lay continually under water, and the ſea alſo carried away a ſpare fore yard: The gale ſtill continuing, laid the brig on her beam ends, and having about three feat water in her hold the ballaſt and cargo ſhifted, by which ſeveral barrels of lime and ſugar were ſtove, ſoon after the wind ſhifting about to the N. W. carried away the ſprit ſail; by this time, the pumps being choaked with the ballaſt, they were obliged t bale the water out of the hold; about 8 o'clock, hoiſting th foreſail, to get before the wind, it ſplit to pieces; about a hour after the wind abated, when they got the veſſel t rights, as well as they could, and arrived here as above men tioned, without any other accident.

Captain Kitchin, from Blewfields in Jamaica, confirms th account we inſerted ſome time ago, of a hurricane at Jamaica on the 16th of Auguſt, in which ſeveral veſſels were loſt, bu we can't learn any particulars; he was forced to put to ſe as alſo a ſloop which parted her cables. Capt. Kitchen re turned to port, from whence he failed the 30th of Auguſt, the next day, about ſix o'clock P. M. 12 leagues E.N.E. fro Jamaica, fell in with a ſmall boat with ſix Negroes on boar almoſt dead with hunger, whom Capt. Kitchin took on boar who ſaid that they were at firſt 7 in number, that they belong ed to Savannah La Mar, and were drove out to ſea in th ſtorm of the 16th above mentioned, and had been to ſea a that time without either proviſions or water: They ſaid th one of their number had died a few days before, whom th had thrown overboard. The 8th inſt. off our Capes, he ſpok with a ſmall ſloop from Virginia for New-York, with ſtav on her deck, the maſter of which informed Capt. Kitche that on the 5th inſt. in a gale of wind at N.W. he had his ſails ſplit to pieces, and was then driving at the mercy the ſea. Capt. Kitchen could afford them no aſſiſtance, as t wind blew too hard.

Yeſterday arrived Capt. Allen, in 5 weeks from the Gr nades, and informs us, that he left Capt. Hodge and Ca Roger Richards, in ſloops belonging to N. York, at the G nades, alſo the ſhip Ann, Capt. Wright, who was drove o of Dominica in the hurricane of the 13th of Auguſt; he w unloaded, and was to ſail for the Bay of Honduras in abo two weeks; her ſupercargo had alſo got to the Grenades.

Monday laſt arrived here, the ſhip Betſey, Capt. Oſma from Holland with about 170 Palatines on board, all in go health.

HARTFORD.

The Gentlemen nominated by the Votes of the Freemen, ſtand for Election in May next, as ſent in to the Gen ral Aſſembly, holden at New-Haven, on the ſecond Thu day of October, 1766,—are as follows, viz.

The Honorable
William Pitkin, Eſq;
Jonathan Trumble, Eſq;
Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq;
Matthew Griſwold, Eſq;
Shubael Conant, Eſq;
Eliſha Sheldon, Eſq;
Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq;
Jabez Huntington, Eſq;
William Pitkin, jun. Eſq;
Roger Sherman, Eſq;

The Honorable
Robert Walker, Eſq;
Abraham Davenport, E
Wm-Samuel Johnſon, E
Joſeph Spencer, Eſq;
Thomas Fitch, Eſq;
Ebenezer Silliman, E
John Cheſter, Eſq;
Benjamin Hall, Eſq;
Jabez Hamlin, Eſq;
Capt. Zebulon Weſt.

BLiſtered and Fagot STEEL; *manufactured by* Co AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported in America; to be ſold by*
William Tiley, *in* Hartford, & Richard Alſop,
Middletown, *for* 6d *lb. per Hundred or Fagot, or* 6½d *by* l *Quntities, for Caſh or Pork.*
Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, *Hundred for their Hoofs. Hartford, Sept. 8th, 1766.* c3m

BOSTON, October 30.

In Capt. Watt came Paſſengers, Joſeph Harriſon, Eſq; Collector for this Port, and Family.

A Gentlemen in London writes to his Correſpondent here, Auguſt 30, that the Market is at preſent overſtocked with American Pot-Aſh.——that the beſt now ſells at 28 to 29 l. per Ton, and but few Buyers—that the Price muſt be conſiderably lower, unleſs the different Provinces ſtop the Exportation for a few Months, which will not be eaſily done till they are ſenſible of their Error.

One Night laſt Week a Gentleman at South-Kingſton was robbed of near 200 Dollars, in the following manner. The Money was in the Saddle Bags on his horſe, which he left at the Door of the Tavern, and went into the Houſe, where he ſtaid a few Minutes; during which Time, his Bags were cut open, and the Money taken away. We hear he has detected the Thieves, and recovered moſt of the Money.

Yeſterday the Great and General Court met here.

NEW-YORK, October 30.

On Monday about 2 o'Clock, laſt Week we had very hard Thunder and Lightning here; the Lightning ſtruck a Barrack at Frogs-Point, the Property of Mr. John Smith, of this Place, which contained about 15 Tons of Salt-Hay, and conſumed the whole in leſs than Half an Hour.

NEW-HAVEN, October 31.

The Rev'd Mr. James Lockwood, of Weathersfield, who was lately choſen Preſident of Yale-College, inſtead of the Rev'd Mr. Thomas Clap, reſigned, did not accept of that Office; therefore the Rev'd Mr. Naphtali Daggett, Profeſſor of Divinity of ſaid College, was choſen Preſident pro-Tempore; and he is to execute both Offices till a Separation is practicable.

Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq; who was lately appointed Agent for this Colony, at the Britiſh Court, declined the Truſt. William-Samuel Johnſon, L.L.D. who was choſen after Mr. Dyer's Refuſal, has accepted it, and we hear he purpoſes to embark for England next Month.

Copy of a Letter from a Merchant in New-York, to his Correſpondent in New-Haven, dated October 27.

By late Advices from Ireland, they have not ſaved much Flax-Seed of their own Growth, conſequently they will want a Supply of American Seed. I believe the Price will be from 5s.6d. to 6s. Currency per Buſhel, and would recommend to you to ſend what you buy as early as poſſible to Market."

NEW-LONDON, October 24.

On the 31 Day of Auguſt laſt, ſailed from this Port, the Sloop Diſpatch, Capt. Savage of Middletown, bound to the Grenades, with a Cargo of Horſes and Oxen, and on the 6th, of September, in Lat. 36. he met with a hard Gale of Wind, which laſted about 6 Hours, hove the Veſſel on her Beam Ends, and carried off part of his ſmall Stock; and on the 18th of the ſame Month, in Lat. 28. he met with a violent Hurricane, which obliged him on the 19th to throw over all the Stock off the Deck: The Gale continued till in the Night of the 19th, when it began to moderate, and left the Veſſel a mere Wreck, and they were not able to make any Sail for Five Days after; but by the help of what little Sail they afterwards made, they arrived at Bermuda on the 27th of the month.—On the ſame Day they arrived there a Sloop of about 60 or 70 Tons, overſet drove by the Iſland, but at two great a diſtance to be towed in, having her Maſt cut away and no living Creature on board; and on the 4th of October, another Veſſel bottom upwards, was towed to the Iſland, but in attempting to carry her into a Harbour, ſhe drifted on the Rocks: She was 52 Feet Keel, and had a black Bottom; her Maſts were gone, but ſuppoſed to be a Schooner. By cutting through her Bottom, it was found ſhe had a Quantity of white Pine Plank in her Hold, and a Barrel of Flower floated from her mark'd A. B. No. 54—Capt. Savage having repaired his Veſſel at Bermuda, arrived at Stonington laſt Saturday.

Capt. Savage, 48 Hours after the Gale, ſaw a number of Horſes floating by him.

We hear that Mr. John Maſon, who went to Great-Britain in October 1764, to get a Re-hearing (of what the Maſons call a Cauſe or Controverſy between the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut, and the Moheagan Indians, that was Tried and Determined in the Year 1743, at a Court of Commiſſioners in Norwich, in favour of ſaid Colony,) hath obtained the ſame, which is to be Tried we hear in England next February.

On Monday Night laſt, a Brig belonging to Mr. Iſaacs of New Haven, William Dowglaſs, Maſter, was caſt away on Wickerpeſet Rocks, at the Eaſt End of Fiſher's Iſland: She was on her homeward bound Paſſage from the Weſt Indies, and had put into Stonington for a Harbour, where the Captain was Landed and the Veſſel ſoon after going out of the Harbour, to proceed to New-Haven, run on ſaid Rocks, and we hear, will be loſt, with moſt of the Cargo.

HARTFORD November, 3.

Laſt Friday ended the New-Haven Seſſions of Aſſembly.

Thurſday the 20th Inſt. is appointed by Authority, to be Obſerved as a Day of public Thankſgiving thro'out this Colony.

William Pitkin, Jun. Eſq; reſigned his Office of Sheriff for this County, laſt Monday; but as the Council did not agree on the Election of a New One, he is to continue in that Office for the Preſent.

Colony of Connecticut.
Hartford County Nov. 1, 1766.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Hartford, and William Wolcott, Eſq; an Aſſiſtant Judge of ſaid Court, Truſtees of the ſeveral Eſtates of Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Buckland and Joſiah Standliſt, all of Windſor, inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their ſeveral Creditors. Theſe are therefore to Notify the Creditors to the ſaid Nathaniel, Jonathan and Joſiah's Eſtates, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Aaron Biſſel, in Windſor, on the third Monday of November Inſtant, at one o'Clock Afternoon, and produce their Accounts or Demands on ſaid Eſtates, (with ſatisfactory Evidence of there being juſtly due) to us, who ſhall then and there attend that Buſineſs.

Aaron Biſſel;
Abiel Olcott,
David Biſſel.

BOSTON, October 30.

Since our laſt arrived here the Captains Watt, Jarvis, and Young, from London, and Morton from Newcaſtle.

LONDON August 13.

We were impoſed on in the Article Yeſterday, of Mr. Wilke's Death at Paris, it being entirely without Foundation.

Aug. 14. A few Days ago the Hon. Mr. John Yorke, reſigned his Seat at the Admiralty Board.

The Duke of Grafton, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, has appointed Richard Stonehewer, Eſq; to be his private Secretary.

Aug. 15. We hear that the following Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty have reſigned their Places, viz. the Earl of Egmont, firſt Lord; Admiral Saunders, Admiral Keppel; and Sir William Meredith.

Aug. 19. It is ſaid that an expreſs is ſent to Sir Edward Hawke at his Country Seat, for his immediate coming to Town.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby, lately Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in Great-Britain, is alſo to continue his Poſt of Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Horſe Guards Blues.

St. James's, Auguſt 13. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. John Manners Marquis of Granby, Lieutenant General of his Majeſty's Forces to be Commander in Chief of all and ſingular his Majeſty's Land Forces in Great-Britain.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Robert Melville, Eſq: to be a Major General in the Weſt-Indies only.

Aug. 22. On Wedneſday Evening Sir Eardley Wilmot was ſworn in Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, and received his Patent.

Yeſterday the Lord Chancellor ſet out from his Houſe in Lincoln Inn Fields, for Chambden Palace in Kent.

The Maidſtone Man of War, from North-America, is ordered to be paid off at Portſmouth.

Sept. 9. It is confidently aſſerted that the Parliament will meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs on the 4th. of Nov. next.

We hear that the preſent Miniſtry will ſoon talk to our neighbours the Dutch in the Oliverian ſtile, as that is the only method to bring their High Mightineſſes to do juſtice, and comply with their treaties; and it is imagined, that Count Weldeen's journey to Holland, is with a view to ward off a language which will be ſo very diſagreeable to the ſtates.

Sept. 16. Some folks who are not eaſy wrought upon by vague reports, do think, that things are ſo far from being firmly ſettled in the departments of national buſineſs, as to admit of great changes very unexpectedly.

Divers Gentlemen have lately gone over to N. York, and other provinces in North America, to claim lands given their predeceſſors almoſt a century ago. On the eſtate of one gentleman, 'tis ſaid Elizabeth Town is built, which will now turn out of great value to him It is probable this may give the American Lawyers ſome buſineſs.

LONDON, July 7.

A letter relative to the new diſcovery, ſent by Mr. Bowen, to the ſociety of arts, &c. in the Strand; with the reſolution of that ſociety, in conſequence thereof.

Gentlemen,

During near four years, whilſt I was priſoner in China, & had the opportunities of obſerving the productions of that country, being carried 2000 miles from place to place, thro' the interior parts thereof, I took notice of many things, which I hoped might be of ſervice in my own country, if it ſhould pleaſe God to permit me ever to return to it. Among the reſt I particularly took notice of a kind of powder in great eſteem there as an occaſional diet, which I found to be the powder of Sago, or China Salop, prepared for the uſe of travellers, both by land and ſea, which the Mandarins never travel without. At my return to England, I was fully perſuaded, that the vegetable which produced this powder in China, with which I made myſelf well acquainted, might be found in our American colonies; and with this view I went over to his Majeſty's province of Georgia, where I was ſo luckey as to find it, and have therefrom manufactured ſome quantity; this has been ſeen and approved of by ſeveral phyſicians and other gentlemen, as that it would be of great ſervice in hoſpitals, the army, navy, in the African ſhips, and in all long voyages, being an excellent antiſcorbutic.

And where in caſe of neceſſity, it would ſupply the want of other diet, and be of much ſervice to the ſick; the conſideration hereof I humbly ſubmit to this Society, with a letter from Dr. Fothergill: And am, Gentlemen, &c.

S. BOWEN.

At a meeting of the ſociety, held the 11th inſt. came to the following reſolutions, on the ſubject of the above letter.

Reſolved, That the Society by letter from Dr. Fothergill; and alſo from the experiments made by their committee, have reaſon to believe, that the Sago and Vermecelli, produced by Mr. Bowen, may be uſeful, as a cheap and ſalutary food, and may, under proper encouragement, become a conſiderable article of commerce, and therefore that Mr. Bowen is highly deſerving the encouragement of this Society.

Reſolved, That the better to encourage Mr. Bowen to proceed in the making theſe uſeful articles, the diſcovery of which in British-America, is owing to his obſervations in China, and his induſtrious application of thoſe obſervations in Georgia; the Society think proper to give their gold Medal to Mr. Bowen.

Accordingly, a few days afterwards, the Society for the encouragement of arts, manufactures and commerce, gave a gold Medal, engraved by Mr. Pingo, the following inſcription being engraved thereon.

To Mr. Samuel Bowen, 1765, for his uſeful obſervations in China, and induſtrious application of them in Georgia.

LEFT at the Houſe of Joſeph Talcott Eſq; in Hartford, a Bundle of Silk Mitts. The Owner may have them again by proving his Property, and paying Charges.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, at Capt. Comfort Sage's Store in Middletown, on Thurſday, the 6th of November next, at two o'Clock Afternoon.

TWO Anchors, two Cables, part worn, a Parcel of old Rigging, ſome Iron, a Parcel of old Canvaſs, a Fifteen Foot Moſes Boat, and ſome old Blocks &c. Being what was ſaved from the Wreck of the Sloop Delight, ſtranded upon Martha's Vineyard, in April laſt, Commanded by Edward Tiley.

RUN-away from *Joſiah Griſwold*, of Weathersfield, the Night after the 24th Inſtant, an Apprentice Boy about 17 Years of Age, about 5 Feet three Inches high, dark Complexion, wears his own long black Hair, had on, and carried with him, a light colour'd old Great Coat, a new Caſtor Hat, with a very wide Brim, a ſhort, pale blue Coat, a cut-velvet Waiſtcoat, a Pair of Deerſkin Breeches, and a Pair of black Stockings.——Alſo a Negro Man about 19 Years old, had on a long brown Coat, and carried with him a Pair of thin Sheepſkin Breeches, and a Pair of black ditto, a Pair of black Stockings, and an old blue Great Coat. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid Run-aways in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or return them to the Subſcriber in Weathersfield, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

JOSIAH GRISWOLD.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

Hartford County, October 23d, 1766.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford; and SETH WETMORE, Eſq; an aſſiſtant Judge of ſaid Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of George Hoſmer, of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, for the Uſe of his Creditors: Theſe are therefore to deſire the Creditors to the ſaid George's Eſtate, to meet at the Houſe of the ſaid George Hoſmer, on Tueſday, the 25th of Nov. next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, and produce their ſeveral Accounts, or Demands on ſaid Eſtate, with ſatisfactory Evidence of their being juſt; to us, who ſhall then & there attend that Buſineſs.

JOHN WHITMAN,
JOSIAH STEELE, } Truſtees.
JOHN STEEL,

TO BE SOLD,

By William Lamſon,

At Mr. Ebenezer Bernard's *in* Hartford, *and at Mr.* Oliver Pomeroy's *at* Rockey-Hill,

CHoice Bohea Tea, at 5/6 lb.—Cod Fiſh at 2d. ½d. lb.—Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs at 8/.—Leaf Sugar at 1/1 lb.—Mackril at 35/. per Barrel——and ſundry other Articles, for Caſh, Cheeſe or Tobacco.

STRAY'd away from the Subſcriber, of Hartford, Weſt Diviſion: a black Mare, about 10 Yeas old, about 14 Hands high, a Star in her Forehead, branded N on her near Shoulder, her Tail cut ſquare off, Shod before, Brown about her Noſe and Eyes, Trots and Paces well, her Tail was broke when ſhe was Young, and turns a little to the right Side. Whoever will take up ſaid Stray, and return her to the Owner, or ſecure her, ſo that he may have her again ſhall be well Rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

ABRAHAM MERRILL.

Will be ſold, for Ready Money, to the higheſt Bidder, on Thurſday the 6th of November next, at the Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Innholder in Litchfield;

ABOUT fifteen Acres of good Land, under Improvement, with a Houſe, Barn and Orchard thereon, which is very conveniently ſituated for a Tradeſman, as it lyes but about three Quarters of a Mile Weſt of the Court-Houſe, in Litchfield, upon the Road leading to New-Milford, Kent and Cornwall. Litchfield, 11th October, 1766.

STRAY'D away from Joſeph Bunce, in July laſt, an old brown Mare, about 13 Hands and an half high, natural Pacer, upwards of 12 Years old, no white about her, except ſhe is a little whitiſh under her Mane and Fore Top, her Mane and Dock cut laſt Spring, no Brand as I remember. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward, paid by

JOSEPH BUNCE.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry off ſaid Mare, on their Perril.

Hartford, October 20, 1766.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Houſe, Barn and Place, in which Mr. William Knox lives; the Place, Tenement, &c. where Mr. Benjamin Bigelow lives; about one Acre of Land on the Eaſt-Side the River, and about half an Acre on the Weſt Side, North of the new Road. For Particulars enquire of Col. Samuel Talcott, or ſaid Bigelow.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. Eliſha Forbes, late of Canaan deceaſed, are deſired immediately to ſettle the ſame, or they may expect to be ſued without further Notice at January Court next, and thoſe that have Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are reminded to exhibet the ſame to the Commiſſioners, as has been advertiſed in a former Paper, &c.

HANNAH FORBES, Adminiſtratrix.

Canaan, October 15th, 1766.

To be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford.

THE Death of Abel; the Trial of Abraham; Watts's Pſalms gilt, with or without Tunes; plain ditto without Tunes: Penetential Cries; Leland's View of the Deiſtical Writers, 2 Vol. Spelling Books; Boxes of Wafers; Sealing-Wax; Ink-Powder, &c.

At the above Place, Town-Clerks may be ſupplied with Record Books of any Size, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

HARTFORD; Printed by THOMAS GREEN.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1766.

Numb. 9

No 98.

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

To Major ROBERT ROGERS, Eſq: Governor, and Commander in Chief of Michilimackinac, and its Dependencies, &c., &c.

May it pleaſe your Honour,

WE, the Merchants and Traders of Michilimackinac, beg Leave to congratulate you on your ſafe Arrival here. It gives us a particular Satisfaction, that you are appointed our Governor, more eſpecially at a Time that many of the Indian Nations, almoſt worn out with repeated Solicitations for Traders, are on the Eve of Diſcontent; but our Hopes from you, Sir, to reconcile Matters, and put the Trade upon a proper Footing, are very ſanguine. Your Activity, and the many eminent Services you rendered your Country in the Courſe of the laſt War, and the Reputation you have by that Means gained amongſt the Indians, will add Weight to your Councils, and re-eſtabliſh the national Credit, through the moſt extenſive and remoteſt Part of his Majeſty's Dominions.

Permit us to aſſure you, Sir, that on our Parts, we ſhall at all Times do every Thing in our Power, to bring the Indians to a Senſe of their Duty, and make your Reſidence as agreeable as the Place will admit of. And that we are, with the greateſt Reſpect,

[illegible] and

[illegible] and Traders at Michilimackinac.)

To the Merchants and Traders at Michilimackinac.

Gentlemen,

THIS affectionate Addreſs deſerves my Gratitude. I cannot but be ſenſibly affected at the general diſcontent among the Indians; but be aſſured, that I ſhall enforce every ſalutary meaſure conducive to the re-eſtabliſhment of general tranquility, conſiſtent with the inſtructions I have, and may, from time to time, receive from Sir William Johnſon, under whom I act, from whoſe judgment and extenſive knowledge in Indian affairs, the grieveances you complain of, may ſpeedily be removed.

Be aſſured, my endeavours ſhall never be wanting, in promoting the trade of this diſtant poſt; and I ſhall be ready at all times, to adviſe with you on meaſures for its advancement. I am,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble Servant,
ROBERT ROGERS.

◆

BOSTON, November 6.

Yeſterday being the 5th of November ever memorable on Account of the Diſcovery of the Gun Powder Plot, the ſame was obſerved here by a Diſcharge of Cannon from the Ramparts at the Caſtle, and likewiſe from the South, North, and Charleſtown Batteries.——The Populace, to ſhew their Deteſtation of Slavery, to divert themſelves and pleaſe the Inhabitants, erected a Number of Stages, whereon they exhibited to public View a Variety of very droll as well as ridiculous Effigies, which, however, are ſuppoſed to come as near the Originals as Diſtance and their knowledge of them would permit.—Thinking our Deliverance from the Stamp-Act ſomewhat analogus in its Conſequences to the Eſcape from the Popiſh Plot, it was thought neceſſary, by the Conductors of the Pageantry, to increaſe the Pope's Retinue by adding thereto in Effigy, a Number of the Friends of Slavery and arbitrary Power, and in particular ſome of the Advocates for the late Stamp-Act—An arch Friend, as principal Inſtigator, Dictator and Supporter of both Plots (evidently calculated to overturn the British Conſtitution of Government and deprive the Subject of his Liberty) clos'd the Rear upon the Stages. To convince the Inhabitants that no Diſorder or ill Uſage were intended, the front of their Lanthorns was inſcribed to Liberty, underneath which was wrote, *The Lovely Unity*. Having paraded the Streets thro' all Parts of the Town till Night, they quietly repaired to the ſeveral Places of Execution, where after beheading the Effigies of the Pope and his Confederates, they committed their Bodies to the Flames.

We hear His Excellency the Governor, with Advice of his Majeſty's Council, has been pleaſed to appoint Thurſday the 27th of this inſt. November to be obſerved as a Day of general Thankſgiving throughout this Province.

We hear the Rev. Mr. Samuel Blair is to be Inſtalled to the Paſtoral Care of the old South Church in this Town, Colleague with the Rev. Mr. Sewall, on Wedneſday the 26th Inſt. in the Afternoon.

[illegible]

Joſeph Sherwood Eſq; our Agent at the Court of Great-Britain, in his laſt Letter to the Governor and Company of this Colony, acquaints them, that he had applied to the Lords of the Treaſury for the Payment of the Money due to the Colony, by grant of Parliament, as a Reimburſement of their Services during the late War; but was told by their Lordſhips, that as there had been dangerous Riots in the Colony, on Account of the Stamp-Act, in which ſeveral Perſons had their Property deſtroyed, they were determined to retain the Money in their Hands 'till ample Compenſation ſhould be made to the Sufferers.—This Letter has been laid before the General Aſſembly, and the Agent requeſting Inſtructions how to proceed, they appointed a Committee to conſider & point out what was expedient to be done, who have made a Report, which was approved of, to this Purpoſe, that his Honor, the Governor, be requeſted to direct to the Agent to repreſent to their Lordſhips, that in Conſequence of a Parliamenttary Grant ſome Time ſince, the other Colonies had received their ſeveral Proportions; and with Regard to Riots; and the Deſtruction of private Property, that the Legiſlature knew of none, no Complaints of that Kind having come before them; but when any real Sufferers ſhould, in a Conſtitutional Manner, apply to the General Aſſembly for Redreſs, they would take the Matter into Conſideration, and do therein what they conceived to be juſt and reaſonable.

SALISBURY. Lately kill'd, by Mr. Ebenezer Fletcher of this Town, a Hog, two Years old, which weigh'd 495 lb.

LOST about five Weeks ſince, on the Road, between Farmingtown and Litchfield, a ſilver-mounted Hanger. If any Perſon has found the ſame and will leave at the Printing-Office in Hartford, they ſhall be rewarded for their Trouble.

November 8th, 1766.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.
Hartford County, ſs. 5th of November, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Hartford County, by one of the Creditors of Patrick Thomſon, and Andrew Thomſon, of Hartford, Merchants in Company, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, (the ſaid Patrick and Andrew being inſolvent Debtors, and now confined in the common Goal in Hartford. That, purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Patrick and Andrew to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Patrick and Andrew ſhall diſcharge their juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of their Creditors, &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of their Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

JABEZ HAMLIN.

THE Creditors of Allan M'Lean, of Bolton (an Inſolvent Debtor) are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-[illegible] in Bolton (if they ſee Cauſe) on Tueſday the 2nd Day of December next, at 1 o'Clock Afternoon, and produce their Accounts or Demands on ſaid Allan's Eſtate, (with ſatisfactory Evidence of their being juſt) to us, the Subſcribers, who are appointed Truſtees of ſaid Allan's Eſtate, agreeable to an Act or Law of this Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."

RUSSEL WOODBRIDGE,
SAMUEL CHAPMAN, } Truſtees.
PETER OLCOTT,

TO BE SOLD by SIMEON SMITH of Sharon, a Farm of Land lying in Suffield; containing about 70 Acres, with a Houſe and Barn upon it; fit for mowing, Plowing and Paſturing—the mowing Land, of the beſt Kind; can be cut off ſaid Farm, 50 or 60 Tons of Hay in a Year; the Plow-land and Paſture very good, a fine Wood Lot upon the Premiſes, ſufficient to maintain a Fire forever; lies about a Mile South of the Meeting-Houſe, on the main Road; ſituated in a beautiful pleaſant Place. Said Land will be Sold for Caſh, Cattle, or Weſt-India Goods, and three Year's Time of Payment will be allow'd, with good Security, and an indiſputable Title given, by

SIMEON SMITH.

N. B. A likely Negro Man, well ſkill'd in Farming, and the Pot-Aſh Buſineſs, to be ſold by ſaid Smith.

To be ſold at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

A Second LETTER on the Subject of Lay-Ordination, occaſioned by exceptions taken on my firſt Letter on that Subject, in a Pamphlet, entituled, "A Word in Zion's Behalf, or, Two Mites caſt into the Church's Treaſury," &c.

Written by ISRAEL HOLLY, who ſtiles himſelf Paſtor of a Congregational Church, in Suffield.

By GEORGE BECKWITH, &c.

L O N D O N.

Aug. 12. A letter from Aranjuay, dated June 30, ſays, Don Francis de Salleſare, Corvetto, a native of Murcia, where his father was recidor, was laſt Friday publickly degraded at Madrid from the rank of Nobility, had his tongue and his right hand cut off, and afterwards was hanged. His crime was aſſaſſinating ſome perſons, and having formed the horrid crime of laying his ſacrilegious hands upon the King and Royal Family.

Aug. 14. Yeſterday his Majeſty came from Richmond to St. James's where there was a Levee. The Right Hon. the Lord Chatham had a conference with his Majeſty before the Levee began.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand, on his being appointed Colonel of the firſt Regiment of Guards, Field Marſhal and Commander in Chief of all his Majeſty's Forces, in the room of Lord Viſcount Ligonier, who has reſigned.

They write from Hanover, that ſeveral hundred Emigrants had been engaged in that Electorate for the new Settlements in America.

We are informed, that above 50 American Veſſels have been ſold, in the Courſe of the preſent Year, to Foreign Powers in the Mediterranean.

Aug. 18. The general toaſt in the city now is, "may the Earl of Chatham retain the integrity of Mr. Pitt."

We hear the corporation of the city of Bath have received a letter from the late great commoner, but the contents are a profound ſecret.

The officers of the regiments quartered in America, have received very ſhort notice to join them.

The Lords of the admiralty have appointed a frigate to carry over the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell to his government of Nova Scotia.

On tueſday, the Univerſity of Oxford conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on his Excellency John Wentworth, Eſq; Governor of New-Hampſhire.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Wills Earl of Hillſboroug, to be firſt Lord of trade and plantations.

Laſt week died at Tipperary, Thomas Winſloe, Eſq; aged 146 years; he was a captain in the reign of King Charles I. and came with Oliver Cromwell a Lieutenant colonel into Ireland.

Aug. 20 It was yeſterday talked at the weſt end of the town, that the right hon. the Earl of Halifax would be appointed firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

We are informed, that upon the news being received in France of Mr. Pitt's being to be made Lord Privy-Seal, their ſtocks immediately fell 20 per cent.

Different accounts from Spain inform, that there never was known greater expedition made in the ſeveral ſea ports of that kingdom, in building and fitting out ſhips of war, than at preſent.

The right honorable Adam Gordon, it is ſaid will be appointed Governor of Jamaica.

We hear that Sir Charles Saunders is to officiate as firſt Lord of the Admiralty, that the buſineſs ſhould not be retarded.

Aug. 21. It is confidently ſaid, that the preſent miniſtry are now engaged in a patriotic ſcheme, that will give univerſal ſatisfaction to the whole nation.

We are informed, that an enquiry will be ſhortly made after the ſums of money received at the ſeveral public offices under the government, ſince the year 1710, when the Tory Adminiſtration came into power.

The Earl of Chatham has purchaſed the houſe late Mr. Dingley's, at north-end.

We hear that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York propoſes to make the Tour of Scotland before his Return from York Races, and that the Marquis of Granby will accompany his Royal Highneſs.

Earl Gower is talked of to be firſt Lord Commiſſioner of the Admiralty.

Yeſterday Morning the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor ſet out from his Houſe in Lincoln's Innfields, for Camden Place in Kent.

It is reported that Patents of Nobility will ſoon be made out for Sir William Johnſon, in America, as a Reward for the many and important Services done his Country in that Part of the World.

Nine new Sloops of War are ordered to be built at Chatham and Sheerneſs, for the Government Service.

Advice has been received that the government of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, the Jerſeys and Connecticut, have agreed to make ſatisfaction for the loſs of goods and other damages ſuſtained by ſuch perſons who were ſufferers by the precipitate rage of the populace during the late tumults on account of the ſtamp-act.

Addreſſes have been received from So. Carolina & Georgia, on the repeal of the ſtamp-act.

It is ſaid the French Agents are now poſitively engaging ſhip-carpenters to go over to Breſt, Rochfort &c. where artificers are much wanted in the principal Dock-Yards of that kingdom.

A report is current, that Lord Gower, (who is now at Trentham) had been ſent to, and offers made to his Lordſhip, to accept of either firſt Lord of the Admiralty, or Secretary of State; in which latter caſe, Lord Shelburne was to be removed to the Admiralty, but yeſterday it was affirmed that Lord Gower had abſolutely refuſed.

Aug. 22. The hon. Stewart Mackenzie is appointed privy ſeal for Scotland; and the Earl of Briſtol, maſter of the Horſe.

Aug. 16. It is reported that the Duke of Bolton is to have a conſiderable employment in the ſtate.

A manufacture of fine blankets has lately been eſtabliſhed at Connecticut in New-England, ſome of which have been imported to England by way of Boſton, and are much approved.

Aug. 29. The laſt Amſterdam Gazette, under the head London, Auguſt 15. ſays, "his Majeſty very frequently confers in private with the Earl of Chatham, who a prey to ſatires, bears but impatiently the effects of the extravagant prejudices which the people have imbibed on his elevation. There is actually forming againſt him a powerful party to counteract his deſign in the Cabinet and in Parliament. Such is the mode of thinking, ſuch the inconſtancy of the nation, that he, whom to day it regards as its ſupport, is tomorrow conſidered as the oppoſer of its intereſts.

Sept. 1. We hear the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Briſtol, is appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and the Right Hon. the Earl of Hartford maſter of the Horſe to his Majeſty.

We hear that Mr. Serjeant Hewit has declined accepting the offer of being a Judge in the court of King's Bench, in the room of Sir Eardly Wilmot.

Sept. 4. This week the Indian Chiefs will attend the board of Trade, by deſire of the Commiſſioners, to enquire into the nature of their complaints againſt the Dutch Settlers of Albany and New-York province.

We are confidently aſſured, that the Report of a Right Honorable Perſon being about to reſign is without any Foundation.

Sept. 6. It is ſaid that the Earl of Chatham will have the firſt blue ribbon.

It is ſtill undeniable notwithſtanding any thing that has yet been ſaid to the contrary, that there is a moſt perfect underſtanding between Lord Chatham and his Sovereign.

The occaſion of the reſignation of a noble Lord, who was premier to a certain Board, was not becauſe he was neglected to be ſummoned to council, as reported, but from a diſpute between the Earl of C——— and his Lordſhip, about ſome accounts, which aroſe very high.

Yeſterday the Hon. Sir Charles Saunders kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of the Earl of Egmont.

In Caſe of opening a trade with the Corſican Nation, it is ſaid the Ballance in favour of Great-Britain will be near Two Hundred Thouſand Pounds Sterling per. Annum.

Extract of a Letter from London *Aug.* 12.

"By the papers you'l find Mr. PITT, now Earl of Chatham, has been placed at the head of affairs, and has had the nomination of the great officers of ſtate; our affairs will take a happy turn, it is hoped:—But as he has not been able to put every perſon into poſt that thinks himſelf qualified for it, am afraid the ſpirit of oppoſition will take riſe, and endeavour to clog the wheels of government, not ſo much on account of government itſelf, as to prevent the Earl of Chatham coming forth with that luſture which his ſuperior talents promiſes.—Were the good of the community the only object of their purſuits, nothing I think could ſtand before them.—but where places, high honors, and power, with all their attendants ſeems to be their objects, the very name of patriot ſeems only to be made a ſtalking horſe, behind which they ſhelter themſelves in the purſuit of their game."

Aug 29. The Fortune man of war arrived at Portſmouth is ordered into dock and to be paid off.

N E W C A S T L E *Auguſt* 22.

A moſt melancholly accident happened at Lampton Colliery, near Cheſter-le-ſtreet, in the county of Durham: The workmen, to the number of above an hundred, had but juſt left off work, and three maſons with as many labourers, being left down in order to build a partition, to ſecure the coals from taking fire by the lamp; when the ſaid lamp being let down at the requeſt of the Maſons, to rarify the air, the latter in an inſtant took fire with a terrible exploſion, and made its way up the pits, deſtroying men, horſes and all in its paſſage. The noiſe of the exploſion was heard above three miles round, and the flaſh was as viſible as a flaſh of lightning; the men below were drove by the force up through the ſhaft, or great tube, like balls out of a cannon, & every thing that reſiſted ſhared the ſame fate. The neighbourhood being alarmed, collected itſelf in order to give aſſiſtance; but found only heads, arms, legs, thrown out at a great diſtance from the mouths of the pits: The ground, for acres, was covered with timber, coals, &c. All the partitions, trap doors, corves, woodprops and linings, were ſwept away, together with the engine for drawing up coals, and all its apparatus.

To be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford.

THE Death of Abel; the Trial of Abraham; Watts's Pſalms gilt, with or without Tunes; plain ditto without Tunes: Penetential Cries; Leland's View of the Deiſtical Writers, 2 Vol. Spelling Books; Boxes of Wafers; Sealing-Wax; Ink-Powder, &c.

At the above Place, Town-Clerks may be ſupplied with Record Books of any Size, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

B O S T O N, October 30.

We hear that Mr. Paine who keeps the north mills having had ſuſpicion of his corn and meal being ſtole from time to time, reſolved one night laſt week to watch for the thief, early on the morning a rat above five feet in height came in & took a two buſhel bag full of corn upon his ſhoulders, and was carrying it off, when Mr. Paine diſcovered himſelf and reſcued the bag from him without any great ſtruggling.—— Inſerting the above may prevent ſuch miſchievous Vermine attempting to enter either the mills or any other places.

Yeſterday the Great and General Court met here, when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH to both Houſes viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE thought proper to call you together, that you may have an Opportunity to give a poſitive Anſwer to what I recommended to you, by Order of His Majeſty, laſt Seſſion; as it will be expected of me that it be reported to His Majeſty before the opening of the Buſineſs of the next Year: And I heartily wiſh that it may be ſuch as will anſwer the Expectations and Deſires of your Friends in *Great Britain.* For my own Part, I ſhall upon this Occaſion, as upon all others, make the beſt Uſe of the Means you ſhall put in my Hands to promote the Honour and Reputation of the Province.

As you are called together for this Buſineſs only, when it is finiſhed, I ſhall have no Objection to your returning Home, until the uſual Time of opening the Winter Seſſion.

At a Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of Windham, on the 9th of September, A. D. 1766, *it was voted* (nemine contradicente) *that the following Inſtructions be given to the Repreſentatives choſen to repreſent us, at the General Aſſembly, to be held at New-Haven, in October next.*

GENTLEMEN,

OUR making choice of you to repreſent us at the General Aſſembly in October next, you will naturally and juſtly conclude, muſt reſult from the good opinion we entertained of your fitneſs and qualifications for ſuch an important truſt: But, that you might with the greater facility and certainty, conduct agreeable to your truſt, and the true character of Repreſentatives, and more fully anſwer the expectations of your conſtituents; we apprehend there is the greateſt propriety, as well as neceſſity of communicating to you our ſentiments, relative to ſome matters of importance which in our opinion, ought to come under conſideration [illegible] approaching aſſembly: not doubting but you will feel yourſelves under powerful engagements, to expreſs our ſentiments and exert your utmoſt ſkill and influence for the attainment of what is ſo ardently deſired by us.

1ſt. We requeſt that your utmoſt endeavours be uſed, to obtain an act, that no man's perſon be arreſted and impriſoned, when ſufficient means of ſatiſfaction can (otherways) be lawfully found, to be ſhewn and preſented by him; and alſo, that no man's perſon be held in priſon, who has no eſtate; or rather, that the force or validity of an act in colony law book, pages 8 and 9, to the abovesaid purpoſe, be revived, and ſtand in full force, by the repealing any after acts or clauſes, whereby the true intent and meaning of ſaid act is vacated, and render'd void, and of none effect.

2dly. That an additional clauſe be annexed to the ſheriffs and their deputies oaths, regulating and reſtricting the sheriffs, relative to their letting and ſelling their office; in the ſame manner in which the high ſheriffs in England are regulated and reſtricted; and that every high ſheriff and under ſheriff be ſworn to take no more than their lawful fees, for the execution of their office.

3dly. That no actions or ſuits at law be commenced at any of the adjourned county courts in this colony.

4thly. That the Clerk of the ſuperior court be required, at the cloſe of every circuit, to tranſmit to the ſecretary of the colony, true copies of all the final judgments of ſaid court, in ſuch circuit, for any fines or forfeitures, with coſts of ſuit, and orders of ſaid court thereon.

5thly. That the King's attornies and all other perſons to whom the care and charge of forfeited eſtates are committed, be impowered to proceed in the ſame manner, with ſuch eſtates, as adminiſtrators by law are bound to proceed with inteſtate eſtates; and to tranſmit a true inventory, made by perſons under oath, of all ſuch eſtates to the ſecretary of the colony; and ſaid ſecretary directed to tranſmit a true copy of all ſuch inventories, and alſo true copies of all ſuch copies, as from time to time ſhall be delivered to him by the clerk of ſaid ſuperior court, to the treaſurer of the colony.

6thly. That you endeavour to prevent the monopolizing of public offices, or any perſon's being inveſted with more offices than he can with conveniency diſcharge and execute, conſiſtent with the intereſt of the public, and the moſt diſintereſted and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice.

7thly. That all actions brought before any court, for the recovery of any debt upon book, bond, or other ſecurities, be join'd and ſet forth in one writ, where by the common law they may be joined; and when any creditor or creditors ſhall bring ſeperate actions at the ſame court, then, in ſuch caſes, but one coſt to be allowed upon all ſuch actions, that might have been joined as aforeſaid.

8thly. That you endeavour to encourage the intereſt of commerce, huſbandry, and that ſpirit of induſtry which begins to prevail in the colony.

9thly. That you promote ſuch a regulation as ſhall make the debates in the houſe of repreſentatives, as open and public as the debates in the houſe of commons are in Great-Britain.

10thly. That to your utmoſt you endeavour to guard againſt every thing tending to ſubvert our invaluable rights and liberties, or to relax and weaken the ſprings and authority of government; and that upon every proper occaſion, you profeſs our attachment and loyalty to our moſt gracious ſovereign King George the Third, &c.

Colony of Connecticut.
Hartford County Nov. 1, 1766.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Hartford, and William Wolcott, Eſq; an Aſſiſtant Judge of ſaid Court, Truſtees of the ſeveral Eſtates of Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Buckland and Joſiah Standliſt, all of Windſor, inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their ſeveral Creditors. Theſe are therefore to Notify the Creditors to the ſaid Nathaniel, Jonathan and Joſiah's Eſtates, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. Aaron Biſſel, in Windſor, on the third Monday of November Inſtant, at one o'Clock Afternoon, and produce their Accounts or Demands on ſaid Eſtates, (with ſatisfactory Evidence of there being juſtly due) to us, who ſhall then and there attend that Buſineſs.

Aaron Biſſel,
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By William Lamſon,
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RUN-away from *Joſiah Griſwold*, of Weatherſfield, the Night after the 24th Inſtant, an Apprentice Boy about 17 Years of Age, about 5 Feet three Inches high, dark Complexion, wears his own long black Hair, had on, and carried with him, a light colour'd old Great Coat, a new Caſtor Hat, with a very wide Brim, a ſhort, pale blue Coat, a cut-velvet Waiſtcoat, a Pair of Deerſkin Breeches, and a Pair of black Stockings.——Alſo a Negro Man about 19 Years old, had on a long brown Coat, and carried with him a Pair of thin Sheepſkin Breeches, and a Pair of black ditto, a Pair of black Stockings, and an old blue Great Coat. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid Run-aways in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or return them to the Subſcriber in Weatherſfield, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

JOSIAH GRISWOLD.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

Hartford County, October 23*d*. 1766.

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JOHN WHITMAN,
JOSIAH STEELE,
JOHN STEEL,
Truſtees.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

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BLiſtered and Faget STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by* William Tiley, *in* Hartford, & Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown, *for* 6d *lb. per Hundred or Faget, or* 6d½ *by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs. Hartford, Sept. 8*th*, 1766.

OSTON, October 30.

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B O S T O N.

Extract of a Letter from London, July 3.

"YOU muſt have ſeen in the public papers, the attempt of Heraclius, a Georgian Prince, in making to throw off the Turkiſh Yoke, and the ſucceſs he has met with; what I am going to relate, is the ſteps he took towards it. The firſt neceſſary thing was to inſtruct his countrymen in the uſe of arms, and train them in the European diſcipline; in order to this, he opened his deſign to a young man, about his own age, of great good ſenſe, and a military genius, ſon to the richeſt merchant in the place. It was agreed between them, that Joſeph Armine (for that is his name) ſhould come to England, and endeavour to ſerve in our armies, till he had rendered himſelf perfect enough in the art of war, to be able to diſcipline his countrymen; he therefore attempted to gain his father's leave (under the pretence of trade) to come in a genteel manner, but the father would by no means hear of it; however, ſometime after, he ſent him with a carravan to Perſia, to manage his commerce there; ſoon after their arrival, Armine ſcraped together what money he could, and giving the carravan the ſlip, made his way to ſome of our Eaſt-India ſettlements, intending to get on board ſome of our ſhips, and in the mean time, trying to learn our language; there he was forced to remain, till he had no more money left than was juſt ſufficient to bribe a ſailor, belonging to one of our men of war, to conceal him on board till they were out at ſea, when he was to work as well as he could for his paſſage. In this manner he came to England, was landed at Wapping without a farthing in his pocket, which obliged him, for preſent ſupport, to hire himſelf to fetch in pots at an ale-houſe there. When the people of the houſe aſked him his name, he told them it was "Cockeyed ſon of a bitch," which it ſeems the ſailors uſed to call him, and he knew ſo little of the Engliſh, that he really thought it a proper name. At this place he ſtayed till he could talk it pretty well. When he came to London, he, for a livelihood, took up the honorable trade of a ſhoe-black, continually frequenting the parade, and all places where he could ſee the ſoldiers exerciſe, and aſking them queſtions about the battles they had been in: but his conſtant ſtand as a ſhoe-black was at Northumberland houſe; it happened while he ſtood there, one of the grooms was attempting to break a fine Arabian horſe in the court-yard; the fellow did it ſo awkwardly, that Armine was out of patience; he ran in and told him he would ruin the horſe entirely, but if he would leave it to him, he would ſhow him how to deal with an Arabian horſe; the groom ſwore at, and abuſed him, but ſtill could make nothing of it himſelf, while Armine ſtood ſtamping, and making a hundred contortions. At laſt a crowd of ſervants, who were gathered about perſwaded the groom to let him try (expecting the diverſion of ſeeing him break his neck) the fellow in a paſſion, bid him get on, and be d—d. Immediately Armine ran to the horſe, vaulted into the ſaddle at one leap, and in two minutes made the creature perform what paces he pleaſed. The noiſe this occaſioned among the ſervants reached my Lord's ear, who was ſoon told the reaſon, and ſent for him in, when, after a good deal of diſcourſe about horſes, finding by his anſwers, he was a man of ſenſe, my Lord enquired what brought him to England, and how he came to be in ſo miſerable a condition. Armine told him his whole ſtory, and named a merchant in London who his father correſponded with, but to whom he would not make himſelf known, fearing that his father, who he knew gueſſed he come to England, might have writ to him to ſend him back again if he could be found. On my Lord's ſending to this merchant, he found it really the caſe; the father had writ to him to find his ſon if poſſible, to pay any debts he had contracted, and give him ſixty pounds if he would come back; if not, to leave him to ſtarve. Armine refuſed to go; my Lord took him into his houſe, cloathed and entertained him at his table, till the time our troops went abroad, when he recommended him to the Duke of Cumberland, with whom he ſerved a campaign as a volunteer, fighting always near the Duke. He afterwards ſerved two campaigns under the King of Pruſſia. Prince Heraclius had then left his country, and was ſerving under the ſame King; there they met, and after two campaigns, returned together to Georgia, where they rouſed the ſpirits of their countrymen, inſtructed them in the art of war, and have had the ſucceſs you muſt have ſeen. Armine is now the general of Heraclius's army."

By a gentleman from Plymouth we learn, That a Sloop arrived there on Wedneſday Night laſt from St. Euſtatia, having been forced out of that Harbour the 7th of Oct. by a violent Gale of Wind, or Hurricane; he loſt his Cables, Anchors, Bowſprit, and is afraid there has been a great deal of Damage done to the Shipping.

NEW-YORK, November 6.

Tueſday laſt arrived here his Majeſty's Packet Harriot, Capt. Oak, with the Mail in 47 Days from Falmouth:——She brings no latter Prints than the Merchant Ships arrived a Day or two before her:——But private Letters informs us, that ſuch great Quantities of Pot-Aſh have lately arrived in England from North-America, as to cauſe it to become a meer Drug; that the Price of it is fell above 25 per Cent. and much of it obliged to be ſtored for Want of a Market.——The public Prints, in general are full of Relations of Riots and Diſturbances all over England, on Account of the Dearneſs of Bread-Corn and Proviſions ſaid to be occaſioned chiefly by Fore-ſtallers; and a Bounty given on the Exportation thereof, by which means great Quantities are bought up, or fore-ſtalled, and the Poor much oppreſſed, &c. And the Grievance was become ſo apparent to the Court of England, that a Proclamation was iſſued on the 11th of September, to enforce the Statutes of the 5th and 6th of Ed. VI. and the 5th of Elizabeth, againſt Fore-ſtallers, Regrators & Ingroſſers of Corn, on the Pain of his Majeſty's higheſt Diſpleaſure:——And that it is ſaid, Letters having been received in England from Italy, with unlimited Orders to buy up all the Corn they could get, at any Price; the Conſequences were viſible; by ſeveral Ships being loaded therewith, bound for the Streights, and it was expected an Embargo would be laid to prevent the too great Exportation thereof; which had ſo alarmed ſome of them, that they had ſailed without having their full Loads:——but that whether an Embargo were laid or not, ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable Corn-Factors had determined not to export any more after the 18th of September, in hopes to put a ſtop to the impending evils that appeared ready to overwhelm the poorer part of the nation.——The ſcarceneſs of corn was alſo ſeverely felt in Scotland, where one noble inſtance of humanity is recorded the 6th of September, of Sir George Lockhart Bart. who not only ſold his farm-meal to the poor houſeholders, at a price greatly under the market price, but cauſed to be diſtributed weekly a quantity of oatmeal to the poor people in his neighbourhood gratis.——It was generally hoped, that the bounty on the exportation of corn would be taken off next ſeſſion of Parliament.

Saturday laſt ended the October Term of the Supreme Court of this Colony, during which the following Perſons received Trials, viz. Elizabeth Dent, for picking a Pocket Book out of a Man's Pocket in the public market with Bills of Credit in it to the Value of £3:12—and Elizabeth Floyd, for ſtealing wearing Apparel: Both found Guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged on Friday the 28th of this Inſt. William Herring alias Johnſton, Richard Hutchinſon & Thomas Maſon, a Boy of about 12 Years old, for Burglary, all three found guilty, and were burnt in the Hand. John Dominy, for attempting a Rape on the Body of a Girl of about 8 Years old; found guilty, and ſentenced to receive 39 Laſhes at a Cart's Tail, round the City, on Monday laſt, which was accordingly executed; and he is to receive the ſame number on Saturday next, and the ſame on the Saturday following, and to ſuffer three Months Impriſonment.—— Two other Women were tried for Felony, and acquitted:——And a Third, from ſome uncommon Circumſtances, committed till next Term.

Thurſday laſt the new Epiſcopal Chapel, in this City, called St. PAUL's, and eſteemed one of the moſt elegant Edifices on the Continent, was opened and dedicated to Almighty God. The Concourſe of People of all Ranks and Denominations (who attended on the Occaſion) was very great.

After Divine Service, which was adapted to this particular Occaſſion, an excellent Sermon was preached by the Rev. Doctor Samuel Auchmuty, Rector of Trinity Church. His Text was taken from Exod. iii 5. *And he ſaid, draw not nigh hither: Put off thy Shoes from off thy Feet, for the Place whereon thou ſtandeſt is holy Ground.*

The whole was conducted with the greateſt Decorum. The decent Behaviour of the Audience, conſiſting of many Thouſands of People, their Devotion during Divine Service, and fixed Attention to the Sermon, did Honor to themſelves and to the Preacher.

Friday laſt, John Morris was executed at Newark purſuant to his ſentence, for horſe-ſtealing; but John M'carty the other man condemned at the ſame time, was reprieved by the Governor of N. Jerſey.

The mail to go with the Harriot, packet will be made up next Tueſday night, and the veſſel is to ſail the next morning.

With Capt. Lawrence came paſſengers, Major James's Lady and her niece; Doctor Moffatt, of Rhode-Iſland; Mr. Walker, Collector for New-Caſtle on Delaware; Mr. Bander, and ſeveral others.

Capt. Johnſton, in 20 days from Antigua informs us, that on the 3d ult. was taken up at ſea, and brought to that Iſland, by one of their pilots, a large black ſloop without any living creature on board; ſhe had new ſails made by Chriſtopher Duyckinck of New-York, four ports in each ſide 4 cabbin windows with 4 panes of glaſs in each; her cabbin painted of a cedar colour, her ſtarboard ſhrowds cut away, and ſeveral cuts in her maſt, with her lumber port open: She had a new cable, hoops and lumber, and ducks on her deck; alſo ſeveral barrels of flower in her hold, ſome of which were marked H M. the brand F M, and others A M. 'Twas imagined ſhe took fire at ſea, as her callouſe was burnt, and deſerted perhaps too ſoon by the crew.

Capt. O'Brien from Cowes, has brought over about 100 recruits for the different regiments now in America.

Capt. Blow in 31 days from Coracoa, on the 9th ult. off the Iſland of Monaca, met with an exceſſive hard gale of wind at S.S.E. which continued 12 hours, and ſays, that if the gale was as ſevere to windward as he had it, that no veſſel could poſſibly ride it out at anchor at any of the iſlands where the roads are open to the S. and S.E. winds.

Laſt Wedneſday came on before the Supreme Court of Judicature for this Province, a Cauſe in which Mr. Thomas White, of this City Merchant, was Plaintiff, and Capt. John Brown, of his Majeſty's Ship Hawke, Defendant; for the Seizure of a Ship and Cargo in December 1763; when after a Hearing of ſeventeen Hours, the Jury bro't a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 4046 l. Damages, and Coſts of Suit.

We have the Pleaſure to inform our Readers from good Authority, that his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, our Governor, has received Inſtructions from Home, to give his Aſſent to the Bills that may be paſſed and preſented to him by the General Aſſembly of this Province, for the Emiſſion of Paper Currency, or Money Bills of Credit.

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MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1766. Numb. 100.

300

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

LONDON, Auguſt 3.

THE Chamber-maid of a Lady of diſtinction at Valenciennes [*in France,*] murdered her miſtreſs in a moſt ſhocking manner. Her lady looking into the cellar, the maid puſhed her down ſtairs, and immediately following her, ſtopped her mouth, and beat her over the head with a brick till ſhe killed her; the maid then went up ſtairs, dreſſed herſelf, went to Veſpres, and gave out, that her miſtreſs was gone by herſelf to Onnain, a village about a league off, that ſhe was to go along the Scheld, and that the next day ſhe was to go to her to carry her watch and jewels. In the evening ſhe returned home, cut the body to pieces, and next morning carried part of it in a bag and threw it into the Scheld, and towards Evening ſhe did the ſame with the remainder. The ſame day ſhe carried the watch &c. to the clergyman's at Onnain, expreſſed much concern at her miſtreſs's not being there, and leaving the watch and jewels went to look for her, as ſhe pretended. On the 5th ſhe returned, took away the watch and jewels, and carried them to her miſtreſs's ſiſter, and that day ſome pieces of the body being found in the Scheld the unhappy wretch was the firſt who ſaid that they muſt belong to her miſtreſs, who, without doubt, had been murthered in going to Onnain. However, ſhe was taken up and examined, and people ſent to the houſe, who diſcovered ſeveral traces of murder; upon which ſhe was again examined, and after much prevarication in her anſwers, ſhe at laſt acknowledged the whole affair.

Auguſt 9. Robert Webber, late a Midſhipman in one of his Majeſty's Ships of War, who was condemned for Felony at laſt Maidſtone Lent Aſſize, but reſpited, and who received Sentence at the laſt Lent Aſſize to be tranſported for Fourteen Years, delivered a Petition into Court, praying that he might ſuffer Death purſuant to his Sentence.

Auguſt 18. Yeſterday a poor Woman, Wife of a Cork-cutter, in Long Ally, Moorfields, was ſafely brought to bed of three fine Boys; and laſt Year the ſame Woman had twin Daughters.

This Week a Lady of Diſtinction, in all Appearance healthy, has had her Coffin bro't Home, which, contrary to the Intreaties of her Family, ſhe has cauſed to be depoſited in her Study, from a firm Perſuaſion that it will not be many Days unoccupied.

Yeſterday Morning Two Men, Priſoners in the Fleet-priſon, quarrelling, a Battle enſued, when one of them gave out, pretending he had received great Hurt, and went to his Bed, and, in order to affright the other had his Face floured, and himſelf laid out as if dead; the Farce was carried on for ſome Time, to the great uneaſineſs of his Antagoniſt; at laſt, he got up, and went and played on the Bear 'till about ſeven o'Clock in the Evening, when he complained of being ill, went up to Bed and in a few Minutes afterwards died in Earneſt, verifying the old Proverb, *That it is ill jeſting with Death & the Devil.*

Monday laſt were brought over in the Britannia Greenland Twenty Shetland Sheep; they are extremely Diminutive, the Rams, though full grown, not being much taller than a Lap-Dog.

From Marlborough, in Wilts, we have the following remarkable Particulars, which may be depended on as Facts.——On Monday, the 23d of June, Mr. G******h, of that Town buried his Wife; and was ſo greatly afflicted on the Occaſion, that he cou'd not be prevailed on to leave the Grave, but ſtaid there, weeping and bewailing his Fate, all Monday Night, great Part of Tueſday, and and all Tueſday Night; his Grief appeared ſo very great that it drew Tears from a great Number of People, and ſome of his Friends thought him delirious. It's an old Saying, *The hotteſt Love is ſooneſt cool'd*; and it appears, by Mr. G******'s Behaviour, that *the greateſt Grief is ſooneſt alleviated*; for the next Day (Wedneſday) he ſet out in a Poſt-Chaiſe for London, to pay his Addreſſes to a young Lady he was formerly acquainted with; ſhe made no Objection to his Propoſal, but deſired he would ſtay a Week for Decency's Sake: on this Mr. G** came again to Marlborough, and ſtanding at his own Door Saturday Morning, he ſaw a young Girl, about 15, riding aſtride on Horſeback: he deſired her to walk in, and after a little Converſation aſked her if ſhe would marry him? the Girl (who was Daughter to a labouring Man of the Town) gladly embraced the Offer, but on Account of her Age the Father's Conſent was requiſite; this was ſoon obtained by Mr. G's making him a Preſent of a Cow he had bought that Morning; accordingly the Marriage was ſolemnized about 11 o'Clock, and after the Ceremony the new-married Couple went into a Public-Houſe not far from the Church, where the Bridegroom gave his Bride a conſiderable Sum of Money, and all his Keys, telling her to go Home to take Poſſeſſion of his Houſe; which ſhe did; and Mr. G. having carous'd with his Friends ſome Time, went Home likewiſe; but, after about three Hours private Converſation with his Wife ſome Diſſatisfaction appearing, he immediately ordered a Poſt-Chaiſe, and taking with him a Widow Lady aged about 60, ſet out for Bath, leaving his Bride, Houſe, &c. to the Care of two young Fellows of his Acquaintance, having ſtaid at Bath three Days, which were ſpent in the greateſt Jollity they returned to Marlborough, where he ordered a conſiderable Number of Mourning Rings to be made in Memory of his deceaſed Wife; theſe he diſtributed to his new Spouſe, all her Relations, and his own and Matters being amicably ſettled between him and his Bride, they now live happy and contented.

A young Woman who lately liv'd as a Servant in Hatton Garden, has had the Miſfortune to fall ſo violently in Love with a married Man, as to become quite mad; and is now in Bethlem Hoſpital.

We hear from Preſton in Lancaſhire, that a few Days ſince a Man who had begged about the Country, and pretended to be dumb being brought before the Juſtices of the Seſſions at Preſton, could not bear to hear the Witneſſes exceed the Truth in their Evidence againſt him without ſaying *They Lyed*

Extract of a Letter from *Mednam* near *Great Marlow*, July 30.

A poor hungry Fellow called Adnoſe Jack, was tempted, for a trifling Wager to attempt to eat five Pounds of Bread, five Pounds of Eels, and to drink five Quarts of Beer. The Beer and the Bread he performed, but having eat about three Pounds and three Quarters of the Eels, he grew ſick, and Yeſterday died, in great Agonies, at a Public-Houſe in Great Marlow. He is one of the Company, mentioned in the Papers laſt Week, concerned in eating the nineteen Pounds of Eels"

On Friday laſt a fine Child, about 4 Years old, was ſtolen from its Parents in Bull and Mouth Street, and has not ſince been heard of.

Saturday laſt an old Woman, upwards of 70, was taken up in the Strand, and carried before a Magiſtrate, for ſtealing a Child from a Man in Oxford Road, near Soho Square. This Practice is grown very common of late; and it is a great Pity that ſome Method is not taken to put a Stop to it; for ſurely theſe Miſcreants, who are guilty of it, ought to be puniſhed for it more than any other Species of Thieves.

We hear that an Information is ſhortly to be brought againſt a very great Perſonage in the Law, for Non-appearance at Church according to Act of Parliament.

An Elderly Gentlewoman, at a Place called Stock near Baddow in Eſſex has inoculated ſeveral hundred Perſons with ſurpriſing Succeſs at Six-Pence per Head.

Reading, [*in England*] *July* 12. The following Particulars of a Wedding lately celebrated at Th----ham in this County, (as the Fact may be depended on) may perhaps be entertaining to our Readers:—One Mrs. W-lk-s a Widow, of Hampſhire, being a good deal embarraſſed in her Circumſtances, and unable to pay her Creditors their full Demands, put the following Stratagem into Execution to deceive them; having dreſſed herſelf with an Intent as was thought to go and ſee her Siſter that lives at Th----ham, ſhe met a poor travelling Man between that Place and Newberry, whom ſhe deſired to go and drink with her: This Propoſal was very readily accepted by the Man, and they ſat ſome Time diſcourſing, when ſhe aſked him if he was married, and being anſwered in the Negative, propoſed that he ſhould be ſupplied with Apparel, &c. neceſſary for that Purpoſe, if he would conſent to marry her: This Propoſal was, on the Man's Part, very agreeable, and a Licence being immediately purchaſed, the Marriage Ceremony was performed in the Preſence of ſome of the Woman's Relations, and the Nuptials celebrated to her Satisfaction. The Woman on her Part returned the Man Thanks, and the Man on his Part, (having obtained a Suit of Cloaths, and three Guineas in Pocket) wiſhed his Bride Health and Happineſs, thanked her for her Kindneſs, and departed with a Wiſh, *That he might meet with ſuch another Wife in the next Pariſh.* The above Perſon, on being aſked where he was born, ſaid, that, ſo far from knowing the Place of his Birth, he did not for a certainty know his own Name, but believed it to be Briſtow.

The Sieur NICHOLAS BACON, a blind Youth, of whom mention has already been made, entertained and aſtoniſhed the whole Univerſity of Lovain, by his maſterly Erudition. He is eſteemed the greateſt literary Prodigy in the World.

LONDON, August 18.

At Edinburgh, Mr. BRAIDWOOD, a Writing Maſter, has diſcovered a Method of teaching the Deaf and Dumb to read, write and keep Accounts. Two of his Pupils in September laſt, paſt Examination before the Right Honnorable the Earl of Morton, Preſident of the Royal Society at London, Sir David Dalrymple Bart. and ſeveral other Gentlemen of Diſtinction, when they read, wrote and anſwered Queſtions, by the Motion of the Lips, and by writing on a Table with the Fingers: In ſhort, what is related of them is moſt incredible, notwithſtanding thoſe Miracles are ſaid to be performed in the Preſence of inconteſtible Witneſſes.

Auguſt 23. A ſon of Mr. Miles, a baker, at Richmond, who had uſed the ſeas, conceiving a prejudice againſt his brother, as being a favourite of his parents, without any other provocation, took an opportunity to ſtab him in the breaſt, in three places, of which wounds he inſtantly fell down dead, and the murderer made his eſcape; but becoming purſued, was ſoon after taken and committed to New-Goal, Southwark. In the late war Miles beeing a midſhipman, was entruſted with the care of a French prize; but upon her paſſage home, the Maſter found means to make Miles drunk, confined him under the hatches, and carried the Ship ſafe to the firſt French port.

Letters from Tolouſe, dated the 17th of Auguſt, ſay, "On the 22d of laſt Month, about four in the afternoon, the ſky became on a ſudden ſo dark over the village of Pelleport, that it appeared like the approach of night. A horrible tempeſt enſued, which blew down the largeſt trees, and the hail which fell at the ſame time deſtroyed the vineyards and all the fruits of the earth; but this havock, notwithſtanding it was ſo deplorable, was not to be compared to what happened at the church, into which twenty perſons retired for ſhelter, and among them Mr. Dangla, the vicar of the pariſh. Whilſt they were all at prayers at the foot of the altar, a flaſh of lightning filled the whole church, knocked down the ſteeple, and the roof falling in, the prieſt was covered with the ruins, from which however he afterwards diſengaged himſelf, and out of the 20 perſons who were in the church, five were killed and ten wounded. The chapels and the walls of the church, which did not fall with the ſteeple and the roof, are ſo much damaged that they muſt be entirely rebuilt.

We have ſeen Advertiſements in the London as well as the country papers for hands to get in the harveſt in Lincolnſhire, where the want of them was ſo great as to encourage the offer of extraordinary wages, which we likewiſe hear have been paid in all parts of the kingdom, notwithſtanding the great number of Welch and Iriſh who have this year, as on all others been aſſiſtant in all our harveſt work. Query, if this is not to be conſidered as an irrefragable proof of the rapid decreaſe of that moſt valuable part of our national depopulation, well known to be occaſioned by the uniting of farms and the bounty on exported corn; the two great evils which are accellerating the ruin of this kingdom, as the ſources of all abuſes, and the hardſhips that are experienced by the labouring, and moſt uſeful part of the people, as well as the cauſes of the great decline of our moſt valuable trade in exported manufactures?

Sept. 19. Notwithſtanding what is continually repreſenting by ſeveral writers to the contrary, for what purpoſes they beſt know themſelves, we can take upon us to inſert, from the beſt information we could poſſibly obtain, as well as from all the obſervations which we ourſelves have been enabled to make, *that the ſudden heat which had been raiſed in the public mind, by infuſed ſuſpicions of our great ſtateſman & his colleagues in the Adminiſtration, has almoſt entirely ſubſided, and it will not be in the power of artifice or deception to renew; it being at preſent the general declared diſpoſition of men, to hope for the beſt, and wait for meaſures and events on which opinions may be grounded, with avoiding the imputation of raſhneſs or error.*

LONDON, *September* 16.

Accounts ſay, that the Conſpiracy againſt the Life of the Dey of Algiers had been occaſioned by the pacific Diſpoſition of this Prince, who ſeemed inclinable rather to ſuffer the Algerine Corſairs to rot in the Harbour, than go to War with the European Powers.

Sept. 17. By letters from Tripoly in Barbary dated the 31ſt of July, we are well informed, that the Baſhaw, having received certain Advice that the Venetians were ſending a Squadron of Ships to bombard that City, gave Orders immediately that a Number of Soldiers might be in Readineſs, he being reſolved to make a vigorous Defence, ſhould they offer to attack that Place. All the Caſtles and Fortifications have been repaired, & a Number of Braſs Cannon, from 24 to 40 Pounders, placed thereon particularly at the Marine. Forty Thouſand Horſemen are encamped on the Sea-Shore, Eaſt and Weſt of the City, to prevent any Deſcent they may attempt to make. Orders have likewiſe been iſſued; that all the Women and Children retire to the Country, and that no Perſon remain in the City but thoſe who are able to bear Arms.

It is reported that a Britiſh Squadron will ſoon make its Appearance before Corſica, to give the greateſt Weight to the Terms propoſed by England for accommodating Matters between thoſe Iſlanders and the Genoeſe.

It is reported that near 100 Meſſengers were diſpatched on Monday to North-End, from the Nobility and Gentry, to enquire after Lord Chatham's Health.

Yeſterday Morning the Right Hon, the Earl of Chatham was thought to be a good deal better than he has been ſince his late Relapſe.

They write from Naples that the Turkiſh Governor of the Morea was marched at the Head of 60 Thouſand Troops to check the Progreſs of the Rebels in Georgia.

Sept. 18. Yeſterday the Right Hon. Lord Chatham was at Court for the firſt Time ſince his late Indiſpoſition.

His Majeſty's Sloop of War the Lynx is out of Dock at Deptford, and is now rigging with all Expedition for her Station at New-York.

It is ſaid ſome Impediments, which ſtood in the Way of the intended Nuptials of two Royal Perſonages are at length happily removed.

Sept. 19. It is ſaid, that an extraordinary Board of Admiralty will be held next Week, at which Time it is expected ſeveral more Ships of War will be put into Commiſſion for American Service.

They write from Madrid, that the court had received advice of the late inſurrections in Mexico and Peru having been entirely quelled; and ſeveral of the ring-leaders were expected home from La Vara Cruz, in Irons.

They write from Gibralter, that the late earthquakes at Algiers have occaſioned ſeveral ſhoals to be caſt up in the ſea, near that place, which it was apprehended, would be very prejudicial to navigation.

They write from Paris, that orders had been diſpatched to delay the embarkation of French troops at Marſeilles and Toulon, which were intended to reinforce General Marbœuf, in the Iſland of Corſica.

They write from Hamburgh, that large orders have been received there to buy up naval ſtores for the ſervice of France,

BASSETERRE, *(St. Chriſtopher's)*
October 8.

Monday night laſt about ten o'clock a great ſurff, with a briſk gale of wind from the S.E. began, in which nine or ten veſſels were drove aſhore on the beach, and wrecked, ſome houſes, fences, trees, &c. in town are damaged. We have no news yet from the country, and greatly fear the miſchief done there is conſiderable.

From Sandy-Point we hear, that a ſloop was drove aſhore there and loſt, and that a ſchooner put to ſea from thence, when the ſtorm began with only two hands on board, and has not ſince been heard of.

NEW-YORK, November 10.

Yeſterday arrived the ſchooner Reſolution Capt. Buckmore, from the Grenades, but laſt from St. Kitts, which place he left the 11th ult. by him we have extracted the above melancholly news, under the St. Chriſtophers head, beſides the above, we learn, that Capt. Blewer, in a ſloop belonging to this port put to ſea, and had not been heard of when Capt Buckmore left that place. By the ſame opportunity we have ſeveral letters mentioning the hurricane, from one of which we have the following, "Since writing the above, I have heard that ſourteen ſail of veſſels were drove aſhore at St. Euſtatia, and that Capt. Baldwin, of the brig Friendſhip, belonging to New-York, was obliged to cut away his main maſt."

ALL Perſons indebted by Book, to the Eſtate of Mr. George Lord, late of Hartford, Deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame, (without further Notice) with Samuel Talcott, junr.

Sarah Edwards, Executrix.
Solomon Smith,
Sam. Tolcott, junr. } Executors

THE Creditors of Allan M'Lean, of Bolton (an Inſolvent Debtor) are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Peter Olcott, in Bolton (if they ſee Cauſe) on Tueſday the 2nd Day of December next, at 1 o'Clock Afternoon, and produce their Accounts or Demands on ſaid Allan's Eſtate, (with ſatisfactory Evidence of their being juſt) to us, the Subſcribers, who are appointed Truſtees of ſaid Allan's Eſtate, agreeable to an Act or Law of this Colony, entitled, "An Act, to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."

Ruſſel Woodbridge,
Samuel Chapman, } Truſtees.
Peter Olcott,

Colony of Connecticut. }
County of Litchfield, ſs. }

Goſhen, November 6, 1766.

Samuel Naſh, and Uri Hill, of ſaid Goſhen, & Jedediah Strong, of Litchfied, in ſaid County,

TRUSTEES of the Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton of ſaid Goſhen, Inſolvent Debtor, hereby publiſh their Intention to attend the Buſineſs of their ſaid Office, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Hill, on the ſecond Monday of December next; that the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate may then and there exhibit, their Claims thereunto (if not produced before) and determine whether they will apportion ſaid Eſtate among themſelves, or give Directions otherwiſe to diſpoſe thereof; and further tranſact whatever may be proper at ſaid Meeting. When it is expected, that thoſe who appear by Proxy, will exhibit their Demands or Accounts current, authenticated by legal Atteſtations that the Ballance due, is therein juſtly ſtated. And, moreover require, that all in Arrears to ſaid Eſtate, put themſelves in Readineſs to diſcharge the ſame, by immediate Payment to ſaid Truſtees.

Wintonbury, in Windſor, Nov. 13. 1766.

TAken up, on the Sixth Inſtant, a dark Brown Horſe, about 14 Hands and an Half high, no Brand, Paces and Trots, both hind Legs white, near the Hoofs, lately trim'd, ſhod before, about 6 Years old. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges. Inquire of Samuel Marshall.

Kenſington, Nov. 7. 1766.

STRAY'D or Stolen from me the Subſcriber, out of a Paſture near Landlord Lewis's in Farmington, on Friday the 7th Day of Inſtant, November, a dark brown Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, her Mane wore off from her Shoulders to the Middle of her Neck, and a plain Saddle Gaul on her left Shoulder, no Brand, about 14 Hands high, ſhod all-round, when taken away, three Years old. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and convey her to me, or give Intelligence, ſo as I may find her, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me Allyn Smith.

Leghorn, (in Italy) Auguſt 12.

LETTERS from Algiers of the 5th Inſtant adviſe, that the Inhabitants were in the greateſt Conſternation from the Apprehenſion of another Revolution; on which Account ſeveral of the moſt wealthy People had retired into the Country. Their Apprehenſions were founded upon a formidable Conſpiracy againſt the Life of the Dey, which was to have been carried into Execution the firſt Inſtant, but was happily diſcovered 20 Hours before. Ten of the principal Conſpirators were taken, ſix of whom were immediately ſtrangled, and the Dey has promiſed a Pardon to the remaining four, upon Condition that they diſcover their Accomplices, which however they have not yet done.

Constantinople, (the Metropolis of the Turkiſh Empire) Auguſt 1. The Governor of Cyrus has taken ſeveral Rebels, whom he has beheaded, and ſent their Heads here, where they have been expoſed at the Gates of the Seraglio.

Stockholm, (the Capital City of Sweden) Auguſt 22. The extraordinary Court of Juſtice eſtabliſhed at Boras for the Judging the Rebel Hoffman and his Accomplices, has terminated its Sittings. It has condemned that Rebel, and forty-one of the moſt culpable among the Inſurgents, to loſe their Lives, Honors and Eſtates. This Sentence is to be laid before the Commiſſion eſtabliſhed by the States of Stockholm for judging definitively this Affair, who have already ordered the Criminals to be removed to the Priſons of this Capital.

Naples, (in Italy) Auguſt 16. The Government having been informed, that the Corn Harveſt has totally failed in almoſt all the Provinces of this Kingdom, has forbidden, under Pain of Death, the Exportation of Grain, Meal, and Paſtes.

Ferrara, (a City of Italy) Auguſt 20. On the 19th of laſt Month, there arrived at Venice, five Merchant Ships from Alexandria and Cyprus, loaded to the Value of above a Million of Ducats, and among other Things a conſiderable Quantity of Coffee; which however is ſo ſcarce in Arabia, that the Grand Signior has prohibited the exportation of it out of his Eſtates. It is ſaid his Highneſs has ſeized all the Veſſels, of whatever Nation they were, found in the Ports of his Dominions, and freighted them to tranſport Troops into Egypt, where there is a Revolt.

Sept, 12. The Princeſs Carolina Matilda will be eſpouſed by proxy, the 1ſt of October at St. James's. Capt. Robinſon the ſenior, and John Parſons, Eſq; the junior Gentlemen Uſher to the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, will carry her Royal Highneſs to Denmark, who it is ſaid will depart for that kingdom on the 2d of October.

19th. The three yatchs and ſtore-ſhip, now preparing for her conveyance, after performing that ſervice, it is ſaid will proceed directly to Holland, in order to bring over the Prince Statholder to England.

22d. This day they began to dreſs proviſions at Somerſet Houſe to be ſent on board the yatchs for the accommodation of her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Carolina Matilda, and her retinue, which are ordered to ſail for Harwich on Tueſday next.

The King of Denmark has appointed the Prince of Brunſwick Bevern, inſpector over all the Regiments of infantry in the Duchies of Schleſwich and Holſtein, and the Prince of Heſſe Caſſel grand Maſter of the ordnance, vice roy of Norway, &c.

On the 30th of Auguſt the Marriage was celebrated with great magnificence, between him and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa of Denmark the King's Siſter.

We hear that to prevent duels for the future, a bill will be brought into an auguſt aſſembly, to diſqualify all perſons who either give or except a challenge, from ever holding any places under the government.

Admiral Keppel will ſet out for Harwich in a few days, to take on him the command of the ſquadron which is to convey the Princeſs Carolina Matilda to Holland,

The Indian Chiefs, at preſent in England are Mohegans, being of the ſame tribe as the Rev. Mr. Sampſon Occum, who is now in England, in order to collect money by preaching, &c. for the ſupport of the Rev. Mr. Wheelock's Indian charity ſchool, lately eſtabliſhed in Lebanon, in Connecticut. They are alſo Indian Chriſtians, having been baptiſed in America, and well acquainted with the ſaid Rev. Mr. Occum. They all ſpeak Engliſh, and ſome of them very well; and alſo can write that Language. Part of their Lands lie very near to New-York; and in that City they were very converſant. They are our firm Friends, having in the laſt war, fought under General Johnſon, againſt the French, our inveterate enemies, &c.

To the PRINTER.

THIS day, according to the calculations of ſome eminent aſtronomers, the planet Mars approached nearer, by Two millions of miles, to the Earth than it has for ages paſt. According to this Calculation, its approach was nearer to the Earth than in the year 1529, by 338,000 miles: and it was 3 times and two thirds nearer than its neareſt aproximation to the Sun, being in abſolute numbers 932—This ſtriking phænomenon is, by an ingenious aſtronomer, "thought to be the criterion of an offended Deity."—Although aſtrologers, and ſuch as delight to ſearch too curiouſly into the ſacred decrees of the Almighty, may perhaps prognoſticate that ſo near an approach of this warlike planet portends wars, bloodſhed, or ſome other very great misfortune to our planet, yet we have the higheſt authority to reſt entirely ſatisfied, that nothing but the wilful, impenitent tranſgreſſions of mankind will ever induce the omnipotent Creator, "in whom we live, move, and have our being," to withdraw that over-ruling Providence by which this world has from its firſt creation, been ſolely preſerved. Aug. 13.

Charles O'Hara, Eſq; is appointed Lieut. Colonel, Commandant of a Corps to be formed in America.

It is ſaid that an authentic account was brought on Thurſday Night from Paris of the French miniſtry being now actually deliberating on an edict permiſſive of the full enjoyment of religious liberty, as in England; with a view that the Hugonots may no longer be driven to the painful alternative of either deſerting their own country, or of reſiding within it in a conſtant ſtate of hypocriſy.

An additional number of artificers, it is ſaid, have been ordered to be taken into pay in the dock-yards at Portſmouth.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 14.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Cumberland, in Nova-Scotia.

"The extraordinary Interpoſition of Providence in the two following Accidents, that lately happened near this Place, I think ſhould not paſs unnoticed, viz. As a Man was driving a Team of four Oxen, with a Cart heavy laden, acroſs a Bridge over a River, by the Weight of the Team and Carriage, the Bridge gave Way, and entirely broke down, and altho' the Carriage and Cattle fell 20 Feet beneath it, and the Man under the Cart, neither the Man or Cattle received any Hurt. —About the ſame Time three Men, in a Canoe, who were coming from the Bay of Fundy with a Load of Grindſtones, being very heavy laden, and a rough Gale of Wind coming on, the canoe filled with Water, and inſtantly ſunk: Three Men providentially being near at the ſame Time, with another Canoe made for their Relief, and found them hanging at the top of the Maſt, almoſt dead, and was obliged to drag each out of the Water by the Hair of the Head, by which Means their Lives were ſaved.

BOSTON, Nov

On Thurſday laſt his cellency was pleaſed to adjourn the Great and General Court to Wedneſday the 3d Day of December next; having firſt made the Reply to the Anſwer to his Speech at the opening of the Seſſion, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

IN the Letter of the Earl of Shelburn which I laid before you; you have a ſecond Teſtimony from another of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, of the Tenderneſs and Affection towards the People under my Government, with which I have conducted myſelf during the late diſputes, and therefore I ſhall make no other Anſwer to the ungenerous Inſinuations of your Meſſages of Yeſterday, than by referring to your own Journals, from whence it will evidently appear, that it is from among yourſelves, and not from me, that the Difficulties which have prevented your making a Compenſation to the Sufferers, have aroſe.

I am very ſorry that you have not already complied with what has been recommended to you: but it is ſome ſatisfaction to me, that you have laid a Foundation for completing this Buſineſs, which I hope will not fail of Succeſs. The Importance of the Affair, and the haſty Approach of the new Year, will not allow the Loſs of a Day which can be ſaved; and therefore I ſhall make the Receſs, which you deſire, as ſhort as poſſible. And that you may do the Buſineſs with as much Credit to yourſelves as may be, I ſhall continue the Seſſion until you can come to a final Determination.

Council-Chamber, *Nov.* 13.
FRA. BERNARD.

Yeſterday the Rev. Mr. Blair was inſtalled to the Paſtoral Care of the Old South Church in this Town, as Colleague with the Rev. Dr. Sewall.

Sunday Night laſt we had a ſevere Storm of Snow, which continuing all the next Day, has rendered the Roads extreme bad for Travelling.

We hear from Springfield, that on Saturday Night laſt the Priſoners there undermined the Goal, from whence moſt of them made their Eſcape, a-

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We hear from Springfield, that on Saturday Night laſt the Priſoners there undermined the Goal, from whence moſt of them made their Eſcape, among whom were one committed for Burglary, another for counterfeiting Money, & a Third for Horſe ſtealing.

Several large Flocks of wild Geeſe being on their Flight for a warmer Climate, were ſo overborne by the Weight of Ice and Snow, which congeal'd on their Wings, that divers of them were ſhot at and killed from the Wharves, and from on board the Shipping in the Harbour.

Yeſterday a white Lad, named M'Clarey, and a Negro Boy were pelting at Snow-Balls, the latter in return threw a large Brick-Bat, which ſtriking M'Clarey on the Head, fractured his Skull in ſuch a Manner, as that he now lies in a very dangerous State.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated September 19.

"Notwithſtanding the many unmanly and ill-natur'd Reflections, in Pamphlets and News-Papers, upon a late Rt. Hon. Commoner, propogated ſolely by the Artifices of ſome deſigning Courtiers, that great Man ſtill retains the Confidence of the People in general, who doubt not, that he will ſhine with redoubled Luſtre, when the Cauſe of Liberty, or the Britiſh Honour demand his Councils.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 20.

Extract of a Letter from London, Sept. 23.

"We have no particular News, only that To-morrow a Stir of the Eaſt-India Proprietors is to come on, who are for a larger Dividend than the Directors think prudent; this Affair cauſes great Speculation.

NEWPORT, Nov. 17.

The laſt Summer was exhibited, as a public Shew, at Iſlington, near London, the largeſt and fatteſt Bullock ever bred in England. He is computed to weigh ſeven and forty hundred Weight. He is twenty Hands high, ſeven Yards long, ſix Yards and half round; four Feet, ſix Inches, from Huckle-bone to Huckle-bone; three Feet, four Inches over the Rump.

N.B. He was bred by Mr. Eppingham of Lincolnſhire, and fed by Mr. Mumbey, of the ſame Shire; and is ſo temperate, that Children may be ſeated on his Back.

Ellſworth's Almanack, for the Year 1767.

To be ſold at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 13.

"By this time I hope tranquility and good temper reigns through the whole continent, and that the ſatisfaction of being releaſed from diſtreſs, prevails more in the minds of the coloniſts, than ever the gloom that that very diſtreſs at firſt occaſioned; you ſhould now ſurely be ſatisfied. You have got into the hands of a miniſtry, who, in fact, did you the eſſential ſervice of getting the Stamp-Act repealed. The union between the mother country and her colonies being thus happily cemented, ſhould not be interrupted by ſmall peeviſh diſputes upon matters of little or no moment. Wiſe and calm men ſhould ſeize the happy opportunity of inculcating the greateſt cordiality and kindneſs; ſhould encourage people to meet wiſhes of a mile government, and not to cavil upon little inſignificant points, after having obtained the very eſſence of liberty.

"Lord Shelbourn, as Secretary to the Southern Department, has the Colonies under his care; he has hitherto acted upon large and general principles; and be perſuaded that his moſt zealous wiſhes are, to be able to procure for this kingdom, and the colonies, the moſt permanent and ſolid advantages.

"You know too well the nature of the people here, to be much ſurprized at the flagrant abuſe againſt Lord Chatham, but it is dying by degrees; and it is begun to be underſtood, that he can be a great miniſter to his country, let him ſit in what houſe of parliament, or occupy what high office he pleaſes."

Colony of CONNECTICUT. }
Hartford County, ſs. 14th of }
November, 1766. }

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in Hartford County, by Jabez Chapman 2d of Eaſt-Haddam, in ſaid County, a Creditor for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, to John Church, of ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, (an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded, and now conceals himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, That, purſuant to a late Act of Aſſembly of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, the 14th Day of November, A.D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid John Church to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid John Church ſhall diſcharge juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satisfaction of his ſaid Creditors, &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

Per JABEZ HAMLIN.

Bliſtered and Fagot STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*

William Tiley, *in* Hartford, *and*

Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown,

for 6d *lb. per Hundred or Fagot, or* 6$\frac{1}{2}$d *by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs. Hartford, Sept. 8th, 1766. c3m

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READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

On Saturday Night laſt, a Party of Sailors and a Number of Soldiers belonging to the 46th Regiment, in a Public Houſe in the Commons, had ſome Words, and at length came to Blows, in which one of the Sailors received ſeveral dangerous Wounds, which makes his Life uncertain: The Tranſgreſſors are ſince apprehended and confined.

NOVEMBER 24.

Extract of a Letter from New-Haven.

We hear from Middletown, that on the 21ſt Inſtant, the Hartford Fleet arriv'd there, conſiſting of two Sloops and a Scow, convoy'd by a Batteau from Springfield: The Fleet was ſeparated in the Night of the 18th, by a ſudden Squall, which took them as they open'd a ſmall Brook, and occaſion'd much Damage; one Man bruis'd his Finger, cutting away a Thowl-pin on board the Convoy, but is likely to recover.—The Convoy was obliged to bear away for Wangham, and by the Help of Jury Maſts, reach'd her Port, where ſhe is re-fitting; and 'tis tho't ſhe will be able to put to Sea in about a Fortnight.—One of the Fleet ſtruck upon a Mud-Turtle, but happily no Lives were loſt.—The Scow came to Anchor, and rode out the Storm.———The ſame Day arriv'd two Scows from the other Side of the River, with Sand, after a fine Paſſage of half an Hour, the People all well on board.

N. B. We had certain Intelligence by the Hartford Paper, that the Fleet ſail'd on Saturday laſt.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

November 17, 1766.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Job Ellſworth of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, has exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and William Woolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.———Publick Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Job Ellſworth, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr John Lord, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the Ninth Day of December next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Job ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulations and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Hartford, November 17, 1766.

FOUND, about ſix Weeks ſince, near the Upper-End of the Main Street in Hartford, a Woman's long Camblet Cloak. The Owner may have it, on diſcribing the Colour and paying the Charge. Inquire of

MOSES BURR.

Hartford, Nov. 24, 1766.

THE Creditors of Mr. Samuel Cole of Farmington, an inſolvent Debtor are once more deſired to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles in ſaid Farmington, on the firſt Day of December next, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to negotiate, and, as far as poſſible, make Settlement of the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel, by Dividend or otherwiſe, for the Benefit of his Creditors, purſuant to the late inſolvent Act of this Colony, for that Purpoſe made, &c.

Solomon Whitman, }
John Coleman, } Truſtees.
James Wadſworth, }

MONDAY, December 1, 1766. Numb. 101.

Dort Bidwell

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Printing-Office, oppoſite the State-House, in HARTFORD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Nov. 26, 1766.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, That all the Eſtate, Real and Perſonal, of Thomas Burr, of Hartford, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, will be ſold at Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of Moses Butler, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, and at the Houſe where ſaid Burr now lives, on the 17th Day of Dec. next, by

John Keith,
William Tiley,
Titus Hosmer,
Truſtees of ſaid Burr's Eſtate.

November 26. 1766.

TO be ſold, upon reaſonable Terms, the Farm of Land, with a Houſe, Barn, and Out Houſes, containing about One Hundred Acres, lying in the Weſt Diviſion of Hartford, diſtant three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and forty Rods only, from a good Griſt-Mill, conſiſts of a due Proportion of of arable, paſture, mowing and wood Land, inferior to few Tracts of the ſame Extent, in this Colony, being the ſame on which Capt. Stephen Hoſmer lately liv'd. Apply to Titus Hosmer, of Middletown.

8m 101.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

Sharon, Nov. 26, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application in Writing, made to John Williams, Eſq; Judge of Litchfield County Court, by one of the Creditors of Noah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money (the ſaid Noah being an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded himſelf, and now keeps concealed, to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors——That, purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c." a Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate of ſaid Noah to be attached, ſeized and taken; and that, unleſs the ſaid Noah Hoſkins ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satiſfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate, ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

John Williams.

Great-Berrington, Nov 22. 1766.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, ſeventeen Hundred Acres of Land, or any leſs Quantity, at 4/6 per Acre, Caſh, or 6s. W. India Goods.——Said Land lieth in a new Townſhip, joining to Pittsfield and Framingham, in the County of Berkſhire; to which a good Title will be given.

Israel Dewey.

Hartford, Nov. 28, 1766.

THESE are to notify the Creditors of Samuel Drake of Hartford, to ſend in their reſpective Accounts againſt ſaid Drake, to us the Subſcribers, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Inn holder in Hartford, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, on the ſecond, third and fourth Tueſdays of December next, well vouched, or appear and prove them, and appear on ſaid fourth Tueſday, and order in what Manner ſaid Drake's Eſtate, ſhall be divided or diſpoſed of.

Samuel Talcott,
Daniel Goodwin,
Samuel Wadsworth, } Truſtees.

December 1, 1766.

RUN-away from his Maſter, Iſaac Mann of Still Water, near Albany, about the 18th of November laſt, a Negro Man named HAM, middling Size, about 35 Years old, had on a furr'd Cap, red cloth Leggins, check'd Shirt, ſtrip'd flannel Veſt, Dutch Blanket—took with him a Muſket——has a counterfeit Paſs, ſign'd with Capt. Murry's Name. Whoever takes up ſaid Run-away, and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him, ſhall receive three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

Isaac Mann.

N. B. He formerly liv'd with, and was owned by J. Chandler, Eſq; of N. Haven.

◆ ◆ ◆

NEWPORT (R. Iſland) Nov. 10.

The General Aſſembly of the Province of the Maſſachuſets Bay, met at Boſton on Wedneſday the 29th ult. and were petitioned by the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; and the other Gentlemen who ſuffered by the Riots the laſt Year in the Town of Boſton, for Compenſation for the Damages they had ſuſtained. The Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives having taken the Petitions into Conſideration, the Queſtion was put, whether Compenſation ſhould be made out of the Province Treaſury, which paſſed in the negative. Several other Methods were propoſed for making Satisfaction, which were rejected, as the Houſe did not think the Government reſponſible for the Damages done by a ſmall Set of obſcure Villains, who were univerſally deteſted by all the orderly Inhabitants of the Province. The Houſe finally came into a Reſolution for admitting a Bill to be brought in for making Compenſation, which is to be tranſmitted to the ſeveral Towns throughout the Province, by the reſpective Members of Aſſembly, that they may have an Opportunity of conſulting their Conſtituents, and make a Report at their next Seſſion.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

By a letter from St Euſtatia, dated October 7th, we are informed that they have lately had a gale of wind there, more violent than has been known ſince the Year 1747. It began at midnight, on Monday the 6th of October, at E.N.E. attended with a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake, and increaſed till five in the morning when ſhifting to South most of the veſſels were obliged to ſlip, and ſeek for ſafety at ſea. Thoſe that did not weigh before the height of the gale were obliged to part from their cables. Many veſſels that had been laid up during the hurricane months, and thought all the danger over, had come there to be employed, and ſhared the ſame fate with the reſt; ſome foundered at their anchors, others drove to ſea, without any body on board, ſome with one, ſome with two, three, or four perſons to navigate them, &c.

Lately arrived the New Edward Capt. Chambers, in 45 Days from the Downes, with whom came paſſengers 6 Indians; ſome or all of whom we hear, went ſome Months ago, from America to complain of Encroachments on their Lands, and it is reported they have obtained Orders to have their Grievances redreſſed.

Two of them are richly dreſſed in Scarlet, with Gold Lace, they were very kindly treated in England and favourably heard——on their Arrival we hear they waited on his Excellency the Governor.

The London Papers by Capt. Chambers, are to the 29th of Sept. but contain nothing remarkable, except moſt melancholly and alarming Accounts from all Parts of England, of the ſtarving Condition of the Poor, thro' the dearneſs of Proviſion, when at the ſame Time the Harveſts have been plentiful, and vaſt Quantities exported, for which a great Bounty is paid by the Government——A moſt prepoſterous Policy!——It appears by the Papers that Meaſures are taken to ſtop the Exportation, and that Orders are ſent for that Purpoſe to ſeveral diſtant Ports.

NEW-HAVEN, November 29.

Mr. Timothy Baldwin, of Amity, a Pariſh in New-Haven, departed this Life laſt Tueſday. For about a Year paſt he was troubled with a ſmall Obſtruction in diſcharging his Urine, but not ſo as to prevent him doing his common Buſineſs. Fourteen days before his Death he rode into Town, about ſeven Miles; was inſtantly taken with a violent Pain in the lower Part of the Abdomen, with a ſtrong Inclination to diſcharge his Urine. He ſuppoſed it to be a Cholic; but never diſcharged a Drop until the Day before his Death, only by the Uſe of the Catheter, and Nothing but Blood. His Bladder was taken out by Dr. Leverett Hubbard, in which he found a Wen as large as a Gooſe-Egg, by the Sphincter Veſicæ or Muſcle that goes around its Neck, and a putrid Ulcer, which contained about ten Ounces. The Bladder and what it contained weighed 4 Pounds.

COVENTRY, (Firſt Society) Nov. 18.

Laſt Sunday, was dedicated in this Place, an elegant Meeting-Houſe. A Diſcourſe was delivered upon the Occaſion, by the Rev. Mr. Huntington, from Gen. xxviii. 17. The whole attended with all becoming Tokens of joyful Solemnity.

(See the 4th Page, for the Boſton News, &c.)

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

Reading the papers, I ſaw a paragraph of one of the criminals at Maidſtone having petitioned to be hanged; and as I am the perſon, I make bold to ſend you the petition I ſent to his Majeſty; and a copy of the letter which I ſent to the Earl of Shelburne, and to the Earl of Northington; the copy of the Speech I ſpoke at the bar, July the 24th; and the copy of the Letter I ſent to Judge Clive, dated July the 30th, 1766; which if you think proper to put in your paper, I ſhould be *very* glad, as you have my name at length to all the above, as it is the true copy.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

Maidſtone Goal, ROBERT WEBBER.

Auguſt the 26th, 1766.

To the KING'*s moſt Excellent* MAJESTY,

The humble Petition *of* ROBERT WEBBER,

Humbly ſheweth,

THAT your Petitioner was tried at laſt Lent aſſizes at Maidſtone, in the county of Kent, for a robbery committed on board of your Majeſty's ſhip the Medway, & was found guilty of death. Your Petitioner was reprieved by the Judge before he left the town; and at the late aſſizes your Petitioner was had to the bar, in order to have the ſentence of tranſportation paſſed upon him for fourteen years; when your Majeſty's Petitioner refuſed to accept of your Royal Clemency; and if your Royal Majeſty will order your Petitioner to his former ſentence, he will diſcover three weighty affairs, which ſeveral of your Majeſty's innocent ſubjects have been taken to cuſtody for, and had like to have loſt their lives, particularly concerning an affair, which happened to the city of London about eight years ago, which your Petitioner will diſcloſe upon the terms of death; as that is all the reward your Petitioner requires.

ROBERT WEBBER.

A copy of a letter I ſent to Judge CLIVE, *July the 30th,* 1766.

My Lord,

WITH humble ſubmiſſion to your Lordſhip, I beg leave to trouble you with theſe few lines: My Lord, when I was bro't to the bar before you, in order to have the ſentence of tranſportation paſſed on me for fourteen years, I refuſed to accept of his Majeſty's Royal Clemency, I begged of your Lordſhip to order me to my former ſentence, which was death; your Lordſhip gave me no other anſwer, than it was out of your power. Therefore I humbly beg that you will repreſent this my reſolution to our Sovereign Lord the King; As I had rather die than live under bondage for ſo many years.

I am, with ſubmiſſion, your Lordſhip's moſt humble and obedient ſervant,

Maidſtone Goal, ROBERT WEBBER.

July the 30th, 1766.

The copy of the letter ſent to the Earl of SHELBURNE *and to the Earl of* NORTHINGTON.

May it pleaſe you, my Lord,

WITH humble ſubmiſſion, I beg your Lordſhips pardon by troubling you with this. My Lord, I am an unfortunate young man, that was tried at Maidſtone in the county of Kent, laſt aſſizes, for a robbery committed on board of his Majeſty's ſhip the Medway, & I was found guilty, and received ſentence of death for the ſame, but was reprieved before the Judge left the town, which I did not deſire nor aſk for; and at the late aſſizes I was had down to the bar, in order to have the ſentence of tranſportation paſſed upon me for 14 years, which I refuſed as your Lordſhip will ſee in my ſpeech at the bar; the Judge gave me no other anſwer than it was out of his power to grant me what I aſked for. As I did not receive the ſentence of tranſportation, made bold to ſend Judge Clive a letter dated July the 30th, 1766; and I not hearing from that, makes me trouble your Lordſhip with this, hoping you will lay the encloſed Petition before his Majeſty, as I lie under his authority and government, and go by the laws of this land. I was not caſt for tranſportation, nor did not except of the mercy offered me, nor the ſentence I did not receive, for death was all I wanted; and if his Royal Majeſty will grant me my requeſt, I will make three very great diſcoveries, which many have been taken up and tried for, and were near loſing their innocent lives for, which I was guilty of; one thing concerning the city of London, in 1758. I hope your Lordſhip will not lay this aſide, and forget it, but lay it before our Sovereign Lord the King; and I hope his Majeſty will grant me my deſire as it will be of great ſervice to many of his innocent ſubjects.

My Lord, I am, with humble ſubmiſſion,
Your Lordſhip's moſt humble and
Maidſtone Goal, obedient ſervant,
Aug. the 18th, 1766. ROBERT WEBBER.

The Speech I made at the Bar, July the 24th, 1766.

My Lord,

I beg to ſpeak a few words: I preſume, my Lord, I am brought to this bar in order to receive his Majeſty's Royal Clemency, which to many might be very acceptable, though not to me, for death is all I require. My Lord, I am a young man, and have lived well in the city of London, but loſſes in trade drove me to utter want, which was the cauſe of my committing the fact I ſtand here for. I have a wife big with child; friends I have many in good circumſtances, but I am forſaken by all; and for theſe 12 years paſt I have been under an infirmity of body, which makes me that I cannot undergo bondage. Therefore my Lord I beg you will not miſconſtrue my words to a contempt of mercy, offered at this tribunal of our Lord the King, but for the cauſes before named; I humbly beg of your Lordſhip to order me to my former ſentence; if ſo done, I will make ſome weighty affairs known before I leave the bar.

NEW-YORK, November 20.

On the Virtue of Rye, uſed inſtead of Coffee, and what may be ſaved by the Uſe of it.

RYE has long been uſed, eſpecially in the Country, in poor Families; *for Neceſſity is the Mother of Invention.* About three Years ago (I am informed) its Uſefulneſs was publiſhed in one of our News Papers, and from that Recommendation has been uſed in ſome Families ever ſince: I have lately tried the ſaid Method, and find it to anſwer, and even to exceed all the ends of Coffee, and incomparably cheaper.

I find it to exceed Coffee in its nouriſhing Virtue, to the beſt of my Judgment, as 2 to 3; i.e. two Diſhes of Rye-Coffee, to go as far in nouriſhing, as three of Weſt-India Coffee; and beſides this, it ſeems to me not to require ſo much Bread, &c. as the Weſt-India Coffee.

Another Advantage is that it requires leſs Sugar, as Rye is naturally a ſweet Grain, which however is taken away in a great Meaſure by burning of it.

One Quart of Rye, the Coſt of which is about a Half-Penny, or at moſt two Coppers, will do the ſame ſervice as one Pound of Coffee.

If it be well managed in the Burning a nice Palate can ſcarce diſcern the Difference between it and Weſt-India Coffee; and tho' diſcernable, the uſing it a Week or two will perfectly reconcile the niceſt Palate to it, if there be no Prejudice in the Caſe.

Let your Rye be good and clean, burn it in a Pot or Pan, ſtir it well, and burn it rather browner than Coffee; ſome People uſe the Grain whole, others grind it, the latter is the moſt Profitable: When you are to uſe it boil it a little longer than you do Weſt-India Coffee.

I eſteem it much wholeſomer than Coffee; Coffee it is ſaid is apt to dry the Blood, has a Tendency to Coſtiveneſs, and poſſibly the Gentlemen of the Medicinal Faculty know other evil Conſequences attending the Uſe of it.

The ſuperior Excellence of Rye uſed inſtead of Coffee is obvious both in Point of Nouriſhment and Health, and alſo in Point of Profit.

I am perſuaded that the Uſe of it, will ſave more Sugar than will pay for double the Quantity of Rye uſed; therefore more than all the Coſt of W. India Coffee is ſaved; which in a Family who uſe it conſtantly, ſuppoſe to be 50 Pounds a Year, at only 12d. is 50s a Year, and upon the Suppoſition, that only 500 Families uſe it in this City, the ſaving is no leſs than 1250l. per Annum.

'Tis thought that the Generality of our Citizens uſe either Coffee or Tea for their Breakfaſts; I ſuppoſe there are in this City 3000 Families or upwards, ſuppoſing only one Half i.e. 1500 of them could be perſuaded to uſe Rye-Coffee; then at the above Computation, no leſs than 3750 or upwards per Annum would be ſaved in this City only.

It would alſo be of Service to the Public, could we be content with Teas of our own Growth; this would ſave this City only, above 6000l. per Annum in Caſh, as we cannot purchaſe foreign Teas with our own Produce. ——But this (as I am no Botaniſt) is a Subject I would recommend to an abler Hand than

Sir, your humble Servant
OECONOMY.

N.B. Some People prefer Barley before Rye, but I have not tried the Difference.

BOSTON.

In Council, *Novem.* 13. 1766.

ON a motion made to his Excellency in Council, and the unanimous deſire of the Council thereupon, that he would permit the Earl of Shelburne's Letter of the 13th of September laſt (a Copy of which had been communicated to the Board) to be printed.

The Governor gave Orders for printing the ſame accordingly.

The ſaid Letter is as follows, *viz.*

SIR, *Whitehall, Sept.* 13. 1766.

I HAVE had the Honor to lay before the King your Letters of the 29th of June & 19th of July laſt, together with the Incloſures therein contained; and I have received his Majeſty's commands to communicate them to ſuch of his ſervants as he thinks proper uſually to conſult upon his moſt important affairs as ſoon as the ſeaſon of the year will conveniently admit of their meeting for this and other purpoſes.——In the mean time, his Majeſty is extremely ſorry to obſerve any degree of ill-temper remaining in his colony of Maſſachuſetts-bay, or, that points ſhould be ſo improperly agitated as to tend to the revival of diſputes, which every friend to America muſt wiſh to be forgotten.—They have ſeen the parliament of Great-Britain give due attention to all well-founded complaints of the provinces, notwithſtanding they appeared to them, in ſome parts not ſo properly urged; and tho' the legiſlature will certainly on all juſt occaſions, exerciſe and enforce its legiſlative power over the colonies, yet it cannot be doubted, but it will exert it with a due regard to the nature of their connection with the mother country.

Upon this occaſion it is proper to obſerve, in general, that the eaſe and honor of his Majeſty's government in America will greatly depend on the temper and wiſdom of thoſe who are entruſted with the adminiſtration there: And that they ought to be perſons diſdaining narrow views, private combination and partial attachments.—It is with great pleaſure, Sir, that I have obſerved the manner in which you have conducted yourſelf during the diſputes of the laſt war, which I cannot do, without highly approving your attention and watchfulneſs, on the one hand, to ſupport the authority of government, and on the other, the tenderneſs and affection which appeared in all your letters, towards the people under your government.——A temperate conduct founded on the true baſis of public good, avoiding all unneceſſary reſerve, where nothing arbitrary is thought of, and nothing unreaſonable is required, muſt carry conviction to the hearts of the deluded, conciliate the minds of all, and inſure the confidence of his Majeſty's loyal and loving ſubjects of America.

Upon theſe conſiderations I am perſuaded that the aſſembly will immediately upon their meeting, fall upon meaſures to terminate all local difficulties, which appear by your accounts to have hitherto prevented that compliance which will be expected by parliament, with the recommendations you have been required to make in conſequence of the reſolutions of both houſes.——It is impoſſible to conceive that they will ſuffer any private conſiderations to interfere with their deſire of ſhewing a proper ſenſe of that paternal regard which they have experienced from his Majeſty, and of that attention which parliament has given to their complaints, which can never be done with more propriety than by granting with the utmoſt chearfulneſs, a juſt compenſation to thoſe who have ſuffered by the late diſorders.

I am with great truth & regard, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
SHELBURNE.

Governor BERNARD.

The following BILL now pending in the houſe of repreſentatives, has been publiſhed by their Order, for the Conſideration of the ſeveral Towns in this Province, *viz.*

A BILL intituled an Act for granting Compenſation to the Sufferers, and of free and general Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion to the Offenders in the late Times.

WHEREAS the King's moſt excellent Majeſty taking into his gracious and ſerious Conſideration the Troubles, Diſcords Inſurrections, Tumults and Riots, which have lately happened in *America*, and that divers of his Subjects have thereby greatly ſuffered in their Property, and others by occaſion thereof; and otherwiſe have fallen into, and are obnoxius to great Pains and Penalties: Out of a hearty and pious deſire that ſuch Sufferers be compenſated, and put an end to all Suits, and Controverſies and Proſecutions that by occaſion of the late Diſtractions have ariſen, or may ariſe between any of his Majeſty's Subjects; and to the intent that a Veil be drawn over the late unhappy Exceſſes, has been pleaſed graciouſly to ſignify his deſire to forgive and forget them: at the ſame time of his abundant Clemency recommending a Compenſation to the Sufferers in their Property, with ſuch a Conduct in general as ſhall be at this great Criſis the beſt means of fixing the mutual Intereſt, and Inclination of *Great-Britain* and her Colonies on the moſt firm and ſolid Foundation.

From a grateful ſenſe of his Majeſty's Grace and Clemency; in order to promote internal Peace and ſafety;—to make Compenſation to ſaid Sufferers, and as a means, as far as in our Power, of demonſtrating to all the World our ſenſe of the Happineſs we enjoy in being part of the Britiſh Empire, and intitled to the Rights and Privileges of Britiſh Subjects: We his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects the Repreſentatives of the Commons of this Province, in the Great and General Court aſſembled, of our free and good Will have reſolved to give and grant, and pray that it be enacted:

And be it accordingly enacted by the Governor, Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives, that there be granted and paid out of the public Treaſury of this Province to the Hon. THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſq; the Sum of 3194l. 17*s.* 6*d.*

To the Hon. ANDREW OLIVER, Eſq; the Sum of 172*l.* 4*s.*

To BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, jun. Eſq; the Sum of 385l. 6*s.* 10*d.*

To WILLIAM STORY, Eſq; the Sum of 67l. 8*s.* 10*d.* in full Compenſation for their Loſſes and Sufferings in the late Times of Confuſion.

And be it further enacted, That all Riots, Routs and unlawful Aſſemblies, councelled, commanded, acted, done or made within this Province, between the firſt Day of *Auguſt*, 1766; and all Burglaries, Felonies, & Breaches of the Peace whatſoever committed in, by or during ſuch Riots, Routs and unlawful Aſſemblies be, and hereby are pardoned, releaſed, indemnified, and diſcharged & put in utter Oblivion; and that all and every, the Perſon or Perſons acting, adviſing, aſſiſting, abetting and councelling the ſame, be and are hereby pardoned, releaſed, acquitted, indemnified and diſcharged from the ſame; and off and from all Pains of Death, & other Pains, Judgments, Indictments, Convictions, Penalties and Forfeitures therefor, had or given, or that might accrue for the ſame; and that all ſuch Indictments, Convictions, and Forfeitures, are hereby declared null and void.

And be it further enacted, That any Perſon indicted or preſented, or in any Manner proſecuted, for any of the Offences by this Act pardoned, may plead the general iſſue, and give this Act in Evidence, which ſhall be ſufficient to acquit him.

Provided, That nothing in this Act contained, ſhall extend to the pardoning, or give any Benefit whatever to any Perſon who is, or may be unlawfully poſſeſſed of any Goods or Chattles taken or ſtolen from any Perſon, unleſs the Poſſeſſor ſhall within 30 Days after the publication of this Act, have ſurrendered and delivered them up to the Owner.

Provided alſo, That nothing in this Act ſhall extend to the barring any civil Action of Treſpaſs for Damages ſuſtained by any Perſon, not compenſated by this Act.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.

November 17. 1766.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Job Ellſworth, of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, has exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and William Woolcott, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.——Publick Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Job Ellſworth, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr John Lord, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the Ninth Day of December next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Job ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulations and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

Hartford, November 17, 1766.

FOUND, about ſix Weeks ſince, near the Upper-End of the Main Street in Hartford, a Woman's long Camblet Cloak. The Owner may have it, on diſcribing the Colour and paying the Charge. Inquire of

MOSES BURR.

ALL Perſons indebted by Book, to the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE LORD, late of Hartford, Deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame, (without further Notice) with Samuel Talcott, junr.

SARAH EDWARDS, Executrix
SOLOMON SMITH,
SAM. TOLCOTT, junr.
Executors.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. }
County of Litchfield, ſs. }

Goſhen, November 6, 1766.

SAMUEL NASH, and URI HILL, of ſaid Goſhen, & JEDEDIAH STRONG, of Litchfield, in ſaid County,

TRUSTEES of the Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton of ſaid Goſhen, Inſolvent Debtor, hereby publiſh their Intention to attend the Buſineſs of their ſaid Office, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Hill, on the ſecond Monday of December next; that the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate may then and there exhibit, their Claims thereunto (if not produced before) and determine whether they will apportion ſaid Eſtate among themſelves, or give Directions otherwiſe to diſpoſe thereof; and further tranſact whatever may be proper at ſaid Meeting. When it is expected, that thoſe who appear by Proxy, will exhibit their Demands or Accounts current, authenticated by legal Atteſtations that the Ballance due, is therein juſtly ſtated. And, moreover require, that all in Arrears to ſaid Eſtate, put themſelves in Readineſs to diſcharge the ſame, by immediate Payment to ſaid Truſtees.

STRAY'D or Stolen from me the Subſcriber, out of a Paſture near Landlord Lewis's in Farmington, on Friday the 7th Day of November, laſt, a dark brown Mare, with a Star in her Forehead, her Mane wore off from her Shoulders to the Middle of her Neck, and a plain Saddle Gaul on her left Shoulder, no Brand, about 14 Hands high, ſhod all round, when taken away, three Years old. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and convey her to me, or give Intelligence, ſo as I may find her, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me ALLYN SMITH.

THE Creditors of Mr. Samuel Cole of Farmington, an inſolvent Debtor are once more deſired to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles in ſaid Farmington, THIS DAY, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, to negotiate, and, as far as poſſible, make Settlement of the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel, by Dividend or otherwiſe, for the Benefit of his Creditors, purſuant to the late inſolvent Act of this Colony, for that Purpoſe made, &c.

Solomon Whitman, }
John Coleman, } Truſtees.
James Wadſworth, }

---

leave him to ſtarve. Artaine refuſed to go , ing a Rape on the body of a Girl of about

BOSTON, November 28.

Yeſterday was obſerved here as a Day of general Thankſgiving.—On this Occaſion large Collections were made in many or moſt of the Churches in Town for the Relief of the Poor and Indigent, to enable them the better to provide againſt the Inclemency of the approrching Seaſon.

At the Cloſe of Divine Service, ſeveral of the Aſſemblies were entertained with a Number of Anthems, which were well adapted to this religious Feſtival, and ſung to general Acceptance.

The People of a Veſſel which came round Cape-Cod ſince our laſt, inform, they ſaw 6 Veſſels aſhore.

Tueſday laſt a large Tranſport Ship put in here, having on board a Detachment of his Majeſty's Royal Train of Artillery, who were bound to Quebeck to relieve thoſe which had been there ſeveral Years; but the above Ship after making many Attempts to get up the River in vain, was obliged to put in here: We hear alſo that a Number of the ſame Corps which had been relieved at Halifax were on board thoſe at Quebeck.

On Tueſday the 11th Inſtant, a new Meeting Building for the Rev. Mr. Bernard of Haverhill, was ſtruck with Lightning: it had Points & a Conductor as far as the Bellfree, but not being completed to the Earth, it left the Conductor & enter'd into the Corner Poſt, and ſhatted it very much and kindled ſome Shavings into a Flame, to the Surprize of the Workmen, who were then in the Houſe, but happily both they & the Houſe were preſerved.

Elleſworth's Almanack, for the Year 1767;
To be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford

From a late Engliſh *PRINT.*
To the GRAND JURY OF ENGLAND.

ENGLISMEN! ſons of candour, who refuſe not juſtice to American ſavages, though they have ſcalped and devoured thouſands of your countymen; lend me your ears.

The man whoſe ſingle word ſo late might ſtand againſt the world is now arraign'd, inſulted, and none, almoſt ſo poor, do him revesence.

Can Britons then have forgot, how early in life, and with a narrow fortune, he hazarded the rage of a miniſter to preſerve the rights of a freeman; and with what ſuperiority, even then he awed the votaries of venality and corruption? When long after threatned with dangers from abroad, and ſunk, in deſpondence at home, his country with one voice, called on him to deſend and deliver; ſay, did this man diſappoint her hopes? Does not his name at this day diſmay our foes, more than the remembrance of our formidable armies, or yet more formidable fleets? It will not, it cannot be denied. In the name of fairneſs, then therefore do not condemn unheard this faithful, meritorious citizen.

Some weeks ago the affairs of Britain were reported to be in confuſion.----the dangerous hero of the North was ſaid to have joined the Family Compact----Prince Ferdinand to have become a penſioner of France; a Prince, whoſe Idea alone thrown into your enemies ſcale inſtantly ſunk your ſtocks----------the Spaniſh A---r threatning to leave you if you ſpoke a ſyllable more of the M----a ranſom---the French chicanenery continued on the Banks of Newfoundland-----the French infidelity tampering with the Indians and back-ſettlers-----the French avarice ſmuggling among your ſugar iſlands along the coaſt of Africa and Aſia---------your neighbours the Dutch at their old tricks---and all this while none of your late wretched ſtateſmen were poſſeſſed of ability or reſolution enough to oontroul your open or conntera&#8203;ct your ſecret enemies. The general cries of the people at laſt reach our Sovereign's ear; their patron is called once more to vindicate their invaded honors; he undertakes the arduous, but noble taſk---but the gardener of Stow, in his riding-coat ſtudded with a ſtar, haſtens to ſhare the importance which he has not merited; our champion with conſcious dignity rejects the claim.

He begins the ſecond epoch of his hiſtory---with what---by procuring the advancement of an approved advocate of freedom to hold the ſcales of equity; by propoſing healing meaſures with the Nothern Monarch and the reconciling him again to his natural connexions; by projecting to retain in our ſervice for life, at the price of one ſhip of the line, the greateſt General's attachment, through the promotion of a friend of his to a regiment. The darling of the Britiſh army alſo is raiſed to the chief command, at no additional expence to the public, the pay of a few Aid du Camps and of a Secretary excepted; & laſtly, a young man, who was a conqueror and a hero when only a lieutenant in the Guards, is made an Aid du camp to the King. Are theſe the crimes for which the late William Pitt is the object of univerſal odium and unbounded reproach? No ſay you, he has taken a Peerage, ſo much the worſe for his popularity; but it remains to be proved, that it is all the worſe for his country:------ But he cannot ſerve that country ſubſtantially now: This likewiſe remains to be proved; and will the Grand Jury of England condemn without evidence?

A lover of England, and Juſtice.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. }
Hartford County, ſs. 14th of }
November, 1766. }

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in Hartford County, by Jabez Chapman 2d of Eaſt-Haddam, in ſaid County, a Creditor for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, to John Church, of ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, (an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded, and now conceals himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, That, purſuant to a late Act of Aſſembly of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, the 14th Day of November, A.D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid John Church to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid John Church ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satisfaction of his ſaid Creditors, &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

Per JABEZ HAMLIN.

BLiſtered *and* Faget STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*
William Tiley, *in* Hartford, *and*
Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown,
for 6d *lb. per Hundred or Faget, or* 6¼d *by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.*

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs. Hartford, Sept. 8th, 1766.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1766. *Numb.* 102.

Jedi Strong

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

(*From the London* CHRONICLE.)

The Hiſtory of *John Bull's* Children.

I *Sir Humphry Poleſworth, who formerly gave the world a true and faithful account of John Bull, and of his mother, and his ſiſter, and wives, and his ſervants now write the hiſtory of his children, and how they were got, and how they were educated, & what befel them. Courteous reader, if thou haſt any curioſity to know theſe things, read the following chapters and learn.*

Chap. I. *Of ſeven natural children, which John Bull had in his younger days by Doll Secretary, his mother's maid namely three boys, John, jun. or Maſter Jacky, Yorkey, and Jerry; four girls, Penelope, Mary, Virgey, and Caroline: How the old lady would ſuffer no baſtards in her family: And how the poor infants were turned adrift on the fiſh ponds as ſoon as born; how they landed on the weſtern ſhore, and there nurſed by a wild bear, under the green wood tree.*

Chap. II. *How John diſowned them, and left them to get over the childrens diſorders, the beſt way they could, without paying a farthing for the nurſes, or apothecary's bills, and how, as ſoon as they had cut their eye teeth, and able to walk alone, John claimed them for his own.*

Chap. III. *How Maſter Jacky turned Fiſherman and Ship carpenter; Yorkey and Jerry drove a great trade; Miſs Penny dealt in flour, called the maid of the Mill, and never curtſy'd to any body: How Mary and Virgey ſet up a ſnuff ſhop, and Caroline turned dry ſalter, and ſold indigo; how they all flouriſhed exceedingly and laid out every penny they earned in their father's warehouſe.*

Chap. IV. *Of two children more, which John had afterwards in lawful wedlock, viz. a boy which he called Georgey, after his great patron, and a girl which he called Peg, after his ſiſter Margaret; how he crammed them with ſugar plums, and how they remained ſickly, ricketty brats at this day.*

Chap. V. *How young maſter Baboon old Lewis's only ſon, fell in love with Miſs Virgey; and how he came behind with intent to raviſh her; how ſhe ſquealed and alarmed her dad.*

Chap. VI. *How John called for his ſtick and his barge, and croſſed the pond to ſave his daughter's virtue; how young Lewis gave him a confounded rap on his fingers, and drove him back, and then at his daughter again.*

Chap. VII. *How her brother Jack came to her aſſiſtance, and threw young Lewis on his back; how old Lewis Baboon flew to help his ſon, and carried Lord Strutt along with him; how John Bull returned and muſtered all his children at his back and to it they went.*

Chap. VIII. *How they had a long tuſtle; how John's children ſaved their old dad from a broken head, and helped to ſeize young Lewis and tie him: how the old folks agreed to leave young Lewis in cuſtody, and drink friends themſelves; and how John made his children pay a ſhare of the reckoning without giving them any of the drink.*

Chap. IX. *How John in his cups bragged of his exploits, and ſaid he had done all himſelf, and his children nothing; how he made choice of fair George, the gentle ſhephard, for his houſe ſteward because he could tell, without the book, that two and three made five, and the multiplication table by heart.*

Chap. X. *The whole ſtewardſhip of fair George; how he neglected to proteſt Lewis Baboon's note of hand on the day of payment, releaſed Lord Strutt from a mortgage on his manor of Eaſtland; how he took an averſion to cyder and would allow none to be drank in his family; how he rummaged every man's cheſt for pen, ink and paper, and obliged thoſe he catched writing to ſtand a top of the table, with a wooden neckcloth under their chin, while he counted ſixty times ſixty; and how this is called the Gentle Shepherd's benefit of clergy unto this day.*

Chap. XI. *How Fair George took an antipathy to John's children, becauſe he ſaid they put nothing into the box at Chriſtmaſs; and when they came to pay their ſhop accounts, they brought in their money at the back door; how he adviſed John to brand them on the far buttock, as they do ſtray cattle, that he might know them to be his own.*

Chap. XII. *How John's children rode reſtiff, and ſwore they would not have the broad R ſtampt on their b—ckſ—s; how John, in heating the irons, burnt his own fingers moſt d——ly; how all his neighbours laughed, and Fair George could not find a plaiſter.*

Chap. XIII. *How John in a paſſion, kick'd Fair George down ſtairs, and rung up other ſervants: how they adviſed him to conſult his wife; and how Mrs. Bull bid him let his children alone; that tho' born in ſin, they were his own fleſh and blood, and needed no ſtamp to ſhew it; how John took her advice, and let the irons cool again; and how ſome ſuſpected if John's ſervants had not ſubmitted he would not have complied ſo ſoon.*

Chap. XIV. *A dialogue on education, between Fair George and lame Will; how Will proved it to be both cruel and impolitic to pinch children till they cry, and then pinch them for crying; and how George anſwered and ſaid nothing.*

Chapt. XV. *How John, by means of his new ſervants, became beloved of his children, and reſpected of his neighbours; how he obliged Lewis Baboon to beat down the walls of Ecleſdown caſtle, becauſe it overlooked his pond, and herboured ſea gulls to gobble up his fiſh; how he made him alſo pay up his note of hand; and how Lord Strut was-------*

But Mr. Printer I have given you enough to judge of the general plan of this hiſtory. Pray let me have your opinion as to the publication. My notion at preſent is to ſend it abroad in ſixpenny numbers, and engage the country carriers to take it down; it may paſs for political an hundred miles from town.

Nov. 26, 1766.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all the Eſtate, Real and Perſonal, of THOMAS BURR, of Hartford, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, will be ſold at Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of MOSES BUTLER, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, and at the Houſe where ſaid Burr now lives, on the 17th Day of Dec. next, by

JOHN KEITH,
WILLIAM TILEY,
TITUS HOSMER,
Truſtees of ſaid Burr's Eſtate.

Numb. 102.

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ERTISER.

ARTFORD.

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Nov. 26, 1766.

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TLER, Inn-holder in ſaid
he Houſe where ſaid Burr
7th Day of Dec. next, by
JOHN KEITH,
WILLIAM TILEY,
TITUS HOSMER,
s of ſaid Burr's Eſtate.

NEW-YORK, December 4.

On Sunday laſt in the Forenoon, an excellent Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Dr. AUCHMUTHY, from Exod. ii. 16. "And when ſhe had opened it, ſhe ſaw the Child; and behold to Babe wept. And ſhe had Compaſſion on him, and ſaid this is one of the Hebrew Children." There was a very generous Contribution made for the poor Schollars; who alone ſung an Anthem to the great ſatisfaction of the Congregation.

SHIP NEWS, WEATHER, &c.

From all Quarters every Veſſel that arrives, continues to bring freſh Accounts of Shipwrecks and Diſtreſſes both by Sea and Land, occaſioned by the late terrible, and uncommonly frequent Storms and Tempeſts, with which, eſpecially the W. India Seas and Iſlands have been viſited. The following further Particulars we have received from ſeveral Places, viz.

Baſſaterre, in St. Chriſtophers, Oct. 15. Several Veſſels were driven from Montſerrat, and wrecked on the Windward Side of Nevis, in the Storm of the 12th. The Schooner Diamond, Crawford, arrived there, in Lat. 32, 25, Lon. 53, 30. loſt a Maſt, and was laid on her Broadſide till righted by the Aſſiſtance of a Brig from Liverpool.—Saw ſeveral Veſſels in Diſtreſs, but was unable to help them. October 18. Much Damage done at St. Croix, and moſt of the Veſſels driven aſhore and loſt.—The Sloop Edward, Painter, a few Days out from St. Kitts, ſaid to be loſt, with all on board, except a foremaſt Man, taken up at Sea, and brought into Nevis. Octo. 16. A hard Gale, and remarkable Swell at Dominica, which continued 24 Hours, and obliged many Veſſels to put to Sea, but all returned ſafe. On the 18th they had a ſmart Shock of an Earthquake, but received no Damage. Since that, the Ship Phenix, Knight, from Africa, and three other Veſſels, have been driven on Shore and loſt.

Accounts much more terrible from Guadaloupe and Marigalante than from Dominica, in the firſt of theſe Iſlands, 51 Veſſels were wrecked, among which were, the Packet Boat, and a large Ship from Nantz, with 600 Hogſheads of Sugar, Cotton, &c. The Plantations ſuffered greatly, many ſmall Houſes near the River, with all their Furniture, were waſhed away, and ſo rapid was the Current, that the Inhabitants had hardly Time to eſcape. Seven Veſſels were driven aſhore, and conſiderable other Damage done at Marigalante. Oct. 23. From Antigua the above Accounts are confirmed, and we hear that at Montſerrat, their Proviſions, and many Pieces of Cane are deſtroyed. Many of the Houſes there in Plymouth Town, are abandoned, the People not daring to live in them, for fear of the falling Waters. The Damage the Iſland has ſuſtained by the late Storms, is computed at ſeveral Thouſand Pounds. St. Vincent has alſo ſuffered greatly; the flouriſhing Canes of Governor Ottley, Col. Young, and other Gentlemen, are levelled with the Ground, and entirely ruined; and others have ſuffered in Proportion. Nov. 27. Capt. Allibone, arrived at Philadelphia from St. Croix, adviſes, that a Ship arrived at St. Thomas's, a Schooner at St. John's, and a ſmall Veſſel at Tortola, have all loſt their Maſts in the late Gales; that 6 or 7 Veſſels from St. Euſtatia, St. Kitts, &c. had put into St. Croix, having loſt ſome their Anchors, ſome their Maſts, and ſome their Sails ſplit to Pieces; that a Brig belonging to St. Kitts, was caſt away on the Virgin Iſlands. At the Grenades, on the 21ſt of October, at 4 o'Clock in the Morning they had a ſmart Shock of an Earthquake, which laſted three Minutes; at Baſſaterre the Inhabitants were greatly alarmed, and ran from their Houſes, fearing to be buried in their Ruins; but providentially the Town received no Damage. At a Gentleman's Plantation about 6 Miles from thence, the Dwelling-Houſe, Sugar Houſe, and all the Out-Houſes were entirely thrown down.—But it was not known that any Lives were loſt. The Earthquake was ſenſibly felt on board the Shipping in the Harbour; and alſo at Barbados, with leſs Violence and Duration.

Extract of a Letter from Savanna-la-Mar, (in Jamaica) dated October 6, 1766.

"Yeſterday Afternoon, about 4 o'Clock, a Rebellion broke out at Croſs-Path, within three Miles of this Place. Doctor Lock's new Comorantee Negroes began firſt, and were ſoon joined by Mr. Wedderburn's, and then Mr. Lewis's; they killed at Croſs-Path, a Diſtiller belonging to Sweet-River, after that the Book-keeper of Blackmoraſs, & wounded a White Woman ſo deſperately that it is impoſſible for her to recover. They have alſo killed ſeveral Negroes and Children, but have not damaged any Houſe, except the Hot-Houſe, on Blackmoraſs. There are ten Parties out after them."

On Tueſday Evening, Nov. 25, about Ten o'Clock, Thomas Bates, of Hanover was found lying on the Road near Hanover Church, groaning as in great Agony, but Speechleſs, was carried into the neareſt Houſe (from which he had rode off, after Eight o'Clock the ſame Evening) where after toſſing in Pain for ſome Time he expired. The Coroner returned a Verdict, that "he died by a Fall from his Horſe, having received a mortal Contuſion on one of his Temples."

Laſt Night, about nine o'Clock, on board a Sloop from Egg-Harbour, loaded with Shingles, one Davis, Maſter, lying without the Great Dock, a Fire kindled, it is ſuppoſed under the Hearth, in the Cabbin, burſt out, and got to a conſiderable Height before diſcovered. It is ſaid moſt of the Things in the Cabbin were deſtroyed, and the Veſſel, with ſeveral others, and their Cargoes were in great Danger; but by timely Aſſiſtance, and ſcutling the Veſſel, the Fire was extinguiſhed, after having done, it was ſuppoſed, about 50l. Damage.

About three o'Clock on Sunday Afternoon, a Female Child, ſuppoſed not many Hours born, was found dead in a Bag in Trinity Church-Yard near the N. E. Corner.

Laſt Week one Samuel Morringer, a Lad about 15 Years old, was found dead in his Bed, in a Garret, in a Houſe in Montgomery-Ward, in this City: It appeared to the Coroner's Inqueſt that he was ſuffocated, by having drank too much Rum the Night before.

On Thurſday laſt, John Harris, who lived on the Commons in this City, as he ſat at Dinner, was ſeized with a Fit, and expired in 2 Minutes.

One Day laſt Week a Countryman ſelling Meat in one of our Markets, happened to lay his Pocket Book down on one of the Stalls, and turning his Head another Way, the Pocket Book was carried off, with a conſiderable Sum of Money in it: Some Perſons were taken up on Suſpicion, but not the leaſt Proof appearing on them, the Pocket Book and Money, 'tis feared, were totally loſt.

We are credibly informed, That ſeveral Debtors lately confined in Goal, in this City, are diſcharged by the Charitable Benevolence of the Lady MOORE.—A ſecond Inſtance of that Lady's good Diſpoſition ſince her Arrival here, in the Courſe of 12 Months; and ſets an Example worthy Imitation, eſpecially as it has a direct Tendency to the Preſervation of their poor diſtreſſed Wives and Children, by letting them have the Aſſiſtance of their Huſband's Labour for Support the approaching Winter.

Portſmouth, N. Hampſhire, Nov. 28.

Laſt Wedneſday, at his Majeſty's Superior Court of Judicature, &c. held here, Mrs. Elizabeth Odiorne was tried for the ſuppoſed Murder of Mrs. Catharine Grant; and after a Hearing of five Hours, the Jury retir'd for an Hour, and then returned with a Verdict of Manſlaughter only.

LONDON.

In the ſpace of the laſt 6 years, there have been three Grooms of the Stole, five 1ſt Lords of the Treaſury, eleven Secretaries of State, five Firſt Lords of the Admiralty, five of Trade, and about ninety other changes at the principal Boards; ſo fluctuating has been the councils of this nation.

Sept. 26. This day his Majeſty in Council was pleaſed to order an Embargo to be laid upon all veſſels laden or to be laden in the ports of Great Britain with wheat or flour, to be exported to foreign parts; and that the ſaid embargo do continue to the 14th day of November next: Alſo a like order to prevent the diſtilling of any kind of low wine ſpirits from any wheat meal, until the ſaid day.

Friday the price of corn in Mark-lane fell one ſhilling per buſhel, and is expected ſtill lower, owing to a ſtop being put in the port of London to its exportation.

A lady well known in the literary world, who intends after her deceaſe to be diſſected and anatomized, has lately had made an elegant mahogany caſe, richly adorned with emblems of death, in which her ſkeleton is to be kept.—The above caſe it is ſaid, coſt fifty guineas.

Sept. 30. Yeſterday morning early her Majeſty was taken in labor, at her palace, on which meſſengers were diſpatched to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the two Secretaries of State, and others of the Privy Council, who attended with all expedition, and her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a PRINCESS between 6 and 7 o'clock. The news of this happy event was communicated to the Public by the firing of the Tower guns at noon, which was followed by the ringing of bells and other tokens of joy.

Yeſterday on receiving the news of her Majeſty's ſafe delivery, ſeveral of the nobility came to St. James's, the Lord in waiting, and alſo the Lady of the Bed-chamber attended to receive the compliments of the Nobility on the occaſion.

By JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE.
Judge of the County Court, in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on Application in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Nathaniel Durkee, of Woodbury, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor for more than twenty pounds, being proved, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every the Sheriffs in the ſeveral Counties, their Under-ſheriffs or Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take, all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, for the Uſe of his Creditors: And that, unleſs the ſaid Nathaniel ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 25th Day of November Inſtant, to the Satisfaction of his ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof; all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Dated at Sharon, the 25th Day of November, 1766.

2 JOHN WILLIAMS.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wybridge, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the Houſe of Doct. Ebenezer Fletcher, in Saliſbury, on the 15th Day of January next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to agree upon a Diviſion of their Lands, and to conſult proper Meaſures to promote the ſpeedy Settlement of the ſaid Townſhip:——And to act on other Buſineſs that ſhall then be neceſſary—Application having been made as the Law of ſaid Province directs, to me,

DAVID WHITNEY, Juſtice of Peace.
Canaan, Dec. 1, 1766. 2

Sheffield, Dec. 1, 1766.

WHEREAS in Purſuance of a late Act of the General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Hampſhire, the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wybridge, in ſaid Province, having met on the 24th Day of May, 1763. (which ſaid Meeting was warned as the Act of ſaid Aſſembly directed) wherein Aſſeſſors was choſen, to ſupervize, allow, and aſſeſs all paſt Charges, and alſo the Charges in laying out ſaid Townſhip:——And they having made an Aſſeſſment of the Sum of Eighteen Shillings, on each Right or Share in ſaid Townſhip; by a Warrant to me directed, and delivered, requiring me to collect and pay the ſame to Aaron Root, of Sheffield, Treaſurer of ſaid Townſhip.——And altho' Notification has long ſince been given, in the public Prints, by me the Subſcriber, for each and every Proprietor of ſaid Townſhip, to pay the ſaid Sum of Eighteen Shillings, Lawful Money; yet Numbers of ſaid Proprietors have failed of paying ſaid Sum——And theſe are therefore, to notify the Delinquents, to pay the aforeſaid Sum of Eighteen Shillings, to me the Subſcriber, on or before the 15th Day of January next, at my Houſe in Sheffield; otherwiſe they may expect their reſpective Rights or Shares in ſaid Townſhip will be ſold at public Vendue, as the ſaid Act of Aſſembly directs.

Per me, JOHN PELL,
2 Collector for ſaid Proprietors.

STray'd or ſtolen from me the Subſcriber, at the Widdow Flagg's in Hartford, on the 26th of November laſt, a brown HORSE, about 14 Hands high, ſeven Years old, with a Noſe of a lightiſh Colour, a Split down his left, fore Hoof, branded with W on the left Shoulder, ſhod all round, both paces & trots—Said Horſe had on a good deerſkin-ſeated Saddle, with a Pair of Saddle-baggs, containing four Yards and a Half of Scarlet Shalloon, a Pair of Women's black cloth Shoes.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Owner at Weathersfield, or inform him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall receive five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

Dec. 8, 1766. 2 CHESTER WELLS.

Aſhford, Nov. 25, 1766.

STolen from me the Subſcriber, out of a Stable in Aſhford, on the 25th of this Inſtant, November, in the Night, a ſorril HORSE, with a white Face, his near Eye a little wall'd, a light-colour'd Main and Tail, four white Feet, three Years old, a natural Pacer, trots none, near fourteen Hands high, no Brand; had on a ruſſet breaſted Saddle, the Houſin and Flaps lined with Leather, and a good Bridle. Whoever will bring ſaid Horſe and Tackling, to me the Subſcriber, ſhall have four Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

2 JEDIDIAH FAY.

Hartford, December 8th. 1766.

WHEREAS from repeated Experiments, 'tis found, that by uſing Pot-Aſh, to make Soap, has greatly the Advantage of the common Method, now in general made Uſe of; and that there will be a great Saving to every Family thereby, of Time, Labour, Expence, &c. We the Subſcribers, give this public Notice, to every Family, within Two Miles of the Pot-Aſh-Houſe in Hartford, that if they will be careful to ſave their Aſhes clean, we will for every Buſhel we receive, from their reſpective Houſes, pay them one Pound of Pot-Aſh, for ſo much as they ſhall want to uſe, and Four Pence per Buſhel for the Remainder. And for all good Aſhes brought to ſaid Works, by any Perſons, at the Rate of ſix-Pence per Buſhel, on receiving them. The Pot-Aſh ſhall be delivered by the Firſt Week in April.

SAMUEL MARSH.
WILLIAM JEPSON.

LONDON, September 30.

Yeſterday Sir Nath. Naſh, Knt. was choſen to the office of Lord Mayor of this city.

We are aſſured the wedding cloaths that are made for the Princeſs Caroline Matilda, coſt from nine to eleven guineas per yard, and are all of Britiſh manufactory.

NEWPORT, Nov. 24.

Laſt Thurſday the Sloop Damond, Capt. Samuel Sweet, arrived here in 24 Days from Monto Chriſto---He informs, that the day he failed ſeveral Engliſh Maſters of Veſſels, among whom were the Captains Caleb Gardiner, and James Rodman, of this Place, were apprehended and committed to Goal, for trading with ſome French Veſſels at the Mount. Capt Sweet is not certain where the other Captains who were taken up belonged, but conjectures ſome of them were from Boſton.

LONDON,

Sept. 19. Laſt Tueſday died at Margate, the Wife of Capt. Strahan, Commander of the London, in the Carolina Trade.

Laſt Night came to Newgate, under a ſtrong Guard, a Waggon loaded with Pirates, to take their Trial at the next Court of Admiralty. Two of them, the Evidences, only were committed to Newgate, the other 16 were ſent to the Marſhalſea Priſon where they behaved very outrageouſly, but a proper Guard was ſet over them. They ſeveral Times attempted to murder the Evidences, and determined to do it if poſſible. The Black, one of the Pirates, is ſaid to be of great Importance in his Native Country, but ſo ferocious, that it is ſaid he killed two of his own Children, and after that his Wife, becauſe ſhe fretted at him; and on board the Phœnix, off Guinea, killed three Men ſleeping in their Hammocks, beating their Brains out with a Hammer.

BOSTON, November 24.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire dated Novem. 15.

"The latter end of laſt Week R. S——n dm——n come privately to this Town, accompanied by a Diſciple from Boſton, after an Abſence of ſome Months, having been frighted hence laſt Summer by H—— and his Aſſociates, as a Peſt to Society—When he firſt appeared among us, it was in Character of a Preacher, and as the Founder of a new Sect in Religion——Now he aſſumed the juſticial Character, and having aſſembled his Proſelytes laſt Lord's Day in the Houſe which they had cauſed to be built for the Worſhip of God, as they gave out, ſome of the Flock who had been complained of were brought to Trial; and a Meſſenger was diſpatched to a neighbouring Meeting-Houſe, in contempt of divine Worſhip, to call out one, who was attending his Duty there as became a Chriſtian, to fetch his Account Books and attend the ſpiritual Court as a Witneſs; and thus the Day was ſpent in contempt of all divine Order and Worſhip in examining the Behaviour and trying the Character of the Proſelytes; at the cloſe of which Mr. Juſticiary pronounced the Sentence of Excommunication againſt all of them except a Brother and two Siſters——These extraordinary Proceedings drew together a great Multitude of People inſomuch that the Houſe would not contain them, by means whereof the Reſt and Order of the Day was broke in upon and the Law of the Sabbath violated, to repair which a Warrant was iſſued the next Morning for apprehending the ſaid R—S—, but he having got ſcent of it Stole away as privately as he came, and avoided the Conſtable. It is a Pity his Proceedings are not generally known. I wiſh ſome Perſon who has a more perfect knowledge of them would publiſh them to the World, to prevent if poſſible unweary Souls being beguiled by him——If his private Behaviour were inquired into, I am inform'd ſuch things would appear, and particularly with regard to the fair Sex, as that it would be a Shame for me to ſpeak of thoſe Things that are done of him in Secret——But——I forbear."

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 28.

Wedneſday laſt his Honour the Deputy Governor, *Matthew Griſwold*, and *William Samuel Johnſon*, Eſq'rs, who are a Committee from the General Aſſembly, to make neceſſary Preparation for the Defence of the Colony, in the Controverſy depending at Great-Britain, between the Governor and Company, and the Moheagan Indians, (ſo called) met for that Purpoſe at the Houſe of Mr James Haughton, in the North Pariſh of this Town. Mr. *Johnſton* is to embark for England, in about a Fortnight.

By Capt. Latimer, who arrived here on Wedneſday laſt, in 32 Days from the Grenades, we are informed, that Four Days before he ſailed there was a terrible Shock of an Earthquake at that Iſland, which laſted 3 or 4 Minutes, and did conſiderable Damage to the inland Part of the Iſland.

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December 1, 1766.

RUN-away from his Maſter, Iſaac Mann of Still Water, near Albany, about the 18th of November laſt, a Negro Man named HAM, middling Size, about 30 Years old, had on a furr'd Cap, red cloth Leggins, check'd Shirt, ſtrip'd flannel Veſt, Dutch Blanket—took with him a Muſket——has a counterfeit Paſs, ſign'd with Capt. Murry's Name. Whoever takes up ſaid Run-away, and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him, ſhall receive three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

ISAAC MANN.

N. B. He formerly liv'd with, and was owned by J. Chandler, Eſq; of N. Haven.

Hartford, Nov. 28. 1766.

THESE are to notify the Creditors of Samuel Drake of Hartford, to ſend in their reſpective Accounts againſt ſaid Drake, to us the Subſcribers, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Inn-holder in Hartford, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, on the ſecond, third and fourth Tueſdays of December next, well vouched, or appear and prove them; and appear on ſaid fourth Tueſday, and order in what Manner ſaid Drake's Eſtate, ſhall be divided or diſpoſed of.

SAMUEL TALCOTT, DANIEL GOODWIN, SAMUEL WADSWOTH,	Truſtees.

Great-Barrington, Nov. 22. 1766.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, ſeventeen Hundred Acres of Land, or any leſs Quantity, at 4/6 per Acre, Caſh, or 6s. W. India Goods.——Said Land lieth in a new Townſhip, joining to Pittsfield and Framingham, in the County of Berkſhire; to which a good Title will be given.

ISRAEL DEWEY.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

Sharon, Nov. 26, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application in Writing, made to John Williams, Eſq; Judge of Litchfield County Court, by one of the Creditors of Noah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money (the ſaid Noah being an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded himſelf, and now keeps concealed, to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors——That, purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c." a Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate of ſaid Noah to be attached, ſeized and taken; and that, unleſs the ſaid Noah Hoſkins ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satiſfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate, ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

November 26, 1766.

TO be ſold, upon reaſonable Terms, the Farm of Land, with a Houſe, Barn, and Out Houſes, containing about One Hundred Acres, lying in the Weſt Diviſion of Hartford, diſtant three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and forty Rods only, from a good Griſt-Mill, conſiſts of a due Proportion of of arable, paſture, mowing and wood Land, inferior to few Tracts of the ſame Extent, in this Colony, being the ſame on which Capt. Stephen Hoſmer lately liv'd. Apply to

TITUS HOSMER, of Middletown.

8m 101

Ellſworth's

ALMANACK

For the Year

1767,

Sold at the Heart and Crown.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. Hartford County, ſs. 14th of November, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in Hartford County, by Jabez Chapman 2d of Eaſt-Haddam, in ſaid County, a Creditor for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, to John Church, of ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, (an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded, and now conceals himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, That, purſuant to a late Act of Aſſembly of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, the 14th Day of November, A.D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid John Church to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid John Church ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satiſfaction of his ſaid Creditors, &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

Per JABEZ HAMLIN.

B*liſtered and Faget* STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, & COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*

William Tiley, *in* Hartford, *and*
Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown,

for 6d lb. per Hundred or Faget, or 6d½ by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cutler Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six-pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs. Hartford, Sept. 8th, 1766. 13m

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MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1766.

Numb. 103.

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

An Authentic Account of the Crime Behaviour, and Execution of Mr. *Le Febvre de la Marre*, the young Gentlemen who ſuffered lately at Abbeville.

THIS young man, about the age of 20, and of a good family, by keeping bad company, was become a great rake, and guilty of ſeveral flagrant irregularities; among which, his want of decency to the hoſt, and when in liquor, going into the market place with his companions, and ſtriking the image of Chriſt in an inſulting manner—for this he certainly ſhould have been puniſhed, and made an example of; but when a puniſhment exceeds all proportion to the crime, and the ſentence comes from the moſt reſpectable body of the nation, not from a provincial parliament, we then begin to ſhudder, and from thence form our ideas, & with great juſtice, with the ſtate of that kingdom.

Le Febvre de la Marre was condemned for the crime abovementioned (the mere effects of youthful ſpirits, inflamed by wine and bad example) to have his head cut off, and his body thrown into the fire, with Voltaire's Dictionaire de Philoſophique, which he confeſſed was a favourite book with him.

He heard his ſentence read to him (according to cuſtom) with great tranquility and when it was finiſhed he laughed; the Confeſſor applied to him with great fervency; but he would not talk with the Prieſt of any thing but trifling matters, & of thoſe with pleaſantry. When they came to take him to the place of execution, he ſtill appeared with the ſame tranquility; but upon mounting the ſcaffold, there was an alteration in his face; at which the Prieſt cried out, *you have then ſome fear of death? Not at all*, (ſaid he) *but I behold, with ſome indignation, many of my enemies got together here to feaſt themſelves upon my execution.—There they are!* (pointing to them) *Good God! is it poſſible that the hatred of men ſhould go to ſuch extremities?* The Prieſt taking the advantage of this reflection, to ſpeak to him of the tremendous moment when he was to paſs from life to death, and of the conſequences. *My Rev. Sir*, (ſays the young man) *I ſhall in a very little time know more of the matter than yourſelf. What is that paſteboard floating at the end of that cord?* That is your unhappy accomplice, who is hanged in effigy. This cauſed de la Marre to laugh again; but afterwards looking a little ſeriouſly, he ſaid, *that his companion was a mean fellow to run away; and that if he had regarded his honor, he ſhould have been really hanged along with him.* As he ſtood upon the ſcaffold he ſaw ſeveral men well dreſſed who, are they? He was told they were ſeven executioners. *That is very rediculous—what, ſeven hangmen for me, only me!* He ſmiled, and beckoned one of them to come to him. *Pray who are you, Sir?* I have the honor to be the executioner at Paris. *What is it you who beheaded Mr. Lally?* I had the honor, Sir—*I will tell you what, friend, it has not done you much honor for you did it clumſily.* It is true, there was a fault, but it was not mine; Major Lally would not have the complaiſance to lay his head properly. *Well, tell me Sir what I muſt do for your honor, and I will;—I am not experienced in theſe matters! this is the firſt time I ever had my head cut off: place me yourſelf.* With all my heart, Sir, replied the executioner, and he placed him directly; but the young man ſtirring a little without knowing it, the hangman ſaid in a low voice to the prieſt, *he does not lie right.* Upon which Le Febvre turned round to him, *why the Devil then don't you place me? it is your buſineſs, & if you fail, you will lay the blame upon me. How am I now?* The executioner anſwered with a ſtroke of his ſword, which cut off his head at once, and his body was directly thrown into the fire with the *Dictionaire Philoſophique.*

By JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE. Judge of the County Court, in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on Application in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Nathaniel Durkee, of Woodbury, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor for more than twenty pounds, being proved, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, & for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every the Sheriffs in the ſeveral Counties, their Underſheriffs or Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take, all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, for the Uſe of his Creditors: And that, unleſs the ſaid Nathaniel ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give ſecurity therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 25th Day of Novem. Inſtant, to the Satiſfaction of his ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof; all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Dated at Sharon, the 25th Day of November, 1766.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wybridge, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the Houſe of Doct. Ebenezer Fletcher, in Saliſbury on the 15th Day of January next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to agree upon a Diviſion of their Lands, and to conſult proper Meaſures to promote the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhip:—And to act on other Buſineſs that ſhall then be neceſſary—Application having been made as the Law directs, to me, DAVID WHITNEY, Juſtice of Peace. Canaan December, 1 1765.

Sheffield Dec. [illegible] 1766.

WHEREAS in purſuance of a late Act of the General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Hampſhire, the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wybridge, in ſaid Province, having met on the 24th Day of May, 1765, (which ſaid Meeting was warned as the Act of ſaid Aſſembly directed) wherein Aſſeſſors was choſen, to ſupervize, allow and Aſſeſs all paſt Charges, and alſo the Charges in laying out ſaid Townſhip:—And they having made an Aſſeſſment of the Sum of Eighteen Shillings, on each Right or Share in ſaid Townſhip; by a Warrant to me directed, and delivered, requiring me to collect and pay the ſame to Aaron Root, of Sheffield, Treaſurer of ſaid Townſhip——And altho' Notification has long ſince been given, in the public Prints, by me the Subſcriber, for each and every Proprietor of ſaid Townſhip, to pay the ſaid Sum of Eighteen Shillings, Lawful Money; yet Numbers of ſaid Proprietors have failed of paying ſaid Sum—And theſe are therefore to notify the delinquents, to pay the aforeſaid Sum of Eighteen Shillings, to me the Subſcriber, on or before the 15th day of January next at my Houſe in Sheffield otherwiſe they may expect their reſpective Rights or Shares in ſaid Townſhip will be ſold at public Vendue, as the ſaid Act of Aſſembly directs.

Per me, JOHN PELL,
Collector for ſaid Proprietors.

Great-Barrington, Nov. 22, 1766.

TO be ſold by the Subſcriber, ſeventeen Hundred Acres of Land, or any leſs Quantity, at 4/6 per Acre, Caſh, or 6s. W. India Goods.——Said Land lieth in a new Townſhip, joining to Pittsfield and Framingham, in the County of Berkſhire; to which a good Title will be given.

ISRAEL DEWEY.

NE[illegible] ST[illegible], December 11.

t Tueſday arrived here Capt. Ives, in a Brig, in 7 Weeks from Briſtol, by whom we have the following

Freſh Advices, viz.

LONDON, October 4.

By Letters in yeſterday's French mail from Cadiz and Madrid, we have undoubted accounts, that the ranſom of the Manillas was happily ſettled between that court and our's in conſequence of which, an expreſs was ſent to Vera Cruz, ordering the flota to ſail for Europe, which had been detained by order of the Spaniſh court, ſome little time before, inſomuch that the expreſs met the flota after being at ſea three days, and returned to Vera Cruz, and unloaded the treaſure until further orders.

The Count de Horn, who is gone as ambaſſador extraordinary from Sweeden to the court of Denmark, on account of the marriage of the Prince Royal of Sweden to the Princeſs Sophia Magdalen, his Daniſh Majeſty's eldeſt ſiſter, (whoſe nuptials were to be celebrated laſt Wedneſday by proxy at Copenhagen) has in his retinue 12 ſuperb coaches, and other carriages; and the preſents with which he is charged for the Princeſs, conſiſt of a gold ſnuff box enriched with brilliants, and adorned with the portrait of the Prince her conſort; another portrait of the ſame Prince enriched with jewels; a diamond ring, and ſeveral fine pearl necklaces.

At preſent there are nine Princes and Princeſſes Royal of the Crown of Great-Britain, and nine Princes and Princeſſes of the ſecond degree, all deſcendants of our late moſt gracious Sovereign King George the ſecond and Queen Caroline. There has not been at one time ſo numerous a royal iſſue of England ſince the conqueſt.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to create his Royal Highneſs Prince Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland.

A ſcheme is ſaid to be under conſideration for introducing an equitable and eaſy land-tax throughout the Britiſh provinces in North America, which, without diſtreſſing the ſubjects, will more than compenſate for the repeal of the ſtamp-act.

Oct. 7. On Sunday died at his houſe in Poland ſtreet, the Right Hon. the Earl of Cromartie. His Lordſhip was ſentenced to be beheaded in 1746, for being concern'd in the Rebellion in 1745, but received his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon.

According to private Advices from Hamburgh, a Report was current, that his Pruſſian Majeſty was actually making Diſpoſitions for bringing a powerful Army into the Field next Spring; but the ſecret Object of theſe Preparations were variouſly talked of.

The News of Prince Ferdinand's entering into the French ſervice cauſes great ſurpriſe to many perſons. The man who led our armies with ſuch courage, intrepidity, and fortitude, to change ſides, is very amazing, and at the ſame time diſcovers perfidy, which is diſguſting. After having fought for us, and received honors, beſides being allowed a penſion for his great ſervices, to join our enemies, diſcovers avarice, ingratitude and inſtability---There needs no argument to prove, that there muſt be ſome great enterprize formed by France, when they have taken the greateſt General of the age into their ſervice at ſo great a price. It would be abſurd to imagine, that they hire him to be inactive, therefore it is prudent to guard againſt the conſequences.

The petty Officers on board Admiral Corniſh's Squadron at taking the Manilla, it is ſaid will ſhare 600 Dollars per Man when the Ranſom is paid.

It is ſaid that the Eaſt India Company, as a grateful acknowledgment for the many, great and ſignal advantages with which it hath pleaſed Divine Providence to bleſs their arms in the Eaſt-Indies, intend to alleviate the Diſtreſs of their unfortunate fellow ſubjects in Barbadoes, with a donation of ſeveral thouſand pounds.

It is likewiſe ſaid, that ſeveral other companies, particularly the South-Sea, will, according to their reſpective abilities, follow this truly glorious example.

Several perſons, ſkilled in the art of making and blowing glaſs, are preparing to go to New York upon high encouragement, where a Glaſs manufactory is now eſtabliſhing, from which great advantages are expected.

Diſpatches of great importance, from the court of Spain, are ſaid to have been received Yeſterday at St. James's

They write from Liſbon, that the Court was going to prohibit the Importation of Velvets from Genoa, in order to favour the Manufactures of Great Britain.

We are informed a number of Spitalfield's Silk Weavers are engaged to embark for Copenhagen, where that Manufacture is now carried on to a Degree never known before in that Kingdom.

It is ſaid that the Inhabitants of New-York, by eſtabliſhing ſo many Manufactories in that Province, will make an annual Saving of upwards of 200,000l.

We are informed that Sir Matthew Featherſtonehaugh, Bart. will ſhortly be created a Peer of Great-Britain.

It is alſo ſaid, that —— Calcraft, Eſq; will likewiſe be advanced to the ſame Honor.

Extract of a Letter from Great Colton, Warwickſhire.

A Mob has roſe here, conſiſting of upwards of 1000 Men, who divide themſelves into Gangs of 3 or 400 each, and continue traverſing from one Market Town to another, doing incredible Miſchief wherever they come; the Reaſons they alledge for their aſſembling in this Manner, is the Farmers ſending their new corn to Briſtol for Exportation, which has raiſed its Price to Eight Shillings per Buſhel, and through this iniquitous Practice the Bakers ſell only 3 Pounds four Ounces of Bread for Sixpence.

There has been brought to an aſſayer in town, from one of our late acquiſitions in America, a piece of ſilver ore, weighing twelve ounces, from which, on aſſaying, have been extracted 10 ounces of pure ſilver. And we are further informed, that there are Applications made for twenty aſſayers to go abroad, who are offered the greateſt encouragement.

They write from Hanover, that ſeveral Hundred Emigrants had been engaged in that Electorate for the new Settlements in America.

We are informed, that above 50 American built Veſſels have been ſold, in in the Courſe of the preſent Year, to foreign Powers in the Mediterranean.

Great Riots at Exeter, Uffeolm, Lemnion and other Parts of Devonſhire, many Mills deſtroyed, the Grain in them and many Granaries of the Farmers ſeiz'd and ſold for 4 or 5s a Buſhel, and the Money ſent to the Owners.

We are informed, that Patents are making out for ſeven or eight new Peerages; among the reſt, it is ſaid the Earl of Briſtol and Lord Viſcount Townſhend are to be created Marquiſſes.

QUEBEC, October 27.

On Tueſday laſt the Rev. Mr. Veyſſiere, who a few Days ſince left the Order of the Recollects (amongſt whom he was known by the Name of Father Emanuel) and declared himſelf a Proteſtant, took the uſual Oaths of Allegiance to the King, Abjuration of the Power of the Pope, and Abjuration of the Pretender, and ſubſcribed the Declaration againſt Popery. He appears to have taken this happy Determination from the laudable Motive of Conſcience only, after a long and careful Conſideration of the Points in Controverſy, between the Roman and Proteſtant Profeſſions, and to have ſtood in reputable Eſteem amongſt thoſe of the former, as well as the few of the latter he has been known to. The Reverend Father Emanuel Creſper, the preſent worthy Commiſſary of the Order of this Province, was ſo juſt as to ſay of him, after he had declared his Intention: That he was a Man of very good Behavior, and exact in his Duties. *A Teſtimony which does equal Honor to the Candour of the Father Commiſſary, and the Character of Mr. Veyſſier.*

BOSTON, Dec. 11.

Monday laſt died ſuddenly at Roxbury, Mrs. Martha Williams, Conſort of Joſeph Williams, Eſq; of that Town.

On Friday laſt Mr. Robert Waterman of Cambridge, Carpenter, being an Evidence at the Court at Charleſtown in ſome Affair, juſt as he had finiſhed his Depoſition, bowed his Head to the Court, as it was tho't in order to retire, but inſtantly fell down in a Fit, and expired the next Sunday Morning. He was a young Man about 24 Years of Age, and ſuſtained a good Character: Formerly belonged to Hingham.

Monday laſt Mr. Nathaniel Proctor, of this Town, Bookbinder, was ſeiſed with a Pain in his Breaſt, and died in a few Hours.

There has been ſeveral other Inſtances of ſudden Deaths within theſe few Days paſt: It may be tho't of no great Conſequence to many, the mentioning from Time to Time theſe Occurrences, and what are generally called Accidents; but we doubt not they are oftentimes beneficial to ſome, by putting them on reflecting how great the Change muſt be---the paſſing ſo ſuddenly from this World to the unknown.

We hear that on Saturday Evening laſt, the Houſe of Mr. Tucker, of Cumberland, near Providence, was conſumed to Aſhes, and Himſelf and two Children burnt therein. It is thought the Fire was occaſioned by a Candle left with the Children when put to Bed: There was a Quantity of Flax in the Room, and the Children calling out Fire! Mr. Tucker went up and threw ſome Water on the Flax, which occaſioned ſo much Smoke that it ſuffocated him and the Children.

Saturday laſt the Bill, entituled as follows, "An Act for granting Compenſation to the Sufferers, and of free and general Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion to the Offenders in the late Times," paſſed both Houſes of Aſſembly now ſitting here; to which his Excellency was pleaſed to give his Conſent the ſame Day.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11.

On the proper Application, (and conformable to Orders) made by Major Thomas James, who ſuſtained a Loſs on the firſt of November, 1765, in this City;--his Cauſe has been conſidered by the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, now ſitting; and they have been pleaſed to grant him the Amount of his Account ſworn to, of the Sum of £. 1745-15-2: for which that Gentleman gave the Houſe his hearty Thanks, and aſſured he would communicate their Generoſity, by the firſt Opportunity to his Majeſty's Miniſters of State.

Some Letters from Mobille, via Penſacola inform us, that it has been ſo ſickly in that Place, that all the Inhabitants have left it except about a Dozen Families and the King's Garriſon.

* * *

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in HARTFORD;

Ames's Almanack for the Year 1767:

* * *

BY JOHN WILLIAMS Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application in writing, by one of the creditors of Jacob Williams, of Goſhen, in ſaid county, an abſconded and concealed debtor for more than twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid creditors oath; in purſuance of an act, made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly of ſaid colony, on the ſecond thurſday of May, 1765 entituled "an act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, and for the equitable diviſion of ſuch eſtates, and effects of ſuch debtors, to and among their creditors." A warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every of the Sheriffs and under Sheriffs, Deputies and Conſtables, of the ſeveral towns, within ſaid colony: To attach, ſeize and take, all the goods of the ſaid Jacob Williams, for the uſe of his creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Jacob Williams, ſhall diſcharge his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor, to the acceptance of his creditors, within three months, from the date of ſaid warrant, that is to ſay, from the 21ſt day of November, inſt. all the eſtate, ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold, for the benefit of ſaid creditors.

Colony of Connecticut, Litchfield County, ſſ.
Sharon November, 21. A. D. 1766.
JOHN WILLIAMS.

WE, the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the inſolvent Eſtate of Job Ellſworth, of Windſor, in Hartford County, hereby warn all the Creditors to ſaid Ellſworth's Eſtate, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Aaron Biſſel, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the ſeventh Day of January next, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us, as Truſtees; and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

3

Dec. 15, 1766.
Aaron Biſſel,
David Biſſel,
William Biſſel, } *Truſtees.*

Colony of Connecticut, Litchfield County, }

WE, *the ſubſcribers, appointed by the Hon.* John Williams, Eſq; *Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate, of John Grummon, of Sharon, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, Do, hereby notify the Creditors, of the ſaid John Grummon, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, on the third Tueſday of January next, then and there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, & elect others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.*

Sharon, Dec. 8, 1766.
Daniel Griſwould,
Joſeph Landers,
John Canfield, } *Truſtees.*

December 15, 1766.

To be ſold, on Board the Schooner SQIRRELL, EPHRAIM BARTLET, *Maſter, now lying at Hartford.*

CHoice ſalt Mackrell—Dry Codfiſh—pickled Codfiſh—Blubber—Powder & Shot--Brimſtone--White Lead--Tea--Choice Spring Beaver——IRON WARE—ſuch as, Potts and Kittles—Tea Kittles—Large and ſmall Spiders—Baſons—Dogs—Large and ſmall Skillets—Axes, &c.——A ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods——And a likely Negro BOY, about 14 Years old.

For the above Articles, he takes Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Hogs-Fatt, Tallow, or ſmall Furs.

3

WILLIAM ELLERY,

REQUESTS all Thoſe whoſe are indebted to him, by Note or Book (above the Sum of Forty Shillings) to ſettle the ſame immediately, as he muſt put his Affairs in to an Attorney's Hands to be ſued to January Court, unleſs prevented by immediate Payment. And all thoſe who owe ſmall trifling Debts, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt of next Month, as they who neglect, will be ſued without further Notice. 3

Hartford, December 8, 1766.

CASH *given for Good Fat HOGS of Ten Score, and upwards, by*

Joſeph Barret,

Of HARTFORD.

Saliſbury, Dec. 6. 1766.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Silas Bingham, of Saliſbury, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of John Everts, inn-holder, in ſaid Saliſbury, (if they ſee cauſe) on the 22d day of January next, at one of the clock afternoon, then and there to produce their demands on the eſtate of ſaid Bingham, with ſatisfactory evidence of their being juſt, to us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed truſtees of ſaid Bingham's eſtate, agreeable to an Act of this colony, entituled, an act to prevent fraud in debtors, &c.

THOMAS CHITENDEN,
DAN RAYMOND,
ANDREW ADAMS, } Truſtees.

* * *

Colony of Connecticut.)
Hartford County, ſſ.)

WHereas, purſuant to an Act, or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. Eliſha Egleſton, of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreable to ſaid Act.—Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Egleſton, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor Innholder in Middletown, on the 9th Day of January next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Eliſha ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion [illegible] *ſaid Act.*

December [illegible] 1[illegible]

Nov. 26, 1766.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That all the Eſtate, Real and Perſonal, of THOMAS BURR, of Hartford, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, will be ſold at Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of MOSES BUTLER, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, and at the Houſe where ſaid Burr now lives, on the 17th Day of Dec. next, by

JOHN KEITH,
WILLIAM TILEY,
TITUS HOSMER,
Truſtees of ſaid Burr's Eſtate

◆ ◆ ◆

November 26, 1766.

TO be ſold, upon reaſonable Terms, the Farm of Land, with a Houſe, Barn, and Out Houſes, containing about One Hundred Acres, lying in the Weſt Diviſion of Hartford, diſtant three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and forty Rods only, from a good Griſt-Mill, conſiſts of a due Proportion of of arable, paſture, mowing and wood Land, inferior to few Tracts of the ſame Extent, in this Colony, being the ſame on which Capt. Stephen Hoſmer lately liv'd. Apply to TITUS HOSMER, of Middletown. 8m 101

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Colony of CONNECTICUT.
Hartford County, ſs. 14th of November, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing, to JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in Hartford County, by Jabez Chapman 2d of Eaſt-Haddam, in ſaid County, a Creditor for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, to John Church, of ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, (an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded, and now conceals himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, That, purſuant to a late Act of Aſſembly of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, the 14th Day of November, A.D. 1766, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid John Church to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid John Church ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, to the Satisfaction of his ſaid Creditors, &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

Per JABEZ HAMLIN.

Bliſtered and Faget STEEL; *manufactured by Col.* AARON ELLIOT, *&* COMPANY, *in Killingworth; warranted equal to the beſt Engliſh Steel, uſually imported into America; to be ſold by*

William Tiley, *in* Hartford, *and*
Richard Alſop, *in* Middletown,

for 6d lb. per Hundred or Faget, or 6½ by leſs Quantities, for Caſh or Pork.

Ready Money, will be given by them, for Cattles Horns, at Six Shillings per Hundred, and one Shilling and Six pence, per Hundred for their Hoofs. Hartford, Sept. 8th, 1766. cim

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December 1, 1766.

RUN-away from his Maſter, Iſaac Mann of Still Water, near Albany, about the 18th of November laſt, a Negro Man named HAM, middling Size, about 30 Years old, had on a furr'd Cap, red cloth Leggins, check'd Shirt, ſtrip'd flannel Veſt, Dutch Blanket—took with him a Muſket——has a counterfeit Paſs, ſign'd with Capt. Murry's Name. Whoever takes up ſaid Run-away, and ſecures him ſo that his Maſter may have him, ſhall receive three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

ISAAC MANN.

N. B. He formerly liv'd with, and was owned by J. Chandler, Eſq; of N. Haven.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen Rags of any Kind, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

Hartford, Nov. 28, 1766.

THESE are to notify the Creditors of Samuel Drake of Hartford, to ſend in their reſpective Accounts againſt ſaid Drake, to us the Subſcribers, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Inn-holder in Hartford, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, on the ſecond, third and fourth Tueſdays of December next, well vouched, or appear and prove them; and appear on ſaid fourth Tueſday, and order in what Manner ſaid Drake's Eſtate, ſhall be divided or diſpoſed of.

SAMUEL TALCOTT,
DANIEL GOODWIN, } Truſtees.
SAMUEL WADSWOTH,

◆ ◆ ◆

Litchfield County, ſſ.

Sharon, Nov. 26, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application in Writing, made to John Williams, Eſq; Judge of Litchfield County Court, by one of the Creditors of Noah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money (the ſaid Noah being an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded himſelf, and now keeps concealed, to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors——That, purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c." a Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate of ſaid Noah to be attached, ſeized and taken; and that, unleſs the ſaid Noah Hoſkins ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate, ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act. JOHN WILLIAMS.

◆ ◆ ◆

STray'd or ſtolen from me the Subſcriber, at the Widdow Flagg's in Hartford, on the 26th of November laſt, a brown HORSE about 14 Hands high, ſeven years old, with a noſe of a lightiſh Colour, a ſplit down his left fore-Hoof, branded with W on the left Shoulder, ſhod all round, both paces & trots. Said Horſe had on a good deer-ſkin ſeated Saddle, with a pair of Saddle-baggs, containing four Yards and a Half of Scarlet Shalloon, a Pair of Women's black cloth Shoes.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Owner at Weathersfield or inform him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall receive five dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

Dec. 8, 1766. CHESTER WELLS.

Aſhford, Nov. 25, 1766.

STolen from me the Subſcriber, out of a Stable in Aſhford, on the 25th of this Inſtant, November, in the Night, a ſorril HORSE, with a white Face, his near Eye a little wall'd, a light colour'd Main and Tail, four white feet, three Years old, a natural Pacer, trots none, near 14 Hand high, no Brand; had on a ruſſet breaſted Saddle, the Houſin and Flaps lined with Leather, and a good Bridle. Whoever will bring ſaid Horſe and Tackling, to me the Subſcriber, ſhall have four Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me, JEDEDIAH FAY.

WHEREAS from repeated Experiments 'tis found, that by uſing Pot-Aſh, to make Soap, has greatly the Advantage of the common Method, now in general made Uſe of; and that there will be a great Saving to every Family thereby, of Time, Labour, Expence, &c. We the Subſcribers, give this public Notice, to every Family within Two Miles of the Pot-Aſh-Houſe in Hartford, that if they will be careful to ſave their Aſhes clean, we will for every Buſhel we receive, from their reſpective Houſes, pay them one Pound of Pot-Aſh, for ſo much as they ſhall want to uſe, and four Pence per Buſhel for the Remainder. And for all good Aſhes brought to ſaid Works, by any Perſons, at the Rate of ſix-Pence per Buſhel, on receiving them, the Pot-Aſh ſhall be delivered by the First Week in April.

SAMUEL MARSH, WILLIAM JEPSON.

LONDON, Sept. 27.

In the ſhip Peter, Capt. Smith from New-York, arrived here lately, came paſſenger one Mrs. Wilſon, aged upwards of 104 years: She has her health and memory perfect, and is very full of Spirits, She is a native of Northumberland, where ſhe married, had three children at one birth, who were all married in one day, and all now alive with upwards of 20 children. She went to America with her huſband, who was in the army; and has beſpoke a paſſage next ſpring to return thither, after having ſeen her children, grand children, &c.

A great variety of iniquitous practices, which have for ſeveral years paſſed without much notice in England, have enriched many particulars, but reduced the common and lower claſes of people to poverty and ruin; have occaſioned an amazing decreaſe of inhabitants; and yet even thoſe that remain are periſhing for want of the neceſſaries of life. The immediate cauſes of theſe evils, are, the bounty on the exportation of wheat, which at once increaſed the taxes, and the price of the neceſſities of life, ſo that the poor were doubly impoveriſhed. The profits of the trade; which induced many rich men to become exporters of grain, and farmers—By degrees the ſmall farms were engroſſed and laid into large ones in the hands of rich men, and the produce of thoſe farms was alſo ingroſſed by other rich men, and between them the poor were left without means of ſubſiſtence. The ſtock of cattle, &c. for proviſions, manifeſtly decreaſed, and became dearer; and the quantity of corn made in England has been greater than formerly—and though this inriched individuals, it has increaſed taxes and the national debt; it has increaſed luxury and extravagance, uncharitableneſs, oppreſſion, and poverty, and every vice that can ruin a people.

ROME, September 1.

The ſcarcity of corn is ſo great, that if not ſupplied in one month, it is ſuppoſed one half of the people muſt die of want; many of the villages have already conſumed all their corn, and live on fruits, nuts, &c. and the reſt muſt all ſoon be reduced to the ſame neceſſity. Four ſacks of corn, which the Duke, &c. had bought and paid for, for the uſe of his own family, was ſeized by the Pope's commiſſary, and carried to Rome.—They continue to ſearch every houſe, and after allowing what they think may ſuffice for the family, ſeize the ſurplus for the Pope; but they have no regard to thoſe familes that have none at all, who, as their neighbours can now no longer ſupply them, muſt die for want. The Pope has forbid the Carnival.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1766. *Numb.* 104.

Port Bidwell

THE
Connecticut COURANT;
AND THE
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in HARTFORD;

Ames's Almanack for the Year 1767:

◆ ◆ ◆

December 15, 1766.

To be ſold, on Board the Schooner SQUIRRELL, EPHRAIM BARTLET, *Maſter, now lying at Hartford.*

CHoice ſalt Mackrell—Dry Codfiſh—pickled Codfiſh—Blubber—Powder & Shot—Brimſtone—White Lead—Tea—Choice Spring Beaver——IRON WARE—ſuch as, Potts and Kittles—Tea Kittles—Large and ſmall Spiders—Baſons—Dogs—Large and ſmall Skillets—Axes, &c.——A ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods——And a likely Negro BOY, about 14 Years old.

For the above Articles, he takes Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Hogs-Fatt, Tallow, or ſmall Furs. 3

WE, the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the inſolvent Eſtate of Job Ellſworth, of Windſor, in Hartford County, hereby warn all the Creditors to ſaid Ellſworth's Eſtate, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Aaron Biſſel, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the ſeventh Day of January next, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us, as Truſtees; and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 3

Dec. 15, 1766.
Aaron Biſſel,
David Biſſel, } *Truſtees.*
William Biſſel,

Colony of Connecticut, Litchfield County, }

WE, the ſubſcribers, appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; *Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate, of John Grummon, of Sharon, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, Do, hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid John Grummon, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, on the third Tueſday of January next, then and there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, & elect others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.*

Sharon, Dec. 8, 1766.
Daniel Griſwould,
Joſeph Landers, } *Truſtees.*
John Canfield,

BASSETERRE, St Chriſtophers, Oct. 15.
Before the Honourable ROBERT HENVILL, Eſq; judge ſurrogate of the court of vice-admiralty for the ſaid iſland.

The depoſition of William Harris, mariner.

THIS deponent being duly ſworn on the holy Evangeliſts of Almighty God declareth and ſaith, That ſome time in the month of Auguſt laſt, he ſailed in the ſloop called Polly, whereof one —— Dorris was maſter, bound from New-York to the Leeward Iſlands, and about three weeks afterwards, being then in the latitude twenty-five, to the beſt of this deponent's knowledge and there being at that time on board the ſaid ſloop the ſaid maſter, his mate, named Denelt, two paſſengers, whoſe names were unknown to the deponent, a portugueſe, who ſaid his name was Joſeph Andrews, a Dutchman, named Nicholas Johnſon, both mariners on board the ſaid ſloop, a cabbin boy, named —— Cobbs, and a boy, whoſe name this deponent cannot recollect; in the night, about twelve o'clock, the captain's watch being out, the ſecond watch was called being the mate's, this deponent's, and one of the boy's; and when this deponent came on the deck, together with the mate and boy the mainſail being then half maſt high, the mate ordered the mainſail to be hoiſted, & went forward to aſſiſt, and, as the main-ſail was hoiſting, he the ſaid Joſeph Andrews ſaid to this deponent,—Will, is it not your turn to relieve the perſon at the helm? And this deponent anſwered it was; but he would firſt aſſiſt in hoiſting the mainſail; which being done, and as this deponent was going aft, he heard the mate tell the ſaid Joſeph Andrews to aſſiſt in hauling down the flying jib, after which he would not be diſturbed, it being his watch below.

And this deponent ſaith, he went immediately after that, and relieved the man at the helm, who was Nicholas Johnſon; and as this deponent was at the helm, one of the paſſengers came on the deck, and ſtood looking with his face forward, when the ſaid Joſeph Andrews came running aft, on the lee ſide, and came up between the companion and the tiller-head, and ſtruck down the ſaid paſſenger with a large ax, uſed for the cutting of wood, which this deponent obſerving, cried out, For God Almighty's ſake, Andrews, what are you about? Upon which the ſaid Joſeph Andrews then made a ſtroke at this deponent, and miſſed him, and he this deponent immediately ran aft, and ſaid Joſeph Andrews attempted to follow him; but on hearing the paſſenger groan whom he had knocked down, he turned to him, killed him, and as this deponent believes, then threw him overboard, during which time this deponent went out upon the flying-jib-boom end, in order to ſecrete himſelf from the ſaid Joſeph Andrews: And this deponent further ſaith, that after his ſtaying ſome time on the flying-jib-boom end, the ſaid Joſeph Andrews came forward, and called to this deponent and aſked him, if he would agree to his and the Dutchman's propoſals, meaning the ſaid Nicholas Johnſton; telling this deponent, there were no others then on board, dead or alive, except the ſaid Joſeph Andrews, Nicholas Johnſton, and this deponent, which greatly ſurpriſed and alarmed this deponent, as he never ſuſpected what had happened, and what they afterwards related to him.

And this deponent ſaith, He then Aſked them what the propoſals were? Upon which they replied, that the veſſel was their own and if he would conſent to their propoſals, he ſhould come in from the flying-jib-boom end in ſafety, and have one third of what was in the veſſel.

And this deponent ſaith, that through fear and in hopes of ſaving his life, he conſented; and after coming from the flying-jib-boom they made him follow them into the cabbin, where they broke open ſeveral of the lockers to look for liquor, and alſo broke open the captain's cheſt, and took from thence two bottles of wine, and after ſwearing this deponent never to diſcover, they then told him, that before the ſecond watch, in which this deponent was, they being in the firſt watch with the captain, they had thrown overboard (alive) one of the paſſengers, and knocked down the captain, and threw him overboard (dead) and had alſo thrown over the cabbin-boy (alive).

And this deponent further ſaith, That he verily believes, the mate and the other boy, who were in the watch, and came on the deck with this deponent, were killed before the ſaid Joſeph Andrews ran aft, and knocked down the paſſenger as aforeſaid; and his reaſon for ſuch belief is, that if they had not been killed before, they would have come aft to the aſſiſtance of this deponent, as this deponent made a noiſe, thinking that the capt. was aſleep in his cabbin, and that he would awake him, and alſo to bring the mate and boy and Dutchman aft, not then ſuſpecting that the Dutchman was concerned with the Portugueſe.

And this deponent further ſaith, that about three or four days afterwards, the ſaid Joſeph Andrews, Nicholas Johnſton, and this deponent, quitted the ſaid ſloop, and took to the boat, in order to go in her to St. Euſtatius, and they ſteered for the iſland of Nevis, & ſo ran under the iſland of St. Chriſtopher's; and this deponent obſerving the ſaid Joſeph Andrews and Nicholas Johnſton to be faſt aſleep, ſteered the boat near Brimſtone-hill, and being nigh the ſhore, and imagining his life to be in danger, as he had overheard the ſaid Joſeph Andrews and the ſaid Nicholas Johnſton, while they were in the ſloop, ſay, that they would knock him on the head and heave the log with him; and, when in the boat, he ſaw the ſaid Joſeph Andrews give the ſeveral ſigns to the ſaid Nicholas Johnſton to kill this deponent; he this deponent ſtripped off his ſhoes, and took both the oars that were in the boat, that is, the oar he ſteered the boat with, and an oar that lay in the boat, and caſt himſelf with them into the ſea, and ſwam to the ſhore under Brimſtone-hill aforeſaid: And this deponent ſaith, he does not know what became of the ſaid Joſeph Andrews and Nicholas Johnſton, after he quitted the boat as aforeſaid, but believes, they made ſome contrivance to get into St. Euſtatius.

And this deponent further ſaith, he cannot conceive what inducement they could have had to commit the ſaid ſeveral murders, unleſs it was with a view of getting what money or valuable effects, if any, that were on board, belonging to the captain and paſſengers.

And, laſtly, this deponent ſaith, that the ſaid Joſeph Andrews is about five feet ſix inches high, of a ſwarthy complexion, with very black curled hair, well made, has a wife at New York, and lived in a ſtreet in the city of New-York, called the Golden Hill, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and has often attempted to paſs for a Welchman: And the ſaid Nicholas Johnſton is ſomewhat taller than the ſaid Joſeph Andrews, of a fair complexion, light [illegible] hair, has a full face, but not ſo well made as the ſaid Joſeph Andrews.

WILLIAM HARRIS.

Sworn this 10th Day of October, 1766.
before me, R HENVILL.

* * *

To the PRINTER of the NEW-YORK JOURNAL,

St. Euſtatia, November 12, 1766.

DEAR SIR,

I Wrote a few Days paſt[this Letter is not come to Hand]incloſing a News Paper with an Account of a late horrid Murther, and that one of the Villains Nicholas Johnſon, was taken. He and the other Murtherer Joſeph Andrews, came here in a Boat, and remained till William Harris's Depoſition, giving an Account of the Murther, made its Appearance here, in the St. Chriſtopher'sGazette, ſoon after which, Andrews departed in a Veſſel bound to Caſco-Bay.

As ſoon as his Honour Governor Derwint ſaw the Paper, he immediately publiſhed a Proclamation that no Perſon ſhould carry either of the Murtherers off the Iſland under the Penalty of 50,000 Pieces of Eight, and cauſed the moſt diligent Search to be made for them; it was too late to ſecure Andrews, but Johnſon was ſoon taken & had in his Cuſtody, the Cheſt and Clothes of the Captain, mark'd with his Name. By the Laws here no Man can be put to Death but by his own Confeſſion, notwithſtanding ever ſo many Witneſſes againſt him, but as he is put to the Rack, and tortur'd more or leſs in proportion to the Appearances or Evidence againſt him, unleſs he makes a full Confeſſion without it, thoſe that are guilty ſeldom or ever eſcape but knowing what they muſt ſoon expect often make a full Confeſſion without making any other Evidence neceſſary. For this Reaſon, Harris was not ſent for from St. Kitts, to give Evidence, and Johnſton to avoid the torture made a full Confeſſion. He confeſſed that he killed the Mate and threw one of the Boys, alive over board, the reſt of the horrid Buſineſs was perform'd by Andrews, who was the greateſt, at leaſt the moſt active Villain of the two, and had much the largeſt Share in this bloody Tranſaction.—It is therefore the earneſt Deſire of the People here, eſpecially your Countrymen of New-York and North-America, that you will publiſh this Account, that as this Joſeph Andrews has ſhown himſelf an Enemy to all Mankind, all Mankind may join in their Endeavours to bring ſo bloody a Villain to Juſtice.

Nicholas Johnſton, is to be executed on Saturday next the 15th Inſtant. He is to ſuffer on the Rack that is to be faſten'd to a Croſs where the Bones of his Arms, Legs and Thighs are to be broken with an IronCrow. [It is ſaid he confeſs'd that this was not the firſt time he has deſerved Death for Murder,——and as one of the Men who murder'd the French Maſter of a Veſſel (who took them on board out of Charity)& afterwards put his Widow, Children and Negro on board a Canoe and turn'd them a drift at Sea, as publiſhed about a Year ago, went by the Name of Johnſton; alſo one of the Murderers of a traveller laſt Winter in the Jerſies, near Piſcataway, was called by the ſame Name—it is not improbable that this is the very Man, and that providence has conducted him to a Place, to ſuffer for his Crime where the Puniſhment is more adequate to the Heinouſneſs of them, then he could have found in the Engliſh Dominions.]

On the 12th of November, arrived here, Capt. Denelt from New-York, who on hearing an Account of this tragical Affair, was ſhocked beyond Deſcription, the Mate of Captain Duryee, having been his Brother.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

By Captain Newtown, from New-Providence, we learn, that about the firſt of November his Majeſty'sSloop of War, the Eſcort, Captain Folie, in going into the Harbour, there being a great Swell, was driven on the Barr, where ſhe beat off her rudder, and, it was thought, received conſiderable Damage in her Bottom; that a Number of People from the Shore went immediately to her Aſſiſtance, when ſhe was got off, and carried in, but ſo very leaky they could ſcarce keep her free with both Pumps till they had taken out her Guns, Stores, &c. in order to heave her down, and that they were obliged to keep one Pump continually going after ſhe was lightened.—

NEW YORK, December 11.

Sunday laſt an excellent Charity Sermon was preached by the Reverend Mr. OGILVIE, at St. George's Chapel, from 12th. of Luke & 33d Verſe, and a genteel Collection was made for the Benefit of the Charity School in this City. — The Hymn ſung by the Charity Children was very pleaſing to the Congregation in general.

On Sunday next another is to be preached at St. Paul'sChapel, by the Rev. Mr. INGLES, and a Collection to be made for the like laudable Purpoſe.

Extract of a Letter from the Grenades, dated October 24, 1766.

" Our Aſſembly are now ſitting and amongſt other Laws, have paſſed the following: *That all Flour, Bread, Butter, &c. ſold in this Iſland, is to be ſold hereafter by the Hundred or Pound Weight.*—They alſo intend laying a Duty on all Flour, Bread, Beef, Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, &c. imported here; and intend giving a Bounty of 30 Shillings per Head, on all live Cattle brought from the Northward. They alſo intend appointing Inſpectors of Lumber."

This may ſerve to inform the Public, eſpecially the Traders to North-Carolina; That the Hornet Sloop of War lies in CapeLook out-Bay, has two Tenders; one a Virginia Built Pilot Boat, with two Swivil Guns forward; the other a ſmall Schooner with ſix Swivels, which ſtrictly examine all Veſſels they meet with bound to North-Carolina; ſome have been ſeized.

Paragraph of a letter from Quebec, November 28, ſays,

"The famous rum duties claimed by the King, as Heir at Law, and by Conqueſt, to the French King, was Yeſterday by our new Judge, ſpecial Jury, &c. given againſt the Crown; the King's Attorney talks of appealing, but we mean to remonſtrate to his Majeſty againſt the illegality of taxing us againſt our Conſent; and plead his own Proclamation in our Behalf, where he promiſed the Canadians, as well as Engliſh, the ſame Rights and Privileges as his natural born Subjects. We do not refuſe the neceſſary Aid for the Support of Government in this Province, but claim the Right to raiſe them ourſelves, and hope daily to learn, this has been granted us, in giving us, as well as the other Colonies an Aſſembly, which we have ſome Time ſince applied for.

LONDON, October 4.

It is ſaid the ſum of 15,000l. per annum, which the late Duke of Cumberland enjoyed before the rebellion, will be ſettled by parliament on the preſent Duke.

It is worth obſervation, that in all human probability, the attention of parliament will be little leſs deeply engaged, the next ſeſſion, with the affairs of the Eaſt, than it was in the laſt with thoſe of the Weſt; as well as, that the honor and right of Great Britain will be the principal points in agitation in the enſuing enquiry, as they were in the former one.

October 7. Her Daniſh Majeſty arrived at Harwich about 4 o'clock on the 2d Inſtant, and the next day at 12 embarked on board the Mary Yatcht, and in the evening about 6, was clear off the Harbour. Her Majeſty was dreſſed in a Bloom Colour, with white Flowers.—Whereever ſhe paſſed, the earneſt wiſhes of the People were for her Health, and praying to God to protect her from the Perils of the Sea.—An eaſy melancholy at Times ſeemed to affect her, on Account of leaving her Family, and the Place of her Birth; but upon the whole ſhe carried an Air of Serenity and Majeſty, which exceedingly moved every one that beheld her.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 22.

" It is with Pleaſure we hear, that a very great Perſonage has declared that for the future no Places or Penſions will be granted inEngland upon the Eſtabliſhment of this Kingdom, either for Life or Year."

Extract of a Letter from Norwich, October 1.

" Every thing here has been in great confuſion, occaſioned by the outragious proceedings of a diſtreſt mob; but the principal inhabitants armed themſelves with quarter-ſtaves engaged the rioters, took 28 priſoners, and put the reſt to flight; ſince which they have not been able to make head: The whole city has been illuminated, and upwards of 500 of the inhabitants patroled the ſtreets for two nights paſt."

One Robert Webber, capitally convicted at laſt Maidſtone aſſizes, for robbery on board the Medway man of War, but reprieved by his majeſty to be tranſported, made ſtrong inſtances to be rather hanged, promiſing to make great diſcoveries were he permitted to die: However he was tranſported with other convicts, and left behind him the following confeſſion.

Maidſtone Goal, Sep. 11, 1766.

" This is to certify whom it may concern, that I would have made a full diſcovery of the deſtruction of the temporary bridge in April 1758; and in 1757 of a burglary committed in the houſe of Mr. Chriſtopher Hay now keeper of the Poultry compter; and of another burglary committed in the houſe of Mr. P. W—ll, for which Sir John Fieldiug offered a reward of 40l. it was committed in Jannary 1764; and another burglary committed on the 5th of January 1765, in the houſe of Mr. Moſes Chriſtaine, a Jew, in Leaden hall ſtreet, for which a reward was offered by Sir William Stevenſon of 100l. from the city, and 50l. from the loſer."

BRISTOL (in ENGLAND) Sept. 27.

Thurſday ſe'ennight a large mob of poor people, conſiſting of near 2000, went to North Bradley mill, and pulled down part of it: Broke all the windows of the houſe and mill, and ſhared what corn they found. From whence they ſet out for Beckington mill, near Frome, and at the turnpike were met by Thomas Prowſe Eſq; member for the county of Somerſet, and ſeveral other gentlemen. Mr. Prowſe laid before them the dangerous conſequences of ſuch proceedings, deſiring them to diſperſe, and aſſured them of his beſt endeavours for their relief. To this they replied, they had not eat a morſel of bread for three days, but had ſubſiſted on grains, &c. and that their wives and families were in the ſame miſerable condition. They then reſolutely proceeded forward to the mill. The miller having aſſiſtance and fire arms, diſcharged them among the mob. On this a battle enſued in which many of the rioters were wounded; one is ſince dead, and 'tis ſaid others cannot recover. Their ammunition being expended, the mob ſet fire to a fagot pile, a mow of hay of 12 tons, a ſtable, the dwelling houſe and mill. Thoſe within narrowly eſcaped their fury. They took all the miller's wheat and flour they could find, wheeled his waggon into a fire they had prepared in the field, and then marched off. By the immediate aſſiſtance of the neighbours, after their departure, the ſtable, mill, and waggon, were preſerved, but the reſt entirely deſtroyed.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18.

We hear that the Brig Briſtol Packet, Captain Brigſtock, a few Days after ſhe left this Port, bound for Amſterdam, met with very ſtormy Weather, wherein her Mainmaſt was carried away, and the Captain and two other Men were waſhed overboard and loſt.—We hear that the Ship Polly, Capt. Farquhar, from this Port, alſo met with ſome Diſaſter, but cannot learn of what Kind or Degree, it is hoped not very conſiderable.—Notwithſtanding the Embargo on ſhips outward bound with Grain. Flour, &c. and the Prohibition on Diſtilleries, there was the greateſt and moſt dangerous Mobs and Inſurrections all over England, that was ever known, great Numbers of Mills and Houſes were deſtroyed, and many Lives loſt—in ſome Places the civil Magiſtrates, with the County Militia, in others, Parties of Soldiers had for the preſent ſuppreſſed ſeveral Parties of Rioters, but had by no Means allayed that Spirit of Tumult and Diſcontent, that had generally ſpread though the Land, occaſioned by the long continued Hardſhips and Oppreſſions, with which the Poor have been burdened.—From the Weſt-Indies we hear, that Markets in all the Iſlands were extremely low for all Kinds of Exports.

BOSTON, December 18.

Monday laſt, Joſeph Andrews was diſcover'd in this town, and immediately taken up and carried before a magiſtrate, who committed him to Goal: He denies being concerned in the piracy and murders mentioned in William Harris's Depoſition; but by many circumſtances which appeared on his examination, (the particulars of which we have not yet received) there is no doubt of his guilt. — He had his hair taken off, and wears a wigg: denies his being a Portugueſe, but that he was born in Wales. Several articles with the Captain's name and mark thereon were found upon him.

NEWPORT, December 8.

Thomas Moffat Eſq; Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; and alſo John Cocke, Eſq; (in Behalf of the Hon. Martin Howard, jun. Eſq;) petitioned the General Aſſembly for a Compenſation of the Loſſes they reſpectively ſuſtained by the Riots in Auguſt, 1765; the Conſideration of which Petitions were referred to the next Seſſion.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 12.

We hear that one day laſt week, the iron-works at Lyme, owned principally by Mr. Iſaac Hall, by ſome unknown accident, took fire, and was conſumed -----The loſs is ſaid to be conſiderable, as the building has lately been repaired.

* * *

CONNECTICUT, Dec. 1, 1766.

Mr. GREEN,

SINCE it is ſo, that Men of almoſt all Denominations, are allowed now and then, to put ſomething of the productions of their own Fancies into the public Papers, I deſire to participate with them the common Privilege: And inaſmuch as what I now ſay is but ſhort, I have the greater Expectation of being gratified.

I have Two or Three *Queſtions* to aſk the public; the which, if any Gentleman of a patriotic Diſpoſition will anſwer, ſeriouſly, and have his Anſwer inſerted in your Paper, he will not only oblige me, but perhaps others of your Readers.

Q. Firſt, *What is the Reaſon that this Country (which abounds ſo vaſtly with ſuch a variety of good and valuable Things as it does) has no more* Money *circulating in it?*

Second, *Is it poſſible to have Money any plentier amongſt us?*

If this laſt ſhould be anſwered in the Affirmative, I then aſk,

Thirdly, *By what Means and by whom can it be effected?*

I am your's &c, QUERIST.

To be ſold by *WILLIAM STANTON*, of LITCHFIELD;

Ames's Almanack, for the Year 1767.

HARTFORD, December 17, 1766.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that I the Subſcricer, of Hartford Weſt-Diviſion, have accuſed John Seymour, of ſaid Weſt Diviſion, of taking from me a Sum of Money This is to inform the Public, that ſaid Report is abſolutely falſe and groundleſs, and that he is entirely innocent of any ſuch Charge.

BEN GILBERT, ju

*** This Day's COURANT, [N°. 104.] complete's the Second Year of it's Publication.

November 26, 1766.

TO be ſold, upon reaſonable Terms, the Farm of Land, with a Houſe, Barn, and Out Houſes, containing about One Hundred Acres, lying in the Weſt Diviſion of Hartford, diſtant three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and forty Rods only, from a good Griſt-Mill, conſiſts of a due Proportion of of arable, paſture, mowing and woodLand, inferior to few Tracts of the ſame Extent, in this Colony, being the ſame on which Capt. Stephen Hoſmer lately liv'd. Apply to

TITUS HOSMER,
of Middletown. 8m 101

By JOHN WILLIAMS, ESQUIRE.
Judge of the County Court, in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on Application in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Nathaniel Durkee, of Woodbury, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor for more than twenty pounds, being proved, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, & for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtates and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors." A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every the Sheriffs in the ſeveral Counties, their Underſheriffs or Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take, all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, for the Uſe of his Creditors: And that, unleſs the ſaid Nathaniel ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give ſecurity therefor, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 25th Day of Novem. Inſtant, to the Satiſfaction of his ſaid Creditors, for the Payment thereof; all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Dated at Sharon, the 25th Day of November, 1766.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

THE Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wybridge, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, are hereby warned to meet at the Houſe of Doct. Ebenezer Fletcher, in Saliſbury on the 15th Day of January next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, to agree upon a Diviſion of their Lands, and to conſult proper Meaſures to promote the ſpeedy Settlement of ſaid Townſhip:—And to act on other Buſineſs that ſhall then be neceſſary—Application having been made as the Law directs, to me, DAVID WHITNEY, Juſtice of Peace. Canaan December, 1 1766.

Sheffield Dec. 1, 1766.

WHEREAS in purſuance of a late Act of the General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Hampſhire, the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wybridge, in ſaid Province, having met on the 24th Day of May, 1763, (which ſaid Meeting was warned as the Act of ſaid Aſſembly directed) wherein Aſſeſſors was choſen, to ſupervize, allow and Aſſets all paſt Charges, and alſo the Charges in laying out ſaid Townſhip:—And they having made an Aſſeſſment of the Sum of Eighteen Shillings, on each Right or Share in ſaid Townſhip; by a Warrant to me directed, and delivered, requiring me to collect and pay the ſame to Aaron Root, of Sheffield, Treaſurer of ſaid Townſhip——And altho' Notification has long ſince been given, in the public Prints, by me the Subſcriber, for each and every Proprietor of ſaid Townſhip, to pay the ſaid Sum of Eighteen Shillings, Lawful Money; yet Numbers of ſaid Proprietors have failed of paying ſaid Sum—And theſe are therefore to notify the delinquents, to pay the aforeſaid Sum of Eighteen Shillings, to me the Subſcriber, on or before the 15th day of January next at my Houſe in Sheffield otherwiſe they may expect their reſpective Rights or Shares in ſaid Townſhip will be ſold at public Vendue, as the ſaid Act of Aſſembly directs.

Per me, JOHN PELL,
Collector for ſaid Proprietors.

Litchfield County, ſſ.
Sharon, Nov. 26, 1766.

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application in Writing, made to John Williams, Eſq; Judge of Litchfield County Court, by one of the Creditors of Noah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money (the ſaid Noah being an inſolvent Debtor) who has abſconded himſelf, and now keeps concealed, to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors———That, purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c." a Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate of ſaid Noah to be attached, ſeized and taken; and that, unleſs the ſaid Noah Hoſkins ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satiſfaction of his Creditors, &c. all the Eſtate, ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act. JOHN WILLIAMS.

* * *

STray'd or ſtolen from me the Subſcriber, at the Widdow Flagg's in Hartford, on the 26th of November laſt, a brown HORSE about 14 Hands high, ſeven years old, with a noſe of a lightiſh Colour, a ſplit down his left fore-Hoof, branded with W on the left Shoulder, ſhod all round, both paces & trots. Said Horſe had on a good deer-ſkin ſeated Saddle, with a pair of Saddle baggs, containing four Yards and a Half of Scarlet Shalloon, a Pair of Women's black cloth Shoes.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Owner at Weatherſfield or inform him ſo that he may have him again, ſhall receive five dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

Dec. 8, 1766. CHESTER WELLS.

Aſhford, Nov. 25, 1766.

STolen from me the Subſcriber, out of a Stable in Aſhford, on the 25th of this Inſtant, November, in the Night, a ſorril HORSE, with a white Face, his near Eye a little wall'd, a light colour'd Main and Tail, four white feet, three Years old, a natural Pacer, trots none, near 14 Hands high, no Brand; had on a ruſſet breaſted Saddle, the Houſin and Flaps lined with Leather, and a good Bridle. Whoever will bring ſaid Horſe and Tackling, to me the Subſcriber, ſhall have four Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me, JEDEDIAH FAY.

WHERE AS from repeated Experiments 'tis found, that by uſing Pot-Aſh, to make Soap, has greatly the Advantage of the common Method, now in general mad Uſe of; and that there will be a great Saving to every Family thereby, of Time, Labour, Expence, &c. We the Subſcribers, give this public Notice, to every Family within Two Miles of the Pot-Aſh-Houſe in Hartford, that if they will be careful to ſave their Aſhes clean, we will for every Buſhel we receive, from their reſpective Houſes, pay them one Pound of Pot-Aſh, for ſo much as they ſhall want to uſe, and four Pence per Buſhel for the Remainder. And for all good Aſhes brought to ſaid Works, by any Perſons, at the Rate of ſix-Pence per Buſhel, on receiving them, the Pot-Aſh ſhall be delivered by the Firſt Week in April.

SAMUEL MARSH,
WILLIAM JEPSON.

* * *

WILLIAM ELLERY,

REQUESTS all Thoſe whoſe are indebted to him, by Note or Book (above the Sum of Forty Shillings) to ſettle the ſame immediately, as he muſt put his Affairs in to an Attorney's Hands to be ſued to January Court, unleſs prevented by immediate Payment. And all thoſe who owe ſmall trifling Debts, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt of next Month, as they who neglect, will be ſued without further Notice. 3

Hartford, December 8, 1766.

Colony of Connecticut,)
Hartford County, ſſ.)

WHereas, purſuant to an Act, or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. Eliſha Egleſton, of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreable to ſaid Act.—Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Egleſton, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder in Middletown, on the 9th Day of January next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Eliſha ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion of ſaid Act. December 15, 1766.

* * *

Saliſbury, Dec. 6, 1766.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Silas Bingham, of Saliſbury, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of John Everts, inn-holder, in ſaid Saliſbury, (if they ſee cauſe) on the 2nd day of January next, at one of the clock afternoon, then and there to produce their demands on the eſtate of ſaid Bingham, with ſatisfactory evidence of their being juſt, to us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed truſtees of ſaid Bingham's eſtate, agreeable to an Act of this colony, entituled, an act to prevent fraud in debtors, &c.

THOMAS CHITTENDEN,
DAN RAYMOND,
ANDREW ADAMS,
} Truſtees.

CASH *given for Good Fat HOGS of Ten Score, and upwards, by*
Joſeph Barret,
Of H A R T F O R D.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application in writing, by one of the creditors of Jacob Williams, of Goſhen, in ſaid county, an abſconded and concealed debtor for more than twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid creditors oath; in purſuance of an act, made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly of ſaid colony, on the ſecond thurſday of May, 1765 entituled "an act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, and for the equitable diviſion of ſuch eſtates, and effects of ſuch debtors, to and among their creditors." A warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every of the Sheriffs and under Sheriffs, Deputies and Conſtables, of the ſeveral towns, within ſaid colony: To attach, ſeize and take, all the goods of the ſaid Jacob Williams, for the uſe of his creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Jacob Williams, ſhall diſcharge his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor, to the acceptance of his creditors, within three months, from the date of ſaid warrant, that is to ſay, from the 21ſt day of November, inſt. all the eſtate, ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold, for the benefit of ſaid creditors.

Colony of Connecticut, Litchfield County, ſſ.
Sharon November, 21, A. D. 1766.
JOHN WILLIAMS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1766. Numb. 105.

THE
Connecticut COURANT;
AND THE
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

THE Princeſs born Yeſterday is by Birth Princeſs Royal of England. It is remarkable, there has not been a Princeſs Royal born, while her Father was King of England, ſince the Reign of King Charles I. Whoſe eldeſt Daughter, Princeſs Mary, was Mother of our glorious Deliverer King William III.

Oct. 2. Laſt Night, about Nine o'clock, her Royal Highneſs, the Princeſs Carolina Matilda, was married, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, at the Chapel Royal at St. James's. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of York ſtood as Proxy for the King Denmark; and at Six this Morning her Majeſty ſet out from Carlton Houſe, on her Voyage to that Kingdom. Lady Mary Boothby, with ſome other Perſons of Quality attended her Majeſty to Harwich, where ſhe is to remain at the Houſe of Griffith Davis, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms, till ſuch Time as may be convenient to embark. Her Majeſty was obſerved to ſhed Tears plentifully on her getting into the Coach.

We are informed that the Right Hon. Richard Rigby, Eſq; Member for Ta[illegible] appointed one of the Poſtmaſters General, in the Room of Lord Grantham.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Maſter of a Veſſel juſt arrived from Madeira had brought Advice, that a French Frigate, of 36 Guns, had put into the Road the Day before he ſailed, to take in Wines, &c. bound on ſome new Diſcoveries in the South Sea.

We hear that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Caroline Matilda has ordered genteel Preſents to all her Servants, and alſo ſome Benefactions to be diſtributed among a number of poor Perſons after her Departure.

Commiſſions have been received by the Packet from Liſbon, to buy up a Number of Cannon, from 12 to 36 Pounders, to be ſhipped for the Portugueſe Weſtern Iſlands.

One of the Objects of the Treaty of Commerce, ſaid to be negociating with the Grand Seignor, is for the Importation of fine Wool from Turkey, which will greatly Benefit our Woolen Manufactory.

Friday, and not before, Dr. Louth kiſſed His Majeſty's Hand, on being appointed Biſhop of Oxford.

The Diſpute between the king of Pruſſia and England is at preſent ſubſided. His Demand, it is ſaid, was Half our Conqueſt in America, as Co-partner in Trade; on which England demanded Sileſia, and his other conqueſts, which the King of Pruſſia refuſed, and threatened to invade Hanover: He was then informed, if any of his Troops ſet Foot on the Territories of that Electorate, all his Ships ſhould be ſeized immediately and then he might ſee whether the Money he could raiſe in Hanover would be equal to the Profit received by the Trade of 600 Ships conſtantly employed, which the King of Pruſſia is poſſeſſed of.

They write from Savanna in Georgia, that their Crops of Hemp and Flax had this Year turned out ſo plentifully, that it was expected the Bounty would exceed 9000l.

In a ſhort Time the Right Hon. Lord Mountſtewart, eldeſt Son of the Earl of Bute, and Member of Parliament for Boſſiney, will be married to the eldeſt Daughter and co-heriſs of the late Lord Windſor, with a Fortune of 5000l. per Ann.. Several fine Carriages are already made for them, painted with his Lordſhip's and the Lady's Arms on them.

OCTOBER 4. A Liſt of the Perſons accuſed of Piracy, Murder, &c. brought to England from the Coaſt of Africa, in his Majeſty's Sloop Hound, Capt. John Maccartney, Commander.

JOhn Winn, alias Capt. John Power, born at Briſtol, and John Tomlin, born in London, for running away with a Schooner, on the firſt of April 1766, off Cape Apoolonia, when the maſter, John Fox, was on ſhore; likewiſe for ſhooting the mate through the ſhoulder, and one other man in the cheek; alſo for tying up one Peter Baſſam, a black, flogging him as long as he the ſaid Power, could, reſting himſelf ſome times, and then took a cutlaſs and cut this man all over the body and head to pieces, and after all ſome one of his crew took the carpenter's ax [illegible] his head off, and then threw him over board. Theſe two perſons were taken on board the Hound at Prampram Fort April 18th. Peter Jardine, borne at Quebec, in Canada, & Amba, or Betſey, born at Anamaboe, in Africa, are Evidences againſt them. Jardine's evidence is very clear. Amba her black name, Betſey, her white name, was John Fox's companion, and was on board the ſchooner before ſhe was run away with and claimed by Capt. John Power (who took the command, and called the Schooner the Brave) as his property: this girl's evidence is very clear, and ſtrong.

Accra, a black, born at Accra in Africa, for killing two white men, in the river Lagos in Africa, in February 1765, by knocking them on the head with a hammer, on board a ſmall ſchooner belonging to Mr. Johnſon, chief of Dix Cove, Africa, and embezzling great part of the cargo: he was then a gold taker on board ſaid ſchooner. This priſoner was taken on board the Hound April 1766, from a ſchooner ſlaving at Quaſh. The evidence againſt him is a black boy, born in Africa, the place and alſo his name unknown. Capt. Maccartney was preſent at Dix Cove when Mr. Johnſon, chief of that fort, examined this black boy before Capt. Cleveland of the Phœnix; and the boy is very clear and ſtrong in his evidence, and ſays he knows ſome of the ſlaves this Accra ſold, now at Cape Coaſt, who will be evidence againſt Accra.

Harry Roberts, born in Denmark, Derick Vanderp, born at Rotterdam, and Anthoney, alias Nath. Cates, born in Venice, for running away with a ſix oared boat, the latter end of February 1766, at Cape Lanoo in Africa, from a Dutch ſhip called Maria Magdalen, belonging to Middleborough, Francis Richards, maſter. This ſhip has five owners but none of the names are known. Theſe priſoners were taken all on board the Hound in April laſt, at Whydah; Harry Roberts from the Jenny, an Engliſh ſnow, and Nicholas Gates from the Prince of Conde. Chriſtopher Smith, born at Stetin, in Pruſſia, is evidence againſt them. This Chriſtopher Smith and the three priſoners, all agree and confeſs, that they did run away with the boat, but with no other deſign than to get clear of their own ſhip, where they ſay they were very ill treated.

Peter Ampa, alias Hamper, born at Konninſburg in Pruſſia, confeſſes that he ran away from the ſnow Plumper, Capt. [illegible], belonging to Liverpool, in March 1766, at Grand Paſſaw, in Africa. This Ampa alſo confeſſes, that after he left the Plumper, he went on board the Maria Magdalena, Dutch ſhip and then run away with this ſhip's boat, with the other Dutchmen before-mentioned.

His Majeſty's armed ſchooner the St. John, Capt. Hill, on the 24th of July laſt took a New-England brig, and two ſloops from Novaſcotia, trading with the French in Gaſpee-Bay, Newfoundland; they were carried to Placentia.

A piece of Dutch inhumanity was performed a few days ſince on board one of their men of war in Plymouth harbour; an Engliſh Sailor who had been ſhip wrecked in Holland, being willing to get to his native Country, procured a paſſage in a Dutch ſhip to England; but on the ſhip's arrival at the above port, they would not permit him to go on ſhore; upon which he petitioned the Admiralty there who ordered an Officer to take him out. The officer was refuſed the man, and queſtioned how he came to know the man was there? The officer ſhewed the petition, which ſo exaſperated the Dutch officers, that they ſeized the poor man, and gave him 300 ſtrokes, with a five inch rope, which mangled his body and ſides in ſuch a manner, that large quantities of fleſh were ſwabbed up by the decks, and his cries were heard near a mile; not a ſailor on board the ſhips in Catwater could bear to ſtay upon deck. It is ſaid that on Monday the Admiralty ſent another order for the man; but the officer was refuſed admittance into the ſhip; upon which, we hear, the Captain of one of our men of war went on board, and upon examining and ſearching the ſhip, took 9 Engliſh ſailors, men and boys, ſome of whom they had kidnapped here, by perſuading them to go on board to ſee if they liked to go with them, and then clapped them in Irons. It is thought the poor man cannot ſurvive his puniſhment.—It is hoped theſe inhuman brutes will be made to anſwer for this unheard of cruelty.

We are credibly informed the Dutch man of war is ordered to be detained in Plymouth harbour, till a proper enquiry can be made.

We hear that Mr. Stuard of Paris, one of the Authors of Gazette Litteraire de l'Europe, and, an intimate friend of Mr. Wilkes, has at the deſire of that Exile for Liberty, undertaken to write the Hiſtory of Corſica, which is to be dedicated to a Patriot Nobleman of England, whom Mr. Wilkes calls the Ultimus Romanorum, the only remaining ſupport of conſtitutional freedom. Mr. Stuard reckoned one of the ableſt writers, When his Hiſtory of Corſica is completed, there is a buſt of him to be placed among the Worthies.

The Court of France has publiſhed an Ordinance as an inſtruction to the ſoldiery. It is divided into 15 articles, the firſt is, That all ſoldiers that do not join their regiments at the expiration of their furlows, ſhall be taken up by any of the Magiſtrates, and committed to priſon, from which they ſhall not be releaſed till a proper guard arrives to conduct them to their reſpective corps. The other 14 articles relate to the ſoldiery under different circumſtances, with threats of ſuitable pains and penalties in caſe they do not obey the orders contained in the piece abovementioned.

They write from Rochford, that they are buſy there in forming a legion under the command of de St. Victor, which is to conſiſt of 45 companies each compoſed of 100 men, together with 8 Matroſſes, a like Number of grenadiers, ſerjeants and corporals, one piece of cannon, after the Sweediſh manner, and two ſmall field pieces; but they do not tell us for what mighty ſervice this new legion is intended.

We hear the King of Portugal has iſſued a decree, forbidding the religious, or other obſervance of all Saints days, except thoſe of the Apoſtles; on the alledged account of their commonly being rather employed to vicious than pious purpoſes. And by the ſame decree, all Court Hollidays are forbidden to interrupt any buſineſs tranſacted in any public offices. Poſſibly the late regulation intended to qualify the former for reaſons that may be ſuppoſed.

They write from Hamburgh, that the recruits now raiſing in the electorate of Hanover, already exceed the number of 4000, intended to be ſhipped off to the Britiſh American colonies.

The recruits now raiſing for the royal regiment of artillery are to be formed into three companies of matroſſes, and ſent to the leeward iſlands.

They write from St. Auguſtine, that many of the Bermudians who arrived there in April laſt, to ſettle in Eaſt Florida, were returned home again, the country not having anſwered their expectations.

Laſt Monday came on at Guildhall the election of a Lord Mayor for the year enſuing, when (on account of the indiſpoſition of Sir Francis Goſling who is next in turn to the preſent Lord Mayor) Sir Robert Kite, and Sir Nath. Naſh, Knt. were returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, who choſe the former to ſerve that office.

The Right Hon. the Marquis of Granby, Maſter of the Ordinance, has appointed the following gentlemen to be his Aid de Camps; Lieut. Col. Wiltſhed, Lieut. Col. Calcraft, Lieut. Col. Philipſon, and Capt. Greenoble; and appointed Lieut. Col. Fawcet to be his Secretary.

His Majeſty has appointed the Hon. Major Gen. Cary to the command of the 43d Regiment,

We hear that ſeveral commiſſions hath been ſent out, by the Dolphin man of war for the procurement of Patagonian men and women; among many the following, we are aſſured, are authentic.

Wanted, two Patagonian footmen of the talleſt ſtature, to carry the Great Patriot's crutches before his chair, when he takes his ſeat in the H— of P—; his late footman GEORGE being of no further uſe to him.

Jonathan T—, Eſq; proprietor of Vauxhall-gardens would be glad of two Patagonian gardiners, to clip the trees in the dark walk, without the expence of frames.

The manager of Covent Garden theatre has beſpoke a pair of Patagonians, to repreſent the Dukes of Aquitain and Normandy, at his next exhibition of the coronation. N. B. Any two fellows will do, provided they match well.

An elderly lady of quality, who viſits a pretty deal, and is much afflicted with the gout, wants two chairmen, of ordinary ſize, that ſhe may be ſet down at once in the upper floors of people of faſhion, without the fatigue of hobbling up ſtairs.

A good ſubject for diſſection is much wanted, to be depoſited in the muſeum as a ſkeleton. N. B. Great encouragement given to any well-ſized Patagonian willing to undergo the operation.

Sir T—— R—— would be glad of a Patagonian companion againſt the Ranelah ſeaſon. N. B. If he has a little ſmattering of the architecture of his own country, it may be uſeful.

The prince Stadtholder is expected in town by the middle of next month, and, we hear, great preparations are making to receive him with a ſplendor ſuitable to the nature and the greatneſs of his dignity.

We hear the wife of a maſter of a Ship was laſt week delivered of 5 male children, all likely to live.

We hear Lauchlan Maclean, Eſq; formerly of the Royal American regiment, is appointed Governor of the Iſland of St. Vincent; and that Sir Charles Burdett, Bart. is appointed Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in Eaſt-Florida.

They write from Guernſey, that the 8th inſt, five large tranſports under convoy of two men of war, with troops on board, ſailed from Rochfort for the French iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

When the Indian Kings and Queens were at Graveſend waiting for a ſhip, they went to church in the morning attended with a prodigious concourſe of people; among whom was a woman diſordered in her ſenſes, who fixed her eyes ſteadfaſtly upon them, at length ſtruck one of the chiefs three or four times, and terribly ſcratched the face of their Queen, crying out at the ſame inſtant, "You have ſcalped my huſband, you have ſcalped my huſband." The Indian lady was ſeized with violent tremblings, and ſaid ſhe thought ſhe was brought there to be ſacrificed; the whole congregation was now alarmed, ſome fancying there was a fire, others that the walls of the church were tumbling down: in ſhort, they all ran out but the Miniſter, who ſat down with great compoſure, till his audience returned.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

Sept. 30, 1766.

SIR,

THE Cry of the Poor, againſt the Dearneſs of Proviſions encreaſes daily, and, in my Opinion, not without juſt Provocation: Meat of every Kind has long ſince been beyond the Reach of the poor Man's Pocket, and unleſs, in a ſhort Time ſome Stop is put to the Exportation of Corn, God only knows what the Poor are to eat, for I am afraid they will not be able to purchaſe Bread for themſelves and Families: What ſignifies amuſing us with a Proclamation againſt foreſtalling of Corn? We moſt of us know there are ſuch Acts exiſting; but I ſhould be glad to be informed, whether the Proclamation has, or can ſtop the Exportation of Corn, without the further Aid of Parliament? If not, I hope common Humanity will oblige the Members of the two great Aſſemblies to give it their earlieſt Conſideration, in order to pacify the Minds of the Poor, which hitherto have been too juſtly irritated. A few Days ago I fell in Company with a Set of Seafaring-Men, at a public Houſe in Graveſend; the Converſation began about the exorbitant Price of Proviſions of every Kind; Bread in particular, took up the greateſt Part of the Debate, and all agreed unleſs the Price of Bread was lowered, and a Stop put to the Exportation of Corn, the Poor of that Place muſt follow the Example ſet them by their Fellow-Sufferers at Exeter. An old Sailor then in Company, and who had given great Attention to the whole Diſcourſe, got up with all the Coolneſs imaginable, and, ſwearing a hearty Oath, ſaid, I'll tell you what, my Lads; I have but one wiſh left for them, which is, that another Ear of Corn may not grow in this Kingdom, for theſe ſeven Years to come, and that your great Folks may be forced to eat Horſe-Beans during that Time, for endeavouring to take the Bread out of the Mouths of their beſt Friends, in order to feed their Enemies. The wiſh of the old Tar was only diſapproved of as affecting the Poor as well as the Rich. I am therefore in Hopes, before the Meeting of Parliament, ſome good and ſenſible Men will conſider of different Clauſes for an Act to overthrow foreſtalling of every Kind, and thereby enable many of the laborious Poor, to purchaſe Proviſions at a moderate Price for their Families, who for ſeveral Months paſt, I will affirm, have been ſcarce able to keep them from ſtarving. Nothing gives me more Satisfaction, than when I meet with Letters upon this important Subject in your Paper, and I ſincerely hope that every Perſon will take up his Pen, who can give the leaſt Aſſiſtance to the poor and hungry.

I am, Sir,
Your's, &c.
A Father of Twelve Children.

* * *

London, October 9.

Letters from Madrid adviſe, that the earthquake in the iſland of Cuba (which laſted near ſeven minutes) had entirely ſwallowed up the quaries of free-ſtones and chalk-pits in the neighbourhood of St. Jago; the inhabitants of which city all abandoned their houſes and took refuge, ſome in the open fields, others in the barracks erected in the great ſquares of the city, in one of which the hoſt had been depoſited. This calamity happened on the 11th of June laſt about midnight; though there were not above forty lives loſt, yet the number of the maimed and wounded was much more conſiderable. The ſame earthquake was pretty violent at Bayamo, a port in that iſland; and ſlight ſhocks ſtill continued to be felt when the accounts came away.

We hear the Dolphin man of war, and her conſorts, during her expedition to the ſouth ſeas, will make an attempt towards the diſcovery of Solomon's iſlands, imperfectly mentioned by former voyagers; for finding out of which the governors of Panama fitted out ſeveral ſhips, but without ſucceſs.

Letters from the Eaſt-Indies mention, that there had been an inſurrection of the Maleys in the iſland of Luconia, the capital of the Philippines, againſt the Spaniards, on account of the governor of Manilla having endeavoured to eſtabliſh the Mountineers a regular millitia.

They write from Jamaica, that the Britiſh ſettlers on the Muſketo ſhore complained bitterly againſt the practices of the Spaniards, in ſpiriting away their negroes, which threatened the deſtruction of the colony, if not prevented by the interpoſition of the mother country.

They write from the Granades, that the French Governor of Hiſpaniola had iſſued a proclamation, notifying, that the whole iſland had been ceded to the King his maſter, but that ſuch inhabitants as choſe to take the oaths to his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty were at liberty to remain in the enjoyment of their property.

By an expreſs arrived yeſterday from our Ambaſſador at Paris, Prince Ferdinand had refuſed every thing the French had offered him, viz. the ſame as Marſhal Saxe had, Generaliſſimo of the army, and Prince of the blood.

Boſton, December 18.

Monday laſt arrived Capt. Valentine from Surrinam, on his Paſſage, a young Man and the Cooper having had ſome Difference, they got to Blows; about two Hours after which the former died: Upon the Arrival of the Veſſel here the Cooper voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf into the Hands of Juſtice.

We hear that the Man of War lately arrived at Halifax, met with very bad Weather off Plymouth, ſoon after ſhe ſailed, whereby they were obliged to throw their Guns overboard.

Sudden Deaths. —*Laſt Monday Mr. James Halſey, many Years a noted Mathematical Inſtrument-maker, was ſeized with an Apoplectic Fit, & expired immediately.—The ſame Day Mrs. Abigail Wallis, Conſort of Mr. Gamaliel Wallis, of this Town, was ſeiſed in the ſame Manner, and died the next Day.*

We hear the General Aſſembly were almoſt unanimous for the Diſmiſſion of Richard Jackſon, Eſq; from the Agency of this Province. The Vote in the Houſe was carried by 81 againſt 6, yet the Governor has not aſſented. So hard is it to get rid of an Agent. This ſhould ſerve for a proper Caution for the future.

Extract from the Votes of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay. Veneris, 5 Die Decembris, A.D. 1766.

ORDERED, That Major Hawley, Mr. Otis, and Mr. Adams, be a Committee to prepare a Reſolve, ſetting forth the Motives which induced this Houſe to paſs the Bill for granting Compenſation, &c. Who reported as follows,

Reſolved, That this Houſe in paſſing the Bill for granting Compenſation to the Sufferers, and of free and general Pardon, Indemnity and Oblivion, to the Offenders in the late Times, were influenced by a loyal and grateful Regard to his Majeſty's moſt mild and gracious Recommendation; by a Deference to the Opinion of the illuſtrious Patrons of the Colonies in Great Britain; and for the Sake of internal Peace and Order: Without any Regard to any Interpretation of his Majeſty's Recommendation into a Requiſition, precluding all Debate and Controverſy; and under a full Perſwaſion that the Sufferers had no juſt Claim or Demand on the Province. And that this Compliance ought not hereafter to be drawn into Precedent.

After which the Houſe paſs'd the two following Reſolutions, viz.

I. *Reſolved, That it was the indeſpenſible Duty of the Sufferers to have applied to the Government here, rather than to the Government at Home; and the neglect of any of them to petition to this Aſſembly till October laſt, while they were complaining at Home, is very reprehenſible.*

II. *Whereas it appears to this Houſe by the Reſolutions of the Honorable the Houſe of Commons of Great Britain, that it was their Opinion that the Reſolutions of diverſe Aſſemblies in America, had a Tendency to encourage the Riots that happened there. Reſolved, That this cannot be ſaid of the Reſolutions of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, as the ſaid Riots happened about two Months before any ſuch Reſolutions were made.*

HARTFORD, Dec. 29.

We hear from Hebron, that laſt Wedneſday ſen'night, Mr. Thomas Tarbox, of that Town, went a little Diſtance from his Houſe with a Team, to get a Sled Load of Wood; and he tarrying longer than was expected, one of his Children was ſent after him, who found it's Father dead, with one of the Runners of the Sled lying acroſs his Throat, and the Team ſtanding ſtill.——He has left a Widow and Five Children.

Colony of Connecticut.)
Hartford County, ſſ.)

WHereas, purſuant to an Act, or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. Thomas Winchell, junr. of Simſbury, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreable to ſaid Act.—Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Thomas Winchell, junr. to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, on the 22d Day of January next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion of ſaid Act. 5

December 25th, 1766.

Hartford County, ſs. }
Windſor. }

Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of John Roberts, jun. of ſaid Windſor, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Windſor, on the 3d Monday of January next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon; then and there to exhibit their Demands on the Eſtate of the ſaid John, with ſatisfactory Evidence of their being juſt, to us the Subſcribers; and alſo to apportion and divide the Eſtate of the ſaid John, among themſelves, and receive their ſeveral Parts thereof.

RETURN STRONG, }
TIMOTHY LOOMIS, } Truſtees.
ROGER NEWBERRY, }
December 27th, 1766.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in HARTFORD;
Ames's Almanack
for the Year 1767:
Alſo Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be ſold at the ſame Place,
The Connecticut Almanack, for 1767.
By CLARK ELLIOTT, Phil.

Colony of Connecticut.)
Hartford County, ſſ.)

WHereas, purſuant to an Act, or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. Eliſha Egleſton, of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreable to ſaid Act.—Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Eliſha Egleſton, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor Innholder in Middletown, on the 9th Day of January next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Eliſha ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion of ſaid Act. December 15, 1766.

Saliſbury, Dec. 6, 1766.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Silas Bingham, of Saliſbury, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of John Everts, inn-holder, in ſaid Saliſbury, (if they ſee cauſe) on the 22d day of January next, at one of the clock afternoon, then and there to produce their demands on the eſtate of ſaid Bingham, with ſatisfactory evidence of their being juſt, to us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed truſtees of ſaid Bingham's eſtate, agreeable to an Act of this colony, entituled, an act to prevent fraud in debtors, &c.

Thomas Chitenden,
Dan Raymond,
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application in writing, by one of the creditors of Jacob Williams, of Goſhen, in ſaid county, an abſconded and concealed debtor for more than twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid creditors oath; in purſuance of an act, made and paſſed in the General Aſſembly of ſaid colony, on the ſecond thurſday of May, 1765 entituled "an act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, and for the equitable diviſion of ſuch eſtates, and effects of ſuch debtors, to and among their creditors." A warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every of the Sheriffs and under Sheriffs, Deputies and Conſtables, of the ſeveral towns, within ſaid colony: To attach, ſeize and take, all the goods of the ſaid Jacob Williams, for the uſe of his creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Jacob Williams, ſhall diſcharge his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor, to the acceptance of his creditors, within three months, from the date of ſaid warrant, that is to ſay, from the 21ſt day of November, inſt. all the eſtate, ſo ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, will be ſold, for the benefit of ſaid creditors.

Colony of Connecticut, Litchfield County, ſſ.
Sharon November, 21, A. D. 1766.
JOHN WILLIAMS.

Hartford, December 17, 1766.

WHEREAS it has been reported, that I the Subſcriber, of Hartford-Weſt-Diviſion, have accuſed John Seymour, of ſaid Weſt-Diviſion, of taking from me a Sum of Money. This is to inform the Public, that ſaid Report is abſolutely falſe and groundleſs, and that he is entirely innocent of any ſuch Charge.

Ben Gilbert, ju

WILLIAM ELLERY,

REQUESTS all Thoſe whoſe are indebted to him, by Note or Book (above the Sum of Forty Shillings) to ſettle the ſame immediately, as he muſt put his Affairs in to an Attorney's Hands to be ſued to January Court, unleſs prevented by immediate Payment. And all thoſe who owe ſmall trifling Debts, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt of next Month, as they who neglect, will be ſued without further Notice. 3

Hartford, December 8, 1766.

Colony of Connecticut,
Litchfield County, }

WE, the ſubſcribers, appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; *Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate, of John Grummon, of Sharon, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, Do, hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid John Grummon, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, on the third Tueſday of January next, then and there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, & elect others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.*

Sharon, Dec. 8, 1766.
Daniel Griſwould,
Joſeph Landers,
John Canfield, } *Truſtees.*

WE, the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the inſolvent Eſtate of Job Ellſworth, of Windſor, in Hartford County, hereby warn all the Creditors to ſaid Ellſworth's Eſtate, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Aaron Biſſel, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the ſeventh Day of January next, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us, as Truſtees; and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 3

Dec. 15, 1766.
Aaron Biſſel,
David Biſſel,
William Biſſel, } *Truſtees.*

December 15, 1766.

To be ſold, on Board the Schooner SQIRRELL, EPHRAIM BARTLET, *Maſter, now lying at Hartford.*

CHoice ſalt Mackrell—Dry Codfiſh—pickled Codfiſh—Blubber—Powder & Shot--Brimſtone--White Lead--Tea--Choice Spring Beaver——IRON WARE—ſuch as, Potts and Kittles—Tea Kittles—Large and ſmall Spiders—Baſons—Dogs—Large and ſmall Skillets—Axes, &c.——A ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods——And a likely Negro BOY, about 14 Years old.

For the above Articles, he takes Pork, Butter, Cheeſe, Hogs-Fatt, Tallow, or ſmall Furs. 3

November 26, 1766.

TO be ſold, upon reaſonable Terms, the Farm of Land, with a Houſe, Barn, and Out Houſes, containing about One Hundred Acres, lying in the Weſt Diviſion of Hartford, diſtant three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and forty Rods nly, from a good Griſt-Mill, conſiſts of a due Propo rtion of of arable, paſture, mowing and woodLand, inferior to few Tracts of the ſame Extent, in this Colony, being the ſame on which Capt. Stephen Hoſmer lately liv'd. Apply to Titus Hosmer, of Middletown. 8m 101

CASH *given for Good Fat HOGS, of Ten Score, and upwards, by*
Joſeph Barret.

Halifax, in Novaſcotia, Nov. 28. *Yeſterday Evening arrived in the Glaſgow Man of War, His Excellency the Right Hon. Lord William Campbell, Captain General and Governor in Chief of this Province; and this Day his Excellency was ſworn into the Government with the uſual Solemnities.*

Saturday laſt the Buſineſs of the General Aſſembly being cloſed, there was a genteel Entertainment given by the Council and Houſe of Aſſembly, at their private Expence, to his Honour the Lieutenant Governor and ſeveral principal Gentlemen of the Town, at New Pontac's.

The ſame Day the General Aſſembly for this Province was prorogued to Thurſday the 29th of January next, after his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had made the following Speech:

Gentlemen of the Council and Houſe of Aſſembly.

YOUR *private Affairs, and the Diſtance of ſeveral among you, from your Places of Abode at this Seaſon of the Year demanding a Receſs, nothing now remains but that I return you my ſincere Thanks for the uſeful and neceſſary Acts you have paſſed in this Seſſion, and for the Unanimity with which you have finiſhed the public Buſineſs.*

Mich'l Francklin.

We are credibly informed, that his Majeſty's Ship Romney arrived at Portſmouth the 8th of October, Lord Colville and all well on board.

On Wedneſday ſe'ennight was married at Horton, the Rev. Mr. Phelps, Miniſter of Cornwallis, to Miſs Phebe Denniſon, Daughter of the late Col. Denniſon of Horton.

Newport, Rhode-Iſland, Dec. 8. *The General Aſſembly of this Colony in their laſt Seſſion, paſſed an Act to prevent the Counterfeiting of Coins, and cutting and dividing the ſame.*

Mr. Solomons, of St. Euſtatia, having made a generous Donation to the Jews Synagogue in this Place, of an elegant Manuſcript Copy of the Five Books of Moſes, the ſame was depoſited in the Ark of the Synagogue on Friday laſt, attended with the Ceremonies uſual on ſuch Occaſions, which were conducted with a Solemnity and Decorum highly ſatisfactory and pleaſing to the Audience.

Laſt Friday was apprehended here by the high-ſheriff, for horſe ſtealing, one John Corey, alias Joſeph Woodward, who, it is ſaid broke out of Taunton goal ſome months ſince.

MONDAY, January 5, 1767. Numb. 106.

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Printing-Office, oppoſite the State-House, in HARTFORD.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To be ſold, at the Houſe of
Jonathan Mygatt,
(in Eaſt-Hartford)

HENRY's Annotation, 6 Vol.
Poole's ditto, 2 Vol. Burket's ditto.
Cruden's Concordance.
Doddrige's Lectures. Drilincourt on Death.
Martin's Grammer.
Doddrige's Sermons and Tracts, 3 Vol.
Davidſon's Virgil, Lat. & Engliſh, 2 Vol.
Evan's Sermons 2 Vol.
Lucas's Religious Perfection, 2 Vol.
Walker's Sermons. Compleat Letter-writer.
Bailey's Dictionary.
Flavel's Works.
Hill's Sermons.
The Oeconomy of Human Life.
Bellamy's Glory of the Goſpel.
Stoddard's Safety of appearing in the Righteouſneſs of Chriſt.
Greek Grammar.
The Common Prayer Book of the Church of England, with Pſalms.
Bailey's Latin and Engliſh Exerciſe.
Eraſmus, Latin and Engliſh.
Hebrew Grammar.
The Surveyor's Guide, by Laurance.
Eſſay on Man. A Number of American Magazines.
The Whole of Watts's Works, 6 Vol.
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Willard's Body of Divinity.
Hutchinſon's Hiſt. of the Maſſachuſetts.
Ames Madulla.
Greek Lexicon.
Latin Bibles.
Cole's Latin and Engliſh Dictionary.
Baxter's Confeſſion of Faith.
Firmin's Real Chriſtian.
Immanuel; or a Diſcovery of true Religion.
Six Volumns of Mayer's Commentary on the Old and New Teſtament.
Vincent on the Catechiſm.
Hiſt. of England, by Queſtion & Anſwer.
Cheney on Health.
Young's Reſignation.
Stackhouſe's Body of Divinity.
Ridgeley's ditto.
M'Knight's Harmony.
Bellamy's Sermons on the Divinity of Chriſt, and the Melenium.
Bellamy's Letters and Dialogues.
A Treatiſe on being born again.
Burket's Guide to Families.
Buckley on Infant Baptiſm.
The Importance of a religious Life.
A Variety of Pamphlets.
Guthrie's Tulley, concerning the Character and Qualifications of at Orator.
Guthrie's Cicero, 3 Vol.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Tanner, late of Cornwal, in the County of Litchfield, deceas'd, for Tickets in Houſatonack-River Lottery, and all who have any Prize Tickets in ſaid Lottery, of ſaid Tanner's ſigning, are deſired to exhibit the Account of the ſame to me, by the 30th Day January Inſt. Order for Settlement.

6 Abner Chandler, Admini

Hartford County, ſſ.
Dec. 18th, 1766. }

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Church of Eaſt-Haddam, in ſaid County, by JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Chief Judge of the County Court (ſaid Eſtate being attached and ſeized for the Uſe of ſaid Church's Creditors, on Application made in Writing, to ſaid Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; by Jabez Chapman, jun. of ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, purſuant to a late Act of the General Aſſembly of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtate and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors,") do hereby give Notice to all the Creditors of ſaid John Church, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. James Gates, in ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, on the 2d Tueſday of January next, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning; then and there to chooſe their Truſtees of the Eſtate of ſaid Church, as by ſaid Act is directed.

Nathaniel Shaw,
Daniel Brainerd,
6 Jabez Chapman, jun. } Truſtees.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application in writing, by one of the creditors of Abner Bailey, of Sharon, in ſaid county, an abſconded and concealed debtor for more than twenty Pounds, being proved, in purſuance of an act of this colony, entituled "an act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, and for the equitable diviſion of the eſtates, and effects of ſuch debtors, to and among their creditors." A warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every of the Sheriffs in the ſeveral counties, their under Sheriffs, or Deputies, and the ſeveral Conſtables, of the ſeveral towns, within this colony: To attach, ſeize and take, all the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Abner Bailey, for the uſe of his creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Abner ſhall diſcharge his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor, within three months, from the date of ſaid warrant, that is to ſay, from the 23d day of December, inſt. to the ſatisfaction of his ſaid creditors, for the payment of the ſame, all the eſtate, ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold, for the benefit of ſaid creditors. Dated at Sharon, the 23d day of Dec. 1766.

6 JOHN WILLIAMS.

ST. ILDEPHONSO, (a Palace of the King of Spain's) Sept. 15.

MR. de Bougainville has brought here from Paris, the Ratification of the Treaty concerning the Ceſſion of the Iſles of the Malounies to Spain, by France; embark at Ferrol for thoſe ommiſſary, and a Colony of whom he will deliver up for- ſſeſſion of them.

the Rev'd S
niſter of Wind

re juſt received by the Ame

can Packet, of a great Earthquake in the Iſle of Cuba, which has overturned and diſmantled the City of St. Jago, in which very happily, not above forty Lives were loſt: But it was ſcarcely felt at the Havana.

From the Corſican Gazette.

Corte. On the 13th of April, by the meditation of the Count de Marbeuf, an exchange of Priſoners was concluded on between the republic of Genoa and the State. The ceremony was performed under the walls of Furiani: Signo Barbgaggi being commiſſioned to act in behalf of his Excellency our General. It is condition'd in this exchange, that none of the priſoners on either ſide ſhall be employed upon actual ſervice, while the troops of France remain in the iſland.

It is remarkable, that of the Corſican priſoners there have periſhed in the priſons of Genoa, in the ſpace of three years, 103, for the moſt part young and robuſt men, who have died of mere want, and of 56, who have been kept alive by the generous and pious care of an old Jeſuit Father, one died on board, three hardly ſurvived their landing at Baſtia, and the reſt are in ſo bad a way, that they cannot hope long to enjoy their regained liberty. On the other hand, of the Genoeſe priſoners, taken by us in much greater numbers, only 5 or 6 have died in our priſon.

Some time ago an Engliſh veſſel laden with barley coming from Sicily was ſhipwrecked near to Portovecchio, but the crew, and part of the cargo had the good fortune to be ſaved. When the news of this misfortune was brought to General Paoli, his excellency immediately diſpatched a perſon of diſtinction, with a detachment of militia, to give all poſſible aſſiſtance to the Engliſh ſailors.

Aug. 30. Mr. Wildman of Plymouth, appeared in his bee dreſs at Norfolk-houſe, before the duke and dutcheſs of Norfolk, and others of the nobility, who expreſſed great ſurprize on obſerving the command Mr. Wildman had over thoſe ſagatious inſects.

This gentleman who has made himſelf greatly famous through the Weſt of England, for his command over bees, being come to town, gave notice to Dr. Templeman, ſecretary to the ſociety for the encouregement of arts, &c. that he would pay him a viſit on Wedneſday the 27th of Auguſt in the Afternoon, in his bee dreſs. Several gentlemen and ladies, who had heard of this viſit, were aſſembled at the doctor's. About five o'Clock Mr. Wildman came, brought through the city in a chair, his head and face almoſt covered with bees, and a moſt venerable beard of them hanging down his chin, which rendered his appearance truly reverend. The gentlemen and ladies were ſoon convinced that they need not be afraid of the bees, and therefore went up familiarly to Mr. Wildman, and converſed with him. After having ſtaid a conſiderable time, he gave orders to the bees to retire to their hive that was brought for them, which they immediately obeyed with the greateſt precipitation.

This extrordinary gentleman can tame waſps rnets with almoſt the ſame eaſe and is actually engaged to go to a gentleman's houſe near Staines, to deſtroy a neſt of hornets which, it ſaid have made a lodgment in a building near the houſe, to the no ſmall terror of the family.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.

Laſt Week arrived here the Captains Bruce and Scott from London, by whom we have Prints to the 15th of October, from which we have extracted the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, October 4

THE wild boar which lately attacked the French king as he was hunting near Campeigne, tore out the bowels of his horſe with his tuſks; but his majeſty having luckily a ſpare horſe, he got upon him with great agility, and putting the beaſt immediately to full ſpeed thus eſcaped the fury of the enraged animal.

Oct. 14. It is now ſaid, the laſt payment of the Manilla ranſom will not be made in leſs than three years, viz. a moiety each year on the arrival of the Flota from New-Spain.

They write from Quebec, that the iſlands on ſeveral of the upper lakes of Canada have been found this ſummer to produce inexhauſtible ſupplies of furs, abounding with Beavers, Elk, Deer, and variety of animals, whoſe ſkins the French were well acquainted with the value of, and uſed to employ the Indians to hunt for.

A few days ſince a young man, in mean circumſtances, at Labour-in-vain-Hill, near Doctors Commons, received advice, that a diſtant relation in Jamaica had left him an eſtate worth 40,000l.

St. JAMES's, Oct. 11, 1766.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Francis Earl of Hertford the Office of Maſter of his Majeſty's horſes, in the room of his Grace John Duke of Rutland.

Whitehall, Oct. 11. The King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Right Hon. Wills Earl of Hillſborough of the Kingdom of Ireland, Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyſon, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinſon, Eſquires, to be his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for Trade and Plantations.

They write from Quebec, that the latter end of laſt Auguſt, twenty-ſix large canoes arrived there, laden with ſome thouſand tons of Beaver, Peltry, &c. being returns in trade, for goods ſent up laſt April to the new ſettlement of Michilimackinac in Canada.

Oct. 15. Her Daniſh Majeſty had a very fine paſſage to Holland. At her arrival on the frontiers of the Daniſh dominions, ſhe will be dreſſed after the manner of that country, and there her Engliſh retinue will take their leave of her.

'Tis confidently ſaid that Lord Clieve is now or ſoon will ſet out on his journey homewards by land. It is thought he will arrive about April next. His Lordſhip will travel with a ſplendid retinue.

The Empreſs Queen of Hungary has an hon. order for ladies of diſtinction, called the Starry Croſs; to which order ſhe has lately promoted 19 ladies.

Private Letters from Hamburgh mention, that a freſh War between the Houſe of A—— and B—— was expected ſoon to break out, and it is conjectured that S---a is the Bone of Contention between the two Powers.

Thurſday the Reverend Mr. Whitefield preached at the Tabernacle in praiſe of the Queen of Denmark, and concluded with a fervent prayer for her preſervation and good journey.

Oct. 16. Yeſterday Lord Maynard kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's, on being created a Peer of Great-Britain.

It is ſaid that the Right Hon. the Earl Temple has now abſolutely refuſed to accept of any place or employment during the preſent adminiſtration.

Yeſterday there was a very full meeting of the Society for the propagation of the Chriſtian Religion in foreign Parts, held at their library near the Mews, at which the Archbiſhop of Canterbury aſſiſted; when it is ſaid they entered into ſeveral new reſolutions reſpecting their miſſionaries in America.

Letters from Genoa, ſay that advices received there from Madrid import, that the differences between England and Spain, on the Subject of the Manilla ranſom, are at length amicably terminated; in conſequence of which the Court of Madrid is to pay the Engliſh 700,000 pieces of eight, viz. 300,000 on the arrival of the Spaniſh flota from the Indies, and 400,000 in two payments at ſtipulated times.

Laſt Week a Piece of ſuperfine broad Cloth, made in Connecticut Government, in America, was imported at Briſtol, which in the Opinion of good Judges, would not diſcredit our Woollen Manufactory in England; it conſiſted of twenty-five Yards.

A Northern young Potentate, when on the Eve of Marriage with an amiable Princeſs, wrote a Letter with his own Hand to his intended Royal Bride, in which, amongſt other gallant Expreſſions, we have it ſtrongly affirmed to us, is the following: "With a Crown you gain too a Heart, not, I truſt, unworthy your poſſeſſing: and tho' you loſe a Parent and a Brother, you may be aſſured of meeting with all the Tenderneſs of both, and ſomething yet beyond it, in the warm Affection of a *Huſband*."

Thurſday diſpatches of importance were received at the Secretary of State's Office, from his Excellency General Shirley, Governor of New Providence.

'Tis confidently ſaid, that the public are very materially (it has been ſaid almoſt ſolely) indebted to the ardor and perſuaſive eloquence of the Rt. Hon. Charles Townſhend, for that timely embargo which gives ſuch general ſatiſfaction; and which, we are further informed, was chiefly drawn up by him.

A noble Scots Peer's marriage articles with the richeſt heireſs in Britain are ſettled and the happy union will ſoon be conſummated.

The Romney man of war, after being new ſheathed, is to be ſtationed again at Halifax.

It is ſaid Rear Admiral Townſhend will go out in the Guernſey man of war as commander in chief at Nova-Scotia in the room of Admiral Durell deceaſed.

Oct. 23. It is ſaid the Right Hon. Lord Adam Gordon will be appointed Governor of Jamaica, in the room of William-Henry Littleton, Eſq; appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of Portugal.

They write from Liſbon, that the Court was going to prohibit the importation of velvets from Genoa, in order to favour the manufactures of Great Britain.

A conſiderable ſum of money was laſt week remitted to the treaſury from the Weſt-Indies, being part of the caſh ariſing from the ſale of crown lands in the late neutral iſlands.

A letter from Derby to a Merchant in York, dated, Oct. 15, ſays, "I am ſorry to acquaint you of the trouble we have had with the rioters here; laſt Saturday a mob of about 1000 people went down to Wilington ferry, and carried off and deſtroyed from a boat loaded there, cheeſe to the value of 900l. that had been ſent from this place. Some other boats were entirely deſtroyed. There were three tons of cheeſe in one boat, belonging to you or ſome other factor. They have plundered the boats and ware-houſes in this neighbourhood to the value of 1500l. We are at preſent quiet, & I hope ſhall continue ſo."

Private letters from the Hague aſſure, that all reports in the foreign prints, of a marriage being intended between her Royal Highneſs Princeſs Louiſa of England, and the Prince of Orange, are void of the leaſt foundation; no ſuch treaty having been upon the Carpet.

Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire,

Dec. 19. Laſt Saturday Evening, about 40 Minutes after 6, being a very clear Night, a conſiderable Shock of an Earthquake was felt in this and [illegible] of the neighbouring Towns, atte *upwards, by* loud rumbling Noiſe; but done no Damage.

ret.

Thirty Sail of Veſſels are cleared out at this Port for the Weſt-Indies.

BOSTON, December 25.

We hear that on the 21ſt of October laſt they had a very ſevere Shock of an Earthquake at Surrinam.

The new Stone Goal in this Town not being finiſhed, Joſeph Andrews, who was committed as mentioned in our laſt, for the Murder of the Captain of the Sloop Polly, and ſeveral others on board, in the Weſt-Indies, was removed to the Goal at Charleſtown; and yeſterday he made an Attempt to kill himſelf by cutting his Throat, but his Knife being very ſmall he did not fully accompliſh his Deſign; the Wound was dreſſed, and care taken to prevent any further Attempt.

Jan. 1. Our Harbour is now almoſt if not entirely froze up.—Many Veſſels that were loaded and ready for ſailing, are ſtopp'd by the Ice.

The Drawing of Faneuil-Hall Lottery, No. 5. begins This Day.—

HARTFORD, January 5, 1767.

Lately died at Middletown, Eaſt Society, after a ſhort Illneſs, the Rev. Mr. MOSES BARTLIT.

Since our laſt we have had extreme cold Weather,—and we hear ſeveral Perſons have froze their Feet, &c.

William-Samuel Johnſon, Eſq; we hear, ſailed from New-York laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight for England.

*** The New-York Poſt not return'd, at the printing hereof.

Colony of Connecticut.)
Hartford County, ſſ.)

WHereas, purſuant to an Act, or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. Thomas Winchell, junr. of Simſbury, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and Seth Welmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreable to ſaid Act.—Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Thomas Winchell, junr. to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, on the 22d Day of January next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion of ſaid Act. 5

December 25th, 1766.

Hartford County, ſs. }
Windſor. }

Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of John Roberts, jun. of ſaid Windſor, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Windſor, on the 3d Monday of January next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon; then and there to exhibit their Demands on the Eſtate of the ſaid John, with ſatisfactory Evidence of their being juſt, to us the Subſcribers; and alſo to apportion and divide the Eſtate of the ſaid John, among themſelves, and receive their ſeveral Parts thereof.

RETURN STRONG, }
TIMOTHY LOOMIS, } Truſtees.
ROGER NEWBERRY, }

cember 27th, 1766.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1767. Numb. 107.

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

[*The following is preſented to the Publick, in the ſame Dreſs we receiv'd it.*]

To the Printer of our news Paper.
Sr

I Have often obſerv'd you have printed a Role of the houſe of repreſentatives of this Collony, but dont remember you ever printed a liſt of our Honorable Upper Houſe, which I humbly conceive would be very propper to do, as not half our freemen I dont ſopoſe, know the Chriſtian and Sur Names of our Honorable Upper Houſe, & the places where they live, And as I very often go to ſee our Debbete who is decon of our pariſh, and Juſtice too, he told me if I had a mind, I might have a Copy of his Jurnal which he always keeps at the Aſſembly, for I never knew him to come home but that he Brought home a Liſt of Both Houſes, the Names of Every Town in the Collony, and the Liſt of each Town, a ſummary of Which is as follows, Viz. There is on the Weſt Side of the Great River 44 Towns, 39 of which pays rates into the Collony Treaſury, whoſe Liſts in the Whole amounts to £. 1,013,799-32-7

on the eaſt ſide the great river is [illegible] Towns [illegible] of which pays rates, whoſe liſts amount to } 564,736-19-5

The ſum total of the Whole amounts to } £. 1,578,536-3-0

But then our debbete ſays, Winſor has two Pariſhes Hartford one, and Middletown Two Pariſhes on the eaſt ſide the great river, by this account every town may ſee how much tax the Colony pays Yearly.

In the next place I ſhall preſent You with a Liſt of our Honorabel Upper Houſe, with their Chriſtian and Sur Names, and the places where they Live, and the honorabel poſts they do ſuſtain in the Collony.

The Honorable William Pitkin, Eſqr our Chief Governor lives at	Eaſt-Hartford.
The Honorable Jonathan Trombull Eſqr Debbete Govr and Cheeff Judge of the ſuperior Cort Lives at	Lebanon.
Mathew Griſwould, Eſqr one of the Aſſiſtent Judges Lives at - - - - - -	Lyme.
Hezekiah Huntington Eſqr Lives at - - - -	Norwich.
Jabez Huntington Eſqr Lives at	Norwich too.
Shubael Conant Eſqr	Mansfield.
Joſeph Spencer Eſqr lives at	Eaſt Haddam.
William Pitkin Eſqr high Shreef of the County of Hartford, Lives allſo at	Eaſt-Hartford.
Eliphalet Dyer Eſqr who has been over to old England agent for the ſuſquehannah and Delaware Companies, and came home Controuler of the Cuſtom-Houſe in New-London to prevent ſalors running Molaſſes, but found that would not do, and has flung up that office, and is now one of the Honorable Judges of our ſuperior Cort Lives at	Windham.

The beforementioned Gentlemen live on the eaſt ſide of the Great river, commonly call'd Connecticut River, and ALL the other Gentle live on the Weſt ſide the river, Quite up to Litchfield County Town, and ſo all along the ſea ſide Towns Moſt to York Line.

Roger Sherman Eſqr one of the Judges of the Supr Cort Lives at	New Haven.
Robert Walker Eſqr another Aſſiſtant Judge - - -	Stratford.
Eliſha Sheldon Eſqr	Litchfield.
Abraham Davenport Eſqr	Stanford.
William-Samuel Johnſon Eſqr	Stratford.

And our Debbete furder ſays, from the Number of the Towns and their Liſts as ſet down above, it is eaſy to find the Juſt proportion of the publick Officers of the Government which ought to be on each ſide the River, which our Debbete help'd me State by the Rule of three Reverſe, in the following Manner, Viz.

As 5 Councellors and 2 Superior Judges is to 44 Towns on the Weſt Side the Great river ſo is Gov. Dy. Gov. 7 Councellors and 3 Supr. Judges to 28 Towns on the eaſt ſide ſaid river, Or,

As 5 Councellors and 2 Supr Judges is to £ 1,013,799-32-7 publick liſt on the Weſt ſide the river, ſo is Govr Dy Govr 7 Councellors and 3 Supr Judges to £ 564,736-19-5 public liſt on the eaſt ſide the Same.

And now Mr. printer as I have been at the Pains to tranſmit you theſe Matters, and truly and juſtly ſtated um, if you will print um in your paper, I do really believe moſt every body, will like it very well, to have um all caſt up ready to thier Hands, and if they do, I will ſend you ſome furder accounts, which I have extracted from our debbetes Jornal, who ſees furder into ſtate Affares than moſt folks air awar off.

I am Sr Your Moſt Humll Servt

PLAIND FACTS.

NEW-HAVEN,

December 27, 1766. Laſt Sabbath Day departed this Life, Mrs. ELIZABETH NILES, Relict of the late Rev'd Samuel Niles of Braintree in the Maſſachuſetts, and on Tueſday her Remains were decently buried, her Corps being carried by eight of the principal elderly Gentlemen of the Town, and the Pall ſupported by ſix Miniſters of this and a neighbouring Town. She was, Daughter of the Rev'd William Adams of Dedham; was born February 1681; her Father dying when ſhe was young, left her to the Care of her Mother's Uncle, John Richards, Eſq; of Boſton, by whom ſhe was educated in the Principles of Religion, Virtue and good Oeconomy, which laid the Foundation of her future Uſefulneſs in Life. In September of the Year 1696, ſhe was married to the Rev'd Samuel Whiting, Miniſter of Windham; with him ſhe liv'd in a State of happy Marriage till his Deceaſe in September 1725. She had by him thirteen Children. She remained a diſconſolate Widow for 12 Years; went through the Care of bringing up her Family with remarkable Steadineſs, Induſtry & Oeconomy, and ever retained a moſt tender & affectionate Regard for his Memory. In the Year 1737, ſhe married the Rev'd Samuel Niles of Braintree, with whom ſhe lived in the faithful Diſcharge of the Duties of a Wife, till his Death in May 1762, when ſhe took her Leave of his Family, leaving Impreſſions in their Minds of the tendereſt and moſt reſpectful Regard. She then came to New-Haven, and has, till her Death, lived with her Son, Col. Nathan Whiting. She had a numerous Off-ſpring; the Number of Children, and Childrens Childrens Children amounting to about 160. She was of a natural ſteady calm Temper, which added to great Improvements in Piety and Religion, the Principles of which ſhe early imbibed, ſupported her through every Scene of Life with great Steadineſs. She was an excellent Wife, a tender Mother, a kind Miſtreſs & a ſincere Friend. She had a remarkable good Conſtitution, was ſcarcely ever ſick in her whole Life; had a comfortable Old Age; retained her Senſes and all the Powers of her Mind, in a conſiderable Degree to the laſt. Her natural Cheerfulneſs and friendly ſocial Diſpoſition remained unabated. She was religious without being ſuperſtitious; and, as ſhe had long lived in the Faith and Obedience of the Goſpel, ſhe died in Hope of a Reſurrection to immortal Life thro' Jeſus Chriſt the Redeemer.

Early on Tueſday Morning, the 16th Inſt, died in this Town, Mrs. *Mary Langerell*, of Hartford, Æt. 34. She was the Widow of Dr. Thomas Langerell, who was drowned, June 1757, in attempting to ſave a Ferryman who fell out of a Boat into Connecticut-River. On Friday following her Death, her Remains were decently buried. She was eſteemed a Lady of ſuperior Underſtanding, a valuable Companion and a worthy Friend.

riffs of the city of London

The SPEECH of the OTAWAS to Gov. ROGERS, upon his taking Poſſeſſion of the Fort at Michilimackinack, and its Dependencies, viz.

A String of Wampum.

MY Father, my Cheifs here preſent, deſire you will open your Ear, and hear the Anſwer to the Speech you made us Yeſterday.

We thank you for coming to enlarge the Fire that was already lighted up among us, and thank you for coming to take Poſſeſſion of this Place.

We Otawas thank you for giving us the Liberty to come and warm ourſelves by the Fire of Friendſhip that you have lighted, and we cannot thank you too much, for we ſee that our Wives and Children have Liberty to come and walk in your Fort without Reſtraint.

We thank our great Father the King, we ſee he takes pity on us to give us fine Weather and make the Road ſmooth.

A Belt.

This belt is for you to ſit upon and to convince you that you may ſit quiet and eaſy, and that no bad Birds come in our Towns.

We thank our Mother for coming along with our Father, we ſee by her coming that ſhe had no Fear, that they thought ſhe had ſome of her Children the Otawas here that were quiet, that ſhe thought well of us, that ſhew'd us Charity; here is a Bed we give her, ſhe may ſit down upon it quietly, without Fear, and ſee her Children all around her.

Gives her a Beaver Blanket.

A Belt.

My Father we give you this Belt, to tye your Arms and ours together, we deſire you will be kind enough to hear what we tell you, we ſpeak from our Hearts that our Hands may be tied together, and that if any bad Birds ſhould come to tell you any Thing about us, that you will not liſten to them; nothing bad is in our Hearts, and you may be ſure on our Parts if any bad Birds ſhould come among us, that we will ſhut our Ears and not hear them, for with this Belt we tie your Hands to ours, ſo faſt, that nothing on Earth ſhall ſeparate them: We thank you for having ſo much Pity on us as to come here to make univerſal Peace with all Nations. The Father of Life when he put us upon the Earth, did not tell us that we ſhould live forever, and the few Days that we have to live, we hope it will be in Unity and brotherly Love; that you will at all Times have Charity for us, and grant us what we aſk, and if any young Fools among us ſhould do any Thing wrong, we hope that you will ſhew him Charity.

More Strings of Wampum.

Father, our Hearts are joyful To-day, for the great Fire that you have lighted up amongſt us warms every-body, for which Warmth we hope that you will have Patience, and not refuſe hearing what we have further to ſay,

We hope you will ſhew Charity to all the Traders that are here, and let them go away when they pleaſe, and we deſire that you would ſhew Charity to thoſe Traders that are gone away in the Night, perhaps ſome of them will not return thro' Fear; but as our late Father had permitted all his children Traders, and the Seaſon advancing, we hope they may throw away their Bugbares and come here, may walk boldly into the Fort, with their Heads lifted up as we come into your Houſe, for they will hear that their new Father is come to make all People happy, and we hope that you will ſhew them Charity—[Shewing a Belt given by General Gage,] This is a Belt to convince you, that the Nations, Fallaviens, Puans, Sakes and Foxes, joined our Hands with theirs, to hold faſt together when this Belt was given us, it was given us as the largeſt Tree that could be found in all the Woods, and that there could never riſe up a Mountain high enough to hide that Tree, and when we look'd upon it, that it ſhould remain and keep from us all bad Thoughts; and we now hold it faſt, and remember what was told us, and ſhall not forget it.

A Belt of Wampum.

Here is a Belt that the Traders gave us at the Time the Fort was cut off, to remember the good Things we had done for them.

A Belt of Wampum.

This Belt our Father Sir William Johnſon gave us, upon it all Towns and Nations are painted, and he himſelf holds the Hands of all Nations, you ſee him ſit down here, and when he hears any bad News he looks towards us, and imagines we are ready to go to his Aſſiſtance.

A Belt of Wampum.

This Belt our late Father gave us, he told us, my Children I am going away, I give you this to remember what I told you, and that you may behave well; I ſhall always remember what you have told me, and I hope you will not forget any Part of what I have told you. There is your Village at one End, and mine at the other End, and here is the Road open and ſmooth for you at all Times, to come and ſee me without Reſtraint.

We ſhew you theſe Belts, Fathers, to convince you that our Hearts are as good, and that we will take Care of them in the Manner they ought to be taken Care of, and remember every Thing that was told to us with theſe Belts, and not forget any Part of it.

CHARLES-TOWN, [S.Carolina]

November 24. Tueſday laſt, about one o'clock P. M. a very uncommon Phænomeon was obſerved in the air, by many people here, and many other and diſtant parts of the province. It was obſerved as a large ball of fire, projected along, with great velocity, in a direction from S. E. to N. W. and then break or burſt, when a large body of ſmoak and vapour was ſeen to be thrown up higher in the air. When it burſt it ſeemed to be about 50 or 55 degrees of altitude; and from the time that the exploſion was ſeen, to the time the report was heard, ſeveral minutes paſſed, ſome ſay 5, ſome 6, and others ſeven minutes, but as no one made any accurate obſervations there can be no certain time fixed on. The medium, however, of the ſeveral conjectures, as to the time between ſeeing the ball of fire burſt, and hearing the report, makes the diſtance by the common computation at leaſt 70 miles from Charles Town; yet ſo great was the effect of this exploſion in the air, at that great diſtance, in ſhaking all the houſes ſo ſeverely, as to make many think it was an earthquake, particularly thoſe who had not been accuſtomed to the particular noiſe of earthquakes. The noiſe of the exploſion ſeemed like the report of two very large great guns, at no great diſtance, very quickly fired one after the other.——We learn that it was heard, equally loud, 70 miles S.W. and S. of Charles-Town, and the ſame diſtance N. and every where ſurprized the people, with the uncommon noiſe and violent ſhake of the houſes; and that the cattle ſcattered about the field an woods, were obſerved to collec themſelves in bodies.—What thi extraordinary meteor was, or whenc it aroſe,—whether it broke upward from the earth, or, whether it aroſ from ſome fortuitous and ſudde congeſtion of igneous and inflamable materials in the atmoſphere, w have not as yet date enough to determine exactly.

When the laſt packet left Penſacola, we are informed, the inhabitants began to be very ſickly again. His excellency governor Johnſton had juſt returned from Mobile.—The war between the Chactaw and Creek Indians continued.

Williamſburg, Virginia,

Dec. 11. On Monday the 20th of October laſt there fell in Halifax county an amazing ſhower of hail, which was proceeded by a great noiſe in the air. Many of the hailſtones were large as a pint bowl, and one meaſured five inches long an hour after it fell. The cloud aroſe in the northweſt, and had its direction to the ſouth eaſt. The trees are not only ſtript of their leaves but of their boughs and twigs alſo, and appear more naked than they would have done in the middle of winter. The noiſe which preceded the ſhower, & the ſhower itſelf, which laſted near an hour, were ſo dreadful that many people began to apprehend the laſt day at hand. It killed many fowls, and ſome hogs; and it is ſurpriſing it did not kill even cattle and horſes.

LONDON,

Oct. 5. Yeſterday Morning early one of the moſt dreadful Storms of Rain, Thunder and Lightning happened that was ever known in the Memory of Man, and the Damage done thereby is incredible. Many Chimnies were thrown down in the High Grounds at the Weſt End of the Town, where the Storm was very violent. John Hill, a Watchman of High Holborn, declares, that about two o'Clock a Ball of Fire fell near his Stand, that the Earth trembled under him, and that there was ſo great a Smell of Sulphur, that he was near being ſuffocated.

The Ships at Anchor below Bridge received very great Damage Yeſterday Morning: ſeveral of them were drove from their Anchors and run foul of each other, and ſome had their Maſts ſhivered by the Lightning, ſo that they muſt be repaired before they can proceed on their Voyages.

October 7. According to private Advices from Hamburgh, a Report was current that his Pruſſian Majeſty was actually making Diſpoſitions for bringing a powerful Army into the Field next Spring; but the ſecret Object of theſe Preparations were variouſly talked of.

Oct. 11. They write from Guernſey, that two capital Diſtilleries have lately been eſtabliſhed there, which is intended chiefly for the Supply of the Newfoundland Fiſheries.

Oct. 13. We hear that an eminent Jew Merchant in this city has lately purchaſed Diamonds to the Amount of 50,000l. for Exportation to Denmark and Sweeden.

Oct. 14. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to allow his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland 9000l. per Annum out of Civil Liſt, to commence from the 10th of this Inſt. October.

Colony of Connecticut,
Litchfield County, ſſ.

THeſe are to give public notice, that upon application made in writing to John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Litchfield County, by one of the creditors of John Grant of Litchfield in Litchfield County, for more than twenty pounds lawful money, the ſaid John Grant being an inſolvent debtor, now confined in Litchfield County Goal, at the ſuit of one of his creditors) that purſuant to an act of this colony, entituled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, &c." A warrant hath iſſued, according to ſaid act directing all the eſtate and effects of him the ſaid John Grant to be attached, ſeiz'd & taken, and that unleſs the ſaid John Grant ſhall diſcharge his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therfor within three months from the date hereof, to the ſatisfaction of his creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attach'd as aforeſaid, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Directions of ſaid Act. JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sharon, December 29th, A.D. 1766.

LONDON, *October 17.*

Letters from Glouceſter, dated Oct. 15, ſay, that people are all quiet in that county, and are returned to their work. The Bakers in and about Stroud and Durſly ſerve them with good Bread, made all one way, as they term it, ten pounds and ſome two pounds and a half, for a ſhilling.

The Earl of Chatham had no leſs than ſeven Expreſſes ſent down to him to Bath on Thurſday night, from which we may reaſonably conjecture, that ſomething extraordinary is under conſideration.

They write from Berlin, that the Sieur Urſinus, Privy Counſellor of Finances, was arreſted the third of this month in his own houſe, and carried to the citadel of Spandau. At the ſame time a ſeal was put on all his papers. The cauſe of his diſgrace is differently reported.

From ſeveral parts of Norfolk we are told, that large numbers of the Militia, have actually joined the rioters, and that there will be a neceſſity for a body of regular troops to quell the inſurgents.

NEW-YORK, January 1.

Sunday laſt a Charity Sermon was preached, by the Rev. Joſeph Treat, at the Preſbyterian Meeting in this City, for the Benefit of the Poor in their Hardſhips, the approaching Seaſon; when a moſt generous Collection was made.

Thurſday laſt Mrs. Catharine Kennedy, the Wife of the Honorable Archibald Kennedy, Eſq; of his Majeſty's Ship the Coventry, departed this Life, after a very ſhort indiſpoſition; ſhe was the Daughter of the late worthy Col. Peter Schuyler; and was eſteemed a Lady of great Forecaſt, Prudence and Oeconomy.

Capt. Banks arrived here on Thurſday laſt in 22 Days from Penſacola; and the Intelligence by this Veſſel is, That the Creek Indians, who have for many years committed Murders on the Engliſh, and never could be brought to give ſatisfaction; have lately, for the Murder of two Engliſhmen, been threatned by Brigadier Taylor in a moſt ſpirited Manner, ſhould the Criminals not be brought to Juſtice: In this he was ſoon gratified by ſixty of their Deputies waiting on him the latter End of laſt Month, with White Evidence to prove they had cut off the Murderers; and to give Aſſurance of their future good Behaviour. This is the firſt Inſtance of that numerous and haughty People, having given of their Dependance on the Engliſh.

Governor Johnſton, we alſo learn, by the ſame opportunity is on the Point of going home, as re-called for Mal-Adminiſtration: On which Account the Inhabitants of Weſt-Florida are not diſpleaſed.

A Spaniſh Regiſter Ship from La Vera Cruz for New-Orleans, was lately caſt away at the Mouth of the River Miſſiſippi, with a great Quantity of Dollars on board, which were all ſaved with the whole Crew.

Capt. M'Clure, in 11 Weeks from Londonderry, ſpoke with the following Veſſels on his Paſſage, viz. The 20th of Oct. in Lat. 55, with the Ship Falls, Capt. Robinſon, from Londonderry for Halifax, with Paſſengers; the 29th of November in 38, 12, with the Ship York, Capt. Berton, from this Port, for London; and 22d December, with Capt. Doubler from Monto-Chriſto, for Boſton, who on the 17th before fell in with Capt. Fowler, in a Brig from Falmouth for this Port, in great Diſtreſs, having loſt his Main-Maſt, was without any Proviſions on board, having met with extreme hard Gales of Wind, and was reduced to ſuch Extremities as to be obliged to eat a Shark without cooking, that Providence ſent in their Way; Capt. Doubler generouſly divided his Stock with Capt. Fowler, the whole being no more than a Barrel of Flour and another of Pork.

Saturday Noon, in a hard Squall, an Elizabeth-Town Boat going up the Kills, filled ſo ſuddenly, that a Woman and two Children in the Hold was drowned before any Aſſiſtance could get to them; the Boatman and Capt. Lawrence with Difficulty ſaved their Lives.

Laſt Saturday Week a Sailor belonging to Capt. Harris, bound to Auguſtine, fell overboard in the Narrows, & was drowned.

By Capt. Nelſon, who arrived here laſt Monday Morning from Nevis, in 29 Days, we have the Pleaſure to hear there is like to be very good Crops in moſt of the Iſlands; the Hurricane and Storm not having done the great Damages to the SugarCanes that was at firſt apprehended.-----Capt. Nelſon met with pretty hard Weather, eſpecially on Saturday laſt, when being cloſe up with the Light Houſe, the Wind was ſo violent, that it tore a good new Mainſail quite out of the Bolt Rope, and beat him off, but he happily got in the next Day. One of our Pilot-boats laying off the Hook at Anchor the ſame Day, was obliged to cut her Cables, or be forced under Water.

From New-Jerſey we are aſſured, that about a Fortnight ago, at a ſpecial Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Goal Delivery, held at Suſſex County, one Symmonds, that murdered an Oneida Indian, in that County, the Beginning of laſt June, was tried, convicted, and received Sentance of Death pronounced againſt him, but we have not learnt the Particulars.

Capt. Miller from Londonderry, on the 2d Inſtant, in Lat. 36. 39. ſpoke with the Ship Friendſhip, Capt. Davenwood, from Maryland for London, out 9 Days, all well.—And on the 17th ſpoke with two Sloops from New-London for Dominica, with Horſes on board, but the Wind blowing freſh did not learn their Names, they had been 5 Days out: The ſame Day ſaw a Brig with Jury-Maſts ſtanding to the N. E. but could not ſpeak with her.

HARTFORD, January 12.

The Weather which of late has been very cold, chang'd to warm; and laſt Monday it began to rain, which continued that Night and next Day, (there being a good Deal of Snow on the Ground) it occaſioned a great and ſudden Flood, which has done great Damage to the Mills, Dams, Bridges, &c. In this Place, a large Dam is carried away, together with a Saw-Mill, & the greateſt Part of a Griſt-Mill, in which was deſtroyed a conſiderable Quantity of Grain and Meal; another Griſt-Mill on the ſame Stream has received ſome Damage, and the Great-Bridge, was with the greateſt Difficulty preſerved. A Warehouſe, fitted up for, and occupied by a Family, at the Ferry, was entirely carried off by the Ice, and the Family very narrowly eſcaped, eſpecially the Woman, who was confined to her Bed, with a lame Leg.——Happily the Ice ſtop'd before the Flood got to its Heighth, or tis probable, all the Stores and Dwelling-Houſes at the River-ſide had been ſwept away.—All the Weſt-Diviſion Bridges, but One, are carried away, and their Mills much damaged—beſides the above, the Town will ſuffer greatly in the Loſs of Fences, which are prodigiouſly damaged.—At Middletown, the Great Bridge, lately erected, is carried away, as is alſo, ſeveral other Bridges on the ſame River—in the Weſt Part of that Town ſeveral Bridges, Mills, and Dams are ſwept away.—Mr. STEPHEN BLAKE, of that Place, an Under Sheriff, and his Son about 12 Years old, were both unfortunately drowned, in attempting to croſs a Bridge, at the South End of the Town—they were both on one Horſe. Mr. Blake ſuſtain'd a fair Character, and his Death is lamented by his Acquaintance. Their Bodies have been ſince taken up, & buried in one Grave.--At Suffield, all their Mills, Dams and Bridges are either carried away, or much damaged; & it is ſaid it will be ſome Time before any of their Mills can be fix'd for grinding.—At Farmington, a Fulling-Mill, with its Dam has been carried off; their Bridges are a good deal damaged, but none of them are entirely gone.—The Bridge at Windſor, which lately coſt 200l. in building is deſtroyed. At Wintonbury, a Fulling-Mill, and Dam, belonging to Capt. Gillet, was carried away, together with a Quantity of Cloth that was in the Mill. On the Poſt Road between this Place and New-York, there is only Kingſbridge and a Bridge at Norwalk, left ſtanding.— —New-Haven has ſuffered very much, having loſt three or four large Bridges, and two or three Dykes made for daming out the Tides.——In ſhort, our Intelligence is very diſagreeable, from all Parts of the Colony, no Town having eſcaped ſharing ſome Loſs, the whole of which will amount to conſiderable throughout the Government.

On the 7th Inſtant at half paſt One in the Morning departed this Life, of a putrid Fever, at New-Haven, the Reverend THOMAS CLAP, for many Years Rector and Preſident of Yale-College, aged about 65.

A few of ELLIOTT's **Connecticut Almanacks**, To be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

riffs of the city of London.

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia.

Nov. 27. A bill is brought into the Honorable the Houſe of Burgeſſes for erecting a ſtatue to his Majeſty, as a grateful acknowledgement for repealing the Stamp-Act, and thereby reſtoring the rights & privileges of his American ſubjects; alſo an obeliſk, to commemorate the ſerviſes of thoſe noble and worthy patriots that diſtinguiſhed themſelves in bringing about that happy event.

This day it was determined in the Hon. Houſe of Burgeſſes, by a large majority, that the Office of treaſurer of this colony ſhall be excerciſed by one perſon; and it was accordingly agreed that Robert Carter Nicholas, Eſq; ſhould be intruſted with that important department.

It was alſo voted that the Speaker of that houſe ſhall have a ſalary of 500l ſterling a year.

NEW-YORK, December 18.

We are well aſſured from New-Jerſey, that upon the News of the ſeveral Ships coming from England to load with Wheat, and its riſing to a Dollar a Buſhel, that one ſingle Farmer at Roiton, brought to market there One Thouſand Buſhels. This proves there might be plenty of Wheat in this Country, if we had Farmers enough. And notwithſtanding the dearneſs of Proviſions in general here, it ſhews only Money is wanting to procure them: For ſeveral of thoſe Ships are already loaded and ſailed with Wheat, both from this Place and Philadelphia, and it has been bro't to Market in ſuch Plenty that the Price has fell conſiderably.

Laſt Sunday departed this Life, in the 88th Year of his Age, Col. Henry Cuyler, an eminent Merchant in this City, and of an unblemiſh'd Character.

* * *

To be ſold, at the Houſe of

Jonathan Mygatt,

(in Eaſt-Hartford)

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- Poole's ditto, 2 Vol. Burket's ditto.
- Cruden's Concordance.
- Doddrige's Lectures. Drilincourt on Death.
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* * *

Hartford County, ſſ. }
Dec. 18th, 1766. }

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Church of Eaſt-Haddam, in ſaid County, by JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Chief Judge of the County Court (ſaid Eſtate being attached and ſeized for the Uſe of ſaid Church's Creditors, on Application made in Writing, to ſaid Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; by Jabez Chapman, jun. of ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, purſuant to a late Act of the General Aſſembly of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, and for the equitable Diviſion of the Eſtate and Effects of ſuch Debtors, to and among their Creditors,") do hereby give Notice to all the Creditors of ſaid John Church, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. James Gates, in ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, on the 2d Tueſday of January next, at 10 o'Clock in the Morning; then and there to chooſe their Truſtees of the Eſtate of ſaid Church, as by ſaid Act is directed.

NATHANIEL SHAW,
DANIEL BRAINERD, } Truſtees.
6 JABEZ CHAPMAN, jun.

Hartford County, ſs. }
Windſor. }

Notice is hereby given

to all the Creditors of John Roberts, jun. of ſaid Windſor, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Windſor, on the 3d Monday of January next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon; then and there to exhibit their Demands on the Eſtate of the ſaid John, with ſatisfactory Evidence of their being juſt, to us the Subſcribers; and alſo to apportion and divide the Eſtate of the ſaid John, among themſelves, and receive their ſeveral Parts thereof.

RETURN STRONG,
TIMOTHY LOOMIS, } Truſtees.
ROGER NEWBERRY,

December 27th, 1766.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Tanner, late of Cornwal, in the County of Litchfield, deceas'd, for Tickets in Houſatonack-River Lottery, and all who have any Prize Tickets in ſaid Lottery, of ſaid Tanner's ſigning, are deſired to exhibit the Account of the ſame, to me, by the 30th Day January Inſt. in Order for Settlement.

6 ABNER CHANDLER, Adminiſtrator.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application in writing, by one of the creditors of Abner Bailey, of Sharon, in ſaid county, an abſconded and concealed debtor for more than twenty Pounds, being proved, in purſuance of an act of this colony, entituled "an act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, and for the equitable diviſion of the eſtates, and effects of ſuch debtors, to and among their creditors." A warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every of the Sheriffs in the ſeveral counties, their under Sheriffs, or Deputies, and the ſeveral Conſtables, of the ſeveral towns, within this colony: To attach, ſeize and take, all the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Abner Bailey, for the uſe of his creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Abner ſhall diſcharge his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor, within three months, from the date of ſaid warrant, that is to ſay, from the 23d day of December, inſt. to the ſatisfaction of his ſaid creditors, for the payment of the ſame, all the eſtate, ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold, for the benefit of ſaid creditors. Dated at Sharon, the 23d day of Dec. 1766.

6 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Colony of Connecticut.)
Hartford County, ſſ.)

WHereas, purſuant to an Act, or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. Thomas Winchell, junr. of Simſbury, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, hath exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his ſaid Creditors, agreable to ſaid Act.—Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Thomas Winchell, junr. to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, on the 22d Day of January next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulation and Proviſion of ſaid Act. 5

December 25th, 1766.

November 26, 1766.

TO be ſold, upon reaſonable Terms, the Farm of Land, with a Houſe, Barn, and Out Houſes, containing about One Hundred Acres, lying in the Weſt Diviſion of Hartford, diſtant three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and forty Rods only, of a good Griſt Mill; conſiſts of a due Proportion of arable, paſture, mowing and wood Land, inferior to few Tracts of the ſame Extent, in this Colony, being the ſame on which Capt. Stephen Hoſmer lately liv'd. Apply to

TITUS HOSMER, of Middletown.

Ames's Almanack for the Year 1767.

To be ſold by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, in HARTFORD.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1767. *Numb.* 108.

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

St. JAMES's, October 8.

THIS day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor (Sir Robert Ladbroke Knt. Locum Tenens) Aldermen and Commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, waited on his Majeſty; and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Oxford, James Eyre, Eſq; the Recorder, made their compliments in the following Addreſs:

To the King's moſt excellent Majeſty.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London, in common council aſſembled, with the moſt zealous ardor and affection, embrace the earlieſt opportunity of approaching the throne of the beſt of Princes, with our joyful congratulations on every event pleaſing to your Majeſty and ſalutary to your kingdoms.

The ſafe delivery of the Queen, a Princeſs endeared to your Majeſty and the whole nation by every royal and virtuous accompliſhment, fills our hearts with the utmoſt thankfulneſs to Divine Providence.

An increaſe of your Majeſty's auguſt family by the birth of a Princeſs Royal, cannot fail of diffuſing univerſal joy amongſt all your faithful ſubjects, as it farther ſecures to them and their poſterity a long continuance of thoſe ineſtimable bleſſings which they have hitherto enjoyed under the protection of your Majeſty's illuſtrious houſe.

The auſpicious marriage of your Majeſty's Royal ſiſter, the Princeſs Carolina Matilda, with that great Potentate the King of Denmark, (on which we beg leave to felicitate your Majeſty) muſt afford the moſt intereſting ſatisfaction, not only to us and all your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, but alſo to every Proteſtant power in Europe.

Permit us, Royal Sir, to aſſure you, that your faithful Citizens of London are ever ready to evince to all the world, that their hearts and affections are ſincere oblations of gratitude to your Majeſty for your conſtant and paternal care, and eſpecially for the recent inſtance of your tender attention to the neceſſities of your people.

To which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer:

" YOUR loyal and affectionate pro-
" feſſions upon the happy event of
" my Queen's ſafe delivery, and the marri-
" age of my ſiſter to my very good ally the
" King of Denmark, cannot but be moſt
" acceptable to me.
" It is with pleaſure that I ſee the juſt
" ſenſe which the city of London enter-
" tains of thoſe meaſures which the ne-
" ceſſity of the occaſion obliged me to
" take for the relief of my people; and
" I hope they will have the deſired effect
" of quieting the minds, and removing
" the diſtreſſes which ſeemed daily to en-
" creaſe."

They were all received very graciouſly, and had the honor to kiſs his Majeſty hand.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the honor of Knighthood on Robert Darling and James Iſdail, Eſqrs; the sheriffs of the city of London.

Annapolis, in Maryland, Dec. 26.

A very melancholly Inſtance of the Imprudence of taking in a Paſſenger from a Convict Ship, lately happen'd a few Miles from this City: Nine of the Family have Died already of the Jail Fever, and Four more are now in a dangerous Condition, from the ſame Diſorder. The Fever that lately raged here was of the ſame Kind, and, as generally ſuppoſed, was brought in by one of theſe Ships. Surely the many ſhocking Inſtances of the like Nature, by which many Families have ſuffered extremely, will make People more Cautious how they admit under their Roofs, theſe Wretches, doubly Nuſances from the Contagion of their Diſtempers, and of their Vices.

BOSTON, January 8.

Wedneſday laſt one Samuel Harris, late Cooper on board Capt. Valentine's Veſſel from Surrinam, (who on the Paſſage had ſome blows with another Young Man, that was the Aggreſſor, and who died in a ſhort Time after) was tried here by a ſpecial Court of Admiralty held for that purpoſe, and acquitted.

On the 27th ult. in the Evening, one Mr. Bird of Dorcheſter returning home from this Town where he had been to purchaſe ſeveral neceſſaries for his Family, was froze to Death. His Body was diſcovered the next Morning within a few Rods of a Houſe, with a Bag on his Shoulder.—He has left a Widow and ſeveral Children.

The ſame Evening Mr. John Waite of Chelſea, was Froze to Death in returning home from Lynn, where he had been catching of Fiſh.

It is ſaid the cold Weather laſt Week was ſeverer than has been for above twenty Years paſt. People travelled ſafely on the Ice from the Town to the Caſtle and other Iſlands.—Numbers who were neceſſarily expoſed had ſome their Hands, others their Ears, Cheeks, Eyes, &c. froze.—Several poor Perſons had their Feet froze even while in Bed, being deſtitute of ſufficient Covering.

We hear Faneuil-Hall Lottery Number Five will finiſh Drawing this Day.—No. 2714 came up the higheſt Prize 2000 Dollars.—No 557 came up 500 Dollars.—Both belonging to Perſons in this Town.

SALEM, January 3d, 1767.

Meſſrs. DRAPERS.

The following Obſervations on the ſevere cold of the laſt Week were made by the Help of a very good Mercurial Thermometer that had the Advantage of a proper Situation for that Purpoſe; if therefore you have received no better Account, your publiſhing the ſame may gratify the Curious.—Sunday Morning in the open Air, the ☿ at 5°. Tueſday Night at 4°. Wedneſday Morning at 1° in the Houſe without a Fire, but after having been expoſed to the open Air for about an Hour, it fell to—9° or nine Degrees below 0. Thurſday Morning, in the Houſe at—1°, out of Doors at—8½°; at 11 o'Clock at Night, at—2°; Friday Morning, within Doors, at 0°, without at 5°. Since which it has been riſing.

By a Thermometer in Boſton, it was Wedneſday Dec. 31, 5° below 0. Thurſ- January 1. 6° below 0. Friday January 2. 5° below 0. By the ſame Thermometer it was for 4 Years before never lower than 3½ below 0. and that only for a ſhort Time, leſs than a Day. By another it was Wedneſday 7° below 0. Same Forenoon 5° below 0. Thurſday 5° below 0. January 3d, it roſe 11° above 0.—4th, 22°——5th, 33°—6th, 36°—7th 42°.

HARTFORD, January 19.

We hear, that One Hundred and Thirty Four German Troops (including Officers) are arrived in New-York, which his Excellency General GAGE, requeſts may be billeted in this Government, til the Spring: in purſuance of which, the Honorable, the GOVERNOR and COUNCIL, are to convene in this Town To-Morrow, to determine in what Part of the Colony they ſhall be quartered.

We are inform'd, That Capt. Dixey, is lately arrived at Boſton, from England, and has brought Prints to the 21ſt of November, which contain the King's Speech, at the opening of the Parliament, and other Matters; but as the Boſton Poſt is not come in, we can give the Public none of the Particulars.

The HAPPY MAN.

FIX'D in a neat, tho' humble Cot,
(A ſteady calm Retreat)
I envy no one's happier Lot,
Tho' ne'er ſo rich or great.
Serenely calm, ſecure from Noiſe,
I paſs the fleeting Hour,
Nor Fear, nor Grief, nor Care annoys,
Thanks to Almighty Pow'r.
But roſy Health, and blooming Peace,
Crown each ſucceſſive Day,
In Pleaſure, Innocence and Eaſe,
The Minutes roll away.
May I with ſweet Content of Mind
Thro' Life enjoy the ſame,
And after Death ſtill leave behind
A good and virtuous Name.

PATRICK THOMSON, for himſelf, of Hartford and Windſor, formerly called Patrick Thomſon & Son, Merchants & Co. takes this Opportunity to acquaint the Public, that they have retired from Trade, ſince the 15th of October laſt——that their Partnerſhip is now diſſolved, ſo that each of them, from this Date, is to act for himſelf, and is in no Ways liable for one another's Tranſactions; the preſent Debts on their Books, and Notes of Hand excepted.

Hartford, 12th January, 1767. PAT. THOMSON.

Hartford County, ſſ. }
Hartford. }

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Samuel Drake of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of Mr. David Bull, of Hartford, Inn-holder, on the 23d Inſtant, at Eight of the Clock in the Afternoon; then and there to conclude and determine, whether the Eſtate of ſaid Drake ſhall be ſold, or divided and apportioned amongſt themſelves; and if to be divided amongſt them, to receive their ſeveral Parts and Proportions thereof.

SAMUEL TALCOTT,
DANIEL GOODWIN, } Truſtees.
SAMUEL WADSWORTH,

"LONDON, September 27.

"IS it really true, my Lord," (ſaid a celebrated Baronent to a *miniſterial* Nobleman, at a public Breakfaſt given lately by the Earl of ---- at Tunbridge-Wells) "Can it be really Truth that we "are on the Point of ſeeing a Coalition be-"tween Fire and Water, Oil and Vine-"gar!"——You talk in Riddles, Sir John, I really cannot underſtand you! "Your "Lordſhip muſt pardon me if I ſay there "are none ſo dull as thoſe who *will not* "comprehend——You know Men and "Characters too well, my Lord, to be at "a Loſs.——Is not C-----m HOT as the "intenſeſt Fire?—Is not T----e SIMPLE "as the pureſt Water?—Is not B--e "SMOOTH as fineſt Oil?—And is not "B----d SOUR as the ſharpeſt Vinegar?"

October 25. Yeſterday her Majeſty was privately churched by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury at the Queen's Palace.

We hear ſome diſpatches have lately been tranſmitted to their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices of Ireland, relative to the Jeſuits in that Kingdom.

A few days ago was imported at Briſtol, from Tobago, in the Weſt-Indies, a quantity of Cinnamon, nutmegs, and cloves, with ſome rhubarb, being the only iſland in that part of the world which produces ſuch valuable commodities.

It is reported, that a conſiderable bounty will be granted on the importation of flax and hemp from the Britiſh Colonies in America.

Extract of a Letter from Galats, Aug. 16.

"We have been a good deal diverted in this part of the world, with the Accounts from England, of the progreſs of Prince Heraclius of Georgia, and of the great advantages he of late had obtained over the Ottoman forces. To credit them, one would be induced to believe, that the Turkiſh power had received a fatal blow, and that the Georgians were on their way to ſeat themſelves in the Imperial city of Conſtantinople. The real fact is this, Prince Heraclius is Chief of one Tribe in the hilly country of Georgia, which acknowledges the Porte as their Sovereign, and to whom they pay a tribute. This tribute was paid in ſlaves; a certain number of young perſons, of both ſexes, being annually ſent to Conſtantinople for that purpoſe. The exactors of this tribute having wantonly abuſed their power, by demanding the daughter of a man of high diſtinction in the country, occoſioned at firſt that commotion, which has ſince made ſome noiſe. Prince Heraclius endeavoured to appeaſe the commotion, by offering an annual tribute in money in lieu of the other; but this was refuſed on the part of the Turk, and a body of troops was diſpatched to inforce the payment of the tribute. Paince Heraclius had the gallantry to oppoſe, and the good fortune to repel them. The natural ſtrength of the country has as yet preſerved him from the chaſtiſement he has reaſon to expect; to prevent which, he is now fortifying, and ſecuring himſelf by raiſing troops, by alliances with the neighbouring tribes, and by every other method in his power."

RICHMOND, in Surry, Auguſt 27.

The following is a true account of the horrid murder committed by Richard Mihill, on his brother Robert Mihill, both ſons of a baker in this town.

About a month ago Richard Mihill, was under ſome difficulty to pay a ſmall debt, for which a writ was made out againſt him, and delivered to two of the officers of Kingſton court, who went to Richmond, in order to arreſt the defendant; but he judging their buſineſs, retreated, with a piſtol in his hand, and, with oaths and imprecations, threatened to ſhoot the firſt man that ſhould endeavour to take hold of him; the officers did not execute the proceſs, but went and applied to his mother to ſee what ſhe would do; who willingly paid the demand of the officers, to extricate him from that trouble, as ſhe had often done before on other occaſions. Notwithſtanding this indulgence, the unhappy man wanted ſome more money, and, with a knife in his hand threatened to cut his mother's throat, if ſhe refuſed to ſupply him, who was thereupon obliged ſo to do. This affair reaching the ear of his brother the unfortunate deceaſed, he told his mother, ſhe might work forever to no purpoſe and all the care he, the deceaſed, could take, would be of little avail, if ſhe would give way to relieving the priſoner with money every time he would apply. Something of this being told Richard, he publicly declared he would be revenged on his brother Robert, who, very worthily had the care and management of the buſineſs of baker, for his father who is much advanced in years. The above declaration of Richard being told to Robert, and being adviſed to ſwear the peace againſt Richard, he did ſo, and got a warrant to apprehend him; but alas! the uſual good-nature of the worthy, unhappy deceaſed, induced him, a day or two after to go to the officer who had the warrant and deſire him to give it up; alledging, he believed it was only paſſion in the priſoner to drop thoſe words: that he was his brother, and ſhould it be executed he muſt be committed to goal, where in all likelihood, he might long remain for want of bail, which he could not bear a thought of, and therefore deſired to, forgive him; upon which the warrant was given up, and a day or two after, the deceaſed met his moſt wretched, wicked brother, and generouſly accoſted him thus, "Dick, I am not afraid to meet you, though you have publicly threatened my life; you are my brother, I never did you wrong, therefore conclude you can mean me no harm; I had got a warrant againſt you, which I now deſtroy; I am no more than a journeyman to my father, there is all the money in my pocket; and gave the priſoner ſeven ſhillings: The ungrateful wretch's return for this kindneſs was, the next time he ſaw the deceaſed, which was on Saturday the 23d inſtant, coming with ſome potatoes in his apron into the ſhop, the priſoner, without ſpeaking a word, with a caſe knife ſtruck the deceaſed acroſs his wriſt, and cut his arteries, & ſtabbed him in the breaſt; which wound would not have been mortal according to the ſurgeon's account, but the bloody villain made a ſecond ſtab, which reached the main artery of the heart; on which the deceaſed endeavoured to croſs the way to Mr. Strudwick's, a worthy, good ſurgeon, and a friend of the deceaſed, but he could reach no further than the poſt at the door, which he hung by with his hands until he dropped ſpeechleſs, and expired. The maid heard the villain ſay, as he ran thro' the ſhop, "Damn him, I have done for him;" and as ſhe had heard words often paſs between the brothers, ſhe ſuſpected ſomething had happened, and immediately went to the door, where ſhe ſaw the deceaſed weltering in his blood; upon which an hue and cry was made, and the delinquent taken and brought before Sir William Richardſon, knight, where he prevaricated much, ſometimes confeſſing, and at others denying the fact: however he was committed by Sir William, and detained the ſame afternoon, by Charles Jemmet, Eſq; coroner for the town and hundred of Kingſton, for the wilful murder of his brother Robert Mihill.

P. S. A younger brother is now confined at Richmond, for threatning to ſet fire to the houſe of Mr. Mihill, ſenior, becauſe he was not admitted as heir at law into the houſe and trade." (The father is ſince dead.)

Colony of Connecticut,
Litchfield County, ſſ.

THeſe are to give public notice, that upon application made in writing to John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Litchfield County, by one of the creditors of John Grant of Litchfield in Litchfield County, for more than twenty pounds lawful money, the ſaid John Grant being an inſolvent debtor, now confined in Litchfield County Goal, at the ſuit of one of his creditors) that purſuant to an act of this colony, entituled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, &c." A warrant hath iſſued, according to ſaid act directing all the eſtate and effects of him the ſaid John Grant to be attached, ſeiz'd & taken, and that unleſs the ſaid John Grant ſhall diſcharge his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor within three months from the date hereof, to the ſatisfaction of his creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attach'd as aforeſaid, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Directions of ſaid Act. JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sharon, December 29th, A.D. 1766.

BY JOHN WILLIAMS Eſq; Judge of the County Court in Litchfield County, in the Colony of Connecticut.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on application in writing, by one of the creditors of Abner Bailey, of Sharon, in ſaid county, an abſconded and concealed debtor for more than twenty Pounds, being proved, in purſuance of an act of this colony, entituled "an act for preventing fraud in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, and for the equitable diviſion of the eſtates, and effects of ſuch debtors, to and among their creditors." A warrant hath iſſued, directed to all and every of the Sheriffs in the ſeveral counties, their under Sheriffs, or Deputies, and the ſeveral Conſtables, of the ſeveral towns, within this colony: To attach, ſeize and take, all the eſtate and effects of the ſaid Abner Bailey, for the uſe of his creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Abner ſhall diſcharge his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor, within three months, from the date of ſaid warrant, that is to ſay, from the 23d day of December, inſt. to the ſatisfaction of his ſaid creditors, for the payment of the ſame, all the eſtate, ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold, for the benefit of ſaid creditors. Dated at Sharon, the 23d day of Dec. 1766.

6 JOHN WILLIAMS.

November 26, 1766.

TO be ſold, upon reaſonable Terms, the Farm of Land, with a Houſe, Barn, and Out Houſes, containing about One Hundred Acres, lying in the Weſt Diviſion of Hartford, diſtant three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and forty Rods only, of a good Griſt Mill; conſiſts of a due Proportion of arable, paſture, mowing and wood Land, inferior to few Tracts of the ſame Extent, in this Colony, being the ſame on which Capt. Stephen Hoſmer lately liv'd. Apply to

TITUS HOSMER, of Middletown.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of William Tanner, late of Cornwal, in the County of Litchfield, deceas'd, for Tickets in Houſatonack-River Lottery, and all who have any Prize Tickets in ſaid Lottery, of ſaid Tanner's ſigning, are deſired to exhibit the Account of the ſame, to me, by the 30th Day January Inſt. in Order for Settlement.

6 ABNER CHANDLER, Adminiſtrator.

Ames's, *Elliott's* and *Ellſworth's* ALMANACKS, to be Sold at the Heart & Crown, in Hartford.

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1767. *Numb.* 107.

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

Anecdote of Saladin, Soldon of Egypt.

SALADIN, the ſoldan of Egypt, though he had dominions enough of his own, was always ready, when occaſion offered, to make free with other people's.—At his return without ſucceſs from the ſiege of Mouſul in Syria, he ſeized into his hands the whole lordſhip of Emeſſa, in prejudice to the right of Naſir Eddin, the young prince, who claimed it. And this he did, upon pretence, that the late father of the youth had forfeited it, by giving countenance to confederacies againſt the ſoldan's intereſt.

Saladin, however, ordered, that proper care ſhould be taken of the injured prince's education: and being deſirous to obſerve what progreſs he made in his ſtudies, he was brought one day before the ſoldan; who aſked him with much gravity, 'In what part of the Alcoran he was reading?—'I am come, replied the young prince, (to the ſurpriſe of all who were near him) to that verſe which informs me, that *he who devours the eſtates of orphans, is not a king, but a tyrant.*'

The ſoldan was much ſtartled at the turn and ſpirit of his repartee; but, after ſome pauſe and recollection, returned the youth this generous anſwer:—'He who ſpeaks with ſuch reſolution, would act, with ſo much courage, that I reſtore you to your father's poſſeſſions, leſt I ſhould be thought to ſtand in fear of that virtue which I only reverence.

Affecting deſcription of the miſeries of the confined in goals, tranſlated from the French of the celebrated Flechier.

THERE is no condition of life expoſed to ſuch a variety of ſufferings, as that of priſoners; in being deprived of liberty they become deprived of every thing. They are forced from the rights of nature, becauſe they are either criminal, or unfortunate. They are no longer treated as men torn from the boſom of their families, but are delivered over to the mercy of the ſtranger, who, by being accuſtomed to the ſight of their ſufferings ſees with the greateſt obduracy, the greateſt objects of commiſſeration, gives them their bread and water by meaſure, or, perhaps, by a refuſal, profits in the affliction of the miſerable, deprived of the goods, which it has been their hard fate to loſe! or which juſtice does not permit them to enjoy. They have ſcarce wherewithal to cover themſelves, ſcarce a place of repoſe, though weary with continual chagrins, and corroded by the anxiety which their preſent, and the proſpect which their future miſeries cauſe: Their bodies corrupted by the tainted exhalations which they breathe in theſe damp and dreary abodes, are eaten away by the wounds which are thereby cauſed, and by the maladies which they there contract.

Are there any calamities to be compared with the calamities of theſe unfortunate wretches? Are any words plantive enough to paint with ſufficient energy the nature of their miſeries? Shall I repreſent theſe priſons as regions accurſt, where neither the rain of Heaven, nor the due falls? Where reputation languiſhes, where the hopes of future fortune are loſt, the conſolations of friendſhip, the conveniencies of life and the repoſe even of conſcience itſelf? Shall I deſcribe theſe dreadful ſepulchres, in which living men are interred, who ſeeing themſelves conſigned as it were to death, either wait it as a puniſhment, wiſh it in diſpair, or experience it already in the ſeverity of their tortures? Shall I repreſent theſe unfortunate men as wretches, whom juſtice has ſeperated from the commerce of the world, eſcaped in a manner from the providence of God, for whom, it ſeems, the ſun is ceaſed to ſhine, and night itſelf taken the place of day; who in a frightful ſolitude attend only to the repentance of the crimes which they have been guilty of; and who, having only for their ſupport a little morſel of bread, moiſtened with their tears, make uſe of it to ſuſtain a life of the moſt cruel miſery? Shall I mention the misfortunes of their ruined families? Of children bewailing the captivity of their fathers; of fathers bewailing the poverty of their children; of mothers who cannot, with all their care and labour earn a ſcanty ſubſiſtance for their daughters; of daughters who find even their beſt labours inſufficient to furniſh a ſubſiſtance for their mothers. They have many enemies to inſult them, few friends to comfort them, and alaſs! ſcarce any charitable perſons to aſſiſt them.

After peruſing the above pathetic diſcription of the celebrated Flechier, I could not help reflecting on the injuſtice of confining perſons in goal and expoſing them to the moſt dreadful afflictions merely through a ſpirit of reſentment; ſuch a conduct is in direct oppoſition to humanity, and before the tribunal of conſcience in the ſevereſt manner condemnable. If thou haſt not to pay (ſays the wiſe man) why ſhould they take thy bed from under the? If then ſuch a ſpirit of mercy was in the Jewiſh law thought abſolutely neceſſary in caſes of diſtreſs, how much more ſo ought it to be encouraged under the law of chriſtianity? If a man has not wherewith to pay, why ſhould he be deprived of liberty? Is it wiſe to deprive him of that which may put him in a condition to pay? Can money be extorted by confinement where there is none? Where there is nothing to be had, the King muſt loſe his right; yet tho' this may be true of the King, it is not ſo of the ſubject. The plea which the diſtreſſed may make, that he has it not in his power to pay, will not ought avail: He muſt be deprived of the rights of nature, of liberty and all its valuable appendages, becauſe unavoidable circumſtances and adverſe turns of fortune have rendered him incapable of doing that, which otherwiſe he would have done with the greateſt pleaſure.

A goal pays no debts; for what reaſon then muſt perſons be confined there? To perſevere in the confining of people even under a conviction that they have it not in their power to diſcharge what they owe, is cruel indeed! And in ſight of the Deity moſt abominable. In that awful preſence what mercy can he expect, who has himſelf ſet mercy at diſtance, and in the pride of reſentment puniſhed, merely becauſe he had the power of puniſhing.

By the Arrival of the Duke of Cumberland Packet, and ſeveral other Veſſels from England, we have the following Advices, VIZ.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Nov. 11, 1766.

THIS day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his Royal Robes, ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molineaux, Knt. Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, was ſent with a meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following SPEECH, viz.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE high price of wheat, and the defective produce of that grain laſt harveſt, together with the extraordinary demands for the ſame from foreign parts have principally determined me to call you thus early together, that I might have the ſenſe of Parliament, as ſoon as conveniently might be, on a matter ſo important and particularly affecting to the poorer ſort of my ſubjects.

The urgency of the neceſſity called upon me, in the mean time, to exert my royal Authority for the preſervation of the public ſafety, againſt a growing calamity, which could not admit of delay. I have therefore, by and with the advice of my Privy Council, laid an embargo on wheat and flour going out of the kingdom, until the advice of parliament could be taken thereupon.

If further proviſion of law be requiſite or expedient with regard to the dearneſs of corn, ſo neceſſary to the ſubſiſtance of the poorer ſort, they cannot eſcape the wiſdom of parliament, to which I recommend the conſideration thereof.

At the ſame time I muſt with concern take notice, that, notwithſtanding my cares for my people, a ſpirit of the moſt daring inſurrection has in divers parts broke forth in violences of the moſt criminal nature.

Neceſſary orders have been given for bringing ſuch dangerous offenders to condign puniſhment, and ſpeedy juſtice; nor ſhall vigilance and vigor on my part be wanting, to reſtore obedience and reverence to law and government.

I have the ſatisfaction to inform you, that, ſince I laſt met you, I have concluded a treaty of commerce with my good Siſter the Empreſs of Ruſſia, whereby that conſiderable branch of trade is fixed on a juſt and ſatiſfactory footing.

It is with pleaſure that I alſo acquaint you, that the marrirge between my good Brother the King of Denmark and my Siſter the Princeſs Caroline Mathilda has been ſolemnized, and the natural alliance between the two crowns happily ſtrengthen'd by an additional tye of ſo agreeable a nature.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper eſtimates of the current ſervice of the year to be laid before you.

Such ſupplies as you may grant ſhall be duly applied, with the utmoſt fidelity, and ſtricteſt regard to the objects for which they were granted.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The general poſture of affairs in Europe affords no occaſion to lay any thing new before you on that head. My purpoſes are conſtant and fixed to maintain, on my part the public tranquility inviolate: and to ſupport the dignity of my crown, and the rights of my ſubjects. The juſtice and wiſdom of the other great powers of Europe leave no room to apprehend any intentions of a contrary nature.

Nov. 14. When the Right Honorable the Houſe of Peers addreſſed the King on Wedneſday laſt, his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer, viz.

"MY LORDS,

THE ſenſe you expreſs of the meaſures which the ſafety of my people put me under the neceſſity of taking, during the receſs of my Parliament, affords me the higheſt ſatiſfaction. I rely on your aſſurances, that you will conſider, with attention, the proper means of preventing the evils of ſcarcity, and the neceſſary meaſures for enforcing that obedience and reverence which are due to laws & government.

Your approbation of the treaty of commerce which I have concluded with my good ſiſter the Empreſs of Ruſſia, is extremely agreeable to me; and I receive with particular pleaſure, your congratulations on the birth of my daughter the Princeſs Royal, and on the marriage of my ſiſter the Princeſs Caroline Mathilda with my good brother the King of Denmark."

The following is his Majeſty's anſwer to the Addreſs of the Hon. Houſe of Commons, preſented to him on Thurſday laſt, for his moſt gracious SPEECH from the throne.

GENTLEMEN,

"*I Return you my moſt hearty thanks for your loyal and affectionate addreſs. The part you take in the late happy events in my family, completes the ſatiſfaction I receive from them. I ſee with pleaſure the continuance of that zeal and true public ſpirit which I have always experienced in my faithful Commons, by your early attention to the ſeveral great objects recommended to your conſideration, and particularly to the means of providing againſt the evils attending a ſcarcity of corn, and for ſecuring the tranquility of the country. You may depend on my invariable attention to the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdoms.*"

The following is her Majeſty's anſwer to the congratulatory meſſage of that Houſe preſented to her on her happy delivery of a princeſs:

GENTLEMEN,

I Thank you very ſincerely for this freſh proof of your duty to the king, and your regard to me. You may be aſſured of my always entertaining the moſt hearty wiſhes for the welfare and proſperity of Great Britain.

Oct. 31. According to letters from the Levant, the progreſs of Prince Heraclius ſtill gives great uneaſineſs to the Porte, this conquerer being at the head of a numerous and well-provided army, and refuſing to liſten to any terms of accommodation.

Extract of a letter from Dover, Oct 29.

"Yeſterday John Wilkes, Eſq; landed here from France."

We hear the Rt. Hon. William Campbell, Governor of Nova Scotia, being a commander in the Royal Navy, will ſupply the place of any flag officer being ſent to Halifax, in the room of the late Admiral Durell.

Nov. 3. We hear Mr. Wilkes has, ſince his arrival in town, been viſited by many perſons of diſtinction, to welcome him on re-viſiting his native land.

They write from Newfoundland, that Admiral Palliſer propoſed to return with the fleet to England by the 15th of December, when the fiſhery would break up, having notified the French at St. Peter's & Miquilon, that all ſtages and fiſhing tackle and boats found on ſhore after that period, would be deſtroyed.

It is ſaid that the government propoſes to ſuppreſs ſome manufactures eſtabliſhed in our American colonies, and which are greatly prejudicial to the fabrics of Great-Britain and to encourage all thoſe that are equally advantageous to England and her colonies.

Laſt Tueſday night the young Princeſs Royal was baptized by the name of Charlotta Caroline Matilda.

Some Letters from North America, ſay, that in caſe of continuing the uſual remittances in caſh to England, there will not be left, in another year's time, hardly ſufficient to pay the king's taxes and cuſtom-houſe dues.

We hear the colony agents intend to make application to parliament for leave to eſtabliſh mints for the coining of ſilver money in America.

Nov. 8. Wedneſday the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Bute arrived in town from his ſeat at Lutton Hoo.

A detachment of the royal regiment are ordered to embark for the iſland of St. John's, Newfoundland.

A large veſſel is drove aſhore between Ridwelly and Pembray, from New-York to London, loaded with naval ſtores.

Nov. 10. Yeſterday there was a numerous court at St James's, among whom were preſent the Earls Temple, Chatham, the Rt. Hon. George Grenville, who were all in agreeable converſation with each other, and every action had the appearance of a *Coalition* between theſe eminent perſonages.

According to private letters from Hamburgh, Prince Ferdinand of Brunſwick is ſoon to re-enter into the Pruſſian ſervice.

Saturday Sir Robert Kite, was ſworn into the office of Lord Mayor of this city.

On Saturday night ſome diſpatches were ſent away from the Secretary's office for Sir Henry Moore Governor at New-York to be put on board the Duke of Cumberland packet now at Falmouth.

The ſame day ſome diſpatches were received from Sir William Johnſon in America, whoſe arrival here is ſoon expected, in order to lay before the miniſtry a plan of great importance, for the benefit of the colonies.

It is ſaid the Right Honorable the Earl of Egmont will ſoon be created a Duke.

It is ſaid Sir John Cuſt, ſpeaker of the houſe of Commons, will ſoon be created a Peer.

Yeſterday the Dukes of Cumberland, Northumberland, Montague, and the Earls of Northington and Chatham, took their oaths and their ſeats in the Houſe of Lords.

We are informed that ſome vigorous and effectual meaſure will ſoon be taken to reduce the exorbitant prices of proviſions and corn, an auguſt aſſembly having fixed on Wedneſday next to take the ſame into their mature conſideration.

We hear many petitions are intended to be preſented to a great aſſembly, deſiring an immediate ſtop to be put to the making of ſtarch from wheat.

His Majeſty, in conſequence of an addreſs of the Lords ſpiritual and temporal in parliament aſſembled, has extended the embargo on wheat and flour, and likewiſe ordered an additional embargo to be forthwith laid upon the exportation of Barley or Malt.

The quantity of wheat conſumed by the ſtarchmakers is computed at 30,000 *quarters per ann.*

It is ſaid that the Right Hon. Earl Temple will be ſhortly created a Duke. And,

The Right Hon. Secretary Conway, and George Auguſtus Pitt, Eſq; Peers, of Great Britain.

11. *It is ſaid Mr. Wilkes is not returned to Paris, but is gone to reſide ſome time in Holland.*

PHILADELPHIA, January 15.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated November 8, 1766.

"As to Politicks, there is nothing to write on this Head till the Parliament meets next Thurſday, when the State Combatants will certainly ſtart. You will ſee in the Papers, that a Coalition between Lord Chatham, the Duke of Bedford, Earl Temple, and G. Grenville, is ſaid to have taken place; but I aſſure you, there is no Foundation for ſuch a Report. They will be ſtrongly in the Oppoſition; what figure they will make, we ſhall ſoon now ſee, but Lord Chatham will certainly have enough upon his Hands.

"The firſt Buſineſs the Parliament will go upon, is thought, will be the Corn Bill, and other Laws for regulating the Price of Proviſions, if that can be done to any Purpoſe.---After that, the Affairs of the Eaſt-India Company will probably engroſs their Attention; and I believe they intend to take the Territory they have acquired in India under the Protection of the Britiſh Government, allowing the Company a reaſonable Part of the Revenues of it. This will ſecure their Conqueſt, which they would otherwiſe be in great Danger of loſing, as it is almoſt impoſſible they can maintain it by their own Strength alone. They talk of an equal Land Tax, and other Schemes, which will be very agreeable, if carried into Execution.

"As the Parliament is drawing near its Concluſion, they are beginning already to canvas for the new Elections, tho' at the Diſtance of almoſt two Years. This is a ſad, but unavoidable Inconvenience; becauſe the Buſineſs always ſuffers on theſe Occaſions, and the Morals of the People are greatly corrupted.

"Wilkes, you will ſee, is returned to England once more; but I do not find he has had any Encouragement to come home; ſo it is likely he will be obliged to take himſelf out of the Way again."

NEW-YORK, January 15.

By Capt. Dobſon from New-Orleans, we have Advice, that tho' a Spaniſh Governor, with about one hundred Men, had arrived there ſome Time ago, yet that the Garriſon and Iſland were ſtill in the Poſſeſſion of the French; who were in general diſſatiſfied with the Ceſſion of that Place to the Spaniards, and would much rather they had been put under the Engliſh Government; but that the Spaniſh Governor had ſent an Expreſs to the Havannah, for three hundred Men more, and when they arrived the Fort and Place were to be peaceably put into his Poſſeſſion; and Capt. Dobſon ſays, as he came by the Havannah, he ſaw ſeveral Veſſels getting under Sail there, which he apprehends were thoſe Forces. It was aſſerted, that the Spaniards had actually ceded all the Iſland of Hiſpaniola to the French, in Lieu of the Iſland of Orleans; and that moſt of the Spaniſh Settlers of Hiſpaniola, had left that Iſland and gone to Port Rico. Capt. Dobſon touch'd at Penſacola in his Way Home, and ſays that Governor Johnſton was preparing to return for Europe in eight or ten Days.---With Capt. Dobſon, came Paſſenger Col. George Croghan, one of the Superintendants of Indian Affairs, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, who went by Way of Pittſburgh to the Illinois, to make Peace with the Southern Indians, which 'tis ſaid having happily effected, they went down the Miſſiſſippi to New-Orleans.

January 22. We have Intelligence from Dominica, by a private letter that a great Number of Engliſh Veſſels have arrived there ſince its being made a free Port, particularly from New-England, whereby Proviſions and Lumber of all kinds, were become exceeding plenty, and meer Dregs, whilſt but very few foreign Veſſels have arrived there; the French in particular doing all they can to prevent their Veſſels from going to that Iſland, and Martinico kept open to Engliſh Veſſels, in order to induce them to come thither, rather than to Dominica, when they have ſuch Commodities on board as ſuit the French Market.

Monday Afternoon the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodridge, ſailed from this Port with the Mail for Falmouth

BOSTON, January 22.

Tueſday the Honorable John Temple, Eſq; was married to Miſs Bowdoin, Daughter of the Honorable James Bowdoin, Eſq; of this Town.

We hear that a fine Picture of Col. Iſaac Barre, is come in Capt. Dixey who arrived here laſt Week from London, to be placed in Faneuil Hall, agreeable to a Vote of the Town paſs'd in September 1765, as a ſtanding Monument of our Gratitude to him for his noble and patriotic Speeches in Parliament in Favour of the Colonies, their Rights and Privileges.

We hear that the Right Hon. General Conway's Picture, which was alſo voted to be ſent for, is ſhortly expected over.

We hear that in the late Storm a ſmall Schooner belonging to Barnſtable, bound from Connecticut, was drove out from the Hayenaes (a Harbour near the Vineyard) and ſtruck upon a Reef of Rocks, by which Accident the Veſſel, Cargo and all the Crew, 4 in Number, were unfortunately loſt.

By Capt. Dixey, we have received the News of the Death of the Honorable CHAMBERS RUSSEL, Eſq; who, after a ſhort Illneſs of three Days, departed this Life, at Guilford in Surry, on the 24th Day of November laſt, in the 54th Year of his Age.

Capt. Symmes in a Schooner from Martineco, laden with Molaſſes, having put from the Vineyard on Monday the 29th ult. a thick Snow Storm came on at Night, which drove the Schooner on Sandy-Point, about three Leagues Eaſt of Nantucket. The People with great Difficulty ſaved their Lives, having near 8 Miles to travel, moſt of the Way up to their Middle in Snow, before they could reach any Habitation: It is ſaid chief Part of the Cargo will be ſaved; but the Veſſel loſt.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 9, 1767.

On Wedneſday Morning of this Week, at half after ſeven o'Clock, departed this Life, The Reverend THOMAS CLAP, late Preſident of Yale College, in the 63d Year of his Age, after about a Fortnight's Illneſs. Yeſterday his Funeral was attended with great Decency and ſolemnity. A reſpectful ſolemn Silence and Stillneſs was obſerved to reign through College, as in a Houſe of Mourning. The Corps, preceded by the Tutors and Students was conveyed to the Chapel, where a Sermon, ſuited to the Occaſion, was preached by the Reverend Naphtali Dagget, from Acts xiii. 36, to a very crouded Aſſembly. A large Number of the neighbouring Miniſters, and all the honorable Judges of the County Court (which was then ſitting in New-Haven) paid their Reſpects to the deceaſed by attending the Funeral. After Sermon, the Corps was carried, in the Manner juſt mentioned, to the Burying-Place, and depoſited in the Grave.

Thus this learned, great and good Man hath finiſhed his Work, and retired to Reſt. 'Tis likely the Public will ſoon have his Character more at large.

He had a liberal Education at Harvard College in Cambridge: was ſettled in the Work of the Goſpel Miniſtry at Windham, where he ſerved the Church of Chriſt as a faithful Miniſter for thirteen Years: was thence called to be Preſident of Yale-College, over which he preſided for almoſt twenty-ſeven Years; which Station he well adorned, as an able, faithful Inſtructor, and ſteady Guide. He was a great Genius, improved by extenſive, univerſal Learning, moſt firmly attached to the peculiar, diſtinguiſhing Doctrines of the Goſpel; lived a very exemplary Life of ſteady Devotion to God; was eminently faithful in diſcharging the Duties of every Station and Relation he ſuſtained; performed the moſt important Services to his Generation, and having faithfully finiſhed the Work aſſigned him on Earth, he met Death with the utmoſt Compoſure of Mind, and Reſignation to the Will of God; and ſo fell aſleep in Jeſus.

HARTFORD, January 26.

Next Thurſday, the General Aſſembly of this Colony are to meet in this Town.

Lately died at Groton, in the County of New-London, Mr. Edward Aſhley, in the Hundred and Eighth Year of his Age: He retained his Reaſon, and the Uſe of his Limbs well, 'til a few Days before his Death.

On the 19th Inſtant, departed this Life, in the 27th Year of his Age, HEZEKIAH GOODWIN, of Simſbury, A. M. Son to Mr. Stephen Goodwin of that Place, who from his Childhood was an Example of Piety, and filial Duty.—In the Year 1761, the Deceaſed received the firſt Public Honors of Yale-College with eminent Merit: ſince which Time, with Eſteem and Reſpect (for the Space of about three Years) he had ſerved his MAKER, and Fellow Men, in the Character of a public Preacher of the Goſpel: He was a Subject of Chriſtian Devotion—a ſingular Inſtance of Patience (eſpecially through his late lengthy and diſtreſſing Illneſs) a remarkable Subject of good Literature; an Ornament to Society; to the Seminary of Learning, in which he received his Education, and to his Profeſſion; an Honor to his Acquaintance and Friends; in fine, his Perſon was agreeable and pleaſant; his Converſation was entertaining and profitable, and his Death is greatly lamented.

Laſt Saturday died in this Town, Mrs. Ruth Spencer, aged 98 Years; her Sight was ſo remarable good, that ſhe could ſee to read the ſmalleſt Print without Spectacles, til within a few Days of her Death.

Hartford County, ſs.
Simſbury.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Thomas Winchell jun. of Simſbury, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Tho's Winchell, on Wedneſday the Eleventh of February next, at ten o'Clock forenoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, & elect others in our Stead; or do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do, agreeable to an Act of this Colony, entituled, 'An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c.'

Jan. 26, 1767.
ASAHEL HOLCOMB,
BILDAD EASTON,
MICAH MOORE, } Truſtees.

THESE are to deſire all Perſons that have Accounts open with Uri Hill, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, forthwith to ſettle the ſame with us the Subſcribers hereof, either by paying the Ballance, or giving Notes for the Payment thereof in a reaſonable Time.——And all Perſons to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are deſired alſo to bring in their Claims to us, as we are under a Neceſſity forthwith to know the true State of ſaid Hill's Accounts, in order to our proceeding in executing the Truſt repoſed in us, by ſaid Uri Hill, in his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ADNA BEACH,
MOSES LYMAN, } Executors.

N. B. Said Executors have a good Aſſortment of Goods to diſpoſe of, at the Houſe of ſaid Hill.

TO be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, a Lot of good Land under Improvement, with an Orchard that makes about 10 Barrels of Cyder per Year, with a Houſe and a good Well, alſo a Smith's Shop and Coal-Houſe. Said Land contains two Acres, lying in Turkey-Hills Society, in Simſbury, diſtant about half a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, it lyes by the Country Road.—Apply to SAMUEL OWEN, who lives in ſaid Turkey-Hills.

L O N D O N,

Oct. 14. Mr. Beardmore has preſented Mr. Serjeant Glynn with a handſome Piece of Plate, whereon his Arms are curiouſly engraved; and underneath the following Inſcription.

To John Glynn, Eſq; Serjeant at Law,
This Waiter
Is preſented, by Arthur Beardmore,
As a ſmall Token of Gratitude,
For pleading his Cauſe, and that of his Clerk,
David Meredith,
Againſt the Earl of Halifax, then Secretary of State,
For falſe Impriſonment, under his Warrant,
Commonly called a Secretary of States Warrant,
That Canker of
Engliſh Liberty.
MDCCLXVI.

Alſo the like to Mr. Serjeant Leigh, Mr. Stowe, Mr. Bynham, Mr. Dunning, and Mr. Davenport, his other Counſel.

A melancholly Affair lately happened at Weſt-Fenton, in the County of Haddington, in Scotland. A Dog belonging to a Farmer's Herd of that Place, happened to be bit ſome Time ago by a mad Dog running through the Country. Shortly after, this Dog turned alſo mad, and before it was known to the Farmer, had bit his Horſes and Cows, the fatal Effect of which has lately made its Appearance. Seven or eight Cows were obliged to be ſhot, and buried; one of the Horſes was obſerved to be under the Influence of that dreadful Diſtemper; and it is feared the Whole of the Beaſts there are infected. A poor Man, Servant in that Place, had alſo his Cow, the main Support of his ſmall Family, bit at the ſame Time, and ſhe has ſhared the ſame Fate with the Farmer's Cattle. Melancholly are the Apprehenſions of the Servants, and others, who have uſed the Milk of theſe Cows for ſome Time paſt. The Dog, after having done ſo much Miſchief, ran off, and has not ſince been heard of.

Oxford, Oct. 17. His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State have this week tranſmitted letters to the chief magiſtrates of the ſeveral Cities, Boroughs, and Towns Corporate, where riotings and outrage have lately diſturbed the public peace, requiring the names of all ſuch offenders as are already apprehended, and now in cuſtody, together with copies of the ſeveral informations upon which they were committed, in order to their being laid before his Majeſty in Council; from whence it is apprehended, that ſpeciel Commiſſions will be immediately iſſued out, and circuits appointed for trying theſe criminals, as was found neceſſary in Ireland, for the tryal of White Boys and Levellers in that kingdom. Proper meaſures will be likewiſe taken for the puniſhment of all thoſe who ſhall be acceſſary to the fomenting theſe diſtubances by withholding the neceſſaries of life from being bought, and ſold at reſonable prices.

Colony of Connecticut.
Hartford County, ſs. 5th of November, 1766,

THESE are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing to Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Hartford County, by one of the Creditors of Patrick Thomſon, and Andrew Thomſon, of Hartford, Merchants in Company, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, (the ſaid Patrick and Andrew being inſolvent Debtors) and now confined in the common Goal in Hartford, That, purſuant to an act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Patrick and Andrew to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Patrick and Andrew ſhall diſcharge their juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of their Creditors, &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of their Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

JABEZ HAMLIN.

Colony of Connecticut,
Litchfield County, ſſ.

THeſe are to give public notice, that upon application made in writing to John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Litchfield County, by one of the creditors of John Grant of Litchfield in Litchfield County, for more than twenty pounds lawful money, the ſaid John Grant being an inſolvent debtor, now confined in Litchfield County Goal, at the ſuit of one of his creditors) that purſuant to an act of this colony, entituled, "An act to prevent frauds in debtors, and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, &c." A warrant hath iſſued, according to ſaid act directing all the eſtate and effects of him the ſaid John Grant to be attached, ſeiz'd & taken, and that unleſs the ſaid John Grant ſhall diſcharge his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor within three months from the date hereof, to the ſatisfaction of his creditors, &c. all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attach'd as aforeſaid, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Directions of ſaid Act.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sharon, December 29th, A.D. 1766.

PATRICK THOMSON, for himſelf, of Hartford and Windſor, formerly called Patrick Thomſon & Son, Merchants & Co. takes this Opportunity to acquaint the Public, that they have retired from Trade, ſince the 15th of October laſt——that their Partnerſhip is now diſſolved, ſo that each of them, from this Date, is to act for himſelf, and is in no Ways liable for one another's Tranſactions; the preſent Debts on their Books, and Notes of Hand excepted.

Hartford, 12th January, 1767.

PAT. THOMSON.

November 26, 1766.

TO be ſold, upon reaſonable Terms, the Farm of Land, with a Houſe, Barn, and Out Houſes, containing about One Hundred Acres, lying in the Weſt Diviſion of Hartford, diſtant three Quarters of a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, and forty Rods only, of a good Griſt Mill; conſiſts of a due Proportion of arable, paſture, mowing and wood Land, inferior to few Tracts of the ſame Extent, in this Colony, being the ſame on which Capt. Stephen Hoſmer lately liv'd. Apply to

TITUS HOSMER, of Middletown.

* * *

To be ſold, at the Houſe of

Jonathan Mygatt,

(in Eaſt-Hartford)

HENRY's Annotation, 6 Vol.
Poole's ditt, 2 Vol. Burket's ditto.
Cruden's Concordance.
Doddrige's Lectures. Drilincourt on Death.
Martin's Grammar.
Doddrige's Sermons and Tracts, 3 Vol.
Davidſon's Virgil, Lat. & Engliſh, 2 Vol.
Evan's Sermons 2 Vol.
Lucas's Religious Perfection, 2 Vol.
Walker's Sermons. Compleat Letter-writer.
Bailey's Dictionary.
Flavel's Works.
Hill's Sermons.
The Œconomy of Human Life.
Bellamy's Glory of the Goſpel.
Stoddard's Safety of appearing in the Righteouſneſs of Chriſt.
Greek Grammar.
The Common Prayer Book of the Church of England, with Pſalms.
Bailey's Latin and Engliſh Exerciſe.
Eraſmus, Latin and Engliſh.
Hebrew Grammar.
The Surveyor's Guide, by Laurance.
Eſſay on Man. A Number of American Magazines.
The Whole of Watts's Works, 6 Vol.
The Gentleman inſtructed, 2 Vol.
Francis Spira.
Willard's Body of Divinity.
Hutchinſon's Hiſt. of the Maſſachuſetts.
Ames Madulla.
Greek Lexicon.
Latin Bibles.
Cole's Latin and Engliſh Dictionary.
Baxter's Confeſſion of Faith.
Firmin's Real Chriſtian.
Immanuel; or a Diſcovery of true Religion.
Six Volumns of Mayer's Commentary on the Old and New Teſtament.
Vincent on the Catechiſm.
Hiſt. of England, by Queſtion & Anſwer.
Cheney on Health.
Young's Reſignation.
Stackhouſe's Body of Divinity.
Ridgeley's ditto.
M'Knight's Harmony.
Bellamy's Sermons on the Divinity of Chriſt, and the Melenium.
Bellamy's Letters and Dialogues.
A Treatiſe on being born again.
Burket's Guide to Families.
Buckley on Infant Baptiſm.
The Importance of a religious Life.
A Variety of Pamphlets.
Guthrie's Tulley, concerning the Character and Qualifications of an Orator.
Gutherie's Cicero, 3 Vol.

Ames's & Ellſworth's Almanacks, for the Year 1767. To be Sold by Thomas Green, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1767. Numb. 110.

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

he following Piece is not adapted to America, where [illegible] *there is no reſemblance of it, nor can it poſſibly be altogether real for* England; *yet it may ſhew us what Pictures ſome of the Writers there, chuſe to draw in what they call...*

Conſtitutional *and* Political ENGLISH CATECHISM. *Neceſſary for all Families*

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

Q. WHAT *kind of people are the Engliſh?*

A. A nation, generous, brave, free, reſtleſs, and inconſtant.

Q. *Are they happy?*

A. Exceſſively; and moſt ſo, when they re on the brink of ruin.

Q. *How do you claſs them?*

A. The moſt general and natural diviſin of them is, into *rich* and *poor, wiſemen* nd *fools.*

Q. *What are the rich?*

A. Biſhops, p—ps, and j—ges, gamlers, quack-doctors, placemen and phyſiians; merchants who know when to reak with judgment, ſub-ſheriffs, ſtockers, attorneys and mountebanks.

Q. *Who are the poor?*

A. The inferior clergy, moſt of the nolity, all the army, (except one or two vergrown generals) ſome of the R---l faily, tavern bullies, led-couſins, and eve author in the nation.

Q. *Who are the wiſe?*

A. Men whoſe reaſoning faculties are concentered in finding out the means accompliſh the one thing neceſſary to blunary felicity.

Q. *What is that?*

A. Making a Fortune.

Q. *How is this done?*

A. It is uſually effected either by preyg in a bareſaced legal manner on our llow-creatures, or by ſilently making vantage of their follies and weakneſſes.

Q. *Who are thoſe people?*

A. They may be compriſed in the folwing liſt; apothecaries, uſurers, footen in great families, counſellors in good actice, Italian eunuchs, pawn-brokers, bob-hunters, bawds, and toad-eaters.—heſe are the wiſe: they could not with ict propriety, be claſſed with the rich, cauſe they ſometimes (tho' rarely) miſs their end.

Q. *Who are the fools?*

A. All thoſe who let love of pleaſure, e, fame, literature, on any conſideratinterfere with this grand purſuit; mely, players, ladies of eaſy virtue, oughtleſs rural 'ſquires, prime-miniſters, tuoſi, ſchool-maſters and projectors.—ll theſe are fools.

Q. *Is England fertile in ſtateſmen?*

A. No country is more ſo; they are as lenty as maggots in a Cheſhire cheeſe, at has lain ten years a mouldring.

Q. *Where do they inhabit?*

A. In the day time behind a counter; the evening at a coffee-houſe.

Q. *Are there many patriots in England?*

A. Many pretended ones.

Q. *How many real ones?*

A. One in a century.

Q. *What are the qualifications requiſite to ſtitute a man a pretended patriot?*

A. He muſt be inſolent without meaſure, of a voluble tongue, or ready at his pen, a bareſaced lyar, a man of abandoned principles, incapable of bluſhing, and in fine, he muſt be proof againſt any bribe—but a large one.

Q. *Are there many ſects in this country?*

A. Yes; methodiſts, jews, papiſts, quakers, atheiſts, hutchinſonarians, mahometans, anabaptiſts, preſbyterians, and free-thinkers.

Q. *What is the eſtabliſhed religion in England?*

A. Open Infidelity.

Q. *Do they worſhip no real or ideal being?*

A. Yes; they have two domeſtic deities, to whom they pay great honors; theſe are *faſhion* and *ſelf-intereſt.*

Q. *What is faſhion?*

A. An agreeable tyrant.

Q. *What is its progreſs?*

A. It begins with the vain, is improved by the filly, and ſtops with the wiſe.

Q. *What does it regulate?*

A. The dreſs of the ladies,—the philoſophical and political tenets of the men,—the hours of meals, and the value of toys,—it determines which is the beſt ſtay-dancer, the beſt phyſician, the beſt [illegible], the moſt eloquent divine, the moſt heavenly opera, the ſoundeſt lawyer, and the fineſt woman of pleaſure;—and moreover it regulates and fixes the *ſtate* of the town.

Q. *What is the preſent ſtate?*

A. It conſiſts in preferring French kickſhaws to Engliſh beef and pudding; dying away at an Italian opera, or having a capacity ſufficiently enlarged and exalted to catch in a ſhort time the favourite airs of *Artaxerxes,* or the *Maid of the mill.*

Q. *What is the conſtitution of England?*

A. It is not like wit, * "a thing much talked of, not to be defined:"——but it is like many other matters, *a thing much talked of, and little underſtood.*

Q. *Are there many laws in this country?*

A. So many that they ſerve to perplex one another.

Q. *Whom do they bind?*

A. The meaner ſort.

Q. *What good end do they anſwer?*

A. They transfer, by a kind of magic charm, the properties of weak, well-minded perſons, to their own members, emphatically ſtiled the *limbs of the law,* who make up about one fifth part of his Majeſty's ſubjects.—Beſides which it allows particular privileges to particular perſons.

Q. *What are theſe privileges?*

A. To the eldeſt ſons of wealthy eſtated men the privilege of being fools; to men of great families who have been ſix months in the army, to command men that have been in it forty years; to paultry garret-ſcribblers the privilege of railing at their ſuperiors; to old diſappointed courtiers the privilege of condemning preſent meaſures, whether right or wrong, and to M—s of P———t the privilege of not paying their debts.

Q. *What privileges doth cuſtom allow?*

A. To fine women the privilege of talking nonſenſe; to favourite actors the privilege of behaving inſolently to the public; and to ſtale maids the privilege of uttering nothing but ſcandal.

Q. *What is the army?*

A. Sometimes a ſchool of good manners, but oftener of vice and immorality.

Q. *How do officers riſe?*

A. By merit.

Q. *How many different kinds of merit are there?*

A. Four: the firſt conſiſts of having a pretty large ſum at command; the ſecond in being ſon to a nobleman in place; third in marrying the b——d, or w——e of a g———l o———r; and the laſt in being a tale-bearer and lik-ſpittle to the c—l of the r———t one belongs to.

Q. *What is the buſineſs or duty of an officer?*

A. In time of peace to ſaunter from tavern to tavern, and from coffee-houſe to coffee houſe; from court to the play, and from play to the court; from the gaming table to the bagnio, from the bagnio to Vauxhall, thence to Ranelagh, and from that to Hyde-Park.---All theſe *duties* to be performed in a red coat, with a ſhoulder knot and a cockade.

Q. *What is his duty in time of war?*

A. To be ready to go at a word to the freezing regions of *Newfoundland,* or *Hudſon's-Bay,* or the burning climes of *Senegal* or *Grenada;* and when there, (if ſtill alive) for a certain daily ſtipend, to ſtand patiently as a mark to be ſhot at, till he is bid to move; and then kill as many people, (whoſe faces he never ſaw before) as he poſſibly can.

Q. *What is good nature?*

A. Squandering one's fortune upon proſtitutes, hangers on, gamblers, and intimate friends of half a day's ſtanding, and finally reducing one's ſelf from a ſtate of eaſe or affluence, to indigence and beggary.

Q. *What is good fellowſhip?*

A. Being drunk every night, and ſhortening one's little portion of life at leaſt a dozen years, by various exceſſes.

Q. *What profit does it bring to a man?*

A. He is called a jolly dog, a d——nd honeſt fellow, and has not the trouble of thinking.

Q. *What is politeneſs?*

A. Swearing with a good grace; never giving the lie; cuckolding one's moſt intimate friend, and then killing him fairly: forgetting one's old acquaintance, and ſpending twice one's income.

Q. *What are the chief curioſities in England?*

A. It is a land fertile in wonders; the following, as they are moſt rare, are reckoned the moſt curious.—A modeſt woman of quality, a primitive biſhop, a real maid of five and thirty, an exciſeman with a conſcience, an author with a ſecond ſuit of cloaths, a n———n of common ſenſe, a woman who has continued three months a widow, a theatrical hero of modeſty and œconomy, an attorney without a cloven foot, and a man of parts, wit and learning with a thouſand a year.

Q. *Is this country in a flouriſhing condition?*

A. It is; notwithſtanding the general corruption that reigns in it.

Q. *To what is this happy circumſtance owing?*

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* Vide Otway's Venice preſerv'd, Act I.

A. To the following accident: Virtue fired with indignation at ſeeing the eagerneſs with which theſe iſlanders embraced and followed vice in every ſhape, under which ſhe choſe to preſent herſelf to them, was preparing to leave the place forever, which ſhe would have done, had ſhe not found a temple unpolluted, where vice never dared to enter. This made her change her purpoſe, and in this temple ſhe fixed her ſeat.

Q. Where is this extraordinary temple to be found?

A. In the moſt unlikely place in the world; at court: for to be ſhort, this *temple* is the *breaſt* of the *Engliſh Monarch.*

WHITEHALL, Nov. 22.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Sir James Gray, Bart. His Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of Spain.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Hon. David Steward Erſkine, commonly called Lord Cardroſs, to be Secretary to His Majeſty's Extraordinary Embaſſy to the King of Spain.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11. Her Daniſh Majeſty made her public Entry into this Capital on Saturday the 8th inſtant; and on the Evening of the ſame Day the Royal Nuptials were ſolemnized in the Chapel of Chriſtiansburg.

LONDON, November 24.

We hear that the celebrated Mr. Sutton lately inoculated 600 perſons in one day at Maidſtone, and has now inoculated near 4000 in Kent, without loſing one.

Mrs. Pickering, late of George-ſtreet, Hanoverſquare, who died on Thurſday Oct. 23. has by her will left 50l. to the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge; and that will has ratified and confirmed a will made by her late ſiſter, Mrs. Byrd, of St. George's, Hanoverſquare (which will was not to take effect till it was ratified and confirmed) in which, amongſt other legacies to private perſons, there are left to the following charities:

Weſtminiſter Infirmary,	2000
St. George's Hoſpital,	2000
Middleſex ditto - -	2000
Northampton ditto. - -	1000
Small-pox ditto, - -	1000
St. Luke's ditto, - - -	1000
Aſylum, - - - -	2000
Mint Charity ſchool, - -	1000
Propagation of the Goſpel	1000
Promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, - - - - -	1000
London Hoſpital, - -	2000
Stewards for educating children of the Clergy until of age to be put out apprentices,	1000
The poor of Tichmarſh in Northamptonſhire, - -	40
Ditto of Eaſt & Weſt Langton,	40

Theſe legacies to be paid within ſix months after her death, with intereſt for the ſame at four per cent from that time until the ſame be fully paid.

Laſt Thurſday morning a poor labouring man was found in a gardiner's ground at Plymouth, by the ſervant. The man found him ſtanding againſt a hedge with his eyes fixed upwards into a tree; upon which the man ſpoke to him and told him his maſter would be very angry if he came and found him there; but no anſwer being made he ran and fetched a boy that was in the garden, and went up to the man calling, but yet had no anſwer. They then took him by the hands which they found quite ſtiff, upon which they were both frightend, and ran to call their maſter and miſtreſs, who came and found the man in the poſture as above; but they ſoon diſcovered that there was life in him. By this time it was ſpread round the neighbourhood, and the man was by ſome known. His wife was ſent for, who came, and with aſſiſtance got him home. She ſaid that he left her the ſame morning, about three o'clock, with an intent to go to Catdown, to load a barge with lime ſtone. He continued ſpeechleſs till he died. There were no apples, nor any thing elſe found in his pockets. It is ſaid that when he left his wife and children, he wiſhed the D——l might have him if ever he ſaw them more.-----Let this be as it will; raſh and profane vows are always productive of evil; therefore let the unhappy fate of this poor creature be a warning to others.

A conſiderable ſtarch maker here is about to introduce a new method of manufacturing that commodity from potatoes, which will not only leſſen the price, but alſo prevent the unneceſſary conſumption of many thouſand quarters of the beſt wheat annually.

We hear, for the farther encouragement of the poor and laborious people of this kingdom, that if an equal land tax of two ſhillings in the pound upon a new ſurvey, takes place, it is intended to take off the additional duty on beer, and lower the duties on ſoap, candles, leather, and others which chiefly affect induſtry, trade and manufacture; as this new tax will fully anſwer theſe purpoſes, and be more equitable than any other that can be thought of.

We are informed that a powerful Nabob in the Eaſt-Indies, has given a conſiderable Number of Pagodas towards building a Proteſtant church, which is going to be erected by the ſociety for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, at Trichinoply, the capital of the kingdom of Madueri.

Extract of a Letter from Fogo, in Newfoundland, dated the 23d ult.

"We have had ſeveral hard Gales of Wind this Year, by which many have ſuffered conſiderably in ſhips, boats and men, in particular, in the night of the 29th of Auguſt there was ſeven large French Ships ſixty Batteaus, and 60 men entirely loſt, ſome with their whole Cargoes on board, and two or three Veſſels belonging to Poole and the Weſt.

Laſt Week the Grand Lodge of Maſons in England, held under Lord Blaney, Grand Maſter of Maſons, confirmed an Order for Payment of One Hundred Pounds Sterling of their Fund, to ſuch of the Sufferers by Fire at Barbados, as are of the order of Free-Maſons.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

Saturday laſt ended the January Term of the Supreme Court of this Colony; during which the following Perſons had their Trial, viz. John Williams, Iſaac Crawford, and Philip M'Carrol, on two Indictments for Felony. They were all found guilty, and ſentenced to be executed on Monday next.

Venus, a Negro Wench the Property of the Widow Ball, for breaking into the Shop of Mr. John Forbes, and robbing the ſame; found guilty, and ſentenced to Death on the ſame Day.

John Douglaſs, a Sailor, for Theft, found guilty; and burnt in the Hand.

Notwithſtanding the Examples of ſo many forfeiting their Lives to the Juſtice of their Country, for enormous Crimes, there have been three Men committed to our Goal, for Theft, ſince the Receſs of Court; Their Names are, Joſeph Barnett, Thomas Clark, and James Peebles.

Tueſday laſt Captain Davis ſailed for South-Carolina, with about 50 Recruits of the Royal Americans on board.

Wedneſday ſen'night ſeveral Gentlemen arrived here from Quebec, in Canada, in twelve Days: They came over the Mountains on Snow-ſhoes to Crown-Point, and from thence down Lake George on the Ice. The River St. Lawrence was not froze over at Quebec, when they came away; and we are told, in the hardeſt Weather ſeldom is froze there before the Month of February.

By the Brig Elizabeth, Capt. Go ley, arrived at Philadelphia, in ſi Weeks from London, we have received Copy of an Act, altering and explaining an Act paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, prohibiting the Exportation of Flax-Seed, Lumber, and all non-enumerated Goods from the American Colonies, to any Part of Europe, North of Cape Finiſterre, except to Great-Britain only; which Prohibition would have entirely ruined the Trade between Ireland and the Colonies; but by this laſt Act, it is declared, that the ſaid Goods may be landed in Ireland, as well as Great-Britain, and that the Bonds they have already been given or may be given for landing ſuch Goods in Great-Britain, may be diſcharged by Certificates that they were landed in Ireland.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 10.

On the Evening of the 8th Inſt. was married, Mr. John Taylor of Johnſton, to Mrs. Anne Kelton of this Town. This venerable Pair, whoſe Ages amount to 161 Years (i. e. 89 by 72) promiſe little Hope of Succeſs in the more common Effects of the matrimonial ſtate.

BOSTON, January 29.

At a Meeting of the Overſeers & Corporation of Harvard College, laſt Friday ſen'night, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Cooper, of this Town, was elected a Fellow of that Corporation, in the Room of Mr. Marſh, reſigned.

This Morning the Goal in this Town was diſcovered to be on Fire; it is apprehended two Criminals that were confined for ſtealing leather, &c. at Roxbury, perpetrated this Crime, they having eſcaped before the Diſcovery; and the hole was found burnt in the Floor over their Room, into the Chamber through which they made their Eſcape.

◆

HARTFORD, February 2.

The General Aſſembly having finiſhed the Buſineſs they came together on, they broke up laſt Saturday.

The 134 Troops, mentioned in our Paper of the Week before laſt, are to be billited in the Public Houſes in the Towns of New-Haven, Wallingford and Branford.

We hear that the Ruins of ſeveral Mills, Dams, and Bridges, and a large Stack of Hay, entire, are gone aſhore on Long-Iſland, ſuppoſed to be carried from the Main, by the late Flood.

One Night laſt Week, a Panther having killed Nine Sheep, in a Yard at Windſor, the Owner of the Sheep, one Mr. Phelps, the next Morning followed the Panther, by his Track, into a Thicket, about Half a Mile from his Houſe, and ſhot him. He was brought to this Town, and the Bounty of Five Pounds, allowed by Law, was paid, for his Head.

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, of Wetherſfield, Eſq; is (this Day) appointed Sheriff of the County of Hartford, in the Room of William Pitkin, Eſq; promoted.

BEAVER-HATTS

(of the beſt Quality, made by Jonathan Roberts, a noted Workman) TO BE SOLD

By Caleb Bull, at his Store in Hartford, at 27s. Caſh, or 30s. in Country Produce in Hand; good Sole-Leather at 1s. 4d. per lb. for Caſh only; the beſt of Bohea-Tea, at 5s 4d. the ſingle Pound, and at 5s. to thoſe that purchaſe 20 lb. at a Time. Alſo, European and India Goods, at a leſs Advance (from the Prime Coſt) than they were ever ſold for by ſaid BULL.

Run-away from the Rev. John-Frederick Rees of Cloverack, on the Firſt of January laſt, a Molatto Negro Man, named Criſpus Croſ, about Six Feet high, raw-bon'd, had on a dark brown long friz'd Coat, half worn felt Hatt, red Indian Stockings, knock-kneed, ſpeaks good Engliſh, writes and reads well; he pretends to underſtand the Fulling Buſineſs; he was bought of one Harris near Rhode-Iſland. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Slave, and bring him to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Five Pounds New-York Currency reward, and all reaſonable Charges. Feb. 22. 1767.

Aaron Bull, being lately appointed to Collect that Part of the Town Rate, for the Year 1763, that Mr. Abraham Beach was then appointed to gather: Said BULL deſires thoſe in Arrears, to diſcharge the ſame by the 28th Day of February Inſtant.——All thoſe that neglect to comply with the above Requeſt, may expect to pay what the Law allows in ſuch Caſes for Travel, &c.

Said BULL, alſo deſires every One indebted to him, in ſmall Debts, to diſcharge them immediately.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Aaron Biſſel, Innholder in Windſor, on the firſt Tueſday of March next;

ALL the Real and Perſonal Eſtate of Charles Rockwel, an inſolvent Debtor (unleſs the major Part of the Creditors in Number and Value ſhall order otherwiſe) ſaid Vendue to begin at one of the Clock in the Afternoon.

AARON BISSEL,
BENONIA OLCOTT, } Truſtees.
ELISHA PITKIN,

Colony of Connecticut, ſs.
Hartford County,
January 28th, 1767. }

Public Notice is hereby given, that upon Application made in Writing to JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Hartford County, by One of the Creditors of Thomas Norton of Farmington, in ſaid County, an abſconded, and an Inſolvent Debtor, that purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe and Benefit of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Thomas Norton to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Thomas ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

JABEZ HAMLIN.

Litchfield County, ſs.
Sharon. }

Notice is hereby given, That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Samuel Dinſmore, of Litchfield, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, and the Conſtables in this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Dinſmore, for the Uſe of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Samuel Dinſmore ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 24th Day of January Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, January 24th, 1767.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Taken up in the Great River about three Weeks ſince, a Saw-mill-Wheel, with an old Shaft, about 16 Feet in Length, and a new Rim. The Owner may have it again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to JOSEPH BIGELOW.

Hartford, Feb. 2d, 1767.

County of Litchfield, ſs.
Goſhen, Feb. 2, 1767. }

The Sickneſs & Death of Mr. Hill, one of the Truſtees of the Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton, of ſaid Goſhen, an Inſolvent Debtor, having obſtructed the Proceedings, propoſed in their late Advertiſement in this Paper: The ſurviving Truſtees, hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to meet (if they ſee Cauſe) at the Dwelling-Houſe of Samuel Naſh, Eſq; in ſaid Goſhen, on the 23d Day of February Inſtant, to exhibit their Claims, and join in the Management and Diſpoſal of ſaid Eſtate, according to Law.

SAMUEL NASH,
JEDIDIAH STRONG, } Truſtees

Colony of Connecticut.
Litchfield County, ſs. }

We the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Grammon, of Sharon an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby Notify all the Creditors of the ſaid John Grammon, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on the 2d and third Tueſdays of February next, at the Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to attend and ſettle their Accounts. All Accounts muſt be duly authenticated, that are againſt ſaid Eſtate.

Daniel Griſwold
Sharon, Jan. 21, 1767. Joſeph Landers, } Truſtees
John Canfield,

We the Subſcribers appointed by the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Sharon, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Eliſha Forbes, late of Canaan deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby (once more) give public Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs, on the third Tueſday of February Inſtant, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Widow Hannah Forbes in ſaid Canaan. Thoſe that neglect to bring in their Accounts, by that Time, will not have them allowed, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make Pay, by ſaid 3d Tueſday, or they will be ſued without further Notice, as this is the third and laſt Time of aſking.

John Franklin,
Abiel Fellows, } Commiſſioners
Timothy Moſes,

Colony of Connecticut.
Hartford County ſs.
5th November, 1766. }

Theſe are to give public Notice, That upon Application made in Writing to Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Hartford County, by one of the Creditors of Patrick Thomſon, and Andrew Thomſon, of Hartford, Merchants in Company, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, (the ſaid Patrick and Andrew being inſolvent Debtors) and now confined in the common Goal in Hartford, That purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſed, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Patrick and Andrew to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Patrick and Andrew ſhall diſcharge their juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of their Creditors, &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of their Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

2w JABEZ HAMLIN.

PARIS, October 27.

THE Modeſte frigate of 24 guns and 70 men including paſſengers, bound from Marſeilles to Cape Francois, was laſt month burnt in her paſſage by lightning: and the Commander, Capt. Jules Gayet, made the following depoſition on board an Engliſh veſſel, named the William and Jane.

Sept. 23, 1766. I ſailed from Marſeilles Road for Cape Francois, on the 16th of this month, from which day till the 19th, at ten in the evening, the wind was in our favour, as it conſtantly blew Eaſt or North Eaſt. At half an hour paſt eleven the veſſel was ſtruck with lightning, which beat down moſt of the perſons on board. Several of the ſailors were ſo much hurt, that they had ſtrength hardly enough to riſe, but no lives were loſt; only two horſes were killed. As ſoon as we were able to diſcover one another through the ſurrounding cloud, I gave orders to ſearch over the veſſel, and no traces of fire could be found in any part of it: but we had ſcarcely time to recover ourſelves, before a ſulpherous ſmell preſaged what we had apprehended. A black ſmoke came up from the hold of the ſhip, and increaſe viſibly. There was an immediate cry for water, and there was a great quantity poured down. The ſmoke ſtill encreaſing I cauſed all the gun powder to [illegible] thrown overboard as faſt as poſſible. I then ordered the officers to put out the two boats, which they did with too much haſte, and threw themſelves almoſt headlong into them. We opened every place for the water to come into the hold; but all our efforts were vain; and the horrer of the laſt night, added to the dreadful death which preſented itſelf, ſeemed to add fierceneſs to the flames which incloſed us. The fire then reached the long boat, and deprived us of the laſt reſource. The progreſs of the flames were very rapid; the main-maſt fell half burnt, and the whole ſtem of the veſſel was on fire. The reſt of the crew and paſſengers preſſed forward, and held out their hand to the ſhore, which was not far from us: but the wind was now againſt us. There was no time to deliberate; we were to periſh in the flames or throw ourſelves into the ſea, with the faint hope of ſaving ourſelves on ſome pieces of the wreck. Between twelve and one the flames reached us. The people cried, Save yourſelf, Captain, you are yet in time. We looked about us, and exhorted each other to give aſſiſtance, while we were climbing from rope to rope; and in proportion as we went from the fire, we came nearer the other element, ſupporting ourſelves on the fallen maſts and rigging which ſerved us as a float.

Saturday 20. As the morning grew lighter, we were able to reckon up five and thirty perſons, myſelf included, and in this terrible ſituation we continued for four days; and providence, whom I did not ceaſe to implore, was pleaſed to preſerve us to the number of nineteen. The children were among the firſt who died; they were followed by thoſe of the crew who were leaſt able to undergo the fatigue, and we who were left, had little hopes of paſſing another night. Several of the people loſt their ſenſes, and aſked me who ſhould be killed firſt to ſerve as food for the reſt; and one man aſked me very calmly for money to buy bread and meat. Thoſe, who were ſo exhauſted that they could not hold any longer to the maſt, gave us notice of their death by the noiſe of their fall; and, by the motion in which they thereby put the maſt obliged us all to ſwallow the ſalt water. I encouraged, as well as I could, thoſe who ſtill retained their ſenſes; but my voice and ſtrength both began to fail me.

The firſt favour of heaven was a calm, which enabled us to ſupport ourſelves with leſs difficulty. We had now for two nights beheld the ſhip in flames, and were in additional danger from the fire of our artillery, which went off as ſoon as it was heated by the flames. We had no news of the two boats which firſt of all left us, nor any ſignal from thoſe who were on different pieces of the wreck. I myſelf ſaw the death of ſeventeen of thoſe who were with me.

At laſt, on Tueſday the 23d of September, ſome of my people diſcovered in the night, by the light of the moon, a ſmall veſſel, which did not ſeem to perceive us. We cried for help, but could not make ourſelves be heard. Then two of the ſailors left their hold, and tried to reach the veſſel by ſwimming. Finding their ſtrength not ſufficient for this, they ſupported themſelves on the top-ſail-yard, and rowed with their hands. By this means they came up to the ſhip, which was an Engliſh one, and had the happineſs to find the people ready to give them all the aſſiſtance in their power.

Capt Thomas Hubbert, who was the Commander, immediately ſent out his boat and, about nine in the morning, being about ſix or ſeven leagues off Cape de Moulin, I was received on board the Engliſh veſſel with all poſſible humanity. The Captain firſt gave me a glaſs of wine, but I was able to ſwallow only a few drops, & thoſe with difficulty. It was then offered to Mr. Fauquette, a young man of a good conſtitution, and the ſon of Mr. de Brue, but as he was lifting it to his mouth, he was ſeized with convulſions, bit and broke the glaſs with his teeth, and fell down dead at our feet.

The Engliſh Captain arrived at Merſailles on the 30th September, with the eighteen men, Captain Gayet having been put aſhore very ill; but there are hopes of his recovery. And we are informed, by a letter from Genoa, that eleven other perſons, who belonged to the Modeſte, have been brought into that port by a Dutch ſhip, who fell in with them on her paſſage.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Yeſterday when his Majeſty went to the Parliament Houſe, he was greatly huzza'd, and at the end of each huzza, God bleſs the King, and down with the bread.

When he entered Parliament ſtreet, a quartern loaf ſtuck upon a pole covered with crape, was carried by the ſide of the ſtate coach to Old Palace yard and back again.

It is ſaid there were yeſterday above four hundred Members in the Houſe of Commons, and one hundred Peers.

It is ſaid that Edward Wortley Montagu, Eſq; brother-in-law to the Earl of Bute, will ſucceed William Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; as Governor of Jamaica.

Martha Wray and Mary Sopp, Nieces of the late Mr. Robert Turlington, inventor and patentee of that moſt excellent medicine, called Turlington's Original Balſome of Life, ſucceed him in that Buſineſs.

On the 10th ult a large Ship with 30 Guns, and about 300 Hands, was drove aſhore near St. Lucar, and beat all to Pieces. As ſoon as ſhe ſtruck ſhe carried away her Main-maſt, which killed the Captain, and great Part of the Crew were drowned.

It is currently reported at the weſt End of the Town, that Earl Temple will ſpeedily be appointed to a conſiderable Place in the Adminiſtration, and the Right Honorable George Grenville, Eſq; will be created a Peer.

The Defeat of the Eaſt India Company's Troops on the Malabar Coaſt (notwithſtanding it has been contradicted by the Papers, of their own Conjectures only) is ſtrongly vouched by ſeveral Gentlemen of Credit lately arrived in England.

One of the Dutch Gazettes ſays, "We have advice from London, that the Britiſh P--------- have many projects in hand; but if they don't begin by reſtoring frugality and ſobriety, and baniſhing FRIVOLISM, *they will ſtand no chance of extirpating the ſpirit that rages at this time. It ſhould ſeem that one of the principal trading towns in the kingdom begins to be of this opinion; for, among other arrangements which have been taken there, the gentry and moſt oppulent dealers have agreed not to give any more ſumptuous entertainments, which was become too much the faſhion of late, and had even got to a moſt enormous pitch."*

PATRICK THOMSO[illegible], for himſelf, of Hartford and Windſor, formerly called Patrick Thomſon & Son, Merchants & Co. takes this Opportunity to acquaint the Public, that they have retired from Trade, ſince the 15th of October laſt——that their Partnerſhip is now diſſolved, ſo that each of them, from this Date, is to act for himſelf, and is in no Ways liable for one another's Tranſactions; the preſent Debts on their Books, and Notes of Hand excepted.

Hartford, 12th January, 1767. PAT. THOMSON.

Hartford County, ſs.
Simſbury.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Thomas Winchell jun. of Simſbury, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Tho's Winchell, on Wedneſday the Eleventh of February next, at ten o'Clock forenoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, & elect others in our Stead; or do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do, agreeable to an Act of this Colony, entituled, 'An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c.'

Jan. 26, 1767.
ASAHEL HOLCOMB,
BILDAD EA[illegible]ON,
MICAH MOORE,
} Truſtees.

THESE are to deſire all Perſons that have Accounts open with Uri Hill, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, forthwith to ſettle the ſame with us the Subſcribers hereof, either by paying the Ballance, or giving Notes for the Payment thereof in a reaſonable Time.——And all Perſons to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are deſired alſo to bring in their Claims to us, as we are under a Neceſſity forthwith to know the true State of ſaid Hill's Accounts, in order to our proceeding in executing the Truſt repoſed in us, by ſaid Uri Hill, in his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ADNA BEACH,
MOSES LYMAN,
} Executors.

N. B. Said Executors have a good Aſſortment of Goods to diſpoſe of, at the Houſe of ſaid Hill.

TO be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, a Lot of good Land under Improvement, with an Orchard that makes about 10 Barrels of Cyder per Year, with a Houſe and a good Well, alſo a Smith's Shop and Coal-Houſe. Said Land contains two Acres, lying in Turkey-Hills Society, in Simſbury, diſtant about half a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, it lyes by the Country Road.—Apply to SAMUEL OWEN, who lives in ſaid Turkey-Hills.

Jesse

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1767. Numb. 111.

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the P[illegible]ITING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

DEFINITION of ODD THINGS.

IN a court which leads to the Strand, and called, if I don't miſtake Round court, there is the ſign of the parrot, out of the parrot's beak there is a label, on which is wrote *Money for odd Things.*

This led me to conſider, what ſort of Things we might claſs as *Odd Things*: and what Odd Things would fetch money?

Honor is at preſent a *very Odd Thing*: and what I believe a great many dealers, find their account in. There are ſuch things as debts of honor, but we never hear of notes of honor being diſcounted. A famous man of the town once aſked a pawnbroker, to lend him ten pieces upon honor; that I would, (replied the other) if I knew how to ſtick a ticket upon honor.

Religion may be claſſed among the number of *Odd Things*, at preſent. I am ſure the people who publickly profeſs it, are looked upon to be very *odd ſort* of people.

Wit is alſo a very *Odd Thing*, and men of wit are very odd ſort of people. But there are ſeveral ſorts of wit; there's *Court Wit*, *City Wit*, and *Country Wit*; *Weſtminſter Wit*, [illegible] and *Kenſington Wit*, *Tavern Wit*, and *Alehouſe Wit*. All theſe wits are like particular exoticks in botany, which can only thrive in their own ſoil, the leaſt tranſplanting kills them.

Modeſty muſt certainly be looked upon to be a very *Odd Thing*, becauſe the perſons who poſſeſs it, have ſomething very ſingular about them.

Judgment may be looked upon as an *Odd Thing*, as ſome perſons have an odd way of judging.

But, of all the *Odd Things* that infeſt their Majeſties ſubjects, *Opinion* is certainly the moſt unaccountable.

I have heard a fellow who could not read deliver his ſentiments upon De Moivre; and a ſhoemaker, who works for ſome of the players, pronounce on Shakeſpear's errors.

If there is one torture, which the mind feels more acute than another, it muſt be endured by ſome artiſts, who are obliged to ſubmit to ſuch deciſions; and yet the preſent mob criticks, are no more than illiterate coblers.

When a painter or ſtatuary, among the antients, had finiſhed any piece of work, the workman placed it near his ſtreet door, and retiring behind a blind, heard the perſons who paſſed by, give their opinions upon it; and often mended his work from accidental hints, which he heard in his liſtening ſeat.

This behaviour was ſomething odd, and the Grecians, muſt be a very odd ſort of people. For where is the modern, who could bear only for ten minutes, to hear the paſſers by opinions of his performance.

Wm Woods

LONDON,

November 8. Yeſterday morning the Rev. Mr. Whitefield ſet out for Bath, where great numbers have lately been converted by the preaching of the Rev. Mr. Weſtly, who is juſt arrived in town from thence.

EXTRAORDINARY SHIP NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, Auguſt 10. Anchored in the Sound, from the weſtward, the *Patagonia*, Captain Percival; the crew are paid double wages, to tell no more than they know. Came in and anchored at *Catwater*, the ſame day, from *America*, the *Gentle Shepherd*, loaded with repealed ſtamp-papers, which was greatly damaged by her ſpringing a leak at ſea. Alſo the *Weaver's Beam*, Bloomſbury Jack, maſter, with French ſilks from *Dieppe*, which were ſeized by the officers of the cuſtoms.

PORTSMOUTH, Auguſt 13. Anchored on the *Mother bank* (greatly ſhattered by a long voyage and obliged to perform quarantine) the *Thiſtle*, Capt. Bute, from the *Straights*. It is ſaid he has brought over three fair *Circaſſians*, for the uſe of the Seraglio.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

A few days ago a poor miſerable object, almoſt ſtarved to death, aſked charity of a *dignified lawyer in the Temple*, and told him her name was *Honeſty*, the daughter of *Conſcience*, to which he replied, "*Away woman, I know nothing of you or your family, if I ſee you here again,* [illegible] *be ſent to the houſe of correction.*"

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The extention of our commerce, in ſome very capital articles, is now one great object of the deliberations of the miniſtry; and we are aſſured that the public will ſoon be very agreeably ſurprized with the reſult of their council on this truly national ſubject.

Repeated accounts from Dominica mention, that there was great reaſon to believe the interior parts of the iſland abounded in valuable mines, not only from the accidental diſcovery of mineral Ores, but alſo from the report of the native Caribbees, whoſe gold baubles, frequently found on them, can no other way be accounted for.

It is now reported, that his royal highneſs the Biſhop of Oſnaburg, his Majeſty's ſecond ſon, will ſhortly be created Duke of Lancaſter.

At Dotling Park, near Hexham, a brood gooſe, which had cleared 10s. a year to the owner for twenty eight years paſt, was laſt week cut off by a decay of nature, at the age of 32 years.—An uncommon inſtance of longevity in thoſe animals.

A true ſtate of the number and quality of the manufactures, at preſent carried on in all the Britiſh colonies in America, are preparing to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly at their next meeting. [*and ſmall they will be found to be, if it be a true account.*]

Yeſterday morning a great number of priſoner's wives, and their children, went from the King's Bench to the Queen's Palace, with a petition for an act for the relief of their huſbands confined for debt, as well on their own behalf, as the multitude of other unhappy priſoners in the various goals of this kingdom.

They write from Breſt, that an order of Court had been received there, for fitting out with all expedition, a number of tranſports, and three men of war, to ſail for the Weſt-Indies, ſuppoſed to aſſiſt the inhabitants of Martinico, after their great loſſes by the late earthquake.

A letter from Senegal mentions, that a large pettiauger, full of pirates, in attempting to board a New-England ſhip, was ſunk by a 24 pounder, and moſt of the crew periſhed.

A cambrick and lawn manufactory is preparing at Exeter, by ſome merchants of that city.

Yeſterday the Hon. William Henry Littleton, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand, on being appointed his Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Portugal. The Account of that Gentleman having ſet out on his Embaſſy a few Days ago, was premature.

We hear ſome experienced miners and aſſayers of metal, are ſoon to be engaged to go over to Minorca, where there is a proſpect of improving a ſilver and lead mine, lately diſcovered in that iſland, to great advantage.

On Thurſday laſt was married, at Abbington, Berks, Mr. John Smith, aged 27, to Mrs. Mary Co[illegible], of the ſame Place, aged 82, this being her third Huſband.—What is more remarkable, all her three Huſbands were Barbers. The old Lady was ſo infirm that ſhe was obliged to be led to Church.

Saturday a maſter weaver in Spitalfields, diſcharged twenty-ſeven women and boys, employed in the ſeveral branches of that manufacture, on account of the preſent ſtagnation in buſineſs.

A few days ago died at Barnſtable, in Devonſhire, Mrs. Anne Groves, a maiden gentlewoman, aged 114

Nov. 5. A few days ago died ROBERT TURLINGTON, inventor and patentee of that moſt excellent medicine, called, *Turlington's Original Balſam of Life.*

Nov. 24. We hear the Duke of Portland has reſigned his place as Chamberlain of the houſhold.

According to private letters from Paris, a treaty has for ſome time paſt been on the carpet, for ceding to a certain prince on the Continent, the French ſettlement and colony of Cayenne in America.

They write from Penſacola, that a mine of quick ſilver, had lately been diſcovered in the weſtern parts of the province.

Undoubted proof, it is ſaid, has lately been made, of ſome valuable gold mines in the iſland of Tobago, in the Weſt-Indies.

Thurſday while a quantity of Spaniſh dollars were puting into a waterman's wherry, from on board a ſhip in the pool to be landed, one bag weighing about nine hundred ounces, ſhot through the waterman's hands into the river, ſince which the draggers have been at work, but to no purpoſe, it being in the deepeſt part of the channel.

CAMBRIDGE, Nov. 7. Wedneſday laſt the four children which the ſhoemaker's wife was brought to bed of, were chriſtened in St. Sepulchre's church in this town by the names of Elizabeth, Sarah, William and Henry; who are all likely to live: there were 16 godfathers and godmothers that ſtood for them.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

By ſome private Letters from *Quebec*, we are informed that a Petition has been lately preſented to the Governor of that Place, ſign'd by a great Number of the principal Inhabitants, and ſome of his Majeſty's Council, intreating him to admit ſeveral Gentlemen to Bail, who were taken up and impriſoned there on Account of the Aſſault committed ſome Time ago on Thomas Walker, Eſq; but that the Governor had given them a poſitive Denial.—Both the Petition and Anſwer are counted curious Pieces, and we have Room to hope we ſhall be favoured with them by the next poſt.

Since writing the above, we have been favoured with the following pieces: which whether they anſwer to the above Deſcription or not, muſt be ſubmitted to the candid Reader.

S I R,

WE have the Honor to preſent the Petition of John Frazier, Eſq; Captain in the late 78th Regiment, Deputy Pay-maſter General at Montreal, and one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas; John Campbell, Eſq; Captain in the 27th Regiment; Daniel Diſney, Eſq; Captain in the 44th Regiment; St. Luke la Corne, late Captain in the French Service, and Knight of the Order of St. Louis; Simon Evans, Lieut. in the 28th Regiment, and Mr. Joſeph Howard, Merchant.

At the ſame Time that we expreſs our Abhorrence of the Breach of public Order, in the Outrage committed on the Perſon of Mr. Thomas Walker, and our Wiſhes for the Diſcovery of the Perpetrators; we cannot be unmoved, when we conſider the Circumſtances of thoſe Gentlemen, now torn from their Families, and impriſoned on Suſpicion thereof.

Until we hear the Crime proved againſt them, we cannot help intereſting ourſelves for Men, who from their Families, Stations, Services, and eſtabliſhed Characters, (until this ſurprizing Stroke) ſtood in the higheſt Degree of Eſtimation in this Province.

We not only feel for them, but for their Families; with what Affliction do his Majeſty's new Subjects behold the grey Hairs of their Countrymen ſo unexpectedly, perhaps, irretrievably affronted!

We therefore moſt earneſtly intreat you, Sir, to interpoſe your Authority, to metigate the Rigour of the Law; a Diſpenſation even from which, would be in this Caſe, (if in any) we humbly conceive, juſtifiable.

We are ſo well convinced of theſe Gentlemen's Honors, that all and every one of us do hereby offer to become their Bail, to the outermoſt Extent of our Fortunes, nay even with our Lives, as well for their Appearance to take their Trial, as for the Safety of Mr. Walker's Perſon from any Hurt from them, in Conſequence of their Enlargement.

From your Honor's known Clemency and Moderation, we flatter ourſelves with the ſtrongeſt Hopes, that every poſſible Management in Favour of theſe Gentlemen, will be employed; their before untainted Characters, and the public voice, makes us confident that none ever was better applied. All which is with the greateſt Reſpect humbly ſubmitted to your Honor's judicious Conſideration.

Quebec, Nov. 29, 1766.

(Signed by 69 Hands.)

To Lieut. Col. Irving, &c.

Brigadier General Carlton orders Mr. Adam Mabane, Surgeon of the Garriſon of Quebec, to ceaſe thoſe Diſcourſes and Practices, calculated to diſturb the Peace and Tranquility of the Province, and miſrepreſent the Actions and Intentions of the Lieutenant Governor, on Pain of being ſuſpended from his Employments, and proſecuted according to Law.

Quebec, Nov. 29, 1766.

To Lieut. Col. Irving, Major of the 15th Regiment of Foot.

The following Extract of my Letter to Capt. Frazier, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Diſney, St. Luke la Corne, Lieut. Evans, and Mr. Howard, will explain to you my Opinion of the Requeſt in the Memorial preſented by you, Lieut. Col. Jones, M. La Naudiere and Capt. Morris, ſupported by a Letter in French, ſigned by ſeventeen Canadians, and two Engliſh; and another in Engliſh, preſented by you at the ſame Time, ſigned by you as Member of Council, and again as commanding a Regiment; afterwards by 68 Engliſh.

EXTRACT.

"I HAVE received your Memorial, chiefly ſetting forth, that the Chief Juſtice had refuſed to accept of Bail, and ſuffer you to be at large till the Time of your Trial; therefore praying I would interpoſe my Authority, and accept of ſaid Bail, and grant you that Liberty which he has refuſed. I ſincerely lament, and am convinced the Chief Juſtice doth alſo lament, that the Circumſtances of your Caſe, will not ſuffer him to enlarge you conſiſtently with his Duty, and the ſolemn Oath he has taken, to adminiſter equal Law and impartial Juſtice.

As unfortunately, the Perſon to whom the King has delegated his Authority in theſe Matters has found himſelf obliged in Compliance with his Duty, to make this final Declaration. My interpoſing my Authority, and arbitrarily wreſting you out of the Hands of the Chief Juſtice of King's Bench, would be irregular, illegal, and, in my Opinion, what would merit his Majeſty's high Diſpleaſure.

After explaining my Opinion of the Requeſt, I muſt ſay a Word or two, as to the Meaſures taken to enforce it. That many Perſons who have ſubſcribed, did not know the Evil Tendency of interfering in Numbers in the free Courſe of Juſtice, I ſincerely believe, both from the good Opinion I have of them, and thoſe non-declarations ſince: But that Gentlemen who have the honour to be of the King's Council, ſhould not know, that Law and Juſtice were to be obtained for the Sake of Law and Juſtice alone, I did not expect; that any of them ſhould particularly exert themſelves to procure Numbers; ſhould appoint them to aſſemble about the Time of coming from divine Service on Sunday; ſhould take Poſt in the Street, and importune People returning to their Homes, with an Intent to go in Numbers to the Lieutenant Governor's, and in this Manner to enforce ſuch a Requeſt; that Mr. Mabane, then one of the Council, and a Judge of the Common Pleas, ſhould tell me in Excuſe for his Conduct, that he thought that the greater the Numbers, the more likely he was to ſucceed, as if by Numbers he tho't to intimidate and to make me ſwerve from my Duty, as far as he has done from his. This, as it directly tends to overturn Law, Juſtice, and good Government, appears to me very extraordinary, from a Counſellor and Judge.

I muſt juſt add, for your Information, Sir, that had I wreſted this Power out of the Hands of the Chief Juſtice, I ſhould have been guilty of Diſobedience to the Spirit and Meaning of the 20th Article of his Majeſty's Inſtructions, which you have had ſome Time in your Hands.

The Readineſs with which all deſiſted from coming up, on hearing my Opinion of ſuch a Proceeding, is a Proof to me of the good Intentions even of thoſe I do not know, and their future Conduct I hope will confirm it to all the World.

Be pleaſed to communicate the above to the Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed.

Quebec, Nov. 29, 1766. I am, &c.

St. CHRISTOPHERS,

Nov. 19. On Saturday morning laſt, Nicholas Johnſon, the murtherer and [illegible] *was publickly racked, purſuant to his* [illegible] *in St. Euſtatius. About 9 o'clock in the morning he was conducted out of the fort, to the place appointed for his execution, where he was bound faſt with cords to an engine reſembling St. Andrew's Croſs. The executioner, with a great deal of deliberation, then proceeded to execute the law upon the criminal, breaking his right leg with a blow of an iron bar provided for that purpoſe. He bore the breaking of his legs and arms without a groan; but when his thighs came to be broke, he made terrible out-cries. After all his limbs were thus mangled and ſhattered, he received twenty two blows on his ſtomach before he expired. Some time before his execution he confeſſed that he had formerly been guilty of two murders; and acknowledged that he and his accomplice, Joſeph Andrews, intended to have murdered William Harris, the day he eſcaped out of the boat. Johnſon was about thirty five years of age, five feet, ſix inches high, and a very pleaſing chearful countenance: His behaviour after ſentence, and at the place of execution, was decent and reſigned, which makes us conclude, that had he lived as well as he died, his life would not have been brought to ſo ignominious a Period.*

December 20. By the moſt authentic accounts we have been able to receive of the damage ſuſtained by the inhabitants of Martinico in the late dreadful hurricane, the following ſeems moſt to be depended upon, and the rather, as it is extracted from the liſts ſent to Count d'Ennery by the Commandants of each quarter, viz. Four churches unroofed, 6 deſtroyed; 57 white inhabitants killed, and 53 wounded; 150 ſeafaring people drowned; 148 negroes killed, and 416 wounded; 705 houſes unroofed, & 709 thrown down; 81 ſugar-houſes, 101 currying houſes, 78 ſtill-houſes, 47 ſtoves, 645 kitchens, 331 raſping-houſes, 95 mills, 372 houſes for ſtoring coffee, 245 thraſh houſes, and 6751 negro huts demoliſhed; 62,323 forms of ſugar loſt; 96 ſnows, brigantines, ſchooners, and ſloops, with 18 pettiaugers, and 27 canoes daſhed to pieces, and 600 hogſheads of ſugar loſt.

St. George's Town, Grenada, October 25, 1766.

This Iſland whoſe happy Situation has hitherto ſcreened it from thoſe Accidents, which lately befel almoſt all the neighbouring ones, was on the 21ſt Inſtant expoſed to very great Danger, by the moſt alarming Earthquake that has been felt for many Years. It began about 5 o'Clock in the Morning and continued without Intermiſſion for above 2 Minutes in a Direction from about S. E. to N. W. a Duration of which perhaps there is hardly an Example. However, very providentially no Damage has happened in Town but the Country has not eſcaped ſo well as ſeveral Stone Buildings on many Eſtates, particularly to Windward, have been ſhattered, and others have loſt their Roofs. On the 24th at Night, two ſmart Shocks were felt there without doing any Hurt. They write from St. Vincent and Curracoa that it was alſo felt in both theſe Iſlands at the very Moment it happened here; but the Accounts received from Trinidad, by a Launch which arrived Yeſterday, are truly dreadful, the Deſcription they give of it is beyond all Conception. They alledge the Face of the Iſland is totally changed, whole Mountains being levelled, and that the Earth was ſo ſtrongly agitated as to make it impoſſible to ſtand on one's Feet.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Nov. 7. 1766.

"I have ſtrong Reaſons to believe that the preſent Miniſtry will continue; they ſeem much diſpoſed in Favour of America, and its Liberties, as well as thoſe of Pennſylvania in particular."

Extract of another Letter from London, November 14, 1766.

—"Our Merchants are ſtill contemplating new Schemes for the Service of the Colonies, which will, in Time, I preſume, be laid before the Miniſtry; and as they are now aſſociated into a regular Body, which they never were before, they will, for the future, be more attentive to theſe Points, and puſh them forward with more Weight and Vigour."

Yeſterday Morning arrived here Capt. Hodge in a Sloop in 16 Days from St. Euſtatia.

The ſeveral Criminals mentioned in our laſt, ſentenced to be executed on Monday the 2d Inſtant, we are aſſured have their Sentence reſpited til Monday the 9th Inſtant, by the Clemency of his Excellency our Governor, at the Solicitation of the Rev. Doctor Auchmuty and ſome others, induced thereto from the little Preparation theſe poor Wretches have hitherto made for their eternal State; but we are told no further Time will be given.

BOSTON, February 5.

The late extraordinary good Sledding has brought to Market great Quantities of Fuel and Proviſions, and a great Variety of the Produce of this Country.

It muſt give great Pleaſure to every one, to ſee that the People of this Province have gone ſo much into the raiſing WHEAT the Summer paſt: There has been brought for Sale, within a few Days upwards of 20 Tons of fine Flour, well bolted, equal in Quality if not ſuperior to any imported from the other Governments: It ſold at the Rate of 5l. 15s. per 100 Weight.---Chiefly brought from the Frontier Towns, one hundred Miles diſtant from hence; eight Tons were brought from Northfield, and it is ſaid forty Tons more is expected from that Town, beſides great Quantitis from other Towns.

Tueſday Night laſt, a few Minutes after Ten o'Clock, the Bake-houſe improved by Mr. George Bray, (formerly Mr. Davenport's) nigh the Mill Bridge, burſt into Flames, which immediately communicated to ſeveral Buildings contigious thereto: The Wind blowing high, and moſt ſteadily at one Point, the flaming Cinders ſoon drove on the Roofs of the Houſes on every Quarter, and Water being ſcarce, the Flames for ſome Time baffled the Efforts of the Firewards, and Enginemen: & while they were employed in extinguiſhing the Fire where it firſt broke out, it was found neceſſary for ſome to attend at diſtant Places; and being uncertain what Courſe the Flames would principally take, obliged a great Number of Families to remove their Goods and Furniture, few thinking themſelves ſafe in that Neighbourhood: A large Brick Houſe belonging to John Hancock, Eſq; which was ſlated, in a great Meaſure ſtopped its Courſe Southward, and a Brick Wall of Mr. Bulfinch's prevented his Houſe, and thoſe on the South Side of the Mill-Creek, from being burnt; but the Flakes of Fire drove moſtly to the Northward, paſſing over the Creek, catch'd the Houſes of Capt. Ball, the Pilot, Mr. John Griffith, Mr. Jacob Emmons, with many others, & conſumed all as far as Croſs Street; excepting thoſe which fronted that Street, Middle-Street, and Fore Street, the back Part only of ſome of theſe were burnt, tho' all were on Fire ſeveral Times; the large Manſion Houſe of Mr. Jonathan Williams, Merchant, was the laſt that was entirely conſumed: Many other Houſes were on Fire ſeveral Times and conſiderably burnt, eſpecially in Fore-ſtreet; but the Tide coming up into the Docks the Engines were plentifully ſupplied with Water; by which they were prevented from being conſumed, and the Fire from ſpreading further. It was about Three o'Clock in the Morning before the Flames were ſubdued; during ſo many Hours the Inhabitants were indefatigable in ſupplying the Engines with Water, and helping the Diſtreſſed, notwithſtanding the Extremity of the Weather, which was ſo cold, that the Water which fell on their Cloaths immediately froze—Nothing ſeemed favourable at the firſt breaking out of the Fire, excepting the Time, being before the Inhabitants were generally in Bed—the Weather had come on very ſevere in the Evening, and the Wind high at W. and N. W. the Streets ſlippery and covered with Ice and low Water:—It was really diſtreſſing eſpecially for thoſe who had Children and ſick Perſons to take out of their Beds, and remove with their Goods to a great Diſtance;——Many Goods which were bulkey and heavy, were obliged to be left in the Street, whereby they were much damaged.—The Loſs to the ſeveral Sufferers, we pretend not to eſtimate, but certainly muſt be very great, as it is ſaid above 20 Dwelling-Houſes were conſumed, and between Forty and Fifty Families deprived of their Habitations. But by a gracious Providence, no Lives were loſt, nor do we hear of any dangerouſly wounded, though many were expoſed to immediate Dangers, being confined to narrow Paſſages, among the Flames of Fire, and the Falling of Houſes.

We have not yet obtained a Liſt of thoſe Families who were burnt out

This is the Second or Third Time that Mr. Bray has unfortunately been deprived of his Bake-houſe by Fire.

The Perſon ſuppoſed to ſet the Goal on Fire, and eſcaped, mentioned in our laſt, was apprehended on Friday at Watertown, it having been very cold he was conſiderably Froſt-bitten before he ventured into the Houſe: He was brought to Town and committed to the new Goal; his Name is Sharp, had been convicted of ſtealing Leather at Roxbury, and was to have the Diſcipline of Whipping the Day he eſcaped. The other Perſon who alſo made his eſcape was not a Perſon concerned in ſtealing at Roxbury, as ſuppoſed, but a Servant to Mr. Mein in King-Street.

The New Stone Goal being now ſuitable to receive Priſoners, they are removed from the old Goal, which has been taken down.

Saturday laſt came to Town Capt. William Scott, and informs, that on his Paſſage, about 20 Days ago, in a Brig, bound from Liſbon for this place, his veſſel ſprung a leak, upon which he endeavoured to get to Nantucket, but the wind coming contrary, he came to an anchor upon the ſhoals laſt monday, in 12 fathom water, where, notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts of the people, who were quite ſpent with pumping, the Water gained upon them ſo faſt that the next day ſhe foundered; the crew took to their boat, and after about 6 hours got aſhore at Nantucket.

HARTFORD.

Laſt Monday died at Syder-Brook, in Farmington, of an Apoplectical Diſorder, the Rev. Mr. EBENEZER BOOGE, Paſtor of the Church in that Place.

The ſame Day, one Nathaniel Piper, of Northampton, in attempting to croſs the Ice, (with a loaded Sley) at the Little-River, in Middletown, he with the Sley, and Horſes fell thro' the Ice, by which Accident he was unfortunately drowned.—His Body was taken up the next Day.—The Sley, and Horſes were ſaved.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Dwelling Houſe of Abel Foſter, Inn-holder, in Windſor, on the 1ſt Monday in March next, at One o'Clock Afternoon;

ALL the Real and Perſonal Eſtate of Nathaniel Davis, Joſiah Stanclif and Jonathan Buckland, Inſolvent Debtors, unleſs the major Part of the Creditors, in Number and Value, ſhall agree otherwiſe.

AARON BISSEL,
ABIEL ABBOT, } Truſtees.
DAVID BISSEL.

To be ſold on Board the

Schooner Squirrell,

EPHRIAM BARTLETT, Maſter,
Now lying at Hartford;

CHOICE fatt Mackrell----Dry Cod-Fiſh---Pickled Cod-Fiſh Blubber--White-Lead--Brimſtone Powder and Shot----Salt----IRON WARE----Such as Tea-Kettles---Dogs---Baſons---Skilletts-- Spiders Small Kettles——Some Engliſh GOODS, &c.

For the above Articles, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Tobacco, Flax, Cheeſe, Butter, Hog's Fatt, &c. will be taken for Pay.

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be ſold by the Printer hereof.

Some Poetical Tho'ts,

Occaſioned by the late PUBLIC REJOICINGS at HARTFORD, on the News of the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT.

BEAVER-HATTS

(of the beſt Quality, made by Jonathan Roberts, a noted Workman) TO BE SOLD

By Caleb Bull, at his Store in Hartford, at 27s. Caſh, or 30s. in Country Produce in Hand; good Sole-Leather at 1s. 4d per lb. for Caſh only; the beſt of Bohea-Tea, at 5s 4d. the ſingle Pound, and at 5s. to thoſe that purchaſe 20 lb. at a Time. Alſo, European and India Goods, at a leſs Advance (from the Prime Coſt) than they were ever ſold for by ſaid BULL.

Run-away from the Rev. John-Frederick Rees of Cloverack, on the Firſt of January laſt, a Molatto Negro Man, named Criſpus Croſ, about Six Feet high, raw-bon'd, had on a dark brown long friz'd Coat, half worn felt Hatt, red Indian Stockings, knock-kneed, ſpeaks good Engliſh, writes and reads well, he pretends to underſtand the Fulling Buſineſs; he was bought of one Harris near Rhode-Iſland. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Slave, and bring him to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Five Pounds New-York Currency reward, and all reaſonable Charges. Feb. 2. 1767.

Taken up in the Great River about three Weeks ſince, a Saw-mill-Wheel, with an old Shaft, about 16 Feet in Length, and a new Rim. The Owner may have it again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to JOSEPH BIGELOW.

Hartford, Feb. 2d, 1767.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Aaron Biſſel, Innholder in Windſor, on the firſt Tueſday of March next;

ALL the Real and Perſonal Eſtate of Charles Rockwel, an inſolvent Debtor (unleſs the major Part of the Creditors in Number and Value ſhall order otherwiſe) ſaid Vendue to begin at one of the Clock in the Afternoon.

AARON BISSEL,
BENONIA OLCOTT, } Truſtees.
ELISHA PITKIN,

Aaron Bull, being lately appointed to Collect that Part of the Town Rate, for the Year 1763, that Mr. Abraham Beach was then appointed to gather. Said BULL deſires thoſe in Arrears, to diſcharge the ſame by the 20th Day of February Inſtant.——All thoſe that neglect to comply with the above Requeſt, may expect to pay what the Law allows in ſuch Caſes for Travel, &c.

Said BULL, alſo deſires every One indebted to him, in ſmall Debts, to diſcharge them immediately.

County of Litchfield, ſs.
Goſhen, Feb. 2, 1767.

The Sickneſs & Death of Mr. Hill, one of the Truſtees of the Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton, of ſaid Goſhen, an Inſolvent Debtor, having obſtructed the Proceedings, propoſed in their late Advertiſement in this Paper: The ſurviving Truſtees, hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to meet (if they ſee Cauſe) at the Dwelling-Houſe of Samuel Naſh, Eſq; in ſaid Goſhen, on the 23d Day of February Inſtant, to exhibit their Claims, and join in the Management and Diſpoſal of ſaid Eſtate, according to Law.

SAMUEL NASH,
JEDIDIAH STRONG, } Truſtees

Litchfield County, ſs.

We the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Grummon, of Sharon an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby Notify all the Creditors of the ſaid John Grummon, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on the 2d and third Tueſdays of February next, at the Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to attend and ſettle their Accounts. All Accounts muſt be duly authenticated, that are againſt ſaid Eſtate.

Sharon, Jan. 21, 1767.
Daniel Griſwold
Joſeph Landers, } Truſtees
John Canfield,

We the Subſcribers appointed by the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Sharon, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Eliſha Forbes, late of Canaan deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby (once more) give public Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs, on the third Tueſday of February Inſtant, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Widow Hannah Forbes in ſaid Canaan. Thoſe that neglect to bring in their Accounts, by that Time, will not have them allowed, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make Pay, by ſaid 3d Tueſday, or they will be ſued without further Notice, as this is the third and laſt Time of aſking.

John Franklin,
Abiel Fellows, } Commiſſioners
Timothy Moſes,

Colony of Connecticut,
Hartford County, ſs.
5th November, 1766.

Theſe are to give pub-lic Notice, That upon Application made in Writing to Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Hartford County, by one of the Creditors of Patrick Thomſon, and Andrew Thomſon, of Hartford, Merchants in Company, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, (the ſaid Patrick and Andrew being inſolvent Debtors) and now confined in the common Goal in Hartford, That purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſed, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of ſaid Patrick and Andrew to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Patrick and Andrew ſhall diſcharge their juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of their Creditors, &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of their Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

2w JABEZ HAMLIN.

THESE are to deſire all Perſons that have Accounts open with Uri Hill, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, forthwith to ſettle the ſame with us the Subſcribers hereof, either by paying the Ballance, or giving Notes for the Payment thereof in a reaſonable Time.——And all Perſons to whom ſaid Eſtate is indebted, are deſired alſo to bring in their Claims to us, as we are under a Neceſſity forthwith to know the true State of ſaid Hill's Accounts, in order to our proceeding in executing the Truſt repoſed in us, by ſaid Uri Hill, in his laſt Will and Teſtament.

ADNA BEACH,
MOSES LYMAN, } Executors.

N. B. Said Executors have a good Aſſortment of Goods to diſpoſe of, at the Houſe of ſaid Hill.

Sharon.

Notice is hereby gi-ven, That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Samuel Dinſmore, of Litchfield, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, and the Conſtables in this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Dinſmore, for the Uſe of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Samuel Dinſmore ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 24th Day of January Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, January 24th, 1767.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Colony of Connecticut, ſs.
Hartford County,
January 28th, 1767.

Public Notice is here-by given, that upon Application made in Writing to JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Hartford County, by One of the Creditors of Thomas Norton of Farmington, in ſaid County, an abſconded, and an Inſolvent Debtor, that purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe and Benefit of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant iſſued, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Thomas Norton to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Thomas ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

JABEZ HAMLIN.

Hartford County, ſs.
Simſbury.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the Creditors of Thomas Winchell jun. of Simſbury, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Tho's Winchell, on Wedneſday the Eleventh of February next, at ten o'Clock forenoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, & elect others in our Stead; or do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do, agreeable to an Act of this Colony, entituled, 'An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c.'

Jan. 26, 1767.
ASAHEL HOLCOMB,
BILDAD EASTON, } Truſtees.
MICAH MOORE,

TO be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, a Lot of good Land under Improvement, with an Orchard that makes about 10 Barrels of Cyder per Year, with a Houſe and a good Well, alſo a Smith's Shop and Coal-Houſe. Said Land contains two Acres, lying in Turkey-Hills Society, in Simſbury, diſtant about half a Mile from the Meeting-Houſe, it lyes by the Country Road.—Apply to SAMUEL OWEN, who lives in ſaid Turkey-Hills.

READY Money given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufactory.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1767. Numb. 112.

THE
Connecticut COURANT;
AND THE
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

From the CONJURER, No. I.

[illegible]

I AM a very unfortunate creature, who if my accuſers are to be believed, have more crimes to anſwer for than I am hours old. I am the youngeſt of four brothers, whoſe names are EVERY BODY, ANY BODY, SOME BODY, and NO BODY. 'Tis out of my power to conceive, in what manner I have diſobliged the world, that they ſhould lay every villainy upon my ſhoulders, the perpetrators of which are unknown; but this I can aſſure you is the caſe, although I never committed even an imprudent action. Sometimes, indeed, I am ſaid to poſſeſs many notable virtues, but as theſe confer honor where they are found, my Brothers hardly ever chooſe to diſown them, ſo that you ſee, they very ſeldom fall to my ſhare. EVERY BODY knows, that when a crime has been committed by ANY BODY, who cannot be diſcovered, the common cry is, that NO BODY has done ſo and ſo; though at the ſame time it is evident that SOME BODY muſt be guilty.

In ſpeaking of the depravity of ANY BODY, nothing is more common than the making the compariſon between us, by ſaying, NO BODY is more wretched, wicked, and ſo forth; but in order to ſilence my accuſers, I ſhall make it appear, that I am the only one of our family, that am at all times ready to benefit mankind, even contrary to my own intereſt, and without being deſirous of aſſuming any merit to myſelf therefrom. Whenever you obſerve any ſcheme of public utility pointed out, that ANY BODY may perform, with but a little trouble, pains and expence, pray who do you think ſets about it? Why NO BODY. Again, was it ever known that ANY BODY would refuſe a favour offered him for nothing? or that SOME BODY or other, would not be glad to accept of it? When even EVERY BODY catches at it, and NO BODY declines it.

There are many very important duties in life, which it is incumbent upon EVERY BODY to perform for the general welfare. Now if you go to ANY BODY, and aſk him why he does not do ſo and ſo, he anſwers your queſtion by propoſing another, ſaying, why ſhould I trouble my head about it? Go to SOME BODY elſe. And what ſays this laſt? Why, he refers you back to ANY BODY; but nevertheleſs you will ſay that the buſineſs is done at laſt, true——but by whom?—by NO BODY, as uſual.

But from a conſcientiouſneſs of my innocence, I could with tolerable patience, brook theſe indignities, were not people cruel enough to deny me my exiſtance; although from the moſt common expreſſions my Entity is proved to a demonſtration. "Is NO BODY at home?" ſays one, "I waited half an hour, and NO BODY came:" ſays another, whom do miſers extend their bounty to on this ſide of the Grave, whilſt they deny it to EVERY BODY? Anſwer, NO BODY; and what ſays that celebrated hiſtorian, called Pliny, on my behalf? Why thus, if I can read. *Nemo mortalium omnibus horis ſapit.* NO BODY is wiſe at all times.

Your worſhip will therefore be pleaſed to acquaint theſe Gentlemen, that I deſerve better uſage from their hands than to be loaded with their miſdemeanors, and that you may not be intimidated from making this public, I can aſſure you, for I ſpeak from my own knowledge, that although you may find EVERY BODY ſufficiently polite to read your lucubrations with patience; ANY BODY willing to allow them ſome merit, and now and then SOME BODY to be entertained with them; yet if you would find a real admirer, you muſt have recourſe to,

Sir, Yours, &c.

NO BODY.

A very extraordinary Anecdote relating to Sir William Windham.

SIR William Windham, when a very young man, had been out one day at a ſtag hunt, in returning from the ſport, he found ſeveral of the ſervants at his father's gate, ſtanding round a fortune-teller, who pretended, at leaſt, to be deaf and dumb, and for a ſmall gratification, wrote on the bottom of a trencher, with a bit of chalk, anſwers to ſuch queſtions as the men and maids put to him by the ſame method. As Sir William rode by, the conjurer made ſigns that he was inclinable to tell his fortune, as well as the reſt; and in good humour he would have complied, but not readily finding a queſtion to aſk, the conjurer took the trencher, and writing upon it, gave it back with with theſe words very legible, "Beware of a white horſe." Sir William ſmiled at the abſurdity of the man, and thought no more of it for ſeveral years.

But in the year 1690, being on his travels in Italy, and accidentally at Venice, as he was paſſing one day through St. Mark's place in his calaſh, he obſerved a more than ordinary crowd at one Corner of it. He deſired his driver to ſtop, and they found it was occaſioned by a mountebank, who alſo pretended to tell fortunes; conveying his ſeveral predictions to the people by means of a long narrow tube of tin, which he lengthened or curtailed at pleaſure, as occaſion required.

Among others, Sir William Windham held up a piece of money; upon which the ſooth-ſayer immediately directed the tube to his carriage, and ſaid to him very diſtinctly, in Italian, *Signior Ingleſe, Cavete il blanco Cavalle*; which in Engliſh is, "Mr. Engliſhman, Beware of a white horſe." Sir William immediately recollected what had been before told him, and took it for granted that the Britiſh fortune teller had made his way over to the continent, where he had found his ſpeech; and was curious to know the truth of it. However, upon inquiry, he was aſſured that the preſent fellow had never been out of Italy; nor did he underſtand any language, but his mother tongue. Sir William was ſurpriſed, and mentioned ſo whimſical a circumſtance to ſeveral people. But in a ſhort time this alſo went out of his head, like the former predictions of the ſame kind.

We need inform but few of our readers of the ſhare which Sir William Windham had in the tranſactions of government during the laſt four years of Queen Anne; in which a deſign to reſtore the ſon of James the Second to that throne which his father had ſo juſtly forfeited, was undoubtedly concerted; and on King George's arrival, puniſhed, by forcing into baniſhment, or putting in priſon, all the perſons ſuſpected to have entered into the combination: among the latter of theſe was Sir William Windham, who, in the year 1715, was committed priſoner to the Tower.

On the inner gate were the arms of Great Britain, in which there was now ſome alterations to be made, in conſequence of the ſucceſſion of the houſe of Brunſwic; and juſt as Sir William's chariot was paſſing through to carry him to his priſon, the painter was at work, adding the White Horſe, the arms of the Elector of Hanover. It ſtruck Sir William forcibly; he immediately recollected the two ſingular predictions, and mentioned them to the Leut. of the Tower, then in the chariot with him, and to almoſt every one who came to ſee him in his confinement; and though not ſuperſtitious, he always ſpoke of it as a prophecy fully accompliſhed. But here he was miſtaken (if there is any thing prophetic in it) for many years after, being out a hunting, he had the misfortune of being thrown from his ſaddle in leaping a ditch, by which accident he broke his neck. He rode upon a White Horſe.

IMPARTIALITY exemplified.

ONE of the firſt Peers of England waited, at his chamber, upon Sir Matthew Hale, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and, the uſual compliments being over, began to inform him,——"That he was then unhappily engaged in a Lawſuit, which was ſoon to come on, and to be tried before him, and that he might the better underſtand it, before it came into Court, was the reaſon of his preſent viſit.—Upon which the Judge immediately interrupted him, and ſaid, —'You don't deal fairly, in thus coming here to my chamber, in a private way, in order to treat with me about ſuch affairs: For, added he, it is not my way ever to receive any informations of any cauſes whatever, but in open court, where both parties are, and have an equal right to be heard alike."—Whereupon his Grace (for he was a Duke) meeting with ſo unexpected a repulſe, went off directly in a huff, and poſted away to St. James's to complain of it to the King, (Charles II.) as of a rudeneſs, that was not to be endured by ſo high a perſonage.—But the King replied,—'Be content, my Lord Duke, and thankful, that the Judge uſed you no worſe. For I verily believe, ſaid his Majeſty, that he would have uſed me no better, had I gone to ſolicit him in any of my own cauſes.'

Oh Integrity! how irreſiſtably doſt thou plead in every breaſt! And though often gaged and ſmothered, yet in the event, in time or eternity, art not to be ſilenced, but will ſpeak, and ſpare not.——Reader, art thou a Miniſter of Juſtice? Then go and do as this upright Judge did. And let no frowns of the creature, however exalted, no ties of blood, however endearing, no earthly conſiderations, however powerful, prevail on thee to counteract that all-ſpeaking voice of the DEITY within thee.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Litchfield County. ſs.

Litchfield, Feb. 11, 1767.

We the Subſcribers

appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Grant, of ſaid Litchfield, an inſolvent Debtor——Do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid John Grant, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Andrew Adams, Inn-holder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 10th Day of March next, at two o'Clock Afternoon; then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, (and if need be) elect others in their Stead; and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Reynold Marvin,
Alexander M'Neil, } Truſtees.
Andrew Adams,

Litchfield County, ſs.

Sharon, Feb. 6th, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

by John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Litchfield, &c. that upon Application in Writing by one of the Creditors of John Hamilton of Canaan in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath; in purſuance of a Statute Law of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c. A Warrant is iſſued, directed to the ſeveral Sheriffs in the Colony of Connecticut, their Under-Sheriffs or Deputies, and the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns within ſaid Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate of the ſaid John Hamilton, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid John Hamilton ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 6th Day of February Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees of the Eſtate of Job Ellſworth, of Windſor, an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby Notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Job Ellſworth, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on the 2d Tueſday of March next, at the Houſe of Aaron Biſſell, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees.——Said Truſtees alſo give Notice, that all the Eſtate of ſaid Ellſworth will be ſold at public Vendue, at the above Place, on the fourth Tueſday of the ſame Month, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, unleſs the Major Part of of the Creditors in Number and Value, ſhall order otherwiſe.

AARON BISSELL,
WILLIAM BISSELL, } Truſtees.
DAVID BISSELL,

THE Creditors of

Samuel Holman, of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby inform'd, that a firſt Dividend of the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate is made, and therefore they are deſired to meet and receive the ſame, on Monday the 23d Inſtant, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the Eaſt-Side of the Great-River. Hartford, February 16th, 1767.

RUSSEL WOODBRIDGE,
JOSEPH MAKEN, } Truſtees.
JOHN COLEMAN,

Tyringham, Auguſt the 10th, 1766.

Notice is hereby given

to all Perſons, that for divers Reaſons, I the Subſcriber do forewarn all Manner of Perſons truſting my Wife Anne Orton any Sum or Sums of Money, or any Thing elſe whatſoever, as I will not pay any Debt which ſhe ſhall or may contract after the Date hereof. Given under my Hand, the Day and Date above-mentioned.

THOMAS ORTON, junr.

Litchfield County, ſs. }
Sharon. }

Notice is hereby given.

That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Micah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, & the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns this Colony, to attach, ſeize & take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Micah Hoſkins, for the Uſe of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Micah Hoſkins, ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 6th Day of February Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, February 6th, 1767.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

We, the Subſcribers,

being by the Honorable Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Sharon, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Thomas Chapman, late of Kent, Deceaſed, to receive and examine all the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, and to ſee how ſuch Claims are made out, and evidenced, which Eſtate is repreſented inſolvent;—whereupon we do hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors that we ſhall attend to hear and examine ſaid Claims, on the ſecond Thurſdays of March and April next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Spooner, in ſaid Kent, begining at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue until Night on each of ſaid Days. Dated in Kent, this 29th of January, A. D. 1767.

JOSIAH FINNEY, } Commiſſioners.
JIREH SWIFT, }

NEW-YORK, Feb. 12.

On Monday laſt, the four condemn'd Criminals, mention'd in our former Paper, were executed, purſuant to their Sentence, on a Gallows erected for that Purpoſe, near the Freſh-Water. Their Execution had been ſuſpended a Week, at the Interceſſion of the Rev. Doct. Auchmuty, who finding them all remarkably ignorant, even of the firſt Principles of Religion, had, ever ſince their Condemnation, and eſpecially the laſt Week, been very aſſiduous, as have alſo the other Miniſters of this City, in giving them ſuch ſpiritual Aſſiſtance as their unhappy Caſe required.

Friday laſt, Doct. Auchmuty preach'd a Sermon to them on the 13th Verſe of the 130 Pſalm,—"Yea, like as a Father pitieth his own Children; even ſo is the Lord merciful unto them that fear him." The Sermon concluded with an Exhortation ſuitable to the Occaſion.—To guard againſt Sin in general, ſince, in whatever Shape it may appear, it has a natural Tendency if indulged, to lead to the moſt enormous Crimes, the leaſt Sin differing only in Degree, not in Kind from thoſe for which theſe poor Criminals were condemned to die.—for "the Wages of "all unrepented allow'd "Sin, is Death."

On Sunday laſt the Rev. Mr. Ogilvie, Curate of Trinity Church, gave them a very affecting Exhortation, concluded with a Prayer and Hymn, adapted to their melancholy Circumſtances. Many of the Inhabitants of this City, attended theſe Diſcourſes, and from their Obſervation of the calamitous Situation of the poor unhappy confined Debtors, immediately ſent Wood and other Neceſſaries for their Relief, which were received with the utmoſt Gratitude, and will propably excite others to follow ſo laudable an Example.

Solomon tells us, it is better to go to the Houſe of Mourning than to the Houſe of Mirth.——It is certain that People abounding in Riches, and ſated with luxurious Enjoyments, are apt to forget the Diſtreſſes of their Fellow Creatures, or to form very faint, imperfect, unaffecting Conceptions of them.—Hence it is, that ſo little is done, by Perſons who have the Ability, and are not deſtitute of Humanity, or Compaſſion, for the Relief of thoſe unhappy Perſons, who without any Crime but being poor and unfortunate, are excluded from Society, cut off from the Comforts of Life, and rendered uſeleſs to their Families and Country. It is therefore to be wiſhed, that thoſe whom Heaven has bleſſed with Affluence, and will Judge for the uſe they have made of it, would more frequently viſit thoſe dreary Abodes of Indigence, Famine, and Wretchedneſs. We ſee, in this Inſtance, the good Effect of ſuch Viſits, tho' accidental; the Impreſſions made upon the Mind by ſenſible Objects of ſo affecting a Kind, have that Force which is neceſſary to rouſe our languid Virtues and call them into Action.

Our Saviour himſelf has told us his Eſtimation of our Conduct in this Reſpect.—"Come ye bleſſed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Foundation of the World. For I was an hungred and ye gave me Meat; I was thirſty and ye gave me Drink: I was a Stranger, and ye took me in: naked, and ye clothed me: I was Sick and ye viſited me: I was in Priſon, and ye came unto me. Then ſhall the Righteous anſwer,—Lord when ſaw we thee an hungred and fed thee? or thirſty and gave thee Drink? when ſaw we thee a Stranger, and took thee in, or naked and cloathed thee? or when ſaw we thee Sick, or in Priſon and came unto thee? and the King ſhall anſwer,——Verily I ſay unto you, inaſmuch as ye have done it to one of the leaſt of theſe my Brethren, ye have done it unto me. He ſhall ſay alſo unto them on his left Hand—Depart from me ye curſed into everlaſting Fire, prepared for the Devil and his Angels."

"For I was an hungred and ye gave me no Meat; I was a Stranger, and ye took me not in: naked and ye clothed me not: Sick, and in Priſon, and ye viſited me not. Then ſhall they alſo anſwer him——Lord, when ſaw we the an hungred, or athirſt, or a Stranger, or naked, or Sick, or in Priſon, and did not miniſter unto thee?—He ſhall anſwer them——Verily I ſay unto you, inaſmuch as ye did it not to one of the leaſt of theſe, ye did it not to me. And theſe ſhall go away into everlaſting Puniſhment: but the Righteous into Life eternal." Surely theſe Declarations, of him who is the Foundation of the Chriſtian's Hope, are of inconceivable Moment to all Chriſtians. But if ſuch is the Guilt of neglecting to relieve our Brethren in Diſtreſs, when we have Ability to do it, what is the Guilt of thoſe who unjuſtly or needleſsly plunge them into it, and uſe that very power which was given them to do Good, to the Perpetration of Evil, and the Indulgence of a Diſpoſition to Uncharitableneſs and Cruelty, which ſeems to be in a peculiar Manner, offenſive to God, and hurtful to Mankind?

At the Place of Execution the Criminals ſeem'd reſign'd to their Fate. Crawford, Carrol, and the Negro Woman, ſaid little or nothing, and appear'd much terrified at the Approach of Death; but Williams ſpoke ſome Time to the People, adviſed them to ſhun the vicious Courſes that had brought him to ſo ſhameful an End, and acknowledged the Juſtice of his Puniſhment.

The printed Papers, ſaid to contain the Account they gave of themſelves, was to the following Purpoſe,

John Carrol of Drogheda in Ireland, an elderly Man,—to the beſt of his Knowledge—had committed other Faults beſides that for which he was to die.—Theſe he confeſſed to his Maker, before whom he was going to appear, and with Horror anſwer for his heinous Crimes, for which he was now juſtly to ſuffer,—but truſted in God only for Remiſſion, and died in the Roman Catholic Faith.

Iſaac Crawford, aged 22 Years, born in the Pariſh of Glendermot in the County of Londonderry, Ireland, of poor, but honeſt Parents, was educated in, and ſtill profeſſed the Preſbyterian Faith—Having Diſputes with the Friends of his Wife, he left her and his Children, came to New-York an indented-Servant for 2 Years, was ſold to Leonard Liſpenard, Eſq; ſerved him faithfully for one Year in his Brewery—when getting acquainted with ſome vicious Countrymen and lewd Women—*he forgot his Hearts Joy and Children at Home*——plunged deeper and deeper in Guilt, and was inſenſibly led to commit Crimes which he ſhould before have ſhuddered at the Thoughts of—The Succeſs of ſome Villanies encouraged him to commit others, till he had merited the Puniſhment which had now overtaken him, and was to put an End to his Crimes and Life together. He denied having committed any capital Crime in his own Country or in this, except thoſe for which he was to die,—was ſincerely penitent, and hoped for Mercy from God's infinite Goodneſs,—ſaid that tho' but young he had had enough of this troubleſome World, hoped he had made his Peace, and ſhould go to a better—Was thankful that he had not been diſturbed by the Priſoners after his Condemnation, and had been aſſiſted in preparing for a future State.

Theſe 3 Men, on the 14th of laſt Month broke out of Goal, and the ſame Night broke open and robb'd a Houſe at Greenwich, the Brewery of Alderman Leſpenard, and a Stable from which they ſtole three Horſes, Saddles and Bridles, with which they were taken about 30 Miles from N. York, [illegible] mentioned in the Papers; they were indicted for Burglary, and Horſe Stealing, and found guilty on both Indictments.

The Negro——it is ſaid was about 17 Years of Age, and confeſſed ſhe had committed a Theft of £.5, before the Theft and Burglary for which ſhe ſuffered. They were all hanged together.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.

Laſt Week Colonel George Croghan, arrived here from the Illinois, by the Way of New-Orleans, Penſacola and New-York.—And we have the Pleaſure of informing our Readers, that this Gentleman has not only happily confirmed the Peace he made the Year before, with the numerous Tribes which compoſed the Weſtern Confederacy; but he has adjuſted, on Terms very beneficial to his Majeſty's Intereſt, the great Conteſt which ſubſiſted between the Northern and Weſtern Confederacy.

A few Days ago, a young Man, an Apprentice to a Ship Carpenter, in the Liberties of this City, unhappily fell from the Scaffold of a Veſſel on the Stocks, by which he was inſtantaneouſly killed.

About a Fortnight ago, the Wife of an old Gentleman of this City, who is now upwards of 84 Years of Age, took her Flight from this World to the World of Spirits, and her Huſband affectionately followed her to the Grave on Crutches;—ſince which, he has had the Reſolution to take to his Arms, by Marriage, a young, vigorous Nymph of Twenty five, who kindly conſented to ſupply the Place of the deceaſed Matron. May they enjoy all *poſſible* nuptial Felicities!

BOSTON, February 12.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Barbados to his Friend in Boſton, dated 8th January, 1767. viz.

WE had on the evening of the 27th ult. at nine o'clock a fire, it broke out in a large old wooden ſtore at the eaſt end of our town, the wind being very high at N. E. and many wooden houſes lumber-yards and cooper ſhops adjoining, and near thereto (and our town being in no preparations to extinguiſh the flames) it ſpread every way by ſix o'clock the next morning; notwithſtanding we blew up ten or fifteen houſes, it conſumed forty or fifty dwelling-houſes, and twice as many ſtores, with a conſiderable quantity of proviſions, and many hundred thouſand feet of lumber, boards, plank and joiſts, hoops, ſtaves heading, ſhingles, and many hundred rum and ſugar caſks, and goods: the loſs on the whole is very great; ſome ſingle perſons loſt from 4000l. to 7000l. our currency, a piece; and the loſs fell on many that ſuffered in the laſt fire in May; and indeed the whole town is nearly ruined by theſe two fires.——

We hear from Worceſter, that on laſt Lord's Day the Choriſter in St. Martin's, and a Number of ſuperſtitious Bigots that could not diſtinguiſh Pſalm Tunes from Jiggs, took it to be a Jigg, and thereupon danc'd out of the Houſe, whether for Conſcience ſake or a party Spirit, we leave to the candid Reader to judge.

From the St. Chriſtopher's Gazette, January 7.

By the Sloop Betſey, Capt. Gibbs, who in her paſſage from Martinico, touched at Barbadoes, we have an Account that on Saturday the 27th ult. a terrible Fire happened at Bridgetown, which in a little Time conſumed upwards of 170 Houſes, and had it not been for the Activity of the Seamen in the Harbour, the Church and every Building in that unfortunate Town muſt have been deſtroyed.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Waterford, to his Friend in Dublin, dated October 18.

"As I was on a party of pleaſure, with ſome friends, going Paſſage, the wind blowing hard at S. S. W. we preceived a large Whitehaven veſſel, with her ſails furled, and ſeemingly in diſtreſs; and perceiving no body on board we made up to her, and hailed her; but receiving no anſwer, we ventured to go on board, where we found a parcel of poor women lying in a fever, quite delirious, and not able to give any account of themſelves, whom we relieved as well as we could, with what neceſſaries our little veſſel afforded.

"Upon ſearching further we found the Cocket of the veſſel, which diſcovered her to be the tranſport ſhip, Capt. Ford, commander, bound for Eaſt Florida from Dublin, with 150 convicts on board. By all appearance, we ſuppoſe the hands have been murdered and thrown overboard, as we found on board their compaſs, quadrants, clothes, &c.

"Upon coming into the harbour, we gave notice of it to the officers in the Cuſtomhouſe, who immediately went and bro't her in here."

HARTFORD, February 16.

On the third Day of laſt Month died at Wilton, a Pariſh belonging to Norwalk, the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM GAYLORD, Paſtor of the Church in ſaid Pariſh, in the 58th Year of his Age, and 34th Year of his Miniſtry—He died with a convulſive or an apoplectic Diſeaſe. He was the eldeſt Son of Deacon William Gaylord of Hartford, who ſtill ſurvives, and is in the 89th Year of his Age.

Laſt Week nine valuable Horſes, owned by Mr. Samuel Smith of Amenia, fell through the Ice at the little River in Middletown, and one Mr. Robert M'Clieve, who was driving them acroſs the River, narrowly eſcaped being drowned, as he was in the midſt of the Drove when they fell in, but was providentially preſerved on a ſmall Cake of Ice, till he was relieved. The Horſes were all got out, with a good Deal of Difficulty, but were very much jam'd and bruized Inſtances of this Nature happen ſo frequently, that People ought to be very careful in croſing Rivers on the Ice, at this Seaſon.——A few Nights ago one Mr. Loomis of Windſor, loſt a valuable Mare under the Ice at our Ferry.

ADVERTIZEMENT.

AS I gave the Publick reeſon to expeckt that I would publiſh ſum more *Facts* verry ſoon, I beg leeve heerby to acquainte your Reeders, and others whom it doth or may conſarn, that I deſine to have printed in your Paper a Chapteer upon *Facts* every Munth in the yeer, (the Munth of May only excepted) Intitled, *Real Truths and Sartane Facts*, which I hope may be made extenſiſly uſefull to all his magiſtys leege Subjexs in America; and that I am now poſſeſſed of *Sartane Facts*, ſuffiſhant for eleven Chapturs, (all which I had from our Debbetee) which will compleete one intier Yeer according to the plan propoſed, and that notwithſtanding the manny Fleers and Geers I have met with from ſum on Account of my Spellin, which if it ſhould not perfecktly agre to the rules laid down in the Spellin Book, I hope my more kanded Reeders will excuſe, as I am a Mekannick; and remembeer that *real Truths and Sartane Facts*, tho' cummin from a poor laburring Man, ought not to be diſpis'd, and the public may rely upon it I will entertane them with nothing but *real Truths and Sartane Facts*, unleſs our Debbetee thrugh meer Inadvertency ſhould miſremembur, for I can avowch for his Veraſſity. I may purhaps now and then give you a Chaptur extrodinary, containing my own Oppinyon upon the Facts contaoned in the preceding Chapturs.

PLAIND FACTS.

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina) Dec. 5.

BY Capt. Henderſon from Penſacola, we learn, That a moſt terrible Hurricane was felt there on the 22d of October which had done much Damage as well on ſhore as in the Harbour: That the Gale began at E. S. E., was extremely violent from about 10 o'clock at Night till 6 in the Morning, when, the Wind ſhifting to the W. S. W. it abated: That only four Veſſels rode it out, not without receiving ſome Damage; and all the reſt were driven aſhore, viz. the Brig Rebecca, Robert Craig, Maſter, from this Port; a Brig from the Bay of Honduras, belonging to Jamaica, four of whoſe Hands and the Owner's Son were drowned; four Schooners and one Sloop, all of which were entirely loſt, except one of the Schooners (a Man of War's Tender) that was likely to be got off. That on the 2d Inſt. his Majeſty's Ship the Ferret, commanded by Capt. Murray, came in there from a Cruiſe, entirely diſmaſted: And that five very rich Spaniſh Galleons from La Vera Cruz, bound for Havanna and Old Spain, were drove on ſhore in the Bay of St. Bernard, W. and S. of Penſacola, ſome Time before the Hurricane of the 22d of October, to whoſe Relief a Veſſel had been ſent from New-Orleans, but was ſuppoſed to be loſt; whereupon the Adventure Man of War, commanded by Capt. Fitzherbet, ſailed from Penſacola the 11th of November, to give them all poſſible Aſſiſtance.

Aaron Bull, being

lately appointed to Collect that Part of the Town Rate, for the Year 1763, that Mr. Abraham Beach was then appointed to gather. Said BULL deſires thoſe in Arrears, to diſcharge the ſame by the 20th Day of February Inſtant.——All thoſe that neglect to comply with the above Requeſt, may expect to pay what the Law allows in ſuch Caſes for Travel, &c.

Said BULL, alſo deſires every One indebted to him, in ſmall Debts, to diſcharge them immediately.

To be ſold at public

Vendue, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Aaron Biſſel, Innholder in Windſor, on the firſt Tueſday of March next;

ALL the Real and Perſonal Eſtate of Charles Rockwel, an inſolvent Debtor (unleſs the major Part of the Creditors in Number and Value ſhall order otherwiſe) ſaid Vendue to begin at one of the Clock in the Afternoon.

AARON BISSEL,
BENONIA OLCOTT, } Truſtees.
ELISHA PITKIN,

Taken up in the Great

River about three Weeks ſince, a Sawmill-Wheel, with an old Shaft, about 16 Feet in Length, and a new Rim. The Owner may have it again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to JOSEPH BIGELOW.

Hartford, Feb. 2d, 1767.

BEAVER-HATTS

(of the beſt Quality, made by Jonathan Roberts, a noted Workman) TO BE SOLD

By Caleb Bull, at his

Store in Hartford, at 27s. Caſh, or 30s. in Country Produce in Hand; good Sole-Leather at 1s. 4d per lb. for Caſh only; the beſt of Bohea-Tea, at 5s 4d. the ſingle Pound, and at 5s. to thoſe that purchaſe 20 lb. at a Time. Alſo, European and India Goods, at a leſs Advance (from the Prime Coſt) than they were ever ſold for by ſaid BULL.

Run-away from the

Rev. John-Frederick Rees of Cloverack, on the Firſt of January laſt, a Molatto Negro Man, named Criſpus Crof, about Six Feet high, raw-bon'd, had on a dark brown long friz'd Coat, half worn felt Hatt, red Indian Stockings, knock-kneed, ſpeaks good Engliſh, writes and reads well, he pretends to underſtand the Fulling Buſineſs; he was bought of one Harris near Rhode-Iſland. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Slave, and bring him to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive Five Pounds New-York Currency reward, and all reaſonable Charges. Feb. 2. 1767.

Litchfield County, ſs. }
Sharon. }

Notice is hereby gi-

ven, That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Samuel Dinſmore, of Litchfield, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and conceal'd Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, and the Conſtables in this Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Dinſmore, for the Uſe of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Samuel Dinſmore ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 24th Day of January Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, January 24th, 1767.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Colony of Connecticut, ſs. }
Hartford County, }
January 28th, 1767. }

Public Notice is here-

by given, that upon Application made in Writing to JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for Hartford County, by One of the Creditors of Thomas Norton of Farmington, in ſaid County, an abſconded, and an Inſolvent Debtor, that purſuant to an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe and Benefit of their Creditors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate and Effects of the ſaid Thomas Norton to be attached, ſeized and taken, and that unleſs the ſaid Thomas ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors &c. All the Eſtate ordered to be ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

JABEZ HAMLIN.

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Grummon, of Sharon an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby Notify all the Creditors of the ſaid John Grummon, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on the 2d and third Tueſdays of February next, at the Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to attend and ſettle their Accounts. All Accounts muſt be duly authenticated, that are againſt ſaid Eſtate.

Sharon, Jan. 21, 1767.
Daniel Griſwold
Joſeph Landers, } Truſtees
John Canfield,

We the Subſcribers

appointed by the Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Sharon, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Eliſha Forbes, late of Canaan deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby (once more) give public Notice, that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs, on the third Tueſday of February Inſtant, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Widow Hannah Forbes in ſaid Canaan. Thoſe that neglect to bring in their Accounts, by that Time, will not have them allowed, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make Pay, by ſaid 3d Tueſday, or they will be ſued without further Notice, as this is the third and laſt Time of aſking.

John Franklin,
Abiel Fellows, } Commiſſioners
Timothy Moſes,

County of Litchfield, ſs. }
Goſhen, Feb. 2, 1767. }

The Sickneſs & Death

of Mr. Hill, one of the Truſtees of the Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton, of ſaid Goſhen, an Inſolvent Debtor, having obſtructed the Proceedings, propoſed in their late Advertiſement in this Paper: The ſurviving Truſtees, hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to meet (if they ſee Cauſe) at the Dwelling Houſe of Samuel Naſh, Eſq; in ſaid Goſhen, on the 23d Day of February Inſtant, to exhibit their Claims, and join in the Management and Diſpoſal of ſaid Eſtate, according to Law.

SAMUEL NASH,
JEDIDIAH STRONG, } Truſtees

To be ſold at public

Vendue, at the Dwelling Houſe of Abel Foſter, Inn-holder, in Windſor, on the 1ſt Monday in March next, at One o'Clock Afternoon;

ALL the Real and Perſonal Eſtate of Nathaniel Davis, Joſiah Stanclif and Jonathan Buckland, Inſolvent Debtors, unleſs the major Part of the Creditors, in Number and Value, ſhall agree otherwiſe.

AARON BISSEL,
ABIEL ABBOT, } Truſtees.
DAVID BISSEL.

To be ſold on Board the

Schooner Squirrell,

EPHRIAM BARTLETT, Maſter,
Now lying at Hartford;

CHOICE fatt Mackrell---Dry Cod-Fiſh---Pickled Cod-Fiſh Blubber--White-Lead--Brimſtone Powder and Shot----Salt---IRON WARE---Such as Tea-Kettles---Dogs---Baſons---Skilletts-- Spiders Small Kettles——Some Engliſh GOODS, &c.

For the above Articles, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Tobacco, Flax, Cheeſe, Butter, Hog's Fatt, &c. will be taken for Pay

---

Juſt Publiſhed,
And to be ſold by the Printer hereof.

Some Poetical Tho'ts,

Occaſioned by the late PUBLIC REJOICINGS at HARTFORD, on the News of the Repeal of the STAMP-ACT.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1767. Numb. 113.

THE
Connecticut
AND
WEEKLY
COURANT;
THE
ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

Mr. GREEN,

By giving the following a Place in your next, you will certainly oblige ſome, and 'tis hoped, not diſoblige any of your Friends and good Cuſtomers.

THE Object of Phyſic, in the human Body, according to the incomparable BOERHAAVE, is Life, Health, Diſeaſe, and Death, with the Cauſes from whence they ariſe, & the Means by which they are to be regulated, reſtored or prevented. Phyſic is therefore the Science or Knowledge of thoſe Things, by whoſe Application and Effects, Health may be preſerved when preſent, and reſtored when loſt. Hence the Neceſſity, Uſefulneſs and Dignity, are ſufficiently apparent. From mature Conſideration whereof, the Practitioners in Phyſic and Surgery in Litchfield County, were induced to convene and incorporate, by the Name of, *The medical Corporation, in Litchfield County.* And after being properly organiz'd, by chooſing a Preſident, Clerk, &c. unanimouſly came into the following Reſolves, viz.

I. We the Subſcribers, Members of the *Medical Corporation in Litchfield County*, do covenant and engage, to and with each other; that (acting on the Principles of Honor, Honeſty and Fidelity) we will treat one another in a friendly and honorable Manner, not taking any Advantage, one of another, in our Profeſſions or Practice, that may tend to the Hurt or Detriment of any Member of this Corporation, either in his Intereſt or Character, whereby Contempt or Reproach may be brought on worthy Practitioners, and true medical Knowledge. And any Member who ſhall be found guilty of a Violation of the above Engagement, after a fair Trial, and refuſing to heal and accommodate the ſame, ſhall be deemed unworthy to be continued a Member of this Corporation, and denied all the Privileges and Benefits of the ſame.

II. That for the future, all and every Candidate for Practice, either Apprentice to any Phyſician, or Surgeon within this County, or Stranger, or Foreigner, coming into the County, ſhall ſubmit himſelf to an Examination by this Corporation, or a Committee choſen and appointed for that Purpoſe, by the Corporation, and abide their Determination (unleſs ſuch Stranger or Foreigner ſhall be able to produce ſufficient Credentials of his Knowledge and Skill in Phyſic or Surgery, according as he ſhall profeſs) on Pain of the higheſt Diſpleaſure and Neglect (as Practitioners in either of the above-mentioned Arts) of all and every Member of this Corporation.

III. That any reputable Phyſician, or Surgeon, belonging to any other County within this, or any other Government, upon proper Application and Deſire, ſhall be admitted a Member of this Corporation, and entituled to all the Privileges and Immunities of the ſame, upon Condition of his conforming himſelf to the Rules and Orders made, eſtabliſhed, and obſerved by the Corporation.

IV. That (if found neceſſary) a Committee ſhall be choſen and appointed, to whom Candidates for Admiſſion to Practice may apply, and be examined: And ſaid Committee ſhall make Report of the Performances of ſuch Candidate, or Candidates to the Corporation, for their Acceptance or Diſapprobation.

V. That when any Candidate for Practice has been examined as aforeſaid, and admitted, a Certificate thereof ſhall be given or preſented to him, ſigned by the Preſident, in the Name and Behalf of the Corporation, and atteſted by the Clerk.

VI. That it ſhall be the Duty of every Member, carefully and duly to obſerve and minute every rare and uncommon Occurrence, either in the Phænomena of Diſeaſes, or Operation of Medicines, and communicate the ſame, together with his Sentiments of the Cauſe, and the *Methodus Medendi* which ſucceeded, to the Relief of the Patient (if any) but if altogether at a Loſs how to account for the Appearance, ſhall (after having given a regular Hiſtory thereof) have Liberty to propound it to the Corporation by way of Query, for their Conſideration and Diſcuſſion.

VII. That it be recommended to each and every Member of this Corporation, as a Thing deſireable, and greatly tending to the Advancement of true medical Knowledge; that they may make at each Convention, a ſhort Diſſertation upon ſome one of the ſeveral Branches of Phyſic or Surgery upon ſolid and true philoſophic Principles.

VIII. That this Convention ſhall be held at the Court-Houſe in *Litchfield*, twice in a Year, viz. On the ſecond Tueſdays of June and January, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon on ſaid Days, and that the Preſident and Clerk ſhall be choſen annually, at our Convention in January.

Subſcribed by,

Timothy Collens, Eſq;
Cyrus Marſh, Eſq;
**Agur Tomlinſon*, Eſq;
Joſhua Porter, Eſq;
**Benjamin Warner*,
Joſeph Perry,
Andrew Graham,
John Meigs,
Seth Bird,
Eliſha Sill,
Eliſha Baker,
John Carrington,
Simeon Smith,
William Abernethy,
**James Potter*,
**Eraſtus Sergeant*,
Ebenezer Man,
Ephraim Guitteau,
Joel Soper,
Joſeph Hopkins,
George Hurd,
John Spalding,
L uel Wheeler,
John Calhoun,
Oliver Fuller,
Abiram Peet,
Samuel Catlin,
Benjamin Hawley,
Reubin Smith,
* *Ebenezer Beardſley*,
Thomas Ranney.

Since the foregoing Reſolves, the Corporation have thought proper, and accordingly appointed, at each Convention, a certain Number to prepare Diſſertations againſt the next; and alſo determined that the Examination be performed before the Corporation, by Examiners choſen at each Convention, for that Purpoſe. In Conſequence of theſe Reſolutions, two young Gentlemen, viz. Ebenezer Beardſley and Thomas Ranney, offered themſelves at our laſt Meeting in January, were examined, accepted and made free of this Corporation.

And as the Corporation was influenced to theſe Meaſures principally from Motives of public Good, they would humbly hope to meet the Smiles and Approbation of the Public; and that Gentlemen of the Faculty, of ſuperior Abilities, in other Parts of the Colony, will candidly accept and improve on theſe Hints, or ſtrike out ſome better and more effectual Method to advance medical Knowledge; and diſcountenance the Growth and Increaſe of Ignorant Pretenders to the healing Art.

N. B. Thoſe Gentlemen that have an Aſteriſm (*) prefixed to their Names, belong out of the County.

Hartford, [illegible] Feb. 1767.

Mr. GREEN,

As the Opinions and Obſervations of Mankind (differently affected by oppoſite Intereſts, and conſequently on contrary Purſuits) relative to natural Phænomena and the Conduct of Fellow-Subjects, eſpecially in important Matters, and high Life, are vaſtly various; and ſometimes the Principles and particular Deſign upon which the more wiſe and powerful may act, ſo intricate and miſterious, that even much Study and Pains will not always afford a ſatisfactory Reſolution: Therefore, to ſuggeſt a Tho't, to conciliate the anxious Minds of ſome few (too ready to imagine ſome partial Deficiency, or ominous Solecism in the natural & moral World, and in Conſequence thereof, inadvertently utter and publiſh their impious Complaints of Injuries and Loſs where none are ſuſtained) and to inculcate within your Sphere, a pacific Diſpoſition and Fondneſs to philoſophize upon, and improve to Advantage, whatever inevitably occurs, however unintelligible or unwelcome at the firſt Glimpſe; pleaſe to inſert the following Extract of a Letter from Litchfield County, dated 8th January, 1767.

——"LAST Monday a foggy Morning introduced a cold, rainy Day; when the watery Particles congealing to whatever obſtructed their Decent or Paſſage, covered the Fields, Streets, Buildings, &c. with a Pavement or Wall of ſolid Ice——The ſmalleſt Branches of Trees and Shrubs, grew to the Size of Ox-Goads in few Hours; 'til unable longer to ſupport the exceſſive Load, many broke, and more bent to the Ground; (thus there fell Hail-ſtones of ſome hundred Pounds Weight, and ſeveral Yards in Circumference) and in many Places rendered the Roads impaſſable.——Next Morning the Cold abating and Rain increaſing, the Streams ſwelled (without overflowing their Banks) to a prodigious Heighth, beyond the Memory of Man;

which in their reſiſtleſs Career, ſwept away Headlong, innumerable uſeful Mills, coſtly Dams, and important Bridges, down the Current of Time, into the great atlantic Common, but happily did no Damage, becauſe "*Actus Dei Nemini facit Injuriam.*"

Whatever is, is right, is beſt:
By Man alone, Man is oppreſs'd!
Tempeſts and Storms, wild Hurricanes,
With riſing Floods and falling Rains,
Upon no hoſtile Errand come;
Each proſtrate Tree, each floating Dome.
The Stars above, and Fiends below
Ungrateful Man (averſe to know!)
Each in its Way His Praiſes ſings
Who holds the Scale of Time & Things.
Fate, Nature, Chance, and all Events,
Controul'd by ſovereign Providence,
Obey his Will—Proclaim his Might,
And prove—WHATEVER IS, IS RIGHT.

To Mr. PLAIND FACTS.

SIR,

I Perceive by a late Advertiſement, that you intend to entertain the Publick, with a periodical Paper, containing plain and certain Facts relating to State Affairs, and to interſperſe ſome Opinions and Obſervations of your own upon them.——I muſt confeſs that I am not diſpleaſed with the Publication of any Facts that tend to promote the public Intereſts, by detecting the Views of deſigning Men, or opening the Eyes of the Ignorant; but the Scheme you have propoſed, may be productive of Miſchief rather than Benefit to the Public, unleſs executed with Caution. A Word of Advice from a Friend to the Colony, to the Liberty of the Preſs, and to Yourſelf, I hope will be kindly received—and that Word is this,—*Beware of blowing up the Flames of Party Spirit, to an higher Degree than they have hitherto riſen, and thereby introducing greater Evils than thoſe which conſiſt in an unequal Diviſion of Judges and Magiſtrates in the different Parts of the Colony.*—Notwithſtanding your firſt Performance appeared in an affected illiterate Dreſs, yet there was ſomething ſo droll add ſarcaſtic in ſome Parts of it, that I plainly perceive, that eleven Chapters more wrote in the ſame Spirit (if not duly and prudently reſtrained) will tend to make ſome very odious Diſtinctions in the Colony. GOD knows we have had Diſtinctions enough already—Calviniſm and Arminianiſm, have for ſeveral Years loſt their theological Meaning, and have been uſed moſtly in a political Senſe.—But this was in ſome Meaſure tolerable, in as much as the Men claſſed and diſtinguiſhed by them were not confined to, or conſidered in any local Bounds; But if in Addition to this, the Great River is to be the Boundary of two contending Parties, we ſhall be in a Situation much more deplorable.——If the Weſt Side of the River, exceeding the Eaſt in Wealth and Numbers, can't afford its Proportion of Men, qualified for the important Stations of public Truſt, I am ſorry—and if they can afford their Proportion, and Faction has determined the Matter otherwiſe, I am ſorry.—The Facts you have related may be ſerviceable, and what you may hereafter relate, may be of uſe—but I beg of you to keep my Caution in View;—I ſee your Genius leads you ſo much to Sarcaſm and Ridicule, that tho' it may direct Some, it will ſo far nettle Others, as that it is eaſy to forſee, while Revenge and Envy, and ſeveral other fruitful Seeds of Reſentment have a Place in the human Breaſt, the Conſequences may be rather bad than good.

Mr. Plaind Facts, I wiſh you well, and hope what I have wrote, will be received with Kindneſs and Candor.

Your Humble Servant,

PLAIN TRUTH.

NEW-YORK, February 19.

Monday laſt arrived here the Lord Hyde Packet Boat, Capt. Goddard, in Eight Weeks, with the Mail from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, Dec. 2.

SOME Letters from Gibraltar mention, that the Dey of Algiers had revoked the orders for Engliſh veſſels to depart the harbour within a time limitted; but that the ſhips of no other nation had been ſuffered to remain.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia and the King of Pruſſia both intereſt themſelves in favor of the greek and diſſenting churches in Poland. They have each of them preſented a memorial, in which they ſet forth, that the ſaid churches have enjoyed an uninterrupted privilege for time immemorial, of profeſſing and practiſing their religion in that kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated December 1.

"The following anſwer made by the King of Poland to the repreſentations of the Empreſs of Ruſſia in favour of the proteſtants in that country, was tranſmitted to Madam Geoffrin.

"I have not forgot the obligations I am under to the Empreſs of Ruſſia, among the means which God Almighty made uſe of to raiſe me to the throne; but when I came to it I promiſed the exact obſervation of my religion throughout my kingdom. If I was weak enough to abandon it, my life and my throne would be expoſed to the reſentment of my ſubjects. I am threatened with forcible means to oblige me to do what is aſked of me, which would reduce me to an extremity equally unhappy. I perceive ſome danger in whatever reſolution I may take; but I had rather be expoſed to ſuch as my duty and honor induce me to make choice of; and from this time I join with my country in defence of our holy religion."

We hear that Lord Forteſcue has given orders to his ſteward to get all his lordſhip's corn threſh'd out, and ſold to the poor at South Moreton at four ſhillings and ſix pence per buſhel.

Yeſterday forenoon the Earl of Chatham had an hour's private conference with his Majeſty, at the Queen's Palace.

It is ſaid no ſuperior poſts in the army will for the future, be diſpoſed or exchanged, without the conſent and approbation of his majeſty.

We hear that half the 10,000l. prize is the property of the ſon of a butterman in Picadilla.

Wedneſday the undermentioned Noblemen and Gentlemen kiſſed his majeſty's hand on being promoted to the following poſts, viz.

His Grace the Duke of Ancaſtor to be Maſter of the Horſe to the King, in the room of the Earl of Hertford.

Colonel Harcourt to be Groom of the Bedchamber, in the room of Admiral Keppel.

Sir Edward Hawke firſt Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir Charles Saunders.

Sir Piercey Brett to be a Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Admiral Keppel.

Charles Jenkinſon, Eſq; a Lord of the Admiralty.

Theſe are to be relied on, and no more appointments were made on Wedneſday.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of the Engliſh Factory at Liſbon, to his Correſpondent in London, dated November 3.

——"There is a moſt aſtoniſhing change here within a ſhort time, with reſpect to religious matters: the Pope has loſt all his influence, and the Inquiſition dare not exerciſe their's. A book has been lately publiſhed here; where it is plainly ſet forth, that whenever the Pope deviates from his hierarchial dignity, the government of the church devolves entirely upon the Biſhops, as their reſpective diocees; and there are many inſinuations in this piece, that his Holineſs has been very fallible in this reſpect: In a word, it would not be at all ſurprizing to ſee a reformatian here in a ſhort time, and the Portugueze, from a bigotted, ignorant, ſuperſtitious people, become an enlightened, philoſophical race; for they are not naturally dull, but are lulled to this ſtate of inſenſibility by mere prieſtcraft. This would be a fortunate change for the Engliſh nation in general, and the factory in particular.

Friday noon the trials of the rioters ended at Norwich, when the following received ſentence of death, viz. Robert Roice, for beginning to demoliſh and pull down the New Mills in that city; John Crawforth, for beginning to demoliſh and pull down the dwelling houſe of Thomas Becker; James Flemming, John Hall, and David Long, for a like offence, at the dwelling-houſe of Robert Elwin, Baker; John Hall, and David Baker, a ſecond time capitally convicted, for demoliſhing the malt-houſe of John Clover, at Carrow; James Lincoln, Henry Nobbs, and James Codner, for beginning to demoliſh and pull down the dwelling-houſe of Richard Lubbock.

John Royce was alſo tried and found guilty by a ſpecial verdict, of being preſent with two other rioters, and encouraging and abetting them in demoliſhing and pulling down the New Mills; ſubject to the opinion of the judges, whether the ſaid John Royce is guilty within the meaning of the Riot Act of the 1ſt of George I.

Five others are to remain in priſon till next quarter ſeſſions for this City, or find bail for their appearance. Two are acquitted and diſcharged.

The petty Jury conſiſted of ſixty of the principal Manufacturers and Tradeſmen; fity nine of whom appeared in court on Tueſday morning.

We hear that the cauſe of the firſt ſeparation of the Rev. Meſſrs. Whitefield and Weſley, and of the difference which has appeared in their Doctrines for above theſe twenty years, being at length diſcovered by them to be about mere non-eſſentials in religion, they are going to accommodate matters between them, and to enter into a perfect agreement for the future; and that their preachers are to aſſiſt each other at their reſpective places of worſhip, as occaſion requires; ſo that the Tabernacle and Foundry are no longer to be conſidered as two diſtinct places, but as one. And it is thought they will find it very hard to perſuade their People to be of the ſame mind with themſelves, notwithſtanding it has been much laboured at by them of late.

BOSTON, February 19.

On Tueſday laſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by a large Majority, paſs'd a Reſolve that the Lieut. Governor, not being elected a Councellor, has by the Charter, no Right to a Seat at the Council-Board, with or without a Voice, while the Commander in Chief is in the Province.

We hear from Rutland Diſtrict, That on the 2d Inſtant a Number of Dogs were in Chaſe of a Deer, which run on John Colwell, Eſq'rs Houſe of that Place, and in his Fright fell off ſaid Houſe and broke his Neck,

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, Jan. 22.

In the ſevere cold Weather we had here the beginning of this Month, Brandy, Rum, Spirits of Hartſhorn, and Salt Volatile, were frozen. A more intenſe Cold is not remembered here, by the Settlers ſince 1749, nor by the Natives for more than 40 years paſt.

QUEBEC, January 12.

By Letters from Mount Lewis, of the 19th of November laſt, we learn, That they ſaw there, about that Time, at four o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Ball of Fire fall from the Heaven's to the Earth. Its Courſe, ſay they, was from Eaſt to Weſt; and in its Tail they obſerved a Writing, which one of the Letter Writers has painted *a la Nature*, ſays he; but the Characters are ſuch as no printing Types can repreſent, or we would have inſerted them. This Writer begs the Wiſe-Men and Sooth Sayers to inform him what this portends. It is thought, from its Tail, that it may prognoſticate a Sting.

NEW-YORK, February 19.

The public Prints brought by the Packet are in general very barren of Intelligence of any Importance: Our Advices by private Letters and Reports are, That his Majeſty's Ships now on this Station, are to continue here three Years longer:—That his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon is come over for the unhappy Pendergaſt, who was condemned in Dutcheſs County laſt Summer for High Treaſon:—That Mr. Thomas Cumming, who has the King's Patent to be Vendue Maſter for New-York, has ſent over a Deputation to Mr. John Alſop, Merchant of this City; but whether he will exerciſe that Office here, or try Titles with thoſe who now exerciſe it, is not for us to ſay:—That the Intelligence we had ſome Time ago of Brigadier General Stanwix, with his Lady and Family being loſt in their Paſſage from Ireland to England, is fully confirmed; and by whoſe Loſs a conſiderable Eſtate falls to a diſtant Relation:—And that the riotous Spirit ſo predominant in England, on Account of the Dearneſs of Proviſions, ſeems to ſubſide.——The Packet had a fine Paſſage, till ſhe came upon our Coaſt, where ſhe continued beating for near 3 Weeks before ſhe got in.

We hear from Woodbridge, that laſt Monday Evening a Chair-Houſe & Chair, with a Stable, and a good Quantity of Hay, were deſtroyed by Fire, by the Inadvertance of a Boy's going into the Stable with a Candle.

We are informed, there are now in this City, bought by one of our Butchers, from Connecticut, a Yoke of Oxen full 20 Hands high, and large in Proportion: 'Tis ſaid they coſt £. 100.

HARTFORD, February 23.

We hear from Middle-Haddam, that about 10 Days ago, One Miſs Spencer, a promiſing Young Woman, about 19 Years old, belonging to that Place, having been about four Miles from Home, to viſit her Siſter, and not returning ſo ſoon as was expected, a Meſſenger was ſent after her, who found her periſh'd, in the Ice, on a little River ſhe had to croſs, one of her Arms was out, by which, ſhe was found; ſhe had made her Viſit, and was coming Home. The Horſe ſhe rode, has not been found, and is ſuppoſed to have gone under the Ice.

(From the New-York Journal)

The following Note came by the Hartford Poſt.

We hear from the Colony of Connecticut, that a certain Gentleman, fairly choſen to an Office of Importance, by the Governor and Council, was ſet aſide for no other Objection, but what was as well known at the Time of the Choice, as at the Time of his being ſet aſide.

N. B. A very fine Example for F——n.

To be Sold, at the Houſe of

Jonathan Mygatt,

(in Eaſt-Hartford)

THE Whole of Watt's Works, 6 Vol. Flavel's Works.—Doddridge's Lectures—Cruden's Concordance——Hill's Sermons—Willard's Body of Divinity—Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts—Stackhouſe's Body of Divinity—The Importance of a religious Life—Gutherie's Tulley, concerning the Character and Qualifications of an Orator——Walker's Sermons—The Oeconomy of Human Life—Hebrew Grammar—Ames Madulla—Baxter's Confeſſion of Faith—Immanuel, or a Diſcovery of true Religion—Six Volumes of Mayer's Commentary on the Old and New Teſtaments.—Bellamy's Sermons, on the Divinity of Chriſt, and the Melenium—Bulkly on Infant Baptiſm—Chriſtian Inſtitute—Clark, on the Promiſes—How's Sermons—Earſkine's Sermons 3 Vol.—Berryſtreet's Sermons, 2 Vol.—Dr. Owen's Works—Henry on the Sacrament—A Church Hiſtory, 4 Vol.—Cole's Sovereignty—The Devout Companion—Joſephus at Large—Spinckes's Sick Man viſited——Dr. Mather's Directions for a Candidate of the Miniſtry—A Number of American Magazines—A Variety of Pamphlets.

Whereas Mr. Caleb

Bull of Hartford, hath ſeen fit to advertiſe in the Hartford News-Paper, Beaver Hatts, of the beſt Quality, to be ſold by ſaid Bull, made by Jonathan Roberts, a noted Workman:——the Public are hereby notified, that ſaid Hatts were made of Fur found by ſaid Bull, and by his ſpecial Order, were made with ſeven Ounces in a Hat, inſtead of eight Ounces, the common Rule, notwithſtanding the Fur was bad, and I adviſed ſaid Bull to mix a great Part of the Fur with Rackoon, as not fit for Beaver Hats.——This I am obliged to inform the Publick of, to ſave my Credit.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Colony of Connecticut. }
Feb. 16th, A, D. 1767. }

Whereas purſuant to

An Act or Law of ſaid Colony, Entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Ezra Burnham of Hartford, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value hath this Day exhibited their Petition with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, and Seth Wetmore, Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his Creditors agreeable to ſaid Act. Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Ezra Burnham, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Saylor, Innholder in Middletown, on the 16th Day of March next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Ezra Burnham ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Honorable JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, Truſtees of Eſtate of Moſes Burnham, of ſaid Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor.——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Moſes Burnham, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Flagg, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 10th of March next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Feb. 23, 1767.
John Coleman, }
William Tiley, } Truſtees.
Pantry Jones, }

Colony of Connecticut. }
Hartford County, ſs. }

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees of the Eſtate of William Hurlburd, of Suffield (an inſolvent Debtor) do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid William Hurlburd, to exhibit their Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to us, on the 2d Tueſday of March next, at 1 o'Clock Afternoon, at the Houſe of Silas Kent, in ſaid Suffield, in order to receive their reſpective Proportions of ſaid Eſtate——agreeable to an Act of this Colony, entituled, 'An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c.'

Graves Loomis, }
James Harmon, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Harmon, }

The Creditors of Mr.

George Wood of Somers, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet the Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Robert Peaſe, Inn-holder in ſaid Somers, on Tueſday, the 17th Day of March next, at 10 o'Clock A. M. And thoſe Creditors that have not brought in and prov'd their Accounts, are deſired to do it at or before that Time, otherwiſe they will be debarred from receiving any Part of their Debt.

Somers, Feb. 16, 1767.

Litchfield County, ſs. }
Sharon. }

Notice is hereby gi-

ven, That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Bildad Phelps, of Canaan in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, & the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, to attach, ſeize & take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Bildad Phelps, for the Uſe of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Bildad ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date hereof, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors, for the Payment of the ſame, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attach'd, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Dated at Sharon, the 19th of January, 1767.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

TO BE SOLD

At public Vendue,

at the Dwelling-Houſe, late Mr. Samuel Roots, in Farmington, on the 19th Day of March next, to begin at one o'Clock Afternoon;

ABOUT Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of good Land, all incloſed within good Fence, and about one Half of it clear'd fit for Plowing, Paſturing and Mowing, off which may be cut annually, about Forty Tons of good Engliſh Hay, on which is a large Dwelling-Houſe, with Four good Rooms below and two above Stairs, well finiſhed; and one ſmall Dwelling-Houſe and large Barn, a Corn-Houſe, with a Syder-Mill, and Houſe to the ſame, with a good Orchard on the ſame; the other Half of ſaid Land is well timber'd, it being the Houſe, Farm, &c. that lately belong'd to Mr. Samuel Root of Farmington, and ſituate in the Pariſh of Panthorn, in ſaid Farmington: The Conditions of Sale will be ſeen at the Opening of ſaid Vendue, and an indiſputable Title will be given to the ſame, by

Feb. 18th, 1767.
JONATHAN BROWN, of Rye.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.
To the CONJURER.

THOUGH No Body has taken upon him to defend himſelf from the crimes and miſdemeanors continually laid to his charge, and ſays every thing is imputed to him, which Every Body denies, Some Body begs leave to differ from him, and will venture to aſſert, that I am much oftener accuſed; and even of doing the miſchief which No Body owns.

From the greateſt crimes, to the ſmalleſt miſdemeanors, the accuſation is againſt me. If the great affairs of the nation are ill conducted, Some Body is at the bottom of all this. If a bad peace is concluded, Some Body was to blame greatly in that affair, and make no ſcruple to add Some Body is the richer for it. If Any Body gets a place, Some Body has got it for him, when perhaps it was given him, and No Body aſked it. If a houſe is ſet on fire, Some Body is immediately accuſed. If any miſchief is done in a private family, Some Body muſt have done it. If any thing is broken, and Every Body denies it, Some Body muſt have done it, though it may have fallen of itſelf, and No Body broke it. If any thing is out of its place, Some Body muſt know where it is, though perhaps No Body can tell. If Any Body is married, Some Body made this match. In ſhort, nothing is done, that is not laid to my charge. And then I am expected to be a mere drudge, and to do every thing that is Any Body's buſineſs. If any ſcheme is to be propoſed, Every Body wiſhes Some Body would do it. If any thing is wanted to be done, it is wiſhed that Some Body would ſet about it. If Any Body wants any trifling thing, to ride or walk, or go any where, they cry, will Some Body come with me, when perhaps No Body is inclined. Every Body always ſays, will Some Body do this, or go there, or come here, when Any Body may do it, or perhaps No Body ought to do it. Will Some Body call a Servant; will Some Body ſtir the fire; or if it is out, Some Body muſt light it again. If Any Body comes to make a viſit, and Every Body is buſy, Some Body muſt go down, and then to tell him No Body can come to him.

Thus, Sir, am I accuſed of doing every piece of miſchief, and expected to do every piece of buſineſs. I think therefore, Some Body has more reaſon to complain than No Body, for when No Body is accuſed, I don't think Any Body can take it ill; but when Some Body is ſaid to be certainly the tranſgreſſor, Every Body may take it to himſelf. I do not mean to ſay that I never do any thing wrong, but Every Body does wrong too ſometimes; and ſometimes No Body ought to be accuſed ſo ſeverely, of what Any Body may do. But I have ſaid enough to prove the ſituation I am in; and though No Body finds fault with your paper, and Every Body commends it, and Any Body may have it, yet none finds himſelf more amuſed by it, and thinks it more pleaſing than,

Yours, SOMEBODY.

THE Creditors of Samuel Holman, of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby inform'd, that a firſt Dividend of the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate is made, and therefore they are deſired to meet and receive the ſame, on Monday the 23d Inſtant, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the Eaſt-Side of the Great-River.

Hartford, February 16th, 1767.

Ruſsel Woodbridge,
Joseph Maken,
John Coleman, } Truſtees.

Tyringham, Auguſt the 10th, 1766.

Notice is hereby given to all Perſons, that for divers Reaſons, I the Subſcriber do forewarn all Manner of Perſons truſting my Wife Anne Orton, any Sum or Sums of Money, or any Thing elſe whatſoever, as I will not pay any Debt which ſhe ſhall or may contract after the Date hereof. Given under my Hand, the Day and Date above-mentioned.

THOMAS ORTON, junr.

We the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Job Ellſworth, of Windſor, an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby Notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Job Ellſworth, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on the 2d Tueſday of March next, at the Houſe of Aaron Biſſell, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees.——Said Truſtees alſo give Notice, that all the Eſtate of ſaid Ellſworth will be ſold at public Vendue, at the above Place, on the fourth Tueſday of the ſame Month, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, unleſs the Major Part of the Creditors in Number and Value, ſhall order otherwiſe.

Aaron Biſſell,
William Biſſell,
David Biſſell, } Truſtees.

We, the Subſcribers, being by the Honorable Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Sharon, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Thomas Chapman, late of Kent, Deceaſed, to receive and examine all the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, and to ſee how ſuch Claims are made out, and evidenced, which Eſtate is repreſented inſolvent;—whereupon we do hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors that we ſhall attend to hear and examine ſaid Claims, on the ſecond Thurſdays of March and April next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Spooner, in ſaid Kent, begining at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue until Night on each of ſaid Days. Dated in Kent, this 29th of January, A. D. 1767.

JOSIAH FINNEY,
JIREH SWIFT, } Commiſſioners.

Litchfield County, ſs.
Sharon. }

Notice is hereby given, That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Micah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, & the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns this Colony, to attach, ſeize & take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Micah Hoſkins, for the Uſe of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Micah Hoſkins, ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 6th Day of February Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, February 6th, 1767.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

READY Money given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufactory.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Dwelling Houſe of Abel Foſter, Inn-holder, in Windſor, on the 1ſt Monday in March next, at One o'Clock Afternoon;

ALL the Real and Perſonal Eſtate of Nathaniel Davis, Joſiah Stanclif and Jonathan Buckland, Inſolvent Debtors, unleſs the major Part of the Creditors, in Number and Value, ſhall agree otherwiſe.

Aaron Biſsel,
Abiel Abbot,
David Biſsel, } Truſtees.

To be ſold on Board the
Schooner Squirrell,
Ephriam Bartlett, Maſter,
Now lying at Hartford;

CHOICE fatt Mackrell---Dry Cod-Fiſh---Pickled Cod-Fiſh Blubber---White-Lead---Brimſtone Powder and Shot----Salt---IRON WARE---Such as Tea-Kettles---Dogs---Baſons---Skilletts--Spiders Small Kettles——Some Engliſh GOODS, &c.

For the above Articles, Pork, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Tobacco, Flax, Cheeſe, Butter, Hog's Fatt, &c. will be taken for Pay.

Litchfield County, ſs.
Sharon, Feb. 6th, 1767.

Notice is hereby given, by John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Litchfield, &c. that upon Application in Writing by one of the Creditors of John Hamilton of Canaan in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath;—in purſuance of a Statute Law of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c. A Warrant is iſſued, directed to the ſeveral Sheriffs in the Colony of Connecticut, their Under-Sheriffs or Deputies, and the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns within ſaid Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate of the ſaid John Hamilton, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid John Hamilton ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 6th Day of February Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

Litchfield County. ſs.
Litchfield, Feb. 11, 1767.

We the Subſcribers appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Grant, of ſaid Litchfield, an inſolvent *Debtor*——Do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid John Grant, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Andrew Adams, Inn-holder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 10th Day of March next, at two o'Clock Afternoon; then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, (and if need be) elect others in their Stead; and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Reynold Marvin,
Alexander M'Neil,
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.

MONDAY, March 2, 1767.
Numb. 114.

THE
Connecticut COURANT;
AND THE
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the Printing-Office, oppoſite the State-House, in HARTFORD.

Mr. GREEN,

SIR.

The following is from One who is willing to throw in a Caveat againſt whatever is inconſiſtent with Liberty, or that may prejudice it, even in the moſt diſtant Manner; and as the Preſs is open, he hopes that if the Obſervations are not juſt, they may be publickly confuted.

Fas eſt ab Hoſte doceri.

THERE is a Law in France, which forbids Father and on to be at the ſame Time Memers of the King's Council, or of arliament. This is ſaid to be a ery ancient Statute, and how far garded by the late Monarchs, or [illegible] Tyrants of that Kingdom, n unable to ſay; but thus much e may infer, that the French, ow diſpiſed by us as Slaves, were nce a free People, and entertaind ſo high a Senſe of Liberty, as o be peculiarly cautious of admiting any Cuſtom or Uſage which might in the leaſt prejudice the perpetuating ſo invaluable a Bleſing.——

The good Policy of this Law is ery evident in thus wiſely guarding againſt an undue influence in ublic Councils, which is in its elf deſtructive of Liberty, and trikes at the very Root of commuative Juſtice. The Authority and Influence of a *Father* over a *Son*; the natural Dependance, and Duty f the *latter* to, and on the *former*, ogether with their Family Connections, which are to be ſtrengthened, their Intereſt to be promoted, and private Views ſerved, make it highly dangerous to the Public, that they ſhould ſit in the ſame Council, as the Voice of *one* will too naturally be the Voice of *both*: it is in Effect giving one Man two Voices in a Debate, and thereby enabling him by Degrees to gain ſuch an Aſcendant in Council, as may be extremely dangerous, if not fatal to public Liberty. This Danger increaſes, in Proportion as the Number of Councillors in any State are but few. And I can aſſure the Public from very good Authority, that at the Time of enacting this wholeſome Law in France, the Number of Councillors exceeded Fourteen ſeveral Times over.

And further our own Hiſtory informs us that until the inglorious and unhappy Reign of Charles the Firſt, it was unprecedented in England, for the King to call any Man into the Houſe of Lords, during the Life, and Sitting there of his *Father*.

FREEMAN.

February 17th, 1767.

Mr. GREEN,

Sir,

As you have lately inserted in your Paper, a ſcurrilous Piece, ſigned Plaind Facts, *calculated, and no Doubt intended to ſtir up Strife and Animoſity in the Government; and to diſturb the late happy Eſtabliſhment; (unleſs you will ſhew your ſelf a Friend to a ſmall diſcontented Party) muſt inſiſt on your giving the following Remarks a Place in your Next.*

Your's, &c. *A. Z.*

WHEN the late deteſted stamp-act was repeal'd, and the Government ſo happily put into the hands of wiſe and faithful men, I was ready to hope, that every one would be eaſy, and we ſhould have no further ſtrife & animoſity among us; but was ſurpris'd (on reading in one of your late papers, a piece ſign'd *Plaind Facts*) to find we had ſtill ſome who were deſirous of diſturbing our preſent happy eſtabliſhment, and raiſing up a party, againſt thoſe worthy Gentlemen who ſo deſervedly fill the chief ſeats in the Government. However, as I conſidered it might be the ſudden ſtart of ſome low born genius, who wanted to ſhow his wit and talent at ſatire. I determined to treat it with that contempt and neglect it diſſerved, but on reading your laſt week's paper, I find we are to be favoured with more of the ſame kind. Therefore beg leave to obſerve, that the obvious deſign of this ſeditious writer, is to ſtir up a ſpirit of ſtrife, among the people in the weſtern parts of the colony, againſt thoſe in the eaſtern, becauſe the greater number of the principal authority hapen to reſide there, as tho' the Governor and Counſellors were to be choſen by acres of land, or according to the amount of pounds, ſhillings and pence in the public liſt. And to inflame the people ſtill more, he reckons the towns of Windſor, Hartford and Middletown, as tho' they were on the weſt; whereas a conſiderable part of thoſe towns lie on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut River; he does indeed remind us, that Windſor hath two, Hartford one, and Middletown two pariſhes on the eaſt ſide of the river; had the author meant to tell us facts truly, he would have informed, that Windſor and Middletown have each of them three pariſhes eaſt of ſaid river. This I mention only as an inſtance of his unfair and deceitful conduct.——But to be ſerious, can this Gentleman believe that the preſent authorities living in the eaſtern counties can be any juſt objection againſt them? I admit, that in a popular government, tis beſt, generally ſpeaking, that the rulers be equally diſperſed all over the community, as near as may be; but yet the beſt men are to be choſen, let them live where they will; and the freemen are under a ſolemn oath to vote for ſuch. If therefore Providence hath placed the beſt men in the eaſtern parts, (and the late united votes of the freemen evidences this) let us without favor or affection vote for ſuch, as we are in duty bound to do. If the ſcale ſhould hereafter turn, and more ſuitable or better men can be found to the weſtward, we in this part of the colony ſhall be content that they be called to the government, but till ſuch an event take place, we think that every one ſhould be eaſy with their preſent rulers.

Time has been, when the ge-vernor and four of the council lived in the county of Hartford, and the deputy governor and four more in the county of New-Haven. When governor Law preſided in the ſuperior court, he and three of aſſiſtant judges lived in New-Haven county; was the government fill'd with clamours on that account? No, we were content that the fiteſt men ſhould be promoted, tho' the two eaſtern counties had then but little ſhare in the adminiſtration——Why ſhould not the ſame peaceable, quiet temper prevail in other parts that hath heretofore influenced us? 'Tis certainly our wiſdom, now we are delivered from thoſe apprehenſions that have of late ſo juſtly alarmed us, and are ſo happily ſettled, to be eaſy, and ſuffer things quietly to return into their old channel—and tis hard for any man to act a worſe part than this writer hath done, in ſtriving to ſtir up and perpetuate a ſpirit of faction and party in one part of the government againſt the other.

From Your's, &c. A. Z.

Real Truths and Sartane Facts, for the Month of February, old ſtile;

For I dont mind New ſtyle.

CHAP. 1ſt.

The Subject of this Chapter relates Wholly to the blowing up Hartford Scool Hous laſt May, which fill'd the whole Collony with So much Greef & Conſarn.

1ſt. ON Account of the Poor Unhappy Sufferers.

2dly, on Account of the loſs of the Scool Hous which was made all of Brix.

3dly, becauſe Some Peepel ſaid it was Done, by Carrying into Execution the orders of the Genneral Aſſembly.

4thly, and laſtly if that was in Reallity the Caſe, it was Probbabel the Goverment muſt finally pay for it. having heard Harford Peepel had hove in A Petiſhon to our Aſſembly about the Scool Hous, as ſoon as I Heard our Debbete was Come Home from October Cort, I went to ſee him, and it ſo Hapned, our Minniſter had got in juſt before me, after biding the Decon Welcom home, I told him I was come to know the Sartainty of the Reports ſpread about the Country, for ſome Peepel ſaid, the general Aſſembly had made A large *Treat* laſt May, on the Appeal of the *Stamp-Act*, and ordered mony out of the treſury to Pay for it, and that by that Means, the Scool Hous was blown up, and Now the Collony muſt pay for it, while ſome others ſaid, that they had Heard Some of the Members of the Cort Say, the Aſſembly Did Nothing about it, I Deſired him to let me Know the truth of them Matters, the Decon ſeemd a good Deal Stumpt at the Queres, and tryd to Put me of; at laſt our Minniſter Spoke, and told him, he thought I had A right to be informed, our Debbete then ſaid to me, I have been hitherto Wholly ſilent about that Affare, but as there now ſeems to be A Call upon me, to relate how the Matter was, I will do it truly, You muſt then know *Surgent Facts* Said the Decon, that Matter was firſt Mov'd by the Onnorabel upper Hous, who Apoynted Coll, *E——t D—r* and *W——m P——n, junr*. Eſq; A Committee, to joyn Such gentlemen as the lower Hous Shoud Appoint, to Contrive how to Demonſtrate our Joy on the Appeal of the *Stamp-Act*, you ought allſo to know, that it is A Cuſtum of both Houſes, to Appoint thoſe Gentlemen upon Committees, who Seem Moſt Eger to bring about any Affare bro't upon the Board, and the lower Hous Accordingly Appointed *J——n L——a*, Eſq; Coll, *C——t*, Coll, *P——n*, Maj. *D——te*, Mr. *B——p*, and Mr. *F——d*, and one or two more who he Said he had forgot, to Join with thoſe Onnorabel Gentelmen furſt Named, who reported to the Hous as folloes vidliſit, that it would be Proper that an Entertainment ſhould be made, at Some Sutabel Place, for the Onnorabel upper Hous by themſelves, 2dly, that an Entertanement Should be made in the lower Part of the ſtate Hous, for the Hous of Repreſentatives, and for ſuch others as ſhould ſee Cauſe to Partake with um. 3dly that Powder ſhould be deliver'd out of the Collony Stores, to fire the great Guns, 4thly that the State Hous ſhould be Luminated. 5thly, that the Cheef Officers of the Regiment of the County of Hartford, ſhould have libertee to Call together, ſo many of the Military Companies of that Regiment, as they ſhould think Proper. 6ly, that Suitabel Proviſion ſhould be made for um, 7ly, & laſtly, that Decency and order Should be Maintained, this Report if Carried into Execution, We foreſaw would Coſt the Collony A great Deal of Mony, and was accordingly Negativ'd in the lower Hous, but that Dident Suit all the Members of Onnorabel Cort, Some of Whome were Very glad upon Some other Accounts, as well as the Appeal of the *Stamp-Act*. Accordingly it was thought beſt not to try to have ſo larg A *Treat* and it was next ſtarted in the lower Houſe, one Morning, only to Luminate the Cort Houſe from top to bottom with Candles, and that Powder ſhould be Deliver'd out of the Collony Stores, to fire the Great Guns, and ſo that the Sogers might have ſome to Shoot, and that the Boys might make Squibs & Crackers, and that a proper Quantity of Wine & good Lemmun Punch ſhould be Provided for the Peepel, on that Joyful Occaſion, but then Sargent ſaid the Decon, there was no Vote ritten about theſe laſt Propoſals, but the Minds of the lower Houſ was taken, and two Worthy Members were ſent to Carry the News to the Upper Houſ who Readely Comply'd, and the Mony was Accordingly Drawn out of the treſury, by an order of the Clerk of the lower Hous, and by that Means, that Dredfull Kataſtrofe was bro't about, So that there is no fear, that the Collony will be obliged to Pay Harford Peeple for the Scool Houſ, for it cant Appear from the Records, that Ever the Aſſembly Did anithing about it; Our Minniſter ſet all this time as ſilent as A mouſe for he is A Warry Man, but when this come out I ſee the Cooler come in his face but he Dident ſay one Word.

Here endeth the furſt Chaptur.

BOSTON, February 26.

Letters in Town by the Packet ſay, That the Snow Adventure, Capt. —— from Briſtol, bound to this Port, was lately caſt away on the Coaſt of Ireland; the Mens Lives all ſaved but the Veſſel and great Part of the Cargo loſt.—This is the third Veſſel from Briſtol bound to this Port which have been loſt within a few Months.

We hear that John Gardiner, Eſq; (eldeſt Son of Sylveſter Gardiner, Eſq; of this Town,) an eminent Lawyer in England, is appointed Chief Juſtice of the Province of New-York.

Thurſday Night laſt, one—Sharp broke out of the new Goal; He cut a ſquare Piece out of the Partition between the Room he was in, and one that was not finiſhed by the Workmen, and the Door of the latter being open, he made his Eſcape. He had had his Puniſhment at the Whipping-Poſt for Theft; and is the Fellow that broke out of the old Goal, by burning a Hole through the Floor, and afterwards taken, as has been mentioned.

We hear from Newport, Rhode-Iſland, That on Thurſday the 12th inſt. a Negro Woman in that Town was delivered of a Female Child, which ſhe afterwards murdered, and endeavoured to conceal the Infant's Body by throwing it behind a Back Log, and then took it away, and put it into a Barrel of Aſhes. She has made a full Confeſſion of her Crime, and will be committed to Priſon as ſoon as her circumſtances will admit of Removal.

By Letters from the Weſt-Indies, Week, we hear there is plentiful Co eſpecially in Antigua, the like was ne known.

Capt. Coddington who arrived at N port a few Days ago from Monti Chri left near 50 Sail of Engliſh Veſſels at Place when he left it.

LONDON, November 22.

Lord Chatham's motto is *Benigno mine*, and his creſt is a ſtork with her ri foot upon the claw or ſlew of a golden chor, both erect.

John Smith, Eſq; is elected membe parliament for the city of Bath, in the ro of Earl Chatham.

It is ſaid the parliament will break in March, and that their Majeſties inte ſoon after, to viſit their German domi ons.

We hear that a noble Lord's plan providing for the Royal Family, is thus

Four hundred thouſand pounds to ma good the deficiencies in the civil liſt.

The Duke of York to be Lord Hi Admiral with the uſual ſalary.

The Duke of Glouceſter to be Fie Marſhal and Generaliſſimo of the Engli forces, with a ſalary.

And the Duke of Cumberland to Lord Lieutenant (or Viceroy) of Irelan with a council to aſſiſt him.

Laſt week three gentlemen, who lived Spring-gardens, ſet out to embark for W Florida, to take poſſeſſion of thirty tho ſand acres of land allotted them in th province; they have themſelves complea ly freighted a ſhip with goods of differe ſorts, implements of huſbandry, and a other proper neceſſaries for the cultivatio thereof.

From the Hague we learn, that th Dutch Captain who ſo cruelly puniſhe the Engliſh ſailor, on board his ſhip at Ply mouth, will be broke.

A lady who died lately in the North o England, has, we hear, left a neat legac of 100l. to the Rev. Mr. John Weſley and alſo a ſum of money to build a chapel to be built under the ſaid Rev'd Gentleman's direction.

Extract of a letter from Rome, date October 18

"Notwithſtanding the above Literary Notitia, I can well imagine you will hardly be ſatisfied without having ſomething o your old friends the Jeſuits. Why truly I can only repeat what I told you in my laſt, that the paper war is carried on with as much vehemence as ever between them and their adverſaries, which laſt, believe me, are neither weak nor deſpicable; and moreover that his Holineſs and his court are under no ſmall trepidation for the intereſts of his dear children in Spain, leſt that court ſhould follow the examples of the courts of France and Portugal; for 'tis certain ſome unlucky ſteps are already taken in Spain, which carry very much that appearance: And as to the young Chevalier Le St. George, whom I have mentioned in ſome of my former letters, ſince my arrival here, his chief reſidence is ſtill at Albano, where he takes the diverſions of the ſeaſon, which are hunting and ſhooting: His family, we are aſſured, conſiſts of three Britiſh gentlemen, and his ſecretary, all proteſtants, which, I preſume will afford the bigots here but little pleaſure, nor will it ſtrengthen his intereſt in the pope's court, which 'tis believed he has ſenſe enough to deſpiſe: though it is generally tho't his finances are low enough."

It is ſaid that the Right Hon. Lord H—— has given it as opinion, that the moſt proper method of treating with Portugal, on the ſubject of our trade with that crown would be to add dignity to the negotiation, by having a ſmall Engliſh ſquadron in the Tagus.

It is now known that the Memorials relative to our Portugueſe trade, lately publiſhed, were laid before the public by the direction, and under the immediate inſpection of one of our preſent miniſters, as a neceſſary ſtep, previous to that important object's coming under the conſideration of the Legiſlature.

Letters from Lord Clive's army, dated the 23d of March laſt, mention, that all was then quiet on the coaſt of Coromandel.

We hear that it is determined that an enquiry ſhall be made in the Eaſt-India company's affairs, by Parliament.

We hear (however the matter has been kept ſecret) that Commodore Byron, in his voyage to the South Seas, actually formed and left a ſmall ſettlement on an uninhabited iſland ninety leagues to the Weſtward of the Continent of America, where there is a capacious harbour, a fertile ſoil, and a moderate climate.

Yeſterday John Clark, watch-caſe maker, aged 34, for filing guineas; and James Felton, aged 18, who was convicted of ſtealing a 25l. bank note, and a bank poſt bill of 10l. out of a general poſt letter, at his maſter's, were both executed at Tyburn.—Felton is the firſt that has ſuffered death on the act of parliament, which makes it a capital felony to ſteal bank notes, &c. out of letters.——Felton was deſcended from the famous John Felton, who was hanged in the reign of Charles I, for the murder of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham.

William Collins is committed to Newgate for a highway robbery: he is by trade a taylor, and is a little diminutive man, ſcarce four feet high, his perſon crooked and deformed, like Æſop, and rode a horſe that is both lame and blind.

Newcaſtle, Nov. 22. Sunday was married at St. Andrew's, Mr. Henry Richmond, principal agent to Sir Walter Blacker, Bart. to Miſs Clark, daughter of Mr. Clark, an eminent paper maker at Boſton in New-England.

All Perſons who have

open Accounts with the Subſcriber, are deſired immediately to cloſe them, as he is now endeavouring to make a full Settlement of his Book Debts——Hopes no One, after this, will take it ill, if ſued without further Notice, which, however diſagreeable to him, yet conſiſtent with his own Intereſt, and cannot be avoided.

SILAS DEANE.

Weathersfield, 23d Feb. 1767. 14

Hartford County, *to wit*.
Middletown, Feb. 26th, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application in Writing made to me Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by Capt. John Coleman of Hartford, one of the Creditors of Aſhbel Anderſon of Windſor in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony of Connecticut, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 24th Inſtant, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Aſhbel, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Aſhbel ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Publication hereof, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

14 JABEZ HAMLIN.

Colony of Connecticut, ſs.
Canaan in Litchfield County
Feb. 28th. 1767.

We, the Subſcribers,

being by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for ſaid County, appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Bildad Phelps of Canaan aforeſaid, an Inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Bildad Phelps, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Innholder in Litchfield, in ſaid County, on the 23d Day of March next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, (and if need be) to elect others in their Stead: and to do any other Buſineſs that may be proper for ſaid Truſtees to do.

Eliſha Baker,
Jacob Brown,
Hezekiah Andrews } Truſtees.

14

Colony of Connecticut. ſſ.
Litchfield County.

We the Subſcribers,

appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtates of Aſa Blogget and Thomas Tuttle, both of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, inſolvent Debtors, do hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid Aſa Blogget and Thomas Tuttle, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Beebe, Inn-holder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the 14th Day of April next—then and there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs, proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Thomas Chipman,
Jonathan Chipman,
John Knickerbacor, ju. } Truſtees.

Saliſbury, February 17, 1767. 14

Litchfield County, ſſ.
Sharon, Jan. 5th, 1767.

THESE are to give

public Notice, that upon Application made in Writing to John Williams Eſq; Judge of Litchfield County Court, by one of the Creditors of John White of Sharon, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, lawful Money (the ſaid John White being an inſolvent Debtor, abſconded and conceal'd, to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors——that in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. a Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate of ſaid John White to be attached, ſeized and taken; and that unleſs the ſaid White ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Six Months from this Date, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors; all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

14 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Litchfield County, ſs.
Sharon.

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Ebenezer Hills of Kent, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, & the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, to attach, ſeize & take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Hills for the Uſe of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Ebenezer Hills ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 20th Day of February Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c., will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, February 20th, 1767.

14 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Mr. GREEN,

I Obſerv'd in your Paper of the 23d ult. a Note ſign'd Jonathan Roberts, which he ſays he makes public for his Credit.—It obliges me to ſay (altho' good Manners forbids) that I do him more Juſtice, when I declare he is guilty of a known Falſhood, in ſaying my ſpecial Orders were to put Seven Ounces in a Hatt, I ſay more Juſtice than in reporting him a noted Workman. The Truth is, on the Importunity of ſaid Roberts (for 12 Months paſt) to ſupply him with Beaver to work on Wages, ſaying he was not able to purchaſe Stock;—at length I complied, he received the Beaver according to the Hatter's Rule, as he ſaid, 2 lb for each Hatt, but more was allowed him—He engaged to make them in the beſt Manner, and when he delivered them, ſaid they were ſo. Now let the Curious judge, whether the Intereſt of the Hatter being ſo at Stake, when Hatts are ſold below his Price, is not the Cauſe of theſe Conteſts. CALEB BULL.

A Sett of Pot-Aſh

Kettles and Coolers to be ſold very cheap for Caſh. Enquire of Capt. AARON BULL of Hartford. 14

Litchfield County. ſs.
Litchfield, Feb. 11, 1767.

We the Subſcribers

appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Grant, of ſaid Litchfield, an inſolvent Debtor——Do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid John Grant, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Andrew Adams, Inn-holder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 10th Day of March next, at two o'Clock Afternoon; then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, (and if need be) elect others in their Stead; and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do,

Reynold Marvin,
Alexander M'Neil,
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.

To be Sold, at the Houſe of

Jonathan Mygatt,

(in Eaſt-Hartford)

THE Whole of Watt's Works, 6 Vol. Flavel's Works.—Doddridge's Lectures—Cruden's Concordance——Hill's Sermons—Willard's Body of Divinity—Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts—Stackhouſe's Body of Divinity—The Importance of a religious Life—Gutherie's Tulley, concerning the Character and Qualifications of an Orator——Walker's Sermons—The Oeconomy of Human Life—Hebrew Grammar—Ames Madulla—Baxter's Confeſſion of Faith—Immanuel, or a Diſcovery of true Religion—Six Volumes of Mayer's Commentary on the Old and New Teſtaments.—Bellamy's Sermons, on the Divinity of Chriſt, and the Melenium—Bulkly on Infant Baptiſm—Chriſtian Inſtitute—Clark, on the Promiſes—How's Sermons—Earſkine's Sermons 3 Vol.—Berryſtreet's Sermons, 2 Vol.—Dr. Owen's Works—Henry on the Sacrament—A Church Hiſtory, 4 Vol.—Cole's Sovereignty—The Devout Companion—Joſephus at Large—Spinckes's Sick Man viſited——Dr. Mather's Directions for a Candidate of the Miniſtry—A Number of American Magazines—A Variety of Pamphlets.

Whereas Mr. Caleb Bull of Hartford, hath ſeen fit to advertiſe in the Hartford News-Paper, Beaver Hatts, of the beſt Quality, to be ſold by ſaid Bull, made by Jonathan Roberts, a noted Workman;——the Public are hereby notified, that ſaid Hatts were made of Fur found by ſaid Bull, and by his ſpecial Order, were made with ſeven Ounces in a Hat, inſtead of eight Ounces, the common Rule, notwithſtanding the Fur was bad, and I adviſed ſaid Bull to mix a great Part of the Fur with Rackoon, as not fit for Beaver Hats.——This I am obliged to inform the Publick of, to ſave my Credit.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

Colony of Connecticut. }
Feb. 16th. A.D. 1767. }

Whereas purſuant to An Act or Law of ſaid Colony, Entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Ezra Burnham of Hartford, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value hath this Day exhibited their Petition with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, and Seth Wetmore, Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his Creditors agreeable to ſaid Act. Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Ezra Burnham, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Saylor, Innholder in Middletown, on the 16th Day of March next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Ezra Burnham ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

TO BE SOLD

At public Vendue,

at the Dwelling-Houſe, late Mr. Samuel Roots, in Farmington, on the 19th Day of March next, to begin at one o'Clock Afternoon;—

ABOUT Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of good Land, all incloſed within good Fence, and about one Half of it clear'd fit for Plowing, Paſturing and Mowing, off which may be cut annually, about Forty Tons of good Engliſh Hay, on which is a large Dwelling-Houſe, with Four good Rooms below and two above Stairs, well finiſhed; and one ſmall Dwelling-Houſe and large Barn, a Corn-Houſe, with a Syder-Mill, and Houſe to the ſame, with a good Orchard on the ſame; the other Half of ſaid Land is well timber'd, it being the Houſe, Farm, &c. that lately belong'd to Mr. Samuel Root of Farmington, and ſituate in the Pariſh of Panthorn, in ſaid Farmington: The Conditions of Sale will be ſeen at the Opening of ſaid Vendue, and an indiſputable Title will be given to the ſame, by

Feb. 18th, 1767. JONATHAN BROWN, of RYE.

We the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Honorable JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, Truſtees of Eſtate of Moſes Burnham, of ſaid Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor.——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Moſes Burnham, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Flagg, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 1 th of March next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Feb. 23, 1767.
John Coleman, }
William Tiley, } Truſtees.
Pantry Jones, }

Litchfield County, ſs. }
Sharon. }

Notice is hereby given, That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Micah Hoſkins of Saliſbury in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, & the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, to attach, ſeize & take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Micah Hoſkins for the Uſe of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Micah Hoſkins ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 6th Day of February Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, February 6th, 1767.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

The Creditors of Mr. George Wood of Somers, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet the Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Robert Peaſe, Inn-holder in ſaid Somers, on Tueſday, the 17th Day of March next, at 10 o'Clock A. M. And thoſe Creditors that have not brought in and prov'd their Accounts, are deſired to do it at or before that Time, otherwiſe they will be debarred from receiving any Part of their Debt. Somers, Feb. 16, 1767.

We, the Subſcribers, being by the Honorable Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Sharon, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Thomas Chapman, late of Kent, Deceaſed, to receive and examine all the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, and to ſee how ſuch Claims are made out, and evidenced, which Eſtate is repreſented inſolvent;—whereupon we do hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors that we ſhall attend to hear and examine ſaid Claims, on the ſecond Thurſdays of March and April next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Spooner, in ſaid Kent, begining at Nine o'Clock in the Forenoon, and to continue until Night on each of ſaid Days. Dated in Kent, this 29th of January, A.D. 1767.

JOSIAH FINNEY, } Commiſſi-
JIREH SWIFT, } oners.

Colony of Connecticut. }
Hartford County, ſs. }

We the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of William Hurlburd, of Suffield (an inſolvent Debtor) do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid William Hurlburd, to exhibit their Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to us, on the 2d Tueſday of March next, at 1 o'Clock Afternoon, at the Houſe of Silas Kent, in ſaid Suffield, in order to receive their reſpective Proportions of ſaid Eſtate——agreeable to an Act of this Colony, entituled, 'An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c.'

Graves Loomis, }
James Harmon, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Harmon, }

We the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Job Ellſworth, of Windſor, an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby Notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Job Ellſworth, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on the 2d Tueſday of March next, at the Houſe of Aaron Biſſell, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees.——Said Truſtees alſo give Notice, that all the Eſtate of ſaid Ellſworth will be ſold at public Vendue, at the above Place, on the fourth Tueſday of the ſame Month, at 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, unleſs the Major Part of of the Creditors in Number and Value, ſhall order otherwiſe.

AARON BISSELL, }
WILLIAM BISSELL, } Truſtees.
DAVID BISSELL, }

Tyringham, Auguſt the 10th, 1766.

Notice is hereby given to all Perſons, that for divers Reaſons, I the Subſcriber do forewarn all Manner of Perſons truſting my Wife Anne Orton, any Sum or Sums of Money, or any Thing elſe whatſoever, as I will not pay any Debt which ſhe ſhall or may contract after the Date hereof. Given under my Hand, the Day and Date above-mentioned.

THOMAS ORTON, junr.

Litchfield County, ſs.
Sharon, Feb. 6th, 1767.

Notice is hereby given, by John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Litchfield, &c. that upon Application in Writing by one of the Creditors of John Hamilton of Canaan in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, being proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath; in purſuance of a Statute Law of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c. A Warrant is iſſued, directed to the ſeveral Sheriffs in the Colony of Connecticut, their Under-Sheriffs or Deputies, and the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns within ſaid Colony, to attach, ſeize and take all the Eſtate of the ſaid John Hamilton, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid John Hamilton ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 6th Day of February Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, and taken, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

MONDAY, MARCH 9, 1767. *Numb.* 115.

THE
Connecticut COURANT;
AND THE
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

Mr. GREEN,

By inſerting the following Lines, you will undoubtedly gratify the Body of your Readers, and give no Cauſe of Offence to any.

UNHAPPY have been the Tumults of late, in Great-Britain and her Colonies, ariſing from the Affair of the famous Stamp-Act. The Difference of Sentiments that has appeared among the Hon. Gentlemen of the Council Board, in this Colony, has been a Source of Lamentation and Sorrow, as it has occaſioned a conſiderable Alteration, as to our Senators, diſmiſſing from the Board at once, no leſs than Five wiſe, learned, and judicious Rulers, who have, in Time paſt, done worthily for their Country: Their Places are indeed excellently well filled; but yet it is truly alarming, that there ſhould ariſe any Cauſe for ſo great a Change. Executive Courts have likewiſe felt the Shock: Yet (Thanks to Heaven) we ſee the Vacancies made in them well ſupplied. The Gentlemen in Retirement, have conſtantly profeſſed Oppoſition to the Stamp-Act, but the Way in which they thought fit to ſeek a Repeal of it, is well known to be in moſt Regards, directly oppoſite to the Method choſen by thoſe now in the Council; the Event fairly determines which were in the Right; the Means that have been uſed, have had glorious Succeſs: then certainly we may infer, the contrary Means would not—Contraries will not terminate in the ſame Thing. Tho' a Matter may ſeem dubious after many Reaſonings, yet, when Facts appear, every modeſt Man will yield to their Force: I have therefore been aſtoniſhed, that thoſe great and wiſe Gentlemen, who were for Submiſſion to the Act, in order to obtain a Repeal of it, have not, ſince they have ſeen the joyful Iſſue of a contrary Courſe of Action, freely confeſſed their Miſtake, and that in a public Way, *Humanum eſt Errare*; and it is no Diſparagement to the greateſt Man living, to own he has for once miſ-judged, be ſure when the Error appears by glaring Facts. The Honorable Gentlemen retired, we greatly revere; and with what Alacrity could we replace them at the Head of Government, were it not for the Reaſons following.

1. It will ſet the Freemen of the Colony in a ſhocking Light, to promote thoſe to the prime Seat of Government, who but a Year ſince were adjudged by the ſaid Freemen to be in ſuch an Error, as contained in it perpetual Bondage and Slavery to the whole Land, ſtill firmly maintaining the ſame Opinion for which they were then diſmiſſed their Seats—The Body of the People continue to think as they did laſt Year: Happy Succeſs juſtifies their Conduct, conſidered as a Body, in their Treatment of the Stamp-Act: The wiſe and good Gentlemen in Retirement think (for ought appears) juſt as they did laſt Year; and how can the Freemen conſiſtent with Honeſty, and with their Oaths give them different Treatment.

2. It is the ready Way to faſten upon our Necks the Yoke we have but juſt ſhook off.—Would not a Politician of *G---lle's* Turn of Mind, plead thus, "The Coloniſt's are now ready to receive the Stamps, they ſee their Miſtake, they are heartily ſorry they ever made any Reſiſtance, the Act will now go down ſmooth enough, for behold they are ſo univerſally come about, as to promote thoſe Gentlemen who vigorouſly oppoſed the Methods they took, which obtained the Repeal——Thoſe now in Place among them have long ago, as good as ſworn, they will put it in Execution; now Britains is your Time! faſten the Yoke now, and they are your Slaves forever!"

3. What Barbarity would it be to ſo many of the Honorable Council Board, as muſt neceſſarily go out upon their coming in? What have they done that they muſt be lift up and caſt down with ſuch a Vengeance? do they not acquit themſelves honorably in their Places? are they not as fit to rule another Year as they were when choſen? it is utterly impolitic and very barbarous to neglect a worthy Senator, who was once fit to be choſen, & is now as fit as he was then, and more ſo in Proportion to the Experience he has gained.—

4. Great Confuſion and long Party-Rage would likely enſue. If we were all agreed that there was not ſufficient Reaſon for the Change that was made at our laſt Election, yet certainly we muſt own that there is leſs Reaſon to make as great a Chage now upon the Back of it; and ſhould this be done what might we expect but Shufflings, Party Rage, Animoſity, and Confuſion for Days to come.

5. It would much threaten our Charter, to diſcover ſuch an unſtable Diſpoſition; if we cannot be content with our own Doings while all the Reaſons upon which we have acted remain good, it ſeems high Time that others more capable ſhould chooſe for us, who may hold the Reins of Government with a more ſteady Hand.—

Many of us here in the Weſtern Part of the Colony as well as moſt of our Brethern in the Eaſt are heartily deſirous of theſe two Things. Firſt that we may ſee thoſe honorable and worthy Gentlemen who have lately left their Seats ingeniouſly manifeſting a Senſe of their late Miſtake, and then reſtored to their former Dignities as faſt as Room is made for them, without an ungrateful Neglect of any now in Place.

To finiſh this Scroll, I have one Word to ſay upon a late Piece of affected Drollery, which appeared in your Paper, ſigned *Plaind Facts*; the Author, it ſeems makes a Point of Conſcience of it, to have the Rulers of the Colony, ſtand like Apple-Trees ſet in an Orchard, at equal Diſtance from each other; or if not, beſure the Magiſtrates muſt be thickeſt where there is moſt Money. If the good People of the Colony ſhould take his Hint and practice upon it, this at leaſt is a plain Fact, viz. That we ſhall ſtand no more Chance to enjoy the Liberties of our Charter, or to get the fitteſt Men for Rulers, than any nominal Ticket, in a Lottery does to draw the grand Prize.

I am, Mr. Green, your very good Friend,

SENEX QUONDAM SENATORIUS.

Mr. GREEN,

Pleaſe to give the Public an Opportunity to anſwer the following Queries, viz.

Query 1. HAS the Deputy Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, a Right by Charter to act at the Council Board, in the Preſence of the Governor?

2. If, by Permiſſion, the Deputy Governor, does act in the Preſence of the Governor, by nominating and voting, and an Election and Appointment to Office, is made conſequent thereon, is it legal?

3. Is it in Character, and conſtitutional for the Governor, or any of the Council, to be neuter in Matters that properly come within their Sphere?

4. If Men promiſe, and deſignedly do not perform, if they act, and for the ſame Reaſon counteract, is a Community ſafe in putting the Reins of Government into their Hands?

5. If a Man to gratify an intereſted Clergyman, ſhould by his crafty Influence ſubvert the Doings of a whole Houſe, does it diſcover a Mind proper for a Station of great Importance?

ICHABOD.

Mr. GREEN,

By inſerting the following, you will oblige, I hope, every honeſt Man—and your humble Servant in particular.

WHEN the Continent was alarm'd by the Impoſition of the Stamp-Act, and were unanimous in oppoſing it, I was among the Foremoſt to venture my Life and Intereſt, and when the Plan was on Foot for the Meetings of the Sons of Liberty, I was alſo one of the Foremoſt, and continued ſo, til the grand Meeting at Hartford, in March laſt, at which I was preſent; where I ſoon perchived the leading Members of the Meeting, were not ſo anxious to get rid of the Stamp-Act, as to get a Change of the Government—this Plan was laid, and it had their deſired Effect; at this Meeting many well meaning, honeſt People, were deluded and deceived; but as there is an appointed Time for all Things under the Sun; ſo among other Things, there is a Time to open the Eyes of the Blind—which Time I hope is fully come.—And I can't but think, the Public are more indebted to Plaind Facts, for the Light, he by his juſt Calculations, has conveyed to them, than they are to any Man living; and though that Gentleman ſeems to ſtrive to hide himſelf under the Mask of bad Spelling, and to appear illiterate; yet he can't conceal himſelf from the more penetrating, and Sagacious——be that as it will, Mr. A. Z. ſeems to differ from me in Sentiments, with a great Share of Warmth and Mettle—he bruſtels up—calls it "A ſcurrilous Piece, calculated and intended no Doubt to ſtir up Strife and Animoſity in the Government, and to diſturb the late happy Eſtabliſhment." This brings to Mind an old Proverb, "Touch a gall'd Horſe, and he'll winch;"—but then he goes on with a pretty great Share of Scurrility, "But was ſurpriz'd on Reading one of your late Paper's, ſign'd, Plaind Facts, to find we had ſtill ſome, who were deſirous of diſturbing our preſent happy Eſtabliſhment, and raiſing up a Party againſt thoſe worthy Gentlemen who ſo diſervedly fill the chief Seats in the Government—however, as I conſidered it might be the ſudden Start of ſome low Born Genius, who wanted to ſhow his Wit and Talent at Satire, I determined to treat him with that Contempt and Neglect it deſerved—" It ſeems a great Pity that the Gentleman, for his own Credit had not kept his Reſolution, for I am very ſure he has not in his whole Piece Affected the Character of that Reſpectable Gentleman: but what ſeems to grieve him moſt of all, and forces him to appear in Public, is, that that Truth is come to Light that he always intended ſhould be hid; and while theſe Facts were conceal'd, he and his Party might continue to ravage the Government, by pretended Principles of Liberty, till they had got every Aſſiſtant upon their Side of the Water.—He pretends to charge that Gentleman with a Piece of Deception, becauſe he made a ſmall Miſtake in calculating the Pariſhes on the Eaſt-Side of Middletown, and Windſor——pray Mr. Infallibility, did you never make a Miſtake in your Calculations?—I think you have, a pretty large One——but yet the Gentleman is right in one Thing, and if he had but ſo acted, as well as preach'd, it had been well, i. e. "but yet the beſt Men are to be choſen, let them live where they will,—and the Freemen are under a SOLEMN OATH, to vote for ſuch."—Now, Sir, let me aſk you, have you done ſo, have you regarded this ſolemn Oath? have you & your Party voted for ſuch, & only ſuch, as you tho't in your Conſciences (all Things conſidered) were moſt ſuitable?—I mean now to make a ſolemn Appeal to Conſcience——But, be aſtoniſhed, oh Heavens, and be horribly afraid——Was it for one Fault, or many, that the late honourable Gentlemen were drop'd by you?—was it an Error in Judgement, or was it a Deſign to involve the Government?—I never could get one Man among you to ſuppoſe the latter.—Then what have you done—turn'd the Government up-ſide down for an Error in Judgment—and are you ſure, that your preſent happy Eſtabliſhment is infallible? but not content, here you muſt go on, to put out Two of the hon. Sup. Judges—Have you fill'd their Places?—I don't here mean to reflect on any Gentleman, by no Means—but would humbly give my Opinion without Diſparagement to any: Our Eaſtern Brethren have not mended the Government—Who can believe without bluſhing, that a certain principal County Town, when they ſent in the Votes to the Aſſembly, laſt May, (and where they have, I believe Three Hundred Voters or upwards) when the Sheriff call'd to bring in the Votes for a late Magiſtrate, whoſe Character ſtood as fair as ever Man's did—there was found in this County Town one Vote, (i. e.) one honeſt Man, not ſo many as was found in Sodom.—Can it be ſuppoſed, in the Nature of Things, that all theſe Men voted according to their Conſcience; that they all tho't exactly alike; that theſe good Gentlemen for Error in Judgment, or rather for Acting their own Sentiments, and not the Populace, ſhould be ſet aſide, and untried, unexperienced Ones ſubſtituted in their Room;—it will hardly admit a Poſſibility. But you will perhaps ſay, ſome of our Weſtern Brethern join'd with you; tis true, they were deluded, as were ſome very honeſt Men on your Side; who I hope will both of them for the future, ſee with their own Eyes, and not their Neighbours. Upon the Whole, my Deſign here was not at firſt ſetting out to animadvert on A. Z. for I ſuppoſed it needed no Reply, nor was it to tell the Public, that the Weſtern Part of the Government intended to follow the Example of their Eaſtern Brethren (altho' we have quite as many real Sons of Liberty) in Meetings to change the Government, altho they will never be eaſy till the whole Government (when they have taken a wrong Step) learn experimentally, that good old Military Word of Command.—To the Right about as you were——And when A. Z. ſees fit to join us, to let us have our Officers as at the firſt, and our Judges as at the Beginning of theſe Tumults, we may be eaſy; otherwiſe we may follow their Example, and inſiſt upon having all the Authority upon this Side the Water. I am very loath to come to ſuch a Party Strife, but I ſee no Way to avoid it, unleſs we tamely yield our Privileges, more than Two to One, and wear without murmuring any Yoke that a factious Few are diſpoſed to put upon us.

But my Deſign at preſent, is to aſſiſt Mr. Plaind Facts in his firſt Piece, and offer the following Calculations to the Public, whereby it will appear clear to a Demonſtration, that Two Thirds of the Honorable Upper-Houſe, ought by a Rule of Juſtice to be on the Weſt-Side of the River, if as good Men can be found; which I think cannot be diſputed—The Calculation runs from 1754, to 1766; with an Account what each County has gain'd; if A. Z. won't be oblig'd to me, I flatter myſelf the Public will.

	General Liſt of 1754.		General Liſt of 1766.		
Hartford County Anno 1754, was,	350,381- 2-2	in 1766,	423,539-14-11	Gained	73,148-12- 9
New-Haven,	225,620- 9-8	—	241,565- 4- 3	—	15,944-14- 7
New-London,	236,231-14-3	—	239,765- 4- 1	—	3,533- 9-10
Fairfield,	218,748-19-2	—	270,087-13- 7	—	51,338-14- 5
Windham,	208,054-15-2	—	225,371- 6- 5	—	17,316-11- 3
Litchfield,	58,907- 7-3	—	178,215-19- 9	—	119,308-12- 6
					280,590-15- 4

By the above Calculation, the Publick may ſee that in Twelve Years the Two Eaſtern Counties have gained and pay into the public Treaſury, upon the public Liſt, the Sum of £. 20,850- 1- 1

The 4 Weſtern Counties in the ſame Time, have gained & pay likewiſe into the public Treaſury, 259,740-14- 3

£. 280,590-15- 4

Now if we han't a Right upon every Account (if we have ſuitable Men upon the Weſt-Side of the River, which cannot be diſpuſed) to more than double Share of the Honorable Upper-Houſe, I ſubmit to the Candor and Impartiallity of the Public. And am Your's, &c.

March 4th, 1767. JUSTICE.

To Mr. GREEN, Printer at HARTFORD.

SIR,

I Have taken Notice that a Spirit of groſs Miſrepreſentation, Calumny, & Lying is gone out into the Land: and particularly has manifeſted itſelf in ſome (perhaps the Epithets villainous and execrable, may found too harſh; therefore I ſay) ſcurrilous Pieces lately publiſhed in your Paper, ſubſcribed Plaind Facts (ſaid to be a noted Incendiary in K——) tending to inflame Men's Minds, and ſtir up Fewds and Factions, Mutinies and Seditions, among the People of this Colony, where Peace and Quiet has ſo happily obtain'd of late; and as we are given to expect more of the like Kind; I think it might be of Uſe to inſert the following Paſſages out of an ancient Statute-Book, to which perhaps this Author is a Stranger, or at leaſt has not lately conſulted, viz. "Thou ſhalt not revile the God's, nor curſe the Ruler of thy People," Exod. 22. 28. "Put them in Mind to be ſubject to Principalities and Powers; to obey Magiſtrates—to ſpeak Evil of no Man." Tit. 3. 1. "They deſpiſe Government, preſumptious are they, ſelf-willed; they are not afraid to ſpeak Evil of Dignities." 2 Pet. 2, 10. "Render to every One their Dues—Fear to whom Fear to whom Fear, Honor to whom Honor" Rom. 13. 7. "Love worketh no Ill to his Neighbour." V. 10. —"Frowardneſs is in his Heart, and he deviſeth Miſchief continually; he ſoweth Diſcord—he ſpeaketh Lies, he ſoweth Diſcord among Brethren." Prov. 6. 14. 19. "—thou ſhalt not raiſe a falſe Report." Exod. 23. 1. "—putting away Lying, ſpeak the Truth." Eph. 4. 25. "—and all Lyars" the worſt Sort of which are Slanderers, "ſhall have their Portion," &c. Rev. 21. 8. "The Workers of Iniquity whet their Tongues like a Sword, and bend their Bows to ſhoot their Arrows, even bitter Words; that they may ſhoot them in Secret at the Perfect; they commune of laying Snares privily," &c. Pſal. 64. 3, 5, and 52. begining. "Why boaſteſt thou thyſelf in Miſchief: thy Tongue deviſeth Miſchief, like a ſharp Razor, working deceitfully: thou loveſt Evil more Good, and Lying rather than Righteouſneſs, &c. Many more might be cited, but let theſe be firſt conſider'd and digeſted. And as the Spirit of this Author, appears ſo ſpiteful and malicious; and his Aim is ſo apparent; tis to be hoped the Freemen will be on their Guard, nor ſuffer themſelves to be impoſed on, & led aſtray, or blown into that Ferment which he deſigns againſt their next Meeting.——I conclude with two Queries,

1. Whether the Expenſive Treat at New-Haven, when King GEORGE was proclaimed, made at the public Charge, by Governor Fitch, and his Counſel alone, without any Act of Aſſembly, was ever complained of, even by the very Men, that raiſe ſuch an Out-cry, about the much leſs coſtly Treat at Hartford, ordered by the whole General Aſſembly, on an Occaſion by far the moſt important that New-England ever knew.——I ſay nothing of the falſe and invidious Light in which Mr. Plaind Facts has ſet that School-Houſe Affair.

2. Whether Zeal for Liberty, or a View to ſerve a Turn, dictated the Pen of the other Writer, who has given a broad Slaunt at Two of the beſt Men in the Colony's ſitting together in Council, becauſe they happen to ſuſtain the Relation of Father and Son. Inſtances of which Kind have been frequently among us; and were never till now objected to.—But I forbear—

Your conſtant Cuſtomer,

That hopes for an equal Privilege, with One that never was, nor will be your Cuſtomer, viz. To have the above publiſhed in your Courant.

SOLOMON's Addreſs to JONATHAN his Confident. Taken from an antient Manuſcript.

By the Author of the Death of Abel.

"ATTEND, O Jonathan! to my Speech, and let my Requeſt, have large Room in thy Breaſt. Thou art a ſtrong Man, even very great, the Eyes of the People are on thee, and around thine Arm are twiſted the Sinnews of Government. Speak powerfully, yea ſpeak influentially to the Great and Noble and the Wiſe, and get the Attention of their Ear, to the Voice of thy Mouth. Behold, O Jonathan! behold and conſider MY SON, whoſe Merchandize fails, whoſe Coffers are empty, and who in the Ballance is found Wanting, behold him! and alarm and call on to the Stage all thy wonted Invention, let no Artifice be neglected nor Cunning unimprov'd; but brace thyſelf with all thy Strength, and advance in his Cauſe, and let neither Mountains nor Oceans oppoſe your Paſſage—for lo! at a Diſtance, on yonder Riſe, opens to View, a beautiful Field, a fruitful Garden; there by thy Manuduction may he enter; ſo ſhall his Wealth increaſe and his Name become great, yea even there ſhall he ſpread himſelf and flouriſh like a Cedar tranſplanted from LEBANON.

"O, SOLOMON! unargu'd, I comply."

By Order of the Hon.

ROBERT WALKER, and ROGER SHERMAN, Eſqrs. two of the Judges of the Superior Court in this Colony, Notice is hereby given, to the Creditors of Nathaniel Jocelin of Guilford, an Inſolvent Debtor, to appear before the ſaid Judges at the Court-Houſe in Hartford, on the 12th Day of Inſtant, March, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon, to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why an Aſſignment of ſaid Jocelin's Eſtate ſhould not be made to Truſtees; and the Perſon of ſaid Jocelin diſcharged, agreeable to a Statute of this Colony, entituled "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c. He having, together with the Major Part, in Number and Value of his Creditors, exhibited his Petion to the ſaid Judges, praying for the Relief provided in and by ſaid Act.

March 2d 1767.

All Perſons Indebted

to Meſs'rs SAMUEL ROSE, and JAMES CORNWEL, by Book, are deſired immediately to ſettle the ſame by their Notes of Hand, to prevent further Trouble; and Thoſe that have any Demands on ſaid Roſe & Cornwell, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts, that they may be diſcharged. Conſtant Attendance will be given for the Settlement of the above Accounts.

N. B. As ſaid Partnerſhip has been long diſſolved, and their Accounts cannot be adjuſted between themſelves untill their Books are clos'd, and as the Caſh for the Ballances is not now demanded, only a Settlement, 'tis expected that thoſe who have Accounts with us will not be backward in ſettling them. 15

Mr. GREEN,

I Obſerve in your laſt Paper, Mr. Caleb Bull, charges me of a known Falſhood in ſaying my ſpecial Orders were to put 7 Ounces in a Hat, and that I had received the Beaver according to the Hatter's Rule, Two Pounds for each Hatt, and that more was allowed me, &c. I received of Mr. Bull, by his own Weight 41lb ½. of Beaver, but when weighed exact by two Men, at my Shop, was but 40lb. ½ (and bad Fur as obſerv'd before) out of which Beaver Mr. Bull inſiſted upon having Nineteen Beaver Hatts, for he ſaid he could not afford to loſe more than one Hatt (as the common Rule is 2 lb of good Beaver to a Hatt) accordingly I cut all the Beaver, without any Separation, and the Fur was weighed by two Men that worked with me, and was but 134 Ounces, which divided by 19 gives 7 oz. to a Hatt, & 1 oz. to be divided among the 19 Hatts, which 19 Hatts I made in the beſt Manner I could, according to the Quantity and Quality of the Fur, and told Mr. Bull ſo, when he found Fault with the Hatts as thin & poor. Now let the Curious judge, the Difference of making the Hatts by the above Orders, or making them by his ſpecial Orders, with 7oz. in a Hatt? and whether ſaid Bull's advertiſing the Hatts as of the beſt Quality, when he knew they were poor, is not of a Piece with all the reſt of his flattering Advertiſements?

N. B. As ſaid Bull hath repreſented me as poor and wanting to work on Wages, he is deſired ſpeedily to pay me for the making the ſaid Hatts.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

We the Subſcribers

being appointed Commiſſioners on the Inſolvent Eſtate of Job Gibbs, of Sharon, deceas'd. We ſhall attend the Settlement of ſaid Eſtate, at the Houſe of Daniel Griſwold, of ſaid Sharon, on the ſecond Tueſday of April, May and June next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of ſaid Days.

Daniel Griſwold, }
Joſeph Landers, } Commiſſioners.

March 5. 1767.

Litchfield County ſs:

Canaan, February 27th, 1767.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Noah Hoſkin, of Saliſbury, an Inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Noah Hoſkin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, Innholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the 1ſt Day of April next, at Two o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees (and if need be) elect others in their Stead; and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Jonas Lawrence, }
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Fletcher, junr. }

◆ ◆ ◆

Colony of Connecticut, to wit. }
Middletown, March 4th, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application in Writing made to me Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by John Hills of Windſor in ſaid County, 1 of the Creditors of Aſaell Anderſon of Windſor in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony of Connecticut, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 28th Feb. laſt directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Aſaell, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Aſaell ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Publication hereof, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

14 JABEZ HAMLIN.

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LONDON, December 4.

To the Printer of the Whitehall Evening-Poſt.

SIR,

BEING in company laſt Thurſday evening where that article in the morning Paper was read, which mentions, that on the 4th inſtant there were preſent in Paris three Noblemen, who had been ſucceſſively Ambaſſadors at the Court of France ſince the acceſſion of his Majeſty to the crown, it was remarked, that there are now living five who are or have been Firſt Lords of the Treaſury, and ten who are or have been Secretaries of State during that ſpace of time; and theſe are their names:

Lords of the Treaſury (all alive;) Duke of Newcaſtle, Lord Bute, Mr. G. Grenville, Marquiſs of Rockingham, Duke of Grafton.

Secretaries of State (all alive;) Lord Holderneſs, Lord Chatham, Lord Bute, Mr. G. Grenville, Lord Hallifax, Lord Sandwich, Duke of Grafton, Mr. Conway, Duke of Richmond, Lord Shelburne; beſides Lord Egremont, who died while he was Secretary of State.

As this ſeems a very ſingular phenomenon in the hiſtory of placemen I think you will do well to tranſmit it to poſterity. P. K.

Letters from Bruſſels mention the death of Count Cavenagh, a native of Ireland, aged 98 years, who had been an officer in the Queen of Hungary's ſervice upwards of 50 years.

One Magdelain Riſtori died a few days ago, at the village of Empoli, aged 110 years: She was very poor, and ſeemed to be of a very weekly conſtution, and had often been attacked with dangerous diſtempers.

It is ſaid, the attention of the preſent Miniſtry will be employed principally this Seſſion, in regulating, for the future, the price of corn and proviſions, and for preventing monopolizing and engroſſing thoſe neceſſaries of life.

BOSTON, March 5.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in LONDON, dated December 13. 1767.

"There is a Spirit riſing in P-rl-m-nt very different from that which prevailed during the late Seſſion.—It was then made the Shibboleth of Party to ſupport all the American Claims, and Mr. P—t's extreme Animoſity againſt his Brother, led him to condemn every Thing he had done, merely becauſe it was his doing—He now ſeems to be recovering himſelf, and one of the firſt Offers L—d C———m made in his Negociations the other Day with the D. of B—f—d, was to maintain the King's Authority in all his Dominions.—Yeſterday he ſpoke a Language of the ſame ſort in the Houſe of Lords. —The rioting againſt the Cuſtom Officers in your Province were mentioned in the Houſe of Commons early in the Seſſion, when the C———r of the E——r declared in the ſtrongeſt Terms that ſo long as he was in Office he would not ſuffer the Authority of the King's Laws to be trampled upon, and that he thought it the higheſt injury to the Nation to ſuffer the Acts of the parliment to be broken with impunity——And the whole Houſe ſeemed to be animated with the ſame Spirit——So that if your Aſſ——y will ſuffer themſelves to be led by that very abſurd, ignorant Firebrand, he may bring them into a worſe ſcrape than they can imagine."

In a Debate in a very reſpectable Aſſembly laſt Friday, an Extract of an anonimous Letter ſaid to be written in England, was read, which concluded with the following Words, "So that if your Aſſembly will "ſuffer themſelves to be led by that very "abſurd, ignorant Fireband, he may bring "them into a worſe ſcrape than they can imagine." Upon which it was Reſolved, That the Words were an high aſſult, and in a breach of Privilege; and that the Perſon who wrote them was an Enemy to this Province.

HARTFORD, March 9.

A few Days ago, the Wife of one Flint of Windham, was delivered of four living Female Children, at one Birth, but they all expired within Twenty-Four Hours.

A few Days ago, a Dwelling-Houſe, belonging to One Waterous of Marlboro' was conſumed by Fire, together with a great Part of the Furniture.

All Perſons who have

open Accounts with the Subſcriber, are deſired immediately to cloſe them, as he is now endeavouring to make a full Settlement of his Book Debts——Hopes no One, after this, will take it ill, if ſued without further Notice, which, however diſagreeable to him, yet conſiſtent with his own Intereſt, and cannot be avoided.

SILAS DEANE.

Weathersfield, 23d Feb. 1767. 14

Colony of Connecticut. }
Hartford County, ſs. }

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees of the Eſtate of William Hurlburd, of Suffield (an inſolvent Debtor) do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid William Hurlburd, to exhibit their Demands on ſaid Eſtate, to us, on the 2d Tueſday of March next, at 1 o'Clock Afternoon, at the Houſe of Silas Kent, in ſaid Suffield, in order to receive their reſpective Proportions of ſaid Eſtate——agreeable to an Act of this Colony, entituled, 'An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c.'

Graves Loomis,
James Harmon,
Ebenezer Harmon, } Truſtees.

Colony of Connecticut. ſſ.
Litchfield County.

We the Subſcribers,

appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtates of Aſa Blogget and Thomas Tuttle, both of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, inſolvent Debtors, do hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid Aſa Blogget and Thomas Tuttle, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Beebe, Inn-holder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the 14th Day of April next—then and there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs, proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Thomas Chipman,
Jonathan Chipman,
John Knickerbacer, jn. } Truſtees.

Saliſbury, February 17, 1767. 14

Litchfield County, ſs. }
Sharon. }

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Ebenezer Hills of Kent, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, & the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, to attach, ſeize & take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Hills for the Uſe of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Ebenezer Hills ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 20th Day of February Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, February 20th, 1767.

14 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Litchfield County, ſſ.
Sharon, Jan. 5th, 1767.

THESE are to give

public Notice, that upon Application made in Writing to John Williams Eſq; Judge of Litchfield County Court, by one of the Creditors of John White of Sharon, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, lawful Money (the ſaid John White being an inſolvent Debtor, abſconded and conceal'd, to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors——that in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. a Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate of ſaid John White to be attached, ſeized and taken; and that unleſs the ſaid White ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Six Months from this Date, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors; all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

14 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Hartford County, *to wit.* }
Middletown, Feb. 26th, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application in Writing made to me Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by Capt. John Coleman of Hartford, one of the Creditors of Aſhbel Anderſon of Windſor in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony of Connecticut, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 24th Inſtant, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Aſhbel, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Aſhbel ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Publication hereof, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

14 JABEZ HAMLIN.

Colony of Connecticut, ſs. }
Canaan in Litchfield County }
Feb. 28th. 1767.

We, the Subſcribers,

being by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for ſaid County, appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Bildad Phelps of Canaan aforeſaid, an Inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Bildad Phelps, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Innholder in Litchfield, in ſaid County, on the 23d Day of March next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, (and if need be) to elect others in their Stead: and to do any other Buſineſs that may be proper for ſaid Truſtees to do.

Eliſha Baker,
Jacob Brown,
Hezekiah Andrews } Truſtees. 14

The Creditors of Mr.

George Wood of Somers, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet the Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Robert Peaſe, Inn-holder in ſaid Somers, on Tueſday, the 17th Day of March next, at 10 o'Clock A. M. And thoſe Creditors that have not brought in and prov'd their Accounts, are deſired to do it at or before that Time, otherwiſe they will be debarred from receiving any Part of their Debt. Somers, Feb. 16, 1767.

Colony of Connecticut. }
Feb. 16th. A.D. 1767. }

Whereas purſuant to

An Act or Law of ſaid Colony, Entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Ezra Burnham of Hartford, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value hath this Day exhibited their Petition with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, and Seth Wetmore, Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum, in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his Creditors agreeable to ſaid Act. Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Ezra Burnham, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Saylor, Innholder in Middletown, on the 16th Day of March next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Ezra Burnham ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

TO BE SOLD.

At public Vendue,

at the Dwelling-Houſe, late Mr. Samuel Roots, in Farmington, on the 19th Day of March next, to begin at one o'Clock Afternoon;

ABOUT Two Hundred and Fifty Acres of good Land, all incloſed within good Fence, and about one Half of it clear'd fit for Plowing, Paſturing and Mowing, off which may be cut annually, about Forty Tons of good Engliſh Hay, on which is a large Dwelling-Houſe, with Four good Rooms below and two above Stairs, well finiſhed; and one ſmall Dwelling-Houſe and large Barn, a Corn-Houſe, with a Syder-Mill, and Houſe to the ſame, with a good Orchard on the ſame; the other Half of ſaid Land is well timber'd, it being the Houſe, Farm, &c. that lately belong'd to Mr. Samuel Root of Farmington, and ſituate in the Pariſh of Panthorn, in ſaid Farmington: The Conditions of Sale will be ſeen at the Opening of ſaid Vendue, and an indiſputable Title will be given to the ſame, by

Feb. 18th, 1767. JONATHAN BROWN, of Rye.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Honorable JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, for the County of Hartford, Truſtees of Eſtate of Moſes Burnham, of ſaid Hartford; an Inſolvent Debtor.——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Moſes Burnham, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Flagg, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 10th of March next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Feb. 23, 1767.
John Coleman,
William Tiley,
Pantry Jones, } Truſtees.

To be Sold, at the Houſe of

Jonathan Mygatt,

(in Eaſt-Hartford)

THE Whole of Watt's Works, 6 Vol. Flavel's Works.—Doddridge's Lectures—Cruden's Concordance——Hill's Sermons—Willard's Body of Divinity—Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of the Maſſachuſetts—Stackhouſe's Body of Divinity—The Importance of a religious Life—Gutherie's Tulley, concerning the Character and Qualifications of an Orator——Walker's Sermons—The Oeconomy of Human Life—Hebrew Grammar—Ames Medulla—Baxter's Confeſſion of Faith—Immanuel, or a Diſcovery of true Religion—Six Volumes of Mayer's Commentary on the Old and New Teſtaments.—Bellamy's Sermons, on the Divinity of Chriſt, and the Melenium—Bulkly on Infant Baptiſm—Chriſtian Inſtitute—Clark, on the Promiſes—How's Sermons—Earſkine's Sermons 3 Vol.—Berryſtreet's Sermons, 2 Vol.—Dr. Owen's Works—Henry on the Sacrament—A Church Hioſtry, 4 Vol.—Cole's Sovereignty—The Devout Companion—Joſephus at Large—Spinckes's Sick Man viſited——Dr. Mather's Directions for a Candidate of the Miniſtry—A Number of American Magazines—A Variety of Pamphlets.

A Sett of Pot-Aſh

Kettles and Coolers to be ſold very cheap for Caſh. Enquire of Capt. AARON BULL.

MONDAY, MARCH 16, 1767. Numb. 116.

THE
Connecticut COURANT;
AND THE
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

Thus Scripture is by either Sect applied,
And all without Reſerve, are damned beſide.

APplying the beſt Things, and thoſe held in the higheſt Veneration by Mankind in general, to the moſt partial and vile Purpoſes, is a Trick which has been played to great Succeſs by deſigning Men in all Ages of the World, conſidering this, I am the leſs ſurpriſed at a very remarkable Piece which laſt Week made its Appearance in the public Papers. The Author is pleaſed to introduce his motly Performance, by informing the World, that a Spirit of Lying, &c. is gone out into the Land, &c. and then having in the moſt ſcurrilous Manner treated a Perſon of his own Creating, with all the harſh and ungentleman-like Epithets, &c. which Satire could afford; proceeds to thunder the Artillery of the ſacred Canon upon him, as though Heaven, and he were of a Party, and the Scriptures delivered, not to publiſh the glad Tidings of Peace, but for the Inſtruments of private Faction, and civil Diſcord I can't but think, however frequent ſuch Practices have been in the World, that ſuch an Uſe of the ſacred Scriptures, is an Impiety much above the common Size, at leaſt it is perverting the Senſe, Spirit, Deſign, and End of thoſe Sacred Oracles, and however ſecurely the Author may think himſelf intrenched behind ſuch a Breaſt Work of Quotations, he will in the End find it of leſs Avail, tho' of the ſame impious Intention as a Pope's Bull, publiſhed on ſuch an Occaſion would be. Having made the above Obſervations, I ſcarce need remind the Reader, this Man of Importance, after his Preamble, has not dared, even *He* has not dared to charge *Plain Facts* with one Falſhood, in particular, but in general is pleaſed to call him a ſeditious Writer, which in plain Engliſh is, *ſome public Facts are dangerous to be ſpoke of in Public*: he cloſes by hoping the Freemen will be on their Guard againſt Ferments, &c. in their next Meeting; and I ſhall cloſe my Remarks, on this Part of his Performance, by asking this worthy Gentleman, where he was laſt March? and what he was about at that remarkable Period of *Calmneſs, Reverence for Rulers as God's,* and what not, that we heard nothing of him then? I hope and think the Public have a Right to expect, that this ſcriptural and *ſacerdotal* Writer will make it appear by ſomething more convincing, than his bare Word for it, that *Plain Facts* has been guilty of one Falſhood in *that there School-Houſe Affair*, as he calls it.

I come now to his Queries, the firſt of which is, Whether the more coſtly Treat at New-Haven, on Occaſion of the King's Proclamation, ordered by Governor Fitch, and his Council, was ever faulted, &c. On this I beg Leave to obſerve, that the Treat at New-Haven, as he calls it, was in Purſuance of expreſs Orders from Home; and though Governor Fitch was not blamed for yielding Obedience to thoſe Orders, yet he and his Council were faulted by Many, for not calling the whole General Aſſembly together, as had been uſual on former Occaſions of that Kind; which was prudently omitted on Account of the heavy Expences, then lying on the Colony, by Reaſon of the War.

I come now to his ſecond Query, he aſks if Zeal for Liberty, or a View to ſerve a Turn, dictated the Pen of the other Writer, (viz. Freeman) who has given a broad Slaunt at two of the *beſt Men* in the Colony ſitting together in Council, becauſe they happen, (a ſtrange Accident!) to ſuſtain the Relation of Father and Son. Inſtances of which Kind have been (he ſays) frequently among us, and were never till now, objected to. Freeman is not obliged to that Writer that he has ſpared his Epithets on him; and need only ſay, that his Cenſoriouſneſs, with Regard to his Intention, ſhews in a ſtriking Light, the Character of this ſcribbling Retailer. Not one Fact FREEMAN aſſerted, is denied, not one Reaſon he gave is ſo much as conſidered, which was expreſsly in the ſaid Piece deſired of the Perſon who ſhould ſee fit to anſwer it. But with an uncommon Degree of Effrontery, tells the Public, That a *certain Father and Son*, are the Two beſt Men in the Colony, and that Inſtances of *Father and Son*, ſitting in our Councils, have been frequent, and never objected to. On reading this Piece, I applied to the Record for Intelligence in this Matter, which are falſe, or this Writer is ſo——for no ſuch Thing appears on them, to have been in the Colony, as Father and Son, to be in the Council of this Government, at the ſame Time, before the laſt Election——————When the Honorable Governor Wolcott, was at the Head of this Government, his worthy Son, ſince deceaſed, was in the Nomination, a Gentleman univerſally known, and univerſally eſteemed, loved and admired by the Freemen of this Colony, yet they omitted advancing him into the Council, until the Diſmiſſion of his honored Father, and that, as many of them have ſince, and at that Time told me, for the very Reaſons aſſigned in my laſt. To conclude, it ſeems as though this doughty Gentleman, by charging *Plain Facts* as *ſcurrilous* and *execrable*, without proving one Word he ſays, and muſtering together in Battallia, all the Texts againſt Slander and Lying, his Concordance could direct him to, imagines he is himſelf exempt, and has a Patent at large, to lye, miſrepreſent, and vilify at Pleaſure.

FREEMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.
Extract of a Letter from LONDON, Nov. 25, 1766.

"In an auguſt aſſembly, the oppoſition (that is, thoſe who are out of place) headed by G. G---v--le, found much fault with the great ſtretch of the royal prerogative, in putting a ſtop to the exportation of corn, contrary to ſeveral expreſs acts of parliament, without calling the parliament together, which they inſiſted upon might eaſily be done, at any time, upon a fortnight's notice, inſtead of which, at the very period when the ſcarcity of corn appeared to be certain and inevitable, it was prorogued (September 10) for an unuſual length of time, 61 days, inſtead of 40, the common period of prorogation; that if they ſuffered this to paſs unnoticed, future miniſters would be tempted to venture on like exertions of the prerogative, on occaſions dangerous to the liberty of the ſubjects, &c. &c. I have not indeed patience, even to repeat all the nonſenſe that was thrown out by G——; who ſpoke evidently from a ſpirit of faction and reſentment, and who ſets out this ſeſſion, preciſely as he did the laſt, in a virulent oppoſition to all the operations of miniſtry, without reaſon, ſenſe, or argument. Were I his maſter, no motive whatever ſhould induce me to take him into my ſervice again, be his abilities (and they are but ſecond rate) what they will.—He was anſwered very pertinently by S—— C——y, on behalf of the miniſtry, that this exertion of the prerogative, was made for the moſt ſalutary and neceſſary purpoſes, no leſs than to prevent a general ſcarcity; that he owned he was one that adviſed it; that he knew when he did ſo, he became anſwerable to parliament for ſuch advice; that he ſubmitted it to them, whether this was a proper exertion of prerogative, or whether it tended, in the remoteſt degree, to infringe the liberty of the ſubject; that the honourable gentleman who ſpoke laſt (Mr. G——v——le) muſt have certainly received ſome new lights of late, who had himſelf laſt year ſtrenuouſly argued in behalf of general warrants; an exertion of prerogative which moſt nearly affected the liberty of the ſubject, and which could not be vindicated by the plea of neceſſity, as in the preſent caſe; that calling the parliament together in the ſummer ſeaſon, when many members were very variouſly and widely diſperſed, would, be apprehended, have given too great an alarm to the nation; that there was neceſſity of it; and that as to calling them together at any time, at ſo ſhort a notice as 12 or 14 days, he appealed to the houſe, whether this would not be a moſt dangerous precedent, as a miniſter; by that means would be able to ſurpriſe the houſe into any pernicious ſcheme he might be diſpoſed to carry.—He concluded with ſaying that theſe gentlemen was uniform enough; for when in place they wanted to deprive the people of their liberty (referring to general warrants) and now they wanted to deprive them of their food.—Mr. G—v—le then propoſed (in my opinion moſt abſurdly) that for the preſent relief of the poor, they ſhould addreſs his Majeſty to adminiſter to their neceſſities in ſuch manner, as to his royal wiſdom ſhould ſeem meet; aſſuring him, that they would make good the ſame out of the firſt aids granted by parliament.—To this it was objected, that it was impoſſible to diſtribute ſuch relief in a proper manner; that if it were poſſible, it would be highly improper, as it would ſeem to allow, there were no means left to relieve them but a diſtribution of the publick money, which at beſt would be very inſufficient, and would appear, as if they bribed them to be quiet; that the evil ought to be proved to the bottom, and the real cauſes of our preſent ſituation ought to be explored, and ſuch remedies applied as were more adequate to the neceſſities of the poor, than any temporary relief could be.—To this G--v--le replied, that he having endeavoured to make our colonies in America contribute to the ſupport of government, they had bribed them to be quiet, by a total repeal of that law; and that it was very ſtrange, they would not do that for the relief of their poor at home, which they did for the Americans, who were well able to bear the tax. —G——v—le, as he well deſerved was totally deſerted; for he was but poorly ſeconded.—You ſee this is only another wicked effort, to embarraſs our councils, and to divert the parliament from the neceſſary buſineſs of the nation.—For my own part, I wiſh well to the ſaid general, whoever has the management of affairs, and therefore I want to ſee a permanent, able and honeſt miniſtry, [illegible] with faction, in good earneſt ſet about a thorough enquiry into the real cauſe of our preſent diſtreſſes and diſcontent and every man who attempts to divert the miniſtry for the time being from doing this, I conſider as an enemy to his country.—I ſhould have told you, by the bye, that S—— C——y behaved both with modeſty and ſpirit.—In anſwer to a charge of ignorance, that had been thrown out by G—v—le, in the debate about the proclamation for preventing the exportation of corn; he ſaid he pretended not to be very expert in the duties of his office but that as he acted with the pureſt intention for the good of his ſovereign, and his country, and was conſcious of the integrity of his heart, for this reaſon he thought he, in ſome meaſure, deſerved the place he held, tho' he was ready, with cheerfulneſs, to reſign it, whenever his majeſty thought proper to fill it with one [illegible] [illegible].—In the other houſe, lord T——p——, I am told, acted much the ſame part with Mr. G——v——le, and with the ſame ſucceſs.

"Upon the whole, I think it may be fairly concluded, that the oppoſition have at preſent ſo very little to find fault with, as the nation in general, are quite tired with oppoſition to men only, without regarding meaſures; as the ſtate of the nation requires immediate attention; and as the parliament is drawing near its concluſion, the preſent members will be induced to recommend themſelves to their electors, by exerting themſelves this ſeſſion, in doing ſomething for the people.

"One important piece of buſineſs will certainly come before them ſoon, that is, the affairs of the Eaſt India company, as it is certainly neceſſary for the permanent ſecurity of our great acquiſitions and conqueſt in that part of the world, that they ſhould be taken more immediately under the protection of the government, and therefore I do not think the company have any thing to apprehend from this enquiry that can be detrimental to their intereſt."

HARTFORD, March 16.

Laſt Monday a Child about Seven Years old, Daughter of Mr. Elijah Holliſter of Glaſſenbury, accidentally fell through a Hole that was in a Bridge ſhe had to croſs in her Return from School, & was unfortunately drowned in the Brook that ran under the Bridge.

The Captains Hopkins, and Chenevard of this Town, are both Arrived at Kingſton, in Jamaica, where Markets are dull.

The Weſtern Mails, which were due here the Seventh Inſtant; did not arrive until the 13th Inſtant: And there is no Poſt expected from the Eaſtward, 'til next Saturday Evening.

Laſt Week, we had the ſevereſt cold Weather that was ever remembered at this Seaſon, which froze the River ſo much that People paſs'd and re-paſs'd on the Ice.

Whereas Five of the

Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wincheſter, have applied to me the Subſcriber, deſiring me to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to chooſe a Committee, to apply to the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May next, to enable ſaid Proprietors to diſpoſe of ſome of the undivided Land in ſaid Townſhip, to defray the neceſſary Charges that may ariſe in repairing the High-Ways of ſaid Townſhip, and enable the Proprietors to levy a Tax (if Need be) and put them in ſome Way to collect it. And alſo, to tranſact any other Buſineſs that ſhall then be judged neceſſary. Theſe are therefore to warn ſaid Proprietors to meet at the Court-Houſe in Hartford, on the thirteenth Day of April next, at two of the Clock Afternoon, to conſider and tranſact the Buſineſs aforeſaid.
Dated March 16, 1767.

Thomas Hoſmer,
Proprietors Clerk.

All Perſons Indebted

to the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE LORD, Deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment, and thoſe whoſe Accounts are yet unſettled, are deſired to cloſe them with Samuel Talcott, junr.

Sarah Edwards, Executrix.
Solomon Smith, } Executors.
Samuel Tolcot, junr. }
Hartford, March 16, 1767.

The Creditors of Moſes Burnham

of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, to bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Inſolvent, to us the Subſcribers, Truſtees legally appointed to negotiate and ſettle the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 14th Day of April next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and, to attend any other Buſineſs relative thereto. N. B. The Debtors to ſaid Eſtate are alſo deſired to Notice the ſame, and prevent Trouble.

John Coleman, }
Pantry Jones, } Truſtees.
Daniel Pitkin, }
Hartford, March 16th, 1767.

TO BE SOLD

To the Higheſt-Bidder, at the Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder, in Middletown, on the Ninth of April next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon;

About 350 Acres of

Land, lying in the Firſt Society in ſaid Town, about Two Miles and an Half South Eaſt from the Church; ſaid Land is ſuitable for Plowing, Mowing, and Paſturage; generally well Timbered, ſome Fields cleared and fenced. Will be Sold in ſundry Lots, from 20 to 50 Acres. Good Security on Intereſt will be taken, for Six Months. Per

Matthew Tallcott,
Samuel Ruſſel.

To be Sold at the ſame Time and Place, and on the ſame Conditions,

About 28 Acres of

Land, about Half a Mile South of the Above, at a Place called Walnut-Hill; ſaid Land is well Fenced, and under good Improvement, with a Dwelling Houſe and good Orchard. Per

Matthew Tallcott.
Middletown, March 9th, 1767.

◆ ◆ ◆

Extract of a Letter from London, dated December 16, 1766.

"The Parliament has adjourned for the Holidays. As ſoon as it meets again, it is expected that the Repeal of the Act, reſtraining the Colonies from iſſuing Bills of Credit as lawful Tender, will be taken under Conſideration.

Extract of another Letter from London, of the ſame Date.

"There have been more Changes at Court—But Lord Chatham and Shelburne, the Duke of Grafton and Mr. Townſend, ſeem to ſtand firm yet—Lord Bute does not act with them, but gives no Oppoſition; which is a great Point."

To Mr. GREEN, Printer at HARTFORD.

SIR,

At a Time of ſuch univerſal ingathering, am deſirous to caſt my Mite into your grand Treaſury of News, Politicks, &c. &c. (if you pleaſe) that the following, being thrown into your Cannikin, may with,

"Drown'd Puppies, ſtinking Sprats, all
(drench'd in Mud
"Dead Cats, and Turnip-Tops, come
(tumbling down the Flood." O.N.

WHEREAS I have taken Notice that a *Spirit* of groſs Miſrepreſentation, Calumny, & Lying is gone out into the Land: tending to inflame Men's Minds and ſtir up Fewds and Factions, and Mutinies, and Seditions, and Diſcords, and Riots, and Tumultes, and Uproars among the People of this Colony, and has of late ſo unhappily diſturbed the Peace and Quiet *thereof*; and as we have ſome Reaſon to expect more of the like Kind, therefore it may be of Uſe to inſert the following Paſſages out of an antient Statute Book, (to which perhaps Many are Strangers, or at leaſt have not lately conſulted with due Care and Attention) and at the ſame Time, annex to them a few Topicks for political diſquiſition; which if they do not ſeem exactly ſuited to the Text, will require the greateſt Ability to handle them properly, viz. "Thou ſhalt not revile the Gods, nor curſe the Ruler of thy People," Exod. 22. 28.—or—"Put them in Mind to be ſubject to Principalities and Powers; to obey Magiſtrates—to ſpeak Evil of no Man." Tit. 3. 1.—

—NEW-LONDON-SOCIETY—

"They deſpiſe Government, preſumptious are they, ſelf-willed; they are not afraid to ſpeak Evil of Dignities." 2 Pet. 2, 10.—

—OLD-TENOR—

"Render to every One their Dues—Fear to whom Fear, Honor to whom Honor." Rom. 13. 7.

—SPANISH-MONEY—

"*Frowardneſs* is in his Heart, and he deviſeth Miſchief continually; he ſoweth Diſcord—he ſpeaketh Lies; he ſoweth Diſcord among Brethren." Prov. 6. 14. 19.—or—"thou ſhalt not raiſe a falſe Report" Exod. 23. 1. &—put away Lying: ſpeak the Truth." Eph. 4. 25. "—and all Lyars" the worſt Sort of which are Slanderers, "ſhall have their Portion," &c. Rev. 21. 8.

—SUSQUEHANNAH—

"The Workers of Iniquity whet their Tongues like a *Sword*, and bend their Bows to ſhoot their *Arrows*, even bitter Words; that they may ſhoot them in Secret at the Perfect; they commune of laying Snares privily," &c. Pſal. 64. 3. 5.

The late memorable STALKING-HORSE—

Many more Texts might be cited, and many more Subjects propoſed, but let theſe be firſt conſidered—and as this *Spirit* appears ſo ſpightful and malicious, and its Aim is ſo apparent; tis to be hoped that the Freemen will be on their Guard, nor ſuffer themſelves to be impoſed on and led aſtray, or kept in a Ferment till their next Meeting.—I conclude with two Queries,

1. Whether it is not (perhaps the Epithet, execrable, may ſound too harſh; therefore I ſay) ſcandalous, to proſtitute the Scripture to every Purpoſe.

2d. Whether Zeal for Liberty, or a View to ſerve a Turn, dictated the Pen of many Writers, who have given *broad Slaunts*--Inſtances of which Kind have been frequently among us—but I forbear—Compared by,

Your Conſtant Cuſtomer;

from the Beginning, *to wit.* One that hopes to ſhare (with Another, that has not produced a better Claim) the Privilege of appearing in your Courant.

Mr. GREEN,

Pleaſe to inſert the following brief Anſwers, to ſeveral Queries propoſed in your laſt Paper, viz.

1. THE Deputy-Governor's acting at the Council Board in the Preſence of the Governor, is no Way *inconſiſtent* with, or *contrary* to Charter.

2. Suppoſing it to be contrary to Charter, his ſo acting, can't affect the Legality of an Election, or Appointment to Office, made by a full Vote, or a great Majority of the Council, without counting his Vote.

3. There may doubtleſs be ſufficient Reaſons for the Governor, or one of the Council's not acting; or particular Caſes, wherein it is quite proper they ſhould not act, in Matters that in ordinary Circumſtances, would properly lie before them; in which any One may inſtance.

4. Men may promiſe, and ſee ſufficient Grounds afterwards not to fulfil; they may act, and upon further Light and good Reaſon, manifeſt a Senſe of their Miſtake, by counteracting: And it is the Part of a wiſe and faithful Man to do ſo; and a Community can't be ſafe in putting the Reins of Government into the Hands of Thoſe that pertinaciouſly adhere to a former wrong Step, when convinced of it, on Account of a Bribe, or otherwiſe.

5. The laſt Query, as 'tis plainly pointed, contains in it (as I have certain Information) Matter of vileſt Calumny and Slander, and inſinuates a notorious and infamous Falſhood, which is all the Anſwer it deſerves.

The like may be reply'd to the Piece, called *Solomon's* Addreſs to *Jonathan*; that I am pretty well aſſured, it is full of groundleſs, unmanly and injurious Reflection, & contains an infamous Slander on the Perſons deſigned, both by *Solomon*, *Jonathan*, and alſo *his Son*: And the unparallel'd baſeneſs and calumniating Spirit of the Author merits the ſevereſt Animadverſion.——I would alſo add a Word reſpecting the Piece, ſigned *Juſtice*, and aſk with what Juſtice, Honeſty and Conſcience, he made his Calculations; particularly in repreſenting Hartford County as one of the Weſtern Counties, when 'tis well known, that a great, and I ſuppoſe much the bigger Part of it is on the Eaſt-ſide of Connecticut River. If this be a Miſtake of his, I think tis a pretty large One, as he tells A. Z. who I leave to give him a proper Anſwer in his own Time and Way.

And as mention was lately made of the expenſive Treat at New-Haven, I would a little aſſiſt that Writer, by obſerving, that I am credibly informed, that coſt the Government between Three and Four Hundred Pounds, but that at Hartford, not half a Quarter that Sum. *I am Sir, Your's, &c.*

PHILO-PACIS ET VERITAS.

March 12, 1767.

Mr. GREEN,

IT is uncertain how far the Public are oblig'd to Mr. Quotation, for ſupplying them with a Concordance, favouring ſtrongly of Paſſive Obedience and Non-Reſiſtance; but this is certain, he ought to have avoided that Crime, which is the Subſtance of his motly Mixture, to condemn in Others, viz. Falſhood, and if he had, we ſhould not have heard him aſſert, that the Inſtances of Father and Son ſitting together in Council have been frequent among us, ſince there never w s One in the Colony till now.

And M Senex quondam Senatorius when he ſays, What Barbarity would it be, to lift up, and with a Vengeance caſt down Gentlemen of the Honorable Council Board, who ſince their Appointment have done Nothing which deſerves ſuch a [illegible] would have appear'd [illegible] judiced, if in Addition he had told the Public, that [illegible] Gentlemen themſelves have ſet the Example.

Nunquam Sacerdos [illegible] Senator.

◆ ◆ ◆

Hartford County, ſs.
Middletown, Feb. 26th, 17[illegible]

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application in Writing made to me Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court in and for the County [illegible] by Capt. John Coleman of [illegible] of the Creditors of Aſhbel [illegible] of Windſor in ſaid County, an [illegible] and concealed inſolvent Debtor, [illegible] more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony of Connecticut, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 28th Feb. laſt directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Aſhbel, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Aſhbel ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Publication hereof, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

14 JABEZ HAMLIN.

◆ ◆ ◆

LOST Yeſterday, between Mrs. Nevens's and Revd. Mr. Dorr's Meeting-Houſe, a Woman's SILVER-BUCKLE. Whoever has found it, is deſired to return it to the Owner.

M. Nevens.

Salmon Lord

All Perſons who have

open Accounts with the Subſcriber, are deſired immediately to cloſe them, as he is now endeavouring to make a full Settlement of his Book Debts——Hopes no One, after this, will take it ill, if ſued without further Notice, which, however diſagreeable to him, yet conſiſtent with his own Intereſt, cannot be avoided.

SILAS DEANE.

Weathersfield, 23d Feb. 1767. 14

Colony of Connecticut. ſſ.
Litchfield County.

We the Subſcribers,

appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtates of Aſa Blogget and Thomas Tuttle, both of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, inſolvent Debtors, do hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid Aſa Blogget and Thomas Tuttle, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David [illegible]be, Inn-holder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the 24th Day of April next—then and there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs, proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Thomas Chipman,
Jonathan Chipman, } Truſtees.
John Knickerbacor, ju.

Saliſbury, February 1[illegible], [illegible]767. 14

Litchfield County, ſs.
Sharon.

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Ebenezer Hills of Kent, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, & the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, to attach, ſeize & take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Hills for the Uſe of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Ebenezer Hills ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 20th Day of February Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, February 20th, 1767.

14 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Litchfield County, ſſ.
Sharon, Jan. 5th, 1767.

THESE are to give

public Notice, that upon Application made in Writing to John Williams Eſq; Judge of Litchfield County Court, by one of the Creditors of John White of Sharon, in ſaid County, for more than Twenty Pounds, lawful Money (the ſaid John White being an inſolvent Debtor, abſconded and conceal'd, to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors——that in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c." a Warrant is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate of ſaid John White to be attached, ſeized and taken; and that unleſs the ſaid White ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Six Months from this Date, to the Satiſfaction of his Creditors; all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, according to the Direction of ſaid Act.

24 JOHN WILLIAMS.

The Creditors of Mr.

George Wood of Somers, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet the Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Robert Peaſe, Inn-holder in ſaid Somers, on Tueſday, the 17th Day of March next, at 10 o'Clock A. M. And thoſe Creditors that have not brought in and prov'd their Accounts, are deſired to do it at or before that Time, otherwiſe they will be debarred from receiving any Part of their Debt. Somers, Feb. 16, 1767.

Colony of Connecticut, ſs.
Canaan in Litchfield County
Feb. 28th, 1767.

We, the Subſcribers,

being by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for ſaid County, appointed Truſtees of the Eſtate of Bildad Phelps of Canaan aforeſaid, an Inſolvent Debtor, do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Bildad Phelps, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Innholder in Litchfield, in ſaid County, on the 23d Day of March next, at 2 o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, (and if need be) to elect others in their Stead; and to do any other Buſineſs that may be proper for ſaid Truſtees to do.

Eliſha Baker,
Jacob Brown, } Truſtees.
Hezekiah Andrews

14

A Sett of Pot-Aſh

Kettles and Coolers to be ſold very cheap for Caſh. Enquire of Capt. AARON BULL of Hartford.

We the Subſcribers

being appointed Commiſſioners on the Inſolvent Eſtate of Job Gibbs, of Sharon, deceas'd. We ſhall attend the Settlement of ſaid Eſtate, at the Houſe of Daniel Griſwold, of ſaid Sharon, on the ſecond Tueſday of April, May and June next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of ſaid Days.

Daniel Griſwold, } Commiſſioners.
Joſeph Landers,

March 5. 1767.

Mr. GREEN,

I Obſerve in your laſt Paper, Mr. Caleb Bull, charges me of a known Falſhood in ſaying my ſpecial Orders were to put 7 Ounces in a Hat, and that I had received the Beaver according to the Hatter's Rule, Two Pounds for each Hatt, and that more was allowed me, &c. I received of Mr. Bull, by his own Weight 41lb ¾. of Beaver, but when weighed exact by two Men, at my Shop, was but 40lb. ¼ (and bad Fur as obſerv'd before) out of which Beaver Mr. Bull inſiſted upon having Nineteen Beaver Hatts, for he ſaid he could not afford to loſe more than one Hatt (as the common Rule is 2 lb of good Beaver to a Hatt) accordingly I cut all the Beaver, without any Separation, and the Fur was weighed by two Men that worked with me, and was but 134 Ounces, which divided by 19 gives 7 oz. to a Hatt, & 1 oz. to be divided among the 19 Hatts, which 19 Hatts I made in the beſt Manner I could, according to the Quantity and Quality of the Fur, and told Mr. Bull ſo, when he found Fault with the Hatts as thin & poor. Now let the Curious judge, the Difference of making the Hatts by the above Orders, or making them by his ſpecial Orders, with 7oz. in a Hatt? and whether ſaid Bull's advertiſing the Hatts as of the beſt Quality, when he knew they were poor, is not of a Piece with all the reſt of his flattering Advertiſements?

N. B. As ſaid Bull hath repreſented me as poor and wanting to work on Wages, he is deſired ſpeedily to pay me for the making the ſaid Hatts.

JONATHAN ROBERTS.

All Perſons Indebted

to Meſs'rs SAMUEL ROSE, and JAMES CORNWEL, by Book, are deſired immediately to ſettle the ſame by their Notes of Hand, to prevent further Trouble; and Thoſe that have any Demands on ſaid Roſe & Cornwell, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts, that they may be diſcharged. Conſtant Attendance will be given for the Settlement of the above Accounts.

N. B. As ſaid Partnerſhip has been long diſſolved, and their Accounts cannot be adjuſted between themſelves untill their Books are clos'd, and as the Caſh for the Ballances is not now demanded, only a Settlement, 'tis expected that thoſe who have Accounts with us will not be backward in ſettling them. 15

Litchfield County ſs.
Canaan, February 27th, 1767.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Noah Hoſkin, of Saliſbury, an Inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Noah Hoſkin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher Innholder in ſaid Saliſbury on the 1ſt Day of April next, at Two o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees (and if need be) elect others in their Stead; and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Fletcher, junr.

* * *

Colony of Connecticut. to wit.
Middletown, March 4th, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application in Writing made to me Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by John Hills of Windſor in ſaid County, one of the Creditors of Aſaell Anderſon of Windſor in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony of Connecticut, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 28th Feb. laſt directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Aſaell, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Aſaell ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Publication hereof, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

14 JABEZ HAMLIN.

* * *

READY Money given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufactory.

MONDAY, March 23, 1767. Numb. 117.

Colony of Co[illegible]
March 20[illegible]
Whe[illegible]

THE
Connecticut COURANT;
AND THE
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by [illegible] GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

To Mr. PLAIN TRUTH.

SIR,

I Am ſurprized you ſhould infer, from the late Advertiſement, publiſhed by Mr. *Plain Facts*, "That he propoſes to entertain the Public with certain *Facts*, relating to ſome Affairs," for certain [illegible] in his Advertiſement, [illegible] the [illegible] you [illegible] inference, you intend [illegible] not diſpleaſed with [illegible] of my *Facts*, that tend to [illegible] the public Intereſt, by [illegible] or opening the Eyes of the [illegible] but in the next Breath you ſay, "This Scheme may be productive of Miſchief, rather than a Benefit to the Public." In the Name of Wonder, Sir, tell me in plain Engliſh Words, will the Miſchief ariſe from the *Facts* [illegible] Truth of them [illegible] likely become [illegible] Eyes are [illegible] ed by that [illegible] of conciliatory Advice of yours [illegible] in haſte, viz. "*Beware of* [illegible] *Party Spirit, to an* [illegible] *that they have hitherto* [illegible] *or Evils* [illegible] *gual Diviſion of* [illegible] *and Magiſtr*[illegible] *different Parts of the Colony?*" By this [illegible] tence, I think, you fully conceed, [illegible] there were Factions ſubſiſting in the C[illegible]ny, before the Author you complain[illegible] publiſh'd any of his Obſervations; in th[illegible] Sir, I fully agree with you, and which eve[illegible] judicious and conſiderate Freeman, [illegible] Doubt laments, of this Party Spirit, the[illegible]fore I truſt you will not think, Mr. Fa[illegible] the Author: Indeed I have heard hi[illegible] often lament it, with great Seriouſneſs and Concern. You next tell us, "You plainly perceive, that Eleven Chapers more, wrote in the ſame Spirit (if not duly reſtrain'd) will tend to make ſome very odious Diſtinctions in the Colony." Do you in Reality mean, by thoſe Words, to reſtrain the Liberty of the Preſs? or, do you mean thoſe Facts or Truths (call them which you will) muſt be reſtrain'd or ſuppreſſed? pray inform us, in your next, whether it is the Truth of the *Facts related*, or the *droll, ſarcaſtic Stile* in which they were wrote, will produce ſuch bad Conſequences? I preſume you will not care to confeſs, that it is the Truth of the *Facts related*, that you ſo much fear; and I hope you have more *Modeſty* than to ſay, that ſo intelligent and judicious Set of Men as the Body of the Freemen of this Colony, will be thrown into a *Faction*, merely by a *droll, ſarcaſtic Stile*, if the *Facts related* have no Foundation in *Truth*. You in the next Place very ſeriouſly acquaint your Readers, that, "God knows we have had Diſtinctions enough already——and that *Colour*[illegible] and [illegible] have for ſeveral Years, loſt their [illegible]ical Meaning."——Very true, my Fr[illegible]——of this we are duly ſenſible; and [illegible] would tell you, that ſame Omni[illegible] Being knows who were the *Authors* and [illegible] of thoſe unhappy *religious Diſtinctions* made to ſerve *political Purpoſes*; and th[illegible] have abundant Reaſon to lament before Him, that the great and important Doctrines of our *Holy Religion* [illegible] made ſubſervi[illegible], call it [illegible] ſay, "It [illegible] claſp'd, [illegible] Bounds," but becauſe Mr. *Plain Facts* has informed the Public, that the Liſts of the ſeveral Towns on the Weſt Side the River are almoſt double to thoſe on the Eaſt, and that there is 90 Towns on the Weſt Side of the River, in which there is not one *Magiſtrate* or *Aſſiſtant Judge*. This you ſay, "makes the Great River the *Boundary*, a Situation much more deplorable."——What much more deplorable than to have the great and important Doctrines of our moſt holy Religion made ſubſervient to a *Party*! My Blood [illegible] from my [illegible]

In the next Paragraph, you ſeem to give Place to the ſofter Paſſions, and firſt ſay, "If the Weſt Side of the River, exceeding the Eaſt, in Wealth and Numbers, [illegible] afford its *Proportion of Men qualified* [illegible] important Stations of public Truſt, [illegible]ry—And if they can afford their [illegible] and Faction has determined [illegible]erwiſe, you are ſorry."——[illegible] to ſubjoin and ſay (for [illegible] derogating from the real [illegible] of our Honorable Gover[illegible] Counſellors) that the [illegible] *Colony of Connecticut*, to [illegible] of an Act of Parliament [illegible] may be eſteem'd ſub[illegible] Rights and Privileges of [illegible] by mere *Force of Faction* [illegible] incited by a few deſigning Men, [illegible] be hurried into ſuch Meaſures, [illegible] make a Sacrifice of five of the principal Magiſtrates of the Colony, of ſpotleſs Characters, who have long diſcharged the ſeveral Truſts committed to them, with Integrity, Fidelity and Honor, for no other Reaſon, than becauſe they could not in Conſcience, conſiſtent with the Truſt committed to them, for the Preſervation of our Charter Privileges, come into thoſe Meaſures to evade the Operation of that Act which ſeem'd moſt fitting to Colonel P——n, Major D——e, Capt. L——h and Capt. H——h L——y, they ſhould be diſcarded, as Enemies to the Conſtitution of the Government——I am ſorry, very ſorry, and I believe I may add, that by this Time, two third Parts of the more judicious Freemen of the Colony are alſo very ſorry: and having thus expreſs'd your Sorrow and wip'd off thoſe two ſingle Drops of Tears, ſhed on each Cheek, you unwarily drop the Maſk aſſum'd, and ſhew your Sting in the *Tail* of your Performance, when you ſay, "I ſee your Genius leads you ſo much to Sarcaſm and Radicule, though it may *divert* ſome, it may ſo far *nettle* others, as that it is eaſy to foreſee, while *Revenge* and *Envy*, and ſeveral other fruitful *Seeds of Reſentment* have a Place in the human Breaſt, the Conſequences may be rather bad than good."

Mr. *Plain Truth, Sergeant Facts*, deſires me to preſent his Compliments to you, and to thank you for your *prophetic* and *conciliatory* Advice, to let you know he calmly enjoys himſelf, and is now buſily employ'd in preparing a ſecond Chapter of *Facts*, and regulating his Spelling, by a new Spelling Book he has lately bought, and that ſince the *Stamp-Act is repealed*, and the Regiment *for pulling down Houſes diſbanded*, he is under no great Concern for his Houſe, as he is not the Owner of One, and he thinks it will puzzle your Politicks foreſeeing as you think yourſelf, to find even that of his *Landlords*, and if found, he is under no Anxiety for any Thing but his Halberd and even that he is ready to reſign, whenever the *Commanding Officers* ſhall require it. Mr. Plain Truth, I am,

Sir, your moſt Humble Servant,

A FREEMAN.

Mr. GREEN,

SIR,

I HAVE obſerv'd ſeveral Pieces of late in your Papers; one ſigned Plain Facts, another Plain Truth; another A. Z. another ſign'd in Latin; another ſign'd Juſtice; another a Conſtant Cuſtomer, &c. ſome crying one Thing, and ſome another: For my Part, I was willing to be an idle Spectator, and ſee where the Whole would end—But it ſeems the Spirit of Oppoſition grows thicker and faſter; and I am really afraid, if Prudence and Moderation is not uſed on both ſides, we ſhall get into as bad a Jumble as the Stamp-Act could have brought us into; though I doubt not but both Eaſt and Weſt, to a Man, would rather have ſpilt their Blood, than have ſubmitted to it. And though I hope Things will never be carry'd to that Extremity that they are in a n--gh----g G-v---m--t, who are indulg'd with Charter Privileges, as well as we—where we ſee Offices of the higheſt Power and Truſt, bought at the Expence of C-n----e (but I hope better Things of you, though I thus ſpeak) yet we have great Reaſon to fear it, if ſome Mediator don't ſtep in, and propoſe ſome ſuitable Terms of Accommodation; which all Sides ought to be willing to liſten to, and have Peace, Harmony, and good Agreement reſtor'd as it was at firſt.——

With Regard to Mr. Plain Facts, it muſt be confeſs'd that his Calculation in Subſtance is right; and if he had not turn'd ſo much upon Satire in his firſt Place, it had been as well——If Plain Facts had been Plain Facts, without any Dreſs, either good or bad, it might have anſwer'd the End quite as well. However, much Light has been convey'd to the Public by it, for which we muſt be obliged.——With Regard to the Second Piece of [illegible] man, reſpecting the School H[illegible] think it might as well have been [illegible] for though an awful and humbling Providence attended the Proviſion the Aſſembly made; yet the Occaſion of Rejoicing was really great, and they had the Precedence of other Aſſemblies for their Conduct, and, for my Part, I can ſee Nothing criminal in it.

With Regard to what Mr. Plain Truth has wrote, I think Nothing can be objected to it: The Gentleman ſeems to write with a Spirit of Moderation and Candor; and (in my Opinion) deſerves the Thanks of the Public.

With Regard to what Mr. A. Z. has wrote, I muſt confeſs I think him to Blame for his harſh Treatment of Mr. Plain Facts, accuſing him with many Things that I can't find in his firſt Piece. And his Antagoniſt, Mr. Juſtice, for his Rapertee, and Want of Moderation, in Reply to Mr. A. Z. although I think his Calculation uſeful, and what every Freeman ought to be acquainted with.

With Regard to our Latin Author, he begins his Piece with Candor and Moderation; but how hard is it to retain that good Spirit long!—He has with a Share of Rhetoric, entertain'd the Public with five Particulars or Reaſons why the good Gentlemen laid aſide laſt Year, ought not to be re-elected this; the Subſtance of which I will take a ſhort View of.

1 Becauſe it will ſet the Freemen in a ſhocking Light,—that the Body of the Freemen continue to think as they did laſt Year, and ſo do the Gentlemen in Retirement for aught appears, and how can the Freemen conſiſtant with Honeſty and their Oath give them different Treatment——To which I anſwer: The Freemen will appear (in my Opinion) in the moſt favorable Light; as I believe many acted then from heated Zeal, and a ſuppoſed Injury received from thoſe Gentlemen, who you ſo revere in their more cool Thoughts and ſtrict Examination into Matters of Fact they find the Gentlemen honeſt, and nothing has appeared ſince to convince the Contrary but that their Plan of getting rid of the Stamp-Act was the moſt ſafe, Eaſy and ſure. Witneſs the writing of our beſt Friends in England, &c. then if they don't think as you do, we cannot juſtly blame them, much leſs ſhould we with-hold our Vote for them.

2dly. You ſay, It is the ready Way to faſten upon our Necks, the Yoke we have but juſt ſhook off, &c. This I think may fairly be denied, for if you did but conſult State Affairs at Home in England, as much as you ſeem to here, you would know that G——ſe and his Party are ſmall and out of Place—they have loſt Ground and cannot make a-head, and that we have the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances that we ſhall never be yoked up again, while we behave well—Does not all your Friends in England write you that the grand Objection to the Repeal was the tumultous Behavior of the Colonies.

3dly. What Barbarity would it be to ſo many of the Honorable Council Board, as muſt neceſſarily go out, at their coming in, and what have they done, that they muſt be lift up, and caſt down with ſuch a Vengeance, &c. To which I reply, that theſe Gentlemen are (no Doubt) wiſe Men, diſcerning the Times; and if Men of Diſcernment, they ſaw at their coming in, that they would in all Probability hold their Places no longer than the Populace did their Heat; and though we revere them and ſhall gladly bring them in again, as Opportunity offers; yet I am perſuaded they will not think it hard or cruel; but will chearfully reſign, to make Room for the Four Aſſiſtants now in Retirement, to take their Places.

4thly. You ſay, Great Confuſion and long Party Rage would enſue, &c. To [illegible]ch I anſwer, this [illegible] of ſome deſigning [illegible] to Friends to the Government. If you, on your Side of the River, (which I take to be the Eaſt) wiſely follow the Things that make for Peace—all Confuſion, Animoſity and Party Rage would ceaſe for Time to come. And there certainly is as much greater Reaſon for a Change (perhaps not ſo great) the next Election than there was the Laſt—for the worthy Gentlemen now retir'd were turn'd out for no Fault at all; and I dare challange (tho' this is what I did not deſign) that you have not ought to object againſt they four Aſſiſtants drop'd, but only this, they adviſ'd the Governor to take the Oath provided by Parliament. And you upon your Side have often told me that you did not intend to keep them out, but one Year; and that to ſhew your Reſentment of their Miſtake—this you have done. Now be but honeſt, and aſſiſt us in the Weſt, in bringing them in again, and all will be well, all Things will likely take a happy Turn, and be eaſy.

5thly, and laſtly. You ſay, It would much threaten our Charter, to diſcover ſuch an unſtable Diſpoſition.——The Way to avoid this Threatning, would be to join us, and put in the four retired Aſſiſtants who I doubt not will hold the Reins of Government with a ſteady Hand.——But Brother, SENATOR, or whatever elſe you are pleaſed to call yourſelf, I don't like ſo much Deception, in calling yourſelf of the Weſt, when (if I know you, and I think I do well) you are of the Eaſt—nor your harſh Reflection on Mr. Plaind Facts, as tho' he would repreſent the Rulers ſhould ſtand like Apple-Trees in an Orchard at an equal Diſtance, or the Magiſtrates muſt be thickeſt where there is moſt Money—no, he does not mean ſo, nor you, nor no honeſt Man can fairly take him ſo; but he means, (and every honeſt Man will ſay that he is perfectly reaſonable and juſt) that we ſhould have our Rulers where we pay our Money for them, if ſuitable Men can be found—this is plain beyond a Contradiction—You will pleaſe Sir, to remember, that I don't here mean to afront you, only to ſet you right and rectify ſome Miſtakes—and ſhall be much oblig'd to you, when you will perform the the ſame kind Office to me. With Regard to your Conſtant Cuſtomer, who obſerves, that a Spirit of groſs Miſrepreſentation, Calumny and Lying is [illegible] into the Land—Some ſay this Gentleman is a C--gym-n, if ſo, I am ſorry [illegible] baſely foul'd his Coat—for [illegible] beſt, found too harſh.—Spe[illegible] nom and Clamour) out of C[illegible] C--gym-n againſt Mr. Plaind [illegible] quotes ſome Paſſages out [illegible] State-Book (as he calls it) [illegible] Mr. Plaind Facts is a Stranger [illegible] at leaſt has not lately conſulted [illegible] to me a great Pity, that this Gentleman, if he be of the Cloth, had not preached theſe Doctrines, or quoted theſe Texts a Year ago, which might have prevented all this Calumny and Confuſion—and if he be not of the C—gy, I am apt to think he has but juſt found this famous Statute Book, and hope now he has found it, he will make a good uſe of it—and it will teach him Gentleneſs, Meekneſs, Patience, Brotherly Love and Charity (which ſeems to be too much wanting in him) it will alſo teach him to put away all Wrath, Clamor, and Evil Speaking, &c.—But I hope the Gentleman will excuſe me—I do but ſpeak my Opinion.

Upon the whole, I think, if the Eaſt will join us, to reſtore the four Gentlemen in Retirement, and generouſly give them their Votes next Freeman's-Meeting, and bring them freely into the Upper-Houſe, it is likely to me, and ſeems the only Expedient to reſtore our Tranquility, and make us once more a flouriſhing, happy People.

I am, Sir, your Humble Servant,

March 14th, 1767. CANDOR.

HARTFORD, March 23.

Laſt Wedneſday, to the univerſal Surprize and Grief of the Town, after a ſhort Illneſs, departed this Life, THOMAS SEYMOUR, Eſq; He was for many Years, one of the moſt eminent Practitioners in Law, in this Government. His Conduct was a Proof, that Integrity may be maintained in any Statio[illegible] however expoſed to Temptation. His public Character was unblemiſhed; and in private Life he was moſt amiable. The inconſolable Grief of his bereaved Widow and Children, proclaim him a moſt affectionate Huſband, and the tendereſt of Fathers. And the univerſal Gloom which overſpreads the Countenances of his Acquaintance, evidence him One of the moſt obliging and faithful Friends. He was indeed a rich Bleſſing, in every Part of ſocial Life.—But what diffuſed the greateſt Glory round his Character, was his ſincere and unaffected Piety; in Conſequence of which, he was while he lived, a Father to the Poor,; a ſincere Friend to every true Chriſtian; and highly honored the zealous Promoters of the Redeemer's Cauſe; a conſtant Attendant on divine Worſhip, both in Public & Private; and walked in all the Commandments and Ordinances of the LORD Blameleſs. And when he came to take his Leave of Time, did it with Compoſure, and chearfully ſubmitted to the Will of Heaven.

Sic nobis contingat vivere, ſicque mori.

His Remains were honorably interred Yeſterday, attended by a vaſt Concourſe of People.

[illegible] Penſive, o'ercome, the Muſe hung down her
Head,
And heard the fatal News, the Friend is dead!
He's dead—O vaſt, unutterable Woe!
Gone, gone forever, from theſe Seats below:
Ah! fainting, pale, ebbs out his quiv'ring breath,
Seymour the Great, & Good, deſcends to Death.
But in gay Bow'rs, that crown th' eternal Hills
His ſpotleſs Soul in deathleſs Pleaſure dwells.
He viſits now no more this dull Abode,
But talks with Angels, and beholds his GOD.
Now ceaſe, the flowing Tears, the fun'ral
Strains,
Let joyful Sounds revive the vocal Plains.
What tho' the Body in the Tomb be laid,
Ghoſtly and Breathleſs in the awful Shade?
Mean Time the heav'nly Muſe embalms his Name
And gives him up, conſign'd to endleſs Fame:
Theſe faithful Lines, his Abſence ſtill bemoan,
And this Inſcription grace his mould'ring Stone.

Beneath this Stone, confin'd reduc'd to Duſt,
Lies what was once religious, wiſe and juſt.
Steady and warm, in Liberty's Defence,
True to his Country, loyal to his Prince:
In Friendſhip faithful, gen'rous to deſert,
A head enlighten'd and a glowing Heart."

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

Capt. Johnſon, from the Grenades, adviſes, that the Negroes there had lately been very troubleſome, and killed four or five of the white people; that they aſſembled together in the mountains about the middle of the iſland; that Governor Melville had ſent out parties after them, who had brought in ſome of the ſtragglers, the heads of the moſt notorious of whom had been cut off, and placed in different parts, and others puniſhed by whipping, &c. and that more were daily expected to be brought in, as different parties were in purſuit of them.

Captain Miller from St. Euſtatia, adviſes, that a ſmall, coaſting ſchooner, of and from New-London for Boſton, loaded with pork, rye, &c. having been blown off the coaſt, was arrived at that iſland; where the Captain diſpoſed of his cargo, took in a load of Melaſſes, and had ſailed again for N. London.

February 9. On Tueſday laſt was killed by John George, butcher, in this city, the largeſt and fatteſt ox that has been ſeen in this province, or perhaps on the continent. The whole Weight of him was 2433lb. the beef alone weighed 1616lb. He was bred and raiſed by James Bratton, in Cheſter county, was ſeven years old, and coſt fifty pounds.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

On Monday night the 2d Inſt. a fiſhing Shall[illegible] Mr. William Braſher, of t[illegible] one Thomas Nutm[illegible] other Man on board, w[illegible] Shore on the South-W[illegible] Coney-Iſland, in a vio[illegible] of Wind, where ſhe was [illegible] to Pieces, and all the th[illegible] been loſt.

Monday laſt a Schooner belonging to Connecticut, paſſed by this City for St. Euſtatia.

Since the firſt of December laſt, 18851 Tierces of Flaxſeed have been ſhipped from this Port for Ireland.

BOSTON, March 12.

In Council, March 7, 1767.

May it pleaſe the Honorable Houſe,

THE Council having at a very full Board taken into Conſideration the Meſſage of the Honorable Houſe of the 5th Inſtant. relative to the Lieutenant Governor's having a Seat at the Council Board, put the following Queſtion, Whether the Lieutenant Governor has by the Charter, any Conſtitutional Right to a Seat at the Board, either with or without a Voice? And it was unanimouſly determined in the Negative.

HARTFORD, March 23.

Laſt Monday, One William Dickenſon (a Lad about 17 Years old, an Apprentice to Mr. Timothy Phelps of this Town, having been to Eaſt-Hartford, and returning to the Ferry, he ſet down in the Boat, to tarry for the Ferry-Man, who was at a ſmall Diſtance trying for a Chance to ſhoot at ſome Ducks, which were in the River, but ſeeing his Paſſenger waiting, he laid down his Gun (which was loaded) with her Muzzle elevated over the Bow of the Battoe which he was in, and immediately made for the Ferry-Boat, and the Battoe going faſt thro' the Water, ſhe ſtruck ſo hard againſt the Ferry-Boat, that the Motion diſcharged the Gun, and the whole Charge went thro' ſaid Dickenſon's Head, and he expired in an Inſtant.

The Creditors of Ezra Burnham

of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Inſolvent, to us the Subſcribers, Truſtees legally appointed to negotiate and ſettle the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 14th Day of April next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and, to attend any other Buſineſs relative thereto. N. B. The Debtors to ſaid Eſtate are alſo deſired to Notice the ſame, and prevent Trouble.

John Coleman,
OdiahLomis,
Daniel Pitkin, } Truſtees.

Hartford, March 16th, 1767.

Litchfield County, ſſ. Sharon. }

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Ebenezer Loomis of Kent, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, & the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, to attach, ſeize & take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Loomis for the Uſe of his Creditors, & that unleſs the ſaid Ebenezer Loomis ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 13th Day of March Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, March 13th, 1767.

17 JOHN WILLIAMS.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Middletown, to examine the ſeveral Claims on the Eſtate of Mr. John Green, late of ſaid Middletown, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent——Do hereby give Notice to the ſeveral Creditors, that we will attend to receive and examine all ſuch Claims, on the 2d and 3d Tueſdays in May next, at the Houſe of Widow Ruth Smith, in Middle Haddam, in ſaid Middletown; to begin ſaid Buſineſs at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, on ſaid Days.—Dated at Middle-Haddam, March 16th, 1767.

DAVID SMITH,
ELIJAH SMITH, } Commiſſioners

17

All Perſons who have

Accounts open with the Eſtate of Mr. Aſa Hopkins, late of Litchfield, deceas'd, are deſired to cloſe them—and thoſe indebted, to make immediate Payment, to

ISAAC BALDWIN,
Adminiſtrator.

17

Colony of Connecticut. March 20th, 1767. }

Whereas purſuant to

an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c."—Samuel Thomſon of Simſbury, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value—hath this Day exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by the ſaid Thomſon owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, and SETH WETMORE, Juſtice of Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.——Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel Thomſon, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, in ſaid County, on the 15th Day of April next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Thomſon ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act. 17

The Creditors of Joſiah Coſe,

late of Middletown, in Hartford County an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the Town-Houſe in Middletown on the firſt Tueſday of April next, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, to exhibit their Accounts, and tranſact whatever Buſineſs may be neceſſary, reſpecting ſaid inſolvent Debtor's Eſtate.

Timothy Bigelow,
Titus Holmer,
Silas Deane, } Aſſignees.

March 23, 1767. 14

Colony of Connecticut. March 21, A.D. 1767. }

Whereas purſuant to

an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c."—Stephen Belding of Hartford, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value, hath this Day exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him the ſaid Stephen owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before us, Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of all his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act——Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Stephen Belding to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, on the 15th Day of April next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Stephen ſhould not be made for the Benefit of his Creditors, and be admitted to the Privileges and Regulations of ſaid Act. 17

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Ellery,

(At his Store near the Great Bridge in Hartford)

CHOICE Cod Fiſh by the Quintle or ſingle Pound——Pickled Cod and Mackrell by the Barrel or Dozen——Alſo a few Barrells of choice Blubber. 17

The Eighth Day of April next, is appointed a Day of public Faſting and Prayer throughout this Colony.

*** The Piece ſign'd H. L. came too late for this Week.

¶ Mr. Moderation's Piece is in the laſt Page.

TO THE PRINTER.

The Following was written by a Lover of good Order and good Men, immediately upon the Appearance of the Piece to which it refers; but the Writer, on ſecond Thought hoped the Author of Plaind Facts, would on his own Reflection be convinced that the Tendency of his Performance was not to promote the Cauſe of Truth and Virtue, and would therefore be ſtill; and deſigned never to have made it public, but the contrary having happened, if you pleaſe to inſert it in your next, it will oblige (I can't ſay more than) One of your conſtant Readers, and am as confident it will do the Public no Harm, as that it will do that Author no Good, to whom I wiſh no greater Ill, than a better Temper, and leſs Zeal, ſave in a good Cauſe.

And am, Sir, your Humble Servant,

THOMAS MODERATION.

A Piece appear'd in your Paper laſt Week, ſign'd, Plaind Facts, obviouſly tending to divert the good People of this Colony from an upright and ſteady Attention to the Principles which ought ever to govern their Conduct, in the important Tranſaction of electing their Rulers viz. A ſacred Regard to the Abilities, Integrity and Merit of the Elected in Infinite Preference to any other Conſiderations. Theſe Principles have hitherto prevailed, and their Conſequences been happy beyond Deſcription. The Privileges and Liberties we enjoy faithfully and wiſely exerciſed, are of incomparable Worth and ineſtimable Value. The Felicity which has hitherto attended the virtuous Improvement of them, contraſted with the ſmall Degree or Shadow of Liberty, that almoſt any of the Children of Men enjoy, the abject Slavery under which almoſt the whole World groans, and the infinite Evils and complicated Wretchedneſs inſeparably connected with it, ſhows their Importance in the moſt ſtrong and irreſiſtable Light. Our Liberties have many and potent Enemies abroad, and too many not very remote (alaſs! the Cruelty of our Countrymen who would deſtroy them! they know not what Spirit they are of) our ſteady and virtuous Uſe of which are almoſt the only likely Means to preſerve them; and as a late Writer obſerves, The Stability and Property of a Government muſt primarily depend upon Freedom and the Security of Freedom can only be in public Virtue. With what Concern then ſhould we look upon every Thing that tends to undermine public Virtue, and ſuch undoubtedly is the Piece above refered to; tho' I do not believe the Gentleman, whoever was the Author intended, or that his Heart meant this: But as no One is always wiſe, I doubt not, it inadvertently eſcaped him. Much might be ſaid of the Danger of ſuch like Things, and of the Heighth to which ſmall Beginnings often grow, but truſt it is needleſs. I am not prejudiced, have no Party Deſign to ſerve; I love my Country, I love its Intereſt, its Peace and Liberties, with all my Soul. If there is Danger from Attempts unduly to influence the free People of this Colony, &c. I beg their Attention to the Voice of Truth, and their Caution againſt ſuch ill Deſigns, and earneſtly exhort the Attempters to leave of Faction & Cabal before 'tis medled with. It is greatly to be wiſhed that no One would publicly or privately purſue a Plan pregnant with ſuch fatal Miſchief to ourſelves, and all Poſterity; but ſhould ſuch a Thing be further attempted, I truſt and hope the ſteadfaſt Virtue, Integrity and Senſe of the People will abhor the foul Deſign, avoid the treacherous Baits, and ſhame the Author into Repentance and Amendment. Believe me, my Friends, Bleſſing and Curſing are before us, Happineſs and Miſery are in our own Power, a ſteadfaſt Adherence to, and Perſeverence in Integrity and Virtue is our political Salvation. If we forget theſe Foundation Principles, if we let go this Anchor, or loſe Sight of theſe glorious Luminaries, e'er we are aware, we ſhall have nothing but Caprice, Fancy, Prejudice and wandring Stars to guide our moſt important Tranſactions of a public Nature, and on which our Safety depends; and with ſuch Pilots, Ten Thouſand to One, but our Bark is overſet in this ſtormy Seaſon. No Kingdom or State was ever undone till it loſt its Virtue; none ever did, or will long ſurvive that Loſs, and none did ever loſe it, but by Degrees, *obſta Principiis*, reſiſt Beginnings, is a cautionary Maxim of Truth and vaſt Importance. We have thus far got happily along while we have acted unbiaſed and unprejudiced, without plotting and deſign, the Dictates of Reaſon, Judgment and Conſcience. Ceaſe then ye who would attempt to lead, decoy or divert us from the Principles which have hitherto guided to Happineſs; as ſuch Attempts muſt proceed from the real, if not intentional Enemies of their Country, and will be in the Eſteem of all who love it, big with fatal Diſeaſe and endleſs Miſchief.

Colony of Connecticut, to wit. }
Middletown, March 4th, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given, That on Application in Writing made to me Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by John Hills of Windſor in ſaid County, one of the Creditors of Aſael Anderſon of Windſor, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony of Connecticut, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 28th Feb. laſt directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Aſael for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Aſael ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Publication hereof, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

14 JABEZ HAMLIN.

TO BE SOLD

To the Higheſt-Bidder, at the Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shayler, Innholder, in Middletown, on the Ninth of April next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon;

About 350 Acres of Land, lying in the Firſt Society in ſaid Town, about Two Miles and an Half South Eaſt from the Church; ſaid Land is ſuitable for Plowing, Mowing, and Paſturage; generally well Timbered, ſome Fields cleard and fenced. Will be Sold in ſundary Lots, from 20 to 50 Acres. Good Security on Intereſt will be taken, for Six Months. Per

Matthew Tallcott,
Samuel Ruſſel.

To be Sold at the ſame Time and Place, and on the ſame Conditions,

About 28 Acres of Land, about Half a Mile South of the Above, at a Place called Walnut-Hill; ſaid Land is well Fenced, and under good Improvement, with a Dwelling-Houſe and good Orchard. Per

Matthew Tallcott.

Middletown, March 9th, 1767.

Whereas Five of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wincheſter, have applied to me the Subſcriber, deſiring me to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to chooſe a Committee, to apply to the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May next, to enable ſaid Proprietors to diſpoſe of ſome of the undivided Land in ſaid Townſhip, to defray the neceſſary Charges that may ariſe in repairing the High-Ways of ſaid Townſhip, and enable the Proprietors to levy a Tax (if Need be) and put them in ſome Way to collect it. And alſo, to tranſact any other Buſineſs that ſhall then be judged neceſſary. Theſe are therefore to warn ſaid Proprietors to meet at the Court-Houſe in Hartford, on the thirteenth Day of April next, at two of the Clock Afternoon, to conſider and tranſact the Buſineſs aforeſaid. Dated March 16, 1767.

Thomas Hoſmer,
Proprietors Clerk.

The Creditors of Moſes Burnham of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, to bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Inſolvent, to us the Subſcribers, Truſtees legally appointed to negotiate and ſettle the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 14th Day of April next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and, to attend any other Buſineſs relative thereto. N. B. The Debtors to ſaid Eſtate are alſo deſired to Notice the ſame, and prevent Trouble.

John Coleman, }
Pantry Jones, } Truſtees.
Daniel Pitkin, }

Hartford, March 16th, 1767.

Canaan, February 27th, 1767.

We the Subſcribers, being appointed by [illegible] Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge [illegible] County Court, in and for ſaid [illegible] Truſtees of the Eſtate of Noah [illegible] bury, an Inſolvent Debt[illegible] notify all the Creditors of [illegible] Pitkin, to meet at the Dwelli[illegible] Ebenezer Fletcher, Innholder [illegible] bury on the 1ſt Day of April [illegible] two o'Clock Afternoon, then and [illegible] approve or diſapprove of ſaid Tru[illegible] (and if need be) elect others in their Stead; and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Jonas Lawrence, }
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Fletcher, junr. }

All Perſons Indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE LORD, Deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment, and thoſe whoſe Accounts are yet unſettled, are deſired to cloſe them with Samuel Talcott, junr.

Sarah Edwards, Executrix.
Solomon Smith, } Executors.
Samuel Tolcot, junr. }

Hartford, March 16, 1767.

We the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners on the Inſolvent Eſtate of Job Gibbs, of Sharon, deceas'd. We ſhall attend the Settlement of ſaid Eſtate, at the Houſe of Daniel Griſwold, of ſaid Sharon, on the ſecond Tueſday of April, May and June next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of ſaid Days.

Daniel Griſwold, } Commiſſioners.
Joſeph Landers, }

March 5, 1767.

MONDAY, MARCH 30, 1767. Numb. 118.

THE
Connecticut COURANT;
AND THE
WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, opposite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I Lately took Notice of a Piece in your Paper, deſigned as a Caution againſt Calumny and Miſrepreſentation, which (in the Writer's and other's Opinion) had of late, flagrantly appeared, in ſeveral Inſtances.———I looked upon ſaid Piece as harmleſs and innocent, and what might do Good, if duly attended to: But, by your laſt, I find it has raiſed no ſmall Uproar, and is violently attacked by three or four Pens of *Bravo's, conceited Wits*, &c. at once, which occaſioned ſome Wonder in me, till upon thinking a little what ſhould be the Cauſe, I found it's being *ſcriptural* and *ſacerdotal*, (Things very terrible to ſome Men) was what ſeemed to give the moſt Offence, and brought on the Writer ſuch a Load of malicious Reſentment and Satyre, &c. And 'tis well the ſacred Oracles, from whence his Quotations are made, eſcaped ſo well. I would adviſe him, for the Future, to be more ſparing, in caſting Pearls *before Swine*. I apprehend he made a Miſtake in the Matter, which engaged Mr. FREEMAN to ſearch the *Records*, into which he was probably led, thro' Miſinformation, as I myſelf had been *(et humanum eſt Errare)* though his Words *among us* don't neceſſarily imply *in this Colony*, but may be extended to the Country in general, in which, perhaps ſome ſuch Inſtances might be found, if not in France, of which Country Mr. F. ſeems ſo fond; and from whence 'tis poſſible he might collect his Intelligence, that the *grand Treat* at *New-Haven*, was by *Special Order from Home*; as though that was neceſſarily connected with proclaiming the King. But it may be, if he ſearch the Engliſh Records again, he will find, that either they are Falſe, or he is ſo. I am indeed far from faulting that Tranſaction; but wonder with what Front ſuch Men as partook and approve of that, can ſet themſelves to paint, in ſuch hideous Colours, the trifling Expence at Hartford, in celebrating the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, by Order of the General Aſſembly, though the Deſign is too apparent to be concealed. I think Mr. FREEMAN has little Ground to accuſe the Writer before referred to of Cenſoriouſneſs, in querying after his Motive, or puſhing him on, conſidering whether it was what he profeſſed, when the Contrary, ſeems ſo manifeſt, through his Whole *Magiſterial* [a Word that may ſuit better than *ſacerdotal* or *motly*] Performance.—For has he much Reaſon for his haughty chalenging him, upon his intimating that the Hartford Treat, and School-Houſe Affair was ſet in a falſe and invidious Light by Plaind Facts, when 'tis evident to all Eyes, that had Facts been plainly related, without any laboured Colourings, &c. the Matter would have appeared in a quite different Light——But I wiſh for an End to theſe Conteſts, and that Swords may be beat into Plowſhares, &c.

And am,
Your Friend, &c.
H. L.

Mr. GREEN,

I AM ſurprized to hear an Objection againſt the Freedom of your Preſs, ſince 'tis but a Vehicle neceſſary to convey to the Public, thoſe Things which every free Subject has Right to—Being capable of ſpeaking, writing and printing, ſhall we ſilently, with the Finger in the Mouth, take for granted, what a few, (and perhaps deſigning) Men ſhall ſecretly ſuggeſt to be the fundamental Principles of Government, and tamely ſubmit to paſſive Obedience and Non-reſiſtance! Or, ſhall we with an open Frankneſs, place in public View, the Conduct of certain Candidates, that all with their own Eyes may ſee, and judge for themſelves, in Matters in which each Individual, being Part of the Whole, muſt neceſſarily be concerned? I don't mean to ſignify, that a common News-paper is to be made Uſe of for People to ſpit their Malice & Venom at one another; but that if any One therein can inform the Ignorant, open the Eyes of the Blind, awake the inconſiderate and ſtupid, in a diſpaſſionate and humane Manner, it muſt not only be allowable, but beſt.—For Inſtance, How ſhall three Quarters of the Freemen in this Colony, know who are the moſt proper Perſons for civil Rulers, not having any perſonal Acquaintance? Muſt it not be by Information?—But how ſhall they be informed? privately or publicly? If privately, what a pretty Opening for Prejudice, undiſcover'd, to exert itſelf in! But if publicly, then every Reader has an Opportunity to expoſe any Falſhoods made Uſe of.——The more true and unprejudiced the Repreſentation of Men thought of, or nominated for Poſts of Conſequence is, the greater the Probability that a Choice made out of them, will be for the Intereſt of the Whole. The better the Phyſician is inform'd of the Conſtitution of his Patient, and the Nature of the Diſeaſe, the more likely he is to adminiſter to Advantage.—Strange! that any One ſhould deſire to make Dupes of his own Species, and to turn Free Agents into Machines, and thereby ſubvert even moral Government, and that which renders a Man capable of Rewards, and denominates him Praiſe-worthy.———Ought the Authors of Plain Facts, Juſtice, A. Z. Five Queries, Solomon's Addreſs, Freeman, &c. to be loaded with hard Names, for exhibiting to the Public, thoſe [illegible] which their Antagoniſts have [illegible] Right and Opportunity to confute.——If the Suggeſtions of thoſe Gentlemen are true, what Harm is done? And if they are falſe, why is it not made manifeſt? Invention appears to have been racked; and we find no Production but Aſſertions, hard Words, Texts of Scripture and Anathemas: If an after Birth can be more to the Purpoſe, the Public would be glad to know it.

PACIFICUS.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

Pleaſe to inſert in your next Paper, the following Queſtions, and you will doubtleſs gratify a Number of your conſtant Readers.

Queſt. 1. WAS it not rational, juſt and right for Connecticut, and this North-America, upon the Knowledge of the Stamp-Act, to wake up to Purpoſe, and take all lawful and juſt Meaſures to ſecure their natural and civil Rights, Liberties and Privileges?

Q. 2. Is it not of greater Weight and Importance (as ſacred Rights are more worth than civil) for this Colony to wake up to Purpoſe, to know, underſtand and ſecure, by all ſcriptural Meaſures, their ſacred Liberties, and juſt Rights of Conſcience, if invaded or denyed?

Q. 3. Is the Laws in this Colony called Eccleſiaſtical; which dictate and preſcribe in Matters of Conſcience——as may be ſeen in the Colony Law Book Page 139, 16[illegible]66, 169, 232: a Denial or Abridgment of the ſacred Rights of Conſcience in thoſe Things that reſpects divine Worſhip, which belong to God, and the Conſcience only?

Q. 4. Has Civil Rulers, as ſuch (who are God's Miniſters in the Civil Kingdom) any Right to enact penal Laws in religious Matters, that hurts no Man's Civil Property?

Q. 5. Ought not all Caſes to be judged according to their own Nature? And in Order thereto, muſt not civil Rulers change their civil Conſtitution, and ſet as a ſpiritual Court, in Order to enact and ſay who is qualified to vote in chooſing a Miniſter, (which is, or ſhould be a ſpiritual Man) or who ſhall be a Church of Chriſt, and who not; or who ſhall be a Miniſter of Chriſt, and who not; and where they ſhall have Preaching, and where not; or meet to worſhip God, or where not?

Q. 6. Is it poſſible for One that is a true Proteſtant or Chriſtian, who holds the free Liberty of Conſcience, to remain conſiſtent with himſelf, and yet hold to a religious Conſtitution eſtabliſhed by penal Laws?

Q. 7. Was it not to eſcape a religious Conſtitution, and to enjoy the free Liberty of Conſcience, in religious Matters, that our Forefathers came into, and planted this Land and Colony?

Theſe Queſtions doubtleſs ought to take the cloſe Attention of all that are rightly concerned for the beſt Good, Peace and Tranquility of this Colony: And whoever is ſo diſpoſed to enter upon a Solution of theſe Queſtions, according to Scripture and Reaſon, will oblige Your's to ſerve,

Who ſubſcribes himſelf,

A True Lover of Liberty, Civil and Sacred, and a Hater of Tyranny of every Kind.

March 25th, 1767.

Mr. GREEN,

SIR,

I Obſerved in your COURANT, of the 9th Inſtant, a Number of Queries, propoſed for public Conſideration, and was in Hopes ſome able Hand would have favoured us with an Anſwer; but was diſappointed on reading yours of the 16th. to find an Attempt of this Kind, without one Reaſon being hinted at to ſhew on what the Author founded his Opinion. I think the Matters contained in thoſe Queries really deſerve a further Conſideration; and therefore deſire the following Anſwers may be inſerted in your next. Yours, &c.

QUERY 1. HATH the Deputy Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, a Right by Charter, to act in the Aſſembly, in the Preſence of the Governor?

Anſwer. 'Tis on many Accounts convenient that the Deputy Governor attend our General Aſſemblies, that he may underſtand the State of public Affairs, and be ready to conduct them, in Caſe of the Governor's Abſence by Sickneſs or otherwiſe; 'tis alſo a Duty for him to give his Advice or Opinion, when there, if aſked, he hath a Sallary of £. 100 per Annum for this Purpoſe. But I humbly conceive he hath no Right to vote or act as a Member of Aſſembly. It muſt be owned, that it hath been uſual for Deputy Governors to claim this Right—all Men are fond of Power—But whoever looks into the Charter will find it to be a Cuſtom againſt Law and ſo void of Courſe. On examining the Charter, I find it expreſsly declared, that the Governor, or in his Abſence the D. Governor, and Six Aſſiſtants, at leaſt; together with ſuch of the Freemen, who ſhall be elected, or deputed thereunto, not exceeding Two from each Place, Town or City, are the General Aſſembly; and have Power to erect Courts, appoint Officers, and enact ſuch Laws, Orders, &c. as they judge neceſſary, for the well-ordering of the Company. The D. Governor not being here mentioned, as a Member of Aſſembly, ſave only in the Abſence of the Governor, can have no Right to act there, while the Commander in Chief is preſent: The Charter doth indeed empower the D. Governor, to call the Aſſembly together in Caſe either of the Governor's Abſence by Reaſon of Sickneſs, or otherwiſe, by his Leave or Permiſſion, but it doth not enable him to act in the Aſſembly, when met, unleſs the Governor be abſent. The Governor, Ex officio, is ſtanding Moderator in the Aſſembly, and he cannot delegate his Authority to Another. 'Tis a ſacred Betruſtment, the Law hath committed unto him. When I look over the Charter, & obſerve that there is not one Syllable in it that empowers the D. Governor to act, the Governor being preſent; I have often wondered how ſuch a Cuſtom ever happened to be introduced. He is not a Councillor, becauſe never choſen to that Office; beſides the Freemen always chuſe Twelve without him; and no Man will venture to ſay that the Aſſembly have a Right to appoint a Thirteenth. I do indeed find, that in the laſt Debenture for the Council, the D. Governor's Name is to be found, and that notwithſtanding his Sallary, he hath drawn Money out of the public Treaſury with Others; but this is an Innovation never heard of before in this Colony. Upon the Whole, I am clearly of Opinion that the D. Governor, hath no legal Right to act as a Member of the Aſſembly, and our admitting of him to do it can never be juſtified by the Charter. And I ſubmit it to the public Conſideration, whether we ought not (at leaſt in Part) to follow the Example of a reſpectable neighbouring Province, who by the Vote of both Houſes have determined that the D. Governor hath no Right to a Place at the Council Board. It may be objected that we need the Counſel and Voice of the D. Governor, and eſpecially at this difficult Day—be it ſo—his Advice we may have, without his acting, but if he muſt act, let him be elected a Councillor, as other Members of that Honourable Board are.

Query 2. If by Permiſſion, the D. Governor does act in the Preſence of the Governor, by voting in the Appointment of any Man to an important Office, is the Appointment void?

I anſwer, if in this Caſe the Deputy Governor give the caſting Voice, the Appointment is undoubtedly void. But if there be a Majority of Votes, without counting his, the Caſe is not quite ſo clear; on this latter Suppoſition, I will only ſay, that if our County or Superior Court ſhould call in any Perſon, not appointed or authoriſed by Law, to act with them in their Judicial Capacity, we have a Set of Gentlemen at the Bar, who would move in Arreſt of Judgment and aſſign this as a Reaſon.

With Regard to the 3d Query, Viz. Whether the Governor, or any of the Council have Right to be neuter in Matters that properly come within their Sphere?

I anſwer, That as the Governor and Councillors have taken upon themſelves a ſacred Betruſtment, and are under the Obligation of a ſolemn Oath, at all Times to act for the beſt Good of the Government; it hath always heretofore been held, that they were ſtrictly bound to act in all Matters that properly come before them; nor hath it ever (unleſs of late) been deemed a ſufficient Excuſe for doing a Duty, that poſſibly they might thereby expoſe themſelves to the Reſentment of a Party. Sed tempora mutantur, &c.

With regard to the 4th and 5th Queries, it muſt be admitted, that 'tis a very vile Thing indeed, if Men promiſe, and deſignedly do not perform; or if by their crafty Influence they ſtrive to ſubvert any proper Meaſures of Government, for the Sake of pleaſing a Friend; but I truſt we have never yet been curſed with Men in Places of public Authority and Truſt who are capable of acting ſuch a wicked Part as this.

If theſe Anſwers are not ſatisfactory, I hope ſome abler Hand will favour us with better. I am Yours, &c.

A SON OF LIBERTY.

LONDON, Dec. 25.

The Earl of Shelburne and Egmont are to be created Dukes of Ireland which is the Reaſon that induced the Marquis of Kildare to accept of that Dignity, that he might preſerve the precedency of his family as premier Duke.

An almoſt total Change in the preſent Adminiſtration is expected to take place after the holidays.

Nine of the unhappy wretches [illegible] were confined in Glouceſter [illegible] for riots, have received ſentence of Death. And it was a moſt lamentable ſpectacle to hear and ſee the lamentations and diſtracted behaviour of their miſerable families, who flocked round the judges carriages when they were leaving the city.

A new treaty of commerce is on the carpet between the court of London and Liſbon, by which 'tis ſaid much greater privileges will be granted to the Subjects of Great-Britain than they enjoyed in conſequence of any former treaty.

They write from Berlin, that the Pruſſian miniſter at the court of Warſaw, has received orders from the King his maſter, to act in the affair of the Proteſtants in Poland in ſtrict concert with the Ruſſian miniſter.

January 1. Governor Palliſer has preſented to the miniſtry a plan for building a new town on the Iſle of Bois, on the Labradore coaſt, which it is thought will be carried into execution the enſuing year.

The new arrangement is ſettled; the Earl of Northington retires; the Earl of Chatham as miniſter, takes the preſidentſhip of the council, which will reſtore that board to its conſtitutional importance; Earl Gower is to be Lord Privy Seal; Earl of Hillſborough to be firſt Lord of the Admiralty; Sir Edward Hawke to be created a Peer; Lord Weymouth to be joint poſt-maſter; General Conway goes to the military line; Charles Townſhend, Eſq; to be Secretary of State; Lord North to be Chancellor of the Exchequer; and Richard Rigby, Eſq; to be joint Paymaſter. This will eſtabliſh a firm, able, and laſting Adminiſtration.

It is ſaid that the honorable Eaſt India Company will be required to pay four Millions for renewing their Charter, and for granting and confirming to them the entire property of their late conqueſts in the Eaſt-Indies, in order to make good the vaſt expence the government has been at, in aſſiſting them with men, ſhips of war, &c.

NEW-YORK, March 26.

Captain David Maſterton arrived here laſt Thurſday Night in ten Weeks from the Streights: He ſays moſt of the Ports there, have been well ſupplied with Wheat, &c. from the Baltic, and that not one Veſſel had arrived in the Streights from America that he knew of, when he left that Place; the higheſt Price for the beſt Wheat being from 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. Sterl. per Buſhel.

Capt. Lawrence arrived here on Monday laſt in nine Weeks and three Days from Cowes: He brings no News; has been ſome Time on the Coaſt, and on the 10th inſt. ſpoke with a Sloop, Capt. Ventris, from Granada for New-Haven.

Laſt Thurſday Morning, the Pole erected as ſacred to LIBERTY, on the City Parade, by a great Number of the principal Inhabitants of this City, and called the LIBERTY POLE, was found cut down by ſome evil-minded Perſons unknown, whereupon another was immediately erected in its Stead, and caſed below with iron, to prevent ſuch another Action; on which ſeveral Attempts is ſaid to have been made ſince; but on Monday Evening laſt, a Number of the Soldiers armed, were ſeen around it, 'tis ſaid with a Ladder, to fell it above the Iron Work: When many of the Sons of Liberty to[illegible] the Alarm; and it is more than probable if ſome of the Military Officers had not appeared, and commanded off the Soldiers, there would have been bloody Work.——This Pole has been cut down ſeveral Times before, by Perſons who could never be diſcovered, and who could not have the leaſt Temptation to ſuch a malicious Job, their being neither Pleaſure, Profit nor Honor in doing it, and can be done only by ſuch as are actuated by an infernal Diſpoſition, and are quite Volunteers to Satan, to ſerve him without Fee or Reward. As Mankind were made for Society, every Perſon who wilfully annoys or diſturbs that Society without any Pretence, but purely Evil, ought to be held in the utmoſt Deteſtation, as a common Enemy: And as in the preſent Caſe, the cutting this Poſt down, can only be done with a Deſign to affront all the Sons of Liberty in this Place, the Perpetrators would do well to conſider the Conſequences, let their Motives for doing it be what it may: for they may know that ſuch a Body of People who would not yield to be enſlaved by the moſt auguſt Body on Earth, will not tamely ſubmit to ſuch a mean, low-liv'd Inſult on their Liberty as this is:—and if ever the Perpetrator is diſcovered, he may be almoſt aſſured New-York will be too hot to hold him long.

By Capt. Richardſon who arrived here Yeſterday, in 33 Days from the Grenades, we hear that the rebellious Negroes who had fled to the Mountains in that Iſland, were entirely ſuppreſſed; the Ringleaders puniſhed, and the others properly diſpoſed of.—He informs us of a very remarkable Trial in that Place, wherein a French Gentleman and his Son had been tried for the Death of a Cooper, ſuppoſed to be murdered on board a Veſſel, but that they were both acquitted. The Cooper had, it is ſaid, diſcovered ſome Smuggling of the Frenchmen, by which as it was imagined he loſt his Life. This may induce Smugglers to be a little more free and bold, but at the ſame Time it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that they may have a higher Tribunal to appear before hereafter, eſpecially when Murder is the Conſequences of their illegal Attachments.

On Friday laſt two Proclamations were iſſued by his Excellency Sir Henry Moore, Bart. our Governor; notifying His Majeſty's Royal Proclamations of the 7th of October 1763. One of which is ſtrictly forbidding all Perſons whatſoever, from purchaſing any Lands from the Indians within this Colony without Licence firſt had and obtained for that Purpoſe:—The other ſtrictly forbidding all Perſons from trading with the Indians without Licence for that Purpoſe: which Licences would be granted on proper Application:—And all Perſons infringing thoſe His Majeſty's Royal Proclamations, may expect to anſwer it at their Peril, with the utmoſt Rigour of the Law.

QUEBEC, Feb. 9.

Saturday Night laſt, as Captain John Malcom, together with his Son and Daughter, was going from Town to his Country-Houſe, in a Cariole, he was met on the Road, between the Wind-Mill, and St. John's-Gate, by Lient. Burns, of the 52d Regiment, walking into Town, with a large Club in his Hand; upon his meeting Mr. Malcom he ſtruck his Horſe, and overſet his Cariole; Mr. Malcom aſk'd him what he meant by ſuch Uſage, to which Mr. Burns made anſwer, that he would Finiſh him, and immediately ſtruck Mr. Malcom in the Head, and by the Stroak broke his Club; but notwithſtanding Mr. Malcom and his Daughter's aſking him his Reaſons for ſo barbarous an Aſſault, he ſtruck him a ſecond Time, which knock'd Mr. Malcom down, and Mr. Burns continued knocking at Mr. Malcom, with the Remains of the Club, until he ſaw two Men come up, upon which he immediately went away.

BOSTON, March 26.

Saturday Evening laſt died after a lingering Illneſs, and Yeſterday was decently interred, Mr. SAMUEL DRAPER, Printer, one of the Publiſhers of the Maſſachuſetts Gazette: His exemplary Behaviour in Life renders his Death a Loſs to his Relatives and Acquaintance.

HARTFORD, March 30.

Laſt Week, died after a few Days Illneſs, the Rev. Mr. THEOPHILUS HALL, Preacher of the Goſpel at Meridan, in Wallingford.

Colony of Connecticut. }
March the 25th, 1767. }

Whereas, purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe their Creditors, &c." Abraham Catling of Harwinton, in the County of Litchfield, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Credirors, in Number and Value, has exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Litchfield, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Abraham Cattling, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Inn-holder in Litchfield, on Wedneſday the Twenty-Ninth Day of April next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Abraham ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulations and Proviſions in ſaid Act. 18

Litchfield County, ſs. }
SHARON. }

Notice is hereby given, that upon Application in Writing, to me made, by One of the Creditors of Joſeph Gregory of Sharon, in Litchfield County, for more than twenty Pounds—being proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor (the ſaid Joſeph being an inſolvent Debtor, abſconded and concealed to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors) that, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for the preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A WARRANT is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Gregory, to be attached, ſeized and kept; and that unleſs the ſaid Joſeph Gregory ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from this Date, to the Satiſfaction of his Creditors, all his Eſtate, attach'd according to ſaid Orders, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, agreeable to the Direction of ſaid Statute. Dated March 19, 1767.

18 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Colony of Connecticut. ſſ. }
Litchfield County. }

We the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Abner Baley of Sharon an Inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Abner Baley to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, on the 23d Day of April next, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs proper to be done.

Simeon Smith, }
John Canfield, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Gay, }

Sharon, 25th March, 1767. 18

Colony of Connecticut. to wit. }
Middletown, March 24th, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given, That on Application in Writing made to me Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by James Steel of Tolland in ſaid County, one of the Creditors of Eliſha Steel of Tolland, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony of Connecticut, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated this Inſtant Day, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Eliſha for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Eliſha ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Publication hereof, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

18 JABEZ HAMLIN.

TO BE SOLD

To the Higheſt-Bidder, at the Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder, in Middletown, on the Ninth of April next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon;

About 350 Acres of Land, lying in the Firſt Society in ſaid Town, about Two Miles and an Half South Eaſt from the Church; ſaid Land is ſuitable for Plowing, Mowing, and Paſturage; generally well Timbered, ſome Fields cleard and fenced. Will be Sold in ſundary Lots, from 20 to 50 Acres: Good Security on Intereſt will be taken, for Six Months.

Matthew Tallcott,
Samuel Ruſſel.

To be Sold at the ſame Time and Place, and on the ſame Conditions,

About 28 Acres of Land, about Half a Mile South of the Above, at a Place called Walnut-Hill; ſaid Land is well Fenced, and under good Improvewent, with a Dwelling Houſe and good Orchard. Per

March 9th, Matthew Tallcott.

From **Felix Farley's** *BRISTOL JOURNAL*, October 18.

SIR,

I flatter myſelf, that the following Extract from "An Account of the Giants lately diſcovered, in a Letter to a Friend," will be entertaining to your Readers; and by inſerting it, you will oblige, Your's, &c. S. G.

AFTER *humourouſly reciting the particular Reports of Captain* Byron's *Diſcovery of the Patagonians, the Author proceeds to conſider what political Advantages may accrue from it to the Britiſh Nation:*

"You will be impatient, ſays his Correſpondent, to know if Capt. Byron took Poſſeſſion of the Country for the Crown of England, and to have his Majeſty's Stile run, *GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, King of Great Britain, France, Ireland, and the Giants!* You will aſk why ſome of their Women were not brought away to mend our Breed, which all good Patriots aſſert has been dwindling for ſome Hundreds of Years: and whether there is any Gold or Diamonds in the Country?

As ſoon as they are properly Civilized, that is ENSLAVED, due Care will undoubtedly be taken to ſpecify in their Charter, that theſe Giants ſhall be ſubject to the Parliament of Great-Britain, and ſhall not wear a Sheep Skin that is not legally Stampt. A Riot of Giants would be very unpleaſant in an Infant Colony. But Experience, I hope, will teach us, that the invaluable Liberties of Engliſhmen are not to be wantonly ſcattered all over the Globe. Let us enjoy them ourſelves, but they are too ſacred to be communicated. If Giants once get an Idea of Freedom, they will ſoon be our Maſters inſtead of our Slaves. But what Pretenſions can they have to Freedom? They are as diſtinct from the common Species as Blacks, and by being larger, may be more uſeful. I would adviſe our prudent Merchants to employ them in the Sugar Trade; they are capable of more Labour, but even then they muſt be worſe treated, if poſſible, than our black Slaves are; they muſt be lamed and maimed, and have their Spirits well broken, or they may become dangerous. This too will give a little Reſpite to Africa, where we have half exhauſted the human, I mean, the Black Breed by that wiſe Maxim of our Planters, that if a Slave lives four Years, he has earned his Purchaſe-money, conſequently you may afford to work him to Death in that Time.

The Mother Country is not the firſt, but ought to be the ſole Object of our political Conſiderations. If we once begin to extend the Idea of the Love of our Country, it will embrace the Univerſe, and conſequently annihilate all Notion of our Country. The Romans, ſo much the Object of modern Admiration, were with Difficulty perſwaded to admit even the Reſt of Italy to be their Countrymen. The true Patriots never regarded any Thing without the Walls of Rome except their own Villas, as their Country. Every Thing was done for immortal Rome, and it was immortal Rome that did every Thing. Conquered Nations, which to them anſwered to diſcovered Nations with us, for they conquered as faſt as they diſcovered, were always treated accordingly: and it is remarkable that two Men, equally famous for their Eloquence, have been the only Two that ever had the Weakneſs to think, that conquered Countries were entitled to all the Bleſſings of the Mother-Country. Cicero treated Sicily and Cilicia as tenderly as the Diſtrict of Arpinum, and I doubt it was the Folly of that Example that miſled his too exact Imitator on a late Occaſion. However, the Giants muſt be impreſſed with other Ideas - Bleſs us, if like that Pigmy Old Oliver, they ſhould come to think the Speaker's Mace a Bauble!

What have we to do with America, but to conquer, enſlave, and make it tend to the Advantage of our Commerce? Shall the nobleſt Rivers in the World roll for Savages? Shall Mines teem with Gold for the Natives of the Soil? And ſhall the World produce any Thing but for England, France & Spain? It is enough that the Overflowings of Riches in thoſe three Countries are every ten Years waſted in Germany.

Still, my political Friend, I am not for occupying Patagonia, as we did Carolina, Virginia, &c. Such might be the Politics of Queen Elizabeth's Days. But modern Improvements are wiſer. If the Giants in Queſtion are Maſters of a rich and flouriſhing Empire, I think they ought to be put under their Majeſties, a Weſt-Indian Company; the Directors of which may retail out a ſmall Portion of their imperial Revenues to the Proprietors, under the Name of a Dividend. This is an excellent Scheme of Government totally unknown to the Ancients. I can but think how poor Livy or Tacitus would have been hampered in giving an Account of ſuch an *Imperium in Imperio*. *Caſimirus Alius Caunus* (for they latiniz'd every proper Name, inſtead of delivering it as uncouthly pronounced by their Soldiers and Sailors) would have ſounded well enough: But Dividends, Diſcounts, India Bonds, &c. were not made for the Majeſty of Hiſtory. But I am wandering from my Subject; tho' while I am talking of the Stocks and Funds, I could chalk out a very pretty new South-Sea Scheme, *a propos* to the Patagonians. It would not ruin above half the Nation, and would make the Fortunes of ſuch induſtrious Gentlemen as during the Want of a War in Germany, cannot turn Commiſſaries."

This Writer proceeds further to remark, that many perhaps will think, that this Race of Giants (peaceable and harmleſs as they are ſaid to be) ſhould be exterminated, and their Country Colonized; but he rather adviſes us to let them live, becauſe of the great Uſe we may make of them as *Slaves*, and has no Objection to our importing ſome few of them for the Sake of mending our Breed; but he would by no Means come into any Project where Propagation is not concerned. For "Ireland, ſays he, is *already* kept in a State of Humiliation. We check their Trade, and do not allow them to avail themſelves of the beſt ſituated Harbours in the World. Matrimony is their only Branch of Commerce unreſtricted, and it would be a moſt crying Injuſtice to reſtrict that too.

In Truth, we are not ſufficiently acquainted with theſe Goliahs to decide peremptorily on their Properties. No Account of them has been yet tranſmitted to the Royal Society: But it would be exceedingly adviſeable that a Jury of Matrons ſhould be ſent in the next Embarkation to make a Report; and old Women for old Women, I would truſt to the Analyſis of the Matrons, in Preference to that of the Philoſophers."

He concludes with the following merry Conjecture concerning the Poetry of ſuch *great* Men: "Their Poetry, ſays he, will be another Object of Inquiry, & if their Minds are at all in Proportion to their Bodies, muſt abound in the moſt *lofty* Images, in the true Sublime. Oh! if we could come at an Heroic Poem, penned by a Giant! we ſhould ſee other Images than our puny Writers of Romance have conceived; and a little different from the cold Tale of a late notable Author, who did not know better what to do with his Giant than to make him grow till he ſhook his own Caſtle about his own Ears."

SUPPLIMENT to the *Connecticut Courant*, No. 118.

BOSTON, March 19.

TUESDAY laſt His Excellency the Governor, by and with the Advice of his Majeſty's Council, was pleaſed to iſſue a Proclamation, appointing Thurſday the Ninth of April next, to be obſerved as a Day of general Faſting and Prayer throughout this Province.

We hear that the General aſſembly laſt Week made Choice of his Honor Lieutenant Governor Hutchinſon, the Honorable William Beattie, Eſq; and Captain Edward Sheaffe, Commiſſaries on the Part of this Government, to ſettle the Line with the Commiſſaries from New-York, between the two Provinces.

We alſo hear that they have made Choice of Dennis Deberdt, Eſq; of London, as a proper Perſon to whom the Report of the Committee and the Papers accompanying the ſame, reſpecting the Boundary between the Province of Maine and New-Hampſhire, may be ſent.

Tueſday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Feaſt of St. PATRICK, an elegant Entertainment was prepared at the Houſe of Moſes Bennet, Eſq; for a large Number of Gentlemen, who met on that Occaſion to celebrate the Day; among a Variety of Toaſts, expreſſive of Loyalty and a juſt Senſe of our happy Conſtitution, were the following, viz.

The King, may his Reign be long and happy—The Queen and Royal Family—The Sons of St. Patrick wheresoever diſperſed—The Mother of St. Patrick, and of all other Saints—Old Ireland and Proſperity to it—The Friends of Ireland—The immortal Memory of the glorious King William—The Revolution in 1688—The firſt of July 1691—The firſt of Auguſt 1714—The 16th of April 1746—May we never want a Williamite to kick the A—e of a Jacobite.—The Memory of our brave Country Men who ſo gallantly defended Derry againſt King James, preferring the worſt of Deaths (Famine) to a Popiſh Stuart, Braſs Money, and Wooden Shoes.—The Memory of the Iniſkilliners who preferred Death in Jack Boots to Slavery in wooden Shoes——The 17th of December 1753—The Land we live in, and Proſperity to it—Duke of Grafton—Lord Chancellor—Marquis of Rockingham—The five diſſenting Lords——May this Country ever ſtand diſtinguiſhed for Loyalty to the preſent Family on the Throne, and a firm Attachment to our ineſtimable Conſtitution—May the Enemies of America never eat the Bread, drink the Drink, or kiſs the Fair Ladies of it—The Friends of America in the Britiſh Parliament—Lord Chatham—Mr. Conway—Col. Barre—The 18th of March 1766—May Great-Britain and her Colonies ever be united in Friendſhip as they are in Intereſt—More Induſtry and leſs Pride to the Colonies—Liberty to thoſe who dare contend for it—May Liberty never want Friends to ſupport it—May every Attempt on the Liberties of the People of America, prove abortive, and a Halter the Reward of the Projector—The glorious Excluſioners, Lord Ruſſell at their Head—The Memory of the five excluded Members, Hampden, Pim, Hollis, Haſelrig and Stroud May his Majeſty's Virtues deſcend with his Crown to the lateſt Poſterity.

The whole was conducted with great Mirth, Decency, and good Order.

We hear from Harpſwell, in Caſco Bay, that on the 26th of February laſt as two Women and two Lads were endeavouring to croſs a River in a Canoe, the Wind being high, and the Tide rapid, the Canoe overſet, whereby they were all drowned.—A Perſon nigh on Shore endeavoured to relieve them, though without Effect, and much Danger eſcaped ſuffering the ſame Cataſtrophe. No Man knows his Time. One of the Lads was Son to one of the Women, and what adds to the Affliction, the ſame Woman has left ſeven Children, one a ſucking Infant.

Laſt Thurſday a Child about 18 Months old, Daughter to one Jackſon, at the South Part of the Town, being left near the Chimney, its Cloaths catch'd on Fire, and burnt the Child in ſuch a terrible Manner, that it died next Day.

We hear from Newport that laſt Week a Negro Woman was tried there for the Murder of her Baſtard Child, of which ſhe plead guilty, and received Sentence of Death.

One Year has now elapſed ſince our moſt gracious Sovereign was pleaſed to ſign the Bill which had paſſed both Houſes of Parliament, for repealing an Act of Parliament laying a Stamp Duty in the American Colonies, and Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of that happy Event, the ſame was celebrated by the free and loyal People the Inhabitants of this Metropolis: In the Morning that venerable Elm the TREE OF LIBERTY, was ornamented with a Variety of Colors, as were alſo the Tops of ſeveral Houſes: The firing of Guns continued moſt of the Forenoon: In the Afternoon, in Conſequence of a Vote of the Town, the Select Men made Proviſion for an Entertainment, and a great Number of the principal Gentlemen met at Faneuil Hall, where the Toaſts as follows were drank with loud Acclamations at each Toaſt: Before Sun-ſet the Company retired, and the Hall was handſomely illuminated in the Evening, as was alſo the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, and ſeveral other Houſes, but eſpecially the Tree of Liberty ſhone with great Splendor and Brilliancy, being adorned with 108 Lanthorns, beautifully placed: This drew as great a Concourſe of People in the Streets as ſcarce ever was ſeen; who all appeared gay and chearful, and every Demonſtration of Joy was diſcovered on this Occaſion.

1. The King—2. The Queen and Royal Family—3. The Parliament of Great-Britain—4. His Majeſty's Miniſtry—5. Earl Chatham——6. The Lord Chancellor—7. General Conway—8. Duke of Grafton—9. Marquis of Rockingham—10. The Chancellor of the Exchequer—11. General Howard—12. The Five Diſſenting Lords——13. Colonel Barre—14. The Patrons of the Britiſh Colonies—15. The Lords of Trade—16. Sir William Meredith—17. The Lords of the Admiralty—18. The Navy and Army—19 The Extention of Trade and Commerce—20. The united and inſeparable Intereſts of Great Btitain and her Colonies—21. May the true Intereſts of Great Britain and her Colonies be never hidden from their Eyes—22. Proſperity to the Province———23. May the 18th of March the Day the Stamp Act was repealed be ever had in Memory by all true Britons and Americans.—24. Proſperity to the Sons of Liberty—25. Proſperity to the Town of Boſton.

All Perſons Indebted

to the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE LORD, Deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment, and thoſe whoſe Accounts are yet unſettled, are deſired to cloſe them with Samuel Talcott, junr.

Sarah Edwards, Executrix.
Solomon Smith, } Executors.
Samuel Tolcot, junr. }
Hartford, March 16, 1767.

Colony of Connecticut, }
March 20th, 1767. }

Whereas purſuant to

an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c."—Samuel Thomſon of Simſbury, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value—hath this Day exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by the ſaid Thomſon owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, and SETH WETMORE, Juſtice of Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.——Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel Thomſon, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, in ſaid County, on the 15th Day of April next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Thomſon ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act. 17

The Creditors of Joſiah Caſe,

late of Middletown, in Hartford County an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the Town-Houſe in Middletown on the firſt Tueſday of April next, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, to exhibit their Accounts, and tranſact whatever Buſineſs may be neceſſary, reſpecting ſaid inſolvent Debtor's Eſtate.

Timothy Bigelow, }
Titus Hoſmer, } Aſſignees.
Silas Deane, }

March 23. 1767. 14

Colony of Connecticut, }
March 21, A.D. 1767. }

Whereas purſuant to

an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c."—Stephen Belding of Hartford, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value, hath this Day exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him the ſaid Stephen owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before us, Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of all his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act——Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Stephen Belding to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, on the 15th Day of April next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Stephen ſhould not be made for the Benefit of his Creditors, and be admitted to the Privileges and Regulations of ſaid Act. 17

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Ellery,

(At his Store near the Great Bridge in Hartford)

CHOICE Cod Fiſh by the Quintle or ſingle Pound——Pickled Cod and Mackrell by the Barrel or Dozen——Alſo a few Barrells of choice Blubber. 17

READY Money given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

All Perſons who have

Accounts open with the Eſtate of Mr. Aſa Hopkins, late of Litchfield, deceas'd, are deſired to cloſe them—and thoſe indebted, to make immediate Payment, to

ISAAC BALDWIN,
17 Adminiſtrator.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Middletown, to examine the ſeveral Claims on the Eſtate of Mr. John Green, late of ſaid Middletown, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent——Do hereby give Notice, to the ſeveral Creditors, that we will attend to receive and examine all ſuch Claims, on the 2d and 3d Tueſdays in May next; at the Houſe of Widow Ruth Smith, in Middle Haddam, in ſaid Middletown; to begin ſaid Buſineſs at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, on ſaid Days.—Dated at Middle-Haddam, March 16th, 1767.

DAVID SMITH, }
17 ELIJAH SMITH, } Commiſſioners.

Litchfield County, ſs. }
Sharon. }

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Ebenezer Loomis of Kent, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, & the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, to attach, ſeize & take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Loomis for the Uſe of his Creditors, & that unleſs the ſaid Ebenezer Loomis ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 13th Day of March Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, March 13th, 1767.

17 JOHN WILLIAMS.

The Creditors of Ezra Burnham

of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Inſolvent, to us the Subſcribers, Truſtees legally appointed to negotiate and ſettle the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 14th Day of April next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and, to attend any other Buſineſs relative thereto. N. B. The Debtors to ſaid Eſtate are alſo deſired to Notice the ſame, and prevent Trouble.

John Coleman, }
Odiah Lomis, } Truſtees.
Daniel Pitkin, }

Hartford, March 16th, 1767.

We the Subſcribers

being appointed Commiſſioners on the Inſolvent Eſtate of Job Gibbs, of Sharon, deceas'd. We ſhall attend the Settlement of ſaid Eſtate, at the Houſe of Daniel Griſwold, of ſaid Sharon, on the ſecond Tueſday of April, May and June next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of ſaid Days.

Daniel Griſwold, } Commiſſi-
Joſeph Landers, } oners.

March 5, 1767.

The Creditors of Moſes Burnham

of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, to bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Inſolvent, to us the Subſcribers, Truſtees, legally appointed to negotiate and ſettle the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 14th Day of April next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and, to attend any other Buſineſs relative thereto. N. B. The Debtors to ſaid Eſtate are alſo deſired to Notice the ſame, and prevent Truoble.

John Coleman, }
Pantry Jones, } Truſtees.
Daniel Pitkin, }

Hartford, March 16th, 1767.

Canaan, February 27th, 1767.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Noah Hoſkin, of Saliſbury, an Inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Noah Hoſkin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, Innholder in ſaid Saliſbury on the 1ſt Day of April next, at Two o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees (and if need be) elect others in their Stead; and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Jonas Lawrence, }
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Fletcher, junr. }

Whereas Five of the

Proprietors of the Townſhip of Wincheſter, have applied to me the Subſcriber, deſiring me to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to chooſe a Committee, to apply to the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May next, to enable ſaid Proprietors to diſpoſe of ſome of the undivided Land in ſaid Townſhip, to defray the neceſſary Charges that may ariſe in repairing the High-Ways of ſaid Townſhip, and enable the Proprietors to levy a Tax (if Need be) and put them in ſome Way to collect it. And alſo, to tranſact any other Buſineſs that ſhall then be judged neceſſary. Theſe are therefore to warn ſaid Proprietors to meet at the Court-Houſe in Hartford, on the thirteenth Day of April next, at two of the Clock Afternoon, to conſider and tranſact the Buſineſs aforeſaid. Dated March 16, 1767.

Thomas Hoſmer,
Proprietors Clerk.

All Perſons Indebted

to Meſs'rs SAMUEL ROSE, and JAMES CORNWEL, by Book, are deſired immediately to ſettle the ſame by their Notes of Hand, to prevent further Trouble; and Thoſe that have any Demands on ſaid Roſe & Cornwell, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts, that they may be diſcharged. Conſtant Attendance will be given for the Settlement of the above Accounts.

N. B. As ſaid Partnerſhip has been long diſſolved, and their Accounts cannot be adjuſted between themſelves untill their Books are cloſ'd, and as the Caſh for the Ballances is not now demanded, only a Settlement, 'tis expected that thoſe who have Accounts with us will not be backward in ſettling them. 15

Litchfield County ſs.

A Sett of Pot-Aſh

Kettles and Coolers to be ſold very cheap for Caſh. Enquire of Capt. AARON BULL of Hartford.

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1767. *Numb.* 119.

THE Connecticut COURANT; AND THE WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE, oppoſite the STATE-HOUSE, in HARTFORD.

March 26th, 1767.

Mr. GREEN,
SIR,

In Hopes of doing ſome Good to the Public, in my Day and Generation, I have here caſt in my Mite—And as I cannot but hope it may anſwer ſome good Purpoſes, at leaſt; muſt deſire you to give the annexed Piece (though but poorly compoſed) a Place in your next Paper, which will oblige at leaſt ſome of your Cuſtomers, as well as your humble Servant,

BELLANDER.

To the FREEMEN of CONNECTICUT.

GENTLEMEN,

AS I am not a conſtant Reader of this Paper, I may be miſtaken——but, among the various Pieces which have been lately publiſhed, relative to the Choice of our Rulers, I do not remember to have noticed any Thing in Regard to the Freeman's Oath—One Paragraph whereof I beg Leave to inſert, which is in the following Words, viz.

——"And whenſoever you ſhall give "your Vote, or Suffrage, touching any "Matter which concerns this Colony, being called thereto, you will give it as in "your CONSCIENCE you ſhall judge may "conduce to the beſt Good of the Same, "without Reſpect of Perſons, or Favor of "any Man, &c."

Now if any Regard is to be had to this Part of ſaid Oath, of what Significance is the Paper War which ſeems to be commenced between Mr. Plaind Facts and his Antagoniſts? Might it not be prudent for them to come to a Capitulation, without any more Expence of Powder? But if no Regard is to be paid to the above-mentioned Paragraph; if CONSCIENCE has Nothing to do in theſe Matters, pray let them go on:—Let the brave Combatants exert their *ultimum poſſe* to increaſe the Number of their Forces on either Side; nay, let us all be alert; let us briſkly fall in, upon one Side or the other, and ſhew ourſelves Heroes in the Cauſe. If this be conſiſtent with good Policy, at once let us accept the Challenge!—ſet the Battle in Array!—Eaſt* Side againſt Weſt Side; Weſt Side againſt Eaſt Side!—Let every Thing paſs Muſter, that can hold up a Hand that can count One, and then try who ſhall gain the Victory.

In the Freeman's Meeting, let ſome unſuſpected Pimp, with his Pockets loaden with Votes, go round—Let ſome party-ſpirited Zealot, careful watch the Votes, and if he ſee poor, honeſt, ſimple Jonathan, about to caſt in his Vote for a Man that is not of our Party, catch him by the Sleeve, tell him he's diſtracted to vote for that Man, and at once furniſh him with a better Vote.

But for all theſe Things, may we not expect to be called to an Account! Is this the proper Uſe of the glorious Privileges of our Charter? Is this the Way in which we have any Reaſon to expect to retain thoſe Privileges? Is this conſiſtent with good Policy? Is it conſiſtent with chriſtian Morality and a good CONSCIENCE? Beyond all Diſpute, methinks it is not.—Undoubtedly every Freeman, when about to give in his Vote, ought ſeriouſly to conſider, that he has, with his Hand lifted towards Heaven, ſolemnly Sworn, by the ever-living GOD, that when he gives his Vote touching any Matter which concerns this Colony, he will give it as in his CONSCIENCE he ſhall judge may conduce to the beſt Good of the ſame, without RESPECT of Perſons, or FAVOR of any Man.—But do we give it thus?—do we act conſiſtent with this Oath, when we give our Vote for our particular Friend?—becauſe he lives at Ramoth Gilead, or Eaſt or Weſt of the great River?—Or becauſe he is of our Party; or of this, that, or the other Denomination?—or becauſe we imagine ourſelves wronged out of our juſt Proportion, according to the Rules laid down by Mr. Plaind Facts?—or becauſe we think, that altho' a Blunder has been committed, yet to rectify the ſame, would only be to make another Blunder?—Methinks the Rule of Three Reverſe will hardly anſwer in the preſent Caſe. I rather think the Dictates of CONSCIENCE to be by far the better Rule. This, if well followed, will not lead us into any Hot-headed, Party-ſpirited Meaſures, nor ſuffer us to be prejudiced in Favor of either Side of the River. I cannot think our Colony too large for one entire Government as yet——what it may be, Time only will diſcover: But, at preſent methinks it ought not to be divided. Union is Daughter of Heaven, the Miſtreſs of Power, the Mother of Peace, the Siſter of Harmony and good Order, and the Band of Society. O! that this darling Object of my Affections, might once more be found Reſident among the Inhabitants of this happy, thrice happy Colony! and that all Party-ſpirit, that Bane of Society, might be forever baniſhed from among us.

May we never more make light of the Oath that binds us; but conſider it as being of too ſacred a Nature to be trifled with. May we all follow the Dictates of Conſcience, in the Choice of our Rulers, together with the beſt Intelligence we can get, if in any Caſe we happen to be deſtitute of perſonal Acquaintance with the Man for whom we give our Vote. And that we may ſtill be favoured with good Rulers, is the great Deſire.

BELLANDER.

To every honeſt Freeman of the Colony of Connecticut.

GENTLEMEN,

AS your Meeting for the Choice of your Rulers is at Hand, I cannot but put you in Mind of the terrible Exceſs moſt of us run into laſt Year, by the Influence of a heated Zeal and Party-Spirit, raiſed and excited by a few factious Men, under pretended Principles of Liberty. They have carried their Point, and now we feel the bad Effects of it, by having the main Strength of the Authority in the Eaſt. So that ſome of the principal trading Towns are left without an Aſſiſtant, where generally ſpeaking they are moſt wanted. And if we ſuffer our Brethren in the Eaſt thus to carry all before them, the State is in eminent Danger, and there is no knowing where they will ſtop. For my Part I honor and revere ſome Gentlemen in Authority in the Eaſt; and would by no Means have them put out of Place. Yet I am determined they ſhan't one of them have my Vote this Year, becauſe I ſhall only increaſe the Number of their Votes to an enormous Bulk, as we inadvertently did laſt Year, and did them no Good, but ourſelves inconceivable Damage; becauſe the more we increaſed them, the more we ſunk and depreſſed ourſelves, and put down the Gentlemen we gladly would have ſupported. And then again, if we don't vote for the eaſtern Aſſiſtants, they will come in by their own Votes. And all this we can do ſafely, conſiſtent with our Freemen's Oath and a good Conſcience. You will find Nothing in the Laws to counteract this. Wherefore my Advice in the firſt Place is, for every Town ſo far to follow the Example of the Eaſt Side, as to make every Man within the ſame qualified for a Freeman, free of the Corporation. But would not (to gain theſe Points) adviſe them to make any under age, or otherwiſe diſqualified, Free.—Then next I would adviſe them to vote for whom they chuſe for Governor and Deputy-Governor. Then next for that wiſe and good Man who was ſo baſely and ungratefully neglected laſt Year, and who, has ever filled his Place with ſo much true Greatneſs and Honor, The Honorable E—r S—l—n, Eſq; for your firſt Aſſiſtant; unleſs you ſhall think beſt to vote for him whom you chooſe your Governor, for your firſt Aſſiſtant, to ſecure him in the Upper Houſe, if he ſhould miſs the Chair, which I think to be moſt ſafe and prudent.——The next for the Honorable J—n C—ſ—r, Eſq; Next the Honorable B—n Hall. Next the Honorable J. H—m—n, who have all filled their Places in the Upper Houſe with ſo much Honor and Fidelity to the Government, that it would be a Piece of perfect Phrenſy to hope to mend the Government by a Change.——If the Freemen ſhould think beſt to change any, I would let our eaſtern Brethren know that I would by no Means follow their Example, and make the River the Boundary of good Men. But would nominate two of the preſent Judges of the H—tf—d C—ty C—rt on that Side the River, who I think as fit Men to ſit in Council, as any in the Lower Houſe without Exception, only the four late Aſſiſtants. I think it would be prudent to let our Brethren in the Eaſt ſee that we reſent their Conduct; and tho' we may ſhow it this Year only in withholding our Votes for their Aſſiſtants; yet it would be well to let them know, that if ever they attempt to involve the Government another Year, they muſt expect to be anſwerable to the Weſt for the Conſequences; as it is evidently demonſtrable that we are vaſtly ſuperior to them in Numbers, Wealth and Lands (not to ſay wiſe Men, that's obvious.)—And the beſt Way, in my Opinion, to ſhow our Reſentment, will be to have the Weſt-Side join in this Plan ſo

Man; vote only for 5 or 6 Aſſiſtants, or 7 or 8, including the Governor, &c. as aforeſaid.——I mean the four Gentlemen laſt Year drop'd, and two or three others, and vote for no more. And don't think your Votes loſt if you vote but for 6 or 8, when you are allowed to vote for 12. The Eaſtern Brethren are numerous enough to make their Part good; and they will bend their whole Effort, Influence and Power as they did laſt Year, to make you believe they are for Liberty, &c. when their plain Deſign is to *enſlave* the Colony; therefore be ſtrong!—quit yourſelves like Men!—be courageous, and play the Man for your City; and hold faſt your Privileges; and let no Man take your Crown. See that you have your equal Proportion of Aſſiſtants, which is more than 8 to 4, if as good Men can be found, which we cannot heſitate a moment about.——It appears plain, from a late juſt Calculation, that in the twelve laſt Years the four weſtern Counties have gained on the public Liſt, and pay into the Colony Treaſury,

the Sum of £. 259,740 14 3

The two Eaſtern Counties have gain'd in the ſame Time, and pay into the public Treaſury but £. 20,850 1 1

Ballance in our Favor £. 238,890 13 2

Then would it not be perfectly juſt and right for us to inſiſt upon having at leaſt 8 Aſſiſtants upon our Side the River to their 4, or at leaſt to have as we had laſt Year, I mean, Governor, D. Governor, &c. which is the moſt favourable for them that they can expect. And great Reſpect ſhould be had to the Gentlemen we appoint our Deputies to ſend to the Aſſembly. We ſhould ſee to it, that they are Men of Truth, fearing God and hating Covetouſneſs, and Friends to the Gentlemen ſo ungratefully neglected laſt Year; who, if they are honeſt Men, I am ſure will be Friends to them,—that we may have a Majority in the Aſſembly to reſtore thoſe two upright and juſt Judges (who ever dared to give a Cauſe againſt the Great and Mighty when it appeared juſt and relieved the Oppreſſed) by their Seats in the Superior Court. And we may juſtly hope for the Aſſiſtance of many or all of our honeſt Brethren in the Eaſt who have not bowed the Knee to Baal.—I think we have a Call in Providence, and it is our Duty as Chriſtians to ſtir up ourſelves againſt every Thing that appears publicly injurious——and I wiſh ſome able Hand would aſſiſt me, and clear the rough Path that I have but juſt ſtruck out.—I am the Public's humble Servant, always ready, with the utmoſt of my poor Ability, to ſerve them when they command.

GENERAL PLAN.

March 18th, 1767.

Mr. GREEN,

Pleaſe to give theſe a Place in your Paper, and it may be of ſome Uſe to the Public.

I *Have taken Notice of what Plaind Facts has put into the Prints at one Time and another, and was afraid, upon my firſt ſeeing it, that it would be a Means to ſtir up Strife and Contention; and I ſee it has that Effect; for one and another, have ſince (with too much Warmth, in my Opinion, for the Benefit of their own Cauſe) made Obſervations on it. But not to mention any Particulars on either Side, I would obſerve, that where Strife and Contention are, there is every evil Work; and when any Community get into Contention, they become in ſome Meaſure like the Builders of Babel——A City divided againſt itſelf cannot ſtand: For One to ſay I am for the Weſtern Parts, and another to ſay I am for the Eaſtern Part does it not tend to deſtroy the Whole? Yea, if we get into Parties, and make our Choice out of Strife, do we not abuſe our Privileges? And will not that bring us into Danger of loſing them? Is not the Colony one entire Body? Is not our Intereſt as a Colony, all the ſame? Does it not concern every Freeman, when he comes to act in Choice for Governor, &c. to uſe his Privilege well, and to chooſe for that Man, who, upon the Whole, he really believes in his Conſcience is beſt or moſt fit? Our Privileges are great, and it may be as great as any People in the World—then let us be careful leſt we abuſe them. Honeſt Freemen! [illegible] when we come to chooſe, let us lay aſide all that Plaind Facts has ſaid; and all that has been ſaid on the other Side; and every Man vote without any Party-Spirit; and we need not fear but we ſhall have a good Choice. And if you or I miſs of ſome particular Votes, yet in ſuch a Choice, we ſhall all reſt content.*

PEACE, GOOD AGREEMENT, NO PARTY.

March 24th, 1767.

Mr. PRINTER,

SIR,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next, and you will oblige us.

THE FREEMEN OF THE CORPORATION.

WE obſerve there ſeems to be a great War in your Paper about the next Election, & would be much obliged to you if you would let them Warriors know that, we have heard many excellent Diſcourſes upon the Choice of our Rulers, the which we have not yet forgot; and particularly that Addreſs to us by the Rev'd THOMAS BUCKINGHAM, formerly of Hartford, in the Year 1728, in his Sermon before the Aſſembly, entitled, *Moſes and Aaron*, p. 38.

" Uſe 3. Let me in a few Words remind the Freemen of this Colony of their Privilege and Duty. The Liberty of electing your own Leaders in Church and State, is certainly a choice Privilege to thoſe who know how to prize and improve it. It is great Pity it ſhould be neglected or abuſed by any that enjoy it. As you are indulged ſuch a Privilege, be exhorted to ſet a due Eſtimate, and make a good Uſe of it. It is Matter of Indignation to obſerve how careleſs and remiſs ſome are in this Thing. Tho' chuſing of Rulers be one of the weightieſt Occaſions upon which a People annually meet together, yet how little do many ſeem to regard the Buſineſs about which they pretend to convene: and with what Indifference do they behave in it. This is bad enough, however it is worſe, when this Privilege is baſely proſtituted, and improved to ſerve a Turn, and vile Men are exalted, to the Prejudice of the Public. Do the guilty conſider that they are Accountable to God and Men for all the ill Conſequences that ariſe from ſuch Neglects and Abuſes? Be perſuaded then to do your Duty, and to do it in ſuch a Manner as may commend you to the Conſciences of Men, and to Him who is Lord of them. Do Nothing thro' Prejudice or Partiality, in this Affair: Have a juſt Regard to the Qualifications of Men. What they are, you have been often told from this Place. They ſhould be the chief of the Tribes, famous in the Congregation; Men of Renown, if not for their Parentage, yet for their perſonal Accompliſhments. They ſhould be Men of approved Probity, Prudence and of a public Spirit; Lovers of their Country; Friendly to the Conſtitution in Church and State, Deut. 1. 13. Exod. 18. 21. Moreover, ſuch as have the Fear of God ruling in their Hearts. This will be the beſt Security you can have for a faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt you put in them, Neh. 7. 2."

And they muſt alſo know we are under ſolemn Oath and muſt vote as we ſhall judge ſhall conduce to the beſt Good of the Colony, and perhaps they may ceaſe their War. Sir, Your's.

Mr. GREEN,

SIR,

If the incloſ'd may merit a Place in your next Paper, I beg the Favor of its being inſerted.

I am your's, PACIFICUS.

I HAVE obſerv'd, with much Anxiety and Concern, that Factions have been gradually gaining Ground in this Colony for more than thirty Years: and if not timely ſuppreſs'd, I fear will not only deſtroy the Peace we have long enjoyed, but ſooner or later put a Period to our Charter Privileges. It will be as unneceſſary to point out the Riſe and Progreſs of theſe *Factions*, as it would be diſagreeable to name the *Authors* and *Conductors* of them, both being too well underſtood, to render either the One or the Other in the leaſt neceſſary; and therefore I would purpoſely omit both, as my Deſign is not to augment but to propoſe a Method to calm and ſuppreſs *them*, and to requeſt the *Freemen* of this Colony, in whatever Inſtances they have (by being miſ-guided by artful and deſigning Men) done Juſtice to any of the Magiſtrates of this Colony, by diſmiſſing them from the ſeveral Places of public Truſt, in which they have conducted with Integrity and Honor, to embrace the earlieſt Opportunity to make them the only Reparation in their Power; which can be effected in no other Way and Manner, than by reſtoring them to the ſeveral Places of Truſt from which they have been removed. This I take to be not only agreeable to the Laws of the Religion we pretend to profeſs, but conſiſtent with good Policy: For can it reaſonably be expected that any Gentleman of Ability and Capacity to hold the Reins of Government, will be perſwaded to accept of any Place of public Truſt, when they may be removed at Pleaſure by a few, deſigning Men, who have Craſt and Addreſs ſufficient to divide and diſtract the Freemen, who have themſelves, too much *Integrity* to ſuſpect, and too little *Expence* to detect the fraudulent Arts of ſuch Men, who make the ſtrongeſt Proteſtations of *Love* to their Country, and *Zeal* for the Liberties of Mankind, beſure I can never perſwade myſelf that any Man of real Worth and Merit, will be willing to be made the *Tennis Ball* to a Faction.

Frequent and various have been the Attempts made to remove ſome of the principal Magiſtrates of this Colony, but they have ever prov'd unſucceſsful, until the memorable Affair of the *Spaniſh Ship*.—When the Freemen were impos'd upon by ſlanderous Reports, and made to belive many Things to the Diſadvantage of our then honored Governor, and One of our moſt reſpectable Counſellors, who were, in Conſequence of thoſe Jealouſies, diſmiſs'd from their reſpective important Places of public Truſt: which Affair, when it was look'd into by the Legiſlature of this Colony, appeared to have been conducted with the ſtricteſt Integrity and Honor. But this Attempt being paſſed over, without vindicating the injured Characters of thoſe Perſons thus treated, has encouraged ambitious and deſigning Men, with many other honeſt Perſons, who have been unwarily drawn in by the *Stamp-Act*, to make a more vigorous Attempt, and, at one *Puſh*, to *thruſt* out the late Governor Fitch and Four of our moſt reſpectable Counſellors—The Governor for taking an Oath enjoyn'd upon him by Act of Parliament, upon the Forfeiture of £. 1000 Sterling, his Commiſſion to be vacated, and he forever rendered incapable of any Commiſſion under the Crown; which Oath was enjoyn'd upon and actually taken by every Governor on the Continent of N. America. And the four Counſellors for adminiſtring that Oath, thus enjoined, by Virtue of a Commiſſion, by which, another Oath had been adminiſtred, by the Council of this Government, to every Governor choſen ſince King William was advanced to the Throne of Great-Britain, obliging them to conform to all thoſe Acts of Parliament reſpecting the Trade of the British Colonies.

This I take to be the Crime of our late Governor and the four Counſellors diſmiſſed from public Employment; and therefore would beg Leave to aſk the pretended Guardians of our Liberties, the following Queries:

1. Was there any one Man in the Colony of Connecticut, on the firſt Day of November, 1765, who could infallibly foretell that the Parliament of Great Britain, would paſs an Act of Indemnification for the non-Obſervance of the Stamp-Act, and in the next Place repeal it.

2. What would have been the Conſequence of its not being repealed, would it not have been attended with a Declaration of a Forfeiture of our Charter Privileges, as by our own Act we ſhould have appeared to have been without a Governor, from the firſt of November, 1765, to the Election in May 1766, unleſs the Aſſembly on ſuch Refuſal had made Choice of Another.

3. In that Caſe would not the ſame Dificulty have accrued, had Governor Fitch refuſed to have taken the Oath, and would not his Succeſſor (if one was appointed or choſen) been immediately laid under the ſame Forfeitures and Penalties, in Caſe of a Refuſal or non-Compliance with the Act.

4. Who would have been the Judges of this Forfeiture, the Parliament of Great-Britain, the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, or the pretended Sons of Liberty of the County of Windham.

5. Is there one Man on the Continent of North-America (the Canadians only excepted) who would be willing to be thrown out of the Care and Protection of our Mother Country ſuppoſing that the only Puniſhment they were able to inflict?

6. Has the Authority of the Parliament of Great Britain ever been called in Queſtion, which requires the ſeveral Governors to take an Oath, to obſerve all the Laws reſpecting Trade, and has not every Governor ſince King William, taken that Oath, enjoined by Act of Parliament, before he enters on the Execution of his Office, and was any Governor ever faulted, for yielding Obedience thereto?

7. Doth the Laws of Trade require the Governor to do any one Thing to carry thoſe Laws into Execution in his own Perſon? I preſume not.

8. Did the Stamp-Act require the Governors, as Governors of the Colonies, to carry that Act into Execution? certain I am, it doth not; and therefore the Governor's taking the Oath is required (I am of the Opinion) in both Caſes, only as he was the chief Magiſtrate.

9. Did Governor Fitch after taking that Oath, move one Finger to put that Act into Execution, if he did not, I would aſk what Miſchief has his taking the Oath done?—it may very probably ſave our Charter Privileges—but certain I am, no Evil has enſued, except his being remov'd from his Office, for doing that, which if he had not done, our Charter Privileges would have been endangered.

10. Was there any eſſential Difference between the Oath taken by Governor Fitch on the Firſt of November, 1765, and the Oath taken by Governor Pitkin, in May 1766, if there was, wherein did that difference conſiſt, for certain I am, it was ſo worded that Governor Pitkin intended to ſcreen himſelf by it, in Caſe the Act had not been repealed.

11. Have any of the Counſellors diſmiſſed, ever diſcovered themſelves unfriendly to the Conſtitution of this Government, Civil or Religious; and in this very Caſe, did they not diſcover the greateſt Affection and Love for their Country, when they evidently foreſaw their *Fate*, and the *Snare* laid for them, rather chooſe to fall a Sacrifice themſelves, than to expoſe the Charter Privileges of this Colony?

12. As every Governor on the Continent (Rhode-Iſland not excepted, if any Credit may be given to the prevailing Reports) took the Oath enjoined by Act of Parliament; it is evident the general Opoſition of the Body of the People co-operated with that more weighty Argument, viz. the Intereſt of the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great Britain, to procure a Repeal of the Stamp-Act; therefore it is evident that the ſeveral Governors taking the Oath did not prevent a Repeal; and conſequently would it not have been the greateſt Madneſs to have hazarded the Charter Privileges of this Colony, upon ſo uncertain an Event?

When theſe Queries can be anſwered, ſo as to render the Character of thoſe Honorable Perſons deſerving the Contempt that has been thrown on them, I will readily join in keeping them out, but untill then, I ſhall think it my indiſpenſable Duty, to do every Thing in my Power to have them reſtored: And not only to do Juſtice to Governor Fitch, and the four Counſellors laſt removed, but to Governor Woolcot, who if by Reaſon of his advanced Age, he is rendered incapable of further Service, I think myſelf bound, by the Laws both of Religion and Honor to teſtify my Regard to his Poſterity, and alſo to the other Counſellor diſmiſſed at the ſame Time, on the like ſlanderous Reports, who is highly deſerving on Account of his own Merit, as well as on Account of his honorable Anceſtors. If any aſk what muſt be done for thoſe who muſt neceſſarily be diſmiſſed, I anſwer as Mr. Senex Quondam Senatorious has done before me, let them wait for further Improvement, until ſuch Times as Vacancies be made for them; and I would beg leave to ſay, if ſome ſuch healing Meaſures are not purſued, the Conſequence I fear will be unhappy; for I cannot be of the Opinion, that 40 Towns on the Weſt Side of Connecticut River, will acquieſce to have not one Aſſiſtant, while on the Eaſt-Side, they are *planted* (to uſe the Expreſſion of the ſame Author) like Apple-Trees, and almoſt as near together. Neither can I perſuade myſelf, that the Friends of thoſe five worthy Magiſtrates, will be eaſily perſuaded, to have them all ſacrificed to the Ambition of a few Deſigning Men; but rather that they will unite in one common Cauſe—if they ſhould not be reſtored, and as it is too frequent in ſuch Caſes to carry their Reſentments to too great Lengths.——For my own Part, I diſapprov'd of the *Stamp-Act*, and highly approv'd of the Meaſures purſued by the True Sons of Liberty, to prevent its Operation. But at the ſame Time, I ever did & now do, applaud Governor Fitch, more eſpecially for taking the Qualification, by the Act required, as this Colony had great and invaluable Privileges to loſe, in Caſe the Act had not been repealed; and cannot be convinced but that the Counſellors manifeſted great Fortitude of Mind in adminiſtring the Oath, when they doubtleſs foreſaw their Fate; and rather choſe to give up their Poſts of Honor to others, than forfeit the Charter Privileges of the Colony: And I have the fulleſt Aſſurance, that when the Freemen of this Colony come to ſee theſe Things in their true and juſt Light, we ſhall again ſoon have our Judges as at the Firſt, and our Rulers as at the Beginning—And may our Officers be Peace, and our Exactors Righteouſneſs to all Generations.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the County of N. L——n, to his Friend in N. H——n.

SIR,

" WIth Regard to the Queſtion you propoſe in your's, viz. Whether the late Governor Fitch, and the four Counſellors, will, with us, be re-elected? I anſwer, it is Doubtful; unleſs the Spirit diſcovered laſt April, be much altered. For in the Town of P——n, to my Knowledge, a certain Number of Freemen were determined to vote for Governor Fitch, and the Four Counſellors; but no ſooner was one Vote diſcovered to be given in for Governor Fitch, than 5l. was immediately offered to any Perſon who ſhould diſcover who put in that Vote. This ſo intimidated the Perſon who voted, and thoſe others who were determined, when they came to the Meeting, to vote for thoſe five Gentlemen, that they gave in no more Votes for them. This is capable of being proved, and you may ſpeak freely of it. But ſhould not the ſame Spirit riſe ſo high, I doubt very much whether they will again be elected, while you in the weſtern Parts of the Colony conduct in your Meetings in the Manner I am informed you do, viz. That you all think yourſelves bound in Duty to vote for twelve Perſons, out of the Twenty in the Nomination; whereas we vote only for thoſe Perſons we fully approve, let the Number be 6, 8, or 10; but more eſpecially, at a Time of any general Strife; and indeed, this alone gives us the Advantage, and produces ſo many more Votes for the Aſſiſtants on this Side the River; and until you come into this Plan, your Endeavours will be Fruitleſs beſure, in this preſent Caſe; For if One of our Aſſiſtants has not a Majority of Votes on the Eaſt Side of the River, when your Votes come to be thrown into the Scale, it raiſes them above yours, who are the fulleſt voted for with you: And indeed I do not ſee why this Method is not ſtrictly juſt; for if I cannot vote for a Perſon to ſtand in the Nomination, I do not ſee how I can give him my Vote for an Aſſiſtant when he is in, &c."—

Colony of Connecticut.
March 21, A.D. 1767. }

Whereas purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, " An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c."—Stephen Belding of Hartford, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value, hath this Day exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him the ſaid Stephen owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before us, Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of all his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act——Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Stephen Belding to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, on the 15th Day of April next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Stephen ſhould not be made for the Benefit of his Creditors, and be admitted to the Privileges and Regulations of ſaid Act. 17

Colony of Connecticut. ſſ.
Litchfield County.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Abner Baley of Sharon an Inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Abner Baley to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, on the 23d Day of April next, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs proper to be done.

Simeon Smith,
John Canfield, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Gay,

Sharon, 25th March, 1767. 18

Colony of Connecticut. to wit.
Middletown, March 24th, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application in Writing made to me Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by James Steel of Tolland in ſaid County, one of the Creditors of Eliſha Steel of Tolland, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony of Connecticut, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated this Inſtant Day, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Eliſha for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Eliſha ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Publication hereof, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

18 JABEZ HAMLIN.

Litchfield County, ſs.
SHARON.

Notice is hereby given,

that upon Application in Writing, to me made, by One of the Creditors of Joſeph Gregory of Sharon, in Litchfield County, for more than twenty Pounds—being proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor (the ſaid Joſeph being an inſolvent Debtor, abſconded and concealed to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors) that, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for the preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A WARRANT is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Gregory, to be attached, ſeized and kept; and that unleſs the ſaid Joſeph Gregory ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from the Date, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors, all his Eſtate, attach'd according to ſaid Orders, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, agreeable to the Direction of ſaid Statute. Dated March 19, 1767.

18 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Colony of Connecticut.
March the 25th, 1767.

Whereas, purſuant to

an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe their Creditors, &c." Abraham Catling of Harwinton, in the County of Litchfield, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, has exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Litchfield, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Abraham Cattling, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Inn-holder in Litchfield, on Wedneſday the Twenty-Ninth Day of April next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Abraham ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulations and Proviſions in ſaid Act. 18

All Perſons Indebted

to Meſſ'rs SAMUEL ROSE, and JAMES CORNWEL, by Book, are deſired immediately to ſettle the ſame by their Notes of Hand, to prevent further Trouble; and Thoſe that have any Demands on ſaid Roſe & Cornwell, are requeſted to exhibit their Accounts, that they may be diſcharged. Conſtant Attendance will be given for the Settlement of the above Accounts.

N. B. As ſaid Partnerſhip has been long diſſolved, and their Accounts cannot be adjuſted between themſelves untill their Books are clos'd, and as the Caſh for the Ballances is not now demanded, only a Settlement, 'tis expected that thoſe who have Accounts with us will not be backward in ſettling them. 15

Litchfield County ſs.

The Creditors of Moſes

Burnham of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, to bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Inſolvent, to us the Subſcribers, Truſtees legally appointed to negotiate and ſettle the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 14th Day of April next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and, to attend any other Buſineſs relative thereto. N. B. The Debtors to ſaid Eſtate are alſo deſired to Notice the ſame, and prevent Truoble.

John Coleman,
Pantry Jones, } Truſtees.
Daniel Pitkin,

Hartford, March 16th, 1767.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Honorable Judge of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Middletown, to examine the ſeveral Claims on the Eſtate of Mr. John Green, late of ſaid Middletown, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent——Do hereby give Notice, to the ſeveral Creditors, that we will attend to receive and examine all ſuch Claims, on the 2d and 3d Tueſdays in May next, at the Houſe of Widow Ruth Smith, in Middle Haddam, in ſaid Middletown; to begin ſaid Buſineſs at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, on ſaid Days.—Dated at Middle-Haddam, March 16th, 1767.

DAVID SMITH,
17 ELIJAH SMITH, } Commiſſioners

All Perſons Indebted

to the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE LORD, Deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment, and thoſe whoſe Accounts are yet unſettled, are deſired to cloſe them with Samuel Talcott, junr.

Sarah Edwards, Executrix.
Solomon Smith, } Execu-
Samuel Tolcot, junr. } tors.

Hartford, March 16, 1767.

Litchfield County, ſs.
Sharon.

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Ebenezer Loomis of Kent, in the County of Litchfield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Frauds in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all the Sheriffs, &c. in the ſeveral Counties, & the Conſtables in the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, to attach, ſeize & take all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Loomis for the Uſe of his Creditors, & that unleſs the ſaid Ebenezer Loomis ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, that is to ſay, from the 13th Day of March Inſtant, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. Dated at Sharon, March 13th, 1767.

17 JOHN WILLIAMS.

The Creditors of Ezra

Burnham of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to bring in their Accounts againſt ſaid Inſolvent, to us the Subſcribers, Truſtees legally appointed to negotiate and ſettle the ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 14th Day of April next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and, to attend any other Buſineſs relative thereto. N. B. The Debtors to ſaid Eſtate are alſo deſired to Notice the ſame, and prevent Trouble.

John Coleman,
Odiah Lomis, } Truſtees.
Daniel Pitkin,

Hartford, March 16th, 1767.

* * *

TO BE SOLD

To the Higheſt-Bidder, at the Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder, in Middletown, on the Ninth of April next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon;

About 350 Acres of

Land, lying in the Firſt Society in ſaid Town, about Two Miles and an Half South Eaſt from the Church; ſaid Land is ſuitable for Plowing, Mowing, and Paſturage; generally well Timbered, ſome Fields cleard and fenced. Will be Sold in ſundary Lots, from 20 to 50 Acres. Good Security on Intereſt will be taken, for Six Months.

Matthew Tallcott,
Samuel Ruſſel.

To be Sold at the ſame Time and Place, and on the ſame Conditions,

About 28 Acres of

Land, about Half a Mile South of the Above, at a Place called Walnut-Hill; ſa d Land is well Fenced, and under good Improvewent, with a Dwelling Houſe and good Orchard. Per

March 9th, Matthew Tallcott.

The Creditors of Joſiah

Caſe, late of Middletown, in Hartford County an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the Town-Houſe in Middletown on the firſt Tueſday of April next, at Ten o' Clock in the Forenoon, to exhibit their Accounts, and tranſact whatever Buſineſs may be neceſſary, reſpecting ſaid inſolvent Debtor's Eſtate

Timothy Bigelow,
Titus Hoſmer, } Aſſignees.
Silas Deane,

March 23, 1767. 17

SUPPLEMENT to the Connecticut Courant. April 6, 1767.

Mr. G[illegible]

The Curious [illegible] anxious to have Three Queſtions anſwered.

1. HOW the ſitting of Father and Son together, in Council, may be prevented, ſince allowing, it is apparently without Precedent, and inconſiſtant with the Nature and Deſign of Civil Government?

2. How Money drawn out of the Treaſury by a *Thirteenth Counſellor*, can be recovered, without ſubſtracting it from his 200l. annual Sallary?

3. If a Man, (tho' promoted) while Sheriff of a County, had exacted of about One Hundred of his Deputies, Notes of Twenty Shillings Lawful Money, free from all Coſts for each Suit commenced againſt him on Account of Delinquency, could he recover them by Law?

A Freeman.

* * *

Mr. Green,

Sir,

Pleaſe to give the following brief Hints a Place in your Courant. From your's, &c.

SENEX.

'TIS well known to the good People of this Colony, that almoſt all the public Commotions that have ever happened among us ſince Governor *Winthrop's* Adminiſtration to this Day, have originated in the Eaſt, and many have been the Attempts from Time to Time, to make Changes in the Government. Every One knows this to be true, who remembers the Diſputes about the *New-London Society, Old Tenor, Spaniſh Money,* &c. &c. &c.—— The late unhappy Commotions that occaſioned ſuch a general Change the laſt Year, began in the ſame Quarter, and were puſhed forward by very much the ſame Men, who have been moſt active heretofore. Some have been ready to attribute this to their Vicinity to a neighbouring Colony, noted for Contention. Poſſibly this may have its Influence——but 'tis no Doubt principally to be aſcribed to that unhappy Law-Suit, in which the Government hath been involved with *Maſon* and the *Mohegan Indians*. This is a Controverſy of long Continuance, and even at this Day the Colony is at the Expence of a ſpecial Agent at *Great Britain*, to defend itſelf——'Tis well known, that many Gentlemen in the Eaſt are deeply concerned in the Succeſs of that Cauſe, and conſequently are diſpoſed from Principles of Intereſt to oppoſe ſuch Men's being in the Adminiſtration, as they ſuppoſe unfriendly to them, or [illegible] able to defend againſt their Claims. 'Tis alſo well known that many of the moſt active of thoſe Men who buſ'l about the late Changes, and now ſet themſelves the moſt violently to prevent Things returning to their own Channels, [illegible] perſonally concerned in Mr. *Maſon's* Succeſs. Conſidering human Nature as it is, the [illegible] of theſe Men's Conduct is evident even to a Demonſtration; they dread the Return of thoſe Men to Power, leſt it ſhould prejudice their [illegible]. As theſe Men muſt, from Principle [illegible] be unfriendly to the Government, [illegible] are now endeavouring to [illegible] all they can, in the Court of [illegible] it would be idle to impute [illegible] to a patriotic Spirit. A more [illegible] Principle hath undoubtedly influenced them. I am far from ſuppoſing that this was univerſally the Caſe; and doubt not but that many among the People really thought they were ſerving their Country in what they did. But our Charity muſt be [illegible] than the Sea, ever to believe that thoſe who are lending all the Help they can to *Maſon* and his *Indians*, ſhould at the ſame Time be ſo mightily concerned to ſave the Privileges of the Colony—the late Governor's taking the Oath required by the Stamp-Act did indeed afford them a plauſible Handle to raiſe a popular Outcry againſt him and ſome others; but ſince Things are more calmly conſidered, I believe the judicious are generally ſatisfied it was a Meaſure abſolutely neceſſary to ſave the Privileges of the Colony from a legal Forfeiture.——But be that as it will—at leaſt it muſt be owned that theſe Gentlemen have given a noble Evidence of their Integrity and Firmneſs, by daring in ſuch a Day to act according to their Conſciences.——However, as that *obnoxious Act* is repealed, we can be in no Danger from that Quarter. And if thoſe worthy Magiſtrates were miſtaken in that Step, yet, from the conſtant Tenor of their Converſation, and their Letters to Gentlemen in Great-Britain, they may juſtly claim to have born as noble Teſtimony againſt the Stamp-Act as any Men in America. And 'tis really very hard to condemn and cut them off for a Meaſure that every Governor in the Plantations (not excepting *Rhode-Iſland*) hath gone into. Your's, &c. SENEX.

Mr. Sergeant Plain Facts.

SIR,

FROM the Time the Matter & Manner of your Performances, and your principal Admires. It appears a Fact ſufficiently plain to many, that one Deſign you have in view is to perſwade the Freemen as much as you can to reſtore thoſe Gentlemen to the upper Houſe whom they dropt laſt Spring. Now let me aſk you if you, and your Friends, did not greatly reſent and cry out againſt the Sons of Liberty for attempting to influence the Freemen about a twelvemonth ago? How comes it about that you with all your Simplicity fall into the very Practice which you have been ſo forward to condemn? If it was wrong in them, can it be right in you? Will not an Attempt of this Kind tend to diſturb the public Peace of the Government as much now as it did then?

It is not likely the Gentlemen, you deſire reſtored, employed you to make the Attempt, or that they would be glad if you ſucceed in it. For they know that a very great Part of the Government are zealouſly ſet againſt them; and that their Reſtoration would revive a Remembrance of ſundry parts of their Conduct, ſuch as whether they did not in ſome Reſpects countenance and abet the Stamp Act! And admiting their Ability and Uprightneſs whether they were not miſtaken for once being but falliable Men? And if all the Gentlemen throughout the whole Britiſh Colonies had been as greatly miſtaken as they were, and oppoſed the Stamp Act no more than they did, whether there is not the higheſt Probability if it not a certainty that the Samp Act would have taken Place? In that Caſe could the immortal Mr. Pitt have declared that he was glad America had reſiſted?

When I conſider theſe Things it is doubtful whether you are not at Bottom one of their greateſt Enemies and long to have an opportunity to vent your Spleen againſt them; or at leaſt to provoke others to do ſo. At beſt you can be looked on only as an imprudent Friend, whoſe Zeal prevents you from ſeeing you are expoſing them to the Reſentment of a People who really think they have been injured by them. True it is the People may be greatly miſtaken; but ſince they really think ſo at leaſt many of them this Miſtake will have as great an Influence as if it was the greateſt Reality. If you would oblige your Friends, and the Public, you ſhould clearly ſhew that thoſe worthy Gentlemen were not miſtaken but acted what was beſt for the public Good. This is the great Point that labours, and not that they live weſt of Connecticut River which no Body ever diſputed.

Your Reaſon if it be valid will prove a great Deal too much. For it will prove that Norwalk and Fairfield have had more than their Shares of the upper Houſe, ſince of late years theſe two towns ſent one Governor and two aſſiſtants. And why ſhould they ſend more than their proportion? where will the end of ſuch kind of Reaſonings be? what weight is in them? If they are a hundred Towns and the whole Council make but fourteen in Number the greater Number of Towns cannot have their Proportion in the Upper Houſe. And what follows from this upon your Reſoning unleſs that the Council ſhould be enlarged or that there ſhould be none? For unleſs one or other of theſe take Place there muſt always be a great Deal of that Diſproportion, you have taken ſo much Pains to exhibit to the public by the great Strength and Force of Miſſpelling.

TITUS MODERATE

◆ A Number of this Day's Papers were work'd off, with a wrong Date, before the Error was obſerv'd.

HARTFORD, April 6.

Laſt Tueſday the Harriot Packet Boat arrived at New-York from Falmouth, having had a long Paſſage—ſhe has brought Nothing new.——The February Packet is daily expected——The Boſton Papers have Nothing material in them.

We, the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the county of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Benjamin Cowles, of Canaan, in ſaid county, an inſolvent Debtor.——Notice is hereby given to the creditors of ſaid Benjamin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Enſign Daniel Horsford, Inn-Holder in ſaid Canaan, on the 15th Day of April next, at ten o'Clock Forenoon, then and there approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Daniel Horsford, jun.
Jonas Lawrence, } Truſtees,
Samuel Keep,
March 9th, 1767. 19

LOST in the Main Street, between the court-houſe and the ſouth meeting-houſe, in Hartford, on the ſecond day of April inſtant, a black leather POCKET-BOOK, with braſs claſps—had one 10ſ. bill, Sixty-two date, and a ſmall bill in it——alſo two ſmall books, one being the original of the town rate, granted in the year 1759——and a conſiderable Number of other papers, ſome of value.—Whoever has found the ſaid pocket-book, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, or the printer hereof, with its contents, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and no queſtions aſked, paid by

19 JOSEPH STEEL.

Colony of Connecticut. } April 1ſt, 1767.
County Litchfield, ſſ. }

THE eſtate of Eliphalet Haſton of Goſhen, in ſaid county, an inſolvent debtor, will be ſold at public vendue, on Monday the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock Forenoon, at the public houſe of Mr. Stephen Haſton, in ſaid Goſhen, (unleſs the creditors ſhall then and there agree and order otherwiſe——they having this further Opportunity and Notice to produce and prove their demands upon ſaid eſtate, and ſhare the management and diſpoſition thereof according to Law.

SAMUEL NASH,
19 JEDEDIAH STRONG, } Truſtees.

Any Huſbandman of good character that wants to augment his Fortune, provided he can ſupply himſelf with a Team, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof, where he can be directed to a notable Farm, that will be let on the eaſieſt Terms. tf 19

Colony of Connecticut, *to wit.* }
Middletown, March 20, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given, that upon Application in Writing made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the county court in and for the county of Hartford, by capt. Thomas Goodwin, of Middletown, in ſaid county, a creditor of Gale Goodwin of ſaid Middletown (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor) for more Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the colony aforeſaid, entitled, "An act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. A warrant hath iſſued on this Inſtant Day, directed to all ſheriffs and conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep all the goods and eſtate of the ſaid Gale for the benefit of his creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Gale ſhall diſcharge all his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor, to the acceptance of his creditors, within three months from the date of ſaid Writ, all the eſtate ſo attached will be ſold for the benefit of the creditors of the ſaid Gale. Given under my hand the day and year above.

19 JABEZ HAMLIN.

Colony of Connecticut. }
March 20th, 1767. }

Whereas purſuant to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of Inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors, &c."—Samuel Thomſon of Simſbury, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors in Number and Value—hath this Day exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by the ſaid Thomſon owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, and SETH WETMORE, Juſtice of Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.——Public Notice is hereby given to all the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel Thomſon, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, in ſaid County, on the 15th Day of April next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel Thomſon ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.

17

MONDAY, *April* 13, 1767. NUMBER 120.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.
March 27, 1767.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL.

I Was ſorry to find that the Bill which was bro't into the General Court the laſt Seſſion, for the prohibiting the African Slave Trade, had miſcarried for the preſent; for the preſent, I ſay, as I truſt the Houſe, in ſome future Period will not fail to reſume the Conſideration of ſo important a Subject. The Pamphlet you publiſhed the other Day, upon this Trade was well calculated to anſwer the End deſigned; to give the Public a proper Idea of this Buſineſs; and tho' the very deſireable Act which was in Agitation has not been obtained, yet ſuch Publications will I doubt not leſſen the future Importation of Negroes. And as I imagine the following Extract of a Letter will conduce to the ſame good Deſign, you are at Liberty to publiſh it if you pleaſe.

"The moſt popular and plauſible Excuſe for the Slave Trade is, that the Africans are bro't from a Land of Darkneſs, to a Land of Goſpel-Light. They who advance this in Juſtification of this Buſineſs are guilty of the moſt abominable Hypocriſy, in making a religious Concern for the Salvation of immortal Souls, a Cloak for the baſeſt Perfidy, Avarice and Barbarity. Shew me the Merchant or Captain, whoſe Conſcience in a ſerious Hour tells him that he ever undertook a Voyage to Africa, with a benevolent Deſire or Deſign of bringing poor Negroes to the Knowledge of Chriſtianity. Is it conſiſtent with ſuch a Deſign to uſe the moſt inhuman, unchriſtian, infernal Methods of getting them away from their native Land? Is it conſiſtent with ſuch a Deſire, to crowd ſo many Hundreds together in a Ship, that a great Part muſt inevitably periſh on the Voyage, and when they are brought to Port, to diſpoſe of them in ſuch a Manner as to put them under as great Diſadvantage on Account of Religion, as before they came from their own Country? Suppoſe a Ship-load of immortal Souls bro't to Market, one of them appears ſuperior to the reſt, and equally attracts the Liking of two Men who appear to purchaſe; that one of theſe is a ſober, religious Man, and known to be ſo, he offers £. 20. The other is a notorious, profligate, abandoned Wretch, he offers £ 24.—Now Mr. Conſcience, under which of theſe two Maſters is the poor Soul likely to gain that *divine Knowledge*, the Love of which was the moving Cauſe of thy ſending to Africa, that theſe poor Creatures might obtain it equally with thee? And which of theſe ſhall be the Purchaſer? Can there be the leaſt Struggle between *Intereſt & Religion*? I cannot help recollecting a Line or two I have ſomewhere met with,

Spain in America had two Deſigns,
To ſpread Religion, and to *ſeize the Mines*,
For where there is no ſure ſupply of Wealth,
Mens Souls are never worth the Charge of (Health.

If theſe Men have any ſincere Deſire that the Africans ſhould be benefited by the Goſpel, why do they not take the neareſt and moſt effectual Method to accompliſh this End? Why don't they either ſend Engliſh Miſſionaries among them, or elſe inſtruct thoſe Negroes who are already here, and ſend them back on this benevolent Errand? The Truth is, this Plea of benefiting their Souls is nothing but a vile, deteſtable, hypocritical Artifice to ſmooth over their antichriſtian, diabolical Covetouſneſs, Cruelty and Murder: for that they are guilty of theſe Sins is glaringly evident to the View of all Mankind; and why they ſhould eſcape the Gallows, is beyond the Power of the moſt able Civilian to prove conſiſtent with our natural Ideas of Juſtice."

LONDON, January 3.

Letters from Guernſey adviſe, that the French are making extraordinary preparations in all the ſea-ports, in fitting out a great number of ſhips, to be early in the ſeaſon for the fiſhery at Newfoundland.

It is reported, that large Grants of Land in both Floridas are preparing to be made out for their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of York, Glouceſter, and Cumberland.

'Tis confidently ſaid, that the Earl of Chatham has now under Conſideration a general Plan for improving and increaſing the Value of our Poſſeſſions and Acquiſitions in North-America. To this End Eaſt and Weſt Florida will be immediately cleared, cultivated, and fully peopled. The Iſlands of St. John and Anticoſta, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, are alſo formed into regular Governments, divided into Pariſhes, and parcelled into Lots, which are to be given to ſuch Families of Officers as ſignalized themſelves in the late War, and ſuch foreign Proteſtants as are capable of improving them. The extenſive Country of Labrador, upon the Continent of the ſame Gulph, will be fertilized and inhabited; ſeveral Coloniſts having already engaged for this as well as the other near ſettlements. In a Word, it is believed by all impartial Men, who are acquainted with the Conduct of the preſent Miniſtry, that the Adminiſtration of Mr. Pitt, will not eclipſe that of the Earl of Chatham.

It is ſaid the Crown of Britain has ſo intereſted itſelf in Favour of the Proteſtants, to the Satisfaction of the ſeveral Royal Powers who take Part as Gaurantees of the Treaty of Olivia, that an Engliſh Squadron will be ſent into the Baltic next Spring, to enforce the Obſervation of that famous Treaty.

We hear that Dennys Rolle, Eſq; of Devonſhire, has lately been offered near 50,000l. over and above the expences he has already been at, for his new ſettlements in Eaſt-Florida.

January 6. Laſt Week ſix ſhips from Hamburgh, and three from Holland, arrived in the River, deeply laden with Corn.

It is reported, that an eminent Gentleman of the Law is preparing a Bill, which he intends to bring in this Seſſion, as the moſt real and effectual Means to prevent Bribery and Corruption in the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament.

Private Advices from Hamburgh mention, that a Northern Potentate is now meditating a Project of importance, which it was apprehended would greatly affect the Tranquility of the Italian States.

January 8. Monday Evening a Expreſs was ſent to Lord Chatham at Bath; and it was expected he will arrive in Town this Day at his Houſe in Bond-Street, ſome Buſineſs of importance requiring his Preſence.

We hear fifty Tons of Engliſh Halfpence and Farthings are to be ſtruck at the Tower, for Exportation to New-York, Boſton and Philadelphia, where Copper Currency is extremely wanted.

Yeſterday was held a grand Council at St. James's, at which the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the two Secretaries of State, and moſt of the great Officers aſſiſted.

Jan. 10. Letters from Marſeilles inform, that a great Deſertion prevails among the

Colony of Connecticut, ſſ. }
Litchfield County. }

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Abner Baley of Sharon an Inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Abner Baley to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, on the 23d Day of April next, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and elect others in their Stead; and do any other Buſineſs proper to be done.

Simeon Smith, }
John Canfield, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Gay, }
Sharon, 25th March, 1767. 18

Colony of Connecticut, to wit, }
Middletown, March 24th, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

That on Application in Writing made to me Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by James Steel of Tolland in ſaid County, one of the Creditors of Eliſha Steel of Tolland, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony of Connecticut, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated this Inſtant Day, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Eliſha for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Eliſha ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Publication hereof, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

18 JABEZ HAMLIN.

Litchfield County, ſs. }
SHARON. }

Notice is hereby given,

that upon Application in Writing, to me made, by One of the Creditors of Joſeph Gregory of Sharon, in Litchfield County, for more than twenty Pounds—being proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor (the ſaid Joſeph being an inſolvent Debtor, abſconded and concealed to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors) that, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for the preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A WARRANT is iſſued, directing all the Eſtate of the ſaid Joſeph Gregory, to be attached, ſeized and kept; and that unleſs the ſaid Joſeph Gregory ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within three Months from this Date, to the Satisfaction of his Creditors, all his Eſtate, attach'd according to ſaid Orders, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, agreeable to the Direction of ſaid Statute. Dated March 19, 1767.

18 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Colony of Connecticut. }
March the 25th, 1767. }

Whereas, purſuant to

an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe their Creditors, &c." Abraham Catling of Harwinton, in the County of Litchfield, an inſolvent Debtor, in Conjunction with the major Part of his Credirors, in Number and Value, has exhibited his Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, &c. under Oath, before John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in the County of Litchfield, and Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; Juſtice of the Peace and Quorum in ſaid County; praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.—Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Abraham Cattling, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Andrew Adams, Inn-holder in Litchfield, on Wedneſday the Twenty-Ninth Day of April next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Abraham ſhould not be made, and his Perſon diſcharged, according to the Regulations and Proviſions in ſaid Act. 18

Colony of Connecticut. } April 1ſt, 1767.
County Litchfield, ſſ. }

THE eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton of Goſhen, in ſaid county, an inſolvent debtor, will be ſold at public vendue, on Monday the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock Forenoon, at the public houſe of Mr. Stephen Heaton, in ſaid Goſhen, (unleſs the creditors ſhall then and there agree and order otherwiſe——they having this further Opportunity and Notice to produce and prove their demands upon ſaid eſtate, and ſhare the management and diſpoſition thereof according to Law.

SAMUEL NASH, }
19 JEDEDIAH STRONG, } Truſtees.

Any Huſbandman of

good character that wants to augment his Fortune, provided he can ſupply himſelf with a Team, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof, where he can be directed to a notable Farm, that will be let on the eaſieſt Terms. tf 19

We, the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the county of Litchfield, Truſtees of Eſtate of Benjamin Cowles, of Canaan, in ſaid county, an inſolvent Debtor. ——— Notice is hereby given to the creditors of ſaid Benjamin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Lieut. Daniel Horsford, Inn-Holder in ſaid Canaan, on the 15th Day of April next, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon, then and there approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Daniel Horsford, jun. }
Jonas Lawrence, } Truſtees.
Samuel Keep, }
March 9th, 1767. 19

Colony of Connecticut, *to wit.* }
Middletown, March 20, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

that upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the county court in and for the county of Hartford, by capt. Thomas Goodwin, of Middletown, in ſaid county, a creditor of Gale Goodwin of ſaid Middletown (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor) for more Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the colony aforeſaid, entitled, "An act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. A warrant hath iſſued on this Inſtant Day, directed to all ſheriffs and conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep all the goods and eſtate of the ſaid Gale for the benefit of his creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Gale ſhall diſcharge all his juſt bebts, or give ſecurity therefor, to the acceptance of his creditors, within three months from the date of ſaid Writ, all the eſtate ſo attached will be ſold for the benefit of the creditors of the ſaid Gale. Given under my hand the day and year above.

19 JABEZ HAMLIN.

EDINBURGH, January 3.

Laſt night we had a moſt remarkable ſtorm of lightning, attended with thunder, which continued from nine in the evening till morning. At the ſame time there was a very high wind, the conſequences are much to be dreaded. The wind has continued high moſt of the day, attended with heavy ſnow, which ſtill continues.

From the neighbourhood of the city, the accounts of the lightning, and thunder are moſt remarkable. The ſky, for minutes at a time appeared covered with fire; and a fiery meteor of a round ſhape, was ſeen for a conſiderable time, running from North to South with a prodigious velocity.

MONDAY, April 20, 1767. NUMBER [illegible].

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

NEW-YORK, April 16.

LAST Tueſday Evening arrived the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence from London; He ſailed the 4th of March from the Downs, in Company with the Hope, Capt. Davis, and the Britanina, Capt. Richards, both bound for this place, and a large number of other Veſſels for Philadelphia, Boſton, the Streights and the Weſt-Indies: but after parting with two of the Philadelphia Veſſels, ſaw none on his Paſſage, till laſt Sunday ſpoke Capt. Clark, from this Place about 25 Leagues from the Hook: He left in the Downs 10 Sail of Outward-bound Eaſt-Indiamen; and juſt before he ſailed, heard of the Loſs of the Lord Clive Indiaman, that ſail'd before them. By theſe Veſſels we hear, the Britiſh Troops that ar[illegible] be ſent to America, are to conſiſt [illegible] 13,000 Men, & that they all are to be quartered in the Provinces of New-York, Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts. It is alſo ſaid, that the Affairs of America were under Inſpection of the Parliament, and might have been greatly to their Advantage, before they ſent their laſt Remonſtrance, which was called libellous: Some of the Lords were greatly incenſed againſt them; Lord Shelbourne and Mr. Conway, told the Committee of Merchants that waited on them, that they were ſorry the Americans behaved ſo refractory, particularly the People of New-York; and that if they had behaved as they ſhould have done, the Duties on Sugar and Molaſſes would have been eaſed, and their Trade in general enlarged; but now the Tables were turned againſt them; for they think the Americans want England to treat with them as an equal Power, by their pretending in their late Remonſtrance to Parliament, to comply only with ſuch Laws & Taxes as they pleaſed, and thought moſt convenient for the good of themſelves. The New-Yorkers Friends were alſo againſt them in general; for they had behaved ungrateful to the Committee, in not returning them Thanks for what they did, in getting the Stamp-Act repealed, tho' it coſt them £. 500, to complete it; but that, on the contrary, they ſeem to inſiſt upon their doing more for them; They have had the Thanks of Quebec, and the little Colony of Rhode-Iſland, but no more; and the laſt Remonſtrance to them was voted to be burnt, unopened: Theſe Threats to a well-wiſher of America, when in England, goes down hard.—The 21ſt of February Mr. Pitt was ſent for from Bath to Court, on very particular Buſineſs; on his Journey, at Marlborough, the Ceiling of the Room fell in upon him when at Dinner, occaſioned by a Workman's falling through the ſame:— 'Tis ſaid he will uſe his Endeavors this Parliament to break the India Company's Charter, if they do not pay all the Expences attending the laſt War in India; the Company ſeems to foreſee the Event, as they have more Ships out now than ever. The Parliament does not break up till the 14th of May, by which Time Mr. Pitt will likewiſe endeavour to have the Manilla Ranſom paid, which is £. 350,000.

We further hear, that the Spaniards are fitting out a very large fleet in all their ports; and it is looked upon, as if they intended an attack on Gibraltar or Mahon, to make up for their late Loſſes. Admiral Broderick is going with a large fleet to Gibraltar, and orders are gone before him, to get proper booms fixed, and every thing for defence ready at thoſe places: Many ſhips are taken up in the River Thames, for Store-Ships and Tranſports.——Theſe preparations have given ſome Grounds to the Enemies of America, to think theſe Preparations were againſt them.—Numbers of Carpenters, and other Tradeſmen, are gone to Spain; the Engliſh Ambaſſador has Orders to demand them, ſeeing the Diſadvantage of ſuch Men leaving their native Country. ———

Numbers of Tradeſmen have engaged to go and ſettle in Eaſt and Weſt-Florida, as the Poor in England are very much diſtreſſed by the Taxes, & Proviſions exceſſive dear.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this City.

"*Such a Cloud appears gathering over your Province, ſince the Arrival of your Aſſembly's Reſolutions, that we fear your public Affairs may be in a State of Confuſion, and although we cannot ſay with any Certainty what Meaſurs will be purſued, it ſeems generally agreed, that 8 or 9 Regiments, with ſome Draughts from the Artillery, are deſtined for your Province;*

We therefore thought it would be very imprudent to riſk our Friends or our own Property, at ſuch a critical Juncture; and for that Reaſon purpoſe ſhipping their Goods to Philadelphia, per the Phœbe, Capt. Daviſon, who will depart in about a Week. We hope our Friends will approve this Meaſure, and the more ſo, as we have taken the extraordinary Charge on ourſelves, to prevent their Diſappointment. We ſhall be exceedingly obliged to you, Sir, for your Sentiments on the State of your public Affairs, and your Opinion how far it is probable Commerce may receive any interruption; together with any other Information, by the earlieſt Opportunity."

Many private Letters from London are filled with Conjectures about the great Armaments preparing in England, and the 13,000 Men ſaid to be coming to New-York: Some of them corroborate the above Intelligence of a dark Cloud's hanging over the Heads of us North-Americans; whilſt others, with a greater Degree of Reaſon, ſay, that New-York is made the Pretence for the Armaments, but verily believe it is chiefly deſigned either to defend Gibralter, if attack'd by the Spaniards as there was ſome Apprehenſion of; or to enforce the Payment of the Manilla Ranſom by the Spaniards, or elſe to bring the Portugueſe to Reaſon: But as theſe are Conjectures only, Time alone muſt aſcertain what would be the real Intention and Iſſue hereof.

BOSTON, April 16.

Laſt Tueſday Morning as the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM HOOPER, Miniſter of Trinity Church in this Town, was walking from his Garden to his Houſe, without any Complaint of Illneſs he inſtantly dropp'd down dead in the Yard before he got to his Door.

HARTFORD, April 20.

We hear from Goſhen, that about 10 Days ſince, a Daughter of Mr. Job Wilcox, of that Town, about 8 Years old, was ſcalded to Death by the over-ſetting of a Kittle that contained boiling Maple-Sap, intended for the making of Maple-Sugar.

SIMSBURY, April 16.

This Morning, was found the Body of John Fowler, lying Drowned in Hop-Brook, ſo called, where the Water was not any where more than knee deep. He went from his Houſe, about an Hour before Sun Set, laſt Evening, with intent to go to the Mill; he not returning, his Son in Law, this Morning, went after him, and found the Horſe with the Bridle turned, with the Reins lying on his neck; he going to the Brook not One Hundred Rods from the Houſe, found his Father lying under Water with his face downward; a ſurpizing Spectacle indeed! The Jury's Verdict was, *He fell from the Horſe into the Brook, and was Drowned in the Water.*

N. B. This Man was Born in Britain, appeared to be upwards of Seventy years of Age. He had a Gallon Bottle full of Cyder to carry to the Miller faſtned to his Hand and Swiming in the Water, when he was found.

James Morton,

HAS juſt Imported, and now opening for Sale (at Mrs. Edwards's, near the State-Houſe, in Hartford, at the Shop lately improv'd by Mr. George Lord, deceas'd) a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, with an Aſſortment of Ironmongary, at the loweſt Prices for Caſh or Country Produce. 21.

To be ſold at the Houſe of JONATHAN MYGATT, in Eaſt-Hartford;

THE whole of Watt's Works, the neateſt Sort. 6 Vol.			
The whole of Flavel's Works,	7	5	0
Doddrege's Lectures.	1	17	0
Cruden's Concordence.	1	9	0
Stockhouſe's Body of Divinity.	1	16	0
SixVol. of Mayer's Commentary, on the old and new Teſtament, two Vol. of Perkin's Works, and one Vol. of Pemble's Works.	2	8	0
Anneſley's Sermons.	2	0	0
Baxter's Confeſſion of Faith.	0	4	10
Ames Madulla.	0	2	0
Hebrew Grammar.	0	1	0
The Œconomy of Human Life.	0	1	10
Chriſtian Inſtitutes.	0	0	10
Clark on the Promiſes.	0	4	6
A Church Hiſtory, 4 Vol.	0	4	9
Spink's Sick-Man viſited.	0	12	0
Voyage to the South-Seas.	0	9	0
Variety of Pamphlets.	0	3	0

Colony of Connecticut, *to wit.*
Middletown, April 6th, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby Given, that upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the county court in and for the county of Hartford, by Joſeph Minor of Lyme, in the County of New-London, one of the Creditors of Jedidiah Minor of Farmington, in the County of Hartford, an abſconded inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the colony aforeſaid, entitled, "An act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. A warrant hath iſſued on this Inſtant Day, directed to all ſheriffs and conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep all the goods and eſtate of the ſaid Jedidiah for the benefit of his creditors, & that unleſs the ſaid Jedidiah ſhall diſcharge all his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor, to the acceptance of his creditors, within three months from the Publication hereof, all the eſtate ſo attached will be ſold for the benefit of the ſaid Creditors. Given under my hand the day and year above.

21 JABEZ HAMLIN.

STray'd or Stolen from the Subſcriber, on the Night after the [illegible] *Inſtant, a two Year old Mare Colt, about 13 Hands & a Half high, white Face and Eyes, and a little White in her Flank and Tail, the reſt of her is black, never dock'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and ſend her to me, or inform me where ſhe is, ſo that I have her again ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by* 21

ELNAD MERRIL.

New-Hartford, April 16, 1767.

STOLEN from Dutcheſs-County, on the 12th of April Inſtant, three Mares, of the following Diſcriptions, viz. One branded Figure 7 on the left Shoulder, black Colour, ſhod all-round, a Pacer; another remarkably ſpeckled, both Paces and Trots, 14 Hands high, branded with the Bottom of a three-barr'd [illegible] Iron; the other a Bay, 14 Hands and ½ high, no Brand, one white Foot, and a white Mark on her Noſe, paces and trots. Whoever ſhall ſecure ſaid Strays, and return them or inform us, ſo that we may have them again, ſhall receive 2 Dollars for each and all neceſſary Charges paid by

21. JOHN RAY,
DANIEL HOPKINS.

WE, the Subſcribers, being by the Honorable Court of Probates, for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Simeon Barns, late of Middletown, Deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent, do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to hear, and examine their Claims on ſaid Eſtate, on the ſecond and laſt Mondays of May next, and on the laſt Monday of June next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Elijah Tredway in ſaid Middletown. Dated the 16th of April A. D. 1767.

ELIJAH TREADWAY,
STEPHEN HUBBARD,
NEHEMIAH HUBBARD. } Commiſſioners.
21 4w

J. Strong. 8/4

On the Firſt Monday of May next, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shayler, in Middletown, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon;

THE Houſe, Lot of Land, Store and Wharf, lately belonging to Joſiah Caſs, of Middletown, an inſolvent Debtor. Said Houſe, &c. lyes in the Pariſh of Middle-Haddam, and is a very good Situation for Trade, either by Sea or Land. There will alſo be expoſed to Sale, the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid Caſs; and on the Monday following, the Remainder of the ſaid Caſs's real and perſonal Eſtate, will be ſold at ſaid Middle-Haddam, at the ſaid Dwelling-Houſe, for the Benefit of his Creditors. 21

April 13. 1767. TIMOTHY BIGELOW,
TITUS HOSMER,
SILAS DEANE.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Samuel Thomſon, of Simſbury, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Abraham Piney, of ſaid Simſbury, on Monday, the 15th Day of June next, at X o'Clock in the Forenoon. 21

Abraham Piney,
Eliſha Winchell, } Truſtees.
William Thrall.
April 20, 1767.

Colony of Connecticut.
April 17, 1767.

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Eliſha Steel of Toland in the County of Hartford, and Epheſtion Allis of Windſor, in ſaid County, have, in conjunction with the major Part of their reſpective Creditors, in Number and value, exhibited their ſeveral Petitions, with an Account of the Sums by them ſeverally owing, and an Inventory of their reſpective Eſtates under Oath, before us the Subſcribers, JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, in ſaid County, and WILLIAM WOLCOTT, Juſtice of the Quorum in ſaid County; praying that the ſame may be diſpoſed of for the Uſe of all their Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.

Public Notice is hereby given, to all the ſeveral Creditors of the ſaid Eliſha and Epheſtion, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Innholder in Hartford, on the 20th Day of May next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the ſeveral Eſtates of the ſaid Eliſha and Epheſtion ſhould not be made, and they admitted to the Relief provided in ſaid Act, according to the Regulation thereof.

21 JABEZ HAMLIN,
WILLIAM WOLCOTT.

Hartford County, ſs.
Hartford, April 17, 1767.

WE, the Subſcribers, appointed by the Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Chief Judge of the County Court, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; one of the Aſſiſtant Judges in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Stephen Belding, of ſaid Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor; Do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Stephen Belding, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Daniel Pitkin, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 7th Day of May next, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon, then and their to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and if need be, elect others in their Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 21

WILLIAM FORBS,
LEMUEL WHITE, } Truſtees.
DANIEL PITKIN,

WE, the Subſcribers, being choſen Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Church, of Eaſt-Haddam, in Hartford County, an inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Church, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Joſeph Slumah, in ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, on the 11th of May next, and produce their Debts, properly prov'd againſt ſaid Church, and alſo to determine how they will order the Diſpoſition of the Eſtate of ſaid Church, and to do any other Buſineſs they think proper relative thereto. 21

NATHANIEL SHAW,
DANIEL BRAINARD,
April 18th 1767. JABEZ CHAPMAN, junr.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. }
to wit, Hartford, April 18, 1767. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Application in Writing made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Hartford, by Doct. Niel M'Lean of Hartford, one of the Creditors of Benjamin Bigelow of ſaid Hartford, an abſconding or concealed Inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor; in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, Entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, Dated the 18th Inſtant, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Benjamin Bigelow, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Benjamin ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above. 21

Jabez Hamlin.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. }
April 18, 1767. }

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, Entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c.—— Samuel Gaylord of Middletown, in the County of Hartford, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, hath exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him the ſaid Samuel owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before us, Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Juſtice of the Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of all his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.——Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel Gaylord, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder in ſaid Middletown, on Tueſday the 5th Day of May next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel ſhould not be made for the Benefit of all his Creditors, and he admitted to the Privileges and Regulations of ſaid Act. 21

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber of Saliſbury, on the Night of the 13th Inſtant, a Negro Man named Thomas, about 24 Years of Age, he had on a double-breaſted Bearſkin Jacket of a mix'd Colour, and another with Sleeves, of the ſame Colour, over the other, with Matthew Man Buttons; ſaid Negro is about Five Foot Eight Inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him, or returns him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by 21

JONATHAN MOOR, junr.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid carrying off ſaid Negro, or concealing of him upon the Peril of the Law.

Saliſbury, April 15th, 1767.

WHereas more than a 16th Part of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of New-Haven, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, have made Application to me the Subſcriber, to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Joſhua Porter, in Saliſbury in Litchfield County, on the 19th Day of May next, at 5 of the Clock in the Afternoon, to ſee if ſaid Proprietors will allow Mr. Andrew Stevens, any Thing more than he hath had for his Service as Surveyor in laying out ſaid Townſhip; and alſo to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting. Theſe are therefore to warn ſaid Proprietors to meet the Time and Place above mentioned, for the Purpoſes aboveſaid. Dated at Saliſbury, this 16th Day of April, 1767.

21 JOSHUA PORTER,
Juſtice of the Peace.

CHARLES-TOWN, (S. Carolina) March 2.

Capt. Stephen Blundel, of the ſhip Ranger who arrived here from Oporto, has giving us the following account of his extraordinary inhuman treatment there*; which may ſerve (among many other inſtances) to ſhew how thoſe allies of Britain reward her for her protection and friendſhip, to which they owe ſo much.— Here follows the narrative in his own words; remarks are left to the reader. —

"I Stephen Blundell, one of his Britannic Majeſty's ſubjects maſter and part owner of the ſhip Ranger, of Pool, arrived at Oporto the 4th of November 1766, from Newfoundland, with a cargo of fiſh which I was to ſell at the maſt, remit the proceeds home, and then proceed for South-Carolina, where I was chartered to load. November 18th, I hawled my ſhip to the kay, and took the booms on board, in order to begin landing my cargo on Monday the 20th. But at midnight on the 19th, the watch on deck alarmed me with the cry, for "all hands below to jump up, "there being thiefs on board, robbing "the veſſel." Among the reſt, I went up, without dreſſing myſelf, and found my people taking a thief in over the bow, who had already cut away my fore clew garnet, and reef takle fall, and with them jumpt into a boat he had under the bow, with an accomplice, into which the watch had followed and taken him out with the clew-garnet. The accomplice immediately puſhed off in the boat with the takle-fall. I then ordered the thief to be taken care of till day light, in order to know who he was, deliver him up, and obtain juſtice, and would put him in the ſteerage, but he drew his knife, and became ſo unruly, that I was obliged to order him to be tird to the mizen-maſt, whence he ſoon cut himſelf looſe, when I ordered his arms to be tied; but no perſon offered to ſtrike or otherways ill uſe him. He proved to be a Portugueſe ſoldier, belonging to the garriſon. His accomplice had called other ſoldiers his comrades, and about 2 in the morning (very dark) a number of them came down to the ſhip, upon whoſe firſt appearance I cauſed the Planks on the ſtage to be hawl'd in, to prevent their getting on board, and murdering us all. They aſked for the thief; I anſwered, that I intended to deliver him up in the morning: Finding they could not get on board they replied "it was very well," and "went off. Had I ſeen an officer, or an order to deliver the fellow up, or known of any guards upon the wall, I would have gladly got rid of him. The 20th, a little before ſun riſe, twelve Portugueſe ſoldiers came along ſide in a boat, with their muſkets, and bayonets fixed; I received them on board, neither ſuſpecting, or expecting to meet with any ill treatment ſhewed them the thief, and what he had done; they took him away without any order, or even an officer above a ſerjeant; after which, to my great aſtoniſhment they ſeized me, my boatſwain, and a man belonging to another Engliſh veſſel, who happened to be on my deck, dragg'd us along like dogs, and tumbled us, head foremoſt into their boat. I made ſome reſiſtance, by holding faſt to the enſign-ſtaff but a ſoldier attempting to run me thro' the back with his bayonet (which was happily beat off) I was obliged to ſubmit. As ſoon as they had tumbled us into the boat we were moſt unmercifully beat and bruiſed with the but ends of their muſkets, myſelf in particular ſo much that I never recovered the beating while I remained at Oporto, after then tied our hands together and thus led and guarded as the worſt malefactors to priſon, where my unfortunate companions were again ſeverely beaten, till I paid two new crowns to the villians there to deſiſt. From hence we were ſoon after carried, our hands again tied, to the common goal. In this confinement we remained till the 15th, when my merchant Mr. Thomas Stafford, by paying the head priſon-keeper five moidores, repreſenting to the governor my ill ſtate of health thro' the beating, and petitioning for my being releaſed, obtained leave to remove me to his houſe for my recovery. The 24th the goal-keeper (I ſuppoſe expected more money) ſent to demand me back from my private to the public priſon, whither I was forced to go ill as I was: The ſame day however, upon the Conſul and Mr. Stafford's again petitioning the governor, leave was obtained for my return to my private priſon; where I remained, without daring to ſtir out, or ſee after my ſhip or buſineſs till the 5th of December; when upon a new petition to the governor, ſetting forth that my ſhip was unloaded, and ready to proceed upon a charter-party to South-Carolina, I was at laſt releaſed from my private priſon, and my boatſwain and the other men from the common goal, upon the moderate terms of paying every charge they thought proper to bring againſt me and them, and without any other ſatiſfaction for the inſults, injuries, and ill-uſage we had received."

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder in Middletown, on the Second Monday in May next, at Nine of the Clock, Forenoon;

ALL the Real and Perſonal Eſtate of William Redfield, an inſolvent Debtor, unleſs the Major Part of the Creditors in Number and Value ſhall agree otherwiſe. And if there is any Accounts againſt ſaid Eſtate, not exhibited, we deſire they will deliver them in by that Time or before. 20

Middletown, April 7, 1767.

Richard Alſop,
George Philips,
Comfort Sage,
} Truſtees.

A Quantity of Old Iron, to be ſold for Country Produce, or exchang'd for Horſes, by

20 SAMUEL OLCOTT.

Colony of Connecticut, to wit. Middletown, April 10, 1767. } NOTICE is hereby given, that upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by David Welch, of Windſor, a Creditor of Moſes Parſons of ſaid Windſor (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor) for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony aforeſaid, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued on this Inſtant Day, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Parſons for the Benefit of his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Parſons ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate ſo attached will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid Parſons. Given under my Hand the Day and Year above.

20 *JABEZ HAMLIN.*

ALL Perſons in the Government of Connecticut, that are indebted to Mr. James Apthorp, or to the late Company of Apthorp and Gardiner, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with Henry Lloyd of Boſton, Merchant, and pay their reſpective Ballances; and thoſe that have given their Bonds, or Notes of Hand, are deſired to diſcharge them, as ſpeedily as poſſible; and all others on whom there are Demands for Bonds, Notes of Hand and Book Debts made over to Mr. George Apthorp, as Attorney to Meſs'rs Trecothick and Tomlinſon, are deſired to pay the ſame to Henry Lloyd, who has full Power and Directions to ſue ſuch as are delinquent, after being duely notified.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons who have been called upon by Mr. Eliſha Pitkin of Hartford, to pay their Ballances, are deſired to apply to him. 20

Any Huſbandman of good character that wants to augment his Fortune, provided he can ſupply himſelf with a Team, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof, where he can be directed to a notable Farm, that will be let on the eaſieſt Terms. tf 19

READY Money given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

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arrived there, who had been engaged by his Majeſty's orders in different ports in the Mediterranean, and were to be employed in the conſtruction of ſeveral men of war and frigates.

Yeſterday the wild man, well known by the name of Peter, that was taken in a wood in Hanover about forty years ago, and brought over to England, ſince which he has been kept at Cheſhunt in Hartfordſhire, ſupported by annual ſtipend allowed, was brought from thence to the Queen's Palace, to be ſeen by the royal Family; he is ſuppoſed now to be upwards of ſixty years of age, cannot ſpeak any thing intelligibly; and ſtill retains his wild appearance.

January 10. They write from Warſaw, that when the States of Poland lately offered to indemniſy the King for the expence he had been at (to the amounts as it is ſaid, of upwards of a million) in eſtabliſhing a military ſchool, and for other purpoſes, his Majeſty graciouſly refuſed the offers and aſſured them in a pathetic ſpeech," That his happineſs and riches "conſiſted in the ſelicity, the glory, and "the welfare of the republic."

Letters from Madrid, of December 14th adviſe, that eleven capital ſhips of war are now building in different Dock-yards belonging to his Catholic Majeſty.

LEEDS, January 6. On Friday and Saturday laſt we had a great fall of ſnow in this neighbourhood, which has filled the roads in many places near two yards thick.

January 12. Orders are ſent to Hanover, for ſeveral hundred perſons to be engaged in that Electorate, who are to be ſhipt over, at the government's expence, for both Floridas.

They write from Hamburgh, that two veſſels are now lying in the Elbe, taking in Palatine paſſengers for Eaſt-Florida.

Thurſday the tide ran higher at Deal than was ever known in the memory of any perſon there, attended with a prodigious ſea, which has damaged ſome works next to it, to the amount of ſeveral hundred pounds.

The damages done by the high wind and tide on Friday laſt, in the river Thames, are very great, amounting, as it is ſaid, to upwards of 50,000l. by goods being ſpoiled and damaged in cellars and warehouſes, on both ſides of the river. Several boats were overſet, and we are told that 27 perſons loſt their lives.

They write from Malaga, that two regiments were arrived there from the camp of St. Roche, near Gibraltar, to be embarked for the Spaniſh garriſon of Ceuta, on the coaſt of Barbary, threatened by the Moors.

A new Treaty of Commerce and Friendſhip, it is ſaid is upon the carpet between the Courts of England, Sweden, Denmark and Pruſſia.

Some complaints are ſaid to have lately been ſent home from ſome Engliſh merchants of Mobille, in Weſt Florida, againſt the conduct of the Spaniſh Governor of New-Orleans, for ſearching Britiſh traders in the Gulf of Mexico.

Private letters from Liſbon mention, that the Hon. Edward Hay, Eſq; his Britannic Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary, preſented a memorial on the 21ſt ult. to the King of Portugal, which had occaſioned the holding five ſucceſſive councils.*

A few days ago ſome extra officers belonging to the cuſtoms, on board one of the ſhips in the river, made ſome ſlip in a copper ſaucepan, the tinning of which was worn off: after which they were all violently ſeized: one of them died that night, another the next day, and a third is in great danger, notwithſtanding a phyſician was ſent for. This was owing to the verdigreaſe in the pan, of which people ought to be very cautious, and keep veſſels properly tinned.—This puts us in mind of an order of his Pruſſian Majeſty at the beginning of the late war, who gave orders for laying aſide all copper veſſels in the camp, and ſubſtituting thoſe of iron only.

Yeſterday there was the fulleſt market at Smithfield for oxen, ſheep, &c. that has been for three months paſt; a great part of which have lately been bought up at the country fairs. The prices were greatly abated to what they have been for ſome months paſt.

They write from Gibraltar, that two Spaniſh camps have lately been formed near that place.

We are aſſured, that ſeveral men of war will be ſpeedily put in commiſſion, as well to relieve thoſe upon the North-American ſtation, as to augment thoſe in the Mediterranean.

We hear from Geneva, by letters of the 24th of December, that every thing wears there a very gloomy aſpect; trade and circulation being entirely ſtagnated. The citizens have applied to the Magiſtrates, inviting them to treat amicably together, and giving them the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that the citizens never intended, as it had been ſtrongly reported, to alter the form of government, but that, on the contrary, all their endeavours were to preſerve the conſtitution. The Magiſtrates declined entering into any treaty, declaring it was not in their power, becauſe the mediators were to be judges between both parties. The citizens applying to the French Miniſters, were not admitted into his preſence. They were told, he was offended at their applying to their Magiſtrates, whilſt they had in their town OTHER MASTERS, viz. The Mediators Miniſters.

The negatives, affecting to be afraid of aſſaſſination, &c. have taken refuge in the upper part of the town; and ſome are even gone out of the town.

Colony of Connecticut, *to wit.*
Middletown, March 20, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

that upon Application in Writing made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the county court in and for the county of Hartford, by capt. Thomas Goodwin, of Middletown, in ſaid county, a creditor of Gale Goodwin of ſaid Middletown (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor) for more Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the colony aforeſaid, entitled, "An act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. A warrant hath iſſued on this Inſtant Day, directed to all ſheriffs and conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep all the goods and eſtate of the ſaid Gale for the benefit of his creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Gale ſhall diſcharge all his juſt bebts, or give ſecurity therefor, to the acceptance of his creditors, within three months from the date of ſaid Writ, all the eſtate ſo attached will be ſold for the benefit of the creditors of the ſaid Gale. Given under my hand the day and year above.

19 JABEZ HAMLIN.

We, the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, for the county of Litchfield, Truſtees of Eſtate of Benjamin Cowles, of Canaan, in ſaid county, an inſolvent Debtor. —— Notice is hereby given to the creditors of ſaid Benjamin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Lieut. Daniel Horſford, Inn-Holder in ſaid Canaan, on the 15th Day of April next, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon, then and there approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Daniel Horſford, jun.
Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Keep,
} Truſtees.

March 9th, 1767. 19

Colony of Connecticut.
County Litchfield, ſſ. } April 1ſt, 1767.

THE eſtate of Eliphalet Raſton of Goſhen, in ſaid county, an inſolvent debtor, will be ſold at public vendue, on Monday the 11th day of May next, at 10 o'clock Forenoon, at the public houſe of Mr. Stephen Heaton, in ſaid Goſhen, (unleſs the creditors ſhall then and there agree and order otherwiſe——they having this further Opportunity and Notice to produce and prove their demands upon ſaid eſtate, and ſhare the management and diſpoſition thereof according to Law.

SAMUEL NASH,
19 JEDEDIAH STRONG, } Truſtees.

Printed by T. Green, in Hartford.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE CONNECTICUT COURANT. No. 121

Extract from a Book lately published, entitled, Interesting historical Events, relative to the Provinces of Bengal, and the Empire of Indostan, by I. Z. Holwell, Esq.

AMONG other historical facts, Mr. Holwell gives the following circumſtantial account of the burning of a Gentoo lady with her huſband's body. [The cuſtom of widows burning themſelves with their deceaſed Huſbands, is reported to have taken riſe on the following occaſion. The crime of poiſoning their huſbands was become ſo common among the women in that country that upon the death of every huſband, his widow was ſuſpected of having poiſoned him. In order to clear herſelf from this ſuſpicion, and to ſhow her love of her deceaſed huſband, a widow of high quality, probably ſtimulated by the bramins (prieſts) and her relations, who were to ſhare her riches, offer'd to burn with her huſband, obtain'd permiſſion for it of the government, and actually burnt herſelf with him.--The honors done her by the government, and the applauſes beſtow'd by all ranks of people, raiſed a ſpirit of emulation in other ladies to follow the example: it was encouraged by the government, as it effectually put a ſtop to the crime of huſband-poiſoning, till at length it became ſo common that no woman of [illegible] would ſurvive her huſband. For tho' ſhe was not by the laws to be forced to burn, yet if ſhe refuſed, ſhe was treated with all manner of contempt, inſult and deteſtation, by her friends and the world; degraded from her rank, diſown'd by her relations, look'd upon as her huſbands murderer, a deſpiſed loath'd vagabond, and made ſo wretched that her life was worſe than death. So powerful is the operation of cuſtom, that the government at laſt found it neceſſary to interpoſe in order to prevent the deſtruction of the human ſpecies, and a law was made which is ſtill in force, that no woman ſhall have liberty to burn her ſelf with her dead huſband's body, without permiſſion from a great officer of ſtate. However it is a favor that is ſeldom refuſed to great ladies, when they reſolutely inſiſt upon it.]

"AT five of the clock in the morning, of the 4th of February, 1742-3 died Rhaam Chund Pundit, of the Mahahrattor tribe, aged twenty-eight years; his widow (for he had but one wife) aged between ſeventeen and eighteen, as ſoon as he expired, diſdaining to wait the term allowed her for reflection, immediately declared to the bramins and witneſſes preſent, her reſolution to burn; as the family was of no ſmall conſideration, all the merchants of Coſſimbuzar, and her relations left no arguments unaſſayed to diſſuade her from it. Lady Ruſſel, with the tendereſt humanity, ſent her ſeveral meſſages to the ſame purpoſe; the infant ſtate of her children (two girls and a boy, the eldeſt not 4 years of age) and the terrors and pains of the death ſhe ſought, were painted to her in the ſtrongeſt and moſt lively coloring; ſhe was deaf to all--ſhe gratefully thanked Lady Ruſſel, and ſent her word, ſhe had now nothing to live for, but recommended her children to her protection.--When the torments of burning were urged interrorem to her, ſhe, with a reſolved and calm countenance, put her finger into the fire, and held it there a conſiderable time; ſhe then with one hand, put fire in the palm of the other, ſprinkled incenſe on it, and fumigated the bramins. The conſideration of her children left deſtitute of a parent, was again urged to her. She replied, he that made them would take care of them.--She was at laſt given to underſtand ſhe ſhould not be permitted to burn*; this, for a ſhort ſpace, ſeemed to give her a deep reflection, but ſoon recollecting herſelf, ſhe told them, death was in her power, and that if ſhe was not allowed to burn, according to the principles of her caſt, ſhe would ſtarve herſelf.--Her friends finding her peremptory and reſolved, were obliged at laſt to aſſent.

The body of the deceaſed was carried down to the water ſide, early the following morning; the widow followed accompanied by three very principal bramins her children, parents, and relations, and a numerous concourſe of people. The order of leave for her burning did not arrive from Hoſſein Khan, Fouzdaar of Morſhedabad, untill after one, and it was then brought by one of the Soubah's own officers, who had orders to ſee that ſhe burnt voluntarily. The time they waited for the order employed in praying with the bramins, and waſhing in the Ganges. As ſoon as it arrived, ſhe retired and ſtayed for the ſpace of half an hour in the midſt of her female relations, amongſt whom was her mother; ſhe then deveſted herſelf of her bracelets, and other ornaments, and tied them in a cloth which hung like an apron before her, and was conducted by her female relations to one corner of the pile; on the pile was an arched arbour, formed of dry ſticks, boughs and leaves, open only at one end to admit her entrance. In this the body of the deceaſed was depoſited, his head at the end oppoſite the opening. At the corner of the pile, to which ſhe had been conducted the bramin had made a ſmall fire, round which ſhe and the 3 bramins ſat for ſome minute, one of them gave into her hand a leaf of the bale tree (the wood commonly conſecrated to form part of the funeral pile) with ſundry things on it, which ſhe threw into the fire; one of the others gave her a ſecond leaf, which ſhe held over the flame whilſt he dropped 3 times ſome ghee on it, which melted, and fell into the fire (theſe two operations were preparatory ſymbols of her approaching deſolution by fire) and whilſt they were performing this the third bramin read to her ſome portions of the Aughtorrah Bhade*, and aſked her ſome queſtions, to which ſhe anſwered with a ſteady and ſerene countenance; but the noiſe was ſo great we could not underſtand what ſhe ſaid, altough we were within a yard of her. Theſe over, ſhe was led with great ſolemnity three times round the pile, the bramins reading before her; when ſhe came the third time to the ſmall fire, ſhe ſtopped, took her rings off her toes and fingers, and put them to her other ornaments; here ſhe took a ſolemn majeſtic leave of her children, parents and relations; after which one of the bramins dipt a large wick of cotton in ſome ghee, and gave it, ready lighted, into her hand, and led her to the open ſide of the arbor; there all the bramins fell at her feet:--After ſhe had bleſſed them, they retired weeping;--by two ſteps ſhe aſcended the pile, and entered the arbor. On her entrance ſhe made a profound reverence at the feet of the deceaſed, and advanced and ſeated herſelf by his head; ſhe looked, in ſilent meditation on his face, for the ſpace of a minute, then ſet fire to the arbor, in three places; obſerving that ſhe had ſet fire to leeward, and that the flames blew from her, inſtantly ſeeing her error, ſhe roſe, and ſet fire to the windward, and reſumed her ſtation. Enſign Daniel, with his cane, ſeparated the graſs and leaves on the windward ſide, by which means we had a diſtinct view of her as ſhe ſat. With what dignity and undaunted countenance ſhe ſet fire to the pile the laſt time, and aſſumed her ſeat, can only be conceived; for words cannot convey a juſt idea of her. The pile being of combuſtible matters, the ſupporters of the roof were preſently conſumed, and it fell in upon her."

LONDON, January 8.

YESTERDAY there was a grand Council at St. James's at which the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the two Secretaries of State, and moſt of the great officers aſſiſted.

They write from Cadiz, that an advice boat had juſt been diſpatched by order of the court for the Havannah; the commander of which had inſtructions to return in twenty four hours after his arrival.

They write from Cagliari in Sardinia, that a number of Britiſh carpenters were

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* The Gentoos are not permitted to burn, without an order from the Mahommedan government, and this permiſſion is commonly made a perquiſite.

* A paraphraſtick comment on the [illegible].

MONDAY, April 27, 1767.

No 122

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from LONDON, January 10, 1767.

DURING the preſent receſs of Parliament, and the conſequent ſtagnation in politicks, I cannot better entertain you by this packet, than by giving you the beſt account I am able of the famous debate in an auguſt aſſembly, the 10th of laſt month, on reading the indemnity bill.

After the motion was made for committing it, the Duke of R———d ſtood up and expreſſed his approbation of the bill, as he did of the meaſure which occaſioned it; but that as the law was thereby violated, & the conſtitution wounded, it was neceſſary and proper to apply this remedy, to indemniſy the perſons who had acted under the proclamation, and to prevent ſuch a proceeding from being drawn into a precedent; and he approved of it the more, as upon a former day's debate certain Lords high in office, and ſome of them remarkable for their knowledge in the law had advanced very extraordinary doctrines and given their poſitive opinions, that this was a legal meaſure; doctrines which he could not approve, and opinions he could not adopt; that they appeared to him to unhinge the conſtitution, and bind us with the chains of tyranny and ſlavery.——That theſe Lords had now a fair opportunity of boldly avowing theſe principles and ſupporting them with the arguments which they themſelves were convinced with, or of doing that which great and generous minds were at all times ready to do, retract their erroneous opinions, and confeſs their ignorance and miſtake.

Lord N———n ſpoke next. He ſaid, no man ever gave his opinion more boldly than himſelf, and he always gave it from the conviction of his own heart, founded upon any little knowledge he had from reading, experience and obſervation; that he was ſorry he had reaſon to complain to their Lordſhips, that any opinion he gave in a former debate, ſhould have been uſed was ſo much freedom in another houſe, as well as in moſt public companies, and diſtorted, to throw reflections upon his character and principles;—that he had then ſaid what he now repeated, that he tho't the embargo was a legal act. He then proceeded to give his definition of the word legal, which he endeavoured to perſwade their Lordſhips, was not to be taken in that confined and limitted ſenſe, in which it was underſtood in the petty courts of law.

Lord C—n then got up. He ſaid, he roſe thus early in the debate, to clear himſelf from thoſe impreſſions, which a miſapprehenſion of his ſentiments, upon a former days debate, may have made upon their Lordſhips, and which the noble Duke who firſt ſpoke ſeemed to throw out;——that, for his part, he never entertained any doubt of the legality of the meaſure under conſideration, and that he flattered himſelf his arguments, which coincided very much with the noble Lord's who ſpoke before him, would render it as clear to their Lordſhips.—In a queſtion of this kind, he ſaid, he could by no means confine himſelf to the ſtrict, narrow, circumſcribed meaning, generally put upon the word *legal*, that limited idea affixed to it in Weſtminſter-Hall:——He then proceeded to give his meaning and conſtruction of it, which he made a *Jus Naturæ*; quoted Mr. *Locke*, and other writers, upon government, and entered very deeply into a logical and ſcholaſtical diſcuſſion of the point.

Lord M———d next ſtood up and made the beſt ſpeech he ever made before. He ſaid he paid no regard to whatever might be advanced in the works of ſuch authors; neither did he think that writers on government in general, were always to be relied on, or a blind obedience given to every poſition they advanced;——that they were talking of facts, as applicable to their own conſtitution, which he had always conſidered, and ſpoken of, as a government by law; that no perſon, or ſett of men, were ſuperior to the law; that the crown is ſettled by and under the law, and is veſted with no prerogative that is not fixed and determined either by the common or ſtatute law;—that by the common law he meant cuſtom and preſcription;—and that in no caſe whatever can any neceſſity be ſet up, or pleaded, to extend the king's prerogative.—— He then proceeded, in a manner the moſt elegant, forcible and convincing, to trace the nature of our conſtitution from its firſt dawn to the preſent time, and ſhewed that the great ſtruggle of the people had always been to prevent any pretended neceſſity of the crown, and pointed out many of the ſtatutes in favor of the people, wherein the crown had always inſiſted to have a clauſe, ſaving the neceſſity of the crown, which was generally made uſe of as a colour for oppreſſion.———That ſometimes indeed, the commons had been bold enough to throw out theſe clauſes, but in all caſes where they had been by influence carried through, theſe laws never had had any effect.———He then went through all the arguments for and againſt ſhip-money, and ſhewed, that in the great debates upon that ſubject, it was not the ſum aſked that was objected to, but the doctrine by which it was demanded.——He next inſtanced a caſe from the States of Normandy, who complaining that many grievous contributions were raiſed upon them, an arret was publiſhed in their favour, and forbid levying any ſums not ordered by law, ſaving the neceſſity of the great Dukes, &c. which deſtroyed the whole, for there was never wanting a pretence of neceſſity.——He then recapitulated all the arguments that had been urged on the oppoſite ſide, and anſwered them, one by one, with that ſolidity of reaſoning, the reſult of true knowledge, which never fails to carry conviction along with it.

Lord C———m anſwered him, but the bent of his ſpeech ſeemed rather deſigned to find fault with the arguments, on which Lord M———d built his opinion, than to declare his own. His ſpeech was in truth ſo prolix, that it was impoſſible to retain it. He ſpoke much of liberty, neceſſity, expediency, dearth, famine, the miſeries of want, &c. and gave many aſſurances of his own integrity and diſintereſtedneſs.

Lord M———d replied, and with great eloquence, confuted every thing Lord C—m had advanced; and concluded, that he, unpentioned, unplaced, without reward or reverſionary grant, had, on every occaſion to the beſt of his abilities, aſſiſted his royal maſter in every act of adminiſtration, and that, from affection to his perſon, and love to his government, as well as from the zeal he had for the honor of the Britiſh crown, he would always do his utmoſt to ſupport it with that dignity, which he hoped to ſee it ever maintain.

Lord C———m ſtood up again, and replied to him, but ſtill kept off entering directly into the merits of the caſe.

The Duke of R——d roſe up again.— He ſaid he had liſtened with attention to the noble Lord who ſpoke laſt, in both the harrangues he had delivered to their Lordſhips, and yet he could form no judgment of his opinion.—That the laſt Time this queſtion had been agitated, he declared boldly to their Lordſhips, that the embargo was a legal act, but now he declined to uſe the word, nor had he once this day declared whether he thought it legal or illegal.———That he conſidered it as a rock threatening much danger; of which, like a careful pilot, he wiſhed to ſteer clear.— That if he ſtill continued of his former opinion, why did he not declare it? if he is convinced that he was then in the wrong was he aſhamed to own it? at preſent, ſays he, he is neither black nor white; he neither ſays yes or no.

Lord C——m replied, That he was always ready to give his opinion at all times and in all places; that he deſpiſed quibbling, of which he was at preſent accuſed; —that had the noble Duke attended to him, he would eaſily have learned his opinion, which ſays he, I here repeat in my place, That the embargo was an illegal meaſure. He concluded his ſpeech with ſaying, that he wiſhed to conciliate the minds of all ranks and degrees of men; but while he continued a M—r, he would act for the public good, to the beſt of his abilities, and boldly look the proudeſt connections of this kingdom in the face.

The Duke of R———d ſtood up again. He ſaid, that, like a ſlave put to the torture, he had at laſt confeſſed what he before ſeemed to evade. When he came to anſwer the laſt part of Lord C———m's ſpeech, he repeated the words conciliate— conciliate, my Lords, he may wiſh it, but alas! it is a taſk he never can perform; for by his inſolence, and imperious behaviour he has alienated———

Here he was called to order;—and after a ſhort pauſe, he proceeded.——Theſe, my Lords, are harſh words, perhaps they are improper ones; if they are ſo, I humbly aſk pardon of this houſe; I might have conveyed my idea as ſtrong by a circumlocution, but truth muſt not be ſpoke at all times ——Here he was called to order again.

Lord C——m then ſtood up, and ſaid, This attack from the noble Duke is as unprecedented, as it is unexpected; but any man who vaguely accuſes another of inſolence, without ſpecifying any particular inſtance, is the only perſon who can be ſaid to be guilty of inſolence; that with reſpect to himſelf, it was falſe, and he dared any man to ſay he had ever treated him ſo.

The Duke of R——d replied, inſtances

per time and place; but I could give your Lordſhips ſuch inſtances.——Here he was called to order.

And M——t then ſtood up, and ſaid, he thought both were in fault; but that they ſhould be enjoined to paſs their words of honor that nothing more ſhould follow from this.

Here there was a long pauſe.

The Duke of R——d then ſaid, that he had already aſked pardon of that houſe for ſome improper, and perhaps indecent expreſſions;—that he here did ſo again, and begged leave to retract them; but added, that he could by no means retract the ſentiment,—and concluded with giving his word of honor to the houſe, and to the noble Lord, that nothing ſhould follow upon this from him.

Lord C——m did the ſame.

LONDON, January 14.

Several important matters, with reſpect to the Weſt-India colonies and trade, we hear, will be fully ſettled before the diſſolution of the preſent Parliament.

Laſt Wedneſday two ſhips laden with corn from Holland arrived at Liverpool, which was the next day ſold to the poor at prime coſt.

A few days ago three ſharpers went to a public houſe, in Rocheſter, and ſent for a tradeſman, pretending they would be cuſtomers to him: In the courſe of converſation, one of them took occaſion to mention an affair which juſt happened where he had been, viz. That a perſon undertook, for a trifling wager, to repeat the words, "There he goes," for a quarter of an hour ſucceſſively, without moving from his ſeat, which, eaſy as it appeared, he could not perform. The unſuſpecting tradeſman caught the bait, and propoſed himſelf to repeat the ſame words for double the time. The ſharper took him at his word, and ten guineas were immediately ſtaked; whereupon he placed himſelf facing the dial; but leſt any tricks ſhould be play'd therewith, he pulled out his gold-watch and placed it on the table before him: Preliminaries now being ſettled he proceeded on the performance but ere he had made much progreſs, his opponents ſwept money and watch off the table, and walked out. The tradeſman ſuppoſing this to be only a ſcheme for him to looſe the wager, ſtill continued ſtedfaſt in repeating only the forementioned words, "There he goes." The landlord obſerving his companions walk out, went to acquaint him with his ſuſpicion; when he entered the room, he found his gueſt, as before deſcribed, (excepting only his want of watch and money) but could receive no anſwer from him but "There he goes." Apprehending he was delirous, it was now judged requiſite to ſend for ſome ſkilful perſon to aſſiſt him; an apothecary was thereupon provided, who when entered, found the tradeſman in the forementioned poſition, and ſaying, "There he goes." Arguments they found were in vain; they therefore were about to proceed to forcible means to attract his attention otherwiſe, but juſt as they were entering on their intended operation, the time expired, and the tradeſman, with an oath declared he had won the wager. This unexpected change ſurprized the viſitants, and we ſuppoſe the viſited was not leſs alarmed, when informed of the trick which had paſſed on him; and to heighten his vexation, he cannot now ſhew his face without being inſulted by the boys, with "There he goes."

His Excelency M. Mellode Caſtro, envoy Extraordinary from Portugal, has had a conferance of ſome hours with the two ſecretaries on the grievances complained of to Portugal. Theſe grievances are, 1. breach of treaties; 2. unjuſt ſeizures of money 3. unwarrantable monopolies; 4. illegal impoſitions; 5. detention of juſt debts; 6. reſtraints laid upon trade; 7 the moſt arbitrary deciſions in their courts of juſtice and 8 partialty in favour of other nations; inſomuch that the Britiſh merchants are now ſubject to the moſt unprecedented oppreſſions.

A number of Roman Catholicks, in Ireland, are, we hear, diſpoſing of their properties, with an intent of ſettling in the regions of America.

We hear, that within the courſe of this week, upwards of thirty ſhip carpenters have engaged themſelves for Spain, upon extraordinary encouragement, to be employed there in his Catholic Majeſty's dock-yards.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

On Friday the 10th Inſtant, departed this Life, at Annapolis, after a ſhort Illneſs, greatly regretted, JONAS GREEN, Eſq; Printer to the Province of Maryland, and Publiſher of the Maryland Gazette, for upwards of Twenty-One Years paſt. His Son, we hear, ſucceeds him in his Buſineſs.

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 14.

"The Miſchiefs ariſing from the frequent Changes in the Miniſtry, are too obvious to require a Recital of them—It has for ſome Time paſt been generally hoped and believed, that the preſent Adminiſtration would be more permanent than the former; but now we have Reaſon to fear immediate and great Changes. The Reaſons which are hinted, as likely to occaſion them, are, That Lord C——'s frequent and long Indiſpoſitions, render him often incapable of Buſineſs; and his great Influence when he recovers his Health, enables him to overthrow any Meaſures entered into while he is ill, which occaſions great Delay in Parliamentary Affairs—This, it is ſaid, will render his Removal neceſſary; and ſhould that happen, very conſiderable Alterations will enſue. Some imagine the D. of B——d's and Mr. G——le's Parties will be re-admitted."

BOSTON, April 26.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 3.

"The late Diſputes in New-York have again rouſed the revengeful Spirit of your Enemies, and have loſt the Colonies ſome, till now, very ſtaunch Friends, and who were moſt attached to their Intereſt, Mr. C——s T——d, &c.

"Lord Chatham was brought to Town a few Days ſince exceſſively Ill.—No public Buſineſs has been done this Winter for want of him: What a Situation is this! The Oppoſition to him, is amazingly powerful."——

To be ſold at the Houſe of JONATHAN MYGATT, in Eaſt-Hartford;

THE whole of Watt's Works, the neateſt Sort. 6 Vol.	7	5	0
The whole of Flavel's Works,	1	17	0
Doddrege's Lectures.	1	9	0
Cruden's Concordence.	1	16	0
Stockhouſe's Body of Divinity.	2	8	0
Six Vol. of Mayer's Commentary, on the old and new Teſtament, two Vol. of Perkin's Works, and one Vol. of Pemble's Works.	2	0	0
Anneſley's Sermons.	0	4	10
Baxter's Confeſſion of Faith.	0	2	0
Ames Madullá.	0	1	0
Hebrew Grammar.	0	1	10
The Œconomy of Human Life.	0	0	10
Chriſtian Inſtitutes.	0	4	6
Clark on the Promiſes.	0	4	9
A Church Hiſtory, 4 Vol.	0	12	0
Spink's Sick-Man viſited.	0	9	0
Voyage to the South-Seas.	0	5	0
Variety of Pamphlets.			

SERJEANT FACTS, begs Leave thro' the Channel of your Paper, to preſent his Compliments to the Public, and to acquaint them, that having got all his Spelling-Book by Heart, and read the Dictionary quite thro' looks upon himſelf now, under much better Advantages to ſerve them, than heretofore, and would have tranſmitted another Chapter of *Facts*, before this Time, but at preſent labours under great Diſcouragements in his Undertaking, and finds experimentally, that *Facts* when made public, ſits very uneaſy on the *Stomachs* of many of his Majeſty's leige Subjects in this Colony, and has ſo enraged them, that they have called him many hard Names, charging him with groſs and willful *Lying*, for that he had willfully omitted in his firſt Calculations, a Pariſh on the Eaſt Side of the River, lying part in the Townſhip of Middletown, and part in the Town of Haddam, formerly called *Swallow-All*, but by the lateſt and beſt Authors, now term'd *Middle-Haddam*; which Miſtake aroſe merely from Miſinformation, and not the Effect of *Malice propence*; and is now determined, when he ſhall re-print all his Chapters in one intire Volumn, he will carefully correct that Error, and likewiſe that other Pariſh in Windſor, and hopes that his Chapters will, on Account of correct Spelling, for the future, be more acceptable to his politer Readers, and hopes to mend his plain Stile, which the *agreiv'd Parties*, are pleas'd to term *drole and sarcaſtic*, and in a little Time be able to write in the true *ſublime*. But what at preſent prevents the Publication of any more Chapters, is the *Performance* of an angry Writer, who ſtiles himſelf your *Conſtant Cuſtomer*; printed in your Paper, N°. 115, in which he has undertaken, to *Curſe* the Serjeant out of the Bible, who from a Child has been taught, to pay a ſacred Regard to the Canons of Scripture, and not to quote them with Levity, or in Anger to ſpit out his Venom againſt any One who bears the Image of GOD, in the Language of divine Inſpiration. But what moſt of all afflicts him is, that he is credibly inform'd this Gentleman, who appears to be ſo religiouſly ſpiteful, is a C——n, who by his Conduct appears to imagine himſelf, the *Pontiff* of thoſe Tribes, who were to ſtand upon *Mount-Ebal*, which on the other Side *Jordon*, viz. *Reuben, Gad and Aſhur, Zebulon, Dan and Naphtali*, and by Divine Command, authoriſed to *Curſe* the Serjeant from the 22d of Exodus, to the 21ſt of Rev. in which laſt Quotation, *he* is conſign'd as a *Lyar* to the Lake which burns with *Fire and Brimſtone*: Wherefore, he is determined not to publiſh another Chap. until he can lay his Caſe before the general Convention of our Clergy, and obtain their Opinion,

1. Whether it is lawful thus to apply the ſacred Scripture?

2. Whether *Lay-Brethren* may uſe it in like Manner; or whether it is claim'd only by *Benefit of Clergy*?

For if the Scriptures may be thus apply'd, he has already found ſeveral Texts, which may very properly be annexed to ſeveral of his Chapters; but ſhall not preſume to apply them in that Manner, until their Opinion thereon be obtain'd, or publiſh any more Chapters, unleſs ſome urgent *Occaſion* ſhould require it, leaſt this Writer ſhould proſtitute the ſacred Scriptures, to ſo wicked a Purpoſe, and thereby do diſhonor to *Religion*, and the *ſacred Office* he ſuſtains.

A Quantity of Old Iron, to be ſold for Country Produce, or exchang'd for Horſes, by

20 SAMUEL OLCOTT.

TO be ſold at Public Vendue, on Wedneſday next, at Mr. James Church's Store, under the Printing-Office,——A Variety of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, for ready Money only.—Said Vendue to begin at 3 o'Clock Afternoon.

Colony of Connecticut, to wit.
Hartford, April 23, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by Aaron Bull of Hartford, a Creditor of Jonathan Seymour, jun. of ſaid Hartford (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor) for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony aforeſaid, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued on this Inſtant Day, directed to all Sheriff and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan, for the Benefit of his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Jonathan ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate ſo attached will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid Jonathan. Given under my Hand the Day and Year above.

22 *JABEZ HAMLIN.*

Colony of Connecticut, *to wit.*
Hartford, April 27th, A.D. 1767.

PURSUANT *to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled*, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c"——*Joſeph Durfy of Windſor, and Benjamin Bigelow of Hartford, inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the major Part in Number and Value of their reſpective Creditors, have exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by them ſeverally owing, with an Inventory of their ſeveral Eſtates, under their ſeveral Oaths, before us* JABEZ HAMLIN, *Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and* WILLIAM WOLCOTT, *Juſtice of Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of their Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.*——Public Notice *is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Durfy and Benjamin Bigelow, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Inn-holder in Hartford, on the 20th Day of May next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Durfy and Benjamin Bigelow ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.* 22

Hartford County, ſſ.
Hartford, April 14, 1767.

NOtice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, by One of the Creditors of Jonathan Brown of Hartford, an abſconded and concealed Debtor for more than twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan Brown, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Jonathan Brown ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from this Day, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors.

22 JABEZ HAMLIN.

April 21, 1767.

A Good Farm of Land to be ſold at Litchfield, in Connecticut; containing two hundred and eighty Acres, with a good Houſe and Barn and Orchard on the ſame, with many other good Conveniencies, handy for Schooling, and it is expected will ſoon be near the Center of a Society.——Said Farm hath two hundred and fifty Acres within good Fence, and is well watered, and well timbered, and hath no waſte Land on it—is likewiſe extraordinary good for Grain, Meadow and Paſturing.——Said Farm lies all together, except a Road that runs through it, and is about four Miles from the State-Houſe.—The Farm is owned by a Man living in York Government, but is to be ſold by Nathan Garnſey, now on the Premiſes, by Way of Vendue, on the firſt Tueſday of November next, except ſome Perſon buys it at private Sale before the Day appointed——and ſaid Garnſey will procure a good Warrantee Deed, and the Owner of ſaid Farm will allow two or three Years to make Payment in, for Intereſt; and it is deſired that any Perſon or Perſons that incline to buy, would come and ſee the Produce this Summer.

22 NATHAN GARNSEY.

Suffield, April 14, 1767.

THE Creditors of Gideon Granger, and David Wilcox, both of Suffield, inſolvent Debtors, are deſired to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, in ſaid Suffield, on Monday the 18th Day of May next, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon, when ſaid Creditors may bring in their Claims.—The Debtors to the Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, if they would prevent Trouble. 22

Samuel Kent, Seth Auſtin, Graves Lomis,	Truſtees to Granger's Eſtate.
Jacob Auſtin, Samuel Kent, Seth Auſtin,	Truſtees to Wilcox's Eſtate.

THE Creditors of Meſs'rs Moſes Burnham, and Ezra Burnham, both of Hartford, Inſolvent Debtors, are deſired to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Daniel Pitkin, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 20th Day of May next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to exhibit and prove their ſeveral Accounts, to apportion the Eſtate of the ſaid Inſolvents, or receive the firſt Dividend thereof, if any there be.—The Debtors to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate Settlement if they would prevent Trouble. 20

John Coleman, Pantry Jones, Daniel Pitkin,	Moſes Burnham's Truſtees
John Coleman, Odiah Lomis, Daniel Pitkin,	Ezra Burnham's Truſtees

Hartford, April 27, 1767.

We, the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Benjamin Cowles of Canaan, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor.——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of ſaid Benjamin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Lieut. Daniel Horsford, Innholder in ſaid Canaan, on the 25th Day of May next, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon, then and there approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Daniel Horsford, jun. Jonas Lawrence, Samuel Keep,	Truſtees.

April 27th, 1767. 22

Colony of CONNECTICUT.
April 18, 1767.

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, Entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c.——Samuel Gaylord of Middletown, in the County of Hartford, in Conjunction with the Major Part of his Creditors, in Number and Value, hath exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by him the ſaid Samuel owing, and an Inventory of his Eſtate, under Oath, before us, Jabez Hamlin, Judge of the County Court for ſaid County, and Seth Wetmore, Juſtice of the Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of all his Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.——Public Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Samuel Gaylord, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder in ſaid Middletown, on Tueſday the 5th Day of May next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the Eſtate of the ſaid Samuel ſhould not be made for the Benefit of all his Creditors, and he admitted to the Privileges and Regulations of ſaid Act. 21

James Morton,

HAS juſt Imported, and now opening for Sale (at Mrs. Edwards's, near the State-Houſe, in Hartford, at the Shop lately improv'd by Mr. George Lord, deceas'd) a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, with an Aſſortment of Ironmongary, at the loweſt Prices for Caſh or Country Produce. 21

Any Huſbandman of

good character that wants to augment his Fortune, provided he can ſupply himſelf with a Team, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof, where he can be directed to a notable Farm, that will be let on the eaſieſt Terms. tf 19

NEW-YORK, April 23.

Friday the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Bolderſon, arrived here from Falmouth, in ſix Weeks: He has brought no later News than what was inſerted in our laſt: But by private Letters, we learn, that the Regiments deſtined for America from England and Ireland, are the 10th, Stanford's; 16th, Brudenell's, the 18th, or Royal Iriſh, Seybright's; and the 16th, (or Cameronians) Scot's; and that they are to relieve the 17th, 27th, 42d, and 46th, now on American Duty; that it was currently reported in London, a Plan for ſettling the American Affairs was laid, and tho' it might at firſt be diſagreeable to the Inhabitants of the Weſtern World, it is certainly to be carried into Execution; and it was generally believed, no Permiſſion would be obtained this Seſſion of Parliament, for emitting Bills of Credit this Year in this Province. We likewiſe learn, there will ſome new Regulations in the Poſt-Office in America.

HARTFORD, April 27.

On Thurſday, the 16th Inſtant, Doct. JEPSON, of this Town, extracted from the Bladder of Mr. George Bradley of Tolland, a Stone which weigh'd 2oz and ½. Mr. Bradley, is very corpulent, and is in the Fiftieth Year of his Age. And,

Laſt Saturday, the DOCTOR, perform'd an Operation of the ſame Kind, on the Son of Mr. Timothy Talmadge, of New-Haven, a Lad in his Eleventh Year: The Stone extracted from him, weigh'd One oz. There is the faireſt Proſpect of their Recovery.

Laſt Thurſday, was drowned at Middletown, one Capt. —— Welch, who lately arrived at that Place, from Barbados.

Advertiſements.

WE, the Subſcribers, being by the Honorable Court of Probates, for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Simeon Baras, late of Middletown, Deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their Claims, on ſaid Eſtate, on the ſecond and laſt Mondays of May next, and on the laſt Monday of June next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Elijah Tredway in ſaid Middletown. Dated the 16th of April A. D. 1767.

ELIJAH TREADWAY,
STEPHEN HUBBARD,
NEHEMIAH HUBBARD. } Commiſſioners. 21 4w

Colony of Connecticut.
April 17, 1767.

WHEREAS purſuant to an Act of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, and for the ſecuring the Effects of inſolvent Debtors, for the Uſe of their Creditors," &c. Eliſha Steel of Toland in the County of Hartford, and Epheſtion Allin of Windſor, in ſaid County, have, in conjunction with the major Part of their reſpective Creditors, in Number and value, exhibited their ſeveral Petitions, with an Account of the Sums by them ſeverally owing, and an Inventory of their reſpective Eſtates under Oath, before us the Subſcribers, JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, in ſaid County, and WILLIAM WOLCOTT, Juſtice of the Quorum in ſaid County; praying that the ſame may be diſpoſed of for the Uſe of all their Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.

Public Notice is hereby given, to all the ſeveral Creditors of the ſaid Eliſha and Epheſtion, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Innholder in Hartford, on the 20th Day of May next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have, why an Aſſignment of the ſeveral Eſtates of the ſaid Eliſha and Epheſtion ſhould not be made, and they admitted to the Relief provided in ſaid Act, according to the Regulation thereof.

JABEZ HAMLIN,
21 WILLIAM WOLCOTT.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Samuel Thomſon, of Simſbury, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Abraham Piney, of ſaid Simſbury, on Monday, the 15th Day of June next, at X o'Clock in the Forenoon. 21

Abraham Piney,
Eliſha Winchell,
William Thrall. } Truſtees.
April 20, 1767.

On the Firſt Monday of May next, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, in Middletown, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon;

THE Houſe, Lot of Land, Store and Wharf, lately belonging to Joſiah Caſs, of Middletown, an inſolvent Debtor. Said Houſe, &c. lyes in the Pariſh of Middle-Haddam, and is a very good Situation for Trade, either by Sea or Land. There will alſo be expoſed to Sale, the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid Caſs; and on the Monday following, the Remainder of the ſaid Caſs's real and perſonal Eſtate, will be ſold at ſaid Middle-Haddam, at the ſaid Dwelling-Houſe, for the Benefit of his Creditors. 21

April 13, 1767.
TIMOTHY BIGELOW,
TITUS HOSMER,
SILAS DEANE.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. }
to wit, Hartford, April 18, 1767. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Application in Writing made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Hartford, by Doct. Niel M'Lean of Hartford, one of the Creditors of Benjamin Bigelow of ſaid Hartford, an abſconding or concealed Inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor; in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, Entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, Dated the 18th Inſtant, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Benjamin Bigelow, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Benjamin ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above, 21

Jabez Hamlin.

WE, the Subſcribers, being choſen Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Church, of Eaſt-Haddam, in Hartford County, an inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Church, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Joſeph Sluman, in ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, on the 11th of May next, and produce their Debts, properly prov'd againſt ſaid Church, and alſo to determine how they will order the Diſpoſition of the Eſtate of ſaid Church, and to do any other Buſineſs tho't proper relative thereto. 21

NATHANIEL SHAW,
DANIEL BRAINARD,
April 18th 1767. JABEZ CHAPMAN, junr.

Hartford County, ſs.
Hartford, April 17, 1767.

WE, the Subſcribers, appointed by Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Chief Judge of the County Court, and Seth Wetmore, Eſq; one of the Aſſiſtant Judges in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Stephen Belding, of ſaid Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor; Do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Stephen Belding, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Daniel Pitkin, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 7th Day of May next, at 10 of the Clock in the Forenoon, then and their to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and if need be, elect others in their Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 21

WILLIAM FORBS,
LEMUEL WHITE,
DANIEL PITKIN, } Truſtees.

WHereas more than a 16th Part of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of New-Haven, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, have made Application to me the Subſcriber, to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Joſhua Porter, in Saliſbury in Litchfield County, on the 19th Day of May next, at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon, to ſee if ſaid Proprietors will allow Mr. Andrew Stevens, any Thing more than he hath had for his Service as Surveyor in laying out ſaid Townſhip; and alſo to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting. Theſe are therefore to warn ſaid Proprietors to meet the Time and Place above mentioned, for the Purpoſes aboveſaid. Dated at Saliſbury, this 16th Day of April, 1767.

21 JOSHUA PORTER,
Juſtice of the Peace.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, Innholder in Middletown, on the Second Monday in May next, at Nine of the Clock, Forenoon:

ALL the Real and Perſonal Eſtate of William Redfield, an inſolvent Debtor, unleſs the Major Part of the Creditors in Number and Value ſhall agree otherwiſe. And if there is any Accounts againſt ſaid Eſtate, not exhibited, we deſire they will deliver them in by that Time or before. 20

Middletown,
April 7, 1767.
Richard Alſop,
George Philips,
Comfort Sage, } *Truſtees.*

Colony of Connecticut, to wit. }
Middletown, April 10, *1767.* }

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by David Welch, of Windſor, a Creditor of Moſes Parſons of ſaid Windſor (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor) for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony aforeſaid, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued on this Inſtant Day, directed to all Sheriff and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Parſons for the Benefit of his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Parſons ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate ſo attached will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid Parſons. Given under my Hand the Day and Year above.

20 *JABEZ HAMLIN.*

Colony of Connecticut, *to wit.* }
Middletown, April 6th, 1767. }

NOTICE is hereby Given, that upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the county court in and for the county of Hartford, by Joſeph Minor of Lyme, in the County of New-London, one of the Creditors of Jedidiah Minor of Farmingtown, in the County of Hartford, an abſconded inſolvent Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the colony aforeſaid, entitled, "An act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. A warrant hath iſſued on this Inſtant Day, directed to all ſheriffs and conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep all the goods and eſtate of the ſaid Jedidiah for the benefit of his creditors, & that unleſs the ſaid Jedidiah ſhall diſcharge all his juſt debts, or give ſecurity therefor, to the acceptance of his creditors, within three months from the Publication hereof, all the eſtate ſo attached will be ſold for the benefit of the ſaid Creditors. Given under my hand the day and year above.

21 JABEZ HAMLIN.

ALL Perſons in the Government of Connecticut, that are indebted to Mr. James Apthorp, or to the late Company of Apthorp and Gardiner, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts with Henry Lloyd of Boſton, Merchant, and pay their reſpective Ballances; and thoſe that have given their Bonds, or Notes of Hand, are deſired to diſcharge them, as ſpeedily as poſſible; and all others on whom there are Demands for Bonds, Notes of Hand and Book Debts made over to Mr. George Apthorp, as Attorney to Meſſ'rs Trecothick and Tomlinſon, are deſired to pay the ſame to Henry Lloyd, who has full Power and Directions to ſue ſuch as are delinquent, after being duely notified.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons who have been called upon by Mr. Eliſha Pitkin of Hartford, to pay their Ballances, are deſired to apply to him. 20

MONDAY, *May* 4, 1767. NUMBER 123.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

LONDON, Jan. 2.

THE tide roſe ſo high in the river Thames, that the damage done by it is eſtimated at Fifty Thouſand Pounds.

A Scotch ſhip bound to Leith was loſt in the mouth of the Humber, and 26 paſſengers and crew periſhed, and among the former were, Brig. Gen. John Hamilton, and Lieut. Crawford of the navy; with ſeveral others of note.

Jan. 6. The Lord Chamberlain, by his Majeſty's order, made the uſual offering at the Chapel Royal, but there was no gaming nor court at St. James's.

Jan. 7. The ſnow was ſo deep throughout the whole kingdom, that the like has not been remembered by the moſt oldeſt men living; many people have periſhed; cattle and horſes have been buried and dug out; the ſtage waggons have been delayed; the poſt boys have been bewildered, and ſome frozen to death; in ſhort, the ſeverity of the ſeaſon is univerſally felt, & the diſtreſſes of the poor in many places is inexpreſſible.

January 9. Three of the rioters condemn'd at Glouceſter were executed there; and the behaviour of one of the ſufferers was very affecting, and made a deep impreſſion on the ſpectators; of the other two little can be ſaid, one was ill, and the other very ignorant.

Jan. 12. Samuel Orton and Capt. Thornhill, for forgery, William Walker and William Johnſon for a highway robbery were executed at Tyburn.

From the 3d to the 14th inſtant it froze inceſſantly at Paris. The degrees of cold were very accurately obſerved at the royal College by four well regulated thermometors, and has been found to exceed that in 1740 by three degrees, and but 2 degrees and a half ſhort of that of 1709.

At the ſeſſions which began on Wedneſday laſt, three convicts received ſentence of death; Timothy Tredale, for robbing Gen. Elliot on the high-way; Willam Collinſon, for forging a draught on Sir Joſeph Hankey; and John Williamſon for the murder of his wife, by confining her in a moſt cruel manner, and ſtarving her to death.—The poor creature was a kind of ideot, who having a ſum of money left for her maintenance, Williamſon to poſſeſs himſelf of the money found means to marry her.

They were firſt aſk'd in Church, but the truſtee forbid the banes; the villain however, procured a licence, and about eight months ago they were married; ſince which the uſage the unhappy creature received has been one continued ſcene of cruelty. He had driven a ſtrong ſtaple into the wall of a cloſet in the room where they lodged, and to this ſtaple he daily tied her with a rope which he drew round her middle, her hands being faſtened behind her with iron handcuffs, and the little ſuſtenance ſhe received was laid upon a ſhelf, juſt within the reach of her mouth, ſo that if ſhe dropt any part of it ſhe could not again recover it; and ſo very barbarous was this inhuman villain, that he often tied her up ſo tight that her toes only reached the ground, and if his daughter attempted to alleviate her miſery by ſetting a ſtool for her to ſtand on, he uſed to beat her unmercifully. In this manner ſhe languiſhed till ſhe became a frightful ſkeleton, and when ſhe was ſo far reduced that her ſtomach loathed food, he releaſed her, let looſe her hands, and ſet courſe meat before her, and tempted her with tender words to eat, with a view to ſcreen himſelf from juſtice. In a day or two after this ſhe died a ſhocking ſight, no fleſh on her bones, and the ſkin that covered them, covered with vermin.

Jan. 16. The fall of ſnow has been ſo great in South Wales, that all communication there, except by the great poſt-roads, was cut off. Between the mountains the ſnow is ſuppoſed to be 40 fathom deep.

LONDON.

Jan. 16. It is ſaid a ſcheme is under conſideration for introducing the currency of Engliſh Bank notes, not to exceed five pounds each, in the American colonies.

The Earl of Chatham patronizes our cauſe with the Portugueſe, and has this week declared, that "The wrongs of our merchants trading to Portugal muſt be redreſſed."

It is ſaid the Iſland of St. John's at Newfoundland will be made a free port, and enjoy the ſame privileges as that of Dominica, in the Weſt-Indies.

Feb. 2. We hear that Admiral Palliſer's fleet, now fitting out is to occupy the following ſtations: one diviſion between point Riche and Cape Bonaviſte, a ſecond on the Labradore coaſt, and the third to cruize at Cape Breton, Bay of Fundy, and Streights of Belleiſle.

We hear all the men of war, now fitting out for different ſtations in America and the Weſt-Indies are to carry out their full complement of marines.

Feb. 3. We are told that ſeveral more ſloops of war are ordered to be fitted out at Chatham, ſuppoſed for American ſervice.

Orders are given for ſome thouſand ſtands of ſmall arms to be got ready at the Tower, to be ſhipped for North-America.

Feb. 6. Laſt week a great perſon, with four other eminent members of the church, were nominated, as truſtees for the money collected by the Indian preacher, among the Diſſenters through this kingdom, for propagating the goſpel in America, when they were pleaſed to accept the ſame.

Feb. 7. The ſquadron now fitting out is to conſiſt of twenty ſhips of the line, four frigates and two bomb ketches, beſides, tenders and hoſpital ſhips. They are to be furniſhed with all the implements of war neceſſary for ſieges; and large quantities of chain ſhot are already ſhipped on board.

Feb. 9. New inſtructions are ſaid now to be preparing to be ſent to our Governors in the Weſt Indies and North-America.

It is ſtrongly reported that the naval expedition, is intended for the Mediterranean.

Feb. 12. The preſent military preparations attract the attention of many people, and the knowing ones in St. James's ſtreet who pretend to be in the ſecret, have laid bets of three hundred guineas to one, that they are deſigned for North-America, and not to Portugal.

Feb. 19. Orders are diſpatched to Gibralter for the governor to fix a boom-chain acroſs that harbour, as information has been received that the Spaniards intend to attack that place.—Whether here is any truth in this alarming report, a ſhort time will probably diſcover.

It is ſaid that the troops in North-America will be drawn from the parts of the country, and quartered in the neighbourhood of Boſton and New-York.

Feb. 20. We hear that the whole military eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh colonies in North-America is to conſiſt of thirteen thouſand effective men, excluding five of their militia.

"Your Lordſhip may ſay what you will" (ſaid a perſon of diſtinction to a noble Earl at his table this week) "but though my Lord Chatham's opponents *are* very numerous, yet, take my word for it, that as ſoon as he comes to town, and makes perſonal appearance in the political and miniſterial world, his enemies will be glad to hide their heads where they can beſt conceal themſelves from his reſentment."

Extract of a Letter from Rome, Jan. 5.

—"It is talked here, that the king of Spain is taken up in carrying on a vigorous proceſs not only againſt the Jeſuits, but alſo againſt the Jeſuitical court of Rome that he has aſſembled a number of divines and other proper perſons, to conſider whether he might not lawfully prohibit all applications to Rome for diſpenſations, &c. and appropriate the whole management and deciſion of ſuch matters to his own biſhops: That this queſtion being determined in the negative, he had cauſed a book to be written and printed in the Spaniſh language, for a ſtanding proof and defence of his conduct on this occaſion; and being reſolved to ſatisfy others, as well as his own people, of the ſolidity of thoſe reaſons which have prevailed on him to do this, he has ordered that book to be tranſlated into Italian, whereby it will become more public to the world, and be read by thoſe whom it may more particularly concern, and by the generality, at leaſt, of the more ſouthern parts of Europe."

We hear that the affairs of the Eaſt-India Company with the miniſtry are (notwithſtanding all contrary reports) in the ſame unſettled ſituation as ever; and that as yet no man in the kingdom, one very high perſonage excepted, is acquainted with the Earl of C——'s views on the company.

It is now ſaid that general Monkton goes to North-America, as Governor of the provinces of New-York and Quebec, and commander in chief of the troops in North America.

The contradiction of the ſhips now fitting out being deſtined on ſome expedition is, we are told, a *mere* contradiction, for that a fleet is to be commanded by three Admirals (Pocock, Geary and Palliſer are ſaid to be the gentlemen) and will attend Mr. Littleton on the Tagus, whatever may be its after deſtination.

After having ſo many years ſhewn a total diſlike of the female ſex, all Europe are now attentive to the change in his majeſty of Pruſſia, who is cloſetted and ſups with two of the fineſt ladies in Germany.

A new plan for TAXING America is ſaid to be adopted by the miniſtry.

It is reported that eight regiments are nominated to go from Ireland to America in conſequence of ſome letters lately received from thence.

It is ſaid the fleet now fitting out will go to America, to ſtrengthen the troops to be ſent thither.

The report of the cuſtom houſe in New-York having been pulled down, is without foundation.

Friday the ſeveral agents for the American colonies had a conference with Secretary Conway on affairs of great importance.

17. We hear that this morning the Right Hon. the earl of Strathmore will be married to Miſs Bowes of Durham, the greateſt heireſs in Europe; her preſent fortune is one million, and 40,000l. beſides a large jointure on the death of her mother, and a large eſtate on the demiſe of an uncle.

It is ſaid that the troops in North America will be drawn from the different parts of the country, and quartered in the neighbourhood of Boſton and New York.

An evening paper of Saturday ſays, that upwards of nine hundred Spittalfield weavers, for want of employment here, have, within the courſe of a week engaged themſelves for Boſton, New York and Philadelphia. [*It ſeems ſtrange what ſhould become of the great Number of Manufacturers which are ſo often ſaid to have engaged for* [illegible], *&c. as not one of them has ever yet arrived.*]

Paramaribo, the capital of Surinam, is one of the fineſt towns in all America, and is a place of no defence.—Fort Zelandia, which is near it, was built by the Engliſh, when in poſſeſſion of that country. The Dutch are ſo afraid of the Engliſh taking Surinam from them, that they will not ſuffer any gold or ſilver mines to be opened.

'Tis ſaid that a ſpirited memorial has been ſent over to Holland in relation to the barbarous treatment which a Britiſh ſubject lately received on board a Dutch man of war.

Monday a packet with diſpatches was received at the ſecretary's office, from Commodore Spry, commander of the Mediterranean.

March 2. Major Geneneral Monkton, is appointed Governor of Jamaica.

Letters from Poland, of the 6th of February, ſay, that a report prevails there, that [illegible],000 Ruſſian troops more are to arrive as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit, in [illegible] kingdom, and that the Poles are preparing to oppoſe them.

The houſe of commons ſat very late on Friday night, and was engaged upon buſineſs of ſuch conſequence, that the houſe was ordered to be cleared of all perſons who were not members.

As much has been lately ſaid concerning the province of Surinam, belonging to the Dutch, in America, we have inſerted the following brief account of its ſituation, &c. It lies in ſix degrees north of the line, and is certainly a very rich and fertile country; it is bounded to the north by the river Oronoque, and to the ſouth by the river Amazone; the Dutch yearly load about eighty large ſhips with its produce, being ſugar, coffee, cotton, drugs, wood, &c. The Dutch eſteem Surinam of the greateſt conſequence. It is almoſt as big as the kingdom of France.

Extract of a Letter from Cheſter, Feb. 25.

"Yeſterday morning, about three o'Clock I was greatly alarmed by the cry of fire, and the tolling of the fire bell, when I aroſe out of my bed, which was not far from where the fire happened, the moſt ſhocking ſight preſented itſelf to me; the workhouſe in which all the poor of 11 pariſhes lived, to the amount of 200 boys and girls, beſides men and women, was entirely burnt to the ground, together with upwards of 60 children and about twelve men & five women, in all ſeventy-ſeven; the reſt were ſaved. It was about two o'Clock in the morning when the fire broke out, but it was ſuppoſed to have been burning all night; as about 20 children lie in one room, and its ſuppoſed they by ſome accident ſet fire to ſome cotton which the children ſpin, and which was owing to the negligence of one woman, by letting them go to bed by themſelves. It is impoſſible to expreſs the horror and diſtreſs the poor people were in, ſome of them running out naked, others jumping out of the windows and from the top of the building: In ſhort, it was the moſt ſhocking ſight that ever was ſeen. There are upwards of 30 men employed in digging out the bones and dead bodies, but there are none found as yet, and it is ſuppoſed they are all burnt to aſhes."

BOSTON, April 20.

We hear from Stoughton that a few days ſince died there Mrs. Mary Horton, aged 150 years: She was a native of Jamaica in the Weſt-Indies, and in the great earthquake at that Iſland about 60 years ſince, ſhe was taken up floating on the water, and brought hither by a veſſel belonging to this place: Her huſband was alſo taken up at the ſame time, and bro't hither by another veſſel, by which means they met together to their great ſurprize both imagining each other to have periſhed in that terrible cataſtrophe.

By the laſt Sips from London, we are agreeably informed of the Determination of a Cauſe before the houſe of Lords, between the City of London and the Diſſenters, reſpecting the Sheriffalty. The Caſe was as follows, Allen Evans, Eſq; a Diſſenting Gentleman was elected by the City of London one of the Sheriffs; he refuſed to ſerve in that Office, and plead that the City had not a right to chooſe him, nor he a right to officiate there, as by act of Parliament he was diſqualified; for that he had not within the Space of twelve months before his Election, partook of the ſacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rights of the Church of England, which the Act of Parliament required all Perſons choſe into and ſerving in that Office ſhould do: That he could not conſcientiouſly comply with that requiſition, and therefore was not obliged to ſerve in that Office, nor was he ſubject to any Fine for not ſerving—Upon this, an Action was brought by the Chamberlin of the City againſt him for the Recovery of Six Hundred Pounds Sterling, ſuggeſted to be forfeited by his Refuſal; which, after various Trials, was at length unanimouſly determined in Favor of Mr. Evans, upon a Writ of Error in the Houſe of Lords. This having been a Caſe of great Expectation, and long conteſted, we have to gratify our Readers, obtained an Extract of a Letter upon this ſubject, wrote by a Gentleman of Diſtiction in London, to his Correſpondent in this Town, which is as follows,

London, February 10, 1767.

SIR,

I Should have acknowledged the Receipt of your Favors of October 14 paſt ſooner, but that my Time and Mind have been fully employed for Months paſt in a public Affair, which moſt nearly concern'd the civil and religious Intereſt of every Diſſenter in England. By the Force of Truth, which is always an Overmatch for Cunning, and by the Grace of God ſupporting at this Time, by his Providence, that glorious Cauſe, we found the whole Houſe of Lords, as it were born in a Day to countenance, and alſo to give Judgment as one Man in Favor of the Diſſenters, againſt that great Power the City of London, and all that Art we have conteſted with in the Sheriff's Cauſe for more than fourteen Years, and even in this laſt ſignal Defeat, to uſe their own Expreſſions, they died very hard. When the Council on both Sides had done, and the Judges who were ſummoned to attend had given their Opinions Seriatim on a Point of Law which was ſtarted, my Lord Mansfield in a moſt nervous and eloquent Speech, among other Things, declared, That the Mode of religious Worſhip, amongſt Proteſtant Diſſenters, was eſtabliſhed by Law. And further, That according to his Apprehenſion, it would be Sin in a conſcientious Diſſenter, to conform to the Church of England. He concluded by moving the Houſe that the Judgment be affirmed, which the Houſe agreed to immediately.

About a Month ſince was born at Gen. Winſlow's Farm Marſhfield, a daughter of John Fulterton, whoſe age is 73 years, his wife 47, the child being his 17th; he has two daughters that are grand mothers, the one has had two grand children, and the other three, the laſt mentioned was preſent at the birth of her ſiſter. Mr Fullerton has had 50 grand and great grand children, 4[illegible] of which are now living.

BOSTON, April 30.

By the February Packet arrived at New-York, a Letter has been receiv'd from Mr. De Berdt, directed to the Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentative, dated the 14th of February laſt.

The following Paragraphs are extracted therefrom.

SIR.

"Since my receiving your judicious, pertinent and decent Repreſentation of the Difficulties your Trade laboured under, I have had ſeveral Conferences with Lord Shelburne on the Subject of it, who has been ſo obliging as to direct to lay the Caſe before him, in form of a Memorial, with which his own Secretary will attend me to the Board of Trade, and has promis'd his Intereſt to ſerve you, which Memorial now lays before his Lordſhip.—The Reſtraint laid on the Fiſhery will be remov'd."

"The Government are about to call home the Troops from America and place others in their Room, the preparing for the embarking of which has occaſioned much Speculation here, and the Report runs that there are freſh Troops going to America, which has occaſioned my particular Application to Lord Shelburne on that Head, who was ſo condeſcending and obliging as to Aſſure me, I might ſatisfy all Friends that there was no Intention of augmenting the Forces in America, but a mere exchange."

We hear that Letters have been receiv'd in Town from London, which give an Account that John Williams, Eſq; Brother to Jonathan Williams, Eſq; of this Town, is appointed Receiver General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in North-America, and that he is to reſide in this Town.

Extract of a Letter from Surrinam, March 2d, 1767.

"Yeſterday arrived here a Dutch Guineaman, and brings an Account that the French have taken ſome of our Factories on the Coaſt of Africa; but how true I can't ſay, tho' its currently reported and credited here."

NEWPORT, April 20.

It is aſſerted in one of the laſt Connecticut Papers, that the Governor of Rhode-Iſland took the Oaths for executing the late Stamp-Act: The Author of that Aſſertion may be aſſured it is a Miſtake, as no ſuch Oath was ever taken by the Governor of this Colony, that Gentleman declaring publickly, that he would ſooner renounce his Office of Governor, than enter into an Engagement ſubverſive of the Rights & Privileges of his Country.

HARTFORD, May 4.

We hear from Rhode-Iſland, that the Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Eſq; has a Majority of 414 Votes in favor of his being choſe Governor of that Colony at the enſuing Election, in the Room of the Hon. Samuel Ward, Eſq; their preſent Governor;——and Joſeph Wanton, junr. Eſq; has a Majority for Dep. Governor, in the Room of the Hon. Eliſha Brown, their preſent Deputy Governor; and that there will be a general Change of their whole Upper-Houſe, at their enſuing Election.

The Troops which have been quartered in this Government, for ſome Months paſt, are gone by Water, to New-York.

Hartford, May 4, 1767.

THE Subſcriber, hath a Quantity of Engliſh GOODS to diſpoſe of, conſiſting of a variety of Articles ſuitable for the Seaſon; which will be ſold at as low a Rate for ready Money, by Retail, as they can be purchaſed for, in Boſton or New-York, by Wholeſale.

Eunice Gardiner.

THE Creditors of Aſhbel Anderſon of Windſor, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, Inn-holder in Eaſt-Hartford, on Monday the 25th Day of May, Inſt. at Two o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead—and to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done.

Ruſſell Mills,
Lemuel White, } Truſtees.
John Hills,

STOLEN from Middletown, the firſt of May Inſt. a new, broad-cloth Coat, with yellow metal Buttons—one Gun—three Pair Shoes—and about Six Pounds in Caſh.——Whoever ſhall take up the Thief, and bring him to Nathaniel Brown of ſaid Middletown, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS *Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.* 23

STOLEN from ſundry Houſes & Shops in Middletown, the Night after the 30th of April laſt, a claret-colour'd, new, broad-cloth Coat, with flower'd, yellow Buttons, the Lining rather lighter than the Cloth, a clean, genteel Gun, about ſix Inches of the Stock, next the Muzzle, has been broke off, and glew'd on with a Rag next the Barrel—ſundry black Barcelona Handkerchiefs—a ſilver Watch—a holland Shirt—three Pair of Men's Shoes—a Stone Ring, the Stone out—a Quantity of Money both Silver and Paper—a work'd Pocket-Book. Whoever ſhall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

NATHANIEL BROWN,
ASAEL JOHNSON,
ESTHER WETMORE.

Middletown, May 2d, 1767. 23

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Rev'd Mr. THOMAS CLAP deceaſed, either by Note or Bond, are deſired without further Notice, to pay the intereſt due on ſaid Notes and Bonds, to Col. DAVID WOOSTER, of New-Haven; and alſo to renew ſaid Notes and Bonds, with collateral Security, by the firſt of October next enſuing the Date hereof; or pay the Principal. And all Perſons who have any Books belonging to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to return them to the Rev'd Mr. TIMOTHY PITKIN, at Farmington, or to Col. David Wooſter at New-Haven, without Delay.

New-Haven, 21ſt April, 1767.

AN Aſſeſſment made on the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood, in the County of Berkſhire; in Purſuance of ſeveral Votes paſs'd by ſaid Proprietors, at legal Meetings held at Hartford, viz. On Tueſday the 18th of March, 1765, it was voted that a Tax of Six Shillings be raiſed on each Lot, for the making and repairing roads (public Lots excepted.) And at another Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, held at ſaid Hartford, on the 14th Day of January, 1767, it was voted, that ſeventy two Pounds ſhould be raiſed on ſaid Propriety, for the building an Houſe for public Worſhip:—Likewiſe the Sum of thirty Pounds, for defraying ſuch Charges as are not provided for, or any incidental Charges.——All which Sums amount to One Hundred and Twenty Pounds. And each Lot (public Ones excepted) is taxed at Forty Shillings, viz. Sixty Lots, at 40s. each, is

£. 120 0 0

And each Proprietor, according to his Intereſt, is deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to Mr. DAVID BULL, of Hartford, Collector for ſaid Proprietors.

GEORGE SLOAN,
DANIEL FOOT, } Aſſeſſors for ſaid Proprietors.
ANDREW MUMFORD,

Hartwood, March 6th, 1767. 23

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Ebenezer Loomis of Kent, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Loomis, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller, Inn-holder in ſaid Kent, on Tueſday the 19th Day of May next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

REUBEN SACKETT,
EBENEZER MAN, } Truſtees.
SIMEON FULLER,

Kent, 20th April, 1767. 23

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees for the Eſtate of Ebenezer Hills of Kent in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Hills, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller, Inn-holder in ſaid Kent, on Tueſday the 19th Day of May next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

EBENEZER MAN,
SIMEON FULLER, } Truſtees.
JOSIAH FINNEY.

April 2d, 1767. 23

Hartford, April 29th, 1767.

THE Creditors of the Eſtate of George Hoſmer, an inſolvent Debtor, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of ſaid Hoſmer, on Tueſday the 26th Day of May next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon: to ſettle, as far as can then be done, the ſaid Eſtate, according to a Law of this Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."——Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to us the Subſcribers.

John Whitman,
Joſiah Steele, } Truſtees.
John Steel,

23

LONDON, March 4.

The Addreſs of Thanks from the County of Bucks, to their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

WE the High Sheriff, Grand Jury, Gentlemen and Clergy of the county of Bucks, aſſembled at the aſſizes held at Ayleſbury the third day of March, 1767, take this earlieſt opportunity to return our ſincere and cordial thanks to ſuch of our Repreſentatives in Parliament ſerving this county, and the ſeveral boroughs within the ſame, as have contributed by their virtue and ſpirit to relieve us from part of the heavy burden of four ſhillings in the pound upon land; a burthen in its full extent become, in theſe times of diſtreſs and ſcarcity, inſupportable.

WE are alſo encouraged to expreſs our earneſt hopes and confidence, that by the continuance of their aſſiſtance, and by the wiſdom and juſtice of a truly Britiſh Parliament, the ſtricteſt œconomy may be enforced; and that his Majeſty's loyal and obedient ſubjects the landlords of this kingdom, will not be charged with an encreaſe of taxes, unknown in time of peace, in order to defray expences which have hitherto been conſtantly born by his Majeſty's colonies in America; and of which thoſe colonies have, by inſurrection and violence, refuſed to contribute any part for their own protection and defence, though required thereto by an act of the Britiſh legiſlature."

ANNAPOLIS, April 2.

Accounts of the Damages done by the heavy Freſhes the 6th and 7th of laſt Month in the Weſtern Parts, are indeed terrible. In one Part of Patowmack, the River aroſe to Forty Feet perpendicular higher then it is in the Summer, and vaſt deal higher than has been before known: by the Back-Water of Patowmack, the Mouth of Manockacy roſe about 20 Feet, and about 15 Feet in other Parts. Many Houſes, Cattle, Horſes, Hogs, &c. were by the Flood carried away and loſt. In the Sugar-Lands it made prodigious Havock; about 400 Hogſheads of Tobacco was carried away and loſt: One Mr. Douglaſs had his ſtock of 21 Head of Cattle, his working Horſes, and 37 Hogs entirely carried away. The Damages ſuſtained by this Inundation is beyond Deſcription; & ſuch a number of induſtrious honeſt people ſufferered thereby, that it is thought if their Creditors and Landlords have not Chriſtian Patience with them, that they will drive 3 or 4 hundred of theſe uſeful People out of the Province. An inſtance of the Generoſity of two young Dutchmen well deſerves recording: They had leas'd out two Tracts for about 15 or 20l. a Year, to two Tenants, and going to them ſoon after the Diſaſter, the Tenants told them, it was impoſſible for them to pay their Rents, and were afraid they muſt go and leave the Province: On which thoſe noble ſpirited Landlords, after converſing a little together in Dutch ſat down and wrote them a full Diſcharge for their Dues: Not forgetting that Part of their daily Prayer (Mat. vi. 12.) Forgive us our Debts, as we forgive our Debtors.

PROVIDENCE, April 11.

We have the following odd affair related to us by a Gentleman of this town who was an eye witneſs to it, viz. That on Monday the 16th of March laſt, the Rev. Mr. Barrett of Hopkinton, in this province, was walking in the highway in that town, near the houſe of Mr. John Abbe, with a great coat round his ſhoulders, but on a ſudden he miſſed it, and after looking ſome conſiderable time, he ſaw it at about one hundred yards from him hanging on a tree near thirty feet from the ground.—We muſt reaſonably ſuppoſe that it was taken off by ſome *inviſible* hand, as it was a very calm time, and not wind enough to blow off his hat.—The coat was taken down, and weighed by ſome gentlemen then preſent, and found to weigh above five pounds. *Oh! ſtrange!*

We hear from Springfield, that one day this week a young woman of that place died with grief, ſaid to be occaſioned by a diſappointment in a love affair.———The young man who is ſaid to be the occaſion of her death, was preſent a few hours before ſhe died, and then offered marriage to her, but it was then too late to preſerve her life.—It is ſaid the young man now lies at the point of death.——This may be a warning to young men not to make a practice of deceiving the fair ſex.

We, the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Benjamin Cowles of Canaan, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor.——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of ſaid Benjamin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Lieut. Daniel Horsford, Innholder in ſaid Canaan, on the 25th Day of May next, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon, then and there approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Daniel Horsford, jun.
Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Keep, } Truſtees.
April 27th, 1767. 22

Suffield, April 14. 1767.

THE Creditors of Gideon Granger, and David Wilcox, both of Suffield, inſolvent Debtors, are deſired to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, in ſaid Suffield, on Monday the 18th Day of May next, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon, when ſaid Creditors may bring in their Claims.—The Debtors to the Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, if they would prevent Trouble. 22

Samuel Kent,
Seth Auſtin,
Graves Lomis, } Truſtees to Granger's Eſtate.
Jacob Auſtin,
Samuel Kent,
Seth Auſtin, } Truſtees to Wilcox's Eſtate.

April 2d, 1767.

A Good Farm of Land to be ſold at Litchfield, in Connecticut; containing two hundred and eighty Acres, with a good Houſe and Barn and Orchard on the ſame, with many other good Conveniencies, handy for Schooling, and it is expected will ſoon be near the Center of a Society.——Said Farm hath two hundred and fifty Acres within good Fence, and is well watered, and well timbered, and hath no waſte Land on it—is likewiſe extraordinary good for Grain, Meadow and Paſturing.——Said Farm lies all together, except a Road that runs through it, and is about four Miles from the State-Houſe.—The Farm is owned by a Man living in York Government, but is to be ſold by Nathan Garnſey, now on the Premiſes, by Way of Vendue, on the firſt Tueſday of November next, except ſome Perſon buys it at private Sale before the Day appointed——and ſaid Garnſey will procure a good Warrantee Deed, and the Owner of ſaid Farm will allow two or three Years to make Payment in, for Intereſt; and it is deſired that any Perſon or Perſons that incline to buy, would come and ſee the Produce this Summer.

22 NATHAN GARNSEY.

To be ſold at the Houſe of JONATHAN MYGATT, in Eaſt-Hartford;

THE whole of Watt's Works, the neateſt Sort. 6 Vol. -	7	5	0
The whole of Flavel's Works,	1	17	0
Doddrege's Lectures.	1	9	0
Cruden's Concordence.	1	16	6
Stockhouſe's Body of Divinity.	2	8	0
Six Vol. of Mayer's Commentary, on the old and new Teſtament, two Vol. of Perkin's Works, and one Vol. of Pemble's Works.	2	0	0
Anneſley's Sermons.	0	4	10
Baxter's Confeſſion of Faith.	0	2	0
Ames Madulla.	0	1	0
Hebrew Grammar.	0	1	10
The Œconomy of Human Life.	0	0	10
Chriſtian Inſtitutes.	0	4	6
Clark on the Promiſes.	0	4	9
A Church Hiſtory, 4 Vol.	0	12	0
Spink's Sick-Man viſited.	0	9	0
Voyage to the South-Seas.	0	3	0
Variety of Pamphlets.			

WHereas more than a 16th Part of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of New-Haven, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, have made Application to me the Subſcriber, to warn a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Joſhua Porter, in Saliſbury in Litchfield County, on the 19th Day of May next, at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon, to ſee if ſaid Proprietors will allow Mr. Andrew Stevens, any Thing more than he hath had for his Service as Surveyor in laying out ſaid Townſhip; and alſo to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting. Theſe are therefore to warn ſaid Proprietors to meet the Time and Place above mentioned, for the Purpoſes abovesaid. Dated at Saliſbury, this 16th Day of April, 1767.

21 JOSHUA PORTER,
Juſtice of the Peace.

STray'd or Stolen from the Subſcriber, on the Night after the Ninth Inſtant, a two Year old Mare Colt, about 13 Hands & a Half high, white Face and Eyes, and a little White in her Flank and Tail, the reſt of her is black, never dock'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and ſend her to me, or inform me where ſhe is, ſo that I have her again ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by 21

ELDAD MERRIL.
New-Hartford, April 16, 1767.

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber of Saliſbury, on the Night of the 13th Inſtant, a Negro Man named Thomas, about 24 Years of Age, he had on a double breaſted Bearſkin Jacket of a mix'd Colour, and another with Sleeves, of the ſame Colour, over the other, with Matthew Man Buttons; ſaid Negro is about Five Foot Eight Inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him, or returns him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by 21

JONATHAN MOOR, junr.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid carrying off ſaid Negro, or concealing of him upon the Peril of the Law.

Saliſbury, A[illegible] 15th, 1767.

WE, the Subſcribers, being by the Honorable Court of Probates, for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Simeon Barns, late of Middletown, Deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their Claims, on ſaid Eſtate, on the ſecond and laſt Mondays of May next, and on the laſt Monday of June next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Elijah Tredway in ſaid Middletown. Dated the 16th of April A. D. 1767.

ELIJAH TREADWAY,
STEPHEN HUBBARD,
NEHEMIAH HUBBARD. | Commiſſioners. 21 4w

James Morton,

HAS juſt Imported, and now opening for Sale (at Mrs. Edwards's, near the State-Houſe, in Hartford, at the Shop lately improv'd by Mr. George Lord, deceas'd) a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, with an Aſſortment of Ironmongary, at the loweſt Prices for Caſh or Country Produce. 21

MONDAY, *May* 11, 1767. NUMBER 124.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

Original Letter from the younger VILLIERS *Duke of* BUCKINGHAM, *upon his death-Bed, to the Reverend Dr.* W———

Dear DOCTOR,

I ALWAYS looked upon you as a man of true virtue and know you to be a perſon of ſound underſtanding; for however I may have acted in oppoſition to the principles of religion, or the dictates of reaſon, I can honeſtly aſſure you, I had always the higheſt veneration for both. The world and I may now ſhake hands, for I dare affirm we are heartily weary of one another. O Doctor, what a prodigal have I been of that moſt valuable of all poſſeſſions, Time! I have ſquandered it away with a profuſion unparallelled; and now that the enjoyment of a few days would be worth a hecatomb of worlds, I cannot flatter myſelf with a proſpect of half a dozen hours.

How diſpiſible, my dear friend, is that man, who never prays to his God but in time of diſtreſs!—In what manner can he ſupplicate that omnipotent being, in his affliction, with reverence, whom, in the tide of his proſperity, he never remembered with dread?—Don't brand me with infidelity, my dear Doctor, when I tell you, I am almoſt aſhamed to offer up my petitions at the throne of grace, or of imploring that divine mercy in the next world, which I have ſo ſcandalouſly abuſed in this! Shall ingratitude to man be looked upon as the blackeſt crimes, and not ingratitude to God? Shall an inſult offered to the king, be looked upon in the moſt offenſive light, and yet no notice be taken when the King of kings is treated with indignity and diſreſpect!

The companions of my former libertiniſm would ſcarcely believe their eyes, my dear Doctor, were you to ſhew them this epiſtle. They would laugh at me as a dreaming enthuſiaſt, and pity me as a timorous wretch, who was ſhocked at the appearance of futurity. But whoever laughs at me for being right, or pities me for being ſenſible of my errors, is more intitled to my compaſſion than by reſentment.——A future ſtate may very well ſtrike terror into any man who has not acted well in this life: and he muſt have an uncommon ſhare of courage indeed, who does not ſhrink at the preſence of his God.

You ſee, my dear Doctor, the apprehenſion of death will ſoon bring the moſt profligate to a proper uſe of their underſtanding.—To what a ſituation am I now reduced!—Is this odious little hut a ſuitable lodging for a prince? or this anxiety of my mind becoming the caracteriſtic of a Chriſtian? From my rank and fortune, I might have expected affluence to wait upon my life; from my religion and underſtanding, peace to ſmile upon my end; inſtead of which I am afflicted with poverty, and haunted with remorſe; deſpiſed by my country, and, I fear, forſaken by my God?———There is nothing ſo dangerous, my dear Doctor, as extraordinory abilities.—I cannot be acuſed of vanity now by being ſenſible I was once poſſeſſed of uncommon qualifications, more eſpecially as I ſincerely regret that I was ever bleſſed with any at all—My rank in life made theſe accompliſhments ſtill more conſpicious; and, faſcinated with the general applauſe which they procured, I never conſidered about the proper means by which they ſhould be diſplayed; hence to purchaſe a ſmile from a blockhead I deſpiſed, have I frequent treated the virtuous with diſreſpect; and ſported with the holy name of Heaven, to obtain a laugh from a parcel of fools who are entitled to nothing but my contempt.

Your men of wit, my dear Doctor, generally look upon themſelves as diſcharged from the duties of religion, and confine the doctrines of the goſpel to people of meaner underſtandings; it is a ſort of derogation in their opinion, to comply with the rules of Chriſtianity: and they reckon that man poſſeſſed of a narrow genius, who ſtudies to be good.—What a pity that the holy writings are not made the criterion of true judgement! or that any one ſhould paſs for a fine gentleman in this world, but he that ſeems ſolicitous about his happineſs in the next.

My dear Doctor, I am forſaken by all acquaintance, utterly neglected by the friends of my boſom, and the dependents of my bounty; but no matter.—I am not now fit to converſe with the firſt, & have no ability to ſerve the latter; let me not be caſt off wholly, however, by the good; favour me with a viſit, dear Doctor, as ſoon as poſſible; writing to you gives me ſome eaſe, eſpecially upon a ſubject I could talk of forever,—I am of opinion this is the the laſt viſit I ſhall ever ſolicit from you.—My diſtemper is powerful; come and pray for the departing ſpirit of the unhappy

BUCKINGHAM.

KINGSTON, (in Jamaica) January 31.

The 26th of January inſtant, came to anchor in this port, the ſloop George, Capt. Jeremiah Rogers, bound from Halifax to New-York, blown off the coaſt by ſtreſs of weather. Being obliged to put into Porto Rico the 15th inſtant, having only a few biſkets and gallons of water on board; upon ſending the boat on ſhore to get relief, no notice being taken of the ſignal made by the ſloop, the mate and ſailors in the boat were detained as priſoners, and the boat was ſent back by their own people, commanded by a Lieutenant of a Guarda Coſta, who boarded the veſſel and made the Captain and all on board priſoners with a ſtrong guard on deck: they then went into the cabbin, and opened trunks and boxes belonging to the paſſengers, and carried away ſundry effects and money belonging to them, as alſo goods belonging to the veſſel: In the afternoon of the 17th inſtant, being under way a Spaniſh frigate brought the ſloop to anchor, firſt firing a ſhot to leeward, and ſent the boat with 8 or 9 hands armed, commanded by a petty officer, who ordered the Captain and paſſengers to go on board the Spaniſh veſſel, which they were compelled to do; and during the time the Captain and paſſengers were on board the Spaniſh veſſel his people were committing many acts of piracy and barbarity on board the ſloop. A lady was ſo frightned, that ſhe fell down and was very much hurt; ſhe was turned out of the cabbin, till they had rifled and taken away many things; and would not even ſuffer any of the people belonging to the ſloop to hale the ſhip; and after complaining to the Captain of the frigate, no redreſs was obtained, but a peremtory demand was made to ſend on board his veſſel a barrel of mackrel as a paſs.

It is obſerved, that the Governor of St. Domingo was on board, who ſaid, "it was not in his power to give any relief, being only a paſſenger;" it was therefore tho't more prudent to leave ſuch an inhoſpitable coaſt, than make any further attemps for relief, having a periſhable cargo on board. The above account is taken from a copy of the Captain's proteſt.

On Thurſday morning, between one and two o'clock, a great earthquake was felt in many parts of this Iſland; But we don't hear of any damage being done.

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

Extract of a Letter from London to a Gentleman in this City, dated Feb. 12, 1767.

"I am informed that the miniſtry do not intended to take into conſideration the ſupplying the colonies with a paper-currency, unleſs ſtrongly urged to it by the American merchants. They, indeed, in conſequence of the importunity of their friends and correſpondents in the colonies, have had ſeveral meetings and conſultations about it, which have ended in a very partial regard to their own ſecurity, without the leaſt conſideration of thoſe who reſide in the colonies, whoſe properties may be injured by the depreciation of paper-money. The repreſentation they agreed to make, and recommend to the miniſtry, was to this effect, viz. To repeal the late act of parliament of the fourth of his preſent Majeſty; but with the addition of a clauſe, by which it is declared, "That paper bills of credit ſhall not be a legal tender for the payment of any ſterling debts, or contracts whatſoever, already made, by or with, or in the name and behalf of any perſon or perſons reſiding in the kingdom of Great Britain;" with other reſtrictions, &c. From hence you may ſee, ſhould this ſcheme take place, that in ſome of the colonies, ſuch quantities of paper money might be iſſued, as would greatly depreciate its value, which they will have the liberty of doing, provided the Engliſh merchants are made ſecure of receiving the full value of their ſterling contracts, without the leaſt regard to debts of the ſame value contracted among ourſelves.

"With this propoſal a committee of merchants, a few days ſince, waited upon the miniſtry, to beſpeak their countenance for its paſſage through the Houſe; but I hear they met with but a cold reception, & were given to underſtand, that the government had little encouragement to extend its favors to America, conſidering the returns that had been made to the unexampled lenity that had been ſhewed them the laſt year in the affair of the ſtamps; alluding to the conduct of New-York, in refuſing to comply with the act of parliament reſpecting the quartering ſoldiers,&c. In ſhort the miniſtry threw cold water upon the propoſal for the preſent: and whether the merchants will renew their application, I know not, being themſelves much diſobliged at a petition from the New-York merchants, complaining of the arrangements lately made in the American trade, about which thoſe in England had laboured indefatigably, and with the beſt intentions in the world, to do them real ſervices.

"The addreſs of the New-York Aſſembly to their governor, has made a great noiſe & diſturbance throughout this kingdom, in all companies and converſation; inſomuch, that it is generally ſaid they are in a ſtate of rebellion, and are endeavouring to throw off their dependance, &c. I hear the miniſtry are in great and deep concern about it.---Moſt people are of opinion they will certainly enforce the execution of the act of parliament, and, to that end will ſend over troops, ſhips, &c. the conſequences of which I moſt ſincerely dread in every light in which they can be viewed, either as an infringement of the liberties of the people, or, in the caſe of reſiſtance, for the miſeries ſuch a conduct muſt neceſſarily be productive of. It is ſaid the miniſtry wait the arrival of Lord Chatham from Bath, where he has been long detained by the gout, in order to take a final reſolution with regard to this matter, and to concert meaſures for the execution.---God grant they may be favourable to the colonies. Our province, I ſhould tell you, has acquired reputation with the miniſtry for their behaviour upon this occaſion, and I hope they will continue to deſerve it upon all future ones that do not ſo immediately ſtrike at fundamentals as the ſtamp act did; and yet ſo infatuated are the people here, as to make no diſtinction between one colony and another, but to involve the whole continent in the miſcarriage of one very ſmall part of it."

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 14.

"At preſent I have very little to ſay with regard to news; for though the Parliament hath been aſſembled a great while, yet they have done hardly any public buſineſs, Lord Chatham being ſtill confined to Bath by his illneſs. C------s T-------d, it is ſaid, has given a great Miniſter ſomuch offence, that it is imagined he will be ſoon diſplaced, and ſucceeded by Lord N----th, as Chancellor of the Exchequer------But there is no ſpeaking poſitively of the matters, every thing being at preſent at a full ſtop, till Lord Chatham's return from Bath which has been daily expected for this month paſt. The land tax bill, which commonly was paſſed on their firſt aſſembling, is not yet brought in, but is thought will be voted next Wedneſday, whether he comes or not.——The affairs of the Eaſt-India company alſo remain unſettled with the government. The queſtion is, Whether the territory ceded to the company in India, ſhall be deemed their property, or that of the Crown; or whether they ſhall pay an annual revenue in lieu of that, and of the charges the Government have incurred in defending their ſettlements? In the mean time their ſtock hath riſen, within theſe twelve months, from 170 to 240.

"Taxing the Colonies in ſome ſhape or other, begins again to be talked of, but I hope and believe without foundation. Probably this may be occaſioned by ſomewhat C——s T——d threw out one day in the houſe of commons to that purpoſe; for I think nothing of this nature will be ſoon attempted.——The aſſembly of New-York refuſing to comply with the act regarding the quartering of ſoldiers, ſeems to give ſome alarm, as if it indicated their throwing off their dependance on the mother country. I am really ſorry for theſe repeated miſunderſtandings, of which I ſee no end. This act, however, which was made only for two years, expires next month, when, perhaps, it may be revived in a leſs exceptionable way. I wiſh things in general, were put upon a more ſolid and permanent footing between us; for I am certain a continuance of theſe ſquabbles will tend to the advantage of neither ſide, but will be very agreeable to our common enemies, who will, in due time, find their account in it.

"A very reſpectable fleet is now fitting out in our ports, the deſtination of which is variouſly talked of. Some think it is intended to bring the Portugueſe to reaſon, in reſpect to our trade with them; ſome, to enforce the payment of the Manilla ranſom from the Spaniards; ſome, to defend our Newfoundland fiſhery from the encroachments of the French; and ſome, to overawe the colonies, and to maintain the ſupremacy of Britain over them.——Perhaps it may have ſome regard to all theſe ſervices, but this time can only diſcloſe."

We hear from Salem, in New-Jerſey, that on the night of the 12th inſtant a perſon who had undertaken to officiate as a Schoolmaſter near that place, and was to have opened his ſchool the next day, as a ſpecimen of his learning and ability, broke open the ſtore of Meſſrs. Teſt and Johnſton, and ſtole from thence about 100l. in caſh. This capital performance being diſcovered, he was conducted to proper lodgings, and will receive his trial at the next aſſizes, when no doubt his merit will be properly conſidered.——This may ſerve as a caution againſt admitting perſons to form the morals of our youth, without having a true knowledge of their principles and character.

From Piles-grove in the ſame county, we learn, that on the 17th inſt. a new log houſe took fire there, in the abſence of the family, and was entirely conſumed, with all the furniture and wearing apparel therein, to a conſiderable amount.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Abraham Catling of Harwinton, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Abraham Catling to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Abijah Catling, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Harwinton, on Tueſday the 9th Day of June next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Samuel S. Butler,
Joſeph Cook, } *Truſtees.*
Nathaniel Bull,

May 8th, 1767. 24

Litchfield County, ſs.
Litchfield, 2d May, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, made to me JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Litchfield, by Jonathan Wadhams of Goſhen, one of the Creditors of Solomon Wadhams of ſaid Goſhen, an abſconded or concealed inſolvent Debtor for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor—in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, entitled, "An ACT for preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 2d Day of May Inſtant, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Solomon Wadhams, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Solomon ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

24 *JOHN WILLIAMS.*

Litchfield County, ſs.
Goſhen, May 2, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Jacob Williams of Goſhen, an inſolvent Debtor, do hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid Jacob Williams, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Benjamin Sedgwick in ſaid Goſhen, on the 4th Day of June next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and, if need be, elect others in their Room and Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

David Hudſon,
Benjamin Sedgwick, } *Truſtees.*
Daniel Williams,

24

Colony of Connecticut, to wit.
Hartford, April 23, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, by Aaron Bull of Hartford, a Creditor of Jonathan Seymour, jun. of ſaid Hartford (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor) for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony aforeſaid, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued on this Inſtant Day, directed to all Sheriff and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan, for the Benefit of his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Jonathan ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate ſo attached will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid Jonathan. Given under my Hand the Day and Year above.

22 *JABEZ HAMLIN.*

April 2d, 1767.

A Good Farm of Land to be ſold at Litchfield, in Connecticut; containing two hundred and eighty Acres, with a good Houſe and Barn and Orchard on the ſame, with many other good Conveniencies, handy for Schooling, and it is expected will ſoon be near the Center of a Society.——Said Farm hath two hundred and fifty Acres within good Fence, and is well watered, and well timbered, and hath no waſte Land on it—is likewiſe extraordinary good for Grain, Meadow and Paſturing.——Said Farm lies all together, except a Road that runs through it, and is about four Miles from the State-Houſe.—The Farm is owned by a Man living in York Government, but is to be ſold by Nathan Garnſey, now on the Premiſes, by Way of Vendue, on the firſt Tueſday of November next, except ſome Perſon buys it at private Sale before the Day appointed——and ſaid Garnſey will procure a good Warrantee Deed, and the Owner of ſaid Farm will allow two or three Years to make Payment in, for Intereſt; and it is deſired that any Perſon or Perſons that incline to buy, would come and ſee the Produce this Summer.

22 NATHAN GARNSEY.

BOSTON, May 7.

This Morning arrived here from London, Capts. Freeman and Omand, in ſix Weeks. From the public Prints the following Articles are extracted.

LONDON, March 6.

YESTERDAY there was a numerous Court at St. James's, but Lord Chatham was not preſent.—Yeſterday was held a full Board of Trade and Plantations, at which were preſented ſeveral Petitions from the colony Agents.

March 7. The council, held one day this week in Bond-ſtreet, broke up very abruptly, and, indeed, almoſt in confuſion, by reaſon of the animoſities among the Great; and it is particularly aſſured, that ſome late proceedings of two high officers of the ſtate, were moſt ſeverely animadverted upon by the E. of C.

It is ſaid, the following alterations will ſpeedily take place in the Miniſtry.

Lord Barrington, or Lord North, to be Chancellor of the Exchequer, in the room of C. Townſhend, Eſq, who reſigns.

Hans Stanley, Eſq; Secretary of State, in the room of Mr. Conway, who returns to the army.

T. Townſhend Eſq; junr. to be Cofferer in the room of Mr. Stanley.

G. Onſlow, Eſq; to be Secretary of war, in the room of Lord Barrington.

C. Townſhend, Eſq; of Yarmouth, and Roſe Fuller, Eſq; to ſucceed Mr. Onſlow, and Mr. T. Townſhend, in the Treaſury.

And, Lord Liſburne to ſucceed Mr. C. Townſhend at the Admiralty.

The Earl of Briſtol to go to Ireland.

It is ſaid, in order to carry his plan of operation into execution with greater effect, that the E. of C. will be appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury.—Others again ſay, that he will reſign in a few days.

It is ſaid that America is to be taxed to make the deficiency of the 500,000l. taken of the land tax.

[illegible] India company is to pay the million wanted to make good the deficiency of the Civil Liſt and the ſettlement on the Royal Brothers.

March 9. The papers of Saturday evening agree with our account of that day, concerning a change in the Miniſtry; one of which ſays, the E. of B. will go to Portugal, in the room of William-Henry Littleton, Eſq; and that the Duke of Northumberland will again go to Ireland.

Another paper ſays alſo, that the Right Hon. Charles Townſend, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, reſigned that day.

March 14. It is the reigning report, at the weſt end of the town, that we ſhall ſhortly ſee a new war break out in Germany!—between two powerful royal Houſes.

It is now ſaid that the Earl of Briſtol certainly goes to Ireland as Lord Lieutenant of that Kingdom.

It is now poſitively ſaid that the E. I. C. as the baſis of their negociation, have demanded a renewal of their charter for 25 *years.*

A late great failure in the city, it is feared will too ſoon be followed with farther conſequent bankruptcies, through the great commercial connexions of the Houſe which has ſo ſuddenly ſtopped payment.

March 13. *We are told, that a letter was very lately written by a high Perſonage to a certain patriot Nobleman, declarative of ſuch confidence and ſupport as to have ſilenced oppoſition, brought about a tranquility among the Great, which was thought to be impracticable.*

Yeſterday the Earl of Chatham had a numerous levee, at his Lordſhip's houſe in Bond-ſtreet.

We hear his Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has had ſeveral conferences with the Earl of Chatham, ſince his Lordſhip's arrival in town.

We hear the Earl of Chatham has had the honor, ſince his arrival in town, of three private conferences with his Majeſty at the Queen's Palace.

Oxford, March 9. The Degree of Doctor of Civil Law, by Diploma, is given to the Rev'd Mr. Miles Cooper, Fellow of Queen's College, and Preſident of the College at New-York.

LONDON, March 16.

Letters from Florence inform that the cargoes of ſome Engliſh ſhips, lately arrived there with American corn, have been ſo much heated by the length of the paſſage, as to be deemed unfit for uſe.

It is ſaid a committee of the principal merchants trading to Portugal, will in a few days attend the levee of a great perſonage, on affairs of importance relative to the preſent ſtate of the Britiſh commerce in that kingdom.

The creditors of the great merchant who went off laſt week have wrote a preſſing letter to him to return; the face of his affairs appearing to be much more favorable than was at firſt imagined.

Several ingenious engravers have within theſe few days been engaged to go and ſettle at New-York.

It is talked that the Earl of Chatham, having happily compleated the important buſineſs which demanded his Lordſhips preſence in town, will, in a few days, ſet out for Bath, for the benefit of his health.

It is ſaid that Sir Edward Hawke, and ſome more of the Lord's Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, will ſet out early this ſummer to make the ſurvey of all the men of war at Portſmouth any Plymouth; together with the Marine Arſenals and Royal Dockyards.

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having acquired the uſeful Knowledge of curing the Cancer, Polypus, Wen, &c. of the famous Frenchman, Doct. *Landr*[illegible] who has great Succeſs in that Buſineſs——Theſe may give Intelligence to any who are troubled with thoſe Difficulties, that they may have Relief by applying to their Humble Servant,

DANIEL SKINNER, jun.

Hartford, May 11, 1767. 24

FIFTEEN Young Men, on the South-Side the Great-Bridge, hereby challenge an equal Number on the North-Side ſaid Bridge, to play a Game of Cricket, the Day after the Election, to meet about IX o'Clock, Forenoon, in Cooper-Lane, then and there to agree on Terms, & appoint proper Judges to ſee Fair-Play.

Hartford County, ſſ.
Middletown, May 6, 1767.

NOtice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, by Simeon Smith, of Sharon, in the County of Litchfield, one of the Creditors of Paul Smith, of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, an abſconded and inſolvent Debtor for more than twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Paul Smith, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid PAUL SMITH, ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from this Day, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. JABEZ HAMLIN.

Philadelphia, May 4.

Extract of a Letter from London, Feb. 2.

"As to Buſineſs yet done in Parliament, there is nothing very material.—An Alteration has been made in the late Act, reſpecting the Exportation from Dominica to the Ports, North of Cape Finiſterre, whereby Ireland is excepted, as well as Great Britain.—A Motion was made laſt Week in the Houſe of Commons, on the Supplies of the Army, that the Revenues ariſing, and to ariſe, in America, be applied toward ſubſiſting the Troops now there, and thoſe other Regiments which it is propoſed to ſend. Mr. Townſend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, among other Things, urged the Propriety of more Troops being ſent to America, and of their being quartered in the large Towns—That he had a Plan preparing, which he would lay before the Houſe, for the raiſing Supplies in America.—That the Legiſlative Authority here, extended to every Colony, in every Particular.—That the Diſtinction of internal and external Taxes was Nonſenſe—and that he voted for the Repeal of the Stamp-Act, not becauſe it was not a good Act, but becauſe at that Time, there appeared a Propriety in repealing it.—He added, that "*he repeated the Sentence, that "the Galleries might bear him; and that "after that, he did not expect to have his "Statute erected in America.*" Mr. Grenville joined him fully—what they will do with us in the End, I cannot ſay."

Captain Davidſon, from New Providence, adviſes, that a French Sloop, from the Miſſiſippi for Cape Francois, was caſt away on ſome of the Keys, whoſe Crew afterwards murdered the Captain for the Sake of the Caſh on board, three of whom were bro't to Providence, to take their Trials.

Extract of a Letter from New-Providence, April 6, 1767.

"All the ſmall Veſſels here are employed in looking for the Spaniſh Ship, caſt away ſome time ſince on the Bahama Bank, with one Million of Dollars on board; ſeveral Parts of the Ship have been drifted on the Keys, from which they had got about Five Thouſand Dollars, and ſome Pieces of Plate."

Sunday laſt Capt. Harper arrived here from Antigua, who adviſes, that the crops there were likely to ſuffer very much for want of rain, having had none for 3 weeks before he ſailed; and the Mills were ſtanding ſtill for want of wind, ſo that the canes were merely parched up by the Drought.

NEW-YORK, May 7.

On Sunday Night laſt, Capt. Kipp arrived here in Schooner, from Jamaica, in 42 Days: He ſailed from thence in Company with the Active Frigate for England, having Caſh on board on Account of the Merchants, to the Amount of £. 200,000. About 25 Days ſince Capt. Kipp left at Aneaga, the Sloop Induſtry, of Boſton, & the Black Prince, belonging to Rhode-Iſland, both well.

Laſt Tueſday Capt. Malony arrived here in 8 Weeks from Cadiz, by whom we learn that there is not the leaſt Appearance of any Attack making by the Spaniards on Gibralter, but that a quiet friendly Intercourſe continued as uſual between the Spaniards, and that Garriſon: On the 16th of April he ſpoke with a Brig from South Carolina, bound for St. Kitts, but the Wind blowing freſh, did not learn the Maſter's Name:—The 19th in Lat. 28, ſaw a Ship ſtanding E. N. E. but could not ſpeak to her.——He ſays the Gale of Wind laſt Monday Morning was very violent off the Coaſt, but happily he had Sea-Room ſufficient for the Time it laſted.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees for the Eſtate of Ebenezer Hills of Kent in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor ——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Hills, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller, Inn-holder in ſaid Kent, on Tueſday the 19th Day of May next, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Ebenezer Man,
Simeon Fuller, } Truſtees.
Josiah Finney.
April 2d, 1767. 23

Hartford, April 29th, 1767.

THE Creditors of the Eſtate of George Hoſmer, an inſolvent Debtor, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of ſaid Hoſmer, on Tueſday the 26th Day of May next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon; to ſettle, as far as can then be done, the ſaid Eſtate, according to a Law of this Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."——Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to us the Subſcribers.

John Whitman,
Joſiah Steele, } Truſtees.
John Steel, 23

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Ebenezer Loomis of Kent, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor ——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Loomis, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller, Inn-holder in ſaid Kent, on Tueſday the 19th Day of May next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Reuben Sackett,
Ebenezer Man, } Truſtees.
Simeon Fuller,
Kent, 20th April, 1767. 23

STOLEN from ſundry Houſes & Shops in Middletown, the Night after the 30th of April laſt, a claret-colour'd, new, broad-cloth Coat, with flower'd, yellow Buttons, the Lining rather lighter than the Cloth, a clean, genteel Gun, about ſix Inches of the Stock, next the Muzzle, has been broke off, and glew'd on with a Rag next the Barrel—ſundry black Barcelona Handkerchiefs—a ſilver Watch—a holland Shirt—three Pair of Men's Shoes—a Stone Ring, the Stone out—a Quantity of Money both Silver and Paper—a work'd Pocket-Book. Whoever ſhall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Nathaniel Brown,
Asael Johnson,
Esther Wetmore.
Middletown, May 2d, 1767. 23

THE Creditors of Aſhbel Anderſon of Windſor, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, Inn-holder in Eaſt-Hartford, on Monday the 25th Day of May, Inſt. at Two o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead—and to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done.

Roſwell Mills,
Lemuel White, } Truſtees.
John Hills,

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Rev'd Mr. THOMAS CLAP, deceaſed, either by Note or Bond, are deſired without further Notice, to pay the Intereſt due on ſaid Notes and Bonds, to Col. David Wooster, of New-Haven; and alſo to renew ſaid Notes and Bonds, with collateral Security, by the firſt of October next enſuing the Date hereof; or pay the Principal. And all Perſons who have any Books belonging to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to return them to the Rev'd Mr. Timothy Pitkin, at Farmington, or to Col. David Wooſter at New-Haven, without Delay.

New-Haven, 21ſt April, 1767.

AN Aſſeſſment made on the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood, in the County of Berkſhire; in Purſuance of ſeveral Votes paſs'd by ſaid Proprietors, at legal Meetings held at Hartford, viz. On Tueſday the 18th of March, 1765, it was voted that a Tax of Six Shillings be raiſed on each Lot, for the making and repairing roads (public Lots excepted.) And at another Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, held at ſaid Hartford, on the 14th Day of January, 1767, it was voted, that ſeventy two Pounds ſhould be raiſed on ſaid Propriety, for the building an Houſe for public Worſhip:—Likewiſe the Sum of thirty Pounds, for defraying ſuch Charges as are not provided for, or any incidental Charges.——All which Sums amount to One Hundred and Twenty Pounds. And each Lot (public Ones excepted) is taxed at Forty Shillings, viz. Sixty Lots, at 40s. each, is

£. 120 0 0

And each Proprietor, according to his Intereſt, is deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to Mr. David Bull, of Hartford, Collector for ſaid Proprietors.

George Sloan,
Daniel Foot, } Aſſeſſors for ſaid Proprietors.
Andrew Mumford,
Hartwood, March 6th, 1767. 23

Hartford, May 4, 1767.

THE Subſcriber, hath a Quantity of Engliſh GOODS to diſpoſe of, conſiſting of a variety of Articles ſuitable for the Seaſon; which will be ſold at as low a Rate for ready Money, by Retail, as they can be purchaſed for, in Boſton or New-York, by Wholeſale.

Eunice Gardiner.

STOLEN from Middletown, the firſt of May Inſt. a new, broad-cloth Coat, with yellow metal Buttons—one Gun—three Pair Shoes—and about Six Pounds in Caſh.——Whoever ſhall take up the Thief, and bring him to Nathaniel Brown of ſaid Middletown, ſhall have Ten Dollars *Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.* 23

THE Creditors of Meſs'rs Moſes Burnham, and Ezra Burnham, both of Hartford, Inſol[illegible] Debtors, are deſired to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Daniel Pitkin, [illegible] ſaid Hartford, on the 20th Day [illegible] May next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to exhibit and prove their ſeveral Accounts, to apportion the Eſtate of the ſaid Inſolvents, or receive the firſt Dividend thereof, if any there be.—The Debtors to the ſame, are deſired to make immediate Settlement if they would prevent Trouble. 20

John Coleman,
Pantry Jones, } Moſes Burnham's Truſtees
Daniel Pitkin.
John Coleman,
Odiah Lomis, } Ezra Burnham's Truſtees
Daniel Pitkin,
Hartford, April 27, 1767.

Colony of Connecticut, *to wit.*

Hartford, April 27th, A.D. 1767.

PURSUANT to an Act or Law of ſaid Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c"——*Joſeph Durfy of Windſor, and Benjamin Bigelow of Hartford, inſolvent Debtors, in Conjunction with the major Part in Number and Value of their reſpective Creditors, have exhibited their Petition, with an Account of the Sums by them ſeverally owing, with an Inventory of their ſeveral Eſtates, under their ſeveral Oaths, before us JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court in the County of Hartford, and WILLIAM WOLCOTT, Juſtice of Peace and Quorum in ſaid County, praying to have the ſame diſpoſed of for the Uſe of their Creditors, agreeable to ſaid Act.*—— Public Notice *is hereby given, to all the Creditors of the ſaid Joſeph Durfy and Benjamin Bigelow, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. William Knox, Inn-holder in Hartford, on the 20th Day of May next, to ſhew Reaſon, if any they have why an Aſſignment of the Eſtates of the ſaid Joſeph Durfy and Benjamin Bigelow ſhould not be made, according to the Regulation and Proviſion in ſaid Act.* 22

Hartford County, ſſ.
Hartford, April 24, 1767. }

NOtice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, by One of the Creditors of Jonathan Brown of Hartford, an abſconded and concealed Debtor for more than twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Jonathan Brown, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Jonathan Brown ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from this Day, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors.

22 JABEZ HAMLIN.

We, the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Benjamin Cowles of Canaan, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor.——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of ſaid Benjamin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Lieut. Daniel Horsford, Innholder in ſaid Canaan, on the 25th Day of May next, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon, then and there approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Daniel Horsford, jun.
Jonas Lawrence, } Truſtees.
Samuel Keep,
April 27th, 1767. 22

Suffield, April 14. 1767.

THE Creditors of Gideon Granger, and David Wilcox, both of Suffield, inſolvent Debtors, are deſired to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, in ſaid Suffield, on Monday the 18th Day of May next, at 10 o'Clock Forenoon, when ſaid Creditors may bring in their Claims.—The Debtors to the Eſtate, are deſired to make Payment, if they would prevent Trouble. 22

Samuel Kent,
Seth Auſtin, } Truſtees to Granger's Eſtate.
Graves Lomis,
Jacob Auſtin,
Samuel Kent, } Truſtees to Wilcox's Eſtate.
Seth Auſtin,

[illegible]ONDA[illegible] Ma[illegible]8, 1767. NUMBER 125.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by Thomas Green, in Hartford.

Mr. GREEN,

BE ſo good as to preſent my Compliments to Serjeant FACTS, and inform him that I am neither Prophet, nor Prophet's Son; of the ſacerdotal Tribe, or allied to it; Apprehenſion of which ſeems to have afflicted him. So that he may go on with the Publication of his Chapters without troubling himſelf to apply to the Convention of the Clergy, or waiting for their Reſolution of his Queſtions——and we are not afraid of meeting with any Facts he can mention, if they be juſtly ſtated, and not miſ-repreſented.

Your Conſtant Cuſtomer.

neque pontifex nec Sacerdos.

Now opened, and to be ſold upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Joſeph Mekan & Co.

at their Shop in Middletown,

AN excellent and neat Aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, lately imp[illegible] freſh and good—by whom all Practitio[illegible] in Phyſic and Surgery may be ſupplied—[illegible]ate Families helped to ſuch ſimple M[illegible]icines as they may want, where a Phyſ[illegible] is not neceſſary. Likewiſe a choice [illegible]arcel of patent Medicines, wa[illegible]ted G[illegible]ine, from their original Wa[illegible] England; ſuch as Godfrey's general Cordial for Children—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam of Life—the famous Dr. Hill's Balſam of Honey—that Specific in Decays and Conſumptions, Britiſh Oyl—Daffy's Elixir—Squire's ditto——Together with every Thing uſeful in Phyſic, too numerous to be inſerted within the Compaſs of an Advertiſement.

Middletown, May, 1767.

Hartford County, ſſ.
Middletown, May 6, 1767. }

NOtice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, by Simeon Smith, of Sharon, in the County of Litchfield, one of the Creditors of Paul Smith, of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, an abſconded & concealed inſolvent Debtor for more than twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all Sheriffs and C[illegible]tables to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Paul Smith, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid PAUL SMITH, ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from this Day, [illegible] the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, [illegible]ll be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors. JABEZ HAMLIN.

Litchfield County, ſs.
Goſhen, May 2, 1767. }

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Jacob Williams of Goſhen, an inſolvent Debtor, do hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid Jacob Williams, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Benjamin Sedgwick in ſaid Goſhen, on the 4th Day of June next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and, if need be, elect others in their Room and Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

David Hudſon,
Benjamin Sedgwick, } *Truſtees.*
Daniel Williams, 24

Litchfield County, ſs.
Litchfield, 2d May, 1767. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, made to me JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of the County-Court, in and for the County of Litchfield, by Jonathan Wadhams of Goſhen, one of the Creditors of Solomon Wadhams of ſaid Goſhen, an abſconded or concealed Inſolvent Debtor for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor—in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, entitled, "An ACT for preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 2d Day of May Inſtant, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Solomon Wadhams, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Solomon ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

24 *JOHN WILLIAMS.*

On a Conſultation of four PHYSICIANS.

RIding one night to ſee a friend,
Who lay extremely ill;
Soon as I reach'd my journey's end,
Two Dons were at my heels.
I made enquiry who they were,
With aſpect ſo demure;
"These, ſaid the ſervant, Doctors are,
"My maſter come to cure."
No ſooner ſaid, than in there came,
A third, and then a fourth;
"Theſe by profeſſion are the ſame,
"All men of mickle worth."
Pitying my friend's unhappy caſe,
I ſigh'd and ſhook my head:
I ſent next morning to the place,
To know if he was dead.
The anſwer's brought; "He's ſtill alive."
"'Tis ſtrange, ſays I, but civil,
"Few two Phyſicians can ſurvive,
"But four would kill the Devil."

NEW-YORK, May 7.

Capt. Simonton, mentioned in our laſt, who with his Mate and ſeveral of his Crew came here Paſſengers with Capt. Houſton, gives the following Account, viz. That being in a Ship bound from the Weſtern-Iſlands for Caſco-Bay, on his Voyage home, off Cape-Breton, in the Month of February laſt, loſt his Maſt, by Means of which his Decks were ſo prodigiouſly rent, that he took in much Water, and his Rudder giving Way at the ſame Time, was reduced to the greateſt Extremity, and lived for 27 Days on Cod Fiſh alone; but were happily relieved, by meeting with Capt. Chriſtopher Miller, of this Port, bound for Dublin, who treated him with great Humanity, and where, on his Arrival he and his People were ſupplied by the Merchants with both Caſh and Neceſſaries for their Voyage to North-America.

On Thurſday laſt ſailed from this Port the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Jefferies, with whom went Paſſenger Captain James De Lancey, Eſq;

On Sunday laſt ſailed for London, the Ship Edward, Captain Lawrence, with whom went Paſſengers Mr. Seaton and his Lady, and Mr. Houlton, Merchant; and Yeſterday ſailed alſo for London, the Hope, Capt. Davis, with whom went Paſſengers Maj. Cary & his Lady, and ſeveral others.

From the New Daily Advertiſer of February 21, 1767.

To the PRINTER.

A General ſurprize has within theſe few days been occaſioned by a certain memorial, ſaid to be received from one of our colonies, relative to the liberation of the American commerce; this memorial, 'tis ſaid, is fraught with new requeſts to the mother country; and a number of gentlemen who ſhould know infinitely better, imagine, becauſe the Americans have lately been redreſſed, in ſome particulars, that it is extremely preſumptuous to ſolicit a farther removal of grievances; and that becauſe we on this ſide the Atlantic, laſt winter corrected an unfortunate miſtake, 'tis a derogation from our conſequence to give any additional proofs, either of juſtice or underſtaning.

Every man of real knowledge, before he pronounces upon matters of importance, will ſeriouſly weigh the cauſe upon which he is to decide, and form his judgment by the ſtandard of unprejudiced reaſon, not by the criterion of popular partiality; on this account, before we condemn, we ought attentively to weigh the nature of its contents; if the Americans are aggrieved, is it not natural for them to complain, and is it not proper for us to redreſs? Oh, but we have within a few months redreſſed ſome of their moſt eſſential complaints? What does that ſignify? we are bound in juſtice to redreſs them all, and they have conſequently a much greater cauſe to be offended at our backwardneſs to indulge them, than we have to be nettled at their requeſt.

When I ſpeak of the American complaints, I by no means intend that we ſhould repeal any law to favor our colonies, if the repeal has a tendency to injure ourſelves; a ſolicitation of that nature from the coloniſts would be equally bold and rediculous, and deſerve to be treated both with indignation and contempt: the only grievances which I want to have removed from the ſhoulders of our Americans, are ſuch as plunge them into difficulties without doing the mother country the leaſt good; and ſtrip them of that equal claim to protection, which an Engliſhman ſhould enjoy while he ſubmits himſelf to the laws, in every part of the Britiſh dominions; by the fundamental principles of the Britiſh conſtitution, the whole body of Britiſh ſubjects is intitled to an equal ſhare of juſtice and the principles of our conſtitution muſt be violated in the tendereſt of all parts, if we inſtitute any laws but ſuch as are calculated for the general good of the community; partiality always is injuſtice; and we ſhould never impoſe a greater load upon others, than we ourſelves would be ready to bear in a reverſe of ſituations.

That the inhabitants of the North American colonies are at preſent [illegible] by a number of laws upon their trade, which are not only [illegible] with advantage to the mother country, but even abſolutely prejudicial to her intereſt, every perſon converſant with commerce muſt immediately admit. Is it criminal therefore, in the northern colonies to ſolicit a repeal of ſuch laws as plunge them in poverty, and even diſtreſs Great-Britain itſelf? Is it preſumptious to beg that theſe laws may be ſeriouſly conſidered; or arrogant to point out the dangers which muſt inevitably reſult from continuing them any longer in force? if theſe are crimes, the nature of juſtice muſt be ſtrangely altered in this country, and poſſibly in a few years the plunderer profeſſed, or the rebel on record, may be ſet down as the moſt upright Miniſter, or the moſt faithful ſubject to the kingdom.

The vaſt importance of conſulting the good of our colonies was never more apparent than from the beginning of Mr. G's adminiſtration, when the chief cauſes of the American murmurs unhappily took place: Mr. —G—, I have no doubt acted with a patriotic intention during his continuance in office; but experience fatally convinced the whole kingdom, that he was no way maſterly as a politician however reſpectable he might be as a man; before the fatal æra of his influence, the prodigious ſums of money which were conſtantly ſent into this kingdom by the colonies, kept all our manufacturers employed, raiſed the value of lands, and diffuſed a univerſal ſpirit of chearfulneſs over every part of our iſland, but the moment we ſhackled them with coercive laws, we laid a foundation for our own deſtruction; the Americans no longer in a capacity to purchaſe Britiſh manufactures, began to cultivate the various neceſſary arts among themſelves; and the Engliſh mechanic, in a very little time became lamentably unemployed; diſcontent and diſtreſs now appear in every face which was ſo lately fluſhed with the generous glow of abundance; poverty, in its moſt ghaſtly form ſtalked publickly thro' our ſtreets, & whole profeſſions roſe up as one man, almoſt threatning the auguſt aſſembly of the nation, if they were not inſtantly furniſhed with bread.

Yet notwithſtanding theſe evils apparently reſulted from the reſtraints which we had thrown upon the American commerce, and notwithſtanding we reformed nothing beyond what we were bound to by the ſtricteſt principles of equity, we are become ſtrangely jealous of our American fellow ſubjects; we exult with the appelation of generoſity what is only an act of prudence in ourſelves. I am not willing to find fault, yet if I had an inclination how infinitely more ſevere could I be on the inhabitants of the mother country, than the mother country can poſſibly be on the poor Americans; the mother country has expended millions of money and oceans of blood, to eſtabliſh her colonies in opulent ſecurity; yet, aſtoniſhing infatuation! the moment the colonies became either opulent or ſecure, that moment the people of Great-Britain endeavoured to counteract the moſt elaborate ſchemes which had been planned by themſelves; the people of England ſquandered their money and their lives to make the Britiſh colonies powerful; of conſequence nothing can be more injudicious than to ſubvert their own intentions; we ſurely cannot want colonies to make them either wretched or contemptable; if they ever were worthy our conſideration, they are worthy our conſideration now; on which accounts, till colonization, is conſtantly proved diſadvantageous to Great Britain, I muſt earneſtly contend for the liberation of the American commerce, as nothing elſe can neither add ſo efficaciouſly to the intereſt of the colonies, or ſo eſſentially add to the intereſt of England. Your humble Servant. J. H.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Iſaac Bull of Kent, in Litchfield County, for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, (the ſaid Iſaac being an Inſolvent and concealed Debtor) that in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for the preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c. A Warrant is iſſued, according to ſaid Statute, directing all the Eſtate of ſaid Bull, to be attach'd and kept for the Benefit of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Iſaac Bull, ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts or give Security therefor within three Months from this Date to the Acceptance of his Creditors, all his Eſtate attach'd according to ſaid Order, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, agreeable to the Direction of ſaid Statute. Dated at Sharon, May 11th, 1767.

25 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Litchfield County ſſ.

NOtice is hereby given to all the Creditors of Peter Brownſon of New-Milford in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that they meet the Subſcribers, Truſtees on his Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; Innholder in ſaid New-Milford, on the ſecond Tueſday of June next, then and there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead, and exhibit their Accounts, or do any Buſineſs proper to be done.

Samuel Canfield,
Daniel Ferriſs,
Reuben Booth, } Truſtees

New-Milford, May 4th 1767.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees for the Eſtate of John White of Sharon, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor ——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid John White, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Inn-holder in ſaid Sharon, on the Second Tueſday of June next, at 10 o' Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 25

Sharon,
13th May, 1767.

Simeon Smith,
Jonathan Gillit,
Charles Gillit, } Truſtees

Litchfield County, ſs.

NOtice is hereby given, to the Creditors of Abner Baly of Sharon, an abſconded Debtor, to exhibit their Accounts to the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the ſaid Abner's Eſtate, on the ſecond and 3d Tueſdays of June next, at the Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees, and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſettle the ſame. All Accounts againſt ſaid Eſtate, muſt be duly authenticated.

Sharon,
11th May, 1767.

Simeon Smith,
Ebenezer Gay,
John Canfield, } Truſtees

Colony of CONNECTICUT,
Sharon, May 12th, [illegible].

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Application in Writing made to *John Williams*, Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield, by one of the Creditors of Jeſſe Stevens of Canaan, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor; in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, Entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Jeſſe Stevens, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Jeſſe Stevens ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within 3 Months from this Day, all the Eſtate [illegible] to be attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

25 JOHN WILLIAMS.

WE the Subſcribers, being by the Honorable Court of Probates, for the County of Litchfield, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Aaron Alvord, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their Claims, on the ſaid Eſtate, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſday of June next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Stephen Goodwin, Innholder in ſaid Goſhen, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Days. Dated at Goſhen, the 8th Day of May, [illegible].

25
Nehemiah [illegible],
Stephen [illegible], } Commiſſioners.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of [illegible] of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Noah [illegible], to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Samuel More, of ſaid Saliſbury, the laſt Tueſday of June next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then & there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, or do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do, relating to ſaid Eſtate.

Thomas Chittenden,
Samuel Lane,
Silas Bingham, } Truſtees.

May 18th, 1767.
25

Litchfield County, ſſ. Sharon.

NOtice is hereby given, that upon Application in Writing to me made by one of the Creditors of Joſiah Holliſter of Sharon in Litchfield County, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor and that the ſaid Joſiah is abſconded to avoid the Arreſts of his creditors; that in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, according to the Direction of ſaid Statute, and that unleſs the ſaid Joſiah Holliſter ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Three Months from this date, to the Satisfaction of his creditors, all his Eſtate attach'd according to ſaid Orders, will be ſold for the Benefit of his creditors, agreeable to the direction of ſaid Statute. Dated Ap[illegible]th, 1767.

25 *John Williams.*

Extract of a Letter, ſaid to have come from London in one of the Veſſels lately arrived from thence.

"[illegible] Iriſh Incendiary at New-York, whoſe name is K——y, has ruin'd you all; he has prevailed on 240 unthinking merchants and others, to ſign the moſt inſolent petition to parliament that ever was ſeen; in conſequence of which 4000 troops will inſtantly be ſent hither, and more I fear will go ſoon to your neighbourhood. God defend you all!!!"

HARTFORD, May 18.

Laſt Thurſday being the anniverſary Election of the Governor and Company of the Colony of *Connecticut*, agreeable to the Royal Charter, granted by his Majeſty King *CHARLES* the IId. When the following Gentlemen were re-elected, and ſworn to a faithful Diſcharge of the following important Offices, Viz.

Hon. WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq; Governor.
Hon. JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Eſq; D. Gov.

ASSISTANTS.

[illegible] Huntington, Eſq;
Matth. Griſwold Eſq;
Shubael Conant, Eſq;
Eliſha Sheldon, Eſq;
Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq;
Jabez Huntington, Eſq;
Wm. Pitkin, jun. Eſq;
Roger Sherman, Eſq;
Robert Walker, Eſq;
Abrah. Davenport Eſq;
Wm. S. Johnſon, L.L.D.
Joſeph Spencer, Eſq;

George Wyllys, Eſq; Secretary.
Joſeph Talcott, Eſq; Treaſurer.

Liſt of the Gentlemen return'd to repreſent the ſeveral Towns in this Colony.

Hartford County.
HARTFORD.
Col. John Pitkin,
John Ledyard, Eſq;
Windſor.
Dr. Alex. Wolcott,
Dr. [illegible] Rockwell.
Wethersfield.
Hon. John Cheſter,
Capt. Eliſha Williams.
Middletown.
Hon. Jabez Hamlin,
Mr. Richard Alſop.
Farmington.
Capt. [illegible] Strong,
Mr. Jonathan Root.
[illegible]
Mr. Oliver Humphry,
Capt. Hez. Humphry.
Haddam.
Col. Hez. Brainard.
East-Haddam.
Daniel Brainerd Eſq;
Colcheſter.
Capt Hez. Champion
Capt [illegible] Bulkley.
Hebron.
John Phelps, Eſq;
Capt. Sam. Gilbert.
Glaſtenbury.
Maj. Elizur Talcott,
John Kimberley, Eſq;
Bolton.
Capt. Joel White,
Capt. Benj. Talcott.
Stafford.
Capt. Iſaac Pinney,
Mr. Nathan Johnſon.
Tolland.
Capt. Zebulon Weſt,
Capt. Sam. Chapman.
Suffield.
Mr. William King.
Willington.
Capt. Timothy Pearl,
Mr. Moſes Holmes.
Enfield.
Mr. Edward Collins,
Capt. Joſeph Olmſted.
Somers.
Mr. Emroy Peaſe,
Mr. Reuben Sikes.
New-Haven County.
NEW-HAVEN.
Daniel Lyman, Eſq;
Mr. Samuel Biſhop.
Milford.
Maj. Edward Allen,
Robert Treat, Eſq;
Guilford.
Nathaniel Hill, Eſq;
Joſiah Meigs, Eſq;
Branford.
[illegible] Hoadley,
[illegible] Rogers.
[illegible]
Hon. Benjamin Hall,
Capt. Macock Ward.

Derby.
Mr. John Holbrook,
Capt. John Oſborn.
Waterbury.
Mr. Jonath. Baldwin.
Durham.
Col. Elihu Chauncey
Capt. J. Wadſworth.
New-London County.
NEW-LONDON.
Richard Law, Eſq;
Wm. Hilhouſe, Eſq;
Norwich.
Mr. Iſaac Tracy,
Mr. Joſeph Tracy.
Saybrook.
Capt Hez. Whittelſey
Maj. John Murdock.
Stonington.
Mr. Paul Wheeler,
Charles Phelps, Eſq;
Killingſworth.
Benjamin Gale, Eſq;
Capt. John Pierſon.
Lyme.
Mr. Sam. H. Parſons.
William Noyes, Eſq;
Groton.
Capt. Moſes Fiſh,
Capt Benadam Gallop.
Preſton.
Capt. Sam. Morgan,
Col. Samuel Coit.
Fairfield County.
FAIRFIELD.
Capt. David Burr,
Hon. [illegible] Silliman.
Stratford.
Capt. Rob. Fairchild,
Capt. Ichabod Lewis.
Norwalk.
Tho's Fitch, jun. Eſq;
Joſeph Platt, Eſq;
Stamford.
Capt. Charles Webb,
Col. Jonathan Hoyt.
Greenwich.
Mr. John Mead,
Capt. Edward Bruſh.
Danbury.
Joſeph P. Cook, Eſq;
Capt. Daniel Taylor
New-Town.
Capt. Henry Glover,
Mr. Oliver Towſey.
Ridgfield.
Mr. Samuel Olmſtead
Mr. William Lee.
New-Fairfield.
Capt. Dan Towner,
Mr. James Potter.
Windham County.
WINDHAM.
Maj. Jed. Elderkin,
Mr. Hez. Manning.
Lebanon.
Maj. Wm. Williams.
Mr. Seth Bartlet.

Plainfield.
Eliſha Payn, Eſq;
Maj. Ebenr. Pierce.
Canterbury.
Jabez Fitch, Eſq;
Mr. Stephen Froſt.
Mansfield.
Mr. John Salter,
Capt. Sam. Gurley.
Coventry.
Phineas Strong, Eſq;
Mr. Richard Hale.
Pomfret.
Col. Eben. Williams
Col. Iſrael Putnam.
Killingley.
Mr. Bryant Brown,
Mr. Benj. Leavins.
Aſhford.
Capt. Benj. Sumner,
Capt. Jedediah Fay.
Voluntown.
Capt. Robert Dixon,
Mr. Samuel Stewart.
Woodſtock.
Capt. Neh. Lyon,
Mr. Jedediah Morſe.
Litchfield County.
LITCHFIELD.
Capt. Oliver Wolcott
Capt. John Marſh,
Woodbury.
Daniel Sherman, Eſq;

Capt. Increaſe Moſeley
New-Milford.
Samuel Boſtwick Eſq;
Capt. Sam. Canfield.
Harwinton.
Mr. Jonathan Catlin,
Capt. Abijah Catlin.
New-Hartford.
Capt. Matthew Gillet
Mr. Iſrael Loomis.
Canaan.
Mr. Benj. Stephens,
Mr. Timothy Hurlbut
Saliſbury.
Capt. Tho Chittenden
Joſhua Porter, Eſq;
Sharon.
Capt. John Williams
Mr. Jeremiah Day.
Kent.
Mr. John Ranſom,
Mr. Eliph. Comſtock.
Cornwall.
Thomas Ruſſell, Eſq;
Mr. Heman Swift.
Goſhen.
Capt. Moſes Lyman,
Capt. Edmond Beach.
Torrington.
John Cook, Eſq;
Mr. Noah Wilſon.

Hon. Zebulon Weſt, Speaker.
Maj. William Williams, Clerk.

BOSTON, May 18.

The public Prints from the latter End of March to April 4, contain very little Intelligence.—No change in the miniſtry. The Dauphineſs of France died the latter End of March.—The 31ſt was held a Board of Trade and Plantations, relating to ſome Diſpatches received from the colonies.—Several agents from the colonies preſented petitions to the board of trade, relative to the trade and fiſheries of North-America. A report prevailed in London, that a congreſs was to be held at New-York in May, by deputies from the ſeveral provinces and colonies in America; upon which it was ſaid that orders were ſent to Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York, to put a ſtop thereto: The latter end of March a ſhip was loſt off Bologne on the coaſt of France; at firſt it was ſaid to be the Thomas, Davis from London for Boſton; but ſeveral boxes of ſperma ceti candles, and ſome papers on being found, it appeared to be the John Galley from Boſton.—We know of but two veſſels of that name, that has ſailed lately from this port, one of which was capt. Blake, who was bound to the Weſt-Indies; The other capt. Hulme for South-Carolina and Europe; and as the latter ſailed from South-Carolina in February laſt, it is probable to be the veſſel which met with the diſaſter.—The Lord Hyde Packet arrived at Falmouth in 23 days from New-York.

At the General Election held at Newport laſt Wedneſday, the following Gentlemen were choſen, viz.

Hon. Stephen Hopkins, Eſq; Governor.
Hon. Joſeph Wanton, Eſq; Dep. Governor.
Henry Ward, Eſq; Secretary.

Sudden deaths have been frequent of late, we have heard of the following within ten days paſt.

Mr. Thomas Johnſon, of this town, japanner and Engraver.—Mrs. Ballard, Wife of Mr. John Ballard, Wharfinger.—Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, Eſq;—Mrs. Gray, Wife of Mr. Gray, Taylor.—Mrs. Coolidge, Wife of capt. Amos Coolidge, of Sherburne.

Yeſterday Joſeph Andrews, who has been confined in Charleſtown-Goal, for ſome time paſt, for the murder of the captain, mate and boy belonging to a New-York veſſel, in the Weſt-Indies; was put on board a ſloop bound to New-York: Two conſtables of the town, went as a Guard to him.

NEW-YORK, May 14.

Both by private Letters and the London Prints, we have Intimations of the Failure in London, of Hagan & Comp. and another great houſe there, who were the chief contractors for moſt of the ſhip-loads of wheat that have gone lately from Philadelphia, Maryland and this city; by reaſon of which we are aſſured many merchants in theſe parts will probably be great ſufferers, eſpecially if the markets ſhould turn out but low, which by all appearance will be really the caſe.—For,

Sunday laſt capt. Richards arrived here in a ſloop from Leghorn, which Port he left the 5th of March laſt, and by him we have advice, that ſeveral veſſels from Maryland, Philadelphia, and this Place were arrived there with wheat, among which were the captains Smith and Robinſon from this Port; that the Price of wheat was very low, and Proviſions cheaper and plentier there than in New-York, capt. Richards himſelf being conſtrained to ſell his flour at 11s per C.——That many of the ſhips would be obliged to carry their proviſions back to England, there being no market in the Mediterranean but what was overſtock'd and the appearance of a plentiful crop ſoon coming in.

Thurſday laſt died in an advanced age, on Pipon's Iſland, St. George Talbot, a Gentleman noted for more things than one in his lifetime;—and we are aſſured his laſt will and teſtament will come under as odd a deſcription; ſome Extracts and ſtrictures on which 'tis ſaid, will hereafter be made public.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 21, 1767.

"We have had ſeveral meetings about a paper currency, both among ourſelves as a committee for that purpoſe, and with the ſeveral agents of the province, and in my opinion, inſtead of getting forward, we rather have the retrograde proſpect, & I doubt there will be no act for a currency this year, as a legal tender. As to American buſineſs, I obſerve through the whole great langor and dejection, every one looks on his concern thither with a heavy heart; what will be the iſſue time muſt divulge."

HARTFORD, May 18.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning departed this Life at Glaſtenbury, in the 75th Year of his Age, of an apoplectick Diſorder, the Honorable THOMAS WELLES, Eſq; formerly for many Years One of the Aſſiſtants of this Colony.

The ſame Morning died in this Town, after a few Days Illneſs, in the XVth Year of her Age, a very promiſing Daughter of Hon. *William Pitkin*, junr.

And, Yeſterday Afternoon, died at Windſor, in the Eighty-ninth Year of his Age, the Honorable ROGER WOLCOTT, *Eſq; who was for ſeveral Years Governor of this Colony.*

Colony of Connecticut, Litchfield County.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. John Williams, Eſq; judge of the county court, in Litchfield county, as truſtees to the Eſtate of Samuel Lee, late of Great Barington, now of Saliſbury, in ſaid county of Litchfield, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby warn the creditors of ſaid Lee to meet at the houſe of capt. Iſaac Lawrence innholder in Canaan in ſaid county, on Thurſday the 4th day of June next, at two of the clock afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and if need be to chooſe others, and to do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do.

Dated at Canaan, May 15th, 1[illegible]67.

Jonas Lawrence,
Abiel Fellows,
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees of ſaid Eſtate.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees for the Eſtate of Ebenezer Hills of Kent in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor ——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Hills, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller, Inn-holder in ſaid Kent, on Tueſday the 19th Day of May next, at One o' Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Ebenezer Man,
Simeon Fuller, } Truſtees.
Joſiah Finney,
April 2d, 1767. 23

Hartford, April 29th, 1767.

THE Creditors of the Eſtate of George Hoſmer, an inſolvent Debtor, are deſired to meet at the Houſe of ſaid Hoſmer, on Tueſday the 26th Day of May next, at Two of the Clock in the Afternoon; to ſettle, as far as can then be done, the ſaid Eſtate, according to a Law of this Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."——Thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to us the Subſcribers.

John Whitman,
Joſiah Steele, } Truſtees.
John Steel, 23

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Ebenezer Loomis of Kent, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor ——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Loomis, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller, Inn-holder in ſaid Kent, on Tueſday the 19th Day of May next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Reuben Sackett,
Ebenezer Man, } Truſtees.
Simeon Fuller,
Kent, 20th April, 1767. 23

THE Creditors of Aſahel Anderſon of Windſor, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, Inn-holder in Eaſt-Hartford, on Monday the 25th Day of May, Inſt. at Two o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead—and to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done.

Roſwell Mills,
Lemuel White, } Truſtees.
John Hills,

STOLEN from ſundry Houſes & Shops in Middletown, the Night after the 30th of April laſt, a claret-colour'd, new, broad-cloth Coat, with flower'd, yellow Buttons, the Lining rather lighter than the Cloth, a clean, genteel Gun, about ſix Inches of the Stock, next the Muzzle, has been broke off, and glew'd on with a Rag next the Barrel—ſundry black Barcelona Handkerchiefs—a ſilver Watch—a holland Shirt—three Pair of Men's Shoes—a Stone Ring, the Stone out—a Quantity of Money both Silver and Paper—a work'd Pocket-Book. Whoever ſhall apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Nathaniel Brown,
Asael Johnson,
Esther Wetmore.
Middletown, May 2d, 1767. 25

STOLEN from Middletown, the firſt of May Inſt. a new, broad-cloth Coat, with yellow metal Buttons—one Gun—three Pair Shoes—and about Six Pounds in Caſh.——Whoever ſhall take up the Thief, and bring him to Nathaniel Brown of ſaid Middletown, ſhall have Ten Dollars *Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.* 23

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Rev'd Mr. THOMAS CLAP, deceaſed, either by Note or Bond, are deſired without further Notice, to pay the Intereſt due on ſaid Notes and Bonds, to Col. David Wooster, of New-Haven; and alſo to renew ſaid Notes and Bonds, with collateral Security, by the firſt of October next enſuing the Date hereof; or pay the Principal. And all Perſons who have any Books belonging to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to return them to the Rev'd Mr. Timothy Pitkin, at Farmington, or to Col. David Wooſter at New-Haven, without Delay.

New-Haven, 21ſt April, 1767.

AN Aſſeſſment made on the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood, in the County of Berkſhire; in Purſuance of ſeveral Votes paſs'd by ſaid Proprietors, at legal Meetings held at Hartford, viz. On Tueſday the 18th of March, 1765, it was voted that a Tax of Six Shillings be raiſed on each Lot, for the making and repairing roads (public Lots excepted.) And at another Meeting of ſaid Proprietors, held at ſaid Hartford, on the 14th Day of January, 1767, it was voted, that ſeventy two Pounds ſhould be raiſed on ſaid Propriety, for the building an Houſe for public Worſhip:—Likewiſe the Sum of thirty Pounds, for defraying ſuch Charges as are not provided for, or any incidental Charges.——All which Sums amount to One Hundred and Twenty Pounds. And each Lot (public Ones excepted) is taxed at Forty Shillings, viz. Sixty Lots, at 40s. each, is £. 120 0 0

And each Proprietor, according to his Intereſt, is deſired to make ſpeedy Payment to Mr. David Bull, of Hartford, Collector for ſaid Proprietors.

George Sloan,
Daniel Foot, } Aſſeſſors for ſaid Proprietors.
Andrew Mumford,
Hartwood, March 6th, 1767. 23

Hartford, May 4, 1767.

THE Subſcriber, hath a Quantity of Engliſh GOODS to diſpoſe of, conſiſting of a variety of Articles ſuitable for the Seaſon; which will be ſold at as low a Rate for ready Money, by Retail, as they can be purchaſed for, in Boſton or New-York, by Whole ſale.

EUNICE GARDINER.

Any Huſbandman of

good character that wants to augment his Fortune, provided he can ſupply himſelf with a Team, may meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printer hereof, where he can be directed to a notable Farm, that will be let on the eaſieſt Terms. tf 19

STray'd or Stolen from the Subſcriber, on the Night after the Ninth Inſtant, a two Year old Mare Colt, about 13 Hands & a Half high, white Face and Eyes, and a little White in her Flank and Tail, the reſt of her is black, never dock'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and ſend her to me, or inform me where ſhe is, ſo that I have her again ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by 21

Eldad Merril.
New-Hartford, April 16, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Abraham Catling of Harwinton, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Abraham Catling to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Abijah Catling, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Harwinton, on Tueſday the 9th Day of June next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Samuel S. Butler,
Joſeph Cook, } *Truſtees.*
Nathaniel Bull,
May 8th, 1767. 24

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having acquired the uſeful Knowledge of curing the Cancer, Polypus, Wen, &c. of the famous Frenchman, Doct. *Landrey*, who has great Succeſs in that Buſineſs——Theſe may give Intelligence to any who are troubled with thoſe Difficulties, that they may have Relief by applying to their Humble Servant,

Daniel Skinner, jun.
Hartford, May 11, 1767. 24

James Morton,

HAS juſt Imported, and now opening for Sale (at Mrs. Edwards's, near the State-Houſe, in Hartford, at the Shop lately improv'd by Mr. George Lord, deceas'd) a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, with an Aſſortment of Ironmongary, at the loweſt Prices for Caſh or Country Produce. 21

RUN-AWAY from the Subſcriber of Saliſbury, on the Night of the 13th Inſtant, a Negro Man named Thomas, about 24 Years of Age, he had on a double breaſted Bearſkin Jacket of a mix'd Colour, and another with Sleeves, of the ſame Colour, over the other, with Matthew Man Buttons; ſaid Negro is about Five Foot Eight Inches high. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro, and ſecures him, or returns him to the Subſcriber, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by 21

Jonathan Moor, junr.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid carrying off ſaid Negro, or concealing of him upon the Peril of the Law.

Saliſbury, April 15th, 1767.

WE, the Subſcribers, being by the Honorable Court of Probates, for the Diſtrict of Middletown, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Simeon Barns, late of Middletown, Deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their Claims, on ſaid Eſtate, on the ſecond and laſt Mondays of May next, and on the laſt Monday of June next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Elijah Tredway in ſaid Middletown. Dated the 16th of April A. D. 1767.

Elijah Treadway,
Stephen Hubbard, | Commiſſioners.
Nehemiah Hubbard, | 21 4w

Monday, *May* 25, 1767. Number 126.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by Thomas Green, in Hartford.

LONDON, March 14.

SO many contradictory reports are every day circulated in regard to the proceedings of the miniſtry, that little or no dependance is to be placed upon the moſt probable, ſince the very paper which to day raiſes our ſpirits, ſhall to-morrow plunge us into the deepeſt abyſs of deſpair, and raviſh even the glimmering of hope from the eye of our moſt ſanguine expectation. It is not but a few days ago that we were told, that the Manilla ranſom was to be punctually paid in March; we are now however, aſſured, that this report is wholly without foundation, and that matters are ſituated juſt as they were upon the acceſſion of the miniſtry, utterly declining and utterly diſregarded.

In a caſe of ſuch palpable uncertainty, which ſide of the queſtion ſhall we honor with a belief? In affairs of conſequence, we may not decide upon mere conjecture, nor build the goodneſs of a miniſtry upon the ſurmiſes of ſpeculation; facts, and facts only muſt determine, and till theſe are produced, every thing elſe is emptineſs and air.

Yet though the good people of Great-Britain have no foundation at preſent to judge of national affairs, it requires but little penetration to ſee what our miniſters ought to do; and aſk but an inconſiderable ſhare of experience to point out that courſe which muſt be moſt advantageous to the public; all the nations of Europe are ſufficiently prepared to reſpect us, if we keep up but a proper degree of regard for ourſelves, and we ſhall never be liable to inſult ſo long as we manifeſt a proper ſpirit to reſent.

Whether a peremptory demand has or has not been made of the Manilla ranſom, I ſhall not take upon me to decide; thus far I know however, that it is highly neceſſary to make that demand; the Spaniards know our power, but they play upon the eaſineſs of our tempers; they know that when we are provoked we can eaſily make them tremble, but they are alſo ſenſible that it is a difficult matter to provoke us; hence, though they ſecretly dread us, they nevertheleſs treat us with contempt from a conſcientiouſneſs that when matters are carried to extremities a juſt performance of treaties on their part, will in a moment get the better of our anger, and reduce us to an immediate ſtate of the moſt placable tranquility. On theſe accounts therefore, nothing would be more proper in a miniſter, than a ſpirited conduct with regard to the people of Spain. A reſolute behavior may redreſs our wrongs but cannot poſſibly increaſe them; the Spaniards know their own weakneſs too well to think of contending with us ſeriouſly; ſo that the very inſtant they find us determined to be trifled with no longer, they will find it adviſeable to fulfil their engagements; and we may be certain of having our juſt dues immediately paid, whenever we can muſter up a ſufficient degree of courage to demand them.

But in fact, it is no way ſurprizing that the Spaniards ſhould think themſelves at liberty to evade the performace of their engagements, when we every day put up with ſuch infamous violations of treaty from the Portugueſe; the abſolute creatures of our own hand; whom we can reduce to their primitive ſtate of nothingneſs with a breath; and who, in fact, muſt ceaſe to exiſt whenever we think proper to withdraw the ſhadow of our protection; as long as this nation can trample upon us with impunity, ſo long every other kingdom will think itſelf entitled to trample on us too; and ſo long we ſhall continue in the circumſtances of ſome cowardly individual who having once overlooked an inſult from a man more inſignificant than himſelf; for the mere ſake of avoiding one quarrel, becomes expoſed to the neceſſity of ſtanding a thouſand; and draws innumerable indignities on his head, from a ſcandalous diſinclination to reſent the firſt affront.

When popularity is ſo immediately neceſſary in Great-Britain for every miniſter who would willingly enjoy any reputable continuance in office, it is not a little extraordinary, that our miniſters will not ſtrive by a ſpirited mode of action to recommend themſelves to the good opinion of the people; the Engliſh, as a nation, are no leſs remarkable for their courage than their generoſity; they ſcorn to take an injury themſelves as much as they diſdain to offer an inſult to any other country; and are never more happy than when a miniſter calls upon them for money to chaſtiſe the inſolence of their neighbours. Yet notwithſtanding the well known juſtice of this characteriſtic, our miniſters are always more ready to overlook an outrage than to reſent it; and though they are ſenſible, perfectly ſenſible, that they can riſk nothing by demanding a reparation, we find them conſtantly abſorbed in one lifeleſs round of timidity; unable or unwilling to do any thing for the credit of their country, or the honor of themſelves.

There are few periods in the hiſtory of this kingdom, wherein the ſtate was more diſtracted, than during the time of Oliver Cromwell; Nevertheleſs, our annals cannot boaſt of any period that reflected a greater glory upon the people of England: Deteſted as this wonderful man was by moſt parties, and ſuſpected as he was by all, yet all chearfully concurred in ſupporting him whereves he demanded ſatisfaction for an injury from his neighbours; they admired his ſpirit though they hated or feared his principles; and forgot every impulſe of reſentment and ſuſpicion, when ſet in oppoſition with the honor of their country: By this means the friendſhip of England was every where courted, her laws holden in univerſal reverence, and as Oliver himſelf, in the honeſt pride of his heart, very frequentlly boaſted, by this means the name of an Engliſhman became as formidable through the world, as the name of a Roman in the moſt celebrated periods of antiquity: The ſame cauſe will always produce the ſame effects; we ſtill have the courage of our anceſtors, beſides this capital circumſtance in our favor, of having ten times their ability, to call our enemies to account: In theſe days of unanimity, therefore, what have we to apprehend? We have given the world very recent proofs of our power and magnanimity; and we need only be ſeriouſly angry, to terrify the boldeſt of thoſe nations who are now treating us with ridicule, into an inſtant acquieſcence with the tenor of their engagements.

March 18. This Day being the anniverſary of the Repeal of the American Stamp-Act, we hear that many of the real Friends of this Kingdom, and of the Colonies, intend to commemorate the ſame.

Woodbury, May 11th, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Nathaniel Durkee of ſaid Woodbury, an inſolvent Debtor—do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Jonathan Farrand, Inn-holder in ſaid Woodbury, on the Second Monday of June next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon—then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Thomas Carter, jun.
David Judson, | Truſtees.
Samuel Durand, | 26

THE Creditors of Aſa Blogget and Thomas Tuttle, both of Saliſbury in Litchfield County, inſolvent Debtors, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Mr. David Bebee, Inn-holder in Saliſbury aforeſaid, on the twelfth Day of June next, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, to exhibit their Accounts, and tranſact whatever Buſineſs may be neceſſary reſpecting ſaid Inſolvent Debtor's Eſtates.

Thomas Chipman,
Jonathan Chipman, } Truſtees.
John Knickerbacor, jun.
Saliſbury, April 11, 1767. 26

Now opened, and to be ſold upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Joſeph Mekan & Co.

at their Shop in Middletown,

AN excellent and neat Aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, lately imported, freſh and good—by whom all Practitioners in Phyſic and Surgery may be ſupplied—private Families helped to ſuch ſimple Medicines as they may want, where a Phyſician is not neceſſary. Likewiſe a choice parcel of patent Medicines, warranted Genuine, from their original Ware-houſes in England; ſuch as Godfrey's general Cordial for Children—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam of Life—the famous Dr. Hill's Balſam of Honey that Specific in Decays and Conſumptions,—Britiſh Oyl—Daffy's Elixir—Squire's ditto——Together with every Thing uſeful in Phyſic, too numerous to be inſerted within the Compaſs of an Advertiſement.

Middletown, May, 1767.

GAZETTEER, March 5, 1767.

RIGHT, WRONG, and REASONABLE, according to AMERICAN IDEAS, and the genuine Meaning of certain MANUSCRIPTS lately imported.

RIGHT.

IT is RIGHT, O ye Britons! that you ſhould diſcourage the importation of raw materials from every Country, but America, and therefore you have done wiſely in laying heavy duties upon iron, hemp, wood, pitch and tar, and all naval ſtores, if imported from foreign countries; alſo upon pot-aſh, pearl-aſh, raw ſilk, cotton wool, and ſeveral other articles neceſſary for your manufactures. For you ought NOT to buy theſe things at the beſt and cheapeſt hand, but of the worſt and deareſt, that is of us.

2d, It is RIGHT, O ye Britons! that you ſhould give more for ſome of our American produce, than it is really worth, by paying an additional price called A BOUNTY. And your *Gentle Shepherd* diſplayed his knowledge of our GRATEFUL tempers, by augmenting theſe bounties, and by adding to the number of them in the articles of hemp, flax and timber; to whom therefore, we the American part of his maſter's flock, have made a ſuitable return.

3d. It is RIGHT, O ye Britons! to get indulgencies, and to extend our privileges every day: for the more favors you grant, the more clamorous we ſhall grow in demanding greater. The *Gentle Shepherd* put us in poſſeſſion of an extenſive whale fiſhery, by giving us a great advantage over you; by which means we have employed 300 ſail already: Therefore we now demand the entire poſſeſſion of all your fiſheries. The *Gentle Shepherd* alſo relaxed the reſtraints laid upon rice, by requiring no advance of duty for the rice intended to be exported; and he granted us ſeveral other great encouragements; but we (ſo far from being thankful for thoſe conceſſions) now demand a liberty, as matters of RIGHT, to carry every thing elſe, as well as rice, directly to a foreign market. Once more your patriotic miniſters repeal the ſtamp act in the hurry of a few weeks, after the plan had been digeſted under cool deliberation, upwards of a year; we therefore having this glaring proof of your great weakneſs and inconſiſtency, do now demand a repeal of every other act, if not conformable to American politics.

4th, It is RIGHT, O ye Britons! to go to war with the French at our requeſt; for when you were ſpending ſo many millions, and reducing yourſelves to beggary for our ſakes, at that very juncture we were receiving a great part of thoſe millions, getting immenſly rich; when you were fighting with the enemy in all quarters of the globe; then we were trading with them in the moſt profound harmony & concord; when you fooliſhly imagined that we were afraid of being over-run by them, though in fact we ourſelves had told you that we were 20 to one, and conſequently could not be afraid, unleſs we had been the moſt daſtardly cowards on earth, that was the very time when (to ſhew our fear) we were ſupplying them with plenty of proviſions; nay, with amunition, with ſhips to be converted into privateers, and with all ſorts of warlike ſtores, to fight againſt you, our dear protectors and defenders; and when you were endeavouring to bring this ruinous war to a ſpeedy concluſion, we were aiming to protract it as long as poſſible, in order to drain you the drier, and to take advantage of your extreme folly and credulity.

5th, It will be RIGHT, O ye Britons! to go to war again with the French, with the Spaniards, or with ſome other nation, when we ſhall find it our intereſt to require you ſo to do; for when you have ſpent another 80 millions in our ſervice (and we will take care that you ſhall not ſpend leſs, if we or our friends ſhall have the conducting of the war) then you will inevitably become a bankrupt nation; then you will be forced to remove the ſeat of government, whether you will chooſe it or not; and your iſland of Great-Britain muſt become a petty province of our mighty empire in America. This favourite point, viz. of making your paultry little kingdom in Europe, become a province of our vaſt empire in America, is a meaſure which the ableſt of our politicians have frequently ſuggeſted in many of their writings, as well as laboured to recommend by private converſation; and it is a point which we hope will be accompliſhed within the compaſs of a few years.

WRONG.

FIRST, from the above ſtate of the caſe, it is WRONG, O ye Britons! to expect any real aſſiſtance or obedience from us, in return for your manifold favors and bounties, your vaſt expences and daily protection; for we will give you no aſſiſtance whatever, unleſs it may be ſuch aſſiſtance as may lead you into another ruinous war, nor will we obey any of your acts of parliament, thoſe only excepted, which may be calculated for impoveriſhing you, and enriching us.

2d, It is WRONG, O ye Britons! to imagine, that we will give your dirty iſland the preference in the ſale of any of our commodities, becauſe, for ſooth, you ſtupidly give the preference to America. We never intend to give you any preference but one, viz. The preference of being our creditors; and in that indeed we will make choice of you before any people upon earth; for whilſt we pay vaſt ſums of ready money to other nations, particularly your enemies the French, FOR SMUGGLED GOODS, we chuſe to run in debt with you; and then we complain of our want of caſh, and make theſe very debts the plea of our poverty, and the weapon to bully you into a compliance with all our demands.

3d, It is WRONG, O ye Britons! to expect a reciprocation of good offices between us and you; for our ſtanding maxim is, to put every burthen upon YOU, and to take all the benefit to OURSELVES. We know no other end of [illegible] but this, nor will we acknowledge any other connexions, dependance or ſubordination, but ſuch as theſe. And theſe dear ties we will acknowledge as much and as long as you pleaſe; even till you yourſelves ſhall be tired of them. This much as to the American ideas of RIGHT and WRONG.

BOSTON, May 11.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in Boſton, that came in Capt. Freeman.

'SIR,

'I Have now the Pleaſure to aſſure you that the Miniſtry are well ſatiſfied with your late conduct. Your Province was Yeſterday ſpoken of in the Houſe of Commons with great Reſpect, and your Conduct commended. They will attend to no Altercations of old Affairs.

'I adviſed you as one of the Committee, that Malcomb's Affair was not adopted by the Government, nor do I believe it has left any bad Impreſſions on their Minds.

'I adviſed the Speaker of the Reception of the Houſe's Repreſentation of their Grievances, which was pertinent, decent and modeſt, and am in Hopes of good Effects from it. The ſending Votes of Thanks to the ſeveral Perſons who appeared in your favor on the late Repeal, was a well-judged Meaſure, doubtleſs was of Service to your Intereſt here. You do me Juſtice in believing me to be a Friend to America and to Liberty. That darling Favorire and important Cauſe will ever lay near the Heart of your real Friend and humble Servant.'

BOSTON, May 18.

Yeſterday a Snow arrived here from Liverpool, John Midford Maſter; by whom we have Prints of the 10th of April, which contain two or three London Articles later than we have before received, viz.

LONDON, April 7.

We hear bills of Exchange to the amount of 70,000l. ſterling have within theſe few days been remitted to two capital houſes in the city from Paris, for the uſe of ſeveral foreign noblemen lately arrived in England.

This day the election of a member for the county of Bedford, in the room of the late Marquis of Taviſtock, came on at Bedford, when the Right Hononorable the Earl of Upper Oſſory was choſen without oppoſition.

Among other plans for the improvement of commerce, we hear there is one to make the iſland of Bermuda a free port, in conſequence of ſome late petitions laid before the Board of Trade and Plantations.

It is reported that the hon. Mr. Hay, our Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Liſbon, has received orders to inſiſt, in the moſt ſtrenuous manner, on the immediate performance of every article lately ſent in a memorial to the King of Portugal.

Another report is, that Rear Admiral Lord Colville is to take the command of a ſquadron to be ſent to the Tagus; and that his Lordſhip will alſo be inveſted with a commiſſion of a very important nature to the court of Liſbon.

We hear that new inſtructions have lately been ſent over to his Majeſty's Governors, and naval Commanders in the Weſt-Indies, in conſequence of the French having excluded his Majeſty's ſubjects from carrying on certain branches of trade to any of their iſlands.

A few days ſince a tranſport ſhip of three hundred tons ſailed from the river Liffey, with 170 Iriſh labourers and fiſhermen, who have been engaged to ſettle this ſummer at St. John's and Placentia, Newfoundland.

It is rumoured that the ſcheme for paying off the national debt, by the repeal of the marriage act, will certainly take place, at the requeſt of all the Old Maids and Batchelors in the three kingdoms, which, it is ſaid, will raiſe an enormous tax.

Salem May 15. By Capt. Thomas Lee who arrived here Yeſterday in [illegible] Days from Cadiz, we are informed of the following remarkable Event, viz. That about the Begining of April laſt, a few Days before he ſailed, the whole Fraternity of Jeſuits there, by an Order from Court, expelled that City, in the following Manner. Parties of Soldiers were, without any previous Notice, placed before the Doors of all the Houſes, Convents, &c. where any of that Society were ſuppoſed to be, in the Dead of Night, and continued there till the next Night, when it was ſaid the City was cleared of them. It is thought they were ſhipped to Italy. The common Report at Cadiz was that all the Effects of theſe Fathers were confiſcated, and that the above-mentioned Orders were to be executed throughout the Kingdoms of Old and New-Spain, the ſame Night.

In capt. Smith came a fine picture of the right hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, which is to be placed in Faneuil-Hall, agreeable to a Vote of the Town paſs'd in September 1765, as a ſtanding monument of our gratitude to him for his noble and patriotic ſpeeches in parliament, in favour of the colonies, their rights and privileges.

The detachment of the royal train of artillery, which have been at Caſtle-William the winter paſt, are embark'd [illegible] board a ſnow bound to Quebec, the p[illegible] of their deſtination.

We hear from Worceſter, that on Monday laſt the houſe of Mr. Barber of that town was entirely conſumed by fire, together with all his houſhoold goods. The fire was occaſioned by a defect in the chimney.

We hear from Louiſbourg, that the winter paſt was extremely ſevere there, and ſo intenſely cold that boiling water placed in the open air, was frozen to ſolid Ice in 25 ſeconds.

The following account of a moſt extraordinary phænomenon was ſent by a gentleman of reputation which together with the evidences of ſeveral other perſons of undoubted veracity, who were witneſſes to the fact, that there was no deception, are reaſons ſufficient to give it a place in this paper.

A Woman at Walpole one day laſt Week made two Loaves of Bread, conſiſting wholly of Indian Meal, Mixed with clear Water; when ſhe took them out the Oven, one of them was as red or of a deeper red than if it was tinged with Blood, except one Streak through the Middle of it was white as natural; and the other Loaf all of natural colour, except a Streak in the Middle as red as any of the other Loaf; which was very affecting to the Baker and many others to behold.

NEWPORT, May 18.

We hear that the French Settlers at St. Lucia, manufactered laſt Year 4000 Hogſheads of Muſcovado Sugar, 5000 Hogſheads of Molaſſes, and 1100 Hogſheads of Rum, the latter chiefly exported to Africa, for the purchaſe of Slaves, where it is ſaid, the French carry on a very conſiderable Trade.

From ſeveral parts of the African Coaſt we learn that trade is very dull, and the price of ſlaves high.

The only perſon ſaved out of the ſhip Peggy, capt. Feke, of this place, bound to London, whoſe loſs we lately mentioned, came to town laſt week, and informs, that a few days before the ſhip was loſt, they took up 4 or 5 men in a boat, who belonged to a veſſel that foundered: That in a very few minutes after the Peggy ſtruck, which was off Portland, ſhe beat to pieces; and that he (our informant) with two others, the ſea running prodigious high, held to the mainmaſt, but only himſelf was able to get aſhore: and that a conſiderable part of the cargo and alſo a large ſum of money, belonging to the crown, remitted home from his Majeſty's cuſtom-houſe in this place, were ſaved.

NEW-YORK, May 21.

By Capt. Thompſon arrived here in 20 Days from Monto-Chriſto, we have Advice, that the Trade between that Place and the French on Hiſpaniola, has lately had a ſevere Check put to it, from a Proclamation iſſued by the French General, prohibiting all Communication or Trade with the Mount: Capt. Thompſon left Forty Engliſh Veſſels there, many of whom would be obliged to leave that Place without getting their Load, only two of which belonged to New-York, Capt. Mercer and another.

By Capt. Elder from St. Croix, we learn, that the Crop of Sugar this Seaſon falls much ſhort of Expectation at that Iſland, occaſioned by a great Drought, ſome Time before the Canes were ripe.

HARTFORD, May 25.

Lately arrived at New-Haven, from New-York, 13 Regulars, in Queſt of about the ſame Number, who deſerted from the Troops quartered in this Colony laſt Winter. Which occaſioned the Report of the 160 Troops, being arrived at New-Haven.

Our laſt Advices from Europe are, That Great-Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Pruſſia, Ruſſia, and Holland, are making great Military Preparations, which indicates a Rupture among ſome of the European Powers---That it is expected by many that freſh Troubles will ariſe in Poland on Account of the proteſtants---That if the Affairs of Geneva are not amicably ſettled very ſpeedily, to mutual Satisfaction, which ſome think has already been done, ſome Proteſtant Powers will interpoſe in Behalf of the Liberties of that Republic---That the brave Corſicans continue inflexible in their Reſolution of freeing their Country from Genoeſe Tyrany---That there is a powerful French Faction in Portugal which impede a proper Adjuſtment of the Differences between that Court and Great-Britain; And that party Animoſities run very high among the Great in England, inſomuch that the true Intereſt of the nation ſeems to be almoſt forgot amidſt the general Struggles for Power and Place.

The Creditors of the Inſolvent Eſtates of Eliſha Steel of Tolland, Benjamin Bigelow of Hartford, and Elphenſon Allyn, of Windſor, all in the County Hartford, are hereby notified to meet of the Truſtees on ſaid Eſtates, at the Time and Places hereafter mentioned, viz. The Creditors of ſaid Steel, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, of Eaſt-Hartford, on the 2d Tueſday of June, at one o'Clock Afternoon——The Creditors of ſaid Bigelow to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Ball in Hartford, on the Third Tueſday of June, at two o'Clock Afternoon——and the Creditors of ſaid Allyn to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, in Eaſt-Windſor, on the Second Tueſday of June, at two o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to exhibit their Accounts againſt ſaid Eſtates, and to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, or do any other Buſineſs, relating to ſaid Eſtates that may be then tho't neceſſary—agreeable to a late Act of this Colony, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors.

Ruſſel Woodbridge,
Samuel Chapman,
Lemuel White, } Truſtees for ſaid Steel.
Hezekiah Marſh,
George Smith,
John Coleman, } Truſtees for Bigelow.
Benoni Olcott,
Nathaniel Porter,
Roſwell Mills, } Truſtees for Allyn.

To be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber,

A Large Dwelling-Houſe, Store and Barn, with about one Rood and a Half of Land, ſituate, and lying within 7 Rods of the State-Houſe in Hartford; being very convenient either for a Merchant or a Tavern. For further Particulars, inquire of

26 HEZEKIAH COLLIER.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. Hezekiah Collier, late of Hartford, Deceas'd, or the Subſcriber, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediate with the Subſcriber, to prevent Trouble. H. COLLIER.

Hartford, May 23d, 1767. 26

Colony of CONNECTICUT. }
Hartford, May 25, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

That, on Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Hartford, by Thomas Auſtin, of Suffield, one of the Creditors of Ebenezer Copley, of ſaid Suffield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor; in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c.——A WARRANT hath iſſued, dated May 22d, 1767, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Copley, for the Uſe of all his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Ebenezer ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above. 26

Jabez Hamlin.

WE the Subſcribers, being choſen Truſtees to the Eſtate of John Church, of Eaſt-Haddam, in Hartford County, an inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Church to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Jonah Cone, in ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, on Thurſday the 11th of June next, and produce their Debts properly proved, againſt ſaid Church, and alſo to determine how they will order the Diſpoſition of the Eſtate of ſaid Church, and to do any other Buſineſs tho't proper relative thereto.

NATHANIEL SHAW,
DANIEL [illegible],
JABEZ CHAPMAN, jun. } Truſtees.

May 25, 1767. 26

Litchfield County, ſs. }
New-Milford, May 11, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of John Hitchcock of Kent, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that they meet the Subſcribers, Truſtees on his Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid John Hitchcock, in ſaid Kent, on the Third Tueſday of June next, then and there to approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead, and exhibit their Accounts, or do any Buſineſs proper to be done.

ABEL HINE,
SAMUEL CANFIELD,
REUBEN BOOTH, } Truſtees. 26

Saliſbury, May 2, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq. Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Billy Munger, of ſaid Saliſbury, an inſolvent Debtor——do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Billy Munger, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Joſhua Porter, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the 12th Day of June next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in their Stead—and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

JOHN GRISWOLD,
GEORGE MARSH,
AMOS BIRD, jun. } Truſtees. 26

Litchfield County ſſ.

NOtice is hereby given to all the Creditors of Peter Brownſon of New-Milford in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that they meet the Subſcribers, Truſtees on his Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; Innholder in ſaid New-Milford, on the ſecond Tueſday of June next, then and there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead, and exhibit their Accounts, or do any Buſineſs proper to be done.

Samuel Canfield,
Daniel Ferriſs,
Reuben Booth, } Truſtees.

New-Milford, May 4th 1767.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Iſaac Bull of Kent, in Litchfield County, for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, (the ſaid Iſaac being an inſolvent and concealed Debtor) that in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for the preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c. A Warrant is iſſued, according to ſaid Statute, directing all the Eſtate of ſaid Bull, to be attach'd and kept for the Benefit of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Iſaac Bull, ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts or give Security therefor within three Months from this Date to the Acceptance of his Creditors, all his Eſtate attach'd according to ſaid Order, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, agreeable to the Direction of ſaid Statute. Dated at Sharon, May 11th, 1767. 25 JOHN WILLIAMS.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees for the Eſtate of John White of Sharon, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor ——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid John White, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Inn-holder in ſaid Sharon, on the Second Tueſday of June next, at 10 o' Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 25

Sharon, 13th May, 1767.
Simeon Smith,
Jonathan Gillit,
Charles Gillit, } Truſtees.

Litchfield County, ſs.

NOtice is hereby given, to the Creditors of Abner Baly of Sharon, an abſconded Debtor, to exhibit their Accounts to the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the ſaid Abner's Eſtate, on the ſecond and 3d Tueſdays of June next, at the Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees, and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſettle the ſame. All Accounts againſt ſaid Eſtate, muſt be duly authenticated.

Sharon, 11th May, 1767..
Simeon Smith,
Ebenezer Gay,
John Canfield. } Truſtees.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Micah Hoſkin, of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Noah Hoſkin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Samuel More, of ſaid Saliſbury, the laſt Tueſday of June next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then & there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, or do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do, relating to ſaid Eſtate.

Thomas Chittenden,
May 18th, 1767. Samuel Lane,
25 Silas Bingham, } Truſtees.

WE the Subſcribers, being by the Honorable Court of Probates, for the County of Litchfield, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Aaron Alvord, late of Goſhon, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their Claims, on the ſaid Eſtate, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſday of June next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Stephen Goodwin, Innholder in ſaid Goſhen, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Days. Dated at Goſhen, the 8th Day of May, 1767.

25 Nehemiah Lewis,
Stephen Goodwin, } Commiſſioners.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.
Sharon, May 11th, 1767. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Application in Writing made to me *John Williams*, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Litchfield, by one of the Creditors of Jeſſe Stevens of Canaan, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor; in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, Entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Jeſſe Stevens, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Jeſſe Stevens ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within 3 Months from this Day, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

25 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Colony of Connecticut, Litchfield County.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. John Williams, Eſq; judge of the county court, in Litchfield county, as truſtees to the Eſtate of Samuel Lee, late of Great Barington, now of Saliſbury, in ſaid county of Litchfield, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby warn the creditors of ſaid Lee to meet at the houſe of capt. Iſaac Lawrence innholder in Canaan in ſaid county, on Thurſday the 4th day of June next, at two of the clock afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and if need be to chooſe others, and to do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do. 25

Dated at Canaan, May 13th, 1767.

Jonas Lawrence,
Abiel Fellows,
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees of ſaid Eſtate.

Litchfield County,
ſſ. Sharon. }

NOtice is hereby given, that upon Application in Writing to me made by one of the Creditors of Joſiah Holliſter of Sharon in Litchfield County, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor and that the ſaid Joſiah is abſconded to avoid the Arreſts of his creditors; that in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, according to the Direction of ſaid Statute, and that unleſs the ſaid Joſiah Holliſter ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Three Months from this date, to the Satisfaction of his creditors, all his Eſtate attach'd according to ſaid Orders, will be ſold for the Benefit of his creditors, agreeable to the direction of ſaid Statute. Dated April 27th, 1767.

25 *John Williams.*

Hartford County, ſſ.
Middletown, May 6, 1767. }

NOtice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, by Simeon Smith, of Sharon, in the County of Litchfield, one of the Creditors of Paul Smith, of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, an abſconded & concealed inſolvent Debtor for more than twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath; in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Paul Smith, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid PAUL SMITH, ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from this Day, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors.

JABEZ HAMLIN.

Litchfield County, ſs.
Litchfield, 2d May, 1767. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, made to me JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Litchfield, by Jonathan Wadhams of Goſhen, one of the Creditors of Solomon Wadhams of ſaid Goſhen, an abſconded or concealed inſolvent Debtor for more than Twenty Pounds, Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor—in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, entitled, "An ACT for preventing Fraud in Debt-"ors, &c."—A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 2d Day of May Inſtant, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Solomon Wadhams, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid Solomon ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

24 *JOHN WILLIAMS.*

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Abraham Catling of Harwinton, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Abraham Catling to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Abijah Catling, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Harwinton, on Tueſday the 9th Day of June next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

Samuel S. Butler,
Joſeph Cook,
Nathaniel Bull, } *Truſtees.*

May 8th, 1767. 24

Litchfield County, ſs.
Goſhen, May 2, 1767. }

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for ſaid County, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Jacob Williams of Goſhen, an inſolvent Debtor, do hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid Jacob Williams, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Benjamin Sedgwick in ſaid Goſhen, on the 4th Day of June next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and, if need be, elect others in their Room and Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

David Hudſon,
Benjamin Sedgwick,
Daniel Williams, } *Truſtees.*

24

MONDAY, *June* 1, 1767.

NUMBER 127.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURA[illegible].

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HART[illegible]D.

The PICTURE of PARTY.

Omnia venalia Romæ. SALLUST.

THE effervеſcence of Party, like the motion of the ſea, is never entirely at reſt. Party, is a fever that robs the wretch under its influence, of common ſenſe, common decency, and ſometimes common honeſty; it ſubjects reaſon to the caprices of fancy, and miſrepreſents objects: The jaundic'd eye, which paints things yellow, does not more abuſe us in the quality of colours, than party in thoſe of moral ideas; we blame and pity bigotry and enthuſiaſm in religion; we juſtly cenſure the wild exceſſes and cruelties, injuſtice and murders they are guilty of; are party principles leſs reprehenſible, that in a worſe cauſe are apt to intoxicate and diſorder the brain, and pervert the underſtanding? they come to ſet a community at variance, father againſt ſon, and ſon againſt father; they diſſolve in a moment the ſolideſt friendſhips, and as ſoon create them, be the objects ever ſo unworthy; the vileſt ſcurrility and baſeſt practiſes, in favor of their cauſe, give the author a title to their heart, purſe and intereſt; the faireſt fame is rendered infernal, and the fouleſt angelic: that is called genius, which, without the magnifying medium of party, had never been ranked with common ſenſe; and genius, thro' the other end of the perſpective, appears remote, little, and to great diſadvantages.

Lying, and every inflexible vice become virtues; whilſt obſtinate truth and inflexible virtue in the oppoſition are vices, which may ruin, or render contemptible the conſcientious poſſeſſor. As men of honor (I had almoſt ſaid—Chriſtians, but that is unfaſhionable and obnoxious to ridicule) how can we practiſe illiberal methods, or exerciſe any mode of corruption, to purchaſe the wicked or weak, or make them ſo; by promiſe or menace, bribery or any art of deluſion, to unite them to a cauſe, whoſe only merit perhaps depends on our humor, and exiſts but during our reſentment. How great were the public ſpirit! how meritorious the atchievment! could ſome conjurer, clerical or lay, from the pulpit or the preſs, ſo effectually exert the voice of reaſon, as to break the charm diſpel the infatuation, and reſtore mankind to their ſenſes, ſaying,—ye are brethren, why ſhould ye hate and devour each other? I will now venture to treat you as Chriſtians,—how dare you, in that temper of mind, the ſpirit of malice and revenge, approach the altar of peace and brotherly love, or call for a curſe, while you make, in your petitions to the throne of grace, your own forgiveneſs of others a condition of your own pardon? 'forgive us our treſpaſſes, as we forgive them that treſpaſs againſt us' and can't we forgive a friend or a neighbour, that follows the dictates of conſcience? whom the laws of our country indulge with a privilege to act conſcientiouſly, if peaceable and conſtitutionally? and which they render ſacred by guarding it with penalties; we that would condemn an undue influence over ourſelves, as cruel, deſpotic and unjuſt, how can we think to deprive others of the like freedom? Force on the mind, in a political as well as religi[illegible] cauſe, liſts proſelytes, as it were by a preſs-warrant, whoſe deſertion may be hourly expected, on the firſt favorable opportunity: the heart is not convinced, the will is led captive; they may wear the appearance of ſervice, they may make, tho' ſpecious yet reluctant conceſſions, 'Their hands are guilty, yet their hearts are free.' And what is this but taking away the boaſted liberty of a Briton? rendering inſincerity familiar and habitual, & opening a door to a thouſand enormities, that may ſometime end in the ruin or ſlavery of this country; to the author of theſe reflections, ſome may object party motives; let ſuch conſider, that a wiſe man is glad to learn a hint, or find improvement even from an enemy: truth like wit is of no party or country, but a citizen of the world, and a general well-wiſher to mankind.

A. Z.

From the London Gazetteer, March 9, 1767.

American *Ideas of what is* REASONABLE, *according to the genuine meaning of ſome late Pamphlets.* [See our laſt for what is ſaid to be their Opinion of *Right* and *Wrong*, from the ſame Pen.]

UPON the ſtrength of the foregoing principles of *right* and *wrong*, we petition firſt of all, that we may be permitted to import foreign ſugars into North-America at a much leſs duty than at preſent which is 5s per cwt. (though, by the bye, you pay England even 6s 4d. per cwt. for *Britiſh* plantation ſugars) and then, as we buy the foreign ſugars, almoſt half the firſt coſt of yours, we ſhall be enabled to refine them much cheaper than you can refine yours; the conſequence of which is that we ſhall ſupply not only ourſelves *in America* with refined ſugars, to the excluſion of yours; but ſhall alſo underſel you in that commodity in every market in *Europe*. It is, therefore, *reaſonable* that you ſhould grant us this requeſt, elſe *we ſhall not be able to pay our debts*. As to that ſilly propoſal of ſome of your London ſugar-bakers, viz. "to permit us to "import foreign raw ſugars in North A-"merica, and to lodge them in a ware-"houſe there till they are re-exported "into England, where they are to pay a "duty of one third more than Britiſh "plantation ſugars." We do not reliſh this propoſal at all for as it is calculated the benefit of the mother country, for for the increaſe of her revenue, trade and navigation, it doth not anſwer the ends which we principally have in view

2 We petition, that no advantage be given to Great-Britain in the ſale of foreign logwood; but that we may be permitted to carry this logwood directly to whatever European market we ſhall pleaſe; and then, when we have enabled your rivals to dye their goods at a cheaper rate, we will take ſuch goods in exchange for our logwood, and will laugh at your laws of reſtraint and prohibition. This, therefore is another *reaſonable* requeſt, which we hope you will grant, otherwiſe *we ſhall not be able to pay our debts*.

3. We petition, that we may be permitted to import lumber, pot-aſh, proviſions, and flax-ſeed directly into Ireland, without touching at any port in England. But as this is an article, which you yourſelves ſeem willing to grant, under certain modifications, we will not concern ourſelves much about it.

4. For the ſame reaſon we ſhall be ſilent as to the importation of Madeira wines from America into England, drawing back the America duty.

5. But we petition moſt ſtrenuouſly having the fiſheries on the banks of Newfoundland, and on the coaſts of Labradore *abſolutely free*. For as we are much better ſituated for carrying on theſe fiſheries than you are, and as we have many advantages which you cannot poſſibly acquire, therefore we ſhould ſoon ruin you in the competition, and monopolize the whole trade to ourſelves, were we allowed to have any ſhare in theſe fiſheries; and then we would exchange ſuch fiſh with the French (as you know we have begun to do already) for their velvets, ſilk and laces; for their wines and brandies; for their cloths, linens and ſtuffs; for their teas, china, calicoes, and all ſorts of Eaſt-India goods; and what we could not diſ[illegible] in that [illegible] we would carry directly to the free ports of Spain and Italy, and there take in under a pretence of loading ſalt, all manner of manufactures, and all ſorts of goods, according as we ſhall think proper; nor would it be in the power of your Cuſtom-houſe officers on our coaſts to prevent us, if they were willing: But all the world knows, that their conſciences are no more ſcrupulous than our own; nay, we even now carry on as extenſive a ſmuggling trade with theſe free ports, *where magazines are prepared for us*, as we poſſibly can, under the colour of taking in ſalt. This therefore, as it ſtrikes at all your ſtrength by ſea, viz. your breed of ſailors (for as to our American ſailors, they will not enter on board your royal navy; and be it known unto you, that we will not permit them to be preſſed; and if you dare to attempt it, our American method is to FLOG the officer.) This requeſt, therefore, as it ſtrikes at your ſtrength by ſea, and as it would ſupplant your capital manufactures by land, and greatly injure your revenue in the duties on Eaſt-India goods, we muſt inſiſt upon to be the *moſt reaſonable* of any; and if you will not grant it, we tell you plainly *that we will not pay our debts*.

6. We petition that the free ports lately opened in the iſlands of Jamaica and Dominica ſhould be more ſubſervient to *us*, and leſs to *you*, than they now are; and we are at a loſs to find out the cauſe, how it comes to paſs, or who could unluckily put it into your heads, that you ſhould have any notion of preferring the intereſt of G. Britain, in this affair, to the intereſt of America, ſeeing that you have hardly ever done the like before. It is therefore, *highly reaſonable* to alter this part of your ſyſtem, ſo as to correſpond with the reſt; and that you ſhould reſolve never to liſten to ſuch bad advice for the future, otherwiſe *we ſhall not pay our debts*.

7. Laſtly, We petition to be freed from every injuriſdiction derived from the mo-

NUMBER 127.

URANT.

ARTFORD.

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ther country ſuch only excepted as we can controul when we will, and modify how we pleaſe. The inſtitution of an admiralty juriſdiction—though ſimilar to the proceedings in your Court of Exchequer, and to [illegible] powers given to your Commiſſioners [illegible]ciſe, and to Juſtices of peace in England—is a juriſdiction intolerable to America. For we are a much more licentious peop[illegible]you, if that be poſſible but certain it [illegible] we will not bear to be ſubject to the ſame reſtraints. Beſides this Admiralty juriſdiction is a grievance in another view; for it is the chief, if not the only check, which you have upon our ſtaple trade of ſmuggling; nay, as it prevents a ſmuggler from being tried by his Peers, that is, by a jury of ſmugglers, and doth thereby promote the intereſt and the conſumption of the manufactures of the mother country, we muſt pronounce it to be the greateſt injuſtice, and the moſt ſhocking oppreſſion upon earth. But above all the authority of Great Britain immediately exerted over us, without the intervention of any officers of our own chuſing: ſo that whilſt this odious Court ſubſiſts, and is maintained with vigour, we never can be a truly ſovereign and independant people. It is therefore very *reaſonable*, that you ſhould aboliſh it, *otherwiſe we will not pay our own debts.*

But after what had been ſaid, if you will, *gentle* Sirs be ſo kind, and ſo *good-natur'd* as to grant us theſe few requeſts ſo very reaſonable, and ſo exceeding *modeſt*—then your humble petitioners, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray, &c.

London, March 7.

It is ſaid that all the old ſixpences will ſhortly be called in, and that a 100,000 pounds worth of Silver will be coined into ſixpences, ſhillings, and half-crowns.

It is confidently reported, that his Majeſty has declared his intentions to ſupport a royal Academy for the encouragement of the polite arts.

The Romney man of war is commiſſioned, on board which ſhip Commodore Hood will hoiſt his broad pendant, and proceed as ſoon as poſſible to Halifax, in order to take upon him the command of all his Majeſty's ſhips in North-America. John Corner, Eſq; is appointed the commodore's captain.

Three more regiments of foot are ordered for North-America, to replace the garriſons that are to return. The tranſports to carry them will ſail for New-York under convoy of a man of war, towards the end of this month.

March 14. A ſhort time ago one Tedder, a poor man who lived at a village in Eſſex, bordering upon Suffolk, had a copyhold eſtate left him of about 30l. per annum; in conſequence of which he applied to the Steward of the Manor (the Lord of which is now at Paris) but not having money to pay the neceſſary fine, which amounted to one year's income, he was refuſed admiſſion; he declared he would go to Paris; his neighbours looked on this ſcheme as fooliſh and romantic, and diſſuaded him from it, but he perſiſted in his reſolution of proſecuting his journey; accordingly he muſtered up all he was worth, went forward on his expedition, and embarked with his ſon, about 12 years old at Dover. On his landing at Calais he had only a groat left, and underſtood not a word of the language of the country, but luckily meeting with a blackſmith who had formerly been priſoner of war in England, and could ſpeak Engliſh, he informed him of his Story; the blackſmith wrote a brief narrative of the caſe, and bid him apply to the houſes on the road and ſhow the paper, which was attended with very happy ſucceſs, being hoſpitably ſupplied with coarſe bread and ſoup, and permitted to lie at night in the outhouſes. After ſome days perigrination, he arrived at Paris, and ſoon found out his Lordſhip's hotel, where he applied, and being known by ſome of the ſervants, he had the honor of being introduced to his Lordſhip in his miſerable and ragged condition, having ſcarcely cloaths to his back or ſhoes to his feet. On telling the reaſon of his viſit, his Lordſhip, who remembered the man, could not help laughing heartily at the oddity of the ſcheme; he was afterwards introduced to her Ladyſhip, and by both their bounties he and his ſon were new cloathed, and generouſly relieved with money ſufficient to carry them home; his Lordſhip likewiſe forgave the fine, and gave him an inſtrument, ſigned by himſelf, in order to have admiſſion to the eſtate; the poor man was overwhelmed with gratitude, expreſſed his ſenſe of it in the beſt manner he was able, and on his return took poſſeſſion to the aſtoniſhment of his neighbours.

Lord Chamberlin's Office, March 26, 1767.

Orders for the Courts going in mourning on Sunday next the 29th inſtant, for her late Royal Highneſs the Dauphineſs of France, viz.

The ladies to wear ſilk, fringed or plain linen, white gloves, necklaces and earrings, black and white ſhoes, fans and tippets.

Undreſs. White or gray luteſtrings, tabbies or damaſks.

The men to wear black full trimmed fringed or plain linen, black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs. Grey frocks.

On Tueſday a number of Gentlemen, agents for the Colonies, attended the Commiſſioners of the board of trade.

They write from Paris that, the Court had given orders for a number of large flat-bottom'd boats, laid up at Dunkirk, and Havre de Grace, together with thoſe at Breſt and Rochfort, to be immediately fitted up, and ſent to the ports of Merſelles and Toulon, from which it was reported that ſome expedition in the Mediterranean was intended.

The reſolution of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of Pennſylvania, relative to the quartering the military, and other ſpecial affairs, have been tranſmitted to his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, by the Hon. John Penn, Eſq; Gov. of Philadelphia, and are ſaid to be entirely conformable to his Majeſty's commands.

It is reported two powerful proteſtant princes have agreed to ſupport the Corſicans in their liberty and independance, by aſſiſting them with a numerous body of forces ſhould affairs ſo require.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Emperor of Morocco was making extraordinary warlike preparations in all his ports, being apprehenſive of an invaſion from a certain Chriſtian power.

We hear Com. Harriſon is to ſet out in a few days for Portſmouth, to take the command of ſome ſhips of war for the African ſtation, and will hoiſt his broad pendant on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Guernſey at Spithead.

Extract of a Letter from Durham, March 26.

"*Laſt week a terrible accident happened at a colliery near Fatfield, in this county. The pits were 80 fathoms deep; and on Friday morning laſt, when all the hands were below at work, it went off with a great exploſion, by which 39 perſons loſt their lives. Moſt of their bodies are got up, but in ſuch a mangled manner as would ſhock any body: They have ſuch an uncommon ſtench, and ſome of their bones were cruſhed as if pounded in a mortar, yet had the ſkin not broke in any place. The owners are now giving 20l. premium per man, and ſo great is the the neceſſity of the poor, and the tempting bait, they are already nearly ſupplied. It's remarkable that the ſame colliery blew up between 30 and 40 Years ago; by which means about eighty perſons were killed.*"

April 1. *Yeſterday there was a grand board of Treaſury, and alſo a board of Trade and Plantations, relating to ſome diſpatches received from the colonies.*

It having been mentioned in one of the morning papers, that orders ſent to Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York, not to permit the meeting of the future congreſs ſaid to be intended to be held in that city, next May; we are deſired to inform the public, that no advice received from any part of America, makes the leaſt mention of any ſuch intended congreſs; and that there is the greateſt reaſon to believe that the report thereof is entirely without foundation, and an impoſition on the public.

April 2. We hear ſome Spaniſh agents are now very buſy in engaging Britiſh carpenters to go over to Cadiz, to be employed in the dock-yards of that kingdom.

We are informed that the Right Hon. the Earl Temple has, within theſe few days been offered a very conſiderable poſt under the government, which his Lordſhip declined accepting.

Thurſday night a little girl, the daughter of Mrs. Lambertſon, a Clear-ſtarcher, near the Minories, having a parcel of pins in her mouth, ſome of them unhappily fell acroſs her throat notwithſtanding every poſſible aſſiſtance ſhe died in a few hours after, the diſtracted mother was ſo affected at the circumſtance, that ſhe continued for a conſiderable time in fits, and died at nine o'clock yeſterday morning.

On monday two young fellows who were at the execution of Williamſon in Moorfields for the murder of his wife, on their return, home, chatting with each other, and making light of the pain which a criminal endured in hanging, one of them agreed to be hanged for two or three minutes, in order to judge with certainty; he accordingly pulled a cap over his face and ſwung himſelf off a chair, taking a handkerchief in his hand, which he was to drop whenever he wanted to be cut down; at firſt he plunged pretty much, but an interval of ſeveral minutes paſſing, and no handkerchief being dropped, his companion became uneaſy, and thought proper to cut him down; when to his inexpreſſible aſtoniſhment, he found him quite dead, and was ſo ſhocked at the circumſtances, that he loſt his ſenſes immediately, and is now tied down raving mad in his appartment.

NEWPORT, May 18.

Laſt Thurſday, about 12 o'clock, the Houſe of Mr. Jonathan Sowle of Tiverton took Fire and was conſumed. This Accident was occaſioned by the boiling (in one of the Chimnies) a large Pot of Turpentine, which catched on Fire, inſtantly ſpread over the Floor of the Houſe, and, by the Violence of the Exploſion, ſhook down Part of the Chimney: The Houſe was in Flames immediately; and ſo far from having Time to ſave the Effects which it contained, that Mr. Sowle had not an Oportunity of ſaving his Daughter, who lay ſick in one of the Chambers, otherwiſe than by dropping her from a Window upon a Bed, which he previouſly threw out for her Reception; by which Means ſhe was preſerved; he then, being conſiderably burnt, jumped out himſelf. The Houſe was conſumed in about 20 Minutes and, with the Loſs of a conſiderable Sum in Caſh a Quantity of Engliſh Goods, &c. Mr. Sowle has ſuffered to the Amount of at leaſt One thouſand Ponuds Lawful Money.

SUPPLEMENT *to the* CONNECTICUT COURANT. N°. 127.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees for the Eſtate of John White of Sharon, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor——Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid John White, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Inn-holder in ſaid Sharon, on the Second Tueſday of June next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 25

Sharon,
13th May, 1767.

Simeon Smith,
Jonathan Gillit,
Charles Gillit, } *Truſtees*

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Judge of Litchfield County Court, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Micah Hoſkin, of Saliſbury, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of the ſaid Noah Hoſkin, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Samuel More, of ſaid Saliſbury, the laſt Tueſday of June next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then & there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, or do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do, relating to ſaid Eſtate.

May 18th, 1767.

Thomas Chittenden,
Samuel Lane,
Silas Bingham, } *Truſtees*

25

Litchfield County, ſs.

NOtice is hereby given, to the Creditors of Abner Baly of Sharon, an abſconded Debtor, to exhibit their Accounts to the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the ſaid Abner's Eſtate, on the ſecond and 3d Tueſdays of June next, at the Houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, Innholder in ſaid Sharon, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees, and all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to ſettle the ſame. All Accounts againſt ſaid Eſtate, muſt be duly authenticated.

Sharon,
11th May, 1767.

Simeon Smith,
Ebenezer Gay,
John Canfield, } *Truſtees*

Hartford County, ſſ.
Middletown, May 6, 1767. }

NOtice is hereby given, that on Application in Writing, by Simeon Smith, of Sharon, in the County of Litchfield, one of the Creditors of Paul Smith, of Suffield, in the County of Hartford, an abſconded & concealed inſolvent Debtor for more than twenty Pounds, proved by ſaid Creditor's Oath, in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c."—A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Paul Smith, for the Uſe of his Creditors; and that, unleſs the ſaid PAUL SMITH, ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from this Day, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, &c. will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors.

JABEZ HAMLIN.

Now opened, and to be ſold upon the
moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Joſeph Mekan & Co.

at their Shop in Middletown,

AN excellent and neat Aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, lately imported, freſh and good—by whom all Practitioners in Phyſic and Surgery may be ſupplied—private Families helped to ſuch ſimple Medicines as they may want, where a Phyſician is not neceſſary. Likewiſe a choice parcel of patent Medicines, warranted Genuine, from their original Ware-houſes in England; ſuch as Godfrey's general Cordial for Children—Bateman's Drops—Turlington's Balſam of Life—the famous Dr. Hill's Balſam of Honey—that Specific in Decays and Conſumptions,—Britiſh Oyl—Daffy's Elixir—Squire's ditto——Together with every Thing uſeful in Phyſic, too numerous to be inſerted within the Compaſs of an Advertiſement.

Middletown, May, 1767.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon application to me made in Writing, by one of the Creditors of Iſaac Bull of Kent, in Litchfield County, for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, (the ſaid Iſaac being an inſolvent and concealed Debtor) that in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for the preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c. A Warrant is iſſued, according to ſaid Statute, directing all the Eſtate of ſaid Bull, to be attach'd and kept for the Benefit of his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Iſaac Bull, ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts or give Security therefor within three Months from this Date to the Acceptance of his Creditors, all his Eſtate attach'd according to ſaid Order, will be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, agreeable to the Direction of ſaid Statute. Dated at Sharon, May 11th, 1767. 25 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Litchfield County ſſ.

NOtice is hereby given to all the Creditors of Peter Brownſon of New-Milford in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that they meet the Subſcribers, Truſtees on his Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; Innholder in ſaid New-Milford, on the ſecond Tueſday of June next, then and there to approve, or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead, and exhibit their Accounts, or do any Buſineſs proper to be done.

Samuel Canfield,
Abel Camp,
Reuben Booth, } Truſtees

New-Milford, May 4th 1767.

Litchfield County, ſſ. Sharon. } NOtice is hereby given, that upon Application in Writing to me made by one of the Creditors of Joſiah Holliſter of Sharon in Litchfield County, for more than Twenty Pounds, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor and that the ſaid Joſiah is abſconded to avoid the Arreſts of his creditors; that in Purſuance of an Act of this Colony, entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant is iſſued, according to the Direction of ſaid Statute, and that unleſs the ſaid Joſiah Holliſter ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, within Three Months from this date, to the Satisfaction of his creditors, all his Eſtate attach'd according to ſaid Orders, will be ſold for the Benefit of his creditors, agreeable to the direction of ſaid Statute. Dated April 27th, 1767.

25 *John Williams.*

Colony of Connecticut, Litchfield County.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. John Williams, Eſq; judge of the county court, in Litchfield county, as truſtees to the Eſtate of Samuel Lee, late of Great Barington, now of Saliſbury, in ſaid county of Litchfield, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby warn the creditors of ſaid Lee to meet at the houſe of capt. Iſaac Lawrence innholder in Canaan in ſaid county, on Thurſday the 4th day of June next, at two of the clock afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and if need be to chooſe others, and to do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do. 25

Dated at Canaan, May 13th, 1767.

Jonas Lawrence,
Abiel Fellows,
Samuel Lane. } Truſtees of ſaid Eſtate.

Colony of CONNECTICUT. Sharon, May 11th, 1767. }

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Application in Writing made to me *John Williams*, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Litchfield, by one of the Creditors of Jeſſe Stevens of Canaan, in ſaid County, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor; in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, Entituled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c. A Warrant hath iſſued, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Jeſſe Stevens, for the Uſe of all his Creditors; and that unleſs the ſaid Jeſſe Stevens ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within 3 Months from this Day, all the Eſtate ſo ordered to be attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors.

25 JOHN WILLIAMS.

Capt. Bradfield, who arrived laſt Week from Jamaica, in 33 Days, brought in Capt. Robert Ruſſel, and Mr. Scott, of that Iſland, with ſeveral others, to the Number of five, beſides four Negroes, who belonged to the Sloop Dove, bound from Jamaica to Georgia, which was caſt away the 16th of April, on the Collaradoes, off the Weſt end of Cuba, where the Veſſel and Cargo were loſt. The next Day the Men arrived, in their Boat at Cape Antonio, 14 Leagues from where the Sloop was loſt; and on the 20th, Capt. Bradfield appearing in Sight, took them all on board.

Philadelphia, *May* 21.

Extract of a Letter from Barbadoes, dated April 24, 1767.

"About ſeven o'clock this morning we had a ſhock of an earthquake, which laſted about a minute, but did no damage; about fifteen minutes after the ſea on a ſudden fell ſeveral feet (it being low water) and left the ground in the dock bare, and then roſe again ſeveral feet, ſo that the water would have come over the wharf, had not the tide been out; immediately after, it fell ſo low as to leave the boats dry on the ground, and directly the ſea came tumbling in again with great force, then ruſhed back with the ſame rapidity, and continued ebbing and flowing in this manner about half an hour. It is imagined, from theſe appearances, that a dreadful earthquake at Liſbon occaſioned the flux and reflux of the water here, though it was not attended with an earthquake."

Mr. GREEN,

SIR,

ONE who ſtiles himſelf *A Son of Liberty*, has lately by the Channel of your Courant, convey'd to the Public, an Inſinuation, that his Honor the D. G. has drawn Pay out of the Treaſury, in common with the Council, &c. You will doubtleſs be ſo juſt as to undeceive the Public, by placing that matter in its genuine and undiſguis'd Light, which, I am well inform'd, is this, viz. That hon. Gentleman, by ſpecial Requeſt of his Honor the Governor, attended in Council, at Hartford, in January laſt, to adviſe in the important Affair of billeting the Troops, &c. The General Aſſembly was ſoon after convened on the ſame Queſtion; at the Cloſe of which a Debenture was made, including the Attendance at the late Council, and the then Seſſion of Aſſembly; and without his previous Knowledge, Expectation, or Deſire, the D. G's Name was inſerted, only for the former of thoſe Services: And on queſtioning the Propriety of it, ſome Diſcourſe was had about the Practice in ſuch Caſes; but as the Council was ſo rarely conven'd, no Gentleman preſent was able to determine what had been the Uſage on ſuch Occaſions: it was however thought reaſonable, by the Hon. Council, and particularly remembered in one Inſtance, to have been the Opinion and Practice of the late Hon. Gov. Law, while in that Station. Whereupon the D. G. made no further Objections, and ſo was entitled to about twenty Shillings, for his Journey, Expences, and ſeveral Days Service of the Public, in the ſevere Seaſon of the Year. It has alſo been induſtriouſly ſpread (and is well known by whom) that the ſame Hon. Gentleman was a *Maſon-Man*, *Maſon's Bondſman*, and I know not what. His great and thorough Knowledge of the State of that Controverſy, his judicious Zeal and important Services, on the other Side of that Queſtion, are ſo well known, that it is really aſtoniſhing, that any Perſon ſhould dare to invent or utter ſo black a Falſhood. It is hoped the Authors of theſe & other late critical and well tim'd Attempts to wound ſome of the moſt reſpectable Characters, will be ſham'd into Repentance & Amendment.

May 30, 1767.

Mr. GREEN,

As publiſhing the Accounts of numerous Families, is but a juſt Acknowledgment of the Kindneſs of divine Providence, pleaſe to inſert the following.

THE 10th of May Inſt. died at Litchfield, in Connecticut, Mr. Benjamin Gibbs, in the 93d Year of his Age; who, altho' he was a Batchelor of 32 Years of Age when married to his only Wife, who departed this Life aged exactly 80 Years, upon the 20th of January laſt. They enjoyed great Harmony in the marriage State the whole Time thereof, which was above 58 Years. They had 10 Sons, and four Daughters, 11 of which ſurvive. Mr. Gibbs has left a numerous and induſtrious Offspring from his own Loyns, which, altho' it is not yet extended beyond Great Grand-Children, conſiſts of 112 Perſons now living, beſides 30 that have died, 142 in all. His eldeſt Son is Capt. Benjamin Gibbs of Litchfield, who could muſter a conſiderable Band of good Soldiers, out of ſaid Family, for the Defence of our Country, ſhould the ſame be invaded by foreign Enemies, or domeſtic Traitors.

Hartford, May 30th, 1767.

THESE *are to Notify all the Collectors of the Colony Taxes, that are not balanced, that they make up, and balance their Accounts with the Colony Treaſurer, by the firſt Day of Auguſt next, or expect after that Time, that Execution will be ſent againſt them, for the Balance. There being no Colony Tax laſt Year, and its likely none this, together with the ſinking of March Bills of 1762, and other outſtanding Bills of the Colony, it requires the Arrerarges of Rates due, be made up: Alſo any of the Receivers of the Colony Proviſions, in Years paſt, that have not made up, and balanced their Accounts, with the Treaſurer aforeſaid, are deſired ſpeedily to balance their Accounts.*

J. TALCOTT, *Treaſurer.*

WHEREAS a Challenge was given by Fifteen Men South of the Great Bridge in Hartford, to an equal Number North of ſaid Bridge, to play a Game at Cricket the Day after the laſt Election—— the Public are hereby inform'd, that the Challenged beat the Challengers by a great Majority. And ſaid North ſide hereby acquaint the South Side, that they are not afraid to meet them with any Number they ſhall chuſe, and give them not only the Liberty of picking their Men among themſelves but alſo the beſt Players both in the Weſt-Diviſion and Weathersfield. Witneſs our Hands (in the Name of the whole Company)

William Pratt,
Niell McLean, jun.

WE the Subſcribers, being by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Hartford, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Noah Fuller, late of Formington deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their Claims on ſaid Eſtate, on the laſt Monday of June next, and on the firſt Monday of October next, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Days, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Noah Stanley, in ſaid Farmington. Dated May 26, 1767.

ISAAC LEE, jun.
NOAH STANLEY,
ELIJAH FRANCIES, } Commiſſioners.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber of Middletown Upper-Houſes, laſt Saturday, a dark brown HORSE, with a large Star in his Forehead, Brand uncertain, paces and trots, lately ſhod before, and trim'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and return him to the Subſcriber, or inform him where he is, ſo that he receives him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by

May 25, 1767. JONATHAN KRIBY.

Litchfield County, ſs.
New-Milford, May 11, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of John Hitchcock of Kent, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that they meet the Subſcribers, Truſtees on his Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid John Hitchcock, in ſaid Kent, on the Third Tueſday of June next, then and there to approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead, and exhibit their Accounts, or do any Buſineſs proper to be done.

ABEL HINE,
SAMUEL CANFIELD,
REUBEN BOOTH, } Truſtees. 26

BOSTON, May 28.

Yeſterday a Number of Boys from the North-End going in a Boat on a Frolick, to one of the Iſlands in this Harbour, they carried a Drum and ſeveral Guns to divert themſelves; before they reached the Place where they deſigned, one of the Guns that was loaded went off accidentally, and ſhot Michael Bennet, Son to Capt. William Bennet, about 13 Years of Age, and wounded him ſo much that he died in leſs than an Hour after: It is ſaid the Boy went againſt the Orders of his Parents, which affected him greatly, he expired, ſaying, "This I have got by being diſobedient to my Parents, and coming away againſt their Conſent."

We hear from Bridgwater that laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight, three Children, Sons of the Rev. Mr. Porter of that Place, having got into a Chaiſe which was ſtanding at his Door, the Horſe ſuddenly took Fright, and running over ſome Rocks, threw them all out, by which unhappy Accident one of them, a very promiſing Youth of about 8 Years of Age, had one of his Legs broke in ſuch a terrible Manner that it was obliged to be cut off the ſame Night, and notwithſtanding all other poſſible Aſſiſtance he was ſoon after ſeized with a violent Fever, and died the Monday following to the great Grief of his Parents.——The other Children, 'tis ſaid were very much bruiſed.

We hear from Littleton, That laſt Sunday Se'nnight a young Man driving a one Horſe Cart, loaded with Shad, the Horſe ſuddenly ſtarted and the young Man was thrown under the Wheel, which going over his Breaſt, bruiſed him ſo much that he died in an Hour.

HARTFORD, June 1.

Laſt Saturday Evening, a large Barn, belonging to one Mrs. Williard of Newington, was conſumed by Fire. It is conjectured, that the Fire was kindled by the Hand of Malice.

Woodſtock, May, 25 1767.

Some Time in the Month of March laſt, Miſs Levina Lyon, Daughter of Captain Nehemiah Lyon, and Miſs Molly Ledoyt, both of this Town, in one Day, carded and ſpun 22 Skaines of good Tow Yarn; and a few Days after, Miſs Martha Lyon, Siſter to the ſaid Levina, and the ſaid Molly, ſpun 194 Knots of good Linen Yarn in one Day—they begun about ſix in the Morning, and left off about nine at Night. An Example well worthy of Imitation, & which may be rely'd on for Truth, EDINBURGH, *Feb. 7. Monday laſt an extraordinary accident happened at Cupar in Fiſe. Some ſervants belonging to a brewery drawing water from a well about 30 feet deep, one of the buckets dropt into the well, which at that time was almoſt entirely drained of water; a labourer, who was by, offered to go down and bring it up. This happened about ten in the forenoon. He accordingly was let down; but when he had reached the bottom, probably by his ſhifting a ſtone, the foundation of the building which was very old, gave way, and the whole ſuperſtructure, with a vaſt quantity of earth, tumbled over him. As there was not the moſt diſtant proſpect of the man's being alive, a number of labourers were immediately employed to dig out the ſtones and rubbiſh to come to the body, in which employment they continued till dark, and then gave over. Next morning with the ſame view the workmen again ſet about clearing away the ſtones and rubbiſh. About the middle of the day, one of the workmen in the well heard a cry, upon which the reſt, with additional hands under the inſpection of the magiſtrates, redoubled their labour. In a little time after, they ſaw his head, and, after that, were able to hand him ſome wine and biſcuit. From this time it coſt the ſevere labour of above a dozen workmen for about ſix hours to dig him out when after digging away about 30 or 40 cart-load of big ſtones and rubbiſh, they bro't him up. When brought out, upon examination, not a bone was broke, and he was found to have only a ſlight bruiſe on one leg. He complained only of cold, and a numbneſs over his whole body occaſioned by remaining 36 hours in water. He ſaid, that during his ſtay below, he had eat a bannock of bread, which he had in his pocket. By applying what was needful for his numbneſs, it is hoped in a few days the poor man will be able to go about his work.*

Woodbury, May 18th, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Nathaniel Durkee of ſaid Woodbury, an inſolvent Debtor—do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Jonathan Farrand, Inn-holder in ſaid Woodbury, on the Second Monday of June next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon—then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as *Truſtees*, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

THOMAS CARTER, jun.
DAVID JUDSON,
SAMUEL DURAND, Truſtees.
26

THE Creditors of Aſa Blogget and Thomas Tuttle, both of Salisbury in Litchfield County, inſolvent Debtors, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Mr. David Bebee, Inn-holder in Saliſbury aforeſaid, on the twelfth Day of June next, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, to exhibit their Accounts, and tranſact whatever Buſineſs may be neceſſary reſpecting ſaid Inſolvent Debtor's Eſtates.

THOMAS CHIPMAN,
JONATHAN CHIPMAN,
JOHN KNICKERBACOR, jun. } Truſtees.
Saliſbury, April 11, 1767. 26

The Creditors of the Inſolvent Eſtates of Eliſha Steel of Tolland, Benjamin Bigelow of Hartford, and Elphenſton Allyn of Windſor, all in the County Hartford, are hereby notified to meet of the Truſtees on ſaid Eſtates, at the Time and Places hereafter mentioned, viz. The Creditors of ſaid Steel, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, of Eaſt-Hartford, on the 2d Tueſday of June, at one o'Clock Afternoon——The Creditors of ſaid Bigelow to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull in Hartford, on the Third Tueſday of June, at two o'Clock Afternoon——and the Creditors of ſaid Allyn to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, in Eaſt-Windſor, on the Second Tueſday of June, at two o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to exhibit their Accounts againſt ſaid Eſtates, and to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, or do any other Buſineſs, relating to ſaid Eſtates that may be then tho't neceſſary—agreeable to a late Act of this Colony, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors.

Ruſſel Woodbridge,
Samuel Chapman,
Lemuel White, } Truſtees for ſaid Steel.
Hezekiah Marſh,
George Smith,
John Coleman, } Truſtees for Bigelow.
Benoni Olcott,
Nathaniel Porter,
Roſwell Mills, } Truſtees for Allyn.

To be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber,

A Large Dwelling-Houſe, Store and Barn, with about one Rood and a Half of Land, ſituate, and lying within 9 Rods of the State-Houſe in Hartford; being very convenient either for a Merchant or a Tavern. For further Particulars, inquire of

26 HEZEKIAH COLLIER.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. Hezekiah Collier, late of Hartford, Deceas'd, or the Subſcriber, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediate with the Subſcriber, to prevent Trouble.

H. COLLIER.

Hartford, May 23d, 1767. 26

WE the Subſcribers, being choſen Truſtees to the Eſtate of John Church, of Eaſt-Haddam, in Hartford County, an inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Church to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Jonah Cone, in ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, on Thurſday the 11th of June next, and produce their Debts properly proved, againſt ſaid Church, and alſo to determine how they will order the Diſpoſition of the Eſtate of ſaid Church, and to do any other Buſineſs tho't proper relative thereto.

NATHANIEL SHAW,
DANIEL BRAINARD,
JABEZ CHAPMAN, jun. } Truſtees.
May 25, 1767. 26

Saliſbury, May 2, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq. Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Billy Munger, of ſaid Saliſbury, an inſolvent Debtor——do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Billy Munger, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Joſhua Porter, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the 12th Day of June next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in their Stead—and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

JOHN GRISWOLD,
GEORGE MARSH,
AMOS BIRD, jun. } Truſtees.
26

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the late Rev'd Mr. THOMAS CLAP, deceaſed, either by Note or Bond, are deſired without further Notice, to pay the Intereſt due on ſaid Notes and Bonds, to Col. DAVID WOOSTER, of New-Haven; and alſo to renew ſaid Notes and Bonds, with collateral Security, by the firſt of October next enſuing the Date hereof; or pay the Principal. And all Perſons who have any Books belonging to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to return them to the Rev'd Mr. TIMOTHY PITKIN, at Farmington, or to Col. David Wooſter at New-Haven, without Delay.

New-Haven, 21ſt April, 1767.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.
Hartford, May 25, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

That, on Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the Probate Court, in and for the County of Hartford, by Thomas Auſtin, of Suffield, one of the Creditors of Ebenezer Copley, of ſaid Suffield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor; in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c.——A WARRANT hath iſſued, dated May 22d, 1767, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Copley, for the Uſe of all his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Ebenezer ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above.

26 JABEZ HAMLIN.

WE the Subſcribers, being by the Honorable Court of Probates, for the County of Litchfield, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Aaron Alvord, late of Goſhen, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their Claims, on the ſaid Eſtate, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſday of June next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Stephen Goodwin, Innholder in ſaid Goſhen, at two of the Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Days. Dated at Goſhen, the 8th Day of May, 1767.

25 Nehemiah Lewis,
Stephen Goodwin, } Commiſſioners.

James Morton,

HAS juſt Imported, and now opening for Sale (at Mrs. Edwards's, near the State-Houſe, in Hartford, at the Shop lately improv'd by Mr. George Lord, deceas'd) a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon, with an Aſſortment of Ironmongary, at the loweſt Prices for Caſh or Country Produce. 21

To the PUBLIC.

THE Subſcriber having acquired the uſeful Knowledge of curing the Cancer, Polypus, Wen, &c. of the famous Frenchman, Doct. *Landrey*, who has great Succeſs in that Buſineſs——Theſe may give Intelligence to any who are troubled with thoſe Difficulties, that they may have Relief by applying to their Humble Servant,

DANIEL SKINNER, jun.
Hartford, May 11, 1767. 24

MONDAY, *June* 8, 1767. NUMBER 128.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

To the Printer of the *General Evening Poſt.*

SIR,

IT is a ſaying with ſome people, "that one may as well be out of the world as out of the faſhion:" For the conveniency of ſuch perſons who are of that opinion, I have ſent you a liſt of thoſe things and perſons that may be ſaid to be *in faſhion*, and one alſo of thoſe entirely *out of faſhion*. You will pardon my having blended the perſons and articles together, as I have not time to range them in proper order.

I am Sir, Your humble Servant,

W. W.

In Faſhion.	*Out of Faſhion.*
French Dancers.	John Wilkes, Eſq;
French Monkeys.	Eloquence.
French Frocks.	Engliſh Spirit.
The——	Good Senſe.
Stupidity.	Virtue.
Obſtinacy.	Plain Dealing.
All Courtiers.	Honor.
Diſſimulation.	Religion.
Flattery.	Honeſty.
Falſe Promiſes.	Decency.
Mrs. Cornlys.	The Poor.
Ombre.	Good Living.
Quadrille.	Theſpis.
Foppery.	Truth.
Effeminacy.	Judgment.
Affectation.	Wit.
Lewdneſs.	Merit.
Debauchery.	Shakeſpear.
Italian Operas.	Johnſon.
Extravagance.	Otway.
Falſe Taſte.	Steele.
Sir John Fielding.	The Author of the above.
Bribery.	
Corruption.	
All the Bawdy-Houſes in Covent-Garden.	
Riot.	
Drunkenneſs.	
Idleneſs.	
Sir Fletcher Norton.	
Brow-beating.	
Chicanery.	
Critical Review.	
Abuſe.	
Harlequin Dr. Fauſtus	
Nonſenſe.	

Penſacola, (in Weſt-Florida) April 4.
Houſe of Aſſembly, Friday, 3d of April, 1767.

Report of a committee of the whole houſe appointed to take the preſent ſtate of the government of this province into conſideration.

1ſt. *Reſolved,*

THAT the houſe will on all occaſions ſupport and maintain his Honor the Lieut. Governor's adminiſtration, in conformity to his Majeſty's intentions, and that they will, as far as in them lies, endeavour to render them eaſy, happy and honorable to him; and that they will at all times maintain the juſt prerogative of the crown, as well as the rights and liberties of the people.

2d. *Reſolved,* That the pretending or attempting to exerciſe the government of the people of this province, or the iſſuing proclamations or orders in the name of the Governor, without the advice and conſent of his Majeſty's Council, is contrary to his moſt gracious Majeſty's royal inſtructions, and a dangerous unwarrantable innovation in the conſtitution.

3d. *Reſolved,* That the obliging the members of the Aſſembly to meet at the expiration of every prorogation, when the public buſineſs does not require it, is attended with many inconveniencies, beſides giving unneceſſary trouble to the Members.

4th. *Reſolved,* That theſe irregularities ſeem to proceed from his Honor the Lieut. Governor's being adviſed thereto by ſome weak or evil diſpoſed perſons.

5th. *Reſolved,* That whatever perſon or perſons have adviſed his Honor the Lieut. Governor to exerciſe the civil government of this province, without the aid, advice, and aſſiſtance of his Majeſty's council, are enemies to his Majeſty, to his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, to the Conſtitution, and to the laws and liberties of the people.

6th. *Reſolved,* That ſuch perſons are endeavouring to innovate and alter the civil conſtitution eſtabliſhed by his Majeſty in this province, to alienate the minds of the people from his Honor's adminiſtration, to deſtroy public peace and harmony amongſt us, and throw every thing into anarchy and confuſion.

7th. *Reſolved,* That his honor the Lieut. Governor be humbly requeſted to remove ſuch perſons from his preſence, and that in conformity to his Majeſty's inſtructions, he make choice of ſuch able and diſcreet perſons to fill up the vacancies in his Majeſty's council as are moſt capable to aid and aſſiſt him in his adminiſtration.

By Order of the Committee,
ALEXANDER MOORE, *Chairman.*

LONDON, April 4.

It is propoſed to the conſideration of the uſeful ſociety for promoting Agriculture, &c. whether it would not be ſerviceable, as the ſtock of cattle in this kingdom is at preſent greatly deficient, and to which the dearneſs of meat, butter and cheeſe is in a great meaſure to be attributed, to offer premiums to perſons who ſhall rear, within a limitted time, the greateſt number of calves, and lambs, which, beſides contributing to lower the prices of meat, butter and cheeſe, would be of great ſervice to our manufactures of wool and leather, by furniſhing greater quantities of materials to be wro't, and at a cheaper rate than they can now be procured for.

It is ſaid that our governors in America, are ordered for the future to ſend over (annually) the ſtate and condition of the provinces over which they preſide.

Monday morning the 22d ult. the following extraordinary affair happened at Ferrybridge: the wife of Thomas Benſon, of that place being ſuddenly taken ill, ſhe to all appearance expired, and continued without any ſymptoms of life the whole day, and every proper requiſite was ordered for her funeral; but the huſband hoping for ſome conſolation in his diſtreſs, by ſome money which he had reaſon to believe ſhe had ſecreted from him in her life-time, began to ſearch for it on Tueſday morning, and found ſeven pounds ten ſhillings in crown pieces, concealed in her box; tho' upon his attempting to take it away, he was ſurprized by his wife, who was juſt then recovered, met him, & terribly frightened him by appearing as if nothing had happened, and continued ſeemingly in health till Thurſday noon, when ſhe actually expired.

Cork, March 3. Monday laſt at Mallow Fair, a man choaked himſelf by exceſs of eating. He had laid a bet with his companion that he would eat three-penny worth of new bread and two pounds of cheeſe, while the other could ſup two quarts of ale with a table ſpoon; and while the deceaſed was taking the laſt bit, he declared he had never before got ſuch a delicious feaſt, of the kind, but he was afraid it would ſpoil his meal on pancakes the next day.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, Jan. 3.

'A couple have been married here within theſe few days, whoſe adventures do make a great deal of noiſe. A gentleman of fortune in London, was in love with a young lady, under age, whoſe father would not conſent to their marriage, and it was at length agreed between the parties that the gentleman's valet de chambre ſhould carry off the young lady in a poſt-chaſe, which was to be met a few miles out of the town by the lover.——By ſome accident he miſſed of the poſt-chaiſe, and the young lady, as well as her conducter (who by this time became her moſt ardent lover,) thinking it no way adviſable ſhe ſhould return without their errand, ſhe was perſwaded to accept of his hand inſtead of his maſter's. The marriage has been accordingly ſolemnized; but the moſt ſingular part of the hiſtory is that the young lady's father is likely to be reconciled to the match, as the bridegroom turns out to be a young man of ſome family and good morals; and in all probability he never would have acknowledged his intented ſon-in-law."

Shelburne, January 12. A melancholy affair happened laſt Tueſday night in the pariſh of Lelant, Cornwall, and is thus related: A young man of the ſame pariſh, a tinner, ſome time ſince inliſted himſelf a ſoldier, and very lately (his regiment lying at Plymouth) he obtained a furlow to go home and viſit his friends at Lelant, but having tarried too long, took a reſolution not to return to his company. However, a part of the regiment being at Penzance, received information of the ſaid deſerter, and accordingly the informer with ſeveral ſoldiers, went to his father's houſe in the night, and complained of being in great want of a light; when out of good nature to ſupply him, he lighted a candle and gave admittance into the houſe; no ſooner was the door opened, but they all ruſhed into the houſe, and immediately a piſtol was fired, and murder cried. The family conſiſting of the deſerter, his father, mother, and brother took to what weapons they had; the brother was cut down dead in the ſpot; the father & mother are ſtabbed with a bayonet in ſuch a manner that tis thought they cannot recover. After the death of his brother, the deſerter fled out of the houſe at a back window, naked, ran to a tin-mine, and went down to the bottom by the rope. When he came down, the miners at work perceived that his entrails were coming out, and immediately had him taken up and put to a houſe. It is thought that this affair will be the death of the whole family, conſiſting of four perſons. But it is hoped that juſtice will be executed on the perpetrators.

BRISTOL, Feb. 12. Laſt week a tradeſman of London, who in the courſe of many years induſtry, had accumulated together upwards of eleven hundred pounds, & being willing to ſpend the remainder of his days in that country, Ireland, took a place in one of the machines for this city in order to ſail from hence the firſt opportunity, leaving his wife behind him with caſh and notes to the above amount, which ſhe was to pack up in ſome of her baggage and meet him here the ſame week; but unhappily for him, after waiting many days with the moſt anxious impatience for her arrival, he received a letter from a friend in London, with the melancholly information that his wife had picked up a gallant and made off with his property.

NEWCASTLE, February 21. From Felford we hear, that a young fellow, a blackſmith, having courted the daughter of a widow, who keeps a farm at Beal, near Haggarſton, going one day to her houſe to aſk for his ſweet heart, found none at home but the old woman, who on his aſking for her daughter, told him ſhe was not at home; but aſked him to what purpoſe was his courting her daughter, for ſhe could not bring him above twenty pounds, and if he would pleaſe her, ſhe would wiſh him to one with 500l.————On which he replied, he would ever with gratitude acknowledge the favour. "Then I am the perſon, (ſays ſhe) if you'll accept the offer." On which a bargain was ſtruck immediately, and on Tueſday ſe'nnight they were married at Kilo. The bridegroom is only 18 years of age, and the bride 64.

A remarkable experiment in Huſbandry was tried laſt Spring, by one Mr. Carpenter of Cheltenham. In the beginning of March he ſowed about ſix acres with wheat which turned out a very good crop, and was fit to reap within nine days of that ſowed at the uſual time. The land was a light ſandy ſoil, and had been laid down with turnips, which were fed off with ſheep during the winter.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, Jan. 1.

"A courier arrived here this morning in a very extraordinary dreſs, ſaid to be a Corſican expreſs, with diſpatches from General Paoli to my Lord Mariſchal of Scotland, and Sir Andrew Mitchell, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador's at the Court of Pruſſia. We hear that this courier was immediately carried to the Stadthouſe, and examined for the ſpace of two hours; but nothing yet has tranſpired. It was with ſome difficulty that our Magiſtrates let him paſs, under convoy of the city guards who were to attend him ſeveral leagues, and take care that he was not followed by any of our ſailors, who had gathered about him in great crowds on his firſt arrival. Our Magiſtrates had alſo the precaution to ſtop the departure of the poſt for ſome hours, in order that an account of this ſingular affair might be tranſmitted to Potſdam by a ſpecial meſſenger, before the letters of our idle politicians ſhould make the news of it reſound through Brandenburgh, and to Paris and Vienna. This Corſican courier had plenty of money about him: and by his air and manner, it was ſtrongly ſuſpected that he is a man of more deſtinction than he chooſes ſhould be known."

We hear that a very curious little ſhip of 64 guns, compleatly rigged, and but four inches long, executed by an officer in the navy, was introduced to his royal Highneſs the Duke of York, with which his Royal Highneſs was ſo well pleaſed, from its ſingular minuteneſs, the ſtructure and elegance in which it is highly finiſhed, as to recommend it to his Majeſty; and his Majeſty has been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to accept of it, eſteeming it worthy of being placed in his royal cabinet of curioſities. The materials of which it is compoſed are gold, ſilver, ſteel, braſs, copper, ebony, ivory, hair, &c. the hull, maſts, yards, booms, &c, being ivory; the guns, anchors, blocks, dead eyes, &c. ſilver; the 64 guns weighing but 50 grains; the colours, viz. royal ſtandard, admiralty and union flags, the jack and enſign, are alſo ivory. It is executed on a ſcale of forty feet to an inch.

Feb. 18. By letters from the lower Elbe there is advice that an incredible number of horſes have been bought up in Holſtein, for the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia, and that the levies for his troops are alſo carrying on with great ardor.

Briſtol, Feb. 7. The following ſad cataſtrophe happened a few days ſince in the county of Glouceſter: A gentlewoman ſome time ago on viſiting the neighbouring town where ſhe lived, purchaſed (as ſhe imagined) a little cream of tartar, to give to ſome of her family. Sunday laſt was the unhappy day of adminiſtering it, which ſhe did very innocently to two of her daughters, and the ſervant maid. They had not taken it two hours, before the effects of poiſon were too viſible in them; and notwithſtanding all poſſible aſſiſtance was immediately called in, they all three expired that evening in the greateſt agonies.

March 20. Tueſday laſt thirty tranſports were taken up by the goverment, in order, it is ſaid, to carry troops to North America.

March 21. The ſtruggles between the Ins and Outs continue as violent as ever, but muſt be finally determined in a few days; both parties having aſſiduouſly called in all their forces, in order to decide the diſpute.

'Tis now ſaid the Earl of B--- [not the Earl of Bute] is reſolved to have no further connections with this adminiſtration, and that the Marquis of R---m has given a poſitive refuſal to a recent application for his Lordſhip to join them on his own terms.

They write from Paris, that a Jew merchant had diſcovered a method of embalming dead bodies, in a manner unknown to the moderns, and was thought to be a true method practiſed by the antient Egyptians.

It is ſaid that on wedneſday an expreſs was diſpatched to our embaſſador at Madrid, upon ſome weighty matters, ſaid to be now in high diſpute between the courts of Spain, Portugal and France.

A few days ſince died at her houſe near Enfield the notorious Mother Wel.., who many years kept a houſe of infamy for the reception of highway gentlemen and highway ladies. It is amazing ſhe died a natural death, having been ſeveral times impriſoned for vile offences, and once branded in the hand, for detaining in her houſe in conjunction Mrs. Squires the Gypſy, the celebrated Miſs Betty Canning. The good old lady, deceaſed, was burind on wedneſday laſt in Enfield Church-Yard; and purſuant to her dying requeſt, the bearers were treated with a Pennyworth of bear each at every publick houſe in the way, which is near two miles.

Two ſhips are now fitting out in the river by a company of merchant adventures for carrying on a trade with the Northern Indians in the ſtreights of Belleiſle in North-America.

The Jaſon man of war we hear, is to be ſheathed with copper, and ſent out on a ſecond expedition to the South Seas.

They write from Breſt, That The Chimere and Topaz frigates of war were ſailed for the Iſles of St. Peter and Miquelon, to ſuperintend the French cod fiſhery this ſummer at Newfoundland; they were three parts laden on the merchant's account.

NEW-YORK, May 28.

On Tueſday, laſt Week, was held our Annual Commencement at St. Paul's-Chapel, in this City. His Excellency the Governor, the Members of his Majeſty's Council, the Clergy of the City and neighbouring Governments, and a very numerous and ſplended Audience, honored the Day with their preſence.

On Monday laſt, arrived in the Schooner Phæbe, Capt. Provooſt, from Antigua, in 17 Days; with whom came Paſſenger the Hon. Joſiah Martin, Eſq; and his Family; Capt. Provooſt, ſays, that Capt. Scott, was to ſail a Day or two after him, with whom is coming Paſſenger, Col. Martin, of the 68th Regiment, with all his Family. That about 12 or 14 Days before he ſailed, a Snow from Africa, took Fire, and was conſumed. One Slave was burnt, and ſeveral hung by the Ropes, in the Water, till they were releaved by the Ships Boats in the Harbour, all the reſt of the Slaves were ſaved.—Admiral Pye was obliged to ſlip his Cables, and get under ſail to avoid the Fire from the Snow. The Doctor was much hurt (and no other Perſon) but was in a fair Way of Recovery.

On Tueſday laſt came to Town from Boſton, ſtrongly ironed and guarded, the wretched Joſeph Andrews, charged with being one of the Murderers of Capt. Duryee, his Company and Paſſengers.

BOSTON, June 4.

By capt. Hunter from London, we have Advice of the ſafe arrival of capt. Hulme (of this Place) from South-Carolina, ſo that the Veſſel loſt near Bologne, with all the crew, as lately mentioned, ſuppoſed to have been him, is now thought to be capt. Maxwell, in a Ship bound from hence to Holland.

The two following Bills, among a Number of others, received the Royal Aſſent, April 17.

The Bill to enable his Majeſty to ſettle an Annuity of 8000l. per Annum, on the King's three Brothers.

The Bill for laying an additional Duty of 6s. per. Dozen on all ſtraw, chip, cane, or horſe-hair Hats and Bonnets; and 6s. per Pound Weight on all platting Straw of chip, cane, or horſe-hair, proper to be uſed for making Hats.

Philadelphia, June 1.

Parliamentary Proceedings, communicated by one of our correſpondents in London.

On the 17th of April 1767, Mr. Secretary Conway preſented to the Houſe by his Majeſty's Command,

A Paper, intituled, "Journal of the General Aſſemby of New-York, from the 10th of November to the 19th of December, 1766; and alſo,

Extract of a Letter from Governor Bernard to the Earl of Shelburne, dated Boſton, December 24th 1766 (No. 2.) Received 10 March 1767, and alſo,

Extract of a Letter from Major General Gage, to the Earl of Shelburne, dated New-York, 20 February 1767, (No. 4) incloſing,

Copy of a Letter from Major General Gage, to Governor Pitkin, 8th of January 1767. Do.---from Governor Pitkin, to Major General Gage, 20th January 1767. Do.—from Major Gage, to Governor Pitkin, 25th January 1767. Do.—from Gov. Pitkin, to Major General Gage, 31ſt January 1767; Received the 25th March 1767; and alſo

Extract of a Letter from Governor Bernard, to the Earl of Shelburne, dated Boſton February 14th & 18th 1767. (No. 5) incloſing,

Copy of a Meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to Governor Bernard (No. 1.)

Copy of a Meſſage from Governor Bernard, to the Houſe of Repreſentatives (No. 2.)

Copy of a Meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives, to Governor Bernard (No. 3.)

Copy of a Meſſage from Governor Bernard, to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, February 17th, 1767. (No. 4.) Received 28th March, 1767.

Together with a liſt of the ſaid Papers. And the Title of the ſaid Journal was read.

And the ſaid liſt was alſo read.

Ordered, That the ſaid Papers be referred to the Conſideration of a Committee of the whole Houſe.

Reſolved, that this Houſe will, upon Thurſday the 30th Day of this Inſtant, April, reſolve itſelf into a Committee of the whole Houſe, to conſider of the ſaid Papers.

Ordered, that the ſeveral other Papers, which have been preſented to the Houſe in this Seſſion of Parliament (by his Majeſty's Command) relating to the North-American Colonies, be referred to the Conſideration of the ſaid Committee.

Extract of a Letter from London, April, 11.

"The Sheriffs of the ſeveral Shires have orders to enjoin the attendance of all the abſent members of the Houſe of Commons on the 30th of April, when very important Matters reſpecting America, were to be taken under Conſideration of Parliament."

NEW-YORK, June 4.

The Engliſh Prints received by the packet up to the 12th of April, are barren, and contain little or nothing relative to American ſtate affairs; but by ſome private Letters we learn, that a late Act paſſed in Boſton, called the Indemnity Act, has given much Diſguſt to the Inhabitants of Great-Britain, and to the houſe of Lords in particular; who, we are told, immediately voted that every minute relative to that Matter ſhould be ordered to be erraſed out of the Journal of the Proceedings of the Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province of Maſſachuſets-Bay, : That little or nothing had been done by parliament, with Regard to America, but that the 24th of April was fixed upon to begin with our Affairs; and that it was generally ſuppoſed we ſhould have Permiſſion granted for the emitting Paper money as legal Tender: That three Ships of 74 Guns, were getting ready for America, and were to take on board the 16th (G[illegible]'s.) and the 26th (Scott's,) Regiments for New-York; the 18th (Sir John Seybright's,) for Philadelphia; and the 10th, (Stratford's late Pool's) for Quebec; and that three Regiments now in America would be ſent home in the ſame Ships.

Wedneſday laſt Week, arrived here Capt. Webb, in 23 Days from Penſacola, by him and private Letters from thence, we learn, that General Haldiman was very buſily employed in new-modelling, enlarging and repairing the Fortifications of the Place, and that all the Troops in the Garriſon were daily employed for that Purpoſe, that Proviſions were very dear there, Flour being 10 Dollars per Barrel, Turkeys 24s. each, Geeſe 16s. and common Dunghill Fowls one Dollar a Piece.

The Mail for Falmouth, to go with the Lord Hyde Packet will be cloſed at the Poſt-Office, on Saturday Evening, the 13th Inſtant, and the Veſſel to ſail the next Day.

Yeſterday Captain Wallace, in a Brig, arrived here in 6 Weeks from Liverpool, but brings no later Prints than we have by the Packet.

HARTFORD, June 8.

Laſt Friday ended the May Seſſion of our Aſſembly.

The ſame Day expired, the memorable Inſolvent Act—lamented by *ſome*.

Colony of Connecticut, }
Hartford County, ſſ. }

Public Notice is here-

by given to John Hopſon of Colcheſter in ſaid County, by JABEZ HAMLIN, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County, That upon Complaint in Writing, made by Daniel Warner, jun. of Eaſt-Haddam, in ſaid County, a Creditor for more than twenty Pounds, of ſaid Hopſon (which he has proved by his Oath) and that ſaid Hopſon, as he ſuppoſeth, is an inſolvent Debtor, and hath abſconded and concealed himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, which he hath proved to the Satisfaction of ſaid Judge—a Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 9th Day of May, Inſtant, to attach, ſeize, and keep, all the Eſtate of ſaid Hopſon, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd, for the Uſe of all his Creditors in juſt Proportion: And, unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, for the ſame, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, all the Eſtate ſo attached, ſeized, and taken, will, agreeable to the Proviſions of the Statute, in ſuch Caſe lately made and provided, be ſold for the Benefit of all his Creditors. Given under my Hand in Middletown, this 9th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1767, and in the 7th Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

28 *JABEZ HAMLIN.*

A complete Set of Saw-

Mill-Irons to be ſold by Elijah Francies of New-Britain.

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber of Middletown Upper Houſes, laſt Saturday, a dark brown HORSE, with a large Star in his Forehead, Brand uncertain, paces and trots, lately ſhod before, and trim'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and return him to the Subſcriber, or inform him where he is, ſo that he receives him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by

May 25, 1767.

JONATHAN KIRBY.

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prizes,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone

Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ——And all Gold-ſmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

EBENEZER AUSTIN,
28 *JAMES TILEY.*

The Creditors to the

Eſtate of Stephen Belding of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Daniel Pitkin, Inn-holder in Hartford, on the 24th Day of June Inſtant—then and there to prove their ſeveral Debts againſt the ſaid Inſolvent, and to agree & order the Diſpoſition of ſaid Eſtate. Unleſs the Creditors agree to apportion ſaid Eſtate, it will all be ſold at public Vendue, for the Benefit of the Creditors. 28

WILLIAM FORBS, }
LEMUEL WHITE, } Truſtees.
DANIEL PITKIN, }

Hartford, 4th June, 1767.

N. B. No Account will be admitted, unleſs ſworn to, and properly proved.

Caleb Bull, jun.

HAS juſt opened Shop, at the Store under the Printing-Office, in Hartford, oppoſite the State-Houſe, where he has to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of Engliſh and India Goods, &c.

Stray'd or Stolen, out

of the Paſture of the Rev'd Mr. Whitman, in Hartford, on the 4th or 5th of Inſtant June, a Bay HORSE *about 15 Hands high, ſhod all round, his Mane cut on the off Side, he had on Iron Fetters when put in ſaid Paſture. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and returns him to the ſaid Mr. Whitman, or to the Subſcriber at New-Haven, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble, by*

ROGER SHERMAN.

Hartford, June 6, 1767. 28

Colony of Connecticut, to wit. }
Hartford, June 5th, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

That, upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, *Judge of the County Court in Hartford County, by Charles Granger of Suffield, a Creditor of John Stannard of ſaid Suffield (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony, aforeſaid, entitled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c." A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 26th of May laſt, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid John, for the Benefit of his Creditors. And that unleſs the ſaid John, ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, all the Eſtate ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid John. Given under my Hand the Day and Year above.*

28 *JABEZ HAMLIN.*

The SMUGGLED SCOTCHMAN.
An ANECDOTE.

A Nobleman at Paris aſked lady R——why it was in general remarked abroad by foreigners, that the Scotch, who travelled, were men of Parts and learning, while the Engliſh were generally wanting in both? Her ladyſhip, with her uſual vivacity replied that only fools went out of England, but as for Scotland none but fools would ſtay in it. A Scotch nobleman, neither famous for parts or learning, Lord---, obſerved her ladyſhip was right with regard to the Scotch; for, ſays he, there are offices eſtabliſhed in Scotland where every Scotchman muſt apply for a paſſport ere he can leave the country, & previous to the granting thereof, be examined with regard to his intellects and education, which ſhould they not arrive to the ſtandard fixed for each, no paſſport is granted, but he is ſent back for improvement; on a ſecond application, the ſame form is obſerved; but ſhould he apply a third time, and then be found wanting, he is remanded back for life. By this, ſays his lordſhip, your ladyſhip will plainly ſee none but men of ſence and learning can legally leave this country. "Then, replied her ladyſhip, " I'm ſure your lordſhip was ſmuggled.

Hartford, May 30th, 1767.

THESE *are to Notify all the Collectors of the Colony Taxes, that are not balanced, that they make up, and balance their Accounts with the Colony Treaſurer, by the firſt Day of Auguſt next, or expect after that Time, that Execution will be ſent againſt them, for the Balance. There being no Colony Tax laſt Year, and tis likely none this, together with the ſinking of March Bills of 1762, and other outſtanding Bills of the Colony; it requires the Arrerarges of Rates due, be made up. Alſo any of the Receivers of the Colony Proviſions, in Years paſt, that have not made up, and balanced their Accounts, with the Treaſurer aforeſaid, are deſired ſpeedily to balance their Accounts.*

J TALCOTT, *Treaſurer.*

Woodbury, May 11th, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Nathaniel Durkee of ſaid Woodbury, an inſolvent Debtor—do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Jonathan Farrand, Inn-holder in ſaid Woodbury, on the Second Monday of June next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon—then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

THOMAS CARTER, jun.
DAVID JUDSON,
SAMUEL DURAND, Truſtees.
26

WE the Subſcribers, being by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Hartford, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Noah Fuller, late of Farmington deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their Claims on ſaid Eſtate, on the laſt Monday of June next, and on the firſt Monday of October next, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Days, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Noah Stanley, in ſaid Farmington. Dated May 26, 1767.

ISAAC LEE, jun.
NOAH STANLEY,
ELIJAH FRANCIES, Commiſſioners.

THE Creditors of Aſa Blogget and Thomas Tuttle, both of Saliſbury in Litchfield County, inſolvent Debtors, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Mr. David Bebee, Inn-holder in Saliſbury aforeſaid, on the twelfth Day of June next, at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, to exhibit their Accounts, and tranſact whatever Buſineſs may be neceſſary reſpecting ſaid Inſolvent Debtor's Eſtates.

THOMAS CHIPMAN,
JONATHAN CHIPMAN, Truſtees.
JOHN KNICKERBACOR, jun.
Saliſbury, April 11, 1767. 26

Saliſbury, May 2, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq. Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Billy Munger, of ſaid Saliſbury, an inſolvent Debtor——do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Billy Munger, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Joſhua Porter, Eſq; Inn-holder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the 12th Day of June next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of ſaid Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in their Stead —and to do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

JOHN GRISWOLD,
GEORGE MARSH,
AMOS BIRD, jun, Truſtees.
26

WE the Subſcribers,

being choſen Truſtees to the Eſtate of John Church, of Eaſt-Haddam, in Hartford County, an inſolvent Debtor; do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Church to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Jonah Cone, in ſaid Eaſt-Haddam, on Thurſday the 11th of June next, and produce their Debts properly proved, againſt ſaid Church, and alſo to determine how they will order the Diſpoſition of the Eſtate of ſaid Church, and to do any other Buſineſs tho't proper relative thereto.

NATHANIEL SHAW,
DANIEL BRAINERD,
JABEZ CHAPMAN, jun. Truſtees.
May 25, 1767. 26

To be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber,

A Large Dwelling-Houſe. Store and Barn, with about one Rood and a Half of Land, ſituate, and lying within 7 Rods of the State-Houſe in Hartford; being very convenient either for a Merchant or a Tavern. For further Particulars, inquire of

26 HEZEKIAH COLLIER.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. Hezekiah Collier, late of Hartford, Deceas'd, or the Subſcriber, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediate with the Subſcriber, to prevent Trouble. H. COLLIER.

Hartford, May 23d, 1767. 26

Litchfield County, ſs.
New-Milford, May 11, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

to all the Creditors of John Hitchcock of Kent, in ſaid County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that they meet the Subſcribers, Truſtees on his Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid John Hitchcock, in ſaid Kent, on the Third Tueſday of June next, then and there to approve or diſapprove ſaid Truſtees, and appoint others in their Stead, and exhibit their Accounts, or do any Buſineſs proper to be done.

ABEL HINE,
SAMUEL CANFIELD, Truſtees.
REUBEN BOOTH, 26

The Creditors of the

Inſolvent Eſtates of Eliſha Steel of Tolland, Benjamin Bigelow of Hartford, and Elphenſton Allyn of Windſor, all in the County Hartford, are hereby notified to meet of the Truſtees on ſaid Eſtates, at the Time and Places hereafter mentioned, viz. The Creditors of ſaid Steel, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, of Eaſt-Hartford, on the 2d Tueſday of June, at one o'Clock Afternoon——The Creditors of ſaid Bigelow to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull in Hartford, on the Third Tueſday of June, at two o'Clock Afternoon——and the Creditors of ſaid Allyn to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, in Eaſt-Windſor, on the Second Tueſday of June, at two o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to exhibit their Accounts aginſt ſaid Eſtates, and to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, or do any other Buſineſs, relating to ſaid Eſtates that may be then tho't neceſſary—agreeable to a late Act of this Colony, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors.

Ruſſel Woodbridge, Samuel Chapman, Lemuel White, Truſtees for ſaid Steel.
Hezekiah Marſh, George Smith, John Coleman, Truſtees for Bigelow.
Benoni Olcott, Nathaniel Porter, Roſwell Mills, Truſtees for Allyn.

Colony of CONNECTICUT.
Hartford, May 25, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

That, on Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Hartford, by Thomas Auſtin, of Suffield, one of the Creditors of Ebenezer Copley, of ſaid Suffield, an abſconded and concealed Debtor, for more than twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor; in Purſuance of an Act of ſaid Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors," &c.——A WARRANT hath iſſued, dated May 22d, 1767, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables to attach, ſeize and keep all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid Ebenezer Copley, for the Uſe of all his Creditors, and that unleſs the ſaid Ebenezer ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Writ, all the Eſtate, ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors. Given under my Hand, the Day and Year above. 26

JABEZ HAMLIN.

R*EADY Money given for clean Cotton and Linen* RAGS *of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.*

MONDAY, *June* 15, 1767. NUMBER 129.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

Incidents in the Life of EUGENIO.

THE ſelfiſh man has greatly the advantage of him who acts on principles more enlarged; generoſity and diſintereſtedneſs will expoſe the one to ſuch irregularities as the cold virtue of the world has no idea of, while caution, cloſeneſs, and reſerve, guard the heart of the other, and diſtinguiſh what the world calls a man of prudence.

While Eugenio was a boy at ſchool, his good qualities began to plague him. A neighbouring orchard being robbed, the ſcholars were blamed, and a complaint lodged with the maſter; who being a man of great ſeverity, the poor culprit diſcovered the affair to Eugenio, and begged him to go to the farmer to make up the matter for him. Gladly did Eugenio fly to execute the commiſſion; when the vigilent maſter, watching about the place to try if he could not catch the thief at a repetition of the robery, unperceived by Eugenio, diſcovered him coming out of the yard. Pleaſed with the ſuppoſed diſcovery, home he went; and Euginio, as pleaſed as he, went to inform his friend of the ſucceſs of his embaſſy. Next morning the farmer went to the ſchool, told the maſter he had found the thief and was ſorry he had wrongfully blamed his ſcholars. The maſter then diſmiſſed the farmer with a ſmile, called out poor Eugenio, and told him tho' he had ſatisfied the farmer he had not ſatisfied the laws of the ſchool; and, before he knew his imputed fault, had him taken up and flogged.

The next accident was ſoon after he went to the college; when a carpenter, fitting up ſome book caſes for him; had the misfortune to chop off one of his fingers. The poor man by this accident being for ſome weeks prevented from working, Eugenio one day called at his houſe, and left a trifle with his wife towards the ſupport, of a family which he ſuppoſed ſubſiſted wholly on the poor man's labour. He was unluckily met coming out of the houſe by a gay acquaintance, who knew the character both of the houſe and the woman much better than Eugenio did; and was from henceforward ſtigmatized as a ſly rake.

Some time after that, Eugenio's window being next to the ſtreet, he was alarmed with a noiſe at it about midnight; when he diſcovered a fellow collegian, who deſired he would get a ladder, and aſſiſt him in getting over the walls, or he ſhould certainly be expelled for pronoctation. Up gets Egenio, ſcales the wall, and was juſt handing down the ladder to his friend on the other ſide, when, by the glimmering light of a lamp, he was diſcovered by one of the ſenior fellows; and, in conſequence of it, ſummoned before a meeting of the Preſident and fellows next morning, and there accuſed of ſcaling the walls. From which grevous charge ſeemingly ſo juſt, it was with great difficulty he eſcaped ruſtication.

From college he went to town, where the ſame goodneſs of heart plunged him into ſimilar inconveniences. One day, at a tavern, a gentleman propoſed a collection for an unhappy girl, that was juſt come out of the hoſpital, and tired of a bad courſe of life wanted a few clothes, and a little money to bear her expences home. Every one contributed; and Eugenio, finding her friends lived not thirty miles from his own houſe, with more temerity than prudence propoſed, as he was going down into the country, to take her as far as he went, in his own chaiſe. He did ſo, and left her at a private houſe, where he quitted the great road, until ſhe might find conveniencies that would carry her home. Unluckily Eugenio, however, was ſeen on the road; and was waggiſhly aſked as ſoon as he got home, why he had left his lady behind him. He knew it was in vain to tell the ſtory in all its real circumſtances, and therefore ſat down with the cenſure.

It happened while he was in the coutry that a friend of his had had an unfortunate affair with a young girl, for whom he deſired Eugenio to inquire out a lodging, until he ſhould be able to make up the affair with her friends. This matter Eugenio undertook, and managed; and, as it was natural to ſuppoſe a man of his good heart would do, called two or three times to know how the poor girl did. And as he was very careleſs about privacy, he was by an acquaintance once met on the road leading to the houſe where he had lodged this favourite of his friend. The honeſt man ready to burſt with the ſecret he fancied he had diſcovered, proclaimed where ever he went that the kind keeper of this fair incognito was poor Eugenio. What could Eugenio do? he muſt either betray his friend or bear the falſe ſurmiſe. He choſe the latter, and did it with that calmneſs and diſdain which nothing but a ſatisfied conſcience could inſpire.

But finding at laſt, by repeated experience, that a heart beating with the warmeſt principles of benevolence was inſufficient to guard againſt the prejudices, peeviſhneſs and petulance, of an ill-judging, half-judging world, he reſolved to ſequeſt himſelf from it; and now detached from mankind, he lends the happy life of a virtuous recluſe.

CANDIDE.

LONDON, March 19.

MONDAY a curious Plough, with which one man, can plough, harrow, and ſow corn, all at once, was depoſited for the inſpection of the Society of Arts, &c. at their exhibition room in the Strand. We hear it is the invention of a very ingenious clergyman, living at Henley on Thames.

March 24. By the Liſbon mail, which arrived laſt week, it is ſaid that the Portugal Merchants of this city, received commiſſions for goods and merchandize to the value of 120,000l. ſterling.

Wedneſday morning a chairman having pulled ſome money out of his pocket at the Lion and Goat alehouſe in Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, a guinea, and ſome ſilver ſlipp'd out of his hand on the floor, and rolled under the ſeats; upon which a woman who ſtood by pretended to help him to find it again, but made a ſhift to ſwallow the guinea, and notwithſtanding her being obſerved ſo to do, ſhe poſitively denied it. The man being told, that as he had not found it upon her he could do nothing to her, he ſuffered her to eſcape.—Quere, Did not his *Lawyer* deſerve a fee?

In the Dublin papers received by yeſterday's mail, the following extract of a letter from Bourdeaux (without a date) is inſerted. "There have been ſtrange proceedings here for ſome time paſt, the England merchants were ordered to patrole every night which they refuſed, and wrote to Paris about it, whereupon the Earl of Rochford procured a promiſe from the Duke de Choiſeul, on his word and honor, that he would ſend orders to ſtop ſuch proceedings, but this was neglected, or the order was defeated, for in a few days after, the Duke of Richelieu ordered the whole factory to be impriſoned, which was accordingly done. They have ſent a memorial to the Ambaſſador at Paris, to endeavour to obtain redreſs, but the iſſue is not yet known."

March, 26. We hear a certain great perſon in a few days, will make known the long expected plan of operations for this year, which, for the boldneſs and extenſiveneſs of its ſcope, we are informed, will alarm and aſtoniſh all Europe.

We are told that a great man was heard to ſay laſt ſunday at St. James's, that he would rather be a general of the Corſicans than the firſt Potentate in Europe.

Saturday ſome gentlemen of fortune arrived in town from Guernſey, to ſollicit the grants of tracts of land in Eaſt-Florida, with intention to be ſettled with French Proteſtant families of Normandy.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that his Sardinian Majeſty had offered his mediation to reconcile the preſent differences between the Republic of Genoa and the Corſicans by a partition treaty, in which both powers ſhould be conſidered as free & independant of each other.

By a gentleman arrived in town laſt week from Breſt, we learn that a rear admiral was to ſail from that port, in a few days with three ſhips of 73 guns, two 60, and three of 40 each; but that their deſtination was a profound ſecret.

March 28. It is ſaid a bounty of forty ſhillings per ton will be granted on ſhips fitted out from the American colonies, for carrying on a whale fiſhery in Hudſon's-Bay, as is now paid on ſhips ſent to Greenland.

March 31. On Friday Capt M'Bride, who is lately returned from Falkland's Iſlands, was preſented to his Majeſty by Sir Edward Hawke, firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

April 2. By authentic advices from Copenhagen we are informed that the coronation of their Daniſh Majeſties is fixed for the firſt of next month.

Yeſterday arrived at the houſe of his Excellency the French Ambaſſador, in Soho-Square, from France, the Marquis du Chatley, the Count de Conflans, ſon to the Marquis of that name, ſo well known in the late war, with another French nobleman, and two more are expected tomorrow. There are now in England three Dukes of France, and twenty nine other noblemen of that Kingdom, beſides ſeveral others ſoon expected.

They write from Leghorn, that four bomb veſſels, Daniſh built, laden with naval ſtores from the Baltic, and navigated by foreign ſailors, were arrived at Centuri in the Iſland of Corſica.

It was currently reported Yeſterday, that orders are given, to ſtop the further exportation of naval or military ſtores to Portugal; but we mention it only as a report.

It is ſaid, that orders will ſoon be iſſued out for coining a large quantity of ſhillings and ſixpences. None has been coined in his preſent Majeſty's reign, and nothing is almoſt harder to get than change.

We hear that a grand and curious equeſtrain' ſtatue of his late royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, will be erected before the expiration of the enſuing ſummer in Berkely-ſquare, at the ſole expence, it is ſaid of the inhabitants in and about the ſame.

Extract of a letter from Dorcheſter March 10.

" Our attention has been engaged about the Murder of Richard Williamſon, hoſtler of the Antilope inn, here. Thurſday, the 12th inſtant, about eight at night Robert Rymes, a man belonging to Blandford, but who has been long a vagabond, came into the kitchen of the inn, and demanded to have a nip of beer, which Mr. Birch, the maſter, refuſed him, as he appeared to have been drinking, on which he became very troubleſ me; Mr. Birch, therefore took him by the arm, and bade him go about his Buſineſs; on this Rymes held up his ſtick, ſhortning it in his hand as if going to ſtrike. A dragoon in the kitchen laid hold of the fellow to turn him out. The hoſtler coming in, his maſter ordered him to turn that fellow out of the yard; but Rymes ſtruggled very hard, & ſtruck the hoſtler ſeveral blows with his ſtick: The hoſtler then took up a wet mop and put it againſt Rymes's face, in order to puſh him out. That effort not ſucceeding, taking him by the ſhoulders, he forced him out of the yard; during which Rymes ſtruck him ſeveral times on the legs and they both fell down together in the ſtreet. The hoſtler had a ſtick in his hand (ſuppoſed to be Rymes's) and Rymes a knife, with which he advanced towards the hoſtler, and demanded his ſtick, which the hoſtler refuſed, ſaying, 'If I part with it, you will knock me down. After repeated refuſals, Rymes ſwore he would ſtab him.— The hoſtler defended himſelf with the ſtick, and then ran from Rymes, who purſued him about an hundred yards, overtook him and gave him a mortal wound in his breaſt of which he died two days after. The trial laſted five hours, and the jury brought in their verdict Wilful Murder; and in conſequence Rymes was executed here laſt Saturday. A more ſtupid, hardned wretch was ſeldom heard of; for he died without the leaſt remorſe, ſaying he was guilty of no crime, and would never forgive his proſecutors, for what he did was only in his own defence, and refuſed joining the Clergyman that attended him in prayer, or even to kneel with him. He was afterwards hung in chains near the weſtern road as no Surgeon here would accept of the body.

April 4. Several extraordinary expreſſes have this week been diſpatched to the Courts of France and Spain.

Yeſterday two corn ſhips deeply laden, arrived in the river, from Leghorn.

Thurſday ſeveral merchants in the Portugal trade attended the Lords Commiſſioners of the treaſury on affairs of importance.

LONDON, *April* 9.

Tueſday a great number of colony agents attended with petitions to the board of trade.

Tueſday two government tranſports fell down the river to Woolwich, to embark a large quantity of artillery and ſtores for Halifax in Nova-Scotia.

10. *The number of changes in the ſuperior officers and departments in the ſtate, ſince the acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, amount to no leſs than two hundred an forty five.*

It is whiſpered, that a certain foreign miniſter has been told his preſence is no farther neceſſary at this Court.

11. *They write from Jerſey, that the French have, this ſeaſon, fitted out ſo many veſſels for the Newfoundland cod fiſhery, as will employ between* 15 *and* 16,000 *ſeamen.*

13. *It is ſaid that a rich diamond ſtomacher, is making by an eminent jeweller at the Weſt end of the town, for the Counteſs of Strathmore, the capital ſtone of which is worth* 8000*l. the whole ſtomacher is valued at* 60,000*l.*

A very great trader who lately went abroad and is ſaid to have had goods and effects, &c. to the amount of 50,000*l. on board ſeveral ſhips, is arreſted, by leave of the French Court in a town near Dunkirk, in company with a lady, and put into priſon.*

On the 16*th inſt. died at Mancheſter, Mrs. Revington, wife of Mr. James Revington of New-York.*

An almoſt total change in the miniſtry, it is ſaid, will certainly take place in a few days; and it is aſſerted, with the greateſt confidence, that the hon. George Grenville will have a very conſiderable poſt in the new adminiſtration.

The Earl of Chatham has not been able to attend any Council, nor the Houſe of Peers, for ſome time paſt.

15. *His Majeſty goes to the Houſe of Peers this day in order to give the royal aſſent to ſuch bills as are ready: after which both houſes will adjourn for the holidays.*

16. On Monday next Commodore Palliſer ſets out for Portſmouth to take upon him the command of the fleet there, deſtined for Newfoundland, to protect the fiſhery.

In a few days Alexander Hood, Eſq; will ſail for Hallifax, to take upon him the command of his Majeſty's fleet there, in the room of Admiral Durel, deceaſed.

Admiral Palliſer is ſaid to have received ſtrict orders, which are to be communicated to all the captains and officers under his command, to ſuffer neither Frenchmen of war nor merchantmen of war to proceed to the weſtward of Anticoſte iſle, in the gulph, of St. Lawrence, or within Fifteen leagues of the iſle of Cape Briton, otherwiſe they are to be ſeized, and condemned as legal prizes.

17. We hear ſeveral petitions have lately been preſented to the boards of the Treaſury and Plantations for opening a trade to the Iſland of Corſica.

Yeſterday the Honorable Houſe of Commons adjourned to the 28th Inſt.

Yeſterday there was a full Board of Trade held at the Plantations, Office, where many of the American merchants attended with their petitions.

We are aſſured, from good Authority, that on monday laſt the petitions and complaints againſt his Excellency Major general Murray Governor of the province of Quebec, were diſmiſſed by an Honorable Board, as groundleſs, ſcandelous, and derogatory to the honour of that gentleman.

It is ſaid that our governors in America are ordered for the future, to ſend over (annually) the ſtate and condition of the colonies over which they preſide.

NEW-YORK, May 25.

Extract of a Letter from London, date April 7, 1767.

"MUCH has lately been ſaid of a *virtual repreſentation*, which the colonies are ſuppoſed to have here. Of that I underſtand nothing. But I know what kind of *actual repreſentation*, or rather *miſrepreſentation*, is continually made of them, by thoſe from whom miniſters chiefly have their information. Governors, and other officers of the Crown, even the little officers of the revenue ſent from hence, have all of them at times ſome account to give of their own loyal and faithful conduct, with which they mix ſome contrary character of the people that tends to place that conduct in a more advantageous light. Every good thing done there in the aſſemblies, for promoting his Majeſty's ſervice, was obtained by the Governor's influence: He propoſed, he urged ſtrongly, he managed parties;—there was a great oppoſition;—the aſſembly were refractory and diſaffected;—but his zeal and dexterity overcame all difficulties. And if through his own imprudence or real want of capacity, any thing goes wrong, he is never in fault; the aſſembly and the people are to bear all the blame—they are factious, they are turbulent, diſloyal, impatient of government, diſreſpectful to his *Majeſty's repreſentative.*——The Cuſtom-houſe officer repreſents the people as all inclined to *ſmuggling*. Dutch and French goods (by his account) ſwarm in the country; nothing would be uſed if it were not for his *extream vigilence*; which, indeed, as it takes up all his time, he hopes will be conſidered in the allowance of a *larger ſallary*.—Even the Miſſionary Clergy, to whom all credit is due, cannot forbear acquainting the Biſhops, and their other ſuperiors here from whom they receive their ſtipends, that they are indeed very diligent in their reſpective miſſions; but that they meet with great difficulties from the adverſe diſpoſition of the people: Quakers oppoſe them in one place, Preſbyterians in another: *this* country ſwarms with thwarting hereticks; *the other* with malevolent ſectaries: Infidelity gains ground *here*, Popery is encouraged *there*. The unwearied endeavours which are never wanting, ſcarce ſuffice to prevent the coloniſts being overwhelmed with vice, irreligion, ignorance, and *gentiliſm*! Then the Military Officer, who has ſerved in the colonies, repreſents them as *abounding in wealth*; the profuſe tables they uſed to ſpread for him in their hoſpitable entertainments convinced him of it; for theſe he ſaw daily when he din'd from houſe to houſe, and therefore he had reaſon to imagine it was their common way of living. But opulent as he ſuppoſes them, they muſt, in his opinion, be the meaneſt of mortals to grudge the payment of a trifling tax, eſpecially as it is to maintain ſoldiers. Thus REPRESENTED, how can it be otherwiſe, but that the governing people in Britain ſhould conceive the moſt unfavorable idea of the Americans, as unworthy the name of Engliſhmen, and fit only to be ſubdu'd, curb'd, ſhackled and plunder'd.——

P. S. The *bare letter* of a Governor of one of our provinces, accuſing his people of rebellious *intentions*, is by many here tho't ſufficient ground for inflicting penalties on ſuch province, *unheard*, without *further evidence*, and without knowing what it may have to ſay in its juſtification."

READY Money given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGS *of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.*

[redacted]

HARTFORD, June 15.

Yeſterday, juſt as divine Service was concluded, in the Afternoon, came up a Storm of Rain, attended with Thunder & Lightning, which ſtruck the Steeple of the North Meeting-Houſe in this Town, ſhatter'd all the top Works to Pieces, carried away the Weathercock, Spindle, and ſundry of the large Timbers.—At the Bottom of the Spindle it divided, a Branch of the Lightning ran down one of the main Poſts of the Steeple, and ſplit it from Top to Bottom; another Branch run acroſs the fore Part of the Steeple, and then turned down by the Meeting-Houſe, ſhattering the Glaſs, Clapboards and every Thing that came in its Way, till near the Ground, where it turned ſhort, & entered the Houſe, wounded one or two Perſons, and killed a young Woman (viz. Sarah Larkum) almoſt outright. As the Conſternation among the People was very great, every one apprehending the Houſe to be on Fire, or ready to fall upon them, great Numbers ran to the Doors and Windows, to make their Eſcape; in this Hurry and Confuſion, one Woman had her Ankle badly broke, and ſome Others were ſlightly hurt, but as the Steeple was not ſet on Fire, no other Miſchief enſued. The Exploſion, when it ſtruck, ſeemed very much like the Report of a heavy Canon, only it was more ſharp. In the midſt of this awful Calamity, the Goodneſs of God was very remarkably ſeen—no One that knew what Numbers of People were in the Houſe, would have expected that ſo many could have eſcaped unhurt. Had the Shock happened at any other Time, many more would have been expoſed, as, that Part of the Meeting-Houſe, where the Lightning entered, was fuller of People than common; as the Congregation was diſmiſs'd, all were crouding to the Doors, and the Steeple filled with People waiting for an Opportunity to go home, when the Rain abated: But as there appeared to be no Probability of its abating quickly, they were deſired every One to return to their Seats, and join in ſinging a Pſalm to the Praiſe of Almighty GOD. This cleared the Steeple of People, and doubtleſs proved the Means of preſerving Many.

——" Let us ſing of Mercy as well as Judgment, and praiſe thy Name, O God." And may this awful Providence remind all of the Uncertainty of Life, and the Neceſſity of being always ready for Death.— " Teach us, Lord, ſo to number our Days, that we may apply our Hearts to true Wiſdom.

GOSHEN, *(in Litchfield County)* June 7, 1767.

YESTERDAY about Six o'Clock Afternoon, a Storm of Rain, attended with uncommon, ſevere Thunder and Lightning—roſe taking its Direction from the Northweſt to the Southeaſt; the Flaſhes were extreme ſharp, and frequent, chiefly pointing towards the Earth; and repeatedly ſtruck both Trees and Cattle in the Neighbourhood.—— With us, the moſt melancholy Accident to be conceived,— a very valuable Houſe, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. Joſeph Webb, late of Wethersfield, was ſtruck with the Lightning; there were Seven Perſons in the Houſe, Two of whom, Martin Wilcox and James Royce, were killed inſtantly, a Woman, the Wife of John Carrington, appeared to be in the ſame Condition, but her Huſband, who was one of them in the Houſe, being but little hurt, happily had the Preſence of Mind to take her up in his Arms, and carry her out to the Barn, where ſhe revived, and though much burn't and ſeverely ſhock'd, is likely to recover. The other Perſons in the Houſe eſcaped with little Damage, excepting the ſevere Shock and Surpriſe.—The Houſe was inſtantly in Flames, and together with the Furniture of two Familes, to whom it was leaſed, and a conſiderable Part of Another's, who formerly hired, was conſumed.—The Bodies of the two Men were with great Dificulty taken out of the Houſe, while in Flames, but ſo far burn't, as to be at once a Spectacle of the moſt exquiſite Pity and Horror.—Their Remains have this Day been decently inter'd in one Grave.— Thoſe who eſcaped, ſay, that immediately on the Flaſh, the two Men appeared to be dead and turn'd very black, and the Houſe all on Fire.

Doct. TUDOR,

Lately from LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Publick, that he ſets out the 22d Inſtant, to viſit the Mineral Spring at Stafford, in Connecticut, where he will be ready to give his Advice to thoſe, that chooſe to conſult him in drinking the Waters.

June 15th, 1767. 29

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of THOMAS SEYMOUR, Eſq; of Hartford, late deceas'd, are deſired to exhibit the ſame——and ſuch as are indebted thereto, to make ſpeedy Payment, that a Settlement may be made of the Whole.

DAVID SEYMOUR, } Executors.
THOMAS SEYMOUR, }

N. B. The Executors have ſundry likely young Negro Men to diſpoſe of upon reaſonable Terms. 29

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber of Panthorn, in Farmington, about Ten Days ago, a brown Mare about 15 Hands high, ſhe paces and trots, is likely, and well-ſhap'd. The Owner may have her, on proving his Property, and paying neceſſary Charges. 29

ELIAKIM DEMING.

June 15. 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Ebenezer Loomis of Kent an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Ebenezer Loomis, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on the firſt Day of July next, at the Houſe of Simeon Fuller, Innholder in ſaid Kent, at 8 o'Clock Morn. where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. Alſo that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate make Payment forthwith, without further Notice. Alſo that there will be a Diviſion made of ſaid Eſtate at the Time and Place aforeſaid, and that the ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time (if need be) til a final Diviſion be made.

Reuben Sacket, }
Simeon Fuller, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Man, }

29

Kent, 8th June, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees to the Eſtate of Ebenezer Hills, an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Hills to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the laſt Day of June Inſtant, 8 o'Clock Morn. at the Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller Inn-holder in ſaid Kent, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned for a Diviſion, from Time to Time, if Need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

Ebenezer Mann, }
Simeon Fuller, } Truſtees.
Joſiah Finney. }

Kent, June 8. 1767. 29

THE Creditors of Jedidiah Miner, of Farmington, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of ſaid Miner, on Tueſday, the 30th of June, Inſtant, at 2 of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) appoint others in their Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting.

Joſeph Adkins, }
Iſrael Clark, } Truſtees.
Iſaac Cleveland, }

June 15th, 1767. 29

BOSTON, June 11.

Laſt evening arrived here the Nova Scotia Packet Capt. Caveanaugh, in 11 Days from Halifax. The maſter informs that he put in Caſco-Bay laſt Thurſday, and in a Thunder Storm two Men belonging to that Place, were inſtantly ſtruck Dead by Lightning.

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.

From Fairfield, in Cumberland county, New-Jerſey, we learn, that laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight, as a lad was plowing in a Field, a thunder guſt came on, when a ſharp flaſh of lightning killed five oxen out of ſix that were in the plow; the lad was likewiſe ſtruck down at the ſame time, but happily recovered again ſoon afterwards.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in London, April 11.

" We have been very buſy about the Paper Money Affair. The Merchants are to wait on Lord Clare with their Opinion in Favor of it in a Day or two. After receiving Dr. F's Remarks on the Report of the Board of Trade, they have drawn up a new Repreſentation on the Subject, which they have ſigned, and Dr. F's Paper is to be given in by itſelf. Mr. Garth for So. Carolina, Mr. Montague for Virginia, Dr. Franklin for Pennſylvania, Mr. Charles for New-York, Mr. Sherwood for Rhode-Iſland, and Mr. Deberdt for Maſſachuſetts, have attended the Meetings of the Merchants on this Occaſion. The Strength of the Oppoſition, the daily Expectations of new Changes in the Miniſtry, and the preſent Reſentment againſt America, keep Minds ſo agitated that there can be very little Progreſs made in American Affairs."

Extract of another Letter from London, dated April 11, 1767.

" I attended a late Debate in the Houſe of Lords, and it gave me great Uneaſineſs to find much Reſentment againſt the Colonies in the Diſputants. The Word REBELLION was frequently uſed. Lords T——t, T——e, S——h, and others were againſt you, and Lord Sh———e, the Duke of G———n, and Lord C———n, your Friends. They ſaid what they dared to paliate the Warmth ſhewn by their Opponents againſt America. Indeed your Friends can do nothing elſe but paliate a little, and delay coming to Reſolutions againſt America, as they would, at this Time, be very violent ones.

It is ſaid, that it is agreed on all Sides, that Meaſures ſhall be taken (what they will be Time muſt diſcover) effectually to enforce the Authority of Parliament, and to carry it into actual Execution. The Act of Indemnity paſſed by the Boſton Aſſembly, will undoubtedly be repealed, and there is a great Probability that a ſevere Cenſure on the Aſſembly will attend it.—This Act is looked on as an Infringement of the King's Prerogative. It was mentioned by ſeveral in the Debate, that Acts of Indemnity never originate in either of the Houſes, but always are ſent down from the King complete and ſigned, and is accepted and agreed to below.

It is alſo reported, and I fear the Report is true, a Project is on Foot, to render all the Governors and Magiſtrates in America, independant of the annual Support they receive of their ſeveral Aſſemblies.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

Thurſday laſt being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth-Day, when he entered his 30th Year, the ſame was obſerved here with great Solemnity.

An Essay; by a young Lady not ſixteen.

TRUE wiſdom is equally as unattainable as perfect happineſs, and we formed in ſuch a manner as to be imcapable of poſſeſſing one independant of the other. We muſt confine ourſelves, therefore, to that degree of wiſdom which the human mind is capable of reaching. It is impoſſible to diveſt nature of thoſe various paſſions, appetites, and deſires, which ſhe ſeems to have placed, if I may ſay ſo, as barriers to our reaſon, over which the aſpiring ſoul is not permitted to leap.——

——————The affections of the heart borrow their ſenſibility from the refinements of the ſoul, which, like treach'rous ſervants, often point their ſharpeſt weapons againſt thoſe breaſts which have moſt cheriſhed and indulged them. The innumerable accidents and infirmities to which human life is continually expoſed, will deeply wound thoſe hearts that

Bleed and agoniz'd at every pore,

while they hardly ruffle vulgar minds, void of ſuch delicate ſenſations; yet theſe fine feelings, however painful to the poſſeſſor are the parents of compaſſion and benevolence, which humanize the heart, and are the beſt bonds of ſociety. Ignorance & inſenſibility are the two moſt powerful enemies of misfortune. The unpoliſhed ſoul of the peaſant is oppreſſed by no anxious ſollicitude, nor agitated by tumultuous paſſions. He is calm and ſerene amidſt every ſtorm, and ignorance ſeems to have given him that indifference which ſo many philoſophers have in vain laboured to acqire. He is indeed happy; but his happineſs is not ſuperior to that of the animal; like it he follows every impulſe, is actuated by the ſame principles of ſelf-indulgence, and feels no other emotions than thoſe arriſing from the gratification or diſappointment of his preſent appetite. Affliction in vain cries aloud for the tributary tear, and the voice of joy is equally diſregarded. He acts from no interior principle but cuſtom ſeems in him to have ſupplied the place of reaſon, and he forms his ideas of virtue and vice and good and evil, from the objects which happen to ſurround him, or from the eſtabliſhed opinion of the world. But knowledge is the ſun of the ſoul, whoſe penetrating rays diſcover many virtues, which would otherwiſe have languiſhed and died in obſcurity. It is that which enlarges the minds, and ſeems to prepare us to rank with an order of beings ſuperior to that of the vulgar.

Colony of Connecticut, to wit. }
Hartford, June 5th, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

That, upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, *Judge of the County Court in Hartford County, by Charles Granger of Suffield, a Creditor of John Stannard of ſaid Suffield (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony, aforeſaid, entitled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c." A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 26th of May laſt, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid John, for the Benefit of his Creditors. And that unleſs the ſaid John, ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, all the Eſtate ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid John. Given under my Hand the Day and Year above.*

28 JABEZ HAMLIN.

Colony of Connecticut. }
Hartford County, ſſ. }

Public Notice is here-

by given to John Hopſon of Colcheſter in ſaid County, by JABEZ HAMLIN, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County, That upon Complaint in Writing, made by Daniel Warner, jun. of Eaſt-Haddam, in ſaid County, a Creditor for more than twenty Pounds, of ſaid Hopſon (which he has proved by his Oath) and that ſaid Hopſon, as he ſuppoſeth, is an inſolvent Debtor, and hath abſconded and concealed himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, which he hath proved to the Satisfaction of ſaid Judge—a Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 9th Day of May, Inſtant, to attach, ſeize, and keep, all the Eſtate of ſaid Hopſon, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd, for the Uſe of all his Creditors in juſt Proportion: And, unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, for the ſame, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, all the Eſtate ſo attached, ſeized, and taken, will, agreeable to the Proviſions of the Statute, in ſuch Caſe lately made and provided, be ſold for the Benefit of all his Creditors. Given under my Hand in Middletown, this 9th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1767, and in the 7th Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

28 JABEZ HAMLIN.

Stray'd or Stolen, out

of the Paſture of the Rev'd Mr. Whitman, in Hartford, on the 4th or 5th of Inſtant June, a Bay HORSE *about 15 Hands high, ſhod all round, his Mane cut on the off Side, he had on Iron Fetters when put in ſaid Paſture. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe and returns him to the ſaid Mr. Whitman, or to the Subſcriber at New-Haven, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble, by*

ROGER SHERMAN.

Hartford, June 6, 1767. 28

The Creditors to the

Eſtate of Stephen Belding of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Daniel Pitkin, Inn-holder in Hartford, on the 24th Day of June Inſtant—then and there to prove their ſeveral Debts againſt the ſaid Inſolvent, and to agree & order the Diſpoſition of ſaid Eſtate. Unleſs the Creditors agree to apportion ſaid Eſtate, it will all be ſold at public Vendue, for the Benefit of the Creditors. 28

William Forbs, }
Lemuel White, } Truſtees.
Daniel Pitkin, }

Hartford, 4th June, 1767.

N. B. No Account will be admitted, unleſs ſworn to, and properly proved.

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prices,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone

Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ——And all Gold-ſmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

EBENEZER AUSTIN,
28 JAMES TILEY.

A complete Set of Saw-Mill-Irons to be ſold by Elijah Francies of New-Britain.

Caleb Bull, jun.

HAS juſt opened Shop, at the Sto under the Printing-Office, in Hartford, oppoſite the State-Houſe, where he has to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of Engliſh and India Goods, &c.

Hartford, May 30th, 1767.

THESE *are to Notify all the Collectors of the Colony Taxes, that are not balanced, that they make up, and balance their Accounts* [illegible] *the Colony Treaſurer, by the first Day of Auguſt next, or expect after that Time, that Execution will be ſent againſt them, for the Balance. There being no Colony Tax laſt Year, and tis likely none this, together with the ſinking of March Bills of 1762, and other outſtanding Bills of the Colony; it requires the Arrerarges of Rates due, be made up. Alſo any of the Receivers of the Colony Proviſions, in Years paſt, that have not made up, and balanced their Accounts, with the Treaſurer aforeſaid, are deſired ſpeedily to balance their Accounts.*

J. TALCOTT, *Treaſurer.*

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber of Middletown Upper-Houſes, laſt Saturday, a dark brown HORSE, with a large Star in his Forehead, Brand uncertain, paces and trots, lately ſhod before, and trim'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and return him to the Subſcriber, or inform him where he is, ſo that he receives him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by

May 25, 1767. Jonathan Kirby.

To be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber,

A Large Dwelling-Houſe, Store and Barn, with about one Rood and a Half of Land, ſituate, and lying within 7 Rods of the State-Houſe in Hartford; being very convenient either for a Merchant or a Tavern. For further Particulars, inquire of

26 HEZEKIAH COLLIER.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. Hezekiah Collier, late of Hartford, Deceas'd, or the Subſcriber, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediate with the Subſcriber, to prevent Trouble. H. COLLIER.

Hartford, May 23d, 1767. 26

WE the Subſcribers, being by the Hon. Court of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Hartford, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of Noah Fuller, late of Formington deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby notify the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their Claims on ſaid Eſtate, on the laſt Monday of June next, and on the firſt Monday of October next, at one o'Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid Days, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Noah Stanley, in ſaid Farmington. Dated May 26, 1767.

Isaac Lee, jun. }
Noah Stanley, } Commiſſioners.
Elijah Francies, }

Monday, *June* 22, 1767. Number 130.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by Thomas Green, in Hartford.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *April 9, 1767.*

To the PRINTER.

Cinque gran nemici da pace, habitano con eſſo noi; cive l'avaritia, l'ambitione, l'invidia, l'ira, & la ſuperbia: ſe detti inimici ſi mandaſſero in eſilio, regeneribbe ſenza dubio tra noi pace perpetua.

Petrarch.

ATHENS had her orators. They did her ſometimes a great deal of good, at other times a great deal of harm; the latter particularly when they prevailed adviſing the Sicilian war, under the burthen and loſſes of which war that flouriſhing ſtate ſunk, and never again recovered itſelf.

To the haranguers of the populace among the ancients, ſucceed among the moderns your writers of political pamphlets and news-papers, and your coffe-houſe talkers.

It is remarkable that ſoldiers by profeſſion, men truly and unqeſtionably brave ſeldom adviſe war but in caſes of extreme neceſſity. While mere rhetoricans, tongue pads and ſcribes, timid by nature, or from their little bodily exerciſe, deficient in thoſe ſpirits that give real courage, are ever bawling for war on the moſt trifling occaſions, and ſeem the moſt blood-thirſty of mankind.

At this preſent juncture, when we have ſcarce had time to breathe, after a war the moſt general and the moſt expenſive both of blood and treaſure Europe was ever involved in, we have three ſets of orators, who are labouring, by exaſperating us in three new wars, viz. a war with Portugal, a war with Holland, and a war with our own colonies. As to the two firſt of theſe wars, I ſhall not diſpute the prudence or the juſtice of them. I ſuppoſe no Engliſhman can doubt, that if the Hollanders did our grandfathers an injury about 150 years ago, whatever friendſhip there has been between us ſince, we may, whenever we think fit, revenge it; and that if the Portugueſe buy cloth cheaper of the French than they can of us, we have a right to drub them till they are willing to give us the preference. Allowing then that we are ſtrong enough to beat both Holland and Portugal, cauſe or no cauſe, with all the friends and allies they can both muſter, & all the enemies ſuch a conduct may draw upon our hands, and that the Dutch too will probably lend us money enough to pay the expence, I would only ſubmit it to conſideration, whether there may not be ſome ſmall convenience in being the mean while at peace with ourſelves, and finding ſome other way of ſettling matters between our late miniſters and coloniſts than cutting of throats.

Every ſtep is now taking to eurage us againſt America. Pamphlets and news-papers fly about, and coffe houſes ring with lying reports of its being in rebellion. Force is called for. Fleets and troops ſhould be ſent. Thoſe already there ſhould be called from the diſtant poſts and quartered on the capital towns. The principal people ſhould be brought here and hanged, &c.—And why?

Why!—Do you aſk why?

Yes. I beg leave to aſk why?

Why they are going to throw off the goverament of *this country*, and ſet up themſelves.

Pray how does that appear?

Why, are they not all in arms?

No. They are all in peace.

Have they not refuſed to make the compenſation to the ſufferers by the late *riots*, that was required of them by government here?

No. They have made ample ſatisfaction. Which, by the way, has not been done here to the ſufferrers by your own riots.

Have they not burnt the cuſtom-houſe?

No. That ſtory is an abſolute invented lie without the leaſt foundation.

Have they not refuſed to comply with an act of parliament for quartering of troops? and have they not ſent a petition to government for taking off the reſtraint on their trade, and ſo overthrow the navigation act?

Allowing that the aſſembly of *one* colony New-York has refuſed to comply with that act, and that ſome merchants of that one colony have dared to petition, and that refuſing and petitioning are high treaſon: are *five and twenty* colonies to be puniſhed for the crime of *one*?

But let us conſider coolly the nature of this act, or this refuſal, and of this petition.

The act was a production of the ſame adminiſtration that made the ſtamp-act, & was probably intended to facilitate the awing the colones into a ſubmiſſion to it. For that purpoſe there was in the bill, when firſt bro't in, a clauſe to empower the officers of the army to quarter ſoldiers on private houſes in America. This clauſe being ſtrongly oppoſed, was omitted; and the act only required the hiring of empty houſes, barns, &c. for the troops where they were to be furniſhed with firing, candles, bedding, utenſils to dreſs victuals, five pints of ſmall beer or cyder, or a half a pint of rum per man per diem, and ſome other articles, without paying any thing for the ſame, but the expence to be borne by the province.

There is no other way to raiſe money in a province, but by the aſſembly's making an act or law for that purpoſe. This is therefore to be conſidered as a law made here, directing that the aſſembly in America ſhould make another law. The propriety of this proceeding has by ſome been doubted, they having been of opinion that an aſſembly is a kind of little parliament in America, not an *executive* officer of government, and as ſuch obliged to obey and execute orders; that it is in its nature a *deliberate* body; its members are to conſider ſuch maters as come before them; and when a law is propoſed, they are to weigh well its utility, neceſſity, propriety, poſſibility or practicability, and determine on the whole according to their judgments. If they were obliged to make laws right or wrong, in obedience to a law made by a ſuperior legiſlature, they would be of no uſe as a parliament, their nature would be changed, their conſtitution deſtroyed. Indeed the act of parliament itſelf ſeems ſenſible of this;—for in other acts where a duty is enjoined to be performed by any perſon, it has always been uſual to appoint a penalty on neglect or refuſal, and direct the mode of recovering inflicting that penalty. But nothing this kind is, or indeed well could be, this act of parliament, with reſpect to wh is required of the aſſemblies. It was therefore looked upon in America merely as requiſition, which the aſſemblies were to conſider and comply with or decline, in the whole or in part, as might happen to ſuit the different circumſtances and abilities of different colonies. Accordingly Pennſylvania, where but few troops generally are complied readily with the whole. But New-York, through which all the troops uſually paſs and repaſs, between Britain and the French conqueſts, conceived the burthen of the whole would be too great for them, and therefore complied only with a part of the requiſition, & in an addreſs to their governor gave their reaſons couched in the moſt decent and reſpectful terms.

To many perſons, indeed, the principle of the act ſeems wrong. It it hard, ſay they, to aſſign a good reaſon why ſoldiers ſhould, in any part of the King's dominions, be furniſhed with any thing for nothing. There is always a pay-maſter with them. Why would they not pay for all they have? 'Tis otherwiſe a partial burthen on the places where they happen to be, and therefore unjuſt. In Britain this burthen is only thrown on inn-keepers, & may be conſidered as a tax on that employment, which they however can exonerate themſelves of, by higher bills on their cuſtomers and ſo ſpread the tax more equally. But one colony, that happens to be ſo oppreſt, has no means of laying part of their burthen on another colony, that from its ſituation is generally exempted.

Our coffe-houſe orators, however, would have it declared, that this refuſal of full compliance with the act, is Rebellion, and to be puniſhed accordingly. A rare proceeding this would be, to make a law requiring ſomething to be done that is new, not expreſſing what the offence ſhould be of refuſing to comply with it, or what the puniſhment; and after the offence is committed, then to name the one, and declare the other! The firſt inſtance, I believe of this kind, in legiſlation; and would look not ſo much like making of *laws*, as making of *traps* for the ſubject. This is beſides a new kind of Rebellion. It is uſed to be thought that Rebellion conſiſted in *doing* ſomething; but this is a Rebellion that conſiſts in not *doing* ſomething, or in doing nothing. If every man who neglects or refuſes to comply with an act of parliament is a rebel, I am afraid we have many more rebels among us than we were aware. Among others they that have not regiſtered the weight of their plate, and paid the duty, are all rebels; and theſe, I think, are not a few: To whom may be added the acting rebels that wear French ſilks & cambricks.

As to the petitions mentioned above, it is, I have been informed, from a number of private perſons, Merchants of New-York ſtating their opinion, that ſeveral reſtraints in the Acts of Trade laid on the Commerce of the colonies, are not only prejudicial to the Colonies, but to the Mother Country. They give their reaſons for this opinion. Thoſe reaſons are to be judged of here. If they are found to be good and well ſupported by facts, one would think that inſtead of cenſure thoſe Merchants might deſerve thanks. If otherwiſe, the petition may be laid aſide. Petitioning is not rebellion. The very nature of a petition acknowledges the power it petitions to, and the ſubjection of the petitioner.

But, in party views, mole-hills are often magnified to mountains. And when the wolfe is determined to quarrel with the lamb, up ſtream or down ſtream 'tis all one; pretences are eaſily found or made, reaſon and juſtice are out of the queſtion.

A Friend to both Countries.

GENOA, March 14.

THE republic has received advice that the convoy which was lately ſent to Capraja, under the command of the Sieuer Pinelly, arrived the 7th inſt. before that Iſland, but could not ſucceed in throwing ſuccours into the fortreſs, on account of the precautions which the Corſicans had taken to hinder the Genoeſe from landing. We have ſince learnt, that the commandant has been forced by bad weather to run into the gulph of Spezzia, from whence he will ſail again for Capraja when the wind ſerves both to endeavour to get ſuccours into the fortreſs, and to intercept thoſe which the maleconients ſend from Corſica. Letters from Boniſacio ſay, that thoſe Iſlanders are advanced within a mile of the fortreſs, and by their diſpoſitions, it is apprehended, that they intend to block up the place.

PARIS, March 27. We have received advice, by an expreſs, that the Spaniſh flote from the Indies arrived at Cadiz on the 13th inſt. conſiſting of 3 men of war, a Swediſh flute laden on the King of Spain's account, and 5 Spaniſh merchant ſhips, all under the command of Don. Auguſtin d' Ydiaquez.——The Treaſure and effects brought home are eſtimated at 19,149,461 piaſtres.

TOULON, March 9. The prince of Brunſwick, in his way to Genoa, ſtaid with us four & twenty hours, in which time he was waited on by the Conſuls and military officers, viſited the arſenal, and dined with Mr. Bompar, the naval commander in this port. His Serene Highneſs likewiſe met with an officer, whoſe life he had ſaved laſt war. The officer had been wounded by two huſſars of the allied army, and was partly ſtripped of his cloathes, when the Prince paſſed by; but the officer who was almoſt expiring, having requeſted of the Prince that his life might be given him, his Highneſs gave orders to the huſſars to deſiſt from what they were about, and commanded the officer to be taken care of.

HAMBURGH, March 31. The laſt letters from Thorn, Elbing, and other places in Royal Pruſſia, bring the important news that the Diſſidents of that province, as well as thoſe of Little and Great Poland, had, after ſeveral deliberations, agreed to enter into a confederacy at Thorn, and had unanimouſly elected Lieut. Gen. de Goltz their Marſhal. In conſequence of this union, the Diſſidents all ſigned a manifeſto, which they cauſed to be printed, ſetting forth their motives for taking ſuch a ſtep.

The Magiſtrates of Thorn, Elbing, and Dantzick, have entered into the confederacy.

CADIZ, March 10. They write from Spaniſh America, that the Queen's regiment revolted at Pamana in September laſt, ſoon after their arrival from France, on what account is not known. The advices only ſay, that the Governor of the town, officers of the garriſon, and the Colonel and officers of the regiment, had been arreſted by the ſoldiers of that corps, who had choſen a commander of their own. This inſurrection, however, was happily quelled in a few days.

LEGHORN, March 12. Paſchal Paoli keeps a body of malecontents ready to ſend to Capraja, in caſe the Genoeſe ſhould be able to throw any ſuccours therein.

LONDON, April 4.

At the court of the proprietors of Eaſt-India ſtock held yeſterday at Merchant-Taylors hall, a motion was made, by one of the nine proprietors who called the court, That it ſhould be reſolved, as the general ſenſe of the meeting, that in the preſent ſituation of the company's affairs, it was proper to come to an equitable accommodation with the legiſlature with reſpect to their late territorial acquiſitions. This motion notwithſtanding ſome frivolous objections tediouſly inſiſted on, was at laſt unanimouſly agreed to. The reports of the directors on Mr. Sullivan's propoſitions was then called for, and read. This proved to be an elaborate attempt to throw diſcredit upon thoſe propoſitions, and tended to demonſtrate that the company would be loſers by every advantage which they had acquired in India; and, in ſhort, that no propoſition from that quarter could poſſibly tend to the benefit of the company. A debate enſued upon this report, and ſeveral gentlemen clearly demonſtrated the erroneous principles upon which it proceeded, and the proprietors ſeemed clearly convinced, 'that the company could not be the poorer, nor their 'trade in danger of ruin, by having acquired more than two millions per ann. 'in India.' As the directors offered no new propoſitions on their part, but contented themſelves with attacking Mr. Sullivan's, it was moved, that a ballot ſhould be taken, upon this queſtion, 'That the 'propoſitions offered by Mr. Sullivan as 'the baſis of accommodation were equitable and proper.' After a long debate, it was ſuggeſted, that before coming to a ballot, any other propoſitions in the poſſeſſion of the directors, or other proprietors, ſhould be laid before the court: this was agreed to, provided a ſhort day for dicuſſing the whole was appointed; and it was inſiſted that the proprietors ſhould meet the next day for that purpoſe. The directors and their friends ſtrenuouſly inſiſted, that the court ſhould not meet till Monday; but on a diviſion it was carried againſt the directors, 158 to 151, and the proprietors were accordingly to meet the next day (Friday) at ten o'clock.

They write from Paris, that an Engliſhman of ſome figure was lately obliged to make a precipitate retreat from that city, on account of ſome innocent familiarities which he took through the grate of a convent with a young lady, whoſe brother was his intimate acquaintance.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleaſed to appoint John Elliot, Eſq; to be vice-admiral of the province of Weſt-Florida, in the room of George Johnſton, Eſq;

It is ſaid that conſiderable alterations in the miniſtry are in agitation, and that Lord Halifax's return to a ſhare in the government is as good as concluded upon.

We hear that mr. Wilkes was lately a whole week incog. at Dover, but that expreſſes which were ſent to him from town carrying no ſatisfactory intelligence he again returned to France.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches arrived in town from the hon. Edward Hay, Eſq; his Majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Liſbon, which were immediately carried to the ſecretary of ſtate.

This week ſome workmen were engaged for New-York, to be employed in the eſtabliſhment of a plate glaſs manufactory in that city.

It is whiſpered, that a certain foreign miniſter has been told his preſence is no farther neceſſary at this court.

It is currently reported, now, that the government would not approve of the propoſals of a certain great company: & it is ſaid there have been ſome overtures made within theſe few days by ſome men of great opulence in the city for laying the trade open, which are likely to meet with a favorable reception.

Letters from Warſaw aſſure, that the biſhops of that kingdom are aſſembled to draw up a memorial, in anſwer to that publiſhed by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, in favour of the diſſenters.

Laſt Sunday morning a footman was obſerved riding, for the benefit of the air, in St. James's Park, with a lap dog before him, wrapp'd up in flannels, which he carried very gently along, having particular orders not to trot the horſe, leſt he ſhould make the dear creature ſick. *This ſtory is fact.*

A correſpondent at Warſaw writes thus: "The proteſtants, after having ineffectually tried all the ways of repreſentation, have at length taken the reſolution to join the confederacy. They have at their head ſome very illuſtrious generals; and will be ſupported by a reſpectable army in caſe of neceſſity; but it is hoped that their antagoniſts will not make a religious affair of what is merely a matter of ſtate: There is no deſign to ſtrike at the Catholic religion, nor to deminiſh the lawful rights of its clergy; but only to reſtore an agrieved part of the Poliſh nation to the enjoyment of the privileges which they have always had ſince the reformation, and of which they are unjuſtly deprived. A corps of 15,000 Ruſſians under the command of General Numbers, another of equal force under General Saltikow, and a third of 10,000 troops of the ſame nation, will ſerve to bridle thoſe who might otherwiſe, thro' their great blindneſs and obſtinacy, be guilty of ſome exceſſes, and contribute to put things in Poland on a ſolid and ſtable footing for the preſervation of the fundamental laws of the republic in general."

Extract of a letter from P—n, in L—e, dated March 31.

"A very melancholly affair happened here lately. An officer on the recruting ſervice, a young man of moſt engaging manners, and who was ſaid to be eldeſt ſon of a gentleman of conſiderable family and fortune in the weſt of England, made his addreſſes to a young lady of this town, who conſented to marry him. The morning after the marriage, the Capt. ſeemed all on a ſudden, to be in great emotion. He looked at his young wife with eyes flaming with indignation, calling out,—"What my dear, you have black hair, have you? I'll ſoon cure that:" and immediately drawing his ſword, he ſtabbed her three times in a moſt barbarous manner, ſo that ſhe expired in a few minutes.—The family alarmed by the noiſe, came into the room, and found the unhappy gentleman tearing his hair, and crying over the body of his wife. He was inſtantly put under confinement and has continued raving mad ever ſince."

LONDON, April 5.

It is generally thought, that the Conſequence of the reduction of the land-tax muſt be, that either North-America muſt pay ſomething towards the ſupport of its own civil and military eſtabliſhments, or muſt be declared to be independant of us. And neither of theſe alternatives would be ſo bad as the preſent connection between us and them; for at preſent, we have all the burdens, and they all the profits. Would you believe it? At this very juncture, when theſe people are complaining of the want of caſh to pay their old debts, they have ſent over orders; yes, and money with their orders, for greater quantities of nails of all kinds for building, than was ever known before: And it is impoſſible to execute the orders that have been ſent for many months to come. Now, preparations for buildings are ſigns of wealth in Europe; but it ſeems they are the ſigns of poverty, or want of caſh, in America. However, as we make nails cheaper than any other nation upon earth, they condeſcend to be our cuſtomers upon that account. But as to other articles, ſuch as ſilks, velvets, thread laces, gold and ſilver laces, ſilk ſtockings, &c. &c. They deal with the French ſo much for ready money, that they can and ſometimes do, import ſuch goods cheaper here, from America, than they can be made in England. This may be depended on as a Fact. [*A lying Incendiary!*]

April 7. We learn from Genoa, that the Regency of that Republic has ordered all the Monks born in Sardinia, to quit their territories, and that they are preparing to iſſue the like orders to the Monks of other nations, reſiding in that country. His Sardinian Majeſty has ordered, on his ſide, the ſuperiors of the ſeveral religious orders in his dominions to ſend him an exact liſt of all the Monks in his Kingdom, and the country where born.

We are informed from the Weſt of England, that the poor employed in the clothing manufactory, are at this time in the greateſt diſtreſs for want of work, moſt of the manufacturers having leſſened their fabricks, and many having entirely left off, which is ſuppoſed to be in great meaſure occaſioned by the immenſe quantities of Engliſh wool ſmuggled into France, and the exceſſive high price of Spaniſh wool, which is advanced ſince the late war full thirty per cent.

By letters from Cornwall we learn, that there is great diſtreſs in that county corn being not only very dear, but hardly to be got for money. Thouſands of tinners quite unemployed; moſt of the great mines left off working. Some corn has been taken by force, paying their own price for it, in Turo market.

April 14. We hear by ſome letters lately received over-land from the Eaſt-Indies that the town of St. David, which was demoliſhed by the French in laſt war, is now entirely rebuilt and enlarged, and that the fort is ſo ſtrongly fortified, as to be thought impregnable againſt any future attempts of an enemy.

According to private advices from Liſbon, it is apprehended that the French & Spaniſh Ambaſſadors were ſecretly labouring hard to prevail upon his moſt Faithful Majeſty (already but too much influenced by the pernicious council of his prime Miniſter) to throw off, all dependencies on the friendſhip of Great-Britain.

The Council General of the Malecontents of Corſica have lately delivered to the French Miniſter, a plan of accommodation between the Malecontents and the Republic of Genoa.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

By the Arrival of a Number of Ships from Old France, at Martinico, with about 15,000 Barrels of Flour, &c. an Ordnance was publiſhed, forbidding the Importation into that Iſland of any Engliſh Flour or Meal, after the 15th of June, and Bread after the firſt of July; that the Inhabitants were ſo alarmed at the Prohibition, that they had purchaſed large Quantities at a very high Rate from moſt of the Iſlanders, and the Governor was obliged to quiet the Populace, to declare to them, in Caſe of Neceſſity, they ſhould be ſupplied out of the King's Stores, which had the deſired Effect.

We learn from Dominica, that they are buſy building many Houſes there, and erected a Bridge over the River by Subſcription; that the Surveyors agree that Iſland is larger than Martinico, and that there is much more Land capable of Cultivation than was at firſt expected; that they had a Proſpect of great Crops of Coffee next Year; that there was great Plenty of Sugar at Market; that many Veſſels had lately ſailed from thence with their Loads; and that three Guineymen arrived there a few Months ſince, and ſold their Slaves very well.

On Monday the firſt Inſtant, the Society for promoting Arts, &c. held a ſtated Meeting, when the Premium of 30l. for raiſing the greateſt Quantity of Flax off a Piece of Land not exceeding four Acres was adjudged to Johannis Van Zant, of New-York County, who raiſed 2045 lb. on 3 Acres, 3 Rods, and 34 Perches: The ſecond Premium of 15l. was adjudged to Thomas Hunt of Weſtcheſter County, who raiſed 1558lb. of Flax, off a Piece of Land not exceeding four Acres: Said Claimants are deſired to call on the Treaſurer, who is directed to pay the above Sums. The Petition of James Voty, Stocking-Weaver, was granted; alſo Mrs. Patterſon's who ſhewed a very fine Piece of Linen of her own Spinning. Two Certificates of Vineyards in this Province were received; both of which exceeded the Quantity of Vines ſtipulated by the London Society, for obtaining the Premiums they offered.

Wedneſday 10th died here of a Complication of Diſorders, Mr. Sidney Breeſe, many Years a Merchant in this Place.

On Tueſday 9th died here alſo, John Kelly, Eſq; for many Years a Lawyer in this City.

We hear by Capt. Pell, from Cork, that 9 Sail of large Tranſports were juſt arrived there from England, having on board Part of the 10th, 16th, 18th, and 26th Regiments, the whole of which were on their Paſſage to that Place, from whence they were expected to ſail again about the 12th Ult. for New-York.—

PHILADELPHIA, June 11

By Capt. May, from Port Louis we learn that about the Beginning of March laſt, one of his Majeſty's Frigates touching at the Iſle of Aſh, to get Wood, a French Guarda Coaſta Snow, of 16 Guns on ſeeing her, ſent her Boat on board to know her Buſineſs; that the Captain of the Frigate detained the Boat all Night, and diſmiſſed her the next Morning; after which the Snow come up and poured in her Broadſide, which was ſmartly returned by the Frigate, till the Frenchman tho't fit to tow his Veſſel off (there being no Wind) having her Maſts ſhot through, all her upper Works carried away even with the deck, fore and aft, had a great number of men killed; and was towed into Port Louis a mere wreck; and after being refitted, ſhe went out again, and returned with two ſloops belonging to Jamaica, which we met carrying on an illicit trade. And that about the 1ſt of May, the Capt. of a French Guineaman there, getting intelligence of a New-England Schooner being in little bay to the leeward, manned his boats, went down and took her and bro't her into Port Louis, where the Capt. and crew were immediately confined in goal, and the veſſel and cargo condemned.

BOSTON, June 18.

Laſt Wedneſday 7-night as Seth Pittee, a young Man in the 21ſt year of his age, belonging to Dedham, was returning from this Town with his Team, was taken with Bleeding at his Mouth and Noſe, and immediated carried into a Houſe, where he died in about an Hour.

*The Saturday Night proceeding they had a ſevere Storm of Wind, Thunder, Hail and Rain in Dedham, by which two Barns were blown down, and ſeveral conſiderable Fields of Rye almoſt entirely deſtroyed in that Town.

HARTFORD, June 22.

We have Accounts from divers Parts of the Colony, of the ſurpriſing Effects of the Lightning, in the late Thunder-Storms, which has ſtruck ſeveral Perſons, who have been deprived of their Senſes, for Hours—kill'd ſeveral Horſes, Sheep, Oxen, &c. and tore great Numbers of large Trees, to Pieces.

We hear that the Woods are ſwarmed with Locuſts, but as they confine themſelves chiefly to Oak and Cheſtnut Trees, they do no Damage.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Benj^a. Bigelow of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral Demands on ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, legally authenticated, to the Subſcribers, authorized to receive and negotiate the ſame, on the 16th Day of July next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Inn-holder in Hartford.——Alſo, that there will be a public Sale of ſaid Eſtate at the ſame Place, on the 20th Day of the ſame Month, unleſs prevented by a Diviſion and Apportioning of the Creditors.——And alſo, that a firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtate will be made at ſaid Place, on the 3d Day of Auguſt next, which the ſaid Creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

HEZEKIAH MARSH,
GEORGE SMITH, } Truſtees.
JOHN COLEMAN,

Hartford, June 22d, 1767.

N. B. All Debts due to ſaid Eſtate, will be ſued after three Weeks from the Date hereof, without further Notice. 30

WE the Subſcribers, being choſen Truſtees of the Eſtate of Nathaniel Durkee of Woodbury, in Litchfield County, an inſolvent Debtor, do hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Jonathan Farrand, in ſaid Woodbury, on the ſecond Monday of July next, at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to produce their Debts properly proved, againſt ſaid Durkee, and alſo to determine how they will order the Diſpoſition of the Eſtate of ſaid Durkee—and to do any other Buſineſs proper, relative thereto.

THOMAS CARTER,
DAVID JUDSON, } Truſtees.
SAMUEL DURAND,

June 22d, 1767. 50

THE Creditors of John Cobb and David Hauley, both of New-Milford, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Keziah Hauley, Innholder in ſaid New-Milford, on Monday the 6th Day of July next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and appoint others in our Stead—and to do any Buſineſs neceſſary to be done.

Daniel Kinne,
William Cogſwell, } Truſtees to COBB.
Abel Hine,

William Cogſwell,
Joſeph Wheaton, } Truſtees to HAULEY.
Moſes Averill,

May 20th, 1767. 30

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GEORGE SMITH, } Truſtees.
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William Cogſwell, } Truſtees to COBB.
Abel Hine,
William Cogſwell,
Joſeph Wheaton, } Truſtees to HAULEY.
Moſes Averill,

May 20th, 1767. 30

BOSTON, June 11.

Yeſterday came to Town from New-York, His Excellency John Wentworth, Eſq; Governor of New-Hampſhire, and this Day proceeds to his Government.

We hear from Bridgwater, that laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight, after a Number of Men had erected a Frame for a Dwelling-Houſe, and ſecured it in the uſual Manner, there of a ſudden came up a black Cloud, which ſoon vented itſelf in violent Guſts of Wind, and which, to the aſtoniſhment of all, immediately cruſhed the whole Frame to the Ground, and deſtroyed a conſiderable part of the Timber ———

Extract of a Letter from Connecticut, June 2.

——" a ſtrange Emulation prevails among the trading young Gentlemen in ſome Parts of this colony: To acquire a Multiplicity of Cuſtomers, and to raiſe a Name for great Buſineſs, they underſell each other, and even diſpoſe of many Articles by Retail for leſs than they coſt in the Wholeſale Way:—As a Speciman whereof I here encloſe a Price Current, from the laſt New-London Gazette.—No one need be at a Loſs who are Sufferers by this Practice, as certainly thoſe who have a Stock ſufficient for Trade, would not be at ſo much Pains to hurt their own Intereſt. Our Papers are almoſt entirely fill'd with Advertiſements of Inſolvencies.

Price Current at Norwich-Landing, May 26. 1767.

BOheo Tea choice, 1s. 2d. per quarter 4s. 10d. per lb.—Weſt India Rum 2s. 6d. per ſingle Gallon, and 3s. per Hogſhead.—Molaſſes 1s. 6d. per ſingle Gallon, 1s. 8. per Hogſhead.—Muſcovado Sugar 5d. per lb. 3l. per C.—Coffee 1s. per lb. 6l. per C.—Chocolate 1s. 6d. per lb. 24s. per dozen.—Cotton Wool 2s. per ſingle lb. 2s. 3d per C.—Bar Lead 2d. per lb. 32s. per C.—Powder 2s. per lb. 2s. 4. per Barrel.—N. B. About Ten Days ago good Bohea Tea was ſold at the above Place for 3s. the ſingle Pound.

Doct. TUDOR,

Lately from LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Publick, that he ſets out the 22d Inſtant, to viſit the Mineral Spring at Stafford, in Connecticut, where he will be ready to give his Advice to thoſe, that chooſe to conſult him in drinking the Waters.

June 15th, 1767. 29

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of THOMAS SEYMOUR, Eſq; of Hartford, late deceas'd, are deſired to exhibit the ſame——and ſuch as are indebted thereto, to make ſpeedy Payment, that a Settlement may be made of the Whole.

DAVID SEYMOUR,
THOMAS SEYMOUR, } Executors.

N. B. The Executors have ſundry likely young Negro Men to diſpoſe of upon reaſonable Terms. 29

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber of Panthorn, in Farmington, about Ten Days ago, a brown Mare about 15 Hands high, ſhe paces and trots, is likely, and well-ſhap'd. The Owner may have her, on proving his Property, and paying neceſſary Charges. 29

ELIAKIM DEMING.

June 15. 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Ebenezer Loomis of Kent an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Ebenezer Loomis, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on the firſt Day of July next, at the Houſe of Simeon Fuller, Innholder in ſaid Kent, at 8 o'Clock Morn. where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. Alſo that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate make Payment forthwith, without further Notice. Alſo that there will be a Diviſion made of ſaid Eſtate at the Time and Place aforeſaid, and that the ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time (if need be) til a final Diviſion be made.

Reuben Sacket,
Simeon Fuller, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Man,

29

Kent, 8th June, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees to the Eſtate of Ebenezer Hills, an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Hills to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the laſt Day of June Inſtant, 8 o'Clock Morn. at the Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller Inn-holder in ſaid Kent, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned for a Diviſion, from Time to Time, if Need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

Ebenezer [illegible],
Simeon Fuller, } Truſtees.
Joſiah Finney.

Kent, June 8, 1767. 29

THE Creditors of Jedidiah Miner, of Farmington, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid Miner, on Tueſday, the 30th of June, Inſtant, at 2 of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) appoint others in their Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting.

Joſeph Adkins,
Iſrael Clark, } Truſtees.
Iſaac Cleveland,

June 15th, 1767. 29

Colony of Connecticut, to wit. }
Hartford, June 5th, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

That, upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, Judge of the County Court in Hartford County, by Charles Granger of Suffield, a Creditor of John Stannard of ſaid Suffield (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony, aforeſaid, entitled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c." A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 26th of May laſt, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid John, for the Benefit of his Creditors. And that unleſs the ſaid John, ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, all the Eſtate ſo attacked, will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid John. Given under my Hand the Day and Year above.

28 *JABEZ HAMLIN.*

Colony of Connecticut, }
Hartford County, ſſ. }

Public Notice is here-

by given to John Hopſon of Colcheſter in ſaid County, by JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County, That upon Complaint in Writing, made by Daniel Warner, jun. of Eaſt-Haddam, in ſaid County, a Creditor for more than twenty Pounds, of ſaid Hopſon (which he has proved by his Oath) and that ſaid Hopſon, as he ſuppoſeth, is an inſolvent Debtor, and hath abſconded and concealed himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, which he hath proved to the Satisfaction of ſaid Judge—a Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 9th Day of May, Inſtant, to attach, ſeize, and keep, all the Eſtate of ſaid Hopſon, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd, for the Uſe of all his Creditors in juſt Proportion: And, unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, for the ſame, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, all the Eſtate ſo attached, ſeized, and taken, will, agreeable to the Proviſions of the Statute, in ſuch Caſe lately made and provided, be ſold for the Benefit of all his Creditors. Given under my Hand in Middletown, this 9th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1767, and in the 7th Year of his Majeſty's Reign.

28 *JABEZ HAMLIN.*

The Creditors to the

Eſtate of Stephen Belding of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Daniel Pitkin, Inn-holder in Hartford, on the 24th Day of June Inſtant—then and there to prove their ſeveral Debts againſt the ſaid Inſolvent, and to agree & order the Diſpoſition of ſaid Eſtate. Unleſs the Creditors agree to apportion ſaid Eſtate, it will all be ſold at public Vendue, for the Benefit of the Creditors. 28

WILLIAM FORBS,
LEMUEL WHITE, } Truſtees.
DANIEL PITKIN,

Hartford, 4th June, 1767.

N. B. No Account will be admitted, unleſs ſworn to, and properly proved.

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prices,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone

Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ——And all Gold-ſmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

EBENEZER AUSTIN,
28 *JAMES TILEY.*

To be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber,

A Large Dwelling-Houſe, Store and Barn, with about one Rood and a Half of Land, ſituate, and lying within 7 Rods of the State-Houſe in Hartford; being very convenient either for a Merchant or a Tavern. For further Particulars, inquire of

26 HEZEKIAH COLLIER.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. Hezekiah Collier, late of Hartford, Deceas'd, or the Subſcriber, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediate with the Subſcriber, to prevent Trouble. H. COLLIER.

Hartford, May 23d, 1767. 26

Caleb Bull, jun.

HAS juſt opened Shop, at the Store under the Printing-Office, in Hartford, oppoſite the State-Houſe, where he has to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of Engliſh and India Goods, &c.

A complete Set of Saw-

Mill-Irons to be ſold by Elijah Francies of New-Britain.

MONDAY, *June* 29, 1767.

THE

CONNECTICUT

Printed by THOMAS GREEN,

From a late London Paper.

To the PRINTER.

I[illegible]

[illegible] the Colony is alſo better cultivated, and infinitely more populous than any other of our colonies.

But in the very next colony to theſe, I mean New-York, the caſe is very different; for there many enormous grants were made by the Crown to individuals, of 20 miles ſquare; theſe are not one fourth part ſetled at this time, and ſuch people who are ſeated on thoſe lands are all tenants at will. New-Jerſey was diſpoſed of much in the ſame manner, and therefore endleſs perplexities and law-ſuits. As to Penſylvania, it is, perhaps, the moſt enormous grant that was ever made to a ſubject, and where millions of acres pay a quit rent to the ſole proprietor. But the people of Maryland are all vaſſals. In Virginia, North and South Carolina, as alſo Georgia, are many immenſe grants to individuals, and [illegible] the latter three colonies are very thinly inhabited, whilſt New-England has ſeveral hundred as fine towns as any in England and their lands carried to the higheſt cultivation, becauſe they are freeholders. Nor do I think there is a man in thoſe colonies of 500 l. a year; nor are there any without ſome ſhare in the ſoil, and therefore no ſlave vaſſals or beggars; and on their example, it is ſaid, Lord Egmont's petition

[illegible]

MARCUS [illegible]

NEWPORT, [illegible]

[illegible]

The General Aſſembly of This Colony met at the Court-Houſe, in this Town on Tueſday laſt. On Thurſday they entered

BOSTON, June 11.

Yeſterday came to Town from New-York, His Excellency John Wentworth, Eſq; Governor of New-Hampſhire, and this Day proceeds to his Government.

We hear from Bridgwater, that laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight, after a Number of Men had erected a Frame for a Dwelling-Houſe, and ſecured it in the uſual Manner, there of a ſudden came up a black Cloud, which ſoon vented itſelf in violent Guſts of Wind, and which, to the aſtoniſhment of all, immediately cruſhed the whole Frame to the Ground, and deſtroyed a conſiderable part of the Timber ———

Extract of a Letter from Connecticut, June 2.

——" a ſtrange Emulation prevails among the trading young Gentlemen in ſome Parts of this colony: To acquire a Multiplicity of Cuſtomers, and to raiſe a Name for great Buſineſs, they underſell each other, and even diſpoſe of many Articles by Retail for leſs than they coſt in the Wholeſale Way:—As a Speciman whereof I here encloſe a Price Current, from the laſt New-London Gazette.—No one need be at a Loſs who are Sufferers by this Practice, as certainly thoſe who have a Stock ſufficient for Trade, would not be at ſo much Pains to hurt their own Intereſt. Our Papers are almoſt entirely fill'd with Advertiſements of Inſolvencies.

Price Current at Norwich-Landing, May 26. 1767.

BOheo Tea choice, 1s. 2d. per quarter 4s. 10d. per lb.—Weſt India Rum 2s. 6d. per ſingle Gallon, and 3s. per Hogſhead.—Molaſſes 1s. 6d. per ſingle Gallon, 1s. 8. per Hogſhead.—Muſcovado Sugar 5d. per lb. 3l. per C.—Coffee 1s. per lb. 6l. per C.—Chocolate 1s. 6d. per lb. 24s. per dozen.—Cotton Wool 2s. per ſingle lb. 2s. 3d per C.—Bar Lead 2½ per lb. 32s. per C.—Powder 2s. per lb. 2s. 4. per Barrel.—N. B. About Ten Days ago good Bohea Tea was ſold at the above Place for 3s. the ſingle Pound.

Doct. TUDOR,

Lately from LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Publick, that he ſets out the 22d Inſtant, to viſit the Mineral Spring at Stafford, in Connecticut, where he will be ready to give his Advice to thoſe, that chooſe to conſult him in drinking the Waters.

June 15th, 1767. 29

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of THOMAS SEYMOUR, Eſq; of Hartford, late deceas'd, are deſired to exhibit the ſame———and ſuch as are indebted thereto, to make ſpeedy Payment, that a Settlement may be made of the Whole.

David Seymour,
Thomas Seymour, } Executors.

N. B. The Executors have ſundry likely young Negro Men to diſpoſe of upon reaſonable Terms. 29

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber of Panthorn, in Farmington, about Ten Days ago, a brown Mare about 15 Hands high, ſhe paces and trots, is likely, and well-ſhap'd. The Owner may have her, on proving his Property, and paying neceſſary Charges. 29

Eliakim Deming.

June 15. 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Ebenezer Loomis of Kent an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Ebenezer Loomis, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on the firſt Day of July next, at the Houſe of Simeon Fuller, Innholder in ſaid Kent, at 8 o'Clock Morn. where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. Alſo that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate make Payment forthwith, without further Notice. Alſo that there will be a Diviſion made of ſaid Eſtate at the Time and Place aforeſaid, and that the ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time (if need be) til a final Diviſion be made.

Reuben Sacket,
Simeon Fuller,
Ebenezer Man, } Truſtees.

29

Kent, 8th June, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees to the Eſtate of Ebenezer Hills, an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Hills to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the laſt Day of June Inſtant, 8 o'Clock Morn. at the Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller Inn-holder in ſaid Kent, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned for a Diviſion, from Time to Time, if Need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

Ebenezer Mun[illegible],
Simeon Fuller,
Joſiah Finney. } Truſtees.

Kent, June 8, 1767. 29

THE Creditors of Jedidiah Miner, of Farmington, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid Miner, on Tueſday, the 30th of June, Inſtant, at 2 of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) appoint others in their Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting.

Joſeph Adkins,
Iſrael Clark,
Iſaac Cleveland, } Truſtees.

June 15th, 1767. 29

Colony of Connecticut, to wit.
Hartford, June 5th, 1767. }

Notice is hereby given,

That, upon Application in Writing, made to me JABEZ HAMLIN, *Judge of the County Court in Hartford County, by Charles Granger of Suffield, a Creditor of John Stannard of ſaid Suffield (an abſconded inſolvent Debtor for more than Twenty Pounds Lawful Money, proved by the Oath of ſaid Creditor, in Purſuance of an Act of the Colony, aforeſaid, entitled, "An ACT to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c." A Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 26th of May laſt, directed to all Sheriffs and Conſtables, to attach, ſeize and keep, all the Goods and Eſtate of the ſaid John, for the Benefit of his Creditors. And that unleſs the ſaid John, ſhall diſcharge all his juſt Debts, or give Security therefor to the Acceptance of his Creditors, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, all the Eſtate ſo attached, will be ſold for the Benefit of the Creditors of the ſaid John. Given under my Hand the Day and Year above.*

28 *JABEZ HAMLIN.*

Colony of Connecticut.
Hartford County, ſſ. }

Public Notice is here-

by given to John Hopſon of Colcheſter in ſaid County, by JABEZ HAMLIN, *Eſq; Judge of the County Court in ſaid County, That upon Complaint in Writing, made by Daniel Warner, jun. of Eaſt-Haddam, in ſaid County, a Creditor for more than twenty Pounds, of ſaid Hopſon (which he has proved by his Oath) and that ſaid Hopſon, as he ſuppoſeth, is an inſolvent Debtor, and hath abſconded and concealed himſelf to avoid the Arreſts of his Creditors, which he hath proved to the Satiſfaction of ſaid Judge—a Warrant hath iſſued, dated the 9th Day of May, Inſtant, to attach, ſeize, and keep, all the Eſtate of ſaid Hopſon, Real, Perſonal, and Mix'd, for the Uſe of all his Creditors in juſt Proportion: And, unleſs he ſhall diſcharge his juſt Debts, or give Security, to the Acceptance of his Creditors, for the ſame, within three Months from the Date of ſaid Warrant, all the Eſtate ſo attached, ſeized, and taken, will, agreeable to the Proviſions of the Statute, in ſuch Caſe lately made and provided, be ſold for the Benefit of all his Creditors. Given under my Hand in Middletown, this 9th Day of May, Anno Domini, 1767, and in the 7th Year of his Majeſty's Reign.*

28 *JABEZ HAMLIN.*

The Creditors to the

Eſtate of Stephen Belding of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Daniel Pitkin, Inn-holder in Hartford, on the 24th Day of June Inſtant—then and there to prove their ſeveral Debts againſt the ſaid Inſolvent, and to agree & order the Diſpoſition of ſaid Eſtate. Unleſs the Creditors agree to apportion ſaid Eſtate, it will all be ſold at public Vendue, for the Benefit of the Creditors. 28

William Forbs,
Lemuel White,
Daniel Pitkin, } Truſtees.

Hartford, 4th June, 1767.

N. B. No Account will be admitted, unleſs ſworn to, and properly proved.

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prices,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone

Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ——And all Gold-ſmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

28 *EBENEZER AUSTIN,*
JAMES TILEY.

To be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber,

A Large Dwelling-Houſe, Store and Barn, with about one Rood and a Half of Land, ſituate, and lying within 7 Rods of the State-Houſe in Hartford; being very convenient either for a Merchant or a Tavern. For further Particulars, inquire of

26 HEZEKIAH COLLIER.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. Hezekiah Collier, late of Hartford, Deceas'd, or the Subſcriber, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediate with the Subſcriber, to prevent Trouble. H. COLLIER.

Hartford, May 23d, 1767. 26

Caleb Bull, jun.

HAS juſt opened Shop, at the Store under the Printing-Office, in Hartford, oppoſite the State-Houſe, where he has to diſpoſe of, a Quantity of Engliſh and India Goods, &c.

A complete Set of Saw-

Mill-Irons to be ſold by Elijah Francies of New-Britain.

Monday, *June* 29, 1767. No. 131.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by Thomas Green, in Hartford.

From a late London Paper.

To the PRINTER.

IF any man doubts of the evils that ariſe to a ſtate from granting out tracts of land to individuals, let him only think of Ruſſia and Poland, where the people having no property in the lands, are abſolute[illegible]; or of Germany, France and Spain, where they are in the loweſt ſtate of vaſſalage to their Lords, who permit them juſt to exiſt.

Unhappily for England, William the Conqueror ſeized upon it, granted the lands to his favourites and followers, in the deſcendants of whoſe hands great part of it remains to this day; ſuch only excepted as belonged to the church; great part of which at the reformation, Henry the Eighth confiſcated, and which he gave to the Nobles; leaving however ſome in the hands of the Clergy. From theſe and other cauſes, the titles and tenures of lands are very perplexed. We have freehold, copyhold, leaſehold, college-lands, church-lands, ſome are held by lives, other pay fines, &c. But very few hold a [illegible] abſolutely free and independant; and therefore the people muſt ever remain poor while their landlords are Princes. Thoſe evils have been long ſeen and felt, but never [illegible].

[illegible] ted in this country fled to New-England they ran the three colonies of Boſton, Connecticut, and Rhode-Iſland, out into lots of ten miles ſquare; theſe they called townſhips, and granted them to forty or fifty perſons jointly, their heirs and aſſigns for ever, and obliged them in ſeven years to build a church and ſchool: Thoſe ſettlers ſubdivided to their children, and they again to their's; ſo that every man in thoſe colonies is a free-holder, and thereby actually enjoys more liberty than any people in Europe or America; the Colony is alſo better cultivated, and infinitely more populous than any other of our colonies.

But in the very next colony to theſe, I mean New-York, the caſe is very different; for there many enormous grants were made by the Crown to individuals, of 20 miles ſquare; theſe are not one fourth part ſettled at this time, and ſuch people who are ſeated on thoſe lands are all tenants at will. New-Jerſey was diſpoſed of much in the ſame manner, and therefore endleſs perplexities and law-ſuits. As to Penſylvania, it is, perhaps, the moſt enormous grant that was ever made to a ſubject, and where millions of acres pay a quit rent to the ſole proprietor. But the people of Maryland are all vaſſals. In Virginia, North and South Carolina, as alſo Georgia, are many immenſe grants to individuals, and there[illegible] the latter three colonies are very thinly inhabited, whilſt New-England has ſeveral hundred as fine towns as any in England and their lands carried to the higheſt cultivation, becauſe they are freeholders. Nor do I think there is a man in thoſe colonies of 500 l. a year; nor are there any without ſome ſhare in the ſoil, and therefore no ſlave vaſſals or beggars; and on their example, it is ſaid, Lord Egmont's petition for the whole iſland of [illegible] just for himſelf and family, was juſt rejec[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] very [illegible] to [illegible] their heirs and aſſigns, forever; and [illegible] to apply at the ſettlement of the grants in a great [illegible] by this means there will be but one tenure freehold; and that alone will [illegible] regions as populous as New-England. I am your's,

MARCUS AURELIUS.

NEWPORT, June [illegible].

By the intenſe Heat of Friday, 5th Inſt. in this Town, the ☿ in the Thermometer roſe to 86 by Ten o'Clock A. M. Before One, P. M. it was at 90; and at half after Three, it had aſcended to 93½, the Wind at S. W.: in Ten Minutes it fell to 84, the Wind [illegible] to E. and in the Thunder Shower at [illegible] Five, it Fell to 76½. The higheſt Altitude in the Summer of 1766 was 93½, July 11, on which Day it was 91 at Cambridge, and 89 at Philadelphia.

But on Thurſday, 4th Inſtant, June, the Heat was ſtill more intenſe at Bridgwater where a Fahrenheit's Thermometer, being ſuſpended above an Hour under an Apple Tree, and in the current of a [illegible] Breeze the ☿ aſcended to 100½. And from Nine in the Morning to Sunſet, was conſtantly above 80; and from about Eleven till after Four, P. M. was above 90 (It is ſaid that the higheſt Altitude on the memorable hot Lord's Day, 18th June, 1749, at Boſton and Philadelphia, was 100.) On 5th Inſt. at Taunton Mr. Payn's Thermometer, near an open Window, at two o'Clock, P. M. ſtood at Four Degrees below Blood-Heat, or at 92,—and at the ſame time another Thermometer, ſuſpended under an Apple-Tree, in a different Part of the Town, ſtood at 93.

At Cambridge, on the 4th Inſtant, the ☿ reached 92. On the 5th, it ſtood at 96 in Portſmouth, on this Iſland.

The General Aſſembly of This Colony met at the Court-Houſe, in this Town on Tueſday laſt. On Thurſday they entered upon the conſideration of the Petition (prefered at a former ſeſſion of the Aſſembly) of the Gentlemen who ſuffered by the Riots, in this Town, in the Month of Auguſt, 1765; and after debating upon the Affair, the Queſtion was put whether Compenſation ſhould be allowed or not; which paſſed in the affirmative. It was afterwards voted by the Lower-Houſe, that the Petit[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] found defective, was on Friday laſt taken down. A Lottery is granted for building a new one.

Yeſterday, between 11 and 12 o'Clock A. M. the Town was alarmed by Fire, which broke out in a Houſe in [illegible]

BOSTON, June 15.

Laſt Wedneſday came to town from New-York, His Excellency John Wentworth, Eſq; governor of New-Hampſhire, and the next day proceeded to his government.

Falmouth, Caſco-Bay, June 5, 1767.

Yeſterday afternoon we had here a very violent thunder ſtorm, attended with rain. The fore part of the day was extreme hot with a light breeze of wind from the N. W. which continued until two o'clock, when it ſhifted to the S. W. and blew quick.—At half after 5 a cloud came up from the North, (which had been riſing great part of the day) attended with a violent guſt of wind at N. W. and very ſevere thunder and lightning, which continued an hour.—A houſe near the water (in the garret of which was a ſingle large Iron ſtove) was ſtruck and much torn—It is obſervable that the lightning entered the garret window where the ſtove ſtood and tore that to pieces; thence fell in a perpendicular direction, ripping the clapboarding and plaiſtering as it fell, and entered a lower room in which a number of perſons were, two of which were ſitting together under the place it firſt entered, and one of them inſtantly kill'd, the other not hurt. A man at the outſide door was killed at the ſame time. In the Corner of the next room was a gun charged—the lightning entered the top of the room over it & burnt the joiſts and ſome Engliſh goods, and [illegible] in its way to the gun, upon which it continued to the end of the guard iron, when it ſplit the ſtock and went into the ground. It is ſaid a Blackſmith at work on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet was ſo ſenſibly affected by the Shock as to be turn'd round, and the hand

STO

y came

[illegible] his Exce[illegible] a piece of iron ſo benumb'd [illegible] recover for ſome hours.—Some phyſician being near attempted to bleed both the perſons killed, immediately after the ſtroke, but the few drops that were drawn were obſerved to be thick and black altho' there was not the leaſt hurt viſible on either of the bodies.——

This inſtance may afford matter for the curious to conjecture whether the attraction of the iron ſtove in the garret might not be the natural cauſe of the lightning's falling on the houſe; as undoubtedly the effect that the Blackſmith felt at a very little diſtance proceeded from the iron in his hand which ſeems to prove beyond all reaſonable doubt the force of attraction in metals, and the expediency of placing electric points on houſes to preſerve them from the fatal effects of lightning.

P. S. The two perſons killed by the lightning were Joſeph Young, of this place and Cyrus Chew, of Windham.

◆◆◆

Mr. GREEN,

AS the Subject of *Stafford-Spring*, begins to come upon the Carpet again, and the Seaſon for People's reſorting thither is commenc'd; after much reſolving, and re-reſolving, I have determined to caſt in my Mite.

As long as the Nature, and Proportion of the diſtinguiſhing Ingredients of the Water are unknown, Phyſicians at a Diſtance, never can be qualified to direct, and adviſe their Patients, whether it is beſt to repair to them.—Few Phyſicians in this Colony, I ſuppoſe, have ever been very curious in Experiments, as to a chymical Analyſis of the Water; nor indeed is their ſuch Advantages from an Apparatus for Experiments as is to be wiſhed:—However, Experiments well aſcertain'd (no Matter who they are made by, whether Prieſt, Prophet or Phyſician) may be of Service in the Caſe. Some Perſons ſuperſtitiouſly look upon the Spring a *Betheſda*, that will cure all that repair unto it: and Others, erring as far upon the other Hand, treat all Accounts of its medical Virtues as fabulous: but the philoſophical Mind, will judge of its real Benefit, in a medical View, from the Quantity and Quality of the minerals it is impregnated with, to aſcertain which, what I here communicate may in ſome Meaſure conduce.——

I was laſt Summer, ſome conſiderable Time at *Stafford*, in Company with the ingenious Doct. *Warren*, of *Boſton*, where ſome Experiments were made, from which it plainly appears that the Water, tho' perfectly clear and tranſparent, is ſtrongly impregnated with ſome chalybeat or ferruginous Matter, which is in an unaccountable Degree volatile, and will evaporate thro' the tighteſt Cork, in a little Time;—true, after a little ſtanding in a Veſſel, there is a yellow bituminous Sediment, which may be thoſe chalybeat Particles, that are ſpecifically heavier than the Water; ſo that by what evaporates (which is by far, the greateſt Part) and this more groſs Sediment the Water is ſoon diſpoſſeſs'd of all its Iron. It appears likewiſe poſſeſs'd of ſome alkaline, and nitrous Salts, and a conſiderable Proportion of Sulphur.—The Quantity of the volatile chalybeat Matter, may be more eaſily aſcertained than the other Ingredients; to evince this, I will only barely relate a few *Facts*, that thoſe whoſe Profeſſion and Abilities render it proper, may make farther Improvements.—

I. To ſhew that there is ſomething chalybeat in it, the following *Particulars* may ſerve—

1. Put a few Oak-Leaves into a Bowl of this Water, as it is taken out of the Spring, and as ſoon as the Leaves are well ſoak'd, the Water will appear like Ink.

2. Let a Piece of clean fine Holland or Cambrick be ſprinkled with the Water, and all the Suds and ſcrubbing poſſible will not be able to remove the black or brown Spots.

3. It produces, when immediately taken from the Spring, a bright purple Tincture from powder'd Galls.

4. The Water, when taken immediately from the Spring, appears to have ſix Grains in five Drams more Weight than common Water—for a Phial, nicely ballanced, fill'd with the Water, weighed five Drams, two Scruples, and twelve Grains; the ſame Phial, fill'd with common Water, weighed five Drams, two Scruples, and ſix Grains; whence it appeared, that in five Drams, two Scruples, and twelve Grains of Spring Water, there was ſix Grains of ſome Matter ſpecifically heavier than common Water.——

Now, my Gentlemen, that after conſidering the peculiar Gravity of the Water, reflects upon the natural Operation of aſtringent and ſtyptic Subſtances, upon vitriolic and chalybeat Liquids, will, from theſe Hints (out of the many that might be produced) determine the Water to be impregnated with Iron.

II. As to the Quantity and Volitility of the Iron, the following Hints may ſerve—

1. Oak Leaves, put into the Water two or three Hours after it is taken out of the Spring, will not give it the black or ink-like Colour.

2. Powder'd Galls, put in a few Hours after 'tis taken out of the Spring, produces but a very faint Colour, and, in two Days have no ſuch Colour at all, the tighteſt Corks notwithſtanding.

3. As it loſes it Power of producing this Colour, in near the ſame Proportion it loſes its Weight—to evince this, the following Experiment was tried—a Phial holding 2 Ounces of the Spring-Water was fill'd & weigh'd; it was left uncork'd for a While, and upon weighing, found two Grains and a Half was loſt; upon the Galls being added, a very faint Purple was produced;—the ſame Quantity was left uncork'd till it had loſt ſeven Grains, and no purple Tincture could be produced at all.—The Proportion then, of this volatile, chalybeat Matter, ſeems to be three Grains to two Ounces.

III. As to the Salts and Sulphur.

1. Upon dropping a few Drops of Aqua Fortis into a Handful of the Mud gathered any where at the Bottom of the Spring, there is a ſulphureous Smoke and Smell that is ſeen and ſmelt a conſiderable Ways round.

2. Upon evaporating five Gallons of the Water over a gentle Fire, there remained in the Bottom of the Veſſel, an Ounce and Half of yellow Powder, of a ſalt, nitrous Taſte.——Whether this Powder was not highly alkaline, the Learned may judge, when I aſſure them, that a vegetable Acid pour'd upon a little of it, produc'd a great Effervecenſe, and (if I miſtake not) Doct. Tudor and Doct. Jepſon, happen'd to be preſent, and both ſaw it. And that the Iron was all evaporated ſeems likely, ſince no Particles of the Powder could be attracted by the Load-ſtone.

3. Some of the above mentioned Powder put upon a heated Iron, gave forth a ſtrong, ſulphureous Smell.——

As the Communication of theſe Hints, are well meant, I hope they will be well received, from One who looks upon, himſelf a Friend to Mankind.

NATH. HOOKER.

[illegible], June 18, 1767.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, May 15.

On Saturday laſt rice roſe from 50s. to 55s. the 100lb. at which price ſeveral large quantities have been ſold.

The ſame day arrived here, the Ship King of Pruſſia, Leonard Hodgſon, maſter, from Gibraltar, who tells us that about 5 days before he ſailed, advices having been received that the Spaniſh galleons were arrived at Cadiz, the Æolus, and another Britiſh frigate, immediately ſail'd from Gibraltar for the ſaid port, in order, it was ſaid, to receive, or demand, the Manilla ranſom, which the court of Spain had put off paying till the arrival of her treaſure from the new world.—Capt. Hodgſon ſays, that about a fortnight before he ſailed an Engliſh ſhip, which had been up the Levant with tobacco, was ordered to proceed for, and put on ſhore the ſaid cargo at Gibraltar, but when ſhe arrived there, General Irwin, unwilling to give any umbrage to the Spaniards, did not permit the tobacco to be landed, and the ſhip put out to Sea again, but was ſoon followed by two xebecks ſent out by the Spaniſh general; the captain of the ſhip ſeeing an Engliſh frigate got under his protection, on which the xebecks then along-ſide of him, tho't proper to ſheer off.—Great quantities of grain were arrived in all the ports of the Mediterranean, which had reduced the prices to almoſt nothing, and it was tho't immenſe ſums would be loſt by the adventurers of that branch.

A letter from London, of February 17th, ſays, "His Majeſty, whoſe attention to learning the Sciences, ever ſince the commencement of his auſpicious reign, has been conſpicuous to the whole world, is now making up the moſt valuable library in Europe, or perhaps in the world; having agents in all parts to collect books for this truly royal purpoſe, and ſome of the moſt learned men in Great Britain are now employed in putting them in the proper order."

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

On Thurſday laſt Philip Ucker, a carter of this city, having been hard at work, drank two draughts of cold water, while he was very warm, which had ſo ſudden and fatal an effect upon him, that he died in leſs than two hours.

WHEREAS we the Subſcribers being appointed by the Honorable Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of Capt. Crafts Wright, late of Weathersfield, deceas'd, repreſented Inſolvent, do hereby give public Notice, that we will attend on ſaid Buſineſs, on the firſt and laſt Tueſdays of July, Auguſt, September, October and November next, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Deceas'd, from One o'Clock in the Afternoon, until Seven, on each of ſaid Days.

JOHN ROBBINS, ad.
SILAS DEANE,
APPLETON ROBBINS.

Weathersfield, 18th June, 1767. 31

Hartford, June 29, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, Truſtees of the Eſtate of William Olmſted of Eaſt-Haddam, an inſolvent Debtor—do hereby [illegible] all the Creditors of the ſaid Olmſted [illegible] at the Dwelling-Houſe of Joſeph Sluman, Inn-holder in Eaſt-Haddam, on the ſecond Tueſday of Auguſt next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 31

Ichabod Olmſted, }
Jabez Chapman, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Sluman, }

NEW-YORK, June 18.

By Captain Newtown from New-Providence, we have an Account, that of the 3 French Seamen, who had been lately carried in as Priſoners there, for murdering the Captain of a French Sloop, bound from the Miſſiſippi for Cape Francois, ſome time in March laſt, one of them turn'd King's Evidence; upon which the other two had been condemned to die; and accordingly one was executed the 20th of May laſt, and afterwards hung in Chains; and that the other was to undergo the ſame Puniſhment on the Friday following. The Sloop had alſo been taken up and brought in without having been caſt away as was reported. We hear alſo that the fiſhing for Treaſure on the Spaniſh Wreck mentioned to have been caſt away ſome Time ago on the Bahama Banks, had not been ſo ſucceſsful as has been reported, but that the Wreckers were ſtill exerting their Powers in that Affair; and that the utmoſt they had recovered would ſcarce amount to 30,000 Pieces of Eight.

By Captain Jauncey, who arrived here Tueſday laſt in 26 Days from Jamaica, we have Advice, that two London Porters had been apprehended at that Iſland a few Days before he ſailed, in Purſuance of an Expreſs ſent after them from England, and put on board of an Engliſh Man of War bound home: It appears by the London Prints, that the beginning of March laſt, theſe two Porters having been intruſted to carry a conſiderable Sum of Money from the Bank, had made off with the ſame, & got on board of a Weſt-India Ship at Spithead, bound to Jamaica: The Ship had ſail'd near a Fortnight before the Knowledge of their Eſcape; and on the 18th a Cutter ſail'd from Portſmouth, with the Expreſs, in hopes to overtake them at Madeira; but miſſing them there, they followed quite down to Jamaica. Thus Rogues may eſcape for a while, but they generally get overtaken at laſt.

June 25. It is ſaid ſtrict Orders are ſent to the Weſt-Indies, to obſerve and detect the New-England, New-York and Philadelphia Captains of Veſſels, in ſelling Hats of their reſpective Provinces, which is prohibited, under a ſevere Penalty, on the Captain and all concerned in it, Complaint having been made at Home of great Quantities being ſent from thoſe Colonies, of the fine Beaver Kind, to the great Prejudice of the Beaver Hat Trade at Home.

Laſt Monday arrived at Boſton, Captain Griffiths, in 7 Weeks from Briſtol: By whom there is the following Advices, viz.

MADRID, (in Spain) April 3.

THE whole City is in an Uproar ſince Wedneſday laſt, when the Jeſuits were abruptly ſeized, and ſent off to different Ports of the Kingdom to be embark'd to Italy. All their Treaſures, all their Eſtates are declared confiſcated to the Crown. The Procurators, Subſtitutes of theſe Fathers, are ſtill ſtrictly guarded, and they will be compelled to give in a Detail of all the Poſſeſſions of the Society. Yeſterday the King's Decree for the Baniſhment of the Jeſuits was made public with the uſual Formalities; and on the other Hand the Pope's Nuncio, diſpatched a Courier to Rome, with this ſtriking News.

LONDON, April 18.

We are told, that a certain Nobleman has declared, that he will no further intereſt himſelf in Behalf of the Americans, as they have deceived him by their late Conduct, for whoſe good Behavior he had given his Honour; and that he referred them to the Laws of this Country, if they wanted Redreſs.

The Demand this Year from N. America, for Birmingham and Sheffield Wares fall many Thouſand Pounds ſhort of thoſe for ſome Years preceding.

By private Letters from Madrid we are informed that the Order baniſhing the Jeſuits from that Kingdom was circulated in ſuch a Manner that it arrived at the different Cities the ſame day; and that the only Perſon who ſpoke in their Favor, at the Council that was held upon this Subject, was the Miniſter of the Marines.

Yeſterday two large Ships were taken up in the River, on Government Contract, to carry over Artillery, Troops, and Stores for his Majeſty's Settlements on the African Coaſt.

Private Letters from Madrid inform that an Advice Boat had been ſent to Cadiz, for the Viceroys of Mexico, Peru & Chili, and the other Spaniſh Governors in South America, and the Weſt Indies, ſaid to be on Affairs of Importance relating to the Jeſuits.

They write from Cadiz, that an order has been received there for the equipment of a ſmall ſquadron, ſaid to be intended for an expedition to South America, to deſtroy a certain ſeminary which the Jeſuits of Paraguay had poſſeſſed themſelves of between Cape St. Antonio and the River Plate.

April 28. Yeſterday morning a private Maſs-houſe was ſuppreſſed in Black Lion Court, where a number of poor Iriſhmen had aſſembled for their devotion. Two Prieſts fled, and their hearers were diſperſed without any tumult: 'tis ſaid in St. Giles's pariſh only, there are upwards of 20,000 Papiſts.

Trade is brought to ſo low an ebb, at Liſbon, that the Cuſtom-houſe duties for the month of February did not exceed 400 moidores.

April 11. On Sunday laſt was read in St. Sepulchre's church, the following extraordinary note, viz.—"The prayers of this congregation are deſired for ſeveral perſons in real want of the neceſſaries of life, and groaning under the heavy weight of Oppreſſion."

Glouceſter, March 23. A demure old Farmer came and obſerved to the printer here on Saturday, that he was afraid that bakers and mealmen never read their bible; but as he knew they always read the news-paper, he deſired a place might be given to the following texts of ſcripture;——"Juſt balances, juſt weights, [illegible] and a juſt hin ſhall ye have." Lev. xix. [illegible]——"Divers weights, and divers meaſures, both of them are alike abomination to the Lord." Prov. xx. 10.

A long liſt appeared in one of the Daily Papers yeſterday of the arrangement which it is ſaid is to take place after the holidays; when Earl Temple and the Right Hon. George Grenville are ſet down as Secretaries of State; and moſt of the other departments to be filled in the ſame manner as before the late change in the adminiſtration: but another Morning Paper of this day aſſerts, that is not the leaſt foundation in truth for any part of the liſt of the day.

We are credibly informed, the vigilance of Admiral Palliſer, during his ſtation laſt year at Newfoundland, has utterly diſconcerted the views of the French in their attempts to carry on any future clandeſtine trade with the Engliſh; ſeveral of their fiſhermen, who carried out little or no proviſion for the voyage in hopes of being ſupplied in exchange for brandies and European goods, having been obliged to quit the coaſt before the ſeaſon was half expired.

April 28. We hear a great number of foreign Jeſuits, who are poſſeſſed of immenſe wealth have a deſign to lay aſide their eccleſiaſtical function and character entirely, in order to come and ſettle in Great-Britain as merchants, where they intend to get themſelves naturalized; for which privilege, it is ſaid, they are willing to pay a large ſum to the Government, which they intend to petition for the purpoſe.

April 30. Yeſterday there was a very numerous Levee at St. James's, and afterwards a Council, at which the Lord Chancellor aſſiſted.

The Right Hon. George Grenville, was at the Levee, and it is ſaid ſome Changes in the Miniſtry will take Place in a few Days.

The Houſe of Commons were very full Yeſterday, and ſat late.

HARTFORD, June 29.

Laſt Wedneſday 7-night, at the raiſing the Frame for a Meeting-Houſe at Bolton, one John Paine, fell from the upper Part of it, and bruis'd himſelf very much, and broke ſeveral of his Bones, but is, notwithſtanding, in a very fair Way of Recovery. And,

On the Evening of the ſame Day, one Mrs. Hoſkins, who had been to the Raiſing, in attempting to jump on a Horſe, behind her Huſband, fell backwards over the Horſe, and unfortunately broke her Neck, and expired in a few Hours.

Turkey-Hills (in Simſbury) June 18.

Yeſterday was held in this Place, the annual Convention of the Church Clergy, in Connecticut, before whom a Sermon was preached by the Rev'd Mr. Newton, of Ripton, in Stratford——Prayers were read by the Rev'd Mr. Jarvis of Middletown.

Extract of Dr. Franklin's Letters on Electricity.

"AS electrical clouds paſs over the country, high hills and high Trees, lofty towers, ſpires, maſts of ſhips, chimneys, &c. as ſo many prominences draw the electrical fire, and the whole cloud diſcharges there; it is dangerous to take ſhelter under a tree during a thunder-guſt; it has been fatal to both man and beaſts. It is ſafer to be in the open field. When the Cloathes are wet, if a flaſh, in its way to the ground, ſhould ſtrike your head, it would run in the water over the ſurface of your body, whereas if your cloathes are dry, it would go through your body. Hence a wet rat cannot be killed by the exploding electrical bottle, when a dry rat may."

STray'd or Stolen, from the Subſcriber of Newington, in April laſt, a large black Mare Colt, with a Star in her Forehead, and her off hind Foot white, a natural racer, about 14 Hands high, branded W on the left Shoulder, and not dock'd when ſhe went off. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and convey her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have one Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by me,

4m—31 JOHN LUSK.

On Tueſday Night

laſt ſtray'd from Mr. John H. Lord's Paſture, in Hartford, a red and white COW, about 5 Years old, the Tops of her Horns are ſawed off—no other artificial Mark is remembered. A Reward adequate to the Trouble, with all Expences, to any Perſon who will bring ſaid Cow, or give Notice where ſhe is, to the Subſcriber, ſhall be thankfully paid, by

JOHN WALKER.

Hartford, June 27th, 1767. 31

STray'd from the Paſture of the Subſcriber of Weathersfield, laſt Monday, a dunn-colour'd horſe Colt, about 2 Months old, with a Star in his Forehead, paces and trots. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Colt, and return him to me, or inform, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

JOSEPH RICHARDS.

June 29th, 1767. 31

The AUTHOR's PRAYER to the DEITY.

WHILST here I live,
To me O! give
An Heart from Rancor free;
A Soul replete
With all that's great
Virtue and Liberty.
Grant me a Mind
Pure and refin'd,
Impervious to Vice:
From all that's vain
May I refrain,
And Goodneſs be my choice.
Teach me the way,
Both Night and Day,
None but my God to fear;
To eaſe Diſtreſs,
All Wrongs redreſs,
Wipe off the Orphan's tear.
When Death advance
His pointed lance
Againſt my peaceful breaſt,
May Angels fair
My Spirit bear
To her eternal Reſt.

LONDON, April 16.

We are informed that the national debt, as it ſtood on the commencement of the preſent year, amounts to 130,142,412l. 19s. 2d. farthing, and the annual intereſt or other charges attending the ſame, is 4,707,223l. 7s. 4d.

In the county of Surry, a certain bear is exhibited, that performs many extraordinary feats, among which, one is the diſtinguiſhing all cuckolds and cuckold-makers from other men. An eminent philoſopher conceives that this is done by the Olfactory nerves; which has induced him to undertake the improvement of the ſmelling faculty; and he hopes to bring it to that perfection as to diſtinguiſh a married woman, from a maid, and the wanton from the chaſte. It is ſaid he can ſmell a rat already.

Notice is hereby given

to the Creditors of Benj^{n}. Bigelow of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral Demands on ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, legally authenticated, to the Subſcribers, authorized to receive and negotiate the ſame, on the 16th Day of July next, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Inn-holder in Hartford.——Alſo, that there will be a public Sale of ſaid Eſtate at the ſame Place, on the 20th Day of the ſame Month, unleſs prevented by a Diviſion and Apportioning of the Creditors.———And alſo, that a firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtate will be made at ſaid Place, on the 3d Day of Auguſt next, which the ſaid Creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

HEZEKIAH MARSH,
GEORGE SMITH, } Truſtees.
JOHN COLEMAN,

Hartford, June 22d, 1767.

N.B. All Debts due to ſaid Eſtate, will be ſued after three Weeks from the Date hereof, without further Notice. 30

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber of Panthorn, in Farmington, about Ten Days ago, a brown Mare about 15 Hands high, ſhe paces and trots, is likely, and well-ſhap'd. The Owner may have her, on proving his Property, and paying neceſſary Charges. 29

ELIAKIM DEMING.

June 15, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, being choſen Truſtees of the Eſtate of Nathaniel Durkee of Woodbury, in Litchfield County, an inſolvent Debtor, do hereby notify the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Jonathan Farrand, in ſaid Woodbury, on the ſecond Monday of July next, at ten o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to produce their Debts properly proved, againſt ſaid Durkee, and alſo to determine how they will order the Diſpoſition of the Eſtate of ſaid Durkee—and to do any other Buſineſs proper, relative thereto.

THOMAS CARTER,
DAVID JUDSON, } Truſtees.
SAMUEL DURAND,

June 22d, 1767. 30

THE Creditors of John Cobb and David Hawley, both of New-Milford, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mrs. Keziah Hawley, Innholder in ſaid New-Milford, on Monday the 6th Day of July next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of the Truſtees, and appoint others in our Stead—and to do any Buſineſs neceſſary to be done.

Daniel Kinne,
William Cogſwell, } Truſtees to COBB.
Abel Hine,
William Cogſwell,
Joſeph Wheaton, } Truſtees to HAWLEY.
Moſes Averill,

May 20th, 1767. 30

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Ebenezer Loomis of Kent an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Ebenezer Loomis, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on the firſt Day of July next, at the Houſe of Simeon Fuller, Innholder in ſaid Kent, at 8 o'Clock Morn. where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. Alſo that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate make Payment forthwith, without further Notice. Alſo that there will be a Diviſion made of ſaid Eſtate at the Time and Place aforeſaid, and that the ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time (if need be) til a final Diviſion be made.

Reuben Sacket,
29 Simeon Fuller, } Truſtees.
Ebenezer Man,

Kent, 8th June, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees to the Eſtate of Ebenezer Hills, an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Ebenezer Hills to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the laſt Day of June Inſtant, 8 o'Clock Morn. at the Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller Inn-holder in ſaid Kent, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned for a Diviſion, from Time to Time, if Need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

Ebenezer Mann,
Simeon Fuller, } Truſtees.
Joſiah Finney.

Kent, June 8, 1767. 29

THE Creditors of Jedidiah Miner, of Farmington, in the County of Hartford, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid Miner, on Tueſday, the 30th of June, Inſtant, at 2 of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) appoint others in their Stead, and to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid Meeting.

Joſeph Adkins,
Iſrael Clark, } Truſtees.
Iſaac Cleveland,

June 23d, 1767. 29

Hartford, May 30th, 1767.

THESE *are to Notify all the Collectors of the Colony Taxes, that are not balanced, that they make up, and balance their Accounts with the Colony Treaſurer, by the firſt Day of Auguſt next, or expect after that Time, that Execution will be ſent againſt them, for the Balance. There being no Colony Tax laſt Year, and tis likely none this, together with the ſinking of March Bills of 1762, and other outſtanding Bills of the Colony; it requires the Arrerarges of Rates due, be made up. Alſo any of the Receivers of the Colony Proviſions, in Years paſt, that have not made up, and balanced their Accounts, with the Treaſurer aforeſaid, are deſired ſpeedily to balance their Accounts.*

J. TALCOTT, *Treaſurer.*

Doct. TUDOR,

Lately from LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Publick, that he ſets out the 22d Inſtant, to viſit the Mineral Spring at Stafford, in Connecticut, where he will be ready to give his Advice to thoſe, that chooſe to conſult him in drinking the Waters.

June 15th, 1767. 29

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of THOMAS SEYMOUR, Eſq; of Hartford, late deceas'd, are deſired to exhibit the ſame———and ſuch as are indebted thereto, to make ſpeedy Payment, that a Settlement may be made of the Whole.

DAVID SEYMOUR,
THOMAS SEYMOUR, } Executors.

N.B. The Executors have ſundry likely young Negro Men to diſpoſe of upon reaſonable Terms. 29

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prices,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ——And all Gold-ſmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

EBENEZER AUSTIN,
28 *JAMES TILEY.*

To be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber,

A Large Dwelling-Houſe, Store and Barn, with about one Rood and a Half of Land, ſituate and lying within 7 Rods of the State-Houſe in Hartford; being very convenient either for a Merchant or a Tavern. For further Particulars, inquire of

26 HEZEKIAH COLLIER.

ALL Perſons that are indebted to the Eſtate of Capt. Hezekiah Collier, late of Hartford, Deceas'd, or the Subſcriber, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediately with the Subſcriber, to prevent Trouble.

H. COLLIER.

Hartford, May 23d, 1767. 26

A complete Set of Saw-Mill-Irons to be ſold by Elijah Francies of New-Britain.

MONDAY, *July* 13, 1767. NUMBER 135.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

LATHROP and SMITH,

DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, in HARTFORD;

Take this Method to inform their Cuſtomers and Others,

THAT they have juſt Imported from LONDON, and have for Sale (on the moſt reaſonable Terms) a large and univerſal Aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINES; and alſo every Article that falls within the Compaſs of their Buſineſs. Alſo, A general Aſſortment of Painters Colours; together with the following BOOKS, Viz.

BIBLES of various Sorts.
Teſtaments.
Common Place Books to the Bible.
Cruden's Concordence.
Watts's Sermons in 2 Vol.
——— Orthodoxy & Charity.
——— Redeemer & Sanctifier.
——— Guide to Prayer.
——— Logick.
——— Philoſophy.
——— Lyric Poems.
——— Pſalms of various Prices.
Addiſon's Evidences.
Butler's Analogy.
Doddridge's Family Expoſitor.
——— Riſe and Progreſs.
——— Sermons to Young People.
——— Power & Grace of Chriſt.
——— On [illegible]
[illegible]
Hervey's Meditations.
Manton's Works in 5 Vol. fol.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.
——— do. Regain'd.
Poole's Annotations.
Prideaux's Connections.
Young's Works in 4 Vol.
——— Night Thoughts.
——— Centaur not Fabulous.
——— Satires.
Wallaſton's Religion of Nature.
Sherlock's Sermons.
——— on Providence.
——— on Death.
——— on Judgment.
——— on the Future State.
Weſt on the Reſurrection.
Wells's Geography of the Bible.
Tate and Brady's Pſalms.
Scott's Hymns to Repentance.
Maſon's Hymns.
Arnold's complete Pſalmodiſt.
Pomphret's Poems.
Sandeman's Letters.
Yorrick's Sermons.
Hall's Contemplations.
Henry on the Sacrament.
——— on Prayer.
Cudworth's Defence of Theron &
Seed's Sermons. [Aſpaſio.

Evans's Sermons.

Allen's Synopſis.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Aſtruc's Diſeaſes of Children.
Ditto ditto of Women.
Brooks's Practice of Phyſick.
——— Introduction.
Boerhaave's Chymiſtry by Shaw.
——— Power of Medicine.
——— Aphoriſms.
——— Materia Medica.
——— Correſpondence.
Cheyne on Health & long Life.
Cheſelden's Anatomy.
Chamberlain's Midwifery.
Diſſertation on Drowning.
[illegible] Anatomy.
Edinburgh Diſpenſatory.
[illegible]
Fuller's Pharmacopia Extempora-
Friend's Hiſtory of Phyſick. [nia.
——— on Fevers.
——— Emmenologia.
Gibſon's Farrier's Guide.
Hillary on the Small Pox.
Headly's Surgery.
Huxham on Fevers.
James's Diſpenſatory.
Kiel's Anatomy.
Ledran's Obſervations.
London Medical Obſervations.
Lobb on Fevers.
Langriſh on Muſcular Motion.
Mead's Sun and Moon.
Morgan's Principles of Medicine
Pharmacopia, Londinenſis.
Quincy's Sanctorius.
——— Diſpenſatory.
——— Lexicon.
Sharp's Surgery.
Swan's Sydenham.
Shaw's Practice of Phyſick.
Smellie's Midwifery, in 3 Vol.
Turner's Surgery.
Vanſwieten's Commentaries }
on Boerhaave in 14 Vol. }

Jacob's Law Dictionary.
——— ditto abridg'd.

Complete Juryman.
——— Arbitrator.
Every Man his own Lawyer.

Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans.
——— of New-England.
[illegible] of Europe.
Life of William IIId.
——— Marlborough.
——— Cromwell.
——— Eugene.
——— Col. Gardiner.
Hanway's Travels thro' Ruſſia, into Perſia, containing the Revolutions of Perſia, with the Hiſtory of the celebrated Uſurper, NADIR KOULI.
Joſephus's Jewiſh Antiquities, by
[L'Eſtrange.
Settlement of North-America.
Kimber's Hiſtory of England.
London Magazines.

The Gardiner's Kalendar.
Duhamel's Huſbandry.
Ellis's Practical Farmer.

Mariner's Compaſs rectified.
[illegible] Kalendar.
[illegible] Daily Aſſiſtant.
[illegible] edition. [illegible]
[illegible]
——— Grammar.
Lock on Underſtanding.
Love's Art of Surveying.
Ward's Mathematicks.
Young Student's Pocket Libra-
(ry of the Mathematicks.
Harris's Aſtronomical Dialogues.
Gordon's geographical Grammar
Salmon's Ditto.
——— Gazateer.
Ray on the Creation.
Ray's Phyſico Theological Diſ-
Holmes's Rhetorick. (courſes.
Bailey's Dictionary. 1 or 2 Vol.
Dyche's Dictionary.
Chambers's ditto. *at £15. Caſh*
Complete Letter-Writer.
Hutchinſon on Beauty & Virtue.
——— on the Paſſions.
Art of Speaking.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.
Engliſh Grammar.
Dilworth & Markam's Spelling-Books, ſingle or by the dozen.
Dilworth's School Maſter's Aſ-
(ſiſtant.
Gordon's, and Mather's Young
(Man's Companion.
Spelling Dictionary.

Fiſher's Arithmatick.
Cocker's ditto.
Book-keeper's Guide.
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.
Scales and Dividers.
Writing-Paper. Dutch Quills.
Neweſt 4 Sheet Maps of the World
(and Quarters.
Neweſt 4 Sheet ditto N. America.
Ditto one Sheet ditto.

Tulley in Uſum Delphini.
Horace in ditto.
Virgil in ditto.
Davidſon's Virgil.
Tulley's Orations, by Guthrie.
Chever's Accidence.
Lilley & Clark's Latin Grammar.
Clark's Introduction.
——— Corderius.
——— Eraſmus.
——— Cornelius Nepos.
——— Eutropius.
——— Juſtin.
——— on Education.
Greek Grammars.
——— Lexicon.
——— Teſtament.
Rudiman's Rudiments.
Latin Teſtaments.
Cole's Latin Dictionary.

Sir Charles Grandiſon.
Viſions of Fancy.
Contemplatiſt.
The World.
Leiſure Hour Amuſements.
Robinſon Cruſoe.
Lady's Library.
Religious Courtſhip.
Adventurer.
Dialogues of the Dead.
Virtue the Source of Pleaſure.
Thomſon's Works.
——— Seaſons.
Family Inſtructor.
Freemaſon's Pocket Companion.
Amelia. Spectators.
Female Spectator.
Friendly Inſtructor.
Saxe's Reveries.
Ben Johnſon's Jeſts.
Mrs. Rowe's Letters.
Pope's Works.
——— Eſſay on Man.
Cato's Letters.
Pamelia.
A great Variety of little gilt Books for Children; and a Variety of Tragedies, Comedies, &c. &c. &c.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

The Pennſylvania Chronicle of Monday laſt, contains very complaiſant and reſpectful Addreſſes, from the Council and Houſe of Repreſentatives of New-Jerſey to the Governor, wherein they expreſs great Satiſfaction and Gratitude that their Conduct has met with his Majeſty's Approbation, and that the Addreſſes have been favourably received; for his Care in tranſmitting which, and for his Speech, they thank the Governor.—They approve his Conduct, and have made Proviſion by Law according to his Recommendations, particularly—*For diſcharging the Arrearages due to Barrack-Maſters, and for ſupplying the King's Troops quartered in that Colony with Neceſſaries* in a Manner that would *not be liable to the Inconveniencies* mention'd by his Excellency; and for rewarding the Perſons who were active in apprehending the Murderers of the Indians, &c.

His Excellency made obliging Anſwers to theſe Addreſſes, after which the Governor having given his Aſſent to 12 Acts, paſſed during the Seſſion, the Aſſembly was prorogued. The following is one of Acts, viz.

An Act appointing Commiſſioners, for ſupplying the ſeveral Barracks erected in the Colony of New-Jerſey, with Furniture and other Neceſſaries, for accommodating the King's Troops in, or marching thro' the ſame, for ſupplying the Deficiencies, and defraying other incidental Charges.

New-Advertiſements.

Henſhaw & Hamlin,

BRAZIERS & PEWTERERS,

HEREBY inform the Public, that they have lately ſet up their Buſineſs, at the Shop of the Widow HOOKER, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in HARTFORD; where they make, and have for Sale, Braſs Kettles, Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Potts, Quart and Point Potts, Baſons, Plates, Diſhes, Platters, Porringers, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country-Produce, old Pewter, Braſs, or old Copper. 33 10w

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM STANLY, late of Hartford, deceas'd, are deſired to preſent the ſame; and Thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are alſo hereby deſired to ſettle their Accounts. 33

ELISHA STANLY, Executor.

July 4th, A. D. 1767.

STray'd away from William Walter, of Norfolk, ſome Time laſt May, one large brown Mare, about twelve Years old, with a white Spot under her Foretop, has been gall'd with the Coller ſome Time paſt, paces chiefly, and has a large Step. Alſo two Yearling Mare Colts, near of a Bigneſs, one of them, a dark brown, trots all; the other a ſorrel, with a large white Streak in the Face, paces chiefly. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Strays, and convey them to me, or ſend me Word where they are, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

33 WILLIAM WALTER.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, of Farmington, on the moſt reaſonable Terms;

A Farm lying in ſaid Townſhip, about 2 Miles [illegible] Meeting-Houſe, containing about 70 or 80 Acres, partly under good Improvements, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Orchard on the ſame. For Particulars enquire of,

JONATHAN WOODRUFF.

N.B. There is a Parcel of choice Land for Sale, adjoining ſaid Farm.

July 13, 1767. 33

* * *

On the 14th of April laſt was publiſhed in London, in One Volume Octavo, Price 3s. 6d. ſewed, (And illuſtrated with three Copper-plates repreſenting, 1. The Commodore diſtributing Preſents to the gigantic Patagonians: 2. A Sailor giving a Patagonian Woman ſome Biſcuit for her Child; And, 3 A Grove in one of the newly diſcovered Iſlands, which is ſuppoſed to be a Place of Worſhip)

A Voyage round the World, in his Majeſty's Ship the Dolphin, commanded by the Honourable Commodore BYRON. In which is contained a faithful Account of the ſeveral places, People, Plants, Animals, &c. ſeen on he Voyage; and, among other Particulars, a minute and exact Deſcription of the Streights of Magellan, and the gigantic People called Patagonians; together with an accurate Account of ſeven Iſlands lately diſcovered in the South Seas.

By an OFFICER on Board the ſaid ſhip.

Printed and ſold by J. Newbery, in St. Paul's Church-Yard; and F. Newbery, in Paternoſter Row.

*** This Voyage among other curious and uſeful Particulars fully confirms and eſtabliſhes the Truth of there being a Nation of People of monſtrous Bulk, and that they are in general from 9 to 10 Feet high. What Uſe Divines may make of this we know not, but it certainly proves what is recorded in Scripture, and even in Heathen Authors, namely, that there was (and ſtill is) a race of Giants.

* * *

Extract of a VOYAGE round the WORLD, in his Majeſty's Ship Dolphin; commanded by the Hon. Commodore BYRON.

THE Author of this very curious and intereſting Voyage modeſtly apologizes, in his Preface for the Want of thoſe Elegancies and Decorations of Style which are ſo eagerly ſought after, he being bred to a Profeſſion which requires other Kinds of Arguments and Implements than thoſe uſed in Print; but, which is more valuable, he adds, "the reader in this Work has a right to expect Truth, and he will not be diſappointed."

The Author has in his Account of his [illegible] Voyage, which was performed by the Dolphin, accompanied by the Tamar, in about two Years, given a particular Account of every Place they touched at or ſaw, and of its Inhabitants, their Cuſtoms, Manners, Produce, Curioſities, &c. &c. &c.——

——but as the public Attention has been a good deal engaged with reſpect to the Patagonians, and ſome Doubts have ariſen as to the Truth of the late Rumours concerning them we here inſert the following Particulars relating to them, and refer the Reader for more ample Gratification to the Book itſelf.

"On the 22d of December 1764, at 6 o'Clock in the Morning, they ſaw the extremes of Terra del Fuego, extending from the South-Eaſt by South, to the South Weſt by South, at four or five Leagues Diſtance.————At Eight they diſcovered a good deal of Smoke iſſuing from different Quarters, and perceived a Number of People on Horſeback.

"We anchor'd (ſays our Author) at 14 Fathom [illegible] Beach-ſhore, and ſaw Cape Virgin [illegible] over the low Neck of Land to the Eaſt North Eaſt, and Point Poſſeſſion to the Weſt by South. We were then about a mile from Land, and no ſooner came to an Anchor than the People on ſhore hallowed to us, and moved their hands; on which we immediately hoiſted our Boats, which we manned and [illegible].

"When we rowed within 20 yards of the Shore we lay on our Oars, and obſerved that great Numbers of them ſurrounded the Beach, and likewiſe that by their Countenance ſeemed equally deſirous of having us land. After the moſt amicable Signs which we were capable of underſtanding or they of giving, Signal was made to them to retire backwards.——

"As ſoon as the Indians had retreated from the Beach, the Commodore leaped on Shore, followed by his Officers and Men, whom he drew up in a Poſture of Defence. Immediately on our landing they came about us, to the Number of 200 or more, looking at us with evident Marks of Surprize, and ſmiling, as it ſhould ſeem, at the great Diſproportion of our Stature.

"After many amicable Signs, which appeared equally agreeable to both Parties, our Commodore, who had the Precaution to take with him on Shore a great Number of Trinkets, ſuch as Earings of Beads, Ribbons, and the like, diſtributing them with great Freedom, giving to each of them ſome. He made the Indians ſit down on the Ground, that he might put the Strings of Beads, &c. round their Necks; and ſuch was their extraordinary Size, that in this Situation they were almoſt as high as the Commodore when ſtanding.

"They were now ſo delighted with the different Trinkets, which they had an Opportunity of viewing, as they hung round their Necks, that the Commodore could ſcarcely refrain them careſſing him, particularly the Women, whoſe large and maſculine Features correſponded with the enormous Size of their Bodies. Their middle Stature ſeemed to be about eight Feet, their extreme nine and upwards.

"Their Cloathing conſiſted of the Skins of Guanacoes, or Peruvian Sheep, which reached from their Shoulders down to their Knees, and their Hair was long and black, hanging down behind. The Faces of the Women were painted moſt extravagantly, and their Stature equally ſurprizing with that of the Men. We ſaw ſome of their Infants in their Mothers Arms, whoſe Features, conſidering their Age, bore the ſame Proportion.

"Theſe People frequently looked towards the Sun with an Air of Adoration, and made Motions with their Fingers, in order to make us ſenſible of any particular Circumſtance they wanted us to underſtand. They appeared to be of an amiable and friendly Diſpoſition, and ſeemed to live in great Unanimity among themſelves. After we had been with them a ſhort Time, they made Signs for us to go with them to the Smoke, which we ſaw at a Diſtance, and at the ſame Time pointed to their Mouths, as if they intended to give us ſome Refreſhment; but their Number being at preſent greatly ſuperior to ours, and it being not improbable that ſtill greater Multitudes might come upon us unawares from the inland Country, our Commodore, who was equally remarkable for his Prudence and his Bravery, thought it not adviſeable to venture any farther from the water-ſide.

"By the Obſervations we made from the Maſthead, and from the Smoke we ſaw from different Quarters, theſe Patagonians ſeemed to have no Huts, but to be entirely [illegible], without [illegible] a Tree of a moderate Growth [illegible]. Indeed the Soil is in general [illegible] found neither Water nor Trees, but only a few Shrubs.

"Thoſe who ſurrounded us on Shore, were, before our landing, on Horſeback; but on ſeeing us make up to them they diſmounted, and left their Horſes at ſome Diſtance. Theſe Horſes ſeemed to be about 16 Hands high, and very ſwift; but bore no Proportion to the Size of their Riders, and ſeemed to be but in a poor Condition.

"At length, after making Signs we would depart, with the moſt plauſible promiſes by our Geſtures of returning to them again from the Ship, we left theſe Patagonian Indians, who were ſo diſtreſſed and afflicted at our leaving them, that we heard their Cries for a conſiderable Time after."

LONDON, May 1.—7.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that a certain production; which lately appeared in the public prints, written by a celebrated exile, would never have been publiſhed, had not a certain great perſon's behaviour to his noble brother provoked the latter to deliver him up to the mercy of the ſaid exile's moſt keen and formidable pen.

Commodore Palliſer, on his arrival at Newfoundland, received orders to ſtation a frigate of War at each of the iſlands of St. Peter's and Miquelon, for preventing the Engliſh from carrying on any illegal traffic with the French.

The Bruſſels Gazette, received on Wedneſday hath the following paragraph under London, April 24. "We are not without fear leſt the meaſures taken for the eſtabliſhing of a tax in America, ſhould give riſe to new troubles in moſt of our colonies. Precaution however will be taken to leave the repartition and collection of it to the aſſemblies of the different provinces, to whom the governors are to make the propoſition relative thereto, on the part of the K—, on condition that they charge themſelves with remitting the produce of the tax to the Exchequer here, to be diſpoſed of by Parliament. The ſpirit of revolt and independency, which reign in that country, give us reaſon to depend on any good diſpoſitions on their parts.

The Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, Eſq; Chancellor of the Exchequer, has received ſo much hurt from a fall, as to prevent his attending the ſervice of Parliament; but he is now much better.

May 9. Lord Chatham is retired to North End at Hampſtead, where he is really very ill with the gout in his head.

No fleet will ſail towards the Tagus till the arrival of a categorical anſwer to ſome very important diſpatches lately ſent over to Liſbon.

May 12. Yeſterday there was a full Houſe of Commons, and it was expected they would ſit late; ſome accounts from America, which were laid before them, for their Inſpection, were the Object of the Debates.

Laſt week ſome diſpatches ſaid to be of Importance were received at the Secretary of State's office, from his Excellency Francis Bernard, Eſq; Governor of New-England, which have already been laid before a cabinet council at St. James's.

It has been remarked at the Weſt End of the Town as a Matter well worth noticing that almoſt for a Month paſt there have not been leſs than 400 Members every Day in a certain Aſſembly.

The Providence, Clark, is ſailed from Southampton, [illegible] for New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 2.

By Capt. Darell from St. Vincent's, we learn, that the Engliſh Settlements on that Iſland, proceed with a good deal of Life and Vigour, and that it [illegible] this laſt Seaſon, and it is expected above ten times as much will be produced next Year;—That the Commiſſioners for diſpoſing of the Crown Lands in the new ceded Iſlands having finiſhed that Buſineſs at Dominica, had come down to St. Vincent's a ſhort Time before Capt. Darrel left it, and were upon diſpoſing of the remainder of the Land, that was then unſold before.——Lands near the Chief Town had been laſt Year ſold at above Fifty Pounds Sterling an Acre; the beſt of thoſe in the remote Parts of the Iſland now ſold at about Twenty-five pounds an Acre; and the rocky and mountanious Parts with nothing but Woods and ſtones on them, ſold from about £. 3. to £. 5. per Acre, according to the ſituation thereof: and great Numbers of new Plantations were every day improving with all the Diligence poſſible.—A civil Government has heretofore been in the other Engliſh Iſlands and every Meaſure taken to render the Inhabitants as ſecure and free as any other of his Majeſty's Subjects.

On the 9th of April laſt, it was mention'd in the New-York Journal, that Stephen Porter, ſaid to be the principal Perpetrator of the Murder of Capt. Weſtcot and his Mate, at Sea, about July laſt, had about nine Months before that, arrived here from the Granades, with Capt. Roger Richards, to whom it is ſaid he pretended he had been caſt away in a Veſſel of which he was Commander, and then appear'd fluſh of Money and well dreſſed. Since that Time we have not heard of him, till Saturday laſt, when tho' in a common Sailors Dreſs he had been ſeen on board a Veſſel juſt arrived, by a Woman who knew him, had heard of the Crime laid to his Charge, and informed Capt. Richards, who went on board the Veſſel, took him and carried him before an Alderman, who committed him to Goal, where he now remains. By the Depoſition of William Henry, a Boy of about 14, taken before Governor De Windt in Euſtatia, and publiſh'd in this Journal, on the 2d of April laſt, it appears, that after the above Murder, in which Porter was aſſiſted by Richard Hencock and George Wheypon, they ſail'd to the Head of St. Jago, where the Sloop was wreck'd on the Rocks, and [illegible] drown'd that Porter, paſſing for the Maſter and Hencock for his Mate (by the Name of George Whitney) they ſold the Reſt of the Slaves to the Portugueſe [illegible] for 30 Dollars each, and were kindly entertained by the Governor, who procured them a Paſſage to St. Euſtatia.

Richard Hencock was born in the Weſt of England, is a ſhort [illegible], of a yellow Complection, about [illegible] Years of Age, and wore a light colour'd Wig. George Wheypon, born in Virginia, a very tall Man, about 24 Years of Age and wears his own Hair. (See Gazette, No. [illegible].)

Monday laſt arrived here the Ship Frances, Capt Inglis, in 6 Weeks from Cadiz;——Capt. Inglis confirms the Account given in the Papers of the Expulſion of the Jeſuits from Spain; and that a great Number of them were embarking at Cadiz for Civita Vechia, in the Pope's Dominions. He heard no Talk of the Manilla Ranſom at Cadiz, but ſays the [illegible] Frigate ſailed from thence for England; a few Days before he left it, with a great Quantity of Caſh on board, on Account of the Merchants; and the Aquilon was to ſail in a few Days after him, with ſome of the ſame Commodity on board, for Italy.

By the Poſt we hear, that one William Jeſſis was ſtruck dead by a Flaſh of Lightning at Trenton, on Tueſday Evening laſt.

Capt. Baldwin from [illegible], but laſt from Connecticut, [illegible] about 35 Days ago; and [illegible] general Drought has prevailed there this laſt Seaſon, that few of the Planters will have more than half Crops and many Pieces of Cane not worth cutting at all.

WHEREAS we the Subſcribers being appointed by the Honourable Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford, Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the ſeveral Creditors to the Eſtate of Capt. Crafts Wright, late of Wethersfield, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give public Notice, that we will attend on ſaid Buſineſs, on the firſt and laſt Tueſdays of July, Auguſt, September, October and November next, at the late Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Deceas'd, from One o'Clock in the Afternoon, until Seven, on each of ſaid Days.

JOHN ROBBINS, 2d.
SILAS DEANE,
APPLETON ROBBINS.

Wethersfield, 18th June, 1767. 31

Hartford, June 29, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. JABEZ HAMLIN, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Hartford, Truſtees of the Eſtate of William Olmſted of Eaſt-Haddam, an inſolvent Debtor—do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Olmſted to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Joſeph Sluman, Inn-holder in Eaſt-Haddam, on the ſecond Tueſday of Auguſt next, at 9 o'Clock in the Forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do. 31

Ichabod Olmſted,
Jabez Chapman, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Sluman,

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prices,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ.—Cypher'd Stone Rings, 24ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ. Silver Stay-Hooks, ſet with Stone 5ſ. And all Gold-ſmith's, and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

EBENEZER AUSTIN,
28 JAMES TILEY.

STray'd or Stolen, from the Subſcriber of Newington, in April laſt, a large [illegible] Mare Colt, [illegible] in her Forehead, and her off hind Foot white, a natural Pacer, about 14 Hands high, branded W on the left Shoulder, and not ſhod when ſhe went off. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and convey her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have one Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by me,

[illegible] JOHN [illegible]

STray'd from the Paſture of the Subſcriber at Wethersfield, laſt Monday, a [illegible] coloured horſe Colt, about [illegible] old, with a Star in his Forehead, paces and trots. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Colt, and return him to me, or inform, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall be well rewarded for their Trouble, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

JOSEPH RICHARDS.

June 29th, 1767. 31

On Tueſday Night

laſt ſtray'd from Mr. John [illegible] Paſture, in Hartford, a red and white COW, [illegible] Whoever will bring ſaid Cow, or give Notice where ſhe is, to the Subſcriber, ſhall be thankfully paid, by

JOHN WALKER.

Hartford, June 27th, 1767. 31

A Method of Dry-Nurſing Children. By a Lady of Quality.

AN hour after the child is born, give it a little oil of ſweet almond, a little juice of the onion, with a little ſugar candy; after that, it need not have any thing for a whole day and night. The next day, at 5 o'clock in the morning, let it have ſome ſpoon meat of fine wheat flour; and ſome of the following water. At nine or ten o'clock let it drink as much of the water as it likes; about one, give it ſome more of the boiled flour, and between that and bed time let it have ſome of the water two or three times, as it likes to drink; giving it ſome of the boiled flour and the water at nine o'clock on the morrow. Purſue the ſame method every day.

The water is prepared in this manner: half a pint of ſpring water, with as many aniſeeds as can be held between the finger and thumb; this ſhould be boiled as long as will boil an egg: afterwards put a little ſweet biſcuit into it, and let it ſtand to cool. This water muſt be made freſh every day, and when the child wants it, let it be made as warm as milk before you give it to him.

Infants fed in this manner, during ſeven or eight months, are commonly more healthful than thoſe that are nurſed by a ſtrange breaſt: nurſes frequently having concealed diſorders, and being ſubject to be paſſionate. This method may be ſucceſsfully applied in hoſpitals for foundlings.

Advertiſement.

TO BE SOLD BY

William Lamſon,

On-board the Sloop MOLLY, at Rocky-Hill, ELISHA RICE, Maſter;

CHOICE Rum, Sugar and Molaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Indigo, Clove Water, Callimanco Shoes, Snuff, Engliſh Goods, Wire, Cups and Saucers, Tea-Kettles, Sauce-Pans, Iron Potts, and a CHAISE, cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce, in Hand. 33

LONDON, May 16.

A foreign Miniſter we hear, will depart from this metropolis in a week.

We hear Orders are ſent to Ireland, for ſix Regiments of Foot to be in readineſs to embark at a ſhort notice.

We are now credibly aſſured that Epiſcopacy will never take place among our ſubjects in America.

We learn from Boſton in New-England, that the preſent diſpute between the Governor and Aſſembly chiefly relates to the quartering of Soldiers, the latter having flatly refuſed to provide for the maintenance of the troops, purſuant to orders ſent from England.

We hear ſtrict orders are ſent over to his Majeſty's American Governors to prohibit the holding any future Congreſs of the different Colonies, as was lately done in the caſe of the Stamp-act.

A negotiation for a change of miniſters is certainly on foot, and has been for ſeveral days paſt.

Lord E——t, it is ſaid, will be made Secretary of State for the ſouthern Department, with the name and power of miniſter [illegible].

Others again ſay that there are no leſs than three negotiations on foot, for a new ſet of Miniſters, and that the new ſet, it is thought, will be a tory miniſtry.

Thurſday ſome diſpatches of conſequence were ſent off, from Secretary Conway's Office, for his Excellency Gov. Barnard of New-England.

We hear a Committee of American Merchants will in a few days attend the Miniſtry on affairs of great Importance.

No Acts of the American Aſſemblies will, for the future be allowed to be valid unleſs they ſhall wholly comply with the late act for quartering Soldiers in America.

We alſo hear that the American Aſſemblies will be obliged to conform to all acts of the Britiſh Legiſlature reſpecting both their internal as well as external polity and government.

The odds lately againſt the Americans were 82.

According to recent letters from Rome, the Jeſuits were on the point of loſing the protection of his Holineſs the Pope, influenced thereto, it is ſaid, by the diſcovery of certain intrigues of the ſociety highly derogatory both to the honor and intereſts of the court of Rome.

The diſcovery of a large quantity of warlike Stores, which had been a long time ſecretly accumulating, in a College of the Jeſuits, for the Uſe of their Brethren in Paraguay, (where they were to be privately tranſported) facilitated not a little to the diſgrace of thoſe fathers.

Cadiz, April 21. Several tranſports are hired to carry a number of Jeſuits from hence, to Civita Vecchia: They are to ſail very ſoon under Convoy of the Spaniſh Ship of War Princeſs.

Falmouth, May 14. Arrived the Harriot Packet-Boat from New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 6.

Laſt Tueſday night about eleven o'clock, a Houſe in Race-ſtreet adjoining the Moravian Meeting, was greatly damaged by lightning; it firſt ſtruck the chimney, the top of which it burſt; then ſhattered the Roof, and deſcending by the wall, tore the ceilings and wainſcotting, in every Story to the ground floor, in a moſt ſurprizing manner; ripped up the floors, & broke the window all to pieces. The goodneſs of providence was remarkably ſhewn, in the Preſervation of the family, who were in bed in the rooms, cloſe by where the lightning paſſed, but did not receive the leaſt hurt.

BOSTON, July 9.

Capt. St. Barbe from Falmouth, met with a Veſſel from South-Carolina, bound to Cowes, who had taken up Capt. Gerriſh and his Crew, belonging to Salem, whoſe Veſſel had founder'd on her Paſſage from the Bay of Hondoras; Capt. Gerriſh and his People were put on board Capt. St. Barbe, who arrived laſt Tueſday.

Capt. Bell from the Weſt-Indies, arrived at Charleſtown on Tueſday laſt informs, that on his Paſſage he took up and brought in with him, Capt. Cheeſborough of New-London, and his Crew, whoſe Veſſel had ſprung a Leak, and was almoſt full of Water: It is tho't ſhe in a ſhort Time after ſunk.

On Thurſday Night a Fellow was detected on board a Veſſel in the Harbour, and the next Day was committed to Goal; by the STAMP in his Forehead he is tho't to be an old Offender.

NEW-YORK, July 6.

On Tueſday laſt, in the riſing Guſt we had here, the Houſe of Mr. Abraham Dow at Albany, was ſtruck by the Lightning, firſt ſhattering to Pieces the Kitchen Chimney, rendering a Feather Bed uſeleſs, (which is tho't to be ſomewhat extraordinary,) thence proceeded to the Cellar, where it rip'd off all the wooden Hoops from a Pipe of Wine, leaving the Iron Ones, which as it lay on the Ground it is tho't conducted it into the Earth. Some Perſons were ſtunned, but recovered.

July 9. Tueſday laſt Arrived here, in 7 Weeks from the Cove of Cork, the Hunter, Scarborough, Amity's Production, Eagle and Lloyd Tranſports with the 16th and 26 Regiments of Foot, on board, under the Command of Lieut. Col. Moncrieffe. Three other Tranſports, viz. the Amity's Admonition, Amity's Benediction, and the Liberty, with the 18th Regiment, are gone into Philadelphia. The Amity's Production, loſt the Fleet on Friday evening laſt, and got in here the Evening before the Reſt. 'Tis ſaid, three of thoſe ſhips here, with one Regiment, are going to Perth-Amboy, to be qurartered in different parts of the Jerſeys.

We are informed by ſome Gentlemen in this Fleet that on the Paſſage, they ſaw many Veſſels, but ſpoke only one, viz. in Lat. 27, 40, Lon. 46, and a half, a French Indiaman, homeward bound having on board a Governor and his Family, ſeveral Officers, and Troops, (but learned no News from her) ſhe had been in Company with an Engliſh homeward bound Indiaman, from whom they parted the Day before.

We hear the 28th, and ſome other Regiments, are immediately going Home.

We cannot find that any later Papers came by theſe ſhips, than thoſe we have received, nor any remarkable news.—Lord Chatham had greatly recover'd his health—there was no likelihood of his reſigning his office, or of the Grenvillian party coming into the miniſtry.——Great commotions about the affairs of the Eaſt-India-Company.

A ſmall Caſk of excellent, genuine Tent-Wine, *ſo highly eſteemed for Perſons in a weakly, conſumptive State of Health, to be ſold in Hartford.*——Enquire of the Printer. 32

The FROG and the RAT. A FABLE.

By a YOUNG LADY.

ONCE on a time a fooliſh frog,
Vain, proud, and ſtupid as a log,
(For 'tis an axiom of the ſchools,
Who argue proud, turn out quite fools)
Tir'd of the marſh, her native home,
Imprudently abroad would roam;
And fix her habitation where
She'd breathe at leaſt a purer air.
She was reſolv'd to change, that's *pas*;
Could ſhe be worſe than where ſhe was!
Away the ſilly Creature leaps.
A rat, who ſaw her wand'ring ſteps,
Cry'd out, Where in this hurry, pray?
You certainly are going aſtray.
Ne'er fear; I'll quit the filthy bog,
Where I ſo long have croak'd incog;
People of talents ſure ſhou'd thrive
And not be buried thus alive.
But pray, for I'm extremely dry,
Know you of any water nigh;
None, ſaid the rat, you'll reach to day,
As you ſo ſlowly make your way.
Believe a friend, and take my word,
This jaunt of yours is quite abſurd;
Go to your froggery again,
In your own element remain.
No; on the journey ſhe was bent,
Her thirſt increaſing as ſhe went,
For want of drink ſhe ſcarce can hop,
And yet diſpairing of a drop,
Too late ſhe moans her folly paſt;
She faints, ſhe ſinks, ſhe breaths her laſt.
Frogs! in your marſhes be content;
Dry land for you was never meant,
Some breathe in dry, ſome in moiſt air,
But all ſhould live within their ſphere.

MONDAY, *July* 20, 1767.

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THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

CONNECTICUT.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN Men of unblemiſhed Reputation, are turn'd out of Poſts of Truſt and Profit, in which they have conducted themſelves without Exception or Accuſation; for no other Cauſe but to make Room for Others who are the Tools of thoſe in Power, then, at that Inſtant, in whatever Community it happens, one main Support of Liberty is undermined, and the Avenues to Faction, Bribery, and Corruption, with all their attendant Train of Horrors are ſet wide open.

Wherever Men are thus diſplac'd, without the leaſt Charge of Male-adminiſtration, in the Poſts they ſuſtained, and Flatterers, Sycophants, and even a Fool, if of the right Stamp, introduced, there let that Government be ſimple or mix'd monarchical or popular, we may venture to affirm it to be tyrannical, and of the worſt K[illegible]

[illegible] Poſts of Honor, and Gain, to Sale, is much more [illegible] [illegible] Places of Honor and Profit, both for the Good of the Public, and themſelves, who would ſooner ſuffer Death, than flatter, lye, and ſwear themſelves into Advancement: Beſides, this is in ſome Senſe open, fair Dealing, and all, both the Good, as well as the Bad, ſtand an even Chance, but in the other Caſe, none but the Baſe and Servile, will, or can be admitted.——This ſecret Corruption is not a Peſtilence walking at Noon-Day, but more fatal, an Arrow that flyeth in the Dark.——A Ruler, by ſuch Conduct, confeſſes himſelf unworthy of his Station, by thus ſtrengthening, or attempting to ſtrengthen himſelf: For as Nothing but ſuperior Merit, entitles one Man to be preferred to Another, he who is conſcious of innate Worth, will never be guilty of ſuch a Practice, ſince by advancing the unworthy, he moſt eſſentially degrades himſelf.

When a Miniſter of State, a Governor or other public Officer diſplaces and ſteps in the Room of his Rival, this Meanneſs of Spirit, this Corruption of Principle, is often moſt lamentably viſible, in the Diſgrace and Diſmiſſion of the former's Favorites, and the Honors and Promotions conferr'd on their own; like ſome tyrannical or uſurping Princes, who, driving others from their Thrones, judge themſelves unſafe, until they have butchered all of the former Race or Alliance, and put their own in their Places.

It is undoubtedly in all the civil Governments that do or have exiſted in the World, much as in the human Conſtitution; at their Firſt they are good and ſound, free, and well calculated:—But as in the Latter, even the beſt, there are certain Seeds of Diſeaſes which are co-exiſtent with the Body, and will one Day prove its Deſtruction; ſo in all the former, however wiſely formed, and ſtrongly founded, there will be, and ever has been, ſome Deficiency, which, with the Aſſiſtance of the Depravity and Vices of the People, and their Magiſtrates, ſooner or later, ſap and deſtroy the Syſtem.

We think, and that, undoubtedly, with Reaſon, that the Government we live under, is every Way the beſt contriv'd, and calculated of any that has ever exiſted; yet to our Grief, Experience ſhews, that we are not wholly free of the above Practice; and we find it difficult to exculpate Some, whoſe Honeſty has been made the chief Part of their Character, in recommending them to their Conſtituents, from a very great Part of this Charge. But it is highly the Intereſt and Duty of every Man, who will and dare be Free, who has the Courage to ſee, think, and judge for Himſelf; to be much on his Guard againſt every Proceeding of this Kind, and the Authors of them, with [illegible] Boldneſs, exerciſe the Birth-right of an Engliſhman, in expoſing them to the World, and with inflexible Reſolution, oppoſe, detect, and deſpiſe the Actor, though ever ſo externally dignifie[illegible] [illegible] juſtice the Subjects [illegible] Conſequence of ſuch Appointments, [illegible] than an adequate Puniſhment upon them, for giving up the deareſt Bleſſing indulg'd by Heaven—their Liberty.——But in a Government, free in its Principles, like Ours, for Us, the Subjects, tamely and indifferently to be but Spectators of ſuch pernicious and deſtructive Practices, is to conduct ſo as to deſerve a Name as hard as can be given, and to merit the Puniſhment of Heaven in the total Extinction of all Liberty.

ALGERNON SIDNEY.

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To the Printer of the Pennſylvania Chronicle.

Both heaven and hell have their foundation within us. Heaven primarily lies in a refined temper, in an internal reconciliation to the nature of GOD, and to the rule of righteouſneſs. The guilt of conſcience, and enmity to righteouſneſs is the inward ſtate of hell.

DR. WHITCHCOTE's Moral and Religious Aphoriſms.

IT has given me great concern to obſerve the baneful influence which bad and worthleſs examples are likely to have upon ſome young men of my acquaintance, who are in poſſeſſion, and have the proſpect of affluent fortunes; and are alſo bleſt with good capacities, improved by all the advantages of education, which their anxious friends could obtain for them—How much they are in danger of diſappointing the hopes which their friends had formed of their becoming reputable and uſeful members of the community! The unbounded libertiniſm into which ſome unhappy fellow beings, have already plunged, and the difficulty, if not impoſſibility of their being ever recovered to a ſtate of cool reflection, would make any attempts towards [illegible]ing them, look romantic. One may, however, make uſe of the [illegible] their vicious and extravagant courſes, have ſometimes quickly produced, both upon the mental faculties, and the bodily [illegible] vice.—To ſee a Man in the prime of life whom we knew, a few years ago to be poſſeſſed of valuable and agreeable talents, and to have a ſtrong and vigorous ſtate of health, now, by his various frolics and exceſſes, emaciated to ſuch a degree as to be ſcarcely able to move about, and his mind ſo debauched as to be unable to ſupport a part of any rational converſation, or indeed in any at all without ſuch [illegible] and horrid imprecations, or ſuch [illegible] of the violation of human and divine laws as ſhocks common ſenſe, and diſturbs all the delicate feelings of a mind in love with goodneſs! To view ſuch a [illegible] thus worn out with wanton midnight revelling, and, perhaps, after ſquandering a plentiful eſtate, reduced to depend on others for ſubſiſtence! One would think him a conſtant leſſon of inſtruction, and caution to [illegible] and reflect [illegible] with ſome order & [illegible] & ſovent [illegible] path [illegible] region of pleaſure & imaginary good, until, by degrees, all reſtraint is loſt and they become immerſed and habituated in ſenſual luſts, and practices which lead to total perdition. How many bright and promiſing youths have there been, that if they had been told the conſequences, when they firſt deviated from that regularity of conduct which a virtuous education had helped to form; and to what an enormous height of folly and madneſs they ſhould arrived at, would have been extremely ſhocked, & ready to cry out with *Hazael*, "Am I a dog, that I ſhould do this great thing?" Yet, by frequenting ſuch company, as to reconcile themſelves to their wicked practices, have contrived to dreſs up or repreſent virtue and religion in ridiculous garbs and appearances, and then laughed at their own hideous figures; theſe unwary youths have gradually joined in ſuch infernal mirth, and have added their roar of applauſe, untill the voice of conſcience has been ſilenced, and they have become as bad, if not worſe than their wretched aſſociates! And, oh! who can concieve, much leſs deſcribe, the agony of Heart, the rendering of ſoul, which attends the tho'tful parents of ſuch a profligate ſon! To ſee their child, intended by the Great Creator a candidate for a glorious immortality in a future ſtate, and whom they have conſcientiouſly endeavoured to forward & aſſiſt in obtaining the neceſſary qualifications for that enduring bliſs, by teaching him to delight in the practice of every thing uſeful and beneficial to mankind here! (for ſome ſuch parents there have been)——To ſee theſe noble purpoſes wholly fruſtrated, and inſtead thereof the moſt diſtreſſed proſpect that can be formed, in the caſes of thoſe that of all mankind are the deareſt to them? To ſee a life of continual miſchief and ſcandal in hourly danger of being ſuddenly cloſed, probably without a pauſe for reflection and repentance? And above all, the apprehenſions of what muſt follow! the puniſhment due to, and allotted by infinite juſtice for the abuſe, and proſtitution to the vileſt purpoſes, of abilities, opportunities, and ſuch a multitude of other mercies as cannot be numbered.

I hope what I have hitherto ſaid has not been foreign to my principal deſign, which is to put my young readers upon their guard, and in the moſt affectionate manner to adviſe them that on their entrance into active life, they more cautiouſly and reſolutely ſhun the contagion of wicked examples, than they would the plague or the moſt venemous of all poiſons: And indeed there is no ſubject that ought to engage the attention of thoſe that are connected with the riſing youth, ſo weightily as that of taking all proper opportunities of impreſſing upon their minds the abſolute neceſſity of a continual care in this reſpect; for of all the engines of the deſtroyer, there is none more fruitful in havock and ruin, than bad company: Nor let this term be miſapprehended. It is by no means to be confined to people of the loweſt claſs, or ſuch unhappy creatures as are commonly the objects of puniſhment, by the execution of juſt and neceſſary laws for preſervation of good order and government. A man of the brighteſt underſtanding, great learning & other fine accompliſhments, if his heart is bad; if he takes delight in putting a fool's coat on theſe ſacred foundations and barriers of private and public happineſs [illegible] religion [illegible] and ſneering [illegible] their public ſpirit, and for giving any every demonſtration that goodneſs and benevolence can be ſhewn by; ſuch a man the moſt dangerous of all evil companies; becauſe his ſuperior abilities open a way for his poiſon to be more greedily received, to enter deeper, and to be more difficult of cure. Witlings and underſtrappers will ply and repeat their artful machinations to deceive, and ſink further and further into wickedneſs and miſery, and thereby do as much miſchief as they can thoſe who unguardedly liſten to their frothy and vile diſcourſe: but the man of ſenſe and ingenuity, who thus engages in the deteſtable cauſe of ſedution, is an able engineer, a ſort of maſter workmen; his fatal ſucceſs is often very great, and without doubt his reward will be dreadfully proportioned to his deſerts! Such a man, if we are obliged to do any buſineſs with him ſhould be approached with the ſame kind of fear, that the ſight of a rattleſnake or a panther would occaſion, and this would keep us from the danger of his tongue and teeth.

ATTICUS.

Philad. 1767. [Nº. 10.]

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Annapolis, (in Maryland) June 25.

On Monday laſt arrived here from London, the Brigantine Bleſſing Succeſs, Capt. Morriſon, having on board 55 of his Majeſty's ſeven Years Paſſengers, ſent here for their INGENUITY.——As they have the Small-Pox on board, they are gone up to Baltimore, where ſhe will perform quarentine, agreable to a late Act of Aſſembly.

CHARLES-TOWN, S. Carolina, June 19.

On Tueſday laſt came on in his Majeſty's high Court of Vice-Admiralty, before the Honorable Egerton Leigh, Eſq; ſole Judge of the ſame, a cauſe of great weight and expectation, wherein James Hawker, Eſq; commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Sardoine, was proſecutor *qui tam*, &c. againſt the ſchooner Active, and her cargo, whereof James Gordon, of Winyaw, merchant, was the Claimant. The ſeizure of this coaſting ſchooner was made on Pretence that ſhe had no regiſter, and bond not having been given, nor cockets and ſufferences taken out at the Cuſtom-Houſe, agreable to the directions of the Act of 7th and 8th Will. III. and of the Acts of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of his preſent Majeſty's reign, when the Judge, after many learned arguments from the Proctors and Advocates on both ſides, and taking due time to deliberate thereon, was pleaſed to deliver his opinion, "*That nothing in the ſeveral Acts above mentioned, can be conſtrued to lay any unneceſſary reſtraints upon the trade and correſpondence of his Majeſty's American ſubjects, when any goods or commodities are carried merely for the uſe or ſuſtenance of the ſaid Colonies, or, in other words, when ſuch goods are carried only from one port or place to another port or place in the ſame Colony.*" And, for as much as it did appear, that the veſſel in queſtion had been conſtantly employed in this province, without putting out to ſea, further than her burthen, or the coaſt made neceſſary, for the ſafety of her navigation to and from this port, and there was not the leaſt ſhadow of pretence that the ſaid veſſel had been at any time employed in an illicit trade, or that any fraud had been committed or intended, whereby his Majeſty's revenue could be diminiſhed or affected, or the fair trader undermined or prejudiced, contrary to any of the wiſe proviſions of any revenue laws, or the laws of the cuſtoms; His H[illegible] [illegible] reſtore [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] to the claimant, and decreed the claimant to pay all coſts, except ſuch as accrued to the proſecutor on his part of the proceedings, the Judge being of opinion, that, all circumſtances conſidered, there was a probable cauſe of ſeizure, and the moſt material part of the expence attending the proſecution, was occaſioned by the claimant himſelf.

At every ſitting of the court during the continuance of this cauſe, which was long and highly conteſted, the Court-Houſe was conſtantly crowded; the Judge's final ſentence and decree were received with uncommon and general ſatisfaction; it being from thence apparent, that no veſſels whatever, when employed in carrying goods from one part of the province to another, are obliged to take out ſufferances, cockets, or clearances at the Cuſtom-Houſe, nor have any veſſels ſolely employed in that trade or that never go to another colony, any occaſion for a regiſter, they being particularly excepted in the 7th and 8th of Will. III.

The ſame afternoon we had ſome violent thunder, which killed a negro, ſtruck ſome houſes, and did other damage. About two o'clock in the morning of the ſame day, the ſloop Duke of Lancaſter, Capt. David Lamb, from St. Chriſtophers for this port, then off George-town bar, was ſtruck with lightning, which ſhivered the top-maſt, and killed the Captain's ſon, a promiſing youth in his eighteenth year. Two of the ſailors were likewiſe ſtruck, and lay ſenſeleſs for 12 hours, at the expiration of which period, to the admiration of every body, they recovered and have continued well ever ſince.

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees to the Eſtate of David Hawley of New-Milford, an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid David Hawley to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the 25th Day of Auguſt next, at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of Mrs. Keziah Hawley, Inn-Holder in ſaid New-Milford, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourn'd for the Diviſion of the Eſtate, from Time to Time, if Need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

WILLIAM COGSWELL,
JOSEPH WHEATON,
MOSES AVERILL, } Truſtees.

New-Milford, July 17, 1767. 34

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees to the Eſtate of John Cobb of New-Milford, an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid John Cobb, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the 25th Day of Auguſt at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, at the [illegible] of Mrs. Keziah Hawley, Inn-holder [illegible] [illegible] ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from [illegible] Time, if need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

DANIEL KINNE,
WILLIAM COGSWELL,
ABEL HINE, } Truſtees.

New-Milford, July 17, 1767. 34

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Samuel Denſmore, of Litchfield, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of ſaid Samuel, to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Charles Burral, of Canaan, on Tueſday, the 4th of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if Need be) appoint Others in our Stead; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

CHARLES BURRAL,
TARBALD WHITNEY,
DANIEL HORSFORD, ju. } Truſtees.

July 20, 1767. 34

LONDON, April 15.

We are informed, the ſnow, yeſterday morning, about Chigwell in Eſſex, lay ſeveral inches thick, and that the ditches are full of ice and ſnow, alſo that great damage has been done to the gardens, by the bloſſoms being almoſt deſtroyed by laſt night's ſevere weather.

LONDON, March 28.

A Gentleman, ſaid to be named Davers, died at the Angel Inn, Iſlington, a few days ago, ſuppoſed by poiſon; a card, which he was ſeen to write ſome hours before his death, contained the following words: "Deſcended from an antient and honorable family, I have for fifteen years paſt ſuffered more from indigence than ever gentleman before ſubmitted to:—Neglected by my acquaintance, traduced by my enemies, and inſulted by the vulgar, I am ſo reduced, wore down and tired, that I have nothing left but that laſting repoſe, the joint and dernier inheritance of all.

Of Laudanum an ample doſe
Muſt all my preſent ills compoſe;
But the beſt Laudanum of all
I want not reſolution, but a ball. *T.D.*

A Letter from Drogheda, by the Iriſh Mail, with the following ſtrange Direction, was brought to the Hole in the Wall, Fleet-Street: "To be directed to Temple-Bar, "Fleet-Street, the Hole in the Wall, for "for Mrs. Agnes Foxe, if ſhe's at home, "London."

Boſton, July 16.

On Tueſday Morning laſt died at Braintree, the Honorable John Quincy, Eſq; in an advanced Age.

The ſame Morning died ſuddenly at Malden, in an advanced Age, the Rev. Mr. Joſeph Emerſon, Paſtor of one of the churches in that Town.

Yeſterday being the public Commencement at HARVARD COLLEGE in Cambridge, after the uſual Exerciſes, ſuch as Orations, ſyllogiſtic Diſputations in Latin, and Forenſic Diſputations in Engliſh, had been performed in an agreeable Manner, [illegible] general Satisfaction, the following [illegible] were admitted [illegible] Degree [illegible]

[illegible] Bernard, Adam Winthrop, Edward Oxnard, Lemuel Cuſhing, Samuel Hancock, Iſaac Manſfield, Joſiah Moulton, John Rogers, Iſaac Smith, Daniel Johnſon, Simon Tufts, William Mayhew, Zephaniah Briggs, Eliſha Thayer, Henry Merrick, Edmund Freeman, Durrill Devereux, Samuel Willard, Increaſe Sumner, Nicholas Dudley, Abraham Wood, William Moore, William Turner, Jeremiah Shaw, Simeon Chaſe, Enos Hitchcock, Samuel Cheney, Aſa Dunbar, Sylvanus Ames, Timothy Farrar, Joſeph Farrar, Nathaniel Kidder, Jonathan Froſt, Aſarelah Morſe, Aaron Boardman, William Gamage, John Porter, Amos Cutting, Moſes Holt, William Kelley, Nathaniel Merril, John Marſton Minot.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Benjamin Balch, graduated in 1763.

Francis Foxcroft, Elijah Williams, Joſhua Orne, Thomas Abbot, William Bowman, John Banniſter, Samuel Parker, John Scollay, John Emerſon, Oakes Angier, John Payſon, Stephen Chaſe, Ebenezer Bridge, Seth Ames, Ebenezer Hunt, John Hunt, Benjamin Bourne, Shearjaſhab Bourne, Thomas Lancaſter, Thomas Bridgen, Caleb Strong, Nehemiah Strong, Nehemiah Ordway, Nathaniel Paine Drowne, Sewall Goodridge, Joſiah Langdon, Alexander-Sears Hill, William Aſpinwell, Iſaac Wincheſter, Jonathan Goodhue Caleb Rice, Benjamin Brigham, Timothy Hilyard, Daniel Fogg, Daniel Fuller, Jonathan Searle, Ephraim Briggs.

The Rev'd Mr. Samuel Blair, of Boſton, M. A. at Naſſau Hall, in New-Jerſey, was admitted, *ad eundem.* And,

The honorary Degree of Maſter of Arts was confer'd on the Hon. Peter Levius, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council for the Province of New-Hampſhire, a Gentleman of diſtinguiſhed Learning.

Laſt Saturday arrived in Town from the Southward, the Hon. Martin Howard, Eſq; and ſeveral other Gentlemen.

Laſt Week a Fellow was taken up and committed to Goal on a ſtrong Suſpicion of being concern'd in breaking into the Store of John Rowe, Eſq; and ſtealing from thence Goods to a conſiderable Amount, as mentioned in our laſt; he has ſince made a Diſcovery that he with two others, ſtole the ſame and conceal'd them in a hole near Fort Hill, where more of the Goods were found.—'Tis ſaid his Accomplices are gone to Rhode-Iſland.

Philadelphia, July 13.

On Friday laſt arrived here from Cork, after a Paſſage of ſeven weeks, the tranſports Ships Amity's Benediction, and Liberty having on board Sir John Seabright's regiment of royal Iriſh, (under the immediate command of Lieutenant Wilkins) all in perfect health: and were the next day diſembarked and quartered in the barracks. The regiment has ſuſtained the loſs of Capt. Antrobus, who died about a fortnight ago, on board the Liberty.

Extract of a Letter from Demarara, May 18.

"*The 24th of April, at 5 in the Morning we were alarmed with another very dreadful Earthquake, which continued full ten Minutes; the Motion ſeemed to be from Eaſt to Weſt, very quick and vibrating, the Weather very heavy Rain, and calm; my Family, and I, on the firſt ſhock, ran from our Bed to the Fields, where we remained for ſome Time, awfully frightned, and very wet. This is a moſt terrible Country; we have had, more or leſs Earthquakes every Week ſince the 18th of October laſt.*

We are favored with the following Account of a remarkable [illegible] a Gentleman's [illegible]

[illegible] performed at [illegible], the opperation of Lithotomy, on a youth about eight years of age, before ſeveral very eminent getlemen in the practice of phyſic and ſurgery, by Mr. John Jones, one of the principal ſurgeons of this city. The largeneſs of the Stone, and dexterity with which it was extracted, was ſufficient indications of his judgment in manuel operations, and met with the cordial approbation of all the gentlemen preſent. The ſimptoms are as favourable towards a recovery, as can be expected from the ſeverity of ſuch a dangerous opperation.

July 16. Laſt Night arrived here the Brig Providence, Capt. Clark, from Southampton, with a Number of Troops on board.

NEW-PORT, July 13.

We hear from Warwick, in this Colony, that on the 14th inſtant the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Thomas Stafford, in that town, was entirely conſumed by Fire, with almoſt every thing in it. It was a very Good houſe, and the furniture valuable. This accident happened, as we are told, when Mr. Stafford and the Men of the Houſe were abroad, and only ſome Women and children were at home; and was occaſioned by a large Fire made for trying out ſome Tallow or Fat, which catched in the Chimney, and from thence was communicated to the Houſe.

Capt. Nathan Bull, in the Brig Nely, arrived here laſt Saturday Night from the Weſt Indies, in 22 Days. Markets very low at Santa-Croix.

HARTFORD, July 20.

On the eleventh Inſtant, died at Middletown, in the 53d Year of his Age, Capt. JOSEPH GLEASON; formerly a noted Sea Commander, from that Place. His Funeral was attended the next Day, by a great Concourſe of People.

On the riſing of a Thunder Storm, early laſt Friday Morning, one Samuel Darby, of Canterbury, left his Houſe, while his Family were in Bed, and went to his Brother's who liv'd in the Neighbourhood, and ſat down in the Fire-Place, where he had not been more than a Minute, when the Lightning ſtruck the Chimney, and kill'd him in an Inſtant. His Brother and Siſter, who were in Bed, in the ſame Room, were wounded by the falling of ſome of the Stones from the Chimney, but not dangerous. Mr. Darby was about 40 Years old; his leaving home ſo early cannot be accounted for, as he never before appeared to be terrified with Thunder, and the Thunder was not hard when he left his Houſe.

A Paſſage-Boat,

FITTED in the beſt Manner, for the Reception of Paſſengers, is eſtabliſhed between Oyſter-Ponds, on Long-Iſland, and Middletown. The Boat will ſail from Oyſter-Ponds every other Monday, and return to Middletown, as ſoon as Wind and Weather will permit. The Fare for each Paſſenger, is Four Shillings and Six-Pence, New-York Money, to, and from Oyſter-Ponds, and Two Shillings and Three-Pence, from Say-Brook. Paſſengers may depend on the beſt of Uſage——from their

Humble Servant,

JOHN KING,

who may be ſpoke with, when at Middletown, at Mrs. Shaylor's Tavern, or at Mr. Ranny's. 34

Newburgh (in Ulſter County) July 13, 1767.

Run away from James

Stickney in Ulſter County, in New-York, 7th Inſt. a White Servant Man named Aſahel Nickſon, [illegible] about twenty [illegible] Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, [illegible] about [illegible] and nine Inches high, ſpeaks good Engliſh. He had on when he went away, a felt Hat, dark flannel Shirt, dark check'd linen long Trowſers, and old Shoes. Whoever will take up ſaid Servant, and give Notice of or bring him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have three Pounds, Lawful Money Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

JAMES STICKNEY.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, with the Incumbrance of the Widow's Dowry, on Thurſday, the 3d Day of September next;

A Farm lying in Canaan,

formerly belonging to John Gillet, deceas'd, containing one Hundred Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Hatter's Shop thereon. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, before ſaid third of September, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, who is appointed by the General Aſſembly to make Sale of the Same.

BENJAMIN STEVENS.

Canaan, July 18, 1767. 34

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The Creditors to the

inſolvent Eſtate of Joſeph Durfy, of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, are hereby notified to meet at the Houſe of Robert Peaſe, Inn-holder in Somers, on the 13th of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon—then and there to proceed in the Diſpoſition of ſaid Eſtate agreeable to a Law of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.

EBENEZER BUCK,
ABIEL PEASE,
AARON HORTON, } Truſtees.

Hartford, July 20th, 1767. 34

LONDON, May 11.

The court days for the ſummer ſeaſon, are to be on Saturdays and Thurſdays, and the levee days on Wedneſdays and Fridays.

Extract of a Letter from Paris dated April 27.

" The pragmatic ſanction of the King of Spain againſt the Jeſuits in his States, is publicly ſold here by the hawkers in French and Spaniſh.

" In 1598 theſe Fathers were baniſhed from France, for being concerned in the aſſaſſination of King Henry the Fourth.—They were driven from England by Queen Elizabeth, in 1602; from the republic of Venice 1605; from Poland 1607; from Bohemia, Sileſia, Moravia, and Hungary 1710; where however they were again re-eſtabliſhed. They were expelled from Portugal and France, & now juſt baniſhed for ever from the monarchy of Spain."

Letters from Paris, dated April 17, ſay, " Advices received here from Madrid, thus account for the Expulſion of the Jeſuits from that kingdom:——A French Gentleman, a Captain in a Spaniſh regiment at Paraguay, met with, by accident, in a houſe of Jeſuits two manuſcripts, containing inſtructions from the General of the Society, and alſo ſome atrocious expreſſions againſt the government, &c. he ſeized them, and would not deliver them up, pretending he had them not. They cauſed him to be arreſted; but his family in France hearing of his impriſonment, ſolicited at Madrid, his deliverance; which having obtained, the Officer immediately communicated the above mentioned Papers to the Count d'Aranda, which effectuated the diſgrace of the Spaniſh governor in America, and occaſioned the government [illegible] that ſociety from all the [illegible] under the dominion of Spain."

Public prayers are putting up at Geno, for the deliverance of the fortreſs, in the iſle of Capraea, from the Corſicans.

The Prince Primate of Poland has likewiſe iſſued orders, for putting up prayers in all the churches, for the deliverance of that kingdom from the dangers that threaten it.

A certain nobleman, eminent for his generoſity, on being lately informed, that his ſteward had not punctually paid his ſervants wages, immediately called for his accounts paid him his wages, and diſcharged him his ſervice.

On Saturday laſt died, in the Royal Hoſpital, at Chelſea, Robert Cumming, being upwards of 116 years of age. He was a dragoon in the Reign of King William, and remained in the ſervice till within a few years of one hundred.

Extract of an authentic Letter which an officer of diſtinction has received from Geneva, dated April 20.

" *I can with truth aſſure you, that we have here at preſent more order among us, more tranquility, and more amuſement than we ever yet had, notwithſtanding our preſent critical ſituation. Trade decays, but the repreſentatives bear this calamity with fortitude, they maintain the poor of their party; the council, and their adherents, have ſhewn an uncommon zeal on this occaſion: however, the heats on both ſides are exceſſive, and not likely to cool. It is believed the mediators will not give any deciſive judgment, & that France will not withdraw her troops for ſome time. The greateſt part of the Emigrants return to their lands; thoſe who entertained no fear of the French, laugh at them. Voltaire is writing a humorous poem on the war of Geneva.*

We hear a religious order, of whom there are at preſent many in this kingdom have had two meetings, one in the North of England, the other near this metropolis, ſince it was publicly known the jeſuits were expelled the kingdom of Spain.

The departure of the two companies of the Royal regiment of Artillery for America, is poſtponed till after the review of the three regiments of foot guards, which is fixed for the 19th of next Month. All the companies of the latter are to be formed into a battalion to-morow, and exerciſed in St. James's Park, previous to their being reviewed by his Majeſty.

On Wedneſday laſt an inquiſition was taken at Newbury, before Mr. Monday, his Majeſty's coroner, on the body of a child about two years old, who fell into the river Kennet, and was drowned. Jury's Verdict, accidental Death. The body was diſcovered by a very ſingular experiment, which was as follows: After diligent ſearch had been made in the river for the child to no purpoſe, a two penny loaf with a quantity of quick-ſilver put into it, was ſet floating from the place where it was ſuppoſed it had fallen in, which ſteered its Courſe down the river upwards of half a mile, before a great number of ſpectators, when the body happening to lay on the contrary ſide of the river, the loaf ſuddenly tack'd about, and ſwam acroſs the river, and gradually ſunk near the child, when both the child and the loaf were immediately brought up, with Grablers ready for that purpoſe.

His Excellency Gen. Murray, Governor of Quebec, is ſhortly to embark for the Capital, as his Majeſty's Governor and Commander in Chief of Canada.

Paris, May 1. The ſpiritual Concert at the Thuilleries, was interrupted by a tragical event: An Engliſhman who was in company with ſome ladies in [illegible] of the boxes [illegible] there [illegible] officer, [illegible] that the officer repreſented to him, that it was impoſſible to hear the concert, and receiving an inſulting anſwer, made a ſign to him to walk out. As the officer was going out of the box, the Engliſhman gave him a box on the ear, in ſight of the company; upon which the officer ran him through the body, and made off. The Engliſhman was immediately put under proper care, but it is aſſured that his wound is not dangerous. He is ſaid to be a rich merchant in London. The regard paid here to foreigners, may perhaps occaſion this affair to be ſuppreſſed.

Philadelphia, July 6.

By Capt. Simmons from Liſbon we learn, that a Brig bound from N. Carolina, to Briſtol, had put in there in Diſtreſs, having loſt her main maſt, foretop-maſt, and boltſprit, in a Gale of Wind.—During the Gale the Mate and two ſeamen were waſhed overboard and drowned.

Henſhaw & Hamlin,

BRAZIERS & PEWTERERS,

HEREBY inform the Public, that they have lately ſet up their Buſineſs, at the Shop of the Widow HOOKER, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in HARTFORD; where they make, and have for Sale, Braſs Kettles, Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Potts, Quart and Point Potts, Baſons, Plates, Diſhes, Platters, Porringers, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country-Produce, old Pewter, Braſs, or old Copper. 33 10w

N. B. They mend all Sorts of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs Wares.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM STANLY, late of Hartford, deceas'd, are deſired to preſent the ſame; and Thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are alſo hereby deſired to ſettle their Accounts. 33

ELISHA STANLY, Executor.

July 4th, A. D. 1767.

STray'd away from William Walter, of Norfolk, ſome Time laſt May, one large brown Mare, about twelve Years old, with a white Spot under her Foretop, has been gall'd with the Coller ſome Time paſt, paces chiefly, and has a large Step. Alſo two Yearling Mare Colts, near of a Bigneſs, one of them, a dark brown, trots all; the other a ſorrel, with a large white Streak in the Face, paces chiefly. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Strays, and convey them to me, or ſend me Word where they are, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

33 WILLIAM WALTER.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, of Farmington, on the moſt reaſonable Terms;

A Farm lying in ſaid Townſhip, about 3 Miles North-Weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, containing about 70 or 80 Acres, partly under good Improvements, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Orchard on the ſame. For Particulars enquire of,

JONATHAN WOODRUFF.

N.B. There is a Parcel of choice Land for Sale, adjoining ſaid Farm.

July 13, 1767. 33

TO BE SOLD BY

William Lamſon,

On board the Sloop MOLLY, at Rocky-Hill, ELISHA RICE, Maſter;

CHOICE Rum, Sugar and Molaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Indigo, Clove Water, Callimanco Shoes, Snuff, Engliſh Goods, Wire, Cups and Saucers, Tea-Kettles, Sauce-Pans, Iron Potts, and [illegible] Country Produce, in Hand.

A ſmall Caſk of excellent, genuine Tent-Wine, *ſo highly eſteemed for Perſons in a weakly, conſumptive State of Health, to be ſold in Hartford.*——Enquire of the Printer. 32

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prices,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ.—Cypher'd Stone Rings, 24ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ. Silver Stay-Hooks, ſet with Stone 5ſ. And all Gold-ſmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

EBENEZER AUSTIN,
28 *JAMES TILEY.*

STray'd or Stolen, from the Subſcriber of Newington, in April laſt, a large black Mare Colt, with a Star in her Forehead, and her off hind Foot white, a natural Pacer, about 14 Hands high, branded W on the left Shoulder, and not dock'd when ſhe went off. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and convey her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have one Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by me,

4m—31 JOHN LUSK.

Hartford, Printed by Thomas Green, at the Heart & Crown, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, *July* 27, 1767. NUMBER 135.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

NEW-YORK, July 23.

Extract from the Votes of the House of Commons of Great-Britain, [illegible] of May, 1767.

Reſolved,

THAT it appears to this Committee, that the Houſe of Repreſentatives of his Majeſty's Province of New-York, have, in direct Diſobedience of the Legiſlature of Great-Britain, refuſed to make Proviſion for ſupplying with Neceſſaries his Majeſty's Troops in ſuch Manner as is required by an Act of Parliament made in the 5th Year of his Majeſty's Reign, entitled, " An Act to amend, and render more effectual, in his Majeſty's Dominions in America, an Act paſſed in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, entitled, An Act for preventing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters".

Reſolved, That it appears to this Committee, that an Act of Aſſembly hath been paſſed in the ſaid Province; for furniſhing the Barracks of the Cities of New-York and Albany, with Firewood and Candles, and the other neceſſaries therein mentioned, for his Majeſty's Forces, inconſiſtent with the Proviſions, and in Oppoſition to the Directions of the ſaid Act of Parliament.

Reſolved, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, That until Proviſion ſhall have been made, by the ſaid Aſſembly, for furniſhing the King's Troops with all the Neceſſaries required by [illegible] of [illegible] Aſſembly be reſpectively reſtrained and prohibited, from paſſing or aſſenting to any Act of Aſſembly, for any other Purpoſe whatſoever.

The firſt Reſolution of the Committee being read a ſecond Time;

The Houſe was moved, that an Act made in the 5th Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, intitled, " An Act to amend and render more effectual, in his Majeſty's Dominions in America, an Act paſſed in this preſent Seſſion of Parliament, intitled, An Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better Payment of the Army and their Quarters," might be read.

And the ſame being read accordingly;

A Motion was made, and the Queſtion being put, that the ſaid Reſolution be recommitted; It paſſed in the Negative.

A Motion was made, and the Queſtion being put, that, for the better ſecuring the Dependency of his Majeſty's Dominions in America, upon the Crown and Parliament of Great-Britain, all Perſons within his Majeſty's ſaid Dominions, who ſhall be elected or appointed Governor, Member of the Council, General Aſſembly, Houſe of Repreſentatives, or General Court, of any Province, within the ſame; and alſo all other Perſons within the ſame; who, by any Charter, Act of Parliament, or Provincial Law, are required to take the Oath of Allegiance and Abjuration, be required to ſubſcribe a Declaration " That the Colo-
" nies and Plantations in America, are,
" and of Right ought to be, ſubordinate
" unto, and dependant upon, the Imperi-
" al Crown and Parliament of Great-Bri-
" tain, in Parliament aſſembled had, hath,
" and of Right ought to have, full Power
" and Authority to make Laws and Sta-
" tutes of ſufficient Force and Validity, to
" bind the Colonies, and People of Ame-
" rica, Subjects of the Crown, of Great-
" Britain, in all Caſes whatſoever."

It paſſed in the Negative.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente,

That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, that he will be pleaſed to confer ſome Marks of his Royal Favor on thoſe Governors and Officers in the ſeveral Colonies, who diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their Zeal and Fidelity in ſupporting the Dignity of the Crown, the juſt Rights of Parliament, and the ſupreme Authority of Great-Britain over the Colonies, during the late Diſturbance in America.

Capt. Sinclair left Portland Road the 4th of June, in company with Capt. Jefferies, for Philadelphia, and has brought over 39 Paſſengers, among whom are Mr. Richard Sharp of this City. Merchant; Richard Stockton, Eſq; of the Province of New-Jerſey; and the Revd. Mr. Jonathan Odel, appointed to the Miſſion of Burlington; as alſo Jenkin Williams, Eſq; Attorney at Law.

Capt. Sinclair informs us, that the Mail for New-York, was diſpatched from London, for Falmouth the 23 May.

Tueſday laſt arrived here [illegible] Cotton, from Iſſaquibo, [illegible] St. Euſtatia. [illegible] Way to Coracoa, and had brought in with him Dr. Vanzolingen, late Owner, and Capt. Livingſton, Maſter of a Sloop, from this Port, bound for the Weſt-Indies, together with all his Men, whom Capt. Harriot took off of the Wreck at Sea, ſix Days after he ſailed from this Port.—By Letters from them, we have the following melancholly Account of their Diſaſter: That on the 16th of June, four Days after they left the Land, the Sloop ſprung a Leak, and, notwithſtanding all their Endeavours, ſhe ſoon filled: They had but a few Feet of the Quarter-Deck above Water; but the Veſſel happily did not ſink under them: The next Day ſeveral Planks of the Main-Deck blew up, and a pretty high Sea running, they were expoſed to the utmoſt Diſtreſs; they could not make any Sail at all, but were left to the Mercy of the Waves: After continuing in this deplorable Condition above four Days, Capt. Harriot happily appeared, and took them up: They ſaved nothing but the wet Cloaths on their Back, and as the Veſſel began to fall to Pieces juſt as they were diſcovered, it is thought, had not the kind Providence of God ſo ſeaſonably interpoſed, that in a few Hours more they would all have periſhed.

The next Day after Capt. Cotton left Euſtatia, he ſpoke with Capt. Plum, in a Sloop from New-London, all well on board.

Capt. Cotton ſays the Earthquake was at Damarara and Iſſaquibo on the 20th of April laſt, while he was there; and that his Veſſel was much agitated & ſhook by it.

Yeſterday his Majeſty's Sloop Gaſpee, arrived here in a ſhort Paſſage from Halifax: She is ſaid to come expreſs from Commodore Hood, with packets for their Excellencies our Governor and General Gage; and common Fame ſays, the Contents thereof are a ſuppreſſion of our Charter, and a ſuſpenſion of the Legiſlative Power here, until we have complied with the Billetting-Act; but we apprehend this is too extraordinary a Stretch to be quite true. We hear ſeveral other Expreſſes were ſent off at the ſame Time, to the different Governments to the Weſtward of Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Capt. Sawyer, from Martico, adviſes that a Brig, Capt. Montgomery, from this Place arrived off that Iſland, but was not permitted to trade, and went away for Dominica.—He further adviſes, that the Ports were to be open for Bread till the 1ſt of September, but that there was ſo much there already, it would ſcarce fetch any thing.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, dated June 22, 1767.

" *Three Regiments of Troops from Cork are daily expected here with ſome Men of war from England. Col. Robinſon is juſt arrived here from New-York, and has given Orders for building Barracks for Three Thouſand Men.*"

BOSTON, July 23.

Thurſday laſt a Number of Perſons going to an Iſland on a Party of Pleaſure; after mooring the Boat, 3 of them getting in a ſmall [illegible] overſet, whereby William L[illegible] of this Town [illegible] two Children, and ſhe now pregnant.

HARTFORD, July 27.

Laſt Saturday Evening, a little Boy, about Four Years old, Son of Mr. Robert Sloan, of this Town, being miſs'd by the Family, a Number of Neighbours, made diligent Search for him, the greater Part of the Night, but without Succeſs. In the Morning, great Numbers aſſembled, and traverſed the Fields and Woods, for Miles round the Town, while Others ſearched the River, but could find nothing of the Child; and 'tis now generally concluded that he is drowned, as he was ſeen near the River juſt before Night.

We the Subſcribers,

being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of WILLIAM GARDINER, late of Hartford, deceas'd, repreſented Inſolvent, and three Months being allowed for the Creditors to make out and prove their Claims——do hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling Houſe of Moſes Butler, Innholder in Hartford aforeſaid, on the third Monday of this Inſtant, and of the two next ſucceeding Month, from 2 till 7 o'Clock Afternoon.

JOHN KEITH, } Commiſſioners
JAMES CHURCH. }
Hartford, July 9, 1767. 35

[*The other new Advertiſements, are in the laſt Page.*]

We the Subſcribers, for thoſe many Years paſt, having been greatly afflicted with the Hypopyon and Mydriaſis in our Eyes, which for ſome Time depriv'd us of our Sight—we repeatedly apply'd to ſeveral Practitioners of Phyſic in thoſe Parts for Relief, to no Purpoſe, until we had Recourſe to JAMES THOMSON, of Hartford, Phyſician (lately from Europe), who, in the Courſe of a few Weeks, reſtored us to our perfect Sight—The Publication of which is equally intended for the Benefit of the Public, as well as it's deſign'd for doing Doct. THOMSON Juſtice; whoſe humane Treatment to Us, and Aſſiduity in effecting our Cures, we ſhall long remember.

JOSEPH EGELSTON,
TIMOTHY PHELPS.
Windſor, July 25, 1767. op 35.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS GREEN,
at the HEART and CROWN, oppoſite the State-Houſe, in HARTFORD,

A Proof and Explanation of the Decree of GOD.

A SERMON, delivered before the Aſſociation of Litchfield-County, in Goſhen, October Second. 1766.
By ANDREW BARTHOLOMEW, *A.M.*
Paſtor of the Church of CHRIST in HARWINTON.

ALSO,

The Sovereignty of GOD, in the determining Man's Days, or the Time and Manner of his Death;
Illuſtrated and Improved,

IN A SERMON, preached at Suffield, May 22d, 1766;——at the Funeral of Three Young Men, who were killed by LIGHTNING, May 20th, 1766.
By EBENEZER GAY, A. M.
Paſtor of a Church in Suffield.

Is there not an appointed Time to Man upon Earth? Are not his Days alſo like the Days of an Hierling? Behold, he taketh away, who can hinder him? Who will ſay unto him, What doſt thou?

CANAAN, July 8th. 1767.

WE, the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Pelatiah Bliſs of Canaan, an inſolvent Debtor——do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Bliſs, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of John Sedgwick, Innholder in Cornwall, on the third Wedneſday of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead—and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

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JONAH CASE,
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To be ſold, a Farm at PITTSFIELD,

CONTAINING one hundred and forty Acres of good Land, about forty acres of which is under Improvement, with a good convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Shop and Horſe-Houſe ſtanding thereon, ſituated in the very Center of the Town, within thirty rods of the Meeting and School Houſes, and within Half a Mile of a Saw and Griſt Mill, and very near the Spot appointed for the Court-Houſe to ſtand on, it is very convenient for a public Houſe, or for a Trader or Tradeſman.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the Whole, or Part, may apply to Mr. JAMES EASTON, living upon the Premiſes.

Pittsfield, 20th July, 1767. 35

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TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON,

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EBENEZER BUCK,
ABIEL PEASE,
AARON HORTON, } Truſtees.
Hartford, July 20th, 1767. 34

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, with the Incumbrance of the Widow's Dowry, on Thurſday, the 3d Day of September next;

A Farm lying in Canaan, formerly belonging to John Gillet, deceas'd, containing one Hundred Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Hatter's Shop thereon. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, before ſaid third of September, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, who is appointed by the General Aſſembly to make Sale of the Same.

BENJAMIN STEVENS.
Canaan, July 18, 1767. 34

Newburgh (in Ulſter County) July 13, 1767

Run away from James Stickney in Ulſter County, in New-York, 7th Inſt. a White Servant Man, named Aſahel Nickſon—he is about twenty-five Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, ſhort, black Hair, black Eyes, his fore Teeth very much broke out—he is about five Feet and nine Inches high, ſpeaks good Engliſh. He had on, when he went away, a felt Hat, dark flannel Shirt, dark check'd linen long Trowſers, and old Shoes. Whoever will take up ſaid Servant, and give Notice of or bring him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have three Pounds, Lawful Money Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

JAMES STICKNEY.

A Paſſage-Boat,

FITTED in the beſt Manner, for the Reception of Paſſengers, is eſtabliſhed between Oyſter-Ponds, on Long-Iſland, and Middletown. The Boat will ſail from Oyſter-Ponds every other Monday, and return to Middletown, as ſoon as Wind and Weather will permit. The Fare for each Paſſenger, is Four Shillings and Six-Pence, Lawful Money, to, and from Oyſter-Ponds, and Two Shillings and Three-Pence, from Say-Brook. Paſſengers may depend on the beſt of Uſage——from their Humble Servant,

JOHN KING,

who may be ſpoke with, when at Middletown, at Mrs. Shaylor's Tavern, or at Mr. Ranny's. 34

We the Subſcribers, Truſtees to the Eſtate of David Hawley of New-Milford, an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid David Hawley to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the 25th Day of Auguſt next, at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of Mrs. Keziah Hawley, Inn-Holder in ſaid New-Milford, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourn'd for the Diviſion of the Eſtate, from Time to Time, if Need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

WILLIAM COGSWELL,
JOSEPH WHEATON,
MOSES AVERILL, } Truſtees.
New-Milford, July 17, 1767. 34

We the Subſcribers, Truſtees to the Eſtate of John Cobb of New-Milford, an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid John Cobb, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the 25th Day of Auguſt next, at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of Mrs. Keziah Hawley, Inn-holder in New-Milford, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time, if need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

DANIEL KINNE,
WILLIAM COGSWELL,
ABEL HINE. } Truſtees.
New-Milford, July 17, 1767. 34

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prices,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ.—Cypher'd Stone Rings, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ. Silver Stay-Hooks, ſet with Stone 5ſ. And all Gold-ſmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

EBENEZER AUSTIN,
28 *JAMES TILEY.*

TO BE SOLD BY
William Lamſon,
On board the Sloop MOLLY, at Rocky-Hill, ELISHA RICE, Maſter;

CHOICE Rum, Sugar and Molaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Indigo, Clove Water, Callimanco Shoes, Snuff, Engliſh Goods, Wire, Cups and Saucers, Tea-Kettles, Sauce-Pans, Iron Potts, and a CHAISE; cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce, in Hand. 33

Henſhaw & Hamlin,
BRAZIERS & PEWTERERS,

HEREBY inform the Public, that they have lately ſet up their Buſineſs, at the Shop of the Widow HOOKER, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in HARTFORD; where they make, and have for Sale, Braſs Kettles, Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Potts, Quart and Point Potts, Baſons, Plates, Diſhes, Platters, Porringers, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country-Produce, old Pewter, Braſs, or old Copper. 33 10w

N. B. They mend all Sorts of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs Wares.

Printed by Thomas Green.

Lathrop and Smith,

Druggiſts and Apothecaries, in Hartford;

Take this Method to inform their Cuſtomers and Others,

THAT they have juſt imported from LONDON, and have for Sale (on the moſt reaſonable Terms) a large and univerſal Aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINE; and almoſt every Article that falls within the Compaſs of their Buſineſs. Alſo, A general Aſſortment of Painters Colours; together with the following BOOKS, Viz.

BIBLES of various Sorts.
Teſtaments.
CommonPlaceBooks to the Bible.
Cruden's Concordence.
Watts's Sermons in 2 Vol.
——— Orthodoxy & Charity.
——— Redeemer & Sanctifier.
——— Guide to Prayer.
——— Logick.
——— Philoſophy.
——— Lyric Poems.
——— Pſalms of various Prices.
Addiſon's Evidences.
Butler's Analogy.
Doddridge's Family Expoſitor.
——— Riſe and Progreſs.
——— Sermons to Young People.
——— Power & Grace of Chriſt.
——— On Education.
——— Tracts in 3 Vol.
Hervey's Meditations.
Manton's Works in 5 Vol. fol.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.
——— do. Regain'd.
Poole's Annotations.
Predeaux's Connections.
Young's Works in 4 Vol.
——— Night Thoughts.
——— Centaur not Fabulous.
——— Satires.
Wallaſton's Religion of Nature.
Sherlock's Sermon's.
——— on Providence.
——— on Death.
——— on Judgment.
——— on the Future State.
Weſt on the Reſurrection.
Wells's Geography of the Bible.
Tate and Brady's Pſalms.
Scott's Hymns to Repentance.
Maſon's Hymns.
Arnold's complete Pſalmodiſt.
Pomphret's Poems.
Sandeman's Letters.
Yorrick's Sermons.
Hall's Contemplations.
Henry on the Sacrament.
——— on Prayer.
Cudworth's Defence of Theron & Aſpaſio.
Seed's Sermons.
Evans's Sermons.

Allen's Synopſis.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Aſtruc's Diſeaſes of Children.
Ditto ditto of Women.
Brooks's Practice of Phyſic.
——— Introduction.
Boerhaave's Chymiſtry by Shaw.
——— Power of Medicine.
——— Aphoriſms.
——— Materia Medica.
——— Correſpondence.
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Cheſelden's Anatomy.
Chamberlain's Midwifery.
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Drake's Anatomy.
Edenburgh Diſpenſatory.
——— Medical Eſſays.
Fuller's Pharmacopia Extemporania.
Friend's Hiſtory of Phyſick.
——— on Fevers.
——— Emmenologia.

Gibſon's Farrier's Guide.
Hillary on the Small Pox.
Handly's Surgery.
Huxham on Fevers.
James's Diſpenſatory.
Kiel's Anatomy.
Ledran's Obſervations.
London Medical Obſervations.
Lobb on Fevers.
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Mead's Sun and Moon.
Morgan's Principles of Medicine
Pharmacopia Londinenſis.
Quincy's Sanctorius.
——— Diſpenſatory.
——— Lexicon.
Sharp's Surgery.
Swan's Sydenham.
Shaw's Practice of Phyſick.
Smellie's Midwifery, in 3 Vol.
Turner's Surgery.
Vanſwieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave in 14 Vol.

Jacob's Law Dictionary.
——— ditto abridg'd.
Complete Juryman.
——— Arbitrator.
Every Man his own Lawyer.

Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans.
——— ——— of New-England.
Preſent State of Europe.
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——— Marlborough.
——— Cromwell.
——— Eugene.
——— Col. Gardiner.
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Joſephus's Jewiſh Antiquities, by L'Eſtrange.
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Mariner's Compaſs rectified.
——— Kalendar.
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Holmes's Rhetorick.
Bailey's Dictionary. 1 or 2 Vol.
Dyche's Dictionary.
Chambers's ditto. at £15. Caſh

Complete Letter-Writer.
Hutchinſon on Beauty & Virtue.
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Art of Speaking.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.
Engliſh Grammar.
Dilworth & Markam's Spelling-Books, ſingle or by the dozen.
Dilworth's School Maſter's Aſſiſtant.
Gordon's, and Mather's Young Man's Companion.
Spelling Dictionary.
Fiſher's Arithmatick.
Cocker's ditto.
Book-keeper's Guide.
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences.
Scales and Dividers.
Writing-Paper. Dutch Quills.
Neweſt 4 Sheet Maps of the World and Quarters.
Neweſt 4 Sheet ditto N. America.
Ditto one Sheet ditto.

Tulley in Uſum Delphini.
Horace in ditto.
Virgil in ditto.
Davidſon's Virgil.
Tulley's Orations, by Guthrie.
Chever's Accidence.
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Clark's Introduction.
——— Corderius.
——— Eraſmus.
——— Cornelius Nepos.
——— Eutropius.
——— Juſtin.
——— on Education.
Greek Grammars.
——— Lexicon.
——— Teſtament.
Rudiman's Rudiments.
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Cole's Latin Dictionary.

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Viſions of Fancy.
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Religious Courtſhip.
Adventurer.
Dialogues of the Dead.
Virtue the Source of Pleaſure.
Thomſon's Works.
——— Seaſons.
Family Inſtructor.
Freemaſon's Pocket Companion.
Amelia. Spectators.
Female Spectator.
Friendly Inſtructor.
Saxe's Reveries.
Ben Johnſon's Jeſts.
Mrs. Rowe's Letters.
Pope's Works.
——— Eſſay on Man.
Cato's Letters.
Pamelia.
A great Variety of little gilt Books for Children; and a Variety of Tragedies, Comedies, &c. &c. &c.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber, of Farmington, on the moſt reaſonable Terms;

A Farm lying in ſaid Townſhip, about 3 Miles North-Weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, containing about 70 or 80 Acres, partly under good Improvements, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Orchard on the ſame. For Particulars enquire of,

JONATHAN WOODRUFF.

N.B. There is a Parcel of choice Land for Sale, adjoining ſaid Farm.
July 13, 1767. 33

We the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Samuel Denſmore, of Litchfield, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of ſaid Samuel, to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Charles Burral, of Canaan, on Tueſday, the 4th of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if Need be) appoint Others in our Stead; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

CHARLES BURRAL,
TARBALD WHITNEY,
DANIEL HORSFORD, ju. } Truſtees.
July 20, 1767. 34

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of WILLIAM STANLY, late of Hartford, deceas'd, are deſired to preſent the ſame; and Thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are alſo hereby deſired to ſettle their Accounts. 33

ELISHA STANLY, Executor.

July 4th, A. D. 1767.

STray'd away from William Walter, of Norfolk, ſome Time laſt May, one large brown Mare, about twelve Years old, with a white Spot under her Foretop, has been gall'd with the Coller ſome Time paſt, paces chiefly, and has a large Step. Alſo two Yearling Mare Colts, near of a Bigneſs, one of them, a dark brown, trots all; the other a ſorrel, with a large white Streak in the Face, paces chiefly. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Strays, and convey them to me, or ſend me Word where they are, ſhall have Two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

33 WILLIAM WALTER.

We the Subſcribers,

for thoſe many Years paſt, having been greatly afflicted with the Hypopyon and Mydriaſis in our Eyes, which for ſome Time depriv'd us of our Sight—we repeatedly apply'd to ſeveral Practitioners of Phyſic in thoſe Parts for Relief, to no Purpoſe, until we had Recourſe to JAMES THOMSON, of Hartford, Phyſician (lately from Europe), who, in the Courſe of a few Weeks, reſtored us to our perfect Sight—The Publication of which is equally intended for the Benefit of the Public, as well as it's deſign'd for doing Doct. THOMSON Juſtice; whoſe humane Treatment to Us, and Aſſiduity in effecting our Cures, we ſhall long remember.

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AARON HORTON, } Truſtees.
Hartford, July 20th, 1767. 34

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, with the Incumbrance of the Widow's Dowry, on Thurſday, the 3d Day of September next;

A Farm lying in Canaan,

formerly belonging to John Gillet, deceas'd, containing one Hundred Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Hatter's Shop thereon. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, before ſaid third of September, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, who is appointed by the General Aſſembly to make Sale of the Same.

BENJAMIN STEVENS.
Canaan, July 18, 1767. 34

Newburgh (in Ulſter County). July 13, 1767

Run away from James

Stickney in Ulſter County, in New-York, 7th Inſt. a White Servant Man, named Aſahel Nickſon—he is about twenty-five Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, ſhort, black Hair, black Eyes, his fore Teeth very much broke out—he is about five Feet and nine Inches high, ſpeaks good Engliſh. He had on, when he went away, a felt Hat, dark flannel Shirt, dark check'd linen long Trowſers, and old Shoes. Whoever will take up ſaid Servant, and give Notice of or bring him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have three Pounds, Lawful Money Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

JAMES TICKNEY.

A Paſſage-Boat,

FITTED in the beſt Manner, for the Reception of Paſſengers, is eſtabliſhed between Oyſter-Ponds, on Long-Iſland, and Middletown. The Boat will ſail from Oyſter-Ponds every other Monday, and return to Middletown, as ſoon as Wind and Weather will permit. The Fare for each Paſſenger, is Four Shillings and Six-Pence, Lawful Money, to, and from Oyſter-Ponds, and Two Shillings and Three-Pence, from Say-Brook. Paſſengers may depend on the beſt of Uſage——from their

Humble Servant,
JOHN KING,
who may be ſpoke with, when at Middletown, at Mrs. Shaylor's Tavern, or at Mr. Ranny's. 34

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees to the Eſtate of David Hawley of New-Milford, an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid David Hawley to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the 25th Day of Auguſt next, at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of Mrs. Keziah Hawley, Inn-Holder in ſaid New-Milford, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourn'd for the Diviſion of the Eſtate, from Time to Time, if Need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

WILLIAM COGSWELL,
JOSEPH WHEATON,
MOSES AVERILL, } Truſtees.
New-Milford, July 17, 1767. 34

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees to the Eſtate of John Cobb of New-Milford, an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid John Cobb, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the 25th Day of Auguſt next, at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of Mrs. Keziah Hawley, Inn-holder in New-Milford, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time, if need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

DANIEL KINNE,
WILLIAM COGSWELL,
ABEL HINE. } Truſtees.
New-Milford, July 17, 1767. 34

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prices,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ.—Cypher'd Stone Rings, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ. Silver Stay-Hooks, ſet with Stone 5ſ. And all Gold-ſmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

EBENEZER AUSTIN,
28 *JAMES TILEY.*

TO BE SOLD BY

William Lamſon,

On board the Sloop MOLLY, at Rocky-Hill, ELISHA RICE, Maſter;

CHOICE Rum, Sugar and Molaſſes, Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Indigo, Clove Water, Callimanco Shoes, Snuff, Engliſh Goods, Wire, Cups and Saucers, Tea-Kettles, Sauce-Pans, Iron Potts, and a CHAISE, cheap for Caſh, or Country Produce, in Hand. 33

Henſhaw & Hamlin,

BRAZIERS & PEWTERERS,

HEREBY inform the Public, that they have lately ſet up their Buſineſs, at the Shop of the Widow HOOKER, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in HARTFORD; where they make, and have for Sale, Braſs Kettles, Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Potts, Quart and Point Potts, Baſons, Plates, Diſhes, Platters, Porringers, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country-Produce, old Pewter, Braſs, or old Copper. 33 10w

N. B. They mend all Sorts of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs Wares.

Printed by Thomas Green.

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 3, 1767.

NUMBER 136.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

LONDON, *April* 30.

A few printed Copies of the following Letter having been privately tranſmitted from Paris, to ſome of the Writer's particular Friends in London, and the ſame being now the general Topic of Converſation, we thought we could not gratify our political Readers more eſſentially than by devoting a Part of our Paper to their Speculation, on ſo ſingular an Occaſion. The Letter arrived on Thurſday laſt.

A Letter from Mr. WILKES to his Grace the Duke of G******.

Paris, Dec. 12, 1766.

My LORD,

I AM not yet recovered from the aſtoniſhment into which I was thrown by your Grace's *verbal* meſſage, in anſwer to my Letter of the firſt of November. In a converſation I had with Colonel F—— at the Hotel d'Eſpagne, he did me the honor of aſſuring me, that I ſhould find his Brother my real and ſincere friend, extremely deſirous to concur in doing me juſtice; that he was to tell me this from your Grace, but that many intereſting particulars relative to me, could not be communicated by letter nor by the poſt. I fondly believed theſe obliging aſſurances, becauſe on a variety of occaſions, your Grace has teſtified a full [illegible] my conduct, had thanked me in the moſt flattering Terms, as the perſon moſt uſeful to the common cauſe in which we were embarked, and had ſhewn an uncommon zeal to ſerve a man who had ſuffered ſo much in the cauſe of liberty.

I returned to England with the gayeſt and moſt lively hopes. As ſoon as I arrived at London, I deſired my excellent friend Mr. Fitzherbert, to wait on your Grace, with every profeſſion of regard on my part, and the reſolution I had taken of entirely ſubmitting the mode of the application I ſhould make to the throne for my pardon. I cannot expreſs the anxiety which your Grace's anſwer gave me, '*Mr. Wilkes muſt write to Lord C——.*' I then begged Mr. Fitzherbert to ſtate the reaſons which made it impoſſible for me to follow that advice from every principle of honor both public and private. I ſhewed too the impropriety of ſupplicating a fellow ſubject for mercy, the *Prerogative* good kings are the moſt jealous of, by far the brighteſt jewel in their crown, and the attribute by which they may the neareſt approach to the divinity.'

I afterwards wrote the letter to your Grace which I have ſeen in all the public prints. I never received any other but a verbal meſſage, '*Wilkes muſt write to Lord ——: I do nothing without Lord ——.*' When I found that my pardon was to be bought with the ſacrifice of my honor, I had the virtue not to heſitate, I ſpurned at the propoſal, and left my dear native London, with a heart full of grief that my faireſt hopes were blaſted of humiliation, that I had given an eaſy faith to the promiſes of a Miniſter and Courtier, and of aſtoniſhment that a Nobleman of parts and diſcernment could continue in an infatuation from which the conduct of Lord —— had recovered every other man in the nation. He was indeed long the favorite character of our countrymen. Every tongue was wanton in his praiſe. The whole people laviſhed on him their choiceſt favors, and endeavored, by the nobleſt means, by an unbounded generoſity and confidence, to have kept him virtuous. With what anguiſh were we at laſt undeceived! How much it coſt us to give up a man who had ſo long entirely kept poſſeſſion of our hearts! How cruel was the ſtruggle! But alas! how is he changed! how fallen! from what a height fallen! his glorious ſun is ſet, I believe never to riſe again.

We long hoped, my Lord, that public virtue was the *Guide* of his actions, and the love of our country his ruling paſſion, but he has fully ſhewn *om[illegible] virtuſque in lingua ſita eſt.* Our hearts glowed with gratitude for the important ſervices he had done againſt the common enemy, and the voice of the nation hailed him our deliverer; but private ambition was all the while ſkulking behind the ſhield of the Patriot, and at length in an evil hour, made him quit the ſcene of all his glory, the only place in which he could be truly uſeful, for a retreat where he knew it was impoſſible the confidence of the people could [illegible] eaſe, bear his BLUSHING *[illegible] thick upon him.*

I might now, my Lord, expoſtulate with your Grace on a *verbal* meſſage, and of ſuch a nature, in anſwer to a letter couched in the moſt decent & reſpectful terms, coming too from a late member of the legiſlature. I might regret, that the largeſt proffers of friendſhip and real ſervice, could mean no more than two or three words of cold advice, that I ſhould apply to another. I might be tempted to think it a duty of office in the firſt L—— of the —— to have ſubmitted to his Majeſty a petition relative to the exerciſe of the *nobleſt act of regal power, which any conſtitution can give any Sovereign.* Surely, my Lord, my application to the firſt C—— of the ——, who is always conſidered as the firſt miniſter in England was the very proper application. As I had made no diſcovery of any new wonderful pill or drop, nor pretended to the ſecret of curing the gout or tooth-ach, I never thought of ſoliciting Lord —— *for a privy ſeal.* His Lordſhip's office was neither important nor reſponſible. I will not however enlarge on this, but I ſhall deſire your Grace's permiſſion fully to ſtate what has happened to me as a private Gentleman relative to Lord ——, becauſe I would not leave a doubt concerning the propriety of my conduct, in a mind naturally ſo candid, and ſo capable of judging truly, as that of the Duke of ——.

I believe that the flinty heart of Lord ——, has known the ſweets of private friendſhip, and the fine feelings of humanity as little as even Lord ——. They are both formed to be admired, not beloved. A proud, inſolent, overbearing, ambitious man is always full of the ideas of his own importance, and vainly imagines himſelf ſuperior to the equality neceſſary among real friends, in all the moments of true enjoyment. Friendſhip is too pure a pleaſure for a mind cankered with ambition, or the luſt of power and grandure. Lord —— declared in parliament the ſtrongeſt attachment to Ld. Temple, one of the greateſt characters our country could ever boaſt, and ſaid, *[illegible] noble brother.* He has received obligations of the firſt magnitude from that *noble Brother*, yet what traces of gratitude or of friendſhip was ever found in any part of his conduct? and has he not now declared the moſt open variance, and even hoſtility? I have had as warm and expreſs declarations of regard as could be made by this marble-hearted friend, and Mr. P—— had no doubt his views in even feeding me with flattery from time to time; on occaſions too, where candor and indulgence were all I could claim. He may remember the compliments he paid me on two certain poems in the year 1754. If I were to take the declarations made by himſelf and the late Mr. Potter *a la Lettre*, they were more charmed with thoſe verſes after the ninety ninth reading than after the firſt; ſo that from this circumſtance, as well as a few of his ſpeeches in parliament, it ſeems to be likewiſe true of the firſt Orator, or rather the firſt commedian of our [illegible] *jocor ſed non contigiſſe.*

I will now ſubmit it to your Grace, if there was not ſomething peculiarly baſe and perfidious in Mr. P——'s calling me a *Blaſphemer of my God*, for thoſe very verſes, at a time when I was abſent and dangerouſly ill from an affair of honour. The charge too he knew was falſe, for the whole ridicule of thoſe two pieces were confined to certain Myſteries, which formerly the *unplaced and unpenſioned* Mr. P— did not think himſelf obliged even to affect to believe.

He added another charge equally unjuſt that I was the libeller of my King, though he was ſenſible that I never wrote a ſingle line diſreſpectful to the ſacred perſon of my Sovereign, but had only attacked the deſpotiſm of his miniſters, with the ſpirit becoming a good ſubject, and zealous friend of his country. The reaſon of this perfidy was plain; he was then beginning to pay homage to the Scottiſh idol, and I was the moſt acceptable ſacrifice he could offer at the ſhrine of B——. Hiſtory ſcarcely gives ſo remarkable a change. He was a few years ago the mad, ſeditious tribune of the people, inſulting his Sovereign even in his capital city: now he is the abject crouching deputy of the proud Scot, whom he declared in parliament *wanted Wiſdom, & held Principles incompatible with Freedom*; a moſt rediculous character ſurely for a ſtateſman, and the ſubject of a free kingdom, but the very compoſition for a favorite. Was it poſſible for me after this, to write a ſuppliant to Lord ——? I am the firſt to pronounce myſelf moſt unworthy of a pardon, if I could have obtained it on theſe terms.

Although I declare, my Lord, that the conſcious pride of virtue makes me look down with contempt on a man, who could be guilty of this baſeneſs, who could in the lobby declare that I muſt be ſupported, and in the houſe, on the ſame day, deſert and revile me, yet I will on every occaſion do juſtice to the Miniſter. He has ſerved the public in all thoſe points where the good of the nation coincided with his own private views and in no other. I venerate the memory of the ſecretary, and I think it an honor to myſelf that I ſteadily ſupported in Parliament an adminiſtration the moſt ſucceſsful we ever had, and which carried the glory of the nation to the higheſt pitch in every part of the world. He found his country almoſt in diſpair. He raiſed the noble ſpirit of England, and ſtrained every nerve againſt our enemies. His plans when in power, were always great, though in great oppoſition to the declartions of his whole life when out of power. The invincible bravery of the Britiſh troops gave Succeſs even to the moſt raſh, the moſt extravagant, the moſt deſperate of his projects. He ſaw early the hoſtile intentions of Spain, and if the written advice had been followed, a very few weeks had then probably cloſed the laſt general war; although the merit of that advice was more the merit of his noble brother, than his own. After the omnipotence of Lord B. in 1761, had forced Mr. P. to retire from his Majeſty's councils, and the cauſe was declared by himſelf to be our conduct relative to Spain, I had the happineſs of ſetting that affair in ſo clear and advantageous a light, that he expreſſed the moſt entire ſatisfaction, and particular obligations to my friendſhip. I do not however, make this a claim of merit to Mr. P. It was my duty from the advantages of information I then had.

The conſtitution of our country has no obligations to him: He has left it with all its beauties, and all its blemiſhes: He never once appeared in earneſt about any queſtion of Liberty: He was the cauſe that in 1764, no point was gained for the public in the two great queſtions of General Warrants, and the Seizure of Papers. The curſed remains of the Court of Star-Chamber, the enormous Power of the Attorney-General, the ſole great judicial Officer of the Crown, who is *durante bene placito*, and not upon oath, who tramples on Grand Juries, and breaks down the firſt, the foremoſt barriers of Liberty, continued during his adminiſtration, the ſame as before. Every grievance which was not rooted out by the glorious revolution, and the latter ſtruggles of our patriots, ſtill ſubſiſt in full force, notwithſtanding the abſolute power he exerciſed ſeveral years over every department of the ſtate. But I have done with Lord——; I leave him to the poor conſolation of a place, a penſion and a peerage, for which he has ſold the confidence of a great nation. Pity ſhall find and weep over him.

I am now, my Lord, once more driven from the Romans, to the gay, the polite Athenians; but I ſhall endeavour to convince your Grace, that I am not totally loſt to my country, nor myſelf, in this ſcene of elegant diſſipation, and that I do not waſte the time in unavailing complaints of my hard fate, and the ingratitude of thoſe I have ſerved with ſucceſs; for I ſhall very ſoon beg to call the public attention to ſome points of national importance, and in the mean time I ſhall embrace this opportunity of doing myſelf juſtice againſt the calumnies which a reſtleſs faction does not ceaſe to propagate.

The affair of the general warrant, and the Hebeas Corpus, is told very unfaithfully, and almoſt every particular, relative to my being made a priſoner, and ſent to the Tower on the 30th of April, 1763, has been injuriouſly miſrepreſented in ſeveral late publications. I ſhall therefore ſtate the tranſactions of that memorable day, and I may appeal to the minutes taken at the time for the accuracy of this relation.

On my return from the city early in the morning I met at the end of Great-George-ſtreet one of the King's meſſengers. He told me he had a warrant to apprehend me, which he muſt execute immediately, and that I muſt attend him to Lord Halifax's. I deſired to ſee the warrant. He ſaid it was againſt the authors, printers, and publiſhers of the North Briton, N° 45, and that his verbal orders were to arreſt Mr. Wilkes. I told him the warrant did not reſpect me; I adviſed him to be very civil, and to uſe no violence in the ſtreet; for if he attempted force, I would put him to death in the inſtant: but if he would come quietly to my houſe, I would convince him of the illegality of the warrant, and the injuſtice of the orders he had received; he choſe to accompany me home, and then produced the general warrant. I declared that ſuch a warrant was abſolutely illegal, and void in itſelf; that it was a ridiculous warrant againſt the whole Engliſh nation; and I aſked why he would ſerve it on me rather than on the Lord Chancellor, on either of the Secretaries, on Lord Bute, or Lord Corke, my next door neighbour? The anſwer was, I am to arreſt Mr. Wilkes. In about an hour afterwards, two other meſſengers arrived and ſeveral of their aſſiſtants. They all endeavoured in vain to perſuade me to accompany them to Lord Halifax's. I had likewiſe many civil meſſages from his Lordſhip, to deſire my attendance. My only anſwer was, that I had not the honor of viſiting his Lordſhip, and this firſt application was rather rude and ungentleman-like.

While ſome of the meſſengers and their aſſiſtants were with me, Mr. Churchill came into the room; I had heard that their verbal orders were likewiſe to apprehend him, but I ſuſpected they did not know his perſon, and by my preſence of mind I had the happineſs of ſaving my friend.

As ſoon as Mr. Churchill entered the room I accoſted him; Good morrow, Mr. Thompſon: How does Mrs. Thompſon doe today? does ſhe dine in the country? Mr. Churchill thanked me, ſaid ſhe then waited for him, that he only came for a moment to aſk me how I did, and almoſt directly took his leave. He went home immediately, ſecured all his papers, and retired into the country. The meſſengers could never get intelligence where he was. The following week he came to town, and was preſent both the days of hearing at the court of common pleas.

The whole morning paſſed in meſſages between Lord Halifax and me. The buſineſs of the meſſages being ſoon publickly known, ſeveral of my friends came to me on ſo extraordinary an event. I deſired two or three of them to go to the court of common pleas, to make affidavit of my being made a priſoner in my own houſe under an illegal warrant, and to demand a Habeas Corpus. The Chief Juſtice gave orders that it ſhould iſſue immediately. A conſtable came afterwards with ſeveral aſſiſtants to meſſengers. I repeatedly inſiſted on their all leaving me, and declared, I would not ſuffer any one of them to continue in the room againſt my conſent; for I knew and would ſupport the rights of an Engliſhman in the ſanctuary of his own houſe. I was then threatned with immediate violence, and a regiment of the guards, if neceſſary. I ſoon found all reſiſtance would be in vain. The conſtable demanded my ſword, and inſiſted on my immediately attending the meſſengers to Lord H———'s. I replied, that if they were not aſſaſſins, they ſhould firſt give me their names in writing. They complied with this, and thirteen ſet their hands to the paper. I then got into my own chair, and proceeded to Lord H———'s, guarded by the meſſengers and their aſſiſtants.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

NEWCASTLE, May 16.

Laſt week, whilſt three men were fiſhing at Linſtock, near Carliſle, they were ſurpriſed with hearing a noiſe as of a numbee of carts rumbling at a diſtance, or that of a cannon far off, and on looking up the river, ſaw the water flying up in a ſort of a ſtream to a great height, which terrified them, eſpecially as they found the earth tremble and ſhake under them at the ſame ſeveral ſtones were alſo thrown up out of the bed of the river. This phenomenon is well atteſted, and by the literati is tho't to have been a water ſpout, or a quantity of ſubterraneous vapour which had found vent through the bottom of the river, and occaſioned a ſlight earthquake.

Vienna, April 35. They write from Chemnitz in Hungary, that ſome perſons of Fruenmarck, in the county of Hunten, haying chaſed a wild boar for ſome time, and having followed it into the mountain, farther perhaps than they had ever penetrated before, they ſaw on the ſnow the veſtiges of a human, creature, which they followed, and which led them to a cavern, where, to their great ſurprize, they found a young girl quite naked, and to appearance from fifteen to eighteen years of age. At firſt ſhe ſet up cries, but wept not. She gazed afterwards with ſurprize at thoſe round her. They carried her to the hoſpital of Carpſen, a little royal town, in the county of Altſal, near Chemnitz, where they cloathed her, and made her take ſome nouriſhment. Hitherto ſhe has conſtantly refuſed all the dreſſed meats that has been [illegible] her, and ſhe feeds only upon raw victuals, the rind of trees, roots, and other things of the like nature, which ſhe devoured very greedily. It is difficult to conjecture how ſhe came into the foreſt where ſhe was diſcovered, and how ſhe lived here.

A woman died the 20th of laſt Month at Melda, in Norway, aged 112 years, and ſome months.

Leghorn, March 21. They write from Corſica, that the fortreſs of Capraia ſurrendered, to the malecontents on the 15th inſt. and that the garriſon were made priſoners of war.

BOSTON, July 13.

From Somerſet County, Maryland, we learn that one Francis Ange, died there about three months ago in a very advanced age. A gentleman of that province, ſome years ago having occaſion to ride in the neighbonrhood where this man lived, and hearing of his great age, had the curioſity to ſee him. In a letter to his friend and correſpondent in this town, dated Auguſt 9, 1764. he gives the following account of him, as he had it from himſelf: That he was born at Stafford upon Avon, in Warwickſhire, England; that his father's name was John, a cutler by trade, and his mother's name Eleanor; that he could remember King Charles I. being beheaded, as he was then a pretty big boy; that he came into this country in a ſhip from Parkgate, called the Great Bengal, and ſerved his time with one Nicholas Demar on Rappahannock. The gentleman ſays that at that time he was not leſs than 130 years of age had ſcarce a wrinkle in his face, had thick, black hair, with a few grey hairs interſperſed, and that his wife, who was then about 80, had a ſon by him not above 27 years of age.

Philadelphia, July 23.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 22.

"Incloſed I ſend you a Copy of the Merchants Report on the Subject of Paper Money, obtained after many Meetings and delivered to the Miniſtry: But there are ſtill great Difficulties, the B—d of T—de being extremely averſe to the Repeal of the Act, and yet I hope we ſhall get over all, the Miniſtry being at length prevailed on to eſpouſe the Meaſures, that the Colonies may have ſomething to give on a Requiſition from the Crown, and that the Duties may increaſe by the increaſe of Commerce.—But it is ſtrongly reported that the preſent Miniſtry will be ſoon changed; if ſo, all our Labour will be rendered fruitleſs."

The Merchants of London, trading to the Continent of America, are of Opinion;

"That the moſt ſpeedy and effectual Relief to the Colonies, in reſpect to the preſent diſtreſſed State of their Commerce, for Want of a Medium of Trade, will be the Repeal of an Act of Parliament reſpecting Bills of Credit in America, paſſed in the 4th Year of his preſent Majeſty; and that ſuch Repeal cannot hurt the Britiſh Merchants, provided a Clauſe be inſerted in the Act for ſaid Repeal, declaring Paper Bills of Credit ſhall not be a legal Tender in Payment of any Sterling Debts or Contracts whatſoever, already made or to be made by or with or in the Name and Behalf of any Perſon reſiding in the Kingdom of Great-Britain."

NEW-YORK, July 30.

On Tueſday the 21ſt Inſtant, a Veſſel going out from Cow Harbour, Long-Iſland, was overſet about three Miles from the Place of her Departure; by which Accident the two Boatmen, Jonas Weeks, and John Abbot, were both drowned; the Body of Jonas Weeks was driven on Shore the next Day, at Loyd's Neck, as alſo the Veſſel and two Women, Paſſengers, who ſaved themſelves by holding faſt to the Parts above Water. One of the Women was once waſh'd off from the Veſſel,—but by what Means ſhe got hold again, we have not yet learnt.

Extract of a Letter from New-Orleans, dated June 21, 1767.

Monſieur De Ulloa continues at the Bellies; the Spaniards are building a Fort oppoſite the old one on the Right Hand as you enter the River, another within Gun Shot of Fort Bute, another below the Natches on the Weſt Side of the River, and a Fourth near Fort Charters, Illinois. Brigadier Haldiman is daily expected here on his Way to the Natches; We hear the Lieut. Governor has occaſioned a general Diſſatiſfaction among the Inhabitants of Penſacola.

Extracts from the Edinburgh Papers to May 28, brought by the Snow Buchanan, Capt, Cochran, in Seven weeks & Five Days from Glaſgow.

That Peace is concluded between the Turks and Georgians, on condition that the latter ſend every Year to the Seraglio 20 fine female Slaves which the Turks are not to have the Liberty to refuſe or exchange.

A Diſſolution of Parliament, is expected ſoon, and that a new one will be called—a Plan ſaid to be under Conſideration for Taxing America.—The King of Spain and it is ſaid will communicate to the Pope only his Reaſons for baniſhing the Jeſuits.—But the French Miniſter writes from Madrid, that the King eſcaped Aſſaſſination only by retiring from his Capital three Days before the Plot was executed.—The Baniſhment of the Jeſuits has occaſioned 2 Meetings one in England, the other in Scotland, of a religious Order, of whom there are great Numbers in Great-Britain Bets and Wagers run very high, on the Event of the great cauſe relating to the Douglas Eſtate and Title, it is ſaid no leſs than £. 100,000 are betted on in Scotland only.—Great Bets likewiſe—Whether the Corſicans will be free Men or ſlaves, by the End of the Year—The like Betts lately ran high with Regard to America——But it ſeems to be almoſt over with poor America!—The knowing Ones offered 82 to one againſt her.

The Eaſt-India Affairs, which were to have come before the Parliament on the 27th, are put off to the firſt of June, and 'twas thought Matters would be amicably adjuſted. 'Twas thought the Parliament would riſe about the middle of June.——Some important Affairs in the Eaſt-Indies ſince Lord Clive's arrival there were laid before the Houſe.

[The Account publiſhed in the Philadelphia Chronicle of the late Reſolutions of Parliament reſpecting America, has this Addition, to what was publiſhed in our laſt, viz.]

"Then the ſaid (that is the firſt) was agreed to by the Houſe;"

"The ſubſequent Reſolutions of the Committee, being read a ſecond Time, were agreed to by the Houſe:"

"Ordered, that a Bill be brought in upon the laſt of the ſaid Reſolutions, and that Mr. Fuller, Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Thomas Townſend, junr. Mr. Onſlow, Mr. Pryſe Campbell, The Lord Clare, the Lord North, Mr. Attorney General, Col. Barre, Mr. Dyſon and Mr. Cooper, do prepare and bring in the ſame."

The 17th and 46th Regiments are now embarked on board the Tranſports deſtined for England; and the 28th embarks at Amboy: They have been more than 10 Years in America; and the 17th carries home no more than 60 Men, out of 750, that came to America in it. The Veſſels fell down Yeſterday.

BOSTON, July 30.

Tueſday laſt we had very ſevere Lightning and Thunder, accompanied with Rain, and followed by Guſts of Wind: The Clouds were very low, and gathered more over this Town than had been known for many Years paſt: The Chimney of a Houſe in Pleaſant Street was ſtruck, and a Young Woman ſitting near the Corner, was ſtunned, and ſlightly hurt by the Falling of ſome of the Bricks, but ſoon recovered. A Tree was alſo ſtruck at the Weſt Part of the Town. It is ſaid the great Utility of the electrical Points and Conductors, eſpecially thoſe on the Steeples of the Meeting-Houſes, was very apparent at this Time, theſe being obſerved to attract and conduct into the Earth the electrical Fire with which the Clouds were ſo highly charged; and it is not doubted, were the Means, under Divine Providence, of preſerving the Town from great Damage.

About Two o'Clock the ſame Afternoon, the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. John Hager was ſtruck, and very much ſhattered with the Lightning: Four Children of the Family (the only Perſons in the Houſe) were all ſtruck down, two of them ſtunned and much burnt, but like to do well.

HARTFORD, August 3.

Laſt Monday Afternoon, the Body of Mr. Sloan's Child, mentioned in our laſt, was taken up, at Weathersfield Cove, drowned, floating on the Water.

Whereas I the Subſcriber did ſome Time ſince, take out a general Writ of Inſolvency, and Truſtees were appointed to diſpoſe of my Eſtate for the Benefit of all my Creditors, agreeable to the late Act of this Colony for preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c. Which Service ſaid Truſtees would not accept of, but utterly refuſed to proceed in the Diſtribution of my Eſtate in the Manner the Law directed———The Public are therefore hereby notified, that I have, and do, utterly diſannul, and make Void, all that has been done, reſpecting the Diſpoſition of my ſaid Eſtate in that Manner———and would inform my Creditors, that, if they will accept of ſuch Articles as I have to diſpoſe of, they ſhall all be paid their full Demands; but if they refuſe to comply with this Propoſal, they muſt wait with Patience one Year longer, for their Debts, after receiving my Obligations for the Payment of the ſame.

THOMAS WINCHELL, jun.

Simſbury, Auguſt 3, 1767. 36

LOST Between the Town-Bridge, and Col. Samuel Talcott's Houſe, a ſmall Leather Pocket-Book, containing two Dollars, and one 12d. Bill, 1764 Emiſſion: Whoever finds ſaid Pocket-Book, and Money, and returns it to the Subſcriber, or gives him Information thereof, ſhall be well rewarded by me,

DANIEL MERRELLS.

Hartford, July 30, 1767. 36

We the Subſcribers, being choſen and appointed Truſtees to the Eſtate of Abraham Cattling of Harwinton, in Litchfield County, an inſolvent Debtor, do hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Cattling to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Abijah Cattling, Eſq; in ſaid Harwinton, on Wedneſday the 26th Day of Auguſt next at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and produce their Debts againſt ſaid Cattling; and alſo to determine how they will order the Diſpoſition of the Eſtate of the ſaid Cattling: And to do any other Buſineſs thought proper, relative thereto.———And all thoſe Perſons that are indebted to ſaid Cattling's Eſtate, are notified to make ſpeedy Payment, to prevent Trouble.

SAMUEL BUTLER,
JOSEPH COOK, } Truſtees.
NATHANIEL BULL,

July 27, 1767. 36

To be ſold by Caleb Bull, jun. at the Store under the Printing Office in Hartford, a Quantity of Sheep's WOOL. 36

LONDON, May 18.

The Rev. and learned Dr. John Witherſpoon, one of the miniſters of Paiſley, who was in the latter end of the year 1766 unanimouſley elected Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey, in America, has lately wrote a letter to the Governors of the ſaid College declining, to accept of that high and important truſt.

We learn from Edinburgh, that the fine carpet, which was ſome time ago ordered to be manufactured at Pittemweem, in Fifeſhire, for her royal highneſs the Princes Dowager of Wales, is now finiſhed, & laſt week was ſhewn to a vaſt number of people at the cuſtom-houſe, it is eſteemed by the beſt judges to rival, if not excel, the manufacture of Turkey and Perſia, the figures are finely fancied; the colour exquiſite; and the whole ſo highly finiſhed as to excite univerſal admiration. It is about twenty five feet long, by ſeventeen in breadth.———The drawing of the pattern alone, by which it was worked, it is ſaid coſt fifty pounds, and the carpet itſelf we are told is vallued at three hundred pounds ſterling. On Monday laſt it was ſent off by the waggon for London.

We the Subſcribers,

being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of WILLIAM GARDINER, late of Hartford, deceas'd, repreſented Inſolvent, and three Months being allowed for the Creditors to make out and prove their Claims——do hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling Houſe of Moſes Butler, Innholder in Hartford aforeſaid, on the third Monday of this Inſtant, and of the two next ſucceeding Month, from 2 till 7 o'Clock Afternoon.

JOHN KEITH, } Commiſſioners
JAMES CHURCH. }
Hartford, July 9, 1767. 35

To be ſold, a Farm at PITTSFIELD,

CONTAINING one hundred and forty Acres of good Land, about forty acres of which is under Improvement, with a good convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Shop and Horſe-Houſe ſtanding thereon, ſituated in the very Center of the Town, within thirty rods of the Meeting and School Houſes, and within Half a Mile of a Saw and Griſt-Mill, and very near the Spot appointed for the Court-Houſe to ſtand on, it is very convenient for a public Houſe, or for a Trader or Tradeſman.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the Whole, or Part, may apply to Mr. JAMES EASTON, living upon the Premiſes.

Pittsfield, 20th July, 1767. 35

CANAAN, July 8th, 1767.

WE, the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Pelatiah Bliſs of Canaan, an inſolvent Debtor——do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Bliſs, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of John [illegible], Innholder in Cornwall, on the third Wedneſday of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead—and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

JOHN NORTH, }
JONAH CASE, } Truſtees.
DAVID HOLCOMB, ju. }
35

We the Subſcribers,

for thoſe many Years paſt, having been greatly afflicted with the Hypopyon and Mydriaſis in our Eyes, which for ſome Time depriv'd us of our Sight—we repeatedly apply'd to ſeveral Practitioners of Phyſic in thoſe Parts for Relief, to no Purpoſe, until we had Recourſe to JAMES THOMSON, of Hartford, Phyſician (lately from Europe) who, in the Courſe of a few Weeks, reſtored us to our perfect Sight—The Publication of which is equally intended for the Benefit of the Public, as well as it's deſign'd for doing Doct. THOMSON Juſtice; whoſe humane Treatment to Us, and Aſſiduity in effecting our Cures, we ſhall long remember.

JOSEPH EGELSTON,
TIMOTHY PHELPS.
Windſor, July 25, 1767. ep 35

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees to the Eſtate of David Hawley of New-Milford, an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid David Hawley to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the 25th Day of Auguſt next, at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of Mrs. Keziah Hawley, Inn-Holder in ſaid New-Milford, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourn'd for the Diviſion of the Eſtate, from Time to Time, if Need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

WILLIAM COGSWELL, }
JOSEPH WHEATON, } Truſtees.
MOSES AVERILL, }
New-Milford, July 17, 1767. 34

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees to the Eſtate of John Cobb of New-Milford, an inſolvent Debtor, hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid John Cobb, to exhibit their Demands to the Truſtees, on Tueſday the 25th Day of Auguſt next, at 8 o'Clock in the Morning, at the Houſe of Mrs. Keziah Hawley, Inn-holder in New-Milford, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees. And that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time, if need be—and that all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, make Payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

DANIEL KINNE, }
WILLIAM COGSWELL, } Truſtees.
ABEL HINE. }
New-Milford, July 17, 1767. 34

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prices,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone

Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ.—Cypher'd Stone Rings, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ. Silver Stay-Hooks, ſet with Stone 5ſ. And all Gold-ſmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

EBENEZER AUSTIN,
28 *JAMES TILEY.*

Henſhaw & Hamlin,

BRAZIERS & PEWTERERS,

HEREBY inform the Public, that they have lately ſet up their Buſineſs, at the Shop of the Widow HOOKER, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in HARTFORD; where they make, and have for Sale, Braſs Kettles, Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Potts, Quart and Point Potts, Baſons, Plates, Diſhes, Platters, Portingers, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, old Pewter, Braſs, or old Copper. 33 10w

N. B. They mend all Sorts of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs Wares.

Woodbury, July 15th, 1767.

TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE juſt opened for Sale, a good Aſſortment of DRUGS, and of Chymical and Galenical MEDICINES—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, it ſhall be their Care to ſerve well. pt45

The Creditors to the

inſolvent Eſtate of Joſeph Durfy, of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, are hereby notified to meet at the Houſe of Robert Peaſe, Inn-holder in Somers, on the 13th of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon—then and there to proceed in the Diſpoſition of ſaid Eſtate agreeable to a Law of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.

EBENEZER BUCK, }
ABIEL PEASE, } Truſtees.
AARON HORTON, }
Hartford, July 20th, 1767. 34

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, with the Incumbrance of the Widow's Dowry, on Thurſday, the 3d Day of September next;

A Farm lying in Canaan,

formerly belonging to John Gillet, deceas'd, containing one Hundred Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Hatter's Shop thereon. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, before ſaid third of September, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, who is appointed by the General Aſſembly to make Sale of the Same.

BENJAMIN STEVENS.
Canaan, July 18, 1767. 34

Newburgh (in Ulſter County) July 15, 1767

Run away from James

Stickney in Ulſter County, in New-York, 7th Inſt. a White Servant Man, named Aſahel Nickſon—he is about twenty-five Years of Age, of a dark Complexion, ſhort, black Hair, black Eyes, his fore Teeth very much broke out—he is about five Feet and nine Inches high, ſpeaks good Engliſh. He had on, when he went away, a felt Hat, dark flannel Shirt, dark check'd linen long Trowſers, and old Shoes. Whoever will take up ſaid Servant, and give Notice of or bring him to his ſaid Maſter, ſhall have three Pounds, Lawful Money Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

JAMES STICKNEY.

A Paſſage-Boat,

FITTED in the beſt Manner, for the Reception of Paſſengers, is eſtabliſhed between Oyſter-Ponds, on Long-Iſland, and Middletown. The Boat will be at Middletown, on the firſt & third Mondays of every Month, Wind and Weather permiting. —— —— The Fare for each Paſſenger, is Four Shillings and Six Pence, Lawful Money, to, and from Oyſter-Ponds, and Two Shillings and Three-Pence, from Say-Brook. Paſſengers may depend on the beſt of Uſage——from their

Humble Servant,

JOHN KING,

who may be ſpoke with, when at Middletown, at Mrs. Shaylor's Tavern, or at Mr. Ranny's. 34

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Samuel Denſmore, of Litchfield, in ſaid County, an inſolvent Debtor. Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of ſaid Samuel, to meet at the Dwelling-houſe of Charles Burral, of Canaan, on Tueſday, the 4th of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if Need be) appoint Others in our Stead; and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

CHARLES BURRAL, }
TARBALD WHITNEY, } Truſtees,
DANIEL HORSFORD, ju. }
July 20, 1767. 34

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS GREEN,
at the HEART and CROWN, oppoſite the State-Houſe, in HARTFORD.

A Proof and Explanation of the Decree of GOD.

A SERMON, delivered before the Aſſociation of Litchfield-County, in Goſhen, October Second. 1766.
By ANDREW BARTHOLOMEW, *A.M.*
Paſtor of the Church of CHRIST in
HARWINTON,

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 10, 1767. NUMBER 137.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

Remainder of the Letter (begun in our laſt) from Mr. WILKES, to his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON.

I Was conducted into a great apartment fronting the park, where Lord H—— and Lord E——— the two S———— of S————, were ſitting at a table covered with paper, pens and ink. The Under Secretaries ſtood near their Lordſhips. Mr. Lovel Stanhope, the Law Clerk, and Mr. Philip Carteret Webb, the Solicitor of the Treaſury, were the only perſons beſides who attended. Lord E———received me with a ſupercilious, inſolent air; Lord H— with great politeneſs. I was deſired to take the chair near their Lordſhips, which I did. Lord H——— then began, "That he was really concerned that he had been neceſſitated to proceed in that manner againſt me; that it was exceedingly to be regretted that a gentleman of my rank and abilities could engage againſt his King, and his Majeſty's Government." I replied, "That his Lordſhip could not be more miſtaken, for the King had not a ſubject more zealouſly attached to his perſon and government then myſelf; that I had all my life been a warm friend of the Houſe of Brunſwick, and the Proteſtant ſucceſſion; that while I made the trueſt profeſſions of duty to the King, I was equally free to declare in the ſame moment, that I believed no prince had ever the misfortune of being ſerved by ſuch ig[illegible], of which my being there was a freſh glaring proof, for I was brought before their Lordſhips by force, under a General Warrant, which named no body, in violation of the laws of my country, and of the privileges of parliament: that I begged both their Lordſhips to remember my preſent declaration, that on the very firſt day of the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament, I would ſtand up in my place, and impeach them for the outrage they had committed on my perſon againſt the liberties of the people." Lord H——— anſwered, "That nothing had been done but by the advice of the beſt Lawyers, and that it was now his duty to examine me." He had in his hand a long liſt of queſtions, regularly numbered. He began, "Mr. Wilkes, do you know Mr. Kearſly? When did you ſee him? &c. &c." I replied, "That I ſuſpected there was a vain hope my anſwer would tend rather to what his Lordſhip wiſhed to know; that he ſeemed to be loſt in a dark and intricate path, & really wanted much light to guide him through it; but that I could aſſure his Lordſhip not a ſingle ray ſhould come from me." Lord H—— returned to the charge; "Mr. Wilkes, do you know Mr. Kearſly? &c. &c." I ſaid, "That this was a curioſity on his Lordſhip's part, which, however laudable in the Secretary, I did not find myſelf diſpoſed to gratify; and that at the end of my examination, all the queries of paper on their Lordſhips table ſhould be as milk-white as at the beginning." Lord H-- then deſired to remind me of my being their priſoner, and of their right to examine me. I anſwered, "That I ſhould imagine their Lordſhips time was too precious to be trifled away in that manner; that they might have ſeen before, I would never ſay one word they deſired to know;" and I added, "Indeed, my Lords, I am not made of ſuch flight, flimſy ſtuff." Then, turning to the Lord E———, I ſaid, "Could you employ tortures, I would never utter a word unbecoming my honour, or affecting the ſacred confidence of my friend. God has given me firmneſs and fidelity. You trifle away your time moſt egregiouſly, my Lords." Lord H——— then adviſed me to weigh well the conſequences of my conduct, and the advantages to myſelf of a generous, frank confeſſion. I lamented the proſtitution of the word GENEROUS to what I ſhould conſider as an act of the utmoſt treachery, cowardice, and wickedneſs. His Lordſhip then aſked me, "If I choſe to be a priſoner in my own houſe, at the Tower, or in Newgate, for he was diſpoſed to oblige me?" I gave his Lordſhip my thanks, but I deſired to remark, "That I never received an obligation but from a friend; that I demanded juſtice, and my immediate liberty, as an Engliſhman, who had not offended the laws of his country; that as to the reſt, it was beneath my attention; the odious idea of reſtraint was the ſame odious idea every where; that I would go where I pleaſed; and if I was reſtrained by a ſuperior force, I muſt yield to the violence, but would never give colour to it by a ſhameful compromiſe; that every thing was [illegible] in compariſon of my honour and liberty; that I made my appeal to the laws, and had already by my friends applied to the court of Common Pleas for the Habeas Corpus, which the chief Juſtice had actually ordered to be iſſued; and that I hoped to own my diſcharge ſolely to my innocence and to the vigour of the law in a free country." Lord H——— then told me, "That I ſhould be ſent to the Tower, where I ſhould be treated in a manner ſuitable to my rank, and that he hoped the meſſengers had behaved well to me." I acknowledged that they had behaved with humanity, and even civility to me, notwithſtanding the ruffian orders given them by his Lordſhips colleague. I then again turned to Lord——— and ſaid, "Your Lordſhip's verbal orders were to drag me out of my bed at midnight. The firſt man who had entered my bedchamber by force, I ſhould have laid dead on the ſpot, probably I ſhould have fallen in the ſkirmiſh with the others. I thank God, not your Lordſhip, that ſuch a ſcene of Blood has been avoided. Your Lordſhip is very ready to iſſue orders, which you have neither courage to ſign, nor I believe to juſtify." No reply was made to this. The converſation dropped. Lord H———retired into another apartment. Lord———continued ſullen and ſilent about a quarter of an hour. I then made a few remarks on ſome capital pictures which were in the room, and his Lordſhip left me alone.

I was afterwards conducted into another apartment, I found there ſeveral of my friends in argument with the moſt infamous of all the tools of that adminiſtration, Mr.———He confirmed to me, that I was to be carried to the Tower, and wiſhed to know if I had any favours to aſk? I replied that I was uſed to confer, not to receive favours; that I was ſuperior to the receiving any from his maſters; [illegible] would ſay to him was if my valet de chambre was allowed to attend me in the Tower, I ſhould be [illegible] and have a clean ſhirt; if he was not, I ſhould have a long beard and dirty linnen. [illegible] ſaid, "That orders ſhould be given for his admiſſion at the Tower." I complained of the ſhameful evaſion of the Habeas Corpus, in ſending me to the [illegible], though the orders of the Chief [illegible] were known. Mr.———made no [illegible]. He came to viſit me in the Tower [illegible] ginning of my impriſonment when I had not the permiſſion to ſee any friend. I deſired him almoſt at his firſt entrance to take his leave, for if I was not allowed to ſee thoſe I loved, I would not ſee thoſe I deſpiſed.

While I continued in the tower, I was preſſed to offer bail in order to gain my liberty, and two of the firſt nobility deſired to be my ſecurities in the ſum of 100,000l. each. I was exceedingly grateful for the offer, but would not accept it. I obſerved that neither my health nor my ſpirits were affected; that I would by great temperance and abſtinence endeavour to compenſate the want of air and exerciſe; but if my health [illegible], [illegible] then accept ſuch generous offers; for I hoped to live, that ſo noble a cauſe might be brought to a glorious iſſue for the liberties of my country. From the beginning of this arduous buſineſs, I would not on any occaſion give bail, by which I never involved any friend, and remained the perfect maſter of my own conduct.

* * *

The laſt calumny, my Lord, which I ſhall diſprove, reſpects the actions at law againſt Lord H———, It is ſaid that I have neglected, or purpoſely diſcontinued them, ſince my excile. The imputation is totally groundleſs. I was ſo ill at Paris in the beginning of the year 1764, that it was impoſſible for me then to return to England alive, but I gave the moſt expreſs orders that the law proceedings ſhould be carried on with vigour, and in fact there was not a moments delay. When my wound began to heal in the ſpring, I was diſſuaded by all my friends from returning to a country where the ſame Adminiſtration, which had illegally ſeized my perſon, plundered my houſe and corrupted the fidelity of my ſervants, were ſtill in full power.———I yielded to theſe reaſons becauſe *propter veſtrum ſcelus, nihil mihi intra meos parietes tutum, nihil inſidiis vacuum viderem.*——Lord——for near two years availed himſelf of every advantage which privilege and the chicane of the law could furniſh. He never entered any appearance to a court of Juſtice, and the common Pleas had, as far as they could, puniſhed ſuch an open contempt, ſuch a daring proof that Admiſtration would not ſubmit to the law of the land, and had endeavoured to compel his Lordſhip to appear. Towards the end of 1764, I was outlawed. The proceedings continued againſt his Lordſhip till that hour. He then appeared, and his ſingle plea was, that as an outlaw, I could not hold any action, No other defence was made againſt the heinous charge of having in my perſon violated the rights of the people.

I felt this, my Lord, as the moſt cruel ſtroke which fortune had given me. Juſtice had at length overtaken many of the inferior criminals, but my outlawry prevented my puniſhing the great, the capital offender, when, after all his ſubterfuges, he was almoſt within my reach. I pleaſe myſelf, however, with the reflection that no Miniſter has ſince dared to iſſue a General Warrant, nor to ſign an order for the Seizure of Papers. In the one the perſonal liberty of every ſubject is immediately concerned. On the other may depend not only his own ſafety and property, but what will come ſtill more near to a man of honor, the ſecurity, the happineſs of thoſe with whom he is moſt intimately connected, their fortunes, their future views, perhaps ſecrets, the diſcovery of which would drive the coldeſt Stoic to deſpair, their very exiſtance poſſibly, all that is dear and ſacred in friendſhip and in love. I was the laſt oppreſſed, but I was the firſt man who had the courage to carry through a juſt reſiſtance to the acts of deſpotiſm. Now the opinions of our ſovereign courts of juſtice are known and eſtabliſhed. I rejoice that ſeveral others, who have ſuffered before me, have ſince made their appeal to the laws, and obtained redreſs. I hope the iron rod of miniſterial oppreſſion is at length broken, and that I am the laſt victim of violence and cruelty. I ſhall not then regret all the ſacrifices I have made, and my mind ſhall feaſt itſelf with the recollection in the unjuſt exile I am doomed to ſuffer from my friends & my native land.

I will now, my Lord, only add, however unfaſhionable ſuch a declaration may be, that conſiſtency ſhall never depart from my character; that to the laſt moment I will preſerve the ſame fixed and unconquerable hatred to the enemies of freedom and the conſtitution of our happy iſland; the ſame warm attachment to the friends and the cauſe of liberty; that I keep a ſteady and a longing eye on England: that my endeavours for the good and ſervice of my country, by every method left me, ſhall have a period only with my life; and that although I do not mean to lay any future claim to your Grace's favour, I will take care to ſecure your eſteem, I am, my Lord,

Your Grace's moſt obedient,
and very humble ſervant,
JOHN WILKES.

◆ ◆ ◆

BOSTON, July 30.

We hear from Briſtol in the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, That a Tiger was ſeen in that Town, a few Days ago, which killed ſeveral Dogs.

"*Grafton*, July 20. Saturday laſt the Wife of Mr. Thomas Axtell, of this Town, was ſafely delivered of three living Sons, weighing in all 17 pounds 9 ounces.—Mr. Axtel is in his 56th Year, and his Wife in her 40th.—So ſignal an increaſe by a ſecond Wife to one that has brought up a Family, and been ſome Years a Grandſather, and under decline in more reſpects than one, has drawn in the Bounty of his Neighbours; and is recommended to the Admiration and Generoſity of all whoſe Hearts may be open'd to give ſome Teſtimonal thereof.

TueſdayMorning laſt Mr. Samuel Coleſworthy, Shipwright, fell from a Stage at the North Part of the Town, and his Back coming acroſs a Piece of Timber, bruis'd him in ſuch a Manner that he died in the Evening of the ſame Day.

Annapolis, in Maryland, July 9.

Laſt Week arrived here the Ship Albion, Capt. Spencer from Briſtol, with upwards of One Hundred of his Majeſty's Seven Years Paſſengers. By Means of a Ventilator on board, tis ſaid they are very heathy. The Ship has ſince proceeded for Cheſter River.

The deplorable Havock lately made in the Family, of a Widow Lady on the Eaſtern Shore by that horrid contagious Diſtemper commonly called the Gaol-fever, ought to give freſh Warning to the Inhabitants of this Province how they admit this baneful Malady into their Families. A caſual Viſit, it ſeems, from one of the *Felons*, ſometime ſince imported in a Convict Ship, communicated the Diſtemper to Negroes. It is confidently reported that that near thirty People in this Family, (among whom the worthy Lady herſelf was one) fell Victims to the Fury of this malignant raving Peſtilence.—It's Progreſs was rapid, and its Virulence too powerful for all the Skill and Aſſiduity of our ableſt Phyſicians; nor did its Rage intermit, 'til by a *Waſte* of Lives, it wanted Subjects to prey upon.—What aggravated the afflicting Circumſtances of this unhappy Family, was a total Suſpenſion of thoſe tender Offices which this much reſpected Lady might have expected from a humane Neighbourhood. They could only behold, with heart-felt Sympathy, a Diſtreſs which they could not relieve without the utmoſt Hazard of their own Lives. The Caſe of Mr. Howard, near Annapolis, who loſt his own Life, and many of his Family, is a recent and notorious Inſtance of the Malignity of this Diſtemper.—Moved by a tender Concern for the Inhabitants, who have too often felt the direful Effects of this wide-waſting Contagion, our Aſſembly, at their laſt Meeting, enacted a Quarantine Law, which will probobly give ſome Check [illegible] Introduction, and ſave the Lives of Thouſands.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND TO BE SOLD BY
THOMAS GREEN,
at the HEART and CROWN, oppoſite
the State-Houſe, in HARTFORD.

A Proof and Explanation of the Decree of GOD.

A SERMON, delivered before the Aſſociation of Litchfield-County, in Goſhen, October Second. 1766.
By ANDREW BARTHOLOMEW, *A.M.*
Paſtor of the Church of CHRIST in
HARWINTON.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, on the Premiſes, with the Incumbrance of the Widow's Dowry, on Thurſday, the 3d Day of September next;

A Farm lying in Canaan,

formerly belonging to John Gillet, deceas'd, containing one Hundred Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Hatter's Shop thereon. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe at private Sale, before ſaid third of September, may know the Terms, by applying to the Subſcriber, who is appointed by the General Aſſembly to make Sale of the Same.

BENJAMIN STEVENS.

Canaan, July 13, 1767.

LOST Between the Town-Bridge, and Col. Samuel Talcott's Houſe, a ſmall Leather Pocket-Book, containing two Dollars, and one 12d. Bill, 1764 Emiſſion. Whoever finds ſaid Pocket-Book, and Money, and returns it to the Subſcriber, or gives him Information thereof, ſhall be well rewarded by me,

DANIEL MERRELLS.

A Paſſage-Boat,

FITTED in the beſt Manner, for the Reception of Paſſengers, is eſtabliſhed between Oyſter-Ponds, on Long-Iſland, and Middletown. The Boat will be at Middletown, on the firſt & third Mondays of every Month, Wind and Weather permiting. —— —— The Fare for each Paſſenger, is Four Shillings and Six Pence, Lawful Money, to, and from Oyſter-Ponds, and Two Shillings and Three-Pence, from Say-Brook. Paſſengers may depend on the beſt of Uſage——from their

Humble Servant,
JOHN KING,

who may be ſpoke with, when at Middletown, at Mrs. Shaylor's Tavern, or at Mr. Ranny's. 34

To be ſold by the Subſcribers, (Goldſmiths) at their reſpective Shops, in Hartford, at the following Prices,

Beſt Cypher'd Stone Ear-rings ſet in Gold, 23ſ.—White ditto, 22ſ.—Cypher'd ſet in Silver, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ.—Cypher'd Stone Rings, 14ſ.—White ditto, 12ſ. Silver Stay-Hooks, ſet with Stone 5ſ. And all Gold-ſmith's and Jeweller's Work, at the cheapeſt Rates.

EBENEZER AUSTIN,
28 *JAMES TILEY.*

Henſhaw & Hamlin,

BRAZIERS & PEWTERERS,

HEREBY inform the Public, that they have lately ſet up their Buſineſs, at the Shop of the Widow HOOKER, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in HARTFORD; where they make, and have for Sale, [illegible] Kettles, Tea-Kettles, Coffee Potts, Quart and Point Potts, Baſons, Plates, Diſhes, Platters, Porringers, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country-Produce, old Pewter, Braſs, or old Copper. 33 10

N. B. They mend all Sorts of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs Wares.

Woodbury, July 15th, 1767.

TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE juſt opened for Sale, a good Aſſortment of DRUGS, and of Chymical and Galenical MEDICINES—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, it ſhall be their Care to ſerve well. pt45

We the Subſcribers,

for thoſe many Years paſt, having been greatly afflicted with the Hypopyon and Mydriaſis in our Eyes, which for ſome Time depriv'd us of our Sight—we repeatedly apply'd to ſeveral Practitioners of Phyſic in thoſe Parts for Relief, to no Purpoſe, until we had Recourſe to JAMES THOMSON, of Hartford, Phyſician (lately from Europe) who, in the Courſe of a few Weeks, reſtored us to our perfect Sight—The Publication of which is equally intended for the Beneſit of the Public, as well as it's deſign'd for doing Doct. THOMSON Juſtice; whoſe humane Treatment to Us, and Aſſiduity in effecting our Cures, we ſhall long remember.

JOSEPH EGELSTON,
TIMOTHY PHELPS.

Windſor, July 25, 1767. pp 35

To be ſold by Caleb

Bull, jun. at the Store under the Printing Office in Hartford, a Quantity of Sheep's WOOL. 36

BOSTON, Auguſt 6.

Yeſterday arrived here Captain HectorOrr, in a Snow from Glaſgow; having been out ten Weeks has brought no late Intelligence: Between 30 and 40 Paſſengers came in the Snow.

From the Glaſgow Journal, May 1.

LONDON, May 1.

On Wedneſday the Houſe in a grand Committee made a further Progreſs in the Conſideration of the American Papers: They ſat till two o'Clock on Thurſday Morning: The Chairman was to make his Report the next Day.

May 18. In the American Board going to be eſtabliſhed, we hear Mr. Samuel Venner, Examiner of the Cuſtoms for Scotland, is to be appointed Secretary.

Edinburgh, May 16. Tueſday Evening arrived in Town from London the Rev'd Meſſrs Nathaniel Whittaker & Sampſon Occom, Miniſters of the Goſpel in New-England. The Purpoſe of theſe Gentlemen's arrival is, to ſolicit Contributions for the Indian Charity School under the Care of the Rev. Mr. Wheelock, which is founded for the education of Indian Youth, to fit them for being Miſſionaries among their civilized Countrymen. The Rev. Mr. Occum is of the Mohegan Tribe, and is the firſt Scholar educated by Mr. Wheelock. After being employed as a Schoolmaſter in the Wilderneſs, he was ordained a Miniſter of the Goſpel by Suffolk Preſbytery on Long Iſland, where his Influence among the Indians is very conſiderable. He is the firſt Indian Preacher that ever ſet Foot in Britain.

The Rev. Mr. Whitefield is expected from London To morrow.

It is ſaid a Veſſel is arrived at Caſco Bay from England, and has bro't Prints to the 15th of June:—But we hear no further.

BOSTON, Auguſt 6.

We hear that Captain Springer, who about [illegible] Years ago failed from hence in a Sloop for Virginia, but meeting with bad Weather his Sails and Rigging were torn to Pieces, and his veſſel receiving ſo much other Damage that for a long Time ſhe was left at the Mercy of the Seas, and being drove a conſiderable Way to the Eaſtward in great Diſtreſs, he luckily met with a French Ship outward bound to the Eaſt Indies, who took him, with his People on board, from whence he returned to Caſco Bay a few Days ſince in a veſſel arrived there from Europe ——He had been ſo long miſſing, and given over for loſt, that it is ſaid his Wife has lately entered into Wedlock with another Perſon

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 6.

Extract of a Letter from Penſacola June 7.

About the End of laſt Month arrived here the Levant Frigate, Capt. Bazil Keith, to relieve Captain Fitzherbert of the Adventurer. The 5th inſt. ſailed from hence, the Adventurer, Capt. Fitzherbert, and the Cygnet, Capt Durell, (on-board the latter was Brigadier Taylor and his Lady) they both propoſed calling at the Havannah Some Days ago arrived a Brig from London, with Goods for the Spaniards; ſhe brings Advice that one Captain Elliot of the Navy, was appointed Governor of this Province; one of the Family of Elliot in Cornwall ——The Reaſon that no Spaniards have been here this long Time, is owing to Don Anthony Deulloa, the Spaniſh Governor of New-Orleans, having informed the Governors of Vera Cruz, Campeachy, and the Havannah, the Names of the Veſſels that came here, their Captain's Names, and the Cargoes brought to, and carried from this Place; this will occaſion their being ſtrictly looked after.—The arbitrary and illegal Proceedings of the Lieut. Governor, in a ſhort Time would have ruin'd this infant Colony; in moſt Caſes he endeavours to oblige the Chief Juſtice by Threats, and even Force, to give Judgment according as he orders; when he can't effect his Purpoſes in that Manner, he iſſues Injunctions by his orderly Serjeants, and brings up Cauſes into his Court of Chancery, where he gives away the Property of thoſe he diſlikes, without Juſtice or Jury. He has diſſolved the Aſſembly about ten Days ago.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening, Capt. *Laſh*, in a Sloop arrived here in 14 Days from St. *Thomas*, by whom we have poſitive Advice, that the Iſlands of St. *Thomas* and St. *Johns*, had both been declared Free Ports, by his *Daniſh* Majeſty open to all Veſſels and Comodities of what Nation or Kind ſoever, without any Reſtrictions or Reſervations, ſave the Common Fees and Duties heretofore uſual in thoſe Ports.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 10.

Laſt Week a Perſon was committed to the Goal [illegible] Town, on Suſpicion of counterfeiting [illegible]ill'd Dollars; and two other Perſons [illegible]n up on the like Suſpicion procured Bonds, for their Appearance at Court; and another Perſon has been committed to Springfield Goal, on the ſame Account. So that if thoſe Money Makers, Money could procure a Currency that neceſſary Article, which is now ſo much wanted among us, would be very plenty. But many of their Dollars are made in ſo bungling a Manner, that any Perſon who has ever ſeen a Dollar, may very eaſily diſcover the Cheat.

Laſt Tueſday two tranſient Perſons were taken up at Windſor, for committing each of them, two Thefts, and received Sixteen Laſhes on each of their Backs; Eight for each Offence. The next Day they were committed to the Goal in this Town, to take their Trials at the Superior Court next Month, for breaking open and robbing a Houſe at Windſor.

The ſame Day, a Foot Traveller, was ſet in the Stocks for his Inſolence to a Magiſtrate in this Town.

On the 10th Ult a Girl at Ripton, in Stratford, about Fifteen years old, was found hanging in her Chamber.

We hear from Eaſt-Haddam, that laſt Thurſday Morning, a young Man, named Smith, who the preceeding Evening had left a Tavern, was found dead by a Log; his Head was very much bruis'd. The Jury's Verdict was, That his Death was occaſioned by a Fall over the Log.

Simſbury, July 30, 1767.

This Day paſſed through this Town, on Foot, one Mr. Samuel Wright, of Saliſbury, on his Return from Springfield, his native Place; where he has now been to viſit a Brother of his, aged 92, and a Siſter 95 Years, both of whom he informs, are both well in Health, and retain their Memory and Reaſon, and perform Buſineſs. The Woman ſpins a Run in a Day, not of Neceſſity, but of Choice. This Mr. Wright ſays, he is now in the 89th Year of his Age. He came from Saliſbury, the beginning of this Month, and arrived here in two Days, which (as he came) is more than 40 Miles, and would have arrived at Springfield the third Day, but was detained at Suffield, one Night, by an old Acquaintance. He appears rational, cheerful, and walks ſprightly and as upright as many Men of but fifty Years of Age.

BOSTON, Auguſt 6, 1767.

To Mr. GREEN, Printer.

Pray inſert in your Paper, the Price Current in Boſton.

Wheat per Buſhel,	-	0	4	8
Rye	-	0	2	8
Indian Corn,	-	0	2	5
Pork per Barrel,	-	2	16	0
Beef per Barrel,	-	1	16	0

All Perſons having

Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of John Barber, late of Windſor, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, in Order for Settlement.

JERIJAH BARBER, Executor.

N.B. The above Executor has to diſpoſe of, a Farm of Land, in Windſor, in the Society of Ellington, containing about 64 Acres, which will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms. For further Particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN PORTER, of Ellington.

Windſor, Auguſt 10th, 1767. 37

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Hartford, Auguſt 10, 1767.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Paul Smith, of *Suffield*, in the County of Hartford, are hereby notified to meet at the Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, in ſaid Suffield, on the firſt Monday of September next, to approve, or diſapprove of the Subſcribers, as Truſtees to ſaid Smith's Eſtate, or do any other Buſineſs, proper and neceſſary for them to do, agreeable to a late Act of Aſſembly. 37

JOHN SLAUTERS,
NATHANIEL PUMROY, junr.
37 JAMES HARMON.

County of Litchfield, 3d Auguſt, 1767.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton of Goſhen, are deſired, and hereby notified to meet at the ATTORNEY'S-OFFICE, in the Court-Houſe, in Litchfield, early on the thirty-firſt Day of Auguſt, Inſtant, to exhibit and prove their reſpective Accounts, not already ſufficiently authenticated, and properly apportion the Eſtate, or receive a Dividend thereof, if any there be.—And the Debtors once more requeſted to ſave themſelves the Expence of a particular Advertiſement, by immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL NASH, }
37 J. STRONG; } Truſtees.

Juſt Re-printed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office, in Hartford [Price 4d.]

CHRIST in the CLOUDS, coming to JUDGMENT; or the Diſſolution of all Things. Wherein is plainly ſet forth,

The Second Coming of CHRIST to JUDGMENT.

As alſo, the Arraignment, Trial, Condemnation, and moſt dreadful Sentence that ſhall be paſt upon all impenitent Sinners. With the happy and glorious Condition of thoſe that have repented, believed, and preferred Chriſt above All. Being the Subſtance of a SERMON preached by that Reverend Divine

Dr. BATES.

We the Subſcribers,

being choſen and appointed Truſtees to the Eſtate of Abraham Cattling of Harwinton, in Litchfield County, an inſolvent Debtor, do hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Cattling to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Abijah Cattling, Eſq; in ſaid Harwinton, on Wedneſday the 26th Day of Auguſt next at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and produce their Debts againſt ſaid Cattling; and alſo to determine how they will order the Diſpoſition of the Eſtate of the ſaid Cattling: And to do any other Buſineſs thought proper, relative thereto.———And all thoſe Perſons that are indebted to ſaid Cattling's Eſtate, are notified to make ſpeedy Payment, to prevent Trouble.

SAMUEL BUTLER, }
JOSEPH COOK, } Truſtees.
NATHANIEL BULL, }

July 27, 1767. 36

LATHROP and SMITH,

Druggiſts and Apothecaries, in Hartford;

Take this Method to inform their Cuſtomers and Others,

THAT they have juſt imported from LONDON, and have for Sale (on the moſt reaſonable Terms) a large and univerſal Aſſortment of freſh genuine MEDICINE; and almoſt every Article that falls within the Compaſs of their Buſineſs. Alſo, A general Aſſortment of Painters Colours; together with the following BOOKS, Viz.

BIBLES of various Sorts.
—— Teſtaments.
CommonPlaceBooks to the Bible.
Cruden's Concordence.
Watts's Sermons in 2 Vol.
—— Orthodoxy & Charity.
—— Redeemer & Sanctifier.
—— Guide to Prayer.
—— Logick.
—— Philoſophy.
—— Lyric Poems.
—— Pſalms of various Prices.
Addiſon's Evidences.
Butler's Analogy.
Doddridge's Family Expoſitor.
—— Riſe and Progreſs.
—— Sermons to Young People.
—— Power & Grace of Chriſt.
—— On Education.
—— Tracts in 3 Vol.
Hervey's Meditations.
Manton's Works in 5 Vol. fol.
Milton's Paradiſe Loſt.
—— do. Regain'd.
Poole's Annotations.
Prideaux's Connections.
Young's Works in 4 Vol.
—— Night Thoughts.
—— Centaur not Fabulous.
—— Satires.
Wallaſton's Religion of Nature.
Sherlock's Sermon's.
—— on Providence.
—— on Death.
—— on Judgment.
[illegible] on the Future State.
[illegible]
Wells's Geography of the Bible.
Tate and Brady's Pſalms.
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Maſon's Hymns.
Arnold's complete Pſalmodiſt.
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Hall's Contemplations.
Henry on the Sacrament.
—— on Prayer.
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Seed's Sermons. [Aſpaſio.
Evans's Sermons.

Allen's Synopſis.
Arbuthnot on Aliments.
Aſtruc's Diſeaſes of Children.
Ditto ditto of Women.
Brooks's Practice of Phyſic.
—— Introduction.
Boerhaave's Chymiſtry by Shaw.
—— Power of Medicine.
—— Aphoriſms.
—— Materia Medica.
—— Correſpondence.
Cheyne on Health & long Life.
Cheſeldan's Anatomy.
Chamberlain's Midwifery.
Diſſertation on Drowning.
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Edenburgh Diſpenſatory.
—— Medical Eſſays.
Fuller's Pharmacopia Extempora-
Friend's Hiſtory of Phyſick. [nia.
—— on Fevers.
—— Emmenologia.

Gibſon's Farrier's Guide.
Hillary on the Small Pox.
Handly's Surgery.
Huxham on Fevers.
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Ledran's Obſervations.
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Morgan's Principles of Medicine
Pharmacopia Londinenſis.
Quincy's Sanctorius.
—— Diſpenſatory.
—— Lexicon.
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Mariner's Compaſs rectified.
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—— Grammar.
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(ry of the Mathematicks.
Harris's Aſtronomical Dialogues.
Gordon's geographical Grammar
Salmon's [illegible]
—— Gazateer.
Ray on the Creation.
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—— Corderius.
—— Eraſmus.
—— Cornelius Nepos.
—— Eutropius.
—— Juſtin.
—— on Education.
Greek Grammars.
—— Lexicon.
—— Teſtament.
Rudiman's Rudiments.
Latin Teſtaments.
Cole's Latin Dictionary.

Sir Charles Grandiſon.
Viſions of Fancy.
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The World.
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CONTAINING one hundred and forty Acres of good Land, about forty acres of which is under Improvement, with a good convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Shop and Horſe-Houſe ſtanding thereon, ſituated in the very Center of the Town, within thirty rods of the Meeting and School Houſes, and within Half a Mile of a Saw and Griſt-Mill, and very near the Spot appointed for the Court-Houſe to ſtand on, it is very convenient for a public Houſe, or for a Trader or Tradeſman.

Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the Whole or Part, may apply to Mr. JAMES EASTON, living upon the Premiſes.

Whereas I the Subſcriber did ſome Time ſince, take out a general Writ of Inſolvency, and Truſteſe were appointed to diſpoſe of my Eſtate for the Benefit of all my Creditors, agreeable to the late Act of this Colony for preventing Fraud in Debtors, &c. Which Service ſaid Truſtees would not accept of, but utterly refuſed to proceed in the Diſtribution of my Eſtate in the Manner the Law directed——The Public are therefore hereby notiſied, that I have, and do utterly diſannul, and make Void, all that has been done, reſpecting the Diſpoſition of my ſaid Eſtate in that Manner——and would inform my Creditors, that, if they will accept of ſuch Articles as I have to diſpoſe of, they ſhall all be paid their full Demands; but if they refuſe to comply with this Propoſal, they muſt wait with Patience one Year longer, for their Debts, after receiving my Obligations for the Payment of the ſame.

THOMAS WINCHELL, jun
Simſbury, Auguſt 3, 1767. 36

We the Subſcribers, being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford, appointed Commiſſioners on the Eſtate of WILLIAM GARDINER, late of Hartford, deceas'd, repreſented Inſolvent, and three Months being allowed for the Creditors to make out and prove their Claims——do hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling Houſe of [illegible], Innholder in Hartford aforeſaid, on the third Monday of this Inſtant, and of the two next ſucceeding Month, from 2 till 7 o'Clock Afternoon.

JOHN KEITH, } Commiſſioners.
JAMES CHURCH, }
Hartford, July 9, 1767. 35

CANAAN, July 8th. 1767.

WE, the Subſcribers, being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court, in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Pelatiah Bliſs of Canaan, an inſolvent Debtor——do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Bliſs, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of John Sedgwick, Innholder in Cornwall, on the third Wedneſday of Auguſt next, at 2 o'Clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead—and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

JOHN NORTH, }
JONAH CASE, } Truſtees.
DAVID HOLCOMB, jun. } 35

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 17, 1767. NUMBER [illegible]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

Hartford, Auguſt 8, 1767.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the POST-OFFICE, at HARTFORD; not before advertiſed.

A

DAvid Adams, Windham, Abiel Abbot Windſor, Samuel Adams, Sabbath-Day-Point.

B

Daniel Bull, Caleb Bull, 2 Moſes Butler, Joſeph Barnard, Aaron Bull, 2 William Brown, near Hartford, Iſaac Bidwell, Deputy-Sheriff, Benjamin Bigelow, Ebenezer Balch, Weatherſfield, John Bartlet, Glaſtonbury, Thomas Belding, Weatherſfield, John Boardman, Weatherſfield, Abner Barker, Eſq; Willingtown, Daniel Badger, Coventry, David Bates, Oblong, Ebenezer Backus, Windham, Daniel Biſſel, Eſq; Windſor, Capt. Ignatius Barker, Lebanon, Jacob Brandegee, Farmington, Amos Badcock, Aſhford, John Barns, Weatherſfield, Samuel Bozworth, Manſfield, David Biſſel, Windſor, Meſs'rs Bentons Harwinton, Thomas Brown, Windham, Dorothy Burnham, Shem Burbank, Suffield, Joſeph Barkhurſt, Plainfield.

C

John Crocker, Coventry, Stephen Calkens, Sharon, Hepzibah Clark, Elijah Clap. Charles & George Caldwel, 2 E. Clap, and John Benton, Caleb Croſwell, Hezekiah Chaffee, Windſor William Cummings, Manſfield, Eliſha Clark, Simſbury, John Cubourn, ditto, Ebenezer and Samuel Craft, Pomfret, John Caſe, Farmington, Samuel Curtice, Ditto, William Clark, Colcheſter, Roger Clark, ditto, Silas Clark, Southington, William Cooly, Bolton, Andrew Clark, Tolland, Simeon Colton, Pomfret.

D

James Dunlap, Windham, Edward Downey, Gideon Drake, Windſor, 4 Auguſtine Diggins, ditto, 2 John Dewey, Lebanon, Samuel Dickenſon, Solomon Dunham, Farmington, James Deming, Weatherſfield.

E

Oliver Elſworth, Windſor 5, Joſeph Enos, Union, Alexander Ewing, Aſhford.

F

Joſeph Forbes, Weatherſfield, Ammi Faulkner, Jonathan Freeman, Manſfield, Caleb Fuller, Windſor 2, Ichabod Fitch, Lebanon 2, James Fitch, Eaſt-Windſor, William Forbes, Eaſt-Hartford, Samuel Farnſworth, Ebenezer Fitch, Lebanon, Simeon Freeman.

G

Meſs'rs John and Benjamin Green, Coventry, John Goodrich, Weatherſfield, Mary Gillet, Torrington, Elnathan Goodrich, Litchfield, Jonathan Groſs, John Griſwold, Weatherſfield, Roſwell Grant, Windſor, 2. Aſa Gillet.

H

George Hughes, 2 William Hooker, 3 Anna Humphry. Joel Harmon, Suffield, Thomas Hobby, John Howe, Eaſt-Hartford, James Hannah Connecticut, Bryant Hill, Goſhen, Charles Humphry, Simſbury, Nathan Hawley, Rawmog, Lucretia Houſe, Lebanon, Eliſha Hurlbut, Windham, George Hoſmer, Eſq; Weſt-Hartford, Joſeph Holliſter, Sharon.

J

Amaſa Jones, Colcheſter, John Jeffery, Cornwall.

K

Zerah and Eliſha Kibbe, Somers 3, Elijah Kent, Suffield, Solomon Kellog, Lyme.

L

John Lord, Mary Love, Litchfield, David Love, Cornwall, —— Leonard, Reubin Lomis, John Ledyard, Eſq; John Law, —— Phinehas Lyman, Suffied.

M

Joſeph Miller, Weatherſfield, Peter Mills, Windſor, Alexander M'Niel, John Morriſon, Windſor, Mark Mezuran, Donald M'Auley, Reynold Marvin, Eſq; Litchfield, John M'Cliſter, Enfield, Doct. Niel M'Lean. 4

N

Selah Norton, Robert Nugent.

P

Wm Pue, Saliſbury Joſiah Potter, Farmington John Potwine, John Payſon, Pomfret, John Penoyer, Sharon, Joſeph Pitkin, James Pinco, Lebanon, Elihu Parſons, Enfield, John Peace, Suffield, Bildad Phelps, Windſor

R

Iſaac Read, Windſor, Benjamin Roberts, Colcheſter, James Ranſom, ditto.

S

Samuel Smith, Aſhford 2. Iſrael Seymour 5, John Spalding, Plainfield, Iſrael Simmons, Sharon, Amariah Storrs, Manſfield, Joſeph Sweatland, Samuel Stevens, Enoch Strong, Saliſbury, Samuel Smith, Farmington, Timothy Scott, Windſor, Jonathan Smith, Farmington.

T

Nathan Tiſdah, Lebanon, Joſeph Taylor, Colcheſter, Caſe and Thomas, Lebanon, Samuel Thatcher, Farmington, Ephraim Terry, Eſq; Enfield, John Thomas and Samuel Farnſworth, Moſes Thrall, Bolton, Edward Tudor, Windſor.

W

Elnathan Wheelock, Lebanon, Nathan Waldo, Canterbury, Edmund Welles, Hebron, Samuel Woodbridge, Glaſtonbury, Jonah Wilds, Lebanon, Obadiah Welles, Edmund Wyles, Hebron. Moſes Welles, Eaſt-Windſor, Daniel Williams, Weatherſfield. Daniel Wood, Somers, Rev. Eleazur Wheelock, Lebanon.

Y

Jonathan Younglove, Great-Barrington, William Young, Woodbury.

‡‡‡ Where the Town is not mentioned, is Hartford.

N. B. Notwithſtanding former Advertiſements, that no Letters would be delivered, without the Poſtage; yet People ſend their Children, and Servants; Some are deſerving to be truſted, but Others, when ſued, to liquidate their ſmall Accounts, in the Law, ſuch may depend, that no Credit can further, be given them.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR,

If you think the following not unfit to have a Place in your Paper, it is preſented to the Public, in Hopes that ſome friendly and able Hand will be induced to oblige the Public, with ſomething of the Kind, much better calculated to anſwer the End propoſed, by

Your Humble Servant,
A WELL-WISHER TO HIS COUNTRY.

THO' I am of no great Conſequence in the World, and act but in a ſmall Circle; yet I cannot but obſerve, a little, how Things go on. If I ſhould judge only by what appears of late in ſome public Papers, I ſhould think the whole Attention of the Country was like to be ſwallowed up in little perſonal, party Squabbles and Litigations, of which, I muſt hope, there are yet many that have no Reliſh. Is it not poſſible, that inſtead of thoſe narrow Views, ſomething ſhould be produced of a more favourable Aſpect, upon the Intereſt of Mankind? No-Body needs to be told, that we are the pooreſt in this Colony for the Want of Money. But many perhaps, need to be told, or ſome Way put upon conſidering, that we are like to remain ſo, unleſs ſome Expedient can be come into, to prevent it.

Mankind are very apt, in ſome Reſpects, to have their Ups and Downs.—Not long ſince, the Cry of the whole Country was, Home Manufactures, live more independent, make your own Cloathing, &c. But now Trade begins to flouriſh again; the Price of Goods is fallen, and the Buſtle about home Manufactures is very much ſubſided: And were it not that moſt the Traders come very much into the Method of ſelling for ready Pay, Things would ſoon revert to the old Channel, and many of us ſhould become Bankrupts again. However there are other Things that want regulating yet.

There are two Things which cannot fail to keep a Country poor, viz. Importations being as great or greater than Exportations, and our own Produce held too high for foreign Market. The former of theſe will naturally and even neceſſarily exhauſt our Caſh; and the latter will prevent its coming in; ſo that not only Induſtry, but Prudence and Moderation, are neceſſary in Order to our having a Medium of Trade: Without Induſtry we can have nothing to procure it. If we run into Superfluity and Exceſs, or do not uſe Moderation in the Conſumption of foreign Goods, our Caſh is ſoon gone, and we are reduced: and if we, imprudently hold up the Effects of our Induſtry, at ſuch a Price as they will not command in foreign Markets, either we muſt keep them, or the Trader who receives them of us muſt ſink; either of which will prevent a Medium.

It is obſerveable, that the Price of Proviſions is lower than heretofore, as well as of foreign Goods; Whether they are yet reduced to a proper Standard is beſt known to thoſe who deal in the marcantile Way. I am not for having Agriculture put under any unreaſonable Diſcouragements; for it is a clear Caſe, that the Life, Honor, and Riches of this Colony (if ever we have any) muſt take their Riſe in the Field. And the Farmer already labours under Diſadvantages, for attempting any great Things, at Improvement of his Lands, beyond what he is able to compaſs by his own domeſtic Strength, thro' the Scarcity and Dearneſs of Labourers in the Field; Which latter is a Diſpoſition very obſerveable even in moſt Sorts of Labourers, both Male and Fe-

(See the fourth Page.)

Saliſbury, July 30, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed truſtees of the eſtate of Silas Bingham of Saliſbury, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby give notice, to all the creditors of him the ſaid Silas, that we have not as yet been able to collect of ſaid eſtate, ſufficient to pay and anſwer the neceſſary charges that has ariſen thereupon, by means whereof no dividend of any monies can as yet be made among the creditors.

N. B: The chief of ſaid eſtate conſiſts in debts due from ſundry Perſons, which it has hitherto been impracticable to collect.

Thomas Chittenden,
Dan Raymond,
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.
38

Canaan, July 25, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; judge of the county court, in and for the county of Litchfield, truſtees of the eſtate of John Hamilton, of Canaan, an inſolvent debtor. Do hereby notify all the creditors of the ſaid Hamilton, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Iſaac Lawrance, innholder in Canaan, on the 2d Monday of September next, at nine o'clock forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our ſtead, and do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do.

Aaron Buck,
Samuel Forbes,
Nathanael How, junr. } Truſtees.
38

Goſhen, Auguſt 10, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being choſen truſtees of the eſtate Jacob Williams of Goſhen, in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby notify the creditors of the ſaid Jacob Williams to meet at the dwelling-Houſe of Benjamin Sedgwick in ſaid Goſhen, on the ſecond Tueſday of September next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to produce their Debts properly proved againſt ſaid Williams, and alſo to determine how they will order the diſpoſition of the eſtate of ſaid Williams, and to do any other buſineſs proper, relative thereto.

38 David Hudſon,
Benjamin Sedgwick,
Daniel Williams, } Truſtees.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

Litchfield, Auguſt 10th, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of John Grant, of ſaid Litchfield, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Andrew Adams, in ſaid Litchfield, (if they ſee cauſe) on the ſeventh day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon; then and there to produce their demands on the eſtate of ſaid John Grant, with ſatisfactory evidence of their being juſt, to us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed truſtees of ſaid Grant's eſtate, and alſo to do any other buſineſs, that may be proper for ſaid creditors to do.

Reynold Marvin,
Alexander M'Niel,
38 Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.

Canaan, Auguſt 3, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Samuel Denſmore of Litchfield an inſolvent debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral demands on ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, legally authenticated to the ſubſcribers, authoriſed to receive and examine the ſame, on the firſt Tueſday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Charles Burrall, innholder in Canaan. Alſo that there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate, at the ſame place, on the 5th of the ſame month, unleſs prevented by a diviſion and apportioning of the creditors.—And alſo, that a firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made at ſaid place, on the 10th day of ſaid month, which the ſaid creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

Charles Burrall,
Tarbel Whitney,
Daniel Horsford, junr. } Truſtees.

N. B. All debts due to ſaid eſtate, will be ſued after three weeks from the date hereof, without further notice. 38

Goſhen, Auguſt 10, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the honorable court of probate, for the diſtrict of Litchfield, appointed commiſſioners on the eſtate of Charles Wilcocks, late of Goſhen deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and three months being allowed for the creditors to make out, and prove their claims.——Do hereby notify all the creditors of ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Stephen Heaton, in Goſhen on the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of September, and the firſt Tueſday of October next, from 3 to 8 of the clock in the afternoon.

Nehemiah Lewis,
Adna Beach, } Commiſſioners.

New-Milford, Auguſt 1, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Peter Brownſon of New-Milford, an inſolvent debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral demands on ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, well authenticated, to us the ſubſcribers, authoriſed to receive and negotiate the ſame, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; innholder in New-Milford.——Alſo, there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate at the ſame place, on the ſaid ſecond Tueſday, unleſs prevented by a diviſion, and apportioning of the creditors.—And alſo that a firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made on ſaid ſecond Tueſday of September, which the ſaid creditors are deſired then and there to receive. 38

Samuel Canfield,
Reuben Booth,
Abel Camp, } Truſtees.

New-Milford, Auguſt 1ſt, 1767.

NOtice is hereby given to the creditors of John Hitchcock of Kent, an inſolvent debtor to exhibit their ſeveral demands on ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, well authenticated, to us the ſubſcribers, authoriſed to receive and negotiate the ſame, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; innholder in New-Milford.—Alſo, there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate at the dwelling-houſe of ſaid Hitchcock in Kent, on the third Teſuday of ſaid September, unleſs prevented by a diviſion and apportioning of the creditors.—And alſo, that a firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made on the ſecond Wedneſday of November, at ſaid Hitchcock's houſe, in ſaid Kent, which the ſaid creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

Samuel Canfield,
Abel Hine,
Reuben Booth, } Truſtees.
38

Woodbury, July 15th, 1767.

TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE juſt opened for Sale, a good Aſſortment of DRUGS, and of Chymical and Galenical MEDICINES—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, it ſhall be their Care to ſerve well. pt45

Charleſtown, S. Carolina, July [illegible]

This day arrived here from Weſt Florida, his Majeſty's ſhip Cygnet commanded by Philip Durell Eſq; in which came paſſengers Brigadier General Taylor and his lady whom Captain Durell landed at St. Auguſtine. The Cygnet in her way from Penſacola, went to the Havana, and, when abreaſt to the Moro was hailed and ordered to bring to, Captain Durell anſwered that he would do ſo as ſoon as the ſhip was in ſafety, on which ſeveral guns were fired at him from the Moro and juſt as the anchor was gone a twenty four pound ball ſtruck the Cygnet about ſix inches above the water, went through her larboard ſide and ſtuck in the ſtarboard. Captain Durell was not permitted to go on ſhore, but wrote to the governour complaining of the inſult offered to the Britiſh flag, and had for anſwer, that they had the King's orders not to ſuffer any ſhip to enter that port. We are told ſeveral other letters paſt. A few days after, the Adventure frigate, Captain Fitzherbert came to the Havana, with diſpatches from Admiral Parry to the Spaniſh governour, and met with much the ſame treatment. The Spaniards uſed the moſt ſcurrilous, abuſive language to both ſhips, calling the people Engliſh Dogs, &c. Theſe are all the particulars of this extraordinary affair we have as yet been able to procure. There is no doubt but that proper notice will be taken of ſuch daring inſults, and the Dons be made to know themſelves, and not forget who were their conquerors.

His Majeſty's ſhip Eſcorte is ſailed from New-Providence for Great Britain. We hear the Bahamian have diſcovered the wrecks of ſome of the Spaniſh regiſter ſhips loſt in St. Bernard's Bay, as formerly mentioned, and have got a conſiderable treaſure out of them.

Extract of a Letter from New-Providence, dated June 27, 1767.

"—By a veſſel in three days from Porto-Prince, in Cuba, we are aſſured that all the Jeſuits in that iſland had been ſeized a few days before he ſailed, together with all their papers and effects, to a very conſiderable amount, and carried to the Havana, in order to be ſent from thence to Old Spain. They had not the leaſt notice or apprehenſion of this extraordinary revolution, till they ſaw themſelves ſurrounded in their convents, &c. by a number of ſoldiers, and their perſons and properties conveyed under guard, to the principal port in the iſland. This is all the news we have of any importance——"

Extract of a Letter from Penſacola, dated June 10.

"*An account is come from the Chickeſaw country, that five traders have been lately found murdered on the Cherokee river, and thoſe Indians ſay the murder was committed by ſome of the northern tribes who have it ſeems, found their way thus far ſouth. The Creeks lately burnt alive a Choctaw headman, whom they had taken priſoner, this has deſtroyed every appearance of a pacification taking place, which before that, the Choctaws ſeemed inclinable to.*"

LONDON, May 1.

Friday laſt as Mr. B—— near Temple-Bar, was coming through Blackwall, a great number of perſons followed him, expreſſing their great ſurprize at the magnitude of his perſon; ſome were of opinion he was one of the Patagonians ſo much talked of, but being at laſt prevailed on to take a glaſs of punch by ſix honeſt tars, was found to be a hatter by trade, when each beſpoke a hat, deſiring it to be cocked after his own faſhion, but all alike, and that they ſhould call it the Patagonian cock, upon the ſtrength of which he came to town, and had a high regale with his friends on his relating the ſtory.

LONDON, May 1.

They write from Midhurſt in Suſſex, that on Friday laſt the remains of the late Lord Viſcount Montague were met on the road by a numerous train of his Lordſhip's tenants, tradeſmen and others, and attended to Cowdry, his Lordſhip's late ſeat; where the corpſe lay in ſtate that night, & the next day was interr'd with great funeral ſolemnity in the cloiſter of his own pariſh church of Eaſtbourne. According to his particular orders, his pall was ſupported by 12 of the pooreſt old men that could be picked out of his neighbourhood, who had a ſtrong ſuit of cloaths and ten guineas each man. Vaſt was the concourſe of people who flocked together upon this mournful occaſion to teſtify their ſorrow, ſome for the loſs of an hoſpitable neighbour, ſome of an eaſy and kind landlord, and ſome of an indulgent maſter; but the moſt affecting ſcene of all was the crowds of poor who aſſembled from all quarters to pay the tributary tear of gratitude to their deceaſed benefactor, whoſe liberality they had experienced for a long ſeries of years, but more eſpecially in theſe trying times of ſcarcity and diſtreſs: a ſight ſo woeful has not been beheld in that country ſince the death of the late Duke of Richmond; but a ray of hope breaks through the gloom, that this loſs will be repaired by his Lordſhip's ſon & ſucceſſor, who it is not doubted will equal his deceaſed Lord and Father in charity, generoſity and goodneſs.

BOSTON, Auguſt 13.

Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight Capt. Hyſlop arrived at Caſco-Bay from London, which Place he left about the 7th of June, by whom we hear, that the Board of Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms was actually eſtabliſhed, to conſiſt of ſeven, and a ſalary of 500 l. each; and the Secretary and the Receiver-General of the Board 300l. each;—That Lieut. Governor Hutchinſon and Mr. Secretary Oliver, would have been of the Board, but are provided for another Way, by Salaries to be paid them out of the Revenues raiſed on Duties on ſeveral Articles of Commerce, by which they, with all the Officers of the Crown, will be [illegible] independent of the People:—That the Chief Juſtice of the Superior Court was to have 500l. and the Secretary 300l. per. Ann.—That the Duty of 1s. paid on Tea in England was taken off and 3d. laid on in America.——That the Rates on Lemmons, Wine, Fruit, &c. and alſo upon ſheet, ground and flint Glaſs, Lead, Colours, Paper, &c. were not yet fixed, but would be at the meeting of the Parliament next after their Adjournment for Whitſuntide Holidays; and that the Debenture on China Ware exported would be but one half—That nothing would be attempted by way of Internal Taxation of the Colonies:—And that the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to the King in behalf of the Gentlemen who ſuffer'd in the Colonies during the late Troubles, praying for ſome Recompence or peculiar Marks of the Royal Favor to them, was graciouſly anſwered by Aſſurances of his Majeſty's Intention to reward them for their Attachment to Government.——

We alſo hear that the Act of Compenſation and Indemnity, lately paſſed here, was diſallowed.—

Tueſday died Mrs. Lowder, Wife of Mr. Jonathan Lowder, Poſt-Rider to Hartford.

One Day laſt Week, Mr. Samuel Kingſbury of Medfield, was unfortunately drowned, as he was bathing in the River there.

Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the Birth Day of his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Guns at Caſtle William were fired at one o'clock.

We hear that the Anniverſary of the 14th of Auguſt is to be celebrated To-Morrow.

Southborough, Auguſt 11, 1767.

On Saturday laſt, about two o'clock Afternoon, a Thunder Storm aroſe, in which the Houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Joſlyn, of this Town was ſtruck, and his little Son of ſix Years old killed. The Lightning entered the Houſe by the Chimney, ran down the Principal or Rafter, a large Piece of which it ſplit off at the lower End, then went along by the Plate of the Houſe till it come over the Chamber Window, when it turned down by the Window Frame and Studd, in its Way ſcorching ſome Tow in a Crack, till it came to the Top of the Window in the lower Room, cloſe by which the Child ſtood, holding up a Maſon's Trowel in his Hand, ſaying, "Mother what is this?" when probably the Trowel attracted the Lightning, and he fell down and expired——Several Perſons were in the Room, but they received no hurt—a young Man in the Chamber was almoſt ſtunned with the Shock.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 6.

On Saturday laſt the Supreme Court adjourn'd to the third Tueſday in October.

In this Term Catharine Branſon, Mary Curten, John Campbell, and Ann Lavally, were ſeverally indicted and tried for Grand Larceny, and found guilty, &c. praying the Benefit of their Clergy which was allowed by the Court, were burned in the hand, and ordered to be diſcharged, except John Campbell, who being charged with a Felony committed in Pennſylvania, was remanded.

Frances Malone, on an Indictment for ſtealing from a Perſon privily, was tried and found guilty, and having pleaded her Belly, the Court awarded a Jury of Matrons, to try whether the Priſoner be with quick Child or not, who being returned and impannelled, after examining the Priſoner privately, found that the Priſoner is with quick Child, whereupon the Court ordered that the Priſoner's Sentence be reſpited till next Term.

William Johnſon, on an Indictment of Felony, for Sacrilege, in ſtealing Books out of St. Paul's-Church, was tried, and found guilty, and ordered to be executed on Monday the 17th Inſtant ——This Perſon, by the Name of William Herring was tried in the Term of October laſt, upon three Indictments for Grand Larceny, and found Guilty, but was allowed his Clergy, and burnt in the Hand.

Elias Carter, Robert Taylor, Dennis Maccarty, and Elias Stillwell, diſcharged by Proclamation, no Perſon appearing to proſecute.

We hear that Catharine Branſon, one of the Priſoners who was burnt in the Hand, the ſame Night committed another Robbery, and was ſent to Goal.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Philadelphia, dated May 16, 1767.

"As we doubt not our Friends in general will be anxious to know the Reſolutions of Parliament, reſpecting the Province of New-York, we have incloſed the Votes of the 15th Inſtant, and we deſire we may have the moſt early Intelligence of the Reception they meet with on our Side. ——As to Paper Currency, we fear nothing will be done to Purpoſe, this Year; as the Plan propoſed by many in the Adminiſtration, is to appropriate the Intereſts ariſing therefrom to make Governors &c. independent on the Aſſemblies; a Plan which the Merchants know will not be adopted on your Side, and we are without Expectation of better Terms this Seaſon. The Committee have taken infinite Pains for many Months, and were in Hopes a few Weeks ago to have ſucceeded; but ſuch is our unſettled State of Adminiſtration, and ſuch the preſent Diſpoſition towards America, that in our own Minds we give up the Point for this Year."

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 10.

We hear from Kingſton, in Jamaica, that his Majeſty's Ship Phoenix, ſailed from thence for England on the 29th of June, in which were ſent home, in order to take their trials, Bowers and Hull (the two ticket porters, ſome time ſince apprehended) for robbing Meſſrs. Paines, Hamburgh merchants in London, of about 2000 guineas; great part of which has been recovered.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 13.

Capt. Kerr from Montſerrat, informs us, that a large Number of Engliſh Veſſels ſailed the 26th of laſt Month from the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies for Europe, as is uſual at that Time, to avoid the Hurricane Seaſon, and compoſed a Fleet of about Forty Sail, which Capt. Kerr paſſed in Sight of the next Day.

Monday laſt his Majeſty's Ship Garland, Capt. St. John, ſailed out of the North River, to the Hook, and is ſaid to be going on a Cruize to Rhode-Iſland.

A Daughter of Mr. Anthony Waters, on the North Side of Staten Iſland, was killed at her Father's Houſe laſt Saturday Noon, by Lightning, as ſhe was removing an ironing table in the Entry; two Gentlemen from Philadelphia, one of which named Jarvis, were cloſe by her, received not the leaſt Hurt: After turning twice round ſhe fell on her face and when taken up, no other Marks of Hurt could be diſcovered, but a ſmall blue Spot under one of her Eyes.

An ANECDOTE.

[From the LONDON CHRONICLE.*]*

LAST year Mr. Sheridan, the actor, obtained an Iriſh act of parliament protecting him from arreſts on account of his debts in Dublin, amounting to ſixteen hundred pounds: and having this ſeaſon ſaved 800 pounds, he gave notice that he was ready to pay his creditors ten ſhillings in the pound and deſired them to call on him for that purpoſe, with an account of their reſpective demands. Mr. Faulkner, the printer of one of the Dublin papers, was one of the creditors: This gentleman told Mr. Sheridan, that he would not trouble him with his demand, till he dined with him; Mr. Sheridan accordingly called at Mr. Faulkner's, and after dinner Mr. Faulkner put a ſealed paper into his hand, which he told him contained his demand, at the ſame time requeſting Mr. Sheridan to examine it at his leiſure at home. When he came home he found under ſeal, a bond of his for 2 hundred pounds, due to Mr. Faulkner, cancelled, together with a receipt in full of a book debt, to the extent of one hundred pounds. Whether is the conduct of the actor or printer the more generous and laudable?

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HARTFORD, Auguſt 17.

On Tueſday the eleventh Inſtant, departed this Life, the worthy and amiable Conſort of the Rev. Robert Breck, of Springfield, much lamented.

BY Intelligence received from England, relating to the Affair of the Suſquehannah and Delaware Companies, it is thought convenient to have a Meeting of ſaid Companies:——This is therefore to Notify all concerned, to meet at Windham, on Wedneſday the 16th Day of September next, then and there to tranſact any Matters relating to ſaid Affairs, as may be thought needful.

Eliphalet Dyer, Samuel Gray, Jedediah Elderkin, John Smith, Job Randal,
Suſquehannah Committee.
Jabez Fitch, Iſaac Tracy, Robert Dixſon, Ebenezer Backus, Eliſha Tracy,
Aug. 17. Delaware Committee.

male, a ſtrong Inclination to hold up the Price of their Labour, as high as ever, if not to riſe a little more. More eſpecially this appears to be very much the Caſe with Spinners, to the great Diſcouragement of domeſtic Manufactures. For the Farmers who are able to raiſe the Wool and Flax, for their own uſe and to ſpare to others, are diſcouraged trying to make any more Cloth than what their Families can ſpin; which in many Inſtances is not half ſo much as they have Occaſion to conſume. And others who do not raiſe thoſe Commodities, are diſcouraged as to purchaſing of them; becauſe the manufacturing (beſide the Materials to do it with) will coſt as much as to purchaſe the Cloth of the Merchant; eſpecially if they muſt hire it done. So that by theſe Means, we are reduced to a kind of Neceſſity, not only to be dependent on other Countries, but to render our Importation too bulky; and ſo are draining our Country of its Medium of Trade. I am really of the Mind, that the exceſſive Demands of Labourers of this Sort, contribute much more to the impoveriſhing of the Country, than is generally imagined; and that all Sorts of People, who regard the public Intereſt, would do well to take it into their ſerious Conſideration, as a Thing attended with manifold Diſadvantage. It tends to diſcourage the Farmer from doing much at raiſing thoſe neceſſary Articles, to dishearten Houſholders as to manufacturing them; to keep us dependent on the Labours of other Countries, to drain off our Medium, the Life and Sinews of Induſtry, Trade and Buſineſs of every Kind, and to entail Poverty and Diſtreſs on our Country.

It is likewiſe obſerveable, that this is very much the State of the Caſe with Artificers and mechanic Tradeſmen of moſt Sorts. There is nothing more common with them, than to ſay, when Proviſions and other Neceſſaries are high; they muſt riſe in their Demands—but when Times take a different Turn, it is almoſt as common for them to be as backward to fall; ſo that ſeveral uſeful and neceſſary Callings become a Burthen to Mankind.

These and perhaps many other Things that might fall under the Obſervation of judicious Men, have an unfortunate Aſpect upon this Colony, which is as capable of flouriſhing as our Neighbours.—Were we practically ſenſible of the beſt Methods of promoting the common Good, and were willing to own, that perſonal, is wraped up in the common Intereſt.

It ſeems to look of late, as if there was a Sort of Ambition among Traders, to ſell as cheap as may be; at leaſt not to be underſold.

I Query, Whether it is not a laudable Example, and according to the above Principles, tending to the common Good: If People of other Faculties & Callings, were in any good Meaſure diſpoſed to come into the ſame Method, it ſhould be known.

Further I would Query, Whether it is not much to be deſired, that Gentlemen of Obſervation and Abilities ſhould oblige the Public with ſomething of this Kind, done to better Advantage? Would it not be more agreable to Mankind, than little perſonal or party Matters, which are ſome Times crouded into the public Papers? and are often a Portrature of the Author's own Temper, while he labours to expoſe Others.

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Elizabeth-Town, New-Jerſey, July 28.

Laſt Night a notorious Riot was committed in this Town, by the Officers and Soldiers of the 28th Regiment quartered here. About One o'Clock in the Morning, the Town was alarmed by the ringing of the Bells, and firing a Gun from the Court-Houſe.—It ſeems that the Party was ordered to march at Four o'Clock this Morning. About One o'Clock the Officers attacked the Court-Houſe, with Guns, Swords, and fixed Bayonets; the Gaoler, being rouſed, betook himſelf to a Priſon, and deſired them to deſiſt.—But Entreaties made them more furious, and they ruſhed and broke open the Door. The Gaoler preſented a Fuzee, which they ſeized by the Muzzel; he, however fired it, and it is thought lamed one of the Officers, to the no ſmall Terror of the Reſt.

By this Time the Inhabitants gathered, and the Officers and Soldiers had entered into the Priſon Doors, and were puſhing every one who was not of their Party, and unarmed; ſeveral were wounded, but none killed. At Four o'Clock they had collected all the Party, and a Magiſtrate advanced from the Inhabitants to Capt. Johnſon, then at their Head, and demanded the Rioters which he ſhould name to him; but he drew back into the Ranks, and ordered them to march to Amboy. After marching ſome Miles, he, with the head Rioters, withdrew in a By-road, and got on board the Tranſports. But the aforeſaid Magiſtrate, with ſome of the wounded, went immediately to Amboy, and applied to the Honourable Frederick Smyth, Eſq; our Chief-Juſtice, who ordered the Officers aſhore that were concerned in the aforeſaid Riot; and the Magiſtrate appearing, they made all the Conceſſions poſſible to him, aſked Pardon of the Gaol-Keeper, promiſed Amendment, and paid a large Sum of Money for the Damage done to the wounded; and, as they were bound immediately to Europe, were permitted to depart in the Tranſports, which ſailed this Day.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 3.

Tueſday laſt, between five & ſix o'Clock in the Afternoon, we had a hard Thunder Guſt, at which Time a Flaſh of Lightning ſtruck the Southeaſt Part of a Chimney of the Linen Factory; the Flaſh took its Courſe down the Chimney and rent it very much, till it came to the Roof of a Houſe on the Eaſt Side adjoining the Factory, where it divided, one Part going down one Side of the Roof and the other the contrary Side; the Part that went down the South-Side of the Roof, tearing off the Shingles, and ſplitting the Rafters, left the Roof, penetrated through a Stone Wall into a Room on the ſecond Story, where was a Man, who received a conſiderable Shock; from this Room it could be traced no further. The other Part that went on the North Side of the Roof tore it, and entering into a Room on the third Story, where it took a Wire, which led to a Bell on the ſecond Story, from whence it was carried by another Wire, affixed to the ſaid Bell, into an adjoining Room, where the Wire ending near a Bed with Iron Curtain Rods round it, they conducted the Lightning round the Bed, ſplit the Poſts and melted the Points of the Hooks that ſupported the Rods, as it had done the Wire abovementioned, from thence it paſſed almoſt imperceptibly thro' the Floor, where on the lower Story it glanced along a Parcel of Pewter Diſhes, where it juſt left its Track by melting each a little, and from thence it took into the open Air. Several People felt the Shock, but no one received any Damage.

Extract of a Letter from Penſacola, June 13.

"Our Aſſembly is diſſolved by the Lieutenant-Governor, and new writs of election about to be iſſued. Diſputes run high, ſo that the whole Province ſeems to be in Confuſion."

TO be ſold by CALEB BULL, junr. at the Store under the Printing-Office, in Hartford, a Quantity of Sheep's WOOL. 36

All Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of John Barber, late of Windſor, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, in Order for Settlement.

Jerijah Barber, Executor.

N.B. The above Executor has to diſpoſe of, a Farm of Land, in Windſor, in the Society of Ellington, containing about 64 Acres, which will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms. For further Particulars, enquire of

Jonathan Porter, of Ellington.

Windſor, Auguſt 10th, 1767. 37

Hartford, Auguſt 10, 1767.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Paul Smith, of *Suffield*, in the County of Hartford, are hereby notified to meet at the Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, in ſaid Suffield, on the firſt Monday of September next, to approve, or diſapprove of the Subſcribers, as Truſtees to ſaid Smith's Eſtate, or do any other Buſineſs proper and neceſſary for them to do, agreable to a late Act of Aſſembly. 37

John Slauter,
Nathaniel Pumroy, junr.
37 James Harmon.

County of Litchfield, 3d Auguſt, 1767.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton of Goſhen, are deſired, and hereby notiſied to meet at the Attorney's-Office, in the Court-Houſe, in Litchfield, early on the thirty-firſt Day of Auguſt, Inſtant, to exhibit and prove their reſpective Accounts not already ſufficiently authenticated, and properly apportion the Eſtate, or receive a Dividend thereof, if any there be.—And the Debtors once more requeſted to ſave themſelves the Expence of a particular Advertiſement, by immediate Payment, to

Samuel Nash, }
J. Strong. } Truſtees.
37

We the Subſcribers, being choſen and appointed Truſtees to the Eſtate of Abraham Cattling of Harwinton, in Litchfield County, an inſolvent Debtor, do hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Cattling to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Abijah Cattling, Eſq; in ſaid Harwinton, on Wedneſday the 26th Day of Auguſt next at nine of the Clock in the Forenoon, and produce their Debts againſt ſaid Cattling; and alſo to determine how they will order the Diſpoſition of the Eſtate of the ſaid Cattling: And to do any other Buſineſs thought proper, relative thereto.——And all thoſe Perſons that are indebted to ſaid Cattling's Eſtate, are notified to make ſpeedy Payment, to prevent Trouble.

Samuel Butler, }
Joseph Cook, } Truſtees.
Nathaniel Bull, }
July 27, 1767. 36

Henſhaw & Hamlin,

BRAZIERS & PEWTERERS,

HEREBY inform the Public, that they have lately ſet up their Buſineſs, at the Shop of the Widow Hooker, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford; where they make, and have for Sale, Braſs Kettles, Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Potts, Quart and Point Potts, Baſons, Plates, Diſhes, Platters, Porringers, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country-Produce, old Pewter, Braſs, or old Copper. 33 10w

N. B. They mend all Sorts of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs Wares.

READY Money given for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, of any Colour or Quality, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

Monday, *Auguſt* 24, 1767. Number 139.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by Thomas Green, in Hartford.

PENSACOLA, (in *Weſt Florida*,) June 7.

ON Wedneſday laſt, the 5th inſtant, his Honour Mountfort Browne, Eſq; Lieut. Governour, & Commander in Chief of this province, made the following Speech to the Aſſembly, viz.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

When I called you together for the diſpatch of public buſineſs, I met you with a heart truly diſpoſed to join you in promoting the welfare and happineſs of this infant colony, but on reading your journals, I find much of your attention taken up in unworthy attempts to throw reflections upon my conduct, and the opinion of his Majeſty's council, by the moſt inſolent & ſhameful reſolutions that any aſſembly ever preſented to a governour! And I ſuppoſe your ſubſequent proceedings aroſe from my paſſing over your daring reſolutions unnoticed.

But be aſſured, that my moderation proceeded only from my wiſhing to have you carry through the public buſineſs with alacrity and reputation to this colony, and not in ſwallowing up in the moſt ſurprizing manner the very means which ſhould be applied to its ſupport.

What muſt other colonies think of you, when they know you tax the ſubject merely for your own benefit & advantage. I ſincerely hoped your journals would have produced to the world a laſting monument of diſintereſt, by giving up, for the improvements of the colony, the great ſalaries which you have taken to yourſelves. Such grievances call aloud for redreſs and I ſhall redreſs and make them known that the people may have an opportunity of contributing to their own happineſs hereafter, by a more proper choice of their repreſentatives. I do therefore in his Majeſty's name, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's Council, diſſolve this preſent Aſſembly, and it is diſſolved accordingly.

MOUNTFORT BROWNE.

The Aſſembly being made up from the tumultuous and accidental union of perſons from various parts of the world, of different characters, inclinations and profeſſions, full of jealouſies and animoſities, and appearing to the Governor, to regard only their own intereſt, to the great diſcouragement of new ſettlers, his Honor thought himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of diſſolving them.—They had voted themſelves each ten ſhillings ſterling a day.

Governor Browne is laying out a moſt beautiful town on Dauphin Iſland called Hillſborough, which from its advantageous ſituation, will hurt Penſacola in regard to the trade with the Spaniards at New-Orleans and the Indians on the Miſſiſippi.

QUEBECK, July 9.

Saturday laſt embarked here for New-York, in Battoes, from which they ſaluted the Garriſon, the Company of the Royal Train of Artillery (Captain Martins) commanded by Capt. Groves: They have left this City with the general Regret of its Inhabitants, & as being perfectly poſſeſs'd, and much deſerving of their Eſteem, not only as a quiet and civil Company, but an upright One in all their Dealings.

LONDON, May 1[illegible]

We are informed that the Society for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, Hatton garden, at the requeſt of the Cymmrodorian Society, have charitably undertaken to print 15000 bibles, and 1500 folio common prayer-books in the Welch language, for the Uſe of the Antient Britons in Wales, who are totally unacquainted with the Engliſh language.—A truly charitable undertaking, and will be an honor to this laudable Society.

A duel was lately fought in Dublin, at which a father was ſecond to his own ſon, and had the pleaſure to ſee him ſhot thro' the ſhoulder, run through the body, and left for dead upon the ſpot: he has ſince recovered however, but will never be in a condition to amuſe himſelf in that manner again.

We are very glad of having the firſt opportunity of acquainting the public, from a channel whoſe authority is wholly indiſputable, of the true reaſon of the late extraordinary, unexpected, and memorable expulſion of the Jeſuits from Spain. The fact ſtands thus.——The Jeſuits in the Spaniſh dominions had forged, or ſurreptitiouſly obtained, a bull from the Pope, delegating them the ſame powers as, and rendering them independant of all Archbiſhops and Biſhops whomſoever, caſes of ordination only excepted. The circumſtance (reſpecting a privilege ſo very new and alarming) ſome of the Fathers too inconſiderately and precipitately communicated to a few of the council of Caſtile. This was privately carried to the Miniſters of State, and by them imparted to his Catholic Majeſty. The King, fired at the ambitious inclinations of the Jeſuits, tho' no way dubious of the authenticity of the bull, complained of the matter, by his ambaſſador at Rome, to the Pope. His Holineſs was aſtoniſhed; he abſolutely denied a recollection of any ſuch grant. The proper records were ſearched, but in vain, no veſtige of any ſuch bull was to be found. Couriers were immediately diſpatched to Madrid with the news of this ſingular event. His Catholic Majeſty and the Spaniſh Miniſters were alarmed at ſuch a daring ſtep in the Fathers; they deliberated in ſecret, and a very ſhort conſideration (conſidering the important nature of the buſineſs) determined the King to rid his country at once of ſuch a dangerous body of miſcreants.—The method that was taken for that purpoſe, our readers, are already acquainted with.

The turning reaſon for the expulſion of the Jeſuits out of Spain has been, a late diſcovery of a fourth vow enjoined by that order, though not to all its members, nor even known by them, of being true to their General above King or Pope!—Thus Roman Catholicks at large vow attachment to the Pope above civil magiſtrates; and Jeſuits to their General above the Pope! Proteſtants, beware of both, like your anceſtors, neither grant them emoluments nor truſts.

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PHILADELPHIA, July 30.

LAST Sunday Evening the Royal Highland Regiment embarqued for Ireland: which Regiment, ſince its arrival in America, is diſtinguiſhable for having undergone moſt amazing fatigue; made long and frequent Marches through an inhoſpitable Country, bearing the moſt exceſſive Heat, and ſevereſt Cold, with Alacrity and Chearfulneſs; frequently encamping in the deep Snows, as thoſe who inhabit the interior Parts of this Province but rarely ſee, and which thoſe only who inhabit the moſt Nothern Parts of Europe, can have an Idea of; continually expoſed in Camp and on their Marches, to the Alarms of the ſavage Enemy, who as frequently flew from them ſucceſsleſs in their Attempts; were preſent at almoſt every Engagement during the late War in the Weſt-Indies and America; ſerved at Gaudaloupe, Martinico, the Havannah, at Ticonderoga, at the Reduction of Fort Du Queſne, at the reduction of Canada. They have the ſincere Thanks of the Freemen of this province, for that ſtill further diſtinguiſhing Mark of the reſolution and Bravery, by which under the conduct of Col. *Bouquet*, aſſiſted with a ſmall Number of the Royal Americans, this, and the Neighbouring Provinces, are now at Eaſe, and have the Bleſſings of Peace ſecured to them, from any further interruption from the ſavage Enemy; and that though they were much inferior in Number, & had an additional Diſadvantage, a large Convoy to protect, they defeated an Enemy, whom, if ſucceſsful, would have deſolated the whole Frontier; and, inſtead of the Diſtreſs, which would have been conſequently felt in the interior Parts of the Province have reſtored a beneficial and advantageous Commerce. Beſides our Thanks for having thus ſecured our Peace, they receive our thanks for that Decorum in Behaviour, which they kept up during their Stay in the Barracks in this City, giving an Example, that the moſt amiable Behaviour in civil Life, is not inconſiſtant with the Character of the good Soldier; and for their Loyalty, Fidelity and orderly Behaviour, the Inhabitants of this City wiſh them, the Officers and Men, Health, Happineſs, a ſafe and agreable Voyage.

Roseau, in Dominica, May 23.

A complete legiſlative body is now formed in St. Vincent; and we hear, have already prepared and paſſed ten bills, which now only wait for his Excellency's aſſent. The council conſiſts of five members, and the Aſſembly thirteen, viz. two for the town of Kingſton, two for the pariſh of St. George, three for St. Andrews, three for St. Patrick's, and three for St. David's. The ordinance by virtue of which the Aſſembly was called, bears date the 25th day of February, 1767; and it, among other things, ordains, that the aſſembly ſo called ſhall not continue longer than twelve kalendar months, to be computed from the firſt day of its ſitting.

BOSTON, Auguſt 10.

Wedneſday laſt one Solomon Randall, was committed to Gaol for uttering counterfeit Dollars.

——New-Advertiſements.——

Auguſt 24, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtates of Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Buckland and Joſiah Standcliſt, all of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Aaron Biſſell in ſaid Windſor, on Tueſday the Eighth Day of September next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, then to receive their firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtates, if any there be. All Perſons indebted to either of the above Eſtates, are deſired to make Payment, to prevent Trouble. 39

Aaron Biſſel,
Abiel Abott, } Truſtees.
David Biſſel,

THE Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Nathaniel Chapin of Enfield, an inſolvent Debtor, hereby Notify the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel, that a Dividend will be made of what of ſaid Eſtate, the Truſtees have collected and converted into Money, on the 14th Day of September, next, at the Houſe of the ſaid Nathanael Chapin, in Enfield, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon. At which Time and Place they are deſired to attend and receive the ſame; and Any who have not exhibited their Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to produce them, on or before ſaid Day, or they will be excluded. 39

Benjamin Terry,
Silas Dean, } Truſtees:
William Adams,

Auguſt 24, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, Goldſmiths in Waterbury and Farmington, being convinced of the Truth of the Sentiments expreſſed in THIS PAPER, N°. 138. and ſenſible of the Obligation that lies upon every Perſon in this popular Colony, to conduct ſo as will have a natural Tendency to advance the Good of the Whole; hereby inform the Public, that (notwithſtanding we have the Vanity to believe that our Demands have ever been ſhort of any Goldſmith's in this Colony) we are determined to ſerve all our Cuſtomers for the future, demanding only Seven-Eights of our uſual Acquirements for Labour; except in making Silver-Spoons and Silver-Buttons, which has ever been lower than the Wages of moſt other Tradeſmen.

JOSEPH HOPKINS,
MARTIN BULL.

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ABERDEEN, May 7. A barber's boy in this place was dreſſing a gentlemen about eight o'clock at night, when he filled his bag with ſome pounded rozin, (that one of his companions had left in the ſhop) which he took for hair powder, and accordingly powdered the gentleman's hair with it; after the boy had done, he took up the candle to ſee how he had dreſſed him, when unluckily ſome of the hairs catched fire and ſet the gentlemans head in a blaze, which put him in ſuch a paſſion, that he beat the poor boy ſo much, that it was neceſſary to carry him to the infirmary where he remains very ill.

Worceſter, April 9. On Friday evening the vault under St. Nicholas's church in this city being opened for the reception of a corpſe, Mrs. Glover, wife of Mr. Glover, Watch-maker, imprudently went down into it, to view the ſpot under which 2 of her children were depoſited; but ſhe had not been their long before ſhe dropped down in a fit, and tho' the moſt ſpeedy means were uſed for her recovery, ſhe expired immediately; and on Tueſday evening laſt her corpſe was interred in the ſame vault.

LONDON.

May 14. Advice is received in town that the whole 27 convents of St. Maur, in France, who had adoped ſome principles of the Jeſuits, and were diſcovered therein have had abſolute orders for removal within 48 hours, upon pain of impriſonment.

They write from Leighorn, that the Corſicans were fortifying the principal ſea ports of the Iſland capable of ſuch defence with very ſtrong booms and and chains, in order to prevent the approach of an enemy. It is added, that Paoli's fleet actually conſiſts of 70 ſail of armed veſſels, two thirds of which were purchaſed from other European powers.

We hear that the principal citizens of Norwich have ſet the laudable example of trying an expedient for avoiding venality & corruption at the Election of Members of Parliament, by ſubſcribing the following aſſociation: "Senſible of the great depravity of morals and licentiouſneſs of manners brought upon us by bribes at our elections, and alarmed at thoughts of that bondage which muſt inevitably be the fruit of it, we whoſe names are underwritten, not ſeeing the Neceſſity of ſubmitting to a nomination founded on the corrupt principles of bargain and ſale, and having no point in view but to chooſe our repreſentatives with honour to themſelves and the city, and to preſerve our own freedom and indepency, do hereby unite and aſſociate in the friendly ſociety, binding ourſelves to each other by our own word and honour, and promiſing that we will not, on any conſideration whatever either directly or indirectly, engage our voice and intereſt to any Candidates, or to any perſon on their behalf, againſt the next general election of members to ſit in Parliament, untill the very day of election; and than each man to vote as his inclination may prompt him. And in the mean time, we recommend to each other to keep a watchful eye upon what paſſes, and to have frequent converſation upon the ſubject.

May 18. It is ſaid that the debates on the American affairs came on in a great aſſembly laſt Wedneſday, and continued till two o'clock on Thurſday morning, when it was agreed to, by a great majority, to reſtrain the Aſſembly of New-York and Maſſachuſetts-Bay from acting in a public capacity, till the act paſſed laſt ſeſſion of Parliament for quartering ſoldiers in America be complied with.——It is ſaid, that the aſſemblies of theſe two provinces had made an act for raiſing a certain ſum of money to be paid the ſoldiers in an equivalent for the privileges granted them by the abovementioned act: By this artifice, it would ſeem, that they eluded the authority of the Britiſh parliament. But we hope this report is groundleſs.

Extract of a letter from Dunkeld, May 8.

"A buxom country wench, who lives at D——a village about four miles from this place, was ſo harraſſed by the addreſſes of a number of Lovers, that ſhe gave her hand to a taylor, more out of view of being freed from the viſits of the others, than from any particular attachment to him; this ſtep ſo enraged another of her lovers who, till then, had flattered himſelf of having the principal place in her affections, that he was reſolved to be revenged on the taylor. Laſt Tueſday they met at K——n market, when the taylor had taken in more liquor than he could well carry; being in this helpleſs ſtate his rival, as they were returning home together, took the opportunity of performing the ſame operation on him, that the Italians do on their male fingers, upon which the rival made his eſcape. The wife declared ſhe would live no longer in a place where ſhe would be the the talk of the whole country, and make her elopement to Edinburgh. The taylor is thought to be in a fair way of recovery, and ſeems more afflicted by the loſs of his wife than of his manhood."

We hear that preparations are making at Windſor Caſtle, for the reception of the Prince and Princeſs of Brunſwick, who, it is ſaid, will reſide there occaſionally this ſummer.

According to letters from Leghorn the coaſts of Sardinia are at preſent much infeſted by the Algerine corſairs, which had occaſioned an order of the Court of Truin for ſome armed veſſels to be fitted out at Cagliari to cruiſe againſt theſe Barbarians.

Some letters from the above place ſay, that all the ports of the iſle of Sardinia are ordered to be ſhut againſt the Jeſuits.

May 23. The Senate of Venice have been informed by their Conſul at Algier, that he has concluded a truce with the Dey for four months, in order, if poſſible, to conclude a formal peace before the expiration of that term: but the conditions which the Dey requires are ſo diſadvantageous to the republic, that there is no likelihood of their being accepted; he demands 1ſt. That the like Preſents be ſent to him, as to his predeceſſor when the peace was concluded, and which conſiſted of the ſum of 50,000 zequins, a ſaddle laced with gold, and enriched with jewels, and a great quantity of very rich ſtuffs. 2dly, he demands that inſtead of 10,000 zequims, which the republic had engaged to pay annually they pay for the future 12,000. 3dly. That they ſend him without delay, all the preſents which he demanded of the republic at the of his advancement to the dignity with time which he is inveſted. And 4thly and laſtly, he makes the following very extraordinary demand, viz. That his corſairs may have the liberty of cruzing in the Gulph of Venice, to purſue their and attack the ſhips of thoſe nations with whom he has no treaty; and that if any of thoſe corſairs ſhould happen to be taken, the republic ſhall be obliged to repair the loſs in ready money.

The propoſal of the Eaſt-India company for granting to the government 400,000l. per ann. for four years, it is thought by ſome, will be accepted: but the proprietors, it is imagined, will not be allowed to make the late intended increaſe to their dividend; and the duty upon tea exported to Ireland and America, it is alſo thought will be lower'd under a certain obligation to government, that the revenue will not be thereby injured.

Upwards of 300 artificers are diſcharged from the ſeveral dockyards in this kingdom.

M. Mello, the Portugueſe Miniſter here has received a circumſtantial account of the plot, laid by the Jeſuits, to aſſaſſinate his Moſt Catholic Majeſty; which horrid proceeding, joined with their other bad behaviour of forging bulls, &c. was, beyond all doubt, the certain cauſe of the late total and eternal expulſion of thoſe Fathers from Spain.

It is ſaid that his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has, by his Ambaſſador at Rome, demanded of his Holineſs to iſſue a bull, or ordinance, aboliſhing for ever the Society of Jeſus, and the very name of Jeſuits.

Cambden, in his Britannia, informs us, that the Knights of St. John of Jeruſalem (who firſt ſet out with a profeſſion of poverty) became at length ſo powerful, as to alarm the ſeveral Princes of Europe, who had intereſt enough with the Pope to get them diſſolved, and ſeize upon their eſtates; and at their diſſolution it was found, that they poſſeſſed in Chriſtendome no leſs than nineteen thouſand manors. Now though the Jeſuits may not poſſeſs quite ſo many manors in Chriſtendom, yet as they have great riches and power in Europe, and a moſt extenſive country in America, the ſame cauſe may work the ſame effect, and the dread of their growing power may very probably have gone a great way towards their late extripation.

An account is ſaid to have been received this week of the pregnancy of her Daniſh Majeſty.

CHARLES-TOWN SOUTH CAROLINA, July 14. From North Carolina, we are informed, That Governor TRYON, with the Commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, joined by the Chiefs of the Cherokee Nation, on the 4th of June, began to run out the Boundary Line between North-Carolina and the Cherokee Hunting Ground at the Corner Tree on Reedy river, where the Line behind the Province terminates. The Surveyors went a North Courſe 53 Miles, marking as they went into the Mountains; and on the 13th of June, they marked ſeveral on the top of Mount Tryon, on the Head Waters of White Oak & Pacolet Creeks running into the Green & Broad Rivers; but ſeveral Obſtacles having impeded a further Survey, it was agreed by the Whole, that the Boundary ſhould be a direct Line from the ſaid marked Trees to Chiſwell's Mines in Virginia; which being ſettled and agreed upon, proper inſtruments were drawn up, and ſigned by the Parties preſent, to be tranſmitted to his Majeſty.— The Indians were ſo highly pleaſed with his Honour's Condeſcenſion to their ſeveral Requiſitions, that they complimented him with the War Name of the *Great Wolf of North Carolina.*

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 13.

We hear from the Jerſeys, that a Girl about 12 Years of age, was ſent laſt Monday ſe'nnight, to look for a Cow and Calf, and that ſhe has not been heard of ſince. The Neighbours have been for a Week in queſt of her, but to no Purpoſe; they ſuppoſe they have found her track, about 7 Miles off in the Woods, and that ſhe had eat Huckle Berries, which it appear'd ſhe had vomitted up again. It is tho't the Muſquitoes, that are in prodigious Swarms thereabouts, are ſufficient of themſelves, to have put an End to her Life.

PORTSMOUTH Auguſt 14.

We hear from Hampton Falls, that the Body of a young Child was found concealed under a Barn there laſt Thurſday, where it was ſuppoſed to have been put about three Weeks ago. A young Woman ſuſpected to be the Mother of it, was brought to town on Wedneſday Evening and committed to Goal.

BOSTON, Auguſt 20.

Friday laſt being the ever memorable Anniverſary of the 14th of Auguſt, a great number of Gentlemen met at Liberty Hall, under the ſacred Elm, which was decently decorated, and drank the following Toaſts.

1. *The King.*
2. *The Queen and Royal Family.*
3. *The Sons of Liberty.*
4. *All Mankind.*
5. *Friends to America in Great Britain.*
6. *May an Abhorrence of Slavery ſtill and ever remain the beſt Criterion of a true Britiſh Subject.*
7. *None but Tories Slaves.*
8. *America.*
9. *The 14th of Auguſt.*
10. *May the 26th of Auguſt 1765, be veil'd with perpetual Darkneſs.*
11. *May every Houſe of Repreſentatives in America, ſtrenuouſly defend what they have wiſely reſolv'd.*
12. *Union, Stability and Fidelity among the Sons of Liberty throughout America.*
13. *May the Man who will not defend the Cauſe of his Country, in Caſe of Danger, be held in univerſal Contempt by every Son of Virtue and Liberty.*
14. *May that Day that ſees America ſubmit to Slavery, ſee the laſt of her Exiſtence.*

In the Schooner Saltana, which failed ſince our laſt for London, went Paſſenger one—— Gibbons, who had been a Soldier upwards of 16 Years, and lately diſcharged from Col. Dalrymple's Regiment at Halifax, by an Order from the Secretary at War, and arrived laſt Week in the Packet from thence: He is ſaid to be going Home to take Poſſeſſion of an Eſtate that fell to him by the Death of an Uncle, conſiſting of £. 7000 Sterl. in Caſh, and an Income of £. 3000 like Money a year.

Since our laſt arrived ſeveral Whaling Sloops from the Gulph of St. Lawrence; and we hear the Fiſhery there has been very indifferent this Seaſon, many of the Veſſels having met with little or no Succeſs: Two Sloops were lately caſt away in the Streights of Belleiſle; one of them, Capt. Coffin, belonging to Nantucket (not White of Marſhfield, as reported) the People were ſaved and kindly aſſiſted by Captain Hamilton, of the Merlin Sloop of War, in bringing off the Sails, Rigging & Stores from the Wrecks.

A Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in America, of a late Date, is ſaid, among other Matters, to contain the following Paragraph, viz. "I have juſt "left the Houſe of Commons, quite tired "out with hearing the Reflections which "are caſt upon the Colonies, owing entirely to the Repreſentations from among "yourſelves."——

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 13.

Extract of a Letter from London, June 5.

"I am now to tell you exactly what Duties the Parliament have laid for America, viz. Four Shillings and Eight Pence per Hundred on Crown, Plate, Flint and White Glaſs, imported into the Colonies; One Shilling and Two Pence per Hundred on Green Glaſs; Two Shillings per Hundred on Red and White Lead, and Painters Colours; and Three Pence per Pound on Tea, imported in the ſaid Colonies."

A Gentleman at Fort Pitt, writes of the 28th of July, that the firſt Week of that Month the Froſt was ſo ſevere as to ſpoil a Garden at the Eaſt End of the Lawrel Hill and killed a Number of Shrubs and Buſhes. And that on the 27th of the ſame Month, the Parties of the 21ſt and 34th Regiment, marched into the Garriſon.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 3.

Thurſday laſt a Soldier belonging to the Regiments here was brought out upon the Green to receive 1000 Laſhes, but before his Comrades could get him ſtripped, he wounded himſelf with a Pair of Sciſſars in the Belly to ſuch a Degree that the Sentence of the Court Martial could not then be put in Execution; however we hear he is in a fair Way of Recovery.

We hear that William Johnſton, who was to have been executed laſt Monday, purſuant to his Sentence for Felony and Sacrilege, has obtained his Excellency's Pardon.

Laſt Saturday Evening the Soldiers quartered in this City, being at their Exerciſe on the public Parade, a Number of the Inhabitants looking thereon, the Soldiers having their Bayonets fixed, in endeavouring to make more Room to perform their Exerciſe, crowded on the People, and we hear wounded one, which put the Inhabitants in great confuſion: Trials have been commenced on the Occaſion, but whether or how they are determined we have not yet learnt.

On Monday laſt arrived the Harriot Packet, Capt. Oake in 11 Weeks from Falmouth, but the Papers by her being only to the 28th of May, contain no Advices ſo late as we have had by the Way of Boſton and Philadelphia. The Mail to go by this Packet will be made up on Monday next.

Another Packet may be daily expected.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 23.

Laſt Monday Evening, died in this Town, of the Gout in his Stomach, in the 54th Year of his Age, Capt. DANIEL BUTLER, for many Years a noted Weſt-India Commander.

Laſt Wedneſday the Rev. Mr. CYPRIAN STRONG, was ordained to the miniſterial Office, over the Church and Society of Wongam, in Middletown. The Rev. Mr. PITKIN, of Farmington, we hear, preached an excellent Sermon on the Occaſion, to a crowded Auditory.

The South Society in this Town, have made a unanimous Choice of the Rev. Mr. WILLIAM PATTEN, for a Colleague with the Rev. Mr. ELNATHAN WHITMAN; and Wedneſday the 23d Day of next Month, is appointed for his Inſtallment into that Office.

Wanted,

(On Terms advantageous to the Undertaker.)

A Thorough Farmer, to improve a Farm, whereon is a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, about Twenty Loads of Hay, and Stock in Proportion.——Enquire of the Printer.

RUN-away the 16th Inſtant, Auguſt, from Thomas Belden of Weathersfield, in Hartford County, a Molatto Servant born in ſaid Weathersfield, named Jeſs Quarters, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, well ſet, has a Scar on the upper part of his Forehead, about an Inch long, over one of his eyes, which he may eaſily be known by.——Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, in any of his Majeſty's Goals, that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by

THOMAS BELDEN.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and Others, are forbid harbouring or carrying him off at their Peril. 39

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 20th, 1767.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Book Accounts, or Notes, that have been due more than Twelve Months, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame, before November next, as I am determined to put all my Accounts into the Hands of an Attorney before that Time; therefore hope this ſeaſonable Notice may prevent Trouble and Coſt.

39 NATHAN BEERS.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the Subſcriber of Weathersfield, on the 16th Inſtant, a light Grey Mare, about 13 Hands high a natural Pacer, ſhod before with old Shoes, ſuppoſed to be 13 Years old, branded G on her near Buttock, ſhe is ill-temper'd, and apt to kick. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and return her to the Owner, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

29 Nathaniel Hurlbut.

N.B. It is ſuppos'd that the Molatto Fellow advertis'd by Mr. Belden, in this Paper, ſtole the Mare, as they were both miſſing together. Auguſt, 24, 1767.

Saliſbury, July 30, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed truſtees of the eſtate of Silas Bingham of Saliſbury, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby give notice, to all the creditors of him the ſaid Silas, that we have not as yet been able to collect of ſaid eſtate, ſufficient to pay and anſwer the neceſſary charges that has ariſen thereupon, by means whereof no dividend of any monies can as yet be made among the creditors.

N. B. The chief of ſaid eſtate conſiſts in debts due from ſundry Perſons, which it has hitherto been impracticable to collect.

Thomas Chittenden,
Dan Raymond,
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees. 38

Canaan, July 25, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; judge of the county court, in and for the county of Litchfield, truſtees of the eſtate of John Hamilton, of Canaan, an inſolvent debtor. Do hereby notify all the creditors of the ſaid Hamilton, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Iſaac Lawrance, innholder in Canaan, on the 2d Monday of September next, at nine o'clock forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our ſtead, and do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do.

Aaron Buck,
Samuel Forbes,
Nathanael How, junr. } Truſtees.
38

Goſhen, Auguſt 10, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being choſen truſtees of the eſtate Jacob Williams of Goſhen, in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby notify the creditors of the ſaid Jacob Williams to meet at the dwelling-Houſe of Benjamin Sedgwick in ſaid Goſhen, on the ſecond Tueſday of September next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to produce their Debts properly proved againſt ſaid Williams, and alſo to determine how they will order the diſpoſition of the eſtate of ſaid Williams, and to do any other buſineſs proper, relative thereto.

38 David Hudſon,
Benjamin Sedgwick,
Daniel Williams, } Truſtees.

Litchfield County, ſſ.
Litchfield, Auguſt 10th, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of John Grant, of ſaid Litchfield, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Andrew Adams, in ſaid Litchfield, (if they ſee cauſe) on the ſeventh day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon; then and there to produce their demands on the eſtate of ſaid John Grant, with ſatisfactory evidence of their being juſt, to us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed truſtees of ſaid Grant's eſtate, and alſo to do any other buſineſs, that may be proper for ſaid creditors to do.

Reynold Marvin,
Alexander M'Niel,
38 Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.

Canaan, Auguſt 3, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Samuel Denſmore of Litchfield an inſolvent debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral demands on ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, legally authenticated to the ſubſcribers, authoriſed to receive and examine the ſame, on the firſt Tueſday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Charles Burrall, innholder in Canaan. Alſo that there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate, at the ſame place, on the 5th of the ſame month, unleſs prevented by a diviſion and apportioning of the creditors.—And alſo, that a firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made at ſaid place, on the 10th day of ſaid month, which the ſaid creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

Charles Burrall,
Tarbel Whitney,
Daniel Horsford, junr } Truſtees.

N. B. All debts due to ſaid eſtate, will be ſued after three weeks from the date hereof, without farther notice. 38

Goſhen, Auguſt 10, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the honorable court of probate, for the diſtrict of Litchfield, appointed commiſſioners on the eſtate of Charles Wilcocks, late of Goſhen deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and three months being allowed for the creditors to make out, and prove their claims.——Do hereby notify all the creditors of ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Stephen Heaton, in Goſhen on the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of September, and the firſt Tueſday of October next, from 3 to 8 of the clock in the afternoon.

Nehemiah Lewis,
Adna Beach, } Commiſſioners.

New-Milford, Auguſt 1, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Peter Brownſon of New-Milford, an inſolvent debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral demands on ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, well authenticated, to us the ſubſcribers, authoriſed to receive and negotiate the ſame, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; innholder in New-Milford.————Alſo, there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate at the ſame place, on the ſaid ſecond Tueſday, unleſs prevented by a diviſion, and apportioning of the creditors.—And alſo that a firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made on ſaid ſecond Tueſday of September, which the ſaid creditors are deſired then and there to receive. 38

Samuel Canfield,
Reuben Booth,
Abel Camp, } Truſtees.

New-Milford, Auguſt 1ſt. 1767.

NOtice is hereby given to the creditors of John Hitchcock of Kent, an inſolvent debtor to exhibit their ſeveral demands on ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, well authenticated, to us the ſubſcribers, authoriſed to receive and negotiate the ſame, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; innholdar in New-Milford.—Alſo, there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate at the dwelling-houſe of ſaid Hitchcock in Kent, on the third Teſuday of ſaid September, unleſs prevented by a diviſion and apportioning of the creditors.—And alſo, that a firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made on the ſecond Wedneſday of November, at ſaid Hitchcock's houſe, in ſaid Kent, which the ſaid creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

Samuel Canfield,
Abel Hine,
Reuben Booth, } Truſtees. 38

Woodbury, July 15th, 1767.

TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE juſt opened for Sale, a good Aſſortment of DRUGS, and of Chymical and Galenical MEDICINES—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, it ſhall be their Care to ſerve well. pt45

All Perſons having

Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of John Barber, late of Windſor, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the Subſcriber, in Order for Settlement.

JERIJAH BARBER, Executor.

N.B. The above Executor has to diſpoſe of, a Farm of Land, in Windſor, in the Society of Ellington, containing about 64 Acres, which will be ſold upon reaſonable Terms. For further Particulars, enquire of

JONATHAN PORTER, of Ellington.

Windſor, Auguſt 10th, 1767. 37

* * *

Hartford, Auguſt 10, 1767.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Paul Smith, of *Suffield*, in the County of Hartford, are hereby notified to meet at the Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, in ſaid Suffield, on the firſt Monday of September next, to approve, or diſapprove of the Subſcribers, as Truſtees to ſaid Smith's Eſtate, or do any other Buſineſs, proper and neceſſary for them to do, agreeable to a late Act of Aſſembly. 37

JOHN SLAUTERS,
NATHANIEL PUMROY, junr.
37 JAMES HARMON.

County of Litchfield, 3d Auguſt, 1767.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Eliphalet Eaſton of Goſhen, are deſired, and hereby notified to meet at the ATTORNEY'S-OFFICE, in the Court-Houſe, in Litchfield, early on the thirty-firſt Day of Auguſt, Inſtant, to exhibit and prove their reſpective Accounts, not already ſufficiently authenticated, and properly apportion the Eſtate, or receive a Dividend thereof, if any there be.—And the Debtors once more requeſted to ſave themſelves the Expence of a particular Advertiſement, by immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL NASH,
37 J. STRONG. } Truſtees.

Henſhaw & Hamlin,

BRAZIERS & PEWTERERS.

HEREBY inform the Public, that they have lately ſet up their Buſineſs, at the Shop of the Widow HOOKER, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in HARTFORD; where they make, and have for Sale, Braſs Kettles, Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Potts, Quart and Point Potts, Baſons, Plates, Diſhes, Platters, Porringers, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country-Produce, old Pewter, Braſs, or old Copper. 33 10w

N. B. They mend all Sorts of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs Wares.

A Paſſage-Boat,

FITTED in the beſt Manner, for the Reception of Paſſengers, is eſtabliſhed between Oyſter-Ponds, on Long-Iſland, and Middletown. The Boat will be at Middletown, or the firſt & third Mondays of every Month, Wind and Weather permiting. —— —— The Fare for each Paſſenger, is Four Shillings and Six-Pence, Lawful Money, to, and from Oyſter-Ponds, and Two Shillings and Three-Pence, from Say-Brook. Paſſengers may depend on the beſt of Uſage——from their Humble Servant,

JOHN KING,

who may be ſpoke with, when at Middletown, at Mrs. Shaylor's Tavern, or at Mr. Ranny's. 34

TO be ſold by CALEB BULL, junr. at the Store under the Printing-Office, in Hartford, a Quantity of Sheep's WOOL. 36

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 31, 1767. NUMBER 140.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

Mr. GREEN,

IN your Laſt, two Perſons, calling themſelves Goldſmiths, "Inform the Public, "that they have the Vanity to believe, their Demands have ever been ſhort of any Goldſmith's in this Colony." Vanity indeed, with great Propriety! when 'tis obſerv'd, that in the Article of Gold-Necklaces (in which they have been ſo very celebrated) they have had a Price equal to any One, reckoning the Labour, and the Advance on the Gold.---And 'tis ſurpriſing, theſe Gentlemen did not ſee into what a Dilemma their expreſſive Vanity leads them; for they "are determined to ſerve all their "Cuſtomers, for the future," at a Rate yet ſhort of the former, viz.—"demanding only "Seven Eights of their uſual Acquirements for Labour." Why this Alteration? Is it becauſe they are determined to engroſs the Buſineſs, by repreſenting to the Publick, that they ſell cheaper than any Body elſe.——Vanity!——Or, is it not rather becauſe they are conſcious to themſelves, of having injured their Cuſtomers, by over rating Labour done by Blackſmiths and Tinkers, and mean to make Reſtitution that Way; for they very ſeriouſly expreſs a Senſe of the Obligation that lies upon "every Perſon in this popular Colony, to conduct ſo, as will have a natural Tendency to advance the Good of the Whole."

But for Men to ſet up themſelves for Standards for Others, that have acquired their Skill by Hire of Journeymen—'tis to be wiſhed the Legiſlative Body would paſs an Act, that no Man ſhould ſet himſelf up at any Trade, without having ſerved a regular Apprenticeſhip of ſeven Years, and have a Certificate from his Maſter. Then we ſhould not ſee every Blackſmith *and* Tinker, *turn* Goldſmith.

Extract of a Letter from on board the Dolphin man of War, dated in Port Famine, in the Streights of Magellan, the firſt of January.

"I am ſorry I cannot hear from you in anſwer to your well-doing, by reaſon no ſhips came this way, ſo that I reſt contented until I have the pleaſure of ſeeing you my ſelf, which may be in about two years time, for we are going to find out as much as poſſible. We have been among the tall men, and have had ſome of them on board us, but none exceed eight feet height: The common run is about ſeven feet and an half, who moſt all ride upon horſes, moſt white, with wooden ſpurs. They have two ſtones, which are ſlung in a ſort of a ſkin, ſome diſtance from one another, with which they heave out their hands, and kill wild fowl, which is pretty plenty; they being of a ſavage nature, eat the fleſh of thoſe fowls raw. As for any other particulars, ſhall let them alone until my return. I remain, dear ſir, &c."

May 27. Letters from the Hague, by Yeſterday's Holland Mail, bring advice of the Death of the Prince of Saxe-Gotha, Brother of the reigning Duke, and of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, and Lieutenant Veldt Marſhal of the Armies of the Empreſs Queen.

A Letter from Paris, dated May 15, ſays, "Tho' the preceeding Advices from Rome had given Room to believe that the Pope was determined to receive the Jeſuits in his Dominions, the laſt Letters inform us, that the Pontiff had ſent Orders to the Governor of Civita Vecchi not to permit their Landing, till he received further Orders, but to furniſh them with the neceſſary Refreſhments. The Letters add, that two Couriers had been ſent to Madrid, charged with Diſpatches, repreſenting on the Part of his Holineſs, to his Catholic Majeſty, "That if the Jeſuits are guilty, they are not ſufficiently puniſhed; and too much ſo, if they are innocent. That the Laws ſeem to require, that Citizens ſhall not be driven from their Country, till after they had undergone a Trial to make evident the Proofs of their Crime: That, as to the Reſt, though it is in the Power of his Catholick Majeſty to treat his Subjects in ſuch a Manner as may ſeem fit and convenient to him, yet he cannot oblige any other Sovereign to give them an Aſylum in his Dominions; and that if the Catholic Powers ſhould all think proper to ſuppreſs the different religious Orders in the Countries under their Dominions; and conſign them to the Diſpoſal of his Holineſs, not only the Eccleſiaſtical State, but the whole Country of Italy, would be too ſmall to contain all thoſe Inhabitants, &c.

May 30. Capt. Smith of the Tryphena, who arrived at Liverpool on Monday ſe'nnight from Penſacola, on his Paſſage thither, being driven upon the grand Bahama Bank, in three Fathom Water, Nov. 30. ſent out his Long-Boat, and three Men, to ſound a little to the Weſtward, which was carried away by the Rapidity of the Current, and tho' the Ship lay to a Night and a Day, with Lights out, and Guns firing, they could not hear of the Boat, but it is hoped they gained Cuba, or ſome other Iſland.

The Hague Gazette of May 27, ſays, "Letters from Leghorn, of the 14th Inſtant, adviſe, that the Fortreſs of the Iſland of Capraia has ſurrendered to the Corſicans by Capitulation."

June 3. Mr. Alderman Beckford lies at the Point of Death, at his Houſe in Soho-Square, being given over by his Phyſicians.

It is ſaid Advice is received by the Prince of Wales, from India, dated the 23d of December laſt, that Coſſim Aly Khan, at the Head of a numerous Body of Morattas, had begun a freſh War in that Country, and that the whole of our Army was in March to attack him.

We hear from Inverneſs, that a Number of Scotch Highlanders, who had been abroad during laſt War, have lately engaged themſelves to go over to Corſica, to ſerve as Soldiers under General Paoli.

It is ſaid that the Parliament will not be prorogued till near the Expiration of next Month.

Letters from Vienna, dated May 26, ſay, "Our laſt Advices from Conſtantinople inform, that the Porte had agreed to conclude a Peace with the Georgians, on Condition that they pay to the Grand Seignior a yearly Tribute of 18,000 Piaſters, and deliver up to him 24 of their young Maidens. But it is thought that this laſt Part, with reſpect to the Maidens, ſo far as it relates to Natives of their own Country, will not be complied with."

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 13.

Saturday laſt, between two and three o'clock in the Afternoon, we had a ſevere Guſt of Rain and Hail, with Lightning, when a Rick of Hay, of upwards of 30 Tons, on Greenwith Iſland, was ſtruck by it, and ſet on Fire, which being obſerved by a Man ſtanding under another Rick, he ran to the Houſe, and informed the People thereof; upon which one Joſeph Johnſton climbed up the Rick, with a Calabaſh of Water, and being aſſiſted by ſome others (who by that Time had got a Ladder) they with their Hats applied the Water ſo faſt, that in a ſhort Time the Fire was extinguiſhed. He obſerved, in turning up the Hay, that it was much bruiſed; and the Fire was of a deep ſcarlet Colour, much exceeding that of common Fire. The Lightning made a Hole above two Inches Diameter quit through the Rick, and the Fire had burt about ten Feet down.

They write from Scotland, that ſeveral foreign agents have lately appeared in the northern parts of that Kingdom, to inliſt Highlanders for the Service of his Pruſſian Majeſty.

It is reported, that another regiment of light-horſe will ſoon be raiſed for his Majeſty's ſervice, the command of which, it is ſaid, will be given to one of the royal family.

We hear a Regulation will ſhortly be made, that all his Majeſty's foreign Garriſons ſhall be relieved once in ſeven Years.

BOSTON, Auguſt 20.

On the 16th Inſtant a very ſad Affair happened at Wrentham Weſt Pariſh, viz. Between the Hours of 2 and 3 in the afternoon, while people were genearlly attending public worſhip, the houſe of Mr. Benjamin Rockwood appeared to be on fire, and was ſo ſuddenly conſumed that nothing could be ſaved out of it; and the out buildings were with difficulty preſerved. Several apparent circumſtances gave ſuſpicion that ſome evil-minded vagrant had ſet it on fire purpoſely; care was taken the night following to way-lay the roads and bridges where it was probable the plunderers might paſs in their eſcape: Thoſe who watched in one place had the ſucceſs to take one Thomas Cook, *a notorious Thief*; but none of Mr. Rockwood's Effects were found upon him. Thoſe who lay in wait at another place had the chance to head a man on horſeback, in paſſing a bridge: He appeared to be loaded with plunder, and had a formidable club in his hand; but too ſoon perceiving his danger he turned ſuddenly about and eſcaped their hands. On Monday morning the woods thereabout were diligently ſearched, and a horſe was found not far diſtant, with Mr. Rockwood's ſaddle upon him, and a bundle of ſtolen effects carefully depoſited under a log: The horſe is well known to be the ſame which one Daniel McKeney was ſeen in the poſſeſſion of the Saturday evening before.

Abſtract from a letter from the moſt noble public-ſpirited, and univeſally beloved D of Northumberland.

" Your Grace knows perfectly well, that the great Art to make a populous manufacturing and trading nation happy, or what we call flouriſhing, is to give to all an opportunity of being ſatisfactorily employed: that it is the grand point, and ſhould be the aſſiduous ſtudy of Miniſters to compaſs. For the true or natural reſources of ſuch a ſtate are the fruit of induſtry proceeding from the univerſal and well judged occupation; all others are auxiliaries not to be depended upon: lotteries are baits that many not always take; and taxes are frequently oppreſſive; always hateful to a free and ſpirited people. The odium occaſioned by taxing is not becauſe taxes ought not to be impoſed, but becauſe they are frequently laid either upon improper objects, or elſe not in due proportion. Was not that the caſe, taxes would not be *grievous*. Whenever I argue againſt taxes, it is upon this principle. Until our more happy circumſtances, or more flouriſhing condition, enables government to provide by other means for the debt of the nation, and the other neceſſities of the ſtate, old taxes muſt remain, and even new ones be levied, but upon the fitteſt objects, and with due conſideration. It is really very diverting, my Lord, to obſerve at what rate ſome men will argue; in what manner and upon what ſtrange principles others act. They have the moſt extravagant notions of the dearneſs of all things, and employ their time to reduce the prices, which is impracticable, and unneceſſary; it being in my opinion good policy to keep things dear: cheapneſs is a ſure ſign of poverty & indolence. On the other hand, dearneſs indicates great induſtry and population. The extravagant price of all things in this nation does not ſo much proceed from ſcarcity as from a conſumption. It is an advantage to have all proviſions dear in a populous country, in order to encourage agriculture, &c. provided always that due attention be given to manufactures, trade, and navigation; for when they flouriſh, and by theſe natural means our comings in adequate, or duly proportioned to our going out, it would ſignify little whether, for example, mutton coſt ſixpence or 1 ſhilling per pound; for if it ſhould be ſaid, that the dearneſs of proviſions and labour will prevent our going as cheap to market with the manufactures we ex[illegible] as our rivals, that inconvenience [illegible] remedied by bounties; and then no[illegible] can deny but what it would be an [illegible]tage to have things dear in proportion to our ſucceſs, or abilities to pay. Indeed we cannot, in that caſe properly diſtinguiſh things to be dear; for it is only diſproportioned to our circumſtances that makes men count them ſo. Hence it is manifeſt, that inſtead of loſing time to find out a method to reduce the price of all things, we ſhould give our attention to the main point, which is the giving to all an opportunity of being ſufficiently and conſtantly employed, by encouraging of manufactures and trade in the moſt extenſive manner that the nature of things will admit of with prudence. When this is accompliſhed, all other requiſites will follow very naturally as ſo many happy effects of one great cauſe.

" A free and extended trade, ſuperintended by intelligent, aſſiduous perſons, will bring about ſooner then many are capable of conceiving, all that the ſubject can wiſh for, and the government deſire."

READY Money given for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, of any Colour or Quality, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

From the London Chronicles, of May 23, and 26.

AN ingenious merchant ſkilled in the trade and affairs of our colonies and iſlands in America, has computed that they now take of our manufactures annually to the amount of FIVE MILLIONS, with which they might be furniſhed at an average 33 per cent. cheaper, if we allowed them, anp they were inclined to trade with foreign nations. This 33 per cent. of difference amounts to near 1,700 000l. per annum; which if this calculation is juſt, they pay for their attachment to our government, and their reſpect for our modes. The ſeeds of m——f are ſaid to be ſowing that map greatly hurt, and at length produce the ruin of this gainful commerce: For it is the opinion of ſome, that we ſhall not be ſatisfied without getting a little more from them, and that in the way of *c———n*, to ſhew our p——r. Others, however, think this account exaggerated; but even half of it is too much to riſque, if the hazard may, by prudent meaſures, be avoided. If this ſhould really happen, it will add another inſtance to the Book of *Great Events from little Cauſes*. I am your's, &c.

FORESIGHT.

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, July 9.

On Sunday laſt arrived bear his Majeſty's Ship Romney, Commodore Hood, who is appointed to command his Majeſty's Fleet in North America.

July 16. On Thurſday laſt was opened at St. Pauls Church in this Town, an elegant Organ lately erected by the private Contribution of the inhabitants of all Perſuaſions it was attended with Vocal and inſtrumental Muſic. Divine Service was read and a Sermon preached on the Occaſion to a crowded Audience who expreſſed general Satisfaction.

NEWPORT, Auguſt 10

Laſt Monday died at Portſmouth, on this Iſland, Mr. DAVID LAKE, in the Eighty-ſeventh Year of his Age, and on Wedneſday following was decently interred.—His Children, Grand Children, Great-Grand-Children and Great-Great-Grand-Children, now living, to the amount of upwards of One Hundred and Forty. He has left a Widow in the Eighty-ſeventh Year of her Age, to whom he had been married Sixty-ſeven Years.

BOSTON, *Auguſt 20.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in England, to his Friend in Boſton, March 19, Speaking of Dr. Mayhew, he ſays, ...

" I am one of the many Thouſands who greatly laments the Loſs (we muſt not call it the too early Loſs) of that moſt important and valuable Life. But infinite Wiſdom governs the World immutably connected with infinite Love. And could we look into Futurity, at the all-directing Eye doth, and ſee the real Connections and Conſequences of Things, we ſhould moſt certainly, not only approve but chooſe the very Things which now give us much Pain, and at which we ſtrongly reluct."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Scotland, to his Friend in this Town, March 27.

.... *" I was heartily ſorry to hear of the Death of Dr. Mayhew. Your Liberties, civil and ſacred have loſt an able Defender, whoſe Place will not eaſily be ſupplied. The honeſt Boldneſs, Strength and Spirit with which he wrote; greatly pleaſed me, even when our Sentiments were conſiderably different."*

Wanted,

(On Terms advantageous to the Undertaker.)

A Thorough Farmer, to improve a Farm, whereon is a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, about Twenty Loads of Hay, and Stock in Proportion,——Enquire of the Printer.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 27.

Laſt Saturday arrived here, the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt Jefferies, in about Eight Weeks, with the Mail from Falmouth:— By her we have the publick Prints to the 20th of June; from which we have the following Intelligence, viz.

LONDON.

June 6. About three weeks ago a bricklayer's labourer at Marybone ſold a woman that he had cohabited with for ſeveral years, to a fellow workman for a quarter of a guinea and a gallon of beer. The workman went off with the purchaſe, who has ſince had the good fortune to have a legacy of 200l. and ſome plate left her by a deceaſed uncle in Devonſhire. The parties were married laſt Friday.

June 9. Laſt Saturday died at Portſmouth, in his 28th year, after a tedious illneſs, Lord Hope, eldeſt ſon of the Earl of Hopetoun. He had arrived but a few days from America, where he had gone by the advice of his Phyſicians, in hopes that a long ſea voyage might contribute to his recovery.

They write from Liſbon, that Mr. Hay, the Britiſh Envoy, was ſhortly to embark on board an Engliſh man of war, in the Tagus on his return home.

Laſt week at a chriſtening at Widaker, near Whitehaven, of the 21 child of Mr. Wright, by the ſame woman; the company came from 21 pariſhes, and the entertainment conſiſted of 21 pieces of beef, 21 legs of mutton and lamb, 21 gallons of brandy, three times 21 gallons of ſtrong ale, three times 21 fowls roaſted and boiled, 21 pies, beſides ſeveral hams, a great number of puddings, &c. &c.

William-Henry Lyttleton, Eſq; appointed Ambaſſador to the court of Liſbon, took Leave yeſterday of his Majeſty, and will ſet out on his ambaſſy to the ſaid Court, in a few days.

They write from Senegal, that eighteen pirates having attempted to board a French ſlaving ſhip on the African coaſt, near Cape-St. Mary's; their veſſel was ſtruck by the ſhot of a ſixteen pounder, which killed ſeveral of them, and the remainder were hung up by the French at the yard arm.

We hear that the Portugal merchants have ordered a grand entertainment to be made at the King's arms tavern in Cornhill, to which his Excellency Mr. Littleton is to be invited, previous to his ſetting out on his embaſſy to the Court of Liſbon.

June 13. We are aſſured from Derbyſhire that on Wedneſday morning laſt it began to ſnow, and continued ſnowing all that day and moſt part of Thurſday, and was half a yard deep.

They write from Venice, that the people of Lucca had threatended to riſe, on account of the dearneſs of bread, and even poſted up papers expreſſive of their intentions; which had induced the government to encreaſe the weight of their bread.

There are letters in town adviſing, that the crew of the Falmouth Indiaman, lately caſt away, were reduced to ſuch diſtreſs as to caſt lots for their lives, and that two had actually been killed and eaten by the ſurvivors.

The Rev. Mr. George Whitefield is arrived in town, from his late tour in Wales.

June 20. The Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers did not break up till paſt ten o'clock on Thurſday night; and yeſterday there was again a very full Houſe, and expected to ſit late.

On Thurſday a letter was received here from Lord Clieve at Bengal, dated the 3d of February laſt, which mentions his perfect recovery from his late dangerous indiſpoſition, and that he was then about to embark for England; ſo that his Lordſhip's arrival is hourly expected. We hear, that his Lordſhip hath not only received the large debt due from Sourah Doula, but two millions in ſpecie beſides on the company's account.

A Camp is to be formed at Compeigne by the 22d of July, of 17.000 Men, compoſed of the Flower of the French Army. The King removes to Compeigne after the Review of the 19th.—It is expected the Regiments of Belſunce (Cavalry) and of Turenne (Infantry) two fine Corps, will be there.—The Regiments of Artillery at Beſancon will march from thence to compoſe Part of the ſaid Camp.

A French Ship, arrived at Cadiz from the Canaries, brings advice, that thirty three Jeſuits, who were on board a French ſhip (bound to Buenos Ayres) which ſtopt at thoſe Iſlands were arreſted there, together with nine of their Fraternity who were ſettled in the Iſlands, & who inhabitted three different Houſes. It is not above twenty Years ſince the Society formed a Settlement there.

An Expreſs is arrived with an Account of the Death of the Empreſs of Germany, of the Small Pox, in the 29th Year of her Age. She was a Siſter to the preſent Elector of Bavaria and was married to the preſent Emperor the 23d of January 1765. This is the ſecond Conſort his imperial Majeſty has loſt by that fatal Diſtemper.

Private letters from Rome aſſure, that the late interview granted by the Pope to the pretend Prince Edward, was in reſentment for certain vigorous meaſures taken here, for checking the growth of Popery.

Other advices inſinuate, that an open rupture is not far off, and that the friends of the young Chevalier are in high ſpirits as expecting he will ſoon be acknowledged by his Holineſs in form

Berlin, May 30. *We have received the melancholly News that Prince Frederick Henry Charles, Brother to the Prince of Pruſſia died on the 26th, at Eight in the Evening, at Pretzen, of the Small Pox & Purples. He was aged 19 Years and about 5 Months, having been born on the 30th of December, 1747. Gen Hulſel is alſo dead.*

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

Hartford, Auguſt 25, 1767.

To be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable TERMS;

TWO Hundred and Forty Acres of Land, in Simſbury, belonging to George Craddock, Eſq; of Boſton; butted and bounded as follows, lying near the North-Weſt Corner of ſaid Simſbury, being Half a Mile in Length, and Two Hundred and Forty Rods in Breadth; bounds Weſt on the firſt Tier of Lots; North on Land belonging to the Heirs of Samuel Barber, deceaſed, and South on Land belonging to James Caſe; the Eaſt Bounds on Meſs'rs. John and Nathaniel Roberts; of which an indiſputable Title will be given by

Wm. JEPSON.

N. B. Two or three Years Credit will be given, on good Security.

Said JEPSON,

ONCE MORE, deſires all Perſons Indebted to the late Company of GARDINER and JEPSON, (which has expired almoſt three Years) to ſettle the ſame forthwith, as all that fail, muſt depend on being ſued at November Court, without Exception.

Any Perſon that has any Demands againſt ſaid Company, or againſt William Jepſon, are deſired to bring in their Accounts by the firſt Day of November next, and they ſhall receive their Pay.

Wm. Jepſon.

Windſor, Auguſt 24, 1767.

THESE are to Notify the Creditors of John Roberts, junr. of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; in ſaid Windſor, on the fourth Tueſday of September next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to apportion and divide the Eſtate of the ſaid John, (if they ſee Cauſe) agreeable to a late Statute Law of this Colony, entituled, " An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. And if they ſhall not agree to do the ſame, the whole Eſtate of the ſaid John will at ſaid Time and Place, be ſold at public Vendue.

Return Strong,
Timothy Lomiſs, } Truſtees.
Roger Newberry,

Canaan, Auguſt 19th, 1767.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, unto all the Creditors of Noah Hoſkin, and Doct. Samuel Lee, both of Saliſbury, Inſolvent Debtors, to bring in their Accounts, properly proved unto us the Subſcribers, Truſtees, legally appointed at the Dwelling-Houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, Innholder in Saliſbury, on Thurſday, the 17th Day of [illegible]ptember next, at 10 o'clock Fo[illegible] and all Thoſe indebted unto either [illegible], are deſired to make Payment, to prevent Trouble.

Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees, to Hoſkin.
Ebenezer Fletcher, jun.

Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees to Lee.
Abiel Fellows,

RUN-away the 16th Inſtant, Auguſt, from Thomas Belden of Weathersfield, in Hartford County, a Molatto Servant born in ſaid Weathersfield, named Jeſs Quarters, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, well ſet, has a Scar on the upper part of his Forehead, about an Inch long, over one of his eyes, which he may eaſily be known by.——Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, in any of his Majeſty's Goals, that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by THOMAS BELDEN.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and Others, are forbid harbouring or carrying him off at their Peril. 39

-NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 20th, 1767.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Book Accounts, or Notes, that have been due more than Twelve Months, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame, before November next, as I am determined to put all my Accounts into the Hands of an Attorney before that Time; therefore hope this ſeaſonable Notice may prevent Trouble and Coſt.

39 NATHAN BEERS.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, of Weathersfield, on the 16th Inſtant, a light Grey Mare, about 13 Hands high a natural Pacer, ſhod before with old Shoes, ſuppoſed to be 13 Years old, branded G *on her near Buttock, ſhe is ill-temper'd, and apt to kick. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and return her to the Owner, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by*

29 Nathaniel Hurlbut.

N. B. It is ſuppoſ'd that the Molatto Fellow advertis'd by Mr. Belden, in this Paper, ſtole the Mare, as they were both miſſing together. Auguſt, 24, 1767.

WE the Subſcribers, Goldſmiths in Waterbury and Farmington; being convinced of the Truth of the Sentiments expreſſed in THIS PAPER, N°. 138. and ſenſible of the Obligation that lies upon every Perſon in this popular Colony, to conduct ſo as will have a natural Tendency to advance the Good of the Whole; hereby inform the Public, that (notwithſtanding we have the Vanity to believe that our Demands have ever been ſhort of any Goldſmith's in this Colony) we are determined to ſerve all our Cuſtomers for the future, demanding only Seven-Eights of our uſual Acquirements for Labour; except in making Silver-Spoons and Silver-Buttons, which has ever been lower than the Wages of moſt other Tradeſmen.

JOSEPH HOPKINS,
MARTIN BULL.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 27.

The Engliſh Papers bro't by Captain Jefferies, contain nothing new or intereſting, relative to America, and all we can collect from private Letters, is, that the Bill for ſtopping the Legiſlative Authority in this Province, until we comply with the Billeting Act, had paſſed the Houſe of Commons; that the Americans were permitted to import the Produce of the Straights without calling at England to enter; that there was no Probability of obtaining a Paper Currency this Seſſion; that a Board of Cuſtoms was ſettled for America; and that it was ſuppoſed the Parliament would break up about the firſt of July.

Yeſterday an elderly Man lately from N. Carolina, applied to an Engraver in Town to procure of him Plate, to counterfeit the Current Money Bills of North-Carolina.—The Engraver we hear carried him before a Magiſtrate, who, after Examination committed him to Goal.

By a Gentleman from Canada, we are informed, there has lately been a terrible Storm there; great Numbers of Barns, & other Buildings had been thrown down, & in the town of Montreal, of 33 Steeples, 31 had been blown down.—We have not yet heard any further Particulars.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 24.

Extract of a Letter from Barbados, July 25.

" I hereby acquaint you with the Fate of St. Lucy's Church. On Tueſday Afternoon laſt, there was in that Neighbourhood a violent Clap of Thunder (ſcarce heard any where elſe) the Lightning broke a Hole through the Wall, at the Eaſt End about four Feet wid[illegible]ch has deſtroyed that excellent Piec[illegible]kmanſhip, the Altar Piece; ſhatt[illegible] of the Pews, and Seats; ſome o[illegible]ring ſtruck almoſt perpendicular, [illegible] the Pavements in a Number of Places tore up; there is as yet but little Damage diſcovered to be done to the Roof, but the Wall is ſaid to be ſo ſhaken, that the whole Church muſt be rebuilt."

By Capt. Hubbs from Barbados, we learn, that on the 26th ult. the Fleet for Europe ſailed from thence, and the next Day the Ship Nancy, Capt. Roſs Stewart (one of the Fleet) was found overſet about 15 Leagues to Leeward, without Boats, or any Perſon on board; by which it was imagined the People had been taken up by the other Ships, or were gone to ſome of the Iſlands to Leeward, in their Boats.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 31.

Laſt Monday Afternoon, as Mr. Stephen Kellogg, of Newington, was returning Home from Rocky-Hill, with a Tierce of Rum in his Cart, on which he rode; the Tierce giving Way, threw him out of the Cart, and one of the Wheels runing over his Breaſt, cruſh'd him to Death. He was about 40 Years old; and has left a Widow and 6 or 7 Children.

Saliſbury, July 30, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed truſtees of the eſtate of Silas Bingham of Saliſbury, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby give notice, to all the creditors of him the ſaid Silas, that we have not as yet been able to collect of ſaid eſtate, ſufficient to pay and anſwer the neceſſary charges that has ariſen thereupon, by means whereof no dividend of any monies can as yet be made among the creditors.

N. B. The chief of ſaid eſtate conſiſts in debts due from ſundry Perſons, which it has hitherto been impracticable to collect.

Thomas Chittenden,
Dan Raymond,
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.
38

Canaan, July 25, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Honorable John Williams, Eſq; judge of the county court, in and for the county of Litchfield, truſtees of the eſtate of John Hamilton, of Canaan, an inſolvent debtor. Do hereby notify all the creditors of the ſaid Hamilton, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Iſaac Lawrance, innholder in Canaan, on the 2d Monday of September next, at nine o'clock forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our ſtead, and do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do.

Aaron Buck,
Samuel Forbes,
Nathanael How, junr. } Truſtees.
38

Goſhen, Auguſt 10, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being choſen truſtees of the eſtate, Jacob Williams of Goſhen, in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby notify the creditors of the ſaid Jacob Williams to meet at the dwelling-Houſe of Benjamin Sedgwick in ſaid Goſhen, on the ſecond Tueſday of September next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to produce their Debts properly proved againſt ſaid Williams, and alſo to determine how they will order the diſpoſition of the eſtate of ſaid Williams, and to do any other buſineſs proper, relative thereto.

38
David Hudſon,
Benjamin Sedgwick,
Daniel Williams, } Truſtees.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

Litchfield, Auguſt 10th, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors [illegible] Grant, of ſaid Litchfield, an i[illegible]debtor, to meet at the dwelling-h[illegible]drew Adams, in ſaid Litchfield, ([illegible]e cauſe) on the ſeventh day of September next, at one o'clock afternoon; then and there to produce their demands on the eſtate of ſaid John Grant, with ſatisfactory evidence of their being juſt, to us the ſubſcribers, who are appointed truſtees of ſaid Grant's eſtate, and alſo to do any other buſineſs, that may be proper for ſaid creditors to do.

Reynold Marvin,
Alexander M'Niel,
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.
38

Canaan, Auguſt 3, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Samuel Denſmore of Litchfield an inſolvent debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral demands on ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, legally authenticated to the ſubſcribers, authoriſed to receive and examine the ſame, on the firſt Tueſday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Charles Burrall, innholder in Canaan. Alſo that there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate, at the ſame place, on the 5th of the ſame month, unleſs prevented by a diviſion and apportioning of the creditors.—And alſo, that a firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made at ſaid place, on the 10th day of ſaid month, which the ſaid creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

Charles Burrall,
Tarbel Whitney,
Daniel Horsford, junr } Truſtees.

N. B. All debts due to ſaid eſtate, will be ſued after three weeks from the date hereof, without further notice. 38

Goſhen, Auguſt 10, 1767.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the honorable court of probate, for the diſtrict of Litchfield, appointed commiſſioners on the eſtate of Charles Wilcocks, late of Goſhen deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and three months being allowed for the creditors to make out, and prove their claims.——Do hereby notify all the creditors of ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Stephen Heaton, in Goſhen on the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of September, and the firſt Tueſday of October next, from 3 to 8 of the clock in the afternoon.

Nehemiah Lewis,
Adna Beach, } Commiſſioners.

New-Milford, Auguſt 1, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of Peter Brownſon of New-Milford, an inſolvent debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral demands on ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, well authenticated, to us the ſubſcribers, authoriſed to receive and negotiate the ſame, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; innholder in New-Milford.———Alſo, there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate at the ſame place, on the ſaid ſecond Tueſday, unleſs prevented by a diviſion, and apportioning of the creditors.—And alſo that a firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made on ſaid ſecond Tueſday of September, which the ſaid creditors are deſired then and there to receive. 38

Samuel Canfield,
Reuben Booth,
Abel Camp, } Truſtees.

New-Milford, Auguſt 1ſt. 1767.

NOtice is hereby given to the creditors of John Hitchcock of Kent, an inſolvent debtor to exhibit their ſeveral demands on ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, well authenticated, to us the ſubſcribers, authoriſed to receive and negotiate the ſame, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling-houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; innholder in New-Milford.—Alſo, there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate at the dwelling-houſe of ſaid Hitchcock in Kent, on the third Teſuday of ſaid September, unleſs prevented, by a diviſion and apportioning of the creditors.—And alſo, that a firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made on the ſecond Wedneſday of November, at ſaid Hitchcock's houſe, in ſaid Kent, which the ſaid creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

Samuel Canfield,
Abel Hine,
Reuben Booth, } Truſtees.
38

Woodbury, July 15th, 1767.

TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE juſt opened for Sale, a good Aſſortment of DRUGS, and of Chymical and Galenical MEDICINES—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, it ſhall be their Care to ſerve well. p43

Auguſt 24, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtates of Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Buckland and Joſiah Standcliſt, all of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Aaron Biſſell in ſaid Windſor, on Tueſday the Eighth Day of September next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, then to receive their firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtates, if any there be. All Perſons indebted to either of the above Eſtates, are deſired to make Payment, to prevent Trouble.

39
Aaron Biſſel,
Abiel Abott,
David Biſſel, } Truſtees.

THE Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Nathaniel Chapin of Enfield, an inſolvent Debtor, hereby Notify the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel, that a Dividend will be made of what of ſaid Eſtate, the Truſtees have collected and converted into Money, on the 14th Day of September, next, at the Houſe of the ſaid Nathanael Chapin, in Enfield, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon. At which Time and Place they are deſired to attend and receive the ſame; and Any who have not exhibited their Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to produce them, on or before ſaid Day, or they will be excluded.

39
Benjamin Terry,
Silas Dean,
William Adams, } Truſtees.
Auguſt 24, 1767.

A PASSAGE-BOAT,

FITTED in the beſt Manner, for the Reception of Paſſengers, is eſtabliſhed between Oyſter-Ponds, on *Long-Iſland*, and Middletown. The Boat will be at Middletown, or the firſt & third Mondays of every Month, Wind and Weather permiting. —— —— The Fare for each Paſſenger, is Four Shillings and Six-Pence, Lawful Money, to, and from Oyſter-Ponds, and Two Shillings and Three-Pence, from Say-Brook. Paſſengers may depend on the beſt of Uſage——from their Humble Servant,

JOHN KING,

who may be ſpoke with, when at Middletown, at Mrs. Shaylor's Tavern, or at Mr. Ranny's. 34

Henſhaw & Hamlin,

BRAZIERS & PEWTERERS,

HEREBY inform the Public, that they have lately ſet up their Buſineſs, at the Shop of the Widow HOOKER, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in HARTFORD; where they make, and have for Sale, Braſs Kettles, Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Potts, Quart and Point Potts, Baſons, Plates, Diſhes, Platters, Porringers, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country-Produce, old Pewter, Braſs, or old Copper. 33 10w

N. B. They mend all Sorts of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs Wares.

BY Intelligence received from England, relating to the Affair of the Suſquehannah and Delaware Companies, it is thought convenient to have a Meeting of ſaid Companies:——This is therefore to Notify all concerned, to meet at Windham, on Wedneſday the 16th Day of September next, then and there to tranſact any Matters relating to ſaid Affairs, as may be thought needful.

Eliphalet Dyer, Samuel Gray, Jedediah Elderkin, John Smith, Job Randal,
Suſquehannah Committee.
Jabez Fitch, Iſaac Tracy, Robert Dixſon, Ebenezer Backus, Eliſha Tracy.
Aug. 17. Delaware Committee.

MONDAY, *September* 7, 1767. NUMBER 141.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

AT a Convention of the MEDICAL CORPORATION, *in* Litchfield *County, at* Litchfield, *on the ſecond* Tueſday *in* June *laſt,* Thomas Ruſſell, *Eſq; of* Cornwall, *who had not before met with the Corporation, was pleaſed to join and incorporate. Alſo Meſſ.* Francis Forgue *of* Fairfield *in* Fairfield *County,* Hoſea Hulbert *and* John Crane, *both of* Waterbury, *in* New-Haven *County, being Perſonally preſent, were made free of the Corporation. After which Mr.* Seth Bird *etertained the Corporation with a Diſſertation on* Mercury, *which was followed by a ſhort Oration, pronounced by Mr.* Oliver Fuller, *introductory to the Examination of Mr.* [illegible] Phelps, *who was afterwards admitted to Practice, and made a Member of the Corporation. And as moſt of the Members of the Corporation take the* CONNECTICUT COURANT, *it is their ſpecial Deſire and Requeſt, that the Printer thereof publiſh the before mentioned Diſſertation and Oration, principally for their own Benefit: At the ſame Time humbly hoping, that if they convey no Inſtruction, they may afford no diſagreable Amuſement to any Gentlemen who read the* COURANT.——

POSTULAT. 1ſt.

THAT Mercury is the moſt ponderous of all Fluids.

2d. That Mercury is the moſt Fluid of all Bodies.

3d. That Mercury is ſpecifically heavier than our Blood, in a Ratio of 13 to 1.

4th. That Mercury conſiſts of Particles the moſt minute, pervading the Vaſcula Minima with Eaſe.

5th. That the Particles of Mercury are perfect Spherules.

6th. That with Regard to Acids [illegible] Alcalies, Mercury is a perfect Neuter.

The Truth of theſe Propoſitions being already demonſtrated by phyſical Authors that are common amongſt us, I thought it needleſs for me to attempt it in this Place; and if they are admitted, are ſufficient Data, from which to account for all the Phænomena of the Operations of this celebrated Mineral on a living, human Body.

Mercury then, being applied to our Bodies, in any Manner, whereby it ſhall be capable of entering the Veſſels, and mixing with our Fluids, will be preſently returned with the venal Blood to the right Ventricle of the Heart; whence paſſing by the Arteria Pulmonalis and Vena Pulmonalis, will reach the left Ventricle, where it will be in the common Road of Circulation to all Parts of the Body. And here it may be neceſſary to premiſe, that the Circulation of the Blood depends on the muſcular Force of the Heart and Arteries, to propel forwards their contained Fluids, the Heart being the Primum Mobile: And this being granted, the Heart acts as any other mechanical Engine in thruſting out its contained Fluids, and according to the known Laws of Motion, the Celerity of all Bodies, when once put in Motion from any given Force, will be *Cæteris Paribus*, as their Denſities are to their Surfaces.

LEMMA 1ſt. by Poſtulat 3d. The Mercury in the left Ventricle of the Heart will acquire a Velocity 13 Times greater than the Blood from the firſt Impetus given by the Heart.

LEM. 2d. That Mercury containing the moſt Matter under the leaſt Surface, its Figure and Fluidity, all tend to make it perſevere in a right Line vaſtly longer than any Particles in our Fluids.

LEM. 3d. That the Particles of Mercury and of Blood, muſt looſe continually of the Motion firſt impreſſed, and that in a Ratio as their Surfaces are to their Denſities and *Vice Verſa*; that the Particles of Mercury muſt be relatively increaſing in a Ratio of thoſe of the Blood, as their Denſities are to their Surfaces, all other Things being equal. But the Blood is a very tenacious Fluid, preſently hardening, by Reſt and Cold, into a compact Sciſſile Maſs. And by Poſtulat 2d. Mercury is the moſt Fluid of all Bodies, that it hath all the Advantage of the great Diſproportion of Aptitude to Motion.

LEM. 4th. That the Mercurial Particles will exceed thoſe of the Blood when they come to reach the leaſt and ſmalleſt Veſſels, both as to Force and Celerity, more than 100 to one. Whence the following Corollaries.

COROL. 1ſt. We may hence ſee how well calculated this Mercury is for deſtroying all Viſcid Coheſions in our Blood, and whole Maſs of Fluids, and even the component Globules thereof, viz. by its being moved forwards with a Force ſo vaſtly ſuperior to that of the Blood; for——in a rectilineal Motion of the Fluids the Mercury paſſing with ſo great Force and Swiftneſs, daſhes the Blood Globules to Pieces as a leaden Ball would a Row of Snow Balls, and in like Manner the Morbid Coheſions, but with much greater Advantage, as thoſe latter incline to maintain their Poſitions, adhering to the Sides of the larger Veſſels, and the Mouths of the Capillaries; ſo that each Ictus muſt be with much greater Force and Power than on a Body that is looſe on all Sides, in contact with nothing but a ſurrounding Fluid. But as all the Particles cannot paſs long in a right Line, by Reaſon of the conical Form of the Veſſels, there will conſequently ariſe an inteſtine Motion in the Humours, whereby the mercurial Particles will be variouſly agitated, and toſſed from Side to Side of the Veſſels, whereby the Veſſels will alſo be urged to vibrate more briſkly and ſmart, from all which the Fluids muſt be greatly comminuted, and from this increaſed Action of the Veſſels, and repeated Percuſſions of thoſe little mercurial Globules. Whatever clogs the Veſſels, and hinders the free Circulation of the Fluids, muſt of Neceſſity in Time, be knock'd to Pieces, rubbed off, and ſo far comminuted, as to be capable of being driven through the now Patulent Orifices of the Veſſels and of Expulſion from the Body, when unfit for Circulation any longer in it.

COROL. 2d. Why it comes to be the moſt powerful Deobſtruent in all chronicle Diſorders, eſpecially thoſe depending on a pituitous Lentor? As to removing Obſtructions in general, it hath already been accounted for in the laſt Paragraph.—But why, eſpecially, in a pituitous Lentor? Becauſe this is accumulated chiefly in the glandular Parts, Folicles and Cells which ariſe from the numerous Ends of the convoluted, ſerous and lymphatic Veſſels, being the moſt ſluggiſh Part of our Humours, ſeparated and formed where the Circulation is the moſt languid.——But we have proved that Mercury acts with the greateſt Force, and moves with the greateſt Celerity relatively, conſidered in thoſe very Places laſt mentioned.

3d. Why is it ſo plentifully pro[illegible] the fluid Secretions and Excretio[illegible] Anſwer is eaſy, for the more our [illegible] are comminuted, and the oftener the particles to be ſecreted and excreted, are brought to the Mouths of the ſecretory & excretory Veſſels, by ſo much will their Diſcharge be encreaſed.—But that this is the Caſe, under the Operation of Mercury, we have proved at Corol. 1ſt.

4th. Why Mercury promotes a Salivation rather than any of the other Secretions? Here ſetting aſide the antient Hypotheſis of Volatility (making the Stomach, Gullet and Fauces ſerve as an Alembic) not only as vague and improbable, but notoriouſly falſe: For by certain chemical Experiments it appears, that Mercury doth not riſe in Fumo without a greater Degree of Heat than the Blood ever attains to in the Heighth of the moſt ardent *Fever*. It remains therefore, that we inveſtigate the true Cauſe; and by the foregoing Doctrine it appears, that this hath the Advantage of all other Projectiles of perſevering in a right Line;——but that the carotid Arteries (which ſupply the ſaliſal Glands with their Juices) do paſs in the moſt direct Line from the Heart of any Veſſels in the Body is beyond Diſpute, conſequently a much greater Quantity of Mercury muſt paſs theſe Veſſels in Proportion to the Reſt; and ſo alſo to the ſalival Glands, for the Branches to theſe do not make greater Angles with their Trunks, than thoſe to the other Parts of the Head; and we have before ſhewn how greatly Mercury promotes the fluid Secretions; therefore, where the greateſt Quantity is, there will be the greateſt Secretion: But the greateſt Quantity is brought to thoſe Glands.

5th. Why it deſtroys Acrimony of every Kind? And here it may be enquired, What Produces Acrimony in the Blood? And how many Kinds there are? And in Anſwer to this I would obſerve, that Acrimony may be produced various Ways; as by Stagnation and Reſt, a ſpontaneous Diſſolution and Putrefaction enſues, the Salts are ſuffered to unite and form Cluſters unfit for an eaſy Circulation; and thoſe may differ according to the Way of Living, and the various Subſtances made Uſe of in our Diet. Hence Cachexies of different Kinds, as Acid, Muriatic, Aromatic, &c. Again, by the encreaſed Action of the Veſſels in febrile Diſorders, the animal Salts may be encreaſed, and highly volitalized, and rendered very

Acrimonious: But by Poſtulat 6th. Mercury being a neutral Subſtance will not encreaſe either acid or alcaline Acrimony.—By Poſtulat, 5th. its Particles are perfect Sphérules, or little Spheres, and not tending to unite very eaſily with any other Subſtance whatſoever (except the moſt ſtrong and concentrated Acids, which can never exiſt in the human Body) The Force and Celerity with which the Mercury hath been demonſtrated to move in our Veſſels, in the foregoing Lemma's, will undoubtedly be ſufficient to knock to Pieces thoſe Cluſters of Salts, break off the Points of all thoſe ſpiculated Particles, wherever they come in Contact, by which, in Time, they would be entirely deſtroyed.

6th. Why, after mercurial Courſes, Perſons are diſpoſed to Acidities, eſpecially of the *Primæ Viæ?* And perhaps ſeveral Things may conduce hereto—As 1ſt. The ſpare, vegetable Diet made Uſe of moſt commonly. 2d. The weak and exhauſted State of the Bile. 3d. So great a Deſtruction of the red Globules. 4th. And laſtly, as a Conſequence of all the Reſt, the Relaxation of all the Veſſels, which is always the Caſe in acid C[illegible]ies.

[illegible] Why it anſwers beſt in robuſt Con[illegible]ons?

[illegible]h. Why in the Sanguineous, and Phlegmatic than Others?

I have choſe to anſwer theſe two Heads under One, as the ſame Reaſons ſerve for both: As mercurial Courſes rack the Conſtitution, and weaken powerfully, the Reaſon is plain, why the Robuſt will beſt bear it. The Sanguine are (generally ſpeaking) thoſe that have very elaſtic Fibres, a rich and denſe Blood, a large Proportion of red Globules, which will therefore bear a Diſſolution of the Blood Globules, and a Relaxation of the Veſſels better than Others.

The Phlegmatic, whoſe Juices are naturally ſluggiſh are diſpoſed to Corpulency, and will very well bear a Loſs of Subſtance, and an Increaſe of Circulation, which they may be ſure to meet with here.

9th. Why thoſe whoſe Veſſels are naturally ſlender and thin, their Humors dilute, having a ſmall Degree of Cohesion, cannot bear mercurial Courſes, without manifeſt Damage to their Conſtitutions?

Here it is ſuppoſed that the Condition of the Veſſels and Fluids, is already below the healthful Standard, and the Error in both Caſes, ſuch as muſt inevitably be increaſed by Mercury: For a Body moving with that Force and Celerity as I have before demonſtrated Mercury doth, cannot fail of daſhing the now broken, diſſolved Humors more & more to Pieces, and bringing them ſtill into a greater Degree of Diſſolution, and cauſe a conſtant and powerful Abraſion from the Sides of the Veſſels, and prevent the Appoſition of any new nutritious Particles, or at leaſt but comparatively Few; whence Miraſmus, Dropſies, &c. I would not be underſtood to ſuggeſt, that Mercury is never to be uſed in ſuch Conſtitutions, but alway with Caution; and if the good Ends to be obtained, are not much more than equal to the Evil we know muſt follow, it's evident it ought to be avoided.

10th. Why Mercury cannot be introduced into the Blood in any conſiderable Quantity with Safety, in the Heighth of inflamatory Fevers? For here a ſanguine Plethora is ſuppoſed, the Veſſels highly elaſtic, and a Heat greatly increaſed, as an increaſed Heat is eſſential to all Fevers, and more eſpecially to this; but Heat rarifies all Bodies, and that in Proportion to their natural Rareneſs. But that the Blood is a very rare Body, will not be denied; and the more the Blood is rarified, the greater will be the Secretion of animal Spirits, whence an Increaſe of the muſcular Force of the Heart and Arteries.——But the Heat of the Blood depends on the Action of the Veſſels, therefore the greater the Action of the Veſſels, the greater will be the Heat of the Blood, whence the Blood will be powerfully urged againſt the Sides of the Veſſels, whoſe ſmaller Branches will be in eminent Danger of burſting;—but if a Body 13 Times as ſolid as the Blood, and moving with an hundred Times the Force, be mixed with the Blood, and thruſt therewith againſt the Sides of the Veſſels, the Danger of an Hemorrhage would be apparent. But this we have proved to be the Caſe with Mercury.

[*The Remainder will be in our next.*]

L O N D O N, *June* 18.

We are informed that his Majeſty, will go to the Houſe of Peers on Thurſday next, &, after ſigning ſuch bills as are ready, will prorogue the parliament.

The following among other bills lie ready for the Royal aſſent; viz.

The bill to continue ſeveral laws relating to the running of accuſtomed goods; to prevent the running of goods, and the danger of infection thereby: to the granting liberty to carry rice from Carolina and Georgia, in America, directly to any part of Europe, ſouthward of Cape Finiſterre and to the prohibiting the exportation of books reprinted abroad, and firſt written and printed in Great-Britain.

The bill for the free exportation of cochineal and indico: and for allowing the bounties upon the exportation of corn and malt, declared or made for exportation, and barley ſteeped, and intend to be made into malt for exportation, before a limitted time.

We hear the inſinuation which was lately propagated, that the Right Hon. Mr. Conway was to reſign as Secretary of State, and get the firſt vacant regiment, is without foundation: that Right Hon. gentleman's conduct ſince his coming into the adminiſtration, having given ſuch univerſal ſatiſfaction, and it is the opinion of the moſt ſenſible politicians, that he will be continued till he himſelf chuſes to deprive the public of a miniſter whoſe patriotiſm and ſteadineſs hath been equelled by few, and ſurpaſſed by none.

A letter from Leghorn, dated May 23, ſays, "Notwithſtanding the advantage obtained by the Corſican rebels in the iſland of Captia, the fortreſs has not yet ſurrendered; & when the commiſſary Otto, and Maſcent the commander, went to it, thinking it would capitulate the garriſon anſwered them firmly, they were not to flatter themſelves that they ſhould be maſters of it for a long time, inaſmuch as it was well provided with proviſions and military ſtores."

Yeſterday the purſuer of the Cruttenden Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. Rowland, came to the India houſe, with an account of the ſhips being ſafe arrived at Lizard from Bengal.

As did the purſuer of the Royal Charlotte Capt. Clements, and the purſer of the Speaker Capt. Brooke, Eaſt Indiamen, with an account of the above ſhips being ſafe arrived off the Iſle of Wight, from the Eaſt-Indies.

On Wedneſday the Remains of Lord Hope were put on board a veſſel at Portſmouth, in order to proceed to Leith, which port is within 12 miles of Hopetoun, his Lordſhip's father's ſeat; the corpſe is to be conveyed from Leith, in funeral proceſſion, to Hopetoun houſe.

They adviſe from Hamburgh, that a great number of Saltſburghers were preparing to embark on board an Engliſh ſhip in the Elbe, for the new Britiſh ſettlements in America.

They write from Senegal, that a crew of pirates in an armed ſchooner, who had committed divers roberies on the coaſt, finding themſelves purſued by an Engliſh man of war and that it was impoſſible to eſcape her, blew themſelves up by ſetting fire to the powderroom and every one on board periſhed.

Corke, June 1. This morning the 10th regiment of foot embarked, in high ſpirits, in lighters at the Quay, to go on board the tranſports at Cove.

Letters from Chatham mention, that Orders are received at that yard, to take his Majeſty's Ship Monmouth, of 64 guns to pieces, being judged unfit for further ſervices. This ſhip was eſteemed the beſt ſailor in the whole navy, had a principal ſhare in the actions fought by the Admirals Anſon and Hawke, againſt the French in the Bay of Biſcay, when commanded by that brave officer, the late Admiral Harriſon, in the war preceeding the laſt; was in the late war in ſeveral actions, commanded by the Captains Gardner & Hervey, the former of whom was killed on board, when engaged ſingly with the Foudroyant of 80 guns. She never gave chace to any ſhip that ſhe did not come up with.

We hear [illegible] certain Iriſh nobleman and his lady went laſt Thurſday to Dunmow in Eſſex, in order to claim the gammon of bacon, which according to the cuſtom of that manor, is given to thoſe who ſwear that they repented not of their marriage in a year and a day of the celebration thereof. This is the firſt time that perſons of their rank have laid claim to it. It is therefore hoped that many more lords and ladies will ſoon follow the example, and thereby reſcue matrimony from the contempt it now ſuffers in the faſhionable world.

We are told that a petition was delivered to his Majeſty on Friday laſt from the following convicts, viz. Lawrence Sweetman, William Elliot, Jacob Wood, and John Benham, now under Sentence of death in Newgate, humbly praying that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to order any one or all of them, for amputation of a limb, or any other experiment that ſhall be thought fit to be made upon them, to try the efficacy of Mr. Pierce's ſtyptic medicines, all chearfully ſubmitting to riſk the life already forfeited to juſtice. In conſequence of the above petition, a reſpite was ſent yeſterday at three o'clock from the ſecretary of State's office for John Benham to undergo the operation; when the time is fixed, a general invitation will be given to all the gentlemen of the faculty, as no other beſides them will be admitted to inſpect it.

Cambridge, June 12. Monday laſt Mr. Nathaniel Jardine, linen-draper, near Bennet Church in this town, was ſeized with a fit, as he ſat upon a bench at his door, from which he fell, and received a violent cut on his head, that rendered him ſenſeleſs; he was immediately blooded, which ſomewhat recovered him, and he was carried by his own deſire to the houſe of Mr. Clay, grocer in Trompington-ſtreet, where he died on Wedneſday. His brother, a few months ago, was taken much in the ſame manner, but died inſtantly. Theſe brothers were about ſixty years old, had lived together from their infancy, and had for more than forty years kept a linen-draper's ſhop, during which time they never had their houſe cleaned but once, which was when their mother died, whom to ſave expences they laid out themſelves. It is aſſerted that they had no bed, but uſed to lie upon ſome old packing cloths that their goods came in; and were ſo continually diſturbed leſt any of their effects ſhould be ſtolen, that they frequently watched alternately. They did not even allow themſelves the common neceſſaries of life, not a whole joint of meat having been known to enter the houſe for twenty years paſt. Thus pinched for want of ſuſtenance within, and (through neglect in their linen and apparel) peſtered with vermin without, no wonder they always carried a very meagre aſpect. On the death of their father they found upwards of 1000 guineas concealed in his bed; and on the deceaſe of the laſt brother, the ſurvivor found a conſiderable ſum of money that he had ſecreted from him. It is not certainly known what he died poſſeſſed of, but it is generally ſuppoſed from 6 to 8000l. the whole of which, except a legacy of 20l. he has left by will to the above Mr. Clay; who it ſeems had ſhewn him ſome civilities by now and then ſending him a dinner, &c.

N E W - Y O R K, *Auguſt* 27.

Wedneſday laſt Captain George Tucker arrived here from Turks-Iſland in 17 Days. He ſays that many Settlers have lately arrived there from Bermuda, and that the Place bids fair for being in a ſhort Time, very conſiderable on Account of Trade; that Governor Sommer has appointed a Council, and the Inhabitants have choſen an Aſſembly, by Virtue of an Order from England: and that ſeveral French Sloops have lately been there, but could not diſpoſe of their Cargoes, there being but very few Purchaſers. Salt very ſcarce.

Sept. 3. Laſt Night arrived the Ship Sally, Capt. Curtis, in 7 Weeks from London, but as we heard nothing of it till this Morning, when the Paper was juſt going to the Preſs, and have not even Time to look over the Papers, which are to the 8th of July, we can only tell our Readers, that on the Second of July the Parliament was prorogued to the 31ſt of Auguſt.——His Majeſty in his Speech thanks the Parliament for their Attention to the commercial Intereſt of the Nation, and the other Buſineſs before them, for the Supplies granted for public Service—and the Proviſion made for the honorable Support of his Family.——That no material Alteration had happened in the State of foreign Affairs.—That the fixed Objects of all his Meaſures are to preſerve the Peace, and at the ſame Time to aſſert and maintain the Honor of the Crown, and the juſt Rights of his Subjects, &c. and recommends the ſtrict Obſervance of Order and Regularity.

That the following Bills had received the Royal Aſſent the 29th of June, viz.

A Bill for eſtabliſhing Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms in America.

A Bill to continue ſeveral Laws relating to the running of uncuſtomed Goods and to prevent Frauds relating to Cuſtoms, and for granting Liberty to carry Rice from Carolina and Georgia, to foreign Ports.

A Bill for eſtabliſhing an Agreement for £. 400,000 per Annum, with the Eaſt-India Company.

A Bill to render more effectual in his Majeſty's Dominions in America, the Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion.

A Bill to prevent the Importation and Wearing of French Lawns.

A Bill to indemnify Perſons who have omitted to take the Oaths to qualify themſelves for Offices and Employments,—and to many other Acts.

In a Paper of the 2d of July, it is ſaid, This Day his Majeſty will give his Aſſent to the Bills

—For reſtraining and prohibiting the Governor and Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of New-York from paſſing or aſſenting to any Act of Aſſembly for any other Purpoſe, until Proviſion ſhall be made by the ſaid Aſſembly for furniſhing the King's Troops with all Neceſſaries required by the Law.

—For taking off the intended Duty of 1s. per lb. on Black and Singlo Teas conſumed in Great-Britain; and for granting a Drawback upon the Exportation of Tea to Ireland, and the Britiſh Dominions in America, for a limitted Time,—and to ſeveral other Bills.—But as the Parts in the following Papers relating to theſe laſt mentioned Bills are cut out, we know not whether they did really obtain the royal Aſſent or not; and we hear the Captain reports, and that private Letters in Town from England, adviſe, that the Bills againſt the Americans did not paſs;—we muſt refer our Readers to future Papers for more certain Intelligence, which we have not now Time to collect,—great Changes in the Miniſtry are mentioned in the Papers as likely to happen.

☞ Another Paper juſt come to Hand aſſures us, that the above Bills did certainly obtain the Royal Aſſent, on the 2d of July.

B O S T O N, *Sept.* 3.

By a letter from London of the 13th of June we learn that the Bill for appointing a Board of Commiſſioners in America, has had a ſecond Reading in the houſe of Commons and paſſed to be ingroſſed:—That the Salaries for the Governor, Secretary, and Juſtices of the Superior Court, were ſettled at the Sums, formerly mentioned; and that the Juſtices of the Inferior Courts in the Colonies were alſo to have fix'd Salaries, the firſt Juſtice £ 300 ſterl. per Ann. and the others £ 100 each.

Letters from the interior Part, of Nova-Scotia, give us the moſt pleaſing Accounts of their fine Crops of Hay this Seaſon, and that the Proſpect of the approaching Harveſt for all kinds of Grain wears the moſt plentiful Appearance.

Tueſday night arrived here Capt. Cochran in a Snow from St. Chriſtophers, but laſt from Euſtatia. On the 9th Auguſt he met with very high Gales of Wind which carried away his Mainmaſt, and did him other Damage.

It is generally thought there has been a Hurricane at ſome of the Weſt-India Iſlands, as ſo many Veſſels have met with hard Gales on their Paſſages therefrom.

We hear from Newport, that on Wedneſday the 26th ult. at about 8 o'clock in the Evening, a large Brigantine, belonging to Meſſ. Evan and Francis Malbone, commanded by Capt. John Molbone, Son of ſaid Evan, bound in from Jamaica, with a Number of Paſſengers on board, took Fire between Point Judith and the Light Houſe, and with her Cargo totally conſumed, with five Paſſengers, being three Women and two Children, who were burnt in the Veſſels Cabbin. She was the fineſt Veſſel in the Colony, being 210 Tons, and built after the beſt Manner, and fully loaden with Rum, Sugar and Molaſſes, beſides Cotton, and Plate and Caſh on board, belonging to the Paſſengers. This melancholy Affair (as we are told) happened as follows, Supper being Set in the Cabbin, a Negro went to draw ſome Rum between Decks, where was a great Quantity:—The Rum took Fire from his Candle, which could not be extinguiſhed by their utmoſt Efforts: The Caſk ſoon burſt, and the Flame was inſtantly communicated to every Part of the Veſſel: Nothing remained but to ſave their Lives, and even that was attended with great Difficulty, altho' the Weather was good and the Sea ſmooth: They could not get out the Boat, but only two ſmall ones: and the Flame and Heat in and about the Cabbin was ſo intenſe, that with the greateſt Danger of their Lives, the Men got out of the Cabbin two Women, but could do no more for ſaving the Reſt in the Cabbin, altho' their Shrieks and Cries called for a helping Hand. They quitted the Veſſel and went on Shore: She burnt all Night and then ſunk in about 15 Fathoms of Water, and every Thing on board, even Money was loſt.—This is the ſhort account we have received: perhaps a more particular Detail of this ſorrowful Affair, will be publiſhed hereafter.

It is ſaid that one of the Paſſengers which periſhed, was Mrs. Hallam, who with ſeveral others were coming to the Continent from Jamaica, to join their Company of American Commedians: They had with them a Quantity of Plate, their Scenes Cloaths, &c. ——— which with the Value of Veſſel and Cargo, makes the Loſs to amount to about 7000 l. Sterling.

H A R T F O R D, *September* 7.

Laſt Week, David Campbel, and Alexander Pettigrew, were indicted before the Superior Court, ſitting in this Town, for breaking open, and robbing the Houſe of Mr. Abiel Abbot, of Windſor, of Two Watches, to which Indictment they both plead guilty, and were ſentenced each of them to receive 15 Stripes, to have their Right Ears cut off, and to be branded with a Capital Letter B on their Foreheads; which Puniſhment was inflicted on them laſt Friday. Pettigrew bled ſo much from the Amputation of his Ear, that his Life was in Danger.

A Few Pair of genteel, London-made STAYS to be ſold.—Enquire of the Printer.

WE the Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtates of Thomas Tuttle and Aſa Blogget, both of Saliſbury, in Litchfield County, inſolvent Debtors, do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Thomas Tuttle, and Aſa Blogget to exhibit their Demands on ſaid Eſtates to the Truſtees, on the Eighth Day of September next, at Eight o'Clock in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. DAVID BEEBE, in ſaid Saliſbury, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees.—Alſo, that there will be a Diviſion made of the ſaid Eſtates, at the Time and Place aforeſaid—and that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time, if Need be, 'till a final Diviſion be made.

Thomas Chipman,
Jonathan Chipman,
John Knickerbacor, jun. } Truſtees.
Saliſbury, Auguſt 3, 1767. 41

BY Intelligence received from England, relating to the Affair of the Suſquehannah and Delaware Companies, it is thought convenient to have a Meeting of ſaid Companies:——This is therefore to Notify all concerned, to meet at Windham, on Wedneſday the 16th Day of September next, then and there to tranſact any Matters relating to ſaid Affairs, as may be thought needful.

Eliphalet Dyer, Samuel Gray, Jedediah Elderkin, John Smith, Job Randal,
Suſquehannah Committee.
Jabez Fitch, Iſaac Tracy, Robert Dixſon, Ebenezer Backus, Eliſha Tracy.
Aug. 17. Delaware Committee.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the Subſcriber of Weathersfield, on the 16th Inſtant, a light Grey Mare, about 13 Hands high a natural Pacer, ſhod before with old Shoes, ſuppoſed to be 13 Years old, branded G on her near Buttock, ſhe is ill-temper'd, and apt to kick. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and return her to the Owner, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

29 Nathaniel Hurlbut.

N.B. It is ſuppoſ'd that the Molatto Fellow advertis'd by Mr. Belden in this Paper, ſtole the Mare, as they were both miſſing together. Auguſt, 24, 1767.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Marſeilles, May 21.

"Signior Romanzo, the Corſican courtier, has been among us theſe ſeven days paſt. The Duke de—— —having ſaid ſomething very impertinent againſt the Britiſh nation and particularly againſt a great perſonage the generous Corſican told him that the Britiſh were a nation of men, and their King the beſt Prince in Europe. He ſaid this with ſuch an emphaſis and ſo indignant a look, that the Duke thought proper to call him out, and they fought behind the ramparts. The Duke was ſeverely wounded, but Signior Romanzo eſcaped unhurt. This affair has done him great honour with every body, Ce'ſt un beau coup cela poer prendre conge, ſaid a colonel of the Gent d'Armes. M. Romanzo is preparing to embark, on his return to Corſica."

June 11. Laſt week a milkman was ſummoned for not paying his ſervant her wages. The gentleman who ſat in Court aſked him the reaſon why he would not pay the wages due to her? To which he made anſwer, ſhe would not get up in the morning. The girl then aſked if ſhe might be heard in her defence? which being granted, ſhe ſaid ſhe did not know what time her maſter expected her to get up in the morning, as ſhe was always up time enough to heat thirty-ſix quarts of water againſt her maſter brought home thirty quarts of milk to mix with it, and rub the ſides of the pails with ſoales to make the milk froth, as if juſt come from the cow; upon which the Court ordered Mr. Nick and Froth to pay the girl her wages, and diſmiſſed the cauſe to the ſatisfaction of all preſent.

We hear that conſiderable damage was done among the ſhipping below bridge this morning by the wind; a light collier ran a ſhore below Greenwich and was bulged ſeveral ſmall ſtars ſunk at their moorings.

From the Amſterdam Gazette of June 5. London, May 29. The agents of the colonies in America, had, a few days ago, ſeveral conferences with the King's miniſters, on the ſubject of the arraignments in agitation for maintaining the ſuperiority of the crown over its colonies. They received ſtrong aſſurances that nothing ſhall be neglected which can contribute to render them flouriſhing and happy; but that the Court and the P———t were firmly reſolved to ſupport, by all conſtitutional means, their juſt rights and privileges, &c. to ſecure the dependence of the ſaid colonies on Great Britain."

A Letter from Paris, dated June 8, ſays, "We have here an account that the Engliſh government are about to make an entire prohibition of blond lace, of the manufactory of this kingdom. The merchants and dealers in that article are likewiſe going to lay the ſame before the King's council here, in order to have a ſtop put to all kinds of hardware and worſted goods coming into France, from England."

June 18. We hear that the gentlemen & principal inhabitants of Cheſham, Bucks, did, in the Time of ſcarcity and diſtreſs, ſubſcribe a conſiderable ſum of money to ſupply eleven hundred and upwards of indigent and induſtrious poor, for ſeventeen weeks ſucceſſively, with a quartern loaf for each perſon at the price of 4d.]

The Penſylvania packet, Capt. Falconer, from Philadelphia, is arrived at Dartmouth.

A Letter from Devonſhire ſays, 'they have the greateſt appearance in that country, for the fineſt crop of corn for ſeveral years paſt, but a very bad one for fruit; that in ſeveral pariſhes they will not be able to make a hogſhead of cyder, or perry owing to the bloſſoms being deſtroyed by the windy and cold ſeaſon.

In a letter addreſſed to a miniſter on the ſubject of the Eaſt-India dividend, a certain great man who has been charged with being the author of a meaſure diſagreeable to ſome of the members of an opulent commercial company, is exculpated of the charge, as follows: "Your G———e has an example before our eyes; in him, who in our days has run the boldeſt career of honeſt ambition, ever grand in the formation of his projects, as well as bold in the execution; he ſcorns to employ public meaſures as the means of private gratification; and I will venture to ſay that in all his views, even the moſt unexceptionable, he never proceeded on conſiderations ſo trifling and ſelfiſh. They were ignorant indeed, of his character, who at firſt aſcribed the preſent meaſure to him. The public; in general are now ſatisfied of the part he took in it. Your G———e, at this time; alone enjoys the——of ſo——— an act."

In the abovementioned letter it is poſitively aſſerted, that "the Dutch have actually ſold out immenſe ſums, not chuſing to continue in our funds at a low intereſt, when their confidence in the faithful and exact payment is loſt. They prefer lodging their money at a higher rate with the French, ſince, if they are to be left at the diſcretion of the borrower, an abſolute Engliſh miniſter, is matter of little choice."

We hear that this morning his Excellency Sir James Grey, ſet out with a grand retinue, on his embaſſy to the Court of Madrid.

It is reported that the Hon. Hans Stanley, Eſq; is ſhortly to ſucceed Sir Joſeph Yorke, as his Majeſty ambaſſador to the Sates General.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, June 18, 1767.

Orders for the Court's going into mourning on Sunday next the 21ſt inſtant, for the late empreſs of Germany viz.

The ladies to wear black ſilk, fringed or plain linen, black or white fans, and white gloves.

The men to wear black full trimmed, fringed and plain linen, black ſwords and buckels.

August 24, 1767.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtates of Nathaniel Davis, Jonathan Buckland and Joſiah Standcliſt, all of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Aaron Biſſell in ſaid Windſor, on Tueſday the Eighth Day of September next, at two o'Clock in the Afternoon, then to receive their firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtates, if any there be. All Perſons indebted to either of the above Eſtates, are deſired to make Payment, to prevent Trouble. 39

Aaron Biſſel,
Abiel Abott,
David Biſſel, } Truſtees.

THE Subſcribers, Truſtees of the Eſtate of Nathaniel Chapin of Enfield, an Inſolvent Debtor, hereby Notify the Creditors of the ſaid Nathaniel, that a Dividend will be made of what of ſaid Eſtate, the Truſtees have collected and converted into Money, on the 14th Day of September, next, at the Houſe of the ſaid Nathanael Chapin, in Enfield, at Ten o'Clock in the forenoon. At which Time and Place they are deſired to attend and receive the ſame; and Any who have not exhibited their Demands on ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to produce them, on or before ſaid Day, or they will be excluded. 39

Benjamin Terry,
Silas Dean,
William Adams, } Truſtees.

Auguſt 24, 1767.

Windſor, Auguſt 24, 1767.

THESE are to Notify the Creditors of John Roberts, junr. of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; in ſaid Windſor, on the fourth Tueſday of September next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to apportion and divide the Eſtate of the ſaid John, (if they ſee Cauſe) agreeable to a late Statute Law of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. And if they ſhall not agree to do the ſame, the whole Eſtate of the ſaid John will at ſaid Time and Place, be ſold at public Vendue.

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Return Strong,
Timothy Lomiſs,
Roger Newberry, } Truſtees.

Canaan, Auguſt 19th, 1767.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, unto all the Creditors of Noah Hoſkin, and Doct. Samuel Lee, both of Saliſbury; Inſolvent Debtors, to bring in their Accounts; properly proved unto us the Subſcribers; Truſtees, legally appointed at the Dwelling-Houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, Innholder in Saliſbury, on Thurſday, the [illegible] Day of September next, at [illegible] o'Clock Forenoon. And all Thoſe indebted unto either of them, are deſired to make Payment, to prevent Trouble.

Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Lane,
Ebenezer Fletcher, jun. } Truſtees, to Hoſkin.

Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Lane,
Abiel Fellows, } Truſtees to Lee.

o

RUN-away the 16th Inſtant, Auguſt, from Thomas Belden of Weathersfield, in Hartford County, a Molatto Servant born in ſaid Weathersfield, named Jeſs Quarters, about 20 Years of Age, 5 Feet 11 Inches high, well ſet, has a Scar on the upper part of his Forehead, about an Inch long, over one of his eyes, which he may eaſily be known by.——Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, in any of his Majeſty's Goals, that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by THOMAS BELDEN.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and Others, are forbid harbouring or carrying him off at their Peril. 39

WE the Subſcribers, Goldſmiths in Waterbury and Farmington, being convinced of the Truth of the Sentiments expreſſed in THIS PAPER, N°. 138. and ſenſible of the Obligation that lies upon every Perſon in this popular Colony, to conduct ſo as will have a natural Tendency to advance the Good of the Whole; hereby inform the Public, that (notwithſtanding we have the Vanity to believe that our Demands have ever been ſhort of any Goldſmith's in this Colony) we are determined to ſerve all our Cuſtomers for the future, demanding only Seven-Eights of our uſual Acquirements for Labour; except in making Silver-Spoons and Silver-Buttons, which has ever been lower than the Wages of moſt other Tradeſmen.

JOSEPH HOPKINS,
MARTIN BULL.

Wanted,

(On Terms advantageous to the Undertaker.)

A *Thorough Farmer, to improve a Farm, whereon is a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, about Twenty Loads of Hay, and Stock in Proportion,——Enquire of the Printer.*

MONDAY, *September* 14, 1767. NUMBER 142.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

[*Remainder of the Piece begun in our laſt.*]

11. WHY Mercury cauſes ſo great Diſturbances on a ſudden Conſtipation of the Pores by Cold?——Becauſe the Mercury is hereby prevented from paſſing off by Perſpiration, being greatly accumulated in thoſe ſmall Veſſels, and retarded in its Motion, by the coagulated Lymph (which by the Way, will be the Caſe, in Conſequence of the Cold) and here a Body being confined in the Veſſels, acting with ſuch Force as we have before ſhown this doth, muſt neceſſarily raiſe notable Tumults, as for Inſtance; in the looſe Parts, Tumefaction in the Body, Pains, Inflamation, and finally in all a Putrefaction of the Humors, a Deſtruction of the Veſſels, and an Extravaſation of their contained Fluids, and a whole Train of the moſt dire Symptoms, too many to be here enumerated.

12th. Why ſo apt to take Cold, in the Uſe of Mercury?

And this is principally owing to the Enlargement of the Pores, which is effected by ſo ponderous a Body paſſing ſwiftly and continually through them; which alſo undoubtedly abates of the muſcular Force of the Sphincters with which thoſe Veſſels are endowed, wearing their Sides thinner, and rendering them ſenſible to the Action of Acrimony, in which Manner Cold is ſuppoſed to act upon them; yet not being able to contract and prevent the frigorific Particles entering, they ſuffer themſelves to be wedged up by them, and the congealed Lymph.

13th. Why hard Meats are ſo detrimental in mercurial Courſes?

This at beſt making a groſs Chyle, laying a Load on the Veſſels, which at this Time they are poorly able to bear, for nature, like other Servants, knows not how to ſerve two Maſters; for while the whole muſcular Syſtem is employed to withſtand the violent Efforts of Mercury, it cannot be diverted in the Buſineſs of Digeſtion: Whence a crude Chyle, together with the morbid State of the Saliva, relaxing the Veſſels, obſtructing the Circulation and Perſpiration, and bringing the neceſſary ill Conſequences which before have been enumerated to follow from theſe Particulars.

14th and laſtly. Why Mercury is capable of anſwering many excellent Purpoſes, in the Hands of the ſkilful and prudent? And why ſo dangerous an Inſtrument in the Hands of the ignorant Pretender?

This needs not much Explanation, as many of the good Purpoſes that may be anſwered, have already been pointed out, to which many more might be added:—And if what is here delivered be true, it is apparent, that a Man deſtitute of the Knowledge of the Structure & Organization of the Human Body, the Circulation of the Blood, mechanical Powers, and chemical Analyſis of Medicine, undertaking to preſcribe ſuch a Medicine as this, is like the Mad-man, who caſts Firebrands, Arrows and Death, and ſaith, Am not I in Sport? For it is evident at firſt Bluſh, that a Medicine that is capable of producing the greateſt Changes, and effecting the greateſt Cures, muſt alſo be capable of doing the greateſt Miſchiefs, when miſapplied. But we have before ſhewn, that Mercury is capable of producing the greateſt Changes——and I would beg Leave here to ſubjoin a Declaration of the immortal *Boerhaave** "That Mercury "alone cures one third Part of Diſeaſes"—Therefore, when this Medicine falls into the Hands of the above deſcribed Ignoramus's, it is altogether Chance if they don't kill more than they cure therewith. But from the ill Effects of thoſe Intruders may the good Lord deliver us!

* Vide Boerhaave's Inſtitutes.

GENEROSISIMI AUDITORS.

AT the Requeſt of this worthy Congreſs, give me Leave to interrupt your better Amuſements by a conciſe, unpoliſhed and very ſuperficial Diſcant upon the MEDICAL ART, and upon that which is of the greateſt Importance to the Profeſſors of it, UNANIMITY, CONCORD, and GOOD AGREEMENT.

Sed quo me Vertam, quod Dicam. Ubi Incipere Neſcio.

SHOULD I attempt to range the Field of Nature—thence to trace Diſeaſes; the Taſk would be unequal, the Theme too ſublime, far too ſublime for my juvenile Capacity.---Or, ſhould I attempt a Treatiſe upon the Object of Phyſic, thereby to inculcate the Neceſſity, Uſefulneſs and Dignity of this Art; this has already been done by abler Pens, and is what Mankind have ſufficiently experienced for many Ages, tho' in its State [illegible]tile.

WHEREFORE, with the greateſt Submiſſion to your Candor and Generoſity, ſhall juſt touch upon natural Philoſophy, the grand Baſis of true medical Knowledge, and which (in my humble Opinion) is the moſt neceſſary Acquirement, for a truly worthy and accompliſhed Æſculapian, as it contains in it the Science, or Knowledge of the Nature, Cauſes, Properties and Effects of Matter; the Laws by which it is governed and regulated; the Attraction of Gravitation and Coheſian in particular; and that in Proportion to the coheſive Quality of the Particles, is the Gravity, *et Vice Verſa*. Hence ariſes the Solidity and Texture of the ſame. Should we be a little more critical in our Enquiry, and ſubdivide Matter into two Claſſes, that of Solids and Fluids, we naturally derive an adequate Idea of the Circulation of the Fluids of the Human Body, as performed by the Gravity of the Fluid and Elaſticity of the Fibre: And by taking but a ſlighty View of that Branch of natural Philoſophy termed Pneumatology, and conſider the Denſity and Rarity of that homogeneous Fluid that compoſes our Atmoſphere, a philoſophic Reaſon readily occurs to the Mind of many of thoſe ſurprizing Changes that frequently, and almoſt interchangeably take Place in this natural Syſtem, and upon the human Fabric in Particular, the moſt delicate Part of the animal Creation.—For by the Denſity of the Air, both ſenſible and inſenſible Perſpiration are wholly, or in Part obſtructed; the moſt conducive to Health, the Elaſticity of the Fibres increaſed, the Momentum of the Fluids augmented, and in Conſequence, a Lentor *ſui Generis*. By the Rarity, a univerſal Relaxation of the whole nervous Syſtem, an increaſed Perſpiration, a languid Circulation, and a Lentor *ſui Generis Enſues*: By either of which Cauſes, that Equilibrium between the Solids and Fluids in which (philoſophically ſpeaking) true Health conſiſts, is deſtroyed, and Deſeaſes thence ariſe, according to the different State of the Solids and Fluids in particular Habits previous thereto. Here Gentlemen, a large Field diſcloſes to our View; many Cauſes ariſing from the different and immoderate Uſe of the Non naturals might be enumerated; but, as I deſign Brevity, I beg Leave to wave them; only keeping this in View, that the Properties and different Qualities of the Particles of Matter, and their *Effects* upon each other, are a ſure Clue to guide us in the *Footſteps* of Nature, by which we may not only be led into the Knowledge of Diſeaſes, by the Symptoms, but into the *Methodus Medendi*, as comprehended both in the Galenical and Chemical Methods, conſiſting of Medicines, not only of the vegetable, but of the animal and mineral Kingdoms, ſuited to almoſt infinite Purpoſes in the healing Art.

AND, Gentlemen, ſince you have pleaſed to confer ſo great an Honor upon me (who am but a Youth) as to admit me as a Member of this medical Body; indulge me the Freedom to addreſs you as Brethren. Since many Ages are elapſed, the beſt Methods improved to bring this Art to its preſent Perfection, what is of greater Moment and Importance to Mankind, than that we vigorouſly purſue the preſent Method? That Friendſhip, Harmony and good Agreement ſubſiſt among us; that we are conſtant in our Attendence upon every Convention; that we ever act upon the higheſt and ſtricteſt Principles of Honor, Truth and Fidelity towards each other, and that we exert every Faculty for the Improvement of each other, which are true Indices of a generous and noble Principle. Let us baniſh from our Breaſts thoſe low-liv'd, [illegible] and contracted Notions of Noſtrums and Arcana's, the very Support of Ignorance and Empiriciſm, by which Thouſands have been (as it were) butchered, and are now blended with the common Duſt!—The Growth of Phyſic and of this Society in Particular, depends upon the Conduct of each individual Member. The Excellency of this Method, is very conſpicuous in that lively and very inſtructive Diſſertation juſt pronounced, and ſtill further appears in the Method of examining Candidates for the Practiſe of Phyſic and Surgery. Should there be any preſent, I beg them to ſtep forth——

SIR,

I BID you heartily welcome, truſting you are not altogether inſenſible how important the Buſineſs, how arduous the Taſk you now are about to aſſume, for future Action in Life. Permit me to tell you, you have (as it were) taſted the Sweets, and now are entering a Scene of Trouble, complicated Perplexities and Fatigue, where you'll daily be expoſed to the licentious Wrongs of Judgments raſh, & Scourge of Sanderous Tongues. And ſhould you (after a ſtrict Enquiry into your Knowledge of Philoſophy, the Theory and Practice of Phyſic and Surgery) be admitted this Society, don't flatter yourſelf the Work is accompliſhed, but let me earneſtly recommend an intenſe Application to Books every leiſure Moment; a free Converſe with Men of Letters, by which that Fund of Knowledge will be increaſed, the Proſpect grow more extenſive, this infant Society nouriſhed; 'til advancing ſlowly, by ſmall Improvements, ſhe arrive to full Maturity.

GENTLEMEN SPECTATORS,

I RELY upon your Goodneſs and Generoſity for Pardon in my Addreſs, in juſt reminding you of your Obligations in this Reſpect. You can't but be ſenſible how great the Ignorance in the healing Art, and the Growth of it this preſent Day, which calls for ſome Method to prevent the ſame. Then, how great the Neceſſity of the Inhabitants of America, Connecticut, this County in particular, in its infant State, that ſome Way or other it ſhould be ſuppreſs'd! Many Expedients, you are ſenſible, have been attempted, but proved abortive; the preſent is hoped and wiſhed Succeſs. And as you value and eſteem Health, and the Growth of Phyſic (the greateſt Bleſſings to Mankind) neglect the Impoſtor, the Empiric, and the falſe Pretender, and every One that ſlights ſo laudable a Method; his Practiſe beſpeaks Ignorance, or a low, contracted Principle, and declares him an Enemy to himſelf, and to all Mankind. Neglect, did I ſay? I recal the Expreſſion, as there are undoubtedly a Number of reputable Phyſicians within the Limits of this County, who have not (as yet) entered this Medical Corporation: Far be it from me, to caſt any the leaſt Contempt or Reproach upon worthy Gentlemen of the Faculty; I mean to include thoſe only who openly declare their Diſtaſte to ſo glorious a Scheme (if I may be allowed the Expreſſion) and who are known (by a Series of Inſtances) to be trifling with Men's Lives, only for the Sake of the Title of Doctor, and thereby to gain a ſmall, tho' a very undeſerved Subſiſtance; whereby Gentlemen of Merit, have been, and are ſtill brought in the greateſt Contempt and Diſrepute. View but the Man (whether obtained by a liberal Education or a cloſer Application of his more ſprightly Genius) that has ſpent his Youth, his Fortune in Nature's Lap, and has (as it were) rifled her of all her Charms, and gay Attire, for the Good of Mankind—I ſay, view his Character, as a Gentleman, Scholar, and Phyſician: Him improve, not only for your own Safety and Advantage, but for the Encouragement of true medical Knowle[illegible] and for the Diſcouraging and eradicating th[illegible] baſe-born Sons of Infamy. And let Us join Hand and Heart, in a Cauſe ſo Glorious; live and act open, generous and free.

To the PRINTER.

CIVIL Society reſults from the Neceſſity of our Natures;—and civil Government from a State of civil Society; and in no Government do a People conceive themſelves ſo perfectly free, as that wherein they are their own Governors.

To be governed by no Laws but thoſe of their own making, either by themſelves, or by their Repreſentatives aſſembled—to be ſubject to no Rulers but thoſe of their own electing, is in the View of the Populace, the Perfection of civil Liberty. And the Springs of Government, in every ſuch State, is the Virtue of the People—and the Principle of that Virtue is, that though they are Subjects, it is for their Good, and to none but themſelves, that the Government they are under, is the Baſis of their Happineſs. To corrupt the Principle of their Virtue, is to demoliſh the Pillars of Government, and bury joyful Liberty in its Ruins; And to have perfect Liberty is to have perfect Security of Property; and Security of Property conſiſts in forming the beſt Laws to regulate and protect it, and in eſtabliſhing proper Tribunals to which the Subject may freely reſort, and have a Remedy, where he hath a Right to be redreſſed wherein he is wronged.——And as all human Tribunals are conſtituted of fallible Men, it is neceſſary that there be a Subordination of Judicatures eſtabliſhed, that Matters of great Moment may be removed by Appeal, or otherwiſe, from the Inferior to the Superior Courts, to be re-conſidered, and re-judged by other and ſuperior Judges.

Query, *then, What has the Subject more than the Shadow without the Subſtance—the Expence & Burden without the Advantage, where the Judges of the ſupreme and ſubordinate Courts are the ſame Men, it not being the Office, but the Man that examines, deliberates, and adjudicates? Is not this depriving the Subject of the Advantage of having his Cauſe tried at different Times, by different and ſuperior Judges—and, in Lieu of it, giving him only the Expence and Burden of having his Cauſe tried at different Times, by the ſame Judges?*

An Objection, I am aware, is ready —Quando duo Jura Concurrunt in una perſona idem eſt ac ſi eſſent in diverſis—*but whether it may, or may not be ſtrictly lawful, I leave to the Learned in the Law to ſay——it is enough that I aſk, Is it for the Good of the Public?—Is it not dangerous to Poſterity?—Adopt this Principle without Limitation, and what are all the boaſted Advantages of our happy Conſtitution more than that of an elective Monerchy? Yea, much leſs, the ſame Hand that makes the Law, is alſo a Solicitor of Cauſes, & a Judge. Query, if a Man can ſerve two Maſters?*

[Connecticut.]

LONDON.

June 16. Wedneſday laſt, the following extraordinary affair happened at Craven hill, near Kingſton Gravel pits. An elderly gentlewoman who liv'd with her daughter, dreamed on Tueſday night that ſhe was dead; on riſing next morning, ſhe communicated the ſame to the ſervant that attended her, and to the reſt of the family, with certain aſſurance that ſhe had not long to ſtay in this world, although then as well and hearty as for years paſt; but on her ſon's going out of the room, ſhe called him to ſtay, or he would not any more ſee her alive; where, on his returning, ſhe inſtantly dropped down and expired immediately.

—New-Advertiſements.—

TO BE SOLD, BY
William Ellery,
At his Shop, near the Great Bridge in Hartford.

CHOICE Cod-Fiſh by the Quintle or ſingle Pound—Pickled Cod, Mackrel, and Blue-Fiſh, by the Barrel, or Doz. Alſo, a few Barrells of choice Blubber. 47

Canaan, Sept. 9, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

to the Creditors of Bildad Phelps of Canaan, an inſolvent Debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral Demands on ſaid inſolvent Eſtate, legally authenticated, to the Subſcribers, authorized to receive & examine the ſame, on the 4th Tueſday of this Inſtant, September, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Hezekiah Andrus, in ſaid Canaan. Alſo, that there will be a public Sale of ſaid Eſtate, at the ſame Place, on the 28th of the ſame Month, unleſs prevented by a Diviſion, and Apportioning of the Creditors; and alſo, that a firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtate will be made at ſaid Place, on the 28th of ſaid Month, which the ſaid Creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

Eliſha Baker,
Jacob Brown, } Truſtees.
Hezekiah Andrus,

All Debts due to ſaid Eſtate, will be ſued after three Weeks from the Date hereof without further Orders.

Hartford, Auguſt 25, 1767.

To be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable TERMS;

TWO Hundred and Forty Acres of Land, in Simſbury, belonging to George Craddock, Eſq; of Boſton; butted and bounded as follows, lying near the North-Weſt Corner of ſaid Simſbury, being Half a Mile in Length, and Two Hundred and Forty Rods in Breadth; bounds Weſt on the firſt Tier of Lots; North on Land belonging to the Heirs of Samuel Barber, deceaſed, and South on Land belonging to James Caſe; the Eaſt Bounds on Meſs'rs. John and Nathaniel Roberts; of which an indiſputable Title will be given by

Wm. JEPSON.

N. B. Two or three Years Credit will be given, on good Security.

Said JEPSON,

ONCE MORE, deſires all Perſons indebted to the late Company of GARDINER and JEPSON, (which has expired almoſt three Years) to ſettle the ſame forthwith, as all that fail, muſt depend on being ſued at November Court, without Exception.

Any Perſon that has any Demands againſt ſaid Company, or againſt William Jepſon, are deſired to bring in their Accounts by the firſt Day of November next, and they ſhall receive their Pay.

Wm. Jepſon.

Woodbury, July 15th, 1767.

TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE juſt opened for Sale, a good Aſſortment of DRUGS, and of Chymical and Galenical MEDICINES—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, it ſhall be their Care to ſerve well. ſ43

READY Money given for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, of any Colour or Quantity, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.

LONDON, July 4.

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH, made on Friday the 4th of July to both Houſes of Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"THE advanced Seaſon of the Year, joined to the Inconvenience you muſt all have felt from ſo long an Abſence from your ſeveral Counties, calls upon me to put an end to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament; which I cannot do without returning you my Thanks for your diligent Application to the public Buſineſs, and the Proofs you have given of your Affection for me, for my Family, and for my Government: And tho' from the Nature and Extenſiveneſs of the ſeveral Objects under your Conſideration, it could not be expected that all the great cammercial Intereſts ſhould be compleatly adjuſted and regulated in the Courſe of this Seſſion, yet I am perſuaded, that, by the Progreſs you have made, a ſolid Foundation is laid for ſecuring the moſt conſiderable and eſſential Benefits to this Nation.

"As no material Alteration has happened in the State of Foreign Affairs ſince your firſt Meeting, I have nothing to communicate to you on that Subject. The fixed Objects of all my Meaſures are to preſerve the Peace, and, at the ſame Time to aſſert and maintain the Honor of my Crown, and the juſt Rights of my Subjects.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"I thank you for the neceſſary Supplies which you have ſo chearfully granted for the publick Service; and my particular Acknowledgments are due to you, for the Proviſion you have enabled me to make for the more honoroble Support and Maintenance of my Family.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

"The great Attention which you have ſhewn to the particular Purpoſe for which I called you ſo early together, and the very wholſome Laws paſſed for relieving my Subjects from the immediate Diſtreſs which the great Scarcity of Corn threatened to bring upon them, give me the moſt ſenſible Pleaſure. I rely upon you for the Exertion of your utmoſt Endeavours to convince my People that no Care has been wanting to procure for them every Relief which has been poſſible; and that their grateful Senſe of Proviſions ſo wiſely made for their Happineſs and laſting Proſperity cannot be ſo fully expreſſed as by a ſtrict Obſervance of that Order and Regularity which are equally neceſſary to the Security of all good Government, as well as to their own real Welfare."

NEWPORT, September 7.

At the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, held here laſt Week, the Gentlemen, who ſuffered by the Riots in this Town in Auguſt, 1765, exhibited Accounts to the Lower Houſe, amounting as follows, viz. Mr. Howard, £. 970 Sterling, Doct. Moffatt £. 1310, Mr. Johnſton £. 373-1-3, in all, £. 2653-1-3, Sterling. £. 540 of Mr. Howard's Account, & £. 350 of Dr. Moffatt's, were occaſioned by their going to England.——The Houſe, at a former Seſſion, voted, that the Accounts ſhould be exhibited under Oath, and the Particulers of their Loſſes enumerated. This Vote not being complied with, the Houſe diſapproved of the Accounts.

Laſt Wedneſday the Truſtees of the College in this Colony held their annual Meeting in this Town; when the Honorable Stephen Hopkins, *Eſq; was re-choſen Chancellor, Col.* Job Bennet, *(in the Room of* John Tillinghaſt, *Eſq; who reſigned) was choſen Treaſurer; and Dr.* Thomas Eyres *was re-choſen ſecretary.*

NEW-YORK, September 10.

Laſt Night arrived the Brig Briſtol Packet, Capt. Brooks, in 11 Weeks from Hull, on her Paſſage, July 14, ſpoke the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodrich, out one day from Falmouth, bound to New-York,—So that ſhe may be expected every Hour.

Since our laſt we have by the Newport Papers a more particular Account of the Loſs of the Brig Dolphin, Capt. Malbone mentioned in our laſt. The Number of Perſons on board were 26, of whom 11 were Paſſengers, viz. Mr. William Brocks Simſon, Mr. Nathaniel Green, Mr. John Henry, Miſſes Ann, Frances, Maria, and Sarah Storer and two Infants, one of 16, the other 4 Months old, Children of Mr. and Mrs. Henry. Mrs. Storer, Miſs Sarah Storer and the two Children being in the Cabin when the Flames burſt out—the reſt upon Deck, Mrs. Henry, hearing her Mother cry out, the Children, oh the Children! was ſo overcome with material Tenderneſs—that ſhe ran and threw herſelf headlong down the Companion into the Flames, and there inſtantly periſh'd with her Mother, Siſter and Children---the reſt with Difficulty got on ſhore. The Veſſel burnt till 8 next Day, and then ſunk. The Veſſel and Cargo were valued at £. 4000 [illegible] the Effects of the Paſſengers at £. 2000 ſterling, Collections were made at all the Churches for the unfortunate Paſſengers, who were all Strangers in the Place, intirely dependent on the Bounty of the Inhabitants.

BOSTON, September 10.

Lately died of the Small-Pox in Albany, Doct. SETH HUDSON, famous from the principal Marks of Diſtinction ſome Years ſince conferred on him by the Superior Court of this Province for his ingenious Practice: It is ſaid an old Comrade of the Doctor's went to viſit him, catch'd the Diſorder, and alſo died.

HARTFORD.

Laſt Wedneſday being the Anniverſary Commencement at Yale-College, in New-Haven, when the following young Gentlemen were admitted to the Bachelor of Arts Degree, viz.

Samuel Wales
John Trumbull
Samuel Partridge
Bela Elderkin
Iſrael Aſhley
Eliſha Williams
Samuel Huntting
Joſiah Wilder
John Treadwell
Charles Kellogg
Joſeph Lyman
Elias Jones
Jehu Minor
Nathaniel Emmons
Iſaac Knight
Iſrael Houghton
Daniel Moſs
Iſaiah Potter
Jonathan Kingſbury
Moſes Aſhley
Edward Carrington
Amos Butler
Rufus Hawley
Auguſtus Diggins

The next Day, there met at New-Haven, a large Convention of the Preſbyterian and Congregational Clergy, from this, and ſome of the neighbouring Provinces, for the Regulation of Eccleſiaſtical Affairs.

Laſt Saturday Afternoon, arrived in Town, from Norwalk, the Hon. THOMAS FITCH, Eſq; late Governor of this Colony.

We hear from Great Barrington, in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, that on the Second Inſtant, a large Dwelling-Houſe,——with a Quantity of valuable Furniture, were conſumed by Fire, in that Place; ſuppoſed to be willfully ſet on Fire, by a Negro Wench. The Houſe was owned by David Ingerſoll, junr. Eſq; of Sheffield.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Manſion Houſe, Barn, Garden, Well, Out-Houſes, &c. lately belonging to Mr. William Gardiner, of Hartford, deceaſed, with the Land whereon they ſtand, containing about one Hundred ſquare Rods; ſituated on the Main Street, a little North of the Great-Bridge, very commodious for a private Gentleman or Trader. Alſo, a very likely Negro Girl, about Ten Years old; any Perſon inclining to purchaſe either, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid Mr. Gardiner, either by Book, or Note, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, of their reſpective Dues, or they will be ſued to the Court in November next, without any Diſtinction, as a Settlement of ſaid Eſtate muſt be made immediately.

EUNICE GARDINER,
Adminiſtratrix.

LONDON, June 10.

A few Days ſince died in the Fleet, Capt. Dennett, of his Majeſty's Navy; He made the following uncommon Reſolution, not to cut the Nails of either Fingers or Toes, by which Meanes at his Death, he reſembled Nebuchadnezzar, his Nails being hooked like Eagles Claws.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 31.

Laſt monday, between three and four o'clock in the afternoon, a woman was robbed, near Buſh-hill, on the road to Schuylkill, by two ſoldiers, who came behind her when one of them held his hands over her eyes, while the other rifled her pockets; from whence they took two ſix pound Jerſey bills; alſo a large pair of ſquare carved ſilver buckles from her ſhoes.

Mr. James Barclay, of Warwick Townſhip, in Bucks County, gives us a very ſtriking inſtance of the uncertainty of human life, in an affecting narrative of the ſudden deaths of Mr. Robert Stewart, of that townſhip, and his three ſons, Joſeph, John and Benjamin, which happened after the following ſurprizing manner, viz. Mr. R. Stewart, having a well, near his houſe, about 30 foot deep, that in ſummer was uſually dry; he employed a well digger, on Saturday the 22d inſt. to ſink it deeper, who, after working in it ſome time, told his employer it was ſo damp and unwholeſome that he could not continue the work. Upon this a fire was kindled at the bottom, in order to prepare it for another trial on Monday. Whether this fire continued burning appears uncertain. But on Monday morning about ſun-riſe, Mr. Stewart, accompanied by ſeveral of his children, ſons and daughters, went to the well, when Joſeph, a young lad, was ſent down (by a ladder) to ſee if the fire was perfectly extinguiſhed. The unhappy youth had ſcarcely reached the bottom before he was ſtruck motionleſs by a noxious vapour, and as it was imagined by thoſe above that he had fallen by a miſ-ſtep, John went immediately to his aſſiſtance, and taking his then life-leſs body in his arms, in order to carry him up, he was himſelf ſtruck in like manner, and had not the power to ſave either his brother or himſelf. The father thinking that Joſeph was hurt by a fall, and that John was unable to git him up, went haſtily down to them, and taking hold of the former, then claſped in the arms of the latter, he was likewiſe inſtantaneouſly affected; and, in a ſhort ſpace, they all fell dead together. Benjamin. (who with his ſiſters above, was beholding the diſtreſsful ſcene, and judging the true cauſe) in the anxiety of his mind, reſolved to go to the relief of his unfortunate father and brothers. His filial and fraternal affection were ſo great, that no entreaties could ſwerve him from his purpoſe. He told his mother and ſiſters that he would take a bottle of camphire, which was given him to make uſe of, as occaſion ſhould require, and that the moment he felt any thing unuſual from the Place, he would leave it. The unfortunate young man deſcended, and ſoon met with the ſame deplorable fate. The neighbours were by this time aſſembled; and two, who arrived firſt, attempted to go down, with ropes tied round their bodies, but they were quickly obliged to return for the preſervation of their lives. Mr. Benjamin Snodgraſs, a brother in law to Mr. Stewart, ſenior fixing a rope round his body, alſo went down, where he tried to diſengage the well rope from under the dead bodies, but being unable to do it, he took a knife from his pocket and cut it; and as he was about to fix it round one of the bodies, he gave a ſignal to be drawn up, being then on the verge of death; and it was with great difficulty his life was ſaved. To render this mans preſervation the more extraordinary, it ſeems, that within a few feet of the mouth of the well, the rope ſlipt from his body, and he was held for ſome time by his arms. So that it may with propriety be ſaid, that "his life hung ſuſpended by a thread." After this the well digger went down, but he had hardly fixed the rope round Benjamin, before he was perceived to catch at the ladder, whereupon he was drawn up, almoſt dead. The father and his three ſons were, however, ſoon taken up, and all poſſible means were uſed to revive them, but in vain. The ſhaft of death was ſped! and they were all interred the next day, in one grave, near Neſhaminey Meeting-Houſe. Mr. Stewart has left, beſides his wife, one ſon and five daughters to lament the fatal cataſtrophe.——He was about 50 years of age John 24, Benjamin 21, and Joſeph between 13 and 14.

Charleſtown, South Carolina.

Auguſt 3. The gang of villains from Virginia and North-Carolina, who have for ſome years paſt, in ſmall parties, under particular leaders, infeſted the back parts of the ſouthern provinces, ſtealing horſes from one and ſelling them in the next, notwithſtanding the late publick examples made of ſome of them, we hear, are more formidable than ever as to numbers, and more audacious, and cruel in their thefts and outrages. It is reported that they conſiſt of more than 200, form a chain of communication with each other, and have places of general meeting, where (in imitation of councils of war) they form plans of operation and defence, and (alluding to their ſecrecy and fidelity to each other) call thoſe places free-maſons lodges.——Inſtances of their cruelty to the people in the back-ſettlements, whom they rob or otherwiſe abuſe, are ſo numerous and ſhocking, that a narrative of them would fill a whole gazette, and every reader with horror. They at preſent range in the Forks between Broad, Saluda, and Savannah-rivers. Two of the gang were hanged laſt week at Savannah, viz. Lundy Huſt, and Obadiah Greenage. Two others, James Ferguſon and Jeſſe Hamberſam, were killed, when thoſe were taken.

Laſt Thurſday evening, one Sullivan, a ſhip carpenter, was ſhot thro' the body and kill'd on the ſpot, on the high road, about half a mile without the town, by one Floyd, a clock-maker. The jury of inqueſt brought it in willful murder, and Floyd is committed to jail.

NEWYORK, September 3.

Monday laſt an Egg-Harbour Sloop, one Hoſier Maſter, as they lay along Side of the Wharf near the Albany Pier, was robbed; The Maſter's Cheſt, wherein was about £. 150 in Caſh, beſides his Cloaths, being taken out of the Cabin, while he and another lay aſleep in it, and carried on to the Wharf to a ſmall Diſtance from the Veſſel, where the Cheſt was found the next Morning broke open, and every Thing taken out of it: Great Search and Enquiry was made all the next Day, to no Purpoſe.— The next Afternoon, a Man at work on board a Veſſel lying near the Egg-Harbor-Man, miſſed ſome Money out of his Pocket, and his Suſpicions fell upon one Norton, a Hand belonging to Hoſier, whereupon he had him apprehended, and examined, and finding his Suſpicions too much confirmed, he had Norton committed to Goal:—On Wedneſday Morning, Norton offered to confeſs; whereupon being brought before a Magiſtrate again, he owned the Robbery of the Sloop, and ſaid he had hid the Money in one of the Wharfs but had thrown the Cloaths into the River upon which the Wharf being ſearched in the Place where he ſaid he had hid it, the Money was happily found, but nothing of the Cloaths to be ſeen:—Norton then empeached another as an Accomplice, & ſaid the Cloaths were hid alſo, but on ſearching the Place, none could be found; whereupon both he and the Accomplice were committed to Goal.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.

Capt. Clark in a Sloop from this Port bound to North Carolina, about the 10th ultimo, met with a terrible Gale of Wind, which oblig'd him to cut away his Maſt, and was in great Danger of Sinking but was happily met with by Capt. Doane, in a Whaling Sloop bound in, who took him and all his People on board, & arrived here laſt Week.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Ship Minehead, William Waters, from Anguilla, who informs, That at that Iſland on the 7th of Auguſt laſt at 3 o'clock in the Morning they had a ſevere ſhock of an EARTH-QUAKE, and between the Hours of 10 and 11, the ſame Forenoon they had a violent Guſt of Wind, which flew round from E. N. E. to S. W. At Noon had a ſmall Shock of an Earthquake, but did not hear of any Damage done in the Iſland.

We hear that on the 9th of Auguſt a ſevere Gale of Wind came on, when Capt. Waters put out to Sea.

Windſor, Auguſt 24, 1767.

THESE are to Notify the Creditors of John Roberts, junr. of Windſor, in the County of Hartford, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Henry Allyn, Eſq; in ſaid Windſor, on the fourth Tueſday of September next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, then and there to apportion and divide the Eſtate of the ſaid John, (if they ſee Cauſe) agreeable to a late Statute Law of this Colony, entituled, "An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors, &c. And if they ſhall not agree to do the ſame, the whole Eſtate of the ſaid John will at ſaid Time and Place, be ſold at public Vendue.

o

Return Strong,
Timothy Lomiſs, } Truſtees.
Roger Newberry.

Canaan, Auguſt 19th, 1767.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, unto all the Creditors of Noah Hoſkin, and Doct. Samuel Lee, both of Saliſbury, Inſolvent Debtors, to bring in their Accounts, properly proved unto us the Subſcribers, Truſtees, legally appointed at the Dwelling-Houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, Innholder in Saliſbury, on Thurſday, the 17th Day of September next, at 10 o'clock Forenoon. And all Thoſe indebted unto either of them, are deſired to make Payment, to prevent Trouble.

Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees, to Hoſkin.
Ebenezer Fletcher, jun.
Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees to Lee.
o Abiel Fellows,

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 20th, 1767.

ALL Perſons Indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Book Accounts, or Notes, that have been due more than Twelve Months, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame, before November next, as I am determined to put all my Accounts into the Hands of an Attorney before that Time; therefore hope this ſeaſonable Notice may prevent Trouble and Coſt.

39 NATHAN BEERS.

MONDAY, September 21, 1767. NUMBER 14

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

CORTE, (Eaſt Lon. 9. 30. Lat. 41. 50. a Town of Corſica, ſituated near the Middle of the Iſland, 40 Miles S. of Baſtia.) June 1.

AN expreſs and ſeveral officers are arrived from Capraia, with advice that the fortreſs capitulated on the 29th paſt, at evening, and next morning was put into the hands of the beſiegers. Leave was given to commiſſary Bernard Ottone, who commanded there in chief, to embark with the garriſon to Genoa, or any other part of the Genoeſe territories, and the enemy's officers have been treated with politeneſs, and dined at the ſame table with thoſe of Corſica. M. Ottone immediately wrote a letter to the Senator Pinelli, acquainting him with the capitulation, and deſiring him to ſend a veſſel to take the garriſon on board. In conſequence of this, a pink arrived on the 31ſt, and M. Ottone with ſome attendants embarked. As ſoon as they were on board, a gale of wind aroſe, and the ſhip was obliged to put to ſea: The reſt of the garriſon are ſtill on ſhore, waiting for another veſſel.

The fortreſs had been defended for 102 days, with no other ſuſtenance for 80 people than bread and water. There were found in it eleven pieces of braſs beſides other ordnance, two barrels of cartouches for the muſquetry, two barrels of powder, ſeveral ſmall arms, and a great number of bullets.

Two hundred of the Corſican troops are coming home, three hundred being left to keep the garriſon.

LONDON, June 20.

They write from Barbadoes, that the Prince de Rohan commander in chief of the French Iſlands had fitted out ſeveral frigates of war to cruize againſt all merchant ſhips of his own nation, who ſhall attempt to trade to any of the adjacent Engliſh ſettlements.

We are credily informed that his Excellency the Earl of Rochfort, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of France, is daily expected in town from Paris. Some ſay he comes to tranſact private buſineſs of his own; others ſay his lordſhip was ſent for, in order to be appointed one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

They write from Paris, that a girl of ſeventeen years old, has the power of throwing herſelf into a trance at pleaſure, during which ſhe has actually been known, in preſence of ſeveral witneſſes, to remain inſenſible to the application of hot iron, to different parts of the body.

June 22. It is confidently reported the Earl of Chatham will attend the Houſe of Peers before the riſe of parliament.

We hear that Mr. Alderman Beckford is quite recovered from his late illneſs, at his ſeat at Fonthill, in Wiltſhire.

We hear that Meir Jaffier, who lately died in the Eaſt-Indies, has left to Lord Clleve, rupees to the value of 120,000l. ſterling; on which his lordſhip ſummoned a council for their opinion, whether that money properly belonged to the company or himſelf; when they determined, that it was his lordſhip's ſole right; whereupon his lordſhip took poſſeſſion of it, but immediately after generouſly ſettled the whole of it on the widows and orphans of thoſe officers and ſoldiers who loſt their lives on the ſervice.

It was obſervable laſt winter, that the eldeſt ſon of almoſt every duke in France were in London; when formerly nothing could tempt a Frenchman beyond Calais, except an ambaſſador's train.

The city of Dublin has offered a bounty of two ſhillings a barrel, for the firſt 5000 barrels of wheat imported into that metropolis.

We are aſſured, by a gentleman of varacity, who arrived in town laſt week, from Belleiſle, that the French have already fitted out there, and in the river Villaine, upwards of 200 veſſels, to be employed this year, in the Newfoundland Cod-fiſhery.

By accounts lately arrived in the Prince Frederic, we are credibly informed, that the new iſlands near the ſtreights of Magellan, were, the laſt ſummer, very fruitful in peaſe, beans, turnips, potatoes, &c. &c. the ſeed of which had been ſown by the [illegible] of the men of war ſtationed at Port Egmont, which was diſcovered by the Dolphin in her laſt voyage, and ſaid to be as ſafe and commodious a harbour as any in the world. That the corn was in the ear when they left that place, which was in January laſt, anſwering to our July, the iſland lying in nearly the ſame parallel with London, in the ſouthern hemiſphere. The Land being without trees, care had been taken to get a large number tranſported from the ſtreights, ſo that with proper management and induſtry, it is hoped they will one day turn out of the utmoſt uſe. Theſe are the iſlands which ſome have repreſented to be ſo ſteril, as not to produce any kind of vegetables! Had Commodore Anſon, in his voyge round Cape Horn, known of this port, there is not the leaſt doubt but his whole fleet might have gone into the South Seas in good condition.

It is ſaid, that all teas, ſeized and condemned for being illegally imported, will not be ſold for home conſumption as uſual, but be exported to Ireland and the colonies: and it is further ſaid, ſuch exports will be allowed in ſmaller quantities than heretofore.

It is reported, that the value of the cargoes of the Eaſt India Company's ſhips, that have arrived in the courſe of the preſent year, is upwards of five millions ſterling.

June 24. Some politicians begin to think, that in caſe the courts of Vienna, Paris, & Madrid, ſhould pay any regard to the See of Rome againſt the diſſidents in Poland, a general war in Poland would probably take Place, as the five great Powers who have already declared in their favour as guarantees of the treaty of Oliva, would exert their force in favour of ſuch declaration.

June 25. The reports of a change in the miniſtry continue, and the laſt were, that Mr. Conway was to return to the army; Lord Briſtol to be ſecretary of ſtate; the Duke of Grafton to go to Ireland; & Mr. Charles Townſhend, to be both firſt Lord of the Treaſury and Chanceller of the Exchequer.

A few days ſince one Ann Ward, aged 70, was married to a young fellow of 22. The bride had ſaved upwards of 900l. with which her huſband went off early next morning, and has not been heard of ſince.

We hear the merchants of Briſtol, Liverpool, and White haven, laſt week ſent orders for ſome thouſand quarters of corn to be imported from North-America.

We hear from Liſbon, that Mr. Hay, the Britiſh Envoy, had preſented a memorial to the King againſt the inconveniencies the Engliſh now labour under by the preſent laws of Portugal, which prohibit exportaion of ſpecie; in conſequence of which the above reſtriction had already been in part removed.

They write from Jamaica, that a great many merchants on account of the decay of trade, and ſcarcity of ſpecie; had already gone down to ſettle at Muſquito ſhore, where the Engliſh ſettlements were in a thriving condition.

A report prevails that the Earl of Northumberland will be appointed ambaſſador, at Paris, in the room of the Earl of Rotchfort.

A ſettlement of a capital nature 'tis ſaid is intended for the borders of the Miſſiſippi, and the agents are already very buſy in collecting reſidents.

They write from Rochfort, that the Dauphin, a ſecond rate ſhip of war, pierced to mount 90 guns, would be ready to launch there by the middle of September next.

June 26. By a gentlemen juſt arrived from Scotland, we are informed, that at Edinburgh & other places they are at preſent greatly agitated by the near approach of the determination of the Douglaſs great cauſe, and betts are nearly on an equality that ſeveral ſhort hand gentlemen are arrived from London to take down the debates, for which they are to be paid from 300 to 500 guineas each perſon; and that moſt of the nobility and perſons of diſtinction in that Kingdom were come to Edinburgh to be preſent at the debates.

LONDON, July 4.

The great talk of a change in the Miniſtry will end in the opinion of many of our politicians, in nothing but talk.

On the other hand it is too notorious to be contradicted, that there has been a violent agitation among the members of the adminiſtration, within this week paſt. Whatever latent cauſe may have put them into ſuch a manifeſt troubled motion, a few days we think, will determine whether a total and laſting calm is to ſucceed or not.

July 7. It is now confidently ſaid that his Grace the Duke of Richmond will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Friday afternoon the lady of the Hon. Col. Fitzroy, brother to the Duke of Grafton, was ſafely delivered of a Daughter, at his Houſe near Mary-Fair.

LONDON, *July* 4.

Saturday laſt two companies of the train of artillery, lying at Woolwich, embarked on board the Tranſports, for North-America, and will ſail the firſt fair wind.

The Earl of Shelburne does not go to Ireland.

The Right Hon. Auguſtus Harvey, ſecretary to his brother Lord Briſtol, has reſigned that poſt.

They write from Toulon, that four men of war, two frigates, and a new zebeck, are fitting out at that port, but their deſtination is not known.

This morning ſome diſpatches of importance were ſaid to be received from the Governor of Boſton.

It has been thought, and ſtill is ſuppoſed by many, that a new parliament will precede the next ſeſſions; but we hear the contrary is determined upon.

On Sunday laſt a young divine preached for the firſt time in Mr. Whitefieldd's meeting in Tottenham-court-road: he is reckoned among the firſt claſs of orators at preſent in this metropolis.

They adviſe from Hamburgh, that a great number of Saltſburghers were preparing to embark on board an Engliſh ſhip in the Elbe, for the new Britiſh ſettlements in America.

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, June 2.

"The aggonizing ſtate of this country muſt naturally produce convulſions ſo long as there remain the leaſt exiſtence of the antient conſtitution, or that ſome alteration in the preſent meaſures takes place. The Inhabitants of the Tercera iſlands, diſpleaſed with the eſtabliſhment of a new tribunal of Relaſam amongſt them, by the ſupport of a regiment ſent ſome time ago from Oporto, have publicly declared againſt that new eſtabliſhment, and a riot having enſued, the gov. it is ſaid was killed; mean while the inhabitants, though Portugueſe, and deſiring to continue under the Portugueſe ſubjection, have had recourſe to arms, proteſting that they will rather ſuffer death than ſubmit to ſo groſs an impoſition on their liberties.

"Two men of war, and ſeveral tranſports are preparing to take in a number of land-forces ſufficient to inforce an obſervance of the firſt orders of the court, and to puniſh ſeverely all thoſe iſlanders that had oppoſed them. So continual a ſeries of unfortunate events muſt undoutedly have proved afflicting in the higheſt degree to the R——l mind of his moſt F——l Majeſty; but the eaſineſs with which they have been hitherto ſtifled, as it has been thought by the wiſdom of the Prime Miniſter, who has hitherto calmed his vexations ſo naturally; the predelection which his M——y has ever ſhewed towards him has encreaſed; and the arrival of every bad piece of news may be ſaid to have confirmed him ſtill ſtronger than before in the good graces of his maſter; nay even our very differences with England, whereof the demands are of ſuch a nature as will be complied with, yet, by the manner in which they are urged, ſeem to imply danger from a refuſal, have nevertheleſs produced ſuch a favorable effect in favor of the count that his M——y, in reward for the extraordinary talents, it is ſaid he has already ſhown in the management of that affair would have raiſed him to the high degree of Duke of the moſt noble and antient title of Aveiro, but the cautious favorite, thinking, perhaps, that a leſs ſignal diſtinction would be more durable to his poſterity, has deſired that the R——l bounty may, for the preſent, be confined to the creating him and his heirs forever, Marquis of Caſcaco, and for which, it is ſaid, there is accordingly a patent making out."

July 6. They write from Liſbon, that the Portugueſe Governor of Tercera has been ordered home to anſwer his conduct, which was ſaid to have greatly exceeded his commiſſion.

Letters from Liſbon of the 2d ult. confirm the account of the inhabitants of Tercera having revolted againſt the new Governor; and add, that ſome ſhips are equipping and arming to take troops on board, in order to quell the inſurgents.

How many examples for our ſafety and welfare are every where ſurrounding us? Do not the Dutch point out the herring-fiſhery, that noble Gift of Providence, deſigned for the plenty and protection of this iſle? What a nurſery would it be for ſeamen? What a relief to our poor, at ſea and on ſhore, in net-making, &c. and what a national revenue would it bring in, as well to us as the Dutch, were it but ſpiritedly followed?——The herring, cod, and whale fiſheries would afford the nation a ſurer and greater ballance in trade, than all the commerce of Europe does at preſent. Great-Britain is as a great merchant, and where ſhe cannot vend her commodities in one place ſhe ought to find out another, and be conſtantly induſtrious for the Support of her inhabitants. From ſome unhappy differences between the mother country and her colonies, it is plain the demands for our manufactures have ceaſed: Let us, until this diſagreable bar is removed, ſtrenuouſly encourage our fiſheries to the utmoſt extent, and even ſhare thoſe riches of our own with the Dutch, that have afforded them more wealth and ſafety than all their mighty Eaſt India commerce has done, and can of all things under the ſun, come the neareſt to be an equivalent to this nation for the apparent decay of our plantation trade.

Yeſterday there was a great council at St. James's, to which it is ſaid, no leſs than one hundred and ſix members of the Privy Council were ſummoned to attend.

It was reported at Paris, when the laſt Letters came from thence, that the catholic cantons of Swiſſerland had taken the reſolution to baniſh the Jeſuits from their country, and particularly from Lucerne.

A few Days ago the Sea-horſe, Capt. Parker, ſailed from Guernſey for Eaſt-Florida, with ninety-ſeven French Proteſtant Families intending to ſettle in that province.

Letters from Madrid, dated June 4, ſay, The Court has received advice that the Jeſuits who embarked at Salo are arrived off Cavita Vecchia. All the perſons who have taken upon them to appear as partiſans of that ſociety have been immediately puniſhed. The vicar-general of this city, and ſecular prieſt, who, by his order tranſlated into Spaniſh, *The Apology of the Jeſuits baniſhed from France*, are juſt baniſhed 50 leagues from this capital, and one of the friends of the latter had been fined fifty ducats for explaining ſome words in that apology which the tranſlator did not perfectly underſtand.

By a letter dated the firſt of Dec. laſt, from a Gentleman who was on board the Falmouth Eaſt-Indiaman when ſhe was ſtruck with lightning, we are informed, that they were afterwards wrecked in the mouth of the Ganges; and of 360 *men, which they carried from England, there are only about* 160 *now alive at Calcutta, the reſt being either killed by the lightning, burnt in the ſhip, drowned, devoured by tygars when they got aſhore, or died of fatigue.*

Yeſterday arrived a mail from N. York, bro't by the Duke packet-boat, Capt. Edwards.

Extract of a Letter from Bruſſels, dated June 27.

"*An edict of the Empreſs Queen has juſt made its appearance here, prohibiting the admiſſion into this country of any of the Jeſuits expelled from Spain, or exiled from France; it matters not whether they are ſubjects by birth, of her imperial Majeſty or not, if they wear the Habit of their Order.*"

July 7. *We are informed, that orders are given for proper liſts to be made out againſt next ſeſſion of parliament of all the Papiſts, or that are reputed as ſuch, in the reſpective dioceſes out the Kingdom.*

July 14. *The Earl of Chatham, who has been dangerouſly ill at North-End, is now tho't to be in a fair way of recovery.*

We hear a few days ago the firſt volume in manuſcript of Mr. Wilkes's Hiſtory of England, was ſold to a bookſeller at the court end of the town for ſix hundred guineas.

Yeſterday the ſeveral agents for New-York, Boſton, Philadelphia and the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, &c. attended the board of trade and plantations.

July 16. *The Hero, Henderſon, from Honduras, is loſt on the Coaſt of Holland.*

July 16. Lord Clive landed at Portſmouth on Tueſday Evening, in perfect Health, from on board the Britannia, and his Lordſhip arrived in Town Yeſterday.

Yeſterday General Callot, and Governor Palk alſo arrived in Town from the Eaſt-Indies.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.

Tueſday Morning laſt between the Hours of III & IV a Fire broke out in a Joiner's Shop in Beer-Lane at the North Part of the Town, which conſumed the ſaid Shop, as alſo a Whiteſmith's and a Tallow-Chandler's adjoining: The Cupola of the New-Brick Meeting-Houſe (ſo called) catch'd on Fire in ſeveral Places, but by the Dexterity of ſome of the Inhabitants, and it providentially being calm Weather, that Edifice, and the Houſes in the Neighbourhood, which conſiſted of many wooden Buildings, were preſerved from Deſtruction.

We hear from Milton, that on the morning of the 6th Inſtant, the Wife of Mr. Edward Park, of that Town was ſafely delivered of three fine Daughters, who are all likely to do well: Theſe were their 1ſt Children having been married between 8 and 9 Months. A worthy Matron officiated as Midwife, and delivered the Woman of the three Children within half an Hour.

We hear that laſt Friday a Man hired a Horſe at Charleſtown pretending he had a Veſſel in this Town, that he wanted to go to Marblehead, in purſuit of a Deſerter, and ſaid his Name was James Gray; but not returning in Seaſon, the Owner of the Horſe went in Purſuit of them; tho' to no Purpoſe.—

BOSTON, September 17.

By ſeveral Veſſels from the Weſt Indies, we are informed that the Gales of Wind in Auguſt laſt were not ſo ſevere as to do much Damage.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

By Letters from Montreal, we learn, that three Frenchmen ſent out by Monſieur la Corn, are lately returned there after 26 Months Journey in the Wilderneſs, having been 1500 Miles farther than Miſhlamackana, in Search of the North-Weſt Paſſage; and we hear they have made many uſeful Diſcoveries, and that they actually met with a very large River that ebb'd and flow'd,

NEWPORT, September 14.

We hear from Warwick in this Colony, that a few Days ſince, the Wife of Mr. Pierce, being riding in a Cart drawn by Oxen, the Cattle took Fright & run with ſuch Precipitation as to endager the Cart's overſeting, on which Mr. Pearce, in order to ſave his Wife, ran & catched hold of her feet, and pulled her out; but her head falling on the Ground, received ſuch a violent Blow as put an End to her Life ſoon after.

Saturday Night laſt, departed this Life, in the 74th Year of his Age, the Honorable GIDEON WANTON, Eſq; formerly Governor of this Colony.

HARTFORD.

Laſt Tueſday, being the anniverſary Freeman's Meeting, for the Choice of Deputies, the following Gentlemen were choſen, to repreſent the following Towns, in this County, at the General Aſſembly, to be held at New-Haven, on the Eighth of next Month, viz.

Hartford.	Simſbury.
Col. Samuel Talcott,	John Owen, Eſq;
Mr. Benjamin Payne,	Hez. Humphry, Eſq;
Weatherſfield.	Farmington.
Hon. John Cheſter,	John Strong, Eſq;
Eliſha Williams, Eſq;	Sol. Whitman, Eſq;
Middletown.	Windſor.
Hon. Jabez Hamlin,	William Wolcot, Eſq;
Mr. Richard Alſop,	Mr. Alex. Wolcot.
Bolton.	Toland.
Capt. Joel White,	Zebulon Weſt, Eſq;
Thomans Pitkin, Eſq;	Capt. Saml. Chapman

Suffield.

Mr. William King.

◆ ◆ ◆

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, just as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection. 43 them.

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

September 21, 1767.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all the Creditors of Allen M'Lean of Bolton, in Hartford County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that all the Eſtate of ſaid M'Lean will be ſold at public Vendue, for the Benefit of the Creditors, if not prevented by Agrement of the major Part, in Number and Value of ſaid Creditors, to apportion the ſame amongſt themſelves, agreable to the late Inſolvent Act; on Tueſday the 6th Day of October next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Eleazar Steel, in Toland. Alſo the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that have not been heretofore given in to the Truſtees—and alſo to receive their firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtate, on Wedneſday the 7th of October next.*

Samuel Chapman,
Ruſſel Woodbridge,
Peter Olcott, } Truſtees.

3

Hartford, September 21, 1767.

S*Tray'd or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, of Hartford-Weſt-Diviſion, on Tueſday, the 8th of this Month, a dark Roan Mare, no White about her, a natural Pacer, no Brand, about Eighteen Years old. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and convey to me, or ſend Word, ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have a Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by*

3 Jobanah Smith.

September 21, 1767.

THE *Creditors of Benjamin Cowles of Canaan, in the County of Litchfield, an Inſolvent Debter, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid Cowles, on Tueſday the 13th of October next, at two of the Clock Afternoon, then and there to exhibit their Accounts, authenticated, to us, Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate; and to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done, relating to ſaid Eſtate.*

3

Daniel Horsford,
Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Keep, } Truſtees.

Canaan, Sept. 9, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

to the Creditors of Bildad Phelps of Canaan, an inſolvent Debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral Demands on ſaid inſolvent Eſtate, legally authenticated, to the Subſcribers, authorized to receive & examine the ſame, on the 4th Tueſday of this Inſtant, September, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Hezekiah Andrus, in ſaid Canaan. Alſo, that there will be a public Sale of ſaid Eſtate, at the ſame Place, on the 28th of the ſame Month, unleſs prevented by a Diviſion, and Apportioning of the Creditors; and alſo, that a firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtate will be made at ſaid Place, on the 28th of ſaid Month, which the ſaid Creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

Eliſha Baker,
Jacob Brown,
Hezekiah Andrus, } Truſtees.

All Debts due to ſaid Eſtate, will be ſued after three Weeks from the Date hereof without further Orders.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Manſion Houſe, Barn, Garden, Well, Out-Houſes, &c. lately belonging to Mr. William Gardiner, of Hartford, deceaſed, with the Land whereon they ſtand, containing about one Hundred ſquare Rods; ſituated on the Main-Street, a little North of the Great-Bridge, very commodious for a private Gentleman or Trader. Alſo, a very likely Negro Girl, about Ten Years old; any Perſon inclining to purchaſe either, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid Mr. Gardiner, either by Book, or Note, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, of their reſpective Dues, or they will be ſued to the Court in November next, without any Diſtinction, as a Settlement of ſaid Eſtate muſt be made immediately.

EUNICE GARDINER,
Adminiſtratrix.

DRINKING TO EXCESS corrected.

KAMHI, *Emperor of China, was always careful to have his table ſerved with European wines. Having one day ordered a Mandarin, his moſt faithful favorite, to drink with him: the Prince got drunk, and afterwards fell into a profound ſleep. The Mandarin, dreaded the conſequence of this intemperance, paſſed into the Eunuch's lodge, and told them that the Emperor was drunk; that it was to be feared he might contract the habit of drinking to exceſs; that wine would ſtill more irritate his humour, which was already too violent; and that, in this ſtate, he would not even ſpare his deareſt favorites. To remedy ſo great an evil, added the Mandarin, you muſt load me with chains, and put me into a dungeon, as if the order came from the Emperor. The Eunuch approved this motion for their own intereſt. The Prince ſurpriſed to find himſelf alone at waking, aſked what became of his table companion? He was anſwered, that having had the miſfortune to diſpleaſe his Majeſty, he was led by his orders into a cloſe priſon, where he was to be put to death. The Monarch appeared for ſome time loſt in thought, and at length gave orders for the Mandarin to be brought before him. He appeared loaded with irons, and threw himſelf at his maſter's feet as a criminal waiting the ſentence of his death. What brought thee into that condition, ſaid the Prince to him? What crime haſt thou committed? I am ignorant of my crime anſwered the Mandarin; all I know is, that your Majeſty had commanded me to be thrown into a dark priſon, and there be delivered over to death. The Emperor became more thoughtful than before, appeared ſurprized and troubled. At laſt, imputing to the fumes of drunkeneſs a violence which he retained not the leaſt remembrance of, he had the Mandarin's irons ſtruck off, and it was obſerved that he ever afterwards avoided an exceſs in wine.*

The GHOST. A TALE.

FAR in the weſt there liv'd of old,
An honeſt Yeoman, rich and bold,
Merry his heart as heart could be,
His ſoul quite open, gen'rous, free,
Hearty he was in all he ſpoke,
And no man better lov'd a joke,
It happen'd at a certain time,
'Twas of the year the very prime,
His blooming Neice thought fit to wed,
And love and hymen crown'd the bed,
To grace their nuptials he prepar'd
A feaſt,---and all his friends appear'd;
Among the reſt a youth from town,
Much to his Uncles Joy came down,
He came an unexpected gueſt,
Yet not leſs welcome than the reſt;
But to the good man's great chagrin,
He'd ne'er a bed to put him in,
But one, and that he knew for truth
Was haunted,---ſo inform'd the youth.
But he whoſe breaſt with courage glow'd,
Not the leaſt kind of terror ſhow'd,
Reply'd--theſe tales my boſom fire,
And ſuch a room I much deſire.
The gueſts broke up, the Servant Maid,
To warm the bed went much afraid,
And often chang'd her roſy hue,
As fancy tipt the flame with blue.
The youth undreſs'd,--was cover'd o'er,
And wearied, ſoon began to ſnore,
But ſlept not long,--at dead of night,
The creaking door proclaim'd the ſprite;
Rous'd with the noiſe, yet void of fear,
He ſaw a female Ghoſt appear,
But as ſhe ſtalk'd around the room,
He would not truſt the doubtful gloom,
For then the taper's dying light,
Could not aſſure him he was right:
Conquer'd at laſt he hid his head,
The ſpectre ſtraitway ſought the bed,
Rais'd up the cloaths, and by his ſide,
Lay down like any loving Bride:
He thought the Gueſt now much too near,
So crept to t'other ſide for fear:
But lying ſtill,--he ſoon perceiv'd
It was no Ghoſt, he found ſhe breath'd;
Then baniſhing all fear of harm
He ſeiz'd her hand and found it warm,
Took off her ring, but nought beſide
He touch'd, or elſe the Youth's bely'd.
She ſtarted up, and as before,
Thrice walk'd the room then ſhut the door.

No ſooner did the morn appear,
Then all were met the Youth to hear,
Expecting that he would recite,
The dreadful viſions of the night.
The modeſt Youth then bowing low,
Beg'd of the aſſembl'd fair to know,
Which of them all a ring had loſt,
With di'monds ſet: a ring of coſt;
The Yeoman's Daughter glad to gain,
What ſhe much valu'd once again,
Reply'd, 'tis mine,----then you my dear
Was the kind Ghoſt that did appear;
The ſecret I'll no longer keep;
But what you did was done aſleep,
Then told the ſtory to them all,
And mirth and laughter ſhook the hall.
The Father pleas'd, by Becket's Head
Sworn, he that night with her ſhould bed;
For, ſaith my friends, I think it right,
She went to bed to him laſt night,
A thouſand pounds my Daughter's portion,
What ſays my Nephew to the motion;
The Youth was pleas'd the Maid conſented,
All were rejoic'd and all contented.

Briſtol, Feb. 19, 1767.

NEW-YORK, September 10.

A perſon from Newark, in New-Jerſey, gives us the following very odd Intelligence; that one Sears, ſome four or five Years ago, having wilfully ſhot, and deſperately wounded one of the Conſervators of the peace in the Borough of Elizabeth, had been committed to Newark Gaol: Before his Trial came on, he aſſign'd over what Eſtate he had to ſome near relation; on his Trial he was found guilty, and among other Articles of his Sentence, he was to find Security for his good behavior during Life; but he being of a very fractious and obſtinate Temper, he could never get ſuch Security: For ſome Time his Relations ſupported him in Gaol, when finding it too chargeable in their Imagination, they witheld their Support: For ſome Time longer he was ſupported by the Charity of the Town, but they thinking it was not their Duty to do it, ſtopt their Hand alſo a few Months ago. Upon his being told, thoſe who had hitherto ſupplied him with Proviſions would do ſo no longer, he voluntarily determined to faſt Forty Days without Food, or die; He perſiſted in the Reſolution, and in all the Time he only took daily two Coppers worth of rum, and neither eat or drank any Thing elſe for the whole Forty Days, in which Time he was reduced to a perfect Skeleton, and continued in a great Meaſure like a mere Lunatick:—At the Expiration of the Time, which was but about a Fortnight ago, he was prevailed with to take ſome Nouriſhment, but for the firſt Day or two, every Thing he took came up again, his Belly having grown almoſt faſt to his Back: However, by the Help of ſome Medicines or lenitive Food, he is at laſt like to recover again after his long obſtinate Faſt, though he is yet very poor and low.

From New-Rochelle, we have an Account of the Dwelling-Houſe of Juſtice Guion of that Place, being entirely deſtroyed by Fire, on Friday laſt, about 12 o'Clock:—The Fire catch'd by a Crack in the Oven, and there being nobody but Mrs. Guion then in the Houſe, the Flames ſpread with ſuch Rapidity, that very few of the Effects could be ſaved, and 'tis ſaid almoſt all Mr. Guion's Papers were deſtroyed.

Yeſterday Capt. Trowbridge, in a Sloop from Montſerrat, paſſed by, bound to New-Haven.

Laſt Night Capt. Weſtcot, in a Sloop belonging to New-London, put in here from North-Carolina.

Hartford, Auguſt 25, 1767.

To be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable TERMS;

TWO Hundred and Forty Acres of Land, in Simſbury, belonging to George Craddock, Eſq; of Boſton; butted and bounded as follows, lying near the North-Weſt Corner of ſaid Simſbury, being Half a Mile in Length, and Two Hundred and Forty Rods in Breadth; bounds Weſt on the firſt Tier of Lots; North on Land belonging to the Heirs of Samuel Barber, deceaſed, and South on Land belonging to James Caſe; the Eaſt Bounds on Meſs'rs. John and Nathaniel Roberts; of which an indiſputable Title will be given by

Wm. JEPSON.

N. B. Two or three Years Credit will be given, on good Security.

Said JEPSON,

ONCE MORE, deſires all Perſons indebted to the late Company of GARDINER and JEPSON, (which has expired almoſt three Years) to ſettle the ſame forthwith, as all that fail, muſt depend on being ſued at November Court, without Exception.

Any Perſon that has any Demands againſt ſaid Company, or againſt William Jepſon, are deſired to bring in their Accounts by the firſt Day of November next, and they ſhall receive their Pay.

Wm. Jepſon.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Ellery,

At his Shop, near the Great Bridge in Hartford,

CHOICE Cod-Fiſh by the Quintle or ſingle Pound—Pickled Cod, Mackrel, and Blue-Fiſh, by the Barrel, or Doz. Alſo, a few Barrells of choice Blubber. 47

Woodbury, July 15th, 1767.

TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE juſt opened for Sale, a good Aſſortment of DRUGS, and of Chymical and Galenical MEDICINES—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, it ſhall be their Care to ſerve well. pt45

Printed by THOMAS GREEN.

MONDAY, *September* 28, 1767. NUMBER 14

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

The general State of AFFAIRS *in* EUROPE, *as they appear at Preſent.*

Taken from the ANNUAL REGISTER for the Year 1766.

EUROPE, ſtill ſore with the wounds it received in the laſt war, ſeems as yet deſirous of reſt and peace. There have been, in different periods of hiſtory and different parts of the world, ſome very poor, and very military nations, who had no other road to riches, or conſideration, but war. No experience of the miſchiefs attending it, can affect people of that character; it would be ridiculous to caution a man againſt danger, wounds or even death, who had no poſſible manner of living, but by encountering them. To the happineſs of mankind, providence has now circumſcribed theſe hungry nations within very narrow bounds: like the birds and beaſts of prey, their numbers far from being conſiderable, and Europe at preſent is infeſted with but few of them. On a review of the wars of this century in Europe, and their conſequences, it would be difficult to prove any nation at all a gainer by them. Ambition, indeed, is not very attentive to calculations. It is however hoped, that the total want of any brilliant acquiſition, may, for a while at leaſt, check that luſt of dominion, which has been for now, almoſt an age, ſo very unfruitful. There is but one Prince now living on the Continent of Europe, who has been even apparently a gainer by conqueſt; and it ſtill remains a doubt, whether, in three ſucceſſive wars, he has not paid more for his purchaſe than it is worth exclusive of the riſks he has himſelf run, and which his ſucceſſors will probably be liable to, in conſequence of his victories.

In this ſituation of affairs, exhauſted as moſt of the principal powers of Europe are of men and money, and involved deeply in debt, it is poſſible that they may ſuffer mankind to indulge for ſome years longer in the bleſſings of peace. Our next neighbour and old rival, France, ſeems in theſe circumſtances, vaſt as her natural reſources are. The conſequences of a ruinous war having reduced her very nearly to a ſtate of general bankruptcy, nothing but time, together with the ſtricteſt œconomy, attention, and induſtry, can reſtore to their former ſtate, her manufactures, commerce, marine, and finances. To all theſe points, however, ſhe has with equal aſſiduity and ſucceſs been very attentive ſince the peace; in which time ſhe has recovered her trade, in many parts of the world, to a ſurprizing degree. It is true, her attempts to retrieve her commerce, have met with diſcouragements, and the dreadful hurricanes in the Weſt-Indies, and ſome other misfortunes, have put them back conſiderably, in ſome articles of it; but, on the whole, the natural advantages of that country, in the hands of an enterprizing and induſtrious people, have had a conſtant operation in their favor, and they recover apace.

The court of France ſeems at preſent to lay itſelf out with the greateſt care, to cement and cultivate the ſtrict alliance and family union with the other branches of the houſe of Bourbon, in Spain and Naples. The preſent King of Spain, however diſagreeable it may be to the Spaniards in general, gives entirely into French meaſures, and makes a common intereſt of the affairs of both nations. Mutual ceſſions of lands, it is ſaid, have been made in America and the Weſt Indies; the French having given up to the Spaniards, what they had poſſeſſed on the Miſſiſippi; and the Spaniards, as it is univerſally reported and believed, have relinquiſhed to them the part that ſtill remained in their hands, of the great and valuable iſland of Hiſpaniola. Many have been ſurprized, that this exchange of territory was not by ſome means attempted to be fruſtrated by Great-Britain; conſidering how much it muſt affect our poſſeſſions in the Weſt Indies, and ſo great and valuable a branch of our commerce, as the ſugar trade.

France ſeems, as well as England, to have entirely dropped her ſubſidiary connections in Germany. With her new ally, the houſe of Auſtria, ſhe however keeps upon the moſt friendly terms, and there ſeems to be a cordial harmony between them. In the north, her intereſt ſeems to have declined greatly; though it is ſaid, notwithſtanding theſe appearances, that her ambaſſador at the court of Peterſburgh has lately got leave to eſtabliſh a factory at Archangel, on the White Sea. It is alſo believed, that ſhe has attempted to negociate a treaty of more conſequence with Sweeden; whereby ſhe has offered to pay the ſudſidy arrears due to that court, upon condition that the Sweeds ſhould build her a certain number of men of war at a ſtated price, and ſupply her for the future, in caſe of war, with a fixed number of ſhips and ſailors, in lieu of the old ſtipulation of land forces.

This ſeems an improvement of her plan of northern politics: Indeed both France and Spain, ſenſible of their paſt errors, and of the great importance of their object, are increaſing their marine, with the moſt unwearied aſſiduity, in which the former has been greatly aſſiſted, as well by the Genoeſe, as by the great quantity of ſhip timber, with which they have ſupplied their arſenals at Toulon, from Corſica, ſince their troops took poſſeſſion of the Genoeſe part of that iſland.

The affair of the Canada bills, which was the only cauſe of altercation between the courts of Great Britain and France, has been amicably ſettled, to the ſatisfaction of both. Though the court of Spain has not yet tho't proper to manifeſt that regard to juſtice and honor, with reſpect to the Manilla ranſom, which might have been wiſhed and expected, yet it is not probable that it will ſo ſuddenly venture to involve itſelf in a ſecond rupture with G. Britain. Spain has already ſuffered by her obſtinacy in that affair, if it be true, as is generally believed, that it was in conſequence of her fears for the vengeance that it might have taken upon that account that the flota which had already ſailed for Europe, was ſtopt in its voyage and remanded back again to its port. The detention of their Weſt India treaſure is always attended with ill conſequences in that country; nor are theſe confined to the commerical part of the nation, the people in general ſenſibly feel them. The miſchief however did not ſtop there; the flota having afterwards received orders to ſail for Europe, met with a violent ſtorm, by which ſome of the ſhips were drove aſhore and the reſt obliged to put back in a ſhattered condition to the Havana.

The alliance by marriage between Great Britain and Denmark, as well as that which took place about the ſame time, between a ſiſter of the preſent King of Denmark and the Prince Royal of Sweden by cementing anew and drawing cloſer together the Proteſtant intereſt ſeems in a great meaſure to counterpoiſe the cloſe union of the houſe of Bourbon.

Though the death of the late King of Denmark has hitherto made no viſible alteration in the ſyſtem of the north; yet it may not be vain to expect, that a total change will take place in the conduct of that court. Influenced entirely, as it has been for ſome years paſt, by French councils, we may now hope to ſee an Anglo-Pruſſian ſyſtem take place in their ſtead. It is not to be doubted, but the amiable Princeſs, whom his Daniſh Majeſty, has eſpouſed, will contribute greatly to encreaſe theſe good diſpoſitions, as well as the harmony and friendſhip which ſubſiſts between our court and nation, and thoſe of Denmark.

The Prince of Orange, perpetual Stadtholder of the United Provinces, being alſo happily arrived of age (8th March 1766) to take the adminiſtration upon him may be looked upon as a great addition and ſtrength to the Proteſtant ſyſtem. The great and voluntary rejoicing, which were ſo univerſally made upon that occaſion throughout the whole United Provinces, and which exceeded, even as to outward appearance, thoſe that are the offspring of fear or neceſſity, in deſpotic governments, ſufficiently teſtify the great weight which the Princes of that illuſtrious houſe will ever bear in the republic.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia (excepting the part ſhe has taken in the affairs of Poland) ſtill preſerves a pacific aſpect towards the reſt of Europe, and an attention to the intereſt and improvement of her ſubjects. Her court is become the aſylum of the ſciences to which ſhe invites learned men from every part of Europe.

Germany, as well as Italy, afford at preſent but little room for political obſervation. The two rival powers in the former, at the ſame time they take the greateſt care to complete their armies, and remount their cavalry, ſeems, for the preſent to have no particular intention to give umbrage one to the other. The part which the King of Pruſſia has taken, in concert with Ruſſia, Denmark and England, in the affairs of Poland, does not appear (partly through the inability of the Poles to contend with the great powers in queſtion) likely to be attended with any extraordinary conſequences; unleſs the Empreſs

Queen, ſtimulated by her hatred to the King of Pruſſia, ſhould make the Catholic cauſe a pretext for interfering in favour of Poland; in which caſe there can be no poſſibility of foreſeeing how far the conſequences may extend.

The moſt remarkable incident which this year produced in Italy, was the pope's abſolute refuſal to acknowledge by any of thoſe vain titles, which he pretended to claim in right of his father, the eldeſt ſon of the unhappy family of Stuart. This example has been followed, even by thoſe Roman Catholic princes who had formerly given the greateſt protection to that family; ſo that as the father had lived long enough to ſee every hope of ſucceſs to his claims to theſe kingdoms extinct and dead, the ſon has already found his very pretenſions diſallowed by every power in Europe. The ſuperiors of the Engliſh, Scotch, and Iriſh colleges in Rome, having thought proper to pay thoſe honors which the pope had himſelf refuſed and forbidden, were, upon that account, ſent into exile; while the unfortunate adventurer retired into the country to avoid the mortifications which he muſt have hourly experienced in that capital. On a ſurvey of affairs in all parts of Europe, on the whole, appearances are pacific.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 17.

Monday laſt a Schooner belonging to Norwalk in Connecticut, one Hind Maſter, bound up the North-River, in attempting to come through Hellgate, ſtruck upon the Rocks there, where the Veſſel ſtill lies in a bad condition, and 'tis feared will be loſt; but ſome Paſſengers with the People, got ſafe aſhore.

Yeſterday came in from Sea, after having been out about three Weeks, the Snow Margaret, Capt. Morgat, of this place: She was bound for Monte Chriſti, and 'tis ſaid, had a French Captain on board, with ſome French Mariners, deſigned for Hiſpaniola, and that the French Captain having attempted to deſtroy Capt. Morgat, and take the Veſſel from him, he had got him ſecured, and thought it beſt to put back again. We hear the Aggreſſor is ſince put on board his Majeſty's Ship Coventry, now lying in the North River.

Capt. Reynolds from Surinam, is come in Ballaſt: He ſays, that no Molaſſes was to be got there when he left it; and they had had exceſſive Rains there. He left Capt. Maſterton of this port at Surinam.

Capt. Newton from New-Providence, adviſes us, that many of the Bahama Fiſhermen continue to work upon the Spaniſh Ship, that was wrecked on one of their Keys ſome time ago; and that every now and then they come acroſs ſome Treaſure, which keeps up their Spirits, and ſome times pays them well for their Labour.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.

Tueſday laſt arrived here the Brigantine Hannah, Capt. Robert Jarvis, from London.

The public had great Expectations on the Arrival of a London Veſſel, to have received the Particulars of the Proceedings of the Parliament of Great Britain reſpecting America; but we can get nothing more by Capt. Jarvis, than has already been publiſhed: None of the Acts are arrived;——nor are there any Accounts of the Settlement of the Board of Commiſſioners of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms, or of the Appointment of any other Officers, the Reports of which and of the Salaries of the Governors, Judges, &c. &c. we chuſe to defer untill we can publiſh them with ſome Certainty.——As to regular Troops being to be ſent hither we can find no Manner of foundation for ſuch reports.

In Captain Jarvis came Paſſengers the Rev. Mr. Moſes Badger, and the Rev. Mr. Beach; who ſome Time ſince went to England for Epiſcopal Ordination; the former an Itinerant Miſſionary in the Province of New-Hamſhire, the latter for New-Brunſwick in New-Jerſey.

We hear from Brookfield, that one John Wait of that Place going out very early in the Morning of the 12th Inſtant to take care of his fat Oxen in his Paſture, within a few Rods of his Houſe, to his great Surpriſe, diſcovered with his Cattle a Mooſe, which after having gone back and taken his gun he inſtantly killed.—It was 18 Hands in height, and weighed 626 lb.—the Horns were 23 Inches long, & from Horn to Horn at the Ends thereof 2 Feet and 7 Inches.—on each Horn were two Branches, the firſt 11 Inches, the other 7.

It is remarkable that in September 1765, about the ſame time in the month, one of the ſame Creatures was killed in the ſame Town: There had not been any of that Kind of Creature ſeen in that Part of the Country for 40 Years before that Time.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

On Tueſday came up from the Hook, where ſhe arrived on Saturday laſt the 19th Inſtant the Ship Eagle Capt. Markham, having on board two Companies of the Royal Train of Artillery; which we hear are to relieve ſome of thoſe who have been for ſome time on this Station, who are expected to go home in the ſame Veſſel in about 3 Weeks. The Ship left London the 4th of July, and the Land the firſt of Auguſt, but we can hear of no late Papers or Intelligence by her.

Laſt Thurſday Morning died at his Houſe in this City, in the 74th Year of his Age, Abraham De Peyſter, Eſq; Treaſurer of this Province. His Remains were interred laſt Saturday in a Vault in Trinity Church, and his Funeral attended by their Excellencies Governor Moore, and General Gage, the Members of his Majeſty's Council for this Province, and moſt of the other Gentlemen of this Place.

Laſt Week Mr. Henry Van Neſs, of this City, Painter, in firing off a Muſket, in Haerlem Woods, that was double charg'd, received ſuch a prodigious Blow in the Breaſt with the But End thereof, that he died in a few Hours after.

From ſeveral Parts of New-Jerſey, particularly the Counties of Salem, Cumberland, Burlington, and Monmouth, we have melancholly Accounts of a bad Diſtemper prevailing among the Horſes in thoſe Parts:—Many of the Farmers have loſt half their Stock, and very few are taken but what die very ſoon:—No certain Method of Cure is hitherto known, but 'tis generally found that giving well Horſes Tar on their Bridle Bits, has been a good Preſervative againſt it.

HARTFORD, Sept. 28.

We hear, that the Univerſity of Edinburg have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. Mr. Wheelock, the Founder of the Indian Charity School in Lebanon, in this Colony.

Saturday Evening arrived in Town from Boſton, the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Lieutenant-Governor of Maſſachuſetts, and ----- *Sheaf*, Eſq; who, with a Number of other Gentlemen, we here, are appointed Commiſſioners, to ſettle ſome diſputable Boundaries between the Provinces of New-York, and the Maſſachuſetts-Bay; and that they are to meet at New-Haven.

Norwalk, September 5, 1767.

Departed this Life, Mrs Mary Lockwood, Wife of Col. James Lockwood, Eſq; in the 81ſt Year of her Age. Her firſt Huſband was Maj. John Boſtwick Eſq; of New Milford. She was Mother to the Rev'd Mr. David Boſtwick, deceas'd, late Paſtor of the Preſbyterian Church in New-York. She was a virtuous and amiable Gentlewoman. She was the youngeſt of five Siſters, that were all living in March, 1764. They all belonged to Norwalk and Danbury, at the ſaid Time when they was all living, in ſaid March, 1764. The eldeſt of ſaid Siſters, was then in the 88th Year of her Age—the ſecond Siſter was in the 86th Year of her Age—the third Siſter was in the 84th Year of her Age—the fourth Siſter was in the 81ſt Year of her Age—and the fifth Siſter (Mrs. Lockwood) was then in the 77th Year of her Age——All their Ages, put together, will make 416 Years. There is ſtill two of the ſaid Siſters now living; one in the 87th Year of her Age, and the other Siſter in the 84th Year of her Age. Their Maiden Names were Buſhnall. The aforeſaid five Siſters were by one Father and one Mother.——They were all accounted credible, virtuous Women. The firſt Huſband of the eldeſt Siſter now living, was the Rev'd Mr. Seth Shove, late Paſtor of the Church at Danbury.

Sept. 10, 1767.

STOLEN, or taken out of a Paſture in Northampton, belonging to Mr. Solomon Stoddard, an Iron Grey Mare, four Years old paſt, marked with the Letters, NH *in the near Buttock, if I remember right: She trots chiefly—between 13 and 14 Hands high—was fat, and without Shoes, when taken away, and is handy to lead in a Team. If any Perſon ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and inform the Owner, ſo that he ſhall find her, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid him, by me the Subſcriber.*

SELAH WRIGHT.

N.B. She was taken away between the 8th and 17th of Auguſt laſt.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Ellery,

At his Shop, near the Great Bridge in Hartford,

CHOICE Cod-Fiſh by the Quintle or ſingle Pound—Pickled Cod, Mackrel, and Blue-Fiſh, by the Barrel, or Doz. Alſo, a few Barrells of choice Blubber. '47

TO THE PRINTER.

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next, and you will oblige ſome of your Cuſtomers, and eſpecially your Humble Servant,

J. C.

HARTFORD, September 25, 1767.

LAST Wedneſday the Rev'd William Patten, was inſtalled into the Office of Colleague-Paſtor, of the South Church in this Town. The Rev'd Mr. Pitkin of Farmington, made the firſt Prayer upon the Occaſion; the Rev'd Mr. Wheelock of Lebanon preached a Sermon ſuitable to the Occaſion, to a numerous Audience, from Philip. ii. 20, 21. The Rev'd Mr. Pomroy of Hebron, made the Prayer before the Charge: The Rev'd Mr. Whitman of Hartford gave the Charge: The Rev'd Mr. Biſſel of Wintonbury, prayed after the Charge, and the Rev'd Mr. Lockwood of Weathersfield gave the Right Hand of Fellowſhip. The Whole was conducted with Decency and Decorum.

The Charge given by the Rev'd Mr. Whitman, was as follows.

Reverend and dear Sir,

YOU having already been ſolemnly ſeparated to the Work of the Goſpel-Miniſtry, by Prayer, and the laying on of the Hands of the Preſbytery, whereby you have been regularly introduced into that ſacred Office—And the Church of Chriſt in this Place, having given you a Call to ſettle among them as their Colleague-Paſtor, which Call you have declared your Acceptance of.

We, the Miniſters of Jeſus Chriſt, convened in Council, upon this Occaſion, do in the Name, and by the Authority of Chriſt, and with the Concurrence of the Meſſengers of the Churches here preſent, commit to you the Care of this Church, as their Colleage Paſtor.

And we ſolemnly charge you before God, and the Lord Jeſus Chriſt, who ſhall judge the Quick and the Dead, at his appearing and Kingdom, that you take Heed unto yourſelf, and unto all the Flock over which the Holy Ghoſt has made you an Over-ſeer—Feed the Church of God, which he has purchaſed with his own Blood. Let Love to Chriſt, and Love to the Souls of the People committed to your Care, engage you to be diligent in feeding Chriſt's Sheep, and in feeding his Lambs.

Study to ſhew thyſelf approved of God, a Workman that needeth not to be aſhamed, rightly dividing the Word of Truth.

Pray without ceaſing, watching thereunto with all Perſeverence—give thyſelf unto Prayer, and to the Miniſtry of the Word.

Preach the Word—be inſtant in Seaſon and out of Seaſon—reprove, rebuke, exhort with all Long-ſuffering and Doctrine. Give thyſelf to Reading, and Meditation; that thy Profiting may appear unto all.

In Doctrine, ſhew Uncorruptneſs, Gravity, Sincerity, ſound Speech that cannot be condemned. Let Chriſt, and him crucified, and the Way of Salvation, by him made known in the Goſpel, be the darling Subjects of our Preaching; that you may appear to be a truly Chriſtian Preacher, and not a meer Teacher of Morality.

Hold faſt the Form of ſound Words, in Faith and Love which is in Chriſt Jeſus. Take Heed unto thyſelf, and unto thy Doctrine——continue therein, that thou mayeſt both ſave thyſelf, and them that hear thee.

See that you faithfully diſpenſe the Sacraments of the New-Teſtament to proper Subjects, as a wiſe and good Steward of thoſe heavenly Myſteries. And as you are entruſted with the Keys of Chriſt's viſible Kingdom; we charge you impartially to diſpenſe the Diſcipline with which the Houſe of God is to be ordered, making a Difference between the Holy and Profane, without prefering one before another—doing nothing by Partiallity.

Let an unfeigned Love to Chriſt and Zeal for his Honor, and a Compaſſionate Concern for the Salvation of immortal Souls be the governing Principles of your whole Conduct as a Miniſter.

As becomes a Man of God, follow after Righteouſneſs, Godlineſs, Faith, Love, Patience, Meekneſs—in all Things ſhewing thyſelf a Pattern of good Words—be thou an Example of the Believers, in Word, in Converſation, in Charity, in Spirit, in Faith, in Purity.

And now, Sir, as God in his Providence, has joined you with me, in the Work of the Goſpel Miniſtry, and made us Fellow Labourers in his Vineyard; let us unite our Endeavours to promote the Intereſt of Religion, and build up the Kingdom of Chriſt among this People.

There is Work enough for both of us, if we have but Hearts to apply ourſelves to the doing of it.

Let us not indulge Sloath and Negligence, but lay out ourſelves with the utmoſt Diligence, Fidelity and Zeal, to ſpread the Honor of the Redeemer's Name, and promote the Converſion and Salvation of Souls.

This People have long been under my paſtoral Care—I have borne them upon my Heart, in my Addreſſes at the Throne of Grace, and have a tender Concern for their ſpiritual and eternal Intereſts; and as it is probable I muſt be called away by Death, while you may be left behind, to carry on the Work of the Lord among them, it will be no little Satisfaction to me, to leave them to the Care of One, whom I ſhall have Reaſon to think, will be a faithful Miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, and will diligently endeavour to build up his Kingdom among them, while I am laid in the Duſt.

And if you faithfully keep this Charge, you ſhall be a good Miniſter of Jeſus Chriſt, nouriſhed up in the Words of Faith and good Doctrine; and when Chriſt the chief Shepherd ſhall appear, you ſhall receive a Crown of Glory which fadeth not away.

LONDON, July 14

YEſterday ſome diſpatches were received at the ſecretary's office from his excellency Sir Henry Moore, Governor of New-York.

'Tis ſaid, that as the government is now interested in the affairs of the Eaſt-India company, the ſervices of Lord Clive will be honored with a ducal coronet.

The farmers round the country particularly in Devonſhire, are dabbing out their corn as faſt as poſſible; and curſing the news writers: for they ſay if ſuch a pother had not been made by them, corn would have been 20s. a buſhel; but now the price is falling, owing to the large quantities of corn imported, which may, in ſome meaſure, be attributed to the news papers.

In the courſe of laſt ſeſſions of Parliament 290 bills received the royal aſſent, 95 public, and 113 private; which is the greateſt number that has received the royal aſſent in one ſeſſion for ſeveral years.

The friends of Mr. Wilkes, we hear, are in great hopes of his pardon, and it is tho't if ſuch a circumſtance ſhould happen the celebrated exile will be in parliament at the next general election.

Advices from Liſbon mention, that orders were lately iſſued for raiſing ten additional regiments of foot, which occaſioned much ſpeculation as to the motive of ſuch as to the motive of ſuch a meaſure in a time of profound peace.

No changes have yet been declared at court. The Right Hon. Mr. C—y, whoſe reſignation was voluntary, had been deſired as we are informed, to remain in his place till a proper perſon is choſen to fill it.

Yeſterday one of the Clerks of the Bank was apprehended on ſuſpicion of filing Guineas, and as we hear a man of conſiderable Property.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh, July 8.

"*The grand deciſion of the Douglas cauſe began this day. The preſident, in a Speech of near two hours, declared his opinion in favour of Hamilton, and was clear for a reduction. Lord Strichen ſpake next, and was as clear in favour of Douglas.*

After which the Preſident aſked Lord Kaim's opinion, who excuſed himſelf, as he was then too much heated by the throng in the Court to ſpeak. It was adjourned till to-morrow."

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 18.

On Tueſday laſt arrived here Capt. Richard Leffingwell, in the Brig PITT, in 37 Days from Quebec.—He carried from hence, in June laſt, 240 French Neutrals, all which he landed ſafe at Quebec, except one woman who was ſick and entirely helpleſs before he ſail'd——They were kindly received:—As appears by following

Extract of a Letter from Peter Preſhon, *their Prieſt, (who went with them) to the Owner of the Brig, at Norwich, dated Quebec, Auguſt 8th, 1767.*

SIR,

WE are now at Quebec, had 35 Days-Paſſage; but it did not ſeem long to us, by Reaſon we had a good Maſter, Mate and Crew; for had we have had one of our own Nation, we could not have had better Uſage——We often crouded his Quarter-Deck ſo he had ſcarce Room to ſteer, but never had a croſs Word from him, or any of the Crew, the Whole Paſſage. We have been better received here than we expected, have a Month's Proviſions given us, and are told we ſhall not ſuffer."

Tueſday alſo arrived here the Brig Norwich Packet, Robert Niles, Maſter, from Turk's Iſlands. On his Paſſage the 1ſt of September, in Lat. 25. 10. Long. 70. 20. at 6 o'clock P. M. Capt. Niles diſcovered a Wreck, which at firſt Sight appeared to be a ſmall Boat, but on further Obſervation was tho't to be a Veſſel overſet; Night coming on they ſhap'd their Courſe for, and at Half after 7 o'clock came up with her, and found ſhe was a Brig Bottom upwards, with 5 Perſons on her Bottom: Capt Niles took them on board, and found them much bruiſed & full of Sores, having been in that Situation 25 Days. The Veſſel was from Philadelphia, bound to the Weſt-Indies; was owned at Philadelphia by Mr. John Batol, and the Captain, Antonia Tobary; whom, with the Mate, Two Men and a Boy was drowned and another Man died on the Wreck Four Days after they overſet. Their Misfortune was occaſioned by the Veſſel's not being ſufficiently ballas'd.

Thoſe that ſurvived got one of the Chain-Plates, with which in Six Days they made a Hole through the Bottom, and by that Means, with great Difficulty procured a Caſk of bottled Beer, as alſo ſome raw Beef and wet Biſcuit, on which they ſubſiſted.

Capt. Niles, after he took them on Board, met with Capt. Powel, in a Brig bound to Philadelphia, on board of whom he put Four of the People; the other, one William Hammond, formerly of this Town came in with Capt. Niles.

Boſton, September 17.

On Thurſday laſt died here JEREMY GRIDLEY, Eſq; Attorney General for the province, and a Member of the General Court: His Funeral was attended on Saturday, with the Reſpect due to his Memory, by the Members of the Council and the Judges of the Superior Court in Town, the Gentlemen of the Bar, the Bretheren of the Society of Free Maſons, of which he was Grand Maſter, the Officers of the firſt Regiment of Militia, of which he was Colonel, the Members of the Marine Society, of which he was Preſident, and a great Number of the Gentlemen of the Town.

Strength of Underſtanding, Clearneſs of Apprehenſion, and Solidity of Judgment, were cultivated in him by a liberal Education, and cloſe thinking:—His extenſive Acquaintance with Claſſical and almoſt every other part of Literature, gave him the firſt Rank among Men of Learning:——His thorough Knowledge of the Civil & Common Law, which he had ſtudied as a Science, founded in the Principles of Government, and the Nature of Man, juſtly placed him at the Head of his Profeſſion:—His tender Feelings relative to his natural and civil Ties; his exquiſite Senſibility, and generous Effuſion of Soul for his FRIEND, were Proofs that his Heart was as good as his Head was ſound; and well qualified him to preſide over that antient Society whoſe Benevolent Conſtitutions do Honor to Mankind.—He ſuſtained the painful Attacks of Death with a Philoſophical Calmneſs & Fortitude, that reſulted from the ſteady Principles of his Religion.

Woodbury, July 15th, 1767.

TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE juſt opened for Sale, a good Aſſortment of DRUGS, and of Chymical and Galenical MEDICINES—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, it ſhall be their Care to ſerve well. pt45

Hartford, Auguſt 25, 1767.

To be SOLD on the moſt reaſonable TERMS;

TWO Hundred and Forty Acres of Land, in Simſbury, belonging to George Craddock, Eſq; of Boſton; butted and bounded as follows, lying near the North-Weſt Corner of ſaid Simſbury, being Half a Mile in Length, and Two Hundred and Forty Rods in Breadth; bounds Weſt on the firſt Tier of Lots; North on Land belonging to the Heirs of Samuel Barber, deceaſed, and South on Land belonging to James Caſe; the Eaſt Bounds on Meſs'rs. John and Nathaniel Roberts; of which an indiſputable Title will be given by

Wm. JEPSON.

N. B. Two or three Years Credit will be given, on good Security.

Said JEPSON,

ONCE MORE, deſires all Perſons indebted to the late Company of GARDINER and JEPSON, (which has expired almoſt three Years) to ſettle the ſame forthwith, as all that fail, muſt depend on being ſued at November Court, without Exception.

Any Perſon that has any Demands againſt ſaid Company, or againſt William Jepſon, are deſired to bring in their Accounts by the firſt Day of November next, and they ſhall receive their Pay.

Wm. Jepſon.

READY *Money given for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, of any Colour or Quantity, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.*

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection. 43 the3m.

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

September 21, 1767.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all the Creditors of Allen Mc Lean of Bolton, in Hartford County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that all the Eſtate of ſaid Mc Lean will be ſold at public Vendue, for the Benefit of the Creditors, if not prevented by Agrement of the major Part, in Number and Value of ſaid Creditors, to apportion the ſame amongſt themſelves, agreable to the late Inſolvent Act; on Tueſday the 6th Day of October next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Eleazar Steel, in Toland. Alſo the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that have not been heretofore given in to the Truſtees—and alſo to receive their firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtate, on Wedneſday th 7th of October next.*

Samuel Chapman,
Ruſſel Woodbridge,
Peter Olcott,
} Truſtees.

3

A Few Pair of genteel, London-made STAYS to be ſold.—Enquire of the Printer.

Henſhaw & Hamlin,

BRAZIERS & PEWTERERS,

HEREBY inform the Public, that they have lately ſet up their Buſineſs, at the Shop of the Widow HOOKER, near the North-Meeting-Houſe, in HARTFORD; where they make, and have for Sale, Braſs Kettles, Tea-Kettles, Coffee-Potts, Quart and Point Potts, Baſons, Plates, Diſhes, Platters, Porringers, &c. on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh, Country-Produce, old Pewter, Braſs, or old Copper. 33 10w

N. B. They mend all Sorts of Copper, Pewter, and Braſs Wares.

Hartford, September 21, 1767.

STray'd or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, of Hartford-Weſt-Diviſion, on Tueſday, the 8th of this Month, a dark Roan Mare, no White about her, a natural Pacer, no Brand; about Eighteen Years old. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and convey to me, or ſend Word, ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have a Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

3 Jobanah Smith.

September 21, 1767.

THE *Creditors of Benjamin Cowles of Canaan, in the County of Litchfield, an Inſolvent Debter, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid Cowles, on Tueſday the 13th of October next, at two of the Clock Afternoon, then and there to exhibit their Accounts, authenticated, to us, Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate; and to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done, relating to ſaid Eſtate.*

3

Daniel Horsford,
Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Keep,
} Truſtees.

Canaan, Sept. 9. 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

to the Creditors of Bildad Phelps of Canaan, an inſolvent Debtor, to exhibit their ſeveral Demands on ſaid inſolvent Eſtate, legally authenticated, to the Subſcribers, authorized to receive & examine the ſame, on the 4th Tueſday of this Inſtant, September, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Hezekiah Andrus, in ſaid Canaan. Alſo, that there will be a public Sale of ſaid Eſtate, at the ſame Place, on the 28th of the ſame Month, unleſs prevented by a Diviſion, and Apportioning of the Creditors; and alſo, that a firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtate will be made at ſaid Place, on the 28th of ſaid Month, which the ſaid Creditors are deſired then and there to receive.

Eliſha Baker,
Jacob Brown,
Hezekiah Andrus,
} Truſtees.

All Debts due to ſaid Eſtate, will be ſued after three Weeks from the Date hereof without further Orders.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Manſion Houſe, Barn, Garden, Well, Out-Houſes, &c. lately belonging to Mr. William Gardiner, of Hartford, deceaſed, with the Land whereon they ſtand, containing about one Hundred ſquare Rods; ſituated on the Main-Street, a little North of the Great-Bridge, very commodious for a private Gentleman or Trader. Alſo, a very likely Negro Girl, about Ten Years old; any Perſon inclining to purchaſe either, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber.

And all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the ſaid Mr. Gardiner, either by Book, or Note, are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, of their reſpective Dues, or they will be ſued to the Court in November next, without any Diſtinction, as a Settlement of ſaid Eſtate muſt be made immediately.

EUNICE GARDINER,
Adminiſtratrix.

MONDAY, *October* 5, 1767. NUMBER 145.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

LONDON, July 14.

THE terms on which a certain Nobleman offered to come into the Adminiſtration, were certainly as follow:

1. The Duke of Richmond to go to Ireland.

2. Lord Albemarle to be at the head of the Army.

3. Mr. Yorke to be Lord Chancellor.

4. Mr. Conway to be Secretary of State for the Southern department.

Which were refuſed.

July 16. It was this Morning reported, that the Earl of Rochfort will be appointed to ſucceed the Rt. Hon. Mr. Conway as one of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State.

We hear circular Letters are iſſued, in Obedience, to his Majeſty's Commands to all Biſhops, Suffragans, and Clergy, requiring them to make out complete Liſts of all Papiſts, or reputed Papiſts, in their reſpective Dioceſes, &c. diſtinguiſhing their Sex, Ages, and Occupations, and how long they have been reſident therein;—which Liſts are to be laid before the Houſe of Peers the firſt Day of next Seſſion of Parliament.

Letter from Edinburgh, dated July 15.

"Yeſterday the Court of Seſſion decided in the long depending cauſe, between his Grace the Duke of Hamilton, and Archibald Douglas, Eſq; The Court ſat on this important queſtion from Tueſday laſt week, when after eight days ſpent in delivering their opinions on this cauſe, their Lordſhips decided in favour of the Family of Hamilton, by reducing the ſervice of Mr. Douglas, as heir to the Duke of Douglaſs."

LONDON, July 21, 22.

It is ſaid that the Decree given in Scotland, in Favour of the Hamilton Family, is not final; and that an Appeal will be made next Seſſions to the Right Honourable Houſe of Peers for a Rehearing.

A patent is paſſing the great ſeal, for appointing William Spry Eſq; Gov. of the Iſland of Barbadoes.

We are informed that there are eight eminent citizens who have already declared to ſtand candidates for the city of London at the enſuing general election.

The Iſland of Tercera, the largeſt but one of the *Azores*, it is ſaid, is to be ceded to Britain, in ſatisfaction for the late aids furniſhed to Portugal. This Iſland can boaſt of a ſoil fit for the production of corn, cattle, and poultry; but its wine is very deſpicable. It has a good harbour, and lies in the Atlantic ocean, about half way between Europe and America.

Letters from Civita Vecchia, of the 27th ult. ſay, that 200 Jeſuits arrived lately from Ferrol, have landed in Corſica. They belonged to the Colleges of Biſcay, Gallicia, and Aſturias. The Number of their Fraternity, remaining in Spain, on Account of Sickneſs or Infirmity, does not amount to more than 90.

On Thurſday laſt General Cornwallis arrived at Portſmouth, in order to embark on board his Majeſty's Frigate Æolus, for his Government of Gibraltar. And on Saturday the Æolus ſailed out of the Harbour for Spithead.

Letters from Chatham mention, that Orders were received, by Expreſs from the Admirality, at that yard, not to break up the Monmouth Man of War of 70 Guns as was formerly ordered; but to take her into Dock and re-ſurvey her, and reduce her to a 60-gun.

The Grafton Man of War of 70 Guns lying at Chatham, is ordered to be ſold, being unfit for further Service; as is the Royal Sovereign of 100 Guns at Portſmouth.

A Letter from Podore Factory and Settlement ſays, that one of the Mooriſh Caravans had lately diſcovered, a long Way Inland, a Species of white Negroes, of very diminutive Stature; one of whom, of the male Sex, they brou't with them to the Fort, who did not exceed three Feet high.

We hear the late Regulation of the Navy Uniforms will nearly anſwer the ſame End to Lieutenants in Commiſſion, as if an additional Sum of ten Pounds had been made to their Salaries.

Mr. Almon, in Piccadilly, has purchaſed Mr. Wilkes's Hiſtory of England, which is ſaid to be a Continuation of Rapin, from the Revolution to the preſent Time.

We hear ſome late unjuſtifiable Proceedings of the French and Spaniards, in the Weſt-Indies, having occaſioned ſome Repreſentations to be made by our Ambaſſadors at their *reſpective* Courts; the Anſwers to which have been tranſmitted to his Majeſty's Secretary's of State and are ſaid to be very favourable towards a ſpeedy Redreſs of thoſe Grievances.

Yeſterday there was a grand Board of Plantation, for the laſt Time but one this Seaſon.

Yeſterday there was a grand Board of Ordnance.

It is ſaid that Lord Clive will ſhortly be created an Engliſh Baron.

Edinburgh, July 13. The Leith, of Capt. Cheyne, is arrived from the Greenland Seas without any Fiſh. She ſaw the Campletoun and Royal Bounty the 28th of May, neither of whom had any Fiſh at that Time.

We are credibly informed that ſome diſpatches have been ſent to the Right Hon. Earl Temple, and the Hon. Mr. Dowdeſwell, relating to the intended change in the Adminiſtration.

We hear from Sheffield, that upwards of thirty prime hands in the Iron and ſteel manufactures, have within theſe few days been engaged for the American Colonies.

The Earl of Chatham is ſo enfeebled by his preſent illneſs, that his Lordſhip has been obliged to be carried, for the benefit of the air between two horſes on a litter.

It is ſaid the Earl of Chatham will ſhortly ſet out for the South of France, for the recovery of his health; and it is reported Mr. Alderman Beckford will accompany him thither, for the re-eſtabliſhment of his health.

It is confidently ſaid, that the Earl of Chatham has reſigned his place.

It is alſo ſaid that the Marquis of Rockingham is to be head of the Treaſury.

We are told his grace the Duke [illegible] caſtle is to have ſome conſider[illegible] ment. And yeſterday many of [illegible] are to compoſe the new Mi[illegible] with his Grace at Claremont.

We hear that Lord Clive [illegible] over, and preſented to his Ma[illegible] ſword ſet in diamonds, and a fine [illegible] necklace, for her Majeſty, both of very conſiderable value. He has likewiſe brought a fine diamond as a preſent from the Nabob to his Majeſty, of immenſe value, and many curioſities of that country.

Lord Clive made a preſent of 20 guineas to the man on board the Britannia who firſt diſcovered the Britiſh land. His Lordſhip has alſo made preſents to his phyſician and ſurgeon, to a large amount, for the great care they took of him.

From the Gentleman's Magazine for June.

At the court of Common Council, it was unanimouſly reſolved, upon the motion of Mr. Deputy *Roſſiter*, that the freedom of this city be preſented in a gold box to the Rt Hon. *Charles Townſhend*, Chancellor of the Exchequer, as a tribute juſtly due to his diſtinguiſhed talents, ſo happily employed, and ſo ſucceſsfully exerted in the ſervice of his king and country; and as a mark of gratitude for the late inſtances of his regard to the city of *London*, & readineſs to promote its embelliſhment, convenience and proſperity; but more eſpecially for his ſedulous application and endeavours to promote the trade and manufactures of this kingdom, to leſſen the public debt: and with this ſalutary view, to diminiſh the expences, and improve the revenues of the State, without weakening the national force, or laying additional burthens upon commerce; for his ſpirit and reſolution in adviſing the late extraordinary, but neceſſary exertion of power, in favour of the poor under the alarming proſpect of famine, without attempting to endanger the liberties of his country by exalting the Royal prerogative above the law; and laſtly, for his well tempered zeal in ſupport of the undoubted legiſlative authority of the king and parliament of *Great Britain*, over all parts of his majeſty's dominions.

June 21. Died at Amſterdam John Ubers, Printer, aged 109 years.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.

It is apprehended, that the detaining of the July Packet at Falmouth on the arrival of one from N York was occaſioned by the proceedings of the aſſembly of N. York, ſent by ſaid Packet: this conjecture is founded partly on the following paragraphs taken from the London Chronicle of the 14th and 16th of July, viz.

New-York, June 11. Saturday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to give his aſſent to three Acts paſſed this Seſſion, viz.

An Act granting to his Majeſty the Sum of Three Thouſand Pounds, for furniſhing Neceſſaries for the Troops quartered within this Colony; and for paying Capt. Philip Martain the Loſſes he ſuſtained in the Houſe of Maj. James, on the 1ſt of November 1765.

An Act to empower Commiſſioners to

ſettle a Line of Juriſdiction, between this Colony, and the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

An Act to revive the ſeveral Acts therein mentioned, relating to abſconding and fraudulent Debtors.

The Legiſlature of New-York, has voluntarily paſſed the Bill, for providing for the troops conformable to the act of parliament, induced by a ſenſe of the Juſtice and propriety of that Law, without any previous knowledge of the late ſteps taken here to inforce a compliance.——A clear demonſtration of the wiſdom of the Meaſures purſued, which were rather calculated for allowing time to the colonies to return to reaſon and their duty, than for proceeding with violence againſt them.

The following Extract of a letter from a Merchant in London to his Friend in this Town, we are requeſted to inſert.

London, June 17, 1767.

——"Yeſterday the Bills for ſuſpending the legiſlation of New-York until ſaid Colony ſhall comply with the Mutiny Act, and for eſtabliſhing a board of Cuſtoms, were read the ſecond Time in the Houſe of Lords; and the Bill of commerical Taxation paſs'd in the ſame Houſe to be engroſs'd.

With reſpect to providing for the Troops no Oppoſition is ſo reaſonable becauſe none can be ſo affectual, as that which procured the Repeal of the Stamp-Act viz. the general Engagement to import no Goods from England, till ſuch a Taxation be removed or diſclaimed by the Repeal of the Act: And the Efficacy of this Mode of Oppoſition could never be more aſſuredly depended upon than at preſent becauſe that the Manufactures can but barely ſupport themſelves under the preſent Scarcity of Proviſions, and ſlackneſs of Trade which is ſo great a Diſcouragement that although Wool never was dearer in England than now yet Cloths are 20 per Cent. Cheaper than ever was known: So that ſhould your Demand ceaſe for a Year or two the utmoſt you can deſire would be effected for you here without any unconſtitutional Oppoſition on your parts: This Method of Proceeding will have this good Effect beſides, viz. that you will have a good Price for all your dead Stock (by enterchange with one another for Aſſortment) which would always have been unprofitable--you would collect in your Debts and bring your Debts in England to a cloſe, before you run any further into Debt ſo that the Ballance would hereby be bro't about in your favour, which without ſome ſuch Method muſt be forever againſt you."

Tueſday being the Anniverſary of His Majeſty's Coronation, the Guns at Caſtle William, and at the Batteries in this Town were fired at Noon: His excellency the Governor's Troops of Guards and Company of Cadets as alſo the Regiment of Militia, with the Train of Artillery, were muſtered, and marched into King-Street, where they perform'd their ſeveral Firings to general Acceptation.

They write from New-York, that the Dyſentry or Bloody Flux prevails greatly in that City, it is attended with little or no Fever.

We hear that his Excellency the Right Honourable William Campbel, Governor of Halifax, is ſoon expected to arrive here from thence.

Yeſterday Capt. Wimble ſail'd from hence for North-Carolina, in whom went Paſſengers the Hon. Martin Howard, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of that Place, with his Lady.

NEWPORT, September 21.

One day laſt Week came on Shore at Point Judith, the Bottom of the Brig Dolphin; we hear that they have cut her up for her Iron Work, of which they have ſaved ſeveral Tons; and that they have alſo found about 18 or 20 oz. of Metal melted by the Fire, which they take to be a Mixture of Gold and Silver, and are in Hopes of diſcovering more.

We hear that the Uneaſineſs ſubſiſting in the Weſtern Iſlands, is occaſioned by an Order lately received from the Court of Portugal, prohibiting the making an Addition to the Number of Prieſts or Nuns, until further Orders from that Court. This with the taking into Cuſtody ſome Crown Officers, who are ſuppoſed to have been guilty of male Adminiſtration in the Receipt of the Revenue, hath been the Occaſion of ſeveral Tumults in thoſe Iſlands.

New-York, October 1.

On Sunday arrived here Capt. Thomas Miller, from London, which place he left the 23d of July, in company with Capt. Davies, of and for this port: Their ſhips are both full, as moſt of the orders that were ſent home were completed as ſoon as the merchants there had received advice that our aſſembly had made ſuch ample proviſion for his Majeſty's troops in this province, and with which we are told the King, his miniſtry, and the nation in general, ſeem well pleaſed; and that had the news reached England a month ſooner than it did, a certain act would not have received the royal aſſent.

Sir John Johnſon, (ſon of Sir William) and many other paſſengers came in Capt. Miller.

In the night of the 12th inſtant, a labourer, named Lawrence Towrs, was murdered at a houſe in Hackinſack, New-Jerſey, by a negro man that lodged in the ſame houſe: he knocked out his brains firſt with the rung of a cart, and afterwards drove a ſmall plug of wood in one of his ears. The fellow was taken up the next morning, and confeſſed the whole; and ſaid the reaſon he committed the murder was, that he formerly had lived at that houſe, and thought if he could diſpatch poor Towrs, he would get his old birth, which it ſeems he liked better than the one he then had: He is now in cloſe confinement.

New-London, October 2.

Laſt Friday a Boy about 16 Years of Age was tried for Buggery, before the Hon. Superior Court now ſitting here, and acquitted.

Yeſterday arrived here in 17 Days from Monto-Chriſto, the Brig Two-Brothers, Capt. Waterman belonging to Norwich. He informs that a Schooner ſaild from the Mount a few Days before him, with 25 Soldiers on board: who, as it was reported, was gone to take Poſſeſſion of Turk's-Iſland for the Crown of Spain, having it was ſaid, a Commiſſion for that Purpoſe.

READY *Money given for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, of any Colour or Quantity, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.*

LONDON, July 8.

Our patriot anceſtors were afraid that England would in time of war, be loſt in a miſty morning. They ſaw and dreaded the conſequences that would unavoidably attend on the enemy's fleet paſſing ours; they knew the inequality of our land armies, to that of our foes; reaſoned juſtly upon that knowledge. But far different principles prevails in this doating age: We ſee France and Spain exerting every nerve in order to augment their navies, and enable themſelves to look us in the face at ſea; we know that victory depends on the number of ſhips, weight of metal and ſize of the combating veſſels. Laſt war may have convinced us that our ſuperior courage is not to be depended on, where the ſtake is ſo important; we have witneſſed the French fighting us at ſea with equal numbers, and if not conquering under thoſe circumſtances, yet behaving in ſuch a manner as to give us to underſtand, that a ſmall number of ſhips, men, and guns, in their favour, is ſufficient to enſure victory on their ſide. The art of war is now arrived at ſuch perfection, that diſcipline, ſupplies the place of courage, and keeps the poltroon to that duty, which is willingly performed by the man of valor.—What ſignifies then, in ſuch a ſituation of affairs, the ſuperior patriots diſpoſition of our naval officers and ſailors, they may lead them to death but cannot conduct them to victory when engaged with ſuperior numbers, obſerving like rules of diſcipline, and equally well attending the ſeveral duties of their reſpective ſtations; one defeat at ſea would ruin our dependence, but twenty would not riſk that of our enemies. All the ſhipwrights we have in the kingdom ought to be provided in employment as far as poſſible, in order to prevent their entering into the ſervice of our foes; all of them that are neceſſary in or der to build three ſhips for one conſtructed in France and Spain, ought forever to be buſied in our docks. A leſs proportion of men of war cannot give an abſolute ſafety, eſpecially now we have ſuch extenſive dominions to protect, which certainly ought to be aimed at when we muſt pay the forfeit of a ſingle misfortune for our exiſtence.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER, June 26.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

WE hear that a ſolemn faſt will be appointed thro'out the kingdom, and that a general form of Prayer will be read in all the churches, beſeeching Almighty God, of his infinite mercy, to ſpare the life of Mrs. *Britanna*, whoſe conſtitution is quite broke down by the quacks into whoſe hands ſhe unluckily truſted herſelf during her indiſpoſition. Several Phyſicians of ſkill who have had acceſs to her, declare her caſe to be incurable conſumption, her ſtamnia being fairly worn out. Others ſuſpect treachery and poiſon, and do not abſolutely deſpair of a recovery in caſe the proper antidotes are uſed; but of this there are little hopes.

The PRICE of STOCKS

At the POLITICAL EXCHANGE.

The neceſſaries of life—200 per cent. Pre.
Patriotiſm—99 7 8ths per cent. Diſcount.
Squabbles among the great for power—very high.
The intereſt of the kingdom—very low.
Taxes—higher than ever known.
Public credit—below Par.
Trade and commerce—ſink a-pace.
Britiſh liberty—of no price.
Borough Elections—riſe greatly.
Places and penſions—much wanted.
National good—nothing done.
Omnium—for their own private intereſts.

BOSTON, October 1.

The Beginning of laſt Week we had here very ſerene pleaſant Weather, until Wedneſday Evening, when at about 8 o' Clock came on, and continued for ſeveral Hours, a moſt violent Storm of Wind and Rain, with ſome Thunder and Lightning: The Wind was from the S. E. and N. E. moſt of the Time: No great Damage was done to the Wharves or to the Shipping, in the Harbour; a Brig was drove aſhore on Dorcheſter Neck: But the Anxiety was great for the Pleaſure-Boats and Fiſhing-Boats, which went out that Morning, and were not returned when the Gale came on, as alſo for the Veſſels inward bound. Capt. Skimmer in a Brig from Briſtol, timely came to Anchor within the Light-Houſe, and rode it out: It is ſaid there were 30 or 40 Sail of Sloops, Schooners, and Fiſhing-Boats in the Bay that Day, which were in great Diſtreſs, but moſt of them being far out, the Wind lull'd before they drove to the Shore, whereby the next Morning they got into Plymouth and the other Harbours on that Coaſt; two or three ſmall Veſſels were caſt aſhore, but no Lives were loſt: Capt. Coffin in a Schooner loaded with Oil was caſt away on the Back of Cape-Cod, the Cargo and People ſaved, and in Hopes of getting the Veſſel off. The Town Fiſhing-Boats are ſince returned, except one that was ſtove in Pieces in Gallows-Bay: Thoſe who went on Pleaſure are alſo returned, ſome of them having been aſhore on ſeveral Iſlands in the Harbour, being very dark, could not diſcover where they were until Day-light. Thro' the Goodneſs of divine Providence no Lives were loſt that we have yet heard of.

A Gentleman and his Lady who had juſt landed on one of the Wharfs from a Boat that had been below, was by the extreme Darkneſs of the Night, led to the edge of the Wharf and both fell into the Water, and would probably have been drowned, had not ſome of the Company immediately aſſiſted and got them out. Mr. Anthony Hadley, returning home to Stoneham from this Town, was belated, and by the Fury of the Tempeſt, added to the Darkneſs of the night, loſt his Way and periſh'd on the Road; and what is more remarkable, Mr. Hadley's Son returning home from his Work, at Medford, miſs'd his Way alſo, and met an untimely End in the Horrors of that diſmal Night; the Father was 84 Years of Age, and has left a Widow and 3 Children, the Son was 52, and has left a Widow alſo and eight Children, to bemoan their unhappy Fate.

We hear the Storm has done conſiderable Damage in the Country by blowing down Trees Fences, Fruit, &c. In ſhort the oldeſt Seamen ſay, they never experienced a more terrible Gale.

HARTFORD, October 5.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning, arrived at New-London, in 35 Days from Barbados, Capt. Joſeph Bunce, of this Town. He had very ſtormy Weather on the Coaſt.

Next Thurſday the General Aſſembly of this Colony meet at New-Haven.

To the AUTHOR *of the* CHARGE, *inſerted in our Laſt.*

BEHOLD! the venerable SAGE began,
Strange the attention & the liſt'ing earl
As when the dying Father calls to his bed
His Children, bidding his laſt Farewell.
Solemn the charge, inſtructive ev'ry line,
While flowing tears bedew the hearers cheek.
Bleſs'd Man! for ſpotleſs ſanctity renown'd,
Lov'd by the good, & by the guilty fear'd.
No railing pen can ſully your deſerts,
Nor blot your name from the cœleſtial roll.
Unfading crowns and lawrels ever green,
Immortal prizes wait for you above.

Hartford, September 30, 1767.

Broke out of the Goal

in this Town, laſt Night, two Perſons, that had been about a Month ſince crop't, add branded with the Letter B on their Foreheads, for Burglary; the one named David Campbel, a tranſient Perſon, the other Alexander Pettegrew, for ſome Years paſt a Reſident in Colcheſter; alſo, Phinehas Perkins, of Granville, committed for Debt, and Phinehas Granger of Suffield, committed on Suſpicion of having been concerned in counterfeiting Dollars; alſo, Timothy Burbank of Springfield, who was lately ſentenced to pay a fine, on being convicted of that Crime. Whoever ſhall take up either of the three firſt mentioned Perſons, and deliver him or them to the Keeper of the Goal in ſaid Hartford, ſhall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings Lawful Money, and for the ſaid Granger, Forty Shillings, and for the ſaid Burbank, TEN DOLLARS, and all neceſſary Charges paid for each, by

E. WILLIAMS, *Sheriff.*

CALEB BULL, jun.

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers and Others, that he has removed his Store to the Houſe of Mr. Hezekiah Collyer, near the North-End of the Court-Houſe, at the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Davidſon, where he has for Sale, a freſh Supply of Woollen Goods, ſuitable for this, and the enſuing Seaſon, with ſundary other Articles. 45

Middletown, October 3, 1767.

STRAY'D or Stolen out of the Subſcriber's Paſture in Middletown, on the Night of the 29th Day of September laſt, a brown bay Horſe, about Fourteen Hands high, with four white Feet, white Face, and near Eye white, paces and trots well, about ſeven or eight Years old. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Subſcriber, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

45 ELIHU STARR.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

Kent, Sept. 29, 1767.

NOTICE *is hereby given, to the Creditors of Ebenezer Loomis, of ſaid Kent, an inſolvent Debtor, that they exhibit their Demands to us, the Subſcribers, Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, by the Fourth Tueſday of November next, when a ſecond and final Diviſion will be made of ſaid Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller, Innholder in ſaid Kent: And ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time, if Need be, till a final Diviſion be made.* 5

Reuben Sackett,
Simeon Fuller,
Ebenezer Man,
} Truſtees.

October 5, 1767.

To be Sold on Thurſday next, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr. David Bull;

THE Eſtate of Samuel Drake, an inſolvent Debtor. The Creditors of ſaid Eſtate are hereby notified to meet at ſaid Place, at Four of the Clock in the Afternoon on Fryday next, in order to receive their ſeveral Dividens and Proportions, due to them reſpectively.

Samuel Talcott,
Daniel Goodwin,
Samuel Wadſworth,
} Truſtees.

September 21, 1767.

NOTICE *is hereby given to all the Creditors of Allen M'Lean of Bolton, in Hartford County, an Inſolvent Debtor, that all the Eſtate of ſaid M'Lean will be ſold at public-Vendue, for the Benefit of the Creditors, if not prevented by Agrement of the major Part, in Number and Value of ſaid Creditors, to apportion the ſame amongſt themſelves, agreable to the late Inſolvent Act; on Tueſday the 6th Day of October next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Eleazar Steel, in Toland. Alſo the Creditors of ſaid Eſtate are deſired to bring in their Accounts, that have not been heretofore given in to the Truſtees—and alſo to receive their firſt Dividend of ſaid Eſtate, on Wedneſday the 7th of October next.*

Samuel Chapman,
Ruſſel Woodbridge,
3 Peter Olcott,
} Truſtees.

September 21, 1767.

THE *Creditors of Benjamin Cowles of Canaan, in the County of Litchfield, an Inſolvent Debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of ſaid Cowles, on Tueſday the 13th of October next, at two of the Clock Afternoon, then and there to exhibit their Accounts, authenticated, to us, Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate; and to do any other Buſineſs neceſſary to be done, relating to ſaid Eſtate.* 3

Daniel Horsford,
Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Keep,
} Truſtees.

LONDON, July 18.

From Malaga they write, that ſome aſſaſſins broke into the houſe of Mr. Tulk, an Engliſh gentleman there, when they killed two of his domeſticks, and dangerouſly wounded him, but he is ſince recovered. Mr. Tulk, and ſome young gentlemen, paſſing by the Hoſt, and not paying reverence to it, is ſaid to have occaſioned this horrid act.

[*The following Piece is inſerted in this Paper, by particular Deſire.*]

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.
September 7.

To the PRINTERS.

CRY ALOUD. Spare not; Lift up thy voice like a trumpet: Oh! that I had the lungs of *Stentor!* Or, if I had the wings of a Seraph, I would croſs the wide atlantic, in a moment, and deliver a faithful meſſage to the dear, dear mother Country.

Forbear, my good old Matron, any longer to give heed to the lies that are told you of your own children: As you would not forfeit that character of wiſdom, of equity and generoſity for which you have been for ages paſt ſo juſtly fam'd: As you would not be deceived to your own real ſubſtantial injury——ceaſe to regard the idle tattle or rather the malignant whiſpers of thoſe who have too long been endeavouring to impreſs your mind with unreaſonable jealouſies of your colonies—They have told you, we know they have, that it is the intention of America to diſpiſe your conſtitutional authority, to break all connections with you, and to become independant: And when I conſider the character and ſtations of ſome of theſe defamers, I cannot wonder you are diſpoſed to give credit to their reports: But, believe me, for I aſſure you, you may do it with ſafety, the colonies love, eſteem and honor you: You are the root from whence they ſprang: they venerate you as their parent: they are bound to you by the ties of blood: Provoke not your children to wrath, leſt——they be——diſcouraged. While you treat them well, and ſurely they have a right to ſuch treatment, take my word for it, they never will abate their filial reſpect for you; thoſe who tell you otherwiſe are vile calumniators: they are your enemies, your worſt enemies, more inveterate than the haughty powers of France and Spain, and would make it their ſport to ſee an open rupture between you and us.—Were we not eaſy and contented when you repealed the Stamp-Act? we were. But they had the inſolence to tell you otherwiſe; and reflect—Have you not too readily believed it! you have my dear good mother, indeed you have; at leaſt ſuffer me to tell you I think you have: elſe, whence is it that we are threatened with *correction?* Nay, your enemies and ours are now exulting with hopes of laſhing us with whips and ſcorpions; an armed force to keep us in awe, is their conſtant talk. Is it poſſible, think you, that your own offspring can bear to be told that e're long they ſhall be ſlaves to ſycophants and tools!—wretches, whom we ever diſpiſed, but can never dread.——When you repealed the ſtamp-act we were ſatiſfy'd; content was in every heart, and every countenance was ſerene; and the tranquility was undiſturbed, 'till we were imprudently told to our faces, what we are ſlow—ſlow to believe, that it was your fixed determination to enſlave us. Should we have believed it, what muſt have been our ſentiments of our mother! Suppoſe it to be falſe, how intollerable is the inſolence towards you principally, as well as towards us!——While Britain remains wiſe, ſhe will never take ſuch meaſures as will without doubt deſtroy herſelf; as long as ſhe is virtuous, ſhe will not injure her colonies upon the partial repreſentations of their pretended friends or open enemies: She who has ſo long been the ſcourge of tyrants, will never ſet up a tyranny: While ſhe preſides over the world, the Umpire of nations, the ſupport of the liberties of mankind, ſhe will never attempt to enſlave her own children. Or, ſhould ſhe——the imagination is diſtreſſing! ſhould ſhe at ſome diſtant period——the inſtability of human things is ſuch! forgive, O ye pious anceſtors of Britain--ye guardians of their liberties and ours---O PITT, and all ye patriots of the preſent time; forgive the thought, and I will utter it——Should Britain at ſome diſtant period---become a tyrant, and forge chains for America—far diſtant muſt that period be--Would America ſubmit to her tyranny?—I need not expect an anſwer.—Slavery, my dear mother, we cannot think of: we deteſt it. If this be a crime, remember we ſuck'd it with your milk. We boaſt of our freedom, and we have your example for it. We talk the language we have always heard you ſpeak. Britons will never be ſlaves. This is your own language, and your children have learnt it of you—We muſt be free, and leave the fair inheritance to our children. Do you blame us, can you blame us, for imitating the noble example of your fathers and ours! What mean thoſe ſeas of blood which they ſhed to tranſmit the bleſſing of freedom to you and to us! Will you part with that freedom? no, you will ever maintain it. Would you deprive us of it? you will not attempt it, till you ſhall be infatuated by the artful & malicious inſinuation of your enemies and ours. For God's ſake, be cautious of being deceived by them: They are deſigning men, artful enough to deceive the very elect: All we want is to ſtand before you upon a footing with them: We are ready to anſwer what they alledge againſt us: Be you the judge & judge righteous judgment: Then will you ceaſe to meditate ſeverities againſt thoſe, whoſe affection for you it is natural, and if it be not your own fault, will be as laſting as your exiſtence.

BRITANNUS AMERICANUS.

The GRUMBLER.

COREUS unmarried *grumbled for a wife*
Married, he grumbles ſtill & lives in ſtrife,
A child is wanted, Heaven the bleſſing
Yet ſtill he *grumbles*, ſtill is diſcontent (ſent.
Why what's the matter *Coreus?* worſe & worſe!
The ſeeming bleſſing's turn'd into a curſe;
'The nurſe & midwife drain my pockets dry,
I've nought to keep the boy with by & by.'
A purſe he finds, yet now, as heretofore,
He *grumbles* too, 'Had it been ſo much more,
I might have left off labour, liv'd in peace,
But ſo it happens, all my ſwans are geeſe.
He ſickens, now he *grumbles* without doubt,
" When will my health return? my mo-
(ney's out. "
Death came, & ſtruck him, at one fatal blow
He ſent him, *grumbling*, to the ſhades below.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 24.

Yeſterday Afternoon arrived here Capt. White, in a Brig, in 7 Weeks from Liſbon: On the 21ſt of Auguſt laſt, in Lat. 28. Lon. 47. he fell in with a Wreck of a Brig loaded with Lumber, both her Main and Foremaſt ſtanding; but every Thing that was moveable appeared to have been carried off, even her Pump-Spears were out of the Pumps: She had a Horſe-head painted black and white, ſome Images and carv'd Work on her Stern, painted in the ſame Manner; tarry Sides, and yellow Mouldings, the Rails, and other Places painted red: He imagined her to be a northern-built Veſſel, and ſeemed to have been ſome Time under Water.

TO BE SOLD, BY
William Ellery,
At his Shop, near the Great Bridge in Hartford,

CHOICE Cod-Fiſh by the Quintal or ſingle Pound—Pickled Cod, Mackrel, and Blue-Fiſh, by the Barrel, or Dozen. Alſo, a few Barrells of choice Blubber.

Sept. 10, 1767.

STOLEN, or taken out of a Paſture in Northampton, belonging to Mr. Solomon Stoddard, an Iron Grey Mare, four Years old paſt, marked with the Letters, NH *in the near Buttock, if I remember right: She trots chiefly—between* 13 *and* 14 *Hands high—was fat, and without Shoes, when taken away, and is handy to lead in a Team. If any Perſon ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and inform the Owner, ſo that he ſhall find her, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid him, by me the Subſcriber.*

SELAH WRIGHT.

N.B. She was taken away between the 8*th and* 17*th of Auguſt laſt.*

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection. 43

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

Hartford, September 21, 1767.

STray'd or ſtolen from the Subſcriber, of Hartford-Weſt-Diviſion, on Tueſday, the 8*th of this Month, a dark Roan Mare, no White about her, a natural Pacer, no Brand, about Eighteen Years old. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and convey to me, or ſend Word, ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have a Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by*

Jobanah Smith.

MONDAY, *October* 12, 1767. NUMBER 146.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

From the BOSTON EVENING-POST.

Boſton, September 14.

To [illegible] FLEETS.

PERHAPS ſome of your correſpondents will be kind enough to inform us in ſome future paper what this article of intelligence once and again repeated in the public prints means, "The great object of Parliament ſeems to be, to employ every conſtitutional meaſure to ſecure the dependence of the Colonies, on the Crown of Great-Britain." If this ſentence is to be taken in its plain and obvious ſenſe, and has any real foundation, 'tis great pity that [illegible] aſſembly ſhould ſuffer ſuch an impoſition, as to be perſuaded they need ſpend one thought on that Cervantic ſubject. There never was a time ſince the firſt European ſet foot on the continent, wherein the colonies, from one end to the other, more chearfully and affectionately acknowledged their dependence on the crown of Great-Britain. Never were a People more in love with their King, and the conſtitution by which he has ſolemnly engaged to govern them. George [illegible] of America, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Conway, Col. Barre, and every gentleman without exception, who had honeſty enough to adviſe the preſervation of the Britiſh empire from inevitable deſtruction, are revered as tutelar deities.——Lord Colvil, who was once miſ-judged an enemy, received all the ſatiſfaction a generous mind could wiſh, and ſo would Mr. G——le, if his future conduct ſhould manifeſt that he repented him of the calamity his meaſures brought upon this people.——

But Americans it ſeems are not only to acknowledge their dependence on the crown as they always have, and hope forever will, but muſt (if ſome gentlemen have their will) ſwear allegiance to the Britiſh parliament, and recognize their unlimited right both of legiſlation & taxation. This motion indeed ſeems new to Americans who have been taught from their infancy to conceive that the ſupreme power of Great-Britain, in all her wide dominions, reſided equally in the three ſtates, King, Lords, and People, by a conſtitution as fairly ſettled, as perfectly limitted, as explicitly declared, and ſolemnly recognized, as any thing could be done by mankind; and that on the unſhaken baſis of natural juſtice and common ſafety; being not only the conſtitution of Britain, but of human nature in general, of which no man can of right be deprived (remaining virtuous) even by his own conſent.—Some politicians indeed tell us of deriving theſe and thoſe rights and privileges from the Crown, and in ſome caſes it is allowed that the people, as a collective body have put ſome things into the hands of their ſovereign to be by him diſtributed to individuals, as lands, waters, &c. yet if theſe be wantonly laviſhed by bad miniſters, on undeſerving perſons, we find people murmuring as if ſenſibly injured, which ſhews, that even Majeſty is held a reſponſible truſtee of the rights of the people, and that the confidence repoſed, ariſes from a preſumption, that the King can have no intereſt ſeparate from his ſubjects.——

In Britain and Ireland the Peers ſeem ſo many hereditary petty princes, each concerned for his own intereſt and territory, and therefore juſtly admitted to a voice in any national act that may affect them; and ſhall an American, be his property what it will, have no voice in acts that affect both perſon and property to the Foundation? Has not every parliament on the continent, an houſe of Lords as well as thoſe of Britain and Ireland? and if Lords in Britain be the King's hereditary counſellors, thoſe who are at the ſpecial election of the crown may be ſuppoſed more dependent, ſo that the crown may be ſaid to have [illegible] negatives in affairs of the colonies; and the Commons of the united Kingdoms of England and Scotland, ſeem to inſiſt on forcing away the other——How ſtrange an attempt! One part of the People would raviſh from the other, a right without which they confeſs life itſelf would be a misfortune. The people of Britain and Ireland, who [illegible] their ſovereign, [illegible] their noble Peers and can addreſs either with their grievances when they pleaſe, will not truſt an hair of their heads or farthing of their eſtates to their diſpoſal, and yet talk of treating America like rebels, unleſs they ſurrender the whole to the mercy of gentlemen with whom they have no ſpecial connection, and can as little controul, as the ſtars in their courſes!—Are we brethren thus to be baſtardized and alienated from the common wealth of human nature? Are not the Americans people, and ſhall ſuch a body of people be deſtroyed, unleſs they tamely yield up a right which yourſelves would maintain againſt every power on earth, to the laſt drop of your blood? Conſider, if miſchief befal us, our blood will be required at your hands, as we can by no means recede one atom. Theſe ſchemes may appear light to you, but muſt be death to us if ye inſiſt on forcing them; and how long ye will ſurvive our downfal may be worth your conſideration. Tho' many deſigning men have repreſented us as a raſh, unſtable mob, there be thouſands among us and yourſelves, who know we are a deliberate, determined people, to whom death, with all its terrors would be a pleaſing alternative when ſet againſt ſlavery. The Bill of rights is our ſpecial ſecurity that we ſhall be governed by no law to which we do not conſent in our own perſons or repreſentatives by us elected for that purpoſe; and never ſhall we part with the goodly inheritance while we poſſeſs a drop of the blood derived from the heroes who committed to us the ineſtimable legacy.——

[illegible]OBRIUS.

LONDON, July 14.

WE are aſſured, notwithſtanding all the inſinuations to the contrary, the right hon. the E---of B---does not at all, either directly or indirectly, intermeddle in public affairs, and that he has no hand, in any reſpect whatſoever, in the intended miniſterial changes, nor did he ſo much as ſee his M——y ſince they were ſet on foot; neither has he been at court during the whole negociation.

July 16. We hear that the galleries and ſeats in the houſe of Commons will be taken down, and conſiderable alterations made therein, againſt the meeting of next ſeſſion of parliament.

Wedneſday being the firſt of July, was paid down at Mrs Rich's houſe in the Great Piazza, Covent-Garden, the ſum of ſixty thouſand pounds for the purchaſe of the Theatre Royal in Covent Garden; and at the ſame time were executed the Deeds of Conveyance of the Patents, Theatre, Scenes, Cloaths, &c. to Meſſrs. Colman, Harres, Rutherford and Powell.

A Nobleman, well known on the Turf, is to drive four blind Horſes in a phaeton thro' the narroweſt part of the city, from Temple Bar to the Tower, in 20 minutes, for a wager of 1000 guineas. Great betts are now depending, but it is imagined the knowing ones will be taken in.

We are informed that there is a proſecution now carrying on againſt a man of faſhion, for an attempt upon his own Brother's wife.

'Tis ſaid that after the General Election a bill will be bro't into parliament to prevent any debtor from being impriſoned more then one year.

Information has been made within theſe few days, againſt ſeveral ladies for wearing painted Callicoes, commonly called Chintz, the penalty for which, on conviction, is Five Pounds.

This morning an expreſs was ſent off to Falmouth to be put on board the packet boat for New York, ſaid to contain ſome extraordinary diſpatches for Sir Henry Moore.

The Induſtry, of Liverpool, Capt. Erſkine, late Commander, is arrived at that Port from Africa. On the 25th of March laſt, an Inſurrection happened on board among the Slaves on the Windward Coaſt of Africa; ſome of them having got off their Irons, they immediately fell on the Capt. and four others, whom they killed; the ſecond Mate and Cooper ſaved their Lives by concealing themſelves in the Hold; the Negroes preſerved one of the Men as a Pilot, to make the ſhore, which having gained, they all fled except 4, which the Mate and Cooper perceiving, they purſued them and recovered about 12 out of 137.

We are aſſured that it is yet an undecided point whether the preſent parliament may not meet with its diſſolution before another meeting.

We hear that the Counteſs of Bute will ſhortly be created a Dutcheſs.

We hear that ſome great perſonages are ſo alarmed at the news of a certain celebrated

Exile's writing the new hiſtory of England, that ſome ſhrewd politicians begun to think, with no ſmall degree of confidence, that they will procure a pardon for him on condition of his not continuing the ſaid hiſtory further than the reign of his late Majeſty George II. Others are of opinion, that if he does not obtain a pardon he will certainly receive a very conſiderable ſum of money on the ſame condition—So great is their fear of having their fame tranſmitted to poſterity by a writer whoſe parts and abilities will inſure immortality to his work.

The Earl of Chatham continus in ſuch a valatudinary way that he is leſs abroad than for ſame weeks paſt.

When the Rev. Mr. Occum, the Indian miſſionary, who came over to Edgland lately, to be ordained, & to collect ſubſcriptions for the Indian charity ſchool, took his leave of the Indians, at the council-houſe in Oneida, on his departure from America, the chief ſpeaker addreſſed Mr. Occum in theſe words;

“Father, we are glad you have come among us with God's news; and we think we are thankful to God, and give you thanks, and good men who aſſiſted you up here. We will by the help of God, endeavor to keep the fire which you brought and kindled among us; and will take our old cuſtoms, ways, and ſins, and put them behind our backs, and never look on them again; but will look ſtraight forward, and run after the chriſtian religion. Whenever we ſhall erect ſchools among us, we beg the aſſiſtance of good people your way. We intreat the great men to protect us on our lands, that we may not be encroached on by any people.

“We requeſt that the great men would forbid traders bringing any more rum among us; for we find it is not good; it deſtroys our bodies and ſouls. This belt [a religious belt of wampum which the Speaker holds in his hand] ſhall bind us together firm in friendſhip for ever.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, dated June 12

“An expedition is fitting out here with all poſſible deligence, to conſiſt of two men of war of the line, a frigate, and four of the Fernambuca company's ſhips to carry proviſions, together with others, which it is ſaid, are preparing at Porto. Their deſtination is kept ſecret; but it is the general opinion that they are deſtined for the Rio Grande in Brazil, to operate jointly with the Spaniards in the expulſion of the Jeſuits from Paraguay. The deſtination given out is, that they are to gariſon the Weſtern iſlands, where it is ſaid, there have been ſome diſturbances; and this has occaſioned a ſurmiſe that the court fears ſome attempt on the part of England to make them comply with their treaties.

A few days ſince, the maid ſervant of one Mr. Wilſon, with his child in her arms, went to view ſome ſheep waſhed in the Tweed from Kelſobridge; when forgetful of her truſt, by a ſudden motion, the child ſprung out of her arms from the lodging and dropt down into the water. The young woman in order to ſave the Child, inſtantly flung herſelf over after it, & both periſhed in the Tweed.

There is now living near Shrewſbury, a woman of 107 years of age, whoſe memory is very extenſive.

An ingenious Gentleman of this city, ſenſibly affected with the Diſtreſſes of the Poor, has made his Obſervation, that not leſs than 1000 Houſe Lambs are killed, upon an Average, every Week in this Metropolis, which if preſerved to Maturity, would reduce Mutton to two-pence half penny per pound.

Wedneſday laſt a fine Weſt-India turtle weighing upwards of 140lb, was ſold to a foreign miniſter's ſteward, at the Rate of 5s. 6d. per lb.

Yeſterday the Officers in ſeveral of the Pariſhes at the Weſt end of the Town took an account of Papiſt Houſe keepers and Inmates who inhabit in their ſeveral Diſtricts, in order to make a Report of the ſame, purſuant to a late Order.

It is ſaid that five Sloops of War are ordered to be ſtationed on the Coaſt of Guinia.

His Excellency Count de Chatele, who is to ſucceed his Excellency Count Guerchy as Embaſſador here from France, is expected to arrive here about the Beginning of October next.

We hear the Baſis of the new miniſtry is founded on a coalition between the Duke of Bedford Duke, of Newcaſtle, Marquis of Rockingham, and the Hon Mr. George Grenvile who are to have the forming thereof but none of the above gentlemen (except the Marquis of Rockingham) will have any poſt in the adminiſtration.—The terms are to be carried to a great perſonage this day for his approbation.

Earl T——— refuſed to join the late intended coalition, as being haſty, crude, undegeſted, and impermanent.

The game of bob cherry ſtill continues among the miniſtry; there are many choppers, but few catchers.

We can with great certainty aſſure the public that the new miniſtry are not ſettled notwithſtanding what has been mentioned in the public papers; and to ſpeak in the Stock Brokers phraſe, This morning nothing done.

One Eaſt India Captain we are told cleared [illegible] by his laſt voyage.

No leſs than 250,000l. worth of diamonds were brought home in one of the laſt veſſels from the Eaſt-Indies.

We hear that within theſe few months not leſs than three thouſand ſheep have been carried to France.

We hear that her Majeſty is advanced 4 months in her Pregnancy.

On ſunday night, the Duke of Bedford came from Woodburn abbey, to Bedford houſe.

A Letter received at Liſbon, from the Bay of All Saints mentions, that two Dutch ſloops and a Schooner, laden with powder and ſhot, ſmall arms, ordnance, ſtores, &c. were boarded by a Partugueſe man of war near the Rio de la Plata, the commander of which finding the above cargoes were for the uſe of the Jeſuits of Paraguay, had confiſcated the whole for the uſe of the King of Portugal.

LONDON, July 11.

Capt. Brown in a Ship from the Bay of Honduras, bound to Rotterdam, ſaw a three Deck Ship aſhore on the Martyrs, June 3d but could not learn who he was; he alſo brings the News of a violent Earthquake being at Truxillo, on the Spaniſh-Main.

July 12th, the Mary, Capt. Stewart, from New-York, is arrived at Corke, alſo the Induſtry; Capt Shepardſon is arrived at Genoa, from the ſaid Port.

July 16th. The Hero, Captain Henderſon, from the Bay of Honduras, is loſt on the Coaſt of Holland.

Lord Clive has brought over and preſented to his Majeſty, as a Preſent from the Nobob, a fine Sword ſet with Diamonds, worth £. 10,000 a Pearl Necklace for her Majeſty, worth £. 150,000; alſo a large Diamond worth £. 100,000, and ſundry other valuable curioſities;—His Lordſhip made his Phyſician a Preſent of £. 4000, for his great Care of him in the Voyage; and gave twenty Guineas to the Man that firſt ſaw the Britiſh Land. His Lordſhip alſo paid his Compliments to the Court of Directors at the Eaſt-India Houſe, and was received in the moſt cordial and polite Manner; afterwards he ſet out with his Lady, to their Seat on Blackheath. It is ſaid his Fortune, with his late Acquiſitions, is now worth £. 80,000, per Annum, which is more than any Man poſſeſſes in England. The elegant Crown made by Mr. Cox, a Jeweller, and ſent as a Preſent by his Lordſhip to the Nabob, from the India Company, was vaſtly approved of, and the Value of it was £. 14,000,—The Nabob has ſent them in return, a Preſent worth £. 75,[illegible] It is ſaid the India Company [illegible] to give the Government, £. 400,000 per Annum, for three Years, or half [illegible] profit in Trade for that Time, which [illegible] ſhall be moſt agreeable.

The Votes that came by the Packet of the Aſſembly of New-York, gave very great Satiſfaction, and the People in general were glad to hear they had ſo far agreed to furniſh the Troops as was intended by Parliament, many of which are to be tranſported back again to Ireland.

Several Diſpatches are ſent to the Colonies in anſwer to many received, and the Merchants in the North-America Trade are come to a Reſolution to ſhip Goods as uſual; alſo Rice is imported Duty free from America, between May and December, 1767. The Iſland of Dominica ſolicits for a greater and more extenſive Trade for Engliſh Manufactories.

A plan is laid before the Government for ſending to Eaſt-Florida, Felons of either Sex, covicted for tranſportation, as at this Time many are under that Sentence.

By an Account lately taken, it appears that there are near 18,000 Papiſts, moſt of them poor miſerable People, about St. Giles's Pariſh, and that Neighbourhood; many of their Prieſts lurk about that and other parts of the Town, whoſe chief ſupport is by marrying them for a few Shillings.—Circular Letters are iſſuing out to the Clergy of every Dioceſs enjoyning them to ſend a Liſt of all Papiſts within their reſpective Pariſhes, which Liſts are to be given into the Houſe of Lords, the next enſuing Seſſions.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Bute has ſent all his Deer from his Park in Bedfordſhire, to other Parts and has ſtock't the ſame with Calves, in order to produce a breed of fine Oxen: alſo another Gentleman in Hertfordſhire, has followed the above laudable Example, introduced with a view of reducing the preſent exorbitant Price of Beef, for the Benefit of the Poor.

His Majeſty is going to take a View of all the Dock-Yards in England, this Summer, as ſeveral fine men of War are on the Stocks, in moſt of the Yards, alſo many of the old Ships are for Sale, and more new ones to be built.

PHILADELPHIA, September 28.

Capt. Somerville, in the Ship Orange-Bay, from London, informs us, that he ſailed from thence on the 19th of July, but did not leave the Downs before the firſt of Auguſt—That on the 22d of July, at Margate, he ſpoke the Betſey, Capt. Lech, from this Port, bound to London—And on the 20th Inſtant about 20 Leagues to the Southward of Cape Henlopen, he fell in with the Schooner Lilly, Capt. Smith bound from South-Carolina to New-York which he ſupplied with Bread and Beef, as the Capt. had been obliged to bear away for Virginia by Want of Proviſions.——There were three men on Board this Schooner who belonged to a New-York Sloop, lately Caſt away on the Coaſt of Carolina.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina) September 7.

Since the acquital of the ſchooner Active on the 16th of June laſt, ſeveral courts of vice-admiralty have been held here, upon cauſes of as great weight and expectation, before the hon. Egerton Leigh, Eſq; ſole judge; at an adjournment whereof, on Tueſday the firſt inſtant, the Schooner Wambaw, with 50,000 ſhingles on board, ſhipped inſtead of ballaſt from Broughton iſland in the river Alatamaha, in Georgia, belonging to Henry Laurens, Eſq; of this town, was condemned; the ſchooner Broughton-Iſland Packet, with wood for ballaſt, from the ſame place, alſo belonging to Mr. Laurens, acquitted; and the collector of his majeſty's cuſtoms for this port, alſo acquitted, of the charge of having illegally taken fees upon indigo certificates, it appearing, upon the evidence, to the judge, that the fees upon which the penalties and diſabilities inflicted by act of parliament were ſued for, had been taken upon certificates granted after clearing out of the veſſel in which the indigo was ſhipped.

The Collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for this port having determined to return to England, has appointed Roger Peter Handaſyde Hatley, Eſq; deputy collector, and has accordingly been ſworn into the ſaid Office.

From Georgia we learn, that the people on ſhore, and on ſhip-board there are very ſickly; and that a Veſſel from Guinea is arrived there with 200 healthy ſlaves, and had not loſt one during the whole voyage from the coaſt.

PHIDADELPHIA, Oct. 5.

Capt. Montgomery, from Malaga, in nine Weeks, informs that about a Week before he ſailed, the Inhabitants were greatly alarmed by a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake, which did but little Damage at that place; but it was more ſeverely felt at Valez Malaga, about ſeven leagues diſtant, where it threw down ſeveral houſes; that they had ſeveral ſmaller ſhocks afterwards; and that it was reported there, that a town on the Barbary Shore was entirely deſtroyed by it, not one houſe being left ſtanding.

The ſhip Sally, Capt Oſman, is juſt arrived from Rotterdam, with near three hundred Germans.

Capt. Stevenſon, from Liſbon, in 51 Days, informs, that a few days before he ſailed, they had a ſmall ſhock of an Earthquake, but happily it did no damage: That a cutter was arrived there from Senegal, with an officer, who was going expreſs to England with diſpatches from the governor of that place; and that a ſchooner belonging to New-York, commanded by Capt. Moore, of this port, is loſt on Senegal Bar.

NEW-YORK, October 8.

The Ellen, Capt, Clark, arrived here Thurſday laſt, in 58 Days from Briſtol. He has brought about 50 Artificers in the Iron Way, which we hear are all to be employed at Mr. Haſencliver's different Works.

Laſt Night very late, arrived the Lord Hyde Packet, Capt. Goddard, in 8 Weeks from Falmouth: we have juſt received our Papers, and have neither Time nor Room to inſert any Thing from them.

Tueſday Evening laſt arrived here Capt. Geraud, in a Brig from the Bay of Honduras, they had 50 Days Paſſage, and quite out of Proviſions when they came in, and ſome of the Hands very ſick.

We hear ſhe road Quarantine in the North-River till Yeſterday Afternoon ſhe came into the Eaſt-River.

Boſton, October 8.

Capt Coffin in a Schooner loaded with Oyl, was caſt aſhore in the Storm mentioned in our laſt, on the Back of Cape Cod; but the Veſſel has ſince been got off, and arrived here Yeſterday.

We hear that the Superior Court of Aſſize, and general Goal Delivery held lately at Springfield, one Elnathan Muggin was found Guilty of paſſing counterfeit Dollars, and ſentenced to have his Ears cropped, &c.

HARTFORD, Oct. 12.

Laſt Thurſday the General Aſſembly of this Colony conveined at New-Haven.

The Creditors of the

Eſtate of Eliſha Forbes, late of Canaan, deceaſed, are deſired to come to the Houſe of the late Deceaſed, in ſaid Canaan, on the 10th Day of November next, where they may take the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed for the Payment of their juſt Demands, if they ſee Cauſe, and can agree upon Terms.—And in Caſe ſaid Creditors ſhall not agree to take the ſame, the whole of ſaid Eſtate will be ſold at public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors, on Wedneſday, the 11th Day of Nov. next, by the Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, at the ſaid Deceaſed's Houſe, in ſaid Canaan, who is impowered by Law to ſell the ſame, at public or private Sale. HANNAH FORBES, Adminiſtratrix.

Hartford, Oct. 12.

RUN away from his Maſter, Thomas Newhall, of Hartford, on the Night after the 8th Inſtant, an Apprentice Lad named Seth Robards, about 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, wears his own long, brown Hair—had on, and took with him, a whole Suit of Pepper and Salt Cloaths, a Coat & Breeches of blew Serge, a light-colour'd Waiſt-coat with Sleves, two Pair blew Stockings, two Pair Trowſers, two linen, and two woolen check'd Shirts, and one white ditto, and a black Handkerchief. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or inform where he is, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

THOMAS NEWHALL.

N. B. all Maſters of Veſſels & Others, are forbid harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Apprentice, as they will anſwer it at their Pirill.

Stray'd from the Sub-

ſcriber, in May laſt, a cheſtnut-colour'd MARE, about 14 Hands high, four Years old, both paces and trots, but rather inclined to pace, and carries her Head very low, of ſomewhat ſlender Make, and a ſhort Mane, her Hoofs grown out long. Whoever has, or may take up ſaid Stray, and ſhall ſend Word to the Subſcriber in Saliſbury, ſhall be well rewarded by me,

6 *JABEZ SWIFT.*

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees of the Eſtates of Thomas Tuttle and Aſa Blogget, both of Saliſbury, in Litchfield County, inſolvent Debtors, do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Thomas Tuttle and Aſa Blogget, to exhibit their Demands on ſaid Eſtates, to the Truſtees; on the third Day of November next, at Eight o'Clok in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Beebe, in ſaid Saliſbury, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees.—Alſo, that there will be a Diviſion made of the ſaid Eſtate, at the Time and Place aforeſaid—and that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time, if Need be, till a final Diviſion be made.

Thomas Chipman,
Johnathan Chipman,
John Knickerbacor, jun. } Truſtees.
Saliſbury, Oct. 21, 1767.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1.

The following extraordinary Atteſtation of the Coroner of Bergen County, was communicated by a Gentleman of ſuch Credit as leaves not the leaſt Doubt of its being genuine.

ON the Twenty-Second Day of September, in the Year of our Lord, 1767, I JOHANNES DEMAREST, Coroner of the County of Bergen and Province of New-Jerſey, was preſent at a View of the Body of one Nicholas Tuers, then lying dead, together with the Jury, which I ſummoned to inquire of the Death of the ſaid Nicholas Tuers. At that Time a Negro Man, named Harry, belonging to Hendrick Chriſtians, Zabriſkie, was ſuſpected of having murdered the ſaid Tuers, but there was no Proof of it, and the Negro denied it; I aſked him if he was not afraid to touch Tuers? He ſaid No, he had not hurt him, and immediately came up to the Corpſe then lying in the Coffin; and then Staats Storm, one of the Jurors, ſaid, "I am not afraid of him, and ſtroked the dead mans Face with his Hand," which made no Alteration in the dead Perſon, and (as I did not put any Faith in any of thoſe Trials) my Back was turned towards the dead Body, when the Jury ordered the Negro to touch the dead Man's Face with his Hand, and then I heard a Cry in the Room of the People, ſaying, "He is the Man," and I was deſired to come to the dead Body; and was told that the ſaid Negro Harry, had put his hand on Tuer's Face & that the Blood immediately ran out at the Noſe of the dead Man Tuers. I ſaw the Blood on his Face, & ordered the Negro to rub his Hand again on Tuers's Face, he did ſo, and immediately the Blood again ran out of ſaid Tuers's Noſe at both Noſtrils, near a common Table Spoonful at each Noſtril, as well as I could judge—Whereupon the People all charged him of being the Murderer, but he denied it for a few Minutes, & then confeſſed that he had murdered the ſaid Nicholas Tuers, by firſt ſtriking him on the Head with an Ax, and then driving a Wooden Pin in his Ear; though afterwards he ſaid he ſtruck the ſecond Time with his Ax, and then held him faſt till he had done ſtrugglig,——when that was done, he awaked ſome of the Family and ſaid Tuers was dying (he believed.)

JOHANNES DEMAREST, *Cor.*

Wedneſday laſt Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, of Staten-Iſland, was found dead, on the Road, leading from the Court Houſe, and 'tis ſuppoſed he either went off in a Fit, or killed himſelf by a fall from his Horſe.

Hartford, September 30, 1767.

Broke out of the Goal

in this Town, laſt Night, two Perſons, that had been about a Month ſince crop't, and branded with the Letter B on their Foreheads, for Burglary; the one named David Campbel, a tranſient Perſon, the other Alexander Pettegrew, for ſome Years paſt a Reſident in Colcheſter; alſo, Phinehas Perkins, of Granville, committed for Debt, and Phinehas Granger of Suffield, committed on Suſpicion of having been concerned in counterfeiting Dollars; alſo, Timothy Burbank of Springfield, who was lately ſentenced to pay a fine, on being convicted of that Crime. Whoever ſhall take up either of the three firſt mentioned Perſons, and deliver him or them to the Keeper of the Goal in ſaid Hartford, ſhall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings Lawful Money, and for the ſaid Granger, Forty Shillings, and for the ſaid Burbank, TEN DOLLARS, and all neceſſary Charges paid for each, by

E. WILLIAMS, *Sheriff.*

CALEB BULL, jun.

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers and Others, that he has removed his Store to the Houſe of Mr. Hezekiah Collyer, near the North-End of the Court-Houſe, at the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Davidſon, where he has for Sale, a freſh Supply of Woollen Goods, ſuitable for this, and the enſuing Seaſon, with ſundary other Articles. 45

Middletown, October 3, 1767.

STRAY'D or Stolen out of the Subſcriber's Paſture in Middletown, on the Night of the 29th Day of September laſt, a brown bay Horſe, about Fourteen Hands high, with four white Feet, white Face, and near Eye white, paces and trots well, about ſeven or eight Years old. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Subſcriber, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

45 ELIHU STARR.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

Kent, Sept. 29, 1767.

NOTICE *is hereby given, to the Creditors of Ebenezer Loomis, of ſaid Kent, an inſolvent Debtor, that they exhibit their Demands to us, the Subſcribers, Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, by the Fourth Tueſday of November next, when a ſecond and final Diviſion will be made of ſaid Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller, Innholder in ſaid Kent: And ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time, if Need be, till a final Diviſion be made.* 5

Reuben Sackett,
Simeon Fuller,
Ebenezer Mar, } Truſtees.

Dr. Uriah Rogers, jun.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection. 43

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

Sept. 10, 1767

STOLEN, *or taken out of a Paſture in Northampton, belonging to Mr. Solomon Stoddard, an Iron Grey Mare, four Years old paſt, marked with the Letters,* NH *in the near Buttock, if I remember right. She trots chiefly—between 13 and 14 Hands high—was fat, and without Shoes, when taken away, and is handy to lead in a Team. If any Perſon ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and inform the Owner, ſo that he ſhall find her, ſhall have Five Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid him, by me the Subſcriber.*

SELAH WRIGHT.

N.B. She was taken away between the 8th and 17th of Auguſt laſt.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Ellery,

At his Shop, near the Great Bridge in Hartford.

CHOICE Cod-Fiſh by the Quintal or ſingle Pound—Pickled Cod, Mackrel, and Blue-Fiſh, by the Barrel, or Dozen. Alſo, a few Barrells of choice Blubber. 47

Woodbury, July 15th, 1767.

TOMLINSON & HUNTINGTON,

HAVE juſt opened for Sale, a good Aſſortment of DRUGS, and of Chymical and Galenical MEDICINES—Thoſe who pleaſe to favour them with their Cuſtom, it ſhall be their Care to ſerve well. 45

READY *Money given for clean Cotton and Linen Rags, of any Colour or Quantity, at the Printing-Office, in Hartford.*

Printed by T. GREEN.

MONDAY, *October* 19, 1767. NUMBER 147.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

A ROLL of the REPRESENTATIVES of the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, in GENERAL COURT, aſſembled at NEW-HAVEN, on the ſecond Thurſday, (the 8th) Day of October, A. D. 1767. VIZ.

For the County of Hartford.
HARTFORD.
Col. Samuel Talcott,
Mr. Benjamin Payne.
Farmington.
Capt. John [illegible]
Capt. [illegible]
Wethersfield.
Hon. John Chester,
Capt. [illegible] Williams.
Simsbury.
Mr. John Owen,
Capt. Hezekiah Humphry.
Haddam.
Col. Hezekiah Brainerd.
Glaſtenbury.
Mr. Jonathan Welles,
Maj. Elizer Talcott.
Suffield.
Mr. William King.
Windſor.
Mr. William Wolcott,
Mr. Alexander Wolcott.
Colcheſter.
Capt. Peter Bulkley,
Capt. Henry Champion.
Hebron.
Mr. John Phelps,
Capt. Obadiah Horsford.
Enfield.
Mr. Edward Collins,
Capt. Ephraim Peaſe.
Tolland.
Capt. Zebulon West, *Speaker.*
Capt. Samuel Chapman.
Somers.
Mr. Emery Peaſe,
Mr. Reuben Sikes.
Bolton.
Mr. Elijah Hammond,
Capt. Thomas Pitkin.
Stafford.
Mr. Daniel Alden,
Capt. Samuel Davis.
Eaſt-Haddam.
Mr. Daniel Brainard.
Middletown.
Hon. Jabez Hamlin,
Mr. Richard Alſop.
Willington.
Capt. Timothy Pearl,
Capt. Abner Barker.
For the County of New-Haven.
NEW-HAVEN.
Mr. Samuel Biſhop,
Mr. Daniel Lyman.
Guilford.
Mr. Nathaniel Hill,
Mr. John Eliot.
Wallingford.
Hon. Benjamin Hall,
Capt. Macock Ward.
Darby.
Mr. Daniel Holbrook,
Mr. Charles French.
Branford.
Mr. Joſiah Rogers,
Mr. Ithiel Ruſſell.
Durham.
Col. Elihu Chauncey,
Capt. James Curtice.
Milford.
Mr. Edward Allen,
Capt. John Fowler.
Waterbury.
Capt. Jonathan Baldwin,
Mr. Samuel Hitchcock.
For the County of New-London.
NEW-LONDON.
Mr. Richard Law,
Mr. William Hillhouſe.
Norwich.
Mr. Iſaac Tracey,
Mr. Joſeph Tracey.
Stonington.
Mr. Charles Phelps,
Mr. Joſeph Deniſon.
Groton.
Capt. [illegible] Fiſh,
Capt. [illegible] Gallup.
Lyme.
Mr. Samuel Holden Parſons,
Mr. John Lay.
Preſton.
Mr. Robert Creary,
Col. Samuel Coit.
Say-Brook.
Capt. John Shipman,
Mr. John Murdock.
Killingſworth.
Capt. Eliathan Stephens,
Col. Aaron Elliot.
For the County of Fairfield.
FAIRFIELD.
Capt. David Burr,
Mr. Lothrop Lewis.
Stanford.
Capt. Charles Webb.
Stratford.
Capt. Theophilus Nichols,
Capt. Agur Tomlinſon.
Norwalk.
Mr. Thomas Fitch,
Mr. Joſeph Platt.
New-Town.
Capt. Henry Glover,
Mr. Heath Peck.
Danbury.
Mr. Joſeph-Plat Cook,
Capt. Daniel Taylor.
Ridgfield.
Mr. Samuel Olmſtead,
Mr. Stephen Smith.
New Fairfield.
Capt. Dan Towner,
Mr. James Potter.
Reading.
Col. John Read.
Greenwich.
Mr. John Mead,
Capt. Edward Bruſh.
For the County of Windham.
WINDHAM.
Maj. Jedediah Elderkin,
Mr. Hezekiah Manning.
Lebanon.
Maj. Wm. Williams, *Clerk.*
Capt. Joſeph Trumbull.
Canterbury.
Capt. Jabez Fitch,
Mr. Stephen [illegible]
Coventry.
Mr. Phineas [illegible]
Mr. Ephraim [illegible]
Killingly.
Mr. Simeon [illegible]
Capt. William Danielſon.
Plainfield.
Maj. [illegible]
Mr. [illegible]
Mansfield.
Mr. Samuel [illegible]
Capt. Samuel [illegible]
Pomfret.
Col. Ebenezer Williams,
Col. Iſrael Putnam.
Voluntown.
Capt. [illegible]
Mr. Samuel Stewart.
Woodſtock.
Capt. Nehemiah Lyon,
Mr. Jedediah Morſe.
Aſhford.
Capt. Benjamin Sumner,
Mr. Elijah Whiton.
For the County of Litchfield.
LITCHFIELD.
Col. Ebenezer Marſh,
Capt. John Marſh.
Sharon.
Capt. John Williams,
Mr. Simeon Smith.
Harwinton.
Capt. Abijah Catlin,
Capt. Joel Catlin.
Woodbury.
Mr. Daniel Sherman,
Col. Benjamin Hinman.
Kent.
Mr. John Ranſom,
Mr. Eliphalet Comſtock.
Canaan.
Capt. John Beebe,
Mr. Samuel Forbes.
New-Hartford.
Capt. Iſaac Kellogg,
Capt. Abel Merrill.
Cornwall.
Mr. Thomas Ruſſell,
Mr. Heman Swift.
Saliſbury.
Capt. Thomas Chittenden,
Mr. Joſhua Porter.
Goſhen.
Capt. Samuel Naſh,
Mr. Nehemiah Lewis.
New-Milford.
Mr. Buſhnell Boſtwick,
Capt. Samuel Canfield.

Stray'd from the Subſcriber,

in May laſt, a cheſtnut-colour'd MARE, about 14 Hands high, four Years old, both paces and trots, but rather inclined to pace, and carries her Head very low, of ſomewhat ſlender Make, and a ſhort Mane, her Hoofs grown out long. Whoever has, or may take up ſaid Stray, and ſhall ſend Word to the Subſcriber in Saliſbury, ſhall be well rewarded by me,

6 *JABEZ SWIFT.*

The Creditors of the

Eſtate of Eliſha Forbes, late of Canaan, deceaſed, are deſired to come to the Houſe of the late Deceaſed, in ſaid Canaan, on the 10th Day of November next, where they may take the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed for the Payment of their juſt Demands, if they ſee Cauſe, and can agree upon Terms.—And in Caſe ſaid Creditors ſhall not agree to take the ſame, the whole of ſaid Eſtate will be ſold at public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors, on Wedneſday, the 11th Day of Nov. next, by the Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, at the ſaid Deceaſed's Houſe, in ſaid Canaan, who is impowered by Law to ſell the ſame, et public or private Sale. HANNAH FORBES, Adminiſtratrix.

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees of the Eſtates of Thomas Tuttle and Aſa Blogget, both of Saliſbury, in Litchfield County, inſolvent Debtors, do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Thomas Tuttle and Aſa Blogget, to exhibit their Demands on ſaid Eſtates, to the Truſtees, on the third Day of November next, at Eight o'Clok in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Beebe, in ſaid Saliſbury, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees.—Alſo, that there will be a Diviſion made of the ſaid Eſtates, at the Time and Place aforeſaid—and that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time, if Need be, till a final Diviſion be made.

Thomas Chipman,
Johnathan Chipman,
John Knickerbacor, jun. } Truſtees.

Saliſbury, Oct. 21, 1767.

Mr. GREEN,

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your Next, and you will oblige every Friend to Juſtice, and in Particular, your humble Servant,

THE body of our laws in this colony, taken together, are wholſome and good, and perhaps as ſound a body as is to be found in any government; but ſome might be alter'd much for the better, in my opinion: and if ſome were wholly repealed, would be as well. I will juſt briefly touch upon two or three, and ſhew the injuſtice of one, the inconſiſtency of another, and the inconveniency of a third, &c.

And in the firſt place, the laws againſt exceſſive uſury and oppreſſion forbidding a man's taking more than ſix per cent. for the loan of money, &c. is very good; and it were to be wiſhed, that oppreſſion were no where eſtabliſhed, as well as forbid, by our laws. But is not the law for calling out the inhabitants indiſcriminately, to work on the high ways, oppreſſive & unjuſt? Where is the juſtice, that a common tradeſman, who has a large family of young children to maintain, and two or three apprentices, that don't ordinarily half earn their living, ſhould do more towards mending the roads, than the opulent farmer, with one or two negroes, and two or three teams? The tradeſman perhaps has not a hoof in the world, nor ever been able to keep one; but he muſt do 12, or at leaſt 8 days work in a year, which reckon as the law ſtates it, is twenty ſeven, or at leaſt eighteen ſhillings; which is perhaps more than all his other rates in a year, altho' he may give into the public liſt, three or four heads. And where is the juſtice of a ſeafaring man's being call'd to mend the highway, when perhaps he don't ſet his foot upon our ſhore once in a whole year? They are a ſet of men as ſerviceable to the public as any whatever, and they get their bread in the utmoſt hazard of their lives. For they that go down to the ſea in ſhips, that do buſineſs in great waters; theſe ſee the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep: For he commandeth and raiſeth the ſtormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof.—They mount up to heaven, they go down again to the depths; they reel to and fro, and ſtaggar like a drunken man, and are at their wits end, Pſalm 107. 23. 24. 25. 26 and 27.

A neighbour of mine, who was a ſeafaring man was warn'd in his abſence to work at high ways, and his name returned for not working, and execution granted againſt him, & his fine diſtrain'd; and it appeared that he died at ſea ſix weeks before warning was left for him. And for my part I can't ſee why magiſtrates and juſtices of the peace ſhould be exempt from doing their part this way, unleſs it be becauſe they don't uſe the road, or becauſe their office is ſo publicly ſerviceable, as to be wholly unprofitable to themſelves, or becauſe the a—m—y is made up of that reſpectable body. Nor can I ſee why allowed phyſicians, who uſe and wear the road as much as any ſet of men perhaps whatever (teamſters excepted) ſhould be exempt. 'Tis pretty certain, they make eſtates as faſt as any men; and why they ſhould not do their part, to defray all public charges, I can't find any juſt reaſon for: nor why one miller to each griſt mill, ſhould be excuſed from doing their duty this way: for when they have grinding enough, the profits allow'd by law will ſufficiently pay their fine; and when they have none, they can work as well as other men. I know one family of four ſtout men as any in the town, where they live without exception, a father and three ſons, who are all excuſed by this law, becauſe the father, by the profits of his mill, was able to help each of his ſons to a mill for themſelves. Upon the whole, if the roads were mended by a rate, which would be the only juſt rule of proportion—for then every one would do according to his ability, or liſt, they would be mended with half the coſt, and to much better purpoſe. Let us therefore undo the heavy burdens, and let the oppreſſed go free.

I will in the next place touch upon the act for the puniſhment of fornication; and will endeavour to point out the inconſiſtency of that act, compared with ſome other laws of the colony, and the holy ſcriptures; and alſo the miſconduct of ſome officers, conſequent thereupon.

I was very lately at L—h—dc——yc—t, where my eyes affected my heart, to ſee two likely looking young women arraign'd at that bar, for the commiſſion of that ſin. I ſtaid to hear their indictment and ſentence. What affected me was, that it was ſome years before that they had been guilty, and had been reſtor'd to charity in a goſpel way, having made that ſatisfaction to God and his people, which the goſpel requires. But ſome of the grand jurors of that county, not thinking this ſufficient, preſents them to a juſtice of the peace, notwithſtanding they have to all appearance, walk'd in all the commandments of the Lord blameleſs. Now I think the grand jurors, in this caſe wrong—groſely ſo, if they view the oath they have taken, in the light I think they ought to, as I do (having taken it more than once) and as I think every rational and conſiderate mind muſt do. It runs thus——"You do ſwear by the name of the ever living God, that you will diligently enquire after, and true preſentment make, of all breaches of law that come to your knowledge, according to your charge (☞ unleſs ſome religious tie of conſcience, ſurely bottomed upon the word of God bind you to ſecrecy") or keep you ſilent (as it may fairly be rendered.) Now what does the word of God ſay, as to the preſent caſe? *Whoſo covereth his ſin, ſhall not proſper, but they that confeſs and forſake, ſhall find mercy.* Now they have confeſs'd, and to all appearance forſaken; but what mercy have they found with the grand jurors, the juſtice, or the c——y c——t? ſurely none; for the law, in its utmoſt rigor and extent, was executed upon them. Surely I would not have proſecuted ſuch for all the world; and yet I don't ſee how the c—t could have acted otherwiſe than they did, when the criminals were brought before them. Now, the inconſiſtency of this law, compared with the ſcripture, has been ſhewn above; for the act itſelf ſee Colony Law Book, page 78. And the inconſiſtency of it appears, compared with another law, entitled "An act concerning Delinquents." See Colony Law Book, page 42, one paragraph I will here recite——'tis as follows, viz. "It is further enacted, by the authority aforeſaid, that when any perſon or perſons ſhall be brought before any aſſiſtant, or juſtice of the peace, for any matter of a criminal nature, ſuch authority is hereby fully empowered to hear and determine the ſame, where the penalty doth not exceed the ſum of forty ſhillings."

Now, if I had been a ſingle miniſter of the law, and ſuch information or preſentment had been brought in to me, by ſuch grand jurors, and I had thought it my duty to puniſh ſuch offenders, notwithſtanding ſuch humble church confeſſion, and a virtuous, blameleſs life ever ſince, I would ſurely have taken advantage of the above recited paragraph, and not expoſed them any further; but now they muſt be expos'd before a king's c——y c—t, and made to pay a thirty three ſhillings fine, beſides other coſts, and their names & crimes upon laſting record, for the vileſt and moſt malicious to make uſe of at pleaſure, altho' they might hereafter be reckon'd among the women that behave moſt virtuouſly. I ſay, rather than have brought forward ſuch preſentments to the c——y c——t, I would have let them lay by me till doom's-day——But this may ſuffice.——Upon the whole, I think a humble confeſſion before God and his people, ought forever to be looked upon as ſufficient ſatisfaction to church & ſtate.—I would not here be underſtood to ſay or do any thing to encourage this, or any other ſcandalous ſin; I only plead for mercy for the penitent.

I would in the next place, juſt ſay a word or two upon the act for regulating the aſſize of caſk, &c. which act recommends, but does not enforce the uſe of gunter's rule for gauging. Now all allow it to be the moſt honeſt way of gauging, as it comes neareſt to the gallon meaſure. And all honeſt perſons will make uſe of this rule—thoſe who are not ſo will not——whereby great injuſtice is ſtill practiſed, which might be prevented, if a penalty of five pounds were annexed to the act, to be paid as a fine for all who preſume to gauge by the rod.

But laſtly, I would juſt hint a word or two, upon the method of carrying the votes of the ſeveral towns, into the aſſembly, for the choice of our ſuperior rulers. The common method has been for the town clerk, or conſtable of each town, to ſeal them up in ſo many ſeveral ſmall packets, and deliver them looſe to the deputy, or any other man they think proper to intruſt, to carry them in to the aſſembly; and there they are held by ſome, who perhaps are honeſt enough to hand out all the papers as they are call'd for, and perhaps not; perhaps will only hand out for ſuch men as they chooſe ſhould be elected, and the others may eaſily be thrown away as uſeleſs. I was led into this thought by ſomething of this nature I ſaw myſelf, at the laſt election, and had reaſon to think that by wicked prejudice, it had been practiſed by others. A worthy magiſtrate was called for, and a man who ſtood near me, held the votes for his town, dropt that paper on the floor, and in huſtling over the reſt, could not find it; but I pick'd it up off the floor, and gave it to him, telling him he was either very wicked or very careleſs, and conſequently unfit to be truſted with matters of ſuch importance. Now I can't ſee why it won't be beſt for the town clerks or conſtables, in the preſence of the freemen, to be obliged to ſeal up all the votes, firſt ſeparately, and then the whole votes of each town in one entire packet, and let them be ſent by ſome very truſty hand to the aſſembly, and delivered to the counters on the counting table, entirely whole, and let the counters keep them altogether in their care; then all in the nomination would ſtand an equal chance. And I can't ſee why it is not perfectly juſt and right for him that has the greateſt number of votes, to ſtand firſt in the nomination, whether he be an aſſiſtant or not; for this ſeems to be the minds of the freemen (by their votes) that it ſhould be ſo. But 'tis time to conclude my ſcroll---ſo ſubſcribe myſelf a friend to

JUSTICE.

October 19, 1767.

Loſt, between Capt.

Cowls's of Farmington, and Hartford, on the 15th Inſtant, a *Half Johannes*, wrapp'd up in a Piece of clean Paper. Whoever finds ſaid money, and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive one Dollar Reward. 9p7

NEW-YORK, October 15.

On Sunday arrived here from Halifax, his Majeſty's Ship the Glaſgow, of 20 Guns: in ſaid Ship came Paſſenger the Right Hon. Lord William Campbel, Governor of ſaid Province, in order to take a Paſſage for Great Britain.

There was no Packet for America at Falmouth, when Capt. Goddard ſailed from thence, ſo that in all Probability 'twill be a conſiderable Time before any arrives here from England.

With Capt. Goddard came Paſſengers a Merchant for Quebec, and Capt. John Montreſor, one of his Majeſty's eſtabliſhed Engineers, and chief Barrack Maſter of his Majeſty's Ordnance for North-America.

BOSTON, October 15.

Laſt Sunday Night, arrived here the Ship ——— Capt. Thomas Hulme, in about 12 Weeks from London.

Commiſſions from the Right Honorable the Lords of the Admiralty are arrived in Capt. Hulme appointing the Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge, and Jonathan Sewal, Eſq; Advocate-General of the Courts of Vice-Admiralty for the Provinces of Maſſachuſetts Bay and New Hampſhire, and Mr. Arodi Thayer, Marſhal and Serjeant at Mace of the ſaid Courts for ſaid Provinces, and the colony of Rhode Iſland.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. BLAIR, one of the paſtors of the old ſouth church in this town, is choſen Preſident of the college of New Jerſey.

Monday evening laſt the bake houſe of Mr. Edward Eades at the north end, was entirely conſumed by fire: It broke out at a Time when the Wind blew very freſh, which endangered a great Number of Dwelling-Houſes, but the Inhabitants ſoon collected & with the Engines prevented the further Progreſs of the Fire.

HARTFORD, October 19.

Laſt Tueſday departed this Life, at Weathersfield, of a lingering Conſumption, Mrs. Mahitabel Deane, *Wife of Mr. Silas Deane, of that Place.*

Laſt Thurſday the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Thomas Bidwell of New-Hartford, by ſome unknown Accident, took Fire, when all the Family were from Home, and was entirely conſumed, together with all the houſhold Furniture, and a large Quantity of Engliſh Grain—The Fire had got to ſuch a Head, before it was diſcovered, that it was impoſſible to extinguiſh it.

October 19. 1767.

The Creditors of the

inſolvent Eſtates of David Wilcocks and Gideon Granger, both of Suffield, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, Inn holder in ſaid Suffield, on Tueſday the 10th Day of Nov. next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning; then and there to receive their proportionable Part of the Eſtates of ſaid Inſolvents, agreable to a late Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.

Samuel Kent *Graves Loomis,* *Seth Auſtin,*	*Truſtees to Wilcocks.*
Samuel Kent, *Seth Auſtin,* *Jacob Auſtin,*	*Truſtees to Granger.*

7

Hartford, October 19, 1767.

To be ſold at public

Vendue, at the Houſe of David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, on the ſecond Monday of November next, at two of the Clock P.M. the real Eſtate of *Thomas Collyer*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, conſiſting of about 15 Acres of Land, lying in Hartford Weſt-Diviſion, nigh to the Griſt-Mill, belonging to Mr. Uriah Goodwin. Per 9p7

Hezekiah Collyer, Adminiſtrator,
Ruth Collyer, Adminiſtratrix.

Hartford, Oct. 12.

RUN away from his Maſter, Thomas Newhall, of Hartford, on the Night after the 8th Inſtant, an Apprentice Lad named Seth Robards, about 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, wears his own long, brown Hair—had on, and took with him, a whole Suit of Pepper and Salt Cloaths, a Coat & Breeches of blew Serge, a light-colour'd Waiſt-coat with Sleves, two Pair blew Stockings, two Pair Trowſers, two linen, and two woolen check'd Shirts, and one white ditto, and a black Handkerchief. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or inform where he is, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

THOMAS NEWHALL.

N. B. all Maſters of Veſſels & Others, are forbid harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Apprentice, as they will anſwer it at their Pirril.

TO BE SOLD, BY

William Ellery,

At his Shop, near the Great Bridge in Hartford,

CHOICE Cod-Fiſh by the Quintal or ſingle Pound—Pickled Cod, Mackrel, and Blue-Fiſh, by the Barrel, or Doz. Alſo, a few Barrells of choice Blubber. 47

Hartford, September 30, 1767.

Broke out of the Goal

in this Town, laſt Night, two Perſons, that had been about a Month ſince crop't, and branded with the Letter B on their Foreheads, for Burglary; the one named David Campbel, a tranſient Perſon, the other Alexander Pettegrew, for ſome Years paſt a Reſident in Colcheſter; alſo, Phinehas Perkins, of Granville, committed for Debt, and Phinehas Granger of Suffield, committed on Suſpicion of having been concerned in counterfeiting Dollars; alſo, Timothy Burbank of Springfield, who was lately ſentenced to pay a fine, on being convicted of that Crime. Whoever ſhall take up either of the three firſt mentioned Perſons, and deliver him or them to the Keeper of the Goal in ſaid Hartford, ſhall have a Reward of Twenty Shillings Lawful Money, and for the ſaid Granger, Forty Shillings, and for the ſaid Burbank, TEN DOLLARS, and all neceſſary Charges paid for each, by

E. WILLIAMS, *Sheriff.*

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection. 43 the Im

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

Kent, Sept. 29, 1767.

NOTICE *is hereby given, to the Creditors of Ebenezer Loomis, of ſaid Kent, an inſolvent Debtor, that they exhibit their Demands to us, the Subſcribers, Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, by the Fourth Tueſday of November next, when a ſecond and final Diviſion will be made of ſaid Eſtate, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Simeon Fuller, Innholder in ſaid Kent: And ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time, if Need be, till a final Diviſion be made.* 5

Reuben Sackett, Simeon Fuller, Ebenezer Man,	Truſtees.

Middletown, October 3, 1767.

STRAY'D or Stolen out of the Subſcriber's Paſture in Middletown, on the Night of the 29th Day of September laſt, a brown bay Horſe, about Fourteen Hands high, with four white Feet, white Face, and near Eye white, paces and trots well, about ſeven or eight Years old. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Subſcriber, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid.

45 ELIHU STARR.

MEIN,

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Has juſt imported

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Though this author is a profeſſed advocate for that Sex, which leads the world, he does not however addreſs them in the uſual ſtrains of flattery and adoration but in the ſober & impartial ſtile of friendſhip. He entertains the higheſt idea of their importance & deſtination and does not conſider them in that debaſing light in which they are too often conſidered, as formed only to be domeſtic drudges, and the ſlaves of our pleaſures; but as intended to be reaſonable and agreeable companions, faithful and affectionate friends, the SWEETNERS *and the* CHARM OF HUMAN LIFE. *There are no compoſitions of this kind in the Engliſh language in which are to be found greater delicacy of ſentiment, correctneſs of imagination, elegance of taſte, or that contain ſuch genuine pictures of life and manners.* HAPPY THE MOTHERS WHO FOLLOW HIS MAXIMS IN FORMING THE TASTE AND MANNERS OF THEIR DAUGHTERS! HAPPY THRICE HAPPY THE DAUGHTERS WHO ARE BLESSED WITH SUCH MOTHERS.

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The ſermons of this author (who has long been admired as the beſt preacher among the clergy in North Britain) are remarkable for the moſt engaging ſimplicity and elegance of the expreſſion, which is at the ſame time conciſe, nervous, pathetic and correct.

Diſſertations on Subjects relating to the Genius and the Evidences of Chriſtianity, by Profeſſor Gerard.

Of this Author, who has now entered the liſts in ſupport of chriſtianity, nothing more need be ſaid, than that he hath lately, in his eſſay on Taſte, illuſtrated a ſubject on which the greateſt modern writers had employed their pens, viz. Voltaire, D'Alembert & Monteſquieu.

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STACKHOUSE's new Hiſtory of the HOLY BIBLE, from the Beginning of the World to the Eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity. With Anſwers to moſt of the controverted Queſtions. Diſſertations upon the moſt remarkable paſſages, and a connection of profane hiſtory all along. To which is added, NOTES, explaining difficult texts, rectifying miſtranſlations, and reconciling ſeeming contradictions. A new edition, in 6 vol. 8vo. illuſtrated with thirty-ſix curious plates and maps elegantly engraved.

The laudable intention of this learned and worthy author, is to methodize, explain and illuſtrate the hiſtorical part of the Holy Bible, ſo as to remove the difficulties in reading it, and to maintain the truth and authority of thoſe ſacred records, and the evidences and excellencies of the chriſtian diſpenſation. He likewiſe diſplays in the moſt maſterly manner, the perfection and excellency, the antiquity, ſtile, and other properties of the Old & New Teſtament. In ſhort, this admirable performance is not only a plain and eaſy narrative of the hiſtorical parts of the Holy Bible, but by ſtrength of reaſon and argument will ſilence the Cavils and objections which have hitherto given ſhelter to profaneneſs & infidelity; will reclaim the heart of the unbeliever, and ſtop the noiſy mouth of the ſcoffer; will inſtruct the ignorant, confirm the weak and wavering, and not only ſatisfy the curious and impartial enquirer, but adminiſter comfort to every real chriſtian. The great character that this judicious work has already acquired, & the general good reception that it has met with from the learned and thinking part of mankind, render it unneceſſary to ſay any thing more in its recommendation.

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The [illegible]
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Shipping Papers and BLANKS.

☞ *Want of Room, obliges us to defer the Remainder of this, together with ſeveral other Advertiſements, till our next.*

MONDAY, *October* 26, 1767.

NUMBER [illegible]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

Thurſday afternoon the Duke of Cumberland packet, Capt. Boulter, arrived here from Falmouth, after a tedious paſſage of between 9 and 10 weeks. By him ſeveral copies of acts of Parliament are received, an abſtract from that which more immediately concerns us than the reſt, is as follows, viz.

The following Act of Parliament, for granting certain Duties in the Britiſh Colonies and Plantations in America, takes place here from and after the 20th of November, 1767 the Duties to be paid in Silver at 5s6d per ounce ſterl.

FOR every 112 lb. averdupois of Crown, Plate, Flint and White Glaſs, 4s 8d.
For every 112 lb. averdupois, of green Glaſs 1s. 2d.
For every 112lb. averdupois, of red Lead 2s.
For every 112lb. averdupois of white Lead, 2s
For every 112 lb averdupois, of Painters colours, 2s.
For every pound of Tea, 3d.
The following Duties to be paid on [illegible] *Paper.*
Atlas fine, 12s. Ordinary ditto, [illegible]
Baſtard, or double Copy, 1s. 6d.
Blue Paper, for Sugar Bakers, 10d. half penny.
Blue Royal, 1s 6d.
Bundle of Brown Paper, containing 40 Quires, not made in Great Britain, 6d.
Brown Cap, not made in G. Britain, 9d.
Large Ditto, made in Great Britain, 4d. half penny.
Small ordinary Brown, made in Great Britain, 3d.
Bundle of Whited Brown, 40 Quires, 4d. halfpenny.
Cartridge Paper, 1s. 3d. halfpenny.
Chancery Double, 1s. 6d.
Genoa Crown fine, 1s 1d. half penny.
Genoa Crown Second, 9d. German Crown, 9d.
Fine Printing Crown, 9d.
Second ditto, 6d. three farthings.
Crown Fine, made in Great Britain, 9d.
Crown Second, made in Great Britain, 6d. 3 farth.
Demy Fine not made in Great Britain 3s.
Second Demy, not made in Great Britain, 1s. 4d. half penny.
Demy fine, made in Great Britain, 1s 1d. halfpenny.
Second Ditto, made in Great Britain, 9d.
Printing Demy, 1s 3d. Genoa Demy, 1s 3d.
German Demy 1s 1d. half. Elephant Fine 6s.
Genoa Foolſcap Fine, 1s 1d. half. Dit. 2d 9d.
German Foolſcap, 9d.
Fine Printing Foolſcap 9d.
Second ordinary Printing Foolſcap, 6d. 3 farthings.
Foolſcap Fine, not made in Great Britain, 1s 10d. halfpenny
Foolſcap fine ſecond not made in G. Britain, 1s 6d.
Foolſcap fine, made in Great Britain, 9d.
Foolſcap Second, made in G. Britain 6d. 3 farthing. Imperial fine, 12s.
Second writing Ditto 8s. 3d.
German Lombard, 9d. Medium Fine 4s. 6d.
Genoa Medium, 1s. 10d. halfpenny.
Painted Paper, not made in G. Britain, 6s.
Fine large Poſt, 1s. 10d. half.
Small Poſt, 1s. 1d half.
Fine, & Second Genoa Pot, 6d. 3 farth each
Superfine Pot, not made in G. Britain, 1s 6d.
Second fine Pot, not made in G. Britain, 1s 1d. halfpenny.
Ordinary [illegible] made in Great Britain, 6d. 3 farthing.
Fine Pot, made in Great Britain, 9d.
Second Ditto, made in Great Britain, 4d half.
Super royal Fine, 9s. And Royal Fine, 6s.
Fine Holland Royal, 2s. 5d. [illegible]
Second Ditto 1s. 6d.
Ordinary Royal, [illegible]
Genoa Royal, 2s. [illegible]
Second Writing Royal, [illegible] halfpenny.
For every 112 lb. of [illegible] Mill-Boards and Scale Boards, not made in G. Britain, 3s. 9d.
For every 112 lb. of [illegible] made in Great Britain, 2s. 3d.
And for and upon all Paper which ſhall be printed, painted, ſtained, in Great Britain to ſerve for Hangings, or other Uſes, 3 farthings for every yard ſquare, over & above the Duties payable for ſuch Paper by this Act, if the ſame had not been printed, painted or ſtained, and [illegible] reſpectively for any [illegible] Quantity.

WARSAW, [illegible]

THE report [illegible] the Marſhal-General is [illegible]; but this event will have place as ſoon as ſome particular Marſhals, who are expected at Radom, arrived there. In the mean time a body of Ruſſian troops, with a large train of artillery is cantoned around the place, in order to preſerve the public tranquility, and protect the deputies of the confederacy.——

Two of thoſe belonging to Lithuania, arrived here within theſe few days, one of whom is young prince Radzivil, Marſhal of the confederacy of Bzeſſoer. They have preſented Prince Repnin, envoy from the Court of Ruſſia, with the acts of the General confederacy ſuperbly bound in velvet, and at the ſame time addreſſed to him a diſcourſe, in which they recommended the confederates ſtill more to the protection of the Empreſs.

Poliſh. Pruſſia, July 3. The confederations of Diſſidents have received moſt gracious anſwers to the Letters which they wrote to the Kings of Sweden, Denmark, and Pruſſia, and their majeſties have aſſured them of their protection.

Paris, (in France) July 17. The day before yeſterday a report prevailed, that the Court has ſent orders to the Kings troops in Corſica to quit that iſle immediately, and return to France; an order iſſued, it is ſaid, out of reſentment to the government of Genoa for having refuſed the Spaniſh veſſels permiſſion to land the Jeſuits in that Iſland.

Boulogne, (in France) July 20. They write from Spain that the miniſtry were taken up with affairs of the utmoſt importance that the Marquis de Oſſun, Ambaſſador from France, having received an expreſs from his Court, immediately communicated his diſpatches to the King, they add, that his Catholic Majeſty had ſent his commiſſary of war and marine to Baſtia, in Corſica, in order to eſtabliſh magazines there for the ſubſiſtance of the Jeſuits.

Leghorn, (a Port Town of Italy) July 10. We learn from Corſica, that the baniſhed Jeſuits from Spain have at length been admitted into that Iſland; and that according to a convention made with General Paoli, theſe fathers will replace the French troops in the places ſtill held by the Genoeſe.

Florence (the Capital of Tuſcany, in Italy) June 20. Letters from Rome, ſay that the Cardinals are greatly divided in their opinions with reſpect to the manner in which the Pope ought to treat the Jeſuits.

Liſbon, (the Capital of the Kingdom of Portugal) June 30. The 27th of this month two ſhips of war, with three tranſports, furniſhed by the Fernambucco company ſailed from hence for Lagos, in order to take on board there two regiments of foot, which are marched to that place from Alentejo. General Bohm is to be their commander in chief, and Col. [illegible], a Swede, is to be at the head of the engineers. The report which prevailed, that this expedition is intended to drive the Jeſuits out of Paraguay ſtill continues; and as the two other veſſels belonging to Fernambucco remain here, it is imagined they will land their other troops, by way of [illegible] to the [illegible].

LONDON,

July 18. Yeſterday morning an experiment of a new machine for the preſervation of lives at fires, was put in practice from the two pair of ſtairs window, at the fountain tavern, Ludgate-hill. A large hempen ſack or bag, capable of holding two grown perſons or four children, is faſtened tight to a ſtrong rope, the bottom of which was fixed to a poſt on the oppoſite ſide of the way, & the top to a pulley at the upper end of the window; when by means of another rope, about thirty ſeven perſons were let down into the ſtreet without running the leaſt hazard, in leſs than five minutes: the moment the perſons are taken out, the ſack is drawn up again inſtantly.

We hear that a noble Earl has formed a plan for ſettling a new adminiſtration on ſuch footing as will be unexceptionable to the public.

We hear that his royal Highneſs the Duke of York, before his return to England, intends to pay a viſit to the celebrated Paoli, chief of the Corſicans.

We hear her Majeſty is four months advanced in her pregnancy.

By private letters received from merchants in Liſbon, by their correſpondents here, there is advice that freſh cauſes of diſpute, or pretendly ſo have been for ſome time ſo frequent, that notwithſtanding all endeavours the court of Liſbon have uſed to bring about a final iſſue thereto, they have proved ineffectual, and that in conſequence thereof no leſs than a ſpeedy open rupture is ſhortly expected.

July 21. They write from Corſica, that Paoli has ſummoned a general aſſembly of the ſtates of that iſland, for the 28th of this month, on affairs of the greateſt importance,

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated August 6, 1767.

"The general affairs of America here bear a very diſagreeable aſpect; the preſent miniſtry are like to continue ſome time longer——ſome particular changes will happen, and I fear the principal ſtructure will not be of long duration, but probably there will be another ſeſſion of parliament before a conſiderable alteration is made.—The oppoſition to America ſeems to increaſe—Every ſtep is taken to render the taxation of the colonies a popular meaſure, and it is contended that they ſhould be obliged explicitly to acknowledge that right.—I know not what to adviſe on this occaſion but that the friends of America on both ſides the water, ſhould exert their utmoſt endeavours to leſſen the preſent unpopularity of the America cauſe; conciliate the affections of the people here towards you; increaſe by all poſſible means the number of your friends, and be careful not to weaken their hands and ſtrengthen thoſe of your enemies by raſh proceedings, the miſchiefs of which are inconceivable."

NEW-YORK, October [illegible].

Capt. Miller arrived here from New-London, ſailed from Monte Chriſto [illegible] of Sept. laſt and two Days after had his Maſt ſplit to pieces by Lightning, which at the ſame Time ſtruck all his Men down on the Deck but happily none were killed. He then returned to the Mount, and having fiſh'd and ſecured his Maſt, ſailed again the 9th. He left at the Mount the Captains Inglis, Wallace, Campbel and Richardſon, all of this Place with ſeveral other Nothern Men, but ſays the Trade is exceeding dull there, & Cargoes are procured with the greateſt Difficulty.

Monday laſt the Coroners Inqueſt ſat on the Body of Mr. *Allan Cumeron* of this City, late Shopkeeper, who was found to have died that Morning of ſome violent Bruiſes and a fractur'd Skull, which he had received late on Saturday Night, the 10th Inſtant, at the Houſe of Kate Crow, a place of noted ill Fame, by the Hands of Wm. Haley, Mariner, and John Hamilton, Plaiſterer:—The Verdict was found, Manſlaughter, and the two aggreſſors were committed to Jail.

On Tueſday his Excellency Gen. Gage with his aid de camps, ſet out for the Jerſeys and Philadelphia, to view the regiments quartered in thoſe parts.

BOSTON, October 22.

Yeſterday unexpectedly arrived here Capt. Bruce from London having had but 4 weeks paſſage: We have receᵈ two papers by him, the 16th and 17th September: The preceding papers for a month are in the Capts. Freeman, Marſhall, Folger and Barnard, who ſailed before Capt. Bruce for this port:——We can give no accounts of what occurr'd the beginning of September, reſpecting the miniſtry: but we hear the commiſſioners of the board of cuſtoms for the continent of *North America* are ſettled; and thoſe gentlemen in England that are appointed had taken their paſſage in Capt. Watt who was to ſail in a few days after Capt Bruce.

We hear there is a London gazette in town of the 7th of September which contains the appointment of the following gentlemen to be commiſſioners of the board of cuſtoms to be eſtabliſhed in *America*, viz. *John Hulton*, Eſq; Hon. *John Temple*, Eſq; *William Burch*, Eſq; *Charles Paxton*, Eſq; and *John Robinſon*, Eſq; alſo that——*Stewart*, Eſq; ſurveyor general of the middle diſtrict, was appointed caſhier and paymaſter, & *James Porter*, Eſq; comptroller on the caſhier.

Laſt Thurſday morning about twenty minutes before 11, a ſmall ſhock of an earthquake was felt by ſeveral people in this town.—We hear the ſame was felt in moſt of the country towns: as far as Portſmouth in New Hampſhire.

His Excellency Governor Bernard has received a letter from the right hon. the Earl of Shelburn, one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, incloſing an order of his Majeſty in privy council, by which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to diſallow and reject an act paſſed by the great and general court or aſſembly of this province, in December 1766, intitled, *An Act for granting Compenſation to the Sufferers, and of free and general Pardon, Indemnity, and Oblivion to the Offenders in the late Times.*

We hear that the Beginning of Sept. died the Rt. Hon Charles Townſhend Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer.

NEW-HAVEN, October 23.

Laſt Sunday Se'nnight the Dwelling Houſe of Benjamin Cook in, Eſq; of Southold, on Long Iſland, was conſumed by fire, with moſt of the Furniture; the Loſs computed at £. 400 Currency.

We hear from Fairfield, that one Stewart of that Town, who had been for ſome Time diſordered in his Mind, a few Days ago hanged himſelf in a Hen-Houſe, but being timely diſcovered, he was cut down, and his Life ſaved.

We hear, that Thurſday the 19th of next Month is ordered by AUTHORITY, to be obſerved as a Day of public Thankſgiving thro'out this Colony.

The Nomination for the next Election of Counſellors in this Colony, we hear, contains the ſame Gentlemen that were nominated laſt Year.

Laſt Thurſday died at Wallingford, in an advanced Age, Mrs. Whittelſey, Relict of the Rev'd Mr. Whittelſey of that Town.

HARTFORD, Oct. 26.

We hear from Woodſtock, that at the Training of the Military Company, on the 15th Inſt. Mr. Eliſha Lyon, eldeſt Son of Capt. Nehemiah Lyon of that Place, was unfortunately ſhot thro' the Head, by the Diſcharge of a Muſket which was loaded with Shot, as the Company were exerciſing, and immediately expired.—He was a Perſon of about 24 Years of Age, of a fair Character; and his Death is much lamented by his Acquaintance.

Laſt Saturday Se'nnight the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Horſe-Houſe, belonging to Mr. Eliakim Demming of Farmington, Inn-holder, was entirely conſumed by Fire.——The Fire was communicated to a Quantity of dry Indian Corn, in the Huſks, then in the Houſe.—A briſk Gale of Wind, and the Doors open, increaſed the Flame.—The Houſe ſoon catched, and was burnt to the Ground, with all in it, except Mrs. Demming, and two ſmall Children, who narrowly eſcaped. The Flames ſoon extended themſelves to the Barn, which contained (beſides being well ſtored with Neceſſaries for the Tavern, the approaching Seaſon) upwards of 200 Buſhels of Wheat, and a large Quantity of Indian Corn, the Whole of which, together with the Horſe-Houſe, was deſtroyed by the devouring Flames!—This may ſerve as a Caution to Perſons, not to huſk their Corn in their Houſes, with Fire in the ſame Room.

The ſame Day the Houſe of Mr. William Sprague of Lebanon, was conſumed by Fire, together with great Part of his Houſhold Furniture, and a large Quantity of Engliſh Grain, &c. The Houſe, it ſeems, was ſet on Fire by ſome Sparks falling on the Roof, which immediately enkindled into a Flame.—but it is thought it might have been eaſily extinguiſhed, had the Houſe been furniſhed with a Ladder, whereby to have reached the Fire on the Out Side; but being deſtitute of that neceſſary Article, Endeavours were uſed to extinguiſh it, by breaking thro' the Roof, by which Means the Fire was ſcatter'd on the Roof, and the Flame ſoon encreaſed to ſuch a Degree as rendered all the Endeavours that were uſed to extinguiſh it, ineffectual.

The Hon. Court of

Probate for the Diſtrict of Litchfield, having appointed Commiſſioners of the inſolvent Eſtate of Lieut. Aſa Hopkins, late of Litchfield deceaſed; the Creditors thereto are hereby notified, that Attendance will be given at the Dwelling-Houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh in ſaid Litchfield to receive and examine their Claims, on every Tueſday in November next, and each Monday in December following, at One o'Clock Afternoon, by

Abraham Bradley,
Ebenezer Marſh jun } *Commiſſioners.*
Jedediah Strong.

Litchfield, October 19, 1767. np8

October 26, 1767.

Stolen from the Sub-

ſcriber of Litchfield, on the Night after the 8th of September laſt, a black or dark brown Mare, about 14 Hands high, and about 14 Years old, both paces and trots, but rather inclined to pace, thick ſet, a few white Hairs juſt forward of her Withers, in the root of her Mane (*which may be eaſily pull'd out*) very large Ears, conſiderably lopp'd down, ſtands crooked with her hind Feet, occaſioned by hard drawing, and is very good in the Collar, a little lame in her left hind Foot when ſhe was taken away, branded H on the left Shoulder.

Whoever will take up the ſaid Thief and Mare, and ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and return the Mare to the Owner, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward; but if only the Mare is taken, one Dollar Reward will be given, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

p8 *ISAAC BULL.*

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to a Black-Smith in this Town, a healthy, good natur'd Lad, about 12 or 14 Years of Age.—Such a One may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the Printer hereof.

October 26, 1767. np8

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection. 43

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

CALEB BULL, jun.

HEREBY informs his Cuſtomers and Others, that he has removed his Store to the Houſe of Mr. Hezekiah Collyer, near the North-End of the Court-Houſe, at the Shop lately occupied by Mr. Thomas Davidſon, where he has for Sale, a freſh Supply of Woollen Goods, ſuitable for this, and the enſuing Seaſon, with ſundry other Articles. 45

Hartford, Oct. 12.

RUN away from his Maſter, Thomas Newhall, of Hartford, on the Night after the 8th Inſtant, an Apprentice Lad named Seth Robards, about 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, ſwarthy Complexion, wears his own long, brown Hair—had on, and took with him, a whole Suit of Pepper and Salt Cloaths, a Coat & Breeches of blew Serge, a light-colour'd Waiſt-coat with Sleves, two Pair blew Stockings, two Pair Trowſers, two linen, and two woolen check'd Shirts,, and one white ditto, and a black Handkerchief. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Apprentice, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, or inform where he is, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

THOMAS NEWHALL.

N. B. all Maſters of Veſſels & Others, are forbid harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Apprentice, as they will anſwer it at their Pirril.

Hartford, October 19, 1767.

To be ſold at public

Vendue, at the Houſe of David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, on the ſecond Monday of November next, at two of the Clock P.M. the real Eſtate of *Thomas Collyer*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, conſiſting of about 15 Acres of Land, lying in Hartford Weſt-Diviſion, nigh to the Griſt-Mill, belonging to Mr. Uriah Goodwin. Per np7

Hezekiah Collyer, Adminiſtrator,
Ruth Collyer, Adminiſtratrix.

October 19 1767.

Loſt, between Capt.

Cowls's of Farmington, and Hartford, on the 15th inſtant, a *Half Johannes*, wrapp'd up in a Piece of clean Paper. Whoever finds ſaid money, and will deliver it to the Printer hereof, ſhall receive one Dollar Reward. np7

Stray'd from the Sub-

ſcriber, in May laſt, a cheſnut-colour'd MARE, about 14 Hands high, four Years old, both paces and trots, but rather inclined to pace, and carries her Head very low, of ſomewhat ſlender Make, and a ſhort Mane, her Hoofs grown out long. Whoever has, or may take up ſaid Stray, and ſhall ſend Word to the Subſcriber in Saliſbury, ſhall be well rewarded by me,

6 *JABEZ SWIFT.*

The Creditors of the

Eſtate of Eliſha Forbes, late of Canaan, deceaſed, are deſired to come to the Houſe of the late Deceaſed, in ſaid Canaan, on the [illegible] *Day of November next, where they may take the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed for the Payment of their juſt Demands, if they ſee Cauſe, and can agree upon Terms.—And in Caſe ſaid Creditors ſhall not agree to take the ſame, the whole of ſaid Eſtate will be ſold at public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, for the Benefit of ſaid Creditors, on Wedneſday, the 11th Day of Nov. next, by the Adminiſtratrix on ſaid Eſtate, at the ſaid Deceaſed's Houſe, in ſaid Canaan, who is impowered by Law to ſell the ſame, at public or private Sale.* HANNAH FORBES, Adminiſtratrix.

We the Subſcribers,

Truſtees of the Eſtates of Thomas Tuttle and Aſa Blogget, both of Saliſbury, in Litchfield County, inſolvent Debtors, do hereby notify all the Creditors of the ſaid Thomas Tuttle and Aſa Blogget, to exhibit their Demands on ſaid Eſtates, to the Truſtees, on the third Day of November next, at Eight o'Clok in the Morning, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. David Beebe, in ſaid Saliſbury, where the Buſineſs will be attended by the Truſtees.—Alſo, that there will be a Diviſion made of the ſaid Eſtates, at the Time and Place aforeſaid—and that ſaid Meeting will be adjourned from Time to Time, if Need be, till a final Diviſion be made.

Thomas Chipman,
Johnathan Chipman, } Truſtees.
John Knickerbacor, jun.

Saliſbury, Oct. 21, 1767.

LONDON, July 21.

We hear ſome late unjuſtifiable proceedings of the French and Spaniards, in the Weſt Indies, have occaſioned ſome repreſentations to be made by our ambaſſadors, at their reſpective courts; the anſwers to which have been tranſmitted to his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, and are ſaid to be very favourable towards a ſpeedy redreſs of thoſe grievances.

July 23 They adviſe from Marſeilles, that among the French ſubjects lately releaſed from captivity in the Morocco dominions was one Claude deBart, a native of Provence aged 109 who had been in ſlavery upwards of 70 years.

They write from Madeira, that ſome packets of great conſequence were lately ſeized there by the Portugueſe governor, on board a veſſel that touched at that Iſland, bound to South America; by which it was ſaid, farther lights have been obtained concerning the intrigues and ſtrength of the Jeſuits in that part of the world.

We hear that orders are given for thoroughly inſpecting and repairing all the capital ſhips of war in this kingdom, and to report the ſtate and condition of them to the Lords of the Admiralty.

It is now ſaid that the Duke of Grafton and Lord Gower are to be Secretaries of State; and that the Marquis of Rockingham is to be at the Head of the Treaſury.

Lord Camden it is ſaid, will be appointed Preſident of the Council; and the Hon. Mr. York Lord High Chancellor.

July 25 According to the laſt Letters from Tetuan, the French ambaſſador paid 300,000 dollars for the ranſom of the French ſlaves at that place, and delivered a preſent, of 20.000l. value, to the Emperor of Morocco, with whom he has concluded a peace for twenty years.

The Spaniſh ambaſſador at the ſame court, made alſo a valuable preſent, paid down 100,000l. and delivered up 320 Mooriſh ſlaves, who were priſoners in Spain, on concluding the peace with the Emperor.

The Venetian ambaſſador paid down 50,000 chequins, and a large preſent, value of 10 000l. on concluding a peace with the Emperor.

The Swediſh and Daniſh ambaſſadors are arrived likewiſe in the port of Salee, with their uſual preſents.

Two Daniſh ſhips are arrived at Salee, from Conſtantinople laden with ammunition, & large metal guns, ſent as a preſent from the Grand Signior to the Emperor.

A Dutch man of war, with the Mooriſh ambaſſador from the States, arrived with a valuable preſent.

A Tripoline ambaſſador arrived alſo, with a preſent from the Baſhaw to the Emperor.

Laſt Saturday died at Carmichael, in Scotland, John Carmichael, earl of Hyndford, Lord Carmichael and Baronet, a Lord of the Privy Council, Commiſſioner of the Police, and Vice admiral of Scotland, alſo one of the 16 Peers, and a Knight of the Ancient Order of the Thiſtle.

[*Remainder of* MEIN's *Advertiſement, left out in our laſt.*]

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October 19, 1767.

The Creditors of the

inſolvent Eſtates of David Wilcocks and Gideon Granger, both of Suffield, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, Inn holder in ſaid Suffield, on Tueſday the 10th Day of Nov. next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning; then and there to receive their proportionable Part of the Eſtates of ſaid Inſolvents, agreable to a late Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.

Samuel Kent } *Truſtees*
Graves Loomis, } *to*
Seth Auſtin, } *Wilcocks.*
Samuel Kent, } *Truſtees*
Seth Auſtin. } *to*
7 *Jacob Auſtin,* } *Granger.*

MONDAY, *November* 2, 1767. NUMBER 149.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

By ſeveral Veſſels, lately arrived at Boſton, there is the following Advices, viz.

At the Court at St. James's, the 12th Day of Auguſt

PRESENT,

The KING's moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty in Council was this Day pleaſed to declare the Right Hon. George Viſcount Townſhend Lieut. General and General Governor of his Majeſty's Kingdom of Ireland.

LONDON.

Auguſt 1. Mr. Palk the Late Gov. of Madraſs, has we hear, preſented his Majeſty with a diamond ring worth £3,000l.

We hear that a Captain of a ſhip who lately threw ſome money overboard in a miſtake, on his arrival in England wrote a letter to his brother deſiring his advice; to which the brother replied in terms like the following: "advice is now too late, but had I been with you when you threw the money overboard, I would have adviſed you to throw yourſelf over immediately after it."

Notwithſtanding the various lives ſuppoſed to be ſaved of late, by the wholeſale dealers of inoculation, we are told that the bills of mortality continually increaſe in the number of the dead; and 'tis added though, [illegible] many from the dangers of the ſmall pox; ſtill the very cure brings on a diſorder equally fatal to ſociety.

'Tis ſaid that the arrival of the Count de la L——in town, is to open an immediate channel of accomodation between this Court and the Court of Portugal.

Aug. 3 Tueſday ſeveral colony Agents preſented petitions to the board of Trade, relative the fiſheries and trade of North-America.

Friday a ſtrawberry of a moſt enormous ſize was gathered in a gentleman's garden at Stratford, near this city, that meaſured five inches three quarters & upwards in circumference.

It is ſaid that his grace the duke of Newcaſtle is abſolutely determined to accept of no place whatever in the adminiſtration.

We hear a new third rate man of war on the ſtocks at Portſmouth, is to be named in honour of Lord Clive.

It is confidently reported that a certain Nobleman, wearied out with the torture and infirmities he labours under, has declared his final reſolution of retiring from all public affairs.

We are credibly informed, that on Saturday laſt freſh inſtructions were diſpatched to Admiral Paliſer at Newfoundland.

Aug. 6. We are credibly informed that the Rt. Hon. Seymour Conway will continue as ſecretary of State for the Nothern department.

Aug. 9. This day the Lord Viſcount Townſhend is expected in town from his ſeat at Raynham Hall in Norfolk; when it is imagined that the intended changes in the miniſtry will take place.

A comet was lately ſeen at Limerick in Ireland, in the ſouth weſt quarter fifty-five degrees high, and fifteen degrees and a half in the ſign Taurus. Its tail deſcribed an angle of twenty two degrees in length, about five 3-4ths diameters of the ſun, and its motion about three degrees in twenty four hours.

14. Yeſterday Lady Dalkeith, Lady of the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being created a Peereſs in her own right, by the title of Counteſs of Greenwich.

It is reported that the Earl of Rochford will be appointed one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; and that the Earl of Hartford will go to France as ambaſſador in his room.

Lord Howth, an Iriſh Baron, is created an Iriſh Earl. And,

Lord Collooney, likewiſe an Iriſh Baron, is alſo created an Iriſh Earl, by the title of the Earl of Bellamont.

A Jew merchant of this city laſt week, remitted bills to the amount of 40,000l. ſterling, to Liſbon and Holland, to buy diamonds.

We hear orders will ſoon be given for raiſing twelve companies of foot to be ſent out in the next ſhips for the Eaſt-Indies.

'Tis ſaid the freedom of the city of London will at the next Court of Common Council be voted to the Marquis of Rockingham.

Laſt week ſeveral cloth workers, hot preſſers, &c. have been engaged on good encouragement to embark for New-York.

Mr. de Grey, attorney general, is to have the Lord Chancellorſhip of Ireland. It was tendered to the Hon. Mr. Charles York who declined accepting it.

They write from the Grenades that the French inhabitants of old Cape St. Louis and Monto Chriſto were ſo diſtreſſed for proviſions, that New-England beef and pork ſold for 16d. ſterling a pound; turkeys at four dollars, and every thing elſe in proportion.

A Gentleman of eminence on the Stage, we hear is ſhortly to be ordained a clergyman.

Lord Townſhend we hear will be created a Marquis previous to his ſetting out for the government of Ireland.

A Biſhop we are told has a play to be performed at one of our Theatres the next ſeaſon.

'Tis ſaid, though we think with little appearance of probability, that Mr. Wilkes is to be in the parliament from a neighbouring county next winter.

An order has this week been ſent to Portſmouth for the artificers in his Majeſty's dock yards to work double tides on the men of war now fitting out there, ſaid to be intended on an expedition.

Aug. 13. They write from Quebec, that a whaling ſchooner had arrived there from Labrador, with a ſea-lion on board, ſo exactly reſembling a real lion, that, except having fins to its feet, no other difference could be perceived, not even in its voice.

15. We hear that as ſoon as a new Miniſtry is formed, the Earl of Chatham will take a tour to Italy, for the recovery of his health.

It is confidently ſaid, that a bill is prepared for the more effectually preventing unſkilful and ignorant pretenders to phyſic & ſurgery from practiſing in this metropolis, by obliging them to take out a licence at a large annual expence, and give proper ſecurity for the faithful adminiſtration of their medicines.

Politicians are now convinced thro' what channel the ſtream of Court favour runs, when the ſecretary of an unpopular Nobleman, is appointed ſecretary to the viceroy of a neighbouring kingdom.

The Rev. Mr. Nath. Whitaker, D.D and the Rev. Mr. Sampſon Occom, an Indian preacher from North America, who had been ſoliciting contributions with great ſucceſs, for the ſupport of the Indian academy in America, under the care of the Rev'd Eleazer Wheelock, D. D. inſtituted and carried on by him for the inſtruction of Indian youths in the Engliſh language, chriſtianity, and the civil arts, arrived at Newcaſtle laſt week from Scotland; and we hear that a ſubſcription is opened at the Newcaſtle bank for the promoting that truly charitable and benevolent ſcheme, which has met with generous encouragement in all parts of this kingdom where it has been propoſed.

A vulgar error generally prevails, that no Iriſhman will ever be appointed to the chief government of our ſiſter nation, as if we could have any objection to inveſt our fellow ſubjects of that generous kingdom, with ſuch an office, when they are every day appointed to greater employments (the ſecretaryſhip for inſtance) on this ſide the water.

Though no changes in the adminiſtration were declared on Wedneſday, yet it is currently reported that the following are fixed and will very ſoon take place, viz. Lord Egmont Preſident of the Council, in the room of Lord Northington, who will retire with a penſion of 2000l. per annum. The Right Hon. Mr. Conway to ſucceed Lord Townſhend (who goes to Ireland) as Maſter of the Ordnance, and to continue ſecretary of State ſome time longer. The Earl of Briſtol to be lord Privy Seal, and Lord Chatham to retire with 3000l. per annum penſion.

By a letter from Lyons, we are told that there are no leſs than 1500 Engliſh weavers in the looms of that city.

It is reported that his Majeſty's Troops in both Floridas will ſpeedily be recalled, the national expence in maintaining thoſe ſolitary provinces, having already exceeded ten times their value.

They write from New-York that they now make fine linnen in different parts of the province, equal to that imported from England at five ſhillings per yard, & as white as the beſt Iriſh.

The property of Vauxhall, we hear is to be diſpoſed of, but not under the ſum of 40,000l.

Aug. 17. Friday ſome diſpatches of importance were received at Mr. Secretary Conway's Office from the Hon. Edward Hay, Eſq; his Britannick Majeſty's Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of Liſbon.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, September 8, 1767.

THE King has been pleaſed to appoint Henry Houlton, John Temple, William Burch, Charles Paxton, and John Robinſon, Eſqrs. to be Commiſſioners for the receipt and management of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms and other duties in America.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto John Porter, Eſq; the office of Comptroller on the Caſhire of the Accounts of the Cuſtoms, and other duties in America.

The King has been pleaſed to grant unto Charles Stuart, Eſq; the Office of Caſhire and Paymaſter of his Majeſty's Revenues of Cuſtoms and other duties in America.

Thus far Gaz.

Sept. 1. We are told that a Nobleman, whoſe bodily infirmities have lately been the object of much popular converſation, ordered a few days ago upwards of two hundred letters which had been ſent him to be burnt unopened.

The negotiation for bringing a nobleman of the firſt diſtinction into a ſhare in the adminiſtration, is ſaid to be now entirely at an end.

The Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; is appointed Lieut. General of the Ordnance, in the room of Lord Viſcount Townſhend.

It is ſaid John Wilkes Eſq; intends offering himſelf a candidate to repreſent this city in parliament at the enſuing general election, & that he will be ſupported by ſome very reſpectable perſons.

The Hawke, Capt. Hall is arrived from *NewYork* with 2000 quarters of wheat and 500 barrels of flour.

His Majeſty has appointed John Randolph, Eſq; to be Attorney General, and Commiſſary of the Court of Vice Admiralty in Virginia.

The Earl of Chatham is ſo much recovered as to be able to tranſact ſome buſineſs appertaining to his office.

Sept. 3. The liberty tranſport is arrived at Cork in 28 days from Philadelphia, with the 42d or royal Highland regiment; they have ſerved in America ever ſince the year 1756, and have loſt above 60 officers and 2000 men: not above 30 privates who left Europe with the regiment are returned.

Sept. 5. Before the Earl of Chatham ſet out on his journey to Somerſetſhire, his Lordſhip wrote to a great Perſonage, and a ſhort note to his Grace the D. of G. importing his apprehenſion that (from the weak ſtate of his health) of being ſoon obliged to give over all thoughts, and to take a final leave of every ſort of public buſineſs for the future.

Yeſterday afternoon died, of a putrid fever, at his ſeat at Sudbrook, the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, ſecond Commiſſioner of the Treaſury, Chancellor and Under Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Exchequer, one of his Majeſty's moſt hon. Privy Council, Member of Parliament for Harwich, &c He has paſſed through the ſeveral offices, beſides thoſe already mentioned, of Lord of Trade and Plantations, of Lord of the Admiralty, of Treaſurer of his Majeſty's Chambers, of Secretary at War, of Paymaſter General of his Majeſty's Forces. His great ſort was in the ſenate, where no one ever excelled him in eloquence or ability. To this may be added, that there could not be a more affectionate huſband, tender parent, a better maſter, or more enchanting and inſtructive companion. He was 42 years of age.

John Elliot, Eſq; is appointed Vice Admiral of Weſt Florida, in the room of John Johnſton, Eſq;

Sept. 10. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Sir William Trelawney, to be Vice Admiral of Jamaica, in the Room of William Henry Littleton, Eſq;

By a Gentleman who arrived yeſterday from Burton Pynſent, in Somerſetſhire, we are informed Lord C———m had received great benefit from his Journey thither, was ſurpriſingly recovered and propoſed to ſet out for Bath for the further eſtabliſhment of his health.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield was ſworn in Chancellor of the Exchequer, *pro tempore*, & the ſeals were delivered to him accordingly.

It is ſaid Lord Chatham has already ſold one of the Great Eſtates left him by the late Mr. Pynſent, to Mr. Taylor for 20 000l.

Sept. 12. It is ſaid that Lord North and Mr. Dowdeſwell have both declined accepting the place of Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is ſaid the Earl of Bute is very ill and attended by three eminent phyſicians.

Several perſons are talked of to ſucceed Lord Townſhend as Chancellor of the Exchequer, we are well aſſured no one is yet fixed on.

The apartments at St. James's are fiting up againſt her Majeſty's lying in, which is expected in a few weeks.

We hear the quantity of plate allowed to the Lord Lieuts of Ireland, is always valued at 2 800l.

Sept. 17. Yeſterday Lord Viſcount Townſhend took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's on his departure for Ireland next Week.

LONDON, September 16. 17.

Yeſterday morning ſome diſpatches arrived in town from the Lords Juſtices of Ireland, which were immediately carried to the Secretary of State's Office.

Saliſbury, Sept. 14. On Monday laſt the 17th regiment of foot, General Monckton's which had been ſtationed in North America near ten years, marched into this city from Portſmouth, where they had landed a few days ſince from New York. It conſiſted of only 110 men and 17 officers, the reſt (as the General left it to their own choice) made it their option, to inliſt into other regiments and continue there.

We hear that there will ſoon be a promotion of General Officers on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment.

We are informed, that their Majeſties intentions of honouring the Duke of Marlborough with a viſit at Blenheim houſe, was laid aſide, on account of her Majeſty being ſo far advanced in her pregnancy.

St. James's, Sept. 12. The King has been pleaſed to grant unto the Right Hon. William Lord Mansfield, Chief Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, the Office of Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer, in the room of the Right Hon. Charles Townſhend, deceaſed.

Auguſt 21 died Mr. Thomas Oſborn, Bookſeller in Gray's Inn. Rev. Dr. John Hodge a diſſenting Miniſter in London. The celebrated Albinus of Paris, one of the moſt ſkilful Anatomiſts in Europe.

His Excellency Count de la Lippe Buckebourgh, Generaliſſimo of his moſt faithful Majeſty's armies, has, within theſe few days, had frequent and long conferrences with the Secretaries of State on affairs of importance, relative to the court of Portugal.

The laſt letters from Quebec aſſure us, that there cannot be a better underſtanding between the Britiſh ſubjects at Montreal and that place, and the Indians who bring their furs, &c. to thoſe Towns, and trade with the inhabitants in the greateſt friendſhip imaginable.

Extract of a letter from Paris, dated Aug. 3

" His Royal Highneſs the D. of York appears greatly ſatisfied at the earneſt endeavors of every body hear to give him pleaſure. He paſſed two days with the Duke of Orleans at Villers Corterat, from whence he returned hither the 29th ult."

On Wedneſday next his Excellency Lord Townſhend will have his firſt levee at his houſe in South Audley ſquare, ſince his being Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and we hear that his Excellency intends ſetting out the 20th of next month.

It is ſaid the Earl of Carliſle will have one of the vacant green ribbands.

They write from Paris that the celebrated John James Riſſeau is at preſent at the ſeat of a perſon of quality, in Auvergne, where he is compoſing with all his might, a piece upon the manners and genius of the Engliſh; and that beſides 1800 Livres a year of his own, he has actually a penſion of 2000 Livres per annum conferred on him by his Britannic Majeſty.

The new Negotiation, for a new Set of Miniſters advances daily, ſays a daily Paper of Yeſterday.

According to letters from Gibraltar, the Dey of Algiers had cauſed the commander of one of his Xebeques to be ſtrangled immediately on coming into Port, for having plundered a Mahoneſe Veſſel in the Mediterranean, belonging to the Subjects of his Britannic Majeſty.

We are credibly informed an elector of a capital Borough in the South, noted for a ſpirit of, & as noted for Miſcarriage in, Oppoſition, has been highly honored with a Key from the Weſt, the grand Uſe of which, it's preſumed, is for him to retire in certain parks or gardens, in order to contemplate when it will be moſt proper to open the Gates or Doors of Bribery, Corruption, PUBLICANS and Sinners, to let in a Caledonian, or Nabob, in which it is hoped he'll meet his uſual diſappointment, that two of the very few independent members may be re-elected.

Marks, who was committed laſt week for the murder of his wife, ſeems affected with his crime, ſhuns all intercourſe with the other priſoners, and gives himſelf up to ſerious reflection on the unhappy conſequences of his violent temper.

The 28th and 46th regiments are arrived at Cork from N. York.

The 17th regiment from the ſame place, is arrived at Portſmouth.

We are credibly informed that there were no leſs than ten Jeſuits in a certain large company which lately dined at a certain noted puplic houſe in one of the outlets of the metropolis.

It is ſaid there are no leſs than 200 000 Papiſts, at this time, in and about London; ſo that their number has encreaſed above one third within theſe twenty years.

Friday an Expreſs was diſpatched to their Excellencies the Lords Juſtices of Ireland; and it is ſaid that Lord Viſcount Townſhend will ſet out for that kingdom, the begining of next month.

BOSTON, October 26.

The Freeholders and other inhabitants of this Town are notified to meet at Faneuil Hall on Wedneſday next, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon in order, among other things, to conſider and agree upon ſome effectual Meaſures to promote Induſtry, Oeconomy, and Manufactures, thereby to prevent the unneceſſary Importation of *European* Commodities, which threaten the Country with Poverty and Ruin.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in London, Auguſt 7. 1767.

" It is truly melancholly, to reflect on the preſent ſtate of public Affairs here:—The confuſion among our great men ſtill continues—who, inſtead of exerting their Abilities, in this time of peace with foreign Powers, to extend the commerce of the kingdom, pay off the national debt, and increaſe the ſtrength and power of the nation to ſupport a future war, are waſting their whole time in party Contentions, Intrigues, and Cabals to eſtabliſh their own power, and the profit attending it; & in abuſing one another.

Extract of another Letter from London, *Aug* 7

" A late attempt to coaleſce the different parties in a new Miniſtry, has proved ineffectual———and it ſeems probable, that the preſent Set will continue ſome time longer—this ſeems not unfortunate for America as ſome of them who were propoſed to come in, were profeſſed adverſaries of America—The prevailing diſtinction of parties here is, thoſe who in the two laſt ſeſſions of Parl——t, have been diſpoſed to favour America are called, by their Opponents, (by way of reproach) AMERICANS! while the adherents to G———le and B———d, boaſt of their being true to the intereſt of Britain, & zealous for maintaining its ſovereignty over the Colonies—This declaration ſeems every day to be more and more fixt; and it is much to be feared will be carried higher, in the Next Seſſion of parliament, for the political purpoſes of Influencing the inſuing Election——It is already ſaid, that the act of quartering the ſoldiers at New York, without taking notice of being done in obedience to the Act of Parliament, is evaſive & unſatisfactory; and it is high time to put the right of taxing America out of diſpute, by an act of Taxation, effectually carried into Execution, &c. &c.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

By his Excellency

Sir HENRY MOORE, Baronet;

Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of *New-York*, and the Territories depending thereon in America, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Majeſty, by his ſeveral orders in council, at the court of St. James's bearing date reſpectively the 13 day of *April*, and the twenty ſixth day of June, 1767, hath been pleaſed, with the advice of his privy council, to declare his diſallowance of two acts of the legiſlature of this province, both paſſed in the year 1766; the titles whereof are as follow, viz.

An act to furniſh the barracks in the cities of *New-York & Albany*, with fire wood & candles, and the other neceſſaries therein mentioned for his Majeſty's forces.

An act for erecting certain Lands, lying on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, within the Colony, into a ſeperate county to be called by the name of Cumberland; and for enabling the freeholders thereof to erect and build a court houſe and goal, in the ſaid county.

And in purſuance of his Majeſty's royal pleaſure thereupon expreſſed, the ſaid acts are thereby repealed, declared void & of none effect.

Since our laſt, the Captains Lawrence, Leech and Berton, all arrived here from London, and bring advices to the 8th of September laſt, but of very little Importance.

Captain Lawrence ſpoke an Indiaman from Madraſs and Bengal, the Captain of which informed him, that an Engliſhman had lately ſet up for himſelf in that Part of the World, and had collected ſuch a Banditti together, as to be able to ſee both the Mogul, and the Engliſh army in the Field, but that it is thought he would ſoon be cut off, notwithſtanding he was allowed to be an excellent ſoldier.

Laſt Thurſday week, the Negro that murdered Teurs, was burnt at Hackinſack, agreable to his ſentence.

By private intelligence in the laſt ſhips from London, it is intimated, that the K——— had declared that G——— G——— ſhould never hereafter ſuſtain any public poſt during his reign: That ſome diſputes having ariſe between the lords of trade and board of admiralty, reſpecting the extent of the powers of the *American* board of cuſtoms, no commiſſions were made out for that department, and it is thought no appointments would be made thereto, until the ſitting of a new parliament.

BOSTON, October 29.

Monday laſt the guns at Caſtle William and at the Batteries in this Town were fired on Occaſion of the anniverſary of his Majeſty's acceſſion to the throne, the preceeding Day, when He entered the 8th year of his Reign.

It is with pleaſure we can inform our Readers, that within the laſt year, thirty thouſand yards of Cloth were Manufactured in one ſmall Country Town in this Province; ſo far does the Spirit of Induſtry begin to prevail among us, and we hope will in this way aſſiſted by frugality and Oeconomy, daily afford us a more promiſing proſpect of our Emergency from the preſent alarming Scarcity of Money, and conſequent Stagnation of Trade; and from the almoſt univerſally encreaſing Complaints of Debt and Poverty.

HARTFORD, Nov. 2.

We hear from Weathersfield Rocky-Hill, that laſt Friday, as a Sailor belonging to Capt. Beeman's Veſſel, (now fitting out from that Place) was ſcraping the Stern, the Scaffold on which he ſtood gave way, by which accident he fell into the River, and was unfortunately drowned.—His Body was taken up yeſterday, and decently interr'd.

Goſhen, (in Litchfield County) Oct. 26.

Run away from his Father, Henry Waltar, of ſaid Goſhen, on the 24th of Inſtant, October, a Lad named Lemuel Walter, about 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his own brown Hair, had on, and took with him, a home-made, plain cloth Coat, bigeſt Part blue, the fore Parts lined with Red, a brown, broad-cloth Veſt, lined with home-made, ſtriped Flannel, a brown Beaver Hat, a Pair of brown worſted Stockings, a Pair of blue and white home-made ditto, a Pair of braſs Buckles, one of the Tungs tied with a String, one ſtriped, and one check'd Linen Shirt, and one white Shirt, and one Pair of ſtriped Trowſers. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Lad, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and inform his Father where he is, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

9 *HENRY WALTER.*

Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of John Grummen, of Sharon, an inſolvent Debtor, by us the Subſcribers, Truſtees, that we have not been able, as yet, to collect wherewith to make a Dividend amongſt the Creditors, having, by the beſt Endeavours, got ſcarce ſufficient to pay the Coſt ariſen.

Daniel Griſwold,
John Canfield, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Lander,

Litchfield County, ſſ.
Sharon Oct. 26, 1767. 9

Taken up by the Subſcriber of Somers, on the firſt Day of September laſt, a Pair of large Oxen, ſeven Years old paſt, one a light Brown Colour, with three white Feet, and ſome white under his Belly; the Other a reddiſh Colour, with a white Face. The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to

DANIEL PRATT.

Somers, Nov. 2, 1767. 9

Joſeph Maken, & Co.

HAVE juſt received a freſh Aſſortment of Druggs and Medicines, which they will ſell upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in Middletown———where, as there is conſtant Attendance given, Family Preſcriptions will be carefully made up, Orders punctually executed, and the Favors duly acknowledged.

☞ *Likewiſe a neat and general Aſſortment of Patented Medicies, warranted genuine.*

November 2, 1767. 9

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, Inn-holder in Suffield, on the 23d Day of November next,

A Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Blackſmith's Shop, and about 10 Acres of good mowing and plow Land, adjoining to ſaid Houſe, and about three Acres of good plow Land, lying the oppoſite Side the High Way from the Houſe; the Premiſes lying in ſaid Suffield, about one Mile and a Half from the Meeting-Houſe. The Conditions of Sale will then be made known, and an indiſputable Title will then be given, by me,

DANIEL AUSTIN.

Oct. 31, 1767. 9

BOSTON.

Abſtract of an Act for reſtraining and prohibiting the Governor, Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of New-York, until Proviſion ſhall have been made for furniſhing the King's Troops with all the Neceſſaries required by the Law, from paſſing, or aſſenting to any Act, Vote, or Reſolution, for any other Purpoſe.

THE Preamble to this Act ſets forth, That the Province of New-York having, in direct Diſobedience of the Authority of the Britiſh Legiſlature, by the Acts of 5, 6, and 7 Geo. III. refuſed to make Proviſion for the Neceſſaries required by thoſe Acts, it is therefore, hereby enacted,

That from and after the firſt Day of October, 1767, the Governor and Council of New-York, are prohibited to paſs or aſſent to any Act of Aſſembly, or any Vote or Reſolution of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and the ſaid Houſe likewiſe prohibited to paſs, or make any Vote or Reſolution, except for Adjournment, until Proviſion be made by them for furniſhing the King's Troops with all the Neceſſaries required by the recited Acts; and all Acts of Aſſembly, &c. contrary to the Tenor hereof, after October 1, 1767, are declared void, except as to the Choice and Approbation of a Speaker of the Houſe.

Abſtract of an Act to enable his Majeſty to put the Cuſtoms, and other Duties in the Britiſh Dominions in America, and the Execution of the Laws relating to Trade there, under the Management of Commiſſioners to be appointed for that Purpoſe, and to be reſident in the ſaid Dominions.

AS the officers appointed for the collection of the rates & duties in America, are obliged by 25 Car. II. to apply to the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in England for their ſpecial inſtructions and directions, upon every particular doubt & difficulty which ariſes, in relation to the payment of the ſaid rates and duties; whereby all perſons, concerned in the commerce and trade of the ſaid Colonies and Plantations, are greatly obſtructed and delayed in the carrying on and tranſacting of their buſineſs: and, as the appointing of Commiſſioners to be reſident in ſome convenient part of his Majeſty's dominions of America, and to be inveſted with ſuch powers as are now exerciſed by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England, by virtue of the laws in being, would relieve the ſaid merchants and traders from the ſaid inconveniences, and tend to the encouragement of commerce, and to the better ſecuring of the ſaid rates and duties, by the more ſpeedy and effectual collection thereof:

It is therefore hereby enacted, that his Majeſty be authoriſed to put the Cuſtoms, and other duties in the Britiſh colonies in America, under the management of Commiſſioners to be reſident there, with the ſame powers for carrying into execution the laws relating to the revenues and trade of the ſaid colonies, as are exerciſed by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in England: The Crown alſo is empowered, in ſuch Commiſſions to make proviſion for the execution of the ſaid laws there.

All deputations and other authorities, granted by the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms of England, before the paſſing of this act, or granted before any Commiſſion ſhall iſſue in purſuance of this act, are to be in force there, till revoked by the Treaſury.

October 26, 1767.

Stolen from the Subſcriber of Litchfield,

on the Night after the 8th of September laſt, a black, or dark brown Mare, about 14 Hands high, and about 14 Years old, both paces and trots, but rather inclined to pace, thick ſet, a few white Hairs juſt forward of her Withers, in the root of her Mane (*which may be eaſily pull'd out*) very large Ears, conſiderably lopp'd down, ſtands crooked with her hind Feet, occaſioned by hard drawing, and is very good in the Collar, a little lame in her left hind Foot when ſhe was taken away, branded H on the left Shoulder.

Whoever will take up the ſaid Thief and Mare, and ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and return the Mare to the Owner, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward; but if only the Mare is taken, one Dollar Reward will be given, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

p8 *ISAAC BULL.*

The Hon. Court of

Probate for the Diſtrict of Litchfield, having appointed Commiſſioners of the inſolvent Eſtate of Lieut. Aſa Hopkins, late of Litchfield deceaſed; the Creditors thereto are hereby notified, that Attendance will be given at the Dwelling-Houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh in ſaid Litchfield, to receive and examine their Claims, on every Tueſday in November next, and each Monday in December following, at One o'Clock Afternoon, by

Abraham Bradley,
Ebenezer Marſh, jun } *Commiſſioners.*
Jedediah Strong.

Litchfield, October 19, 1767. np8

WANTED,

AS an Apprentice to a Black-Smith in this Town, a healthy, good natur'd Lad, about 12 or 14 Years of Age.—Such a One may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the Printer hereof.

October 26, 1767. np8

Hartford, October 19, 1767.

To be ſold at public

Vendue, at the Houſe of David Bull, Innholder in Hartford, on the ſecond Monday of November next, at two of the Clock P.M. the real Eſtate of *Thomas Collyer*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, conſiſting of about 15 Acres of Land, lying in Hartford Weſt-Diviſion, nigh to the Griſt-Mill, belonging to Mr. Uriah Goodwin. Per op7

Hezekiah Collyer, Adminiſtrator,
Ruth Collyer, Adminiſtratrix.

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection. 43 the3m

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

October 19, 1767.

The Creditors of the

inſolvent Eſtates of David Wilcocks and Gideon Granger, both of Suffield, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, Inn holder in ſaid Suffield, on Tueſday the 10th Day of Nov. next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning; then and there to receive their proportionable Part of the Eſtates of ſaid Inſolvents, agreable to a late Act of this Colony, entitled, "An Act for preventing Fraud in Debtors," &c.

Samuel Kent
Graves Loomis, } *Truſtees to Wilcocks.*
Seth Auſtin,

Samuel Kent,
Seth Auſtin. } *Truſtees to Granger.*
7 *Jacob Auſtin,*

MONDAY, *November* 9, 1767. NUMBER 150.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

To the Printers in the Colony of Connecticut.
GENTLEMEN,

Be pleaſed to inſert in your Papers, the following obſervations on the ſubject of inoculation for the Small Pox, which are offered to the Conſideration of the Public, which will oblige many of your Readers, and among Others, your humble Servant,

G. W.

THE practiſe of inoculating for the ſmall pox, was firſt brought into Europe from Georgia, Circaſſia, &c. and is now ſucceſsfully practiſed in Great Britain and Ireland. In *America*, it was firſt practiſed in Boſton, by Dr. Boylſton, *A D.* 1720, the lawfulneſs of the practiſe may juſtly be argued from the ſurpriſing ſucceſs attending it, if it could not be ſupported from other conſiderations, as we may not ſuppoſe the ſovereign Lord of Life, would crown with his bleſſing a practiſe founded in wickedneſs, at the loweſt computation one in 5 die with the ſmall pox the natural way, while at a medium not more than one in a hundred, in the preſent method by inoculation, which is ſufficient grounds at leaſt to examine, whether any legiſlature have a right wholly to prohibit the practiſe of inoculation, under any reſtrictions and regulations whatever, this I truſt I may do, notwithſtanding the law of this colony wholly prohibiting it, provided I offer my ſentiments with modeſty, before I have no deſign of reflecting on the legiſlature, but at all times to ſtrengthen their hands, however I may not think them right in every act of legiſlation, if I am miſtaken, I hope ſome able pen will put me right.

I will then obſerve in the firſt place, what I truſt no one will preſume to deny, viz. that *ſelf preſervation* is the firſt principle or law of nature, which God has implanted not only in man, but in the loweſt ſpecies of the brutal part of the creation, to preſerve that continuance of exiſtence which God has given them.

In the next place conſiſtent with this firſt principle or law of nature, is the requirement of the ſixth commandment in the decalogue, if our aſſembly of divines have given us the true and genuine meaning and extent of it, when they tell us the ſixth commandment requireth all lawful means to preſerve our own life, and the life of others.

The reverend and pious Mr. Burkitt, in his inſtructions in the principles of the chriſtian religion, tells us to the ſame purpoſe.

Q. What doth the ſixth commandment require?

A. All lawful means to preſerve my own life and health, and the life and health of my neighbour.

Q. What means has God appointed for the preſervation of our life and health?

A. A ſober moderate uſe of meat, drink, phyſick, ſleep labour and recreation.

Q. What ſins are forbidden in the ſixth commandment?

A. The deſtroying my own life, by any act of violence, by intemperence and exceſs, or by neglecting any means of its preſervation, and alſo the hazarding the life of my neighbour, openly or ſecretly, by lawful means, doubtleſs muſt be underſtood all means that are not in themſelves ſinful——or that are not inconſiſtant with an external moral obligation.——

Thoſe who oppoſe inoculation perhaps will ſay, inoculation while it ſtands interdicted by a law of the colony, is not a lawful means of preſerving life, and that humane laws are binding on the conſciences of chriſtians, I readily will grant, humane laws are binding on the conſciences of chriſtians, wherever humane laws do not ſtand in direct oppoſition to the divine laws.

I will fairly ſtate the caſe, I have 15 in my family who never had the ſmall pox, a ſtroling vagrant who has that diſorder upon him at a ſeaſon when it is moſt eaſily communicated, comes into my houſe, and my whole family are all equally expoſed to receive the infection, within a few hours I am convinced of my danger, I conſult my phyſician who ſays to me, if your family are immediately inoculated it will anticipate the infection in the natural way and it is a 100 to 1, if any of your family die, but if you leave the diſtemper to itſelf, in the moſt favourable manner, you muſt expect that 3 out of the 15 muſt go down to the barrs of the Pitt, what muſt I do in that difficult and diſtreſſing ſituation, muſt I ſubmit to the law of the colony in that caſe, or muſt I follow the dictates of nature, for my own preſervation, and therein fulfil what the ſix commandment requires. I do not mean to caſt any reflection on the legiſlature of the colony, but calmly to conſider whether any legiſlature may conſiſtent with the requirements of the ſixth commandment, or with the primary law of nature, prohibit the practiſe of inoculation, under any reſtrictions and regulations whatever—for my own part, I will ſpeak my mind openly and honeſtly, I think they cannot, unleſs it can be certainly proved that inoculation cannot be practiſed, without expoſing a whole community, for I readily grant a whole community are not to be put in fear, or be expoſed to an infectious diſeaſe, under the greateſt diſadvantages, when in the whole courſe of their lives, they would never be expos'd to it, if this is the caſe, I readily give it up, and that it ought not to be practiſed, but has tryal of this been made, has the legiſlature of the colony ever permitted inoculation, and at the ſame time enacted that no perſon who has not had the diſtemper, ſhall approach within half a mile of the place where the infection is,——or that either the phyſician who attends the hoſpital, or any nurſes or waiters, leave the hoſpital without due cleanſing, before they preſume to mix with other company, or have they laid the perſons inoculated, under any reſtrictions, not to depart the hoſpital, until they have obtained a certificate, from the attending phyſician, that they are duly cleans'd, and all this under ſevere penalties and forfeitures, nothing of this has been done, but that matter was left to the care of the ſelect men &c. of the towns, where it was practis'd, if this was all, I may venture to ſay, no effectual care was taken to render inoculation ſafe in the colony, and until ſomething like this is done, nothing is done to any purpoſe, but perhaps thoſe who oppoſe inoculation will ſay the government do nothing to hinder thoſe perſons who muſt neceſſarily go abroad, from being inoculated, provided they will go out of the government, to obtain it, and remain out of the government 20 days after they leave the hoſpital or place infected, this they will tell you is licenſe enough, and you may go to *New-York*, and there take care of your ſafety, and obſerve the primary laws of nature, or the ſixth commandment in their full latitude, provided you expoſe the inhabitants of *New York* and *New Jerſey*, 20 days to the infection before you venture home, to communicate the diſeaſe to any one in the colony of *Connecticut*, this I take to be in reality the full force and extent of the argument, if any argument it contains—for to ſay thoſe who deſire inoculation may go to *New-York* and have it, and this is licence enough, is in reality ſaying they may not have it at all, for if we wholly prohibit the practice in this colony, and have no right or authority to permit or order it to be practiſed elſewhere, we have done nothing at all, but the ſafety of the government is not ſo well ſecured as it might be, if the cleanſing of perſons, after inoculation is not regulated by our own laws, and by perſons within the colony, who would be ſubject to the authority of it. It is a thing well known that perſons after inoculation are impatient of reſtraint, they have had the infection very light and eaſy, and then imagine the danger attending the diſeaſe, is all a *Bug Bear* they want to return to their friends and acquaintance and in reality do not obſerve proper cleanſing, I believe not one in twenty have remain'd out of the colony half the time limited by law, their phyſician is under no danger of forfeiture, or ſubject to the frowns of the legiſlature, readily comply's with the importunity of their patients, and by this means the diſtemper has frequently been bro't into the colony and many perſons expos'd, all which might be prevented if under our own regulation in the colony. Notwithſtanding the repeated violation of this law in almoſt every inſtance where perſons have gone out of the colony for inoculation, or even where they have been inoculated in the government, as many have ſince the law has been in being, there has not been one proſecution, for the breach of it, accept in the county of New London where the action was ſo laid, (many think of deſign) as that it fail'd, and that likewiſe in a caſe where great numbers were inoculated, the truth I judge to be this, that great part of mankind, both informing and executive officers, judge that the law is either not well calculated, or that it is an abridgment of the natural rights of mankind, or care would be taken duly to execute it, but to leave the caſe to ſtand upon the footing it now doth, the colony is in reality more expos'd than to permit two or three Hoſpitals in the colony, and regulate them by well concerted laws, and I ſincerely wiſh, the Legiſlature of the government would take effectual care either to execute the law now in force, or permit one or two hoſpitals to be ſet up in the colony, and regulate them by our own laws, that our ſeamen and friends who go abroad may have the diſtemper without leaving the colony to obtain it, and draining the colony of large ſums of money annually, and ſpreading the diſeaſe on their return home, and if it is found impracticable upon tryal having well regulated laws to ſecure it, that the government cannot be ſafe and the infection prevented from ſpreading we had better ſubmit to have the Maſters & Seaman of our ſhipping, ſeiz'd with the diſeaſe abroad, their voyages borke by delays, and the owners fortunes rendered deſperate than that the diſtemper ſhould be ſpread in our towns and they made deſolate thereby, but untill ſuch tryals have been made I ſhall not be convinced of the impracticability of it, and until then I humbly requeſt, that the legiſlature would be pleas'd to direct that the preſent law be put in force, or one better calculated, and ſubſtituted in its room,———for it is not fitting a law ſhould be in full force, to be a terror to thoſe who eſteem the laws of their country binding upon their conſcience, while others violate the law, and expoſe the whole government to the ravages of a diſeaſe, ſo fatal in its conſequences.

BOSTON, November 5.

Laſt Evening arrived in Nantaſket, Capt. Watt, in 6 Weeks from London; the Letters and Prints are not come to Town at the Printing hereof. ROBERT TEMPLE, Eſq; one of the Paſſengers, came up laſt Night: We hear there are 30 Paſſengers on board among whom are the commiſſioners for the Receipt and Management of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms and other Duties in America.

Laſt Week we had a very heavy Storm of Wind and rain, the Severity of it was on Wedneſday, no great Damage done in the Harbour, but in the Bay the Wind being violent at N. E. many veſſels were in great Diſtreſs: It is ſaid 17 Sail, chiefly Sloops, were drove on the Southern Shore; a Brigantine from Weſt Indies, ---Brown Maſter, laden with Molaſſes, drove on the Back of Cape-Cod, the Veſſel and moſt of the Cargo loſt, valued at 2000 £. Sterling; A Brig ---Smith Maſter, from Newfoundland, aſhore at the ſame Place, the Veſſel loſt: A Brig from Peterſburg, John Bryant Maſter, aſhore near Barnſtable, but likely to get off without much Damage: A Sloop, —— Andrews, Maſter, from North Carolina, aſhore near Marſhfield, the Veſſel loſt but the Cargo ſav'd: A Sloop near Duxbury, the Veſſel, Cargo, and all the people loſt, two dead Bodies have been taken, up ſeveral Cheſts, ſome Bedding, great Quantities of Cheeſe, Firkins Butter, Barrels Cyder, &c. &c. &c. were waſh'd aſhore, by which it is ſuppoſed ſhe was from Stonington in Connecticut; but have not learnt the Maſter's Name.

HARTFORD, Nov. 9.

On the 3d of September laſt, died of a Fever, on his Paſſage from Ireland to Antigua, in the 56th Year of his Age, Capt. WILLIAM NICHOLS of this Town.

At the Superior Court which lately ſat in New-York, Thomas Norton was indicted for Grand Larceny, pleaded guilty, by producing his Majeſty's Pardon was diſcharged.

Hartford, October 9, 1767.

Taken up as a Stray,

on Monday the 2d Inſtant, by the Subſcriber, a lightcolour'd gray Horſe, with dark Legs, ſhod before, natural trotter, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded on the off Buttock, SW, about 6 or 7 years old. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to

Medad Webſter.

Middletown, October 28, 1767.

Stray'd from the Subſcriber

laſt Saturday, a ſmall, light Bay Dutch Mare, about 12 years old, very fat, never dock'd nor ſhod, with a ſmall white ſpot on her right Buttock, gone, 'tis ſuppos'd towards Sopers. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by o

BENJAMIN HENSHAW.

N. B. It may be, the above Mare may be offer'd to Sale—if ſo, 'tis deſired ſhe may be ſtop'd, and the Seller detected.

Nov. 9, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

to all the Creditors of John Hopſon of Colcheſter, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of John Tainter, Inn-holder in ſaid Cholcheſter, on the 25th and at the Houſe of Joſeph Sluman, Inn holder in E Haddam, on the 26th of Nov. next; and bring in their ſeveral Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, properly authenticated, to us the Subſcribers Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, agreable to a late act of this Colony, entitled, *An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors*, &c.

Humphry Lyon,
Joſeph Iſham, jun. } *Truſtees.*
Charles Foot,
o

Norfolk, Nov. 5, 1767.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Turner, jun. of Norfolk, an inſolvent Debter—do hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Turner to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Giles Pettibone Inn holder in Norfolk, on the firſt Tueſday of December next, at Nine o'Clock Forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

John Smith,
Giles Pettibone, } *Truſtees.*
Dudley Humphry,
o

The Hon. Court of

Probate for the Diſtrict of Litchfield, having appointed Commiſſioners of the inſolvent Eſtate of Lieut. Aſa Hopkins late of Litchfield deceaſed; the Creditors thereto are hereby notified, that Attendance will be given at the Dwelling-Houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh in ſaid Litchfield, to receive and examine their Claims, on every Tueſday in November next, and each Monday in December following, at One o'Clock Afternoon, by

Abraham Bradley,
Ebenezer Marſh, jun } *Commiſſioners.*
Jedediah Strong.

Litchfield, October 19, 1767. np8

Goſhen, (in Litchfield County) Oct. 26.

Run away from his

Father, Henry Waltar, of ſaid Goſhen, on the 24th of Inſtant, October, a Lad named Lemuel Walter, about 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his own brown Hair, had on, and took with him, a home-made, plain cloth Coat, bigeſt Part blue, the fore Parts lined with Red, a brown, broad-cloth Veſt, lined with home-made, ſtriped Flannel, a brown Beaver Hat, a Pair of brown worſted Stockings, a Pair of blue and white home-made ditto, a Pair of braſs Buckles, one of the Tungs tied with a String, one ſtriped, and one check'd Linen Shirt, and one white Shirt, and one Pair of ſtriped Trowſers. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Lad, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and inform his Father where he is, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

9 *HENRY WALTER.*

Notice is hereby given,

to all the Creditors of John Grummon, of Sharon, an inſolvent Debtor, by us the Subſcribers, Truſtees, that we have not been able, as yet, to collect wherewith to make a Dividend amongſt the Creditors, having, by the beſt Endeavours, got ſcarce ſufficient to pay the Coſt ariſen.

Daniel Griſwold,
John Canfield, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Lander,

Litchfield County, ſſ.
Sharon Oct. 26, 1767. 9

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, Inn-holder in Suffield, on the 23d Day of November next,

A Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Blackſmith's Shop, and about 10 Acres of good mowing and plow Land, adjoining to ſaid Houſe, and about three Acres of good plow Land, lying the oppoſite Side the High Way from the Houſe; the Premiſes lying in ſaid Suffield, about one Mile and a Half from the Meeting-Houſe. The Conditions of Sale will then be made known, and an indiſputable Title will then be given, by me,

DANIEL AUSTIN.

Oct. 31, 1767. 9

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HAVE juſt received a freſh Aſſortment of Druggs and Medicines, which they will ſell upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in Middletown——where, as there is conſtant Attendance given, Family Preſcriptions will be carefully made up, Orders punctually executed, and the Favors duly acknowledged.

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November 2, 1767. 9

⁂ Advertiſements omitted ſhall be in our next.

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Of this Author, who has now entered the liſts in ſupport of chriſtianity, nothing more need be ſaid, than that he hath lately, in his eſſay on Taſte, illuſtrated a ſubject on which the greateſt modern writers had employed their pens, viz Voltaire, D'Alembert & Monteſquieu.

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October 26, 1767.

Stolen from the Subſcriber of Litchfield,

on the Night after the 8th of September laſt, a black, or dark brown Mare, about 14 Hands high, and about 14 Years old, both paces and trots, but rather inclined to pace, thick ſet, a few white Hairs juſt forward of her Withers, in the root of her Mane (*which may be eaſily pull'd out*) very large Ears, conſiderably lopp'd down, ſtands crooked with her hind Feet, occaſioned by hard drawing, and is very good in the Collar, a little lame in her left hind Foot when ſhe was taken away, branded H on the left Shoulder.

Whoever will take up the ſaid Thief and Mare, and ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and return the Mare to the Owner, ſhall have Forty Shillings Reward; but if only the Mare is taken, one Dollar Reward will be given, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

ISAAC BULL.

p8

MONDAY, *November* 16, 1767. NUMBER 151.

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

BOSTON, November 2.

At a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Boſton, legally aſſembled at Faneuil Hall, on Wedneſday the 28th of October 1767.

The hon. James Otis, Eſq; moderator.

A written addreſs to the inhabitants, ſubſcribed Philo Patriæ, recommending oeconomy and manufactures, was, by their order read—

THE town then took into conſideration the petition of a number of inhabitants, "That ſome effectual meaſures might be agreed upon to promote induſtry, oeconomy, and manufactures; thereby to prevent the unneceſſary importation of european commodities, which threaten the country with poverty and ruin:" Whereupon in a very large and full meeting, the following votes and reſolutions were paſſed unanimouſly.

Whereas the exceſſive uſe of foreign ſuperfluities is the chief cauſe of the preſent diſtreſſed ſtate of this town, as it is thereby drained of its money; which misfortune is likely to be increaſed by the late additional burthens and impoſitions on the trade of the province, which threaten the country with poverty and ruin:

Therefore, voted, That this town will take all prudent and legal meaſures, to encourage the produce & manufactures of this province, and to leſſen the uſe of ſuperfluities and particularly the following enumerated articles imported from abroad, viz. Loaf ſugar, cordage, anchors, coaches, chaiſes, and carriages of all ſorts, horſe furniture, men and womens hatts, men and womens apparel ready made, houſe furniture, gloves, mens and womens ſhoes, ſole leather, ſheathing and deck nails, gold and ſilver and thread lace of all ſorts, gold and ſilver buttons, wrought plate of all ſorts, diamond, ſtone and paſte ware, ſnuff, muſtard, clocks and watches, ſilverſmiths and jewellers ware, broad cloths that coſt above 10s. per yard, muffs, furrs and tippets, and all ſorts of millenary ware, ſtarch, women and childrens ſtays, fire engines, china ware, ſilk and cotton velvets, gauze, pewterers hollow ware, linſeed oyl, glue, lawns, cambricks, ſilks of all kinds for garments, malt liquor and cheeſe.—And that a ſubſcription for this end be and hereby is recommended to the ſeveral inhabitants and houſholders of the town; and that John Rowe, Eſq; &c. be a committee to prepare a form of ſubſcription, to report the ſame as ſoon as poſſible; and alſo to procure ſubſcriptions to the ſame.

And whereas it is the opinion of this Town that divers new manufactures may be ſet up in America, to its great advantage, & ſome others carried to a greater extent, particularly thoſe of Glaſs and Paper.

Therefore Voted, That this Town will by all prudent Ways and Means, encourage the Uſe and Conſumption of Glaſs and Paper, made in any of the Britiſh American Colonies; and more eſpecially in this Province. [Then the Meeting adjourn'd till 3 o'Clock Afternoon.]

III o'clock Poſt Meridian.

THE committee appointed in the forenoon to prepare a form of ſubſcription, report as follows,

Whereas this province labours under a heavy debt, incurred in the courſe of the late war; and the inhabitants by this means muſt be for ſome time ſubject to very burthenſome taxes:——And as our trade has for ſome years been on the decline, and is now particularly under great embarraſſments, and burthened with heavy impoſitions, and our medium very ſcarce, and the balance of trade greatly againſt this country.

'We therefore the ſubſcribers, being ſenſible that it is abſolutely neceſſary, in order to extricate us out of theſe embarraſſed and diſtreſſed circumſtances, to promote induſtry, oeconomy and manufactures among ourſelves, and by this means prevent the unneceſſary importation of european commodities, the exceſſive uſe of which threatens the country with poverty and ruin—Do promiſe and engage, to and with each other, that we will encourage the uſe and conſumption of all articles manufactured in any of the Britiſh American colonies, and more eſpecially in this province; and that we will not, from and after the 31ſt of December next enſuing, purchaſe any of the following articles, imported from abroad, viz. Loaf ſugar, and all the other articles enumerated above.——

And we further agree ſtrictly to adhere to the late regulation reſpecting funerals, and will not uſe any gloves but what are manufactured here, nor procure any new garments upon ſuch an occaſion, but what ſhall be abſolutely neceſſary.

The above report having been conſidered, the queſtion was put, Whether the ſame ſhall be accepted? Voted unanimouſly in the affirmative.—And that ſaid committee be deſired to uſe their beſt endeavours to get the ſubſcription papers filled up as ſoon as may be. Alſo, voted unanimouſly, That the foregoing vote and form of a ſubſcription relative to the enumerated articles, be immediately publiſhed; and that the ſelectmen be directed to diſtribute a proper number of them among the freeholders of this town; and to forward a copy of the ſame to the ſelectmen of every town in the province; and alſo to the principal city or town officers of the chief towns in the ſeveral colonies on the continent, as they may think proper.

That clauſe in the warrant, "That the mind and reſolution of the town may be taken with reſpect to the expediency of a humble requeſt to his excellency the governour, that he will convene the general aſſembly as ſoon as may be," was read and conſidered: Whereupon, Voted unanimouſly, That the repreſentatives of the town having already made humble application to his excellency the governour for the purpoſe above mentioned, the town do approve of their conduct therein; hereby declaring their ſenſe of the importance of the meaſure, and expreſſing their hopes that his excellency will be pleaſed to favor it, by convening the general aſſembly as ſoon as conveniently may be.

The clauſe in the warrant, viz. "To conſider of ſome meaſures for employing the poor of the town of Boſton, by [illegible] the linnen manufacture, and in ſuch other ways as ſhall be thought moſt beneficial, was read—Whereupon Voted, that John [illegible], Eſq; &c. be a committee for the purpoſe aforeſaid, to report as ſoon as may be.——

Atteſt,
William Cooper, Town Clerk.

Then the meeting was adjourn'd to the 20th day of November inſtant.

At the above meeting ſeveral ſamples of ſtarch, called Poland Starch, and of the common ſort of ſtarch: Hair powder of the beſt ſort, glue, and ſnuff like Kippen's, ſo called, all manufactured in this town by Meſſrs. Hewes, Baker and Gilliſpie, were produced in town-meeting, and much approved of.

Mr. John Baker who manufactures the Poland ſtarch ſo called, being preſent, declared his readineſs to contract with the inhabitants for 2000 barrels at the prime coſt of that article in London.

Mr. Gilliſpie the manufacturer of Scotch ſnuff ſo called, offered to furniſh the inhabitants with what may be wanted, at the firſt coſt of that article in North-Britain.

The town were alſo informed that our paper manufacturers had given aſſurance, that in caſe they can be ſupplied with the [illegible] away in our great towns, they could ſupply the province with whatever ſorts of paper they have occaſion for, in ſufficient quantity, with ſome left for the other colonies.

We are confidently told, that in the Town of Lynn upwards of Forty Thouſand Pair of Womens Shoes have been made in one Year, equal in Goodneſs to any imported from Abroad—It is tho't that in a few Years they will be ſupply'd with Callimancoe and other Stuffs manufactured in this Province.

It is judged that the Spirit of Frugality and Oeconomy prevails in our Country Towns as the Demand for European Superfluities is of late very greatly diminiſhed.

We muſt after all our Efforts, depend greatly upon the female Sex for the Introduction of Oeconomy among us: and thoſe who have the Pleaſure of an Acquaintance with them, aſſure us that their utmoſt Aid will not be wanting.

In an Addreſs to the Ladies from HENRY FLYNT, after alluding to a few Inſtances, among many of divine Heroiſm in that Sex, which hath often ſaved a Country, he cloſes as follows.—"All I think at preſent that can be reaſonably expected or deſired of you, is to conſent to lay aſide all ſuperfluous Ornaments for a Seaſon—after which they ſhall be ſurely returned to you again with Intereſt.—You ſhall be cloathed in Purple and Scarlet, and fine Linnen of our own, and with other glorious Apparel; which, if poſſible, ſhall add a Luſtre to your native Charms."

In a large Circle of very agreeable Ladies in this Town, it was unanimouſly agreed to lay aſide the Uſe of Ribbons, &c. &c. &c. for which there has been ſo great a Reſort to Millinery in times paſt.—It is hoped that this Reſolution will be followed by others of the Sex throughout the Province——*How agreeable will they appear in their native Beauty ſtript of thoſe Ornaments, from the prevailing Motive of Love to their Country.*

We are aſſured from good Authority, that many of the Ladies of this Town have ſaid, that in the Liſt of Articles not to be purchaſed, TEA ought by no Means to have been omitted; and that they are reſolved to omit the Uſe of it for the future.

There is a certain Herb, lately found in this Province, which begins already to take Place in the Room of Green and Bohea Tea, which is ſaid to be of a very ſalutary Nature, as well as a more agreeable Flavour, ——It is called *Labrador.*

The virtues of the plant or ſhrub from which this delicate Tea is gathered, were firſt diſcovered by the *Aborigines*, and from the *Canadians* learned them. Before the ceſſion of *Canada* to *Great Britain*, we knew little or nothing of this moſt excellent herb: but ſince that we have been taught to find it growing on every hill and dale, between the Lat. 40. and 60. It is to be found all over New England in great Plenty, & that of the beſt quality, particularly on the banks of *Penobſcot, Kennebeck, Nichewannock,* and *Merrimac.* Immenſe quantities may be found on the mountains near the great lakes.

IN this time of great diſtreſs and grievous complaining among tradeſman, about dullneſs of trade, and uncommon ſcarcity of money, it would be extremely beneficent if the wealthy and money'd men of all denominations, would call for their tradeſman's bills, and pay thoſe ſums which to them are trifling and inconſiderable, but to the poor induſtrious tradeſman, the needy mechanic, and all men of narrow circumſtances, are of great conſequence; eſpecially conſidering, that in the courſe of trade & buſineſs, a little remains here, a little there, and many of theſe littles collected together, would amount to ſuch a ſum as would ſet the needy man in a free and eaſy ſituation, enable him to pay his way, and ſo the money would circulate from hand to hand untill it ſoon reverted to the ſame benevolent hands that had kindly put it in motion: the little payments coming ſpontaneouſly from the great would do the poor man infinite ſervice.

PROBUS.

NEWPORT, November 2.

One Day laſt Week, a young man named Jeremiah Brown, of South Kingſton, as he was driving his Team, was accidentally catched by the Head, between one of the Wheels of his Cart and a Tree, and was cruſhed in ſuch a Manner as immediately put an end to his Life.

We hear that a gentleman in this Colony remarkable for induſtry, manufactured in his own Family, within the year paſt, 6Hundred and Fifty Yards of Cloth, of different kinds.

The General Aſſembly of this Colony met at South Kingſton on Wedneſday laſt and on Saturday adjourned to the laſt Monday in February next. At this Seſſion, the Lower houſe Voted, that the Speaker be requeſted to write to his Majeſty's Secretary of State, & to the Lords of the Treaſury, reſpecting the Sufferers by the Riot in this Town in Auguſt, 1765, and to tranſmit to their Lordſhips Copies of the ſeveral Reſolutions of the Houſe with Regard to granting Compenſation to the ſaid ſufferers.

NEW-LONDON, Nov. 6.

A Schooner with ſix Perſons on board ſailed from Stonington the 24th of laſt Month, bound to Boſton, and on the Friday following ſhe drove on ſhore in a Gale of Wind, at Duxbury, without any Perſon on board; the next Day two perſons, (one of which ſuppoſed to be the Maſter,) Thomas Griffing, and James Minor, drove on ſhore.——There was 3000 Wt. of choice cheeſe ſhipped on board all made by Mr. John Iriſh of Stonington, who went in the veſſel; but it's tho't that he and one or two others were left at Nantucket, where the Schooner was to touch.

A Letter from N. York to a Gentleman in this Town, contains an account of the Death of Mr. Joſeph Ewing, Maſter, and Mr.—— Conner, Doctor of the Cygnet Man of War, at South Carolina.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

A Correſpondent has ſent the following anecdote, which he ſays may be depended on for fact.——A noble Lord in the county of ***** lately falling in Love with one of his tenant's daughters, he took every opportunity of accompliſhing his determined purpoſe of ruining her; but "ſo coy a dame was ſhe to him," not all his vows of never ceaſing love, nor all the vaſt profuſion of toys and preſents that he profered her nor the alluring propoſition of a ſettlement, that would have inſured her ſtate and equipage for life," could win her to his bed."——Her virtue ſerved but as fuel to his fire. What was to be done? Diſcloſe his unconquerable and unconquering paſſion to her father——hum!—yea, now there are hopes indeed; a father's poverty may be ſuppoſed a father's love; a laviſh bribe may annihilate at once a parent's duty.——He ſucceeded to his wiſh. The terms indeed were high—a Thouſand Pounds! but "All for love, or the world well loſt," The father received the wages of his conſent and aid, and (true to his promiſe) introduced his Lordſhip into his daughter's chamber at the dead of night, with a ſolemn promiſe that no aſſiſtance ſhould be conſequent of any cries of diſtreſs. Cries indeed, for ſome time were made; but what did they avail? "The cruel ſpoiler triumphed, cropt the fair roſe, and rifled all it's ſweetneſs;"—but at length the morning came," when behold! who did the noble enamorato find himſelf embracing? No other than his "wedded wife", whom the juſtly artful and reſenting father had privately acquainted with" the ſtory of her huſband's love." What followed this diſcovery?——Diſappointment—rage—diſtraction—deſperation—ſullenneſs—ſhame—contrition—interceſſion—reconcilement—pardon. The reſcued victim then was led, bluſhing, by her honored, honorable parent, to the preſence of the noble, and now happy couple: When her Ladyſhip (praiſing her virtue, and folding her in her arms) generouſly doubled to the lovely girl the ſum that had been paid by his Lordſhip to her father, as the intended purchaſe of her honor.

LONDON, Auguſt 9.

A letter from Chepſtow mentions an act of infamous cruelty committed by a farmer in the pariſh of Tiddenham laſt Tueſday, that deſerves to be recorded with Mrs. Brownrigg's. This avaricious wretch coming to overlook his reapers found two poor women gleaning the field, one of whom had an infant in her arms; when without the leaſt provocation he fell upon them, and beat them unmercifully that the ſkulls of the poor woman and the child appear to be both fractured, and they now are under the care of two eminent ſurgeons at Chepſtow, who diſpair of their recovery. Our correſpondent adds, that this vile fellow was the other day of the loweſt rank of ſervants, but had the good luck to marry his miſtreſs: and is now likely to verify the old proverb, *Set a beggar on horſeback and he will ride to the devil.*

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Aug. 13

"The Phœnix frigate, Capt. Lambert, arrived at Spithead this morning from Jamaica, having on board the two porters, who ſome time ago went off with 2000l. the property of ſome Merchants of London, an order having been lodged, together with a warrant from the Lord Mayor, properly backed in the hands of one Mr. Bucknell, a merchant of this Town; they are expected to be brought on ſhore immediately. Anecdote is handed about here in relation to thoſe unhappy fellows, as follows; That one of them ſettled immediately at Kingſton in Jamaica agreed for the purchaſe of a houſe and land & paid 300l. in part payment, while the other pretending not to find a place to his mind, agreed with the maſter of a ſloop to carry him to ſome other ſettlement; he was apprehended the night before his intended departure, and being queſtioned where the money was, ſaid, that it was on board, the portmanteau was ſearched but nothing found, & the priſoner ſtill inſiſting that he had ſent it on board; the Merchant whith the aſſiſtance of the peace officers ſearched the ſloop, and found the money hid away by the Maſter, who had played at rob thief, the ſloop was ſtopt, and the maſter ſecured."

One William Lownders, an old labouring man, was killed by falling from a hay-mow at Farmer Fazerkely's, of Throſtle-neſt, about two miles from Mancheſter, and the remains of the poor old man being laid out upon a Table in the kitchen, 'til a coroner could take an enquiry of his death the next day, ſome hardened wretch took an opportunity in the night of opening the window, pulled the corpſe oppoſite to it, and ſtole out of the breeches pocket a few Shillings, which the poor man had received a day or two before, and alſo ſtole the farmers ſheet which covered the body, and got of undiſcovered.

Yeſterday a Journeyman Plaiſterer's wife in Faſhion ſtreet, Spitalfields, cut the throat of her daughter, a child of about four years of age, who died ſoon afterwards. The woman has abſconded.

Extract of a letter from Lyons, dated July 20.

"A trial will ſoon come on in this city for a crime of the moſt horrid nature. A young woman, very beautiful, of honeſt parents though not rich, became the object of the criminal deſires of three young men. Each had ſeperately attempted to ſeduce her but without ſucceſs; the better to accompliſh their deſigns they joined together, and had recourſe to the ſtratagems of a procureſs; this women, under ſome pretence, drew the girl to her houſe, and immediately informed the three libertines thereof, whereat they haſtened and gained by force what they could not obtain by conſent; but quickly the fear of puniſhment ſeized them and the reſult of their deliberation was to kill the young woman. They cut her into pieces, and threw them into the Rhone."

"Some days paſſed without the father and mother being able to diſcover what was become of their daughter; but the river having ſucceſſively thrown on ſhore the members of a mangled dead body, it was concluded, that the girl had been aſſaſſinated. It was at length diſcovered, that ſhe had been at the houſe of the procureſs, who was thereupon taken into cuſtody and examined, when ſhe confeſſed the crime and the perpetrators of it, and ſentence is expected ſoon to be paſſed."

Orders are given for a general ſurvey to be made of all the antient fortreſſes in Scotland, and a report to be made of the ſtate thereof.

QUEBEC, October 15.

Wedneſday, the 30th of September, was tried in the Supreme Court of Judicature, at Montreal, an Action, in which Capt. Diſney late town Major of Montreal, was plaintiff, and Thomas Walker, Eſq; late a juſtice of the Peace for the Diſtrict of Montreal, was Defendant. The Action was brought for having maliciouſly, and without any probable Cauſe, procured the Plaintiff to be impriſoned and detained in Priſon 119 Days, upon a Charge of having been concerned in the felonious Aſſault committed upon the defendant in December, 1764, and having maliciouſly, & without any probable Cauſe, procured the Plaintiff to be indicted and tried for the ſaid Felony, at the laſt Seſſion of the Supreme Court holden at Montreal, in the Months of February and March laſt and given Evidence againſt the Plaintiff in ſupport of the ſaid Indictment; And the Damages were laid at £. 2000 of lawful Money of this Province. The Defendant ſtated in a long ſpecial Plea, the grounds upon which he had carried on the Proſecution againſt the Plaintiff, which amounted to a very ſtrong probable cauſe. The Trial laſted about five Hours & the whole Conduct of the Defendant in Carrying on the late criminal Proſecution was very narrowly inquired into: And the Jury after withdrawing about five Minutes, gave a Virdict for the Defendant. The Conduct of a Gentleman of Character, now abſent from this Province, with reſpect to a propoſal made by him about the Month of January laſt, to one of the Gentleman then in Cuſtody on Account of the ſaid felonious Aſſault on Mr. Walker, was likewiſe fully examined on this Occaſion and fully juſtified to the general Satisfaction of the Public.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London dated Auguſt 19 to his Friend in this Province.

"It is the general Opinion of thinking "People here, that a great Number of Paper Mills will very ſhortly be erected in "AMERICA, in Conſequence of the late "P——l——n—ty bounties to encourage "the Manufacture of that Article in the "Colonies,"

PHILADELPHIA, November 5.

The negro who ſome time ago killed his maſter, Mr. Daniel Hart, at Hopewell, was found on the 22d of October laſt. It ſeems he took a rope from off one of his maſter's horſes the night after he committed the murder, with which he hanged himſelf. His body was burnt the next day.

Monday laſt arrived here the brig Grampus, Capt. Robeſon, from Rotterdam, who bro't in with him, the crew of the Schooner William, Capt. Francis Browne, which he took up at ſea; they report as follows, that they ſailed from New-Haven the 11th of October, with lumber and cattle for Martinico, when lying too in the night of the 15th, the ſchooner over ſet, by which accident one boy was drowned, the remainder of the crew ſeven in number got on her ſide, where they remained till next day, when ſhe, having fill'd, the cattle being over, and the mainmaſt gone, righted, but was full of water, ſo that they were forced to live on the bowſprit and ſhrouds of the foremaſt; the firſt two days they had neither meat nor drink, they afterwards lived on ſome beef, two dolphins and a ſhark, which they caught with a crooked nail, all which they were obliged to eat raw, they alſo had ſome water, which with the greateſt difficulty they got out of the fore ſcuttle, the capt. being obliged to dive ſeveral times for it; On the ſeventh in lat. 36 long 68 Capt. Robenſon came to their aſſiſtance, and with the greateſt difficulty, his boat being very leaky, took them off; they had that day, by the waſhing of the ſea, loſt both their beef and water, and being almoſt ſpent, they expected to periſh.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 12.

By Letters from Turk Iſlands, we learn, that ſoon after Governor [illegible] arrived there, a Frame of Government had been agreed on whereby the Governor choſe ſix Gentlemen as Councellors or Aſſiſtants to him, and the People eight, as Repreſentatives to them, who have lately agreed to lay ſuch heavy Taxes on the reſt of the Inhabitants, that many of the Settlers are determined to leave the Place.——A conſequence the Letter Writers juſtly obſerves, that will always follow where too many idlers live in proportion to the labourers.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to one of the Society for Manufactures in New York, Auguſt 26, 1767.

"I received a Piece of Linen from the Society: it being brown, I deſired my Linen Draper to get it bleach'd; he told me, that during 45 Years that he had been a draper he had never ſeen ſuch an excellent Piece of Linen: that as he had got a fortune out of North America, it gave him Pleaſure to hear it was manufactured there, but as Linen Draper he was ſorry for it——It has been 6 Weeks on the Graſs, and the Bleacher ſays it muſt be in his Hands 6 more before it will be well whiten'd; ſays that he never ſaw a Piece equal to it, and deſired to know of what Fabrick it was. Such are the Praiſes of your manufactures; I hope ſoon to ſee the Day, that we ſhall import great Quantities of Linen from New York, into this Kingdom, as well as from Ireland and Scotland, and that Germany ſhall be excluded."

By Capt. Luther from North Carolina, we learn, that the [illegible] on the 16th of October laſt, was very violent in thoſe parts, and that out of 14 veſſels that were then laying windbound, only ſeven rode it out: A brig from Antigua was forced aſhore & bilged; a ſloop from the Weſt Indies ſunk at her anchors, but the people were ſaved; Capt. Drake in a Virginia ſloop, was drove aſhore and beat to pieces and the Captain drowned, and two of the men were drifted on the round houſe upwards of 14 miles, in as many hours, in continual diſtreſs till they got aſhore; Capt. Ruſſel in a Carolina ſloop, was drove aſhore, but will be got off again; one New-England ſloop was drove above two miles over the ſhoals, and tis thought will not be got off again, and the 7th was drove aſhore and bilged. Capt. Luther heard of a great deal of devaſtation in other Places, but did not learn the particulars.

We hear from Newport, that on Friday or Saturday laſt, a young woman poiſoned herſelf and the maſter of the houſe, with whom ſhe lived. The former died on Saturday, and the life of the latter was deſpaired of the ſame evening. The particulars of this melancholy account, we have not yet learned; but the report we have is, that the woman was with child by the gentleman, who, ſhe underſtood was to be publiſhed to another perſon on Sunday, to avenge which conduct, ſhe had recourſe to this dreadful expedient.

BOSTON, Nov. 12.

Thurſday laſt being the anniverſary of the happy deliverance of the Britiſh nation from the popiſh plot, the ſame ceremonies.—And the conductors of the pageantry merit thanks for the good order and peaceable behaviour.

In Capt. Watt, who arrived here laſt week from London, came paſſengers Henry Hulton, Eſq; William Burch, Eſq; with his Lady and Family, and Charles Paxton, Eſq; three of the Commiſſioners, for the Receipt and management of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms and other Duties in America; alſo Samuel Venner, Eſq; ſecretary to the Board of Commiſſioners, with his Lady & Family; John Porter, Eſq; Comptroller General; John Williams, Eſq; Inſpector-General, and 3 or 4 Clerks.—The Hon. John Temple, Eſq; and John Robinſon, Eſq; were in America before.

* * *

Turkey Hills, in Simſbury, Nov 10, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Caſh or ſhort Credit, at a reaſonable Rate, a likely Parcel of

Young Cattle,

For the Stall or for Stock; enquire of Richard Gay

Per NEHEMIAH STRONG.

◆ ◆ ◆

LOST,

Between the Towns of Weathersfield and Glaſgow:

A Small Box, tied up in a common check'd linnen handkerchief, weighing about ten pounds; containing one pair gauze double ruffles and handerchief lac'd, one ſpotted gauze handkercief lac'd with a blond lace, two plain gauze handkerchiefs, two pair of plain lawn ruffles, one pair of ſpotted gauze ditto; ſundry head flowers, and ribbons, one turbant and tippit, three pair of ſilk mitts, one pair of light blue pendants, and necklace; with ſundary other valuable articles too tedious to mention. Whoever ſhall find ſaid box, with the above articles, and will bring them to the Printing-Office in Hartford, ſhall have a handſome reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by

Thomas Green.

◆ ◆ ◆

Middletown, Nov. 16, 1767.

THE creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of Gale Goodwine, of Middletown, are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, in ſaid Middletown, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees to ſaid eſtate, or tranſact any other buſineſs that may then be thought neceſſary relative to the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate; agreeable to a late law of the colony of Connecticut.

Philip Mortimer,
John Stocker,
Comfort Sage, } Truſtees.

* * *

To be ſold at the Printing-Office in
HARTFORD;

ELLIOTT's ALMANACK
For the Year 1768.

NEWPORT, October 26.

We are told from Providence that the Wiſe of one Mr. Pitcher, near Patuxet Bridge, about 10 Days ſince fell into a fit of Somnolency, and remained when ſhe was laſt heard from, in a ſtate of total inſenſibility, for 16 Days, having received no kind of Suſtenance nor manifeſted the leaſt Degree of Senſation at any Kind of external Application to her Body during that Time.

Hartford, October 9, 1767.

Taken up as a Stray,

on Monday the 2d Inſtant, by the Subſcriber, a lightcolour'd gray Horſe, with dark Legs, ſhod before, natural trotter, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded on the off Buttock, SW, about 6 or 7 years old. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to

6 Medad Webſter.

Taken up by the Subſcriber of Somers,

on the firſt Day of September laſt, a Pair of large Oxen, ſeven Years old paſt, one a light Brown Colour, with three white Feet, and ſome white under his Belly; the Other a reddiſh Colour, with a white Face. The Owner may have them again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to

DANIEL PRATT.

Somers, Nov. 2, 1767. 9

W A N T E D,

AS an Apprentice to a Black-Smith in this Town, a healthy, good natur'd Lad, about 12 or 14 Years of Age.—Such a One may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of the Printer hereof.

October 26, 1767. np8

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection. 43 abc 3m

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

Middletown, October 28, 1767.

Stray'd from the Subſcriber

laſt Saturday, a ſmall, light bay Dutch Mare, about 12 years old, very fat, never dock'd nor ſhod, with a ſmall white ſpot on her right Buttock, gone, 'tis ſuppos'd towards Sopers. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by o

BENJAMIN HENSHAW.

N. B. It may be, the above Mare may be offer'd to Sale—if ſo, 'tis deſired ſhe may be ſtop'd, and the Seller detected.

Nov. 9, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

to all the Creditors of John Hopſon of Colcheſter, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of John Tainter, Inn-holder in ſaid Cholcheſter on the 25th, and at the Houſe of Joſeph Sluman, Inn-holder in E. Haddam, on the 26th of Nov. next; and bring in their ſeveral Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, properly authenticated, to us the Subſcribers Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, agreable to a late act of this Colony, entitled, *An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors,* &c.

Humphry Lyon,
Joſeph Iſham, jun. } *Truſtees.*
Charles Foot, o

Norfolk, Nov. 5, 1767.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Turner, jun. of Norfolk, an inſolvent Debtor—do hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Turner to meet at the Dwelling-Houſe of Giles Pettibone Inn holder in Norfolk, on the firſt Tueſday of December, next, at Nine o'Clock Forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

John Smith,
Giles Pettibone, } *Truſtees.*
Dudley Humphry, o

The Hon. Court of

Probate for the Diſtrict of Litchfield, having appointed Commiſſioners of the inſolvent Eſtate of Lieut. Aſa Hopkins, late of Litchfield deceaſed; the Creditors thereto are hereby notified, that Attendance will be given at the Dwelling-Houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh in ſaid Litchfield, to receive and examine their Claims, on every Tueſday in November next, and each Monday in December following, at One o'Clock Afternoon, by

Abraham Bradley,
Ebenezer Marſh, jun } *Commiſſioners.*
Jedediah Strong.

Litchfield, October 19, 1767. np8

Goſhen, (in Litchfield County) Oct. 26.

Run away from his

Father, Henry Waltar, of ſaid Goſhen, on the 24th of Inſtant, October, a Lad named Lemuel Walter, about 19 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, wears his own brown Hair, had on, and took with him, a home-made, plain cloth Coat, bigeſt Part blue, the fore Parts lined with Red, a brown, broad-cloth Veſt, lined with home-made, ſtriped Flannel, a brown Beaver Hat, a Pair of brown worſted Stockings, a Pair of blue and white home-made ditto, a Pair of braſs Buckles, one of the Tungs tied with a String, one ſtriped, and one check'd Linen Shirt, and one white Shirt, and one Pair of ſtriped Trowſers. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Lad, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and inform his Father where he is, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me,

9 *HENRY WALTER.*

Notice is hereby given,

to all the Creditors of John Grumman, of Sharon, an inſolvent Debtor, by us the Subſcribers, Truſtees, that we have not been able, as yet, to collect wherewith to make a Dividend amongſt the Creditors, having, by the beſt Endeavours, got ſcarce ſufficient to pay the Coſt ariſen.

Daniel Griſwold,
John Canfield, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Lander,

Litchfield County, ſſ.
Sharon Oct. 26, 1767. 9

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt. Benjamin Kent, Inn-holder in Suffield, on the 23d Day of November next,

A Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Blackſmith's Shop, and about 10 Acres of good mowing and plow Land, adjoining to ſaid Houſe, and about three Acres of good plow Land, lying the oppoſite Side the High Way from the Houſe; the Premiſes lying in ſaid Suffield, about one Mile and a Half from the Meeting-Houſe. The Conditions of Sale will then be made known, and an indiſputable Title will then be given, by me,

DANIEL AUSTIN.

Oct. 31, 1767. 9

Joſeph Maken, & Co.

HAVE juſt received a freſh Aſſortment of Druggs and Medicines, which they will ſell upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in Middletown——where, as there is conſtant Attendance given, Family Preſcriptions will be carefully made up, Orders punctually executed, and the Favors duly acknowledged.

☞ *Likewiſe a neat and general Aſſortment of Patented Medicies, warranted genuine.*

November 2, 1767. 9

Printed by *T. Green.*

MONDAY, *November* 23, 1767. NUMBER 15[illegible]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.
Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

LONDON, September 11.

THE following political conjectures, occurred in a converſation this week, at a coffee-houſe near St. James's:—That the marriage of the Prince Stadtholder with a Princeſs of Pruſſia would be a fine barrier to the Dutch; and that in caſe of a rupture with England, the King of Pruſſia would immediately ſeize Hanover. Nay, it was even expected that the King of Pruſſia was ſo offended at his demand of three years ſubſidy not being accepted of by England: who put him off with one only, and made peace without his conſent, that he will take the firſt pretence of joining the family compact, who will then permit him to ſeize Hanover as a recompence.

That a war with France, Spain and Holland muſt ſoon happen; and that the French have 60 [illegible] more than they ought to have, beſides a great number of frigates, and would take the firſt opportunity of retaliating upon England, by ſeizing their fleets when the ſeas were covered with them in coming home.

That as an inducement for the King of Pruſſia to join the family compact, France was to allow a toleration of religion throughout her dominions, which would be the greateſt blow England could receive.

Sept. 16. According to advices juſt received at Vienna from Italy, we have a confirmation that the Iſland of Cephalonia, belonging to the Republic of Venice, has been extremely agitated by ſome ſhocks of the earth. The country has ſuffered much, and one half of the capital city is deſtroyed.

There are now ſeven new ſhips building in different yards, for the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, five of which have been taken up, and ordered to be finiſhed with all expedition.

They write from Glaſgow, that a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake had lately been felt at the Iſle of Arren, on the Firth of Clyde; and that all the ſea fowls had abandoned the place.

The laſt letters from Conſtantinople, which are of the firſt of this month, bring advice, that the plague reigns there in almoſt all the quarters of the city, and that it has manifeſted itſelf in the ſuburbs of Pera and Galata.

By the beſt Accounts from abroad, we are aſſured that the great Object now in Agitation between the Courts of Paris, Madrid and Liſbon, turns on the beſt Manner of totally excluding the Papal Juriſdiction out of their reſpective Dominions, and engaging other Roman Catholic Powers to do the ſame.

By a Gentleman from Ireland we learn, that the Generality of the People there are ſo fired with the love of Liberty, that unleſs the Bill for limiting the Duration of their Parliament to ſeven Years, which has already been [illegible] brought into the Houſe and rejected, ſhall paſs into a Law the enſuing Seſſion, it is the Opinion of thoſe who are beſt acquainted with the Temper and Diſpoſition of the People, that the whole Kingdom will be in a Ferment, and Mobs be more frequent and outrageous than they have been ſince the Revolution; but it is hoped the Prudence and Moderation of their preſent Lord Lieutenant, and of the Legiſlature in general, will prevent all this, by gratifying them in what they have in vain ſo long ſolicited for.

It is ſaid the Portugueſe Court have given a very inſolent Anſwer to our Remonſtrances; the Purport of which is ſaid to be, that if we do not like our preſent Situation of trading with them, we may take what Remedy we pleaſe, for they ſhall buy where they can cheapeſt; and as to their Wines, we cannot do without them, for no other Wines will adulterate with our made Wines.

We hear from Exeter, that ſeveral Artificers in the Woollen Manufactures in the Weſt Country, continue to be engaged for Boſton, Philadelphia and New-York.

[illegible]day morning a fire broke out at Mr. Hyde's a Stocking-Trimmer, in St. Thomas Apoſtle, which has entirely deſtroyed that houſe, and greatly damaged thoſe adjoining. The flames had got to ſuch a head before the family were alarmed, that Mrs. Hide was obliged to throw her child, of a year old, out of a two-pair of ſtairs window, which was caught in a blanket unhurt; but in following herſelf the ſame way (being with child) ſhe miſſed the blanket, and was killed on the ſpot. Mr. Hyde likewiſe jumped out of the window and broke one of his thighs and fractured his ſkull. An elderly blind woman, who laid with the maid and who firſt alarmed the family, is miſſing. This accident is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a ſtove, which is made uſe of in their way of buſineſs.

We hear from York, that there [illegible] boy and girl of a ſurpriſing ſize, they are twins, and but 18 year of their age, notwithſtanding which, the brother meaſures about ſeven feet three inches, and the ſiſter ſeven feet two inches.

It is the Opinion of ſome ſhrewd Politicians, that if a Bill ſhould be brought into Parliament the enſuing Seſſions to grant Repreſentatives therein to the Colonies, the Court will be ſo far from hindering it to paſs, that on the contrary it will promote it as much as poſſible, in order to ſtop their Mouths, and that they may no longer plead that as an Excuſe for their refuſing to be taxed by the Mother Country.

Lately died at Strathern, in Scotland, Donald M'Gregor, in the 107th year of his age. He had been an Highland pier in the two laſt rebellions, in favour of the Pretender.

Wedneſday an eminent Silk-weaver in Spitalfields diſcharged twenty-nine Journeymen for want of Employment.

It has always been obſerved, that previous to a war with France, the French Ambaſſadors generally make the moſt ſplended appearance.

PARIS, Auguſt 1. *Cardinal de Bernis, Archbiſhop of Alby, has acted in a Manner that does great Honour to his Compaſſion and Humanity. Finding Proviſions become very dear in his Dioceſe, he has diſcharged all his Domeſticks except Three; telling them, that he could no longer pay them Wages, as the Neceſſities of the Poor increaſed every Day, but at the ſame Time offering to maintain them, if they could not get into other Services, or find employment. This good Biſhop* [illegible] *200 Beggars every Day in his* [illegible], *excluſive of the Infirm, the Sick,* [illegible] *baſhful Poor, who are privately relieved by his Bounty, both in this Metropolis, and other Towns of his Dioceſe.*

Galway, June 18. *Laſt Sunday, at the wake or funeral of a woman at Spiddle a few miles weſt of this town, the neighbours who attended were ſo well ſupplied with whisky, and ſome of them took it ſo plentifully to heart, that one man died that night another was found dead in a ſandpit, three others, who it is preſumed ſhared the like unfortunate fate, are yet miſſing, and many of thoſe even of whoſe recovery there are ſome hopes, are in a languiſhing way.*

Edinburgh July 24. This day the printers of the News papers and Scotch Magazines in this city, were brought to the bar of the Right hon. the Lords of council & ſeſſion, for inſerting in their News papers and Magazines extracts from Dorando, a Spaniſh tale, with other letters and Eſſays: When their lordſhips, after a full and mature conſideration of this very important & intereſting queſtion, were pleaſed to diſmiſs them from the bar with a genteel reprimand, pronounced with great dignity by the lord preſident himſelf.

L O N D O N.

July 25. *A moſt extraordinary Affair, we hear, happened ſome Time ago in Dublin: A Surgeon's Son, with Four other young Fellows, being Capitally convicted for a highway Robbery, and ordered for Execution, the Surgeon went the Evening before they were to ſuffer, to take Leave of his unfortunate Boy, and carried a preparation in his Pocket, which he left with the Lad to prevent the Infamy of a public Death; the Son took it after the Father's Departure, and it juſt began to operate as a Reprieve was brought for him & his Companions; he expired however in a ſhort time and the reſt were pardoned. The Father was ſo afflicted at the Circumſtance that he died within a Fortnight, not without Suſpicion of having haſtened his end by ſome ſuch Portion as he had preſcribed for his Son.*

July 30. *On Saturday laſt a farmer near Thaxted, in Eſſex, aged* 81 *Years was married to a young Woman in the Neighbourhood of* 19, *who juſt makes his Seventh Wife.*

A poor Man (aged 105) *without any known Sirname, but well remembered about Ware, in Hertfordſhire, which Place he uſed to traverſe, with a remarkable long Beard, ſelling Matches and Ballads, and playing ſome Tricks of Dexterity, or Slight of Hand and uſed in his Patrol commonly to be ſaying, Poor Joe, all alone, by which term he was well known. The houſe where he died he had poſſeſſed ſome Years, ſheltering himſelf at Times there though in common he lay about in Stables, Hay Lofts, &c. and is reported not to have lain upon a Bed for more than* 50 *Years paſt, notwithſtanding which he died worth upwards of* 3000 *l. which he has by will left for the Benefit of Widows and Orphan Children, under direction of certain Perſons named in his will for that Purpoſe,*

LONDON, Auguſt 1.

We hear that the ſquabbles about who ſhall be in the miniſtry (which, if honeſtly and conſcientiouſly executed, is the moſt arduous ſituation a man can be in, and ought to be honored by all ranks, inſtead of being abuſed) will ſoon be at an end, as we ſhall have ſomething of more conſequence to employ our attention.—The marriage of the Stadtholder with a Princeſs of Pruſſia is looked on with a jealous eye; nay it is even [illegible], and which is ſaid to be grounded on the private declaration of a perſon now in a great office of power, through whoſe hands every ſecret intelligence muſt paſs, that it will not be a great while before we ſhall ſee a rupture with our old friends the Dutch.

It is certain that a very great famine reigns throughout the dominions of the Holy See, and that his holineſs and his miniſters are taking every ſtep to avert the fatal conſequences thereof.

By the death of admiral Cotes, who was in the 66th year of his age, and worth upwards of 150 000l. a jointure of 10 000l. beſides a large annuity, devolves to his Lady, now in her 21ſt year; and an immenſe fortune to his nephew, the rev'd Mr. Shirly Cotes, rector of Wigan in Lancaſhire, ſon of his next brother.

We hear, that during a late conference between a great perſonage, juſt arrived from abroad, and another greater at home, the latter had the condeſcenſion to ſtand the whole time, out of pure complaiſance to his viſitant, who according to the rules of ceremony, could not ſit in his preſence.

Conſiderable wagers are laid, that there are more Scotch gentlemen to repreſent the cities, counties and boroughs of England, in the next Parliament, than have been known ſince the union.

Auguſt 6. On Saturday laſt a tumultuous mob aſſembled at Crockerton, near Warminſter, Wilts, and pulled down and deſtroyed a mill, called a Jig mill, which was lately erected by a wealthy clothier for raiſing nap on cloth. This mill performed in one hour what forty men could not do in ſix hours; after the mob had demoliſhed the mill and its apparatus, they diſperſed without doing further miſchief.

Letters by Yeſterday's French mail ſay, that wheat is riſen there from 42s. to 58s. our quarter and that they have had ſuch heavy rains that they were in great dread of a bad harveſt, and being in want of grain; that the populace began to be outrageous at the exportation of corn, inſomuch that no perſon durſt preſume to ſpeak of exporting any more. The weather is now changed, and ſeems more favourable, which alleviates their dreadful apprehenſions of being in the utmoſt diſtreſs.

Yeſterday the Counteſs of Dalkeith, lady of the right honorable Charles Townſhend was created a peereſs of Britain, by the title of Baroneſs of Greenwich in her own right with the title of lord Greenwich to her eldeſt ſon by Mr. Townſhend.

Wedneſday's letters from Cornwall ſay, that higher prices have already been offered to the electors of the Corniſh boroughs for ſeats in parliament, at the next election, than have been known for near forty years paſt.

Some letters from Lisbon ſay, that there is to be a publick Auto de Fee there ſome time in September next, when ſome Jeſuits, priſoners from the Azores, accuſed of crimes againſt religion, were expected to undergo the fate of the late father Malegrida.

By a gentleman arrived from France we hear, that the French are in great concern on account of the ſhilling in a pound duty being taken off of tea in England.

Auguſt 12. The moſt ſanguine hopes are now entertained by the merchants concerned in the Portugal trade, that Mr. Littleton's commiſſion to his moſt Faithful Majeſty, will ſpeedily be attended with many and great commerical advantages to the Britiſh factories at Liſbon, and Oporto.

The Lords of the admiralty have been pleaſed to appoint Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; to be judge of the vice-admiralties of Maſſachuſett's and New Hampſhire; in the room of Chambers Ruſſel, Eſq; deceaſed.

Letters from Genoa, adviſe, that the procedure of the Court of Verſailles, in recalling great part of their auxilary troops from Corſica, had ſtruck the ſenate with conſternation; and they had reſolved to ſend over General Matra with a body of Republican troops to occupy their place.

They write from Dublin, that three companies of foot on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment are ordered to be in readineſs to embark for the coaſt of Africa.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.

All the Sea Veſſels arrived here agree, that they had off this Coaſt, a gale of Wind at N. E. which began about 6 o'clock, P. M. on Thurſday the 15th Inſt. which laſted 48 Hours, 30 of which it blew moſt exceſſive hard, ſo that many of them expected to founder; ſeveral of them have received Damage and it is to be feared, there are ſome Veſſels which were coming on the Coaſt, that will never be heard of.

Capt. Miller from Cadiz, but laſt from Madeira, informs us, that the day before he left Cadiz, a New-England veſſel arrived there, who informed, that he had ſpoke a French ſnow, who told him that he ſaw two Algerines engage a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip, with 5 000,000 dollars on board, and after three hours engagement took her. Capt. Miller on his paſſage to Madeira, the 5th of October, was boarded by an Algerine, who after riffling his cabbin of what he tho't proper went off; on which [illegible] ler was not permitted to land or trade at Madeira.

PORTSMOUTH, November 6.

The Portſmouth Packet was caſt away laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight, coming round from Boſton with Goods on board to the value of £ 4000 Sterl. belonging to the Merchants here The People ſaved, and the Veſſel its ſaid will be got off.

BOSTON, November 9.

Saturday laſt we were favoured with a ſight of the China Tea-plant in Foliage, being cultivated by Capt. Harriſon of this Town; ſome of the dryed Leaves being by Mrs. Harriſon preſented with the Shrub, in flavor exactly reſembling the common Green-Tea. The Shrub is annual, ſowing its own Seed in this Climate, and wants nothing but the method of Cure to render it uſeful thro' the Continent.

We hear the Subſcription Paper for encreaſing our own Manufactures, and laying aſide certain enumerated Articles, fills up ſurprizingly; and that ſaid Meaſure is ſo well approved of in the Country, that Town Meetings are now calling in order to agree upon ſimular Meaſures.—The public Papers and private Advices acquaint us, That Rhode-Iſland, Connecticut, New-York, New Jerſey, Philadelphia, &c. are ſteadily purſuing Meaſures for leſſening their Foreign-Imports, by encouraging Frugality, and their own Manufactures.—It cannot be diſguiſed that the Colonies are greatly in Debt, ſo that whatever is drawn from us by way of Duty, muſt be thoſe Monies which would go to Britain, to pay, and to procure more Goods. *Neceſſity is laid upon us*, to be induſtrious and frugal, and *Woe be unto us*, if we are extravagant.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.

By Capt. Creighton, from Liſbon, we learn that Lord Littleton arrived there the beginning of September from England; that the Engliſh factory entertained great Expectations from his embaſſy that he had had 2 or 3 audiences, but the reſult of them had not tranſpired; that three men of war & a number of tranſports, with three regiments on board, had ſailed from the Brazils, it was ſuppoſed, as by the laſt veſſels from thence they had received ſome diſagreable advices of a revolt; and that the report of a revolt at Terceira was without foundation.

NEW-YORK, November 19.

Extract of a private Letter from London, dated Sept. 15

The King and Council have adopted the Scheme of ſettling a Colony on the Ohio; and the Lords of Trade are forming the Plan:—The French have eſtabliſhed two free Ports in the Weſt-Indies, St. Lucia and St. Nichola, which occaſions much Speculation here in England, as it is thought it will be the Means of introducing many French Manufactures, into the Engliſh Colonies; for the Arret that Eſtabliſhes thoſe free Ports, allows a free Exportation of all European Manufactures, as well as of Rum & Molaſſes.—

We hear that a Merchant in this Town reſhip'd back to London, (in Capt. Cotting, one of the laſt Veſſels which ſailed from hence for that place) upwards of £. 200 ſterl. worth of SILKS, they being an article for which, at preſent, there is but very little Demand in theſe Parts.

Extract of a Letter from Pittſburg, dated October 10.

It is fear'd here, that an Indian War will break out in the Spring, this apprehenſion is grounded on an Hoſtility committed by a party of Indians, on their Return to their Settlements among the Six Nations, from an unſucceſsful War in which they had been engaged with the Cherokees. They met with two of our Batteaus richly laden with Goods for the Illinois Company which they plunder'd, and murdered ten of our People. This Specimen of their Diſpoſition toward us, is conſider'd as a Prelude to further Miſchief.

BOSTON, November 19.

We hear that ſome Days ago, the Honorable Henry Hulton, John Temple, William Burch, and Charles Paxton, Eſquires, Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms in America, took the Oath of Office; and laſt Tueſday they held a Board of Cuſtoms at Mr. Deblois's great Room in Hanover-Street.

Mr. DRAPER.

By ſome of the News Papers the Town and Country appear to be greatly alarmed with the Illconvenience and additional Expence of the Board of Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, in America—I think you would do but Juſtice to undeceive the Public—therefore ſhall furniſh you with ſuch Information as I have collected.

Before the Eſtabliſhment of the preſent Board there was four Surveyor-Generals on the Continent, at the Expence of 1000l. Sterling each per Annum, excluſive of the Office attending the American Affairs under the Commiſſioners in London, which was 1500l more; amounting in the whole to 5500l. without their having Power finally to determine any Matter, until it was firſt laid before the Board at London, and waiting their Directions, which Delay has always been complained of as a Grievance: To remedy which and for the more immediate Convenience & Benefit of the Trade in general, the Legiſlative Authority of Great Britain, thought fit to appoint a Board of Cuſtoms in America, at the Expence of 4,500 Sterling, all Officers and Clerks included, every Farthing of which will be ſpent in this Town, excluſive of the Expences that will naturally ariſe from thoſe Officers, and others that may attend the Board. Other Provinces have had an Idea of the Advantages that would ariſe from the Eſtabliſhment of the Board; and its being fixed with them: Philadelphia and Virginia made great Intereſt; the latter would have given 10 000 to have had it determined in their Favour.

Your's S. B.

The Veſſel that was caſt away at Duxbury, in a violent Storm as lately mention'd in the Papers,—every Soul on Board periſh'd; viz. Thomas Griffin, Maſter, Jonathan Babcock, James Miner, John Iriſh, and two others, whoſe Names we have not yet learnt.

HARTFORD, Nov. 23.

Laſt Tueſday Evening, a Barn containing a large Quantity of Hay, &c. belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Stow, of Middletown, was accidentally ſent on Fire with a Candle, and the Whole conſumed.

Extract of a Letter from London, September 13 1767.

"The Council have adopted the Plan of making a Settlement in the Illinois Country, or upon the Ohio, and refer'd it to the Board of Trade to form a Plan for carrying it into Execution; ſo that General Lyman is now in a good Way.

ZEBULON HOSKINS, *of Windſor, hereby informs the Publick, that for the ſpace of four years he was grievouſly afflicted with the GRAVEL, to ſuch a degree as to cauſe him to make water a hundred times in twenty-four hours, but could void but very little at a time—ſometimes but a few drops, attended with the moſt diſtreſſing pain, and after the uſe of many things, to no benefit; he was accidentally informed by a travelling Gentleman, that a tea made of ruſhes, viz. ſuch as the women ſcowr their pails with, had been found by experience to be a ſovereign remedy for that diſeaſe; he therefore immediately applied the medicine, and it had the deſired effect—he drank plentifully of it, made it his conſtant drink, and in about eight or ten days his pain abated, and he voided abundance of gravel—he kept on in the uſe of it for about two months, when he found he was perfectly cured, and has remained well, now, for about two years; except, when once he wet himſelf, and took a great cold, which brought on the diſeaſe again, but the ſame medicine removed it immediately.*

Turkey Hills, in Simſbury, Nov. 10, 1767.

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Caſh or ſhort Credit, at a reaſonable Rate, a likely Parcel of

Young Cattle,

For the Stall or for Stock; enquire of Richard Gay.

Per NEHEMIAH STRONG.

◆◆◆

L O S T,

Between the Towns of Weathersfield and Glaſgow;

A Small Box, tied up in a common check't linnen handkerchief, weighing about ten pounds; containing one pair gauze double ruffles and handerchief lac'd, one ſpotted gauze handkercief lac'd with a blond lace, two plain gauze handkerchiefs, two pair of plain lawn ruffles, one pair of ſpotted gauze ditto; ſundry head flowers, and ribbons, one turbant and tippit, three pair of ſilk mitts, one pair of light blue pendants, and necklace; with ſundary other valuable articles too tedious to mention. Whoever ſhall find ſaid box, with the above articles, and will bring them to the Printing-Office in Hartford, ſhall have a handſome reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by

Thomas Green.

◆◆◆

Middletown, Nov. 16, 1767.

THE creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of Gale Goodwine, of Middletown, are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, in ſaid Middletown, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees to ſaid eſtate, or tranſact any other buſineſs that may then be thought neceſſary relative to the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate; agreeable to a late law of the colony of Connecticut.

Philip Mortimer,
John Stocker,
Comfort Sage, } Truſtees.

◆◆◆

Middletown, October 28, 1767.

Stray'd from the Subſcriber

laſt Saturday, a ſmall, light bay Dutch Mare, about 12 years old, very fat, never dock'd nor ſhod, with a ſmall white ſpot on her right Buttock, gone, 'tis ſuppos'd towards Sopers. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and bring her to the Subſcriber, ſhall have two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

BENJAMIN HENSHAW.

N. B. It may be, the above Mare may be offer'd to Sale—if ſo, 'tis deſired ſhe may be ſtop'd, and the Seller detected.

Nov. 9, 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

to all the Creditors of John Hopſon of Colcheſter, an inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of John Tainter, Inn-holder in ſaid Cholcheſter, on the 25th, and at the Houſe of Joſeph Sluman, Inn-holder in E Haddam, on the 26th of Nov. next; and bring in their ſeveral Claims againſt ſaid Eſtate, properly authenticated, to us the Subſcribers Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, agreable to a late act of this Colony, entitled, *An Act to prevent Fraud in Debtors*, &c.

Humphry Lyon,
Joſeph Iſham, jun.
Charles Foot, } *Truſtees.*

LONDON, September 21.

Thurſday evening were interred in a handſome manner, in Old-ſtreet Church-yard, the remains of the late ingenious Malachi Poſtlethwayte, Eſq; Author of the Univerſal Dictionary. The coffin was filled with unſlacked lime, and interred ſeven feet deep in the grave, purſuant to his own requeſt.

Yeſterday Lord Viſcount Townſhend took Leave of his Majeſty at St. James's on his Departure for Ireland next Week.

The following Particulars of the Behaviour of Mrs. Brownrigg, on the Morning of her Execution, may be relied on as authentic.——The Ordinary of Newgate attended her a little after Five, when ſhe was brought into the Preſs-Yard, ſeemed reſigned and joined in Prayer. Afterwards ſhe, together with her Huſband and Son, received the Holy Sacrament in the Chapel; After which ſhe prayed with great Fervency, crying, "Lord deliver "me from Blood Guiltineſs. I "have nothing to plead or recom-"mend me to thee but my Miſery; "but thy beloved Son died for "Sinners, therefore on his Merits "I rely and depend for Pardon." She was now quite reſigned, and prayed with her Huſband and Son upwards of two Hours, when ſhe took Leave of them, which exhibited a Scene to affecting to be deſcribed, and which drew Tears from all preſent. On her Huſband's aſſuring her that he would take care to maintain their two younger Children when he ſhould be releaſed from Confinement, ſhe begged him to ſeek a Releaſe from the Priſon of Sin; and as for her Children, GOD was all-ſufficient, and hoped he would not ſuffer them to be uſed as ſhe had treated the unhappy Girls put under her Care. Her Son fell on his Knees, and begged his Mother's Bleſſing; on which ſhe fell on his Face and kiſſed him, while her Huſband fell on his Knees, on the other Side, praying to God to have Mercy on her Soul: Which occaſioned her to ſay, "Dear James, "I beg God, for Chriſt's Sake, "will be reconciled, and that he "will not leave nor forſake me in "the Hour of Death, and in the "Day of Judgment." She took her laſt Farewell of them, and was ſoon after carried to the Place of Execution. The Exclamations of the People in her Way thither, were ſhocking and unchriſtian; One ſaid, he hoped the Ordinary would pray for her Damnation, not her Salvation. Others, that they hoped ſhe would go to Hell, and were ſure that the Devil would fetch her Soul. At Tyburn ſhe compoſedly aſſiſted in Prayer; and deſired the Ordinary to acquaint the Spectators, that ſhe acknowledged her Guilt and the Juſtice of her Sentence, and her laſt Words were, "Lord Jeſus, receive my Spirit!" ——She repeatedly before her Death, declared her Husband innocent of ill-treating the Girls, and that the Son never did ſo but by her Order.

B O S T O N, November 12

Capt. Dagget in a Whaling Sloop arrived at Newport, on the 18th ult. in lat 35. took up Capt George Deer, his Mate and 8 ſeaman, who belonged to a Ship bound from North Carolina to London, which foundered the Day before off Cape Hatteras——A few Days after, Capt. Dagget came acroſs a Veſſel bottom upwards, and ſuppoſes much Damage has been done off Cape Hatteras, as he there met with ſeveral Pieces of Wrecks.

We hear that——Dudley Eſq; is appointed Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of Rhode Iſland, in the Room of John Robinſon, Eſq; lately appointed one of the Commiſſioners, &c. and is expected over in Capt. Shand, who was to ſail next from London.

By Capt. Boſworth from North Carolina, we hear that Capt. Fuller, in a Veſſel belonging to this Place, was caſt away on the Swaſh as they were coming out; and that ſeveral other Veſſels were drove aſhore and damag'd in the late tempeſtuous Weather.

Friday laſt the Captains Scott, Jarvis, Smith and Cotting, ſail'd from hence for London. Capt. Scott diſcharg'd a full Freight & loaded again in 8 Working Days, which 'tis ſaid is the greateſt Diſpatch ever given a Veſſel in that Trade. Capt. Cotting by ſome Accident left his Bag of Letters behind.

We are adviſed from Plainfield that a Lad about five Years of Age lately died there, whoſe Death was occaſioned by eating a ſmall Quantity of Cheſtnuts.

From the ſame place we learn, that a young Lad, about a fortnight ſince fell into a Dye Tub, by which unhappy accident he was ſo terribly ſcalded, that he ſurvived but a few Hours.

From Mendon we have the following Paragraph; "The Wife of Mr. Noah Cooke, of this Town, has had 4 Children within the ſhort ſpace of one Year and 16 Days, what makes it the more remarkable is, that Mr. Cooke was a married Man 4 Years before his preſent Wife was born, and his laſt Child makes him Father of 19."

Mr. Draper,

Pleaſe to inſert the following Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Country, to his Friend in Boston, dated November 7th, 1767, and you'll greatly oblige your humble Servant.

I. B.

"I HAVE lately taken a Tour thro' the "moſt populous Parts of the Province "and can aſſure you the people in general "are highly pleas'd with the new Meaſures, "which the Parliament of Great Britain "have taken, for raiſing Fund for the Support of Civil Government in the Colonies "by which means they will be eaſed of a "conſiderable Tax.——They cannot conceive at what the Faſhion in Boſton would "be after—but are apprehenſive their tedious Publications will be a Means of bringing on the reſentment of the Mother "Country; the Conſequence of which will "undoubtedly be, that the whole Province "muſt ſuffer for the Diſobedience of a ſingle "Town:——But ſhou'd this be the Caſe "'tis to be hop'd the reſentment will be "chiefly confin'd to Boſton; for I am certain that no People on Earth are more "Loyal, and pay more Regard to Authority than the People in the Country."

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield;

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection.

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767. 43

Hartford, October 9, 1767.

Taken up as a Stray,

on Monday the 2d inſtant, by the Subſcriber, a lightcolour'd gray Horſe, with dark Legs, ſhod before, natural trotter, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded on the off Buttock, SW, about 6 or 7 years old. The Owner may have him again, on proving his Property, and paying Charges, by applying to

Medad Webſter.

Norfolk, Nov. 5, 1767.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield, Truſtees of the Eſtate of John Turner, jun. of Norfolk, an inſolvent Debter—do hereby notify all the Creditors of ſaid Turner to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Giles Pettibone Inn-holder in Norfolk, on the firſt Tueſday of December next, at Nine o'Clock Forenoon, then and there to approve, or diſapprove of us as Truſtees, and (if need be) elect others in our Stead, and do any other Buſineſs proper for ſaid Creditors to do.

John Smith,
Giles Pettibone, } *Truſtees.*
Dudley Humphry,

Printed by *T. Green.*

MONDAY, *November* 30, 1767. NUMBER 153.

THE

CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

LONDON, September 2.

THE following altercation lately happened between a Brewer's Lady, and a Female Quaker.——Brewer's Lady, Pray Madam, do you know who you talk to in this manner?——Quaker.——I knew thee when thou didſt ſell beer by the pot, and thou didſt know me and thy neighbours; but now thou ſelleſt beer by the butt, thou knoweſt neither thy old acquaintance nor thy ſelf.

We are told that there is a woman in a village in Glamorganſhire, South-Wales, whoſe huſband ſome time ago, with the little fortune he got with her, bought a farm; he had hardly cloſed the purchaſe, when death cloſed his eyes; however, not intimidated with this, the widow married a ſecond huſband, who ſowed it; he likewiſe died, and ſhe married a third, who reaped it; but death ſoon ſnatched him away: ſhe then married a fourth, who thraſhed it; but he alſo followed the fate of his predeceſſors; and ſhe is now married to a fifth huſband, with whom ſhe is now enjoying the produce of it. ——All this happened in leſs than eighteen months.

Friday morning a Chimney took fire at a houſe in Petty France, Weſtminſter, when a poor little Chimney Sweeper's Boy was forced by his *humane* Maſter, to get up it, to extinguiſh the fire, which he did, and came down ſo miſerably burnt that he was ſent to the Infirmary without hopes of recovery.

Laſt week died the wife of one Godwin, a labouring man, at Little Shelford in this county. The ſorrowful widower, unable to bear the thoughts of a ſingle ſtate, ſet off the next morning, and was married to a woman at Linton. At their return, in the evening, to Shelford, the dead wife was removed from his bed into a coffin, to give way to the new married couple to celebrate their nuptials. The coffin continued in the room all night.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Sept. 10.

A ſhort time ſince, a ſailor, a native of this city, who had been abroad three years came home, and finding his wife ſitting with another man by the fire, he asked her where ſhe had the Child then on her knee? She replied, dear Jack, I thought you had been dead, and am married again. Very well, ſays Jack, but I married you firſt, and I'll have you while I am on ſhore, and he may be your husband while I am at ſea; and as to the children, I will pay half the charges of maintaining them. They ſoon agreed; and the ſecond husband, who kept a public houſe, became drawer to his wiſe, in hopes that Jack will ſoon ſail, when he is to commence Landlord again.

Sept. 15. A few days ago a farmer's daughter near Trowbridge, in Wiltſhire, who had for upwards of two years been grievouſly tormented by ſwallowing a needle which was beyond the reach of ſurgery to extract, was happily delivered of her pain, the needle having worked its way quite through the skin of her neck.

Sept. 23. They write from Madeira, that a gold mine has lately been diſcovered in the iſland of Teneriffe, which was ſaid to be very rich, and ſamples of the ſame had been ſent to Liſbon, for the king's [illegible] to advantage.

The laſt letters from Conſtantinople, which are of the firſt of this month, bring advice, that the plague reigns there in almoſt all the quarters of the city, and that it has manifeſted itſelf in the ſuburbs of Pera and Galatia.

It is ſaid, that a gentleman lately belonging to the Royal Navy, has invented a cannon ſhell, of a new conſtruction, for naval ſervice, to anſwer the purpoſe of a bomb; a proof of which has been lately made with a 40 pounder, and it has been found, in every reſpect to anſwer.

GOSPORT, Sept. 5. A journeyman Shoemaker of this town having fallen violently in love with a negro girl, of a very genteel perſon, about 16 years of age, (lately brought by a lady from America) made application to her miſtreſs for conſent to marry her, but being informed by the lady that the girl coſt her 30l. in the country, and that ſhe could not part with her under that ſum, the young fellow ſet out immediately for the weſt country where he had a ſmall eſtate worth 100l. which he converted into caſh, and came up laſt week in queſt of his african goddeſs, when, to his no ſmall ſurprize, he found ſhe was [illegible] with her miſtreſs to London; [illegible] rather invigorated him in his purſuit, and he inſtantly followed her to town with a firm reſolution if poſſible to find her, and pay the ranſom deſired by her miſtreſs and dub her Queen of the Criſpinalian tribe.

DUBLIN, (Ireland) Sept. 5. It is with the higheſt pleaſure we can aſure the publick, that the harveſt is better, and in greater plenty, than hath been known for many years paſt; the corn in general is fuller, the hay better, and the potatoes far exceeding in ſize and goodneſs any that have been known in this Kingdom.

A letter from Briſtol ſays, "The people in this neighbourhood have been much afflicted with the ague, and have found an infallible remedy, viz. Half a quartern of green Uſquebaugh, with a table-ſpoonful of lemon juice, when the fit comes on."

We hear the overſeers of ſeveral pariſhes have come to the reſolution of making a ſtrict enquiry into the condition and uſage of their ſeveral poor children, who have been bound out apprentices, and that the ſame will be repeated from time to time, in order to prevent any cruel and inhuman uſage being inflicted on thoſe helpleſs innocents.

A ſpecies of fine tea, called gunpowder tea, from the roundneſs of the grain, is bro't home in ſome of the Indiamen, valued at 36s. a pound.

LONDON, September 21.

We hear that the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute is almoſt recovered from his late illneſs.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Earl of Rochford ſet out from his houſe in Dover-ſtreet, on his Embaſſy to the court of France.

The following Toaſts have been drank at ſeveral Meetings, on occaſion of the approaching General Election:

An Addition of Honeſt Men,
Subſtraction of Grievances,
Multiplication of Elections,
Diviſion among Knaves; And
Reduction of our Debts.

Cork, July 21. Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight a ſervant girl, who had been for ſome days ill of the Small Pox, attended with a fever, to all appearance died, and on Thurſday morning was interred in a Burying ground in this City. Some hours after ſhe was buried, a noiſe was heard in the grave, which was thereupon immediately dug up, and the Body taken out. The girl was alive when the Coffin was open'd, but expired in a few moments after: Her body was much bruiſed & ſcratched, [illegible] ſhe was taken up.

Williamſburgh, (Virginia) October 8.

We hear from Hillſborough in North-Carolina, that on the 15th of September laſt the regiment of militia of Orange county were reviewed at that place, by his excellency governor Tryon, when there appeared under arms 1923 men, excluſive of a troop of light horſe. His excellency was pleaſed, after the battalion and troops had paſſed in review, and gone through their firings, accompanied with ſeveral diſcharges of ſome pieces of his majeſty's artilery, to expreſs great ſatiſfaction at the martial appearance, and regular behaviour of the men and officers of the corps. In the evening a bonfire was erected, at which his majeſty's health, proſperity to the governor and province, & other loyal and publick ſpirited toaſts, were drank, at each of which there was a diſcharge of the artilery, and the whole concluded with every demonſtration of alacrity and joy.

There is ſcarce any hiſtory, either antient or modern, which affords an account of ſuch a rapid and ſudden increaſe of inhabitants in a back frontier country, as that of North-Carolina. To juſtify the truth of this obſervation, we need only to inform our readers, that twenty years ago there were not twenty taxable perſons within the limits of the abovementioned County of Orange; in which there now are four thouſand taxable. The increaſe of inhabitants, and flouriſhing ſtate of the other adjoining back counties, are no leſs ſurpriſing and aſtoniſhing.

NEWPORT, November 16.

Laſt Tueſday died at his ſeat near this town, John Baniſter, Eſq; aged 60.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19.

Tueſday laſt near 20Negroes received the Diſcipline of the Whip, at the public Poſt, having been detected the Thurſday Night before, in a junketting Frolick, deſigned at a poor white Man'sHouſe in the Out-Ward of thisCity, where two Pigs ready for the Fire, and 2 Gallons of Wine awaited them; and though the Proofs were not poſitive, they were ſuch as left the Deſign out of Doubt. It is ſuch houſes that ruins Servants, as the Receiver is as bad as the Thief.

The Ketch Mercury, Capt. Kennedy, with 5 other Men and a boy ſailed from thisPort, bound forGibraltar, the 6th ofOctober laſt loaded with Lumber and ſome Flour. —On the 8th they perceived her to make ſo much Water, as to keep oneHand continually at the Pump, and by the 14th both Pumps going could ſcarce keep her free. Finding the Water increaſe ſo much, they hove overboard ſome of her Lumber, to try to find her Leak, when they found her Sternpoſt quite looſe, and ſo rotton as to render it more dangerous to endeavour to mend it.—By the 16th it took all hands to the Pump, and the next Day the Wind blowing a meer fret at N. E. they put away before the Wind, in Hopes that might eaſe the Veſſel, but to no purpoſe, ſhe continuing to make Water at the rate of five Feet an Hour. The Men thereupon took out more of the Lumber, to ſearch if there were no other Leaks, when they diſcovered one of her Breaſt-Hooks & twoKnees forward broke, & theStem looſly playing with the Water. The Company were now quite tired out, and their onlyHopes were to reach ſomePart of thisContinent, if they could keep her above Water ſo long. Animated with theſe hopes, they continued to lighten her all in their Power, till the 31ſt ofOctober, when there being a very hard Gale of Wind, with a heavy Sea, and lying too, by a Roll to Windward, her Lee-Shrouds were carried away, and the next Roll took the Mainmaſt and their beſt Pump. In this Diſtreſs, & all hands wearied out withPumping, they continued ſtriving and lightning her, with intention to take to theirBoat when they could keep her up no longer; and happily on the 2d of November, the very Inſtant they were about to quit the Veſſel, Capt. Lawrence hove in Sight, bearing right towards them, who kindly took them all up and brought them ſafe in here. They could ſave nothing, the Sea running very high, and the Ketch had 5 Feet Water in her Hold, when they left her.

Extract of a letter from a Spaniſh Gentleman in Authority at Jucutan, to an Engliſhman at the Bay, dated Meridu, Aug. 21, 1767.

By yours of the 2d Inſt. I ſee with what Earneſtneſs you ſolicit to cut Logwood in the Bay of Spirito Santo, and as it does not appear to me to be lawful, nor comprehended as you ſuppoſe, in the Treaty of Peace, you will abſtain from ſettling in that Place, having no pretence todo it, nor is it in my Power to permit it; although ſome from yourSettlement took theLiberty to endeavour to execute it:—What you will acquaint them, is, that if they perſiſt in it, I will take the neceſſary Steps.——

Extract of a Letter from Niagara, dated Sept. 29, 1767.

"Having no News which can be agreeable, I muſt even tell you of our Misfortunes in this upper Country. On the 24th Inſt. one of the Soldiers of the Company I belong to, gathered ſome Roots, which he thought were the Indian Potatoes, which he brought home, and after boiling them, ſhared them with ſix of his Companions, two of which were ſuddenly taken ill; theDoctor being ſent for, and hearing what they hae been eating, began to prepare Vomits for them but before he was able to return from the Hoſpital one of them died in the greateſt Agonies I ever ſaw: Finding the Root to be poiſonous, we began immediately to pour ſweet Oil down their Throats and giving them ſweet Milk, to make them throw up the Poiſon; however, another of them died ten Minutes after being taked ill. We kept the other five drinking ſweet Oil and Milk, and of Courſe puking, from half after 8 at Night to 3 in the Morning, when they were entirely worn out with Fatigue. There is another of them died the 27th Inſtant at Night and the 4th is ſtill in the utmoſt Danger; three of them are to all apperance, out of Danger. The unhappy Man who gathered the Root, was the 2d who died. Inſtead of the Indian Potatoes, it was that called the DeadlyCarrot they eat; It is about two Inches long, or rather oblong, the Indians uſe it to poiſon one another."

We hear from Hempſted, on Long-Iſland, that on Thurſday laſt ſeveral Men having been employ'd in digging a Well for one John Hall of that Place, they all went to Dinner, except two Men, who, when the Reſt return'd were found buried in the Well, by the falling in of the Earth, except that both the Arms of one, and one Arm of were not cover'd. All poſſible Diligence was uſed in removing the Earth, and about the Middle of the afternoon one was got out and at Sunſet the other, both alive. Whether they were hurt or no we have not yet heard.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 19.

We hear from Burlington, that the new conſtructed light travelling Waggon, contrived by Richard Wells, Eſq; on a full Trial, laſt Week, was found to anſwer its Deſign, to great Exactneſs. Among other improvements, his invention to Diſcharge the Horſes in caſe of their running away, it is particularly worth Attention. This is done at the Expence of about a Piſtole, by the Riders (in the Inſide of the Carriage) only pulling a String, when the Horſes go off and leave the Carriage ſtanding. An Invention that bids fair to be of great Uſe and ſafety to thoſe who ride in cloſe Carriages.

Extract of a Letter from London September 19, 1767.

"As to politics every Thing ſtill remains as it has done for ſome Time paſt, Lord Mansfield is made Chancellor of the Exchequer *pro Tempore*, till our great Men can agree among themſelves, or till ſome ſpirited, and honeſtMan, ſhall take the Lead (which I wiſh may be theCaſe) and, truſting theKing's Countenance and Support, who means nothing but the Happineſs of his People, make a proper Arragement of the Candidates for public Offices, and eſtabliſh a Miniſtry upon a ſolid and reſpectable Footing; a Situation highly neceſſary for this Country.— Perhaps, in a few Weeks, you may hear ſomething to the Purpoſe, but don't depend on it for I think we were never farther from a Settlement than at thisJuncture; I wiſh I may be found to have been miſtaken."

Extract of a letter from Dominica, dated Oct. 10.

"Two Gentlemen juſt returned from Martinico, bring a conformation of the reports in that Iſland and Gaudaloupe being to be ſhut againſt any Engliſh veſſel, after the 31ſt of December next, upon any pretence of buſineſs whatever, even lumber and live cattle. There is at preſent great demand for fiſh here; but the French being abundantly ſupplied with flour from Old France, makes that article in no demand: heavy Philadelphia flour was retailed by the Merchants here at 15 ſhillings a barrel, this week. Many veſſels from Philadelphia, and other parts of the continent, laden with proviſions, have touched here in the courſe of 20 days, and all proceed further to leeward.

CHARLESTOWN, S Carolina: Oct. 20.

Laſt Fryday evening put back his Majeſty's Ship Cygnet, commanded by Philip Durell, Eſq; who ſailed from hence for Great Britain, on Monday the 12th Inſt. but meeting with a violent Gale of wind, in which ſhe received conſiderable damage, having 16 feet long and 5 deep of her larboard quarter ſtove in, her dead lights and rudder caſe ſtove in, ſtove down her bulk heads, wounded 4 men, and drove every thing before it; they were obliged to throw overboard the Guns, carriages, ſheet anchor, and all looſe lumber that was on deck in order to eaſe the ſhip, which with great difficulty they happily accompliſhed.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia) Sept. 30.

Extract of a Letter from the Pariſh of St. Andrew, dated Sept. 25.

"The ſudden alarm of the Indians having killed a number of white people upon St. Mary's has put us in the utmoſt conſternation. All the people to the ſouthward of us have left their Plantations, and fled to the iſlands. How ſoon we may be obliged to do the ſame, I cannot ſay, but I am afraid it will not be long, unleſs we get ſome aſſiſtance, or hear ſome better accounts than thoſe we have received lately, and which you have no doubt heard of. I would fain hope the murders were committed by a party of the Indians who were ſeverely whipped there this ſpring, as the people who whipped them (Mills's family are particularly mentioned to have been killed) but ſtill I think they have done it too deliberately, as it happened ſoon after the buſk. What the conſequence will be God only knows.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26

We hear from Albany, that on Thurſday laſt as two Labouring Men, and Mr. Henry Cuyler of that Place, were croſſing the River from thence to the oppoſite Shore, in a Canoe, it was by ſome Accident overſet, about the Middle of the River, by which the 2 Labourers were drown'd, and Mr. Cuyler narrowly eſcaped by ſwimming & getting on the Bottom of the Canoe, till taken off from the Shore.——Their Bodies were taken next Day.

On Monday laſt Catherine Branſen alias Ranſen, alias Smith, alias Hannah Harding, was Hang'd on the Gallows near the Freſh-Water, purſuant to her Sentence. She appear'd to be remarkably ignorant of religious and Spiritual Things, and in the utmoſt Terror and Agony at the near approach of Death.———Screaming out and ſpeaking in an incoherent Manner, as if affrighted almoſt out of her Senſes.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 21.

Upon the Recommendation of the Town Council, and others, in Conſequence of a Letter from the Select Men of Boſton to that Board, the Town Clerk's Warrant is iſſued for calling a Town Meeting on Wedneſday next, at One o'Clock in the Afternoon, for entering into ſome effectual Meaſures for promoting Œconomy and Manufactures. The Town, it is thought, will generally attend, and exert themſelves for bringing about the grand Purpoſes of their Meeting, as the Conſequences of the vaſt Imports of Superfluities on ſuch Goods as may be fabricated here, with the Effects of certain new Regulations, begin to be ſenſibly felt.

BOSTON, Nov. [illegible]

It appears by the public Prints of the other Governments that the Inhabitants in general approve of the Reſolutions of this Town for promoting Frugality, and encouraging Manufactures.

The Snow that fell in the Storm the Beginning of this Week has made heavy Travelling;——the Hartford poſt did not come in till this Morning.

The Towns of Dedham and Charleſtown, have unanimouſly come into the Meaſures to promote Frugality and Manufactures and the ſubſcription Papers are daily filling up.

In the Storm we had here laſt Wedneſday Night a Sloop from Monto Chriſti, bound to Marblehead with a conſiderable Quantity of Molaſſes and ſome Wine, was caſt away near that Place; the Veſſel, Cargo, and all the People periſh'd. The Sloop a few Days before put into the Vineyard for a Pilot when the Captain went on ſhore and came round by Land to this Place, and they took on board Mr. David Davis, who was loſt with the reſt of the People.

We hear from Marblehead, that a fiſherman arrived there laſt Friday night from the banks of Newfoundland; the maſter and people belonging to her give the following extraordinary account, viz. That on the banks of Newfoundland being at anchor, they were very much ſurpriſed to obſerve their veſſel run directly in the winds eye at a conſiderable rate, they hove the log-line and found ſhe went about ſeven knots, (not being able to purchaſe their anchor) and continued ſo to their great aſtoniſhment for 36 hours, without being able to account for this unuſual occurrence; when a large whale hove up, ſeemingly much tired, they then hove towards him, and got ſo nigh as to diſcern the whale had got their anchor in his jaws; they ſtill hove nigher, and threw their fiſhhook into the ring of the anchor, but being under fearful apprehenſions of danger, they cut their cable, and the whale went off with the anchor and part of the cable.——Several other fiſhermen being in ſight were greatly ſurpriſed to ſee this veſſel run direct to windward without any ſail, and hove up their anchors and came to ſail.

☞ If any of the whalemen ſhould happen to take the whale, they are deſired to return the anchor to the owner at Marblehead.

Lately died at Barrington in New-Hampſhire Government, Mr. Edward Evans, aged 100 Years: he perfectly remembered the Revolution in 1688, and was in the laſt Year of his Apprenticeſhip in this Town, when Sir Edmund Andros, was taken and ſent home priſoner.

We are aſſured that a number of Gentlemen have advanced conſiderable to a Clothier in Roxbury, who has engaged to deliver in three Month ten Suits of as fine Homeſpun Broad Cloth, as can be bought of Britiſh for 10s. per yard.

HARTFORD November 30.

On the 20th Inſtant, died at Suffield, in the 65th Year of his Age, Capt. *Abraham Burbank*, of that Town.

⁂ The great Expence that attends the Publication of this Paper, and the carrying on of the other Branches of the Printing-Buſineſs, obliges the Printer, to requeſt of all Thoſe that are indebted to him for this Paper, and on every other Account, to make immediate Payment, either in Caſh, or Country Produce, and thereby enable him to ſupport his Buſineſs and pay his Debts.

November 30, 1767.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Job Ellſworth of Windſor, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the DwellingHouſe, of Aaron Biſſell, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the third Tueſday of December next, to receive their Averages of ſaid Eſtate.

Aaron Biſſell,
Wm. Biſſell, } *Truſtees.*
David Biſſell,

The Diſtemper among Horſes which has afflicted New Jerſey, Philadelphia, and N-York, having reached this Town, and Parts adjacent: We think it may be no Diſſervice to our Readers, to give a ſhort Account of the Nature of that Diſtemper, and the beſt Method of Cure, which has been hitherto diſcovered.

IT begins with an inflammation in the Glands of the Throat, which ſoon fumiſies and ſuppurates then ſpreads its effects to the Head and eyes; from whence the matter is diſcharged through the noſtrils.

To cure which begin with repeated bleeding, give the horſe morning and evening, a ball of brimſtone and ſaltpetre, from half an ounce to an ounce of each, made up in paſte; inject ſharp vinegar in his noſtrils, and bathe the outſide of his throat with vinegar, hog's lard and camphire.——N. B. The putting tar on the bridle bits of ſuch horſes as have hitherto eſcaped the Infection, has proved a good preſervative againſt it.

To be ſold at the Printing-Office in HARTFORD;

Ames, and Elliott's ALMANACKS, for the Year 1768.

Old France, makes that article in no demand: heavy Philadelphia flour was retailed by the Merchants here at 15 ſhillings a barrel, this week. Many veſſels from Philadelphia, and other parts of the continent, laden with proviſions, have touched here in the courſe of 20 days, and all proceed further to leeward.

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The Snow that fell in the Storm the Beginning of this Week has made heavy Travelling; ——the Hartford poſt did not come in till this Morning.

The Towns of Dedham and Charleſtown, have unanimouſly come into the Meaſures to promote Frugality and Manufactures and the ſubſcription Papers are daily filling up.

In the Storm we had here laſt Wedneſday Night a Sloop from Monto Chriſti, bound to Marblehead with a conſiderable Quantity of Molaſſes and ſome Wine, was caſt away near that Place; the Veſſel, Cargo, and all the People periſh'd. The Sloop a few Days before put into the Vineyard for a Pilot when the Captain went on ſhore and came round by Land to this Place, and they took on board Mr. David Davis, who was loſt with the reſt of the People.

We hear from Marblehead, that a fiſherman arrived there laſt Friday night from the banks of Newfoundland; the maſter and people belonging to her give the following extraordinary account, viz. That on the banks of Newfoundland being at anchor, they were very much ſurpriſed to obſerve their veſſel run directly in the winds eye at a conſiderable rate, they hove the log-line and found ſhe went about ſeven knots, (not being able to purchaſe their anchor) and continued ſo to their great aſtoniſhment for 36 hours, without being able to account for this unuſual occurrence; when a large whale hove up, ſeemingly much tired, they then hove towards him, and got ſo nigh as to diſcern the whale had got their anchor in his jaws; they ſtill hove nigher, and threw their fiſhook into the ring of the anchor, but being under fearful apprehenſions of danger, they cut their cable, and the whale went off with the anchor and part of the cable.——Several other fiſhermen being in ſight were greatly ſurpriſed to ſee this veſſel run direct to windward without any ſail, and hove up their anchors and came to ſail.

☞ If any of the whalemen ſhould happen to take the whale, they are deſired to return the anchor to the owner at Marblehead.

Lately died at Barrington in New-Hampſhire Government, Mr. Edward Evans, aged 100 Years: he perfectly remembered the Revolution in 1688, and was in the laſt Year of his Apprenticeſhip in this Town, when Sir Edmund Andros, was taken and ſent home priſoner.

We are aſſured that a number of Gentlemen have advanced conſiderable to a Clothier in Roxbury, who has engaged to deliver in three Month ten Suits of as fine Homeſpun Broad Cloth, as can be bought of Britiſh for 10ſ. per yard.

H A R T F O R D November 30.

On the 20th Inſtant, died at Suffield, in the 65th Year of his Age, Capt. *Abraham Burbank*, of that Town.

⁂ *The great Expence that attends the Publication of this Paper, and the carrying on of the other Branches of the Printing-Buſineſs, obliges the Printer, to requeſt of all Thoſe that are indebted to him for this Paper, and on every other Account, to make immediate Payment, either in Caſh, or Country Produce, and thereby enable him to ſupport his Buſineſs and pay his Debts.*

November 30, 1767.

Notice is hereby given

to the Creditors of Job Ellſworth of Windſor, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the DwellingHouſe, of Aaron Biſſell, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the third Tueſday of December next, to receive their Averages of ſaid Eſtate.

Aaron Biſſell,
Wm. Biſſell, } *Truſtees.*
David Biſſell,

The Diſtemper among Horſes which has afflicted New Jerſey, Philadelphia, and N-York, having reached this Town, and Parts adjacent: We think it may be no Diſſervice to our Readers, to give a ſhort Account of the Nature of that Diſtemper, and the beſt Method of Cure, which has been hitherto diſcovered.

IT begins with an inflammation in the Glands of the Throat, which ſoon fumifies and ſuppurates then ſpreads its effects to the Head and eyes; from whence the matter is diſcharged through the noſtrils.

To cure which begin with repeated bleeding, give the horſe morning and evening, a ball of brimſtone and ſaltpetre, from half an ounce to an ounce of each, made up in paſte; inject ſharp vinegar in his noſtrils, and bathe the outſide of his throat with vinegar, hog's lard and camphire.——N. B. The putting tar on the bridle bits of ſuch horſes as have hitherto eſcaped the Infection, has proved a good preſervative againſt it.

To be ſold at the Printing-Office in
H A R T F O R D;

Ames, and Elliott's
ALMANACKS, for the Year 1768.

The Criss-Cross Row, for 1767.

SInce every day great examples affords
That authors, and others, can trifle with (words.
I'll do like the reſt, I'll be aping my betters,
I'll take up my hornbook, and play with my (letters.
Great A ſtands for Ale and Adminiſtration,
And B ſtands for Bubbles and Lites in high (ſtation;
(O Britain, thrice happy! from ſuch things (exempt,
Thy ſtate ſo remotely remov'd from contempt)
C ſtands for Corruption, for Court, & for C—m,
And D ſtands for Dunces, (K—s ſometimes (create 'em)
E for Evil oft ſtands, which no one dares touch,
Becauſe ſome have no power, and others too (much;
F ſtands for Finances, in general uſe,
And G ſtands for Government, Gambling, (and Gooſe;
H ſure ſtands for Honor, but O! grief of grief!
The robe of true honor oft hangs on a thief;
And I ſtands for Intereſt, which great men (purſue,
So bent on the chaſe that they've nought elſe (in view;
And K ſtands for Kid, & for King & for Kite,
L ſtands for ſome Lawyer—beware of a bite;
M ſtands for Memento and Monarch I ween,
And N ſtands for Nothing excelling the——;
When an O & a P ſtand for office & penſion,
Look on Q as a Query for juſt reprehenſion,
And R ſtands for Ribbind, & Riches & Rogue,
And S ſtands for Sinecures, greatly in vogue;
T ſtands for Turncoat—Old England beware!
V ſtands for Vulture—redouble your care!
And W ſtands for Wiſdom and Whigs,
Who're propt up Great Britain by tricks & (intrigues;
X typifies Xerxes wild laſhing the ſea;
Be like it, ye Britons! no tyrant obey!
And Y ſtands for Youth (we ſee that on the (T——e)
And Z ſtands for zeal for our Monarch alone,
And & *per ſe and* for—the reſt is well known.

The P R U D E.
An Epigram.

CHLOE, at church, with looks devout,
Was overheard to ſay
My morning glaſs is almoſt out,
A huſband, Lord, I pray.
A droliſh ſpark that near her ſat,
Determin'd for a joke,
Reply'd with voice effeminate,
As if an angel ſpoke;
Thou ſhalt no longer be a maid;
Thou haſt neglected been:
Thank ye, good ſpirit, Chloe ſaid,
And loudly cry'd Amen.

NEW-HAVEN, Nov. 13.

On Thurſday, the 15th. Inſt. died of a long ſeated conſumption, Mr. JOHN NOYES of this town, in the 32d year of his age, whoſe fortitude in death, was but an appendant to his piety in life, through the grace of the goſpel.

His body tho' weak & ſlender from his Infancy, was yet the tenement of an honeſt undiſſembling heart, yielding that chearfulneſs, which ſprings from conſcious integrity.

He was early inſtructed in the grand and ſublime principles of religion, to which he ever paid a ſacred & practical regard, eſteeming "Wiſdom's ways to be pleaſantneſs and her paths to be peace." As he was deſigned for public ſervice, he was favour'd from early life, with the advantage of uſeful inſtruction, both in ſchools, & in private; and compleated the uſual degrees of Yale-College, in 1756, well furniſh'd with ſolid learning.

But he was mainly engaged after thoſe acquirements, which might beſt fit him for ſervice in Chriſt's vineyard—for his delight was in the law of the Lord. Nor was the end his public performances, unequal to the means, but he appear'd in the ſacred deſk, a workman that needed not to be aſhamed.

The holy ſcriptures were his delightful ſtudy, the ſubject of his daily meditation; from theſe he extracted his divinity— from theſe the maxims of his conduct—by theſe was he (no doubt) made wiſe to ſalvation. Unfluctuating in principle, yet no bigot, but of a charitable, catholic mind. He ever accounted it a favourable occurrence in divine Providence, that he was improved, in his laſt public ſervice, in ſuch a manner, as might under God, be the means of putting an end to an unhappy diſtinction among brethren in this place: ‡ *That event* always affected his catholic mind, with uncommon ſatisfaction, whenever he reflected on it——And, as he liv'd, ſo he died, ſedate and calm, under the diſſolution of nature, through patience, thro' reſignation, lively hope and divine affiance, vanquiſhing the King of Terrors, in the very article of Conqueſt.

His ſocial virtues however were not eclipſed, by the dignity of his death; For by them he bequeathed to all around him an ineſtimable legacy. In every relation of life he had well exemplified the chriſtian ſocial virtues; as a ſon, a huſband, a parent, brother, friend, maſter, neighbour, he practiſed with conſtancy, and in a moſt amiable manner, thoſe numberleſs chriſtian offices, which rendered him quite agreable, and very uſeful, even in private life. Nor did he forget, in the very cloſe of life, his ſocial connections, his deareſt friend and partner, and their tender offspring; but, at the time of his departure, with calmneſs and holy confidence, he commend them to mercy, protection and bleſſing of his faithful, covenant God, and the Father of the fatherleſs. With him he could ſafely leave them, to him he commended his own ſoul, and fell aſleep in Jeſus.

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‡ *Preaching for Mr. B-d.*

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection. 43

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

ZEBULON HOSKINS, *of Windſor, hereby informs the Publick, that for the ſpace of four years he was grievouſly afflicted with the GRAVEL, to ſuch a degree as to cauſe him to make water a hundred times in twenty-four hours, but could void but very little at a time—ſometimes but a few drops, attended with the moſt diſtreſſing pain, and after the uſe of many things, to no benefit; he was accidentally informed by a travelling Gentleman, that a tea made of ruſhes, viz. ſuch as the women ſcour their pails with, had been found by experience to be a ſovereign remedy for that diſeaſe; he therefore immediately applied the medicine, and it had the deſired effect—he drank plentifully of it, made it his conſtant drink, and in about eight or ten days his pain abated, and he voided abundance of gravel— he kept on in the uſe of it for about two months, when he found he was perfectly cured, and has remained well, now, for about two years; except, when once he wet himſelf, and took a great cold, which brought on the diſeaſe again, but the ſame medicine removed it immediately.*

Turkey Hills, in Simſbury, Nov. 10, 1767

TO BE SOLD,

For ready Caſh or ſhort Credit, at a reaſonable Rate, a likely Parcel of

Young Cattle,

For the Stall or for Stock; enquire of Richard Gay.

Per NEHEMIAH STRONG.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

L O S T,

Between the Towns of Weathersfield and Glaſgow;

A Small Box, tied up in a common check't linnen handkerchief, weighing about ten pounds; containing one pair gauze double ruffles and handerchief lac'd, one ſpotted gauze handkercief lac'd with a blond lace, two plain gauze handkerchiefs, two pair of plain lawn ruffles, one pair of ſpotted gauze ditto; ſundry head flowers, and ribbons, one turbant and tippit, three pair of ſilk mitts, one pair of light blue pendants, and necklace; with ſundary other valuable articles too tedious to mention. Whoever ſhall find ſaid box, with the above articles, and will bring them to the Printing-Office in Hartford, ſhall have a handſome reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by

Thomas Green.

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Middletown, Nov 16, 1767.

THE creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of Gale Goodwine, of Middletown, are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, in ſaid Middletown, on Tueſday the ſecond day of December next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees to ſaid eſtate, or tranſact any other buſineſs that may then be thought neceſſary relative to the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate; agreeable to a late law of the colony of Connecticut.

Philip Mortimer,
John Stocker, } Truſtees.
Comfort Sage,

MONDAY, *December* 7, 1767. NUMBER 154.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

From the Providence-Gazette Nov. 14. 1767.

I HAVE reflected a good deal of late upon the ſtate of affairs in this country, more particularly in our government, and find them in a condition that ſeems to threaten us with the laſt degree of diſtreſs. I find our commerce ſo fettered with penal laws that we are undone if we follow it, and our dealings with G. Britain ſo fatal to us, that I can eaſily foreſee ſuch a train of evils that will ſoon overtake us, if not prudently averted, as muſt afford a moſt gloomy reflection to thoſe that truly love their country; but I am relieved from my melancholly, when I diſcover that we are ſtill within the reach of an antidote that is a match for the deſeaſe.

When we conſider the tax upon our Weſt-India trade & upon ſeveral of the articles we have of Great Britain, it is eaſy to be diſcerned, that unleſs this trade is dropped, and unleſs we leave off importing ſuch taxed articles, our ruin is pretty near at hand. It is no leſs eaſy to be diſcovered what is to be done before we can be in a condition to do without them——We muſt endeavour to manufacture ſuch articles ourſelves. Nor do I think we ought to ſtop here;—we ought to make the coarſer part of our cloathing. This may be done very eaſily & ſuddenly. When we have gone thus far, we may begin to think of manufacturing alſo the finer part of our apparel.

I have read ſeveral pieces lately in the news papers, that are, in my opinion, too pregnant with a kind of zeal that may be very fatal to the repoſe of this country. The writers of them do but echo my own ſentiments, when they pronounce *ſome late meaſures* oppreſſive; and we differ only in the ſteps that are to be taken to defeat the conſequences. 'Tis certain that no point is to be gained by threats; and we are not ſufficiently aware, that every piece which blazes with inordinate zeal is induſtriouſly made uſe of againſt us, theſe meaſures for redreſs, ſuch as reſiſtance might be eaſily adopted by myſelf, if I could ſee no other way to ward off theſe miſchiefs; but who would lop of a limb, before other means are made to cure the wound?

It comes next to be conſidered, whether we have it not in our power to vindicate & maintain our freedom, in a way more conſiſtant with true policy, than to try the military force of Great Britain. Sound policy will often ſupply the place of ſtrength. Should an army be ſent here, how fatal muſt the conſequences be to the colonies, and to the grandeur of Great Britain! The idea of ſtreets ſwimming in blood, or, perhaps towns in a blaze, muſt ſtrike horror into the breaſt of a man who is a friend to the cool and ſilent hour. The way then to get redreſs for our wrongs, is to render ourſelves unprofitable to Great Britain, by induſtry. We muſt begin ſooner or later, the increaſe of the inhabitants of this country being ſo great as to put it out of the power of Great Britain to cloath us a century hence.

It is an argument in the mouth of almoſt every one, "that the whole profits of our lives centre in Britain, and that it is folly for them to tax us to gain to themſelves what they have already ſecured by a trade, the ballance of which is wholly in their favor." I am ſenſible of this, and therefore am for making ourſelves what we have been uſed to buy of them. They have cut us off from the ſource of our remittances, by taxing the Weſt India trade; but this trade will be no longer neceſſary, when we have no foreign goods to pay for. We ſhall be in no need of ſending melaſſes to New York, to raiſe money to pay for our outward bound cargoes; and the country people will no longer be tempted to rid themſelves of their money at the caſh ſhops, which goes immediately to Boſton, and from thence to Britain. We have nothing to bring it back with. We muſt either make our own cloaths, go naked, or augment our debt with Great Britain to a ſum which will in the end enſlave the country.

'Tis my opinion that we have too much trade. The fuedeal ſyſtem, while it was in its full vigor in Britain admitted of no extenſive commerce; but as ſoon as it was aboliſhed the Engliſh became a trading nation and are ſo to this day. 'Tis tho't by ſome, that even *ſhe* has over traded herſelf, and that "a commerce ſo extenſive, has made too many inlets for luxury and debauchery."—For my part I think that a point too nice to be determined by me; but it requires no ſuch depth of penetration to ſee that we are not under the ſame neceſſity of courting trade as Britain is, ſhe being an iſland, and ſcanty in land. We are rich within ourſelves, and ſhall ſee it, when neceſſity removes the films that at preſent cloud our ſight. Let the Land round our ſea coaſt be paſtured with ſheep: Let the interior parts of our country ſupply the *whole* with bread corn, flax &c. ———— The interior parts of every country is the grand ſource from which the whole derives its wealth; 'tis ſo in Italy. A little weſt india goods will ſupply the real wants of this country. They live with little in England, and ſo can we. The produce of theſe Weſt Indies debauches the country, and has already degenerated us into the bare ſhadows of our anceſtors. The practice of tea drinking has already given the ſpleen to one 8th part of the country, & I fear we ſhall ſoon find ourſelves in amaginatination, transformed into bears or ſea-calves.

Some have expreſſed great uneaſineſs at the duties lately impoſed upon windowglaſs, paper &c. For my part, I can ſee nothing to fear from part of the act. If we want window glaſs, there is ſand round Swantſicutt Pond; it only wants to be handled by artiſts in that way. If we want paper, we muſt ſave our rags and ſend them to the paper mills, by ſaving our rags, we ſhall ſave our piſtereens. As many articles as Great-Britain taxes, let us make ourſelves, and more if we can.

Our importers of European goods have ſaid, and I ſuppoſe will repeat it, that we want ſome ſuperfluities, which we cannot make among ourſelves.——Let us make our coarſe cloaths firſt, and if we have any money to ſpare, 'tis time then to think of ſuperfluities. In my humble opinion, there are ſeveral articles of cloathing that can be made as well here as any where. I mention linen. The man who deſires to wear a ſhirt finer than can be made, and indeed has been already made here, is unworthy of the country he lives in.

God knows, I wiſh to ſee this people in a condition to face any attempt to abridge them of their Liberties; but I ſee no proſpect of it at preſent. I laugh at a man that talks of facing cannon and red-coats, who cannot conquer his foppiſh empty notions of grandeur. What is true grandeur, but a noble patriotic reſolution of ſacrificing every other conſideration to the Love of our Country! And can he be a true lover of his country, & conſequently of true grandeur, who would ſooner be ſeen ſtrutting about the ſtreets, clad in foreign fripperies than to be nobly independant in the ruſſet grey!——Before we think of reſiſting the moſt powerful ſtate in Europe, let us levy war againſt luxury, the parent of imbecility. A man that loves liberty (I dont mean Licentiouſneſs) will hunger and thirſt for its ſake. And when I ſee ſuch an exalted reliſh for genuine Liberty amongſt us, I ſhall begin to think, that there are people in the country who love it well enough to fight for it, and not before. But there is no need of ſuch raſh precipitate meaſures. Let them tax glaſs and every other article we have of them, if they pleaſe; the conſequenee will be we ſhall be unable to pay for them, and then neceſſity the parent of Invention, will point out to us ways and means of cloathing *ourſelves* within *ourſelves*. When this happens, we ſhall ſoon find our trade as free as we would have it; and above all, we ſhall be independant in a conſtitutional way. Great Britain will be then convinced, too late that her natural thirſt for the *whole* profits of our lives can ſecure to her, in the end, but a trifling *part of it*.

I hope that new meaſures will produce no new diſorders amongſt us. We ſtill feel the dreadful effects of them. This kind of enthuſiaſm, which blows up theſe tumults, knows no bounds.—They clog the wheels of juſtice, debilitate and throw down the props and ſupports of good government. 'Tis eaſy to be ſeen, that Britain will tax or endeavour to tax us, as long as ſhe finds it profitable to her, and no longer: and the only way to render taxation unprofitable to them, is to make our own cloaths. The Molaſſes Trade will ceaſe to be the great object of our attention, when the cauſe that made it neceſſary is removed.

Let me obſerve further, that when Engliſh goods were ſold high, people in this town and the adjacent country, began to make cloaths for themſelves. It was no longer a diſgrace for one of our fair ſex to be catched at a ſpinning wheel. This was encouraged by ſome of this place, who were ſincere lovers of their country.—I need not mention who made the firſt Spinning Entertainment in this place; but ſince floods of Engliſh goods have been poured in upon us, this family oeconomy is at an end. Before this new deluge, money began to ſtir amongſt us; but piſtereens are as ſcarce *now* as dollars were *then* and a man that ſees all this, need not fear the imputation of witchcraft. 'Tis true goods are ſold ſomething cheaper than formerly, but if we examine them, we ſhall find them poor and miſerable, ſuch as could find no buyers in Great Britain; but they are it ſeems, good enough to be ſent here, to cheat this country with. The perſons can be named who went into the manufacturing towns of England, and ſpoke for goods of an inferior quality, on purpoſe to raiſe to themſelves fortunes on the ruin and downfall of their fellow countrymen. It grieves me to ſee people contending for their juſt rights, and at the ſame time faſtening the fetters themſelves. I am very far from looking tamely on, and falling a prey to the wanton ambition of our enemies, without a ſtruggle. I am for fighting,—but the weapons that I would make uſe of ſhould be *ſecret guile*. I would go to work, and open to ourſelves richer ſources of wealth than the Melaſſes Trade ever was, or could be, to us. I dont mean that this trade ſhould be intirely at an end, but that it is in too many hands. The late grand undertaking in the iron way, is what ought to catch the attention of every man: 'Tis next to blaſphemy to think of any thing that would defeat this undertaking. This trade is neceſſary for defraying the expence of carrying it on; and even european goods, bought with the earnings, could do us no harm.

The penny duty upon melaſſes will as effectually drain this colony of its hard caſh, as the importation of European goods. The whole balance of this trade, when critically examined, is againſt the country. The profits of a voyage are not made out of the Weſt India merchant, but out of ourſelves. Beſides, no inconſiderable part of the produce of this country periſhes between here and Surrinam. The prodigious number of horſes thrown overboard, in hard gales of wind, is ſo much loſs to the country, we having no return for them. The ſame hay and grazing that would be ſufficient for a horſe, would rear two horn cattle. How many thouſands of hoops are thrown overboard in a year! 'Tis true the farmer, who brings them to market, being paid his price, does not meet with an immediate loſs; but it is a loſs to the country notwithſtanding. 'Tis time we begin to prefer the good of our country to the pride and vanity of individuals. I am pleaſed to find the town of Boſton waking out of her trance, and thinking of retrieving her circumſtances by induſtry. May we fall into the ſame *conſtitutional* way of growing independent!

There are too many idle people in this country, who live upon the labour of others; and oeconomy, both *public* and *private*, from which all countries grow thrifty, is quite out of faſhion: It is remarkably ſo with us. At this time, when the deſperate, and almoſt irretrievable condition of our government, challenges it to ply all its conſtitutions to the public good, we find it wrecked and torn to pieces by party broils. Inſtead of a true patriotic zeal, to ſnatch an almoſt undone people from the jaws of miſery and want, there opens to us one continued and uninterrupted ſcene of perjury, peculation & plunder. 'Tis enough to make the ſoul of an honeſt man ſink within him, to view a people led blindfold to their deſtruction, by thoſe who are enemies to our conſtitution; it touches me in the tendereſt part, to ſee them made uſe of only to put money into the pockets of baſe miſcreants. Theſe miſchiefs do not ariſe from the higher officers. The truth is, the government is ſo feeble, that the head officers cannot exerciſe the controuling, and yet conſtitutional powers lodged in them.

——*Vir bonus eſt quis?*
Qui Conſulta Patrum qui Leges Jureque ſervat.

He that diſpences with laws under pretence of public utility, betrays the conſtitution like treaſon.

I know it is thought, by ſome, very difficult to diſtinguiſh deſigning men from true patriots, both expreſſing equal warmth in all their actions. For my part, I ſee no difficulty in it. While a man is ſtriving for the laws, we muſt abandon common ſenſe to ſuppoſe him to have any private views, diſconnected with the good of the conſtitution, for he muſt firſt get rid of common ſenſe himſelf, to endeavour to give force to laws which would inevitably defeat any ſuch deſign: Therefore we may ſafely conclude, that the only ſort of men fit to be truſted with any ſhare in the government, are ſuch as diſcover, on all occaſions, a veneration & zeal for the laws of it.

Theſe reflections and remarks, which happened to occur at a leiſure hour, I have thrown upon paper, and ventured to be expoſed to the public eye, without much regard to ſtile or manner. I have not he got the *Cacoethes Scribendi*, and therefore perhaps may, for the future, trouble the public no further upon this or any other object.

A FRIEND to this COLONY.

VENICE, Auguſt 22.

Yeſterday arrived here an expreſs from Marſeilles, with the news to the ſenate, that the Dey of Algiers, amazed at the ſudden intimation of war made to him by his Excellency Admiral Emo, on his firſt refuſing to give ſatisfaction for breaking the capitulation of peace concluded with the Republick, had immediately after the departure of the Venetian fleet from out of the harbour of Algiers, come to a reſolution to beg peace of the Venetians through the mediation of his Britannick Majeſty's Conſul reſiding in that place. The orders of the Senate to Admiral Emo before he firſt left Venice were, that in caſe the Dey ſhould not comply with his demands, ſhould declare war, keep cruſing with the eight ſhips under his command in thoſe ſeas of Barbary, and ſink and burn all Algerine veſſels. This new proof of that ancient ſpirit and firmneſs of the Republic of Venice, ſhews at the ſame time that nothing but force can bring thoſe Powers of Barbary to obſerve the capitulations of peace concluded with them.

Naples, Auguſt 8. *Mount Veſuvius has been much agitated of late, continually throwing up great quantities of inflamed matter, with exploſions; and though it has been rather more quiet for theſe two days paſt, it is thought the firſt rains will increaſe the fermentation, and that it will diſcharge itſelf in a Lava. The aſhes and ſtones which it has thrown up, have added at leaſt ſixty feet to the height of the mountain ſince the end of June laſt.*

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

Saturday laſt Capt. Bulkley, arrived here in ſeven Weeks from Liſbon, by whom we have the following Intelligence, viz. That the Count de la Lippe, Generaliſſimo of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's Troops, had arrived there from England, whither he had been lately ſent on an important Negotiation to the Britiſh Court; the Reſult of which remained a Secret; But it evidently appeared, that the Portugueſe were extremely apprehenſive of a War between Great Britain and Portugal, as their Court did not ſeem inclined to pay the Sum of Money demanded by that of Great-Britain—or to adjuſt in a proper Manner, the Differences ſubſiſting between the two Courts—That Intelligence was received at Liſbon, that the Portugueſe had retaken from the Spaniards a Place in the Brazils, the Name of which the Capt. could not remember; but it is the ſame that the Spaniards made themſelves Maſters of in the late War—That a Regiſter Ship was daily expected at Liſbon, from the Brazils, with a large Quantity of Caſh on board—And that a Portugueſe Viceroy, from the Eaſt-Indies, was arrived at Liſbon, but was immediately arreſted and confined in a ſtrong Caſtle, without permitting his Friends or Relations to ſee him—The Reaſon of which was not publickly known.

At a Meeting of the Suſquehanna Company, held at Windham, by Adjournment, November 11, 1767.

WHEREAS this Company have received late intelligence from Great Britain that their Agent has ſometime ſince removed from London by means of which the Proſecution of their Petition has been delayed, but that there ſeems a favourable Opportunity to proſecute the ſame and nothing diſcouraging as to ſucceſs, if an Agent was there preſent to proſecute the Affair. Thereupon reſolved, that it is neceſſary to have an Agent appointed for that purpoſe, and that it will be neceſſary, over and above the Company's Money, that has or may be collected in, to raiſe at leaſt One Dollar, or a Dollar and a Half, upon a Right, in order to proſecute ſaid Affair; and that this Meeting be adjourned to the 6th Day of January next, at Windham; and that public Notice be given thereof by the Clerk of this Company, in all the public News Papers, that ſaid Company meat at that Time by themſelves or Conſtituents, prepared to conſider of, and comply with, ſaid Reſolve; and the DELAWARE COMPANIES are alſo deſired to meet at that Time and Place, for the Purpoſe aboveſaid.

A true Copy of Record,
Atteſt, SAMUEL GREY, Clerk of ſaid Comp.

December 7, 1767.

THE creditors to the Inſolvent Eſtate of Jedidiah Miner, of Farmington, are hereby warned to meet at his Houſe, on Tueſday the 22d of this Inſtant, December, then and there to bring in their Accounts, well authenticated, to us, who are appointed Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, and do any other Buſineſs that may then be tho't neceſſary to a final Settlement of ſaid Eſtate, agreable to a late Act of this Colony. 4

Joſeph Adkins,
Iſrael Clark,
Iſaac Cleveland, } Truſtees.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A Writer of a Piece in the laſt Portſmouth Paper ſign'd Americanus, ſays, "It is with Pleaſure we hear that the Inhabitants of Boſton at a full Town Meeting, have unanimouſly determined and reſolved to retrench their Expences and ſuperfluous Conſumptions of Britiſh Manufactures.——Such Reſolves will evnetually procure them a ballance of Trade, if they can ſteadily adhere to them for a few Years: But conſidering they have had timely Intimations that an American Exchequer would certainly be appointed, they ſhould have come to theſe Reſolutions before they had commiſſioned ſuch very large Orders for Goods, as have lately been imported into that Place, to the Value of at leaſt £. 150,000 Sterling, and more daily expected, ſufficient for a full conſumption of the whole Province of the Maſſachuſetts for three Years to come.—Tho' I am far from thinking theſe Regulations will not have a proper Influence and greatly affect the intended Revenues...

"A am fully of Opinion the Appointment of a Board of Cuſtoms for America, will have many happy Conſequences, and I firmly believe it is more Service, than to pay the ſame Duties into the Exchequer in London, which has hitherto always been the Caſe, and we are only ſtarted at a Bugbear, as we don't pay an additional Duty upon theſe cuſtomed Articles added to the prime Coſts; this is a prevailing erroneous Repreſentation, which ought to be checked; for theſe enumerated Articles of Cuſtoms are only charged here, with what was before paid in England into the Exchequer there, and applied to the national Civil Liſt—now we pay it here, and not in England, and is appropriated to ſupport, firſt of all, the provincial Civil Liſts, which muſt greatly eaſe us of Taxes.

"I would ſtrongly recommend the uſe and wear of our own Manufactures of Cloathing, &c. and to import, no neceſſary Articles till we can better afford them. We can make moſt of our own Cloaths out of our own Wool, which will endure longer than any imported, beſides it will be an Employment for our Children, Servants and Poor, who would be otherwiſe expoſed to Idleneſs and Want, and might then be made Uſeful to our Families and the whole Community.

The Conſumption of Paper is worthy all our cloſeſt Applications: and when we conſider that moſt Families make more Rags which are thrown away, as, if preſerved would pay for all the Paper made in a Year: This ought to be a ſtimulus or Excitement to every head of a Family from Principles of ſound Policy, to urge and compel the Preſervation of theſe ſeemingly uſeleſs Raments; and every Farmer by preſerving his ſwingle Tow, which he throws out of his Barn, may now contribute his Share in the general Reformation, as with that Article can be made all our coarſe Paper, ſuitable for Shops and Sugar-Bakers uſe.

Providence, Nov. 21.

One Day this Week a Number of Ladies, upon an Afternoon's Viſit, at a Friend's Houſe, appeared dreſſed principally in the Manufactures of this Colony, and without Ribbons. They were genteely treated by the Lady of the Houſe (who was in the ſame Habit) with ſuitable Refreſhment, although Tea was excluded. It is hoped this Example of Oeconomy will be followed.

Newport, November 30.

A Town Meeting was held at the Colony Houſe in this Town laſt Thurſday, when a Committee was appointed to draw up a Plan for the Promotion of Frugality, Induſtry, and Manufactures, and are to make a Report to the Town on Friday next, to which Day the Meeting ſtands adjourned.

New-London, December 4.

Laſt Friday a Letter from the Select-men of the Town of Boſton, was received by the Selectmen of this Town, in which was encloſed the Doings of the Town of Boſton, at a Meeting held on the 28th of October laſt, for encouraging the Uſe and Conſumption of Articles manufactured in the Colonies, &c.——A Letter to the ſame Purport was alſo received laſt Week, by the Select-men of Norwich.

In Conſequence of the above Application from Boſton, we hear, this Town is ſpeedily to meet and deliberate on the intereſting and important Matters contained in ſaid Application.

We hear that Nathaniel Huntington, Eſq; of the Pariſh of Scotland, in Windham, died laſt Wedneſday ſuddenly, complaining only of a Pain in his Shoulder, which ſuddenly moving into his Breaſt he expired immediately.

BOSTON, December 4.

Laſt Sunday we had here another violent Storm, attended with Snow, which 'tis feared has been deſtructive to the Veſſels on the Coaſt——We hear that Capt. McFarland, in a Sloop belonging to John Hancock, Eſq; which ſailed from hence for London the Day before, was caſt away at a Place called Welfleet, on Cape-Cod, and that the Veſſel and moſt of the Cargo would be loſt, but the People ſaved.—We alſo hear that a Snow from Jamaica for Marblehead, and a Schooner from Louisbourgh, were aſhore at the ſame Place, but would be got off again; alſo that a Sloop from the Weſt-Indies bound to Caſco Bay, was loſt on the back of the Cape, and the Captain and three of the People drowned.

Capt. Maxwell in a Sloop from North-Carolina for this Port loſt Veſſel and Cargo, the People ſaved.

Several other Veſſels, moſtly ſmall Craft, were alſo caſt away at the ſame Place.

We hear from ſeveral Towns in the Province, That the Inhabitants have had Town-Meetings, and have approv'd of the Reſolutions of this Town for promoting Frugality, and encouraging Manufactures, and have reſolv'd to follow the ſame.

We are informed that a Child of a Merchant of this Town which was carried out the laſt Week for Chriſt'ning, was wholly dreſs'd in the Manufactures of this Province——

New-York, December 3.

Capt. Gibbs, in 42 Days from the Muſquito-Shore, informs us, That on the 17th Inſt. off the Havana, he ſpoke with the Ship Nancy, Capt. Yates, from the Bay, bound for London, who had ſprung a Leak, but was refuſed Admittance with his Ship into the Harbour of the Havana, and was not permitted even to land out of his Boat; he acquainted Capt. Gibbs, that 10 Sail of the Line lay ready rigged in the Harbour, when he was there; and that he propoſed to bear away for South-Carolina, or ſome other Port on the Continent.

Laſt Tueſday, Capt. Collins, arrived here in 28 Days from Antigua, having met with much bad Weather on his Paſſage: Capt. Collins, ſays Markets are very low in all the Windward Iſlands, particularly Flour, which was retailed in Antigua at 16s. per C. and a Boſton Veſſel was taking on board about 1200 Barrels to carry to Boſton.—Capt. Vardil from this Port, finding he could not diſpoſe of any of his Cargo to Windward, was gone to Curacoa.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.

The Inhabitants of this Metropolis ſtill perſevere in their reſolution to diſcourage the uſe of foreign Superfluities as the only means of ſaving the Country from impending ruin—The Inhabitants met by Adjournment on Friday laſt; the Gentlemen appointed to obtain Subſcriptions reported, and it appeared that great Part of the Freeholders had ſubſcribed.—— The Subſcription Rolls are daily filling up at the Town Clerk's Office, where they were order'd to be lodged for that purpoſe.—At the ſame Meeting it was voted to give their Repreſentatives inſtructions reſpecting their Conduct at this Criſis.——

Mr. *Draper*, You are deſired by the Subſcribers to publiſh the following.

THE Subſcription Rolls, for encouraging Oeconomy, Induſtry, our own Manufactures, and the diſuſe of foreign Superfluities, are in the Town Clerk's Hands, open to all Perſons who have not yet ſubſcribed.

The Selectmen ſtrongly recommend this Meaſure to Perſons of all Ranks, as the moſt honorable and effectual way of giving a public Teſtimony of their Love to their Country, and of endeavouring to ſave it from Ruin. We eſpecially recommend at this Time, as malicious Perſons venture, in the public Prints, falſely to inſinuate that the abovementioned Subſcription is meerly a Party Buſineſs, and the Propoſal only of a Junto: notwithſtanding ſo many Gentlemen of Credit, Character and Reputation have already encouraged it by their Subſcriptions.

We deteſt Mobs and riotous Aſſemblies, therefore, our Fellow-Townſmen, give us Leave to perſuade you to keep your Tempers and ſtudy Moderation when you meet with incitements artfully thrown out to beguile you into illegal meaſures. Believe us—they are intended ſo highly to excite your Reſentment that you may thereby, before you can take a ſecond thought, be thrown into ſuch Expreſſions of it as may be improved by deſigning Perſons to Ends, that will tend to the Gratification of their own Avarice and your Ruin.

The Author of a Piece, in the laſt Monday Evening-Poſt, inconſiſtently ſigned True Patriot, ſeems to have ſuch an Aim as is above pointed out; as all who were preſent at the two laſt Meetings of the Town, muſt know that he has miſrepreſented Facts, and that in ſo irritating a Manner as every Reader muſt obſerve the Tendency thereof is to raiſe the Paſſions.

Let us all, Gentlemen, guard againſt every Thing of the above deſcribed Complection, and avoiding all Outrage or Lawleſs Proceeding, may we join as one Man in a prudent Conduct and cautious Behaviour, thereby convincing the World we mean, with Reſolution and a truly patriotic Spirit, to purſue our own true Intereſt in a laudable and inoffenſive way.

Joſeph Jackſon,
Samuel Sewall,
John Ruddock,
John Hancock,
William Phillips,
Timothy Newell,
John Rowe,
Selectmen of Boſton.

* * *

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield.

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken the Infection. 43 thc3m.

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

* * *

November 30, 1767.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Job Ellſworth of Windſor, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe, of Aaron Biſſell, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the third Tueſday of December next, to receive their Average of ſaid Eſtate.

Aaron Biſſell,
Wm. Biſſell, } *Truſtees.*
David Biſſell.

London, Sept. 9.

Saturday evening a well-dreſſed elderly man, paſſing along Great Ruſſel-ſtreet, obſerved a girl, of about eleven years of age, ſitting at a door, and bemoaning herſelf after a very piteous manner; he, from a principle of humanity, making inquiry after the reaſon of it, ſhe replied that ſhe had broke a bottle, which her miſtreſs had given her to fetch ſome oil in, and that ſhe dared not go home, ſhe ſhould be ſo cruelly beat, for that the perſon ſhe lived with was not a degree better than the woman of Newgate; the Gentleman gave her ſixpence with which ſhe went to a neighbouring ſhop, bought a bottle and had ſome oil put into it, but having watched which way her benefactor took ſhe was again at his heels preſently, and ſtill inceſſantly crying: the Gentleman turning about & perceiving the ſame girl, aſked her what ſhe cried for then? ſhe told him that ſhe ſhould certainly be murdered by her miſtreſs for ſtaying ſo long, unleſs he would be ſo good as to go with her, and intercede in her behalf: ſhe lived but a little way off, ſhe ſaid, and for her own caſe, ſhe was a poor helpleſs foundling, who had been apprenticed by the pariſh, and that ſhe was beat moſt unmercifully many times every day, without any provocation, and half ſtarved into the bargain. The Gentlemen, actuated by compaſſion, went along with her, when ſhe conducted him into a ruinous piece of building behind Tottenham-court-road where were two fellows (no doubt planted for the purpoſe) playing at chuck-farthing; but immediately leaving their game, they ſeized the Gentlemen, and robbed him of ſome few ſhillings, and ſome halfpence, a ſilk handkerchief, a ſnuff box, and a toothpick-caſe; after which they tied an old dirty rag about his eyes very tight, and bad him not offer to remove in leſs than 5 minutes, on pain of being ſhot through the head: to which being conformable, when he took it off, he ſaw no more of the adventurers, who were got clear off with the booty.

They write from Breſt, that two thouſand tons of ſhip timber had juſt arrived there in Swediſh tranſports, from the Baltick, for the uſe of the King's dock yards.

HARTFORD,
Printed by THOMAS GREEN.

MONDAY, *December* 14, 1767.

NUMBER 155.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

Lathrop & Smith,

Druggiſts, Apothecaries and Bookſellers, in Hartford;

Have juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, via New-York, a freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES and BOOKS;——among which are the following Articles, (genuine, and directly from the original Ware Houſes) viz.

BATEMAN's Drops—Bateman's Cordial Purge—Bateman's golden and plain Spirits of Scurvey Graſs——Godfrey's Cordial——Fraunces's and Daffay's Elixir——Eau de Luce——Lockyer's and Hooper's Pills——Turlington's Balſam of Life——Balſam of Health——Balſam of Honey——Eſſence of Water Dock···and Tincture of Valerian——Alſo, Neat Amputating Inſtruments, either with or without Shagreen Caſſes——Surgeon's Pocket Inſtruments——Teeth Inſtruments——Lancets——Crooked Needles——Syrringes, &c &c.

Together with the following BOOKS (not enumerated in their former Advertiſement) viz. Attorney's Practice in the Court of King's Bench——Ditto in Court of Common Pleas——Holt's Reports——Burns's Juſtice···Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown···Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law——Tryals per Pais——Wood's Inſtitutes——Boerhaave's Lectures——Robinſon on Conſumptions——Aſtruc on Fevers——Life of Doct. Doddridge——Doddridge on Regeneration Erſkine's ſermons——Hornecks great Law of Conſideration——Lymeſtreet and Berryſtreet Sermons···Watts's World to come···Watts's Scripture Hiſtory——Newton on the Prophecies···Owen's Works··Young's Reſignation——Perſall's Contemplations——Connoiſſeur——Universal Spectator.——and Pitt's Account of the Mahometans——

☞Choice Hard Soap, by the Box or Dozen, Painter's Colours, Linſeed Oyl, Groceries, &c. To be ſold by them as uſual.

To be Sold on Board the Sloop INDUSTRY,

Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,

Now lying in HARTFORD;

Choice dry Codfiſh,
Pickl'd Codfiſh,
Oyl,
Blubber,
Molaſſes,
Sugar,
Tea,
Dogs,
Cordage,
Oznabrigs,
Checks,
Garlix,
Strip't Holland,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Potts and Kittles,
Cart Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

Whereas *Rebecca*, the

wife of me the ſubſcriber, has, for ſome time paſt, behaved in a very diſorderly Manner, abſenting herſelf from my Bed and Board, and I am apprehenſive ſhe may run me in Debt——*Theſe are therefore*, to warn all Perſons not to credit her, on my account, for I will pay no Debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

John Whiting.

Sept. 2, 1767.

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Hartford, December 14, 1767.

☞*Where the Town is not mentioned, in the following Liſt, it is Hartford.*

A
Adams David, Windham
Addams Samuel
Abbot Abiel, Windſor
B
Bull Caleb,
Brandagee Jacob
Bull Aaron
Brownſon Iſrael, Woodbury
Biſſel Daniel Eſq; Windſor
Boſworth Samuel, Mansfield
Brown Thomas, Windham
Babcock Amos Eſq; Aſhford
Benton Jacob & Co Harwinton
Burbank Shem, Suffield
Brown William
Backus Ebenezer, Windham
Barns John Weathersfield
Boardman John, do
Biſſel David Windſor
Barker Abner Eſq: Willington
Barker Ignatius, Lebanon
Bull Daniel
Buckland William
Brigden Tho's, Weathersfield
Balch Ebenez. Weathersfield
Belding Tho. Eſq; Weathers.
Bigelow Mr. Ferry-man
C
Clark William, Colcheſter
Clark Roger, do
Craft Sam. & Eben. Pomfret
Cotton Simon, do
Caldwell Charles & George
Clark Nehemiah
Clapp Elijah
Chandler Samuel
Caulkens Stephen, Sharon
Cummins William, Mansfield
Clark Hepzibah, Stafford
Colbern John, Saliſbury
Curtis Samuel, Farmington
Clark Andrew, Tolton
Clark Silas, Farmington
D
Drake Gideon, Windſor
Diggins Auguſtus, do
Downey Edward
Dickenſon Samuel
Dewey John Lebanon
Demming James, Weathersfi.
Dunlap James, Windham
Dunham Solom. Farmington
E
Ewing Alexander, Aſhford
Elyer Abner
F
Fitch Eleazer, Col. Windham
Faulkner Ammi
Fuller Caleb, Windſor
Fitch James, do
Forbes William
Freeman Jonathan, Mansfield
Foot Noah, Colcheſter
Fitch Ebenezer, Lebanon
Fitch Ichabod do
Friſby Levy do
G
Goodrich Elnathan, Litchfield
Griſwold John, Weathersfield
Greene John & Benj. Coventry
H
Hurlbut Eliſha, Windham
Hill Bryant, Goſhen
Howe John, E. Haven
Houſe Lucretia, Lebanon
Holiſter Joſiah, Sharon
Hooker William
Hughes George
Humphry Anne
Horſmere——Eſq;
Humphry Charles, Symſbury
Hobby Thomas, capt.
Hooker Roger, Farmington
Holt Daniel, Pomphret
I
Jones John, Weſtfield
Jones Amaſa, Colcheſter
Jeffery John, Cornwall
Jillet Aſael
K
Kent Elijah, Suffield,
Kingſide Thomas Farmington
Knox William
L
Lord John,
Love David, Cornwall
Love Mary, Ditto
Loomis Reuben,
Law John,
M
M'Key Alexander, Weatherſ
Miller Joſeph, Ditto (field,
Mather Nathaniel *Windſor*
Mills Peter, Ditto
Moſeley Iſaac, Doct Glaſten-
(bury
Moſeley Thomas, Dr East-
Haddam
Morriſon John *Windſor*
Mumford John Colcheſter
Mezuzen Mark,
M'Niel Alexander
N
Nugent Robert
P
Payne Benjamin
Pomeroy Elizer
Pitkin Joſeph, *Col.*
Payſon John, Pomfret
Peaſe John, Litchfield.
Patterſon William Farmington
Potter Joſiah Ditto
Penoyer John, Sharon
Parkhurſt John Plainfield
Phelps Bildad *Windſor*
Pinco James, Lebanon
Parſons Eldad, Enfield
Roberts Benjamin, Colcheſter
Ranſom James, do
Read Iſaac, *Windſor*
S
Seymour Iſrael
Smith Samuel, Aſhford
Stephens Samuel
Sweetland Joſeph
Smith Elnathan Farmington
Storrs, Amaziah, Mansfield
Slapp John, do
*S*mith *S*amuel, Farmington
*S*palding John, Plainfield
*S*imons Jacob *S*haron
*S*cot Timothy, *W*indſor
*S*tedman Ebenezer E*W*indſor
*S*trong Enoch, *S*aliſbury
*S*trong Elnathan
T
Thrall Moſes, Bolton
Todd David, *S*uffield
Taylor Joſeph, Colcheſter
Thomas & Caſe, Lebanon
Tiſdale Nathan do
Trumble Joſeph, Eſq; do
Terry Ephraim, Enfield
Thomas Aſael, *W*allingford
Thatcher Samuel, Farmington
W
*W*ells Edmund, Hebron
*W*aldo Nathan, Canterbury
*W*illiams Daniel *W*eathersfield
*W*ilds Jonah, Lebanon
*W*ells Moſes, Eaſt-*W*indſor
*W*ells Obadiah
Y
Younglove Jonathan Great-
(Barrington.

N.B. No Letters will be delivered out of the Poſt-Office, without the Poſtage being firſt paid.

Stray'd away from

Jeremiah Wetmore of Middletown ſome Time in June laſt, a red roan Horſe, three Years old paſt, about fourteen Hands high, well made, paces and trots well, he was never dock't, but has not a very large Tail, he was bred by one Goodwin, towards *Simsbury*.—Alſo a ſmall red roan Mare Colt, two years old paſt, ſhe was dock'd pretty long. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the Owner, ſhall have twenty ſhillings Reward for the Horſe, and ten ſhillings for the Mare, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Jeremiah Wetmore.

Middletown, December 10, 1767.

Saliſbury, Dec. 3. 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

to all the creditors of Micah Hoſkins of ſaid *Saliſbury*, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Joſhua Porter, Eſq; inn holder in ſaid *Saliſbury*, on the twenty-ninth of December inſtant, and bring in their ſeveral claims againſt ſaid eſtate, properly authenticated, to us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, agreable to a late act of this colony, entitled, "An act to prevent Fraud in debtors, &c.

Thomas Chittenden,
Samuel Lane,
Silas Bingham,
} *Truſtees*

LONDON, Sept. 21.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Aug. 29.

" A foreign Baron, ſtruck ſome days ſince at the Opera with the ſoft attitudes and wanton geſtures of Mademoiſelle Allard, wrote to her the following billet;

" Madam, I am a Foreigner, & of courſe little accuſtomed to French gallantry. I can make love only ſeriouſly. Your figure and ſeducing attitudes have pleaſed me to that degree, that I am determined to marry you. I offer you my hand if you will quit the Theatre, and cut capers only for me. I am a perſon of rank, have 20 thouſand crowns a year; for the reſt, am young, well made, and vigorous. Return me an anſwer directly.

The Baron of———."

' A ſervant out of livery, but very well dreſſed, carried this billet, with an injunction not to tell the name of his maſter,

' Mademoiſelle Allard replied:

" Sir, Your propoſals are ſo extraordinary, that I cannot but conſider them as a joke. Accordingly I have no other anſwer to make. I have the honour of being, &c.

ALLARD."

' In the afternoon the ſtranger poſted back with the following billet:

" Madam I had the honour of telling you, that I meant not gallant formalities. My propoſals are ſincere and frank. May you uſe the like freedom with me, & open your heart with the ſame confidence I ſhew you. Once more, it is marriage I propoſe, in good & lawful form. It gives me little concern that you have been a *Miſtreſs* provided you are not ſo when you are my wife; —— but avail yourſelf of my phrency; I ſhall not remain long perhaps in the ſame way of thinking. I cannot believe, that on this ſecond explanation you will be ſtill incredulous. Adieu, Queen of my heart; remember it is not a Baroneſs it ſighs after."

' Mademoiſelle Allard's anſwer:

" I begin to believe, Sir, that what you write to me is very ſeriouſly, and that you think all that you ſay. You expreſs yourſelf without circumlocution, and I will now do the ſame. I ſhould like very well to be a Baroneſs, to enjoy 20,000 crowns a year, ſtill better to marry a man young, well made, and vigorous: but wedlock terrifies me, the profeſſion of a Miſtreſs pleaſes me, and yet I am honeſt: If I had given you a promiſe of fidelity, I ſhould have kept it to a degree of madneſs: But I would chooſe to be leſs rich to continue unmarried, and to change my lover when I pleaſe. There is a proper return for your frankneſs; & without being of your country, I think I can be ſincere. For the reſt, I am at preſent engaged to one whom I prefer to the ſovereignty of the world: Judge then if a Barony, eſpecially a foreign one can tempt me. Adieu, Sir, quit your phrenſy as ſoon as you pleaſe, and ſet a proper value on my refuſal.

" I am, &c."

' Mademoiſelle Allard received the day following, by the penny poſt, a billet in theſe terms:

" Madam when a man like me makes propoſals of the kind mine were, he is not diſpoſed to be refuſed. I forgot myſelf to that degree, that I would have married you; there wanted nothing to my reproach but your denial: That has reſtored me entirely to myſelf, and I now ſee what I have to do. Since I cannot be your huſband, I am reſolved to blow my own brains out, but firſt to blow out yours. Prepare yourſelf for that event."

' Mademoiſelle Allard, extremely alarmed, went to the Lieutenant of the Police. The latter comforted her, and bid her fear nothing. Strict ſearches are makeing after the Foreigner.'

SCOTLAND

Edinburgh Sept. 8. We hear from Clackmannan, that a murder was committed there the end of laſt week, by a Gentleman of that neighbourhood, who ſtabbed a young man, of the name of Richardſon, with a pen-knife. The father coming to the aſſiſtance of his ſon, was alſo ſtabbed in the belly, and died ſoon after. The ſon was mortally wounded, but not dead when the laſt accounts came away. The murderer was ſecured, and we are told is committed to Stirling Caſtle.

From the North we have an account of an uncommon phænomenon, which made its appearance a few days ago in Perthſhire. It was firſt obſerved on the water of Iſla, near Cupor Angus, where it was preceeded by a thick dark ſmoke, which ſoon diſperſed, and diſcovered a large luminous body, which at firſt ſight appeared like an houſe on fire; but which preſently after took a form ſomething pyramidical, and rolled forwards with impetuoſity, till it came to the water of Erick, which empties itſelf into Iſla, up which river it took its direction likewiſe with great rapidity, and diſappeared a little above Blairgowrie.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated Sept, 5.

" We are aſſured that the troop of Carabiniers, in their late march from Compeigne to Paris, laid the village under contribution, and behaved quite in a military manner, raiſing by force, and without payment, what ever they thought proper. Theſe diſorders have irritated ſeveral noblemen to whom their vaſſals have complained, and they joined together to carry on a proceſs againſt M. de Payanne, to obtain an indemnification for the devaſtation and plunder made by his carabiniers.

" One of them paſſing towards Montrogue (a village half a league from Paris) met a waſher woman and her daughter carrying ſome linen; he addreſſed the youngeſt, aſked her what ſhe had got, ſearched, and found ſome men's ſhirts, ſaid they would ſuit him very well and carried them off, in ſpite of the intreaties, and tears of the women. He went afterwards to a tavern, got drunk, and, in quality of a carabiner, marched off without paying. He met in his way one of the comrades, as drunk as himſelf, who aſked what he was about, and from whence he came, &c. The former confeſſed that he had ſome remorſe for juſt having committed a ſcandalous action and related the ſtory. The latter ſaid, with the contempt and tone of a carabiner, " what an infamous action is that it deſerves the rack—" You are right, (ſays the other) but I was not made for the rack; no, a carabiner, is not deſtined for that."—— What's to be done then?—I have a great mind to cut you in pieces." replied this angry comrade. You'll do well, ſlaſh away—hold here I am (and at the ſame time he pulled off his hat, and preſented himſelf to his comrade, who drew and lifted his ſabre) courage, my friend, hack me well, purify me in my blood." ——The other immediately fell on and cut him to pieces, without his uttering one cry or groan. The victim expired, and the ſacrificer walked cooly off."

From the Public Advertiſer, London, Aug. 21.

Glaring Abſurdities & Inconſiſtencies.

IN this country, and at this period, we offer forty pounds to apprehend a neceſſitous wretch, whom hunger has led to take 1s. from ſomebody on the highway; but if an inhuman monſter commits half a dozen murders, ten guineas we reckon a mighty reward for bringing her to juſtice.

Nothing but the cry of diſtreſs to be heard from every quarter of the kingdom, decay of trade, and dearneſs of proviſions; yet in every quarter of the kingdom nothing to be ſeen but diſſipation and extravigance.

Poor rogues, who gamble for halfpence, frequently ſent to Bridewell; but rich ones allowed to play for thouſands in every part of the metropolis. Nay, tho' gaming in General is contrary to law yet encouraged at Newmarket, by bounty from Government.

An army of writers every hour celebrating the Corſicans for the noble love of Liberty, and abuſing the poor Americans, becauſe they are unwilling to be ſlaves.

Juſtices ſending ſtreet-walkers inceſſently to Bridewell, yet licenſing common baudy houſes in every corner of the town.

Stateſmen diſmiſſed from employment on account of incapicity, yet honored with titles and emoluments for extraordinary ſervices.

Miniſters who have been granted large penſions to come into office, granted additional penſions to reſign, and all within the circle of a ſingle twelvemonth.

Clergymen of the Eſtabliſhed church every where exclaiming againſt the indefatigable induſtry of Popiſh prieſts in making proſelytes yet taking no pains whatſoever to keep their flocks in the orthodox faith.

Patriotic ſocieties offering rewards to bring turbot to the tables of the rich, but no premium offered to bring corn to the relief of the neceſſitous.

Men of abilities obliged to take degrees for the practice of medicine; while fellows who can neither read nor write are allowed to tamper with the lives of his Majeſty's ſubjects, under the immediate ſanction of authority.

Electors ſelling their votes in the open face of day, and yet imprudently expecting an honeſt repreſentative.

The corporation of London continually paying large ſums of money to pull down good houſes, for the ſake of unneceſſary improvement; but obſtinately refuſing to pull down a ſtreet of tottering old ſheds that diſgrace their city, and endanger the lives of their inhabitants.

LONDON, July 23.

On Tueſday an inquiſition was taken at Guy's hoſpital, on the body of Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Haſcar, otherwiſe called Sarah Bartlett, (for by that name ſhe was brought to the hoſpital) when it appeared, by the evidence of Elizabeth Aldridge, ſervant to Patrick Dawſon, of Bermondſey-Street, Surgeon and Apothecary, (the only witneſs as to the fact) that the deceaſed was formerly houſekeeper to her maſter, and that uſed frequently to come to his houſe & cohabit with him; that laſt Thurſday evening, on his coming home, he aſked the witneſs whether the deceaſed had been there who informed him ſhe had not; he then expreſſed a great deſire to ſee her, and directed the witneſs to riſe early next morning and fetch her, which ſhe did, and on coming in, her maſter being in bed, the witneſs informed him the deceaſed was come; whereon he deſired them to come up ſtairs to him, and a boy was ſent for ſome brandy, which being drank, he ordered the witneſs to make ſome chocolate for their breakfaſt, and on the witneſs's quitting the room for that purpoſe, the deceaſed immediately followed her into the kitchen; that ſoon after her maſter came down, and he and the deceaſed breakfaſted together in the kitchen; that after breakfaſt Dawſon ſaluted the deceaſed, ſaying, My Dear, I love you; I have ſomething in particular to tell you; to which the deceaſed anſwered, the maid would go out of the kitchen, he replied that would not do. The deceaſed then propoſed to go into the parlour, and ſeveral other places but none would do beſides his bedchamber, to which, at length, ſhe conſented to go, and on their going up ſtairs, ſhe ſaid, It is not the firſt time I have truſted myſelf with you alone, by many, and expreſſed a great deſire of knowing the ſecret he was to communicate to her: that on their entering the bedchamber, the door was immediately faſtened, and they continued together very quiet about a quarter of an hour, when on a ſudden the deceaſed cried out ſeveral times, Murder! Murder! Betty! Betty! That the witneſs ran directly up ſtairs, & found the bedchamber door locked, and heard Dawſon ſay, Betty, you are too late; that ſhe burſt open the door, and ſaw the deceaſed lying on the floor in a gore of Blood, her maſter ſtanding near her with a bloody knife, in his right hand; and on the witneſs crying out, You wicked blood-thirſty man, what have you done! he moved the knife, aiming at her, as if he intended to ſtab her, and d——d her, ſaying, he would ſtab her too. That on the witneſs aſking the deceaſed, what occaſioned her maſter to uſe her ſo? ſhe informed her, that becauſe ſhe had refuſed to permit him to be criminally concerned with her, on a ſudden opened his bureau, and from thence took a knife, with which he ſtabbed her. The Surgeons, on examining the deceaſed's body, diſcovered three wounds in her belly, which they made no doubt were mortal, and confirmed the above witneſs in the deceaſed's declaration as to the occaſion. The deceaſed was ſent to Guy's hoſpital, and there died, the next morning; where ſhe alſo declared the reaſon of her ill-treatment, and acknowledged ſhe was above 5 months gone with child, but was uncertain who was the father of it. The Jury brought in their verdict, Wilful Murder.

The above Patrick Dawſon is not yet taken.

New-York, December 7.

We hear a ſmall Sloop belonging to Amboy, John Hampton, Maſter, was overſet in the Storm on the 17th of October laſt, off Chingoteague in Virginia, the Maſt, Sails and Rigging, all carried away and one man drowned. —The reſt continued on the Wreck a conſiderable Time, till ſhe drove aſhore in Acomack County; the Maſter has ſince returned home, and it is doubtful whether the Veſſel will be ever got off.

Two Lads being left together at a Houſe in the Town, during the Time of a funeral, one of them got a Gun which was loaded and ſhot the other dead.

Dr. Uriah Rogers, junr

Of Norwalk, in the County of Fairfield,

TAKES this Method to acquaint the Public, and particularly ſuch as are deſirous of taking the Small Pox, by Way of Inoculation, that having had conſiderable Experience in that Branch of Practice, and carried on the ſame the laſt Seaſon, with great Succeſs; has lately erected a convenient Hoſpital for that Purpoſe, juſt within the juriſdiction Line of the Province of New-York, about nine Miles diſtant from Norwalk Harbour, where he intends to carry on ſaid Branch of Practice, from the firſt of October until the firſt of May next. And that all ſuch as are diſpoſed to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well provided with all proper and neceſſary Accommodations, Proviſions, &c. and the beſt Attendance, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money, for each Patient. That, after the firſt Set or Claſs, he purpoſes to give no Occaſion for waiting to go in by particular Setts, but to admit Perſons ſingly, juſt as it ſuits them; as he has another good Houſe provided near ſaid Hoſpital, where his Family are to live, and where all that come (after the firſt Sett go into the Hoſpital) are to remain with his Family, until they are ſufficiently prepared and inoculated, and until it be apparent that they have taken them. the Infection. 43

Norwalk, 14th Sept. 1767.

0:0:9

Ames's,

AND

Ellſworth's

Almananacks, for the Year 1768;

To be ſold by the Printer hereof.

NEWPORT, Dec. 7.

It is with the greateſt pleaſure we can inform our Brethren of the neighbouring colonies, that there is the faireſt proſpect that the Plan for promoting Frugality and Induſtry, and our own Manufactures will be attended here with every happy Effect; and that the People in general are at preſent actuated with a Spirit of diſcouraging, as much as poſſible, the further Importation of European Manufactures.—Many Perſons are determined to uſe their Influence in putting a Stop to the deſtructive and pernicious Effects attending the enormous Conſumption of foreign Teas, which muſt otherwiſe ſoon render us a poor, weak, and debilitated People.—The Hiperion or Labradore Tea is much eſteemed and by great Numbers vaſtly preferred to the poiſonous Bohea.

We have heard of many Gentlemen in Town, of Figure and Fortune, who are determined to cloath themſelves and Families, for the future, with the Manufactures of this Country.

BOSTON, December 10.

We are informed, That the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province, which ſtands prorogued to Wedneſday the 30th Day of December Inſt. will then meet to do buſineſs.

We hear from Middleborough, that at a Meeting of the Inhabitants of that Town, they voted to come into the ſame Meaſures that the Town of Boſton had, reſpecting Frugality and Manufactures: A Committee had previouſly prepared a Draught of Regulations, which varied in ſome ſmall Articles from thoſe ſent from hence: But were objected to, leaſt the Deſign of the Town of Boſton, which they did not fully know, ſhould be fruſtrated.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7

Capt. Singleton, from St. Kitts informs us that on the 26 Ult. he fell in with and boarded a double-decked Sloop, without any Body on Board, loaded with Logwood, and full of Water up to her Lower Deck Beams.——The People he concluded, had got on board ſome other Veſſel, as the Boat was left on the Sloop's Deck, and her Sails, ſmall Rigging, &c. with Cheſts and Bedding were gone Captain Singleton has brought in her Anchors Cables and ſtanding Rigging.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

On Wedneſday the 23d of Nov. at his Houſe in Elizabeth Town, New Jerſey died Sir JOHN St. CLAIR, Baranet, Col of His Majeſty's——Regiment, and Quarter-maſter General of the Army in North America in which Station he has acted for 13 Years with Great Honour and Integrity. His Death was occaſioned by a Wound he received thro' the Lungs, on the Banks of the Monongahala, in July 1755 at Braddock's unfortunate Defeat, of which Wound he never recovered. He was between 50 & 60 Years of Age and has been near 40 Years in his Majeſty's Service.——He acted on all occaſions with a firmneſs of Spirit, Reſignation and Dignity becoming his Profeſſion and Character——His Remains were inter'd on Saturday the twenty ſixth, with all Military Honours. His Excellency General Gage, accompained by the Gentlemen of his Suite from Head Quarters, and the Officers from the adjacent Garriſons in New York and New-Jerſey, attended with the Solemnity.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Harris arrived here from New Orleans, in 23 days, by whom we have Advice that a Captain (ſuppoſed to be Rea) belonging to one of the Regiments ſtationed at Mobile or Penſacola, lately died on his paſſage from the Natches to the laſt mentioned Place: On the Paſſage Capt Harris ſpoke with the following Veſſels viz. The 14th of Nov. Lat twenty four and half, off the Dry Tortugas, with Captain Rogers in a Sloop from this Port, for Penſacola, with Troops, 34 Days out; the next day, off the Havannah, with Capt. Burner, in a Sloop from the Bay for this Port, 15 Days out, who informed him that he ſailed from thence in Company with Capt. Gilcriſt, and Lawrence of this Port, the former for Europe and the latter for the Weſt Indies; and the 30th of November he alſo ſpoke with Capt Martin, in a Schooner, from Coracoa, for this Port in Lat 36. 50. Lon. 72. 31.

By a Veſſel from Albany, we learn, that Snow fell in ſuch large Quantities, the the twenty ſecond and twenty ninth of laſt Month, that there was good Sledding, and it lay above nine Inches on a level quite down to the Highlands.

Laſt Sunday an excellent Charity Sermon was preached at Trinity Church, by the Rev. Mr. Englis for the Benefit of the poor Scholars, when a handſome Collection was made for their Support. And next Sunday in the Forenoon, a Charity Sermon will alſo be preached in St. George's Chapel, for the like laudable Purpoſe.

The ſame Day a Charity Sermon was preached in the Presbyterian Church in this City by the Rev Mr John Rodgers, Senior, Miniſter, when a handſome Collection was raiſed for the Uſe of the Poor.

We hear, that laſt week one of the ſtage waggons, croſſing the ferry at Kill Vankull, in a ſcow, ſome of the paſſengers ſeated themſelves in the waggon; but in approaching the ſhore, the waggon was by ſome means overturn'd, into the River, by which accident two women (Mrs. Morris, belonging to the play houſe, and her Maid,) were drowned.

Simſbury, 2d Dec. 1767.

A melancholly accident happened laſt week in the north weſt ſociety in this town.—The only ſon of Mr. Abel Phelps, a child of about five years of age, ſtept on one of the Buckets of a ſaw-mill water-wheel, when the mill was ſtanding ſtill; and the weight of the child turned the wheel, and the weight of the crank brought the feet, legs, and lower parts of the child, under, between the floom and wheel, and ſo preſſed the child acroſs the loins, that it lived but about two days, and died, to the great grief of its parents and friends.

At a Meeting of the Suſquehanna Company, held at Windham, by Adjournment, November 11 1767

WHEREAS this Company have received late intelligence from Great Britain that their Agent has ſometime ſince removed from London by means of which the Proſecution of their Petition has been delayed, but that there ſeems a favourable Opportunity to proſecute the ſame and nothing diſcouraging as to ſucceſs, if an Agent was there preſent to proſecute the Affair. Thereupon reſolved, that it is neceſſary to have an Agent appointed for that purpoſe, and that it will be neceſſary, over and above the Company's Money, that has or may be collected in, to raiſe at leaſt One Dollar, or a Dollar and a Half, upon a Right, in order to proſecute ſaid Affair; and that this Meeting be adjourned to the 6th Day of January next, at Windham; and that public Notice be given thereof by the Clerk of this Company, in all the public News Papers, that ſaid Company meet at that Time by themſelves or Conſtituents, prepared to conſider of, and comply with, ſaid Reſolve; and the DELAWARE COMPANIES are alſo deſired to meet at that Time and Place, for the Purpoſe aboveſaid.

A true Copy of Record,
Atteſt, SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk of ſaid Comp.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

December 7, 1767.

THE creditors to the Inſolvent Eſtate of Jedidiah Miner, of Farmington, are hereby warned to meet at his Houſe, on Tueſday the 22d of this Inſtant, December, then and there to bring in their Accounts, well authenticated, to us, who are appointed Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, and do any other Buſineſs that may then be tho't neceſſary to a final Settlement of ſaid Eſtate, agreable to a late Act of this Colony. 4

Joſeph Adkins,
Iſrael Clark,
Iſaac Cleveland } Truſtees.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

November 30, 1767.

Notice is hereby given to the Creditors of Job Ellſworth of Windſor, an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Dwelling Houſe, of Aaron Biſſell, Innholder in ſaid Windſor, on the third Tueſday of December next, to receive their Average of ſaid Eſtate.

Aaron Biſſell,
Wm. Biſſell,
David Biſſell, } *Truſtees.*

HARTFORD;
Printed by T. GREEN.

MONDAY, *December* 21, 1767. NUMBER 156

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN, in HARTFORD.

Lathrop & Smith,

Druggiſts, Apothecaries and Bookſellers, in Hartford;

Have juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, via New-York, a freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES and BOOKS;——among which are the following Articles, (genuine, and directly from the original Ware Houſes) viz.

BATEMAN's Drops—Bateman's Cordial Purge—Bateman's golden and plain Spirits of Scurvey Graſs——Godfrey's Cordial——Frauncee's and Daffay's Elixir——Eau de Luce——Lockyer's and Hooper's Pills——Turlington's Balſam of Life——Balſam of Health——Balſam of Honey——Eſſence of Water Dock---and Tincture of Valerian——Alſo, Neat Amputating Inſtruments, either with or without Shagreen Caſſes——Surgeon's Pocket Inſtruments——Teeth Inſtruments——Lancets——Crooked Needles——Syringes, &c. &c.

Together with the following BOOKS, (not enumerated in their former Advertiſement) viz. Attorney's Practice in the Court of King's Bench——Ditto in Court of Common Pleas——Holt's Reports——Burns's Juſtice----Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown----Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law——Tryals per Pais——Wood's Inſtitutes——Boerhaave's Lectures——Robinſon on Conſumptions——Aſtruc on Fevers——Life of Doct. Doddridge——Doddridge on Regeneration——Erſkins's Sermons——Hotbecks great Law of Conſideration——Lymeſtreet and Berryſtreet Sermons---Watts's World to come---Watts's Scripture Hiſtory——Newton on the Prophecies---Owen's Works---Young's Reſignation——Perſall's Contemplations——Connoiſſeur——Univerſal Spectator,——and Pitt's Account of the Mahometans.——

☞ Choice Hard Soap, by the Box or Dozen, Painter's Colours, Linſeed Oyl, Groceries, &c. To be ſold by them as uſual.

TO be Sold on Board the Sloop INDUSTRY,

Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,

Now lying in HARTFORD;

Choice dry Codfiſh, Cordage,
Pickl'd Codfiſh, Oznabrigs,
Mackrel, Oyl, Checks,
Blubber, Garlix,
Molaſſes, Strip't Holland,
Sugar, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Tea, Potts and Kittles,
And-Irons, Cart-Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

Whereas *Rebecca*, the wiſe of me the ſubſcriber, has, for ſome time paſt, behaved in a very diſorderly Manner, abſenting herſelf from my Bed and Board, and I am apprehenſive ſhe may run me in Debt——*Theſe are therefore*, to warn all Perſons not to credit her, on my account, for I will pay no Debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

John Whiting.

Sept. 2, 1767.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office, Hartford, December 14, 1767.

☞ *Where the Town is not mentioned, in the following Liſt, it is Hartford.*

A
Adams David, Windham
Adams Samuel
Abbot Abiel, Windſor
B
Bull Caleb,
Brandagee Jacob
Bull Aaron
Brownſon Iſrael, Woodbury
Biſſel Daniel Eſq; Windſor
Boſworth Samuel, Mansfield
Brown Thomas, Windham
Babcock Amos Eſq; Aſhford
Benton Jacob & Co. Harwinton
Burbank Shem, Suffield
Brown William
Backus Ebenezer, Windham
Barns John Weathersfield
Boardman John, do
Biſſel David Windſor
Barker Abner Eſq; Willington
Barker Ignatius, Lebanon
Bull Daniel
Buckland William
Brigden Tho's, Weathersfield
Balch Ebenez. Weathersfield
Belding Tho. Eſq; Weathers.
Bigelow Mr. Ferry-man
C
Clark William, Colcheſter
Clark Roger, do
Craft Sam. & Eben. Pomfret
Cotton Simon, do
Caldwell Charles & George
Clark Nehemiah
Clapp Elijah
Chandler Samuel
Caulkens Stephen, Sharon
Cummins William, Mansfield
Clark Hepzibah, Stafford
Colbern John, Saliſbury
Curtis Samuel, Farmington
Clark Andrew, Tollon
Clark Silas, Farmington
D
Drake Gideon, Windſor
Diggins Auguſtus, do
Downey Edward
Dickenſon Samuel
Dewey John Lebanon
Demming James, Weathersfi.
Dunlap James, Windham
Dunham Solom. Farmington
E
Ewing Alexander, Aſhford
Elyer Abner
F
Fitch Eleazer, Col. Windham
Faulkner Ammi
Foller Caleb, Windſor
Fitch James, do
Forbes William
Freeman Jonathan, Mansfield
Foot Noah, Colcheſter
Fitch Ebenezer, Lebanon
Fitch Ichabod do
Friſby Levy do
G
Goodrich Elnathan, Litchfield
Griſwold John, Weathersfield
Greene John & Benj. Coventry
H
Hurlbut Eliſha, Windham
Hill Bryant, Goſhen
Howe John, E. Haven
[illegible] Lucretia, Lebanon
Hollister Joſiah, Sharon
Hooker William
Hughes George
Humphry Abner
[illegible]——Eſq;
Humphry Charles, Symſbury
Hobby Thomas, capt.
Hooker Roger, Farmington
Holt Daniel, Pomphret
I
Jones John, Weſtfield
Jones Amaſa, Colcheſter
Jeffery John, Cornwall
Jillet Aſael
K
Kent Elijah, Suffield,
Kingſide Thomas Farmington
Knox William
L
Lord John,
Love David, Cornwall
Love Mary, Ditto
Loomis Reuben,
Law John,
M
M'Key Alexander, Weathersfield.
Miller Joſeph, Ditto
Mather Nathaniel *Windſor*
Mills Peter, Ditto
Moſeley Iſaac, Doct Glaſtenbury
Moſeley Thomas, Dr Eaſt-Haddam
Morriſon John *Windſor*
Mumford John Colcheſter
Mezuzen Mark,
M'Niel Alexander
N
Nugent Robert
P
Payne Benjamin
Pomeroy Elizer
Pitkin Joſeph, *Col.*
Payſon John, Pomfret
Peaſe John, Litchfield.
Patterſon William Farmington
Potter Joſiah Ditto
Penoyer John, Sharon
Parkhurſt John Plainfield
Phelps Bildad *Windſor*
Pinco James, Lebanon
Parſons Eldad, Enfied
Roberts Benjamin, Colcheſter
Ranſom James, do
Read Iſaac, *Windſor*
S
Seymour Iſrael
Smith Samuel, Aſhford
Stephens Samuel
Sweetland Joſeph
Smith Elnathan, Farmington
Storrs Amaziah, Mansfield
Slapp John, do
Smith Samuel, Farmington
Spalding John, Plainfield
Simons Jacob Sharon
Scot Timothy, *Windſor*
Stedman Ebenezer *E.Windſor*
Strong Enoch, Saliſbury
Strong Elnathan
T
Thrall Moſes, Bolton
Todd David, Suffield
Taylor Joſeph, Colcheſter
Thomas & Caſe, Lebanon
Tiſdale Nathan do
Trumble Joſeph, Eſq; do
Terry Ephraim, Enfield
Thomas Aſael, *Wallingford*
Thatcher Samuel, Farmington
W
Wells Edmund, Hebron
Waldo Nathan, Canterbury
Williams Daniel *Weathersfield*
Wilds Jonah, Lebanon
Wells Moſes, Eaſt-*Windſor*
Wells Obadiah
Y
Younglove Jonathan Great-Barrington.

N.B. No Letters will be delivered out of the Poſt-Office, without the Poſtage being firſt paid.

Stray'd away from *Jeremiah Wetmore* of Middletown ſome Time in June laſt, a red roan Horſe, three Years old paſt, about fourteen Hands high, well made, paces and trots well, he was never dock't, but has not a very large Tail, he was bred by one Goodwin, towards *Simsbury*.—Alſo a ſmall red roan Mare Colt, two years old paſt, ſhe was dock'd pretty long. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the Owner, ſhall have twenty ſhillings Reward for the Horſe, and ten ſhillings for the Mare, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Jeremiah Wetmore.

Middletown, December 10, 1767.

Saliſbury, Dec. 3, 1767.

Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Micah Hoſkins of ſaid *Saliſbury*, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Joſhua Porter, Eſq; inn holder in ſaid *Saliſbury*, on the twenty-ninth of December inſtant, and bring in their ſeveral claims againſt ſaid eſtate, properly authenticated, to us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, agreable to a late act of this colony, entitled, "An act to prevent Fraud in debtors, &c.

Thomas Chittenden,
Samuel Lane,
Silas Bingham, } *Truſtees.*

From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE, of December 2.

LETTERS from a FARMER in PENNSYLVANIA, to the Inhabitants of the BRITISH COLONIES.

LETTER I.

Beloved Countrymen,

I AM a Farmer, ſettled, after a Variety of Fortunes, near the Banks of the River Delaware in the Province of Pennſylvania. I received a liberal Education, and have been engaged in the buſy Scenes of Life; but am now convinced that a man may be as happy without Buſtle, as with it. My farm is ſmall my ſervants few, and good; I have a little Money at Intereſt; I wiſh for no more; my Employment in my own affairs is eaſy, and with a contented grateful Mind, undiſturbed by worldly hopes or fears, relating to myſelf, I am completing the Number of Days allotted to me by Divine Goodneſs.

Being Maſter of my Time, I ſpend a good Deal of it in a Library, which I think the moſt valuable Part of my ſmall Eſtate; and being acquainted with two or three Gentlemen of Abilities and Learning, who honour me with their Friendſhip, I have acquired, I believe, a greater Knowledge in Hiſtory, and the laws and Conſtitution of my Country, than is generally attained by Men of my Claſs, many of them not being ſo fortunate as I have been, in the Opportunities of getting information.

From my infancy I was taught to love Humanity and Liberty. Enquiry and Experience have ſince confirmed my Reverence for the Leſſons then given me, by convincing me more fully of their Truth and Excellence. Benevolence towards mankind, excites Wiſhes for their Welfare, and ſuch wiſhes endear the Means of fulfilling them. Theſe can be found in Liberty only: Therefore her ſacred cauſe ought to be eſpouſed by every man, on every occaſion, to the utmoſt of his power. As a charitable, but poor perſon does not withhold his *mite*, becauſe he cannot relieve *all* the diſtreſſes of the miſerable, ſo let not any honeſt man ſuppreſs his ſentiments concerning freedom, however ſmall their influence is likely to be. Perhaps he "may touch ſome wheel,*" that will have an effect greater than he expects.

Theſe being my ſentiments, I am encouraged to offer to you, my countrymen, my thoughts on ſome late Tranſactions, that appear to me to be of the utmoſt importance to you. Conſcious of my own defects I have waited ſome time, in expectation of ſeeing the ſubject treated by perſons much better qualified for the taſk; but being therein diſappointed, and apprehenſive that longer delays will be injurious, I venture at length to requeſt the attention of the public, praying only for one thing.—That is, that theſe lines may be read with the ſame zeal for the happineſs of Britiſh America, with which they were wrote.

With a good deal of ſurpriſe I have obſerved that little notice has been taken of an act of parliament, as injurious in its principle to the liberties of theſe colonies, as the ſtamp-act was: I mean the act for ſuſpending the legiſlation of New-York.

The aſſembly of that government complied with a former act of parliament, requiring certain proviſions to be made for the troops in America, every particular, I think, except the articles of ſalt, pepper and vinegar. In my opinion they acted imprudently, conſidering all circumſtances in not complying ſo far as would have given ſatisfaction, as ſeveral colonies did: but my diſlike of their conduct in that inſtance, has not blinded me ſo much, that I cannot plainly perceive, that they have been puniſhed in a manner pernicious to American freedom, and juſtly alarming to all the colonies.

If the britiſh parliament has a legal authority to order, that we ſhall furniſh a ſingle article for the troops here, and to compel obedience to that order; they have the ſame right to order us to ſupply thoſe troops with arms, cloaths, and every neceſſary, and to compel obedience to that order alſo; in ſhort to lay any burdens they pleaſe upon us. What is this but taxing us at a certain ſum and leaving to us only the manner of raiſing it? how is this mode more tolerable than the ſtamp act? would that act have appeared more pleaſing to Americans, if being ordered thereby to raiſe the ſum total of the taxes, the mighty privilege had been left to them, of ſaying how much ſhould be paid for an inſtrument of writing on paper, and how much for another on parchment.

An act of parliament commanding us to do a certain thing, if it has any validity, is a tax upon us for the expence that accrues in complying with it, and for this reaſon I believe every colony on the continent, that choſe to give a mark of their reſpect for Great Britain, in complying with the act relating to the troops, cautiouſly avoided the mention of that act leaſt their conduct ſhould be attributed to its ſuppoſed obligation.

The matter being thus ſtated, the aſſembly of New York either had, or had not a right, to refuſe ſubmiſſion to that act. If they had and I imagine no American will ſay, they had not, then the parliament had no right to compel them to execute it. If they had not that right, they had no right to puniſh them for not executing it, and therefore had no right to ſuſpend their legiſlation, which is a puniſhment. In fact if the people of New-York cannot be legally taxed but by their own repreſentatives, they cannot be legally deprived of the privileges of making laws, only for inſiſting on that excluſive privilege of taxation. If they may be legally deprived in ſuch a caſe of the privilege of making laws, why may they not, with equal reaſon, be deprived of every other privilege? Or why may not every colony be treated in the ſame manner, when any of them ſhould dare to deny their aſſent to any impoſitions that ſhall be directed? Or what ſignifies the repeal of the ſtamp act, if theſe colonies are to loſe their other privileges, by not tamely ſurrendering that of taxation?

There is one conſideration ariſing from this ſuſpenſion, which is not generally attended to but ſhews its importance very clearly. It was not neceſſary, that this ſuſpenſion ſhould be cauſed by an act of parliament. The crown might have reſtrained the governor of New York, even from calling the aſſembly together, by its prerogative in the royal governments. This ſtep, I ſuppoſe, would have been taken, if the conduct of the aſſembly of New York had been regarded as an act of diſobedience to the crown alone: But it is regarded as an act of "diſobedience to the authority of the BRITISH "LEGISLATURE" This gives the ſuſpenſion a conſequence vaſtly more affecting. It is a parliamentary aſſertion of the ſupreme authority of the Britiſh legiſlature over theſe colonies in the point of taxation; and is intended to COMPEL New York unto a ſubmiſſion to that authority. It ſeems therefore to me as much a violation of the liberty of the people of that province, and conſequently to all theſe colonies, as if the parliament had ſent a number of regiments to be quartered upon them, till they ſhould comply. For it is evident that the ſuſpenſion is meant as a compulſion; and the method of compelling is totally indifferent. It is indeed probable, that the ſight of red coats, and the beating drums would have been moſt alarming, becauſe people are generally more influenced by their eyes and ears than by their reaſon: But whoever ſeriouſly conſiders the matter, muſt perceive that a dreadful ſtroke is aimed at the liberty of theſe colonies. I ſay of theſe colonies: For the cauſe of *one* is the cauſe of *all*. If the parliament may lawfully deprive New York of any of its rights, it may deprive any or all the other colonies of their rights; and nothing can poſſibly ſo encourage ſuch attempts, as a mutual inattention to the intereſt of each other. *To divide, and thus to deſtroy*, is the firſt political maxim in attacking thoſe who are powerful by their union. He certainly is not a wiſe man, who folds his arms and repoſeth himſelf at home, ſeeing with unconcern the flames that have invaded his neighbour's houſe without any endeavours to extinguiſh them. When Mr. Hampden's ſhip money cauſe, for three ſhillings and four pence was tried, all the people of England, with anxious expectation, intereſted themſelves in the important deciſion; and when the ſlighteſt point touching the freedom of a ſingle colony is agitated, I earneſtly wiſh that all the reſt may with equal ardor ſupport their ſiſter. Very much may be ſaid on this ſubject, but I hope more at preſent is unneceſſary.

With concern I have obſerved that two aſſemblies of this province have ſat and adjourned, without taking any notice of this act. It may perhaps be aſked, what would have been proper for them to do? I am by no means fond of inflamatory meaſures. I deteſt them. I ſhould be ſorry that any thing ſhould be done which might juſtly diſpleaſe our ſovereign, or our mother country. But a firm, modeſt exertion of a free ſpirit ſhould never be wanting on public occaſions. It appears to me, that it would have been ſufficient for the aſſembly, to have ordered our agents to repreſent to the King's miniſters their ſenſe of the ſuſpending act, and to pray for its repeal. Thus we ſhould have borne our teſtimony againſt it; and might therefore reaſonably expect that on a like occaſion, we might receive the ſame aſſiſtance from the other colonies.

(b) "Concordia res parvæ creſcunt."

Nov 4. A FARMER.

(b) Small things grow great by concord—

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* Pope.

From a late MAGAZINE.

Modern way of knowing the world, *and* ſeeing life.

TO *know the world*: that is the queſtion!—— Now I am to give you the genuine ſenſe and ſignification of this phraſe.——To *know* the world, then, is to know how to get money; and when got, to know how to keep it; to know how to juggle with the jugglers of Change-Alley; to know how to raiſe *a large* fortune; and then (which is the height and depth of knowledge) to know how to talk and boaſt of it, and laſtly, having known how to *amaſs* together this *large* fortune, to know how to *leave* it, at death, to ſome profligate kinſman, that ſhall know how to *ſpend* it.——This, in every ſenſe of the term, is *knowing the world*."

But there is another way of knowing the world, which is a far genteeler and politer way.——This is what we call *ſeeing life*. Seeing life, accompliſhes the mind, purifies the morals, and refines the taſte. Whoever is poſſeſſed with real notions of gentility, & wiſhes to be the ſenſible and agreable companion, muſt neceſſarily *ſee life*; that is, you muſt keep all ſorts of company, from the nobleman to the beggar; and you muſt agree with every diſpoſition, and conform with every behavior, that is immediately inconſiſtent with the tenets of reaſon prudence and good manners; all ſober and well diſpoſed perſons you muſt laugh at and ridicule, as people wholly unfit to live in the world. You muſt very often drink very much, and when you have ſo done, you muſt appear very great; that is, you muſt ſwear a very good round hand, & ſing a very good bawdy ſong. You muſt be very expert and ready in giving an ingenious toaſt or ſentiment; by *ingenious* I mean, that it muſt be *ſmart* and *witty*; I mean that it muſt be *ſmutty* and *fulſome*—This is *life*——You muſt be a *humoriſt*; that is, you muſt mimic—— ſuch as have an impediment in their ſpeech; be exceſſive droll in your remarks upon thoſe who are diſfigured with any defects of nature; and look upon every perſon as a fool that has any regard for *religion*. And you muſt be a *buck*; that is, you muſt be impious in your morals, wanton in *debaucheries*, and horrid in your imprecations;——in every thing that has the leaſt alliance with *obſcenity* and *lewdneſs*, or in ſhort, with any kind of wickedneſs you muſt be *learned*; and in every thing elſe you may be as *ignorant* as you Pleaſe.——

Whenever you go to church (as you may now and then do when you have no where elſe to go) you muſt try every means to let the congregation ſee that it is not devotion, but curioſity brings you there: never look at the *parſon*, but at the fine *girls*——and ſtare at them. This is *life*.——

You muſt go to taverns, and coffeehouſes, and bawdy houſes, where you muſt commit every kind of *tumult* and *diſorder*, ſuch as jumping about the *rooms*, putting out the *candles*, ſpilling the *liquors*, breaking the *glaſſes*, kicking the *waiters*, &c. &c —— This is *life*, *ſeeing life*, and *knowing the world*.

Advertiſement.

Litchfield County Court

being adjourn'd to the firſt Tueſday in January, 1768, *will probably ſit over to the Second Week. 'Tis therefore thought adviſable to adjourn the Convention of the* Medical Corporation, *to the Third Tueſday in January—and deſired, that all the Members will take Notice thereof, and give their Attendance, on ſaid Third Tueſday, at the Court-Houſe in Litchfield.*

REUBEN SMITH, *Clerk.*

All Perſons having

Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. Joſhua Willes of Tolland, late deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſome.—And ſuch as are indebted thereto, to make Payment, that a Settlement may be made of the Whole.

Solomon Willes, } *Adminiſ-*
Joſhua Willes. } *trators.*

Simsbury, Dec. 18, 1767.

The Creditors of the

inſolvent eſtate of Samuel Thomſon of Simſbury, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Capt. Abraham Pinney, innholder in ſaid Simſbury, on Tueſday the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon, to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and elect others in our ſtead, and do any other buſineſs that may then be thought neceſſary to be done.

ABRAHAM PINNEY,
ELISHA WINCHELL, } Truſtees.
WILLIAM THRALL,

William Jepſon,

Surgeon and Apothecary, at the Unicorn and Mortar, in Queen Street, Hartford has for Sale (as uſual) at the loweſt Prices, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit. A large and general Aſſortment of Druggs and Medicines, of the beſt Kind. Alſo the following genuine patented Medicines, from the original Warehouſes, viz.

Turlington's Balſam

of Life, Lockyer's Pills, Hooper's Female, and Anderſon's Scotch ditto, Bateman's pectoral Drops, Fraunces' Female ſtrengthening Elixer, Godfrey's Cordial, Betton's Britiſh Oil, &c &c. Painter's Colours, Clothier's Cards, Logwood, Allum, Copperas and Brimſtone, &c. &c. &c.

BOSTON, Dec. 17.

Friday laſt arrived here the Nova-Scotia Packet, Capt. Cavenaugh, from Halifax, Richard Reeves, Eſq; Regiſter of Seizures, and firſt Clerk to the Honorable Board of Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, &c. came Paſſenger in the ſaid Packet.

The hon. the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms have appointed Samuel Fitch, Eſq; their Sollicitor.

And George Lyde, Eſq; Surveyor and Searcher of the Cuſtoms for the Port of Boſton, until the Arrival of Robert Chamier, Eſq; the preſent Surveyor, &c. who is now in England.

We hear that a number of trading gentlemen at Providence have petitioned the honorable board of commiſſioners here, that a collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms may be appointed to reſide at that place.

Extract of a Letter from Halifax, Nov. 28.

"This day arrived here the Senegal man of war, in 7 weeks from England, and brings advice of the death of his royal highneſs the Duke of YORK, at——on the 17th of September laſt of a malignant fever, after 15 days illneſs."

Governor Spry was to ſail from Halifax for his government of Barbados, in the Beaver man of war, about the firſt of January; he had received his commiſſion by way of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17.

Friday laſt arrived here from So. Carolina, with Captain Schermerhorn, the famous Attakullakulla or the Little Carpenter, Ouconnoſtota, or the Great Warrior, & the Raven King of Toogoloo, with ſix other Chiefs and Warriors of the Cherokee Nation, accompained by an interpreter; and next day they had an audience of his excellency general Gage, the commander in chief.

All the field and ſtaff officers, at head-quarters, and thoſe of the corps in this gariſon, together with ſeveral other gentlemen attended the general on this occaſion.

The chiefs, after being introduced, delivered the letters of recommendation they bro't to his excellency, from the ſouth-ward; & the Little-Carpenter and great Warrior alternately addreſſed him, and implored his interpoſition and good offices, in directing Sir William Johnſon, the Superintendant of indian affairs to mediate a peace between their Nation, the Cherokees and the ſix Nations of Iroquois, they being deputed here on an embaſſy for that Purpoſe.

They met with a gracious reception from the general, and his excellency has been pleaſed to give orders they ſhould be properly entertained and attended, while they remain here. He promiſed them his protection in the buſineſs they are employed in; and informed them he would give the neceſſary orders for their proceeding in a ſloop for Albany, for which place we hear, they are to embark this morning.

The chiefs having been informed, that there was a Theatre in this city, expreſs'd a deſire of ſeeing a play acted. The general thought proper to gratify their curioſity; and gave directions that proper places ſhould be reſerved for them in the houſe on Monday evening laſt.

HARTFORD, December 21.

By a letter from Ticonderoga, we are informed, that on the 25th ult John Stoughton Eſq; (late Lieutenant of one of the independent companies) being on Lake George, in a boat, with another man, and a number of ſheep on board; a violent gale of wind overtook them, and drove the boat on a rock, by which accident ſhe bilg'd and ſunk, and Lieut. Stoughton was unfortunately drowned—his body was taken up next day The other man ſwam to ſhore.

Laſt Friday night a dwelling houſe in this town, owned by Mr. Caleb Turner, took Fire, and was entirely conſumed, together with a number of beaver hatts and furr.—One of Mr. Turner's ſons, who occupied the houſe, had lately removed out, with his family, and the chief of their furniture—Part of the houſe being improved as a hatter's ſhop, which the workmen left late in the evening, and where it is conjectured the Fire firſt began, which had got to a great head before it was diſcovered.

☞ *This Paper,* [No. 156] *completes the Third Year of its Publication. And as the Printer is under a Neceſſity of ſettling his News paper Accounts, to that Number, he earneſtly requeſts thoſe that are indebted to make immediate Payment.*

Quiconque eſt capable de mentir, eſt indigne d' etre compte, au nombre des homme. TELEMAQUE.

He that is capable of telling a falſhood, deſerves not a place in ſociety.

THERE is hardly any vice which ſhews a greater depravation in the human mind, than that mentioned in the motto; or which is attended with more pernicious conſequences in ſociety. Whoever therefore is guilty of it, ought to be treated with the higheſt degree of abhorrence and contempt. He ought eſpecially to be baniſhed from that ſocial intercourſe of men, which the poiſon of this vice tends particularly to conteminate and deſtroy. The peace of families, the harmony of neighbours, and ſometimes the tranquility of a country, is diſturbed by thoſe, who do not heſitate to invent and propagate falſhoods. Suſpicion is often thrown upon the moſt innocent, and the reputations of the moſt worthy perſons injured by thoſe who ſpeak of others without any regard to truth. A liar is therefore as dangerous to the characters of men in ſociety, as an aſſaſſin is to their lives; they are equally a cauſe of conſtant apprehenſion, and often cannot be ſhunned by the niceſt circumſpection. Nor is the crime of the one much more venial than that of the other; as you had almoſt as well take away a man's life from him, as his peace and reputation. The liar therefore, as the aſſaſſin ſhould be treated with exemplary puniſhment; as unworthy the name of man, and the benefits of ſociety. If death ſhould be inflicted on the one, baniſhment ſhould reward the other. Awed by the fear of ſuch treatment, the malice which actuates ſome would be reſtrained, and the folly or inattention which miſguides others, would be effectually corrected. The peace of ſociety would no longer be diſturbed by groundleſs reports, the reputations of individuals would be ſhielded from calumnious miſrepreſentations, and innocence would repoſe itſelf without injury or alarm.

ANECDOTE,

Tranſlated from the French.

A Certain Judge being ſeated in Court to determine Cauſes, the Croud were very noiſy; he ordered Silence repeatedly, but to no purpoſe.— At laſt he cried in a violent Paſſion, "It is a wonderful thing that People will not be quiet: here I have decided I do not know how many Cauſes without being able to hear a ſingle Word of the Matter."

IRELAND.

Dublin, July 4. On Account of the late Extripation of the Jeſuits, the following particular Deſcription of that Society, and literal Prediction of their Downfal, extracted from the Sermon of Dr. GEORGE BROWNE, Arch-Biſhop of Dublin, a ſtrenuous Aſſerter of the Reformation in Ireland, may not be an improper Article for your Journal at this Time. This Sermon was preached in the Reign of Edward VI. ſoon after the Reformation.

The Text, Pſalm cxix. V. 10.

Open mine Eyes, that I may ſee the Wonders of thy Law.

"Jeſus came to fulfil the Law, and not to aboliſh the Law. But there are a new Fraternity of late ſprung up who call themſelves Jeſuits, which will deceive many, who are much after the Scribes and Phariſees Manner amongſt the Jews; they ſhall ſtrive to aboliſh the Truth, and ſhall come very near to do it; for theſe ſorts will turn themſelves into ſeveral Forms; with the Heathen, an Hetheniſt; with Atheiſts, an Atheiſt; with the Jews, a Jew; with the Reformers, a Reformed; purpoſely to know your Intentions, your Minds, your Hearts, and your Inclinations, and thereby bring you at laſt to be like the Fool, that ſaid in his Heart there was no God. Theſe ſhall ſpread over the whole World, ſhall be admitted into the Council of Princes, and they never the wiſer; charming of them, yea, making your Princes reveal their Hearts, and the Secrets therein, unto them, and yet they not perceive it; which will happen from falling from the Law of God, by neglect of fulfilling of the Law of God, and by winking at their Sins; yet, in the End, God, to juſtify his Law, ſhall ſuddenly cut off this Society, even by the Hands of thoſe who have moſt ſuccoured them, and made Uſe of them, ſo that at the End, they ſhall become odious to all Nations; they ſhall be worſe than Jews, having no reſting Place upon the Earth; and then ſhall a Jew have more favor than a Jeſuit. Now to arm you all, good Chriſtians, againſt theſe Things that are to come, leſt ye be led into Temptation, cry unto the Lord your God, and heartily pray that he would be ſo merciful unto you, as to open the Eyes of your Underſtanding, that you may behold the Wonders and Pleaſantneſs that is in the Law."

On the general Depravity of Mankind.

GOOD Men are ſcarce, the juſt
are thinly ſown,
They thrive but ill, nor can they
laſt when grown,
And, ſhould we count them, and
our ſtore compile,
Yet Thebes more Gates could
ſhew, more Mouths the Nile.

Ames's,

AND

Ellſworth's

Almanacks, for the Year 1768;

To be ſold by the Printer hereof.

◆◆◆

December 7, 1767.

THE creditors to the Inſolvent Eſtate of Jedidiah Miner, of Farmington, are hereby warned to meet at his Houſe, on Tueſday the 22d of this Inſtant, December, then and there to bring in their Accounts, well authenticated, to us, who are appointed Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate, and do any other Buſineſs that may then be tho't neceſſary to a final Settlement of ſaid Eſtate, agreable to a late Act of this Colony. 4

Joſeph Adkins,
Iſrael Clark,
Iſaac Cleveland, } Truſtees.

◆◆◆

At a Meeting of the Suſquehanna Company held at Windham, by Adjournment, November 11, 1767.

WHEREAS this Company have received late intelligence from Great Britain that their Agent has ſometime ſince removed from London by means of which the Proſecution of their Petition has been delayed, but that there ſeems a favourable Opportunity to proſecute the ſame and nothing diſcouraging as to ſucceſs, if an Agent was there preſent to proſecute the Affair. Thereupon reſolved, that it is neceſſary to have an Agent appointed for that purpoſe, and that it will be neceſſary, over and above the Company's Money, that has or may be collected in, to raiſe at leaſt One Dollar, or a Dollar and a Half, upon a Right, in order to proſecute ſaid Affair; and that this Meeting be adjourned to the 6th Day of January next, at Windham; and that public Notice be given thereof by the Clerk of this Company, in all the public News Papers, that ſaid Company meet at that Time by themſelves or Conſtituents, prepared to conſider of, and comply with, ſaid Reſolve; and the DELAWARE COMPANIES are alſo deſired to meet at that Time and Place, for the Purpoſe aboveſaid.

A true Copy of Record,
Atteſt, SAMUEL GREY, Clerk of ſaid Comp.

HARTFORD:
Printed by T. GREEN.

MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1767. [NUMB. 157.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

For the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LETTERS from a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

LETTER II.

Beloved Countrymen,

THERE is another act of parliament, which ſeems to be as deſtructive to the liberty of theſe colonies, as that inſerted in my laſt letter; that is, the act for granting the duties on paper and glaſs &c. It appears to me to be unconſtitutional: the parliament unqueſtionably poſſeſſes a legal authority to regulate the trade of Great Britain and all its colonies. Such an authority is eſſential to the relation between a mother-country and its colonies, and neceſſary for the common good of all. He who conſiders theſe provinces as ſtates diſtinct from the British empire, has very ſlender notions of juſtice or of their intereſts. We are but parts of a whole and therefore there muſt exiſt a power ſomewhere to preſide, and preſerve the connection in due order. This power is lodged in the parliament; and we are as much dependent on G. Britain, as a perfectly free people can be on another.

I have looked over every ſtatute relating to theſe colonies, from their firſt ſettlement to this time; and I find every one of them founded on this principle, till the Stamp-act adminiſtration. (a) All before, are calculated to preſerve or promote a mutually beneficial intercourſe between the ſeveral conſtituent parts of the empire; and though many of them impoſed duties on trade, yet thoſe duties were always impoſed with deſign to reſtrain the commerce of one part, that was injurious to another, and thus to promote the general welfare. The raiſing a revenue thereby was never intended. Thus the king, by his judges in his courts of juſtice, impoſes fines, which altogether, amount to a conſiderable ſum, and contribute to the ſupport of government: But this is merely a conſequence ariſing from reſtrictions, which only meant to keep peace and prevent confuſion ; and ſurely a man would argue very looſely, who ſhould conclude from hence, that the king has a right to levy money in general upon his ſubjects. Never did the Britiſh parliament, till the period abovementioned, think of impoſing duties in America *for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue*. Mr. Grenville's ſagacity firſt introduced this language, in the preamble to the fourth George III. chap. 15th, which has theſe words——“ And whereas it is juſt and neceſſary, that a revenue be raiſed in your Majeſty's ſaid Dominions in America, for defraying the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring, the ſame : We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain, in parliament aſſembled, being deſirous to make ſome proviſion, in the preſent ſeſſion of parliament] towards raiſing the ſaid revenue in America, have reſolved to give and grant unto your Majeſty the ſeveral rates and duties herein after mentioned,” &c.

(a) For the ſatisfaction of the readers, recitals from former acts of parliament relating to theſe colonies are added. By comparing theſe with the modern acts, he will perceive their great difference in expreſſion and intention.

The 12th Charles II. chap. 18. which forms the foundation of the laws relating to our trade, by enacting that certain productions of the colonies ſhall be carried to England only, and that no goods ſhall be imported from the plantations but in ſhips belonging to England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, or the Plantations, &c. begins thus, *For the increaſe of ſhipping and encouragement of the navigation of this nation, wherein under the good providence and protection of GOD, the wealth, ſafety and ſtrength of this kingdom depends, is ſo much concerned, &c.*

The 15th Charles II. chap, 7th, enforcing the ſame regulation, aſſigns theſe reaſons for it: "In regard his Majeſty's Plantations beyond the ſeas are inhabited and peopled by his ſubjects of this kingdom of England; for the maintaining a greater correſpondence and kindneſs between them, and keeping them in a firmer dependence upon it and renderding them yet more beneficial and advantageous unto it in the further employment & increaſe of the English ſhipping & ſeamen, vent of English woolen & other manufactures & commodities, rendering the navigation to and from the ſame more ſafe and cheap, and making this kingdom a ſtaple, not only of the commodities of thoſe plantations, but alſo of the commodities of other countries and places, for the ſupplying of them; and it being the uſage of other nations to keep their plantations trade to themſelves, &c.

The 25th Charles II. chap. 7th, made expreſly "for the better ſecuring the plantation trade," which impoſes duties on certain commodities exported from one colony to another, mentions this [illegible] for impoſing them, "Whereas by one act paſſed in the 12th year of your Majeſty's reign, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of ſhipping and navigation, and by ſeveral other laws paſſed ſince that time, it is permitted to ſhip, &c. ſugars, tobacco, &c. of the growth, &c. of any of your Majeſty's plantations in America, &c. from the places of their growth, &c. to any other of your Majeſty's plantations in thoſe parts, &c. and that without paying of cuſtoms for the ſame, either at the lading or unlading of the ſaid commodities, by means whereof the trade and navigation in thoſe commodities, from one plantation to another, is greatly increaſed: and the inhabitants of divers of thoſe colonies, not contenting themſelves with being ſupplied with thoſe commodities for their own uſe free from all cuſtoms (while the ſubjects of this your kingdom of England have paid great cuſtoms and impoſitions for what of them hath been ſpent here) but contrary to the expreſs letter of the aforeſaid laws, have brought into divers parts of Europe, great quantities thereof, and do alſo vend great quantities thereof to the ſhipping of other nations, who bring them into divers parts of Europe, to the great hurt and diminution of your Majeſty's cuſtoms, and of the trade and navigation of this your kingdom; for the prevention thereof," &c.

The 7th and 8th William III. chap 22, entitled "An act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuſes in the plantation trade," recites, that "Notwithſtanding divers acts, &c. great abuſes are daily committed, to the prejudice of the English navigation, and the loſs of great part of the plantation trade, to this kingdom, by the artifice and cunning of ill diſpoſed perſons; for remedy whereof, &c. And whereas in ſome of his Majeſty's American plantations, a doubt or miſconſtruction has ariſen upon the before mentioned acts made in the 25th year of the reign of king Charles II. whereby certain duties are laid upon the commodities therein enumerated (which by law may be tranſported from one plantation to another, for the ſupplying of each others wants) as if the ſame were by the payment of thoſe duties in one plantation diſcharged from giving the ſecurities intended by the aforeſaid acts made in the 12th, 22d and 23d years of the reign of king Charles II and conſequently be at liberty to go to any foreign market in Europe," &c.

The 6th Anne, chap. 37, reciting the "advancement of trade, &c. and encouragement of ſhips of war," &c. grants to the captors the property of all prizes carried into America, ſubject to ſuch cuſtoms and duties, &c. as if the ſame had been firſt imported into any part of Great Britain, and from thence exported, &c.

This was a gift to perſons acting under commiſſions from the crown, and therefore it was reaſonable that the terms preſcribed ſhould be complied with.—more eſpecially as the payment of ſuch duties was intended to give a preference to the productions of the British colonies over thoſe of other colonies. However, being found inconvenient to the colonies about 4 years afterwards, this act was, for that reaſon, ſo far repealed, that by another act "all prize goods imported into any part of Great Britain, from any of the plantations," were made liable "to ſuch duties only in Great Britain, as in caſe they had been of the growth and produce of the plantations," &c.

The 6th George II, chap. 13, which impoſes duties on foreign rum, ſugar and molaſſes, imported into the colonies, ſhews the reaſons thus,——"Whereas the welfare and proſperity of your Majeſty's ſugar colonies in America are of the greateſt importance to the trade, navigation and ſtrength of this kingdom, ; and whereas the planters of the ſaid ſugar colonies. have of late years fallen under ſuch great diſcouragements that they are unable to improve or carry on the ſugar trade upon an equal footing with the foreign ſugar colonies, without ſome advantage and relief be given to them from Great Britain: *For remedy whereof, and for the good and welfare of your Majeſty's ſubjects, &c.*

The 29th George II. chap. 26, and the 1ſt George III. chap. 9th, which contains the 6th George II. chap. 13th, declare, "That the ſaid act hath by experience been found uſeful and beneficial, &c.——

[These are all the moſt conſiderable ſtatutes relating to the commerce of the colonies; and it is thought to be utterly unneceſſary to add any obſervations to theſe extracts, to prove that they were all intended ſolely as regulations of trade.]

A few months after came the ſtamp act, which reciting this proceeds in the ſame ſtrange mode of expreſſion, thus——“ And whereas it is juſt and neceſſary, that proviſion be made for raiſing a further revenue within your Majeſty's dominions in America towards defraying the ſaid expences, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain, &c. do give and grant,” &c. as before.

The laſt act granting duties upon paper &c. carefully purſues theſe modern precedents. The preamble is this : “ Whereas it is expedient that a revenue ſhould be raiſed in your Majeſty's dominions in America, for making a more certain and adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government, in ſuch provinces, where it ſhall be found neceſſary ; and towards the further defraying the expences of defending protecting and ſecuring the ſaid dominions, we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects the commons of Great Britain, &c. do give and grant, &c. as before.

Here we may obſerve an authority expreſly claimed to impoſe duties upon theſe colonies, not for the regulation of trade ; not for the reſervation or promotion of a mutually beneficial intercourſe between the ſeveral conſtituent parts of the empire, heretofore the ſole objects of parliamentary inſtitutions ; but for the ſingle purpoſe of levying money upon us.

This I call an innovation *(b)* ; and a moſt dangerous innovation. It may perhaps be objected, that Great Britain has a right to lay what duties ſhe pleaſes upon her exports (c), and it makes no difference to us, whether they are paid here or there. To this I anſwer——Theſe colonies require many things for their uſe, which the laws of G. Britain prohibit them from getting any where but from her. Such are paper and glaſs.

That we may legally be bound to pay any general duties on theſe commodities, relative to the regulation of trade, is granted ; but we being obliged by her laws to take them from Great Britain, any ſpecial duties impoſed on their exportation to us only with intention to raiſe a revenue from us only, are as much taxes upon us as thoſe impoſed by the ſtamp act.

What is the difference in ſubſtance and right, whether the ſame ſum is raiſed upon us by the rates mentioned in the ſtamp act, on the uſe of the paper, or by theſe duties on the importation of it ? It is nothing but the edition of a former book, with a new title page.

Suppoſe the duties were made payable in Great Britain ?

It ſignifies nothing to us whether they are to be paid here or there. Had the ſtamp act directed that all the paper ſhould be landed at Florida, and the duties paid there before it was brought to the Britiſh colonies would the act have raiſed leſs money upon us or have been leſs deſtructive of our rights ? By no means : For as we were under a neceſſity of uſing the paper, we ſhould have been under a neceſſity of paying the duties. Thus, in the preſent caſe, a like neceſſity will ſubject us, if this act continues in force, to the payment of the duties now impoſed.

Why was the ſtamp act ſo pernicious to freedom ? It did not enact that every man in the colonies ſhould buy a certain quantity of paper——No ! It only directed, that no inſtrument of writing ſhould be valid in law, if not made on ſtampt paper, &c.

The makers of that act knew full well, that the confuſions that would ariſe upon the diſuſe of writings would compel the colonies to uſe the ſtampt paper, and therefore to pay the taxes impoſed. For this reaſon the ſtamp act was ſaid to be a law that would execute itſelf. For the very ſame reaſon, the laſt act of parliament, if it is granted to have any force here, “ will execute itſelf,” and will be attended with the very ſame conſequences to American liberty.

Some perſons perhaps may ſay, this act lays us under no neceſſity to pay the duties impoſed, becauſe we may ourſelves manufacture the articles on which they are laid——whereas by the Stamp act no inſtrument of writing could be good, unleſs made on Britiſh paper, and that too ſtampt.

Such an objection amounts to no more than this ; that the injury reſulting to theſe colonies, from the total diſuſe of Britiſh paper and glaſs, will not be ſo afflicting as that which would have reſulted from the total diſuſe of writing among them ; for by that means even the Stamp act might have been eluded. Why then was it univerſally deteſted by them as ſlavery itſelf ? Becauſe it preſented to theſe devoted provinces nothing but a choice of calamities, each of which was unworthy of freemen to bear. But is no injury a violation of right but the greateſt injury ? If the eluding the payment of the duties impoſed by the Stamp act would have ſubjected us to a more dreadful inconvenience than the eluding the payment of thoſe impoſed by the late act, does it therefore follow that the laſt is no violation of our rights, though it is calculated for the ſame purpoſe the other was, that is, to raiſe money upon us without our conſent ?

This would be making right to conſiſt not in an exemption from injury, but from a certain degree of injury.

But the objectors may further ſay, that we ſhall ſuſtain no injury at all by the diſuſe of Britiſh paper and glaſs. We might not, if we could make as much as we want. But can any man, acquainted with America, believe this poſſible ? I am told there are but two or three glaſs houſes on this continent, and but very few paper mills ; and ſuppoſe more ſhould be erected, a long courſe of years muſt elapſe before they can be brought to perfection. This continent is a country of planters, farmers, and fiſhermen ; not of manufacturers. The difficulty of eſtabliſhing particular manufactures in ſuch a country are almoſt inſuperable. For one manufacture is connected with others in ſuch a manner, that it may be ſaid to be impoſſible to eſtabliſh one or two without eſtabliſhing ſeveral others. The experience of many nations may convince us of this truth.

Inexpreſſible therefore muſt be our diſtreſs in evading the late acts by the diſuſe of Britiſh paper and glaſs. Nor will this be the extent of our misfortune, if we admit the legality of that act.

Great Britain has prohibited the manufacturing iron and ſteel in theſe colonies ; without any objection being made to her right of doing it. The like right ſhe muſt have to prohibit any other manufacture among us. Thus ſhe is poſſeſſed of an undiſputed precedent on that point. This authority they will ſay is founded on the original intention of ſettling theſe colonies ; that is, that ſhe ſhould manufacture for them, and that they ſhould ſupply her with materials. The equity of this policy, ſhe will alſo ſay, has been univerſally acknowledged by the colonies, who never have made the leaſt objection to ſtatutes for that purpoſe, and will further appear by the mutual benefits flowing from this uſage, ever ſince the ſettlement of theſe colonies.

Our great advocate, Mr. Pitt, in his ſpeeches on the debates concerning the repeal of the Stamp act, acknowledged that Great Britain could reſtrain our manufactures. His words are theſe—“ This kingdom, as the ſupreme governing and legiſlative power has ALWAYS bound the colonies by her regulations and reſtrictions in trade, in navigation, in manufactures, in every thing except that of taking their money out of their pockets WITHOUT THEIR CONSENT.” Again, “ We may bind their trade, CONFINE their Manufactures, and exerciſe every Power whatſoever, except that of taking money out of their pockets WITHOUT their CONSENT.”

Here then let my countrymen rouſe themſelves, and behold the inevitable ruin hanging over their heads if they once admit that Great Britain may lay duties on her exportations to us, for the purpoſe of levying money on us only. She then will have nothing to do but to lay thoſe duties on the articles which ſhe prohibits us to manufacture, and the tragedy of American liberty is finiſhed. We have been prohibited from procuring manufactures, in all caſes, any where but from Great Britain (excepting linens which we are permitted to import directly from Ireland :) We have been prohibited, in ſome caſes, from manufacturing for ourſelves ; we are therefore exactly in the ſituation of a city beſieged, which is ſurrounded by the works of the beſiegers in every part but one. If that is cloſed up, no ſtep can be taken but to ſurrender at diſcretion. If Great Britain can order us to come to her for the neceſſaries we want, and can order us to pay what taxes ſhe pleaſes, before we take them away or when we have them here, we are as abject ſlaves as France and Poland can ſhew in wooden ſhoes and with uncombed hair. (d)

Perhaps the nature of the neceſſities of the dependent ſtates, cauſed by the policy of a governing one, for her own benefit, may be elucidated by a fact mentioned in hiſtory. When the Carthaginians were poſſeſſed of the iſland of Sardinia, they made a decree, that the Sardinians ſhould not get corn any other way than from the Carthaginians. Then by impoſing any duties they would, they drained from the miſerable Sardinians any ſums they pleaſed ; and whenever that oppreſſed people made the leaſt movement to aſſert their liberty, their tyrants ſtarved them to death or ſubmiſſion. This may be called the moſt perfect kind of political neceſſity.—

From what has been ſaid, I think, this uncontrovertible concluſion may be deduced——That when a ruling ſtate obliges a dependant ſtate to take certain commodities from her alone, it is implied in the nature of that obligation, and is eſſentially requiſite (to give it the leaſt degree of juſtice ; and is inſeparably united with it, in order to preſerve any ſhare of freedom to the dependant ſtate—*That thoſe commodities ſhould never be loaded with duties for the ſole purpoſe of levying money on the dependant ſtate.*

The place of paying the duties impoſed by the late act, appears to me therefore to be totally immaterial. The ſingle queſtion is whether the parliament can legally impoſe duties to be paid by the people of theſe colonies only, *for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue*, on commodities which ſhe obliges us to take from her alone ?———Or in other words, whether the parliament can legally *take money out of our pockets without our conſent ?*

If they can, our boaſted liberty is but
“ Vox et praeterea nihil.” (e)

A FARMER.

(b) “ It is worthy obſervation how quickly ſubſidies granted in forms uſual & accuſtomable (though heavy) are borne : ſuch a power hath uſe and cuſtom ; on the other ſide, what diſcontentment, and diſturbances ſubſidies framed in new moulds do raiſe (ſuch an inbred hatred novelty doth hatch) *is evident by examples of former times.”* Lord Coke's *ſecond Inſtitute, p.* 33.

(c) *Some people whoſe minds ſeem incapable of uniting two ideas, think that Great Britain has the ſame right to impoſe duties on the exports to theſe colonies, as on thoſe to Spain and Portugal, &c.——Such perſons attend ſo much to the idea of exportation, that they entirely drop that of the connection between the mother country and her colonies.*

If Great Britain had always claimed and exerciſed an authority to compel Spain and Portugal to import manufactures from her only, the caſes would be parallel : But as ſhe has never pretended to ſuch a right, they are at liberty to get them where they pleaſe : and if they chooſe to take them from her, rather than from other nations, they voluntarily conſent to pay the duties impoſed on them.

(e) A ſound and nothing elſe.

(d) *The peaſants of France wear wooden ſhoes ; and the vaſſals of Poland are remarkable for matted hair, which never can be combed.*

Charles Town, (South Carolina) *Nov* 20.

They write from Weſt Florida of the 29th paſt, that the whole number of Choctaws, that muſtered to go out againſt the Creeks was upwards of eight hundred, but they all returned without ſeeing the enemy, except the Red captain, one of our faſteſt friends in that nation ; he with a party of forty two men were ſet upon near the Cahaba river by the Creeks, who killed him, his ſon, & twenty four others. The Choctaws blame a white man, a trader, for betraying them to the Creeks : Letters from the country of the Creeks ſay, that they were a hundred in number, that they killed 30 *out of* 40 *Choctaws, and brought one priſoner home, whom they burnt : They declare the Choctaws behaved with great bravery, for when they had fought till all their ammunition was expended, they ruſhed in among the thickeſt of their enemies knocking them down with their tomahawks, & the but ends of their muſkets. The Creeks own the loſs of twelve men, among whom were* [illegible]*alton, another good friend of ours his ſon, and the Oakfuskee king. The victors delivered the gorget, medal and commiſſion of the Red captain, who was a great medal chief, to Mr. Hewitt, a trader, in order to be tranſmitted to the commiſſary, or the ſuperintendant who appointed him.*

BOSTON, Dec. 17.

Extract of a Letter from Monti-Chriſto, Nov. 6.

“ New Diſputes have ariſen between the French and Spaniards ; within theſe ten Days the French have not ſuffered the Spaniſh ſmall Craft to bring any Moloſſes, and the Spaniards drive away all the French Craft, ſo that the Trade is in a manner ſtop'd for the preſent :—We have juſt heard, that Cape Nichola Mole is opened for the Engliſh, but don't know upon what Regulations.”———

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at New-York, to his Friend here, November 19, 1767.

IT gives me great pleaſure to hear of the Spirit of oeconomy that prevails in Boſton : A ſpirit extremely neceſſary to be cultivated at this important juncture. May it be cheriſhed with unfailing ſteadineſs and perſeverance! May its glowing ardor ſpread through, and cover this continent as the waters cover the ſea !

This is my hearty prayer ; and without the effectual application of ſome ſuch antidote, our preſent luxury muſt inevitably deſtroy us.”

BOSTON, December 24.

On Monday the 14th *we had here an Eaſterly Snow Storm but the wind not ſevere until late in the Evening, when it came about to the Weſtward, and blew exceeding hard all the Nigth, and very cold. No Damage that we hear of near this Place, excepting two veſſels drove aſhore, viz. Capt. Cobb from Quebec for this Port, at Duxbury ; and one outward bound for Philadelphia, on George's Iſland ; both likely to be got off.*

From the ſouthward we hear, That the gales which followed the ſnow ſtorm on Monday the 14th, did conſiderable damage to the wharves and ſhipping at Newport, Stonnington, New-London, &c. The tides roſe higher than had been known for many years in thoſe places : Three veſſels lately ſailed from hence, one belonging to this place, the other two to Connecticut, all bound to that colony :——Raymond maſter of one of them, were drove high and dry upon Point Judith on Narraganſet, where it is probable they will remain until ſpring, no lives loſt, and their cargoes ſaved : Eleven ſail bound up the ſound were drove aſhore at Stonnington, one of them, Capt. Whitman, from Newport, on board of whom were William Burnet Brown, Eſq. and his ſiſter, who went from hence ſome time ſince, to take paſſage for Virginia : The people were ſav'd ; as alſo the baggage and Horſes of Mr. Brown.——Three veſſels were caſt away at a Place called Sachem's Head near Guilford ; one laden with 1500 Buſhels of Grain and a large Quantity of Flax Seed, bound from Connecticut to New York was entirely loſt, but the people ſaved. It is ſaid the wind, which was W S W was the moſt violent, ever known along that coaſt.

HARTFORD, Dec. 28.

Laſt Thurſday Evening Mr. SAMUEL TALCOTT, jun. Merchant, was married to Miſs ABIGAIL LEDYARD, Daughter of JOHN LEDYARD, Eſq; of this Town ; a young Lady poſſeſſed of every Accompliſhment neceſſary to render the Marriage State moſt agreable and happy.

⁂ The Weſtern Poſt not arrived at the Publication hereof.

Stray'd from the ſubſcriber of Hartford, about the 20th of Oct. laſt, a very likely ſorril horſe COLT, two years old next ſpring, bald face, both hind feet white, no brand, natural pacer.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtray and return him to the owner, ſhall have one dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

RICHARD SEYMOUR.

Weathersfield, 24th *Dec.* 1767.

Notice is hereby given, to all indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH WEBB, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed, or to the Eſtate of Mrs. MEHITABEL DEANE, formerly Relict of the ſaid Joſeph, deceas'd, either by Book, Note or Bond ; that, unleſs they diſcharge their reſpective Ballances, by the firſt of May next, or renew their Obligations, they will be ſued without exception.—And all who have Demands on ſaid Eſtates, are deſired to exhibit them within ſaid Term, to

SILAS DEANE, *Adminiſtrator.*

N.B. *Thoſe indebted to the ſaid* Deane, *on Book, are alſo deſired to ſettle their ſeveral Ballances, by Caſh Notes of Hand, or Country Produce ſuch as Pork, Wheat, Oats, &c.*

* * *

Weathersfield, Dec 24. 1767.

Stray'd from the ſubſcriber, about four weeks paſt, one two year old geldin COLT, his colour roan, with a remarkable long tail and Main. Alſo one brown COLT, of the ſame age. As I purchaſed them but the night before they ſtrayed, am uncertain as to any other natural marks, or as to brand ; but, as, they were brought from ſomewhere near Albany, conclude they have taken that courſe. Whoever ſhall find ſaid ſtrays, and bring them to the ſubſcriber ſhall have two dollars reward, and charge of keeping, or one dollar, and charge, as aforeſaid, for one of them.

SILAS DEANE.

* * *

We the Subſcribers, being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Thomas Humphrey late of Windſor deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) hereby notify, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs on the ſecond Mondays of January, February, and March next, from one till 5 o'clock afternoon, at the Houſe of Pelatiah Mills, innholder in ſaid Windſor.

William Manley, }
Pelatiah Mills, } Commiſſioners.
Jonah Gillet, jun. }

Windſor, Dec. 28, 1767.

Nehemiah Clark,

HEREBY deſires all Perſons indebted to him, whoſe Accounts are of one Years ſtanding, to come and ſettle the ſame by the Middle of next March.

New-York, December 17.

By Capt. Haley from North-Carolina, we have the following Account of the Damage done at Ocracock, beſides what was mentioned in this Journal of the 12th of November laſt.——The Brig Dolly, Peter Maddocks Commander, bound for Barbados, was drove aſhore; ſhe cut her maſts away and was full of Water for 18 Hours, but was at laſt got off. The Sloop Carolina, Nathaniel Blin, Commander, was drove aſhore on a ſhoal, but was got off again. A Sloop outward bound, loaded from the North Country, drove aſhore, but was got off again, after taking her Cargo out without any Damage. Another Sloop, loaded with Lumber, Capt. Fuller Commander, is aſhore within the Swaſh, and full of Water; there is but little Hopes of ſaving her Hull, but they are getting out the Cargo as faſt as poſſible. The Schooner Newbern Capt. William Pindar, is aſhore at Broad Creek, and it is thought ſhe will never be got off, but will ſave her rigging, &c. and the Schooner Elizabeth, Capt. Patrick Hynes, is aſhore at South-River, but is expected to be got off.

All Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. Joſhua Willes of Tolland, late deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame.—And ſuch as are indebted thereto, to make Payment, that a Settlement may be made of the Whole.

Solomon Willes, } *Adminiſ-*
Joſhua Willes. } *trators.*

William Jepſon,

Surgeon and Apothecary, at the Unicorn and Mortar, in Queen Street, Hartford, has for Sale (as uſual) at the loweſt Prices, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit. A large and general Aſſortment of Druggs and Medicines, of the beſt Kind, Alſo the following genuine patented Medicines, from the original Warehouſes, viz.

Turlington's Balſam of Life, Lockyer's Pills, Hooper's Female, and Anderſon's Scotch ditto, Bateman's pectoral Drops, Frauncis' Female ſtrengthening Elixer, Godfrey's Cordial, Betton's Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. Painter's Colours, Clothier's Cards, Logwood, Allum, Copperas and Brimſtone, &c. &c. &c.

Simsbury, Dec. 18, 1767.

The Creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of Samuel Thomſon of Simſbury, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Capt. Abraham Pinney, innholder in ſaid Simsbury, on Tueſday the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon, to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and elect others in our ſtead, and do any other buſineſs that may then be thought neceſſary to be done.

Abraham Pinney, }
Elisha Winchell, } Truſtees.
William Thrall, }

Salisbury, Dec. 3 1767

Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Micah Hoſkins of ſaid *Saliſbury*, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Joſhua Porter, Eſq; inn holder in ſaid *Saliſbury*, on the twenty-ninth of December inſtant, and bring in their ſeveral claims againſt ſaid eſtate, properly authenticated, to us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, agreable to a late act of this colony, entitled, "An act to prevent Fraud in debtors, &c.

Thomas Chittenden, }
Samuel Lane, } *Truſtees.*
Silas Bingham, }

Stray'd away from *Jeremiah Wetmore* of Middletown ſome Time in June laſt, a red roan Horſe, three Years old paſt, about fourteen Hands high, well made, paces and trots well, he was never dock't, but has not a very large Tail, he was bred by one Goodwin, towards *Simsbury*.—Alſo a ſmall red roan Mare Colt, two years old paſt, ſhe was dock'd pretty long. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the Owner, ſhall have twenty ſhillings Reward for the Horſe, and ten ſhillings for the Mare, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Jeremiah Wetmore.

Middletown, December 10. 1767.

Lathrop & Smith,

Druggiſts, Apothecaries and Bookſellers, in Hartford;

Have juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, via New-York, a freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES and BOOKS;——among which are the following Articles, (genuine, and directly from the original Ware Houſes) viz.

BATEMAN's Drops—Bateman's Cordial Purge—Bateman's golden and plain Spirits of Scurvey-Graſs——Godfrey's Cordial——Fraunces's and Daffay's Elixir——Eau de Luce——Lockyer's and Hooper's Pills——Turlington's Balſam of Life——Balſam of Health——Balſam of Honey——Eſſence of Water-Dock---and Tincture of Valerian——Alſo, Neat Amputating Inſtruments, either with or without Shagreen Caſes——Surgeon's Pocket Inſtruments——Teeth Inſtruments——Lancets——Crooked Needles——Syringes, &c. &c.

Together with the following BOOKS, (not enumerated in their former Advertiſement) viz. Attorney's Practice in the Court of King's Bench——Ditto in Court of Common Pleas——Holt's Reports——Burns's Juſtice---Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown----Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law——Tryals per Pais——Wood's Inſtitutes——Boerhaave's Lectures——Robinſon on Conſumptions——Aſtruc on Fevers——Life of Doct. Doddridge——Doddridge on Regeneration——Erſkins's Sermons——Hornecks great Law of Conſideration——Lymeſtreet and Berryſtreet Sermons---Watts's World to come---Watts's Scripture Hiſtory——Newton on the Prophecies---Owen's Works---Young's Reſignation——Perſall's Contemplations——Connoiſſeur——Univerſal Spectator,——and Pitt's Account of the Mahometans.——

☞Choice Hard Soap, by the Box or Dozen, Painter's Colours, Linſeed Oyl, Groceries, &c. To be ſold by them as uſual.

Advertiſement.

Litchfield County Court *being adjourn'd to the firſt Tueſday in January, 1768, will probably ſit over to the Second Week. 'Tis therefore thought adviſable to adjourn the Convention of the* Medical Corporation, *to the Third Tueſday in January—and deſired, that all the Members will take Notice thereof, and give their Attendance, on ſaid Third Tueſday, at the Court-Houſe in Litchfield.*

Reuben Smith, *Clerk.*

To be Sold on Board the Sloop Industry,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in Hartford;

Choice dry Codfiſh, Cordage,
Pickl'd Codfiſh, Oznabrigs,
Mackrel, Oyl, Checks,
Blubber, Garlix,
Molaſſes, Strip't Holland,
Sugar, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Tea, Potts and Kittles,
And-Irons, Cart-Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

◆ ◆ ◆

Whereas *Rebecca*, the wife of me the ſubſcriber, has, for ſome time paſt, behaved in a very diſorderly Manner, abſenting herſelf from my Bed and Board, and I am apprehenſive ſhe may run me in Debt——*Theſe are therefore,* to warn all Perſons not to credit her, on my account, for I will pay no Debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

John Whiting.

Sept. 2, 1767.

◆ ◆ ◆

At a Meeting of the Suſquehanna Company held at Windham, by Adjournment, November 11, 1767.

WHEREAS this Company have received late intelligence from Great Britain that their Agent has ſometime ſince removed from London by means of which the Proſecution of their Petition has been delayed, but that there ſeems a favourable Opportunity to proſecute the ſame and nothing diſcouraging as to ſucceſs, if an Agent was there preſent to proſecute the Affair. Thereupon reſolved, that it is neceſſary to have an Agent appointed for that purpoſe, and that it will be neceſſary, over and above the Company's Money, that has or may be collected in, to raiſe at leaſt One Dollar, or a Dollar and a Half, upon a Right, in order to proſecute ſaid Affair; and that this Meeting be adjourned to the 6th Day of January next, at Windham; and that public Notice be given thereof by the Clerk of this Company, in all the public News Papers, that ſaid Company meet at that Time by themſelves or Conſtituents, prepared to conſider of, and comply with, ſaid Reſolve; and the Delaware Companies are alſo deſired to meet at that Time and Place, for the Purpoſe aboveſaid.

A true Copy of Record,
Atteſt, Samuel Gray, Clerk of ſaid Comp.

AMES and *ELLSWORTH's*
Almanacks, for 1768,
To be ſold by the Printer hereof

Printed by T. GREEN.

THE COURANT'S CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 29, 1864.

A century has rolled away since the CONNECTICUT COURANT commenced its visits to the hills and valleys of this staid old State. On the 29th of October, 1764, a specimen number was published by Thomas Green "at the Heart and Crown, near the North Meeting House." The "Heart and Crown" was a tavern sign which swung in front of the site of the present Universalist Church, nearly opposite what is now known as the Centre church. The first regular issue of the CONNECTICUT COURANT, which has continued without interruption or change of name to the present time, bears date November 29th, 1764, and the paper was printed by Thomas Green until April 25th, 1768, when a card appears from Mr. Green, introducing Ebenezer Watson, as his partner. "Green & Watson, opposite the Court House," then becomes the colophon. Mr. Watson's name appears as sole publisher, Dec. 18th, 1770. The paper was then printed "near the Great Bridge," meaning what was called the "Little Bridge," after the bridge over the Connecticut river was erected, and is now known as the "Stone Bridge on Main street." In February, 1778, George Goodwin became interested, and the paper was published by Watson & Goodwin, until March 2d. 1779, when it appears under the name of Hudson & Goodwin, Mr. Watson having died, and Barzillai Hudson having married Mr. Watson's widow and assumed her interest. The paper continued to be printed by "Hudson & Goodwin near the Great Bridge," until November 21st, 1815, when George Goodwin & Sons appear as printers and publishers. It remained in the hands of the Goodwin family, until September 12th, 1836, when it passed into the hands of John L. Boswell, and was published by him until January 1st, 1850, when William Faxon was associated, and the paper appeared in the name of Boswell & Faxon, until the 1st of January, 1855, when it passed into the hands of Thomas M. Day, Mr. Boswell having died in the summer of 1854, and Mr. Day becoming the purchaser. It appeared in the sole name [illegible] A. N. Clark was taken in, and the paper appeared as at present, in the name of "Day & Clark." This gives us a continuous and uncontested title of One Hundred Years standing, to the name and good will of "THE CONNECTICUT COURANT."

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We have not space in stirring political excitement like the present, to go into a sketch of what there is in the hundred volumes to which the issues of the COURANT have now attained. We have procured the reprinting on type and paper exactly like the original, of the specimen number which saw the light on the 29th of October, 1764, and intend to furnish all our subscribers and exchanges with a copy. We could think of no more permanent and appropriate compliment to our predecessors and token of our respect for the day of small things. So far as our best efforts can secure it, we hope to make the COURANT a permanent institution in Connecticut

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The COURANT has been enlarged at intervals till it now exceeds five times the size of the original, and the SUPPLEMENT is more than twice its size. It has always been self-supporting. The public calamities and financial panics which have swept many similar enterprises out of existence, have left the COURANT unscathed. We would say, in no spirit of boastfulness, but as a source of gratificatian to our many friends, that its circulation and advertising patronage were never before so large as now, or its prospects more

New-York, December 17.

By Capt. Haley from North-Carolina, we have the following Account of the Damage done at Ocracock, beſides what was mentioned in this Journal of the 12th of November laſt.——The Brig Dolly, Peter Maddocks Commander, bound for Barbados, was drove aſhore; ſhe cut her maſts away and was full of Water for 18 Hours, but was at laſt got off. The Sloop Carolina, Nathaniel Blin, Commander, was drove aſhore on a ſhoal, but was got off again. A Sloop outward bound, loaded from the North Country, drove aſhore, but was got off again, after taking her Cargo out without any Damage. Another Sloop, loaded with Lumber, Capt. Fuller Commander, is aſhore within the Swaſh, and full of Water; there is but little Hopes of ſaving her Hull, but they are getting out the Cargo as faſt as poſſible. The Schooner Newbern Capt. William Pindar, is aſhore at Broad Creek, and it is thought ſhe will never be got off, but will ſave her rigging, &c. and the Schooner Elizabeth, Capt. Patrick Hynes, is aſhore at South-River, but is expected to be got off.

All Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. Joſhua Willes of Tolland, late deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame.—And ſuch as are indebted thereto, to make Payment, that a Settlement may be made of the Whole.

Solomon Willes, } *Adminiſ-*
Joſhua Willes. } *trators.*

William Jepſon,

Surgeon and Apothecary, at the Unicorn and Mortar, in Queen Street, Hartford, has for Sale (as uſual) at the loweſt Prices, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, A large and general Aſſortment of Druggs and Medicines, of the beſt Kind. Alſo the following genuine patented Medicines, from the original Warehouſes, viz.

Turlington's Balſam of Life, Lockyer's Pills, Hooper's Female, and Anderſon's Scotch ditto, Bateman's pectoral Drops, Frauncis' Female ſtrengthening Elixer, Godfrey's Cordial, Betton's Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. Painter's Colours, Clothier's Cards, Logwood, Allum, Copperas and Brimſtone, &c. &c. &c.

Simsbury, Dec. 18, 1767.

The Creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of Samuel Thomſon of Simſbury, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Capt. Abraham Pinney, innholder in ſaid Simſbury, on Tueſday the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon, to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and elect others in our ſtead, and do any other buſineſs that may then be thought neceſſary to be done.

Abraham Pinney, }
Eliſha Winchell, } Truſtees.
William Thrall. }

Saliſbury, Dec. 3 1767

Notice is hereby given,

to all the creditors of Micah Hoſkins of ſaid *Saliſbury*, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Joſhua Porter, Eſq; inn holder in ſaid *Saliſbury*, on the twenty-ninth of December inſtant, and bring in their ſeveral claims againſt ſaid eſtate, properly authenticated, to us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, agreable to a late act of this colony, entitled, " An act to prevent Fraud in debtors, &c.

Thomas Chittenden, }
Samuel Lane, } *Truſtees.*
Silas Bingham, }

Stray'd away from

Jeremiah Wetmore of Middletown ſome Time in June laſt, a red roan Horſe, three Years old paſt, about fourteen Hands high, well made, paces and trots well, he was never dock't, but has not a very large Tail, he was hired by one Goodwin, towards *Simſbury.*—Alſo a ſmall red-roan Mare Colt, two years old paſt, ſhe was dock'd pretty long. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the Owner, ſhall have twenty ſhillings Reward for the Horſe, and ten ſhillings for the Mare, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Jeremiah Wetmore.

Middletown, December 10. 1767.

Lathrop & Smith,

Druggiſts, Apothecaries and Bookſellers, in Hartford;

Have juſt imported in the laſt Ships from London, via New-York, a freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES and BOOKS;——among which are the following Articles, (genuine, and directly from the original Ware Houſes) viz.

BATEMAN's Drops—Bateman's Cordial Purge—Bateman's golden and plain Spirits of Scurvey-Graſs——Godfrey's Cordial——Frances's and Daffay's Elixir——Eau de Luce——Lockyer's and Hooper's Pills——Turlington's Balſam of Life——Balſam of Health——Balſam of Honey——Eſſence of Water-Dock---and Tincture of Valerian——Alſo, Neat Amputating Inſtruments, either with or without Shagreen Caſes——Surgeon's Pocket Inſtruments——Teeth Inſtruments——Lancets——Crooked Needles——Syringes, &c. &c.

Together with the following BOOKS, (not enumerated in their former Advertiſement) viz. Attorney's Practice in the Court of King's Bench——Ditto in Court of Common Pleas——Holt's Reports——Burn's Juſtice---Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown----Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law——Tryals per Pais——Wood's Inſtitutes——Boerhaave's Lectures——Robinſon on Conſumptions——Aſtruc on Fevers——Life of Doct. Doddridge——Doddridge on Regeneration——Erſkine's Sermons——Horneck's great Law of Conſideration——Lymeſtreet and Berryſtreet Sermons---Watts's World to come---Watts's Scripture Hiſtory——Newton on the Prophecies---Owen's Works---Young's Reſignation——Perſall's Contemplations——Connoiſſeur——Univerſal Spectator,——and Pitt's Account of the Mahometans——

☞ Choice Hard Soap, by the Box or Dozen, Painter's Colours, Linſeed Oyl, Groceries, &c. To be ſold by them as uſual.

Advertiſement.

Litchfield County Court

being adjourn'd to the firſt Tueſday in January, 1768, will probably ſit over to the Second Week. 'Tis therefore thought adviſable to adjourn the Convention of the Medical Corporation, *to the Third Tueſday in January—and deſired, that all the Members will take Notice thereof, and give their Attendance, on ſaid Third Tueſday, at the Court-Houſe in Litchfield.*

Reuben Smith, Clerk.

To be Sold on Board the Sloop Industry,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in Hartford;

Choice dry Codfiſh, Cordage,
Pickl'd Codfiſh, Oznabrigs,
Mackrel, Oyl, Checks,
Blubber, Garlix,
Molaſſes, Strip't Holland,
Sugar, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Tea, Potts and Kittles,
And-Irons, Cart-Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

◆ ◆ ◆

Whereas *Rebecca*, the wife of me the ſubſcriber, has, for ſome time paſt, behaved in a very diſorderly Manner, abſenting herſelf from my Bed and Board, and I am apprehenſive ſhe may run me in Debt——*Theſe are therefore*, to warn all Perſons not to credit her, on my account, for I will pay no Debt of her contracting, after the date hereof.

John Whiting.

Sept. 2, 1767.

◆ ◆ ◆

At a Meeting of the Suſquehannah Company held at Windham, by Adjournment, November 11, 1767.

WHEREAS this Company have received late intelligence from Great Britain that their Agent has ſometime ſince removed from London by means of which the Proſecution of their Petition has been delayed, but that there ſeems a favourable Opportunity to proſecute the ſame and nothing diſcouraging as to ſucceſs, if an Agent was there preſent to proſecute the Affair. Thereupon reſolved, that it is neceſſary to have an Agent appointed for that purpoſe, and that it will be neceſſary, over and above the Company's Money, that has or may be collected in, to raiſe at leaſt One Dollar, or a Dollar and a Half, upon a Right, in order to proſecute ſaid Affair; and that this Meeting be adjourned to the 6th Day of January next, at Windham; and that public Notice be given thereof by the Clerk of this Company, in all the public News Papers, that ſaid Company meet at that Time by themſelves or Conſtituents, prepared to conſider of, and comply with, ſaid Reſolve; and the Delaware Companies are alſo deſired to meet at that Time and Place, for the Purpoſe aboveſaid.

A true Copy of Record,
Atteſt, Samuel Gray, Clerk of ſaid Comp

AMES and ELLSWORTH's

Almanacks, for 1768,

To be ſold by the Printer hereof

Printed by T. GREEN.

THE COURANT'S CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.

From the Hartford Courant, Oct. 29, 1864.

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May we be permitted in these days when the perpetuity of the great Republic is at stake, to offer our private prayer:

"THE COURANT: ESTO PERPETUA!"

1127

MONDAY, JAN. 4, 1768. [NUMB. 158.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Philadelphia Nov 11 1767.

Mr. GODDARD,

Whenever you have a few columns that want filling in your entertaining Chronicle, if the following Narrative is thought worthy a place in it, you may (if you pleaſe) pre- to your readers.——

A TRAVELLER.

IN the beginning of April laſt, being adviſed by my friends, for the benefit of my ealth, to try the ſea air, and change of cli- ate, I embarked from this port for Rhode- land, where I was agreeably ſurpriſed in eeting my old ſchool mate, capt. Joſeph oxfield, of the ſloop Peggy, belonging to iſbon, for which port he was to ſail in a w days, and finding I was in purſuit of ealth, he preſſed me to become his paſſen- er, to which I readily conſented——We ailed the middle of the month, with a fair ind, and ran the length of the Weſtern I- lands in about twenty days, when, to our reat aſtoniſhment the ſhip ſprung a leak, hich gained on us ſo faſt that we expected few hours would conſign us to the boſom f the deep all our endeavours to ſtop it be- g fruitleſs. Terror and amazement over- read every countenance, and nothing was en but wild confuſion; ſome bemoaning fond wife and children, others a beloved iſtreſs, and all in the utmoſt agony of deſ- ir; one honeſt fellow indeed, forced a ile from me in ſpite of the horror of our uation, "Ah, Nell, (ſays he) that luteſtring ſack I promiſed thee, muſt be bent on the by ſome more happy dog?" I beſo't m to turn his thot's to the ſcene before him d was going on with a little ſerious advice hen he ſprung from the deck and cried, She ſhall have it, ſhe ſhall have it!" A ſail! ail! We all eagerly ran to the bow, and ſcovered a large ſhip ſtanding right for us! ver was a more ſudden tranſition from ief to joy; the moſt frantic ſoul, immured Bedlam, could not out do our honeſt tars this occaſion they ran, they jumped, hug- d each other, laughed, cried, hallowed & nced inceſſantly; for in vain did the cap- n endeavour to reſtore order, and it was th ſome difficulty he prevailed on any of em to fetch up the colours and a muſket make ſignals of diſtreſs, ſo totally for a ile, were they deprived of their ſenſes; length ſhe came up with us, and proved to the Nero, capt. Handel, of Liverpool, und for the coaſt of Guinea; they ſent eir boat on board, which, with our own ok us all in, with ſeveral of our cloaths d valuables, and ſcarce had we got on ard, before the ſhip went down, and poor oxfield, with tears in his eyes, as her hull appeared, cried, "Adieu, poor Peggy, a tter boat ne'er bore a maſt!" which Capt. andel hearing, replied, aye brother, the areſt friends muſt part, but let us forget row, and rejoice that we are all ſafe with good ſhip under foot; boy bring up ſome ne, and make the poor fellows a can of good flip—In ſhort, in a few hours we got well ſettled in our new habitation, and the diſappointment of undertaking a voyage to Africa, inſtead of Liſbon, inſenſibly wore off, to which the genteel behaviour of Capt. Handel's brother, who was ſurgeon on board, greatly contributed.——We had moſt favourable winds, and by the firſt of June had run down our latitude, when we ſteared an eaſterly courſe along the coaſt for eight days and Capt. Handel ſuppoſing he had ran the length of Cape Three points, we ſtood in for the land, though for the laſt two days we had no obſervation; he expected to make the land next day and ordered them to ſteer a north courſe. I went to bed with a joyful heart, hoping in the morning to ſet my foot on *terra firma*; and in pleaſing dreams I had paſſed the fore part of the night, when I was ſuddenly waked by a violent ſhock of the ſhip, which was ſucceeded by a general cry from above, we have ſtruck, we have ſtruck!" We all flew upon deck, and helm was immediately clapped hard down, but before we got about, ſhe ſtruck a ſecond time with ſuch violence that we concluded her bottom was beat through, for the wind blew very freſh, with a large ſea; hear we ſtruck, and the waves daſhed over us with amaſing force: we now loſt all hopes of getting clear and waited with impatient horror for the appearance of day. Here again I experienced the diſmal pangs of approaching diſſolution; in vain I lamented leaving theſe happy ſhores! In vain did I regret my too eaſy compliance with my old ſchoolmate's requeſt; to be ſwallowed up by the mercileſs wave, or caſt a lifeleſs trunk on a Barbarous ſhore, without the common funeral rites, were to me equally ſhocking. At length the day dawned, and diſcovered a ſight that would have ſhaken the moſt intrepid heart—the ſhip was wedged in between two rocks, and ſurrounded on all ſides by moſt dreadful breakers. We found the tide was going out when ſhe ſtruck, but was now returning; and the captain judging that ſhe would move on the water's riſing, ordered both the boats over the ſide, and all hands to enter, which they all immediately did, except myſelf, for I determined to ſtay by the veſſel, thinking it impoſſible for the boats to live in ſo great a ſwell, till they reached the ſhore; which was about four leagues diſtant. They intreated me with the utmoſt earneſtneſs, to quit the ſhip, aſſuring me ſhe would beat to pieces in a few hours; I thanked them for their anxiety, but perſiſted in my reſolution of keeping the ſhip; at length perceiving I was determined, poor Roxfield, jumped on the deck, and declared he would ſhare my fate; I beſought him to leave me, as I perceived he was actuated by friendſhip only and not by judgment; but I could not prevail on him to return to the boat.—So ſtrongly had our former intimacy attached him to me. The Captain judging it unſafe to wait longer leſt they ſhould not have tide enough to reach the ſhore, ordered the boats to be launched into the ſea, and we took a ſolemn leave of each other. I watched them with an anxious eye, expecting the breaking of every wave would put a period to their hopes, and plunge them to the bottom; now they were toſſed upon the frothy ſummit of a watery mountain, and then in an inſtant hurled down its ſide to the liquid vale below. Thus alternate mounting to the clouds and ſinking to the centure, did our poor adventurous companions increaſe their diſtance from us, till at length the long-boat ſtruck on a breaker, and in an inſtant ſet every ſoul afloat; in vain did the yaul attempt to ſave them, for the next wave toſſed her bottom up, and the crews of both to the number of five and thirty, ſoon diſappeared. But our own danger ſoon took off our attention, for the tide had now riſen ſo high, that Captain Roxfield aſſured me ſhe would in leſs than two hours, drive from her ſtation, and beat to pieces among the breakers; he therefore propoſed an expedient for our preſervation, well worthy of the notice of all ſeafaring men—There were two large iron bound water caſks laſhed to the rails, on the quarter deck, theſe he ſtarted and with a compaſs ſaw, cut a hole round the bung large enough for a man to enter, and making two canvas bags, open at each end, he nailed them round the holes of the caſks; he then got ſome pig iron from the veſſels run, and put about ſix hundred weight in each caſk, and on theſe ſtuffed in ſome beds and bedding, (as well to make an eaſy ſeat, as to ſtow away two bottles of rum and a dozen of water, with ſome biſcuit & cheeſe, in each of the caſks; he then took the blades of ſome oars left on board, and made four paddles, which he nailed with a rope near the hole.——We then brought up ſuch of our papers, and other valuables, as we were deſirous of ſaving, and ſtowing them away, got into the bag, which we tied tight round our waiſts, and with each of us a knife in our hand to cut looſe the laſhing when the ſhip ſhould ſink, we waited with a degree of confidence far beyond what I could have conceived; for Roxfield aſſured me the caſks would neither overſet nor ſink, whilſt the water kept out. We agreed to keep as near each other as poſſible, tho' we much doubted our being able to ſteer our bluff-bow'd barks, and had not been long in our cloſe quarters, before the ſhip launched from her ſtation, and in a few minutes the main deck was under water; indeed we had ſcarce time to cut the ropes, before ſhe ſunk under us, and to our great joy we both floated clear of the rigging, and mounted the next wave with amazing rapidity. If ever you have ſeen what the ſailors call Mother Cary's chickens, dancing on the waves, you may form a tolerable idea of our ſituation (except that our hearts were in a much greater flutter than thoſe feather'd mariners;) for near an hour I expected every ſea would overſet me, but ſo well ballaſted was my little bark that I always kept a perpendicular ſtation, at length my ſpirits began to revive, and I flatered myſelf that the flood and wind would carry us near enough the ſhore to be ſeen by ſome of the inhabitants if any there were.—Before the day cloſed, we had got four large ſeas between us; we waved our hands to each other, as long as we could ſee, & then commenced the moſt tedious horrid night I ever knew. Beſet with every diſmal idea that could enter into the head of ſuch a poor floating wretch, my very ſoul was racked with agony, and I ſhudder at the recollection. At laſt the glimmering of long wiſhed for day appeared, but never did I experience ſo ſlow a riſing ſun. I gazed around for my companion and the ſhore, but could ſee neither, for the flood being almoſt over when we quitted the ſhip, the ebb had carried me out to ſea; I ſtill ſearched with wandering eye for my friend, but all in vain, and I fear we then ſeperated never to meet again. I now began to want ſome refreſhment; and untying my bag for a moment, I took out ſome biſcuit and cheeſe, on which I made a hearty meal, and drank ſome rum and water. The wind beind conſiderably abated, and the ſea much fallen, I laid my head on my arm, & ſoon dropped aſleep, being much fatigued. In this poſture I lay ſeveral hours, and when I waked, the ſea was perfectly calm, but as the ſun was hid by the clouds, I could not tell which way the land lay, and therefore made no uſe of my oars; but as you may readily ſuppoſe, little variety could happen to one whoſe ſphere of action was ſo limited, I ſhall not trouble you with any more particulars——ſuffice it that I ſaw the ſun ſeven times riſe and ſet, and on the 8th day in the morning being aſleep as uſual, reclining on my arms, I was ſuddenly awaked with the ſound of human voices; I ſtarted up, and found I was ſurrounded by four canoes, full of naked negroes, who by their geſtures and behaviour, appeared to be fearful of approaching nearer; I beckoned to them to come up, and to convince them that I was a man and not a monſter, I untied my bag and ſtood upright; they then paddled up to me, and made ſigns for me to come out, which I accordingly did—I found they had been fiſhing, & that we were about a league and a half from the land——I enquired in the beſt manner I could, by ſigns, for my Friend, but could gain no intelligence of him they then faſtened two of their canoes to the butt, and in about three hours we reached the ſhore, to my great and inexpreſſable joy. The ſhore was ſoon thronged with the remainder of the inhabitants of the little village to which the fiſhermen belonged; amongſt them came an elderly negro, whom by a few trinkets that hung to his ears and round his neck, I ſuppoſed to be the head man of the place; he beckoned me to follow him to his cabbin, which was built of ſplit cane, and larger than the reſt which were about ten in number; I found flowers ſtrewed round the door, and under the trees, and by the great apearance of victuals, I conjectured it was ſome grand feſtival. The old man perceiving my attention to every thing around, called two likely young negro men, and two girls, who were adorned with various kinds of flowers and baubles, and joining their hands, thereby informed me they were going to be married, and the two girls were his daughters—— They paſſed the day in great mirth and good humour, but with the utmoſt decency and decorum; in ſhort they ſeemed to be ſome of the happieſt creatures on earth; and what was extremely remarkable, I did not diſcover any of their liquors to incline to intoxication; I heartily wiſhed for an interpreter, as there ſeemed much wit banded about amongſt them. At ſun-ſet a grave old negro ſtood up, with a white wand in his hand, and waveing it in the air a general ſilence enſued, & the four young folks fell down on their knees in a circle taking hold of each others hands whilſt the old fellow pronounced a long oration, making ſundry pauſes, at each of which the couples cried out, *Fanda Cambos*, which I interpreted as an eſſent to what he ſaid. The ceremony being over, the company joined in a circular dance, with the married couples in the middle.

I ſat at ſome diſtance, with the old man, who viewed his girls with that extacy of delight which poſſeſſes the heart of every fond parent on the proſpect of their children's happineſs; his old eyes ſparkled with joy, and, pointing to the heavens, made me underſtand he could now yield his life with pleaſure. But mark the uncertainty of human happineſs! the dancers were proceeding with the young pairs, to the cabbin, when, in an inſtant they were ſurrounded by a number of armed Negroes, who bound the whole company me among the reſt, and hurried us with great expedition into the woods; they marched us all night, and next morning, we reached an Engliſh fort, where we found the Captain of a Guineaman waiting our arrival; they unbound me immediately, and after aſking a few queſtions the Captain who was in a hurry to ſail, having nearly completed his cargo, ſtruck up a bargain, with the raſcally plunderers, for the poor wretches my companions, except the poor old man, whom he refuſed to take; in vain did he beg to ſhare the fortunes of his children and friends, the Captain kicked him away and ordered the reſt on board. Finding the ſhip was bound for Barbadoes, and being deſirous of returning home, I took my paſſage with him and having [illegible] a few piſtoles I purchaſed the old Negro at his own requeſt, and put him on board as freight, intending, on my arrival at Barbadoes, to pay the price of the young couples, and ſet them at liberty. The next day we ſailed with three hundred ſlaves on board, who were all confined below, my old fellow among the reſt, for the Captain would not ſuffer a ſoul on deck for ſeveral days, deſigning as he ſaid to lower their ſpirits by a good ſweating. A week paſſed very quietly when the Captain ordered the mate to go down and bring up twenty, ſaying "He would make the devils dance for their healths,"————but no ſooner was the hatch unbarred than a number of them, who had got off their irons, ruſhed upon the deck, and attacked the crew; but the ſailors being armed with piſtols and cutlaſſes, preſently overcame them; but not before 13 of the poor enſlaved wretches had plunged into the ſea, amongſt whom were my old man, and his daughters, the two young fellows, their unhappy huſbands, were ſhot dead on the deck with five others. Horrid as this ſcene was, the Captain felt no other concern than what aroſe from the loſs of ſo many freights; he ordered the carcaſes to be tumbled overboard, and ſwore not a ſoul ſhould ſee the ſun till they arrived at Barbados. Their cloſe confinement ſoon produced a peſtilential fever, and by the time we arrived at Barbados, we buried upwards of one hundred and ſeventy of the ſlaves, & eight of the crew. I ſtaid but a few days in the iſland, though long enough to ſee the barbarities inflicted on the poor ſlaves by their mercileſs owners; I got a paſſage to Rhode-Iſland, from whence I came here, by land, the latter end of October, in company with ſeveral gentlemen of that place. But the diſtreſſes of theſe poor enſlaved wretches has fixed ſuch a melancholly on my mind, that the pleaſures which generally attend the meeting of long abſent friends, are totally baniſhed from my breaſt; my thoughts by day and my dreams by night, are totally employed on the gloomy ſubject, and I am really amazed, that men, who pretend to be chriſtians, who pretend to be Britons, ſhould ſo far deviate from the laws of religion and liberty, as to treat their fellow creatures like the beaſts of the field! My heart ſwells with the theme, and prompts me to proceed; but I find I have already exceeded the bounds of your paper; I ſhall therefore leave the ſubject for ſome future eſſay, and end with this reflection,

The wretch who dares man's ſacred rights
  infringe,
And make him ſlave, would not, from honeſty
Refrain my purſe, or virtue ſpare my life,
If int'reſt, helliſh int'reſt gave the word.

P.S. If my friend Roxfield ſhould be alive and ſhould chance to meet with this paper he will give me infinite pleaſure to inform me of it. I need not be particular, he will know how to direct.

NEW-YORK, December 24.

On Sunday a Charity Sermon was preached at St Paul's Chapel by the Rev'd. Mr. Samuel Provooſt, when a handſome Collection was made for the poor ſcholars of the Charity School in this City, which now conſiſts of fifty Boys and 25 Girls.

The ſame day Mr. Buckly, one of our Pilots, in attempting to jump on board his Boat, from a Brig he was carrying out, fell overboard in the Narrows, and notwithſtanding he could ſwim well, and was but a few Minutes in the Water, he was inſenſible when taken up, with the extreme Cold, and expired immediately.

We hear, that on Friday the 11th Inſtant, as Capt. Naſh, (not Sears) in a Sloop belonging to Norwalk was returning home from this Place he was overſet in a flaw of Wind in the ſound.—'Tis ſaid the People are ſaved, but about £. 400 in Caſh loſt, with ſome other Things

The ſame day one of the White ſtone Ferry Boats overſet, whereby one Man was drowned.

A Soldier belonging to the firſt Battalion of Royal Americans, was found murder'd the 22d November, at La Chinne, near Montreal; the Perſon who committed this inhuman Act is not yet diſcover'd, altho' there is ſtrong Suſpicion who is the Aſſaſſin.

On Tueſday laſt the lady of his Excellency Gen. GAGE, was delivered of Twins, (a Son & Daughter) at his Houſe in this City.

*** *No Poſts this Week.*

HARTFORD, JANUARY 4.

Laſt Friday a Dwelling Houſe belonging to Mr. Daniel Whaples of Newington, took Fire and was entirely conſumed.—The Houſe was occupied by two Families, one of which were all gone from Home, in which Part of the Houſe the Fire firſt broke out, and had got to ſuch a Pitch, before it was diſcovered, that it was impoſſible to ſave any Thing in that Part of the Houſe.—The other Family which, were at Home, ſaved the greateſt Part of their Goods, &c. but a Quantity of Grain, that was in the Chamber, was deſtroyed with the Houſe.

Mr. PRINTER,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your Courant, and oblige your's, &c.

A HYMN, compoſed on Chriſtmas-Day, 1767.

WHILE worſhippers in *Pagan* lands,
Adore the works of their own hands,
Unmeaning Oracles purſue,
And tenets ſtupid and untrue.

While eaſtern powers blindly ſubmit,
To falſe *Mahomet's* vile deceit;
The ſenſeleſs alcoran explore,
And wild abſurdities adore.

Whilſt unbelieving, ſtubborn *Jews*,
CHRIST's name and miſſion ſtill abuſe;
Still waiting for a future King,
Who ſhall ſalvation's tidings bring.

CHRISTIANS rejoice to celebrate
The glorious, joyful, happy date
Of your divine Redeemer's birth,
The day which brought our GOD to earth.

When the whole world was overſpread
By darkneſs, like the grave's cold ſhade;
When wretched Gentiles long had been
Deep plung'd in folly, woe and ſin.

The Savior of the world appear'd,
The banner of his love he rear'd,
Diſpel'd the clouds of Gentile night,
Gave us eternal, ſaving light.

* CHRISTIAN, ariſe! with luſtre ſhine;
Thy light is come, ſalvation's thine;
On thee the glory of the Lord,
Shines in his everlaſting word.

Rejoice, ye nations, ſing for joy,
In thanks your hearts and tongues employ;
And may our Savior's love and grace,
Produce in us ſtrict holineſs!

* *See Iſai.* 60. 1.

Hartford, Dec. 31, 1767.

We the ſubſcribers,

being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Hezekiah Wadſworth of Hartford deceas'd, do hereby give NOTICE, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, on the ſecond Mondays of January, February, and March next, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Elihu Wadſworth, in Hartford, from two till five o'clock afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

GEORGE SMITH, JAMES CHURCH, } Commiſſioners.

Treaſury-Office, *January 1ſt, 1768.*

THE Collectors of the public Taxes, Colony Agents, King's Attorneys, and all other Perſons, who have of the Colony's Money, or Accounts unſettled with the Treaſurer, or otherwiſe depending, betwixt the Government and them, are hereby notified, to have ſuch Accounts, &c. ready for Settlement, at ſaid Office, the firſt of March next; as the Treaſurer and Auditors will then be preſent, attending purpoſely on theſe Affairs—and it's deſired that all concerned, will exhibit their Accounts, at that Time without Failure.

L O S T,

BEtween Mr. John Jones's, at Hartford, and Rocky Hill meeting houſe, a new, Chain face, ſilver WATCH, with a neat ſteel, China and glaſs ſeal——Said watch was loſt laſt Sunday evening. Whoever ſhall find & bring or ſend the ſame to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be generouſly rewarded, by

JUSTUS TAYLOR.

Middletown, Dec 30 1767.

Litchfield County, ſſ.
Harwinton, December 28. 1767.

Notice is herby given,

to the creditors of Abraham Cattling of ſaid Harwinton, an inſolvent debtor, that they exhibit their demands to us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, on the 27th day of January next, when a final diviſion will be made of ſaid eſtate, at the dwelling houſe of Abijah Catling, Eſq; inn-holder in ſaid Harwinton;——And ſaid meeting will be adjourned (if need be) from time to time, till a final diviſion be made.

SAMUEL S. BUTLER, JOSEPH COOK, NATHANIEL BULL, } Truſtees.

Kent, 24th Dec. 1767.

We the ſubſcribers,

being appointed by the Honourable JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; judge of the county court in and for the county of Litchfield, truſtees of the eſtate of Mr. Iſaac Bull of Kent, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby notify the creditors of ſaid Bull, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. John-Henry Nearing, in ſaid Kent, on the 26th day of January, 1768, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and (if need be) appoint others in our ſtead, and do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do.

EPHRAIM HUBBEL, ELISHA SWIFT, BENJAMIN WELLES, } Truſtees.

A ſmall Quantity of choice good

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

* * *

W A N T E D,

As a Partner with a Tobacconiſt in this Town,

A Sober, honeſt, young Man, who would be willing to take the Care of the Buſineſs of a Tobacconiſt one Half of the Time, and the other Half to go abroad as a Pedlar, with Tobacco for Sale.——Any Perſon inclining to enter into ſaid Buſineſs, will be taught the ſeveral Branches of it in the beſt Manner, and will likewiſe be entitled to one Half of the Income.——For further Particulars, enquire of the Printer hereof.

N.B. The beſt ſet of Inſtruments and Utenſils for carrying on ſaid Buſineſs, are already provided, and in good Repair; as alſo a ſmall Stock of Tobacco to begin with.

Portſmouth, (N. Hampſhire) Dec. 18.

One Joſiah Preſcott of Deerfield, in the South-weſt Part of Nottingham, being out a hunting on the 26th of November laſt, about three Miles from his houſe, he eſpied a MOOSE, at about 100 yards diſtance, he immediately fired at her, and ſhot her down dead; upon that there aroſe up two more at a little farther diſtance; he immediately charged his gun, and ſhot down the ſecond; and while the other was ſmelling of of his mate, he charged again & ſhot down the third; and while he was charging his gun, a fourth came up towards the others, and he ſhot her down likewiſe: two of them were old ones, the other two young ones. One of the old ones was ten feet high and ten feet long; the other eight feet high and ten feet long; the other two were about ſix feet high and eight feet long. After this extraordinary exploit was over, he was joined by a partner, who being at a little diſtance, heard the guns, came up to his aſſiſtance; and in going home he got help to dreſs the Mooſes: A wild Cat they alſo killed on their return.—This is fact.

Weathersfield, Dec. 24. 1767.

Stray'd from the ſubſcriber,

about four weeks paſt, one two year old geldin COLT, his colour roan, with a remarkable long tail and Main. Alſo, one brown COLT, of the ſame age. As I purchaſed them but the night before they ſtrayed, am uncertain as to any other natural marks, or as to brand; but, as they were brought from ſomewhere near Albany, conclude they have taken that courſe. Whoever ſhall find ſaid ſtrays, and bring them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have two dollars reward, and charge of keeping, or one dollar, and charge, as aforeſaid, for one of them.

SILAS DEANE.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Thomas Humphry late of Windſor deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) hereby notify, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs on the ſecond Mondays of January, February, and March next, from one till 8 o'clock afternoon, at the Houſe of Pelatiah Mills, innholder in ſaid Windſor.

William Manley, Pelatiah Mills, Jonah Gillet, jun. } Commiſſioners.

Windſor, Dec. 28, 1767.

New-York, Dec. 14, 1767.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THOUGH I am a Tradeſman, and depend upon my daily Labour for the Support of myſelf and Family, yet I commonly read your Paper; and my Neighbours and I have been more amuſed and inſtructed by the uſeful Pieces in it than with the Articles about the Poles or Corſicans: But I cannot help obſerving that you have lately had fewer Pieces than formerly on our diſtreſſed Situation.—Are our Circumſtances altered? is Money grown more plenty? Have our Tradeſmen full Employment? Are we more frugal? Is Grain cheaper? Are our Importations leſs?—not to mention the Play-Houſe and Equipages, which it is hoped none but People of Fortune frequent and uſe.——I am afraid every one of theſe Queries are againſt us; and yet of theſe we ſeem to take no Thought, tho' our Neighbours at Boſton made ſuch a Stir about them! Our News-Papers ſay, their Select Men were to write to our Corporation on this Head; If they have, we are ſurprized that it has never been communicated to the Citizens, as an Addreſs from ſuch a reſpectable People, might have animated us with a Spirit of Induſtry and Frugality.——About three Years ago a Society ſprung up among us, which promiſed much, and indeed was encouraged by all the moſt eminent and beſt Friends to their Country; and you can ſcarce believe how it cheer'd us in our Diſtreſs; but alas! its youthful Vigor is over, and many have relaxed or broke thro' ſome of the Rules of its Inſtitution. Yet we muſt acknowledge that it has done ſignal Service among us; by introducing not only Spinning, Weaving, and raiſing Flax, but encouraged many other uſeful Manufactories, and Growths among us. Notwithſtanding their Endeavours, what a diſmal Proſpect is before us! a long Winter, and no Work; many unprovided with Fire-wood, or Money to buy it; Houſe-Rent and Taxes high; our Neigbours daily breaking, their Furniture at Vendue in every Corner. Surely it is high Time for the middling People to abſtain from every Superfluity in Dreſs, Furniture and Living: And I will venture to ſay, they will be as well eſteemed by their Neighbours,—for at preſent they are only envied and talked of and if unfortunate, ſeverely reflected on; mere Conveniencies will give the moſt laſting Satisfaction, Show and Finery will ſoon or late give Pain. If by good Management we can ſave a little, how loudly will the Diſtreſes of our Neighbours call for it? Some former able Houſe-keepers ſtarving, yet aſhamed to beg, ſome Families ſtarving for Want of Work; ſome dragged to Goal, whoſe Miſeries are heightened by leaving a tender Wife and Family to ſtarve! The Mention of theſe, raiſes every tender Emotion in the human Breaſt: How muſt we feel, that too frequently ſee them?

With ſincere good Wiſhes, for the Proſperiety of my Countrymen,

I am your Friend and Reader,

A TRADESMAN.

P. S. I have juſt ſeen the Accounts of what has been done at Newport: What a glorious Example they have ſet us! Rouſe, O my Countrymen!

All Perſons having

Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. Joſhua Willes of Tolland, late deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame.—And ſuch as are indebted thereto, to make Payment, that a Settlement may be made of the Whole.

Solomon Willes, }
Joſhua Willes. } *Adminiſtrators.*

William Jepſon,

Surgeon and Apothecary, at the Unicorn and Mortar, in Queen-Street, Hartford, has for Sale (as uſual) at the loweſt Prices, for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, A large and general Aſſortment of Druggs and Medicines, of the beſt Kind. Alſo the following genuine patented Medicines, from the original Warehouſes, viz.

Turlington's Balſam

of Life, Lockyer's Pills, Hooper's Female, and Anderſon's Scotch ditto, Bateman's pectoral Drops, Frauncis' Female-ſtrengthening lixer, Godfrey's Cordial, Betton's Britiſh Oil &c &c. Painter's Colours, Clothier's Cards, Logwood, Allum, Copperas, and Brimſtone, &c &c &c.

Advertiſement.

Litchfield County Court

being adjourn'd to the firſt Tueſday in January, 1768, will probably ſit over to the Second Week. 'Tis therefore thought adviſable to adjourn the Convention of the Medical Corporation, *to the Third Tueſday in January—and deſired, that all the Members will take Notice thereof, and give their Attendance, on ſaid Third Tueſday, at the Court-Houſe in Litchfield.*

REUBEN SMITH, *Clerk.*

Weatherſfield, 24th Dec. 1767.

Notice is hereby given,

to all indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH WEBB, late of Weatherſfield, deceaſed, or to the Eſtate of Mrs. MEHITABEL DEANE, formerly Relict of the ſaid Joſeph, deceas'd, either by Book, Note or Bond; that, unleſs they diſcharge their reſpective Ballances, by the firſt of May next, or renew their Obligations, they will be ſued without exception.—And all who have Demands on ſaid Eſtates, are deſired to exhibit them within ſaid Term, to

SILAS DEANE, *Adminiſtrator.*

N.B. *Thoſe indebted to the ſaid* Deane, *on Book, are alſo deſired to ſettle their ſeveral Ballances, by Caſh, Notes of Hand, or Country Produce, ſuch as Pork, Wheat, Oats, &c.*

Nehemiah Clark,

HEREBY deſires all Perſons indebted to him, whoſe Accounts are of one Years ſtanding, to come and ſettle the ſame by the Middle of next March.

Stray'd away from

Jeremiah Wetmore of Middletown ſome Time in June laſt, a red roan Horſe, three Years old paſt, about fourteen Hands high, well made, paces and trots well, he was never dock't, but has not a very large Tail, he was bred by one Goodwin, towards *Simſbury*.—Alſo a ſmall red roan Mare Colt, two years old paſt, ſhe was dock'd pretty long. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to the Owner, ſhall have twenty ſhillings Reward for the Horſe, and ten ſhillings for the Mare, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Jeremiah Wetmore.

Middletown, December 10, 1767.

Simſbury, Dec. 18, 1767.

The Creditors of the

inſolvent eſtate of Samuel Thomſon of Simſbury, are hereby notified to meet at the Dwelling Houſe of Capt. Abraham Pinney, innholder in ſaid Simſbury, on Tueſday the 5th day of January next, at one o'clock afternoon, to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and elect others in our ſtead, and do any other buſineſs that may then be thought neceſſary to be done.

ABRAHAM PINNEY,
ELISHA WINCHELL, } Truſtees.
WILLIAM THRALL,

To be Sold on Board the Sloop INDUSTRY,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in HARTFORD;

Choice dry Codfiſh, Cordage,
Pickl'd Codfiſh, Oznabrigs,
Mackrel, Oyl, Checks,
Blubber, Garlic,
Molaſſes, Strip't Holland,
Sugar, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Tea, Potts and Kittles,
And-Irons, Cart-Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

HARTFORD; Printed by T. Green.

MONDAY, JAN. 11, 1768. [NUMB. 159.]

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Treaſury-Office, }
January 1ſt, 1768. }

THE Collectors of the public Taxes, Colony Agents, King's Attorneys, and all other Perſons, who have of the Colony's Money, or Accounts unſettled with the Treaſurer, or otherwiſe depending, betwixt the Government and them, are hereby notified, to have ſuch Accounts, &c. ready for Settlement, at ſaid Office, the firſt of March next; as the Treaſurer and Auditors will then be preſent, attending purpoſely on theſe Affairs—and it's deſired that all concerned, will exhibit their Accounts, at that Time without Failure.

For the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LETTERS from a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

LETTER III.

Beloved Countrymen,

I Rejoice to find that my two former letters to you have been generally received with ſo much favour by ſuch of you whoſe ſentiments I have had an opportunity of knowing. Could you look into my heart, you would inſtantly percieve an ardent affection for your perſons, a zealous attachment to your intereſts, a lively reſentment to every inſult and injury offered to your honour or happineſs; and an inflexible reſolution to aſſert your rights, to the utmoſt of my weak power, to be the only motives that have engaged me to addreſs you.

I am no farther concerned in any thing affecting America, than any one of you, and when liberty leaves it, I can quit it much more conveniently than moſt of you. But while Divine Providence that gave me exiſtance in a land of freedom, permits my head to think, my lips to ſpeak, and my hand to move, I ſhall ſo highly and greatfully value the bleſſing received, as to take care that my ſilence and inactivity ſhall not give my implied aſſent to any act, degrading my brethren and myſelf from the birthright, wherewith Heaven itſelf "hath made us free. (a)

Sorry I am to learn, that there are ſome few perſons, who ſhake their heads with ſolemn motion, and pretend to wonder, what can be the meaning of theſe letters. "Great Britain," they ſay, "is too powerful to contend with; ſhe is determined to oppreſs us; it is in vain to ſpeak of right on one ſide, when there is power on the other; when we are ſtrong enough to reſiſt, we ſhall attempt it; but now we are not ſtrong enough, and therefore we had better be quiet; it ſignifies nothing to convince us that our rights are invaded, when we cannot defend them; and if we ſhould get into riots and tumults about the late act, it will only draw down heavier diſpleaſure upon us."

What can ſuch men deſign? What do their grave obſervations amount to but this—"That theſe colonies totally regardleſs of their liberties, ſhould commit them with humble reſignation to chance, time, and the tender mercies of miniſters."

Are theſe men ignorant that uſurpations which might have been ſucceſsfully oppoſed at firſt, acquire ſtrength by continuance, and thus become irreſiſtable? do they condemn the conduct of the colonies concerning the Stamp-Act? Or have they forgot its ſucceſsful iſſue? Ought the colonies at that time, inſtead of acting as they did, to have truſted for relief to the fortuitous events of futurity? If it is needleſs "to ſpeak of rights" now, it was as needleſs then. If the behaviour of the colonies was prudent and glorious then, and ſucceſsful too; it will be equally prudent and glorious to act in the ſame manner now, if our rights are equally invaded, and may be as ſucceſsful.—Therefore it becomes neceſſary to enquire, whether "our rights are invaded." To talk of "defending" them, as if they could be no otherwiſe "defended" than by arms, is as much out of the way, as if a man having a choice of ſeveral roads, to reach his journey and ſhould prefer the worſt, for no other reaſon but becauſe it is the worſt.

As to "riots and tumults," the getlemen who are ſo apprehenſive of them, are much miſtaken if they think, that grievances cannot be redreſſed without ſuch aſſiſtance.

I will now tell the gentlemen what is "the meaning of theſe letters." The meaning of them is, to convince the people of theſe colonies that they are, at this moment expoſed to the moſt imminent dangers; and to perſuade them immediately, vigorouſly, unanimouſly to exert themſelves in the moſt firm, and moſt peaceable manner for obtaining relief.

The cauſe of liberty is a "cauſe of two much dignity to be ſullied by turbulence & tumults." It ought to be maintained in a manner ſuitable to her nature. Thoſe who engage in it ſhould breath a ſedate yet fervent ſpirit, animating them to actions of prudence juſtice, modeſty, bravery, humanity & magnanimity.

To ſuch a wonderful degree were the antient Spartans, as brave and free a people as ever exiſted, inſpired by this happy temperature of ſoul, that rejecting even in their battles the uſe of trumpets, and other inſtruments for exciting heat and rage, they marched up to ſcenes of havock & horror, with the ſound of flutes, to the tunes of which their ſteps kept pace—"exhibiting," as *Plutarch* ſays, "at once a terible and delightful ſight, and "proceeding, with a deliberate valour, full "of hope and good aſſurance, as if ſome divinity had ſenſibly aſſiſted them."

I hope, my dear countrymen, that you will in every colony be upon your guard againſt thoſe who may at any time endeavour to ſtir you up under pretences of patriotiſm to any meaſures diſreſpectful to our ſovereign and our mother country. Hot, raſh diſorderly proceedings injure the reputation of a people as to wiſdom, valour, and virtue, without procuring them the leaſt benefit. I pray GOD that he may be pleaſed to inſpire you and your poſterity to the lateſt ages with that ſpirit, of which I have an idea, but find a difficulty to expreſs in the beſt manner I can, I mean a ſpirit that ſhall ſo guide you, that it will be impoſſible to determine, whether an American's character is moſt diſtinguiſhable for his loyalty to his ſovereign, his duty to his mother country, his love of freedom, or his affection for his native ſoil.

Every government, at ſome time or other, falls into wrong meaſures; theſe may proceed from miſtake or paſſion. But every ſuch meaſure does not diſſolve the obligation between the governours and the governed; the miſtake may be corrected; the paſſion may paſs over. It is the duty of the governed, to endeavour to rectify the miſtake, and to appeaſe the paſſion.——————They have not at firſt any other right, than to rectify their grievances, and to pray for redreſs, unleſs imergence is ſo preſſing as not to allow time for receiving an anſwer to their applications, which rarely happens. If their applications are diſregarded, then that kind of oppoſition becomes juſtifiable, which can be made without breaking the laws, or diſturbing the public peace. This conſiſts in the prevention of the oppreſſors reaping advantage from their oppreſſions, and not in their puniſhment. For experience may teach them what reaſon did not; and harſh methods cannot be proper till milder ones have failed.

If at length it becomes UNDOUBTED, that an inveterate reſolution is formed to annihilate the liberties of the governed, the Engliſh hiſtory affords frequent examples of reſiſtance by force. What particular circumſtances will in any future caſe juſtify ſuch reſiſtance, can never be aſcertained till they happen. Perhaps it may be allowable to ſay generally, that it never can be juſtifiable, until the people are fully convinced, that any further ſubmiſſion will be deſtructive to their happineſs.

When the appeal is made to the ſword, highly probable is it, that the puniſhment will exceed the offence; and the calamities attending on war outweigh thoſe preceeding it. Theſe conſiderations of juſtice and prudence will always have great influence with good and wiſe men.

To theſe reflections on this ſubject, it remains to be added, and ought forever to be remembered; that reſiſtance in the caſe of colonies againſt their mother country, is extremely different from the reſiſtance of a people againſt their prince. A nation may change their king, or race of kings, and retaining their antient form of government, be gainers by changing. Thus Great Britain, under the illuſtrious houſe of Brunſwick, a race that ſeems to flouriſh for the happineſs of mankind, has found a felicity unknown in the reigns of the Stuarts. But if once we are ſeparated from our mother country, what new form of government ſhall we adopt, or where ſhall we find another Britain to ſupply our loſs? Torn from the body to which we are united by religion, liberty, laws, affections, relations, language, & commerce, we muſt bleed at every vein.

(a) *Gal.* v. 1.

In truth, the proſperity of theſe provinces is founded in their dependance on Great Britain; and when ſhe returns to "her old good humour, & old good nature," as Lord Clarendon expreſſes it, I hope they will always eſteem it their duty and intereſt, as it moſt certainly will be to promote her welfare by all means in their power.

We cannot act with too much caution in our diſputes. Anger produces anger; and differences that might be accommodated by kind and reſpectful behaviour, may by imprudence be enlarged to an incurable rage.

In quarrels between countries, as well as in thoſe between individuals, when they have riſen to a certain height, the firſt cauſe of diſſention is no longer remembered, the minds of the parties being wholly engaged in recollecting and reſenting the mutual expreſſions of their diſlike. When feuds have reached the fatal point, all conſiderations of reaſon and equity vaniſh; and a blind fury governs, or rather confounds all things. A people no longer regards their intereſt, but the gratification of their wrath. The ſway of the *Cleons*, (b) and *Clodius*'s, the deſigning and deteſtable flatterers of the prevailing paſſion, becomes confirmed. Wiſe and good men in vain oppoſe the ſtorm, and may think themſelves fortunate, if endeavouring to preſerve their ungrateful fellow citizens, they do not ruin themſelves. Their prudence will be called baſeneſs; their moderation, guilt; and if their virtue does not lead them to deſtruction, as that of many great and excellent perſons has done, they may ſurvive to receive from their expiring country, the mournful glory of her acknowledgement, that their councils, if regarded, would have ſaved her.

The conſtitutional modes af obtaining relief, are thoſe which I would wiſh to ſee purſued on the preſent occaſion; that is, by petitions of our aſſemblies, or, where they are not permitted to meet, of the people, to the powers that can afford us relief.

We have an excellent prince, in whoſe good diſpoſitions towards us we may confide. We have a generous ſenſible and humane nation, to whom we may apply. They may be deceived. They may, by artful men be provoked to anger againſt us; but I cannot yet blieve they will be cruel or unjuſt, or that their anger will be implacable. Let us behave like dutiful children, who have received unmerited blows from a beloved parent. Let us complain to our parents; but let our complaints ſpeak, at the ſame time the language of affliction and veneration.

If, however it ſhall happen by an unfortunate courſe of affairs, that our applications to his Majeſty and the parliament for redreſs prove ineffectual, let us then take another ſtep, by withholding from Great Britain, all the advantages ſhe has been uſed to recieve from us. Then let us try, if our ingenuity induſtry and frugality, will not give weight to our remonſtrance. Let us all be united with one ſpirit in one cauſe. Let us invent let us work; let us ſave; let us, at the ſame time, keep up our claims, and unceaſingly repeat our complaints; but above all, let us implore the protection of that infinitely good and gracious Being, "by whom kings reign and princes decree juſtice."

"*Nil deſperandum.*"

A FARMER.

(b) Cleon *was a popular firebrand of* Athens, *and* Clodius *of* Rome; *each of whom plunged his country into the deepeſt calamities.*

(c) Nothing is to be deſpaired of.——

◆

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

To the Inhabitants of the COLONY of CONNECTICUT.

Gentlemen,

MY Situation in Life gives me but little Opportunity to be acquained with Politicks; and have had little Converſation with the great; ſo that nothing could excite me to write for publicViews, except the ſuffering Cauſe of Liberty. And though I fill no conſpicious Station, yet I truſt true Engliſh Blood flows in my Veins, and have ſuch a reliſh for Engliſh Liberty—that glorious Liberty, which our worthy Anceſtors ſuffered the loſs of almoſt every Thing elſe to enjoy; as makes my Blood boil, and fills me with keen Reſentment, at every Deſign againſt it. I beheld with Joy the glorious Spirit of Liberty, which animated the Breaſts of myCountrymen, when threatened with loſs of Liberty by the deteſtable S—p A—. You then behaved with Spirit and by it won immortal Honor—Honor never to be forgotten whilſt Liberty is dear *America*. When this enſlaving Act was repealed, how did every Heart ſwell with Joy, in hopes that now our Liberty would be cotinued inviolate to the lateſt Poſterity? But alas! how ſoon is our Joy turned into mourning? If it be true as the public Papers inform me, (on which I depend chiefly for Intelligence in my private Situation) that heavy Duties are laid on our Imports, for the purpoſe of Revenue. Is this the caſe, how much better is ourState that when labouring under the threatning S——p A—? The Tax, 'tis true, is lighter, and guilded with the Name of anExternal Tax, to make it more palatable to incautious Minds. But is not liberty juſt as much endanger'd? Are not the eſſential Rights of Engliſhmen deſtroyed in this Caſe, as well as the other? Are we now tax'd by our own Conſent? Have our Repreſentatives anyHand in it? And as to the Diſtinction of External and Internal, what is the Difference, whether we are fleeced of our Money Externally or Internally, ſo be 'tis in a Way inconſiſtent withLiberty? I muſt confeſs I can't ſee where the Preference lies.——

Of theſe unconſtitutionalDuties, ourNeighbours of BOSTON, I find, entertain a due Reſentment; and like true ſons of Liberty, boldly ſtand up in defence of it, in a Way which even Malice itſelf cannot object to; i. e. by ſtopping all unneceſſary Imports, and leſſening vaſtly the neceſſary ones by encourageing our own Manufactures. This beneficial Method, if univerſally come into, would ſave our Money, and reſtore to us, once more a Medium of Trade. It will certainly ſo far prevent the Payment of the Duties, as we refrain from importing thoſe Articles, on which the Duties are laid. And it will doubtleſs have the happieſt Tendency of any Thing, to make Great-Britain ſenſible, that her Intereſt is connected with the Liberty & Freedom of the Colonies. This Method has once been found ſucceſsful, why then ſhould we be backward to try it again? There is certainly no Treaſon in it. It can't be Treaſon to wear our own Manufactures, when we can't procure Money to buy thoſe of Great Britain: Nor can it be Treaſon to buy no more of theirs, than we are able to pay for or even if we ſhould lay up a few pence in our Pockets ſo long as we obtain it by honeſt induſtry and Frugality. The Method is eaſy, and tis ſafe, and I hope it will prove effectual to the End deſigned; at leaſt we ſhall ſave our Money by it; Why then my Friends and Neighbours, are you ſo averſe to exert yourſelves? Have you loſt all Senſe of Liberty? Or have you ſo exhauſted your ſpirits in your former Struggles, as now tamely to ſubmit your necks to the galling Yoke of Slavery? Will you wait to be exhorted again, and again, by your Neighbours of BOSTON, before you will join in ſo glorious a Cauſe as that of Liberty? By your Conduct heretofore, I ſhould not have tho't it. Yet not one Town, that I have heard of, hath followed the illuſtrious Example of the Town of BOSTON. Let us then rouſe ourſelves, my dear Countrymen, and, in the Cauſe of Liberty, I beg you would hearken to the Voice even of the loweſt. What Colony can better cloathe themſelves in their own Manufactures than ours? We can with little Pains raiſe Wool and Flax enough for our own Uſe; and we have Women enough to ſpin it; thoſe Daughters of Liberty who have ſo diſtinguiſhed themſelves heretofore are not baniſhed from among us, they only wait to be ſpurred on, by the Example of the other Sex, nobly to exert themſelves. Let us combine to retrench our ſuperfluities, and be content with thoſe Neceſſaries and Conveniencies which our own Country affords us; and endeavour to ſpread ſo beneficial a Deſign throughout America.

I would earneſtly beg of the leading Men in our ſeveral Towns, to promote and encourage a Subſcription, ſimilar to that of BOSTON; and alſo would propoſe whether it might not be beneficial to endeavour by Subſcription, to raiſe a ſmall Sum of Money in every town, to be lodged with the Select Men, to be given out in Premiums to thoſe who ſhould manufacture the moſt Cloth, in Value, the current Year. This would be no ſmall Spur to the Induſtrious. And the Subſcribers will at leaſt have the Satisfaction of doing a noble Piece of Service to their Country.

But ſome more able Pen, I hope, will improve upon the Hints I have given, & point out ſome Methods effectually to carry in Execution this glorious Deſign. With my beſt Wiſhes that Induſtry and Frugality may flouriſh among us—I beg Leave to ſubſcribe myſelf a hearty Friend to the Public.

LIBER NOV-ANGLUS.

From a LONDON PAPER.

To the PRINTER,

SIR,

I Was preſent yeſterday at the complaints of a patient, whoſe phyſician attributed them all to tea; and added, that few perſons ought to drink tea after the age of forty, few at any age: A weak ſtomach, trembling limbs, giddy head, relaxed nerves, miſerable low ſpirits, and univerſal langor. What a train of evils do ariſe from ſo paltry an indulgence!

Is it not ſtrange, Sir, that we cannot imitate our rational neighbourhood of the north? At Upſal they drink a tea of ſelect herbs of their own growth; and there is ſcarce a weak man, or a man of weak nerves among them.

I am, Sir, Your humble ſervant,

TRAHLUR.

CORTE, (in Corſica) Aug. 4.

PAOLI is making great preparations for war. He hath already obtained poſſeſſion of Algogliola: and as the French troops have now evacuated Calvi and Ajaccio, he is actually laying ſiege to both theſe garriſons. The ſpirit with which our general conducts his enterprizes, is only equalled by the wiſdom and ſteadineſs with which he ſecures every advantage acquired by our arms.

Genoa, Sept. 5. The French commiſſary who was ſent from Baſtia to Hiace, has concluded a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between the Republic's troops and the Corſicans. Another commiſſary has been ſent to Calvi for the like purpoſe. This convention is to ſubſiſt until the epocha of time expires that the French were to keep garriſon in theſe towns. The Spaniſh frigate, and tranſports, with the expulſed Jeſuits are ſtill in port, waiting for orders from the court of Madrid. There was a violent ſtorm of rain and hail accompanied with the loudeſt thunder, and flaſhes of lightning, known in the memory of man. Seven perſons were killed, and much damage done to ſeveral churches and houſes. The foremaſt and topmaſt of one of the Spaniſh frigates were ſo much ſhivered that they muſt be changed; one man was killed and two others wounded on board the frigate.

LONDON, *Sept. 15.*

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Aug. 29.

"The Jeſuits diſembarked at Calvi, in the iſland of Corſica, amount to 800, and the Corſicans intrenched in the convent of Capuchins (a musket ſhot diſtance from them) conſiſt of 400 men. On the other hand, the Genoeſe garriſon, which ſucceeded the French there, is compoſed of only 150 ſoldiers. Ajaccio is already in the power of the Corſicans, the inhabitants having taken arms and opened the gates to them immediately after the departure of his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's troops.

We hear that orders are given from the War Office for raiſing a number of recruits for compleating the regiments lately arrived from North America and the Weſt Indies.

A letter from Dunkirk, dated Auguſt 27, ſays, "The French are reparing their fortifications, and building a bridge over the harbour; the general talk is of an approaching war."

It is ſaid that a gentleman who lately belonged to the royal navy, has invented a cannon ſhell, of a new conſtruction, for naval ſervice, to anſwer the purpoſe of a bomb; proof of which has been lately made with a forty pounder, and it has been found, in every reſpect, to anſwer.

The late behavior of the Spaniards to the Britiſh ſhips in the Weſt Indies, occaſions ſtrange rumors, which, in all probability will bring on much altercation between the two courts, if not an open rupture.

We learn from Copenhagen of the 8th ult. that a treaty of commerce is negociating between the courts of England and Denmark, by which, among other beneficial articles, the ſubjects of Great Britain are to enjoy an excluſive privilege in caſe of a future war, in being ſupplied with naval and military ſtores from the Daniſh ſettlements in the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept. 12.

"The greateſt attention is paid by the French miniſtry to the increaſe of their African trade, for which purpoſe, four frigates are now fitting out at Breſt, with a view, it is thought, to eſtabliſh a new factory ſomewhere on that coaſt."

We are aſſured, by the laſt letters from Hanover, that orders have been received to keep up an army of 25,000 men in that electorate, to be in readineſs to act as the emergencies of affairs may require.

On Friday there was a great board of Admiralty; when it is ſaid, ſeveral ſmall ſhips were put into commiſſion, the command of which we hear, was given to Lieutenants on half pay

At laſt Cheſter aſſizes a cauſe came on between a young lady of Stockport, in that county, and a gentleman of Penwortham, near Preſton, (an Enſign in the Lancaſter militia) for refuſing to marry the young lady agreable to promiſe; when in the courſe of the tryal it was fully proved, both by his own hand writing, and ſome credible witneſſes, that he was guilty of a breach of promiſe with her; the court adjudged him to pay 500l damages, and coſts of ſuit.

BOSTON January 7.

Since our laſt arrived here Capt Ford from Halifax, by whom we have the Nova-Scotia Gazettes of Dec. 3 and 10. which contain the following London Intelligences brought to Halifax by his Majeſty's ſhip Senegal, Captain Cookſod, in 6 weeks from Plymouth, viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, September 29, 1767.

ON Sunday laſt Captain Wrotteſley arrived here from Monaco, with the melancholly account, That his Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus Duke of York and Albany, died at that place on the 17th inſtant, about eleven o'clock in the morning, of a malignant fever, after a ſevere illneſs of fourteen days, to the great grief of their Majeſties and all the Royal Family. The body was opened and embalmed; and was ordered by Commodore Spry to be put on board his Majeſty's ſhip Montreal, Captain Coſby, to be brought to England.

Lord Chamberlain's Office Sept. 28, 1767.

ORders for the Courts going into mourning on Sunday next, the 4th day of October, for his lateRoyal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York, next brother to his Majeſty, viz.

The ladies to wear black ſilk, plain muſlin, or long lawn, crape or love hoods, black glazed gloves, black paper fans, and black ſilk ſhoes.

Undreſs, black or dark grey unwatered tabbies.

The men to wear black cloth without buttons on the ſleves or pocket, plain muſlin or long lawn cravats and weepers, crape hatbands, and black ſwords and buckles.

Undreſs, dark grey frocks.

The Earl Marſhal's orders for a general mourning for his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York & Albany.

IN purſuance of his Majeſty's commands, Theſe are to give public notice, that it is expected, that, upon the preſent melancholly occaſion of the death of his late Royal Highneſs Edward Auguſtus Duke of York and Albany, all perſons do put themſelves into decent mourning; the ſaid mourning to begin on Sunday next the 4th of October.

SCARBOROUGH, M.

September 29, 1767.

War Office, September 29, 1767.

HIS Majeſty does not require, that the officers of the army ſhould wear any other mourning, on the preſent melancholly occaſion, than a black crape round the left arms, with their uniforms.

By his Majeſty's command,

BARRINGTON.

Admiralty Office, September 29, 1767.

HIS Majeſty does not require that the officers of his fleet or Marines ſhould wear any other mourning, on the preſent melancholly occaſion, than a black crape round their left arms with their uniforms.

Ph. Stephens.

LONDON, October 3.

Yeſterday another expreſs arrived at St. James's, with Advice of the death of her Royal Highneſs Mary, Princeſs of Heſſe Caſſel, daughter of the late king, & aunt to his preſent Majeſty. Her Royal Highneſs was born Feb. 22. 1722, and was married July 28, 1740, to his ſerene Highneſs Frederic Landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel; by whom ſhe had iſſue three Sons, viz. 1. William, Hereditary Prince, Viceroy of Norway. 2. Charles, a Lieutenant General, &c. in the Service of the King of Denmark. 3. Frederic, a Colonel of a Heſſian Regiment.

It is remarkable that no leſs than four Perſons of the Blood Royal of England have died in leſs than One Year & Eleven Months viz. His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, Oct. 31, 1765; Prince Frederic, youngeſt Brother of his preſent Majeſty, Dec. 26. 1765; the Duke of York, Sept. 17. 1767; and laſtly, the Princeſs of Heſſe the ſame Month and Year.

It is ſaid, that the 24th of November next is fixed for meeting of Parliament.

It is now aſſured, that the celebrated John Wilkes, Eſq; will certainly declare himſelf a Candidate to repreſent the City of London at the enſuing general Election, and that he will appear here in Perſon, ſeveral Gentlemen of this City, it is ſaid, having received letters from him, at Paris, to that Purpoſe.

It was this morning reported, that the Eaſt India Company's troops had lately defeated a body of the Morattoes, and totaly diſperſed them.

They write from Plymouth, that the workmen in the Docks of that place, have, for ſome time paſt, been employed double tides, in getting ready three ſhips of War, intended to replace thoſe lately arrived from foreign ſtations.

They write from Breſt, that 2000 tons of ſhip timber had juſt arrived there, in Swediſh tranſports, from the Baltick, for the uſe of the king's dock yards.

BOSTON, January 7, 1768.

The Senior Claſs of Scholars at the Univerſity in Cambridge, have unanimouſly agreed to take their Degrees next Commencement, dreſſed altogether in the Manufactures of this Country——A Reſolution which reflects the higheſt Honor on that Seat of Learning.

HARTFORD, Jan. 11.

Laſt Week died at Goſhen, in Litchfield County, being about 50 Years of Age, MOSES LYMAN, Eſq; of that Town.——He had been troubled, for upwards of 20 Years, with an Exoſtoſis in one of his Legs, which of late increaſed to ſuch a Degree, as obliged him to have it cut off, which was accordingly done, on Tueſday the 29th Ult.——He was, for many Years, a Member of the General Aſſembly of this Colony; a Gentleman univerſally eſtemed, and his Death is greatly lamented by all his Acquaintance.

Wanted immediately

TWENTY Steers or Heifers of about three Years old, to be kept until next Spring on Share. Enquire of the Printer hereof.

To the PRINLER.

IT is hoped the inhabitants of this colony, will univerſally preſerve their linen and cotton rags of all kinds, and alſo their uſeleſs paper—for the encouragement of the paper manufactories in this and the neighbouring colonies. It is true the value of theſe articles is ſo ſmall, that many may think them not worth the trouble of ſaving.—But the trouble is inconſiderable, and ſmall as the value is, it would be ſufficient to ſupply moſt families with all the paper they will have occaſion to uſe: And how great a ſaving would this be to whole provinces? However, it is not ſo much with a view to the preſent profit of individuals, that piece of frugality is recommended, as for the common benefit of the public, and removing an impoſition which every perſon duly ſenſible of the value of freedom, and the juſt rights of an Engliſhman, muſt highly reſent—Since by the unfriendlineſs and rapacious appearance of thoſe meaſures, they may be conſidered as preludes to others of the like kind, that may by degrees be applied to every article of our liberty and property, till we are entirely ſtripped of every thing, which as Engliſhmen and freemen we uſed to value and eſteem. If you really love your country, then, my brethren, if you really love thoſe advantages which made that country dear to you, I beſeech you put in practice this eaſy piece of frugality, the ſaving all your linen rags, even tho' you ſhould give them away.——This will be one article of conſiderable ſaving to your country, and in a ſhort time the good effects of it will flow to every individual.

A HOUSHOLDER.

Advertiſements.

Ready Money,

Given for clean

Linen & Cotton Rags

Of any Kind, at the the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufacture.

Hartford, Dec. 31. 1767.

We the ſubſcribers,

being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Hezekiah Wadſworth of Hartford deceas'd,

——(repreſented inſolvent——

do hereby give NOTICE, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, on the ſecond Mondays of January, February, and March next, at the dwelling houſe of Mr Elihu Wadſworth, in Hartford, from two till five o'clock afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

GEORGE SMITH, } Commiſſioners.
JAMES CHURCH, }

Kent, 24th Dec. 1767.

We the ſubſcribers,

being appointed by the Honorable JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; judge of the county court in and for the county of Litchfield, truſtees of the eſtate of Mr. Iſaac Bull of Kent, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby notify the creditors of ſaid Bull, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. John-Henry Nearing, in ſaid Kent, on the 26th day of January, 1768, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and (if need be) appoint others in our ſtead, and do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do.

EPHRAIM HUBBEL, }
ELISHA SWIFT, } Truſtees.
BENJAMIN WELLES, }

Litchfield County. ſſ

Harwinton, December 28, 1767.

Notice is herby given,

to the creditors of Abraham Catling of ſaid Harwinton, an inſolvent debtor, that they exhibit their demands to us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, on the 27th day of January next, when a final diviſion will be made of ſaid eſtate, at the dwelling houſe of Abijah Catling, Eſq; inn-holder in ſaid Harwinton:——And ſaid meeting will be adjourned (if need be) from time to time, till a final diviſion be made.

SAMUEL S. BUTLER, }
JOSEPH COOK, } Truſtees.
NATHANIEL BULL, }

LOST,

BEtween Mr. John Jones's, at Hartford, and Rocky Hill meeting houſe, a new, China face, ſilver WATCH, with a neat ſteel, China and glaſs ſeal——Said watch was loſt laſt Sunday evening. Whoever ſhall find & bring or ſend the ſame to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be generouſly rewarded, by

JUSTUS TAYLOR.

Middletown, Dec. 30, 1767.

WANTED,

As a Partner with a Tobacconiſt in this Town,

A Sober, honeſt, young Man, who would be willing to take the Care of the Buſineſs of a Tobacconiſt one Half of the Time, and the other Half to go abroad as a Pedlar, with Tobacco for Sale.———Any Perſon inclining to enter into ſaid Buſineſs, will be taught the ſeveral Branches of it in the beſt Manner, and will likewiſe be entitled to one Half of the Income.——For further Particulars, enquire of the Printer hereof.

N.B. The beſt ſet of Inſtruments and Utenſils for carrying on ſaid Buſineſs, are already provided and in good Repair; as alſo a ſmall Stock of Tobacco to begin with.

Weatherſfield, 24th Dec. 1767.

Notice is hereby given, to all indebted to the Eſtate of Mr. JOSEPH WEBB, late of Weatherſfield, deceaſed, or to the Eſtate of Mrs. MEHITABEL DEANE, formerly Relict of the ſaid Joſeph, deceas'd, either by Book, Note or Bond; that, unleſs they diſcharge their reſpective Ballances, by the firſt of May next, or renew their Obligations, they will be ſued without exception.—And all who have Demands on ſaid Eſtates, are deſired to exhibit them within ſaid Term, to

SILAS DEANE, *Adminiſtrator.*

N.B. *Thoſe indebted to the ſaid* Deane, *on Book, are alſo deſired to ſettle their ſeveral Ballances, by Caſh, Notes of Hand, or Country Produce, ſuch as Pork, Wheat, Oats. &c.*

Nehemiah Clark,

HERREBY deſires all Perſons indebted to him, whoſe Accounts are of one Years ſtanding, to come and ſettle the ſame by the Middle of next March.

Weathersfield, Dec. 24, 1767.

Stray'd from the ſubſcriber, about four weeks paſt, one two year old geldin COLT, his colour roan, with a remarkable long tail and Main. Alſo, one brown COLT, of the ſame age. As I purchaſed them but the night before they ſtrayed, am uncertain as to any other natural marks, or as to brand; but, as they were brought from ſomewhere near Albany, conclude they have taken that courſe. Whoever ſhall find ſaid ſtrays, and bring them to the ſubſcriber ſhall have two dollars reward, and charge of keeping, or one dollar, and charge, as aforeſaid, for one of them.

SILAS DEANE.

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Thomas Humphry late of Windſor deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) hereby notify, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs on the ſecond Mondays of January, February, and March next, from one till 3 o'clock afternoon, at the Houſe of Pelatiah Mills, innholder in ſaid Windſor.

William Manley. }
Pelatiah Mills, } Commiſſioners.
Jonah Gillet, jun. }

Windſor, Dec. 28, 1767.

To be Sold on Board the Sloop INDUSTRY,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in HARTFORD;

Choice dry Codfiſh,		Cordage,
Pickl'd Codfiſh,		Oznabrigs,
Mackrel,	Oyl,	Checks,
Blubber,		Garlix,
Molaſſes,		Strip't Holland,
Sugar,		Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Tea,		Potts and Kittles,
And-Irons,		Cart-Boxes,

Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

◆ ◆ ◆

A ſmall Quantity of choice good

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

AMES and *ELLSWORTH's*

ALMANACKS,

For 1768,

To be ſold by the Printer hereof

HARTFORD; Printed by T. Gree

MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1768. [NUMB. 160.]

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Mr. PRINTER.

I AM one of that ſort of men that the world calls "an uneaſy, *complaining* mortal." And indeed there are ſo many things that continually vex my ſoul, that I have worn out my family & neighbours, with my complaints. They can now unmov'd hear me fret and ſcold, for an hour together—nay, it was but yeſterday, when I was exclaiming, with the utmoſt violence, in my own kitchen, againſt ſome of the proceedings of our general aſſembly, my wife continued knitting a pair of mittens, and the maid waſhing the diſhes, with as little emotion as if there never had been any ſuch ſubjects of complaint, and (could you believe it!) my negro boy, in the midſt of ſo pathetic an harangue, interrupted me, by aſking his miſtreſs "if it was time to take the bread out of the oven?"—In my rage, I knock'd the fellow down, and vow'd that I would *complain* about public affairs no more. But I found, upon reflection, that there were ſo many public evils that needed complaint, that my raſh vow had better be retracted, and I accordingly have retracted it.——And though my people in the kitchen, pay ſo little regard to my complaints, I hope the public will lend an ear to them; for 'tis my full deſign to alarm people (if I can't entertain them) once every fortnight, at leaſt, with ſome dolorous information, well worthy of their notice, under the name of the

COMPLAINANT.

The ſubjects of my complaint will be very various. As to the Britiſh parliament, or any proceedings at Weſtminſter, I believe I had as good let them alone, for three reaſons; *firſt*, I know ſo little about them, &c. that I ſhould be as likely to ſay what was wrong as right. *Secondly*, There has been ſo much ſaid and wrote already, as to do us more hurt than good. *Thirdly*, if I ſhould attempt to complain, I ſhould be more likely to burn my own fingers, than get any redreſs for my country——however, by the by, I am forced to grin very hard to keep in.—There are abuſes enough to complain, of which paſs off unpuniſh'd, every day, & that among ourſelves, to keep my pen continually going. I have ſaid ſo much by way of introduction, that there is but little room for *Num.* I. However, making ſpecial allowance for the length of this, pleaſe to inſert it as follows.

COMPLAINANT. N°. I.

But Pity is not common.

MAD TOM.

BENEVOLENCE, as the main ſpring of our ſocial conduct, is in itſelf ſo amiable, ſo much the glory of human nature, & ſo eſſential to the intereſt of the world, that mankind in general, lay claim to it, and pretend to be actuated by it. But when we conſider compaſſion, exciting our utmoſt endeavours to relieve the afflicted, to be an eſſential part of benevolence, we muſt certainly diſallow the claims of a great part of mankind. That precept which enjoins that we *rejoice with them that rejoice, and weep with them that weep*, is too little regarded. I may perhaps evince this, in ſome future complaints, by ſeveral inſtances. All that I ſhall complain of, at this time, relative to this obſervation, is the treatment that a dear and intimate friend of mine meets with from the world. He is in a miſerable conſumptive ſtate of health; and, as his proſpects are very gloomy, he has loſt that vivacity which endeared his converſation to his acquaintance. Now, mankind about him, inſtead of condoling with him, as lying under the afflicting hand of God, act as the Doctor did, who, when call'd to a patient, ever made it his rule to obſerve what bones, and fragments of food lay about the houſe, and, without exception, lay the malady to the diet; though ſome of them indeed, are near about as wiſe, in their animadverſions upon my friend, as an apprentice of the aforeſaid doctor's, who, being inſtructed to act upon the ſame rule, and ſpying a ſaddle under his patient's bed, pronounced his diſeaſe the effect of eating a horſe. When any perſon falls into ſome ſore diſtreſs that calls for the ſympathy, condolance, and aſſiſtance of all around him, thoſe that ſhould comfort him, are reproaching him with ſome irretrievable imprudence, that brought on his calamity. Thus my poor friend muſt hear from every viſitor, of his raſhneſs and imprudence, in coming away ſo ſoon from the enoculating hoſpital. If this was really the cauſe of his infirmities, is it friendly to be continually reproaching him with it? Is it not a conduct very ſimilar to that of Job's friends? However, whether this be the cauſe or no, the poor gentleman muſt bear the blame of his own misfortunes; for where there is no manifeſt imprudence, the cauſe and all, muſt be ſolved only into the ſovereign providence of God, the imaginations of a malevolent world will be ſet to work to deviſe ſome vice or folly, in the poor ſufferer, as the ſource of all he endures. That ſympathy whereby we participate in the afflictions of others, makes us feel part of their burden, and therefore, tho' ſcripture and humanity call upon us to feel for the diſtreſſed, yet a deſire to excuſe ourſelves from any thing ſo diſagreable, ſets us upon inventing ſome way of throwing the cauſe of all their ſufferings upon their own vice or imprudence.

I was the other evening in company, where I heard a number of perſons communicating to one another their different opinions of the cauſe of my friend's dangerous decline. After his imprudence at his innoculation, had been thoroughly canvaſs'd and condemn'd, "I believe (ſays one) he has hurt himſelf with eating meat ſuppers."——"That may be (ſays another) but I believe it's more owing to his drinking ſo much tea." A third ſays, "I believe he'd do well enough, if he'd break all his pipes——he ſmoaks too much." A fourth gave a kind of dark hint, that he uſed wine too freely. But a fifth, more wiſe than all the reſt, intimated that he'd got a young, hearty wife, and————So the poor fellow was bang'd off, by this wiſe, cenſorious circle. But I quickly found my friend was not the only perſon treated in this form, & with the ſame ſpirit; for the converſation ſoon turned upon a ſad cataſtrophe that ſome time ago happened in our town——A man's houſe was burnt down, all his ſubſtance was devoured by the flames, and a child burnt to death, the cauſe of the accident unknown. "Well, tis'nt ſo much matter, (ſays one) for they always us'd to leave the fire very careleſsly." "The woman (ſays another) would frequently ſweep up the hearth, and put the broom away," &c. &c. In ſhort, I determined, that Mad Tom ſpoke as ſober a truth as e'er a biſhop in England ever did, when he ſaid, *Pity is not common.*

◆ ◆ ◆

For the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LETTERS from a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

LETTER IV.

My dear Countrymen,

AN objection, I hear, has been made againſt what I offered in my ſecond letter, which I would willingly clear up before I proceed. "There is," ſay theſe objectors, "a material difference, between the Stamp-act & the late act for laying a duty on paper, &c. that juſtifies the conduct of theſe who oppoſed the former, and yet are willing to ſubmit to the latter. The duties impoſed by the Stamp act, were internal taxes, but the preſent are external, which therefore the parliament may have a right to impoſe."—To this I anſwer, with a total denial of the power of parliament to lay upon theſe colonies any tax whatever.

This point being ſo important to this and to all ſucceeding generations, I wiſh to be clearly underſtood.

To the word "Tax," I annex that meaning which the conſtitution and hiſtory of England require to be annexed to it; that it is, an impoſition on the ſubject, for the ſole purpoſe of levying money.

In the early ages of our monarchy, the ſervices rendered to the crown, for the general good,

[*Turn to the fourth Page.*]

Of the Duke of York's Death.

LONDON, October 2.

A Gentlemen of Conſequence has very obligingly, favoured us with the following Particulars relative to the Death of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York. His Royal Highneſs had danced rather overmuch at the Chateau of a Perſon of Faſhion, & this had not only fatigued him but occaſioned a very ſtrong Perſpiration. As ſoon as the Ball was finiſhed the prince gave orders for his Carriages to be got ready immediately, to ſet out for Toulon, from whence he was diſtant ſome three or four leagues. The Gentlemen of the Train Colonels Murriſon at St. John, and Capt. Wrotteſley, Earneſtly repreſented to his Royal Highneſs the Neceſſity of ſtaying where he was till he was cool and had ſhifted himſelf: The Prince declared there was no actual Occaſion for ſuch Caution, that he would wrap himſelf up in his Cloak, and that would be ſufficient: He did ſo, and ſtepped into his Carriage. This was on the 29th of Auguſt. The next Day his Royal Highneſs complained of a ſlight Chilneſs and Shivering, but went at Night to the Comedy. and before it was over, his Royal Highneſs found himſelf infinitely worſe, and was obliged to withdraw. He was feveriſh, thirſty, and complained of an immoderate Heat all over his Body. By proper Care and drinking plentifully, the Duke was better in the morning; and therefore ſet forward for Monaco,* the Prince of which (who was perſonally acquainted with his Royal Highneſs, in his former Tower to Italy) was waiting there in Expectation of the Honor of a Viſit from him, and the Duke was rather inclined to accelerate his Journey thither, as in that Prince's Palace he might naturally look for an Aſſiſtance and Accomodation ſuperior to what he could reaſonably hope to meet with in common Places. The weather happened to be uncommonly hot, which not a little incommodad his Royal Highneſs; He nevertheleſs arrived at Monaco in good ſpirits, but yet feveriſh and with an Head-Ach, the latter of which he imputed principally to the intenſe Heat of the Sun that whole Day. The next day the Duke was worſe and took his Bed entirely. In hopes of a Recovery, and unwilling to unneceſſarily alarm his King his Royal Parent, and Relations, the Duke enjoined his Attendants, on no Account, to write concerning his Illneſs to England. All poſſible Advice and Aſſiſtance was given, but to no Purpoſe, the Fever was unconquerable! His Royal Highneſs now ſaw the Danger of his Situation; and he ſaw it with a Fortitude and reſignation rarely to be met with, where Bloom of Youth and Dignity of Station are united! Convinced that without ſome unexpected Turn in his Diſtemper, he muſt die, his Royal Highneſs, with the utmoſt Calmneſs and Compoſure of Mind, adjuſted every Step conſequent to the fatal Event himſelf. His Royal Highneſs ordered that Captain Wrotteſly ſhou'd bring the News to England, and in what Method it ſhould be diſcloſed. The Captain was firſt to wait on Mr. Le Grard, of Spring Gardens, and with him to go to Leiceſter Houſe, and then to Glouceſter Houſe, and having communicated the Event to the Dukes his Brothers, to proceed to their Majeſties, ſubmitting it to the King and Queen, in what Manner, and by whom, it ſhall be imparted to his Royal Parent. After his Royal Highneſs had ſettled this Arrangement, he ſeemed remarkably eaſy. He declared himſelf perfectly reſigned to the Divine Will, and he ſpoke his Diſſolution with all the Piety and Reſolution of a Chriſtian and a Man; acting up to thoſe exalted Characters to his lateſt Breath. His Royal Highneſs was ſenſible to his laſt Moment; and the very Morning of his Death dictated a Letter to their Majeſties, his Illuſtrious Parent, and the Royal Family; deſiring the Writer to expidite it, as he had but a few Minutes to ſpare, and thoſe to employ in ſtill more momentous Concerns.

Meſſengers were directly diſpatched from Charleton Houſe to inform their Majeſties, and the reſt of the Royal Family, of this affecting Event; and in the Evening their Majeſties came privately from Richmond to Charlton Houſe, to condole with her Royal Highneſs the Princes Dowager of Wales.

His Royal Highneſs was in the 29th Year of his Age, being born on the 25th of March 1739; was inſtalled Knight of the Garter, June 14 1752; and was created Duke of York, &c. the 4th of April, 1760.

* *A port town in Italy, in the territory of Genoa.*

LONDON, October 3.

We hear that the Mourning for their late Royal Highneſſes the Duke of York & Princeſs of Heſſe will be exactly the ſame as that for the late Prince Frederic his Majeſty's youngeſt Brother, and that it will commence on Sunday.

Monday an order was ſent to the Managers of both the Theatres, to ſuſpend acting till further Orders.

Saturday an Order was received by the Managers of the two Theatres for their opening again on Monday following.

Yeſterday a grand Council was held at St. James's, at which his Majeſty, who came from Richmond in the Morning was preſent.

We hear that a great Perſonage, among other acts of her munificence, cloaths and educates forty boys and an equal number of girls, to guard againſt thoſe dangers which the want of Education ſubjects the younger part of both ſexes to.

It is thought that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be appointed Keeper of Windſor Lodge and Park, in the room of his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York.

It is talked that a promotion of General Officers will ſoon take place, and that amongſt the reſt, his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be declared a Major General.

We hear that Colonel Peter Parr is appointed Lieutenant Governor of Fort George in Scotland, in the room of Governor Caulfield deceaſed.

Laſt Sunday the Hon. Mr Dillon, eldeſt Son to Lord Dillon, renounced the Errors of the Romiſh Church in the Pariſh Church of St. Martin's in the Field.

We are told that a young woman, who lives near the 7 Dials, and who is a zealous Methodiſt, a few days ago actually pulled out one of her eyes, becauſe ſhe ſaid it had offended her.

Oct. 3. It is again reported, that Lord North, eldeſt Son to the Earl of Guilford, who was a Lord of Treaſury under Mr. Grenville, will be appoined Chancellor of the Exchequer.

We hear that the conteſts at the next General Election are expected to be the greateſt ſince the glorious revoluſion in 1689.

On Thurſday, the fellows of the college of phyſicians had a meeting and a dinner at the college in Warwick lane; and in the afternoon a great number of gentlemen, licentiates of the college (between whom and the fellows there has been a ſtrong diſpute for ſome time paſt, the licenciates claiming the ſame privilege with the fellows, who have ſteadily refuſed the licenciates admittance at their meetings) went to the college, and not being admitted, forced the gates. & with the aſſiſtance of a ſmith forced the door of the college & ruſhed in upon the fellows; ſome of the gentlemen broke ſeveral of the windows to pieces with their canes, which cauſed great confuſion; but after ſome time they broke up without further violence.

At the breaking open the Doors and Windows of the College of Phyſicians, 2 Gentlemen of the Faculty, of different Parties, furniſhed themſelves each with a Latin Quotation. One of them, when applying the Sledge to the Door to break it open, cryed out,

Ducit opes, animumque ferro!

The other, upon the forcible Entrance, ſaid pleaſantly,

Spectatum admiſſi riſum teneatis amis?

Out of 21 Phyſicians who broke into the College Hall, 13 are ſaid to be of the Kingdom of Scotland. One Doctor was goin to pay the uſual Compliment, of aſking his Brother Doctor, of the other Party, how he did? Upon which his next Neighbour ſtopped his Mouth, by telling him this was no Time or Place for Compliments.

In the garden of Thomas Benfield, at Great-Barrington, in this Country, from one pea have been gathered 909 pods, and there are near 100 more remaining unpick'd. This pea was allowed a ſpot of ground about two feet diameter, and by that means ſhot forth a great number of ſtalks, which perhaps may ſerve to prove a thin ſowing is eſſential to a good crop.

By a letter from Barbados there is advice of an Engliſh ſchooner, belonging to Bridge-Town, having been carried into Cuba by a Spaniſh frigate, under pretence of illicit trade with the ſubjects of the Catholic King.

Dublin, Sept. 15. In digging for a foundation near St. John's Well, by the Hoſpital Fields, the bones of a man were found of a gigantick ſtature, & a ſword lying by his ſide. It is imagined he has lain there near 400 years. It is ſaid the ſword was ſilver mounted.

QUEBEC, November 26.

On Monday the 16th inſtant was determined, in the court of Vice-Admiralty, a cauſe betwixt Richard Green commander, & William Sholl, mate of the ſhip Bethia, both being Plaintiffs. The captain's charge againſt the mate, was, threatening his life, and ſtriking him when on the high ſeas, with many more mutinous practices, diſobedience of orders, and neglect of ſhip's duty. The mate's complaint was, that the captain while on the high ſeas, had ſtruck him ſo violent a blow on the head with a mallet as greatly endangered his life, uſing very bad language to him both before and after ſaid blow. When after examining ſeveral witneſſes on both ſides, the Judge, without going out of court, honorably acquitted the mate, and adjudged the captain to pay him all actual expences occaſioned by ſaid trial, and likewiſe to pay his paſſage to London. The counſel for the captain was Mr. George Sucklin, and for the mate, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Williams.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 1.

The Rev. Mr. Samuel Bird (Miniſter of White-Haven, in this Town) having lately requeſted of his Congregation, a Diſmiſſion from his miniſterial Office, on Account of his bad State of Health, and his being unable to follow the Work of the Miniſtry.—At a full Society Meeting, of that Pariſh, he was, laſt Wedneſday, for the ſaid Reaſons, diſmiſſed from his miniſterial Charge.

HARTFORD, January 18.

We hear from E. Haddam, that laſt Wedneſday, as the Son of Mr. Sylvanus Tinker, of that Place, a Lad of about twelve Years of Age, was croſſing the River on the Ice, he accidentally fell into a Glade, and was carried by the Current under the Ice, by which Means he was unfortunately drowned.—His Body was not found laſt Friday Night.

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Mr. GREEN,

Pleaſe, for once, to be ſo trifling, as to inſert in your Courant the following

TRIFLE.

FROM trifle to trifle, this volatile age.
Still varies, & nothing but trifles engage.
They none but the triflingeſt authors peruſe,
And trifling amuſements their ſenſes amuſe.
A trifling briſk fellow is highly preferr'd,
A trifling gay madam is greatly admir'd.
And ſtill, as if trifling, or trifling fell ſhort,
Things ſolemn and ſerious to trifles convert.
Their time, and their health, and their money too they,
And e'en reputation they trifle away.
Honeſty and honor are trifles become,
And conſcience itſelf capriciouſly dumb.
The ſyſtem of morals a trifle they call,
And religion is made the grand trifle of all!

Litchfield, Dec. 1, 1767.

THE Poſt-Maſters-General have order'd a Poſt from Hartford to New-London, who will leave Hartford every Tueſday, and be at New-London on Wedneſday Afternoon, from whence he will be diſpatched every Thurſday, with the Mails from Boſton and New-York, ſo as to be at Middletown and Hartford on Friday

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TO BE SOLD.

A HOME LOT in Litchfield, lying near the meeting and court houſes, containing 14 acres of good Land, well watered, with a good, convenient dwelling houſe and barn, alſo a fine orchard, and under beautiful circumſtances, very convenient for a trader, tradeſman, phyſician or ſurgeon. Alſo, 9 acres of good meadow land, lying in ſaid Litchfield meadows, under good improvements. Said lot, &c to be ſold upon reaſonable terms, for cattle, ſheep, druggs, money, or land in the townſhip of Lanſborough, the one third down, the other one year after, and the other third a year after that. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Thomas Little, phyſician, living upon the premiſes.

Litchfield, January, 1768.

THE creditors of David Hawley and John Cole, of New Milford, in the county of Litchfield, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of the widow Keſiah Hawley, innholder in ſaid New Milford, on Tueſday the firſt day of March next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, then and there to proceed in the diſpoſition of the eſtates of the ſaid David and John, agreable to a law of this colony, entitled, *An act for preventing frauds in debtors, &c.*

William Cogſwell, }
Joſeph Wheaton, } Truſtees.
Moſes Averill, }
Daniel Kinne, }
William Cogſwell, } Truſtees.
Abel Hine, }

BOSTON, January 2, 1768.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Eſtate of Samuel Deming, *late of* Boſton, *Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to adjuſt them as ſoon as may be, with* John Deming, *Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.*

ANY Perſon that wants Steers or Heifers, of about 3 Years old, kept till next Spring on Share, is deſired to enquire of the Printer hereof.

Treaſury-Office, }
January 1ſt, 1768. }

THE Collectors of the public Taxes, Colony Agents, King's Attorneys, and all other Perſons, who have of the Colony's Money, or Accounts unſettled with the Treaſurer, or otherwiſe depending, betwixt the Government and them, are hereby notified, to have ſuch Accounts, &c. ready for Settlement, at ſaid Office, the firſt of March next; as the Treaſurer and Auditors will then be preſent, attending purpoſely on theſe Affairs—and it's deſired that all concerned, will exhibit their Accounts, at that Time without Failure.

We the ſubſcribers,

being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Hezekiah Wadſworth of Hartford deceas'd,

——*represented inſolvent*——

do hereby give NOTICE, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, on the ſecond Mondays of January, February, and March next, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Elihu Wadſworth, in Hartford, from two till five o'clock afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

GEORGE SMITH, }
JAMES CHURCH. } Commiſſioners.

L O S T,

BEtween Mr. John Jones's, at Hartford, and Rocky Hill meeting houſe, a new, China face, ſilver WATCH, with a neat ſteel, Chain and glaſs ſeal——Said watch was loſt laſt Sunday evening. Whoever ſhall find & bring or ſend the ſame to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be generouſly rewarded. by

JUSTUS TAYLOR.

Middletown, Dec. 30, 1767.

Litchfield County, ſſ

Harwinton, December 28, 1767.

Notice is herby given,

to the creditors of Abraham Catling of ſaid Harwinton, an inſolvent debtor, that they exhibit their demands to us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, on the 27th day of January next, when a final diviſion will be made of ſaid eſtate, at the dwelling houſe of Abijah Catling, Eſq; inn-holder in ſaid Harwinton:——And ſaid meeting will be adjourned (if need be) from time to time, till a final diviſion be made.

SAMUEL S. BUTLER, }
JOSEPH COOK, } Truſtees.
NATHANIEL BULL, }

Kent, 24th Dec. 1767.

We the ſubſcribers,

being appointed by the Honorable JOHN WILLIAMS, Eſq; judge of the county court in and for the county of Litchfield, truſtees of the eſtate of Mr. Iſaac Bull of Kent, an inſolvent debtor, do hereby notify the creditors of ſaid Bull, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. John-Henry Nearing, in ſaid Kent, on the 26th day of January, 1768, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees, and (if need be) appoint others in our ſtead, and do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do.

EPHRAIM HUBBEL, }
ELISHA SWIFT, } Truſtees.
BENJAMIN WELLES, }

We the Subſcribers,

being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Thomas Humphrey late of Windſor deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) hereby notify, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs on the ſecond Mondays of January, February, and March next, from one till 8 o'clock afternoon, at the Houſe of Pelatiah Mills, innholder in ſaid Windſor.

William Manley, }
Pelatiah Mills, } Commiſſioners.
Jonah Gillet, jun. }

Windſor, Dec. 28, 1767.

To be Sold on Board the Sloop INDUSTRY,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in HARTFORD;

Choice dry Codfiſh,
Pickl'd Codfiſh,
Mackrel,
Oyl,
Blubber,
Molaſſes,
Sugar,
Tea,
And-Irons,
Cordage,
Oznabrigs,
Checks,
Garlix,
Strip't Holland,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Potts and Kittles,
Cart-Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

◆ ◆ ◆

Ready Money,

Given for clean

Linen & Cotton Rags

Of any Kind, at the the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufacture.

good, were perſonal; (a) but in proceſs of time ſuch inſtitutions being found inconvenient, certain gifts and grants of their own property were made by the people, under the ſeveral names of aids, tallages, taſks, taxes, ſubſidies, &c. Theſe were made as may be collected even from the names, for public ſervice, "upon need and neceſſity." (b) All theſe ſums were levied upon the people by virtue of their voluntary gift (c) The deſign of them was to ſupport the national honour & intereſt. Some of theſe grants comprehended duties ariſing from trade, being imports on merchandizes. Theſe Chief Juſtice Coke claſſes under "ſubſidies" (d) and "parliamentary aids." They are alſo called 'cuſtoms' But whatever the name was, they were always conſidered as gifts of the people to the crown, to be employed for the public uſes.

Commerce was at a low ebb, and moſt ſurpriſing inſtances might be produced, how little it was attended to for a ſucceſſion of ages. The terms that have been mentioned and amongſt the reſt that of "tax," had obtained a national, parliamentary meaning, drawn from the principles of the conſtitution long before any Engliſhman thought of regulations of trade "by impoſing duties."

Wherever we ſpeak of taxes among Engliſhmen, let us therefore ſpeak of them with reference to the intentions with which, and the principles on which they have been eſtabliſhed. This will give certainty to our expreſſion, and ſafety to our conduct; but if when we have in view the liberty of theſe colonies, and the influence of "taxes" laid without our conſent, we proceed in any other courſe, we purſue a Juno (e) indeed, but ſhall only catch a cloud.

In the national parliamentary ſenſe, inſiſted on, the word 'tax' (f) was certainly underſtood by the congreſs at New York, whoſe reſolves may be ſaid to form the American 'bill of rights.' I am ſatisfied that the congreſs was of opinion, that no impoſitions could be legally laid on the people of theſe colonies, for the purpoſe of levying money, but by themſelves or their repreſentatives.

The third, 4th, 5th, & 6th reſolves, are thus expreſſed.

III. 'That it is inſeperably eſſential to the freedom of a people, and the undoubted right of Engliſhmen, that NO TAX be impoſed on them, but with their own conſent, given perſonally or by their repreſentatives.'

IV. 'That the people of the colonies are not, and from their local circumſtance cannot be repreſented in the houſe of commons, in Great Britain."

V. 'That the only repreſentatives of the people of the colonies, are the perſons choſen therein by themſelves; ——and that NO TAXES ever have been, or can be conſtitutionally impoſed on them, but by their reſpective legiſlatures.'

VI. 'That ALL ſupplies to the crown being free gifts of the people, it is unreaſonable, and inconſiſtent with the principles and ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, for the people of Great Britain to grant to his Majeſty the property of the Colonies.

Here is no diſtinction made, between internal and external taxes. It is evident from the ſhort reaſoning thrown into theſe reſolves that every impoſition 'to grant to his Majeſty the property of the colonies," was tho't a 'tax;' and that every ſuch impoſition if laid any other way 'but with their conſent, given perſonally or by their repreſentatives,' was not only 'unreaſonable, and inconſiſtent with the principles and ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution,' but deſtructive 'to the freedom of a people.'

This language is clear and important. 'A tax' means an impoſition to raiſe money. Such perſons therefore as ſpeak of internal & external 'taxes,' I pray may pardon me, if I object to that expreſſion as applied to the privileges and intereſts of theſe colonies. There may be external and internal impoſitions, founded on different principles, and having different tendencies; every 'tax' being an impoſition, though every impoſition is not a 'tax.' But all 'taxes' are founded on the ſame principle, and have the ſame tendency.

'External impoſitions for the regulation of our trade do not grant to his Majeſty the property of the colonies." They only prevent the colonies acquiring property in things not neceſſary, & in a manner judged to be injurous to the welfare of the whole empire. But the laſt ſtatute reſpecting us, 'grants to his Majeſty the property of theſe colonies,' by laying duties on manufactures of Great Britain, which they muſt take, and which ſhe ſettled them, in order that they ſhould take.

What 'tax' can be no more 'internal then this? Here is money drawn without their conſent from a ſociety, who have conſtantly enjoyed a conſtitutional mode of raiſing all money among themſelves. The payment of this tax they have no poſſible method of avoiding, as they cannot do without the commodities on which it is laid, and they cannot manufacture theſe commodities themſelves; beſides if this unhappy country ſhould be ſo lucky as to elude this act, by getting parchment enough to uſe in the place of paper, or by reviving the antient method of writing on wax and bark, and by inventing ſomething to ſerve inſtead of glaſs, her ingenuity would ſtand her in little ſtead; for then the parliament wou'd have nothing to do, but to prohibit manufactures, or to lay a tax on hats and woollen cloths, which they have already prohibited the colonies from ſupplying each other with; or on inſtruments and tools of ſteel and iron which they have prohibited the provincials from manufacturing at all. (g) And then, what little gold and ſilver they have, muſt be torn from their hands, or they will not be able in a ſhort time, to get an ax (h) for cutting their firewood nor a plough for raiſing their food ——In what reſpect therefore I beg leave to aſk, is the late act preferable to the Stamp act, or more conſiſtent with the liberties of the colonies? I regard them both with equal apprehenſion, and think they ought to be in the ſame manner oppoſed."

"Habemus quidem ſenatus conſultum—— tanquam gladium in vagina repoſitum."

We have a ſtatute like a ſword in the ſcabboard.

A FARMER.

(a) It is very worthy of remark, how watchful our wiſe anceſtors were leſt theſe ſervices ſhould be extended beyond the limits of the law. No man was bound to go out of the realm to ſerve, and therefore even in the conquering reign of Henry 5th, when the martial ſpirit of the nation was inflamed by ſucceſs to a great degree they ſtill carefully guarded againſt the eſtabliſhment of illegal ſervices. Lord Chief Juſtice Coke's words are theſe. "When this point concerning maintenance of wars out of England came to queſtion, the commons did make their continual claim of their ancient freedom and birth right, as in the 1ſt of Henry 5th, and 7th of Henry 5th, &c the commons made proteſt that they were not bound to the maintenance of war in Scotland, Ireland, Calice, France Normandy, or other foreign parts, & cauſed their PROTEST to be entered into the parliament roll, where they yet remain; which in effect agreeth with that, which upon like occaſions was made in the parliament of E. 1." 3 Inſt. pa. 528.

(b) 4 Inſt. p 21.

(c) Reges Angliæ, nihil tale, niſi convocatis primis ordinibus, et aſſentiente populo ſuſcipiunt. Phil. Comines.

Theſe gifts entirely depending on the pleaſure of the donors, were proportioned to the abilities of the ſeveral ranks of people who gave, & were regulated by their opinion of the public neceſſities.—Thus Edward 1ſt, had at his 11th year, a 13th from the laity, a 20th from the clergy; in the 22d year a tenth from the laity, a 6th from London, and other corporate towns, half of their benefices from the clergy; in his 23d year and 11th from the barons and others, a tenth from the clergy, and a 7th from the burgeſſes &c. Hume's hiſt. of England.

The ſame difference in the grants of the ſeveral ranks, is obſervable in other reigns. In the famous ſtatutes *de tallagio non concedendo*, the king enumerates the ſeveral *claſſes* without whoſe conſent, he, and his heirs ſhould never ſet or levy any tax——"*Nullam tallagium, vel auxilium per nos, vel hæredes noſtros, in regno noſtro ponatur ſeu levetur, ſine voluntate et aſſenſu archiepiſcoporum, epiſcoporum, comitum, baronum, militum, burgenſium, et aliorum liberorum de regno noſtro.*" 34 E. 1.

Lord Chief Juſtice Coke in his comment on theſe words, ſays, "for the quieting of the commons, and for a perpetual and conſtant law for ever after, both in this, and other like caſes, this act was made.'—— 'Theſe words are plain without ſcruple; abſolute without any ſaving.'

2 Cokes Inſt. p. 522, 523.

Little did the venerable judge imagine, that *other like caſes* would happen, in which the ſpirit of this law would be deſpiſed by Engliſhmen, the poſterity of thoſe who made it.

(d) 4 Inſt. p. 28

(e) The goodneſs of Empire in the heathen mythology. According to an antient fable, Ixion perſued her, but ſhe eſcaped by a cloud which ſhe threw in his way.

(f) In this ſenſe Monteſquieu uſed the word *tax*, in his 13th book of Spirit of Laws

(g) 'And that pig and bar iron made in his majeſty's colonies in America may be further manufactured in this kingdom, Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, that from and after the twenty-fourth day of June 1750, no mill or other engine for ſlitting or rolling of iron, or any plaiting forge to work with a tilt hammer, or any furnace for making ſteel, ſhall be erected, or after ſuch erection continued, in any of his majeſty's colonies in America." 23 Geo. 2, chap. 29 ſect. 9.

(h) Though theſe particulars are mentioned as being ſo abſolutely neceſſary, yet perhaps they are not more ſo than glaſs, in our ſevere winters, to keep out the cold from our houſes, or than paper, without which ſuch inexpreſſible confuſion would enſue.

AMES and *ELLSWORTH's*
ALMANACKS,
For 1768,
To be ſold by the Printer hereof.

HARTFORD; Printed by T. Green.

MONDAY, JAN. 25, 1768. [NUMB. 161.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT. No. II.

Delightful Taſk!——————
To teach the young Idea how to ſhoot!—

AMONG all the ſubjects of *complaint*, to which the public ear ought to be open, none are more important, than abuſes in the education of children.— Parents indeed, are inveſted with the power of managing, governing and training up their own offspring, according to their diſcretion; but many of them make a wretched uſe of their power, and ſhew that they have little or no diſcretion to direct it. And I wiſh there was not ſome reaſon to *complain* of the inſtructors of youth, eſpecially in our private ſchools, on the ſame account. The principal article of complaint I ſhall take notice of, in this paper, is *a uniformity of treating children in their inſtruction and diſcipline, tho' their genius and temper be very different; and a neglect to encourage and cultivate a promiſing genius, when it ſhews itſelf.* Perhaps I may communicate my ideas, and enforce my *complaint* better by relating ſome facts, with now and then a curſory obſervation upon them, than in any other form—— wherefore that is all I purpoſe to trouble printer or reader with this week

RUSTICUS had a number of children; whenever any one of them had committed what their father thought a fault, whether preſumptuouſly or inadvertently, the puniſhment was the ſame: Hence it came to paſs that the very deſign of correction was fruſtrated, themſelves deprived of that comfort, & the world of that ſervice which nature ſeemed to have deſigned them for. *Tom* was of a robuſt, heavy make——his natural temper was rugged & ſavage—his intellectuals were quite mean, perfectly correſpondent to his clowniſh, rough-hewn appearance. To ſtick a pig, or knock down a bullock in the beſt manner, were the higheſt objects that his ambition aſpired at. A ſchool he abhor'd worſe than a priſon; and had rather any time, take a ſevere drubbing for neglecting his book, than endure the mortification of ſtudying it, for a drubbing in no ſhape ever affected *Tom*, further than it made his fleſh ſmart.

Billy (the ſecond ſon) was entirely a contraſt to *Tom*: Nature had made his animal conſtitution very delicate, for which reaſon he was frequently inſulted by *Tom*, on account of the ſmallneſs of his legs, his inability to lift, and the like. However, *Billy* had a genius that *Tom* could lay no claim to. A book was his delight. Never was he better pleaſed than when he found himſelf welcome to look over ſome gentleman's library, and aſſured of liberty to take what books he choſe, for peruſal at home. By his temper he ſeem'd form'd for generoſity, friendſhip and compaſſion; and indeed ſuffer'd more exquiſite ſenſations, from one diſapproving look of his father or preceptor, than *Tom* did from all the birch that was ever expended upon his back. From theſe rough out-lines of their character it is plain that *Tom* was deſigned by nature for the rough and laborious callings of life, and might (as one ſays) "do his country excellent ſervice at the plow tail." He had neither heart nor head for any thing elſe, and ſeem'd calculated altogether to be the ſolefeather of a community. As for *Billy*, he would certainly, with proper encouragement, have made a figure in the literary world, and his delicacy of conſtitution pointed out an education aiming at the leſs laborious callings of life. But their parents had determined, in their early childhood, that *Tom* ſhould have a college education, and be brought up for a miniſter; and that *Billy* ſhould ſettle a large, uncultivated tract of land, in one of the new townſhips, that belonged to the family. With this view the ſchool maſter was directed to advance *Tom* along into latin and Greek, & confine *Billy's* education to what was proper only for a plough jogger. But alas! his taſk was great! neither ferrel nor rod could make *Tom* ſtudy with any hopeful proſpect of proficiency, nor keep *Billy* from peeping into latin books and hiſtories. It almoſt broke *Billy's* heart to find himſelf ſo ſeverely handled, for doing what he was ſo ſtrongly prompted to, not only by a natural but laudable diſpoſition: And it gave *Tom* ſome uneaſineſs, to find that he muſt looſe ſo much ſkin, only for neglecting what he was naturally ſo averſe to *Tom* frequently play'd truant, on account of yoking ſome young ſteers, breaking a colt, or ſome other occaſion of the like kind——and *Billy* as frequently fell ſhort in his taſk of making ſtone wall, on account of Joſephus's antiquities, or ſome other book that bewitch'd him——the conſequence was, that as frequently both wou'd have a flogging, which indeed hurt *Tom's* back, but went to *Billy's* heart. *Billy* was once ſeverely treated, for carrying a ſmall bible to meeting to look the proofs, as the miniſter quoted them, when he was a little boy. Now, had the plain indications of nature, with regard to inſtruction and diſcipline, been obſerved in theſe two boys, and duly purſued, they might both have been uſeful members of ſociety, and comfortable in the world. But they were both drove, contrary to their inclinations, to their reſpective deſtinations in life: *Billy* went into the woods with a ſpirit broken by the treatment he had met with, from whence enſued a melancholly that prey'd upon his naturally delicate conſtitution to that degree, as to render him incapable of making much improvements upon his land. Hence his character ſuffered, in point of induſtry, and he was branded with the name of an idle fellow, by the robuſt peaſants around. This ſerv'd only to add more weight to that gloom which before was too heavy for his ſpirits. His generous ſoul, form'd for friendſhip felt inſolitude that void from the want of ſocial enjoyments, which encreaſed the burden, and would have been inſupportable, were it not for holding "high converſe with the mighty dead;" I mean, peruſing the works of departed authors.— By theſe means his farm went back, rather than forward, in point of improvement, his health ſwiftly decayed, his reputation was more and more aſpers'd, his ſpirits ſunk to the duſt, and quickly drew animal nature after them into the grave.——Poor, unhappy, generous *Billy*! thy whole life was unfortunate, thy death untimely, thy reputation blaſted, and the amiable qualities of thy nature cruſh'd and buried, through the imprudent uſe of that authority with which thy father and thy maſter were entruſted.

As for *Tom*, by the ſame means which have been ſucceſsful in others of the like character, he obtained a degree; and ſince he was deſtined for the miniſtry, he reſolved to ſettle, if poſſible, where he could get the moſt land. And indeed, put aſide this conſideration, all that ever could have induced him to think of entering upon that calling, was a proſpect of exerciſing ſovereignty and lordſhip over ſome of his fellow men. ——————A ſettlement was finally obtained in an obſcure part of the country; but quickly did *Tom* appear diſguſtful to his audience (as illiterate as they were.) He totally deſerted his ſtudy, and deſcended ſo far beneath the dignity of his ſtation, as to value himſelf upon being the beſt ſow-gelder in his pariſh. Full of ſovereignty and imperiouſneſs, and void of prudence, he became odious to his people; and as they ſaw him treated with the deepeſt contempt by the neighbouring clergy, they reſolved to get rid of him, and accordingly, after three years from his ſettlement, effected it. Upon which *Tom* entered upon the purſuit of what his natural inclination ever dictated. But his means were now ſmall: moſt of his patrimony had been ſwallowed up in his uſeleſs education, and the indolence of a college life had greatly incapacitated him for hard and ſteady labour, ſo that he muſt ſhirk as well as he can. He acted therefore, about among his people, and in the neighbouring parts, in capacity of butcher, ſow-gelder, farrier, &c. But his haughty, quarrelſome temper, ſet him upon abuſing a molatto fellow, on a ſtrife which of them could ſpay a ſow in the beſt manner; which coſt *Tom* dear; for he was bound over to court, impriſoned for want of bail, condemn'd to pay charges, and conſiderable damage in the iſſue, which being beyond his ability he was forced to make the beſt terms he could for his liberty; and now, to the honor of the cloth, cleans ſtables, and waters horſes at an inn, in order to get wherewithal to ſatiſfy the molatto. Poor *Tom*! (I'll drop a tear upon thee as well as upon *Billy*.) Had not thy parents oppos'd in-

From the Boſton Gazette.

All is the gift of induſty ; whate'er
Exalts, embelliſhes, & renders life
Delightful--———Thompson.

"MOST certain it is that where luxury and extravagance are the prevailing character of a people, (and that it is ours every man muſt acknowledge) the final iſſue muſt neceſſarily be unhappy—Strange infatuation ! unhappy ſtate of things ! We all ſee and own the woful extravagance of the times—We all condemn it —And yet we are all carried away with it ! Such is the prevalence of example—ſuch the force of cuſtom and habit—ſuch in ſhort, the fatality which bears down even a wiſe and ſenſible people before it" O ye illuſtrious patriots ! ye darling guardians of America ! You who have ſo nobly exerted yourſelves in the cauſe of freedom ; who have bravely ſtem'd the torrent of arbitrary power, reſcu'd your country from ſlavery, pity, ſtill pity wretched America, ſtill exert thoſe abilities which lately preſerv'd her liberty, in convincing your countrymen of their preſent ſituation ; rouſe them from that ſupine negligence which poſſeſſes them ; paint the miſeries which threaten them in their true colours; repreſent the dreadful conſequences that muſt enſue from that luxury and extravagance ſo univerſally prevailing ; rekindle thoſe dormant ſparks of public ſpirit which lately broke forth in defence of their darling rights, into a glorious blaze : You will then preſerve your country from ruin, (the conſciouſneſs of which muſt excite the moſt rapturous ſenſations) lay a foundation for the happineſs of unborn millions, and tranſmit your fame to the remoteſt poſterity.

My fellow citizens and friends, would you preſerve your country from the many calamities which threatens us, baniſh from your houſes (for the preſent at leaſt) thoſe ſuperfluous attendants luxury and prodigality ; contribute every thing for the encouragement of frugality œconomy and induſtry—How intoxicated have we been, bleſs'd by kind nature with a moſt fertile country, capable of producing not only every neceſſary of life, every thing that might render it uſeful and delightful, but what might ſatisfy the moſt boundleſs vanity and extravagance, to be indebted to diſtant regions for almoſt every thing which might by induſtry & a proper management be produc'd amongſt ourſelves ! ! !———For ſhame my countrymen ! Exert yourſelves, ſhow that you have ſome ſparks of patriotiſm ſtill left, that you have ſo much Britiſh blood as to ſcorn being always dependent : Riſe, encourage every laudable attempt towards induſtry, ſet up manufactories, and by your example ability, zeal, and every noble, patriotic virtue, bear down all oppoſition to the public good,—If ever there was a time when unanimity induſtry and reſolution were neceſſary, it is now; our preſent wretched condition loudly demands the exertion of theſe public virtues from every man who truly loves his country.

Think not American fair ones that you are excluded from contributing a part towards the public good—Your country demands the exertion of all your gentler faculties—Scorn to let ſuch trifling ſubjects as dreſs, ſcandal and detraction engroſs your thot's, while the nobleſt purſuits demand your utmoſt attention ; ſuch topics ſhow a meanneſs of ſpirit, ſuch a depravity of nature as ſcandalizes any, much more ſo the moſt beautiful part of the human ſpecies : But rather ſhow you have ſouls capable of feeling for the miſeries of your country, ſhow that you will do every thing to preſerve it from ruin lay aſide thoſe gaities which ill ſuit the circumſtances of your country ; wear nothing but what is manufactured in America ; this will be the greateſt encouragement to manufactures and induſtry, this will be acting worthy your charming ſelves.

In fine, let each individual exert himſelf and encourage the mechanic arts, manufactures, agriculture, in ſhort every thing that might tend to the emolument of America, we ſhall then find employment for our induſtrious poor, we ſhall have a ſource of riches amongſt ourſelves ; honour, plenty & happineſs will be the reward of our inſtuſtry, and the conſciouſneſs of our having acted worthy the deſcendents of our brave progenitors, muſt afford a pleaſure, a delight that will crown our greateſt toils.

A Young American,

L O S T,

BEtween Mr. John Jones's, at Hartford, and Rocky Hill meeting houſe, a new, China face, ſilver Watch, with a neat ſteel, Chain and glaſs ſeal——Said watch was loſt laſt Sunday evening. Whoever ſhall find & bring or ſend the ſame to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be generouſly rewarded, by

Justus Taylor.

Middletown, Dec. 30, 1767.

THE creditors of David Hawley and John Cole, of New Milford, in the county of Litchfield, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of the widow Keſiah Hawley, innholder in ſaid New Milford, on Tueſday the firſt day of March next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, then and there to proceed in the diſpoſition of the eſtates of the ſaid David and John, agreable to a law of this colony, entitled, *An act for preventing frauds in debtors, &c.*

William Cogſwell,
Joſeph Wheaton, } Truſtees.
Moſes Averill,
Daniel Kinne,
William Cogſwell, } Truſtees.
Abel Hine,

Boston, January 2, 1768.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Eſtate of Samuel Deming, *late of* Boſton, *Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to adjuſt them as ſoon as may be, with* John Deming, *Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.*

ANY Perſon that wants Steers or Heifers, of about 3 Years old, kept till next Spring on Share, is deſired to enquire of the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOME LOT in Litchfield, lying near the meeting and court houſes, containing 14 acres of good Land, well watered, with a good, convenient dwelling houſe and barn, alſo a fine orchard, and under beautiful circumſtances, very convenient for a trader, tradeſman, phyſician or ſurgeon. Alſo, 9 acres of good meadow land, lying in ſaid Litchfield meadows, under good improvements. Said lot, &c. to be ſold upon reaſonable terms, for cattle, ſheep, drogga, money, or land in the townſhip of Lanſborough, the one third down, the other one year after, and the other third a year after that. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Thomas Little, phyſician, living upon the premiſes.

Litchfield, January, 1768.

THE Poſt-Maſters-General have order'd a Poſt from Hartford to New-London, who will leave Hartford every Tueſday, and be at New-London on Wedneſday Afternoon, from whence he will be diſpatched every Thurſday, with the Mails from Boſton and New-York, ſo as to be at Middletown and Hartford on Friday.

To be Sold on Board the Sloop Industry,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in Hartford ;
Choice dry Codfiſh, Cordage,
Pickl'd Codfiſh, Oznabrigs,
Mackrel, Oyl, Checks,
Blubber, Garlix,
Molaſſes, Strip't Holland,
Sugar, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Tea, Potts and Kittles,
And-Irons, Cart-Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.
For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

Hartford ; Printed by T. Green,
oppoſite the Court Houſe.

MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1768. [Numb. 162.]

THE
Connecticut Courant.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT. N°. III.

——*Pueris dant Cruſtula blandi*
Doctores, Elementa velint ut diſcere prima.

IN the account we had of *Tom Ruſticus*, in a late *Complainant*, it appears that his ſchool maſter attempted to overcome his averſion to ſtudy by no other means than that of ſeverity. I am inclined to think that all means would have prov'd ineffectual with *Tom* ; but ſtill I may be allow'd from thence to take the hint of another ſubject of *complaint*, and that is " too great a neglect among pedagogues to make a ſchool a delightful place to their ſcholars." I would have introduced this ſubject in a manner more different from an indictment, which perhaps may be a little diſpleaſing to gentlemen of the character I am preſuming to handle, did not the title of my paper oblige me to this method.

Moſt certainly, had *Billy Ruſticus* been permitted to purſue his ſtudies, and met with kind, endaring and encouraging treatment from his maſter, his benevolent heart, and exuberant genius had been duly cultivated to his great uſefulneſs and comfort in life ; but it was otherwiſe——and I can't but think that a conduct tending to make a ſchool diſagreable, has frequently proved of laſting, irretrievable miſchief to a delicate, tender or ſelf-diffident ſpirit. Let me find in addition to his ability to inſtruct, ſteadineſs and gravity without auſterity and moroſeneſs ; a full remembrance of the governing foibles of his own childhood, join'd with the ſedate judgment of riper years ; a diſtinguiſhing ſagacity of diſcerning the peculiar principles that actuate his different pupils, with all their reſpective foibles, and a happy talent of improving the ſame to their advancement in learning ; firm, unſhaken authority, to awe the rugged, and tenderneſs to win the ſoft ; I ſay, let me find theſe things in a preceptor, and I will commit my children wholly to his management and inſtruction, and do my utmoſt to procure an honorable reward for him.

That there are many ſuch in the country, training up youth in the way they ſhould go, I make no doubt—and hope they will excuſe me if I *complain* of ſome others of their profeſſion of quite a different character—— and that for theſe two things.

Firſt. " In the exerciſe of government, too much *credulity* in admitting the information of one boy againſt another." There is frequently in children a diſpoſition to triumph over one another, and they take a certain delight in ſeeing their fellows brought to puniſhment, which is not ſo commonly obſerved in their riper years : Hence you will ſee a boy laſhing a tree or a poſt, to get the imaginary pleaſure of being the ſcourger of ſome perſon : Hence, likewiſe, they will be ſure to fill the maſter's ears with informations againſt their mates, of every thing they ſuppoſe will incur *his* reſentment, and bring ſtripes upon *them*. And ſometimes falſe informations, back'd with falſe witneſſes, will bring puniſhment, making a maſter the inſtrument of revenge or diverſion to his ſcholars. A quotation on this ſubject, from a letter of a gentleman of veracity, will, I hope, be excuſed both by him and public.

" When I was 6 or 7 years old, I was in a very large ſchool, under the tuition of a gentleman remarkable for his ſeverity ; I was very ſmall of my age, and my nerves were ſtrung in ſuch a manner as that I cut capers with much activity and nimbleneſs, when a ſtick four feet long cling'd round my little limbs. This was great diverſion to the larger boys, and therefore they contriv'd to have the affair brought about once or twice every day. I was daily accuſed of playing in ſchool, calling names, or ſome other fault which I was altogether innocent of. The accuſation would be ſupported by two or 3 large boys, and the reſt that knew it to be falſe, dare not open their mouths. Hence I was daily whip'd, for a fault I never committed, till I was forc'd to own it, and then whip'd for lying. This was the caſe for ſo long a courſe of time, that I have ſince wonder'd that my maſter, who never ſaw any thing in me but obedience, with his own eyes, did not ſuſpend his credulity, and determine, that the diverſion of my accuſers, in ſeeing me cut capers, was the end of their accuſations. But whether he did, or did not, the practice was continued till I found there was no benefit in obedience, manners or ſtudy—my fate muſt be the ſame. So true to the ſchool was I, that I never mentioned any thing of my treatment to my parents ; and my maſter was much careſs'd at our houſe, as being a valuable, faithful preceptor. Where it would have ended I know not (ſince my diſcouragements produced actual faults, and the exerciſe of the long ſtick was repeated ſeveral times in a day) had not I once had my little, raw-bon'd back and ribs ſmartly checker'd, becauſe I was bloody from a great boy's having run a broomſtick into my ear before ſchool began. I was forced then to go into the hands of a phyſician, to have the wound heal'd, but ſeveral diſadvantages, the conſequence of that accident, remain to this day ; and yet the maſter was a gentleman of ſenſe and learning, which ſhews the danger of credulity, as to complaints againſt children under our care. With ſuch a warning before me, one would have thought that I ſhould have avoided it, when acting in character of ſchool maſter ; but I confeſs that, I believe that a droll, half witted, comical, lubberly boy, who was once my ſcholar, has been puniſhed upon falſe informtaion given for the diverſion of the ſchool. And indeed we are all too apt to forget that little children, from their want of language to convey their ideas, as well as from the awe they have from the preſence of their maſter, are under an incapacity properly to defend themſelves."

Secondly, I would *complain* of a too common diſregard of the advice implied in the motto, which is, in ſhort, " to endear themſelves to their ſcholars, and make both ſchool and ſtudy delightful." (N.B. *If any one ſhould ſay I do not conſtrue right, I will not diſpute the matter, as I am not very expert at tranſlating*) To inſpire the little mortals with a ſervile fear and awe, ſeems to be the grand point in view with many, and I would have authority ſupported, but eaſineſs of acceſs, and indications of kindneſs, towards his pupils is quite as neceſſary."— I will tagg on, for the concluſion of the paper, ſome obſervations made by the moſt celebrated writers on this head.

" This is one of the moſt important points (ſays M. Rollin) in education, and at the ſame time the moſt difficult ; for amongſt a great number of maſters, who in other reſpects are very deſerving there are very few to be found, who are happy enough to make their ſcholars fond of ſtudy."

" It ſhould be the great care of the maſters (ſays Quintilian) who teach children their letters, to do it in ſuch a manner that a child who is not yet capable of being fond of his book, ſhould not take an averſion to it, and the diſlike continue when he grows up." " For this reaſon (ſays he) his ſtudy ſhould be made a diverſion to him. The maſter muſt proceed by aſking him little queſtions. He muſt be encouraged by commendation, and allowed to ſet ſome value upon himſelf, and be pleaſed with having learnt any thing. Sometimes what he refuſes to learn muſt be taught another, to raiſe his jealouſy. We muſt enter into little diſputes with him, and let him think he has often the better. We muſt entice him likewiſe by little rewards, which children at that age are very fond of." *Quint. Lib.* 1. *Cap:* 1.

" The great ſecret to make children love their books, is to make them fond of their maſter. In this caſe they willingly give ear to him, become docile, ſtrive to pleaſe him, and take a pleaſure in his leſſons." *Quint. Lib.* 2. *Cap* 9.

Studium diſcendi Voluntate, quæ cogi non poteſt. Quint. Lib. 1. Cap. 3.

" We may confine the body, make a ſcholar ſit at his deſk againſt his inclination, double his labour by way of puniſhment, force him to finiſh a taſk impoſed on him, and for that end deprive him of his lay & recreation, but can labouring thus upon force be properly called ſtudy ?" *M. Rollin.* E

A ſmall Quantity of choice good
INDICO,
To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

For the Pennſylvania Chronicle.

LETTERS from a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

LETTER V.

My dear Countrymen,

PERHAPS the objection to the late act impoſing duties upon paper, &c. might have been ſafely reſted on the argument drawn from the univerſal conduct of the parliaments and miniſters, from the firſt exiſtence of theſe colonis, to the adminiſtration of Mr. Greenvile.

What but the indiſputable, the acknowledged excluſive right of the colonies to tax themſelves, could be the reaſon, that in this long period of more than one hundred and fifty years, no ſtatute was ever paſſed for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue on the colonies? And how clear, how cogent muſt that reaſon be, to which every parliament, and every miniſter, ſo long a time ſubmitted, without a ſingle attempt to innovate?

England in part of that courſe of years, and Great Britain, in other parts, was engaged in ſeveral fierce and bloody wars; troubled with ſome tumultuous and bold parliaments; governed by many daring and wicked miniſters; yet none of them ever dared to touch the *Palladium* of American liberty. Ambition, avarice, faction tyranny, all revered it. Whenever it was neceſſary to raiſe money on the colonies, the requiſitions of the crown were made, and dutifully complied with. The parliament from time to time regulated their trade, and that of the reſt of the empire, to preſerve their dependance, and the connection of the whole to good order.

The people of Great Britain in ſupport of their privileges, boaſt much of their antiquity. 'Tis true they are antient: Yet it may well be queſtioned, if there is a ſingle privilege of a Britiſh ſubject, ſupported by longer, more ſolemn, or more uninterrupted teſtimony, than the excluſive right of taxation in theſe colonies. The people of Great Britain conſider that kingdom as the ſovereign of theſe colonies, and would now annex to that ſovereignty a prerogative never heard of before. How would they bear this was the caſe their own? What would they think of a *new* prerogative claimed by the crown? We may gueſs what their conduct would be from the tranſports of paſſion into which they fell about the late embargo, tho' laid to relieve the moſt emergent neceſſities of ſtate, admitting of no delay; and for which there were numerous precedents.—Let our liberties be treated with the ſame tenderneſs, and it is all we deſire.

Explicit as the conduct of the parliaments for ſo many ages, is, to prove that no money can be levied on theſe colonies, by parliament for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue yet it is not the only evidence in our favour.

Every one of the moſt material arguments againſt the legality of the ſtam act, operates with equal force againſt the act now objected to; but as they are well known, it ſeems unneceſſary to repeat them here.

This general one ſhall be conſulted at preſent: That though theſe colonies are dependent upon Great-Britain, and though ſhe has a legal power to make laws for preſerving that dependance; yet it is not neceſſary for this purpoſe, nor eſſential to the relation between a mother country and her colonies, as was eagerly contended by the advocates for the ſtamp act, that ſhe ſhould raiſe money on them without their conſent.

Colonies were formerly planted by warlike nations, to keep their enemies in awe; to relieve their country overburthened with inhabitants, and to diſcharge a number of diſcontented and troubleſome citizens. But in more modern ages, the ſpirit of violence being in ſome meaſure, if the expreſſion may be allowed, ſheathed in commerce, colonies have been ſettled by the nations of Europe for the purpoſes of trade. Theſe purpoſes were to be attained, by the colonies raiſing for their mother country thoſe things which ſhe did not produce herſelf; and by ſupplying themſelves from her with things they wanted. Theſe are the national objects in the commencement of our colonies, and have beed uniformly ſo in their promotion.

To anſwer theſe grand purpoſes, perfect liberty was known to be neceſſary, all hiſtory proving, that trade and freedom are nearly related to each other. By a due regard to this wiſe plan, the infant colonies expoſed in the unknown climates and unexplored wilderneſſes of this new world, lived, grew, and flouriſhed.

The parent country, with undeviating prudence and virtue, attentive to the firſt principles of colonization, drew to herſelf the benefits ſhe might reaſonably expect, & preſerved to her children the bleſſings, on which thoſe benefits were founded. She made laws obliging her colonies to carry to her all thoſe products which ſhe wanted for her own uſe; and all thoſe raw materials which ſhe choſe herſelf to work up. Beſides this reſtriction, ſhe forbad them to procure manufactures from any other part of the globe, or even the products of European countries, which alone could rival her, without being firſt brought to her. In ſhort, by a variety of laws ſhe regulated their trade in ſuch a manner as ſhe tho't moſt conducive to their mutual advantage and her own welfare. A power was preſerved to the crown, of repealing any laws that ſhould be enacted. The executive authority of government was all lodged in the crown, and its repreſentatives; and an appeal was ſecured to the crown from all judgments in the adminiſtration of juſtice.

For all theſe powers eſtabliſhed by the mother country over the colonies; for all immenſe emoluments derived by her from them; for all their difficulties and diſtreſſes in fixing themſelves what was the recompence made them? A communication of her rights in general, and particularly of that great one, the foundation of all the reſt—that their property, acquired with ſo much pain and hazard, ſhould be diſpoſed of none but[*] themſelves——or, to uſe the beautiful and emphatical language of the ſacred ſcriptures.[‡] "that they ſhould ſit every man under his own vine, and under his fig tree, and NONE SHOULD MAKE THEM AFRAID."

Can any man of candor and knowledge deny that theſe inſtitutions form an affinity between Great Britain and her colonies that ſufficiently ſecures their dependance upon her? Or that for her to levy taxes upon them, is to reverſe the nature of things? Or that ſhe can purſue ſuch a meaſure, without reducing them to a ſtate of vaſſalage?

If any perſon cannot conceive the ſupremacy of Great Britain to exiſt, without the power of laying taxes to levy money upon us the hiſtory of the colonies, and of G. Britain ſince their ſettlement, will prove the contrary. He will there find the amazing advantages ariſing to her from them——the conſtant exerciſe of her ſupremacy,——and their filial ſubmiſſion to it, without a ſingle rebellion, or even the thought of one, from their firſt emigration to this moment,——And all theſe things have happened, without one inſtance of Great Britain's laying taxes to love money upon them.

How many Britiſh authors have demonſtrated, that the preſent wealth, power and glory of their country are founded upon theſe colonies? as conſtantly as ſtreams tend to the ocean, have they been pouring the fruits of their labours, into their mother's lap. Good Heaven! And ſhall a total oblivion of former tenderneſſes and bleſſings, be ſpread over the minds of a wiſe and good nation, by the ſordid arts of intriguing men who covering their ſelfiſh projects under pretences of public good, firſt enrage their countrymen into a frenzy of paſſion, and then advance their own influence and intereſt, gratyfying the paſſion, which they themſelves have baſely exited.

Hitherto Great Britain, has been contented with her Proſperity. Moderation has been the rule of her conduct. But now, a generous, humane people, that ſo often has protected the liberty of Strangers, is inflamed into an attempt to tear a privelege from her own children, which if executed, muſt in their opinion, ſink them into ſlaves: AND FOR WHAT? For a pernicious power, not neceſſary to her, as her own experience may convince her; but horribly dreadful and deteſtible to them.

It ſeems, extremely probable, that when cool, diſpaſſionate poſterity ſhall conſider the affectionate intercourſe, the reciprocal benefits, and the unreſpecting confidence, that have ſubſiſted between theſe colonies & their parent Country, for ſuch a length of time they will execrate with the bittereſt curſes the infamous memory of thoſe men, whoſe peſtilential ambition, unneceſſarily, wantonly, firſt opened the ſources of civil diſcord between them; firſt turned their love into jealouſy; and firſt taught theſe provinces filled with grief and anxiety, to enquire—

> "Mens ubi materna eſt?"
> Where is material affection?

A FARMER.

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[*] "*The power of taxing themſelves was the privilege of which the Engliſh were* WITH REASON, *particularly jealous.*"

Hume's Hiſt. of England.

[‡] *Mic. iv. 4.*

PARIS, October 5.

MR. Franklin, celebrated for the experiments and diſcoveries in Electricity, which he made in America, and carried to the utmoſt degree of perfection, was lately in this city, when the learned and ingenious flocked to ſee and converſe with him.

Hague, Oct. 30. This day the Prince and Princeſs of Orange arrived at the Houſe in the Wood; their Serene and Royal Highneſſes came yeſterday from Loo to Soeſdyk, which is within ſix or ſeven miles of Uretcht; They were received in ceremony; and entertained this morning by the ſtates of Utretcht in their paſſage thro' that town.

Nov. 6. Monday next is fixed for the public entry of the Prince and Princeſs of Orange into this town; upon which occaſion the Magiſtrates have publiſhed a Proclamation to regulate the conduct of the inhabitants, enjoining them to illuminate their houſes in the evening.

Friday Sir William Burnaby kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being created a Baronet of Great-Britain.

They write from Hamburgh, that the Politions there affect to foreſee the gathering of a cloud in the North, Threatning to diſturb, e'er long, the tranquility occaſioned by the late peace.

Private letters from the Hague inform, that a treaty is on foot, for granting to his Pruſſian majeſty certain tracts of territory in the Eaſt-Indies, towards extending the commerce of the new Aſiatic Company lately eſtabliſhed at Embden.

LONDON.

Oct. 16. This day arrived a Mail from France, and brings advice, that the Court of Paris went into mourning laſt Sunday, for eleven days, for the late Duke of York.

This morning M. Mello de Caſtro, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Portugal, had a long conferrence with one of the Secretaries of State; on the ſubject of ſome diſpatches received from Liſbon: And are informed, that no advice has been received, at any of the public offices, of his moſt Faithful Majeſty's having acceded to the family compact.

Oct. 19 The diamond Geogre Star, and Garter, bequeathed by the Duke of York to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, are to be valued at the ſum of 25,570l.

A report now prevails at the Court End of the town, that the Right Hon. Mr. Conway will reſign his poſt as Secretary of State, in favour of his brother, the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, who is to be ſucceded as Lord Chamberlain by his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter.

An evening Paper of Saturday "ſays, It is rumoured, that three Engliſh men of war are taken by the French on the coaſt of Africa. Other reports ſay, off Nova-Scotia.

Oct. 23. A few days ſince a common Soldier, at preſent in garriſon at Gibraltar, was ſent for over, to take poſſeſſion of an Eſtate of 8000l. in the funds and ready ſpecie, and 300l. per annum. This was left by a very diſtant relation in Herdfordſhire.

We hear General Lyman, who is ſaid to be going to the Ohio, is ſo much reſpected by the Provincials who ſerved under his command during the laſt War, that 5000 of them are waiting ready to attend him to that Country.

Oct 29. Yeſterday Morning paſt by Portſmouth, for the Downs, the Montreal man of war, with the remains of his late royal Highneſs the Duke of York on board.

Nov. 10. At the concluſion of the burial ſervice at the interment of the remains of the Duke of York, Garter King of Arms proclaimed his Royal Highneſs's ſtile as follows:——"Thus it hath pleaſed almighty God to take out of this tranſitory life unto his divine mercy, the late moſt high, moſt mighty, and moſt illuſtrious prince Edward Auguſtus, Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulſter, Knight of the moſt noble order of the Garter, ſecond ſon of the late moſt illuſtrious Prince Frederic, Prince of Wales, deceaſed, and next brother to his moſt exellent Majeſty George the third, by the Grace of God, King of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith whom God bleſs and preſerve with long life, health and honour, and all worldly happineſs."

BOSTON, January 25.

We hear from Piſcataque, that a large Schooner lying up the River there, belonging to Mr. Brown of Charleſtown, and load with Hay to the Valve of £. 1000 O. T. and bound to this Place, accidentally took Fire laſt Thurſday and was entirely burnt.

A Ship is arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, after a tedious Paſſage of 99 Days.

NEW-YORK, January 25.

By Capt. Alboy from Jamaica we learn, that the people are generally very ſickly there and many have died at Kingſton, where near half the people ſeem to be ill.——Rum and Sugar both bore a high price.

HARTFORD, February 1.

We hear the Copper Mines at Turkey Hills in Simſbury, which have lain dormant more than twenty Years, are now reviv'd with Vigor and Reſolution, under the Care of Cookſon Atkinſon of New York, Eſq;

The Farmer's Letters taken from the Philadelphia Papers, are ſaid to written by the ingenious Author of the "Conſiderations on the Propriety of impoſing Taxes in the Colonies," publiſhed in the time of the Stamp-Act.

WHEREAS the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe at their meeting held by adjournment Jan. 6, 1768 appointed an agent ſoon to repair to England, to proſecute the petition of this company now lying before his Majeſty and council, & to defray the expences that will neceſſarily ariſe thereon; ſaid meeting voted, That each proprietor of a whole ſhare ſhould pay nine ſhillings, lawful money, and for ſmaller ſhares in proportion; which, together with other monies in ſtock, to be improved in proſecuting ſaid affair to a concluſion, and for the conveniency of the proprietors paying, ſaid meeting did appoint Maj. Elizur Talcott, of Glaſtenbury; Daniel Lyman, Eſq; of New Haven; Mr. Benjamin Stevens, of Canaan; Joſiah Lyndal, Eſq; of Newport; Capt. Joſeph Eaton of Plainfield; Mr. John Jenkins of Colcheſter; Mr. Ezra Dean of Eaſt Greenwich; Job Randal, Eſq; of Scituate; Robert Dixon, Eſq; of Voluntown; Capt. Jonathan Pettibone of Simſbury; Capt. James Bird of Saliſbury; Mr. Benjamin Giles of Groton; Mr. Iſaac Tracey of Groton; Mr Benjamin Kinyon of Dutcheſs County; Capt. Richard Goldſmith of Bethlehem; Mr. Benjamin Yale of Farmington; Mr. William Buck of Amenia Precinct; Samuel Gray, Eſq; of Windham; Mr. Simeon Draper of Bateman's Precinct; Mr. Increaſe Moſeley of Woodbury; and Mr Elihu Marſh of New Fairfield, and either of them, a committee to receive ſaid money: And ordered that the ſame ſhould be paid by the 1ſt Wedneſday of April next. And that ſuch proprietors as neglect or refuſe to pay according to ſaid vote, muſt expect to fail of their rights. And that ſaid meeting ſtands adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday in April next at Windham.

Per order of the committee,

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk of ſaid Company.*

TO BE SOLD,

By James Gilbert,

At public Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt. John Beecher, in New Haven, on the laſt Wedneſday of March next,

A Farm,

Situated in Saliſbury, about 60 rods from the Furnace, and about one Mile from the Meeting Houſe, ſaid Farm has a Houſe and Barn, and about 40 Acres of good Meadow Land, and 16 Acres of Plow Land, the Remainder is well wooded and watered; the whole containing 107 Acres. The Conditions of Sale are, five per Cent to be paid down, and one Half of the Remainder in ſix Months, with Intereſt, and the other Half in twelve Months, with ditto, on good Security, to the Acceptance of ſaid Gilbert.

By order of the Hon.

Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Litchfield, the Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Aſa Hopkins late of Litchfield, are requeſted to exhibit their Claims for Examination, at the Dwelling Houſe of Col. Marſh in Litchfield, on the firſt, ſecond, and third Mondays of February and March, 1768, to

Abraham Bradley,
Ebenezer Marſh, jun. } *Commiſſioners.*
Jedediah Strong.

Whereas more than

the fifth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Hartwood, in the county of Berkſhire, in the province of the Maſſachuſets Bay, have made application to me the ſubſcriber (Clerk to the proprietors of Hartwood aforeſaid) by writing, under their hands bearing date the 7th of January inſt. deſiring me to warn a meeting of the proprietors aforeſaid, to be holden at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Bull, innholder in Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, on the third Wedneſday of Feb. next, then and there to act on the following articles. viz.

1 *To chooſe a moderator and clerk.*

2. *To chooſe a committee to appoint a ſuitable place to erect an houſe for public worſhip in ſaid townſhip, and to agree with ſome ſuitable perſons to erect the ſame, as ſaid proprietors ſhall direct, and to raiſe money for the ſame.*

3. *To chooſe a committe to lay out any highways in ſaid townſhip, where the proprietors ſhall then think neceſſary.*

4. *To ſee whether the proprietors will agree upon a ſecond diviſion of ſaid townſhip.*

This is therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of Hartwood, to meet at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

SAMUEL TALCOTT, jun.
Proprietor's Clerk.

Hartford, January 28, 1768.

To the PRINTERS.

HOWEVER little ſome may think of common News Papers, to a wiſe Man they appear the ark of God for the Safety of the People,—Their fullneſs of general Entertainment, ſmall Bulk and Price, recommend them to every one, and the Variety of the Matters with the great Importance of many of them, awaken the Minds of many to a ſolid enquiry of Intereſts they would otherwiſe never once dream of.—Never was a Time when greater Diligence was neceſſary to render theſe Batteries reſpectable.—The Preſs, and the Maintainers of its Freedom, are become very obnoxious to the Gentlemen of *High Fortune*, and no Meaſure will be left untried, to cruſh the ſeditious Diſturbers of the public Tranquility.— Rebellion, Treaſon, Hereſy, any pretence if their is but power.—There are but two methods of Government, leading and driving, nothing will lead the people but a Conviction their Safety and Intereſts are the Concern of their Rulers; and when the Arguments uſed on the ſide of Power, fail to evince theſe Points, then may we expect to hear of Racks and Gibbets, and Inquiſitions in Plenty, and the moſt worthy Members of the Cammunity deprived of their Places of Power to guard the Rights of the People. Aſſemblies and Right of Trial by Juries, muſt be undermined by degrees, but haſtened as much as poſſible, leſt a new Adminiſtration ſhould be forced in by a deſperate People, before things can be thoroughly eſtabliſhed—A Man muſt be ſlow of Underſtanding indeed, to be at any Loſs for the Tendency of preſent Meaſures.—Dominica is taxed by Prerogative alone, without pretence of Parliament; and what is the Difference in the Condition of the whole continent, beſides the Pretence? Touch not, taſte not, handle not, leaſt Deſtruction come upon you ſuddenly, and there be none to deliver!

PROVIDUS.

From the Boſton Evening Poſt.

Meſſirs. FLEETS,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following Note under the Speech ſaid to be ſpoke by Lord Ch-th-m, (ſee our laſt Courant) as its proper all Miſtakes ſhould be rectified.

THE public are informed that neither the above Speech, nor the purport of it was ſpoke by Lord Ch-th-m, as aſſerted; but ſome ſuch Speech was made by Lord C-mbd-n in April 1766, not Oct. 3. as then there was no Houſe ſitting:—and to ſhew the impoſſibility of ſuch a thing having took place, Mr. P—tt was not created Earl of Ch-th-m until the 30th July 1766, three months after the Speech was made.——

We hear from Killingley, Rhode Iſland Colony, that a Gang of Villians, has juſt been diſcovered there, who have counterfeited great numbers of Dollars and Piſtereens; that Fifteen of them were taken into Cuſtody and endeavours are uſing to ſecure the others. Their buſineſs was conducted under ground in a ſubteraneous habitation, provided for that purpoſe, in the woods near that place. On their examination before a Magiſtrate, one of them confeſſed, that 100 Dollars were to have been left at his Houſe the Night after they were diſcovered, and another of the confederates was to ſet off the next Morning for Providence, in order to put them off. The Perſon immediately concerned in making the Money ſays, he came from Cawaas, on Connecticut River where he was hired by the Gang, & that he left another Neſt of them at that Place.

* * *

To be Sold at *Middletown*,

A *Houſe, with a very convenient Store and Barn, and an Acre of choice Land, well enclos'd, under Wheat and Clover, well ſituated for a Merchant, near the Church, and near the Meeting Houſe, and open on two main ſtreets. Country or Weſt-India Produce will be taken for Part of the Payment. Enquire of* ANDREW JOHNSON, *on the Premiſes, who intends to move to Boſton early in the Spring, therefore begs thoſe who have any Accounts unſettled with him, may prepare to ballance before the Month of May.*

Hartford, January 25, 1768.

THIS *informs the Public, That all unſettled Accounts, Notes a. Executions, relating to the Eſtate of Doct. Normand Morriſon, and Mrs. Ann Morriſon, both late of ſaid Hartford, are referr'd to the Adjuſtment of Meſſirs William Adams and James Church, of ſaid Hartford, by the mutual Agreement of the Executors and Heirs to and of the ſame, and therefore all Settlements relating to ſaid Eſtates, muſt be made with ſaid Adams and Church, otherwiſe they will be deemed illegal.*

N. B. All Perſons that have made any Payment to Mr. John Walker, one of the Executors of ſaid Doctor Morriſon's Will, either on Book, Note, or Execution, or have given their Note in Lieu of any Book, Note, or Execution, due to either of ſaid Eſtates, are deſired to inform Meſſirs William Tiley, William Knox, and Daniel Marſh, jun. of ſaid Hartford, or either of them.

Daniel Marſh, jun.
William Knox,
William Tiley.

THE creditors of David Hawley and John Cole, of New Milford, in the county of Litchfield, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of the widow Keſiah Hawley, innholder in ſaid New Milford, on Tueſday the firſt day of March next, at 8 o'clock in the morning, then and there to proceed in the diſpoſition of the eſtates of the ſaid David and John, agreable to a law of this colony, entitled, *An act for preventing frauds in debtors, &c.*

William Cogſwell,
Joſeph Wheaton, } Truſtees.
Moſes Averill,
Daniel Kinne,
William Cogſwell, } Truſtees.
Abel Hine,

BOSTON, January 2, 1768.

A*LL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on, the Eſtate of* Samuel Deming, *late of* Boſton, *Merchant, deceaſed, are deſired to adjuſt them as ſoon as may be, with* John Deming, *Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.*

A*NY Perſon that wants Steers or Heifers, of about 3 Years old, kept till next Spring on Share, is deſired to enquire of the Printer hereof.*

TO BE SOLD,

A HOME LOT in Litchfield, lying near the meeting and court houſes, containing 14 acres of good Land, well watered, with a good, convenient dwelling houſe and barn, alſo a fine orchard, and under beautiful circumſtances, very convenient for a trader, tradeſman, phyſician or ſurgeon. Alſo, 9 acres of good meadow land, lying in ſaid Litchfield meadows, under good improvements. Said lot, &c. to be ſold upon reaſonable terms, for cattle, ſheep, druggs, money, or land in the townſhip of Lanſborough, the one third down, the other one year after, and the other third a year after that. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to Thomas Little, phyſician, living upon the premiſes.

Litchfield, January, 1768.

* * *

To be Sold on Board the Sloop INDUSTRY,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in HARTFORD;

Choice dry Codfiſh, Cordage,
Pickl'd Codfiſh, Oznabrigs,
Mackrel, Oyl, Checks,
Blubber, Garlix,
Molaſſes, Strip't Holland,
Sugar, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Tea, Potts and Kittles,
And-Irons, Cart-Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

Ready Money,
Given for clean
Linen & Cotton Rags
Of any Kind, at the the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufactory.

HARTFORD; Printed by T. Green, oppoſite the Court Houſe.

MONDAY, FEB. 8, 1768. [NUMB. 163.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT. N°. IV.

Noſce Teipſum.

I Will inform my Engliſh readers, that the ſhort motto I have choſen is literally tranſlated by two Engliſh words, viz. KNOW THYSELF. And a diſregard of a precept ſo ſhort, ſo eaſily remembered, and of ſuch importance to peace at home and abroad, is what I ſhall this week *complain* of.

The natural *pride* of mankind, ſets them upon caſting a mantle over their own infirmities, and magnifying in their own view, all that is amiable in themſelves; and from the ſame principle, in order to obtain a compariſon advantageous to themſelves, the characters of others muſt neceſſarily be depreciated.——Divines tell us, that "Pride is our maſter corruption, and the hardeſt to be ſubdued." For my part, I am not about to take upon me to decide any *theological* points—I will leave that for the clergy to do —but this I will be bold to ſay, that pride is one of the greateſt enemies to *civil* and *ſocial* happineſs, that I can complain of; but the principal article I exhibit againſt it, in this paper is, that it hides a man *from* himſelf, and makes him appear ridiculous in the eyes of others. It puts him upon boldly pretending to endowments and qualifications that all his acquaintance of common ſenſe, know he is utterly deſtitute of, and upon enveighing with much confidence and ſelf-importance, againſt thoſe vices and infirmities in others, which he is generally known to be guilty of himſelf; it makes a man inſenſible of his own importance, and ſets him upon deciding and determining in matters evidently beyond his ſphere——and it does a thouſand other things very hurtful to mankind, and productive of much employment to a profeſs'd *Complainant*, that I muſt now paſs over, as foreign to the preſent ſubject. Pray what is it but this univerſal evil, more than commonly predominant in *Superbus*, that makes him ſo exceſſively careful of his own reputation, and ſo monſtrouſly cenſorious in his treatment of others, and at the ſame time arrogate to himſelf the praiſe of being one exceeding tender of other men's characters, exceeding modeſt, and exceeding humble?——No man exclaims with ſo much vehemence againſt detraction as he, and yet no man is more frequently guilty of it. But how? does he utter any downright ſcandalous aſſertions concerning his neighbours? O no; he has a ſurer way of convincing himſelf, and, as he imagines, the world too, that he is peculiarly tender in handling men's reputations. If there be any thing ſaid in his company, to the detriment of another, he takes occaſion to cenſure that diſpoſition there is mankind to defame and ſlander their neighbours, and aſſures that he abhors a tale-bearer, but concludes with aſſuring them, to this purpoſe, concerning the perſon whoſe reputation is on the carpet, "However, I muſt confeſs I have heard and known ſo much, that I wiſh I could ſay I believed there was no truth in the report, and indeed far worſe reports than that too."——Here this charitable, ſlander-hating *Superbus* has done more to blaſt the reputation in queſtion than all the reſt of the company. When *Superbus* has been uttering ſome very important ſcandal againſt another, fatal to his reputation, by way of hint (for he never poſitively aſſerts any thing of this nature) I have ſome times wondered how he could find any expedient for keeping his own character and ſelf ignorance; but I found this to be ſometimes his method——he would tack on to the tail of his hints and inſinuations—"But then he has many good properties, & we all have our faults; for my part, I have ſo many faults of my own, that I don't want to pick flaws in other people's. I believe the man is very well on many accounts."——Sometimes he finds it neceſſary to ſay ſomething to ſet the ſcandal home, beyond ſuch hints; and then he will tell you *what ſuch an one ſaid*; or aſk you "whether you ever heard the ugly ſtory concerning ſuch a perſon?" and then proceeds to relate it with all the grimace, and all that emphaſis, in proper places, which will ſerve to blacken the ſtory ſtill further. But here he finds it neceſſary to wipe himſelf a little, becauſe to help along an evil report partakes of the guilt of deviſing it at firſt, and therefore he tells you "That he does'nt know that there is any truth in it——he wiſhes there mayn't be——that people are very apt to ſcandalize their neighbours——he wiſhes ſomething might be done to ſuppreſs it with all his heart."——But his greateſt art lies in ſignificant ſhrugs of his ſhoulders, a well-tim'd ſmile, as though he was unobſerved, ſome very expreſſive ſcowls, twiſts of the mouth, winks, &c. With theſe ſmall ſhot, from his upper works, he often does more execution than he could poſſibly do with a whole broad ſide. But ſo thin is the veil with which he covers himſelf, that he is generally ſeen in his true character, and all men around him dread nothing worſe than diſpleaſing him, for fear of thoſe effects of his reſentment, that touch reputation;——therefore they all treat him as being much their ſuperior, applaud all he does, and even load his moſt glaring infirmities with the higheſt encomiums. This has confirm'd him in his ignorance of himſelf, made him more impetuous in his reſentments, of every ſlight that he imagines is put upon him, and more unguarded in aſperſing others. If it be aſked, how I determine this proceeds from pride? I anſwer, the whole tenor of his conduct evinces it. And in addition to this, I may ſay, he is not only incapable of bearing cenſure, but impatient without continual praiſe. This is ſo apparent to others, and yet he is ſo ignorant of it himſelf, that many find their advantage in it, and his foibles and infirmities find fuel from their applauſes. Further, his ſmall ſhot are projected at thoſe who are near upon a level with himſelf, and his undermining operations chiefly reſpect thoſe who are riſing to equality with himſelf in the public eſteem. As to friendſhip, he never felt its power, except for his own dear ſelf; for calumny, inſtead of beneficenſe, will every man meet with from him who does not allow and reverence in him, properties and qualifications that, by no means, belong to him. And to evince his conduct to ariſe from pride and ſelf ignorance, I need only ſay, that, if he ſhould ſee his own picture in this complaint, he would be ſo far from owning it, as to find an original ſomewhere elſe. I know men, blind to their own infirmities, are not eaſily convinced——an attempt of this kind, is like holding a ſhingle for a man to ſee his face in inſtead of a looking glaſs.

What is it but this ſelf ignorance, that makes *Sordidus*, a moſt notorious miſer, exclaim ſo violently againſt avarice, & ſpeakingneſs? If he feels any of them in himſelf, yet he is ſo ignorant of the outward and apparent tokens thereof in his conduct, as to ſuppoſe the world will account him generous [illegible] loudly applauds generoſity.

And is it not from the ſame cauſe, that the moſt unqualified and incompetent judges are frequently the moſt forward in deciding the merit and character of men, ſermons, and books? With regard only to this very *Connecticut Courant*, there are a great many that take it, that have neither taſte nor learning to decide as to the merit of any of the labours of the preſs, and yet they are the moſt forward to do it. I take it, that, in a dearth of news, a periodical Gazette or Courant is the proper vehicle of miſcellaneous obſervations to the public; and it was always an honor to any paper that it contained ſome drollery to ſeaſon the miſcellany for the palates of thoſe who cannot reliſh plain, ſober, naked truth. But the greateſt part of the readers of this paper are ignorant of this truth; and becauſe they pay for the paper, have taken upon them to laſh me off as being a fooliſh, ſilly fellow. Some of your ſerious, ſelf important people, that can ſcarcely write their names, have thought that ſuch *ſtuff* was not fit for the news paper, ——if I had fill'd my paper with divinity-words, whether there had been a ſentiment in it or no, or if I had put in ſome *eke's* and *aye's*, it would have done, but then I ſhould have diſpleaſed ſome of the more ſprightly, and I believe judicious of the readers.

Mr. PRINTER,

Y*OUR paper labours under the greateſt diſcouragements of any one News Paper on the continent. The fierce combatants for an election are almoſt the only perſons that will write for you, where you will be ſure to promote a party, if not be called a party man. I undertook to write partly for your benefit, partly for my own diverſion, and principally* *for the public good; and in order to anſwer my purpoſe, by gaining attention, I thought it convenient to introduce myſelf in a ludicrous manner. But I find ſo many criticks engag'd to pick my bones, and ſome of them ſuch ſelf-important, ſelf-ignorant critcks as I ſcorn to be meat for, that I think it beſt to creep into retirement, and complain to myſelf only.——Unleſs I can have ſufficent evidence that the major part of your readers had rather open their ears to me than not, they ſhall hear from me no more.—In the mean time I adviſe you to fill up your vacant page with* Bunyan's Holy war, *continued from week to week, or ſome work that can't offend ſerious ears. or rather, as ſome have found fault that I have ſaid nothing new, invent ſome ſtrange ſtory about apparitions, ſhipwrecks, &c. I believe that may do as well. And now, I hope I may be excuſed, for inſerting in verſe, ready done to my hand, a fable we read in our ſpelling books.*

ONce on a time a ſon & ſire, we're told,
The ſtripling tender, & the father old,
Purchas'd a jack aſs at a country fare,
To eaſe their limbs, & hawk about their ware
But as the ſluggiſh animal was weak,
They fear'd if both ſhould mount, his back would break.
Up gets the boy, the father leads the aſs.
And thro' the gazing croud attempts to paſs.
Forth from the throng the grey beards hobble out,
And hail the cavalcade with feeble ſhout.
This the reſpect to feeble age you ſhow?
And this the duty you to parents owe?
He beats the hoof, and you are ſet aſtride;
Sirrah! get down, and let your father ride.
As Grecian lads were ſeldom void of grace,
The decent, duteous youth reſign'd his place.
Then a freſh murmur thro' the rabble ran,
Boys, girls, wives, widows, all attack the man.
Sure never was brute beaſt ſo void of n[illegible]
Have you no pity for the pretty creature?
——*To your own baby ſo unkind?*
Here, Sukey, Bill, Betty, put the child behind.
Old Dapple next the clown's compaſſion claim'd
'Tis wonderment them boobies an't aſham'd,
Two at a time upon a poor dumb beaſt!
They might as well have carry'd him at leaſt
The pair ſtill pliant to the partial voice,
Diſmount and bear the aſs—then what a noiſe!
Huzza's, loud laughs, low gibes & bitter joke
From the yet ſilent ſire theſe words provoke,
Proceed, my boy, nor heed their further call,
Vain his attempt, who ſtrives to pleaſe them all.

O. E. K.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Octo. 1.

WE are viſited here with all the ſcourges from heaven. Some time ago we had two ſhocks of an earthquake; and 12 days ago there happened a violent Storm of wind and heavy rain, at the village of Catali, in Aſia, nine miles from hence. The waters ruſhed down in ſuch torrents from the neighbouring mountains, that many houſes fell by the rapidity of them, & 72 perſons periſhed.

On Saturday laſt, about midnight a dreadful fire broke out in the quarter of the Franks, called Pera. Fifty houſes were entirely conſumed, moſt of them large ones, inhabitted chiefly by Franck merchants, and by drugomen, with ſome ſhops. The palaces of the Dutch ambaſſador, the Neapolitan Envoy, and the Ruſſian Reſident, two houſes of the Engliſh factory, and a ſmall Roman catholic convent, were burnt down.

Extract of a letter from Civita Vecchea, Auguſt 14.

"The celebrated Prince Heraclious of Georgia hath ſent General Paolia a preſent of ſix beautiful camels, with a letter full of the glow and metaphor of oriental eloquence He concludes, "Great Sir, while in thy zenith of glory, deign to accept the tribute of him, who is proud of being born in the ſame age with Paoli, and feeling of the moſt exalted admiration of his charecter, without one ſpark of envy."

LONDON.

Oct. 12 By a gentlemen from Worceſter, we are informed that there is now living near that place, one John Moore, a carpenter, who is in the 109th year of his age; he has been married to nine wives, the laſt of whom is now living, aged 77 years.

The corpſe of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York is to lay in ſtate at Lady Pelham's houſe.

Lately were dug up in the ſhire of Angus, in Scotland, a number of antique Roman coins, of the Emperor of Caligula, found by ſome labourers in ſinking a well.

Octo. 15. His excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, before his departure from hence, ſent over orders thither for all the cloaths of his domeſticks, to be made of the manufactures of that kingdom.

They write from Paris, that a Diſtemper is broke out among the cattle in the neighbourhood of Rochfort, which daily carries off a number of oxen cows, calves, & ſheep.

On Wedneſday died Sir John Stonehouſe, bart. at his ſeat at Radley, near Abingdon, Berks.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, October 6

"The Day before Yeſterday the marriage of his Serene Highneſs William V. Prince of Orange and Naſſau, Stadtholder of the united Provinces, with her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Fredericca-Sophia-Wilhelmina of Pruſſia, was ſolemnized at the Palace of this City.——The nuptial benediction was adminiſtered by Mr. Sack, the Miniſter of the Court, and ſucceeded by diſcharges of the Artillery. There was afterwards a ſplendid ſupper ſerved up in gold plate. The prince Stadtholder wrote the Enſigns of the Order of the Black Eagle, which the King had conferred upon him the evening before. It is ſaid the new-married couple will ſet out ſoon for Holland.

On Thurſday laſt, at Abingdon races, one F—, of Reading, having loſt eighteen guineas in betting, & having but few halpence left, went to a ſhop and laid them out in a cord, with which he immediately hanged himſelf in a barn.

They write from New-York, that roads at the back of that province, New England, and Virginia, have been ſo greatly improved, that they had eſtabliſhed public caravans & ſtage-coaches, for the accomodation of paſſengers.

A report prevails at the weſt end of the town, that the right hon. Mr. Conway will reſign his poſt of Secretary of State, in favor of his brother, the right hon. the Earl of Hertford, who is to be ſucceeded as Lord Chamberlain by the Duke of Ancaſter.

It is confidently ſaid, that the government, ſeeing the great advantages which may ariſe from the forming a ſettlement beyond the mountains in No. America, have reſolved on eſtabliſhing a colony on the forks of the Ohio, in the country of the Illinois.

We hear that 20,000 Ruſſians have entered on the territories of the Waymode of Kiow, & 10,000 on thoſe of the Biſhop of Kaminieck, and that they live there at diſcretion.

We are informed that the reply made by the late Duke of York to the French King, on his being aſkt what he tho't of the troops then reviewed, was as follows. "I aſſure your Majeſty, that, I think they make as good on appearance as any of the Britiſh troops that were employed in the laſt war, & for the ſake of your Majeſty, and of my Brother, I hope I ſhall never ſee them any where elſe."

They write from Spain, that in taking an inventory of the Effects belonging to the college of Jeſuits at Barcelona, they had found in a cellar there upwards of 100,000 ſcudi (about 4s. 6d.) ſeveral tons of gold and ſilver, and a large quantity of gold duſt, emeralds and diamonds. That in a ſecond celler were found twenty crowns of gold ornamented with brilliants, twenty others enriched with rubies, 400 bales of cocoa, and a great quantity of merchandize from the Eaſt Indies, the whole valued at 12 millions.

It is ſaid the Duke of Roxburgh is appointed a Lord of the Bed Chamber to his Majeſty, in the room of the Earl of Eglington, reſigned.

And alſo that the Earl of Buckinghamſhire has reſigned his place as Lord of the Bed Chamber.

It is ſaid a great-perſonage will in a few days ſet out for Bath by advice of her phyſicians.

Some letters from Berlin adviſe, that a treaty of allience, offencive and defenſive, is now negociating there between the King of Pruſſia and the States General.

Some letters alſo adviſe, that the Pruſſian manner of exerciſe is going to be introduced among the Dutch troops.

We hear a great perſonage has written with her own hand a very obliging letter to the Pr. of Monacco.

Laſt week the Earl of Albermarle ſet out for the ſouth of France for the recovery of his health.

The Earl of Bute lies dangerouſly ill, attended by Sir William Duncan.

His Grace the D. of Bolton is appointed Governor of the Iſle of Wight.

A true ſtate of the number and quality of the Manufactures at preſent carrying on all the Britiſh colonies, we are informed is now preparing to be laid before an auguſt aſſembly.

They write from Quebec, that ſveral Spaniſh Jeſuits from South America had lately arriv'd there, ſaid to be very rich in money and jewels, where they propoſe to ſhelter themſelves from the further perſecution of fortune, by taking the oath to his Britannic majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from John Wilkes, Eſq; to——

Nov. 15. As ſome of my friends have expreſſed their doubts, whether I can be elected a member of parliament, I hope the following authentic quotation will clearly prove the affirmative.—"Thomas Fitzherbert was elected burgeſs for Stafford on the 25th of Queen Elizabeth, and the commons, after great debate, expreſly voted that a perſon out lawed might be elected." D'Ewe's Journal of the Houſe of Commons, p. 518.

LONDON.

Nov. 17. The following is privately handed about at the Weſt end of the Town, as an authentic extract of a letter from a noble Earl at Bath, to an Eminent Lord in London: "You aſk, if returning health will induce me to think of reſuming public buſineſs? Is it poſſible that you ſhould make ſuch a queſtion? What has been the whole tenor of my life? Have not my actions ever teſtified, that inactivity is heterogenious to my nature; and that with me the public ſervice has always ſuperſeded private eaſe? What! but an inceſſant attendance (in the intervals of health) of the parliamentary concerns of the nation (and an unremitting attention to the general welfare? And were providence to bleſs me with renewed health and ſtrength do you imagine me, can you imagine me capable of forſaking my country, becauſe too many of my ungrateful countrymen have raſhly taken it into their heads that I have forſaken it already? think, my friend, more highly of my Patriotiſm.—Do not ſmile at the word; for, proſtituted as it is and has been, our language furniſhes me with no other, whoſe real meaning can ſo emphatically ſpeak the ruling paſſion of my ſoul."

BOSTON, Feb. 4.

Laſt Thurſday evening Capt. Willſon in the ſloop Egmont, was caſt away in a violent ſnow ſtorm, at the back of Scituate, having had a tedious paſſage of 54 days from the Iſland of St. John's.——The people ſaved their lives, but the veſſel will be loſt.

Laſt Thurſday the Brig Abigail, Capt. Stevens, got in below from London, after a tedious paſſage of 14 weeks, having met with very difficult weather on the coaſt, in which moſt of the people belonging to the veſſel had their hands and feet froze; and the ſhip's company were at a ſhort allowance for 5 weeks before their arrival, being 36 perſons in number, paſſengers included.

Robert Irvine, Eſq; Inſpector of imports and exports for America, together with a number of weavers, wool-combers, cloathiers, fullers, and other manufacturers & mechanics, came paſſengers with Capt. Stevens.

We hear that a boat belonging to his Majeſty's ſchooner Hope, now lying in Nantaſket, was broke ſo with the ice, that the people in the boat, ſaid to be the doctor, mate, & two hands periſhed in the water.

HARTFORD, February 8.

We hear from Hebron, that on Thurſday night laſt, as Mr. Orlando Mack was returning home from a nigh neighbour's in that terrible ſtorm of wind and ſnow, about nine o'clock, being in the 75th year of his age, the ſnow being very deep, the poor old man was ſo fatigued, as to be obliged to yield, and cry for help, but, alas! in vain, as none hear'd his voice but a widow unable to afford him help. He wallowed until he was within ten rods of his own houſe, and then reſign'd to the intemperate climate and next day was found froze to death. The ſtorm was attended with ſuch an unuſual bluſter that his family were not capable of hearing his voice, and ſo thick, that none could do more than feel the way. The jury of inqueſt was ſummoned, and found a verdict, viz. *A caſual Death.*

At a Superior Court held here in December laſt, one Thomas Baldwin of Meriden, was tried, and found guilty of the hainous ſin of BLASPHEMY! for which crime he was ſentenced to ſtand one hour in the pillory, and to receive ten ſtripes on his naked body—and laſt Tueſday he received his puniſhment accordingly.

☞ *The Paragraph in our laſt, reſpecting the Copper-Mines in Simsbury, was inſerted by deſire of a Gentleman in ſaid Simsbury, unknown to the Gentleman whoſe Name is therein mentioned; who has ſince inform'd us that ſaid Report is without Foundation.*

◆ ◆ ◆

This may inform all whom it may concern, that Eleazer Davis, ſaid to belong to Long Iſland, though originally of Groton, in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, was taken ſick, and died at my houſe the 15th day of Auguſt laſt—I would therefore deſire all perſons who may have any demands upon him, to exhibit them to me the ſubſcriber, at my dwelling houſe in Goſhen, by the firſt day of June next. And all perſons indebted to ſaid Davis are deſired to diſcharge the ſame by the time above mentioned.

JAMES THOMPSON, Adminiſtrator.

Goſhen, 1ſt Feb. 1768.

All Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of Capt. Daniel Butler, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to ſettle the ſame, with the Subſcribers, or they may expect Trouble.

Sarah Butler, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Moſes Butler, *Adminiſtrator.*

TO BE SOLD, OR LET.

A good, convenient Dwelling-Houſe and Garden in Hartford, near the Court-Houſe, well ſituated for any kind of Buſineſs, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS GREEN. *For further Particulars, enquire of Samuel Gilbert of Hebron, or the Printer hereof.*

N.B. The one Half of ſaid Houſe will be let, to any Perſon who ſhall not encline to hire the Whole.

Middletown, Jan. 28. 1768.

Public Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Gale Goodwin, of Middletown, in the county of Hartford, an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their claims, properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers, truſtees, legally appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mrs Abigail Shaylor, innholder in ſaid Middletown, on the laſt Tueſday of of Feb. next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon. And all thoſe indebted to, or have any of ſaid Goodwin's goods or effects in their hands, are deſired to make payment, and deliver ſaid goods and effects to us to prevent trouble.

Philip Mortimer,
John Stocker,
Comfort Sage. } Truſtees.

ADVICE to YOUTH.

While urg'd by warm & youthful blood,
You pleaſure court, as the chief good
Of mortals here below,
Let friendſhip kindly now dictate,
How to avoid the wretched fate,
Which from this ſource will flow.
From midnight revels keep away,
Where Bacchus rules with ſovereign ſway,
And miſchiefs ſtill attend;
Leſt prompted by th' intemp'rate God,
Thy dagger drink the vital blood,
Of thy moſt valu'd friend!
Next ſhun the Harlot's falſe embrace,
Where ruin with a ſmiling face,
And poignant evils dwell:
Tho' all Arabia's ſweets do ſhed,
Their fragrance o'er, th' unhallow'd bed,
Her ways lead down to hell.
For wint'ry age will ſoon come on,
And all your fleeting joys be gone!
Then conſcience like a fiend,
Will hourly haunt your guilty breaſt,
Nor night nor day will yield you reſt:
In pain your days will end.
But would you taſte of real joy,
And pleaſures which will never cloy,
Still walk in virtue's ways;
Keep the celeſtial maid in ſight,
She'll give ineffable delight,
And crown with bliſs your days.
Serene your hours will calmly glide,
And peace will ever at your ſide,
A conſtant gueſt remain:
Shou'd th' earth be from its baſis hurl'd,
And ruin crown a trembling world,
You will the ſhock ſuſtain.
Reflect on this ye thoughtleſs, who,
Ideal forms of bliſs purſue;
Reflect 'ere 'tis too late:
Recede from vice's dangerous lure,
In time make your election ſure;
Or think what ills await!

NEW-YORK, January 15.

Letters by the Packet acquaints us, That there are three new Governments to be eſtabliſhed on this Continent, viz. Detroit, Ohio, and the Illinois; that the Miniſtry ſtood firm, but that our Friend Mr. Grenville, was very diligent in procuring all the intereſt poſſible againſt the Colonies; that the Queen of England was brought to Bed of a Prince; and that the Dutch were about ceding ſome Part of their Dominions in the Indies to the King of Pruſſia.

Whereas more than the fifth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Hartwood, in the county of Berkſhire, in the province of the Maſſachuſets Bay, have made application to me the ſubſcriber (Clerk to the proprietors of Hartwood aforeſaid) by writing, under their hands bearing date the 7th of January inſt. deſiring me to warn a meeting of the proprietors aforeſaid, to be holden at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Bull, innholder in Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, on the third Wedneſday of Feb. next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To chooſe a moderator and clerk.

2. To chooſe a committee to appoint a ſuitable place to erect an houſe for public worſhip in ſaid townſhip, and to agree with ſome ſuitable perſons to erect the ſame, as ſaid proprietors ſhall direct, and to raiſe money for the ſame.

3. To chooſe a committe to lay out any highways in ſaid townſhip, where the proprietors ſhall then think neceſſary.

4. To ſee whether the proprietors will agree upon a ſecond diviſion of ſaid townſhip.

This is therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of Hartwood, to meet at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

SAMUEL TALCOTT *jun.*
Proprietor's Clerk.

Hartford, January 28, 1768.

By order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Litchfield, the Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Aſa Hopkins late of Litchfield, are requeſted to exhibit their Claims for Examination, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Col. Marſh in Litchfield, on the firſt, ſecond, and third Mondays of February and March, 1768, to

Abraham Bradley,
Ebenezer Marſh, jun. } *Commiſſioners.*
Jedediah Strong.

To be SOLD,

By James Gilbert,

At public Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt. John Beecher, in New Haven, in the laſt Wedneſday of March next,

A Farm,

Situated in Saliſbury, about 60 rods from the Furnace, and about one Mile from the Meeting Houſe, ſaid Farm has a Houſe and Barn, and about 40 Acres of good Meadow Land, and 16 Acres of Plow Land, the Remainder is well wooded and watered; the whole containing 107 Acres. The Conditions of Sale are, five per Cent to be paid down, and one Half of the Remainder in ſix Months, with Intereſt, and the other Half in twelve Months, with ditto, on good Security, to the Acceptance of ſaid Gilbert.

◆ ◆ ◆

To be Sold at *Middletown*,

A *Houſe, with a very convenient Store and Barn, and an Acre of choice Land, well enclos'd, under Wheat and Clover, well ſituated for a Merchant, near the Church, and near the Meeting Houſe, and open on two main ſtreets. Country or Weſt-India Produce will be taken for Part of the Payment. Enquire of* ANDREW JOHNSON, *on the Premiſes, who intends to move to Boſton early in the Spring, therefore begs thoſe who have any Accounts unſettled with him, may prepare to ballance before the Month of May*

◆ ◆ ◆

Hartford, January 25, 1768.

THIS *informs the Public, That all unſettled Accounts, Notes and Executions, relating to the Eſtate of Doct. Normand Morriſon, and Mrs. Ann Morriſon, both late of ſaid Hartford, are referr'd to the Adjuſtment of Meſſirs William Adams and James Church, of ſaid Hartford, by the mutual Agreement of the Executors and Heirs to and of the ſame, and therefore all Settlements relating to ſaid Eſtates, muſt be made with ſaid Adams and Church, otherwiſe they will be deemed illegal.*

N. B. All Perſons that have made any Payment to Mr. John Walker, one of the Executors of ſaid Doctor Morriſon's Will, either on Book, Note, or Execution, or have given their Note in Lieu of any Book, Note or Execution, due to either of ſaid Eſtates, are deſired to inform Meſſirs William Tiley, William Knox, and Daniel Marſh, jun. of ſaid Hartford, or either of them.

Daniel Marſh, jun.
William Knox,
William Tiley.

WHERRAS the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe, at their meeting held by adjournment Jan. 6, 1768, appointed an agent ſoon to repair to England, to proſecute the petition of this company now lying before his Majeſty and council, & to defray the expences that will neceſſarily ariſe thereon; ſaid meeting voted, That each proprietor of a whole ſhare, ſhould pay nine ſhillings, lawful money, and for ſmaller ſhares in proportion; which, together with other monies in ſtock, to be improved in proſecuting ſaid affair to a concluſion, and for the conveniency of the proprietors paying, ſaid meeting did appoint Maj. Elizur Talcott, of Glaſtenbury; Daniel Lyman, Eſq; of New Haven; Mr. Benjamin Stevens, of Canaan; Joſiah Lyndal, Eſq; of Newport; Capt. Joſeph Eaton of Plainfield; Mr. John Jenkins of Colcheſter; Mr. Ezra Dean of Eaſt Greenwich; Job Randal, Eſq; of Scituate; Robert Dixon, Eſq; of Voluntown; Capt. Jonathan Pettibone of Simſbury; Capt. James Bird of Saliſbury; Mr. Benjamin Giles of Groton; Mr. Iſaac Tracey of Groton; Mr Benjamin Kinyon of Dutcheſs County; Capt. Richard Goldſmith of Bethlehem; Mr. Benjamin Yale of Farmington; Mr. William Buck of Amenia Precinct; Samuel Gray, Eſq; of Windham; Mr. Simeon Draper of Bateman's Precinct; Mr. Increaſe Moſeley of Woodbury; and Mr. Elihu Marſh of New Fairfield, and either of them, a committee to receive ſaid money: And ordered that the ſame ſhould be paid by the 1ſt Wedneſday of April next. And that ſuch proprietors as neglect or refuſe to pay according to ſaid vote, muſt expect to fall of their rights. And that ſaid meeting ſtands adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday in April next at Windham.

Per order of the committee,
SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk of ſaid Company.*

To be Sold on Board the Sloop INDUSTRY,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in HARTFORD;

Choice dry Codfiſh, Cordage,
Pickl'd Codfiſh, Oznabrigs,
Mackrel, Oyl, Checks,
Blubber, Garlix,
Molaſſes, Strip't Holland,
Sugar, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Tea, Potts and Kittles,
And-Irons, Cart-Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

A ſmall Quantity of choice good

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Ready Money,

Given for clean

Linen & Cotton Rags

Of any Kind, at the the Printing Office in Harsford, for the Uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufactory.

HARTFORD; Printed by T. Green, oppoſite the Court Houſe.

MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1768. [NUMB. 164.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

For the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LETTERS from a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

LETTER VI.

My dear Countrymen,

IT may perhaps be objected againſt the arguments that have been offered to the public, concerning the legal power of the parliament, "that it has always exerciſed the power of impoſing duties for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, on the productions of theſe colonies carried to Great Britain; which may be called a tax on them." To this objection I anſwer, that this is no violation of the rights of the colonies, it being implied in the relation between them and Great Britain, that they ſhould not carry ſuch commodities to other nations, as ſhould enable them to interfere with the mother country. The impoſition of duties on theſe commodities when brought to her is only a conſequence of this her material right; and if the point is thoroughly examined, they will be found to be laid on the people of the mother country. Whatever theſe duties are, they muſt proportionably raiſe the price of the goods, and conſequently the duties muſt be paid by the conſumers. In this light they were conſidered by the parliament, in the 25 Cha. II. ch. 7. ſ. 2d, which ſays, that the productions of the plantations were carried from one to another free from all cuſtoms, while the ſubjects of this your kingdom of England have paid great cuſtoms and impoſitions for what of them have been ſpent HERE." &c.

Beſides, if Great Britain exports theſe commodities again, the duties will injure her own trade, ſo that ſhe cannot hurt us without plainly and immediately hurting herſelf; and this is our check againſt her acting arbitrarily in this reſpect.

It * may, perhaps, be further objected, "that it being granted that ſtatutes made for regulating trade are binding upon us, it will be difficult for any perſons but the makers of the laws to determine, which of them are made for the regulating of trade, & which for raiſing a revenue; and that from hence may ariſe confuſion."

To this I anſwer, that the objection is of no force in the preſent caſe or ſuch as reſemble it, becauſe the act now in queſtion is formed, expreſſly for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.

However, ſuppoſing the deſign of the parliament had not been expreſt, the objection ſeems to me of no weight, with regard to the influence, which thoſe who may make it might expect it ought to have on the conduct of theſe colonies.

It is true that impoſitions for raiſing a revenue, may be hereafter called regulations of trade; but names will not change the nature of things. Indeed we ought firmly to believe, that is an undoubted truth confirmed by the unhappy experience of many ſtates heretofore free, that unleſs the moſt watchful attention be exerted, a new ſervitude may be ſlipped upon us under the ſanction of uſual and reſpectable terms.

Thus the *Cæſars* ruined the Roman liberty, under the titles of the tribunitial & dictatorial authorities——old and venerable dignities, known in the moſt flouriſhing times of freedom. In immitation of the ſame policy James II. when he meant to eſtabliſh popery, talked of liberty of conſcience, the moſt ſacred of all liberties; and had thereby almoſt deceived the diſſenters into deſtruction.

All artful rulers, who ſtrive to extend their power beyond its juſt limits, endeavour to give to their attempts as much ſemblance of legality as poſſible. Thoſe who ſucceed them may venture to go a little farther, for each new encroachment will be ſtrengthened by a former. ‡ "That which is now ſupported by examples, growinging old, will become an example itſelf," and thus ſupport freſh uſurpations.

A free people, therefore, can never be too quick in obſerving, nor too firm in oppoſing the beginnings of alterations, either in form or reality, reſpecting inſtitutions formed for their ſecurity. The firſt leads to the laſt; on the other hand, nothing is more certain than that the forms of liberty may be retained, when the ſubſtance is gone. In government as well as in religion, the "letter killeth, but the ſpirit giveth life." ‖

I will beg leave to enforce this remark by a few inſtances. The crown, by the conſtitution, has the prerogative of creating peers; the exiſtance of that order in due number and dignity, is eſſential to the conſtitution; and if the crown did not exerciſe that prerogative, the peerage muſt have long ſince decreaſed ſo much as to have loſt its proper influence. Suppoſe a prince for ſome unjuſt purpoſes, ſhould from time to time advance ſo many needy, profligate wretches, to that rank, that all the independance of the Houſe of Lords ſhould be deſtroyed there would then be a manifeſt violation of the conſtitution, under the appearance of legal prerogative.

The houſe of commons claim the privilege of forming all money bills, and will not ſuffer either of the other branches of the legiſlature to add to or alter them; contending that their power, ſimply extends to an acceptance or rejection of them. This privilege appears to be juſt; but under pretence of this juſt privilege, the houſe of commons has claimed a licence of tacking to money bills, clauſes relating to many things of a totally different kind, and have thus forced them, in a manner, on the crown & lords. This ſeems to be an abuſe of that privilege, and it may be vaſtly more abuſed. Suppoſe a future houſe, influenced by ſome diſplaced, diſcontented demagogues, in a time of danger, ſhould tack to a money bill ſomething ſo injurious to the king and peers, that they would not aſſent to it—— and yet the commons ſhould obſtinately inſiſt on it; the whole kindom would be expoſed to ruin, *under the appearance of maintaining a valuable privilege.*

In theſe caſes it might be difficult for a while to determine, whether the King intended to exerciſe his prerogative in a conſtitutional manner or not; or whether the commons inſiſted on their demand factiouſly or for the public good: But ſurely the conduct of the crown, or of the houſe, would in time ſufficiently explain itſelf.

Ought not the people therefore to watch?

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* If any one ſhould obſerve that no oppoſition has been made to the legality of the 4th Geo. III. ch. 15, which is the firſt act of parliament that ever impoſed duties on the importations in America, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue there, I anſwer, firſt, that though that act expreſſly mentions the raiſing a revenue in America, yet it ſeems that it had as much in view "the improving and ſecuring the trade between the ſame and Great Britain," which words are part of its title: And the preamble ſays, "Whereas it is expedient that new proviſions and regulations ſhould be eſtabliſhed for improving the revenue of this kingdom, and for extending and ſecuring the navigation & commerce between Great Britain and your Majeſty's dominions in America, which, by the peace, have been ſo happily extended and enlarged, &c." Secondly, all the duties, mentioned in that act, are impoſed ſolely on the productions and manufactures of foreign countries, and not a ſingle duty laid on any production or manufacture of our mother country. Thirdly, the authority of the provincial aſſemblies is not therein ſo plainly attacked, as by the laſt act, which makes proviſion for defraying the charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government. Fourthly, that it being doubtful whether the intention of the 4th of Geo. III. ch. 15, was not ſo much to regulate trade as to raiſe a revenue, the minds of the people here were wholly engroſſed by the terror of the Stamp Act, then impending over them, about the intention of which there could be no doubt.

These reaſons ſo far diſtinguiſh 4th Geo. III. ch. 15 from the laſt act, that it is not to be wondered at, that the firſt ſhould have been ſubmitted to, tho' the laſt ſhould excite the moſt univerſal and ſpirited oppoſition. For this will be found on the ſtricteſt examination to be, in the principle on which it is founded and in the conſequences that muſt attend it, if poſſible, more deſtructive than the Stamp-Act. It is, to ſpeak plainly, a prodigy in our laws, not having one Britiſh feature.

‡ *Tacitus.*

‖ 2 *Cor.* iii. 6.

to obſerve facts ? to ſearch into cauſes ? to inveſtigate deſigns ? and have they not a right of judging from the evidence before them, on no ſlighter points than their liberty and happineſs ? It would be trifling, wherever a Britiſh government is eſtabliſhed to make uſe of any other arguments to prove ſuch a right. It is ſufficient to remind the reader of the day on which King William landed at *Torbay*. §

I will now apply what has been ſaid to the preſent queſtion. The nature of any impoſitions laid by parliament on theſe colonies, muſt determine the deſign in laying them. It may not be eaſy in every inſtance to diſcover the deſign. Whenever it is doubtful, I think ſubmiſſion cannot be dangerous ; nay, it muſt be right : For in my opinion, there is no privilege theſe colonies claim, which they ought, in duty and prudence, more earneſtly to maintain and defend, than the authority of the Britiſh parliament to regulate the trade of all her dominions. Without this authority the benefits ſhe enjoys from our commerce, muſt be loſt to her : The Bleſſings we enjoy from our dependance upon her, muſt be loſt to us ; her ſtrength muſt decay ; her glory vaniſh ; and ſhe cannot ſuffer, without our partaking in her misfortune. *Let us therefore cheriſh her intereſts as our own, & give her every thing that it becomes Freemen to give, or to receive.*

The nature of any impoſitions ſhe may lay upon us, may in general be known, by conſidering how far they relate to the preſerving, in due order, the connection betwen the ſeveral parts of the Britiſh empire. One thing we may be aſſured of, which is this ; whenever a ſtatute impoſes duties on commodities, to be paid only upon their exportation from *Great Britain* to theſe colonies it is not a regulation of trade, but a deſign to raiſe a revenue upon us. Other inſtances may happen, which it may not be neceſſary now to dwell on. I hope theſe colonies will never, to their laſt exiſtance, want underſtanding ſufficient to diſcover the intentions of thoſe who rule over them, nor the reſolution neceſſary for aſſerting their intereſts. They will always have the ſame rights that all free ſtates have of judging when their privileges are invaded, and of uſing all prudent meaſures for preſerving them.

" *Quocirca vivite fortes*
" *Fortiaque adverſis opponite pectora rebus.*"

Wherefore keep up your ſpirits, and gallantly, oppoſe this adverſe courſe of affairs.

A FARMER:

§ *November* 5, 1688.

LONDON, *Nov.* 12.

We hear that the intended new ſettlement on the Ohio is the fineſt in North America ; the brave general Lyman, is to be made governor thereof, on account of his diſtinguiſhed merit and great ſervices during the laſt war in that country.

November 13th, That the public may know who General Lyman is, at preſent ſo much talked of, we are enbled to ſatisfy their curioſity by the following account from a gentleman who ſerved under him many years during the late war, viz. When the war broke out in the year 1755, he was one of his Majeſty's council in the colony of Connecticut, and was in the beſt practice of the law, to which he was bred, of any man in that colony ; and tho' he had a wife & ſeveral children, generouſly offered his ſervice, and was then appointed and commiſſioned by the ſeveral governors who raiſed troops for his Majeſty's ſervice that campaign, a Major-General of theſe forces, which character he ſuſtained through the whole war ; he commanded the left wing, on the plain where the famous French General Baron Dieſkau made his firſt attack cloſely purſuing more than half the Engliſh army in a precipitate flight from the woods ; he ſtopt the career of this flying party, and brought them back, to the line, otherwiſe they would have flung the whole into confuſion, and muſt have given the Baron an eaſy victory. He gave all the orders in that attack, and tho' the Baron had a firm body of regular troops, advancing in a column, with their bayonets, yet they repulſed his army and wounded the Baron, by which means he was afterwards made priſoner. He was in the thickeſt of the fire through the whole attack.

After the Baron's firſt repulſe he attempted to attack the other wing of the army ; and Gen. Johnſon being wounded, General Lyman ſent his orders to that wing, the chief command devolving upon him.

He was next year under the command of L. Loudin ; the part he acted in conciliating the provincials (whoſe prejudices were very high) to unite with the Britiſh forces, is well known to the Commander in chief and his principal officers.

In the next year 1758, he ſerved with General Abercrombie, and was with him at the important attack of the lines of Ticonderoga. He was alſo, the ſame year, in the engagement where Lord Howe was killed and with the column he commanded, took above 100 priſoners, which was more than two thirds of thoſe taken that day.

The next year he was with Sir Jeffery Amherſt, in taking Ticonderoga and Crown-point. The year after, at the reduction of Fort Lewis at Oſwego, and at the taking of Montreal, and continued under him till he was ſent to the Havanna, under the Earl of Albermarle, where he had the command of the provincial troops.

General Lyman was during the ſervice, often ſent out with the command of large parties on difficult and fatiguing marches againſt the enemy, and has, in the late war, been in fifteen engagements with the enemy, and never gave way in any one, but when he was ordered by his ſuperiors, and that happened only in the unhappy attack of the lines at Ticonderoga.

He might have made money, by concerning himſelf with the ſupply of the troops, to which he was urged by ſome ; but being ſenſible it would leſſen his influence, & render the troops leſs ſerviceable to his Majeſty, he rejected the propoſal himſelf, and prevented others from giving into it.——He has been in England four years in ſoliciting the new ſettlement, which, to the honour of his preſent Majeſty is now adopted.

Williamſburgh, (Virginia) Dec. 10.

Extract of a Letter from Jamaica dated October 24.

" By a letter from Hiſpaniola, to a gentleman in this town, we are informed that the french inhabitants, with their ſlaves, in number about 8000 ſouls, having poſſeſſed themſelves of a part of the iſland called Ence a Petre, where they were making ſettlements the old ſpaniſh inhabiants came ſuddenly upon them in the dead of the night, about ſix weeks ago, and moſt cruelly cut their throats, and ſlew almoſt every ſoul. On the ſame night they proceeded to a place called Jacamel, where they ſlew 600 more ; but an alarm ſpreading over the iſland, the french beat to arms, and a general engagement enſued, wherein the ſpaniards were routed, & about 550 of the murderers taken priſoners, beſides a great ſlaughter. When this letter came away every thing was in the greateſt confuſion, the old ſpaniſh inhabitants being determined to murder every frenchman in their power.

NEW-YORK, February 4.

At a ſtated Meeting of the Society on Monday laſt, the following Premiums, as adjudged by the Committee, were ordered to be paid.

James Vautie, for erecting a Stocking Loom, £. 10.

George Fretag, Do. 10.

Peter Chapell, the greateſt Number of Pairs of Wove Stockings for the Year 1767. 272 P. l. £. 10.

Stephanus Hunt, (Weſt-Cheſter County) for the greateſt Number of Bee hives kept over laſt Seaſon, 22, £. 12.

The proof relating to the Cheeſe was incompleate.

A fine Piece of Linen being ſhewn to the Society, which was ſpun by a young Lady of this City, it was ordered that a Medal be preſented to her, as an Encourager of Frugality and Induſtry.

An horrid Act of Villany has lately been perpetrated, which we are inform'd by the following

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

"Ten Indians have been killed by one Stub ——He invited them to his houſe, near Fort Auguſtus, under Pretence of making up a Quarrel he had with them ; he made them all drunk, and then killed them——200. Pounds Reward are offered for apprehending Stub, who is well known in Philadelphia."

BOSTON, Feb. 4.

The Diſorder among the horſes prevails at the Eaſtern Parts : A Number on board a Veſſel at Ipſwich, outward bound for the Weſt Indies, were obliged to be taken out, one of them was ſo violently ſeized, that he beat his Head againſt the Sides of the Veſſel till he killed himſelf.

We hear that a Veſſel arrived at Newbury Port, from St. Euſtatia, brought Advice, that above 60 *Veſſels had arrived at the Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, which had been blown off from theſe Northern Coaſts, in the cold ſtormy Weather the laſt Fall.*

HARTFORD, February 15.

Laſt Friday was brought to this town, pinion'd, one Alexnader Grahams, a tranſient perſon, who was ſome time ſince detected in ſtealing ſundry articles of men's wearing apparel, together with about thirty ſhillings in caſh from a perſon in Hebron.——He was brought before the inferior court then ſitting in this place, where he confeſs'd the crime, for which he was adjudg'd to be whipt ten ſtripes on the naked body—which he very patiently received the day following.

☞ *The printer of this paper's compliments to his kind cuſtomers—thanks for their favors ——and begs leave to inform them, that ſince the* Complainant *declar'd in his laſt his deſign of dropping his weekly complaint ; ſeveral gentlemen, for whom he has the higheſt regard, and whoſe names would do him honor, have declar'd they thought ſuch a weekly eſſay might be of great and extenſive uſefulneſs ——that they imagined the author had been miſinformed, and wiſhed him to proceed.——* His *deference* to their *judgment, and being convinced himſelf, that nothing can be more beneficial to the public, or add a greater reputation to a paper like his, than periodical eſſays, humurous, ſatyrical and inſtructive ; he takes this public method of deſiring the* Complainant *(if agreable to him) to perſevere in remonſtrating againſt whatever, in general, is abſurd or vicious, among the good people in this land.*

ANECDOTE.

A Certain noble Roman having done the Republic ſignal ſervices in the field, and beſides his unparrallel'd fortitude, had given the higheſt proofs of his abilities, and diſintereſted patriotiſm, in the various departments of the ſtate to which he had been appointed ; at length determined to ſtand for the Conſulſhip——the higheſt office in the ſtate——his election to which, none that knew his worth, doubted of.—It had, it ſeems, by degrees grown into a cuſtom that the candidates on and before the days of election, ſhould offer themſelves to the people, careſs them, ſpeak to each one by name, and take him by the hand, with ſome friendly enquiries of his health, and the like. Theſe cuſtoms, though the firſt ſymptoms of corruption in a ſtate, were now grown ſo into uſe, that it was fatal to neglect them ; and as it was impoſſible each candidate ſhould know the name of every elector, eſpecially thoſe candidates who had ſerved abroad ; they were conſtantly attended by a ſet of men called *Nomenclators*, the whole buſineſs of whoſe lives it was to know by name every elector or voter, and on theſe days to attend the candidate who employ'd them, and whiſper in his ear the name of each perſon they met.——This noble candidate comply'd with the cuſtom, though it ſeems with not ſo good a grace as his rivals ; for meeting a countryman of no great appearance, and who by hard labour had rendered his hands as hard as a brick, on taking him by the hand, to give him the engaging ſqueze, he could not forbear aſking him, in a jocoſe manner 'if 'he walk'd on his hands, ſince he perceiv'd 'them hard, and full of corns ?'——This perſon was no leſs than the head, or leading man of one of the tribes of voters.——'An ill-tim'd jeſt (ſays *Cicero*) ſince it de'prived the moſt deſerving man in the ſtate, 'of the honors due to his virtue and deſerts, 'and the republic of an able, valiant and 'patriotic *Conſul*.' Unfortunate candidate ! were thy hands raw with ſquezing the clumzy fiſt of every clown thou hadſt met for ſeveral days ? thy tongue tired with ten thouſand ſilly, impertinent compliments and enquiries ? or did thy noble ſoul inwardly diſdain to ſtoop to thoſe means of obtaining preferment, in which the moſt ſtaunch, hypocritical ſycophant was the ſureſt of excelling ?——The ſtory is ancient and true—— the moral modern, and a warning to all who mean to *ſqueeze* into public employ, that they are not delicate, or tender of their palms ; but perſevere, tho' they ſhould even bleed in their country's cauſe.

A Diſſertation upon Truth.

TRuth and reality have all the advantages of appearance, and many more. If the ſhews of any thing be good for any thing, I am ſure ſincerity is better : for why does any man diſſemble, or ſeem to be that which he is not, but becauſe he thinks it good to have ſuch a quality as he pretends to ? for to counterfeit and diſſemble, is to put on the appearance of ſome real excellency.

Now the beſt way in the world for a man to ſeem to be any thing is really to be what he would ſeem to be, beſides that it is many times as troubleſome to make good the *pretence* of a good *quality*, as to have it ; and if a man have it not, it is ten to one but he is diſcovered to *want* it, and then all his pains and labour to *ſeem* to have it is loſt. There is ſomething unnatural in painting, which a ſkilful eye will eaſily diſcern from native *beauty* and *complexion*.

" It is hard to perſonate and act a part long ; for where truth is not at the bottom nature will always be endeavouring to return, and will peep out and betray herſelf ſome time or other. Therefore if any man think it convenient to ſeem good, let him be ſo indeed, and then his goodneſs will appear to every body's ſatisfaction, ſo that upon all accounts ſincerity is true wiſdom. Particularly as to the affairs of this world, *Integrity* hath many advantages over all the fine and artificial ways of diſſimulation and deceit ; it is much the plainer and eaſier, much the ſafer and more ſecure way of dealing in the world ; it has leſs of troubles and difficulty, of intanglement and perplexity, of danger and hazard in it ; it is the ſhorteſt and neareſt way to our end, carrying us thither in a ſtraight line, and will hold out and laſt longeſt. The arts of deceit & cunning do continually grow weaker and leſs effectual and ſerviceable to them that uſe them ; whereas *integrity* gains ſtrength by uſe, and more and longer any man practiſeth it the greater ſervice it does him, by *confirming* his reputation and encouraging thoſe with whom he hath to do, to repoſe the greateſt *truſt* & *confidence* in him, which is an unſpeakable *advantage* in the buſineſs and affairs of life.

" Truth is always conſiſtant with itſelf & nothing to help it out ; it is always near at hand, and ſets upon our lips, and is ready to drop out before we are aware ; whereas a lye is troubleſome, and ſets a mans invention upon the rack, and one trick needs a great many more to make it good. It is like building upon a falſe foundation, which continually ſtands in need of props to ſhore it up, & proves at laſt more chargeable, than to have raiſed a ſubſtantial building at firſt upon a true and ſolid foundation ; for ſincerity is *firm* and *ſubſtantial*, and there is nothing hollow and unſound in it, and becauſe it is plain & open, fears no diſcovery, of which the crafty man is always in danger, and when he thinks he walks in the dark, all his *pretences* are ſo tranſparent that he that runs may read them ; he is the laſt man that finds himſelf to be found out, and whilſt he takes it for granted that he makes fools of others, he renders himſelf ridiculous."

Add to all this, that ſincerity is the moſt compendious wiſdom, and an excellent inſtrument for the ſpeedy diſpatch of *buſineſs* ; it creates *confidence* in thoſe we have to deal with, ſaves the labour of many inquiries, & brings things to an iſſue in a few words : it is like travelling in a plain beaten road, which commonly brings a man ſooner to his journey's end than *by ways*, in which men often loſe themſelves, in a word, whatſoever conveniences may be tho't to be in *falſhood* and *diſſimulation*, it is ſoon over ; but the inconvenience of it is perpetual, becauſe it brings a man under an everlaſting jealouſy and ſuſpicion, ſo that he is not believed when he ſpeaks truth, nor truſted (perhaps) when he means honeſty, when a man has once forfeited the reputation of his integrity, he is ſet faſt, and nothing will ſerve his turn, neither *truth* nor falſhood.

And I have often thought that God hath in his great wiſdom hid from men of falſe and diſhoneſt minds the wonderful advantages of *truth* and *integrity* to the property even of our worldly affairs ; theſe men are ſo blinded by their covetouſneſs and ambition that they cannot look beyond a preſent advantage, not forbear to ſeize upon it, the by ways never ſo indirect ; they cannot ſee ſo far as to the remoteſt conſequences of a ſteady integrity, and the vaſt benefit and advantages to which it will bring a man at laſt, were but this ſort of men wiſe & clear-ſighted enough to diſcern this, they would be honeſt out of very knavery, not out of any love to *honeſty* and *virtue* but with a crafty deſign to promote and advance more effectually their own intereſts ; and therefore the juſtice of the *divine* providence hath hid this trueſt point of wiſdom from their eyes, that bad men might not be upon equal terms with the juſt and upright, and ſerve their own wicked deſigns by honeſt and lawful means.

" Indeed, if a man were only to deal in the world for a Day, and ſhould never have occaſion to converſe more with mankind, never more need their good opinion or good *word*, it were then no great matter (ſpeaking as to the concernments of this world) if a man ſpent his reputation all at once, and ventur'd it at one *throw* ; but if he be to continue in the world, and would have the advantage of converſation whilſt he is in it, let him make uſe of *truth* and *ſincerity* in all his words and actions ; for nothing but this will laſt and hold out to the end : all other *arts* will fail, but TRUTH & INTEGRITY will carry a man through, and bare him out to the laſt."

By order of the hon.

court of probates for the diſtrict of Hartford, the creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of Abraham Miller, late of Farmington deceas'd are required to exhibit their claims for examination, at the dwelling houſe of Wm. Woodford, innholder in ſaid Farmington, on the third Tueſday of February inſtant, & the third Tueſday of March next, to be examined by

Joſeph Hart,
Jonathan Pettibone, } Truſtees,
np John Northaway.

LOST, ſome time laſt ſummer, out of the ſtore of John Hancock, Eſq; merchant in Boſton, a ſmall box, directed to Miſs *Sally Pomeroy* of Northampton, containing three pictures, work'd on canvas, fram'd, glaz'd and gilt. It is imagin'd that ſaid box was (thro' miſtake) taken by ſome trader in Connecticut, who had goods in the ſtore at that time. Whoever will inform the Printer hereof where ſaid box (with the pictures) may be found, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. P

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the

ſubſcriber in September laſt, a Negro man named Stephen, born in Lebanon, in the colony of Connecticut, is a ſtout fellow, frouzled hair, is part Indian, hath remarkable ſcars made by the king's evil breaking under his ears and chin, had with him an old fine black broad cloth coat. Any perſon that will bring him to me, or confine him in any of his majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

ROSWELL HOPKINS,
of the Nine Partners.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him off. P

We the ſubſcribers,

truſtees to the eſtate of Peletiah Bliſs of Canaan, an inſolvent debtor, hereby notify all the creditors of ſaid Peletiah Bliſs to exhibit their demands to the truſtees, on Tueſday the 1ſt of March next, at the houſe of Jacob Brown, in Canaan, where the buſineſs will be attended by the truſtees—and that ſaid meeting will be adjourned from time to time (if need be) and that all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, make payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

John North,
Jonah Caſe, } Truſtees.
David Holcomb, ju.

P

Prolix Preaching diſguſtful.——Inſerted by requeſt, from the univerſal Magazine, for Sept. 1767.

A PARSON, having mounted the pulpit to preach from thoſe words of the Scripture, 'He that ſows ſparingly ſhall reap ſparingly,' divided, after a vey tedious preamble his ſermon into thirty two points. He was juſt entering upon the firſt point, when, one of his auditory ſtarting up, & making a buſtling motion for going out, the preacher ſeverely reprimanded him for his remiſſneſs in GOD's ſervice, inattention to his word; aſking him where he was going, and about what, in ſuch preſſing haſte? I am going ſaid the other, to fetch my nigt-cap, for I well foreſee we ſhall lie here this night. In fact, the Preacher, having loſt the thread of his diviſions & ſubdiviſions by this interruption, could never find the end of his diſdourſe.—The auditors, at length, loſing all patience, and ſeeing the night coming on apace filed out one after the other. The Preacher, who had been now chafed with the vehemency of his own utterance, and being withal near ſighted, did not percieve this deſertion, and might have continued to cant eternally, had not his ſon, a little boy, the only one of the congregation that ſtill remained, cried out: 'Father, I am very hungry and very ſleepy; 'here are the keys of the church the Clerk 'gave me; and, when you are done, you 'will lock up the doors yourſelf."

Advertiſements.

This may inform all

whom it may concern, that Eleazer Davis, ſaid to belong to Long Iſland, though originally of Groton, in the Maſſachuſets Bay, was taken ſick, and died at my houſe the 15th day of Auguſt laſt—I would therefore deſire all perſons who may have any demands upon him, to exhibit them to me the ſubſcriber, at my dwelling houſe in Goſhen, by the firſt day of June next. And all perſons indebted to ſaid Davis are deſired to diſcharge the ſame by the time above mentioned.

JAMES THOMPSON, Adminiſtrator.
Goſhen, 1ſt Feb. 1768.

All Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of Capt. Daniel Butler, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to ſettle the ſame, with the Subſcribers, or they may expect Trouble.

Sarah Butler, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Moſes Butler, *Adminiſtrator.*

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

A good, convenient Dwelling-Houſe and Garden in Hartford, near the Court-Houſe, well ſituated for any kind of Buſineſs, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS GREEN. *For further Particulars, enquire of Samuel Gilbert of Hebron, or the Printer hereof.*

N.B. The one Half of ſaid Houſe will be let, to any Perſon who ſhall not encline to hire the Whole.

Middletown, Jan. 28, 1768.

Public Notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Gale Goodwin, of Middletown, in the county of Hartford, an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their claims, properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers, truſtees, legally appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mrs Abigail Shaylor, innholder in ſaid Middletown, on the laſt Tueſday of of Feb. next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon. And all thoſe indebted to, or have any of ſaid Goodwin's goods or effects in their hands, are deſired to make payment, and deliver ſaid goods and effects to us to prevent trouble.

Philip Mortimer,
John Stocker,
Comfort Sage. } Truſtees.

Whereas more than the fifth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Hartwood, in the county of Berkſhire, in the province of the Maſſachuſets Bay, have made application to me the ſubſcriber (Clerk to the proprietors of Hartwood aforeſaid) by writing, under their hands bearing date the 7th of January inſt. deſiring me to warn a meeting of the proprietors aforeſaid, to be holden at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Bull, innholder in Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, on the third Wedneſday of Feb. next, then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1 *To chooſe a moderator and clerk.*

2. *To chooſe a committee to appoint a ſuitable place to erect an houſe for public worſhip in ſaid townſhip, and to agree with ſome ſuitable perſons to erect the ſame, as ſaid proprietors ſhall direct, and to raiſe money for the ſame.*

3. *To chooſe a committe to lay out any highways in ſaid townſhip, where the proprietors ſhall then think neceſſary.*

4. *To ſee whether the proprietors will agree upon a ſecond diviſion of ſaid townſhip.*

This is therefore to notify and warn the proprietors of Hartwood, to meet at the time and place above mentioned, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

SAMUEL TALCOTT, jun.
Proprietor's Clerk.
Hartford, January 28, 1768.

By order of the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Litchfield, the Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Aſa Hopkins late of Litchfield, are requeſted to exhibit their Claims for Examination, at the Dwelling-Houſe of Col. Marſh in Litchfield, on the firſt, ſecond, and third Mondays of February and March, 1768, to

Abraham Bradley,
Ebenezer Marſh, jun.
Jedediah Strong. } *Commiſſioners.*

To be Sold on Board the Sloop INDUSTRY,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in HARTFORD;
Choice dry Codfiſh, Cordage,
Pickl'd Codfiſh, Oznabrigs,
Mackrel, Oil, Checks,
Blubber, Garlix,
Molaſſes, Strip't Holland,
Sugar, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Tea, Potts and Kittles,
And-Irons, Cart-Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Putter, Cheeſe, &c.

WHEREAS, the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe at their meeting held by adjournment Jan. 6 1768 appointed an agent ſoon to repair to England, to proſecute the petition of this company now lying before his Majeſty and council, & to defray the expences that will neceſſarily ariſe thereon; ſaid meeting voted, That each proprietor of a whole ſhare, ſhould pay nine ſhillings, lawful money, and for ſmaller ſhares in proportion; which, together with other monies in ſtock, to be improved in proſecuting ſaid affair to a concluſion, and for the conveniency of the proprietors paying, ſaid meeting did appoint Maj. Elizur Talcott, of Glaſtenbury; Daniel Lyman, Eſq; of New Haven; Mr. Benjamin Stevens, of Canaan; Joſiah Lyodal, Eſq; of Newport; Capt. Joſeph Eaton of Plainfield; Mr. John Jenkins of Colcheſter; Mr. Ezra Dean of Eaſt Greenwich; Job Randal, Eſq; of Scituate; Robert Dixon, Eſq; of Voluntown; Capt. Jonathan Pettibone of Simſbury; Capt. James Bird of Saliſbury; Mr. Benjamin Giles of Groton; Mr. Iſaac Tracey of Groton; Mr Benjamin Kinyon of Dutcheſs County; Capt. Richard Goldſmith of Bethlehem; Mr. Benjamin Yale of Farmington; Mr. William Buck of Amenia Precinct; Samuel Gray, Eſq; of Windham; Mr. Simeon Draper of Bateman's Precinct; Mr. Increaſe Moſeley of Woodbury; and Mr Elihu Marſh of New Fairfield, and either of them, a committee to receive ſaid money: And ordered that the ſame ſhould be paid by the 1ſt Wedneſday of April next. And that ſuch proprietors as neglect or refuſe to pay according to ſaid vote, muſt expect to fail of their rights. And that ſaid meeting ſtands adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday in April next at Windham.

Per order of the committee,
SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk of ſaid Company.*

To be SOLD,

By James Gilbert,

At public Vendue, at the Houſe of Capt. John Beecher, in New Haven, on the laſt Wedneſday of March next,

A Farm,

Situated in Saliſbury, about 60 rods from the Furnace, and about one Mile from the Meeting Houſe, ſaid Farm has a Houſe and Barn, and about 40 Acres of good Meadow Land, and 16 Acres of Plow Land, the Remainder is well wooded and watered; the whole containing 107 Acres. The Conditions of Sale are, five per Cent to be paid down, and one Half of the Remainder in ſix Months, with Interest, and the other Half in twelve Months, with ditto, on good Security, to the Acceptance of ſaid Gilbert.

Ready Money,
Given for clean
Linen & Cotton Rags
Of any Kind, at the the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufactory.

A ſmall Quantity of choice good
INDICO,
To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

HARTFORD; Printed by T. Green,
oppoſite the Court Houſe.

MONDAY, FEB. 29, 1768. [NUMB. 166.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT. N°. VI.

——————*at illi*
Nil reſpondebam; Miſere cupis, inquit, abire
Jamdudum video; ſed nil agis; uſque tenebo,
Perſequar ——————— HORAT.

N.B. Thoſe perſons that are entirely unacquainted, with Mr. *Shandy*, and *Biſhop Berkley*, are ſtrictly charged to paſs no judgment on this paper, unleſs they are willing to ſee their picture drawn at full length, in ſome future Complainant. O.

ABOUT a year and a half ago I ſpent a very agreable week with the celebrated, humourous, and inimitable *Triſtram Shandy*; I don't know that I can recollect *verbatim*, any one thing he communicated to me, not having had the leaſt converſation with him ſince; but I am confident that he aſſerted to this purpoſe, that "*Great Men* in general, keep their HOBBY HORSES —" ———That is, I take it, that, let a man be ever ſo great, his character ever ſo high, his attainments ever ſo exalted, he has ſtill ſome foible, whim, or peculiarity, that, if it does not expoſe him to ridicule, is too apparent to eſcape the notice of his inferiors. I need not enlarge upon the whimſical choice of the word HOBBY HORSE———there is ſomething too ſtriking and expreſſive to eſcape the notice of any that have been much acquainted with him. If I don't miſtake Mr. Shandy, the Hobby Horſe appears principally in ſome favourite topick of diſcourſe, lugg'd unſeaſonably into company, and kept there againſt the will of all preſent but the rider. This he illuſtrates in the character of his worthy, benevolent uncle *Toby*, who would, on hearing any word that could have the moſt remote tendency to excite a remembrance of *fortification* in ſome of its branches, bring on a tranſition in converſation, to the ſubject——no matter how abrupt———no matter how remote from the former diſcourſe if there is a word dropp'd that was ever uſed in beſieging or fortifying, it opens a door ſufficiently wide for his Hobby Horſe to enter. I beg the gentleman's pardon for contracting his meaning; for I ſuppoſe that the objects of imagination, meditation and amuſement, are all hobby horſical in a genuine, *Shandean* ſenſe.——But I chooſe to enter no further into His ſpirit or meaning, than is neceſſary to my preſent purpoſe.——*Now, by way of digreſſion*, I conclude I ſhall be ſeverely pummelled by ſome of my readers, for making uſe of words that they can't find in their dictionaries: I have only, in ſuch a caſe, to refer them to the gentleman before mentioned as my voucher for the propriety of them.—*To return.* Mr. Shandy allows a man to mount, and ride up and down as faſt as he pleaſes, provided he hurts no body, and ſo do I——but I don't think he has any right to come prancing into a room full of people, whenever he can find a door open, breaking the ſhins of one, rumpling the petticoats of a ſecond, diſcompoſing the hair of a third, fouling the ſtockings of a fourth, and ſo on, 'til he has made all the company inwardly curſe horſe and rider. Nay, 'tis not barely your "great men," but your *little* men that too commonly do this, and *that* is what I now *complain* of.

The pleaſure as well as profit of converſation is ſo great, that it is with reluctance I ſee perſons of all ranks laying hold on every occaſion of introducing their favourite topicks, to the great diſguſt of the reſt of the company. There is one certain ſtring a man is moſt ſkilful in harping upon, and at all events that ſtring muſt be ſtruck, and ſounded louder than any other, however ungrateful the jargon in the ears of all that hear it——if it tickles the player's ear, no matter for other's. A variety of ſubjects may be very freely handled at the ſame ſitting, by means of a natural, eaſy tranſition, to the entire gratification of all the company. What I have to *complain* of, is a certain trick ſome people have of hoiſting a ſubject on to the carpet, in an unnatural, abrupt manner, merely becauſe all their talents lye in declaiming upon that ſubject, when 'tis entirely diſagreable to the reſt of the company. If a merchant that had always been bred up in a compting houſe in the city, ſhould turn the diſcourſe, among a company of peaſants, upon premiums, inſurances, diſcount, charter party's, &c. which are the natural ſubjects of talk among peaſons of his own profeſſion, he would as little entertain or edify the circle, as if a peaſant ſhould introduce among the merchants of 'Change, a diſſertation upon the proper ſtrength of runnet to make cheeſe, or the beſt ſituation for a hog's pen. I deſire to know what buſineſs a man has, becauſe he underſtands the mathematicks, and the reſt of us do not, to make the whole company uneaſy for an hour together, with a learned unintelligible harangue upon lines and angles.

Capt. *Spritſail* is a gentleman of worth & benevolence, but he never enjoys converſation, unleſs the ſubject of it be ſomething relating to navigation, & is almoſt as expert at mounting the *Sea Horſe*, as uncle *Toby* is the *War Horſe*———A ſingle anecdote may ſuffice.———He was, the other evening, in company with a number of clergymen, where he ſat for ſome time, very uneaſy, as there was nothing that had any diſtant relation to his common place theme. The gentlemen were attempting an explanation of the act of flying in birds, upon mechanical principles, and the Captain's good ſtars ſo ordered it that there was mention made "that birds were frequently driven off to ſea by heavy winds." This was too lucky an opportunity for the Captain to ſlip; at the mention of *ſea*, and *heavy winds*, his eyes ſparkled and with all boldneſs he mounted, and rode gloriouſly through the remainder of the viſit.—He aſſur'd them the obſervation was true, gave a large account of penguins, ſhearwaters, tropic birds, &c. Related many of the hardſhips he had endur'd in ſtorms, characterized a good ſeaman, gave a very particular account of the variation of the compaſs, & concluded with commending his own ſhip as being the beſt ſea boat in the harbour, ſaying "ſhe would lye too like a duck."

During this time the clergymen, interrupted and uneaſy applied themſelves to ſmoaking, meditating and nodding; ſo that it may be truly ſaid, that they knew no more of any one ſentence utter'd, after the firſt, which concern'd the point in debate, than if they had been faſt aſleep. However, one of them, more from politeneſs than inclination, recollecting the words *lye too*, aſk'd the Captain what they meant? This interrogation gave him new life. He, in a tranſport, proceeded to explain the terms, and from thence to give an account of a ſhip, hull & rigging throughout, 'til the gentlemen were ſo weary as to drop off one after another, tho' he ſeiz'd one or two of the laſt, and compell'd them to hear how wonderfully he eſcaped on the *Frying-pan ſhoals.*

Ergoſus is an everlaſting chopper of logick, and becauſe he imagines he cuts a very brilliant figure in mataphyſical diſputations, he is continually intruding upon company with abſtruce queſtions, that he may have the glory of anſwering them. He takes this to be the characteriſtick of a great man, & is therefore ſure to ſhine wherever he goes. News papers, magazines and hiſtories, are too trifling for his peruſal. He once lik'd *Watts's Logick*, but he begins now to think it too ſuperficial. He has a certain ſet of everlaſting truths (as he calls them) on which he will build juſt what hypotheſis he pleaſes, and confound all ſuch as are ſo unhappy as to mingle in ſociety with him. His whole converſation is a ſtring of ſylogiſms. He can never enjoy a diſcourſe relating to matters of fact, however intereſting to the nation or country, but watches the firſt opportunity of hauling in ſome abſtruſe, ſpeculative point that will give him full play at his beloved *a priori*. He is ſo intent upon what *Congreve* calls "The cauſation of cauſes, and the cauſes of things" that he never hires a man to put up a length of fence, before he has proved, from arguments drawn from the *nature of things*, that it is *fitting* and proper that the fence be put up: and by extending the argument a little further, ſhews that 'tis *infinitely* fitting, and very fairly deduces as a conſequence, that 'tis *infinite* folly to omit it.——I intended, when I began, to have proceeded further, but will conclude my paper with an account of the laſt evening's viſit, where *Ergoſus* was preſent. A very reſpectable company was engaged in converſation upon the Britiſh conſtitution, the power of the navy, the liberties of the colonies, and ſuch like ſubjects, too trifling to engage his attention, and he waited with impatience for ſome opportunity of ſhewing himſelf in his proper element, which indeed happened to his great ſatiſfaction, & my as great chagrin, in the manner following. A young lady preſent, upon ſnuffing the candle, which burnt very dim, ſaid, "I believe theſe are the worſt candles that ever exiſted." "Exiſted!" ſaid he haſtily; 'can a candle exiſt?' I forget what anſwer the young lady made, but in general remember that it was pertinent and proper. But, having taken occaſion, *Ergoſus* improved it in ſhewing that matter did not exiſt out of the mind—that there was no heat in fire, nor cold in ice—that what we ſaw one another's faces by was not *properly* light—and that, *ſtrictly ſpeaking*, we never do ſee one another's faces—— and twenty other things, that ended in breaking the company up, and put an end to all diſcourſe upon Old England, and our liberties. Now, what buſineſs or right had *Ergoſus* to mount his ſtrong headed, plaguy Hobby, and ride ſo furiouſly into ſuch company as that? what right had he to drive off the ſtage ſuch good converſation, only to give his unruly bonny room to friſk and prance about, and all to prove the non exiſtance of a candle, that every one ſaw with both his eyes?—— Dear Mr. Shandy, ſay not a word in his favour; we ſhall be beat out of our chriſtian names, if ſuch fellows are allowed to gallop at their pleaſure thro' thick and thin. O

For the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LETTERS from a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

LETTER VIII.

My dear Countrymen,

IN my opinion a dangerous example is ſet in the laſt act relating to theſe colonies. The parliament to levy money upon us for raiſing a revenue is therein avowed and exerted. Regarding the act on this ſingle principle; I muſt again repeat, and I think it my duty to repeat, that to me it appears to be unconſtitutional.

No man who conſiders the conduct of parliament ſince the repeal of the Stamp Act, and the diſpoſition of many people at home, can doubt, that the chief object of attention there is, to uſe Mr. *Grenville's* expreſſion, "providing that the dependance and obedience of the colonies be aſſerted and maintained."

Under the influence of this notion, inſtantly on repealing the Stamp Act, an act paſſed declaring the power of parliament to bind theſe colonies in all caſes whatſoever. This however was only planting a barren tree, that caſt a ſhade indeed over the colonies, but yielded no fruit. It being determined to enforce the authority on which the Stamp Act was founded; the parliament having never renounced the right, as Mr. *Pitt* adviſed them to do; and it being thought proper to diſguiſe that authority in ſuch a manner, as not again to alarm the colonies; ſome little time was required to find a method by which both theſe points ſhould be united.— At laſt the ingenuity of Mr. *Grenville* and his party accompliſhed the matter, as it was thought, in "an act for granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America; for allowing drawbacks, &c. which is the title of the act laying duties on paper, &c.

The parliament having ſeveral times before impoſed duties to be paid in *America, it 'was expected no doubt, that the repetition 'of ſuch a meaſure would be paſſed over as 'an uſual thing*. But to have done this without expreſly "aſſerting and maintaining" the power of parliament to take our money without our conſent, and to apply it as they pleaſe, would not have been ſufficiently declarative of its ſupremacy, nor ſufficiently depreſſive of American freedom.

Therefore it is, that in this memorable act we find it expreſly "provided," that money ſhall be levied upon us without our conſent, for purpoſes, that render it, if poſſible, more dreadful than the Stamp-Act.

That act, alarming, as it was, declared, the money thereby to be raiſed, ſhould be applied "towards the defraying the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America;" and it is evident from the whole act that by the word "Britiſh," were intended colonies and plantations ſettled by Britiſh people, and not generally, thoſe ſubject to the Britiſh crown. That act therefore ſeemed to have ſomething gentle and kind in its intention, and to aim only at our own welfare: But the act, now objected to, impoſes duties upon the Britiſh colonies, "to defray the expences of defending, protecting and ſecuring his Majeſty's DOMINIONS in America."

What a change of words! what an incomputable addition, to the expences intended by the Stamp Act! his Majeſty's dominions comprehend not only the Britiſh colonies, but alſo the conquered provinces of Canada and Florida; and the Britiſh garriſons of Nova-Scotia; for theſe do not deſerve the name of colonies.

What juſtice is there in making us pay for "defending, protecting and ſecuring" theſe places? What benefit can we, or have we ever derived from them? None of them was conquered for us, nor will be defended, protected and ſecured for us.

In fact, however advantageous the ſubduing or keeping any of theſe countries, may be to G. Britain, the acquiſition is greatly injurious to theſe colonies. Our chief property conſiſts in lands. Theſe would have been of a much greater value, if ſuch prodigious additions had not been made to the Britiſh territories on this continent. The natural increaſe of our own people, if confined within the colonies, would have raiſed the value ſtill higher, and higher, every fifteen or twenty years; beſides, we ſhould have lived more compactly together, and have been therefore more able to reſiſt any enemy. But now the inhabitants will be thinly ſcattered over an immenſe region, as thoſe who want ſettlements, will chooſe to make new ones, rather than pay great prices for old ones.

Theſe are the conſequences to the colonies, of the hearty aſſiſtance they gave to G. Britain in the late war——a war undertaken ſolely for her own *benefit*. The objects of it were, the ſecuring to herſelf the tracts of land on the back of theſe colonies, with the Indian trade; and Nova-Scotia, with the fiſhery. Theſe and much more has that kingdom gained; but the inferior animals, that hunted with the *lion*, have been amply rewarded for all the ſweat and blood their loyalty coſt them, by the honour of having ſweated and bled in ſuch company!

I will not go ſo far as to ſay, that Canada and Nova-Scotia are curbs on New England; the chain of forts through the back woods, on the middle provinces; & Florida on the reſt; But I will venture to ſay, that if the products of Canada, Nova-Scotia and Florida deſerve any conſideration, the two firſt of them are only rivals of our northern colonies, and the other of our ſouthern.

It has been ſaid that without the conqueſt of theſe countries, the colonies could not have been "protected, defended and ſecured:" If that is true, it may with as much propriety be ſaid, that Great Britain could not have been "defended, protected and ſecured," without that conqueſt: For the colonies are parts of her empire, which it as much concerns her as them, to keep out of the hands of any other power.

But theſe colonies, when they were much weaker, defended themſelves, before this conqueſt was made; and could again do it, againſt any that might properly be called their enemies. If France and Spain indeed ſhould attack them, as members of the Britiſh empire, perhaps they might be diſtreſſed but it would be in a Britiſh quarrel.

The largeſt account I have ſeen of the number of people in Canada does not make them exceed ninety thouſand. Florida can hardly be ſaid to have any inhabitants. [illegible] is computed that there are in our colo[illegible] millions. Our force therefore muſt inc[illegible] with a diſproportion to the growth of th[illegible] ſtrength, that would render us very ſafe.

This being the ſtate of the caſe, I c[illegible] think it juſt, that theſe colonies, labou[illegible] under ſo many misfortunes, ſhould be l[illegible]ed with taxes to maintain countries, not only not uſeful, but hurtful to them. The ſupport of Florida and Canada coſts yearly, it is ſaid, half a million ſterling From hence we may have ſome gueſs of the load that is to be laid upon us; for we are not only to "defend, protect and ſecure" them, but alſo to make "an adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, in ſuch provinces, where it ſhall be found neceſſary."

Not one of the provinces of *Canada, Nova Scotia or Florida*, has ever defrayed theſe expences within itſelf; And if the duties impoſed by the laſt ſtatute are collected, all of them together, according to the beſt information, I can get, will not pay a quarter ſo much as *Pennſylvania* alone. So that the Britiſh Colonies are to be drained of the rewards of their labour, to cheriſh the ſcorching lands of Florida, and the icy rocks of Canada, and Nova Scotia, which never will return to us one farthing that we ſend to them.

Great Britain——I mean the miniſtry in Great Britain, has cantoned Canada and Florida out into five or ſix governments, and may form as many more. She now has 14 or fifteen regiments on this continent; and may ſend over as many more. To make "an adequate proviſion" for all theſe expences, is, no doubt, to be the inheritance of the colonies.

Can any man believe that the duties on paper, &c. are the laſt that will be laid for theſe purpoſes? It is in vain to hope, that becauſe it is imprudent to lay duties on the exportation of manufactures from a mother country to colonies, as it may promote manufactures from among them, that this conſideration will prevent them.

Ambitious, artful men have made the meaſure popular, and whatever injuſtice or deſtruction will attend it in the opinion of the coloniſts, at home it will be tho't juſt and ſalutary.

The people of Great Britain will be told and they have been told, that they are ſinking under an immenſe debt—that great part of this debt has been contracted in defending the colonies—that theſe are ſo ungrateful and undutiful, that they will not contribute one mite to its payment——nor even to the ſupport of the army now kept up for their "defence, protection and ſecurity"— that they are rolling in wealth, and are of ſo bold and republican a ſpirit that they are aiming at independance——that the only way to retain them in "obedience" is to keep a ſtrict watch over them, and to draw off part of their riches in taxes——and that every burden laid upon them, is taking off ſo much from Great Britain.——Theſe aſſertions will be generally believed, and the people will be perſuaded that they cannot be too angry with the colonies, as that anger will be profitable to themſelves.

"*Qui ſentit commodum ſentire debet et onus.*" They who feel the benefit ought to feel the burden.

A FARMER.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 4.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, dated January 23, 1768.

SIR,

"The 21ſt Inſtant I marched a Party of 19 Men to George Gabriel's Houſe, at Penn's Creek's Mouth, and made Priſoners Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, who were ſuſpected to have murdered ten Indians, near Fort Auguſta; and I have this Day delivered them to Mr. Holmes, at Carliſle Goal.

"Yeſterday I ſent a Perſon to the Great Iſland, that underſtands the Indian Language, with a Talk; a Copy of which is incloſed.——Myſelf and Party, were expoſed to great Danger, by the deſperate Reſiſtance made by Stump, and his Friends, who fled with him.——The Steps I have taken, I flatter myſelf will not be diſapproved of by the Gentlemen in Government; my ſole Views being directed to the Service of the Frontiers, before I heard his Honour the Governor's Orders.—The Meſſage I have ſent to the Indians, I hope will not be deemed aſſuming any Authority of my own, as you are very ſenſible I am no ſtranger to the Indians, and their Cuſtoms. I am, with Reſpect, Your obedient humble Servant,

W. PATTERSON"

Juniata, January 22, 1768.

"Brothers of the Six Nations, Delawares, and other Inhabitants of the Weſt Branch of Suſquehanna, hear what I have to ſay to you. With a Heart ſwelled with Grief I have to inform you, that Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, hath unadviſedly, murdered Ten of our Friend Indians near Fort Auguſta.—The Inhabitants of the Province of Pennſylvania do diſapprove of the ſaid Stump and Ironcutter's Conduct; and as Proof thereof, I have taken them Priſoners, and will deliver them into the Cuſtody of Officers, that will keep them ironed in Priſon for Trial; and I make no Doubt, as many of them as are guilty, will be condemned, and die for the Offence.

"Brothers, I being truly ſenſible of the Injury done you, I only add theſe few Words with my Heart's Wiſh, that you may not raſhly let go the faſt Hold of our Chain of Friendſhip, for the ill Conduct of one of our bad Men. Believe me, Brothers, we Engliſhmen continue the ſame Love for you, that hath uſually ſubſiſted between our Grandfathers, and I deſire you to call at Fort Auguſta, to trade with our People there, for the Neceſſaries you ſtand in Need of. I pledge you my Word, that no White Man there ſhall moleſt any of you, while you behave as Friends. I ſhall not reſt by Night or Day, until I receive your Anſwer. Your Friend and Brother, W. PATTERSON."

On Friday Morning laſt, a Number of armed Men (about 80, it is ſaid) went to the Goal of Carliſle, which they entered by Force and carried off the above mentioned Frederick Stump, and John Ironcutter, notwithſtanding the Oppoſition and Perſuaſions of the Magiſtrates, and others, to the contrary.——

NEW-YORK, *February* 18.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in New York, dated London Oct 30.

"*It is believed here that all Matters will go on well in America but I can't for my life believe it, ſince it ſeems that the Revenues lately eſtabliſhed under the Inſpection of Commiſſioners, are to be applied to make Governors and Civil Officers independant of the People, though they are totally dependent upon Prerogative: If it made Civil Officers, or at leaſt ſome of the principal Judges, thoroughly independant of King and People, there would be ſomewhat rational in the Scheme, but the other is a moſt ruinous and iniquitous Method.*

If your Legiſlature ceaſe, they will I dare ſay, after a few Years, be obliged to reſtore what they ſo ſhamefully took away, as they did to Jamaica.

I fear little will be done for America the next Seſſion, for the Commons will not be ſettled till late in the Seaſon"

We find by the Engliſh Papers, that Proviſions ſtill continued at an exorbitant Price, Manufactories ſeemed every where in a State of Decay, and the Poor in the greateſt Diſtreſs——Nor was it likely that the Parliament could be able to apply any adequate Remedy, without an entire Change in the late Syſtem of Politics.

HARTFORD, Feb. 29.

On Tueſday the 16th inſt. the following ſorrowful accident happened at Litchfield. Mr. *Zebulon Gibbs*, jun. of that place, being in the woods at work, a tree he had cut lodged upon another that ſtood near it, and in attempting to remove it, it fell upon his head and fractur'd his ſkull in two places, in which condition he languiſhed till Saturday night, and then died.

The following account of the Indian that was murdered at Litchfield (as mentioned in our laſt) was ſent us by the King's Attorney of Litchfield county, viz.

On Tueſday the 16th inſt. John Jacobs, an Indian native of Farmington, was committed to the goal in this town, on an information charging him with murdering James Chokerer, alias James Choqaays, a native of the Skatacook tribe in Kent. John and his ſquaw being laſt Monday evening at James's wigwam in this town, where they had been ſeveral days on a viſit, the neighbouring Engliſh were that evening, about ten o'clock; alarmed with the news that John had killed James; and going inſtantly to the wigwam, found James almoſt expiring: he attempted to ſpeak, but the Engliſh could not underſtand him; he then lay ſpeechleſs, and died the next day. The jury of inqueſt (among whom were ſeveral phyſicians and ſurgeons) having opened a contuſion on his right temple, found his ſkull much fractur'd, & drove in; and having thoroughly examined the evidences, ſoon returned their verdict, finding, *That the ſaid John murdered the ſaid James, by maliciouſly giving him a mortal wound, with the head of an ax, on his right temple.* It can't with any certainty be determined what was the reaſon of John's giving this blow; he aſſigned no other particular cauſe to the Engliſh (upon their coming in) than that James was a d——d Skatacook. There was no perſon at the wigwam when the affair happened but the two Indians and their reſpective ſquaws, who alarmed the neighbours, and give different accounts of the tranſactions.

[*We have received a Paper that contains his Majeſty's Speech at the opening of Parliament (brought by Capt. Anderſon, lately arrived at New York, from Liverpool) but as it came too late for this Day's Paper, it muſt be deferred till our next.*]

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Aſa Merrell, late of Hartford deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs on the ſecond and third Mondays in March, and the firſt Monday in April next, at the houſe of Moſes Butler, in ſaid Hartford, from one till ſix o'clock afternoon.

Benjamin Colton,
Noah Webſter, } Commiſſioners.

February 29, 1768. np66

np66

BY order of the Hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, the creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of the widow Elizabeth Skinner, late of ſaid Hartford, deceaſed are requeſted to exhibit their claims for examination, at the Houſe of Amos Hinſdale in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Mondays of March, April and May next, from one till ſeven o'clock afternoon, to

Timothy Seymour,
James Church, } Commiſſioners.

THE Creditors to the Eſtate of Stephen Belding an Inſolvent Debtor are hereby Notified to meet at the Houſe of Daniel Pitkin Innholder in Hartford on Monday the 14th Day of March next then and their to Receive the firſt Dividend of ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, and ſuch perſons that have not ſettled their Accounts with us are deſired to come and ſettle with us on the above ſaid Day, or they muſt expect to be ſued, as it is full time the Eſtate was wholly ſettled.

William Forbs,
Lemuel White,
Daniel Pitkin, } Truſtees.

Hartford, 23d Feb. 1768. np 66

Cornwal, Feb. 12, 1768.

ALL Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of Solomon Johnſon, late of Cornwall deceaſed are deſired to Settle the ſame on the firſt Monday of March next, at the Houſe of the Widow Maſey Johnſon in Cornwall.

p66 *Maſey Johnſon, Adminiſtratrix.*
Solomon Johnſon, Adminiſtrator.

To be ſold at public vendue, on the third Tueſday of March next, at the houſe of Eleazer Steel, innholder in Tolland, at 9 o'clock in the morning (unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe)

A*LL the real and perſonal eſtate of Eliſha Steel, of ſaid Tolland an inſolvent debtor. And the creditors to ſaid Steel are deſired to meet at ſaid time and place, & receive their reſpective dividends of ſaid eſtate. And all indebted thereto are deſired to make payment by that time, to us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate.*

Samuel Chapman,
Ruſſel Woodbridge,
Lemuel White. } *Truſtees.*

p66

S*Trayed or ſtolen from me the ſubſcriber, a black mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, paces, all the hair gall'd off her thigh, ſhod all round, & toe cork'd when ſhe went away, with a pretty good ſaddle, the ſeat a little broke. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare and ſecure her for the owner, ſhall have a reaſonable reward from me.*

CALEB OLMSTED.

Hartford, Feb. 17. 1768. np 66

T*HE Subſcriber going a Voyage to Europe, deſires all Perſons indebted to him to make immediate Settlement, or expect Trouble.*

JAMES MOOKLER.

Hartford, Feb. 22, 1768.

LOST, ſuppoſed to be left in ſome private houſe in this town, by Capt. Daniel Butler, late of Hartford, deceaſed, before his death, a ſmall account book of about one quire paper. Whoever will give either of the ſubſcribers information where we may get it again, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward, paid by either of us.

MOSES BUTLER,
SARAH BUTLER.

[*The following, is inſerted by particular Deſire.*]

Mr. GREEN,
SIR,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your Paper, and you will oblige ſome of your conſtant Readers.

An humble ADDRESS to the Freemen of the Corporation.

SUFFER me to addreſs you in ſcripture language. Men, brethren, and fathers. Since kind providence has ſeen fit to incorporate you into a political body, as a free people, indulging you with very great privileges of a civil and ſacred nature, perhaps none greater under heaven. Of what vaſt importance is it then, rightly to improve them. I have been a conſtant reader of the public prints for above a year paſt, and have taken notice of many things in the papers, remote from the things which ought to be duly conſulted and attended to, as to the right uſe and improvement of our privileges (inſtead of contending about the circumſtance in the choice of our civil rulers, whether they be upon the eaſt or weſt ſide of Connecticut river.) Pray be intreated,

1. Seriouſly to conſider what the work is that we want civil rulers to do, as God's miniſters, for our good, and the good of the whole.

2. Search the ſcriptures with greater care and cloſe attention, in order to get the knowledge of thoſe qualifications that perfect wiſdom has aſſign'd civil rulers to be found [illegible] with getting a good underſtanding of our charter grant, conſciouſly attending to the ſolemn oath you took when you was made free of this corporation. Putting theſe together, is ſuitable to prepare the mind to form a right judgment of thoſe qualifications needful to be found in rulers.

3. Wherever you find a man, or men, thus qualified, they are the men doubtleſs, that providence points out to you to chooſe for your rulers. And whether they live on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river, or the weſt, in this county or that, in a populous town, or a ſmall village (in my opinion) is all out of the queſtion. It is the qualifications that the man is bleſſed with from his Creator, and not the place of his abode, that prepares a man to be choſen into office.

4. Pray conſider whether there is proper meaſures and due care taken, by every perſon, to get ſuitable knowledge of thoſe in nomination, from time to time. Are not the body of you inclined to lay too much ſtreſs upon what a few leading men in every town propoſe, without taking pains perſonally to know their fitneſs that is nominated? For juſt ſo much as there is a want here, ſo much your privilege is miſ-improved. But when upon ſufficient knowledge, and according to your oath, you have made your choice, endeavour to be ſubmitted to providence, altho' other perſons ſhould be choſe which you could not ſee to be ſo qualified, as thoſe you voted for. Suffer me to intreat you to keep from hard ſpeeches, and canting one againſt another, in your choice, for it is too mean, and below the character of wiſe men ſo to do; but rather uſe brotherly freedom one with another, in calmneſs, making your objections, and offering your reaſons one to the other, in order for good agreement in your choice, &c.

In as much as it is your privilege to chuſe the gentlemen that conſtitute the upper and lower houſe, and that to repreſent you in general court aſſembled, is it not reaſonable that you ſhould give them ſome directions & inſtructions, that when they come to act on your behalf, they may act your minds, &c. Did the town of Boſton go counter to right reaſon, in giving ſpecial direction to their repreſentatives, how to act as their conſtitutes in ſecuring to them their great and valuable privileges? Ought not every town in Connecticut to act their equal right in giving direction to their deputies? for is it not proper in ſome ſenſe, to ſay what the general court acts the freemen act, and much more ſo when they acquieſce in the court's act, or tamely ſubmit thereto.

[*The Remainder will be in our next.*]

TO be ſold at public VENDUE, at the houſe of widow Keziah Hawley, inn-holder in New-Milford, on the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the eſtate of Nathan Hawley, deceaſed, late of ſaid New-Milford. By

Nathaniel Boſworth,
Benjamin Hawley, } *Adminiſtrators.*

New-Milford, 13th Feb. 1768.

Take Notice!

LAST week a very fine, black MARE, bridle, ſaddle and ſaddle bags, was taken from a young man, and ſtopt, for the benefit of the right owner, who is ſuppoſed to live in Hatfield, or near there. Any perſon who has loſt all, or any of the above, by applying to Litchfield poſt rider, in Litchfield, may receive directions how he may get them again.

Litchfield, 15th Feb. 1768.

By order of the hon.

court of probates for the diſtrict of Hartford, the creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of Abraham Miller, late of Farmington deceas'd are required to exhibit their claims for examination, at the dwelling houſe of Wm. Woodford, innholder in ſaid Farmington, on the third Tueſday of February inſtant, & the third Tueſday of March next, to be examined by

Joſeph Hart,
Jonathan Pettibone, } Truſtees.
John Northaway.

op

LOST, ſome time laſt ſummer, out of the ſtore of J— Hancock, Eſq; merchant in Boſton, a ſmall box, directed to Miſs *Sally Pomeroy* of Northampton, containing three pictures, work'd on canvas, ram'd, glaz'd and gilt. It is imagin'd that ſaid box was (t' ro' miſtake) taken by ſome trader in Connecticut, who had goods in the ſtore at that time. Whoever will inform the Printer hereof where ſaid box (with the pictures) may be found, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

P

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the

ſubſcriber in September laſt, a Negro man named Stephen, born in Lebanon, in the colony of Connecticut, is a ſtout fellow, frouzled hair, is part Indian, hath remarkable ſcars made by the king's evil breaking under his ears and chin, had with him an old fine black broad cloth coat. Any perſon that will bring him to me, or confine him in any of his majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

ROSWELL HOPKINS,
of the Nine-Partners.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him off.

P

To be Sold on Board the Sloop INDUSTRY,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in HARTFORD;

Choice dry Codfiſh,
Pickl'd Codfiſh,
Mackrel, Oyl,
Blubber,
Molaſſes,
Sugar,
Tea,
And-Irons,
Cordage,
Oznabrigs,
Checks,
Garlix,
Strip't Holland,
Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Potts and Kittles,
Cart Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

☞ He alſo wants about twenty SHOATS, if any of the above articles will ſuit for pay.

◆ ◆ ◆

We the ſubſcribers,

truſtees to the eſtate of Peletiah Bliſs of Canaan, an inſolvent debtor, hereby notify all the creditors of ſaid Peletiah B..s to exhibit their demands to the truſtees, on Tueſday the 1ſt of March next, at the houſe of Jacob Browns, in Canaan, where the buſineſs will be attended by the truſtees—and that ſaid meeting will be adjourned from time to time (if need be) and that all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, make payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

John North,
Jonah Caſe, } Truſtees.
David Holcomb, ju.

P

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

A good, convenient

Dwelling-Houſe and Garden in Hartford, near the Court-Houſe, well ſituated for any kind of Buſineſs, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS GREEN. *For further Particulars, enquire of Samuel Gilbert of Hebron, or the Printer hereof.*

N.B. The one Half of ſaid Houſe will be let, to any Perſon who ſhall not encline to hire the Whole.

A Few of Ellott's and Ellſworth's Almanacks, for 1768, may be had at the Printing Office—where alſo may be had, Freeman's New-York Almanack.

A ſmall Quantity of choice good
INDICO,
To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Ready Money,

Given for clean

Linen & Cotton Rags

Of any Kind, at the the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the Uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufactory.

◆ ◆ ◆

Juſt Publiſhed. (Price 6d.)
And to be Sold by the Printer hereof,

THE Tranſactions of the Council, called for the Ordination of Mr. John Hubbard, at Meriden, December 29, 1767. And the Conſociation of the County of New Haven, convened there at the ſame Time.

HARTFORD; Printed by T. Green.

MONDAY, FEB. 29, 1768. [NUMB. 165.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Take Notice!

LAST week a very fine, black MARE, bridle, ſaddle and ſaddle bags, was taken from a young man, and ſtopt, for the benefit of the right owner, who is ſuppoſed to live in Hatfield, or near there. Any perſon who has loſt all, or any of the above, by applying to Litchfield poſt rider, in Litchfield, may receive directions how he may get them again.

Litchfield, 15th Feb. 1768.

PReſuming upon the public information of the Printer, and taking into conſideration his deſire to proceed, ſeconded by ſome gentlemen whom he very much reſpects, the COMPLAINANT once more ſteps forth——and before he preſents his fifth complaint, once for all aſſures the public, that any proper ſubjects for his paper, ſuggeſted in a letter to him, left with the Printer, will be duly noticed.——

O. R. K.

COMPLAINANT. No. V.

Why, this is the world's ſoul [illegible]
Of the ſame place is every flatterer's ſpirit.
O Timon! *for the monſtrouſneſs of man*—
Timon of Athens.

WHOEVER deſires to form a juſt eſtimate of any man's real character, as to ſome amiable qualities which mankind may aſcribe to him, ought to follow him from ſcenes of public and open action, home to his family, and obſerve whether his private and domeſtick behavior harmonizes with the other. Thoſe amiable qualifications, as they appear in the public view, and charm every beholder, are like ſome rich and glittering apparel, to be put on only when a man appears in public, and thrown off when he retires home. Some men very much reſemble a patch'd, painted harlot, who appears very beautiful abroad, in her borrowed attire, but when ſhe comes to uncaſe in her chamber, exhibits a moſt loathſome ſpectacle of deformity and diſeaſe—whoever has read *Swift's* diſcription of her, may recollect that, and ſave me any further attempt.——Men have to act in different ſpheres or circles; ſome of them are large, and ſome ſmall; but a circle is always compleat, let it be ever ſo ſmall, and 'tis as requiſite to the character of a good, kind, generous man, that he act as becomes ſuch in the ſmall circle of his own family, as in any of the more large ones. But how commonly ſhould we find a contraſt between a man's public and private behavior, could we view him in his family, and bed chamber, as well as in court, market and tavern. I feel a little conviction on myſelf, from the obſervation; for though I am ſo continually exclaiming in my own family, againſt our general aſſembly, I am always ſilent, as to theſe things, when in the company of any of the members; and I can't ſay that I have not ſome times, in the hearing of thoſe honorable gentlemen, applauded what I have bitterly condemn'd at home. But, as I ſhall ſave no fine by *complaining* of *myſelf*, I will proceed to characteriſe ſome others, that ought to be *complained* of on this ſcore.

Oſtentius has the reputation of a generous, free ſoul'd, public ſpirited man; and were we to view him only in his more public conduct, we might determine the character to be juſt. His generoſity verges near to extravagance, and he uſes his money as if he valued it on no other account than that it enabled him to relieve the diſtreſſed, and promote expenſive public ſpirited ſchemes. You will be ſure to find his name in every ſubſcription that is ſet on foot, with a ſum annexed equal, if not ſuperior to any in the liſt. The church ſteeple is a tow'ring monument of his generoſity, and the bell ſounds forth his liberality every time it rings, for he bore the largeſt ſhare of expence of any man in erecting the one and procuring the other——you tread upon his money as you walk the ſtreets, for he was the largeſt ſubſcriber towards the pavement. In trading he ſcorns to beat a man down, and almoſt thinks it beneath him to take the change of his money. When he has loſt at gaming, with what eaſe and pleaſure does he clink the coin upon the table! and how little gratified does he appear when fortune has made him the gainer!——He is always ready to treat any that will drink at his expence, and frequently inſiſts upon the honor of paying the whole reckoning at a drinking bout. When he invites company to dine with him at his own houſe, care is taken that they are ſerved in a very elegant manner, and his table proclaims his houſe the ſeat of plenty. But how different is his private and domeſtic conduct!——the neceſſary expences of his houſhold, fret and vex him to that degree, that ſcarce a day paſſes, but his poor wife and children are reproach'd with waſting, and careleſly conſuming his ſubſtance. To day there is too much meat cook'd, 'twill be loſt——yeſterday there was an extravagant uſe of butter—laſt night there was more cyder draw'd than will be drink'd—there is no need of burning ſo much candle, they can ſit in the dark in the kitchen—there is too much ſoap uſed in waſhing——that bone that is flung away might be of ſome uſe. Theſe, and ſuch like ſubjects is *Oſtentius* continually declaiming upon, when there is none to hear him but his own family. If there be occaſion for a new gown, or a piece of holland in the houſe, his wife dreads to mention the matter to him, for ſhe is ſure of ſome very harſh accuſations of careleſneſs and waſtfulneſs in the family. The very mention of a pair of ſhoes for a child puts him into paſſion. He has a very forward ſon at ſchool, but the poor boy ſhudders when he has occaſion to aſk his father for a new book; and *Oſtentius* has now ſo far retrench'd the private expence of his family, in order to make the greater ſhew abroad, that, when he has no company preſent, his toaſt is dipp'd in ſkim'd milk inſtead of butter. Upon the whole, I determine that if *Oſtentius* is a generous, charitable man abroad, he is a niggardly, covetous, narrow ſoul'd wretch at home.—How abſurd is it for a man who can fling away his money with ſo proud an air at the tavern, to be peeping about continually among diſhclouts and dripping pans at home, leſt there be ſomething loſt! However, I have done with *Oſtentius*, having only this to ſay, that if the world knew him as well as his wife does, they would ſcorn him as much as they now eſteem him.

Melander and his ſpouſe are generally eſteemed a very happy couple, becauſe that in all companies they ſhew an exceeding fondneſs for each other: the endearing epithets and appellations that paſs from one to the other, with their mutual ogles, make the company generally believe that they can reliſh no ſociety like their own; and indeed that conjugal affection has ſo ſwallowed them up, that 'tis barbarous to interrupt their felicity, by viſits either for form friendſhip or buſineſs. But we ſhould form, another judgment in the caſe, if we were to purſue them into their private retirements, and lurk unſeen in their bed chamber; we ſhould then find theſe billing turtles to be but cat and dog, who ſpit and growl at each other inceſſantly. *Melander* thinks himſelf entitled to an implicit, ſervile obedience in all things at home, becauſe he has raiſed his wife to the rank of a lady, in the appearance of the world; and ſhe conceives herſelf inveſted with ſome certain prerogative of ſex, to which her huſband does not ſufficiently pay homage. She imagines herſelf entitled to more courtſhip for her favors, than her huſband is willing to pay, ſince he imagines that nothing is more ridiculous than pruding in a wife towards her huſband. Hence it comes to paſs, that ſhe treats his endearments, either like madam puſs, with ſpitting and ſcratching, or elſe (which is full as bad) with an affected coldneſs and inſenſibility, deſigned only to make him uneaſy. *Melander*, vexed hereat, has ſometimes ſworn that he would never ſollicit any more favors of her; if ſhe was ever kind again, it ſhould be of her own accord: but when the firſt ſallies of his reſentment were over, his tenderneſs return'd, & produc'd a breach of oath. He was then ſure to meet with reproach on that account, which ſerves to increaſe that diſpoſition there is to torment each other in private. Did not pride put them upon appearing to the world what they are not, they would be as ridiculous in the eyes of others, as they are diſagreable to one another. In ſhort, how common is it to find a neat, genteel perſon abroad, a ſloven at home——to find one ſo delicately temperate that his punch muſt be beveridge, without ſpirit, when in company, and yet capable at home of drinking clear brandy without ſcowling——How common to find a man who paſſes in the world for a peaceable, good natur'd man, exerciſing tyranny in his own houſe, and wielding the family ſcepter without mercy! ——*Lo, this is an evil that I have ſeen under the ſun.*

K.

For the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LETTERS from a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

LETTER VII.

My dear Countrymen,

THIS letter is intended more particularly for ſuch of you, whoſe employment in life may have prevented your attending to the conſideration of ſome points that are of great and public importance. For many ſuch perſons there muſt be even in theſe colonies, where the inhabitants in general are more intelligent than any other people, as has been remarked by ſtrangers, and it ſeems with reaſon.

Some of you perhaps, filled as I know your breaſts are with loyalty to our moſt excellent Prince, and with love to our dear mother country, may feel yourſelves inclined by the affections of your hearts, to approve every action to thoſe whom you ſo much venerate and eſteem.

A prejudice thus flowing from goodneſs of diſpoſition is amiable indeed. I wiſh it could be indulged without danger. Did I think this poſſible, the error ſhould have been adopted, not oppoſed by me. But in truth, all men are ſubject to the paſſions and frailties of nature; and therefore whatever regard we entertain for the *perſons* of thoſe who govern us, we ſhould always remember that their conduct as *rulers* may be influenced by human infirmities.

When any laws injurous to theſe colonies are paſſed we cannot, with the leaſt propriety, ſuppoſe that an injury was intended us by his majeſty or the lords. For the aſſent of the crown and peers to laws, ſeems, as far as I am able to judge, to have been veſted in them more for their own ſecurity, than for any other purpoſe. On the other hand it is the particular buſineſs of the people to inquire & diſcover what regulations are uſeful for themſelves, & to digeſt & preſent them in the form of bills to the other orders, to have them enacted into laws. Where theſe laws are to bind themſelves, it may be expected that the houſe of commons will very carefully conſider them: But when they are making laws, that are not deſigned to bind themſelves, we cannot imagine that their deliberations will be as cautious and ſcrupulous as in their own caſe.

I am told that there is a wonderful addreſs frequently uſed in carrying points, in the houſe of commons, by perſons experienced in theſe affairs——that opportunities are watched—and ſometimes votes are paſſed, that if all the members had been preſent, would have been rejected by a great majority. Certain it is, that when a powerful & artful man has determined on any meaſure againſt theſe colonies, he has always ſucceeded in his attempt. Perhaps therefore it will be proper for us whenever any oppreſſive act affecting us is paſſed, to attribute it to the inattention of the houſe of commons, and to the malevolence or ambition of ſome factious great men, rather than to any other cauſe.

Now I do verily believe that the late act of parliament impoſing duties on paper, &c. was formed by *Mr. Grenville* and his party, becauſe it is evidently a part of that plan, by which he endeavoured to render himſelf popular at home; and I do alſo believe that not one half of the members of the houſe of commons, even of thoſe who heard it read, did perceive how deſtructive it was to American freedom.

For this reaſon, as it is uſual in G. Britain to conſider the King's ſpeech as the ſpeech of the miniſtry, it may be right here to conſider this act as the act of party—Perhaps I ſhould ſpeak more properly if I was to uſe another term.——

There are two ways of laying taxes. One is by impoſing a certain ſum on particular kinds of property, to be paid by the uſer or conſumer; or by taxing the perſon at a certain ſum; the other is, by impoſing a certain ſum on particular kinds of property to be paid by the ſeller.

When a man pays the firſt ſort of tax, he knows with *certainty* that he pays ſo much money for a tax. The conſideration for which he pays it is remote, and it may be does not occur to him. He is ſenſible too that he is commanded and obliged to pay it as a tax; and therefore people are apt to be diſpleaſed with this ſort of tax.

The other ſort of tax is ſubmited to in a very different manner. The purchaſer of any article very ſeldom reflects that the ſeller raiſes his price ſo as to indemnify him for the tax he has paid. He knows the prices of things are continually fluctuating, and if he thinks about the tax, he thinks at the ſame time, in all probability, that he might have paid as much, if the articles he buys had not been taxed. He gets ſomething viſible and agreeable for his money, & tax, and price are ſo confounded together, that he cannot ſeperate or does not chooſe to take the trouble of ſeperating them.

This mode of taxation therefore is the mode ſuited to arbitrary and oppreſſive governments: The love of liberty is ſo natural to the human heart, that unfeeling tyrants think themſelves obliged to accommodate their ſchemes as much as they can to the appearance of juſtice and reaſon and to deceive thoſe whom they reſolve to deſtroy or oppreſs, by preſenting to them a miſerable picture of freedom, when the ineſtimable original is loſt.

This policy did not eſcape the cruel and rapacious Nero. That monſter, apprehenſive that his crimes might endanger his authority and life, thought proper to do ſome popular acts to ſecure the obedience of his ſubjects. Among other things, ſays * *Tacitus*, "he remitted the twenty fifth part of 'the price on the ſale of ſlaves, but rather 'in ſhew than reality; for the ſeller being 'ordered to pay it, it became a part of the 'price to the buyer."

This is the reflection of the judicious *hiſtorian*; but the deluded people gave their infamous emperor full credit for his falſe generoſity. Other nations have been treated in the ſame manner the Romans were.——The honeſt induſtrious Germans who are ſettled in different parts of this continent can inform us, that it was this ſort of tax that drove them from their native land to our woods, at that time the ſeats of perfect and undiſturbed freedom.

Their princes inflamed by the luſt of power and the luſt of avarice, two furies, that the more they are gorged the more hungry they grow, tranſgreſſed the bounds they ought in regard to themſelves to have obſerved. To keep up the deception in the minds of ſubjects "there muſt be," ſays a very learned author §, "ſome proportion between the impoſt and the value of the commodity; wherefore there ought not to be an exceſſive duty upon merchandizes of little value. There are countries in which the duty exceeds ſeventeen or eighteen times the value of the commodity. In this caſe the prince removes the illuſion. His ſubjects plainly ſee they are dealt with in an unreaſonable manner, which renders them moſt exquiſitively ſenſible of their ſlaviſh ſituation."

From hence it apears that ſubjects may be ground down into miſery by this ſort of taxation as well as the other. They may be as much impoveriſhed if their money is taken from them in this way as in the other; and that it will be taken, may be more evident by attending to a few more conſiderations.

The merchant or importer, who pays the duty at firſt, will not conſent to be ſo much money out of pocket. He, therefore, proportionably raiſes the price of his goods.—It may then be ſaid to be a conteſt between him and the perſon offering to buy, who ſhall loſe the duty. This muſt be decided by the nature of the commodities and the and the purchaſers demand for them.————If they are mere luxuries, he is at liberty to do as he pleaſes, and if he buys, he does it voluntarily: But if they are abſolute neceſſaries, or conveniencies which uſe and cuſtom have made requiſite for the comfort of life, and which he is not permitted, by the power impoſing the duty, to get elſewhere, there the ſeller has a plain advantage, and the buyer muſt pay the duty. In fact, the ſeller is nothing leſs than the collector of the tax for the power that impoſed it. If theſe duties then are extended to neceſſaries and conveniencies of life in general, and enormouſly increaſed, the people muſt at length become indeed "moſt exquiſitively "ſenſible of their ſlaviſh ſituation."

Their happineſs, therefore, intirely depends on the moderation of thoſe who have authority to impoſe the duties.

I ſhall now apply theſe obſervations to the late act of parliament. Certain duties are thereby impoſed on paper and glaſs, &c. imported into theſe colonies. By the laws of Great Britain we are prohibited to get theſe articles from any other part of the world. We cannot at preſent, nor for many years to come, though we ſhould apply ourſelves to theſe manufactures with the utmoſt induſtry, make enough ourſelves for our own uſe. That paper and glaſs are not only convenient, but abſolutely neceſſary for us, I amagine very few will contend. Some, perhaps, who think mankind grew wicked & luxurous as ſoon as they found out another way of communicating their ſentiments than by ſpeech, and another way of dwelling than in caves, may advance ſo whimſical an opinion. But I preſume no body will take the unneceſſary trouble of refuting them.

From theſe remarks I think it evident that we muſt uſe paper and glaſs, that what we uſe muſt be Britiſh, and that we muſt pay the duties impoſed, unleſs thoſe who ſell theſe articles are ſo generous as to make us preſents of the duties they pay, which is not to be expected.

Some perſons may think this act of no conſequence; becauſe the duties are ſo *ſmall*. A fatal error. That is the very circumſtance moſt alarming to me. For I am convinced that the authors of this law would never have obtained an act to raiſe ſo trifling a ſum, as it muſt do, had they not intended by it to eſtabliſh a *precedent* for future uſe: To conſole ourſelves with the ſmallneſs of the duties is to walk deliberately into the ſnare that is ſet for us, priſing the neatneſs of the workmanſhip. Suppoſe the duties, impoſed by the late act, could be paid by theſe, diſtreſſed colonies, with the utmoſt eaſe, and that the purpoſes, to which they are to be applied, were the moſt reaſonable and equitable that could be conceived, the contrary of which I hope to demonſtrate before theſe letters are concluded, yet even in ſuch a ſuppoſed caſe, theſe colonies ought to regard the act with abhorrance——For who are a free people? not thoſe over whom government is reaſonably and equitably exerciſed, but thoſe who live under a government, ſo conſtitutionally checked and controuled, that proper proviſion is made againſt its being otherwiſe exerciſed. The late act is founded on the deſtruction of this conſtitutional ſecurity.

If the parliament have a right to lay a duty of four ſhillings and eight pence on a hundred weight of glaſs, or a ream of paper, they have a right to lay a duty of any other ſum on either. They may raiſe the duty as the author before quoted ſays has been done in ſome countries, till it "exceeds ſe'venteen or eighteen times the value of the 'commodity." In ſhort, if they have a right 'to levy a tax of one penny upon us, they have a right to levy a *million* upon us. For where does their right ſtop? At any given number of pence, ſhillings, or pounds? To attempt to limit their right, after granting it to exiſt at all, is as contrary to reaſon, as granting it to exiſt at all is contrary to juſtice. If they have any right to tax us, then whether our own money ſhall continue in our own pockets, or not, depends no longer on us, but on them. "There is nothing which 'we can call our own," or to uſe the words of Mr. *Locke*, "*what property have we* "*in that, which another may, by right, take* "*when he pleaſes, to himſelf?*"

Theſe duties which will inevitably be levied upon us, and which are now levying upon us, are expreſly laid *for the ſole purpoſe of taking money*. This is the true definition of taxes. They are therefore taxes. This money is to be taken from us. We are therefore taxed. Thoſe who are taxed without their own conſent, given by themſelves, or their repreſentatives, are ſlaves. We are taxed without our own conſent given by ourſelves, or our repreſentatives.—We are therefore——I ſpeak it with grief—I ſpeak it with indignation—we are SLAVES.

"*Miſerabile vulgus.*

A miſerable tribe.

A FARMER.

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* *Tacitus's An. b. 13. ſ. 31.*

§ *Monteſquieu's ſpirit of laws, b. 13. c. 8.*

ROSEAU, (in Dominico.) Nov. 6.

This day died, after a ſhort Illneſs, the Hon. GEORGE SCOTT, *Eſq; Lieut Governor of this Iſland. The great loſs the inhabitants ſuſtain by the death of this gentlemen can only be expreſſed by that ſorrow that ſits upon every countenance. He was a ſincere & faithful friend, a moſt tender and affectionate husband, a father to this infant colony, and held the reins of government with that eaſe & moderation as endeared him to every one, and makes his loſs univerſal regretted*

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

Extract of a letter from London, to a Gentleman in New-York, dated Nov. 17.

"*I have the Pleaſure to let my Countrymen know, that from a converſation with lord N——h this day, I hope the Parliament will not take up the Affair, of not paſſing an Act (exactly conformable to the Billeting Act) with any warmth, but its probable the Government will reſt ſatisfied with what your Aſſembly has done, in voting the Sum to the General for the purpoſe. This I own is Comfort, and is the principle Inducement for troubling you, or taking the Chance of this meeting the Packet at Falmouth.*"

BOSTON, February 8.

There is now living in Danvers (near Salem) one Thomas Nelſon, who was born at Norwich in England, June, 1671, in the reign of Charles II. He was an apprentice to a weaver in that city, at the revolution; he inliſted as a ſoldier under King William, to go to Ireland to drive James II out. He ſerved in Queen Anne's wars; was a ſailor in the fleet under Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, at the ſiege and taking of Barcelona. Was in the expedition to Canada 1711. Is now in good health, no longer than the 13th ult. he walked alone two miles from home, to dine with his grand children, and returned the ſame day on foot, 'tis what he does almoſt every day in ſummer; he goes as erect as a lad. To ſee his remarkably white hair and hear him relate his old adventures, he ſeems like one from another world.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New Jerſey dated Jan. 12.

"*I cannot but congratulate you on that Spirit of Oeconomy and prudence, which has led you to give ſo noble an Example to other Provinces; and I have no doubt from the well temper'd Zeal the New England Provinces diſcover, that America will owe their Freedom to their generous Struggles. What you have done upon the beſt Motives, and thro' Choice, we ſhall be obliged to do thro' Neceſſity; the extreme Hardſhip of the Times gradually forcing us into greater Frugality and a ſeverer Oeconomy.*"

Small common Field Peas, burnt carefully with Butter, and ground as Coffee, has been tryed by ſeveral Perſons in this Town, & found equal, if not ſuperior, to the Produce of the Weſt Indies.——Quere, How many Thouſands may be ſaved annually by this Diſcovery?

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 20.

By a Gentleman who arrived here Yeſterday from Nantucket, which Place he left on Wedneſday laſt, we learn that an Indian confined in Goal there, had found means to murder his Fellow Priſoner, in a moſt cruel and deliberate Manner. They arrived at Nantucket ſome Time ago, with two other Indians, in a whaling Sloop and ſome Diſputes having aroſe between them at Sea, upon their Arrival, in deciding the Quarrel, their two Ship mates were killed, for which they were committed to Goal.

Jan 30 Wedneſday laſt Capt. Gideon Crawford arrived here, in 21 Days from St. Euſtatia.——He brings Advice, that Cape Nichola Mole was declared a Free Port on the firſt of this Month.

From divers Parts of the Colony we learn, that conſiderable Quantities of Cloth have been and continue to be, manufactured by the Inhabitants; and that People in general ſeem heartily diſpoſed to yield every Encouragement to the preſent excellent Scheme for promoting Induſtry and Oeconomy, from a Conviction that the happy Effect which muſt reſult therefrom, can alone avert the impending Ruin which for ſome Time paſt has threatned Britiſh America.

A Gentleman of Fortune in this Place a hearty Well wiſher, to the commendable oeconomical Spirit now prevailing, who, upon the repeal of the late memorable Stamp Act, had thrown by a piece of homeſpun Cloth, has ordered the ſame to be made up into a Suit.

HARTFORD, Feb. 22.

We have Accounts from Barbados, of the Arrival of the following Veſſels at that Place from December 5, 1767, to Jan. 18, 1768, viz.

From Hartford, the Capts. Chenevard, Olcot, Caldwell, Bigelow, Goodwin, Forbes, and Bunce.—From Weathersfield, the Capts. Williams and Burnham.—From Middletown, the Capts. Roberts, Clark, Hall and Done.

Several other Veſſels have arrived at that Place, from N. Haven and New-London, ſome of whom went to the Leward Iſlands.

We hear from New-Milford, that a Gang of Villains have juſt been diſcovered at that Place, in counterfeiting New-York Paper Bills; but we have not yet obtained the Particulars.

We hear from Litchfield that laſt Monday, as two Indians, who had had a Diſpute ſome Time before, accidentally met in the Street, when the diſpute was immediately ſettled, by one of them ſtriking the other ſuch a violent Blow on his Head with a Hatchet as that he expired the next Morning.——It is ſaid a Squaw, (Wife to the unfortunate Indian) would have ſhared the ſame Fate with her Huſband, had not two Gentlemen who beheld the Scene, immediately interpoſed in her Behalf.—The Murderer was, the ſame Night, taken up and confined in Litchfield Goal.

*** A Number of this Day's Papers were printed off with a wrong Date, before the Error was diſcovered.

TO be ſold at public VENDUE, at the houſe of widow Keziah Hawley, inn-holder in New-Milford, on the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the eſtate of Nathan Hawley, deceaſed, late of ſaid New-Milford.

By
Nathaniel Boſworth, } Adminiſ-
Benjamin Hawley, } trators.
New-Milford, 13th Feb. 1768.

* * *

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

A good, convenient

Dwelling-Houſe and Garden in Hartford, near the Court-Houſe, well ſituated for any kind of Buſineſs, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS GREEN. *For further Particulars, enquire of Samuel Gilbert of Hebron, or the Printer hereof.*

N.B. The one Half of ſaid Houſe will be let, to any Perſon who ſhall not encline ot hire the Whole.

BOSTON, *February* 8.

Capt. Pattin, in the Brigantine Neptune arrived here a few Days ago from Monti Chriſti, in 32 Days Paſſage, in whom came Paſſenger Capt. Wm. Bett, who gives the following melancholly Account, viz. That on the 27th of June 1767, he ſailed from Senegal on the Coaſt of Africa, in the Ship Good Intent bound to the Iſland Teneriffe, having on board the Chief Juſtice of Senegambia, Lieut. George Cox of the Artillery, Mr. Chriſtopher Mills and 7 Slaves, who with the Ships Crew made 22 Souls in all.—That on their Paſſage they met with bad Weather, being in the Turnado Seaſon, was drove ſo far to the Weſtward, wat we could not reach the Shore, the Wind being on the Eaſtern Quarter, and blew ſo violent that we loſt half the Water we had on board, which brought us to an Allowance of a Quart a Man per Day, from that to a Pint, & ſo to half a Pint, then to a ſingle Glaſs, and finally were 9 Days without a drop, in the mean time Eleven of our People died, among which unhappy Number was Lieut, Cox ; thoſe of us who ſurvived, were ſo weak, that we could not move from our beds, and the Veſſel drove as the Wind and Sea carried her.—That on the 4th of Sept. *being 200 Leagues due Weſt from the Canaries, a ſhip from Merſeilles bound to* St. *Domingo, came up with us, and after ſtripping the Veſſel of her ſails and Rigging, and other Valuables, took us all on board, (except 2 of the People which were then dying) and proceeded on her Voyage, and after her arrival at* St. *Domingo we could not be releaſed from the ſhip unleſs we paid the French Captain an extravagant Demand for his loſs of Time and Trouble in taking us up, which took the little we had left.—Capt Bett proceeded from* St. *Domingo to Monto Chriſto, and took Paſſage in Capt. Pattin, and arrived here as mentioned above.—The Chief Juſtice took his Paſſage for Marſeilles two Days after he arrived at* St. *Domingo, in his Way to England.*

A Letter from London, dated November 24, ſays, " Lord Chatham is greatly recovered, and propoſes to come ſoon from Bath to his old Station at Hayes, which he has now re-purchaſed from the perſon he had ſold it to. If he once more embarks in the political Machine, as it is moſt likely he will, we ſhall have ample Room for Speculation, in comparing his paſt and future conduct.

WHEREAS the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe at their meeting held by adjournment Jan. 6, 1768, appointed an agent ſoon to repair to England, to proſecute the petition of this company now lying before his Majeſty and council, & to defray the expences that will neceſſarily ariſe thereon; ſaid meeting voted, That each proprietor of a whole ſhare, ſhould pay nine ſhillings, lawful money, and for ſmaller ſhares in proportion; which, together with other monies in ſtock, to be improved in proſecuting ſaid affair to a concluſion, and for the conveniency of the proprietors paying, ſaid meeting did appoint Maj. Elizur Talcott, of Glaſtenbury ; Daniel Lyman, Eſq; of New Haven ; Mr. Benjamin Stevens, of Canaan ; Joſiah Lyndal, Eſq; of Newport ; Capt. Joſeph Eaton of Plainfield ; Mr. John Jenkins of Colcheſter ; Mr. Ezra Dean of Eaſt Greenwich ; Job Randal, Eſq; of Scituate ; Robert Dixon, Eſq; of Voluntown ; Capt. Jonathan Pettibone of Simſbury ; Capt. James Bird of Saliſbury ; Mr. Benjamin Giles of Groton ; Mr. Iſaac Tracey of Groton ; Mr. Benjamin Kinyon of Dutcheſs County ; Capt. Richard Goldſmith of Bethlehem ; Mr. Benjamin Yale of Farmington ; Mr, William Buck of Amenia Precinct ; Samuel Gray, Eſq; of Windham ; Mr. Simeon Draper of Bateman's Precinct ; Mr. Increaſe Moſeley of Woodbury ; and Mr Elihu Marſh of New Fairfield, and either of them, a committee to receive ſaid money : And ordered that the ſame ſhould be paid by the 1ſt Wedneſday of April next. And that ſuch proprietors as neglect or refuſe to pay according to ſaid vote, muſt expect to fail of their rights. And that ſaid meeting ſtands adjourned to the firſt Wedneſday in April next at Windham.

Per order of the committee,

SAMUEL GRAY, *Clerk of ſaid Company.*

Middletown, Jan. 28, 1768.

Public Notice is here-

by given, to all the creditors of Gale Goodwin, of Middletown, in the county of Hartford, an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their claims, properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers, truſtees, legally appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mrs Abigail Shaylor, innholder in ſaid Middletown, on the laſt Tueſday of of Feb. next, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon. And all thoſe indebted to, or have any of ſaid Goodwin's goods or effects in their hands, are deſired to make payment, and deliver ſaid goods and effects to us to prevent trouble.

Philip Mortimer,
John Stocker,
Comfort Sage. } Truſtees.

This may inform all

whom it may concern, that Eleazer Davis, ſaid to belong to Long Iſland, though originally of Groton, in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, was taken ſick, and died at my houſe the 15th day of Auguſt laſt—I would therefore deſire all perſons who may have any demands upon him, to exhibit them to me the ſubſcriber, at my dwelling houſe in Goſhen, by the firſt day of June next. And all perſons indebted to ſaid Davis are deſired to diſcharge the ſame by the time above-mentioned.

JAMES THOMPSON, Adminiſtrator.
Goſhen, 1ſt Feb. 1768.

All Perſons having

Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of Capt. Daniel Butler, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired forthwith to ſettle the ſame, with the Subſcribers, or they may expect Trouble.

Sarah Butler, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Moſes Butler, *Adminiſtrator.*

By order of the hon.

court of probates for the diſtrict of Hartford, the creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of Abraham Miller, late of Farmington deceas'd are required to exhibit their claims for examination, at the dwelling houſe of Wm. Woodford, innholder in ſaid Farmington, on the third Tueſday of February inſtant, & the third Tueſday of March next, to be examined by

Joſeph Hart,
Jonathan Pettibone,
pp John Northaway. } Truſtees.

LOST, ſome time laſt ſummer, out of the ſtore of John Hancock, Eſq; merchant in Boſton, a ſmall box, directed to Miſs *Sally Pomeroy* of Northampton, containing three pictures, work'd on canvas, fram'd, glaz'd and gilt. It is imagin'd that ſaid box was (thro' miſtake) taken by ſome trader in Connecticut, who had goods in the ſtore at that time. Whoever will inform the Printer hereof where ſaid box (with the pictures) may be found, ſhall be handſomely rewarded. P

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Run away from the

ſubſcriber in September laſt, a Negro man named Stephen, born in Lebanon, in the colony of Connecticut, is a ſtout fellow, frouzled hair, is part Indian, hath remarkable ſcars made by the king's evil breaking under his ears and chin, had with him an old fine black broad cloth coat. Any perſon that will bring him to me, or confine him in any of his majeſty's goals, ſhall have the above reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by

ROSWELL HOPKINS,
of the Nine Partners.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour, conceal or carry him off. P

To be Sold on Board the Sloop INDUSTRY,
Ephraim Bartlet, Maſter,
Now lying in HARTFORD ;

Choice dry Codfiſh, Cordage,
Pickl'd Codfiſh, Oznabrigs,
Mackrel, Oyl, Checks,
Blubber, Garlix,
Molaſſes, Strip't Holland,
Sugar, Black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Tea, Potts and Kittles,
And Irons, Cart-Boxes,
Powder and Shot, and ſundry other Goods.

For which he takes Pork, Indian Corn, Butter, Cheeſe, &c.

☞ He alſo wants about twenty SHOATS, if any of the above articles will ſuit for pay.

◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

We the ſubſcribers,

truſtees to the eſtate of Peletiah Bliſs of Canaan, an inſolvent debtor, hereby notify all the creditors of ſaid Peletiah Bliſs to exhibit their demands to the truſtees, on Tueſday the 1ſt of March next, at the houſe of Jacob Brown, in Canaan, where the buſineſs will be attended by the truſtees—and that ſaid meeting will be adjourned from time to time (if need be) and that all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, make payment forthwith, or expect to be ſued.

John North,
Jonah Caſe,
p David Holcomb, ju. } Truſtees.

HARTFORD ; Printed by T. Green,
oppoſite the Court Houſe.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1768. [NUMB. 167.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11.

Yeſterday Captain Anderſon, arrived here in ten Weeks from Liverpool, by whom we have the following ADVICES, viz.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious SPEECH to both Houſes of Parliament, on Tueſday the 24th Day of November, 1767.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have choſen to call you together at this Seaſon of the Year, that my Parliament might have full Time for their Deliberations upon all ſuch branches of the Public Service, as may require their immediate Attention ; without the Neceſſity of continuing the Seſſion beyond the Time moſt ſuitable to My People, for the Election of a new Parliament : And I doubt not but you will be careful from the ſame Conſiderations, to avoid in your Proceedings all unneceſſary Delay.

Nothing in the preſent Situation of Affairs Abroad gives Me reaſon to apprehend, that you will be prevented, by any Interruption of the public Tranquility, from fixing your whole Attention upon ſuch Points as concern the internal Welfare and Proſperity of my People.

Among theſe Objects of a domeſtick Nature none can demand a more ſpeedy or more ſerious Attention, than what regards the high Price of Corn ; which neither the ſalutary Laws paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, nor the Produce of the late Harveſt, have yet been able ſo far to reduce, as to give ſufficient Relief to the Diſtreſſes of the poorer Sort of My People. Your late Reſidence in your ſeveral Counties muſt have enabled you to judge, whether any farther Proviſions can be made, conducive to the Attainment of ſo deſireable an End.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I will order the proper Officers to lay before you the Eſtimates for the Service of the enſuing Year.

The Experience I have had of your conſtant Readineſs to grant Me all ſuch Supplies, as ſhould be found neceſſary for the Security Intereſt, and Honor of the Nation, (and I have no other to aſk of you) renders it unneceſſary for Me to add any Exhortations upon this Head : And I doubt not, but the ſame Publick Conſiderations will induce you to perſevere, with equal Alacrity, in your Endeavours to diminiſh the National Debt ; while, on My Part, no Care ſhall be wanting to contribute, as far as poſſible to the Attainment of that moſt eſſential Object, by every frugal Application of ſuch Supplies as you grant.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The Neceſſity of improving the preſent general Tranquility to the great Purpoſe of maintaining the Strength, the Reputaion, and the Proſperity of this Country, ought to be ever before your Eyes. To render your Deliberations for that Purpoſe ſucceſsful, endeavour to cultivate a Spirit of Harmony among yourſelves. My Concurrence in whatever will promote the Happineſs of My People, you may always depend upon : And, in that Light, I ſhall ever be deſirous of encouraging Union among all thoſe who wiſh well to their Country.

The Humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We acknowledge, with Gratitude, Your Majeſty's tender Regard and Concern for Your People, in aſſembling the Parliament at ſuch a Seaſon, as, whilſt it provides for the Convenience of Your People, will allow ſufficient Time for our Deliberations on the ſeveral Branches of the Public Service that may require our immediate Attention : And we beg leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that it ſhall be our hearty Deſire to forward Your Majeſty's moſt gracious Purpoſe, by avoiding in our Proceedings all unneceſſary Delay:

We ſincerely rejoice in the Proſpect of the continuance of the general Tranquility ; and it is our firm Reſolution to give, at a Time ſo favourable for ſuch Conſiderations our ſtricteſt Attention to all thoſe Objects that may more immediately affect the internal Welfare and Happineſs of Your People.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that our earneſt Endeavours ſhall not be wanting for the Relief of the Diſtreſſes, which the Poor labour under from the high Price of Corn, if any further Proviſion can be made conducive to ſo deſirable an end.

Permit us, Sir, to congratulate Your Majeſty on the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of a Prince ; and to aſſure Your Majeſty of our unfeigned Joy on any Increaſe of Your domeſtick Felicity ; at the ſame Time that we conſider every Addition to your illuſtrious houſe as a further Security of our Religious and Civil Liberties.

We beg leave to condole with Your Majeſty on the Death of His Royal Highneſs the Duke of YORK, and to teſtify our ſincere Concern for the Loſs of a Prince, whoſe Virtues and amiable Qualities, as they diſtinguiſhed his Life, will ever be held in the moſt grateful Remembrance.

Your Majeſty may be aſſured, that being fully ſenſible of the Neceſſity of improving the preſent Tranquility to the Purpoſe of maintaining the Strength, the Reputation, & Proſperity of this Country, we will chearfully contribute, on our Part to the Succeſs of ſuch Meaſures, as ſhall be thought moſt expedient for the Attainment of that great End ; And that, with this View, we ſhall endeavour to cultivate that Spirit of Harmony and Union which Your Majeſty, in Your paternal Care for the Happineſs of Your People, has moſt graciouſly recommended from the Throne ; and on which the Succeſs of our Councils, and the Public Welfare, ſo eſſentially depend.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer.

My Lords.

" YOUR Readineſs to provide for the Public Services with the Unanimity and Diſpatch ſo neceſſary at this Juncture as well as to avail yourſelves of preſent general Tranquility, in order to promote the internal Proſperity of my People, is highly agreeable to Me ; and I rely upon your Aſſurances, that you will uſe your endeavours to relieve the Diſtreſſes which the poor labour under from the high Price of Corn.

" I thank you for the Joy you expreſs on the increaſe of My Royal Family ; and I feel for the Part you take in My Concern for the unexpected Loſs of My late Brother the Duke of YORK."

The Humble Addreſs of the *Houſe of Commons* to the KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our moſt humble Thanks, for Your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg Leave moſt gratefully to acknowledge your Majeſty's Goodneſs, and Attention to the Convenience of Your People, in calling Your Parliament together at this Time and to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we will endeavour to improve the Opportunity which the preſent happy State of Peace and Tranquility affords, by exerting our utmoſt Abilities in the Proſecution of ſuch Meaſures as may moſt effectually promote the public Welfare and proſperity.

We are equally ſenſible of your Majeſty's paternal Care in the Meaſures already taken by Your Majeſty to alleviate the Diſtreſſes of the poor; and of Your Royal Wiſdom, in recommending the ſame intereſting and important Object to the Conſideration of Your parliament; and we will not fail to take into our moſt attentive Deliberation all ſuch Meaſures as ſhall appear conducive to the Accompliſhment of that great and moſt deſireble End.

It is with unfeigned Joy that we preſume to offer our Congratulations to Your Majeſty on the late Increaſe of Your royal Family by the Birth of a prince; and to aſſure Your Majeſty that we regard as an Addition to the Welfare and Happineſs of this Nation, every Increaſe of that Illuſtrious Houſe, under whoſe mild and auſpicious Government our Religious and Civil Liberties have been ſo happily maintained and protected.

And it is with equal Grief and Anxiety that we reflect on the late untimely Loſs of Your Majeſty's Royal Brother, the Duke of *York*; whoſe early and ready zeal in his Country's Cauſe ſhewed him worthy of the Heroick Race he ſprang from; and whoſe amiable Virtues, in the more private Scenes of Life, muſt ever make his Memory dear to all who had the Happineſs of approaching him.

We beg Leave moſt humbly to aſſure Your Majeſty, that this Houſe will, with a zeal & Alacrity and becoming the Repreſentative of an affectionate and grateful People readily grant ſuch Supplies as ſhall be requiſite for the ſupport of your Majeſty's Government, for advancing the Honour and Intereſt of this Country, and effectually providing for the Public Safety.

And that our Regard to your Majeſty's Recommendation, as well as the indiſpenſable Duty we owe to thoſe whom we repreſent, will make us earneſtly attentive to the great Object of diminiſhing the National Debt; being convinced that nothing can ſo effectually tend to add real Luſtre and Dignity to your Majeſty's Government, or to give ſolid and permanent Strength to theſe Kingdoms.

With theſe Views, and in theſe Sentiments we will endeavour, with the utmoſt Unanimity and Diſpatch, to promote the Publick Service, and to deſerve, by our ſincere and unwearied Labours for the General Good, that Confidence which it has pleaſed Your Majeſty to repoſe in us; not doubting of your Majeſty's gracious Diſpoſition to confirm and perfect what our true zeal may ſuggeſt, for the laſting Advantage and Happineſs of your People.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

They write from Toulon that 5 armed tartans are now fitting out there, by orders of court, to tranſport a body of French troops to Corſica.

We are told, that the grievances of our merchants reſiding in Portugal, ſo far from being redreſſed, are now continued with a heavier hand than ever; inſomuch that one of them having ſolicited the redreſs of an injury done him, not only his petition was rejected with violence of paſſion, but the merchant himſelf was threatened to be ſent to the gallies if he did not deſiſt from ſtirring any more in the affair.

We are now aſſured from authentic intelligence, that N°. 3379. drawn on Thurſday, is a prize of 20,000l. is the property of Mr. Alder, a Cooper, at Abingdon in Berks. A neighbour had wanted to purchaſe one half of the ticket of him, for which the Cooper demanded 8l, 4s. but the former offering no more than 8l. the bargain luckily broke off to the great advantage of the ſeller. When the Broker, of whom he had purchaſed it, got down there, he broke the matter to him very cautiouſly, raiſing his information by degrees from 20l. to 20,000l. which laſt circumſtance the poor Cooper bore pretty well, tho' not without ſome appearance of ſhock & trembling. His wife conſidered it for a good while, as a joke, but being at laſt convinced of the reality of her good fortune, ſhe produced the ticket pinned up in a piece of brown paper, in an open drawer, and delivered it to her huſband, in order to be put in better cuſtody. To prevent any ill effects which ſuch an unexpected piece of good luck might have upon a mind not prepared to receive it, and likewiſe to free the Cooper from the importunities of the mob, a neighbour has very humanly taken him a little tour into the country, from whence he is to be brought up to London.

On Wedneſday laſt John Wilkes Eſq; landed at Dover from Flanders.

Dec. 12. The following changes are confidently talked of to take place in a few days:

Earl of Gower to be Preſident of the Council.

Earl of Sandwich to be Secretary of State.

Richard Rigby, Eſq; Secretary at War.

And Lord Weymouth to ſucceed Lord Townſhend as Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

Mr. Wilkes ſet out again for France laſt Sundy morning.

Dec. 15. It is reported that both Houſes of Parliament will adjourn on this day ſen'night for the Chriſtmas holidays.

It is aſſerted that the Britiſh exports to North America, have this year fallen ſhort many Thouſand pounds.

Dec. 17. We hear that a commiſſion is preparing to paſs the Great Seal for appointing a new board of Admiralty.

Letters from New-York, juſt received, adviſe that the inhabitants of that province are going to follow the example of the people at Boſton, by exerting their utmoſt endeavours to promote and encourage their own manufactures in particular, and thoſe of the Britiſh colonies in America in general.

Laſt Saturday a lady, walking in Richmond gardens, being ſuddenly informed of the Duke of York's deceaſe, fell into convulſions and continued very ill.

Extract of a letter from Dover, October 3, 1767.

" *I don't know what you Londoners are thinking of but this I aſſure you, our good neighbours the French are not idle they are now cutting and widening their canals about Dunkirk and Mardyke, which looks as if they had no great inclination to keep the peace any longer than ſuited their conveniency: And they are conſtantly ſending over ſhoals of their countrymen, who I take for ſo many ſpies, ſome of whom have been ſo impudent as to make drawings of theſe places; and it was but a few weeks ago that I met, not many miles from this place, one of theſe Frenchmen driving a thing before him like a wheelbarrow, and he told me he was going to make a map of this country for us. Very fine indeed, that we cannot do ſuch a thing without their aſſiſtance. If an Engliſhman was to do ſo in France, what would be his fate may be eaſily gueſſed at: For poor Hogarth was taken into cuſtody at Calais, only for copying an arms off one of their gates.*"

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BOSTON. February 25.

Saturday Capt. Jenkins arrived here in a very ſhort paſſage from London, and has brought prints to the 12th of Jan. laſt.

LONDON,

Dec. 3. We hear from Cambridge, that the epidemical diſtemper now raging among the horſes, has infected moſt of the ſtables, in that town; and within theſe few days ſeveral grooms and other perſons concerned in the care of them, have been taken ill in the ſame manner.

Friday laſt arrived in town Lord William Campbell, Governor of Halifax.

The mob which aroſe at Kinderminſter in Worceſterſhire laſt week, amounted to near 2000; they forced the farmers to ſell their wheat at 5s. a buſhel, which before was ſold at 7s. and their butter at 6d. a pound which was ſold for 8d. They paid for what they had, and then went home quietly.

Dec. 22. The Right Hon. the Houſe of Peers are adjourned to Thurſday Jan. 20th, and the Hon. Houſe of Commons to the 14th of the ſaid month.

Dec. 26. 'Tis eſtimated that the enſuing election will coſt the various candidates at leaſt one million ſterling.

Jan. 4. Preparations are making at the old Secretaries office at the cockpit, in order for ſome of the clerks from Lord Shelburne's office, who have the management of the American buſines, to remove there to act under the Earl of Hillſborough, who is appointed Secretary to that department, the buſineſs of the northern department being too much for one ſecretary.

'Tis ſaid the title of Duke of York will be conferred on Prince Frederic, his majeſty's third ſon.

A correſpondent ſays, " many perſons are in raptures with the ſpirited reſolutions (as they call them) of the inhabitants of New-England, not to purchaſe any more goods from hence; but for my part I conſider theſe reſolves as the offſpring of a ſpirit of baſe ingratitude both to the legiſlature of the mother country, and to individuals; to the former it is a very ſcandalous return for their indulgence in the immediate repeal of the ſtamp act as ſoon as it was known to be diſagreable to the Americans; and to the latter, what a pretty requital for the long credit given by them and the loſſes they have ſuſtained, to the abſolute ruin of ſome, and great inconvience of all! was it for this that ſo general a joy prevailed among the people all over England on account of ſo heavy a burthen (as they conceived the ſtamp act to be) having been prevented falling on the ſhoulders of the Americans."

It is ſaid the American colonis are ſparing in no expence to be furniſhed with the beſt Engliſh rams and ſheep in order to promote the breed.

We are informed that there has lately been diſcovered in one of our American colonies, an almoſt inexhauſtable fund of a Saltpetre mine.

There are at preſent more ſhips expoſed to ſale than at any time theſe ten years.

BOSTON. February 25.

In Capt. Jenkins came paſſengers the Capts. Kirkwood, Lyde, and one Mr. Savage, who we hear is recommended to the Commiſſioners of the Revenue, for ſome office in the Cuſtom-houſe.

We are informed by paſſengers in Captain Jenkins, that the ſcarcity of corn and proviſions in England, is very great; that there is much talk of the American manufactures, which is very alarming, eſpecially ſince ſeeing the reſolves of the town of Boſton, and other towns in the province for promoting manufactures.

Letters from London, mention that American affairs will be taken into conſideration on the 16th January, immediately after the meeting of the parliament. No perſon whatever is to be admitted, and the doors to be kept ſhut during the whole time of the deliberations.

Soon after the meeting of the P——, Mr. G—— G——when the Houſe was ſitting produced ſome American news papers, which he ſaid contained doctrine of a dangerous and alarming tendency; and propoſed that the printer ſhould be ſent for, & the author enquired after:—Upon this Mr C——y replied that the gentleman's motion was contrary to the order of the Houſe; that beſide it was only reaſonable before they ſent for printers and authors from ſuch a diſtance, they ſhould make reformation at home among thoſe who were juſt at hand.—It was then put off for 6 months.

By Letters from London, we have Advice that the Univerſity of Edinburgh have conferred a Doctorate in Divinity on the Rev. Mr. ANDREW ELIOT, of this town.

NEWPORT, February 29.

On Thurſday night laſt died, GODFREY MALBONE Eſq; in the 73d year of his age; and on Friday his remains were decently interred.

NEW-HAVEN, Febr. 19.

Saturday, Capt. Thompſon Clark of this Port arrived here in 20 Days Paſſage from the Weſt Indies; and informs, that a Brig about 140 Tons (Maſter's Name we don't learn) arrived at Dominica, three Days before he ſailed, and reported, that in Lat. 36, he ſaw the Wrecks of three Veſſels, bottom upwards, one of which was pretty large.

Our other Advices from the Weſt-Indies are, that all the Veſſels from this Port, which ſailed early in the Winter, are arrived at the different Iſlands, and in general carried in their Stock well—that the Markets were very low, good Pork being ſold in ſome of the Iſlands for only eight Dallars per Barrel—that the Crops in the Windward Iſlands were like to be ſhort—and, that the Small-Pox was very riſe at Baſſeterre in St. Kitts, where Inoculation was practiſed with great Succeſs; out of 1500 Slaves Inoculated there, only One (a very old Negro) died. The Black Fever carcarried off, very ſuddenly, great Numbers at that Iſland.

HARTFORD, March 7.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning, about Sunriſe, died, after a lingering Conſumption, in the 37th Year of his Age, Mr. HEZEKIAH COLLYER, of this Place.

We hear from Lyme that on the 18th ult. a Boy 5 Years old, Son of Mr. Joſeph Moore of that Place, being at play by a Saw Mill Log which lay on Snow then on the Ground; the Log gave Way, occaſioned by the melting of the Snow, and rolled on the Boy, which put an inſtant period to his Life.

SALISBURY, Feb. 19, 1768.

Yeſterday P. M. the Reverend Mr. THOMAS ALLEN of Pittsfield, in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, was married to Miſs ELIZABETH LEE, the amiable Daughter of the Rev'd Mr. JONATHAN LEE of this Town; a young Lady well accompliſhed to fill that Station with Honor and Uſefulneſs, and render the Married State agreable and happy.

O QUAM TE MEMOREM, VIRGO! NAMQUE HAUD TIBI VULTUS MORTALIS, NEC VOX HOMINEM SONAT.

VIRGIL.

LITCHFIELD.

Mr. PRINTER,

I agree with the *Complainant*, that ſome Oddities in a Courant are convenient, and therefore by inſerting the following, you will oblige your humble Servant,

POLYNOMIAL.

We hear from New Milford, that a manufacture has lately been opened there, wherein were wrought, or rather imitated New York 40s. Bills of Currency, and Spaniſh mill'd Dollars, to a great Degree of Imperfection——but that, notwithſtanding the preſent prevailing Scarcity of Money, and loud Call for Induſtry, 'tis thought that Branch of Buſineſs may prove prejudicial to the Public, and therefore the Artificers already labour under great Diſcouragements from every Quarter, and almoſt one Dozen of them embarraſſed with a cloſe Confinement in a diſtant Cage, where a Bill is prepared, upon ſome obvious Specimens of their Ingenuity, to aſſert their Title to the Royal Bounty.—Strange! how variouſly Mankind diſtinguiſh themſelves! *No leſs by their Actions than Features!*

See, ſee the Stage of Life!——promiſcuous
Crowds come on!
How heedleſs, buſy, anxious Mortals run!
And counter-march againſt or with the Sun,
Some to undoe, and ſome to be undone!

WE the ſubſcribers truſtees to the eſtate of John White of Sharon an inſolvent debtor, hereby notify all the creditors to the ſaid John White, to exhibit their demands to the truſtees, on the firſt Monday of April next, at the houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith in Sharon, where the buſineſs will be attended by the truſtees. And that ſaid meeting will be adjourned from time to time (if need be) and that all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, make payment forthwith, or expect trouble.

Simeon Smith,
Jonathan Gillet, } Truſtees.
Charles Gillet,
Sharon, March 3, 1768.

THIS is for the laſt Time to deſire all Perſons that are any ways indebted to the Eſtate of Deacon William Rockwell, late of Middletown deceas'd, forthwith to ſettle the ſame with John Stocker of ſaid Middletown, who is authorized by the Executors to do the ſame, as they would ſave themſelves the Trouble of a Suit in Law for Recovery thereof.

Hannah Rockwell, } *Executors.*
William Rockwell,
Middletown, Feb. 23, 1768. np67

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, in Hartford county, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Emanuel Nearing, late of Simſbury deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby notify the creditors of ſaid eſtate that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their claims on the ſaid eſtate, on the laſt Monday of March, and the laſt Monday of April next, at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Caſe in ſaid Simſbury. Dated at Simſbury, Feb. the 19th, 1768. pp67.

Jonathan Pettibone, } Commiſſioners.
Abel Pettibone,

Hartford, March 7, 1768.

ALL Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of *Zebulan Seymour*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, with pp7.

Zebulon Seymour, } Executors.
Aaron Seymour,

[*Remainder of the Addreſs to the Freemen, begun in our laſt.*]

NOW if this obſervation be reaſonable, what propriety is there in freemen ſo often ſaying (as I have frequently heard them ſay of their neighbours called ſeparates) I heartily wiſh the aſſembly would ſet them off; I am ſorry to have their ſubſtance taken away to ſupport our worſhip. But, brethren, how ſhall a by ſtander believe what you ſay is ſo, when your practice does not agree with your words? for twenty years is paſſed ſince this people have been oppreſſed, their ſubſtance taken by force to ſupport your miniſters, when moſt of them, with all their honeſt labour and induſtry, can ſcarcely ſupport their own miniſters and pay their civil taxes. They have made application to the hon. aſſembly, from time to time, down to the laſt court, aſking nothing of the aſſembly but what is their juſt right, by the law of nature and grace, and no relief given. And what, brethren, have you done, all this while, to get this people releaſed from paying to ſupport your miniſters? Was you hearty, as you ſay, ſhould you not direct your deputies to relieve this people? and more eſpecially becauſe the Moſt High, from whom all your own mercies and bleſſings come, requires you ſo to do ſee Matth. 12. 31.—'Thou ſhalt love thy neighbour as thyſelf.' Luke 6. 31. 'And as ye would that men ſhould do to you, do ye alſo to them likewiſe.'—————Now brethren, you know it cannot be loving your neighbour as yourſelf, to ſtrain away their ſubſtance and waſte it at the ſign poſt, for that which your neighbour neither covenanted, eat, drank nor heard for. Neither can you be willing to have the like done to you—your ſubſtance ſtrained from you to ſupport a worſhip you cannot uprightly attend. Why then have you not put in an humble prayer to the aſſembly, whom you have choſen to ſit twice in a year, as a court of equity, to do juſtice to all men? Had you ſo done, there is reaſon to hope that your deſire would be granted, your poor neighbours that are oppreſſed relieved. But if you object and ſay, our miniſters will never conſent to have the ſeparates releaſed from paying rates to them, & the aſſembly will not act counter to them; this objection betrays both you and the aſſembly too, as if the hon. aſſembly was a ſet of men, influenced by a ſet of ambitious, arbitrary clergymen, to act counter to right reaſon, equity and juſtice. For I preſume that the wiſdom of Solomon cannot give a ſufficient reaſon why your neighbours ought not to enjoy the ſacred right of conſcience and an equal ſhare of liberty with yourſelves if as loyal to their king and country (in civil things) as yourſelves, which in general is not queſtioned, &c. Further, if there be any thing in the objection, how do you betray yourſelves, by ſending ſuch men, to act againſt ſcripture and reaſon? and which way can you be innocent, and your garments clean, except you leave ſuch men at home, and chooſe men that you charitably hope, love their neighbours, & are diſpoſed to do to others as they would have done to them in the like caſe, &c. The cry of the oppreſſed is frequently going up from ſecret places, to the God of Juſtice, that he would in his great mercy appear and judge the cauſe of the innocent and oppreſſed. Jer. 21. 12. Therefore men, brethren and fathers, ſeriouſly conſult and ſee what ought to be done in this ſpeaking caſe.

And you will oblige your's to ſerve,

L. L.

LOST, ſuppoſed to be left in ſome private houſe in this town, by Capt. Daniel Butler, late of Hartford, deceaſed, before his death, a ſmall account book of about one quire paper. Whoever will give either of the ſubſcribers information where we may get it again, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward, paid by either of us.

MOSES BUTLER,
np66 SARAH BUTLER.

THE Subſcriber going a Voyage to Europe, deſires all Perſons indebted to him to make immediate Settlement, or expect Trouble.

JAMES MOOKLER.

Hartford, Feb. 22, 1768.

STrayed or ſtolen from me the ſubſcriber, a black mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, paces, all the hair gall'd off her thigh, ſhod all round, & toe cork'd when ſhe went away, with a pretty good ſaddle, the ſeat a little broke. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare and ſecure her for the owner, ſhall have a reaſonable reward from me.

CALEB OLMSTED.

Hartford, Feb. 17 1768. np 66

To be ſold at public vendue, on the third Tueſday of March next, at the houſe of Eleazer Steel, innholder in Tolland, at 9 o'clock in the morning (unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe)

ALL the real and perſonal eſtate of Eliſha Steel, of ſaid Tolland an inſolvent debtor. And the creditors to ſaid Steel are deſired to meet at ſaid time and place, & receive their reſpective dividends of ſaid eſtate. And all indebted thereto are deſired to make payment by that time, to us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate.

Samuel Chapman,
Ruſſel Woodbridge, } *Truſtees.*
p66 *Lemuel White.*

Cornwal, Feb. 12, 1768.

ALL Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of Solomon Johnſon, late of Cornwall deceaſed are deſired to Settle the ſame on the firſt Monday of March next, at the Houſe of the Widow Maſey Johnſon in Cornwall.

Maſey Johnſon, Adminiſtratrix.
p66 *Solomon Johnſon, Adminiſtrator.*

THE Creditors to the Eſtate of Stephen Belding an Inſolvent Debter are hereby Notified to meet at the Houſe of Daniel Pitkin Innholder in Hartford on Monday the 14th Day of March next then and their to Receive the firſt Dividend of ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, and ſuch perſons that have not ſettled their Accounts with us are deſired to come and ſettle with us on the above ſaid Day, or they muſt expect to be ſued, as it is full time the Eſtate was wholly ſettled.

William Forbs,
Lemuel White, } Truſtees.
Daniel Pitkin,

Hartford, 23d Feb. 1768. np 66

A ſmall Quantity of choice good

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

BY order of the Hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, the creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of the widow Elizabeth Skinner, late of ſaid Hartford, deceaſed are requeſted to exhibit their claims for examination, at the houſe of Amos Hinſdale in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Mondays of March, April and May next, from one till ſeven o'clock afternoon, to

Timothy Seymour, } Commiſſioners.
James Church,

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Aſa Merrell, late of Hartford deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs on the ſecond and third Mondays in March, and the firſt Monday in April next, at the houſe of Moſes Butler, in ſaid Hartford, from one till ſix o'clock afternoon.

Benjamin Colton, } Commiſſioners.
Noah Webſter,

February 29. 1768. np66

TO be ſold at public VENDUE, at the houſe of widow Keziah Hawley, inn-holder in New-Milford, on the 9th day of March next, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the eſtate of Nathan Hawley, deceaſed, late of ſaid New-Milford. By

Nathaniel Boſworth, } *Adminiſtrators.*
Benjamin Hawley,

New-Milford, 13th Feb. 1768.

Take Notice!

LAST week a very fine, black MARE, bridle, ſaddle and ſaddle bags, was taken from a young man, and ſtopt, for the benefit of the right owner, who is ſuppoſed to live in Hatfield, or near there. Any perſon who has loſt all, or any of the above, by applying to Litchfield poſt rider, in Litchfield, may receive directions how he may get them again.

Litchfield, 15th Feb. 1768.

TO BE SOLD, OR LET,

A good, convenient Dwelling-Houſe and Garden in Hartford, near the Court-Houſe, well ſituated for any kind of Buſineſs, lately occupied by Mr. THOMAS GREEN. *For further Particulars, enquire of Samuel Gilbert of Hebron, or the Printer hereof.*

N.B. The one Half of ſaid Houſe will be let, to any Perſon who ſhall not encline to hire the Whole.

Ready Money,

Given for clean

Linen & Cotton Rags

Of any Kind, at the the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufactory.

HARTFORD; Printed by T. Green: oppoſite the Court Houſe.

MONDAY, MARCH 14, 1768. [NUMB. 168.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT. No. VII.

Medecina omnium Artium præclariſſima eſt; verum propter Ignorantiam Eorum qui eam exercent, et ob vulgi Ruditatem, quod tales pro Medicis judicat et habet: Jam eò Res devenit, ut omnium Artium longè viliſſima cenſeatur. HIPPOCR. LEX.

THERE are ſo many ſubjects of complaint in matters relating to the me[illegible] practice of this colony, that, to enter minutely into them, would require a [illegible] volume. I purpoſe at this time only [illegible] preſent a dialogue between Dr. Snakeroot [illegible] Dr. Calomel, who had been brought up together in a long apprenticeſhip of ſix weeks and ſat out about the ſame time into different parts of the country to ſeek their fortune in practice. After mutual congratulations upon meeting one another, the conference went on after this manner.

Snakeroot. But, dear Calomel! you ſay you have got into a conſiderable run of practice——pray tell me how you managed the affair to get a going, and I will give you ſome account how matters work'd with me.

Calomel. With all my heart. Why, I was much peſtered at firſt; there are ſeveral Doctors round about my place that had read much, & underſtood latin, and always talk'd upon the theory, and ſuch as that; and they endeavoured to make the people belive I was an ignorant fellow.

Snaker. Aye, aye! there was a difficulty with me; ſo that I have ſometimes wiſhed with all my heart that I did underſtand ſome of the hard words, and the theory, as they call it. I tried a little to talk in that way, before the Doctors, but they always laugh'd at me for ſaying ſomething that was improper; & ſo I confined that high flown talk to the vulgar. But how did you make out?

Calom. When I firſt went there, it was a healthy time, and I did'nt get ten ſhillings in ten weeks; however, a lucky accident happened after a while——there was a young woman that had a ſmall red pimple, or blood wart upon her cheek, which ſhe was terribly concerned about, fearing it was a cancer, & therefore applied to every new Doctor for his opinion in the caſe. I had the good luck to be applied to among the reſt—ſhe told me it was entirely without pain, and that the Doctors call'd it a *Varix*. I told her 'twas indeed a cancer, but did not doubt I could cure her; however I could tell by tomorrow morning whether 'twas a cancer or no for I could give her a plaiſter that if it was a cancer, would ſet it a burning, and ſmarting, and bliſtering by tomorrow morning, and in that caſe we muſt loſe no time, but immediately apply to the cure: if it was not a cancer, it would have no effect at all. Upon that I gave her a ſmall plaiſter, well charged with the Spaniſh flies. The next morning the poor girl came to me in the utmoſt conſternation, to ſhew the effect of my plaiſter. I told her "that plaiſter was only for a tryal——'twas what I call'd *my cancer trying plaiſter*——I could quickly cure the bad effects of that.' I gave her a cerate that as miraculouſly healed it as the other inflam'd it. This gave her and her parents ſuch confidence in my ſkill, that they deſired I would do what I poſſibly could, to avert the fatal impending evil. I conſidered the difficulty, & (perhaps) impoſſibility of removing the little *harmleſs* pimple, without cutting—I conſidered likewiſe that it might be an advantage to me to have it ſounded about 'that I had cut out a cancer,' and therefore told them "that I doubted it had been of too long ſtanding to be cured without cutting; that I would warrant it to be done with ſafety, and to a final cure.' They conſented, and I performed it to my very great advantage. However, I took care to keep her in hand about a month after the wound was cured, under a notion of rooting it all out of her blood. This, my dear *Snakeroot*, did the job. The learned Doctors might fret as much as they pleaſed; I got away their practice faſt. You know a cancer is univerſally looked upon one of the moſt dreadful evils that can befal us, and the moſt difficult to be cured, and therefore every little knob, or kernel, or diſcolour'd ſpot that happens, is apt to alarm many people, and ſet them upon trudging away to ſome eminent cancer doctor to take his advice in the matter. Now common fame ſtood my very good friend——it proclaimed all around, that I had a plaiſter that would abſolutely determine whether theſe things were cancers or no, and that, if it proved a cancer, I could cure it. This brought perſons from neighbouring towns, & diſtant ones too, to me for advice; I applied the bliſter plaiſter to determine the matter, as often as it would any ways do for I feared I ſhould betray myſelf if I made cancers much more frequent than they uſed to be; and therefore I eaſed the minds of ſome, by giving for a trial a ſmooth, ſimple plaiſter, that produced no effect at all. This likewiſe ſerved to confirm the infalibility of the experiment: but then I was ſadly puzzled on this account, there were ſundry real cancers came to me, which I knew no more how to cure than a man to the moon; in this caſe I had no other expedient than to pronounce the difficulty too far advanced to be cured; however (I would add) 'there is a poſſibility—I have cured ſome as bad——I will try, and peradventure a bleſſing will attend.' My way was then quickly to decide the caſe with a large quantity of mercury ——the moſt of them indeed have died quickly; but ſome have, to the aſtoniſhment of every body, recovered; ſo that even in theſe caſes my reputation did not ſuffer.—Now you ſee that it was natural for my neighbours to determine that I muſt be a man of extraordinary ſkill, ſince people came ſo far to me, and that if I was ſo ſkilful in cancerous caſes, which are generally accounted the moſt deplorable and obſtinate diſeaſes, I muſt neceſſarily be able to manage other caſes, ſo that I ſoon got into a thriving way.

Snaker. Well, but this was not all the method you took: it never could have held at this rate.

Calom. I don't know but that alone would have done it; but there was another thing that help'd me mightily——the people were quarrelling about a ſituation for a new meeting houſe, about the time that I began to grow ſomething famous, and both parties courted me pretty much. I made my advantage of this, by not declaring directly for either ſide, and ſo kept both parties at play. By theſe means I got them into my books ſo far, that they dare not get out again, and then I declared for the ſtrongeſt ſide, where I remain a man of very great conſequence to this day, and your very humble ſervant.——Now, Sir, give a little narrative of your luck.

Snaker. I never had ſo good luck as you; I never could yet lead a party, nor could I ever get the greater part of the people where I live to employ me. The theoriſts laugh'd at me, and run me down; and I found it was in vain to pretend that I was a learned man: I therefore took another courſe——I rail'd at all learning; condemn'd apothecary's ſhops, and all foreign medicines; ſaid that our great doctors, with mercury, and other pernicious drugs, had kill'd their thouſands; that I practiſed in a ſafe manner, with the roots and herbs of our own country; that every country afforded, by its natural growth, the beſt remedies for all diſeaſes incident to the inhabitants of that country; that the *Indians*, by a thouſand years experience, had learnt the virtues of the wild produce of this land, and that I had learnt of them, & valued their knowledge more than can be got from all the books in the college library. This did me much ſervice; for it put an end to all diſputes with the Doctors, becauſe I was upon another footing d'ye ſee. It made the good women, that were afraid of mercury and opium, and thoſe dreadful edge tools that the great doctors uſe, careſs me highly: in return for their kindneſs I cried up their ſkill, and applauded motherwort & feverfew to the ſkies, becauſe the good deacon's wife, matron in chief, thought they were excellent. I aſſure you 'tis a great point to get well in with the good old women, in our buſineſs. I did it conſiderably, though not ſo effectually as I could have wiſhed; for I was a good deal deſpiſed by ſome of the beſt people in every place: but I rode round a great deal in ſome of the back ſkirts of all the adjacent pariſhes, and made out to get a pretty good livelihood. But I ſhould have failed of ever getting into half the practice I have now, if I had not confidently affirm'd that I was maſter of moſt of the celebrated noſtrums of our country; and that I purchaſed them (as the chief Captain did the freedom of Rome) with a great ſum. I had got (I pretended) the recipe's of every noted practitioner, regular or emperical. I learnt of the great Dr. B——t to cure the dropſy, of Dr. H-nt----n to cure the conſumption————Dr. H--l taught me his method of curing the cholick. Dr. B--kl-y, in conſideration of ſome love, and a great deal of money, communicated to me all his ſkill in epiliptic caſes. Dr. P-rt-r gave me a great deal of a notion about ſetting bones, (but by the way, I always fail'd when I attempted any thing of this kind, ſo I was cautious.) And I had, in addition to all got Sh-ld-n's receipt for the rickets; and had learnt the Indian way of curing the king's evil. Thus furniſhed with pretence, if not with ſkill, I quickly found myſelf ſo much eſteemed as to get buſineſs enough.

Calom. I give you joy. We'll meet again this evening. Adieu.

Laſt Wedneſday Capt. Smith, arrived at Boſton, in five Weeks from London, and brings the public Prints to the 26th of January, but we have Room for only two or three Paragraphs.

LONDON, *January* 14.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the Public, that from recent and authentic accounts, the real ſtate of North America, and particularly of the provinces of New England and New York is that of a dutiful acquieſcence in the regulations made by the British Government——————The Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms have been received at Boſton, with proper reſpect and there are the ſtrongeſt appearances of the continuance of good order through the whole Continent.

Lord C———, it is ſaid, will be created an Earl before the riſing of the Parliament, and we are told, that no change in the law will take place before his Lordſhip's elevation to that dignity.

'Tis now, we hear, beyond a doubt, that no alteration in the miniſtry will take place, till after the Election of of a new Parliament.

At this preſent time the Pruſſians, Spaniards, and French, are recruiting and buying up arms in the Biſhoprick of Liege.

By a gentleman arrived from Paris we are aſſured, that the Duke of Courland is confined a priſoner in the Baſtille, the cauſe of which extraordinary procedure is not known.

St. James's, Jan. 20. His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Rt. Hon. Wills Earl of Hilſborough, and Thomas Viſcount Weymouth, to be two of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; their Lordſhips were, this day, by his Majeſty's command, ſworn his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Jan. 21. Yeſterday Lord Viſcount Weymouth, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Secretary of State for the Northern department in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; who has reſigned.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Hilſborough kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Secretary of State for the American Colonies, being a new department eſtabliſhed for that purpoſe.

BOSTON, March 7.

We are informed from good authority, that in the pariſh of Stoughtonham there is lately diſcovered a large body of very rich mountain iron ore, that runs in large veins, and is taken out of the earth in blocks, of which, ſome are of near a ton weight. Part thereof, upon proof, at different forges, is found to produce an uncommon proportion of the roughest and beſt ſort of Iron, ſuppoſed to be at leaſt equal in quality to any heretofore produced in Britiſh America.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 26.

Laſt Friday, purſuant to the ſentence of the Superior Court, then ſetting at Fairfield, Archibald Fippeny, Lewis Bennet, John Mallet, and Nathaniel Burnell, were crop't and branded with the letter C on their Foreheads, for counterfeiting the lawful money bills of this colony, New York bills, dollars &c.

HARTFORD, *March* 14.

His Honor the Governor, with the Advice of the Council, has appointed Wedneſday the ſixth Day of April next, to be obſerved as a Day of public Faſting and Prayer throughout this Colony.

Thurſday the 14th of April next is appointed to be obſerved as a Day of public Faſting and Prayer throughout the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

We hear from Canaan, that ſome time ſince, one Mrs. Pierce an elderly woman of that Place, fell into a Well, and was drowned.

We hear from New Milford that two Children in that place ſitting on a Sawmill Log——the Log by ſome Means rolled over them and cruſh'd them to death.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford appointed Commiſſioners to receive & examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Joſeph Youngs, late of Windſor in the County of Hartford Deceas'd (repreſented Inſolvent) do hereby give Public Notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid Buſineſs, on the firſt Tueſdays of April and May next, at the Houſe of Henry Allyn Eſq; in ſaid Windſor, from one to ſix of the Clock Afternoon.

Job Drake,
Timothy Loomis, } Commiſſioners.
op8 Roger Newbury,

WHEREAS five of the proprietors of Winchester, have applied to me the ſubſcriber, to warn a meeting of the proprietors, to be held at the dwelling-houſe of David Bull, innholder at Hartford, to conſider whether they will chooſe a new Clerk: alſo to conſider and determine what they will do with reſpect to a ſuit lately bro't and had againſt ſaid proprietors, by Mr. Henſhaw. Alſo, to appoint an agent, to make application to the General Aſſembly, to enact and do ſomething whereby ſaid proprietors may be enabled more effectually to collect their rates, and alſo whereby they may be enabled more effectually to carry on and defray the expences which from time to time may be neceſſarily incurred, for repairing highways, or whatever ſhall be judged needful:—Theſe are therefore to warn the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Bull, innholder at ſaid Hartford, on Tueſday the 12th day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider what they will do relating to the above mentioned particulars.

THOMAS HOSMER, Proprietor's Clerk.
March 8th, 1768. op8

Feb. 29. 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Noah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, at the dwelling houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, jun. innholder in Saliſbury on Tueſday the 29th of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Alſo there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate at the ſame place, on the fourth of April next, unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe, and the firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made at the ſame time, which the creditors are deſired then & there to receive.

Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees.
p8 Ebenezer Fletcher, jun.

STRAY'D or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the 3d Inſt a Sorrel Mare, about nine Years old about 14 Hands high, natural Pacer, ſhod all round, has a Spavin on her rear hind Leg, one white foot no Brand.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the Subſcriber ſhall be well rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me. np8 *JOHN BENTON.*

Judea, March 1, 1768.

THE creditors of Nathaniel Durkee of Judea, in Woodbury, in the county Litchfield, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of Jonathan Farran innholder in ſaid Judea, on the firſt Wedneſday of April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, then and there to proceed in the diſpoſition of the eſtate of ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, agreable to a law of this colony, entitled, 'An act for preventing fraud in debtors,' &c.

Thomas Carter,
David Judſon, } Truſtees.
p8 Samuel Durand,

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, to examine the claims on the eſtate of Stephen Kellogg, late of Wethersfield, deceaſed (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) we do hereby give notice, to all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we will attend ſaid buſineſs, on the laſt Tueſdays of March, April, May, June, July, Auguſt and September, A D 1768, at the dwelling houſe of Elizabeth Kellogg, in Wethersfield.

Gideon Hunt,
Eliſha Baxter, } Commiſſioners.

WE the ſubſcribers truſtees to the eſtate of John White of Sharon an inſolvent debtor, hereby notify all the creditors to the ſaid John White, to exhibit their demands to the truſtees, on the firſt Monday of April next, at the houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith in Sharon, where the buſineſs will be attended by the truſtees. And that ſaid meeting will be adjourned from time to time (if need be) and that all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, make payment forthwith, or expect trouble.

Simeon Smith,
Jonathan Gillet, } Truſtees.
Charles Gillet,
Sharon, March 3, 1768.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, in Hartford county, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Emanuel Nearing, late of Simſbury deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby notify the creditors of ſaid eſtate that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their claims on the ſaid eſtate, on the laſt Monday of March, and the laſt Monday of April next, at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Caſe in ſaid Simſbury. Dated at Simſbury, Feb. the 19th, 1768. pp67

Jonathan Pettibone,
Abel Pettibone, } Commiſſioners.

* * *

THIS is for the laſt Time to deſire all Perſons that are any ways indebted to the Eſtate of Deacon William Rockwell, late of Middletown deceas'd, forthwith to ſettle the ſame with John Stocker of ſaid Middletown, who is authorized by the Executors to do the ſame, as they would ſave themſelves the Trouble of a Suit in Law for Recovery thereof.

Hannah Rockwell,
William Rockwell, } *Executors.*

For the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LETTERS from a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

LETTER IX.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE made ſome obſervations on the Purpoſes for which money is to be levied upon us by the late act of parliament. I ſhall now offer to your conſideration ſome further reflections on that ſubject; and unleſs I am greatly miſtaken, if theſe purpoſes are accompliſhed according to the expreſt intention of the act, they will be found effectually to ſuperſede that authority in our reſpective aſſemblies, which is eſſential to liberty. The queſtion is not, whether ſome branches ſhall be lopt off—The ax is laid to the root of the tree; and the whole body muſt infallibly periſh, if we remain idle ſpectators of the work.

No free people ever exiſted, or can ever exiſt, without keeping, to uſe a common but ſtrong expreſſion, "the purſe ſtrings" in their own hands. Where this is the caſe, they have a conſtitutional check upon the adminiſtration, which may thereby be brought into order without violence: but where ſuch a power is not lodged in the people, oppreſſion proceeds uncontrouled in its career, till the governed tranſported into rage ſeek redreſs in the midſt of blood and confuſion.

The elegant and ingenious Mr. Hume, ſpeaking of the *Anglo Norman* government ſays——"Princes and Miniſters were too ignorant, to be themſelves ſenſible of the advantage attending an equitable adminiſtration and there was no eſtabliſhed council or aſſembly, which could protect the people, and by withdrawing ſupplies regularly and peaceably admoniſh the King of his duty and enſure the execution of the laws."

Thus this great man, whoſe political reflections are ſo much admired, makes this power one of the foundations of liberty.

The English hiſtory abounds with inſtances proving that this is the proper and ſucceſsful way to obtain redreſs of grievances.——How often have Kings and miniſters endeavoured to throw off this legal curb upon them, by attempting to raiſe money by a variety of inventions under pretence of law, without having recourſe to parliament? And how often have they been brought to reaſon and peaceably obliged to do juſtice by the exertion of this conſtitutional authority of the people, veſted in their repreſentatives?

The inhabitants of theſe colonies have, on numberleſs occaſions, reaped the benefit of this authority lodged in their aſſemblies.

It has been for a long time, and now is a conſtant inſtruction to all governors, to obtain a permanent ſupport for the offices of government. But as the author of "The adminiſtration of the colonies" ſays, "This order of the crown is generally, if not univerſally, rejected by the legiſlatures of the colonies."

They perfectly know how much their grievances would be regarded, if they had no other method of engaging attention, than by complaining. Thoſe who rule, are extremely apt to think well of the conſtructions made by themſelves in ſupport of their own power. Theſe are frequently erroneous, and pernicious to thoſe they govern. Dry remonſtrances to ſhew that ſuch conſtructions are wrong and oppreſſive, carry very little weight with them, in the opinion of perſons who gratify their own inclinations in making theſe conſtructions. They cannot underſtand the reaſoning that oppoſes their power and deſires. But let it be made their intereſt to underſtand ſuch reaſoning—and a wonderful light is inſtantly thrown upon the matter; and then, rejected remonſtrances, become as clear as "* proofs of holy writ."

The three moſt important articles that our aſſemblies, or any legiſlatures can provide for, are——Firſt, the defence of the ſociety: Secondly, the adminiſtration of juſtice. And, thirdly, the ſupport of civil government.

Nothing can properly regulate the expence of making proviſion for theſe occaſions, but the neceſſities of the ſociety; its abilities; the conveniency of the modes of levying money among them: the manner in which the laws have been executed; and the conduct of the officers of government: All which are circumſtances that cannot poſſibly be properly known, but by the ſociety itſelf; or if they ſhould be known, will not probably be properly conſidered but by that ſociety.

If money be raiſed upon us, by others, without our conſent, for our "defence,"—thoſe who are the judges in levying it, muſt alſo be the judges in applying it. Of conſequence the money ſaid to be taken from us for our defence, may be employed to our injury. We may be chained in by a line of fortifications—obliged to pay for the building and maintaining them——and to be told that they are for our defence. With what face can we diſpute the fact, after having granted that thoſe who apply the money, had a right to levy it? For ſurely, it is much eaſier for their wiſdom to underſtand how to apply it in the beſt manner, than how to levy it in the beſt manner. Beſides, the right of levying is of infinitely more conſequence, than that of applying. The people of England, who would burſt out into fury, if the crown ſhould attempt to levy money by its own authority, have always aſſigned to the crown the application of money.

As to "the adminiſtration of juſtice"——the judges ought in a well regulated ſtate to be equally independent of the executive and legiſlative powers. Thus in England judges hold their commiſſions from the crown "during good behaviour" and have ſalaries ſuitable to their dignity, ſettled on them by parliament. The purity of the courts of law ſince this eſtabliſhment, is a proof of the wiſdom with which it was made.

But in theſe colonies, how fruitleſs has been every attempt to have the judges appointed "during good behaviour?" Yet whoever conſiders the matter will ſoon perceive, that ſuch commiſſions are, beyond all compariſon, more neceſſary in theſe colonies than they were in England.

The chief danger to the ſubject there, aroſe from the arbitrary deſigns of the crown; but here, the time may come, when we may have to contend with the deſign of the crown and of a mighty kingdom. What then muſt be our chance, when the laws of life and death are to be ſpoken by judges totally dependant on that crown and that kingdom—ſent over perhaps from thence——filled with Britiſh prejudices, and backed by a ſtanding army—ſupported out of our own pockets, to 'aſſert and maintain' our own 'dependance and obedience.'

But ſuppoſing that thro' the extreme lenity that will prevail in the government thro' all future ages, theſe colonies will never behold any thing like the campaign of chief Juſtice Jefferys, yet what innumerable acts of injuſtice may be committed and how fatally may the principles of liberty be ſapped, by a ſucceſſion of judges utterly independant of the *people?* Before ſuch judges, the ſupple wretches who cheerfully join in avowing ſentiments inconſiſtent with freedom, will always meet with ſmiles; while the honeſt & brave men, who diſdain to ſacrifice their native land to their own advantage, but on every occaſion boldly vindicate her cauſe, will conſtantly be regarded with frowns. There are two other conſiderations relating to this head, that deſerve the moſt ſerious attention.

By the late act, the officers of the cuſtoms are "impowered to enter into any Houſe, warehouſe, ſhop, cellar, or other place in the Britiſh colonies or plantations in America, to ſearch for or ſeize prohibited or unaccuſtomed goods" or on "writs granted by the ſuperior or ſupreme court of juſtice having juriſdiction within ſuch colony or plantation reſpectively."

If we only reflect, that the judges of theſe courts are to be during pleaſure—that they are to have 'adequate proviſion' made for them, which is to continue during their compliſant behaviour——that they may be ſtrangers to theſe colonies——what an engine of oppreſſion may this authority be in ſuch hands?

I am well aware, that writs of this kind may be granted at home, under the ſeal of the court of exchequer; but I know alſo, that the greateſt aſſertors of the rights of Engliſhmen, have always ſtrenuouſly contended, that ſuch a power was dangerous to freedom, and expreſsly contrary to the common law, which ever regarded a mans houſe as his caſtle, or a place of a perfect ſecurity.

If ſuch a power was in the leaſt degree dangerous there, it muſt be utterly deſtructive to liberty here. For the people there have two ſecurities againſt the undue exerciſe of this power by the crown which are wanting with us if the late act takes place. In the firſt place, if any injuſtice is done there, the perſon injured may bring his action againſt the offender, and have it tried before independant judges who are * no parties in *committing the injury.* Here he muſt have it tried before dependant judges, being the men who granted the writ.

To ſay, that the cauſe is to be tried by a jury, can never reconcile men who have an idea of freedom, to ſuch a power. For we know that ſheriffs in almoſt every colony on this continent, are totally dependant on the crown; and packing of juries has been frequently practiſed even in the capital of the Britiſh empire. Even if juries are well inclined, we have too many inſtances of the influence of overbearing unjuſt judges upon them. The brave and wiſe men who accompliſhed the revolution, thought the independancy of judges eſſential to freedom.

The other ſecurity which the people have at home, but which we ſhall want here, is this.

If this power is abuſed there, the parliament, the grand reſource of the oppreſt people, is ready to afford relief. Redreſs of grievances muſt precede grants of money. But what regard can we expect to have, paid to our aſſemblies, when they will not hold even the puny privilege of French parliaments——that of regiſtering the edicts that take away our money, before they are put in execution.

The condition above hinted, is this. There is a confuſion in our laws, that is quite unknown in Great Britain. As this cannot be deſcribed in a more clear exact manner, than has been done by the ingenious author of the hiſtory of New York, I beg leave to uſe his words. "The ſtate of our laws opens a door to much controverſy. The uncertainty with reſpect to them, renders property precarious, and greatly expoſes us to the arbitrary deciſion of bad judges. The common law of England is generally received, together with ſuch ſtatutes as were enacted before we had a legiſlature of our own; but our courts exerciſe a ſovereign authority in determining what parts of the common and ſtatute law ought to be extended: for it muſt be admitted, that the difference of circumſtances, neceſſarily requires us, in ſome caſes to reject the determination of both. In many inſtances, they have alſo extended even acts of parliament, paſſed ſince we had a diſtinct legiſlature, which is greatly adding to our confuſion. The practice of courts is no leſs uncertain than the law. Some of the Engliſh rules are adopted, others rejected. Two things therefore ſeem to be abſolutely neceſſary for the public ſecurity. Firſt, the paſſing an act for ſettling the extent of the Engliſh laws. Secondly, that the courts ordain a general ſet of rules for the regulation of the practice.'

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* *Shakeſpear*

* *The writs for ſearching houſes in England, are to be granted "under the ſeal of the court of exchequer," according to the ſtatute——and that ſeal is kept by the chancellor of the exchequer 4th Inſt.*

How eaſy it will be under this 'ſtate of our laws' for an artful judge to act in the moſt arbitrary manner, and yet cover his conduct under ſpecious pretences, and how difficult will it be for the injured people to obtain relief, may be readily perceived. We may take a voyage of 3000 mile to complain; & after the trouble and hazard we have undergone, we may be told, that the collection of the revenue and maintainance of the prerogative, muſt not be diſcouraged ——and if the miſbehaviour is ſo groſs as to admit of no juſtification, it may be ſaid, that it was an error in judgment only, ariſing from the confuſion of our laws, and the zeal of the king's ſervants to do their duty.

If the commiſſions of judges are during the pleaſure of the crown, yet if their ſalaries are during the pleaſure of the people, there will be ſome check upon their conduct. Few men will conſent to draw on themſelves the hatred and contempt of thoſe among whom they live, for the empty honour of being judges. It is the ſordid love of gain, that tempts men to turn their backs on virtue, and pay their homage where they ought not.

As to the third particular, 'the ſupport of civil government'——few words will be ſufficient. Every man of the leaſt underſtanding muſt know, that the executive power may be exerciſed in a manner ſo diſagreeable and harraſſing to the people, that it is abſolutely requiſite, that they ſhould be enabled by the gentleſt method which human policy has yet been ingenious enough to invent that is, by ſhutting their hands to 'admoniſh (as Mr. *Hume* ſays) certain perſons ' of their DUTY."

What ſhall we now think, when upon looking into the late act we find the aſſemblies of theſe provinces, thereby ſtript of their authority on theſe ſeveral *heads?* The declared intention of the act is, 'that a revenue ſhould be raiſed in his Majeſty's DOMINIONS in America, for making a more certain and adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of THE ADMINISTRATION of juſtice and the ſupport of CIVIL GOVERNMENT in ſuch provinces where it ſhall be found neceſſary, and towards further defraying the expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid dominions, &c.'

Let the reader pauſe here one moment & reflect—whether the colony in which he lives has not made ſuch 'certain and adequate proviſion' for theſe purpoſes, as is by the colony judged ſuitable to its abilities, & all other circumſtances. Then let him reflect ——whether if this act takes place, money is not to be raiſed on that colony without its conſent, to make a proviſion for theſe purpoſes, which it does not judge to be ſuitable to its abilities, and all other circumſtances —— Laſtly, let him reflect. whether the people of that country are not in a ſtate of the moſt abject ſlavery, whoſe property may be taken from them under the notion of right, when they have refuſed to give it. For my part, I think I have good reaſon for vindicating the honour of the aſſemblies on this continent, by publickly aſſerting, that they have made as 'certain and adequate proviſion' for the purpoſes abovementioned, as they ought to have made; and that it ſhould not be preſumed, that they will not do it hereafter. Why then ſhould theſe moſt important truths be wreſted out of their hands? Why ſhould they not now be permitted to enjoy that authority, which they have exerciſed from the firſt ſettlement of theſe colonies? Why ſhould they be ſcandalized by this innovation, when their reſpective provinces are now, and will be for ſeveral years, labouring under loads of debts, impoſed on them for the very purpoſes now ſpoken of? Why ſhould the inhabitants of all theſe colonies be with the utmoſt indignity treated, as a herd of deſpicable wretches, ſo utterly void of common ſenſe, that they will not make 'adequate proviſion' for the 'adminiſtration of juſtice' and 'the ſupport of civil government' among them, or for their 'own defence." tho' without ſuch 'proviſion' every people muſt be overwhelmed with anarchy and deſtruction? is it poſſible to form an idea of ſlavery more complete, more miſerable, more diſgraceful, than that of a people where juſtice is adminiſtered, government exerciſed and a ſtanding army maintained, at the expence of the people, and yet without the leaſt dependance upon them? If we can find no relief from this infamous ſituation, let Mr *Grenville* ſet his fertile fancy again at work as by one exertion of it, he has ſtripped us of our property and liberty, let him by another deprive us of our underſtanding too, that unconſcious of what we have been or are and ungoaded by tormenting reflections, may tamely bow down our necks with all the ſtupid ſerenity of ſervitude to any drudgery, which our lords and maſtes may pleaſe to command.

When the 'charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice.'——" the ſupport of civil government,"——and the expences of defending, protecting, and ſecuring us, are provided for I ſhould be glad to know upon what occaſions the crown will ever call our aſſemblies together. Some few o hem may meet of their own accord, by virtue of their charter; but what will they have to do when they are met? To what ſhadows will they be reduced? the men whoſe deliberations heretofore had an influence on every matter relating to the liberty and happineſs of themſelves and their conſtituents, and whoſe authority in domeſtick affairs, at leaſt, might well be compared to that of Roman ſenators, will now find their deliberations of no more conſequence than thoſe of conſtables.——they may perhaps, be allowed to make laws for *yoking of hogs or pounding ſtray cattle.* Their influence will hardly be permitted to extend *ſo high as the keeping roads in repair*, as that buſineſs may more properly be executed by thoſe who receive the public caſh.

One moſt memorable example in hiſtory is ſo applicable to the point now inſiſted on, that it will form a juſt concluſion of the obſervations that have been made.

Spain was once free. Their *cortes* reſembled our parliaments, no money could be raiſed on the ſubject without their conſent. One of their kings having received a grant from them, to maintain a war againſt the Moores, deſired that if the term which they had given, ſhould not be ſufficient, he might be allowed, for that emergency only, to raiſe more money without aſſembling the *cortes*. The requeſt was violently oppoſed by the beſt and wiſeſt men in the aſſembly. It was however complied with by the votes of a majority; and this ſingle conceſſion was a precedent for other conceſſions of the like kind, until at laſt, the crown obtained a general power of raiſing money in caſes of neceſſity. From that period the *cortes* ceaſed to be *uſeful*———the *people* ceaſed to be *free.*

> '*Venienti occurrite morbo.*'
>
> Oppoſe a diſeaſe at its beginning.

A FARMER.

BY order of the Hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, the creditors of the inſolvent eſtate of the widow Elizabeth Skinner, late of ſaid Hartford, deceaſed are requeſted to exhibit their claims for examination at the houſe of Amos Hinſdale in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Mondays of March, April and May next, from one till ſeven o'clock afternoon, to

Timothy Seymour, }
James Church, } Commiſſioners.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Aſa Merrell, late of Hartford deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs on the ſecond and third Mondays in March, and the firſt Monday in April next, at the houſe of Moſes Butler, in ſaid Hartford, from one till ſix o'clock afternoon.

Benjamin Colton, }
Noah Webſter, } Commiſſioners.

To be ſold at public vendue, on the third Tueſday of March next, at the houſe of Eleazer Steel, innholder in Tolland, at 9 o'clock in the morning (unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe)

ALL the real and perſonal eſtate of Eliſha Steel, of ſaid Tolland an inſolvent debtor. And the creditors to ſaid Steel are deſired to meet at ſaid time and place, & receive their reſpective dividends of ſaid eſtate. And all indebted thereto are deſired to make payment by that time, to us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate.

Samuel Chapman, }
Ruſſel Woodbridge, } *Truſtees.*
Lemuel White. }

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THE Creditors to the Eſtate of Stephen Belding an Inſolvent Debtor are hereby Notified to meet at the Houſe of Daniel Pitkin Innholder in Hartford on Monday the 14th Day of March next then and their to Receive the firſt Dividend of ſaid Inſolvent's Eſtate, and ſuch perſons that have not ſettled their Accounts with us are deſired to come and ſettle with us on the above ſaid Day, or they muſt expect to be ſued, as it is full time the Eſtate was wholly ſettled.

William Forbs, }
Lemuel White, } Truſtees.
Daniel Pitkin. }

Hartford, 23d Feb. 1768. np 66

A ſmall Quantity of choice good

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

HARTFORD; Printed by T. Green:

MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1768. [NUMB. 169.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Treaſury-Office,
March 17, 1768.

THE Collectors of public Taxes, and all others, from whom Money is due to the Colony-Treaſury, are once more notified to bring in the ſame, as there are large Demands for Exchange of out-ſtanding Bills of Credit, and Money is not in the Treaſury to diſcharge thoſe Bills.

J. TALCOTT, *Treaſurer.*

A Memorial to the Public, for Connecticut Colony. No. 1.

The *Memorial* of the *Memorialiſt*, in behalf of himſelf, and the reſt of the Freemen, Huſbandmen, and Tradeſmen, within ſaid Colony. Humbly ſheweth,

THAT ſaid *Memorialiſt*, for many years, has been a diligent obſerver of the trade and buſineſs of ſaid colony, & with much attention and concern, beholds the country, at this time (as he apprehends) in great danger of falling into a ſtate of *abject bankruptcy and poverty*, unleſs ſome ſpeedy remedy ſhall be provided. For though our land yields us (by the kind indulgence of providence) all the *neceſſaries*, and many of the *conveniencies* of life, yet our trade is *ſo contracted*, and ſo mercenary, that it is conſtantly raiſing the ſcale againſt us. Our Weſt India trade (which is the beſt we have) drains us of many valuable articles of our country produce, and the returns we have is principally rum, an article, in the conſumption of which, has been, and is, *exceeding* deſtructive, both to the *morals* and *eſtates* of the people. Our furr and leather trade is ſo carried on, that nothing but caſh procures thoſe articles, which, in ſuch a country as this, is always making the ballance againſt us. And as for the goods we have from Great Britain, by the way of Boſton or New-York, they come to us through the third, or fourth, or fifth hands, and is, pehaps, the moſt *narrow* and *contracted* trade ever any people (furniſhed with ſo many and ſo good harbours and ſea ports as this colony has to boaſt of) went into and purſued. This low, contracted trade the people of this colony early began with, and all along have managed, againſt themſelves: For by this trade, i. e. to Boſton and New-York, with ſilver money, the traders and ſhopkeepers formerly ſunk the value of the bills of public credit of the New England colonies, more than nine parts out of ten, which worked many evils among the people, ſo that the legiſlature found it neceſſary to put an end to thoſe bills which might have ſerv'd as a medium of trade to this day, had they continued undepreciated. And this *Memorialiſt* begs leave further to obſerve, that when the charge of the late war came upon us, the ſoldiers trading with our ſhop keepers, they carried off ſo much of our ſilver, that it became impracticable to trade with that as a medium: but a flood of goods coming in among us, every one almoſt traded upon credit, and many vaſtly beyond their income, the country ſeemed, in a few years, to be inveloped in a general deluge of inſolvency. The ſhop keepers, many of them, broke for want of their dues; our lands ſunk about three parts out of four—huſbandmen not able to hire labourers to gather in their crops—tradeſmen not able to procure neceſſary ſtock to carry on their buſineſs, & but very few able to pay their debts—and where ſickneſs came, the patient not able to pay his phyſician.

All theſe, and many more *evils*, *ſtraits* and *difficulties* ariſe amongſt us, by men's trading out of the colony with money, and (as this *Memorialiſt* humbly conceives) if perſiſted in, will always prevent the people from carrying on any buſineſs to any good effect; and this colony (though rich in ſoil) will remain poor and dependant, and more and more become the ſcorn and deriſion of her neighbours, &c.

Which to prevent, the Memorialiſt humbly propoſes to the Hon. legiſlature of this colony, whether it is not expedient to regulate the trade of this colony, and endeavour to put ourſelves into more reſpectable circumſtances. Therefore the ſaid Memorialiſt humbly propoſes to conſideration, whether it is not expedient that the legiſlature make and paſs the three following particulars (or ſomething ſimilar thereto) into acts or laws of this colony, viz.

1. That no perſons whatſoever, ſhall, for the future, trade out of this colony, but only on effects made or raiſed in this colony.

2. That for the future, no perſon or perſons, trading out of this colony, ſhall not purchaſe any goods or effects, to make merchandize of in this colony, any where but in that place or country where they are raiſed or manufactured; and then ſuch articles will come to us at the prime coſt.

3. That every perſon, or perſons, trading off, into foriegn parts, on the effects of this colony, ſhall bring into this colony, one fifth part of the effects which he or they ſhall ſo export, in caſh, that the ſame may be laid out by ſuch trader, to purchaſe ſuch commodities as are raiſed or manufactured among ourſelves.

Now this *Memorialiſt* humbly propoſes theſe things to the public for conſideration; and begs leave to enforce the ſame with the following reaſons, viz.

1ſt. It is the duty of the traders in this colony to bring in ſilver and gold into this colony, becauſe they have, by carrying of it out, diſappointed the farmers, the tradeſmen, and themſelves, to that degree, that many of each occupation are ruined in their eſtates, and become inſolvents.

2dly. It is the duty and intereſt of the trader to bring money into the colony, as much as it is the duty of the farmer to raiſe effects: for they mutually ſtand in need of money, for a medium of trade, in all parts of the colony, as much as the trader does in foreign parts.

3dly. Enabling the farmers and tradeſmen, to furniſh the traders with the produce of the colony, will greatly tend to increaſe our merchandize, and promote induſtry among all occupations.

4thly. Unleſs ſomething of this nature ſhall ſpeedily be done; it appears to this *Memorialiſt*, impoſſible the country can ſubſiſt in any comfortable circumſtances; our traders and ſhopkeepers have ſo drained the country of money, we are ſeized as it were with a general *Conſumption* and *all faces gather paleneſs*; and many perſons are no ways able to pay their out ſtanding debts and Country rates which have been due many years.

And here this *Memorialiſt*, begs liberty further to add, that he pays the tendereſt regard, reſpect, defference, and honour, to the *legiſlative* body of this colony, eſpecially to the Honourable Gentlemen of the upper *houſe of Aſſembly*; yet nevertheleſs ſuppoſes it may not be out of *character* to ſay, that it appears to this *Memorialiſt* abſolutely requiſite every occupation, buſineſs & calling (which is lawful) be mutually and fairly repreſented and noticed in the general aſſembly.

It appears neceſſary that every trade, calling, and occupation, be encouraged in the ſeveral parts of the colony, otherwiſe the people will in ſome places, ſuffer many diſadvantages, needleſs now to enumerate.—Now this will not be done, unleſs every part of the government be fairly repreſented, As for inſtance: ſuppoſe all the gentlemen of the upper board, were traders and merchants, and perhaps many of them might owe large ſums of money to gentlemen out of the colony; can it be ſuppoſed that ſuch gentlemen would *adopt the foregoing plan?* No; the ſame *contracted* trading ſcheme which has brought upon us the many evils we feel for want of a proper medium of commerce will not admit of it.

Therefore it appears to this *Memorialiſt*, and he flatters himſelf it will appear ſo to the maſs of his brethren freemen of this corporation that our Legiſlature ſhould be compoſed of gentlemen of various occupations ſome of them *Traders* or *Merchants*, ſome of them tradeſmen; and it appears moſt neceſſary that one half (at leaſt) of them ſhould be *Farmers* and *Huſbandmen*, and they would look carefully after the intereſt of the colony, for it would be their own intereſt; and that (as the proverb is) *never lies.* That theſe things may be taken into ſerious conſideration, by every freeman, and the foregoing plan adopted, as bound in duty ever prays

The MEMORIALIST.

N.B. *The Memorialiſt begs liberty to propoſe the foregoing Memorial may be communicated to the freemen at their next meeting.*

LONDON, Jauuary 21.

We are told, that large quantities of Oak is ſpeedily to be imported from our American Colonies for ſhip building, by command of the Admiralty.

Jan. 22. Wedneſday ſome diſpatches of importance were received at the Earl Shelburne's office from his Sir Henry Moore Gov. of New York.

The Secretary of State's office for America, is to be at the Treaſury, Whitehall, where a great number of men are now at work, in order to get all the proper appartments ready with all expedition for the tranſaction of buſineſs.

It is ſaid that the great man, who has lately violated the honour of a virgin, has propoſed to compromiſe the matter by an offer of 15,000l. in money, or a ſettlement of 200l. per ann.

It is ſaid that no leſs than 15,000l. bail was offered in behalf of one of the parties concerned in a late affair but to the honour of the able Magiſtrate before whom ſhe was carried refuſed.

We are aſſured by a correſpondent, that Lord B. is now at Orleans in France; he adds, "his L—p will be indicted at Kingſton aſſizes, and if he does not appear, he will of courſe be outlawed, and his eſtates eſcheated to the Crown."

Another correſpondent ſays, that the Great man will only keep out of the way till the Aſſizes begin & then ſurrender himſelf for tryal.

We are credibly informed that an account of the number of men and ſhipping from England and Scotland (excluſive of the American colonies) employed laſt ſeaſon in the Newfoundland fiſheries, is preparing to be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly.

It is ſaid the Secretary of State for the Plantations will have the appointment of all packets to his Majeſty's iſlands and colonies in North-America.

Robert Wood Eſq; for Brackley in Northamtonſhire, and William Fraſer Eſq; are appointed Joint-Secretaries to Lord Viſcount Weymouth, ſince his being appointed Secretary of State for the Northern Department.

We hear a Committee of the principal merchants trading to N. America, will this week, attend the levee of the Right Hon. the Earl of Hilſborough, Secretary of State for the colonies, on affairs of importance.

So great is the ſcarcity of Votes in the preſent conteſts for Members, that we are informed a candidate gave no leſs than 1000l. a few days ſince, for the Fore-horſe of a waggon, whoſe owner has a voice in a certain uncorrupt borough.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the American Colonies has appointed— Phelps, Eſq; to be his Secretary, and Mr. Pollock to be his firſt clerk in the ſaid department.

Letters received the 6th inſtant at Vienna, from Conſtantinople, ſay, "Printing-houſes continue to be eſtabliſhed in different parts of the Ottoman empire, notwithſtanding the oppoſition made by the Eccleſiaſtics. They have even began to print ſome French authors in the Turking language. The numbers of perſons who get their livelihood by writing has hitherto been a great obſtacle to the progreſs of printing."

Some letters from Savannah in Georgia, adviſe, that ſeveral of the inhabitants there had come to a reſolution to encourage the eſtabliſhment of new manufactures in the province, and in the mean time to ſupply themſelves with thoſe of the northern colonies, in preference to any uſually imported from Great Britain.

Laſt Friday a pair of diamond ſhoe-buckles were carried home, by a jeweller in the city, to a Lady of Quality at the weſt end of the town, valued at two thouſand five hundred guineas, with which ſhe is to appear at Court this day.

Yeſterday Lord Clive ſet out for the South of France for the recovery of his health.

PHILADELPHIA, February 25.

The following is the Extract of a letter, which came by expreſs on Sundy laſt, from a chief of the Indians, living at the Great Iſland in the Weſt-Branch of the Suſquehanna, in anſwer to the meſſage ſent them by Captain William Patterſon [publiſhed in No. 166 of this Paper.]

"LOVING BROTHER, *Feb. 17, 1768.*

"I receceived your ſpeech by Gerſham Hicks, and have ſent one of my relations to you with a ſtring of Wamp, and the following anſwer.

LOVING BROTHER,

"I am glad to hear from you.——I underſtand that you are very much grieved, and that tears run from your eyes.—With both my hands I now wipe away thoſe tears, and, as I dont doub't but your heart is diſturbed I remove all the ſorrow from it, and make it eaſy as it was before. I will now ſit down and ſmoke my pipe.——I have taken faſt hold the chain of friendſhip; and when I give it a pull, if I find my Brothers the Engliſh have let it go, it will then be time for me to let go too, and take care of my family.—There are four of my relations murdered by Stump; and all I deſire is, that he may ſuffer for his wicked action; I ſhall then think that your people have the ſame goodneſs in their hearts as formerly, and intend to keep it there. As it was the evil ſpirit who cauſed Stump to commit this bad action, I blame none of my brothers the Engliſh but him.

"I deſire the people of Juaita may ſit ſtill on their places, and not put themſelves to any hardſhips by leaving their habitations; when ever danger is coming, they ſhall know it before it come on them.

I am your Lovinng Brother,

To Capt. Wm. Patterſon. SHAWANA BEN

HALIFAX,

March 3. A report prevails here that 3 more Regiments are to be ſtationed in this Province; and that the Works on the Citadel Hill are ſoon expected to be carried on.

BOSTON, March 17.

There was no mention made of American affairs in the houſe of commons from the 14th to the 27th of January; but the towns of Leeds, Wakefield & others where coarſe wollens are manufactured, have petitioned the parliament for relief, on account of the great decline of the demand for their manufacture.

Capt. Binney, in a Brig, arrived here laſt Friday morning, in 16 days from St. Euſtatia, by whom we have advice of the death of Lady Abigail Scott, relict of the late Col. George Scott, Governor of Dominica, who died at the laſt mentioned place, about the middle of laſt month, after a ſhort illneſs. She was a daughter of the hon. John Erving, Eſq; of this town.

We hear from Martha's Vineyard, that on the 29th of February laſt, they had a violent Storm of Hail, Rain and Wind, attended with ſevere Thunder and Lightning: The Lightning ſtruck the Houſe of Mr. Tilton, at Chilmark, went down the Chimney, and inſtantly killed Mr. Tilton, and a dog that lay near him. Five Perſons in the Houſe were ſtruck down, but are ſince recovered: Mr. Tilton was about 25 Years of Age, and had been married but a ſhort time.

On Wedneſday, March 9, 1768, departed this life, in the 79th year of his age, and 52d of his miniſtry, the Rev. Mr. Joſeph Dorr, paſtor of the firſt Church of Chriſt in Mendon.

By a Letter from Merſeilles of the 28th of December, ſixty ſail of veſſels have been loſt on the coaſt of Spain, Languedoc and Provence.

NEW-PORT, March 7.

The General Aſſembly, at their Seſſion held laſt Week at Eaſt Greenwich, granted a patent for the term of 14 Years to ſome Gentleman in Providence, for the excluſive Right of digging Coal, or any other Mineral in that Town. A ſample of the Coal was produced to the Aſſembly and approved.

HARTFORD, March 21.

On Sunday the 13th inſt. ſeveral Perſons on board a Veſſel at Weathersfield, were ſurprized by the Appearance of a human Body, entirely naked, floating on the Water, within about half a Rod of the Shore, but before they could accommodate themſelves with a Boat, the Body diſappear'd——and laſt Friday it was drove aſhore at Glaſtenbury, and taken up, when it proved to be a Girl, about Ten Years of Age, without any Hair, but with ſeveral Bruiſes on her Head, one on her right Breaſt, together with ſeveral other Wounds on her Body.—The Jury empannel'd according to the Law of this Colony, were of Opinion, that ſhe was brought to an untimely Death, by ſome unknown Hand—and if this is the Caſe, it is of Importance that diligent Search be made to diſcover and detect the Author of ſuch a Piece of Barbarity & Wickneſs.

Laſt Week the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Eliſha Andrews of Eaſt-Hartford, was entirely conſumed by Fire, together with ALL his houſhold Furniture, Proviſions, &c.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, met at Faneuil-Hall, on Monday laſt, upon a Motion made and ſeconded, it was voted that the Thanks of the Town be given to the ingenious Author of a Courſe of Letters publiſhed at Philadelphia, and in that, and this Place, ſigned A FARMER; wherein the Rights of the American Subjects are clearly ſtated, and fully vindicated: and a Committee was appointed to prepare and publiſh a Letter of Thanks accordingly.

The Poſts from New-York and Boſton, are re-eſtabliſh'd, and meet at this Place as uſual.

⁂ Thoſe Gentlemen who ſubſcribed with the Rev. Mr. Dorr, of this Place, for the Rev. Mr. Welles's Vindication of the Validity and divine Right of Preſbyterian Ordination, may have their Books by applying to the Printer hereof.

TO BE SOLD,

A Large farm lying in Stockbridge, near the meeting houſe and very pleaſantly ſituated. It contains near four hundred acres, a great part of which is under good improvements It is well watered, the ſoil rich, & properly divided into mowing tillage and paſturing. It is furniſhed with good buildings, & an orchard; the houſe well finiſhed, three fire places below two above, and a cellar under the whole The barn is large & convenient, being 70 feet in length, and 33 in breadth, and the orchard makes near 50 barrels of cydar in the year. The farm is ſo ſituated as to make two convenient livings. For terms of ſale, enquire of ELIJAH WILLIAMS, of ſaid Stockbridge, of whom may be had a good and unexceptionable title for the ſame. np9

——SUSQUEHANNAH.——

WHEREAS at a meeting of the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe, holden at Windham Jan. 6. 1768 We the ſubſcribers were appointed a committee to receive the ſum of Nine Shillings, lawful money, voted to be paid by each proprietor of a whole ſhare, and for ſmaller ſhares in proportion, to be uſed in defraying the charges that will neceſſarily ariſe in proſecuting the petition of ſaid company now lying before his Majeſty and council. We therefore ſtand ready to ſerve the proprietors in that capacity, and to receive the monies, & give receipts for the ſame, agreable to the vote of the proprietors.

ELIZUR TALCOTT,
JONATHAN PETTIBONE.

N.B. If any of the proprietors will pay their monies to the Printer in Hartford, and take his receipt, it ſhall be accepted as paid to us. np9

Middletown, March 16, 1768

PUBLIC notice is hereby further given, to all the creditors of Gale Goodwin of Middletown, in the county of Hartford an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their claims properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers truſtees legally appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, inn-holder in ſaid Middletown, on Monday the 28th inſt. at 10 of the clock in the forenoon. And all thoſe indebted to, or that have any of ſaid Goodwin's goods or effects in their hands, are deſired to make payment, and deliver ſaid goods and effects to us, to prevent trouble.

Philip Mortimer,
John Stocker,
Comfort Sage, } Truſtees.

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(For other Advertiſements, ſee the Suppliment.)

For the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LETTERS from a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

LETTER X.

My dear Countrymen,

THE conſequences, mentioned in the laſt letter, will not be the utmoſt limits of our miſery and infamy. We feel, too ſenſibly, that any miniſterial meaſures, relating to theſe colonies are ſoon carried ſucceſsfully through the parliament. Certain prejudices operate there ſo ſtrongly againſt us, that it may juſtly be queſtioned, whether all the provinces united will ever be able effectually to call to an account, before the parliament, any miniſter who ſhall abuſe the power by the late act given to the CROWN in America. He may divide the ſpoils torn from us, in what manner he pleaſes; and we ſhall have no way of making him reſponſible. If he ſhould order, that every governour ſhall have a yearly ſalary of 5000l. ſterl. every chief juſtice of 3000l. every inferior officer in proportion; and ſhould then reward the moſt profligate, ignorant, or needy dependants on himſelf, or his friends, with places of the greateſt truſt, becauſe they were of the greateſt profit, this would be called an arrangement in conſequence of the 'adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of the civil government.' And if the taxes ſhould prove at any time inſufficient to anſwer all the expences of the numberleſs offices, which miniſters may pleaſe to create, ſurely the houſe of commons would be too 'modeſt' to contradict a miniſter who ſhould tell them it was become neceſſary to lay a new tax upon the colonies for the laudable purpoſe of 'defraying the charges of 'the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the ſupport of civil government' among them.——Thus in fact we ſhall be taxed by miniſters.

We may perceive, from the example of Ireland, how eager miniſters are to ſeize upon any ſettled revenue, and apply it in ſupporting their own power.——Happy are the men and happy the people, who grow wiſe by their misfortunes Earneſtly my dear countrymen do I beſeech the author of all good gifts, that you may grow wiſe in this manner; And if I may be allowed to take the liberty, I beg leave to recommend to you in general as the beſt method of obtaining wiſdom, diligently, to ſtudy the hiſtories of other countries. You will there find all the arts, that can poſſibly be practiſed by cunning rulers, or falſe patriots among yourſelves, ſo fully delineated, that changing names, the account would ſerve for your own times.

It is pretty well known on this continent, that IRELAND has, with a regular conſiſtence of injuſtice, been cruelly treated by miniſters, in the articles of penſions; but there are ſome alarming circumſtances relating to that ſubject, which I wiſh to have better known among us.

The revenue of the crown there, ariſes principally from the EXCISE granted 'for pay of the army and defraying other public *charges in defence* and *preſervation of the kingdom*"—from the tonnage and additional poundage granted "for protecting the trade 'of the kingdom at ſea, and augmenting the 'public revenue"——from the hearth money granted as a "public revenue for public 'charges and expences." There are ſome other branches of the revenue, concerning which there is not any expreſs appropriation of them for public ſervice, but which were plainly ſo intended.

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Attempts have been made to gloſs over theſe groſs incroachments, by this ſpecious argument,——"That expending a compe-'tent part of the PUBLIC REVENUE in pen-'ſions, from a principle of charity or gene-'roſity, adds to the dignity of the crown, 'and is, therefore, uſeful to the public."— To give this argument any weight, it muſt appear that the penſions proceed from 'charity or generoſity" only—And that it adds to the dignity of the crown to act directly contrary to law.

From this conduct towards IRELAND, in open violation of law, we may eaſily foreſee what we may expect, when a miniſter will have the whole revenue of America, in his own hands, to be diſpoſed of at his own pleaſure. For all the monies raiſed by the late act are to be 'applied, by virtue of warrants under the ſign manual, counterſigned by the 'high treaſurer, or any three of the commiſ-'ſioners of the treaſury.' The 'reſidue' in-'deed, is to be paid into the receipt of the 'exchequer, and to be diſpoſed of by par-'liament.' So that a miniſter will have nothing to do but to take care that there ſhall be no 'reſidue', and he is ſuperior to all controul.

Beſides the burden of penſions in Ireland which have enormouſly increaſed within theſe few years, almoſt all the offices, in that poor kingdom, have, ſince the commencement of the preſent century, and are now beſtowed upon ſtrangers. For though the merit of thoſe born there juſtly raiſes them to places of high truſt, when they go abroad, as all Europe can witneſs, yet he is an uncommonly lucky Iriſhman, who can get a good poſt in his native country.

When I conſider the manner in which that Iſland has been uniformly depreſſed for ſo many years paſt, with this pernicious particularity of their parliament continuing as long as the crown pleaſes, I am aſtoniſhed to obſerve ſuch a love of liberty ſtill animating that loyal and generous nation; and nothing can raiſe higher my idea of the integrity & public ſpirit of a people, who have preſerved the ſacred fire of freedom from being extinguiſhed, tho' the altar, on which it burned, has been thrown down.

In the ſame manner ſhall we unqueſtionably be treated, as ſoon as the late taxes, laid upon us, ſhall make poſts in the 'government,' and the 'adminiſtration of juſtice' here, worth the attention of perſons of influence in Great Britain. We know enough already to ſatisfy us of this truth. But t[illegible]ill not be the worſt part of our caſe.

The principals in all great offices will reſide in England, making ſome paltry allowance to deputies for doing the buſineſs here. Let any man conſider what an exhauſting drain this muſt be upon us, when miniſters are poſſeſſed of the power of affixing what ſalaries they pleaſe to poſts, and he muſt be convinced how deſtructive the late act muſt be. The injured kingdom, lately mentioned, can tell us the miſchiefs of abſentees; & we may percieve already the ſame diſpoſition taking place with us. The government of New-York has been exerciſed by a deputy. That of Virginia is now held ſo; and we know of a number of ſecretary ſhips, collectorſhips, and other offices held in the ſame manner.

True it is, that if the people of G. Britain were not much blinded by the paſſions, that have been artfully excited in their breaſts againſt their dutiful children, the conſiderations would be nearly as alarming to them as us. The influence of the crown was tho't by wiſe men many years ago, too great, by reaſon of the multitude of penſions and places beſtowed by it; theſe have vaſtly increaſed ſince, and perhaps it would be no difficult matter to prove that the people's have decreaſed.

Surely, therefore, thoſe who wiſh the welfare of their country, ought ſeriouſly to reflect what may be the conſequence of ſuch a new creation of offices, in the diſpoſal of the crown. The army, the adminiſtration of juſtice, and the civil government here, with ſuch ſalaries as the crown ſhall pleaſe to annex, will extend miniſterial influence, as much beyond its former bounds, as the late war did the Britiſh dominions.

But whatever the people of Great Britain may think on this occaſion, I hope the people of theſe colonies will unanimouſly join in this ſentiment, that the late act of parliament is injurious to their liberty; and that this ſentiment will unite them in a firm oppoſition to it, in the ſame manner as the dread of the Stamp Act did.

Some perſons may imagine the ſums to be raiſed by it are but ſmall, and therefore may be inclined to acquieſce under it. A conduct more dangerous to freedom, as before has been obſerved, can never be adopted. Nothing is wanted at home but a precedent the force of which ſhall be eſtabliſhed, by the tacit ſubmiſſion of the colonies. With what zeal was the ſtatute erecting the poſt office, and another relating to the recovery of debts in America, urged and tortured, as precedents in ſupport of the Stamp act, tho' wholly inapplicable? If the parliament ſucceeds in this attempt, other ſtatutes will impoſe other duties. Inſtead of taxing ourſelves as we have been accuſtomed to do from the firſt ſettlement of theſe provinces; all our uſual taxes will be converted into parliamentary taxes on our importations; and thus the parliament will levy upon us ſuch ſums of money as they chuſe to take, without any other limitation than their pleaſure.

We know how much labour and care have been beſtowed by theſe colonies, in laying taxes in ſuch a manner that they ſhould be made eaſy to the people, by being laid on the proper articles; moſt equal, by being proportioned to every man's circumſtances & cheapeſt, by the method directed for collecting them.

But parliamentary taxes will be laid on us without any conſideration, whether there is any eaſier mode. The only point regarded will be, the certainty of levying the taxes, & not to the convenience of the people, on whom they are to be levied; and therefore all ſtatutes on this head will be ſuch as will be moſt likely according to the favourite phraſe, "to execute themſelves."

Taxes in every free ſtate have been and ought to be as exactly proportioned as is poſſible, to the abilities of thoſe who are to pay them. They cannot otherwiſe be juſt.—— Even a Hottentot could comprehend the unreaſonableneſs of making a poor man pay as much for defending the property of a rich man, as the rich man pays himſelf.

Let any perſon look into the late act of parliament, and he will immediately perceive that the immenſe eſtates of lord *Fairfax lord Baltimore* and our Proprietors, which are amongſt his 'Majeſty's other domions' to be 'defended, protected and ſecured' by that act, will not pay a ſingle farthing of the duties thereby impoſed, except lord Fairfax wants ſome of his windows glazed. Lord Baltimore and our Proprietors are quite ſecure, as they live in England.

I mention theſe particular caſes as ſtriking inſtances, how far the late act is a deviation from that principle of juſtice which has ſo conſtantly diſtinguiſhed our own laws on this continent.

The third conſideration with our continental aſſemblies in laying taxes, has been the method of collecting them. This has been done by a few officers under the inſpection of the reſpective aſſemblies with moderate allowances. No more was raiſed from the ſubject, than was uſed for the intended purpoſes. But by the late act a miniſter may appoint as many officers as he pleaſes for collecting the taxes; may aſſign them what ſalaries he thinks adequate? and they are to be ſubject to no inſpection but his own.

In ſhort, if the late act of parliament takes effect theſe colonies muſt dwindle down into common corporations, as their enemies in the debates concerning the repeal of the Stamp Act, ſtrenuouſly inſiſted they were: and it is not improbable, that ſome future hiſtorians will thus record our fall.

'The eigth year of this reign was diſtinguiſhed by a very memorable event, the American colonies then ſubmitting for the firſt time, to be taxed by the Britiſh parliament. An attempt of this kind had been made about two years before, but was defeated by the vigorous exertions of the ſeveral provinces in defence of their liberties. Their behavior on that occaſion rendered their name vary celebrated for a ſhort time all over Europe; all ſtates being extremely attentive to a diſpute between Great Britain, and ſo conſiderable a part of her dominions. For as ſhe was tho't to be grown too powerful by the ſucceſsful concluſion of the late war ſhe had been engaged in, it was hoped by many that as it had happened before to other kingdoms, civil diſcords would afford opportunities of revenging all the injuries ſuppoſed to be received from her.——However the cauſe of diſſention was removed by a repeal of the ſtatute that had given offence this affair rendered the ſubmiſſive conduct of the colonies ſoon after, the more extraordinary; there being no difference between the modes of taxation which they oppoſed, and that to which they ſubmitted, but this, that by the firſt they were to be continually reminded that they were taxed, by certain marks ſtampt on every piece of paper or parchment they uſed. The authors of that ſtatute triumphed greatly on this conduct of the colonies, and inſiſted that if the people of Great Britain had perſiſted in enforcing it the Americans would have been in a few months ſo fatigued with the efforts of patriotiſm, that they would quickly have yielded obedience.

'Certain it is, that though they had before their eyes ſo many illuſtrious examples in their mother country, of the conſtant ſucceſs attending firmneſs and perſeverence in oppoſition to dangerous encroachments on liberty, yet they quietly gave up a point of the Laſt Importance. From thence the decline of their freedom began, and its decay was extremely rapid; for as money was always raiſed upon them by the parliament, their aſſemblies grew immediately uſeleſs & in a ſhort time contemptible; And in leſs that one hundred years, the people ſunk down into that tameneſs and ſupineneſs of ſpirit by which they ſtill continue to be diſtinguiſhed."

Et majores veſtros et poſteros cogitate.

Remember your anceſtors and your poſterity.

A FARMER.

Printed by THOMAS GREEN.

MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1768. [NUMB. 170.]

13

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

THE Auditors, appointed to ſettle and adjuſt the Colony Accounts, with JOSEPH TALCOTT, Eſq; Treaſurer, find themſelves unable to cloſe the ſame with any proper Certainty, without comparing the Entries with, and in many Inſtances, ſtating them from, the original Receipts and Vouchers——And as many ſuch Receipts are not lodged with the Secretary, theſe are therefore to requeſt all Perſons, as King's Attornies, Agents, Naval Officers, Commiſſaries, Collectors of Exciſe, or any other Duties, and all others, who may have paid Monies to ſaid Treaſurer, on any Account, for publie Uſe (except ſuch as has been paid for Colony Taxes) that they will, without fail, tranſmit all ſuch Receipts, or well atteſted Copies thereof, to ſaid Auditors at Hartford, by the Repreſentatives in May next, or ſooner, if poſſible, as the Intereſt of the Colony requires a juſt and ſpeedy Settlement. Any who will ſend Originals (which will be much preferred to Copies) may depend on their being carefully return'd.

Dated at Hartford, 24th March. 1768.

JOHN LEDYARD,
ELIHU CHAUNCEY,
JOHN LAWRENCE,
BENJAMIN STILES,
DAVID BURR,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

MR. PRINTER,

If the following is thought worthy of a Place in your Paper, you have the Conſent of the Author to inſert it. T. M.

WHEN I hear of the propoſal of an armed force, as being neceſſary to keep the American colonies in a dependance on the crown and Parliament of Great Britain, it gives me the greateſt concern imaginable. For though I am conſiderably advanced in age, and have had concern with men of all conditions of life, I never as yet had the leaſt intimation from any American born, that I remember, that they had any inclination to any other, than an entire dependance on the crown of Great Britain, as juſtly eſtabliſhed on the houſe of Hanover, which has been the caſe ever ſince my knowledge of things of a public nature. And I really believe that the firſt mover of ſuch a propoſal was no friend to the preſent government either of Great Britain or America. And as I profeſs myſelf to be a hearty friend to the preſent government of Great Britain, and that of the colony of Connecticut, in America in particular, I beg leave to make a propoſal of a very different nature, viz. That every province in America ſhould by charter be infranchiſed with all the privileges and immunities, which the little colony of Connecticut enjoys——which I am fully of opinion would ſecure an everlaſting dependance of America upon the crown of Great Britain, and an affection for, and love to the mother country, and the preſent government thereof, as firm as mountains of braſs. And why it is not juſt and reaſonable, that all the American colonies, which firſt ſettled themſelves without any coſt either to the crown or nation, ſhould not be ſo infranchiſed, I have not penetration enough to give a reaſon. The reaſons on which I ground my opinion, are ſuch as follow, viz.

When I look into the hiſtories of antient times and nations, I univerſally find the freeſt people the beſt ſubjects, as well as the beſt ſoldiers; and on the contrary, thoſe nations who have enjoyed the greateſt freedom, as the encroachments of thoſe in power gained on the liberties of the ſubjects, ſo in proportion, the ſubjects firſt became indifferent in their ſervice, then averſe to their orders, and finally rebellious and diſobedient. The good ſoldier either becomes daſtardly in the face of the enemy, deſerts his prince's ſervice, or mutinizes, or aſſaſſinates his commander—as alſo, induſtry in the field, manufactures, mechaniſm and arts fail, and deſolation enſues.

And if we look into modern times, and view our Engliſh hiſtory no farther back than the reign of King Cha. I. how unhappy the conſequence of the encroaching principles and practices of Arch Biſhop Laud, the then prime miniſter of ſtate! which, in a ſhort time run all things to confuſion, till all ſaw the neceſſity of [illegible] reſtoration of the ſubjects to their antient liberties. Alſo the wretched ſtate the nation was reduced to, by the ſtretch of the prerogative in King James the ſecond's ſhort reign, brought all people to ſee the neceſſity of a revolution.

And now to coſider the affair under the light thrown in by the conduct of the American provinces, in their loyalty, obedience and good ſoldiery, in the American wars; and herein their loyalty ſeems to keep pace with their civil liberties; for as the New-England colonies, in general, and that of Connecticut in particular, are underſtood to enjoy the greateſt liberties, ſo, on viewing their conduct, they will appear to diſcover the greateſt degree of loyalty, courage, and good ſoldiery. For Connecticut, which ſettled in the year 1636, did not enjoy more than one year's peace with the natives, before they were obliged to enter into the firſt Indian war in New-England; when Connecticut alone, with only 80 men, that number being all that the colony could ſend into the field, with Capt. John Maſon (afterwards Deputy Governor) at their head, to his and their everlaſting honor, ſtruck ſuch an effectual ſtroke, as gave all New-England peace for between 30 and 40 years. And about the year 1690, a little before, and after, the colony of Connecticut exerted itſelf for the relief of Albany in the province of New-York (which by the way was then, and ever ſince, under the immediate government of the crown, and out of the limits of that called New-England) in which 500 men were employed, and the expences to the colony amounted to £.5000 And about the ſame time, the colony ſent forces into the Maſſachuſetts Bay province at ſundry times, for the defence of the county of Hampſhire, in which, beſides the loſs of lives, the colony expended £.2000. (at which time, as I take it, ſilver was at the eſtimation of about 7s. per ounce.) But to omit ſundry other things, that might convey light into the ſubject, that were tranſacted by the New-England colonies, the memorable expedition, formed wholly by and at the expence of the New England colonies, for the reduction of Cape Breton, in the year 1745, is worthy of the notice of the whole nation, it being one of the chief corner ſtones, in the foundation of the general peace of Europe, ſoon after eſtabliſhed.

[The Remainder of this will be in our next.]

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IN ſearching amongſt ſome old papers which had been in the Cromwell family I found a writing which appears to me to be a copy of the very words which Oliver ſpoke to the Members of the Long Parliament when he turned them out of the Houſe; and as it is a great curioſity, I have ſent it you, exactly as it is written for publication. Yours, &c.

T. IRETON.

Spoken by OLIVER CROMWELL, *when he put an end to the Long Parliament.*

IT is high time for me to put an end to your ſitting in this place, which ye have diſhonored by your contempt of all virtue, and defiled by your practice of every vice.—Ye are a factious crew, and enemies to all good government. Ye are a pack of mercenary wretches, and would, like Eſau, ſell your country for a meſs of pottage; &, like Judas, betray your GOD for a few pieces of money. Is there a ſingle virtue now remaining amongſt you? Is there one vice you do not poſſeſs? Ye have no more religion than my horſe: Gold is your GOD. Which of you have not bartered away your conſciences for bribes? Is there a man amongſt you that hath the leaſt care for the good of the common-wealth? Ye ſordid proſtitutes! have ye not defiled this ſacred place, & turned the LORD's temple into a den of thieves? By your immoral principles, & wicked practices, ye are grown intolerably odious to the whole nation: You who were deputed here by the people to get their grievances redreſſed, are yourſelves become the greateſt grievance.

Your country therefore calls upon me to cleanſe the Augean ſtable, by putting a final period to your iniquitous proceedings in this houſe; and which by GOD's help, and the ſtrength he hath given me, I am now come to do: I command ye therefore, upon the peril of your lives, to depart immediately out of this place. Go! get ye out! make haſte! ye venal ſlaves be gone! Go! take away that ſhining bauble there, and lock up the doors.

LONDON.

A moſt audacious inſult upon humanity and the laws of this country, having been committed by a certain nobleman and his agent, the following particulars thereof have been made public. A reputable houſe keeper's daughter was inveigled away and ill-treated, by thoſe perſons on the 16th Dec when a well-dreſſed woman and a man, who ſince appears to be a Jew, went to the ſhop kept by the young woman (a milliner) who, with her ſiſter, bore unblemiſhed characters, and after paying for ſome goods, which the woman purchaſed, ſhe, under pretence that a lady of fortune, wanted a conſiderable quantity of millinary goods, inviegled the young woman to the houſe of a great man; Here the young woman waited a long time, expecting to ſee the pretended lady, but at laſt inſtead thereof, ſhe was accoſted by the above great man, who beginning to treat her with indecency, it gave her the firſt alarm of her unfortunate ſituation. At this houſe ſhe was kept a cloſe priſoner ſeveral days during which time ſhe refuſed all ſuſtenance, or once going to reſt, for fear of the unhappy conſequences which ſoon after happened. Her ſeducers finding ſhe could not eaſily be bro't to their wicked purpoſes, notwithſtanding all the great promiſes made her, therefore privately conveyed her down to the great man's country ſeat, where after uſing every probable art and ſtratagem that could be invented to procure her own conſent to be debauched they at laſt ſtripped her naked, and (notwithſtanding the utmoſt efforts ſhe could make) they forcibly put her in bed to her raviſher. In the mean time whilſt this ſcene of iniquity was tranſacting, the parents and friends of this unhappy young woman, were of conſequence greatly alarmed at her long abſence, as it was only pretended ſhe was to go as far as Shoreditch; and, notwithſtanding the ſtricteſt ſearch for many days, they could not get the ſmalleſt intelligence of her ſituation, which cauſed them a trouble and anxiety much greater than can by words be properly expreſſed. However, a very few days ſince, a bank note was ſent from an unknown perſon to the young woman's father, and a letter, in which it was declared, ſhe was well in health but not the leaſt hint of the place of her reſidence was given. From ſome circumſtances, however, attending the receipt of this letter and ſome other informations, the young woman's place of confinement was firſt found out, and afterwards the whole ſcene of iniquity was diſcovered; & thereupon, purſuant to an order obtained from Lord Mansfield, her inhuman keeper was obliged to deliver her up to her afflicted parents. Upon the young womans releaſe, information on oath was directly made before Sir John Fielding of the above particulars, and in conſequence thereof, warrants being iſſued out againſt the parties concerned in this inhuman affair, the wicked woman who firſt inveigled the young woman from her houſe, was ſecured, and being carried before Sir John, an attorney appeared in her behalf, and offered any bail that ſhould be required: but this being juſtly refuſed, ſhe was committed to priſon. Alſo a number of peace officers ſurrounded the above great man's houſe in order to take him into cuſtody if he could be found. Likewiſe meſſengers were diſpatched to the principal ſea ports to ſtop his getting obroad. And it is hoped, that for the ſake of public juſtice, and to prevent the further perpetration of ſuch daring atrocious crimes, that all the parties concerned in this wicked affair will meet with condign puniſhment.

We are aſſured that Lord Baltimore is now at Orleans in France.

It is reported that the Dutch are, at this time, privately tranſporting large quantities of naval and other ſtores to their Iſlands of Curacoa and St. Euſtatia, in the Weſt Indies, which cauſes much ſpeculation among the Coffe-Houſe Politicians in Holland.

The Dutch are fitting out ſix Frigates of 36 guns each, to go out, as pretended, in company with the Triton man of war, upon a New Embaſſy to the court of Morocco; but it is obſervable, that each of theſe Frigates is to be fully manned, and that they are to carry out nine months proviſions.

We hear that ſtrong ſquadrons of ſhips of war will ſail for the Weſt Indies early in the Spring.

We are aſſured, that there is a perſon now living in Wyld-Street, Drury lane, who for theſe ſeven years paſt has neither eat Bread, Meat, Fruit, or Vegetable, nor drank either Water, Beer, Brandy, Rum, or Wine; his only proviſion (if it may be ſo called) is a little Oatmeal, and he drinks after it a glaſs of Gin; this he does ſeveral times in a day; and he is to all appearance hearty and well, and has a florid countenance.—*Ledger.*

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 10, 1767.

His Majeſty hath been moſt graciouſly pleaſed to order, that the court mournings ſhall not, for the future, continue longer than one half of the time which hath been uſually obſerved.

HERTFORD.

Yeſterday his grace the Duke of Bedford was at court for the firſt time ſince his recovery from the diſorder in his eyes.

During the late ſevere froſt a man and his wife & three ſmall children, were found frozen to death in a cottage on a common near Hendon.

Thurſday a young man, only ſon of a perſon of conſiderable property near Wimbledon in Surry, was tried at the quarter ſeſſions at St. Margaret's hill, for violently aſſaulting his own father, and firing at him twice, but providentially miſſed him. The trial between father and ſon, was truly affecting; the father ſhewing all the tenderneſs imaginable towards the offender, who pleaded long himſelf from a brief he had. He was found guilty, and ſent to the new goal till he receives his ſentence, which is expected will be paſſed this day; at which the father cried bitterly.

They write from Liſbon, that a Portugueſe homeward bound ſhip from Goa, had juſt arrived in the Tagus, with eighteen Jeſuits in irons on board, accuſed of treaſonable practices againſt the ſtate.

Jan. 19 Yeſterday his Grace the Duke of Grafton, the Earl of Shelburne, the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, and Lord Harcourt, chamberlain to the Queen gave each a grand entertainment in honour of his Majeſtys birth day, at their reſpective houſes.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ordered the Manſion-Houſe to be illuminated in the evening, with upwards 500 glaſs lamps, on the ſame occaſion.

NEW-YORK, March 24.

Friday laſt the 18th Inſt. being the Anniverſary of the Repeal of the Stamp Act, the ſame was obſerved here in the accuſtomary Manner, by the Sons of Liberty, joined by many of the firſt Merchants of this City.

Saturday Night we had here an uncommon high Tide, attended with a very violent Gale of Wind at E. S. E. and a Snow Storm: It has done great Damage to many of the Wharves and to ſeveral Veſſels in the Harbour; and conſiderable Damage has alſo been done in many Cellars on, and near the Docks, where Sugars and other Goods were ſtored.

BOSTON, March 24.

Friday laſt the 18th of March, being the anniverſary of the Repeal of the Stamp act, the ſame was comemorated here by the diſplaying of Colours, firing of Guns, and other Demonſtrations of Joy.

Laſt Saturday Night came on and continued the moſt Part of the next Day, a very violent N. E. Storm, attended with Snow, which, as the Tides were very high, has done conſiderable damage to the Wharves and ſome of the Shipping lying thereat; and as many Veſſels are expected in from Sea, 'tis feared ſome of them muſt have ſuffered.

NEW-HAVEN, February 26.

We have juſt received the following Intelligence. Extract of a Letter from Capt. Ruſſel, of this Port, dated Antigua, Jan. 8 1768 "The Trade is ſtopped at Martinico and Gaudaloupe.—There are Six Line of Battle Ships arived there with 6000 Troops and 12 000 more expected ——There is ſome Talk of a War on that Account."

March 25.

Laſt Saturday Night, we had a violent Gale of Wind, at E. & N. E and an uncommon high Tide, with ſo great a Fall of Snow, that on Monday, ſeveral loaded Sleys and Sleds, came to town.

The Sloop America, Captain Joſeph Punce, of Hartford, was drove aſhore on Long Iſland, near Setauket, in the above Gale. ——He was bound to New London, from Turks Iſlands, with Ballaſt, and 300 Buſhels of Salt, had been out 16 Days, and was ſo near his Port on Saturday Evening that he expected to have been at anchor in an Hour or Two, but the wind increaſed ſo much, that he was unable to carry any ſail, and being in great Danger of going on Goſhen Reef, he was obliged to ſtand up the Sound under his bare Poles, and about four o'Clock Sunday Morning, the Sloop went aſhore as abovementioned.——She is like to be got off again with little Damage, and her Cargo Saved—No lives were loſt.

HARTFORD, March 28.

Laſt Wedneſday died at Eaſt-Hartford, Mr. Daniel Dickinſon, aged 103 *Years.—He enjoyed a remarkable State of Health till about fifteen Days before his Death.*

Governor Wentworth of New Hampſhire, has iſſued a Proclamation appointing Thurſday the 14th Day of April next, to be obſerved as a Day of Faſting and Prayer.

MR. PRINTER.

I Truſt you will be willing to inform the public with regard to facts, where they have been miſrepreſented. I obſerve in your paper N°. 167, under the head of Litchfield, a falſe repreſentation with regard to a manufacture lately opened at New-Milford, attempting to make New York 40s. Bills, and Spaniſh mill'd Dollars. The manufacture (as the writer is pleaſed to call it) was not opened at New-Milford, but in the bounds of Stratford. As to the dollars, none were ever found at New-Milford; neither were there near one dozen of them confined in a diſtant cage. The Truth is, three men were taken at New-Milford; one of them a tranſcient perſon, the other two late comers from Stratford. The tranſcient perſon and one of the others were releaſed for evidences, and one is ſtill under bonds.——I truſt, every perſon is ready to own that ſuch iniquity ſhould be detected, and right ſuch offenders ſhould be puniſhed, when and where they are found; but muſt think it very unreaſonable, that ſuch falſe repreſentations ſhould be made by way of reflection, upon any town. Neither can I perſuade myſelf, that the public will think it acting the part of the gentleman, or the chriſtian, ſince there is neither truth nor wit diſcovered in the performance.

It muſt be thought a little injurious, for any gentleman to caſt reflections upon any town, becauſe there are found ſome wicked men in it. As murder has lately been committed in Litchfield, I would not therefore inſinuate that a great part of the people have a hand in it: I would rather rejoice to ſee all our towns riſe in oppoſition to all iniquity, and labour to promote friendſhip and harmony.

From a hearty well-wiſher to all the towns in the government.

An aged Father's Advice to his SON.

MY SON,

IN obedience to the great law of nature, I muſt die; therefore, influenc'd by the tender and obligatory principles of a parent, do I give you an epitomy of my own life (in which I obtained promotion) for your directory, and ſample of imitation when I'm gone, wiſhing you proſperity. In my early days, I had a ſincere regard to the practice of virtue, and aim'd to make it public. I was taught a branch of manufactory, by which I comfortably ſubſiſted; and even, while an apprentice, finding a reliſh for preferment, ſtrove to make myſelf popular, in the view of my mates, and (arriving to riper years) left no ſtone unturn'd to appear more ſo to thoſe of influence, whoſe attention, by any means, I laboured to command. In proſecution of which, whenever I found a man who had right to act pro or con, with apparent pleaſure did I ſqueeze his hand, with an "How "do you do? and are you pretty well at "home, Sir?"——And where I underſtood the ballance of family power lay in the hands of the woman, to her wou'd I make my compliments, that the huſband ſhould be conſtrain'd to be my friend: and the language I made uſe of (like that of the oracle) was ever ſo ambiguous, that it would admit of two conſtructions, whereby, upon the diſappointment of any confidant, I could well acquit myſelf of blame, by which alſo every ſollicitor would be pleaſed (conſtruing my words in his own favor) and put me at the head of the claſs of his favourites, on whom he might ſafely depend for obtaining the requeſted boon. And, in fine, I made it the grand principle to keep well eſtabliſhed the noble character of honeſt *and* orthodox; *and in connection with that, like the Vicar of Bray, diſpence with paſſive obedience, and non-reſiſtance, as beſt ſuited the populace. Thus, my Son, have I given you an account of the riſe and progreſs of my political life, by conforming to which, you'll moſt aſſuredly ſatiate your* keen *appetite for ſupremacy, not forgetting always to be* ſenſibly *ſenſible of your deſcent, which will cloath you with confidence to put a ſanction on all you ſay, and enable you not only to riſe ſuperior to, but alſo with authority to look down on thoſe, who, by dint of merit, ought to be above you.*

ABSALOM.

TO be ſold for Caſh, *preſently*, or at a *future* Day, on good Security, about 21 Acres of Land, in the Pariſh of Cambridge, in Farmington, with a ſmall Houſe and Shop thereon, formerly the Property of Joſeph Gaylord, and under *very bad* Improvements.——Alſo, 20 Acres of good Land in Goſhen, oppoſite *Muſhapaug* Pond, pleaſantly ſituate, on the great Road from Litchfield to Albany, &c. having a *large* Brook, *few* Apple Trees, and Houſe thereon, lately occupied by Eliphalet Eaſton (*whoſe Debtors are in eminent Danger of a Law-Suit!*) And 4 Acres of *precious* Mowing Land, in Litchfield Meadows, in Sight of the Court-Houſe, and adjoining the upper Pond, and Head of the River, in *Bantum* Swamp, purchaſed of Aſa Hopkins. By

npo JEDEDIAH STRONG.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Daniel Johonnot, on Monday the 4th Day of April next, at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon,

ALL the Eſtate of ſaid Johonnet, conſiſting of Feather Beds, Caſe of Drawers, Tables, Deſk, Chairs Looking Glaſſes, Pewter, Braſs, with two ſilver Watches, & ſundry other Articles. Alſo, a Merchant's Shop now occupied by Doct. Maken, ſtanding on the Land of the Heirs of Jacob Cornwell deceas'd Alſo a ſmall diſtil Houſe, ſtanding on Land of Mrs. Abigal Shaylor, with Copper Still, Pewter Worm, and other Utenſils for diſtilling. To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money. Ten per Cent. Earneſt will be required, and the Vendue to be continued from Day to Day, till all is ſold.

Middletown, March 24, 1768. npo

TO be ſold at public vendue, the third Monday of April next, at the houſe of Mr Aſahel Anderſon of Windſor, at one of the clock in the afternoon, (unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe) all the real and perſonal eſtate, of Aſahel Anderſon of ſaid Windſor, an inſolvent debtor. And the creditors to ſaid Anderſon, are deſired to meet at ſaid time and place, and exhibit their accounts, and receive their reſpective dividends of ſaid eſtate. And all indebted thereto, are deſired to make payment by that time, to the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate.

GIDEON BENJAMIN,
ROSWELL MILLS, } Truſtees.
po LEMUEL WHITE,

WHEREAS five of the proprietors of Wincheſter, have applied to me the ſubſcriber, to warn a meeting of the proprietors, to be held at the dwelling-houſe of David Bull, innholder at Hartford, to conſider whether they will chooſe a new Clerk: alſo to conſider and determine what they will do with reſpect to a ſuit lately bro't and had againſt ſaid proprietors, by Mr. Henſhaw. Alſo, to appoint an agent, to make application to the General Aſſembly, to enact and do ſomething whereby ſaid proprietors may be enabled more effectually to collect their rates, and alſo whereby they may be enabled more effectually to carry on and defray the expences which from time to time may be neceſſarily incurred, for repairing highways, or whatever ſhall be judged needful:—Theſe are therefore to warn the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Bull, innholder at ſaid Hartford, on Tueſday the 12th day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider what they will do relating to the above mentioned particulars.

THOMAS HOSMER, Proprietor's Clerk

March 8th, 1768. np8

—SUSQUEHANNAH.—

WHEREAS at a meeting of the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe, holden at Windham Jan. 6, 1768. We the ſubſcribers were appointed a committee to receive the ſum of Nine Shillings, lawful money, voted to be paid by each proprietor of a whole ſhare, and for ſmaller ſhares in proportion, to be uſed in defraying the charges that will neceſſarily ariſe in proſecuting the petition of ſaid company, now lying before his Majeſty and council. We therefore ſtand ready to ſerve the proprietors in that capacity, and to receive the monies, & give receipts for the ſame, agreable to the vote of the proprietors.

ELIZUR TALCOTT,
JONATHAN PETTIBONE.

N.B. If any of the proprietors will pay their monies to the Printer in Hartford, and take his receipt, it ſhall be accepted as paid to us. np9

Middletown, March 16, 1768.

PUBLIC notice is hereby further given, to all the creditors of Gale Goodwin of Middletown, in the county of Hartford an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their claims properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers truſtees legally appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shaylor, innholder in ſaid Middletown, on *THIS DAY*, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon. And all thoſe indebted to, or that have any of ſaid Goodwin's goods or effects in their hands, are deſired to make payment, and deliver ſaid goods and effects to us, to prevent trouble.

Philip Mortimer,
John Stocker, } Truſtees.
np9 Comfort Sage,

Treaſury-Office,

March 17, 1768.

THE Collectors of public Taxes, and all others, from whom Money is due to the Colony-Treaſury, are once more notified to bring in the ſame, as there are large Demands for Exchange of out-ſtanding Bills of Credit, and Money is not in the Treaſury to diſcharge thoſe Bills.

J. TALCOTT, *Treaſurer.*

TO BE SOLD.

A Large farm lying in Stockbridge, near the meeting houſe, and very pleaſantly ſituated. It contains near four hundred acres, a great part of which is under good improvements. It is well watered, the ſoil rich, & properly divided into mowing, tillage and paſturing. It is furniſhed with good buildings, & an orchard; the houſe well finiſhed, three fire places below, two above, and a cellar under the whole. The barn is large & convenient, being 70 feet in length, and 33 in breadth, and the orchard makes near 50 barrels of cydar in the year. The farm is ſo ſituated as to make two convenient livings. For terms of ſale, enquire of ELIJAH WILLIAMS, of ſaid Stockbridge, of whom may be had, a good and unexceptionable title for the ſame. op9

STRAY'D or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the 3d Inſt. a Sorrel Mare, about nine Years old about 14 Hands high, natural Pacer, ſhod all round, has a Spavin on her near hind Leg, one white foot no Brand.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the Subſcriber ſhall be well rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me. op8 *JOHN BENTON.*

Hartford, March 7, 1768.

ALL Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of *Zebulon Seymour*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, with pp7

Zebulon Seymour,
Aaron Seymour, } Executors.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

AFTER the battle of Bergen in Germany, April the 10th 1759. among the many wounded who were brought into Frankfort upon the Mayne there was the Right Hon. George Charles Dykern, Baron, Lieutenant-General of the Saxon troops in the ſervice of the King of France; he was born of an antient and noble family in Sileſia, April the 10th 1710, ſo that it was juſt on his birth day he received his wound; he was of equal abilities as a miniſter in the cloſet, and a General in the field. In his younger days he went through a regular courſe of ſtudy in the univerſity, and made a great proficiency in philoſophy, eſpecially in mathematics, afterwards he ſtudied polemic divinity till he reaſoned himſelf into an infidel.

During his illneſs he ſhewed not the leaſt deſire of pious company, or ſerious diſcourſe till the ſurgeon let his Valet de chambre know that he could not live long, the man then aſked his maſter, whether he did not chuſe to be viſited by a clergyman; he anſwered with warmth, I ſhall not trouble thoſe gentlemen, I know well myſelf, what to believe and do: His man not diſcouraged continued thus; My Lord, have you ever found me wanting in my duty all the time I have been in your ſervivce? He anſwered No; then replied he, I will not be wanting now, the Surgeons count you paſt hopes of recovery but every one is afraid to tell you ſo, you ſtand on the brink of eternity, pray, Sir, order a Clergyman to be called; he pauſed a little, but ſoon gave his hand to the ſervant, thanked him for his honeſty, and ordered to ſend for me, (Dr. Freſenius, ſenior of the clergy at Frankfort) when I came, the man told me the General was a profeſſed infidel; I went in, and after a ſhort compliment ſaid, I am told, my Lord, your life is near an end, therefore I preſume (without any more ceremony to aſk one plain qneſtion; is the ſtate of your ſoul ſuch that you can entertain a ſolid hope of ſalvation? he anſwered, yes; on what ground you this hope? he replied, I never committed any wilful ſin; I have been liable to frailties, but I truſt in God's mercy, and the merits of his ſon, that he will have mercy upon me. Theſe words he uttered very ſlowly, eſpecially the merits of his Son. I made the following reply; I am apt to believe you are not tainted with the groſſeſt vices, but I fear you a little too preſumtuouſly boaſt of never having committed wilful ſin, if you ſhould be ſaved, you muſt acknowledge your being utterly corrupted by ſin, & conſequently deſerving the curſe of God and eternal damnation; as to your hoping for GOD's mercy through the merits of his Son, I beg leave to aſk you, do you believe God has a Son, that his Son aſſumed our nature in order to be our Saviour, that in the execution of his office he has given ample ſatisfaction for us and recovered our title to heaven?

He anſwered, I cannot now avoid a more minute diſcription of the ſtate of my ſoul: Let me tell you, Doctor, I have ſome knowledge of philoſophy, by which I have choſen for myſelf a way of ſalvation; I have always endeavoured to live a ſober life, to the uttermoſt of my power, not doubting but the Being of all Beings would then graciouſly accept me. In this way I ſtood in no need of Chriſt, and therefore I did not believe on him; but I take the ſcriptures to be a divine revelation: this way of mine I perceive is not the right one; I muſt believe on Chriſt, and through him come to God. I replied You ſay, you take the ſcriptures to be of a divine revelation! He fetch'd a deep ſigh, and ſaid, O God, thou wilt make me ſay, *becauſe* I take the ſcriptures to be thy word. I ſaid, there are grounds and reaſons enough to demonſtrate the divine orgin of Chriſtianity, as I could ſhew from its moſt eſſential principles, were not the period of your life ſo ſhort; but we need not now that diffuſive method, faith being the gift of God. A poor ſinner tottering on the brink of eternity, has not time to enquire into grounds and reaſons rather betake yourſelf to earneſt prayer for faith, which if you do, I doubt not but God will give it you.

I had no ſooner ſpoken theſe words, but putting off his cap, and lifting up his hands & eyes he cried out, O Almighty God, I am a poor curſed ſinner, worthy damnation; but Lord Jeſus, eternal Son of God, thou diedſt for my ſins alſo, it is through thee alone I can be ſaved: O give me faith, and ſtrengthen that faith. Being extremely weak, he was obliged to ſtop here. A little after he aſked, Is faith enough for ſalvation? Yes, Sir, ſaid I, if it be living faith. Methinks, ſaid he, it is ſo already; I perceive it will be more ſo by and by; let us pray for it.—— Perceiving he was very weak, and to give him ſome reſt, I retired into the next room; but he ſoon ſent to call me; I found him praying; and Jeſus was all he prayed for. I reminded him of ſome ſcriptures, treating of faith in Chriſt, and he was much delighted with them; indeed he was quite ſwallowed up by the grace of Jeſus, and would hear of nothing but Jeſus Chriſt and and him crucified. He cried out, I do not know how it is with me; I never in my life felt ſuch a change; I have power to love Jeſus, and to believe in him, whom I ſo long rejected. O my Jeſus, how merciful art thou to me!

About noon I ſtept home, but he ſent for me directly, ſo that I could ſcarce eat my dinner; we were both filled with joy as the partakers of the ſame grace which is in Jeſus and that in ſuch a manner as if we had been acquainted together for many years. Many officers of the army came to ſee him continually, to all of whom he talked as freely of Jeſus, of the grace of the Father in him, and of the Holy Ghoſt through him; wond'ring without ceaſing at his having found Jeſus, & at the happy change by which all things on this ſide eternity were become indifferent to him. In the afternoon he deſired to partake of the Lord's Supper, which he received with a melting, praiſing and rejoicing heart; all the reſt of the day he continued in the ſame ſtate of ſoul; towards the evening he deſired that if his end ſhould approach, I would come to him, which I promiſed, but he did not ſend for me till next morning.

I was told by his valet that he ſlept well for ſome hours, and then waking, prayed for a conſiderable time, continually mentioning the name of our Lord, and his moſt precious blood, and that he had deſired ſeveral of the officers to make his converſion known to his Court (that of the King of Poland) After ſome diſcourſe, I aſked, Has your view of Chriſt and his redemption been neither altered nor obſcured ſince yeſterday? He anſwered, neither altered nor obſcured, I have no doubt, not even a remote one: It is juſt the ſame with me as if I had always believed and never doubted, ſo gracious is the Lord Jeſus to me a ſinner!—The ſecond day he was unwearied in prayer and exerciſes of faith Towards evening he ſent for me in haſte; when I came I found him dying, and in a kind of a delirum, ſo I could do no more than give him now and then a word of comfort. I prayed afterwards for him and thoſe that were preſent, ſome of whom were of high rank. I then by impoſition of hands, as uſual, gave him a bleſſing, which being done, he expired immediately. A Royal Prince who was there (Prince XAVIER of SAXONY) could not forbear weeping. The reſt of the officers bewail'd the death of their General, yet praiſed God for having ſhewn ſuch mercy to him.

I wrote an account of it without delay to his mother, and had an immediate anſwer; ſhe was a lady of ſeventy-two, of exemplary piety; ſhe praiſed God for his mercy, adding, that he had now anſwered the prayers which ſhe had never ceaſed to offer on his behalf for eleven years.

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WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, to examine the claims on the eſtate of Stephen Kellogg, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) we do hereby give notice, to all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we will attend ſaid buſineſs, on the laſt Tueſdays of March, April, May, June, July, Auguſt and September, A D. 1768. at the dwelling houſe of Elizabeth Kellogg, in Weathersfield.

Gideon Hunn,
Eliſha Baxter, } Commiſſioners.

Judea, March 1, 1768.

THE creditors of Nathaniel Durkee of Judea, in Woodbury, in the county Litchfield, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling hhuſe of Jonathan Farran innholder in ſaid Judea, on the firſt Wedneſday of April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, hen and there to proceed in the diſpoſition of the eſtate of ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, agreable to a law of this colony, entitled, 'An act for preventing fraud in debtors,' &c.

Thomas Carter,
David Judſon,
p8 Samuel Durand, } Truſtees,

Feb. 29, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Noah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, at the dwelling houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, jun. innholder in Saliſbury on Tueſday the 29th of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon. Alſo there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate at the ſame place, on the fourth of April next, unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe, and the firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made at the ſame time, which the creditors are deſired then & there to receive.

Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Lane,
p8 Ebenezer Fletcher, ju. } Truſtees.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford appointed Commiſſioners to receive & examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Joſeph Youngs, late of Windſor in the County of Hartford Deceas'd (repreſented Inſolvent) do hereby give Pulic Notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid Buſineſs, on the firſt Tueſdays of April and May next, at the Houſe of Henry Allyn Eſq; in ſaid Windſor, from one to ſix of the Clock Afternoon.

Job Drake,
Timothy Loomis,
np8 Roger Newbury, } Commiſſioners.

THE Subſcriber going a Voyage to Europe, deſires all Perſons indebted to him to make immediate Settlement, or expect Trouble.

JAMES MOOKLER.

Printed by T. Green.

Danl Lankton

MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1768. [NUMB. 171.] 15

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT. (No 8.)

Nolo te declamatorem eſſe & rabulam, garrulumque ſine ratione. ——
Verba volvere, et celeriter dicendi apud imperitum Vulgus Admirationem ſui facere, indoctorum Hominum eſt.

S. HIERON. Epiſtol. ad Nepot.

AS I was ſmoking my pipe after dinner to day, I began to think of a proper ſubject of complaint for the next paper, when I ſoon found myſelf in ſuch a wilderneſs of human frailties, follies and infirmities that my choice was totally puzzled—no ſooner did I determine to lay my ax to the root of one, than another ſtill more overgrown appeared deſerving of the firſt ſtroke. But I was awak'd from my reverie by the ringing of the bell for lecture, the appointment of which I had before forgot, after adjuſting my hair, and pinching up a little my dirty ruffles which I thought might do for a lecture day when but few people attend, I went to meeting, our parſon happen'd to have the aſſiſtance of a travelling clergyman, a ſtranger to me. He gave us a good ſermon, that is to ſay he communicated good thoughts in good language, but his manner of communicating or delivery was ſo ſhockingly bad as to put me out of all patience, but it had this good effect viz. to fix the ſubject of complaint for the enſuing week; and that is the great deficiencies in elocution that are to be found among our public ſpeakers, eſpecially in the pulpit. I reverence the gentlemen of the ſacred order, and would be far from caſting contempt upon it; but I hope they will excuſe me, if I *complain* a little of the *negligence* and *affectation* which is too apparent in ſome of the order, when they addreſs us from the pulpit. Nor will it, I hope, give offence, if I purſue the following method.

I. Conſider ſome of thoſe faults and deficiencies of elocution hinted at.

II. Point out ſome of the more obvious cauſes thereof.

III. Humbly propoſe ſome directions for the removal of this cauſe of complaint.

I. I am to conſider ſome of thoſe faults and deficiencies of elocution hinted at. And here I include nothing that is natural and unavoidable. Some have naturally a low, feeble voice, and others have one ſtrong and ſonorous. The organs of ſpeech are ſo form'd in ſome, that they neceſſarily ſpeak grum and hoarſe; while others have a voice femenine and ſhrill; ſo that 'tis impoſſible that every ſpeaker ſhould ſuit the taſte of him who moſt fancies what he calls "a ſoft, eaſy, ſmooth delivery." However, all theſe different voices may be made not only tolerable, but pleaſant, in public ſpeaking, if ſuitable pains and attention were applied in the proper place. All that I pretend to call *faults* and *deficiencies*, are ſuch things as are the reſult of negligence or affectation. As, particularly,

1. An affected tone, whereby the ſpeaker draws out his words moderately. Theſe tones are of various ſorts; ſome with quavers, and ſome without——ſome high and tremulous, for ſolemnity, ſome low and whining, for the ſake of melting the audience——ſome are a compound of all the reſt, and paſs, in one ſentence, thro' every note in gamut. Theſe are to rouſe the paſſions, are ſuppoſed by ſome to be the very ection of oratory. An unnatural tone in peaker of any kind, is diſguſtful to a decate and judicious ear, tho' indeed it has its effect upon a great part of the vulgar, that very much affects people. To ſhew how much affected he is himſelf, and how importunate he is, he drawls out his ſupplicatory words in a kind of half crying, dolorous tone. His oratory in preaching is pretty much of the ſame kind, only when he ſays, my *dear brethren*, or my *dear friends*, (which is very common) he puts a peculiarly affecting tone upon the word d--e--e--ar. So much for Mr. *Cant*.

I have laid out ſo much work I can only have time to ſay further, under this particular, that there are ſundry faults that it is impoſſible to deſcribe, unleſs they can be reviv'd in the minds of thoſe who have before been acquainted with them, by mentioning the epithets ſqueakings ſinging, ſolemn, uniform, fainting, &c. and applying them to the general word *tone*.

2 Another fault that ſome excellent ſermonizers run into is, what I ſcarcely know what to call, unleſs it be "a humdum-monitory," I mean a flat, uniform, invariable method of delivering every thing. They have no diſagreable tone, and take one ſentence by itſelf, we muſt pronounce it read exceeding well: but the miſchief is, ſentences of all ſorts are delivered exactly ſo. This is full as diſagreable to a ſteady audience as a tone. That ſame uniform buz, creates inattention to the beſt matter. A good pronounciation, with proper emphaſis on words, as well as accents on ſyllables, is a good commentary; and the beſt compoſition without it, may either be diſreliſhed, or miſunderſtood, and it is therefore a fault I wiſh corrected.

3. It is not an unknown thing, tho' not ſo common as ſome other faults, to ſpeak too ſlow. This fault is rarely found in young ſpeakers, unleſs it be at the beginning of a ſermon or a prayer. And I muſt confeſs, I have ſometimes ſeen a preacher mount the deſk and work his lips once in about four ſeconds, for near a minute, before a low, diſtant, rumbling noiſe could be heard from that quarter, & in about half a minute after that, it aroſe to an evidently articulate ſound. I never yet could ſufficiently account for this conduct——perhaps it ſprings from caprice, and is to be accounted for on no other footing. Some few have ſo habituated themſelves to a ſlow, ſolemn way of ſpeaking in public, that they read an advertiſement in the ſame manner, to the no ſmall diverſion of ſome perſons of a riſible conſtitution. A man can act the drone in the pulpit, as well as any where elſe; and I imagine it is not improper, under this head, to juſt hint, that there are ſome perſons who ſpoil their public delivery, by careleſly making pauſes in improper places, or by hemming and hawking between periods. And there are others that fill up a vacancy between words, with ſome gutteral noiſe, that in no wiſe tends to edification.

4. 'Tis a general fault among young ſpeakers that they ſpeak too faſt, time and age uſually correct this fault with very little care, however I have this to ſay upon it, I had rather hear a man read a ſermon as faſt as he can clatter, if he does but give me time enough to catch every word, than to have it come with a whine, and be interlarded with hems and haws.

5. A loud, ſonorous, bawling manner of ſpeaking is highly faulty. There are but few voices but will ſufficiently fill one of our meeting houſes without overſtraining——he that goes beyond the natural pitch or ſtrength of his own voice looſes the command of all of the more obvious cauſes of theſe faults——my dearly beloved brethren, do have a little patience with me and I will be as brief as I can.

1. The firſt cauſe lies as deep as their firſt learning to read at ſchool. The good dame that taught them their letters, and carried them along through their pſalter, never underſtood pronounciation herſelf, and always read with a very religious tone, and her pupil has never to this day got rid of the diſadvantages he then received therefrom. 'Tis too commonly tho't of but little conſequence who inſtructs children in reading; but I imagine that notion to be a very great miſtake.

"Children like tender Oſiers take the bow,
"And as they firſt are faſhion'd, always grow."

A habit of whining, clipping of words, and rattling over ſentences upon the gallop, contracted in childhood, may continue; yea, & if not very induſtriouſly corrected, increaſe during life.

2. It ariſes from a want of a proper acquaintance with the beſt Engliſh authors. How can a man ever expect to ſee the beauties of any tongue, and elegantly communicate his ſentiments in it, unleſs he is better acquainted with the polite and elegant writers in that language, than ſome that enter upon the miniſtry are with the Engliſh? after a boy has had what is called ſchool-learning, that is, has been ſo many winters to the pariſh ſchool as to be able to blunder out a chapter in the bible, he is ſent to ſchool in order to be fitted for college; and that maſter that will engage to get him fit the quickeſt is intruſted with him. Here his whole time is ſpent in poring over the Latin & Greek claſicks, without ſo much knowledge of Engliſh, as to expreſs any proper thanſlation of the author, if he had taken his ſpirit and ſentiment ever ſo well. What college-ſtudies are to one thus fitted is generally known——after graduation he applies himſelf to the ſtudy of divinity, having, in the choice of books, no regard to elegance and neatneſs of compoſition, provided they are orthodox. But as to an acquaintance with the hiſtorical, poetical, political, dramatical authors of his own nation, he has none at all——and even looks with contempt upon them as vain, light and frothy—thus qualified, he ſets out for a publick ſpeaker, and who can wonder that he makes a very contemptible one!

3. Theſe faults begin ſometimes in imitation of a preceptor or paſtor they very much reverence and eſteem; the miniſter they are brought up under, if eſteem'd by them, is made the pattern of their imitation. Infirmities and imperfections are likely to be copied after, in ſuch a caſe, as any thing. This obſervation is ſo common that ſomething in elocution is to be ſeen in moſt of our young preachers, evidently contracted by living with, or ſetting under the miniſtry of ſome one, whoſe peculiarities of that kind are well known. What attempts are evidently made, among the admirers of Mr. Whitefield's oratory, to act and ſpeak like him.——but enough for this time. O

[*Remainder of the Piece begun in our laſt.*]

IN the begining of the laſt war, viz. in the year 1755 when the northern colonies raiſed forces to remove the encroachments made by the French, in his Majeſty's dominions in America, Connecticut raiſed 1000 men, and afterwards, in the ſame year, 2000 more, to reinforce the army at lake George, whoſe numbers was more than dou-

jeſty's commander in chief for that year's ſervice. And the colony of Connecticut perſevered to exert themſelves near in the ſame proportion, to the end of the war; the expence of which, up to the year 1762 amounted to more than four hundred thouſand pounds, lawful money, over and above what was refunded by parliamentary grants. In all which ſervices, the colony has ſuffered the loſs of men in proportion to their number of men employed in ſuch ſervice. By all which it fully appears, that loyalty & good ſoldiery generally ſpeaking, keeps pace (as I before expreſſed it) with the freedom & liberty which any province, government or colony enjoys, and fully convinces me, and I think muſt any man of conſideration, that the beſt way to eſtabliſh a dependance of America on the crown and mother country, will be to add to rather than curtail the liberties of the American colonies: and if they were all ſet on a level with Connecticut, with reſpect to liberties and privileges, I have reaſon to believe, that if a war with France ſhould ſoon take place, which is to be feared, the American colonies forwardneſs to exert themſelves therein, would convince the nation, that ſuch a ſtep was far more to their advantage, than all the ſchemes for raiſing revenues for the ſupport of war, or any other purpoſe, at the expence of American liberty, which will, in all probability, be accompanied with the expence of their love to their mother country, and an indifference in, and an averſion to the requiſitions that may be neceſſary in ſuch a war, which, in the end may prove fatal to the nation, as well as America.

But here an objection may ariſe, and ſome may ſay, that America will ſoon grow powerful enough to make a ſeparate ſtate; and will do ſo, and ſet up a ſovereign of their own.

To which I anſwer, of this there is no danger. For, (1.) The colonies being all on a leavel, with reſpect to privileges, there will always be a jealous eye kept open by every province over its neighbour againſt every encroachment that ſhall or may be attempted by one, on the privileges or properties of another. And as their privileges and properties will be entirely ſeparate from, and independant of each other, they will never give up any point of privilege or power, to any man, or number of men, but thoſe of their own province; and ſo their privileges and immunities will forever be kept ſe-form of government will always excite them on all difficulties that may happen, by encroachments of one province, on the privileges or properties of another, to refer the arbiterment thereof to their ſovereign, whereby all parties will be ſure of juſtice; and G. Britain and her colonies, will always enjoy that harmony and good agreement, as well as proper ſuperiority and ſubordination which is found among parents and children, in well regulated families.

For the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LETTERS *from a* FARMER *in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.*

LETTER XI.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE ſeveral times in the courſe of theſe letters mentioned the late act of parliament, as being the foundation of future meaſures injurious to theſe colonies and the belief of this truth I wiſh to prevail, becauſe I think it neceſſary to our ſafety.

A perpetual jealouſy reſpecting liberty, is abſolutely requiſite in all free ſtates. The very texture of their conſtitution, in mixt governments demand it. For the cautions with which power is diſtributed among the ſeveral orders imply, that each has that ſhare which is proper for the general welfare, and therefore that any further acquiſition muſt be pernicious. * Machiavel employs a whole chapter in his diſcourſes, to prove that a ſtate, to be long lived, muſt be frequently corrected, & reduced to its firſt principles. But of all ſtates that have exiſted, there never was any in which this jealouſy could be more proper than in theſe colonies. For the government here is not only mixt, but dependant, which circumſtance occaſions a peculiarity in its form of a very delicate nature.

Two reaſons induce me to deſire, that this ſpirit of apprehenſion may be always kept up among us, in its utmoſt vigilance. The 1ſt is this, that as the happineſs of theſe provinces indubitably conſiſts in their connection with Great-Britain, and ſeperation betwen them is leſs likely to be occaſioned by civil diſcords, if every diſguſting meaſure is oppoſed ſingly, and while it is now; for in this manner of proceeding, every ſuch meaſure is moſt likely to be rectified. On the other hand, oppreſſions and diſſatiſfactions being permitted to accumulate—if ever the governed throw off the load, they will do more. A people does not reform with moderation The rights of the ſubject therefore cannot be too often conſidered, explained or aſſerted: And whoever attempts to do this, ſhews himſelf, whatever may be raſh and peeviſh reflections of pretended wiſdom & pretended duty, a friend to thoſe who injudiciouſly exerciſe their power as well as to them, over whom it is ſo excerciſed.

Had all the points of prerogative claimed by Charles the firſt, been ſepperately conteſted and ſettled in preceeding reigns, his fate would in all probability have been very different; and the people would have been content with that liberty which is compatable with regal authority. But he tho't it would be as dangerous for him to give up the powers which at any time had been by uſurpation exerciſed by the crown, as thoſe that were legally veſted in it. This produced an equal exceſs on the part of the people. For when their paſſions were excited by multiplied grievances, they thought it would be as dangerous for them to allow the powers that were legally veſted in the crown, as thoſe which at any time had been by uſurpation exerciſed by it. Acts, that might by themſelves have been upon many conſiderations excuſed or extenuated, derived a contagious malignancy and odium from other acts, with which they were connected. They were not regarded according to the ſimple force of each, but as parts of a ſyſtem of oppreſſion Every one therefore, however ſmall in itſelf, became alarming as an additional evidence of tyrannical deſign. It was in vain for prudent and moderate men to inſiſt, that there was no neceſſity to aboliſh royalty. Nothing mentioned in hiſtory, that I recollect, who have been conſtantly watchful of their liberty, and ſo ſucceſsful in their ſtruggles for it, as the Engliſh. This conſideration leads me to the ſecond reaſon, why I deſire that the ſpirit of apprehenſion may be always kept up among us in its utmoſt vigilence.

The firſt principles of government are to be looked for in human nature. Some of the beſt writers have aſſerted, and it ſeems with good reaſon, that 'government is founded on ‡ opinion'

Cuſtom undoubtedly has a mighty force in producing opinion, and reigns in nothing more arbitrarily than in public affairs. It gradually reconciles us to objects even of dread and deteſtation; & I cannot but think theſe lines of Mr. Pope as applicable to vice in politics, as to vice in ethicks,

" Vice is a monſter of ſo horrid mien,
" As to the hated, needs but to be ſeen;
" Yet ſeen too oft, familiar with her face,
" We firſt endure, then pity, then em (brace."

When an act injurious to freedom, has been once done, and the people bear it, the repition of it is moſt likely to meet with ſubmiſſion. For as the miſchief of the one was found to be tollerable, they will hope that of the ſecond would prove ſo too; and they will not regard the infamy of the laſt, becauſe they are ſtained with that of the firſt.

Indeed, nations, in general, are not apt to think until they feel; and therefore nations in general have loſt their liberty: For as violations of the rights of the governed, are commonly not only ſpecious but ſmall at the beginning, they ſpread over the multitude in ſuch a manner, as to touch individuals but ſlightly. Thus they are diſregarded. The power of profit that ariſes from theſe violations, centering in few perſons, is to them conſiderable. For this reaſon the governors having in view their particular purpoſes, ſucceſſively preſerve an uniformity of conduct for attainig them. They regularly increaſe and multiply the firſt injuries till at length the inattentive people are compelled to perceive the heavineſs of their burdens.—They begin to complain and enquire—but too late. They find their oppreſſors ſo ſtrengthened by ſucceſs, and themſelves ſo entangled in example of expreſs authority on the part of their rulers, and of tacit recognition on their own part, that they were quite confounded; For millions entertain no other idea of the legality of power, that it is founded on the exerciſe of power They voluntarily faſten their chains, by adopting a puſilanimous opinion 'that there will be too much danger in attempting a remedy." Or another opinion no leſs fatal, " that the government has a right to treat them as it does." They then ſeek a wretched relief for their minds, by perſuading themſelves, that to yield their obedience is to diſcharge their duty. The deplorable poverty of ſpirit, that proſtrates all the dignity beſtowed by divine providence on our nature—of courſe ſucceeds.

From theſe reflections I conclude, that every free ſtate ſhould inceſſantly watch and inſtantly take alarm on any addition being made to the power exerciſed over them, innumerable inſtances might be produced to ſhew, from what ſlight beginnings the moſt extenſive conſequences flowed; But I ſhall ſelect two only from the hiſt. of England.

[*The Remainder of this Letter (for Want of Room) muſt be omitted till our next.*]

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‡ " OPINION *is of two kinds, viz. opinion of intereſt, and opinion of Right. By opinion of intereſt, I chiefly underſtand, the ſenſe of the public advantage which is reaped from government; together with the perſuaſion, that the particular government which is eſtabliſhed, is equally advantageous with any other, that could be eaſily ſettled."*

" Right is of two kinds, right to power and right to property. What prevalence opinion of the firſt kind has over mankind, may eaſily be underſtood, by obſerving the attachment which all nations have to their antient government, and even to thoſe names which have had the ſanction of antiquity always begets the opinion

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a ſervant man, & a valuable Slave belonging to Mr. Pikeman, of Long Iſland, were both drowned in a Pettyauger, going acroſs the River with Dung for their Maſter's Farm.

BOSTON, *March 28.*

It is ſaid that ſome diſputes have lately ariſen between the Merchants at Charlestown So. Carolina, and the Cuſtom Houſe Officers there, and that the Collector was obliged to return to England.

Capt. Purbeck, from North Carolina on the 8th Inſt. about ten leagues E. of Cape-Cod, came athwart a Sloop on her beam ends, full of water; he judged her to be about 70 tons, ſhe had black waiſt and quarters her ſtern painted blue, and cabbin windows white.

HARTFORD, *April 4.*

Laſt Tueſday Night the Griſt Mill Saw Mill, and Fulling-Mill, belonging to Meſſrs. Tylers, of Wallingford, were entirely conſumed by Fire, together with a Quantity of Grain Flour, Cloth, &c. the whole loſs eſtimated at £. 600 Lawful Money By what Accident they took Fire is uncertain.

Mr. PRINTER,

IN your laſt week's paper is a piece ſign'd ABSALOM, entitled, " An aged Father's advice to his ſon;" which piece, by it's approbation and acceptance to the public, ſeems very well calculated for the meridian of Connecticut in general, and Hartford in particular. The country gentlemen come to town, to read and applaud ABSALOM'S excellence, in picturizing the father and ſon. The colours and repreſentations are ſo lively and natural, that I could not keep my paper: one ſays, " Give me the paper:" Another ſays, " I'll take the paper, Sir, &c" My mind was to have kept it on file; but applications were ſo frequent, for the courſe of the week, that, in order to prevent the trouble of ſo much ſolliciting, I found myſelf neceſſitated, for the ſatisfaction of the country ſollicitors, to give it up.

Being the other evening in company with a number of politicians, the diſcourſe, for a conſiderable time, run upon the uſefulneſs of the periodical productions, which have of late appeared in your *Courant.*——The COMPLAINANT meets with univerſal approbation and applauſe. The dainty bits he has already given us a reliſh of, only ſerves to whet our appetites for more dainties of the ſame feaſt. Write on, dear Mr Complainant, pray write on. Your fulneſs may ſatiſfy, but can never cloy. Your gentleneſs in reproving the foibles and follies of men, are ſo exquiſitely done, ſuch fineneſs of ſentiment, that he muſt be a dull Hobby Horſe indeed, that can't with pleaſure adore and kiſs the rod that, with ſo fine a touch, corrects bad manners, and introduces good œconomy.

Mr. Complainant having mentioned the word *Hobby Horſe*, puts me in mind of uncle Toby, whom one of your former complaints noticed. It is now twelve years ſince I converſe with uncle Toby, and twelve years ſince I ſaw Mr. Yorrick. And of all the viciſſitudes and diſappointments that ever attended uncle Toby, none was ſo mortifying as that ever memorable, and never to be forgotten devaſtation, made by the cow's getting into the Bowling Green, and deſtroying the fortification that with ſo much wiſdom, pains and perſeverance, had been contriv'd, drawn and plan'd by uncle Toby, and exactly executed by Corporal Trim. I muſt confeſs I cannot read, write or relate the ſad cataſtrophe of the cow, the Bowling-Green, & the fortification, without ſympathizing with that inimitable, truly worthy and good man, uncle Toby & his faithful Corporal Trim.—

Your again inſerting the aged Father's advice to his Son, and giving this a place in your Courant, will oblige many of your readers, and in particular your Humble Servant,

ABEL.

☞ *The Printer of this Paper always intends to gratify his Employers, as far as Character will admit: But ſince Cuſtom, in a Variety of Inſtances, amounts even to a Law, the Author of the Paper ſign'd Abel, will excuſe him for not inſerting in this Pa*

Is given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, of Samuel Willis of Mid- am Stanton of Litchfield, hereof.

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to meet at the Houſe of Joſhua Porter Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on Tueſday the third day of May next, at 2 of the Clock, P. M. then and there to exhibit their claims and demands to ſaid Mungers Eſtate, well authenticated. And to aſſiſt the truſtees in preſcribing meaſures, in order to ſettle the ſums, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done. Dated at Saliſbury, March 24.

John Griſwold,
George Marſh, } Truſtees.
Amos Bird,

TO be ſold at public vendue, the third Monday of April next, at the houſe of Mr. Aſahel Anderſon of Windſor, at one of the clock in the afternoon, (unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe) all the real

ſaid Windſor, an inſolvent debtor. And the creditors to ſaid Anderſon, are deſired to meet at ſaid time and place, and exhibit their accounts and receive their reſpective dividends of ſaid eſtate. And all indebted thereto, are deſired to make payment by that time, to the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate.

GIDEON BENJAMIN, } Truſtees.
ROSWELL MILLS,

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Daniel Johonnot, on Monday the 4th Day of April next, at 3 of the Clock in the Afternoon,

ALL the Eſtate of ſaid Johonnot, conſiſting of Feather Beds, Caſe of Drawers, Tables, Deſk, Chairs Looking Glaſſes, Pewter, Braſs, with two ſilver Watches, & ſundry other Articles. Alſo, a Merchant's Shop now occupied by Duſt Maken, ſtanding on the Land of the Heirs of Jacob Cornwell deceas'd Alſo a ſmall diſtil House, ſtanding on Land of Mrs. Abigal Shaylor, with Copper Still, Pewter Worm, and other Utenſils for diſtilling. To be ſold to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money. Ten per Cent. Earneſt will be required, and the Vendue to be continued from Day to Day, till all is ſold. Middletown, March 24, 1768.

MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1768. [NUMB. 172.]

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT. (No. 9.)

> *Quis Oratorem velit audire, niſi Auditorem non nulla etiam ſuavitate detineat ?*
>
> S. Auguſtin. deDoctrin. Chriſt. lib. 4. No 56.

IN purſuing the ſubject begun in my laſt, I come to the

IIId. General head, viz. Humbly to propoſe ſome directions for the removal of this cauſe of complaint. And here I ſhall mention but three or four, out of the many that might be brought.

1. *Direct.* I would humbly propoſe, that all public ſpeakers, in an unprejudiced, impartial manner, obſerve where their own talents lye, and duly cultivate them ; and in the ſame manner to obſerve where they do not lye, and never attempt to cut a dazling figure in thoſe things that 'tis evident nature never deſigned them for. In that *diverſity of gifts* which the GOD of nature has beſtowed upon mankind, we ſhall find almoſt every man of this calling, poſſeſſed of ſome that may be improved to his own honor and uſefulneſs. And 'tis to be regretted, that men do not obſerve wherein their own proper genius conſiſts, and beſtow pains in improving the ſame, that it may bring forth ſomething valuable, inſtead of laying out themſelves ſo much to bring forth grapes from thorns. If a man finds a natural impediment in his ſpeech, or a certain invincible haſhneſs in his delivery, 'tis proper for him to guard as much as poſſible, againſt the inconveniencies thereof, and he may make a very good inſtructor, and a reſpectable miniſter ; but as ſoon as he ſets out to ſhine as a ſweet, charming orator, he will certainly draw the contempt and ridicule of the judicious upon his own head, and the order he belongs to.

A certain country miniſter, that I eſteem as a man of ſenſe and piety, and whom I have often heard preach with ſatisfaction ; his ſermons at home, were edifying and entertaining, as they were ſolid and perſpicuous : but he had no ſort of faculty at dreſſing up truth in a glittering, florid, or figurative dreſs. This ſaid gentleman was once at *Cambridge* over the ſabbath, and through the great importunity of the Rev. Mr. *Appleton*, preached before the college & congregation—but, alas ! the figure he cut was very different from what I ever knew before. He thought ſuch plain language as he uſed to his own congregation would not do before ſuch a learned and polite aſſembly, and therefore undertook to preach what is ſometimes call'd a *high flown* ſermon ; but moſt contemptible did he make himſelf ! he never preach'd a ſermon in his own pulpit, but would have been vaſtly better reliſh'd at Cambridge than what he preach'd. He attempted to unite the majeſty of *Milton*, the conciſeneſs of *Young*, and the jingle of *Hervey*, in his ſermon, & produced a moſt ſhocking monſter of bombaſt ! This was quite as unnatural and improper, as for a ſtif jointed, clumſy fiſted gentleman to aim at excelling in the graces and elegancies of geſture. We can pity, but we never ridicule a man, for not being poſſeſſed of certain talents that GOD has denied him—but if he attempts to diſplay ſuch talents, in an eminent degree, which nature has evidently denied him, he becomes forthwith a proper object of ridicule. Mr. *Pope* never thought the *gout* a proper ſubject of ſatyre ; but when even a *Peer of the Realm*, crippled with the gout, preſum'd to diſplay his faculties at dancing a minuet, the ſatyric bard boldly ridicules, and records to perpetuity, the folly of a Lord.

I agree with the celebrated author of *the Art of Preaching*, when he ſays,

"He who by preaching hopes to raiſe a name,
To no ſmall excellence directs his aim.
On every not'd preacher he muſt wait,
The voice, the look, the action imitate."

I ſay, I agree with him as far as the imitation can be carried on without violence to a man's own nature ; but where nature has made any tolerable imitation impracticable, the moſt glaring & diſguſtful affectation takes place. I have curtail'd the doctrine of imitation in my creed, ſo as to bring it down to this, viz. "That we are to imitate no farther than to form and regulate our own faculties by the example of thoſe that excel us in the exerciſe of the ſame faculties." Every man has his own taſte and talents—let him cultivate them, and let others cultivate their's, ſo ſhall we find a beautiful and uſeful variety, in that *diverſity of gifts which proceed from the ſame ſpirit.* When a man, no ways turn'd by nature for oritorical geſtures, becauſe he is pleaſed with Mr. *Whitefield*'s theatrical manner of conducting in the pulpit, takes upon him to gain applauſe in the ſame manner, he will generally meet with either pity or contempt.

2. *Direct.* It might be of great ſervice, eſpecially to the younger part of our public preachers, to get a more extenſive acquaintance with books———I don't mean meerly divinity books ; theſe indeed, are to be the grand object of their ſtudies : but the elegant productions of the beſt poets, hiſtorians, politicians and ſatyriſts, might tend greatly to enlarge their ideas, innocently amuſe and direct them, refine their taſte, & mend both compoſition and delivery. How can a man ever expect to excel, or even make a tolerable figure, when he chances to come into polite company, who ſettles down in an obſcure part of the country, with only his bible, concordance, and half a dozen antiquated octavo's, and is, from the time of his ſettlement, ſequeſter'd from all connexions with the literary world, unleſs perhaps, the noiſe of ſome new broached doctrine engages him to borrow or purchaſe the book that contains it ? Some are ready to look upon the time ſpent in reading ſuch books as are mention'd above, as miſ ſpent : but how greatly do ſuch differ from ſome of the greateſt fathers of the church ? St. *Auſtin* recommends to preachers the reading of profane and heathen authors, who have wrote with elegance and ſpirit. "We have a right" he ſays "to claim all the truths we find in them, as our property, after the example of the Iſraelites, who, by the command of GOD himſelf, plundered Ægypt of her gold and precious garments, without touching their idols." And again he ſays, "We ſhould take from the heathen authors the ſilver, the gold, and ornaments of diſcourſe, and cloath our ideas with them, in order to make the one and the other ſubſervient to the preaching of the goſpel. (*De Doct. Chriſt. L. 2. N. 60.*) St. *Jerom*, in his *Epiſtola ad Magnum*, is much larger upon the ſame head, ſhewing that St. Paul's acquaintance with the Greek poets, was a great advantage to him in his preaching. I have no room for a quotation, but proceed to the

3d *Direct.* In which I would, with all deference to the clergy, humbly and ſeriouſly propoſe that they take occaſion more frequently to preach before one another, and that the keeneſt criticiſm, and the moſt cordial faithfulneſs, be ever uſed in animadverſions upon the ſermon delivered.——Such *faithful words of a friend*, might prove of great ſervice in correcting ill habits : they might contain excellent oil to heal, inſtead of a club to break the head. This ſurely may take place at the aſſociations of our Miniſters, and when two or three of them are met at a lecture as is commonly the caſe—I mentioned the matter once to our Miniſter, but he ſhook his head and ſaid "ſundry ſuch preachers as deſerved rebuke tho' they excell'd all their Neighbours, that they aim'd at diſtinguiſhing popular applauſe, and imagined all the congregation bleſſing GOD, that *ſuch* perſons were appointed to preach."—"Now (ſays the parſon) what can we do with ſuch perſons ? I aſſure you, Mr. Comp. you would not be willing to make one your enemy for life, and yet you muſt, if you do not applaud, inſtead of reprove any part of his performance." I was a little nonpluſs'd at the parſon's account——however, I have this to ſay, if it be true, there ought to be eccleſiaſtical Serjeants appointed to ſtand with their halberts, and keep out of the pulpit all ſuch perſons as thirſt ſo hard for popular applauſe, that they are incapable of reproof and correction.

4. *Direct.* Let ſome judicious, friendly pariſhioner be intruſted with the liberty of reminding his miniſter of any oddity he may be about contracting in his elocution or geſture in the pulpit—'Tis but ſeldom a man preaches any where except before his own people, moſt of the ill habits and diſagreeable oddities are contracted in his own pulpit, and when they have once taken deep root,

'tis next to impoſſible to eradicate them. A friend therefore of this ſort, might be of great ſervice; however, much caution ſhould be uſed, in the choice of ſuch a friend.

"Ticklish the point, I grant, and hard to find,
To pleaſe the various tempers of mankind.
Some love you ſhould the crabbed points explain,
When texts with texts a dreadful war maintain.
Some love the new, & ſome the beaten path;
Morals pleaſe ſome, and others points of faith.
But he's the man, he's the admir'd divine,
In whoſe diſcourſes truth and virtue ſhine."

☞ *Some circumſtances obliged both the Author and Printer of the laſt Complainant, to be a little more inaccurate and uncorrect than we would have choſe——We hope our readers will excuſe ſome defects in orthography, and ſome inadvertencies, that make the ſaid piece, in ſome places, appear unintelligible——intending faults of this kind, ſhall be more carefully guarded againſt for the time to come.*

[*Remainder of the Farmer's 11th Letter, begun in our laſt.*]

HEnry VII. was the firſt monarch of that kingdom, who eſtabliſhed a ſtanding body of armed men.' This was a band of 50 archers, called yeomen of the guard; And this inſtitution, notwithſtanding the ſmallneſs of the number, was to prevent diſcontent, 'diſguiſed under pretence of majeſty and grandeur.' In 1684 the ſtanding forces were ſo much augmented, that Rapin ſays—'The king, in order to make his people fully ſenſible of their new ſlavery, affected to muſter his troops, which amounted to 4000 well armed and diſciplined men.' I think our army, at this time, conſiſts of more than 70 regiments.

The method of taxing by EXCISE was firſt introduced amidſt the convulſions of the civil wars. Extreme neceſſity was pretended, and its ſhort continuance promiſed. After reſtoration, an exciſe upon beer, ale and other liquors, was granted to the king, one half in fee, the other for life, as an equivalent for the court of wards. Upon *James* the Second's acceſſion, the parliament gave him the firſt EXCISE, with an additional duty on wine, tobacco, and ſome other things. Since the revolution it has been extended to ſalt, candles, leather, hides, hops, ſoap, paper, paſteboard, mill-boards, ſcale-boards, vellum, parchment, ſtarch, ſilks, callicoes, linens, ſtuffs, printed, ſtained, &c. wire, wro't plate, coffee, tea, chocolate, &c.

Thus a ſtanding army and EXCISE have, from the firſt ſlender origins, though always hated, always feared, always oppoſed, at length ſwelled up to their vaſt preſent bulk.

Theſe facts are ſufficient to ſupport what I have ſaid.————'Tis true, that all the miſchiefs apprehended by our anceſtors from a ſtanding army, and exciſe, have not yet happened: But it does not follow from thence, that they will not happen.—The inſide of a houſe may catch fire, and the moſt valuable appartments be ruined, before the flames burſt out.—The queſtion in theſe caſes is not, what evil has actually attended particular meaſures——but, what evil, in the nature of things, is likely to attend them. Certain circumſtances may for ſome time delay effects, that were reaſonably expected, and that muſt enſue. There was a long period, after the Romans had prorogued his command to Q. Publilius Philo, before that example deſtroyed their liberty. All our kings, from the revolution to the preſent reign, have been foreigners. Their miniſters generally continued but a ſhort time in authority ¶; and they themſelves were mild and virtuous princes.

A bold ambitious prince, poſſeſſed of great abilities, firmly fixed in his throne by deſcent, ſerved by miniſters like himſelf, and rendered either venerable or terrible by the glory of his ſucceſſes, may execute what his predeceſſors did not dare to attempt. Henry the fourth tottered in this ſeat his whole reign. Henry 5th drew the ſtrength of the kingdom into *France*, to carry on his wars there, and left the commons at home, proteſting, "that the people were not bound to ſerve out of the realm."

It is true, that a ſtrong ſpirit of liberty ſubſiſts at preſent in Great-Britain, but what reliance is to be placed in the temper of a people, when the prince is poſſeſſed of an unconſtitutional power, our own hiſtory can ſufficiently inform us.—When Charles the ſecond had ſtrengthened himſelf by the return of the garriſon of Tangier, "England (ſays Rapin) ſaw on a ſudden an amazing revolution; ſaw herſelf ſtripped of all her rights and privileges to Charles the ſecond, which they had ſo paſſionately, and, if I may ſay it furiouſly defended againſt the deſigns of Charles the firſt." This happened only thirty ſix years after this laſt prince had been beheaded.

Some perſons are of opinion, that liberty is not violated, but by ſuch open acts of force; but they ſeem to be greatly miſtaken I could mention a period within theſe forty years, when almoſt as great a change of diſpoſition was produced by the ſecret meaſures of a long adminiſtration, as by Charles's violence. Liberty perhaps, is never expoſed to ſo much danger, as when the people believe there is the leaſt; for it may be ſubverted, and yet they not think ſo.

Public diſguſting acts are ſeldom practiſed by the ambitious, at the beginning of their deſigns. Such conduct ſilences and diſcourages the weak, and the wicked, who would otherwiſe have been their advocates or accomplices. It is of great conſequence, to allow thoſe who, upon any account, are inclined to favour them, ſomething ſpecious to ſay in their defence. Their power may be fully eſtabliſhed, tho' it would not be ſafe for them to do whatever they pleaſe. For there are things, which at ſome times even ſlaves will not bear. Julius Cæſar, and Oliver Cromwell, did not dare to aſſume the title of King. The Grand Seignor dares not lay a new tax. The king of France dares not be a proteſtant. Certain popular points may be left untouched, and yet freedom be extinguiſhed.—The commonalty of Venice imagine themſelves free, becauſe they are permitted to do that they ought not. But I quit the ſubject, that would lead me too far from my purpoſe

By the late act of parliament, taxes are to be levied upon us, for 'defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice—the ſupport of civil government—and the expences of defending his Majeſty's dominions in America."

If any man doubts what ought to be the conduct of theſe colonies on this occaſion, I would aſk him theſe queſtions.

Has not the parliament expreſſly avowed their intention of raiſing money from us for certain purpoſes? Is not this ſcheme popular in Great-Britain? Will the taxes impoſed by the late act, anſwer thoſe purpoſes? If it will, muſt it not take an immenſe ſum from us? If it will not, is it to be expected, that the parliament will not execute their intention when it is pleaſing at home, and not oppoſed here? Muſt not this be done by impoſing new taxes? Will not every addition, thus made to our taxes, be an addition to the power of the legiſlature, by encreaſing the number of officers employed in the collection? Will not every additional tax, therefore render it more difficult to abrogate any of them? When a branch of revenue is once eſtabliſhed, does it not appear to many people invidious and undutiful, to attempt to aboliſh it? If taxes ſufficient to accompliſh the intention of the parliament, are impoſed by the parliament, what taxes will remain to be impoſed by our aſſemblies? If no material taxes remain to be impoſed by them, what muſt become of them, and the people they repreſent?

* "If any perſon conſiders theſe things, & yet thinks our liberties are in danger, I wonder at that perſons ſecurity."

One other argument is to be added, which by itſelf, I hope, will be ſufficient to convince the moſt credulous man on this continent, that the late act of Parliament is only deſigned to be a precedent, whereon the future vaſſalage of theſe colonies may be eſtabliſhed.

Every duty thereby laid on articles of Britiſh manufacture, is laid on ſome commodity upon the exportation of which from Great-Britain, a drawback is payable. Thoſe drawbacks in moſt of the articles are exactly double to the duties given by the late act. The parliament therefore might in half a dozen lines have raiſed much more money only by ſtopping the drawbacks in the hands of the officers at home, on exportation of theſe colonies, than by this ſolemn impoſition of taxes upon us, to be collected here. Probably, the artful contrivers of this act formed it in this manner, in order to reſerve to themſelves, in caſe of any objections being made to it, this ſpecious pretence—"That the "drawbacks are gifts to the colonies; and "that the late act only leſſens thoſe gifts." But the truth is, that the drawbacks are intended for the encouragement and promotion of Britiſh manufactures and commerce, & are allowed on exportation to any foreign parts, as well as on exportation to theſe provinces. Beſides, care has been taken to ſlide into the act, ſome articles on which there are no drawbacks. However, the whole duties laid by the late act on all the articles therein ſpecified, are ſo ſmall, that they will not amount to as much as the drawbacks which are allowed on part of them only.

If therefore, the ſum to be obtained by the late act had been the ſole object in forming it, there would not have been any occaſion for the 'commons of Great Britain to 'give and grant to his Majeſty rates, and 'duties for raiſing a revenue in his Majeſty's 'dominions in America, for making a more 'certain and adequate proviſion for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, the ſupport of civil government, and 'the expences of defending the ſaid dominions."—Nor would there have been any occaſion for an expenſive board of commiſſioners, and all the new charges to which we are made liable.

Upon the whole for my part, I regard the late act as an experiment of our diſpoſition. It is a bird ſent over the waters, to diſcover whether the waves, that lately agitated this part, of the world with ſuch violence are yet ſubſided. If this adventurer gets footing here, we ſhall quickly be convinced, that it is not a *Phœnix*; for we ſhall ſoon ſee it followed by others of the ſame kind. We ſhall find it rather to be of the ‡ breed deſcribed by the poet.——

"*Infauſta vates.*"
A direful foreteller of future calamities,

A FARMER.

¶ *I don't know but it may be ſaid, with a good deal of reaſon, that a quick rotation of miniſters is very deſirable to Great-Britain. A miniſter there has a vaſt ſtore of materials to work with. Long adminiſtrations are rather favourable to the reputation of a people abroad, than to their liberty.*

* *Demoſthenes's 1ſt Philippic.*

‡ "*Dira celæno.*" Virgil, Æneid 3.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

The Sloop Live Oak, Capt. Hammond, arrived here on Wedneſday the 30th ult. in the afternoon, in 24 days from Penſacola, but laſt from the Havannah, where he ſays the Spaniards were very buſy in erecting many new fortifications; that many Spaniſh veſſels had lately been at Penſacola, and ſeveral others daily expected; and that Capt. M'Mein ſailed from thence about 2 months ſince for London, with a cargo of furs and peltry, to the amount of about £. 28,000 ſterling.

Wedneſday night Capt. Brooks came up from the Bay of Honduras, in 33 days, where he ſays wood is very plenty, and proviſions ſcarce.

BOSTON, April 7.

Laſt Saturday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock, the wind blowing very hard, the top of a houſe in Ann Street, near the Draw-Bridge, catch'd on fire from the chimney; and a young man named Doyle, a native of Ireland, about 25 years of age, lately arrived here from ſea, in throwing a bucket of water in order to extinguiſh the fire, the ladder on which he ſtood ſlip'd, by which means he unhappily fell from off the ſame, and as he was falling ſtruck his head againſt a brick wall, by which he fractur'd his ſkull, and was otherwiſe much bruiſed, ſo that he expired in about 10 minutes without uttering a word.

We hear that———Howe, the famous money-maker, was taken at Cohaſs, and committed to jail in New-Hampſhire government with ſeveral others, but the fellow that made the moulds for caſting dollars, &c. got off. It is ſaid a great number are concerned, and ſent into every province on the continent to paſs away their counterfeits.

NEW-PORT, April 4.

Extract of a Letter from New-York to a Gentleman in this Town, dated March 27. 1768.

"*I have a letter from my friend at St. Euſtatia dated 25th of February, in which is the following Paragraph.*——"*We have nothing but confuſion here, occaſioned by News which arrived a few days ago from Holland, that is, our Iſland St. Thomas, St. Croix & St. John's, are to be in the hands of the Engliſh in the courſe of the preſent year, in lieu of ſome German dominions, to be ceded on the part of Great-Britain; and never was ſuch a preſſing time ſince I knew the place, for money; little Buſineſs being carried on at preſent, as it is ſaid ſome gentlemen have confirmation and offer to lay five thouſand pounds to one, that St. Euſtatia will be ceded to G. Britain within four months after the 15th of March. Alſo we are credibly informed, by a Sloop which left Guadaloupe a few days ago, of the arrival of ten ſail of ſhips, of 60 & 74 guns, beſides a number of tranſports, and 3 thouſand men; and it is the general opinion of every perſon, that we ſhall have a War ſoon; an expreſs arrived a few days ago from England, and only ſtay'd 24 hours at St Kitts, and ſailed for Jamaica. In the St. Kitts paper there are orders to repair all the Forts; and to ſee that there are proviſions enough for five hundred men on Brimſtone Hill, alſo to get the militia in good order to receive a general who was never in the Weſt Indies before, and now daily expected to go upon a ſecret expedition of which none can judge at preſent.*——*A Frenchman bought a* [illegible] *gun ſhip yeſterday, and paid down dollars, amounting to £ 2525 our currency, and ſailed next day for Martinico.*"

NEW-HAVEN, April 8.

One Iſaac Fraſier, (a notorious Offender, who has already been crop't, branded & whipt twice, in this Colony, for Burglary) was laſt Friday committed to the Goal in Fairfield, for breaking open and robbing the Shop of Samuel Bradley, Eſq; of that Place. Laſt Monday he by ſome means procured Fire, with an Intention as he ſays, of burning a hole, large enough, in the ſide of the Goal, to make his Eſcape at, but the Fire ſoon getting the Maſtery of him and it being the dead time of Night he was, with one Hoyt, a Priſoner for Debt, (they being the only Perſons in Goal) in great Danger of being ſuffocated, but their Cries being heard by a young Woman who happened to be up, in the Goaler's Family, ſhe gave the Alarm juſt Time to take them out alive, but the Fire had got to ſo great a Head that it could not be ſtop't, but ſoon communicated itſelf to the Court-Houſe that adjoined the Goal, and ſoon reduced them both to Aſhes. Mr. Camp, the Goaler, who liv'd with his Family in Part of the Court Houſe, ſav'd the chief of their Furniture. Several of the neighbouring Houſes were much expoſed, but the Night being calm, and the Inhabitants of the Town very active, prevented the Flames from ſpreading any further. The Goal was newly built at a great Expence, and was reckoned the ſtrongeſt Place of Confinement in the Colony.

Laſt Tueſday, the above mentioned Priſoners were both bro't to the Goal in this Town.

We hear from Greenwich, that laſt Week, the Wife of one Halock of that Town, was ſafely delivered of three Girls, who with the Mother, (ſaid to be near 50 Years old) are like to do well.

Laſt Monday the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. Caleb Lewis of Cheſhire, was burnt, with every Article in it, except a Number of Women, who diſcovered the Fire juſt Time enough to make their Eſcape.

HARTFORD, April 11.

Laſt Wedneſday died at Springfield, Mr. Lewis Bliſs, for ſeveral Years Deputy-Poſt-Maſter in that Place.

We hear, his Honor the Governor, has appointed the Rev'd Mr. Richard Salter, of Mansfield, to preach the Sermon, at the General Election, the 12th of May next.—

Laſt Thurſday Night the Houſe of Mr. Timothy Goodman, in the Weſt Society in this Town, by ſome Accident took Fire, and was entirely conſumed, together with all his Houſhold Furniture, Cloaths, &c. which were very rich and coſtly, about 200 Buſhels of Grain, and a conſiderable Sum of Money. The Fire was firſt diſcovered by two of Mr. Goodman's Daughter's, who were aſleep in a Chamber, adjoining that Part of the Houſe in which the Fire broke out, and had only Time to alarm the Reſt of the Family, and ſave their own Lives.

A little Girl about 10 Years of Age Daughter of Mr. Daniel Enſign of Hartland, who liv'd in the Houſe, was not able to get out, but was burn to Death in it.

It is thought the ſevere cold Weather this Seaſon, will prove very detrimental to the Engliſh Grain.—The Inhabitants of this and the neighbouring Towns, are in great Want of Hay for their Cattle, as many Perſons who have a large Stock, have nearly expended all their Fodder.

We hear the Snow in Deerfield, and Towns adjacent, is now upwards of 2 Feet deep on a Level, and froze very hard.

Hartford, April 9, 1768.

WE the ſubſcribers, being by the Hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. Danial Butler, late of Hartford, in the county of Hartford, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, inn holder in ſaid Hartford, on the fourth Monday of inſtant, April, firſt Monday of May, and on the firſt and [illegible] Mondays of June and July next, from [illegible] till [illegible] of the clock in the afternoon, on each of ſaid days. And all perſons, who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in the whole of their reſpective accounts, both debt and credit, as it is expected that they prove the ſame upon oath.

William Tiley,
John Skinner, jun. } Commiſſioners.
William Ellery.

np2

Windſor, April 9, 1768.

PUBLIC notice is hereby further given, to all the creditors of Eliphalet Alling of Windſor, in the county of Hartford an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their claims properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers truſtees legally appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, inn-holder in ſaid Windſor, on Monday, the 25th day of inſt. April, at five of the Clock in the afternoon.

Benoni Olcott,
Nathaniel Porter, } Truſtees.
np2 Roſwell Mills,

TO BE SOLD.

A Large farm lying in Stockbridge, near the meeting houſe, and very pleaſantly ſituated. It contains near four hundred acres, a great part of which is under good improvements. It is well watered, the ſoil rich, & properly divided into mowing, tillage and paſturing. It is furniſhed with good buildings, & an orchard; the houſe well finiſhed—three fire places below, two above, and a cellar under the whole. The barn is large & convenient, being 70 feet in length, and 33 in breadth, and the orchard makes near 50 barrels of cydar in the year. The farm is ſo ſituated as to make two convenient livings. For terms of ſale, enquire of ELIJAH WILLIAMS, of ſaid Stockbridge, of whom may be had, a good and unexceptionable title for the ſame.

np9

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.

Extract of a Letter from London, to a Gentleman in St. Euſtatia, dated Jan. 1, 1768.

“ His Majeſty wearied out with ſome people's inſtability in public affairs, (in whom he had placed great confidence) has been graciouſly pleaſed to aſſiſt in diſpatch of public buſineſs himſelf, and delivered ſeveral plans into council for the extenſion of the North-America and Weſt-India trade, which for their extenſive uſefulneſs may challenge any thing propoſed a long time paſt ; and declared that his future meaſures ſhould convince the good ſubjects of his empire in particular, and the world in general, that he would not have his dominions involved in a ruinous continental war, but would command the peace of the world by his Royal Navy. A reſolution worthy the beſt prince upon earth, as he really is.

“ It is ſaid a prince of the royal Blood will ſoon viſit the ſeveral governments of North-America, and reſide ſome time in New-York and Philadelphia.

QUEBEC, March 9.

We are credibly informed, by a Letter from Montreal, that a Canadian Girl, not 12 Years of Age, has lately been ſafely delivered there of a chopping Boy.—The Mother and Son are both in good Health.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

About 4 o'Clock this morning, a Fire broke out in an old Stable, in the back part of the Houſe of Beverly Robinſon, of this City, in which there was Hay, &c. which was entirely conſumed, and part of the back Kitchen at the Poſt Office damaged. The Wind being pretty high, the Flames communicated to two Store Houſes, in Petticoat Lane, belonging to Mr. Henry Ludlow, and Mr. Theophilact Beach, [illegible] the uſual alertneſs of the Inhabitants, [illegible] was happily ſubdued, without doing any conſiderable damage.

MARCH 31.

On Saturday Night laſt, the Wife of one Snead, (a Cooper, who lives on the College Ground) a ſober Woman of good Character her huſband being from home, lay down on a Bed, in which were two Children, one an Infant ſhe had to Nurſe, the other, her own Son, about two Years old, in order to quiet and get one of them to ſleep ; when falling aſleep herſelf, the Candle by ſome Accident ſet fire to the Curtains, which were burnt, together with the Bed and moſt of the Things in the Room ; but the walls being ſtone, the Fire went out without catching the upper Part of the Houſe.

The poor Woman did not wake till the Bed was in Flames, herſelf much burnt on the ſhoulder, the Infant on the Chin, & her own Child ſo terribly that it died on Sunday Evening.

On the 31ſt of Dec. about two o'Clock in the Morning, about 150 Leagues W. from Madeira, being the Watch of Gilbret Blair, (the Mate) Daniel Denny, Gabriel Birch, & William Johnſon ; Denny being at Helm, and the Mate ſitting on the Deck, Birch in Concert with Johnſon ſplit his Scul with an Ax, and threw him overboard ; when Johnſon running down into the Cabbin, called out to the Capt. (ſeemingly in a relenting manner) that Birch had killed the Mate. Birch immediately followed with the Ax, ſaid that it was Johnſon who had killed the mate, made ſeveral ſtrokes with the Ax at him, and alſo at the Captain, both of whom he wounded ; Johnſon he cut in a terrible Manner on the Head and ſeveral other places, ſo that it was thought he could not live 24 Hours, but the Captain received only a ſlight Cut on the Arm. He endeavoured to get his Sword, but perceived it had been taken away, and it was afterwards found upon the Deck. In the Scuffle, which began immediately after Johnſon and Birch enter'd the Cabin, the Captain was ſoon aſſiſted by a Gentleman Paſſenger who lay in the Mate's Bed, by whoſe Help the two Murderers were at laſt overpower'd and ſecured till Morning, when the Captain put them on board the long Boat, with a ſupply of Biſcuit and Water, a Compaſs and two Oars. After they were on board the Boat, he likewiſe obliged another of the Men (John Grub) to accompany them.——The Captain diſcover'd that this Man knew of the Sword's having been taken from the Cabin und brought upon Deck, and from that and ſeveral other circumſtances had reaſon to conclude he was privy to the whole Conſpiracy.

The weather proved favourable for many Days afterwards, ſo that it is proble the People have been taken up by ſome Veſſel, or got to Madeira, except Johnſon, who was thought to be mortally wounded.

There was no other reaſon to ſuſpect Denny (the man at Helm when the murder was committed) to be concern'd in the Plot, but only that he did nothing to alarm the Captain, gave him no aſſiſtance, nor could give a ſatiſfactory Account of his conduct, when he was taxed with it. He ſeemed continually troubled and uneaſy, and in a few Days after was taken ill and died the ſame Day ; ſo that there was no Witneſs to the Murder. There was than only the Captain the Paſſenger and a Boy to navigate the Veſſel, but on the 27th January, Lat. 31, Long. 45. ſpoke the Ship St. Domingo, Capt. Stevenſon of Liverpool, bound to Cape fear, (all well) who ſupplied him with a hand. And on the 19th Inſtant ſpoke the Betſy Capt. Lightbure, of this Port, fifty five Leagues diſtant, all well.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of Billy Munger, of Saliſbury in Litchfield County, an Inſolvent Debtor ; to meet at the Houſe of Joſhua Porter Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on Tueſday the third day of May next, at 2 of the Clock, P. M. then and there to exhibit their claims and demands to ſaid Mungers Eſtate, well authenticated. And to aſſiſt the truſtees in preſcribing meaſures, in order to ſettle the ſame, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done. Dated at Saliſbury, March 24, A.D. 1768.

John Griſwold,
George Marſh, } Truſtees.
Amos Bird,
pt

THE Auditors, appointed to ſettle and adjuſt the Colony Accounts, with JOSEPH TALCOTT, Eſq; Treaſurer, find themſelves unable to cloſe the ſame with any proper Certainty, without comparing the Entries with, and in many Inſtances, ſtating them from, the original Receipts and Vouchers——And as many ſuch Receipts are not lodged with the Secretary, theſe are therefore to requeſt all Perſons, as King's Attornies, Agents, Naval Officers, Commiſſaries, Collectors of Exciſe, or any other Duties, and all others, who may have paid Monies to ſaid Treaſurer, on any Account, for public Uſe (except ſuch as has been paid for Colony Taxes) that they will, without fail, tranſmit all ſuch Receipts, or well atteſted Copies thereof, to ſaid Auditors at Hartford, by the Repreſentatives in May next, or ſooner, if poſſible, as the Intereſt of the Colony requires a juſt and ſpeedy Settlement. Any who will ſend Originals (which will be much preferred to Copies) may depend on their being carefully return'd.

Dated at Hartford, 24th March, 1768.

JOHN LEDYARD,
ELIHU CHAUNCEY,
JOHN LAWRENCE,
BENJAMIN STILES,
DAVID BURR,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

◆ ◆ ◆

Treaſury-Office,
March 17, 1768.

THE Collectors of public Taxes, and all others, from whom Money is due to the Colony-Treaſury, are once more notified to bring in the ſame, as there are large Demands for Exchange of out-ſtanding Bills of Credit, and Money is not in the Treaſury to diſcharge thoſe Bills.

J. TALCOTT, *Treaſurer.*

TO be ſold for Caſh, *preſently*, or at a *future* Day, on good Security, about 21 Acres of Land, in the Pariſh of Cambridge, in Farmington, with a ſmall Houſe and Shop thereon, formerly the Property of Joſeph Gaylord, and under *very bad* Improvements.——Alſo, 20 Acres of good Land in Goſhen, oppoſite *Maſhapaug* Pond, pleaſantly ſituate, on the great Road from Litchfield to Albany, &c. having, a *large* Brook, *few* Apple Trees, and Houſe thereon, lately occupied by Eliphalet Eaſton (*whoſe Debtors are in eminent Danger of a Law-Suit!*) And 4 Acres of *precious* Mowing Land, in Litchfield Meadows, in Sight of the Court-Houſe, and adjoining the upper Pond, and Head of the River, in *Bantum* Swamp, purchaſed of Aſa Hopkins. By

npo JEDEDIAH STRONG.

TO be ſold at public vendue, the third Monday of April next, at the houſe of Mr Aſahel Anderſon of Windſor, at one of the clock in the afternoon, (unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe) all the real and perſonal eſtate of Aſahel Anderſon of ſaid Windſor, an inſolvent debtor. And the creditors to ſaid Anderſon, are deſired to meet at ſaid time and place, and exhibit their accounts, and receive their reſpective dividends of ſaid eſtate. And all indebted thereto, are deſired to make payment by that time, to the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate.

GIDEON BENJAMIN,
ROSWELL MILLS, } Truſtees.
po LEMUEL WHITE,

CASH *Is given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, of any Kind, by Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, and by the Printer hereof.*

HARTFORD; Printed by *Thomas Green*,
oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1768. [NUMB. 173.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, [illegible]h Foreign and Domeſtick.

For the *Pennſylvania Chronicle.*

LETTERS from a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

LETTER XII.

Beloved Countrymen,

SOME ſtates have loſt their liberty by particular accidents : but this calamity is generally owing to the decay of virtue. A people is travelling faſt to deſtruction, when individuals conſider their intereſts as diſtinct from thoſe of the public. Such notions are fatal to their country & to themſelves, yet how many are there ſo weak and *ſordid* as to think they perform all the offices of life, if they earneſtly endeavour to encreaſe their own wealth, power, and credit, without the leaſt regard for the ſociety, under the protection of which they live ; who, if they can make an immediate profit to themſelves, by lending their aſſiſtance to thoſe whoſe projects plainly tend to the injury of their country, rejoice in their dexterity, and believe themſelves entitled to the character of *able politicians*. Miſerable men! of whom it is hard to ſay, whether they ought to be moſt the objects of pity or contempt ; but whoſe opinions are certainly as deteſtable, as their practices are deſtructive.

Though I always reflect with a high pleaſure on the integrity and underſtanding of my countrymen, which joined with a pure and humble devotion to the great and gracious author of every bleſſing they enjoy, will, I hope, enſure to them and their poſterity all temporal and eternal happineſs, yet when I conſider that in every age and country there have been bad men, my heart at this threatning period, is ſo full of apprehenſion, as not to permit me to believe, but that there may be ſome on this continent, againſt whom you *ought to be upon your guard*.

Men who either hold or accept to hold certain advantages, by ſetting examples of ſervility to their countrymen—Men, who trained to the employment, or ſelf taught by a natural verſatility of genius, ſerve as decoy-birds for drawing the innocent and unwary into ſnares. It is not to be doubted but that ſuch men will diligently beſtir themſelves, on this and every like occaſion, to ſpread the infection of their meanneſs as far as they can. On the plans they have adopted, this is their courſe. *This* is the method to recommend themſelves to their patrons. They act conſiſtantly, in a bad cauſe. They run well in a mean race.

From them we ſhall learn, how pleaſant and *profitable* a thing it is, to be for our SUBMISSIVE behaviour well ſpoken of at St. James's or St. Stephen's, Guildhall or the *Royal Exchange*. Specious fallacies will then be dreſt up with all the arts of deluſion to perſuade one colony to diſtinguiſh herſelf from another, by unbecoming condeſcenſions, which will ſerve the ambitious purpoſe of great men at home, & therefore will be tho't by them to entitle their aſſiſtance in obtaining them to conſiderable rewards.

Our fears will be excited ; our hopes will be awakened.

It will be inſinuated to us with a plauſible affectation of wiſdom and concern, how prudent it is to pleaſe the powerful—how dangerous to provoke them—and then comes in the perpetual incantation that freezes up every generous purpoſe of the ſoul in cold, inactive expectation—“ that if there is any requeſt to be made, compliance will obtain a favourable attention.”

Our vigilance and our union are ſucceſs & ſafety. Our negligence and our diviſion are diſtreſs and death. They are worſe—They are ſhame and ſlavery. Let us equally ſhun the benumbing ſtillneſs of over weening ſloth and the feveriſh activity of that ill-informed zeal, which buſies itſelf in maintaining little, mean, and narrow opinions. Let us with a truly wiſe generoſity and charity baniſh and diſcourage all illiberal diſtinction, which may ariſe from differences in ſituation forms of government, or modes of religion. Let us conſider ourſelves as MEN—FREEMEN—CHRISTIAN FREEMEN—ſeperated from the reſt of the world, and firmly bound together by the ſame rights, intereſts, and dangers. Let theſe keep our attention inflexibly fixed on the GREAT OBJECTS, which we muſt *continually* REGARD, in order to preſerve thoſe rights, to promote thoſe intereſts, and to avert thoſe dangers.

Let theſe truths be indelibly impreſſed on our minds—That we cannot be happy without being *free*——that we cannot be free, without being ſecure in our property——that we cannot be ſecure in our property, if without our conſent, others may, as by right, take it away——that taxes impoſed on us by parliament, do thus take it away——that duties laid for the ſole purpoſes of raiſing money are taxes——that attempts to *lay* ſuch duties ſhould be inſtantly and firmly oppoſed——that this oppoſition can never be effectual, unleſs it is the united effort of theſe provinces——that, therefore, benevolence of temper towards each other, and unanimity of counſels are eſſential to the welfare of the whole——and laſtly, that for this reaſon, every man amongſt us, who in any manner, would encourage either diſſention, diffidence, or indifference between theſe colonies, is an enemy to himſelf and to his country.

The belief of theſe truths, I verily think, my countrymen, is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to your happineſs. I beſeech you, therefore, “ † teach them diligently unto your children, and talk of them when you ſit in your houſes, and when you walk by the way and when you lie down, and when you riſe up.”

What have theſe colonies to aſk, while they continue free ? Or what have they to dread but inſidious attempts to ſubvert their freedom ? Their proſperity does not depend on miniſterial favors doled out to particular provinces. They form one political body, of which each colony is a member. Their happineſs is founded on their conſtitution ; in unabated vigour thro'out every part. A ſpot a ſpeck of decay, however ſmall the limb on which it appears, and however remote it may ſeem from the vitals, ſhould be alarming. We have all the rights requiſite for our proſperity. The legal authority of Great-Britain may indeed lay hard reſtrictions upon us ; but, like the ſpear of Telephus it will cure as well as wound. Her unkindneſs will inſtruct and compel us, after ſome time, to diſcover, in our induſtry and frugality, ſurprizing remedies——if our rights continue inviolated. For as long as the products of our labour, and the rewards of our care, can properly be called our own, ſo long will it be worth our while to be induſtrious and frugal. But if, when we plow—ſow—reap—gather and threſh, we find that we plow—ſow—reap—gather——and threſh for others whoſe PLEASURE is to be the SOLE LIMITATION, how much they ſhall take, & how much they ſhall leave, why ſhould we repeat the unprofitable toil ? Horſes and oxen are content with that portion of the fruits of their work, which their owners aſſign to them, in order to keep them ſtrong enough to raiſe ſucceſſive crops ; but even theſe beaſts will not ſubmit to draw for their maſters until they are ſubdued with whips and goads. Let us take care of our rights, & we therein take care of our property. “ Slavery is ever preceded by ſleep. Individuals may be dependant on miniſters, if they pleaſe. States ſhould ſcorn it——And, if you are not wanting to your ſelves, you will have a proper regard paid you by thoſe, to whom if you are not reſpectable, you will infallible be contemptible. But——if we have already forgot the reaſons that urged us with an unexampled unanimity, to exert ourſelves two years ago——if our zeal for the public good is worn out before the homeſpun cloaths which it cauſed us to have made——if our reſolutions are ſo faint, as by our preſent conduct to condemn our own late ſucceſsful example——if we are not affected by any reverence for the memory of our anceſtors, who tranſmitted to us, that freedom in which they had been bleſt——if we are not animated by any regard for poſterity, to whom by the moſt ſacred obligations we are bound to deliver down the invaluable inheritance. *Then* indeed, any miniſter——or any tool of a miniſter——or any creature of a tool of a miniſter——or any lower Inſtrument of adminiſtration, if lower there be, is a perſonage whom it may be dangerous to offend.

‘I ſhall be extremely ſorry, if any miſtakes my meaning in any thing I have ſaid. Officers employed by the crown are, while according to the laws they conduct themſelves intitled to legal obedience and ſincere reſpect. Theſe it is a duty to render them ; and theſe no good or prudent perſon will withhold. But when thoſe officers through raſhneſs, or deſign deſire to enlarge their authority beyond its due limits, and expect improper conceſſions to be made to them, from regard for the employments they bear, their attempts ſhould be conſidered as equal injuries to the crown and people, and ſhould be courageouſly and conſtantly oppoſed. To ſuffer our ideas to be confounded by names, on ſuch occaſions, would certainly be an inexcuſable [illegible], and, probably, an irremediable error.

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† *Deuteron.* vi. 7.

We have reaſon to believe, that [illegible] of his majeſty's preſent miniſters are goo[illegible], and friends to our country; and it ſeem[illegible] unlikely, that by a particular concurrence of events, we have been treated a little more ſeverely than they wiſhed we ſhould be. They might not think it prudent to ſtem a torrent. But what is the difference to us whether arbitrary acts take their riſe from miniſters, or are permitted by them? Ought a point to be allowed to a good miniſter, that ſhould be denied to a bad one The mortality of miniſters is a very frail mortality. A**** may ſucceed Shelburne——A**** may ſucceed a Conway.

We find a new kind of miniſter lately ſpoken of at home——"*The miniſter of the houſe of Commons.*" The term ſeems to have peculiar propriety when referred to theſe colonies, with a different meaning annexed to it, from that in which it is taken there. By the word 'miniſter' we may underſtand not only a ſervant of the crown, but a man of influence among the commons, who regard themſelves as having a ſhare of the ſovereignty over us. The miniſter of the houſe may, in a point reſpecting the colonies, be ſo ſtrong that the miniſter of the crown in the houſe, if he is a diſtinct perſon, may not chuſe, even where his ſentiments are favourable to us, to come to a pitched battle upon our account. For though I have the higheſt opinion of the deference of the houſe for the King's miniſter; yet he may be ſo good natur'd as not to put it to the teſt, except it be for the meer and immediate profit of his maſter or himſelf.

But whatever kind of miniſter he is, that attempts to innovate a ſingle jota in the priviliges of theſe colonies, him I hope you will undauntedly oppoſe; and that you will never ſuffer yourſelves to be either cheated or frightened into any unworthy obſequiouſneſs on ſuch emergencies you may ſurely, without preſumtion, believe, that ALMIGHTY GOD himſelf will look down upon your righteous conteſt, with gracious approbation. You will be a 'Band of brothers,' cemented by the deareſt ties, and ſtrengthened with inconceivable ſupplies of force and conſtancy, by that ſympathetic ardor, which animates good men confederated in a good cauſe. ————Your honor and welfare are moſt intimately concerned; and beſides, you are aſſigned by divine providence, in the appointed order of things, the protectors of helpleſs unborn ages, whoſe fate depends upon your virtue. Whether they ſhall ariſe the noble and indiſputable heirs of the richeſt patrimonies, or the daſtardly and hereditary drudges of imperious taſk maſters, you muſt determine.

To diſcharge this double duty to yourſelves and to your poſterity, you have nothing to do, but to call forth into uſe the good ſenſe and ſpirit of which you are poſſeſt. You have nothing to do but to conduct your affairs peaceably——prudently——firmly——jointly. By theſe you will ſupport the character of freemen, without loſing that of faithful ſubjects, a good character in any government, one of the beſt under a British government. You will prove that the Americans have that true magnanimity of ſoul, that can reſent injuries, without falling into rage; and that tho' your devotion to Great Britain, is the moſt affectionate, yet you can make proper diſtinctions, and know what you owe to yourſelves, as well as to her. You will at the ſame time that you advance your intereſts, advance your reputation. You will convince the world of the juſtice of your demands, and the purity of your intentions. While all mankind muſt with unceaſing applauſes confeſs, that you indeed deſerve liberty, who ſo well underſtand it, ſo paſſionately love it, ſo temperately enjoy it, and ſo wiſely, bravely & virtuouſly aſſert maintain and defend it.

"Cerre ego libertatem, quæ mihi a parente meo tradita eſt, experiar: Verum id fruſtra an obrem faciam in veſtra manu ſitum eſt, Quirites.

For my part, I am reſolved to contend for the liberty liberty delivered down to my anceſtors; but whether I ſhall do it effectually or not, depends on you my countrymen.

"How little ſoever one is able to write, yet when the liberties of one's country are threatned, it is ſtill more difficult to be ſilent."

Is there not the ſtrongeſt probability, that if the univerſal ſenſe of theſe colonies is immediately expreſt by reſolves of the aſſemblies in ſupport of their rights, by inſtructions to their agents on the ſubject, and by petitions to the crown and parliament for redreſs, theſe meaſures will have the ſame ſucceſs now, that they had in the time of the Stamp-act?

A FARMER.

By ſeveral Veſſels which have arrived at Boſton, from London, ſince our laſt, and have bro't Prints to the firſt of March, there is the following Articles of Intelligence, viz.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 2, 1768.

THE King has been pleaſed to iſſue his commiſſion under the Great Seal, authoriſing and impowering Richard Sutton, William Blair, & William Fraſer, Eſqrs, or any two of them, to execute the office of Keeper of his Majeſty's Privy Seal, and during the ſpace and term of ſix weeks, and alſo to grant, during his Majeſty's pleaſure, to the Right Hon. William Earl of Chatham, the ſaid Office of Keeper of his Majeſty's Privy Seal, from & after the ſaid term of ſix weeks or other ſooner determination of the ſaid commiſſion.

LONDON, Feb. 6.

There is an account by the way of France that the Spaniards and Portugueſe have entered with united Forces into Paraguay the Jeſuits oppoſed them with an armed force, but that after a ſharp and obſtinate fight, 130 of the brethren were made priſoners, and directly hanged on the ſpot.

Feb. 10. It is ſaid that the patriotiſm of a certain N——n will ſhortly be reſtored to its ancient ſplendor & unrivalled luſtre, by his procuring a pardon for a noted exile; and thereby reſtoring to his country a patriot who has ſuffered more for it than perhaps any one in the preſent age or nation.

The partizans of Mr. Wilkes give out that he will ſoon be appointed Governor of the Bahama Iſlands.

The affairs of our colonies being at length, moſt happily for them, as well as for the mother country, put under the direction of a Nobleman, long diſtinguiſhed for his great abilities & his truly patriotic ſpirit, who has thoroughly ſtudied them, perfectly underſtands them, and pays a due regard to their importance it is juſtly hoped that many groſs abuſes therein, which have been too long overlooked, or connived at, will now be rectified, and many new and ſalutary regulations introduced, which are greatly wanted.

Feb. 13. Laſt Tueſday night Mrs. Griffinbergh, charged by Miſs Woodcock with being aiding to Lord Baltimore in a rape upon the ſaid Miſs Woodcock, ſurrendered before Sir John Fielding and William Kelynge, Eſq; at the Public Office in Bowſtreet & was on the evidence of Miſs Woodcock committed to New Priſon, Clerkenwell.

Yeſterday morning a noble Lord ſurrendered himſelf in the court of King's Bench.

Feb. 29. Laſt night there was a grand Levee at the Duke of Newcaſtle's, in Lincoln's Inn Fields.

Yeſterday Richard Sutton, William Blair, and William Fraſer, Eſqrs. were ſworn in before the Privy Council to execute the Office of Keeper of the Great Seal for ſix Weeks, or further, during his Majeſty's pleaſure.

It is now thought that the Parliament will break up on Thurſday ſe'night.

March 1. We hear there is a reconciliation between two noble perſonages not only in their famalies, but in the miterial way, which it is thought will cauſe ſome changes in the adminiſtration.

Yeſterday died Dr. Mitchell, who made the map of North America.

We hear the writs will be iſſued for a new Parliament the 12th of next month.

Private letters from Rome mention that it was expected not only the Society of Jeſuits but even the Inquiſition itſelf, would ſoon be aboliſhed in the dominions of his Holineſs, notwithſtanding the preſent oppoſitions by ſeveral Cardinals.

Among the many advantages which will reſult to the Iriſh from the duration of their Parliaments, it is not by any means the leaſt, that it will greatly diminiſh that diſtance and ſupercilious haughtineſs with which the men of fortune of that kingdom have hitherto behaved to their ſuperiors.

[Other Paragraphs (though not important) ſhall be inſerted in our next.]

BOSTON, April 14.

We hear that Chriſt's Church at the North End, have made Choice of the Rev. Mather Byles of New-London, for their Miniſter; that he accepted the ſame, and is ſoon expected in Town to embark for orders.

NEW-YORK, April 14.

Monday laſt the Cherokee Indian Chiefs, with their Interpreter, lately return'd from Albany, embark'd on board the Sloop Sally, Capt. Hunt, for S. Carolina. One Night laſt week thoſe Chiefs entertained the Audience at the Theatre in this City with a War Dance.

HARTFORD, April 18.

The Freemen of this Town, at their annual Meeting, laſt Monday, made Choice of Col. John Pitkin, and John Ledyard, Eſq; to repreſent them in the General Aſſembly at this Place, in May next.

We hear from Suffield, that laſt Week the Houſe of —— Auſtin, of that Place, was entirely conſumed by Fire.

*** *Complainant*, (No. 10) came too late for this Day's Paper.

Hartford, (W. Diviſion) April 11th 1768.

Of the Remains of a young Woman, that periſhed in the Flames in this place, laſt week, tho' almoſt all the Bones were entirely conſumed, and no Traces of Fleſh to be found, yet the Liver was found, & all the Effect the Fire had upon it, was only to ſcorch the ſuperficial and external Part of it—upon being pierced upon the convex and concave Side, it emitted freſh Blood, and I imagine, was ſo little hurt by the Fire, as to be capable of affording a proper anatomical Notion of a human Liver—a few Years ago two Inſtances exactly ſimilar to this happened at Wintonbury——

Now, if any Gentleman of Speculation, and philoſophical Abilities, will ſatisfactorily account for this Phænomenon, and ſhew why ſuch intenſe Heat as will not only conſume the muſcular Fleſh, but the moſt ſolid Bones, will have ſo little Effect upon the Liver, he will probably oblige the publick, as well as his Humble Servant,

N.H.

New-Haven, April 16, 1768.

THE Situation of my Buſineſs at Hartford, having made my Return to this Place neceſſary, I earneſtly requeſt of all my Cuſtomers there, indebted for News-Papers, and on every other Account, to make immediate Payment, either in Caſh, or Country Produce, to Mr. *Ebenezer Watſon*, at the Printing-Office in Hartford, whoſe Receipt ſhall be a Diſcharge, for any Payments made to him, on my Account.——And as my Connections in the Printing Buſineſs there, in ſome Meaſure, ſtill ſubſiſts, I hope for the Continuation of the public Favors.

I take this Opportunity of returning my unfeigned Thanks, for the Kindneſſes conferred on me, and my Family, by the Neighbourhood, in which we were ſo happy as to reſide, while we liv'd in Hartford.

THOMAS GREEN.

Printing Office Hartford, April 18 1768.

THE Subſcriber begs Leave to inform the Public, That ſince the Removal of Mr. *Green* to New-Haven, he has the whole Management of the Printing Buſineſs in this Place—and that he ſhall not only be obliged to any Perſons, who will favor him with their Cuſtom, but alſo, that they may, in Honor, depend on being well uſed, and on the ſame Terms as heretofore.

EBENEZER WATSON.

Poſt Office, Hartford, April 18, 1768.

Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, not before publiſhed.

[N.B. *Where the Towns are not mentioned, they are all of Hartford.*]

ANDERSON Aſhbel and Company, Windſor.

BAckhus Ebenezer, Windham. Biſſell, Daniel, Eſq; Windſor. Brewſter, Zadock and Amos, Canterbury.

COok Richard, Sandisfield. Caldwell, Charles and George. Chandler, Samuel, Eaſt-Hartford.

DIggins, Auguſtus, Windſor. Davenport. Richard, Coventry. Demming, James, Weathersfield. Dyer, Eliphalet Eſq; Windham. Dyer, Thomas, Windham. Elderkin, Jedidiah, Eſq; Windham.

FUller, Caleb, Windſor. Fitch, Ebenezer, Lebanon. Fitch Ichabod, ditto. Glaſs, Alexander, Colcheſter.

HUmiſton John, Litchfield. Hyde Matthew, Windſor. Hurlbut Eliſha, Windham. Heyden Daniel Windſor.

JOnes Amaſa, Colcheſter, Jones John, Doct. Weſtfield.

Kneeland ——— Rev'd, Hebron.

Loomis Ruben, Windſor.

MOrton James. Mills Roſwell, Windſor. M'Key John, Enfield. Mather Nathaniel, Windſor. Marcey Edward, Eaſt-Hartford. May Ephraim, Killingly. Mumford John, Colcheſter. Nicholſon Angus and Company.

PArkhurſt Joſeph, Plainfield. Parker John, Lieut. Litchfield. Phelps Bildad, Windſor. Parſons Eldad, Enfield. Pitkin Eliſha, E. Hartford.

SElew Thomas, Rocky-Hill. Stevens Samuel. Stanley Thomas, Farmington. Southmit Conſtant, Mansfield.

THomſon Hugh, Windſor. Talcott Joſeph, Eſq; Thomas Aſahel Doct. Wallingford. Turner Habakuk, Coventry.

WEbb Nathan, Windſor. Welles Moſes, ditto. Wright Nathan, Aſhford, Wylis Edmond, Hebron. Waldo Nathan, Canterbury.

James Jepſon,

Tin-Plate Worker, at his Shop opposite the North-End of the Court-Houſe in Hartford,

MAKES and ſells all Kinds of Work in that Way, at the cheapeſt Rates.——Any Trader, or Shop Keeper, that will take their Supplies of him, he will charge them as low as can be procured in New-York or Boſton.

N. B. Said *Jepſon* has to diſpoſe of an excellent Pair of Pot-Aſh Kettles, that contain each about 65 Gallons, very low, for Caſh or Produce.

April 18, 1768. 28

April 18, 1768.

TO be ſold at public Vendue, by order of the Judge of the Court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, the dwelling houſe and home lot of Mr. William Gardner, late of Hartford, deceaſed, lying near the town bridge in Hartford, for the Payment of the debts due from the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 9th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at ſaid houſe; at which time and place, the conditions of payment, and terms of Sale, may be known. n3

LOST laſt Monday, near the Court-Houſe in Hartford, a Child's Necklace of Coral Beeds, intermixed with Gold. Whoever has found, and will leave them with the Printer, ſhall be thankfully rewarded. n3

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber of Simſbury in June, 1767 a black Mare Colt, two Years old laſt Spring, branded with the Lette C on the left Shoulder, a Star in her Forehead, about 13 Hands high. Whoever has taken up ſaid Stray, and will bring her to the Owner in Simſbury, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

p3 THOMAS BARBER.

◆◆◆

TO be ſold at public Vendue, on Tueſday the 3d Day of May next, at the Houſe of Mr. John Tainter, Inn-holder in Colcheſter, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon (unleſs the Creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe) all the real and perſonal Eſtate of John Hopſon, of Colcheſter, an inſolvent Debtor; And the Creditors to ſaid Hopſon, are deſired to meet at ſaid Time & Place, and exhibit their Accounts, and receive their reſpective Dividends of ſaid Eſtate. And all indebted thereto, are deſired to make Payment by that Time, to the Subſcribers, Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate.

Humphry Lyon,
Charles Foot,
Joſeph Iſham, jun. } Truſtees

p3

THE BEST OF

COD FISH,

TO be Sold, very reaſonable, either for Money or Grain, By JOSEPH BARRET,

Hartford, April 18, 1768. n3

Mr. GREEN.

Your inſerting the following (from an old Paper) in your next, will oblige one of your conſtant Cuſtomers.

From the *South Carolina Gazette*, dated the 30th July, 1753.

Mr. TIMOTHY,

A FEW weeks ago I had a letter from a friend in the country, preſſing me for ſome account of ELECTRICITY, of the ſtructure of the *Leyden Bottle*, of the uſe and effect of *ſharp Points* when oppoſed either to the *Prime Conductor* or *electrified Clouds*, & particularly for an account of the *electrical Kite*, &c. Not being equal to this taſk impoſed by my inquiring friend, I ſent him the letters of the modeſt and ingenious Mr *Franklin* to Mr. *Collinſon*, F. R. S and the ſame well authenticated relation of the kite, which was lately publiſhed in one of your papers, with the names of ſome of the perſons preſent at Dr. *Lining's* experiment; and to theſe with a few remarks of my own, I referred him for information; And withal told him, that many *ſharp Points* were now erect in *Charles Town*, and that hitherto (as far as I could learn) they had not been productive of any noxious effects; on the contrary, that although, of late, the lowering ſky & heavy clouds have threaten'd much *Thunder* and *Lightning*, yet, excepting once, we have had no near, and conſequently no dangerous effuſion of *Lightning* ——With regard to that flaſh which lately ſplit the maſt of a ſchooner at Mr. *Motte's* wharf, I informed him, that it darted from a cloud (not a very large one) which came towards the town from the N. E. in which direction we had no *ſharp Point* communicating with earth or water, whereby to attract and carry off its fluid—— Had the motion of the cloud been from N. or N. W. poſſible Mr. *Wragg's* or Dr. *Lining's* ſharp points would have robbed the cloud of its charge, and prevented execution on the maſt——I obſerved, that as this cloud was not a very large one, its atmoſphere was probably not ſo extenſive, as in any extreme part thereof to be within the ſphere of attraction of any of thoſe points ——Hence I accounted, by conjecture, for that one ſtroke of *Lightning* and remark'd that this ſingle inſtance, ſo circumſtanced, inſtead of furniſhing an argument againſt the power and efficacy of *ſharp Points*, is rather a demonſtrative proof, that more are wanting, eſpecially in the circumjacent parts of the towns.--That if the iron ſpindle on the top-maſt of the ſchooner had terminated in a ſharp point, communicating with the water by iron or braſs wire, it is more than probable, that the maſt would have thereby been preſerved, from damage; and that the cloud would have gently diſcharged its *Lightning*, without any crack or exploſion.——I concluded my letter by obſerving, that many of our acquaintance were ſtrong *Anti Electricians*; & that ſome of them from a religious principle, had cenſured the erecting of ſharp points as a preſumptuous meddling with heaven's artillery; and that inſtead of drawing down ſafety, they wiſhed it might not be a means of drawing down the divine diſpleaſure.——To this letter my friend favoured me with an anſwer; but as probably his animadverſions, as well as my own, upon this new ſubject, are too weak to be expoſed, I muſt for the preſent keep them at home; Only Sir, I ſhall inform you, that my friend is enraptured with Mr. *Franklin*, is perſuaded into a ſtrong belief of that gentleman's electrical tenets, and is convinced, by his experiments, of the truth and ingenuity of his hypotheſis.——He concludes his letter in theſe words—— "The author of my being has been pleaſed to afford me a certain portion of reaſon and intelligence, and has implanted in my nature a ſtrong & active principle of *Self love* or *Preſervation*. Having now, by the help of my reaſon, ſo inveſtigated the truth of this new hypotheſis of Mr. *Franklin*, that I am ſatisfied of the cauſes of *Thunder & Lightning*; how the flaſhing clouds ſtrike terror and frequently pour deſtruction upon us, and by what means (thro' the divine bleſſing) we may be relieved from this awful danger, can I heſitate a moment, in gratifying my inherent deſire of *Preſervation* by erecting the ſalutary pints? preſumtuous, it can never be, unleſs the points are uſed in defiance of omnipotence; A thought too big with impiety to be harboured in the moſt abandoned breaſt; a thought which no one can entertain, who is not equally ſunk in ignorance and depravity. I apply *ſharp Points* as a remedy, againſt a partial, a natural evil, as I would apply an antidote againſt poiſon; and when, by a rational inquiry, I become perſuaded of the virtues of both, that the one is as likely to prevent, as the other is to remove the evil; not to rear the *Point*, would be equally irrational and improvident, as not to apply the antidote. Thoſe *Anti-Electricians* which you ſpeak of, and who pretend to be actuated in their cenſure by a religious principle, would do well to conſider that the fruit of religion is charity; that charity, which inclines the mind rather to ſuſpect its own lack of penetration, to blame the remiſſneſs of its own reſearches after truth, than judge unfavourably of the conduct of others eſpecially in matters doubtful or intricate. And I leave it to their own reflection, whether a rational inquirer after, and embracer of the truth, or he, who wilfully remains in ignorance or obſtinately reſiſts conviction, and breaks the bounds of charity, is more likely to incur the divine diſpleaſure. Let us, my friend, raiſe our *ſharp Points*; Let us at the ſame time bleſs God, for the new and wondeful diſcovery, ſo beneficial to the inhabitants of this and every warm climate; and while nature puts on her ſable dreſs, when lightnings flaſh and thunders roll and earth and air is trembling with the ſhock, let the renewed goodneſs of God excite our higeſt praiſe, and point our ſouls in grateful adoration to the great preſerver of men.

Yours, &c. BENEVOLUS.

THE Auditors appointed to ſettle and adjuſt the Colony Accounts, with JOSEPH TALCOTT, Eſq; Treaſurer, find themſelves unable to cloſe the ſame with any proper Certainty, without comparing the Entries with, and in many Inſtances, ſtating them from, the original Receipts and Vouchers——And as many ſuch Receipts are not lodged with the Secretary, theſe are therefore to requeſt all Perſons, as King's Attornies, Agents, Naval Officers, Commiſſaries, Collectors of Exciſe, or any other Duties, and all others, who may have paid Monies to ſaid Treaſurer, on any Account, for public Uſe (except ſuch as has been paid for Colony Taxes) that they will, without fail, tranſmit all ſuch Receipts, or well atteſted Copies thereof, to ſaid Auditors at Hartford, by the Repreſentatives in May next, or ſooner, if poſſible, as the Intereſt of the Colony requires a juſt and ſpeedy Settlement. Any who will ſend Originals (which will be much preferred to Copies) may depend on their being carefully return'd.

Dated at Hartford, 24th March, 1768.

JOHN LEDYARD,
ELIHU CHAUNCEY,
JOHN LAWRENCE,
BENJAMIN STILES,
DAVID BURR,
WILLIAM WILLIAMS
SAMUEL H. PARSONS.

TO be ſold for Caſh, *preſently*, or at a *future* Day, on good Security, about 21 Acres of Land, in the Pariſh of Cambridge, in Farmington, with a ſmall Houſe and Shop thereon, formerly the Property of Joſeph Gaylord, and under *very bad* Improvements.——Alſo, 20 Acres of good Land in Goſhen, oppoſite *Maſhapaug* Pond, pleaſantly ſituate, on the great Road from Litchfield to Albany, &c. having a *large* Brook, *few* Apple Trees, and Houſe thereon, lately occupied by Eliphalet Eaſton (*whoſe Debtors are in eminent Danger of a Law-Suit!*) And 4 Acres of *precious* Mowing Land, in Litchfield Meadows, in Sight of the Court-Houſe, and adjoining the upper Pond, and Head of the River, in *Bantum* Swamp, purchaſed of Aſa Hopkins. By

npo JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Hartford, April 9, 1768.

WE the ſubſcribers, being by the Hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. Daniel Butler, late of Hartford, in the county of Hartford, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, inn holder in ſaid Hartford, on the fourth Monday of inſtant, April, firſt Monday of May, and on the firſt and ſecond Monday of June and July next, from one till ſix of the clock in the afternoon, on each of ſaid days And all perſons, who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in the whole of their reſpective accounts, both debt and credit, as it is expected that they prove the ſame upon oath.

William Tiley,
John Skinner, jun. } Commiſſioners.
William Ellery,
bp2

Windſor, April 9, 1768.

PUBLIC notice is hereby further given, to all the creditors of Elphenſtian Alling of Windſor, in the county of Hartford an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their claims properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers truſtees legally appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, inn-holder in ſaid Windſor, on Monday, the 25th day of inſt. April, at five of the Clock in the afternoon.

Benoni Olcott,
Nathaniel Porter, } Truſtees.
np2 Roſwell Mills,

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, to all the Creditors of Billy Munger, of Saliſbury in Litchfield County, an Inſolvent Debtor; to meet at the Houſe of Joſhua Porter Eſq; Innholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on Tueſday the third day of May next, at 2 of the Clock, P. M. then and there to exhibit their claims and demands to ſaid Mungers Eſtate, well authenticated. And to aſſiſt the truſtees in preſcribing meaſures, in order to ſettle the ſame, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done. Dated at Saliſbury, March 24. A.D. 1768.

John Griſwold,
George Marſh, } Truſtees.
Amos Bird,
pr

A ſmall Quantity of choice good

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

HARTFORD; Printed by *Thomas Green*, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1768. [NUMB. 174.]

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

To be ſold in Newington, within 50 Rods of the Meeting Houſe,

ABout 8 Acres of Land, well watered, with a good Paſture, and Wood Land, with a good Houſe, Barn and Cow-Houſe, and a good Well—there is good Paſture and Wood-Land handy——it is well ſituated for a trader or tradeſman, eſpecially for a Black-Smith —which are to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber in Newington.

P4 JOHN LUSK.

COMPLAINANT. [N°. 10]

Slave to no Sect, who takes no private Road,
But looks, thro' Nature, up to Nature's GOD.
POPE

WHAT I ſhall this week complain of, is a matter ſerious and intereſting; and as the author is hearty and ſerious in writing, he hopes his readers will be ſo in the peruſal. The ſubject is, "The great and growing neglect of family prayer in this country." Some perhaps ſmile, when they conſider ſo ludicrous a writer gravely entering upon ſo unfaſhionable a ſubject——a ſubject that nearly touches ſome of the genteeleſt perſonages: But I value not a ſneer— 'tis not barely foibles, but vices that are prevalent among us, that I mean to *complain* of. Wherefore, whoever thou art (whether a poor labourer, or an opulent merchant) that acknowledgeſt a GOD and a divine revelation, and doſt not pay homage to him in thy houſe, prepare to receive reproof.

I choſe Mr. *Pope's* words for my motto, becauſe this is a duty conformable to the faith of every *ſect*, ſo that a man need be no *ſlave* in performing it. Nay, not only the profeſſing chriſtian acts abſurdly, in this omiſſion; but the very Deiſt, that views GOD only in *nature*, ought (and muſt, if he acts conſiſtently) *look up to nature's GOD*. The chriſtian world has univerſally acknowledged the decency, propriety and duty, of uniting in ſocial worſhip, morning and evening:—Hence we find the Roman Catholic church, and the reformed Epiſcopal church of our nation, dividing their public ſervice on this plan, and laying it out, not only for the Lord's day, but for every day in the month:—Hence we find the national authority of *Great-Britain*, enjoining daily, ſocial worſhip, at theſe ſeaſons, in cathedrals and colleges:—Hence likewiſe, it has been a general (and for ought I know, invariable) rule, in the inſtitution of free ſchools in *England*, "That prayers be offered at the opening and cloſing of the ſchool daily." I am not about to labour hard, in proof of the reaſonableneſs of public worſhip. I take it to be an unneceſſary taſk. What I have here adduced, is to ſhew the propriety of devoting ſome part of the morning and evening to this duty. The daily ſacrifice under the law, ſhews the univerſal conſent of GOD's church in this matter. Now, if ſocial worſhip be a duty, and morning and evening, ſeaſons of peculiar propriety to engage in it, may we not deduce the unreaſonableneſs of neglecting this in private families? Every reaſon that holds good for ſocial prayer in any community whatever, holds good in a ſtronger degree with reſpect to thoſe ſmall communities called families. If any one urge "That we have, as members of a country, town, or pariſh, common wants to make known, common dangers to deprecate, & common mercies to return thanks for," I am ſure I may urge the ſame with greater force, when I apply it to a family. The connexion by which the members of that community are bound together, is the ſtrongeſt and tendereſt of any connexion in life; *ſo that if one member ſuffer, all the members ſuffer with it*, in a ſenſe that is not true of any other community. Death, and ſickneſs, in any of the family, or any other diſaſter, affects a family in a manner more intereſting than it can a town or neighbourhood. How deplorable is it then, to find perſons, that own a GOD, and worſhip him in the church, diſregarding his providential hand, and refuſing to acknowledge their dependance upon him in a familiſtick character! If I am challenged to produce a poſitive text of ſcripture that they diſobey, I have only to refer them to the clergy, whoſe buſineſs it is to open the bible, and tell them that the duty ſtands fairly bottomed upon the nature of the relation between GOD and man, upon the nature of communities, and the rational foundation of ſocial worſhip in general. And I aſſure you, my readers, however ludicrous, antick a fellow you may account me, I have ſeriouſneſs enough in me to bewail from my ſoul, ſo growing a neglect of ſo plain a duty. The neglect is attended with no ſcandal, for the polite world ſet the example, & the meaner ſort follow it; nay, 'tis grown ſomething common to neglect at meals to pay to GOD, what we look upon a compliment due to a friend that invites us to dinner. I am not pleading up for the long, puritanical exerciſes of the table and family, that have given juſt diſguſt to ſome; neither do I think that emergencies may not frequently excuſe an omiſſion of family prayer———What I *complain* of, is a wilful, *habitual*, total *neglect* of it. How ridiculous 'tis to ſee ſuch perſons conſtantly attending church, as tho' they were more concerned for the town, than their own houſhold! to ſee them offering up their children in baptiſm, when, as a family, they live without GOD in the world; yet theſe perſons, when they, or their children, are dangerouſly ſick, are ready enough to have prayers made for them—to ſeek help in adverſity, where they think not of looking in proſperity!—'Tis, I confeſs, exceeding ſhocking (at leaſt to me) to ſee a baptized, chriſtian family, go on together, ſeven years an end, and never once addreſs (as a body) the GOD they have avouched! K

It may look like the modern epilogues of grave tragedies, to add what follows; but there is no treaſon in it, & ſo I tack it on.

I Preſume that it cannot be conjectured by any, that, in this paper, I mean any particular perſonal application.—and I declare now, that I never did, nor ever will, in any of my papers, point ſatyre or reflections at any one perſon in my mind, nor at any particular ſex, calling or profeſſion of mankind—I mean to expoſe bad characters, let them belong to what ſex, or calling they will. Our ſea faring gentlemen therefore have no right to determine their order in general ſtruck at, in the picture of Capt. Spritſail*; I eſteem the order as eſſential to the commerce, and intereſt of this country; and I ſolemnly declare that, as I aim'd at no particular perſon, I expected it would be diverſion and entertainment, inſtead of diſguſtful to that particular claſs of men. For the ſame reaſon I think it injurious to make perſonal Application of the dialogue between Dr.* Snakeroot, *and Dr.* Calomel *to any practitioner: I have heard it done, and diſapprove of it; for upon the honor of an author, as that paper was all ſpun from my own invention, committed to paper, and ſent to the preſs in one hours time; ſo (if I am not miſtaken) no one particular practitioner came into my mind for an original of any part of it, except a ſmall part of what relates to the I—ns. 'Tis I think, likewiſe hardly kind in the ladies, to think I have handled them any ways roughly, or indelicately; ſince* Melander's *ſpouſe is the only* female *character I have ever touched; the foible of her Husband is placed in as ſtrong a light by the ſide of hers, and another* male *character, of the ſame ſtamp, marches before her. The author hopes all will excuſe his plainneſs, being ſenſible of his own follies and imperfections, as one of the human kind.———I'll tell you a ſtory from old father* Æſop, *for my own mortification.*

"A Crab fiſh once her daughter told,
(In terms that favour'd much of ſcold)
She could not bear to ſee her go,
Sidle, ſidle, to and fro.
What a rope ails the wench? quoth ſhe,
When ſo much money has been paid,
To poliſh you like me;
It makes me almoſt mad to ſee
You're ſtill ſo aukward an ungainly jade,
The daughter ſmil'd, and look'd aſkew,
She anſwer'd————————
Partly, as moſt folks daughters do:
Madam, your ladyſhip, quoth ſhe,
is pleas'd to blame in me,
What, on enquiry, you may find,
Admits a paſſable excuſe,
From a proverb much in uſe,
That cat will after kind."

JOHN VANBROUGH.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

By ſome late advices from Paris, we are informed, that as ſoon as the Empreſs of Ruſſia heard of the Duke of Courland's being impriſoned in the Baſtile, ſhe immediately ſent off an expreſs to her ambaſſador at Paris, with orders to leave the French court; in conſequence of which his Excellency had packed up his baggage, and was preparing to ſet off when he received another expreſs not to depart till farther orders; which coming to knowledge of the French Miniſtry, they ſent him word as his baggage was ready he need not be at the trouble of unpacking again; on which the Ambaſſador immediately ſet out for Peterſburg.

Extract of a letter from Paris, January 21,

"The new year commences with an account of the tragical affair that has juſt happened to our Ambaſſador at the court of Naples: the fact is this—The Viſcount de Choiſeul, our ſaid Ambaſſador, unhappily caſting his tender regard towards a young Lady of that place, of a good family, before engaged to the Count de Conitz, the emperor's ambaſſador, and taking advantage of the Count's abſence, preſſed this fair Italian Lady with the moſt ardent profeſſion of love, and to forward his ſuit, overwhelmed her with preſents; but all in vain, ſhe ſtill proving inexorable. One day in a fit of rage and deſpair, he drew his ſword and plunged it three times in her body; ſome ſay ſhe died in the ſpot others that ſhe is not dead, but mortally wounded; However, the King of Naples, informed of this ſhocking ſcene, diſpatched a courier hither, and our King immediately ordered his ſaid Ambaſſador home, and he is ſince ſent to the Baſtile, [illegible] his melancholly tranſaction has ſo affected the Duke De Praſlin, (the Viſcount's father) that he has been at the point of death with grief on this ſad occaſion, and is ſtill unable to attend any buſineſs; nor has been at court ſince the begining of the year."

Jan. 28. Yeſterday Edward Willes, Eſq; ſollicitor general, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's-bench in the room of Lord Lifford, now Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Same day, John Dunning, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed ſolicitor-general, in the room of Edward Willes, Eſq;

We hear that a plan is laid before the Lords of trade, for eſtabliſhing a royal Britiſh Newfoundland company without converting the trade or fiſheries into a monopoly, which will greatly increaſe the revenue.

Yeſterday after an hearing of three days, a grand cauſe was determined before the Lord High Chancellor, in Weſtminiſter Hall, wherein Sir Robert Barker, Bart. and other officers were Plaintiffs, and Admiral Corniſh and others were defendants, relative to the Manilla ranſom and other prize money; when a decree was given for the former.

We hear that Edward Hawke is appointed Admiral and Commander in chief of the fleet, in the room of the late Sir William Rowley.

Jan. 30. We are informed, that the Earl of Sandwich will be appointed joint Poſt maſter general along with Lord Le Deſpencer, in the room of the Earl of Hillſborough

It is the opinion of many judicious perſons that paying ſo great a compliment to the colonies as appointing a Secretary of ſtate on purpoſe to tranſact all buſineſs relative to them will be one effectual means to bring about a good underſtanding between them and the mother country, being calculated to reſtore harmony and natural good-will, & of courſe to baniſh thoſe bickerings and animoſities which have for a long time paſt unhappily ſubſiſted between them.

We hear that the Earl of Chatham is now judged by phyſicians to be out of all danger from his late indiſpoſition.

Letters from Gibralter bring advice, that a violent Earthquake lately happened at Old Fez in Africa, which over threw many Houſes, and deſtroyed a great Number of the Inhabitants.

Liverpool, Jan. 29 The Lord Cambden Dean, arrived here on Monday laſt from N. York, had her Mate and two of her Hands waſhed overboard in her Paſſage and drowned. The Captain was alſo waſhed, and with great Difficulty ſaved.

This Day was publiſhed. A Sermon intituled, Maſonry the Way to Hell. Wherein is clearly proved, both from Reaſon and Scripture, that all who profeſs theſe Myſteries are in a State of Damnation.

Sold by S. Balwin.

They write from Gibralter, that a number of French tranſports are now loading in the ſeveral ports of Barbary, both within & without the Streights, with horſes, mules, and other kinds of live ſtock, for the iſlands of Martinico and Gaudalope, in the Weſt Indies.

It is ſaid that an ingenious getleman, of great talents in financing, intends ſhortly to lay before an auguſt Aſſembly a ſcheme for improving the Exciſe, ſo as to make it produce 250,000 l. more than it does at preſent.

By a letter from Bruton, near Somerſetſhire we have an account, that upwards of thirty perſons loſt their lives in the late great Snows a Gentleman on horſeback was dug out of the ſnow on the road near Mendip Hills, the man and horſe being frozen to death; upwards of fifty guineas, & ſome notes of value were found in the Gentleman' cloak bag.

The Iſland of St. John, near Newfoundland, is, we hear, ſoon to be declared a free port and will enjoy the ſame privileges as Dominica, and other ports in the Weſt-Indies.

Sir Charles Knowles, Bart. late Admiral of the Blue, is promoted as Admiral of the White, in the room of Sir Edward Hauke who is appointed Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Fleet.

Yeſterday a Meſſenger arrived in town from Copenhagen, with an account of the Queen of Denmark being ſafely delivered of a Prince the 20th of January laſt.

Some letters from Cadiz mention advice haying been received there from the Havanna, that the town of Puerto Peblo, in South America, was lately reduced to aſhes, having been ſet fire to by a body of Muſketo Indians who alſo maſſacred a great part of the Inhabitants, in revenge for ſome of their countrymen being made ſlave of by the Spaniards.

His majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the Bill for the importation of ſalted proviſions from Ireland and America duty free.

A whiſper was on thurſday circulated, that Lord Mount Stuart, eldeſt ſon to the earl of Bute, would be invited by ſome principal inhabitants, to offer himſelf a candidate for the city of Weſtminiſter.

Feb. 13. We hear his majeſty has written with his own hand, a letter of congratulation to the King of Denmark, on the auſpicious birth of a prince royal.

We hear that the Iriſh Parliament will for the future be limitted to eight years and not ſeven as was propoſed, an odd number of years having been judged not ſo proper, on account of the ſeſſions being only every other year. The members have hitherto continued to ſit in Parliament for life, except upon a demiſe of the King, when there is a new election,

They write from Liſbon, that a ſecond inſurrection had happened at Tercera, which was not quelled without a great deal of bloodſhed.

It is ſaid that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will ſhortly embark on board a frigate of war, under the command of Capt. Jonathan Faulkner, who will proceed with him to the Mediteranean; than up joining Comodore Spry, in his Majeſty's Ship Jerſey his Royal Highneſs will go on board her in the quality of midſhipman, to be inſtructed in the rudiments of the naval ſervice.

It is now reported that the Rt. Hon George Grenville will be appointed Secretary of State in the room of the Earl of Shelburne, and that Lord Temple, will be made Lord Privy Seal.

Yeſterday there was the fulleſt houſe of Commons that has been ſince the commencement of the preſent ſeſſions.

Extract of a Letter from Liverpool, Feb 5.

"Yeſterday at a meeting of merchants & others, held at the exchange, a propoſal was read to make application for opening the Eaſt India trade; the farther conſideration of which was adjourned to this day. By this ſcheme it is propoſed, that Chambers ſhall be eſtabliſhed at London, Briſtol, Liverpool, Hull, and Glaſgow; the firſt to furniſh to government 3 200 000l. the two next 1,600,000l. each, & the two laſt, 800,000l. each, in the whole eight millions; this to bear an intereſt of two per cent, in conſideration for which the trade ſhall be free to the ſaid Chambers only, from which, it is ſaid, very great advantages may be drawn both to the public & adventurers."

LONDON.

Feb. 13. Mr. Charles Say, printer of the Gazetteer; Robert Withy, a Stock broker; Samuel Furney, keeper of Baker's coffe houſe Hugh Jones, clerk to Charles Say; John Wilkie, printer of the London Chronicle; Maximilian Slaincir, keeper of the Admiralty coffe houſe; William Taylor, clerk to John Wilkie; John Whitworth, his ſervant, and Elizabeth Slaincir, wife of Maximilian Slaincir were brought before the Hon. Houſe of commons, for being concerned in publiſhing the following advertiſement.

WANTED by a gentleman of gratitude and fortunne, a ſeat in a Chapel, for the ſpace of ſeven years from next Lady Day or about that time, for which the ſum of 3500l. will be paid; and in the mean time, the money will be depoſited in the Bank of England, or in the houſe of ſome Banker.—Any perſon having ſuch to diſpoſe of, may be treated with, on directing a line to J. S. at the Admiralty Coffe Houſe, near Charing Croſs.

LONDON, Jan. 30.

Yeſterday died Sir Robert Rich, Bart. Field-Marſhal of his Majeſty's Forces, and Colonel of the 4th Regiment of Dragoons.

Feb, 4. Yeſterday the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Eſq; kiſſed his Majeſty's Hand on being appointed Colonel of the 4th Regiment of dragoons, in the room of the late Sir Robert Rich.

Feb. 13. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were ſent off from the Earl of Hillſborough's office, Secretary of State for the Plantations, for his Excellency Francis Bernard, Eſq; Governor of New-England. An expreſs arrived the ſame day at the ſaid office from N. York.

According to letters from Archangel, we learn, that on the 27th of October laſt, an uncommon veſſel built of whalebone & the ſkins of fiſhes, had been driven aſhore near that port, with certain ſavage people on board, who ſpoke an unknown language, not to be underſtood either by the Laplanders or the Samſy Indians; and by ſigns declared they came from towards the North Pole.

Feb. 20. The Parliament of Ireland have voted two addreſſes of thanks one to his Majeſty, and one to their Lord Lieut. in conſequence of the Royal aſſent to their favourite bill for octennial Parliaments.

It is ſaid that the Iriſh Houſe of Commons intend to diſtinguiſh Lord Townſhend, on account of his generous behaviour in ſupporting the afore-mentioned bill with more extraordinary honors than have been hitherto paid to the moſt popular Chief Governor.

We hear an account of the ſeveral manufactures, which have been ſet up in all North America ſince the year 1730, and the encouragement which have been given to them, are immediately to be tranſmitted to England and to be continued every year in future.

We hear that the Otter ſloop of war, Capt. Ormandy, now fitting out at Deptford, is to join Commodore Palliſer's ſquadron, on the Newfoundland ſtation.

A great number of artificers in the Stocking branch of buſineſs, have within theſe few days, engaged themſelves for Boſton and N. York, to be employed in that manufactory, now carrying on with ſucceſs in thoſe places.

Feb 25 Letters from Damaſcus, by way of Conſtantinople, make mention of a Jew, who gave himſelf out to be the Meſſiah, and had got a number of Adherents; but that the Pacha had cauſed him to be arreſted and ſent to Priſon, from whence, probably, he will never be releaſed, unleſs he embraces the Alcoran.

It is with confidence aſſerted at the weſt end of the town, that ſeveral Commoners will be made Peers, at the riſing of parliament; ſeveral promotions will be made in his Majeſty's navy; and that ſeveral changes will certainly take place, and is all arranged in order to have a ſtrong and permanent adminiſtration.

The Earl of T—m-le, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

The D— of G——n, Lord Privy Seal.

Rt. Hon. G. G--n le, Eſq; Secretary of State.

Ld L--lt-n, Keeper of the Great Wardrobe.

E. of S n—h, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Sir G. M——c—-y, an Iriſh Peer, and joint Poſt maſter.

H. St-n-y, Eſq; Ambaſſador to Ruſſia.

Lord H——nd Cofferer.

Lord M-tſt t, Envoy & Plenipo to Turin,

Richard R-gb-y, Eſq; Sole Paymaſter.

Thomas T-n-d, Eſq; Vice Treaſurer of Ireland.

W. G. H-m n, Eſq; Vice Treaſurer of Ireland.

Lord C——s Sp n r, Comptroller of the Houſhold.

Auguſtus H v-y, Eſq; Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Su——k, Lord of the Bedchamber.

Lord G. S v-l, Treaſurer to the Navy.

Hen. S-ym r, Eſq; Lord of the Treaſury.

E. Ch m, retires on his penſion.

E. of Sh——n, to reſign.

E. A-bh m, to reſign.

Sir Ed H——ke, made a Peer, and retire on his penſion.

C. P——t, Eſq; to be a Peer.

G. C——ke, Eſq; to reſign.

Col. Iſ. B——, Eſq; to reſign.

J. So——y, Eſq; to reſign, and continue Clerk of the Pipes.

E. of Denb——h, to continue Maſter of the Fox hounds.

Lord H-- e to reſign, and be made an Admiral.

Pr- Cam -le, Eſq; to reſign.

PROVIDENCE, April 16.

A Correſpondent at Windham ſends us the following Intelligence——"Six perſons have been convicted here of coining Money, namely, Michael Falſhaw, William Sever, Ebenezer Covel, Barakiah Cady, Jonathan Herrinton, and Samuel Falſhaw.—The two firſt were puniſhed with thirty Laſhes, and ſold to pay Charges.——Covel, Cady and Herrinton, received twenty Laſhes each, and paid Coſts Samuel Falſhaw was fined Sixty Pounds, beſides charges, and is to ſerve four Years to pay the ſame."

BOSTON, April 21.

It is ſaid that there are Letters from London of March 1ſt, which mention a change of the miniſtry had juſt happened that is not looked upon as a favourable omen to America;——that our friends and well wiſhers are under very great anxiety; as all the offices from the higheſt to the loweſt are filled with thoſe who voted and proteſted againſt the repeal of the ſtamp act.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

Mr. Daniel Jaqueri, who left Montreal the 25th of laſt Month, informs us, That Enſign Schloſher, who it was ſuppoſed had murdered his Servant, was himſelf and his Servant killed by a Paniſe Indian Slave, (whoſe Dog Mr. Schloſher had ſhot ſome time before) who confeſſed the horrid Deed, and diſcovered the Place where he had hid Mr. Schloſher's Body, which was taken up, carried to Montreal, and there decently interred the 20th ult. near Lieut. DeMeſtral, who died ſuddenly a few Days before.

HARTFORD, April 25.

A few days ſince was committed to the goal in this Place, one Alexander Grahams, a tranſient perſon, for breaking open, and robbing the ſtore of Mr. ——— Burr, of Middletown, of caſh, goods, &c. to a conſiderable Amount.

§ *On Monday laſt arrived at New-York, the Lord Hyde Packet Boat, Capt. Goddard, with the Mail from Falmouth, which he left the 18th Day of January, ſo that our Advices by the Way of Boſton are about a Month later than thoſe by the Packet.*

Mr. PRINTER,

AS hiſtory ſeems the fountain of knowledge, or at leaſt, that by which all arts and ſciences have been very much improv'd, am very much oblig'd to the author of the ſtory of the young woman's liver, that was ſo unfortunately burnt at Hartford——and ſhould hold myſelf ſtill more oblig'd, if the ſame writer, and indeed every ingenious practitioner (altho' he has not his medical character illuſtrated by his ſacerdotal) would freely and truly communicate all the curious phænomena they meet with. As I have but a ſingle moment, and ſhan't pretend to invade the province of the learned, ſhall only, by way of anſwer to his queries, obſerve,

Firſt, That the liver is cover'd by the muſcular fleſh and bones, and conſequently they muſt be burnt, before the fire can affect the liver

Secondly, That the muſcular fleſh, in the generality of ſubjects, being interſpers'd with the Membrana Adipoſa, has conſiderable fat in it, and the bones likewiſe, contain a large quantity of oil—but the liver is a meer congeries, or ſyſtem of blood veſſels and bile, covered with a thin membrane, and has but a little fat, if any——And blood, tho' it will ſoon be inſpiſſated by heat, will not eaſily burn——Shall leave the ſubject to be further enlarg'd upon, by gentlemen of ſpeculation, and philoſophical abilities, and conclude by ſubſcribing myſelf, your conſtant reader,

AMATOR BONORUM.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Abijah Catlin, Eſq; in Harwinton, in Litchfield County, upon Tueſday the 10th Day of May next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon, the following Tracts of Land, lying near Harwinton Meeting-Houſe, viz.

THE large dwelling houſe, now occupied by Lieut. Jacob Benton, and the homeſtal farm whereon it ſtands; containing near an hundred acres of good land, all within good fence, and much of it under good improvement, with a ſuitable proportion of mowing, plowing and paſture, well wooded and watered, with a good barn, & two good orchards thereon.——Alſo, the houſe wherein Amos Benton now lives on, with the homeſtal farm whereon it ſtands; being about 59 acres, with an orchard thereon, and 20 acres under good improvements; the whole a good ſoil, well proportioned for huſbandry, and a good ſtream running thro' it, commodious for mills. Alſo, 51 acres of good land, lying north thereof, and only ſeparated by a high way; 25 acres thereof under good improvements, with a good orchard thereon, well watered, &c. Alſo, 33 acres of good wood land, and 2 acres of good mowing, a little weſt of Eſq; Webſter's houſe. Alſo, 22 acres of wood land, in the ſouth eaſt part of Harwinton.——Together with ſeveral good horſes, a good, large yoak of oxen, ſome cows, and other cattle. The conditions of ſale will be publiſhed at the time thereof. For further particulars, enquire of John Smith, merchant in New-York, (by whom an indiſputable title will be given of the premiſes) or of Reynold Marvin, attorney at law in Litchfield. P4

RUN away from the Subſcriber of Weſt Hartford, on the 18th Inſt. an Apprentice Lad, named Moſes Cook, *about 19 Years of Age, five Feet four Inches high, brown Hair; carried away a blue Great Coat, a good Suit of brown Cloth, yellow Buttons, and ſundry other Articles of Cloathing. All Perſons are hereby forbidden to conceal, employ, or deal with ſaid Apprentice, at their Peril, but are earneſtly requeſted to frown on his ill Conduct, and ſend him back to his Maſter.* P4 ASHBEL WELLS.

New-Haven, April 16, 1768.

THE Situation of my Buſineſs at Hartford, having made my Return to this Place neceſſary, I earneſtly requeſt of all my Cuſtomers there, indebted for News-Papers, and on every other Account, to make immediate Payment, either in Caſh, or Country Produce, to Mr. *Ebenezer Watſon*, at the Printing-Office in Hartford, whoſe Receipt ſhall be a Diſcharge, for any Payments made to him, on my Account.——And as my Connections in the Printing Buſineſs there, in ſome Meaſure, ſtill ſubſiſts, I hope for the Continuation of the public Favors.

I take this Opportunity of returning my unfeigned Thanks, for the Kindneſſes conferred on me, and my Family, by the Neighbourhood, in which we were ſo happy as to reſide, while we liv'd in Hartford. THOMAS GREEN.

In Praiſe of HUSBANDRY.

FARMING, or huſbandry, is the Method of Life our Creator firſt aſſigned us. It is of that Nature as muſt often raiſe in us good Reflections, and turn our thoughts towards him. Every Seaſon and every change of Weather, in the Seaſon, awakens in us the Conſideration of his Providence, and a more than common Senſe of our Dependance on his Bleſſing, from the perpetual Occaſion we have of obſerving and reflecting how he gives us our daily Bread. A man cannot be buſied in the offices of huſbandry (they conſiſt of ſo great Variety) without many things coming under his Obſervation, from which divine, moral, and philoſophical Concluſions are ſo natural and obvious, that if he will avoid making them he muſt ſhut his Eyes againſt the Light of the Sun.

If we conſider Huſbandry in Regard to our temporal Good, provided it be carried on with induſtry and Judgment, it is a ſure way to improve our Fortunes, and indeed the only Way the landed Gentlemen can take. It is therefore to be wiſhed they would exhort their Children early to think of it with Emulation, and enter into it as a School of Profit and Education. If they were gently led to ſtudy agriculture and perſued it as they ought, it would be ſo far from bringing them into Contempt, and excluding them from uſeful Knowledge, that they would find it the beſt School of Education, and the fitteſt to prepare them for the Service of their Country It is a vaſt field of Science the Farmer is exerciſed in, and undoubtedly muſt be a very great Advantage to him, and give him Weight in Aſſemblies, by furniſhing him with ſolid Arguments in moſt of the Affairs of Life, & enabling him to deliver his Opinion clearly & confidently on what he thoroughly underſtands and knows.

Again, it is productive of Long life and Health. The Nerves and all the Solids of the Farmers and labourers Bodies are generally much ſtronger than thoſe of Gentlemen who live an idle and unactive Life, their Fluids much purer and unmixed, their Bones conſolidate eaſily, and ordinary Medicines work more ſucceſsfully on their Diſeaſes than the moſt ſovereign Specificks upon Perſons of higher Quality. As they are leſs paſſive therefore in their Conſtitutions, they often ariſe at their Fullneſs of Years, which Gentlemen, who are not exerciſed in Country Employments, ſeldom reach.

Laſtly, when we conſider a judicious Farmer, ſurrounded with different Topicks of Huſbandry; when we review him remote from the troubleſome Scenes of Fraud, Malice, Vanity, and Ambition, cultivating domeſtick Virtue, cheriſhing the Principles of univerſal Benevolence, and diſpenſing Friendſhip to all around him, with looks of chearful Innocence, and Words that ſpeak an elegant Simplicity; we cannot conceive a human Being more happy, or a Character more amiable, and more truly dignified. Such a Figure ſtands like an antient Patriarch, commanding Love and Veneration. All his conduct is upright, all his Aims are directed to the Purpoſe of Humanity. If we compare him to a Stateſman, how much happier is he than the firſt Miniſter of the beſt Monarch! Whilſt a Miniſter fleeces a whole People, our Innocent Farmer is employed in ſhearing his Flock; from which he exacts nothing but Superfluity and encumbrance. The firſt Operation produces Murmers and Diſcontent; the laſt is attended with Mirth, Feſtivity and Profit. The Farmer uſes no Corruption, but Manure; he hatches no Intrigues, but Poultry; he brews not Miſchief, but Beer; he fears no Blaſts of Envy, though he dreads the Blaſts of Heaven and inſtead of fortyfying Caſtles he fences Fields, becauſe he hath no enemies but Vermin.

James Jepſon,
Tin-Plate Worker, at his Shop
oppoſite the North-End of the
Court-Houſe in Hartford,

MAKES and ſells all Kinds of Work in that Way, at the cheapeſt Rates.——Any Trader, or Shop Keeper, that will take their Supplies of him, he will charge them as low as can be procured in New-York or Boſton.

N. B. Said *Jepſon* has to diſpoſe of an excellent Pair of Pot-Aſh Kettles, that contain each about 65 Gallons, very low, for Caſh or Produce.

April 18, 1768. p3

April 18, 1768.

TO be ſold at public Vendue, by order of the Judge of the Court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, the dwelling houſe and home lot of Mr. William Gardner, late of Hartford, deceaſed, lying near the town bridge in Hartford, for the Payment of the debts due from the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, to the higheſt bidder, on Monday the 9th day of May next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at ſaid houſe; at which time and place, the conditions of payment, and terms of Sale, may be known. n3

LOST laſt Monday, near the Court-Houſe in Hartford, a Child's Necklace of Coral Beeds, intermixed with Gold. Whoever has found, and will leave them with the Printer, ſhall be thankfully rewarded. n3

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber of Simſbury in June, 1767, a black Mare Colt, two Years old laſt Spring, branded with the Lette C on the left Shoulder, a Star in her Forehead, about 13 Hands high. Whoever has taken up ſaid Stray, and will bring her to the Owner in Simſbury, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

p3 THOMAS BARBER.

◆ ◆ ◆

TO be ſold at public Vendue, on Tueſday the 3d Day of May next, at the Houſe of Mr. John Tainter, Inn-holder in Colcheſter, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon (unleſs the Creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe) all the real and perſonal Eſtate of John Hopſon, of Colcheſter, an inſolvent Debtor. And the Creditors to ſaid Hopſon, are deſired to meet at ſaid Time & Place, and exhibit their Accounts, and receive their reſpective Dividends of ſaid Eſtate. And all indebted thereto, are deſired to make Payment by that Time, to the Subſcribers, Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate.

Humphry Lyon,
Charles Foot,
p3 Joſeph Iſham, jun. } *Truſtees.*

Hartford, April 9, 1768.

WE the ſubſcribers, being by the Hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. Daniel Butler, late of Hartford, in the county of Hartford, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, inn holder in ſaid Hartford, on the fourth Monday of inſtant, April, firſt Monday of May, and on the firſt and ſecond Monday of June and July next, from one till ſix of the clock in the afternoon, on each of ſaid days And all perſons, who have any demands on ſaid eſtate, are hereby deſired to bring in the whole of their reſpective accounts, both debt and credit, as it is expected that they prove the ſame upon oath.

William Tiley,
John Skinner, jun. } Commiſſioners.
William Ellery.
np2

Windſor, April 9, 1768.

PUBLIC notice is hereby further given, to all the creditors of Elpheaſtian Alling of Windſor, in the county of Hartford an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their claims properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers truſtees legally appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Porter, Inn-holder in ſaid Windſor, on Monday, the 25th day of inſt. April, at five of the Clock in the afternoon.

Benoni Olcott,
Nathaniel Porter, } Truſtees.
np2 Roſwell Mills,

Poſt Office, Hartford, April 18, 1768.

List of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, not before publiſhed.

[N.B. *Where the Towns are not mentioned, they are all of Hartford.*]

ANDERSON Aſhbel and Company, Windſor.

BAckhus Ebenezer, Windham. Biſſell, Daniel, Eſq; Windſor. Brewſter, Zadock and Amos, Canterbury.

COok Richard, Sandisfield. Caldwell, Charles and George. Chandler, Samuel, Eaſt-Hartford.

DIggins, Auguſtus, Windſor. Davenport, Richard, Coventry. Demming, James, Weathersfield. Dyer, Eliphalet Eſq; Windham. Dyer, Thomas, Windham. Elderkin, Jedidiah, Eſq; Windham.

FUller, Caleb, Windſor. Fitch, Ebenezer, Lebanon. Fitch, Ichabod, ditto. Glaſs, Alexander, Colcheſter.

HUmiſton John, Litchfield. Hyde Matthew, Windſor. Hurlbut Eliſha, Windham. Heyden Daniel Windſor.

JOnes Amaſa, Colcheſter, Jones John, Doct. Weſtfield.

Kneeland ——— Rev'd, Hebron.

Loomis Ruben, Windſor.

MOrton James. Mills Roſwell, Windſor. M'Key John, Enfield. Mather Nathaniel, Windſor. Marcey Edward, Eaſt-Hartford. May Ephraim, Killingly. Mumford John, Colcheſter.

Nicholſon Angus and Company.

PArkhurſt Joſeph, Plainfield. Parker John, Lieut. Litchfield. Phelps Bildad, Windſor. Parſons Eldad, Enfield. Pitkin Eliſha, E. Hartford.

SElew Thomas, Rocky-Hill. Stevens Samuel, Stanley Thomas, Farmington. Southmit Conſtant, Mansfield.

THomſon Hugh, Windſor. Talcott Joſeph, Eſq; Thomas Aſahel Doct. Wallingford. Turner Habakuk, Coventry.

WEbb Nathan, Windſor. Welles Moſes, ditto. Wright Nathan, Aſhford, Wylis Edmond, Hebron. Waldo Nathan, Canterbury.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN & WATSON,
opposite the Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1768. [NUMB. 175.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT: [N°. 11]

And is it wiſe when Youth with Pleaſure flows,
To ſquander the Reliefs of Age, and Pain?
ARMSTRONG.

OF all earthly bleſſings, there is none to be preferred to HEALTH. Without this, the other enjoyments of Life looſe their reliſh. Neither honour nor wealth can eaſe racking pain; the daintieſt food becomes loathſome to the ſickly nauſeating ſtomach, and diſguſtful to the cruſted, taſteleſs mouth. A man becomes incapable of ſerving his generation, or enjoying the good things of life himſelf. 'Tis therefore ſtrange that thoſe who are bleſſed with a naturally robuſt and firm conſtitution take ſuch direct meaſures in their early days to impair and weaken the ſprings of nature, lay in foundation for remorſe in future life, and bring on the infirmities of old age before the meridian of their days. *Youth* is the ſeaſon wherein a good animal conſtitution may be confirmed & fitted for comfort, uſefulneſs and long life. The naturally weak and tender are obliged to take care of themſelves; they ſuffer ſo immediately under any exceſſes that they are compelled to circumſpection, and hence it comes to paſs that they frequently live more comfortably, and longer, than thoſe of a robuſt conſtitution, who from vain confidence of their vigour are apt to deſpiſe all rule and order.—I look upon it matter of *Complaint*, that when perſons arrive to the days of their youth with a firm, vigorous conſtitution, they deſtroy, in the gay days of pleaſure & health, an ineſtimable bleſſing they are betruſted with, which was deſigned to ſupport them under unavoidable infirmities and burdens. In a country ſo thinly peopled and where hard labour is ſo neceſſary, this is a public evil. I don't take it that any of them deſign to ruin their health; no: nature ſeems to ſtand unmoved amidſt ſo many ſhocks, that they vainly imagine nothing can hurt them, & therefore from a vain oſtentation of their vigour & abilities, ſet themſelves upon feats that have caſt down many wounded. Now and then indeed there is an iron nature that is impregnable, and this encourages others to contemn all rules of reſtraint, as whimſical & fabulous. As to the courſes of debauchery, they certainly lead to a miſerable life, & an untimely death—the night-rambling, rake, and epicure is frequently hurried, by ſome fierce diſeaſe, into an untimely grave; or, if ſome of the ſons of riot, alarmed at the decline of health, ſtop ſhort before they have quite deſtroyed the ſprings of life; yet the enfeebled, enervated ſprings will never (or very ſeldom) recover their former force and elaſticity, ſo that they lead a diſpirited, crazy, dying life, tedious and gloomy to themſelves, and troubleſome to all about them; tranſmitting originally feeble conſtitutions to their unhappy offſpring. I entered upon this ſubject upon the ſpecial requeſt of a very worthy and virtuous, but unhealthy gentleman, who aſſured me "that all his complaints were the conſequence of a free, unguarded manner of living in his youth."

Perſons ſhould (I confeſs) rejoice in the days of their youth; and enjoy the [illegible] nal pleaſures that are peculiarly adapted to that gay period of life: but they ſhould always be directed by the rules of virtue and a due regard to their future health and reputation. As to downright *habitual* drunkenneſs, I am not about to take notice of that, ſince it is too groſs a charge to fix upon the moſt of our young men of any rank & the pernicious conſequences, thereof are too manifeſt to need any animadverſions of this nature—I am not likewiſe about to call all thoſe that come within the bounds of this complaint, profligate or debauched: no; many of fair characters are taking ſteps in their juvenile days to impair, and weaken the ſprings of nature. When a practice of meeting almoſt every night or frequently with company in a warm room in a public houſe and breaking up after a very generous glaſs late at night; I ſay when ſuch a practice prevails for any conſiderable time, nature is much expoſed by going into the cold & damp air of the night, and 'tis ten to one if the ſtomach, ſtimulated by the good cheer of the evening is not loaded with a midnight animal ſupper——this practice is what the fair ſex is but little expoſed to; but there is another as bad, and that is, when after a chearful dance & rich entertainment thro' a great part of the night, they unguardedly ruſh all glowing and ſweating, into the night air and have perhaps a conſiderable diſtance to ride or travel. How evedently, how piteouſly does nature complain of the ſhock the next morning! & how ſurely muſt ſhe ſink under it, if juſt ſuch a practice was continued for any conſiderable courſe of time! far be it from me to condemn dancing, and a virtuous, recreating, modeſt familiarity between the ſexes in their juvenile days——I would rather enhance all their rational pleaſures; and remove all thoſe ingredients in them which are a preſent alloy, and productive of future pain—when a company does not break up till the body is exhauſted and weakned with the exerciſe, till nature proclaims her wearineſs by gaping mouths and half-cloſed eyes, when the candles ſeem to dance and flirt before them and their heads ſwim or ake, then to go, in a ſweating, relaxed, febrile ſtate, into the dewy night, & perhaps (to cloſe the diverſion) ſet ſhivering, gaping and yawning with a partner in a cold room till towards morning. When a company do thus, they have more pain than pleaſure; every ſcene of ſuch diverſion is like a tug of *Sampſon*'s, at the pillar of the houſe of Dagon; & would plainly, if purſued ſteadily, bring down roof and all. Another pernicious practice which young ladies run into, as well as the other ſex, is ſpending ſo much time thro' ſummer evenings, either in walking the ſtreets, or ſetting on ſtoops & door ſteps, uncovered and expoſed to the noxious dew. I know that after a ſultry day there is ſomething inchantingly inviting in the coolneſs of a moon-ſhine evening; but fatal maladies and lingering diſeaſes frequently follow too great an indulgence of this kind.—'tis frivolous to confute this by referring to ſome that have been remarkable for it, and yet have received no damage; that alters not the nature of the thing—It proves not that intemperance is ſafe & tends to long life, becauſe ſome few have lived to old age in a wretched courſe of it. But few would be willing to be blown up by gun powder, becauſe one man eſcaped unhurt when *Hartford* ſchool-houſe was demoliſhed. In fact it is as probable that the multiplied hyſterical diſorders, that appear in a thouſand different ſhapes, among ſo many of the [illegible] of the fair, ſpring from this ſource, as [illegible] that tea-drinking to which ſo many are ready to impute them—In ſhort, immoderate & often repeated watching, by way of [illegible] ſhip, or company keeping, have their bad effects upon animal nature. That exceſs in theſe matters are capable of doing miſchief, I believe, any one will grant.

"He without riot, in the balmy feaſt
of life, the wants of nature has ſupply'd,
who riſes cool, ſerene and full of ſoul."

LONDON,

Dec 24. Letters from Paris of the 8th inſt adviſe, that the Abbe de Chappe is to make a voyage to different places in the South Sea, in order to obſerve the paſſage of Venus over the ſun's diſk (an uſeful and valuable phænomenon for aſcertaining the true diſtance of the ſun from the earth) which will happen in 1769, as it did in 1761, agreeable to the prediction of Mr. Halley, near 80 years ago. It will not be viſible again for ſome ages, after 1769.

The following receipt as a cure for hunger is ſaid to be practiſed by a good woman in this city. At eight in the morning, (as ſoon as ſhe riſes) a pint of two penny purl. At nine, breakfaſt, tea and hot rolls. At eleven, raſher of bacon, a broiled pigeon, or chicken, with a pint of porter. At one a hot dinner, with a pint of porter, and a gill or two of mountain. At three, a glaſs of rum or brandy. At five, tea or coffee, with muffins. At nine, a hot ſupper, with a pint of porter. After ſupper ſome warm punch.—When in bed, a glaſs of brandy.

Dec. 26 On Sundy laſt died, at Winey in Oxfordſhire, John Palmer, aged 93 and Joſeph Palmer, aged 85.—Theſe two brothers were old batchelors, and afforded a ſtriking inſtance of the inſufficiency of wealth to confer happineſs. Tho' bleſt with affluence, their inſatiable thirſt for more, conſtantly excited artificial wants & formed new ſchemes of penury: they even denied themſelves the common neceſſaries of life; kept no ſervant; from a perpetual adherence to this maxim, "It is better to have a little than nothing." In their domeſtick ſcenes they were unparrallelled prodigies of ſilth & naſtineſs ; all rules of decency were trampled upon, and the ſtrongeſt efforts of miſery and confuſion exhibited : they conſtantly lodged together in the ſame room ; and about April laſt were both taken ill ; & what is very remarkable, after languiſhing alternately, and denying themſelves the needful reſtoratives, they expired as above on Sundy morning laſt, within ſeven minutes of each other.

Dec. 28. By a gentleman arrived in town from Dunkirk, we are informed, that a number of French workmen are employed in augmenting the ſluices and backwater of Mardyke, and baſon of Dunkirk harbour.

LONDON.

Feb. 4. We hear there is a ſcheme in agitation to lay a tax of 4l. per annum on every Attorney in England, which, it is imagined, will bring in 200,000l. their number being computed at 50.000.

This morning a number of agents for the colonies, waited upon the Rt. Hon the Earl of Hillſborough Secretary of State for North America, on affairs of importance.

The foreign agent, who is committed to priſon for enticing ſeveral journeymen tanners in Southwark to go abroad, to teach the art of tanning leather, has offered 50-ol: bail for his appearance at the aſſize, but is not accepted of.

Four of his Majeſty's Meſſengers are ordered to attend monthly at the Earl of Hillſborough's office for the diſpatch of buſineſs, as is done at the other two Secretaries of State's offices.

A letter from Warſaw, dated Jan. 9 ſays, "By ſome letters juſt received we are informed, that the pretended Czar Petter III. has been made priſoner by the Turks in Dalmatia, and conducted to Conſtantinople. It remains to be known whether he will be delivered up to the Ruſſians, or tried by the Divan."

It is ſaid, that in order to prevent bribery and corruption at the future election of members to ſerve in parliament, ſome affectual methods will ſoon be taken.

Feb. 10. Orders are ſent to the commanders of his Majeſty's Ships at Portſmouth and Plymouth, to take on board an extra number of men, above the middle compliment, to be in readineſs to man the ſhips fitting out for immediate ſervice.

We are informed that Mr. Michael Woods Mathematician in Liverpool, having lately preſented to the Hon. Board of Longitude a plan for finding out the longitude by ſea, they were pleaſed to take the ſame into conſideration, and have expreſſed their approbation thereof.

We hear his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, has declared his intentions of going into the navy, and will ſail ſhortly for the Mediterranean.

All the anſwer the court of Naples has tho't proper to give to the complaints of the Holy See in relation to the expulſion of the Jeſuits, has been verbally delivered by the Cardinal Orſini, its Miniſter at Rome to the following purport, viz. "That every ſovereign having a right to drive from his dominion perſons convicted of being the enemies thereof, no other mean could be found of getting rid of thoſe fathers, than cauſing them to be eſcorted to the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, ſince the kingdom of Naples had no other frontiers, and that, as to the confiſcation and management of the effects on the Society, it no leſs belonged by the ſame right of ſovereignty, to the royal treaſury."

It is talked that the important office of Secretary of ſtate for the Eaſt Indies, will be put under the direction of the right hon. Lord Clive, who is to have the appointment of all the crown officers, with a ſalary equal to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

They write from Leghorn, that a violent ſhock of an earthquake happened in the iſland of Candy in the Archipelego, which deſtroyed upwards of an hundred houſes.

The marriage of an eminent Phyſician with his wife will ſoon be diſſolved.

We hear that laſt week a Noble Lord obtained a divorce from his Lady, who is ſiſter to a Noble Duke.

We hear there will be a monument erected in Weſtminiſter abbey, at the expence of the public, to the memory of that truly great man, the Rt Hon Arthur Onſlow.

We hear from Glaſgow, that the demand of Scotch manufactures from North America, has of late been conſiderably leſs than for many years paſt.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Richard Hankſhaw Loſcock, Eſq; to be Lieut. General of the Leeward Iſlands.

A few days ago was married, Mr. Richard Mallard, the Engliſh Dwarf, to Miſs Mary Crow, the Iriſh Lilliputian, both of Crane lane ; from this extraordinary union may be expected a race of thoſe diminutives celebrated by the immortal Swift, in his Gulliver's Travels.

Altena, Dec 26. We are informed that the crown of Sweden, as well as ours, hath aſſigned 9000 crows (beſides the expence of inſtruments) for proper perſons who are to be appointed to make obſervations of the paſſage of Venus over the Sun's diſk, which will happen the 3d of June, 1769.

Extract of a letter from Marſeilles, Jan. 10.

" A Diſcovery has been lately made at Algier, of a conſpiracy againſt the Dey ; a Soldier who was to have aſſaſſinated him, was found in the palace with five loaded Piſtols. He would not diſcover his Accomplices, and was ſtrangled the ſame day.

Jan. 30. The empreſs of Ruſſia has aſſigned a Penſion of 40 000 Roubles, and named thirty Marine Officers, to obſerve, in eight different Places, the Paſſage of Venus over the Sun's Diſk, on the 3d of June, 1769.

Married Yeſterday, his Excellency Sir George Maccartney, Knt. appointed his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Ruſſian Court, by a ſpecial Licence, to lady Jane Stuart. Daughter of the Earl of Bute at his Lordſhip's Houſe in South Audley-Street.

Feb. 22. They write from Paris, that a man of war is fitting out at Breſt, to be accompained with ſeveral tranſports, with coloniſts for the Malouine iſland, and the commander has orders to touch at Patagonia, & bring over, if poſſible, one or more of the gigantic inhabitants.

Letters from the ſame place inform, that the Duke de Choiſuel, by order of the King, has cauſed a Royal printing Office to be eſtabliſhed in the war-office at Verſailles to prevent the trouble of ſending to that at Paris on every occaſion.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance were ſent off from the Secretary of Staes office for his majeſty's Governors & commanders in chief of Jamaica and the Leeward Iſlands.

Yeſterday a fire broke out in the nurſery at the Queen's houſe, through the middle of the flooring. Several men who were at work on the out part of the houſe pulled up the boards, and it was extinguiſhed without any accident, otherwiſe than her Majeſty &c. being very much frighted.

A farther reduction is expected of the duty on tea, in conſequence of the celebrated Labrador, lately diſcovered in America.

Letters from Algiers mention, that a conſiderable naval force is fitting out there under the command of Mahamet Ali Sagrao, a Sicilian renegade, to Cruize againſt certain chriſtian powers in the Mediteranian.

It is confidently ſaid the Count de Guerchy, late ambaſſador to this court, poiſoned himſelf, from the ill ſituation of his finances.

We are informed, that the number of Papiſts in the dioceſe of London, is between twelve and thirteen thouſand. What is remarkable, not one Popiſh Prieſt is ſaid to be within the city of London.

LONDON, Feb. 8.

It is ſaid that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will, in the courſe of the enſuing ſummer, review all the marching regiments in England.

Friday night her grace the Dutcheſs of Northumberland had a moſt ſuperb and ſplendid route, at Northumberland-houſe, Charing-croſs, at which were preſent between 2 and 300 of the Nobility and Gentry of both ſexes.

Several young ladies, the daughters of clergymen and officers, are engaged, under the direction of a lady, in a work of embroidery for the furniture of a royal bed, by order of a great perſonage.

Died at her houſe in Chapple Street, near Ratcliff high way, aged 95, Margaret M'Kennon, who kept a lodging houſe in that neighbourhood many years, and dealt in Seamens tickets She is ſaid to have died worth upwards of 6000 l. and juſt after ſhe expired, twenty 9 quarter guineas were found in her mouth.

His Excellency the Count de Chatelat, Ambaſſador from France, made a very ſplendid appearance on Monday laſt : His coach was very elegant, made in London, drawn by ſix black French horſes ; the harneſs was made of red leather, ſtitched with white, & his ſervants were dreſſed in rich liveries, green and gold.

Feb. 9. From Norfolk we are informed, that the Practice of Inoculation in that Country has been productive of the greateſt Diſcoveries in the Treatment of the Small-Pox ; inſomuch, that a Surgeon at Harleſtown, conducts his patients thro' Inoculation without Preparation ; and yet the Eruption is inconceivable : Even the natural Small Pox, in the worſt of Subjects, becomes, by this method, a very trifling diſeaſe, where he is conſulted in Time. A happy diſcovery this, ſince it appears that between 2 and 3000 Perſons die annually of that Diſtemper within the Bills of Mortality only.

Feb. 18. Her Serene Highneſs the Princeſs of Mecklenburg Strelitz, ſiſter to her Majeſty, is expected here early in the ſpring on a viſit to this court.

Feb. 23. They write from Williamſburgh in Virginia, that at a numerous meeting of the principal inhabitants of that province, it was unanimouſly reſolved to diſcourage to the utmoſt of their power the conſumption of all foreign ſuperfluities.

The French Ambaſſador has given orders to have enquiry made into the ſituation of the families of the two poor men who were killed in loading the guns to ſalute him on his landing in England ; his Excellency having very humanely declared, that he will provide for them in ſuch a manner, as to more than amply recompence every pecuniary loſs the families of thoſe unfortunate men may ſuſtain from their deaths.

A new degree is to be eſtabliſhed at Oxford, and the Doctors are to be called Doctors of the *Commons*.

A gentleman talked of for a Peerage, we are told has won no leſs than 82000l within the courſe of the two laſt Month.

CHARLESTOWN, (South Carolina.)

March 28. Laſt wedneſday morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, the houſe of Mr. Thomas Legare, in Bedon's alley, was ſtruck, and aſtoniſhingly ſhattered, by lightning.—The ingenious Mr. Johnſon having favoured us with the particulars, and ſome remarks we make no doubt of their proving acceptable to the public.

" My curioſity has prompted me to viſit many buildings, &c. ſtruck by lightning, but I have never ſeen any, where the violence of that deſtructive meteor was ſo amazingly great, as at Mr. Legare's houſe. The gable of the eaſt end is ſo ſhattered as to render it neceſſary to be taken down ; the doors and windows, with their caſes, are torn to peices ; and wainſcotting, beauſets, furniture and other materials inſide of the houſe demoliſhed and driven in all directions, with a violence inconceivable to perſons who have not ſeen the marks which they have impreſſed on whatever oppoſed their paſſage. It has been a prevailing opinion, which I have alſo endeavoured to propagate, that perſons in the middle of the chamber would receive no damage, though the houſe ſhould be ſtruck by lightning : Though I ſtill believe this to be true, with regard to the immediate effect of lightning upon their bodies, yet, I am well convinced, from what I have ſeen in Mr. Legares houſe, that no perſons could have remained in any part of the chambers, there affected, without the moſt inevitable deſtruction, from the violence with which the different materials were ſcattered in all directions. The lightning divided in a number of ſtreams, and it is ſurpriſing to obſerve with what facility theſe ſtreams were conducted from one place to another ; ſometimes by a bolt or hinge, and not infrequently by a ſingle nail. One of the principal ſtreams paſſed through a gun which ſtood in the corner of one of the chambers, without any conſiderable damage to any part of the metal work : This affords the moſt ſatisfactory proof that a rod of metal, properly applied, would have ſaved the whole houſe and furniture from aſtoniſhing deſtruction.——Happily none of Mr. Legare's family received any hurt, they all being in the other end of the houſe ; but a negro wench the property of Mr. Cato Aſh, having taken ſhelter under a balcony, was killed on the ſpot."

The exploſion was ſo great as to occaſion ſeveral Perſons in other adjacent Houſes to be thrown from their Seats, and it is ſaid, that Mr. Legare and two of his Sons were ſtunned by it, but recovered very ſoon after it.

NEW-YORK, April 28.

Extract of a Letter from London.

—" You may tell it publickly—— from good Authority that our gracious Sovereign is no way offended at the Œconomy of the Americans,—is much pleaſed that they ſhould provide for themſelves, and that no Part of his Subjects ſhould be oppreſſed by other Parts. No act of Parliament ſuppreſſes your Paper Money ;—but you are to be relieved by having a Bank as they have in Ireland and Scotland. All due attention will be paid to any Petition from the People by the Miniſter for the American Department, and I hope it will not be in the Power of a few to oppreſs and injure the Whole. There has been ſtrange confuſion about Paper Currency, ſome have petition'd for, others againſt it, and an American Gentleman lately examined before the Lords of Trade, poſitively ſpoke againſt it.——

BOSTON, April 28.

We hear that one Evening laſt Week a young Man belonging to Leiceſter hanged himſelf at Marlborough he took the Bridle from his Horſe faſtened one Part to the Limb of a Tree and the other part round his Neck ;—what occaſioned this raſh Action we have not heard.

We hear from the ſecond Precinct in Hingham, that in the Night of the 12th of this inſt. the Houſe of the Widow James, occupied by her and her Sons Families, was conſumed by Fire ; ſome of the Perſons narrowly ſaved their Lives and but ſmall part of their Effects, which were very conſiderable, were reſcued from the Flames. This diſtreſſing Calamity doubtleſs aroſe from Fire in Aſhes which were uſually depoſited in a Caſk in one of the Chambers.

We hear from Warwick in this Province, that on the 9th Inſtant, the Dwelling Houſe and Barn of Mr John Mays of that Place was conſumed by Fire together with all his Furniture, and what is very melancholly, his eldeſt Son, about 3 years old, was burnt to Death.

It is ſaid Hay has been ſo ſcarce at Block Iſland this Spring that 100 Creatures have died there for Want of Fodder.

Friday laſt one James Cotter, ſtood one Hour in the Pillory, & was whip'd 20 Stripes at the public Whipping Poſt, purſuant to his Sentence, for making and paſſing ſeveral Pieces of counterfeit Coin.

NEW HAVEN April 29

Laſt Wedneſday, at a ſpecial Superior Court, holden at Fairfield, Iſaac Foſter, was Indicted for Burglary, and ſetting Fire to Fairfield Goal (as has been mentioned) to which Indictments he plead not guilty.——But after a fair Trial, he was found guilty on both Indictments and is ſentenced to be hang'd ; but the time of his Execution is not yet determined. He is now in our Goal

HARTFORD, May 2.

Laſt Saturday Evening, about 10 o'Clock, the Wife of Mr. Ezra Andrus of this Place (who the preceding Day, had complained of a ſlight Indiſpoſiton, of which ſhe ſoon recovered) was again taken ill, and expired in a few Minutes.

☞ *The Sale of the Houſe and home Lot of Mr. William Gardiner, late of this Place, deceaſed, as was lately advertiſed in this Paper to be on Monday the 9th Inſtant, is in Conſequence of a Reſolve of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, and by the Directions of the Hon. Judge of the Court of Probates.*

As Mr. H——'s Queſtion reſpecting the young Woman's Liver [ſee Connecticut Courant, No 173] has been inſerted in the ſeveral News Papers publiſhed in Boſton the following Anſwer to it is taken from One of them, viz.

"DOſſie, in his Philoſophic Elements of experimental Chymiſtry, accounts for burning by the theory of commenſtruation, violent ruſhing of the nitrous principle in the air to combine with the phlogiſton, i e oily or ſulphureous matter in the inflamable body.——If this ſhould be found true, it readily ſolves Mr. H's quæſitum, reſpecting the Liver's reſiſting the force of a fire that conſumed the bones, which are very full of oil.——The few arteries which ſupply the Liver with blood, and that with a languid propulſe, never fix much animal glue or phlogiſton to any part of his ſubſtance, as is evident from its ſlight coheſion, however conſiderable its denſity.——It ſeems indeed an entire congeries of infinitely ſmall glands, filled with a ſaline ſaponaceous matter, not only incombuſtible, but more powerful in extinguiſhing fire than water itſelf in equal quantity.——Neither are the form, bulk and denſity (aforeſaid) of the Liver inconſiderable in this queſtion."

T. Y.

Boſton, 23d April, 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient *Dwelling Houſe* in Litchfield, with two acres of good land, & a ſmall orchard thereon, about a quarter of a mile Eaſt of the Court Houſe, on the great road from Hartford to Albany, with a fine large ſtream running about ten rods from the door, very convenient for a cloathier, blackſmith or tanner. Said houſe is two ſtories high, with a linteau, having three fire places on the lower floor, and one in the chamber, with an extraordinary good cellar under the whole, lately occupied by Timothy Stanley, jun. For conditions of ſale, enquire of *Reuben Smith*, or *Lynde Lord*, in ſaid Litchfield.

PPS

Kent, April 15, 1768.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Iſaac Bull of Kent, an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, at the now dwelling houſe of John Henry Nearing in Kent, on Tueſday, the 7th day of June next, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Alſo, there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate, at the ſame time and place, unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe, and the firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made at the ſame time, which the creditors are deſired to receive, and alſo the ſaid meeting will be held by adjournment, as need may require.

Ephraim Hubbel,
Eliſha Swift, } Truſtees,
Benjamin Weller,

PS

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of John Grant of Litchfield, in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Joſeph Weller innholder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 16th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to agree upon a legal diviſion of ſaid Grant's eſtate, and receive their reſpective dividends thereof ; and alſo to aſſiſt the truſtees, and do any other buſineſs that be proper to be done at ſaid meeting——alſo, any creditors that have not yet exhibited their accounts to the truſtees may then have an opportunity of exhibiting and proving the ſame.

Reynold Marvin,
Alexander M'Niel, } Truſtees.
Andrew Adams

Litchfield, April 22 1768

PPS

NOTICE is given, to all the creditors of Joſiah Holliſter of Sharon, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, in Sharon, on the firſt Monday in June next at one of the clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees to ſaid eſtate, and elect others in our ſtead, or do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do, agreable to a late act of this colony, entitled, "An act to prevent fraud in debtors, &c."

John Penoyer,
Simeon Smith, } Truſtees.
Jonah Barnes,

Sharon, April 15, 1768.

PPS

Meſs'rs PRINTERS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following, verbatim.

MR. Polinomial's compliments to the anonymous critic, who has taken up her parable to animadvert upon him in this paper, (No. 170)—Is vaſtly ſorry her ſagacious eyes are ſo whood wink'd, by miſtaken, maternal affection, that ſhe can diſcover neither truth nor wit in his cenſured performance, (in No. 167) while it has recommended itſelf to a place in the principal Gazettes publiſhed on the continent.——Is alſo a good deal chagrin'd, that her bigotry ſhould conſtrain her publickly to profeſs to grudge all, except gentlemen, and chriſtians, a chance to participate of the inexpreſſable ſatisfaction of ſeeing (with a modeſt bluſh, undiſcovered) the favourite products of their own elaborate lucubrations, in the promiſcuous medly of a tranſitory News-paper, when abandoned proſtitutes, obdurate infidels, and the —— himſelf, may have their various compoſitions, recorded verbatim in the unerring oracles of eternal truth—But is moſt of all ſurprized, that ſhe ſo cenſoriouſly miſconſtrues, and palpably inverts his deſign, till ſhe affects to pronounce it not only a *falſe* repreſentation, but particularly reproachful of her darling *New-Milford*.——Thinks it in honor thereof, rather than otherwiſe, if inimical enterprizes, to the community, of individuals, are detected in it, and brought to condign puniſhment.——As there cannot regularly be a thief, without ſomething ſtolen, ſo thoſe that have nothing, will by no means be generous enough to contribute freely towards ſupporting the handy craft——And as luxury and idleneſs are the great grand parents of every poſſible ſpecies of vice and diſorder, imagines, upon little experience, a curſory obſervation, and few hints, in ſcripture hiſtory, recollected in unconcatenated fragments, and helter-ſkelter ſcraps, ſelected memoriter, in a confounded hurry, from the book of fortune, that the more fertile climates, in opulent countries, and flouriſhing times, more abound in projectors, ſchemers, and ingenious artificers, than the more ſhallow, barren, and ungenerous ſoil, in oblique revolutions of the iron age.——Is ſenſible enough of a univerſal depravity eclipſing original dignity, to eſteem mankind the moſt egregious abſurdity—complicated riddle, and notorious monſter, in the whole extent of creation; and therefore determines he cannot well be too exceſſive in partially vilifying or penegrizing the wide extremes of human nature in the groſs——nor is conſcious of being juſtly chargeable with any unpardonable miſrepreſentations, though he might cautiouſly ſuppreſs other truths, to avoid ſome diſagreable reflections——However, would charitably ſuppoſe ſhe was *neceſſarily detained*, when the King's Warrant, to ſurprize and apprehend the manufacturers together, ambuſhed their retreat from the ſynagogue.—But, as it appears like a tender ſubject, and a further comment upon it might prove ſtill more grievous to her (and that perhaps in direct proportion to the quantity of veracity) and being utterly averſe to entering the liſt for perſonal contention, eſpecially with her, therefore reſolves to conclude his part of the farce, with congratulating her, that the authority and laws in any town or diſtrict are ſufficiently reſpectable to oppoſe, reſtrain and reclaim their lawleſs and diſobedient, whether they be many or few, children or ſtrangers, natives or vagrants.——And (to retort her pompous, valedictory devoir, exceeding her limitted & partial benevolence) wiſhing all poſſible happineſs to every capable object, in the ſtupendous ſcale of univerſal exiſtence.

RUN *away from the Subſcriber of Weſt Hartford, on the 18th Inſt. an Apprentice Lad, named* Moſes Cook, *about 19 Years of Age, five Feet four Inches high, brown Hair; carried away a blue Great Coat, a good Suit of brown Cloth, yellow Buttons, and ſundry other Articles of Cloathing. All Perſons are hereby forbidden to conceal, employ, or deal with ſaid Apprentice, at their Peril, but are earneſtly requeſted to frown on his ill Conduct, and ſend him back to his Maſter.* p4 ASHBEL WELLS.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Abijah Catlin, Eſq; in Harwinton in Litchfield County, upon Tueſday the 10th Day of May next, at One of the Clock in the Afternoon, the following Tracts of Land, lying near Harwinton Meeting-Houſe, viz.

THE large dwelling houſe, now occupied by Lieut. Jacob Benton, and the homeſtal farm whereon it ſtands; containing near an hundred acres of good land, all within good fence, and much of it under good improvement, with a ſuitable proportion of mowing, plowing and paſture, well wooded and watered, with a good barn, & two good orchards thereon.——Alſo, the houſe wherein Amos Benton now lives on, with the homeſtal farm whereon it ſtands; being about 59 acres, with an orchard thereon, and 20 acres under good improvements; the whole a good ſoil, well proportioned for huſbandry, and a good ſtream running thro' it, commodious for mills. Alſo, 51 acres of good land, lying north thereof, and only ſeparated by a high-way; 25 acres thereof under good improvements, with a good orchard thereon, well watered, &c. Alſo, 33 acres of good wood land, and 2 acres of good mowing, a little weſt of Eſq; Webſter's houſe. Alſo, 22 acres of wood land, in the ſouth eaſt part of Harwinton.——Together with ſeveral good horſes, a good, large yoak of oxen, ſome cows, and other cattle. The conditions of ſale will be publiſhed at the time thereof. For further particulars, enquire of John Smith, merchant in New-York, (by whom an indiſputable title will be given of the premiſes) or of Reynold Marvin, attorney at law in Litchfield. p4

LOST laſt Monday, near the Court-Houſe in Hartford, a Child's Necklace of Coral Beeds, intermixed with Gold. Whoever has found, and will leave them with the Printer, ſhall be thankfully rewarded. n3

To be ſold in Newington, within 50 Rods of the Meeting-Houſe,

ABout 8 Acres of Land, well watered, with a good Paſture, and Wood Land, with a good Houſe, Barn and Cow-Houſe, and a good Well—there is good Paſture and Wood-Land handy——it is well ſituated for a trader or tradeſman, eſpecially for a Black-Smith—which are to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber in Newington.

p4 JOHN LUSK.

TO be ſold at public Vendue, on Tueſday the 3d Day of May next, at the Houſe of Mr. John Tainter, Inn-holder in Colcheſter, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon (unleſs the Creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe) all the real and perſonal Eſtate of John Hopſon, of Colcheſter, an inſolvent Debtor. And the Creditors to ſaid Hopſon, are deſired to meet at ſaid Time & Place, and exhibit their Accounts, and receive their reſpective Dividends of ſaid Eſtate. And all indebted thereto, are deſired to make Payment by that Time, to the Subſcribers, Truſtees to ſaid Eſtate.

Humphry Lyon,
Charles Foot,
p3 Joſeph Iſham, jun. } *Truſtees.*

STRAY'D from the Subſcriber of Simſbury in June, 1767, a black Mare Colt, two Years old laſt Spring, branded with the Letter C on the left Shoulder, a Star in her Forehead, about 13 Hands high. Whoever has taken up ſaid Stray, and will bring her to the Owner in Simſbury, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

p3 THOMAS BARBER.

James Jepſon,

Tin-Plate Worker, at his Shop oppoſite the North-End of the Court-Houſe in Hartford,

MAKES and ſells all Kinds of Work in that Way, at the cheapeſt Rates.——Any Trader, or Shop-Keeper, that will take their Supplies of him, he will charge them as low as can be procured in New-York or Boſton.

N. B. Said *Jepſon* has to diſpoſe of an excellent Pair of Pot-Aſh Kettles, that contain each about 65 Gallons, very low, for Caſh or Produce.

April 18, 1768. p3

THE BEST OF

COD FISH,

TO *be Sold, very reaſonable, either for Money or Grain,*
By JOSEPH BARRET,
Hartford, April 18, 1768. n3

CASH *Is given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, of any Kind, by Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, and by the Printer hereof.*

◆

A ſmall Quantity of choice good

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had, at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money, per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are taken in and inſerted, for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and long Ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1768. [NUMB. 176.]

THE

Connecticut COURANT,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

At a Meeting of the Freemen of the Town of LEBANON, in the Colony of *Connecticut*, April 11, 1768, the following Letter was reported viz

To the ingenious Author of the Letters ſubſcribed A FARMER.

SIR,

THE Freemen of this Town, intereſted in and ſenſibly affected with the calamity and diſtreſs to which they, in common with their American brethren, are and muſt be ſubjected by the operation and conſequences of ſeveral acts of the Britiſh parliament, impoſing various duties, &c. whereby their property is to be taken from them and applied without their conſent, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue to the Crown, have ſeen with ſenſible pleaſure your generous efforts in the glorious cauſe of endangered liberty; wherein, with clear knowledge and ſolid argument, you have vindicated the rights of America, demonſtrated that any attempts to deprive her of them are inconſiſtent with the Britiſh conſtitution, and equally impolitic and injurious; wherein, with penetrating ſagacity and certain preſcience, you have warned her of the infinite danger of an indolent acquieſcence in principles which, extended to their genuine length, will end in the total ſubverſion of her conſtitutional freedom, and an utter alienation of thoſe kind affections, which, but for hard and unequal meaſures, would laſt forever, equally ſtrong and mutually beneficial to this and the mother country; with juſt and perſuaſive eloquence have you ſtrengthened the hands and encouraged the further needful exertions of the generous multitude, engaged in that noble cauſe, aſſerted its righteouſneſs, and pointed out the beſt and, we truſt, ſure means of obtaining redreſs, while juſtice and candor are partners of the Britiſh throne; but whether they ſucceed or not, your excellent & judicious letters exhibit the true intereſt and only remaining policy of theſe colonies, to ſo clear and conſpicuous view, that they cannot fail to reap important advantage from your prudent & wiſe inſtructions.

Permit us, therefore, reſpected Sir, amidſt applauding millions, to pay you the ſmall tribute of our warmeſt thanks for your generous and truly patriotic labours, to penetrate the vail of your modeſt retirement and congratulate you as *One* born for the moſt noble & exalted purpoſe, & as having erected a monument which will laſt when thoſe of marble and braſs are mouldered to duſt, and tranſmit a grateful remembrance of the FARMER to the lateſt poſterity.

THE above letter was unanimouſly accepted by the Freemen of ſaid Town, and ordered to be publiſhed. Atteſt.

W. WILLIAMS, Town Clerk.

Inſtructions of the Freemen of the Town of *Lebanon*, in *Connecticut*, to Major *William Williams* and Capt. *William Sumner*, Repreſentatives of ſaid Town, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at *Hartford* the ſecond Thurſday in *May* next.

Gentlemen,

THE Freemen of this Town being ſenſibly affected with the general calamities in which our country is involved eſpecially ſome late acts of the Britiſh legiſlature, impoſing certain duties on ſundry American imports, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue which, as they grant away our property without our conſent, we humbly conceive, unhinge the Britiſh conſtitution and ſap the foundations of American liberty; alſo the uncommon ſcarcity of a circulating medium of trade, whereby our buſineſs is impeded, our debts increaſed, and great ambarraſſments brought upon ourſelves and country: We think ourſelves in duty bound to give the following Inſtructions to our Repreſentatives.

In the firſt place, That you exert your utmoſt abilities and influence in the General Aſſembly of this Colony to be convened at Hartford in May next, that an humble Addreſs may be paſſed by the Aſſembly to the King's ſacred Majeſty, repreſenting our duty and loyalty, the grievances we labour under, and imploring relief from the unconſtitutional burdens impoſed on us; and for the like ſalutary purpoſe that ſuitable Remonſtrances and Letters, requeſting aſſiſtance, be wrote and forwarded as ſoon as may be, to thoſe gentlemen in the adminiſtration who have heretofore ſhewn themſelves friendly to America, our Agents, and other Gentlemen at the Britiſh Court, whoſe ſentiments of juſtice and humanity may probably be influential to our obtaining redreſs.

And in order to prevent the encreaſe of poverty and impending ruin, we inſtruct you to endeavour to diſcountenance the importation of all unneceſſary articles of conſumption, to encourage Frugality and Induſtry, the raiſing of Wool and Flax, to promote the manufacturing of Iron, and endeavour to your utmoſt that ſuitable encouragement may be given by our legiſlature for the ſpeedy erecting and eſtabliſhing of Glaſs-Works in this Colony, and any other manufactures, as the wiſdom of our honorable Aſſembly ſhall judge meet.

All other prudential matters reſpecting the welfare and happineſs of this community, we refer to your wiſdom and fidelity, which we truſt will be exerciſed in the diſcharge of the important truſt repoſed in you; as in theſe times of general diſtreſs, we naturally turn our eyes to the Guardians of our Rights and the Fathers of their people.

A Letter from the Merchants of the Town of Norwich, in Connecticut, to the ingenious Author of certain patriotic LETTERS *ſubſcribed a* FARMER.

MUCH ESTEEMED SIR,

FROM an anxious concern for the happineſs of our Country, glowing with the warmeſt effuſions of a grateful heart, the Merchants of the Town of *Norwich* beg leave to addreſs you and depoſite this teſtimony of their friendſhip for ſo wiſe & virtuous a benefactor.

When Death ſeemed ſo ready as to leave but a fearful hope of ſafety, your kind work revived our drooping ſpirits, and, we may ſay it with the voice of all, ſaved a ſinking land.

The juſtneſs of your thoughts, the plaineſs and energy of your ſtile animated by the noble and exalted ſpirit which breathes thro' the whole of your Letters, all join to admire the greatneſs of your mind, while we extol the unbounded goodneſs of your heart.

Poſterity, who muſt reap the fruits of your toil in the fields of Freedom, will raiſe in every boſom an altar to your memory; The numerous herd; the bending harveſt; the buſy ſtreet; the ſwelling ſail; the peaceful ſhade; the ſocial fireſide; and all the various pleaſures of the year, ſhall hand thy name to ages yet unborn.

Forgive us dear Sir, if we intreat you ſtill to bleſs us with your watchful care; and O! may you live, long live—that future infancy may be taught by thee.

[The following is inſerted in this Paper on the Requeſt of a Number of our Cuſtomers.]

A LETTER to a FRIEND.

SIR,

IN anſwer to your queſtion of the 3d inſt. "Are not public tranſgreſſions of the divine law, that fall out in the church, to be treated according to Mat. xviii 15 16 17?" I anſwer, no. For I humbly conceive Chriſt gave that rule to his church, only to teach them in what manner they might lawfully make a private, obſtinate tranſgreſſor of his law, a public example of wickedneſs, in order to his conviction, repentance and reformation, or elſe excommunication; that his church might be kept pure from private as well as public tranſgreſſions, but never was intended to be a rule to teach them in what manner they might lawfully make a public tranſgreſſor of his law, a public example of wickedneſs, who hath already made himſelf ſo, in order to his conviction, converſion, and reformation. For v. 17, 'Tell it to the church,' that is, publiſh his tranſgreſſion, that he may be dealt with in the ſame way and manner as though he had publicly committed it, or as public tranſgreſſors are to be dealt with. But how is that? I anſwer in the words of Saybrook platform, "As the honor of the goſpel, and the nature of the ſcandal ſhall require." But my deſign is not here to point out a form, but only to ſhew the inconſiſtency of that doctrine, which ſuppoſes that public and private are ſynonimous terms, and therefore, that all tranſgreſſions of the divine law, whether of a public or private nature, are to be treated in one and the ſame manner, that is, according to Matt. 18. 15, 16, 17. But I have never read that paſſage of ſcripture thus, If thy brother ſhall treſpaſs againſt thee in a public manner, go tell him his fault in a private manner, between thee and him; but if he will not hear thee, take with the one or two more &c.

Scripture, reaſon, and common ſenſe, teacheth that a city ſet on a hill cannot be hid.— And ſince it is impoſſible, in the nature things, that a thing is, or can be made public and private, at one & the ſame time, in one and the ſame place, and in one and the ſame ſenſe it is doubtleſs contrary to ſcripture, reaſon and common ſenſe, to try to make it ſo, or even to treat it as tho' it were ſo.— It is very agreeable to ſcripture, reaſon and common ſenſe, that in the civil œconomy, an open, public tranſgreſſor of the divine law; may be rebuked in an open and public manner; but why it may not be done in the eccleſiaſtical, for my part I cannot conceive; they being both of divine inſtitution, there is nothing, as I conceive, more agreeable to ſcripture, reaſon and common ſenſe, than that the church may lawfully rebuke an open, public tranſgreſſor of the divine law, in an open and public manner, without taking all thoſe ſteps pointed out in Mat. 18, 15, 16, 17 for private tranſgreſſors only. And the apoſtle gives the reaſon for it; for ſaith he: them that ſin (that is publickly) rebuke before all, that others alſo may fear.

Now you will eaſily ſee, if you take my ideas right, that I have ſaid nothing to diſſuade any man from adviſing his brother, timely offering goſpel terms of reconciliation with the church, and people which he hath publickly offended; if he in his own beſt judgment and conſcience, ſhall think it moſt for the glory of God, all things conſidered; otherwiſe he may neglect it. For I look upon it caſe of conſcience, in which a man may, or may not act, according as the nature and circumſtances of the tranſgreſſion may require; and therefore that the church, as an eccleſiaſtical body, have no right, even (in caſe of neglect) much leſs for not taking thoſe ſteps pointed out in Mat. 18, 15, 16, 17. But this rule, in caſe of private tranſgreſſions, is ſo plain that he that runs may read.

I agree with the platform, that "the rebuking of an offending member, in order to conviction, is in caſe of private offences to be performed according to Mat. 18. 15. 16, 17, and in caſe of public offences openly before the church, as the honour of the goſpel, and the nature of the ſcandal ſhall require." It is doubtleſs true that private tranſgreſſions are to be treated agreeable to Mat 18 15, 16, 17, and public tranſgreſſions agreeable to 1 Tim. 5. 20. But if theſe are not two diſtinct rules, but only one, then I readily own if one brother ſin before all, & another rebuke him before all, he alſo becomes a tranſgreſſor before all. But how to reconcile theſe two rules, and make them but one, I muſt confeſs I know not, without firſt doing violence to my reaſon, and then ſay, when the apoſtle ſaith, them that ſin rebuke before all, he don't mean before all, but between him an thee alone. And that place of ſcripture when compared with the other, muſt be read thus; them that ſin rebuke before all, between him and thee alone. And altho' theſe two paſſages of ſcripture, conſidered ſeperately, are very different in their ſenſe and meaning, yet conſidered in connection and conjunction together, mean but one and the ſame thing. So the ſame may be ſaid concerning the eaſt and the weſt. Strange doctrine this! yea woderous ſtrange! but where it prevails no wonder the innocent ſuffer.

But why them that rebuke before all, ſhould only ſuffer diſcipline, and not them that ſin before all, is another great miſtery.

And now, ſir, perhaps you will think it ſtrange that any ſhould attempt to ſignify that they ſtill believe that the diſtinction made in ſaybrok platform, is agreeable to the word of God; and that there ought to be a diſtinction kept up betwixt public, and private offences, in the diſcipline of the church of Chriſt, ſince we have heard the conſociation of——county don't think ſo; and what they deſerve that do.—

But if the doctrine which I have attempted to vindicate, hath a greater tendency to juſtify the wicked than the contrary to condemn the righteous, I want ſome better evidence to convince me of it, than a threat of diſcipline,—But if a man deſerves diſcipline for only believing one paragraph of the platform, what would he deſerve ſuppoſing he ſhould believe the whole of it.

But to conclude this letter: If public tranſgreſſors imagine that the point of this ſword is too ſharp, I hope it will make them more cautious of running againſt it. I am,

Your's &c.

BASSETERE, (St. Chriſtophers) March 23.

Extract of a letter from Montſerrat, dated March 21.

"Our troubles here are paſt expreſſion, occaſioned by a moſt horrid and deeplaid plot of the Negroes, for cutting off all the white inhabitants. This rebellion, which was to have been executed in an inſtant, all over the Iſland, on the night of St. Patrick, or the next, when the people were engaged in balls was happily diſcovered by a poor white woman. The fellow who informed her, was immediately taken apprehended, and put to the torture to extort a confeſſion, which he obſtinately bore a conſiderable time without having the deſired effect; but upon finding us ſtrongly on our guard, and ſeing no probability of ſucceſs, he voluntarily confeſſed the whole, and impeached a great number of his confederates. We have upwards of fifty already in cuſtody, who are obliged to be confined on board the ſhips. As we go on, I am afraid we ſhall have but few negro men, left on the iſland. We are ſtrongly fortified having eight pieces of cannon in town, and about fifty wall pieces mounted in our paſſes. We are greatly fatigued, having but a hand ful of men, and continually under arms. I can ſafely ſay I have not had 10 hours ſleep this 7 days paſt.

PAILADELPHIA, Apri 21:

Extract of a letter from London Jan. 9, 1768.

"I have only to tell you, that this packet carries the King's orders to Sir William Johnſon, to ſettle the boundary with the Indians. My Lord Shelburne made a point of getting it done, before he gave over the American part of his office to Lord Hillſborough, who is now a 3d Secretary of ſtate for that department, a very able man, & a friend to the colonies."

Extract of another letter from London, of the ſame date.

"We have had a very hard winter, and abundance of ice in the river; it has done conſiderable damage to the ſhipping, carrying ſix or ſeven teir all adrift together; there were not leſs than 40 or 50 ſail adrift at once: I was one among the reſt.——Such another night I never ſaw or heard; we hardly knew which way to go to be ſafe from maſts & yards, or ſomething falling on us; but happily I received no other damage worth mentioning.

Capt. Gibbon, in 85 days from Malaga, informs, that there were three Dutch men of war there, who were to be joined by four others of the ſame fleet, then at Gibralter, and it was tho't their deſtination was againſt Algiers.

NEW-YORK, April 21.

A very beneficial Branch of Trade has been neglected in this Province, that is, Whaling; but we now have ſome Hopes of ſeeing it revived, as Mr Robert Murray, and Meſſ'rs Franklins, have at their own Expence, fitted out a Sloop for that Purpoſe, which ſailed laſt Sunday; to Holland, a Merchant that is not concerned in the Whale Fiſhery, is deſpiſed by all the trading Part of the country. And we are told that the Iſland of Nantucket alone, laſt Seaſon, got Oil, &c. to the amount of 70 000l.

We hear from Shrewſbury, in New-Jerſey, that the Week before laſt, one Mr —— of that Place, being plied with ſtrong Liquor by thre Females, till he was intoxicated, they then proceeded very deliberately to deprive him of his manhood by C——n, which they effectually performed. The Crime he was charge with, was for depriving his Wife of Favours that he bountifully laviſhed upon his Neighbours. The Operators were, his Wife, his Wife's Mother, and one other Woman. He is in a fair Way of recovering and the Women are all in cuſtody.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

THE following extraordinary ſtory is confidently talked of at the weſt end of the town as authentic—That ſome nights ago Commiſſioner ****, of his Majeſty's dock-yard at P——, had dreamt, that his gardner was digging a very deep pit in the middle of his garden, at the back of his houſe in that yard, to bury a corpſe, which had affected him to ſuch a degree, that he waked his lady and told her the ſtory; that ſhe, as is cuſtomary on ſuch occaſions, ridiculed all dreams as fabulous, and deſired him to go to ſleep again. He did ſo, and was again diſturbed by the ſame dream, and awaking in great confuſion and perturbation of mind, told his lady that he could not reſt in quiet, and therefore now determined to go into the garden; that when he had come to the ſpot his dream had pointed out to him, he actually found the gardner at work digging ſuch a pit; and that, upon aſking him his reaſons for working that time of the night, and of the uſe he intended it for, he after faultering in his ſpeech, and ſome apparent confuſion at ſeeing his Maſter told him, that it was for a cucumber bed—The C——r told him of the improper ſeaſon of the year, as well as the time of night, he not expecting his ſervants to be out of their beds at ſuch untimely hours, and that, in the mean time, he looked round him, to ſee if any thing was there, which might probably have been conveyed into this pit; but that, on ſeeing nothing, & the fellow growing ſurley, he returned back into the houſe. In going up ſtairs, he met a maid ſervant, dreſſed out very neat, and all in white; and then he aſked her where ſhe was going, and what ſhe ment at being dreſſed ſo; that ſhe, after ſome heſitation, told him ſhe was only going down ſtairs; but this not proving ſatisfactory, he took her into the parlour, locked the door, and there inſiſted on knowing the intention of her errand; that after ſome evaſion, and making ſeveral excuſes, ſhe fell on her knees and wept, and then aſſured her maſter, that on a promiſe of forgiveneſs ſhe would relate the whole....She then ſaid, that the gardener, on a promiſe of marriage, had often cohabited with her, and had got her with child; that ſhe had often preſſed him to make her an honeſt woman, & that preceeding evening he had aſſured her that he would make good his promiſe, by taking her away on horſeback, a little out of town, and that, after the ceremony, they would return to the houſe before the family were up; that for this very purpoſe ſhe was to meet him at that hour, about two in the morning, in the middle of the garden. Her maſter, being apprehenſive of the fellow's intentions, ordered her not to go there, but to return immediately to her bed; that when ſhe was gone, the C——r went again to the garden, but the fellow was gone & has not been heard of.

HALIFAX, April 7, 1768.

Laſt Friday Evening came on here, and continued all that Night and beſt part of the next Day, a moſt violent Storm from the S. E. attended with Snow & Rain, which as the Tides were extremely high, has done conſiderable Damage to moſt of the Wharves in Town, and ſeveral ſtores adjoining them. The Damages ſuſtained by the Inhabitants of this Town are difficult for us to enumerate. The following are a few amongſt many of which we have not yet learnt the Particulars, viz. Three of the Windows of St. Paul's Church blown down and entirely demoliſhed; a Breaſt Work belonging to the Navy Yard partly deſtroy'd, and other Damage, it is ſaid to a conſiderable Amount—Two Houſes in Gottingen, and one Houſe in Iriſh Town, blown down and deſtroy'd; ſeveral Veſſels and Boats were ſunk and drove aſhore, and others drove from their Anchors. Beſides many Articles of conſiderable Value waſh'd from the Wharves. It is ſuppoſed the loſs occaſioned by this Storm cannot be leſs than 3000l.

BOSTON, May 5, 1768.

On Friday laſt the Rev'd Mr. Mather Byles, and Family came to Town, accompanied by ſeveral Gentlemen.

The Anniverſary Dudleian Lecture is to be preached at Harvard-College on Wedneſday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. by the Rev'd Mr. Barnard of Salem.

We hear that laſt Friday Afternoon, the Fire-wards of this Town ſeized ſix half Barrels of Gunpowder, which had been put on board a Veſſel then lying to, and grounded at one of the Wharves here, contrary to an expreſs Law of this Province.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

We hear that Dr. John Weatherſpoon, a very learned, pious, and eminent Divine of the Church of Scotland, is appointed Preſident of the College of New-Jerſey, and is upon coming over this Spring, by the Way of New-York, to fill up that important Place.

Seven Families of Engliſh Farmers, (ſome of them Men of conſiderable Property) conſiſting of 43 Perſons, beſides Servants, are come over in Capt. Smith, in order to ſettle in theſe Parts. We have not heard their particular Reaſons for leaving England. They propoſe to go conſiderably into the Buſineſs of the Dairy, eſpecially in the Manufacture of Cheeſe. On Monday laſt they ſail'd with their Effects, in a large Sloop for Albany.

NEW-PORT, May 2.

By the Veſſels arrived here laſt Week from Saltertuda, we have Advice, that the Captain who went in the Man of War to convoy the Fleet from Barbados to Saltertuda, finding a Number of Veſſels there, loaded with Salt, ordered them to be unloaded and all their Salt divided among the Fleet under his Convoy; and that Salt was very ſcarce; Alſo that the owner of two Sloops, which were unloaded as above, immediately ſold his Veſſels, and was determined to proſecute the Captain of the Man of War, for his arbitrary, Proceedings, of which he informed him, who replied he was obliged to act as he had done, by orders of the Admiral or looſe his Commiſſion.

Boſton, May 2.

Laſt Thurſday came on to Trial at His Majeſty's Interior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Suffolk, an Action of Treſpaſs wherein Mr. John Gill, of this Town Printer, was Plaintiff, and Mr. John Mein, Bookſeller, Defendant, for an Aſſault & Battery; when after a long Hearing the Jury found a Verdict in favour of the former, of one Hundred & thirty Pounds Lawful Money Damages, and Coſts of Court. From which Judgment we hear both Parties appealed to the next Superior Court.

HARTFORD May 9.

Laſt Monday Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, Bart. came to Town from Albany and next Day proceeded on his Journey to New London, from whence he was going to New York.

To the PRINTER.

AS I am a friend to the rights and privileges of the Freemen of this colony ſecured to us by charter, I have lately read it over and over again, to ſatisfy myſelf whether our practice quadrate with it; and earneſtly requeſt, that any gentleman of the law, well acquainted with our conſtitutional rights and privileges, would be pleaſed to make proper anſwers to the following queries, which will oblige many of your readers, and, among others, your conſtant reader,

An honeſt Freeman.

Queſt. 1. BY our charter, what are we to underſtand by a General Aſſembly of the Governor and Company, and of what members doth it conſiſt?

Q. 2. What clauſe, part or paragraph of our charter, gives to the Governor and Aſſiſtants of this colony, a right to ſit in General Aſſembly, in a houſe ſeparate from the *Repreſentatives* of the *Freemen*, or veſt them with a *controuling power*, or a right to *negative* the unanimous votes of the repreſentatives of the *Freemen*, either in matters of *legiſlation*, or the *election* of the public officers of the government?

Q. 3. If the Governor, and majority of the Aſſiſtants preſent, may negative the unanimous choice made by the whole *repreſentative body of the Freemen*, is not the plain ſenſe & meaning of the *charter* this——That the whole body of *Freemen*, by their repreſentatives, may in *General Aſſembly* make choice of ſuch officers as they pleaſe, provided the Governor (and, as it may happen) three only of the Aſſiſtants, ſhall give them leave; and whether this can be approved, to the true intent, and meaning and deſign of the charter?

Q. 4. Are not the votes of the council & *Repreſentatives* of the *Freemen* counted promiſcuouſly, in the election of all officers choſen by the *Aſſembly*, both in the province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, and colony of *Rhode-Iſland*?

Q. 5. What part or paragraph of our charter enables the General Aſſembly of this colony, to limit the votes of the Freemen, in their *election* Aſſiſtants in *May*, to the twenty perſons nominated in *October*?

Q. 6. As all *Freemen* are under the ſolemnity of an oath to vote for thoſe perſons who, in their conſciences they think will conduce to the beſt good of the government, may they, conſiſtent with a good conſcience, vote for thoſe perſons in *May*, which they could not conſcientiouſly vote for in *October*?

Q. 7. If they may not, is not the limiting the votes of the *Freemen* to twenty perſons, an abridgment of one of the eſſential *Rights* of the Freemen of this colony, and *unconſtitutional*?

Q. 8. What ſentence or paragraph of our charter gives the Governor and aſſiſtants an Excluſive right to appoint Sheriffs of the ſeveral Counties in this colony without the concurrant votes of the freemen by their repreſentatives.—

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the Houſe of Abijah Catlin, Eſq: in Harwinton in Litchfield County, upon Tueſday the 10th Day of May next at One of the Clock in the Afternoon, the following Tracts of Land, lying near Harwinton Meeting-Houſe, viz.

THE large dwelling houſe, now occupied by Lieut Jacob Benton, and the homeſtal farm whereon it ſtands; containing near an hundred acres of good land, all within good fence, and much of it under good improvement, with a ſuitable proportion of mowing plowing and paſture, well wooded and watered, with a good barn & two good orchards thereon.——Alſo, the houſe wherein Amos Benton now lives on, with the homeſtal farm whereon it ſtands; being about 59 acres, with an orchard thereon, and 20 acres under good improvement; the whole a good ſoil, well proportioned for husbandry and a good ſtream running thro' it commodious for mills. Alſo, 51 acres of good land, lying north thereof, and only ſeparated by a high way; 25 acres thereof under good improvements, with a good orchard thereon well watered, &c. Alſo, 33 acres of good wood land, and 2 acres of good mowing, a little weſt of Eſq; Webſter's houſe. Alſo, 22 acres of wood land, in the ſouth eaſt part of Harwinton——Together with ſeveral good horſes, a good, large yoak of oxen, ſome cows and other cattle. The conditions of ſale will be publiſhed at the time thereof. For further particulars, enquire of John Smith, merchant in New York, (by whom an indiſputable title will be given of the premiſes) or of Reynold Marvin, attorney at law in Litchfield.

LONDON, Feb. 1.

The Hon. R. Lee, Eſq; and Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. the two members for the city of Oxford, received a Letter from the Mayor and Aldermen of that city, informing them, that unleſs they paid down the ſum of 7 thouſand 5 hundred pounds ſterl. they ſhould not be choſen to repreſent that city in the enſuing parliament, to which the following noble and patriotic anſwer was returned—*That they would never buy them as they never intended to ſell them.*

The Letter was laid before *a certain great aſſembly*, and judged an high and flagrant breach of the privilege of the houſe & tending to ſubvert the freedom and independance of parliament, and by virtue of an order of the houſe, the above mentioned perſons were brought up to London and committed priſoners to Newgate, but being ſoon tired of their lodgings, they preſented a petition to the houſe, expreſſing their unfeigned ſorrow for their heinous offence, and humbly repreſenting that the continuance of their confinement would be of the utmoſt ill conſequence to themſelves and families, and that ſome of the Petitioners being in a very bad ſtate of health, their lives were in eminent danger; and therefore praying the houſe to take their unhappy circumſtances into conſideration.—Accordingly, the day following, they were brought to the bar of the houſe where they, *upon their knees*, received a reprimand from the *Speaker*, and were ordered to be diſcharged, paying their fees.

The SPEECH of the SPEAKER of the Houſe of Commons,

When he reprimanded *Philip Ward*, late Mayor of the City of *Oxford*; *John Treacher*, Sir *Thomas Munday*, *Thomas Wiſe*, *John Nicholes*, *John Philips*, *Iſaac Lawrance*, *Richard Tawney*, all of ſaid City; *Thomas Robinſon* and *John Brown*, late Bailiffs of the ſaid City; upon their Knees, at the Bar of the ſaid Houſe upon Wedneſday the Tenth Day of February, 1768.

Philip Ward, *John Treacher*, Sir *Thomas Munday*, *Thomas Wiſe*, *John Nicholes*, *John Philips*, *Iſaac Lawrance*, *Richard Tawney*, *Thomas Robinſon*, *John Brown*;

THE Offence of which you have been guilty has juſtly brought you under the ſevere Diſpleaſure of this Houſe. A more enormous crime you could not well commit: ſince a deeper Wound could not be given to the Conſtitution itſelf, than by the open and dangerous Attempt which you have made to ſubvert the Freedom & Independence of this Houſe.

The Freedom of this Houſe is the Freedom of this Country, which can continue no longer than while the Voices of the Electors are uninfluenced by any baſe or venal Motive. For if abilities and Integrity are no recommendation to the Electors; if thoſe who bid higheſt for their Voices are to obtain them from ſuch deteſtable Conſiderations; this Houſe, will not be the Repreſentatives of the People of *Great Britain*. Inſtead of being the Guardians and Protectors of their Liberties, inſtead of redreſſing the Grievances of the Subject. This Houſe itſelf will be the Authors of the worſt of Grievances: They will become the venal Inſtruments of Power to reduce this happy Nation, the Envy and Admiration of the World, to the loweſt State of Miſery and Servitude. This is the abject condition to which you have attempted to bring your fellow Subjects.

Many Circumſtances concur to aggravate your Offence. The Place of your Reſidence was a ſingular Advantage. You had at all Times the Example of one of the moſt Learned and reſpectable Bodies in *Europe* before your Eyes. Their conduct in every Inſtance but eſpecially in the Choice of repreſentatives in Parliament, was well worthy your imitation.

You are Magiſtrates of a great City. In ſuch a Station, it was a Duty peculiarly incumbent upon you to watch over the Morals of your Fellow Citizens; to keep yourſelves pure from venality; and to prevent, by your Influence thoſe under your Government from being tainted by this growing and peſtilential Vice. How have you abuſed this Truſt! You yourſelves have ſet the infamous Example of Proſtitution, in the moſt public and daring Manner.

Surely you muſt have felt ſome Remorſe from the generous Diſdain with which your corrupt Offer was rejected by your Repreſentatives. They thought, and juſtly thought, that a Seat in this Houſe, obtained by a free independent Choice of their Conſtituents, was the higheſt Honour to which a Subject can aſpire; and that diſcharging their Duty as ſuch repreſentatives, was the nobleſt of Services. Sorry I am to ſay, that theſe Conſiderations do not appear to have had the leaſt Weight with you.

However, you have at leaſt acknowledged your Guilt; and by your Petition Yeſterday you ſeem conſcious of the Enormity of your Offence. This Houſe, in the terror of its Judgments, always thinks upon Mercy; nor do they ever inflict Puniſhment but for the ſake of Example, and to prevent others from becoming the Objects of their Reſentment.

The Cenſure paſſed upon you will, they hope, have that Effect. You are now the Objects of their Mercy; & are brought to the Bar to be diſcharged.

May you be penetrated with a due Senſe of their Juſtice and Lenity! May you attone for your paſt Offence by your conſtant Endeavours to make a right Uſe of the invaluable Privileges which you enjoy as Electors! Conſider theſe Privileges as a ſacred Truſt repoſed in you. Diſcharge it with integrity.

But, before you riſe from your preſent Poſture I do, in Obedience to the Commands of this Houſe, REPRIMAND you.

I am now to acquaint you, that you are diſcharged paying your fees.

RUN away from the Subſcriber of Weſt Hartford, on the 18th Inſt. an Apprentice Lad, named M[illegible]es Cook, about 19 Years of Age, five Feet four Inches high, brown Hair: carried away a blue Great Coat, a good Suit of brown Cloth, yellow Buttons, and ſundry other Articles of Cloathing. All Perſons are hereby forbidden to conceal, employ, or deal with ſaid Apprentice, at their Peril, but are earneſtly requeſted to frown on his ill Conduct, and ſend him back to his Maſter. p4 ASHBEL WELLS.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of John Grant of Litchfield, in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Joſeph Weller, innholder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 16th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to agree upon a legal diviſion of ſaid Grant's eſtate, and receive their reſpective dividends thereof; and alſo to aſſiſt the truſtees, and do any other buſineſs that be proper to be done at ſaid meeting——alſo, any creditors that have not yet exhibited their accounts to the truſtees, may then have an opportunity of exhibiting and proving the ſame.

Reynold Marvin,
Alexander M'Niel, } Truſtees.
Andrew Adams,

Litchfield, April 22, 1768. pp5

NOTICE is given, to all the creditors of Joſiah Holliſter of Sharon, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, in Sharon, on the firſt Monday in June next, at one of the clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees to ſaid eſtate, and elect others in our ſtead, or do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do, agreable to a late act of this colony, entitled, "An act to prevent fraud in debtors, &c."

John Peneyer,
Simeon Smith, } Truſtees.
Jonah Barnes,

Sharon, April 15, 1768. pp5

Kent, April 15, 1768.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Iſaac Bull of Kent, an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, at the now dwelling houſe of John-Henry Nearing in Kent, on Tueſday, the 7th day of June next, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Alſo, there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate, at the ſame time and place, unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe, and the firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made at the ſame time, which the creditors are deſired to receive, and alſo the ſaid meeting will be held by adjournment, as need may require.

Ephraim Hubbel,
Eliſha Swiſt, } Truſtees.
Benjamin Weller,

p5

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient *Dwelling Houſe* in Litchfield, with two acres of good land & a ſmall orchard thereon, about a quarter of a mile Eaſt of the Court Houſe, on the great road from Hartford to Albany, with a fine large ſtream running about ten rods from the door, very convenient for a cloathier, blackſmith or tanner. Said houſe is two ſtories high, with a linteau, having three fire places on the lower floor, and one in the chamber, with an extraordinary good cellar under the whole, lately occupied by Timothy Stanley, jun. For conditions of ſale, enquire of *Reuben Smith*, or *Lynde Lord*, in ſaid Litchfield. pp5

To be ſold in Newington, within 50 Rods of the Meeting Houſe,

ABout 8 Acres of Land, well fenced, with a good Houſe, Barn and Cow-Houſe, and a good Well——there is good Paſture and Wood-Land handy——it is well ſituated for a trader or tradeſman, eſpecially for a Black-Smith—which are to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber in Newington.

p4 JOHN LUSK.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had, at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money, per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted, for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer Ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1768. [NUMB. 177.]

THE

Connecticut COURANT:

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT. [No. 12.]

So to the eye the ſpeckled ſerpent wears
A ſhining, beauteous form; but deep within,
Foul ſtings and deadly poiſons lurk unſeen.
DODSLEY.

AT my firſt entering into the world, in the character I have aſſumed in this paper, I declared my intention of avoiding (however miſcellaneous in other reſpects my performances were to be) all things relating to ſtate affairs——my correſpondents therefore, that have ſuggeſted ſome ſubjects of this nature, and deſired me to write upon them, will excuſe me, if I declare not only my incapacity, but utter averſion to meddle or make with any grievancies proceeding from the conduct of any legiſlative body, whether national or provincial; or the juridical determinations of any conſtitutional board, civil, eccleſiaſtical, or military—that is, *in print*; for you know I have frequently told you, that I complain hard enough of theſe things *at home*. For the ſame reaſon, my humourous correſpondent, who deſires me to complain of ſome proceedings of an eccleſiaſtical body, muſt excuſe me; his own genious, I imagine, will furniſh him to write with more ſpirit and emphaſis upon the ſubject, than I am capable of: however, if he only means a diſſertation upon *eccleſiaſtical tyranny* in general, 'tis quite probable I ſhall take an opportunity to gratify him; for I abhor it, not only as the bane of all ſocial enjoyments, but of religion itſelf——

The young lady who deſires a Complaint upon the conduct of "perjured, faithleſs men," ſhall be heard and regarded with pleaſure: whether ſhe has been unfortunate herſelf, in perfidious treatment from ſome beloved Falſe One, or whether ſhe ſympathizes with ſome forſaken friend, matters not; this day's paper ſhall be devoted to her——And becauſe I cannot introduce the matter in a better form, I will do it in the very words of her billet.

"*To the* COMPLAINANT.

"SIR,

"*AS you have taken upon you of late to complain of ſome of the groſs irregularities of the preſent age, I hope you will be willing to ſpeak a few words, as to the injuſtice of young people to one another, and of the men in particular, to thoſe of* my own ſex. *I mean as to breach of promiſe in love affairs: Never, Sir, could you exert yourſelf on a more noble ſubject, than when preſenting a mirror for faithleſs, flattering, and perjured men to view themſelves in: you may repreſent them, Sir, as bad as you pleaſe, without fear of doing them injuſtice. If you comply with my deſire, you will greatly oblige*

"*Your Humble Servant, &c.*"

[illegible] dear girl! I have not half room enough to draw this ſort of creatures at full length; if I had, you'd find the picture as black as you could wiſh. 'Tis amazing that men of ſenſe and honor (at leaſt in other reſpects) can glory in the character of a *Lovelace*, as exhibited to the world by Mr *Richardſon*. They manifeſt truth, honor, benevolence & gratitude to the reſt of the world; but, to the moſt amiable of the human kind, their whole deportment is a complication of falſhood, perjury, cruelty and ingratitude. Our Maker, upon forming mankind male and female, ordained marriage for the comfort, felicity, and orderly continuance of the human ſpecies; and in order that theſe important ends be anſwered, he implanted in them in general, that combination of fancy, deſire and eſteem, which we call *love*, and which, when duly directed towards a proper object, and meeting with an equal return, is an eſſential ingredient of connubial felicity. The fair ſex are generally obſerved to be poſſeſſed of, and actuated by more tender and delicate ſenſations and paſſions than the other; and indeed, this is one great bleſſing; it ſeems neceſſary to ſupport them under all the toils and burdens to which the conjugal ſtate neceſſarily expoſes them. Were it not for this, how poorly able to bear the ſolitude, the infirmity, the watchings, &c. that muſt neceſſarily be the portion of her that bears, and brings up children!—Sufficient evidence of a virtuous, tender paſſion, previous to marriage, in a woman, gives her intended huſband the beſt ſecurity of his expected felicity; it affords a pleaſing proſpect of her acting with kindneſs, tenderneſs & compaſſion, as wife, mother, and miſtreſs; it is a double ſecurity for her fidelity; and gives him full warrant to determine that ſhe will be faithful to his intereſt, a pleaſant companion in health, and a careful, aſſiduous nurſe in ſickneſs. What ſhall we think then, of thoſe that take pains not only to rob a family, and a world, of ſuch a bleſſing, but plunge a worthy, tender ſoul, into a melancholly (and perhaps diſgraceful) uſeleſneſs, and bring a laſting, an irretrievable gloom upon a family that never injured them? I challenge any man living to produce, upon the principles of either chriſtianity, morality or honour, any tolerable excuſe for treating the fair ſex with perjury, ingratitude and cruelty, that will not equally excuſe them in conduct of the ſame nature towards the other ſex—nay, I affirm that they are entitled to a conduct implying greater tenderneſs, confidence and protection than the other ſex. The natural delicacy, and many unavoidable diſadvantages of their ſex, oblige us in humanity and faithfulneſs to a peculiar concern for their welfare and protection. Indeed, the greateſt rakes, acknowledge this, in a vaſt ſhew of cringing compliſance; but even then, *ſeven abominations are in their hearts*. How abſurdly does that gentleman act, who can be ſo exceeding kind and tender, in helping a young lady into her chaiſe, and yet ſcruples not to bring an everlaſting cloud of melancholly upon her ſpirits, diſhonour upon her name, and a final period to all her earthly comfort!

See, in poor, abandon'd *Florella*, the gloomy remains of beauty, wit and gaiety!—the wreck of fortune!—the trophies of a hard hearted ſpoiler! Say, cruel *Bellmour*! how has ſhe merited this at thine hands? Was it becauſe ſhe loved thee, and believed thee honeſt, when thou wert a villain?—Was it becauſe there was too much honeſty in *her own* heart, to permit the ſuſpicion of perfidy in *thine*? Thou haſt made that innate, conſtitutional tenderneſs, which would have made her a rich bleſſing to a kind huſband, the engine by which thou haſt wro't her deſtruction. A gloom which 'tis pain to behold, ſets inceſſantly upon that countenance, which once ſparkled with gaity and vivacity. And, though formed by nature for the chearful ſcenes of life, ſhe abandons herſelf to a uſeleſs ſolitude. If *love be ſtrong as death, & jealouſy cruel as the grave*; I think it moſt infernal diverſion, to ſet theſe two paſſions at variance in a tender, female ſoul, and then ſet down to enjoy a ſight of the conflict, as if it were a cock match!—There is ſomething too laſting and intereſting in this matter to make a jeſt of: however, I will conclude, with one word of advice to my fair correſpondent, and all the reſt of her ſex, viz. "Always keep your own hearts ſoug, till you are ſure of your gentleman."

O

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of John Grant of Litchfield, in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Joſeph Weller, innholder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 16th day of May next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to agree upon a legal diviſion of ſaid Grant's eſtate, and receive their reſpective dividends thereof; and alſo to aſſiſt the truſtees, and do any other buſineſs that be proper to be done at ſaid meeting——alſo, any creditors that have not yet exhibited their accounts to the truſtees, may then have an opportunity of exhibiting and proving the ſame.

Reynold Marvin,
Alexander M'Niel, } Truſtees.
Andrew Adams,

Litchfield, April 22, 1768. pp5

THE [illegible]ST OF

COD FISH,

TO *be Sold, very reaſonable, either for Money or Grain.*
By JOSEPH BARRET,
Hartford, April 18, 1768. n3

HARTFORD, MAY 16.

Laſt Thurſday being the anniverſary Election of the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut, agreable to the Royal Charter, granted by his Majeſty King CHARLES II. the following Gentlemen were re-lected, and ſworn to a faithful Diſcharge of the following important Offices, Viz,

The Honorable WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq; Govergor.
The Honorable JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Eſq; Deputy-Governor

ASSISTANTS.

Hez. Huntington, Eſq;	Wm. Pitkin, jun. Eſq;
Matthew Griſwold, Eſq;	Roger Sherman, Eſq;
Shubael Conant, Eſq;	Robert Walker, Eſq;
Eliſha Sheldon, Eſq;	Abraham Davenport, E[illegible]
Eliphalet Dyar, Eſq;	William-Samuel Johnſon Eſq;
Jabez Huntington, Eſq;	Joſeph Spencer, Eſq;

GEORGE WYLLYS, Eſq; Secretary.

Liſt of Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, at the General Aſſembly thereof, holden at Hartford, the Second Thurſday (12th) May, 1768, viz.

County of Hartford.
HARTFORD.
COL. John Pitkin,
Mr. John Ledyard.
Farmington.
Capt. John Strong,
Capt. Iſaac Lee, Jun.
Bolton.
Capt. Joel White,
Capt. Thomas Pitkin.
Colcheſter.
Capt. Peter Bulkley,
Capt. Henry Champion.
Glaſtenbury.
Mr. Jonathan Welles,
Mr. John Kimberley.
Eaſt Haddam.
Capt. Chriſtopher Holmes,
Simsbury.
Mr. John Owen,
Capt. Hezekiah Humphrys.
Hebron.
Mr. John Phelps,
Suffield.
Capt. Samuel Kent,
Mr. Alexander King.
Tolland.
Hon. Zebulon Weſt,
Mr. Samuel Cobb.
Chatham.
Mr. David Sage.
Stafford.
Mr. Daniel Alden,
Mr. Nathan Johnſon.
Haddam.
Capt. Thomas Selden.
Weathersfield.
Hon. John Cheſter, Eſq;
Windſor.
Mr. William Wolcott,
Mr. Alexander Wolcott.
Enfield.
Mr. Edward Collins,
Capt. Ephraim Peaſe.
Somers.
Mr. Emroy Peaſe,
Capt. Luke Cooley.
Middletown.
Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq;
Mr. Seth Wetmore.
Willington.
Capt. Abner Barker,
Mr. Elijah Fenton.
New-Haven County.
NEW-HAVEN.
Mr. Samuel Biſhop, jun.
Mr. Joſhua Chandler.
Guilford.
Mr. Nathaniel Hill,
Mr. Joſeph Pyncheon.
Wallingford.
Hon. Benjamin Hall, Eſq;
Capt. Macoc Ward.
Waterbury.
Capt. Jonathan Baldwin,
Mr. Samuel Hitchcock.
Derby.
Capt. John Holbrook,
Mr. John Davis.
Durham.
Col. Elihu Chauncey,
Mr. James Curtiſs.
Milford.
Maj. Edward Allen,
Capt. John Fowler.
Branford.
Mr. Joſiah Rogers,
Mr Ithiel Ruſſell,
County of New London.
NEW-LONDON.
Mr. Richard Law,
Mr. William Hilhouſe.
Norwich.
Mr. Joſeph Tracey,
Capt. Eliſha Lathrop.
Saybrook.
Capt. John Shipman,
Maj John Murdock.
Killingſworth.
Mr. Theophilus Morgan,
Capt. John Pierſon.
Lyme.
Mr. Samuel H. Parſons,
Mr. Ezra Selden.
Groton
Capt William Williams,
Capt. Ebenezer Avery.
Preſton.
Capt. Samuel Morgan,
Col. Samuel Coit.
Stonington.
Maj. Amos Cheeſebrook,
Mr. Paul Wheeler.
County of Fairfield.
FAIRFIELD.
Hon. Ebenezer Silliman, Eſq;
Capt. David Burr.
Stanford.
Capt. Charles Webb,
Mr. Benjamin Weed.
Norwalk.
Mr. Aſa Spalding,
Mr. Thomas Fitch.
Stratford.
Capt Theophilus Nichols,
Capt. Agur Tomlinſon.
New Fairfield.
Capt Dan Towner,
Mr. James Potter.
New Town.
Capt. Henry Glover,
Mr. Heath Peck.
Greenwich.
Capt. John Mead,
Capt. Meſſenger Palmer.
Danbury.
Capt. Daniel Taylor,
Mr. Joſeph-Plat Cook.
Ridgfield.
Mr. Samuel Olmſtead,
Mr. William Lee.
County of Windham.
WINDHAM.
Maj. Jedediah Elderkin,
Mr. Nathaniel Wales, jun.
Lebanon.
Maj. William Williams,
Capt. William Symmes.
Canterbury.
Capt. Jabez Fitch,
Mr. Stephen Froſt.
Coventry.
Mr. Phineas Strong,
Mr. Ephraim Root.
Plainfield.
Mr. Eliſha Payne,
Maj Ezekiel Pierce.
Pomfret.
Col. Ebenezer Williams,
Mr. Samuel Craft.
Woodſtock.
Capt. Nehemiah Lyon,
Mr. Jedediah Morſe.
Aſhford.
Mr Amos Babcock,
Mr. Elijah Whiton.
Mansfield.
Mr. John Salter,
Capt. Samuel Gurley.
Voluntown.
Mr John Gordon,
Capt Iſaac Gallop.
Killingley.
Mr. Jacob Dreſſer,
Mr. Thomas Moffat.
County of Litchfield.
LITCHFIELD.
Col. Ebenezer Marſh,
Capt. John Marſh.
Woodbury.
Mr. Daniel Sherman,
Col. Benjamin Hinman;
Harwinton.
Capt. Abijah Catlin,
Capt. Daniel Catlin.
New-Milford.
Maj. Buſhnel Boſtwick,
Capt. Samuel Canfield.
Goſhen.
Capt. Samuel Naſh,
Capt. Ebenezer Norton.
Cornwall.
Mr. Thomas Ruſſell,
Mr. Elijah Steel.
Saliſbury.
Maj. Thomas Chittenden,
Mr. Joſhua Potter.
Sharon.
Mr. John Marvin,
Capt. Thomas Pardie.
Kent.
Mr. John Ranſom,
Mr. Eliſha Swift.
Torrington.
Mr. John Cook.
Mr. Noah Wilſon.
New Hartford.
Capt. Iſaac Kellogg.
Canaan.
Mr. Eliſha Baker.
Mr. Benjamin Stephens.

Hon. *ZEBULON WEST*, Eſq; Speaker. Maj. *WILLIAM WILLIAMS*, Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.

Extract of a letter from London dated Feb. 18.

"We have the ſatisfaction of informing you, that from the preſent appearance of things, the intereſt of the colonies is here conſidered to be more free from enemies than for ſome time paſt; indeed many people aſſert, that thoſe who have been the moſt bitter, are changing their force. The new Secretary of ſtate for America, gives ſtrong aſſurances of his good-will towards you, and we hope time will evince benefits to accrue from the creation of this new office, which by many is much exclaimed againſt as an extention of the power of the crown. On the other hand, others are ſtrongly of opinion, that the colonies will reap advantage heretofore, as every body will know where to apply for relief and aſſiſtance, which heretofore was difficult to be aſcertained from whom it was to be expected, The conduct of your neighbouring province appears to be diſpenſed with. And had not the conduct of the aſſociators at Boſton cauſed ſevere reflections on them, matters would now wear a tolerable aſpect. But we are really of opinion, that theſe people are giving a handle to their enemies at this juncture purſuing a meaſure ſo incompatible with their intereſt."

TO BE SOLD
By *E. Auſtin*,
[Near the Court-Houſe in Hartford.]
The following Articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweler's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteele Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Petre; Borax; Iron Rivet wire; fine binding ditto; Braſs Rivet wire; Moulding Sand; Rotten Stone; Pummice Stone; Sandever; Sand Paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of Putte; neat Thimble Stamp; red and white Foil; neat Stone Locket ſet in Gold; cypher'd and white Stone Rings; cypher'd and white Stone Ear rings ſet in Gold; ditto in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, &c. &c.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid *Auſtin*, upon Book, whoſe Accounts are of more than one Year's ſtanding, are once more deſired to come and ſettle, or they may depend upon being ſued without further Notice.

TO BE SOLD,
By *Benjamin Henſhaw*
At his ſtore in Middletown,

A Quantity of Tar, Pitch and Turpentine, Soal Leather, Deer Skins, in Hair, and Indian Dreſs. Alſo, a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which he will ſell at the loweſt Rate, for Caſh or Country Produce.——

He once more deſires all indebted to him, to pay him forthwith, or expect to be ſued, which he can no ways avoid, as he is oblig'd to raiſe a large Sum, very ſoon.

Middletown, May 12, 1768.

◆ ◆ ◆

Friday laſt arrived at New-York the Earl of Halifax Packet, Captain Jefferies, in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, March 5.

A Report is very current, that all the French ports are ſhut up, and that 40.000 troops have ſurrounded Paris. The true reaſon of theſe very precautionary meaſures have not tranſpired; but ſome report them to be only occaſioned by a robbery lately committed on a nobleman in the French adminiſtration, to the amount of a million of livres, while others, perhaps with more probability, reflecting on the ſtate of health of a certain great perſonage, as lately mentioned in the papers, are not without ſuſpicion that they may have ſomething more important for their object.

A letter from Lancaſhire informs us, that the towns of Lancaſter and Preſton are almoſt deſtroyed by the mobs. General Burgoyne was reduced to the neceſſity of fighting his way out of Preſton, ſword in hand. Many poor ſouls have loſt their legs & arms, and not a few their lives.

March 10. By letters from Paris an account is received of the death of the Queen of France; upon which event, it is ſaid that city was ſurrounded by the ſoldiery to prevent the emigration of the manufacturers, which has uſually been very great there on occaſion of long mourning. Her Majeſty, who was the daughter of the late King Staniſlaus of Poland, was born June 23, 1703, and married his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty in Sept. 5, 1725.

A letter from Lancaſhire ſays, "To ſuch a degree has faction raged here, that had all the ſhips in the adjoining river been men of war, and had bombarded the towns & doors of every individual houſe of both parties, they could not poſſibly appear in a more ruinous and ſhattered ſtate. But at Preſton the ſcene is ſtill much worſe, where laſt week an enraged, unthinking mob (computed at about 3000(entirely demoliſhed and levelled ſeveral good and genteel houſes together with the Poliſh Chappel. In other places, they have broke to pieces clocks, cheſts, chairs, and in ſhort, all ſorts of houſhold furniture, dragged feather beds into the ſtreets, ripped them up, and threw aloft the feathers; whereby great numbers are reduced to the laſt extremity."

In the courſe of the laſt Seſſions, 112 publick and private Bills received the Royal Aſſent.

It is reported that a certain celebrated Perſon has lately written a very penitential Letter to a great Perſonage; and that in conſequence thereof, a free Pardon either has been or will be made out, that the Penitent may offer himſelf a Candidate to repreſent a great City in Parliament.

Among the many Bills paſſed the laſt Seſſions of Great Britain, are the two following.

The Bill to amend and render more effectual in his Majeſty's Dominions in America, an Act of this Seſſion, for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, &c.

The Bill for more eaſy and effectual Recovery of the Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by acts, relating to the Trade and Revenues of the Britiſh Colonies in America.

The Queen of France was tho't, the Beginning of this Month, to be in imminent Danger, and had the Sacraments adminiſtered by the Biſhop of Chartreſs, her Majeſty's 1ſt Almoner. According to the laſt advices, dated the 5th, her Majeſty was then better, having had ſome Reſt at Night, and not being ſo much diſordered as ſhe had been with her Cough.

Yeſterday the Parliament was diſſolved by Proclamation, and this Day the Writs will be ſent to all the returning Officers for the Counties, Cities, and Boroughs, throughout the Kingdom, for electing a new Parliament.

It is really true that Mr. Wilkes has procured a Pardon; it is no Secret thro' what Influence it has been obtained. The parliamentary Rolls furniſh a Precedent that an Outlaw may be choſen a Repreſentative without a Revoking of the Outlawry; but as no man would chooſe to be under that Predicament who could avoid it, the Price of Mr. Wilkes's Pardon was his Promiſe, on Honour, not to ſtand for the Neighbour City of this great Metropolis.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

Extract of a letter from Montreal dated April 16.

Laſt Monday night about 11 o'clock, a fire broke out in one of the upper ſtreets, about the middle of this town, occaſioned by a lighted candle being carried into the ſtable of Monſ *Giaſſon*: The flames took their courſe from near St Lawrence's gate, and went through the provoſt's, Mr. Grozier's, Jacob's, and the black Siſters nunnery, raging with ſuch violence, that in about two hours upwards of 80 houſes were conſumed, and 107 families diſlodged; and 'tis thought, had it not been for the Chateau, which was ſlated, and by that means ſtopped the fury of the flames, the whole town would have been conſumed. The loſs is not yet known, but I imagine it will amount to near 25,000l. ſterling.

HARTFORD, May 16.

The following is the exact Number of Votes for the Gentlemen in the Nomination, Viz.

Names.	No. of Votes.
Hon *William Pitkin*, Eſq; Gov.	5033.
Hon. *Thomas Fitch*, Eſq;	2835.
Hon. *Jonathan Trumbull*, Eſq; Deputy Governor,	3233
ASSISTANTS.	
Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq,	4312.
Matthew Griſwold, Eſq;	4632.
Shubael Conant, Eſq;	3821.
Eliſha Sheldon, Eſq;	3427.
Eliphalet Dyar, Eſq;	3927.
Jabez Huntington, Eſq;	3457.
William Pitkin, *jun.* Eſq;	4109.
Roger Sherman, Eſq;	4006.
Robert Walker, Eſq;	3572.
Abraham Davenport, Eſq;	3521.
William Samuel Johnſon, Eſq;	3504.
Joſeph Spencer, Eſq;	3808.
Gentlemen voted for, within the Nomination, not choſen.	
Hon. *Thomas Fitch*, Eſq;	1715.
Ebenezer Silliman, Eſq;	2001.
John Cheſter, Eſq;	1442.
Benjamin Hall, Eſq;	1123.
Jabez Hamlin, Eſq;	1782.
Capt. Zebulon Weſt,	1812.

The Treaſurer was not choſen, by a Majority of Votes.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning, about 5 o'Clock, died at Enfield, the Reverend Mr. PETER RAYNOLDS, Paſtor of the Church of Chriſt in that Place, in the 68th Year of his Age, and 43d of his Miniſtry.

Laſt Friday, the wind blowing very hard from the S. W. the Houſe of Mr. Samuel Porter of Kenſington took fire, and was conſumed to aſhes immediately, together with all the furniture, proviſions, cloaths, &c. which it contain'd.——Mr. Porter and his wife, with all the near neighbours, were ſome miles diſtance from home, on a viſit, or for diverſion, ſo that no aſſiſtance could be had, till all was conſumed. From the houſe the fire was ſoon communicated to a large new barn belonging to Mr. Richard Hubbard, on the oppoſite ſide of the ſtreet, which was alſo ſoon conſumed, together with a young calf, and five or ſix ſwine. Mr Hubbard's houſe, which was but a few rods from the barn, took fire ſeveral times; but by the vigilance and activity of a great number of people, (which by this time had aſſembled) it was extinguiſhed. From theſe buildings, the fire took to the fences, and bore away with amazing rapidity before the wind, and in its courſe catch'd another houſe and barn, but happily they were both preſerv'd.——The fire ſtill continued to rage, in ſpite of the utmoſt exertion of a great number of people, till it came to a wide path that headed it, where it was overcome, and entirely extinguiſhed.

At the General Election held at Newport on Wedneſday the 4th inſt. the following Gentlemen were choſen, viz.

The Hon. JOSIAS LYNDON, Eſq; Gov.
Hon. NICHOLAS COOKE, Eſq; Dep Gov.
Henry Ward, Eſq; Secretary.
Oliver Arnold, Eſq; Attorney General.
Joſeph Clarke, Eſq; General Treaſurer.

Mr. PRINTER,

Your inſerting the following Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in New York, in your next Paper, will not be unſeaſonable, perhaps, but probably agreable to others of your Readers, beſides,

Your's, P. N.

——"HAVE you ſeen Dr. Chandler's pamphlet, in favor of the introduction of American Biſhops? We are told, that prelacy is become quite generous and innoffenſive, but a late inſtance ſhould put our church on their guard. Our's at New-York, lately aſked the King for a charter, to ſave our eſtates from falling into private hands, and the bones and ſepulchres of our anceſtors from being ſold. A laudable end, and reaſonable requeſt! And yet it was denied in privy council, laſt Auguſt, the Arch-Biſhop of Canterbury being preſent, and the ghoſtly father of London, was an open ſollicitor againſt us at the board of trade. In a word, the decree ſays, it is not expedient that we ſhould have greater immunities than we enjoy by the act of toleration. Will your churches admit that they hold their privileges by this baſe tenure? All ranks of diſſenters here (tho' improperly ſo called) are in conſternation at this unſeaſonable inſtance of prelatic partiality. And if this is the ſpirit of the hierarchy, how cogent the reaſons for our bearing the moſt public teſtimony againſt the introduction of a powerful order of men, who may drive us as far to the weſtward, from our preſent habitations, as they once drove our fathers. I wiſh you would make this anecdote known—you may depend upon the fact, for we have an authentic copy of the royal diſmiſſion of our petition.——"

TO BE SOLD,

A Convenient *Dwelling Houſe* in Litchfield, with two acres of good land & a ſmall orchard thereon, about a quarter of a mile Weſt of the Court Houſe, on the great road from Hartford to Albany, with a fine large ſtream running about ten rods from the door, very convenient for a cloathier, blackſmith or tanner. Said houſe is two ſtories high with a lintean, having three fire places on the lower floor, and one in the chamber, with an extraordinary good cellar under the whole, lately occupied by Timothy Stanley, jun. For conditions of ſale, enquire of *Reuben Smith*, or *Lynde Lord*, in ſaid Litchfield.

From Lloyd's Evening Post.

Letter from a Gentleman in Ireland, to his Friend in London.

Dublin, Dec. 28, 1767.

My dare Phelim,

I Dare ſay you have been long expecting to hare from me, becauſe when I left your big city I promiſed to give you a ſmall account of our doings here.

Devil burn me, but I'd rather be in Dublin Caſtle juſt now than in Heaven. You may talk of your Halifaxes, and Northumberlands, but they are nobody, hony! to our L—d L———t.

By Jaſus, but this L—d T——, is a ſwate fellow, & lives as grand as the Mogul, or our couſin O' Neil, and he's always after pleaſing us.

Upon my conſcience, he has no more pride than a beggarman.—You may ſee his awn ſelf talking to the poor ſoldiers, and giving away handfulls of money every hour in the day upon Eſſex-Bridge. Good luck to him; he's a deviliſh honeſt fellow, and loves claret, (as my Lord Mayor ſays,) as well as if he had been born in Ballyſhannon.

Devil burn me, but he's very deſarving, for he ſtrives all he can to pleaſe us. Would you believe it now? He's going to let his wife lye in of a fine Iriſh boy, and ſhe ſays he ſhall be foſtered in Trinity College. Bleſſings on her ſwate face! ſhe's as charming a crature as any in Dublin, and is always a giving away mate and money, & balls, and Bergummy.

Upon my conſcience, we *can't* find fault *neither* with any of his houſhould: The Steward & Comptroller are both big enough to be haros, and never aſy but when they're making one drink and ate proſperity to Ireland; and as for the Secretaries, Chaplins, & Gentlemen, they can make ſpaches, ſarmons and varſes, and ſhoot, and play upon the fiddle. Long life to them all.

Devil burn me my dare Phelim but I wiſh very often for you and my couſin, MacDermot, on a Tueſday night, to dance a lilt at the Caſtle, and to trim the ſhampain.

My ſervice to Peggy Mac Culloch, and deſire her to be after ſend[illegible] me a round of London brawn[illegible] which I'll return her a Dublin [illegible] ſpun.

I am your ſincere couſin,
SULLIVAN O'NIEL.

PHILADELPHIA, *April 21.*

Extract of a letter from Detroit, dated Feb. 26, 1768.

"Nothing extraordinary has happened hereabouts this winter; a few Indians killed as uſual, by one-another, when drunk, and a Huron by a Frenchman; he had the aſſurance to go into the man's houſe and miſbehaved very much, the Frenchman wanted him out, on which he run his knife into his ſide the Frenchman's brother being cloſe by took up a billet and knocked out his brains with it; the nation ſeems ſatisfied and the Frenchman is recovering.—Two traders, Rogers and Hambach, have been murdered by the Indians lately at St. Joſeph's and Miamis: The Indians, it is thought, intended doing ſome miſchief, perhaps only to get ſome preſents, as they know the more miſchief they do the better they are paid to make it up."

N. B. "The governor of Machilimanack, Major Rogers, is in cloſe confinement there, for treaſonable machination; he is to be ſent priſoner down the country as ſoon as the ſeaſon permits: We don't yet know, for certain, what he has been guilty of."

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, April 6, 1768.

"An expreſs arrived here the night before laſt; by whom we learn, that the Indians have, ſince the 9th of laſt Jan. murdered three traders, at different places, ſome diſtance from Detroit. One of them I have been very well acquainted with for many years; his name was Frederick Hambach, a German; he ſerved two campaigns in the capacity of an officer among the provincial troops, and after they were reduced he became an Indian trader. On the night of the 9th of Jan. being juſt arrived at his houſe, in an Indian village on the Miamiſs river, with a new cargo of Indian goods, from Detroit, ſix Indians who he ſuppoſed came to trade with him, lodged in his houſe all night; in the morning they aſked him ſome queſtions about his goods, particularly about his liquors. He told them he had plenty of every thing they wanted except liquor, of which he would let them have a hearty drink, as ſoon as it could come to hand, in the courſe of trade, but had none for ſale. After finding out where the goods were, they tomahawked him in cold blood, without having taſted liquor of any kind or being otherwiſe provoked, & went afterwards to demand the goods of a Frenchman, that had them in poſſeſſion, living about ſix miles diſtance, on the ſame river, whom they compelled by threats to give them up. The expreſſes ſay, that the goods were afterwards reſcued. The other trader, they ſay, was a relation of Major Rogers, and was killed at St. Joſeph's, about the beginning of February laſt. Theſe two traders, already mentioned, are all that are taken notice of in the letters from Detroit; but the expreſſes ſay, that they ſaw the corpſe of another trader, at ſome diſtance on this ſide Detroit, who was murdered by a Frenchman that lives intirely with the Indians.—Pondiac's gang are charged with all theſe late maſſacres, tho' he is ſaid to have been abſent theſe 6 months paſt.

The general opinion is, both at this poſt and Detroit, that the Indians will have ſcalps by way of revenge; It is ſaid there was an Indian murdered, not long ago, by white men, near Detroit. It is thought they will not come to a rupture. There is a grand treaty to be held here ſoon, after which their real intentions will be diſcovered.

Fort Pitt, April 8. Col. Croghan is arrived, and the Indians are coming in faſt to the treaty.

NOTICE is given, to all the creditors of Joſiah Holliſter of Sharon, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, in Sharon, on the firſt Monday in June next, at one of the clock Afternoon, then and there to approve or diſapprove of us as truſtees to ſaid eſtate, and elect others in our ſtead, or do any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do, agreable to a late act of this colony, entitled, "An act to prevent fraud in debtors, &c."

John Penoyer,
Simeon Smith, } Truſtees.
Jonah Barnes,

Sharon, April 15, 1768. PPS

Kent, April 15, 1768.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given, to all the creditors of Iſaac Bull of Kent, an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, at the now dwelling houſe of John Henry Nearing in Kent, on Tueſday, the 7th day of June next, at 9 o' clock in the morning. Alſo, there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate, at the ſame time and place, unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe, and the firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made at the ſame time, which the creditors are deſired to receive, and alſo the ſaid meeting will be held by adjournment, as need may require.

Ephraim Hubbel,
Eliſha Swift, } Truſtees,
Benjamin Weller, PS

CASH *Is given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, of any Kind, by Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, and by the Printer hereof.*

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had, at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money, per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted, for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer Ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, MAY 23, 1768. [NUMB. 178.]

THE Connecticut COURANT

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

[Further Advices brought by the Packet, lately arrived at New York.]

LONDON, *March 12.*

Yeſterday his Majeſty went in ſtate to the houſe of [illegible] and gave the royal aſſent to twe[illegible] public and private bills; after which his Majeſty made the following moſt gracious SPEECH from the Throne.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"THE Readineſs with which you entered into the Views I recommended to you at the Opening of this Seſſion and the Aſſiduity with which you have applied yourſelves to the Diſpatch of the publick Buſineſs, give me great Satisfaction. At the ſame time, the affectionate Concern you have ſhewn for the Welfare of your Fellow Subjects, by the ſalutary Laws paſſed for their Relief in reſpect to the high Price of Proviſions, cannot fail of ſecuring to you their moſt grateful Regard.

"I have nothing new to communicate to you in relation to foreign Affairs. The apparent Intereſts of the ſeveral Powers in Europe, as well as the expreſs Aſſurances I have received from them, leave me no room to doubt of their Diſpoſition to preſerve the general Tranquility. And, on my part, you may reſt aſſured, that every Meaſure that is conſiſtent with the Honour of my Crown, and the Rights of My ſubjects, ſhall be Readily directed to that moſt ſalutary Purpoſe.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons

"Your Cheerfulneſs in granting the neceſſary Supplies, and your Attention to the Eaſe of my good ſubjects in the manner of raiſing them, equally demand my acknowledgment. I ſee, with Pleaſure, that you have been able to proſecute your Plan for the Diminution of the National Debt, without laying any additional Burthen upon my People.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"As the time limited by Law for the Expiration of this Parliament, now draws near, I have reſolved forthwith to iſſue my Proclamation for diſſolving it, and for calling a new Parliament. But I cannot do this, without having firſt returned you my thanks, for the many ſignal Proofs you have given of the moſt affectionate Attachment of my Perſon, Family, and Government, the moſt faithful Attention to the Public Service, and the moſt earneſt Zeal for the Preſervation of our Excellent Conſtitution. When the vigorous Support which you gave me during the War, I have been enabled, under the Divine Providence, to reſtore to my people the Bleſſings of Peace, you continued to exert yourſelves, with equal Alacrity and Steadineſs, in purſuing every Meaſure that could contribute to the Maintenance of the Public Safety and Tranquility; which you well underſtood could no otherwiſe be preſerved, than by eſtabliſhing, on a reſpectable Foundation, the Strength, the Credit, and the Commerce of the Nation. The large Supplies you have from Time to Time granted, and the wiſe Regulations you have made for theſe important purpoſes, will, I am perſuaded, be found to have been productive of the moſt beneficial Conſequences.

"In the approaching Election of Repreſentatives, I doubt not but my People will give me freſh proofs of their Attachment to the true Intereſt of their Country; which I ſhall ever receive as the moſt acceptable Mark of their Affection to me. The Welfare of all my Subjects is the firſt Object.—Nothing therefore has ever given me more real concern, than to ſee any of them, in any Part of my Dominions, attempting to looſen thoſe Bonds of Conſtitutional Subordination, ſo eſſential to the Welfare of the whole. But it is with much ſatisfaction that I now ſee them returning to a more juſt Senſe of what their own Intereſt, no leſs than their Duty, indiſpenſibly requires of them; and their giving me the Proſpect of continuing to reign over an happy, becauſe an united People."

The election for Members for this city is appointed to come on next Wedneſday at Guildhall.

The Lords of the Treaſury have appointed Lancelot Grave-Berry, Eſq; Collector of the Cuſtoms of the port of Beaufort in North-Carolina.

'Tis conjectured, that the cauſe of the extraordinary procedure, of the city of Paris being ſurrounded by 40,000 men, is owing to ſome great treaſonable crime like that of Damiens.

Yeſterday many gentlemen at Lloy'ds, & other coffe-houſes near the Royal Exchange offered to give five, ten, and at laſt fifteen guineas, to as many as would accept of it, to have 100 guineas in return if John Wilkes, Eſq; ſhould be choſen Member of Parliament to repreſent this city; for which it's ſaid he intends to declare himſelf a candidate, having got a pardon.

We are told from Skipton, that laſt Monday ſen'night a mob from Kildwick, Bradley Sutton, &c. conſiſting of upwards of 400 men, aſſembled in the neighbourhood of Siſden, where they behaved very irregularly, breaking windows, and treating many of the Inhabitants in a ſhameful manner, ſparing neither age nor ſex.

Feb. 19. They write from Rome, that the King of the Sicilies, as heir of the Houſe of Farneſe, has laid claim to the Church & Convent of Jeſus, occupied by the Jeſuits in that City. The palace, with the church belonging to it, is one of the moſt ſuperb buildings in Rome, and is always the reſidence of the General of the Order.

Letters from Leghorn, dated Jan. 23, ſay, "A Colonel in the ſervice of France, hath lately ſet out from Antibes to Baſtia, in order to have a conferrence with General Paoli at Carte, on affairs of importance.—Almoſt every action of that great General affords a proof of his wiſdom or benevolence the crew of a Genoeſe ſhip, laden with corn, which was wrecked on the coaſt of San Fiorenzo, have been received on ſhore & treat with the utmoſt humanity."

Letters from Conſtance ſay, that an Architect of that City has invented a machine for the conſtruction of bridges & cauſeways, by which ſixteen men can do as much as two hundred. The Court of Germany, having cauſed trial of it to be made on the Danube, and being ſatisfied with its ſucceſs, have rewarded the Inventor with 20,000 florins, & a medal of gold.

Feb. 20. We hear that his royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will ſhortly be appointed Governor General of the Iſle of Man, & all the dependencies thereunto belonging.

Orders are given for augmenting the Royal regiment of Artillery at Woolwich, to their full compliment of men, on account of ſeveral draughts that are to be made early in the ſpring for foreign garriſons.

A humane member of a great aſſembly, we hear, intends bringing in a bill to prohibit under ſevere penalties all brutal diverſions, ſuch as cock-fighting, bull-bating, &c. &c. for the future.

Several proſecutions, we hear, are depending in the courts againſt foreign Agents for inveigling our Artificers out of the kingdom,

A bet of 1,000 guineas was actually made this week, that there would be, at leaſt 50 Nabobs (as the gentlemen who have made their fortunes in the Eaſt Indies, are now pleaſantly and perhaps not unemphatically, called) elected and admitted members of the next enſuing parliament.

MADRID, (Capital of the Province of New Caſtile) Jan 5.

THE Court has received the agreeable news from Mexico, that all is perfectly quiet there, and that there is not the leaſt diſturbance among the people, either on account of the expulſions of the Jeſuits, or anything elſe.

Emmerick, (in Weſtphalia.) Feb. 4 The froſt was ſo ſevere from the beginning of laſt month, that travellers paſſed over the Rhine both on foot and horſeback, and notwithſtanding a thaw of three weeks that river is not yet open: Though the ice was broke 4 different times, it faſtened again, and by the rapidity of the current had in ſome places formed heaps 30 or 40 feet high, ſo that the inhabitans are apprehenſive of great inundations. At Keyſerworth and Duſſeldorp the waters have riſen ſeveral feet, the river being ſtill faſt from the former place to Arnheim.

Paris, (in France) Feb 5. They write from Corſica that a treaty of Commerce is on foot with the Engliſh, whereby they are to have an excluſive trade to that iſland for its whole produce of wine and oil.

Paris, Febr 8. They write from Languedoc, that the winter has been as ſevere in that Province as in the other parts of the kingdom; the cold being nearly equal to that of 1709. The Garonne and the Rhone were both frozen, and the river Sette was blocked up by the ice at its entrance into the ſea, which was never known before.

It is given out here as a matter of fact, that the Marquis de Brunoy, ſon of M. de Montmartel, has remitted 100 000 livres to the Intendant of Montauban, to be diſtributed among the poor in his generality —— So generous an action cannot be made too public.

Warſaw (in Poland) Feb. 17. To morrow the grand Commiſſion of the State will aſſemble. The ſubject of their deliberation is to be the renewal of all the treaties of peace concluded between the Republick and and the Courts of Peterſbourg and Berlin; the empreſs of Ruſſia, will ſtill continue guarantee of all the rights and privileges of the Poliſh nation.

Helſingers, in Denmark, Feb. 22. The cold is ſet in again very ſevere in this country. The whole extent of our coaſt as far as Copenhagen is entirely frozen inſomuch that we can go on the ice full half a league without any danger.

L O N D O N.

March 8. *Yeſterday John Wilkes, Eſq; was admitted to the freedom of this city, in the Muſicians company, in order to his being one of the candidates for the city of London, at the enſuing general election.*

A correſpondent writes; "The conditions of Mr. W—'s pardon mentioned in the daily papers, are not true; for no propoſals were made, or reſtraints laid on him, farther than a ſtrict compliance with his own voluntary promiſes." Our correſpondent adds, "Tho' Mr. W—— may have been too incautious in ſome of his writings, I firmly believe, that ſuch incaution aroſe meerly from a zeal for the honour and ſervice of his country; & that few in this kingdom poſſeſs a larger ſhare of real genuine patriotiſm than Mr W——s."

The election for the city of Oxford comes on next Thurſday.

The election of the borough of Lancaſter comes on next Monday ſen'night.

The conteſt is ſo very ſtrong and violent in the boroughs of Lancaſter and Northampton, the city of Carliſle, and the county of Cumberland, that it is thought even the loſing candidates will ſtand at not leſs than 18.000l. *each.*

So ſmall a progreſs has bribery and corruption made in this virtuous and diſintereſted age, that we have it affirmed to us, as a notorious fact that in a corporation not quite an hundred miles from Northampton the purchaſe of a vote, has not quite ariſen to 100 *pounds.*

'Tis ſaid that a Diſſenting Clergyman of great eminence, intends conforming ſpeedily to the eſtabliſhed church of the kingdom.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, *Feb* 12.

"*Bankruptcies become daily more frequent in this kingdom. There has juſt happened ſuch an one as we never before had an example of, viz. that of an entire city (Nicarleby in Finland) the magiſtrates of which, and all the inhabitants excepting a ſingular merchant named Regratier, have declared themſelves inſolvent to the Parliament of Abo. Three-fourths of the inhabitants of the town of Vaſa are alſo reduced to the ſame extremity.*"

L O N D O N, March 12.

'Tis ſaid a noble Lord at the head of a certain military board in a neighbouring nation, will ſhortly be requeſted to reſign.

By a nice calculation made, not leſs that 15 000 l. a day is ſpent, for upwards of 30 days together on account of the general Elections of Gr. Britain.

We are informed that ſome very intereſting advices have juſt been received from N. America.

We hear that 200l. was lately given at a certain borough in the weſt, for twelve pair of breeches, and that 150 guineas were diſdainfully refuſed for a groaning cheeſe.

The gentlemen who have given one guinea, for 100. in caſe Mr. Wilkes is returned for the city of London, have now inſured themſelves at 25 guineas from paying that ſum, ſo great is the expectation of his ſucceeding; and we hear a reſpectable Al——n of the city intends to ſupport his intereſt.

The bets run high at the weſt end of the town, that Mr. Wilkes be returned one of the members for the city of London.

It is ſaid the letter to a great perſonage was preſented by the D. of N. and a permiſſion of return was granted upon condition that there is no perſonal appearance at C—t.

We are informed that many hundred livery men have determined to give John Wilkes their ſingle votes, as the only effectual means of ſerving him.

'Tis ſaid that a great Perſonage is again pregnant.

The Addreſs of John Wilkes Eſq. to the Guild of Berwick, April 16. 1754.

Gentlemen.

I Beg your leave to offer myſelf a candidate to repreſent you in parliament; I came here with the utmoſt pleaſure, to make you a tender of my ſervices, from the aſſurances I had received of your ſteady attachment to the cauſe of liberty. I early embark'd in the ſame generous cauſe, and have always had it near my heart. I am thoroughly ſenſible of the excellence of the conſtitution of this happy country, and my utmoſt efforts ſhall be exerted for the preſervation of it. In this, and every other caſe, I hope to be your faithful Repreſentative; & while I am delivering your ſentiments, and diſcharging my duty to my conſtituents I ſhall have the ſatisfaction of a cauſe I have ever valued beyond every thing. If I am ſo happy as to ſucceed I aſſure you, Gentlemen, I ſhall ever be watchful over the intereſts of this nation general, but the good of this corporat ſhall have my particular attention. It ſh always be my favorite ſtudy. My warmeſt endeavors ſhall be employed for you, and I ſhall eſteem myſelf happy in every opportunity of doing you a real ſervice. Gentlemen I come here *uncorrupting*, and I promiſe you I will never *be corrupted*. As I never will take a bribe, ſo I never will offer one. I ſhould think myſelf totally unworthy of the great and important truſt I am now ſoliciting if I ſought to obtain it by the violation of the laws of my country, I hold them ſacred; and I think the happineſs and ſecurity of every man, depends on the obſervation of them. Gentlemen, I have no private views. My ſole ambition is to ſerve my country, and to contribute to the preſervation of the invaluable privileges this nation enjoys, beyond any in the world. I ſhall act ſteadily on theſe principles, and therefore I hope for the honour of your protection and encouragement, and ſhall endeavour to convince you of my ſincereſt regards and warmeſt wiſhes."

We are informed, that the new Parliament will meet early in the month of May next, for the diſpatch of buſineſs.

NEW-LONDON, May 13.

Yeſterday about Noon, a tw[illegible] loaded with Rum, Turpentine and [illegible] which were, Mr. Aſa Elliot, (Owner of the Boat) Mr. —— Brown, a Negro Woman and Boy, coming from Stonington, & being near the Light-Houſe at the Mouth of our Harbour, a ſudden Flaw of Wind overſet the Boat, and ſhe immediately ſunk in Four Fathom of Water.——A Boat from the ſhore went to their Relief, & got to the place where ſhe ſunk in, about 12 Minutes, juſt Time to ſave Mr. Brown who held by the head of the Maſt, (about a foot of which was above water) the others were all drowned.——Mr. Elliot belonged to Stonington, has left a widow and Six ſmall Children.

N E W - Y O R K, May 19.

On Tueſday was held a Commencement at King's College, in this City, when ſeveral Gentlemen took their degrees of Bachelors & Maſters of Arts, and Doctors of Phyſick. But we have had no [illegible] Particulars.

On Wedneſday laſt, [illegible] Convention of Epiſcopalian Miniſters of this Province, Connecticut and New Jerſey, was held in this City, on which occaſion, a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Cooper, Preſident, of King's College, on the former Part of the firſt Verſe of the 28th Ch. of Exodus.——A larger Number of Miniſters were preſent, than ever aſſembled before upon the like Occaſion.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of HEZEKIAH COLLYER, late of Hartford, deceaſed are hereby deſired to ſend in their Claims to the Subſcribers and all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

GEORGE SMITH,
JAMES CHURCH.

WHEREAS more than a fifth part of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood, in the County of Berkſhire in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, have made application to me the ſubſcriber (clerk to ſaid Proprietors) in writing, under their hands, dated the eighteenth Inſtant, deſiring me to call a meeting of the proprietors aforeſaid to be holden at the houſe of Mr. George Sloan, in Hartwood, aforeſaid, on Wedneſday the 15th day of June next, then and there to act on the following articles viz.

1ſt. To chuſe a moderator and clerk.

2d. To chuſe a committe to number and ſtake out the lotts, as they ſtand upon the new plan, as heretofore divided by the proprietors.

3d. To hear the report of the committe, appointed at the laſt meeting, for the affixing a place for the building an houſe for public worſhip in ſaid townſhip.

4th. To appoint a committee, to regulate all and any right or rights that may have fallen upon any grant of the province, & agree and affix the place where the ſame ſhall be laid.

5. To appoint a committee, to keep in repair the high-way, in ſaid townſhip, & to alter and lay out new high ways, where they ſhall think covenient.

6th. To agree upon ſome method for raiſing of money, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

This is therefore to notify the proprietors of Hartwood, to meet at time and place above mentioned, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

SAMUEL TALCOTT, jun.
Hartford, May 19. *Proprietor's Clerk.*

TO be Sold by Samuel Willis of Middletown, four likely young Negroes.

To the Printers of the *Connecticut Courant*.

In your laſt you mentioned the much lamented death of the Rev. Mr. Raynolds——ſome account of that excellent man, will be expected in your next, pleaſe therefore to inſert the following.

THE REV. MR. PETER RAYNOLDS, paſtor of the church of Chriſt in Enfield, was born at Briſtol, November, 1700, ſon of Capt Peter and Mrs. Mary Raynolds. Being deſigned for public uſefulneſs, in ſome learned profeſſion, was put to ſchool early, was admitted into Harvard college in 1716. He ſo conducted, through the courſe of his academical education, as that he commanded the love of his cotemporaries, the approbation of his inſtructors, and with an unblemiſhed character, and the reputation of a good ſcholar, received the honors of that ſeminary, firſt in 1720, his ſecond degree, 1723 ——— For ſome time after his graduation, he vigorouſly purſued his ſtudies at college—in this period he applied himſelf more eſpecially to the ſtudy of divinity, and to good purpoſe. And though he had good accompliſhments, in all reſpects, for the ſacred work of the miniſtry, yet ſo great was his diffidence in himſelf, and ſo awfully important did the work appear, that it was with difficulty he was perſwaded to engage in it. But in what particular part of the Lord's vineyard, was it deſigned that he ſhould exhibit one of the faireſt characters that has been ſeen, perhaps in the preſent age? Why, the event ſhews, it was at *Enfield*. The church and people at Enfield, gave him a unanimous invitation to ſettle with them in the work of the goſpel miniſtry. After due deliberation, and good advice, he conſented, and was regularly ſet apart to the ſacred work, in that place, 1725. This buſineſs, great and ſolemn as it is, was his proper element, his delight. In this was he willing to ſpend, and be ſpent. And in his accompliſhments for it, he was not a little diſtinguiſhed. He had a good natural genius cultivated by a moſt intenſe application, even to his dying day—gave the higheſt evidence of a ſupreme love for his great Maſter, delight in his work, a moſt ſincere love to precious ſouls, eſpecially of his own charge, and was indefatigable in his labours, for their eternal good; "ſpeaking not theirs, but them." In his more private adminiſtrations, it may be received as an undoubted fact, that he was judicious, painful, compaſſionate and pertinent; in the pulpit, rational, grave, ſolemnly ſtriking, and pathetic. He had always "beaten oil for the ſanctuary." As he had a great affection for the doctrines of grace, ſo he took a particular pleaſure in opening and confirming them, in a method well calculated to mend the heart, reform and regulate the practice of men—Had an uncommon dexterity at accommodantig his diſcourſes to ſpecial occurrences in providence, and by the beſt judges, is ſaid to have been an excellent preacher. And on all occaſions, common and ſpecial, had, in an eminent degree, the gift of prayer. He would often pour out his ſoul to God, in that holy exerciſe, with ſuch pertenency, and ardor of affection, as ſenſibly touched his audience, and had a tendency to make them partake of the ſame ſpirit. In fine, as a chriſtian miniſter, he has left an unblemiſhed character, for he both taught and practiſed the pure doctrines of Chriſt. Among the gentlemen of his profeſſion, eſpecially in his neareſt connections, he was a father and brother indeed, a ſure and able friend. Among all that knew him, he was remarkable for his meekneſs and humility, charity, benevolence and affability—greatly given to hoſpitality. Strangers were ſoon charmed with his courteous deportment, and the more they knew him, the more reaſon they had to love him. In his family he was pleaſant and agreable, and knew how to "command his houſe after him." Madam Raynolds enjoyed in him for above 40 years, one of the moſt tender and affectionate huſbands in the world—the children, a moſt kind, faithful, prayerful, exemplary father. The ſabbath preceding his death, tho' ſomewhat indiſpoſed, yet he performed the uſual ſervices of the day, and adminiſtered the ſacrament—on Tueſday night, the pain in his breaſt, of which he was much indiſpoſed before, increaſing, he was obliged to be helped out of bed, about 12 ——— Symptoms increaſing, and apprehending approaching death, he kneeled down (his uſual poſture in devotion) made a moſt affectionate, conciſe and comprehenſive prayer for himſelf, his dear wife, children and flock. After this, he deſired to retire into his ſtudy, where, it is more than probable, he uſed to have ſweet communion with God, and no doubt, it was a deſire of a repetition of former interviews, that induced him, under diſtreſſing pain, to go up and down a pair of ſtairs. After a little abſence, he returned from his ſtudy, and as he came out of it, the ſweat was obſerved to ſtand in great drops on his face, and kneeling he prayed as before, ſaying much the ſame words; and then, being helped on to the bed, he gathered up his feet, and, without a ſtruggle fell aſleep in Jeſus, about 5 o'clock, on Wedneſday, the 11th of May, in the 68th year of his age, and 43d of his miniſtry. His funeral was attended on Friday following, by a vaſt concourſe of people—— The Rev'd Mr. Stephen Williams of Springfield, preached a ſeaſonable and an affecting diſcourſe, on the ſolemn occaſion, to a learned and crouded audience, from 1 Theſſ iv. 13.

And now, one would be ready to think, ſuch an excellent man, and miniſter, ſhould go through the world, without oppoſition from men; to be ſure, we ſhould not expect that a party ſhould form againſt him, in his own pariſh, be the occaſion of great trouble to him, in his advanced age, and of his ſorrowing for them as he was going out of the world: but it is publickly known (otherwiſe it would not have been mentioned here) that the good gentleman, Mr. Raynolds, for ſeveral years, and eſpecially in the cloſe of life, met with great trials from a ſeparate party, and favourers of it, in his own pariſh. This was a great grief to him—it broke his heart, for he was of a very tender ſpirit, loved his people, and was a great friend to order. Indeed, that there ſhould be a ſeparation from Mr. Raynolds, was juſt matter of aſtoniſhment. "What! ſeparate from Mr. Raynolds, the moſt unexceptionable man in the world! O ſtrange! this cannot be juſtifiable," was the ſay of the moſt conſiderate far and near—yet this awful affair, and the miſchievous conſequences of it, were ſo prevalent, as that it was found neceſſary to call an able council. Accordingly a council was called, and convened at Enfield, but a few days before Mr. Raynold's death.—— Upon a fair hearing, and mature deliberation, on all matters, it appeared to the whole council, that they who had ſeparated, were utterly inexcuſeable, in ſo doing—that Mr. Raynolds was worthy of no blame, nor could he, in any one inſtance, be juſtly blamed. And there is full authority to ſay this. The prudence and integrity with which Mr. Raynolds conducted, both before, and thro' this whole affair, was truly commendable. And how worthy of remark is it, that ſo reſpectable a council ſhould be called, to hold up, in public view, the innocency and integrity of that good man, to wipe away all ſuſpicion of fault that might otherwiſe have happened juſt before he died. It ſeems, God would not let his ſervant die, till he had "brought forth his righteouſneſs as the light," and his innocency as the noon day. This being done, God ſoon diſmiſſed him from his troubles, to his reward. He is now "where the weary are at reſt."—— May much of that excellent ſpirit ſo conſpicuous in him, deſcend and reſt upon all of his profeſſion, unto the end of the world.—— On a review of the character now given of Mr. Raynolds, will not every wiſe, conſiderate perſon ſay, "O! that I might die the death of the righteous, and that my laſt end might be like his."——

B O S T O N, May 19.

Laſt Lord's Day Evening between 10 & 11 o'clock, a ſmall Shock of an Earthquake was felt in this and ſome of the neighbouring Towns, attended with a rumbling Noiſe.

In Capt. Jarvis came Paſſengers.——— Lyſle, Eſq; Sollicitor General for the Honourable Board of Commiſſioners here.

Saturday came to Town from Virginia, Charles Stuart, Eſq; Caſhier and Pay maſter of his Majeſty's Revenues and Cuſtoms in America.

By Capt. Brown in a ſhort paſſage from the Weſt-Indies, we are informed, that the Lieutenant Governor of Daminico, Mr. Dewar the Collector, and a number of other gentleman, going on board a man of war lying off in the road, a plank of the boat in which they were, ſtarted, on which ſhe ſunk, and two of the gentlemen were immediately drowned. The Lieutenant-governor, who could not ſwim, got on the back of one of the ſailors, who kept him above water for ſome time, but he being ſoon exhauſted, told the Lieutenant governor, that he muſt quit his hold or they ſhould both go down together. The Governor begged to be ſupported a little longer, but the ſailor finding himſelf ſinking, ſhook him off, and he was inſtantly drowned. The people on board the man of war having ſeen the boat ſink, immediately ſent their's to relieve them, which took up Mr. Dewar and the others.

H A R T F O R D, May 23.

We hear from Deerfield, that on Thurſday the 12th Inſt the houſe of one ——— Arms of that place, took fire from a Joiner's Shop that ſtood near it, and was entirely conſumed——— but what is moſt affecting, the Wife of ſaid Arms periſhed in the Flames.

The next Day, a terrible Fire broke out in Norfolk, and the wind being high, it ſpread in the Woods and Fences, and burnt all before it, for Five Miles in Length, about one and half in breadth——— One Houſe, uninhabited, was burnt to the Ground, but, by the activity of the Inhabitants, no other Houſe was burnt, although the Meeting Houſe, together with ſeveral other Houſes took Fire ſeveral times. It is ſaid the Roads in that Town are all ſhut up, 'till Fences can be made round the Fields, which were laid open by the above Fire.

Mr. Printer. *Cornwall, May* 4, 1768.

By inſerting the following you may give the curious an opportunity to ſearch after the cauſe, and give a ſolution of this phænomenon.

THIS morning, at ſun half an hour high, was ſeen by *Elijah Steele*, and ſundry others (the air being ſmoaky or hazy) a dark ſpot in the ſun, about the bigneſs of half a dollar, about one third part from the upper ſide of the ſun; which was obſerved till after 9 o'clock A. M. by the help of ſmoak'd glaſſes, as the air grew more clear, and the ſun got up higher; in which time it had moved about half way from whence it was firſt obſerved, towards the top of the ſun.

An Account of a baſe and barbarous Stratagem practiſed by a Mooriſh Prince.

HISTORY records a very ſingular and cruel ſcheme of politics projected and executed by Mahomet Ahmebi, king of Fez, a prince not more remarkable for his ambition than his refined craft and Hypocriſy. He had a long war to maintain againſt ſome neighbouring nations who refuſed to ſubmit to his tyranny. He gained over them ſeveral victories, but having afterwards loſt a battle, wherein he had expoſed his troops with a blind fury they were ſo diſpirited that they refuſed to go againſt the enemy. To inſpire them with courage, he practiſed the following ſtratagem.

Having aſſembled ſecretly a certain number of officers who were beſt affected to him, he propoſed to them conſiderable rewards if they would be ſhut up for ſome hours in graves, as if they had been killed in battle: that he would leave them a ſufficient vent for breathing, and that when, in conſequence of a ſuperſtitious deſign cunningly to ſpread thro' the army, they ſhould happen to be interrogated, they were to anſwer, that they had found what their king had promiſed them; that they enjoyed the rewards of martyrdom, and that thoſe who ſhould imitate them by fighting valiantly, and ſhould die in that war, would enjoy the ſame felicity. The thing was executed as he had propoſed: He laid his moſt faithful ſervants among the dead, covered them with earth and left them a ſmall vent for drawing breath.—he afterwards entered the camp and aſſembling the principle chiefs about midnight; 'You are (ſaid he) the ſervants of God, the defenders of the faith, and the protectors of truth. Prepare to exterminate your enemies, who are likewiſe the enemies of the moſt high, and depend upon it you will never find ſo ſure an opportunity of pleaſing in his ſight. But, as there may be daſtards and ſtupid wretches among you who do not believe my words, I am willing to convince them by the ſight of a great prodigy.

Go to the field of buttle, aſk of your brethren who have been killed this day; they will aſſure you that they enjoy the moſt perfect happineſs, for having loſt their lives in this war,' He then led them to the field of battle, where he cried out with all his might 'O aſſembly of faithful martyrs, make known to us how many wonders you have ſeen of the moſt high God?' They anſwered, 'We have received from the Almighty infinite rewards which the living can have no idea of. The chiefs, ſurpriſed at this anſwer ran to publiſh it in the army; and revived a courage in the hearts of the ſoildiery. Whilſt this was tranſacted in the camp, the king feigning an extaſy, cauſed by this miracle, remained near the graves where his buried ſervants waited for their deliverance; but he ſtopped up the holes thro' which they breathed, and ſent them to receive in the other world, by this barbarous ſtratagem the reward they had made a declaration of to others.

NEWPORT, May 9.

Laſt Tueſday Night between 11 and 12 o'Clock, as Mr. Henry Sparker, Shot Maker, of this Town and Mr. Philip Dexter of Providence, being in Company with ſome of the People belonging to his Majeſty's Sloop Senegal, now in this Harbour, commanded by Capt. Cookſon; a Difference happened between them, which ended in a very tragical Manner: Sparker being run almoſt thro' the Body, with a ſword, as 'tis ſuppoſed; by which he died in about an Hour after and Dexter received a ſtab in his right Side, and had his head very much cut and mangled, by which his Life is ſtill in Danger. The Senegal's Men concerned in this unhappy Affair are mr Robert Young, Mate, Mr Charles John Marſhall, Midſhip man; who are now confined in his Mjeſty's Jail in this Town, and are to have their Trial on the firſt Monday in June next. As yet it ſeems to be a little uncertain who were the firſt Agreſſors in this melancholly Event, the Particulars muſt therefore be deferred till after the Trial.

BOSTON, May 9.

Laſt Week arrived Capt. Sigourney in a Brig from the mount, who, about 20 Days before, had the misfortune, in a Gale of Wind, to loſe his Rudder; but by ſteering with a Coil of their Cable they with difficulty got into Port: The Veſſel made ſo much Water by the drawing of the Bolts in the ſtern that they were obliged to ſtave to pieces about 20 Hogſheads of Molaſſes, in order to come at ſome of the Leaks to ſtop them.

Capt. John Doubleday, alſo in a Brig from the Mount, on Friday morning the 15th ult. in thick Weather, ran aſhore on the Racks near Scituate, but luckily got off again, but received ſo much Damage in her Bottom that they could ſcarcely keep her above water till they got into Plymouth Harbour; from whence, after taking out part of her Cargo, ſhe came up to town laſt Week.

Raynham, April 28 1768. On the 26th Inſt. a young Girl, about three years and 6 months old, daughter to Mr. Abiel Smith, in going to Mr. Codding's ſchool, at this place, took a wrong path and was loſt; in the evening the child was miſs'd and the neighbourhood alarmed, who made diligent ſearch for it the whole night, but to no purpoſe; the next day the number of people encreaſed to upwards of an hundred, who rambled every way with ſorrowful countenances, condoling the caſe of the bereaved parents, whoſe hearts were almoſt broke with grief, having not ſeen or heard of their child for the ſpace of 23 hours: but happily at a quarter after nine o'clock, the child was found in a ſwampy place, with her mouth juſt above the water where 'tis judged ſhe had lain 20 hours, and ſcarcely any life diſcernable; a phyſician, Dr. Giles Church, was immediately ſent for, who afforded ſuch aſſiſtance, that through the divine goodneſs ſhe revived ſo as to ſpeak in 3 hours & is now in a hopeful way of recovery.

We hear from Georgia, that the two Houſes of Aſſembly there have, after ſome conteſt, agreed in appointing *Benjamin Franklin*, Eſq; to be agent for that Province in the Room of *Charles Garth*, Eſq;—It is ſaid the Parliament has under Conſideration the taking away the Eſtabliſhment; or the ſum granted annually by them, to ſaid Province.

At the Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, held here laſt Week, one Louis Teaſe was tried and convicted of Stealing a number of Hats out of the Store of Mr. Wm. Mollineux, of this Town, and was ſentenced to receive 20 Stripes at the public Whipping-Poſt, to pay £. 720, (being treble Damages) and Coſts of Proſecution.

TO BE SOLD

By *E. Auſtin*,

[Near the Court-Houſe in Hartford]
The following Articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweler's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteele Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Petre; Borax; Iron Rivet-wire; fine binding ditto; Braſs Rivet wire; Moulding Sand; Rotten Stone; Pummice Stone; Sandever; Sand Paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of Putte; neat Thimble Stamp; red and white Foil; neat Stone Locket ſet in Gold; cypher'd and white Stone Rings; cypher'd and white Stone Ear rings ſet in Gold; ditto in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, &c. &c.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid *Auſtin*, upon Book, whoſe Accounts are of more than one Year's ſtanding, are once more deſired to come and ſettle, or they may depend upon being ſued without further Notice.

TO BE SOLD,

By *Benjamin Henſhaw*

At his ſtore in Middletown,

A Quantity of Tar, Pitch and Turpentine, Soal Leather, Deer Skins, in Hair, and Indian Dreſs. Alſo, a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which he will ſell at the loweſt Rate, for Caſh or Country Produce.——

He once more deſires all indebted to him, to pay him forthwith, or expect to be ſued, which he can no ways avoid, as he is oblig'd to raiſe a large Sum, very ſoon.

Middletown, May 12. 1768.

To be ſold in Newington, within 50 Rods of the Meeting Houſe,

ABout 8 Acres of Land, well fenced, with a good Houſe, Barn and Cow-Houſe, and a good Well——there is good Paſture and Wood-Land handy——it is well ſituated for a trader or tradeſman, eſpecially for a Black-Smith—which are to be ſold on reaſonable Terms, by the Subſcriber in Newington. JOHN LUSK.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had, at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money, per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted, for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer Ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, MAY 30, 1768. [NUMB. 179.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

And: Adams

And: Adams

Hartford, May 30, 1768.

THE *Subſcriber is now at Hartford, where he intends to continue for Eight or Ten Days, on Purpoſe to ſettle his Accounts, that were opened while he liv'd there—and therefore requeſts of all his Debtors, within that Time, to make Settlement, by Payment, or Note; otherwiſe the Management thereof will be committed to another Hand.*

THOMAS GREEN.

COMPLAINANT. [No. 13]

If I ſhould confidently write,
This ink is black, this paper white,
They'd contradict it, and perplex one,
With motion, light, and its reflection,
And ſolve the apparent falſhood by
The curious ſtructure of the eye.

IN the ſixth number of theſe my lucubrations you will find the character of a noted [illegible] physician, [illegible]. Now this ſome *Ergoſus* is ſo learned, as to be able to prove to *demonſtration*, that all things evident to common ſenſe, are the falſeſt things in the world. I heard him the other day aſſert "that a perſon who is entirely deaf, or has no ears can hear in ſome conſiderable proportion to thoſe that have ears." Nay, he went ſo far as to declare "that a man without ears could hear the report of a pocket-piſtol juſt as well as a man of the acuteſt hearing could hear a good pop-gun at the ſame diſtance."—I thought this was ſtrange—but as he always did prove what he aſſerted. So eſpecially in this caſe he gave us demonſtration.

Now I deſire all that have no taſte for carrying on a ſeige by ridicule, which can't be done by a regular attack, to ſkip the reſt of this paper and turn to the advertiſements, which perhaps will afford them as much entertainment, as this incomprehenſible piece of nonſenſe will diſguſt.

The demonſtration was made out as clear to the propoſition advanced, as moſt of our great reaſoners that have ſtarted new notions could deſire—of which the following is an abſtract. But I cannot ſay he will not publiſh a large volume upon the ſubject yet.

"1. Sound is always perceived in propor-
"tion to the loudneſs of the noiſe, the
"diſtance of the perſon hearing from the
"ſounding body, and his ability to hear.
"*probatum eſt.*

2. "Sound is always diminiſhed by an "inverſe ratio of the ſame kind."—well ſaid Mr. Ergroſus! a good bottom—let us ſee what you will make of it.——"A ſound "quantity 40 will be heard by a man ca- "pable of hearing 6, juſt as far again as it "will by a man capable of hearing 3; ſup- "poſe therefore the quantity of the ſound "was 80 the man of 3 would hear it as plain "as the man of 6 did 40;" well, ſir, go on "Now 'tis certain that this proportion holds "good among all from the moſt accute hear- "ers down to thoſe that cannot hear at all." Beſure "he that can hear 3 is juſt half way "between him that can hear 6 & him that "has no ears. Now if a cannon can be heard "40 by him that hears 6, it can be heard "30 by him that hears 3 in the ſame ſpot; "of conſequence it follows that he who has "no ears if he ſtood in the ſame ſpot would "hear it 6 3-4ths, ſo that it certainly ap- "pears that a man that cannot hear *at all* "can hear a *little*."—He then calculated exactly the proportion between a pop gun & a pocket piſtol, ſo as to convince us all——I uſed always to think that heavy bodies ſunk down, becauſe they were *heavy*, but he plainly proves that "mercury riſes right up per- "pendicular becauſe it is *ſo heavy*." In ſhort, we are all very ignorant of the advantages of a good knack of calculating, & ſyllogiſing upon a platform that we may lay, juſt as we pleaſe——Dean *Swift* has given us a moſt entertaining account of ſome efforts in determining "whether a [illegible] of all a man's *black* and *white* horſes included the *pyed* horſes." The queſtion was handled with a great deal of learning and ſubtilty on both ſides, on one ſide, it was affirm'd that "*pyed* horſes included *both black and white*, for thoſe were the two colours ſpecified &c." On the other it was with much learning proved "that a *pyed* horſe is not a *black* horſe, neither is a *pyed* horſe a *white* horſe, & that conſequently a *pyed* horſe is neither *black* nor *white* &c." It would have proved a puzzling caſe had even *Ergoſus* himſelf been judge, had not a demurer aroſe from information that the *horſes* were all *mares*; which diſtinction, I imagine, was near as difficult in way of deciſion as that of their colours—It was a matter of ſome conſequence to decide thoſe puzzling queſtions "whether *pyed* horſes were *black* and *white*? and whether a *horſe* was muſt of a *mare*, or a *mare* of a *horſe*?——I ſay, this was of conſequence as property depended upon it, but what good will it do to prove that an oak log can hear juſt a five hundredth part as well as I can?——but this is not the worſt of it. I ſhould not care if he demonſtrated that "ice was given us on purpoſe to make candlewicks of." ſuppoſe people did ſo far act upon it as to waſte their tallow, and freeze their fingers. He has got into a way of plainly demonſtrating ſome things, that make it look as if the apoſtles, and eſpecially *Paul* whom we all look upon a good ſcholar, had never ſufficiently looked into the matters they have communicatad to us—and *Moſes* muſt have been dilatory in purſuing a courſe of Egyptian learning, if he could not have ſeen a little more into ſome things when he was upon the ſpot, than this gentleman can who is far diſtant.—There are ſome certain things that have either been taken for granted long before, or elſe are advanced more lately, frequently taken for the ground to build upon without the leaſt heſitation; and the Superſtructure mounts as, if like *Babel*, it was deſigned up to heaven; but always ends like *Babel*, in the confuſion of common language.

"He knew the ſeat of Paradiſe,
Could tell in what degree it lies;
And, as he was diſpos'd cou'd prove it,
Below the moon or elſe above it.
Whether the ſerpent at the fall,
Had cloven feet, or none at all."

LOGICK, is the art of uſing reaſon well; but ſome have the art of confounding reaſon with her own weapons: I think this is ſomething ſimilar to that "traitrous practice, of taking up arms againſt the king by virtue of his own authority." Since I have got a little upon the *Hudibraſtick* order I will conclude with ſaying,

"Shu'd you the poker want and take it,
Glowing as red as fire can make it,
And burn your finger or your Coat,
They'd falſely tell you 'tis not hot;
The fire they ſay has in't 'tis true,
The power of cauſing pain in you;
But no more heat's in fire that heats you
Than there is pain i' the ſtick that beats you."

Cantab.

WARSAW, Feb. 10.

IT is ſaid the Diet hath ſeveral points to diſcuſs relative to Religion. It is even pretended that it will not be inſiſted upon for the future that the king, who is elected in a free aſſembly, ſhould be of the Roman Catholick Religion. The return of a Courier ſent to a certain Power will clear up this report.

Florence, Jan. 30. The grand Duke has ordered that an exact ſtate of the Monaſtries of Tuſcany, and an account of the revenues which regular and ſecular Eccleſiaſtics enjoy, ſhall be preſented to him.

Stockholm, Febr. 5. We have received advice that the Sieur Julenſcol, Intendant of the Court, and receiver of the rents of Uſpal, is become a Bankrupt, for 9 or 10 tuns of gold.

Hanover, Febr. 15. It is reported that Prince Charles of Mecklenbourg-Strelitz, the next brother of the Reigning Duke is going to marry the Princeſs Auguſta, of Saxe-Gotha.

Paris, Febr. 9. It is reported that the Pope has excommunicated one of the Italian Princes.

LONDON,

Febr. 29. The votive ſhield of Camilus, which the learned Dr. Woodard baught for four pounds, ſold this week for four hundred.

They write from Mobille in Weſt-Florida, that the Spaniſh Governor of New-Orleans had received orders from court to ſend home an exact liſt of all the French on the iſland;

and it was reported that the whole of that nation would ſoon be obliged to evacuate the place.

Extract of a letter from N. York, March 10.

" There are now four brigs from 40 to 70 tons, and 15 armed deck-cutters on the lake Ontario; by means of theſe the navigation of the great Lakes, and a new trade, will ſoon be eſtabliſhed equal [illegible] to that [illegible] from ſeveral of the Britiſh Iſlands.

Within a fortnight ſuch a great number of foreign veſſels have arrived in the River laden with corn, that they cannot find granaries to ſtow them in.

We hear from Edinburgh, that the advance upon grain in Scotland ſince the year 1748, according to an accurate calculation had been found to exceed 800,000l. per annum; and moſt kinds of proviſions in proportion.

By accounts received by private letters from France, we are informed, that in conſequence of the moſt ſtrict orders from his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, no perſons (of what nation or condition ſoever they may be) are now ſuffered to depart from that kingdom without a ſpecial leave or paſs and likewiſe undergoing the moſt critical examinations owing, it is ſaid to ſeveral murders & great robberies lately commited there, on perſons of high rank and fortune: One Nobleman is reported to have been robbed of money plate, jewels, &c. to the value of a million of livres.

March 4. A letter from Paris, dated Feb. 19, ſays, 'It is aſſured that the Count de St. Germain quitted the Service of the Court of Denmark for no other reaſon, but becauſe he found that his Daniſh Majeſty had entered into a treaty with the Czarina and that the King of Pruſſia; declaring that he would not, on any occaſion, bear arms againſt France his native country; in conſequence of which laudable reſolution, the King of Denmark not only permitted him to reſign but granted him a penſion of 60.00 livres as a teſtimony of his ſatisfaction.'

It is tho't by ſome, the Parliament will meet early in the month of May next for the diſpatch of buſineſs, and continue ſitting for near three months before any prorogation takes place.

It is the opinion of the Hibernian Connoiſſeurs in general, that the enſuing general, Election in Ireland will cauſe upwards of 300,000 l. to be circulated among the electors and poor of that kingdom next ſummer.

Wedneſday a live turtle, lately bro't from the Weſt-Indies, of three hundred and ſeventy odd pounds, was bought at half a guinea per pound, to be ſent into the country for an Election feaſt.

On Monday a Lady of Quality depoſited in the hands of an eminent Merchant the ſum of 1000l. for purchaſing of the perpetual Avowſon of Ald-wincle, to deliver Mr. Cimpton and his family out of their preſent difficulties.

Yeſterday Elizabeth Sharp, a girl about 18, was bro't before the Hon. the Lord Mayor, and committed to Bridewell.——His Lordſhip had taken a great deal of pains about this unhappy girl, having written to her father in Northamptonſhire, and received a very tender letter, that he ſhould be glad to receive her; but ſhe abſolutely refuſed the offer, and choſe rather to be ſent to Bridewell.

By the ſudden overflow of the river Ribbe, near Preſton, Lancaſhire, one man caught 8 or 9 ſalmon, left in the hedges by the ſudden fall of the water, & ſold them for a penny a pound.

Extract of a letter from Flintſhire, Febr. 17.

" On Tueſday night laſt, as David ap Rice, and Lewis Jones in company with 3 young women, on a party of pleaſure, were returning home, they loſt their way in the ſnow, and wandered for near three hours, in order to diſcover the path, when the women fell down with fatigue, on which the young men ſet out in ſearch of aſſiſtanace, & reached the houſe of Mr. Hugh Williams, where they got lights, and returning back, found one of the young women dead, and the other two near expiring, by the ſeverity of the weather;——one of them died the next day, but the other recovered; the two deceaſed were interred in one grave on Monday laſt being the day they were to have been married to the abovementioned young men."

March 10. We are informed from Rome, that a proteſt has been remitted to the Apoſtolic-Chamber againſt reſolutions taken in the Dyet of Warſaw, the preamble, which runs thus; 'The Sieur Charles Lattewor Cherptowaz, Marſhal, of the Confederacy, and Nuncio at the Dyet for the Grand Dutchy of Lithuania preferring liberty to all temporal advantages, and the Catholic Faith even to Liberty itſelf, proteſts againſt the Prince de Repnin, Ambaſſador from the Court of Ruſſia, and declares ſolemnly before God, before all the world, and the kingdom of Poland in particular, before King Staniſlaus his Sovereign, and the other Kings and Princes, particularly the Empreſs of Ruſſia, that that Prince having aſſembled in the kingdom of Poland a great number of Ruſſian troops, againſt the intention of the Empreſs his Sovereign, has abuſed the power entruſted to him, to the prejudice of the honour of her Imperial Majeſty, in order to oppreſs the orthodox Catholic faith, and to deſtroy and overthrow the laws, rights, prerogatives and liberties of that kingdom, &c.

In the Paris Gazette of Monday laſt, received with yeſterday's mail, there is no mention made of any extraordinary event having happened, either in that city or neighbourhood; but one of the foreign Gazettes has the following article, dated Paris, Feb. 29; " A few days ago notice was given at the Poſt Office; and at the places where publick carriages are hired, that no perſon is to leave this city, unleſs he firſt obtains a paſſport from the Miniſter of his own nation, reſiding here. This order is intended to preſerve exactneſs in the police regiſters, and to ſhew who are the perſons that leave the capital."

Worceſter, Feb. 25. On Monday laſt, at Shipſton upon Stower, an inquiſition was taken, before Harry Long, Gent. one of the Coroners of this county, on a Farmer there who dropt down in the field. On Friday laſt he buried his wife, to whom he had been married many years; he told the people who attended at her funeral, that he wiſhed he might not long ſurvive her; that about 9 o'clock on the morrow morning, he went into the field to the people who were at plow, and ſeemed well, but, while he was talking with them, he dropt down and died in a moment. On the 7th of Auguſt laſt, his brother, at Shipſton, dropt down dead; and it is aſſerted, that his other brother and his father, died in the ſame ſudden manner.

LIST *of* HORSES *entered at* GUILDHALL, *to run for the* Four CITY PLATES.

1. JOHN BULL's horſe, HEART OF OAK. He was got by *Juniper* out of *Tipſey's dam*. This is a very fine horſe, and well known on the turf; he has won one or two plates, but is very ſhy of a *poſt*; and notwithſtanding, the jockies have done all they could, to break him of this trick, they have never been able to ſucceed. Odds four to one on him againſt the field. (Sir Robert Ladbroke. *)

2. Mr. GRENVILLE's young horſe STAMP. This horſe came in ſecond laſt year; but has ſince run againſt a Poſt, and it is believed is ſo much off his ſpeed by this accident, that if he ſaves his diſtance it will be as much as he will be able to do. (Mr. Harley, Lord Mayor. *)

3. Lord ROCKINGHAM's MERCATOR. This horſe, tho' aged is a maiden one, having never ſtarted for a plate; he bears training exceeding well, and comes through his excercise much to the ſatisfaction of thoſe who have ſeen him. He was got by the famous horſe Commerce, well known for having won a great number of plates, but by unſkilful Jockes is now ſcarce able to ſtand on his legs. This horſe is in high favour with the gentleman of the turf; odds on him two to one againſt Prerogative, three to one againſt Pickle, five to one againſt Shaver, and even money that he wins. (Mr. Trecothick.)

4. Lord CHATHAM's brown horſe PREROGATIVE, got by a grandſon of *Nol's Old Trumpeter*, his dam by *Changeling*, he was bred in Jamaica, where he was uſed as a ſtallion to the African fillies; upon his arrival here he was taken into training; has won a plate or two, but not without much jockeyſhip; he is naturally very vicious and much addicted to the reſt; but his Lordſhip's rough riders, by exerciſe and ſweating, have brought him to be gentle and tractable; he has been lately uſed as a Tryal Horſe, and ſo hard worked, that he is much hurt in his wind. It is imagined he will be beat eaſy, after which he will be of no uſe but as a *Teazer*. Odds ſix to one againſt his winning. (Alderman Beckford *)

5. Lord BUTE's grey horſe PICKLE, got by *Girkin*, his dam by *Muſhroom*; this horſe won with great difficulty one of the laſt plates, and has ſince been ſtraying about in the King's Foreſts, and nobody thought him worth catching; at laſt one of his Lordſhips' grooms picked him up, and he has been rid by the ſervants ever ſince, makes an excellent portmanteau horſe, and is ſo gentle that a child may ride him even in the moſt dirty roads; he is ſtill in ſome favour among the ſtable boys, between whom ſeveral betts of ſtrong beer are depending, but the gentlemen of the turf offer ſix to one againſt his winning, but nobody thinks proper to take it. (Sir Richard Glyn *)

6. Lord HOLLAND's old Horſe SHAVER, got by *Craft*. This horſe won a plate at Ludgarſhall, but his Lordſhip having found *ways and means* to purchaſe him, and his grooms having rode him very hard, it is believed he is foundered, and the odds are five to one that he will be diſtanced, (Deputy Patterſon.)

It is ſaid the famous horſe LIBERTY, formerly belonging to Lord *Chatham* who has ſince ſold him, will enter at the poſt; if ſo, and he has a ſkilful rider, 'tis imagined he will come in firſt, but he is very apt to run out of courſe, and is ſo headſtrong, that it is almoſt impoſſible to guide him, (John Wilkes, Eſq.)

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* *N. B. Sir Robert Ladbroke, Sir Richard Glyn, and Alderman Beckford, have each repreſented the City of London in two Parliaments, and the Hon. Mr. Harley, (the preſent Lord Mayor, and Brother to the Earl of Oxford) in the laſt.*

Mr. WILKES's ADDRESS.

To the Worthy Liverymen of the City of LONDON.

Gentlemen, and Fellow Citizens,

IN Deference to the opinion of ſome very reſpectable friends, I preſume to offer myſelf a candidate for my native city of London, at the enſuing general Election. The approbation you have been pleaſed, on ſeveral occaſions, to expreſs of my conduct, induced me to hope that the addreſs I have now the honour of making to you will not be unfavourably received.

The chief merit with you, gentlemen, I know to be a ſacred love of liberty, and of thoſe generous principles, which at firſt gave, and have ever ſince ſecured to this nation, the great charter of freedom. I will yield to none of my countrymen in this noble zeal, which have always characterized Engliſhmen. I may appeal to my whole Conduct, both in and out of Parliament, for the Demonſtration that ſuch Principles are deeply rooted in my Heart, and that I have ſteadily purſued the Intereſts of my Country, without regard to the powerful Enemies I created, or the manifeſt Dangers in which I have fulfilled the Duties of a good Subject.

The two important Queſtions of Public Liberty, reſpecting *General Warrants* and the *Seizure of Papers*, may perhaps place me among thoſe who have deſerved well of mankind, by an undaunted Firmneſs, Perſeverance and Probity. Theſe are the Virtues, which your Anceſtors never failed to exert in the ſame national Cauſe of Liberty and the World will ſee renewed in their Deſcendants on every great Call of Freedom and our Country.

The nature and Dignity of the Truſt, Gentlemen, which I now ſollicit, ſtrike me very forcibly. I feel the warmeſt zeal for your Intereſts, and Affection for your Service. I am conſcious how unequal my Abilities are, yet Fidelity and Integrity ſhall in ſome Meaſure compenſate that Deficiency, and I will endeavour through Life, to merit the continuance of your Approbation, the moſt precious Reward to which I aſpire. If I am honoured with ſo near a relation to you, it will be my Ambition to be uſeful, to dedicate myſelf to your Service, and to diſcharge with Spirit and Aſſiduity, the various and important Duties of the diſtinguiſhed Station in which I may be placed, by the Favour of you, Gentlemen, the Liverymen of London.

I am, with the utmoſt Reſpect,
Gentlemen, your moſt faithful
London And obedient humble Servant,
March 10 1768. JOHN WILKES.

For the GENERAL EVENING POST.

ONCE in ſeven years a famous houſe is (clean,
Until thro' toil freſh company convene,
Another heap of dirt then ſoon appears,
And ſo abides another round of years;
This houſe much cleaner would be always (kept,
If it was order'd oft'ner to be ſwept.
O for the arm of Hercules! thy ſtream,
When ſwell'd unto a mighty torrent, Thame
Should in due ſeaſon thy great ſtrength obey,
And waſh the hated filth into the ſea. T L.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

Extract of a Letter from Fort, Pitt, dated May 9.

" I have now the Pleaſure of informing you, that the important Congreſs, which has been held here, with about 12 Hundred Indians (excluſive of Women and Children) is ſatisfactorily concluded. Col, Greghan has been indefatigable; and never diſplayed his great Influence and Addreſs with the Natives, more ſignally and ſucceſsfully than at this Conferrence, as they met him with the ſtrongeſt Prepoſſeſſions againſt us, on account of the repeated and cruel Murders of their Relations, and the audacious Settlement of their Lands at Redſtone Creek, &c. In my Opinion the Province, in no Inſtance, ever incurred an expence more ſeaſonably: as it has effectually, for the preſent compoſed the Minds of the Indians and prevented an impending Rupture with them, if the Boundary is ſettled this ſummer, and they are paid for their Ceſſion to the Crown and the Frontier Inhabitants will not again ſhamefully violate the Laws of Hoſpitality and good Faith with them, (which both Chriſtianity and ſound Policy forbid) I am perſuaded theſe Colonies will long enjoy the ineſtimable Bleſſings of Trade and Tranquility."

NEW-YORK, May 26.

Capt Hunt informs us, that his Majeſty's Sloop of War, the Ferrit, Capt Bickerton, had lately put into that Iſland on her Voyage from Jamaica for London, having on board about 40,000l on Account of the London Merchants; that Captain Bickerton, had been in a bad State of Health but was much recovered, and propoſed to ſail for London in a few Days after Capt. Hunt.

Laſt Wedneſday Noon, the large new Houſe of Mr. Philip Ver Plank, jun of Fiſh-Kills, in Dutcheſs County, was burnt to the Ground, with almoſt all the Furniture therein, occaſioned by the Careleſneſs of a Negro Wench who took up a Coal of Fire between two Chips into one of the upper Chambers to light her Pipe, when throwing the Coal into a Pail of Water, ſhe threw the burning Chips out of the Window; which lighting on the Piazza, and the Wind blowing freſh ſoon ſet in Flames, and which blowing directly upon the Houſe, it was impoſſible to ſave it when it was firſt diſcovered. It is ſaid Mr Verplanck in endeavouring to ſave ſome of the Goods had nearly been ſuffocated, and was with difficulty ſaved. The Loſs is computed to be near £. 3000.

On Monday laſt his Excellency the Governor ſet out attended by ſeveral Gentlemen of the Province, for Albany, in his Way to the Mohawk Country, in order to ſettle ſome Provincial Diſputes which have ſubſiſted for ſome Time with the Indian Nations, and to forward the running out of the general Boundary Line, agreable to his Majeſty's Order to Sir William Johnſon, Bart. for that Purpoſe.

BOSTON, May 23,

Extract of a Letter from London.

" Bating the unavoidable buſtle, occaſionnd by the elections, we are in a ſtate of perfect tranquility. No talk of the leaſt change in the miniſtry, or any material alteration of any kind in any department."

HARTFORD, May 30.

The General Aſſembly of this Colony, in their preſent Seſſions, have re-eſtabliſhed JOSEPH TALCOTT, Eſq; of this Town, Treaſurer of the Colony, for the Year enſuing.

We hear the Univerſity of Edinburgh have conferred a Doctorate of Divinity on the Rev. JOSEPH BELLAMY of Bethlehem in Woodbury.

By the Ship Havannah, Capt. Nicholſon, arrived at New-York, in 7 Weeks and two Days from Dublin—and the Ship London-Packet, Capt. Calef, arrived at Boſton, from London, ſince our laſt, there is London Prints to the 29th of March——but we have neither Time nor Room to inſert any of the Particulars.

The Rev. Mr. Whitaker came Paſſenger in Capt. Richards, lately arrived at New-York from London. And,

In Capt. Calef came, Paſſengers Commodore Loring, and the Rev. Mr Sampſon Occum, an Indian Teacher, who lately went from hence for England with the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, to ſollicit Contributions from charitably diſpoſed Perſons there, to ſupport the Indian School at Lebanon, and for propagating the Goſpel among the American Heathens; and it is ſaid, have ſo far ſucceeded as to collect about £. 11,000 ſterling, which is depoſited in the Hands of Truſtees, to be appropriated to that pious Uſe.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt William Nichols, late of Hartford deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the Subſcriber, and all thoſe that are any ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make im[illegible] Payment. MARY NICH[illegible]

ALL Perſons who have Accounts ſtill open, with the Eſtate of Mr. George Lord, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are once more deſired to ſettle the ſame with Samuel Talcott, jun. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, in Sums leſs than ten Pounds, are deſired to make Payment.

Sarah Edwards, Executrix.
Solomon Smith, } *Executors.*
Sam. Talcott jun.

[The following is inſerted in this Paper, in conſequence of the ſmall reward that was received with it]

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

Be ſo good as to inſert what follows, and you will oblige one of your readers.

Hartford, May 26, 1768.

ON Thurſday, laſt week, was, by a petition from the ſociety of Turkey-Hills, brought on, largely heard, and tryed, before the hon. General Aſſembly, the long controverted cauſe between ſaid ſociety, and Mr. Nehemiah Strong, their late miniſter; and what is moſt remarkable, is the concord not only of one houſe with another, but of each houſe among themſelves. In the upper board, their petition was negatived, Nemini Contradicente, *in the lower board, 'tis ſaid by ſome, there was not a hand lifted up to grant the petition, others ſay, there was one, ſome ſay two, an inſtance that rarely happens.*

'Tis to be hoped that ſociety will now be ſo wiſe as to be taught by experience, what they could never believe, by reaſon or precept, that honeſty is the beſt policy; and that their own private opinion, and party intereſt, is not to be the avowed ſtandard of right and wrong, by which controverſies, civil or eccleſiaſtical, are to be determined.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, *Feb.* 18.

This Day was publiſhed, The Reaſonableneſs *of* REPENTANCE, *with a Dedication to the* Devil, *and an Addreſs to the Candidates for* Hell. *By the Reverend* JAMES PENN, *Vicar of Claveringcum Langley, Eſſex.* Octavo, pp. 28.

MOST if not all the Sermons publiſhed by this Gentleman have ſome ſtriking peculiarity in the Title or Preface, &c. from a motive, we preſume, of attracting the notice of ſuch perſons as would not perhaps otherwiſe be induced to look into writings on religious ſubjects.—In the preſent publication, an intereſting diſcourſe on the Reaſonableneſs of Repentance, is preceeded by a Dedication to the Devil, and an Addreſs to the Candidates for Hell. From the former of theſe, the following detached paſſages are ſelected.

TREMENDOUS SIR,

I Know not of any perſonage, to whom I can, with more propriety, dedicate the following ſermon, than to your Highneſs. You are the original author of wickedneſs; it is preſumed therefore need repentance moſt. This, I confeſs Sir, is not the uſual language of dedicators. I ſhould have followed them in panegyric, and called you an angel of light, did I not ſuſpect, that you would reſent the inſult, and being the father of lies would have eaſily detected the falſhood. Your character, Sir, however, is not ſo infamous and deteſtable, as repreſented: Inaſmuch as you are permitted to be preſent in all companies, and your name and place of abode always make a part of polite converſation. Your greateſt enemies muſt acknowledge that nothing meriting the public notice, can be ſaid or done, completely, without your interpoſition, and confirmation. Even the Formaliſt, who hates you to his ſou[illegible]ll, now and then, when the world ru[illegible], will ſomewhat be free with your name. You was very angry, but without reaſon as the event has ſhewn when you was ſent into the herd of ſwine. You thought your power to have been cruſhed, when the oracles ceaſed, and you was compelled to confeſs the faith. Your highneſs hath loſt nothing. Paganiſm is gone, but three parts and more of Chriſtendom you are ſecure of. I know you read the ſcriptures, wherein you find, that few are to to be ſaved. Why ſhould your Highneſs be troubled? Your influence doth not leſſen, but increaſe.——If your agents had been equally diligent and aſſiduous ſeventeen hundred years ago, it is much to be queſtioned, if we ſhould have heard of the name of a Chriſtian. When any perſon, eminent in his ſtation or profeſſion, is mentioned, whether Phyſician, Lawyer, Stateſman, or Divine, to ſhew the high opinion entertained of his abilities, it is always with this ſenſible addition, "He is h—ll-ſh clever." Whatever is pleaſing to the taſte we expreſs our approbation of with this epithet, "It is d—v—liſh good." but let me not deceive your Highneſs. The phraſe is ſometimes altered. When things or perſons are diſagreeable, the expreſſion uſually is, "They are d-mn--b bad." Where the name of Ch—ſt is *once* mentioned, *yours* is a *thouſand*. His profeſſors ſeldom pronounce it, except at Church, from cuſtom, and a regard to decency; which they have no ſooner left, but your highneſs the D--v--l, is at their tongues end. If the parſon hath preached ſomewhat more than twenty minutes, why the dinner is ſpoiled; then the ſaint, a minute before, becomes a Devil, and his houſe for a time a little Hell. "Rot the parſon for keeping us ſo "long, ſaid nothing to the purpoſe neither. "I will be even with him, for d—mn me "if I go to church this month for it," Yet, dread Sir, theſe religious fools, who perform with reluctance their devotions of an hour, will ſit three or four, with pleaſure, to ſtuff pudding, and guzz'e porter. For a ſingle bleſſing in a year, a million of curſes is to be heard every day.

When your Highneſs's kingdom, and the next world are put into the ſcales, the ballance turns in your favor. No one is diſpoſed to ſacrifice preſent enjoyment for happineſs unſeen. Tell the libertine if he will relinquiſh his pleaſures-- the wealthy his riches-- the ambitious, his titles and honours ----the ſenſualiſt, his good cheer, and they ſhall have Heaven in reverſion. What think you? The offer will be accepted? No; they hang down their heads, laugh in their ſleeves, & walk off; not one of them chooſing to make the purchaſe. Mahomet's paradiſe would ſuit the Chriſtian better. This would fill heaven, and extinguiſh the fire of H-ll, as there would be none to inhabit it. Chriſtianity, if at all conſidered, is poſtponed to the time of ſickneſs and death. Though the parſon is ſeldom ſent for, before the patient is paſt recovery, and ſpeechleſs. Dying Speeches and confeſſion are ſeldom made at any other place than the gallows, which is judged to be the only ſure way to ſalvation. I do aſſure your Highneſs I cannot recollect more than twelve perſons, whom I have viſited when indiſpoſed, for theſe ten years though I have buried numbers. I officiouſly tendered my ſervice to a wealthy gentlemen who in return told me he was not bad enough to want a prieſt, tho' he died the ſame evening. I viſited another perſon, who acquainted me, that he ſhould ſettle his worldly affairs firſt he died the next morning inſolvent. At the requeſt of his wife, I waited upon a third of a deiſtical turn, he civilly informed me, that he ſhould live and die in his own way, and, as I was retiring he uttered prieſtcraft hom: he died a few days after raving mad. Though Chriſt and his apoſtles have aſſured us, that there is a place of torment, your Highneſs need not be alarmed, we are all Thomas's. If you permitted one to come from H-ll, he would not convince us; we muſt ſee the place, and feel the flame, before we will believe, either the one or the other.

PHILADELPHIA.

On the FARMER's LETTERS.

HAil worthy Farmer! Liberty's beſt Friend!
Sure, unborn millions will thy works
(*commend,*
Thus will they ſay, when thou art in thy Grave,
'The Farmer's aims were noble, loyal brave,
'much he deſerv'd who ſtrove his native
(*Land to Save.*

Rouſe, rouſe, my countrymen the Farmer view,
Who labors for your dear ſweet babes & you;
He watchful guardian, well defends our cauſe.
Points out our duty, and explains our laws,
He proves himſelf ſufficient for the taſk.
While crafty Grenville's acts he does unmaſk.
He ſees the chains forg'd for your infant race,
If ever theſe deſpotic Acts take place.
They are but preludes, which to ruin tend,
Then rouſe in time, and your juſt Rights de-
(*fend.*

May Heav'n direct you how to find the means,
To keep from dire confuſion's mournful ſcenes-
Should Britannia, by a dreadful blaſt,
And want of faithful Pilots, loſe a maſt;
She may be wreck'd upon a foreign ſhore,
And ne'er in triumph plough the ocean more,
Great God forbid that ſuch her fate ſhould be,
We love Britainia—But we will be free.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of HEZEKIAH COLLYER, late of Hartford, deceaſed are hereby deſired to ſend in their Claims to the Subſcribers and all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

GEORGE SMITH,
JAMES CHURCH.

WHEREAS more than a fifth part of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood, in the County of Berkſhire in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, have made application to me the ſubſcriber (clerk to ſaid Proprietors) in writing, under their hands, dated the eighteenth Inſtant, deſiring me to call a meeting of the proprietors aforeſaid to be holden at the houſe of Mr. George Sloan, in Hartwood, aforeſaid, on Wedneſday the 15th day of June next, then and there to act on the following articles viz.

1ſt. To chuſe a moderator and clerk.

2d. To chuſe a committe to number and ſtake out the lotts, as they ſtand upon the new plan, as heretofore divided by the proprietors.

3d. To hear the report of the committe, appointed at the laſt meeting, for the affixing a place for the building an houſe for public worſhip in ſaid townſhip.

4th. To appoint a committee, to regulate all and any right or rights that may have fallen upon any grant of the province, & agree and affix the place where the ſame ſhall be laid.

5. To appoint a committee, to keep in repair the high-way, in ſaid townſhip, & to alter and lay out new high-ways, where they ſhall think covenient.

6th. To agree upon ſome method for raiſing of money, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

This is therefore to notify the proprietors of Hartwood, to meet at time and place above mentioned, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

SAMUEL TALCOTT, jun.
Hartford, May 19. *Proprietor's Clerk.*

TO be Sold by Samuel Willis of Middletown, four likeyoung Negroes.

TO BE SOLD
By *E. Auſtin,*
[Near the Court-Houſe in Hartford]
The following Articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweler's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteele Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Petre; Borax; Iron Rivet-wire; fine binding ditto; Braſs Rivet-wire; Moulding Sand; Rotten Stone; Pummice Stone; Sandever; Sand Paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of Putte; neat Thimble Stamp; red and white Foil; neat Stone Locket ſet in Gold; cypher'd and white Stone Rings; cypher'd and white Stone Ear rings ſet in Gold; ditto in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, &c. &c.

N. B. All Perſons indebted to ſaid *Auſtin,* upon Book, whoſe Accounts are of more than one Year's ſtanding, are once more deſired to come and ſettle, or they may depend upon being ſued without further Notice.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had, at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money, per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS, of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted, for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer Ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1768. [NUMB. 180.]

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

By ſeveral Veſſels, lately arrived at Boſton and New-York, there is the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *March* 8.

YESTERDAY Lord Aſton read his recantation of the errors of popery, embraced the proteſtant religion and receved the ſacrament at St. James's church.

A certain Lady of Quality, ſaying to her Daughter-in-Law, ſhe hop'd to [illegible] her have a Son, was anſwered—Never [illegible] your Son.

We hear the Rt Hon. Lady, lately divorced, and lately again married, had 20,000l. generouſly added to her fortune by the noble Duke, her Ladyſhip's Brother.

We learn from Geneva, that the celebrated Mr. Voltaire, lies dangerouſly ill at his Seat at Ferney, near that City.

March 15. Mr. Wilkes has not obtained a Pardon, or the Promiſe of a Pardon.

We have been told, and we believe by pretty good Authority, that the affair of Mr. Wilkes ſtands thus:—He intended to ſtand a Candidate for Weſtminiſter, and to have ſtarted at the Poſt which, if he had done, there would have been no doubt of his Election.—This the Friends of the other Candidates knew, and were determined to prevent, if poſſible; accordingly Mr. Wilkes was ſent for by a noble Duke, and they had a conferrence on the Subject, in which it was propoſed, and promiſed, that if Mr. Wilkes would decline ſtanding for Weſtminiſter, & at any future opportunity could get a Borough or City, that the noble duke, with his connections, would uſe all their intereſt with the King for a Pardon. On this Mr. Wilkes declined Weſtminiſter, and told his Friends the Probability he had of a Pardon, which was the Occaſion of its being given out that he had got it, in order to have Weight in the City, for which he was adviſed immediately to declare himſelf a Candidate; in which, if he ſucceeds, or for any other Place, he is then to have the intereſt of the greateſt Families in the Kingdom to intercede for his Pardon.

It is ſaid, that it was debated in Council this week, whether the *Capias Utlogatum* ſhould be executed on Mr. Wilkes; but carried in the Negative.

March 17. It is poſitively aſſerted, that laſt night, and not before, Mr. *Wilkes* was complimented with the Royal pardon. L.E.P.

A Subſcription is begun at *Lee* and *Ayton's* Banker's, in *Lombard*-ſtreet, to ſatisfy the Creditors of John Wilkes, Eſq; and qualify him as an independent Member of the houſe of Commons, and it is not doubted but that the Friends of Liberty will immediately favour ſo laudable an undertaking.

We are informed that the ſubſcription for ſatisfying the Demand of Mr. Wilkes's Creditors, fills a Pace; and that the firſt Day, a great Number of Gentlemen ſubſcribed £. 150 each and others £. 100 We hear that a thorough Reconciliation is likely to take Place between Mr. Wilkes and every Branch of his Family.

It is ſaid the Inhabitants of a certain Borough, are ſo eager to have a certain popular Gentleman for their Repreſentative, that they are reſolved not to nominate nor fix upon more than one Candidate 'till they know what will be his Fate in the Capital.

It is currently reported at the Weſt End of the Town, that in caſe Mr. W. does not get a Seat in the B. Senate, an Invitation will be given him to go to Dublin, to offer himſelf a Candidate for that City, along with the famous D. Lucas, who is juſtly ſtiled the Wilkes of Ireland.

We hear the favourite candidates with the Ladies, both at Eaſt and Weſt End of the Town, are the Lord-Mayor and Mr. Wilkes, who, they obſerve, are very popularly coupled together on the Huſtings at Guild Hall.

It is ſaid, that ſhould Mr. Wilkes fail of being elected a member of the Britiſh Senate, he intends to retire to Boſton in New England.

March 19. Mr. Wilkes waited on the Chamberlain at his Houſe on Tueſday Evening, & took up his Freedom; and Yeſterday Morning, about Nine, o'Clock, went to Guildhall, and was in the council-chamber ſome Time; from whence he proceeded, with the reſt of the Candidates, upon the Huſtings, and was received by the People with loud Acclamations.—He made the following Addreſs to the Livery:

"Gentlemen

"I am happy to find myſelf once more amongſt the Friends and Patrons of Liberty. This day makes me glorious Amends for the Rigour of a Long, unmeritted Exile, in which the only Conſolation remaining to me was, that from my Sufferings you had an uninterrupted Enjoyment of your moſt valuable Rights and privileges: Since the Exertion of my firmneſs in an important Moment, no Miniſter has once dared to iſſue a General Warrant againſt your Perſons, or to ſign an Order for the Seizure of your Papers; and I truſt that ſuch Deſpotiſm will never be again exerciſed over the free Subjects of this Country.

"I ſtand here, Gentleman, a private Man, unconnected with the Great, and unſupported by any *Party*.—I have no ſupport but you; I wiſh no other Support; I can have none more certain none more honourable—If I have the happineſs, Gentlemen, of being returned to Parliament by your Favour, I ſhall be ready to pay the greateſt Deference to the Sentiments of my Conſtituents on every Occaſion, and ſhall dedicate myſelf to their Service, by promoting to the utmoſt of my Abilities, the Trade and Commerce of this great Metropolis, by which alone it can maintain the firſt rank it now enjoys, & I hope, with its Liberties, will ever enjoy."

Saturday in the Afternoon, John Wilkes, Eſq; was taken in an open Chair from Guildhall, preceded by a Band of Muſick, when he got to the End of King's-Street, a Number of the Populace took the Chair upon their Shoulders, and in that Manner conveyed Mr. Wilkes to the King's-Arms Tavern, in Cornhill, amidſt the Acclamations of an incredible Number of Spectators; when ſome of the Mob hoiſted Mr. Wilkes's Sedan Chair on their Shoulders on Saturday, and bore him in that manner to the King's-Arms Tavern in Cornhill; one Fellow hallowed out, as they were lifting him up, By G—d Maſter Wilkes, we'll carry you, whether you carry your Election or not.—It is confidently aſſerted that ſhould Mr. Wilkes fail of being returned a City Member, he intends to put up for Knight of the Shire for the county of Middleſex.

Yeſterday the Maſter of a public Houſe by the Side of the Fleet Market, hired the Hackney-coach, N°. 45, and ſix black Horſes with long Tails, on the top of which was a Man with a Flag and another behind the Coach who held the End of it, with blue Cockades in their Hats; and in this Manner he was carried to Guild hall, accompained in the Coach by a Feuiter in the Fleet-market, and other Friends, and each of them gave ſingle votes for John Wilkes, Eſq, from Guild-hall they proceeded in the ſame Manner over London and Weſtminiſter Bridges, in their Return Home, followed by a number of People huzzaing and crying out, "Wilkes and Liberty!"

White Hall Council Office, March 21.

His Majeſty having cauſed the Cuſtody of the King's Seal to be re-delivered to the Rt. Hon. William Lord Chatham, a Council was this Day held at his Lordſhip's Houſe at Hays, where the Oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal, was adminiſtered to his Lordſhip.

The following is a genuine Copy of a Letter ſent by Mr. Wilkes, to Thomas Nutall, Eſq; and Thomas Francis Eſq; the Solicitor and Deputy Solicitor of the Treaſury,

LONDON, March 23, 1768,

SIR,

"I Take the Liberty to acquaint you that in the Beginning of the enſuing Term I ſhall preſent myſelf to the Court of King's Bench. I pledge my honour, as a Gentleman, that the very firſt Day. [the 17th of April] I will there make my perſonal Appearance. I am, Sir, your moſt humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES.

Yeſterday came on the election for Members for the Borough of Southwark: when after the three Candidates had paraded round the Boroughwick in grand Appearance, they drew up on St. Margaret's Hill; and the Majority appearing to be for Mr. Thrale and Mr. Belchier, a Poll was demanded for Sir Joſeph Mawbey, which began Yeſterday, Afternoon, On the cloſe of the Poll laſt Night the Numbers ſtood as follow :

For Henry Thrale, Eſq;	332
Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart.	199
William Belchier, Eſq;	153

March 24. Yeſterday afternoon, at Four o'Clock, ended at Guild hall the Poll for Repreſentatives of this City in Parliament, when the Numbers ſtood thus :

For the Rt. Hon. Tho. Harley	3729
Sir Robert Ladbroke	3678
Mr. Alderman Beckford	3402
Mr. Alderman Treeothick	2957
Sir Richard Glyn	2823
John Patterſon, Eſq;	1769
John Wilkes, Eſq;	1247

The common Cryer proclaimed the Poll ended, and ſummoned a common Hall To-morrow at Nine o'clock for the Sheriffs to make their Declaration.

The Crowd was ſo great Yeſterday at Guildhall, that ſeveral perſons were greatly hurt ; the Iron gates belonging to the Hall were broke to pieces, the Lamps therein are likewiſe demoliſhed, and other Damage done; Some of the Mob mounted the Huſting's, bid defiance to the Conſtables, and ſwore they would chooſe Repreſentatives for themſelves. Mr. Wilkes upon this departed the Hall as ſoon as poſſible, in hopes that the Clamour would then ceaſe ; having firſt addreſſed the Livery as follows ;

“ Gentlemen and Fellow citizens,

“ The Poll being now finiſhed, I return my ſincereſt thanks to thoſe diſintereſted & independent Friends, who have ſo ſteadily and generouſly ſtood forth in my favour : The want of Succeſs, out of our power to command, has not the leaſt abated my Zeal for your ſervice. You cannot be unacquainted with the various circumſtances which have contributed to it. My Friends were of Opinion that I ſhould wait the Diſſolution of the laſt ſlaviſh and venal Parliament, while the other Candidates had been for many Months ſoliciting your Intereſt. Miniſterial Influence, aſſiſted by private Malice, has been exerted in the moſt arbitrary and unconſtitutional Manner, and by means of the baſeſt Chicanery and Oppreſſion.

“ But though diſappointed, I am not in the leaſt diſpirited : on the contrary, I reflect with Pride and gratitude on the many Inſtances of Regard and Affection I have received from the Livery of London.

“ I beg leave to make my beſt acknowledgements to the Sheriffs, who have ſhewn the utmoſt Candour and impatiality during the Election accompanied with a Dignity of Character becoming their Station in this great Metropolis.

“ And now, Gentlemen, permit me to addreſs you as Friends to Liberty, and Freeholders of the County of Middleſex, declaring my intention of appearing a candidate to repreſent you in Parliament ; and ſtill hoping by your Means to have the Honour of being uſeful to you in the Britiſh Senate.

“ Gentlemen of the Livery,

“ I recommend it to you in the ſtrongeſt Manner to exert yourſelves to preſerve the peace and Quiet of this City.”

Several Diſpatches of Importance, were ſent away yeſterday to N. America.

His Serene Highneſs, Prince Charles of Heſſe-Caſſel, is expected here ſome time in May on a viſit to our Court.

According to private Letters from Senegal, there is advice, that the French had offered a powerful Prince on the African Coaſt, a very large Sum of Money to Exclude the Engliſh from trading in any Part of his Dominions.

Briſtol, March 19. We hear that there is ſo great a demand for Proviſions in a certain Borough in the weſt, that 300 Guineas have been given for half an Ox, and it is yet expected to be a more advanced Price.

Yeſterday, at Four o'clock in the afternoon, died the *rev. Mr. Stern*, author of *Triſtam Shandy*, ſome volumes of ſermons and the Sentimental Journey.

Alas, *poor Yorick!* I knew him well, a fellow of infinite jeſt, moſt excellent fancy, &c.

Wit, humour, genius, *hadſt thou all agree,*
One grain of wiſdom *had been worth all three.*

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 17th.

“ Wilkes and Liberty are almoſt extinct, he is quite aground in the poll ; and tho' the ſtreets have rung with liberty for ſome time, the poor champion this very day, at Guild hall, loſt that liberty he boaſted of giving to others, by being arreſted for debt.”

We hear that two Men of War now fitting out for Sea at Portſmouth, are to take on Board a Quantity of Ordnance Stores, and two Companies of Foot, for the Settlement at Placentia in Newfoundland.

Yeſterday a young Man, parading along Fleet-ſtreet, on Horſeback, in Honour of Wilkes and Liberty, was flung from his Horſe near Fetter-lane End, fractured his Skull and died as he was taking to the Hoſpital.

By a Letter from General Paoli, which is handed about at Leghorn, it ſeems as if an Accommodation between the Corſicans and Genoeſe was ſtill at a great diſtance. Five Genoeſe Ships are taken by the Corſicans.

The general Review of the Pruſſian Troops, as ſome of the Regiments come ſeveral hundred Miles, ſeem to portend ſomething ſerious. When that Monarch entered Saxony laſt War, he made a Feint of the ſame kind, and marched immediately.

'Tis ſuppoſed that ſeventy thouſand Fowls upon an Average to ſay nothing of other Articles, are now daily conſumed in the City of London.

Private letters from Liſbon mention that the Porteguеſe miniſtry have at length reſolved to redreſs all the grievances of the Engliſh Merchants, in his moſt Faithful Majeſty's dominions, according to the true ſpirit of the treaties ſubſiſting between the two crowns.

By letters from various parts of Ireland we learn, that it is expected the number of conteſted elections in that kingdom this ſummer will be five times greater than in Great-Britain. notwithſtanding the former returns little more than half the number of members to Parliament that the latter does.

A letter from Oxford informs us that on Tueſday a dreadful riot happened there, on the candidates for canvaſing. The parties met the candidates at their head, and although Mr. Nares and Col Harcourt did every thing in their power to prevent their people from engaging ; and likewiſe Mr. Craven exerciſed all his influence with his party, yet ſo great was the animoſity of the people to each other, that they would not be with held ; a ſmart engagement enſued, when Mr. Craven's party prevailed, and drove their antagoniſts out of the town. We are well aſſured no lives were loſt.

We hear, that a liſt of all thoſe liverymen, ſtiled the ſons of Liberty, who have polled for Mr. Wilkes, will be printed.

Yeſterday as Mr. Wilkes was coming out from Guildhall, after the cloſe of the poll, he was followed by a great number of people, ſome of whom ſtopped the coach, took out the horſes, and dragged the carriage themſelves, with Mr. Wilkes and another gentleman in it, from the manſion houſe to the George and Vulture in Cornhill.

Sunday the following printed paper was ſtuck up on the [illegible] and walls of ſeveral churches of this city, viz. “ The prayers of this congregation are earneſtly deſired for the reſtoration of liberty depending on the election of Mr Wilkes.

We hear, that during the poll at Guildhall on Saturday laſt, a gentleman aſked Mr. Wilkes with a ſneer, ‘ Whether he was not tired with ſtanding ? To which the latter replied ‘ Not in the leaſt, Sir ; I am determined to ſtand to the laſt, and then I ſhall get a ſeat.

It is ſaid, that a noble B—l's friendſhip for a certain popular gentleman is ſo great, that he has declared he would ſpend fifty thouſand pounds ſooner than he ſhould be diſappointed of a ſeat in a certain auguſt aſſembly.

On Saturday next, the trial of Lord B— will come on at Kingſton aſſize.

The following is handed to us as the Letter from John Wilkes to a great Perſonage,

S I R,

“ *I Beg that to throw myſelf at your M——'s feet and ſuppplicate the Mercy and Clemency which ſhine with ſuch luſtre among your Princely Virtues*

“ *Some former Miniſters, whom your M——, in condeſcenſion to the wiſhes of your people thought proper to remove, employed every wicked and deceitful act to oppreſs your ſubjects & to avenge their own perſonal cauſe on him, whom they imagined to be the principal author of bringing to public view, their ignorance, inſufficiency and treachery to your M——y and the Nation,*

“ *I have been the innocent and unhappy victim of revenge. I was forced by their injuſtice and violence into exile, which I have never ceaſed to conſider, for many years at the moſt cruel oppreſſion ; becauſe I could not longer be under the benign influence of your M——y, in the land of Liberty.*

“ *With a heart full of zeal for the ſervice of your M——y and my country, I implore, Sire, your clemency. My only hopes of pardon are founded in the great goodneſs & benevolence of your M——y ; and every day of Freedom you may be graciouſly pleaſed to permit me the enjoyment of, in my dear native land, ſhall give proofs of my zeal and attachment to your ſervice. J. WILKES.”*

March 28. Saturday, at Kingſton, preciſely at ſeven o'Clock in the morning, the trial of the Right Hon. Lord Baltimore came on, which laſted nineteen hours and a half, when he was acquitted of the charge laid againſt him, to the ſatisfaction in general of the Court.

Yeſterday morning Sir W. B. Proctor, Mr. Cooke, & Mr. Wilkes, the candidates for the county of Middleſex, ſet out for Brentford, when the election came on for Knights of the Shire for that county : The latter was in a coach drawn by ſix long tail horſes, and was attended by an amazing number of people to the place of election, which was held in the middle of Brentford Butts, a temporary booth being erected there for that purpoſe, in which were 15 Poll books one for each diviſion.——The candidates were put up at half an hour paſt 11 o'clock, when the ſhew of hands was almoſt general for Mr. Wilkes, and for Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proctor there was a very great ſhew, but for Mr· Cooke very few ; whereupon the two former were declared to have the Majority ; but a Poll being demanded by the Friends of Mr. Cooke, the ſame began at one o'clock, & it was agreed that the books ſhould be cloſed at eight.

Laſt night at the cloſe of the poll the numbers were,

For Mr. Wilkes, - - -	1213
Sir Wm. Beauchamp Proc.	750
Mr. Cooke. - - - -	646

This Morning the poll was agreed to be open again, & finally to cloſe at two.

The infatuation for Mr. Wilkes was ſo great, that every perſon was obliged to declare for him, & have the blue cockades, before they were admitted to poll.

The mob behaved in a very outrageous manner at Hyde-park Corner, where they pelted Mr. Cooke, ſon of the City Marſhal, and knocked him from his horſe, took off the wheels of one of the carriages, cut the harneſs, and broke the glaſſes to pieces ſeveral other carriages, with the friends of Meſſ. Proctor & Cooke were greatly damaged. The reaſon aſſigned for the proceedings is that a flag was carried before the proceſſion of Mr. Wilkes's antagoniſts, on which was printed ‘ No Blaſphemer.’

A prodigious concourſe of people at Brentford, who would ſuffer no coaches to enter the Town without N°. 45, and *Wilkes & Liberty* on them.

Several flags were flying with the motto, “ *More meet and fewer* Cooks.”

At Brentford a number of Men in Mr. Wilke's intereſt, attacked a party in Mr. Cooke's, and a Battle began, when Mr. Wilkes entreated his adherents to be peaceable, and ſuffer the election to go on quietly and fairly ; upon which the fray ended.

It was remarked, that ſeveral of the Livery of London, who lately voted againſt Mr. Wilkes at Guildhall, were the firſt to poll in his favour at Brentford.

We hear that an offer was made to Mr. Wilkes by his friends, that if he choſe any one to be joint candidate with him, they would vote for them jointly, on which Mr. Wilkes replied, that he was infinitely obliged to them, for the offer : but as the public had intereſted itſelf ſo much in his favour, he tho't himſelf ſufficiently honoured if they choſe him, without preſuming to dictate their choice of any one elſe, and very politely declined their offer.

April 2. The following Toaſt is drank every Night in the moſt polite Campanies, “ *May the Light of Liberty never be put out by a* Scotch *Extinguiſher.*”

The general toaſt among the friends of the popular patriot now is, *May Liberty never want a Wilkes ; and may Wilkes never want Liberty.*

Vienna, March 2. The earthquake, which we had here on the 27th of laſt month, was not ſo ſenſibly felt at Preſburg as in this city, but, as it was ſtronger at Newſtadt, about three poſts from hence, in the road to Italy, it is imagined it came to us from that part of the world. There is ſcarce a houſe at Newſtadt that has not ſuffered more or leſs, and the royal military academy there has been ſo much damaged, that it is computed the repairs will amount to 30,000 florins at leaſt. There is no account of any lives having been loſt. It is computed by the aſtronomer of the Jeſuits college here, who was at that inſtant in the obſervatory, that the earthquake laſted with us thirty ſeconds, in which time, he ſays, he felt more than an hundred ſhocks.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

By Letters from Lndon, we learn That the Miniſtry, and the Nabobs have, in general loſt all their Elections throughout England ; that Sir James Lowther alone had expended no leſs than £. 125000, at different Elections, and with great difficulty only carryed two ; that the Night on which Mr. Wilkes was returned for Middleſex, his party ſallied into the city and broke all the windows that were not illuminated on the Occaſion, among them the Manſion Houſe, that the Earls of Bute & Northumberland &c.

HALIFAX, May 19.

We hear that the Government lately received Orders for carrying on the Settlement of the Iſland of St. John, and for eſtabliſhing a civil Government there immediately ; three Towns are to be laid out there by the Names of Charlotte Town, George Town, and Prince Town, and a Number of Noblemen and Gentlemen of conſideration in England are to have Grants of Townſhips in the Iſland. And from the Meaſures now carrying into Execution, there is the greateſt Proſpect of its ſoon becoming a flouriſhing Settlement.

Laſt Thurſday ſe'nnight died, ſuddenly, James Monk, Eſq; late his Majeſty's Sollicitor General for this Province.

BOSTON, June 2.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated March 12, 1768.

“ My Opinion is that the Parliament of Great-Britain, will never indulge her American Subjects in any Privileges and Advantages but ſuch as ariſe from the keen Feelings and diſtreſs of the Inhabitants of this Country, in conſequence of injuring your Trade and Commerce ; and the only method you have left, is to become Frugal, Saving and Induſtrious, leaving off the Articles of Luxury, as your Ability to uſe them declines, and by ſuch prudent Meaſures, which I rejoice to ſee you now purſuing, you muſt in time gain your Wiſhes. The Duty on Glaſs and ſeveral other Articles lately innumerated is confeſſed extremely injudicious and cruel, and a wiſe led Adminiſtration, I believe would think proper to take it off, for fear the Manufactures might flouriſh in America.”

We hear from Warren, in R. Iſland Government, that on Thurſday Morning the 14th Inſt. Mr. Brown of that Place was found dead in his Bed, to which he went the Evening before, ſeemingly in perfect health.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Micah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, are hereby notified to appear at the Dwelling Houſe of Joſhua Porter of Saliſbury, Eſq; on the 23d Day of June inſtant, at ten o' Clock Forenoon, then and there to receive their Dividend of ſaid Eſtate, and make final Settlement thereof, according to Law, with the Subſcribers who will attend for that Purpoſe.

Thomas Chittenden,
Samuel Lane, } *Truſtees.*
Silas Bingham,

Canaan, the 1ſt of June, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Samuel Lee, late of Saliſbury, inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Iſaac Lawrence, of Canaan, on Wedneſday the 29th day of June Inſt. at one of the clock in the afternoon, there to receive their firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate, if any there be, where ſaid eſtate will be ſold at public ſail, unleſs prevented by a diviſion and apportioning of the creditors.

JONAS LAWRENCE,
ABIEL FELLOWS, } *Truſtees.*
SAMUEL LAIN,

STrayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Southington on the night after the 31ſt day of May laſt, a brown Horſe, about 14 hands and half high, natural pacer, about 7 years old, a white ſtar in his forehead, his off hind foot white, brand forgot ſhod all round. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and return him to the owner, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, By AZARIAH SMITH.

TO be Sold by Samuel Willis of Middletown, four likely young Negroes.

A Number of Scythes warranted to be of the beſt Kind, to be ſold by B. Hudſon, and the Printer hereof.

MAY 5th, 1758.

Mr PRINTER,

Pleaſe to give the following lines a place in your next paper, and you will very ſenſibly oblige your humble ſervant,

D——n.

HALLELUJAH.

IT is enough to make the heart of a chriſtian leap for joy, to obſerve the ſpirit of harmony which ſeems to revive in this land and nation. The wonderful effects and advantages of MUSICK are too ſenſibly felt to be diſputed by thoſe who have a reliſh for heavenly anthems, and thoſe divine exerciſes which reſemble the grand employment of angels and glorified ſaints. This is an art which cannot be too much cultivated and improved by thoſe who expect ſhortly to join in a concert of heavenly muſick, and to mingle with the celeſtial choir, who are continually ſurrounding the throne of God with hallelujahs and hyms of praiſe. Pſalmody, or the ſinging of pſalms, when rightly performed, "raiſes noble hints in the mind of the hearer, purifies and exalts the paſſions, gives the thoughts a proper turn, and cheriſhes thoſe divine impulſes in the ſoul, which every one feels that has not ſtifled them by ſenſual and immoderate pleaſures. It fills the mind with great conceptions, ſtrengthens devotion, and advances praiſe into rapture; it lengthens out every act of worſhip, and produces more laſting and parmanent impreſſions in the mind, than thoſe which accompany any tranſient form of words that are uttered in the ordinary method of religious worſhip."——This ſpirit of harmony and zeal for the improvement of divine muſick in our churches opens a glorious proſpect and is big with important events, and in the opinion of many, will prepare the way of the Lord, and ſerve as a prelude to the latter day glory; but however this may be, it has a kind and ſalutary influence upon the minds of multitudes, eſpecially the younger ſort, who, by its powerful and attractive charms, are flocking round the pools of divine inſtitution, and are found watching at wiſdom's gates, and waiting at the poſts of her doors.——And how charming the ſight! to behold numbers of young people in every part of the country forming into ſocieties, not to riot in luxury, or to wallow in the puddle of ſenſual pleaſures, but in ſpite of all the bewitching proſpects that are found in the paths of vice, invariably fixed to ſeek after and gain the knowledge of this delightful art.——It is to be hoped that all who are tenderly concerned for the honour of divine inſtitutions, eſpecially thoſe who are leaders in the houſe of God will endeavour to promote the cultivation of divine muſick; and inſtead of throwing ſtumbling blocks & diſcouragements in the way of thoſe who are learning the art of pſalmody, lay themſelves out to facilitate and encourage their laudable deſign. I think no perſon in the free exerciſe of the faculty of hearing, unleſs born with an unconquerable averſion to peace and harmony, and like the Salamander, formed to live in the fire, can poſſibly be offended with muſick; at leaſt he muſt be reduced to the wretched condition of an envious man, who is offended with excellence, and hates a man becauſe he approves him one who has no ear for muſick, and cannot perceive any harmony in ſounds, for that reaſon cannot be diſturbed with it: It is true he may have an averſion to ſound in general, and it muſt be the ſound and not the harmony (which is unperceived) that creates the diſguſt. But ſuch as really have an ear for muſick, and yet will venture to declare they are offended with it unleſs they can demonſtrate that perfect ſymmetry and proportion are offenſive, I ſhall beg leave to exclude from my charity, let who will give credit to their teſtimony. They may poſſibly diſlike the muſician, but that they can be offended with the muſick is what I utterly deny.——To conclude, if vocal muſick, or a regular method of ſinging in our worſhipping aſſemblies, was duly encouraged and improved, it would ſuperſede the neceſſity and perhaps prevent a great deal of otherwiſe neceſſary expence for muſical inſtruments in the houſe of God; if the natural organs were duly exerciſed and improved, thoſe which are artificial would be rendered uſeleſs; and it is doubtleſs in a great meaſure owing to the abuſe of vocal muſick, the jarring notes and hedious cries of unſkilful ſingers, that has induced many to be willing to be at the expence, and to earneſtly deſire the benefit and advantage of artificial organs.

DAVID.

N. B. If there is a perſon on earth compounded of ſuch jarring and contradictory principles as to be offended with muſick, his caſe is truly wretched and deſperate; he is truly to be pitied, but cannot be relieved. Every pacific and healing meaſure would ſerve only to enhance his diſtreſs, and a ſtate of perfect peace and harmony would make him raving diſtracted.

Charleſtown (S. Carolina) May 3.

With particular ſatisfaction we communicate to the public the following extract of a letter from the Earl of Hilſborough, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of ſtate for American affairs, to his excellency our governor.

—"The dutiful behaviour of the Aſſembly of South Carolina, in chearfully making proviſion for quartering his Majeſty's troops and complying with what has been required of them, has given his Majeſty the fulleſt ſatisfaction; and it is with pleaſure his Majeſty obſerves the happy effects of ſuch a union and mutual confidence, in the improving ſtate of the commerce of the important province over which your Lordſhip preſides."

TO BE SOLD,

By *Benjamin Henſhaw*

At his ſtore in Middletown,

A Quantity of Tar, Pitch and Turpentine, Soal Leather, Deer Skins, in Hair, and Indian Dreſs. Alſo, a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which he will ſell at the loweſt Rate, for Caſh or Country Produce.——

He once more deſires all indebted to him, to pay him forthwith, or expect to be ſued, which he can no ways avoid, as he is oblig'd to raiſe a large Sum, very ſoon.

Middletown, May 12, 1768.

Hartford, May 30, 1768.

THE *Subſcriber is now at Hartford, where he intends to continue for Eight or Ten Days, on Purpoſe to ſettle his Accounts, that were opened while he liv'd there—and therefore requeſts of all his Debtors, within that Time, to make Settlement, by Payment, or Note; otherwiſe the Management thereof will be committed to another Hand.*

THOMAS GREEN.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of HEZEKIAH COLLYER, late of Hartford, deceaſed are hereby deſired to ſend in their Claims to the Subſcribers and all perſons indebted to the ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

GEORGE SMITH,
JAMES CHURCH.

WHEREAS more than a fifth part of the Proprietors of the Townſhip of Hartwood, in the County of Berkſhire in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, have made application to me the ſubſcriber (clerk to ſaid Proprietors) in writing, under their hands, dated the eighteenth Inſtant, deſiring me to call a meeting of the proprietors aforeſaid to be holden at the houſe of Mr. George Sloan, in Hartwood, aforeſaid, on Wedneſday the 15th day of June next, then and there to act on the following articles viz.

1ſt. To chuſe a moderator and clerk.

2d. To chuſe a committe to number and ſtake out the lotts, as they ſtand upon the new plan, as heretofore divided by the proprietors.

3d. To hear the report of the committe, appointed at the laſt meeting, for the affixing a place for the building an houſe for public worſhip in ſaid townſhip.

4th. To appoint a committee, to regulate all and any right or rights that may have fallen upon any grant of the province, & agree and affix the place where the ſame ſhall be laid.

5. To appoint a committee, to keep in repair the high-way, in ſaid townſhip, & to alter and lay out new high-ways, where they ſhall think covenient.

6th. To agree upon ſome method for raiſing of money, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

This is therefore to notify the proprietors of Hartwood, to meet at time and place abovementioned, for the purpoſes aforeſaid.

SAMUEL TALCOTT, jun.
Hartford, May 19. *Proprietor's Clerk.*

ALL Perſons who have Accounts ſtill open, with the Eſtate of Mr. George Lord, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are once more deſired to ſettle the ſame with Samuel Talcott, jun. And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, in Sums leſs than ten Pounds are deſired to make Payment.

Sarah Edwards, Executrix,
Solomon Smith, } *Executors.*
Sam. Talcott jun. }

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. William Nichols, late of Hartford deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the Subſcriber, and all thoſe that are any ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment. MARY NICHOLS.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, JUNE 13, 1768. [NUMB. 181.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT, [No. 14]

——And men are prone to err;
On common failings none ſhould be ſevere:
But who perſiſts in wrong with haughty pride,
Him all muſt cenſure, many will deride.

MY Nephew *Tommy Tawdry*, values himſelf upon being a fine young gentlemen; that is, upon dreſſing *alamode*, and being the firſt in all new faſhions.—*Tommy* lately made me a viſit, which was agreable enough, eſpecially as I was continually regaled with the odour of his pomatum, being perfumed in the beſt manner that ever I ſmelt any. I had but little opportunity of converſing with him, indeed, as he ſpent near half his time before the looking-glaſs, with his pomatum, ribband and comb; and the reſt of the time he was teaching my girls how to queue their hair——I have been a great looſer by *Tommy's* viſit, for he left a pair of curling irons, and a perfumed roll with the girls; the conſequence of which is the ſpinning-wheel is much neglected for the ſake of jockeying their heads——but this is all by the by—what I mean particularly to take notice of, is an obſervation *Tommy* made, when he was at my houſe, upon an old coat of mine——the coat was, in its day, in the height of the Faſhion, a long waiſt, ſhort ſkirts, and ſhort in the whole; being a perfect contraſt to what my nephew then had on.——"Why uncle" ſays he "did you ever wear this coat?" *yes, I did, Tommy, and it was a very faſhionable coat in its day.* "O ſurfeiting! a man muſt look very ridiculous in ſuch a coat; people had no *taſte* in that day.

I have recited enough of the converſation for my preſent purpoſe——I was by this led into reflections upon the ſtrange power of *cuſtom* in determining the decency, and indecency of dreſs——when I was of *Tom's* age, ſuch a coat as he wears, that is now the pink of the mode, would have been look'd upon a monſter of indecency and uglineſs; and yet the young fop thinks his dreſs the ſtandard of all that is amiable in apparel——The apoſtle *Paul* ſays, "doth not even NATURE itſelf teach you, that if a man have long hair, it is a ſhame unto him?—where by the word *nature*, can ſurely be meant nothing more than that univerſal ſenſe of decency, which was founded upon a long continued cuſtom and uſage——and if we critically examine the matter, we ſhall find moſt of our notions of decency, as to politeneſs of dreſs and deportment, to be grounded wholly on *cuſtom*——nay ſo ſtrong is its force upon mankind, that it even compels the human mind to view or imagine a turpitude in ſome of the moſt perfect works of nature, and a decency in her greateſt deficiencies——A clean, even ſet of white teeth, exhibits the perfection of nature, as to the uſe and deſign of teeth, and we generally agree in pronouncing ſuch an appearance more beautiful than a mouth that has ſuffered depredations from age, ſcurvey and accidents.——So the juſt proportion of limbs that nature obſerves in the human body, commands general approbation, and is regarded by the moſt of mankind as the perfection of animal beauty.——What can it be then but the amazing power of cuſtom that makes rotten teeth, and diminutive feet ſo very beautiful and engaging in *China*? the manufactures of that empire ſhew a curious taſte in other things; but travellers bely them, if they are not ſo attached to broken ſtumps as black as ſoot, and little crippled feet, that a woman with a good Dutch foot, and a white ſet of teeth might even live alone all her days, however bright her eye, and roſy her cheek.——If the famous *Guy, Earl of Warwick* ſhould appear accoutred in the ſame ſplendid martial dreſs, that he wore when he fought the *Daniſh* champion near the city of Winchester—what a laugh!—I can't help laughing when I fancy to myſelf what a pitiful figure the once glorious hero would make——there is not a taylor's apprentice in the country, but would pronounce his clothes made without *decency*, and without *taſte*——and as to his martial habiliments, he would be ridiculed and hooted at, by all the corporals, and ſoldiers in the militia——poor *Guy!* 'tis well for *thee*, unleſs thou hadſt changed thy trunkhoſe, and helmet for a ramalie and ſome other modern accoutrements, that thou art under ground.——300 years make a prodigious alteration in human ſyſtems, whether they are of politics, decency, religion or any thing elſe.——My friend *Ergoſus* intends to *demonſtrate* this upon ſome aſtronomical principles: when his ſcheme is ripe, I intend to communicate it.——I heard it was indecent and impious, in the opinion of our good forefathers of this land, 120 years ago, to wear the hair below the ears, and as indecent and impious to wear a wig——(☞ *this was very impolitic in ſo cold, bleak a climate, and therefore is confirmation of their acting from conſcience.*)

What is it but this ſovereign miſtreſs of mankind, that makes it indecent in *Turkey*, for a woman to ſhew her face; and perfectly decent in *France* for her to expoſe to view her whole naked boſom in all public company?——could any thing but this, ever reconcile the ſight of ſo many naked ſlaves to the modeſty and delicacy of the Creole ladies?——I complain not of the power & force of cuſtom; for it makes even bodily infirmity, confinement, poverty and other evils that were at firſt almoſt intolerable, in ſome meaſure eaſy—but I complain of perſons ſetting up their taſte, their notions of what is amiable when they ſpring only from cuſtom as the ſtandard of decency. The moſt filthy putryfying entrails of a bear are as polite ornaments among the Hottentots, as gold lace and diamonds are in Europe ſaid *Socrates* to *Alcibiades* concerning *Xantippe*, his ſcolding wife "I have been ſo long accuſtom'd to it, that I regard it no more than if I was to hear the noiſe of a wheel that draws water out of a well."

LONDON, March 26.

The loſs occaſioned by the idleneſs of the Metropolis, during a week of a general Election, is eſtimated at 100 0-0l.

We hear that the freedom of the City of London has been preſented to Mr. Wilkes by the joiners Company in a Box of the Heart of true Engliſh Oak, like his own.

It is extremely remarkable, that the Motto of the Worſhipful *Joiners* in Company, in which Mr Wilkes has lately taken up his Freedom is JOIN LOYALTY and LIBERTY.

If the City of London addreſs'd their Member, on the Part they took in oppoſing General Warrants, ſurely the gentleman who has pluck'd thoſe infamous weeds up by the Roots, at the Expence of Liberty, loſs of fortune, and repeated danger of Life, is intitled to the warmeſt Regard and moſt grateful Returns from his Fellow Citizens.

About one laſt night, on the return of the pollers from Brentford, the mobility grew extremely riotous, ſome perſons who had voted in favour of Mr. Wilkes having put out lights, the mob paraded the whole town from eaſt to weſt, obliging all to illuminate, and breaking the windows of ſuch as did not do it immediately.—The windows of the manſion houſe, in particular, were demoliſhed, together with a large chandelier and ſome pier glaſſes, to the amount of many hundred pounds. They demoliſhed alſo the windows of Lord Bute, Lord Egmont, Sir Samſon Gideon, Sir William Moyne and many other gentlemen and tradeſmen in moſt of the public ſtreets of London and Weſtminiſter. At one of the abovementioned gentleman's houſes the mob were in a great meaſure irritated to it by the imprudence of a ſervant, who fired a piſtol among them. At the Duke of Northumberland's houſe the mob broke a few panes; but his Grace had the addreſs to get rid of them, by ordering lights immediately into his windows and opening the ſhip ale-houſe, which ſoon drew them off to that ſide.

We are informed, that an eminent Ribbon Merchant in the City has ſold near 5000l. Worth of Ribbons within the ſpace of one Week after the Commencement of the preſent General Election.

It is confidently aſſerted, that Mr. Wilkes has ever ſince his Exile enjoyed 1200 Pounds a Year, being a private ſubſcription of a very few Friends, among whom are ſeveral Right Hon. Perſonages of the preſent M——y.

March 31. They write from New York that a plan has lately been propoſed to ſurround the C[illegible] regular Fortifications, which it was c[illegible] would be likewiſe [illegible] dopted by the cities of Boſton and Philadelphia.

An opulent Elector, in a certain Borough in the Weſt, was lately offered 50l a Year and 700 in Money, for his Vote and intereſt, which he nobly refuſed.

Yeſterday his Serene Highneſs the Prince of Monaco, at whoſe palace his late Royal Highneſs the Duke of York died, was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's, and moſt graciouſly received.

On Tueſday Night the Mob broke the Windows of his grace the Duke of Argyles Houſe in Soho Square, and alſo the Windows of his Son the Marquis of Lorn's Houſe in Argylle Buildings where they did conſiderable damage. Every window belonging to the Rt Hon the Lord Bute's in South-Audley Street were ſo broke, that ſcarce a pane of Glaſs was left whole.

We hear that it has already coſt one Candidate for a Borough Northward, who it is expected, will looſe his Election, at leaſt, 30,000l.

The Codicil of the will of Sir Andrew Chadwick, Knt in favour of M. Wilkes is couched in the following Terms "Item I give and bequeath to John Wilkes, Eſq; late Member for Aleſbury the ſum of 100l. as a teſtimony of my approbation of his intrepid Conduct in oppoſing a wicked conduct, and profligate Adminiſtration."

It is ſaid, that among ſeveral Flaws in Mr. Wilkes's Outlawry, one is, that he was not declared an Outlaw in three different Pariſhes in the county where he lived; and it is likewiſe ſaid, that the Outlawry was not regiſtered in the proper Office.

We hear that a number of people will ſoon embark for America, at the Expence of the Government to ſettle there with their Families.

The expences of the election at Northampton at the loweſt calculation is eſtimated at 60 000l.

April 1. It is ſaid the damage done to Lord B—'s houſe by the mob on monday night laſt, cannot be repaired for leſs than 500l. a great deal of rich furniture having been broke to pieces.

Some perſons having greatly reflected on Mr. Wilkes and his Friends on account of the riots on the day of election; whereas it appears that he and they took all poſſible precautions to prevent tumults; by diſperſing 40 000 of the following hand-bills:

"Mr Wilkes earneſtly requeſt, of his friends & intreats, that all poſſible means may be uſed to preſerve peace and good order through the whole of the approaching election for the county of Middleſex, to convince the world, that liberty is not joined to licentiouſneſs.

The above was alſo printed in all the news-papers.

Lord R——, we hear, has loſt 1000 guineas to 50 by betting againſt Mr. Wilkes.

LONDON.

April 2. A certain nobleman being aſked by the——, what he apprehended *would be the conſequence of a late election?* replied as the gentlemen was elected, he muſt take his ſeat acordingly.

Amongſt the other pranks of their high and mightineſſes, the Mob on account of the Middleſex, election, they ſtopped the French ambaſſador in his coach, and politely inſiſted on his drinking a draught of porter (which they offered him) to Wikes and liberty; with which his excellency with the greateſt affability complied.

One day laſt week as a great perſonage was going to Richmond, accompanied by his illuſtrious conſort, a rabble in the road thither, gathered round his carriage, clamarouſly begging a pardon for W. and grew ſo numerous and troubleſome, that the great perſonages thought proper to return to town.

We alſo hear that one of the brothers of the great perſonage, was ſtopped by the mob near Brentford, in his carriage, and they inſiſted on his pulling off his hat and hallow out, *Wilkes and Liberty.*

We have it confirmed to us, that by the aſſiſtance of his friends (the ſubſcription being ſtill open) and particularly a very amiable, patriotic noblemen, that all Mr Wilkes debts will be poſitively adjuſted ſettled, & ſatisfied, previous to the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament.

It is remarkable that the county of Middleſex, for which Mr. Wilkes is choſen one of the repreſentatives is marked in the table of references to, the Counties of England in Kitchen's map No. 45.

We hear that the Duke of Cumberland's houſe was illuminated on Monday night, & that lights were put out at St James's, in compliance with the populace.—Such a prudent compliance at the manſion houſe, would have prevented much damage.

At the Earl of Northumberland's the populace were told to go to the Neighbouring ale houſe to drink at the Earl's Expence, whilſt the ſervants prepared candles; and the company both gentlemen, and ladies flung up the ſaſhes, and held out candles in their hands till the ſervants had properly illuminated the windows.

It having been reported to a great perſonage, that a Liveryman was threatned with the loſs of his place for not voting at the city election agreeable to order, aſked, "If the man had voted according to his engagements." Which being anſwered in the affirmative, it was replied, "Had he voted contrary to his engagement, he ſhould certainly have been diſcharged."

This morning, at eleven o'clock and not before Mr. Wilkes ſet out for Bath.

DUBLIN, March 22.

Such attention is paid to the glorious cauſe of Liberty in this Kingdom, and eſpecially in this Metropolis, where it has been ever tenderly nurſed ſince its happy Fruits have been made known and underſtood, that we hear in caſe that Martyr in the cauſe, JOHN WILKES, Eſq; (who has been exiled from his country) ſhould by the illicit, Influence of Power, loſe his Seat for the Metropolis of the Neighbouring Kingdom, he will be invited to ſtand a Candidate for the *Metropolis* of HIBERNIA, on the enſuing General Election: His [illegible], where the Eſſence of Freedom and Independance has been ſo clearly demonſtrated, cannot be doubted,——Hear this ye Sons of Liberty and rejoice!

A genuine letter from Ayleſbury in Buckinghamſhire, to a gentleman in London dated March 30th, 1768.

—"This day about noon we received the news of Mr. Wilkes's election for the county of Middleſex, by a great majority. The inexpreſſible joy that appeared among the inhabitants in general is not to be conceived; the bells were immediately ſet a ringing, and continued upwards of twelve hours, & every inhabitant of the town appeared with a blue cockade in his hat, interwoven with the words *Wilkes & Liberty*, and underneath, *The worthy freeholders of the county of Middleſex, who voted for him.*—— The windows in every houſe of the town were illuminated, and ſeveral of the principal inhabitants, provided hogſheads of beer at their own expence, at different parts of the town, for the populace. Bonfires were immediately made, and the evening concluded with the greateſt joy and decorum imaginable— The next morning the populace carried a blue flag round the town whereupon was painted the portrait of Mr. Wilkes, and underneath, *Wilkes and Liberty*, accompanied by a great number of the principal inhabitants, as ſoon as the parade ended, fixed it on the Town-Hall, there to remain to the lateſt poſterity.

The celebrated Triſtram Shandy was buried privately in a new burying ground belonging to the pariſh of St. George's, Hanover Square at twelve o'clock at noon, attended only by two gentlemen in a mourning coach, and no bell tolling.

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia, May 5.

On the 8th inſt. died in Frederick county Virginia, Capt. ALEXANDER STEPHEN, late an officer in his Majeſty's Royal-American regiment. He was a gentleman of integrity and bravery. In General Braddock's engagement he reſcued the colours of the 44th regiment from the enemy, after the fall of Mr. Halket, and received a wounds in the action. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the reduction of Louiſbourgh and Quebec; and under the command of General Murray, on the heights of Abraham, the famous 28th of April, in which engagement he received a dangerous wound of which he never perfectly recovered.

The following account, ſays the perſon who ſent it, can be well atteſted. In February 1767, a ſloop was ſunk in Mobjack bay, near New Point Comfort, by a ſquall of wind & thro' the negligence, or inability of the owners, lay near 12 months under water.—Upon her being raiſed, a fiſh was found confined in her hold, ſo large, that her decks were obliged to be broke up to get it out, and upon being meaſured, was found to be full half as long again as the veſſel. It is ſomething ſurprizing, how a fiſh of that ſize could remain ſo long in ſuch a confined ſituation,

BLANKS, of all Kinds, to be Sold at the Printing Office.

By the Captains Hall and Jacobſon, from London, arrived at Boſton ſince our laſt, there is public Prints to the 28th of, April laſt—The following are a few of the Articles taken from the Papers, viz.

LONDON, April 1.

Tueſday a drunken waterman got a ſevere drubbing at Brentford, for hollowing through the town, Wilkes and poverty forever.

It is ſaid Mr. Wilkes is in poſſeſſion of an annuity for life, generouſly granted him by a diſintereſted friend, which is a ſufficient qualification for a ſeat in parliament for a county.

'Tis ſaid that the brokers in Change alley, who are generally fiſhing in troubled waters, have made above 50,000l. in conſequence of Mr. Wilkes's ſtanding for the city of London.

'Tis computed that no leſs than forty ſeven lives have been already loſt by the general election.

It is remarkable, that the number of Freeholders of Middleſex who polled for Mr. Wilkes at Brentford, were exactly forty five more than the Liverymen of London, who voted for him at Guildhall.

It is now ſaid that there is no flaw in Mr. Wilkes's outlawry.

April 4. It was on Saturday morning reported that a gentleman of immence property in the funds, has made Mr. Wilkes his heir.

April 28. Many Perſons have fled diſguiſed out of a priſon, but Mr. Wilkes is perhaps the firſt man whoever ſtole diſguiſed into priſon.

The votaries of Mr. Wilkes ſay, that he is entitled to a civic Crown, not ob civem ſervatum, *but* ob tres cives ſervatos, *viz. the Marſhal of the King's Bench, Lord Mansfield's tipſtaff, and his aſſiſtant, whoſe lives he certainly preſerved yeſterday.*

It is ſaid that Mr. Wilkes will remain in the King's Bench priſon till Monday next, by which time it is expected the outlawry will be reverſed, and then he will be diſcharged.

We hear Mr. Wilkes is choſen one of the ſtewards to the Antigalican ſociety for the preſent year.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

Saturday Laſt the 4th Inſt. being the Anniverſary of his Majeſty's Birth Day, when he enter'd the 31ſt Year of his Age, His Excellency General GAGE, *(the Governor being abſent, on his Tour to Albany, &c.) the Gentlemen of the Council, the Mayor, Corporation, and other Gentlemen of the City and Army, aſſembled at the Fort, where his Majeſty's and other Loyal Healths were drank, under a Diſcharge of Twenty-one Cannon from the Fort, which were anſwered by three Vollies from the Detachment of the Train, and the 16th Regiment, drawn up on the Battery, where they made a handſome appearance, and were reviewed by the General—at whoſe Houſe an elegant Entertainment was provided for the Gentlemen. In the Evening there were Illuminations as uſual.— Thoſe at the General's Houſe and the Fort, were beautifully diſpoſed.*

BOSTON, June 9.

Saturday laſt (June 4th) being the anniverſary of his Majeſty's birth day, when he entered into the 31ſt year of his age; at ſun-riſe flags were diſplayed at Caſtle William and each of the town Batteries; at 12 o'clock, the guns at the Caſtle and batteries were fired, and at one his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney of 50 guns, fired a royal ſalute. His Excellency the governor's troop of guards, under the command of Col Phipps, the regiment of militia of this town, commanded by Colonel Jackſon, with the train of artillery under Capt. Paddock, muſtered in King-ſtreet, where the troop and regiment fired three vollies, and the train ſeveral diſcharges of their new field pieces, after which the troop and regiment marched off. Then the train performed the exerciſe of a mock fight during which their ſoldier like behaviour, their management of the artillery, and the good order obſerved, gave general ſatisfaction to a numerous crowd of ſpectators. His Majeſty's council, the houſe of repreſentatives, and the officers of the militia, attended his Excellency at the council chamber, where a number of loyal toaſts were drank, *viz.* The King, Queen, Royal Family, Union between Great-Britain and her colonies, the province, &c. &c. &c. Then the Captains marched their reſpective companies to their own houſes, where genteel dinners were prepared for their officers, and other gentlemen of the town.

We hear that about ten Days ago a ſmall Veſſel going from Piſcataqua to Kennebeck was caſt away on the Eaſtern Shore, the maſter, Capt. Matthew Adams of this Town, was drowned, a young Lad ſwam aſhore. There were no other Perſons on board.

Tueſday laſt as ſome Carpenters were repairing the New-South Meeting-Houſe, they diſcovered under the Floor a black Coffin, with a Child therein, which had lain a long Time, as the Infant was greatly emaciated.

Kittery June 2d. This day in the afternoon we had a thunder tempeſt; when Mr. Joſeph Fry of this town, and ſeveral others were ſtruck with lightning (being in a houſe which it ſhattered much;) it made a breach thro' Mr. Fry's cloaths on his ſhoulder the bigneſs of a dollar, ſet his ſhirt on fire, ſplit the ſeam of his coat, broke ſome ſkin on his arm, and left it black, and paſt into the ſeam of his breeches and ſplit it open, marking the ſame as it went, cut off his garter, tearing his ſtocking to rags, and leaving a ſulpherous matter on it, taking away one quarter of his ſhoe and leaving the like mark all the way.

NEW-HAVEN, June 10.

On the 29th ult. died at North-Fairfield, after three Days Illneſs, in the 67th Year of his Age, that generous and ſkillful Phyſician, Doct. JOHN HULL, of New Cheſhire, in Wallingford. He was on a Journey to Viſit a Patient, but was taken ill on the Road, at the Houſe of Mr. Jacob Bennet, in New-Fairfield, where he expired, wholly reſigned to the Divine Will. His Remains were carried to New-Cheſhire, and decently interred. The Funeral was attended by a great Number of People, who expreſs'd their Grief for the Loſs of ſo good and uſeful a Man as the Doctor really was.

HARTFORD, June 13.

Laſt Friday the General Aſſembly of this Colony was diſſolv'd, the Buſineſs of the Spring Seſſions being finiſhed.

Simſbury 27th May 1768.

STRAY'D away from the Subſcriber, a two Year old Mare Colt, of a Bay Colour, without any Brand, not Deckt, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, about 13 Hands and a half high, a natural Pacer.——Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and ſend me word or bring her to me ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me, ELISHA CORNISH.

Juſt come to Hand,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office, in Hartford,
LETTERS
FROM a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the British Colonies.

A NEW SUPPLY of choice
INDICO,
To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

From the BOSTON EVENING POST.

The *Slave Trade* is a Spectacle that ſhocks *Humanity!*—

The harmleſs Natives baſely they trepan,
And barter Baubles for the ſouls of Men;
The Wretches they to Chriſtian Climes bring o'er,
To ſerve worſe Heathen than they did (before.

Dr. *Cotton Mather's Eſſays to do Good*, p. 68.

THE buſineſs of *making and keeping Slaves* however it may have paſſed current, *for a long ſeaſon among us, as a harmleſs & innocent practice*, will, notwithſtanding, upon a ſtrict and honeſt enquiry, be found, if I am not miſtaken directly contrary to *ſacred Scripture* and *ſolid reaſon*. It is certain, it muſt for ever ſtand condemned by that *eternal rule of righteouſneſs* laid down by the great founder of chriſtianity, Mat. vii 12. *All things whatſoever ye would that men ſhould do to you, do ye even ſo to them*, i. e. whatever *is fit, and juſt and reaſonable*, for us to deſire and expect from other men, it is unqueſtionably our duty to act and behave in like manner with reſpect to them. Let us now (without any further paraphraiſe) paſs on to make *application* of this important point. And here I would aſk the queſtion, Is it fit, juſt, or reaſonable, that we together with our wives and Children, ſhould be forceably carcarried out of our land, and *ſold for ſlaves among the Negroes?*—If not—then neither is it fit, juſt, or reaſonable that they ſhould be treated in like manner by us. For it is a *certain everlaſting truth*, that we have no more right to make ſlaves of any nation on the face of the earth, than another nation has to make ſlaves of us.

Every man that is born into the world, is *born free*, and cannot juſtly be made a ſlave, unleſs by *ſome act of his own*, he forfeits his liberty into the hands of public juſtice; I ſay *public juſtice*, becauſe it is an affair of too great importance for perſons in a *private capacity* to determine. Every man that is born into the world, holds his *liberty* from the *Almighty*, by the *ſame tenure*, that he holds his *life*.—From whence it will plainly follow, that if any man has a *right* to deprive another man of *his liberty*; he muſt have *an equal right to take away his life alſo*. Now in the caſe of taking away a man's life *unjuſtly*, which we call MURDER, there is expreſſed a moſt *dreadful commination*, Gen. ix. 6. *Whoſo ſheddeth man's blood, by man ſhall his blood be ſhed*. And let the *reaſon* which enforces this *threatning*, be carefully remembered, by all; *For in the* IMAGE OF GOD *made he man*. And certain it is, that the great father of the univerſe, who has made of ONE BLOOD *all nations to dwell upon the face of the earth*, has alſo ſtampt his IMAGE on their ſouls; *has faſhioned their hearts alike, and his inſpiration has given them underſtanding*. *It is* plain therefore that whoever holds another man in ſlavery *unjuſtly* affronts the *ſupreme Majeſty* and debaſes his IMAGE impreſſed on his reaſonable creatures. I know this is a *hard ſaying*, to many who are blinded by intereſt and prejudice; who would therefore *impriſon* this doctrine from ſeeing the light; but *truth is great and it will prevail*.

NEW-ENGLAND has often been called, by way of *eminence*, a LAND OF LIGHT: I wiſh there was no reaſon to call it a *land of unrighteouſneſs*, with regard to the caſe before us; for *we are verily guilty concerning this thing*; ſo that we have reaſon to confeſs, in the words of *Ezra* the Prieſt, that *ſince the days of our fathers we have been in a great treſpaſs unto this day*: For which treſpaſs, *God might juſtly have been angry with us, till he had conſumed us, ſo that there ſhould be no remnant nor eſcaping*. ——It is true indeed, we, in this province of late have had ſtrong convictions of the greatneſs of this evil: If I miſtake not the Repreſentatives of *Boſton* have had *Inſtructions* relative to the ſubject, and our *General Court* have made *ſome faint eſſays* towards freeing the land from the heinous guilt of *injuſtice and oppreſſion*; but private *intereſt* (it is to be feared) has ſtirred up a ſpirit of oppoſition, *ſo that matter ſeems to be quite thrown a ſide*. But let it be remembered, that God in his *righteous providence*, has manifeſted the tokens of his diſpleaſure in the troubles brought upon us *at this day*; and cauſed us to read our enormous *guilt*, in the *nature* and ſeverity of the *puniſhment*. We have been loudly complaining of the *heavy burdens* caſt upon us, and, that by the infringement of *our natural rights*, we are like to be reduced to a ſtate of *ſlavery*. But with what face can we look up and plead for *theſe*, while we ſuffer ſo many of our *fellow-creatures* to remain in the moſt abject Slavery? We may *faſt and pray*, and *hang down our heads like a bullruſh*; but *this* will only ſerve to enhance our guilt, and inflame our reckoning, unleſs we *undo the heavy burdens*, break every yoke, *and let the oppreſſed go free*. And certainly, it highly concerns thoſe of *either Houſe*, who have *thrown in clogs*, to embarraſs and divide the *public councils* relative to this affair, ſeriouſly to reflect on theſe things; to examine their hearts, as to the *real motives* of their oppoſing ſo good a work;——A work, which if happily compleated, our *light* would break forth as the morning, and our *righteouſneſs* as the noon-day: But if ſtill *neglected*, will, probably, pull down a more amazing weight of vengeance on the land.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since I had wrote the foregoing remarks, I find that the Rev. Dr *Chauncy* has expreſſed his ſentiments with great warmth and energy, on the ſame ſubject; in anſwer to Dr. *Chandler's* Appeal: Page the 116th from the bottom, to the end of the 117th. Speaking of the ſlaves in *America* he, ſays,

" As ſharers with us, in the ſame common " nature, have they not the ſame natural " eſſential rights?" &c.

ALL Perſons who have Accounts ſtill open, with the Eſtate of Mr. George Lord, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are once more deſired to ſettle the ſame with Samuel Talcott, jun. And all perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, in Sums leſs than ten Pounds, are deſired to make Payment.

Sarah Edwards, Executrix.
Solomon Smith, } *Executors.*
Sam. Talcott jun. }

STrayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Southington, on the night after the 31ſt day of May laſt, a brown Horſe, about 14 hands and half high, natural pacer, about 7 years old, a white ſtar in his forehead, his off hind foot white, brand forgot, ſhod all round. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and return him to the owner, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid,

By AZARIAH SMITH.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Micah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, are hereby notified to appear at the Dwelling Houſe of Joſhua Porter of Saliſbury, Eſq; on the 23d Day of June inſtant, at ten o' Clock Forenoon, then and there to receive their Dividend of ſaid Eſtate, and make final Settlement thereof, according to Law, with the Subſcribers who will attend for that Purpoſe.

Thomas Chittenden, }
Samuel Lane, } *Truſtees.*
Silas Bingham, }

Canaan, the 1ſt of June, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Samuel Lee, late of Saliſbury, inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Iſaac Lawrence, of Canaan, on Wedneſday the 29th day of June Inſt. at one of the clock in the afternoon, there to receive their firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate, if any there be, where ſaid eſtate will be ſold at public ſail, unleſs prevented by a diviſion and apportioning of the creditors.

JONAS LAWRENCE, }
ABIEL FELLOWS, } *Truſtees.*
SAMUEL LAIN, }

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Capt. William Nichols, late of Hartford deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their Accounts to the Subſcriber, and all thoſe that are any ways indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

MARY NICHOLS.

TO be Sold by Samuel Willis of Middletown, four likely young Negroes.

LONDON, APRIL 4.

Genuine Account of the Middleſex election.

On Sunday Mr. Wilkes went privately to Brentford, and on Monday at 8 o'clock appeared at the booth in Brentford Butts.—The Sheriffs made their appearance at nine but Sir William B. Proctor and Mr. Cooke did not arrive before one o'clock. The Freeholders were frequently impatient, calling out for the poll and Mr. Wilkes as often addreſſed himſelf to the public requeſting their patience untill the appearance of all the candidates. After holding up hands, the books were opened at half after one from which time the books were fully employed untill near five o'clock; when the freeholders ſlackned, and half after five no freeholders offered to poll. The Sheriffs then went round to every book, and finding no perſons polling, made a proclamation at each corner of the booth for freeholders to come & poll or that the books would be finally cloſed: after the three ſeveral proclamations, and waiting ſome time without any freeholders appearing to poll the books were ſealed up, when the Shriffs adjourned till Tueſday Morning at 6 o'clock, to caſt up the books and make their return.

We hear by a Gentleman, who arrived from France that on Tueſday Evening when he landed at Dover, the whole Town was illuminated, and every town he travelled through, till he arrived in London.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six-Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1768. [NUMB. 182.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT, [No. 15]

——————*Quorum pars magna fui,*
Quæque ipſe miſerrima vidi.
VIRG.

"DON'T meddle with that gun, *Billy*," ſaid a careful mother, "if it ſhould go off it would kill ſome of the children"——*It is'nt charged mother*: ſays *Will*——"well! but may be" ſays the good old matron, "it will go off if it isn't charg'd".——*But there is no lock on it, madam*——"O dear *Billy*! I am afraid the hollow thing there, the barrel, I think you call it, will ſhoot if there is no lock"—Don't laugh at the good old lady; two thirds of our fears and apprehenſions of the evils and miſchiefs of this life are juſt about as well grounded as hers were in this caſe——there are many unavoidable evils in life, that it becomes us as men and as chriſtians, to bear with fortitude; and there is a certain period aſſigned to us all, and yet dreaded by (at leaſt) the moſt of us, wherein we muſt conflict with death, and finally loſe connexion with all things beneath the ſun——theſe things are beyond our utmoſt power to reſiſt, or ſagacity to evade——'tis our wiſeſt part therefore to prepare to encounter them in ſuch a manner as ſhall do honour to our profeſſion, and manifeſt a perfect conformity to that directory on which our profeſſion ſtands——but why need we anticipate unavoidable evils, and "feel a thouſand deaths in fearing one!"——why need a woman be everlaſtingly burying her children in her own imagination, and ſpend her whole life in a fanceid courſe of bereavement, becauſe they are mortal and muſt die ſome time or other?——a divine teacher ſays, "ſufficient for the day is the evil thereof:" but we put new and unneceſſary gall into all the bitter cups we have to drink in life, by artfully mixing, ſipping and ſmelling beforehand; like the ſqueamiſh patient that, by imagining and viewing his phiſick, brings a greater diſtreſs and burden upon his ſtomach before he takes it, than the phiſick itſelf could ever have done——I would have people be more careful of fire-arms than they are; but I don't take a gun-barrel, unconnected with powder and lock, to be any more dangerous than a broom-ſtick.

Serjeant *Tremble* and his wife, feel as eaſy and ſecure as if their children were immortal during a time of general health; now and then a neighbour drops off with a conſumption, or an apoplexy——but that makes no impreſſion, as all their children are plump and hearty——if there are no ſmall pox, cankers, [illegible], bladders in the throat, and ſuch like things to be heard of, they almoſt bid defiance to death——but the moment information was given that a child ſix miles off had the throat-diſtemper, all comfort bid adieu to the houſe; and the miſery they endured from dreadful apprehenſions leſt the diſeaſe enter the family, is unſpeakable——the old ſergeant thought that when the wind blew from that quarter he could ſmell the infection, and therefore order'd the children to keep houſe and drink wormwood and rum as a preſervative againſt contagion——as for *Mrs. Tremble*, her mind was in a ſtate of never ceaſing agitation at that time—a ſpecimen of the common converſation of the family is as follows——"*Suſy*, your eyes look heavy, you don't feel a ſore throat do you?——huſband, I heard *Tommy* cough in the bed room juſt now, I'm afraid the diſtemper is beginning in his vitals, let us get up and light a candle——you don't begin to feel any ſore on your tongue or mouth do you my dear little chicken?——It ſeems to me *Molly* did not eat her breakfaſt with ſo good a ſtomach this morning as ſhe us'd to, I'm in diſtreſs for fear ſhe has got the diſtemper a coming on"——the houſe was one day a perfect Bedlam; for having heard that rue and rum was an excellent guard in their preſent danger, the good lady diſpenſed the catholicon ſo liberally among the ſmall craft one morning that not a ſoul of them could eat all day; *Tom* vomited heartily; *Sue* looked as red as fire; and *Moll* as pale as death——O! what terrors, and heart-akings till the force of the medicine was over!——to be ſhort, the child that had the diſtemper died; and no other child was heard of, in thoſe parts to have it; ſo that tranquility and ſecurity were reſtored to *Mr. Tremble's* family, and their children regarded as formerly, proof againſt mortality.

Mrs. Foreſight, keeps her mind in a continual ſtate of diſtreſs and uneaſineſs, from a proſpect of awful diſaſters that ſhe is forewarned of by dreams, ſigns and omens——this by the way is affronting behaviour to common ſenſe, and implies a greater reflection upon ſome of the divine perfections than ſome well meaning people are aware of——the good woman look'd exceeding melancholly at breakfaſt one day laſt week, and appeared to have loſt her ſtomach——after ſome enquiry into the cauſe of ſo mournful a viſage, we were given to underſtand, that "ſhe foreſaw the death of ſome one in the family, having had warning in the night by a certain noiſe that ſhe never knew fail," and then ſhe went on to tell how juſt ſuch a thing happen'd before the death of her father, and mother and ſiſter &c.——I endeavoured to argue her out of this whimſical gloomy ſtate of mind——but in vain——ſhe inſiſted upon it, that, tho' the noiſe laſted ſcarcely a minute, it began like the dying ſhriek of an infant, and went on to be like the tumbling of clods upon a coffin, and the ringing of the bell——the poor woman wept bitterly for the loſs of the child that was to die——however ſhe found afterwards occaſion for uneaſineſs on another account——the cat unluckily ſhut up in the buttery, and diſſatisfied with ſo long confinement, gave forth that dying ſhriek, which firſt produced the good woman's conſternation; and then by ſome ſudden effort to get out at a grate at the upper part of the room, overſet a large pewter platter; the pewter platter in its way overſet a large wooden bowl full of milk, and both together in their way knock'd down a white ſtone diſh of ſalmon, which came with them into a great kettle that ſtood upon the floor——the noiſe of the cat, might eaſily be miſtaken for that of a child, and the ſound of Salmon upon a board, for that of a clod, and any mortal may be excuſed for thinking that a pewter platter, and a great earthern diſh broken in fifty pieces both tumbling together into a braſs kettle, ſounds like a bell——

To be plain, and honeſt; I wrote thus far to divert my own mind under ſome very gloomy apprehenſions——but it has not anſwered the purpoſe——my melancholy forebodings are ſtrong as ever and I will no longer proceed in this ſtrain——if the reader has had any diverſion in ſo far ſatisfaction to his very humble ſervant,

Merriden.

LONDON, [illegible] 1768.

MONDAY evening [illegible] proceeded from Fleet Street through St. Paul's church-yard, Cheapſide, and the Poultry, where the inhabitants immediately illuminated their houſes; but when they came to the Manſion-houſe, there being no proper perſons authoriſed to obey their commands, they began to be outrageous, and broke all the windows round the houſe, which they could reach; and in the great room facing Charlotte ſtreet they broke a large chandelier that coſt upwards of 100 l. and a large pier glaſs in another room that coſt 50 l. after which two companies of ſoldiers were ſent from the Tower, who came beating their drums, and playing on their fifes as loud as poſſible, and ſurrounded the Manſion houſe; but a worthy Alderman ordered them away into Cornhill, and to ſtay there with their backs to the Manſion-houſe, to wait for his orders, which was accordingly obſerved. He then came out of the Manſion houſe great door, with a candle in each hand, placed them on the balluſtrades, pulled off his hat, and huzza'd, "Wilkes for ever," and then addreſſed the mob on the impropriety of their zeal for Mr. Wilkes's ſucceſs, and ordered what candles cou'd be procured to be immediately ſet out; he then repreſented to them that their preſent conduct inſtead of ſerving Mr. Wilkes will irritate his enemies, and greatly prejudice his cauſe; in ſhort, his prudent, reſolute, ſenſible, and affable behaviour, effectually quieted the mob; who were as much pleaſed with his conduct on the occaſion, as with the ſucceſs of Mr. Wilkes and joined their names together with repeated huzzas of applauſe, and no miſchief was done afterwards. The guards were ordered back about two o'clock, when every thing ſubſided.

On tueſday night again, between eleven & twelve o'clock, a large mob aſſembled in the Strand, broke the windows of thoſe houſes where lights were not put up, ſome of which had not only the windows ſmaſh'd to pieces, but the frames deſtroyed. The ſame was done in York-buildings, Craven-ſtreet, St. Ann's, Soho, &c.——The damage done was greater in thoſe parts of the town than had been done the night before.

Wedneſday 2 men who were committed to the compter on the preceding evening, for breaking the windows of Mr. Farmer, Apothecary, in the Fleet market, were reexamined at Guildhal, when one was diſcharged, and the other committed to Newgate to take his trial at the next ſeſſions at Old Baily. four others were committed to the ſame goal for being concerned in the riot at the Manſion-houſe.

A young man of a good family, connections and fortune, has been taken up and bound over to anſwer the charge of aiding and abetting the late riots in the city of Weſtminiſter.

A liveryman of London aſking a friend of Mr. Wilkes, whether he tho't it would not have been more prudent for Mr. Wilkes to have thrown up the poll ſooner, as by carying it on to the end, he ſhewed how ſmall a part of the livery on his ſide ? he turned it off with a ſmile, and ſaid, 'Mr. Wilkes only waited to have it in his own power to ſay, that there were above one thouſand honeſt men in London.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middleſex.

Gentlemen,

MOST gratefully ſenſible of thoſe generous and patriotic principles which have induced you to elect me your Repreſentative in parliament, I intreat you to accept of my beſt endeavours to expreſs the joy which inſpires me on ſo intereſting ſo affecting an occaſion. The perſonal regard you have ſhewn me, indeed confers on me an obligation, the due ſenſe of which I too cordially feel to find words to deſcribe. I cannot, however, forbear congratulating you, as the moſt diſtinguiſhed of ENGLISHMEN *on the Hon. proof you have given, that the geunine ſpirit of independance and the true love of our country, for which the county of* MIDDLESEX *has for ages, been ſo eminently conſpicuous ſtill glows in your breaſts with unremitting ardour ! Still ſhines forth with undiminiſhed luſtre ! Let the ſons of venality bow the knee to the idol of ſordid intereſt : Let them call their puſilanimity prudence while they ignominiouſly kiſs the rod of power, & tamely ſtoop to the yoke, which artful miniſters inſidiouſly prepare and arbitrarily impoſe. You Gentlemen have ſhewn, that you are neither to be deceived nor enſlaved. In proving yourſelves enemies miniſterial perſecution, the eyes of the whole kingdom of the world are upon you as the firſt & firmeſt defenders of public liberty Happy ſhall I think myſelf, if, fired by your example, the efforts of my warmeſt zeal may be deemed an adequate return for the favours you have beſtowed on me : but however inefficient my abilities, my will to ſerve you is unbounded as it is unalterable Engaged as I have long, been in the glorious cauſe of* FREEDOM, *I beg you to conſider my paſt conduct as an earneſt of the future, and to look on me as a man whoſe primary views, will ever regard the rights and privileges of his fellow countrymen in general, and whoſe ſecondary views ſhall be attentively fixed on the dignity, advantage, and proſperity of the county of Middleſex. Let me therefore, deſire of you Gentlemen, to favour me from time to time, with ſuch inſtructions as may beſt enable me to accompliſh thoſe ends ; reſting aſſured of always finding me devoted to your ſervice, and that the happieſt moments of my life will be thoſe in which I am employed in maintaining the civil and religious rights of Engliſhmen, and in promoting the intereſts of my conſtituents. I am, with the trueſt Reſpect,*

Gentlemen, Your obliged and faithful,

humble Servant,

Tueſday, March 29. JOHN WILKES.

LONDON,

April 2. Tueſday night, ſome perſon having wrote "D—n Wilkes and Liberty," on ſeveral parts of the houſe wherein the Tripoline ambaſſador lately lived in Soho Square now uninhabited, the mob were ſo enraged, that they broke all the windows ;—— and did other conſiderabe damage to ſeveral houſes in the ſame ſquare that were not illuminated.

Tueſday evening the populace ſtopped a young man on horſeback in the new road to Iſlington, and aſked him who he was for, but he not readily giving anſwer, one of them ſtruck him on his head and fractured his ſkull, and he died the next day.

A letter from Chelmsford ſays, the mob at that place, both during the time of the poll, and after the cloſing it, were extremely riotous and outrageous, breaking almoſt all the windows, knocking one another down, and behaving in ſuch a manner that the inhabitants were afraid to ſtir out of their houſes. Two men loſt their lives, and another was run over by a coach and both his legs broke.

The letter from Mr. Wilkes to a great perſonage, was returned un opened.

The following is an exact copy of a letter to every freeholder for the county of Middleſex, who voted for Mr. Wilkes.

"SIR, March 30th, 1768.

"INTENDING myſelf, very ſoon the pleaſure of thanking you, in perſon, for the diſtinguiſhed honour you have done me, by appearing in my behalf at the late election, I beg leave, in the mean time, to aſſure you of my ſincere attachment to your intereſts, and of the due ſenſe I ſhall ever retain of the obligation you have ever conferred on

Your humble Servant,

JOHN WILKES.

APRIL 4.

Laſt week a ballad ſinger was heard to ſay, at a Public houſe in Fleet market, that he earned from 18 ſhillings to a guinea moſt every day during the late city election by ſinging ſongs upon Wilkes and Liberty, and No. 45.

The animoſity which of late years has unhappily too much ſubſiſted between the ſouth and North Britons, has in ſome meaſure ſubſided ſince Mr. Wilkes offered himſelf a candidate for the county of Middleſex ; on which occaſion ſeveral Scotch gentlemen, much to their honor, laying aſide little prejudice, not only intereſted themſelves in his favour, but gave him ſingle votes.

We hear a whole length picture of John Wilkes, Eſq ; is preparing to be put up in one of the city public halls.

It is confidently ſaid that the legal life of Mr. Wilkes in Parliament will prove the certain death of the Scotch intereſt at C---t, that expiring Jacobitiſm will, for the ſame reaſon, be totally extinguiſhed ; and that Mr. Wilkes's well known averſion to the Romiſh ſuperſtition will greatly promote the preſent ſtrict enquiry into the ſtate of it in theſe kingdoms.

A letter received yeſterday morning ſigned one of the Mob, ſays "The deſign of ſome letter writers in the papers, to bring diſgrace on certain great officers of ſtate, for deſerting (as they call it) their S———n on the nights of Monday and Tueſday, laſt, when ſome windows were broken, is extremely malevolent and unjuſt ; and it was impoſſible thoſe Noblemen, &c. ſhould know what would happen ; for I can aſſure you, that we, the mob had no thoughts of rioting or breaking windows, 'till we arrived in town, when ſeeing ſome of the houſes illuminated before we came, we obliged others to do the ſame : ſo that whoſoever may ſuppoſe us to be ſet on by any perſon, or that a ſcheme of riot was deliberately laid, are intirely miſtaken."

Wagers of five to one are confidently held that Mr. Wilkes will be a ſitting Member in Parliament.

In Caſe Mr. Wilkes's Seat ſhould be affirmed, (and but few doubt it) and he ſhould, agreable to the inſtructions he ſolicits from his Conſtituents, move for, and carry the above great National Point, the Name of a Patriot, now become almoſt contemptible, will be then realized into Glory and Reſpect, and that of Oppoſition alone deſpicable ; and that they may, let every true Britain and Friend to his Country eccho Amen !

Wagers are held that the 20th of this month will produce ſome conſequences, as important as have been known for many years in theſe kingdoms.

The three regiments of guards, it is ſaid have orders to hold themſelves in conſtant redineſs for marching.

It is reported that all the officers of the four guards have received orders to raiſe their companies to the full compliment, as ſoon as poſſible.

We are aſſured that as ſoon as the Middleſex Election was ended in favour of Mr. Wilkes, a perſon was employed to carry the news to ſome of his friends at Paris ; a native of Switzerland undertook to deliver the ſame in 51 hours, he accordingly ſet out by agreement, and performed the journey in 47 hours notwithſtanding he was detained nine hours in an open boat on the ſeas, for which he has ſince received an adequate reward ; the man was ſo much gauled when he came to Paris, that the blood ran out of the knees of his breeches.

April 11. As the three regiments of foot guards are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs, and four or five regiments of foot are ordered into town from the country, it is generally believed that the government intend to take ſome violent meaſure with Mr. Wilkes who is reſolved to ſurrender himſelf to the King's Bench the firſt day of the term (the 20th inſt.) ſome imagine he will then be ſent to Newgate, others to the Tower ; nothing but a ſtrong military force will be able to prevent the mob from reſcuing him.

We hear from Briſtol that a ſcheme is on foot in that city, for 45 Gentlemen, (friends to liberty) to ſubſcribe 45 guineas, to defray the expence of an entertainment, to which Mr. Wilkes is to be invited, to conſiſt of 45 diſhes, and in order to keep within the bounds of moderation, no more than 45 bottles of wine to be allowed on the occaſion.

April 15. It is now poſitively ſaid that Mr. Wilkes will be committed, and puniſhed to the utmoſt ſeverity of the law.

And it is alſo ſaid, that an act of parliament will be immediately paſſed to render him unqualified to ſit as a member of the houſe of Commons.

It is likewiſe ſaid a great perſonage is determined not to pardon a late exile, ſo that it may be expected he will be obliged again to leave his country.

Yeſterday Mr. Wilkes's friends dined at the King's Arms Tavern ; it is very remarkable that the company happened to be exactly 45, including Mr. Wilkes. The following toaſts amongſt others were drank ; The King—The royal Family—Old England its Trade and Liberties—Proſperity to the county of Middleſex—The City of London—A Free, Honeſt and Independant Parliament.

On Thurſday night John Wilkes, Eſq; was at the Anti-gallican Society at the Ship Tavern Ratcliffe Croſs, when he was unanimouſly admitted a member of that laudable Society.

Mr. Wilkes ſubſcription, we are pretty well informed, does not amount to more than 1200l.

We hear that ſeveral counties & boroughs intend to inſtruct their members not to conſent to the expulſion of Mr. Wilkes ; and it is generally believed that the miniſtry propoſe to move the houſe for that meaſure.

It is reported that ſir William Baker has not only declared his intention of reſigning his gown, but is actually making intereſt in his ward for Mr. Wilkes to ſucceed him as Alderman.

Yeſterday Mr. Wilkes arrived in town from Bath.

It is reported, that the B. of B. has actually intereſted himſelf much on behalf of J. Wilkes, Eſq; with a very great perſonage— If ſo, might not the tongue of ſlander and malevolence be ſtruck dumb at ſuch an inſtance of magnanimity !

LONDON, April 18

A colation of parties is ſaid to be forming under the ſanction of Lord Chatham, which it is ſaid, will render ſtrong the late ſo greatly relaxed fibres of adminiſtration.

It is reported that Sir James Daſhwood and Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Barts. will ſhortly be created Peers of Great-Britain:

By a perſon arrived from Leeds in Yorkſhire, we are informed, that riots have gone to ſuch an uncommon height, on the account of the dearneſs of proviſions, that the populace have deſtroyed two or more perſons in the marketing and farming buſineſs.

Laſt night a terrible riſing happened among the coal heavers at Shadwell, in which ſeveral houſes were pulled down, and the inhabitants much hurt. Seven or eight perſons were killed in the fray, and a woman with child ſo much terriſied, that ſhe miſcarried and died of the fright. A party of guards from the tower were ſent to quell the diſturbance, who fired among the rioters and took the ringleaders priſoners, but were themſelves very roughly handled by the mob.

Laſt night there was a captain's guard ſent from the Tower to patrole about Wapping and Shadwell, to prevent any further miſchief or riots from the coal-heavers.

It is ſaid that a certain election in the North, has coſt one of the candidates not leſs than 120,000 l. and that he drew on his agent in town for 95,000l. at one draught.

On Saturday between 2000 and 3000 coal heavers, all neatly dreſſed, divided into ſeveral gangs, each carrying a ſtreamer, with muſick playing before them, went from Wapping, and waited on William Beckford, Eſq ; in Soho Square, with a petition ſetting forth their grievances and praying redreſs

It is ſaid there will ſoon be ſome material changes in his Majeſty's Foreign Governors in America and the Weſt-Indies.

BOSTON, June 16.

A Letter from the Mount, dated May 21ſt, mentions that a new Governor arrived there the Day before, and had forbid all [illegible] Trade with the Engliſh, and ordered ſuch Veſſels as were there to depart from thence in 15 Days.

Laſt Friday evening, the officers of the cuſtoms for this port, made a ſeizure of a ſloop lying at Hancock's wharf, and which they ordered to be carried off under the guns of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney. This affair occaſioned a diſpute between the officers and ſome of the people who happened to be on the wharf ; in which Mr. Harriſon the Collector, Mr. Hallowell the Comptroller, and Mr. Harriſon's ſon, were all pelted with ſtones and wounded. Soon after which a number of people, aſſembled, went to the houſe of Mr. Williams, inſpector-general, broke ſome of the windows of the houſe ; as alſo, of the houſes of the Collector and Comptroller ; but were prevented doing further damage by ſome gentlemen of the town. After which they burned a pleaſure boat belonging to the Collector, in the Common. Mr. Irvine, Inſpector of Exports and Imports, was alſo attacked the ſame night ; and with ſome difficulty made his eſcape with the aſſiſtance of ſome of the people preſent.

NEWPORT, June 6.

Laſt Friday, at the Superior Court, held here, Tho. Young, Robert Carleſs, and Charles J. Marſhall, officers belonging to the Senegal man of war, were tried for the murder of Henry Sparker. The jury, conſiſting of gentlemen of capacity and undoubted reputation, having heard the caſe plead, with the evidences and circumſtances attending this unhappy affair, went out, and in a few minutes returned to their ſeats, and declared the priſoners not guilty, the verdict being to the entire ſatisfaction of the court. Accordingly the priſoners were immediately and honourably diſcharged.

N. B. Mr. Dexter, the other perſon wounded, is now almoſt recovered ; His evidence was greatly in favour of the priſoners.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

The London Papers mention, that the laſt Advices from Spain, were unfavourable, and that it is thought we are upon the Eve of a Rupture with that Court. We alſo hear that private Letters by the laſt Veſſels agree in the ſame Account, and mention the Manilla Ranſom as the immediate Cauſe. The Criſis of many important Events ſeems to be at Hand.

Detroit, May 11 1768.

Dear Sir,

You'll be much ſurpris'd to find by the following Paragraph of a Letter, wrote to me by an officer at Michillimakinac, the 24th of February laſt, that the formerly very famous and much eſteemed Major Robert Rogers is now capable of ſuch horrid Villainy : ——The letter is as follows.

Dear Sir,

"I now take this Opportunity to congratulate you on your Eſcape from Murder and Plunder. Major Rogers, that experienced Chief to all Manner of Wickedneſs & Treachery, had formed a deep and horrid Plot to kill me, ſend Captain Spicemaker, and Lieut. Chriſtie, Priſoners to the Indian Country, plunder this Garriſon and put all the Soldiers to death, who were not in the Plot, and who would not comply with his Silence ; this was to be executed by a numerous Party of Indians, ſome Soldiers, and French Inhabitants that had conſented to it : He then with the Indians, and what part of the Troops that would follow him, were immediately to ſet off to ſurpriſe the Garriſon of Detroit, and give it up to plunder to his Followers for their Service, and then proceed to old France, (via New-Orleans.) As [illegible] he was pretty well convinced of the abilities and watchfulneſs of the Commander and other officers of Detroit, and doubting his being able to take it by ſurpriſe, he had pitch'd upon ſome pieces of Braſs Cannon for laying a regular Siege to it. He is now in heavy Irons, with an Accomplice, and as there are many King's Evidences, no part of this Account can be doubted."

Another Letter.

Michilimackinac, Feb. 23, 1768.

Sir,

"At this Seaſon you'll be ſurpris'd to ſee an Expreſs from this ; It is with the joyful News of Michilimackinac preſerv'd or the Plot diſcover'd, a diſmal Treachery carried on by its late Commandant, to maſſacre the Garriſon, eſpecially thoſe who ſhould oppoſe him in making his Eſcape ; to head the Reſt with the Indians in his Intereſt, to plunder this, and march againſt Detroit ; afterwards make the beſt of his Way to Capt. Hopkins on the Miſſiſippi, who he had invited with a few men laſt Spring, to deliver his Fort to him on his Arrival, making Intereſt in his Confinement with a Frenchman here, to join him, and to get Capt. Spicemaker, and me, maſſacred, or taken by the Indians, before he was to attempt any Thing, was the means of this Diſcovery ;——We ſent him to Rogers to know what he was to do for him for ſo great an undertaking, he went, and return'd to us with the Villain's Note of Hand, for 100 Pounds Sterl. per Year for five Years.

HARTFORD, June 20.

We hear from New-Brunſwick, in New-Jerſey, that on the 20th of May laſt, the Rev. ABRAHAM BEACH, formerly of this Place, was married to the amiable and accompliſhed Miſs NANCY VAN WINCKLE, a lady whoſe ſhining virtues and ſweet diſpoſition, muſt render the married ſtate truly happy.

Laſt Monday died at Middletown, in the 41ſt Year of her Age, Mrs. Sarah Eaſton, Wife of Capt. John Eaſton of that Place.

On Thurſday laſt the Harriot Packet Boat Capt. Oak, arrived at New-York, in 6 weeks from Falmouth, with the April Mail ; but the advices we have, by way of Boſton, are later than thoſe brought by the packet.

JUST IMPORTED, by
Archibald Campbell,
and to be Sold very Cheap by him for Caſh, at the Houſe of Mrs. *Collyer*, in Hartford.

A PARCEL of dry Goods, conſiſting chiefly of Iriſh Hollands, Cottons, Checks, Cardinal Cloaks, and Silk-Handkerchiefs. *June 17, 1768.*

TO BE SOLD,

A Good convenient dwelling houſe two ſtories high, with a good barn and well, with about five acres of good land adjoining thereto, on which is a good orchard, ſituated about half a mile from the court houſe, on the road leading to Windſor. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to

JENNET COLLYER.

ALL perſons having demands on the eſtate of Hezekiah Collyer, late of Hartford deceaſed, are deſired, ONCE MORE! to bring in the ſame, to

GEORGE SMITH, } Executors
JAMES CHURCH, }

Hartford, May 20, 1768.

A Number of SCYTHES, warranted to be of the beſt Kind, to be ſold at the Printing Office.

LONDON, April 26.

A certain gentleman at Poplar, the friend of the patriotic Wilkes, had laſt Tueſday a very elegnat dinner; the company conſiſted of 45 gentlemen; at 45 minutes paſt one, there were drank 45 gills of wine, with 45 new laid eggs in them: preciſely at 45 minutes paſt two a very genteel dinner was ſerved up, being five courſes, nine diſhes each, which made the number 45—In the middle of the table, the figures 45 were inlaid with mother of pearl, on which was placed a noble ſurloin of beef, weighing 45 pounds, the table cloth and plates were marked 45, on the back of every chair thoſe figures were carved, had exactly 25 gilt nails in a chair which with the 20, on each perſon's hands and feet, made up the number of nails in every chair 45—the whole concluded with a ball in the evening, when, 45 ladies entered the room, then the dances immediately began, and each lady was ſaluted at the end of every dance, which were nine minuets nine Rigadoons, 9 Cotillons, and 18 country dances, being in the whole 45—after the ladies had been kiſſed round 45 times, and 45 couple of jellies were eaten, the company retired with great mirth and feſtivity, at 45 minutes paſt 3 o'clock.

Ledger.

A correſpondent acquaints us, that Mr. Wilkes went firſt into a hackney coach on Wedneſday after his departure from the court; but the mob growing rather large and tumultuous about him, he was obliged to get out & take ſhelter in a houſe. He afterwards got a poſt chaiſe, and drove over Weſtminſter bridge; but the mob ſtill harraſſed the patriot in the front and rear. With difficulty he reached the Vine at Vauxhall, and there he was obliged to come to the Windows & harranged the multitude, in which he acquainted them with what had paſſed at Weſtminſter-hall, and what he propoſed to do in conſequence thereof, and concluded with very pathetically exhorting them, "as they regarded him and his cauſe, to diſperſe immediately, and quietly return to their reſpective homes," which had its deſired effect.

It is remarkable that when Mr. Wilkes was brought from the Tower, by habeas corpus, to the court of common pleas Earl Temple was on the bench the whole time; and on Wedneſday, when our patriot ſurrendered to the court of King's bench, Earl Winchelſea ſat on the bench next to the judges during the whole argument, pro *and* con; *and ſeveral other perſons of rank were alſo preſent, ſome of whom took minutes of the proceedings.*

It is conjectured that the capias executed on Mr. Wilkes, was at his own requeſt; as it is apprehended that the capias would not otherwiſe have been ſerved upon him, but ſtill to have continued an outlaw, and thereby not eligible to ſwear to his qualification as a member of the houſe; and would alſo be a handle for his enemies to prevent his ſitting therein; whereas he may now ſtand a chance of the writs of error being argued this term; when he is brought into court by his habeas and may thereby extricate himſelf from his outlawry.

It has been aſſerted, that Mr. Wilkes was in negociation with the miniſters: We have authority to declare, that the aſſertion is abſolutely falſe, & that he only ſaid to two or three of the friends of the miniſters, he was always ready to take any dutiful, humble, or ſubmiſſive meaſure, with reſpect to the King, which ſhould be hinted to him, was agreeable, but would never make an application to any preſent or future miniſter: That ſuch was his reſolution and declaration in the firſt ſtage of the late buſineſs, had been in the ſubſequent, and ſhould be uniform to the laſt period of it. It remains to be ſeen, whether Mr. Wilkes will act up to this declaration, which he actually made.

LONDON, April 28.

Yeſterday morning came on in the court of King's Bench, Weſtminiſter, before the Right Hon. Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield, the grand cauſe between the college of Phyſicians and the Licentiates, when after a long hearing which laſted till near three o'clock, a verdict was given in favour of the former.

Yeſterday morning, about nine o'clock, Mr. Wilkes was brought to Weſtminiſter hall by virtue of a writ of *capias ut legatum*, but on account of the trial of the Phyſicians, &c. he did not come into the Court of King's Bench till four minutes before three o'clock in the Afternoon; A writ of error was allowed; after which it was argued, whether the ſaid gentleman could be admitted to bail when after ſeveral learned arguments and debates, which laſted till half paſt five o'clock it was the opinion of the court he could not; in conſequence thereof he was committed to the King's Bench priſon; to which place as Mr. Wilkes was going from Weſtminiſter hall in an hackney coach, attended by Meſſrs Stichall and Holloway, tipſtaffs to the Right Hon. Lord Mansfield; the mob ſtopped the coach at the foot of Weſtminiſter bridge on the Middleſex ſide, took out the horſes, and drew the coach along the Strand, Fleet Street, &c. to Spitalſquare when they obliged the two tipſtaffs to get out and let them go very quietly away; they then drew Mr. Wilkes to the three Tuns tavern, in Spital-Fields, where, from a one pair of ſtairs window, he earneſtly entreated them to retire; but they refuſed ſaying they would watch him till the morning.—— However, ſoon after they diſperſed; and Mr. Wilkes went to the King's Bench between ten and eleven laſt night.

Simſbury 27th May 1768.

STRAY'D away from the Subſcriber, a two Year old Mare Colt, of a Bay Colour, without any Brand, not Dockt, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, about 13 Hands and a half high, a natural Pacer.——Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and ſend me word or bring her to me ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid by me. ELISHA CORNISH.

THE Creditors of the inſolvent Eſtate of Micah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, are hereby notified to appear at the Dwelling Houſe of Joſhua Porter of Saliſbury, Eſq; on the 23d Day of June inſtant, at ten o' Clock Forenoon, then and there to receive their Dividend of ſaid Eſtate, and make final Settlement thereof, according to Law, with the Subſcribers who will attend for that Purpoſe.

Thomas Chittenden,
Samuel Lane,
Silas Bingham, } *Truſtees.*

Canaan, the 1ſt of June, 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Samuel Lee, late of Saliſbury, inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Iſaac Lawrence, of Canaan, on Wedneſday the 29th day of June Inſt. at one of the clock in the afternoon, there to receive their firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate, if any there be, where ſaid eſtate will be ſold at public ſale, unleſs prevented by a diviſion and apportioning of the creditors.

JONAS LAWRENCE,
ABIEL FELLOWS,
SAMUEL LAIN, } *Truſtees.*

Juſt come to Hand,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office, in Hartford,

LETTERS

FROM a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

A NEW SUPPLY of choice

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

BLANKS, of all Kinds, to be Sold at the Printing Office.

CASH *Is given for clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, of any Kind, by Capt Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield; and by the Printer hereof.*

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in *Proportion*.

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1768. [NUMB. 183.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT. [No. 16]

> "*Setting their mouths againſt the heavens, belching out great ſwelling words of blaſphemy, and diſcharging frightful vollies of curſes, one after another, enough to aſtoniſh and make the pillars of heaven and earth to tremble.*"
>
> MR STILES'S Sermon to the Soldiers.

AMONG all the unneceſſary, and yet pernicious, practices which the polite and genteel, as rude and boiſt'rous, part of mankind, have run into, there is none more notorious than that of PROFANE CURSING and SWEARING. Whether this moſt impious vice is more unfaſhionable, and leſs practiced in our day than fifty or ſixty years ago, I am not able to determine——ſome ſay *ſwearing* is more unpolite——be that as it will; I am ſure that there is enough of the vice ſtill ſubſiſting to warrant a complaint upon the ſubject——converſation is ſo interlarded with profane expletives, that if only the *uſeful* and the *innocent* were to be ſifted out, we ſhould find the greater part remaining in the ſieve——many perſons are chargeable with this vice who are conſcious of the impiety of it, and yet flee to ſome ſilly ſubterfuge or other for their juſtification——one ſays "I dont ſwear except when I am in a paſſion and then I cant help it," as tho' immoderate and ungoverned anger would juſtify the violation of a divine precept——and one ſin be an excuſe to extricate another—— What conſtitutional byaſs or inſtinct, (if I may ſo call it) can there be in any man, that ſhall incline him to this way of expreſſing his anger rather than to any other?—— What but a moſt deteſtable cuſtom has dictated the profanation of our Makers name, as a token of reſentment againſt our fellow men? in ancient times paſſion expreſſed itſelf in rending the garments perſons had on, but now inſtead of tearing their clothes in a ſally of ſurprize and grief as *Job* did, men rather incline to *c--ſe G-d* agreable to the advice of *Job*'s wife——and 'tis as rational to aſſert that evil tydings or ſome ſudden provocation, will certainly compel a man to tear off the ſkirt of his coat, as that they will oblige him to profane his Maker's name ——I will be bold to ſay that if men's paſſions muſt have vent, 'tis *cuſtom* or *habit* that has dug out the channel for them to flow in; and ſuch a habit never would have exiſted in the conduct, if reverence to the Deity had not loſt exiſtence in the ſoul—— 'tis a much more natural way of expreſſing reſentment againſt one of our fellow men upon any provocation to ſtrike him than to curſe and ſwear; and yet when men's tempers are irritated, (take the country thro') there are generally a hundred oaths to one blow: this ſhews that they are more influenced by a fear of man, or by human laws, then by a fear of God——ſome perſons that have long habituated themſelves to this helliſh language, declare themſelves eaſed, and in ſome meaſure ſatisfied, when their reſentment has diſcharged itſelf in a volley of oaths and execrations——if this be true, they manifeſt a moſt profane vitiated fancy, and however laudable other qualities may be in them, in this they diſplay the image of the devil, that arch enemy to GOD, in as bright a manner as the climate will allow of——

Some ſay "their ſervants, ſoldiers &c. will not regard them, if they give their commands without an oath, they will never think them in earneſt"——I know this to be true——I know it all ſtands upon the footing of cuſtom——and I know it may be corrected——when 'ſquire *Moderate* ſpeaks to his ſervants, he ſpeaks with calmneſs and deliberation, but puts in no unneceſſary words——his ſervants hearken to and obey every word that comes from his mouth——but *Mr. Bluſter* has ſo uſed his ſervants to profane expletives, that they never take him to be in earneſt, unleſs *G-d d--n ye* is tack'd to it——I have known *Mrs. Bluſter*, ſpeak ſeveral times to one to do a piece of houſhold ſervice——but ſhe was diſobeyed, till her huſband thundered out "d--n your blood"——upon which he flew like lightning——the maſter was more to blame than the ſervant; for the latter had been uſed to connect the ideas of command with an oath, and his maſters uniform conduct gave him full warrant to conclude that none that ſpoke to him acted in character of commander, neither was he to act in character of ſervant, unleſs an oath or a curſe gave it force——can't a ſea commander, an officer in the army, or any one in authority accuſtom thoſe that are under him to as ready obedience, and as ſpeedy an execution of orders, without profaneneſs as with?——Will not a fix'd, reſolute countenance more naturally animate and ſpur the indolent, than a repetition of profane (and with regard to the orders given, unmeaning) oaths?

To plead "long habit" as an excuſe or extenuation of this crime, is as frivolous as to plead it in the caſe of intemperance or theft——there is nothing in the complexion, or temperature of animal nature that diſpoſes any man to this impious practice—— ſome men have a peculiar animal propenſity to gluttony, drunkeneſs, or whoredom; they ſeem to be formed for victims to ſenſuality, unleſs ſaved by ſpecial grace——But where is the man that can urge any thing of this nature reſpecting ſwearing and curſing? ——this is a *mean, low vice*; the dirtieſt ragmuffins cut as bright a figure in it, as the neateſt gentlemen——there is no need of talents to ſhew a way in this art; and therefore I ſhould think *ambition* could move but little in the caſe——I muſt confeſs that where men have coveted the reputation of inventing new fangled oaths, and have rack'd their inventions and imaginations for that purpoſe, they have been ſo far ſucceeded (for ought I know, by the aſſiſtance of the Devil) as to excite horror and ſurprize in thoſe that heard them—they have been proud of ſhewing their talents *this* way, when they were incapable of ſhewing them *any other* way——the meaneſt of the people in theſe vices rival the greateſt——

The practice I am *complaining* of is an *indecent, unmannerly practice*——'tis allowed to be affronting behaviour to uſe ſuch language in the preſence of a clergyman, and whenever one, that the world calls a well bred gentleman, inadvertently drops an oath in the preſence of ſuch an one, he will apologize for it, from a principle of honour——how ridiculous is it to account that an affront before an ambaſſador, which is bodly committed in the face of his maſter?——"all the rules" ſays an ingenious writer, "of civility and genteel behaviour, are ſtrong againſt a practice which is eſteemed infamous by ſome, in almoſt all companies that we frequent"——men of true piety univerſally proteſt againſt it, and what reaſon is there that they ſhould be liable to receive perpetual inſults from rakes and libertines? it is undeniably a clowniſh behaviour, (let the external rank and empty title of the blaſphemer be what it will, it is ſtill the behaviour of a clown compleatly ill-bred) to treat with a contemptuous familiarity, the *greateſt* and *beſt* of beings in the preſence of *any* who have a high veneration of him.——

LONDON, April 18.

We are credibly informed, that previous to the late election for the county of Middleſex, a conſiderable number of tradeſmen and others, who were freeholders of the ſame, waited upon a certain noble E——l in the neighbourhood, of lower Groſvenor ſtreet, and offered to give their votes to any two of the candidates his Lordſhip ſhould think proper, aſſuring him they had no particular attachment to one more than the other, for which reaſon they ſhould give the preference to ſuch as his L——d ſhall pleaſe to point out; upon which his Lordſhip very politely thanked them, and with a truly noble ſpirit worthy of himſelf, told them "to vote for whom they thought proper, that he never would preſume to direct free-born Engliſhmen in the choice of their Repreſentatives; that, let them vote for whom they would, he would ſtill continue his cuſtom and friendſhip to them as much as ever." The conſequence of his generous anſwer was, that they all voted for Mr. W——s.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16

Extract of a Letter from London, April 16, 1768.

"*I now ſit down to give you the beſt account I am able of the late commotions here, of which you muſt already have read, ſo much in the Papers, and which will probably afford Matter of Speculation with you. In doing this, I know not that I can add much to the information the Papers convey to you, unleſs it be, with all poſſible impartiality to give you a true Picture of our preſent Situation, at leaſt as it appears to me,*

Mr. Wilkes (the Hero of our tale) made his Appearance here ſome weeks ago, gave Notice of his Intention to ſurrender himſelf at the Bar of King's Bench next Term, and walked the Streets as publickly as he could well do, to evade the Attempts of his private creditors to ſecure him. When the Election for the city drew near, he, though an outlaw, and a Beggar, offered himſelf a candidate; and, contrary to all expectation, a Spirit was quickly infuſed into the loweſt Claſs of People, which muſt have inſured him ſucceſs, had the Livery of London been compoſed, in any great Meaſure, of ſuch. The appearance for him at Guildhall, on the Day of Election, was conſiderable; not of Liverymen, however but real Mob I was there, upon the Huſtings, and very near the candidates, ſo that I diſtinctly heard every word that was ſpoken. Wilkes's Addreſs was delivered with more coolneſs, and Preſence of mind, than could be expected from one who was acting ſo bold a part: Harley the Lord Mayor, ſpoke laſt and beſt. He ſaid he did not ſtand up to make Apologies for his paſt conduct in Parliament becauſe he was not conſcious it needed any; that no Man was a firmer Friend to Liberty, or would go farther in its Defence, than himſelf; but he was for Liberty bounded by Law, the only Baſis of true Liberty; that in the high Office he had now the Honour to hold it behoved him, above all things, to attend to the preſervation of the public Peace of the City; he therefore begged, that in their choice of repreſentatives, they would put him entirely out of the Queſtion, and fix upon thoſe whom they tho't beſt able to diſcharge ſo important a Truſt. Upon holding up of Hands, the choice fell upon Mr. Wilkes to be one; but it was plain, that three Fourths of thoſe in the Hall were not of the Livery. From that Moment however his conſequence began, 'tho' the poll ended againſt him which yet greatly exceeded all expectation in his Favour. During its Continuance he appeared every Day on the Huſtings, tho' he was more than once arreſted there, at the Inſtance of ſome of his private Creditors; but he found Bail for his Appearance, braved it out to the laſt, and was attended every Day by a conſiderable Mob.

"When he found the Poll going againſt him, he publickly gave out, he would ſtand for Middleſex. There he was likely to ſtand a better Chance. An incredible Number of petty Freeholders of that County, from Wapping, and its Environs, immediately declared for him; and on the Day of Election, he carried it with Eaſe, and with very little Diſturbance at Brentford itſelf, tho' the whole Road thither was lined with the mob, who inſulted every one who would not join in the Cry of, *Wilkes and Liberty.* His Succeſs forthwith reached London, and occaſioned ſuch an Intoxication in the Mob, Men, Women and Children, that they ſpread themſelves from Hyde Park Corner to the farther End of Wapping, and broke every Body's Windows, who refuſed to illuminate their Houſes. Among the reſt, thoſe of the Manſion Houſe of the Lord Mayor, who happened that Night to ſleep in the Country, were quite demoliſhed, and tho' a Party of Soldiers were at length ſent for by the Mayoreſs from the Tower, they, when they came (ſo general was the infatuation) ſeemed more diſpoſed to aſſiſt the Mob, than to diſperſe them. You will not eaſily believe it, but it is true, that the Dukes of Grafton and Northumberland, and many others of the firſt Nobility; nay, ſome of the Royal Family itſelf, viz. the Princeſs Amelia, and the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, ſubmitted to illuminate their Windows upon this infamous Occaſion, in Obedience to the Orders of the paultry Mob.

"The next Night the illuminations were again inſiſted on, with the ſame inſolence, when the ſame impunity, was repeated!

"Strange, in Truth, muſt it appear to Friends, and to Enemies, at home and abroad, that an Outlaw, ſhould, by Men who call themſelves loyal, be choſen to repreſent the very County honoured with the Royal Reſidence; and this attended too with many Marks of Inſolence.

"Lord Chatham lives now a very retired Life, at his old Seat at Hays, in Kent, and is either unable, or unwilling, or both, to take any Part in Publick Affairs.

"Lord Townſend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, lives jovially with that People, and knowing that his Reign there will be but ſhort, encourages them to promote ſuch Bills as are popular, and what they deem moſt for the Intereſt of the Country. Hence their Octennial Bill.

"Nothing is yet done with reſpect to the Eaſt India Company."

BOSTON, June 23.

On Tueſday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend a meſſage to the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, accompanied with an Extract of a Letter from the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; which are now under Conſideration of the Houſe; but it is judged proper to defer their publication until the proceedings thereon are compleated, when the whole will be given in one view.

The following is a Copy of a Letter communicated to the Aſſembly of the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, on Saturday laſt, by the Governor of that Colony.

Circular No. 5. } *Whitehall, Ap. 21, 1768*

GENTLEMEN,

I Have his Majeſty's commands to tranſmit to you the incloſed copy of a letter from the ſpeaker of the houſe of Repreſentatives of the Colony of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, addreſſed by order of that houſe, to the Speaker of the Aſſembly of each colony on the continent of North-America: As his Majeſty conſiders this Meaſure to be of a moſt dangerous and factious tendency, calculated to enflame the minds of his good ſubjects in the colonies; to promote an unwarrantable combination, and to excite and encourage an open oppoſition and denial to the authority of parliament, and to ſubvert the true principles of the conſtitution. It is his Majeſty's pleaſure that you ſhould immediately, upon the receipt hereof, exert your utmoſt influence to defeat this flagitious attempt to diſturb the public peace by prevailing upon the Aſſembly of your province to take no notice of it, which will be treating it with the contempt it deſerves.

The repeated proofs which have been given by the Aſſembly of Rhode-Iſland of their reverence and reſpect for the laws, and of their faithful attachments to the conſtitution, leave little room in his Majeſty's breaſt to doubt of their ſhewing a proper reſentment of this unjuſtifiable attempt to revive thoſe diſtractions which have opperated ſo fatally to the prejudice of this Kingdom, and the colonies; and accordingly his Majeſty has the fulleſt confidence in their affection, and expects they will give him the ſtrongeſt proofs of them on this, and every other occaſion.

I am with great truth & regard,
Gentlemen, your moſt obedient,
Humble Servant,
HILLSBOROUGH.

⁂ *The Letter referred to in the above, will be inſerted in our next.*

NEW-YORK, June 23.

By ſome late accounts from the Streights, we learn, that the French and Spaniards in that part of the World, are very buſy in preparing for War; and that ſeveral Tranſports, with Troops on board, lately ſailed from Cadiz, for the Spaniſh West-Indies.

[illegible] the laſt Papers and advices from England, it appeas, that the Election of Mr. Wilkes has exceedingly alarmed and irritated the whole Party of thoſe men in Power who have for ſeveral Years paſt been labouring to effect a total Change in the Engliſh conſtitution, and to deſtroy that Freedom and ſecurity of Property, for which the Nation has been ſo eminently diſtinguiſhed, and to which it entirely owed its Proſperity & Grandeur.

It is tho't, that in Order to keep him out of the Parliament, they will endeavour to poſtpone his Trial and continue his Confinement. Whether they will ſucceed or not and whether the ſame Syſtem of politicks will ſtill be purſued which has already produced ſuch a hideous train of Evils; and from a proſperous united and happy People, has fill'd us with jealouſy,—Diſcontent,—and Animoſity;—reduced us from Affluence to a State of general Poverty, and driven us to the Verge of Ruin and Deſpair; or whether *this Syſtem* or *the Old Engliſh Conſtitution* ſhall any longer Exiſt, will greatly depend upon the prevailing Temper of the new Parliament, the diſcovery of which is waited for with anxious Solicitude.

Yeſterday came to town from Philadelphia, his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of South Carolina, and his Lady.

BOSTON, June 23.

We are authorized to inform the Public, That Capt. CORNER, Commander of His Majeſty's ſhip Romney, in Caſe he ſhould want any more Men, will not take any belonging to or married in the Province, nor any employed in the Trade along ſhore, or to the neighbouring Colonies.

And we are further authorized to aſſure the Public, That the Man preſſed from Mr. Waterman of this Town, is diſmiſs'd.

We hear that the Honorable the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and the other Officers who had retired on Board his Majeſty's Ship Romney, in the late Diſturbance, have ſince diſembarked, and landed at Caſtle William, where a Board was held on Tueſday laſt. The Collector for the Port of Boſton is alſo at the Caſtle.

Letters from North Carolina, mention that there are great diſturbances in that province occaſioned by the act of Parliament, prohibiting the iſſue of any more paper currency.

About a Fortnight ſince, a Woman at the South Part of the Town, jump'd out a Chamber Window at Night in her Sleep, by which ſhe broke one of her Legs, and was otherwiſe bruiſed, ſo that ſhe died laſt Week.

NEW-LONDON, June 24.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Credit, dated Boſton, June 20 1768.

"We are in a melancholly Situation, as you will ſee by the News; what the Event will be God knows!——I am this Minute inform'd that there is Letters frow Lord Hillſborough, to our Chief, to be communicated to the Aſſembly, That if they do not immediately undoe what they did laſt [illegible], and own the Right of Parliament to tax America, that we ſhall have a Fleet and Army to enforce the Meaſures of Parliament.—A dreadful event! but you may depend that it will not be ſubmitted to by this Province."——

HARTFORD, April 27.

Laſt week died of the Gravel, at Amenia Precinct, in Dutcheſs County, Mr. John Rough, an elderly Man, and at the deſire of his friends, his Body was opened by Doct. Chamberlain, and a ſtone taken from him, that weighed one pound three ounces.

We hear from Simſbury, that Mr. William Caſe of that town, a worthy and reſpected man, being at Mr. Jeremiah Caſes's at Suffrage in Simſbury, and going to bed hearty and chearful on Monday night laſt, was found dead on Tueſday Morning. Such a ſudden & awful inſtance of mortality greatly affected the people in his neighbourhood; and on wedneſday the corps was bro't into the meeting-houſe of Simſbury old ſociety where a ſermon adapted the occaſion, was preached by the Rev. Mr. Viets, Miſſionary. After which the remains were interred according to the ceremonies of the church.

"Where is *to morrow?* in another world,
"To thouſands *this is certain*; the *reverſe*
"*Is ſure to none.*"——YOUNG.

Laſt wedneſday morning died at New-Hartford, being there on a viſit to her mother, Mrs. Suſanna Ellery, wife of Mr. William Ellery of this place.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,

Pleaſe to inſert in your Paper, for the Benefit of our future Juries, the following Extract from a Book called, "*The Engliſhman's Right, a Dialogue between a Barriſter at Law, and a Juryman.* By Sir John Hawles, Knt. Sollicitor General to King William III. P. 53. 54.

"THERE are other jurymen that have particular *piques* and a humor of revenge againſt ſuch or ſuch parties; if a man be but *miſcalled* by ſome odious name, or ſaid to be of an exploded faction; ſtraight they cry, *hang him, find him guilty, no puniſhment can be too bad for ſuch a fellow.* In ſuch a caſe, they think it a merit to *ſtretch* an evidence on the tenter-hooks, and *ſtrain* a point of law, becauſe they fancy it makes for the good of the government. As if *injuſtice* and *oppreſſion* could, in any caſe, be for the true intereſt of government, when in truth, nothing more weakens or deſtroys it. But this was an *old ſtratagem, if thou ſuffer this man to eſcape, thou ſhalt not be* Cæſar's *friend.*——All theſe, and the like *peſtilent biaſes* are to be avoided and abominated by every honeſt juryman."

This is to Notify all

The Creditors of Ebenezer Bayley's Eſtate an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of Doct Simeon Smith, *Innholder in* Sharon, *on the firſt Monday of July next, to receive their devidends on ſaid Eſtate.*

Simeon Smith,
John Canfield, } *Truſtees*
Ebenezer Gay,

A NEW SUPPLY of choice
INDICO,
To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Public Notice is here-

by given to all the creditors of John Grant, of Litchfield, in Litchfield County, that we the Subſcribers (being appointed Truſtees of the ſaid John Grant, an Inſolvent Debtor) having taken into our hands and cuſtody, all the Eſtate of him the ſaid John that we can find, together with his credits, and having made a Settlement of the ſame, do find upon the whole that there is not Eſtate & collectable debts, ſufficient to pay the neceſſary charges of ſettling the ſame; excluſive of thoſe articles allowed by the Judge as neceſſaries, according to the Statute *in that caſe provided.*

Reynold Marvin,
Andrew Adams, } *Truſtees.*
Alex. Mc. Neil.
Litchfield 18th June 1768.

Simſbury 27th May 1768.

S*TRAY'D away from the Subſcriber, a two Year old Mare Colt, of a Bay Colour, without any Brand, not Dockt, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, about* 13 *Hands and a half high, a natural Pacer.——Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and ſend me word or bring her to me ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges piad by me,* ELISHA CORNISH.

Canaan, the 1ſt of June, 1768.

N*OTICE is hereby given to the creditors of Samuel Lee, late of Saliſbury, inſolvent debtor, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Iſaac Lawrence, of Canaan, on Wedneſday the 29th day of June Inſt. at one of the clock in the afternoon, there to receive their firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate, if any there be, where ſaid eſtate will be ſold at public ſail, unleſs prevented by a diviſion and apportioning of the creditors.*

JONAS LAWRENCE,
ABIEL FELLOWS, } *Truſtees.*
SAMUEL LAIN.

JUST IMPORTED, by
Archibald Campbell,
and to be Sold very Cheap by him for Caſh, at the Houſe of Mrs. *Collyer*, in Hartford.

A PARCEL of dry Goods, conſiſting chiefly of Iriſh Hollands, Cottons, Checks, Cardinal Cloaks, and Silk-Handkerchiefs. *June 17, 1768.*

Juſt come to Hand,
And to be ſold at the Printing-Office, in Hartford,
LETTERS
FROM a FARMER in Pennſylvania, to the Inhabitants of the Britiſh Colonies.

A Number SCYTHES, warranted to be of the beſt Kind, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

LONDON, April 21.

Yeſterday morning Mr. Wilkes came from his lodgings in prince's row, near Great George-ſtreet, Weſtminiſter, in a hackney chair to the parliament coffee-houſe in old palace yard, being preceeded by three gentlemen, who moſt preſſingly recommended ſilence and good order to the populace, as did Mr. Wilkes alſo from the chaiſe. He ſtaid at the coffee houſe till the court was ſat, and then went the back way into the court, where his ſurrender was not accepted. The matter was argued by council and it is ſaid, that according to law, Mr. Wilkes ſhould have ſurrendered himſelf to the ſheriff; the pleadings of the council laſted till near two o'clock. When Mr. Wilkes left the court, and withdrew to the coffee houſe for ſome time: and afterwards with his brother and two gentlemen, went in a hackney coach over Weſtminiſter bridge into Surry, attended by a great multitude of people, who obſerved great peace and good order. Notwithſtanding there was ſo great a crowd in Weſtminſter hall, there was not the leaſt interruption to the public peace, the hall & entrance to the court being lined by the conſtables under the immediate direction and inſpection of Mr. Juſtice Welch, and the other magiſtrates of the city and liberty of Weſtminiſter. The Judges, &c. were indeed attended to Weſtminiſter-hall by a greater number of Conſtables and Beadles of the city of Weſtminiſter, mounted guard at the watch houſes, but no crowd gathered nor was any noiſe heard, tho' great numbers left town for fear of riots, &c. On ſurrendering himſelf at the bar, Mr. Wilkes made the following ſpeech;

" *My Lords*,

" ACCORDING to the voluntary promiſe I made to the public, I now appear before this ſovereign court of juſtice to ſubmit myſelf in every thing to the laws of my country.

" Two verdicts have been found againſt me. One is, for the re-publication of the North-Briton. No. 45; the other, for the publication of a ludicrous poem.

" As to the republication of the number of the North-Briton, I cannot yet ſee that there is the ſmalleſt degree of guilt. I have often read and examined that famous paper. I know it is in every part founded on the ſtrongeſt evidence of facts. I find it full of duty and reſpect to the perſon of the king, altho' it arraigns in the ſevereſt manner, the conduct of his Majeſty's then Miniſters and brings very heavy charges home to them. I am perſuaded they are all well grounded, becauſe every one of thoſe miniſters has ſince been removed. No one inſtance of falſhood has yet been pointed out in that pretended libel, nor was the word *falſe* in the information before this court. I am therefore perfectly eaſy under every imputation reſpecting a paper, in which truth has guided the pen of the writer, whoever he was, in every ſingle line, and it is this circumſtance which has drawn on me as the author, all the cruelties of miniſterial vengeance.

" As to the other charge againſt me for, the publication of a poem, which has given juſt offence, I will aſſert that ſuch an idea never entered my mind. I bluſh again at the recollection that it was at any time and in any way, brought to the public eye, and drawn from the obſcurity in which it remained under my roof. Twelve copies of a ſmall part of it had been printed in my houſe at my own private preſs. I had carefully locked them up, and I never gave one to the moſt intimate friend. Government, after the affair of the North-Briton, bribed one of my ſervants to rob me of a copy, which was produced in the houſe of peers, and afterwards before this honorable court the nation was juſtly offended, but not with me, for it was evident that I had not been guilty of the leaſt offence to the public. I pray God to forgive, as I do, the Jury who have found me guilty of publiſhing a poem I concealed with care, and which is not even yet publiſhed, if any meaning can be affixed to any word in our language.

" But, my Lords, neither of the two verdicts could have been found againſt me, if the records had not been materially altered without my conſent, and, as I am informed, contrary to law. On the evening only before the two trials, ——— ——— ——— ——— —— cauſed the records to be altered —— — — — ——— againſt the conſent of my ſolicitor, and without my knowledge, for a dangerous illneſs, ariſing from an affair of honour, detained me at that time abroad. The alterations were of the utmoſt importance, and I was in conſequence tried the very next day on two new charges, of which I could know nothing. I will venture to declare this proceeding unconſtitutional. I am adviſed that it is illegal, and that it renders both the verdicts abſolutely void.

" I have ſtood forth, my Lords, in ſupport of the laws againſt the arbitrary acts of miniſters. This court of juſtice, in a ſolemn appeal reſpecting *general Warrants*, ſhewed their ſenſe of my conduct. I ſhall continue to reverence the wiſe and mild ſyſtem of Engliſh laws, and this Engliſh conſtitution. I have been much miſrepreſented, but under every ſpecies of perſecution, I will remain firm and friendly to the monarchy, dutiful and affectionate to our illuſtrious prince, who wears the crown, and to the whole Brunſwick line.

" As to all nice, intricate points of law, I am ſenſible how narrow and ſurcumſcribed my ideas are, but I have experienced the deep knowledge, and great abilities of my counſel. With them I reſt the legal part of my defence, ſubmitting every point to the judgment of this honorable court, and to the laws of England."

When Mr. Wilkes had finiſhed his ſpeech on Wedneſday laſt, in the court of King's bench at Weſtminiſter, Mr. Attorney-general moved for his immediate confinement, on the outlawry. He was anſwered by Mr. Sergeant Glyn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Mansfield, and Mr. Davenport ſucceſſively, who all moved the court for a writ of error, which Mr. Attorney-general on being applied to laſt Saturday refuſed to grant.——They ſpecified ſeveral particulars in which the proceſs of the outlawry was erroneous, as ſufficient grounds for the motion, and offered to give any bail for Mr. Wilkes's appearance. The court then proceeded to give their opinions *ſeriatim*,—Lord Mansfield ſpoke long and forcibly on the impropriety of the procedure on both ſides; obſerving, that the Attorney-general could not, with the leaſt appearance of reaſon or of law, move for the comitment of a perſon who was not *legally* in court; nor had the council for the defendant any better plea for their motion in favour of a man who appeared *gratis* before them: He added, that had Mr. Wilkes been brought thither by a writ of *capias ut legatum*, the motion might then have been made with propriety, & the court might then have exerted, had they pleaſed, their diſcretionary power in accepting or refuſing the bail. His Lordſhip farther expreſſed himſelf very happy in having an opportunity of explaining his ſentiments publickly, before ſo large an audience, with regard to the charge brought againſt him, in ſubſtituting the word *Tenor* inſtead of *Purport*: declaring repeatedly, that he tho't himſelf bound in duty to grant it; that he conceived it to be the uniform practice of all the judges to grant ſuch amendments; that he had himſelf frequently repeated the practice in other caſes, without the leaſt objection being ever offered againſt it.—The reſt of the judges agreed with the chief juſtice in opinion, that as Mr. Wilkes was not legally before the court, no proceedings could be had upon his caſe; Mr. Juſtice Willes particularly remarking "That the officers of the crown had no right to throw upon that court the buſineſs of committing Mr. Wilkes on his *gratis* appearance, out of the common courſe of law, when they might have brought him before it legally by a writ of *capias ut legatum*, which it would have been very eaſy to execute, ſince he has notoriouſly appeared in public for ſeveral weeks paſt: and, in that caſe, the Attorney-general might have made his motion with propriety."

TO BE SOLD,

A Good convenient dwelling houſe two ſtories high, with a good barn and well, with about five acres of good land adjoining thereto, on which is a good orchard, ſituated about half a mile from the court houſe, on the road leading to Windſor. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to

JENNET COLLYER.

ALL perſons having demands on the eſtate of Hezekiah Collyer, late of Hartford deceaſed, are deſired, ONCE MORE! to bring in the ſame, to

GEORGE SMITH, } Executors.
JAMES CHURCH, }
Hartford, May 20, 1768.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

WE the ſubſcribers truſtees to the eſtate of John White of Sharon an inſolvent debtor, hereby notify all the creditors to the ſaid John White, to exhibit their demands to the truſtees, on the firſt Monday of April next, at the houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith in Sharon where the buſineſs will be attended by the truſtees. And that ſaid meeting will be adjourned from time to time (if need be) and that all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, make payment forthwith, or expect trouble.

Simeon Smith, }
Jonathan Gillet, } Truſtees.
Charles Gillet, }
Sharon, March 3, 1768.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, in Hartford county, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Emanuel Nearing, late of Simſbury deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby notify the creditors of ſaid eſtate that we ſhall attend to hear and examine their claims on the ſaid eſtate, on the laſt Monday of March, and the laſt Monday of April next, at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Caſe in ſaid Simſbury. Dated at Simſbury, Feb. the 19th, 1768. pp67

Jonathan Pettibone, } Commiſſioners.
Abel Pettibone, }

◆ ◆ ◆

THIS is for the laſt Time to deſire all Perſons that are any ways indebted to the Eſtate of Deacon William Rockwell, late of Middletown deceas'd, forthwith to ſettle the ſame with John Stocker of ſaid Middletown, who is authorized by the Executors to do the ſame, as they would ſave themſelves the Trouble of a Suit in Law for Recovery thereof.

Hannah Rockwell, } *Executors.*
William Rockwell, }

A ſmall Quantity of choice good

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

THE Subſcriber going a Voyage to Europe, deſires all Perſons indebted to him to make immediate Settlement, or expect Trouble.

JAMES MOOKLER.

LOST, ſuppoſed to be left in ſome private houſe in this town, by Capt. Daniel Butler, late of Hartford, deceaſed, before his death, a ſmall account book of about one quire paper. Whoever will give either of the ſubſcribers information where we may get it again, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward, paid by either of us.

MOSES BUTLER,
np66 SARAH BUTLER.

STrayed or ſtolen from me the ſubſcriber, a black mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, about 14 hands and 3 inches high, paces, all the hair gall'd off her thigh, ſhod all round, & the cork'd when ſhe went away, with a pretty good ſaddle, the ſeat a little broke. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare and ſecure her for the owner, ſhall have a reaſonable reward from me.

CALEB OLMSTED.
Hartford, Feb. 17, 1768. *np66*

Hartford, March 7, 1768.

ALL Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of *Zebulon Seymour*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, with pp7

Zebulon Seymour, } Executors.
Aaron Seymour, }

Ready Money,

Given for clean

Linen & Cotton Rags

Of any Kind, at the the Printing-Office in Hartford, for the uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufactory.

Suppliment to the *Connecticut Courant.*

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford appointed Commiſſioners to receive & examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Joſeph Youngs, late of Windſor in the County of Hartford Deceas'd (repreſented Inſolvent) do hereby give Public Notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid Buſineſs, on the firſt Tueſdays of April and May next, at the Houſe of Henry Allyn Eſq; in ſaid Windſor, from one to ſix of the Clock Afternoon.

Job Drake,
Timothy Loomis, } Commiſſioners.
np8 Roger Newbury,

WHEREAS five of the proprietors of Winchester, have applied to me the ſubſcriber, to warn a meeting of the proprietors, to be held at the dwelling-houſe of David Bull, inholder at Hartford, to conſider whether they will chooſe a new Clerk: alſo to conſider and determine what they will do with reſpect to a ſuit lately bro't and had againſt ſaid proprietors, by Mr. Heaſhaw. Alſo, to appoint an agent, to make application to the General Aſſembly, to enact and do ſomething whereby ſaid proprietors may be enabled more effectually to collect their rates, and alſo whereby they may be enabled more effectually to carry on and defray the expences which from time to time may be neceſſarily incurred, for repairing highways, or whatever ſhall be judged needful:—Theſe are therefore to warn the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. David Bull, innholder at ſaid Hartford, on Tueſday the 12th day of April next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider what they will do relating to the above mentioned particulars.

THOMAS HOSMER, Proprietor's Clerk.
March 8th, 1768. np8

Feb. 29. 1768.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the creditors of Noah Hoſkins of Saliſbury, an inſolvent debtor, to bring in their accounts, properly proved, unto us the ſubſcribers, truſtees to ſaid eſtate, at the dwelling houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, jun. innholder in Saliſbury, on Tueſday the [illegible] of March next, at two-o'clock in the afternoon. Alſo there will be a public ſale of ſaid eſtate at the ſame place, on the fourth of April next, unleſs the creditors ſhall agree otherwiſe, and the firſt dividend of ſaid eſtate will be made at the ſame time, which the creditors are deſired then & there to receive.

Jonas Lawrence,
Samuel Lane, } Truſtees.
np8 Ebenezer Fletcher, jun.

STRAY'D or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the 3d Inſt a Sorrel Mare, about nine Years old about 14 Hands high, natural Pacer, ſhod all round, has a Spavin on her near hind Leg, one white foot no Brand.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the Subſcriber ſhall be well rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me. np8 *JOHN BENTON.*

Judea, March 1, 1768.

THE creditors of Nathaniel Durkee of Judea, in Woodbury, in the county Litchfield, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of Jonathan Farran innholder in ſaid Judea, on the firſt Wedneſday of April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, then and there to proceed in the diſpoſition of the eſtate of ſaid Nathaniel Durkee, agreable to a law of this colony, entitled, 'An act for preventing fraud in debtors,' &c.

Thomas Carter,
David Judſon, } Truſtees.
p8 Samuel Durand,

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, to examine the claims on the eſtate of Stephen Kellogg, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) we do hereby give notice, to all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we will attend ſaid buſineſs, on the laſt Tueſdays of March, April, May, June, July, Auguſt and September, A D. 1768 at the dwelling houſe of Elizabeth Kellogg, in Weathersfield.

Gideon Hunn,
Eliſha Baxter, } Commiſſioners.

MONDAY, July 4, 1768. [Numb. 184.]

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

The following is the proceedings of the Town of Boſton reſpecting the late diſturbances in that Place, taken from the papers as follow:

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, on Tueſday the 14th Inſtant, preſent a larger number than was ever known on any occaſion.—After very cool and deliberate debates, upon the diſtreſs'd Circumſtances of the Town, and the preſent critical Situation of their Affairs, it was unanimouſly Voted that a Committee wait on his Excellency the Governor of the Province, with the following Petition, viz.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay,
To His Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over ſaid Province and Vice-Admiral of the ſame
The Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, in Town Meeting legally aſſembled.
Humbly ſhew,

THAT, your petitioners conſider the British conſtitution as the baſis of their ſafety and happineſs. By that, is eſtabliſhed no man ſhall be governed by laws, nor taxed but by himſelf, or repreſentatives legally and fairly choſen, and to which he does not give his own conſent. In open violation of theſe fundamental rights of Britons, laws & taxes are impoſed on us, to which we not only have not given our conſent, but againſt which we have firmly remonſtrated.—Dutiful petitions have been preferred to our moſt gracious Sovereign which (though to the great conſternation of the people, we now learn have been cruelly and inſidiouſly prevented reaching the Royal Preſence,) we have waited to receive a gracious anſwer to, with the greateſt attention to the public peace, untill we find ourſelves invaded with an armed force, ſeizing, impreſſing and impriſoning the perſons of our fellow ſubjects, contrary to expreſs acts of parliament.

Menaces have been thrown out, fit only for Barbarians, which already affect us in the moſt ſenſible manner, and threaten us with famine and deſolation, as all navigation is obſtructed, upon which alone our whole ſupport depends, and the town at this criſis in a ſituation, nearly ſuch, as if war was formally declared againſt it.

To contend with our parent ſtate, is in our idea the moſt ſhocking and dreadful extremity; but tamely to relinquiſh the only ſecurity we and our poſterity retain of the enjoyment of our lives and properties, without one ſtruggle, is ſo humiliating and baſe, that we cannot ſupport the reflection: We apprehend, Sir ! that it is at your option, in your power, and we would hope in your inclination, to prevent this diſtreſſed, and juſtly incenſed people, from affecting too much, and from the ſhame and reproach of attempting to little.

As the Board of Cuſtoms, have tho't fit of their own motion, to relinquiſh the exerciſe of their commiſſion here, and as we cannot but hope, that, being convinced of the impropriety and injuſtice, of the appointment of a Board, with ſuch enormous powers, & the inevitable deſtruction which would enſue from the exerciſe of their office, will never re-aſſume it. We flatter ourſelves, your Excellency will in tenderneſs to this people uſe the beſt means in your power, to remove the other grievance, we ſo juſtly complain of, and iſſue your immediate order, to the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, to remove from this harbour, till we ſhall be aſcertained of the ſucceſs of our applications. And your petitioners, as in Duty bound &c.

The Select-men with fourteen other gentlemen were then appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency the Governor and preſent the above petition that ſame evening.

After which the meeting was adjourned till Wedneſday the 15th.

His Excellency being at his country ſeat, at Roxbury, the gentlemen of the committee immediately ſet out in eleven carriages; on their arrival, they were very politely received, & their chairman preſented the petition to his Excellency, who was pleaſed to inform them, that next day in the afternoon, an anſwer ſhould be delivered in writing.

At the ſame Time the Town directed their Committee to prepare a Letter to Dennis De Berdt, *Eſq; in London, ſetting forth the Conduct of the Commiſſioners and Officers of the Cuſtoms, and the Officers of his Majeſty's Ship Romney, relating to a Seizure made the preceding Friday, as well as the Behaviour of ſome of the Inhabitants the Evening following, in an impartial Manner, ſupported by Affidavits, to prevent the ill impreſſions that may be made, by a Miſrepreſentation; & then adjourn'd to the next Day.*

At the Adjournment on Wedneſday the 15th, the Committee appointed to preſent the Town's Petition to be Governor, reported from his Excellency the following anſwer Viz.

GENTLEMEN,

MY Office and ſtation make me a very incompetent judge of the rights you claim againſt acts of parliament; and therefore it would be to no purpoſe for me to expreſs my opinion thereupon. All I can ſay is, that I ſhall not knowingly infringe any of your rights and privileges, but ſhall religiouſly maintain all thoſe which are committed to me as a ſervant of the King.

In regard to the impreſſing men for the ſervice of the King in his ſhips of war, it is practiſed in Great-Britain, and all other of his Majeſty's dominions, and therefore I cannot diſpute it in this part of them. But I ſhall uſe my utmoſt endeavours to get it regulated ſo as to avoid all the inconveniencies to this town which you are apprehenſive of: and from the knowledge I have of Capt. Corner, *I have no doubt of my ſucceeding herein.*

I cannot pretend to enter into any diſpute between you and your parent ſtate: I deſire to be a faithful ſervant in regard to both; & I ſhall think myſelf highly honored if I can be in the loweſt degree an inſtrument in preſerving a perfect conciliation between them. I can aſſure you that if it was as much in my power as it is in my will it would always be preſerved.

I am obliged by all kinds of duty, by my general inſtructions, and by his Majeſty's ſpecial orders to protect, aid and aſſiſt the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms (appointed under the great Seal of Great-Britain in purſuance of an act of parliament) and their officers in their perſons and offices. And whether they ſhall or ſhall not relinquiſh the exerciſe of their commiſſion, I muſt not fail to give them all the protection, aid and aſſiſtance in my power. If in ſo doing I ſhall give offence, I ſhall be ſorry for it. But I ſhall never regret the doing my duty.

I have no command over his Majeſty's ſhips and therefore cannot iſſue ſuch orders as you deſire, nor indeed any order to the commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney. And it would be highly improper for me to make a requiſition to him to remove from this harbour, when I know he is ſtationed here by a ſuperior officer, and cannot remove hence but by his orders. FRA. BERNARD.

The Committee at the ſame time reported the Draſt of a Letter to Mr. DeBerdt, *which was read and unanimouſly accepted, and the Committee were directed to forward the ſame, together with ſuch Affidavits as they ſhould obtain by the firſt Veſſel.*

At this Adjournment the Town appointed another Committee to prepare Inſtructions for their Repreſentatives, at this alarming Criſis; and further adjourn'd to Friday the 17th at 3 o'clock.

On Friday the Town met by Adjournment, & received the report of their Committee and unanimouſly voted the following Inſtructions to their Repreſentatives. Viz.

To the Hon. JAMES OTIS, *and* THOMAS CUSHING, *Eſq'rs;* Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS, *and* JOHN HANCOCK, *Eſq;*

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the Repeal of the late American Stamp-Act, we were happy in the pleaſing proſpect of a reſtoration of that tranquility and unanimity among ourſelves, and that harmony and affection between our parent country and us, which had generally ſubſiſted before that deteſtable act. But with the utmoſt grief and concern, we find that we flatter'd ourſelves too ſoon, and that the root of bitterneſs is yet alive.——The principle on which that act was founded continues in full force, and a revenue is ſtill demanded from America.

We have the mortification to obſerve one

Act of Parliament after another paſſed for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue from us; to ſee our money continually collecting from us without our conſent, by an authority in the conſtitution of which we have no ſhare, and over which we have no kind of influence or controul; to ſee the little circulating caſh that remained among us for the ſupport of our trade, from time to time tranſmitted to a diſtant country, never to return, or what in our eſtimation is worſe if poſſible, appropriated to the maintainance of ſwarms of Officers and penſioners of idleneſs and luxury, whoſe example has a tendency to corrupt our morals, & whoſe arbitrary diſpoſitions will trample on our rights.

Under all theſe misfortunes and afflictions, however, it is our fixed reſolution to maintain our loyalty and duty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, a reverence and due ſubordination to the Britiſh Parliament as the ſupreme legiſlative in all caſes of neceſſity, for the preſervation of peace and good order among ourſelves, waiting with anxious expectation, for a favorable anſwer to the petitions and ſolicitations of this continent for relief. At the ſame time, it is our unalterable reſolution, at all times, to aſſert & vindicate our dear and invaluable rights and liberties, at the utmoſt hazard of our lives and fortunes, and we have a full & rational confidence that no deſigns formed againſt them will ever proſper.

That ſuch deſigns have been formed & are ſtill in being we have reaſon to apprehend. A multitude of Place men and Penſioners, and an enormous train of Underlings & Dependants, all novel in this country, we have ſeen already. Their imperious Tempers, their raſh inconſiderate and weak behaviour, are well known.

In this ſituation of affairs, ſeveral armed veſſels, and amongſt the reſt, his Majeſty's ſhip of war the Romney, have appear'd in our harbour, and the laſt as we believe, by the expreſs application of the Board of Commiſſioners, with deſign to over awe and terrify the inhabitants of this town into baſe compliances and unlimited ſubmiſſion, has been anchored within a cable's length of the wharves.

But paſſing over other irregularities, we are aſſured that the laſt alarming act of that ſhip, viz. the violent, and in our opinion illegal ſeizure of a veſſel lying at a wharf, and cutting of her faſts and removing her with an armed force in a hoſtile manner, under the protection of the King's ſhip, without any probable cauſe of ſeizure that we know of, or indeed any cauſe that has yet been made known: no libel or proſecution whatever, having yet been inſtituted againſt her was by expreſs order, or requeſt in writing of the Board of Commiſſioner to the commander of that ſhip.

In addition to all this, we are continually alarmed with rumours and reports of new revenue acts to be paſſed, new importations of Officers and Penſioners to ſuck the life-blood of the body politick while it is ſtreaming from the veins; freſh arrival of ſhips of war to be a ſtill ſeverer reſtraint upon our trade; and the arrival of a military force to dragoon us into paſſive obedience; orders & requiſitions tranſmitted to New York, Halifax and to England, for regiments & troops to preſerve the public peace.

Under the diſtreſſes ariſing from this ſtate of things, with the higheſt confidence in your integrity, abilities and fortitude, you will exert yourſelves Gentlemen, on this occaſion, that nothing be left undone that may conduce to our relief; and in particular we recommend it to your conſideration & diſcretion in the firſt place, to endeavour that impreſſes of all kinds may if poſſible be prevented. There is an act of Parliament in being, which has never been repealed, for the encouragement of the trade to America. *We mean the 6th Ann Cha. xxxvii Sect. 9 it is enacted, "That no Mariner or other perſon who ſhall ſerve on board, or be retained to ſerve on board any Privateer, or trading Ship or Veſſel that ſhall be employed in any Part of America, nor any Mariner, or other perſon, being on ſhore in any part thereof ſhall be liable to be impreſſed or taken away by any Officer or Officers of, or belonging to her Majeſty's Ships of War, impowered by the Lord High Admiral, or any other Perſon whatſoever, unleſs ſuch Mariner* ſhall *have before deſerted from ſuch ſhip of War belonging to her Majeſty, at any Time after the fourteenth Day of February 1707, upon Pain that any Officer or Officers ſo impreſſing or taking away, any Mariner or other Perſon contrary to the Tenor and true meaning of this Act, ſhall forfeit to the Maſter or Owner or Owners of any ſuch ſhip or Veſſel,* Twenty Pounds *for every Man he or they ſhall ſo impreſs or take, to be recovered with full coſts of Suit in any part of her Majeſty's Dominions."* So that any impreſſes of any mariner, from any veſſel whatever, appears to be in direct violation of an act of Parliament. In the next place, 'tis our deſire that you enquire and uſe your endeavours to promote a parliamentary enquiry for the authors and propagators of ſuch alarming rumours and reports as we have mentioned before; and whether the Commiſſioners or any other perſons whatever have really wrote or ſollicited for troops to be ſent here from New-York, Halifax, England or elſewhere, and for what end, and that you forward, if you think it expedient, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives reſolutions that every ſuch perſon who ſhall ſollicit or promote the importation of troops at this time, is an enemy to this town and province, and a diſturber of the peace and good order of both.

Then the Meeting was diſſolved.

The following is the Letter referred to, in the Earl of Hillſbrough's Letter, to the Aſſembly of Rhode Iſland, inſerted in our laſt, viz.

Copy of a Letter written by the Hon. the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the laſt Seſſion of the general Aſſembly, and ſent to the reſpective Aſſemblies on the continent.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *Feb.* 11 1768.

To the Honourable the Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of ———

SIR,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, have taken into their ſerious conſideration, the great difficulties that muſt accrue to themſelves and their conſtituents by the operation of the ſeveral acts of parliament impoſing duties and taxes on the American colonies.

As it is a ſubject in which every colony is deeply intereſted, they have no reaſon to doubt but your houſe is duly impreſs'd with its importance; and that ſuch conſtitutional meaſures will be come into as are proper. It ſeems to be neceſſary, that all poſſible care ſhould be taken that the repreſentations of the ſeveral aſſemblies, upon ſo delicate a point, ſhould harmonize with each other: The Houſe therefore hope that this letter will be candidly conſidered in no other light than expreſſing a diſpoſition freely to communicate their mind to a ſiſter colony, upon a common concern in the ſame manner as they would be glad to receive the ſentiments of your or any other Houſe of Aſſembly on the continent.

The Houſe have humbly repreſented to the miniſtry, their own ſentiments: That his Majeſty's high court of parliament is the ſupreme legiſlative power over the whole empire: That in all free ſtates the conſtitution is fixed: and as the ſupreme legiſlative derives its power and authority from the conſtitution, it cannot over-leap the bounds of it, without deſtroying its own foundation: That the conſtitution aſcertains and limits both ſovereignty and allegiance; and therefore his Majeſty's American ſubjects who acknowledge themſelves bound by the ties of allegiance, have an equitable claim to the full enjoyment of the fundamental rules of the Britiſh conſtitution: That it is an eſſential, unalterable right in nature, ingrafted into the Britiſh conſtitution as a fundamental law, and ever held ſacred and irrevocable by the ſubjects within the realm, that what a man hath honeſtly acquired, is abſolutely his own, which he may freely give, but cannot be taken from him without his conſent: That the American ſubjects may therefore, excluſive of any conſideration of charter rights, with a decent firmneſs adapted to the character of free men and ſubjects aſſert this natural conſtitutional right.

It is moreover their humble opinion, which they expreſs with the greateſt deference to the wiſdom of the parliament: that the acts made there, impoſing duties on the people of this province with the ſole & expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, are infringments of their natural and conſtitutional rights; becauſe, as they are not repreſented in the Britiſh parliament, his Majeſty's commons in Britain, by thoſe acts, grant their property without their conſent.

This Houſe further are of opinion, that their conſtituents, conſidering their local circumſtances, cannot by any poſſibility, be repreſented in the parliament; and that it will for ever be impracticable that they ſhould be equally repreſented there and conſequently not at all being ſeperated by an ocean of a thouſand leagues: that his Majeſty's royal predeceſſors, for this reaſon, were graciouſly pleaſed to form a ſubordinate legiſlative here, that their ſubjects might enjoy the unalienable right of a repreſentation. Alſo that conſidering the utter impracticability of their ever being fully and equally repreſented in parliament, and the great expence that muſt unavoidably attend even a partial repreſentation there, this houſe think, that a taxation of their conſtituents, even without their conſent, grievous as it is, would be preferable to any repreſentation that could be admitted for them there.

Upon theſe principles, and alſo conſidering that were the right in the parliament ever ſo clear, yet for obvious reaſons, it would be beyond the rule of equity, that their conſtituents ſhould be taxed on the manufactures of Great-Britain here, in addition to the duties they pay for them in England, and other advantages ariſing to Great Britain from the acts of trade; this houſe have prefered a humble dutiful and loyal petition to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and made ſuch repreſentation to his Majeſty's miniſters, as they apprehended would tend to obtain redreſs.

They have alſo ſubmitted to conſideration, whether any people can be ſaid to enjoy any degree of freedom, if the crown, in addition to its undoubted authority, of conſtituting a governor, ſhould appoint ſuch a ſtipend as it ſhall judge proper, without the conſent of the people, and at their expence; and whether, while the judges of the land, and other civil officers, hold not their commiſſions during good behaviour, their having ſalaries appointed for them by the crown, independent of the people, hath not a tendency to ſubvert the principles of equity, and endanger the happineſs and ſecurity of the ſubjects.

In addition to theſe meaſures, the houſe have wrote a letter to their agent Mr. De Berdt, the ſentiments of which he is directed to lay before the miniſtry; wherein they take notice of the hardſhip of the act for preventing mutiny and deſertion, which requires the governor and council to provide enumerated articles for the King's marching troops, and the people to pay the expence; and alſo the commiſſion of the gentlemen appointed commiſſioners of the cuſtoms to reſide in America, which authoriſes them to make as many appointments as they think fit, and to pay the appointees what ſums they pleaſe, for whoſe malconduct they are not accountable—From whence it may happen that officers of the crown may be multiplied to ſuch a degree as to become dangerous to the liberty of the people, by virtue of a commiſſion which doth not appear to this houſe to derive any ſuch advantages to trade, as many have been led to expect.

Theſe are the ſentiments and proceedings of this houſe; and as they have too much reaſon to believe that the enemies of the colonies have repreſented them to his Majeſty's miniſters and the parliament, as factious, diſloyal, and having a diſpoſition to make themſelves independent of the mother country, they have taken occaſion in the moſt humble terms, to aſſure his Majeſty, and his miniſters, that with regard to the people of this province, and as they doubt not of all the colonies, the charge is unjuſt.

The houſe is fully ſatisfied that your aſſembly is too generous and enlarged in ſentiment, to believe, that this letter proceeds from an ambition of taking the lead, or dictating to the other aſſemblies: they freely ſubmit their opinion to the judgment of others, and ſhall take it kind in your houſe, to point out to them any thing further which may be thought neceſſary.

This houſe cannot conclude, without expreſſing their firm confidence in the King, our common head and father, that the united and dutiful ſupplications of his diſtreſs'd American ſubjects, will meet with his royal and favourable acceptance.

Signed by the Speaker.

NEW-YORK, June 20.

We hear from Philadelphia, That on Friday Afternoon, the 17th Inſtant, came up one of the moſt dreadful Storms of Hail that ever was known, attended with a frightful Noiſe ſomething like the Sound of Cannon, Drums and Bells mingled together. The Hail Stones were of various Figures and Sizes, from the Bigneſs of Peas to that of Turkey's Eggs, and ſome meaſured 9 Inches round, and were of irregular Figures like broken Piecs of Ice. About Reading Furnace, the Breadth of the Courſe of the Storm was about three Miles, it went at the Rate of about twelve Miles an Hour, and laſted fifteen Minutes. Great Numbers of Trees in the Orchards and Woods were blown down. The Fields of Wheat and Rye, &c. in its Way are entirely ruined, bruiſed or beat to Pieces, ſo that the Owners have been obliged to mow them for Fodder. The Damage in Lancaſter County only, is ſaid to be many Thouſand Pounds Value. About Dunkers-Town & other Places, Calves, Pigs, Fowls and ſome Cattle were killed, the Leaves all beat from the Trees, and every Window not ſecured by the ſhutters broke to Pieces. Many of the poorer ſort of People will be reduced to beggery.

BOSTON, June 30.

We are not able yet to give our Readers the Proceedings of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives on the Meſſage of his Excellency the Governor, mentioned in our laſt: that, with one or two other Meſſages, and the Rt. Hon the Earl of Hillſborough's Letter, requiring the preſent Aſſembly to Reſcind a Reſolution of the laſt Houſe, on which their Letter (publiſhed in this Day's Paper) was founded, being ſtill under Conſideration of the Houſe—His Majeſty's Inſtruction to the Governor on this Matter is in caſe of a refuſal of the Houſe to comply with the Requiſition, to diſſolve the General Court immediately.

There have been ſeveral vague Reports ſpread the Week paſt thro' the Town and Country; but on Enquiry we can find ſo little Foundation for them, that they are not worth mentioning.

NEW-LONDON, June 17.

We hear from Norwich, that the following are the Toaſts which were drank by the Gentlemen who met at Mr. Peck's, adjoining Liberty Tree, on the News of Mr. Wilkes's being choſe a Member of Parliament.

1. The King. 2. Queen and Royal Family. 3. Wilkes & Liberty. 4. No. Forty-five. 5. The Britiſh Parliament. 6. The Royal Patriots for America. 7. All the loyal Patriots for America. 8. All the Patriots in Great-Britain, inclined for the Liberty of America. 9. The Governor and Colony of Connecticut. 10. All the Sons of Liberty on the Continent.

Sentiments.

11. No Stamp-Men for Rulers in this Colony. 12. No internal Taxes in this Colony, but ſuch as are laid on us by our own Aſſemblies. 13. No Impoſitions on our Trade. 14. No General Warrants. 15. No Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms to eat up the King's Revenues, & the American's Money. 16. No Biſhops to America to eat up the Tythe Pigs. 17. May we never want a *Wilkes*, and may *Wilkes* never want *Liberty*. 18. May the Enemies of this free Colony be always diſappointed, as at our laſt Election. 19. May the Sons of Slavery & Malice never bear rule over us in this free Colony.——20. Succeſs to our American Manufactories. 21. Succeſs to Trade and Navigation. 22. May all the Grumbletonians and Sons of Slavery, which were promiſcuouſly mixt in with, and compaſs'd the 2d and 3d Houſe at Hartford, be all-ways Diſappointed, as at the laſt Election, and their Deeds be had in Remembrance till October next, and for ever by the Freemen of this Colony. With Twenty Three other loyal and—patriotic Toaſts, amounting in all to No. 45.

HARTFORD, July 4.

Laſt Monday came Town from New-London, where he has been for ſome Time paſt for the Recovery of his Health, his Excellency Sir William Johnſon, Bart. and the ſame Day proceeded on his Journey for his Seat at Johnſon-Hall, accompanied by Col. Croghan, and ſeveral other Gentlemen. And,

Yeſterday came to Town from N. York, his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of S. Carolina, and his Lady.

To be ſold at public Vendue, on Wedneſday the 6th Inſt. at the Houſe of Daniel Wilcox in Weſt Simſbury, at two o'clock Afternoon, a good Blackſmith's Shop, & a compleat Set of Utenſils for carrying on the Blackſmith's Buſineſs, ſituated near Coldwell's Iron Works in ſaid Simſbury. By me,

JOHN SKINNER, jun.

July 4, 1768.

Chatham, June 30th, 1768.

BROKE *into the common field at Chatham, a ſorrel Mare, about 13 hands high, her age not known, ſome griſled on the back, not ſhod. The owner by applying to John Ellſworth, of Chatham, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.*

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN *from* Noah Iſbell, *of* Saliſbury, *on the night after the 19th inſtant, a black Mare, three years old, with a white ſtreak in her face, and her left hind foot white; a natural pacer; near fourteen hands high; a ſtrait limb'd beaſt. Whoever ſhall take up the thief and mare, and ſecure them ſhall have five pounds reward, or for the mare forty ſhillings, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me,*

NOAH ISBELL.

Meſſrs. Green & Watson.

Pleaſe to give this a place in your next verbatim, and you will thereby oblige one who is your conſtant reader, if no more.

MR. Hipponax's megalopſycal compliments, to Mr. *Polynomial*, alias many names, according to its etumon, or original meaning, (if I miſtake not) this gentleman connoiſſeur, undoubtedly was ſelf taught by the verſatility of his own lynceao genius; and has it ſeems by his unparrallelled performances, monopolized ſuch a vaſt quantity of the moſt refined erudition, that he has infinitely out-ſtript the plebean part of mankind, in all human literature; ſo that he has thereby modeſtly raiſed himſelf in a climacterical manner vaſtly above the culmen cæli of our zenith, and there in a ſelf ſufficient manner, challenges the tripodi of the prævaricators of Apollo; and arbitrarily aſſumes the *caduceus* from good old Mercury, and there in his imaginary pantheon, places himſelf in ſome regiſical manner, conſtantly evibrating his caduce, with as great a degree of effrontry, as if he was *Ipſo Facto*, Jupiter's pedagogue and ſuperintendant; and is ever anon, favouring not only the literated, but alſo the cimerian part of mankind, as he anagogically ſuppoſes with ſome of his didactive, calligraphical performances. I mean eſpecially the laſt the public has been ſo undeſervedly favoured with, which was ſo ſcrupulouſly compoſed, and elegantly decorated, with ſuch a florid diction, and fuſtian phraſes; that any one might as eaſily have extracted a quantity of ſpeculative knowledge out of the things ſignified by the terms *Tohu* and *Bohu*, as that. Whether our virtuoſo by an innuendo, meaning *Mr. Polynomial*, be of the maſculine, feminine, or epicence gender, does not in any ſenſe whatever, as yet appear, by any performance of his. But this one thing is undeniably evident, that he has adopted an entire new mode of expreſſion, which I preſume is totally new and unheard of, before his ſagacity had inveſtigated it: and indeed it appears like a dulcarnon, coordated by the keeneſt efforts of a penetrating genius, and ſo made familiar for the emolument of the preſent and future exiſtences. This great and almoſt inſcrutable diſcovery, that has lain for ſo many ages in occultation, which this rare genius has lately made, and benevolently communicated to the public, is no more than this, to uſe his own new mode of expreſſion, the term *her*, which meander like, runs thro' the whole of his piece, doubtleſs *meaning the town of New-Milford*. Tautology is evermore deemed almoſt intolerable to perſons, that have a delicate taſte, yet I muſt (candid readers) rely wholly on your clemency for a pardon, ſhould I offend any by the reiteration of *Mr. Polynomial's* wonderful diſcovery, the term *her*, by an innuendo &c. *Not to criticiſe*, but without any manner of doubt the phraſe *her*, is a pronoun *adjective*, and is uſed in various ſenſes by didactic writers ſo far as I am acquainted; by ſome an interogation is propoſed? by others we learn who is the true poſſeſſor of a thing, by others we demonſtrate our meaning &c. But ſtill the term *her*, if it concords with any thing here, (be it ſpoken with all due reverence and ſubmiſſion) it muſt undeniably agree to, or with the term *town*, which is not expreſſed; therefore, moſt evidently is underſtood, or elſe with nothing at all. Therefore *Mr. Polynomial*, in order to be conſiſtent with himſelf, muſt allow that New-Milford is a *city*, and indeed ſo it is, when compared with *L——ld*; or elſe any one who is no more than a meer grammaticaſter, may eaſily ſee that *Mr. Polynomial*, does by ſome grammatical figure, (the cognomen of it perhaps he will in his next piece communicate to the public) make the feminine gender, to harmonize in all reſpects with the neuter: a wonderful thing this, that Juno's vulcan has lately diſcovered in grammar! and had I met with this new mode of phraſeology in any vulgar piece, I ſhould have beeen vaſtly diffident about the propriety of it, for I have always been taught by my grammar, directly the reverſe of this; and ſo ſhall hereafter ever think it abſolutely neceſſary, to avail myſelf of (what no critic will ever think of controverting) *Mr. Polynomial's* authority and precedent. And as no man's alchocodoneal circle is eternal, that only is the prerogative of a Deity; but ſtill may the ſublime Heaven, which with its benedictions propitiouſly fortify *Mr. Polynomial* with the ſtars, thoſe reſplendent and pellucid diamonds that decorated the high and lofty arch thereof, and fix him "the deſerver of his deſerts, that he really deſerves," on account of his late public performance; and may all to whom it may ever any way concern, unanimouſly give in their ſuffrages and ſay amen to it; that *Mr. Polynomial* is altogether worthy of this grand and noble epithet.

Vox et præterea nil.

Meſſrs. Green & Watson,

Much has been ſaid lately in the news-papers, concerning the Diſſidents in Poland, and at the ſame time many of your readers are ignorant of the facts relating to them, the following piece taken from a late magazine I think you would do well to publiſh.

ON the death of Sigiſmond the firſt, Poland, which had before been an abſolute Monarchy, aſſumed the form of a republic, and that at a diet aſſembled in the year 1573, by the grand marſhal Firley, a proteſtant, the peace between the Greeks, proteſtants, and catholicks, was eſtabliſhed as a fundamental law of the nation; he adds that the catholicks who were at that time the leaſt numerous of the three perſuaſions, ſo far from claiming any ſuperiority over the other two, conſidered this agreement as highly advantageous to their cauſe, and thought themſelves extremely happy, that their eccleſiaſtical property and revenues were granted to perſons of their own belief, in like manner as thoſe appertaining to the Greeks were granted to the Greeks only.

To render this law permanent, the three religions promiſed each other mutual defence and affection, and declared, that a difference in faith ſhould never prove the cauſe of civil diſention, unanimouſly reſolving to make an example of any perſon, who under ſuch a pretence, ſhould excite freſh diſturbances.

Notwiſtanding this ſolemn agreement however, and a variety of ſubſequent treaties, in which the Greeks and proteſtants, how diſtinguiſhed by the name of Diſſidents, were confirmed in all the natural rights of Poliſh citizens; the papiſts, as they gained ſtrength uſurped an authority over them, and having gradually engroſſed the government into their own hands, they have long exerciſed tyrannies, which are now increaſed to an extravagance wholly intollerable; they prohibit baptiſms, and burials in Diſſident churches; they annul all marriages, and declare the children baſtards—tearing them from their parents, and placing them in convents by force—they convert by torture, thoſe whoſe anceſtors were catholicks, ruſh into the preſence of dying perſons to make proſelytes, and drag the dead bodies where they have been diſappointed in this view, through the ſtreets, nay, they dig them out of the very grave and throw them to the dogs; and to crown all, a right reverend fiend, the biſhop of Cracow, has lately made a motion in the diet, "to puniſh with death, confiſcation of goods and infamy to him and his poſterity, every perſon however diſtinguiſhed, who ſhall for the future ſpeak in favour of the Diſſidents."—Such is the preſent ſituation of the Greeks and proteſtants in Poland,—but the oppreſſion is not to be borne any longer, and the Diſſidents, driven to diſpair, are now prepared to make one ſpirited effort for the recovery of their rights, in which it is to be hoped they will meet with aſſiſtance from all the reformed nations in Europe.

This is to Notify all The Creditors of Ebenezer Bayley's Eſtate an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of Doct Simeon Smith, *Innholder in* Sharon, *on the firſt Monday of July next, to receive their devidends on ſaid Eſtate.*

Simeon Smith,
John Canfield,
Ebenezer Gay, } *Truſtees*

A NEW SUPPLY of choice

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Public Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Grant, of Litchfield, in Litchfield County, that we the Subſcribers (being appointed Truſtees of the ſaid John Grant, an Inſolvent Debtor) having taken into our hands and cuſtody, all the Eſtate of him the ſaid John that we can find, together with his credits, and having made a Settlement of the ſame, do find upon the whole that there is not Eſtate & collectable debts, ſufficient to pay the neceſſary charges of ſettling the ſame; excluſive of thoſe articles allowed by the Judge as neceſſaries, according to the Statute *in that caſe provided.*

Reynold Marvin,
Andrew Adams,
Alex. Mc. Neil. } *Truſtees.*

Litchfield 18th June 1768.

A Number SCYTHES, warranted to be of the beſt Kind, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1768. [NUMB. 185.]

THE *Connecticut* COURANT:

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

TOMLINSON AND HUNTINGTON,

(Of Woodbury)

Have juſt imported, in the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and have for Sale, a good Aſſortment of genuine Medicine, &c. among which are,

ANDERSON's Pills,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
——Cordial Elixer,
Boſthock's Purging Elixer,
Britiſh Oil,
Flower of Muſtard,
Candied Citron and Orange Peels,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c.
Eaſton's balſamic, cordial Stiptic,
Eſſence of Balm of Gilead,
——Burgamot,
——Water Dock,
Fraunce's Female Elixer,
Godfrey's general Cordial,
Hill's Pectoral Balſam of Honey,
Hooper's Female Pills,
Dr. James's Fever Powder,
London Balſam of Health,
Turlington's Balſam of Life.

They have alſo,

Allſpice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Wines, French Brandy, &c.

N.B. The above Articles will be ſold low, for ready Pay, or ſhort Credit (for the Medicines) to thoſe who take a Quantity.

On the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, at 3 o'clock afternoon will be ſold at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, Innholder in Hartford.

THREE pieces of land in the South Meadow in ſaid Hartford one of which was lately John Thomas's and the other two Elijah Clap's, all containing about 24 acres, and are excellent land. At the ſame time and place will be ſold the brick houſe ſtanding near the ſouth bridge in ſaid Hartford, and a ſhop and piece of land nearly acroſs the way from ſaid houſe. Alſo.

Will be ſold at Middletown, on the firſt Monday of Auguſt next, at the houſe of Mrs Abigail Shalor, at 5 o'clock afternoon,

THE houſe, buildings and lands in ſaid Middletown, on which Stephen Pierce now lives. All or either of ſaid houſes and lands will be ſold at public vendue, or private ſale, as ſhall be agreed upon at the ſeveral times aforeſaid, and a good title procured and given, and a reaſonable time of payment, upon good ſecurity allowed, by

TITUS HOSMER.

RUN-AWAY,

THE 30th of June laſt, from Dr. ELIOT RAWSON, of Middletown, in the Colony of Connecticut, an aſſigned Servant, Ephraim Smith, born on the Eaſt Side of the great River in ſaid Middletown, about 26 Years of Age, of middling Stature, perhaps about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has black ſhort Hair, dark but not black Eyes, rather ſmall, and when he opens them wrinkles up his Forehead, and ſeems to ſtrain his Eye-Lids, his Hair grows low in the Middle of his Forehead, his Teeth tolerably good, but, note well, one of his lower Teeth a little ſhorter than the reſt, when he laughs has a large Dimple in his Cheek, when he walks, carries his Toes out more than common, talks with ſome Heſitation, has been uſed to Farming and Coaſting, and has liv'd with a Shoemaker ——Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Runaway, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and give Information ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS *Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.*

Publiſhed by Order of
Doct. ELIOT RAWSON.

Middletown, July 7, 1768.

BOSTON, July 4.

The following are ſaid to be the 17 members of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, with the names of the towns to which they belong, who voted in favour of "reſcinding." agreeable to his Majeſty's Requiſition, as ſignified in the Earl of Hillſborough's letter.

Names,	*Towns,*
William Brown, Eſq;	Salem
Peter Frye, Eſq;	
Dr John Calef.	Ipſwich
Jacob Fowle, Eſq;	Marblehead
Richard Saltonſtall, Eſq;	Haverhill
Iſrael Williams, Eſq;	Hatfield
Mr. Jonathan Bliſs,	Wilbraham
Mr. Jonathan Aſhley, jun.	Deerfield
Capt. Joſeph Root,	Sunderland
John Aſhley, Eſq;	Sheffield
John Chadwick, Eſq;	Tyringham
Timothy Ruggles, Eſq;	Hardwick
Chillingſ. Foſter, Eſq;	Harwich
Jonathan Sayward, Eſq;	York
Mr. William Jennagan,	Edgartown
Matthew Mayhew, Eſq;	Chilmark
Joſiah Edſon, Eſq;	Bridgwater

The Governor after having received the laſt Meſſage from the Houſe, directed their immediate Attendance in the Council, and then and there *adjourned* the Great and General Court to Wedneſday the Third Day of Auguſt next: And a Diſſolution is ſhortly expected.

HARTFORD, July 11.

[*We are deſired to inſert the following*]

We hear from Middletown, that a large Company of Gentlemen, upon a particular Occaſion, lately dined together there, when no party or diſloyal Toaſt was propoſed or drank, during the whole Entertainment.

The following is Governor Bernard's Proclamation for Diſſolving the Great and General Court viz.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
FRANCIS BERNARD *Eſq;*
Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majeſty's Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in *New England*, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

A PROCLAMATION for Diſſolving the General Court.

WHEREAS the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province, convened by His Majeſty's Writs on the 25th Day of May laſt, now ſtands Prorogued to Wedneſday the Third Day of Auguſt next

IN OBEDIENCE TO HIS MAJESTY's COMMANDS ſignified to me by his Secretary of State, I Diſſolve the ſaid Great and General Court or Aſſembly; and the ſaid Great and General Court or Aſſembly is accordingly Diſſolved, and the Members thereof are hereby diſcharged from all further Attendance.

AND the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Counties their Under Sheriffs or Deputies, and the Conſtables of the ſeveral Towns within the ſaid Province are commanded to cauſe this Proclamation to be forthwith Publiſhed and poſted up within their reſpective Precincts.

GIVEN at Boſton the Firſt Day of July, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Sixty eight. In the Eighth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third, by the Grace of GOD, of Great Britain, France & Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

FRA. BERNARD.

By his Excellency's Command,
A. OLIVER Secr'y.

GOD Save the KING.

☞ *The Boſton Papers contain ſeveral other Artiles of Intelligence but for Want of* Room *they muſt be omitted till our next.*

Public Notice is hereby given to all the creditors of John Grant, of Litchfield, in Litchfield County, that we the Subſcribers (being appointed Truſtees of the ſaid John Grant, an Inſolvent Debtor) having taken into our hands and cuſtody, all the Eſtate of him the ſaid John that we can find, together with his credits, and having made a Settlement of the ſame, do find upon the whole that there is not Eſtate & collectable debts, ſufficient to pay the neceſſary charges of ſettling the ſame; excluſive of thoſe articles allowed by the Judge as neceſſaries, according to the Statute *in that caſe provided.*

Reynold Marvin,
Andrew Adams,
Alex. Mc. Neil. } *Truſtees.*

Litchfield 18th Ju

to commu-
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was pleaſed
ale, directed

BOSTON, June 27.

The Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province in their preſent Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, have received Letters from divers Houſes of Repreſentatives, &c. of the other Colonies, in Anſwer to the Circular Letter of the late Houſe of the 11th of February laſt, Viz.

SIR, VIRGINIA, MAY 3 1768.

THE Houſe of Burgeſſes of this Colony proceeded very ſoon after they met to the conſideration of your important Letter, of the 11th of February 1768, written in the name and by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of your Province; and I have received their particular directions to deſire you to inform that honorable Houſe, that they applaud them for their attention to American Liberty, and that the ſteps they have taken thereon, will convince them of their opinion of the fatal tendency of the acts of Parliament complain'd of, & of their fixed reſolution to concur with the other colonies in their application for redreſs.

After the moſt deliberate conſultation, they tho't it their duty to repreſent to the Parliament of Great-Britain, that they are truly ſenſible of the happineſs and ſecurity, they derive from their connexions with, and dependencies on Gr. Britain, and are under the greateſt concern that any unlucky incident ſhould interrupt that ſalutary harmony, which they wiſh ever to ſubſiſt. They lament that the remoteneſs of their ſituation often expoſes them to ſuch miſrepreſentations, as are apt to involve them in cenſures of diſloyalty to their Sovereign, and the want of a proper reſpect to the BritiſhParliament; whereas they have indulged themſelves in the agreable perſuaſion, that they ought to be conſider'd as inferior to none of their fellow ſubjects in loyalty and affection.

That they do not affect an independency of their parent kingdom, the proſperity of which they are bound to the utmoſt of their abilities to promote, but chearfully acquieſce in the authority of Parliament to make laws for preſerving a neceſſary dependance and for regulating the trade of the colonies. Yet they cannot conceive, and humbly inſiſt, it is not eſſential to ſupport a proper relation between a mother country and colonies tranſplanted from her, that ſhe ſhou'd have a right to raiſe money from them without their conſent, and preſume they do not aſpire to more than the natural rights of Britiſh ſubjects, when they aſſert, that no power on earth has a right to impoſe taxes on the people, or take the ſmalleſt portion of their property, without their conſent, given by their Repreſentatives in Parliament.—— This has ever been conſidered as the chief pillar of the conſtitution; without this ſupport no man can be ſaid to have the leaſt ſhadow of liberty, ſince they can have no property in that, which another can by right take from them when he pleaſes, without their conſent.

That their anceſtors brought over with them intire, and tranſmitted to their deſcendants, the natural & conſtitutional rights they had enjoyed in their native country; and the firſt principles of the Britiſh conſtitution were early ingrafted into the conſtitution of the colonies. Hence a legiſlative authority, ever eſſential in all free ſtates, was derived, and aſſimulated as nearly as might be to that in England; the executive power and the right of aſſenting, or diſſenting to all laws reſerved to the Crown, and the privilege of chooſing their own repreſentatives continued to the people, and confirmed to them by repeated and expreſs ſtipulations. The government thus eſtabliſhed, they enjoyed the fruits of their own labour with a ſerenity which liberty only can impart. Upon preſſing occaſions they applied to his Majeſty for relief, and gratefully acknowledge they have frequently received it from the mother country; whenever their aſſiſtance was neceſſary requiſitions have conſtantly been made from the Crown, to the repreſentatives of the people, who have complied with them to the utmoſt extent of their abilities. The ample proviſion made for the ſupport of the civil government, in the reign of K. *Charles* the ſecond, and at his requeſt, and the large ſupplies voted during the laſt war, upon requiſitions from his Majeſty and his royal grandfather, afford early and late inſtances of the diſpoſitions of the aſſemblies of his colony, and are ſufficient proofs that the Parliament of Great-Britain did not, 'till lately aſſume a power of impoſing taxes on the people, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.

To ſay that the Commons of Great-Britain, have a right to impoſe internal taxes on the inhabitants of this continent, who are not and cannot be repreſented, is in effect to bid them prepare for a ſtate of ſlavery.—— What muſt be their ſituation ſhou'd ſuch a right be eſtabliſh'd? The colonies have no conſtitutional check on their liberality in giving away their money, cannot have an opportunity of explaining their grievances, or of pointing out the eaſieſt method of taxation, for their doom will generally be determined before they are acquainted that the ſubject has been agitated in Parliament, and Commons bear no proportion of the taxes they lay upon them. The notion of a virtual repreſentation, which wou'd render all our rights merely ideal, has been ſo often & ſo clearly refuted, that nothing need be ſaid on that head.

The oppreſſive ſtamp-act confeſſedly impoſed internal taxes, and the late acts of parliament, giving and granting certain duties in the Britiſh colonies, plainly tend to the ſame point. Duties have been impoſed to reſtrain the commerce of one part of the Empire that was likely to prove injurious to another, and by this means the welfare of the whole promoted; but duties impoſed on ſuch of the Britiſh exports as are neceſſaries of life, to be paid by the coloniſts on importation, without any view to the intereſts of commerce, but merely to raiſe a revenue or in other words to compel the coloniſts to part with their money againſt their inclinations, they conceive to be a tax internal to all intents and purpoſes. And can it be tho't juſt or reaſonable, reſtricted as they are in their trade, confined as they are in their exports, obliged to purchaſe theſe very neceſſaries at the Britiſh market, that they ſhould now be told they ſhall not have them without paying a duty for them?

The act ſuſpending the legiſlative power of New-York, they conſider as ſtill more alarming to the colonies, tho' it has that ſingle province in view. If the parliament can compel them to furniſh a ſingle article to the troops ſent over, they may by the ſame rule, oblige them to furniſh cloaths, arms, and every other neceſſary, even the pay of the officers and ſoldiers, a doctrine replete with every miſchief, and utterly ſubverſive of all that's dear and valuable: For what advantage can the people of the colonies derive from their right of chooſing their own Repreſentatives, if thoſe repreſentatives when choſen, not permitted to exerciſe their own judgements, were under a neceſſity (on pain of being deprived of their legiſlative authority) of inforcing the mandates of a Britiſh Parliament.

This, Sir, is a ſketch of their ſentiments, as they are expreſs'd in a petition to his Majeſty, a memorial to the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and in a Remonſtrance to the Knights Citizens and Burgeſſes of Great-Britain in Parliament Aſſembled. In all theſe proceedings the Council of this Colony have concurred, and have directed their Agent, James Abercromby, Eſq; to join Edward Montague, Eſq; the Agent for this Colony, to apply for redreſs of the grievances they ſo juſtly complain of. Copies were delivered to the Preſident of the Council, now Commander in chief who is deſired to tranſmit them to the Secretary of State appointed by his Majeſty to manage the affairs of North America, and Mr. Montague is enjoined to conſult the Agents of the other Colonies, and co-operate with them in every meaſure that ſhall be thought neceſſary to be taken on this critical point.

They truſt they have expreſs'd themſelves with a firmneſs that becomes freemen pleading for eſſential rights, and with a decency that will take off every imputation of faction or diſloyalty. They repoſe their confidence in his Majeſty, who is ever attentive to the complaints of his ſubjects, and is ever ready to relieve their diſtreſs; and they are not without hopes that the colonies united in a decent and regular oppoſition, may prevail on a new Houſe of Commons to put a ſtop to meaſures ſo directly repugnent the intereſts both of the MotherCountry and her Colonies. In the name and by order of the Houſe and Burgeſſes,

I am with the greateſt reſpect
Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
PEYTON RANDOLPH, *Speaker.*

Colony of *New-Jerſey, May* 9. 1768.

SIR,

AS ſoon as the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Colony met, which was on the 12th of April, I laid your Letter of the 11th of February before them.

Senſible that the law you complain of, is a ſubject in which every Colony is intereſted the Houſe of Repreſentatives readily perceived the neceſſity of an immediate application to the King, and that it ſhould correſpond with thoſe of the other Colonies; but as they have not had an opportunity of knowing the ſentiments of any other Colony, but that of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay they have endeavoured to conform themſelves to the mode adopted by you.

They have therefore given inſtructions to their Agent and enjoined his attention to the ſubject of their Petition.

The freedom with which the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts Bay have communicated their ſentiments upon a matter of ſo great concern to all the Colonies, hath been received by this Houſe, with that candor, the ſpirit and deſign of your letter merits——And at the ſame time, that they acknowledge themſelves obliged to you for communicating your ſentiments to them, they have directed me to aſſure you that they are deſirous to keep up a correſpondence with you, and to unite with the Colonies, if neceſſary, in further ſupplications to his Majeſty, to relieve his diſtreſſed American ſubjects. In the name and by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I am,

Sir, your moſt obedient
humble ſervant,
CORTLAND SKINNER, *Speaker.*

Copy of a LETTER from the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Colony of Connecticut.

Colony of *Connecticut, 11th June* 1768.

SIR,

BY Order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Colony, I am to acknowledge the Receipt of your Letter of the 11th February laſt, communicating the ſenſe which the Repreſentative Body of your Province have of the great Difficulties to which they & their conſtituents muſt be ſubjected by the operation of the ſeveral acts of the Britiſh parliament by you refer'd to, and the meaſures they have gone into for obtaining redreſs of thoſe grievances.

Your letter was laid before this houſe of repreſentatives early in the ſeſſion which is now juſt cloſed. They conſider the ſaid acts of parliament in their nature, tendency and operation as matters of ſerious concern and very intereſting importance to this and all the Engliſh American Colonies, and are of opinion that no conſtitutional meaſures proper for obtaining relief ought to be neglected by any, and that it is of importance their meaſures for that end ſhould harmonize with each other, as their ſucceſs may in a great degree depend on their union in ſentiment & practice, on this critical and intereſting occaſion.

The Houſe therefore very kindly accepted your letter, and are perſuaded from the importance of the cauſe, the laudable zeal, and the generous exertions of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, from time to time, in favor of her conſtitutional freedom that it proceeded only from a hearty concern for the juſt rights, the common intereſt and welfare of theſe Colonies.

The Houſe are deſirous ever to cultivate the ſtricteſt friendſhip and harmony with the neighbouring colonies, and with none more than your's, and will be always ready to receive with the utmoſt candor their opinion in any matters of general concern, and equally willing on all proper occaſions to communicate their own ſentiments on any ſubject of our common welfare, in full confidence they would meet with the ſame friendly and candid acceptance.

This Houſe have alſo taken into their ſerious conſideration the operation of the ſaid acts of parliament and are deeply ſenſible that this, in common with her Siſter Colonies, muſt thereby be involved in great difficulties, which are perhaps a prelude to ſtill greater, and have purſued meaſures for obtaining redreſs ſimilar to thoſe adopted by the houſe of Repreſentatives of your province.

We cannot but entertain, with you, the ſtrongeſt confidence in the King's royal clemency, juſtice and goodneſs, that the united dutiful ſupplications of his faithful diſtreſſed ſubjects in America, will meet with a kind and gracious acceptance. In the name and by order of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, I am, Sir, with great eſteem and reſpect, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

ZEBULON WEST, *Speaker.*

To the Hon. the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentives in the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

BOSTON, July 4.

On Tueſday the 21ſt Inſtant His Excellency the GOVERNOR *ſent the following Meſſage to the Honourable Houſe of* REPRESENTATIVES, viz

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I HAVE his Majeſty's Orders to make a Requiſition to you, which I communicate to you in the very Words in which I have received it.—I muſt deſire you to take it into immediate Conſideration, and I aſſure you that your Reſolutions thereon will have moſt important Conſequences to the Province——I am myſelf merely miniſterial in this Buſineſs, having received his Majeſty's Inſtructions for all I have to do in it—I heartily wiſh you may ſee how forceable the Expediency of your giving this Teſtimonial of your Duty and Submiſſion is at this Time; if you ſhould think otherwiſe I muſt nevertheleſs do my Duty.

F. BERNARD.

Council Chamber,
June 21ſt, 1768.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH, *dated* Whitehall, *April 22d,* 1768

"IT gives great Concern to his Majeſty to find that the ſame Moderation which appeared by your Letter No. 3. to have been adopted at the Beginning of the Seſſion in a full Aſſembly had not continued, and inſtead of that Spirit of Prudence and Reſpect to the Conſtitution, which ſeemed at that Time to influence the Conduct of a large Majority of the Members, a thin Houſe at the Cloſe of the Seſſion ſhould have preſumed to revert to and Reſolve upon a Meaſure of ſo inflammatory a Nature as that of Writing to the other Colonies on a ſubject of their intended Repreſentation againſt ſome late Acts of Parliament.—His Majeſty conſiders this Step as evidently tending to create unwarrantable Combinations, to excite an unjuſtifiable Oppoſition to the Conſtitutional Authority of Parliament, and to revive thoſe unhappy Diviſions and Diſtractions which have opperated ſo prejudicially to Great-Britain and the Colonies.——After what had paſſed in the former part of the Seſſions and after the declared Senſe of ſo large a Majority when the Houſe was full.——His Majeſty cannot but conſider this as a very unfair Proceeding, and the Reſolutions taken thereupon to be contrary to the real Senſe of the Aſſembly and procured by ſurprize; and therefore it is the King's Pleaſure, that ſo ſoon as the General Court is again aſſembled at the Time preſcribed by the Charter, you ſhould require of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in his Majeſty's Name to Reſcind the Reſolution that gave Birth to the Circular Letter from the Speaker, and to declare their Diſapprobation of and Diſſent to that raſh and haſty Proceeding.

"His Majeſty has the fulleſt Reliance on the Affections of his good Subjects in the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and has obſerved with Satisfaction that Spirit of Decency and Love of Order which has diſcovered itſelf in the Conduct of the moſt conſiderable of its Inhabitants, and therefore his Majeſty has the better Ground to hope that the Attempt made by a deſperate Faction to diſturb the public Tranquility will be diſcountenanced, and that the Execution of the Meaſure recommended to you will not meet with any Difficulty"——

The Houſe by Meſſage deſired the Governor to ſend them the Remainder of the above Letter, alſo another Letter from his Lordſhip which had been communicated to his Majeſty's Council, and Copies of ſuch Letters as his Excellency had wrote on the ſubject contained in his Meſſage, with the King's Inſtructions to him on this Matter.

In Conſequence of which Meſſage his Excellency the Governor ſent the following Anſwer, viz

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

I Should have communicated to you the whole of the Earl of Hillſborough's Letter relating to the Buſineſs which I laid before you on the 21ſt Inſtant, if I had not been deſirous that your Compliance with his Majeſty's Requiſitions might have its full Merit, by its appearing to be entirely dictated by a ſenſe of your Duty; but ſince you deſire to know what my further Orders are, I herewith ſend you a copy of the Part of the Letter relative to this Buſineſs, which contains all my Inſtructions thereon; and as I know you will not expect that I ſhould diſobey the King's poſitive Commands, I muſt deſire that if you ſhall Reſolve to oblige me to execute them, you will, previouſly to your giving your final Anſwer, prevent the inconvenience that may fall upon the People for want of the annual Tax-Bill, which I underſtand is not yet ſent up to the Board. ——If I am obliged to Diſſolve the General Court, I ſhall not think myſelf at Liberty to call another, till I ſhall receive his Majeſty's Commands for that Purpoſe, which will be too late to prevent the Treaſurer iſſuing his Warrant for the whole Tax granted by the Act of the laſt Year.

As to the Letter of the Earl of Hillſborough which I communicated to the Council, I may beg leave to be the proper Judge of the Time and Occaſion of communicating any Papers I receive to the Council or Houſe. If I had then thought it expedient to lay it before the Houſe I ſhould then have done it; when I ſhall think it ſo I ſhall do it.

As to your Requeſt of Copies of my Letters to the Secretary of State, you may aſſure yourſelves that I ſhall not ever make public my Letters to his Majeſty's Miniſters, but upon my own Motion and upon my own Reaſons.

F. BERNARD.

Council Chamber,
June 24 1768.

Remainder of the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH'S *Letter.*

——"IF it ſhould, and if, notwithſtanding the apprehenſions which may be juſtly entertained of the ill conſequences of this factious ſpirit which ſeems to have influenced the Reſolution of the Aſſembly at the concluſion of the laſt, the new Aſſembly ſhould refuſe to comply with his Majeſty's reaſonable expectations, it is the King's pleaſure you ſhould immediately diſſolve them, and tranſmit to me to be laid before his Majeſty an account of your proceeding thereon, to the End his Majeſty may if he thinks fit, lay the whole matter before his Parliament that ſuch proviſions as ſhall be found neceſſary may be made to prevent for the future a conduct of ſo extraordinary and unconſtitutional a nature—It is not his Majeſty's intention that a faithful diſcharge of your duty ſhould opperate to your own prejudice, or to the diſcontinuance of any neceſſary eſtabliſhment—proper care will be taken for the ſupport and dignity of Government"

A Meſſage from the Gov. to the Aſſembly.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

IT is now a full week ſince I laid before you, his Majeſty's requiſition ſignified by his Secretary of State I muſt therefore deſire you to come to a reſolution upon it, for I cannot admit of a much longer delay, without conſidering it as an anſwer in the negative. FRA. BERNARD.

Council Chamber,
June 28th, 1768.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 29.

Ordered, That Doctor Calef, Captain Thayer, Colonel Stoddard, Major Doane, and Colonel Noyes, wait on the Governor, with the following meſſage

T. CUSHING *Speaker.*

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

"IN anſwer to your Excellency's meſſage of the 28th inſtant, the Houſe of Repreſentatives requeſt that your Excellency would favour this General Court with a receſs, that they may conſult their conſtituents reſpecting the requiſition contained in your meſſage of the 21ſt inſtant in conſequence of the Earl of Hillſborough's letter to your Excellency."

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives:

I cannot conſiſtently with my ſenſe of my duty prorogue or adjourn the General Court until I have received your anſwer to his Majeſty's requiſition. I muſt therefore repeat my requeſt to you, to bring this matter to a concluſion.

June 29, 1768. F. BERNARD.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, June 30 1768

Reſolved, that Colonel Brown, Major Frye, Mr. Greenleaf, Brigadier Prebble and Mr. Foſter of Harwich, be a committee, to wait on his Excellency with the following anſwer to his meſſages of the twenty-firſt and twenty fourth inſtant,

T. CUSHING Speaker.

May it pleaſe your Excellency.

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives of this his Majeſty's antient and loyal province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, have, with the greateſt deliberation, conſidered your meſſages of the twenty firſt and twenty-fourth inſtant, with the ſeveral extracts from the letter of the Right Honourable the Earl of Hillſborough, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for North-American affairs, dated the twenty-ſecond of April laſt, which your Excellency has thought fit to communicate. We have alſo received the written anſwer which your Excellency was pleaſed to give the committee of this houſe, directed

WANTED immediately, as an Apprentice to the Printing Buſineſs, a healthy, good natur'd Lad, about 12 or 14 Years of Age, that can read and write. Inquire at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

[illegible] on you the twenty ninth inſtant, with meſſage, humbly requeſting a receſs, that the members might be favoured with an opportunity to conſult their conſtituents at this important criſis, when a direct and peremptory requiſition is made of a new and ſtrange conſtructure and ſo ſtrenuouſly urged, viz that we ſhould immediately reſcind the reſolution of the laſt houſe, to tranſmit circular letters to the other Britiſh colonies on the continent of North-America, barely intimating a deſire that they wou'd join in ſimilar, dutiful and loyal petitions to our moſt gracious Sovereign, for the redreſs of the grievances occaſioned by ſundry late acts of parliament, calculated for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America.

We have moſt diligently reviſed not only the ſaid reſolution, but alſo the circular letter written and ſent, in conſequence thereof and after all, they both appear to us, to be conceived in terms not only prudent and moderate in themſelves, but reſpectful to the authority of that truly auguſt body, the parliament of Great Britain, and very dutiful and loyal in regard to his Majeſty's ſacred perſon, crown and dignity; of all which, we entertain ſentiments of the higheſt reverence and moſt ardent affection, and ſhould we ever depart from theſe ſentiments,—We ſhould ſtand ſelf condemned as unworthy the name of Britiſh ſubjects, deſcended from Britiſh anceſtors, intimately allied and connected in intereſt and inclination with our fellow ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain. We cannot but expreſs our deep concern that a meaſure of the late houſe, in all reſpects ſo *innocent* in moſt ſo virtuous and laudable, and as we conceive ſo truly patriotic ſhould have been repreſented to adminiſtration in the odious light of a party, and factious meaſure, and that, puſhed through by reverting in a thin houſe to, and reconſidering what in a full aſſembly had been rejected. It was, and is a matter of notoriety, that more than eighty members were preſent at the reconſideration of the vote againſt application to the other colonies. The vote of reconſideration was obtained by a *large* majority.—It is, or ought to be well known, that the preſence of eighty members makes a full houſe, this number being juſt double; that by the Royal Charter of the province required to conſtitute the third branch of our colony legiſlature. Your Excellency might have been very eaſily informed, if you was not; that the meaſures of the late houſe, in regard to ſundry acts of the late parliament for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a North American revenue, was generally carried by *three* to *one*, and we dare appeal to your Excellency for the truth of his aſſertion, namely, that there were many perſons in the majority in all views as reſpectable as the very beſt of the minority: That ſo far from any ſiniſter views, were the committe of the late houſe appointed and directed to take into their moſt ſerious conſideration, the then preſent ſtate of the province, from going into any raſh or precipitate meaſures; that they for ſome days, actually delayed their firſt report, which was a letter to Mr Agent De Berdt, on this candid and generous principle, that thoſe who were reaſonably preſuppoſed to be moſt warmly attached to all your Excellency's meaſures, eſpecially thoſe for furthering and by all means enforcing the acts for levying a N. American revenue might be preſent and a more equal conteſt enſue.—It would be incredible, ſhould any one aſſert that your Excellency wanted a true information of all theſe things which were not done, or deſired to be hid in another but were notoriouſly tranſacted in the open light at noon day. It is to us altogether incomprehenſible that we ſhould be required on the peril of a diſſolution of the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this province, to reſcind a reſolution of a former Houſe of Repreſentatives, when it was evident that reſolution has no exiſtence, but as a mere hiſtorical fact.

Your Excellency muſt know that the reſolution referred to, is, to ſpeak in the language of the common law, not now, 'executory' but to all intents and purpoſes 'executed.' The Circular letters have been ſent, and many of them have been anſwered, thoſe anſwers are now in the public papers; the public, the world, muſt and will judge of the propoſals, purpoſes and anſwers, we could as well reſcind thoſe letters as the reſolves, and both would be equally fruitleſs if by reſcinding, as the word properly imports is meant a repeal and nullifying the reſolution referred to, but if, as is moſt probable, by the word reſcinding is intended a paſſing a vote of this Houſe in direct and expreſs diſapprobation of the meaſure above mentioned as 'illegal inflamatory and tending to promote unjuſtifiable combinations 'againſt his Majeſty's peace, crown & dignity.' We muſt take the liberty to teſtify and publicly to declare, that we take it to be the native, inherent and indefeaſible right of the ſubject, jointly or ſeverally to petition the King for redreſs of grievances, provided always that the ſame be done, in a decent, dutiful, loyal and conſtitutional way, without tumult, diſorder or confuſion——Furthermore we are alſo humbly but clearly and very firmly of opinion that the petition of the late dutiful and loyal Houſe to his Majeſty, and their other very orderly applications for the redreſs of grievances, have had the moſt deſirable tendencies and effects to keep men's minds in eaſe and quiet: We muſt be excuſed in thinking that the people were in truth patiently waiting for the meeting of the new Parliament & their meaſures and his Majeſty's pleaſure on: it is probable that they would every where have thus waited the great event, had it not been revealed here that the late provincial applications for redreſs of grievances, were ſome how ſtrangely obſtructed, and the province in conſequence of miſinformation and miſrepreſentation moſt unfortunately fallen under the royal diſpleaſure, and to compleat this misfortune, it was not only divulged to the other colonies, but ſome actually received the information, before it was made known here, that the Houſe had been accuſed to his Majeſty or his miniſters, or fallen under the diſpleaſure of the one, or the cenſure of the other.

"On the whole Sir we will conſider his moſt ſacred Majeſty under God, as our King, and beſt protector and common father and ſhall ever bear him true and faithful allegiance——We alſo regard your Excellency as the repreſentative of the greateſt potentate on earth; and at all times have been, and ſhall be, ſo far as was or is, or could conſiſt with the indefeaſible purpoſes of preſerving life, liberty and property, been moſt ready and willing to treat you with all that reſpect juſtly due to your high rank and ſtation: But we are conſtrained to ſay, that we are diſagreeably convinced that your Excellency entertains not that parental regard for the welfare of the good people of this province, which you have ſometimes been pleaſed to profeſs, and which they have at all times an irrefragible right to expect from their Governor. Your Excellency has tho't fit not only to deny us a receſs to conſult our conſtituents in regard to the preſent requiſition, but have aſſured us in effect, that you ſhall take ſilence, at leaſt a delay, not as uſual for a conſent, but for a denial.——You have alſo thought fit to inform us, that you cannot think yourſelf at liberty in caſe of the diſſolution of this, to call another aſſembly without the expreſs orders of his Majeſty for that purpoſe; at the ſame time, your Excellency has been pleaſed to aſſure us, you have communicated the whole of Lord Hillſborough's letter, and your inſtructions ſo far as relates to the requiſition. In all this, however, we cannot find that your Excellency is more than directed to diſſolve the preſent aſſembly, in caſe of non compliance on the part of the Houſe. If the votes of the Houſe are to be controuled by direction of a Miniſter, we have left us but a vain ſemblance of liberty. We know it to be the juſt prerogative of the crown, at pleaſure to diſſolve a parliament: We are alſo ſenſible, that conſiſtently with the great charter of this province, your Excellency, when you ſhall think fit, with or without the intervention of the Miniſter, can diſſolve the Great and General Court of this colony, & that without the leaſt obligation to convene another within the year. But ſhould it ever grow into uſe for any ill diſpoſed Governor of the province, by means of a miſtaken or wilfully wrong ſtate of facts, to procure orders for a diſſolution, that the ſame charter will be of no value. We take this opportunity faithfully and firmly to repreſent to your Excellency, that the new revenue acts are not only diſagreeable to, but in every view are deemed an unſupportable burthen and grievance by (with a very few exceptions) all the freeholders and other inhabitants of this juriſdiction; and we beg leave once for all to aſſure your Excellency that thoſe of this opinion are of no party or expiring faction: they have been, are, and at all times will be ready to devote their lives and fortunes to his Majeſty's ſervice.

Of loyalty, this majority could as reaſonably boaſt as any who happen to enjoy your Excellency's ſmiles. Their reputation, rank, and fortune are at leaſt equal to thoſe who have ſometimes been conſidered as the only friends to good government, while ſome of the beſt blood of the colony, and even in two houſes of aſſembly lawfully convened and duly acting have been openly charged with the unpardonable crime of oppugnation to the royal authority——We have now only to inform your Excellency, that this Houſe have voted not to reſcind as required, the reſolution of the laſt Houſe; and that on a diviſion on the queſtion, there were ninety-one nays, and ſeventeen yeas. In this we have been actuated by a conſcientious, and finally a clear and determined ſenſe of duty to God, to our King and country, and to the lateſt poſterity: and we moſt ardently, wiſh and humbly pray that in your future conduct your Excellency may be influenced by the ſame principles."

This is to Notify all

The Creditors of Ebenezer Baley's Eſtate an Inſolvent Debtor, to meet at the Houſe of Doct Simeon Smith, *Innholder in* Sharon, *on the firſt Monday of July next, to receive their devidends on ſaid Eſtate.*

Simeon Smith,
John Canfield,
Ebenezer Gay,
} *Truſtees*

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, JULY 18, 1768. [NUMB. 186.]

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

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Lathrop & Smith,

Have juſt imported from *London*,

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TOGETHER WITH,

LOAF SUGAR of various Qualities—[illegible] and Madeira Wine—Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Gallon—Ginger—Pepper—Allſpice, and all other Spices—Choice Indigo——Rice—French Barley——Oatmeal——Raiſins——Figs——Tamarinds——Hard Soap, by the Box, Dozen, or Single Cake——With a Variety of other Articles.

COMPLAINANT, [Nº 17.]

I Look upon myſelf, with regard to theſe papers, to be as ſovereign as the *great Mogul* is in his territories, not only as to the choice of ſubjects, but the manner and method of communicating my thoughts upon them; and therefore by virtue of my prerogative, I purpoſe that this week's *complaint* ſhall conſiſt of a number of aphoriſtical ſentences——thoſe that are peeping for my *creed*, may perhaps call them *articles of faith*——thoſe that care nothing about *orthodoxy* nor *hereſy*, will probably look upon them as *whimſical conceits*——and thoſe that don't underſtand them, and yet are wiſe in their own conceit, will undoubtedly boldly pronounce them a *meſs of trumpery*——having uttered this prediction, I proceed to the caſe in hand——I ſhall deliver myſelf, not in thirty-nine articles, leſt it look like ſome kind of a reflection &c.——but I will (falling ſhort ten) do it in twenty nine articles, as follows.——

1. THE moſt incompetent judges of a literary performance, are uſually the moſt forward and cenſorious, in paſſing ſentence upon it.

2. Some that in a time of ſafety, are bold in the cauſe of liberty, may be the firſt that will ſkulk in a time of danger.

3. Many a glorious victory has been obtained by drinking healths——I mean over modeſty, and temperance.

4. If the *American* geeſe did not cackle ſo much, they would be more likely to lay their eggs ſafely.

5. I will always be jealous of the honeſty of that man's deſigns, who manifeſts an unneceſſary and yet anxious curioſity as to my affairs, and aſſures me "I need be under no concern as to confiding in him."

6. It would be much better for us, if there was "*leſs* CRY *and more* WOOL," and it would be more to our advantage, if we did not cry "*roaſt meat*" ſo loud, only in imaginary proſpect of *faring well*.

7. When the major part of the pariſh are fornicators, 'tis no ſcandal to walk the broad alley.

8. Some people that are the moſt ſteady in going to meeting, ſleep the moſt when they are there.

9. I believe from my ſoul without equivocation, or mental reſervation, that a ſolemn countenance as often covers hypocriſy, as chearfulneſs and feſtivity manifeſt ſinful levity.

10. Lo, this have I ſeen, that ſome who have diſtinguiſh'd themſelves by alarming fears of increaſing errors, have not always been actuated by a hearty love to the truth.

11. I believe that ſome great ſticklers in church and ſtate, do not publiſh to the world, all the principles moving and all the ends aimed at, in their conduct.

12. Tho' *Solomon* has not left the obſervation upon record, yet it is as true as if he had [illegible] "that 'tis common for *one knave to lead* [illegible] *fools by the noſe*."

13. "As ſtorms and whirlwinds anſwer heaven's deſigns," ſo the enthuſiaſm and blind zeal of the multitude, are ſurprizing engines in the hands of a few to effect their purpoſes.

14. I hate nick names;——and truly believe that many an honeſt man has been called an *Arminian*; and many a rogue a *Calviniſt*.

15. A place of publick worſhip is in no reſpects worſe for a magnificent cupola upon the roof, and an organ in the gallery——but ſtill a devout ſoul will ſometimes find and enjoy GOD, in congregations convened under the moſt unornamented ſhelters.

16. "AN HONEST MAN'S THE NOBLEST WORK OF GOD."

17. That man who cheats his neighbour as ſoon as he is up in the morning, and then prays in his family ſomething longer to expiate the crime, is taking a direct way to bring his conſcience into ſuch a callous, inſenſible ſtate, that nothing ſhort of infernal cauſticks will ever be able to touch it.

18. I value not the particular form of the houſe in which I attend publick worſhip; and will therefore declare it as an article of my faith "that truth is ſometimes heard in a cathedral, and ſometimes falſhood and nonſenſe in a meeting houſe."

19. I am a true blue preſbyterian, I give you my word, (and that is all the evidence you can poſſibly have)——but yet I believe it poſſible for honeſty, and ſincerity to exiſt under a ſurplice; and knavery and malice under a cloak.

20. Eccleſiaſtical councils are dangerous things to meddle with, or ſpeak of. I have therefore but one article upon them viz. "that a peremptory deciſion, mantled with *ire* and *gall*, is no infallible token of a previous, calm examination of the cauſe."

21. Two things, with regard to my writings of this kind, have exalted my pride: 1ſt Some men ſmile at them, and ſhew their approbation of them——but eſpecially, 2dly *Some men* diſlike, and find fault with them——the latter has done vaſtly more to puff me up than the former.

22. I had rather be eſteemed by one man of ſenſe, than to be idolized by thirty Blockheads.

23. It is generally much more difficult to find a reconciled, pacifick temper towards thoſe we are conſcious we have injured than it is towards thoſe who have injured us.

24. I believe it poſſible for an atheiſt to wear a lawn band under his chin; and a coward a cockade upon his hat.

25. I believe that many, famous for their gifts, have taken more pains to approve themſelves to men than to G—d——and that in their public prayers they pay more homage to their own vanity, than to the Deity.

26. Men moſt capable of doing ſervice in the world from ſuperior genius and abilities are generally, if neglected and undervalued, the moſt miſchievous.

27. A ſolemn ſabbath day countenance will never make any attonement for the ſins of the week; notwithſtanding it may in other reſpects be of excellent uſe to ſharpers, and horſe jockies.

28. An affected ſolemn countenance; an over much lamentation of the wickedneſs of the times; a pretended conſcientiouſneſs in trifles; a whining, melting, ſighing elocution, &c. lo, theſe are the marks of a man of whom we ought to beware.

29. I believe that all the ſons of liberty in the world, will never prevent intriguing and cajoling; and that as it was in the beginning, and is now, ſo it will be to the end of the world, "that kiſſing goes by favour."

But ſo much may ſuffice for the preſent; I may poſſibly give you another 29 *Credenda* at another opportunity.

☞ *Thoſe who have Advertiſements to inſert in this Paper, are deſired to ſend them* (accompanied with the Pay) *to the Printers, by Saturday Noon.*

BOSTON,

The laborious endeavours of penſioners & ſeekers ſince the project of laying duties in America for the expreſs purpoſe of a revenue was adopted, has been to hide the true ſtate of things and poſſeſs adminiſtration with a belief that ſuch meaſures were not diſagreeable to the body of the better ſort of people.——That the oppoſition made thereto, is only the oppoſition of a little factious expiring party, which cannot ſtand before the exertion of power; this accounts for the pains taken by a certain G———r and others, to prevent our petitions and remonſtrances from being preſented, as alſo for the invitation of men of war, troops, &c. the carrying off veſſels in a hoſtile manner, the firing at others, & even boats, to douſe ſails, colors, &c. the ſearching of veſſels, ſtopping others and taking out the Cargo on the man of war's deck, impreſſing and impriſoning his Majeſty's ſubjects, & threatning to blow the brains out of ſuch as attempted to put their heads above the hatches, intimations and threats of firing broadſides into the town, and a moſt extraordinary letter to the G———r, handed the C———l before the late diſturbances, in which a Captain is ſaid to expreſs his hopes that he may be provoked to make uſe of the power in his hands to treat the Inhabitants worſe than he wou'd chuſe to uſe barbarians;——but this extraordinary behaviour of the Captain's is now forgot or forgiven by the people, as they have had it reported to them, that he is entirely under the directions of the board of Cuſtoms, who applied for his being ſent here——It is now to be hoped that the ſurpriſing unanimity of this town, the province and other colonies, with their ſeveral Aſſemblies, will ſerve to convince the whole nation, how much they have been impoſed upon by the accounts of intereſted and deſigning men, who have projected and recommended meaſures, which are not only diſguſtful and diſtreſſing, but if adhered to and purſued, may in the end prove fatal to Britiſh as well as American liberty.

It has been conjectured that if the ſilver already drawn from us by the new Duties, was to be beat into thin plates, that it would entirely cover the main road from this town to the borders of York Government; but this ſum large as it is, is not any way equal to the ſum loſt the Province, by the deſtruction of its trade by means of the late Regulations.

What a diſagreeable *Picture* of human Nature does the Conduct of ſome of its Species preſent to our View? one G———r for the Sake of doubling his Salary, and increaſing his Perquiſites, will be guilty of promoting the baſeſt Projects, by the baſeſt Miſrepreſentations, and even of Attempts to overturn the Conſtitution.———Another to ſecure or encreaſe a Penſion, ſhall go from county to county, to conciliate his Countrymen to the utmoſt humiliation and diſtreſſing Meaſures———One man, to obtain a little preſent Advantage to himſelf, ſhall knowingly ſacrifice the moſt eſſential Intereſts of his Country.———Another to ſecure a Poſt or a Seat, ſhall either withhold his Hand and Tongue, when Duty requires them to be held forth, or will traiterouſly yield them both up at the requirement of his Superiors.———Happy it is for New-England, that her Senate is yet ſo uncorrupt as that the whole Force of Prerogative exerted upon a late trying occaſion, could ſeduce from the true intereſts of their conſtituents but ſeventeen out of one Hundred and nine.

The conduct of the Houſe of Aſſembly cannot be too much admired and commended: Tho' threatned with immediate Annihiliation, unleſs they comply'd with a requiſition to Reſcind the Reſolutions of a former Houſe they have with a firmneſs and unanimity becoming the Repreſentatives of a wiſe and free People aſſerted and maintained, inſtead of giving up their undoubted Rights & privileges. Thus preferring the Life and Welfare of their Country to their own political Exiſtence———the famous Ninety-two will live forever in the Annals of America; but the Names of Seventeen will be handed down with Infamy to the lateſt Poſterity.

It is ſaid, that at the very Juncture when the Governor was pleaſed to adjourn the Great and General Court, the Honourable Board of Councellors were conſulting a humble Petition to the King, upon the important Affair of Parliamentary taxation: And the Honourable Houſe were debating upon another Petition to the ſame ſacred Perſon; for the Removal of a great Man from the high Office he holds under his Majeſty in this Province.

On thurſday laſt we the ſubſcribers being out on a party of pleaſure on the water, on our return about 9 o'clock, being two guns ſhot above the buoy of the King's ſhip Romney commanded by Capt. Corner; having a ſmall arm on board, which we carried down for the ſake of game; and it being at that time loaded, we thought it proper to diſcharge her for fear of accident: this it ſeems gave great offence to Capt. Corner, who ordered us on board. Upon our coming on board, we treated him with as much civility as we were capable of. He aſk'd us whether we knew it was contrary to the King's Ships to ſuffer a gun to be fired within their buoys? to which we anſwered, we were not within the buoys———that it was uſual for people out on their pleaſure to fire after game any where in the harbour, and even on Caſtle-Iſland, without giving offence; but that we were not acquainted with the cuſtoms of the King's ſhips, as it was not common for them to be here.———He ſaid it was high time they were, and attempted in a rude manner to ſtrike off Simeon Polly's hat,———He told us we were both drunk, and bid us be gone.———He told us that he had twenty-five ſmall arms continually kept loaded, and then, he ordered a gentleman, who appeared to be an officer, to fire a volley on the firſt boat that ſhould hereafter fire a gun within the buoy.

This we relate to give warning of this declared intention and order of Capt. Corner, to all perſons who may be concerned: and alſo to leave it to the conſideration of the world, whether he is that high good humoured and well bred gentleman, which he has been repreſented by *ſome* to be.

July 2 1768. SIMEON POLLY,

WILLIAM MILLER.

Laſt Saturday afternoon, we had here a ſevere ſtorm of thunder and lightning. A ſummer houſe behind the Cuſtom houſe was partly demoliſhed, and an Iron ſpire on the top of it, broke by lightning.

We have the following Account from Haverhill, Weſt Pariſh, dated June 7, 1768, Viz. About 7 o'Clock, P. M. there appeared a very remarkable Phænomenon; the Air being clear, a Ball of Fire or Meteor, was ſeen in the Horizon, with a motion from N. to S. for ſome diſtance, leaving a regular tail of Fire after it, which preſently became irregular and appeared in a curvilineal or mix'd Angular form, or like crinkling lightning; ſoon after was heard an Exploſion, exactly like the breaking of a Bomb in the Air, and appeared to be not much higher, after which followed a rumbling Noiſe like Thunder for about 20 or 30 Seconds of Time, then another Exploſion like the former was heard, but not quite ſo loud; after which a different noiſe followed like crackling Thunder, or beating of Drums, which laſted about two Minutes; ſome Perſons ſay they heard a regular beat like the beating of a Drum;——At the ſame Time a Ball of Matter fell to the Earth, which entered it ſome Feet, and it appears by the place the Matter made in the Earth it burſt there, as the Dirt and ſome ſmall Stones are ſcatter'd round ſome Rods, and we are inform'd the Reports were heard 20 or 30 miles round.

The report of the aforeſaid Exploſion was diſtinctly heard in Portſmouth, and as far eaſtward as York and Wells.

LONDON, April 2.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

LAST week, as a Weſt-country Surgeon was diſſecting an Exciſeman, who was lately executed for killing his mother, Elizabeth Freedom, upon opening the head, which was remarkably big, inſtead of brains, he found nothing but general warrants and permits; the appearance of general warrants ſo terrified the Surgeon that he dropped down and expired immediately.

[*London March* 9.]

It is reported, that an Officer, who often preaches to his company, will be deſired to reſign his command. This brings to mind an anecdote of a Colonel in a regiment of foot, at home, who wrote a petition to his Majeſty King George the Second, requeſting to exchange his Colonelſhip for one in a regiment then going to embark for America, concluding, as cuſtomary, with theſe words, *And your Petitioner as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.* The King granted his requeſt, and returned his petition to him in perſon, but firſt ſcratched out the word *pray*, and wrote over it *fight*.

The following Bill is given to ſhew what the expences were at a ſingle pot-houſe in theſe times.

"*The Honnerabll Mr. John Bribalt Eſquare to Tomaſs Vendale Meaſter of the Admarl Varnan in this Toun Detter.*

To denners and ſopers for a mewltitude of Men and Wemin at ſevarl Tims	550	8	2½
To ale Sider and Bear	920	6	4
To Brandy and Vine	762	11	9¼
To the Riegers when your honner came to Toun	5	5	0
To broachen Glaſeis tobaggo Pips and Cheamber Pots	75	4	11¾
To my Voat which I vows is thirtey Pouns leſs then I could have had for it	50	0	0
Totle in all	2363	16	4½

Lately died at his houſe in Clerkenwell, aged 90, Mr. William Stevens, for 55 years Grave digger of that pariſh. The following ſtory is related of him; that being once on examination in one of the Courts in Weſtminſter Hall relative to ſome parochial affairs, he was aſked by the Court, Who he was? To which he replied, "I am Grave digger to the pariſh of St. James, Clerkenwell, *at your honours ſervice.*"

Farmington, July 14. 1768.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Farmington, a chuſnet coloured or bay horſe, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, with a ſmall white ſtreak in the forehead, a natural pacer, branded on the left thigh with two letters, ſhod before. Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid horſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by ANDREW CULVER.

PHILADELPAIA *July* 11 1768

We have advices from Gibralter to the following Effect: "That they was apprehenſive of the Algerines declareing War with England as the Dey of Algiers had made a Demand of a large Sum of Money from the Governor of Gibralter, which he has thought proper to refuſe."

Extract of a Letter from a Travelling Gentleman.

"The diſtreſſed Situation of the Province of North Carolina, occaſiond by the Reſtrictions and Oppreſions of the Mother Country, and the impolitic, treacherous and arbitrary Conduct of ſome of its own wealthy Inhabitants, who have been entruſted with the Liberties of their Country, has been productive of very great Commotions, inſomuch that upwards of 1000 men aſſemb'ed at one Place in 48 Hours, in order to humble ſome of their Oppreſſors, which having effected, they then diſperſed. The People of N. Carolina, in general, have a ſtrong Senſe of Liberty, and are heartily diſpoſed to oppoſe every Species of Oppreſſion."

Yeſterday Morning arrived here the Snow Charlotte, Capt. Hine from London. She left the Downs the 10th of May laſt, but has brought no intelligence, except that Mr. Wilkes was ſtill in the King's Bench, and that it was expected his Trial was to come on about the eleventh of May.

PORTSMOUTH, (New Hampſhire) July 8.

Yeſterday a Petition, ſigned by a large Number of the reſpectable Inhabitans of this Town, was preſented to the Selectmen, requeſting them immediately to call a public Town Meeting, in order to give their Repreſentatives particular Inſtructions in the preſent alarming and critical Time:——In Conſequence of which we hear, a Meeting will be held next Monday at the uſual Place, and its hoped the Inhabitants will all be punctual in attending.

BOSTON, July 11.

Yeſterday ſailed the Schooner Maſſachuſetts Ninety-two, Capt. Samſon, for Dominica.

The reigning Toaſt in this Province is the Maſſachuſetts 92, and we hope it will ſoon be throughout the Continent, as alſo throughout Europe.

We hear that Robert Hallowell, Eſq; is appointed Deputy Comptroller for the Port and Diſtrict of Boſton; and an officer for ſeizing prohibited and unaccuſtomed Goods,

On Friday laſt came to Town from the Weſtward, his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montague, Governor of South Carolina, and his Lady.

It is ſaid that one of the ſeventeen Slaves apply'd very earneſtly, to Numbers of Coaſters, bound to the Southward: for a Paſſage to Martha's Vineyard; but upon their enquiring who he was, and finding him to be a Slave, they refuſed him a Paſſage. This obliged him to conceal himſelf on board an Oyſter-man, by which Means he got a Paſſage to the Cape, where he, very fortunately came acroſs a kind good natured old Squaw belonging to the Vineyard, and homeward bound, who was very glad to ſee her Countryman, and hearing him lament his abject Condition, ſhe was moved with Pity, and generouſly received him into her Canoe, and gave him a Paſſage with her over to the Iſland.

Our Bretheren in the other Colonies may be aſſured notwithſtanding any Reports to the contrary, that the Importation of Britiſh Goods this Spring has been leſs than in former Years, and that the Sale of articles has fell vaſtly ſhort even of the laſt Year's. Happy Effects of our growing Induſtry and Frugality: it is however but juſt to acknowledge that the prodigious ſcarcity of Money, occaſioned by the late Duty, has greatly contributed to thoſe effects. What muſt we think of the policy, which thus impoveriſhes Provinces to maintain ſwarms of uſeleſs Officers in Luxury and Extravagance. May Britain think of it before it be too late.

About 7000 Ounces of Silver collected in Salem for the new Duties it is ſaid were laſt Week bro't to this Town for Exportation or Conſumption.

Wedneſday laſt came into this Harbour, His Majeſty's armed Schooners Hope & Little Romney.

NEW-HAVEN, July 15.

Laſt Tueſday, Capt. Ozias Goodwin; arrived here in a ſhort Paſſage from Martinico. He informs, that on the 10th of laſt Month, an Engliſh Snow of 16 Guns from Antigua, touched there, and brought Advice that a Pirate had taken a Sloop near Antigua, belonging to Mr Payne, of that Iſland, and deſtroyed all the People on board, but One, who ſwam aſhore; and that the Snow and a French Frigate, which was lying at Martinico, ſailed the next Morning, in queſt of the Pirate; who is ſaid to be a large Sloop of 14 Guns, and was fitted out at Martinico, for trading to the Spaniſh Main, where ſhe had been one Voyage.

HARTFORD, July 18.

Meſſrs. GREEN & WATSON.

IN your Courant No. 176. I obſerve a number of queries therein inſerted, by one that ſtiles himſelf an honeſt freeman, deſiring that any gentlemen of the law, well acquainted with our conſtitutional rights and privileges, would be pleaſed to, make proper anſwers to ſaid queries.——I am truly of the honeſt freeman's mind, and ſhould deſire that ſome able pen may take it in hand, and let the matter be fairly diſcuſs'd, and ſet them in their true genuine light; and that the freemen of the colony may not be impoſed upon, or led away by deſigning men, into rules and forms, which may be the undoing of the colony.

I would likewiſe beg that the ſame able pen may anſwer one query more, viz. What right has the judges of the Superior Court, to be members of the general aſſembly? And whether it is the birth-right of the D. G. to be chief judge of the Superior Court before any other freeman in the colony?

Wheetog in Simſbury July 4, 1768.

Laſt Saturday we had here ſuch a ſtorm of hail, as perhaps has not been known in the memory of man. The forenoon of that day was extreme hot, about noon a very black cloud began to riſe which in about two hours produced a heavy rain attended with violent thunder, when the rain abated, there came an hail which increaſed ſo much that the laſt hail-ſtones which fell, were ſuppoſed to be full the bulk of gooſe eggs, rather bigger than leſs. It did much damage to the ſmaller and weaker animals and vegetables. The apple-trees, grain, and gardens were conſiderably damaged, as were alſo the ſhingles of ſome buildings. The glaſs ſuffered leſs than was expected. But had not the hail fell conſiderably perpendicular, but little glaſs would have eſcaped. Several of the hail ſtones were weighed, and amounted to three ounces each, ſo long after they fell that it was ſuppoſed one third of their magnitude was diſſolved. 'Tis impoſſible to communicate a true idea of a phenomenon ſo rare unexpected and terrible.

To be Sold exceeding Cheap to the firſt Comer,

CRUDEN's compleat Concordance laſt Edi large 4to very neat. Very modern *Compleat Dictionary of Arts & Sciences*, comprehending every Branch of uſeful Knowledge 4 Vol. 4to by a ſociety of gentlemen. Martin's Syſtem of *Newtonian Philoſophy*, with an pendix in 2 Vol. 8vo.———Alſo his Philoſophical Grammer, 8vo.——and Univerſal Hiſtorico Geographical Gazetteer.——The Oeconomy of the Covenants between God and Man, comprehending a compleat Body of Divinity, in 3 Vol. 8vo. By the very learned *Herman Witſius*, D. D. Profeſſor Regent, &c. &c.——Ward's Mathematics.—Fenning's Introduction to Algebra, by Vulgar Fractions, &c.——Love's Art of Surveying—Hatton's Mathematical Manual——Wallaſton's Religion of Nature delineated——*Horace.*——*Virgil.*———*Tully's* Orations——*Cicero* de Oratore in Original.——All *Clarke's* Tranſlations of the Claſſicks as *Cornelius Nepos, Lucius, Florus, Eutropius &c.*———In ſhort a Complete Furniture for a young Student in Latin and Greek.———

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Enquire of the Printer hereof.

N. B. Moſt of ſaid Books have undergone one Peruſal.

Hartford July 11, 1768.

LOST laſt Wedneſday Night, between Middletown and the Widow Griſwolds in Rocky-Hill, the following Articles *viz.* One White and 3 Check'd Shirts; 1 Wollen Cap; 1 Silk Handkerchief; 1 Swanſkin Jacket, and 1 Blue Ditto, Whoever has found the ſame, and will ſend them to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a reaſonable reward.

SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.

STolen or ſtray'd from the Owner, John McKinſtry of Nobletown, one large brown Horſe, Four Years old this Spring, with black Main and Tail, no ways mark'd—Likewiſe a two year old Mare Colt, ſorrel Colour, black Mane and Tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Beaſts, and ſends them to NIEL MCLEAN of Hartford, or to the Subſcriber in Nobletown, ſhall be rewarded with the Sum of Three Pounds, with all reaſonable Expences, by me,

JOHN MCKINSTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

A Gentleman in Lancaſter County, who favoured his Friend in this City, with an account of the late dreadful Hail-Storm, has ſince been pleaſed to furniſh the following Remarks, which, as they cannot fail of being acceptable to ſuch of our Readers as are of a ſpeculative & philoſophical Turn, we are pleaſed with having an opportunity to inſert them.

———— '*Upon breaking ſeveral of the Hail Stones, ſuch as were* ſpherical, *were found to be compoſed of various Orbs, or Boats of Ice, encompaſſing one another like the Coats of an Onion, which contained in the Middle a tranſparent* Nucleus, *about the Size of a Piſtol-Bullet. In ſome, this* Nucleus *was ſpike, with bright Radiations iſſuing from it to the Surface, like theſe diſcovered in breaking the ſulphureous* Nodules, *or globular* Pyrites, *found in ſeveral Parts of the country.—Some were encompaſſed with fine Striæ like the firſt Shootings of Froſt in damp Ground; and ſome were concreted into ſolid, but irregular Lumps of Ice.*

'*As the Wind from the S. E. oppoſed the progreſs of the Clouds which began in the N. W. we may ſuppoſe that the firſt Clouds, by being preſſed behind the thickening Storm, and oppoſed in Front by the Wind, were, by that means, forced up into the colder Regions, & that there this* Nucleus *was formed, which congealed more and more as it fell thro' the watery Clouds, and ſo received different Coats at different Stages.—Such Hail-Stones as appeared under other Forms were, in all Probability compoſed of a number of ſmall ones, which met joined, and congealed together in their Paſſage thro' different Clouds.——The dreadful Noiſe, with which this Storm approached, proceeded no Doubt, from the ſtriking and claſhing together of the large Stones in their Fall.*

'*How far this Storm extended I have not been able to diſcover, but from the beſt Information yet received, it began ſomewhere about* Shamokin*——divided into different Branches, all keeping pretty near a S. E. Courſe, and deſtroying whole Plantations on this Side and that, without touching others which lay contiguous; and ended (at leaſt with regard to its deſtructive Fury) ſomewhere about Warwick Furnace, in Cheſter-County.*

'*How awful are the Diſpenſations of Providence!—*JEHOVAH *'rides in the Whirlwind, and directs the Storm.'—'He commands the* Snow *& Hail, and they obey his Word——Let us adore—let us tremble!——*

"P. S.——*Much as I was ſurprized at the prodigious Size of the above deſcribed Hail Stones, I was much more ſo, in reading a few days ſince an account given by Dr.* HOOKE, *in ſome of his Philoſophical Papers, collected and publiſhed by Mr* DERHAM—*that he had taken the Dimenſions & Figures of ſeveral Hail-Stones, which fell in England meaſuring* THIRTEEN *Inches in Circumference.*"

Lancaſter County, June 23, 1768.

A NEW SUPPLY of choice

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

TOMLINSON AND HUNTINGTON,

(Of Woodbury)

Have juſt imported, in the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and have for Sale, a good Aſſortment of genuine Medicine, &c. among which are,

ANDERSON's Pills,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
——Cordial Elixer,
Boſthock's Purging Elixer,
Britiſh Oil,
Flower of Muſtard,
Candied Citron and Orange Peels,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c.
Eaton's balſamic, cordial Stiptic,
Eſſence of Balm of Gilead,
——Burgamot,
——Water Dock,
Fraunce's Female Elixer,
Godfrey's general Cordial,
Hill's Pectoral Balſam of Honey,
Hooper's Female Pills,
Dr. James's Fever Powder,
London Balſam of Health,
Turlington's Balſam of Life.

They have alſo,

Allſpice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Wines, French Brandy, &c.

N.B. The above Articles will be ſold low, for ready Pay, or ſhort Credit (for the Medicines) to thoſe who take a Quantity.

RUN-AWAY,

THE 30th of June laſt, from Dr. ELIOT RAWSON, *of Middletown, in the Colony of Connecticut, an aſſigned Servant, Ephraim Smith, born on the Eaſt Side of the great River in ſaid Middletown, about 26 Years of Age, of middling Stature, perhaps about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has black ſhort Hair, dark but not black Eyes, rather ſmall, and when he opens them wrinkles up his Forehead, and ſeems to ſtrain his Eye-Lids, his Hair grows low in the Middle of his Forehead, his Teeth tolerably good, but, note well, one of his lower Teeth a little ſhorter than the reſt, when he laughs has a large Dimple in his Cheek, when he walks, carries his Toes out more than common, talks with ſome Heſitation, has been uſed to Farming and Coaſting, and has liv'd with a Shoemaker.——Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Runaway, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and give Information ſhall receive* FORTY SHILLINGS *Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.*

Publiſhed by Order of

DOCT. ELIOT RAWSON.

Middletown, July 7, 1768.

A Number SCYTHES, warranted to be of the beſt Kind, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

On the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, at 3 o'clock afternoon will be ſold at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, Innholder in Hartford.

THREE pieces of land in the South Meadow in ſaid Hartford one of which was lately John Thomas's and the other two Elijah Clap's, all containing about 24 acres, and are excellent land. At the ſame time and place will be ſold the brick houſe ſtanding near the ſouth bridge in ſaid Hartford, and a ſhop and piece of land nearly acroſs the way from ſaid houſe. Alſo, *Will be ſold at Middletown, on the firſt Monday of Auguſt next, at the houſe of Mrs Abigail Shaler, at 5 o'clock afternoon,*

THE houſe, buildings and lands in ſaid Middletown, on which Stephen Pierce now lives. All or either of ſaid houſes and lands will be ſold at public vendue, or private ſale, as ſhall be agreed upon at the ſeveral times aforeſaid, and a good title procured and given, and a reaſonable time of payment, upon good ſecurity allowed, by

TITUS HOSMER.

TO BE SOLD,

A Good convenient dwelling houſe two ſtories high, with a good barn and well, with about five acres of good land adjoining thereto, on which is a good orchard, ſituated about half a mile from the court houſe, on the road leading to Windſor. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to

JENNET COLLYER.

ALL perſons having demands on the eſtate of Hezekiah Collyer, late of Hartford deceaſed, are deſired, ONCE MORE! to bring in the ſame, to

GEORGE SMITH, }
JAMES CHURCH, } Executors.

Hartford, May 20, 1768.

Chatham, June 30th, 1768.

BROKE *into the common field at Chatham, a ſorrel Mare, about 13 hands high, her age not known, ſome griſled on the back, not ſhod. The owner by applying to John Ellſworth, of Chatham, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.*

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN *from* Noah Iſbell, *of* Saliſbury, *on the night after the 19th inſtant, a black Mare, three years old, with a white ſtreak in her face, and her left hind foot white; a natural pacer; near fourteen hands high; a ſtrait limb'd beaſt. Whoever ſhall take up the thief and mare, and ſecure them ſhall have five pounds reward, or for the mare forty ſhillings, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me,* NOAH ISBELL.

READY MONEY *given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags of any Kind, by Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, Capt. Ruſſell Woodbridge of Eaſt-Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.*

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1768.

THE

Connecticut

Containing, the freshest Advices,

[illegible]

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1768. Numb. 187[illegible]

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT, No. 18.

Each talk'd aloud or in ſome ſecret place,
And wild impatience ſtar'd in every face.
The flying rumours gather'd as they roll'd,
Scarce any tale was ſooner heard than told;
And all who told it added ſomething new,
And all who heard it made inlargements too,
In ev'ry ear it ſpread, on ev'ry tongue it grew.

A VERY ſlender acquaintance with mankind will confirm this obſervation that multitudes value themſelves upon being buſy-bodies, & imagine mankind will eſteem them for knowing more of other men's matters than is for their reputation to know—an unreaſonable curioſity puts them upon examining into the private affairs of others, and a vain oſtentation of their own knowledge, and the confidence others repoſe in them prompt them to divulge all they know—and a little more—when the pride of a man's heart flows out in this channel, it uſually carries with it in all its currents, ſuch an inundation of defamatory filth as to ſpatter and defile all that are ſo unhappy as to be within it's reach—it generally is a ſource of confuſion and diſcord in ſocieties, whether of a larger or ſmaller extent--What can excite a man's curioſity to trample upon his manners? what can account for that impertinence with which he endeavours to pump from me that intelligence which I chooſe to withhold, when it in no wiſe concerns his own intereſt?——'tis *pride*---the pride of being confided in——the pride of being diſtinguiſhed——the pride of thinking that any intereſt of mine lies at his mercy——and eſpecially the pride of ſhewing that he knows more of my concerns than his neighbour; for 'tis very uncommon to find a perſon anxiouſly curious, and not officiouſly communicative——thoſe that are very importunate with me to make them my confidents, and are ardently ſupplicating an acquaintance with my ſecret matters, almoſt univerſally in return unburthen themſelves as to ſome ſecrets that others have repoſed in them heretofore——and I never can expect but that I ſhall be treated in the ſame manner the firſt opportunity that preſents——ſelf importance will operate as ſtrongly when they act in matters that may concern my reputation or intereſt as at any time. What is more common than to hear a perſon draw an argument from his own perfidy why he ſhould be truſted with ſome very intereſting ſecret?——"you may tell me" ſays he——"you need not be afraid of me" and to convince me of this he lets me know that others have truſted him in very important caſes——to prove which he communicates to me the whole betruſtment——but with the utmoſt ſafety, and fidelity to his friend——for he tells me as he does every one elſe "but don't you ſay any thing about it; it is a ſecret with me"——there may poſſibly be a curioſity of this kind unconnected with the foible I am complaining of; that is, a perſon may be curious in theſe matters for his own private ſatisfaction——but for the moſt part they gain knowledge of this kind purpoſely that the world may know they are poſſeſſed of it——*Congreve* has drawn this character in an inimitable manner under the name of *Tattle*, in his *love for love*; and by one expreſſion of *Tattle's* it ſeems as if there was perfect harmony in thought word and deed——"I know" ſays he "that is a ſecret, it is whiſper'd every where"——as if he thought the eſſence of a ſecret conſiſted in its being handed from one to another, & every one ſpoke of it to his neighbour, tho' in a whiſper.

Peter Pence is very negligent of his own affairs; and has been unable for ſeveral months to ſettle accounts with either debtor or creditor, by reaſon that his books have not been poſted up: and yet he plumes himſelf upon a very nice acquaintance with the ſtate of other men's finances, and in order to furniſh him out with materials for the converſation he affects, he is unſufferably arrogant and impertinent in peeping and prying——he can tell you how much every houſe you ſee coſt——what a fine bargain one made, and how another was bit——what advance every ſhop-keeper in town makes upon his goods, and how much he owes his merchant——who will break next, and how long firſt, and how deep &c.——by ſuch a conduct as this *Peter* has rais'd himſelf in his own conceit to a ſtate of great importance——and his curioſity grows bolder daily; while his own proper concerns are neglected to the detriment of his family, and the public——he begins now to talk with a pretty deal of confidence, as though he knew not only juſt how much one ſort of men owe their creditors, but preciſely how much another ſort have out at intereſt, and what ſums of caſh they have by them. I ſuſpect this career will fetch him into trouble e're long——as ſoon as he hears of a bargain's being made he ſally's out in queſt of particulars; his converſation is all interrogatory 'till he is furniſh'd for intelligence himſelf——"how much did ſuch an one give for ſuch an article purchas'd? what is he to pay in?——how long a time for payment?——will he able to come up to the terms?" with ſundry other queſtions in the ſtring ſometimes propoſed under the roſe, ſometimes openly, as the caſe requires——and having made this addition to his ſtock he ſets out to retail his knowledge when and where he can be moſt admired himſelf, and do moſt miſchief to others.

Some are actuated by the ſame temper, tho' the objects aimed at are different. They know "who marries too late to be honeſt when ſcarce any body elſe ſuſpected any ſuch thing——how many ounces of meat every neighbour eats in a week——and how many times one has viſited another in the year" with a variety of other important objects of knowledge too tedious to mention, and of no uſe but to ſtir up animoſity and jealouſy in a circle of families——may ſuch perſons henceforth find their impertinent curioſity rewarded either with contemptuous ſilence, or an effectual reproof. Inſtead of confidence may they meet with frowns——inſtead of lending an ear to their miſchief-making tongues, let every wiſe man remember what the wiſeſt of men ſaid "as the north wind driveth away rain, ſo doth an angry countenance a back-biting tongue."——

BOSTON,

The following Account of the Proceedings of The Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maryland in conſequence of a Circular Letter from the Aſſembly of this Province, &c. has been received from the Speaker of that Houſe, viz.

A Meſſage from the Governor.

Gentlemen of the LowerHouſe of Aſſembly,

THE King our moſt gracious Sovereign having been informed that a circular Letter, a Copy of which hath been communicated to his Miniſters, was in February laſt ſent by the Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Colony of Maſſachuſetts to the Speakers of other Houſes of Aſſembly in North America, hath been pleaſed to order it to be ſignified to me that he conſiders ſuch Meaſures to be of a moſt dangerous and factious Tendency calculated to inflame, the minds of his good Subjects in the Colonies, to promote an unwarrantable Combination, to excite, and encourage an open Oppoſition to, and Denial of, the Authority of Parliament, and to ſubvert the true Principles of the Conſtitution; but while I notify to you his Majeſty's Sentiments with reſpect to this Matter, I am alſo to tell you that the repeated Proofs which have been given by the Aſſembly of this Province of their Reverence and Reſpect for the Laws, and of their Attachment to the Conſtitution, leave little room for his Majeſty to doubt of their ſhewing a proper Reſentment of ſuch unjuſtifiable Attempt to revive thoſe Diſtractions which have operated ſo fatally to the prejudice of both the Colonies and the Mother Country, and I flatter myſelf that in caſe ſuch a Letter has been addreſſed to the Speaker of your Houſe, you will confirm the favourable opinion his Majeſty at preſent entertains of his Maryland *Subjects, by taking no notice of ſuch Letter, which will be treating it with the Contempt it deſerves.*

HORATIO SHARPE.
20th June, 1768.

To his Excellency HORATIO SHARPE, *Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland,*

The humble Addreſs of the Houſe of Delegates.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

IN Anſwer to your Excellency's Meſſage of the 20th we muſt obſerve, that if the

Letter [illegible] or Repreſentatives of the Colony of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, addreſſed to and communicated by our Speaker to this Houſe, be the ſame with the Letter, a Copy of which you are pleaſed to intimate hath been communicated to the King's Miniſters, it is very alarming to find that at a Time when the People of America think themſelves agrieved by the late acts of Parliament impoſing Taxes on them for the ſole and expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, and in the moſt dutiful Manner are ſeeking Redreſs from the Throne, any Endeavours to unite in laying before their Sovereign what is apprehended to be their juſt complaint, ſhould be looked upon "a meaſure of moſt dangerous and factious tendency, calculated to inflame the minds of his Majeſty's good ſubjects in the colonies, to promote unwarrantable combination, to excite and encourage an open oppoſition to, and denial of the authority of parliament, and to ſubvert the true principles of the conſtitution." We can't but view this as an attempt in ſome of his Majeſty's miniſters to ſuppreſs all communication of ſentiments between the colonies, and to prevent the united ſupplications of America from reaching the royal ear. We hope the conduct of this houſe will ever evince their reverence and reſpect for the laws and faithful attachment to the conſtitution; but we cannot be brought to reſent an exertion of the moſt undoubted conſtitutional right of petitioning the throne, or any endeavours to procure and preſerve an union of the colonies as an unjuſtifiable attempt to revive thoſe diſtractions which it is ſaid have opperated ſo fatally to the prejudice of both the colonies and the mother country. We have the warmeſt and moſt affectionate attachment to our moſt gracious ſovereign, and ſhall ever pay the readieſt and moſt reſpectful regard to the juſt and conſtitutional power of the Britiſh parliament; but we ſhall not be intimidated by a few ſounding expreſſions, from doing what we think is right. The houſe of repreſentatives of the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in their letter to us, have intimated that they have preferred a humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to the King, and expreſſed their confidence that the united and dutiful ſupplications of his diſtreſſed ſubjects will meet with his royal and favourable acceptance; and we think they have aſſerted their rights with a decent reſpect to their Sovereign, and a due ſubmiſſion to the authority of parliament. What we ſhall do upon this occaſion, or whether in conſequence of that letter we ſhall do any thing, it is not our preſent buſineſs to communicate to your excellency; but of this be pleaſed to be aſſured, that we cannot be prevailed on to take no notice of or to treat with the leaſt degree of contempt a letter ſo expreſſive of duty and loyalty to the ſovereign, and ſo repleat with juſt principles of liberty; and your excellency may depend that whenever we apprehend the rights of the people to be affected, we ſhall not fail boldly to aſſert and ſteadily endeavour to maintain and ſupport them, always remembering what we ſhould wiſh never to be forgot, that by the bill of rights it is declared, "That it is the right of the ſubject to petition the King, and all commitments and proſecutions for ſuch petitioning are illegal."

By Order of the lower houſe of Aſſembly,

ROBERT LLOYD, *Speaker.*

June 23d, 1768.

Province of MARYLAND, June 24th, 1768.

S I R,

I HAD the Honour to receive your Favour of the 22th of February laſt, and on a Meeting of our Aſſembly I communicated it to our Houſe, and I am deſired to aſſure you they acknowledge themſelves obliged by a candid and free communication of Sentiments of a ſiſter colony on a Point ſo intereſting to the whole, and that their opinion of the conſequences to the colonies of the opperation of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament you allude to, coincide exactly with yours, & that they are perſuaded of the Neceſſity of harmonizing as much as poſſible in proper Meaſures for Redreſs.

This Houſe upon conſidering the Acts of Parliament, prepared an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to his Majeſty, ſetting forth, That it is a fixed and unalterable Principle in the nature of things, and a Part of the very Idea of property, that whatever a Man hath honeſtly acquired cannot be taken from him without his conſent: that this immutable Principle is ingrafted as a fundamental into the Engliſh Conſtitution, and is declared by Magna Charta, and the petition Bill of Rights, & from thence every Britiſh Subject, the moſt diſtant, is juſtly intitled to all the Rights of Engliſhmen; that this Right is further declared and confirmed by our charter; under the confidence whereof our Fore fathers encountered every Difficulty, to ſettle this Colony, which under Providence has increaſed his Majeſty's Subjects, extended the Trade & added to the Wealth of the Mother Country: that we have always been permitted to enjoy this Right until lately; that we are not nor can we ever be effectually repreſented in the Britiſh Parliament; and that theſe Statutes do in our Apprehenſion infringe the great fundamental Principle, that no man can be taxed but with his own conſent given by himſelf or his Repreſentative. This, SIR, is the Subſtance of our Petition, & I am ordered to tranſmit it to *Charles Garth*, Eſq; ſpecial Agent for our Houſe of Delegates, to be preſented, and we ſhall requeſt him to cooperate with yours and the other Colony Agents in endeavouring to procure us Relief, & hope with you his Majeſty's great goodneſs of Heart will incline him to receive the dutiful Supplications of his remote Subjects with Favour and Attention.

Juſt before the cloſe of our Seſſion we received a Meſſage from our Governor, a Copy of which you have herewith; and alſo a Copy of the Addreſs by our Houſe in anſwer thereto, which will fully convey to you their Sentiments on the ſubject.

I am, in the Name and by Order
of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,
Sir, with very great reſpect,
Your moſt humble & obedient Serv't,
ROBERT LLOYD, *Speaker.*

To the Honorable THOMAS CUSHING, *Eſq; Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of* Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

NEWBERN, (in No. Carolina) June 27.

Laſt week the ſloop Sally, Zephaniah Pinkham, Maſter, belonging to Richard Ellis, Eſq; of this place, cleared out on a whaling voyage, being completely fitted for that purpoſe, the whole apparatus having been imported from Boſton. As this is the firſt veſſel from this town that has been fitted out on that ſcheme, it is to be hoped ſhould ſhe be ſucceſsful, it will determine others to purſue ſo valuable a branch of buſineſs; eſpecially at a time when this Province ſtands in ſo great need of a better ſtaple than naval ſtores.

It appears by the laſt accounts from England, that Lord Hillſborough, the American ſecretary, has poſitively declared himſelf againſt paper currency, at a meeting of ſeveral colony agents who waited upon him upon that head. If the colonies are reſtrained a paper currency, it is eaſy to foreſee the ruinous conſequences; this province in particular now labours under the greateſt diſtreſs for want of a medium in trade, as we have not more than 60,000 l. now in circulation, for a province that has more than double that number of inhabitants. Specie we have little or none, as we have no trade to bring it in, the ballance being generally againſt us; and ever ſpend our time and labour on a commodity of little or no value. We ſee to what a pitch of opulence our neighbours of So. Carolina, are arrived, by leaving the making of naval ſtores to their more ſharp ſighted neighbours, and purſuing the cultivation of rice, indigo and hemp; commodities which this province is equally capable of raiſing. Is it not aſtoniſhing then to ſee a planter with a number of ſlaves plodding over a tar-kiln, that, when brought to market, will not fetch 4d. a day for his ſlaves, and half that to be paid in goods; when at the ſame time he has, perhaps, a fine rice ſwamp at his door, and land capable of producing indico or hemp equal to our ſouthern neighbours. Our countrymen will pardon us theſe reflections, as they are made with no other view than the public good, and to rouſe them from a lethargy into which they ſeem to be fallen.

Among the many ſchemes of frugality and œconomy adopted by our northern neighbours, in theſe times of diſtreſs, we obſerve Labradore or Hyperian Tea to be uſhered into the moſt polite companies, and almoſt univerſally uſed as a ſuccedaneum to that moſt pernicious and deſtructive plant Bohea, which annually drains America of ſome thouſands. As diſtreſs and poverty ſtalks among us equal to any thing among our neighbours, we would, with due deference to the refined taſtes of the ladies, recommend to them the uſe of Yeopann Tea. This plant is much uſed among the lower ſort, is of great efficacy when taken phyſically, being a powerful ſudorific; is no exotic, but a domeſtic of almoſt every ſandy plantation in this province. We hope therefore ſoon to have the pleaſure of informing the public, that at a meeting of the ladies on ſuch a day, at ſuch a place, ſuch a number of ſkeins of thread were ſpun; after which they regaled with Yeopann Tea.

ANNAPOLIS, (Maryland) June 23.

Laſt Sunday departed this Life, in the 7[illegible] Year of his Age, the Hon. *Benjamin* [illegible], Eſq; Preſident of the Council.

On the Evening of Friday, laſt, Mr THOMAS RICHARDSON, late of this City, Merch't, was inſtantly kill'd by a Flaſh of Lightening, which melted his Watch, Shoe and Knee Buckles.——He was ſitting in a room at Mr. ADAIR's in *Baltimore Town*, with another Perſon, at a ſmall diſtance, who was ſtruck down, but ſoon recovered. The Damage done to the Houſe is inconſiderable, except in the Roof.——Mr. RICHARDSON was a young Man, in the Prime of Life, and poſſeſs'd many good Qualities, which juſtly entitled him to the Eſteem of a numerous Acquaintance.

An Anecdote of the late Rev. Dr. SHERLOCK.

THE Doctor having had one day a great many Gentlemen to dine with him, after the cloth had been removed ſome time was complaining of the diſtempers incident to old age, that then began to attack him; and in particular, a dimneſs of ſight that increaſed on him daily, and that ſometimes it held him for an hour or more. I have it, continued he, at this inſtant ſo violently, that I profeſs that I can ſee no more than that bottle on the table. Really, Sir, ſaid, a ſmart young Student, if that be the caſe, we are all under the ſame diſorder; for I am ſure we have none of us ſeen *any more than the bottle on the table* theſe three hours.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.

To the FREEMEN of the Town of LEBANON, *in* CONNECTICUT.

GENTLEMEN,

I *RECEIVE, with great Gratitude, the Honor you have conferred upon me by your late Letter, and very highly value the approbation of your reſpectable Town.*

Affection for the Britiſh *Colonies on this Continent, all which, without diſtinction, every true American muſt conſider as* HIS COUNTRY, *urged me, at this alarming Period to aſſert, as well as I could, their rights and Intereſts.*

My Devotion to the cauſe exceeds my ability to maintain it; and therefore I am Induced to believe, that having been ſo fortunate as to convince you of my good intentions, your generoſity has beſtowed applauſes on my Motives, rather than on my Performance.

Could I be perſuaded, that theſe injured Colonies "cannot fail to reap important Advantages" from my dutiful "Efforts," I ſhould prefer the delightful Conſciouſneſs to all the Glory, Wealth & Power, this World can afford. But if the divine Goodneſs to which, with the deepeſt Humility I acknowledge myſelf already unſpeakably indebted, ſhall not be pleaſed to grant me THE VERY GREAT HAPPINESS OF CONTRIBUTING TO THE HAPPINESS OF MY COUNTRY, *yet I ſhall reflect with Satisfaction, that I have endeavoured to ſerve her, and ſhall hope that you, and all worthy Men, who judge of me, will do me juſtice to believe that I moſt ſincerely love her.*

I heartily wiſh Proſperity to you, Gentlemen, and to your Town. A FARMER.

Falmouth, (Caſco Bay) July 5.

Laſt week, during the ſitting of the ſuperior court here, John Chipman of Marblehead, Eſq; Barriſter at law (a Gentleman of a peculiar benevolent Diſpoſition, who was much reſpected and beloved) was ſuddenly ſeized in Court with an appoplectic Fit, and in a few hours died. He had for ſome time before been in an ill ſtate of health. His remains were decently interr'd, being attended by the Judges, the Gentlemen of the Bar, of the Town, and many People of the Neighbourhood.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

Extract of a Letter from Niagara, dated July 1, 1768.

"Two Days ago the famous Major Rogers, arrived here, and the unfortunate Woman his Wife. He is to remain here till further Orders, & I believe to be tried here; but ſhe goes down very ſoon; ſhe is really much to be pitied, but I believe him to be a great Raſcal."

We are inform'd by the Way of Quebec, That Rogers's Deſign was, that after having taken and plundered Detroit and the Illinois, and carried the Spoils to his Accomplice Capt. Hopkins, at New Orleans, to have return'd himſelf, & fallen upon New-England and Carolina, which he look'd upon to be two of our richeſt Provinces.——This deſign he intended to have executed laſt Spring, but was prevented by want of Money & other Conveniencies.

PORTSMOUTH, July 15.

Laſt Wedneſday afternoon departed this Life, after a long and lingering ſickneſs, in the 30th Year of his Age, greatly lamented, Thomas Wentworth, Eſq; ſecond Son to the Honorable Mark Hunking Wentworth, Eſq; and only Brother to his Excellency our Governor; he has left a ſorrowful Widow and five Children.

B O S T O N, July 21.

A Ship belonging to Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, Capt. Rogers, from Montſerrat, bound to London, deep laden with Sugars, ſprung a Leak in her paſſage, Lat. 21. The Water made ſo faſt, that the people had only Time to get out their Boat, and take a few Biſket, when ſhe ſunk; the Captain had not Time to ſave any of the Ship's papers, or even to take any Water. They were 7 Days in their Boat without any Thing to quench their Thirſt, having reached Turks-Iſland, the Captain took paſſage in a Veſſel for this place, and arrived here laſt Monday Morning.

PROVIDENCE, July 9.

The GLORIOUS NINETY-TWO, who ſo firmly defended *The Liberties of all America*, begin already to celebrate in this Colony; their Healths being drank in many reſpectable Companies.

NEWPORT, July 11.

Laſt Monday arrived here the ſloop Oratavo, Captain Eleazer Trevett from Martinico. On his paſſage the 19th of June, he ſpoke a Whaling-ſloop, Capt. Benjamin Dallingham of Boſton, under the lee of Guadaloupe, trying her oil, having taken 8 Spermaceti Whales.

NEW-HAVEN, July 22.

There has lately been diſcovered within three Miles of this Town a prodigious Quantity of a brown Species of Paint. It is neareſt the Colour of a dark Spaniſh-Brown, and may with a little Preperation, anſwer all the purpoſes of common Painting——and is as yet, entirely unpolluted with any Duty. A Sample of the above Paint, may be ſeen at the Printing-Office in New-Haven.

HARTFORD, July 25.

In Addition to the Account in our laſt, of the Hail Storm at Simſbury, *we learn, That it deſtroyed great Quantities of Engliſh Grain, but did more Damage to Rye than Wheat, many large Fields of the Former having been ſince mowed for Fodder, in which Jonathan Pettibone, Eſq, Mr. Thomas Caſe, and others, have been great Sufferers. In the Park of the above Caſe, a Deer had one of his Legs broke, and was otherwiſe ſo much wounded as that he ſoon after died. Several Hogs had their Backs broke, ſome of which died ſome Days afterwards. Some Horſes, and other large Animals, were cut through the Skin, by the biggeſt and more ragged Hail-ſtones. 'Tis alſo to be noted, that great Quantities of Glaſs was broke, which the Compiler of the former Particulars was not apprized of, when he communicated the ſame to us.*

Laſt Week one ——— Lewis, of Farmington, received eight ſtripes on his naked Body, at the public Whipping Poſt in that Place, for Horſe-ſtealing.—He was afterwards bound out to pay the Charges, but we hear he has ſince made his Eſcape.

Laſt Wedneſday being the public Commencement at Cambridge, there was a great Concourſe of very polite Company at Harvard College. The Exerciſes were introduced by an agreable Latin Oration; then followed a Latin Syllogiſtic Diſpute upon various curious Queſtions, which was performed to very good Acceptance by the Candidates for their firſt Degrees. In the Afternoon there was a Latin Syllogiſtic Diſpute carried on by thoſe who were Candidates for their Second Degrees. After which 42 young Gentlemen were admitted to the Degree of Batchelors of Arts, and 49 to that of Maſters of Arts.——Then followed an elegant valedictory Oration; and the whole was concluded by a beautiful Anthem.

The Candidates for their firſt Degree appeared in the Forenoon in black Habits, as uſual: But in the Afternoon, they were dreſſed entirely in our own Manufactures, agreable to their laudable Reſolution laſt Fall; and were permitted by the Honorable and Reverend Corporation and Overſeers, to receive the public Honor of the College in the ſame.

The Theſes were printed on fine white Demy Paper manufactured at Milton in New-England.

☞ *ERRATA*: *In the* Complainant, *in the firſt Page of this Paper, Col.* 2. *Line* 15 *from the Top, for* banded *read* bandied: *Line* 28, *for* houſe *read* horſe.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing Office, oppoſite the Court Houſe in Hartford,

A geographic, hiſtorical Summary: Or, Narrative of the preſent CONTROVERSY, *between the* Wappinger Tribe of Indians, *and* the Claimants under the original Patentee of a large Tract of Land in Philipſe's Upper Patent, ſo called. *Containing* a brief, but faithful Account of the Proceedings thereon, from the Riſe of the Diſpute, until the 12th Day of March, Anno Domini, 1767.

Taken up as a Stray,

and now in the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber of Windſor, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, about 4 years old, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, her near hind foot white, natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to

BENONI DENSLEY.

July 25, 1768.

---Advertiſements.---

Lathrop & Smith,

Have juſt imported from *London*,

A Freſh and general Aſſortment of DRUGS,——chemical, galenical and patented MEDICINES, all genuine, and of the beſt Kind---Surgeons capital and pocket Inſtruments—Teeth Inſtruments—Lancets and Syringes——metal Mortars——Scales and Weights, and many other Shop Utenſils.——

A new Supply of BOOKS, containing large Engliſh Quarto and Octavo Bibles, and ſome of the moſt approved Authors in DIVINITY, LAW, PHYSIC, SURGERY, PHILOSOPHY, MATHEMATICS, HUSBANDRY, GARDENING and FARRIERY.——Claſſics and School-Books, Hiſtories, Novels, Poems, Plays, &c. &c——Writing and Wrapping Paper of various Sorts——Dutch Quills——Scales and Dividers.

PAINTER'S COLOURS, of almoſt every Kind, Leaf Gold, Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas, Salt Petre, Borax, &c.————All which are to be ſold at a reaſonable Advance from the prime Coſt, at their Store in *Hartford*——

TOGETHER WITH,

LOAF SUGAR of various Qualities—Beſt Claret and Madeira Wine——Weſt India Rum, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Gallon—Ginger—Pepper—Allſpice, and all other Spices—Choice Indigo——Rice—French Barley——Oatmeal——Raiſins——Figs——Tamarinds——Hard Soap, by the Box, Dozen, or ſingle Cake——With a Variety of other Articles.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen and Cotten Rags of any Kind, by Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, Capt. Ruſſell Woodbridge of Eaſt-Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.

* * *

On the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next, at 3 o'clock afternoon will be ſold at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, Innholder in Hartford.

THREE pieces of land in the South Meadow in ſaid Hartford one of which was lately John Thomas's and the other wo Elijah Clap's, all containing about 24 acres, and are excellent land. At the ſame time and place will be ſold the brick houſe ſtanding near the ſouth bridge in ſaid Hartford, and a ſhop and piece of land nearly acroſs the way from ſaid houſe. Alſo, *Will be ſold at Middletown, on the firſt Monday of Auguſt next, at the houſe of Mrs. Abigail Shalor, at 5 o'clock afternoon,*

THE houſe, buildings and lands in ſaid Middletown, on which Stephen Pierce now lives. All or either of ſaid houſes and lands will be ſold at public vendue, or private ſale, as ſhall be agreed upon at the ſeveral times aforeſaid, and a good title procured and given, and a reaſonable time of payment, upon good ſecurity allowed, by

TITUS HOSMER.

A NEW SUPPLY of choice

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

TOMLINSON AND HUNTINGTON,

(Of Woodbury)

Have juſt imported, in the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and have for Sale, a good Aſſortment of genuine Medicine, &c. among which are,

ANDERSON's Pills,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
——Cordial Elixer,
Boſthock's Purging Elixer,
Britiſh Oil,
Flower of Muſtard,
Candied Citron and Orange Peels,
Ginger, Nutmegs, &c.
Eaton's balſamic, cordial Stiptic,
Eſſence of Balm of Gilead,
——Burgamot,
——Water Dock,
Fraunce's Female Elixer,
Godfrey's general Cordial,
Hill's Pectoral Balſam of Honey,
Hooper's Female Pills,
Dr. James's Fever Powder,
London Balſam of Health,
Turlington's Balſam of Life.

They have alſo,

Allſpice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Pepper, Loaf Sugar, Wines, French Brandy, *&c.*

N.B. The above Articles will be ſold low, for ready Pay, or ſhort Credit (for the Medicines) to thoſe who take a Quantity.

RUN-AWAY,

THE 30th of June laſt, from Dr. ELIOT RAWSON, of Middletown, in the Colony of Connecticut, an aſſigned Servant, Ephraim Smith, born on the Eaſt Side of the great River in ſaid Middletown, about 26 Years of Age, of middling Stature, perhaps about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has black ſhort Hair, dark but not black Eyes, rather ſmall, and when he opens them wrinkles up his Forehead, and ſeems to ſtrain his Eye-Lids, his Hair grows low in the Middle of his Forehead, his Teeth tolerably good, but, note well, one of his lower Teeth a little ſhorter than the reſt, when he laughs has a large Dimple in his Cheek, when he walks, carries his Toes out more than common, talks with ſome Heſitation, has been uſed to Farming and Coaſting, and has liv'd with a Shoemaker.——Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Runaway, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and give Information ſhall receive FORTY SHILLINGS *Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid.*

Publiſhed by Order of

Doct. ELIOT RAWSON.

Middletown, July 7, 1768.

A Number SCYTHES, warranted to be of the beſt Kind, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

To be Sold exceeding Cheap to the firſt Comer.

CRUDEN's compleat Concordance, laſt Edi large 4to. very neat. Very modern *Compleat Dictionary of Arts & Sciences*, comprehending every Branch of uſeful Knowledge 4 Vol. 4to. by a ſociety of gentlemen. Martin's Syſtem of *Newtonian Philoſophy*, with an pendix in 2 Vol. 8vo.——Alſo his Philoſophical Grammer, 8vo.——and Univerſal Hiſtorico Geographical Gazetteer.——The Oeconomy of the Covenants between God and Man, comprehending a complete Body of Divinity, in 3 Vol. 8vo. By the very learned *Herman Witſius*, D. D. Profeſſor Regent, &c. &c.——Ward's Mathematics.—Fenning's Introduction to Algebra, by Vulgar Fractions, &c.——*Love's* Art of Surveying—Hatton's Mathematical Manual——Wallaſton's Religion of Nature delineated.——*Horace.*——*Virgil.*——*Tully's* Orations.——*Cicero* de Oratore in Original.——All *Clarke's* Tranſlations of the Claſſicks as *Cornelius Nepos, Lucius, Florus, Eutropius &c.*——In ſhort a Complete Furniture for a young Student in Latin and Greek.——

Alſo *Boyer's* French Grammer.——A Variety of Pamphlets and ſingle Sermons &c. A good Watch, and a neat gold Breaſt Buckle, for the Caſh only, or a good Saddle Horſe.

Enquire of the Printer hereof.

N. B. Moſt of ſaid Books have undergone one Peruſal.

* * *

Hartford July 11, 1768.

LOST laſt Wedneſday Night, between Middletown and the Widow Griſwolds in Rocky-Hill, the following Articles viz. One White and 3 Check'd Shirts; 1 Wollen Cap; 1 Silk Handkerchief; 1 Swanſkin Jacket, and 1 Blue Ditto. Whoever has found the ſame, and will ſend them to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a reaſonable reward.

SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.

Farmington, July 14, 1768.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Farmington, a cheſnut coloured or bay horſe, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, with a ſmall white ſtreak in the forehead, a natural pacer, branded on the left thigh with two letters, ſhod before. Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid horſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by ANDREW CULVER.

STolen or ſtray'd from the Owner, John McKinſtry of Nobletown, one large brown Horſe, Four Years old this Spring, with black Main and Tail, no ways mark'd—Likewiſe a two year old Mare Colt, ſorrel Colour, black Mane and Tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Beaſts, and ſends them to NIEL McLEAN of Hartford, or to the Subſcriber in Nobletown, ſhall be rewarded with the Sum of Three Pounds, with all reaſonable Expences, by me,

JOHN MCKINSTRY.

Chatham, June 30th, 1768.

BROKE *into the common field at Chatham, a ſorrel Mare, about 13 hands high, her age not known, ſome griſled on the back, not ſhod. The owner by applying to John Ellſworth, of Chatham, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again.*

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1768. [NUMB. 188.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

The following is a Copy of a LETTER *wrote by the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the laſt Seſſion of the General Aſſembly, and ſince tranſmitted to the Right Hon the Earl of* Hillſborough, *occaſioned by his Lordſhip's* extraordinary *Letter to the Governor of this Province, of the 22d of April laſt.*

Province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay June 30.* 1768.

HIS Excellency the governor of this Province has been pleaſed to communicate to the Houſe of Repreſentatives extracts of a letter he had received from your Lordſhip, dated Whitehall, 22d of April, 1768; wherein it is declared to be the royal pleaſure, that he ſhould require of them, in his Majeſty's name, to reſcind the Reſolution, which gave birth to a circular letter, from the Speaker of the laſt Houſe, and to declare their diſapprobation of and diſſent to that raſh and haſty proceeding.

The houſe are humbly of opinion, that a requiſition from the Throne of this nature, to a Britiſh Houſe of Commons, has been very unuſual; Perhaps there has been no ſuch precedent ſince the revolution: If this be the caſe ſome very aggravated repreſentations of this meaſure muſt have been made to his Majeſty to induce him to require of *this* Houſe, to reſcind a reſolution of a former Houſe upon pain of forfeiting their exiſtance; For, my Lord, the Houſe of Repreſentatives, duly elected, are conſtituted by the royal charter, the repreſentative body of his Majeſty's faithful commons of this Province, in the general Aſſembly.——Your Lordſhip is pleaſed to ſay, that his Majeſty conſiders this ſtep "as evidently tending to create unwarrantable combinations, and to excite an unjuſtifiable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of Parliament;" The Houſe therefore tho't it their indiſpenſible duty, immediately to reviſe the Letter referred to; and carefully to recollect as far as they were able the ſentiments which prevailed in that Houſe, to induce them to revert to, and reſolve on the meaſure.

It may be neceſſary to obſerve, that the people in this Province have attended with a deep concern, to the ſeveral acts of the Britiſh Parliament, which impoſes duties and taxes on the Colonies; not for the purpoſe of regulating the trade, but with the ſole intention of raiſing a revenue. This concern, my Lord, ſo far from being limited within the circle of a few inconſiderable perſons, is become univerſal: The moſt reſpectable for fortune rank and ſtation, as well as probity and underſtanding in the province, with very few exceptions, are alarmed with apprehenſions of the fatal conſequences, of a power, exerciſed in any one part of the Britiſh empire, to command and apply the property of their fellow ſubjects at diſcretion! this conſideration prevailed on the laſt Houſe of Repreſentatives, to reſolve on a humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to the King, the common head and father of *all* his people, for his gracious interpoſition, in favor of his ſubjects of this Province.—If your Lordſhip, whom his Majeſty has honored with the American department, has been inſtrumental in preſenting a petition, ſo intereſting to the well being of his loyal ſubjects here, this Houſe beg leave to make their moſt grateful acknowledgment, and to implore your continued aid and patronage.

As all his Majeſty's North American ſubjects, are alike affected by theſe parliamentary revenue acts, the former houſe very juſtly ſuppoſed, that each of the Aſſemblies on the continent, would take ſuch methods of obtaining redreſs, as ſhould be thought by them reſpectively to be regular & proper: And being deſirous, that the ſeveral applications ſhould harmonize with each other, they reſolved on their circular letter; wherein their only view ſeems to be, to advertiſe their ſiſter Colonies of the meaſures *they* had taken upon a *common* and important concern, without once calling upon them, to adopt thoſe meaſures or any other.

Your Lordſhip, ſurely, will not think it a crime in that Houſe to have taken a ſtep, which was perfectly conſiſtent with the conſtitution; and had a natural tendency to compoſe the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects of this and his other colonies, until in his royal clemency he ſhould afford them relief: At a time, when it ſeemed to be the evident deſign of a party, to prevent calm deliberate, rational and conſtitutional meaſures from being purſued; or to ſtop the diſtreſſes of the people from reaching his Majeſty's ear, and conſtantly precipitate them into a ſtate of deſperation, and melancholly extremity! Thus, my Lord, it appears to this Houſe: your Lordſhip will impartially judge, whether a repreſentation of it to his Majeſty as a meaſure "of an inflammatory nature"—as a ſtep evidently tending "to create unwarrantable combinations," and "to excite an unjuſtifiable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of the Parliament," be not injurious to the Repreſentatives of this people, and an affront to his Majeſty himſelf.

An attempt, my Lord, to impreſs the royal mind, with a jealouſy of his faithful ſubjects, for which there are no juſt grounds, is a crime of the moſt malignant nature: as it tends to diſturb and deſtroy that mutual confidence between the Prince and the ſubjects, which is the only true baſis of public happineſs and ſecurity; Your Lordſhip upon enquiry may find that ſuch baſe and wicked attempts have been made.

It is an inexpreſſible grief to the people of this province, to find *repeated* cenſures falling upon them, not from miniſters of ſtate alone but from Majeſty itſelf! Grounded on letters and accuſations from the Governor, a ſight of which, tho' repeatedly requeſtd of his Excellency is refuſed. There is no evil of this life which they ſo ſenſibly feel as the diſpleaſure of their Sovereign; it is a puniſhment, which they are aſſured his Majeſty would never inflict but upon a Repreſentation of the juſtice of it from his Servants whom he confides in.—Your Lordſhip will allow the houſe to appeal to your own candor, upon the grievious hardſhip of their being made to ſuffer ſo ſevere a misfortune, without ever being called to anſwer for themſelves, or even made acquainted with the matters of charge alledged againſt them: A right, which by the common rules of ſociety founded in the eternal laws of reaſon and equity, they are juſtly intitled to. The houſe is not willing to treſpaſs upon your patience: They *could* recite numbers of inſtances, ſince Governor Bernard has been honored by his Majeſty to preſide over this Province, of their ſuffering the King's diſpleaſure, thro' the inſtrumentality of the Governor, intimated by the Secretary of State without the leaſt previous notice, that they had deviated from the path of their duty. This, they humbly conceive, is juſt matter of complaint and it may ſerve to convince your Lordſhip that his Excellency has not that tender feeling for his Majeſty's ſubjects, which is characteriſtick of a good governor, and of which the Sovereign affords an illuſtrious example.

It is the good fortune of the Houſe to be able to ſhow, that the meaſure of the laſt Houſe referred to in your Lordſhip's letter to the Governor has been groſly miſrepreſented, in all its circumſtances: And is matter of aſtoniſhment, that a tranſaction of the Houſe, the buſineſs of which is conſtantly done in the open view of the world, could be thus colored: a tranſaction, which by ſpecial order of the Houſe was laid before his Excellency, whoſe duty to his Majeſty, is, at leaſt, not to miſinform him.

His Excellency could not but acknowledge in juſtice to that Houſe, that moderation took place in the beginning of the ſeſſion: This is a truth, my Lord: It was a principle with the Houſe, to conduct the affairs of government in their department, ſo as to avoid the leaſt occaſion of offence: As an inſtance of their pacific diſpoſition, they granted a further eſtabliſhment, for one of his Majeſty's, garriſons in the Province, rather to gratify his Excellency who had requeſted it, than from a full conviction of its neceſſity. But your Lordſhip is informed, that this moderation "did not continue;" and that "inſtead of a ſpirit and prudence and reſpect to the conſtitution, which ſeemed at that time to influence the conduct of a large majority of the members, a thin Houſe, at the end of the ſeſſion preſumed to revert to, and reſolve on a meaſure of an inflamatory nature."——That it was an "unfair proceeding."——"contrary to the real ſenſe of the Houſe." And "procured by ſurprize.——My Lord, the journals and minutes of the Houſe will prove the contrary of all this: and to convince your Lordſhip, the Houſe beg leave to lay before you, the ſeveral Reſolutions, relating to theſe matters, as they ſtand recorded.

The Houſe having finiſhed their petition to the King and their letters to divers of his Majeſty's miniſters ; a motion was regularly made on the 21ſt of January, *which was the Middle of the Seſſion*, and a reſolution was then taken, to appoint a time to conſider the expediency of writing to the Aſſemblies of the other Colonies, on this continent, with reſpect to the importance of their joining with them in petitioning his Majeſty at this time. Accordingly, on the day aſſigned, there being eighty-two members preſent, a number always allowed to be ſufficient to make a full Houſe, the queſtion was debated ; in conſequence of which a motion took place, that letters be wrote to the ſeveral Aſſemblies of the Provinces, and colonies on the continent, acquainting them that the Houſe had taken into conſideration the difficulties to which they are, and muſt be reduced, by the operation of the late acts of Parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the colonies, and have reſolved on a humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to his Majeſty for redreſs, and alſo upon proper repreſentations to his Majeſty's miniſters on the ſubject : And to deſire that they would ſeverally take ſuch conſtitutional meaſure thereupon as they ſhould judge moſt proper. And the queſtion upon the motion paſſed in the negative.——On thurſday the 4th of February it was moved in the Houſe, that the queſtion be reconſidered, ſo far as to leave it at large ; and conformable to a ſtanding rule of the Houſe that no vote or order ſhall be reconſidered at any time, unleſs the Houſe be as full as when ſuch vote or order was paſſed ; the number in the Houſe was called for, and it appearing that eighty two members were preſent, the queſtion was put and paſſed in the affirmative by a large majority : And by an immediate ſubſequent reſolve, the firſt vote was ordered to be eraced——The ſame day, the reſolution which gave birth to the circular letter took place : a queſtion being regularly moved and fairly debated, whether the Houſe would appoint a committee to prepare a letter to be ſent to each of the Houſes of Repreſentatives and Burgeſſes on the Continent, to inform them of the meaſure which this Houſe has taken with regard to the difficulties ariſing from the acts of Parliament for levying duties and taxes on the American colonies, and report to the Houſe, which paſſed in the affirmative ; and a committee was appointed accordingly ; This committee, after deliberating a week, reported the letter which was read in the Houſe and accepted almoſt unanimouſly ; and fair copies of the ſame were ordered to be taken for the ſpeaker to ſign and forward as ſoon as might be : And this day there were eighty three members in the Houſe.

The day following an order paſſed, that a fair copy of the letter be tranſmitted to *Dennis DeBerdt*, Eſq; in London. The deſign of which was, that he might be able to produce it, as neceſſity might reuqire, to prevent any miſrepreſentation of its true ſpirit and deſign.

On Saturday the 13th of February, in order that no poſſible occaſion might be taken by the Governor to think that the debates and reſolutions were deſigned to be kept a ſecret from his Excellency, the Houſe came into the following Reſolution, viz. Whereas this houſe hath directed that a letter be ſent to the ſeveral Houſes of Repreſentatives and Burgeſſes of the Britiſh Colonies on the Continent, ſetting forth their ſentiments of the Houſe, with regard to the Great Difficulties that muſt accrue by the operation of divers acts of Parliament, for levying duties and taxes on the colonies, with the ſole and expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue ; and their proceedings thereon, in a humble, dutiful and loyal petition to the King, and ſuch repreſentations to his Majeſty's miniſters as they apprehend may have a tendency to obtain redreſs : and whereas it is the opinion of this Houſe, that all effectual methods ſhould be taken to cultivate an harmony between the ſeveral branches of this Government, as being neceſſary to promote the proſperity of his Majeſty's Government in this Province : Reſolved, that a committee wait on his Excellency the Governor, and acquaint him that a copy of the letter aforeſaid will be laid before him as ſoon as it can be drafted : as well as of all the proceedings of this Houſe relative to ſaid affair, if he ſhall deſire it. And a committee was appointed who waited on his Excellency accordingly.——On Monday following, the Houſe reſolved on the eſtabliſhment already mentioned, which is obſerved only to ſhew your Lordſhip, that there was at this time no diſpoſition in the Houſe " to revive unhappy diviſions and diſtractions ſo prejudicial to the true intereſt of Gr. Britain and the Colonies.

The Houſe beg leave to apologize to your Lordſhip, for the trouble given you, in ſo particular a narration of facts ; which they thought neceſſary to ſatisfy your Lordſhip ; ——That the reſolution of the laſt Houſe, referred to by your Lordſhip, was not an unfair proceeding, procured by ſurpriſe in a thin Houſe as his Majeſty has been informed ; but the declared ſenſe of a large majority, when the Houſe was full ; That the Governor of the Province was made fully acquainted with the meaſure ; and never ſignified his diſapprobation of it to the houſe, which it is preſumed he would have done, in duty to his Majeſty, if he had tho't it was of evil tendency ; & that, therefore, that houſe had abundant reaſon to be confirmed in their own opinion of the meaſures, as being the production of moderation and prudence —— And the houſe humbly rely on the royal clemency, That to petition his Majeſty, will not be deemed by him to be inconſiſtent with a reſpect to the Britiſh conſtitution as ſettled at the revolution by William the 3d That to acquaint their fellow ſubjects, involved in the ſame diſtreſs, of their having ſo done, in full hopes of ſucceſs, even if they had invited the union of all America in one joint Supplication, would not be diſcountenanced by our gracious Sovereign as a meaſure of an inflamatory nature ; That when your Lordſhip, ſhall in juſtice lay a true ſtate of theſe matters before his Majeſty, he will no longer conſider them as tending to create unwarrantable combinations, or excite an unjuſtifiable oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of the parliamment ; that he will then clearly diſcern, *who*, are of that deſperate faction, which is continually diſturbing the public tranquility ; and, that while his arm is extended, for the protection of his diſtreſſed and injured ſubjects, he will frown upon all thoſe, who to gratify their own paſſions, have dared even to attempt to deceive him !

The houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, have more than once, during the Adminiſtration of Governor Bernard been under a neceſſity of intreating his Majeſty's Miniſters to ſuſpend their further judgment upon ſuch Repreſentations of the temper of the people, and the conduct of the Aſſembly as they were able to make it appear to be injurious. The ſame indulgence this Houſe now beg of your Lordſhip ; And beſeech your Lordſhip to patronize them ſo far as to make a favourable Repreſentation of their conduct to the King our Sovereign ; It being the higheſt ambition of this houſe, and the people whom, they repreſent, to ſtand before his Majeſty in their juſt character of affectionate and loyal ſubjects.

Signed by the Speaker.

EDINBURGH, *April* 26.

THIS day at one o'clock, came on at the Abbey of Holyrood Houſe here, the election of the ſixteen Scots Peers, to repreſent North Britain, in the enſuing Parliament, when the following were choſen ; The Duke of Argyle Duke of Athol, Duke of Gordon, Earl of Marchmont, Earl of Morton, Earl of Abercorn, Earl of Loudon, Earl of Strathmore, Earl of March, Earl of Bute, Earl of Eglington Earl of Dunmore, * *Earl of Roſeberry,* * *Lord Viſcount Irwin.*

N. B. Thoſe marked thus * *are new Repreſentatives, all the others were in the laſt Parliament.*

Whitehall April 30. *It being his Majeſty's Royal intention, that the parliament, which is ſummoned to meet on Tueſday the 10th day of May next, ſhould then Meet and ſit ; the King has been pleaſed to direct a commiſſion to paſs the Great Seal, appointing and authoriſing his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, Thomas Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and other Lords to open and hold the ſaid Parliament on the ſaid 10th day of May next, being the day of the returns of the writs of ſummons.*

LONDON, *May* 3.

Lord M——d told Mr. Wilkes yeſterday, if he had been committed for life, he muſt blame himſelf, for which judicious *remark he thanked his Lordſhip, as he did the bench for their* JUDGMENT. *When he went out of court with the proper officers, he asked them to go and dine with him at ſome tavern near, as it was late ; which was refuſed him, unleſs he had leave of the court, to which he did not come to ask ſavours of the court, but receive their* JUDGMENT.

Jonathan Brown,

BEgs leave to inform the public of his return from the Weſt-Indies, and purpoſes carrying on his buſineſs of chair and harneſs making, where he formerly did, in this Place, with equity and diſpatch. As he has a wife and a large family of ſmall children to ſupport, he expects the employ of all good people, being reduced much in his circumſtances And thoſe gentlemen whom he is indebted to, would be much obliged to them for their employ, as they may depend ſoon afterwards of payment in full. The lenity they have already ſhown him, will be ever retained gratefully in mind.

To be SOLD, near Culpepper county, in Virginia,

A Large quantity of Land, more than 200,000 acres, on very reaſonable terms---And in order to induce farmers and tradeſmen from the northern colonies to become ſettlers on any part of the above lands, they may be aſſured that our climate here is very ſerene, clear of fogs and healthy, and our water very good ; that fevers and agues, and other diſorders, ſo common in many of the ſouthern provinces, are very rare here ; that our ſoil is equal to any in America, producing wheat, rye, winter barley, hemp, flax, Indian corn, oats, &c. in great abundance. One of the ſubſcribers, who has a large quantity of the above lands to ſell, will give 10 per cent. out of the ſales of his land for the eſtabliſhing a fund for the ſupport of a preſbyterian miniſter, and that many other gentlemen concerned, will give largely out of the amount ſales of their lands, to promote ſo laudable a deſign. Theſe lands are ſituate ſouth of the ſouth range of mountains. The moſt diſtant of theſe lands from navigation lies within fixty miles of the navigable parts of the rivers of Potomock and Rabahannock.

JAMES BARBOUR, jun.
RICHARD VERNON.

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

Have the following GOODS to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in NEW-YORK, Viz.

BRoad cloths in half pieces of all colours
Six quarter coating of all colours
Six quarter nap ditto
Yard wide frizes and fearnaughts
Duffels and German Serges
Penniſtons and half thicks
Strip'd lincey's and embos'd ſerges
Flanels of all colours
White and ſpotted ſwan-ſkin
Blue and drab kerſeys
Roſe blankets of all ſorts
Strip'd ditto
Green and ſpotted ruggs
Forreſt cloths
Black ſilk velvets
Black and drab cotton do
Half yard and half ell laſtings
Black figur'd do & drawboys
Thickſetts
Black Sattinnets
Stocking pieces for breeches &c.
Cotton checks of all ſorts
Check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do
Spotted bandanoes
Lunge romals
Black barcelona handkerchiefs
Cotton ſtrip'd do
Bed bunts
Strip'd damaſcus
Tammys, duranes & callimancoes of all colours
Venetian poplins
Mecklins
Check'd and ſtrip'd cambletts
And a large aſſortment of other handſom figurd ſtuffs
London camblets
Ribbons a compleat aſſortment
Iriſh linen
Dowlas
Quadruple ſiletias
Tanden do
Dutch, Engliſh & Scotch oznabrigs
Cambricks and plain lawn
Spotted do
Kenting handkerchiefs plain and bordered
Black and white ſilk gauze
Black taffitys
Broad black perſians
Narrow do of all colours
Beſt belladine ſewing ſilks
Tapes
London quality's
Gartering
Scotch thread of all numbers
Buckram
Shirt buttons
Silk and hair buttons
Scarſe twiſt do
Silk hair and ſcarſe twiſt of all colours
Callicoes dark purple
Light do
Pencil do
Womans and childrens fans
Black lace and trimmings
Cap do do
Black Gimp and fringe
Womans ſhoes
Scotch ſnuff
Mens caſtor hats
Ditto felt do
Boys do do
Sailers bound caps
Mens gloves
Womans gloves and mitts
Womans worſted mitts
Mens worſted hoſe
Gilt, ſilver'd & metal buttons of all ſorts
Black and colour'd worſted mitts
Cloves
Mace
Cinnamon
Nutmeggs
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder.
Writing paper and bonnet do
Silk ferrits
Silk knee garters
Wax Necklaces
Beeds well ſorted
Large and ſmall bibles
Teſtaments
Dilworths ſpelling books
Primmers
Young mens beſt companions
Looking glaſſes
Worſted hoſe plain & ribb'd
Mil'd caps
Black and white gauze
Clouting diaper
Pewter
Pins large and ſmall
Needles common and white chappel
Chipp'd hatts
Nails of all ſorts
Knives and forks
Carving do
Cuttoes
Penknives, barlow and other ſorts
Spotted handle do
Taylors ſhears and ſciſſars
Carpenters hammers
Shoe-makers do
Bellows's
Gimblets double worm'd and common
Spike do and tap borers
Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
Candleſticks
H and HL hinges
Table do
Duſtail do
Butts do
Rais'd joint do
Cruet frames
Shoe pinchers and nippers
Shoe Knives
Thomb latches
Aul blades and hafts
Cubboard Locks
Cheſt do
Double ſpring do
Pad do
Splinter do
Stock do
Plain irons
Broad chizzels
Morties do
Boſton do
Common handſaws
Tenon do
Pannals do
Saſh do
Duſtail do
Compaſs
Beſt whites do
Taylors Thimbles
Womans do
Snuff boxes
Mens ſhoe and knee buckels
Womens do
Iron and braſs jewsharps
Horſe whips and half hunters
Iron Skrews
Braſs cocks, with & without keys
Steel Snuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Braſs chair nails
Braſs handles and eſcutchons
Ditto hinges
Ditto nobbs
Warming pans
Temple and common ſpectacles
Wool cards
Six by eight and 7 by 9 glaſs
Files and raſps
Ivory and horn combs
Razors
Powder and ſhot
Fiſh hooks
Slates and pencills
Scythes and ſickels
Pewter table ſpoons
Ditto tea ſpoons
Three pint bottles
Corks
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

BOSTON, *July* 28.

We can collect no intelligence from the London prints, or from any private letters, by captain Prince, reſpecting American Affairs.

Capt. Coes in a brig belonging to Marblehead, was to leave London for this place the day after capt. Prince.

HARTFORD, *Auguſt* 1.

Laſt Thurſday night the noted Iſaac Fraſier, under ſentence of death for burglary, who has been for ſome time confined in *New-Haven* goal found means to diſengage himſelf from his irons, and broke open the goal, and made his eſcape. A reward of twenty dollars will be given to any perſon who ſhall return him to his former place of confinement.

☞ *The Word* RUN AWAY, *in Doct. Rawſon's Advertiſement (for ſeveral Weeks paſt inſerted in this Paper) was inverted by Order of the Perſon who left it, and not a miſtake of the Printers, as our Cuſtomers in general imagine.*

Tueſday arrived at Boſton the Brig Naſſau, Capt Chriſtopher Prince, from London, by whom there is public prints to the 24th of May laſt ; but we have only room for the following few particulars, viz

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WESTMINISTER, May 11.

THIS day the two houſes of Parliament having again met, the commons preſented to the Lords commiſſioners the Right Hon. Sir John Cuſt, Bart. whom they had choſen to be their Speaker ; and the Lords commiſſioners having in his Majeſty's name approved their choice, the Lord Chancellor made the following SPEECH to both houſes :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN purſuance of the authority given us by his Majeſty's commiſſion under the great ſeal, amongſt other things, to declare the cauſes of your preſent meeting, we are, by the King's command, to acquaint you that his Majeſty has not called you together at this unuſual ſeaſon of the year, in order to lay before you any matters of general buſineſs, but merely to give you an opportunity of diſpatching certain Parliamentary proceedings, which his Majeſty's deſire of providing, at all events for the welfare and ſecurity of his good ſubjects makes him wiſh to ſee completed as ſoon as poſſible, & with that diſpatch which the public convenience as well as your own require.

His Majeſty at the ſame time has commanded us to aſſure you of his perfect confidence in this Parliament ; and that he has the ſtrongeſt reaſon to expect every thing from their advice and aſſiſtance, and zeal for the public good, can dictate or ſuggeſt."

LONDON, *May* 24.

The houſe of lords and commons have adjourned until Thurſday the 2d of June.

It is ſaid a great perſon in the law has hit upon an expedient agreable to the conſtitution which will ſettle the affair of Mr. W——, and ſoon be put in execution.

'Tis ſaid that the public prints are conſtantly laid before a great law officer, and we hear that tho' no infringement is intended on the freedom of the preſs, the licentiouſneſs of it will be puniſhed with the utmoſt ſeverity.

The late attempt to encreaſe the military force in Ireland, has given, we are told, general diſſatisfaction to the whole kingdom.

Middletown, July 31, 1768.

LAST night the ſhops of the ſubſcribers in ſaid Middletown, were broke open and the following goods or articles ſtolen out of the ſame, viz out of George Philips's Store, about 6 or 8 dozen of large Barcelona handkerchiefs, almoſt a yard ſquare, 2 doz. black, the reſt ſhaded with different colours ; one dozen of black cravats, three or four pieces of black ribband, one paper of white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, two doz. of Ivory combs, 1 caſtor hat, a little moth eaten, 3 or 4 pen knives, 7 or 8 dollars, 1 piſtole, and about 9 or 10 pounds in bills of this colony.

From Abel Johnſon, a ſnuff colour'd, broad cloath coat with yellow buttons, and edged with gold cord, 2 black worſted breeches patterns, one pound of ſewing ſilk of various colours.

From Francis Wetmore, 1 pair men's ſhoes, grain black'd, whole quarters.—— Whoever ſhall ſecure the thief or thieves in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by us,

GEORGE PHILIPS,
ABEL JOHNSON,
FRANCIS WETMORE.

[From the Boſton Gazette]

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

For the Sake of the worthy Inhabitants of 16 out of the 17 Towns, (whoſe Repreſentatives were ſo left of God, and ſince deſpiſed by Man) you'll inſert the following.

MY COUNTRYMEN,

*IT is with the utmoſt Pleaſure that I inform you, that I have heard, and been credibly informed, by one, two or three Gentleman of Veracity, from each of ſaid ſixteen Towns, that the Conduct of their famous ſhall I ſay, or rather infamous Repreſentatives? it is moſt diſagreeable to them; and that the ſaid 16 Towns will very ſoon make it very manifeſt to the world, leaſt it be deemed, as moſt certainly it will be, their particular Orders and Injunctions upon their reſpective Repreſentatives, to Reſcind——which, if ſo, much is to be ſaid in Extenuation of ſaid Repreſentatives Conduct, nay in their Favor——As for the 17th Town, viz. H-rd--ck, albeit, there are many reſpectable worthy Gentlemen who dwell there, yet that town, nineteen in twenty are afraid to act counter to the particular Orders of their Repreſentative.——As for Inſtance, tho' not quite ſimilar, yet confirming the Truth of what is above ſuppoſed to be beyond doubt——there was a Stranger, as I am informed, paſſing thro' that Town, and overtaking a Boy, a pretty ſtout Boy, ask'd him, who made him? He look'd gravely and anſwered very audibly, Br-g--r R--g---es. For the truth of this, I appeal to this luſty Booby himſelf - and doubtleſs by far the Majority of that town really think ſo, ---Who being ſo circumſtanced, I think their Condition ought the rather to excite Pity, as it cannot be otherwiſe expected, becauſe firſt Impreſſions are deep.——And it is further reported of this 17th Town, i. e. Magna ex parte, that they are reſtilinially deſcended from the Tribe of Iſſachar,——What ſhall we ſay——*Ephraim is joined to Idols, let him alone.——*However,*——it is a Lamentation, and ſhall be for a Lamentation.

P. S. I hear that the poor old Squaw Sotherly, who was from home in her Canoe upon a Clam Voyage, is ſo vex'd to think that ſhe ſhould be ſo far left as to carry one of the No. 17. (when nobody elſe would) over the River, in her ſaid Canoe, in his Way from Court, that ſhe has ſince burnt it, and run almoſt Crazy.——But what renders it excuſcable in the Squaw, and ſhe ſtands to it, is, that ſhe did not then know that he was a *Reſcinder*;—*Jacob*——I think the Squaw ought to be comforted——if her Vexation has not redered it impracticable.

The following Proceeding of the Town of *Marblehead* we received laſt Saturday Afternoon by an expreſs, & is publiſhed by their deſire.

To the Hon. JAMES OTIS, Eſq; and the other Gentlemen who voted againſt Reſcinding.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN lawful Attempt to unite a conſiderable Part of the Subjects in dutifully petitioning to the Throne, and decently remonſtrating to the Britiſh Parliament for a Redreſs of Grievances, is called a Meaſure of an inflamatory nature, and evidently tending to create unwarrantable Combinations, and to excite an unjuſtifiable Oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of Parliament, and to revive the unhappy Diviſions between G. Britain and her Colonies; and when it is induſtriouſly endeavoured to throw the Odium of the whole upon a few Individuals, & artfully inſinuated to be only the Attempt of a deſperate Faction, and no Ways agreeable to the Sentiments of the People in general: When this is the Caſe, it is moſt certainly the duty and Intereſt of every People who would not tamely part with their Rights and Liberties to interfere, and let the World know their Sentiments in ſuch a Caſe——WHEREFORE the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Marblehead*, at a Meeting legally held for that purpoſe, have unanimouſly voted to return, in this public manner, their ſincereſt and moſt hearty thanks to you, Gentlemen, the worthy Members of the late honorable houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, for your ſteady Reſolution in adhering to the juſt Rights and Liberties of the Subject, when it was required of you to reſcind the reſolves of a former Houſe relating to the circular Letter ſent to the other Provinces in February laſt, deſiring them to join in a dutiful Petition to his Majeſty; and to aſſure you of their inviolable Regard and reſpect for you, and all others, annimated by a Spirit of ſuch true Patriotiſm.

Per Order,

BENJAMIN BODIN, Town Clerk.

Marblehead, July 16. 1768.

N. B. *The afore-mentioned Town Meeting was convened by the Petition of* NINETY TWO *of the Freeholders of ſaid Town, and ſaid Meeting was fuller than ever was known.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be ſold by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing Office, oppoſite the Court Houſe in Hartford.

A geographic, hiſtorical Summary: Or, *Narrative of the preſent* CONTROVERSY, *between the* Wappinger Tribe of Indians, *and* the Claimants under the original Patentee of a large Tract of Land in Philipſe's Upper Patent, ſo called. *Containing* a brief, but faithful Account of the Proceedings thereon from the Riſe of the Diſpute, until the 12th Day of March, Anno Domini, 1767.

Hartford July 11, 1768,

LOST laſt Wedneſday Night, between Middletown and the Widow Griſwolds in Rocky-Hill, the following Articles *viz.* One White and 3 Check'd Shirts; 1 Wollen Cap; 1 Silk Handkerchief; 1 Swanſkin Jacket, and 1 Blue Ditto, Whoever has found the ſame, and will ſend them to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a reaſonable reward.

SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.

Farmington, July 14, 1768

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Farmington, a cheſnet coloured or bay horſe, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, with a ſmall white ſtreak in the forehead, a natural pacer, branded on the left thigh with two letters, ſhod before. Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid horſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by ANDREW CULVER.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen and Cotten Rags of any Kind, by Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, Capt. Ruſſell Woodbridge of Eaſt-Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.

Lathrop & Smith,

-Have juſt imported from *London*,

A Freſh and general Aſſortment of DRUGS,——chemical, galenical and patented MEDICINES, all genuine, and of the beſt Kind---Surgeons capital and pocket Inſtruments—Teeth Inſtruments—Lancets and Syringes——metal Mortars——Scales and Weights, and many other Shop Utenſils.——

A new Supply of BOOKS, containing large Engliſh Quarto and Octavo Bibles, and ſome of the moſt approved Authors in DIVINITY, LAW, PHYSIC, SURGERY, PHILOSOPHY, MATHEMATICS, HUSBANDRY, GARDENING and FARRIERY.——Claſſics and School-Books, Hiſtories, Novels, Poems, Plays, &c. &c——Writing and Wrapping Paper of various Sorts——Dutch Quills——Scales and Dividers.

PAINTER'S COLOURS, of almoſt every Kind, Leaf Gold, Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas, Salt Petre, Borax, &c.——All which are to be ſold at a reaſonable Advance from the prime Coſt, at their Store in *Hartford*——

TOGETHER WITH,

LOAF SUGAR of various Qualities—Beſt Claret and Madeira Wine——Weſt-India Rum, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Gallon—Ginger—Pepper—Allſpice, and all other Spices—Choice Indigo——Rice—French Barley——Oatmeal——Raiſins——Figs——Tamarinds——Hard Soap, by the Box, Dozen, or ſingle Cake——With a Variety of other Articles.

To be Sold exceeding Cheap to the firſt Comer

CRUDEN's compleat Concordance, laſt Edi. large 4to very neat Very modern *Compleat Dictionary of Arts & Sciences*, comprehending every Branch of uſeful Knowledge 4 Vol. 4to. by a ſociety of gentlemen. Martin's Syſtem of *Newtonian Philoſophy*, with an pendix in 2 Vol. 8vo.——Alſo his Philoſophical Grammer, 8vo.——and Univerſal Hiſtorico Geographical Gazetteer.——The Oeconomy of the Covenants between God and Man, comprehending a complete Body of Divinity, in 3 Vol. 8vo. By the very learned *Herman Witſius*, D. D. Profeſſor Regent, &c. &c.——Ward's Mathematics. —Fenning's Introduction to Algebra, by Vulgar Fractions, &c.——Love's Art of Surveying—Hatton's Mathematical Manual——Wallaſton's Religion of Nature delineated.——*Horace.*——*Virgil.*——*Tully's* Orations.——*Cicero de Oratore* in Original. ——All *Clarke's* Tranſlations of the Claſſicks as *Cornelius Nepos*, *Lucius*, *Florus*, *Eutropius &c.*——In ſhort a Compleat Furniture for a young Student in Latin and Greek.——

Alſo *Boyer's* French Grammer.——A Variety of Pamphlets and ſingle Sermons &c. A good Watch, and a neat gold Breaſt Buckle, for the Caſh only, or a good Saddle-Horſe.

Enquire of the Printer hereof.

N. B. Moſt of ſaid Books have undergone one Peruſal.

STolen or ſtray'd from the Owner, John McKinſtry of Nobletown, one large brown Horſe, Four Years old this Spring, with black Main and Tail, no ways mark'd —Likewiſe a two year old Mare Colt, ſorrel Colour, black Mane and Tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Beaſts, and ſends them to NIEL MCLEAN of Hartford, or to the Subſcriber in Nobletown, ſhall be rewarded with the Sum of Three Pounds, with all reaſonable Expences, by me,

JOHN MCKINSTRY.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1768. [NUMB. 189.]

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

[*Further Advices by Capt. Prince, lately arrived at Boſton.*]

LONDON, April 30.

FRIDAY there was a levee at St. James's but no council [illegible] the same Lord Mansfield had a long conference with his Majeſty.

On the motion made on Wedneſday laſt by Mr. Wilkes's council for admitting him to bail, which was argued by Mr. Sergeant Glynn, Mr. Recorder of London, Mr. Moreton, &c. for the defendant; and argued by the Attorney General, and Sir Fletcher Norton, for the crown; it was aſſerted, that there was no precedent of a perſon, under a criminal proſecution, being admitted to bail after conviction; and that if ſuch indulgence was ſhewn to a man who flies from the juſtice of his country, and is thereupon outlawed, he would be in a better ſituation than one who ſubmits to it; as in the latter caſe after conviction, he muſt remain in cuſtody till ſentence is paſſed, whereas in the former caſe he would be at large.

When a great law officer of the crown replied to the arguments made uſe of on Wedneſday laſt by Mr. Wilkes's council, for their client to be admitted to bail, he ſaid he muſt and would oppoſe it with all his power (*ex officio*) for that he had *twice* been blamed for not having ſtrictly adhered to his duty [meaning at ſome other period, but it was not explained in what caſe] and that he was determined not to be reprehended for the ſame fault a *third* time.

To the many meaſures taken againſt Mr. Wilkes may be added, that on the 19th inſt. when he dined with his friends at the King's Arms tavern in Cornhill, he was ſerved in the midſt of them, by an Agent of the Solicitor of the Treaſury, with an Exchequer writ, and bill of diſcovery upon information (conſiſting of many ſheets of paper) in order, ſhould the outlawry remain, to diſcover and ſeize all his effects, even the ſmall pittance generouſly ſubſcribed by his fellow ſubjects for diſcharging his debts as being in law forfeited to the crown; and in caſe the outlawry was reverſed, then to oblige him to prove, in an unuſual way, his full qualification to ſit in the Houſe as Knt. of the Shire, as well as to give him as much vexation and put him to as great expence as was poſſible.

This week ſeveral meetings of the moſt conſiderable freeholders of the county of Middleſex in the intereſt of John Wilkes, Eſq; were held at different places, to conſider of the preſent exigency of that gentleman's affairs.

On Thurſday Mr. Wilkes had a great levee, and great numbers of perſons gathered continually about the King's Bench priſon; but tho' a report was current that ſome outrages were intended, we do not find there were any committed.

We have pretty good authority to ſay, in farther ſupport of what has been already mentioned, that Mr. Wilkes was not the author of the political paper which (rather than at that time to give up his friends) has [illegible] him into ſo much trouble; that the late Meſſrs Charles Churchill and Robert Lloyd were the abſolute [illegible] of the celebrated North Briton No. 45, during a few days abſence of Mr. Wilkes in the country.

Thurſday D——S—— who had a bill found againſt him the laſt ſeſſions at the Old Bailey, for making a riot with other perſons, and breaking the windows at the Manſion houſe (the evening of Mr. Wilkes's election) was ſurrendered by his bail, before Sir James Eſdaile, at Guildhall, and committed to Wood ſtreet compter.

The following anecdote, taken from the three laſt volumes of Letters written by that great patriot, Dean Swift, will ſeem to the lovers of Wilkes and Liberty, to be no leſs remarkable than any of them.——The Dean, in one of his Letters, ſays, that he was concerned in a high flying Tory paper, which ended juſt at No. 45; and that all the ſubſequent numbers are balderdaſh ſtuff, and written by hackney authors.

April 30. When Mr. Wilkes deſired the populace not to take the horſes off, but to [illegible], one of them [illegible] Maſter Wilkes, as I have told you before, that horſes often draw aſſes; but as you are a man, you ſhall be drawn by men."

It is rumoured that a certain popular gentleman has been offered his pardon, on condition he will engage to ſtop proſecution againſt the E of H.

The following letter was ſent on Friday to Mr. Reynolds, Attorney at law, in Lime-ſtreet.

S I R.

"*THE Writs of Error in the caſe of my Outlawry being now allowed, I deſire you to examine carefully into the ſtate of the proceedings in the action I bro't five years ago againſt Lord Hallifax, for having dared to iſſue a General Warrant. I think that action was ſuſpended ſolely by his Lordſhip's plea, that I was outlawed. I hope to live to hear an Engliſh jury, by a formal verdict, condemn a Secretary of State, who violated the firſt rights of this free nation, the perſonal Liberty of our countrymen, in the moſt outrageous and illegal manner. I therefore beg you to loſe no time in laying before my counſel, every thing proper for the proſecution of this public cauſe, which no conſideration ſhall make me decline, or delay.*

"*I thank you Sir, for the daily proofs you give me of your daily activity and zeal in the courſe of this great buſineſs, and deſire you to believe me ever*

Your obliged humble ſervant,

King's Bench Priſon, JOHN WILKES."

Friday, April 29.

We are informed that the perſons appointed to conduct Mr. Wilkes to priſon, expreſs great ſatisfaction at his candid and polite behavior towards them; and their gratitude for the pains he took in preſerving them from the fury of the populace.

The famous number 45, having been often ridiculouſly introduced to the public view, the following ſeems to be a droll ſneer at that puerility.——"It is very remarkable that the 25 men who drew the hackney coach, in which were Mr Wilkes, the tipſtaffs, &c. had between them juſt 45 eyes, 45 arms, 45 legs.

Many things have been repeatedly urged againſt Mr. Wilkes's private character; but it ſhould be remembered, that if all which the moſt virulent of his enemies have alledged againſt him were true, it would be nothing to the purpoſe; it would not have the leaſt weight as to the propriety or equity of any proceedings againſt him. No judicial proceedings, which have been carried on againſt him, have been founded upon his private character; and if he had been the moſt virtuous man breathing, the proceedings againſt him would have been preciſely the ſame.

A letter from Glouceſterſhire relates the following remarkable and comical ſtory.—A Mountebank and his Merry Andrew (who followed him as his Livery Servant) were traverſing this county, they fixed their reſidence in a certain borough town here, in order to make conſpicuous their ſkill of medicine, and to exhibit their [illegible], to facilitate the vending of it. At the inn where they put up after having been there two or three days, & living elegantly (which undoubtedly gave the inn keeper no ſmall ſatiſfaction) the mountebank aſked him where was the uſual place for a ſtage; the man underſtood him at Huſtings, the place for polling, and after a pauſe, ſaid, Sir, do you mean to offer yourſelf as a candidate for this borough? If you do, I will give you my vote, and ſecure you eight or ten more at my peril; for really, Sir, between you and me, the old members are not very much liked, the mountebank being a facetious fellow, inſtantly caught this opportunity, and ſaid it was his full intention, and did not doubt the ſucceſs of it. The report was induſtriouſly propagated, and reaching the ears of the two former repreſentatives, they ſent a formal card to the mountebank, deſiring the honour of his company to dinner with them the following day, which he declined; notwithſtanding deſired the honour of their company to drink coffe with him at the inn on that evening; which invitation they accepted of, and came; when after much circumlocution they came to Buſineſs and told the mountebank, that not dreaming in the leaſt of an oppoſition, if that in caſe he would decline the poll they would make him a preſent of one thouſand pounds; which he refuſed, ſaying, "that when he came there it was the fartheſt of his intentions; but as he had equally as much intereſt in another borough, for five hundred pound more he would decline it;" which propoſition they readily conſented to; the money was accordingly paid, and the mountebank, quitted the town, leaving a letter with the innkeeper; and deſiring him not to open it till the next day, after his departure, wherein he related the whole ſtory, declaring he was only a Mountebank: that he had no ſuch deſign, but was forced into the ſcheme thro' ſimplicity of the inn keeper concerning the *ſtage*. This ſtory occaſions much merriment in the town, at the *expence, ridicule & diſgrace* of the two *worthy, credulous* members.

LONDON, May 4.

The Deſiance, an India company's ſhip, of 20 guns is blown up in the Eaſt Indies with 350 troops beſides ſailors; every body periſhed but 35 men, who were much hurt.

They write from Paris, that a very curious fowling piece of a new invention, and weighing only ſeven pounds, had been preſented, on the 24th paſt to the King at Choiſy This piece diſcharges itſelf 24 times in two minutes, only by laying hold of the barrel after the firſt ſhot, and then permitting it to make of itſelf a ſemi circle from left to right and afterwards from right to left. By this ſimple operation it re-loads and is ready again.

An aloe of the kind intitled by Botaniſts *Aloe Americana Sobolifera*, and ſprung from a ſeed brought by Mr. de la Condamine, from the banks of the river Amazons, we are told is now in bloom in the royal garden of the Schonbrun at Vienna. It is five feet high, and it is ornamented with upwards of forty five flower ſtalks. But the moſt remarkable circumſtance attending this Plant is, that it was raiſed from a ſeed brought from ſo great a diſtance; a circumſtance which cannot but facilitate the furniſhing our gardens and hot-houſes with exoticks, tho' it were to be wiſhed perhaps for this end, that Mr. de la Condamine, or ſome other ingenious perſon, had pointed the beſt method of bringing over plants in grain.

In the ſame garden we are told, likewiſe is, at preſent, a *Palmus Japonica*, with the fruit. Theſe fruits, which are more than five hundred in number, are of a beautiful red colour, and about the bigneſs of a date.

They write from Portſmouth, that his Majeſty's ſhip Royal Sovereign is got into dock, in order to be taken to pieces; but on trying her timbers, for one rotten timber, there are found ten or twelve ſound, and tho' this ſhip has been built ſixty four years 'tis tho't ſhe will bear cutting down, and make a very fine ſeventy four or eighty four gun ſhip.

We hear that the proſecutrix of Sheridan, who was convicted of raviſhing her, is ſoliciting for a pardon for him, intending him, if he tho't an object of royal mercy, for her future huſband, having, till that accident, always bore the character of an honeſt ſober young fellow. The proſecutrix has viſited him twice in Newgate.

May 4. Mr. Wilkes's appearance in the Court of King's Bench is poſtponed to Saturday.

Yeſterday Mr. Wilkes viewed all the parts of the King's Bench, the Chapel, &c. and received ſeveral petitions from the poor priſoners earneſtly ſoliciting his ſervice in the Houſe, towards obtaining an act of inſolvency, the enſuing ſeſſion; which were politely received, with a promiſe of his endeavours for that purpoſe.

Mr. Wilkes likewiſe viewed and examined a large commodious cellar, belonging to Mr. Penrice, in order to lay in a ſtock of choice wines, for entertaining his friends during confinement.

Some tools of power talk of ſigning a petition, That Mr. Wilkes may be removed down into one of the State Rooms within the priſon.

FOUR SPIES conſtantly attend in and about the King's Bench priſon, to watch the motions of the mob, inſpect Mr. Wilkes's behaviour, and to report accordingly.

Notwithſtanding the preſent rigorous meaſures ſaid to be purſuing againſt a popular gentlemen, it is certain thoſe meaſures are far from being unanimouſly approved; one party adviſing lenitives; another *neuter*; another the heavy vengeance of power, and the *law*; whilſt a fourth declares he knows not what to make of it, and heartily wiſhes to waſh his hands clear of them all.

May 5. They write from Madrid, that ſundry complaints have lately been tranſmitted home by his Catholic Majeſty's Governors in America, againſt the illicit practices of the French frequenting the iſles of Triangles, who for near three years paſt, have carried on a clandeſtine trade with the adjacent Spaniſh colonies, highly prejudicial to the intereſts of the King and the Havannah Company.

The Pearl, Liverpool, Otter and Swan men of war, ſailed from Plymouth for Newfoundland.

On Tueſday Mr. Wilkes entertained ſeveral of his friends at a turtle feaſt at the Kings Bench priſon, where a great number of loyal healths were drank and the Company broke up about nine at night.

A certain tradeſman, in the pariſh of St. Giles's in the Fields, laſt Sunday, had his child chriſtened by the names of John Wilkes, in honour to that noble aſſertor and defender of Britiſh liberty.

May 6. An account is received from, Bauff in Scotland that William Gordon, Eſq; Rear Admiral of the White died there the 25th ult.

On the 27th ult. died at Gailly Kirmbrightſhire the Hon. Lieutenant General Stewart ſon of James late Earl of Galloway.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Gentlemen,

IN ſupport of the liberties of this county againſt the arbitrary rule of miniſters, I was before committed to the Tower and am now ſentenced to this priſon——— ſteadineſs with, I hope, ſtrength of mind, do not however leave me for the ſame conſolation follows me he conſciouſneſs of innocenec of having done my duty and exerted all my poor abilities, not unſucceſsfully, for this nation I can ſubmit even to far greater ſuffering with chearfulneſs, becauſe I ſee that my countrymen reap the happy fruits of my labours and cruel perſecutions, by the repeated deciſions of our ſovereign courts of juſtice in faveur of Liberty. I therefore bear up with fortitude, and even glory that I am called to ſuffer in this cauſe, becauſe I continue to find the nobleſt reward the applauſe of my native country, of this great free and ſpirited people.

I chiefly regret, Gentlemen, that this confinement deprives me of the honour of thanking you in parſon according to my promiſe & at preſent takes from me in a great degree the power of being uſeful to you. The will however to do every ſervice to my conſtituents remains in its full force and when my ſufferings have a period, the firſt day I regain my liberty ſhall reſtore a life of zeal in the cauſe and intereſts of the county of Middelſex.

In this priſon, in any other, in every place my ruling paſſion will be the love of England & our free conſtitution. To thoſe objects I will make every ſacrifice. Under all oppreſſions, which miniſteral rage and revenge can invent, my ſteady purpoſe is to concert with you and other true friends of this county, the moſt probable means of rooting out the remains of arbitrary power, and ſtar-chamber inquiſition; and of improving as well as ſecuring the generous plans of freedom, which were the boaſt of our anceſtors, and I truſt will remain the nobleſt inheritance of our poſterity, the only genuine characteriſtic of Engliſhmen. I have the honor to be, with affection and regard, Gentlemen, your obliged and faithful humble ſervant,

JOHN WILKES.

King's-Bench Priſon,
Thurſday, May 5, 1768.

LONDON

May 7. It is poſitively ſaid that the parliament will not enter into the merits of the conteſted elections, in any ſhape, at their next meeting, but that they will only go through the corn bill, and two or three others, and then be prorogued to the winter.

Several of the inferior Clergy, we hear, have lately privately met, and prepared a petition to be laid before the ſecond meeting of a certain Aſſembly for relief, and a more equal diſtribution of Church revenues copies thereof are to be printed and ſent all over E——d to be ſigned.

Mr. Wilkes's puniſhment, if he ſhould be rejected as ſitting Member, it is conjectured would be very ſlight; as the only principal point wanted is, to prevent his being in Parliament, others ſay, the reaſon of the above mitigation of his puniſhment is occaſioned by the prevailing opinion of ſeveral eminent perſons in the law, that if certain alterations had not been made, he probably might have been acquitted.

We are informed that if Mr. W—ſhould not be permitted to ſit in a certain Aſſembly, there would be no new writ for a new election, but Sir W. B. P. will take his ſeat.

According to the liſts publiſhed, there appear to be one hundred and ſeventy two Members choſen to ſerve in this parliament that were not in the laſt.

Laſt Sunday there were no leſs than forty Noblemen's coaches at the King's-Bench whoſe owners were viſitors to Mr. Wilkes.

The following Noblemen are now toaſted in all ſenſible companies, who are for preſerving the public peace of this kingdom by lenient meaſures viz. The Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor, his grace the Duke of Grafton, and the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shelburne.

May 9. Saturday morning, at half an hour paſt ten o'clock, came on at Weſtminſter-hall, before all the Judges of the Court of King's-Bench, a hearing reſpecting the illegality of Mr. Wilkes's outlawry. The caſe was opened by Mr. Seargeant Glyan, in favour of Mr. Wilkes, who was anſwered by Mr. Thurloe, and a reply made by Mr. Glyon; on which the Judges were pleaſed to obſerve, that both the gentlemen had made uſe of very learned arguments, and quoted many precedents and caſes which had at various times altered their opinions, and as they were deſirous of maturely conſidering the ſeveral arguments made uſe of by the two learned council, their Lordſhips tho't proper to appoint a further hearing the beginning of next term.

Saturday Capt. Hutſon ſet out as Governor of the Muſquito ſhore.

The Portland, Capt. Higgins, now ready to ſail for South Carolina, is among the ſhips which were unrigged and unmanned on Friday by the ſailors; the Captain on Saturday morning ſent his Chief Mate to engage hands, at any price, to navigate his veſſel, that ſhe might proceed on her voyage; but the ſailors eſteeming the Mate a uſeful perſon for their purpoſe, have tho't proper to detain him.

Mr. Wilkes as a man, we hear has a very great reſpect for a certain Nobleman, but, conſidering that Nobleman as a Secr'y of State he thinks himſelf obliged to proſecute the ſuit againſt his Lordſhip, becauſe it may be attended with advantageous conſequences to the public.

May 9. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Col. Hale, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the 3d regiment of Foot guards, in the room of Col. Gore promoted.

Lately died at Focabeos, in Scotland, Major James Watſon, aged 90 formerly an officer in the Dutch ſervice, in which he continued till the ſiege of Bergen-op-Zoom.

On Saturday a great body of ſailors met in St. George's Fields in the eaſt, and went to St. James's with colours flying drums beating, and fifes playing, and preſented a petition to his Majeſty ſetting forth the great hardſhips they at preſent labour under on account of the ſmallneſs of their wages, &c. and praying relief. They divided themſelves into two parties, one went over London Bridge, the other marched through the city.

On Thurſday evening a great body of ſailors aſſembled at Deptford, forcibly went on board ſeveral ſhips lying there, and unbent their top-ſails, declaring that no ſhips ſhould ſail, unleſs the merchants would conſent to raiſe their wages. And on Friday they came up the river, went on board the ſhips on the London ſide, and unbent their topſails alſo, threatening to do the ſame to all the veſſels unleſs their demands are complied with.

May 11. Yeſterday the hon. Houſe of Commons unanimouſly rechoſe Sir John Cuſt, Bart. Member for Gratham, their ſpeaker for the enſuing Parliament.

By a Letter from Halifax in Nova-Scotia, we are informed that all the braſs ordnance, amounting to 150, which were ſome time ſince brought there from Cape-Breton, had been mounted on the fortifications of that town and citadel, ſo that it is now reckoned one of the ſtrongeſt places in America.

Yeſterday morning in the forenoon a great body of people aſſembled about the King's Bench priſon, in expectation as it is ſaid, that Mr. Wilkes was to go from thence to the parliament houſe, and deſigning to convey him thither They demanded him at the priſon, and grew very tumultuous; whereupon the riot act was begun to be read, but they threw ſtones and brickbats while it was reading, when a young fellow, ſon of the maſter of the horſhoe, a public houſe in Blackman ſtreet, being ſingled out was purſued by one of the ſoldirs, and ſhot dead on the ſpot. Soon after this the crowd encreaſing, and an additional number of the guards were ſent for, who marched thither, and alſo a party of Horſe Grenadiers; when the riot continuing, the mob were fired upon by the ſoldiers, and it is ſaid five or ſix killed on the ſpot, and about 15 wounded. Two women were among the wounded; one of whom died yeſterday evening in St. Thomas's hoſpital, and the other was not expected to ſurvive till morning.

On tueſday night, about ten o'clock, a number of people again aſſembled before the Manſion Houſe in a riotous manner, broke four of the large lamps, and about twenty panes of glaſs. Four of the Rioters were taken into cuſtody, and yeſterday examined before the ſitting Alderman at Guild-hal; when one of them was diſmiſſed, another of them was committed to the Poultry Compter the third was ſent to the ſame priſon till he can find bail for his appearance at the Old Baily, and the fourth was committed to Bridewell.

BOSTON, Auguſt 4.

Extract of a Letter from London, March 25.

"You may poſſibly have heard ſomething of the riots and combinations among the lower ſet of people that have lately broke out, all in conſequence of Mr. Wilkes's arrival here; matters are now a little quieter though far from being yet ſettled, and it is hard to tell what will be the iſſue——the parliament is far from being his friend, in ſo much that he is choſen one of the members for Middleſex, and is in confinement, he has not ſince been once taken notice of in the houſe, the members having induſtriouſly avoided mentioning his name."

The public prints from England affords us little or no intelligence reſpecting American affairs, they are wholly taken up with their own concerns; but by letters by the laſt ſhip we are informed that the miniſtry is at preſent in a very unſettled ſtate; ſo that there is no determining how public affairs will be conducted, or by whom; that Lord Chatham as yet our friend and ſupport; that our friends conſider the late act, impoſing duties upon glaſs, &c. as a ſecond ſtamp-act, and as another attempt to gain the point of taxation over the colonies; that thoſe in power are unwilling to ſee the right of parliament to tax America relinquiſhed; that wiſe, cool, firm meaſures ſteadily purſued, will obtain us redreſs, and that the ſafety of their colonies, of the whole kingdom depended upon ſuch a conduct, that reſolution and perſeverance in induſtry, frugality and Oeconomy, and determining not to import any goods from Great-Britain, would undoubtedly and unavoidably procure for us all the relief we need. Diſtreſs among the merchants and manufacturers, would be the certain conſequence of ſuch a conduct the people in general would have their eyes opened, and would ſoon very ſenſibly feel the fatal effect of the late acts of parliament and feeling muſt bring conviction, and daily create us new friends with its increaſe.

Laſt week two veſſels arrived here from the Mount, by whom we have a confirmation that the trade with the Engliſh to that place was wholly broken up: That a brig from this port arrived there the latter end of June, but as ſoon as ſhe came to anchor, orders were ſent for her to depart without any perſon coming on ſhore; the Captain however, ventured up to town, but was ſoon put under the care of a ſoldier to ſee him off again, with orders to ſail immediately, which he was obliged to comply with, tho' he urged his want of water, and proceeded from thence to Nichola Mole.

By a gentleman who arrived here laſt week from Virginia, we are informed, that the wheat harveſt was finiſhed in that colony before he came away, and that the crop is greater than they have had for many years the ears having been ſo large and full that the ſtalks could ſcarce ſupport them till reaped.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 4.

We are inform'd that Major Rogers is carried to Montreal for Trial of the Crimes laid to his Charge.

It is reported that his unfortunate Wife was lately at Schenectady, on her way to her Friends.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 8.

Laſt Monday Afternoon came up here a very ſevere Storm of Rain, attended with Thunder and Lightning—the Lightning ſtruck a Tree in the Weſtern Part of this Town, under which were two Cows, belong to Mr. Caleb Bull of this Place, both of which were inſtantly killed.

Middletown, July 31, 1768.

LAST night the ſhops of the ſubſcribers in ſaid Middletown, were broke open and the following goods or articles ſtolen out of the ſame, viz. out of George Philips's Store, about 6 or 8 dozen of large Barcelona handkerchiefs, almoſt a yard ſquare, 2 doz. black, the reſt ſhaded with different colours; one dozen of black cravats, three or four pieces of black ribband, one paper of white metal ſhoe and knee buckles, two doz. of Ivory combs, 1 caſtor hat, a little moth eaten, 3 or 4 pen knives, 7 or 8 dollars, 1 piſtole, and about 8 or 10 pounds in bills of this colony.

From Abel Johnſon, a ſnuff colour'd, broad cloath coat with yellow buttons, and edged with gold cord, 2 black worſted breeches patterns, one pound of ſewing ſilk of various colours.

From Francis Wetmore, 1 pair men's ſhoes, grain black'd, whole quarters.——Whoever ſhall ſecure the thief or thieves in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by us,

GEORGE PHILIPS,
ABEL JOHNSON,
FRANCIS WETMORE.

POLYNOMIAL to the PRINTERS.

Although I had heretofore fully expreſſed myſelf in ſentiments unexceptionable, and phraſeology abſolutely capable of a juſtification, in ſpite of the keeneſt criticiſm, and therefore (upon vindicable principles) then voluntarily took my leave of the public, to retire to my own dear ſelf; yet, as the delirious Phœnix, Hipponax, has ſince made ſuch ominous fluttering, in his imaginary Babel, *foreboding his own ignominious exit, or total eclipſe—and the important criſis overtaking him ſo precipitately; a detail of the circumſtances thereof ſeems to be wanting, for an Epilogue, to complete the memoirs of his chimerical Æra, and form the revolution entire——Therefore hope you will once more add to my inexpreſſible ſenſations of obligation to gratitude for paſt favors by publiſhing the following*

ANECDOTE, taken from the Life.

Litchfield, 6th July, 1768

ON the very day that your laſt paper made its firſt appearance among us, (in which the ſcene was opened for Hipponax to ſhine away ſo conſpicuouſly) a vagrant ragamuffin, ſtrolling directly from a neighbouring village, in a ſouth weſt courſe (having only few inſtances of croſſing his own track, "*going to and fro in the earth, and walking up and down in it*") unfortunately happened, in a tavern in this metropolis, to make a notable *miſ*-take of particular private property; and to avoid a more unlucky diſcovery endeavoured to render himſelf ſcarce, by abſconding——But this inſtance of neighbourly boldneſs being noticed, and ſeconded by his other oddities, ſo far correſponding with that preternatural, Herculean wielding of Engliſh grammar, that unprovoked, barbarous aſſaſſination of the natural rights of common ſenſe, and ſtudied tranſgreſſion of the indiſpenſible rules of chriſtian charity, &c. blazing forth ſo egregiouſly, in that heterogeneal product, or tautological manufacture of a tutelar Demon, by the inſtrumentality of Hipponax, that he was ſhrewdly ſuſpected to be the very Amanuenſis, and to have made this tranſient viſit to learn what reception his jargon might receive——Whereupon information being preſently made to lawful authority, the fugitive was immediately indicted, purſued, apprehended on the New-Milford road, remanded and examined by the name of Hipponax to which he readily anſwered, nor denied the facts alledged in his indictment, but defended under a plea of lunacy, or a vertigo occaſioned by criminal familiarity with the ſpirits of vegetation, imported from the Weſt Indian iſlands——yet he retained ſenſe enough however, to hear pronounced in his ſentence (among other things) and repeated in a written mandate, delivered to the conſtable, "Take Hipponax, and whip him ten ſtripes "on his naked body." Thence the convict was conducted through a croud of people (whom curioſity had hurried together to behold a living author, an itenerant manufacturer, and exotic plagiary, in one threatned ſkin, intercepted in his progreſs, treated like a ſcoundrel, and wading in trouble) to the place of flagellation! where (maugre all his boaſted philoſophy) he reluctantly ſuſtained the ſhock of regular diſcipline, with ſuch apparent ſenſibility, and rare puſilanimity, (frequently invoking his deſerted guardian-genius, and the ſpectators of his miſchance, with importunate requeſts to ſever his head from his ſhoulders, and thereby diſlodge him from an uncomfortable manſion of clay) that he convinced the whole circle he thought himſelf a mortal, and ſcarcely chargeable with any witchcraft, though then in the very act of literally accompliſhing his own vague predictions, in ſubmitting to become the early object of his late ſarcaſtical imprecation, by hugging a public whipping poſt, as "*the deſerver of his deſerts which he really deſerved, on account of his late public performances,*" and thereby exhibiting a ſenſible ſpecimen how the feminine might harmonize with the neuter, in one complex idea. But the ceremony of the ſcourge being performed, and the penitent diſengaged from his wooden miſtreſs, (after ſome bitter reflections, rather than otherwiſe, he willingly diſappeared.

So now you ſee the phraſe complete——in black and white,
And Hipponax himſelf will hardly dare deny it,
For on my honeſt word you have the ſtory right,
Firſt harmleſs Polynomial was miſconſtru'd quite,
By that grave Matron who did thereupon indite,
That inconſiſtent meſs of vapour, ſpleen and ſpite,
But he reſum'd his pen, and lac'd her ſtays ſo tight,
"She got the laugh herſelf," for her attempt to fight,
(Like famous Don Quixote) a wind mill of the light,
And prudently deſiſts a theme ſo unpolite,
But Hipponax (till now aſleep and out of ſight,
A Riffraf Polyglot! fit tool for ſuch a bite!
Awakes, chagrin'd to ſee his female favourite,
In ridicule for her alarm, and needleſs fright,
And by the force of truth, ſo fairly put to flight.)
With mythologic whim, in moſt bombaſtic plight,
Aſcends on fancy's wings, chimera's greateſt height,
There takes the quill——looks down——attempts to read and write,
Perverts the ſenſe of words, and ſeems to ſtrain to——
But through miſtake, beſmears, by gueſs, with all his might,
Himſelf, his dioceſe, and darling vanquiſh'd wight,
Inſtead of making one or other ſhine more bright,
(We never know our ſkill, till once we come to try it.)
But mark the turn of fate! how tranſcient his delight!
Fortune may ſmile to day, to morrow ſhe may ſlight,
Here both extremes at once befal our Errant Knight!
Repeated crimes degrade, while officers indict,
And ten ſucceſſive ſtripes great Hipponax backbite,
Till weary of the ſport, he vaniſh'd like a kite,
And left no more to add, except to bid good night.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.

We can aſſure the public that the aſſembly of this province ſo early as February laſt, took into their conſideration the act of parliament impoſing a duty on paper, glaſs, &c. and thereupon, under the ſenſe of the oppreſſion of that act, prepared and ſent to their agents in London, full and poſitive inſtructions to unite with the agents of the other colonies in an application to parliament praying a repeal thereof. That this was done long before the receipt of the circular letter from the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and before the houſe could certainly know what meaſures would be purſued by the legiſlature of that or any other colony. That upon receipt of the circular letter, by the Speaker of this province, which was after the adjournment of the houſe, he immediately wrote to the Speaker of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, acknowledging it, and aſſuring him that he ſhould take the earlieſt opportunity of laying it before the aſſembly of this province. That this was done in the May ſitting. But as the houſe had before given the above mentioned inſtructions to their agents, in a good degree anticipating the deſign of the circular letter, and concluded that they ſhould be more capable of purſuing the meaſures proper and neceſſary to ſupport the rights of the colonies, from information which they expected to receive from their agents and otherwiſe, they poſtponed the further conſideration of that letter, and other public buſineſs, to their ſitting in September, and adjourned to an earlier day in the month than uſual for that purpoſe——when there is not the leaſt room to doubt but that they will purſue every meaſure that ſhall be further neceſſary to aſſert the rights of America in general, and thoſe of their conſtituents in particular.

Laſt night Capt Carver, formerly of the New England troops, arrived here from Fort Pitt, and informs us, that the garriſon were very healthy about a fortnight ago. This gentleman has been employed ſeveral years as a draughtſman, and has been exploring the heads of the Miſſiſippi, the Scioto and lake Superior, in which ſervice he has given great ſatisfaction, having made ſeveral diſcoveries of great utility. He went 1500 miles to the weſtward of Michillimackinac, and travelled 1100 miles on lake Superior, part of the time without any other companion than a Frenchman and an Iroquois Indian.

Capt. Carver met Colonel Wilkins and his troops, about 30 miles on this ſide Fort Pitt.

Extract of a Letter from Amboy, dated July 22, 1768.

——"Laſt night the office of the treaſurer of the eaſtern diviſion was broke open, and a quantity of money, in dollars and paper ſtolen, to the amount of between ſix and ſeven thouſand pounds. The money was in an iron cheſt, in which the public money, when cut from the ſheets, and ſigned by the treaſurer, is put. It appears that the villains firſt broke open a ſcrutore, in which was ſome few Johannes, and ſome old bills the amount of about thirty or forty pounds, which they took; in the ſcrutore they found the key of the cheſt, which was drawn to the eaſt window, where it was opened, and the money carried off."——

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the *CONNECTICUT COURANT.*

MONDAY, *Auguſt* 8, 1768. [NUMB. 18[illegible]]

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and commons in Parliament aſſembled, preſented to his Majeſty on Saturday the thirteenth day of May, 1768.

Die Sabbati 13° Maii, 1768.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our moſt hearty thanks for that gracious and paternal attention to the welfare of your people which has induced your Majeſty at this time to interpoſe your own more immediate authority for putting an end to that dangerous diſturbance of the public peace, thoſe outrageous acts of violence to the proſperity of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and that moſt audacious defiance of the authority of the civil Magiſtrates, which have of late prevailed to ſo alarming a degree in and near this great metropolis.

Your Majeſty's expreſs command, ſignified by your royal proclamation, that all the laws for preventing, ſuppreſſing, and puniſhing, all riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies be put into immediate execution, will, we hope effectually prevent the continuance or repition of theſe diſorders.

But ſhould any of your ſubjects continue ſo loſt to all ſenſe of their own true intereſt, as well as duty as to go on to interrupt, by their lawleſs & deſperate practices, that quiet and peaceable enjoyment of every right and privilege alloted to each individual among us by our excellent conſtitution, which it has ever been your Majeſty's firſt object of chief glory to ſecure and perpetuate to us all; permit us your Majeſty's truly dutiful and grateful ſubjects the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament aſſembled, to aſſure your Majeſty of our ready concurrence in every meaſure that may contribute to enable your Majeſty moſt effectually to maintain the public authory, and carry the laws into due execution; and of our determined reſolution, moſt chearfully and vigorouſly to ſupport your Majeſty againſt every attempt to create difficulty or diſturbance to your Majeſty's government.

Aſhley Cowper, Cler. Parliamentor.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I RECEIVE with great Satisfaction this loyal, dutiful & ſeaſonable addreſs of both Houſes of Parliament. It is with the utmoſt concern that I ſee this ſpirit of outrage & violence prevailing among different claſſes of my ſubjects. I am however convinced that the vigorous exertion of lawful authority which will continue to enforced joined to your ſupport and aſſiſtance, will have the deſired effect of reſtoring quiet and good order among my ſubjects."

CHARLETON HOUSE, May 14.

Yeſterday morning, about ten o'clock, died here, after a long and painful illneſs her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Louiſa Anne, his Majeſty's ſecond ſiſter, to the great grief of their Majeſties and all the Royal Family.

The Earl Marſhal's order for a general mourning for her late Royal Highneſs Princeſs Louiſa Anne.

In purſuance of his Majeſty's commands, theſe are to give public notice, that it is expected upon the preſent occaſion of the death of her late Royal Highneſs Princeſs Louiſa-Anne, all perſons do put themſelves in decent mourning the ſaid mourning to begin on Sunday the 22d inſtant.

May 14. SCARBOROUGH, M.

WarOffice, May 14. His Majeſty does not require, that the officers of the army ſhould wear any other mourning on the preſent melancholly occaſion, than a black crape round their left arms and their uniforms.

By his Majeſty's command;
BARRINGTON.

Admiralty office, May 14. His Majeſty does not require that the officers of his fleet or marines ſhould wear any other mourning on the preſent melancholly occaſion than a black crape round their left arms, with their uniforms.

Ph. Stephens.

◆ ◆ ◆

LONDON.

May 21. This day is expected, the following bills will receive the royal aſſent, by virtue of a commiſſion from his Majeſty.

The bill for further continuing certain laws to prohibit, for a limitted time, the exportation of corn, grain, meal, malt, flour, bread, biſcuit and ſtarch, and alſo the extraction of low wines or ſpirits from wheat and wheat Flour barley meal & pulſe into this kingdom free of duty, from any part of Europe; and for allowing the importation of oats and oatmeal, rye and rye meal, into this kingdom duty free, for a limited time, and for continuing ſuch other laws as are near expiring.

And the bill of naturalizing John Daniel Leautier.

After which both houſes ſtood adjourned.

A change in the Admiralty is confidently talked of, & will take place ſoon.

They write from Edinburgh, that on Saturday morning laſt, about four o'clock a detachment of the regiment in the caſtle marched out on the Weſtward, in order to quell the diſturbances which have happened by the Colliers refuſing to work till their wages be heightened.

Yeſterday the Rt. Hon. George Grevile, Eſq; ſet out for his ſeat at Wooton in Oxfordſhire, for the ſummer ſeaſon.

Yeſterday upwards of one thouſand glaſs grinders, from Southwark and other parts, went in a body to Palace-Yard, Weſtminiſter, in order to petition for an augmentation of their wages.

Sunday night the Horſe Guards patrolled from London bridge to the King's bench, to keep the peace.

An article having appeared in ſeveral papers laſt week, that the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor had ſent for a party of guards from the Tower to do duty at the Manſion houſe we are deſired to aſſure the public that no guards were ſent for by his Lordſhip; he only called in the civil power to aſſiſt his own people in ſuppreſſing any outrages, which might be committed by the mob.

A letter from Briſtol, dated March 14, ſays, "Yeſterday morning a body of ſailors, to the amount of about 20, made a movement on the Quay, and viſited ſeveral ſhips with a deſign to perſuade others to join them in a demand of raiſing their wages from 25s. to 30s per month; but prevailed on no more than to make the number 40. In the afternoon they attempted the ſame thing, and ſome of them went on board the ſhip Colſton, then going down the river, bound for Barbadoes, and endeavoured to bring the people to join them and

and not go in the ſhip without advanced wages; whereupon many people were gathered together, & ſeveral merchants; when after perſuaſive arguments to the one and threats to the others if they broke the peace, they diſperſed, the merchants being determined not to ſubmit to ſuch illegal proceedings."

It is ſaid the mourning for her late royal Highneſs Princeſs Louiſa-Anne, will be but for ſix Weeks.

L O N D O N, May 24.

The Edinburgh Evening Courant has the following extract of a letter from London, dated May 14 —— "I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that we are at preſent greatly quieter than we have been for theſe ten days paſt; and it is to be hoped our diſturbances will ſoon be at an end. The ſpirited conduct of the Lord Mayor has greatly contributed to this ſalutary effect; and the approbation he has received, both from the King and ———, has probably damped the ſpirits of thoſe ſecret abettors of riot to whom I am afraid moſt of the late ſhameful proceedings may be attributed. The ſtory of Allen, the young man unfortunately ſhot by the ſoldier, is now talked of in a very different manner. From the evidence laid before the Coroner it appears he was greatly to blame. As for Mr. W——, nothing more tranſpires about him."

Jonathan Brown,

BEgs leave to inform the public of his return from the Weſt-Indies, and purpoſes carrying on his buſineſs of chair and harneſs making, where he formerly did, in this Place, with equity and diſpatch. As he has a wife and a large family of ſmall children to ſupport, he expects the employ of all good people, being reduced much in his circumſtances. And thoſe gentlemen whom he is indebted to, would be much obliged to them for their employ, as they may depend ſoon afterwards of payment in full. The lenity they have already ſhown him, will be ever retained gratefully in mind.

To be SOLD, near Culpepper county, in Virginia,

A Large quantity of Land, more than 200 000 acres, on very reaſonable terms.--And in order to induce farmers and tradeſmen from the northern colonies to become ſettlers on any part of the above lands, they may be aſſured that our climate here is very ſerene, clear of fogs and healthy, and our water very good; that fevers and agues, and other diſorders, ſo common in many of the ſouthern provinces, are very rare here; that our ſoil is equal to any in America, producing wheat, rye, winter barley, hemp, flax, Indian corn, oats, &c. in great abundance. One of the ſubſcribers, who has a large quantity of the above lands to ſell, will give 10 per cent. out of the ſales of his land for the eſtabliſhing a fund for the ſupport of a preſbyterian miniſter, and that many other gentlemen concerned, will give largely out of the amount ſales of their lands, to promote ſo laudable a deſign. Theſe lands are ſituate ſouth of the ſouth range of mountains. The moſt diſtant of theſe lands from navigation lies within ſixty miles of the navigable parts of the rivers of Potomock and Rabahannock.

JAMES BARBOUR, jun.
RICHARD VERNON.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court Houſe in Hartford,

A geographic, hiſtorical Summary: Or, Narrative of the preſent CONTROVERSY, *between the* Wappinger Tribe of Indians; *and* the Claimants under the original Patentee of a large Tract of Land in Philipſe's Upper Patent, ſo called. *Containing* a brief, but faithful Account of the Proceedings thereon, from the Riſe of the Diſpute, until the 12th Day of March, Anno Domini, 1767.

Hartford July 11, 1768.

LOST laſt Wedneſday Night, between Middletown and the Widow Griſwolds in Rocky-Hill, the following Articles, viz. One White and 3 Check'd Shirts; 1 Wollen Cap; 1 Silk Handkerchief; 1 Swanſkin Jacket, and 1 Blue Ditto. Whoever has found the ſame, and will ſend them to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a reaſonable reward.

SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.

Farmington, July 14, 1768.

STRAY'D or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Farmington, a chuſnet coloured or bay horſe, about fourteen hands high, ſeven years old, with a ſmall white ſtreak in the forehead, a natural pacer, branded on the left thigh with two letters, ſhod before. Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid horſe, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by ANDREW CULVER.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen and Cotten Rags of any Kind, by Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, Capt. Ruſſell Woodbridge of Eaſt-Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.

STolen or ſtray'd from the Owner, John McKinſtry of Nobletown, one large brown Horſe, Four Years old this Spring, with black Main and Tail, no ways mark'd —Likewiſe a two year old Mare Colt, ſorrel Colour, black Mane and Tail. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Beaſts, and ſends them to NIEL MCLEAN of Hartford, or to the Subſcriber in Nobletown, ſhall be rewarded with the Sum of Three Pounds, with all reaſonable Expences, by me,

JOHN MCKINSTRY.

Taken up as a Stray,

and now in the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber of Windſor, a black Mare, about 14 hands high, about 4 years old, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, her near hind foot white, natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to BENONI DENSLOW.

A NEW SUPPLY of choice

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Lathrop & Smith,

Have juſt imported from *London*,

A Freſh and general Aſſortment of DRUGS,——chemical, galenical and patented MEDICINES, all genuine, and of the beſt Kind.--Surgeons capital and pocket Inſtruments—Teeth Inſtruments—Lancets and Syringes——metal Mortars——Scales and Weights, and many other Shop Utenſils.——

A new Supply of BOOKS, containing large Engliſh Quarto and Octavo Bibles, and ſome of the moſt approved Authors in DIVINITY, LAW, PHYSIC, SURGERY, PHILOSOPHY, MATHEMATICS, HUSBANDRY, GARDENING and FARRIERY ——Claſſics and School-Books, Hiſtories, Novels, Poems, Plays, &c. &c——Writing and Wrapping Paper of various Sorts——Dutch Quills——Scales and Dividers.

PAINTER'S COLOURS, of almoſt every Kind, Leaf Gold, Brimſtone, Allum, Copperas, Salt Petre, Borax, &c.——All which are to be ſold at a reaſonable Advance from the prime Coſt, at their Store in *Hartford*.——

TOGETHER WITH,

LOAF SUGAR of various Qualities—Beſt Claret and Madeira Wine——Weſt-India Rum, by the Hogſhead, Barrel, or Gallon—Ginger—Pepper—Allſpice, and all other Spices—Choice Indigo——Rice—French Barley——Oatmeal——Raiſins——Figs——Tamarinds——Hard Soap, by the Box, Dozen, or ſingle Cake——With a Variety of other Articles.

To be Sold exceeding Cheap to the firſt Comer.

CRUDEN's compleat Concordance, laſt Edi large 4to. very neat. Very modern *Compleat Dictionary of Arts & Sciences*, comprehending every Branch of uſeful Knowledge 4 Vol. 4to. by a ſociety of gentlemen. Martin's Syſtem of *Newtonian Philoſophy*, with an pendix in 2 Vol. 8vo.——Alſo his Philoſophical Grammer, 8vo.——and Univerſal Hiſtorico Geographical Gazetteer.——The Oeconomy of the Covenants between God and Man, comprehending a complete Body of Divinity, in 3 Vol. 8vo. By the very learned *Herman Witſius*, D. D. Profeſſor Regent, &c. &c.——Ward's Mathematics.—Fenning's Introduction to Algebra, by Vulgar Fractions, &c.——Love's Art of Surveying—Hatton's Mathematical Manual——Wallaſton's Religion of Nature delineated.——*Horace.*——*Virgil.*——*Tully's* Orations.——*Cicero* de Oratore in Original.——All *Clarke's* Tranſlations of the Claſſicks as *Cornelius Nepos, Lucius, Florus, Eutropius &c.*——In ſhort a Complete Furniture for a young Student in Latin and Greek.——

Alſo *Boyer's* French Grammer.——A Variety of Pamphlets and ſingle Sermons &c. A good Watch, and a neat gold Breaſt-Buckle, for the Caſh only, or a good Saddle Horſe.

Enquire of the Printer hereof.

N. B. Moſt of ſaid Books have undergone one Peruſal.

A Number of

SCYTHES,

Warranted to be of the beſt Kind to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1768. [NUMB. 191.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BY THE HONORABLE

William Pitkin, Eſq;

Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Engliſh Colony of Connecticut, in New-England, in America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS robbery and theft are contrary to the laws of our Sovereign Lord the King, the bane of ſociety, as well as deſtructive to public peace and good order: The ſuppreſſing of which, as well as detecting the perpetrators, is greatly for the emolument of the ſtate.——And whereas it has been certified by his Excellency William Franklin, Eſq; Commander in Chief of the province of New Jerſey, that the treaſury office was, by ſome perſon unknown, robbed of a large ſum of money——alſo requeſting aſſiſtance in this colony, for detecting the perſon or perſons concerned therein. Upon which I have thought fit to iſſue this Proclamation, requiring all Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and Under Sheriffs, and all perſons whatever, in this colony, to give their aſſiſtance in detecting and bringing ſuch groſs offenders to condign puniſhment.——For information relative to ſaid robbery or theft, and for encouragement to vigilance in the premiſes, I have cauſed his Excellency's proclamation herewith to be publiſhed.

Given under my hand at Hartford, this Fifteenth Day of Auguſt, in the eighth Year of the Reign of his Majeſty George the Third, King of Great Britain, &c. Anno Domini, One Thouſand, Seven Hundred and Sixty Eight.

WILLIAM PITKIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM FRANKLIN, Eſq;

Captain General, Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Province of New-Jerſey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral of the ſame, &c.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it appears to me on oath, that the houſe of Stephen Skinner, Eſq; Treaſurer of the Eaſtern Diviſion of this province, at Perth Amboy, was in the night of the 21ſt inſtant robbed of money to the amount of *Seven Thouſand Pounds*, and upwards, by ſome perſon or perſons unknown, part of the ſaid money being in dollars, a ſmall part in gold, and the reſt chiefly in new bills of credit of this province: And altho' diligent ſearch hath been made after the perpetrator or perpetrators of this daring and atrocious robbery, he or they remain as yet undiſcovered.

I have therefore thought fit to notify the ſame by Proclamation, hereby requiring all Judges, Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other Officers of this province, to be particularly vigilant in diſcovering the robber or robbers, and ſecuring the ſaid money, and for that purpoſe to examine all perſons they ſhall have reaſon to ſuſpect of being concerned in committing the ſaid crime.

And in order to encourage a zeal and activity in this matter, I DO hereby, with the advice of his Majeſty's council (beſides paying the ſum of *FIFTY POUNDS*, provided by the government in caſes of burglary) promiſe to recommend to the General Aſſembly that proviſion be made, in the ampleſt manner, to reward any perſon or perſons who ſhall detect, apprehend, or cauſe to be apprehended, any or either of the perſons concerned in the ſaid robbery, ſo that he or they be convicted thereof: And over and above the ſaid reward, I DO hereby promiſe his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon to any accomplice who ſhall diſcover and proſecute to conviction, any one or more of the ſaid offenders.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the City of Burlington, *the Twenty ſixth Day of July, in the Eigth Year of his Majeſty's Reign,* Anno Dom. 1768.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN.

By His Excellency's Command,
JOS. REED, jun. D. Secry.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

N. B. Mr. SKINNER, by Advertiſement, promiſes a farther Reward of *One Hundred Pounds.*

L O N D O N, *May*, 13.

By the K I N G,

A PROCLAMATION, for ſuppreſſing Riots, Tumults, and unlawful Aſſemblies.

G E O R G E R.

WHereas it has been repreſented to Us, that divers diſſolute and diſorderly perſons have, of late, frequently aſſembled themſelves together in a riotous and unlawful manner, to the diſturbance of the public peace, and particularly, that large bodies of Seamen, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſands, have aſſembled tumultuouſly upon the river Thames; and, under a pretence of the inſufficiency of the wages allowed by the Merchants and others, have, in the moſt daring manner, taken poſſeſſion by violence, of ſeveral outward-bound ſhips ready to ſail and, by unbending the ſails and ſtriking the yards and topmaſts, have ſtopped them in the proſecution of their voyages; and that theſe acts of violence have been accompanied with threats of ſtill greater outrages; which have ſpread terror and alarm among thoſe moſt likely to be immediately affected thereby; and it has been further repreſented to Us, That ſome of the ſaid diſſolute and diſorderly perſons have audaciouſly attempted to deter and intimidate the civil magiſtrates from doing their duty: We having taken the ſame into our ſerious conſideration, and being duly ſenſible of the miſchievous conſequences that may enſue from the continuance or repetition of ſuch diſorders, have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy-Council, to iſſue this Our Royal Proclamation; hereby ſtrictly requiring and commanding the Lord Mayor and other the Juſtices of the Peace of Our City of London, and alſo the Juſtices of the Peace of our city and liberties of Weſtminſter and Borough of Southwark, and of our counties of Middleſex, Surry and Kent; and all other Our Peace Officers, That they do ſeverally uſe their utmoſt endeavours, by every legal means in their Power, effectually to prevent and ſuppreſs all riots and tumults and unlawful Aſſemblies; and to that end to put in execution the laws and ſtatutes now in force for preventing, ſuppreſſing, & puniſhing the ſame; and that all Our loving ſubjects be aiding and aſſiſting therein: and we do further graciouſly declare, that the ſaid Magiſtrates and all others acting in obedience to this Our command, may rely on Our Royal protection and ſupport in ſo doing.

Given at Our Court at St. James's the 11th day of May, 1768, in the eighth year of our reign.

L O N D O N, May 21.

A few days ſince, two ſoldiers were ſentenced to be flogged in the tower, for joining the mob in Southwark, getting drunk, and roaring out, Wilkes and liberty forever. They received 45 laſhes each, three times, viz. every other day, and were afterwards, ordered to the drill for 45 days, that they might have their bellies, full of that celebrated Number.

May 25. A letter from Hamburgh mentions, that the brave people of Corſica, after having in vain implored the aſſiſtance and protection of divers foreign courts againſt the tyranny of the French King, had unanimouſly reſolved to ſell their liberty and lives together, rather than ſubmit to the arbitrary dictates of the grand Monorch.

They adviſe from Leghorn, that the court of Verſailles had of late propoſed very flattering offers to General Paoli, which the more than Roman virtue of that celebrated patriot had induced him to refuſe.

According to recent advices from Hamburgh, it was given out, that the brave Corſicans had been refuſed either aſſiſtance or protection, in defending the liberties of their country, by every European power to whom they had applied, ſo that it was expected they muſt ſoon ſink under the yoke of French tyranny.

May 25. A ſhip has lain ſome days in the river with the King's Broad Arrow, and ſeveral officers on board, for attempting in an illicit manner to carry ſeveral Tanners, with their working tools, and neceſſary ingredients for carrying on ſuch a manufactory abroad, contrary to ſeveral ancient & modern ſtatutes in that caſe made and provided. This cargo, it is ſaid, was intended for Embden, but was diſcovered by an officer in the Exciſe.

The maſter callico Printers have, unſolicited, raiſed the price of their manufacturers labour in conſideration of the advanced price of every kind.

The corn lighterman, and the meeters are now gone to work in the river at the old price and go on very peaceably.

One of the ſoldiers on Tueſday, before the King's Bench priſon cried out, "We are all ready to fire on our enemies the French and Spaniards, but never will on our own countrymen."

Some diſputes having lately ariſen between the coalheavers and ſailors belonging to colliers, relating to the unloading the coals, they yeſterday had ſeveral Skirmiſhes, and it is reported ſeveral of the coalheavers were killed. The coalheavers met yeſterday in Stepney Fields, in order to have a trial of Skill with their antagoniſts, but the guards from the tower prevented further miſchief.

It is rumoured that our ambaſſador at the Court of Portugal will ſpeedily be recalled.

May 26. We hear that a number of Col. Fraſer's late batallion of Highlanders, both officers and private men, are preparing to embark for the Iſland of St. John's, which lies in the gulf of St. Lawrence, betwixt Nova Scotia and Cape Breton; they have had lands granted them by the Government, on that iſland, and will, it is hoped, make a very uſeful Settlement to this nation in caſe of any future rupture with France.

Thurſday laſt the General Aſſembly of the Church of Scotland [illegible] *Edinburgh. On this occaſion, his Majeſty's High Commiſſioner, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Glaſgow, made a grand appearance,*

His Grace opened the Aſſembly with an elegant ſpeech from the throne, to which the Moderator made a very ſuitable return. His Majeſty's moſt gracious letter to the Aſſembly was then given in by his Grace and read with all due honour and reſpect and ordered to be recorded, of which the tenor follows:

" GEORGE, R.

" *Right Reverend and Well beloved, We greet you well. The unwearied attention which you have ſhown to the great cauſe of religion and virtue, and the frequent proofs we have experienced of your duty, loyalty and affection for our perſon & government, have the juſteſt title to our royal protection; it is therefore with the higheſt ſatiſfaction that we renew, on this occaſion, thoſe aſſurances which we have ſo often given of our ſteady reſolution to maintain and ſupport the Church of Scotland, as by law eſtabliſhed, in the full and free enjoyment of all her juſt rights and privileges.*

" *We cannot too earneſtly recommend to you the continuance of that harmony, which will give dignity to your procedings; and that avoiding narrow diſtinctions, private annimoſities, and perſonal altercation, you confine your deliberations to the great and laudable Work of promoting every Chriſtian virtue, & diſcouraging every tendency to vice and immorality. And you cannot render a more eſſential ſervice to your country, or a more acceptable one to me, than by inculcating the inſeperable duties of a ſtrict obſervance of the tenets of our holy religion, and a perfect obedience to the laws of our happy conſtitution.*

" *We have again made choice of our right truſty and right well beloved John Earl of Glaſgow to be our Commiſſioner, to repreſent our perſon in this Aſſembly, whoſe fidelity zeal, and attachment, we have already experienced, and whom we are convinced will not only be acceptable, but pleaſing to you; & we cannot doubt but he will, by a ſteady adherence to the duties of his high office, promote thoſe great ends which we have ſo much at heart. That your endeavours for thoſe laudable purpoſes may meet with the ſucceſs which they deſerve, and that this preſent meeting of the General Aſſembly may from your wiſe conduct, be brought to a happy concluſion, by the moſt entire unanimity, cordiality, and brotherly love, amongſt all its members, is our ſincere wiſh; & ſo we bid you heartily farewell."*

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 23d day of April, 1768, in the eighth year of our reign. By his Majeſty's Command, *(Signed) WEYMOUTH.*

EDINBURGH, May 20.

We are adviſed from the Weſtern iſlands of Scotland, that a number of Settlers have lately embarked for America, from theſe iſlands; in particular betwixt forty and fifty families have gone from the iſland of Jura alone for Cape fear in Carolina to ſettle thereabouts, and in Georgia; ſome of them are perſons in good circumſtances.

On the 15th inſt. at 15 minutes paſt four in the afternoon, a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake was felt at Leyburn in the North riding of Yorkſhire, and in the neighbourhood, and though the air for ſome days before was very cold, it became now remarkably ſultry and hot. This earthquake was preceeded with a rumbling noiſe, like thunder at diſtance, and its courſe ſeemed to be from Weſt to Eaſt.

A few days ago ſeveral manufacturers in the woolen and caſt ſteel, were engaged by French agents, at Brimingham, Sheffield, Woolverhampton, &c. to go to Paris, and other parts of France, on promiſe of great encouragement.

A correſpondent at Deal informs us, that the Dolphin and Swallow ſloops of War, ſpent the whole Southren Summer in getting thro' the Streights of Magellan into the South Sea, where they ſuffered greatly by ſtormy and tempeſtuous weather. They entered the South Sea the 9th of April, 1767, when the Dolphin loſt ſight of the Swallow, and has not ſince ſeen or heard of her. As the Swallow was a bad ſailer, and ill calculated for ſuch a voyage, it is feared ſhe is loſt.—They touched at Tinnian, which they give a very indifferent account of.

We hear, that the Officers and Seamen on board the Dolphin under Commodore Wallace, will receive the ſame advantages of promotion and pay, as thoſe in the late expedition under Commodore Byron.

It is ſaid, that the Books and Journals kept on board the Dolphin man of war, during her late voyage to the South Seas, has been delivered ſealed up, for the inſpection of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Letters from Rome adviſe, that the Pope told the Spaniſh Miniſter at his laſt audience, that it would be to no purpoſe to ſay any thing more about revoking his brief againſt the Court of Parma; that what he had done was to eaſe his conſcience, and in conformity to the oath which he had taken to defend the rights of the holy church. "We are drawing (added the Pontiff) towards the laſt day of our life, and we would willingly appear before the tribunal of the Almighty, not as perjured, but conſcious of having done our duty. We know that this our proceeding will be diſapproved, perhaps will give much offence to the potentates of the earth. Nevertheleſs, we have taken our reſolution, and are prepared againſt all events. Should we be obliged to ſhed our blood, even to the laſt drop, we ſhall be content to make ſuch ſacrifice, and render thanks to God, who may perhaps, place us among the holy Pontiffs that are revered by the Church, tho' in the number of them we have not the merit to be reckoned." The Ambaſſador aſked the Holy Father, in what terms he ſhould deliver an anſwer to his Court? "In the preciſe terms (replied the Pope) wherein I have juſt expreſſed myſelf."

The laſt letters from Civita-Vecchia ſay, that two regiments of Neapolitan troops were daily expected at Orbitello, which gave great uneaſineſs, as fatal events were foreſeen, if the diſpute between the Courts of Rome and Parma was not amicably determined.

They write from Gibralter, that repeated ſhocks of an earthquake had lately done great damage on the coaſt of Barbary, particularly in the neighbourhood of Tunis, where ſeveral houſes have been thrown down.

LONDON.

Mr. WHITEFIELD, in his ſenſible, well wrote Letter to the Vice-Chancelor of Oxford, lately publiſhed, among other things, pertinent to the purpoſe, ſays,——"If matters proceed in this channel, what ſtamp, Reverend Sir, may we ſuppoſe our future Miſſionaries to the Iſlands and Continent will be of? To my certain knowledge all of them are not looked upon as very burning & ſhining lights already.——But if what little light of true religion ſome may have, is to be thus damped by acts of expulſion before they leave the Univerſity, and even this little light, as far as lies in the power of man, is to be thus turned into total darkneſs how great muſt that darkneſs be? Surely it muſt be worſe than Egyptian darkneſs; a darkneſs that will be moſt deplorably felt by all true lovers of our common ſalvation both at home and abroad.

"You need not be apprized, Reverend Sir, that a deſign for the eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy in our Iſlands and plantations, hath been upon the tapis; and that it hath been, in part at leaſt, the ſubject of annual Sermons for ſeveral years laſt paſt. No longer ago than in the year 1766, the preſent Biſhop of Landaff inſiſted upon the neceſſity and expediency of it in the moſt explicit manner; nay, his Lordſhip carries the matter ſo far as to aſſure us, that this point namely, the eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy, being obtained, "the American church will go out of its infant ſtate; be able to ſtand upon its own legs, and without foreign help and ſupport and ſpread itſelf; and then, adds his Lordſhip, this ſociety will have been brought to the happy iſſue intended." Whether theſe aſſertions of his Lordſhip, when weighed in a proper ballance, will not in ſome degree be found wanting, is not for me to determine. But ſuppoſing the reaſoning to be juſt, and his Lordſhip's aſſertions true, then I fear it will follow that a ſociety, which ſince its firſt inſtitution hath been looked on as a ſociety for propagating the Goſpel, hath been all the while rather a Society for propagating Epiſcopacy in foreign parts; and if ſo, and if ever ſhould appear that our Right Reverend Archbiſhops and Biſhops do in the leaſt countenance and encourage the unſcriptural proceedings at Edmund-Hall, how muſt it increaſe the prejudices of our Coloniſts, both in the Iſlands & on the Continent, againſt the eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy; that perſons of all ranks, from Quebec down to the Floridas, are at this time prejudiced, and more than prejudiced is very notorious; but how will the very tho't or the introduction of Lords Biſhops even make them ſhudder, if their Lordſhips ſhould think proper to countenance the expulſion of ſuch worthy, and truly religious Students, whilſt thoſe who have no religion at all perhaps may not only meet with countenance, but approbation and applauſe."

LONDON, June 9.

YESTERDAY morning Mr. Wilkes was brought from the priſon of the King's Bench to the Court. The Judges came about nine. At the opening of the court, Mr. Wilkes made a ſhort ſpeech, that he was perfectly ſatisfied with the ſtate of the argument, as it was left by Mr. Serjeant Glynn; that he did not mean to quit the firm and ſolid Ground on which it reſted, and was perſuaded, from the juſtice of court that his outlawry muſt be reverſed. The Attorney-General then in ſupport of the outlawry entered upon a very long argument to which one of Mr. Wilkes's Council replied. The Judges afterwards delivered their opinions very fully, and were unanimous that the outlawry was ILLEGAL, and muſt be REVERSED. Their Lordſhips differed as to their reaſons, but all concurred in the reverſal, and the irregularity of the proceedings.

The Attorney General then demanded judgement on the two verdicts. Mr. Wilkes deſired to avail himſelf of ſeveral points in arreſt of judgement. He ſaid that when he had the honor of appearing before that court on the 20th of April, he had ſtated the caſe of the alteration of the reccords at Lord Mansfield's own houſe; that his Lordſhip had replied; but that however his Lordſhip had delivered only his own opinion; and the opinion of one Judge, however diſtinguiſhed for great ability, was not the judgement of the Court, which he deſired and ſubmitted to, and begged that his Counſel might argue that, and ſome other points of importance. Several things were afterwards mentioned by the Attorney General and by Mr. Wilkes's Counſel. At laſt the Court fixed next Tueſday to debate, whether both verdicts ought not to be ſet aſide on the objections as to the reccords having been altered, and that the informations were not filed by the proper officer, but by the ſolicitor General; ſo that it is poſſible that Mr. Wilkes may be diſcharged on Tueſday next.

BOSTON, Auguſt 18.

The merchants and traders in this town have lately had ſeveral Meetings to conſult meaſures for the better regulation of the trade which at preſent labours under great difficulties and diſcouragements; And being convinc'd that a further importation of unneceſſary goods from Great Britain would involve the importers in ſtill greater difficulties, and render them unable to pay the debts due to the merchants in Great Britain.——They unanimouſly Voted not to ſend any further orders for goods to be ſhipp'd this fall and that from the firſt of January 1769, to the firſt of January 1770, they will not ſend for or import either on their own accounts or on commiſſions, or purchaſe of any factor or others, who may import any kind of goods or merchandizes from Great Britain, except coal, ſalt, and ſome articles neceſſary to carry on the fiſhery. They likewiſe agreed not to import any tea, glaſs, paper or painters colours, until the acts impoſing duties on thoſe articles are repealed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Boſton, dated May 12. 1768.

"We are all ſhockingly impatient to hear from Boſton, it is a long while ſince. It is tho't Wilkes's outlawry will not be reverſed, as there is no precedent for an outlawry for a libel. This was ſuggeſted by the Judges themſelves."

It is ſaid the grand penſioner, always ready with his council, has adviſed the C--mr.s to remonſtrate home againſt the civil authority of Connecticut, for declining to iſſue writs of aſſiſtance for a general ſearch of contarband goods, in the baſe unconſtitutional manner they have been granted in another province.---Perhaps the ſame advice may be given relative to the chief J---ſt--ce of Philadelphia, who we hear has alſo acted in a like worthy manner upon a ſingular demand,

---

From the BOSTON GAZETTE of Aug 8.

Acta Eruditorum. No. 1.

Or the Hiſtory of the WISEACRES,

ONE of the firſt acts of the Commiſſioners after their arrival, was the eſtabliſhment of divers Holy Days for the obſervance of all officers of the Cuſtoms in N. America. There is St. Bridget, and St. Figet, St. Bernard and St. Becket, St. Budget, and St. Commencement; the day of the Nativity of the American Board, with leave vouchſafed to their underlings, if they think fit, to keep all days of faſting and thankſgiving appointed by the Governor and Council. Are theſe men to be informed that the Governor of this Province, be he *who he may*, and *what he may*, as the King's Lieutenant and Repreſentative here is their maſter? I have no objection to celebrating the days of the creation and annihilation of the Board of North American Commiſſioners as holy-days. But then I contend that the former ſhould thro' all ages be kept as a day of ſolemn faſting, humiliation and prayer, for the deliverance from the worſt of temporal evils, and the latter as a high Jubilee and thankſgiving for the greateſt temporal mercies received.

F, A.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 18.

On Sunday laſt arrived the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodrich, who ſail'd from Falmouth the 19th of May conſequently brings no news ſo late as we have had.

We hear that it is expected in the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, that a War will ſoon happen between Spain and Gr. Britain.

On Sunday evening arrived a Schooner from So Carolina, with ſome Troops (Invalids we hear) deſtined for Halifax.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 22.

On Saturday the 13th Inſtant, the following melancholly Accident happened in Windſor, viz. Four young Women whoſe Names were Thrall, who had been at Work abroad in the Afternoon, after they had compleated their Labour, agreed to divert themſelves in the Water, in a ſmall River in that Place: Accordingly, they pulled off their Stockings & Shoes, and joining their Hands, immediately went into the River; but not being acquainted with the Depth of the Water, and the Bottom being very uneven, the young Woman that was foremoſt fell into a deep Place, which ſhe did not diſcover till it was too late to ſave herſelf, and pulled two of her unhappy Companions after her, by which Means they were all unfortunately drowned, and the other very narrowly eſcaped ſharing the ſame Fate. Two of the above young Women were Siſters, one of which was about 21, the other about 19 Years of Age. The other was a near Relation. Their Bodies were ſoon after taken up, and the next Day decently interr'd. The Rev'd Mr. Ruſſell preached a Sermon ſuitable to the Occaſion.

A few Days after, one Henry Chapman of the ſame Place, accidentally fell from a Beam in a Barn, upon a Cart that ſtood upon the Floor, and ſplit his Head, and died inſtantly. He was about 40 Years of Age.

Laſt Wedneſday Jonathan Belding, Eſq; of Weatherſfield, as he was going down into the Cellar, the Stairs gave Way, and he fell to the Bottom of the Cellar, by which Accident ſeveral of his Ribs were broke, and he otherwiſe ſo much bruiſed as that he died the Saturday after.

Laſt Monday a Barn belonging to the Widow Benedict, in Norwalk was ſet on Fire by Lightning, and, together with a conſiderable Quantity of Hay and Grain, was totally conſumed.

We hear from Litchfield, that laſt Thurſday came on, before the Superior Court now ſitting in that Place, the Trial of John Jacobs, an Indian Native of Farmington, for the Murder of James Chackerer, a Native of the Skatacook Tribe in Kent, when he was found guilty of the Murder, and received Sentence of Death; but we have not heard what Time is appointed for his Execution.

Laſt Friday a fellow, who call'd his name John Rogers, was whip'd 10 Stripes for ſtealing ſundry articles of men's wearing apparel from ſeveral perſons in this place.

STOLEN or ſtray'd from the ſubſcriber, of Hartford, on Wedneſday morning the 17th inſt. a yellow ſorrel mare, about 14 hands high, and about 15 years old, a natural pacer, has little film on one of her eyes, and a ſwelling on her left ſhoulder, ſhod before, but has no brand, a crooked blaze in her face, both hind feet white. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and return her to the owner in Hartford,--or if ſhe is ſtolen and the thief ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by

CONSIDER BURT.

WHEREAS on the night after the 19th inſt. the ſhop of the ſubſcriber in Windſor, was broke open by ſome unknown perſon or perſons, and robb'd of the following articles, viz.—A quantity of blue home made cloth, cut out for a coat and waiſtcoat, a ſagathee coat and waiſtcoat, 5 pair of breeches, and ſix yards and an half of blue ſerge.——Any perſon who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the thief or thieves, in any of his majeſty's goals and give information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recoverd, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by THOMAS BENTON.

An Anſwer to a very important Queſtion, viz. Whether any Community has a right to puniſh any ſpecies of theft with death?

Relative to this queſtion, let it be conſidered

FIRST, That in a ſtate of nature, men are in a ſtate of individuation; each man is *ſui juris*, is under his own direction——owes no duty to, nor is under any obligation to any ſociety of men, as ſuch.

2. That men may, for their more comfortable ſubſiſtance, form themſelves into ſocieties, erect a form of government among themſelves, enact laws, and appoint men to execute the ſame, &c.

3. That a ſociety or government thus erected and impowered is poſſeſſed of, juſt ſo much power, as the individuals of that ſociety or government have granted. It being impoſſible for ſuch a ſociety founded on a compact between the individuals, by force of the compact, to acquire a power, which the individuals had not granted; or could not grant.

4. That when men from a ſtate of individuation, thus form themſelves into ſociety for the purpoſe aforeſaid, it muſt be upon the expreſſed or implied conſent of every member of that ſociety.

5. That when the individuals of ſuch a ſociety, have inveſted it with certain rights and powers, they themſelves of ſuch rights and powers, are ſo far diveſted; that is, they cannot exerciſe a power, which they have given up to the community, to exerciſe for them.

6. That thoſe rights which the individuels give up to the community, muſt be ſuch as are alienable, and not ſuch as are unalienable in their own nature conſequently if the individuals ſhould attempt to grant to the community, rights unalienable in their own nature, the community would acquire nothing by ſuch a grant, it being impoſſible for one to receive, what the other could not give.

The obſervations preceeding, being ſecurely founded, it follows, That the right any community has to put any individual of that body to death for any ſpecies of theft muſt be received from the individuals themſelves, by their expreſs, or implied conſent, which ſuppoſes neceſſarily, that each individual has ſuch a property in his own life, that he has a right to ſubject it to ſuch a penalty at pleaſure. This is the point, the turning point in the queſtion. To this it muſt be ſaid, that if we would enjoy the benefit of ſociety, in having our lives and properties ſecured in a better manner than could be in a ſtate of nature, we muſt give up ſome rights to the community which we juſtly poſſeſs, excluſive of all mankind; but theſe muſt be ſuch rights as are alienable in the nature of them. Our eſtates may be ſubjected to the controul of the community, our bodies to puniſhment, not extending to life. Our characters may be declared infamous for certain crimes and miſdemeanors, by act of the community, and all by our own conſent. Theſe and ſuch like rights we may, and do give up to the community, with this expectation, that the advantages which we ſhall receive from the community, will abundantly compenſate——With this expectation, every man enters into ſociety; for he would be a mad man, to enter into ſociety upon a proſpect that he ſhall be leſs happy in that ſtate, than in his own natural ſtate of individuation, and mad to diſtraction if he would give up his life to enjoy the benefit of a community unleſs he could enjoy it when he was dead.

It muſt be noted at the ſame time that ſome things are eſſential to our being, ſome rights are in their own natures unalienable——theſe we cannot part with or give up. Could a community have right, with the conſent of its individuals to declare a man infamous, who had not made himſelf ſo - - not, unleſs they had a right to declare a falſhood: The character of a man being inſeperable from our being no conſent of his, or act of community could make it different from what it is. The ſame may be ſaid of many other things, that they are inſeperable from our beings, and for that reaſon cannot be parted with. If then we have no power or right to part with ſuch things as are inſeperable from our beings, can it be in our power, or have we a right to part with our being itſelf? We have two forms of exiſting, one is the preſent, the other is to take place in another ſtate;————and both together are to be eternal as to an hereafter; and if the preſent manner of our exiſting depends on our conſent, why may not the other; and if we have a right to do an act, which will virtually, as it may happen, put a period to that, and thus extinguiſh the whole of our exiſtance.

But the truth in this point is, we received our being without our conſent; and cannot part with it without our conſent. We received our being, in every form of its exiſting to improve, but not to diſpoſe of. As the author of our being, gave it of his own good pleaſure, and appointed the two ſeveral, forms of our exiſting as above; his and not ours, is the right to ſay, how long it ſhall exiſt in the preſent form, or in that which is to ſucceed, and when, and for what reaſon either ſhall termine and come to a period.

As a conſequence therefore, we as individuals have no right to give up our lives to the community, to be taken from us, for any ſpecies of theft whatſoever. The community therefore, as they can have no power but what they receive from individuals, have no right to take our lives from us for the crime aforeſaid, either with our conſent, or without it. If this then is the caſe, may not a man whom the community is about to apprehend for the crime aforeſaid, knowing the conſequence of his being apprehended will be death, reſiſt unto blood, and juſtify upon the principle of ſelf defence, in as much as he has as good right to reſiſt the community, as a ſingle man, if they attempt to deprive him of life without right. Dreadful conſequence!

may I not add, that if an individual has a right to give up his life to the community, to be taken from him for the crime aforeſaid, that he would have had as good a right to take away his own life for the ſame crime, had he not given up his right to the community: for the right of community to take away his life as aforeſaid, being founded on his conſent, is by conſtruction taking away his own life---Where then the crime of ſelf murder? I tremble at the queſtion.

I am ſenſible by this time the reader is impatient to aſk, Whether a community has a right to puniſh murder with death, conſiſtent with theſe principles? I anſwer, they have, for there is an eſſential difference between murder and theft.

When mankind was in a ſtate of nature, before they had formed themſelves into civil ſocieties, when there was no government excepting parental, murder was puniſhable with death. By the law of nature, he that had taken away the life of another wrongfully, forfeited his own; not to any community, but to every individual man. The murderer by ſuch an unnatural, wicked act, gave ſuch full proof of his want of integrity, and total corruption of heart, as rendered him utterly incapable of giving mankind that ſecurity with regard to their own lives, which they individually had a right to, that they might ſlay him, and juſtify their ſo doing, upon a principal of ſelf preſervation. This was the ſenſe *Cain*, no doubt had of this matter, upon his murdering *Able*, which mad him ſay, *And it ſhall come to paſs, that every one that findeth me, ſhall ſlay me,*--- Did *Cain* ſay this, becauſe he knew, that GOD had commiſſioned every man thus to become an avenger of blood? No, for as yet there was no prohibition againſt murder itſelf, but from a full ſenſe of that dictate of nature, juſt mentioned. But after the flood, agreeable to that law of nature, GOD gave a ſtatute, viz. *That, that man who had ſhed man's blood, by man ſhould his blood be ſhed.* Thus it appears that murder is to be puniſhed with death, both by the law of nature, and the expreſs command of GOD; but no ſpecies of theft by either; excepting ſtealing a ſoul of Iſrael, which was made capital by a ſtatute founded on the pecular circumſtances of this people.

The community therefore have a right to puniſh murder with death; and when they enact a law for that end, that crime is ſtrictly ſpeaking, not made capital by this law. GOD and the laws of nature had made capital before and there is no giving up life in this caſe by the conſent of the individuals, which has proved to be, not in their power, as there is in the caſe of theft &c. The conſiſtent underſtandging of ſuch a law, muſt be, that whereas each individual in a ſtate of nature, had a right to deſtroy the murderer, they now give up this right to the community, that the community may take away the life of that man who has forfeited it, and has a right to the enjoyment of it no longer.

I have ſaid what I deſigned reſpecting the right any community has to puniſh theft with death. A word as to the policy of it. He that committed a burglary in the Jewiſh ſtate was to make full reſtitution, or be ſold for the theft. GOD as their king and legiſlator, judged this a ſuffient ſecurity in this caſe -- if ſufficent for that ſtate, why not for this?

If only murder was made capital, the mind would ſhrink back, with horror at the thought, of perpetrating a crime attended with ſo diſtinguſhing a puniſhment. But when a number of crimes are made capital, the unthinking part of mankind, judging very much of the heinouſneſs of crimes, by the puniſhents that attend them; the horror of this crime is much abated, ſo that they can commit murder or theft almoſt with equal eaſe. 'Tis probable therefore, that as the number of capital crimes are increaſed, the inſtances of murder will be multiplied. For this reaſon the fewer capital crimes there are, the better.

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MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1768. [NUMB. 192.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT. [No. 20]

Horridus——pelle lybiſtidis urſæ
Virg.

"*Mr.* COMPLAINANT,

You ſay in No. 14.—The moſt filthy, putrefying entrails of a BEAR are polite ornaments among the Hottentots."—*I would be glad to know whether there are a vaſt many BEARS on the Cape of Good Hope where the Hottentots live? Yours*
Ignoramus."

NOW in anſwer to this inquiſitive gentleman, I would obſerve theſe following things.—1ſt. If the word *bear* does not ſuit him ſo well, I deſire him to add *beaſt* in the room of it; and let this ſtand as part of the *errata* to my miſcellanies, in all future generations. 2d. If there be no bears in thoſe parts, moſt certainly the entrails of that animal will, being far fetch'd and dear bought, be much more genteel and polite, than the guts manufactured in their own country, that is, if we take it for granted (which perhaps Mr. *Ignoramus* will not) that the inhabitants of *Caffraria*, are actuated by the ſame prejudices that the reſt of the world are. 3d. This gentleman ſhews but little knowledge of the world, if he queſtions the truth of my aſſertion, merely becauſe there are not "a *vaſt many* bears at the Cape of Good Hope"; and that for theſe ſeveral reaſons, viz—1ſt. "Polite ornaments" are uſually raiſed, produced, or manufactured in another country. 2d. The polite part of mankind will not frequently make uſe of ſuch things for ornament as their country produces "a vaſt many" of----by way of caution obſerve, (for I would avoid all diſputes upon ſo perplexing and knotty a point,)—I don't ſay this is *right and proper*, but only it is *fact*—*further*. I don't declare it to be *univerſally* the caſe, but only *ſometimes*.—(O ye ſons of contention and Logomachy! learn by my example to explain yourſelves, and make proper diſtinctions before you enter the field of battle)—*but to return from this digreſſion*,—4th. Suppoſe Bears are not natives of the ſouthren part of *Africa*; ſuppoſe there are none to be found at *home* through all that continent from pole to pole, but only in *Muſcovy*; yet it is as poſſible for a ſtragling couple to wander down into ſome of the Hottentot territories, as for a family of elks to traverſe *New Haven* county, and finally embark at *Milford* for Great Britain: Now ſuppoſe this ſtragling couple to be taken up and ripp'd open, muſt we not imagine the nobility of that country emulating one another in price, for purchaſing ſo rare and curious a ſet of viſcera?—After all I would ſay, *5thly*, There are not a "*vaſt many* bears" I believe, at the *Cape of good Hope*, and if there were, they never would be "polite ornaments."

My good, grave, ſerious reader! don't be offended; *I muſt* take notice of my correſpondents---and now I will take occaſion from what has been ſaid, to fill up the remainder of the paper with ſome obſervations upon *Bears*. I am ſometimes ſerious, and ſometimes ludicrous; but you muſt thank Mr. *Ignoramus* for this week's chapter of *bears*; and in purſuing the ſubject, I purpoſe to be very methodical, as I have hitherto been, communicating all I have to ſay, by one, two, three.

1ſt. With regard to *bears*, (and in particular *white bears*) I refer my reader to a learnead diſſertation in my good old friend *Triſtram*, (*O Triſtram! Triſtram! art thou gone? what fooliſh hackney ſcribler is he that pronounces thee "void of wiſdom?"*) I confeſs this is all digreſſion,—but digreſſions are ſo much in faſhion, that I am under no apprehenſions of ſevere criticiſm on that account, for (to extend the digreſſion a little further) I have lately heard ſome ſermons and ſpeeches in court, that met with great applauſe, which were all digreſſion from one end to the other. 2d. A *Bear* is a very honorable animal on ſundry accounts, *Firſt*, two noted conſtellations in the heavens are called the *greater bear* and the *leſſer bear*, or *urſa major* and *urſa minor*; nay this black quadrupede is ſo dignified by aſtronomers that even the pole ſtar is ſaid to be the *very* tail of even the *leſſer bear*. *Secondly*, not only aſtronomers, but emperors have heaped honor upon this pretty looking animal: The emperor Frederick IId near 600 years ago inſtituted the *order of the bear*, as a military order in Switzerland, by way of grateful acknowledgement for the great ſervice the Swiſs had done him, and in favor of the Abbey of St. Gall: and to render the appearance of theſe celebrated knights the more ſpledid, they wore upon their coller a medal, on which was repreſented a *bear*; and perhaps ſome of theſe Swiſs knights might firſt have introduced bears guts among the Hottentots however this is only conjecture: I would not have Mr. Ignoramus catch me up too quick upon it.... *Thirdly*. The greateſt perſonages find noble entertainment in fighting a bear; and he that would think it beneath himſelf, and out of character to ſtand a conflict ſword in hand with a private gentleman, acts a noble part when he draws upon *Sir Bruin*. *Fourthly*. A certain author (*Savar*. dict comm T 2. p 937) ſays, "that the paw of a bear, ſalted and ſmoked, is ſerved up at the table of princes." *Fifthly*. This animal is not only highly honored by princes and emperors, but it has a dignified place in the commercial world, as its ſkin produces a fur in great eſteem; and even the gentlemen of the medical faculty have taken notice of the oil of this animal as ſerviceable in rheumatiſm, gout, &c *vide Alleyn's diſpenſ. p. 15.* What an honorable beaſt is this? and what wonder if ſo poliſhed a people as the Hottentots, eſpecially ſince their connexions with Europe ſhould not procure (at any rate) ſome of their entrails, to make a brillaint appearance (at leaſt) on great feſtivals and birth nights? But before I conclude my paper, I will be a little ſerious in my anſwer to my correſpondent's queſtion:——It is indeed a matter of diſpute with me, whether this animal be a native of Africa? *Virgil* repeatedly ſpeaks of preſons clothed in the ſkins of African bears, as particularly *Aceſtes* in the line perfixed to this paper — *Pliny* denies that *bears* are ever produced in that country "*ob calidiorem cæli temperiem*," becauſe of the too hot temperature of the air; but *Cardanus*, *Solinus*, &c. ſpeak of the "beauty of the *Numedian* bears." We read frequently in the claſſick Writers of the bears of *Numidia* and *Lybia*, and I know not what diſtinction in this reſpect is to be made between thoſe *African* countries, and the Cape of Good Hope, however *Lipſius* conjectures (and perhaps very juſtly) that theſe *African* animals, which the *Romans* called *urſi* and we tranſlate *bears*, were a different ſort of animal from the creature uſually known by that name in *Europe*, more reſembling a lion, for which he gives reaſons that I have not time or room to recite.

Mr. Ignoramus,
Your moſt obedient
W.

To the PRINTERS.

Pleaſe to inſert the incloſ'd in your next, and you will oblige many of your Readers, and in an eſpecial Manner the Sons of Liberty.

To the Freemen of the Colony of Connecticut.

GENTLEMEN,

THERE is nothing I ſo ardently wiſh, as the continuance & right improvement, of our invaluable charter privileges, and as nothing can ſo infallibly direct us in making a wiſe choice of our civil rulers, as the knowledge of their public conduct for a ſeries of years in the general aſſembly. I am therefore requeſted by a number of freemen and *ſons of liberty* in this colony, to recommend it to you, that you would be pleas'd at your next meetings for election of repreſentatives, to give them ſpecial inſtructions that they publiſh *a journal* of their proceedings of the General Aſſembly, and that the ſame be lodged in the town clerk's office, in each town in this colony, for the inſpection of the freemen; and that in all votes of an intereſting nature, ſuch as *granting money* out of the colony treaſury, *leavying taxes* on the people, &c. with the names of the voters, *pros and cons*, be inſerted therein.——I have this to ſay in favour of this practice, that it will be a more infallible direction to the freemen, in the choice of civil rulers, than any informations they may receive from deſigning or party men: and *furthermore*, that publiſhing a journal of the proceedings of the aſſemblies, is practiſed by every province on the continent, where galleries are not provided for all perſons to be preſent, and hear the debates and proceedings of their aſſemblies, who are deſirous of being made acquainted with them; and in ſome governments printing the names of the voters, *pros & cons*, in all intereſting debates, and reſolutions. A journal of the houſe of repreſentatives of the province of *N. York*, I have now lying before me, which contains the names of the voters on each ſide the queſtion, in all reſolves which their conſtituents would be deſirous to know.——In this private method of conducting the affairs of our general aſſembly, we are ſingular and alone, and act diverſly from every colony on the continent of North America: Whereas being an elective government, we ſtand in more need of ſuch knowledge, and information.

I am likewiſe requeſted to recommend it moſt earneſtly to you, that you inſtruct your repreſentatives, to make a final Settlement of the colony's accounts, and that all monies, by bonds or mortgages long ſince due to the government be collected & paid into the treaſury——that all money due to the colony, retain'd both principal and intereſt in the hands of *contractors, attornies, sheriffs collectors*, or others, in what ſtation ſoever, be *bona fide* paid into the treaſury, before they ſhall proceed to levy any other taxes on the inhabitants of this colony——And that ſome proper ways and methods be deviſed to leſſen the buſineſs of the general aſſembly, and that the ſame be confin'd to matters of general concern to the government——that 140 members might not be obliged to ſit at the expence of the colony for more than one month, twice in a year annually, when great part of that time is ſpent, by the members of that honorable houſe in gravely hearing the ſum total of the liſts of the ſeveral towns, with the additions and fourfolds—the returns made of ſome perſon (to by far the greater part of the members unknown) choſen to fill the important office a *lieutenant* or *enſign* of the militia, in ſome remote pariſh in the colony—and hear the law *proceedings* of ſome trifling cauſe, pending between two litigious perſons, and often ſolemnly to give leave for a *new proceſs*, to the no ſmall emolument of *gentlemen in the law*, but more frequently to the benefit of *petty foggers*, to the advantage of the *sheriffs*, but more frequently their *bayliffs*, whoſe buſineſs is to promote ſuits at law.——We are duly ſenſible theſe things muſt be heard, judg'd and determin'd by proper courts and judges; but at the ſame time we are of the opinion, the *general aſſembly* of the colony of *Connecticut*, is too reſpectable a body, and attended with too much expence, to ſit two months in a year, to hear and determine *trifles*, or thoſe things which are not of general concern to the government.

I am gentlemen,

A Son of Liberty and a Freeman.

By Capt. St. Barbe, lately arriv'd at Boſton, there is ſeveral London Prints in the Month of June laſt, which contains the following Articles, Viz.

LONDON

May 31. It is certain the Turks are filing off bodies of Troops towards the frontiers of Poland, particularly on the ſide of Bender, Chozim, and Ockzakow.

They write from Parma, that the pope continuing ſtill reſolute in regard to the Bull iſſued againſt the Duke of Parma, the King of Portugal has made a common cauſe of it with the other Princes of the Houſe of Bourbon, in conſequence of which a miniſter is expected ſhortly in Italy from that court. This junction in the Family Compact may ſerve perhaps to explain ſome matters relative to the conduct of the ſame Court, the during laſt war.

The commander of the fort of Rio Grande, in Braſils, has been lately hanged at Liſbon, for High Treaſon, and maintaining illicit correſpondencies in that country; and all the other perſons concerned, after a long impriſonment, have been baniſhed the territories of his Portugueſe Majeſty forever.

By an expreſs which came over land from India and arrived on Saturday, there is advice, that peace was reſtored in thoſe parts, and that by an article of the treaty, the Engliſh were to be indemnified for the expences of the war.

By ſome preparations making at Deptford, one or more of the royal yatchs is going to be fitted out for a foreign voyage; but the perſonages to embark on board thereof is not yet certainly known, but variouſly ſpoken of.

Saturdaay died, in Upper Brook-Street, Groſvenor Square the Earl of Dalkieth, only ſon of his Grace the Duke of Beucleug, who was a few days ago inoculated for the ſmall Pox.

We hear that foreign ſervants are now in ſuch great eſteem, that a cook's wages is an hundred guineas per annum for ten years certain; after which an annuity of 40 pounds a year is ſettleſt for life.

We hear that a marriage will be ſolemnized in a few days, between the Earl of Hilſborough and the Rt. Hon Lady Leege, Baroneſs of of Stawell: relict of the late Right Hon. Henry Bilſon Legge, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

It is ſaid that intelligence has been received from Boſton in New England, that the people have refuſed to pay the Cuſtom-Houſe duties, and have ſolicited, by circular letters, all the colonies upon the continent to join in this reſolution; and that the Boſtonians ſent word to the Cuſtom houſe officers, that they might live there as private people, but if they attempted to execute their orders, they muſt take the conſequence.

June 2. There was a report yeſterday, but we hope it is without foundation,——that the plague had made its appearance at great trading ſea port in the Mediterranean.

Monday a Courier arrived here from Warſaw, and brought diſpatches for Mr. Mortague, the Poliſh Agent, which he immediately communicated to Lord Weymouth.——We hear that, in general, the King's affairs wore a better aſpect. That the Ruſſian general, the Podgarpſhany had defeated a principal body of Confederates at Chmelnick in Podolia, on the 2d ult. and had killed and made priſoners one thonſand more on the 7th.

Yeſterday a body of ſailors aſſembled again at Deptford, and unrigged ſuch outward bound ſhips as were ready to ſail.

It is reported that the D—— of P—— will have an equivalent in office or receipt; and that it was ſettled yeſterday.

By the epiſtle from the yearly meetings of the people called Quakers, held in London, by adjournments, from the 23d of the fifth month, 1768, to the 28th of the ſame, it appears among other things, that the ſufferings of Friends, brought in this year, being chiefly for tythes, and thoſe called Church-rates, in England and in Wales, amount to 3469 l. and upwards; and thoſe in Ireland to 1560 l: and upwards. And by accounts rom ſeveral quarterly meetings in England, and by epiſtles from Wales, North Briton, Ireland Holland, New York, Pennſylvania, and New Jerſey, and from Maryland, we are adviſed, that ſeveral have joined the Society, through convincement, in divers places; and that conſiderable openneſs appears in many parts, towards the teſtimony of truth.

May 20 Letters from Petersburgh inform, that the French are buying up immenſe Quantities of Saltpetre, Gunpowder and naval Stores, to be ſhipped in Ruſſian Bottoms, for the ports of Dunkirk, Robhfort, and Breſt.

We hear from Glaſgow, that there have lately been ſome diſturbances among the Seaman at Greenock, who refuſed to work without advance of Wages.

June 4. A nobleman from a neighbouring kingdom it is ſaid has lately arrived to make ſome complaints of another noble perſonage.

We are told that an extraordinary council is ſhortly to be ſummoned on purpoſe to conſider of the laſt advices from Boſton.

The late diſturbances on the river have ſubſided, and both ſailors and coalheavers are now gone to work.

Corſica is now the ſubject of much diſcourſe. We hear the French perſiſt in their deſign of taking poſſeſſion of it for themſelves, which hath occaſioned much altercation between our Ambaſſador in France and the French miniſtry.

We alſo further hear, that our Government are reſolved to oppoſe them in their intentions, but hitherto are not agreed in the manner of doing it. A gentleman well acquainted with the Iſland, went yeſterday to Hayes, of his own accord, to Lord Chatham to give him an account of the ſame.

It has been reported but with what truth we pretend not to ſay, (we hope it is entirely falſe) that a law will be propoſed for empowering the military to act in conjunction with a civil power in a more effectual manner than now permitted.

Another report was, that five regiments were to be bro't from Ireland.

Yeſterday a motion was made in the Court of King's Bench, againſt the publiſhers of the North Briton, No. 50. to ſhew why an attachment ſhould not be granted againſt them, which they are to do on Monday next.

The Rt Hon. the Earl of Chatham at preſent enjoys a better ſtate of health than his Lordſhip has done for theſe five years paſt.

It is ſaid that the reaſon of the Parliament continuing to ſet by ſhort adjournments, is to have the immediate advice of the great Aſſembly of the nation, in caſe of any future riots.

June 7. It is reported that Admiral How is to command a fleet of nine men of war of of the line, to be ſent this ſummer on an expedition of importance to the Mediterranean.

It is alſo ſaid that an ambaſſador is ſhortly expected in town from the Emperor of Merocco.

We hear it is reſolved not to ſubmit to the arbitrary demands of the Emperor of Morocco

Extract of a letter from Aleppo, March 8.

"Leters from Baſſora, dated Dec. 30. adviſe, that the Engliſh on account of an unforſeen accident, had been obliged to ſuſpend their expedition againſt Ormus; that the man of war, commanded by Capt. Prince, having gone down the river with a ſmall ſquadron, the powder took fire, through the careleſneſs of ſome ſailors and the veſſel blew up together with the commander, officers of artillery, and all the crew, except only 300 men, among whom were eleven Europeans."

A Correſpondent deſires we may recommend it to individuals, that in the midſt of all their zeal for number 45, they will not forget to take care of number ONE.——No unneceſſary caution, as appears from a number of melancholy inſtances!

Accounts from North America mention a general diſcontent of the inhabitants there, at their increaſe of taxes and other impoſitions.

Saturday Mr Wilkes entertained his friends with a turtle for dinner, in honor of his Majeſty's birth-day.

The ſame night by order of John Wilkes, Eſq. the King's Bench Priſon was illuminated, and ſeveral fire-works play'd off.

Saturday the North-Briton Extra, Number IV. was read in Weſtminſter Hall, introduced by the Attorney General with an affidavit annexed, that it was bought publickly; when among other things it was pronounced to be the ſtandard of rebellion, &c.

This week ſeveral workmen in the manufactory of Baize at Colcheſter, were engaged to embark for Boſton New England.

Laſt night a Gentleman laid a wager of 100 guineas to five that Mr Sergeant Glynn will be returned member for Middleſex.

The following toaſt is now univerſally drank in the moſt polite companies in this Metropolis Champaine to Mr. Wilkes and real Pain to his Enemies.

We are informed that a celebrated Comedian, who died a few days ago, was poiſoned by a mere accident.

It is ſaid orders are iſſued for double quarantine to be performed on board all ſhips coming from any port in the Mediterranean.

From the Sherburne Mercury, June 13.

We cannot but flatter ourſelves that moſt of the readers of our paper are ſuch friends to Liberty, that they will receive with the moſt heart felt pleaſure the news we give them this week, that Mr. Wilkes, the great aſſertor of the Liberties of this Country, is now reſtored to all the rights and privileges of it, of which he has been long deprived by an illegal proceeding——And it is but a juſt debt of gratitude to ſay that the people owe more to him, than to all or any of the patriots of the preſent times. Beſides the total overthrow of that arbitrary and dangerous practice to public liberty, General Warrants *the ſpirit, intrepidity, and firmneſs, with which he declares againſt a Lord Chief Juſtice, for having altered a record at his Chambers, will, there is reaſon to think, have ſuch an effect, that it will be never attempted again; which cannot but be wiſhed for. And the eyes of the people are ſo opened to their juſt rights, that there is much likelihood that all the ſlaviſh remains among us of Star Chamber proceedings will be totally aboliſhed.——Mr. Bingley, who has lately been ſerved with an attachment for publiſhing the* North Briton, *No. 50, when he appeared in the Court of King's Bench on Tueſday laſt, to ſhew cauſe why an attachment ſhould not be iſſued againſt him, intended to make a defence himſelf.——Council having declined undertaking to make it for him; but he was not permitted by the Court to do it: he has however ſince appealed to the public, by publiſhing the Defence he intended to have made in Court, in which the ſpirit of the liberty of antient Rome, even in its pureſt days of freedom, breathes forth. After aſſerting and ſhewing how the charges brou't in No. 50. againſt Lord M——, are founded in fact, he concludes, 'However, my 'Lords, whatever my offence may be, I deſire to have it determined by a Jury of my 'own countrymen. The favourable and 'glorious appeal of Engliſhmen is to GOD 'and their country. To them I ſtand or 'fall. I ſhall refuſe to anſwer any queſtions by way of interrogatories on attachment 'there can be no pretext for denying me a 'trial by Jury. The way of attachment is 'a Star Chamber proceſs; to which I will 'not ſubmit: it is unlawful: it is unprecedented in ſuch a caſe. My Lords, I am 'an Engliſhman, and I demand, as my 'right a trial by Jury.'*

ANECDOTE.

WHEN Mr Wilkes appeared before the Court of King's Bench and the L—— C—— J—— declared Mr Wilkes was not before him——A gentlemen asked the ...... *Ambaſſador, then preſent, Whether he did not think it very extraordinary?*

The Ambaſſador replied——No, not in England. In my country, it would have been very extraordinary; for we believe in the real preſence.

PHILADELPHIA Aug. 22.

On Saturday laſt a man was committed to Gloucaſter Goal, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the robbery of the Eaſt Jerſey Treaſury. The reaſons which induced the Juſtices to commit him were, that he had with him a quantity of Jerſey bills, moſtly new, which he ſeemed anxious to exchange for any other money; that he gave a very improbable account of the manner in which he got it, and ſeemed very deſirous of going into a retired part of the Jerſeys, to live for ſome time. That he ſaid he had been Clerk of a ſhip on a voyage to the Weſt-Indies, but could not ſign his name to his examination.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 22.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Cochran arrived here in 7 Weeks and 3 Days from Glaſgow, in Scotlan——Letters by him inform us,—That Proviſions of all Kinds were extremely cheap and plenty in Scotland, Meal being ſold for only 6d. a Peek;——and ſuch Ameriaan Flour as had been carried there would not ſell at all.——That the Harveſt all over Great Britain was exceeding fine, and Crops very large. That one Farmer in particular, in England, having kept a Stack of Wheat near two Years, in hopes of higher markets, having now been obliged to remove it, found three Quaters of it entirely deſtroyed by Rats, of which 132 were kill'd on the Spot, while many eſcaped alive. A juſt Judgment for ſuch Avarice!——May all Wretches who act on ſimilar Principles meet with as adequate Puniſhments.——That the Report of the French King's Troops going to take poſſeſſion of Corſica, had alarmed ſeveral of the Potentates of Europe; ſome of whom were taking Meaſures to prevent them; and that in all probability, thoſe Proceedings would kick up ſuch a new duſt in Europe, as muſt finally end in a War.

Auguſt 25. On Tueſday laſt one——Regnie, a ſoldier belonging to the 16th regiment, ſaid to have been a notorious offender, was ſhot for deſertion. Two others were ſeverely whiped

SALEM, *Auguſt* 23.

THE ſchooner Betſey, Capt. Benjamin Boden arrived at Marblehead laſt Saturday from Falmouth, which place he left the 22d of June, in the afternoon, and informs, that he was told juſt before he ſailed, that the public papers of that day contained an account that John Wilkes, Eſq; was ſentenced to pay a fine of five hundred pounds ſterling, and to remain in priſon during the term of one year and one day.

Capt. Boden endeavoured to procure a paper, which contained this news of the perſon who gave him the above information, but could not; and as he was juſt upon ſailing, had not time to look farther: The papers he has brought are no later than thoſe received by Capt. St Barbe.

BOSTON, Auguſt 25.

The Merchants and Traders at Salem eſpecially thoſe concerned in importing Goods from Great Britain, were to have a Meeting on Tueſday laſt, to conſider the preſent ſtate of their Trade, &c.

NEW HAVEN, Auguſt 26.

Laſt Wedneſday Evening, the notorious FRASIER, who was under Sentence of Death for Burglary, as has been mentioned, was brought from Worceſter, (where he was taken up for Theft, and whipt) and re-committed to the Goal in this Town, from whence he eſcaped about a month ſince,——in which Time he has committed Five or Six Burglaries and Thefts, and travelled near 500 Miles. The next Night but one, after his Eſcape he broke open no leſs than Three Shops in Middletown, from one of which he ſtole £. 70. Value in Goods and Caſh. The Superior Court now ſitting in Fairfield, have given ſtrict orders, that he ſhould be loaded with Chains, and the Goal guarded every night till the time of his Execution, which is appointed to be at Fairfield, on Wedneſday the Seventh of next month.

Hartford, Auguſt 28.

A few days ſince a young man, about 20 years of age, named Jacob Parker, as he was bathing in Quabuck river in Farmington, he was carried down ſtream by the current, and unfortunately drowned.

Wedneſday the 2d Day of November next is appointed for the Execution of John Jacobs, an Indian, for the murder of James Chockerer, another Indian, as hath been mentioned.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Vendue, to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; in Litchfield, on the fourth Tueſday of September next, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon,

TWO hundred acres of land lying in the town of Cornwall, being part of a farm lately belonging to Samuel Butler, adjoining Canaan line. The conditions of ſale will then be made known, and a good title given, by

JOHN SKINNER, jun.

Run-away laſt Mon-day, from the ſubſcriber of Chatham, an Iriſhman between 30 and 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, wears his own dark hair, a little inclining to a curl, of a middling ſtature carries his head a little back, a thin face, long noſe that turns up at the end. Had on a blue, coarſe broad cloth coat, a red double breaſted waiſtcoat, a pair of Philadelphia buck ſkin breaches very neatly made a little ſtain'd with tamarind juice, a ſett of flower'd ſilver buckles, ſpeaks broad, ſays he came from Kilkenny, in Ireland, has call'd his name for the year paſt, Luke Duin, underſtands making of Pot-Aſh in the beſt manner.——He took with him a Sorrel Horſe, about 13 hands and half high, paces, trots, and hand gallop's, has no white about him, carries his head low, mark'd on his fore-feet E. S. with a good ſaddle, with red pluſh houſing, ſomething faded, and bound with leather. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid run-away, in any of his majeſty's goals or ſend him to the ſubſcriber, with the mare and ſaddle, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by ENOCH SMITH.

Auguſt 26, 1798.

Meſſiurs GREEN & WATSON,

By inſerting the following lines you will oblige, A conſtant Reader.

RETIREMENT.

IS happineſs the grand purſuit,
The graſping aim of anxious man?
Who (rational and obſerving)
Thinks it lies in noiſey city.
Or in the din of thronging courts?
Strange the deluſion and miſtake!
View with attention, only view,
The man retir'd to rural life,
And ſee with what propriety.
How advantageouſly he lives.
Soon as the ſun, vicegerent of the day,
Awakes the ſenſative creation,
(Bleſſing the earth with his prolific rays)
Calmly he riſes and with pleaſure ſees
The verdure and the product of his farm.
And hears the lows and bleetings of his flocks,
(Proofs of fortune and increaſe of intereſt.)
And while he's thus delighted, his ruddy
Peaceful and moſt friendly joan, rejoycing
Reminds him of the muſic of the grove.
The ſolemn bonds of judge ne'er bind his [mind,
Nor fawning clyents trouble his abode,
And gaſtly ſheriffs to him are ſtrangers.
Thus quietly, thus pleaſingly obſerv'd
Nature's gifts and nature's bounteous ſtores,
His doors being ſhut his family attend,
And unmoleſtedly to nature's God,
Their joynt and grateful adorations pay.
His meals are reliſh'd with the beſt of ſauce
Unpamper'd ſtomach and good appetite,
(Sure guard againſt the hypocondriack)
His labour ſteady yet not fatieguing,
Being uncontroul'd by grim neceſſity.
Divert he may, nor will it interfere
With his well concerted œconomy:
Perhaps the fav'rite well accouter'd gun
Will be the choice, with faithful Tray to rouſe
The fearful deer, or ſtart the ſkulking [partridge.
But if the book ſuits beſt to recreate,
The ſpeckl'd trout (angl'd) is at command,
Nobly ſupporting domeſtic friendſhip.
And if a tranſient friend ſhould chance to [call
He freely ſhares the rich tho' ſimple repaſt.
But firſt the beachen bowl or larger can
Muſt ſlacke his thirſt and bid him welcome.

Hartford, CORYDON.
Auguſt 24, 1768.

STOLEN or ſtray'd from the ſubſcriber, of Hartford, on Wedneſday morning the 17th inſt. a yellow ſorrel mare, about 14 hands high, and about 15 years old, a natural pacer, has little film on one of her eyes, and a ſwelling on her left ſhoulder, ſhod before, but has no brand, a crooked blaze in her face, both hind feet white. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and return her to the owner in Hartford,--or if ſhe is ſtolen and the thief ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by

CONSIDER BURT.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen and Cotten Rags of any Kind, by Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, Capt. Ruſſell Woodbridge of Eaſt-Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

Have the following GOODS to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in NEW-YORK, Viz.

Broad cloths in half pieces of all colours
Six quarter coating of all colours
Six quarter nap ditto
Yard wide frizes and fear naughts
Duffels and German Serges
Pennistons and half thicks
Strip'd lincey's and embos'd ſerges
Flanels of all colours
White and ſpotted ſwan ſkin
Blue and drab kerſeys
Roſe blankets of all ſorts
Strip'd ditto
Green and ſpotted ruggs
Forreſt cloths
Black ſilk velvets
Black and drab cotton do
Half yard and half ell laſtings
Black figur'd do & drawboys
Thickſetts
Black Sattinnets
Stocking pieces for breeches &c.
Cotton checks of all ſorts
Check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do
Spotted bandanoes
Lunge romals
Black barcelona handkerchiefs
Cotton ſtrip'd do
Bed bunts
Strip'd damaſcus
Tammys, duranes & callimancoes of all colours
Venetian poplins
Mecklins
Check'd and ſtrip'd camblets
And a large aſſortment of other handſom figurd ſtuffs
London camblets
Ribbons a compleat aſſortment
Iriſh linen
Dowlas
Quadruple ſiletias
Tanden do
Dutch, Engliſh & Scotch oznabrigs
Cambricks and plain lawn
Spotted do
Kenting handkerchiefs plain and bordered
Black and white ſilk gauze
Black taffitys
Broad black perſians
Narrow do of all colours
Beſt belladine ſewing ſilks
Tapes
London quality's
Gartering
Scotch thread of all numbers
Buckram
Shirt buttons
Silk and hair buttons
Scarfe twiſt do
Silk hair and ſcarfe twiſt of all colours
Callicoes dark purple
Light do
Pencil do
Womans and childrens fans
Black lace and trimmings
Cap do do
Black Gimp and fringe
Womans ſhoes
Scotch ſnuff
Mens caſtor hats
Ditto felt do
Boys do do
Sailors bound caps
Mens gloves
Womans gloves and mitts
Womans worſted mitts
Mens worſted hoſe
Gilt, ſilver'd & metal buttons of all ſorts
Black and colour'd worſted mitts
Cloves
Mace
Cinnamon
Nutmeggs
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Writing paper and bonnet do
Silk ferrits
Silk knee garters
Wax Necklaces
Beeds well ſorted
Large and ſmall bibles
Teſtaments
Dilworths ſpelling books
Primmers
Young mens beſt companions
Looking glaſſes
Worſted hoſe plain & ribb'd
Mil'd caps
Black and white gauze
Clouting diaper
Pewter
Pins large and ſmall
Needles common and white chappel
Chipp'd hatts
Nails of all ſorts
Knives and forks
Carving do
Cutlaſes
Penknives, barlow and other ſorts
Spotted handle do
Taylors ſhears and ſciſſars
Carpenters hammars
Shoemakers do
Bellows's
Gimblets double worm'd and common
Spike do and tap borers
[illegible]
Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
Candleſticks
H and HL hinges
Table do
Dovetail do
Butts do
Rais'd joint do
Cruet frames
Shoe pinchers and nippers
Shoe Knives
Thumb latches
Aul blades and hafts
Cubboard Locks
Cheſt do
Double ſpring do
Pad do
Splinter do
Stock do
Plain irons
Broad chizzels
Morties do
Bolton do
Common handſaws
Tennon do
Pannals do
Saſh do
Dovetail do
Compaſs
Beſt whites do
Taylors Thimbles
Womans do
Snuff boxes
Mens ſhoe and knee buckels
Womens do
Iron and braſs jewſharps
Horſe whips and half hunters
Iron ſkrews
Braſs cocks, with & without keys
Steel Snuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Braſs chair nails
Braſs handles and eſcutcheons
Ditto hinges
Ditto nobbs
Warming pans
Temple and common ſpectacles
Wool cards
Six by eight and 7 by 9 glaſs
Files and raſps
Ivory and horn combs
Razors
Powder and ſhot
Fiſh hooks
Slates and pencills
Scythes and ſickels
Pewter table ſpoons
Ditto tea ſpoons
Three pint bottles
Corks
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

WHEREAS on the night after the 19th inſt. the ſhop of the ſubſcriber in Windſor, was broke open by ſome unknown perſon or perſons, and robb'd of the following articles, viz.— A quantity of blue home made cloth cut out for a coat and waiſtcoat, a ſagathee coat and waiſtcoat, 5 pair of breeches, and ſix yards and an half of blue ſerge.——Any perſon who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the thief or thieves, in any of his majeſty's goals and give information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recoverd, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by

THOMAS BENTON.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, SEPT. 5, 1768. [NUMB. 193.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

WARSAW, May 14

THE Government is afraid to march the crown troops againſt the confederates, leſt they ſhould refuſe to fight their countrymen, or even be inclined to join them.

There is a diſcovery juſt made, of a plot formed by the regiment of dragoon guards (which is the king's body-guard) who have declared for the Confederates. The officers of this regiment are nearly all proteſtants.

Letters from Courland announce the approaching arrival of 50,000 Ruſſian troops This corps conſiſt principally of Coſacks and Calmucks.

Confines of Poland, May 19 The Tartars are forbid by their chief, to engage in the ſervice of the Confederates. And we learn from good hands, that the Porte, informed of the true ſtate of things, will not take any part therein. As to the Ruſſians, they are entrenching themſelves under Warſaw, in order to wait for their reinforcements.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, May 14.

"The Confederates of Podolia are daily reinforce'd ſo that their number now amounts to upwards of 30 000. and the roads between this city, Lemberg and Caminieck, are dangerous to travel. The Confederates entered upon the eſtates of Prince Czartoiſki, Waywode of Reſſe, beat all the militia there, and took away a great quantity of arms and ammunition, which is the way they treat all who will not join their party. Prince Gaſpar Lubomirſky, General of the Ruſſian troops, fell into their hands: They treated him pretty roughly, and obliged him to acknowledge himſelf debtor to their Confederacy 2,000 000 of Poliſh florins.

"The contagion of the rebellion ſpreads to that degree that even the King's troops ſeem to be animated with it: ſome of whom it is pretended have declared for the confederates."

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, May 16

"The accounts we received from the interior parts of the kingdom continue to be very melancholy, adviſing that the diſturbances increaſe in ſome provinces and that a new Confederacy is formed in the Waywode of Biechi. It is, however, ſome conſolation that the Grand Seignior has declared he will not aſſiſt the Confederates, and that he has even demanded that the Ruſſian troops ſhall immediately evacuate Poland."

Paris, May 23. They write from Rochfort, that a ſhip arrived there from Goree in Africa, has brought advice, that an epidemical diſtemper prevailed in that iſland, which had carried off the Governor, and ſeveral other perſons; that an Engliſh Governor having cauſed the ſon of a Mooriſh King to be put to death, ſeveral Sovereigns upon the coaſt had entered into an alliance, in order to revenge themſelves againſt the Engliſh, and for that purpoſe had aſſembled a very conſiderable army.

Paris, May 1. It is now aſſured, that eighteen or twenty battallions are in march for the ports of Provence, from whence they are to be tranſported to Corſica. Some are of opinion, that the ſaid Iſland is to be erected into a kingdom for the Duke of Parma, whom Spain is to furniſh with the means of ſupporting the dignity of a King, for which purpoſe ſhe has already obtained the conſent of certain European powers; others pretend, that Paoli has lately made a voyage here incog. for the ſake of concluding a treaty, by which the Corſicans ſubmit themſelves entirely to the King, and that in conſequence thereof his Majeſty is ſending there a Governor, an intendent, counſellors, [illegible] cers, and the other neceſſary officers for ſettling an adminiſtration in Corſica, agreeable to the French government. The Marquis de Chauvelin, late envoy extraordinary at Genoa, is nominated to command theſe troops.

BASSATERRE, (in St. Chriſtophers) July 9.

Extract of a Letter from London, of April 30.

"I have but few Occurrences of a public nature to communicate, except concerning Mr. Wilkes, who is the occaſion of much clamour and noiſe among all ranks and ſexes. This celebrated Excile is now in the Kings-Bench; how long the mob will let him ſtay there I know not: they made an attempt the night before laſt to deſtroy that priſon; and would have done ſo, if he had not, in the moſt earneſt manner deſired them to deſiſt. It ſeems the K— ſays he ſhall not ſit in the houſe; nay, his m----r declares if he is ſuffered, ſhe will not ſtay in the Kingdom."

QUEBEC, July 14

On Wedneſday evening, the 6th inſt. arrived here, from Cork, the ſhip Andrews, Capt. Allen, in whom came paſſengers Joſeph Bumbarry, Eſq; Lieutenant Evans, and others: In their way hither they ſtopped, and went aſhore, at Coudre, and on their return to the veſſel, in the boat, run againſt the hawſer, ſtav'd the boat, and were all unfortunately left to the mercy of the ſea; Mr. Evans and two others ſav'd themſelves by catching hold of ſome of the ropes of the ſhip, and Mr. Bumbarry, after being about fifteen minutes in the water, was, with great difficulty taken up, but died ſoon after his being put on ſhore here, & his remains were decently interred on Saturday laſt: He was a gentlemen of a good family and fortune. A man and his wife, who were in the boat, were drowned.

WILLIAMSBURG, July 14.

Captains of ſhips, and all others concerned are deſired to take notice that there is a pirate upon the coaſt of Porto Rico in the Weſt Indies. She is a briganſine, Bermudus built, called the Kouli Khan; is ſingle decked, about 56 feet keel, carries ſixteen carriage guns, 24 ſwivels, and two coborns, & is navigated by 32 men of different nations, commanded by one Lawrencine, and generally ſails under Engliſh colours. She has taken a brig from St. Euſtatia, a ſloop belonging to Coracoa a ſloop and a ſchooner belonging to Jamaica, and a ſloop called Succeſs from Antigua. The particulars of the capture of the laſt we hope to be able to give our readers next week.

July 28. We hear the weather has been ſo remarkably favourable thro'out the whole colony, that few people remember ſo fair a proſpect of plentiful crops, as appears at preſent. May providence long continue its bleſſings, and enable us to enjoy the fruits of our labour, in liberty and peace!

WHEREAS on the night after the 19th inſt. the ſhop of the ſubſcriber in Windſor, was broke open by ſome unknown perſon or perſons, and robb'd of the following articles, viz.— A quantity of blue home made cloth cut out for a coat and waiſtcoat, a ſagathee coat and waiſtcoat, 5 pair of breeches, and ſix yards and an half of blue ſerge.——Any perſon who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the thief or thieves, in any of his majeſty's gaols and give information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recoverd, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by

THOMAS BENTON.

A NEW SUPPLY of choice
INDICO,
To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

From the Engliſh papers.

To the PRINTER.

IT is with infinite pleaſure I ſee the various merry conceits of the honeſt citizens and traders, as to the number 45; forty five gentlemen meet and eat forty five pounds of beef, drink forty five pots of porter, ſpit forty five times in the fire, and then—What then? Why then they drink themſelves mighty patriots, men of wit, and champions for Wilkes and Liberty. But, with all humble ſubmiſſion and deference to their ſuperior judgements, I beg leave to ſay, that they always omit the true joke, which is to collect 45 guineas, and ſend it to the banker's towards paying his debts. What does the people in power care, who chafes, who frets," or who eats and drinks at forties and fives? But, if Mr Wilkes is made an independant man, and goes into the houſe free from incumbrances, he will become terrible to bad miniſters; and his friends who thus pay his debts furniſh hiſtory with the moſt exalted inſtance of generoſity and ſpirit, that ever was in this or any other country. I therefore, do moſt humbly entreat all thoſe patriotic and anti miniſterial wags, jokers, funny fellows, and liberty men all, never more to communicate their jokes and conundrums on the noble number 45 except the article concludes thus: "and after the ſociety had eat, drank, ſmoked, danced and ſung, all to the tune of forty five, forty five guineas were collected, and ſent to the bankers towards extricating Mr. Wilkes from his pecuniary incumbrances."

A Lover of a true Joke.

To the Printer of the GAZETEER.

THERE happened in the time of Lord Chief Juſtice Holt, a riot in Holborn, notice of this being ſent to Whitehall, a party of guards were commanded to march to the place, but they firſt ſent an officer to the chief Juſtice to acquaint him with the deſign, and deſired him to ſend ſome of his people to attend ſome of the ſoldiers, in order to give it a better countenance. The officer having delivered the meſſage, Lord Chief Juſtice Holt ſaid to him, "ſuppoſe the people ſhould not diſperſe at your appearance, what are you to do then?" Sir anſwered the officer, *we have orders to fire upon them* Have you, Sir; replied his Lordſhip? then take notice of what I ſay: "if there be *one man killed,* and you are tried before me, I will take care that you, and every ſoldier of your party, *ſhall be hanged*: Sir, added he. Go back *to thoſe who ſent you,* and acquaint them that no officer of mine ſhall attend ſoldiers; and let them know at the ſame time, that the *laws* of this kingdom are not to be *executed* by the *ſword*; theſe matters belong to the civil power, and you have no thing to do with them."

Upon this the Lord Chief Juſtice ordered his tipſtaffs with a few conſtables to attend him, and he went himſelf in perſon to the place where the tumult was, expoſtulated with the mob, aſſured them that juſtice ſhould be done upon the perſons who were the objects of their indignation: and thus they all diſperſed quietly. See L. C. J. Holt's Life.

PRO GREGE.

To the PRINTER.

—A Controverſy in the news papers has often dwindled into the vileſt ſcurrility and abuſe, and the characters of the good and the bad have been equally blended together, both being committed to the mercy of the worſt of men. This is ſo far true that at this moment it may be fairly aſſerted, that *no man has a character to loſe or to preſerve amongſt us*; by which one of the nobleſt incentives to honorable actions is entirely deſtroyed.

The whole iſſue of any diſpute reſpecting public fame is now turned upon this ſingle point, who ſhall firſt obtain the cry of the *papers*? No matter by what means. The merits of the queſtion are ſeldom enquired after. Wilkes and Liberty! are ſufficient to ſatisfy every underſtanding, and ſtands ſuperior to every argument and reaſon which can afterwards be brought againſt it. If you aſk any of thoſe gentlemen who appear moſt inflamed, Pray, Sir, what is the reaſon of your anger? or upon what does the point turn? He will, in general, anſwer, Oh, Sir! I don't know the facts; that is entering upon the particulars; but it is a very black affair; an infamous attack on private property; or a terrible —; juſt as the ſubject happens to ſuit: in which he that is moſt in the wrong is ſure to make the greateſt noiſe; and experience vindicates this aſſertion to the breaſt of every one who will recollect, that the final judicial deciſions have in general turned out contrary to the firſt impreſſions.

Z Z.

QUEBEC, July 21.

Friday laſt ſailed from this port for England, his Majeſty's 15th regiment of foot, under the command of Lieut. Col. Irving; a corps intrepid, brave, and particularly beloved both by the inhabitants where they have been quartered, and corps they have done duty with in all places where they have ſerved. They had the honor of being diſtinguiſhed at the principal ſieges and battles, both in this country and the Weſt Indies. When they came over in 1758, they were 783 rank and file, of which about 57 are gone home with them, and about 40 of that number have been wounded during the courſe of the late war.

Capt. Allen from Cork, having ſtopt at Coudre, the boat with a number of paſſengers went aſhore, but on their return the boat ran againſt the Hauſer and ſtav'd to pieces, and were all unfortunately left to the mercy of the ſea; Mr. Evans and two others ſaved themſelves by catching hold of ſome of the ropes of the ſhip, but Joſeph Bumbary, Eſq; and another man and his wife who were in the boat were drowned.

Yeſterday the 8th regiment came up from the Iſland of Orleans, where they had been cantoned for ſome time, were landed and marched into Barracks.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 25.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 14.

"This capital, the reſidence of the King, is now a daily ſcene of lawleſs riot and confuſion. Mobs are patroling the ſtreets at noon day, ſome knocking all down that will not roar *Wilkes and Liberty*;—Courts of juſtice afraid to give judgement againſt him:—Coal heavers and porters pulling down the houſes of coal merchants, that refuſe to give them more wages:—Sawyers deſtroying the new ſaw-mills:—Sailors unrigging all the outward-bound ſhips, and ſuffering none to ſail till merchants agree to raiſe their pay:—Watermen deſtroying private boats, and threatning bridges:—Weavers entering houſes by force, and deſtroying the work in the looms:—Soldiers firing among the mobs and killing men, women and children, which ſeems only to have produced an univerſal ſullenneſs that looks like a great black cloud comming on, ready to burſt in in a general tempeſt. What the event will be, God only knows; but ſome puniſhment ſeems preparing for a people who are ungratefully abuſing the beſt conſtitution, and the beſt King any nation was ever bleſt with; intent upon nothing but luxury, licentiouſneſs, power, places, penſions and plunder. Mean while, the miniſtry, divided in their counſels, with little regard for each other, worried by perpetual oppoſitions, in continual apprehenſions of changes, intent on ſecuring popularity, in caſe they ſhould loſe favour, have for ſome years paſt had but little time to attend to great national intereſts, much leſs to our ſmall American affairs, whoſe remoteneſs makes them appear ſtill ſmaller.

"The Biſhops are deſirous of ſecuring the church of England in America, and promoting its intereſt and enlargement, by ſending one of their order thither; But tho' they have long ſolicited this point with government here, they have not yet been able to obtain it; ſo apprehenſive are miniſters of engaging in any novel meaſure."

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are hereby notified to pay the ſame on or before the firſt day of *October* next, or they may expect trouble:—And all perſons who have any demands againſt me the ſubſcriber, are deſired to bring in their accounts by ſaid time, in order for ſettlement.

N. B. The dwelling houſe in which he now lives, is to be lett upon reaſonable terms, and to be entered upon by the middle of *November* next, is well accomodated for a merchant or tradeſman, in the main ſtreet and in the centre of the town. For further particulars apply to

JOHN WALKER.

Hartford, Sep. 3. 1768.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Vendue to the higheſt bidder at the houſe of Ebenezer Marſh Eſq; in Litchfield, on the fourth Tueſday of September next, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon,

TWO hundred acres of land lying in the town of Cornwall, being part of a farm lately belonging to Samuel Butler, adjoining Canaan line. The conditions of ſale will then be made known, and a good title given, by

JOHN SKINNER, jun.

Run-away laſt Monday, from the ſubſcriber of Chatham, an Iriſhman between 30 and 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, wears his own dark hair a little inclining to a curl, of a middling ſtature carries his head a little back, a thin face, long noſe that turns up at the end. Had on a blue, coarſe broad cloth coat, a red double breaſted waiſtcoat, a pair of Philadelphia buck ſkin breaches very neatly made a little ſtain'd with tamarind juice, a ſett of flower'd ſilver buckles, ſpeaks broad, ſays he came from Kilkenny, in Ireland, has call'd his name for the year paſt, Luke Dunn, underſtands making of Pot Aſh in the beſt manner.——He took with him a Sorrel Horſe, about 13 hands and half high, paces, trots, and hand gallop's has no white about him, carries his head low mark'd on his fore-feet K. S. with a good ſaddle, with red pluſh houſing, ſomething faded, and bound with leather. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid run away, in any of his majeſty's goals or ſend him to the ſubſcriber, with the mare and ſaddle ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by ENOCH SMITH.

Auguſt 26. 1768.

STOLEN or ſtray'd from the ſubſcriber, of Hartford, on Wedneſday morning the 17th inſt. a yellow ſorrel mare, about 14 hands high, and about 15 years old, a natural pacer, has little film on one of her eyes, and a ſwelling on her left ſhoulder, ſhod before, but has no brand, a crooked blaze in her face, both hind feet white. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and return her to the owner in Hartford,—or if ſhe is ſtolen and the thief ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by

CONSIDER BURT.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1.

On Monday Morning arrived here the Earl of Halifax Packet Boat, Capt. Jefferies, In 6 Weeks and two days from Falmouth, by whom we have the following freſh Advices, viz.

PORTO-FARRIO, May 5.

WE learn from Ajaccio, that General Paoli hath broken off all negotiation as well with the French as with the Genoeſe; & that all preperations are making in Corſica for vigorouſly ſuſtaining the war.

Conſtantinople, April 16. Letters from Bagdad, dated the 15th of January, adviſe, that the Engliſh ſquadron, which has been 2 years in the Tigris, in order to oblige the Arabian Scheik Soliman to make reſtitution of the value of two rich Engliſh ſhips which he had taken, not being able to ſucceed, ſet ſail towaads Bombay; and that the largeſt ſhip belonging to that ſquadron blew up off Bender Abaſſy, and every ſoul on board periſhed.—Her crew, it is ſaid, conſiſted of 450 men, beſides paſſengers.

Cadiz, June 7. They write from Gibralter, that the King of Morocco has ordered his corſairs to be ready to put to ſea and that the Engliſh man of war the Guadalope was going to cruiſe upon the coaſt of Morocco——to watch the motions of thoſe corſairs.

LONDON.

June 15. Sunday the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Weymouth took the Sacrament, at St Martin's church, to qualify himſelf as one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.

June 18. In the Morning about a quarter before 9. Mr. Wilkes came into the court of King's bench; and ſoon after, the court being ſat, Mr. Juſtice Yates after enlarging on the magligant nature and dangerous tendency of the two publications of which Mr. Wilkes had been convicted, proceeded to pronounce the judgment of the court: That for the republication of the North-Briton, No. 45 in Volumes, (of which two thouſand copies had been printed for public ſale) he ſhould pay a fine of five hundred pounds, and be impriſoned ten calendar months: And for publiſhing the Eſſay on Woman (of which only twelve copies were printed for the private uſe of ſo many particular friends that he ſhould pay likewiſe a fine of five hundred pounds, and be impriſoned twelve calender months, to be computed from the expiration of the term of the former impriſonment: And that he afterwards find ſecurity for his good behaviour for ſeven years, himſelf to be bound in the ſum of a thouſand pounds, and two ſureties in 5 hundred pounds each.—A writ of error returnable before the Houſe of Lords was afterwards moved for, in order to reverſe the judgment, on account of the alteration of the record; and the court recommended to the Attorney General to grant it on the firſt application.

In the evening, was publiſhed in the St. James's Chronicle, Mr. Wilkes's addreſs to the gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Middleſex.

June 20. His Majeſty has appointed Thomas Moncrief, Eſq; to be Major of Brigade in North-America.

It is ſaid that the Writ of Error for Mr. Wilkes was ſigned on Saturday laſt, and that it is expected to paſs the Seal to morrow.

The following ſchemes are ſaid to be now under conſideration, in order to remove the preſent jealouſies between England and her Colonies.

"To grant liberty to the North Americans to open and work their mines (with which their country abounds) on the ſame plan and conditions with thoſe in Great Britain. None to be deemed royal." To permit a coinage there, inſtead of the preſent paper currency. To repeal thoſe acts of parliament which more immediately affect their intereſt. In lieu of ſuch repeal, the North Americans to raiſe a ſum of money, equal to the preſent duties now paid, by a mode to be adopted by each ſeparate province after their own manner, to be applied towards maintaining a ſufficient number of military, for garriſons, &c. the overplus placed as a ſinking fund, for defraying the debts contracted for their ſupport in the laſt war. If the former ſhould be deemed impracticable, it is propoſed as an equivalent for the taxes now payable, to take in kind ſuch raw materials as each different province produces; as indigo, green myrtal wax, roſin, pitch, tar, tobacco; timber of all kinds, ſuch as fir fit for the Navy; hemp, flax, iron, black lead, ſalt petre, (which is found in North America) gums, hydes, furs, fiſh, or train oil, whalebone, ſpermaceti; together with ſilver, copper and lead ores, reduced into regulus only, from mines worked in the preſent manner: all the various articles taken at the European market price, fixed on by proper perſons appointed for ſuch purpoſes by government, at a ſmall ſtipend annually, allowing freight, &c, in the uſual manner.—The revenues of the department to be applied as the former.

July 6. We hear from Corſica, by way of Leghorn, that in a General Council held at Corte, it was reſolved to defend the Kingdom with vigour, and regard thoſe perſons as enemies who ſhould attempt to infringe them. The Corſicans are forbidden, under pain of death, to furniſh any of the French Garriſons with proviſions; and the inhabitants of Capraea are ordered not to lend their Gondolas to the French, Gen. Paoli has aſſured the whole nation of his protection, and has ordered out ſome detachments to obſerve the motions of the French troops.

July 9. According to a letter received at Paris from Prambrichou, dated the 23d of July, 1767, from the Biſhop of Canathe, Apoſtolical Vicar of Cochinchina, one of the French miſſionaries upon his arrival at Camboge, learnt there that the Barmas (a people under the dominion of the king of Pegou) had entered into Siam, killed the King, burnt and deſtroyed the city, and laid waſte the whole kingdom. The Mandarins were all put to death or made ſlaves, and the Biſhop of Tabacra, who reſided at Siam, was ſent away to Pegou. Thoſe of the Siameſe who eſcaped the ſlaughter, are reduced to the greateſt degree of miſery.

Yeſterday Lord Cathcart and his Lady took leave of their Majeſties, his Lordſhip being ſoon to ſet out on his embaſſy to the court of Ruſſia.

We hear that the Earl of Tankerville, is appointed Ambaſſador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Turin.

The King of Pruſſia arrived in perfect health at Potzdam, on the 20th ult.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches ſaid to be of importance, were received at the Secretary of State's office from Commodore Spry, commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

BOSTON, September 1.

On Saturday morning died here after a ſhort illneſs, the Hon. John Oſborne, Eſq; in the 80th year of his age, formerly for many years one of his majeſty's Council for this province. His remains were decently and honorably interred on Tueſday laſt.

Laſt Lord's day morning the Rev'd Doct. Sewall was ſeized with a paralitic diſorder, which deprived him of the uſe of one arm; but had no other bad effect.——The Doctor preached a lecture the Friday evening preceding, and on that day compleated the 80th year of his age.

Laſt Sunday morning died here, after a lingering indiſpoſition, in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. Mr. Jeremiah Condy, formerly Paſtor of the Baptiſt church in this town.

Laſt Lord's Day a new born ſon of Mr. Nathaniel Barber was baptized in the Rev. Dr. Elliot's church in this town by the name of OLIVER CROMWELL!——About two years ſince Mr Barber had a ſon baptized by the name of WILKES.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Waler arrived here in 8 days from Halifax by whom we learn, that his Majeſty's ſhip Glaſgow, having on board the 29th regiment was arrived there from Louiſburg.

A letter from Halifax mentions, that the troops from Louiſbourg St. John's, and the other out poſts, were arrived there, and with thoſe which were there before, lay in readineſs to embark and that it was currently reported they were deſigned for this place.

We alſo learn, that Fort Cumberland has been diſmantled, and the cannon, ſtores, &c. together with the troops, were arrived at Halifax.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 29.

A Letter from St. Chriſtophers adviſes, that they are in terrible confuſion at Montſerrat, not only on account of the late conſpiracy of the negroes, but with civil diſcord and inſurrections. There is a diſagreement between the Governor and Aſſembly, and the people being diſſatisfied with the delay in bringing the negroes to trial, with the great and ruinous expence occaſioned thereby, had riſen in a body, deſtroyed all the habitations of the free negroes, threaten'd to burn the goal, with all the negroes in it, unleſs immediately brought to trial; and the commiſſioners were in danger of feeling their vengeance.

NEW YORK, September 1.

Yeſterday arrived the Deal Caſtle Man of War, Capt Jacobs from England, laſt from Virginia. We hear ſhe is appointed to this ſtation.

NEW-HAVEN, September 2.

Laſt Saturday died at Fairfield, David Rowland, Eſq; for many years Judge of Fairfield County Court.

HARTFORD, September 5.

Laſt Wedneſday one James Hardig, a tranſient perſon, was whipped ten ſtripes at the public whipping poſt in this place for ſtealing from Joſeph Talcott, Eſq; of this town; and the Friday following he received ſeven ſtripes more at the ſame place for ſtealing from a perſon at Middletown. He has to endure the ſame puniſhment ſeveral times more, before he is releaſed from his confinement, for ſtealing from ſeveral other perſons in Middletown, and this place. He ſays he was born at Kenebunk, about 100 miles eaſtward of Boſton, where he has a wife and two children. He has been an old offender——has been cropt and branded for ſome old offence, and his back was ſcarcely recovered from a former whipping.

BOSTON, Auguſt 22.

ON Monday the 15th Inſt. the Anniverſary of the ever memorable FOUTEENTH of AUGUST, was celebrated by the SONS OF LIBERTY in this Town, with extraordinary Feſtivity. At the dawn the Britiſh Flag was diſplayed on the *Tree of Liberty*, and a Diſcharge of *fourteen* Cannon, ranged under the venerable Elm, ſaluted the joyous Day. At eleven o'Clock, a very large Company of the principal Gentlemen and reſpectable Inhabitants of the Town, met at the Hall under the Tree, while the ſtreets were crowded with a concourſe of People of all ranks, public Notice having been given of the intended Celebration. The muſic began at high Noon, performed on various Inſtruments, joined with voices; and concluding with the univerſally admired *American* Song of Liberty, the Grandeur of its Sentiment and the eaſy Flow of its Numbers, together with an exquiſite Harmony of Sound, afforded a ſublime Entertainment to a numerous audience, fraught with a noble Ardour in the cauſe of Freedom: The Song was clos'd with the Diſcharge of Cannon and a Shout of Joy; at the ſame time the Windows of the Neighbouring Houſes were adorned with a brilliant appearance of the fair Daughters of Liberty, who teſtified their Approbation by Smiles of Satisfaction.—The following toaſts ſucceeded viz.

1 Our rightful ſovereign GEORGE the the Third.—2 The Queen, Prince of Wales, and the reſt of the Royal Family.—3 The Sons of Liberty throughout the World.—4 The glorious Adminiſtration of 1766.—5 A perpetual Union of Gr. Britain and her Colonies upon the immutable principles of Juſtice and Equity.—6 May the ſiniſter Deſigns of Oppreſſors, both in Great Britain and America, be for ever defeated.—7 May the common rights of Mankind be eſtabliſhed on the Ruin of all their Enemies.—8 Paſchal Paoli and his brave Corſicans.—May they never want the Support of their Friends of Liberty.—9 The memorable 14th of Auguſt 1765.—10 Magna Charta, & the Bill of Rights—11 A ſpeedy repeal of unconſtitutional Acts of Parliament and a final Removal of illegal & oppreſſive officers.—12 The FARMER.—10 JOHN WILKES Eſq; and all independent Members of the Britiſh Parliament.—14 The glorious NINETY-TWO, who defended the rights of AMERICA, uninfluenced by the mandates of a miniſter, and undaunted by the Threats of a Governor.

Which being finiſhed, the French Horns ſounded; and after another Diſcharge of the Cannon, compleating the Number NINETY-TWO, the Gentlemen in their carriages, repair'd to the Greyhound Tavern in Roxbury, where a *frugal* and *elegant* Entertainment was provided. The Muſick played during the Repaſt: After which the following Toaſts were given out, and the Repeated Diſcharge of Cannon ſpoke the general aſſent.

1 The KING! 2 QUEEN and ROYAL FAMILY! 3 Lord Camden! 4 Lord Chatham! 5 Duke of Richmond! 6 Marquis of Rockingham! 7 General Conway! 8 L. Dartmouth! 9 Earl of Cheſterfield! 10 Colonel Barre! 11 General Howard! 12 Sir George Saville! 13 Sir William Meredith! 14 Sir William Baker; 15 John Wilkes Eſq; and a ſpeedy Reverſal of his Outlawry!* 16 The FARMER OF PENNSYLVANIA! 17 The MASSACHUSETTS NINETY-TWO! 18 Proſperity and Perpetuity to the *Britiſh Empire*, on Conſtitutional Principles! 19 *North America!* And her fair *Daughters of Liberty!* 20 The Illuſtrious Patriots of the Kingdom of *Ireland!* 21 The truly heroic *Paſchal Paoli*, and all the *brave* Corſicans! 22 The downfull of *arbitrary deſpotic Power* in all Parts of the Earth; and Liberty without *Licentiouſneſs* to all Mankind! 23 A perpetual Union & Harmony between Great-Britain and the Colonies, on the Principles of the Original Compact! 24 To the immortal Memory of that Hero of Hero's William the third! 25 The ſpeedy Eſtabliſhment of a wiſe and permanent Adminiſtration! 26 The right noble Lords, and very worthy Commoners who voted for the repeal of the Stamp-Act from principle! 27 Dennis DeBerdt, Eſq; and all the true Friends of America, in Great-Britain, and thoſe of Great Britain in America! 28 The reſpectable Towns of Salem, Ipſwich and Marblehead, with all the Abſentees from the late Aſſembly, and their Conſtituents who have publickly approved of the Vote agaiſt Reſcinding. 29 May all Patriots be as wiſe as Serpents, and as harmleſs as doves! 30 The Manufactories of North-America, and the baniſhment of Luxury, Diſſipation and other Vices Foreign and Domeſtic! 31 The Removal of all Taſk-maſters, and an effectual Redreſs of all other Grievances! 32 The Militia of Gr. Britain and of the Colonies! 33 As Iron ſharpeneth Iron, ſo may the Countenance of every good & virtuous ſon and Daughter of Liberty that of his or her Friend! 34. The Aſſemblies on his vaſt and rapidly populating Continent, who have treated a late haughty & 'meerly miniſterial' mandate ' with all that contempt it ſo juſtly deſerves'! 35 Strong Halters, firm Blocks and ſharp Axes, to all ſuch as reſpectively deſerve either of them! 36 Scalping Savages let looſe in tribes, rather than Legions of Placemen, Penſioners and Walkerizing Dragoons! 37 The Amputation of any Limb, if it be neceſſary to preſerve the Body Politic from Perdition! 38 The oppreſſed and diſtreſſed foreign Proteſtants! 39 The free & independent Cantons of Switzerland 40 Their Highmightineſſes the States General of Seven united Provinces! 41 The King of Pruſſia 42! The republic of Letters! 43 The Liberty of the PRESS 44 Spartan, Roman, Britiſh virtue, and Chriſtian Graces enjoined! 45 Every man under his own vine! under his own Fig-Tree None to make us afraid: And let all the People ſay, AMEN.

Upon this happy Occaſion, the whole Company, with the approbation of their Brethren in Roxbury conſecrated a Tree in the Vicinity; under the Shade of which on ſome future Anniverſary, they may commemorate the Day, which ſhall liberate AMERICA from her preſent Oppreſſion! Then making an agreeable Excurſion round Jamaica Pond, in which Excurſion they received the kind Salutation of a friend to the Cauſe, by the Diſcharge of Cannon. At Six o'Clock they return'd to Town: and paſſing in ſlow and orderly Proceſſion thro' the principal Streets, and round the State-Houſe, they retired to their reſpective Dwellings.—It is allowed that this Cavalcade ſurpaſs'd all that has ever been ſeen in America.——The Joy of the day was manly, and uninterrupted Regularity preſided thro' the whole.

* *The News happily arrived the next Morning.*

READY MONEY *given for clean Linen and Cotten Rags of any Kind, by Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, Capt. Ruſſell Woodbridge of Eaſt-Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.*

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, SEPT. 12, 1768. [Numb. 194.]

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſir's GREEN and WATSON,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next, and you'll oblige one of of your conſtant readers; and 'tis to be hoped, all true ſons of liberty.

F——d County. ſſ.

The APOLOGIST, No. 1.

"*Tales ſunt Hominum mentes quali pater ipſe*
"*Jupiter auctiſera luſtravit Lampade terras.*"

MANY perſons are ſo unſtable, ſo much addicted to continual ſhifting, and changing, that 'tis no uncommon thing to find them to day quite the reverſe of what they appeared to be yeſterday. Nothing is more obvious than that ſome of the wiſeſt of men at certain periods, under ſome peculiar circumſtances and upon ſome particular occaſions have diſcovered uncommon degrees of weakneſs. Some men entertain ſuch exalted opinions of their own importance, have ſuch an exorbitant regard to their own private intereſts, that however patriotic they might otherwiſe be, they would ſacrafice the intereſt of a whole county to ſerve their IMPORTANT SELVES.

Mr. Partiſan is a gentlemen who makes great pretenſions to philanthropy, & patriotiſm, ſo long as every thing of a public nature is ſuppoſed to redownd to his private benefit, & advantage; but the moment theſe claſh, the tables are turned.—He is indeed a ſenſible fellow, tho' few are ſo ſenſible of it as himſelf.—He cauteouſly endeavours to act many things out of ſight, has a thouſand little cloſets, and falſe doors where he hides, & comes out again; a thouſand breathing holes at which he blows ſometimes hot, ſometimes cold, and ſeems to aim at blinding the world with cloud and ſmoak. Neverthe eſs his meaning may ſometimes be collected from the wink of his eye. He, and the whole famely of the Partiſans are deſerving the title of a petulent, pragmatical faction—they are a ſett of counterfeit, or rather mock ſons of liberty of whom every true ſon of liberty ought to beware—few appear to be greater ſticklers for the defence of thoſe darling objects, LIBERTY and PROPERTY than they; yet they are found to aim at nothing but the promotion of their own private intereſts.

Not many years ago, when (the county houſe at Weſtcheſter being deſtroyed by fire) the courts of that county for the ſake of greater convenieocy were ordered to be removed from the borough of Weſtcheſter to White plains, what could have been more equitable? at that time, this was highly reaſonable, and altogether juſt, and righteous, this was then a thing of a public nature—a matter which reſpected the whole county—an affair in which all were equally concerned. The public buildings of ſaid county being removed out of the queſtion, the common conveniency of the whole ought much rather to be conſulted than that of any of it's parts excluſively: & the ſaid borough being remote from the centre, no good reaſon could be offered againſt ſuch removal,—ſuch privilege was never meant to be given and granted to any one particular town or pariſh in excluſion of the reſt nor to be poſſeſſed in ſuch a manner as that the ſame could poſſibly be, by them and their heirs and aſſigns forever held by preſcription. Theſe Burgeſſes had no inherent title, no better natural claim to this privilege than the other parts of ſaid county. They had enjoyed this privilege for a long time, had been greatly benefitted thereby, had a ready received more than their equal ſhare of the profits thereof; and therefore no injuſtice could acrue to them on account of ſuch removal.—In ſhort Mr. Partiſan's arguments in favour of ſuch alteration of the place where, upon that occaſion, cannot at once be recapitulated. He had no private intereſt to ſerve in that caſe, and therefore he treated impartially upon the ſubject.—But ſince the court-houſe and goal which lately ſtood erected at F——d in this county; (at that town which he has the honor to call the place of his NATIVITY) are both totally deſtroyed by fire; ſince the major part of the inhabitants of this county, are thereupon, by way of application to the g-n---l a---m-ly of this colony humbly begging for ſuch alteration of the laws in that caſe made and provided as that the town of N--w--k may be made the head or county town, and the place for holding the courts &c. as being by far the moſt conveniently, and commodiouſly ſituate for that purpoſe, Mr. Partiſan appears to be quite another kind of perſon.—"*Tempora mutantur et ille mutatur cum illis.*"

Now ſuch alteration will by no means do,—a matter which has been ſo long eſtabliſh'd ought not to be diſturbed—'tis a degree of preſumption to offer to interrupt ſuch an ancient poſſeſſion—things of this nature ought always to remain *in ſtatu quo*;—Now, an alteration of this kind, would hoiſt a flood-gate to inconceivable miſchiefs;——'twould be the ruin of that worthy town, and the greateſt injuſtice to it's inhabitants;———Now, ſuch alteration will not, muſt not, cannot, ſhall not be made;——but why not pray ſir?——why! becauſe the inhabitants of this town, have enjoyed this privilege a a great while;--many of them have found it by long experience to be of great utility:--they have been greatly benefitted thereby; have become opulent, great, and powerful;——they have not been uſed to the exorbitant expence of attending courts abroad, at a diſtance from home;-- they have long been the head, and now to become the fag end as it were, this would be too great a diſparagement.———Indeed ſome have argued on this occaſion, that the ſouth-eaſt corner of this county, is neareſt the centre of the ſame—ay! much nearer the centre than the town of N--w--k, but as this is deſigned for an apology, let it be remembered that reaſon is too often blinded by prejudice, and prejudice heightened and encreaſed by intereſt.---Mr. Partiſan is touch'd in a tender ſpot: the private intereſt of his little faction is herein greatly affected: proper allowances ought always to be made for human frailty——"*Humanum eſt errare.*" 'Tis therefore to be hoped the public will in ſome meaſure excuſe him, and let this ſerve for an apology, until they hear again from their humble ſervant.

ERLANDER.

[*Further advices by the Earl of Halifax Packet Boat, whoſe arrival was mentioned in our laſt*]

LISBON, May 20.

THE *Popes Brief againſt the Edicts of the Duke of Parma and Placencia has been ſuppreſſed here by an edict which the King publiſhed the 5th of this month, which declares the ſaid Brief to be ſurreptious and ſedicious, tending to diſturb the public tranquility, contrary to the laws and cuſtoms of Portugal, – an attempt upon the liberty and independency of his Majeſty's Crown, incompatible with the paternal and pious intenſions of his Holineſs, and as ſuch nul,* ipſo facto and ipſo jure. *The printing, publiſhing, or having in cuſtody the ſaid brief, is alſo forbid, on penalty of being guilty of high treaſon.*

Manheim, May 25. According to advices from Verſailles, the marriage between the Dauphin and the Archdutcheſs Antonietta Joſepha is entirely agreed upon, but the celebration of it, on account of the ages of the parties, will not take place till the year 1770.

Rome, June 15. Yeſterday an expreſs arrived here with advice, that a body of Neapolitan troops took poſſeſſion of Benevento the 11th inſtant, and that the Prelate Lante, Governor of that place had left it, in order to return here. It is aſſured, that theſe troops intended likewiſe to take poſſeſſion of Ponte-Corvo, another town belonging to the Pope.

Genoa, June 18. Mr. Spry commander of the Engliſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean, and Miniſter Plenipotentiary from his Britannick Majeſty to this Republic, had an audiance of the Doge laſt Tueſday.

Vienna, June 22. Letters from Trieſte inform us of the deplorable and cruel end of the Abbe Winckelham, who had acquired very great reputation by his various reſearches into the Grecian and Roman antiquity. Having paſſed ſome time in our City, where he met *with a moſt honourable reception by all perſons of diſtinction, he had ſet out from hence loaded with favours by our moſt auguſt Sovereign. The Empreſs Queen had given him among other preſents, three medals of gold, having the impreſſion of the late Emperor Francis, of her Imperial and Royal Majeſty, and of the reigning Emperor ; when arrived at Trieſte, he unfortunately could not meet a ſhip to return to Rome where he had fixed his reſidence, he was therefore obliged to ſtay ſome days at an Inn where another paſſenger lodged, who inſinuated himſelf into the good graces of the Abbe by his polite behaviour. and gained his friendſhip. One morning at ten o'clock, coming into the three medals above-mentioned, while Mr. Winckelman was employed in opening the box in which they were depoſited, the perfidious villain threw acord with a running knot round his neck ; but the knot ſtopping at the chin, the aſſaſſin gave him three ſtabs with a knife. The buſtle which this occaſioned, drew thither a valet de chambre, whom the murderer ſeized by the throat, and threw him with ſuch violence againſt the ground that he loſt his ſenſes, he then made his eſcape. Mr. Winckelman died the ſame evening having firſt made his will, and appointed Cardinal Albani his executor. Before he deſired the perſons preſent, to convey by ſome means his ſentiments of reſpect and grutitude to the Empreſs Queen, the Prince de Crunitz, and ſome other noblemen. The murderer, whoſe name is unknown, has not yet been diſcovered.*

LONDON, June 18.

We hear that J. T. diſplayed his talents ſo well in expatiating on the manifold evils which the Eſſay on Woman might have been productive of, that the audience were of opinion he would grace the Spiritual Bench, And one of our poets has it,

That Kings can read,
And Kings we know can give.

It has been tho't prudent, it ſeems, to put a padlock on the pen and tongue of a certain gentleman during the uſual period of one Britiſh Parliament.

Sorry are we to convey a piece of news to our readers that we are ſenſible will give the greateſt part of them a heart felt ſorrow.---They will deeply feel we know for a man who has been by many ſtiled and thought the patriot of his country, who has already ſuffered a long exile, and impriſonment, and muſt now undergo a heavy ſentence. But the time may come that we may acquaint them of his having riſen ſuperior to all, like the celebrated Dr. Lucas of Ireland : who after being perſecuted, exiled and oppreſſed by every cruel act of unminiſterial tyranny, has, through the love and ſteadineſs of the people, *riſen ſuperior to all, proved himſelf to be one of the greateſt patriots that ever Ireland produced, and has done his country the moſt eſſential ſervices.*

They write from Hamburgh, that two thouſand tons of naval & ordnance ſtores are now buying there and at Altena, for the ſervice of France.

It is ſaid that a Britiſh ſquadron will ſoon make its appearance in the Bay of Biſcay

We are told that ſome Merchants of great eminence have a plan to lay before the Government, which is likely to effect a happy accommodation between the mother country and the American Colonies.

So ſoon as the Britiſh ſquadron for the Mediterranean appears in thoſe ſeas, a ſpirited requiſition relative to Corſica, demanding a categorical anſwer, will be made by the Britiſh Court to that of Verſailles ; our patriot Miniſters being reſolv'd that the French power in the Mediterranean ſhall not be encreaſed by the acquiſition of ſo valuable an iſland.

A war is again talked of by many of our politicians as utterly unavoidable.

We are told that large bodies of the French forces are ordered down into the ſea coaſts : a circumſtance which gives much ground for political ſpeculation

It was this morning currently reported on the Royal Exchang that the expreſs which is juſt arrived from Senegal, brought advice that the French have taken one of our men of war at or near Goree.

Private letters from Hague mention, that the King of Pruſſia had propoſed the exchange of certain territories on the continent for one of the Dutch iſlands in the Weſt-Indies.

The King of Pruſſia, we hear, is as deſpotic at the Hague as at Berlin. The Pruſſian Envoy is always conſulted by the Stadtholder ; and his opinion always prevails both in the cabinet and the aſſembly of the States General.

'Tis ſaid that the great Prince from the Continent is expected to pay a viſit ſpeedily to this kingdom ; and, we hear, that a very magnificent review will be ordered immediately after the arrival of his Majeſty.

'Tis generally thought that ſome great names are at the bottom of the libels which have been lately publiſhed on our Courts of Judicature.

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, New England, May 9.

" *The Town paſſed a vote,* nemine contradicente, *directing the Selectmen to refuſe the uſe of Faneuil Hall to his Excellency the Governor & Council, on the enſuing election day ; unleſs they ſhould be aſſured, that the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms will not be invited to dine there that day* "

June 23. It is ſaid the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Mediterranean has ſent home an expreſs, containing ſome diſpatches of great importance.

The Catharine, Lawrence, from New-York, was the 5th inſt. at night drove from her anchors in Hull road, and went on ſhore ſome miles above Hull, full of water.

The Farmer, --------, from Philadelphia, is entirely loſt off Cadiz

Yeſterday being the laſt day of Trinity Term, the publiſhers and venders of ſome late North Britons appeared in the Court of King's Bench, Weſtminſter ; when one of the venders, a widow, with a large family, was diſmiſſed, and the reſt gave in bail for their appearance next term, which begins on the 7th of November.

June 21. We hear that our ambaſſador at a certain Court has been ordered to demand a *categorical* anſwer with regard to the deſigns of that court on the iſland of Corſica ; and that contrary to all expectation, inſtead of the *retort courteous* he had received the *reply valiant.*

The Endeavour, a North-country cat, is purchaſed by the Government, and commanded by the Lieut. in the Navy ; ſhe is fitting out at Deptford for the South Sea, thought to be intended for the Newly-diſcovered iſland. Several Aſtronomers are going out in her, to obſerve the Tranſit of Venus over the Sun ; and ſome gentlemen of fortune, who are ſtudents in Botany, are likewiſe going in her upon a tour of pleaſure.

Weathersfield 12th September 1768.

THIS is to deſire all perſons that have accounts open with Peter Verſtille, to come and ſettle the ſame immediately, as he expects to embark for Europe, in fourteen days from the above date. Their compliance immediately, may prevent him from the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into an attorney's hand, his ſhop goods remaining on hand, will be ſold off exceeding low, at his ſhop in Weathersfield, for caſh only, together with a fine aſſortment, now in the river, and hourly expected up, Viz.

CRIMSON, ſcarlet, blue, black, ſnuff-coloured, cinnamon, light and drab broad cloths. Blue and cloth colour'd ſerges. Kerſey's and half thicks. Sagathy's. Bays. Ratteens & coatings. Plain cambets. Half ell ſpring camblets. Yardwide, and half yard poplins. Rich Dreſdens. Grizlets. Scarlet, crimſon, pink, green, blue, black, white, and cloth coulour'd callimancoes. black, blue, green, & cloth colour'd ſhalloons. Crimſon, blue, black, & cloth colour'd tammies, black, blue and other colour'd durants. 3-4. 7-8. and yardwide garlix 7-8. dowlas. Cambricks, and plain lawns. Packet, long, & piſtol lawns. Linen cotton, and ſilk launs. Linen, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs. Flowered and ſpotted launs. Men's black cravats. Men and women's worſted and cotton hoſe. Women's black worſted and ſilk gloves and mitts. Lamb and kid ditto Callicoes and chint's. Black, cloth colour'd and ſcarlet breeches patterns. Horn and ivory combs. Ebony, bone and ivory ſtick fans. 3-4. 7-8. and yard wide checks. Blue, cloth colour, and black luteſtrings. Back, cloth colour'd flower'd and ſpotted luteſtrings for women's cloaks Striped hollands. Pins, No. 12 and No 2. Needles, ſorted. A fine aſſortment of metal, twiſt, ſilk and hair buttons. Shoe and quality bindings. Knee garters of all colours. Sewing ſilks and colour'd threads. Beſt French wax necklaces, with a fine aſſortment of ſtone necklaces and ear rings. A faſhionoble aſſortment of ribbons. Black taffeties. Pink, black, white and green ſarſnet. Blue, white, green, crimſon and black pelong ſattin. Plain, flour'd, white and black gauzes Black and white cat guts. Black and white pariſnets. Black and white laces. Stiffen'd and other chipt hats. Sattin bonnets, and women's maſks. Turbands and tippets. Head flowers and gum patches. Bonnet and writing paper. A few ſconce glaſſes. Yellow hollands and cruels. Fine long ſplit whalebone. Fuſtians and thickſetts. Callicoes, and cambrick muſlins. Black bombazine and crapes. Men's black and white glazed gloves. Men's Norraway Doe ditto. Men's thread gloves. Ferrits and gallooms. Silk cord and braid. A fine aſſortment of paper for rooms. Turkey quilts and dimoties. Black and ſcarlet frail trimmings. Women's callimanco ſhoes. Watch keys, ſeals and chains. An aſſortment of Hard Ware. Choice BOHEA TEA. Pepper and other ſpices. Allum, copperas, redwood, logwood, &c. &c. &c.

September 9. 1768.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, the 7th inſtant, a bay mare, with a ſaddle and bridle and a butternut-colour'd great coat, mail'd to the ſaddle. She has four ſcars on her, in the following places, viz. one on the right ſide of her head, near her eye, another about the middle of her body, another on her hip, and the other upon her hind leg, all on the ſame ſide, very plain to be ſeen ; her head has been newly trimed, both paces and trots ſhod before, about 14 hands high. Whoever will take up ſaid mare, and return her to the owner, or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

CHARLES BROWNSON.

[*The following is inſerted here by particular Deſire.*]

To the Freemen of the Colony of CONNECTICUT.

GENTLEMEN,

RETIREMENT has been as much my delight, as agriculture has my employment ; yet I have not been altogether an unconcern'd and inattentive ſpectator of the affairs of the world, and eſpecially the proſperity of this free corporation, of which, for a great many years, I have had the honor to be a member. I have been careful to read the public prints, as often as I could obtain them in my obſcurity, and of late years found them ſtuffed with harrangues on liberty, *civil* and *religious*, both of which on mature deliberation, I have thought the richeſt jewels in all our poſſeſſions on earth ; but the latter, viz. *religious liberty*, is the moſt valuable : This was purchaſed at a great price. Our forefathers having erected churches upon the principles of chriſtian liberty unadulterated, God has been pleaſed to own and bleſs theſe churches, and to ſucceed the adminiſtration of his ordinances in them, I doubt not, to the ſaving converſion of multitudes of precious ſouls. But it is matter of great ſurprize to me, that there ſhould be found many, who have been born and nurſed in our churches, that have, under a pretence of *liberty* of conſcience, violently forced themſelves from communion with the churches to which they were related by ſolemn covenant, and have engaged in an unnatural oppoſition to their own mother. Surely ſuch muſt have "uſed their liberty as an occaſion of offence," and juſt alarm to every one that has a regard for the doctrines, worſhip and diſcipline of theſe churches, inſtituted according to the word of God, and ever revered by our fathers——And the alarm is greater, in as much as warm applications are made to the General aſſembly of this colony, that they would repeal the laws for the ſupport of public worwip. Memorials of this ſort have been frequent of late years ; and unleſs I have been miſinformed, there was one of the ſame tendency at the laſt ſeſſions, laid over to be determined at the next. A gloomy proſpect opens to view, on ſuppoſition petitions of this ſort are granted ! Ignorance, error, enthuſiaſm and barbarity, muſt be the certain conſequence of a demolition of theſe churches, and what a manifeſt tendency a repeal will have upon this demolition, I leave every one to judge——for my own part, I ſoberly think, that if the wholſome laws for the ſupport of a regular orthodox miniſtry ſhould be repealed, there would not, in five years time, be one pariſh in twenty ſupplied with an able, learned, and pious miniſter. No one then will be very ſevere upon me that my fears are rouſed in ſuch an important caſe as this ; and if I ſhould wiſh it was in my power to contribute in the leaſt to relief in ſuch a caſe, I am ſure I ought to do it, tho' at the expence of my whole farm. I will venture then to ſuggeſt to my brethren, the freemen of the colony, this method, viz. that at the approaching proxy, we give our votes for ſuch, and only ſuch men, to be our repreſentatives, as are hearty lovers of, and ſtaunch friends to, what ſome call the ſtanding churches, and the ſupport of their worſhip and diſcipline, whether called Congregational or Saybrook arian. And indeed, the ſolemn oath, my brethren, we are under, will oblige us to chuſe ſuch men, as the moſt likely to maintain both our civil and religious *rights* ; And if any of my brethren aſk what particular character will deſcribe the men before mentioned I will give my poor opinion both in the negative and poſitive. Negatively,

1ſt. Don't let us vote for ſuch men, who, contrary to the principles of the law providing for the ſupport of a regular and orderly worſhip, grant peculiar privileges to thoſe who petition that they may be releaſed from taxes and not be obliged to contribute to the ſupport of any public worſhip.

2d. Not for ſuch men as turn their backs upon the public worſhip & ordinances of God's houſe where they belong, tho' it be under a pretence that God meets them when in oppoſition to his expreſs commands, and their moſt ſolemn covenant vows.

3d. Not for ſuch men as oppoſe, and are out of temper with all public expence in building meeting houſes, ſupporting miniſters and ſchools even tho' they ſhould pretend their righteous ſouls were griev'd at what they call needleſs expence in erecting coſtly houſes, and call it oppreſſion, and fleaing from the poor.

4th. Not for ſuch as are at the head of an uneaſy party in any place, clamouring at all expence for the purpoſes before mentioned.

5th Not for ſuch who, to ſupport themſelves in their wilful oppoſition, contract an intimacy with thoſe who once they would have ſcorn'd to ſet with the dogs of their flocks, and forſake their former reputable acquaintance.

6th. Not for thoſe who tho' they deny themſelves to be Separates, yet in their conduct are favourers of them.

7th Not for thoſe who make ſolemn promiſes before God and the public, and yet regard not theſe promiſes in practice, but make conſcience of violating them.——But in the affirmitive, or poſitive, I ſay.

Let us chooſe men directly of the contrary character and behaviour ; carefully avoiding men of the former and ſtudiouſly embracing men of the latter character, in our choice, I can't but think will leave a happy influence on preventing the threaten'd ruin, ſo much dreaded by an aged Freeman, and who is alſo the OLD FARMER.

BOSTON, September 8.

THIS Morning arrived here Capt. Lyde, in 7 Weeks from London, and has bro't papers four days later than thoſe received by the Earl of Halifax Packet Captain Jefferies, lately arrived at New-York : Thoſe by Capt. Lyde are as follows, viz.

WHITEHALL, July 12.

THE King has been pleaſed to conſtitute and appoint the Lord High Chancellor ; the firſt Commiſſioner of his Majeſty's treaſury ; the Lord preſident of the Council ; the firſt commiſſioner of the Admiralty ; his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State ; the Chancellor of his Majeſty's Exchequer ; the Lord Biſhop of London ; and the Surveyor and Auditor General of his Majeſty's revenues in America, for the time being ; together with Joame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, George Rice, John Roberts, Jeremiah Dyſon, William Fitzherbert, and Thomas Robinſon Eſq'rs to be Commiſſioners for promoting trade, and for inſpecting and improving his Majeſty's Plantations in America, and elſewhere. And his Majeſty has thought fit to direct, that Wills Earl of Hillſborough, one of his ſaid principal Secretaries of State, ſhall duly attend the meetings of his ſaid Commiſſioners.

LONDON.

July 7. We hear that all the marching Regiments on the Engliſh Eſtabliſhment are ordered to be reviewed ſeparately by their reſpective Officers, and to make due return thereof to the War Office on or before the firſt of Auguſt next—We alſo hear that a general Survey, of the Navy is ordered to be made forthwith, and a due return made thereof to the Lords of the Admiralty with all convenient ſpeed ; to which end on Tueſday next the proper ſuperior Officers will be appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty.

Orders are given for three men of war of the line to be built at Milford Haven, in Pembrokeſhire.

It is ſaid an additional body of 15 thouſand ſeamen will ſoon be taken into the Governments ſervice.

We hear orders are ſent to Ireland for all the fortifications of that kingdom to be immediately put into a proper ſtate of defence.

It is rumoured that ſeveral men of war of the line will ſpeedily be put up in commiſſion for an important expedition.

July 13. By a Gentleman juſt arrived from Calais we are informed, that the common topic of converſation at that place, Dunkirk, & other ſeaports in France, is of an approaching war with England. He further ſays, that he was ſurprized to ſee in Calias many of the doors and windows of houſes, and on ſome carriages, "No 45. and Liberty" chalked.

One day laſt week, at a certain Coffee-Houſe not 100 miles from St. James's, a wager of 1000 guineas to 20, was laid that war would be declared between Great Britain on the one part and France and Genoa on the other, before the third day of Auguſt next.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that the Genoeſe had been thrown into the greateſt conſternatiom on the receipt of a memorial from Great Britain,

It is rumoured, that the bombardment of a capital ſea port in the Meditebranean, has actually been threatned.

It is ſaid admiral Keppel will ſoon be appointed to command a ſquadron now fitting out at Portſmouth and Plymouth.

We hear orders are ſent to the out ports to the Shipwrights to work a day and one tide in fitting out ſeveral men of war intended for immediate ſervice.

Charleſtown, S. Carolina, Aug. 5.

" The petitions of General Lyman, and others, to the crown, for grants of land, and eſtabliſhing new governments in the interior parts of the continent, are finally ſet aſide and rejected.

BOSTON, September 8.

There was great talk in England, of a WAR with France, when Capt. Lyde left London, on account of ſeveral very large fleets in France, and their taking part with the Genoeſe againſt Corſica.

New-Haven, Sept. 9.

Laſt Monday David Powers, an Iriſhman, was cropt, branded and whipt, in this town, for breaking open a houſe in Amity. He was honored at Hartford with a like compliment ſome time ago, and is now a candidate for a greater promotion.

Laſt Wedneſday Iſaac Fraſier was executed at Fairfield purſuant to the ſentance of the ſuperior court, for the third offence of burglary ; the lenitive laws of this colony only puniſhing the firſt and ſecond offences with whipping, cropping and branding. He was born at North Kingſton, in the colony of Rhode Iſland. It is ſaid he ſeem'd a good deal unconcerned, till a few hours before he was turned off—and it is conjectured by his conduct, that he had ſome ſecret hopes of being cleared ſome way or other.

Hartford, September 12.

We have received very melancholly accounts from Farmington, Simſbury, Windſor, Eaſt-Hartford, Bolton, Coventry, Mansfield, and Tolland, of the damage done to the Indian corn in thoſe towns, by the untimely froſts we had laſt week—all that was in the meadows, and low lands is almoſt entirely deſtroyed, and the owners have cut up the ſame for fodder for their cattle.—This town has ſuffered but very little by the above froſts.

☞ *A brief account of the life of the notorious Iſaac Fraſier, who was executed laſt Wedneſday at Fairfield may be had at P. Office.*

LONDON, June 25.

From the EXTRAORDINARY NORTH-BRITON, N°. VII.

“IF thoſe who have the adminiſtration of juſtice, & men in power, ſhould endeavour to deprive their fellow ſubjects of that liberty which they ought to enjoy (& which is their birth-right) either by making or keeping them ſlaves they muſt be conſidered as the baſeſt of tyrants who abuſe that authority which ought to be employed for the good of the whole community.

“ Thoſe who are appointed the guardians of our live ands liberties, are under an indiſpenſible obligation to ſtudy and provide for the common good of mankind; but if they ſhould be ſo abandoned as to neglect this care and duty, & thereby ſuffer the natural rights of the ſubjects to be taken from them, either by iniquitous laws, or the powerful influence of bad miniſters and wicked favourites, they of all others are to be looked upon as the worſt ſpecies of helliſh tyrants, becauſe the moſt grievous and laſting tyranny is that eſtabliſhed by law.”

July 2. They write from Paris, that an expreſs had arrived there with advice that the landing of the French troops in Corſica had not been attended with the leaſt oppoſition on the part of the iſlanders.

Letters from Gibralter mention, that the emperor of Morocco's Ambaſſador, who lately arrived there, demanding the payment of a large ſum of money, had been obliged to return home, without the leaſt ſatisfaction as to the inſolent demands of his maſter.

A few days ago a French Dancing maſter had the addreſs to carry off a young lady from a boarding-ſchool whoſe fortune, at her own diſpoſal, is 25,000l.

Extract of a letter from Genoa, June 4

“ The treaty concluded between our republic and the court of Verſeilles, for the ceſſion of the iſland of Corſica, is juſt made public and contains the following articles:

I. The Republic of Genoa cedes the kingdom of Corſica, including its fortreſſes, to France, who is to pay for he artillery and ammunition found therein, according to the eſtimation which ſhall be made.

II. The Sovereignty of that iſland ſhall ſtill appertain to the republick.

III. All private property ſhall be inviolably maintained.

IV. The Corſicans ſhall be accounted ſubjects of France, during the time that he ſhall poſſeſs that iſland.

V. France ſhall be under an obligation to keep ſixteen battallions in the iſland.

VI. France guaranties the Genoeſe commerce againſt the Corſicans or Barbarians.

VII. In caſe the republick ſhould be deſirous of retaking poſſeſſion of that Kingdom, ſhe muſt reſtore to France all the expences which that Crown ſhould have incurred in this affair, for which purpoſe an exact account is to be kept of all the money advanced, as well as the revenues collected.

VIII. France engages to leave the poſſeſſion and ſovereignty of the iſland of Capraja to the Republick.

“ Beſides theſe articles, there are three others. which are kept very ſecret by the Governments.”

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, June 11.

“ We hear that two new confederacies are formed, one at Kein, in Gr. Poland, and the other in Samagotia. The Empreſs of Ruſſia, looking on the Confederates as diſturbers of the public tranquility, has reſolved to make her troops act againſt them, with more vigour than ever, as appears by a declaration juſt delivered.

“ The report continues, that General Kreczetnikow has been beat by the Confederates of Bar; & that the Archbiſhop of the Greeks aſſiſted in perſon at the pillage of the baggage of the Ruſſian General.”

July 5. In laſt Saturday's Gazette is publiſhed an order of Council of his Majeſty, that the Governor, or Commander in chief for the time being of Nova-ſcotia, do forbear to paſs any grants under the ſeal of that colony, for any parcels of land in his Majeſty's iſland of St. John, unleſs his Majeſty's order in Council, directing the ſame, ſhall have been produced to him on or before the firſt day of May, 1763.

A letter from Harwich, dated July 1, ſays, “ Wedneſday arrived here in his way to Holland, the Daniſh Ambaſſador, in order to meet the King, his Maſter, who is expected here in twelve days on his way to London.

The Genoeſe garriſon of Calvi, which had been relieved by French troops, is arrived at Genoa; and the garriſons of Adjaccio and Bonifacio were hourly expected.

The Garriſons of all the forts in the Ban-Fiorenzo have been augmented by the Corſicans, who are likewiſe erecting many new batteries & forming magazines there.

July 7. We hear orders are given for one of the royal yachts at Greenwich, to be in readineſs to ſail for Holland to bring over his Daniſh Majeſty, eſcorted by a man of war.

We hear the apartments in St. James's Palace, lately occupied by the Prince of Brunſwick, will be ſuperbly fitted up and ornamented for the reception of his Majeſty the King of Denmark.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, June 14.

‘ We have received advice from Corſica, that at the General Aſſembly held at Corte, it was reſolved to treat all thoſe as enemies who ſhould make any attempts againſt the liberty of the inhabitants of that kingdom, and to defend with vigour the rights of the country, which have been acquired by the blood of ſo many citizens. Purſuant to this reſolution all the inhabitants are forbid, on pain of death, to furniſh with proviſions any of the places occupied by the French. The inhabitants of Capraja have likewiſe received orders not to lend their Gondolas to the French; and Gen. Paoli has promiſed the inhabitants his protection, & that of the whole nation, & has ſent ſome detachments of troops to the coaſt, to watch the motions of the French. Theſe advices add, that the inhabitants of the iſland are ſo highly animated in the defence of their Liberty, that the very women offer themſelves to fight againſt all thoſe who would endeavour to reduce them under the yoke of the Genoeſe.”

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, June 15.

“ There is a new Confederacy formed at Proſnowick. The Nobleſſe going to church there, as uſual before the opening of the Dyetine as ſoon as maſs was ſaid, one of the nobles gave a ſignal, whereupon they all drew their ſabres. One of the Members of the Regency demanded to know, *What this meant?* to which they anſwered, *We are going to confederate.* The conſequences of ſuch a ſtep were repreſented to them, but to no purpoſe, for they cried out with more Vehemence, *Confederacy! Confederacy!* They were aſked, *if they wanted to rebel againſt the King? No,* ſaid they, *if the King chooſes to join us, we will join him; and all the Nobles here at preſent muſt ſign this inſtrument,* (producing the act of confederacy): After which they obliged them all to ſign the act. The news of the Nobleſſe of Samogitia being confedrated, is confimed.”

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, opposite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six Pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the *CONNECTICUT COURANT.*

MONDAY, *September* 12, 1768. [NUMB. 194]

LONDON MAGAZINE, May 1768.

REFLECTIONS on LIBERTY.

From Reflections on the Caſe of Mr. Wilkes, &c.

LIBERTY, as this writer obſerves, is unqueſtionably the greateſt good which the infinite benevolence of heaven can beſtow on man: Without it, all other bleſſings are precarious in the enjoyment, and conſequently trifling in their value. This ineſtimable treaſure is the birth-right of the happy natives of this iſland, handed down to them, thro' a long ſucceſſion of anceſtors, with continual increaſe and improvements. The name of it is in the mouth of every Engliſhman, but few are ſufficiently appriſed in what part of the conſtitution it really conſiſts.

Excellent as our laws are, though they are deſiredly ſtiled the perfection of human reaſon, yet we muſt look ſtill father than them, for the true foundation of our liberty.

In every government, of whatever kind, from a deſpotiſm to a democracy, there muſt exiſt, ſomewhere or other, a power ſuperior to the laws, namely the power which makes thoſe laws, and from which they derive their authority. The freedom, therefore, of any country wholly depends upon the hands in which the ſupreme legiſlative powers is lodged; & the liberty of a nation is exactly proportioned to the ſhare the body of the people have in the legiſlature, and the checks placed in the conſtitution, on the executive power. That ſtate is truly free, where the people are governed by laws, which they have a ſhare in making, and to the validity of which their conſent is eſſentially neceſſary. And that country is abſolutely and totally enſlaved, where one ſingle law can be made or repealed without the interpoſition or conſent of the people.

Let us apply theſe principles to the queſtion, in what the liberty of England conſiſts.

Is it in *magna charta*, the bill of rights, the *habeas corpus* act, or any of the other numerous and excellent laws in favour of the rights and liberties of the people? or is it in all theſe taken together? Clearly not; for thoſe laws may all be repealed in a ſingle day, by the ſame power that made them. In what then does it conſiſt? it conſiſts in the right of the people to chouſe repreſentatives, and in the right of thoſe repreſentatives, (in conjunction with the two other branches of the legiſlature) to make, repeal, & alter the laws by which the people are to be governed; to inſpect into the due and faithful execution of thoſe laws; and to call the miniſters thro' whom the king exerciſes his executive power, to a ſtrict and ſevere account, for every neglect or abuſe in the diſcharge of their important truſt.

This in a few words, compriſes the whole of Engliſh liberty; & it is ſolely to theſe great conſtitutional rights that we owe the ſuperior excellence of the laws, under the government of which we have been ſo long a flouriſhing and happy people. While theſe rights remain inviolate, no ſingle act of oppreſſion, no particular grievance whatſoever, need alarm the people, for they have (by means of them) the legal conſtitutional power of redreſs in their own hands. But the moment either the rights of their repreſentatives when elected, or the people in electing them, are infringed, there is an end at once of ſecurity and liberty, the boaſted laws in favour of the ſubject, may be at one ſtroke, or by degrees, repealed, and the deſpairing people left without any means of redreſs but what are given by the immutable laws of nature to all mankind.

Of theſe rights, as that of free election in the people is the firſt in order, ſo is it in importance, and it is indeed the corner-ſtone of the whole conſtitution. For of what avail to the people are the powers and rights of any ſet of men, if thoſe men ceaſe to be their repreſentatives, which they clearly do whenever the freedom of elections is invaded by the hand of power. God forbid that we ſhould ever ſee ſuch an ivaſion openly and ſucceſsfully made. I am perſuaded we never ſhall. But yet there are ſome circumſtances in the preſent ſtate of affairs, which call for the moſt ſerious attention both of the people at large, and their repreſentatives.”

LONDON, June 22.

It is ſaid the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Mediterranean has ſent home an expreſs, containing ſome diſpatches of great importance.

The controverſy relating to the fitneſs of ſending Biſhops to America is ſtrongly agitated in ſeveral of the provinces of North America at this time.

It is ſaid that divers ſamples of mineral ores have been ſent hither from North-America, conſiſting of lead, iron, copper, and ſilver, from mines lately diſcovered there, all of which are ſaid to be valuable.

June 24. Yeſterday Mr Wilkes gave a very genteel entertainment to ſeveral of his friends in the King's Bench in honour to his Majeſty's birth-day.

A letter from Leghorn, dated June 3, adviſes, that the French have landed 9000 troops on the iſland of Corſica, and that Gen. Paoli has iſſued orders for all the Corſicans, from 16 to 60 years of age, that are able to bear arms, to prepare to attack them; but theſe letters ſay, that he is in great want of money, artillery, and ammunition.

It is given out, that in a late grand meeting relative to the affairs of Corſica the majority are of opinion, that thoſe brave people ought to be vigorouſly aſſiſted.

We are informed that a ſcheme is on foot to apply part of the Crown revenues in America towards the conſtruction of a certain number of ſhips of war, and the eſtabliſhing regular arſenals & dock-yards, in the principal maritime provinces on the continent.

June 29 It is ſaid that the King of Denmark, who is ſhortly expected here, propoſes to ſtay only a few days in London; after which his Majeſty intends to viſit Bath, Briſtol, Birmingham, and other noted places in this kingdom, and likewiſe to take a view of our principal ſeaports and docks, and then to ſet out on his return home.

They write from Genoa, of the 28th ult. that a courier arrived there that day from Paris, with the Ratification of the treaty concluded between France and that republic. The ſame letters add, that 2000 French troops had already landed in Corſica, part of them at Ajaccio, and part at Calvi.

CHOICE WRITING PAPER to be ſold at the Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court Houſe.

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

Have the following GOODS to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in NEW-YORK, Viz.

Broad cloths in half pieces of all colours
Six quarter coating of all colours
Six quarter nap ditto
Yard wide frizes and fearnaughts
Duffels and German Serges
Pennistons and half thicks
Strip'd lincey's and embos'd ſerges
Flanels of all colours
White and ſpotted ſwan ſkin
Blue and drab kerſeys
Roſe blankets of all ſorts
Strip'd ditto
Green and ſpotted ruggs
Forreſt cloths
Black ſilk velvets
Black and drab cotton do
Half yard and half ell laſtings
Black figur'd do. & drawboys
Thickſetts
Black Sattianets
Stocking pieces for breeches &c.
Cotton checks of all ſorts
Check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do
Spotted bandanoes
Lunge romals
Black barcelona handkerchiefs
Cotton ſtrip'd do
Bed bunts
Strip'd damaſcus
Tammys, durances & callimancoes of all colours
Venetian poplins
Mecklins
Check'd and ſtrip'd camblets
And a large aſſortment of other handſom figurd ſtuffs
London camblets
Ribbons a compleat aſſortment
Iriſh linen
Dowlas
Quadruple ſiletias
Tandem do
Dutch, Engliſh & Scotch oznabrigs
Cambricks and plain lawn
Spotted do
Kenting handkerchiefs plain and bordered
Black and white ſilk gauze
Black taffitys
Broad black perſians
Narrow do of all colours
Beſt belladine ſewing ſilks
Tapes
London quality's
Gartering
Scotch thread of all numbers
Buckram
Shirt buttons
Silk and hair buttons
Scarfe twiſt do
Silk hair and ſcarfe twiſt of all colours
Callicoes dark purple
Light do
Pencil do
Womans and childrens fans
Black lace and trimmings
Cap do do
Black Gimp and fringe
Womans ſhoes
Scotch ſnuff
Mens caſtor hats
Ditto felt do
Boys do do
Sailors bound caps
Mens gloves
Womans gloves and mitts
Womans worſted mitts
Mens worſted hoſe
Gilt, ſilver'd & metal buttons of all ſorts
Black and colour'd worſted mitts
Cloves
Mace
Cinnamon
Nutmeggs
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Writing paper and bonnet do
Silk ferrits
Silk knee garters
Wax Necklaces
Beads well ſorted
Large and ſmall bibles
Teſtaments
Dilworths ſpelling books
Primmers
Young mens beſt companions
Looking glaſſes
Worſted hoſe plain & ribb'd
Mil'd caps
Black and white gauze
Clouting diaper
Pewter
Pins large and ſmall
Needles common and white chappel
Chipp'd hatts
Nails of all ſorts
Knives and forks
Carving do
Cuttoes
Penknives, barlow and other ſorts
Spotted handle do
Taylors ſhears and ſciſſars
Carpenters hammars
Shoe makers do
Bellows's
Gimblets double worm'd and common
Spike do and tap borers
[illegible]
Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
Candleſticks
H and HL hinges
Table do
Duſtail do
Butts do
Rais'd joint do
Cruet frames
Shoe pinchers and nippers
Shoe Knives
Thumb latches
Aul blades and hafts
Cubboard Locks
Cheſt do
Double ſpring do
Pad do
Splinter do
Stock do
Plain irons
Broad chizzels
Mortice do
Boſton do
Common handſaws
Tennon do
Pannels do
Saſh do
Duſtail do
Compaſs
Beſt whites do
Taylors Thimbles
Womans do
Snuff boxes
Mens ſhoe and knee buckels
Womens do
Iron and braſs jeuſharps
Horſe whips and half hunters
Iron Skrews
Braſs cocks, with & without keys
Steel Snuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Braſs chair nails
Braſs handles and eſcutchons
Ditto hinges
Ditto nobbs
Warming pans
Temple and common ſpectacles
Wool cards
Six by eight and 7 by 9 glaſs
Files and raſps
Ivory and horn combs
Razors
Powder and ſhot
Fiſh hooks
Slates and pencills
Scythes and ſickels
Pewter table ſpoons
Ditto tea ſpoons
Three pint bottles
Corks
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

All perſons indebted

to the ſubſcriber, are hereby notified to pay the ſame on or before the firſt day of *October* next, or they may expect trouble:—And all perſons who have any demands againſt me the ſubſcriber, are deſired to bring in their accounts by ſaid time, in order for ſettlement.

N. B. The dwelling houſe in which he now lives, is to be lett upon reaſonable terms, and to be entered upon by the middle of *November* next, is well accomodated for a merchant or tradeſman, in the main ſtreet and in the centre of the town. For further particulars apply to

JOHN WALKER.

Hartford, Sep. 5, 1768.

STOLEN or ſtray'd from the ſubſcriber, of Hartford, on Wedneſday morning the 17th inſt. a yellow ſorrel mare, about 14 hands high, and about 15 years old, a natural pacer, has little ſlim on one of her eyes, and a ſwelling on her left ſhoulder, ſhod before, but has no brand, a crooked blaze in her face, both hind feet white. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and return her to the owner in Hartford,---or if ſhe is ſtolen and the thief ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by

CONSIDER BURT.

TO BE SOLD,

At publicVendue, to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; in Litchfield, on the fourth Tueſday of September next, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon,

TWO hundred acres of land lying in the town of Cornwall, being part of a farm lately belonging to Samuel Butler, adjoining Canaan line. The conditions of ſale will then be made known, and a good title given, by

JOHN [illegible], jun.

Run-away laſt Monday,

from the ſubſcriber of Chatham, an Iriſhman between 30 and 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, wears his own dark hair, a little inclining to a curl, of a middling ſtature carries his head a little back, a thin face, long noſe that turns up at the end. Had on a blue, coarſe broad cloth coat, a red double breaſted waiſtcoat, a pair of Philadelphia buck ſkin breeches very neatly made a little ſtain'd with tamarind juice, a ſett of flower'd ſilver buckles. Speaks broad, ſays he came from Kilkenny in Ireland, has call'd his name for the year paſt, Luke Dulin, underſtands making of Pot-Aſh in the beſt manner.——He took with him a Sorrel Horſe, about 13 hands and half high, paces, trots, and hand gallop's, has no white about him, carries his head low mark'd on his fore-feet E. S. with a good ſaddle, with red pluſh houſing, ſomething faded, and bound with leather. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid run-away, in any of his majeſty's goals or ſend him to the ſubſcriber, with the mare and ſaddle, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by ENOCH SMITH.

Auguſt 26. 1768.

WHEREAS on the night after the 19th inſt. the ſhop of the ſubſcriber in Windſor, was broke open by ſome unknown perſon or perſons, and robb'd of the following articles, viz.—A quantity of blue home made cloth, cut out for a coat and waiſtcoat, a ſagathee coat and waiſtcoat, 5 pair of breeches, and ſix yards and an half of blue ſerge.——Any perſon who ſhall apprehend and ſecure the thief or thieves, in any of his majeſty's goals and give information to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by THOMAS BENTON.

READY MONEY given for clean Linen and Cotten Rags of any Kind, by Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown, Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, Capt. Ruſſell Woodbridge of Eaſt-Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.

A NEW SUPPLY of choice

INDICO,

To be Sold, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN and WATSON,
oppoſite Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, SEPT. 19, 1768.

[Numb. 193.]

THE Connecticut COURANT

26682

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BY THE HONORABLE

William Pitkin, Eſq;

Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Engliſh Colony of Connecticut in New England, in America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by letters from one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, information is given, and affidavits tranſmitted, of the murder of William Odgers, one of the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for the port of Penzance, in the county of Cornwell: ſaid murder therein charg'd on Melchiſedec Kinſman, of the Iſland of Great-Britain, who in April laſt ſailed from Falmouth for New York: ſignifying alſo his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all legal methods be taken for apprehending ſaid Kinſman, (if found within this government) to the end that he may be brought to juſtice.

Agreeable to his Majeſty's pleaſure thereby ſignified, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, requiring all his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, and other civil officers within this colony, to exerciſe all proper care for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid Melchiſedec Kinſman, who is deſcrib'd to be a well ſet man, about five feet eight inches high, about thirty years of age, florid complection, his hair light brown, but wore a wigg when he left England.

For encouraging any perſon or perſons, for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid Kinſman, I ſhall ſtate the cauſe to the general aſſembly of this colony, and motion a generous reward.

Given under my hand at Hartford, this 12th day of September 1768, in the eighth year of the reign of our ſovereign Lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King defender of the faith. &c.

WILLIAM PITKIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for April.

An impartial Hiſtory of the late Proſecution againſt the Right Honourable Lord BALTIMORE, *for a rape on* SARAH WOODCOCK——*againſt* ELIZABETH GRIFFENBERG, *and* ANN HARVEY, *for being acceſſories to the Guilt imputed to his Lordſhip.*

MISS WOODCOCK, the heroine of the following narrative, was a Milliner in King Street, Towerhill, and lived with her father and ſiſter.——She was at this time engaged for marriage with a young man, whoſe name is Davis.

In December laſt a gentleman came to her ſhop ſeveral times, at the diſtance of a day or two, and bought few trifles; he afterwards called again, and having found a pretence to ſit down, he propoſed her going with him to the play; ſhe replied that ſhe never had been to the play, and never intended it.

This reply ſeems to have cut off all hope of ſucceeding in the common way, for he came no more to the ſhop.

On Monday, the 14th of December, a gentlewoman, a ſtranger came to her ſhop, who ſaid her name was Harvey, and having learnt her name pretended that ſhe had been ſtrongly recommended to her, and beſpoke a pair of laced ruffles, ſhe fetched the ruffles the next day, Tueſday, and having bought ſome more things, deſired her to bring them home the day following, in the afternoon.

The next day, Wedneſday, the 16th of Decembeer, betwen four and five o'clock in the afternoon, ſhe went accordingly to a houſe in Curtain-Row, juſt by Hollowaymount. Mrs. Harvey received her very genteely, and immediately ordered tea: She ſaid ſhe could not ſtay, but while ſhe was excuſing herſelf, a little man, whom ſhe afterwards diſcovered to be Iſaac Iſaacs, a Jew, came in, and with many compliments to Mrs. Harvey, began to talk of going to viſit a lady in the city, and Iſaacs ſaid, as he muſt have a coach, he would ſet her down. Mrs. Harvey then turning to Miſs Woodcock, told her the lady ſhe was going to ſee was one to whom ſhe had promiſed to recommend her; that ſhe would want a great many things, and urged her to go with her. Miſs Woodcock all her excuſes being overruled conſented; the Jew went with a pretence to fetch a coach, which almoſt immediately appeared, and they all hurried away together. She did not at firſt diſcern what coach it was, becauſe ſhe got into it in the dark; but ſhe ſoon found it had handſome glaſſes, and took notice that they drove at a great rate, without whipping the horſes.

In about half an hour they arrived at a magnificent houſe, which ſhe was told was the lady's; She went up ſtairs with Mrs. Harvey, who led her through a ſuit of rooms, and in the third ſhe found an [illegible] man ſitting, whom ſhe afterwards knew to be Dr. Griffenberg. This good gentleman got up with great politeneſs, asked her to ſit down, and pretending to go and ſee for the lady, went out and bro't word ſhe was coming.

After waiting half an hour, a man came in, in a linen night gown, whom ſhe inſtantly knew to be the ſame ſhe had ſeen at her ſhop; he pretended not to have been well, and Dr. Griffenberg gave her to underſtand that he was the Steward. He told Miſs Woodcock, that he had promiſed to recommend her to ſome great ladies, which however ſhe did not remember, and ſaid he would go and ſee for them; he returned, and brought word that they were gone out, but would ſoon return; after ſome time, he ſaid he would call the Houſekeeper, and in that character introduced Mrs. Griffenberg, the worthy wife of the Doctor.

Tea was brought in, and with much perſuaſion ſhe drank one diſh; after this the ſuppoſed Steward brought in a heap of nicknacks, ſuch as purſes, ſmelling-bottles, tetotums, & a ring. He ſaid he bought them all for her, but ſhe refuſed to accept them; ſhe conſented however to play with him for them at tetotum, but ſhe would not accept them after they were won.

In the mean time ſhe ſaid more than once to Mrs, Harvey, "I ſhould be glad if you would let me go home." She replied, "we will go home preſently." She was then urged by the gentlemen to ſee the houſe, which ſhe declined, becauſe it grew late, ſaying, ſhe could ſee it another time: He then ſaid, "will you promiſe to ſee it another time?" She refuſed to promiſe, ſhe ſays, becauſe ſhe never intended it; and then he ſaid, "you ſhall ſee the houſe to-night." Still however he pretended to be a ſervant, and carrying her into a room where there was a harpſicord, he asked Mrs. Griffenberg if ſhe was ſure all the family was out, becauſe if ſo, he would play Miſs ſome muſic. This being done, they returned to the room where they had drank tea, and the girl again earneſtly deſired ſhe might go home; but ſupper was ordered, and her remonſtrances were ineffectual.

While Mrs. Griffenberg went out to order ſupper, Lord Baltimore took her up behind the window-curtain, under pretence of ſhewing her where ſhe was; but here he began to behave with ſuch indecency as threw her into a great paſſion, ſhe ſtruggled, & got from behind the curtain, upon which Mrs Harvey and Dr. Griffenberg, came up, ſeemingly to help him; ſhe fought with them all, ſaid ſhe would go home directly, and made up to the door: my Lord ſaid ſhe ſhould ſtay to ſupper; ſhe repeated that ſhe would go directly, but he made her ſit down by him at the table, though ſhe refuſed either to eat or drink, he offered her a glaſs of ſyllabub, which ſhe ſtruck out of his hand, and getting up again, in an agony of diſtreſs, ſaid, with many tears, that ſhe would go home, and made to the door; he ſaid it was too late, and that no coach could be got; "I want no coach," ſaid ſhe, "and here I will not ſtay on any account;" this was about eleven o'clock; ſhe continued to weep, intreat, and expoſtulate in vain; at length he flew in a paſſion, as ſhe expreſſes it, ſaying that ſhe could not nor ſhould not go home, and left her. When he was gone, the two women, Harvey and Griffenberg, and the Doctor, continued to expoſtulate with her another hour, perſuading her to be reconciled, and to go up ſtairs to bed; but ſhe perſiſted in declaring ſhe would go to no bed in that houſe: At laſt they ſaid, if ſhe would ſit up all night, they would not, and that ſhe ſhould go up ſtairs, where there was a bed; & having again endeavoured to perſuade her to undreſs, without effect, they went to bed, and left her: She walked about the room all night crying, and in the greateſt diſtreſs, going often to the window to look for the return of day; as ſoon as it was light, ſhe opened the window, to ſee if ſhe could jump out, but as it was up too pair of ſtairs, ſhe ſaw it was impoſſible to jump out and ſave life.

She continued at the window till between eight and nine o'clock on Thurſday morning, and then happening to ſee a young woman, whom ſhe thought had an honeſt appearance, and might go and acquaint her father with her ſituation, ſhe threw down her handkerchief, which ſhe ſays was as wet with tears as if it had been dipped in water; the young woman not ſeeing from whence it came, took it up, and was going on, but being called to from the window, ſtopped; the priſoner was then going to direct her to her father, but the two women jumped out of bed in their ſhifts, pulled her away with all force, and abuſed & inſulted her. "You have much reaſon to make all this work," ſaid they "when you're in a houſe where a gentleman will do ſo much for you!"

After ſome time ſhe was left in this room alone, but my Lord and Dr. Griffenberg ſoon came in, which terrified her very much; ſhe continued crying, in a great agony, and ſaid ſhe would go home; my Lord at laſt told her ſhe ſhould go home at twelve o'clock, and ſhe replied only by intreaty and tears.

(*To be continued.*)

LONDON, July 7.

It is ſaid, a numerous body of Britiſh merchants intend to petition his Majeſty againſt the arbitray deſigns of France upon the Liberties of Crſica.

We hear from Corſica that Mr Murati, who lately commanded at Capræa, is to have the command in the Gulf of San Fiorenzo, & the direction of the towers and batteries there, which are all to be furniſhed with large artillery. Conſiderable magazines are forming, & the garriſons have been augmented.

According to one of the articles that have appeared to the treaty between France & Genoa, the former engages to put Genoa again in poſſeſſion of the iſle of Capraja If ſo, the French will be obliged to make war againſt the Corſicans, as there is no likelihood that the latter will voluntarily evacuate that Iſland, of which they made the conqueſt laſt year.

They write from Porto Farrio, that the French Commandant at Corſica, had intimated to the Gondoliers of Capraja to hold themſelves in readineſs to tranſport French troops where ever they might be wanted; while on the other hand, Gen Paoli had expreſly ordered the inhabitants of the ſaid iſland no longer to lend their gondolas to the French aſſuring them at the ſame time of his protection. The garriſons of all the forts in the gulph of San Fiorenzo have been augmented by the Corſicans, who are likewiſe erecting many new batteries, and forming magazines there.

We hear that at a late conference with the French Ambaſſader, the Count de Chatelet, had with the Earl of S——e, Secretary of State for the Southern department, the Count obſerved, "that the French King in ſending ſo many troops to Corſica, did no more than his duty in aſſiſting his ally, the Republic of Genoa, againſt their rebel ſubjects." Lord S——e replied, "We do not conſider the Corſicans as Rebels." Your proclamations ſtile them ſo, "anſwered the Count."

We hear from Corſica, by the way of Leghorn, that in a General Aſſembly lately held at Corte, it was reſolved to defend the rights of the Kingdom with vigour, and to regard thoſe perſons as enemies, who ſhould attempt to infringe them. The Corſicans are forbidden, under pain of death, to furniſh any of the French garriſons with proviſions; and the Inhabitants of Caprea are ordered not to lend their gondolas to the French.——Gen. Paoli has aſſured the whole nation of his protection, and has ordered out ſome detachments to obſerve the motions of the French troops.

It is confidently aſſerted by the political world, that the arrival of his Pruſſian Majeſty on the territories of Holland will put the finiſhing hand to ſome treaties that have been a conſiderable time in agitation, tending to introduce a new ſyſtem of politics, in the trade, connections, and future grandeur of that Republic, by extending their mercantile influence in ſeveral parts of Europe, as well as in Aſia, Africa, and America.

They write from Genoa that the Senate had received advice, that the Corſicans had ſent off their wives, children and effects to certain ſtrong holds in the mountains of Nebbio, while the whole ſtrength of the iſland had been muſtered to watch the motions of the French.

July 11. Friday ſome Diſpatches, ſaid to be of importance, were received at the Secretary of States Office from Commodore Spry, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Squadron the Mediterranean.

ly 12. *It is reported that a treaty is ne- ing between his Pruſſian Majeſty and General of the Corſicans.*

reported that a number of Engliſh ſhip ters are now employed at Genoa, in the ſtion of ſome men of war of the line, are building in conſequence of a late con- with France.

e Utrecht Gazette, under the London of June 14, has the following article:

"*Mr. Wilkes is not the only object of the frequent Councils held at Court, and at which the King very often aſſiſts. The new ſubjects of complaint of the Americans, who obſtinately refuſe to ſubmit to the impoſts laid on them in 1767; the ſending of the French troops to Corſica; the troubles which agitate Poland; and among others the great objects which demand the attention of the Miniſtry.*"

July 13. *The controverſy relating to the fitneſs of ſending Biſhops to America, is ſtrongly agitated in ſeveral of the provinces of North America at this time.*

We are informed that a ſcheme is on foot to apply part of the Crown revenues in America towards the conſtruction of a certain number of ſhips of war, and the eſtabliſhing regular arſenals and dock yards, in the principal maratime provinces on the continent.

They write from Boſton New England, that their cod and whale fiſheries this ſeaſon promiſed to turn out extremely advantageous, many ſhips full laden having been already ſent to the Mediterranean markets.

In laſt Saturday's Gazette is publiſhed an order of council of his Majeſty, that the Governor, or Commander in Chief for the time being, of Nova-Scotia, do forbear to paſs any grants, under the ſeal of that colony, of any parcels of land in his Majeſty's iſland of St. John, unleſs his Majeſty's order in council directing the ſame, ſhall have been produced to him on or before the firſt day of May, 1769

Copies of two ſentences againſt Mr. Wilkes

Saturday next after fifteen days from the day of the Holy Trinity, in the 8th year of King George the Third.

Middleſex.

The KING,
againſt
John Wilkes, Eſq; }

THE Defendant being brought here into Court, in Cuſtody of the Marſhal of the Marchelſea of this Court, by virtue of a Rule of this Court, and being convicted of certain treſpaſſes, Contempts & grand Miſdemeanors, in printing and publiſhing a ſeditious and ſcandalous libel, entitled the North-Briton No 45, whereof he is impeached. It is ordered, that he the ſaid de- [illegible] Offences aforeſaid, do pay a fine, to our ſovereign Lord the King, of five Hundred Pounds of lawful Money of Great Britain: And is further ordered, that he the ſaid Defendant, be impriſoned, in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Marſhal, for the ſpace of Ten Calender Months now next enſuing: And is laſtly ordered, that he the ſaid Defendant, be now remanded to the Cuſtody of the ſaid Marſhal, to be by him kept in ſaid Cuſtody in Execution of the Judgment aforeſaid, and until he have paid the ſaid Fine.

On Motion of Mr. Attorney General.

(Copy) *By the Court.*

Saturday next after Fifteen days from the day of the Holy Trinity, in the eighth year of King George the Third.

Middleſex.

The KING,
againſt
John Wilkes, Eſq; }

THE Defendant being brought here into Court, in the Cuſtody of the Marſhal of the Marſhalſea of this Court, and being convicted of Certain Treſpaſſes, Contempts, and grand Miſdemeanours in printing and publiſhing an obſcene and impious Libel, intituled, An Eſſay on Woman, and other impious libels in the information, in that Behalf ſpecified, whereof he is impeached; and having alſo been convicted of certain other Treſpaſſes, and Miſdemeanors, for printing & publiſhing a certain other Libel, intitled the North Britain, No. 45: For which he hath this day been ſentenced, and ordered by this Court to pay a fine of £. 500, and to be impriſoned in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Marſhal for the Space of ten Calendar Months It is now ordered by this Court, that the ſaid defendant for his Treſpaſſes, Contempts, and Miſdemeanors, firſt above mentioned, in printing and publiſhing the ſaid obſcene and impious Libels, do pay a further Fine to our Sovereign Lord the King of Five Hundred pounds of lawful Money of Great-Britain: and that he the ſaid Defendant, be further impriſoned in the Cuſtody of the ſaid Marſhal, for the Space of Twelve Calender Months, to be computed from and after the determination of his aforeſaid Impriſonment, for printing and publiſhing the ſaid other Libel, intitled, *The North Briton No* 45. And it is further ordered, that he, the ſaid Defendant, ſhall give Security for his good Behaviour, for the Space of Seven Years, to be computed as aforeſaid, to wit, himſelf, the ſaid Defendant, in the Sum of One Thouſand Pounds, with two ſufficient ſureties in five hundred Pounds each; And it is laſtly ordered, that he, the ſaid Defendant, be now remanded to the Cuſtody of the ſaid Marſhal, to be by him kept in ſafe Cuſtody in Execution of this Judgment, and until he ſhall have paid the ſaid Fine, and give ſuch ſecurity as aforeſaid.

On the Motion of Mr. Attorney General.

(Copy) By the Court.

Quære, to the Gentleman of the Law, Are both of the Sentences valid?

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15.

Thurſday Morning laſt, departed this Life in the 40th Year of his age after a painful and lingering illneſs, at his ſeat at Bloomindale, near this City Mr. James McEvers, many years one of the moſt conſiderable Merchants in this Place; he lived and died with the character of an honeſt man, and a moſt merciful creditor. His remains were decently inter'd in the Family Vault in Trinity Church Yard the ſaturday following.

Capt. Joſeph Hudſon from Cadiz, mentioned in our laſt, acquaints us, that the Spaniards had not the leaſt thoughts of a War; that Caſh was ſo ſcarce in Spain, there was not a ſufficiency to pay either the Navy or Army; and that they had not the leaſt account of any Engliſh Men of War being expected in the Mediterranean.

Friday laſt his Excellency the Hon. William Penn, Eſq; Governor of Pennſylvania, accompanied by the Rev. Mr Richard Peters, Benjamin Chew, James Tilghman, and John Allan Eſqrs. arrived here from Philadelphia, in their way to Sir William Johnſon's, to be preſent at the Indian Treaty to be held this Month at Fort Stanwix; and ſet out for Albany next day

BOSTON, September 15.

Yeſterday Morning the Brig Lydia, Capt. Scott, arrived here from England. She left London the 16th of July, but we don't find any account of impreſſing, nor any further Articles relating to War than by common Reports.

It is conjectured that there are Troops to come here; but at preſent we can find no authentic Accounts of it, nor that any Perſon has declared they actually are, tho' there is great Probability they will ſoon be here if ever.

A Gentleman at Halifax, writes as follows, viz. *September 4 We have News from England to the 15th July——great Expectations of a French and Spaniſh War——Fleets equipping, and hot preſſing for Seamen——The King has appointed a grand Council to conſider the Affairs of America, which I hope will have a good Tendency; the Council conſiſts of the Principal Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Number of the firſt Miniſtry.——I hope they will act ſo candid as to conſider the Remonſtrances from the Colonies, as I think they deſerve Attention.*

By authentic Advices from London, by Captain Scott, we learn, that the Petition of our Aſſembly to his Majeſty had not reached His Royal Ear, tho' it had been delivered to the Secretary of State for this Department: That the Houſe of Commons were divided with reſpect to the Meaſures to be taken with America, pretty much the ſame as they were when the Repeal of the Stemp Act was in Queſtion---one Third were for enforcing the late Acts at all Events---another for a Repeal on Condition of a previous Bill to aſſert the Right of Parliament over America, and the other Third for a Repeal without any Conditions;—and that the Privy Council were pretty much in the ſame State—That the People at Home begin to be convinced, that if the Shackles under which Trade labours were not ſoon removed, Remittances would be ſlow and precarious, and that the Wheels of Trade would ſtop of themſelves, and would ſoon be felt in the Decay of the Manufactures.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes had received the Letter ſent from hence by a number of gentlemen who are well attached to the cauſe of liberty; but that this veſſel ſailed too ſoon to ſend an anſwer; that he ſhould anſwer it by the next.

HARTFORD, Sept. [illegible]

Tueſday laſt a young gentleman who was waiting on Miſs ——'s (the agreable and accompliſhed Daughter of the Rev'd Mr. Bliſs of Concord) to the Commencement at New Haven, be, miſtaking the Place to croſs Agawam River in Springfield, drove his Chaiſe into deep Water, by which Means the young Lady was unfortunately drowned. Her Body was taken up the ſame Day, and decently interred. We hear the Marriage Ceremony was to have been celebrated between them on their Return to Boſton, and that the young Gentleman is in an Agony of Grief on the Occaſion. The Horſe was alſo drowned.

On Wedneſday laſt the Commencement of Yale College was ſolemnized at New-Haven, when the following Gentlemen were admitted to the Degree of Batchelors of Arts, Viz.

Jonathan Bird, John M'Clarren Breed, Thomas Brockway, David Brooks, Joſeph Church, Benjamin Dow, John Ford Abel Forward, Samuel Fowler, John Auguſtus Graham Joſiah Graves Jonathan Hart, Jehiel Hoadley, Seth Hunt, Thomas Huntington, Lemuel L'Barron Amaziah Lewis Jeſſe M'Intier, Theophilus Munſon, Joſiah Norton, Allen Olcott, John Paddeford, Elijah Perkins, Seth Sage, Buckingham St John, Oliver Stanley, Edmond Welles, Nathaniel Well, Thomas Wooſter.

The following were alſo admitted to the Degree of Maſter of Arts, viz.

Roger Conant, Hezekiah Wyllys, Robert Walker, Timothy Woodbridge, Samuel Eells, Samuel Mills, Joſeph Howe, Ralph Wheelock, John Cheſter Williams, Jonathan Judd Apollos Leonard, William Woodbridge, Hezekiah Tomlinſon, Elijah Fitch, Ichabod Lewis, Jonathan Bull, Thomas Groſvenor, Roſwell Grant Samuel Whiting Gideon Buckingham Ephraim Woodbridge William Billings Iſaac Lewis John Elderkin Thomas Yale Job Swift Daniel Brewer Aaron Church Selden Church Joſeph Kirby Elam Potter Blackleach Burritt Joſiah Hale Thomas Jeduthan South Samuel Norton Seth Coleman John Tyler Jacob Hough Starling Graves John Foot Samuel Orton Manaſſeh Cutler Theophilus Chamberlain Thomas Wells Bray Aaron Kinne.

The day following there was a large Convention of the Church Clergy, at the ſame Place, at which Dr. Cooper, Preſident of Kings College, in New-York, was preſent. A Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Charles Inglis of New-York.

Laſt Friday one Anthony O'Niel, a tranſient Iriſhman, who was convicted of Burglary, and committed to the Goal in this Place in April laſt, was ſentenced by the Superior Court, then ſitting, to be crep'd, branded and whip'd 15 Stripes, which Puniſhment was accordingly inflicted.

The ſame Day James Harding, alias James Hanning, who has been mentioned, was whip'd, crept, and branded at the ſame Place, for the like Crime. He was complimented in the ſame Manner ſome Time ſince in New-Haven, for breaking the Store of Mr. Todd of that Place.—This is the ſecond Time he has been puniſhed for Burglary—Freſier's End muſt tell him what will be the unavoidable Conſequence of a third Offence.

New Haven, September 13th, 1768.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

A Reply to Mr. Mills's Inquiry concerning the State of the Unregenerate: *Containing Remarks on the tenth Section of the Author's Remarks on Dr Mayhew's Sermon on ſtriving to enter in at the Strait Gate.*

Wherein it is ſhewed; That Mr Mills has entirely miſrepreſented the State and Character of the Unregenerate; And his Objections and Arguments againſt particular Paſſages in ſaid Section are conſidered and refuted. And what the Author has there advanced is particularly ſtated and vindicated.

By SAMUEL HOPKINS, A. M. Miniſter of the Goſpel in *Great Barrington.*

This Reply will it is ſuppoſed, be contained in Ten Sheets; and will be afforded to Subſcribers at *One ſhilling and* [illegible] it falls ſhort of Ten Sheets, or exceeds.

It will be ready to be delivered to Subſcribers next Spring, or ſooner.

Subſcriptions are taken in at the Printing Office in Hartford.

TO BE SOLD BY

Peter [illegible]*ſtille,*

(of Weathersfield,

ONE Third Part of a new coaſting Sloop, burthen'd about 18 Tons, well found, now at Rocky-Hill. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may have it on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

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CHURCH DISCIPLINE,

According to its Ancient Standard, as it was practiſed in primitive times,

By ROBERT BRAGGE,

Late an eminent Miniſter of the Goſpel in LONDON.

Dedicated to the Merchants and the reſt of the Gentlemen who Support the Lecture at *Pinners Hall.*

On this Text,

I PETER II. 4, 5 *To whom coming as unto a living Stone diſallowed indeed of Men, but choſen of God, and precious ye alſo as lively Stones, are built up a ſpiritual Houſe, an holy Prieſthood, to offer up ſpiritual Sacrifices acceptable to God by Jeſus Chriſt.*

I ſhall (ſays the Author)

I. *Shew you the Form of the Houſe, that is, of Goſpel Churches, about which many of Chriſts followers ſeem to be at ſo great a Loſs.*

II. *Next to the Form, I ſhall conſider the Matter of this Houſe; or obſerve* [illegible] *ture, of whom Goſpel Churches ſhould* [illegible] *compoſed; who are not fit to be Church Members.*

III. *I ſhall ſhew you the Rock on which this Houſe is built, and let you ſee, how Chriſt the Foundation ſupports and influences the whole Building.*

IV. *I would open the Charter of this Houſe, and let you ſee how many the Immunities, and Privileges, and Powers are, which it includes.*

V. *I ſhall enumerate the ordinary ſtanding Officers in this Houſe; and obſerve to you by whom they ſhould be choſen, and ſo give you their Character and their Work.*

VI. *I ſhall produce the Keys of this Houſe, and let you know with whom Chriſt hath lodged the Uſe or Exercise of them.*

VII. *I ſhall take Occaſion to ſay ſomething of the Door and Entrance into this Houſe, and ſo vindicate at large the Method obſerved by Congregational Churches in their Admiſſions.*

VIII. *I ſhall enlarge on the Work or chief Buſineſs to be done in this Houſe; where I ſhall mention its Watch, its Diſcipline, and the work of Church Members one towards another, and towards them which are without.*

IX. *I would ſhew you ſomething of the Glory of this Houſe; where I ſhall obſerve to you how ſar Goſpel Churches were from ſtanding for Cyphers in primitive Times.*

X. *I ſhall take Notice what it is that obliges Proteſtants to proteſt againſt Popery; or will warrant a Diſſent, or going off from any Church whatever. Where I ſhall obſerve to you, in how many Particulars Antichriſt hath ſet up his Poſt by God's Pillar.*

LASTLY. *I would apply the whole; Where I ſhould enquire after the Reaſons, or Cauſe why ſo many who believe with the Heart, are ſo backward to confeſs Chriſt with the Mouth, and of Conſequence, lye out of Churb Fellowſhip: I would alſo endeavour to remove Stumbling-Blocks out of the Way of ſuch as are about to enter; and leave with ſuch a Word of Encouragement.*

ter of the Book, and the great [illegible] there has been for the ſame, ſince the Public have been made Acquainted with its being in the Preſs, there is the greateſt Proſpect of a very ſpeedy Sale of the Books; thoſe therefore, who are deſirous of being ſupplied, would do well to apply ſpeedily for them; a far leſs Number being Printed than its tho't will be wanted

Canaan, Auguſt 27th, 1768.

Public notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Benjamin Cowle of Canaan, in Litchfield county an inſolvent debtor: That we the ſubſcribers being appointed truſtees to ſaid inſolvent debtors eſtate, after the utmoſt care and pains, find that the principal part of the debts due to ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, is in the hands of inſolvent debtors, and never any thing likely to be collected for the ſame; and have not as yet been able to pay the coſt that has already ariſen in ſettling the ſame.

Daniel Horsford
Jonas Lawrence } Truſtees.
Samuel Keep.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, are hereby notified to pay the ſame on or before the firſt day of *October* next, or they may expect trouble:—And all perſons who have any demands againſt me the ſubſcriber, are deſired to bring in their accounts by ſaid time, in order for ſettlement.

N. B. The dwelling houſe in which he now lives, is to be lett upon reaſonable terms, and to be entered upon by the middle of *November* next, is well accomodated for a merchant or tradeſman, in the main ſtreet or in the centre of the town. For further particulars apply to *JOHN* [illegible]*ALKER.*

The APOLOGIST. No. 8.

EVERY mortal who is a well wiſher to his country, who is not poſſeſſed of a narrow, contracted diſpoſition who has the ſoul of a man, and is not too inordinately attached to his own dear ſelf ;—in a word every true patriot muſt acknowledge the truth of this maxim, and forever confeſs, *that the public, ought to be preferred to the private good.*

" ————— This world, 'tis true,
" Was made for Cæſar ; but for Titus too.
" ———————————
" ————— The univerſal cauſe,
" Acts, not by partial, but by gen'ral laws,
" And makes what happineſs we call,
" Subſiſt—not in the good of *one* but *all.*"

'Twould be the groſſeſt abſurdity, as well as injuſtice for any one man, or particular ſet of men, to attempt to monopolize every deſirable privilege, or to engroſs to themſelves every advantage and ſeeming conveniency.

The whole world of mankind ; more eſpecially thoſe of the ſame kingdom, of the ſame province and of the ſame county, to many purpoſes ought to be conſidered as one entire family By nature all mankind have equal right to the bleſſings of this earth —how abſurd muſt it therefore be for any to pretend or vainly to imagine this world to have been made ſolely for their uſe ! or to conduct as though none had right to the privileges of it ; but themſelves ! and even to frown upon the advocates for the public good, the liberties and common intereſts of the people !

While two thirds of the inhabitants of this county appear to be ſincerely engaged for the removal of the courts to N—w—k and three fourths of the other third to be indifferent about the matter : the remaining few ſeem to have worked themſelves up into a kind of pragmatical faction, and to aim at making a moſt ſtrenuous oppoſition, at all adventures, in doing which, if they would keep themſelves within the bounds of moderation, law, & reaſon, they would not be unjuſtifiable —But Mr. (Borrow the ſofter term upon this occaſion) Mr. Partiſan and the reſt of theſe grumbletonians, appear to be ſo exaſperated that they ſeldom name one of the advocates for the public good of this county but with ridicule and contempt. Their conduct towards thoſe who eſpouſe the cauſe of the liberties of the people ſeems to be very extraordinary : nevertheleſs we eſteem this kind of treatment too weak, too childiſh to merit our notice : yea we are ſo ſenſible of the righteouſneſs of our cauſe that we rather pity than regard their effrontaries Should any however threaten us with hanging, burning burying, and the like,—be it remembered that this is againſt the peace of our ſovereign Lord the King his crown, and dignity ; and contrary to the laws both civil and divine.—Should a declaration be made that undue meaſures were taken laſt ſpring to induce a number of the F—ſ—d—ns to ſubſcribe in favour of N—w—k, the truth of ſuch declaration would have nothing but a bare *ipſe dixit* for its ſupport.——No Mr. Partiſan, there was no need of undue meaſures in the caſe ; thoſe who ſubſcribed, did it with the utmoſt ſeeming freedom, and many more would undoubtedly been glad to have had the opportunity. This we apprehend to be ſo far from being an underhanded practice that we ſhall probably give them a ſecond opportunity of the like nature, and make no doubt but that hundreds of your own town inhabitants would gladly ſubſcribe our next memorial, for 'tis a well known fact, that near one third of them are ſituate nearer to N-w-k than to the place where our county houſes lately ſtood erected, and ſurely if ſelf intereſt is allowed to be the governing principle they ought not to be blamed, nor treated with any ſcurrilous reflections therefor. But this perhaps may all ſeem too much like a digreſſion ———the point is here ———Inaſmuch as the public buildings of this county are totally demoliſhed, the inhabitants are fully determined to purſue their motion for the alteration already prayed for ;——By far the major part of us are of opinion that N-w-k is moſt conveniently ſituate for the purpoſe, and though nothing has yet been fully determined upon this point ; yet we are not at all diſcouraged ; but intend to pray again that equal juſtice may be done to the inhabitants of this county as far as the nature of the thing will admit. And is it not moſt unchriſtian like for any to be offended on that account ? we do but aſk, we do but pray the general aſſembly to favour us in this particular, and have we not a right even to do thus much ? ſome pretend that we have a right to demand it as our undeniable privilege to fix the place for ourſelves : but we have not yet gone ſo far. But inaſmuch as the honorable general aſſembly have been wont to take cogniſence of theſe kind of matters, we mean only to aſk it as a favour. This is a privilege which we ſhould think hard to be denied : but to endeavour to convince Mr. Partiſan, and his aſſociates of the reaſonableneſs of this requeſt may be the ſubject of the next apology from their humble ſervant,

BELANDER.

Weathersfield 22th September 1768.

THIS is to deſire all perſons that have accounts open with Peter Verſtille, to come and ſettle the ſame immediately, as he expects to embark for Europe, in fourteen days from the above date. Their compliance immediately, may prevent him from the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into an attorney's hand, his ſhop goods remaining on hand, will be ſold off exceeding low, at his ſhop in Weathersfield, for caſh only, together with a fine aſſortment, now in the river, and hourly expected up, Viz.

CRIMSON, ſcarlet, blue, black, ſnuff-coloured, cinnamon, light and drab broad cloths. Blue and cloth colour'd ſerges. Ratteens & coatings. Plain camblets. Half ſprig camblets, yardwide, and half yard poplins. [illegible] Grizzets. Scarlet, crimſon, pink, [illegible] blue, black, white, and cloth coloured callimancoes. black, blue, green, [illegible] colour'd ſhalloons. Crimſon, blue, [illegible] & cloth colour'd tammies, black, [illegible] other colour'd durants. [illegible] 7 8, and yard wide garlix. 7 8, dowlas. Cambricks, and plain lawns, Packet, long, & piſtol lawns. Boys & Mens felt & caſtor hatts. Linen, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs, [illegible] and ſpotted [illegible]. Men's black [illegible] Men and women's worſted and cotton hoſe. Womens black worſted and ſilk gloves and mitts, [illegible] and kid ditto. Callicoes and chintz, [illegible], cloth colour'd and ſcarlet breeches patterns. Horn and ivory combs. Ebony, [illegible] and ivory ſtick fans. 3-4, 7-8, and yard wide checks. Blue, cloth colour, and black luteſtrings. Black, cloth colour'd [illegible] and ſpotted laſtings for women's cloaks, [illegible] hollands. Pins, No. 12 and No. 4. Needles aſſorted. A fine aſſortment of metal, twiſt, ſilk and hair buttons. Shoe and quality bindings. Knee garters of all colours. Sewing ſilks and coloured threads. Beſt French wax necklaces, with a fine aſſortment of ſtone neck aces and ear rings. A faſhionable aſſortment of ribbons. Black taffeties. Pink, black, white and green ſatinet. Blue, white, green, crimſon and black pelong ſattin. Plain, flour'd, white and black gauzes. Black and white catguts. Black and white pariſnets. Black and white laces. Stiffen'd and other chipt hats. Sattin bonnets, and women's maſks. Turbands and tippets. Head flowers and gum patches. Bonnet and writing paper. A few ſconce glaſſes. Yellow hollands and [illegible]els. Fine long ſplit whalebone. Fuſtians and thickſetts. Callicoes, and cambrick muſlin. Black bombazine and crapes. Men's black and white glazed gloves. Men's Norway Doe ditto. Men's thread gloves. [illegible] and galloons. Silk cord and braid. A fine aſſortment of paper for rooms. Turkey quilts and dimoties. Black and ſcarlet ſhoe trimmings. Women's callimanco ſhoes. Watch keys, ſeals and chains. An aſſortment of Hard Ware. Choice BOHEA TEA. Pepper and other ſpices. Allum, copperas, redwood, logwood, Kippen's Snuff, &c. &c.

September 9, 1768.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, the 7th inſtant, a bay mare, with a ſaddle and bridle and a butternut-coloured great coat, mail'd to the ſaddle. She has four ſcars on her, in the following places, viz. one on the right ſide of her head, near her eye, another about the middle of her body, another on her hip, and the other upon her hind leg, all on the ſame ſide, very plain to be ſeen ; her head has been newly trimed, both paces and trots, ſhod before, about 14 hands high. Whoever will take up ſaid mare, and return her to the owner, or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

CHARLES BROWNSON.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Vendue, to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Ebenezer Marſh, Eſq; in Litchfield, on the fourth Tueſday of September next, at 4 of the clock in the afternoon,

TWO hundred acres of land lying in the town of Cornwall, being part of a farm lately belonging to Samuel Butler, adjoining Canaan line. The conditions of ſale will then be made known, and a good title given by

JOHN SKINNER, jun.

Run-away laſt Monday, from the ſubſcriber of Chatham, an Iriſhman between 30 and 40 years of age, of a dark complexion, wears his own dark hair, a little inclining to a curl, of a middling ſtature carries his head a little back, a thin face, long noſe that turns up at the end. Had on a blue, coarſe broad cloth coat, a red double breaſted waiſtcoat, a pair of Philadelphia buck ſkin breaches very newly made a little ſtain'd with tamarind juice, a ſett of flower'd ſilver buckles, ſpeaks broad, ſays he came from Kilkenny, in Ireland, has call'd his name for the year paſt, L[illegible] Duin, underſtands making of Pot-aſh in the beſt manner.——He took with him a Sorrel Horſe, about 13 hands and half high, paces, trots, and hand gallop's, has no white about him, carries his head low, mark'd on his fore feet E. S. with a good ſaddle with red pluſh houſing, ſomething faded, and bound with leather. Whoever will take up and ſecure ſaid run-away, in any of his majeſty's goals or ſend him to the ſubſcriber, with the mare and ſaddle, ſhall have FIVE POUNDS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by ENOCH SMITH.

Auguſt 26, 1768.

A ſmall Quantity of choice
Rhode-Iſland Wool,
Lately received, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

* * Fraſier's Life, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

HARTFORD ; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe ; where this Paper may be had at Six Shillings, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for Three Shillings, three Weeks, and Six pence for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, SEPT. 26, 1768. [NUMB. 196.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

[*The Tryal of Lord Baltimore, continued from our laſt*]

BREAKFAST was brought, but ſhe taſted nothing, and when twelve o'clock came ſhe was ſcarce in her ſences. My Lord, to ſooth her, pretended he meant nothing but honour, for that he loved her to diſtraction ; he ſaid he would write to her father, and make ſuch propoſals to him as ſhe ſhould like, and that if ſhe did not like them, and like to ſtay, ſhe ſhould go home with her father. He accordingly wrote the following billet :

'Your daughter Salley ſends you the incloſed ¶, and deſires you would not be uneaſy on her account, becauſe every thing will turn out well, with a little patience and prudence ; ſhe is at a friend's houſe, ſafe & well in all honeſty and honour : nothing elſe is meant, you may depend on it ; and, Sir, as your preſence and conſent is neceſſary, we beg of you to come in a private manner to Mr. Richard Smith's, in Broad ſtreet, New Buildings.'

When he had written this billet, he put the pen into her hand, and directed her to write at the bottom, 'Dear Father, this is true, and ſhall be glad if you will come directly—this afternoon. From your dutiful daughter,' &c.

My Lord pretended that his name was Richard Smith and the houſe ſhe was in was in Broad ſtreet Buildings : and though before he wrote this atteſtation he confeſſed his name was not Smith, yet alledging that R. Smith lived within a few doors, and that when her father came thither he would ſend for her, ſhe ſays ſhe wrote as ſhe was ordered, and that his putting the pen in her hand, and ſaying ſhe muſt write, would alone have been a ſufficient inducement, when ſhe was in his power.

My Lord having thus artfully obtained an atteſtation, which would appear to falſify a ſubſequent complaint, left her with Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Griffenberg, till dinner ; ſhe ſtill continued crying, going often to the window to ſhew her diſtreſs, but was always pulled away by one of the women.

She was preſent at dinner, and in the evening, by order of one of the women, the windows of the room where ſhe had paſſed the night, and from whence ſhe had ſpoken to the young woman, were nailed up. When my Lord knew this, he appeared to be very angry, and aſked Mrs. Griffenberg what ſhe meant by ordering the windows to be nailed up, to make his ſervants think he was going to murder ſomebody, or do ſomething bad.—But that he might ſuffer no diſappointment by the windows being open, he turned to Miſs Woodcock, and ſaid, 'Madam, I aſſure you, if you offer to open a window, or make any diſturbance any other way, I will fling you out of the window, or do for you.' This terrified her exceedingly, and ſhe tho't perhaps he would murder her.

She continued pleading and weeping the whole day, and they pretending her father was coming ; my Lord, Dr. Griffenberg, his wife, and Mrs. Harvey, ſupped together ; but Miſs Woodcock taſted nothing. She was at length taken up into the room where ſhe had paſſed the preceding night, and ſtill abſolutely refuſing to go to bed, ſhe walked about in the ſame manner, in the greateſt diſtreſs, and in the morning awakened the women, who again ſlept together, with her crying. They only derided and reproached her. Mrs Harvey told her, ſhe did not ſuppoſe my Lord would do any thing to her, or keep her againſt her will ; to which ſhe replied, 'why then will he not ſuffer me to go home ? It never can be my will to ſtay here.'

This was Thurſday, the third day of her confinement, when my Lord came to her, he found her weeping, and in the ſame diſtreſs as before ; ſhe told him he had no compaſſion, and aſked him if he himſelf had been a father. 'if ſo,' ſaid ſhe, 'ſurely you cannot but conſider what my father will feel for the loſs of a child whom he tenderly loves.' He replied, that he had conſidered her father, and ſent him ſomething that the buſineſs might not ſtop. She replied, that ſhe knew he would not uſe the money ; 'why then,' ſaid my Lord, 'you ſhall write to him yourſelf ;' 'my writing,' ſhe replied, 'will be to no purpoſe, for I muſt write what you pleaſe, or my letter will not be ſent.' He anſwered, that ſhe might write what ſhe would, and left her.

The women, however, remained to ſee what ſhe did : ſhe ſays, that knowing the letter would come into his hands, and that if it did not pleaſe him he would not ſend it ; ſhe wrote what was not true, that ſhe was treated with as much honour as ſhe could expect, hoping by this means, the only one in her power, to get the ſight of her father and friends ; yet it appears that even in this letter, ſaid to be written with no other view, there was no direction where her father and friends were to come ; in this letter at my Lord's requeſt ſhe mentioned the Two Hundred Pounds. and deſired to know if it had been received.

Soon after my Lord pretended to receive a letter from Richard Smith, giving an account that her father had been at his houſe, in conſequence of the firſt letter ; but that he would not ſtay till ſhe could be ſent for. This falſhood ſhe eaſily detected ; and finding no change likely to happen in her ſituation, ſhe paſſed this day in terror and grief, ſtill weeping and expoſtulating, and ſtill refuſing either to eat or drink.

About twelve at night Iſaacs, the Jew, brought her anſwer from her ſiſter to the ſecond letter, urging her to appoint a place where they could ſee her.

The time was now come for her to go up ſtairs, which ſhe ſaid ſhe would not do, till my Lord promiſed her he would not meddle with her nor come near her.

She then went up as uſual with Mrs Griffenburg and Harvey, who again earneſtly preſſed her to go to bed ; ſhe ſtill wept, and refuſed ; but at laſt finding her ſtrength exhauſted, ſhe ſaid, 'may be I may lie down ſome time in the night, in my cloaths ;' Mrs Griffenberg then left her with Mrs Harvey, and about half an hour afterwards ſhe lay down ; ſhe was ſoon greatly alarmed by the return of Mrs Griffenberg, fearing it had been my Lord ; ſhe therefore got up, and walked about, lying down, and reſting by turns, and thus ſhe paſſed the night.

In the morning, Saturday the 19th of December, ſhe earneſtly intreated Mrs Harvey to intercede with my Lord for her diſmiſſion, telling her ſhe was tenderly attached to a young man, whom ſhe was ſoon to marry ; ſhe added, 'I dare ſay, if you have a mind, you can let me go yourſelf ;' ſhe ſaid no, and having riſen ſomething ſooner than uſual, on account of the poor ſufferer's tears and diſtreſs, they went together down ſtairs, but found themſelves obliged to return, every door being locked, ſo that at the foot of the ſtairs they could get no farther.

After waiting above ſtairs about an hour, the doors were opened, and they went down into the breakfaſt room, and my Lord ſoon came to them. She pleaded her ſituation, a marriage engagement, juſt about to take effect, in conſequence of a tender attachment on both ſides ; this threw him into a rage ; he threatned and abuſed her in the groſſeſt terms, and he ſaid to Iſaacs, the Jew, who was preſent, 'carry the ſlut to a mean houſe like herſelf.' This ſhe ſaid exceedingly terrified her, as ſhe thought he meant a bawdy-houſe, eſpecially as he went abruptly away, in great anger ; ſhe remained with Iſaacs, the pimp, and the bawds, and being terrified by the threats, as ſhe thought of a bawdy houſe, ſhe at length yielded to their importunity and perſuaſion, deſiring my Lord might be called in, and told him, that if her father came, and terms offered, ſhe would conſider them, and begged God to direct her.

She had taken nothing this day, the fourth of her confinement, but a diſh of tea, and about noon was ſo much out of order, and ſo faint, that ſhe could hold up her head no longer.

Between two and three o'clock my Lord told her that by faſting ſhe had loſt the ſtrength that might help her againſt what ſhe was ſo much afraid of ; he then went and mixt a draught, which at his earneſt intreaty, and ſolemn aſſurance there was nothing hurtful in it, ſhe ſwallowed.

After having taken this draught, which ſhe ſaid ſhe believed to be phyſical, but of which ſhe mentions no effect, except that ſhe had more ſpirits, ſhe lay with her head upon the elbow chair till nine o'clock at night ; at the uſual time, he ſaid ſhe muſt go to bed again, but ſhe refuſed to go, till he had again promiſed not to come near her, or meddle with her.

This night he led her up, and earneſtly preſſing her to go to bed, left her to the two women ; he had before ordered Mrs Griffenberg to make her ſome whey, and between two and three ſhe brought her ſome red wine and a bit of toaſt, which ſhe took : She had not yet lain down, but when Mrs Harvey was in bed, and Mrs. Griffenberg gone, ſhe walked about, and lay down in her cloaths by turns, ſpending the night as uſual in great terror and diſtreſs, leſt my Lord ſhould come to her. She again tried the force of complaint, expoſtulation, and intreaty, upon Mrs. Harvey, but they had no more effect than wind upon a ſtone.

(*To be continued.*)

¶ *The incloſed was a bank note of* £. 200.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of *Boſton*, legally qualified and warn'd in public Town Meeting aſſembled, at *Faneuil-Hall*, on Monday the 12th of *September*, A.D. 1768.

The Meeting was opened with Prayer by the Reverend Dr. COOPER.

The Honourable JAMES OTIS, Eſq; was unanimouſly choſen Moderator.

THE Petition of a conſiderable Number of the reſpectable Inhabitants to the Selectmen, dated the eighth inſtant, praying that the Town might be forthwith legally convened, to enquire of his Excellency the Governor the Grounds and Reaſons of ſundry Declarations made by him. that three Regiments may be daily expected here, two of them to be quartered in this town, and one at Caſtle William; as alſo to conſider of the moſt wiſe, conſtitutional, loyal and ſalutary Meaſures to be adopted on ſuch an Occaſion, was read——whereupon the following Vote was paſſed.

Whereas it has been reported in this Town Meeting, that his Excellency the Governor has intimated his Apprehenſions that one or more Regiments of his Majeſty's Troops are daily to be expected here:

VOTED. That the Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; Mr. *Samuel Adams*, *Richard Dana*, Eſq; *John Rowe*, Eſq; *John Hancock*, Eſq, *Benjamin Kent*, Eſq; and Dr. *Joſeph Warren*, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency, if in Town Humbly requeſting that he would be pleaſed to communicate to the town the Grounds and aſſurances he may have thereof.

Upon a motion made and ſeconded,

VOTED, That the following Petition be preſented to his Excellency the Governor,—and a committee was appointed for the purpoſe. who were directed humbly to requeſt his Excellency to favour the town with an immediate Anſwer.

To his Excellency *Francis Bernard*, Eſq; Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* in *New England*.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Inhabitants of the Town of *Boſton* legally aſſembled, taking into Conſideration the critical State of the public Affairs, more eſpecially the preſent precarious Situation of our invaluable Rights and Privileges, civil and religious, moſt humbly requeſt that your Excellency would be pleaſed forthwith to iſſue Precepts for a General Aſſembly, to be convened with the utmoſt Speed in order that ſuch Meaſures may be taken as in their Wiſdom they may think proper for the preſervation of our ſaid rights and privileges.

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound, &c.

Upon a motion made and ſeconded, a committee was appointed to take the State of our public Affairs into Conſideration, and report at the adjournment the Meaſures they apprehend moſt ſalutary to be taken in the preſent Emergency.

Adjourn'd till the next Day 10 o'clock, A M.

TUESDAY, the 13th September, 10 *o'Clock*, A. M. *met accordingly*.

THE Committee appointed Yeſterday to wait upon his Excellency with the Petition and requeſt of the Town, reported from his Excellency the following Anſwer in Writing.

GENTLEMEN,

MY Apprehenſions that ſome of his Majeſty's Troops are to be expected in Boſton, *ariſe from Information of a private Nature: I have received no public Letters, notifying to me the coming of ſuch troops, and requiring Quarters for them; Whenever I do, I ſhall communicate them to his Majeſty's Council.*

The Buſineſs of calling another Aſſembly for this year, is now before the King; and I can do nothing in it, until I receive his Majeſty's Commands.

FRA. BERNARD.

The Committee appointed to take the State of our public Affairs into Conſideration, reported the following Declarations & Reſolves.

WHEREAS it is the firſt principle in Civil Society, founded in Nature and Reaſon, That no Law of the Society can be binding on any Individual, without his Conſent, given by himſelf in Perſon, or by his Repreſentative, of his own free Election:

And whereas in and by an act of the British Parliament paſs'd in the firſt Year of the Reign of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of glorious and bleſſed Memory, entitled, An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and ſettling the Succeſſion of the Crown; the preamble of which Act is in theſe Words, viz. "Whereas the late King *James* the Second, by the Aſſiſtance of divers evil Councellors, Judges and miniſters employed by him, did endeavour to ſubvert and extirpate the Proteſtant Religion, and the laws & Liberties of this Kingdom"; It is expreſly among other things declared, that the levying Money for the uſe of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament, for a longer time or in other Manner than the ſame is granted, is illegal:

And whereas in the third Year of the reign of the ſame King *William* and *Queen Mary*, their Majeſties were graciouſly pleas'd, by their Royal Charter, to give and grant to the Inhabitants of the his Majeſty's Province, all the Territory therein deſcrib'd, to be holden in free and common Scoccage: and alſo to ordain and grant to the ſaid Inhabitants certain Rights, Liberties and Privileges therein expreſly mention'd; among which it is granted, eſtabliſh'd and ordain'd, That all and every the ſubjects of them, their Heirs and Succeſſors. which ſhall go to inhabit within ſaid Province and Territory, and every of their Children, which ſhall happen to be born there, or on the Seas in going thither, or returning from thence, ſhall have and enjoy all Liberties and Immunites of free and natural Subjects, within any dominions of them, their Heirs and Succeſſors, to all intents purpoſes and Conſtructions; whatever as if they and every of them were born within the Realm of *England*:

And whereas by the aforeſaid Act of Parliament made in the firſt Year of the ſaid *King William & Queen Mary*, All and ſingular the Premiſes contain'd therein, are claim'd demanded and inſiſted on, as the undoubted Rights and Liberites of the Subjects born within the Realm:

And whereas the Freholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, the Metropolis of the Province in ſaid Charter mention'd, do hold all the Rights and Liberties therein contain'd to be ſacred and inviolable: At the ſame Time publickly and ſolemnly acknowledging, their firm and unſhaken Allegiance to their alone rightful Sovereign King GEORGE the 3d the lawful ſucceſſor of the ſaid *King William* and *Queen Mary* to the British Throne: Therefore.

RESOLVED, That the ſaid Freeholders and other inhabitants of the Town of *Boſton*, will at the utmoſt Peril of their Lives & Fortunes, take all legal and conſtitutional Meaſures to defend and maintain the Perſon, Family, crown and Dignity of our ſaid Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Third; and all and ſingular the Rights Liberties, Privileges and Immunities granted in the ſaid royal charter; as well as thoſe which are declared to be belonging to us as British ſubjects by Birthright, as all others therein ſpecially mention'd.

And whereas by the ſaid Royal Charter it is ſpecially granted to the Great and General Court or Aſſembly therein conſtituted, to impoſe and levy proportionable and reaſonable aſſeſſments, Rates and taxes upon the Eſtates and perſons of all and every the proprictors & Inhabitants of the ſaid Province or Territory, for the Service of the King, in the neceſſary Defence and ſupport of his government of the Province, and the protection and Preſervation of his Subjects therein: Therefore,

VOTED, as the opinion of this Town, That the levying Money within this Province for the Uſe and ſervice of the crown, in other Manner than the ſame is granted by the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of this Province, is in violation of the ſaid Royal Charter; and the ſame is alſo in Violation of the undoubted natural rights of Subjects, declared in the aforeſaid Act of Parliament, *freely* to give and grant their own Money for the Service of the Crown, with their own conſent, in Perſon, or by Repreſentatives of their own free Election.

And whereas in the aforeſaid Act of Parliament it is declared, That raiſing or keeping a ſtanding Army, within the Kingdom in time of Peace, unleſs it be with the conſent of Parliament, is againſt Law; It is the Opinion of this Town, that the ſaid Declaration is founded in the indefeaſible Right of the Subjects to be *conſulted*, and to give their *free Conſent*, ——in Perſon, or by repreſentatives of their own free Election, to the raiſing and keeping a ſtanding army among them; And the Inhabitants of this Town, being free Subjects have the ſame Right, derived from Nature and confirmed by the British Conſtitution, as well as the ſaid Royal Charter; and therefore the raiſing or keeping a ſtanding army, without their Conſent, in Perſon or by repreſentatives of their own free Election, would be an infringement of their Natural, conſtitutional & Charter Rights; and the employing ſuch army for the enforcing of Laws made without the Conſent of the People, in Perſon, or by their Repreſentatives, would be a Grievance.

The foregoing report being divers Times diſtinctly read, and conſidered by the Town—The Queſtion was put, *Whether the ſame ſhall be accepted and recorded?* and paſs'd unanimouſly in the Affirmative,

Upon a motion made and ſeconded, the following Vote was unanimouſly paſſed viz.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament of the firſt of *King William and Queen Mary*, it is declared; that for the redreſs of all Grievances, and for amending, Strengthening and preſerving the laws, Parliaments ought to be held frequently, and inaſmuch as it is the Opinion of this Town, that the People labour under many intolerable Grievances which unleſs ſpeedily Redreſſed, threaten the total Destruction of our invaluable, natural, conſtitutional and Charter Rights.

And Furthermore, As his Excellency the Governor has declared himſelf unable, at the Requeſt of this Town, to call a General Court which is the Aſſembly of the States of this Province, for the redreſs of ſuch Grievances:

VOTED, That this town will now make Choice of a ſuitable number of Perſons to *Act* for them as a Committee in Convention, with ſuch as may be ſent to join them from the ſeveral towns in this Province, in order that ſuch Meaſures may be conſulted and adviſed as his Majeſty's Service and the Peace & ſafety of his Subjects in the Province may require.

Whereupon, the

Hon *JAMES OTIS*, Eſq;
Hon. *THOMAS CUSHING*, Eſq;
Mr. *SAMUEL ADAMS*, and,
JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;

were appointed a Committee for the ſaid Purpoſe; the Town hereafter to take into Conſideration what Recompence ſhall be made them for the Services they may perform.

VOTED, That the Selectmen be directed to write to the Selectmen of the ſeveral Towns within this Province, informing them of the foregoing Vote, and to propoſe that a Convention be held, if they ſhall think proper, at Faneuil-Hall, in this Town on Thurſday the 22d of *September*, Inſtant, at Ten o'Clock Before-noon.

Upon a Motion Made & ſeconded, the following Vote was paſſed by a very great Majority. *viz*.

WHEREAS, By an Act of Parliament of the firſt of *King William* & *Queen Mary* it is declared, that the Subjects being Proteſtants, may have Arms for their Defence: It is the Opinion of this Town, That the ſaid Declaration is founded in Nature, Reaſon and ſound Policy, and as well adapted for the neceſſary defence of the Community;

And Foraſmuch, As by a good and wholeſome Law of this Province, every liſted Soldier and other Houſholder (except Troopers) who by Law are otherwiſe to be provided, ſhall be always provided with a well fix'd Firelock, Muſket, Accoutrements and Ammunition, as is in ſaid Law particularly mentioned to the Satisfaction of the Commiſſion Officers of the Company;————and as there is at this Time a prevailing Apprehenſion, in the Minds of many of an approaching War with France: In order that the Inhabitants of this Town may be prepared in Caſe of ſudden Danger: *VOTED*, That thoſe of the ſaid Inhabitants, who may at preſent be unprovided be and are requeſted duely to obſerve the ſaid Law at this Time.

The Honorable *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; communicated to the Town a Letter lately received from a Committee of Merchants in the City of *New York*, acquainting him with their Agreement relative to a Non-importation of British Goods——Whereupon the Town by a Vote expreſſed their high Satisfaction therein.

The Town taking into ſerious Conſideration the preſent Aſpect of their public Affairs, and being of Opinion that it greatly behoves a People profeſſing Godlineſs, to addreſs the ſupreme Ruler of the World on all important occaſions, for that Wiſdom which is profitable to direct;

VOTED unanimouſly, That the Selectmen be a committee to wait on the ſeveral Miniſters of the Goſpel within this Town, deſiring that the next Tueſday may be ſet apart as a day of Faſting and Prayer.

Ordered, That the Votes and proceedings of the Town in their preſent Meeting, be publiſhed in the ſeveral News Papers.

The town voted their Thanks to the Moderator for his good ſervices, and then the Meeting was diſſolved.

Atteſt.

WILLIAM COOPER, *Town Clerk*.

Tueſday laſt arrived at New-York the Ship Britannia Capt. Munds, in 6 weeks and 4 days from London by whom there is public prints to the third of Auguſt which contain the following articles viz.

LONDON, July 16.

BESIDES the bombardment threatned to a certain city in the Mediterranean, as mentioned in the papers, ſome other places belonging to the Barbary ſtate are likely to feel the effects of provoking a maritime power.

People have got ſuch a notion of an approaching war with France, that wagers are daily laid on that ſubject, in almoſt all the coffee houſes.

July 18 Saturday morning ſome Diſpatches of great Importance were ſent off from the Secretary of States's Office for his Excellency the Earl of Rochford at Paris.

We are aſſured, that the Squadron fitting out at Plymouth, deſigned to reinforce Commodore Spry in the Mediterranean is ordered to be got ready for ſailing with the utmoſt expedition. It is likewiſe ſaid, that upon it's joining the Commodore he will hoiſt his Flag as a rear Admiral of the red.

They write from Marſeilles, that ſeveral Frigates of War and long Galleys are now building in the Ports of Trieſte and Fiume, for the French Service.

It is currently reported, that a conſiderable remove will immediately be made among the members of his Majeſty's Council in a certain American province.

JULY 29. They write from Leghorn that General Paſchal de Paoli, had very narrowly eſcaped being ſurprized by the enemy lately, while at the head of a ſmall reconnoitring party in the neighbourhood of Erbalongo.

Letters from the Hague, dated July 1, ſay, 'Notwithſtanding the vigilance of French ſpies diſperſed all over the ſeven provinces, many private ſubſcriptions are every day procured for the brave Corſicans.'

Wedneſday orders were ſent to Portſmouth, for a ſloop of war to be immediately got in readineſs, to carry over ſome diſpatches to his Excellency General Gage, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in *North America*.

It was yeſterday reported, that ten regiments of infantry, are ſpeedily to be embarked for *America*, to ſupport the meaſures of government more effectually.

It is ſaid the preſent mode of levying the exciſe and cuſtom duties in *North America*, is held by the inhabitants, in greater deteſtation than even the late ſtamp act.

It is rumoured, that ſome diſagreable advices have juſt been received from *South Carolina*.

By ſome recent accounts from a gentleman who is juſt arrived from France, we are told, the French have actually at this very time no leſs than twenty ſail of the line, beſides frigates and two bomb veſſels, now in the ſeveral wet docks and harbour of Breſt, which have all undergone a thorough repair this ſummer; lower maſts are in and rigged; top maſts juſt run up, and entered through the caps; topſail yards thrown fore and aft, lay in the tops ready for rigging.

BOSTON, September 22.

Saturday evening laſt his excellency the Governor received a letter from his Excellency Gen Gage, commander in chief of his Majeſty's forces in North America, adviſing him that in obedience to his Majeſty's commands, he had directed two regiments viz. the 14th and 29th, under the command of Lieu. col. Dalrymple to embark at Halifax and proceed to Boſton as ſoon as poſſible, one of them at preſent to be at Caſtle William, the other in the town, and that proviſion be made for them agreable to act of parliament.——On Monday morning the governor laid the ſame before his Najeſty's council.

His excellency alſo laid before the council an extract of a letter which he had received the day before by cap Bruce from London, from the Right honourable the earl of Hillſborough his majeſty's principal ſecretary of ſtate for the colonies, ſetting forth that his Majeſty had thought fit to ſignify his pleaſure, after having taken the opinion and advice of his principal ſervants, that the troops intended for the relief of North America in the next ſpring, conſiſting of two regiments from Ireland, ſhould be immediately ſent over to America and landed at Boſton——That tranſport veſſels were preparing with all poſſible diſpatch in order to proceed to Cork to take on board ſaid regiments, which are to be augmented by draughts to 500 men each.

The frigate which will convoy the tranſports from Ireland to Boſton, together with a ſhip of the line preparing for the reception and conveyance of Lord Botetourt his Majeſty's lieutenant governor general of Virginia to remain in theſe ſeas in caſe the commander in chief of his majeſty's forces ſhall be of opinion that his Majeſty's ſervice requires it.

A committee of his Majeſty's council was choſen to confer with the ſelect men of the town in regard to the proviſion neceſſary to be made for the above troops.

It is reported via Marblehead that the two regiments deſtined for this place were embarking on board 6 or 8 men of war and armed veſſels, and expected to ſail on thurſday

Extract of a letter from London

"I am obliged to you for the intelligence reſpecting public affairs; what will be the iſſue I tremble to think, as there does not appear to be the leaſt diſpoſition in the adminiſtration to grant any relief to the well-grounded complaints of the colonies"

Extract of a Letter from London, by Capt. Bruce, dated Auguſt 4, 1768.

"THE warm and unthinking people in this part of the world, imagine that you are all diſtracted; they ſay that your waywardneſs and preſumption are the effects of over indulgance and miſtaken tenderneſs; at firſt they eſpouſed your ſide, next they began to cool in their regard, and laſt of all, you may depend on having their utmoſt hatred and ill-will; your late proceedings in Boſton, have lowered all the ſtocks 4 per cent.——But thoſe who are moderate and therefore not ſo apt to judge raſhly, and who are acquainted with *America*, cannot imagine that you have unanimouſly riſen in oppoſition to acts of parliament; they therefore impatiently wait for further advices from your quarter, which they hope will be of ſuch a nature as to molify the reſentment of the people here;——This is the fervent wiſh of many.

HARTFORD, Sept. 26.

The Freemen of this town, at their annual meeting on tueſday laſt, made choice of Capt *John Lawrence*, and Mr. *Benjamin Payne*, to repreſent them in the General aſſembly, at New Haven in October next.

☞ *To-Morrow* will be publiſhed and be ready for ſale, at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Hartford, ELLSWORTH's *ALMANACK*, for the year 1769.

New Haven, September 23. 1768

☞ The public are advertized, that in the 5th Maſters *Theſis* printed this year, which is marked with an index, to be diſputed, viz. *An ſi quis a mala actione, &c.* a very material error eſcaped the correction of the preſs; under it ſtands *Affirmat*, whereas it ſhould have been *Negat*, as was deſigned.

Boſton, Auguſt 8 1768

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription a Book, entitled,

A Compleat View of *Epiſcopacy*, as exhibited by the Fathers of the Chriſtian Church, 'till towards the cloſe of the ſecond Century. Containing an impartial account of *them*, their *Writings* and what they ſay concerning *Biſhops* and *Presbyterers*; with Obſervations and Remarks tending to prove, that they eſteemed theſe *one* & the *ſame order* of Officers. In anſwer to thoſe who have repreſented it as a certain *Fact univerſally handed down even from the Apoſtles days, that* GOVERNING and ORDAINING AUTHORITY *was exerciſed by* SUCH BISHOPS ONLY *as were of an* ORDER SUPERIOR to *Presbyters*.

By CHARLES CHAUNCY, D.D.

The work will be ſo managed as that it may be readily underſtood by vulgar Capacities and yet, it will not be uſeleſs to thoſe among the learned, who, not being able to repair to the original authors may be deſirous of ſeeing, not here and there a detached Sentence from one and another of them, but the WHOLE that may be collected from what they have ſeverally wrote.

The Volume will contain about thirty Sheets intended to be printed on a good paper, and in a fair Character; and ſhall be afforded unbound for *Five ſhilling and four Pence* a Book *Seven ſhillings* bound in Sheep, or *Eight Skillings* bound in Calf, and letter'd. If the Book ſhould exceed thirty ſheets, the Price will be in Proportion.

Thoſe who are inclined to promote a work which has been thought by many to be particularly ſeaſonable at this time, are deſired to ſend their names with the Number of Books bound or unbound, they will take, to the [illegible] *Joſeph Perry*, of *Windſor*, or to the Printing Office in Hartford.

If it ſhall appear, that the above deſign is approved of, and encouraged, the Work will ſoon be prepared and ſent to the Preſs.

N. B. Subſcribers are deſired to be as ſpeedy as conveniently may be in ſending in the names, that it may be known how many copies to ſtrike off, as very few if any, will be printed but ſuch as are ſubſcribed for.

WANTED immediathly as an Apprentice to a Hatter in this Place, a healty good-natur'd Lad about 14 years of Age. Enquire of the Printer.

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

Have the following GOODS to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in NEW-YORK, Viz.

Broad cloths in half pieces of all colours
Six quarter coating of all colours
Six quarter nap ditto
Yard wide frizes and fear naughts
Duffels and German Serges
Penniſtons and half thicks
Strip'd lincey's and embos'd ſerges
Flanels of all colours
White and ſpotted ſwan-ſkin
Blue and drab kerſeys
Roſe blankets of all ſorts
Strip'd ditto
Green and ſpotted ruggs
Forreſt cloths
Black ſilk velvets
Black and drab cotton do
Half yard and half ell laſtings
Black figur'd do. & drawboys
Thickſetts
Black Sattinnets
Stocking pieces for breeches &c.
Cotton checks of all ſorts
Check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do
Spotted bandanoes
Lunge romals
Black barcelona handkerchiefs
Cotton ſtrip'd do
Bed bunts
Strip'd damaſcus
Tammys, duranes & callimancoes of all colours
Venetian poplins
Mecklins
Check'd and ſtrip'd camblets
And a large aſſortment of other handſome figur'd ſtuffs
London camblets
Ribbons a compleat aſſortment
Iriſh linen
Dowlas
Quadruple ſileſias
Tandem do
Dutch, Engliſh & Scotch oznabrigs
Cambricks and plain lawns
Spotted do
Kenting handkerchiefs plain and border'd
Black and white ſilk gauze
Black taffitys
Broad black perſians
Narrow do of all colours
Beſt belladine ſewing ſilks
Tapes
London quality's
Gartering
Scotch thread of all numbers
Buckram
Shirt buttons
Silk and hair buttons
Scarſe twiſt do
Silk hair and ſcarſe twiſt of all colours
Callicoes dark purple
Light do
Pencil do
Womans and childrens fans
Black lace and trimmings
Cap do do
Black Gimp and fringe
Womans ſhoes
Scotch ſnuff
Mens caſtor hats
Ditto felt do
Boys do do
Sailors bound caps
Mens gloves
Womans gloves and mitts
Womans worſted mitts
Mens worſted hoſe
Gilt, ſilver'd & metal buttons of all ſorts
Black and colour'd worſted mitts
Cloves
Mace
Cinnamon
Nutmeggs
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Writing paper and bonnet do
Silk ferrits
Silk knee garters
Wax Necklaces
Beeds well ſorted
Large and ſmall bibles
Teſtaments
Dilworths ſpelling books
Primmers
Young mens beſt companions
Looking glaſſes
Worſted hoſe plain & ribb'd
Mil'd caps
Black and white gauze
Clouting diaper
Pewter
Pins large and ſmall
Needles common and white chappel
Chipp'd hatts
Nails of all ſorts
Knives and forks
Carving do
Cuttoes
Penknives, barlow and other ſorts
Spotted handle do
Taylors ſhears and ſciſſars
Carpenters hammars
Shoe makers do
Bellows's
Gimblets double worm'd and common
Spike do and tap borers
[illegible]
Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
Candleſticks
H and HL hinges
Table do
Duſtail do
Butts do
Rais'd joint do
Cruet frames
Shoe pinchers and nippers
Shoe Knives
Thumb latches
Aul blades and hafts
Cubboard Locks
Cheſt do
Double ſpring do
Pad do
Splinter do
Stock do
Plain irons
Broad chizzels
Morties do
Boſton do
Common handſaws
Tennon do
Pannals do
Saſh do
Duſtail do
Compaſs
Belt whites do
Taylors Thimbles
Womans do
Snuff boxes
Mens ſhoe and knee buckels
Womens do
Iron and braſs jewſharps
Horſe whips and half hunters
Iron Skrews
Braſs cocks, with & without keys
Steel Snuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Braſs chair nails
Braſs handles and eſcutchons
Ditto hinges
Ditto nobbs
Warming pans
Temple and common ſpectacles
Wool cards
Six by eight and 7 by 9 glaſs
Files and raſps
Ivory and horn combs
Razors
Powder and ſhot
Fiſh hooks
Slates and pencills
Scythes and ſickels
Pewter table ſpoons
Ditto tea ſpoons
Three pint bottles
Corks
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

September 9. 1768.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, the 7th inſtant, a bay mare, with a ſaddle and bridle and a butternut-colour'd great coat, mail'd to the ſaddle. She has four ſcars on her, in the following places, viz. one on the right ſide of her head, near her eye, another about the middle of her body, another on her hip, and the other upon her hind leg, all on the ſame ſide, very plain to be ſeen; her head has been newly trimed, both paces and trots ſhod before, about 14 hands high. Whoever will take up ſaid mare, and return her to the owner, or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

CHARLES BROWNSON.

Canaan, Auguſt 17th, 1768.

Public notice is hereby given to all the creditors of Benjamin Cowle of Canaan, in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor: That we the ſubſcribers being appointed truſtees to ſaid inſolvent debtors eſtate, after the utmoſt care and pains, find that the principal part of the debts due to ſaid inſolvent's eſtate, is in the hands of inſolvent debtors, and never any thing likely to be collected for the ſame; and have not as yet been able to pay the coſt that has already ariſen in ſettling the ſame.

Daniel Horsford
Jonas Lawrence } Truſtees.
Samuel Keep.

Weathersfield 13th September 1768.

THIS is to deſire all perſons that have accounts open with Peter Verſtille, to come and ſettle the ſame immediately, as he expects to embark for Europe, in fourteen days from the above date. Their compliance immediately, may prevent him from the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into an attorney's hand, his ſhop goods remaining on hand, will be ſold off exceeding low, at his ſhop in Weathersfield, for caſh only, together with a fine aſſortment, now in the river, and hourly expected up, Viz.

CRIMSON, ſcarlet, blue, black, ſnuff-coloured, cinnamon, light and drab broad cloths. Blue and cloth colour'd ſerges. Kerſey's and half thicks. Sagathy's. Bays. Ratteens & coatings. Plain cambletts. Half ell ſprig camblets. Yardwide, and half yard poplins. Rich Dreſdens. Grizzets. Scarlet, crimſon, pink, green, blue, black, white, and cloth coulour'd callimancoes. black, blue, green, & cloth colour'd ſhalloons. Crimſon, blue, black, & cloth colour'd tammies, black, blue and other colour'd durants. 3·4. 7·8, and yardwide garlix 7 8, dowlas. Cambricks, and plain lawns, Packet, long, & piſtol launs. Boys & Mens felt & caſtor hatts. Linen, cotton and ſilk handkerchiefs. Flowered and ſpotted launs. Men's black cravats. Men and women's worſted and cotton hoſe. Women's black worſted and ſilk gloves and mitts. Lamb and kid ditto. Callicoes and chint's. Black, cloth colour'd and ſcarlet breeches patterns. Horn and ivory combs Ebony, bone and ivory ſtick fans. 3·4. 7-8. and yard wide checks. Blue, cloth colour, and black luteſtrings. Black, cloth colour'd flower'd and ſpotted laſtings for women's cloaks. Striped hollands. Pins, No. 12 and No 4. Needles, ſorted. A fine aſſortment of metal, twiſt, ſilk and hair buttons. Shoe and quality bindings. Knee garters of all colours. Sewing ſilks and colour'd threads. Beſt French wax necklaces, with a fine aſſortment of ſtone necklaces and ear-rings. A faſhionoble aſſortment of ribbons. Black taffeties. Pink, black, white and green ſarſnet. Blue, white, green, crimſon and black pelong ſattin. Plain, flour'd, white and black gauzes. Black and white catguts. Black and white pariſnets. Black and white laces. Stiffen'd and other chipt hats. Sattin bonnets, and women's maſks. Turbands and tippets. Head flowers and gum patches. Bonnet and writing paper. A few ſconce glaſſes. Yellow hollands and cruels. Fine long ſplit whalebone. Fuſtians and thickſetts. Callicoes, and cambrick muſlins. Black bombazine and crapes. Men's black and white glazed gloves. Men's Norraway Doe ditto. Men's thread gloves. Ferrits and gallooms. Silk cord and braid. A fine aſſortment of paper for rooms. Turkey quilts and dimoties. Black and ſcarlet ſnail trimmings. Women's callimanco ſhoes. Watch keys, ſeals and chains. An aſſortment of Hard Ware. Choice BOHEA TEA. Pepper and other ſpices. Allum, copperas, redwood, logwood, Kippen's Snuff, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Peter Verſtille,

(of Weathersfield)

ONE ThirdPart of a new coaſting Sloop, burthen'd about 18 Tons, well found, now at Rocky-Hill. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may have it on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

⁂ Fraſier's Life, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

Printed by Green and Watſon.

MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1768. [NUMB. 197.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

[*Lord Baltimore's Tryal continued*]

THIS morning, Sunday, the 20th of Dec ſhe took ſome breakfaſt, and my Lord inſiſted upon her taking another draught, and then left her till the afternoon. This day alſo ſhe eat ſome dinner.

When he returned, he deſired her to be compoſed, & to talk to him. He began to ridicule religion, & ſaid, that, as a philoſopher, he believed neither God nor Devil, heaven nor hell; ſhe deſired that they would bring a bible, and ſhe would prove to him that there were all.

This circumſtance is not indeed much to the honour of the poor girl's underſtanding; but it certainly marks very ſtrongly the pious ſimplicity of her character. An attempt founded upon a notion, that this man, who, as a philoſopher, denied the exiſtance of God, would yet admit the authority of a book, ſaid to be written by his inſpiration may well account for apprehenſions, which others may think groundleſs, and a conduct which in ſome particulars may appear inconſiſtent and abſurd. Her diſcourſe however, ſhe juſtly obſerved, might convince him of the difference there was between him and her; ſhe told him that he might be aſſured it was impoſſible ſhe ſhould comply, and therefore again intreated that ſhe might go home.

After ſupper, about nine o'clock at night, Dr. Griffenberg and the two women went out of the room, and left her and Lord B. together; he then made ſeveral violent attempts to accompliſh his purpoſe; he pulled her into his lap, preſſed her againſt the wainſcot, threw her into an elbow chair, and practiſed every indecency, except the laſt, notwithſtanding her cries, ſtruggles, and intreaties; after two hours ſpent in this matter, her cries bringing nobody to her aſſiſtance, he called Mrs. Harvey, and ſaid, 'we muſt go to bed.' He inſiſted upon leading her up ſtairs, which exceedingly terrified her, not knowing how far ſhe might be able to defend herſelf, if he ſhould throw her down upon the bed. When they got into the chamber, Mrs. Harvey pretended ſomething was forgot, and left them together; ſhe imagined this was intended between them, and begged & pleaded he wou'd not meddle with her; her intreaty, however was ineffectual; he took all the indecent liberties with her perſon that he had taken below ſtairs, yet ſtill ſhe prevented him from compleating his purpoſe.

When Mrs. Harvey came again into the room, he told her, that if ſhe did not that night undreſs herſelf and go into bed he would force her to go into bed with him; he then went away & ſhe went to bed with Mrs. Harvey.

She paſſed this night without reſt, frequently ſtarting in great terror from a confuſed ſlumber, crying out, O! he is coming, he is coming! She again pleaded with Mrs Harvey to prevail with him to let her go, but ſhe was obſtinate and unfeeling as before.

When ſhe came down ſtairs in the morning Monday the 21ſt of December, ſhe was in tears as uſual, intreating to go home, or to ſee her friends; Lord B. told her, that if ſhe would go and have her face waſhed, and another cap on, and clean things, and leave crying ſhe ſhould ſee her father; 'for what,' ſays he, 'can your father think to ſee you in that dirty condition, and your eyes ſo bad with crying?' He ſaid, if ſhe would go up, he would ſend for her father, and ſhe ſhould ſee him; ſhe therefore went up, and being furniſhed with a cap and linen, by Mrs. Griffenberg, ſhe put them on.

When ſhe came down he ſaid ſhe ſhould take an airing in the coach, and ſee her father when ſhe came back. It was now between one and two, and ſoon after, word was brought that the coach was ready, and ſhe was given to underſtand that ſhe muſt go.

The coach was in a court yard, divided from the ſtreets by gates. L. B. handed her into the coach, and got in himſelf immediately afterwards; he placed himſelf between her and the door on one ſide, and directed Mrs. Harvey to place herſelf on the ſame ſeat, between her and the door, on the other ſide: Dr. Griffenberg and his wife ſat on the oppoſite ſeat, backwards.

When they were placed in this order, the gate was opened, and they drove away with great violence; when they came to Weſtminſter Bridge, ſhe was ſtruck with an apprehenſion that he was going to carry her abroad, but he aſſured her, they ſhou'd return to dinner; when ſhe ſaw the four and five mile ſtones, ſhe expreſſed her apprehenſions of his carrying her abroad more ſtrongly, but he treated them as a jeſt. At length ſhe knew he was near Epſom, by a finger poſt, and they then began to talk of a country houſe there; when they arrived, ſhe was aſked how ſhe liked it, and ſhe anſwered, it was a worſe priſon than the other.

They arrived about four o'clock, and ſoon after went to dinner. After dinner, Griffenberg and the women again left them alone; Lord B—— immediately took her up behind the window curtain, and renewed the indecencies that had been practiſed before; ſhe pleaded, ſtruggled, and intreated, but in vain; ſhe deſired he would take her life, which ſhe ſaid ſhe would part with freely, but never with the other; to which he anſwered, that it muſt be ſo that night, whether ſhe would or no: When the women came in again, they took her into other rooms, to ſee the houſe, which ſhe told them was the worſt ſight ſhe had ever ſeen. The two women repeated Lord Baltimore's words, and ſaid, 'it muſt be ſo to night.' Theſe words, though not explained, threw her into an agony of diſtreſs, and ſhe cried very much. Lord Baltimore notwithſtanding, & the two women, all joined together, and ſaid, 'ſhe might as well do it quietly, for it muſt be ſo that night.'

After ſupper Lord Baltimore ordered them to go to bed. The women then led her weeping into a bed chamber, and began to undreſs her; ſhe was in ſuch a tremble and fright, that having no ſtrength left, ſhe was not able to reſiſt, but ſhe wept and begged that God would take away her life; this however produced neither pity nor remorſe. Mrs. Harvey ſaid, that ſhe never ſaw any one make ſuch a peice of work in her life; that if ſhe was going to be killed, ſhe could not do more. She anſwered ſhe had much rather be killed; upon which the good Dr. Griffenberg, who was in the room, it ſeems, though ſhe did not know it, cried out, 'O! my dear Miſs Salley, don't cry ſo, don't take on ſo, it will be all well by and by.' Her cap being pulled off, and the reſt of her cloaths unpinned, they led her out of that room into the next, and ſet her down in an elbow chair; here, when they had ſtripped her to her linen, the curtains being opened, ſhe ſaw that Lord Baltimore was in bed; the cloaths being turned up, they forced her upon the bed, covered her, drew the curtains, and tucked them up. Lord Baltimore immediately turned upon her, & forcing himſelf between her, with all his weight, held her lips together, that ſhe might not cry out, and in the midſt of tears and ſtruggles, and ſuch cries as ſhe had power to make, he perpetrated the crime which he had ſo often unſucceſsfully attempted before.——He then turned from her, and and left her, as ſhe expreſſes it, to live or die as ſhe could, not uttering a ſingle word the whole night. She was, ſhe ſays, wholly overcome with confuſion and terror, and lay trembling leſt he ſhould come to her again, ſo that the drops of ſweat ran from off her body. In the morning he repeated the violence of the night, when ſhe again ſtruggled, and cried out, for which he only reproached her, ſaying he never heard ſuch a noiſe in his life, & that ſhe would raiſe the whole houſe.

He then ſuffered her to riſe, and ſhe hurried on a few things in a looſe manner, being in haſte to get away; but he ſaid ſhe could not get out, and muſt ſtay till he let her out.

When ſhe was let out of this room, ſhe went into that where they began to undreſs her, and where ſhe found Mrs. Harvey in bed. She ſat down, and burſting into tears, began to complain of having been ill treated; to which the lady replied, in a manner ſuitable to her character and and profeſſion, 'yes, you made noiſe enough, I heard you, but you'll like it well enough by and by.'

Finding her complaints roughly anſwered, and reflecting that ſhe had now loſt all that was dear to her in the wold, except her life, ſhe reſolved to alter her carriage, and do every thing they deſired that was not criminal, as ſhe ſays, for three reaſons; firſt, that ſhe might not be uſed ill; ſecondly that ſhe might not be ſent abroad; and thirdly, that ſhe might find ſome opportunity of returning again to London, her only hope being, that by ſtanding at the windows, ſhe might ſome time or other ſee ſome of her friends.

In conſequence of this reſolution, ſhe went in the afternoon on board a boat, in a piece of water belonging to the ſeat, and being deſired to run, becauſe it was cold weather, ſhe complied; ſhe alſo wore ſeveral things that by my Lord's order were bought for her, and complied ſo far as to wear ſuch ribbons as my Lord ſaid he liked beſt.

Hoping thus to have in ſome degree acquired their confidence, ſhe formed a little ſcheme to lead one of the women that attended her to that part of thepark where there was a foot way, that might lead her out of it but her purpoſe, probably being foreſeen was prevented.

This night my Lord did not aſk her to go to bed with him, and ſhe lay with Mrs. Harvey.

(*To be continued.*)

BOSTON, Sept. 26, 1768.

On Thurſday laſt the 22d Inſtant, a number of Gentlemen, upwards of Seventy, from the different parts of this province, aſſembled at Fanneil-Hall *in this Town: Theſe Gentlemen by the appointment of the ſeveral towns to which they belong, to the number of Sixty-ſix Towns, beſides Diſtricts, then and there conven'd to conſult and adviſe the moſt effectual meaſures for promoting the peace and good order of his Majeſty's ſubjects in the province, as far as they lawfully might under the preſent very dark and threatning aſpect of the public affairs.——The Debates and proceedings are open: Their firſt ſtep was to prepare an humble Petition to the Governor of the Province, praying that his Excellency would be pleas'd to convene the conſtitutional Aſſembly of the Province; and three of the Number were appointed to preſent the ſame.*

The PETITION is as follows, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Committee choſen by the ſeveral Towns in this Province, & now conveened in Boſton, to conſult and adviſe ſuch meaſures as may moſt effectually promote the peace and good order of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this government, at this very dark and diſtreſſing time, take the earlieſt opportunity openly to diſclaim all pretence to any authoritative or government acts: Neverthe leſs as we freely and voluntarily come from different parts of the province, at the earneſt deſire of the inhabitants, and muſt be ſuppoſed to be well acquainted with their prevailing temper, inclination and ſentiments, under the preſent threatning aſpect of our public affairs, we think ourſelves indiſpenſibly obliged, from a ſenſe of duty to his Majeſty, to whom we and the people of this province bear the firmeſt allegiance, and from the tendereſt concern for the welfare of his ſubjects, with all due reſpect to your Excellency, to declare our apprehenſion of the abſolute neceſſity of a General Aſſembly.

If ever this people needed the direction, the care and ſupport of ſuch an Aſſembly, we are humbly of opinion that their preſent circumſtances immediately require it.

Your Excellency cannot be inſenſible of their univerſal uneaſineſs: Ariſing from the grievances occaſioned by the late Acts of Parliament for an American revenue: From authentic information that the dutiful and loyal Petition of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives has not been allowed to reach the preſence of our gracious King: From the diſſolution of the late General Aſſembly: From undoubted advice that the enemies of Britain and the Colonies are ſtill unwearied in the moſt groſs miſrepreſentations of the people of the Province to his Majeſty's miniſters, as being on the eve of a general inſurrection: And from the alarming intelligence that the nation by means of ſuch miſrepreſentations is incenſed to a high degree, ſo that it is generally apprehended that a ſtanding army is immediately to be introduced among the people, contrary, as we apprehend, to the Bill of Rights——a force repreſented to be ſufficient to over awe and controul the whole civil power of the province; and muſt render every right and poſſeſſion dreadfully precarious.

From theſe weighty conſiderations; and alſo that people may not be thrown into total deſpair: That they may have a freſh opportunity at the next meeting of the parliament of taking off the impreſſion from the minds of the nation, made by ſuch miſrepreſentations as is before mentioned, and by that means preventing the moſt unhappy conſequences to the parent country as well as ourſelves: We beg leave moſt earneſtly to pray, that your Excellency would commiſerate his Majeſty's truly loyal ſubjects of this province under their deplorable circumſtances, and reſtore to them the full poſſeſſion of their invaluable charter rights to a general aſſembly, and cauſe one to be immediately convened: That the moſt effectual meaſures may be taken in the manner preſcribed by our happy conſtitution for the redreſs of grievances. For the preventing an unconſtitutional encroachment of military power on the civil eſtabliſhment. For the promoting the proſperity of his Majeſty's government, and the peace, good order, and due ſubmiſſion of his ſubjects in the province, and making the neceſſary proviſion for the ſupport of government: And finally, for the reſtoration of that harmony, union and affection between the nation and the colonies, which appear to us to be in the utmoſt danger of being totally and irrecoverably loſt.——As in duty bound the Committees ſhall ever pray.——

In the Name and Behalf of the Committees,
THOMAS CUSHING, Chairman.

His Excellency was pleaſed to decline receiving the Petition; but delivered to the Gentlemen the following Writing viz.

Gentlemen,

YOU muſt excuſe me from receiving a Meſſage from that Aſſembly which is called a Committee of Convention; for that would be to admit it to be a legal Aſſembly; which I can by no Means allow.

The ſaid Writing not being ſigned by the Governor, the Gentlemen, at the requeſt of the Committees, declared in Writing under their Hands that his Excellency delivered the ſame to them, in Conſequence of their offering him the Petition.

The Day following the Chairman acquainted the Committees that he had received of the Secretary of the Province a Writing ſigned by the Governor, dated Yeſterday, which was publickly read, and is as follows.

By his Excellency FRANCIS BERNARD, Eſq;
Captain General and Governor in Chief of the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

To the Gentlemen aſſembled at *Faneuil* Hall, under the Name of a Committee of Convention.

AS I have lately received from his Majeſty ſtrict Orders to ſupport his conſtitutional authority within this Government, I cannot ſit ſtill and ſee ſo notorious a violation of it, as the calling an Aſſembly of the people by private perſons only. For a meeting of the Deputies of the Towns is an Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of the people to all intents and purpoſes: and it is not the calling it a Convention that will alter the nature of the thing.

I am willing to believe that the Gentlemen who ſo haſtily iſſued the ſummons for this Meeting were not aware of the high nature of the offence they were committing; and they who obeyed them have not well conſidered of the penalties which they will incur if they ſhould perſiſt in continuing their ſeſſion and doing buſineſs therein. At preſent ignorance of law may excuſe what is paſt; a ſtep further will take away that plea.

It is therefore my duty to interpoſe at this inſtant, before it is too late. I do therefore earneſtly admoniſh you that inſtantly and before you do any buſineſs, you break up this aſſembly and ſeperate yourſelves. I ſpeak to you now as a friend to the Province, and a well wiſher to the individuals of it.

But if you ſhould pay no regard to this admonition, I muſt as Governor aſſert the prerogative of the Crown in a more public manner. For aſſure yourſelves, (I ſpeak from Inſtruction) the King is determined to maintain his entire ſoverignty over this Province; and whoever ſhall perſiſt in uſurping any of the rights of it will repent of his raſhneſs.

Province Houſe, Sept. 22. 1768. FRA. BERNARD.

[A Paper, probably the ſame, had been the Day before delivered to the Chairman by the Secretary, ſaid to be by Order of the Governor, but not being ſigned, it was by a Vote of the Committees returned to the Secretary, with Aſſurance to him that they ſhould, be always ready to pay all due Reſpect to any Meſſages which they might be aſſured ſhould come to them from the Governor of the Province.]

On Saturday five Gentlemen were appointed to wait on his Excellency, and humbly preſent to him the following Meſſage, viz.

May it pleaſe your Excellency.

THE Committees from a number of Towns in this Province, now convened at *Faneuil* Hall, having received from your Excellency a Meſſage containing a Remonſtrance againſt our thus meeting, and an Admonition to break up and ſeperate ourſelves inſtantly, and before we do any buſineſs, have taken the ſame into our ſerious and attentive conſideration; and we aſſure your Excellency that tho' according to the beſt of our abilities, we have conſidered the matters that are hinted by your Excellency as the foundation of your Meſſage, yet we are not able to collect ſufficient information therefrom, to place our preſent Meeting and proceedings in the ſame light in which they ſeem to lie in your Excellency's mind. We do aſſure your Excellency moſt freely, that neither the views of our Conſtituents in ſending us, nor the deſign of any of us in this Meeting, was to do, propoſe or conſent to any thing oppugnant to or inconſiſtent with, the regular execution of Government in this his Majeſty's Province; and that tho' the Letters from the Selectmen of the Town of *Boſton*, to the reſpective towns from which we come, might firſt give riſe to our being choſen and ſent; yet that neither the ſaid letter from the Selectmen of the town of *Boſton*, nor any Votes of the ſaid Town accompanying the ſame, were conſidered by our reſpective towns in the chooſing, nor by us in our aſſembling, as the foundation and warrant of our convening. But, may it pleaſe your Excellency, being aſſured, that our conſtituents, as well as ourſelves, have the moſt loyal and affectionate attachment to the perſon and government of our rightful ſovereign King GEORGE the third, we beg leave to explain to your Excellency the real cauſe & intention of our thus convening.

Your Excellency cannot be unacquainted with the many difficulties under which his Majeſty's ſubjects on the whole continent of America apprehend themſelves to labour, and uneaſineſs which his ſubjects in this province have repeatedly expreſſed on the ſame account the minds of the people who have ſent us, are greatly diſturbed that the humble and dutiful Petition of their repreſentatives for the removal of thoſe difficulties, has not been permitted to reach the royal ear; and they are greatly agitated with the expectation of a ſtanding army being poſted among us, and of the full exertion of a military government; alarmed with theſe apprehenſions, and deprived of a houſe of repreſentatives, their attention is too much taken off from their daily occupations; their morals and induſtry are in danger of being damaged, and their peaceable behaviour diſturbed for want of ſuch perſons as they can confide in, to adviſe them in theſe matters, and to make application for their redreſs.

Your Excellency will further naturally conceive that thoſe of his Majeſty's ſubjects who live remote from *Boſton*, the centre of their intelligence, and whoſe occupations do not admit of much knowledge of public affairs, are ſubjected to many miſrepreſentations of their public concerns, and thoſe generally of a moſt aggravated kind; nor is it in the power of the moſt knowing perſons among us to wipe off the pernicious effects of ſuch rumours, without the appearance of a public enquiry.

Induced by theſe motives, and others of the ſame kind, our conſtituents thought it no ways inconſiſtent with government, to ſend Committee men to meet with ſuch Committees as might be ſent from the ſeveral towns in the province, to confer upon theſe matters and learn the certainty of thoſe rumours prevailing among us, and to conſult and adviſe as far as comes legally within their power, to ſuch meaſures as would have the greateſt tendency to preſerve the peace and good order among his his Majeſty's ſubjects and promote their due ſubmiſſion; and at the ſame time to conſult the moſt regular and and dutiful manner of laying our grievances before our moſt gracious ſovereign, and obtaining the redreſs of the ſame. This we aſſure your Excellency is the only cauſe and intention of our thus convening; and we are exceeding ſorry it ſhould be view'd by your Excellency in an obnoxious light.

Your Excellency may be aſſured, that had our conſtituents conceived, or did their Committee thus conven'd, conceive this proceeding to be illegal, they had never ſent us, nor ſhould we pretend to continue our convention but as your Excellency in the Meſſage with which you have been pleaſed to favour us, has not been ſo explicit in pointing out the criminality of our preſent proceeding as we could have wiſhed, but has left us to our own judgment and underſtanding, to ſearch it out, we would with all duty to your Excellency, as the repreſentative of our rightful ſovereign, requeſt of your Excellency to point out to us wherein the criminality of our proceedings conſiſts, being aſſured we cautiouſly mean to avoid every thing that has the leaſt appearance of uſurpation of government, in any of its branches, or any of the rights of his Majeſty's ſovereignty, or that is in the leaſt incentive of rebellion, or even a mental diſaffection to the government by law eſtabliſhed and exerciſed.

Your Excellency will be pleaſed in your well known knowledge of human nature, and the delicacy of Britiſh privileges, to be ſparing in your frowns on our preſent proceeding, we being at preſent inclined to think, till better inform'd, that if criminality be imputed to us, it will be applied only to our doings, & not to the profeſſed manner and deſign of our meeting: But if your Excellency has a different apprehenſion of the matter, we intreat an explanation of the ſame; and aſſure your Excellency we ſhall deliberately attend to it. Nothing could give us more uneaſineſs than a ſuggeſtion that our proceedings are criminal; not ſo much from a fear of perſonal puniſhment, as from a fix'd averſion we have to any thing inconſiſtent with the dignity of our ſovereign, and the happineſs of his extended dominion; and we flatter ourſelves that when the real deſigns of this convention is underſtood, it will prove an argument to evince the entire loyalty of his Majeſty's ſubjects in this Province, and their diſpoſition to peace & good order.

In the name and behalf of the Committees of a number of Towns in this Province, conven'd in *Boſton*. Septr. 24 1768.
THOMAS CUSHING, Chairman.

Theſe Gentlemen reported alſo in Writing, that they had accordingly waited on his Excellency, and that he was pleaſed to ſay he could not receive the Meſſage.

The Committees then appointed nine Gentlemen of their Number, to conſider and report the moſt effectual Meaſures conſiſtent with the expreſs Deſign of their convening, to promote the peace and good order of his Majeſty's Subjects in the province; and then the Committees adjourned till Monday (This Day) Ten o'Clock.

We are aſſured that the Number of Committees from the ſeveral Towns, now conven'd in this Place have been daily increaſing from Thurſday laſt——We hear from various Parts of the Province that many Towns are to make Choice this Day. In all Probability, a very great Majority will be in Town by the Middle of the Week

It is ſaid that a certain Number of Gentlemen in this Province are determined *jointly* to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to place the loyalty of the People before his **** in its true reſpectable light——to ſeperate ſuch a Number, and thereby fruſtrate ſo good a deſign, will be doing great Diſervice to his **** as well as a ſubſtantial Injury to the People.

The Thoughts of a Standing army are more and more alarming to this People, who have hitherto ſupported the due Execution of conſtitutional Law, without the neceſſity of ſuch Aid. His ****'s C——l have lately diſcovered a true Patriotiſm and love of their Country, in affording ſuch Advice, as (if taken) will probably be the means of preventing the greateſt of all temporal Evils.

It is reported the Governor has ſaid, that he has three Things in Command from the Miniſtry, more grievous to the People, than any thing hitherto made known; it is conjectured 1ſt That the Inhabitants of this Province are to be diſarmed, 2d, The Province to be governed by Martial Laws; And 3d, That a Number of Gentlemen who have exerted themſelves in the cauſe of their country, are to be ſeized and ſent into Great Britain.

Unhappy America! when thy Enemies are rewarded with Honors, and Riches; but thy Friends puniſhed and ruined only for aſſerting thy Rights, and pleading for thy Freedom.

We hear, the Workmen for ſome Days paſt have been preparing the Barracks at Caſtle William for the reception of the Troops which are hourly expected to arrive from Halifax; and don't learn that any preparations are making to Quarter them in the town, the barracks there being tho't ſufficient to contain them.

It is ſaid G——r B——d, after many ſevere expreſſions between him & his C—l, was pleaſed to ſay, that he ſhould not meet them again till Col. Dalrymple's arrival.

On Thurſday laſt, the Day ſet apart for public Prayer, was obſerved with the greateſt Solemnity. Perhaps the Lord's Day was never kept with more Decency, if we may judge by the Appearance in the Streets, and the calm as well as ſerious Countenances of People at the public Worſhip diſcovered their Hearts deeply affected with ſincere and rational Devotion; and this was a perfectly Freewill Offering, neither injoin'd nor inforc'd by human authority.

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They write from Toulon, that M. Bompart had juſt been appointed to command a ſquadron of French men of war now fitting out there, on an expedition of importance.

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The Thoughts of a Standing Army are more and more alarming to this People, who have hitherto supported the due Execution of constitutional Law, without the Necessity of such Aid. His ****'s C——l have lately discovered a true Patriotiſm and love of their Country, in affording ſuch Advice, as (if taken) will probably be the means of preventing the greateſt of all temporal Evils.

It is reported the Governor has ſaid, that he has three Things in Command from the Miniſtry, more grievous to the People, than any thing hitherto made known; it is conjectured 1ſt. That the Inhabitants of this Province are to be diſarmed, 2d, The Province to be governed by Martial Laws; And 3d, That a Number of Gentlemen who have exerted themſelves in the cauſe of their country, are to be ſeized and ſent into Great Britain.

Unhappy America! when thy Enemies are rewarded with Honors, and Riches; but thy Friends puniſhed and ruined only for aſſerting thy Rights, and pleading for thy Freedom.

We hear, the Workmen for ſome Days paſt have been preparing the Barracks at Caſtle William for the reception of the Troops which are hourly expected to arrive from Halifax; and don't learn that any preparations are making to Quarter them in the town, the barracks there being tho't ſufficient to contain them.

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---

llis, qui cernere nolunt.
o the eyes of thoſe, who
polely ſhut them againſt
ight; to remove the pre-
dices which obſcure th[illegible]e
ght of all ſuch as are wh[illegible]ol-
y governed by ſelf inter[illegible]iſt;
who are not eaſily ſuſ[illegible]epti-
of reaſon, and truth [illegible]; muſt
difficult taſk. Neve[illegible]rtheleſs
ntagoniſts in ſome mea[illegible]ſure ſea-
aſonableneſs of an a[illegible]pplication
ation of the laws of thi[illegible]s colony in
de & provided as tha[illegible] N—k may
e be the county to[illegible]m and place
our courts, is wha[illegible] is now to be

ople of this coun[illegible]y, are humbly,
tly, tho' ardently [illegible] ſoliciting the be-
oped alteration, [illegible]with great confidence
requeſt muſt ap[illegible]pear altogether juſt,
nable, to every [illegible]diſintereſted, unbiaſſed,
diced mind. [illegible] Whatſoever is inconve-
or the major [illegible] part of a community,
to be conſider[illegible]ed as being inconvenient
e whole. If [illegible] therefore the place where
now fix't b[illegible] law, is not only remote
the centre [illegible]; but on diverſe other ac-
ts much m[illegible]re inconveniently ſituate than
town of [illegible]N—w—k; if the former will
ſo well [illegible] accommodate the whole as the
ter; if ſ[illegible]ch alteration will benefit the ma-
rity, a[illegible]d (*omnibus conſideratis*) be moſt
xpedien[illegible], then ſurely this whole county in-
ſtead of getting into parties about the matter,
ought [illegible] unanimouſly to agree to ſuch alteration:
for ſo long as all are by nature equally en-
titled to the privilege of having the pla[illegible]ce
where, ſo fixt as that they may be eq[illegible]ally
benefitted thereby, they who are not ſo [illegible] much
benefitted thereby as they might other[illegible]wiſe be
conſiſtent with the good of the wh[illegible]le, have
great reaſon to complain.

When this matter was firſt put [illegible] in agitation,
they who eſpouſe the cauſe of t[illegible]ne liberties of
this people, did not ſo much a[illegible] dream of ſuch
a vigorous, party ſpirited [illegible]pposition from a
petulent few; but expecte[illegible]d that even ſuch as
were moſt nearly intereſte[illegible]d would be ſo ſenſi-
ble that ſuch alteratio[illegible], muſt be for the com-
mon good of the coun[illegible]ty that they would not
willingly have been [illegible] ſeen to make any kind of
oppoſition. But, [illegible] whatever may have been
the pretenſions [illegible] of Mr. Partiſan and his aſſo-
ciates;—The true ſtate of the caſe is this; When this County was firſt erected the inhabitants of the weſtern & northweſtern parts were few, very few in compariſon to thoſe of the eaſterly & northeaſterly parts thereof. At that time the townſhips of G—h, D—n—y, R—f—d, N—f—f—d, and R—d—g, excepting only the firſt ſociety in G—w—h, were in a great meaſure, if not wholly deſtitute of inhabitants; whereas they are now become populous, and in a great meaſure filled with inhabitants even to the remoteſt corners. At the ſame time the great town of W———y, on the northeaſterly part, contained near one quarter of the then inhabitants of this county, whereas that town is long ſince taken off from this and annexed to the county of L———d by which means the place where, hath become far remote from the centre.——————At preſent this county contains ten towns, five whereof compoſe one regular and almoſt uniform ſettlement from eaſt to weſt upon the ſea coaſt with N——k in the centre: the other five being a northern teer of townſhips are nearer adjacent to N——k than to the place fixt by law for the holding our courts the town of N———n only excepted which is only about two miles further diſtant.

that by means of ſuch alteration pray-
for, an addition of twelve mile travel
would be occaſioned only to the inhabitants of
S———d, and of part of F——d and of
about two miles of the town of N—t—n;
whereas by that means a ſaving would be made
of twelve miles travel to the inhabitants of
the towns of N-w-k, S--nf-d, G-w-h,
R-f-d, and of ſeveral miles to each of
towns of D--by, N———d, & R——f [illegible] f
even to the inhabitants of about one th[illegible] &
of F-f-d. In ſhort as this county [illegible] the
ſituate the travel to court from the [illegible], and
northeaſterly parts thereof ariſes o[illegible]rd part
and from eight to about twenty [illegible] is now
whereas from the weſterly and [illegible] eaſterly &
parts thereof it ariſes to twelv[illegible]ly to eight
to FORTY miles. And tha[illegible] four miles;
diſproportion be ſaid to d[illegible] northweſterly
ſhall 30 miles travel be e[illegible] & from twelve
inhabitants, and to the[illegible] ſuch a manifeſt
generations, while they [illegible]ſerve no notice?
no more than their [illegible]tailed to the weſtern
public taxes of the [illegible]e poſterity, to future
only eight miles t[illegible] from eaſtward who bear
vance can be re[illegible] equal proportion of the
tice to any perſ[illegible] county, are favoured with
ſidered that [illegible]o travel? Or when this grie-
much more [illegible]dreſſed without doing injuſ-
ſituate for [illegible]on whatſoever; when it is con-
ther town [illegible]N——w——k is in all reſpects
now no [illegible] commodiouſly, and conveniently
altera[illegible] the purpoſe aforeſaid than any o-
reaſ[illegible] in this county: and that there are
qu[illegible] public buildings in the way of ſuch
[illegible]ion, muſt not this appear to be a moſt
[illegible]nable, moſt righteous and equitable re-
[illegible]ſt?

However if Mr. Partiſan and his petty faction will not after all be convinced, let it be imputed rather to their being blinded with the powerful force of intereſt than to their want of ability to diſcern what is juſt and reaſonable. But if notwithſtanding they are in ſome meaſure obliged to own the reaſonableneſs of this requeſt; they will ſtill undertake to ſay, that be it ever ſo reaſonable, ever ſo juſt, and equitable; yet they KNOW, ſuch alteration will never be made ſo long as the honorable upper houſe of a——ſſ——ly conſiſts of the ſame members as at preſent; give the apologiſt leave to ſay, that this would be a very unjuſt aſperſion of the characters of thoſe worthy patriots who now compoſe that honorable board. We who eſpouſe the cauſe of the liberties of the People of this county, do not pretend to have made ſo free as to have diſcovered the minds of the honorable council, or to know upon what principles they were pleaſed to negative our firſt memorial; but think it our duty to ſay it was upon Principles that were truly honeſt, and that the contrary ought not to be preſumed.

Nevertheleſs thus much we know, that they as well as we are ſenſible that our laws are not like thoſe of the Medes and Perſians; but are ſubject to repeated alterations, & emendations, and that their not having ſeen ſufficient reaſon for the alteration prayed for already is no argument that they will not be convinced that the reaſons offered are ſufficient, upon further conſideration; and whenever they ſhall judge it expedient to make ſuch alteration, it will undoubtedly be done.

But our antagoniſts are further emboldened to ſay they KNOW this, from four things, which they offer as reaſons of the knowledge, viz.

1ſt. Becauſe———2d. Becauſe other counties are in like ſituation———3d Becauſe they can hold this privilege by preſcription, and———4th Becauſe they have partly erected, what they call a goal, near the place where &c. Theſe however may be expected to be anſwered in ſome of the next apologies that may flow from the pen of the truly patriotic

BALANDER.

BY THE HONORABLE

William Pitkin, Eſq;

Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Engliſh Colony of Connecticut in New England, in America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by letters from one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, information is given, and affidavits tranſmitted, of the murder of William Odgers, one of the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for the port of Penzance, in the county of Cornwell: ſaid murder therein charg'd on Melchiſedec Kinſman, of the Iſland of Great-Britain, who in April laſt ſailed from Falmouth for New-York: ſignifying alſo his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all legal methods be taken for apprehending ſaid Kinſman, (if found within this government) to the end that he may be brought to juſtice.

Agreeable to his Majeſty's pleaſure thereby ſignified, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, requiring all his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, and other civil officers within this colony, to exerciſe all proper care for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid Melchiſedec Kinſman, who is deſcrib'd to be a well ſet man, about five feet eight inches high, about thirty years of age, florid complection, his hair light brown, but wore a wigg when he left England.

For encouraging any perſon or perſons, for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid Kinſman, I ſhall ſtate the cauſe to the general aſſembly of this colony, and motion a generous reward.

Given under my hand at Hartford, this 12th day of September 1768, in the eighth year of the reign of our ſovereign Lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King defender of the faith, &c.

WILLIAM PITKIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

* * *

New Haven, September 13th, 1768.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBCRIPTION,

A Reply to Mr. Mills's *Inquiry concerning the State of the Unregenerate: Containing Remarks on the tenth Section of the Author's Remarks on Dr. Mayhew's Sermon on ſtriving to enter in at the Strait Gate.*

Wherein it is ſhewed, That Mr. Mills has entirely miſrepreſented the State and Character of the Unregenerate: And his Objections and Arguments againſt particular Paſſages in ſaid Section are conſidered and refuted. And what the Author has there advanced is particularly ſtated and vindicated.

By SAMUEL HOPKINS, A. M. Miniſter of the Goſpel in *Great Barrington.*

This Reply will it is ſuppoſed, be contained in Ten Sheets; and will be afforded to Subſcribers at *One ſhilling* and *Eight pence*, the Price to be proportionably more or leſs, as it falls ſhort of Ten Sheets, or exceeds.

It will be ready to be delivered to Subſcribers next Spring or ſooner.

Subſcriptions are taken in at the Printing Office in Hartford.

TO BE SOLD BY

Peter Verſtille,

(of Weathersfield)

ONE Third Part of a new coaſting Sloop, burthen'd about 18 Tons, well found, now at Rocky-Hill. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may have it on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, Oct. 10, 176
THE
Connecticut

BY THE HONOURABLE
William Pitkin, Esq;
Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's English Colony of Connecticut in New England in America
A PROCLAMATION.

[illegible]

WILLIAM PITKIN.
GOD SAVE THE KING.

New Haven, September 13th, 1768.
PROPOSALS
For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,
A Reply to Mr. Mather's *Inquiry concern*[illegible]

[illegible]

SOLD BY
Peter Vertille,

[illegible]

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MONDAY, Oct. 10, 1768. [Numb. 198.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freshest Advices Both Foreign and Domestick.

Post Office Hartford. October 5th, 1768. List of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office, not before published.

[N. B. *Where the Town is not mentioned they are all of Hartford.*]

AUSTIN, Seth, Suffield. Abbot, Abial, Windsor. 2 Adams, William, Esq; 5 Andrews, Samuel, Weathersfield.

Bissel, David, Windsor. Benjamin, Gideon, East-Hartford. Burrows, Abner, East Windsor. Bramhall, Edmund, Nine Partners.

CHandler, Samuel, East Hartford. Cary, Phineas, Windham. Colly, Stephen, Chatham. Crocker, John, Doct. Coventry.

DOdge, George, Colchester.

FUller, Thomas, Windham. Farnsworth, Samuel, Forward, Capt. Simsbury.

GOodwin, Daniel, Capt. Goodwin, Ozias, Capt. Goodrich, John, Capt. Glastenbury.

HAtch, Eady, Tolland. Hammond, Aaron, Nine Partners. Hubbard, Joshua, Windham. Holt, Zebediah, Windham. Halsey, Timothy, Glastenbury.

KIbbe, Isaac, Enfield.

M[illegible] Stone, [illegible]ald.

OUgston, Thomas, Olcott, Samuel, Capt.

PArsons, Eldad, Enfield. Perry, Joseph Rev. Windsor. Peirce, Benjamin, Capt Canterbury.

RImmington, Jonathan, Suffield. Rimming, Elijah ditto. Roberts, Eliphalet, Capt. East Hartford.

SWan, William, Glastenbury. Stainford, John, Windham. Seymour, David Capt.

THompson, Hugh, Windsor. 3 Turner, Habakuk, Coventry. Taylor, James, Cloathier.

WOodbridge, Russel, East Hartford. Williams, Moses, Capt. Rocky Hill.

[*Lord Baltimore's Tryal, continued.*]

ON Wednesday, the 22d of December, they were again on the water, in a close boat, In the afternoon two gentlemen & a lady arrived as visitors, having as she was told, been sent for from London. They entertained themselves with what was called Italian shades; some sheets were sewed together, and hung up, with candles placed only on one side; the spectators are on the dark side, and the performers placing themselves between the sheets, & the candle on the other side, are perceived by their shadows on the linen. Lord Baltimore was among the performers, and the Lady that came down from London said, "that is Lord Baltimore that acts the old man." This accident acquainted Miss Woodcock by whom she had been injured, having never heard his name before.

On Thursday, the 24th, being Christmas eve, they returned to London, in the same manner as they had came down; she was told at night that she must go to bed to my Lord, but she avoided it, by making an excuse applicable to her sex.

On Friday, being Christm[illegible] day, Lord Baltimore introduced her to th[illegible] other part of his Family, his daughters, an[illegible] Madam Saunier, their governess, telling them that she had been recommended by her fathe[illegible] as a companion to the young ladies.

She was now in another part of the house; she saw nothing of Mrs. Ha[illegible]y; Mrs. Griffenberg came in only now [illegible] then, and my Lord appeared only at meals; yet she neither told her situation to Madam Saunier, nor attempted to escape from the house, though the persons with whom she was now associated, as they supposed her to be with them at her own desire, would certainly have done nothing to prevent her.

She says she concealed her situation from Madam Saunier, because she supposed, being my Lord's servant, she would be as the others had been; but nothing appears to account for her not endeavouring to get out of the house.

She was fetched this night [illegible] my Lord's Bed by Mrs. Griffenberg; but though several indecencies were offered, al[illegible] which she again resisted to the utmost of her power, yet her situation prevented the repetition of what had been done at Epsom.

[illegible] except that she endeavoured to procure a pen, ink and paper, that she might write a letter to her father, and throw it out of the window, but could not suceed, and that she suffered many things to be bought and made up for her. It appears that the ladies and a visitor being at cards, she was at liberty to retire, and was some time by herself.

She slept this night in bed by herself, a room at the top of the house having been fitted up for her. It appears that the next day, Sunday, the 27th, she went about the house unattended, and was great part of this day alone in her room, though the women came often, and interrupted her.

In the afternooon, as she was standing at a corner window which looks towards Hamstead she saw Mr. Davis, the person to whom she was engaged, and he saw her; she ran into another room, which was empty, & exchanged a few words with him from the window; she was thrown into great confusion by this interview, and when he asked her if all was well, she says she was ready to drop, & fearing to be surprized; she abruptly bid him good bye, shut down the window, and retired.

This night she slept alone, in a garret.——The next day, Monday, the 28th, L. Baltimore told her he had sent for her father to meet her at Mrs. Griffenberg's, in Dean street, Soho. He told her she must say she was easy and satisfied, and willing to stay, which she promised to do: but added, that she must see her father alone.

She was accordingly sent in a hackney coach accompanied only by Mrs. Griffenberg, and a little girl, about eight years of age, to Soho. It must be confessed, that supposing at this time she was earnestly desirous of getting away, and, as she alledged, upon her cross-examination, in fear of her life, it is very difficult to account for her not running into the first shop or house she saw open, when she got out before her. She certainly might have outrun Mrs. Griffenberg, and if endeavours had been used forcibly to detain her, she would have been able to appeal to a crowd of people in two minutes.

When this was urged to her, she had nothing better to say, than that she did not know but that some of my Lord's servants might be about, and that she did not think of it. Neither of these reasons are surely satisfactory, & what is worse, they destroy each other; for if she was deterred from attempting to escape, by the mere doubt of persons being near who would prevent it, she certainly thought of it; and if she did not think of it, she was not certainly deterred from the attempt by any doubt about my Lords servants.

After she had waited at the house about two hours, that is, till four o'clock, without seeing her father, Lord Baltimore and Dr. Griffenberg came, and brought an account that her father had taken Mrs. Harvey into custody; a messenger soon after informed them, that in consequence of Miss Woodcock's conference with Mr Davis, from the window Lord Baltimore's house was beset with Justice Fielding's men! In this situation, my Lord seemed in earnest to procure an interview between Miss Wo[illegible] and her father, [illegible] see her father, and things should be settled to her mind, she would procure Mrs. Harvey's discharge.

A messenger was therefore procured to carry a letter to the old man, from his daughter, appointing him to come to Ben Kenton's at the crown and Magpye, in Whitechapel, whither the company went immediately, Lord Baltimore, Miss Woodcock, Dr. Griffenberg, the messengers, the Doctor's niece, and the little girl.

When they came thither, the messenger was dispatched with the letter to Woodcock's which was but at the other end of the Minories, who brought word that he had been abroad all day, in search of his daughter, and could not be found. Lord Baltimore said, he would send to him again at ten the next morning, and Miss Woodcock wrote a second letter to the landlord of the house where her father lived, to tell him this.

They then set out again for Dr. Griffenberg's, and in the way called at Sir John Fielding's; the man who had carried the letter was with them; he went into Sir John's, and told him that Miss Woodcock was in a coach at the door; he returned to them in a short time, and Sir John's clerk with him, who brought a card to her, with his compliments, telling her she should see her friends there; but instead of then putting herself into Sir John's protection, she gave the card to Lord Baltimore, as referring to him what answer should be given; He said she should not go to Fielding's. She immediately acquiesced, and dismissed the clerk, telling him she desired to see her friends at Dr. Griffenbergs.

When they got to Dr. Griffenberg's, messenger after messenger came to tell them of Fieldings men being about the house, and a great mob in the yard; this so much alarmed my Lord, that he was afraid to go home, lest they should take her out of the coach.

To be concluded in our next.

BOSTON, October 3.

The following was unanimouſly agreed upon as the RESULT of the conference and conſultation of the committees choſen by a number of Towns and Diſtricts viz. Ninety ſix Towns and 8 Diſtricts, conven'd at Boſton, the Twenty ſecond Day of September, 1768.

THE Inhabitants of a Number of Towns in his Majeſty's Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, being greatly alarm'd at the preſent Aſpect of our public affairs, and deeply diſtreſs'd in their Minds upon authentic Advice that the humble and dutiful Petition of their repreſentatives to our moſt gracious Sovereign for the Redreſs of their Grievances have not reach'd the Royal Preſence, at a time when they are threatned with the poſting of Regular Troops among them, while they are in an unuſual Manner depriv'd of the benefit of a General Aſſembly the grand Council of the Province. And being deſirous to the utmoſt of their ability to promote Peace, good Order and due Submiſſion among their Fellow Subjects in their Province have in their ſeveral Town Meetings legally aſſembled choſen us to meet together in Convention, in Order to conſult and adviſe for that purpoſe, & alſo for the legal, regular and prudential Methods of obtaining the redreſs of our Grievances.

The ſaid Committees, having met for the Purpoſes aforeſaid, and after conference and conſultation on the Premiſes thought it adviſeable to prefer a dutiful Petition to his Excellency Governor BERNARD, his Majeſty's Repreſentative in this Province therein ſetting forth, and explaining to his Excellency, the Nature and deſign of their meeting, and ſupplicating him to convene a General Aſſembly of the repreſentative Body of the People: but his Excellency having conſidered their thus Meeting as unlawful, refuſed to receive the Petition; and ſent them a Meſſage admoniſhing them to ſeperate themſelves; and alſo afterward he refuſed to receive [illegible] the ſaid Committee thought neceſſary to ſend to his Excellency, in conſequence of his Meſſage and admonition to them; the committee therefore conſidering that the peaceable and good intention of their convening, might poſſibly be miſunderſtood' thought it neceſſary that their proceedings ſhould be made known to the World, by inſerting the ſame in the public prints, that ſo every ſuſpicion of any illegal Deſign or Behaviour might be removed.

And the ſaid Committees conſidering themſelves only as ſo many private Fellow Subjects conven'd from Divers Towns in this Province, at the requeſt of their inhabitants, have made known to each other the loyal & dutiful diſpoſition of the ſame; and their deſire that no irregular Steps ſhould be taken by the People, but that all unconſtitutional and prudential Methods ſhould be cloſely attended to, for the redreſs of their Grievances; and the ſaid Committee in purſuance of the pacific Intention of their meeting, have conſidered that the gracious attention of his moſt ſacred Majeſty to the cauſe and grounds of our complaints, is the only regular Source of relief from our preſent Diſtreſſes; and that the Houſe of Repreſentatives in *February* laſt did in their faithful care and concern for the intereſt and Welfare of this Province, prefer ſuch a Petition to his ſacred Majeſty as by them was thought beſt adapted to obtain relief; and at the ſame time did write Letters to divers noble Lords, and others to intreat their Attention to our public Difficulties: Which Petition to his Majeſty we are in hopes has before this Time reached the royal Preſence, and will ere long have the deſired effect. And as we cannot but ſtill entertain hopes that his Excellency our Governor will ſoon think fit to call a Houſe of Repreſentatives, who may, if they ſee occaſion therefor, prefer further Petitions to his Majeſty for our redreſs; we are therefore humbly of opinion and flatter ourſelves it will not be taken amiſs if we declare, & which we are aſſured is the Sentiment of the ſeveral Towns to which we belong, that tho' the preſent Appearance of our public affairs is alarming & diſtreſſing, yet that the common cauſe of obtaining the redreſs of the heavy grievances under which we labour, will be the beſt ſerved by a firm Adherence to the principles of the conſtitution, and a cloſe attention to the Peace and good order of Society. And tho' we are ſatisfied from the Knowledge we have of the loyalty and Attachment of the Inhabitants of this province to the perſon and Government of our moſt gracious Sovereign, that any Tumults & Diſorders that may have happened, have not ariſen from the leaſt diſaffection to the government as by law eſtabliſhed, or the want of Loyalty to our King on the Britiſh Throne, but merely from a preſſing Anxiety of Mind on the Account of heavy and increaſing Grievances —— which Grievances were very clearly ſet forth by the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province in *February* laſt, in the aforeſaid Petition & Letters, wherein they expreſs their deepeſt Concern that the Parliament has thought proper to paſs divers Acts impoſing Taxes on his Majeſty's Subjects in *America* with the ſole and expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a revenue; & they add, "that if theſe Acts of Parliament ſhould remain in force and his Majeſty's Commons in *Great Britain* ſhall continue to exerciſe the power of granting the property of their Fellow Subjects in this Province, his Majeſty's People here muſt then regret their unhappy Fate in having only the name left of free ſubjects. —— And in their letter to their Agent they ſay, that the coloniſts cannot be conceived to have any property, if their Money may be granted away by others without their conſent, and that this is moſt certainly the preſent Caſe." and ſpeaking of a ſtanding Army, they appeal to the Tranſactions of the Parliament to ſhew the Sentiments of the Nation of the Loyalty of the People of the Province, and juſtly affirm that their good diſpoſition renders a ſtanding Army needleſs; They further declare that as Engliſhmen they have an averſion to an unneceſſary Standing Army, which they look upon as dangerous to their civil Liberty. And further, that the Time may come when an united Body of Penſioners and Soldiers may ruin the Liberties of America." Yet conſidering the invaluable Bleſſing and happy conſequences of Peace and good order, and the great Advantages reſulting therefrom, for producing convincing Arguments and placing Truth in the moſt conſpicuous point of View; and alſo conſidering the horrible Nature and dreadful conſequences of Tumult and Diſorder, we think it our Duty, as Friends to our common Cauſe, as embarked in the ſame bottom of Provincial happineſs, to give our free and ſincere Advice not in an authoritative, but meerly a *friendly* Manner, that we ſhould all of us compoſe our Minds and avoid any undue expreſſions of Reſentment, and each one of us prevent ſo much as in him lies all Tumults and diſorders into which our preſent Calamities may betray us; and to attend with all due Patience, and a regard to good order, the Reſult of his Majeſty's Wiſdom, from whence we may reaſonably expect to receive our much deſired Relief. —— And it is our firm reſolution, in our ſeveral Stations, as by our Allegiance required, and by our Loyalty inclined, at all times, to yield every poſſible aſſiſtance to the Civil Magiſtrates in the Suppreſſion of riots and tumults, and in preſerving the peace; being humbly of opinion, that the *Poſſe Comitatus*, when legally called in Aid of the Civil Power, will ever be ſufficient to reſtrain all Orders of Men within the bounds of the law, and the Limits of the conſtitution. We from the bottom of our Hearts not only diſclaim and deteſt all Pretences of 'uſurping' any of the 'rights of Sovereignty', but alſo of arrogating to ourſelves any the leaſt authority whatever. We clearly hold, and whenever lawfully called thereunto will at the utmoſt Hazard of our lives & Fortunes maintain that the 'Sovereignty' of his moſt ſacred Majeſty King GEORGE the third is alrea[illegible] all parts of the widely extended and ſtill happily ſpreading Britiſh Empire: and may God forbid that we ſhould ever once be leſs to think or wiſh, much leſs to aſk any Thing in 'Oppugnation' of the ſame, 'Ignorance of the law' neither in a court Temporal or Spiritual, is a proper 'Plea' or 'Excuſe'. We would appear not as Attorneys, Proctors or Pettyfoggers, but as plain Honeſt Men, humbly conſulting Peace and Order, and for the beſt temporal Felicity of our country and of Poſterity. We would wiſh as far as is in our power ever to promote and cultivate that Harmony, and Union between *Great Britain* and her Colonies, on which the happineſs of both ſo much depend. We think ourſelves happy in being connected with the Parent State, in that Subordination, which forms the happieſt Bond of Union between the Colonies themſelves. We have been taught, that it is the Duty of all Men, to implore the Throne of heavenly Grace; & have but lately heard there are thoſe who deem it criminal for aggrieved Fellow Subjects to join in humble dutiful, and loyal Supplications to their Monarch. While the People wiſely obſerve the Medium between an abject ſubmiſſion, and a ſlaviſh ſtupidity, under grievous oppreſſion on the one hand, and irrational Attempts to obtain Redreſs on the other, and ſteadily perſevere in orderly and conſtitutional Applications, for the recovering the Exerciſe of their juſt Rights & Liberties, they may promiſe themſelves ſucceſs. And while they ſtedfaſtly maintain thoſe invaluable Bleſſings which are derived to them from GOD and Nature, and the happy conſtitution of the Government under which we live, they may ſafely rely on the influence and direction of Him who ruleth according to his Pleaſure, with unerring Wiſdom and irreſiſtible influence, in the hearts of the Children of Men; under whoſe Favour no Grievance can be durable, and without which no enjoyment can be truly valuable.

Wedneſday Morning arrived here from Halifax, the Launceſton of 40 Guns the Mermaid of 28, *Glaſgow* of 20, Beaver of 14, Senegal of 14 and Bonetta of 10, and two armed Schooners, together with ſeveral Tranſports, having on board the 14th Regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Dalrymple, and the 29th Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Carr; alſo the Grenadiers and other company of the 59th Regiment, with a detachment of the Royal Regiment of Artillery; in all about 1000 Men.

On Thurſday the Boats from the Fleet came up and ſounded the Bay all round the Town, and on Friday the Ships of War came up and ranged themſelves on the North Eaſt Side of the Metropolis, as if intended for a formal Siege: And about noon on Saturday, the 14th Regiment landed at the Long Wharf, & having formed, marched with drums beating, Fifes Playing, and Colors flying, up King ſtreet to the Town Houſe, where they halted till the 29th Regiment came up, then marched to the Common, where they were joined ſoon after by the detachments of the 59th Regiment and of the train of Artillery, with two Field Pieces. —— About two o'Clock, Lieut. Cooper of the 14th, came to Mr. Brown, Overſeer of the Factory, and requeſted to ſee the Rooms, and know what Number of Soldiers they might contain: Mr. Brown ſhewed him the rooms, on which he retired; but ſpeedily returned, and ſaid it was Col. Dalrymple's poſitive Orders to have the Factory cleared in two Hours for the reception of the Soldiers. Mr. Brown deſiring to ſee the Col. in Perſon, was conducted to him in the common, and complained to him of the Hardſhip of being turned out of Doors from a Houſe he had been placed in by the Province, and that without legal Warning. The Col. anſwered he received orders from Govr. Bernard to lodge his Troops in the Factory Houſe, and he would obey them. Mr. Brown replied, he diſputed the Governor's power to vindicate ſuch Orders and would not comply with them. Colonel Dalrymple during the converſation having reach'd the Factory, tarried ſome time, and on departure ſaid that he would for the ſake of the people go once more to the Selectmen and ſee whether they would make any Proviſion for his men, who muſt otherwiſe lie in open Air. He accordingly went and applied for the Shelter of Faneuil Hall till Monday Morning, declaring upon his honor that the utmoſt care ſhould be taken not to injure any Thing in that Building, which contains many of the public Papers and Town Arms. Some time after the Col. came to Mr. Brown, and told him he need give himſelf no further trouble till Monday, when he could not ſay but the Governor might renew the demand. About twilight the 14th Regiment marched down to the Hall, where they ſtood under Arms till near 9 o'clock, when the Door, by ſome means or other being opened, they took up their Lodging there that night but the place not being ſufficient to accomodate the whole of that Regiment, a Part of them by the Governor's Permiſſion, took up their Quarters laſt Evening in the Town Houſe —— The 29th, having brought their Field Equipage with them, are encamped on the Common, with the Artillery.

Col. Dalrymple commands in chief the Land Forces, and Capt. Smith the Ships of War.

We have now the appearance before this Town of 13 or 14 Ships of War, and two Regiments in the Common with a Train of Artillery, and all this mighty and expenſive Parade, is, as this E———y has told the C—l, in conſequence of the diſorders on the 18th of March laſt, which were nothing more than a few diſorderly Boys hallooing before Mr. Inſpector William's Door that Evening. —— We are now become a Spectacle to all North America; may our conduct be ſuch as not to diſgrace ourſelves or injure the common cauſe.

Laſt Thurſday the G———r called a C———l at Caſtle William, but all his Efforts could not induce them to countenance the quartering of Troops in this town contrary to Act of Parliament. —— We hear he has ſummoned them to attend as on this Day, at his Seat at Roxbury, about 5 Miles from Boſton.

It is obſerved that the Enemies to this town and Province are much chagrin'd to perceive this Town in that peace and good Order which has aſtoniſhed the Gentlemen of the Military, who by the Repreſentations made to them might have expected to have found us in a ſtate of diſorder and rebellion.

Not the leaſt attempt has been made or even contemplated to oppoſe the landing of the King's Troops, or their encampment on the Common; whoever among us ſhall preſume to act counter to Law, muſt anſwer for any unhappy conſequences —— It is not doubted but the Poſſe Comitatus, in any of the civil Magiſtrates when neceſſary, will be ſufficient to maintain every individual in the Exerciſe & Enjoyment of his rights and Property.

The beſt Families in Town & country have and are laying aſide the uſe of India Teas, & many are determining not to eat drink or wear any thing Foreign, until relieved under our preſent Burdens.

When an armed Force is bro't in upon a peaceable Country againſt their conſent, and in Violation of their Rights as men and Britiſh Subjects, we have reaſon to believe that ſome unheard of Oppreſſions are coming upon us.— If no Evil is deſigned againſt us, why are Troops quartered in our Towns? Surely it is not to protect us. We want no protection; no Danger threatens the Inhabitants of this Country from a Foreign Enemy. The laws are Fully and quietly executed. The Sowers of Diſcord, the Enemies of Great Britain and America, the Villains that have inſidiouſly alienated the Affections of his Majeſty's Subjects from each other, are the only Perſons who pretend they are in danger; their Conſciouſneſs of Guilt is a Fury that continually haunts them, a Vulture that conſtantly gnaws their cowardly Hearts, and a certain Forerunner of that Vengeance, which ſooner or later, in this State or another, will aſſuredly overtake them, though all the Force of Great Britain ſhould guard them." Hand may join in Hand yet iniquity ſhall not go unpuniſhed. Theſe wretches may depend on it, that our injured King and the accuſed People of Great Britain, need only know them to hate them as we do.

BOSTON, October 6.

We hear His Majeſty's Council has adviſed his Excellency the Governor to authorize and appoint one or more Perſon or Perſons to furniſh and ſupply the Officers and Soldiers put and placed in the Barracks, with Fire, Candles, &c. as particularly mentioned in the Act of Parliament.

We hear that Joſeph Goldthwait, Jun. Eſq; is appointed Commiſſary for the Purpoſe above mentioned.

This Morning fell down and came to anchor off Caſtle William, the Senegal Sloop of War; the Magdalane armed Schooner ſailed alſo for Halifax.

The Lydia, Captain Scott, ſails this Day for London: We hear that Captain Allen, of the Gaſpee armed Schooner, goes Paſſenger in the Lydia, with Diſpatches from the Commander of the Troops here.

We hear from North Yarmouth, that as three Men were hunting for Bears in the Woods there, they purſued one into a Cornfield, — one of the Perſons hearing a ruſtling, ſuppoſing it to be the Bear, he fired, but happening to be one of his Comrades was killed on the ſpot. — The Perſon that fired was named [illegible], and the Perſon killed was named Griffin.

Thurſday laſt the Convention, having finiſhed their Buſineſs, diſpers'd.

We hear there are above 200 Families in this Town that have agreed not to uſe any more TEA. We alſo hear the Inhabitants of Charleſtown have unanimouſly agreed to the ſame.

We hear from Brookfield, that Mr. Joſhua Upham of that Town, a Gentleman of the Law, and his two Brothers, with a Number of other Gentlemen, have lately erected a Building 50 Feet in Length, and two Stories high, for a Manufactory Houſe, and are collecting Tradeſmen of ſeveral Sorts for the Woolen Manufactory, and they propoſe to keep a large Number of Looms conſtantly at Work.

We hear from Wilbraham a Part of Springfield, that a Number of Gentlemen have agreed together to purchaſe 2000 Sheep, to be Paſtured upon the Plains there, under the care of a Shepherd.

HARTFORD, October 10.

Next Thurſday the General Aſſembly of this Colony is to meet at New Haven.

We hear from Great Barrington, that laſt Week a Perſon was killed there by the Fall of a Tree.

We the Subſcribers

being appointed by the Honorable court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, to examine the claims of Abial Tryon late of Weathersfield deceas'd (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice that we will attend that buſineſs on the 4th Monday of October, and the 3d Mondays of November and December, A. D. 1768.

Eliſha Baxter,
Joſeph Flowers, } Commiſſioners.

Sharon, Sept. 24, 1768.

NOtice is hereby given to the creditors of Abner Bailey of Sharon, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, inn holder in Sharon, to receive their dividends of ſaid Abner's eſtate from us the ſubſcribers, on the laſt Tueſday of October next.

EBENEZER GAY,
JOHN CANFIELD, } Truſtees.
SIMEON SMITH,

TO BE SOLD By

Charles Caldwell,

A SLOOP about Sixty Tons Burthen, now lying at Hartford, well found, a good ſailing Veſſel, well calculated for the Weſt India Trade; —together with a Sixteen Foot Boat.

The following Articles of Intelligence were brought by Capt. Davis, from London, whoſe Arrival was mention'd in our laſt.

Yeſterday Afternoon about 5 o'Clock died at his Palace at Lambeth, aged 75, the moſt Reverend Thomas Secker, L. L. D. Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, Primate of all England, and Metropolitan Preſident of the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, and the Society for the propagation of the Goſpel in foreign Parts, a Governor of the Charter Houſe, a Truſtee of the Britiſh Muſeum, a Vice-Preſident of St. George's Hoſpital, & one of the Lord's of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council.

His Grace was a learned and pious Prelate, and in his Sermons gave a noble ſpecimen of practical preaching, adapted to the circumſtances of the congregation, delivered with a becoming freedom, which he preſſ'd home on the Hearts of his auditors; and his charity was unbounded, —inſomuch that not only the poor in and near Lambeth have loſt a great benefactor, but many other indigent perſons, to whom he was an annual contributor, will lament his Death.

Auguſt 5. Tueſday Evening the Earl of Bute embarked at Dover for France.

A correſpondent ſays, that it is generally thought a noble Lord at preſent labours under a political as well as corporal indigeſtion, which is the cauſe of his going abroad.

They write from Hamburgh, that the diſputes between England and her Colonies have effectually put a ſtop to the further migration of Foreigners to ſettle in North America.

The report of two noble Lords being ſpeedily to embark for America wants confirmation, tho' it is pretty confidently believed that vigorous meaſures will be immediately taken by the miniſtry.

They write from Boſton, that a ſolemn Faſt has been appointed to be kept thro'out the province of New England, and the colony of Connecticut, on account of the preſent ſituation of public affairs.

His Majeſty's Ship Rippon, is getting ready as faſt as poſſible, we hear, for North America.

Aug 8 The Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of London, Dr. Terrick, is talked of to ſucceed to the See of Canterbury.

It is ſaid that the inhabitants of New York have begun a ſubſcription for raiſing a regiment of provincials, for the better ſecurity of that colony.

On Thurſday the body of the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury was opened in the preſence of Dr. Addington, Dr. Ford, John Ranby, & Caeſar Hawkins, Eſqrs. when it appeared the bones in one of his Grace's thighs and arms were greatly decayed, eſpecially that in the thigh, which was as it were, almoſt hollow; and the gentlemen of the faculty were ſurprized that his Grace lived ſo long in ſuch pain as he had been for ſome weeks paſt.

The Archbiſhop's Will was yeſterday opened, and we are informed that his Grace has left the largeſt part of his fortune to charitable purpoſes, after the payment of ſome annuities to ſome particular friends.

It is ſaid the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Chatham has neither been conſulted nor as yet given his opinion on the preſent diſputes between Great Britain and her Colonies.

Ellſworth's Almanack,

for the Year 1769, to be Sold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

Have the following GOODS to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in NEW-YORK, Viz.

Broad cloths in half pieces of all colours
Six quarter coating of all colours
Six quarter nap ditto
Yard wide frizes and fearnoughts
Duffole and German Serges
Penniſtons and half thicks
Strip'd lincey's and embos'd ſerges
Flanels of all colours
White and ſpotted ſwan-ſkin
Blue and drab kerſeys
Roſe blankets of all ſorts
Strip'd ditto
Green and ſpotted ruggs
Forreſt cloths
Black ſilk velvets
Black and drab cotton do
Half yard and half ell laſtings
Black figur'd do & drawboys
Thickſetts
Black Sattinnets
Stocking pieces for breeches &c.
Cotton checks of all ſorts
Check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do
Spotted bandanoes
Lunge romals
Black barcelona handkerchiefs
Cotton ſtrip'd do
Bed bunts
Strip'd damaſcus
Tammys, duranes & callimancoes of all colours
Venetian poplins
Mecklins
Check'd and ſtrip'd camblets
And a large aſſortment of other handſom figured ſtuffs
London camblets
Ribbons a compleat aſſortment
Iriſh linen
Dowlas
Quadruple ſiletias
Tanden do
Dutch, Engliſh & Scotch oznabrigs
Cambricks and plain lawn
Spotted do
Kenting handkerchiefs plain and bordered
Black and white ſilk gauze
Black taffitys
Broad black perſians
Narrow do of all colours
Beſt belladine ſewing ſilks
Tapes
London quality's
Gartering
Scotch thread of all numbers
Buckram
Shirt buttons
Silk and hair buttons
Scarfe twiſt do
Silk hair and ſcarfe twiſt of all colours
Callicoes dark purple
Light do
Pencil do
Womans and childrens fans
Black lace and trimmings
Cap do do
Black Gimp and fringe
Womans ſhoes
Scotch ſnuff
Mens caſtor hats
Ditto felt do
Boys do do
Sailors bound caps
Mens gloves
Womans gloves and mitts
Womans worſted mitts
Mens worſted hoſe
Gilt, ſilver'd & metal buttons of all ſorts
Black and colour'd worſted mitts
Cloves
Mace
Cinnamon
Nutmeggs
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Writing paper and bonnet do
Silk ferrits
Silk knee garters
Wax Necklaces
Beeds well ſorted
Large and ſmall bibles
Teſtaments
Dilworths ſpelling books
Primmers
Young mens beſt companions
Looking glaſſes
Worſted hoſe plain & ribb'd
Mil'd caps
Black and white gauze
Clouting diaper
Pewter
Pins large and ſmall
Needles common and white chappel
Chipp'd hatts
Nails of all ſorts
Knives and forks
Carving do
Cuttoes
Penknives, barlow and other ſorts
Spotted handle do
Taylors ſhears and ſciſſars
Carpenters hammars
Shoe-makers do
Bellows's
Gimblets double worm'd and common
Spike do and tap borers
Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
Candleſticks
H and HL hinges
Table do
Duſtail do
Butts do
Rais'd joint do
Cruet frames
Shoe pinchers and nippers
Shoe Knives
Thumb latches
Awl blades and hafts
Cubboard Locks
Cheſt do
Double ſpring do
Pad do
Splinter do
Stock do
Plain irons
Broad chizzels
Morties do
Boſton do
Common handſaws
Tennon do
Pannals do
Saſh do
Duſtail do
Compaſs
Beſt whites do
Taylors Thimbles
Womans do
Snuff boxes
Mens ſhoe and knee buckels
Womens do
Iron and braſs jewſharps
Horſe whips and half hunters
Iron Skrews
Braſs cocks, with & without keys
Steel Snuffers
Snaffle bits
Ditto bridles
Braſs chair nails
Braſs handles and eſcutchons
Ditto hinges
Ditto nobbs
Warming pans
Temple and common ſpectacles
Wool cards
Six by eight and 7 by 9 glaſs
Files and raſps
Ivory and horn combs
Razors
Powder and ſhot
Fiſh hooks
Slates and pencills
Scythes and ſickels
Pewter table ſpoons
Ditto tea ſpoons
Three pint bottles
Corks
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

New Haven, September 13th, 1768.

PROPOSALS

For PRINTING by SUBCRIPTION,

A Reply to Mr. Mills's *Inquiry concerning the State of the Unregenerate: Containing Remarks on the tenth Section of the Author's Remarks on Dr. Mayhew's Sermon on ſtriving to enter in at the Strait Gate.*

Wherein it is ſhewed, That Mr. Mills has entirely miſrepreſented the State and Character of the Unregenerate: And his Objections and Arguments againſt particular Paſſages in ſaid Section are conſidered and refuted. And what the Author has there advanced is particularly ſtated and vindicated.

By SAMUEL HOPKINS, A. M. Miniſter of the Goſpel in *Great-Barrington.*

This Reply will it is ſuppoſed, be contained in Ten Sheets; and will be afforded to Subſcribers at *One ſhilling* and *Eight pence,* the Price to be proportionably more or leſs, as it falls ſhort of Ten Sheets, or exceeds.

It will be ready to be delivered to Subſcribers next Spring, or ſooner.

Subſcriptions are taken in at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

On the GRAVE.

HERE lie our bodies in a peaceful habitation and in a quiet reſting place. Here they have thrown off every Burthen, and eſcaped from every Snare; the Head achs no more, the Eye forgets to weep, the Fleſh is no longer racked with acute Pains nor pines away under lingering Diſtempers, here we receive a final Releaſe from Pain, and an everlaſting Diſcharge from Sorrows: Here Danger never threatens with her terrifying Alarms, but Tranquility ſoftens their Couch and Safety Guards their Repoſe Reſt then, ye precious Reliques, within this hoſpitable Gloom; Reſt in gentle Slumbers 'till the laſt Trumpet ſhall give the welcome Signal, Ariſe; ſhine, for your light is come, and the glory of the Lord is riſen upon you. *Where now is Wealth with all her golden Mountains? Where is Honour, with her proud Trophies of Renown? Where are all the vain Pomps of a deluded World? Can they adminiſter any Support in this laſt Extremity? The Body ſleeps in Death; the Soul launches into the inviſible State But who can imagine the delightful Surprize when they find themſelves ſurrounded by Guardian Angels inſtead of weeping Friends? How ſecurely do they wing their Way and paſs through unknown Worlds, under the Conduct of theſe Celeſtial Guides!——The Vale of Tears is quite loſt, they arrive on the Frontiers of inexpreſſible Felicity. They are come to the City of the living GOD, while a Voice ſweeter than Muſick in her ſofteſt Strains,——ſweet as the Harmony of hymning Seraphim, congratulates their Arrival, and beſpeaks their Admiſſion: Lift up your Heads: O ye Gates, and be ye lift up ye everlaſting Doors; that the Heirs of Glory may enter in. Here the Spirits and Souls of the Righteous are eſcaped from a perplexing Wilderneſs of Pain and received into a Paradiſe of Delights? eſcaped from the Territories of Diſquietude, and ſettled in Regions of unmoleſted Security. Let me live the Life and die the Death of the Righteous. Oh! let my latter End and future State be like theirs*

BY THE HONORABLE

William Pitkin, Eſq;

Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Engliſh Colony of Connecticut in New-England, in America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by letters from one of his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, information is given, and affidavits tranſmitted, of the murder of William Odgers, one of the officers of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for the port of Penzance, in the county of Cornwall: ſaid murder therein charg'd on Melchiſedec Kinſman, of the Iſland of Great-Britain, who in April laſt ſailed from Falmouth, for New-York: ſignifying alſo his Majeſty's pleaſure, that all legal methods be taken for apprehending ſaid Kinſman, (if found within this government) to the end that he may be brought to juſtice.

Agreeable to his Majeſty's pleaſure thereby ſignified, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, requiring all his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, ſheriffs, and other civil officers within this colony, to exerciſe all proper care for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid Melchiſedec Kinſman, who is deſcrib'd to be a well ſet man, about five feet eight inches high, about thirty years of age, florid complection, his hair light brown, but wore a wigg when he left England.

For encouraging any perſon or perſons, for apprehending and ſecuring the ſaid Kinſman, I ſhall ſtate the cauſe to the general aſſembly of this colony, and motion a generous reward.

Given under my hand at Hartford, this 12th day of September 1768, in the eighth year of the reign of our ſovereign Lord George the third, by the grace of God, of Great-Britain, France and Ireland, King defender of the faith, &c.

WILLIAM PITKIN.

Printed by Green & Watſon.

MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1768.

[Numb. 199.]

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

[Lord Baltimore's Trial concluded]

SHE ſays, that at this time ſhe was herſelf afraid, that if he [illegible] had ſpoken to Davis out of the window, he would murder her that night? yet ſhe encouraged him to carry her again to his houſe by telling him that they could not take her out, unleſs ſhe would, and that ſhe would not go with Juſtice Felding's men.

But notwithſtanding, when they came to Lord Baltimore's, and ſhe ſaw men, whom ſhe believed to belong to Juſtice Fielding, ſtrive to ruſh into the court yard after the coach, ſhe called out as ſhe alighted, "let them come in;" my Lord, ſhe ſays, then pulled her into the houſe, and ſaid ſhe ſhould not ſtay.

This night ſhe went to bed to my Lord, at his earneſt deſire, to avoid force, and upon his promiſe not to meddle with her, which ſhe ſays he kept.

On Tueſday morning he propoſed that ſhe ſhould write to her father, which ſhe did, deſiring him and her friends to come with all decency and reſpect becoming a [illegible] houſe.

This letter was never ſent; it came into the hands of one Brown, an attorney, who kept it [illegible] produced it at the trial, a circumſtance which did not eſcape proper notice in the court.

Soon after this letter was written, and ſhe tho't ſent away, Mr. Watts, an attorney, who had been employed by her friends, came to ſerve Lord Baltimore with a habeas corpus; he was introduced to her, and told her he came, by the deſire of her friends, to know whether ſhe was there by her own conſent; ſhe anſwered 'yes.' She ſays ſhe did not know what to think of Mr. Watts, and therefore went and opened the window, and looked out, to ſee if any of her friends had come with him. She ſaw ſeveral friends, and particularly one Mr. Cay, pretty near her, yet when Mr. Cay himſelf aſked her if ſhe was there with her own conſent, ſhe anſwered him as ſhe had done Mr. Watts, 'yes;' but added as ſhe had done before, 'I want to ſee my father.' Mr. Cay replied, 'your father will never come within theſe walls;' upon this ſhe turned away trembling, and ſaid, 'then I never ſhall ſee him.' 'That,' ſays ſhe, 'was my way of thinking at that time.' It is ſurely very ſtrange, that ſhe ſhould not expreſs her deſire of deliverance, when ſhe ſaw her friends ſurround the houſe, and that ſhe could poſſibly imagine any man in the kingdom would venture to ſpirit away or deſtroy a perſon known to be in his houſe forcibly detained, by a number of people who came to demand her. Yet perhaps it is ſcarce more ſtrange than her attempt to convince a philoſopher of the exiſtence of God, by appealing to the bible.

The habeas corpus being ſoon after ſerved, ſhe was, in obedience to that writ, taken by Lord Baltimore to Lord Manſfield's.

She ſays, not knowing that Lord Manſfield was a magiſtrate, ſhe did not chooſe to tell him the particulars, even when nobody was preſent but his Lordſhip, and a gentleman whom he deſired to be preſent. But though ſhe might not know his power, ſhe knew he was not in Lord [illegible] intereſt; for being aſked what [illegible] to be the reaſon at her going [illegible] Manſfield's ſhe anſwered, 'I [illegible] my friends were taking ſome [illegible] the gives of this interview [illegible] Lord M. 'Child was you carried [illegible] your will?' Anſ. 'yes, my Lord [illegible] kept there againſt [illegible] againſt my will' [illegible] your will?' Lord M. [illegible] Anſ. 'yes.' Lord M. 'I think [illegible] with this man?' [illegible] are you [illegible] Anſ. [illegible] as things are as they are, I [illegible] not ſeeing my friends [illegible] in which this anſwer [illegible] much more the appearance of [illegible] ſentiment [illegible] a conſequence of reflection [illegible] thought, [illegible] of a mere general compliance with an extraordinary promiſe, or a timid concealment of the truth, ariſing from uncertainty and ſuſpicion [illegible] for which, conſidering each her own account, there ſhould be no cauſe.

This is the ſubſtance of the girl's teſtimony, in ſupport of a charge, which, as Lord Baltimore obſerved, in [illegible] ſhort addreſs to the court, before he called his own witneſſes, is eaſy to be made, and [illegible] to be diſproved. It was confirmed by [illegible] teſtimony of a man-midwife, who [illegible] examination, marks of great force appeared upon her body.

Lord Baltimore's defence, as he obſerved, neceſſarily depended upon circumſtances only which were ſtrong in proportion to their variety and concurrence.

They conſiſted chiefly of his own ſervants and dependents, and it could not be otherwiſe in the nature of the thing; their characters are certainly ſuſpicious, for Lord Baltimore's houſe appears to have been ſuch a one as a ſervant of good morals and diſpoſitions would not have lived in. Among others, he propoſed to examine Dr. Griffenberg, but the doctor having been convicted of an aſſault with an intent to commit a rape himſelf; for which he was fined and impriſoned, the court refuſed to hear his teſtimony.

The general view of the evidence for L. Baltimore, was to prove that Miſs Woodcock eat and drank, and appeared to be contented, chearful, and even playful, during great part of the time in which, by her account ſhe was forcibly detained for a purpoſe which filled her with horror, weeping and faſting, and overwhelmed with diſtreſs; and ſhe admits, in her croſs-examination, that after ſhe had ſuffered the laſt act of violence, ſhe did appear chearful in conſequence of the reſolutions for which her reaſons have been given.

He produced, however, at leaſt one witneſs of a reſpectable character, who, with regard to the ſubject on which he was examined, is worthy of undoubted credit, the rather, as the teſtimony he gives relates to matters to which Lord Manſfield was himſelf a witneſs, and which therefore if not true, his Lordſhip muſt know to be falſe: For a man even of a bad character would ſcarce venture to ſay, upon oath, what Lord Manſfield muſt know to be a lie.

Mr. Cay, at Lord Manſfield's requeſt, was preſent during his firſt examination of the girl, and the account he gives of it is this:

That Lord Manſfield firſt aſked her, how ſhe came to go away from her father in that manner; in an anſwer to which ſhe begged to 'be excuſed.' My Lord Manſfield then aſked her if ſhe was under any conſtraint from Lord Baltimore, or confined by him; to which ſhe anſwered, 'not in the leaſt,' (or words to that effect) 'for I had agreed to ſtay with him;' that he repeated this ſeveral times, and ſhe ſtill ſaid, 'I agreed to ſtay with him.' That Lord Manſfield having aſked her age, and being told ſix-and twenty, added, 'becauſe if you was not of age, I ſhould not take your anſwer ſo eaſily; I ſhould take you away;' ſhe replied, 'as I am of age, I know you cannot do it, my Lord,' and repeated it ſeveral times.

This ſhews that ſhe well knew who Lord Manſfield was, and not only what he could do, but what he could not do.

Robert Roſe, a ſervant to Lord Manſfield, depoſed, that he was preſent at the converſation between Miſs Woodcock and her father and ſiſter, after the examination by L. Manſfield; that ſhe aſked them what made them ſo uneaſy, ſaying, ſhe was very well off, and very happy; that after he had heard this, he was a little while abſent, and when he returned he heard [illegible] back! All my friends will think me a [illegible]' They ſaid 'go, all your acquaintance have a good opinion of you;' upon which ſhe turned round to him, & deſired him to let Lord Manſfield know, that ſhe had agreed to go with her friends.

My Lord then ordered her in, with all perſons concerned in the affair, and upon her declaring ſhe would go home with her friends, he ſaid, 'gentleman, I would have you take notice of this anſwer, for when this lady came before me, on her private examination, ſhe expreſſed at firſt her inclination to return with Lord Baltimore.'

Mr. Baron Smith having ſummed up the evidence, concluded to this effect: 'In point of law, the fact is fully proved on the priſoner; the defence can only be collected from circumſtances, from theſe you muſt judge, whether the evidence of the proſecutor is, or is not to be believed. The ſtrong part of the caſe on the behalf of the priſoner, is her not complaining when ſhe was at L. Manſfield's, the ſupreme magiſtrate in the kingdom in criminal matters; you have heard how he has explained and accounted for her conduct, which you muſt judge of. Upon the whole, if you believe ſhe made the diſcovery as ſoon as ſhe knew ſhe had an opportunity of doing it, and that her account is true, you will find all the priſoners guilty; if you believe ſhe did not make the diſcovery as ſoon as ſhe had an opportunity, and from thence, or other circumſtances, are not ſatisfied her account is true, you will find them all not guilty, for if he is not guilty, they cannot be ſo.'

The priſoners were acquitted.

Upon the whole the following reflections naturally occur: It is not pretended, even by Lord Baltimore, that he accompliſhed his purpoſe till the girl had been five nights in the cuſtody, though it is allowed that he attempted it the firſt night; it is certain, therefore, that ſhe reſiſted till the purpoſe was accompliſhed, and the ſame motive that produced this reſiſtance would certainly have produced an eſcape if it had appeared to her to have been poſſible; for upon what principle can we account for her voluntary continuance in a place where ſhe was expoſed to attempts that ſhe reſiſted, & ſollicitations that ſhe refuſed?

From her reſiſtance till the laſt night, it may eaſily be concluded, that on that night ſhe did alſo reſiſt; and tho' Lord Baltimore, in his defence pretends that as a man of pleaſure he abhorred force, there is a fallacy in that pretence which ought to be detected. It is generally ſuppoſed, that the firſt violation of chaſtity, however effected, make a repetition of the ſame act with the ſame perſon comparatively eaſy; as a man of pleaſure, he might give the firſt night to thoſe that were to come, and pay the forced enjoyment as a kind of tax, to ſecure an agreeable poſſeſſion for the future.

There is alſo reaſon to conclude, that what has generally happened in other caſes of the ſame kind, did actually happen in this, & that after violation, the girl ſuppoſing all to be loſt that ſhe could loſe, particularly her reputation, and that her return back to her friends and lover, upon the terms on which ſhe ſtood when ſhe left them, was impoſſible, might think a continuance with L. Baltimore the leaſt of two evils; ſomething alſo muſt be allowed to the eaſe and ſplendor of the ſituation which, by returning ſhe might hope to ſecure. If this was the ſtate of her mind, when ſhe was firſt examined by Lord Mansfield, it is ſtill natural to ſuppoſe, that when ſhe had ſeen her friends, and was aſſured that the way back was ſtill open, and her reputation was unſullied by her misfortune, the ballance of her mind turned in favour of the oppoſite ſcale and ſhe refuſed connexion with her friends before a return to Lord Baltimore.

Theſe remarks however, are not meant to impeach either the integrity or underſtanding of the jury.

The priſoner challenged 15, ſo that out of 27 who anſwered to their names, he had eventually the choice of 12; but the report that they firſt acquitted Lord Baltimore, and found the women guilty, which has been very widely propagated, and zealouſly maintained, is not true.

LONDON, *July* 21.

THE talk of appointments of Biſhops in our colonies is again revived, and it is expected an attempt will be made next ſeſſion of Parliament, for leave to bring in a bill for aſcertaining the ſame, and for providing a proper fund for their maintenance; until ſundry lands which will be granted in the nature of globe, be ſo far cultivated, as to enable them to live as becomes their ſacred character, without the impoſition of tythes, ; or plaguing the people with eccleſiaſtical courts; which, it is tho't will meet with no oppoſition from the colonies.

July 25. Six more men of war are ordered for Boſton as faſt as poſſible who are to take more troops on board; government being now determined that the laws paſſed in England reſpecting America ſhall be obſerved and enforced, and their officers protected, at all events.

July 28. Robert Eden Eſq; brother to Sir John Eden Bart. is appointed Lieut. Governor of Maryland.

☞ *Auguſt* 4. American affairs at preſent draw the attention of the whole nation. The Right Hon. Lord Botetourt is juſt appointed governor of Virginia, and Lord Lieutenant of all America. He is preparing to ſet out, a 60 gun ſhip being appointed to carry him over to Boſton, where it is ſaid there will be a general meeting of the governors. The preſent ſtate of the colonies enquired into, their claims and grievances examined, and every thing relating to them adjuſted on a new and firm footing.

Lord Botetourt has an eſtate of 25, or 30, 000 pounds ſterl. a year. Is Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of the county of Glouceſter, Conſtable of Briavel's caſtle, and Col. of the Glouceſterſhire militia.

Lord Chatham recovers ſo ſurprizingly in his health, ſtrength, and ſpirits, that great expectations are formed from his Lordſhip's being able to give a conſtant attendance (which his almoſt continual indiſpoſition has prevented ſince his advancement to a coronet) in the houſe of Peers the enſuing ſeſſions.

This morning early Mr. Wilkes ſat out in a poſt-chariot from the King's bench priſon, accompanied by the Marſhal of the K's bench and two other gentlemen for Guilford, in order to be preſent at the trial of the ſoldiers for the murder of Mr. Allen, junior.

A correſpondent informs us, that a detachment of the m—— were ſent laſt week to conſult the oracle at Hayes, about the meaſures proper to be taken with the North Americans, at this critical juncture, & that they had received the following oracular anſwer: 'You muſt purſue vigorous meaſures with moderation.'

Aug. 8. Juſt publiſhed, *The true Sentiments of America, in a Collection of Letters ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, to ſeveral Perſons of high Rank in this kingdom, &c.* 158 pages. This is a work very proper to be read by all who would form a juſt opinion of the differences at preſent ſo unhappily ſubſiſting between Great Britain and her colonies, particularly between her and the province in the title.

We are informed, that a C—b—t C—n—l was held laſt week on the affairs of America, and that *all* the members were unanimous for *coercive* meaſures.

BOSTON, September 26

We are aſſured that the late Committee of Convention, in their Letter to the Gentleman in London to whom they have intruſted the preſentation of an humble Petition to the Sovereign for the redreſs of the intolerable and repeated grievances we are under, have taken particular care to vindicate a certain gentleman of the firſt fortune and character here, from the aſperſions contained in a letter ſaid to be written in Boſton, to a friend in London, and genteely introduced into the Boſton Chronicle of the 12th Inſtant. In this Letter the writer, after giving ſuch account as he judged proper of a riot that happened on the Tenth of June laſt in conſequence of an unuſal exertion of naval power, adds, that 'it did not end here; the mob ſeized a very fine pleaſure boat of Mr. Harriſon's, dragg'd it thro' the ſtreets, and at laſt burnt it before Mr. Hancock's door.' The inſinuation has too thin a covering not to be eaſily ſeen thro'; St. F——s Blank, the ſuppoſed writer, evidently intended that the good people of England ſhould believe that the burning of this ſame beautiful barge before Mr Hancock's door, was done under his direction and influence; whereas it is notorious here, and St. F——s well know it, that the riot was diſperſed principally by Mr. Hancock's exertion, whoſe regard to peace and good order, has been always too apparent to need the ſaying any thing to chaſtiſe the inſolent pen. Mr. Hancock has been, and is ſtill, a ſteady and warm patriot; for which reaſon St. F——s Blank owes him, as he does all others of that character, an inveterate hatred. This is one of thoſe letter writers, who have done all in their power, to deſtroy all that harmony, love and affection between Great Britain and her colonies, which a true friend to both wiſhes might forever ſubſiſt: Theſe are the letter-writers who have been perpetually teizing and fretting the mother country by their inceſſant miſrepreſentations, till they have induced her to believe the neceſſity of ſending a ſtanding army to prevent a 'general inſurrection!' But the time will come, when the nation will open her eyes, the maſk will be uncovered, and THE PERSONS KNOWN, *who have for eight years paſt been attempting if poſſible, to deceive M—y itſelf. —O B——d! 'Is there not ſome choſen curſe——ſome hidden thunder in the ſtores of heaven——red with uncommon wrath, to blaſt the man ——who owes his greatneſs to his country's ruin!"*——

BOSTON, October 13

Sunday morning at ten o'clock, in conſequence of orders given out on Saturday, the ſoldiers quartered here, aſſembled in the common, without their arms, where they formed with their officers in their proper ſtations. Mr. Kneeland, chaplain to the 59th regiment, read prayers, and preached a ſermon adapted to the occaſion. The ſervice was attended with great decorum.

Remain in Boſton Harbour, his Majeſty's ſhips of war as in our laſt. The 29th regiment ſtill encamped in the common; the 14th in the court-houſe and Faneuil-Hall; the detachment of the 59th and company of the train of artillery likewiſe in ſtores on Griffin's wharf. But we hear that Captain Montreſour, Barrackmaſter general for America, has taken up ſeveral dwelling houſes, warehouſes, and ſugar houſes, to which they will ſoon remove.

A Gentleman juſt come to town from New-London, informs us, that a ſloop arrived there laſt week, after a paſſage of 42 days from Cork, the maſter of which ſays, that the tranſports from England, to take on board the troops deſtined for Boſton, were arrived there, and it was expected would ſail in about a week after him for this place.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

Smith & Caldwell's,

At their Store in SALISBURY, *a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware Goods: Alſo an Aſſortment of Tin & Crockery Ware, all which, they will Sell as low as can be bought elſewhere,* viz.

BROAD Cloths of different Colours; Foreſt Cloths; Kerſeys, German Serge; Beth Beaver Coating; plain & ſtript Duffil Blankets; Checks; Iriſh Linens; Thread; Taper; Shalloons; Duroys; Tammeys; Calliminces; Camblets plain & ſtript; Figur'd Stuffs; Everlaſting; Dowlace; Callicoes; Chintzs; Lawns & Cambricks; Check Handkerchiefs; Silk ditto: White & Black Lace; Blond Lace; Beeds & Necklaces,

Engliſh & German Steel; Nails; Shot; Barr Lead; Glaſs; Copperas; Allum; Brimſtone; Ginger; Salt. Alſo a great Number of Articles not here mentioned.

N. B. Any of the above Articles may be had at their Store in Weſt-Simsbury.

Alſo the beſt of refined Barr Iron, Cart-Tire, Waggon Tire Shear-Moulds, Mill Irons of all Kinds, Saw-Mill Plates, &c. &c.

☞ They have likewiſe to ſell, at the Furnace in Saliſbury, Pots, Kettles, Pot-Aſh Kettles, Waggon and Chair Boxes, caſt Backs for Chimneys, Clothier's Plates, mill'd Rounds, and caſt Trundle Heads, which are eſteem'd the beſt in America.

Enfield, October 14, 1768.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Thomas Perkins, jun. late of Enfield deceaſed are deſired to adjuſt their accounts with Reuben Perkins, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, who will attend on the buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, in Enfield, on the 8th, 9th, & 10th of December next, or ſend their accounts there, well avouched. All thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment.

REUBEN PERKINS, Adminiſtrator.

NEW-YORK, *Octo.* 13.

Saturday laſt arrived here the Ship Hope, Capt. Davis from London by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *Aug.* 6.

YESTERDAY his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, ſet out for Portſmouth, to embark on board the Venus, on his intended Voyage to the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid the inhabitants of New-York have begun a Subſcription for raiſing a Regiment of Provincials, for the better ſecurity of that Colony.

We are told that many of the provincial inhabitants of Boſton are removing with their Families & Effects to the other Colonies.

Yeſterday died Mrs. Whitefield, Wife to the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield.

Aug. 10. *The Hon. and Rt. Rev'd. Dr. Frederick Cornwallis, Biſhop of Litchfield and Coventry, and Dean of St. Paul's, it is ſaid will be promoted to the Archiepiſcopal See of Canterbury.*

It is rumoured that in Conſequence of ſome ſpirited repreſentations, ſeveral Tranſports are getting ready at Toulon to bring back the French Troops from Corſica

On the 10th, the King of Denmark landed at Dover, and on the 12th arrived in perfect Health at the Appartments prepared for him at St. James's. He left the King's Coaches which had been ſent to Dover, and travelled in hired Poſt Chaiſes, his Retinue conſiſted of 4 Chaiſes and 4, and 15 Servants on Horſeback. His Majeſty is of a middling Stature, fair complection, flaxen Hair, aqiline Noſe, Eyes remarkably ſparkling, and a fine open Countenance. He is not 20 Years of Age till January next: He was dreſſed in Green and Gold.

There were Illuminations, Bonfires, Ringing of Bells demonſtrations of Joy on his Arrival. A grand Hunting Match is preparing at Windſor-Park, and there is to be a ſham Engagement of two Fleets at St. Helens off Portſmouth for his Entertainment.

Their Majeſties were not at St. James's when the King of Denmark arrived, having ſet out that Afternoon for Richmond.

His Daniſh Majeſty after appeared in Public, goes every day in State from his Appartments, to Dine with the Nobility at their Houſes. Has been to moſt of the places of public Entertainment and diverſion, and propoſes making the Tour of England, he has received ſundry Addreſſes ſince his Arrival particularly from the Daniſh Congregation in London, which he graciouſly received, gave them £. 1000 and intends to build an Hoſpital for them, or any other of his Subjects reſiding here. He keeps a table himſelf conſiſting of three courſes of fifteen diſhes each. It is ſaid his expences while in England, will amount to £. 1000 per Day.

Aug. 12. The brave Paoli, being asked how long he would hold out, ſhould the French aſſiſt the Genoeſe againſt Corſica, replied, *Till Death,—for Life is not worth keeping, unleſs we can preſerve too our Liberty*

Aug. 15. They write from Genoa, that a Corſican Corſair had ſeized an Engliſh Ship, as having a Cargo belonging to Genoa. The Engliſh Conſul immediately ſent to Paoli, requiring that the Ship and Cargo ſhould be releaſed.

This Day Lord Botetourt is to ſet out for his Government of Virginia.

Aug. 16. It is rumoured that the Military Eſtabliſhments, all thro' North-America, are to be conſiderably augmented.

Aug. 17. A Board of Trade was held at the Plantation Office, White-Hall, when ſundry Petitions from North-America, and the Weſt-Indies, were laid before the Commiſſioners, by the Colony Agents. Orders are ſent to the Governors to be particularly careful, that no Stores be clandeſtinely ſent to any of the French Iſlands.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.

Letters from Fort Pitt, of the 29th ult. ſay, "That on the 17th, Enſigns Hamlinton and Traſey, having ſome words, a challenge enſued, and notwithſtanding the endeavours of their brother officers, they could not be prevented taking their ſatisfaction, which they did the next morning; they were ſo eager that but 200 yards beyond the centinels, they exchanged piſtols and fired ſo quick, that the party ſent to bring them in priſoners, believed that but one piſtol was fired, tho' it appears each ſhot at the other, and enſign Traſey received a ball in the right breaſt, of which wound he died on the 24th in great miſery.

NEW-YORK, October 13.

Extract of a Letter from Kingſton in Jamaica, dated Sept. 3, 1768.

"The 29th ult. at 40 Minutes after 9 o'Clock, in the Morning, we had here a very conſiderable Shock of an Earthquake; it is remarkable, that Day is annually held as a Faſt in Commemoration of the great Storms that happened on it, in 1712 and 1722: It was very awful, and made Numbers beſides me look with Aſtoniſhment.

Yeſterday His Excellency General Gage, Col. Robinſon, Col. Maitland, Major Small, and ſeveral other Military Gentlemen, embarked on board a Veſſel bound to Rhode-Iſland, in their Way to Boſton.

HARTFORD, October 17.

Laſt Tueſday as two children of Mr. Thomas Root of Enfield, one of which was about 4, the other about 2 years old, were playing by their father's barn, the youngeſt of them, went in at one of the ſmall doors which was open, and the wind (as is ſuppoſed) ſhut the door, and prevented the child's getting out again, when the other let fall a cole of fire into ſome ſtraw that lay near the barn, which immediately enkindled to a flame, and communicated itſelf to the Barn, which was ſoon burnt to the ground, together with the body of the child which could not be found.

The night following, the dwelling houſe of one ——— Roſe of Bedford, by ſome accident took fire, which was not diſcovered till it was all in a blaze. ——Mr. Roſe, who was about 70 years of Age, was not able to make his eſcape out of the houſe, before it fell in upon him, by which means he unhappily periſhed in the flames.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Place, dated Auguſt 2d, 1768.

——"As for News, we have but little——the Diſturbance at Boſton with the Officers of the Cuſtoms was for ſome Time, miſrepreſented and made a great Noiſe; and it was generally believed that a Fleet and an Army would have been ſent to America.——But it now appears that the Miniſtry are reſolved to purſue lenitive and conciliating Meaſures relative to the Colonies——The Cauſe between the Mohegan Indians, and the Colony of Connecticut, has for ſome time been at a ſtand; but the Lords of the Treaſury, a few Days ſince, took it under their own protection, and ordered their Sollicitor to bring it to a hearing as ſoon as poſſible, at the expence of the Crown, but Mr. Johnſon, I believe, does not expect to return to America till next Spring.——

General Lyman, is ſtill here, waiting for Sir William Johnſon, to ſettle the Line with the Indians, and purchaſe the Land for a new Colony on the Ohio, of which he tells me he has a certain Promiſe of being appointed Governor."———

BRIDGWATER, *(in the Maſſachuſets Bay)* October, 1768

On the 25th ult. Doct. JEPSON of Hartford, and Doct. ROBERTS of Boſton, arrived here; and on the 27th the former performed the opperation of Lithotomy on one Capt. Snell of this place; he is a very corpulent perſon, in the 68th year of his age; from whom was extracted a very large Oblong Stone, which weighed 6 ounces and 1 drachm and meaſures 4 inches in length——He is now in a fair way of recovery, under the care of Doct. Roberts.

Stray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Hartford, out of the paſture of Joſeph Flagg, at the Weſt Diviſion about the beginning of October inſtant a black Mare, with a white face four years old, paces altogether, ſhod before, brand forgot ſhe was bread at Saybrook, where ſhe may be gone. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and returns her to the owner ſhall have two dollars reward. JOHN CALDER.

October 17, 1768.

F—f—d County ſſ.

The APOLOGIST, No. 4.

TO be poſitive in a matter, the certainty whereof cannot abſolutely be known, argues a great degree of weakneſs, as well as raſhneſs, and imprudence. Yet ſuch is the temper of mankind, that many are ſo fond, of having every thing turn out agreeable to their own unreaſonable deſires, that they do not ſtick at affirming, in the moſt peremptory manner, that ſuch, or ſuch a thing will, or will not be; juſt as it may happen to ſuit their own turn. Some who have ſet themſelves up in oppoſition to thoſe who eſpouſe the cauſe of the liberties of this people, have even dared to affirm that the prayer of our memorial will not be granted, though they can give no better than what commonly paſſes for the old woman's reaſon for ſuch bold aſſertion. This however is offered as a reaſon againſt us by the more intelligent part of theſe opponents viz. That other counties in this colony are under ſimular circumſtances, and that an alteration in this particular inſtance, would probably therefore lay a foundation for other alterations of the ſame kind. This, ſay they was a principal circumſtance improved againſt us by ſome of the honorable council at the laſt general aſſembly; but we are rather inclined to imagine that they muſt herein labour under a groſs miſtake; becauſe we dare not ſuppoſe that any of the members of that honorable board were ſo ſenſible of their obligations to diſpence equal juſtice to the people, as to be in any meaſure influenced by ſuch a trivial circumſtance. For who cannot eaſily ſee that the whole amount of that argument, is no more than this, viz. That juſtice ſhall not be done in this particular inſtance leſt a door be thereby opened for doing juſtice in other caſes of the like nature? and if this be the caſe what is it but to ſpeak evil of dignities, for any to pretend that they were governed by ſuch a principle? and yet we are loth to ſuppoſe that theſe kind of ſuggeſtions have been thrown out by any of our opponents with a view to aſperſe the characters of thoſe worthy patriots for whom they as well as we pretend to entertain a great degree of friendſhip. But there is not ſuch an exact ſimilitude between the circumſtances of this, and ſome other counties, as ſome are ready to imagine. Whatever may have been the occaſion, the inhabitants of the town of F—f—d have not apparently increaſed on account of its being the county town: very few have removed from other parts into that town, and there made purchaſes of lands, tenements, and hereditaments at an extraordinary high rate, as in other county towns, on account of it's being the head town of this county; but almoſt every tenement in that town is ſtill remaining in the tenure and poſſeſſion of the original proprietors or their offspring. Again, it is no deed of charity any longer to continue this privilege to them, for there is not one town in this county nor perhaps in this whole colony, which ſtands in ſo little need of any excluſive advantage: the ſoil of that whole townſhip being remarkably fertile which added to their having ſo long already enjoyed this excluſive privilege to the great detriment of thouſands, in the county & being principally great farmers they are become the moſt independant people of and perhaps in this whole colony. But in caſe it were otherwiſe.—ſuppoſing that inſtead of one or two perſons, fifty or a hundred had really at a great expence ſeated themſelves down in that ſpot on account of its being a county town; yet would this be a ſufficient argument againſt the alteration prayed for? can it be thought reaſonable that thouſands, and thouſands in this county ſhould rather be greatly injured, and diſregarded, than that thoſe few be diſobliged?

Another objection againſt the alteration prayed for is that Mr. Partiſan and his aſſociates claim to hold this privilege by preſcription.—Could it be made to appear that this privilege was granted to the town of F—f—d in everlaſting excluſion of all the reſt of the towns in this county; this might be ſomething to their purpoſe. In that caſe it might have been juſtly ſaid that Woodbury was wrongfully taken off from them and they might have diſputed the right of the general aſſembly to take from them ſo valuable a part of their property.—But there was never any grant in the caſe of F—f—d [illegible] the head or county town by a [illegible], and becauſe at that time it was thought to be moſt convenient for the people of the whole county, but when this becomes inconvenient the ſame reaſon which then fix'd it down at F—f—d, will now fix it in a more convenient part of the county; and the legiſlature of this colony have equal right to repeal, and to alter, as to make, and enact laws: Neither ought any ſtatute to be ſuffered to remain in force any longer than it is found to be for the general good of the people, for whoſe benefit the ſame was made. But to pretend to claim this privilege by preſcription is the groſſeſt abſurdity. Have they been in the actual poſſeſſion of this privilege beyond the memory of man? have they ſo long held the ſame againſt the reſt of the inhabitants of this county? or have they not rather held this with and for the benefit of the whole county? if ſo it can be to no purpoſe for them to talk of preſcription.———And in ſhort the moſt judicious of them are ſo ſenſible that all theſe things cannot avail them, that they have appeared to be wholly at a loſs in what manner to oppoſe us. Like men greatly intimidated one while they ſeemed to have got into a perfect dilemma: at length however, being willing to catch at any thing which had the leaſt appearance of an expedient; with great vigour and ſeeming courage they undertook to erect a building under the appellation of a goal near the place where,———which they have now ſo near compleated that they begin to triumph over the whole country as having thereby moſt aſſuredly gained their point; but this matter it is to be hoped will appear in it's proper light when the public ſhall hear again from their humble ſervant

BELANDER.

Extract from Lamentations, Chap. xxiv. in the New London Gazette, Sept. 9, 1768. No. 252.

WO unto the cities of the Eaſt, whoſe inhabitants are lead aſtray after the deluſive appearances of falſe and ſelf deſigning patriots: who amongſt other cities, are admoniſhing the Wind—ham—tes, and cauſing them to reject as traitors, thoſe noble ſons of freedom, who from principles of true patriotiſm, and at riſque of all, have boldly defended the cauſe of liberty and their country; and to promote [illegible] a former accuſation, has evinced his more ardent love of his own honor and intereſt, than his country, by his endeavours to promote the former, at the expence of the liberties of the latter. How are ye turned aſide? why are ye thus [illegible]? where is your former ſagacity? your quickneſs of apprehenſion in the cauſe of liberty, and the weighty affairs of the ſtate, that you ſhould be thus deluded? awake from your deluſion! look well to your ways! for there is the utmoſt danger when the loudeſt pretenſions are made in the cauſe of liberty! and at the ſame time, the ſilent actions beſpeak the heart more plainly to aim at the promotion of ſelf, tho' at the ruin of his country and others.

I am, with great eſteem, a friend to all ſincere [illegible].

Poſt-Office Hartford, October 5th, 1768.

Liſt of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, not before publiſhed.

[N. B. *Where the Town is not mentioned they are all of Hartford.*]

AUSTIN, Seth, Suffield. Abbot, Abial, Windſor. 2 Adams, William, Eſq; 5 Andrews, Samuel, Weathersfield.

BIſſel, David, Windſor. Benjamin, Gideon, Eaſt-Hartford. Burrows, Abner, Eaſt Windſor. Bramhall, Edmund, Nine Partners.

CHandler, Samuel, Eaſt Hartford. Cary, Phineas, Windham. Colly, Stephen, Chatham. Crocker, John, Doct. Coventry.

DOdge, George, Colcheſter.

FUller, Thomas, Windham. Farnſworth, Samuel, Forward, Capt. Simſbury.

GOodwin, Daniel, Capt. Goodwin, Ozias, Capt. Goodrich, John, Capt. Glaſtenbury.

HAtes, Eady, Tolland. Hammond, Aaron, Nine Partners. Hubbard, Joſhua, Windham. Holt, Zebediah, Windham. Halley, Timothy, Glaſtenbury.

KIbbe, Iſaac, Enfield.

MIlls, Stone, Windſo. Morriſon, Donald.

OUgſton, Thomas, Olcott, Samuel, Capt.

PArſons, Eldad, Enfield. Perry, Joſeph Rev. Windſor. Peirce, Benjamin, Capt Canterbury.

RImmington, Jonathan, Suffield. Rimming, Elijah ditto. Roberts, Eliphalet, Capt. Eaſt Hartford.

SWan, William, Glaſtenbury. Stainford, John, Windham. Seymour, David Capt.

THompſon, Hugh, Windſor. 3 Turner, Habakuk, Coventry. Taylor, James, Clothier.

WOodbridge, Ruſſel, Eaſt Hartford. Williams, Moſes, Capt. Rocky Hill.

TO BE SOLD by

Charles Caldwell,

A SLOOP about Sixty Tons Burthen, now lying at Hartford, well found, a good failing Veſſel, well calculated for the Weſt-India Trade;—together with a Sixteen Foot Boat.

Sharon, Sept. 24, 1768.

NOtice is hereby given to the creditors of Abner Bailey of Sharon, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, inn holder in Sharon, to receive their dividends of ſaid Abner's eſtate from us the ſubſcribers, on the laſt Tueſday of Octerat.

EBENEZER GAY,
JOHN CANFIELD, } Truſtees.
SIMEON SMITH,

We the Subſcribers

being appointed by the Honorable court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, to examine the claims of Abial Tryon late of Weathersfield deceas'd (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice that we will attend that buſineſs on the 4th Monday of October, and the 3d Mondays of November and December, A. D. 1768,

Eliſha Baxter,
Joſeph Flowers. } Commiſſioners.

Ellſworth's Almanack,

for the Year 1769, *to be Sold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.*

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings*, three Weeks, and *Six pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, Oct. 24, 1768. [NUMB. 200.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

F——f——d County, ſſ.

The APOLOGIST. No. 5.

Qui mordere nequit, dentes exponere non decet.

NOne are more apt to deſcend to ungenerous artifices, none more ready to catch at every ſeeming advantage, and imaginary expedient, than thoſe who are aiming to ſupport a bad cauſe. And altho' by all their ſtratagems, they may not be able to prevent the execution of juſtice, nor greatly to injure their antagoniſts; yet they ſeldom fail to ſhew their teeth. Nay it frequently ſo happens that when they make the greateſt buſtle, they do themſelves the leaſt ſervice; and their loweſt artifices, many times redound to the greateſt benefit of that ſide which they mean to oppoſe. An over anxious concern to ſupport a cauſe, is rather a ground of ſuſpicion that the ſame is ill founded: and to make uſe of every flimſy objection, argues a want of ſuch as are more ſolid and ſubſtantial.

They who have ſet themſelves up in oppoſition to the main body of the people of this county; they who appear to be againſt the alteration which the people are ſo earneſtly ſeeking after; not being able to produce any forceable argument againſt the ſame, catch at every phantom, graſp at every ſhadow of an objection, that has the leaſt appearance of being in any meaſure likely to be improved in their favour. Thus have they with great zeal embraced that viſionary, that airy, and mere imaginary expedient of erecting a ſuperb, magnificent ſtructure, near the place where———in F—f—d, under the appellation of a County Goal. But the manner, and circumſtances of this tranſaction, is what ſeems now to want an apology.

Every county in this colony, being obliged by law to keep and maintain a ſufficient goal. That of this county, together with our Court Houſe, being deſtroyed by a ſad cataſtrophe as heretofore mentioned; the civil authority, on that occaſion, in general meeting aſſembled at F—ſ—d, by a very ſmall majority, voted that a tax of one halfpenny on the pound, ſhould be levied on the inhabitants of this county, which (as was ſuppoſed) would raiſe the ſum of about five hundred pounds, to be applied to the building of a goal, to anſwer the then ſeeming exigency. This, it is to be preſumed, was voted, not becauſe the major part of the authority there preſent, were againſt the alteration prayed for, but in obedience to the law, and with a view to the indemnity of ſaid county; and that preparations might be making for the erecting a goal, againſt ſuch time as the place where the ſame ſhould be erected, ſhould by the G——r——l A——m——ly of this colony be prefixed, and determined. And inaſmuch as the then next G——r——l A——m——ly was near at hand, they imagined that there was no occaſion of any further tranſactions reſpecting the matter, until the will and pleaſure of ſaid A——m——ly ſhould be known in the premiſes; and accordingly diſperſed without doing any thing more about the matter. Neither have the ſaid authority, whoſe only prerogative it is by law, ever yet tho't it expedient to give, neither have they ever yet given out any orders or directions for building a goal in this county, nor appointed any committee for that purpoſe. Nevertheleſs, the honorable county court held at F--ſ--d, ſoon after the meeting of ſaid authority as aforeſaid, viz. on the third Tueſday of April laſt, inadvertently, as it is to be preſumed, and not with deſign to exceed the limits of their juriſdiction, undertook to appoint not only collectors for the purpoſe of gathering ſaid tax, but a committee to take care of, manage and carry on the building of a goal, which ſaid committee without any other appointment, and without any other authority, as well as without any particular inſtructions, immediately projected a large capacious edifice, agreable to their own plan, and proceeded to erect the ſame at ſaid F--f--d, near the place where, and have ſince almoſt finiſhed and compleated the ſame: notwithſtanding eight, out of ten towns in this county, early remonſtrated againſt this kind of proceedure.

This however ſeems to be the dernier reſort of our opponents. Mr. Partiſan, and his aſſociates flatter themſelves, that this will be a ſufficient barrier againſt the alteration prayed for. But ought not this unwarrantable, this irregular tranſaction much rather to be improved as an argument againſt them? ought not this county now to be conſidered, as being, as really deſtitute of a goal, as if this building had never been erected? we preſume to ſay that ſaid committee have not rightfully applied any of the public money of this county to the ſaid building, neither do we know that they have ventured to apply any of our monies in that way: neither do we pretend to lay any claim to the ſaid building. This county therefore being now deſtitute of a Court Houſe and Goal, why ought not the common good, and conveniency of the ſame to be conſulted in regard to the place where thoſe buildings ſhall be erected? ſome of the moſt ſenſible of our opponents themſelves own, that in caſe a new county was now to be erected, to be compoſed of the ſame townſhips which are now included in this, N-w-k would undoubtedly be the moſt proper place for the county town. But if N--w--k would then be the moſt convenient part of the county for that purpoſe, it muſt be ſo now; for there is no room for a diſtinction between what it would then be, and what it now in fact is. Nay if it be granted that ſaid building belongs to the county, yet inaſmuch as the major part choſe to have the ſame devoted to ſome other uſe than that of a goal, how could this be ſuppoſed to alter the caſe? ſurely then, this mighty bulwark, this airy caſtle, tho' it may have coſt more than a thouſand pounds, cannot be improved as an invincible argument againſt us; but reaſon and righteouſneſs will undoubtedly take place in ſpite of Babel. And that juſtice may be done in this caſe, and peace and tranquility again be reſtored to this county; is the hearty deſire of their, and the publick's humble ſervant

BELANDER.

To Mr. APOLOGIST,

SIR,

"HOW much ſoever, as an individual; or as an inhabitant of the prime ſociety in F—f—d, I may be thereby affected; yet I muſt acknowledge, that in the cauſe wherein you have lately embarked, you have done real juſtice, and that you have undoubtedly ſet the matter of that intereſting ſubject in it's proper light. Our people in general are not ſo ſanguine as may be imagined:—but few appear to be warmly engaged in in the oppoſition, many are rather indifferent about the matter, and ſome even of this pariſh might be nam'd who really appear to be in favour of the removal of our courts to N—w—k. We are not all ſo extremely ſelfiſh as to deſire to incommode the whole county in order to ſerve ourſelves. But believe me ſir, you have increaſed the reſentments of our exaſperated ſons of oppoſition, (who ſeem to be ſenſibly touch'd with the force of what you have already offered upon the ſubject) to that degree, that they have thereupon taken occaſion to handle your character in a manner, which to me appears very unbecoming.

I had the mortification to be preſent, the other day, at head quarters, where a number of them who ſometimes reſort thither to hear the news, converſe with politics, and to regulate matters of ſtate, were convened. The Apologiſt was their main ſubject. Belander was not only vilified, and reproached; but even threatned in a high degree; which was ſo pleaſing to mother Grumpus, who is not only maſter of the houſe, in the preſence of her huſband; but alſo chief commandant of that party of obſervation; that ſhe preſented them with a generous bowl on the ſame account; by the ſtrength of which ſtimulous, they renewed the attack with redoubled vigour. But what I more particularly noticed, was their confidence in the ſtability of the honorable council. I told 'em however that in caſe the arguments in favour of the removal ſhould appear in a much more ſtriking light than what they had done before, they would undoubtedly be allowed their proper weight, and that theſe worthy patriots were endowed with too much honor not to retract, in caſe they ſhould find themſelves to have been in an error. I find alſo that theſe violent oppoſers have lately concerted a new plan in order to defeat you, and to fix the courts at F—f—d; which is by encouraging the inhabitants of R—d—g to pray the ſame removed to that town: when at the ſame time they know, that there is not the leaſt proſpect of ſuch removal, neither would they themſelves be in any meaſure ſatisfied therewith; but had much rather the removal ſhould be to N—w—k. They alſo make great dependance upon an objection which they ſay you have not as yet made any remarks upon, viz. that ſuch removal would affect the whole colony in regard to diſtance. I only add that I am heartily ſorry for the ill treatment you have received from any of our people; but make no doubt, you will bear, with wonted patience, firmneſs, and ſteadineſs of temper the injurious reflections of theſe invidious calumniators and ſtill retain a cordial friendſhip towards your very humble ſervant Z.

The APOLOGIST, No. 6.

YES, the Apologiſt (tho' it be of but little conſequence) will ever retain his wonted friendſhip, not only to his much reſpected friend Z; but towards mankind in general, & eſpecially towards his fellow ſubjects. Even his moſt ſanguine opponents, inſtead of abuſive treatment in return may ſtill ſhare his friendſhip; they may ſtill depend upon his good wiſhes, ſo far at leaſt, as that they, as well as he, may live to become better men, and better chriſtians. He never meant to tantalize, nor affront; but with a view to the public good of this county, with all plainneſs and ſimplicity to endeavour to convince them of the abſurdity of their conduct. And are they become ſtill more his enemies, becauſe he has told them the truth?—they who can be offended without a cauſe, may as well be pleaſed without amends. Has any particular perſon taken any thing in the Apologiſt to be particularly pointed at him? it muſt be rather owing to his having therein found a garment that happens to fit him, than to it's having been purpoſely deſigned for him in the making. Belander hath only made a random ſhot and if any are hit, it is to be hoped, it is only thoſe who have been moſt deſerving. But to return to the point in hand. If the removal of our courts to N—w—k would affect the colony as ſuch immediately, there is indeed ſome degree of force in that objection: but the fact cannot be admitted. Such removal can never be ſuppoſed to affect the colony as ſuch. It would indeed occaſion an additional travel of twelve miles to thoſe who may be obliged to attend our courts from the eaſtward of S—tf—d ferry; but who are thoſe? the colony? or individuals? they are a few individuals only who can be ſuppoſed to be thus affected, for it cannot rationally be ſuppoſed that ſo much as one to a thouſand of the inhabitants of this colony who belong to the eaſtward of ſaid ferry, will ever have occaſion to attend our courts. But admitting their number to equal that of any one town within this county who expect to be benefitted by ſuch removal, (which is the moſt that can be admitted) yet the odds in favour of ſuch removal would ſtill be as 7 to 4, in point of diſtance, and as 8 to 3 in point of choice. By a removal of the ſtate houſe at H—tf—d, or that at N—h—n, the colony would be immediately affected inaſmuch as thoſe are the ſeats of the g——n——l a——m——ly: but the ſame cannot be ſaid with any degree of propriety in regard to any other county in this colony. What reaſon therefore can poſſibly be aſſigned againſt the removal of our courts to N———k? F——f—l—d cannot produce any charter for this privilege; they have not poſſeſſed the ſame in excluſion of the reſt of the towns in this county for time immemorial, no injuſtice can accrue to them on account of ſuch removal. If other counties are in as bad a ſituation (the loſs of their public buildings excepted) which might without prejudice to the colony be altered for the better, and yet are ſuffered to remain unaltered; that is no argument againſt an alteration in this, if, in like manner, as tho' a few individuals in a pariſh deſtitute of a houſe for public worſhip, ſhould, with a view to their own private benefit, erect a houſe for that purpoſe in ſome remote corner of the pariſh, previous to any legal determination of the ſpot where the ſame ſhould have been erected, and, when nothing more than a vote of ſuch pariſh had been obtained for levying a tax for the purpoſe of building a houſe for public worſhip; if in like manner a few individuals in F—f—d have erected a building where it beſt ſuited them, which they are pleaſed to denominate a goal, yet conſidering the manner and circumſtances of this building, ought it not to be viewed as a ſtanding monument of their over anxious concern to ſecure this privilege to themſelves, to the detriment of thouſands who have as good a natural right thereto as they?———upon the whole therefore, if Mr. Partiſan and his aſſociates will only make themſelves eaſy; if they will refrain from taking any underhanded methods to prevent equal juſtice to the inhabitants of this county in regard to the place of holding our courts, ſo far at leaſt as the nature of the thing will admit, they ſhall hear no more upon this ſubject from their humble ſervant

BELANDER.

To the FREEMEN of the Colony of Connecticut.

GENTLEMEN,

IN this paper No. 194 I preſumed to offer you a ſhort addreſs, repreſenting the eminent danger theſe churches are in, from repeated attempts made by ſome to obtain a repeal of thoſe wholeſome laws providing for the ſupport of an orthodox learned miniſtry, and a regular orderly worſhip; and alſo repreſenting the importance of our chooſing men of the beſt character to repreſent us at the general aſſembly now ſitting. I had no apology to make, for the freedom I uſed with you, excepting my very advanced age, my relation to you as your brother, and a fellow member of this free corporation, and the vaſt importance of the caſe, about which I, and many good people, much better than myſelf, were juſtly alarmed. And I hope the ſame will be a ſufficient excuſe for my once more crawling out of my obſcurity, to congratulate you on the happy choice you made of worthy gentlemen to repreſent us in our honourable general aſſembly; (happy to my certain knowledge in many inſtances) and the hopeful proſpect we have, that all attempts made for a repeal, will meet with a deſerved contempt and abhorrence. Tho' I am very old, yet I am not ſo childiſh, as to imagine, that my feeble, but honeſt addreſs, influenced in ſo wiſe a choice. However I do rejoice in thinking that there is yet ſo much virtue left, among the body of the people, as that they will not tamely ſubmit to a demolition of thoſe *churches*, and to ſee religion and ſabbath day turned out of doors. And if there is ſo much concern for the religion of our fathers, among the body of the people, may we not reſt aſſured, that a collection of the beſt of our people, convened in the ſupreme court of the colony, will ſooner burn at the ſtake, than grant petitions that ſtrike at the very root, & tend to ſap the very foundation of religion, as a repeal inevitably would? a due concern indeed till we hear the event may be well: but let us not be over anxious, for all poſſible obligations are upon our good deputies to frown upon ſuch petitions rather than to grant them———and I doubt not, in their wiſdom to diſcover, nor yet in their integrity to attend to thoſe obligations——are they diſpoſed to pleaſe, by acting agreable to the minds of their conſtituents, ſo far as conſiſts with right? why then they will be far from granting a repeal. For could I ſuppoſe the body of this people, to be willing at this day, to ſee our faithful miniſters unable to attend upon the duties of their office, thro' ſordid poverty, and the *churches* to become the nurſes of ignorance enthuſiaſm and barbarity; this would infer a greater declenſion and backſliding, than has happened thro' my obſervation for more than eighty years paſt.

Are they concerned for the good of the ſtate, to ſee the people of this colony flouriſh as a civil ſociety? why then they will never grant a repeal, nor favour any thing that tends that way. For wherein conſiſts the proſperity of a ſtate? why not only in numbers, but in the frugality, health, riches, induſtry, honeſty, and amity among the individuals, that conſtitute the community. Theſe things, if any thing in the world, tend to make a people flouriſh. And is there any thing better calculated to its end, than religion is to ſubſerve all thoſe purpoſes?

Our good rulers therefore, eſpecially our legiſlators, will never ſay in words, nor by their reſolves, it is none of our buſineſs what becomes of religion; but will rather ſay, that ſince all contrivances of human authority can't in many caſes detect, much leſs puniſh, and in that way prevent the violations of moral obligations, the beſt ſecurity we have of a regard to them, (with which the good of the ſtate is ſo nearly connected) is a principle of reverence to God, deep laid in the heart, which will not fail to manifeſt itſelf in the exerciſe of all ſocial virtues in outward life. And the ſupport of goſpel order in theſe *churches* in human view, and with a divine bleſſing, is the thing to beget and nouriſh religious ſentiments; and therefore far be it from us, that we ſhould lift theſe hands to ſtrike up that, which under God, is ſo great a prop in the ſtate. Neither conſcience or good policy would ſuffer us to do it; now then let us, brethren, confide in God, and in our political fathers, as his inſtruments. I doubt not our honourable aſſembly will be very generally agreed, in rejecting with abhorrence, all memorials for a repeal; for which they will deſerve to be thanked by all good people, and will be highly revered by the

OLD FARMER.

A SUPPLEMENT to Lamentations, Chap 92, in the New-London Gazette, Sept. 9th, 1768, No. 252.

WO unto the cities of the eaſt, whoſe rulers are gone aſtray, after (worſe) than the vanities of the Gentiles (the promoters of their own honor and intereſt) for how do I hear your councillors, your judges, your aſſembly men and your merchants, declaring it moſt politic, to have a ſuperior court independent of councillors; and at the ſame time with boots and ſpurs made ready, to carry the intelligence, that the appointment of a chief is likely to be made of one without:—and the ſignal is given——the bells are rung backwards——the ſtate is in danger——the philiſtine muſt be brought home and ſlain. And how do I hear another proclaiming, that this colony never ſtruck ſuch a fatal blow to their privileges, as the making ſuch choice; not conſidering how cautiouſly he tendered the ſame, when he ſo earneſtly ſolicited the office of diſtributor for you. And how is a third, juſt before proxy indefatigable in his endeavours, by every artifice in his power, to win upon the minds of the populous? But O unhappy! ill ſucceſs clouds all with diſappointment! And how do I hear them all together, addreſſing you in the language of inſpiration, juſt before proxy, to beware of thoſe (as traitors) whom they ſuſpect to ſtand in their way, or will be likely to deſern (thro' their pretended zeal, flaming in the cauſe of liberty and their country) their laudable deſigns; their own ſilver ſhines, and their great (!) Goddeſs Diana. O! that this people would be wiſe, and conſider that the wolfe never makes his appearance but in ſheep's cloathing; and that ſelfiſh deſigns are always cloaked under the moſt pompous pretenſions for the cauſe of liberty and the country: yet though grand in their appearances, they dwindle into tapers, upon the failing of their ſchemes. And without correſponding actions they are no more to be regarded, than the crackling of thorns under a pot.

Writing Paper of different Kinds, to be ſold cheap at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

NEW-HAVEN, October 14.

ROLL of the REPRESENTATIVES of the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, at the General Aſſembly, holden at New-Haven, Second Thurſday (13th) October, 1768.

County of Hartford.
HARTFORD.
CAPT. John Lawrence,
Mr. Benjamin Payne.
Farmington.
Capt. John Strong,
Capt. Iſaac Lee
Windſor.
Mr. Alexander Wolcott,
Capt. Joſiah Biſſel.
Simſbury.
Capt. Jonathan Pettibone,
Mr. Oliver Humphry.
Haddam.
Col. Hezekiah Brainerd,
Hebron.
Mr. John Phelps,
Capt. Obediah Horsford.
Enfield.
Mr. Edward Collins,
Capt. Ephraim Peaſe.
Stafford,
Mr. Daniel Alden,
Capt. Samuel David.
Tolland.
Hon. Zebulon Weſt,
Capt. Samuel Chapman.
Eaſt Haddam.
Capt Chriſtopher Holmes.
Bolton.
Capt Joel White.
Capt. Thomas Pitkin.
Weathersfield.
Hon John Cheſter,
Mr Silas Dean.
Suffield.
Capt. Samuel Kent,
Mr. Alexander King.
Willington.
Mr Moſes Holmes,
Mr John Weſſon.
Middletown.
Hon Jabez Hamlin,
Mr. Seth Wetmore.
Eaſt Windſor.
Mr. William Wolcott,
Maj Eraſtus Wolcott.
Glaſtenbury.
Mr William Welles,
Mr John Kimberly.
Somers.
Mr. Emroy Peaſe,
Capt Luke Cooley.
Colcheſter.
Capt. Peter Bulkley,
Capt Henry Champion.
Chatham.
Mr. David Sage.
New-Haven County.
NEW HAVEN.
Mr Samuel Biſhop jun.
Mr. Joſhua Chandler.
Waterbury.
Mr. Samuel Hickox.
Capt. Jonathan Baldwin.
Branford.
Mr. Joſiah Rogers,
Mr. James Barker.
Durham.
Col. Elihu Chauncy,
Capt. James Wadſworth.
Derby.
Capt. Abel Gunn.
Mr. Jonathan Davis.
Guilford.
Mr. Nathaniel Hill,
Mr. John Burgis.
Wallingford.
Hon. Benjamin Hall,
Capt. Macock Ward.
Milford.
Capt. John Fowler,
Maj. Edward Allen.
New-London County.
NEW-LONDON.
Mr. Richard Law,
Mr. William Hillhouſe.
Lyme.
Mr. Samuel Seldon,
Mr. Samuel H. Parſons.
Stonington,
Mr. Charles Phelps,
Capt. Phineas Stanton.
Groton,
Capt. Moſes Fiſh,
Capt. Benadam Gallop.
Say Brook.
Capt. Hezekiah Whittelſey,
Mr. John Tolly.
Killingworth.
Mr. Theophilus Morgan,
Capt. John Pierſon.
Norwich.
Mr. Joſeph Tracey,
Mr. Eliſha Fitch.
Preſton.
Mr. Simeon Brewſter,
Capt. Joſeph Tyler.
For the County of Fairfield.
FAIRFIELD.
Hon Ebenezer Silliman,
Capt. David Burr.
Norwalk.
Col. Thomas Fitch.
Mr. Thomas Belding.
Newtown.
Capt. Henry Glover,
Mr. Richard Fairman.
Stanford,
Maj Charles Webb,
Mr. Benjamin Weed.
Reading.
Capt. Stephen Mead.
Danbury.
Capt. Daniel Taylor,
Mr Joſeph Platt Cook.
New Fairfield
Mr. Nehemiah Beardſlee,
Mr. Ephraim Hubbel.
Stratford
Capt, Theophilus Nichols,
Capt. Agur Tomlinſon.
Greenwich.
For the county of Windham.
WINDHAM
Capt. Jonathan Kingſbury,
Mr. Nathaniel Wales.
Lebanon
Maj. WM. WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*
Capt. William Symmes.
Coventry.
Mr Phineas Strong,
Mr. Richard Hale.
Canterbury.
Mr. Aaron Cleveland,
Mr. Elkanah Cobb.
Mansfield.
Mr. Samuel Stetſon,
Capt. Samuel Gurley.
Voluntown.
Mr. John Gordon,
Capt Iſaac Gallop.
Killingly.
Mr. Samuel Learned,
Capt. William Danielſon.
Plainfield.
Capt John Douglaſs,
Mr. Hezekiah Spalding.
Aſhford.
Mr. Amos Badcock,
Mr. Elijah Whiton.
Pomfret.
Col. Ebenezer Williams,
Mr. Samuel Craft.
Woodſtock.
Capt. Nehemiah Lyon,
Mr. Jedidiah Morſe
For the County of Litchfield.
LITCHFIELD.
Capt Oliver Wolcott,
Mr. Jacob Woodruff.
New Milford.
Maj. Buſhnel Boſtwick;
Capt. Samuel Canfield.
Sharon.
Col. John Williams,
Capt Thomas Pardee.
Harwinton.
Capt. Abijah Catlin,
Capt. John Willſon.
Saliſbury.
Maj. Thomas Chittenden,
Capt. James Bird.
Canaan.
Mr. Benjamin Stephens,
Mr. Oliver Belding.
Cornwal.
Mr Heman Swift,
Capt Thomas Porter.
Kent.
Mr. Eliſha Swift,
Mr. Daniel Lee.
Goſhen.
Mr Stephen Heaton,
Capt. Samuel Naſh.
New-Hartford.
Capt. Iſaac Kellogg,
Capt Abel Merrells.
Woodbury.
Mr. Daniel Sherman,
Col. Benjamin Hinman.
Torrington.

HARTFORD, October 24.

On Tueſday laſt Elizabeth Wright Daughter of Mr. James Wright of Weathersfield was obliged to loſe her right arm by Amputation, about 8 Inches above her Elbow occaſioned by a ſlight Blow ſhe received on it by the Falling of a Diſtaff about eight Months ſince on which a large Tumor aroſe.——*On Examination the Bones of the Arm were found to be quite deſtroyed for near 3 Inches in Length, and the Parts ſo much conſumed with a Coroſive Ichor, that the Limb could not be ſaved. We hear The young Woman is in a hopeful Way of Recovery.*

To be Sold by

James Church,

(At his Store under the Printing-Office oppoſite the Court-Houſe)

AN Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, cheap for Caſh or Produce.

☞ ERRATA, in our laſt, Page 4. Col. 1. Line 35 in the Apologiſt, for *ſenſible*, read *inſenſible*.

BOSTON, October 20.

Friday laſt in the Afternoon arrived here Capt. Tyler, *in ſix Weeks and four days from Briſtol; and Yeſterday Capt.* Jenkins *from* London, *in 59 Days; by whom we have the following Advices to 27th of Aug* Viz.

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V E N, October 14.

TATIVES of the ſeveral Towns
eneral Aſſembly, holden at New-
October, 1768.

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HAM
Kingſbury.

Mr. Nathaniel Wales.
Lebanon
Maj. WM. WILLIAMS. *Clerk.*
Capt. William Symmes.
Coventry.
Mr Phineas Strong,
Mr. Richard Hale.
Canterbury.
Mr. Aaron Cleveland,
Mr. Elkanah Cobb.
Mansfield.
Mr. Samuel Stetſon,
Capt. Samuel Gurley.
Voluntown.
Mr. John Gordon.
Capt. Iſaac Gallop.
Killingly.
Mr. Samuel Learned.
Capt. William Danielſon.
Plainfield.
Capt John Douglaſs.
Mr. Hezekiah Spalding.
Aſhford.
Mr. Amos Badcock,
Mr. Elijah Whiton.
Pomfret.
Col. Ebenezer Williams,
Mr. Samuel Craft.
Woodſtock.
Capt Nehemiah Lyon,
Mr. Jedidiah Morſe
For the County of Litchfield.
LITCHFIELD.
Capt Oliver Wolcott,
Mr. Jacob Woodruff.
New Milford.
Maj. Buſhnel Boſtwick;
Capt. Samuel Canfield.
Sharon.
Col. John Williams,
Capt Thomas Pardee.
Harwinton.
Capt. Abijah Catlin,
Capt. John Willſon.
Saliſbury.
Maj. Thomas Chittenden,
Capt. James Bird.
Canaan.
Mr. Benjamin Stephens,
Mr. Oliver Belding.
Cornwal.
Mr Heman Swift,
Capt Thomas Porter.
Kent.
Mr. Eliſha Swift,
Mr. Daniel Lee.
Goſhen.
Mr Stephen Heaton,
Capt. Samuel Naſh.
New-Hartford.
Capt. Iſaac Kellogg.
Capt Abel Merrells.
Woodbury.
Mr. Daniel Sherman,
Col. Benjamin Hinman.
Torrington.

To be Sold by
James Church,
(At his Store under the Printing-Office oppoſite the Court-Houſe)

AN Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, cheap for Caſh or Produce.

☞ ERRATA, in our laſt. Page 4. Col
t, Line 35 in the Apologiſt, for *ſenſible,*
read *inſenſible.*

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SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

Have the following GOODS to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in NEW-YORK, Viz.

BRoad cloths in half pieces of all colours
Six quarter coating of all colours
Six quarter nap ditto
Yard wide frizes and fearnaughts
Duffols and German Serges
Peniſtons and half thicks
Strip'd lincey's and embos'd ſerges
Flanels of all colours
White and ſpotted ſwan-ſkin
Blue and drab kerſeys
Roſe blankets of all ſorts
Strip'd ditto
Green and ſpotted ruggs
Forreſt cloths
Black ſilk velvets
Black and drab cotton do
Half yard and half ell laſtings
Black figur'd do. & drawboys
Thickſetts
Black Sattinnets
Stocking pieces for breeches &c.
Cotton checks of all ſorts
Check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do
Spotted bandanoes
Lunge romals
Black barcelona handkerchiefs
Cotton ſtrip'd do
Bed bunts
Strip'd damaſcus
Tammys, duranes & callimancoes of all colours
Venetian poplins
Mecklins
Check'd and ſtrip'd camblets
And a large aſſortment of other handſom figard ſtuffs
London camblets
Ribbons a compleat aſſortment
Iriſh linen
Dowlas
Quadruple ſiletias
Taoden do
Dutch, Engliſh & Scotch oznabrigs
Cambricks and plain lawn
Spotted do
Kenting handkerchiefs plain and bordered
Black and white ſilk gauze
Black taffitys
Broad black perſians
Narrow do of all colours
Beſt belladine ſewing ſilks
Tapes
London quality's
Gartering
Scotch thread of all numbers
Buckram
Shirt buttons
Silk and hair buttons
Scarfe twiſt do
Silk hair and ſcarfe twiſt of all colours
Callicoes dark purple
Light do
Pencil do
Womans and childrens fans
Black lace and trimmings
Cap do do
Black Gimp and fringe
Womans ſhoes
Scotch ſnuff
Mens caſtor hats
Ditto felt do
Boys do do
Sailors bound caps
Mens gloves
Womans gloves and mitts
Womans worſted mitts
Mens worſted hoſe
Gilt, ſilver'd & metal buttons of all ſorts
Black and colour'd worſted mitts
Cloves
Mace
Cinnamon
Nutmeggs
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Writing paper and bonnet do
Silk ferrits
Silk knee garters
Wax Necklaces
Beeds well ſorted
Large and ſmall bibles
Teſtaments
Dilworths ſpelling books
Primmers
Young mens beſt companions
Looking glaſſes
Worſted hoſe plain & ribb'd
Mill'd caps
Black and white gauze
Clouting diaper
Pewter
Pins large and ſmall
Needles common and white chappel
Chipp'd hatts
Nails of all ſorts
Knives and forks
Carving do
Buttoes
Panknives, barlow and other ſorts
Spotted handle do
Taylors ſhears and ſciſſars
Carpenters hammers
Shoe makers do
Bellows's
Gimblets double worm'd and common
Spike do and tap borers
[illegible]
Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
Candleſticks
H and HL hinges
Table do
Duſtail do
Butts do
Rais'd joint do
Cruet frames
Shoe pinchers and nippers
Shoe Knives
Thumb latches
Aul blades and haſts
Cubboard Locks
Cheſt do
Double ſpring do
Pad do
Splinter do
Stock do
Plain irons
Broad chizzels
Morties do
Boſton do
Common handſaws
Tennon do
Pannals do
Saſh do
Duſtail do
Compaſs
Beſt whites do
Taylors Thimbles
Womans do
Snuff boxes
Mens ſhoe and knee buckels
Womens do
Iron and braſs jewsharps
Horſe whips and half hunters
Iron Screws
Braſs cocks, with & without keys
Steel Snuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Braſs chair nails
Braſs handles and eſcutchons
Ditto hinges
Ditto nobbs
Warming pans
Temple and common ſpectacles
Wool cards
Six by eight and 7 by 9 glaſs
Files and raſps
Ivory and horn combs
Razors
Powder and ſhot
Fiſh hooks
Slates and pencills
Scythes and ſickels
Pewter table ſpoons
Ditto tea ſpoons
Three pint bottles
Corks
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

Stray'd or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber of Hartford, out of the paſture of Joseph Fagg, at the Weſt Diviſion, about the beginning of October inſtant, a black Mare, with a white face, four years old, paces altogether, ſhod before, brand forgot; ſhe was bread at Saybrook, where ſhe may be gone. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and returns her to the owner, ſhall have two dollars reward.

JOHN CALDER.

October 17. 1768.

We the Subſcribers

being appointed by the Honorable court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, to examine the claims of Abial Tryon late of Weathersfield deceas'd (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) do hareby give notice that we will attend that buſineſs on the 4th Monday of October, and the 3d Mondays of November and December, A. D. 1768.

Eliſha Baxter,
Joſeph Fowers, } Commiſſioners.

Enfield, October 14 1768.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Thomas Perkins, jun. late of Enfield deceaſed are deſired to adjuſt their accounts with Reuben Perkins, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, who will attend on the buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, in Enfield, on the 8th, 9th, & 10th of December next, or ſend their accounts there, well avouched All thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment.

RUBEN PERKINS, Adminiſtrator.

TO BE SOLD By
Charles Caldwell,

A SLOOP about Sixty Tons Burthen, now lying at Hartford, well found, a good ſailing Veſſel, well calculated for the Weſt-India Trade;—together with a Sixteen Foot Boat.

Sharon, Sept. 24, 1768.

NOtice is hereby given to the creditors of Abner Bailey of Sharon, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, inn holder in Sharon, to receive their dividends of ſaid Abner's eſtate from us the ſubſcribers, on the laſt Tueſday of October next.

EBENEZER GAY,
JOHN CANFIELD,
SIMEON SMITH. } Truſtees.

Advertiſement.

◆ ◆ ◆

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by
Smith & Caldwell's,
At their Store in SALISBURY, *a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware Goods: Alſo an Aſſortment of Tin & Crockery Ware, all which, they will Sell as low as can be bought elſewhere,* viz.

BROAD Cloths of different Colours; Foreſt Cloths; Kerſeys; German Serge; Bath Beaver Coating; plain & ſtript Duffil Blankets; Checks; Iriſh Linens, Thread; Tapes; Shalloons; Duroys; Tammeys; Callimineoes; Camblets plain & ſtript; Figur'd Stuffs; Everlaſting; Dowlace; Callicoes; Chintzs; Lawns & Cambricks; Check Handkerchiefs; Silk ditto; White & Black Lace; Blond Lace; Beeds & Necklaces,

Engliſh & German Steel; Nails; Shot; Barr Lead; Glaſs; Copperas; Allum; Brimſtone; Ginger; Salt Alſo a great Number of Articles not here mentioned.

N. B. Any of the above Articles may be had at their Store in Weſt Sinſbury.

Alſo the beſt of refined Barr Iron, Cart Tire, Waggon Tire, Shear Moulds, Mill Irons of all Kinds, Saw-Mill Plates, &c. &c

☞ They have likewiſe to ſell, at the Furnace in Saliſbury, Pots, Kettles, Pot Aſh Kettles, Waggon and Chair Boxes, caſt Backs for Chimneys, Clothier's Plates, mill'd Rounds, and caſt Trundle Heads, which are eſteem'd the beſt in America.

Ellſworth's
ALMANACK,

For the Year 1769, to be ſold at the Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN and WATSON, at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings,* Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings,* three Weeks, and *Six pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, OCT. 31, 1768 [NUMB.] 201.

59

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

COMPLAINANT, [No. XXI]

A nymph, and a ſwain to *Apollo* once pray'd,
The ſwain had been jilted, the nymph been
betray'd :
Their intent was to try if his oracle knew
E'er a nymph that was chaſte, or a ſwain that
was true.
Apollo was mute, and had like to have been
poſ'd,
But ſagely at length, he this ſecret diſcloſ'd ;
*He alone won't betray, in whom none will con-
fide ;
And the nymph may be chaſte that has never
been tried.*

NO man living, let his *preſent* deſigns, principles, and conduct be what they will, can abſolutely determine what his behaviour will be under ſome *future* change of circumſtances. We may be conſcious of our own integrity, and yet it would be the higheſt preſumption to bid defiance to temptations —— The beſt chriſtian upon earth has no ſufficient warrant to engage or promiſe, an heroic triumphant behaviour in his conflict with death——men may know their own hearts *now*, but they know not what they will be [illegible] able now, but bold is the man that engages unſhaken fortitude and conſtancy, when hitherto untried ſtorms and hurricanes beat upon him———I hate to hear perſons vaunt themſelves of their own fortitude and patience, and condemn others for want of ſuch graces, when they themſelves never were call'd to trial——I never determine that a man will prove an excellent ſoldier, merely becauſe he ſets by his own fire ſide and condemns thoſe that are in actual ſervice for cowardice——— let me ſee that man in the field, and I ſhall be able to form a better judgment of him—— *Hazael* reſented the very ſuſpicion of its being poſſible that he ſhould be guilty of ſuch barbarous things as the prophet told him of ; *Is thy ſervant a dog*, ſays he, *that he ſhould be guilty of ſo great evil ?*—but as *great* an *evil* as he then thought it, he was *dog* enough to do it afterwards——that thro' the grace of Chriſt *ſtrengthening us, we can do all things* I deny not ; but then this grace is ſovereign, and it is uſually given to the humble, while *thoſe that exalt themſelves are abaſed*——— and the ſturdieſt, moſt ſelf ſufficient profeſſor in the country, cannot abſolutely determine that he (without this efficacious grace) ſhould not fall as *Judas* did, was he tried in the like manner, the devil in his heart, and thirty pieces of ſilver before his eyes——the conſtitutions of mankind are ſo different, their foibles ſo very various, that 'tis impoſſible for us to determine, concerning any unjuſtifiable conduct in others, the preciſe degree of temptation by which they were prompted or actuated———never will the *Complainant* draw his pen in the defence of vice ; but even vice itſelf, or perſons chargeable with ſome particular acts of it, may meet with treatment from men, unmerciful and cenſorious — what does an *American* prude know of the difficulties ſhe would have to encounter, if ſhe had to contend with the craft of experienced, hard-hearted bawds ; and the power and wealth of a libertine nobleman ——— her virtue expoſed by his luſt, and her life for the ſecurity of his honor ; a priſoner——ſurrounded by mercenary dupes——no one to converſe with, but thoſe engaged for her deſtruction ———how does ſuch a prude know that ſhe ſhould in any reſpects have acted more wiſely than miſs WOONCOCK did, in the affair of my L— BALTIMORE ?——— "O ! ſays madam *Prim*, I never would have lain in bed with him all night at Epſom"—— but, pray madam, what would you have done ? ——if the houſe had been unlocked and unguarded, you would have been a ſtranger to the avenues from it——and if you had known them, you would have been frozen to death to have gone out for protection naked——— to have ſat up in the bed-chamber would have been but little better ——It is eaſier to ſet down, and determine the expediency of conduct under particular circumſtances, at leiſure, after unforeſeen events have taken place ; than it is in that hurry of paſſion, that crowd of undigeſted thoughts, which ariſe in the preſent emergency———'tis not an uncommon thing to find ſo great a difference in the conſtitutional circumſtances of mankind as this ——one, having a natural diſlike (or at leaſt, no prevailing [illegible] ſpirituous liquors, keeps to thoſe that are cooling and aqueous ——another, partly from a different temperature in animal nature, partly from habits imprudently contracted, and partly for preſent relief under bodily diſorders, makes ſo free with ſpirits, as to bring damage upon his moſt valuable intereſts——now, if it be true, that the *firſt* had as high a reliſh from his water, or ſmall beer, as the *other* had from his wine, or brandy, and a prohibition in the *former* caſe had been as difficultly obeyed, as in the *latter* ; *that is* if it would have been as hard for the one to have been confined to wine, as the other to water——then where is the virtue on either ſide ?——they both follow inclination ——I never can act in a charitable manner, if I cenſoriouſly condemn a man as having done, what I never would have done under the like circumſtances, till I am perfectly acquainted with thoſe circumſtances——till I am able to determine the force and degree of propenſity, conſidered in every view———If a butcher be, by the laws of England, an improper perſon to decide in caſes that touch human blood, we may conceive ſurely of the impropriety of thoſe that are impotent, or *ſine virilitate* to determine the degree of temptation in matters relating to unchaſtity ———let not the hearty robuſt man cenſure the cries of the weak and pained, becauſe perhaps if he felt the ſame he would himſelf make as much, if not more ado———a ſermon upon patience and reſignation, never comes with ſo good a grace from parſons who have always been proſperous, eſpecially if it abound in reproof, as if it proceeded from the mouth of one, in whoſe life providence has given opportunity and occaſion to exemplify the graces he recommends———we are all in a ſtate of trial, and ought not to be " high minded, but fear " ——the ſoldier in garriſon may act his part well, but he muſt be very preſumptuous in determining that he ſhould act it as well if a party of the forlorn hope.——

To the PRINTERS of the PENNSYLVANIA
GAZETTE.

Looking over the Gentleman's Magazine for June laſt, I found the incloſed piece, which I do not remember to have ſeen printed before ; the maſterly manner in which it is wrote, and the importance of the ſubject, make an apology for requeſting its publication in your impartial paper, unneceſſary.— Why the piece publiſhed in the Chronicle, No. 87, on the ſame ſubject, and taken from the ſame Magazine, ſhould find a place in that paper and this be paſſed over, thoſe who are acquainted with the party diſputes amongſt us, would find it hard to determine. W.

Mr. URBAN,

THE oppoſition of the colonies to the new method of taxation, will probably bring the ſubject of *virtual Repreſentation* again before the public. As I have never yet ſeen this kind of repreſentation preciſely ſtated, give me leave to communicate to the public, thro' the channel of your Magazine, my idea of it, in which you will find no *eſſential* difference between *virtual* and *actual* repreſentation in England ; but a very ſtriking diſtinction between theſe, and no repreſentation at all of America.

My notion of *Virtual Repreſentation* is this ;

A numerous ſociety being willing to unite themſelves under the ſame form of government, and to be ſubject to the ſame laws conſent, for convenience ſake, that the whole, in a *national aſſembly*, ſhall be repreſented by a part ; and, to avoid confuſion in chooſing that part, they farther conſent that certain claſſes among them ſhall have the privilege of electing the members that are to compoſe it ; but at the ſame time they ſtipulate, that as well thoſe who *repreſent*, as thoſe who are *repreſented* ; and thoſe alſo who have not the privilege of electing in common with thoſe who have ; all ſhall ſhare alike in the advantages reſulting from the deliberations of the national aſſembly ; and all ſhall contribute alike, in proportion to their reſpective ſituations and circumſtances, to the neceſſary expences of government.

Thus, Mr Urban, you ſee, that, according to this ſyſtem, thoſe who *repreſent*, and thoſe who are *repreſented*, and thoſe who elect, and thoſe who *do not elect* the repreſentatives, are all entitled to the ſame benefits, and are ſubject alike to the ſame taxations, every other circumſtance but that of the privilege of election being ſimilar. And hence it follows that *virtual* repreſentation in Great Britain, is in effect the ſame as *actual* repreſentation ; the laws enacted for the government of the whole, affecting the whole equally, without the leaſt diſtinction——To illuſtrate this more clearly ;

Birmingham is ſaid not to be *actually* repreſented, becauſe, tho' a populous place, and a great manufacturing town, it ſends no members to parliament ; yet the inhabitants of Birmingham enjoy in every reſpect the ſame freedom, and the ſame national advantages, that the inhabitants of the towns do that are repreſented. No law was ever made that affected the property of the people of Birmingham, but what affected the property of the

(The fourth Page contains the Remainder.)

Farther Advices by Capts. Tyler and Jenkins, mentioned in our laſt, *viz.*

WHITEHALL, Auguſt 13.

THE King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Norbone Baron de Botetourt, to be his Majeſty's Lieut. and Governor General of his Majeſty's Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America.

William Edington, Gent. to be Commiſſary of the Muſters and Judge-Advocate at Annapolis-Royal in Nova-Scotia, vice ——— Sheriff, deceaſed.

Captain William Sheriff to be Deputy Quarter-Maſter General to the Forces ſerving in North-America.

LONDON, Aug. 17.

His Majeſty having, from his Royal attention to the preſent ſtate of his Colony of Virginia, tho't fit that the Government of it ſhould no longer be adminiſtred by a ſubſtitute. His Majeſty's intenſions were ſignified in the moſt gracious manner to Sir J. Amherſt expreſſing the ſtrongeſt wiſhes that he would take the command upon him, and the fulleſt confidence in his ſervices, accompanied at the ſame time with aſſurances that if it was not agreeable to him upon this occaſion to repair to his government, his Majeſty would conſider of a proper method of rewarding his eminent and faithful ſervices by ſome eſtabliſhment of equal emolument: that Sir Jeffery Amherſt having thereupon declined going over to America, his Majeſty has tho't fit to appoint Lord Botetourt Governor of Virginia. Such is, as we are informed, the true ſtate of the caſe, in reſpect to the government of Virginia.

As to the malevolent inſinuations in reſpect to the Noble Lord whom his Majeſty has honoured with the appointment to the government of Virginia, it would be want of reſpect to the beſt of men to ſay more than that his character and reputation are two well eſtabliſhed to be prejudiced by ſuch illiberal, indecent, and unwarrantable abuſe; the publication of which upon every occaſion, and the application of it to the moſt reſpectable characters according as it may anſwer the wicked purpoſe of inflaming the minds of the people, and creating public diſcontent, has well nigh diſtroyed all confidence, and is become too deſervedly a ſubject of national reproach.

Lately died at Corke, Henry Boyle Graves, Eſq; Captain in the 58th Regiment, and a good officer.

Aug. 16. We hear that ſeveral C———t ladies, celebrated for their beauty and devotion to the Cyperion Goddeſs, are ſtrenuouſly contending for the honour of making conqueſt of a great perſonage lately arrived here, for which purpoſe the whole artillery of female art is uſed. The conteſt chiefly lies between two, who miſs no opportunity of ſhooting Cupid's arrows from their ſparkling lambent eyes, at his ———, but hitherto without any apparent effect: however there are ſo many ſnares and ambuſhes laid for him, that it's fear'd he can hardly avoid being caught in ſome of them.

A certain perſon of diſtinction (a man of pleaſure) being lately aſked by a friend his opinion of the conſtitution of G—— B———, replied, "The conſtitution of E——d, and the conſtitution of your humble ſervant, are alike, in a damn'd *rotten* condition, tho' I muſt own I have the advantage, for I have the aſſiſtance of an able ſurgeon; but, our poor country is committed to a parcel of Quacks!"

We are aſſured that his Daniſh Majeſty was met by the K. of Pruſſia at the Hague, where they continued ſeveral days, having frequent conferences with the ſtates.

We hear that the King of Denmark, during his ſtay in England, intends to viſit all the ſea ports in this kingdom.

We are told that his Daniſh majeſty will continue in England till the 10th of Sept. and no longer.

Yeſterday the King of Denmark went in a private manner and viewed St. Paul's church, but proceeded no ferther into the city.

We hear that Sir Jeffery Amherſt has reſigned the command of his regiment.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Botetourt is the only Peer of this realm that is now, or perhaps ever has been, a governor in North America.

On L——d B———'s being appointed Goveanor of V———a, in the room of Sir Jeffery Am——ſt, diſmiſſed.

NOW tremble Coloniſts! your time is come;
From matchleſs genious wait your ſettled (doom.
C—nw—y no more ſhall weave your ſilken chains
Play with your boy, or trifle with your reigns.
Fame ſend his ſon to curb your flaming ſtate;
'Tis B———t, and *he is fixt as fate.*

We are told that Paoli General of the Corſicans, has ſent over very advantageous offers to any Engliſh ſea officer that ſhall engage in his ſervice.

We are aſſured, that the late Archbiſhop of Canterbury appropriated 1000l. per ann. & upwards to private charities only.

We are informed by a letter from Charleſtown, So. Carolina, that the Hon George Grenville, Eſq; governor of that province has deſired leave to reſign.

The following report prevails, viz. 1 that the trial of Maclane will not be permitted to be printed 2 That a ſubſcription is about to be opened for a reward to be given for apprehending M'Cloughlan, the murderer of young Allen. 3. That M'Clouglan is ſent out of the way, and is to be allowed an annuity for life.

The King of Denmark was invited at Dover to ſee the Caſtle; and at Chatham to ſee the dockyards, &c. but at both places politely excuſed himſelf, ſaying, he would ſee nothing in England till he had ſeen his Majeſty.

It was this morning reported, that the laſt diſpatches to Admiral Paliſer contained inſtructions to ſpare as many ſhips of his ſquadron on the Newfoundland ſtation as he poſſibly could, to join the naval commander at Boſton; and if neceſſary to repair thither himſelf, leaving the command to the next officer.

We hear from Paris, that an Italian chemiſt had lately been arreſted and ſent to priſon, accuſed of having invented and ſold a certain dangerous powder, which being incloſed in a blank letter, would as effectually poiſon the party who opened it, as if they had ſwallowed arſenick.

We hear that orders are given for all the military officers, whoſe regiments are ſtationed in N. America, to embark forthwith to join their reſpective corps.

The King of Denmark ſpeaks Engliſh fluently, and is fond of converſing in the language.

The 13th Regiment of Foot, commanded by Gen. Murray, embarked at Dover for Ireland, to relieve the 64th and 65th Regiments of Foot there, ordered for Boſton, and to embark directly on board the ſame Ships for that Place.

We hear orders are ſent to Portſmouth, to take on borad the Men of War there, and upon ſailing, ſeveral hundred Seamen beyond their Compliment, for the Uſe of the Navy in North America.

Aug. 23. The lateſt accounts which came from Boſton are of the 12th of July, and ſay that all was quiet there.

It is reported a R---- P---- has declared, that L--d B--- is much on the *decline.*

It is ſaid orders will ſoon be given to prevent the exportation of either naval or military ſtores gunpowder, &c. to any part of North America.

The following we are told is the Toaſt now drank at Boſton, and in all Engliſh ſettlements in America: "May Counſellors who have the Courage to ſpeak in *public* the Sentiments they profeſs in *private*, be ever reſpected by the Multitude of their Brethren.

Thomas Hopkins,

Has for Sail, at his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford,

An Aſſortment of

Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, cheap for Caſh, or Produce in Hand.

L O S T,

BY the ſubſcriber, on the 12th day of inſt. October, on the road between the towns of Hartford and New-Haven, a red, ſilk purſe, with three pieces of gold, two 44*ſ.* each, and the other 48*ſ.* mill'd money, and ſome other ſmall money. Whoever has found the ſame, and will convey it to the ſubſcriber of Killingly, to Joel Atwater in New Haven, or to David Bull, inn holder in Hartford, ſhall have a reaſonable reward at the place where the ſame ſhall be left, by me, *WILLIAM DANILSON.*

F O U N D,

IN Suffield, and left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in ſaid *Suffield*, a number of KEYS, of different ſizes. The Owner may have them again, by applying to

BENJAMIN KENT.

D R O P'D,

IN the Printing Office in Hartford, a few days ſince, a ſmall bundle of papers, belonging to ſome perſon in Canaan, and perhaps of ſome conſequence to the owner, who may have them again by calling at the printing office, and paying for this advertiſement.

All perſons indebted

to the eſtate of Enſ. Noah Ruſt, of Hartford, are deſired to meet the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of the widow Elizabeth Ruſt, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of *November*, *December* and *January* next, and at the houſe of *Gideon Benjamin*, in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of *February*, *March*, and *April* next, at 9 o'clock forenoon, in order to have their accounts adjuſted.

Amaziah Ruſt, Adminiſtrator.

Coventry, Oct. 31, 1768.

We the ſubſcribers,

being by the hon. judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Enſ. *Noah Ruſt*, late of Hartford, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of the widow Elizabeth Ruſt, inn holder in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of November, December and January next, & at the houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of February, March, and April next.

Jonathan Stanley,
Ruſſel Woodbridge, } Commiſſioners.
Timothy Cheney,

Hartford, October 31, 1768.

To be Sold by

James Church,

(At his Store under the Printing-Office oppoſite the Court-Houſe)

AN Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, cheap for Caſh or Produce.

Juſt publiſhed,
And to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

A Farewel Sermon,

PReached at the firſt Precinct in *Northampton*, on June 22d, 1750.

By *JONATHAN EDWARDS*, AM

Acts xx. 18. *Ye know, from the firſt day that I came into Aſia, after what Manner I have been with you at all times.*

Ver. 20. *And how I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you; but have ſhewed you and have taught you publickly, and from houſe to houſe.*

Ver. 26, 27. *Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am clear from the blood of all men; for I have not ſhunned to declare unto you all the counſel of God.*

Gal. iv. 15, 16. *Where is then the bleſſedneſs ye ſpeak of? For I bear you record, that if it had been poſſible, ye would have plucked out your own eyes, and have given them to me. Am I therefore become your enemy, becauſe I tell you the truth?*

BOSTON, October 24.

LAST Wedneſday forenoon it was ſaid the high Sheriff of the county of Suffolk had orders to clear the Province Manufactory-Houſe in the town of Boſton, for a number of years ſuperintended by Mr. John Brown in behalf of a certain company, and lately on his own account. Mr. Brown being informed the order was to be put in execution that day, detained ſome perſons to ſerve as evidences of the tranſactions. About two o'clock the Sheriff came, attended by the Lieut. Governor, and approaching the Hall window, out of which the people leaned to receive them, the Sheriff ſaid he was ſent by the authority of the province to demand poſſeſſion of that houſe and to require Mr. Brown to clear it forthwith, for the reception of his Majeſty's troops; and obſerved that he had brought his Honor along with him that his advice might have the more weight, in moving Mr. Brown to reſign the houſe quietly.—Mr. Brown queſtioned the Sheriff with reſpect to his warrant, which he ſaid was an order from the Governor, founded on a reſolve of Council, whereby the Governor was impowred to clear the houſe. Mr. Brown ſaid he never had any lawful warning to leave the houſe, and did not look upon the power of the Governor and council ſufficient to diſpoſſeſs him, and finally told him that he would not ſurrender his poſſeſſion to any till required by the G. Court, under whom he held it, or was obliged thereto by the law of the Province, or compelled by force. His Honor replied that Mr. Brown was a tenant at will of the province, that the Governor and Council were the remaining authority of the province, which he looked upon ſufficient to warrant the proceedings; obſerved that Mr. Brown muſt be very ill adviſed to think of withſtanding that authority, and wiſhed him to conſider better than to involve himſelf in conſequences ſo diſagreeable as muſt attend his refuſal. Mr. Brown to this returned, that his council were of the ableſt in the province, and he ſhou'd adhere to their advice be the conſequences what they would. The Sheriff then left the windows and walked up the eaſtermoſt ſtairs, rap'd moderate at the door, & nobody anſwering, ſoon returned, acquainting Mr. Brown he had done enough for the whole in the ſteps taken with him. The Sheriff in his return took out and read a paper to Mr. Brown, containing as he ſaid, a tranſcript of a minute of Council and inſtruction from the Governor to clear the Factory forthwith. Mr. Brown firſt requeſted and afterwards demanded a copy of his order, which he refuſed, refering to the Secretary's office, where after divers applications he was there firſt put off and then finally denied.

Mr. Brown ſtill retaining apprehenſion of violent meaſures, kept his doors & windows ſhut, and ſuffered none to enter without caution; this cauſed the men working in the cellor to keep one of the lower ſaſhes moveable to paſs from the cellar to the yard. Thurſday in the forenoon the Sheriff with another Gentleman were ſeen reconnoitering, & between 12 and 1 o'clock the Sheriff came to the eaſt end of the Factory, where was the window aforementioned, at which one of the weavers had juſt gone out; the young man ſeeing the Sheriff approach the window turned haſtily to prevent his entering, but notwithſtanding his efforts to that purpoſe the Sheriff entered the window, ſword in hand. Mr. Brown, then at ſome diſtance in the cellar, hearing the ſcuffle, haſtened to the window, but a loom intervening, the Sheriff had fully forced entry before Mr. Brown could oppoſe him; a ſmall ſcuffle happened between them, in which neither party received much hurt, two of the Sheriff's deputies & a ſervant following: one of whom was ſoon after ſent to the Officer of the Piquet with a written order to come with his guard to the Factory immediately. On his arrival the Sheriff ordered him to place centinels at each door, two or more at the gate, and ten in the cellar; then read him a paper, giving him full poſſeſſion of the yard, charging him to let any one come out of the houſe but none to go in. Finding the people gather faſt about the gate, orders were iſſued for another company, the poſting of which gave the compleat idea of a formal blockade. Friday morning bread and water were denied, and no perſon allowed to ſpeak to them for ſeveral hours; the ſick were denied the viſits of their phyſicians, and Dr. Church's apprentice pretty roughly uſed in attempting to convey them medicines.

Some Gentlemen deploring the imminent ruin of their country, and fearing ſome ill conſequences from the reſentment of the people, who had been inſulted by the guards, &c. kept with them to moderate their temper; while others laid before the members of his Majeſty's Council the diſtreſs and danger they conceived the people ſubjected to by theſe unprecedented actions. The Council aſſembled, and after ſome deliberation waited on his Excellency, and ſignified that their advice to clear the Factory intended no more than to clear it by law. His Excellency ſaid it appeared to him to impower him to clear it as he moſt conveniently could; however, it ſeems the conſequence of this meeting was a recall of the troops about 7 o'clock that evening, leaving only a ſmall guard in the cellar and one or two at the window.

BOSTON, Oct. 27.

His Excellency the Governor, with advice of his Majeſty's council, has appointed the firſt Thurſday in December next as a day of public Thankſgiving.

Advice of Council, Oct. 17, 1768.

His Excellency Gen. GAGE having informed this Board, that he is in daily expectation of the arrival of two Regiments from *Ireland* to *Boſton*; and this Board being deſirous to do all in their power to accommodate the King's Troops, agreeable to act of Parliament, in that caſe made and provided; do adviſe the Governor to give immediate orders to have the Manufactory-Houſe in *Boſton* (which is the property of the Province) cleared of thoſe perſons who are in the preſent Poſſeſſion of it; that ſo it may be ready to receive thoſe of ſaid Regiments, as cannot be conveniently accommodated in the Barracks at Caſtle William, and otherwiſe, agreeable to ſaid Act.

Sunday night laſt as Mr. Turner, the Coxſwain of the Pinnace belonging to his Majeſty's ſhip the Romney, was coming from the ſhip to the long wharf, with three other men in a ſmall ſkiff, they accidentally overſet, when the Coxſwain and two of the men were drowned; the other man was taken up by a boat that went off to their relief.

We hear the Sultana ſchooner was at Deal the 26th of Auguſt having diſpatches for governor Bernard.

Saturday arrived here the Magdalene arm'd ſchooner from Halifax, and remains in our harbour with his Majeſty's ſhips as per our laſt; excepting the Romney, of 50 guns, which ſailed laſt Monday for Halifax. We hear Commodore Hood is to come up in the Romney, & to tarry here the enſuing winter.

Tueſday laſt being the Anniverſary Acceſſion of his preſent Majeſty to the Throne: The ſame was obſerved by the Diſcharge of the Cannon at Caſtle William, and the Batteries in Town at twelve o'Clock: At the ſame time his Majeſty's Regiments were drawn up on the Common, and reviewed by his Excellency General GAGE, accompanied by his Excellency the Governor; after which the Royal train of Artillery and the Regiments went thro' their rejoycing Firings, and at one o'clock, all his Majeſty's ſhips of war in the Harbour fired on the occaſion.

NEW-YORK, October 27.

We hear from Albany, that Sir William Johnſon is ſtill at Fort-Stanwix, waiting the Arrival of ſome of the diſtant Nations, who have been detained longer than was expected, on Account of the Death of a Great Seneca Chief; that there are about 1000 Indians already met, and that when all are come in, they will be twice that Number. The Indians now at Fort Stanwix, are very quiet, and keep themſelves ſober; and it is hoped that the Whole will do, when aſſembled, which will greatly facilitate the Buſineſs to be tranſacted at this important Cangreſs. The Rev. Mr. Peters, Miniſter of the Church of England at Philadelphia, who attends Gov. Penn, at Fort Stanwix, preaches to the Indians every Sunday, has baptized 15 perſons, Children and Adults, and married three Couple, who behaved with much Decency on the Occaſion.

NEW-HAVEN, October 28.

This Day, our General Aſſembly, adjourned to Thurſday the 5th of January next, then to meet in New-Haven.

The Gentlemen nominated by the Votes of the Freemen, to ſtand for Election, in May next, are as follows, viz. The Hon. William Pitkin, Hon. Jonathan Trumble, Hezekiah Huntington, Matthew Griſwold, Shubael Conant, Eliſha Sheldon, Eliphalet Dyer, Jabez Huntington, William Pitkin, jun. Roger Sherman, Robert Walker, Abraham Davenport, William Samuel Johnſon, Joſeph Spencer, Hon. Thomas Fitch, Ebenezer Silliman, John Cheſter, Jabez Hamlin, Eſquires, Capt. Zebulon Weſt, Capt. Oliver Wolcott.

The Rev. SAMUEL WHITTELSEY, Paſtor of the firſt Church of Chriſt in Milford, departed this Life, laſt Saturday in the 56th Year of his Age, and 31ſt of his Miniſtry, greatly lamented.

HARTFORD, Oct. 31.

Thurſday, the 17th of next Month, is ordered by Authority to be obſerved as a Day of public Thankſgiving throughout this Colony.

In Capt. Jenkins, lately arrived at Boſton, came a Diploma from the Univerſity of Edinburg, for a Doctorate in Divinity for the Reverend JAMES DANA, Paſtor of a Church in Wallingford.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York, dated July 8, 1768.

"I have to inform you that I have from very good Authority that it was lately declared to a Company, not long ſince, who waited upon the Miniſtry for that Purpoſe, that there was no Deſign (at leaſt at preſent) of ſending a Biſhop to America; and that Leave was given to ſend the News over the Atlantic people in like circumſtances in every other part of the kingdom : ſo that Birmingham, and every other town in England, that ſends no members to parliament, is to all intents & purpoſes *virtually* repreſented ; becauſe the *repreſentatives* of the towns *that elect* make the ſame laws for thoſe who do not elect, as for thoſe who do.

Were it otherwiſe, and thoſe who are *actually* repreſented, were to be eaſed in any tax, by exempting them from the payment of it, and laying the burden upon thoſe who are only *virtually* repreſented, would not the *virtually* repreſented part of the people take the alarm and proteſt againſt the acts of ſuch a partial repreſentation ? Were a heavy tax, for inſtance, to be laid upon iron manufactured in the town of Birmingham, becauſe *virtually repreſented* only ; and a premium granted upon the ſame iron manufactured in *Stafford*, becauſe *actually repreſented*, would the people in Birmingham ſubmit quietly to ſuch an unjuſt diſtinction ?

This, in my opinion, is exactly the caſe of the colonies. The repreſentatives of the people of England lay a tax upon the Americans, to which neither they themſelves, nor their conſtituents, pay any part ; and they may, by the ſame authority, whenever the colonies are in a capacity of bearing it, lay the weight of all the taxes for the ſupport of government, and for the payment of the intereſt and principal of the national debt, upon the Americans, in caſe of themſelves, and the people whom they repreſent ; and they may at the ſame time exclude the Americans from whatever advantages, in point of commerce and manufactures, they may apprehend will claſh with the intereſt of themſelves and their conſtituents ; hence I think it is *ſelf evident*, that the *virtual repreſentation* which it is contended the American is in poſſeſſion of, is very different from the virtual repreſentation which the Birmingham man poſſeſſes ; becauſe the virtual repreſentative of the American, can put his hand in the American's pocket, and take out what ſum he pleaſes, & he may at the ſame time clog him with whatever incapacity he pleaſes, without affecting himſelf in either caſe ; but the virtual repreſentative of the Birmingham man muſt contribute ſhilling for ſhilling with the Birmingham man, and muſt likewiſe be himſelf ſubject in like circumſtances to all the incapacities which he may think fit to impoſe upon him.

Were not this the caſe, would the numerous body of virtually repreſented inhabitants of this opulent kingdom, ſubmit to be governed by the contemptible number of the actually repreſented inhabitants of it ? It is unreaſonable to think they would. But as the caſe ſtands it were, perhaps, better that the numbers of the *actually repreſented*, were ſtill fewer than they are, than that they ſhould be increaſed by electors like the preſent, whom experience has ſhewn to be ſuſceptible of every ſpecies of venality.

I am, Sir &c. D. Y.

From the BoſtonEvening-Poſt, of October 17, and 24.

THE officious informer, who gave a partial account of the operation for the Stone on Capt, Snell of Bridgwater (with a fulſome introduction of the ſucceſſive arrival of Dr. Jepſon and Dr. Roberts) might alſo have added that Dr. Perkins of Bridgwater was principally conſulted and concerned with Dr. Jepſon in the operation and care of the Captain afterwards ; and has been ſteadily accompanied in the dreſſings with Dr. Jepſon till his return home, and Dr. Roberts unexpectedly (except a few erratick excurſions) the whole time ſince.

Mr. Printer,

ON reading your Paper of the 10th Inſt. I found an account given of the dangerous operation I have lately paſs'd thro', and of the names of the Gentlemen I employed on that occaſion ; but upon ſeeing yours of 17th, I was greatly ſurprized to find another account of a quite different kind ; therefore in juſtice to the character of Dr. JEPSON and Dr ROBERTS, I am obliged to declare the former account to be true & the latter entirely falſe.

I am Sir your very humble Servant,

JOSIAH SNELL.

Bridgwater, Octo. 21, 1768.

NEWPORT, Octo. 3. 1768.

By a Letter from a gentleman in New London, dated Septr. 24th, to a Gentleman in this Town, we have the following melancholly Account. On the 11th of Auguſt laſt, the Snow Prince William, Capt. John Nichol, belonging to this Place, having on board Mr. John Coddington, Merchant of this Town, and a number of Paſſengers, ſailed from Montego Bay in Jamaica, in company with Capt. Crane in a Sloop belonging to New London.——The next day, about 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, ſaid Veſſels being in Sight of each other the wind freſh and ſea large, a Clap of Thunder ſtruck the Snow, carried away her Main Topmaſt and ſet Fire to the Veſſel ;——which in a ſhort time, before Capt Crane could get near enough to afford any Aſſiſtance, burnt her almoſt to the Water ; ſo that not one Perſon eſcaped.

Mr Coddington has left a ſorrowful Widow and ſix Children. Capt. Nichols likewiſe has left a Widow and five or ſix Children. Among the Paſſengers was Dr. Cooper of Jamaica, who was in this Place the Summer before laſt for his Health and much reſpected by his acquaintance here ; Finding this climate to agree with him better than Jamaica, he was returning with ſeveral Servants, in ſaid Snow to ſettle in this Town. There was alſo another gentleman with his Family, coming to ſettle here. 'Tis ſuppoſed there were about 25 or 30 perſons periſhed in the Flames, on board this Veſſel.

From the Boſton Gazette.

Meſſieurs EDES *&* GILL,

IF at this time when we know the diſpoſition of our oppreſſors, and are actually incumber'd with an armed force, we will not uſe every lawful method to eaſe ourſelves from thoſe intollerable burthens, we ought to ſuffer. If any man can ſee theſe things and not utter a ſigh for this expiring country, he deſerves not the name of an Engliſhman. Be it known then that the ſingle town of Boſton does every day by the conſumption of TEA, pay toward the maintenance of theſe ſwarms of officers, four Pounds Sterling as the Duty. Therefore ye fair ones (and I ſpeak to all but thoſe who deſire ſlavery) I intreat you deny yourſelves this fooliſh cuſtom, and thereby lend a helping hand to ſave a free people. In doing this you follow the glorious example of many of the firſt Ladies in this place.

Sharon, Sept. 24, 1768.

NOtice is hereby given to the creditors of Abner Bailey of Sharon, an inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith, inn holder in Sharon, to receive their dividends of ſaid Abner's eſtate from us the ſubſcribers, on the laſt Tueſday of October next.

EBENEZER GAY,
JOHN CANFIELD, } Truſtees.
SIMEON SMITH.

Advertiſement:

◆ ◆ ◆

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold by

Smith & Caldwell's,

At their Store in SALISBURY, a large Aſſortment of Engliſh and Hard Ware Goods : Alſo an Aſſortment of Tin & Crockery Ware, all which, they will Sell as low as can be bought elſewhere, viz.

BROAD Cloths of different Colours ; Foreſt Cloths ; Kerſeys ; German Serge ; Bath Beaver Coating ; plain & ſtript Duſfil Blankets ; Checks ; Iriſh Linens ; Thread ; Tapes ; Shalloons ; Duroys ; Tammeys ; Callimineoes ; Camblets plain & ſtript ; Figur'd Stuffs ; Everlaſting ; Dowlace ; Calicoes ; Chintzs ; Launs & Cambricks ; Check Hankerchiefs ; Silk ditto : White & Black Lace ; Blond Lace ; Beeds & Necklaces,

Engliſh & German Steel ; Nails ; Shot ; Barr Lead ; Glaſs ; Copperas ; Allum ; Brimſtone ; Ginger ; Salt. Alſo a great Number of Articles not here mentioned.

N. B. Any of the above Articles may be had at their Store in Weſt Simſbury.

Alſo the beſt of refined Barr Iron, Cart-Tire, Waggon Tire. Shear Moulds, Mill irons of all Kinds, Saw-Mill Plates, &c. &c.

☞ They have likewiſe to ſell, at the Furnace in Saliſbury, Pots, Kettles, Pot-Aſh Kettles, Waggon and Chair Boxes, caſt Backs for Chimneys, Clothier's Plates, mil'd Rounds, and caſt Trundle Heads, which are eſteem'd the beſt in America.

Enfield, October 14. 1768.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Thomas Perkins, jun. late of Enfield deceaſed are deſired to adjuſt their accounts with Reuben Perkins, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, who will attend on the buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, in Enfield, on the 8th, 9th, & 10th of December next, or ſend their accounts there, well avouched. All thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment.

RUBEN PERKINS, Adminiſtrator.

We the Subſcribers

being appointed by the Honorable court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, to examine the claims of Abial Tryon late of Weathersfield deceas'd (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) Do hareby give notice that we will attend that buſineſs on the 4th Monday of October, and the 3d Mondays of November and December, A. D. 1768,

Eliſha Baxter,
Joſeph Flowers. } Commiſſioners.

Stray'd or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber of Hartford, out of the paſture of Joſeph Flagg, at the Weſt Diviſion, about the beginning of October inſtant, a black Mare, with a white face, four years old, paces altogether, ſhod before, brand forgot ; ſhe was bread at Saybrook, where ſhe may be gone. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and returns her to the owner, ſhall have two dollars reward. JOHN CALDER.

October 17, 1768.

Writing Paper of

different Kinds, to be ſold cheap at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

HARTFORD ; Printed by GREEN and WATSON at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe ; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings* three Weeks, and *Six pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1768. [NUMB.] 61
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THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Jam. Laughton

Hartford, Nov. 5, 1768.

Whereas *RUTH*, the Wife of me the Subſcriber, hath for ſome Time paſt Miſbehaved herſelf towards me, by imprudently running me in Debt, with a View as I apprehend wholly to ruin me and my Family, and threatens further to involve me.

Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons not to deal with, nor Truſt her on my Account, for I hereby declare, I will Pay no Debt of her Contracting after this Time.

And I forbid any Perſons indebted to me, to Settle with, or Pay any thing to ſaid *Ruth*, after this Time, as I ſhall not allow thereof.

AZARIAH SMITH.

COMPLAINANT, [Nº. XXII]

" Preſumption, ſay'ſt thou? ſhall one doubtful fact
Arraign a life of innocence unblaim'd?"
" Inſidious ſlave! haſt thou enſnar'd my ſoul
By treacherous arts?—Haſt thou with falſehoods vile
Inflam'd this hapleſs breaſt? and wouldſt thou now
Infer my guilt, from my provok'd reſentment?

DODSLEY'S *Cleone*.

DETRACTION is one of the moſt odious vices that ever curs'd ſociety; a vice that the meaneſt and moſt deſpicable of the human race are uſually the moſt addicted to; a vice, by which the reputations, uſefulneſs and comfort of men of worth, are proſtituted to the infernal malice of a talkative whore, an impudent negro, or a lazy, drunken puppy—whether theſe that open their ears to the miſchief-making language of theſe low liv'd ſons of ſlander, do not participate of the guilt is an eaſy matter to determine—*Solomon* ſays that " as the north wind driveth away rain ſo does an angry countenance a back-biting tongue:"—If this was duly obſerv'd; the little naſty muſhrooms, that riſe up from a dunghill, would never dare to ſpatter and foul reſpectable reputations as they do—no; they would be forced to confine themſelves within the narrow ſphere of a cow t—d, from whence they ſprang—foul-mouthed ſlander is uſually belched forth from the throats of menial ſervants, who are moved from a principle of vanity to entertain their ſuperiors with the ſecrets of families; or elſe from thoſe that are naturally very talkative, or have no characters of their own to loſe: but ſuch breath, let it come thro' whoſe lips it will, betrays (not ſo much a foul ſtomach, as) a foul heart, it breathes the temper of hell, and ſmells ſtrong of the bottomleſs pit—where perſons are competitious for fame, or wealth, ſelf intereſt may produce a cenſorious defamatory courſe of language;—envy and revenge may, in their genuine operations, be indefatigable in their attempts to depreciate the reputations of others;—and there may to a ſullen, gloomy temper, be ſudden flaſhes of pleaſure from keen deep-wounding detraction, like a crinkling, forked flaſh of lightning from the ſky, deep clouded at midnight.—Theſe inſtances are frequently found among perſons in high life, as well as thoſe of inferior rank; for this reaſon, (as I cannot within the compaſs of this paper conſider detraction in all its branches) I ſhall confine myſelf to that liberty, which is taken by the dirtieſt of all ragmuffins, and the encouragement which is given by ſome of the better ſort to ſuch a liberty, of ſpattering good clothes—as for what your better folks do in ſuch things, you will hear from me again upon that ſubject, if GOD ALMIGHTY ſpare my life and give me opportunity to publiſh another paper—envy, malice, revenge, pride, vanity—ſhocking leaders, theſe!—but majiſtraets, miniſters, the fat [illegible] & the prinking damſel, prating old age and liſping infancy——all,—all follow— " O ingratitude! name it not—"

" Man hard of heart to man of horrid things
" Moſt horrid!—hear it not, ye ſtars,
" And thou pale moon, turn paler at the (ſound;
" Man is to man, the foreſt, ſureſt ill."

Let not the reader think that becauſe he is of a rank ſuperior to the *dirty* fellows I am ſpeaking of, he is excuſed from application to himſelf——for if he mingles in converſation with ſuch *dirty* fellows, liſtens to their diſcourſe and encourages them in ſtriking out new paths of damnable ſlander, he as *dirty* a raſcal as the *dirtieſt* of them all——and let him be a calumniator, or back biter of what rank, or claſs he will; he may depend upon it, unleſs the rod is wrenched from my hand, he ſhall ſoon have as ſevere a chaſtiſing as my ſtrength, and *Norwich* paper will allow of.———————————pray hear a ſtory—

A lady of rank and reputation equal to any in our country gave an expreſſive hint, that very nearly touched the character of another lady, whom I highly eſteemed——my ſhock was ſo great, that, that I never made proper enquiry, as to her channels of information. Several times after, upon ſeeing the accuſed, or ſuſpected lady, I felt ſuch loſs of eſteem, ſuch contempt, ſuch ſcorn, as was not only injurious to her, but exceſſively uneaſy to myſelf, and from the latter conſideration, perhaps, more than the former, I was moved to hope the inſinuation untrue, and reſolved therefore to apply to my informer for an account of evidences. I accordingly applyed——and found, (O good Heavens!) that the lady's reputation was demoliſhed becauſe that " the children ſaid they heard our POMPEY " ſay that Mrs's CEASAR and the ſaid lady's " SUE frequently talked about it."——I condemned myſelf for my credulity: yet ſuch is the nature of prejudice that I cannot feel entirely free from ſomething like ſuſpicion—and yet, I know, I have no other evidence than the ſaid negro preſumptive evidence—a conſideration of the lady's character, who firſt gave me the information made ſuch impreſſion that truth itſelf cannot wholly efface it—O friendſhip! art thou thus to be blaſted? O confidence! art thou thus to be underminded, by the lawleſs licence of the vile tongues of the vileſt ſort?——poor injured lady! I repent my haſty folly——and oh! that my informer would remember that her POMPEY is capable of wounding her as deep as thy SUE hath thee!————We find in the ſecond table of the dialogue, precepts delivered in the moſt explicit manner under the ſanction of divine authority, for the ſecurity and defence of our moſt valuable temporal intereſts——the *ſixth Commandment* is deſigned for the ſecurity of our lives & limbs; the *ſeventh* of the honour and chaſtity of ourſelves and families; the *eighth*, of our external property; and the *ninth*, of our reputations——& a due obſervance of theſe precepts are eſſential to the harmony and well being of ſociety.——and mankind are ſo ſenſible thereof, that a violation of any of theſe commandments meets with tokens of ſevere reſentment from the hands of executive juſtice, except it be the laſt mentioned——but characters may be traduced by the vileſt tongues with impunity————thoſe that can riſe to importance no other way, can do it in this way ————If any one ſhould ſay that " the law is open againſt ſuch miſcreants'—I reply, that the law never can, nor ever will make reparation in ſuch a caſe————He that ſtirs a t—— uſually makes it ſtink worſe. And I never knew a man yet, whoſe reputation had been injuriouſly treated by the ſcurf of mankind, but laboured under this dilemma——If he flies above the [illegible] and [illegible] and courts follow; " *The truth cuts otherwiſe he'd deſpiſe ſuch mean tongues*"————If he enters upon no proceſs for the recovery of damage, " *He never would bear this, he would proſecute the matter, if he did not know he was guilty, and that it could be proved*"————pretty ſituation this!——no relief no remedy——mankind, like a pack of hounds, will hunt him down, turn which way he will and muſt this be the fate of the moſt deſerving, and virtuous of mankind, merely becauſe an (otherwiſe) inſignificant ſcoundrel has ſtarted his reputation for the dogs of ſlander to run down?

' Oh how wretched
Is that poor man?————————
More pangs, and fears than war, or women (know
And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,
Never to hope again,'

Cardinal Wolſey.

LONDON, Auguſt 17.

Whilſt party fueds, inattentiveneſs, and ſupineſs in the miniſtry, decay of trade, diſſatisfaction in our Colonies, and diſorders reign amongſt us; our antient inveterate enemies are purſuing every poſſible ſalutary meaſure. 'Tis worthy obſervation ever ſince the concluſion of the late war to the preſent time the French Miniſtry have adopted, and carried into execution the moſt beneficial plans for the internal, as well as external police, in ſo much, that a few years more will render that nation once more the terror, if not the ſcourge of Europe, where its influence is daily gaining ground, augmenting their marine, eſtabliſhing their fiſhery, and poſſeſſing of Corſica, are maſter pieces of their refined policy, and evidently merit the higheſt encomiums by every true born French-man, and lover of his country, *The talk of appointments of Biſhops in our colonies is again revived and it is expected an attempt will be made next ſeſſion of Parliament for leave to bring in a bill for aſcertaining the ſame, and providing a proper fund for their maintenance; until ſundry lands, which will be granted in the nature of glebe, are ſo far cultivated, as to enable them to live as becomes their ſacred character, without the impoſition of tythes, or plauging the people with eccleſiaſtical courts; which it is thought, will meet with no oppoſition from the Colonies.*

There is the greateſt proſpect at preſent of a moſt plentiful harveſt; the wheat never looked finer or better, and all the kinds of lent corn promiſe a plentiful crop; the hops are likewiſe in excellent condition.

The farmers (whom no power in Heaven above or earth beneath can pleaſe) already begin there old game of complaint, alledging the few days of rain will have a great effect on the enſuing harveſt; and that if it continues a little time longer, the oats and barley will be nearly all ſtraw, &c.

(Lachem, in the Canton of Zurich) June 26.

Laſt week the Bark that goes between this Place and Zurich was loſt in a Storm which aroſe upon the Lake, by which twenty five Perſons, moſt of them belonging to this Place, had the misfortune to looſe their lives. A Woman who was ſix months gone with Child, expecting her husband from Zurich and not doubting that he was one of thoſe that were loſt, was ſo affected with that Idea, that ſhe was inſtantly delivered of ſix children, all well formed, who were baptized the next Day in our Pariſh Church, and died ſome days after. The Mother is as well this Day as her ſituation will admit of, and her apprehenſions are removed by the ſight of her husband, whoſe buſineſs detained him at Zurich, ſo that he did not come home till three days after the accident abovementioned. [This incredible account is copied from the Paris Gazette.]

BOSTON, October 31.

On Thurſday laſt part of the 14th Regiment which has been quartered in Faneuil Hall went into a large Store on Pitt's Wharf.—— And laſt Saturday the 29th Regiment broke up their encampment on the common, and went into empty Houſes in different parts of the Town, which were hired by the Barrack-Maſter General.

Early this Morning Richard Ames, a Soldier of the 14th Regiment, was ſhot for Deſertion on the Common. Both Regiments were under arms on the occaſion.

BOSTON, November 3.

Yeſterday Morning arrived here Capt. Howard from Ireland; who brought Prints to the 5th of Sept. but they contain no later articles from London than the 27th of Aug.

Capt. Howard informs, that he left Cork the 7th of September, and that the ſame day ſailed the man of War and tranſports, having on board as he heard, 2000 Troops, for Boſton. That he parted from them the next Day after he came out, and met with contrary Winds, and he ſuppoſes the ſame winds will make the paſſage of the Fleet a Fortnight longer.

The 29th Regiment, who ſince their arrival here were encamped on the common were laſt ſaturday Quartered in ſome empty ſtores which have been fitted for their reception.

Extract of a letter from London, Aug. 30.

'The 13th Regiment of foot commanded by Maj. Gen. James Murray, embarked at Dover for Cork on the 9th inſt. They were firſt deſigned to replace the troops deſigned for New-England, but we are now aſſured that they will accompany theſe troops to Boſton. Gen. Murray has juſt reſigned his government of Quebec, but it is reported he will ſoon follow his regiment to America, where he will have a principal command, but whether civil or military hath not yet tranſpired

Extract of a letter from London Auguſt 30.

"We talk here of nothing but America, every perſon intereſts himſelf either for or againſt it, but to tell the truth, the laſt are by far the moſt numerous, tho perhaps not the beſt informed; your reſolutions againſt importing goods, inſtead of operating in your favour, have had a quite contrary effect. the ignorant people here at firſt believed you were in a ſtate of actual rebellion; it is ſaid, ſome of the merchants declined to anſwer orders for goods, and it is certain, ſeveral tradeſmen refuſed to credit merchants who traded to New-England. The Earl of Hillſborough, the moſt active and intelligent of all the Miniſters who compoſe the preſent adminiſtration, hath perſonally examined all the maſters of veſſels and paſſengers that have arrived in the river from New-England, ſince the news of the riot on the 10th of June, from whom it is reported he received very contradictory accounts. We alſo have it from good authority, that if the preſent or former miniſtry, have committed any miſtakes with regard to America, that they will be immediately rectified, and every thing eſtabliſhed on an equitable footing both for you and the mother country; this ſo much wiſhed for ſettlement will be accompliſhed ſooner if your next petitions are moderate; for it is not even expected that the Parliament will give up their right of taxation: among the people here who allow that there is ſome merit on your ſide of the Atlantic, your writings are greatly admired; it would give me pleaſure to know the names of your principal authors; pleaſe to mention them in your next.

Another letter from London, adviſes the ſending home a loyal and dutiful petition, repreſenting the hardſhips under which this country labours. and in particular, cautions us to be altogether ſilent concerning any claim of rights, and that ſuch petition could not fail of producing a favourable effect.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, dated Aug. 16.

"We are here in great Pain about poor Boſton, and more ſo as our preſent -- came at the Records in the Regiſtry Office, Dublin, he took them from thence, and had a Yatch ready to carry them to England, but was detected, and modeſtly confined in the Caſtle there, until they were all returned; this is a Specimen of Engliſh dragooning, for Ireland as well as America. We have now an octennial Parliament, and the Members are all elected.

Yeſterday Afternoon we had uncommon hard Thunder for the Seaſon; at Charleſtown, we hear that the Bake Houſe of Mr , was conſiderably damaged by the Lightning, which tore one Side of the Roof to pieces, ſtruck a Lad down that was at the Bolting-Mill, and burnt the bolting Cloth. The Lad ſoon recovered without receiving any hurt.

The Fleet from Ireland it is ſaid conſiſts of Twelve ſail.

Thurſday the 24th of November is appointed to be religiouſly obſerved and kept as a Day of public Thankſgiving throughout the Province of New-Hampſhire.

HARTFORD, Nov 7.

Laſt Thurſday Night died at Middletown, after a lingering and painful illneſs, Mrs. ——— Hamlin. conſort of the Hon. Jabez Hamlin of that place.

Laſt Wedneſday John Jacobs, an Indian native, was executed at Litchfield, purſuant to his ſentence, for the murder of James Checkrer, another Indian, as has been mentioned.

☞ The CNMPLAINANT of this week having been brought to the preſs inadvertently, and paſſed through too great impreſſion for alteration before it paſſed through the correction and reviſal deſigned, the author begs that the candid reader would pardon ſome indelicacies that are juſtly exceptionable.—— it was wrote indeed in a fit of high reſentment, and that on account of the very ſtory told in the paper; but the bald, indecent words that were inſerted in the rough draught which went to the preſs, were originally intended only as hints for the thoughts rather than the language. But it is too late now for the *Complainant* to do any thing more than to aſk pardon of the public, which he heartily does, being moſt ſincerely aſhamed.

☞ The following errors paſſed in the firſt page of this days paper, viz.

Col. 1, lines 11 & 12. from the bottom, for *competitious*, read *competitors*. Col. 2. line 31 from the bottom, dele *that*. Col. 3, line 2, for *dialoguge*, read *decalogue*.

The candid reader is deſired to correct the above, and pardon the want of news in this paper, all which are owing to the abſence of the publiſhers.

Taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the 2d inſtant, a ſorrel mare about 13 and half hands high, natural trotter, bald face, her head and feet lately trimmed, ſhod before, about 4 years old, no brand. The owner may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber and paying charges.

LEMUEL STEEL.

Hartford Nov. 3d, 1768.

John Coleman,

Of Hartford, requeſts all perſons indebted to him, to make immediate Settlement, or they may depend on being ſued, without further Notice.

N. B. *He has a new CHAISE, which he will ſell for Produce.*

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber in Middletown,

A Dwelling Houſe with Barn garden &c. next the river oppoſite Capt. Samuel Willis's, and between thirty and forty acres of paſture and meadow land, with ſome Negro s, on reaſonable terms. By

TIMOTHY MILLER.

The owners of the Upper Mills in Hartford, give this public notice, that they have ſet up a hand bolt, and conveniencies to cool flour before tis bolted: the bolt is exactly as fine as what makes the city flour in New York; and as it may be put up much cheaper here than at that city, it may ſoon be made a good branch of buſineſs, and ſave in the colony the ſums of mony which other governments make by manufacturing our wheat, all to the advantage both of the trader and farmer. And as frequent complaints have been made to the owners of ſaid mills, that the inhabitants were obliged to go out of town for grinding what they ſay they can have much more and better flower——to prevent every thing of ſuch nature, the mills will now be taken into the hands of the owners, who will ſee to it that as much and as good flower be made there, as in any other town, and the cuſtomers may be aſſured the grinding and treatment will be good; and for the benefit of thoſe who do not raiſe grain, it is intended that flour, wheat, meſlin, rye, and indian corn, ſhall be there to be ſold ſteadily, and one of the family attend to deliver, as people ſhall want.

Writing Paper of different Kinds, to be ſold cheap at the Printing-Office.

November 1768.

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Catalogue of BOOKS, juſt imported from LONDON, and to be ſold, by

LATHROP AND SMITH,

Apothecaries in Hartford, VIZ.

DIVINITY.

ADDISON's Evidences
Berry-Street Sermons
Butler's Analogy
Bibles of various Sorts & Sizes
Cruden's Concordance
Cudworth's Defence of Theron &c
Church Pſalters
Common-Prayer Books
Dodd's Common-Place Book
Doddridge's Family Expoſitor
———Riſe and Progreſs
———Power and Grace
———Life
———Regeneration
———Sermons to Young People
———Tracts
———Education of Children
———Hymns
Davies's Sermons
Derham's Phyſico Theology
Erſkine's Sermons
Flavel's Works
Guyſe's Paraphraſe
Hall's Contemplations
Harvey's Dialogues
———Letters
———Meditations
Henry on Prayer
———on the Sacrament
Leeland's View of the Deiſtical Writers
Maſon's Hymns
Manton's Works 5 Vols Fol.
Newton on the Prophecies
Pſalters and Primmers
Perſall's Contemplations
Predeaux's Connections
Paradiſe Loſt
do. Regain'd by Milton
Ray's Phyſico Theology
Seed's Sermons in 4 Vols,
Sherlock's Dean Sermons
———on Judgment
———on the Future State
———on Death
Sandeman's Letters
Tate and Brady's Pſalms
Teſtaments
Tillotſon's Sermons in 12 Vol.
Watts's 48 Sermons with hymns
———World to Come
———Logick
———Lyric Poems
———Scripture History
———Philoſophical Eſſays
———Ruin and Recovery
———Orthodoxy and Charity
———Redeemer and Sanctifier
———Guide to Prayer
———Hymns and Pſalms
Woodward's Warnings
West and Littleton on the Reſurrection
Welles's Vindication of Preſbyter. Ordination
Whitfield's Hymns
Wallaſton's Religion of Nature
Yorick's Sermons
Young's Centaur
———Satires
———Night Thoughts
———Works 4 Vols
———Reſignation
Arnold's Compleat Pſalmodiſt
Knib's Pſalm Singers help
Tanſur's Royal Melody.

LAW.

Attorney's Practice in Court of Com. Pleas
Ditto in King's Bench
Bacon's Abridgment 5 Vols
5th Vol. of Ditto by itſelf
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Compleat Juryman
Every Man his own Lawyer
Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown
Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law
Holt's Reports
Jacob's Law Dictionary
Ditto Abridg'd
Law of Evidence
Trials per Pais
Wood's Inſtitutes

PHYSICK.

Allen's Synopſis
Ariſtotle's Maſter Piece
Arbuthnot on Ailments
Aſtruc's Diſeaſes of Women
Do. of Children
Do. on Fevers
Brook's Practice of Phyſic
———Introduction Ditto
Boerhaave's Materia Medica
———Power of Medicine
———Aphoriſms
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Chamberlain's Midwifery
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Cheſelden's Anatomy
Drake's Do.
Diſſertation on Drowning
Elaboratory laid Open
Friend's Hiſtory of Phyſick
———Emmenologia
Fuller's Pharmacopia Extempora
Gibſon's Farriers Guide
Gilchriſt on Sea Voyages
Huxham on Fevers
Hillary on the Small-Pox
James's Diſpenſatory
Keil's Anatomy
Ledran's Obſervations
Lobb's Practice
Langriſh on Muſcular Motion
Morgan's Principles of Medicine
Meads Sun and Moon
Medical Obſervations
Do. Tranſactions
———Eſſays
Quincys Diſpenſatory
———Sanctorius
———Lexicon
Robinſon on Conſumptions
Shaws Boerhaave
———Diſpenſatory
———Practice of Phyſick
Schombergh's Abridgment of Van Swieten's Commentaries
Smellſes Midwifery
Sharps Surgery
Swans Sydenham
Turners Surgery
Van Swietens Commentaries on Boerhaaves Aphoriſms
Do. 12th, 13th and 14th Vols by themſelves
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Winſlows Anatomy

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Chambers's Ditto with Scotts Supplement
Coles Latin Dictionary
Cockers Arithmetick
Cooks Compting-Houſe
Croſbys Book-keeping
Clarks Grammar
———Juſtin
———Introduction
———Corderius
———Eraſmus
———Cornelius Nepos
———Eutropius
Cheevers Accidence
Dilworths Arithmetick
———Spelling Book
Dyches Dictionary
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences
Dixons Spelling Book
Davidſons Virgil
Fiſhers Arithmetick
French Grammar
Guthries Cicero
Greek Lexicon
———Grammar
———Teſtament
Gordons Grammar
Horace in Uſum Delphini
Johnſons Dictionary
Lillys Grammar
Loves Art of Surveying
Latin Teſtament
Martins Philoſophy
———Grammar
Mariners Compaſs
———Calender
Pocket Dictionary
Rudimans Rudiments
Spelling Dictionary
Seamans daily Aſſiſtant
Salmons Grammar
———Gazetteer
Tulleys Orations
Do. in Uſum Delphini
Virgil in Uſum ditto
Wards Mathematicks
West India Pilot
Young Mans Companion
Young Students Pocket Library
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Life of Marlborough
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Do. of the Puritans
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Robinſon Cruſoe
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Continuation of Do. by itſelf
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Free-Maſons Pocket-Companion
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Gardeners Calender
Gentleman Inſtructed
Grandiſon Sir Charles
Handmaid to the Arts
Hutchinſon on Beauty and Virtue
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Pomphrets Poems
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———Works in 9 Vols
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Religious Courtſhip
Spectator in 8 Vols
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———Do. Seaſons
Viſions of Fancy
Univerſal Spectator
World in 4 Vols
Young Lady Conducted, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said *Lathrop* & *Smith*, have for Sale as uſual

A great Variety of little Cheap Books for Children.——A Variety of Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, &c.——Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Scales & Dividers.

A Univerſal Aſſortment of Medicines and Painters Colours.——Choice Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Coffee, Spices, Loafſugar, Indico, &c. &c.

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

Have the following GOODS to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in NEW-YORK, Viz.

- BRoad cloths in half pieces of all colours
- Six quarter coating of all colours
- Six quarter nap ditto
- Yard wide frizes and fear naughts
- Duffels and German Serges
- Penniſtons and half thicks
- Strip'd lincey's and embos'd ſerges
- Flanels of all colours
- White and ſpotted ſwan-ſkin
- Blue and drab kerſeys
- Roſe blankets of all ſorts
- Strip'd ditto
- Green and ſpotted ruggs
- Forreſt cloths
- Black ſilk velvets
- Black and drab cotton do
- Half yard and half ell laſtings
- Black figur'd do. & drawboys
- Thickſetts
- Black Sattinnets
- Stocking pieces for breeches &c.
- Cotton checks of all ſorts
- Check linen handkerchiefs
- Printed blue and red do
- Spotted bandanoes
- Lunge romals
- Black barcolona handkerchiefs
- Cotton ſtrip'd do
- Bed bunts
- Strip'd damaſcus
- Tammys, duranes & calliman-coes of all colours
- Venetian poplins
- Mecklins
- Check'd and ſtrip'd camblets
- And a large aſſortment of other handſom figurd ſtuffs
- London camblets
- Ribbons a compleat aſſortment
- Iriſh linen
- Dowlas
- Quadruple ſiletias
- Tanden do
- Dutch, Engliſh & Scotch oznabrigs
- Cambricks and plain lawn
- Spotted do
- Kenting handkerchiefs plain and bordered
- Black and white ſilk gauze
- Black taffitys
- Broad black perſians
- Narrow do of all colours
- Beſt belladine ſewing ſilks
- Tapes
- London quality's
- Gartering
- Scotch thread of all numbers
- Buckram
- Shirt buttons
- Silk and hair buttons
- Scarfe twiſt do
- Silk hair and ſcarfe twiſt of all colours
- Callicoes dark purple
- Light do
- Pencil do
- Womans and childrens fans
- Black lace and trimmings
- Cap do do
- Black Gimp and fringe
- Womans ſhoes
- Scotch ſnuff
- Mens caſtor hats
- Ditto felt do
- Boys do do
- Sailors bound caps
- Mens gloves
- Womans gloves and mitts
- Womans worſted mitts
- Mens worſted hoſe
- Gilt, ſilver'd & metal buttons of all ſorts
- Black and colour'd worſted mitts
- Cloves
- Mace
- Cinnamon
- Nutmeggs
- Sealing wax and wafers
- Ink powder
- Writing paper and bonnet do
- Silk ferrits
- Silk knee garters
- WaxNecklaces
- Beeds well ſorted
- Large and ſmall bibles
- Teſtaments
- Dilworths ſpelling books
- Primmers
- Young mens beſt companions
- Looking glaſſes
- Worſted hoſe plain & ribb'd
- Mil'd caps
- Black and white gauze
- Clouting diaper
- Pewter
- Pins large and ſmall
- Needles common and white chappel
- Chipp'd hatts
- Nails of all ſorts
- Knives and forks
- Carving do
- Cuttoes
- Panknives, barlow and other ſorts
- Spotted handle do
- Taylors ſhears and ſciſſars
- Carpenters hammars
- Shoe-makers do
- Bellows's
- Gimblets double worm'd and common
- Spike do and tap borers
- Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
- Candleſticks
- H and HL hinges
- Table do
- Duſtail do
- Butts do
- Rais'd joint do
- Cruet frames
- Shoe pinchers and nippers
- Shoe Knives
- Thumb latches
- Aul blades and hafts
- Cubboard Locks
- Cheſt do
- Double ſpring do
- Pad do
- Splinter do
- Steck do
- Plain irons
- Broad chizzels
- Morties do
- Boſton do
- Common handſaws
- Tennon do
- Pannals do
- Saſh do
- Duſtail do
- Compaſs
- Beſt whites do
- Taylors Thimbles
- Womans do
- Snuff boxes
- Mens ſhoe and knee buckels
- Womens do
- Iron and braſs jeuſharps
- Horſe whips and half hunters
- Iron Skrews
- Braſs cocks, with & without keys
- Steel Snuffers
- Snaffle bitts
- Ditto bridles
- Braſs chair nails
- Braſs handles and eſcutchions
- Ditto hinges
- Ditto nobbs
- Warming pans
- Temple and common ſpectacles
- Wool cards
- Six by eight and 7 by 9 glaſs
- Files and raſps
- Ivory and horn combs
- Razors
- Powder and ſhot
- Fiſh hooks
- Slates and pencills
- Scythes and ſickels
- Pewter table ſpoons
- Ditto tea ſpoons
- Three pint bottles
- Corks
- With many other articles too tedious to mention.

tbct1j

Thomas Hopkins,

Has for Sail, at his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford,

An Aſſortment of

Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, cheap for Caſh, or Produce in Hand.

To be Sold by

James Church,

(At his Store under the Printing-Office oppoſite the Court-Houſe)

AN Aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, cheap for Caſh or Produce.

We the ſubſcribers,

being by the hon. judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Enſ. *Noah Ruſt*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of the widow Elizabeth Ruſt, inn-holder in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of November, December and January next, & at the houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of February, March, and April next.

Jonathon Stanley,
Ruſſel Woodbridge, } Commiſſioners.
Timothy Cheney,

Hartford, October 31, 1768.

All perſons indebted

to the eſtate of Enſ. Noah Ruſt, of Hartford, are deſired to meet the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of the widow Elizabeth Ruſt, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of *November, December* and *January* next, and at the houſe of *Gideon Benjamin*, in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of *February, March*, and *April* next, at 9 o'clock forenoon, in order to have their accounts adjuſted.

Amaziah Ruſt, Adminiſtrator.

Coventry, Oct. 31, 1768.

L O S T,

BY the ſubſcriber, on the 12th day of inſt. October, on the road between the towns of Hartford and New-Haven, a red ſilk purſe, with three pieces of gold, two 44*ſ.* each, and the other 48*ſ.* mill'd money, and ſome other ſmall money. Whoever has found the ſame, and will convey it to the ſubſcriber of Killingly, to Joel Atwater in New-Haven, or to David Bull, inn holder in Hartford, ſhall have a reaſonable reward at the place where the ſame ſhall be left, by

WILLIAM DANILSON

Juſt publiſhed,
And to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

A Farewel Sermon,

PReached at the firſt Precinct in *Northampton*, on June 22d, 1750.

By *JONATHAN EDWARDS*, AM.

Acts xx. 18 *Ye know, from the firſt day that I came into Aſia, after what Manner have been with you at all times.*

Ver. 20. *And how I kept back nothing that was profitable unto you; but have ſhewed you and have taught you publickly, and from houſe to houſe.*

Ver. 26, 27. *Wherefore I take you to record this day, that I am clear from the blood of all men; for I have not ſhunned to declare unto you all the counſel of God.*

Gal. iv. 15, 16. *Where is then the bleſſedneſs ye ſpeak of? For I bear you record, that if it had been poſſible, ye would have plucked out your own eyes, and have given them to me. Am I therefore become your enemy, becauſe I tell you the truth?*

We the Subſcribers

being appointed by the Honorable court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, to examine the claims of Abial Tryon late of Weathersfield deceas'd (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice that we will attend that buſineſs on the 4th Monday of October, and the 3d Mondays of November and December, A. D. 1768,

Eliſha Baxter,
Joſeph Flowers. } Commiſſioners.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings* three Weeks, and *Six pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, Nov. 14, 1768 [Numb. [illegible]

203.

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, October 31.

Laſt Friday the following ADDRESS was preſented to General GAGE by ſeveral Gentlemen of the Council in behalf of themſelves and the other Members who ſubſcribed it, being all that were preſent.

To his Excellency General GAGE,
Commander in Chief of His Majeſty's Forces in America.

The ADDRESS of the ſubſcribers, Members of His Majeſty's Council of the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*:

SIR,

A General Council being held Yeſterday gives the Members of it, together with the Members in the Town and Neighbourhood the pleaſure of addreſſing you.——We take this firſt opportunity of doing it; & at the ſame time to pay our compliments to your Excellency.

In this time of public diſtreſs, when the General Court of the Province is in a ſtate of diſſolution; when the Metropolis is poſſeſſed by troops, and ſurrounded by ſhips of War; and when more Troops are daily expected, it affords a general ſatisfaction that your Excellency has viſited the Province, and has now an opportunity of knowing the ſtate of it by your own obſervation and enquiry.

Your own obſervation will give you the fulleſt evidence that the Town & Province, are in a peaceful ſtate——Your own enquiry will ſatisfy you, that though there have been diſorders in the Town of Boſton, ſome of them did not merit notice; and that ſuch as did, have been magnified beyond the truth.

Thoſe of the 18th of March and 10th of June are ſaid to have occaſioned the abovementioned armament to be ordered hither——The firſt was trivial, and could not have been noticed to the diſadvantage of the Town, but by perſons inimical to it; eſpecially as it happened in the evening of a day of recreation. The other was criminal, and the actors of it guilty of a riot: but we are obliged to ſay it had its riſe from thoſe perſons who were loudeſt in their complaints about it, who by their over-charged repreſentations of it have been the occaſion of ſo great an armament being ordered hither. We cannot perſuade ourſelves to believe they have ſufficient evidence to ſupport ſuch repreſentations, which have moſt unjuſtly brought into queſtion the loyalty of as loyal a people as any in his Majeſty's dominions.

This misfortune has ariſen from the accuſation of intereſted men, whoſe avarice having ſmothered in their breaſts every ſentiment of humanity towards this Province, has impelled them to oppreſs it to the utmoſt of their power: and by the conſequences of that oppreſſion eſſentially to injure Great Britain.

From the candor of your Excellency's ſentiments we aſſure ourſelves you will not entertain any apprehenſions that we mean to juſtify the diſorders and riotous proceedings that have taken place in the Town of Boſton, We deteſt them and have repeatedly and publickly expreſſed that deteſtation; and in Council have adviſed Governor *Bernard* to order the Attorney-General to proſecute the perpetrators of them: but at the ſame time we are obliged to declare in juſtice to the Town, that the diſorders of the 10th of June laſt, occaſioned by a ſeizure made by the Officers of the Cuſtoms, appear to have originated with thoſe who ordered the ſeizure to be made. The hour of making the ſeizure (at or near ſunſet) the threats and armed force uſed in it, the forcibly carrying the veſſel away and all in a manner unprecedented, and calculated to irritate, juſtify the apprehenſion that the ſeizure was accompanied with theſe extraordinary circumſtances in order to excite a riot, and furniſh a plauſible pretence for requeſting Troops.—— A day or two after the riot, and as if in proſecution of the laſt mentioned purpoſe, notwithſtanding there was not the leaſt inſult offered to the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, either in their perſons or property, they thought fit to retire, on the pretence of ſecurity to themſelves, on board the Romney man of war, and afterwards to Caſtle William; and when there, to keep up the idea of their being ſtill in great hazard procured the Romney and ſeveral other veſſels of war to be ſo ſtationed as to prevent an attack upon the Caſtle which they affected to be afraid of.

Theſe proceedings [illegible] taken place, to induce a belief among the officers of the navy and army, as they occaſionally came hither, that the Commiſſioners were in danger of being attacked, and to procure from thoſe officers repreſentations co-incident with their own, that they really were ſo. But their frequently landing on the Main, & making excurſions into the country, where it would have been eaſy to have ſeized, if any injury had been intended them, demonſtrates the inſincerity of their declaration that they immured themſelves at the Caſtle for ſafety. This is rather to be accounted for, as being an eſſential part of the concerted plan for procuring Troops to be quartered here: in which they and their coadjutors have ſucceeded to their wiſh, but unhappily, to the mutual detriment and uneaſineſs of both countries.

We thought it abſolutely neceſſary, & our duty to the Town and Province required us to give your Excellency this detail, that you might know the ſentiments of this people, and that they think themſelves injured, & injured by men to whom they have done no injury. From the juſtice of your Excellency, we aſſure ourſelves your mind will not admit of impreſſions to their diſadvantage from perſons who have done the injury.

Your Excellency in your Letter to Governor Bernard, of the 12th of *Sept.* gave notice that one of the regiments from *Halifax* was ordered for the preſent to Caſtle William, and the other to the Town: but you was pleaſed afterwards to order both of them into the Town.

If your Excellency when you know the true ſtate of the Town, which we can aſſure you is quite peaceable, ſhall think his Majeſty's ſervice does not require theſe regiments to continue in the Town, it will be a great eaſe and ſatiſfaction to the inhabitants, if you will pleaſe to order them to Caſtle William, where commodious barracks are provided for their reception; or to point Shirly, in the neighbourhood of it, in either of which or in both they can be well accommodated.

As to the two regiments expected here from *Ireland*; it appears by Lord *Hillſborough's* letter on the 30th of July they were intended for a different part of North America.

If your Excellency ſhall think it not inconſiſtant with his Majeſty's ſervice that they ſhould be ſent to the place of their firſt deſtination, it will contribute to the eaſe & happineſs of the town and province, if they might be ordered thither.

As we are true and faithful ſubjects of his Majeſty, have an affectionate regard for the Mother country & a tender feeling for our own our duty to each of them makes us wiſh, & we earneſtly beg your Excellency to make a full enquiry into the diſorders above mentioned; into the cauſes of them and the repreſentations that have been made about them; in doing which your Excellency will eaſily diſcover who are the perſons that from lucrative views have combined againſt the peace of this town and province; Some of whom it is probable have diſcovered themſelves already by their own letters to your Excellency.

In ſuch an enquiry, tho' many imprudences and ſome criminal proceedings may be found to have taken place, we are perſuaded from the candor, generoſity and juſtice that diſtinguiſh your character; your Excellency will not charge the doings of a few individuals and thoſe of an inferior ſort upon the town and province. And with regard to theſe individuals if any circumſtances ſhall appear juſtly to extenuate the criminality of their proceedings your Excellency will let them have their effect.——On the ſame candor, generoſity and juſtice we can rely, that your Excellency's repreſentations of this affair to his Majeſty's miniſters will be ſuch as even the criminals themſelves ſhall allow to be juſt.

HARRISON GRAY,
JAMES RUSSELL
JOHN BRADBURY
ROYAL TYLER,
SAMUEL WHITE,
JAMES PITTS,
SAMUEL DEXTER,

SAMUEL DANFORTH,
JOHN HILL.
ISAAC ROYAL,
JOHN ERVING,
JAMES BOWDOIN.
GAM. BRADFORD,
THOMAS HUBBARD,
NAT. SPARHAWK,

Boſton, October 27, 168

To the foregoing Addreſs the General gave the following Anſwer.

To the Hon. Meſſirs Danforth, Hill, Royal, Erving, Bowdoin, Bradford, Hubbard, Sparhawk, Gray, Ruſſell, Bradbury, Tyler, White, Pitts *and* Dexter, *Members of his Majeſty's Council of the Province* of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

GENTLEMEN,

I Return you thanks for the honor you do me in this Addreſs, and am greatly obliged to you for the good opinion you are pleaſed to conceive of me.

Whatever may have been the particular cauſes of the diſturbances, and riots, which have happened in the Town of Boſton, *thoſe Riots* *and the Reſolves which were publiſhed, have induced his Majeſty to order four Regiments to this Town, to protect his loyal ſubjects, in their perſons, and properties, and to aſſiſt the civil magiſtrates in the execution of the laws.*

The diſcipline and order which will be preſerved amongſt the Troops, I truſt, will render their ſtay, no ways diſtreſsful to his Majeſty's dutiful ſubjects in this town; and that the future behaviour of the people will juſtify the beſt conſtruction of their paſt actions which I flatter myſelf will be ſuch, as to afford me at a ſufficient foundation, to repreſent to his Majeſty, the propriety of withdrawing the moſt part of the Troops.

THOMAS GAGE.

Boſton, *October* 28*th*. 1768.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs Edes & Gill,

HIS Excellency has received inſtructions from Lord Hillſborough, dated the 30th July.————————His Lordſhip acquaints the Governor that the military power is enjoined to aid the civil magiſtrate in ſupport of the conſtitutional authority of the parliament, when they ſhall be legally called thereto. And that the civil magiſtrate alone is accountable——He ſtrongly recommends a reform of the magiſtrates of the town, ſince they have ſome of them been heretofore deficient in the execution of their truſt, and hopes that ſuch gentlemen will be found to fill up thoſe important places, who will be zealous to ſupport the law, and the conſtitutional authority of the parliament; and that they will be encouraged by the good example of his Honor the Lieutenant Governor——He enjoins that a due enquiry be made into the authors of the riot which happened in the town of Boſton on the 10th of June laſt; and if thoſe who have been the inſtruments of ſtirring up the people to an oppoſition to the conſtitutional authority of the parliament, have committed ſuch overt acts as will juſtify their being ſent to England to be tryed upon a ſtatute which his Lordſhip mentions, of Henry VIII. the Governor is to make full report thereof——He tells the Governor that he forbears to take notice of the unwarrantable principles and dangerous doctrines ſet up in the petition of the town of Boſton to their Governor, and their inſtructions relating to impreſſes, as the Governor has not tranſmitted a particular account of that affair. Whether impreſſes are regular or not, his Lordſhip declines ſaying, as it belongs to another department——but he mentions the opinion of thoſe who his Lordſhip ſays are of the greateſt authority, and which it is wiſh'd and expected the Governor will communicate for the direction of the public, to ſhow that the ſtatute cited by the town, was intended to be in force only during the war, at the concluſion of which it expired——The latter part of his Lordſhips letter recommends to the Governor the uſe of *lenient* methods to reſtore peace and good order among the people, and reduce them to a ſubmiſſion to the law and the conſtitution, which his M——y is determined to ſupport——*(in which we dare affirm his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects of this town and province have never fail'd to exert their utmoſt Aid, notwithſtand the malicious and* FALSE *repreſentations to the contrary)*

The foregoing is the *ſubſtance* of his Lordſhip's letter, as far as *memory* will ſerve; no one being allowed to take *a copy* of it, tho' it muſt be allowed to be very *intereſting* to the Public——We thought it our duty to publiſh it in this manner; and if the truth be called in queſtion, we muſt appeal to the Copy in the Secretary's files, preſuming it ſtill lies there, as it has for ſome days paſt, for the inſpection of any perſon who has the curioſity to peruſe it. Your humble Servants,

A. B. C.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 18

WE hear Sir Jeffery Amherſt has been offered a Peerage.

A letter from Quebec ſays, " upon farther enquiry into the crimes for which a gentleman has been arreſted, it is thought his accuſers will not find it very eaſy to make out their charge againſt him.

Friday night at a public houſe, a drunken Scotſman drank d———n to Wilkes and Liberty, *for which he was deſervedly kicked out of the houſe.*

A ſhip very richly laden, homeward bound, was in great danger of being wrecked on the Coaſt of France by an attraction of the Mariner's Compaſs on board her, providentially diſcovered by a young Gentleman, paſſenger in her, juſt time enough to ſave her, by the following accident. The Captain of her was much afflicted with the gout, and had no fire place in his cabin, which obliged him to contrive one, by means of the crows, marlin ſpikes, and other looſe iron he had at hand, as near as poſſible to his bed place, off the Starboard ſide, which being near or perpendicularly under the place of the Compaſs, and no iron of the Larboard ſide, ſo attracted the Magnet as to occaſion a variation of ſeveral points, and which, by the courſe they then ſteered, muſt have run her on ſhore near Cape Uſhant; but by taking away the iron from the Starboard ſide, and placing it a-midſhips, the compaſs ſuddenly ſtarted to its proper center, and ſhewed the fatal approaching calamity, which the young Gentleman firſt ſuſpected by ſeeing that the north point of the Compaſs did not face to the North ſtar, of a dark night, as he amuſed himſelf in obſerving the ſame, and therefore requeſted the Captain and Mate, and officers of the watch to remove that iron, or fire place, which they laughed at, when firſt mentioned; but on the young Gentleman's reaſoning them into it, they at laſt reluctantly granted it, and thereby ſaved near 100 lives, and as many thouſand pounds, beſides a fine ſhip.

Goſport, Auguſt 24 Yeſterday morning part of the 15th regiment, late General Amherſt's was landed from the tranſports that brought them from Quebec, on our beach; & marched through the town for Glouceſterſhire, and this morning the remainder of them was diſembarked here, and took the ſame rout. They have been abroad eleven years. The officers and men look hearty and well.

On Sunday laſt Mrs Rachael Wilſon, an eminent preacher among the Quakers, embarked for Philadelphia; but the ſhip waiting off Graveſend for a wind, ſhe went on ſhore and preached, by permiſſion, in the town hall: during the diſcourſe an old woman, who was very abuſive, fell off a ſtool and broke her leg; when, notwithſtanding her inſolence, the friends immediately collected ſeven guineas for her relief.

Aug 22. *The Lords of the Admiralty at their laſt meeting on Thurſday the 28th ult. agreed, that Michael Woods, of Liverpool, F. R. S. and Mr. Larpiniere, of Bethnel Green, ſhould go to ſea, in ſome of his Majeſty's ſhips to try experiments on their new invented univerſal quadrant &c. and that a full account of their ſucceſs ſhould be publiſhed at their return.*

Aug 25 *His Majeſty has been pleaſed to conſtitute & appoint Guy Carleton Eſq Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majeſty's province of Quebec in America, to be Vice-Admiral of the ſame, in the room of the Hon. James Murray, Eſq; who has reſigned.*

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Iſaac Bevan, of Miſtly in the County of Eſſex, Eſq; Paymaſter of his Majeſty's forces deſigned for North America.

A manufactory of long lawns, eſtabliſhed in Scotland in 1765, has already produced pieces of work greatly ſuperior to the lawns made in Germany.

It is ſaid an additional duty will be laid on coals that ſhall be exported to foreign parts from any of the ports of Great-Britain or Ireland.

It is whiſpered, that a certain unpopular nobleman will ſpeedily be recalled from his travels.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham is again much indiſpoſed at his houſe at Hayes.

A certain Juſtice of Peace, who lately attended a noted trial, wanting " The acts relating to a Juſtice of Peace," wrote to a tradeſman to borrow them, in the following manner exactly. " Send me the Ax ReLattin to A guſtus of Peaſe."

The CAMPAIGN.

FIAT *Juſtitia, Ruat Cœlum.*
We'll maul the rogues if we can feel'em.
Juſtitia Fiat Cœlum, Ruat,
Be ſure the gun you level true at,
Cœlum, Juſtitia, Ruat, Fiat,
And ſhoot the man I cock my eye at,
Juſtitia Fiat, Ruat Cœlum,
Obey the words of Juſtice——,
And if the raſcals hollow—kill 'em.

M.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, July 3 1768.

" The people talk of doing great things, to ſpend the laſt drop of their blood for their liberty; but when things come to the puſh, which they muſt do ſoon, it will be found that all their boaſting is Vox et preterea nihil."

[*Scotch Gazette*]

The aſſertion in ſome of the papers, that Lord Bottetourt is the firſt inſtance of a Nobleman being appointed a Governor in America, is not true; the grand father of the preſent Duke of Portland having been appointed Captain General and Governor of Jamaica on September 29, 1721, where he died July 4. 1726; and if we miſtake not, the ſon of General Monk (Earl of Albermarle) was Governor of that Iſland in the reign of Charles II: Lord Hawley is at this time Lieut. Governor of Antigua. The family of the Berkleys are well remembered in the province of Virginia; Sir William Berkeley having held that place in the name of King Charles II, in defiance of Oliver Cromwell, to whom all the Royaliſts in that country flocked for protection.

It is reported that two dignified Clergymen will ſpeedily embark for America, to enquire into the general ſtate of Religion in the Colonies.

Aug. 27. It is given out, that a certain great ſea officer has declined taking on him the command of an expedition beyond the Atlantick.

It is tho't that the Parliament will aſſemble earlier than uſual this Winter, on account of the critical ſituation of affairs in America.

We are credibly informed, that one of our India ſhips lately arrived, fell in with a pirate ſhip in the Chineſe ſea, the commander of which was a Frenchman, the ſhip was manned with blacks, and was croizing againſt the Dutch.

We hear that M'Cloughlan the Scotchman who killed Mr. Allen, in St. George's field, was lately ſeen at Edinburgh, in his way to Lochober in the Highlands, of which he is a native.

We are told that ſeveral large pieces of ordnance, and other warlike ſtores, are getting ready, and are to be ſhipped off for Corſica with all convenient ſpeed.

Aug. 30. We hear that orders are ſent to Ireland for two regiments to be got in readineſs to embark for North America.

Col. Charles Hotham is appointed to the command of the 15th regiment of foot, late Gen. Amherſt's.

It is rumored that a recruiting order will ſoon be ſent through all parts of England.

Yeſterday a foreign gentleman was taken into cuſtody in Southwark, & committed to priſon, for enticing 3 journeymen to go abroad to teach the art of tanning leather, contrary to law.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.

We are informed that the aſſembly of the three lower counties of this province, have appointed Dennys de Berdt, Eſq; their agent in England, and have *harmonized* with their ſiſter colonies, in petitioning the King, Lords and Commons for redreſs of the grievous burdens laid on *America*

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10.

We hear from Philadelphia, that on Wedneſday Morning the 26th Oct. the houſe of Mr. Samuel Levis, ten miles from thence, was ſtruck with lightning, which ſhattered the chimney, and part of the houſe, melted part of a gun barrel, and other metal, ſtruck a young woman, daughter to Mr. Levis, and left her to appearance dead. The lightning paſſed from her head, ſcorched her much, rent her cloaths and garters, into many pieces, tore the upper leather of her ſhoes to fragments, and melted part of one of her ſilver buckles. She was immediately let blood, bled freely, ſoon came to herſelf, and is likely to recover. She remembered nothing that had happened.

Capt Blewer from Penſacola on the 5th ult. lat. 26. 5. ſaw a ſhip or ſnow, which between 7 or 8 in the evening fired a gun, on which capt. Blewer lay to and hung out lights; at 9 ſhe ſeemed to be at about half a mile diſtance, and ſuddenly diſappeared, ſuppoſed to overſet or ſunk, capt. Blewer lay to till morning, but ſaw nothing more of her.

Friday laſt nine pigs were ſeized in the fly market as perfect carrion, which, on the mayor's view, were ſentenced to be burnt publicly on the common, and the owner of them fined forty ſhillings: The ſentence was immediately put in execution, and part of the fine taken to purchaſe wood to burn them with.

BOSTON, November 10.

Thurſday laſt the 29th regiment, and on Friday the 14th regiment were reviewed on the common by his excellency Gen. Gage. Both regiments made a fine appearance, and went through the manual exerciſe, the firings and evolutions with the greateſt exactneſs.

This morning arrived here ſeveral tranſports from Cork, having on board part of the 64th and 65th regiments deſtined for this place; The remainder with the Huſſar frigate, are not yet got in.

Monday laſt arrived here the Magdalene arm'd ſchooner, Capt. Dundas, from Halifax.

We hear a veſſel from Briſtol, belonging to New-London, was ſeized at Halifax, by order of the officers of the cuſtoms.

Saturday laſt being the anniverſary of the happy deliverance of the Britiſh Nation from the Popiſh Plot: The ſame was obſerved by the diſcharge of the guns at Caſtle William and at the Batteries in Town at 12 o'clock, and at one by his Majeſty's Ships of War in this harbour:—The Pageantry carried thro' the principal ſtreets of the Town, in the Day, was conducted by the Perſons concern'd with good orderr

Friday laſt capt. Vincent arrived here from Jamaica, by whom we have advice, That on the 22d of September His Honor Roger Hope Elleſon, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of that Iſland, diſſolved the aſſembly there, for their not complying with his Majeſty's expreſs command, for repayment of the monies iſſued by the Treaſury of Great Britain, for the Iſland ſubſiſtance of the Troops ſtationed there during the diſcontinuance of their aſſembly; the reaſons which the aſſembly gave for not complying with the requiſition having been deem'd inſufficient by his Majeſty. And that on the 30th his Excellency Sir William Trelawney, Governor of that Iſland, arrived at Port Royal, from on board the Jaſon,——Antrobus, Eſq; Commander

We hear the honorable the Commiſſioners of his Majeſtys Cuſtoms leave Caſtle William this Week: Preparations are making to hold their Board in Town as heretofore.

HARTFORD, Nov. 17.

Laſt Thurſday we had a very conſiderable Fall of Snow, which has made the travelling in the upper Towns, exceeding bad.

At the Upper Mills,

THERE is now, and ſteadily will be, Flower of equal Fineneſs to what is brought to Town for Sail, and to be ſold at the Rate of Ten Shillings and Six Pence, for a hundred Pounds Weight; and Flouer of equal Fineneſs to what is made in the City of New-York, after the Rate of Eleven Shillings and Six Pence for the Hundred Pounds; and if Wheat ſhould fall, the Price of Flour will be lowered in Proportion.

Juſt imported from Briſtol, via New-York, and to be ſold by

Caldwell & Read,

At their Store the South Side of the Green, near the Court Houſe in Hartford.

A Large aſſortment of Iron Mongery and Bermingham Goods. Linen and Woollen Drapery, &c. &c. together with various other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. As the ſaid Read intends to tarry but a ſhort time in this town, the goods will be ſold wholeſale, or by the ſingle piece, or doz. as low as can be bought in Boſton or New York, for caſh, wheat, rye, Indian corn or rum.

We the ſubſcribers,

being by the hon judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Enſ. *Noah Ruſt*, late of Hartford, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of the widow Elizabeth Ruſt, inn holder in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of November, December and January next, & at the houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of February, March, and April next.

Jonathan Stanley,
Ruſſel Woodbridge, } Commiſſioners.
Timothy Cheney,

Hartford, October 31, 1768.

All perſons indebted

to the eſtate of Enſ. Noah Ruſt, of Hartford, are deſired to meet the ſubſcriber, at the houſe of the widow Elizabeth Ruſt, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of *November, December* and *January* next, and at the houſe of *Gideon Benjamin*, in ſaid Hartford, on the 2d Tueſdays of *February, March*, and *April* next, at 9 o'clock forenoon, in order to have their accounts adjuſted,

Amaziah Ruſt, Adminiſtrator.

Coventry, Oct. 31 1768.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber in Middletown,

A Dwelling Houſe with Barn garden &c. next the river oppoſite Capt. Samuel Willis's, and between thirty and forty acres of paſture and meadow land, with ſome Negro's, on reaſonable terms. By

TIMOTHY MILLER.

L O S T,

BY the ſubſcriber, on the 12th day of inſt. October, on the road between the towns of Hartford and New Haven, a red ſilk purſe, with three pieces of gold, two 44*ſ.* each, and the other 48*ſ.* mill'd money, and ſome other ſmall money. Whoever has found the ſame, and will convey it to the ſubſcriber of Killingly, to Joel Atwater in New-Haven, or to David Bull, inn holder in Hartford, ſhall have a reaſonable reward at the place where the ſame ſhall be left. by

WILLIAM DANILSON.

Thomas Hopkins,

Has for Sail, at his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford,

An Aſſortment of

English GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, cheap for Caſh, or Produce in Hand.

Alſo, Choice Indico, Allſpice, Pepper, Cotton Wool, and Loaf Sugar.

Hartford, Nov. 5, 1758.

Whereas *RUTH*, the

Wife of me the Subſcriber, hath for ſome Time paſt Miſbehaved herſelf towards me, by imprudently running me in Debt, with a View as I apprehend wholly to ruin me and my Family, and threatens further to involve me.

Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons not to deal with, nor Truſt her on my Account, for I hereby declare, I will Pay no Debt of her Contracting after this Time.

And forbid any Perſons indebted to me, to Settle with, or Pay any thing to ſaid *Ruth*, after this Time, as I ſhall not allow thereof.

AZARIAH SMITH.

The owners of the

Upper Mills in Hartford, give this public notice, that they have ſet up a hand bolt, and conveniencies to cool flour before 'tis bolted: the bolt is exactly as fine as what makes the city flour in New-York; and as it may be put up much cheaper here than at that city, it may ſoon be made a good branch of buſineſs, and ſave to the colony the ſums of mony which other governments make by manufacturing our wheat, all to the advantage both of the trader and farmer. And as frequent complaints have been made to the owners of ſaid mills, that the inhabitants were obliged to go out of town for grinding where they ſay they can have much more and better flower——to prevent every thing of ſuch nature, the mills will now be taken into the hands of the owners, who will ſee to it that as much and as good flower be made there as in any other town, and the cuſtomers may be aſſured the grinding and treatment will be good; and for the benefit of thoſe who do not raiſe grain, it is intended that flour wheat, meſlin, rye, and indian corn, ſhall be there to be ſold ſteadily, and one of the family attend to deliver, as people ſhall want.

Hartford Nov. 3d, 1768.

John Coleman,

OF Hartford, requeſts all perſons indebted to him, to make immediate Settlement, or they may depend on being ſued, without further Notice.

N. B. *He has a new* CHAISE, *which he will ſell for Produce.*

Printed by Green and Watſon,

November 1768.

Catalogue of Books, juſt imported from London, and to be ſold, by

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——Night Thoughts
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Elaboratory laid Open
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Clarks Grammar
——Juſtin
——Introduction
——Corderius
——Eraſmus
——Cornelius Nepos
——Eutropius
Cheevers Accidence
Dilworths Arithmetick
——Spelling Book
Dyches Dictionary
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences
Dixons Spelling Book
Davidſons Virgil
Fiſhers Arithmetick
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Guthries Cicero
Greek Lexicon
———Grammar
———Teſtament
Gordons Grammar
Horace in Uſum Delphini
Johnſons Dictionary
Lillys Grammar
Loves Art of Surveying
Latin Teſtament
Martins Philoſophy
———Grammar
Mariners Compaſs
———Calender
Pocket Dictionary
Rudimans Rudiments
Spelling Dictionary
Seamans daily Aſſiſtant
Salmons Grammar
———Gazetteer
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Virgil in Uſum ditto.
Wards Mathematicks
Weſt India Pilot
Young Mans Companion
Young Students Pocket Library
Youths Inſtructor

History.

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Hiſtory of Eugene
Kimbers Hiſtory of England
Life of Marlborough
Do. of William 3d
Neals Hiſtory of New-England
Do. of the Puritans
Newberys Hiſtory of England
Preſent State of Great Britain
Do. Do. of Europe
Rapins Hiſtory of England Abridged
Robinſon Cruſoe
Smolletts Hiſtory of England
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Female Spectator
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Gentleman Inſtructed
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Popes Eſſay on Man
———Works in 9 Vols
Pamelia
Religious Courtſhip
Spectator in 8 Vols
Thompſons Works in 4 Vols
———Do. Seaſons
Viſions of Fancy
Univerſal Spectator
World in 4 Vols
Young Lady Conducted, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. Said *Lathrop & Smith*, have for Sale as uſual, A great Variety of little Cheap Books for Children.——A Variety of Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, &c.——Writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Scales & Dividers. A Univerſal Aſſortment of Medicines and Painters Colours.——Choice Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Coffee, Spices, Loaf Sugar, Indico. &c. &c. &c.

SUPPLEMENT

To the CONNECTICUT COURANT,

MONDAY, November 21, 1768. Numb. 205.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN & WATSON, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

have the following GOODS to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in NEW-YORK, Viz.

Broad cloths in half pieces of all colours
Six quarter coating of all colours
Six quarter nap ditto
Yard wide frizes and fearnaughts
Duffels and German Serges
Penniſtons and half thicks
Strip'd lincey's and embos'd ſerges
Flanels of all colours
White and ſpotted ſwan-ſkin
Blue and drab kerſeys
Roſe blankets of all ſorts
Strip'd ditto
Green and ſpotted ruggs
Forreſt cloths
Black ſilk velvets
Black and drab cotton do
Half yard and half ell laſtings
Black figur'd do. & drawboys
Thickſetts
Black Sattinnets
Stocking pieces for breeches &c.
Cotton checks of all ſorts
Check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do
Spotted bandanoes
Lunge romals
Black barcelona handkerchiefs
Cotton ſtrip'd do
Bed bunts
Strip'd damaſcus
Tammys, durances & callimancoes of all colours
Venetian poplins
Mecklins
Check'd and ſtrip'd camblets
And a large aſſortment of other handſom figurd ſtuffs
London camblets
Ribbons a compleat aſſortment
Iriſh linen
Dowlas
Quadruple ſiletias
Tanden do
Dutch, Engliſh & Scotch oznabrigs
Cambricks and plain lawn
Spotted do
Kenting handkerchiefs plain and bordered
Black and white ſilk gauze
Black taffitys
Broad black perſians
Narrow do of all colours
Beſt belladine ſewing ſilks
Tapes
London quality's
Gartering
Scotch thread of all numbers
Buckram
Shirt buttons
Silk and hair buttons
Scarfe twiſt do
Silk hair and ſcarfe twiſt of all colours
Callicoes dark purple
Light do
Pencil do
Womans and childrens fans
Black lace and trimmings
Cap do do
Black Gimp and fringe
Womans ſhoes
Scotch ſnuff
Mens caſtor hats
Ditto felt do
Boys do do
Sailors bound caps
Mens gloves
Womans gloves and mitts
Womans worſted mitts
Mens worſted hoſe
Gilt, ſilver'd & metal buttons of all ſorts
Black and colour'd worſted mitts
Cloves
Mace
Cinnamon
Nutmeggs
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Writing paper and bonnet do
Silk ferrits
Silk knee garters
Wax Necklaces
Beeds well ſorted
Large and ſmall bibles
Teſtaments
Dilworths ſpelling books
Primmers
Young mens beſt companions
Looking glaſſes
Worſted hoſe plain & ribb'd
Mil'd caps
Black and white gauze
Clouting diaper
Pewter
Pins large and ſmall
Needles common and white chappel
Chipp'd hatts
Nails of all ſorts
Knives and forks
Carving do
Cuttoes
Penknives, barlow and other ſorts
Spotted handle do
Taylors ſhears and ſciſſars
Carpenters hammars
Shoe-makers do
Bellows's
Gimblets double worm'd and common
Spike do and tap borers
tbctij
Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
Candleſticks
H and HL hinges
Table do
Duſtail do
Butts do
Rais'd joint do
Cruet frames
Shoe pinchers and nippers
Shoe Knives
Thumb latches
Aul blades and hafts
Cubboard Locks
Cheſt do
Double ſpring do
Pad do
Splinter do
Stock do
Plain irons
Broad chizzels
Morties do
Boſton do
Common handſaws
Tennon do
Pannals do
Saſh do
Duſtail do
Compaſs
Beſt whites do
Taylors Thimbles
Womans do
Snuff boxes
Mens ſhoe and knee buckels
Womens do
Iron and braſs jeuſharps
Horſe whips and half hunters
Iron Skrews
Braſs cocks, with & without keys
Steel Snuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Braſs chair nails
Braſs handles and eſcutchons
Ditto hinges
Ditto nobbs
Warming pans
Temple and common ſpectacles
Wool cards
Six by eight and 7 by 9 glaſs
Files and raſps
Ivory and horn combs
Razors
Powder and ſhot
Fiſh hooks
Slates and pencills
Scythes and ſickels
Pewter table ſpoons
Ditto tea ſpoons
Three pint bottles
Corks
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

Thomas Hopkins,

Has for Sail, at his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford,

An Aſſortment of English GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, cheap for Caſh, or Produce in Hand.

Alſo, Choice Indico, Allſpice, Pepper, Cotton Wool, and Loaf Sugar.

Hartford, Nov. 5. 1768.

Whereas *RUTH*, the Wife of me the Subſcriber, hath for ſome Time paſt Miſbehaved herſelf towards me, by imprudently running me in Debt, with a View as I apprehend wholly to ruin me and my Family, and threatens further to invole me.

These are therefore to forewarn all Perſons not to deal with, nor Truſt her on my Account, for I hereby declare, I will Pay no Debt of her Contracting after this Time.

And forbid any Perſons indebted to me, to Settle with, or Pay any thing to ſaid *Ruth*, after this Time, as I ſhall not allow thereof.

AZARIAH SMITH.

The owners of the Upper Mills in Hartford, give this public notice, that they have ſet up a hand bolt, and conveniencies to cool flour before 'tis bolted: the bolt is exactly as fine as what makes the city flour in New-York; and as it may be put up much cheaper here than at that city, it may ſoon be made a good branch of buſineſs, and ſave in the colony the ſums of mony which other governments make by manufacturing our wheat, all to the advantage both of the trader and farmer. And as frequent complaints have been made to the owners of ſaid mills, that the inhabitants were obliged to go out of town for grinding where they ſay they can have much more and better flower——to prevent every thing of ſuch nature, the mills will now be taken into the hands of the owners, who will ſee to it that as much and as good flower be made there as in any other town, and the cuſtomers may be aſſured the grinding and treatment will be good; and for the benefit of thoſe who do not raiſe grain, it is intended that flour wheat, meſlin, rye, and indian corn, ſhall be there to be ſold ſteadily, and one of the family attend to deliver, as people ſhall want.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber in Middletown,

A Dwelling-Houſe with Barn garden &c. next the river oppoſite Capt. Samuel Willis's, and between thirty and forty acres of paſture and meadow land, with ſome Negro's, on reaſonable terms. By

TIMOTHY MILLER

Low's *ALMANACK*, for the Year 1769, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

November, 1768.

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A great Variety of little Cheap Books for Children [illegible] said Lathrop & Smith have for Sale as uſual.

MONDAY, Nov. 28, 1768.

[NUMB. 202]

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,
(Price 2/6 per Doz. and 6 Coppers ſingle)
Ames's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1769.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

SUNDAY evening a lady of quality, weſtward, loſt upwards of a thouſand guineas at Loo

They write from Quebec, that ſeven New-England whale ſloops have been loſt this ſeaſon among the ice in Davis's Streights.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleaſed to appoint Alexander Symſon, Eſq; to be Judge of the Vice Admiralty Courts of his Majeſty's Iſlands of Greneda, the Grenadines, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago in America; in the room of William Pringle Eſq; deceaſed.

The loſs of a certain Government, we are told, will be made up to a celebrated Officer by an Iriſh Peerage, and a valuable ſinecure in this kingdom.

Lord Bute is expected to arrive from the Continent before the expiration of the preſent month.

Sir George Macartney, we hear, is ſpeedily to be advanced to a Britiſh Peerage.

Thurſday Col. Pattiſon took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's on his departure for Venice, being appointed to the rank of General, to aſſiſt in new diſciplining the troops of that State It is ſaid the reaſon of this Officer being ſent to the Republic, is, that they have reſolved to aſſiſt the Corſicans.

The beſt Foxhunter now in Ireland, is a Right Rev. Father of the Church in that kingdom.

Thurſday evening there fell one of the moſt ſevereſt ſtorms of rain, accompanied with wind, thunder, and lightning, that hath been remembered, which hath done conſiderable damage in ſeveral places. It continued with little intermiſſion from 5 o'clock till paſt 11, at which time it poured down Highgate hill in ſuch manner that the road could not be croſſed with ſafety; and yeſterday morning all the flat part of the road at Hollaway and fields adjacent were overflown. And about 2 o'clock yeſterday morning the water came down in ſuch torrents from Hampſtead, &c. that the road and flat fields about Bagnigge Wells were overflown; the water roſe upwards of eight feet perpendicular above the uſual height of the drain, and was near four feet above the bridge at that houſe, the pleaſure gardens, cellars, and outhouſes belonging thereto were overflown, and ſeveral of the pales broken down by the violence of the ſtream. Three young men were ſurprized by the flood ſleeping in an outhouſe, ſaid to belong to a Tile kiln, two of whom were drowned; their bodies were found, and taken to the Blue Lyon Alehouſe in Gray's Inn Road.

Thurſday night the Serpentine river in Hyde Park overflowed its banks (occaſioned by the great quantity of rain that fell that day, and in the evening) [illegible] the inundation was ſo violent, that it [illegible] the lower par s of the houſes near the [illegible] at Knightſbridge to the height of ſix or ſev[illegible] feet with water; waſhed down one houſe, [illegible] the poor woman that lived in it is [illegible] and damaged ſeveral others. The wat[illegible] continued ſo high yeſterday as to prevent [illegible] paſſing; and a number of carts were employed for the conveniency of carrying [illegible] thro' the water. Great damage is [illegible] done at Chelſea by the ſaid inundation.

Sept 5 Very ſpeedy [illegible] in the Adminiſtration are much talked of; viz. that the Lord Chancellor, Lord [illegible], and Lord Shelburne will ſoon [illegible] account of a late affair: and that Lord [illegible] is to be appointed Secretary of [illegible]. It is added, that a certain late Governor and great Military Commander will have an Iriſh Peerage and a valuable ſinecure in England.——These are mentioned, only as reports, for the truth of which we cannot anſwer.

Some approaching changes in the Navy and War officers, are [illegible] talked of at the Weſt end of the Town.

The river Thames [illegible] yeſterday's morning tide, to ſuch an [illegible] height, occaſioned by the late heavy [illegible] as has ſcarce ever been known in [illegible].

It is ſaid that plain regimentals will be adopted by all our land forces, in order to ſave the vaſt expence of lace to ſubaltern officers.

Sunday the Pope's niece and her attendants were at the Quakers meeting in Gracechurch ſtreet; they ſtaid there above an hour, and much pleaſed at the Friends preachment.

Wedneſday two merchant ſhips were taken up in the river on Government contract to carry over artillery and ſtores, for the ſettlement of St. John's Iſland near Newfoundland.

The duties of goods imported, and enter'd at the Cuſtom Houſe during the courſe of laſt week, amounted to upwards of 220 000l.

It is ſaid that his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury propoſes to make great alterations in his palace at Croydon.

It is ſaid an Act of Grace will be paſſed ſoon after the meeting of an auguſt Aſſembly.

It is now ſtrongly reported that a tax will be laid very ſpeedily on all public diverſions.

A few days ago a ſchoolmaſter of this city, a great enemy to idleneſs, thinking the old copy, "Lazineſs will cloath a man with rags," not ſufficient correct, altered it, and gave it to one of his ſcholars thus: "Lazineſs will cloath a man with nakedneſs,"

The damage done by the late inundations in the neighbourhood of the Metropolis amounts to 40,000l.

They write from Leghorn, that Gen. Paoli had very narrowly eſcaped being taken priſoner by a reconoitring party of the French, led on by a Corſican deſerter, whom the commanding officer had bribed with a large ſum of money.

Letters from Leghorn of the 19th ſay that the Corſicans are increaſing the number of their privateers conſiderably; but theſe letters further add, that beſides the Geneoſe, thoſe brave Iſlanders will now have the French, Spaniards, and Neapolitans, for their enemies.

Private advices from Genoa inform, that it was daily expected the French would ſet a price upon General Paoli's head.

A letter from Rome, dated Auguſt 17, ſays, the weather was then ſo exceſſive hot there, that the like had not been known for twenty years; and that moſt of the barometers had burſt by the preſſure of the liquor.

Yeſterday at a numerous extraordinary meeting of the Royal Society, his Daniſh Majeſty was by Ballot unanimouſly elected a member of the ſame.

In the laſt Edinburgh Advertiſer is the following, Extract of a Letter from London.——"Yeſterday it was reported, that the people of Boſton had taken Governor Bernard priſoner. The report of to-day is, that by a veſſel from Boſton juſt arrived, all was quiet on the 24th of July; but, as nothing elſe has tranſpired, it gains no credit. People in general ſeems much diſſatiſfied with the behaviour of the Boſtonians. How theſe things will end, time only will determine ? many people think it will not terminate without bloodſhed: but I hope they will be miſtaken."

On Friday laſt an illuſtrious Prince was walking in the Park, a *Fille de Joye* clung about his neck, crying out, "My pretty dear K—&c."—her ladyſhip was ſent to Tothill-fields Bridewel.

Sept. 1. The King of Denmark has at preſent a ſtanding army of 80 000 of as fine troops as any in Europe; which, at his departure from Copenhagen, were put on half pay, about five farthings Engliſh each day per man.

Sept. 6. Within theſe few days a young lady entitled when at age to a fortune of 20,000l. has abſconded with a muſician at a concert; and they are ſuppoſed to be gone off together for Scotland.

A facetious Correſpondent informs us, that the reaſon given for our Engliſh Poſt Chaiſes ſo often breaking down with the K—g of D—k, is, that when they were built it was not ſuppoſed they would be employed in carrying Perſons of ſo great *weight*.

A certain great Perſonage having aſked another great Perſonage for his Permiſſion to give a Maſquerade, was anſwered, "I have no Objection, but how will you ſatisfy our Biſhops ?" To which he replied, "Sir, I will ſend them all Tickets."

A perſon arrived in Town from Great Marlow, in Buckinghamſhire ſays, that the Thames, by the heavy rains, had ſo much overflowed the Banks, that the navigation of the river was ſtopped ; that great quantities of barley, mowed down in ſeveral low fields, were obliged to be carried to the upper grounds ; and that yeſterday a number of men were employed in mowing down fields of barley up to their knees in water, for the preſervation of ſo valuable a crop, which muſt however, be greatly damaged.

WILLIAMSBURG, October 27.

On Tueſday laſt arrived at Hampton, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Rippon, of 60 guns commanded by ——— Thompſon, Eſq; his Excellency the Right Hon. NORBORNE, Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majeſty's Lieut. and Governor General of the colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame. Yeſterday evening his Excellency arrived in this city, and was received at the capital gate by his Majeſty's council, the ſpeaker of the houſe of Burgeſſes, the Attorney General, the Treaſurer, the gentlemen of the bar, &c. and was immediately conducted to the council chamber, where his commiſſions were read & he qualified for his adminiſtration by taking the uſual oaths. His Excellency, with the Honourable council, and many other gentlemen, ſpent the Evening at the Raleigh. The city was handſomely illuminated, and every demonſtration of joy ſhewn by all ranks, that ſuch ſhort notice would admit of.

To his Excellency the Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majeſty's Lieut. and Governor General of the Colony and dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

The humble *Addreſs* of the *Council.*

My *Lord.*

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and faithful ſubjects the Council of Virginia, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency upon your appointment to this government, and to expreſs our joy at the pleaſing event of your ſafe arrival in the colony.

Permit us at the ſame time to acknowledge the wiſdom and goodneſs of our moſt gracious ſovereign ; which have determined him to make choice of a nobleman of your Excellency's many eminent virtues and diſtinguiſhed abilities to rule over, & to reſide among us ; and as an earneſt of the ſincerity of theſe profeſſions, we deſire to aſſure your Excellency that, as it is our duty, it ſhall alſo be our ſtudy, within our department, to render your adminiſtration acceptable to the beſt of King's ; honourable, agreeable and eaſy to yourſelf, and productive of the happineſs and proſperity of his Majeſty's loyal people of this dominion : of this diſpoſition we ſhall be ſolicitous to give proofs on all occaſions, in full confidence, that while we keep in view theſe important objects, and ſteadily purſue them, we may humbly hope for ſome ſmall ſhare of the royal favour and good opinion ; the higheſt mark of honour to which our endeavours ſhall be invariably directed.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

Gentlemen *of the* Council,

YOUR expreſſions of loyalty and duty to our gracious ſovereign give me the greateſt ſatiſfaction, and I can with truth aver, that every thing I have ſeen and heard ſince I landed in *Virginia*, has been pleaſing in the higheſt degree. Your ſtyle of acceptance of me for your governor is moſt flattering from myſelf I have nothing to offer but good intentions, but on this you may depend, that if I have the good fortune to anſwer the purpoſes of my Royal maſter, you will be happy indeed,

His Excellency has publiſhed two proclamations, one for the continuance of all officers of government, till further orders, the other for diſſolving the aſſembly, mentioning that he ſhall [illegible] for a new one, as ſoon as the council ſhall adviſe.

NEW-YORK, November 18.

On Thurſday night the 3d inſtant the ſhop window of Mr. Gerardus Beekman, merchant at Albany was broke open and about 100l. in Money taken out. Two of the villains had taken paſſage on board of an Albany ſloop for New York, and were apprehended on Tueſday night laſt, about 14 miles down the river, and carried back to Albany goal, where they are confined. They are two Iriſhmen, who have had their reſidence in Albany for ſome years as ſervants to gentlemen of that city.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.

We hear that a young man belonging to a Connecticut Veſſel inward bound, who was preſſed ſome time ago by one of the arm'd ſchooners bound to Halifax, was laſt week diſcharged upon the firſt application made to Commodore Hood.

We hear the ſenior claſs at Harvard college, have unanimouſly agreed to take their degrees next commencement dreſſed in black cloth of the manufacture of this country.

HARTFORD, November 28.

Yeſterday afternoon his Excellency Gen. GAGE came to town from Boſton, attended by his aids de camp, and ſeveral other Officers ; and this morning he proceeded on his way for New-York.

We have received authentic intelligence from Springfield, that the rumour of a robbery having been lately perpetrated there, attended with many circumſtances of cruelty and inhumanity, is entirely groundleſs and falſe—That the ſuppoſed ſufferer was, on Thurſday laſt, before the Hon. John Worthington, Eſq; on a full examination and hearing, when he was convicted of making and ſpreading falſe reports, in this particular, with intent to abuſe and deceive his Majeſty's good ſubjects ; and ſentenced to pay ſuch fine as the ſtatute of the province in that caſe provides.

Springfield, Nov. 21. On Tueſday the 8th inſt Mr. Thomas Stebbins, Moſes Cooley, & James Parker, of this place, were taking up an old well ; they had dug about 14 feet, when they obſerved the dirt on one ſide ſeemed to be coming in, Mr. Stebbins being on a ſcaffold near the top of the well jump'd out, the other two were immediately buried in the dirt, about a foot over their heads, the ſcaffold (which was of thick boards) at the ſame time falling in, in a great meaſure prevented the earth from preſſing againſt the men, and Mr. Stebbins knowing the particular place in which they ſtood, was able in a few minutes to uncover them, otherwiſe they muſt unavoidably have periſhed. The reaſon of the dirt's falling in was their not digging ſo far round as the well was formerly dug ; which may ſerve as a hint to people who have occaſion to take up their wells to be careful that the ſecond digging extend as far as the firſt.

All perſons having

demands on the eſtate of Hezekiah Collyer late of Hartford, deceaſed, are hereby notified that attendance will be given by the ſubſcribers at the houſe of the widow Jennet Collyer, in Hartford, on the firſt ſecond and third Thurſdays of December next to receive and adjuſt accounts. And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment.

GEORGE SMITH, } Executors.
JAMES CHURCH, }

November 28, 1768.

Take Notice !

THE Medical Corporation in Litchfield County is adjourned to the third Tueſday in January, 1769.

A neat Aſſortment of

BOOKS,

TO be ſold by KNIGHT SEXTON, of Eaſt Hartford

Simſbury, October 27, 1768.

Taken up, and in the

cuſtody of John Matſon, one iron grey mare, with a long tail, branded on the left ſhoulder with the letter B with a croſs on the top of it, ſuppoſed to be about five years old. Alſo,

An old bay mare, branded with the letter W on her left ſhoulder, has a white ſpot on her back, near her left ſhoulder, and has a colt about 5 or 6 months old. Alſo,

Another bay mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, and her hind feet white, with a long tail, age not known, branded with the letter W on her left ſhoulder. Alſo,

A dark coloured colt, one year old paſt, with a white ſtreak in her face, both hind feet white, branded with the letter W on the left ſhoulder. Alſo,

An old dark bay, or cheſnut coloured mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, with a ſcar or brand on her left thigh, if a brand, it is not known, with a colt about 5 or 6 months old. Alſo,

A red roan mare, one year old paſt, without brand or mark.

Juſt imported from Briſtol, via New York, and to be ſold by

Caldwell & Read,

At their Store the South Side of the Green, near the Court Houſe in Hartford.

A Large aſſortment of Iron Mongery and Bermingham Goods, Linen and Woollen Drapery, &c &c. together with various other articles too tedious to mention.

N. B. As the ſaid Read intends to tarry but a ſhort time in this town, the goods will be ſold wholeſale, or by the ſingle piece, or doz. as low as can be bought in Boſton or New York, for caſh, wheat, rye, Indian corn or rum.

Printed by GREEN and WATSON, oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1768 [NUMB. 207]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſrs PRINTERS,

Your printing the Old Farmer's *addreſs, &c.* (See Courant, No. 194. 200.) *gives me reaſon to think you will be impartial, and print this in your inſtructive Paper, or Papers, and you will oblige one of your conſtant Cuſtomers.*

To the OLD FARMER.

YOU have been very early in warning your party, who build their meeting-houſes, and ſupport their orthodoxy with money they rob other churches of——for juſt before the time come on for chooſing aſſembly men, the old Farmer crawls out from his burrow, in a place of great obſcurity, to inform the public of 80 years experience, of the good that he has enjoyed by living upon other people's money, and with a ſpirit of liberty cry's aloud, O ! *miſeri cives*——Who is on my ſide ? who——there is in *aliquis latet error*——*equo ne credite*——O ye ſons of liberty——in ſhort, the churches of orthodoxy are in danger, the prieſts thereof are like to looſe their bread, and wear garments of ſcandal by right down poverty, if the law of *Connecticut* which now forces New-Lights to ſupport what is called orthodox miniſtry, ſhould be repealed ; therefore I *timeo danaos*, ſtand upon your watch and [illegible] ſent *us* at this critical time, an affair pregnant with importance is upon the carpet ! *ne audite quereta !* alas ! the New Lights have put in memorials to the General Aſſembly, to be releaſed from that wholeſome, oppreſſive law which now obliges them to ſupport *us*, the orthodox miniſters ; and they plead conſcience, the law of nature, and the wicked lenity, which our aſſembly have allowed churchmen, quakers and baptiſts, &c.—— Upon this the Old Farmer groans—— I fear the event ! religion and holy ſabbath day are nigh death's door ! hence you ſee the great neceſſity that *we* the orthodox party are under, of chooſing men of the beſt characters among *us*, the orthodox party——for ſuch men will not lift up their hands to repeal that wholeſome oppreſſive tythe law ; for their intereſt and affinity with *us*, and conſanguinity with *us*, and the orthodox counſellors, will prevent doing equal juſtice to poor New-Lights. As to Quakers, Churchmen and Baptiſts.——Therefore make ſtrong your battlements, for *we* are in danger of loſing *our* reſpective ſalaries, and then religion and holy ſabbath day muſt go out of doors with the white cap on, and wander weſtward, into a ſecond howling wilderneſs, in ſheepſkins, and goatſkins, until a Ganzabite ſhall induct them anew into ſome holy land.—— This is the ſubſtance of the Old Farmer's addreſs——and this is orthodox Machiaveliſm. Look at Rome, and look at England's tythes, and Connecticut's orthodoxy——alas ! the Old Farmer of 80 years experience, with freedom groans again——being a member of this *free* corporation ; free to keep juſtice out of doors——free to take New Lights money and pay Old Light miniſters——free to exclaim againſt perſecution, *when* themſelves are perſecuted——free to uſe other mens property——free to vilify and oppreſs their fellow chriſtians——and free to enjoy an £.100 annuity, or to [illegible] religion and holy ſabbath-day, take the pilgrims progreſs among the Hottentots.——

So much for his *freedom*——and as much might be ſaid upon his learned orthodoxy, whoſe learning has made him mad ; for the poor old creature is alarmed, and ſo are many better men. And what is it for ? O ! our ſalaries are like to pine away, and expreſſed by a borrowed [illegible], religion and ſabbath, are to be turned out of doors. (if our ſalaries ſtop from the New Light party, might be added, as well underſtood) The plebity were ſuppoſed by the Old Farmer by his outcry, alſo to be alarmed, and cry out Liberty and Property, religion and holy ſabbath ! we will ſupport a learned miniſtry, at all venture ! and if it deſtroys the eſſential liberties of New Lights no matter for that, for they are but a ſmall [illegible], and without friends on earth ! we will ſupport a learned orthodox miniſtry, by an iniquity, for in ſo doing, we have religion and ſabbath too !

The Old Farmer had [illegible] in view, when he wrote his two epiſtles his fancy is truly creative, and his head is more prolific than [illegible] twins two fold, viz. religion, holy ſabbath——learned orthodox——ſalary, miniſtry——when Jupiter's head, with all the help of Vulcan, delivered but one luſty boy. Now you ſilly mortals, ſaith the Farmer, which of theſe two evils ſhall depart this religious colony ? one muſt go, religion and ſabbath day, or the rights and properties of the New Lights——no doubt but that you will appoint the latter to be the pilgrim——for you know that England tax America, and eat and drink the benefit of ſuch taxation ; and by the ſame rule that they impoſe taxes upon us unjuſtly, and without law, or humanity ; we will, and in fact do tax New Lights. But our fear is how we can continue this evil, or this law of grievance ? O ! I will tell you of my party——chooſe ſuch men your repreſentatives, of ſuch eminent characters as hate juſtice, and equity, and New Lights ; and ſuch will not allow this pious oppreſſive law to be repealed, ſo we ſhall be able to continue this legal robbery, and ſet under our old vines and eat the ſpoil of men ; and ſo collect our rates of New Lights, (no leſs than £.7000 a year) who have no religion, and regard not the ſabbath day, and whoſe conſciences is not to be heeded by us, unleſs we part with religion and ſabbath, and join our backs to our mother poverty. New Lights ſhall pay tythes to us, reaſon or not, come or ſtay ; their teachers have no authority to preach ; they may hear us, for ſciſm is a bad thing ; it is condemned by Paul, pray hear the Tory party, teach the orthodox miniſtry of Connecticut ? You be ſciſmaticks ; ſciſm is bad, &c. Come to church, conſcience or not ; you ſhall pay tythes, whether you hear us or not. 'Twas this intollerent, ſpiritual cruelty which grieved the conſciences of our forefathers, and cauſed them to ſeperate from the church of England ; And can you, Old Farmer, think New Lights, their true born ſons have departed from this early American principle, and that they have not, as good conſciences as their forefathers in this ſavage wilderneſs ? truly their practice and doctrine, are not the reverſe of the Plymouth ſettlers, To conclude, I ſee no great difference between orthodox Connecticut tything of New-Lights money and the venerable epiſcopal tything of all Lights money in England ; except in what I deſign to finiſh with at this time. In the mean while, I hope at this time of high liberty claiming, that intollerable conſcience breaking, eſpiſcopizing, tythgathering of other mens money, will not be continued any longer in Connecticut, which is the ſeed plot of pure liberty. You, Old Farmer, may rejoice and flatter again, we are not ſeared yet, ſo as to withdraw our petitions from the h[illegible] Aſſembly, which we truſt is compoſed of [illegible] above your ſly adulation, being as capable of judging righteouſly as if none of your party were there. Their duty is to ſet the oppreſſed free. Your joy is founded upon the thoughts of your party ſtrength, but I grieve that any oppreſſive tempers compoſe or help in ſuch an houſe of equity. I hope your joy will ſoon fade away and my joy continue and increaſe by an actual repeal of that law, which the very light of nature forbids an exiſtence. I am truly thankful and rejoice that your principle is ſo ſcarce in America, and that American Tories are ſo juſtly diſregarded by their moſt & right reverend ſhepherds in England ; and that you, the Baptiſts, Quakers, and even lay Tories, are exempted from paying tythes of pigs, and geeſe and women, to them enormous feeders, and I would to God and my conſcience, that the New Lights were exempted in like manner from thoſe inſatiable tygers, whoſe mouths are innumerable, whoſe ſtomachs and appetites are ten fold more voracious, than [illegible] ancient or modern wolves. [illegible] es, &c.

The wolves at laſt being dead aſleep.
Up tygers riſe, and eat the ſheep—&——

Be candid and act righteouſly, and you pleaſe JACK NEW-LI

LONDON, Sept. 1.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, Aug. 18.

"WE are told here, that [illegible] are ſoon likely to [illegible] their appearance in Corſica that the Ma[illegible] de Chauvelin, on his arrival, will publiſh letters patent, in the King's name, inviting the inhabitants to acknowledge the dominion of his Majeſty, and to ſubmit thereto, in conſequence of the right of ſovereignty which has been ceded to him by the republic of Genoa ; and that if this invitation ſhould have no effect the war will become very hot in the iſland. It muſt be allowed in general that the French have a great advantage over the Corſicans, as all their warlike implements, and particularly their artillery, much ſurpaſs that of the others : and beſides, by a ſuperiority of marine, they are in poſſeſſion of the beſt ports of the iſland ; ſo that it will be very eaſy for them to get from Provence every thing they ſtand in need of From all theſe circumſtances it may be concluded, that if the Corſicans are not aſſiſted by ſome foreign power, they will be obliged to ſubmit ; and, if they have no hopes of receiving ſuch aſſiſtance, the ſooner (perhaps) they do it, the better."

Vienna, Sept. 3. It is certain that the Emperor will return hither the 8th of this month, where his preſence is judged neceſſary, there being ſome important affairs on the Tapis.

The miniſter of the King of Pruſſia hath demanded an audience of the Empreſs Queen, which will be given him to morrow.

Cologne, Sept. 9. According to a Letter from Italy, the differences ariſen between the court of Rome and them and the Duke of Modena are in a way of accommodation.

Legh. Aug. 26 An affair has happened here, which may be probably attended with very ſerious conſequences.——A Daniſh merchant ſhip, called the Eſperance, failed from this port a few days ago, with a deſign, according to the Captain's account to proceed to Marſeilles ; an Engliſh General, and two gentlemen of the ſame nation were on board. Scarce was the veſſel got out of the port, when a French Chebeck purſued it in great haſte, and came up with it the next day.—The French Commander then compelled the Engliſh gentlemen, with all the crew to go on board, and after interrogating them he ſent ſome of his own people on board the Daniſh veſſel with orders to make ſtrict ſearch there, which they did by opening all the cheſts, trunks, boxes, packets, and letters, in order to diſcover the true deſtination of the ſhip. We know not yet whether they met with any thing to ſatisfy their curioſity, tho' theſe proceedings laſted four hours.——The Captain of the Chebeck then ſet the Daniſh veſſel and all their crew at liberty, telling the maſter he might proceed to any port he pleaſed ; excepting Corſica, adding that in conformity to the King's orders he ſhould treat every ſhip in the ſame manner that dare approach that iſle

L O N D O N, Sept. 1, 1768.

From the King of Pruſſia's forming ſo many magazines, and increaſing his forces, it is conjectured that he is apprehenſive of the houſe of Auſtria's renewing it's old pretenſions to Sileſia ; and that it was on this account his Majeſty was induced to make ſatisfaction to his ſubjects in that province for the loſſes ſuſtained by them during the late war, which was a moſt maſterly ſtroke of policy to ſecure their future allegiance in caſe of a new war, as [illegible] ude will bind them to exert their utmoſt [illegible] of his Majeſty's government.

[illegible] write from Berlin, that his Pruſſian [illegible] has given orders for recruiting parties [illegible] to Hamburgh, Bremen, and different [illegible] of Germany, to enliſt men, and buy [illegible] for their ſervice.

[illegible] afternoon, about 3 o'clock a [illegible] eight feet in length made in India, [illegible] to England in pieces at different [illegible] as a preſent to his Majeſty, was launched [illegible] (where it has been put to [illegible] by Mr. Bodman) and rowed to Rich[illegible] by their men with paddles. Its form [illegible] that of a peacock, moſt beautifully painted. The boat itſelf coſt three hundred pounds, & its furniture three thouſand. A number of wherries, and other ſmall boats, were rowed on each ſide, in order to prevent the paint from being rubbed off by any other veſſel coming too cloſe to it.

We can aſſure our readers that a match has been propoſed between a foreign nobleman (the favourite of a great perſonage now on a viſit to this kingdom) and the eldeſt daughter to an Engliſh Earl, remarkable for the elegance of her perſon ; but we hear it has been declined on the part of the young lady.

They adviſe from Baſſora, that the Engliſh have formed a deſign of poſſeſſing themſelves of the Iſle of Karee. The ſhipping they had upon the Tigris are ſeized on this expedition It is aſſured, that Kerim Kan, Regent of Perſia, has engaged to furniſh them with a body of 9000 men.

It is thought that there are of all countries, a million foreigners in this kingdom ; if therefore the inhabitants are but about ſeven millions, muſt not proviſions be advanced full one eighth by this great acceſſion of foreigners ?

There is now an extraordinary pair of twin brothers at Lowmarket, a village in Wiltſhire, who will not be ten years old till the 1ſt of November, yet one is 5 feet 9 inches, and the other within an half inch of ſix feet.

Prince Henry of Pruſſia, brother to his Pruſſian Majeſty, who arrived in London laſt Friday ſe'nnight, is eſteemed by the military in general, to be one of the greateſt Commanders of the age ; Some have not ſcrupled to rank him beyond the King his brother, as being poſſeſſed of all the intrepidity, penetration preſence of mind, and other warlike accompliſhments, which characterize the monarch, but happily tempered with that equally requiſite coolneſs and prudence, which the fiery ſpirit of the King, in the heat of action, ſometimes impels him to burſt thro' to the moſt imminent hazard of himſelf and army.—We do not doubt but this hero like Prince Henry, in a nation of heroes like our own, will be received and entertained with that cordiality admiration, and reſpect, which may be naturally expected from affections ſo truly homogenial.——If ſuch a man was to head the Malcontents of an injured inſulted nation, what conſequences might follow !

Yeſterday ſome ſubaltern officers, of the marching regiment of Scotch Highlanders, arrived in town and attended at the war office. Their uniform is very neat, and Compact, conſiſting of ſhort coats or Jackets of good ſcarlet cloth and a neat narrow edging of ſilver lace with bonnets and black feathers ; and we are informed they are not as yet fully embodied, but are thought to be deſigned for America.

Sept 6 Friday morning the piece of water, made by his late royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland at Windſor lodge, known by the name of the Virginia water, broke down its banks, and deſtroyed great part of the wheat ſheaf, a public houſe at that place, and carried away another houſe called the hut totally deſtroyed the furniture &c. in both of them, it likewiſe waſhed down ſeveral trees, and ſwept away all the corn that was cut down. The whole town of Tharp was under water, as well as the barns, which were ſtored with the laſt crop The town of Chertſey, and ſeveral villages through which the water flowed, have received incredible damage.

Wedneſday General Murray, brother to Lord Elibank, ſet out for Ireland in order to join his regiment there, & to proceed with the forces from thence to North-America.

It is reported that a gentleman, who has been very ill treated by a particular miniſter, ſent the latter, on Wedneſday laſt, a challenge ; but that inſtead of anſwering it like a man of courage, the trembling miniſter found means to anſwer it like a man in power.

Both the tenor and purport of all the late diſpatches from America, is, That the coloniſts will never give up their liberties.

BICKERSTAFF's

Boſton Almanack for 1769, to be Sold at the Printing-Office.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*So. Carolina*)

November 1.

About 3 o'Clock on Saturday Afternoon, his Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Charles Greville Montagu, our Governor, with his Lady, &c. returned here by Land from the Northward. His Lordſhip was ſaluted on his Landing, by the Fort in Town and at Fort-Johnſon.

We learn that John Stuart Eſq; Superintendant of Indian Affairs, has finiſhed the congreſs with the Cherokee Indians: having concluded the Treaty ratifying the boundary line between their lands and the Provinces of South-Carolina, North-Carolina, and Virginia ; but they have put off making the Line behind Virginia till next ſpring ; and that the Superintendant was ſoon to ſet out for Mr. Galpin's at Silver-Bluff, in order to meet ſundry of the principal Chiefs of the Creek indians.

We learn from Dominica, that all the French Ports are ſhut up, & that no Engliſh Veſſels are admitted to go into any of them.

New-York, December 1.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated October 29.

" Major Roger's Trial cloſed this Day : It held ten Days, and I dare ſay, he will be very honorably acquitted. In the Courſe of the Trial, it appeared the Proſecution was formed from the utmoſt Prejudice and Malice, and entirely ill-grounded ; and tho' it is allowed that from his Indifference and Careleſsneſs, upon ſome Occaſions, his Conduct was ſuch, as gave Room for ſome trifling Suſpicion ; yet the Puniſhment, and moſt unheard of baſe Treatment he met with in his Confinement, was enough for one of the greateſt Malefactors to have met with ; we cannot however know the full reſult of the Court Martial till it comes from New-York.

Friday laſt 25,000 Dollars was ſhipped on board Capt. Langworthy's Sloop in this Harbour ; they are to be landed at Providence, and from thence to be forwarded by Land for Boſton, for the Uſe of his Majeſty's Troops now quartered in that City.

All perſons having demands on the eſtate of Hezekiah Collyer late of Hartford, deceaſed, are hereby notified that attendance will be given by the ſubſcribers at the houſe of the widow Jennet Collyer, in Hartford, on the firſt, ſecond and third Thurſdays of December next to receive and adjuſt accounts. And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment.

GEORGE SMITH, }
JAMES CHURCH, } Executors.

By ſeveral Veſſels arrived at BOSTON, ſince our laſt, there is the following Advices, *Viz.*

LONDON, Sept. 22, 1768.

YESTERDAY there was a levee at St James's, and afterward there was a Privy Council, ſaid to be on account of ſome diſpatches received from the Governors in N. America.

Sept. 20. The ſecret diſpatches lately received from America, are not of ſuch a nature as was imagined, to require the immediate meeting of the Council.

It is thought that the preſent ſituation of American affairs will produce ſome revolutions, as important to government, as ever took place.

Sept. 22. The politicians at the weſt end of the town now talk of a war with France as inevitable, and that will ſpread over Europe more general than the laſt, and that but few ſtates can avoid being involved in it.

Some letters from Paris, mention it as a report, that propoſals had been ſent to court by Gen. Paoli for ceding the whole iſland of Corſica to the French King, on certain conditions,

It is ſtrongly reported, from very good authority, that a certain great man in the miniſtry, who not only ſtands high in the high opinion of the people of Great-Britain, but likewiſe of the Americans in General (to whom he has already ſhewn ſome friendſhip) has a plan to lay before an auguſt aſſembly that meets in November next for the diſpatch of buſineſs, that will in all probability be the means of reſtoring that perfect friendſhip and harmony between Great-Britain & her Colonies, which muſt naturally be the ſincere wiſh of every loyal ſubject to our beſt of Kings.

Sept. 23. We hear that an interview between the Duke of G-----d and General Amherſt, the latter demanded, as a reward of his prowеſs and atchievements in the conqueſt of America, 1. A Britiſh Peerage, and a reverſion for his brother. 2. An American Peerage, if ſuch be created, and that he be the firſt.—

3. The Coal mines of Cape-Breton, which are preferable to any eſtate in England 4, A grant of land in America.

B O S T O N, December 1.

The Command of the Troops in this Town, now devolves on Brigadier General Pomroy, Colonel of the 64th Regiment.

Wedneſday morning Lieut. Colonel Dalrymple, of the 14th Regiment, ſet out for New-York ; as alſo Capt. Montreſour, Deputy Barrack-Maſter, &c.

Thurſday laſt arrived here one of the tranſports with troops from Cork.—Another with Colonel Mackay, and the other field officers of the 65th regiment, is ſtill miſſing.

We hear the Rippon man of war, of 60 guns is expected here from Virginia.

Laſt week a court martial was held on board his Majeſty's ſhip Mermaid, for the trial of ſome ſailors for deſertion ; two were ſentenced to be flogged from ſhip to ſhip, and another is condemned to be hanged.

Thurſday laſt a man was tried here before the Superior Court, for ſeducing a ſoldier to deſert, and was acquitted.

It is ſaid that a number of paſſengers intended coming over with Capt. Dunn, but were prevented by the reports of the commotions in New-England.

It is reported that Auguſtus Johnſon, Eſq; late Attorney-General of Rhode-Iſland, is to ſucceed the Hon. Edgerton Leigh, Eſq ; as Judge of the Admiralty for South-Carolina, with a Salary of £. 500 Sterling per Annum.

It is alſo reported, that Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq ; of New-Haven, is appointed another of theſe Judges for ſome part of America.—And that there will be four in all, the two other places will be filled by gentlemen belonging to this province.

From a late paper bro't by Captain Dunn,

As we have been favoured, by a gentleman of character, with the following very material piece of intelligence, we take this earlieſt opportunity of laying it before the public.

BOS. CHRON.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Bergen in Norway, to his correſpondent in Leith, dated Auguſt 22, 1768.

" A few days ago arrived here, 7 ſail of French Iceland fiſhermen, part of a fleet of 70 ſail, who, on their ſtation off Iceland, were boarded by a French ſhip of war, with orders for them immediately to make the beſt of their way to France, for that war with England was juſt on the point of being declared. There are ſeveral more of the Fleet arrived in the river, and ſeveral others put in to the northern ports of this kingdom."

HARTFORD, December 5.

Yeſterday Connecticut-River was ſo hard Froſe, that ſeveral Perſons croſs'd it on the Ice—and we hear that a large Number of Veſſels, now in the River, bound to different Parts of the Weſt-Indies, having moſt of their Cargoes on Board, have been detained by the Ice ſeveral Days and that ſeveral have been drove aſhore by the Ice at Rocky-Hill, & received conſiderable damage.

Laſt Night came up a very ſevere Storm of Rain, attended with a terrible Gale of Wind at S. E. which has entirely cleared the River of Ice.—We have not yet heard of any Damage being done to any Veſſels now lying in the River by the above Gale of Wind.

We hear from Clavareck, in Dutcheſs County, that laſt Week, two Men in that Place having a Diſpute, one of them having procured a Gun in the Evening, way-laid his Companion, and ſhot a Charge of Buck-ſhot through his Body and he died inſtantly.—The Murderer was immediately apprehended, and committed to Albany Goal.

On the 14th ult. the Effigies of Governor B——d, and Mr. Sheriff G——ſe, of Boſton, were burnt in ſo public a manner, in the City of New York, that Gov. MOORE, has iſſued a proclamation, offering a reward of 50l. for the diſcovery of any one concerned in the management of ſaid affair, ſo they are convicted.

Windham, November 28, 1768.

Whereas the lands formerly purchaſed by the New-England people and others, commonly called the Suſquehannah company, of the Six Nations of Indians, lying on Suſquehannah river, are within the grant made to the Governor and company of the colony of Connecticut in the moſt plain and legal conſtruction thereof. And his Majeſty's prohibition, as to the ſettling thoſe lands, pointing out the diſſatisfaction and diſturbance that ſuch ſettlement might occaſion to theſe Indians, as the only reaſon of ſuch prohibition. And as in conſequence of his Majeſty's order, at the late Congreſs at Fort Stanwix, ſuch precautions have been taken as to obviate any freſh troubles with the Indians—and the Indians being now quieted and ſatisfied, it appears that nothing reaſonable lies in the way againſt the Suſquehannah purchaſer's proceeding to ſettle thoſe lands, purchaſed by them, lying within the line ſettled with the Indians at ſaid Congreſs, as ſoon as conveniently may be.——

THESE are therefore to give notice to ſaid Suſquehannah company, to meet at Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, on the 28th day of December next, then and there to conſult and act what they ſee fit and convenient, as to carrying on ſuch ſettlement, and any other buſineſs that may be thought proper to be done at ſaid meeting.

ELIPHALET DYAR, }
JEDEDIAH ELDERKIN, } Com-
SAMUEL GRAY, } mittee
JOHN SMITH, }

To be ſold by

Eliſha Lord,

At the houſe of his Father, Mr. John H. Lord, near the North Meeting Houſe.

CHOICE Cod-fiſh and Mackrel, powder, ſhot and lead ; ſome Engliſh GOODS, ſome Iron Ware, ſuch as potts, kettles, &c. For the above articles he takes produce.

To be ſold by

Thomas Mayhew,

At Hartford,

A Very likely Negro Fellow, about 18 or 19 years of age ; alſo, a Negro Woman, about 24, with a girl about 5 years old, for which he would take produce.

At the Upper Mills,

THERE is now, and ſteadily will be, Flower of equal Fineneſs to what is brought to Town for Sail, and to be ſold at the Rate of Ten Shillings and Six Pence, for a hundred Pounds Weight ; and Flower of equal Fineneſs to what is made in the City of New York, after the Rate of Eleven Shillings and Six Pence for the Hundred Pounds ; and if Wheat ſhould fall, the Price of Flour will be lower in Proportion.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers-hereof,
(Price 2/6 per Doz. and 6 Coppers ſingle)

Ames's *ALMANACK,*

For the Year 1769

Ten Pounds Reward.

WHEREAS the houſe of me the ſubſcriber was broke open on the night of the 19th inſt. and robbed of a conſiderable ſum of money, the ſum not known, but ſuppoſed to be one hundred pounds or upwards, the greater part of which conſiſted of piſteens, quarters of dollars, &c. Whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the thief or thieves, or give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may recover his Money again, ſhall be intitled to the reward above mentioned, and have all neceſſary charges paid by me,

ALEXANDER ALLIN.

Windſor, Nov. 21, 1768.

* * *

Whereas I the ſubſcriber,

have advertized my Wife Ruth, in the Connecticut Courant, warning all Perſons not to truſt her on my account—theſe are further to forbid all Perſons harbouring or entertaining her, as they will anſwer the conſequences at the utmoſt Extremity of the Law.

AZARIAH SMITH.

Hartford, Nov. 21, 1768.

Thomas Hopkins,

Has for Sail, at his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford,

An Aſſortment of

English GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, cheap for Caſh, or Produce in Hand.

Alſo, Choice Indico, Allſpice, Pepper, Cotton Wool, and Loaf Sugar.

Hartford Nov 5, 1768.

Whereas *RUTH*, the

Wife of me the Subſcriber, hath for ſome Time paſt Miſbehaved herſelf towards me, by imprudently running me in Debt, with a View as I apprehend wholly to ruin me and my Family, and threatens further to involve me.

Theſe are therefore to forewarn all Perſons not to deal with, nor Truſt her on my Account, for I hereby declare I will Pay no Debt of her Contracting after this Time.

And I forbid any Perſons indebted to me, to Settle with, or Pay any thing to ſaid *Ruth*, after this Time, as I ſhall not allow thereof.

AZARIAH SMITH.

* * *

Take Notice!

THE Medical Corporation in Litchfield County is adjourned to the third Tueſday in January, 1769.

A neat Aſſortment of

BOOKS,

TO be ſold by KNIGHT SAXTON, of Eaſt Hartford

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

have the following GOODS to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in NEW-YORK, Viz.

- BRoad cloths in half pieces of all colours
- Six quarter coating of all colours
- Six quarter nap ditto
- Yard wide frizes and fear naughts
- Duffels and German Serges
- Penniſtons and half thicks
- Strip'd lincey's and embos'd ſerges
- Flanels of all colours
- White and ſpotted ſwan ſkin
- Blue and drab kerſeys
- Roſe blankets of all ſorts
- Strip'd ditto
- Green and ſpotted ruggs
- Forreſt cloths
- Black ſilk velvets
- Black and drab cotton do
- Half yard and half ell laſtings
- Black figur'd do & drawboys
- Thickſetts
- Black Sattinnets
- Stocking pieces for breeches &c.
- Cotton checks of all ſorts
- Check linen handkerchiefs
- Printed blue and red do
- Spotted bandanoes
- Large romals
- Black barcelona handkerchiefs
- Cotton ſtrip'd do
- Bed bunts
- Strip'd damaſcus
- Tammys, durants & callimancoes of all colours
- Venetian poplins
- Mecklins
- Check'd and ſtrip'd cambletts
- And a large aſſortment of other handſom figur'd ſtuffs
- London camblets
- Ribbons a compleat aſſortment
- Iriſh linen
- Dowlas
- Quadruple ſiletias
- Tanden do
- Dutch, Engliſh & Scotch oznabrigs
- Cambricks and plain lawn
- Spotted do
- Kenting handkerchiefs plain and bordered
- Black and white ſilk gauze
- Black taffitys
- Broad black perſians
- Narrow do of all colours
- Beſt belladine ſewing ſilks
- Tapes
- London quality's
- Gartering
- Scotch thread of all numbers
- Buckram
- Shirt buttons
- Silk and hair buttons
- Scarfe twiſt do
- Silk hair and ſcarfe twiſt of all colours
- Callicoes dark purple
- Light do
- Pencil do
- Womans and childrens fans
- Black lace and trimmings
- Cap do do
- Black Gimp and fringe
- Womans ſhoes
- Scotch ſnuff
- Mens caſtor hats
- Ditto felt do
- Boys do do
- Sailors bound caps
- Mens gloves
- Womans gloves and mitts
- Womans worſted mitts
- Mens worſted hoſe
- Gilt, ſilver'd & metal buttons of all ſorts
- Black and colour'd worſted mitts
- Cloves
- Mace
- Cinnamon
- Nutmeggs
- Sealing wax and wafers
- Ink powder
- Writing paper and bonnet do
- Silk ferrits
- Bek knee garters
- Laax Necklaces
- Reeds well ſorted
- Large and ſmall bibles
- Prillaments
- Yoworths ſpelling books
- Lommers
- Young mens beſt companions
- Drinking glaſſes
- Worſted hoſe plain & ribb'd
- Mil'd caps
- Black and white gauze
- Clouting diaper
- Pewter
- Pins large and ſmall
- Needles common and white chappel
- Chipp'd hatts
- Nails of all ſorts
- Knives and forks
- Carving do
- Cuttoes
- Penknives, barlow and other ſorts
- Spotted handle do
- Taylors ſhears and ſciſſars
- Carpenters hammars
- Shoe makers do
- Bellows's
- Gimblets double worm'd and common
- Spike do and tap borers
- tbetij
- Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
- Candleſticks
- H and HL hinges
- Table do
- Duſtail do
- Butts do
- Rais'd joint do
- Cruet frames
- Shoe pinchers and nippers
- Shoe Knives
- Thumb latches
- Aul blades and hafts
- Cupboard Locks
- Cheſt do
- Double ſpring do
- Pad do
- Splinter do
- Stock do
- Plain irons
- Broad chizzels
- Morties do
- Boſton do
- Common handſaws
- Tennon do
- Pannals do
- Saſh do
- Duſtail do
- Compaſs
- Beſt whites do
- Taylors Thimbles
- Womans do
- Snuff boxes
- Mens ſhoe and knee buckels
- Womens do
- Iron and braſs jewſharps
- Horſe whips and half hunters
- Iron Skrews
- Braſs cocks, with & without keys
- Steel Snuffers
- Snaffle bitts
- Ditto bridles
- Braſs chair nails
- Braſs handles and eſcutchons
- Ditto hinges
- Ditto nobbs
- Warming pans
- Temple and common ſpectacles
- Wool cards
- Six by eight and 7 by 9 glaſs
- Files and raſps
- Ivory and horn combs
- Razors
- Powder and ſhot
- Fiſh hooks
- Slates and pencills
- Scythes and ſickels
- Pewter table ſpoons
- Ditto tea ſpoons
- Three pint bottles
- Corks
- With many other articles too tedious to mention.

The owners of the Upper Mills in Hartford, give this public notice, that they have ſet up a hand bolt, and conveniencies to cool flour before 'tis bolted: the bolt is exactly as fine as what makes the city flour in New York; and as it may be put up much cheaper here than at that city, it may ſoon be made a good branch of buſineſs, and ſave in the colony the ſums of money which other governments make by manufacturing our wheat, all to the advantage both of the trader and farmer. And as frequent complaints have been made to the owners of ſaid mills, that the inhabitants were obliged to go out of town for grinding where they ſay they can have much more and better flower——to prevent every thing of ſuch nature, the mills will now be taken into the hands of the owners, who will ſee to it that as much and as good flower be made there as in any other town, and the cuſtomers may be aſſured the grinding and treatment will be good; and for the benefit of thoſe who do not raiſe grain, it is intended that flour, wheat, meſlin, rye, and indian corn, ſhall be there to be ſold ſteadily, and one of the family attend to deliver, as people ſhall want.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON at their Printing-Office, oppoſite the Court-Houſe; where this Paper may be had at *Six Shillings*, Lawful Money per Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for *Three Shillings* three Weeks, and *Six pence* for each Week after, and longer ones in Proportion.

MONDAY, Dec. 12, 1768. [NUMB. 208]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Printing-Office, Hartford, Dec. 12. 1761.

THE Printing-Office is removed from the Shop of Mr. JAMES CHURCH, to one provided for that Purpoſe, in the main Street, near the Great Bridge—In Order to accommodate our Cuſtomers in the northern Towns, in the beſt Manner we are able, we ſhall leave their Papers every Monday, by 12 o'Clock, (Extraordinaries excepted) at the Shop of ſaid Mr. Church, beneath the former Printing-Office, where our cuſtomers are deſired to call and receive them.

THIS Paper [No. 208.] *compleats the firſt Year ſince the Commencement of the Partnerſhip between the Printers. And as we are obliged to make a Settlement of the partnerſhip Accounts once every Year—and have been credited in the courſe of the Year, for large Quantities of Paper, and other Neceſſaries for carrying on the Printing Buſineſs, together with the additional Expence of purchaſing and fitting up a Printing-Office—and have engaged to make Payment for thoſe Articles at the End of the Year;—which Engagement was entirely founded on the Dependance we had upon our good Cuſtomer's making us Payment at, or ſoon after the Year was expired—We moſt earneſtly requeſt of* ALL *thoſe who are indebted to us for the* CONNECTICUT COURANT, *for the laſt Year, as well as on every other Account, to make us Payment, in Caſh, or Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, or Oats, by the firſt Day of January next, as thoſe Articles, if received by that Time, will ſatisfy the Demands of the Creditors of*

The PRINTERS.

N. B. *Thoſe that live near this Place, and chooſe to make Payment in Wood, are informed that* that *Article, will be received in Payment.*

From the Gazetteer, September 24.

To the PRINTER.

THE expiring advocates for American Independance have now relinquiſhed all argument, and applied themſelves to the apprehenſions of the people of England deſpairing of being able any longer to hoodwink their underſtandings, or impoſe upon their credulity. They are now ſaid to be no longer Britiſh ſubject, but ſubjects on the ſame footing with the people of Hanover; that is, ſubjects to the ſame King with the people of Great-Britain: Their pretences to rights as fellow ſubjects and Britons is therefore at an end, and the diſguiſe of poverty and oppreſſion is no longer to be worn, but the gauntlet of defiance is thrown down, and we are told of their ſtrength and [illegible].

I have known theſe [illegible] long enough to feel no other ſentiments than pity & contempt, now that they have forced me to lay aſide my tenderneſs for them as fellow ſubjects. What ſays your quondam champion; *not coerce your colonies?* Shall the fleets and armies of Great-Britain, that cruſhed the united power of the houſe of Bourbon, be found unequal to cope with the timid, diſtracted and repoſed Americans? The ſuppoſition is too ridiculous to be dwelt upon: But, ſay their advocates, you deſtroy yourſelves by deſtroying them: That we can deſtroy them, however, is certain; and if they oblige us to do it, we muſt conſider, in the beſt manner we can, how the reſulting miſchief is to be warded off. They owe Great Britain three millions. Our ſtate is not ſo diſtreſſed but the public can take that ſum upon itſelf, and diſcharge the merchants demands. But our trade will be diminiſhed, ſay they, and our manufacturers ſtarved. This does not ſeem to follow. Should the act prohibiting the planting tobacco in England be repealed, a great number of hands would find employment in that culture. More than a third of the ſhips, called Britiſh, now in our ports, are American. When they were no longer permitted to be employed, our trade of ſhip building would revive; the fiſheries would again people the weſtern coaſt of Britain, when the Americans were excluded from the branches of Newfoundland. Many other branches of our trade, which the colonies have run away with, would return to us. Before we engaged in the ſmuggling trade with the Spaniſh territories in the Weſt Indies, we had twenty-two conſiderable Britiſh houſes in Cadiz; now we have only two. The ſum is, Great-Britain maintained her rank in Europe before ſhe had colonies, and could do it ſtill if ſhe had none. This I know is languge fit for Engliſhmen to hold; and it is by holding it that our colonies will be brought to ſee their error, and implore Great-Britain not to caſt them off for ever.

Mr. Cuſhing's letter to Mr. De Berdt has convinced me of the propriety of this language. It is plain that letter, though called a private letter, was writ with a purpoſe of publication. The Aſſembly had been diſolved, and thereby prevented from tranſmitting their forty-one humble petitions; ſo the Speaker was to endeavour to alarm the Britiſh manufacturers with his fears. But it wont do, my old acquaintance. We ſerved you too long to be impoſed upon by your vaunts. We have not got a G——l C——y now for our American Miniſter. The noble Earl who now conducts that department, is not to be frightned with ſquibs. Lower your tone and he will hear you, and treat you with that tenderneſs and condeſcending humanity peculiar to him; but not upon compulſion; not a ſyllable upon compulſion. Submit to the laws, and then ſtate your grievances. No treaty with ſubjects in arms againſt the laws.

(*Thus writes*) MENTOR.

Peterſburgh, Auguſt 3.

The day before Yeſterday Lord [illegible], the Britiſh Ambaſſador, had a [illegible] audience of her imperial Majeſty, when he delivered to her his credential Letters.

It appears by divers circumſtances, that ſome delicate and intricate affairs are on the tapis between this Court and the Ottoman Porte relative to the troubles of Poland. It is certain that the miniſtry hath diſpatched lately a courier to the Empreſs's Reſident at Conſtantinople.

Vienna Sept 7. A report is ſpread here, that the Porte had demanded a paſſage for a body of its troops through Tranſylvania, in order to march to Poland; and that the Pope diſguſted at the conſequences of the affair of the Jeſuits and his broil with Parma, intends retiring into a convent. Some even ſay that he has already done it.

Berlin, Sept. 10. *Sir Andrew Mitchell, his Britannick Majeſty's Plenipotentiary, has been at Potſdam ſome days, waiting the King of Pruſſia's return from Seliſia. This, and ſome other circumſtances, occaſion many perſons here to believe that there are ſome very important affairs on the tapis between the two Courts.*

Leghorn, Aug. 31. *The French continue to make great progreſs in Corſica, and are preparing to attack Furiani. The reduction of Nonza is very fatal to the Corſicans, not only on account of thirty of their chiefs being made priſoners there, but becauſe it renders the French maſters of Cape-Corſe, which is the richeſt and moſt commercial part of the whole iſland.*

Many of the principal Chiefs of the Corſicans, who have been made priſoners, are tranſported into Provence.

The Marquis de Chauvelin requires all the ſhips of Corſica to bear the arms of France on their colours, and all ſuch as do not conform thereto are, after a certain time, to be conſidered and treated as pirates.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, dated September 1.

" Our Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord Viſcount Townſend and his Lady are the Life of Ireland. His Excellency's tour to different parts of this kingdom took up 25 days, and ſpread univerſal joy whitherſoever he came. Among other places he viſited the late

of Killarny, one of the nobleſt beauties of nature in the world. His Excellency has ſpent part of the ſummer at the caſtle of Leixlip, a ſplendid and moſt delightful Retreat, where the Nobility and Gentry for miles round formed brilliant aſſemblies. Here among other entertainments were fine concerts; one of the Entertainments was enlivened by the declamation and action of Lord Townſhend's two Sons, who did great honor to Eaton School, where they received their education. Your London news-papers (to ſpeak in general) give very erroneous accounts of our Iriſh affairs. There will not be above ten or twelve petitions to our Parliament, on conteſted elections. The election for the county of Troyne coſt above 400,000l. and others were no leſs expenſive. However, to the honor of the county of Down, which returns 14 Members, there was not one candidate; all the old Repreſentatives being returned without a farthing expence, there being no oppoſition.

Corke, Sept. 12. On the 8th Inſtant in the evening a melancholy accident happned at the Salt-houſe of Maurice Henneſly, on the Mall; a caſk of powder which had been placed on the counter, thro' ſome means got fire, and mr. Henneſley's ſon and the maid that happened to be near it, were ſo miſerably wounded, that the ſon expired in an hour after, in a ſhocking condition: the ſervant maid died on Saturday. Mr. Henneſley's loſs by this melancholy incident are very extraordinary; the front walls, gates, offices, and ſtable totally razed to the ground and deſtroyed not one ſlate left on any of the linnies and out-works; ſome of them and of the timbers, carried acroſs the river into the fields; all the other back works and walls greatly ſhattered and damaged. He had a conſiderable ſum of money in drawers over a cup-board bed, and in the counter, of which about 23 guineas in gold, and two in ſilver, were found in the rubbiſh.

LONDON, September 22.

By the death of Hezekiah and James Walker, Eſqrs, both of Lincoln's-inn, as already mentioned, a fortune of upwards of 100,000l. devolves to Thomas Walker Eſq; the youngeſt brother, now an Officer in the army.

A great man is ſaid to have declared, that the Court of Verſailles, by their late invaſion of Corſica, and ſerching foreign ſhips belonging to our allies in the Mediterranean, have as fully declared war againſt Great-Britain, and her allies as if they had done it by the mouth of their Ambaſſador.

LONDON, September 26

IT is confidently reported that amidſt the many expected changes in the miniſtry, a certain family of the firſt conſideration in Buckinghamſhire will be peculiarly diſtinguiſhed.

We hear Sir Robert Ladbroke will ſoon be made Baronet.

A lady preſent at the grand ball on Monday night laſt, was dreſſed in a ſilk the Manufacture of Spital fields, which coſt 35 guineas per Yard,

We hope we can aſſure the public, that notwithſtanding all the virulent letters which now may, or for a long time paſt have, been exhibited in the Papers, the contentions between Lord Botetourt and Sir Jeffery Amherſt will very ſoon be brought to an amicable concluſion.

The intended change of the miniſtry is poſtponed. The price of thoſe who were to ſucceed the preſent was ſo enormous, conſidering what was to be paid to thoſe who were to go out, that it was tho't moſt prudent to wait for better offers.

An ingenious coach-maker near St. Martin's lane ſays he has lately found out the longitude, and intends ſhortly to entertain the public with a full account of his diſcovery.

It is ſaid the ſucceſs of our Fiſhermen on the banks of Newfoundland was never greater than it has been this ſeaſon

The Rev. Mr. Whitefield is ſo far recovered of his late indiſpoſition, that we hear he preached on Wedneſday night at Tottenham Court Chapel.

It is odd, but true, that the principal part of the butter ſold at Douglas in the Iſle of Man, belongs to the Biſhop of Sodo & Man, and each pound of butter is ſtamped with the mitre.

Tueſday died, at his ſeat in Dorſetſhire, the Right Hon. Lord Arundel.

Sunday died at Mancheſter, after a few days illneſs, ——— Dalrymple, Eſq; Captain in the Marquis of Lothians regiment of Dragoons quartered there.

Laſt Friday a water ſpout fell at Langton Herrings, in the county of Dorſet, and uncovered ſeven houſes and three barns. The ſame water was ſeen to riſe out of the ſea near Abbotsbury.

By the laſt leters from Hamburgh we are informed, that there are ſome Engliſh Officers, at that place, enliſting troops. They have orders to form three regiments, to be ſent directly from thence to America.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Cadiz we are informed that the Spaniards are greatly augmenting their marine, both in Europe and America.

It is confidently reported, that a great man has actually propoſed the fitting out a large naval force & military, to diſpoſſeſs the French invaders of Corſica.

It is rumoured that Sir Edward Hawke will ſoon ſet out for Portſmouth, to take on him the command of a ſquadron for the Mediterranean.

Letters by the Saturday's mails inform us, that it is not probable the Porte will proceed to extremeties againſt Ruſſia; and that they only mean to demand ſatisfaction of the Ruſſians for having attacked and ſeized the town of Balta in Little Tartary, where ſome Poliſh confederates had taken refuge, ſo that if the court of Ruſſia refuſe not ſatisfaction on this account, all further troubles will be prevented.

We hear that a Society of Jew Merchants are engaged in a contract with general Paoli for the immediate payment of 300 000l. for the future privilege of an excluſive right of the exportation from Corſica of a certain valuable commodity, little known at preſent to be the produce of that Iſland.

It was rumoured yeſterday morning, that letters are received from Gibralter, which mention Commodore Spry's having demanded ſatisfaction of the French Commander in Corſica, for ſome inſults committed on an Engliſh ſhip lately in the Mediterranean.

It is reported that a nobleman of the firſt parts and diſtinction will ſoon ſet out in the character of Ambaſſador Extraordinary to the Court of France.

Among other ceremonies uſed by the Porte in their late declaration againſt Ruſſia, the Royal Standard has been planted before the Imperial Palace at Conſtantinople as a ſignal of War.

Letters from the ſame place, of the 27th ult ſay, "We are informed, that if the Imperial troops preſent themſelves before Ferrara, the gates will be opened to them, & that no reſiſtance will be made but to thoſe of the Duke of Modena."

His Swediſh Majeſty, for the ſake of having his army ready on all occaſions, has taken all neceſſary ſteps to that purpoſe; and therefore ordered that one part of a ſtanding army, of 50 000 men, are to be provided with new cloaths and arms.

Letters from Leghorn obſerve that the French have very great advantages over the Corſicans in the goodneſs and quantity of their artillery, as well as in their ſuperiority at ſea, which laſt circumſtance enables them to furniſh themſelves with all ſorts of neceſſaries from Provence. But notwithſtanding theſe boaſted advantages, we hope, for the encouragement of Liberty and Bravery, and the diſcouragement of Tyranny and oppreſſion in all parts of the world, that the latter will meet with ſuch chaſtiſement from the valour of the inhabitants as their inexcuſeable meddling on the preſent occaſion Merits.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

(Price 2/6 per Doz. and 6 Coppers ſingle)

Ames's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1769

Take Notice!

THE Medical Corporation in Litchfield County is adjourned to the third Tueſday in January, 1769.

Simſbury, October 27, 1768.

Taken up, and in the

cuſtody of John Matſon, one iron grey mare, with a long tail, branded on the left ſhoulder with the letter B with a croſs on the top of it, ſuppoſed to be about five years old. Alſo,

An old bay mare, branded with the letter W on her left ſhoulder, has a white ſpot on her back, near her left ſhoulder, and has a colt about 5 or 6 months old. Alſo,

Another bay mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, and her hind feet white, with a long tail, age not known, branded with the letter W on her left ſhoulder. Alſo

A dark coloured colt, one year old paſt, with a white ſtreak in her face, both hind feet white, branded with the letter W on the left ſhoulder. Alſo,

An old dark bay, or cheſtnut coloured mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, with a ſcar or brand on her left thigh, if a brand, it is not known, with a colt about 5 or 6 months old. Alſo,

A red roan mare, one year old paſt, without brand or mark.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.

Letters from London mention, that Dr. Franklin is indefatigable in his endeavours to convince the miniſtry of the loyalty of the colonies, and that a tender and *motherly* behaviour on the part of Britain, would do farther to ſupport her authority with her American *children*, than all her forces by ſea and land.

We are told, that all thoſe Gentlemen who were appointed Stamp-Officers in America, and who ſuffered for their attachment to the mother country, will be provided for in an honorable manner.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8.

Capt, James Chambers, of this Port, is arrived at Auguſtine with troops, from Penſacola: on his Voyage he met with a violent gale of wind, in which he loſt his maſt, had 4 feet water in his hold, where ſome of the ſick Soldiers were drown'd.

On Thurſday Evening laſt his Excellency General Gage, with ſeveral Officers of his Majeſty's Army, arrived here by land from Boſton.

SALEM, Dec. 6.

We find it mentioned in a London Paper, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham i[illegible] ert himſelf in Behalf o[illegible] and oppreſſed Country[illegible] a motion in the preſen[illegible] Parliament, for the Aboli[illegible] new eſtabliſhed Board of Commiſſioners for American Affairs, as being unconſtitutional: And that he intends once more to uſe his Influence for the repeal of the late Act obliging the Americans to pay a Duty on Commodities ſent from G. Britain.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.

Thurſday laſt the Dollars mentioned under New-York head was bro't into Town in a Waggon eſcorted by a detachment of the 16th Regiment.

Friday laſt being the day appointed for the Execution of the Sailor on board the Mermaid, (as mentioned in our laſt) a yellow Flag was diſplayed on the Fore-top-maſt head of the Commodore's Ship, after which the Boats from the other Men of War in the Harbour rowed along-ſide the Mermaid. At 11 o'clock the Rope was put round his Neck, and every thing prepared for his Execution, when the Commodore was pleaſed to ſend him a Pardon.

Laſt Sunday Night in a violent South-Eaſt Storm with Rain, a Brigantine belonging to this Place inward bound from the Weſt-Indies, Thomas Morton, Maſter, was drove on the Rocks near the Light-Houſe, and ſtove to pieces in an inſtant, and the veſſel and cargo, which was very valuable, conſiſting of Sugars and Molaſſes, as alſo ſeveral Hundred dollars that was in the Captain's Cheſt, were entirely loſt:—The Peoples's Lives were preſerved with the greateſt difficulty, ſome of them being much bruis'd.

HARTFORD, Dec. 12.

A letter from Quebec mentions that Major Rogers had been tried by a Court-Martial at Montreal, and was honorably ACQUITED.

REBUS.

PUT firſt in the word the name of a ground
On which you may view the paſtures (around;
Then add an (*s*) and under it plural,
And the term appears pretily rural—
Add the name of a place where each ſeven (year,
Convening, corruption & bribing appear;
You then have a NAME I very much fear.

Springfield, Nov. 30, 1768.

To the PUBLIC.

I the Subſcriber was accuſed of making and ſpreading a falſe report of my being robed of ſundry goods and money the 18th inſtant, whereby the Publick hath for ſome reaſons, thought I was not abuſed as I repreſented, have drew up ſundry ſuppoſitions and ſuſpicions againſt me, which great part of them have, as I think, no grounds to reaſon upon, and ſundry perſons have ſurmiſed things againſt me without any manner of foundation or reaſon, which they have abuſed me beyond all reaſon—likewiſe they have abuſed ſundry other perſons beſides myſelf, to an unreaſonable rate, which I hope they will take all proper methods to bring matters to light and truth; and by the reaſon of ſo much diſturbance in the Town of Springfield, I was brought before the Hon. John Worthington, Eſq; with a warrant, and a court was held againſt me, and I was fined on ſuſpicion of committing the aforeſaid fact myſelf, which is abſolutely falſe, and the fine was wrongfully inflicted upon me, whereby I wiſh I had ended my days in Goal, before I had paid it—and had it not been for obliging my kind, petitioning friends, I never would have paid it while I lived—I very well know, as well as other people, that I am not a perſon of eloquence in ſpeech as ſome others, which renders me unfit to defend myſelf by words of argument, &c.—and for the aforeſaid reaſon, people's hearts appear to be enraged againſt me: therefore I deſire the favour of all people that have any thing to alledge againſt me, of any diſhoneſty, in any of my dealings, or in hurting their characters in any ſhape, to make it public to the whole world, and I am ready to anſwer it, for I ſolemnly declare, that I was, and am innocent of the crime ſuſpected againſt me in Court——furthermore, if I know my own heart, I have not wronged any perſon knowingly, in any dealings or their characters, no further than this, I have not always paid my creditors at the day appointed, their honeſt due, but always did as far as I was able, which I have not any thing which lay on my conſcience, upon that account; and through the bleſſing of God, I have cleared myſelf of debt in the Town of Springfield, except trifles unthought of, and by honeſt money drew out of the Town and Pariſh Treaſury—numbers of people ſeem to be very inquiſitive, if I pay any money to any body, where I got it, as if I was their ſervant, &c. whereby I am abuſed to a moſt inhuman rate, which I humbly pray to almighty God, for aſſiſtance and guideance at all times, in whom is all my dependence, &c. I am your moſt obedient and abuſed friend and ſervant,

LEONARD CHAPIN.

Cornelius Altherton,

Of Datcheſs County,

TAKES this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes and repairs fuller's SHEARS, in the beſt manner. Any perſon in want can be ſupplied by the ſubſcriber, at a reaſonable rate.

CORNELIUS ALTHERTON.

N. B. Said Altherton makes ſhears, in a new invented manner, which is of the greateſt advantage to the buyer, as one of the blades is put on with a ſcrew, ſo that it can be taken off at any time to be ground, without putting the ſhears out of their proper order.

A Pair of MILL STONES, good and cheap, to be ſold by Stephen Lee of Litchfield.

All perſons having

demands on the eſtate of Hezekiah Collyer late of Hartford, deceaſed, are hereby notified that attendance will be given by the ſubſcribers at the houſe of the widow Jenne Collyer, in Hartford, on the firſt, ſecond and third Thurſdays of December next, to receive and adjuſt accounts. And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment.

GEGRGE SMITH,
JAMES CHURCH, } Executors.

Windham, November 28, 1768.

Whereas the lands

formerly purchaſed by the New-England people and others, commonly called the Suſquehannah company, of the Six Nations of Indians, lying on Suſquehannah river, are within the grant made to the Governor and company of the colony of Connecticut in the moſt plain and legal conſtruction thereof. And his Majeſty's prohibition, as to the ſelling thoſe lands, pointing out the diſſatiſfaction and diſturbance that ſuch ſettlement might occaſion to thoſe Indians, as the only reaſon of ſuch prohibition. And as in conſequence of his Majeſty's order, at the late Congreſs at Fort Stanwix, ſuch precautions have been taken as to obviate any freſh troubles with the Indians—and the Indians being now quieted and ſatiſfied, it appears that nothing reaſonable lies in the way againſt the Suſquehannah purchaſer's proceeding to ſettle thoſe lands, purchaſed by them, lying within the line ſettled with the Indians at ſaid Congreſs, as ſoon as conveniently may be.——

THESE are therefore to give notice to ſaid Suſquehannah company, to meet at Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, on the 28th day of December next, then and there to conſult and act what they ſee fit and convenient, as to carrying on ſuch ſettlement, and any other buſineſs that may be thought proper to be done at ſaid meeting.

ELIPHALET DYAR,
JEDEDIAH ELDERKIN,
SAMUEL GRAY,
JOHN SMITH, } Committee

To be ſold by

Thomas Mayhew,

At Hartford,

A Negro Woman, about 24, with a girl about 5 years old, for which he would take produce.

To be ſold by

Eliſha Lord,

At the houſe of his Father, Mr. John H Lord, near the North Meeting Houſe.

CHOICE Cod-fiſh and Mackrel, powder, ſhot and lead; ſome Engliſh GOODS, ſome Iron Ware, ſuch as potts, kettles, &c. For the above articles he takes produce.

[Altho' the piece which the following refers to, was never publiſhed in this paper, yet upon the very earneſt requeſt of the author of the following, it is inſerted.]

From the New-London Gazette of Nov. 4.

To the Printer.

Sir,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your Paper, and you will oblige every honeſt friend to truth.

OBSERVING in your paper Sept. 9th, 1768, No. 252, a doleful lamentation, wherein the author ſacrilegiouſly m[illegible]icks the divine ſpirit of inſpiration, ſpoken by the mouth of Jeremiah the prophet, in his lamentations over backſliding Iſrael, and his ſolemn warnings and admonitions to rulers; and in that ſacred and ſolemn rhetorick, interſperced with many paſſages of ſacred writ, undertakes not only to impeach, but to ſatyrize and brand with infamy, the conduct of a number of the members of the general aſſembly in May laſt; in chuſing a chief judge of the ſuperior court of this colony: and alſo another piece in the ſame paper, entitled, copy of a letter from the Weſt, to a friend in the Eaſt, in anſwer to part of a letter from the Eaſt, ſigned a Freeman, wherein the author charges all that gave their votes for Gov. Fitch, with treachery, deceit and lies to their conſtituents, and a ſet deſign to give up all our moſt valuable liberties and privileges, both civil and ſacred, and at once to enſlave their country; they themſelves being raiſed to high poſts of honor and profit on the ruins thereof. I truſt it will not be diſagreeable to all honeſt and judicious minds, to have a true ſtate of the caſe, ſince in both of theſe pieces, matters are very falſly and injuriouſly repreſented; eſpecially in the laſt, wherein the author to give the greater weight to his account of the matter, and the direful conſequences he draws therefrom, writes himſelf a member of that honorable houſe, if we may underſtand him; for ſays he, "I was on the ſpot, and an eye and ear witneſs to all that happened;" and therefore engages to do it with great exactneſs. Now I likewiſe was on the ſpot, and an eye, and ear witneſs to the whole tranſaction as well as he, and ſhall endeavour to relate the whole matter truly, and not appeal as he does, to my own veracity and ſtation, but to the whole houſe for confirmation of the truth of what I ſhall relate. Now, when the bill came down from the honorable upper board, appointing the preſent judges as they now ſtand; a proxy vote was called for in the houſe, for concurrence, and Gov. Fitch, was choſen chief judge by a ſmall majority, and the aſſiſtant judges as they now ſtand; then a bill was made out by the clerk by order of the ſpeaker, and ſent up to the honorable board, in anſwer to theirs, of this purport, concur'd with this alteration; Gov. Fitch in the room of Gov. Trumbull, which ſoon came down with Gov. Fitch negatived; when a committee was mov'd for, to diſpute upon the differing votes of the houſes, and objected againſt; and mov'd that it might be tried, whether the houſe would not reconſider, and concur with the honorable board? which could not be determined but by a vote; then a vote was called for, whether the houſe would chooſe a committee, to diſpute on the different votes of the houſes? which could not be determined but by a pole, which was immediately called for; and as I had juſt before given my proxy for Gov. Fitch, I appeared openly before the whole houſe, and was counted in the vote for a committee, which was carried in the affirmative, without thought of concealment, and I conclude the reſt of my brethren the accuſed did the ſame; for if but a ſmall number had then changed, it would have carried the vote the other way; which as effectually diſcovered our minds to be in favour of Gov. Fitch, as the laſt pole which he mentions; wherein he ſays, we all fell off to Gov. Trumbull, not daring to appear; for no man I preſume, would vote for Gov. Trumbull, and at the ſame time vote for a committee, to inſiſt in the diſpute, that Gov. Fitch be appointed, rather than Gov. Trumbull. The committee being appointed after having the matter ſome days under conſideration, reported the arguments to the houſe, and upon mature deliberation of the whole matter, (tho' the argument for a ſuperior court out of the council was weighty, Gov. Fitch's extraordinary abilities, reaſons to think notwithſtanding former ſuſpicions, that he is now well fixed in the principles of liberty, and that he would perform the truſt to the ſatisfaction of all, and the like) yet we all were convinced, as far as I know, from the affair of general warrants lying in the ſituation they are in, and danger of difficulties from many quarters, jealouſies and uneaſineſſes of the people, and the like; that it was beſt to drop the matter, and to appoint Gov. Trumbull, which was done with a conſiderable majority, to the ſatisfaction of almoſt a'l, as far as I know. So that from a true ſtate of the caſe, it muſt appear, that the author in his repreſentation, has left out one eſſential part of the truth, in order to give it the falſe and ſcandalous light, in which it now appears. Now I ſubmit it to the opinion of all the judicious, whether this gentleman is either of the characters in which he appears, has not acted directly contrary thereto, and been guilty of the ſame things with which he ſo ſeverely, tho' falſly charges others. And firſt as a freeman or ſon of liberty, as he calls himſelf. Now principles of liberty I take to be theſe: the right of taxing ourſelves—trials by juries—non ſubmiſſion to general warrants, and the like—now, whatever ſubject is willing to give up either of theſe, may be truly called a ſon of ſlavery in my opinion; and whatever rulers endeavours to deprive the ſubject of any of theſe rights, may act the part of a tyrant, and endeavour to enſlave his country. Now I will ſubmit it to the candor of all, whether this gentleman has not, in his proceedure, denied thoſe whom he has accuſed, condemned and executed, not only a trial by jury, but by any other bar? and not ſo much as to hear their accuſation, before their ſentence is executed; which was done by publiſhing the ſame in the public prints, before they had the leaſt notice thereof; which as effectually ſpreads the infamy, as ſtanding in the pillory, or ſetting on the gallows, with a halter about the neck; each of which is not attended with much pain, but chiefly conſiſts in the infamy and ſhame it caſts upon the ſubject in the eyes of the world. And ſecondly as a member of the general aſſembly, I ever tho't that when I had the honor to be one of that houſe, if I were guilty of any miſconduct, I might expect ſome kind and fatherly reproof or admonition, in ſuch a way as is becoming the honor of that houſe; but inſtead thereof, after a ſeſſion is ended, (for no other cauſe than that ſome members, while there, tranſacting the affairs of the government, under ſolemn oath, about which they had an equal right to act) differed in judgment from him at the firſt calling for a vote; and upon mature deliberation, and further light in the caſe, came over to him and voted as he did, and the buſineſs all compleated to his mind; I ſay for them thus to vilify, ſcandalize and brand with infamy, their brethren, and to heap upon them the moſt odious crimes, treachery, deceit, and lies, and a betraying and enſlaving their country, with a view to agrandize themſelves; and done with the aſſiſtance of ſacred writ, and in the language of divine inſpiration, as if he was as true and ſolemn in his meſſage, as the holy prophets of old, and at the ſame time as palpable & falſe a repreſentation as the Alcoran; and all done with a deſign to blacken and render infamous, the characters of thoſe whom he points out. I ſay, I ſubmit it to the honorable general aſſembly in their approaching ſeſſions, if ſuch a proceedure may paſs with impunity unnoticed; whether any or every honeſt man, that ſuſtains that character, if he ſhould be choſen and returned a member of that houſe, would not (rather than riſque his character by attending) chooſe to adopt the words of old Jacob, and ſay, my ſoul come not thou into their ſecret chamber, unto their aſſembly, mine honor, be thou not united.

So I remain a hearty friend to truth.

Eleazer Miller, jun.

HAS juſt imported from London, by the Capts. Miller, Farquhar, Davis, Mundy, Lawrence and Smith, from Hull, and laſt Veſſels from Briſtol, and is now ſelling at his Store in Hanover Square, New York, at the cheapeſt Rates for Caſh, or ſhort Credit, a neat Aſſortment of the following GOODS, of moſt Colours and Qualities uſually imported, viz.

BROAD cloths
Foreſt cloths
Yard wd hunters cloth
Co[illegible]ffles
[illegible]
[illegible] and
[illegible]
[illegible]vet
[illegible]
Cal[illegible]coes
Tammies and Durants
Figured & barr'd ſtuffs
A variety of neweſt of neweſt faſhion ditto with ſilk and worſted flowers and ſtripes
Meckleaburghs
Camblets & cambletees
Iriſh cablets
Poplins
Miſſinets
Grazets and ſilverets
Bombazines
Everlaſtings & drawboys
Cotton & linen checks
Iriſh linens 7-8 & yard wide
Tendems and dowlas
Cambricks & lawns
Perſians & taffeties
Callicoes & chintzs
Cotton do & do
Plain & ſtript muſlins
Gauzes
Sattin pelongs & alamodes
Black cravats

Black Barcelona
Gauze
Sandasoe } handker's
Silk romal &
Other ſorts ſilk
Cotton romals
Scotch & print. lin. do
Crapes & taffeties
Sewing ſilk
Men and women's worſted, cotton, thread and ſilk hoſe
Breeches patterns
Aſſortment of Men & womens gloves and Mitts of differ't kinds, leather
Women's ſilk & worſt ditto
Scarf, ſilk & hair twiſt
A large aſſortment of buttons of different ſorts
Buckram
Ribbons
Gartering, ferets and binding
Gimps & fringes
Black & white lace
Scoth & other threads
Fuſtians and Jeans
Sagatheys
Pins and needles
Snuff boxes
Knives and forks
Pen & cutteau knives, Wool and indigo, & many other articles.

November 28, 1768.

A neat Aſſortment of

BOOKS,

TO be ſold by KNIGHT SEXTON, of Eaſt Hartford

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN & WATSON, near the Great Bridge, where Subſcriptions for this Paper, at Six Shillings per Year, are taken in—Advertiſements and Letters of Intelligence are received, and all Manner of PRINTING WORK is performed with Care and Expedition.

MONDAY, Dec. 19, 1768. [Numb. 209]

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Printing-Office, Hartford, Dec 12 1768.

THE Printing-Office is removed from the Shop of Mr. JAMES CHURCH, to one provided for that Purpoſe, in the main Street, near the Great Bridge—In Order to accommodate our Cuſtomers in the northern Towns, in the beſt Manner we are able, we ſhall leave their Papers every Monday, by 12 o'Clock, (Extraordinaries excepted) at the Shop of ſaid Mr. Church, beneath the former Printing-Office, where our cuſtomers are deſired to call and receive them.

* * *

From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

Mr. GODDARD,

The following is the product of a leiſure hour, and as it is the genuine ſentiment of a heart that earneſtly ſympathizes with the unhappy Africans, who are unjuſtly kept ſlaves among us, I make no doubt of your giving it a place in your paper. I am your's, A—S—.

AT a time when *Liberty* has erected her ſtandard, and her trumpet is ſounded by every *true born ſon*, I need no apology for offering myſelf a volunteer, under ſo great ſo glorious a leader; and if, my zeal in the ſervice of my noble miſtreſs ſhould urge me to an unexpected attack, I ſhall truſt to the juſtice of the cauſe, to vindicate the raſhneſs of the attempt.—All hail my brother ſoldiers!—All hail ye champions of Liberty!—how glows my heart on this grand this important ſubject——O! Liberty, thou dear thou ſacred name, thou ſweeteſt choiceſt good we know on earth—ſupport thy warriors in the mighty conflict 'twixt ſlavery and freedom, and fill each boſom with a manly virtuous heart that ſpurns at chains.—How ſtand you brethren—dare you bare *thoſe* boſoms to the ſtricteſt ſcrutiny of your ſpotleſs miſtreſs; or lurk within ſome baſe-born hearts, that caſt a blemiſh on our glorious cauſe.—Stand forth ye ſouthern men, where firſt the noble generous ſpark broke forth——ye bold Virginians——and is it Liberty ye love; was't Liberty that rous'd you from the general ſleep;——a noble call indeed—Ye gave the alarm, ye ſpread that great that general cry, of haſtening danger and impending ruin.——The flame has ſpread far north and ſouth, and every breaſt now pants for Liberty.——The continent proclaims as with the voice of one man; *that by nature we are free; and that no man is bound by laws to which he never gave aſſent*——*We value our liberties as our lives; and he who attempts to infringe the one, will ever find us ready to riſque the other in its defence*——*No man ſhall dare to ſeize our property, by levying a tax on our eſtates before he has our conſent by our repreſentative!*——*We claim it as Britons—we go further, we claim it as men*——*We abhor and deſpiſe the wildneſs of licentiouſneſs; but pure unſullied liberty* FOR LIBERTY'S SAKE ALONE WE REVERE AND ADORE.——But oh! behold a grim looking ſpectre ſtalking o'er the land, with rattling chains, and ſounding woe: he cries aloud—*'tis falſe, ye hypocrites, 'tis falſe*; ye're all my creatures, and my name is Slavery; ye boaſt your freedom, & your virtuous love for [illegible] miſtreſs, and yet are bound in chains.——What means this charge my brethren [illegible] ſouthern men what plead ye?——[illegible], I fear.——You who firſt fann'd the ſacred fire of liberty, have *that* within your borders which will, which muſt in time, [illegible] it I doubt ſever.—I muſt be plain—your ſlaves I mean—How ſuits it with the glorious cauſe of Liberty, to keep men in bondage, men equally the work of your great Creator, men formed for freedom as yourſelves.——O! baſe degeneracy from Britiſh [illegible]! you who ſpurn at the thoughts of paying the poor pittance of a glaſs, a paper, and paint tax, and cry aloud on *freedom and virtue*, how can you lift up your heads in the noble conteſt for Liberty, and be at home the greateſt tyrants on earth!——If you can reconcile the conduct of enſlaving thouſands from generation to generation, with the great and virtuous ſtruggle this continent is engaged in with the Britiſh nation, [illegible] be term'd virtue, and [illegible]——[illegible] hide your heads, every [illegible] a ſlave, and [illegible] no longer that you are votaries to freedom.——What think you will be the ſentiments of your royal Sovereign, on receiving your humble petitions, ſetting forth your grievances? When he muſt know that *your neceſſities, your conveniences, your luxuries, are wholly and ſolely adminiſtered to, by ſlavery*——that you are witholding from thouſands, the natural rights of men, at the very time you are petitioning for the reſtoration of Liberty yourſelves.——What will the Britiſh parliament remark on the occaſion;——will not every diſintereſted Briton exclaim,

Ex ore tuo condemnatus es!

Rouze then my countrymen, from the pit into which you are fallen;——ſhew yourſelves ſons of freedom, ſons of Britons; ceaſe to be tyrants, yourſelves, then hope to be happy.——

Let every government on the continent, and in the iſlands, abſolutely prohibit the importation of ſlaves; let a joint petition go home to his Majeſty, to grant ſome of the ceded lands to the ſouthward, for a Negro colony; and let every black that ſhall henceforth be born among us, be deemed *free*, and ſent thither at a ſuitable age, at the expence of government.——One ſtep further would be to emancipate the whole race, reſtoring *that* liberty we have ſo long unjuſtly detained from them; and tranſport them to a land, where, under proper regulations, they might become a uſeful and valuable colony to Great-Britain, conſuming infinitely more of her manufactures than at preſent, and making room for an acquiſition of ſubjects from Germany, &c.——Till ſome ſtep of this kind is taken, in vain ſhall we publiſh our grievances, in vain ſhall we declaim againſt the arbitrary meaſures of Britiſh Miniſters; we ſhall juſtly be the ſcoff of nations, and the deriſion of the whole world.——Thoſe who from virtuous principles have taken up the ſacred cauſe of Liberty, in behalf of their countrymen, and are clear of the ignoble practice of ſlave keeping,——to ſuch I give my hand, I greet them brothers——but thoſe who contend for American freedom, and yet keep their fellow creatures in bondage, ſhould they ſpeak with tongues, or write with the pens of angels, I will venture to pronounce them pretenders.

Or freedom give where thouſands in bondage (groan,
Or ceaſe to claim fair freedom as your (own.

ANTI-SLAVETRADER.

LONDON, September 20.

Letter on the diſmiſſion of Sir Jeff. Amherſt.

SIR,

"While our poor country is ſo exceſſively oppreſſed by heavy debts, accumulated by a ſucceſſion of harpies whoſe ſole intention in filling public offices, has been, not for the patriotic pleaſure of ſerving their country, but——to amaſs wealth, and enſlave their fellow citizens; it is aſtoniſhing to ſee theſe men ſo abandoned as to dare to appeal to [illegible] ing the public plunder? I have read ſeveral letters repreſenting the hard caſe of Sir J A. who having for ſome years, without any ſcruples or qualms, conſented to receive a ſinecure penſion for a nominal duty confeſſedly never intended to be performed, has ſuch a regard for his country, that his ſtout ſtomach riſes at the propoſal of changing that emolument into a profeſſed penſion, on his refuſal to go to his government. I have alſo read Sir Lucius's queries; which it ſeems *muſt and ſhall be anſwered*. They may for any thing I care, be very pertinent ones; but it is of no importance to the public how they are anſwered, or whether they are anſwered at all. I have in return a few queries at the ſervice of Sir J. A. *which muſt and ſhall be* propoſed, *whatever contempt he may think they deſerve to be treated with*; they are as follow.

I. Pray Sir J. A. were you not paid for your ſervices in the late war?

II. Having thus received your *quid pro quo*, what further reward can in conſcience be your due, beyond that grateful ſenſe your countrymen always retain of the ſervices of thoſe who do the duty they receive their wages for, *honeſtly*?

III. If penſionary rewards are to be beſtowed on military officers, they are certainly as truly carried progreſſively downward to the poor common men, who do *their* duty, the hardieſt and moſt material duty of all, for leſs than ſix pence a day. Pray Sir J A. what reward do they receive at the cloſe of a war——the reduced regiments eſpecially?

IV. What is the real difference between

an actual ſalary for a nominal government and a penſion profeſſed ?

V. Can the man who was not aſhamed to accept the former, conſiſtently object to the latter ?

Bluſh bluſh, Sir J. apply yourſelf cloſely to your military employments which you ſay take up all your time, for the more you ſtir in the affair, the worſe it will appear ; and conſider the appointments you enjoy in peace, as a ſuitable reward for your attendance when your country calls for it in war. If you are already ſo amply rewarded as not to think this worth your while, quit a ſervice which men not ſo well paid will gladly ſupply, until the wages render them as unreaſonably above their duty as you are now. As to Lord B if he ſtood in need of a government, and was diſpoſed to fill the duties of it ; and one was found in your hands which ſtood in need of a governor ; they well ſuited and you ought to hold your peace until you have anſwered my queries. How points of humour ſtand between you and either late or preſent miniſters, may affect you perſonally ; but concern the public no more than the ſquabbles between the managers of Covent Garden Play-houſe ; yet we muſt be plagued with all of your complaints. I am your's &c.

QUIDAM.

An evening paper ſays, that the real name of a ſpirited writer againſt the diſmiſſion of a Great Gentleman, begins with a B and ends with an E. is a Senator of this kingdom, and a native of a neighbouring iſle remarkable for its fervent zeal in the glorious cauſe of Liberty, for which he is a moſt able and ſincere advocate : his oratory in a certain auguſt houſe flaſhes lightning againſt the ſons and miniſters of corruption.

We are aſſured that the perſon ſuppoſed to be alluded to in a paper of the 23d inſt. as author of the letters ſigned, Lucius, by ſaying that his name begins with a B and ends with an E, has not the leaſt title to the honor of that performance.

The Public repreſent to the miniſtry, that it is a matter of indifference to it, in regard to Lord Botetourt and Sir J. Amherſt, whether it maintains the Lame Duck, or gives the bloodleſs conqueror of Crown-Point a ſinecure ; but if the one or the other muſt be done, it is however hoped, that the public will be ſaddled with both.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, Sept. 4.

"A fatal affair has happened at Zwaniec, a town ſituated on the Neiſter, oppoſite to Choczim. Several Turks who came to the fair there quarrelled with the people, and a tumult enſued ; which was ſtill encreaſed by the arrival of a greater number of Turks, who came to the aſſiſtance of their countrymen, when they fell upon the inhabitants, killed ſeveral of them, plundered the town, and afterwards ſet it on fire. Complaint has been made to the Pacha of Choczim, but he pretends to have no authority, and refers it to his ſucceſſor, who is ſoon expected to make ſatisfaction. In the mean time, ſome of the culpable have been put in irons, and the effects ſtolen from the traders of Zwaniec are lodged in the caſtle of Choczim."

Extract of a Letter from Breſlau, Sept. 2.

"The King of Pruſſia arrived here this day, accompanied by the prince of Pruſſia, and the two Princes of Brunſwick. His Majeſty has been no farther then Neiſs, where he had ſome long conferences with General Fiack ; ſince which time certain preparations are carrying on that occaſion various ſpeculations."

Letters from Rome import, that the Jeſuits are making the greateſt efforts to prevent the Pope's acquieſcence with the demand of moſt of the powers of Europe touching the annihilation of their ſociety : For this purpoſe they have preſented two memorials, to prove, 1. That the ſociety has done very great ſervices, and ſtopt the progreſs of hereſy ; and 2dly, That it has at all times been the firmeſt ſupport of the papal crown, and according to the expreſſion of a great man, it's pretorian guard."

A clergyman's daughter in Hampſhire, who poſſeſſes 14 000 l. (a legacy from an uncle) went off on Sunday, Sept. 11th. while her father was at church, with a half pay Lieutenant of marines, and it is thought they are now in Scotland.

L O N D O N, September 24.

Letters from Gibralter mentions, that his royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, after a ſhort ſtay there, intended to ſail for Port-Mahon, &c and propoſed being in England by the beginning of November.

We are told that a certain lady of faſhion has at this time near 3000l per annum ariſing from the half of the ſalaries of places which her intereſt has procured for different perſons.

Sept 29. It is ſaid Commodore Spry has ſunk a French [illegible] the Mediterranean, for not paying the [illegible] due to the Britiſh Flag.

A private letter from Paris mentions, that two Corſican chiefs, Signiors Audree Palladio and Giacomo Petriccio, had juſt arrived there from Marſeilles, where they were landed, by a French tartan, & met with a very favourable reception by the miniſtry.

According to advices from Bologna, of the 30th ult. all the troops which are in the legation of Urbain to the number of 6000 men, are already under arms ; and the garriſon of fort Urbain, on the confines of Modena, is reinforcing with an additional body of militia.

A great man is ſaid to have declared, that the court of Verſeilles, by their late invaſion of Corſica and ſeizing foreign ſhips belonging to our allies in the Mediterranean, have as fully declared war againſt Great-Britain & her allies as if they had done it by the mouth of [illegible].

It was rumoured this morning, that letters are received from Gibralter, which mention Commodore Spry's having demanded ſatisfaction of the French commander in Corſica, for ſome inſults committed on an Engliſh ſhip lately in the Mediterranean.

It is ſaid that Edinburgh caſtle is ordered to be prepared for the reception of his Daniſh Majeſty, who ſoon propoſes to ſet out for that capital, and will lodge in his Grace the Duke of Hamilton's appartments in the palace of Holyrood houſe.

It is ſaid that at this time the French have ſeventy men of war in commiſſion, more than two thirds of which are ſhips of the line.

People have been much puzzled to account for Lord Sandwich's late voyage to Holland, the circumſtances of his fitting out a veſſel for the expedition, entirely navigated by his own ſervants, the ſecrecy with which it was conducted, and the foreigners who met him at Roterdam, have not a little contributed to give an air of myſtery to a trip, which perhaps at bottom, was no more, than one of his Lordſhip's frollics of gallantry.

Friday her Grace the Dutcheſs of Hamilton was ſafely delivered of a ſon at Arguile-houſe, in Argyle buildings, to the great joy of that noble family.

They write from Senegal, that the price of ſlaves, had roſe twenty per cent. occaſioned by a great ſickneſs and mortality in the negroe countries, bordering on the Guinea coaſt.

It is rumoured that Sir Edward Hawke will ſoon ſet out for Portſmouth, to take on him the command of a ſquadron for the Mediterranean.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from Cadiſh we are informed, that the Spaniards are greatly augmenting their marine, both in Europe & America.

A morning paper ſays, the intended change of the miniſtry is poſtponed. The price of thoſe who were to ſucceed the preſent was ſo enormous, conſidering what was to be paid to thoſe who were to go out, that it was thought moſt prudent to wait for better offers.

It is confidently reported, that a great man has actually propoſed the fitting out a large naval, and military force to diſpoſſeſs the French invaders of Corſica.

Yeſterday Lord Egmont was at court ; but every department of adminiſtration is in the ſame hands as uſual.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at Lord Weymouth's office, in Cleveland Row, St. James's with advice that the Lord Chancellor was taken ill that morning at four o'clock, at Camden-palace and could not attend the Council ſummoned to meet that day at St. James's.

Yeſterday at noon his Daniſh Majeſty came from his appartments at St. James's, attended by his nobles, through St. James's Park to Weſtminſter Bridge, where he embarked on the upper ſide, with his retinue, being met by Sir Robert Ladbroke Knt. Locum Tenens, with the city officers Regalia, &c. at whoſe meeting his Majeſty expreſſed the greateſt ſatisfaction, the King, his Nobles, the Locum Tenens, and all the company being ſeated in the city Barge, the muſic playing, drums beating, cannon firing, and amidſt the glad acclamation of thouſands of Britiſh ſubjects the Barge was put off, and taking a ſtretch as high as Parliament ſtairs, took a ſweep into the middle of the ſtream, went through the center arch of Weſtminſter Bridge, ſaluted by the firing of cannon at Lambeth, Stangate, &c. being followed by all the companies barges. His Majeſty embarked at one, landed at the Temple about half an hour after two, from which he walked on the temporary platform which was covered over, to the middle temple Hall, where an elegant cold collation was provided ; and after viewing the Hall ſome time, his Majeſty went into the Lord Mayor's ſtate coach, (which waited in Temple-lane) attended by Sir Robert Ladbroke ; and from thence proceeded to the Manſion houſe, the Pioneers, the Cripplegate Grenadiers, the artillery company, and the Liverymen of the Goldſmith's company marching before the State coach, and ſeveral of the aldermen, with the Sheriffs, in their reſpective carriages following it ; the whole forming a very pleaſing ſight to an exceedingly numerous concourſe of ſpectators. His Majeſty reached the Manſion houſe a quarter before four in the afternoon, and when he got under the Portico, he ſtopt for ſeveral minutes looking over the baniſters and bowing to the people, in return to their loud acclamations. His Majeſty, after partaking of a very elegant entertainment prepared for him, left the Manſion houſe about a quarter before eight in the evening, and returned to St. James's. The diſpoſition of the lights (at leaſt near 2000) the arrangements of the tables, the erection of the temporary Orcheſtra, and the whole of the ornamenting of the Ægyptian Hall, were executed with the utmoſt propriety and elegance, under the direction of Mr. George Dance, Clerk to the city works.

Witney, Oxfordſhire, Sept. 14.

The following polite anſwer was lately received from Mr. Wilkes by a Gentleman of this place, to the ſpirited card ſent him by the Freeholders here.

To Mr. ———.

S I R,

"I beg you to accept my ſincereſt thanks, and likewiſe to preſent them to the worthy independent Freeholders of Witney, for their very obliging Letter, and the fine veniſon which accompanied it. I am happy even here when I reflect that my countrymen approve my conduct, and that I experience the continuance of their regard. I ſhall always, Sir, endeavour to convince you, & my other friends, in your parts of the warm ſenſe I entertain of their favours, and to merit your good opinion, by zeal in the cauſe of liberty, and ſecurity of the noble privileges of our country.

"Whenever buſineſs or pleaſure, Sir may bring you to London, I ſhall be happy to ſee you. I am, with much Reſpect,

SIR,

King's-Bench Your obliged,
Priſon, Humble Servant,
Sept. 10, 1768. JOHN WILKES,

Great betts are depending at the weſt end of the town, that there will be a general war all over Europe within twelve months.

The ſeveral expreſſes arrived at the court end of the town ſince Sunday, have occaſioned no little buſtle amongſt the politicians near St. James's, who ſeem extremely embarraſſed to account for the motives of the uncommon hurry and buſineſs obſerved at preſent going on at certain offices in the adminiſtration.

The following changes are talked of as to take place next week, viz. the Duke of Bedford, firſt Lord of the Treaſury in the room of the Duke of Grafton to be Privy ſeal vice Lord Chatham who retires ; Lord Egmont to be Secretary of State for the ſouthern department in the room of Lord Shelburne, and Lord Sandwich to be firſt Lord of the Admiralty, in the room of Sir Edward Hawke.

The eſtabliſhment of a ſilver mint at New-York, for the regulation of the American currency, will ſhortly be taken into conſideration.

The favourite toaſt among the friends of the colonies is, "May ſteady perſeverance never be conſtrued into obſtinate reſiſtance."

It is reported at the weſt end of the town, that the court of Liſbon has made extraordinary demands on England.

Yeſterday it was rumoured that our ambaſſador at the court of Portugal had received an anſwer to ſome late remonſtrances, couched in ſuch haughty terms, as would occaſion his retiring from Liſbon without taking leave.

Laſt night about eleven o'clock, his royal highneſs the Duke of Cumberland arrived at his houſe in Pall-mall from his travels abroad in perfect health.

On Friday at the ball at Carlton the Prince of Wales went down with two country dances.

We hear his Majeſty's ſhip the Dorſetſhire, of 74 guns, is going to be fitted out to carry a regiment to Minorca."

It was this morning reported, an order has been ſent to Dublin, to poſtpone the embarkation of the Iriſh regiments deſtined for North-America, till further orders.

We are told that there at this time ten capital houſes in London, to whom more than a million of money is due from America.

Wakefield, Sept. 10 A handſome widow lady, near Dewsbury, of 73 years of age was married on Tueſday laſt to a ſtout young butcher in that neighbourhood, and in the marriage articles, ſhe has ſettled 100l. a year upon him forever ; but with this injunction, that he ſhall be her bedfellow every night, elſe the obligation to be void and of no effect.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Decem 5.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer in the Navy, to his Friend in Philadelphia, dated Sept 20 1768.

"The People of Boſton have behaved in ſo haughty a Manner, by flying in the face of the Mother Country, that Troops are already embarked, to bring them to Subjection—Lord Chatham, that Inſtigator of the immediate Repeal of the Stamp Act, his opinion of the Matter was, to purſue vigorous Meaſures with Moderation,*—How it will end I know not,—People on this Side the Water expect Blood ſhed ! I hope that will be avoided, and Things amicably ſettled—The French ever watchful to attack us, when otherwiſe embarraſſed, are ſome what impertinent—It is the opinion of the knowing ones we ſhall be obliged to check their inſolence ; they were in hopes that Corſica would have been a Bone of Contention, but we have given it up in Favour of the Duke of Parma, one of the Bourbon Compact, the brave Corſicans are defending themſelves againſt a powerful Army of the French, even the women in defence of Liberty have taken up Arms—Mr Wilkes your admired Hero, is ſtill in Priſon, and likely to continue there, as his Party viſibly declines—Lord Bute is taking a Tour thro' Italy, various are the conjectures of his Errand."*

B O S T O N, December 15.

We have a melancholy Report, That Capt. Patterſon, who has been in a Sloop in the Coaſting Buſineſs for ſeveral Years, from this Place to Kennebeck, and who failed from hence the firſt Inſtant, was caſt away on the Eaſtern ſhore in the South-Eaſt Storm on the Sunday Night following ; The Veſſel and Cargo entirely loſt : There were a Number of Paſſengers on board belonging to Pownalborough, who had been here to purchaſe Proviſions for their Families for the Winter Seaſon, and who muſt ſuffer greatly for want thereof ; ſeveral Cheſts were drove aſhore but ſtove to Pieces excepting the Captain's which was ſhod with Iron : Nothing of any great value ſaved ; Every Perſon periſhed : of Perſons belonging to the Veſſel, Captain Patterſon, Mr Rogers, and Mr. Kinney, and a Negro Man belonging to the Captain. Paſſengers : Capt. Thomas (Holberton) Allen Mr. Ralph Champman, Mr. John Baker, Mr. ——— Perry, Mr. John Pierce, Mr. ——— Herſey, Mrs. Fitch, Wife of Mr. Jonas Fitch, and Mrs Stiſſin a Dutch Woman,—Mr. Chapman has left a Widow and ſeven Children : Mrs. Fitch has left five Children.

Thurſday laſt the Senegal Sloop of War failed for Rhode Iſland ; His Majeſty's Ships Romney, Mermaid, Roſe, Viper, & Beaver, are unrigg'd, and are to remain in our Harbour during the Winter.

NEW HAVEN, December 16.

The Church and Society of White Haven, in this Town, a few Days ago, made choice of Mr. Jonathan Edwards, for their Miniſter, (in the Room of Mr Bird, their late Paſtor) And we hear, that he is ſoon to be ordained to the miniſterial Office over that Society.

A letter from New London, dated the 8th inſt.—ſays, "Nine Weſt Indiamen failed from the port laſt Saturday, one of them put back on Monday, we are in great uneaſineſs, for the reſt having had a moſt ſevere gale at S. E. on ſunday and the evening following."

Laſt week died at Norwalk, Mr William Walker, a very promiſing ſon of the Hon. Robert Walker, of Stratford.

We hear, that a ſnow from Europe was caſt away on the South ſide of Long Iſland, in the late ſouth eaſt ſtorm ; the veſſel and cargo loſt, and the mate drowned, which is all the particulars we have heard.

H A R T F O R D, December 19.

The Hon. the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms have appointed Mr. ——— Dere, Land Surveyor and King's Gauger and Weigher for the port of New-London in Connecticut.

☞ A Timber Chain was left at the Printing Office when the ſame was removed, the Owner of which, may have it again, by calling at ſaid Office.

Hartford, 16th Dec. 1768.

WHEREAS the Copartnerſhip of *Charles and George Caldwell*, is now finally diſſolved ; this is therefore, to give notice to all perſons, to whom the ſaid company ſtand juſtly indebted, before this date, that they (as ſpeedy as may be) exhibit their ſeveral demands, to George Caldwell or Captain William Tiley, in order for ſettlement of the ſame—and all perſons whatſoever, who ſtand indebted to the ſaid company, are hereby requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts forthwith, to the ſaid George Caldwell (or his attorney) who has undertaken to adjuſt, and finally ſettle the accounts of ſaid copartnerſhip. Attendance will be given to the ſaid buſineſs at Saliſbury and Simſbury, by the ſaid George Caldwell, and by Capt. William Tiley, his Attorney in Hartford.

N B. The Copartnerſhip of Smith and Caldwells is alſo annulled and finally diſſolved, and the buſineſs will be carried on at the ſaid places.

☞ Bart Iron to be ſold by ſaid Tiley.

BROKE out of the county goal in Hartford laſt evening the following priſoners, viz. a tranſient perſon who calls his name James Aurdig, alias Hanning, that has been twice cropt and branded for burglary—alſo, one Anthony O'Niel, that has been once cropt and branded for the ſame crime—Alſo, one William Willſon, committed for that crime, who has not had his tryal—alſo, Elias Wilcox of Harwinton, committed for a fine and coſt of proſecution againſt him for paſſing counterfeit coin—alſo, Joſiah Higley, of Simſbury, and Stephen Start of Colcheſter, committed for debt. Whoever ſhall take up either of the aforeſaid perſons, and commit him, or them to the keeper of the goal in Hartford, ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward, and all neceſſary charges paid for each,

By EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
Hartford, Dec. 13, 1768.

ON Wedneſday the 14th inſt. taken out of the widow Thankful Pitkin's ſtable in Eaſt Hartford, a light ſorrel brown horſe with a bald face, whitiſh legs, branded with a letter K on the left ſhoulder, and CP on the left thigh. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe, and convey him to the owner, or inform where he may be had, ſhall be well rewarded, by

Widow Thankful Pitkin.

Hartford, December 19, 1768.

ALL Perſons having Accounts, unſettled with the Eſtate of Mr. Abijah Bunce, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to meet the Subſcriber, Executor to ſaid Eſtate, on the 3d, 12th and 25th Days of January, & the 8th and 15th Days of February next, at the Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, in order to have their Accounts adjuſted.

TIMOTHY BUNCE, Executor.

SAMUEL BROOME, and Co.

have the following GOODS to ſell, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at their Store in NEW-YORK, Viz.

Broad cloths in half pieces of all colours
Six quarter coating of all colours
Six quarter nap ditto
Yard wide frizes and fear naughts
Duffels and German Serges
Penniſtons and half thicks
Strip'd lincey's and emboſs'd ſerges
Flanels of all colours
White and ſpotted ſwan-ſkin
Blue and drab kerſeys
Roſe blankets of all ſorts
Strip'd ditto
Green and ſpotted ruggs
Forreſt cloths
Black ſilk velvets
Black and drab cotton do
Half yard and half ell laſtings
Black figur'd do. & drawboys
Thickſetts
Black Sattinnets
Stocking pieces for breeches &c.
Cotton checks of all ſorts
Check linen handkerchiefs
Printed blue and red do
Spotted bandanoes
Longe romals
Black barcelona handkerchiefs
Cotton ſtrip'd do
Bed bunts
Strip'd damaſcus
Tammys, durances & callimancoes of all colours
Venetian poplins
Mecklins
Check'd and ſtrip'd camblets
And a large aſſortment of other handſom figur'd ſtuffs
London camblets
Ribbons a compleat aſſortment
Iriſh linen
Dowlas
Quadruple ſiletias
Tanden do
Dutch, Engliſh & Scotch oznabrigs
Cambricks and plain lawn
Spotted do
Kenting handkerchiefs plain and bordered
Black and white ſilk gauze
Black taffitys
Broad black perſians
Narrow do of all colours
Beſt belladine ſewing ſilks
Tapes
London quality's
Gartering
Scotch thread of all numbers
Buckram
Shirt buttons
Silk and hair buttons
Scarſe twiſt do
Silk hair and ſcarſe twiſt of all colours
Callicoes dark purple
Light do
Pencil do
Womans and childrens fans
Black lace and trimmings
Cap do do
Black Gimp and fringe
Womans ſhoes
Scotch ſnuff
Mens caſtor hats
Ditto felt do
Boys do do
Sailors bound caps
Mens gloves
Womans gloves and mitts
Womans worſted mitts
Mens worſted hoſe
Gilt, ſilver'd & metal buttons of all ſorts
Black and colour'd worſted mitts
Gloves
Mace
Cinnamon
Nutmeggs
Sealing wax and wafers
Ink powder
Writing paper and bonnet do
Silk ferrits
Bek knee garters
Lawn Necklaces
Seeds well ſorted
Large and ſmall bibles
Teſtaments
Dilworths ſpelling books
Primmers
Young mens beſt companions
Drinking glaſſes
Worſted hoſe plain & ribb'd
Mil'd caps
Black and white gauze
Clouting diaper
Pewter
Pins large and ſmall
Needles common and white chappel
Chipp'd hatts
Nails of all ſorts
Knives and forks
Carving do
Cuttoes
Penknives, barlow and other ſorts
Spotted handle do
Taylors ſhears and ſciſſars
Carpenters hammers
Shoe-makers do
Bellows's
Gimblets double worm'd and common
Spike do and tap borers
[illegible]
Compaſſes common and ſteel pointed
Candleſticks
H and HL hinges
Table do
Duſtail do
Butts do
Rais'd joint do
Cruet frames
Shoe pinchers and nippers
Shoe Knives
Thumb latches
Awl blades and hafts
Cupboard Locks
Cheſt do
Double ſpring do
Pad do
Splinter do
Stock do
Plain irons
Broad chizzels
Mortice do
Bolton do
Common handſaws
Tennon do
Pannels do
Saſh do
Duſtail do
Compaſs
Beſt whites do
Taylors Thimbles
Womans do
Snuff boxes
Mens ſhoe and knee buckels
Womens do
Iron and braſs jewſharps
Horſe whips and half hunters
Iron Skrews
Braſs cocks, with & without keys
Steel Snuffers
Snaffle bitts
Ditto bridles
Braſs chair nails
Braſs handles and eſcutcheons
Ditto hinges
Ditto nobbs
Warming pans
Temple and common ſpectacles
Wool cards
Six by eight and 7 by 9 glaſs
Files and raſps
Ivory and horn combs
Razors
Powder and ſhot
Fiſh hooks
Slates and pencills
Scythes and ſickels
Pewter table ſpoons
Ditto tea ſpoons
Three pint bottles
Corks
With many other articles too tedious to mention.

Cornelius Altherton,

Of Datcheſs-County,

TAKES this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes and repairs fuller's SHEARS, in the beſt manner. Any perſon in want can be ſupplied by the ſubſcriber, at a reaſonable rate.

CORNELIUS ALTHERTON.

N. B. Said Altherton makes ſhears, in a new invented manner, which is of the greateſt advantage to the buyer, as one of the blades is put on with a ſcrew, ſo that it can be taken off at any time to be ground, without putting the ſhears out of their proper order.

A Pair of MILL STONES, good and cheap, to be ſold by Stephen Lee of Litchfield.

All perſons having

demands on the eſtate of Hezekiah Collyer late of Hartford, deceaſed, are hereby notified that attendance will be given by the ſubſcribers at the houſe of the widow Jennet Collyer, in Hartford, on the firſt, ſecond and third Thurſdays of December next, to receive and adjuſt accounts. And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment.

GEORGE SMITH, } Executors.
JAMES CHURCH, }

Windham, November 28, 1768.

Whereas the lands

formerly purchaſed by the New-England people and others, commonly called the Suſquehannah company, of the Six Nations of Indians, lying on Suſquehannah river, are within the grant made to the Governor and company of the colony of Connecticut, in the moſt plain and legal conſtruction thereof. And his Majeſty's prohibition, as to the ſelling thoſe lands, pointing out the diſſatisfaction and diſturbance that ſuch ſettlement might occaſion to thoſe Indians, as the only reaſon of ſuch prohibition. And as in conſequence of his Majeſty's order, at the late Congreſs at Fort Stanwix, ſuch precautions have been taken as to obviate any freſh troubles with the Indians—and the Indians being now quieted and ſatisfied, it appears that nothing reaſonable lies in the way againſt the Suſquehannah purchaſer's proceeding to ſettle thoſe lands, purchaſed by them, lying within the line ſettled with the Indians at ſaid Congreſs, as ſoon as conveniently may be.——

THESE are therefore to give notice to ſaid Suſquehannah company, to meet at Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, on the 28th day of December next, then and there to conſult and act what they ſee fit and convenient, as to carrying on ſuch ſettlement, and any other buſineſs that may be thought proper to be done at ſaid meeting.

ELIPHALET DYAR,
JEDEDIAH ELDERKIN,
SAMUEL GRAY,
JOHN SMITH, } Committee

Simſbury, October 27, 1768.

Taken up, and in the

cuſtody of John Matſon, one iron grey mare with a long tail, branded on the left ſhoulder, with the letter B with a croſs on the top of it, ſuppoſed to be about five years old. Alſo,

An old bay mare, branded with the letter W on her left ſhoulder, has a white ſpot on her back, near her left ſhoulder, and has a colt about 5 or 6 months old. Alſo,

Another bay mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, and her hind feet white, with a long tail, age not known, branded with the letter W on her left ſhoulder. Alſo

A dark coloured colt, one year old paſt, with a white ſtreak in her face, both hind feet white, branded with the letter W on the left ſhoulder. Alſo,

An old dark bay, or cheſtnut coloured mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, with a ſcar or brand on her left thigh, if a brand, it is not known, with a colt about 5 or 6 months old. Alſo,

A red roan mare, one year old paſt, without brand or mark.

Take Notice!

THE Medical Corporation in Litchfield County is adjourned to the third Tueſday in January, 1769.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN & WATSON, near the Great Bridge, where Subſcriptions for this Paper, at Six Shillings per Year, are taken in—Advertiſements and Letters of Intelligence are received, and all Manner of PRINTING WORK is performed with Care and Expedition.

MONDAY, Dec. 26, 1768 { Numb. [illegible]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

NEW HAVEN, November 1768.

The following Petition from the Seamen and Tradeſmen of this Colony came to the Aſſembly ſitting in this Place laſt October.

Colony of CONNECTICUT, October 2, 1768.

Honorable SIR,

A Great Part of the Seamen and Tradeſmen of this happy Colony, beg Leave to implore your Aſſiſtance in moving forward their Petition for Redreſs of their Grievances, and beg your Intereſt in the Upper Houſe and in the whole Aſſembly, which they know is great. And what is more, they know you are influenced by Principles of Juſtice and Virtue, and have heretofore appeared for them; and they have the ſtrongeſt Aſſurance that your Aſſiſtance will Succeed in their reaſonable Requeſt.

I am, in their Behalf, your Honor's ſincere Friend, and your obedient, and Humble ſervant,

[illegible]

To the Honorable [illegible]

P. S. Pleaſe to communicate the Petition to [illegible] He ſaid [illegible] a Year ago he would ſecond the motion:

To the Honorable the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, now ſitting at New-Haven.

The Petition of the Seamen and Tradeſmen of ſaid Colony humbly ſheweth,

THAT while your Petitioners have the higheſt ſenſe of the wiſdom and juſtice of your Honors the legiſlative Body of ſaid Colony, and the happy Conſtitution we live under, we are ſorry that we have Reaſon to complain to your Honors of any hardſhips we labour under; yet we do it the more cheerfully, firmly relying on your paternal Goodneſs, with the fulleſt Aſſurance of Redreſs when we juſtly complain.

We the Seamen of this Colony, are by our Calling often obliged to be abſent from our native Shore and Families for a whole Year together; in which time, altho' our Wages are ſmall, Six Pence Sterling in each Month is ſtopped out of our Wages to the Support of his Majeſty's Hoſpital at Greenwich. And when we are ſo abſent, we are often warn'd by the ſurveyors to work at High ways, and Fines diſtrain'd from us, which we look upon as a hardſhip for ſeveral Reaſons. Firſt, becauſe we do duty in paying ſaid Money, which no other in this Colony do. Secondly, becauſe we are abſent, and don't wear the Roads. Thirdly, becauſe we are generally poor, and our proportion is equal to the richeſt man in the Colony.——We therefore humbly beg to be releaſed from working, ſo that we do only our proportion as in other Matters.

And we tradeſmen, many of us have large families of young children and two or three apprentices, who are generally unprofitable two or three of their firſt years, and we find it hard maintaining our Families; yet we are obliged by law to work equal to the richeſt man in the Colony, and often call'd out to work late in the fall of the year when the work is of the leaſt ſervice to the Public and moſt damage to us, as we are generally moſt hurried. We therefore beg the mending highways might be bro't into a public rate, as in other Governments; then we ſhall do a proportion in full with the Public, with which we will be content.

We are ſenſible it will be objected, that there are many poor people who cannot pay their Rates, yet can work; [illegible] which we anſwer, thoſe very poor may then work out their Rates, for they [illegible] as well be hired as other Men [illegible]. This and all other objections [illegible] be as well got over here as in other Governments; where we are informed, the mending the roads don't coſt half ſo much as we generally pay in this Way.

And we the Seamen and Tradeſmen beg leave to [illegible] complain farther: That is, that we look upon [illegible] often unreaſonably taxed for [illegible] our ſmall incomes, which we [illegible] is for Want of Knowledge of our Gains and Returns in our Liſters, who are generally Farmers, and can't be ſuppoſed to be ſo good Judges.

Now what we would humbly propoſe is, That the Body of Liſters in each Town might (by Law) be made up of an equal Number of wiſe judicious Farmers and Tradeſmen or Traders, ſuch we hope can be found; and when an equal Number ſits together, they can better inform each others Judgments of the Gains and Returns; and this we look upon to be agreeable to our happy Conſtitution, to be tried by our Peers or Equals.

And now your Petitioners beg your Honors Pardon for giving this Trouble, and as in Duty bound ſhall ever pray.

Signed { The Seamen & Tradeſmen of the Colony of Connecticut.

Dated October 1, 1768.

* * *

From ſome Dublin & Cork Papers to October 11, we have the following Articles.

LIMERICK, October 3.

YESTERDAY two Men renounced the Errors of Popery, and embraced the Proteſtant Religion, in the Cathedral Church of this City.

Since the paſſing of the Octennial Bill, there have been more Proſelytes from Popery to our Eſtabliſhed Church, than ever was known in ſo ſhort a Time; and we can aſſure the Publick, that they expreſs themſelves truly pleaſed with our Liturgy and Manner of Preaching.

A Merchant here was tried for being concerned in kidnapping and ſending off a young Lad from his Parents, and fined 100 marks, and a Year's impriſonment. Which it is hoped will put a Stop to the Practice of kidnapping and ſending off Children and apprentices, and ſelling them for Servants in America.

The Charming Rebecca, Butler, from Antigua to Briſtol, took Fire at Sea and burned to the Water's Edge; the crew took to their boat and were taken up by ſome Veſſels they fortunately met: Capt. Roche of the Friendſhip from St. Kitts, who arrived at Corke on the 9th inſt. brought in two of the People.

LONDON, Octo. 3, 4, and 5.

There has not been ſo large a Quantity of Sugar at any one time imported ſince the Peace as this Seaſon, by which the Public will of courſe be greatly benefited; it appeared by Friday's Bill of Entry in the Port of London only were imported, viz.

From Jamaica, 14,940 Hund. Wt.
From Antigua, 3000 ditto.

In all, 18,000 nearly 1000 Hogſh. from thoſe two Iſlands; which ſhews what Importance the Weſt India Trade is to Gt. Britain? and that from ſuch great conſumption the major Part is paid for in the Manufactories of Great Britain. On the other hand, 1800 Gallons of Brandy were likewiſe imported, the ſame day, from Dunkirk.

Dublin, October 1. On Sunday the 17th inſtant, Mrs. Kinchela of Callen, renounced the Errors of Popery, and embraced the Proteſtant Religion, in the Pariſh of St. Mary, Kilkenny.

On an Information that there were ſeveral Perſons forcibly detained on board a Veſſel bound to Philadelphia, Mr. Sheriff Bevan, attended by the High Conſtable, went on board ſaid Veſſel, where they found three Deſerters, whom they brought aſhore, and lodged them in the main guard.

Within theſe three Weeks three Perſons have read their recantation from the Errors of the Church of Rome, and embraced the Proteſtant Religion, in St. Peter's Church Drogheda.

The French Trade to the Levant increaſed ſince the late Peace, particularly at Marſeilles more than double known at any period theſe forty years paſt; and it is further expected by the Merchants concerned in that Commerce, that by the Acceſſion of Corſica the whole Turkey and Levant Trade will be ſoon in their Poſſeſſion, ariſing chiefly from the moderate Price of Labour, cheapneſs of Materials, Plenty of Proviſions, and Encouragement given to the Mechanick Arts. On this Principle, the beſt ſuperfine French grey ſeven quarter Cloths are ſold at twelve, Scarlets and Crimſons at fourteen Shillings per Yard; which is 25 per cent. cheaper than ſold in England of the ſame Fabrick.

Sept. 30. Some letters from Genoa ſay, that ſhould Corſica be forced to ſubmit to the yoke of France, great numbers of the Iſlanders propoſe to embark with their Families for North America.

An Evening paper of laſt night, has the following Article:—"Some perſons ſay pretty peremtorily, that a powerful and very enterprizing Monarch has this Summer viſited London, in the habit of a Quaker."

Oct. 4. Yeſterday ſome diſpatches of Importance were received at the Secretary of State's Office from his Excellency Francis Bernard, Eſq; Governor of New-England.

It is affirmed, that an American Governor will be continued in his Poſt, notwithſtanding the loud complaints of a Provincial party to have him ſuperſeded.

This morning divers Agents for the American Colonies attended the Board of Trade and Plantations, on the buſineſs of their conſtituents.

When Sir P— aſſerted that England had no right to tax America almoſt every body believed him; but now thouſands are of a different opinion.——Thus the Engliſh will give a popular Commoner Credit for any thing—but they will but take the Word of an Earl.

L O N D O N.

Extract of a Letter from Neufchatel.

"The five following articles, by way of puniſhment, to the ſatisfaction of his Pruſſian Majeſty, for the aſſaſſination of Mr. Gaudot, his advocate general, have been impoſed upon the city of Newbourg.

"1. That the citizens who were on the 22d of May laſt diſarmed by the garriſon, ſhall remain ſo for a twelve-month longer.

"2. That the grenadier company, with their non commiſſion officers, ſhall be diſmiſſed and aboliſhed for ever.

"3 That the four Miniſters and Magiſtrates of the city of Newbourg, ſhall come to the caſtle together, and there in the preſence of the delegated Miniſter and plenipotentiary, Baron de Derſchau, the Vice-Governor, and with the reſt of his Pruſſian Majeſty's Counſellors of ſtate, aſſembled on purpoſe on this occaſion, beg pardon.

4. "That the city ſhall not pay all the expences, as well what is required to maintain the auxiliary troops, but alſo make good to the widow of the late aſſaſſinated Mr. Gaudot, the damage ſhe ſuſtained by the populace, as well in the houſe as furniture.

"5. The four laudable cantons of Bern, Lucern, Fryburg, and Solleure, guaranty and promiſe that the ſatisfaction ſhall be executed.

"In this manner the affair of Neufchatel has been ſettled and finiſhed; alſo agreed to make it known to the public in order that it may ſerve for an anſwer to the various ſcandalous papers and libels, publiſhed by the news writers of Hamburgh from time to time, with a view of impoſing on the public, and artfully endeavouring to conceal the truth."

Tranſlation of a Letter from Rome, Aug. 4.

"We are informed that a noble Perſonage, a near relation of his Holineſs, will ſoon ſet out for England, upon matters of very intereſting political buſineſs to this ſtate.

"That a permiſſion may be obtained from the Court of London to raiſe in Ireland four battalions of Catholics, and in Scotland two battalions of Highlanders, each conſiſting of five hundred men, and be officered by natives from thoſe countries. That three battalions are to garriſon the town of Civita Vecchia, the others the town of Ancona. Theſe battalions nominally to be paid by us, but in fact by Great Britain. The Treaſury of Loretto is to be ſecurity for the repayment of that ſum. And that the two ports of Ancona and Civita Vecchia are to be declared free ports only to the Engliſh, with certain priviledges of trade, and likewiſe at Rome, that will prove of mutual benefit to the commerce of Great Britain.

"This political arrangement can only account for the languor of your Miniſtry, in tamely permitting the French ſo early to become maſters of Corſica,—of more importance to your trade in the Mediterranean, as well as to the Levant, than you are now ſenſible of, but you will hereafter.

"How happy a proſpect for Rome, ſhou'd we be under your protection! We may ſee Engliſh Colonies fixed in the *Campagnia*—ſurely as good a country as Florida, where they will never prove ſo ungrateful as the Americans."

Oct. 12 On Saturday laſt at eleven o'clock came on at Guildhall the final examination of Edward Roberts, a bankrupt which, laſted upwards of [illegible] hours; in the courſe of which it appeared that the caſh ſent to his bankers in Lombard ſtreet for the laſt 18 months amounted to upwards of 50,000l. and after making proper allowance for every natural, and large deductions for ſome unnatural payments, there remains a deficiency of about 7000l.

Since lowering the duty on rock and refuſe ſalt, immenſe quantities have been laid on courſe grounds in Cheſhire, Lancaſhire and Shropſhire, the good effects of which are already apparent, the lands ſo manured having turned out to great advantage to the farmers and land holders in thoſe parts. It is hoped further indulgencies will be granted by the legiſlative power at the next meeting of Parliament, by taking the duty entirely off that mineral, for the purpoſes of enriching and manuring the lands in general.

On Monday laſt a citizen going into a Regiſter office, had ſo much falſe delicacy as to pick up a jealous wife, who in the ſpirit of contradiction, had made an elopement from her tender huſband, within three hours after marriage.

We hear that the directors of the Eaſt India Company, cauſed notice to be ſent, a few days ago, to the managers of the ſhips employed in their ſervice, that the court has reſcinded its reſolution of arrogating to itſelf the appointment of the commanders of the ſhips, and inſtead thereof will impoſe an oath on every commander, in the nature of that taken by Eccleſiaſtics againſt Simony.

On Monday a gentleman of fortune, near 70 years of age, was taken into cuſtody in Southwark; being charged with forging a Captain's will in the year 1734; *but forgery not being deemed a capital offence at that time, he was not committed, but gave 2000l. bail for his appearance at the next Kingſton aſſizes.*

We are informed by letters from Paris, that an alteration is going to be made in the adminiſtration of the French finances from whence very ſalutary effects are expected.

A letter from Paris ſays, "Since the King's edict, announcing his having acquired from the Republic of Genoa, the rights of ſovereignty over Corſica, has not made the impreſſion, there was room to expect, upon the male contents of that iſland, it is ſaid, that ſome regiments will be immediately tranſported thither."

Letters from Copenhagen inform us, that another Ruſſian veſſel of war lately touched at that port from Arch-angel, which makes five ſhips the Empreſs has now at ſea, from that port only, beſides what ſhe may have at Cronſtadt and other places. How changed ſince the beginning of the reign of Peter the Third, when ſcarce as many merchant ſhips were to be found belonging to all the ports of that Empire!

An elegant fruit ſervice of plate made for his Daniſh Majeſty by an eminent goldſmith in Cheap-ſide, was yeſterday carried to St. James's to be forwarded to Copenhagen.

Glaſgow, *Oct.* 13. *Wedneſday laſt as two tide waiters at Greenock, having got information that ſome rum &c. were concealed in a veſſel lying in the harbour, went at night in order to make a ſeizure of what they could find; but in going on board they unluckily fell into the water and before aſſiſtance could be got one of them was drowned, and the other taken out without ſigns of life, but by proper management has ſince recovered.*

Laſt week an uncommon accident happened, a baker in town had an excellent cat, which he kept in his cellar, where he had his butter, flour, &c. and who had long been a [illegible] to the rats, by killing numbers of them every night: But at length finding themſelves thus devoured, and diſappointed of their prey, they entered into a conſpiracy to deſtroy the common enemy.——And accordingly all the rats in the neighbourhood aſſembled in the evening, and were obſerved marching below the door in [illegible], and in a body attacked the poor cat, which fought vigorouſly and killed ſeveral of them; but at laſt being overpowered with numbers, was killed herſelf, and in the morning found lying dead, and her eyes picked out, and a large dead rat in her boſom to the great grief of the owner.

Portſmouth, Dec. 16.

Laſt Monday night about ten o'Clock, Capt. Richard Keating, in a Schooner from Guardaloupe, lading with Moloſſes, was caſt away on White-Iſland, within a mile to the eaſtward of the entrance of this harbour, the wind being freſh; and very dark—Veſſel and Cargo intirely loſt; reckon'd to be worth Six Thouſand Dollars—The men's lives are all ſaved—the Veſſel and Cargo was owned here.

It is to be hoped within fifty years more we ſhall have a Light-Houſe at the Entrance of this Harbour, which its more than probable would have ſaved this Veſſel, and a number of others heretofore.

NEW-LONDON, Dec. 16.

On Tueſday night the 6th inſt. the Sloop Britannia, Capt. Corning, belonging to Norwich, run aſhore on No-Man's Land, near Martha's Vineyard, and was entirely loſt, excepting the ſails and ſome of the rigging; ſeveral of the people had their fingers and toes froſe, but no lives were loſt.

B O S T O N, December 8.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of public Character in London, dated *Auguſt* 26, 1768.

"I Had yeſterday an hours converſation with Lord HILLSBOROUGH & he has aſſured me tho' the Troops are ſent, and by this Time he thinks muſt be arrived yet they have ſtrict orders to preſerve the peace, and act under the civil Majiſtrate & that no unconſtitutional Method ſhall be taken and every Thing tranſacted with as much Lenity, as the nature of the thing will admit."

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in London, dated Auguſt 31, 1768, receiv'd by Capt. Daſhwood.

"YOU have among you a number of [illegible] who fill the ears, and poiſon the hearts of the people in power with jealouſies and prejudices of a moſt malignant nature, or otherways, by the [illegible] favourable repreſentations of the real friends of the colonies ſome healing meaſures might be adopted as would lead us all in a ſtate of ſecurity, freedom and happineſs; but this is not a time to take revenge or indulge paſſion, for the people here are wrought up into a ſtate of prejudice little ſhort of madneſs, and therefore there is a greater neceſſity of your being cool, diſpaſſionate and prudent; from all appearance at preſent, there are ſo few of leading men here who will dare eſpouſe your cauſe, even a Spirit of oppoſition will not induce them to aſſert your rights; therefore to ſave the kingdom from falling into anarchy and civil war, you muſt not oppoſe the laws in queſtion, nor would I have you ſubmit to them; ſuppreſs your paſſions, avoid luxury, as far as poſſible the execution of ſaid laws for a time, and depend upon it they will be repealed, as inexpedient uncommercial and deſtructive, and if I may venture to give the ſentiments of the miniſtry, you may believe they are ſenſible that it is impoſſible to execute the right in queſtion, but [illegible] I believe any miniſtry will in future attempt it. When great offence is the firſt [illegible] right to the [illegible] Parliament, to tax *America*, the [illegible] act of parliament declares that right, and our warm friend, lord Camden, ſays he could conſtitutionally declare that right to be in the aſſemblies, till the act was paſſed, but dare not now, deny the right of parliament; ſo that you ſee the way left to get clear of the preſent difficulties, is to keep that fatal queſtion out of ſight, for the people of England will ſupport the power of England, in ſupporting it, whether upon equitable principles, or not. I know of no way ſo effectual as that of ſtopping your importation from England, which is both lawful and commendable, and I wiſh the Quakers in *Philadelphia*, had been wiſe and virtuous enough to have joined you laſt year, in this ſalutary meaſure."

B O S T O N, *December* 22.

Laſt Thurſday Capt. Sweeney of the Schooner Betſey and John, arrived from Halifax with the Remains of the 14th, 29th, and part of the 59th Regiments, including a number of Women, &c. belonging to the Army now quartered here. By him we learn that Capt. Duncan Campbell, in the Schooner Providence with military Stores, was caſt away the 19th ult. on Bettey's-Iſland in Proſpect Harbour, and one Man drowned.

By a Gentleman from the eaſtern parts of the province, we are informed, that a veſſel, ſuppoſed about 100 tons, was lately caſt away at a place called Fox's Iſland; ſundry pieces of the veſſel, ſome wearing apparel, a feather bed, an Holland ſhirt, marked T. P. and ſeveral other things have been drove on ſhore and picked up; it is ſaid there were ſome other veſſels caſt away about the ſame time, but the gentleman did not hear the particulars.

On the 7th inſt. at Newport, Mr. Dudley, Collector, and Mr. Nicol, Comptroller of the Cuſtoms there, having ſeized a ſloop for breach of acts of trade, immediately after the ſeizure, a number of armed men obliged the officers who had charge of the veſſel, to quit her and then carried her off.——The Governor of that colony, has publiſhed a proclamation, requiring all officers of juſtice, to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to diſcover and apprehend the perſons guilty of the ſaid offence; and the Collector and Comptroller offer one hundred dollars reward, to be paid on conviction, to any perſon who will inform againſt one or more of the offenders, and a further reward of 100 dollars, to any perſon who will diſcover where the veſſel is carried, ſo as that ſhe may be recovered.

We hear from the eaſtern Parts of this province that there have lately been diſputes relating to the Right of lands between ſome claimers and Poſſeſſors, which is very common in thoſe parts:—That a Month ago at Woolwich a perſon there having built a Houſe, about 20 or 30 men diſguiſed in an Indian dreſs, came upon him, & drove the People out, and then pull'd the Houſe down; and afterwards threatned to ſerve ſome others in the ſame Manner.

Saturday Evening a Soldier was detected in ſtealing ſome leather out of a Shop at the ſouth Part of the Town, when ſeveral People collected together, a Comrade of his ſtruck a Perſon that ſtood by with a Bayonet and ſlightly wounded him in the mean time the Thief went off, and the other was committed to Goal.

NEWHAVEN, Dec. 23.

We hear that Wedneſday the 4th of January next, is appointed for the Ordination of Mr. Edwards, to the paſtoral Office over the Church and Society of White-Haven.

About three Weeks ſince, one Peter Mallery, of Mount-Carmel Pariſh, in this Town, (who was diſordered in his Mind with a religious, melancholy Concern) privately left his Family, and has not been heard of ſince, (though the greateſt Search has been made for him) till a few days ago, when an Account was received, that he had reached Brimfield, and that he was ſo miſerably froſt-bitten, that he died in a few Days after his arrival there.

Meſſ'rs GREEN & WATSON,

As your paper is deſigned for general inſtruction and utility, I beg leave to propoſe a Queſtion by it to the publick——The queſtion may appear ridiculous to ſome, inaſmuch as it implies ignorance of ſome ancient and well known rules of court—be that as it will, I confeſs my ignorance, and propoſe my queſtion.

TWO of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State in the BRITISH Court; are Peers of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, and have a Seat in the Houſe of Lords: now my Queſtion is, Why theſe *Britiſh* Lords, acting as Miniſters in the *Britiſh* Court, always ſubſcribe themſelves by their *Iriſh* Titles? *Wills Hill*, is Lord *Harwich*, of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, as well as Earl of *Hillſborough*, in *Ireland*——and *William Petty* is Lord *Wycomb*, of the Kingdom of *Great-Britain*, as well as Earl of *Shelburne* in the Kingdom of *Ireland*.——Whether an Earldom in Ireland, be more eſteemed than a Barony in England, I know not; but, as both theſe Noblemen are acting as Secretaries of State, in a character entirely *Britiſh*, I ſee not the Reaſon of their being known only by their *Iriſh* Titles.

☞ Whereas ſeveral ſubſcription papers are gone out to encourage the printing a ſermon preached at the ordination of the Rev. Sterling Graves, at Hartland, on the 29th of June, 1768, by the Rev'd Mr. Joſeph Strong, *A. M.* and the ſaid Sermon being now in the preſs—Theſe are therefore to deſire all perſons that have ſaid ſubſcriptions, to return them to Meſſ'rs Green and Watſon, Printers in Hartford, or to the author in Simſbury, or to John Owen, Eſq; in Simſbury, by the tenth day of January next.

N. B. Subſcriptions are ſtill taken in by the ſaid printers, author, and ſaid Owen, &c.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be ſold at the Printing Office near the Great Bridge in Hartford,

A Sermon, delivered

at Litchfield, on the 2d day of November, 1768, the day of the execution of John Jacobs, an Indian native, purſuant to ſentence of death paſſed upon him by the hon. ſuperior court, for the murder of James Chockrer. *From theſe words in* Numbers xxxv. 16,

"And if he ſmite him with an inſtrument of iron, ſo that he die he is a murderer: The murderer ſhall ſurely be put to death."

FOUND in Hartford, on the 7th inſtant, a bundle of women's cloaths of various ſorts. The owner, on proving property, and paying for this advertiſement, may have them again, by applying to

S. HINSDALE.

STolen the 6th day of December, from Stonington, a cheſnut ſorrel mare, about 8 years old, with a buſhy tail, paces and trots both——alſo a cheſnut ſorrel horſe from Hopkinton, in Rhode-Iſland government, about three years old with a white ſtrip in his face, paces and trots both, branded with G B on his left thigh. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and mare, one or both, and convey them to the ſubſcriber at Stonington, ſhall have ten dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

STEPHEN HALL.

Stonington, Dec. 12, 1768.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the ſubſcriber, on notes of more than one years ſtanding, are deſired to make immediate payment in caſh, grain, pork or beef——and likewiſe thoſe that are indebted on book, or have any accounts unſettled, are deſired to cloſe the ſame, as conſtant attendance will be given, by their humble ſervant,

DANIEL GOODWIN.

From the St. James's Chronicle, *Auguſt* 4.

THE great and excellent Biſhop Burnet has ſomewhere, in the hiſtory of his own times, laid it down as a maxim, which influenced his own conduct through life, viz. "That mere errors in government, were not ſufficient calls for the governed to reſiſt; but when government ſtruck at the foundation of the people's rights and liberties, reſiſtance was not only lawful but neceſſary." I think this was the purport of this ſentiment, and the revolution fully juſtified the obſervation.

And this *maxim* I think fully ſhews that there is a line drawn between government and the governed, which is very dangerous for either to paſs, eſpecially if attended with an *arbitrary force*. In all caſes of ſociety, conſtitutional rights ought to be well conſidered; and thoſe who really tranſgreſs againſt the conſtitution, ought to ſubmit to the determination of truth and reaſon.

The late unhappy *Stamp Act* made here to operate in America, was certainly as unconſtitutional as King James the II. *diſpenſing power*. The Americans demonſtrated this beyond a doubt. The legiſlature was convinced of the abſurdity, and judiciouſly gave it up—with great reputation to themſelves, though to the great diſguſt of its projectors, who would have cut the throats of millions, and ſet whole provinces in flames, rather than have given up their arbitrary ſentiments.

I ſhould be glad to know when the Americans ever oppoſed with violence any act of our legiſlature which was ſtrictly conſtitutional? If there never were ſuch ſentiments in America, it is plain they never were rebels, why ſhould they ever be treated as ſuch? They now ſay, and that juſtly, "By the "Britiſh conſtitution no man can be govern"ed by laws, nor taxed but by himſelf or "repreſentatives; and yet (they add) we "have the mortification to obſerve one act "of Parliament, after another, for the ex"preſs purpoſe of raiſing a revenue from "us."—The grand queſtion is, can this be conſtitutional? Can we with juſtice make them pay a land tax, window lights &c. &c. when it ſo evidently appeared that the Stamp act was unconſtitutional?

It makes one's whole frame tremble to think, that becauſe the Americans cannot ſubmit to what is abſolutely *unconſtitutional*, they muſt be bombarded, butchered, and ſee their fine towns reduced to aſhes! Some think a *little* chaſtiſement will bring them to order: but if you chaſtiſe them becauſe they cannot, as Britons, ſubmit to an unconſtitutional meaſure, you make them *Slaves*, but can never by ſuch methods convince their underſtandings.

Why ſhould not the mother country put the trial of their ſubmiſſion, upon a conſtitutional act, rather than upon an *arbitrary* decree? No: All lawful acts being always ſubmitted to, there was no way of trying their obedience but by an act which it would be *abſurd* to obey!

O! Aſtoniſhing event! How is it poſſible for Engliſhmen to hear of a war againſt America without ſome fellow feeling? But, alas! ſo it is: Our brethren muſt ſubmit, or have their throats cut! There is no medium now, unleſs we ſhould have VIRTUE & WISDOM enough to do as in the caſe of the ſtamp-act, viz. *Let them enjoy their conſtitutional rights unmoleſted*.

I cannot help lamenting with great amazement, that we hear nothing of Lord C—m's noble interpoſition at this awful criſis. Is it poſſible that, ſo great a man can be of the council, and not with his uſual zeal counſel moderate meaſures? Can he enjoy repoſe & tranquility, whilſt his countrymen in America are liable to all the horrors of war, only for ſtanding up for that conſtitution which he has ſo often nobly defended? Rouze, rouze, my Lord, and think a little before it is to late! If the ſword is unſheathed upon our valuable countrymen, it will certainly have a very terrible effect upon our vitals, and be ſuch a wound to the conſtitution that ages may never heal. And if any one could prevent it, and did not, he certainly will be attended with all the guilty horrors of an enemy of his country!

Had I the trumpet of an angel I would ſound, *O Britons go not to war with one another!*

Submiſſion by force can be of no more ſervice than the forcing ſubmiſſion. Our mutual advantages depend upon our harmony with each other; and not by ſubmitting without conviction, or inflicting puniſhments where there is no real tranſgreſſion. We are a great people here; They are a great people in America. What can we get by making them ſubmit? What ſhall we not loſe by being victorious over our own children? Deteſtable policy! Surely we are infatuated! We are given up to the moſt terrible deluſions; our iniquities have brought this heavy curſe upon us: For if we go to war with America, we become abſolutely the inſtruments of our own deſtruction.

O Lord God Almighty! pity this poor country, and call us not off to become a prey to our enemies! *Amen*.

So prays a native Engliſhman and a friend to his countrymen every where.

TRANQUILLUS.

Printing-Office, Hartford, Dec. 12, 1768.

THE Printing-Office is removed from the Shop of Mr. JAMES CHURCH, to one provided for that Purpoſe, in the main Street, near the Great Bridge—In Order to accommodate our Cuſtomers in the northern Towns, in the beſt Manner we are able, we ſhall leave their Papers every Monday, by 12 o'Clock, (Extraordinaries excepted) at the Shop of ſaid Mr. Church, beneath the former Printing-Office, where our cuſtomers are deſired to call and receive them.

Hartford, December 19, 1768.

ALL Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of Mr. Abijah Bunce, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to meet the Subſcriber, Executor to ſaid Eſtate, on the 3d, 12th and 26th Days of January, & the 8th and 15th Days of February next, at the Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, in order to have their Accounts adjuſted.

TIMOTHY BUNCE, Executor.

Cornelius Altherton,

Of Dutcheſs County,

TAKES this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes and repairs fuller's SHEARS, in the beſt Manner. Any perſon in want can be ſupplied by the ſubſcriber, at a reaſonable rate.

CORNELIUS ALTHERTON.

N. B. Said Altherton, makes ſhears, in a new invented manner, which is of the greateſt advantage to the buyer, as one of the blades is put on with a ſcrew, ſo that it can be taken off at any time to be ground, without putting the ſhears out of their proper order.

A Pair of MILL-STONES, good and cheap, to be ſold by Stephen Lee of Litchfield.

BROKE out of the county goal in Hartford laſt evening the following Priſoners, viz. a tranſient perſon who calls his name James Aurdig, alias Hanning, that has been twice cropt and branded for burglary—alſo, one Anthony O'Niel, that has been once cropt and branded for the ſame crime—Alſo, one William Willſon, committed for that crime, who has not had his tryal—alſo, Elias Wilcox of Harwinton, committed for a fine and coſt of proſecution againſt him for paſſing counterfeit coin—alſo, Joſiah Higley, of Simſbury, and Stephen Starr of Colcheſter, committed for debt. Whoever ſhall take up either of the aforeſaid perſons, and commit him, or them to the keeper of the goal in Hartford, ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward, and all neceſſary charges paid for each.

By EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Hartford, Dec. 13, 1768.

Hartford, 16th Dec. 1768.

WHEREAS the Copartnerſhip of *Charles and George Caldwell*, is now finally diſſolved; this is therefore to give notice to all perſons, to whom the ſaid company ſtand juſtly indebted, before this date, that they (as ſpeedy as may be) exhibit their ſeveral demands, to *George Caldwell* or Captain William Tiley, in order for ſettlement of the ſame—and all perſons, whatſoever, who ſtand indebted to the ſaid company, are hereby requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts forthwith, to the ſaid George Caldwell (or his attorney), who has undertaken to adjuſt, and finally ſettle the accounts of ſaid copartnerſhip. Attendance will be given to the ſaid buſineſs, at Saliſbury and Simſbury, by the ſaid George Caldwell, and by Capt. William Tiley, his Attorney in Hartford.

N. B. The Copartnerſhip of Smith and Caldwells is alſo annulled and finally diſſolved, and the buſineſs will be carried on at the ſaid place.

☞ Barr Iron to be ſold by ſaid Tiley.

To be ſold by

Thomas Mayhew,

At Hartford,

A Negro Woman, about 24, with a girl about 5 years old, for which he would take produce.

A ſtriking anecdote of Shan ap Morgan, Shentleman of Wales; who was tried for a Rape, in Glanmorganſhire.

Shan ap Morgan, Shentleman of Wales, was bro't to the Bar—the Cryer call'd——*Shan ap Morgan*——*Shan ap Morgan*, did not anſwer, but mutter'd——odds poddikins hur won't anſwer to that——The Cryer called *Shan ap Morgan* (a ſecond time) ſtill *Shan ap Morgan* mutter'd odds poddikins hur won't anſwer to that——The Cryer then call'd, *Shan ap Morgan, Shentleman of Wales*——Upon which *Shan ap Morgan* briſkly anſwer'd——here, hur is——Well *Shan ap Morgan, Shentleman of Wales*, how will you be tried, *Shan ap Morgan* anſwer'd by the twelve Apoſtles——Upon which the Judge ſaid, then *Shan ap Morgan Shentleman of Wales*, you would ſtay till the day of Judgment——to which *Shan ap Morgan* ſhrewdly reply'd——An pleaſe your Worſhip——hur is in no hurry,——hur is in no hurry.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN & WATSON, near the Great Bridge, where Subſcriptions for this Paper, at Six Shillings per Year, are taken in—Advertiſements and Letters of Intelligence are received, and all Manner of PRINTING WORK is performed with Care and Expedition.

MONDAY, Jan. 2, 1769. [Numb. 211]

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſ'rs PRINTERS.

Your having inſerted the ſix previous Numbers of the Apologiſt is gratefully acknowledged by many of your Cuſtomers; but eſpecially by your Humble Servant——It is now earneſtly requeſted that you will be kind enough to favour us with the publication of only this one piece more upon the ſubject which methinks is ſo calculated as not to give any perſonal offence, and which it is hoped may be of ſome public ſervice.

F—f—d County ſſ.

The APOLOGIST, No. 7.

HAD our opponents made themſelves tolerably eaſy; had they diſcovered no unchriſtian temper, no ſiniſter views, nor oblique practices; the public would not (probably) have been troubled with this apology. The true ſons of liberty in this county, while, for the common intereſt of the people, they are ſoliciting the removal of our courts to N—w—k are ſorry to behold the rancour which ſeems thereby to be occaſioned in the minds of ſome few individuals. We are ſorry to find them ſo diſguſted, while we are [illegible] common good of the whole. We wiſh them no ill: we ſuffer not our minds to be diſcompoſed at their hardeſt ſpeeches; but,

"Calm and unruffled as a ſummer's ſea,
"When not a breath of air, flies o'er it's ſurface,"

could behold them even in the midſt of their moſt cruel reſentments, tho' they were laden with firebrands, arrows, & death. Nay we can with patience hear them in ſilent diction, tho' in a language more expreſſive than that of words, uttering ſwift revenge.

But when we find them, at this juncture, without any manner of foundation, induſtriouſly attempting to propagate a rumour, that the memorialiſts, and ſuch as have been in favour of the alteration prayed for, have at length yielded the point, and given up all proſpect of ſucceſs: we muſt beg leave to undeceive the public by acquainting them that this is only a piece of mere chicanery. 'Tis ſo far from being true, that the longer the matter hangs in ſuſpence, and the more we think upon it, the more ſenſible are we that ſuch alteration muſt of neceſſity be greatly beneficial to the public and but very little prejudicial to any individual. They need not flatter themſelves with hopes of ſucceſs in this way, nor vainly imagine that we are ſo eaſily diſcouraged, in ſo good a cauſe. On the contrary the expectations of the people are greatly increaſed: a ſpirit of liberty ſeems to have fired the breaſt of the main body of the inhabitants of this county: we are not eaſily to be perſuaded to renounce our title to this privilege; the privilege of having our courts held where it may be moſt convenient for the whole. The alteration prayed for, to us appears ſo reaſonable, and righteous, that we cannot help imagining that it muſt neceſſarily, upon due enquiry, appear ſo to the hon. g—r—l a—m—ly, wherefore our opponents may depend upon it that unleſs they are able to convince us that we labour under a miſtake in regard to the reaſonableneſs of our requeſt; we ſhall never yield the point; no never unleſs we are obliged ſo to do. Will it not be quite enough tamely to ſubmit to be taxed by the authority of the county (in whom if at all, we are but virtually repreſented) for the purpoſe of erecting a court houſe & goal; when the ſame are ordered to be erected where they will beſt accommodate the whole? this is no new thing, 'tis not the project of ſome one miſchief making fellow; but long, long have the inhabitants of this county been uneaſy with it's ſituation in regard to the place of holding our courts. Look back even to the Time of erecting the ſame, and it will be found that it was even then diſputed in the g——r——l a—m—ly which of the two, whether N——k or F——d ſhould be the county town and by a ſmall majority carried in favour of the latter, notwithſtanding the great town of W—db—y then belonged to this county. A worthy member (if we are not miſinformed) even from the town of St——tf——d, then appearing in favour of N——k, was pleaſed to obſerve that when the weſtern part of the county ſhould become ſettled N——k muſt of Neceſſity [illegible] purpoſe.

But what ſhall we ſay to the more ſenſible, the more judicious, more moderate ſort of our opponents, who ſeeing that good gentleman's obſervation verifyed, are now for halving it with us? why truly agreeable to the antient proverb "Half a loaf is better than no bread;" and undoubtedly ſome part of the county would be well enough ſuited in that manner: but can it be [illegible] reaſonable to burthen the county with the expence of building & maintaining two court houſes & two goals, when the whole might be as well accommodated with only one court houſe and goal if erected at N—k? it cannot be expected that for the ſake of pleaſing all, or that for fear of diſpleaſing a few, ſuch a meaſure will be adopted: eſpecially when we conſider the probability of a new county being (within a few years) erected to the northward of us to be compoſed partly of the northern towns of this county, inaſmuch as it is already found that the county's in general in this colony are [illegible] of buſineſs. And why any ſhould boaſt of the edifice which has lately been erected with [illegible] a manifeſt view to ſerve a turn, is difficult to determine, unleſs it were impoſſible to appropriate the arguments heretofore uſed by the Apologiſt in his former papers would be needleſs; 'tis taken for granted that the truth of all the facts therein contained is acknowleged even by our moſt ſanguine opponents, as being altogether inconteſtible; and if ſo, there can be no room to doubt but that the prayer of our memorial will be granted; which would undeniably afford general ſatiſfaction of the people of this county. And that peace and harmony may be thereby again reſtored to us, is the ardent wiſh of the truly patriotic.

BELANDER.

Anecdote of Philip II of Spain.

PHILIP the ſecond, walking one day alone in the cloiſters of the convent of the Eſcurial, an honeſt tradeſman ſeeing the door open, went in. Tranſported with admiration at the very fine paintings with which that houſe was adorned, he addreſſed himſelf to the King, whom he took for one of the ſervants of the convent, and deſired him to ſhew him the paintings, and explain the ſubjects of them. Philip, with the humility and condeſcention of a lay brother, conducted him through the appartments, and gave him all the ſatisfaction he could deſire——at parting, the ſtranger took him by the hand, and ſqueezing it affectionately ſaid, "I am much obliged to you, friend: I live at St. Martin's, and my name is Michael Bambis, if you ſhould chance to come my way, and call upon me, you will find a glaſs of good wine at your ſervice." "And my name," ſaid the pretended ſervant, "is Philip the Second, and if you will call upon me at Madrid, I will give you a glaſs of as good."

LONDON, October 1.

The Marquis de Chauvelin having carried with [illegible] ence, on the 5th of September, [illegible] with the natives, in which M. de Marbeuf had his horſe ſhot under him, and a Captain killed by his ſide) had taken the poſts of Oletta, Olmetta, Biguglia, and Furiani; on which the Sieur Paoli (brother to the General) had abandoned the towns of Fornali and Murato, and retired; and the province of Nebbio and Pieve of Caſinca ſubmitted to the French. They had before poſſeſſion of Pattimonio, Bargaggio, Nonza, Canari, Baretali, Luri, Meria, Pino, Siſco, Pietra, Corvara, Luciana, & Borgo. The Marquis de Chauvelin ordered all the places he had conquer'd to bring in their fire arms, under pain of military execution; and had taken a Dutch ſhip with 5000 ſtands of muſkets intended for the Corſicans.

Oct. 8. Private letters by the French and Flanders mail ſay, there has been a general engagement between the French & Corſicans, and that the latter have obtained a complete victory, and taken the French General's eldeſt ſon priſoner, and many general officers.

15. Four additional battalions of French Infantry were lately landed in Corſica. On the 9th, 10, 11 and 12 of Sept. ſeveral actions paſſed between the Corſicans & French, all of them to the diſadvantage of the latter, but by the French account all in their Favour. A letter from Verſailles ſays, the Corſicans had made ſeveral attacks upon the poſts of the French troops, but were always repulſed with loſs, and in the laſt action had a great number of their men killed: Yet it is certain the French were worſted, nor can they any longer deny it, but affect to make light of it, ſaying, with a ſhrug, it was no more than a *Coup d' Eſſai*, and that they ſhall ſoon revenge the loſs. A letter from Corſica, dated Sept. 25, gives a very modeſt account of the affair, acknowledging that the advantages gain'd by the Corſicans had been

exaſperated. He ſays that on the 17th the Corſicans attack'd and took by aſſault Penta, (then in the hands of the French) one of the ſtrongeſt places in the iſland, and made priſoners 3 officers and 80 ſoldiers. The French in thoſe quarters, about 2000 men, retired from poſt to poſt, and in Veſcovato, were ſurpriſed on the night of the 12th by Capt Salacetti, who had taken ſeveral houſes, when a wound from a muſket ball oblig'd him to retire. The Sieur Clement Paoli alſo the ſame night penetrated into Loretto, but his troops not liſtening to the capitulation propoſed by the French, were beginning to fire into the houſes, when the inhabitants took the part of the French, and immediately defended them; and Paoli beginning to want ammunition, was obliged to relinquiſh his poſſeſſion. On the 18th it being reſolved to drive the French from the province of Caſinca, the Corſicans began their march, which the French foreſeeing, abandoned ſeveral places and retired, but the Sieur Paoli with 200 men, having ſeized the Bridge del Lago Banedetto, greatly incommoded them in their retreat, and ſome were loſt on each ſide. The French having at laſt paſſed the river, reunited at Borgo, where they left a garriſon of 600 men. The Corſicans did not immediately purſue them, but have ſince block'd them up. It is ſaid the French have propoſed a ſuſpenſion, but have been refuſed. They have poſted corps at St. Marie del Orto, about half way between Biguglia & Furiana, to preſerve thoſe two places. Thus things were ſituate on the ſide of Caſinca. An account of the operations on the ſide of Nebboi, where general Paoli has acted in perſon is impatiently expected.

A letter from Iſola Roſſa, Sept. 14 mentions that the French having taken and ſack'd the town of Oletta, and all the country round it, they march'd to Olmetta, Rutali, & other parts of the province of Nebboi towards the Gulph, which they took poſſeſſion of, and remained there quietly two days, but were then ſurrounded and attack'd ſo furiouſly on all ſides, that they attempted to fly, but were moſt of them killed or taken, the Corſicans being greatly coraged at the ſacking of Oletta. By this defeat the Corſicans had recover'd all that the French had conquered in Nebboi, as well as Bargaggio, Patrimonio, Farinola, &c. But on the other hand it was ſaid the fortreſs of Caprain had ſurrenderd to the French. (This laſt article is ſince contradicted.)

A letter from Leghorn, Sept. 16. mentions that the French have loſt above 1000 men in the attacks of Biguglia and Furiana, beſides a great number of wounded ſent to Baſtia; and that in an action near Olmetta, about 800 French were obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion. A letter from Corſica, Sept. 14 mentions, that the French having taken Biguglia, where they loſt a conſidereble number of men, met with little reſiſtance at Furiani, which was ſoon abandon'd by the Corſicans. The Marquis de Chauvelin, not being able by gentleneſs and perſuaſion to prevail on the inhabitants to ſubmit, took poſſeſſion of the villages of Borgo and Lucitna; paſſing the Gualo, and puſhed on to la Penta. The Corſicans there attack'd him with ſuch fury, that his troops could not ſtand the ſhock, but abandon'd their camp and fled with the utmoſt precipitation; but they were purſued ſo cloſely that they could make no ſtand in any of the places they had taken, the Corſicans enter'd with them pell mell, and put all to the ſword who were not able to eſcape their fury. The purſuit was continued to the walls of Baſtia. The loſs of the French was great. Among the priſoners, (ſaid to be about 200) are 15 general officers, and the marquis de Chauvelin's nephew.—— The Corſicans did not exactly know their loſs.

According to letters from Leghorn, Gen. Paoli has deſtroyed ſeveral magazines of the French in Coraca, whereby their army is greatly diſtreſſed for proviſions. Letters from Paris mention, that the court has determined to take ſeveral regiments of Swiſs troops into pay, to ſerve during the war with Corſica. [*Surely the Swiſs will not engage in ſuch an infamous ſervice*]

A letter from Leghorn, Sept. 26, mentions, that the loſs of the French in the late actions, amounts to 3000 killed, 700 wounded, and 400 priſoners; that the French at Oletta had made themſelves maſters of a convent which bears the name of St. Francis, and converted it into a magazine, where they depoſited their baggage, their artillery, all their ammunition, and their military cheſt; and that this convent has ſince been retaken by the Corſicans, with all its contents. The ſame advices add, that the Marquis deChauvelin's nephew, who was taken priſoner, is dead of his wounds, that Count de Marbeuf, is mortally wounded, and that Calvi and San Fiorenzo are blockaded by the Corſicans. General Paoli has ſent a reinforcement of men and a ſupply of ammunition and proviſions to Capraia; and has diſpoſed his army in ſo advantageous a manner, that it is tho't they would be able to reſiſt four times their number. [*Such are our laſt accounts of the illuſtrious Corſicans.* Q. D. C.]

Advice is ſaid to be received that the court of Turin, has declared war againſt France.

A French Tartan lately took a Corſican veſſel on the coaſt of Sardinia, within a quarter of a league of Cagliari, which the court of Turin highly reſented, and had demanded ſatisfaction. Yeſterday a cabinet council was held on advices from the court of Turin.

Oct. 9. It was reported on 'Change, that a Spaniſh xebeque had taken an Engliſh merchant man in the Mediterranean. Diſpatches of great importance are juſt arrived from the court of Turin.

Oct 13. Letters from Italy adviſe, that it is reported there, that an Engliſh ſquadron will ſoon appear at Nice, to be employed as the King of Sardinia ſhall direct.

The merchants at Gibraltar and Minorca, are afraid of ſending either ſhips or merchandiſe to Corſica, tho' the beſt market in the Mediterranean, leſt they ſhould be ſeized by the French.

Oct. 15. They write from Paris, that ſome extraordinary diſpatches from the court of Turin, had occaſion'd the holding ſeveral cabinet councils at Verſailles, An agent, from the King of Sardinia with an important commiſſion to the States General, is arrived at the Hague. Laſt week a nobleman, poſitively ſaid to have come from the court of Sardinia, arrived incog. at St. James's. It is reported, that a certain Admiral [Keppel] lately ſailed for the Mediterranean, to accompany his amiable ſiſter [The] is charged with an important affair, the particulars of which will ſcarce be known till executed.

Oct. 13. We are informed from Boſton, that the inhabitants will not ſuffer any officer of the navy to come on ſhore there with his ſword or cockade on. [*There is no good comes of lying*]

15. It is ſaid the repreſentation of the people of Boſton for a removal of their governor will be acquieſed in, and that a great military officer, remarkable for his firmneſs and intrepidity, will be appointed in his ſtead A cabinet council was held this morning at the Earl of Hillſborough's office, on the ſubject of ſome very important diſpatches received from America.

A gentleman well acquainted with North-America, being lately aſked by a man in high ſtation, if he thought 6 regiments, or half a dozen men of war, would be ſufficient to quell the Boſtonians, anſwered two men of war were enough to ſtarve the town, [*a great miſtake.*] but 6 regiments, and 6 men of war, would certainly be the making of it, by the money they would ſpend there, which he thought was the only good they could perform whenever they arrived.

Oct. 15. Her Majeſty is now in the 8th month of her pregnancy, and in perfect health. The Hon. Mr. Yorke is created an Engliſh Peer, and it is ſaid will ſoon be appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain. Lord Chatham has reſigned the privy ſeal, and it is ſaid intends next week to reſign his penſion. Lord Rochford is talked of to ſucceed Lord Hillſborough as Secretary of State, and Lord Egmont to come in, in the room of Lord Shelburne, alſo that the Duke of Northumberland will be appointed firſt L. of the Treaſury, and Preſident of the Royal-Society; Lord Frederick Campbell, Lord Regiſter of Scotland; the Marquis of Lothain, one of the 16 Peers of do. The Duke of Gordon to have a green Ribband. The three laſt places being vacant by the death of the Earl of Morton. Other accounts ſay Lord Charles Cavendiſh will be elected Preſident of the Royal Society.

A Gentleman juſt from Berlin, informs, that it is currently reported there that his Pruſſian Majeſty had demanded of the King and Republick of Poland the whole of the territory known by the name of Pruſſia; alledging that tho' for the ſake of peace, his royal predeceſſor, Frederick the great, accepted of a part, inſtead of the whole of his dominions, yet that he, his ſucceſſor was reſolved to aſſert his right to the whole of Pruſſia. The ſame gentleman adds, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has an army of 30000 men on the frontiers of Poland, ready to maintain his prentenſions, if refuſed by the diet, which he inſiſts on being convoked for determining the merits of his demands.

Oct. 13, The arrangement of buſineſs for the enſuing ſeaſon is ſaid to be thus. 1ſt, Conteſted elections, 2d. Colony affairs, 3d. The reception or rejection of a certain great patriot. Many wagers are depending that he will be demanded by the Houſe and take his ſeat before the end of January next.— Yeſterday diſpatches ſaid to be of importonce, from their Excellencies General Gage, Sir Henry Moore & Francis Bernard Eſqrs. were received by the Halifax packet boat from New-York.

We hear one houſe in London remits half yearly, no leſs than £. 10,000 to Holland, for the intereſt of money which that republic has in our funds.

BOSTON. December 29.

There have been baptiz'd at the Rev. Dr. Eliot's Meeting this preſent Year, NINETY-TWO.

On Monday laſt late in the Afternoon was found lying at the foot of a Soldier's Grave in the Common Burying Place, an infant Male Child wrapt in part of a Shirt with a coarſe ruffle round the Boſom. A Jury of Inqueſt ſat on the Body and had ſeveral perſons under Examination. Their Verdict was, That the ſaid Child came to his Death by being greatly neglected immediately on its being born, or having violent hands laid on it ſoon after by a perſon or perſons unknown.

Thurſday evening, the Aſſembly for the winter began at Concert Hall; at which, were preſent, the Honourable the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, Commodore Hood, Brigadier General Pomeroy, and moſt of the Gentlemen of the army and navy, &c &c.

The Honourable Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of the Admiralty for this province, it is ſaid, has his ſalary fixed at £.600 ſterling a year.

Jonathan Sewall Eſq; is appointed Judge of the Admiralty for Nova-Scotia, to reſide at Halifax.—— Jared Ingerſol, Eſq; is appointed for New York, and Auguſtus Johnſon, Eſq; for Charleſtown, each of them with the ſame appointments.

It is reported, that ſome of the troops here, have received marching orders from General Gage;—Some ſay they are deſtined for Newport, and for New York.

Saturday laſt ſailed for England, ſome of the tranſports that bro't the troops from Ireland.

We hear the Rippon Man of War of 60 Guns, is expected here from Virginia.

Laſt Friday Morning a Soldier belonging to one of the Regiments here, was found dead in his Bed; it is ſaid he had drank three Pints of Rum the evening before, which, it's thought, was the occaſion of his death.

And on Friday laſt one Jones, a Labourer, in this Town was committed to Goal for ſtealing a Quantity of Cloth which was bro't by a Country woman to Market for Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

Extract of a Letter from Granada, Nov. 9.

"Four days ſince arrived here a ſloop from the Main, which had been ſurpriſed by a number of Spaniards, who took all the people from on board, except the Captain, and two men, and left 14 Spaniards. The Captain aſked the two men if they would endeavour to retake the ſloop, they immediately joined in the heroic attempt, and actually drove twelve Spaniards into a Launce that was along ſide, and kept two to aſſiſt in navigating the ſloop into this place. I wiſh I could give you the Captain's name, I have ſeen him many times. He has a deſperate cut on his head and face.

"Several other veſſels have been taken from the Engliſh on the Main.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 29.

Yeſterday arrived the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Bunſter, in 9 weeks and 3 days from Falmouth, but our papers being no later than the 5th of October, contain no material news ſo late as we have had.

On Wedneſday night the 7th inſt, in a violent S. E. Storm, with rain, a Brig belonging to Boſton, Tho. Morton maſter, from the W. Indies, loaded with Sugar and Molaſſes, was driven on the rocks near the Light Houſe, & ſtove to pieces in an inſtant. The cargo was entirely loſt, together with ſeveral hundred dollars in the Captain's cheſt: The people's lives were with great difficulty ſaved, ſome were much bruiſed. Another brig from the Weſt-Indies, loaded with Molaſſes, bound to Newbury Port, was on Sunday evening the 4th inſt. caſt away on Plumb-Iſland, the veſſel and cagro loſt, and one man drowned.

Caleb Bull, jun.

At his Store north End of the Court Houſe in Hartford, has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS, which are for Sale, among which are the following Articles, Viz.

BROAD cloths of different colours. German ſerges, brown green and ſcarlet rat teens and frizes. Red, blue and brown coatings. Brown Bath rugs. Red and blue duffles. Brown fear nought. Spotted ſwan ſkin. Green, blue, red and white bayſe. Rattinets. Shalloons. Durants and tammies. Callimancoes & ruſſels Sprig'd & plain poplins Sprig'd Mecklenburgs and camlets. Brown camlets Double folded croſ bar'd ſtuffs. Black bombazine and crape. Meſſinets and ſilverets, Scotch robine & ſtripe thread ſattin. Scotch plaids. Figur'd & plain black laſtings & draw boys Strip'd luteſtrings Mixt, blue and white manteau ſilk. Black ditto & black pelongs. Black, blue and brown perſians and taffeties. Strip'd Damaſcus. Muffs, tippets and ermine trimming. White ſattin and ſtrip'd. Flower'd ſerge. Black catgut, white ditto. Black & white gauze, plain and flour'd. Black and white laces, thread and ſilk. Blown duck and trolly do. Black ſilk gloves and mitts. Ditto white. Black & cloth colour'd worſted mitts, white & brown leather do. Black, crimſon and ſcarlet gymps, a neat aſſortment of tinſey & other ribbons. A variety of Barcelona check'd, ſilk, linnen and ſtampt cambrice handkerchiefs Yard ſquare black gauſe

ditto. A good aſſortment of cambricks & lawns. Chintſes, common callicoes, and furniture for bedds of different ſorts. Iriſh linens white & check, different qualities. Ruſſia ſheeting, prince's linen, and dowlaſs. Diaper & table cloths. Brown holland and buckram. An aſſortment of Iriſh thread. Strip'd linen. Black and brown Mancheſter Black ſerge de nim, green hair pluſh. Men's leather gloves. Rib'd worſted hoſe of various ſorts. plain do. White ſilk ditto. Mixt ſilk and worſted ditto. Sorted coat, quality & ſhoe binding. Sewing ſilk. Twiſt buttons ſorted Silk knee garter Silk ferrets. Women's cloth ſhoes. Bed ticken and carpet cloth. Spotted rugs. Saddle cloth. Hunting and half hunting whips. Mill'd caps. Broad & narrow tapes. Holman's ink powder. Writing paper by the ream or quire. Tea, indigo & cotton. Pepper and other ſpices. Chocolate & ginger. Ivory and horn combs. An aſſortment of metal buttons. 20d, 10d, 8d, and 4d nails. A general aſſortment of hard ware, cutlary & ſadler's. Earthen & glaſs ware of various kinds. A ſmall quantity of good old Saltertuda ſalt, and a number of articles which are not here inſerted.

N. B. Said BULL would be glad to take wheat, rye, Indian corn, &c. for pay.

Lately imported, by

John Thomſon,

In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin, the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies, duffles, half thicks bazes, ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſleeve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

Caleb Bull & Son,

At their Store at Middletown, a ſmall Diſtance North of the Court-Houſe,

HAVE juſt opened a handſome aſſortment of European and India GOODS which they will ſell at a ſmall advance from the prime coſt, for caſh or produce in hand, provided their friends will favour them with their cuſtom, which will be gratefully accepted, and their orders anſwerd with honor.

Caleb Bull,

At his ſtore in Hartford, hath newly come to hand,

AN aſſortment of goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Likewiſe a number of articles in the grocery way: Sugars by the barrel, Molaſſes ditto, Wines ditto, Salt Mackrel ditto, Linſeed and liver Oyl, and many other articles too numerous to inſert here. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe, may depend the prices ſhall be agreable, for preſent pay, in Caſh or Produce.

To be ſold at a reaſonable rate, and good time of payment given on ſecurity and intereſt,

THE Farm of land formerly belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Benton jun. deceas'd, containing about 100 acres, being well ſituated for a tavern, & well known to be as good a farm of land, for its bigneſs as any in the country, for further particulars enquire of SILAS DEANE at Wethersfield.

January 2d, 1769.

THIS is to give Notice to the proprietors of Winchester, that have been warned to pay their reſpective taxes to the ſubſcriber (and have not yet ſettled the ſame) to ſettle them within 20 days from this date, or they muſt expect ſuch favour as the law will give. Wincheſter, 20th Dec. 1768.

DAVID AUSTIN, Collector.

New-Hartford, Dec. 29, 1768.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive, and examine the claims of the creditors, to the eſtate of Elijah Flowers, late of New-Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) We hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Seth Smith, inn-holder in ſaid New-Hartford, on the 4th Tueſdays of Jan. Feb. and March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THEODORE GILBERT, } Commiſ-
SETH SMITH. } ſioners.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the houſe of David Bull, in Hartford, on the 25th day of January 1769. by order of the court of probate in Hartford,

ALL the real eſtate of Hezekiah Wadſworth, late of Hartford, deceaſed, ſaid eſtate being inſolvent, with the incumbrance of the widow's thirds—and a leaſe for life to the parents of the ſaid deceaſed, of ſome part of ſaid eſtate, by

MILLESENT WADSWORTH, Adminiſtratrix.

Dec. 29, 1768.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Meſſir's Edes & Gill,

HAVING received a Letter from a Friend living in the Government of Virginia, in which he deſires the Publication of the following (if it ſhould be tho't worthy and come to hand ſeaſonably) in the Boſton Gazette and Country Journal, as his Mite of Praiſe juſtly due to thoſe Surporters of American Freedom. According to deſire, it is tranſmitted to you by one of your conſtant Readers.

To the very worthy and ever-memorable Maſſachuſetts Ninety-two *Anti-Reſcinders.*

GENTLEMEN,

UNintimidated by the threats of a ſpeedy political diſſolution, and uninfluenced by the expectation of lucrative or honorary rewards, you, at a time when a queſtion of equal importance never came before an American Aſſembly, did act like freemen, like the repreſentatives of a free people, in ſupport of their unalienable rights. To you, your conſtituents, the whole continent, and even Great-Britain, under God, is juſtly indebted, Your conduct muſt convince the world that you intend to be free without being licentious: that you hold it as your undoubted right to petition the King for the redreſs of grievances, and to aſk your neighbours groaning under the ſame heavy burdens to join with you. A diſſolution was the conſequence of your vote not to reſcind the reſolution of a former houſe of repreſentatives, required by a miniſter of ſtate. This vote will perpetuate your names, and poſterity will riſe up and call you bleſſed.—Perſevere in well doing. You will ſee your labours crowned with ſucceſs, and your endeavours to promote happineſs and intereſt of the colonies, & of Great-Britain (which are cloſely connected) not defeated. Your firm attachmens to the rights of men, and of Engliſhmen, gains you the applauſe of millions and particularly of

A true ſon of Liberty.

From the Gentleman's & London Magazine for September.

DUBLIN, *Sept.* 16.

THE brethren of the Corporation of Cutlers, Stationers &c. had laid before them complaints from many in the printing buſineſs, particularly of the abuſe of a perſon in employ in that way, who was moſt inhumanly attacked by aſſaſſins, headed by ſome journeymen of that buſineſs; they had the inhumanity to force open the room door of an aged couple, whoſe years together make not leſs than 128, whom with hangers they cut (while in bed) in a cruel manner; an higher inſtance of conjugal affection never appeared than at that inſtant, as the wife raiſed herſelf, and covered her aged companion, offering her life for the preſervation of his, when ſhe received two wounds in her hands, that laid three of her fingers back; but moſt providentially eſcaped being killed, as no other was their intention, from the violence of the blows, the bed covering being cut through many folds in different places; ſuch their cruelty ſuch their reſentment to honeſt induſtry, of which this couple was a moſt commendable example. This is an inſtance that highly pictures the complexion of thoſe people, and how little deſerving they are of the public attention, whom they frequently call upon in anonymous publications, not more induſtriouſly diſtributed than filled with falſhood. The perſons abuſed, are Mr. William Oſborne and his wife, for the diſcovering the perſons concerned, a reward of fifty pounds is offered by the corporation, who moſt generouſly refuſed the motion of having the reward made good by the bookſellers and printers, but by the body at large; ſo much in abhorrence have they ſuch proceedings, & deſire of making an example of ſuch enemies to peace, good order, and the proſperity of trade.

STolen the 6th day of December, from Stonington, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare, about 8 years old, with a buſhy tail, paces and trots both——alſo a cheſtnut ſorrel horſe from Hpokinton, in Rhode Iſland government, about three years old with a white ſtrip in his face, paces and trots both, branded with G B on his left thigh. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and mare, one or both, and convey them to the ſubſcriber at Stonington, ſhall have ten dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Stephen Hall.

Stonington, Dec. 16, 1768.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be old at the Printing Office, near the Great Bridge in Hartford,

A Sermon, delivered

at Litchfield, on the 2d day of November, 1768, the day of the execution of John Jacobs, an Indian native, purſuant to ſentence of death paſſed upon him by the hon. ſuperior court, for the murder of James Chuckrer. *From thoſe words in* Numbers xxxv. 16.

"And if he ſmite him with an inſtrument "of iron, ſo that he die he is a murderer: "The murderer ſhall ſurely be put to death,

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FOUND in Hartford, on the 7th inſtant, a bundle of woman's clouths of various ſorts. The owner, on proving property, and paying for this advertiſement, may have them again, by applying to

B. Hinsdale.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the ſubſcriber, on notes of more than one years ſtanding, are deſired to make immediate payment in caſh, grain, pork or beef——and likewiſe thoſe that are indebted on book, or have any accounts unſettled, are deſired to cloſe the ſame, as conſtant attendance will be given, by their humble ſervant,

Daniel Goodwin.

Cornelius Altherton,

Of Dutcheſs-County,

TAKES this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes and repairs fuller's SHEARS, in the beſt manner. Any perſon in want can be ſupplied by the ſubſcriber, at a reaſonable rate.

Cornelius Altherton.

N. B. Said Altherton makes ſhears, in a new invented manner, which is of the greateſt advantage to the buyer, as one of the blades is put on with a ſcrew, ſo that it can be taken off at any time to be ground, without putting the ſhears out of their proper order.

BROKE out of the county goal in Hartford laſt evening, the following Priſoners, viz. a tranſient perſon who calls his name James Aurdig, alias Henning, that has been twice cropt and branded for burglary—alſo, one Anthony O'Niel, that has been once cropt and branded for the ſame crime—Alſo, one William Willſon, committed for that crime, who has not had his tryal——alſo, Elias Wilcox of Harwinton, committed for a fine and coſt of proſecution againſt him for paſſing counterfeit coin—alſo, Joſiah Higley, of Simſbury, and Stephen Starr of Colcheſter, committed for debt. Whoever ſhall take up either of the aforeſaid perſons, and commit him, or them to the keeper of the goal in Hartford, ſhall have twenty ſhillings reward, and all neceſſary charges paid for each,

By Ezekiel Williams, Sheriff.

Hartford, Dec. 13, 1768.

Hartford, 16th Dec. 1768.

WHEREAS the Co partnerſhip of *Charles* and *George Caldwell*, is now finally diſſolved; this is therefore to give notice to all perſons, to whom the ſaid company ſtand juſtly indebted, before this date, that they (as ſpeedy as may be) exhibit their ſeveral demands, to George Caldwell or Captain William Tiley, in order for ſettlement of the ſame——and all perſons whatſoever, who ſtand indebted to the ſaid company, are hereby requeſted to pay their ſeveral debts forthwith, to the ſaid George Caldwell (or his attorney) who has undertaken to adjuſt, and finally ſettle the accounts of ſaid copartnerſhip. Attendance will be given to the ſaid buſineſs at Saliſbury and Simſbury by the ſaid George Caldwell, and by Capt William Tiley, his Attorney in Hartford.

N. B. The Co partnerſhip of Smith and Caldwells is alſo annulled and finally diſſolved, and the buſineſs will be carried on at the ſaid places.

☞ Barr Iron to be ſold by ſaid Tiley.

A Pair of MILL-STONES, good and cheap, to be ſold by Stephen Lee of Litchfield.

Hartford; Printed by Green & Watson, near the Great Bridge, where Subſcriptions for this Paper, at Six Shillings per Year, are taken in—Advertiſements and Letters of Intelligence are received, and all Manner of Printing Work is performed with Care and Expedition.

MONDAY, Jan. 9, 1769. [Numb. [illegible]]

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

An extraordinary inſtance of public ſpirit in a Cobler of Messina.

THERE is a ſort of enthuſiaſm in public ſpirit which renders it politically [illegible] to diſcourage it, and yet [illegible] ſo great and ſo dignified in [illegible] enthuſiaſm, that ſtateſmen of a better turn, though they dare not encourage, yet cannot but admire it. We have a ſhining and ſurpriſing example of this in the cobler of Meſſina, which happened in the laſt century, and is at once a proof that public ſpirit is the growth of every degree, & which is a point that our great men ought to conſider with attention, that wherever corruption becomes flagrant and univerſal, this heroic efficacy of public ſpirit is moſt likely to appear.

This cobler was an honeſt man and I was going to ſay poor; but when I conſider that he maintained his family and was above dependance, I cannot prevail upon myſelf to make uſe of the expreſſion. He was alſo a man of reflection; he ſaw the corruption, luxury, and oppreſſion, the private frauds, the public robberies, the enormous violation of juſtice, under which his country laboured.—He ſaw rapes unpuniſhed, adulterers unreproved, [illegible] murders either ſcreened by ——, or atoned for by money; in a word, he ſaw an univerſal degeneracy of manners, partly from the want of power, in the government to chaſtiſe offenders. In this ſituation, he reſolved to undertake the arduous taſk of reforming theſe diſorders, & tho't it both lawful and expedient to aſſume the authority of avenger of the innocent & the terror of the guilty.

Full of this romantick reſolution, he provided himſelf with a ſhort gun, which he carried under his cloak; and equipped with a powder pouch on one thigh, and a bag of balls on the other, he ſallied out in the evenings, and at proper opportunities offered he diſpatched ſuch as he knew to be incorrigible offenders, to that tribunal where he was ſenſible they could not elude juſtice, and then returned home full of that ſatisfaction which is the ſole reward of public ſpirit. As there was in Meſſina a great number of theſe overgrown criminals, the cobler, in the ſpace of [illegible] weeks, did very great execution.—The ſun never roſe without diſcovering freſh marks of his juſtice: Here lay an uſurer, who had ruined hundreds; there an unjuſt magiſtrate, who had been the curſe of thouſands; in one corner a Nobleman, who had debauched his friend's wife; in another a man of the ſame rank, who through avarice and ambition had proſtituted his own; but as the bodies were always untouched, with all their ornaments about them, and very often with conſiderable ſums in their pockets, it was viſible they were not diſpatched for the ſake of money, and their numbers made it as evident that they did not fall victims to private revenge.

It is not in the power of words to deſcribe the aſtoniſhment of the whole city. Things came at laſt to ſuch a paſs that not a rogue of any rank whatever durſt walk the ſtreets; complaint upon complaint was carried to the Viceroy; and magiſtrates, guards, ſpies, and every other engine of power, were employed to no manner of purpoſe. At laſt when no leſs than fifty of theſe examples had been made, the Viceroy took a ſerious reſolution of putting a ſtop to theſe miſchiefs, by the only method that ſeemed capable of reaching the evil: He cauſed public proclamation to be made that he would give the ſum of 2000 crowns to any perſon who ſhould diſcover the author or authors of theſe murders, promiſing at the ſame time the like reward, with an abſolute indemnity, to the perſon who had done them, if he would diſcover himſelf; and, as a pledge of his ſincerity, he went to the cathedral and took the ſacrament that he would punctually perform every title of his proclamation.

The cobler, having either ſatisfied his zeal of juſtice, or being now in a temper to ſecure his own ſafety, after having, in his own opinion, done ſo much ſervice to the ſtate, went directly to the palace, and demanded an audience of the Viceroy, to whom upon his declaring that he had ſomething of great importance to communicate, he was admitted alone. He began with putting his Excellency in mind of his oath, who aſſured him he meant to keep it religiouſly. The cobler then proceeded to the following harangue; "I, "Sir, have been alone that inſtrument of "juſtice who diſpatched in ſo ſhort a time "ſo many criminals. In doing this, Sir, "I have done no more than what was your "duty to do. You, Sir, who in reality are "guilty of all the offences which theſe "wretches committed, deſerved the ſame "chaſtiſement, and had met with it too, had "I not reſpected the repreſentative of my "Prince." He then entered into an exact detail of all the murders he had done, and the motives upon which he had proceeded.—The Viceroy, who was thoroughly convinced that he told him no more than the truth, repeated his aſſurances of ſafety, and thanked him very affectionately for the tenderneſs he had ſhown him; adding, after all, he was ready to pay him the 2000 crowns.

Our cobler returned the Viceroy his compliments, in his rough way; but told him, after what had paſſed, he believed it would be but prudent in him to make choice of ſome other city for his habitation, and that too in ſome corner of Italy not under the juriſdiction of his Catholic Majeſty. The Viceroy thought his reaſons had weight, and therefore, after thanking him in the moſt gracious terms for ſupplying that power, which the government wanted, he ordered a tartane to tranſport him, his family, his effects, and 2000 crowns, to one of the ports in the territory of Genoa, where this extraordinary perſon paſſed the remainder of his days in eaſe and quiet; and the city of Meſſina felt, for a long time after, the good effects of his enthuſiaſtick zeal for the public good, and for the ſtrict execution of juſtice without reſpect to perſons.

This ſtory, however ſtrange, is exactly true; and as Philip of Macedon kept a page who, to moderate his ambition, and to put him in mind of his duty as a prince, was wont to awake him in the morning with this ſalutation, "Remember Philip, that thou art a man," ſo I think it would be happy for the Miniſters, who are either entruſted by their maſters, or acquire to themſelves a boundleſs authority, ſupported by boundleſs influence, if they would write in a table book, and from thence refreſh their memories, frequently with this ſentence, "What if the cobler of Meſſina ſhould revive?"

LONDON.

Octo. 1. It is now currently reported at St. Jame's end of the town, that an order is, or ſpeedily will be, iſſued, to recal the military forces lately ſent to Boſton, where, by the moſt recent accounts, there is very little occaſion for their aſſiſtance, and not the leaſt likelihood of their contributing towards a thorough reconciliation between our colonies and the mother country.

They write from Hamburgh, that an agent of France had juſt bought up all the naval and ordnance ſtores which the merchants had got ready to ſhip for Corſica, on account of General Paoli.

Octo. 5. There is a difference ariſen between the court of Vienna, and the republic of Venice, on account of ſome tolls, which have been eſtabliſhed on the ſide of the Tyroleze.

Yeſterday it was rumoured, that our Ambaſſador at the Court of P——l had received an anſwer to ſome late remonſtrances, couched in ſuch haughty terms, as would cauſe his retiring from Liſbon without taking leave.

Oct. 8. Some letters from Genoa ſay, that ſhould Corſica be forced to ſubmit to the yoke of France, a great number of the iſlanders propoſe to embark with their fanilies for N. America.

Oct. 9. 'Tis whiſpered that a certain unpopular nobleman (now abroad) intends diſpoſing of great part of his landed eſtates in England; at leaſt, it is confidently reported, that overtures of the like nature have actually been made to another unpopular nobleman at home, who is well known to have had a conſiderable ſhare in his lordſhips impolitic ſyſtem.

LONDON,

Extract of a Letter from Tain in North-Britain, dated Sept. 16.

" There is at Amat, near this place a young woman, twenty four years of age, who has ſo great an averſion for all manner of food, that for two years paſt it has not been poſſible to make her take any thing. She has been already obliged to keep her bed for many months. She continues the uſe of her hearing, and has a ruddineſs in her face, but her cheeks and limbs are fallen away. This extraordinary affair which is known to all the people of the country, has attracted the curioſity of many ſtrangers, who were eye witneſſes, and can atteſt the truth of it.

Extract of a Letter from Paris Sept. 30.

" They write from Laval, on the lower Main, that on the 12th at three quarters after four in the morning, they had one of the moſt violent ſtorms. It was preceded by continual lightnings and a frightful noiſe, accompanied with a whiſtling, which ſtruck terror & conſternation in all the town, and was immediately followed by a ſhower of hail, or rather pieces of ice of different forms, each weighing from eight ounces to two pounds.

Octo. 13. On Sunday laſt, juſt as a famous patriotic preacher had finiſhed his ſermon, one of the audience cried out aloud; " Amen to every word on't,——Wilkes and liberty for ever !"

On Monday a Gardner at Fulham cut an enormous pumkin, the circumference of which was ſix feet, the weight ſeventy pounds, and when the pulp was taken out it held twelve gallons.

A letter from Quebec ſays, the French have at preſent ſeveral armed ſloops and battoes on the river Miſſiſippi, with which they carry on a trade with the neighbouring Indians, greatly prejudicial to the Engliſh.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Sept. 10.

" Two French men of war, of 60 guns, advanced into the gulph of San Fiorenzo, in order to attack the forts of Mortella & Farnali ; but they were both ſoon obliged to deſiſt from their interprize, and one of them met with ſuch a warm reception from the fort of Furnali, that ſhe muſt have ſunk, had ſhe not been aſſiſted by an xebeque : part of her crew who got aſhore were purſued by the Peaſants under the cannon of San-Fiorenzo."

" A few days ago a Corſican half-galley, from Capraja, arriving at Leghorn, the French conſul and the captains of two xebeques of the ſame nation wanted to oblige the Corſican captain to ſtrike his flag, but he proteſted that he would ſooner die than do it, and ſtill remains under Corſican colours.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Oct. 7.

" According to our laſt advices from Corſica, the Marquis de Chauvelin, judging it unneceſſary to continue to occupy Caſinca, ſent orders to the Sieur d'Arcambal to retire from thence. This retreat being made in broad day, occaſioned an action between the French and the Malecontents, which terminated to the advantage of the former. Theſe advices add that the French preſerve all the poſts which they ſeized on the 5th of September, and that in the different actions which paſſed between the 13th and 19th of the ſame month their loſs was 150 men, and that of the malecontents about 700, killed and wounded."

Octo. 14. They write from Conſtantinople, that the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, who ſtill continues there, is very aſſiduous in aſſuring the Grand Seignor of the pacifick intentions of his miſtreſs, and endeavouring to penetrate into thoſe of the Porte ; but that all the anſwer he can obtain in reſpect of the great levies & other military preparations now making, is that they are intended for the Frontiers of Poland, in order to protect ſuch as may fly into the Ottoman territories in thoſe parts, from inſult.

By letters from Gibralter we learn, that the emperor of Morecco, and the States of Algiers and Tunis, are not a little alarmed at the invaſion of Corſica by the French, from a dread of the increaſing naval power of that nation in the Mediterranean.

Letters from Conſtantinople intimate, that the late grand Vizer was depoſed becauſe he always gave his opinion in the Divan for the continuation of the peace with all the chriſtian powers and could not be prevailed on to change his ſentiments.

And other accounts from the ſame quarter aſſert, that from all the preparations going forward in the Turkiſh empire, there was no doubt of war being ſoon declared. It is certain that the Janiſſaries and the populace of Conſtantinople loudly cry out for war, and have already occaſioned ſome tumults in that city, where they have alſo had two fires, which have done conſiderable damage.

Moſt of the nobility and gentry are expected in town the beginning of next month owing to the tickliſh ſituation of domeſtick and foreign affairs.

Edinburgh, Sept. 30. Yeſterday ſe'nnight, in the morning, a veſſel was obſerved to have been drove aſhore near the bar of Findhorn ; but the ſea run ſo high about the bar, that no boats could get out to her ; about eleven o'clock in the forenoon ſhe was daſhed to pieces. All the crew and paſſengers (if any) were loſt. The quadrant has come aſhore, on which, beſides the maker's name, was Geo. Yale, from which it was conjectured that ſhe was the Concord of Leith ; no part of her cargo was found but one barrel of tar.

Dublin, Octo. 11. Since the paſſing of the octennial bill here have been more proſelytes from popery to our eſtabliſhed church, than ever was known in ſo ſhort a time ; and we can aſſure the public, that they expreſs themſelves truly pleaſed with our liturgy & manner of preaching.

LONDON,

Oct 10. Expreſſes both by ſea and land, were diſpatched to the Duke of Cumberland, deſiring his return to England ; and on thurſday night 11 o'clock the 6th inſtant, he arrived at his houſe in Pall Mall, having viſited Gibralter and Minorca. It is reported that Lord Chatham intends to move for the abolition of the new eſtabliſhed Board for American affairs as being unconſtitutional ; alſo for the repeal of the late act obliging the Americans to pay a Duty on Britiſh goods. 13th. The difference between a certain Miniſter and a great General, it is ſaid is amicably adjuſted. The French, we hear, have now about 70 men of war in commiſſion, more than two thirds of which are of the line. It is reported, that the court of Liſbon has made ſome extraordinary demands on England. A privy council was held on the 12th in referrence to ſome advices from Liſbon. The Arch-Biſhop of Canterbury was on the 7th ſworn of his Majeſty's privy council.

It is reported that an order has been ſent to Dublin to poſtpone till farther orders, the embarkation of the remainder of the Iriſh regiment for North-America.

The ſentiments of the Earl of Chatham are ſtrongly for our not tamely ſuffering the French to hold poſſeſſion of Corſica.

All negotiation with the Earl of Egmont is entirely at an end.

The oppoſition, it is tho't, will be very vigorous this winter, as the weight of abilities is certainly with them.

On Wedneſday night the 12th of October, died at his houſe at Chiſwick, James Douglas, Earl of Morton, one of the 16 peers of Scotland. He is ſucceeded in his honours and eſtates by Sholto Charles, Lord Aberdour.

Reported that the India company's forces were upon the march to attack a rich Nabob, which would greatly enrich the officers & the company.

We are aſſured that a certain unpopular Nobleman lately gone abroad, has ſold of his immenſe ſtock out of the public funds, & placed it in thoſe abroad —That the reaſon of his going abroad was, that an illuſtrious foreigner had declared he would not ſee him.

A morning paper ſays, that it is in Agitation by ſome minority patriots of the preſent day, to found an impeachment, next ſeſſions, on a variety of accuſations of the miniſterial conduct of an abſent man of diſtinction, and particularly amongſt others, that of his adviſing a proclamation wherein the Corſicans are treated as rebels ; thereby depriving thoſe brave Iſlanders of all ſuccour on our ſide, without a breach of public faith, as well as putting it into the reach of our natural enemies to add, with impunity, to their ſtrength and influence, an important part of the world (the Mediterranean ſea) where they were by much too powerful before.

A certain great Man declared at Court on the 9th that the colonies ſhould ſooner or later, abſolutely ſubmit to the mode of taxation adopted for them by parliament. The trade of Minorca has ſuffer'd much by the French taking poſſeſſion of Corſica. We are aſſured that the Turks are every where vigorouſly preparing for war ; but it is not yet certain how they intend to uſe their arms.

Oct. 15. It is reported his Majeſty, (with the Dukes of Glouceſter & Cumberland) will early next ſummer viſit his German dominions, and the court of Denmark. On Thurſday the 13th, his Daniſh Majeſty, having been juſt nine weeks in England, after taking an affectionate leave of all the royal Family ſet out for Dover on his way to France. At Chatham he viewed the dock-yard and ſhipping, and at Dover the caſtle. On Friday the 14th, he embarked on board the Mary yacht, and landed at Calais the ſame afternoon. His affable and princely behaviour in England, gained him the univerſal eſteem and good will of the people of all ranks.—A little before his departure, October the 10th, he gave at the hay-market, a maſquerade, which for the number and dignity of the company, the richneſs variety, and taſte of the dreſſes, the grandeur and beauty of the ſcene, and the elegance and order with which the whole was prepared and conducted, was the moſt ſplended and magnificent, that ever was ſeen in England, or perhaps any where elſe. The number of tickets delivered out was not leſs than 3000, and from 25 to 30 guineas a ticket was offered and refuſed ; ſome of the dreſſes coſt £. 2000 beſides jewels, and the quantity and value of the jewels was incredible. One jeweller let out for the night to the amount of £. 200,000, and it was thought, that there was to the value of two millions ſterl. in the company. The quantity of gold and ſilver tiſſue made into Indian, Perſian, and Chineſe habits, with the quatity of diamonds, with which they were decorated is paſt deſcription, nothing but the actual view could convey an idea of them. As to the ladies, a more beautiful group never appeared : In the choice of their dreſſes, the whole capacity of female taſte and elegance was exerted. At 12 the company unmaſked to go to ſupper, the deſcription of the Mehometan paradiſe immediately ruſhed upon the memory, The ſight in ſhort was almoſt two dazzling to bear. The ſtage was lined with crimſon velvet, beautifully illuminated round. A profuſion of plate appeared in the ſix rooms ſet apart for ſupper, and the tables were covered with all imaginable elegance, upwards of 400 waiters were employed, and hardly ſufficient. Moſt of the company ſtayed the whole night. No gaming was allowed.

Farmington, Jan 2. 1769.

THE ſubſcriber hereof having for ſome years paſt followed the buſineſs of ſurveying of lands, greatly to the neglect of his trade and buſineſs of making FOOT WHEELS. And having now laid aſide ſaid buſineſs, determines to follow ſaid buſineſs or trade of Wheel making, in the beſt manner he can ; and will inſiſt upon making them GOOD, and warrant the ſame. Alſo, will afford them as CHEAP as any other workman whatſoever, for caſh or grain at the market price, paid in hand, or ſhort credit. Therefore, if any perſons will OBLIGE him with their good cuſtom, they may depend upon being uſed in the BEST manner, by the ſubſcriber hereof.

ELIJAH PORTER.

STray'd from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, ſome time in May laſt, a dark brown or black mare colt, two years old paſt, both paces and trots, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, no brand, about 13 hands and half high, her main lying on both ſides. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtray, and ſend her to the owner, ſhall have one dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

DANIEL GRIDLEY.

Farmington, Jan. 5, 1769.

RUN-away from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, on the night after the 30th of December laſt, a man who ſays his name is Iſrael Bird, ſays he was born in England, appears to be between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, wears his own ſhort black hair, very much pitted with the ſmall pox, ſmall blue eyes & looks down, round ſhoulder'd, a middling body, with ſmall limbs. He ſtole and carried off with him a new caſtor hat, a blue duffel great coat without buttons, one blue homeſpun waiſtcoat partly wore, with different metal buttons, one light colour'd homeſpun crimſon ditto, with white metal buttons, one ſtrip'd flannel blue and white ditto, two ſtrip'd linen ſhirts, one check woolen ditto, the collar lined with ſtrip'd linen, one pair new leather breeches, buttons cover'd with leather, one pair ſmall plain ſilver knee buckles, two pair ſeem'd and one pair plain ſtockings, an old frock & trowſers, one pair old leather breeches, very ſhort, one pair blue homeſpun worſted ſtockings partly wore, and a pair thick ſhoes with ſtrings. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid fellow, and return him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid,

By ABRAHAM PETTIBONE.

Farmington, Jan 5. 1769.

A Barrel of good RUM cheap for Caſh To be Sold. Enquire of

The PRINTERS.

On Thurſday laſt arrived at New York the Snow Mercury, Capt. Kemble, in 7 Weeks and 3 Days from Cowes, by whom we have Papers to the 9th of November, and from which we have the following advices, viz.

From the London Gazette.

At the Court of St. James's, the 2d Day of November, 1768.

PRESENT,

The KING'S Moſt Excellent Majeſty in Council.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to deliver the Cuſtody of the Privy Seal to the Right Hon. George William Earl of Briſtol, the Oath of Keeper of the Privy Seal was this Day adminiſtred to him ; & his Lordſhip took his place at the Board accordingly.

Yeſterday Sir Jeffery Amherſt had the honour of a long conference with his Majeſty at St. James's.

Lieut. General Sir Jeffery Amherſt is reſtored to his former military honors, and it is ſaid, will ſoon be entruſted with a very important commiſſion.

His Majeſty having been pleaſed to appoint the Right hon. William Henry Earl of Rochford to be one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, his Lordſhip was this Day by his Majeſty's command, ſworn one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State accordingly.

Nov. 9. His Majeſty was attended yeſterday to the houſe of Peers, by his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter, and the Earl of Huntingdon, amidſt a great concourſe of people aſſembled on the occaſion : His Majeſty was juſt twelve minutes in the houſe.

War-Office, November 8.

Lieutenant General Sir Jeffery Amherſt, is appointed to be Colonel of the 3d regiment of Foot, (or Buffs) in the room of Major General Ralph Burton deceaſed.

Lieutenant General Sir Jeffery Amherſt, to be Colonel in Chief of the 60th (or Royal American) Regiment of Foot.

It is rumoured that certain perſons beyond the *Atlantic*, are ſoon expected to arrive here in ſalva cuſtodia.

The French Court is going to ſend a further re-inforcement of twenty battalions to Corſica.

We hear for certain, that if the brave Corſicans can hold out till next Spring, more than one powerful nation will effectually interfere in their favour : ſeveral overtures of too delicate a nature for the public eye at preſent, are now actually on the carpet for that purpoſe.

It is looked upon as certain, that the reſignation of the right hon. the Earl of Shelburne will be followed by that of the right hon. Iſaac Barre, as one of the Joint Vice Treaſurers of Ireland.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor was at Court, and returned back with the Seals.

It was yeſterday reported that the Duke of Choiſeul had reſigned and that the Duke de Nivernois ſucceeded him as prime Miniſter, in conſequence of which orders were given for withdrawing the French troops from Corſica.

It is ſaid to be the reſolution of a certain great Board, that the proceedings of the Incendiary leaders of the diſcontented party in New England amount to a treaſonable offence ; and that means will be taken to deal with them accordingly.

The Earl of Harcourt is certainly appointed Ambaſſador to the Court of France.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

The Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, having We hear, in the Courſe of the late Seſſion, completed a Petition to his Majeſty, another to the Lords, & a Remonſtrance to the Commons of Great Britain, in order to obtain a redreſs of Grievances ; and, having Paſſed a number of neceſſary Bills, they proceeded to take into conſideration the Circular Letters from the Aſſemblies of the Maſſachuſetts Bay and Virginia ; which having Unanimouſly Reſolved to anſwer in the moſt reſpectful Manner, and fully to concur with the Deſire of the ſaid Aſſemblies, expreſſed in their Circular Letters aforeſaid, and having taken the neceſſary Steps for tranſmitting the ſaid Petition, &c. to England, and their Anſwer to the ſaid Aſſemblies, and entered into a Number of Spirited Reſolves in Favour of Liberty, and the rights of their Conſtituents ; On Monday laſt, his Excellency the Governor, called a Council, and the ſame Day the Aſſembly was diſſolved.

It is expected that Writs will very ſoon be iſſued for the Election of Members for a New Aſſembly, and it is not doubted but the ſame Members who have in a Capital Inſtance, acted ſo highly to the Satisfaction of their Conſtituents, and made ſuch an honourable Exit, will again be unanimouſly elected.

At a Meeting of a great number of the Free-holders and Freemen of this City, Yeſterday Evening at the 'Change, in order to conſult on the propriety of re electing the late Members for this City, for their ſpirited Conduct in aſſerting and ſupporting the Rights of their Conſtituents ; Mr. Philip Livingſton, having publickly declined ſerving again, Mr. John Cruger, (the late Mayor) was nominated, and has accordingly joined the other three Members, and it is not doubted, but thoſe Gentlemen will be unanimouſly elected :——At this Meeting it was motioned that thanks ſhould be returned the late Members for their ſpirited Conduct in the late Aſſembly, which Motion was agreed to, and the public Approbation ſignified by three Huzza's.

BOSTON, January 5. 1769.

A few days ago died at Wrentham, Mr. Eliphalet Whiting, formerly a Repreſentative for that Town.——He had been afflicted with the Stone for a long time, enduring the moſt excruciating Pain till his Death ;——Afterwards he was opened and 17 Stones extracted from his Bladder, as much as a man could claſp in one hand,

We hear from Portſmouth, That laſt Friday the unfortunate Ruth Blay, was executed there purſuant to her ſentence. She was in great diſtreſs before ſhe was turned off, begging for a few Moments longer to live.

NEW-HAVEN, January 6, 1769.

On Wedneſday laſt, was ordained to the Paſtoral care of the Church and Society of Whitehaven, the Rev. Mr. JONATHAN EDWARDS, Son of the late Preſident Edwards.

Yeſterday the General Aſſembly of this Colony, met in this Town, Agreeable to their Adjournment, in November laſt.

HARTFORD, Jan. 9.

Laſt Wedneſday departed this Life, after a lingering and painful Illneſs, in the 89th Year of her Age, Mrs. DOROTHA WOODBRIDGE, Relict of the late Rev. Mr Timothy Woodbridge of Simſbury, deceaſed.

We hear the Petition from this Colony to the King, which was ſent on the 10th of June laſt, has been received by his Majeſty.

An EVENING HYMN.

INDULGENT God whoſe bounteous care
O'er all thy works are ſhown,
O! grateful let my praiſe and prayer,
Aſcend before thy throne,
What mercies has this day beſtow'd,
How largely haſt thou bleſt
My lap with plenty overflow'd,
And with content my breaſt ——
Safe 'midſt a thouſand latent ſnares,
Thy careful hand has led
And now exempt from anxious cares
I preſs the downy bed,
This night I fall into thy arms,
Which I have proved ſo kind,
O! keep my body from all harms,
And from all ſin my mind.
Let balmy ſlumbers cloſe my eyes,
From pain and ſickneſs free,
And let my walking fancy riſe
To meditate on thee.
So bleſs each future day and night,
Till time's fond ſcene is o'er,
And then to realms of endleſs light,
O! Aid my ſoul to ſoar.

Lately imported, by

John Thomſon,

In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies, duffles, half thicks bazes. ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſleeve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles,

---

Caleb Bull & Son,

At their Store at Middletown, a ſmall Diſtance North of the Town-Houſe,

HAVE juſt opened a handſome aſſortment of European and India GOODS which they will ſell at a ſmall advance from the prime coſt, for caſh or produce in hand, provided their friends will favour them with their cuſtom, which will be gratefully accepted, and their orders anſwerd with honor.

To be ſold at a reaſonable rate, and good time of payment given on ſecurity and intereſt.

THE Farm of land formerly belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Benton jun deceas'd, containing about 100 acres, being well ſituated for a tavern, & well known to be as good a farm of land, for its bigneſs as any in the country, for further particulars enquire of SILAS DEANE at Wethersfield.

January 2d, 1769.

THIS is to give Notice to the proprietors of Wincheſter, that have been warned to pay their reſpective taxes to the ſubſcriber (and have not yet ſettled the ſame) to ſettle them within 20 days from this date, or they muſt expect ſuch favour as the law will give. Wincheſter, 20th Dec. 1768.

DAVID AUSTIN, Collector.

Caleb Bull,

At his ſtore in Hartford, hath newly come to hand,

AN aſſortment of goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Likewiſe a number of articles in the grocery way: Sugars by the barrel, Molaſſes ditto, Wines ditto, Salt Mackrel ditto, Linſeed and liver Oyl, and many other articles too numerous to inſert here. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe, may depend the prices ſhall be agreable, for preſent pay, in Caſh or Produce.

Caleb Bull, jun.

At his Store north End of the Court Houſe in Hartford, has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS, which are for Sale, among which are the following Articles, Viz.

BROAD cloths of different colours. German ſerges, green and ſcarlet ratteens and frizes. Red, blue and brown coatings. Brown Beth rugs. Red and blue duffles. Brown fearnought. Spotted ſwanſkin. Green, blue, red and white bayſe. Rattipeets. Shalloons. Durants and tammies Callimancoes & ruſſels Sprig'd & plain poplins Sprig'd Mecklenburgs and camlets. Brown camlets. Double folded croſ bar'd ſtuffs. Black bombazine and crape. Meſſinets and ſilverets. Scotch tobine & ſtripe thread ſattin. Scotch plaids. Figur'd & plain black laſtings & draw boys. Strip'd luteſtrings Mixt. blue and white manteau ſilk. Black ditto & black pelongs. Black. blue and brown perſians and taffeties Strip'd Demaſcus. Muffs, tippets and ermine trimming. White flannin and ſtrip'd. Flower'd ſerge. Black catgut, white ditto. Black & white gauze, plain and flour'd. Black and white laces, thread and ſilk. Blown duck and trolly do. Black ſilk gloves and mitts. Ditto white. Black & cloth colour'd worſted mitts. white & brown leather do. Black, crimſon and ſcarlet gymps, a neat aſſortment of tinſey & other ribbons. A variety of Barcelona check'd ſilk, linnen and ſtampt cambrice handkerchiefs Yard ſquare black gauſe

ditto. A good aſſortment of cambricks & lawns. Chintſes, common callicoes, and furniture for beeds of different ſorts. Iriſh linens white & check, different qualities. Ruſſia ſheeting, prince's linen, and dowlaſs. Diaper & table cloths. Brown holland and buckram. An aſſortment of Iriſh thread. Strip'd linen. Black and brown Mancheſter Black ſerge de nizm, green hair pluſh. Men's leather gloves. Rib'd worſted hoſe of various ſorts, plain do. White ſilk ditto. Mixt ſilk and worſted ditto. Sorted coat, quality & ſhoe binding. Sewing ſilk. Twiſt buttons ſorted. Silk knee garter Silk ferrets. Women's cloth ſhoes. Bed ticken and carpet cloth. Spotted rugs. Saddle cloth. Hunting and half hunting whips. Mill'd caps. Broad & narrow tapes. Holman's ink powder. Writing paper by the ream or quire. Tea, indigo & cotton. Pepper and other ſpices. Chocolate & ginger Ivory and horn combs. An aſſortment of metal buttons. 20d, 10d, 8d, and 4d nails A general aſſortment of hard ware, cutlary & ſaddler's. Earthen & glaſs ware of various kinds. A ſmall quantity of good old Saltertuda ſalt, and a number of articles which are not here inſerted.

N. B. Said BULL would be glad to take wheat, rye, Indian corn &c. for pay.

New-Hartford, Dec. 29, 1768.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive, and examine the claims of the creditors, to the eſtate of Elijah Flowers, late of New-Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) We hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Seth Smith, inn holder in ſaid New-Hartford, on the 4th Tueſdays of Jan. Feb. and March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

THEODORE GILBERT, } Commiſ-
SETH SMITH. } ſioners.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the houſe of David Bull, in Hartford, on the 25th day of January 1769, by order of the court oprobate in Hartford,

ALL the real eſtate of Hezekiah Wadſworth, late of Hartford, deceaſed, ſaid eſtate being inſolvent, with the incumbrance of the widow's thirds—and a leaſe for life to the parents of the ſaid deceaſed, of ſome part of ſaid eſtate, by

MILLESENT WADSWORTH, Adminiſtratrix.

Dec 29 1768.

ALL thoſe that are indebted to the ſubſcriber, on notes of more than one years ſtanding are deſired to make immediate payment in caſh, grain, pork, or beef—and likewiſe thoſe that are indebted on book, or have any accounts unſettled, are deſired to cloſe the ſame, as conſtant attendance will be given, by their humble ſervant,

DANIEL GOODMAN.

FOUND in Hartford, on the 7th inſtant, a bundle of woman's cloaths of various ſorts. The owner, on proving property, and paying for this advertiſement, may have them again, by applying to

S. HILLHOUSE.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And to be ſold at the Printing Office, near the Great Bridge in Hartford,

A Sermon, delivered

at Litchfield, on the 2d day of November, 1768. the day of the execution of John Jacobs, an Indian native, purſuant to ſentence of death paſſed upon him by the hon. ſuperior court, for the murder of James Chockrer. From thoſe words in Numbers xxxv 16.

" And if he ſmite him with an inſtrument " of iron, ſo that he die he is a murderer: " The murderer ſhall ſurely be put to death."

STolen the 6th day of December, from Stonington, a cheſtnut ſorrel mare, about 8 years old, with a buſhy tail, paces and trots both—also a cheſtnut ſorrel horſe from Hopkinton, in Rhode Iſland government, about three years old with a white ſtrip in his face, paces and trots both, branded with G B on his left thigh. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and mare, one or both, and convey them to the ſubſcriber at Stonington, ſhall have ten dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

STEPHEN HALL.

Stonington, Dec. 12, 1768.

Hartford, December 19, 1768.

ALL Perſons having Accounts unſettled with the Eſtate of Mr. Abijah Punce, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to meet the Subſcriber, Executor to ſaid Eſtate, on the 2d, 12th and 25th Days of January, & the 8th and 15th Days of February next, at the Houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, in order to have their Accounts adjuſted.

TIMOTHY BURR, Executor.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN & WATSON, near the Great Bridge, where Subſcriptions for this Paper, at Six Shillings per Year, are taken in—Advertiſements and Letters of Intelligence are received, and all Manner of PRINTING WORK is performed with Care and Expedition.

MONDAY, Jan. 16, 1769. [NUMBER 213.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Hartford, January 13, 1769.

AS the Subſcriber has (for the preſent) undertaken the Inſtruction of the Youth, in the Grammar-School in this Town, he propoſes if he can have proper encouragement to ſet up the keeping a Night-School, for the benefit of ſuch Youth as are inclined to be inſtructed in the more arduous parts of Mathematical Science, ſuch (viz) as extracting the Square and Cube Root, Algebra; *Elements of* Geometry; *plain and Spheric* Trigonometry, *applied to* Surveying, *plain and circular* Sailing, Aſtronomical Problems, Dialling, &c. *and the uſe of the* Celeſtial *and* Terreſtial Globes, &c. &c.

NEHEMIAH STRONG

[*Further advices by Capt. Kemble, whoſe arrival was mentioned in our laſt*].

LONDON, November 8.

His MAJESTY's Speech to both Houſes.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

THE Opportunity which the late General Election gives Me of knowing, from their Repreſentatives in Parliament, the more immediate Senſe of My People, has made me deſirous of meeting you as early as could be, conſiſtent with your own Convenience. The Shortneſs of the late Seſſion of the laſt Parliament prevented their proſecuting the Conſideration of theſe great Commercial Intereſts, which had been enteredupon in the preceding Seſſion. You will, I am perſuaded agree with Me in opinion that your Deliberations on thoſe very important Objects ought to be reſumed without loſs of Time; and I truſt that they will terminate in ſuch Meaſures, as may be productive of the moſt conſiderable and eſſential Benefits to this Nation.

It would have given me great Satisfaction to have been able to acquaint you that all the other Powers of *Europe* had been as careful as I have ever been, to avoid the taking any Step that might endanger the general Tranquility. I have conſtantly received, and ſtill receive from them, the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances of their pacifick Diſpoſitions towards this Country. No Aſſurances, however, ſhall divert My conſtant reſolution, ſteadfaſtly to attend to the general Intereſts of *Europe*; nor ſhall any conſideration prevail upon Me to ſuffer any attempt that may be made, derogatory to the Honor and dignity of my Crown or injurious to the rights of my People.

At the cloſe of the laſt Parliament, I expreſſed My Satisfaction at the Appearances which then induced Me to believe, that ſuch of My Subjects, as had been miſled in ſome Part of My Dominions, were returning to a juſt Senſe of their duty. But it is with equal Concern that I have ſince ſeen that Spirit of Faction, which I had hoped was well nigh extinguiſhed, breaking out a freſh in ſome of My Colonies in *North America*; and, in One of them, proceeding even to Acts of Violence, and of reſiſtance to the Execution of the Law; the Capital Town of which Colony appears by late Advices, to be in a State of Diſobedience to all law and Government; and has proceeded to Meaſures ſubverſive of the conſtitution, and attended with Circumſtances that might manifeſt a Diſpoſition to throw off their Dependence on *Great Britain*. On my Part, I have purſued every Meaſure that appeared to be neceſſary for ſupporting the Conſtitution, and inducing a due obedience to the Authority of the Legiſlature. You may rely upon My ſteady Perſeverance in theſe purpoſes; and I doubt not but that with your Concurrence and ſupport, I ſhall be able to defeat the miſchievous Deſigns of thoſe turbulent and ſeditious Perſons, who under falſe pretences, have but too ſucceſsfully deluded Numbers of my Subjects in *America*; and whoſe Practices if ſuffered to prevail, cannot fail to produce the moſt fatal conſequences to my Colonies immediately, and in the End, to all the Dominions of my Crown.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons.

The proper Eſtimates for the Service of the enſuing Year I have ordered to be laid before you; fully relying on your Readineſs to grant me the neceſſary Supplies. Indeed I cannot have a Doubt of finding in this Houſe of Commons, the ſame affectionate Attachment to my Perſon and Government as I have always hitherto experienced from my faithful Commons.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

It is with great Satisfaction that I now find Myſelf enabled to rejoice with you upon the relief, which the poorer Sort of My People are now enjoying, from the Diſtreſs which they had ſo long laboured under from the high price of Corn. At the ſame time that We are bound devoutly to acknowledge in this Inſtance, the gracious interpoſition of Providence, it will become Us to apply the beſt Precautions that human Wiſdom can Suggeſt, for guarding againſt the return of the late Calamity. In the Choice, however of proper means for that purpoſe, you cannot proceed with too great Circumſpection.

I have nothing further to recommend to you, than that in all your Deliberations you keep up a Spirit of Harmony among yourſelves. Whatever Differences of Opinion may prevail in other Points, let it appear that whereever the Intereſt of your Country is immediately concerned, you are all ready to unite. Such an Example from you cannot fail of having the beſt Effects, upon the Temper of My People in every part of My Dominions, and can alone produce that general Union among Ourſelves, which will render us properly reſpected Abroad and happy at home.

WHITEHALL, Oct. 22. The King, on the reſignation of the Right Hon. the Earl of Shelburne, has been pleaſed to deliver the ſeals of the Southern Department to the Right Hon. Lord Viſcount Weymouth, and to appoint the Right Hon. the Earl of Rochford, principal Secretary of State for the Northern.

LONDON, November 8.

By the Holland mail, which arrived Yeſterday we have the following article, dated Leghorn Oct. 15 A veſſel juſt arrived from Corſica brings advice, that the Malecontents who were encamped over againſt Mariana, having received a reinforcement from General Paoli, attacked on the 9th the reinforcement ſent by the Marquis de Chauvelin to the garriſon of the fortreſs, routed it, gave the ſaid day a general aſſault to the place, and carried it after an obſtinate fight, and made the garriſon priſoners of war. The advices add, that the loſs of the French was computed at 500 men killed and wounded beſides two pieces of cannon, and all their baggage. 'Tis alſo ſaid, that to this day, they have loſt upwards of 5000 men, killed, and wounded, and taken Priſoners, among whom are four General Officers, and thirty of inferior rank; that M. de Grand Maiſon was dangerouſly wounded, and that the French would ſuſpend their operations; as the Marquis de Chauvelin was on the point of returning to Paris, with ſeveral other officers.

We can aſſure the public from very intelligent hands, who are perfectly acquainted with the preſent temper of the French, the generality of the French nation highly diſapprove of their Miniſter's conduct in regard to Corſica.

The turnkey of a certain priſon, has, it is ſaid been diſmiſſed from his place, for having behaved with too much civility to a celebrated Gentleman now confined therein.

Laſt week died at Petworth in Suſſex, one Mary Preſcott, aged 105, who had bore 37 children, moſt of whom are now living in good credit: her death was occaſioned at laſt, by a cancer in her breaſt.

Letters from Leghorn of the 12th of Octo. ſay, that the laſt advices from Aſia, make mention of a bloody war which has broke out in that part of the world; for, according to the accounts brought by ſeveral veſſels, the King of Pergu and Bracinia has almoſt ſubdued the Chineſe Empire, which, he ſays, he is reſolved to free from the tyranny of the Tartars, to whom he gives no quarter.

They write from Paris, that the Marquis de Chauvelin has declared himſelf unable to act againſt the Corſicans, till he receives a reinforcement of at leaſt ten or twelve battallions, which are accordingly ordered him by the court, a proof how much the French have ſuffered in their late engagements in that iſle, eſpecially when it is recollected, that beſides 14000 men before there, under the Count de Marbeuf, the Marquis de Chauvelin carried over with him no leſs than 7000 additional Forces.

Extract of a Letter from Balagna, in Corſica, Sept. 24.

" The following is the detail of what has paſſed in the province of Nebbio; which I told you in my laſt we were waiting for with impatience.

" Monſ. de Grand Maiſon, at the head of 2000 men, having taken ſeveral poſts in the Nebbio, fixed his head quarters at Murato, which he fortified with ſome pieces of cannon and placed in the convent near that town his hoſpital, part of his baggage and the military cheſt.

"The detachment which we had at Lenito, re inforced by 500 men from Nio o, put in march the 15th of this month, and attacked the French with ſuch impetuoſity, that they ſoon diſlodged them from ſeveral poſts: and had it not been for a heavy rain which retarded their operations, would probably have made themſelves maſters of the enemy's camp This affair coſt many men on each ſide. The rain, which had obliged our men to retire, prevented not, however, a large body of troops, marching from the Balagna to thier ſuccour. The French, advertiſed of this, quitted their camp during the night and our people found there, on the 16th in the morning, a quantity of tents and three pieces of cannon. Part of our troops perſued the enemy, whilſt the reſt fell upon the convent of Murato, where the French had left only 50 men to guard the hoſpital, who were ſoon obliged to ſurrender, with the ſix officers who commanded them, the ſick, the baggage of their General, and about 60,000 livres, which made a part of the military cheſt.

"By this ſucceſs, we are again in poſſeſſion of all the Nebbio, except O etta, where M. de Grand Maiſon is now fortifying himſelf — We ſhall give the French but little reſt; and particular care is taken to prevent their making incurſion into the country."

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, Oct 19.

"The Ruſſian Ambaſſador has juſt received an expreſs, adviſing that the Confederates of Oſzmania, in Lithuania, to the Number of 3000 men, had advanced to Nieſwiſz, the reſidence of Prince Radzivil, in order to oblige him either to ſign the act of their confederacy, or to deliver up to them his troops and artillery; but that at the moment they were preparing to attack the Caſtle of that place, a Corps of Ruſſian troops, commanded by Gen. Iſmaelow, came up, and ſurrounded the Confederates in ſuch a Manner, that they could [illegible]; upon which, they demanded liberty to retire, with promiſe to deſiſt in future from all confederacy, and go to their reſpective homes. The Ruſſian Commandant rejecting their propoſition, and given them to underſtand that they muſt ſurrender at diſcretion, they begged Radzivil to intercede for them; and, upon his doing this, the Ruſſian General ſent the Courier (the bearer of the news) to Prince Repnin, to know how he muſt act in this circumſtance."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1769.

[*By Capt. Schemerhorn from S. Carolina, we have an Account of the proceedings of the General Aſſembly there, in relation to the famous Letter from the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts Bay of the 11th of February laſt, which occaſioned a Diſſolution of that Aſſembly:—— An Abstract of that part of the Proceedings, which relate to that Matter is as follows*]

On the 17th of November, his Excellency Lord Montague, made a Speech to the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, wherein he acquaints them of his Majeſty's leaving the Indian Affairs to the Care of the ſeveral Governments,— and with ſome other Matters has theſe Words, as part of his ſpeech, viz.

I truſt, Gentlemen, you will exert yourſelves, and particularly to Diſcountenance, & treat with the contempt it deſerves, any Letter or paper that may appear to have the leaſt Tendency to Sedition, or by promoting an unwarrantable Combination, to inflame the Minds of the People, to oppoſe the Authority of Parliament, or the Government of our gracious Sovereign.

The Commons Houſe of Aſſembly then reſolved on an humble Addreſs, to be preſented to his Excellency, in Anſwer to his Speech, which they preſented on the 19th. In that Addreſs after congratulating his Excellency on his Return to the Province, and thanking him for his Speech, with ſome other Matters, they have theſe Words, viz.

We aſſure your Excellency that no paper or Letter, appearing to have the ſmalleſt Tendency to Sedition, to promote an unwarrantable Combination, or to inflame the minds of the People, to oppoſe the juſt Authority of Parliament, or the Government of our gracious Sovereign, has ever been laid before us; and ſhould any ſuch appear we ſhall immediately treat it with the Contempt it deſerves.

The ſame day the Houſe came to the following reſolutions.

The Committee to whom the Letter from the Hon Thomas Cuſhing Eſquire, Speaker of the late Houſe of Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and the Letter from the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſquire, Speaker of the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, addreſſed to the Speaker of the late Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, laid by him before the Houſe Yeſterday, were referred.

Report,

That they have conſidered the ſaid Letters, and have unanimouſly come to the following reſolutions thereupon, which they recommended to the Houſe.

Reſolved,

That the ſaid Letters are replete with Duty, and Loyalty to his Majeſty, Reſpect for the Parliament of Great Britain, ſincere Affection for our Mother Country, tender Care for the Preſervation of the Rights of all his Majeſty's Subjects, and founded upon undeniable Conſtitutional principles.

Reſolved,

That an humble, dutiful and loyal Addreſs from this Houſe to his moſt Sacred Majeſty, be forthwith prepared and ſent to the Agent, to be preſented to the King, humbly imploring his Royal Protection, and interpoſition with the Parliament, to relieve his American Subjects from the Grievances, mentioned in the ſaid Letters, and to Thank them for communicating to their Fellow Subjects and Sufferers in this and the other Provinces, the Proceedings of thoſe Houſes, upon theſe important Points.

Reſolved,

That the ſaid Report be taken into Conſideration immediately; and the ſaid Report being read Paragraph by Paragraph, was unanimouſly agreed to by the Houſe.

Ordered,

That the Committee of Correſpondence do write to the Agent in Great Britain, and Inſtruct him to join with the Agents of the other Provinces in America, in obtaining a Repeal of the ſeveral acts of Parliament which have lately been paſſed, laying Duties in America; and that he do endeavour to prevent the Clauſe for Billetting Soldiers in America, from being inſerted in the next Mutiny act that is paſſed; and that they do further inſtruct the Agent to join the Agents of the other Provinces in all Matters where the general Intereſt of North America is concerned.

That a Committee be appointed to prepare an humble, dutiful and loyal addreſs from this Houſe to his moſt ſacred Majeſty, to be ſent to the Agent to be preſented to his Majeſty, humbly imploring his Royal Protection, and interpoſition with the Parliament, to relieve his American Subjects from the grievances they labour under, in Conſequence of the late acts paſſed for raiſing a Revenue in America.

[*And upon theſe Proceedings, at 8 o'Clock the ſame Evening the General Aſſembly was diſſolved by a Proclamation, from the Governor*]

BOTSTON, Jan. 9.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in Boſton, of the 4th of October, by the Packet,

YOUR Troops you may depend upon it, will all be called away in the Spring, & the Ships too, Doctor F—— has given it as his Opinion that the Colonies will obtain all that they can deſire or wiſh for, if they believe with Firmneſs. —Your Commiſſioners ſtand here exactly in the Character that they have eſtabliſhed for themſelves in America; and it is the opinion of every one; that the board will be recalled, and a new Governor appointed for your Province. Lord H—— himſelf ſays, he entirely diſlikes their Conduct.——

Extract of another Letter (by the Packet) from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in this Town.

—"I think the only Method you can take is to perſevere in your Scheme of Oeconomy with ſteadineſs until the enemies of America feel their Error and alter their Conduct.—It appears to me the Scheme is to provoke the common People to ſome Acts of Violence, which may be turned to your diſadvantage in which I hope they will be diſappointed.

"The whole of your Affairs will be laid before the next Seſſions of our Parliamen:——The Petition from Virginia is already arrived, & will be delivered in proper time,— it is exceedingly loyal and ſpirited; —and Petitions from ſeveral of the other Colonies will be ready at the ſame Time. The Friends of America increaſe upon the meaſures that have been purſued."——

Extract of a Letter from London, October 8.

—"Mr. Cuſhing's Letter to your Agent, Mr. De Berdt, though called a private one, it is plain was writ with a purpoſe of publication. Your Aſſembly had been diſſolved, and thereby prevented from tranſmitting their forty one humble Petitions: ſo the Speaker was to endeavour to alarm the Britiſh manufacturers with his fears. But it won't do, my old acquaintance. We ſerved with you too long to be impoſed upon by your Vaunts. We have not got a G——l C——y now for our American Miniſter. The noble Earl who now conducts that department is not to be frightned with Squibs. Lower your Tone & he will hear you, and treat you with that tenderneſs and condeſcending Humanity peculiar to him; but not upon compulſion; not a Syllable upon Compulſion. Submi to the laws, and then ſtate your grievances; for there will be no treaty with Subjects in Arms againſt the Laws."

Jan. 12. We hear that no Great and General Court or Aſſembly for this province will be called before the laſt Wedneſday in May next.

We hear there are ſeveral veſſels ſeized on this coaſt, by the King's armed veſſels and cutters, for ſuppoſed breaches of the acts of trade; one of them, Capt. M'Cobb, bound from this place to the eaſtern ſettlements, Capt. M'Cobb has been ſince diſcharged.

A Letter from London mentions, "The firſt Civilian in this Kingdom, has undertaken for Capt. Folgier, in his appeal from your Court of Admiralty; and it is expected that he will not only ſucceed in his appeal, but alſo have an handſome appointment.

We have it from the beſt authority, that in the town of Roxbury one family only, has carded, ſpun and wove 645 yards and 3-4 of Cloth, from the firſt of January 1768, to the 29th of December following; and at that time had yarn enough at the weavers for 100 yards more.

Copy of a letter from the Speaker of the late houſe of Aſſembly in South-Carolina, to the Honorable Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq;

SIR,

HAVING had the honor of being choſen Speaker of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, which met at Charleſtown on the 15th Inſtant, I took the earlieſt opportunity of laying before the Houſe your Letter to me of the 11th of Feb. laſt.

It is with a ſatisfaction equal to the Importance of the ſubject, that I obey the order of the Houſe in informing you of their unanimous Reſolutions upon the ſubject matter of your letter: in acquainting you of their entire Approbation of the Meaſures taken by the late Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to obtain a Redreſs of our Grievances; and in thanking the Members of that Houſe in their Name, for communicating to their fellow-ſubjects and ſufferers in this and the other Provinces, their Proceedings upon that trying occaſion.

I incloſe you the Journals of the Proceedings of our Houſe of Aſſembly, during the ſhort, but intereſting Period of their Exiſtance, as printed by their Order; which muſt convince the impartial World, that they have acted with Duty and Affection to his Majeſty, at the ſame time that they have ſupported with Firmneſs, the Rights they hold under the Conſtitution.

The Houſe was diſſolved by Proclamation, on the evening of the day that they entered into their reſolutions.—This method of proceeding may for a time involve the province in ſome difficulties, but I truſt, that nothing which the miniſtry can invent, will ever prevail upon a Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of South-Carolina, tamely to ſurrender the liberties and privileges of the people, to any power upon earth. I am, Sir,

With great reſpect, your obliged and obedient ſervant,

P. MANIGAULT.

Char'eſtown (South-Carolina)
21ſt November, 1768.

HARTFORD, Jan. 16.

It is ſaid that General Lyman is to have a grant of land out of thoſe ceded to the crown by the Indians, at the late congreſs.

"The Senior Claſs in Yale-College have unanimouſly agreed to make their appearance at the next public commencement, when they are to take their firſt degree, wholly dreſſed in the manufacture of our own country: and deſire this public notice may be given of their reſolution, that ſo their parents and friends may have ſufficient time to be providing homeſpun cloaths for them, that none of them may be obliged to the hard neceſſity of unfaſhionable ſingularity by wearing imported cloth.

☞ ERRATA; In the APOLOGIST, No. 7 inſerted in this Paper, No. 211, Col. 2, Line 14 from the Bottom, after the word *the*, add *ſome to any other uſe than that of a goal. To recapitulate the*

PROPOSALS,

For printing by Subſcription,

An impartial Examination of Mr. Robert Sandeman's Letters on Theron and Aſpaſio.

CONTAINING,

I. SOME general remarks on the ſpirit and leading notions of the author of thoſe Letters.

II. A particular conſideration of the character of the Phariſees, and of Jeſus, as drawn by Mr. Sandeman. Remarks upon his converſion of Jonathan the Jew; the converſion of Cornelius the Gentile, as a contraſt to Jonathan.

III. The principal ſentiments in the letter, collected into order, diſtinctly examined, and ſhewn, in ſeveral inſtances, to be inconſiſtent with one another, and with the ſacred oracles; and the whole to be an unhappy mixture of truth with abſurdity and falſhood.

By *SAMUEL LANGDON*, D.D.
Paſtor of the firſt Church in Portſmouth,
New Hampſhire.

This piece will contain near thirty ſheets, printed on good paper; price four ſhillings and ſix pence, Lawful Money; one ſhilling to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and as ſoon as the books are printed (which will be as ſoon as poſſible) the ſubſcribers may have them (after having public notice) by applying to KNIGHT SEXTON, of Eaſt-Hartford, where the books will be ſent.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Knight Sexton of Eaſt-Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.

Hartford Jan. 16, 1769.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, whoſe Accounts are of more than one Year's ſtanding, and who paid no regard to a former Advertiſement, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment in Caſh, or Wheat Rye, Indian Corn (at the market price) [illegible] their obligations, or they muſt expect trouble without further Notice. Their compliance with this reaſonable requeſt will not only greatly oblige the ſubſcriber, but anſwer the demands of the creditors of,

JAMES TAYLOR.
Cloathier.

A Tierce of choice MOLASSES, to be ſold cheap, for Caſh. Enquire of The PRINTERS.

THE Sloop BETSEY, PAUL HATCH, Maſter, is now lying at Jones's Wharf in Hartford, and would be glad to take in Freight or Paſſengers for Boſton or Nantucket. Enquire of the Maſter on board.

N. B. Choice good Oyl, to be ſold on board ſaid Sloop.

Hartford, Jan. 16, 1769.

THE creditors of the Eſtate of Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner late of Hartford, deceaſed are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Bernard in Hartford on Tueſday the firſt day of Feb next, then and there to receive their reſpective dividends of the Eſtate of the ſaid deceas'd.

Cornelius Atherton,

Of Dutcheſs County,

TAKES this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes and repairs fuller's SHEARS, in the beſt manner. Any perſon in want, can be ſupplied by the ſubſcriber at a reaſonable rate.

CORNELIUS ATHERTON.

N. B. Said Atherton makes ſhears, in a new invented manner, which is of the greateſt advantage to the buyer, as one of the blades is put on with a ſcrew, ſo that it can be taken off at any time to be ground, without putting the ſhears out of their proper order.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof.

THE HALF-WAY-COVENANT; A DIALOGUE.

By JOSEPH BELLAMY, D. D.

CONTENTS.

THE friendly Manner in which diſſatisfied Pariſhioners ought to apply to their Miniſter, and the kind Reception he ought to give them —— no Texts of Scripture for the Half-Way Covenant——a brief History of its Origin— the Sentiments of common People about it— the original plan—the preſent Sentiments and Practice inconſiſtent with Mather's Scheme ——and with Scripture——and with Common Senſe——Covenants not requiring real Holineſs a human Device——give no Title to the Seals of God's Covenant——Baptiſm adminiſtred without a Divine warrant, neither lawful nor uſeful——Chriſt's Commiſſion and the Apoſtles Practice——the Nature of Baptiſm and when a Man may be ſaid to deſire it for his Children——the way in which all Parents may have their Children regularly baptiſed, if it be not their own Fault——their Duty ſtated and urged.

Farmington, Jan. 2, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber hereof having for ſome years paſt followed the buſineſs of ſurveying of lands, greatly to the neglect of his trade and buſineſs of making FOOT WHEELS. And having now laid aſide ſaid buſineſs, determines to follow ſaid buſineſs or trade of Wheel-making, in the beſt manner he can; and will inſiſt upon making them GOOD, and warrant the ſame. Alſo, will afford them as CHEAP as any other workman whatſoever, for caſh or grain at the market p[illegible] paid in hand, or ſhort credit. Therefore, [illegible] perſons will OBLIGE him with their good cuſtom, they may depend upon being uſed in the BEST manner, by the ſubſcriber hereof.

ELIJAH PORTER.

A very remarkable inſtance among the Indians, of generoſity in an adverſary.

The fact was related as a certain truth by a clergyman, who was chaplain of a regiment in America during the laſt war.

ONE *Indian happened to kill another. The brother of the deceaſed called upon the murderer, and ſeeing a woman and children in his hut, aſked whoſe they were; The murderer declared them to be his wife and children. The brother then ſaid, that tho' his brother's blood called for revenge, yet as the children were young, and not able to provide for their mother and themſelves, he would remain deaf to theſe calls for a while, and ſo left them. Belonging both to the ſame tribe, they continued to live ſociably together, till the eldeſt ſon of the murderer killed a deer in hunting. So ſoon as the brother of the deceaſed was informed of this, he again called on the murderer, and told him, that his brother's blood now called ſo loud, that it muſt be obeyed, eſpecially as his ſon, having killed a deer could ſupport the family. The murderer ſaid he was ready to die, and thanked the other for ſo long a delay: on which the wife and children broke into tears. The murderer reproved them for their weakneſs and particularly his ſon, ſaying to him did you ſhed tears when you killed the deer; and if you ſaw him die with dry eyes, why do you weep for me who am willing to ſuffer what the cuſtom of our nation renders neceſſary? with an undaunted countenance he then called on the brother of the deceaſed to ſtrike; and died without a groan.*

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the houſe of David Bull, in Hartford, on the 25th day of January 1769 by order of the court of Probate in Hartford,

ALL the real eſtate of Hezekiah Wadſworth, late of Hartford, deceaſed, ſaid eſtate being inſolvent, with the incumbrance of the widow's thirds—and a leaſe for life to the parents of the ſaid deceaſed, of ſome part of ſaid eſtate, by

MILLESENT WADSWORTH, Adminiſtratrix.
Dec. 29, 1768.

New-Hartford, Dec. 29, 1768.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive, and examine the claims of the creditors, to the eſtate of Elijah Flowers, late of New-Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) We hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Seth Smith, inn holder in ſaid New-Hartford, on the 4th Tueſdays of Jan. Feb. and March next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

THEODORE GILBERT, } Commiſ-
SETH SMITH. } ſioners.

THIS is to give Notice to the proprietors of Wincheſter, that have been warned to pay their reſpective taxes to the ſubſcriber (and have not yet ſettled the ſame) to ſettle them within 20 days from this date, or they muſt expect ſuch favour as the law will give. Wincheſter, 20th Dec. 1768.

DAVID AUSTIN, Collector.

To be ſold at a reaſonable rate, and good time of payment given on ſecurity and intereſt,

THE Farm of land formerly belonging to Mr. Ebenezer Benton jun. deceas'd, containing about 100 acres, being well ſituated for a tavern, & well known to be as good a farm of land, for its bigneſs as any in the country, for further particulars enquire of SILAS DEANE at Wetheſfield.

January 2d, 1769.

Caleb Bull & Son,

At their Store at Middletown, a ſmall Diſtance North of the Town-Houſe,

HAVE juſt opened a handſome aſſortment of European and India GOODS which they will ſell at a ſmall advance from the prime coſt, for caſh or produce in hand, provided their friends will favour them with their cuſtom, which will be gratefully accepted, and their orders anſwerd with honour

Caleb Bull, jun.

At his Store north End of the Court Houſe in Hartford, has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS, which are for Sale, among which are the following Articles, Viz.

BROAD cloths of different colours. German ſerges, brown green and ſcarlet ratteens and frizes. Red, blue and brown coatings. Brown Bath rugs. Red and blue duffles. Brown fear nought. Spotted ſwan ſkin. Green, blue, red and white bayſe. Rattinets. Shalloons. Durants and tammies Callimancoes & ruſſels. Sprig'd & plain poplins Sprig'd Mecklenburgs and camlets. Brown camlets. Double folded croſ bar'd ſtuffs. Black bombazine and crape. Meſſinets and ſilverets. Scotch tobine & ſtripe thread ſattin. Scotch plaids. Figur'd & plain black laſtings & draw boys. Strip'd luteſtrings Mixt, blue and white mantean ſilk. Black ditto & black pelongs. Black, blue and brown perſians and taffeties Strip'd Demaſcus. Muffs, tippets and ermine trimming. White flannin and ſtrip'd. Flower'd ſerge. Black catgut, white ditto. Black & white gauze, plain and flour'd. Black and white laces, thread and ſilk. Blown duck and trolly do. Black ſilk gloves and mitts. Ditto white. Black & cloth colour'd worſted mitts. white & brown leather do. Black, crimſon and ſcarlet gymps, a neat aſſortment of tinſey & other ribbons. A variety of Barcelona check'd, ſilk, linnen and ſtampt cambrick handkerchiefs Yard ſquare black gauſe ditto. A good aſſortment of cambricks & lawns. Chintſes, common callicoes, and furniture for beeds of different ſorts. Iriſh lineas, white & check; different qualities. Ruſſia ſheeting, prince's linen, and dowlaſs. Diaper & table cloths. Brown holland and buckram. An aſſortment of Iriſh thread. Strip'd linen. Black and brown Mancheſter Black ſerge de nizm, green hair pluſh. Men's leather gloves. Rib'd worſted hoſe of various ſorts, plain do. White ſilk ditto. Mixt ſilk and worſted ditto. Sorted coat, quality & ſhoe binding. Sewing ſilk. Twiſt buttons ſorted. Silk knee garter Silk ferrets. Women's cloth ſhoes. Bed ticken and carpet cloth. Spotted rugs. Saddle cloth. Hunting and half hunting whips. Mil'd caps. Broad & narrow tapes. Holman's ink powder. Writing paper by the ream or quire. Tea, indigo & cotton. Pepper and other ſpices. Chocolate & ginger. Ivory and horn combs. An aſſortment of metal buttons. 20d, 10d, 8d, and 4d nails. A general aſſortment of hard ware, cutlary & ſaddler's. Earthen & glaſs ware of various kinds. A ſmall quantity of good old Saltertuda ſalt, and a number of articles which are not here inſerted.

N. B. Said BULL would be glad to take wheat, rye, Indian corn, &c. for pay.

Caleb Bull,

At his ſtore in Hartford, hath newly come to hand,

AN aſſortment of goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Likewiſe a number of articles in the grocery way: Sugars by the barrel, Molaſſes ditto, Wines ditto, Salt Mackrel ditto, Linſeed and liver Oyl, and many other articles too numerous to inſert here. Thoſe inclined to purchaſe, may depend the prices ſhall be agreable, for preſent pay, in Caſh or Produce.

Lately imported, by

John Thomſon,

In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin, the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies, duffles, half thicks bazes, ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7 8 Iriſh lineas and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſlieve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

A Barrel of good RUM cheap for Caſh To be Sold. Enquire of
The PRINTERS.

RUN-away from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, on the night after the 30th of December laſt, a man who ſays his name is Iſrael Bird, ſays he was born in England, appears to be between 30 and 40 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high, wears his own ſhort black hair, very much pitted with the ſmall pox, ſmall blue eyes, & looks down, round ſhoulder'd, a middling body, with ſmall limbs. He ſtole and carried off with him a new caſtor hat, a blue duffel great coat without buttons, one blue homeſpun waiſtcoat partly wore, with different metal buttons, one light colour'd homeſpun crimſon ditto, with white metal buttons, one ſtrip'd flannel blue and white ditto, two ſtrip'd linen ſhirts, one check woolen ditto, the collar lined with ſtrip'd linen, one pair new leather breeches, buttons cover'd with leather, one pair ſmall plain ſilver knee buckles, two pair ſeam'd and one pair plain ſtockings, an old frock & trowſers, one pair old leather breeches, very ſhort, one pair blue homeſpun worſted ſtockings partly wore, and a pair thick ſhoes with ſtrings. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid fellow, and return him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid,

By ABRAHAM PATTISONE.
Farmington, Jan. 5, 1769.

STray'd from the ſubſcriber of Farmington ſome time in May laſt, a dark brown or black mare colt, two years old paſt, both paces and trots, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, no brand, about 13 hands and half high, her main lying on both ſides. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtray, and ſend her to the owner, ſhall have one dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

DANIEL GRIDLEY.
Farmington, Jan. 5, 1769.

Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

MONDAY, Jan. 23, 1769. [NUMBER 214.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Laſt Monday arrived at Boſton, the Ship Boſton Packet, Capt. Scott, from London, and has brought Prints to the 3d of Dec. The following are Extracts of ſeveral Letters which came by Capt. Scott. [For Want of Room we muſt refer our Readers to our next, for News, &c. brought by Capt. Scott.]

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in this Town, dated November 16 1768.

THE applications for the redreſs of Grievances are near univerſal, what reception they will meet with is yet in ſuſpence; but certainly a calm prudent moderate temper in ſupporting them will greatly conduce to their efficacy, tho' the Miniſtry do not appear to be pleaſed with the univerſality of the Petitions.

"Though the friends of *America* ſeem to increaſe, yet there is a powerful oppoſition, which will occaſion warm debates in the Senate."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in London, to his Friend in this Town, dated Nov. 18, 1768.

THE King has ſeen your Petition, which will with the reſt of the Colonies Petitions be bro't before Parliament.

"I hope as the Troops are quietly landed, and as there will be no occaſion for them, they will ſoon be removed, which will give me great ſatisfaction.—I think you will ſoon have your aſſembly reſtored, which will be a healing meaſure.—Yeſterday I met a number of the Friends of *America* and I have the ſatisfaction to aſſure you that they inform me the Houſe were coming about in favor of *America*, very faſt, though the Houſe was at firſt greatly alarmed by his Majeſty's ſpeech.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction to his Friend in this Town dated London, Nov. 19, 1768.

ALL the Circumſtances of the Colonies will be laid before the Parliament, and I am not without hopes of your obtaining relief——as to the Convention, it was certainly a prudent meaſure and had a ſalutary effect, and you judged exceeding right to diſclaim all authoritative and governmental acts."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Nov. 12.

"WE have received a particular account Journal wiſe, of the Parade of the Ships and Troops to our much injured Town, on which ſome very juſt obſervations have been made; ſince which and the account of the diſſolution of your convention, the Intention of which is now better known;——that ſpirit of Bitterneſs which lately prevailed is now greatly ſubſided.—Lord B****, made a motion in the houſe of C. to expel Wilkes, but without Effect.—You have it in your Power to relieve yourſelves from all unconſtitutional acts made here, by a ſteady and determined Reſolution to omit the importation or conſumption of our Manufactures which I heartily wiſh, tho' I muſt greatly ſuffer by ſuch reſolutions.——The times will ſoon change—Mr. T*** and B*** are indefatigable in your Intereſt. The Papers will ſhew you we are not without benevolent and able Friends and ſupporters. Great Proſpects of a Change in the Miniſtry to our advantage. November 18.

D. F—— ſays, all will be right by and by.——

Extract of another Letter dated London, November 20

A Journal of proceedings in Boſton has been printed in the St. James's Chronicle, Mr. ***** is enamoured with the Boſtonian conduct. Some Members of Parliament have been warm in your favour——all your Friends here would have you be reſolute reſpecting non importation. D. F—— has declared the Penſilvanians will come into it if the Parliament do not redreſs our grievances, and that when they do they will keep their agreement. Your friends will not forſake you at any critical period, unleſs you forfeit their Opinion of you by paſſive ſervitude, the Idea of which they cannot bear: I rejoice frugality is actually practiſed with you——It affords me redoubled diſtreſs to find that we owe our preſent diſtreſs to thoſe who are nurſed among you had I heard of ſome Perſons what I now know for fact I had diſ believed it, we are told with a ſnear we ſhall ſoon have the company of Mr. O—s, &c.——I do not believe it, impoſſible the Boſtonians ſhould ſuffer it.——It has been reported that you have delivered up your arms, I have ventured to aſſert that you neither have or will, your friends would forſake you for ſuch an action.

P. S. I have juſt received great Pleaſure, by what has come to my knowledge——The Tide is turning, and I think you may have Things on the old Footing.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boſton, dated November 18 1768.

WE ſee with true Concern what you ſay with reſpect to your preſent Situation; we confeſs it extremely diſagreeable: But as our Parliament (being now met) will ſoon go upon *American* affairs, we have the moſt ſanguine hopes, that Matters will be happily ſettled to all our Wiſhes:——By what can yet be diſcovered great part of your diſtreſſes may be attributed to ſome on your ſide the Water.——Every thing relative to the late and preſent diſturbances and uneaſineſſes in your town, is ordered to be laid before the houſe; and we doubt not when Matters come to be cooly conſidered every real cauſe of complaint will be removed.

Several other Letters from Merchants in London are of the ſame Import with the above:. One Gentleman, it is ſaid, writes, that to keep from Mobs, Riots, &c. and adhere to the Encouragement for Non-importation of Goods, would be a great Means of having Redreſs.

Extract of a Letter from London dated October 8. 1768.

"I ſee, and ſee with much concern, the diſcontents in *America* increaſing daily on account of the late paper and glaſs-act. I cannot eaſily conceive how this affair will terminate. It is ſomewhat unlucky that another bone of contention ſhould ſo ſoon ſucceed the late ſtamp act, which muſt neceſſarily, for ſome time at leaſt be of conſiderable prejudice to the trade and intereſt of us both. But I have often ſeen much good ariſe from very unpromiſing beginnings: and in the preſent caſe, matters are now come ſo far, that a final ſettlement will probably take place between us, whether or not *America* ſhall, in future, be ſubject to the payment of taxes impoſed in Britain; and when this is agitating, you may perhaps obtain relief from other obſtructions under which your trade labours, which if greatly, and may be needleſly prejudicial to you, muſt in fact, be hurtful to the Mother country; for I muſt and will conſider our intereſts are the ſame, tho' ſome people would fain try to ſeparate them."

BOSTON, January 19.

The reports of the removal of ſome of the governors in North-America, has ſubſided; and we hear his Excellency the governor of this province has received the fulleſt aſſurances of the royal approbation of his conduct.

We hear the Commiſſions for the late appointed Judges of the Court of Admiralty in North-America, came in Capt. Rowland.

Some Letters from London intimate, that the Proceedings of the Town Meeting and the Convention here, are highly reſented at Home: Other Letters ſay, that it was a prudent Meaſure: But as thoſe Matters are ſaid to be referred to the principal Lawyers in England nothing would be determined upon until their Opinion be given.

Laſt Friday Evening there was a grand Concert of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic at Concert Hall, at which were preſent a very polite company.

NEW-YORK, January 19

Laſt evening arrived the ——, packet, Capt. Jefferies, in 7 weeks and 5 days from Falmouth, by whom we underſtand there are London papers to the 29th of November, but as we have not been able to obtain a ſight of any ſo late as we have already had, and having neither time nor room, we muſt refer our readers to our next for the news. London papers of the 10th Nov. inform us, that on the 8th of Nov. the Queen was delivered of a princeſs—That a Lord Lieutenant will be appointed for *America*, as for Ireland.—That the Duke of Grafton is appointed Prime Miniſter, *pro tempore*.—That war is expected between France and Ruſſia.——We hear likewiſe of the death of the Duke of Newcaſtle, and that the Corſicans have gained another victory over the French.

SALEM Jan 17.

A thief ſaid to be named O'Neal, who was taken up in this town a few days ago, by an officer in purſuit of him from Portſmouth, was carried back to within 2 or 3 miles of that town, when he gave the officer the ſlip, and got off; But as the officer continues the chace, it is hoped the rogue will yet be ſecured.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS, *of the Colony of* CONNECTICUT.

I Herewith ſend you on the one hand column ſome extracts from the charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, and on the other hand column, ſome extracts from the charter of the colony of Connecticut, with regard to the General Election of the principal Magiſtrates; by which the ſimilarity of each charter will at firſt view appear. Under each paragraph I have noted down the practice of each government upon both charters, to which I have added ſome ſhort remarks and obſervations, and at the cloſe have annexed ſome queries for the conſideration of the Freemen, to which queries I hope to receive candid anſwers, which may clear up ſome difficulties which hang upon my mind.—It muſt be carefully noted, that it is a prerogative of the Crown to appoint, the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary and aſſiſtant Counſellors; but in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, the King has reſerved in his own hand the nomination and appointment of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary, and then by charter gave up this prerogative of nomination of the aſſiſtant Counſellors to the *body corporate*: But in the Colony of Connecticut, the King has given up to the *body corporate*, his royal prerogative of the appointment of the Governor, Deputy-Governor, Secretary, as well as the aſſiſtant Counſellors.

Extracts from the charter of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

EXTRACT I.

"We for us our heirs and ſucceſſors will eſtabliſh and ordain that from henceforth forever, there ſhall be one Governor, one Lieutenant or Deputy-Governor, and one Secretary in our ſaid province or territory, to be from time to time appointed and commiſſioned by us our heirs, ſucceſſors, and eight and twenty Aſſiſtants or Counſellors, which ſaid Counſellors or Aſſiſtants are to be conſtituted elected and choſen *in ſuch form and manner as hereafter in theſe preſents is expreſſed*."

Remark 1.

In this paragraph his Majeſty reſerves to himſelf the right of appointing the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary, and then cedes to the corporation, this royal prerogative of chooſing the Aſſiſtant Counſellors, but limits them in the exerciſe of this power to the *form and manner* preſcrib'd by charter.

EXTRACT 2.

"And that the ſaid Governor with the ſaid Aſſiſtants or Counſellors, or ſeven of them at the leaſt, ſhall and may hold and keep a council, &c.——*And further*, we will and by theſe preſents, for us our heirs and ſucceſſors, do ordain and grant, that there ſhall, and may be convened, held and kept by the Governor for the time being, upon every laſt Wedneſday in the month of *May*, every year forever and at all ſuch other times as the Governor of our ſaid province ſhall think fit and appoint a great or general court or aſſembly, which ſaid great and general court or aſſembly, ſhall conſiſt of the Governor and Council or Aſſiſtants for the time being; and of ſuch freeholders of our ſaid province or territory as ſhall be from time to time elected or deputed, by the major part of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the reſpective towns or places, who *ſhall be preſent* at ſuch elections, each of the ſaid towns and places, being hereby impowered to elect and depute two perſons and no more to ſerve for, and repreſent them reſpectively in the ſaid great and general court or aſſembly——and our will and pleaſure is, and we do hereby for us, our heirs and ſucceſſors, grant, eſtabliſh and ordain, that yearly, *once* in every year *for ever* hereafter the aboveſaid number of eight and twenty counſellors or Aſſiſtants, ſhall be *by the general aſſembly* newly choſen."

Remark 2.

It is clear by the above paragraph, that the great and general court or aſſembly conſiſts of the *Governor* and *Aſſiſtant*, or *Counſellors*, ſeven of whom muſt be *preſent in council*; the *freeholders* or *two perſons* elected and deputed to repreſent the freeholders of each town, who are by charter directed on the laſt Wedneſday of May, annually to make choice of twenty eight Aſſiſtants or counſellors in the General Aſſembly.

The practice upon the charter in conducting the general election in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, is this, the Aſſiſtants or Counſellors, being met in *general aſſembly* together, with the *repreſentatives* of the freemen, the votes of the *counſellors*, and the votes of the *repreſentatives* are counted promiſcuouſly, and the choice made in the *general aſſembly*, the counſellors and repreſentatives being the only legal voters by charter.—The Governor having by charter a right to negative.

EXTRACT 3.

"And that the ſaid Counſellors or Aſſiſtants, or any of them ſhall, or may at any time hereafter, be removed or diſplaced from their reſpective places or truſt of counſellors or Aſſiſtants, by any great or general court or aſſembly; and that if any of the ſaid Counſellors or Aſſiſtants, ſhall happen to die, or be removed as aforeſaid, before the *general day of election*, that then, and in every ſuch caſe, the *great and general court, or aſſembly*, at their firſt ſitting may proceed to a new *election* of any one or more Counſellors or Aſſiſtants, in the room or place of ſuch Counſellors or Aſſiſtants, ſo dying or removed."

Remark 3.

As the former paragraphs, fix'd the day of *general election* of counſellors, to the laſt *Wedneſday* of *May*, annually; this paragraph enables the great or general court or aſſembly at any other of their *ſeſſions*, to fill up any vacancies, made either by death or removal.

Extract from the charter of the colony of Connecticut.

EXTRACT I.

"We——do ordain, conſtitute and declare, that the ſaid John Winthrop, John Maſon, Samuel Wyllys, &c. ſhall be *one body corporate and politic*, in fact and name, by the name of the Governor and Company of the Engliſh Colony of Connecticut; and that for the better ordering and managing of the affairs and buſineſs of the ſaid company and their ſucceſſors, there ſhall be one Governor, one Deputy Governor and twelve Aſſiſtants, to be from time to time conſtituted, elected and choſen out of the freemen of the ſaid company, for the time being, *in ſuch manner and form as hereafter in theſe preſents is expreſt*."

Remark 1.

In this paragraph his Majeſty forms the corporation, or makes them a *corporate body*, names them, and directs by what officers the *body corporate* ſhall be governed, cedes or gives up to the *body corporate* his royal prerogative of appointing, and directs by charter the *form and manner* in which they ſhall be elected.

EXTRACT 2.

"—Do ordain and grant, that the Governor—or in his abſence, the Deputy Governor—ſhall and may from time to time, upon all occaſions, give order for *aſſembling* of the ſaid company—and forever hereafter twice in every year, *that is to ſay*, on every 2d Thurſday of *October*, and on every 2d Thurſday of *May*, or oftener, in caſe it ſhall be requiſite, the ASSISTANTS and FREEMEN, of the ſaid company, or ſuch of them (not exceeding two perſons from each town or city) who ſhall be from time to time, there elected, deputed, by the major part of the *freemen* of the reſpective towns cities and places for which they ſhall be ſo elected or deputed, ſhall have a *general meeting or aſſembly*—and that the ſaid Governor, or in his abſence, the Deputy Governor—and ſuch of the *aſſiſtants* and *freemen* of the ſaid Company, as ſhall be ſo elected, or deputed, and be *preſent* at the *meeting or aſſembly*, or the greateſt number of them whereof the Governor or Deputy Governor, and ſix Aſſiſtants at leaſt to be ſeven, ſhall be called *the general aſſembly*, and ſhall have full power to alter and change their days and times of meeting or *general aſſemblies* for *electing the Governor, Deputy Governor, Aſſiſtants, &c.*——And we do hereby for us, our heirs, and ſucceſſors, eſtabliſh and ordain that once in the year forever hereafter, namely, the ſecond Thurſday in *May*, the Governor, and Deputy Governor and Aſſiſtants of the ſaid Company, and other officers of the company, or ſuch of them as the *general aſſembly* ſhall think fit, ſhall be *in the ſaid general court and aſſembly*, to be held from that day, or time, newly choſen for the year enſuing, by ſuch greater part of the company, for the time being, *then and there preſent*."

Remark 2.

Theſe paragraphs of our charter perfixes two ſeſſions of the general aſſembly, and enables the governor upon ſpecial occaſions at any other time: and that if it is neceſſary for a legal aſſembly, that ſix of the aſſiſtants at leaſt be preſent, and that the *freemen* may themſelves meet, or they may depute two perſons from each town to repreſent them—and that on the ſecond Thurſday of *May* annually there ſhall be a *general aſſembly*, when Governor, Deputy Governor and Aſſiſtants, &c. ſhall be choſen in the *aſſembly* and by perſons *preſent*.

Our practice *by a certain law* of this colony, (fol. 45) is, In the month of September, at the freemen's meeting in the ſeveral towns in the colony, each freeman puts in votes for 20 perſons, who are to ſtand for election in May next, ſucceeding, whom they upon their oaths think moſt fit; which votes are counted in the aſſembly in October, and the freemen are obliged by law, to vote only for twelve, who are contained in thoſe twenty, who happen to have the moſt votes in October. The Governor and Deputy they may chooſe at large; and the conſtable is by law obliged to call firſt for votes for him, who is placed firſt in the nomination, and ſo on ſucceſſively in their order, which votes are ſealed up and ſent to Hartford, from the ſeveral towns, there to be counted and ſorted.

EXTRACT 3.

"And if the Governor, Deputy Governor and Aſſiſtants, by theſe preſents appointed, or ſuch as hereafter be newly choſen in their rooms, or any of them, or any other the officers to be appointed for the ſaid company, ſhall die or be removed from his or their ſeveral offices or places before the ſaid general day of election, whom we do hereby declare, for any miſdemeanour or default, to be removeable, by the Governor, Aſſiſtants and Company, or ſuch *greater part* of them in any of the ſaid *public courts* to be *aſſembled*, as is aforeſaid, that then in every ſuch caſe ſhall and may be lawful to and for the Governor and aſſiſtants and Company aforeſaid, in any of their aſſemblies, to proceed to a *new election*.

Remark 3.

As the former paragraph fixes the day of *general election* to the ſecond *Tueſday* of *May annually*—The laſt recited paragraph enables the *Governor*, *Aſſiſtants*, the *freemen*, or their *repreſentatives*, if they chooſe repreſentatives when convened in general aſſembly any other time, to fill up any vacancies made by death or removal.

I think there is a very near analogy in the phraſeology and diction of both charters, and beg leave to propoſe the following queries, which I hope will be calmly and candidly anſwered by ſome one who well underſtands the law and terms made uſe of in ſuch grants or charters.

Queſt. 1. Doth not the extracts, (No. 1) made from both charters, limit the method of election of the ſeveral officers to be choſen by the rules given in each charter?

Q. 2. Can the method practiſed in the choice of Counſellors, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, be agreeable to the true intereſt and meaning of the words of their charter, and at the ſame time the practice of electing the Governor, D. Governor, Aſſiſtants, &c. as practiſed in this colony be agreeable to the words of our charter contained in extract, No. 2?

Q. 3. As it is conceded the *freemen* may *themſelves* by virtue of the charter meet in *general aſſembly*, and make *choice of Governor*, &c. What words or paragraph of our charter, enables the freemen to chooſe deputies to repreſent them in the aſſembly, and at the ſame time to reſerve a right of chooſing the Governor, &c. in their own hands, in the ſeveral towns in which they reſide at, out of aſſembly *too*?

Q. 4. Whether as ſeven eights of the freemen can have no other knowledge of the capacity of thoſe they make choice of, to be our civil rulers, than what they attain from their repreſentatives, it would not be as ſafe for the government to have the choice of our civil rulers made by the Governor, aſſiſtants and the Deputies of the freemen of the reſpective towns, as in the method we now uſe.

Q. 5. Whether if a choice made in the *general aſſembly*, and by perſons *preſent*, will not better guard againſt *faction*, and the *intreagues* of deſigning men?

Q. 6. What ſentence of the charter enables the aſſembly to reſtrict the votes of the freemen to the twenty perſons in the nomination, as they act under a ſolemn oath?

Q. 7. Doth not the obliging the conſtables in the ſeveral towns to call for votes for thoſe who ſtand firſt in the nomination (which are always thoſe who are members of the council) and ſo in order as they ſtand contribute more to their re-election, than the qualifications they are poſſeſs'd of for government?

Q. 8. If on enquiry into our method of election, it be found to be inconſiſtent with the rules preſcrib'd by charter, will not a continuance in our preſent method endanger our charter privileges? *I am your's*,

IGNORAMUS.

From the Political Regiſter.

Oct. 15. THIS day the Earl of Chatham reſigned his poſt of Lord Privy Seal. Having found in a variety of late inſtances, that his advice was diſregarded, and his influence in the ſtate at an end, he choſe to reſign——the principle now adopted and purſuing with reſpect to America, is ſaid to have been one cauſe of his reſignation. Amongſt many others the following are added: The plan now forming by the united houſes of Bourbon and Auſtria, to deſtroy the peace and liberty of Europe, being looked upon with indifference, and treated as an idle chimera by thoſe who call themſelves miniſters at Paris upon the invaſion of Corſica by the French, and the ſtrong contradiction by authority given to it here. The memorial of a ſouthern potentate, once the natural and firm ally of Great-Britain, (but now neceſſitated to bow with humiliation to France and Auſtria for ſecurity: and ſubmitting to take an annual ſtipend from France, as an equivalent for a territory, ſecured to him by treaty, the great object of his wiſhes, and the recompence for his ſervices and ſufferings in the common cauſe) repreſenting the danger to Great Britain, as well as to himſelf in the ſuffering *France* to acquire the Empire of the Mediterranean: theſe are his words. The family compact beginning to operate in its utmoſt and dangerous extent, and not one effort made by Great Britain to check its progreſs. Mr Lynch appointed Miniſter to the Court of Turin, contrary to the reſigner's recommendation, which was in favour of the Earl of Tankerville. A general officer of unſpotted character and unſullied honor driven from the ſervice of his country, and baniſhed into obſcurity, leſt his abilities or his bravery ſhould contribute to prevent the approaching diſtreſs. Public buſineſs has for ſome time been at a ſtand; or what is worſe, it has been executed by clerks. Men of profligate characters, whoſe fortunes have been diſſipated in ſcenes of lewdneſs and debauchery, placed in great offices of honor, truſt and emolument, with no other view but to aggrandize themſelves at the expence of the public; and who knowing that their own date in office cannot be longer than while the ſhadow of peace is preſerved, are daily diſgracing and debilitating the ſtate by the moſt infamous practices. Corruption at the height the moſt alarming and enormous, and practiſed in the moſt open and daring manner, to the danger both of the public liberty, and of the property of every individual in the kingdom. And to crown all, beyond their incomes, they are known to have accepted of an annual 500l. out of the miniſter's private pocket book, under the denomination of ſecret ſervice as the reward for betraying their country, or rather as it were, to plunge the fatal dagger into the vitals of her exiſtence; the arch fiend of corruption is now performing the part of *locum tenens* to the abſent favourite; a wretch who upon his legs in a certain aſſembly had the hardineſs to defend the principle and the practice of corruption, and to add that the public buſineſs could not be carried on without it. Is it not alarming to ſee ſuch a man again truſted, and conſulted; and is it not the higheſt impeachment of the public juſtice that his former conduct is ſuffered to ſleep without enquiry? At the death of the late King, he was ſaid to be worth at leaſt a million ſterl. and how much more hath he amaſſed by the peace and other jobs?

An ANECDOTE.

A noted doctor having very poſitively affirmed a ſingular tenet in his ſermon, ſtretched out a long arm over his congregation, and cry'd out, *Who dare deny this?* One of the hearers, near the front door, *ſhrunk back*, and timidly reply'd, *No body, good Doctor, while within reach of your Fiſt.*

STray'd from the ſubſcriber of Farmington ſome time in May laſt, a dark brown or black mare colt, two years old paſt, both paces and trots, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, no brand, about 13 hands and half high, her main lying on both ſides. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtray, and ſend her to the owner, ſhall have one dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

DANIEL GRIDLEY.

Farmington, Jan. 5. 1769.

Hartford, January 13, 1769.

A*S the Subſcriber has (for the preſent) undertaken the Inſtruction of the Youth, in the Grammar-School in this Town, he propoſes if he can have proper encouragement to ſet up the keeping a Night-School; for the benefit of ſuch Youth as are inclined to be inſtructed in the more arduous parts of Mathematical Science, ſuch (viz) as extracting the Square and* Cube Root, Algebra, *Elements of* Geometry; *plain and Spheric* Trigonometry; *applied to* Surveying, *plain and circular* Sailing, Aſtronomical Problems, Dialling, &c. *and the uſe of the* Celeſtial *and* Terreſtial Globes, &c. &c.

NEHEMIAH STRONG.

A Tierce of choice MOLASSES, to be ſold cheap, for Caſh. Enquire of

The PRINTERS.

Cornelius Atherton,

Of Dutcheſs County,

TAKES this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes and repairs fuller's SHEARS, in the beſt manner. Any perſon in want can be ſupplied by the ſubſcriber at a reaſonable rate.

CORNELIUS ATHERTON.

N. B. Said Atherton makes ſhears, in a new invented manner, which is of the greateſt advantage to the buyer, as one of the blades is put on with a ſcrew, ſo that it can be taken off at any time to be ground, without putting the ſhears out of their proper order.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof.

THE
HALF-WAY-COVENANT,
A DIALOGUE.
By JOSEPH BELLAMY, D. D.

CONTENTS.

THE friendly Manner in which diſſatiſfied Pariſhioners ought to apply to their Miniſter, and the kind Reception he ought to give them——no Texts of Scripture for the Half-Way Covenant——a brief Hiſtory of its Origin—the Sentiments of common People about it—the original plan—the preſent Sentiments and Practice inconſiſtent with Mather's Scheme——and with Scripture——and with Common Senſe——Covenants not requiring real Holineſs a human Device——give no Title to the Seals of God's Covenant——Baptiſm adminiſtred without a Divine warrant, neither lawful nor uſeful——Chriſt's Commiſſion and the Apoſtles Practice——the Nature of Baptiſm and when a Man may be ſaid to deſire it for his Children——the way in which all Parents may have their Children regularly baptiſed, if it be not their own Fault——their Duty ſtated and urged.

THE Sloop BETSEY, PAUL HATCH, Maſter, is now lying at Jones's Wharf in Hartford, and would be glad to take in Freight or Paſſengers for Boſton or Nantucket. Enquire of the Maſter on board.

N. B. Choice good Oyl, to be ſold on board ſaid Sloop.

LONDON, October 25.

Extract of a Letter from a Port in New England.

" IT will be a work of time to eſtabliſh manufacturers here, though I know numbers of families that cloath themſelves with cloth ſpun in their own houſe, equal, in many reſpects, to what is imported, & much ſtronger ſhalloons alſo: but the ſpirit of pride predominates over ſelf-denial with the better ſort of people; but the country people are not only aiming at, but will wear their own manufactures; I believe the ſcarcity of caſh, if nothing elſe, will put them upon it. Had they been let alone, there would have been more got by your duties; for as the duties drain away the little caſh they have it has made them think of things they would never have thought of, but on that account; but now they have ſuch a dread of ſlavery, that you may make country people believe that they will all be ſold for ſlaves in a few years. Tell them there are troops coming, and they ſwear, they may as well die by the ſword as famine; and they think themſelves almoſt invincible at buſh fighting; and I really believe, were they to be puſhed, there would be bloody work, for they have true Engliſh blood in their veins, though born in America. It is not the ſum, but they think it unconſtitutional, and that by the ſame right they do this they may give away all they have and ſell them for ſlaves inſtead of negroes. Haughtineſs, in delegated power, contributes not a little to foment ill blood; great people are generally hard of acceſs, and humility is not to be expected where power is veſted. There was an entertainment laſt week at Boſton, where there was ninety two carriages went to a neighbouring village, and at dinner they had ſeventeen negroes to wait at table, who anſwered to the names of the ſeventeen members who were for reſcinding; ſo much do they abhor the thot's of giving up their rights and privileges."

A French gentleman (who was in England about five years ago and has lately returned) being aſked, a few days ſince, how he liked the improvements that had been made in his abſence, replied, 'Not at all.—for you have deprived the needy and induſtrious labourers of their homely dwellings, to make way for the ſuperb buildings of the great.——You are certainly (added he) guided by a falſe taſte; for I am ſure it is much more to the credit of a nation to ſee the poor in the quiet poſſeſſion of the neceſſaries of life, than to behold the rich luxuriouſly rioting in their ſuperfluities."

Sunday were married in the pariſh church of Hendon, in the county of Middleſex, by the Rev. Mr. Aldrich, ten young couple belonging to the ſaid pariſh to each of the brides was given a wedding ring of ten ſhillings value; to each couple ten ſhillings more for their wedding dinner; for the purchaſe of ſome uſeful neceſſaries towards houſe keeping, forty ſhillings; and the expences of the marriage fees defrayed for them; and in order to promote and encourage population, to each couple, at the expiration of two years, upon producing a healthy child, twelve months old, will be given the further ſum of two guineas; and at the end of 3 years, upon producing a ſecond healthy child, they will receive a gratuity of 3 guineas more. To each couple was given, being a donation from other hands a tract, called the whole duty of man; and every other couple that ſhall be married by Banns in the ſaid church, will be intitled to the ſaid donations, ſecured by will forever.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his travels, to his friend in Ireland, dated from Burges, Sept. 23.

" I propoſe ſtaying a month or five weeks at Paris if the French court does not diſmiſs me ſooner, for every thing here, and indeed all over the continent, favours of [illegible] *probably be the caſe. A general rupture is as much the expectation here, as with you in Ireland; and the principal powers on this ſide the water have now as many troops in pay as they had in the midſt of the laſt war. Prince Charles governer of the Auſtrian Netherlands, has lately reviewed the forces, and viſited all the garriſons, in the provinces dependent on the empreſs Queen; which looks like a preparation for ſome expected event, which time only can unfold.*

They adviſe from Hamburgh, that the court of Peterſbourgh had prohibited the farther exportation of gunpowder from the dominions of Ruſſia.

They write from Liſbon that a treaty is on foot for ceding the Iſle of St. Catherins, on the coaſt of Brazil to the Catholic King.

The whole of the national debt, as it ſtood on the 5th of Jan. 1768, (being old Chriſtmas day) was 129,724,936 l, 8s. 2d. farthing. The annual intereſt for the ſame 4,646,02[illegible] *l. 7s. 5d.*

We hear that the ſtage from Town to Hounſlow was the firſt ever ſet up in this Kingdom, and that about 30 Years ago.——The Chaiſes were at firſt open with two Wheels only; the next Alterations were making them cloſe; but theſe being hazardous four wheeled Chaiſes were contrived, which in a Year's Time ſpread all over the Kingdom,——At preſent a further Improvement is diſcovered, which is raiſing the Front wheels to four feet ſix Inches high, which enables the Horſes to run thirty Miles in the ſame Time as they can twenty in the Chaiſes upon the old Conſtruction—This excellent Invention is attended with this further Excellence, that it turns an Angle ſharper than any three Feet wheel with a Perch.——There are now ſeveral buildings, as we are informed, for a Person at Hounſlow who generally takes the Lead in the advantageous Improvements.

* * *

Taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, three years old, ſhod before, and is now in the hands of

TIMOTHY SEYMOUR.

Hartford, Jan 21, 1769.

* * *

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by book, whoſe accounts are of more than one year's ſtanding, are hereby deſired to come and ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of March next, or they may expect trouble without further notice——that he may make payment to his creditors.

THOMAS GROSS.

Hartford, Jan 23, 1769.

The beſt of
COD-FISH,
To be ſold for Produce, by
Thomas Mayhew,
AT HARTFORD.

ALL Perſons indebted by Book to the late partnerſhip of Allyn & Hooker are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately with James Hooker.——Likewiſe all indebted to James Hooker, or James & Horace Hooker, of more than one years ſtanding, are deſired to ſettle the ſame in caſh or country produce——Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid Hookers ſtore for the purpoſe above.

N. B. Said Hooker has a Linſed Oyl Mill in good repair, ſtanding about a mile from the Great Bridge in Hartford, which he would ſell upon very reaſonable terms.

Hebron, Jan. 17, 1769.

THE creditors to the inſolvent eſtate of Daniel Newcomb of Hebron, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of Obediah Horsford, inn holder in Hebron, on the 2d Tueſday in March next then & there to receive their reſpective dividends of ſaid inſolvent eſtate.

OBEDIAH HORSFORD, } Aſſignees.
JOHN PHELPS, jun. }

Windſor, Jan. 22, 1769.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, by book, are deſired to make immediate payment, in caſh or country produce of any kind, or they may expect trouble without further notice.

Jonathan and Amos Gillet

PROPOSALS,

For printing by Subſcription,

An impartial Examination of Mr. Robert Sandeman's Letters on Theron and Aſpaſio.

CONTAINING,

I. SOME general remarks on the ſpirit and leading notions of the author of thoſe Letters.

II. A particular conſideration of the character of the Phariſees, and of Jeſus, as drawn by Mr. Sandeman. Remarks upon his converſion of Jonathan the Jew: the converſion of Cornelius the Gentile, as a contraſt to Jonathan.

III. The principal ſentiments in the letter, collected into order, diſtinctly examined, and ſhewn, in ſeveral inſtances, to be inconſiſtent with one another, and with the ſacred oracles; and the whole to be an unhappy mixture of truth, with abſurdity and falſhood.

By *SAMUEL LANGDON*, D.D.
Paſtor of the firſt Church in Portſmouth,
New Hampſhire.

This piece will contain near thirty ſheets, printed on good paper; price four ſhillings and ſixpence, Lawful Money; one ſhilling to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and as ſoon as the books are printed (which will be as ſoon as poſſible) the ſubſcribers may have them (after having public notice) by applying to KNIGHT SEXTON, of Eaſt-Hartford, where the books will be ſent.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Knight Sexton of Eaſt Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.

☞ Thoſe Gentlemen that have any of the Subſcription Papers left with them ſome time ſince, are deſired to encourage the Publication of the above piece as faſt as poſſible.

Hartford Jan. 16, 1769.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, whoſe Accounts are of more than one Year's ſtanding, and who paid no regard to a former Advertiſement, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment in Caſh, or Wheat Rye, Indian Corn (at the market price) or their obligations, or they muſt expect trouble without further Notice. Their compliance with this reaſonable requeſt will not only greatly oblige the ſubſcriber, but anſwer the demands of the creditors of,

JAMES TAYLOR.
Cloathier.

Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1769.

[NUMBER 21[illegible].]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

L O N D O N.

The Humble Addreſs of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 8° Novembris, 1768.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majeſty's mouſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliment aſſembled, beg Leave to return Your Majeſty our humble Thanks for Your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We deſire, with Hearts full of Gratitude, to acknowledge that Royal Goodneſs, ſo evidently maniſeſt to all your people by your Majeſty's conſtant Attention to the great Commercial Intereſts of this Country. We ſhould be wanting on our Part, if we did not apply to the Conſideration of them with that Alacrity, which Objects ſo very important, and capable of Producing the mouſt eſſential Benefits to the Nation, demand of us.

The Reſolution, which Your Majeſty is pleaſed to expreſs, that you will not ſuffer any Attempt to be made derogatory to the Honnour and Dignity of your Crown, or injurious to the Rights of Your people, does and ever will call from us the Aſſurances of our moſt chearful Support; nor do we conceive that any conduct can contribute more than this will, to render all the other Powers of Europe as careful, as Your Majeſty has ever been to avoid taking any Step that may endanger the General Tranquillity.

We feel the moſt ſincere Concern, that any of our Fellow Subjects in *North America* ſhould be miſled, by factious and deſigning Men, into Acts of Violence and of Reſiſtance to the Execution of the law, attended with Circumſtances that maniſeſt a Diſpoſition to throw off their Dependance upon *Great-Britain*. At the ſame Time, that we ſhall be always ready to contribute to the Relief of any real Grievance of Your Majeſty's *American* Subjects, we moſt unfeignedly give your Majeſty the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, that we ſhall ever zealouſly concur in ſupport of ſuch juſt and neceſſary Meaſures, as may beſt enable Your Majeſty to repreſs that daring Spirit of Diſobedience, and to enforce a due Submiſſion to the Laws; Always conſidering that it is One of our moſt eſſential Duties to maintain inviolate the Supreme Authority of the Legiſlature of *Great Britain* over every Part of the Dominions of Your Majeſty's Crown.

We thankfully adore the merciful Interpoſition of Providence in the Relief, which the poorer ſort of Your Majeſty's Subjects have received, from the Diſtreſs they had ſo long laboured under from the high Price of corn, We ſhall apply our utmoſt Attention to prevent, as far as in human Prudence lies, the Return of ſuch a Calamity; and ſhall give ſo important a Subject that full Conſideration, which the Nature of it neceſſarily requires.

Engaged in the Deliberation of ſo many important Matters, we beg Leave to aſſure Your Majeſty, that we ſhall ſtudiouſly endeavour that our Proceedings may teſtify our readineſs to unite where ever the Intereſt of our Country, and our Attachment to your Majeſty, is concerned. Happy, if by ſuch an example, the deluded Part of Your Majeſty's Subjects may be induced to return to their Duty, and gratefully feel the Bleſſings of the mildeſt Goverament, and moſt perfect conſtitution.

His MAJESTY's Moſt Gracious ANSWER.

My LORDS,

I Receive with great Satisfaction the Aſſurances you give of your reſolution to purſue the Commerical Intereſts of this Country; and your Readineſs to ſupport the Honor of My Crown, and the rights of My People.

Your zealous Concurrence in every Meaſure that can bring relief to My People is well known to Me; nor do I doubt of the Attention that you will always give to any real Grievances of My American Subjects. The ſtrong Aſſurances I receive from you at the ſame time, of your Determination to vindicate the juſt legiſlative Authority of Parliament over all the dominions of my Crown, deſerve My warmeſt approbation.

The Humble ADDRESS of the HOUSE of COMMONS to the KING.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majeſty's moſt dutiful & loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Great-Britain* in Parliament aſſembled, return Your Majeſty our humble thanks for Your moſt Gracious Speech from the Throne.

And beg leave to congratulate Your Majeſty upon the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, & the Birth of another Princeſs; an Event which muſt afford the greateſt comfort to all Your Majeſty's Subjects, as it is an increaſe of Your own domeſtick Felicity, and an additional Security that the bleſſings we enjoy under Your Majeſty's auſpicious Government will be continued to our lateſt Poſterity.

We aſſure Your Majeſty, that duly ſenſible of the Importance of thoſe great Commerical Intereſts pointed out to us by your Majeſty, we will with all convenient Diſpatch enter upon the Conſideration of them, & will uſe our utmoſt Endeavours to adjuſt and regulate them in ſuch Manner as may be productive of ſolid and laſting Advantages to the Public.

We moſt gratefully acknowledge Your Majeſty's paternal Regard for the Eaſe and Welfare of your People, which has made You ever deſirous of continuing to them the Bleſſings of Peace: at the ſame time, we entirely rely on your Majeſty's conſtant and watchful Attention to the general intereſts of *Europe*; and feel the higheſt Satisfaction from Your Gracious Declaration, that no Conſideration ſhall prevail on Your Majeſty to ſuffer any Attempt which may be made, derogatory to the Honour of Your Crown, or injurious to the Rights of Your People.

We ſincerely lament that the Arts of wicked and deſigning men, ſhould have been able to re kindle that Flame of Sedition in ſome of Your Majeſty's Colonies in *North-America*, which, at the cloſe of the late Parliament, Your Majeſty ſaw reaſon to hope, was well nigh extinguiſhed.

We ſhall be ever ready to hear and redreſs any real Grievance of Your Majeſty's American Subjects; but we ſhould betray the Truſt repoſed in us, if we did not withſtand every Attempt to infringe or weaken our juſt Rights; and we ſhall always conſider it as one of our moſt important Duties, to maintain entire and inviolate the ſupreme Authority of the Legiſlature of *Great Britain*, over every Part of the *Britiſh* Empire.

We beg leave to preſent our moſt dutiful thanks to Your Majeſty, for having taken ſuch Steps as You judged neceſſary for ſupporting the Conſtitution, and for repreſſing that ſpirit of faction and diſobedience, which, in the chief Town of one of your Majeſty's Colonies, appears to have proceeded even to acts of violence, in direct defiance of all legal Authority; and we will, by every meaſure in our Power, chearfully and zealouſly ſupport your Majeſty in all ſuch future Meaſures as ſhall be found requiſite to enforce a due obedience to the laws, to reſtore order & good government where they have been diſturbed, and to eſtabliſh the conſtitutional Dependance of the Colonies on *Great Britain*, ſo eſſential to the Intereſt and Proſperity of both.

With Hearts full of Gratitude to the Divine Goodneſs, we partake of the Joy which fills your Majeſty's Royal Breaſt on ſeeing the poorer ſort of your People relieved from the Diſtreſs which they have lately ſuffered by the high price of Corn; and we will, by every prudent Meaſure, endeavour to guard as much as in us lies againſt the Return of that Calamity.

Your faithful Commons will with the utmoſt Zeal and Alacrity grant to your Majeſty every neceſſary Supply; and ſtudy to manifeſt in all their proceedings that uniform Attachment to the Public good, which your Majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to recommend to them, and of which your Majeſty's own Conduct furniſhes an illuſtrious example.

L O N D O N.

Nov 15 Yeſterday the Lottery began drawing at Guildhall.

Nov. 10, Tueſday, about ſeven o'Clock in the evening, her Majeſty was taken in labour, of which notice was immediately ſent to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, his Grace the arch-biſhop of Canterbury the two Secretaries of State, and Ladies of the Bed-Chamber, &c. who attended; when, half an hour paſt eight, her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Princeſs.

Nov. 17. Yeſterday the Right hon. the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the city of London in common council aſſembled waited on the King at St. James's, with their Addreſs on the ſafe delivery of the Queen and on the Birth of another Princeſs; They were introduced to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, and his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive them very graciouſly, & they had the honor to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

The following paragraph is in his Majeſty's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Mayor, &c of the city of London, on the Birth of a Princeſs.

"The Preſervation of the Religion, Laws, and liberties of my people, in every part of my dominions, is eſſential to their true happineſs, and is therefore, the great object of my attention,——Theſe are the principles which ever have been, and ever ſhall be, the ſole rule of my Government.

LONDON,

Nov 19. Yeſterday morning died his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle. His Grace was born Aug. 1 1693. and ſucceeded his father as Baron Pelham of Laughton. Febr. 23, 1712 and by the laſt will and teſtament of his uncle John Holles, Duke of Newcaſtle, who died July 15. 1711, was adopted his heir, and authoriſed to bear the name and arms of Holles.

His Grace the late Duke of Newcaſtle, whoſe death is mentioned in yeſterday's paper, was perhaps one of the moſt diſintereſted Patriots that either this or any other nation ever produced. His eſtate, when he firſt came into poſſeſſion of it, is ſaid to have been worth 50,000l. per annum, which he greatly reduced in the ſervice of his King & Country; notwithſtanding which he nobly refuſed to accept a large penſion, when he retired from public buſineſs. In private life his character was the moſt amiable, affable, and religious, having divine ſervice conſtantly performed twice a day in his family, both in town and country, and at proper ſtated times the ſacrament was adminiſtered, at which he conſtantly communicated, with the greateſt devotion. He received the ſame, the day before he died, from the hands of the Biſhop of Saliſbury; and his behaviour in his dying moments, was attended with the moſt perfect calmneſs, piety and reſignation.

By the death of his *Grace* the Duke of Newcaſtle, the Title of Lord Pelham devolving to the Right Hon. Thomas Pelham Eſq; Member for the County of Suſſex, his ſeat in Parliament becomes vacant for that County.

Nov. 24. Friday Sir George Macartney, ſon in law to the Right Hon. the Earl of Bute, was appointed Secretary of State to his Excellency the Lord Lieut of Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. the Lord Frederic Campbell, appointed Lord Regiſter of Scotland.

The laſt letters from Boſton, New England, mention, as a matter of ſome conſolation under their afflictions, that the arrival of ſo many ſhips of war, &c occaſions a greater circulation of money than had been known ſince the concluſion of the late war.

It is reported, that the commanding officer of his Majeſt's troops, lately arrived at Boſton New-England had orders to take into cuſtody certain perſons, accuſed of being the promoters and abettors of the late commotions there.

Oct. 31. A ſchooner, called the Halifax, lately arrived at Plymouth, with diſpatches from North *America*, has been ſurveyed by the proper Officers, and is purchaſed for the uſe of Government, and the command of her is given to Lieutenant Linzee.

It is ſaid that a Gentelman, eminent in the law, has drawn up the heads for a Bill, with intention to bring it into the Houſe, to enquire into the innovations and encouragements made in the bill of rights; which, if done, many things will poſſibly be aboliſhed, that are now very oppreſſive to the free ſubject.

His Grace the Duke of Beaufort is appointed Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty.

Notwithſtanding the rumours that have been ſpread abroad of the naval preparations in Spain, we are informed, that there is in fact no ſuch appearance, except we can conſider the inevitable repairs of their trading veſſels in that light.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St James's, November 28

THIS day his Majeſty was pleaſed to inveſt the Duke of Roxburgh with the enſigns of the moſt noble order of the Thiſtle.

Yeſterday there was a great Board of Treaſury, and alſo a board of Trade, at which ſeveral of the colony Agents attended, in reſpect to diſpatches received from the Colonies

LONDON,

Nov. 19. Yeſterday there was a great Levee at St. James's and the Council that was ſummoned to meet [illegible] affairs, ſaid to be relating to the American Colonies, is poſtponed to Monday.

Upon a certain great man's hearing the death of his Grace the Duke of Newcaſtle he ſuddenly exclaimed, "there died the prince of Engliſh Whigs, and the moſt ſtaunch enemy of Tories"

It is ſaid, that there are ſeveral men of war lying off Portſmouth, that have received orders to hold themſelves in readineſs for a foreign and important expedition, the particulars of which will ſoon be made public.

Lieutenant Colonel Philips, of the royal regiment of Artillery, is appointed Lieut. Governor of Windſor Caſtle, in the room of the late hon Col. Brudenell.

Nov. 21. Friday Admiral Palliſer, Governor of Newfoundland, arrived in town from Portſmouth, and the ſame day had an interview with his Majeſty's Secretaries of State.

It is ſaid 16,000 men, including 482 marines, will be wanted for the ſea ſervice in the enſuing year.

It is alſo ſaid that the ſum of ſeven hundred and ſixty eight thouſand pounds, will be wanted for the maintenance of the above ſixteen thouſand men during that period.

Within theſe few days a great number of workmen in the Upholſtry, and Paper hanging way, have been engaged for North America.

It is reported that the long-wiſhed-for north weſt paſſage has been lately diſcovered by a navigator now in town, and who has promiſed, in a few weeks hence, to give the world a complete and ſatisfactory journal of his voyage to & from the South ſea, via Hudſon's Bay.

Saturday afternoon about four o'clock, a melancholy Cataſtrophe happened at the D. of Grafton's houſe now building on Hayhill, while upwards of fifty men were at work the inſide partition walls fell down, & buried ſeveral of them in the ruins, thoſe who eſcaped, began immediately to dig out their companions; and after ſome time, they took out nine men, two of whom were quite dead, others terribly bruiſed, and ſome with their limbs broken, four of them were carried to the Middleſex Hoſpital, & two to St. George's Hoſpital.

Nov. 11. So great is the curioſity of the people, that a prodigious concourſe were aſſembled on Monday night at an Undertaker's in the Fleet market, to ſee the coffin that was there making for Mr. Bamford, the Giant, who died on Sunday laſt. It was more then ſeven feet ſix inches, long upwards of a yard in breadth acroſs the ſhoulders, and above 3 feet in depth. He was yeſterday Morning, at ſeven o'Clock, buried in the vault belonging to St. Dunſtan's Church, in Fleet ſtreet. It is ſaid that 200l. would have been given for his body could the ſurgeons have had it for diſſection. He was thirty ſix years of age, has left a wife (who was brought to bed of a Son the day he died) and two children.

They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli had juſt laid an embargo on all merchant ſhips of the nation in Corſica, to prevent their falling into the hands of the French, whoſe cruizers were very numerous on the coaſts.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, Octo. 15.

"The ſucceſs of Paoli procures him all poſſible ſuccours from many places. The nation are more than ever determined to obey him, & his forces increaſe inceſſantly.

"The French are in want of ammunition of every kind, ſickneſs deſtroys their half ſtarved ſoldiers, and it is believed that they will be obliged to evacuate Corſica.

"The Marquis de Monti, Lieut. General of the French King's armies, and Col. of the Royal Italian regiment, hath received orders, it is ſaid, to come hither to ſupply the place of the Marquis de Chauvelin, who is returning to France."

Extract of a Letter from Berne, Nov. 1.

"Fanaticiſm is the growth of [illegible]ages and all places, of which our city ha[illegible] furniſhed a very tragical example. [illegible]man whoſe ſon was named Iſaac, and the huſband Abraham, took it into her head that ſhe [illegible] under an obligation to ſacrafice her ſon, [illegible] expiation of her ſins, and actually [illegible]med the ſacrafice upon her toilet, which ſhe converted into a kind of altar, perſuading her huſband that it was a good and [illegible]ble act. They are both taken up and impriſoned; and, excepting their fanaticiſm, appear to be both in their right ſenſes."

LONDON, November 30.

The duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder, & Perry, are to be continued on the ſame footing as the proceeding year.

Yeſterday the Right hon. the Lord Chanceller was elected one of the Governors of the Charterhouſe, in the room of his grace the Duke of Newcaſtle deceaſed.

It is ſaid the ſum of 4661 l. will be wanted to diſcharge the difference of pay between the Britiſh and the Iriſh eſtabliſhment.

It is ſaid, that a further ſum of 12203l. will be wanted to defray the charges of General and Staff Officers for the year enſuing.

Yeſterday the Right hon. Lord Viſcount Molyneus, of the kingdom of Ireland, was married to the hon. Lady Bell Stanhope, daughter to the Right hon. the Earl of Harrington.

Letters from Genoa, dated Nov. 1 ſay, "We are aſſured, that by the interpoſition of a French Officer made priſoner by the Malecontents, the marquis de Chauvelin is negociating with the chief Paoli an exchange of priſoners and a ſuſpenſion of arms, during which, a general aſſembly will be convoked, in order to ſome accommodation."

They write from Leghorn, that General Paſchal de Paoli had cauſed forty thouſand pair of ſhoes and boots to be imported from England and Holland, for the uſe of his brave countrymen employed in the war.

December 3 The act for allowing the free exportation of proviſions from Ireland, and alſo from the American Colonies, being near expiring, will, we hear, be continued for a further limited time.

It is ſaid that the ſhipping below bridge ſuffered conſiderable damage from the violent hurricane on Tueſday laſt.

Dreadful accounts are hourly received from all parts of the country of the floods occaſioned by the rains; the roads in many places are rendered utterly impaſſable, and the terror and annoyance to paſſengers is inconceivable.

THE Sloop BETSEY, PAUL HATCH, Maſter, is now lying at Jones's Wharf in Hartford, and would be glad to take in Freight or Paſſengers for Boſton or Nantucket. Enquire of the Maſter on board.

N. B. Choice good Oyl to be ſold on board ſaid Sloop.

BOSTON, January 23.

With Capt. Rowland came over the commiſſions for our new American judges of the Admiralty, viz. Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; for New Hampſhire, Maſſachuſetts-Bay, Rh. Iſland and Connecticut. Hon. Jonathan Sewall, Eſq; for Nova Scotia, Quebec, &c. Hon. Jared Ingerſol, Eſq; for New-York, New Jerſey, Pennſylvania, Maryland and Virginia. Hon. Auguſtus Johnſton, Eſq; for North and South Carolina, Eaſt and Weſt Florida. The ſalaries of Each £ 600 ſterl. per annum, payable out of the fines & forfeitures in America: if that fund ſhould prove inſufficient, then the deficiency is to be made up by draughts on the Treaſurer of the navy payable out of the [illegible] of men of war's old ſtores &c.

The P[illegible] by Capt. Scott, have many Pieces [illegible] to American affairs; among others a particular account of the proceedings of the late Town Meeting.—The Letter from the Boſton Selectmen.—Proceedings of the Convention, &c &c. &c.

——*A Writer in one of the Papers, ſpeaking of American affairs, ſays,*—*"That the loſs of our American commerce would ſhake Great Britain to her foundation and that reſentment will make men avenge themſelves even to their own injury, are truths that cannot be queſtioned. Should then the Americans, actuated to revenge, by ill treatment, determine to conſume none of our manufactures! but turn that labour, which was before employed in the production of raw materials for us, to the ſole purpoſes of raiſing food and raiment for themſelves, ſuch a conduct might injure them but it would ruin us. Deprived of her commerical pillars, this iſland would ſink with all her mighty honours. She has loſt her virtue, which was her beſt ſupport; and with her commerce, ſhe muſt fall for ever——"*

Extract of a letter from London, September 21, 1768.

"The Rev. Mr WHITEFIELD, by his indefatigable labour and great exertion in Preaching, has burſt a blood veſſel which hath deprived him of his uſefulneſs; and probably he never will be able to preach again."

Extract of a Letter from London, November 1, 1768

——*"Reſpecting the non importation of Goods by the Gentlemen of your Province, &c. for a conſiderable time, we think muſt work for the good of the whole; and we cannot help thinking it as the moſt judicious ſtep that has yet been taken by the Colonies;—We hope in the courſe of the coming winter our American friends will be ſet at eaſe as it is the general opinion that every circumſtance that (reaſonably) gives them uneaſineſs, will be fairly attended to;—We ſincerely wiſh a happy termination of the preſent diſquietudes, and are very reſpectfully yours, &c.*

Extract of a Letter dated November 10th, from one of the firſt Houſes in London

"We think the Determination of the Coloniſts not to import Goods the moſt judicious ſtep they have yet taken, and muſt work for general good.——We ſee with true concern the Diſtreſſes of your Town particularly; but as the Parliament is now ſitting, and the American affairs to come ſpeedily on the carpet, we are not without hopes that Matter's will be ſettled to the wiſhes of both ſides; we ſhould be extremely happy in being any way inſtrumental thereto.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London

"I was this Day at the Coffee houſe & ſaw the late accounts from Boſton, eſpecially the Town meeting and the Steps then taken, and think they are right; if you are all unanimous, I believe you will gain your Point, and the acts will be repealed; but if you dont ſtand firm as one man I ſhall be afraid you will miſcarry. GOD grant that you may never give up the point of Taxation by your own aſſembly; if you do, you are no longer free, you have many Friends on this ſide, I hope a majority; however, a ſhort Time will determine it as our Parliament is now met".

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 27.

The General Aſſembly of this colony, having finiſhed their buſineſs, his honor the governor was pleaſed laſt evening, to put an end to the ſeſſion.

JOSEPH TALCOTT, Eſq; having reſigned the office of Treaſurer of the colony, the aſſembly have made choice of JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; of *Hartford*, to ſucceed him.

BY THE HONORABLE

William Pitkin, Eſq;

Governor and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Colony of Connecticut, in New-England, in America.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS his Excellency John Wentworth, Eſq; Governor of his Majeſty's province of New Hampſhire, hath repreſented to me, that in his Majeſty's commiſſion, appointing him Surveyor-General of Woods, &c in all North America, he is commanded to apply for aid, aſſiſtance, and encouragement in this ſervice to all Governors, Lieut. Governors, and all other officers and Magiſtrates in his Majeſty's Provinces & Colonies; and in obedience thereunto hath requeſted me, to forbid waſte, &c. alſo to require aid to him and his deputies, in the execution of his duty, for his Majeſty's ſervice, within this colony.

I have therefore tho't fit, by and with the advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, forbidding all waſte, and violation of the laws relating to the royal Woods; alſo requiring all and every of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Conſtables and other officers of the Peace, within this Colony, to be aiding and aſſiſting to his Majeſty's Surveyor-General and his deputy, in the execution of their office and duty.

Given under my hand, at the Council Chamber in New Haven, this 13th day of January, in the ninth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord, GEORGE the third, by the Grace of GOD of Great Britain, France and Ireland KING, defender of the Faith, &c. Annoque Domini. 1769.

WILLIAM PITKIN.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of the peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Panton, in the province of New Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip. This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Elias Read, innholder in Saliſbury, on the 2d Tueſday of *March* next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider and agree about laying out another diviſion of land in ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be tho't proper and neceſſary to be done. Dated in Sharon, the 21ſt Day of January, 1769.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, Juſt. of Peace.

Hartford (W Diviſion) Jan 20 1769

THE ſubſcriber hereby takes this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes FOOT WHEELS in the beſt manner, and will warrant them; alſo repairs the ſame for caſh or grain, at the market price. Whoever therefore will oblige him with their good cuſtom ſhall be ſupplied therewith, and that on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

NOAH ANDRUS.

This is to notify, that I,

ROBERT ROBINSON,

HAS ſerved a long and a rigorous apprentiſhip with a noted and a much improved workman, to gain the art which belongs to every one that attempts the ſhape of man. I likewiſe mean to give notice that I am ready to ſerve any gentleman that ſets any thing by the hue of mankind, in the freſheſt, gayeſt or graveſt faſhions there is among us. My uſual place of reſort for buſineſs is at Mr James Mookler's, the noted and well accompliſhed Barber's ſhop in the town of Hartford, within a ſtone's caſt of the north meeting-houſe, in Hartford.

1
Come my reverend fathers now,
Ye gentle followers of the plow,
I mean to aſk you a civil thing,
Which cauſes many to flounce and fling.

2
O! did ye e'er count up the coſt,
And ſee how many pounds you've loſt,
By hiring women to cut your cloaths,
Which looks like a man with a ſ——noſe.

3
We judge a man that has got wit,
He loves to have his coat cut fit,
And he that can ſee the length of his noſe,
Sets by good work upon his cloaths.

4
But you that like the women's work,
You are welcome to the ſport;
I have no time here to prolong,
So here I end——ſo go along.

Hartford, Jan 30th 1769

WILLIAM ELLERY's compliment to all thoſe who are indebted to him either by book or note—acquaints them he is under the greateſt neceſſity for the money, and begs the favour of them to diſcharge the ſame by the 1ſt of March next, as he will otherwiſe put his books, notes, &c. into the hands of his attorney at ſaid time, being determined to have his affairs ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.

N.B. Thoſe whoſe debts are under forty ſhillings, will be ſued in ten days, unleſs prevented by payment.

Hartford, 30th Jan. 1769.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Nevins, late of Hartford deceaſed, are once more deſired to ſettle their accounts to prevent trouble. And all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement.

MARY NEVINS, Adminiſtratrix.

Lately imported by

John Thomſon,

In the Ship New-York, Capt, Lawrence from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies; duffles, half thicks bazes, ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7 8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſleeve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

*** *The Printers of this Paper have done taking in Rags for the Uſe of the Norwich Paper Manufactory.*

Taken up by the ſubſcriber, on the 12th inſtant, a bright bay MARE, three years old, ſhod before, and is now in the hands of

TIMOTHY SAYMOUR.

Hartford, Jan 21. 1769

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by book, whoſe accounts are of more than one year's ſtanding, are hereby deſired to come and ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of March next, or they may expect trouble without further notice——that he may make payment to his creditors.

THOMAS GROSS.

Hartford, Jan 23. 1769.

The beſt of
COD-FISH,
To be ſold for Produce, by
Thomas Mayhew,
At HARTFORD.

Hartford Jan, 16, 1769.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, whoſe Accounts are of more than one Year's ſtanding, and who paid no regard to a former Advertiſement, are hereby deſired to make immediate Payment in Caſh, or Wheat Rye, Indian Corn (at the market price) on their obligations, or they muſt expect trouble without further Notice. Their compliance with this reaſonable requeſt will not only greatly oblige the ſubſcriber, but anſwer the demands of the creditors of,

JAMES TAYLOR.
Clothier.

PROPOSALS,
For printing by Subſcription,
An impartial Examination of Mr. Robert Sandeman's Letters on Theron and Aſpaſio.
CONTAINING,

I. SOME general remarks on the ſpirit and leading notions of the author of thoſe Letters.

II. A particular conſideration of the character of the Phariſees, and of Jeſus, as drawn by Mr. Sandeman. Remarks upon his converſion of Jonathan the Jew: the converſion of Cornelius the Gentile, as a contraſt to Jonathan.

III. The principal ſentiments in the letter, collected into order, diſtinctly examined, and ſhewn, in ſeveral inſtances, to be inconſiſtent with one another, and with the ſacred oracles; and the whole to be an unhappy mixture of truth, with abſurdity and falſhood.

By *SAMUEL LANGDON*, D.D.
Paſtor of the firſt Church in Portſmouth,
New Hampſhire.

This piece will contain near thirty ſheets, printed on good paper; price four ſhillings and ſixpence Lawful Money; one ſhilling to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and as ſoon as the books are printed (which will be as ſoon as poſſible) the ſubſcribers may have them (after having public notice) by applying to KNIGHT SEXTON, of Eaſt-Hartford, where the books will be ſent.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Knight Sexton of Eaſt Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.

☞ Thoſe Gentlemen that have any of the Subſcription Papers left with them ſome time ſince, are deſired to encourage the Publication of the above piece as faſt as poſſible.

Hartford, January 13, 1769.

AS the Subſcriber has (for the preſent) undertaken the Inſtruction of the Youth, in the Grammar-School in this Town, he propoſes if he can have proper encouragement to ſet up the keeping a Night-School, for the benefit of ſuch Youth as are inclined to be inſtructed in the more arduous parts of Mathematical Science, ſuch (viz) as extracting the Square and Cube Root, Algebra; *Elements of* Geometry; *plain and Spheric* Trigonometry, *applied to* Surveying, *plain and circular* Sailing, Aſtronomical Problems, Dialling, &c. *and the uſe of the* Celeſtial *and* Terreſtial Globes, &c. &c.

NEHEMIAH STRONG.

Windſor, Jan. 22. 1769.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, by book, are deſired to make immediate payment, in caſh or country produce of any kind, or they may expect trouble without further notice.

Jonathan and Amos Gillet.

Hebron, Jan. 17. 1769.

THE creditors to the inſolvent eſtate of Daniel Newcomb of Hebron, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of Obediah Horsford, inn holder in Hebron, on the 2d Tueſday in March next then & there to receive their reſpective dividends of ſaid inſolvent eſtate.

OBEDIAH HORSFORD,
JOHN PHELPS, jun. } Aſſignees.

ALL Perſons indebted by book to the late partnerſhip of Allyn & Hooker are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately with James Hooker.——Likewiſe all indebted to James Hooker, or James & Horace Hooker, of more than one years ſtanding, are deſired to ſettle the ſame in caſh or country produce——Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid Hookers ſtore for the purpoſe above.

N. B. Said Hooker has a Linſed Oyl Mill in good repair ſtanding about a mile from the Great Bridge in Hartford, which he would ſell upon very reaſonable terms.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof.

THE
HALF-WAY-COVENANT,
A DIALOGUE.
By JOSEPH BELLAMY, D. D.
CONTENTS.

THE friendly Manner in which diſſatisfied Pariſhioners ought to apply to their Miniſter, and the kind Reception he ought to give them——no Texts of Scripture for the Half-Way Covenant——a brief Hiſtory of its Origin——the Sentiments of common People about it——the original plan——the preſent Sentiments and Practice inconſiſtent with Mather's Scheme——and with Scripture——and with Common-Senſe——Covenants not requiring real Holineſs a human Device——give no Title to the Seals of God's Covenant——Baptiſm adminiſtred without a Divine warrant, neither lawful nor uſeful——Chriſt's Commiſſion and the Apoſtles Practice——the Nature of Baptiſm and when a Man may be ſaid to deſire it for his Children——the way in which all Parents may have their Children regularly baptiſed, if it be not their own Fault——their Duty ſtated and urged.

Hartford, Jan. 16. 1769.

THE creditors of the Eſtate of Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner late of Hartford, deceaſed are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Bernard in Hartford on Tueſday the 14th day of Feb. next, then and there to receive their reſpective dividends of the Eſtate of the ſaid deceas'd.

Farmington, Jan. 2. 1769.

THE ſubſcriber hereof having for ſome years paſt followed the buſineſs of ſurveying of lands, greatly to the neglect of his trade and buſineſs of making FOOT WHEELS. And having now laid aſide ſaid buſineſs, determines to follow ſaid buſineſs or trade of Wheel making, in the beſt manner he can; and will inſiſt upon making them GOOD, and warrant the ſame. Alſo will afford them as CHEAP as any other workman whatſoever, for caſh or grain at the market price, paid in hand, or ſhort credit. Therefore, if any perſons will OBLIGE him with their good cuſtom, they may depend upon being uſed in the BEST manner, by the ſubſcriber hereof.

ELIJAH PORTER.

Caleb Bull, jun.

At his Store north End of the Court Houſe in Hartford, has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS, which are for Sale, among which are the following Articles, Viz.

BROAD cloths of different colours German ſerges, brown green and ſcarlet ratteens and frizes. Red, blue and brown coatings. Brown Bath rugs. Red and blue duffles. Brown fearnought. Spotted ſwan ſkin Green, blue, red and white bayſe. Rattinets. Shalloons. Durants and tammies Callimancoes & ruſſels Sprig'd & plain poplins Sprig'd Mecklenburgs and camlets. Brown camlets Double folded croſ bar'd ſtuffs. Black bombazine and crape. Meſſinets and ſilverets. Scotch tobine & ſtripe thread ſattin. Scotch plaids. Figur'd & plain black laſtings & draw boys Strip'd luteſtrings Mixt, blue and white manteau ſilk. Black ditto & black pelongs. Black, blue and brown perſians and taffeties Strip'd Demaſcus. Muffs, tippets and ermine trimming. White flannin and ſtrip'd. Flower'd ſerge. Black catgut, white ditto. Black & white gauze, plain and flour'd. Black and white laces, thread and ſilk. Blown duck and trolly do. Black ſilk gloves and mitts. Ditto white. Black & cloth colour'd worſted mitts. white & brown leather do. Black, crimſon and ſcarlet gymps, a neat aſſortment of tinſey & other ribbons. A variety of Barcelona check'd, ſilk, linnen and ſtampt cambric handkerchiefs. Yard ſquare black gauſe

ditto. A good aſſortment of cambricks & lawns. Chintſes, common callicoes, and furniture for beds of different ſorts. Iriſh linens white & check, different qualities. Ruſſia ſheeting, prince's linen, and dowlaſs. Diaper & table cloths. Brown holland and buckram. An aſſortment of Iriſh thread. Strip'd linen. Black and brown Mancheſter Black ſerge de nizm, green hair pluſh. Men's leather gloves. Rib'd worſted hoſe of various ſorts. plain do. White ſilk ditto. Mix ſilk and worſted ditto Sorted coat, quality & ſhoe binding. Sewing ſilk. Twiſt buttons ſorted Silk knee garters Silk ferrets. Women's cloth ſhoes. Bed ticken and carpet cloth. Spotted rugs. Saddle cloth. Hunting and half hunting whips. Mill'd caps. Broad & narrow tapes. Holman's ink powder. Writing paper by the ream or quire. Tea, indigo & cotton. Pepper and other ſpices, Chocolate & ginger. Ivory and horn combs. An aſſortment of metal buttons. 20d, 10d, 8d, and 4d nails. A general aſſortment of hard ware, cutlary & ſaddler's. Earthen & glaſs ware of various kinds. A ſmall quantity of good old Saltertuda ſalt, and a number of articles which are not here inſerted.

N. B. Said BULL would be glad to take wheat, rye, Indian corn &c. for pay.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

MONDAY, Feb. 6, 1769 [*NUMBER* 216.]

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON October 28.

A Favourite Toaſt with the people of New-England reſiding in London, is, "May the Un-reſcinding 92 be for ever united in Idea with the Glorious 45!"

A Correſpondent ſays, that "Counterfeit Friends (as well as counterfeit Mony) are at preſent very common; they have all the Appearance of the true ones,—but on Trial, are eaſily diſcovered to be compoſed of the BASEST Materials.

Nov. 4. The late conference with a great perſonage we are told was on the affair of the colonies.

We are told that a warrant went over with the laſt troops from Ireland, to bring hither an American Orator.

Nov. 8. It is whiſpered that a negociation is on the tapis for reſtoring Canada to France, in exchange for one of their ſugar iſlands, as the moſt effectual means of ſecuring the dependance of America on the mother country.

Yeſterday Samuel Turner, Eſq; Alderman of Tower Ward, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor Aldermen, &c. proceeded in the uſual Manner to Weſtminſter-Hall, and was ſworn in Lord Mayor for this City; after which they returned to Guildhall, where a grand Entertainment was provided, at which the great Officers of State, ſeveral of the Nobility, Gentry, &c. were preſent.

Nov. 8. It is ſuppoſed that the recalling Sir Jeffery Amherſt at this critical Juncture, is with the view of ſending him out commander in chief to North America.

From the BOSTON CHRONICLE.

I ſend you the following debates on his M—ty's Speech. They were publiſhed here this day under feigned names, which I have eraſed, and in their place have ſubſtituted others.——Captain Scott I am told will ſail immediately.

HIS M——y being withdrawn, and the members returned to their ſtation, a motion was made for an addreſs, which was ſeconded by M. S—o—y, who after ſhewing in a ſhort ſpeech the propriety of the addreſs, he began with remarks upon the preſent ſtate of the nation, expatiating largely on the obſtinacy of the N——th A—m—n colonies. "What ſhall we ſay," cried he, "to the raſh order of the aſſembly of M——ch——ts Bay, to ſend circular letters to the other colonies, and their inſolent refuſal to eraſe that order from their journal which occaſioned their diſſolution? What ſhall we ſay to the effect that diſſolution had upon them? Inſtead of cooling and bringing them to reaſon from raſhneſs they burſt out into turbulence, from turbulence to treaſon; for what, but treaſon, are the reſolutions in what they call their convention; when enliſting under a factious leader, they ſounded the trumpet of rebellion; declared open oppoſition to the intereſts of their mother country; and, by taking arms to defend themſelves at once renounced her protection? At length, indeed their violence is ſtayed? But how? By the arrival of the King's troops at Boſton. The mildneſs of the civil power being contemned, there was no recourſe to be had but to the military; and I am very glad that this trial of N—th A—r—a and G———t B———n has been made; for thoſe diſturbers of public peace and ſubverters of government, are now acquainted both with us and themſelves."—There was, he obſerved, two defects in the conſtitution of the colony of M———'s Bay: Firſt, that the privy council of the Governor is always choſen by the Aſſembly and that of the Grand juries are elected by the townſhips, not by the ſheriffs: then paſſing over to Eu—pe, he ſaid, "he wiſhed he could turn his eyes from the boiſterous A——a to a ſcene of greater calm, nearer home; but the attack of the iſland of Corſica by the French, in violation of the treaty of A——x la Ch—p—le looked too like the threatening of a ſtorm, and muſt create many fears and jealouſies; however, he hoped, and believed theſe fears were groundleſs; for he could not conſider an attempt to ſubject that little ſpot and people as one of thoſe glorious efforts which makes ambition virtue, but an unmeaning and uſeleſs exertion of that reſtleſs ſpirit which has long made France the dread of E———pe."

A committee was ordered to prepare an addreſs of thanks; but on its being read, much controverſy enſued; thoſe of the court ſide were for its going as it was penned, in the uſual ſtrain; thoſe of the oppoſite party moved for an amendment, by ſtriking out the words, *We return your Majeſty our humble thanks for having taken ſuch ſteps as your Majeſty judged neceſſary*, and to inſert in their place, *We will take into our immediate conſideration the ſteps which have been taken, and with regard to your Majeſty's colonies, in full confidence, however, that we ſhall entirely approve of them.* But to this, Lord N—th anſwered, "that an addreſs was a proper and reſpectful compliment, and that the preſent contained nothing which can preclude the freedom of debate upon, or cenſure upon any meaſures taken by adminiſtration."

Lord Cl—re, "urged the danger of the colonies hearing there was any doubt in that aſſembly of their guilt, or any appearance of diſunion, wiſhed his noble friend to conſider whether the alterations would not be ſuch as Mr. O—s himſelf would have propoſed and whether what was agreeable to Mr. O—'s would be properly approved of by that houſe?" Much more was ſaid by others, when Mr. B—ke delivered himſelf as follows:

"It may appear an effect of the higheſt preſumption in me to offer my poor ſentiments on this moſt important criſis in the affairs of this kingdom; but I feel myſelf ſo ſtrongly affected, that I am unable to keep ſilence; A———a is, indeed, very near my heart; and if this houſe will indulge me with their patience, while I ſubmit my opinion to them, I ſhall little regard whether that opinion will be approved by Mr. O—s or not; nor am I ſo narrow minded as not to be equally indifferent as to the ſentiments of Mr. O—s, and thoſe of the noble Lord.

"The preſent State of the colonies is, the moſt momentous ſubject ever under the conſideration of this, the moſt illuſtrious aſſembly upon earth. Highly unworthy would it be of the wiſdom, and inconſiſtent with the dignity of ſuch an aſſembly, to offer complaints inſtead of council, at ſuch a criſis; to approve the purſuit of meaſures, whoſe propriety they are ignorant of, and to condemn whole realms unheard. I have heard that the A—r—n petitions have not been received by the adminiſtration. If this houſe ſhould, by this addreſs, virtually condemn their conduct, it would make them altogether deſperate; the ſpeech, which I conſider merely as that of the miniſter's, is too enigmatical for me to underſtand; it hints at ſomething, but communicates nothing;————it is like the purling of a whiſper; one hears a ſmall ſound, but receives no ideas.

"To the addreſs, in general, I have no great objection; it is, like moſt other addreſſes, a kind of echo of the ſpeech; a faithful copy, ſomething fainter than the original. But I muſt move in the ſupport of the amendment; which, I cannot but think we ſhall preclude ourſelves from a fair enquiry into the conduct of the adminiſtration. With what decency can we condemn if we ſhould diſapprove thoſe meaſures, whoſe propriety we acknowledge, by thanking his Majeſty for purſuing them, for judging them neceſſary?"

For my own part, I confeſs, with regard to A———ca, I ſee no neceſſity for ſuch violent meaſures as have been taken; or, if there was neceſſity, it was of the Miniſtry's own creation. When I ſee at the head of the law, a perſon whoſe opinions are appealed to as authority in every ſeditious pamphlet, with which N——th A———a ſwarms; when I ſee the principles of the man, who, by his ſtation in the oracle of the law in England, become the Magna Charta of N——th A———n licentiouſneſs, I cannot but apologize for the N—th A———ns, who are ſupported in their intemperence by ſuch high authority. But when I ſee the ſame man joining in ſupport of the uniform plan of oppreſſion towards the N——th A———ns, begun by the adminiſtration at his firſt coming into power, & ſtill perſevered in; my aſtoniſhment at the folly of his opinions, is loſt in indignation at the baſeneſs of his conduct.

When the late parliament thought proper to paſs the ſtamp act, N———th A———a was ſoon in flames; but, when the parliament refining upon its own wiſdom repealed that act, upon conſtituonal principles, not wild chimeras, the colonies returned to their ſtate of coolneſs and tranquility.————The diſorder was now brought to an intermiſſion, and a wiſe phyſician, by the application of proper medicines, would have prevented a return of the paroxyſm. There was at that time in the miniſtry, but, unfortunately for this country, is now no more, a man, who, amongſt innumerable great and amiable abilities, had one defect, as dangerous, perhaps, as can fall to the ſhare of a ſtateſman; a deſire, I mean, to pleaſe every body. In oppoſition to his own judgment, he was induced by that failure in his diſpoſition, to aſſiſt the miniſtry in the exertion of their darling prerogative: a bawble they were as fond of ſhewing on every occaſion, as a child is of his favourite plaything. They levied a tax; ſent an army of cuſtom houſe officers to collect it: all A——a took the alarm; a motion was made in the aſſembly at B——n to ſend letters circular to all the colonies, in order that the whole N——th A——n continent might at once petition a redreſs of this grievance. The motion did not at firſt ſucceed; but the alarm growing ſtronger, it paſſed, and an order in conſequence of it was entered in the journal of the houſe.——The Governor received orders to command the aſſembly to eraſe the order from their journals, under the pain of the aſſembly being diſſolved: and upon their refuſal to ſubmit to this arbitrary command, the aſſembly was diſſolved. By what law of nature, or by what principal in the conſtitution of this country, the miniſters think themſelves authoriſed to offer the alternative of blind ſubmiſſion to their caprice, or inſtant diſſolution to the parliament of N——w-E——d they have not thought proper to communicate to us. I think it is an authority which neither is, nor ought to be, lodged in leſs awful hands than the whole legiſlative body of this country; and, I have no doubt but this houſe, will conſider this uſurpation of their authority as an high miſdemeanor in whoever adviſed it. The miniſtry, however, having thus by a lordly nod laid proſtrate the aſſembly, the convention crept forth like vermin from its dead carcaſe; and the people, in the impotence of rage, undoubtedly were guilty of many acts of violence. The ſubtle politicians were at laſt at a nonplus, and could invent no other means of ſupporting their uſurped authority, but the interpoſition of the military, that laſt reſource of ignorant deſpotiſm. But they ought to know, that countries are not to be kept in obedience by cuſtom houſe officers, official letters, nor even by an armed band, when the minds of men are totally alienated from their governors. Their folly muſt be ſoothed, their prejudices indulged; and unleſs this is done, the alterations juſt glanced at by the gentlemen who ſeconded the addreſs, as propoſed to be made in the appointment of their juries and council will be entirely uſeleſs. To whomſoever the preſent adminiſtration ſhall transfer that appointment, the juries and council muſt be compoſed of men filled with that abhorrence of our miniſters, univerſal in that country.——Where they are over awed by our armed battalions, the diſcontent will vent itſelf in reproaches and ſeditious diſcourſes; but the moment our army is removed from B——n to ſuppreſs an inſurrection in any other part of the provinces, the ſmothered indignation will break out into acts of violence and rebellion. Thus ill has this boaſted trial of the N——th A——ns ſucceeded. The miniſtry has for its amuſement ſown a crop of thorns, which I hope this houſe will eradicate, and prevent, if poſſible, the raiſing any other ſuch crop, for the future. Such has been the conduct of adminiſtration in A——a. If we croſs the Atlantic, we ſhall find them ſuſtaining ſtill the ſame character. If I underſtand, in the leaſt the K——g's Sp——ch, there are two propoſitions totally inconſiſtent; bring them face to face, and no two propoſitions can be more intirely ſtrangers to one another: in one we are told, that moſt vigorous meaſures ſhall be purſued with regard to our colonies; and by the other we are informed that his M——y has received aſſurances of a pacific diſpoſition in the powers of Europe; which aſſurances he gives no credit to, & yet has taken no meaſures in vindication of the honour and rights of his crown and people. But, perhaps, it is an effect of the incomprehenſible wiſdom of our miniſtry, to draw the French into Corſica, to ſee their armies ſlaughtered, and their revenues waſted in unprofitable attempts upon rocky coaſts, uncultivated woods and barren mountains. They conſider Corſica, as a mere uſeleſs acquiſition, and if not a ſcourge, at leaſt a burthen to the conquerors. But others may differ in their opinion; though Corſica by itſelf, or dependant on its old maſter, is a ſort of nothing, when plucked from the heart of Europe to be incorporated into France, it becomes a ſerious object; what in the hands of the Genoeſe was a feather, in the hands of the French will be a ſword.

Obſerve the extent of the Bourbon family the branches of which are ſpreading themſelves over the richeſt domains of Europe; France extending forth its hands to Spain: Spain ſtretching out its long arms to France: Morocco, the old enemy of Spain, now in alliance with it: and Naples reaching out towards Morocco; a prince of the ſame houſe at Parma, and Tuſcany now an acceſſion to the family compact. All theſe powers united by Corſica, form a line of circumvallation round the Mediterranean, impenetrable to human force.

Corſica is a citadel to overawe the whole of Italy, and brings the Bourbon family home to the door of our Italian ally the King of Sardinia.——What have we to do in this ſtate of affairs with aſſurances? The French do not attack Corſica with words but we have not even defended them with words; we hear of no memorials preſented by our miniſtry; if they have been preſented we find no effects from them. The houſe of Auſtria has been exclaimed againſt on this occaſion; but if the houſe of Auſtria, by a weak and unjuſtifiable neutrality, neglects its ſafety, its intereſt and its glory, ſhall we, by a neutrality equally baſe and fopiſh, deſert the liberties of Europe which we have always prided ourſelves in being the maintainers of?

We are not to enquire whether the invaſion of Corſica is an action againſt former treaties: but whether it is an encroachment upon, and contrary to the balance of power which this nation has always ſupported in Europe: this right we muſt aſſert, by which we have obtained ſuch incredible authority in every negotiation; but hitherto, as far as I can hear, no attempts have been made to awaken other nations in Europe to a ſenſe of their danger from the family compact, nor any meaſures taken or ever concerted, to vindicate them and ourſelves againſt the attacks of France, begun in the iſland of Corſica.

Thus have the miniſters ſlumbered during the violent attempts of a power whoſe very motion ought to be watched by a miniſter of this country, who every time that he turns his eyes from that power, deſerts his duty. Theſe very miniſters, upon the ſlighteſt oppoſition given their powers in America, were trembling all o'er; and now they modeſtly attempt to ſteal your approbation of their conduct; but I truſt, they will find this not a complimenting, but an *inquiſitive, penetrating* and *avenging parliament.*

This was anſwered by Mr. G——le, but to tell you the truth, he was very long-winded, not but he's clever too in his buſineſs. I remember he appeared ſteadfaſtly attached in his ſpeech to the ſcheme of increaſing our finances, by taxing the colonies; and he laboured to prove that right in the mother country, and the neceſſary and natural ſubjection of the colonies to her ſuperiority. One of his arguments was ſmart enough: for whereas ſome of the gentlemen of the other ſide mentioned, that the A——ns had laid down their arms as ſoon as his Majeſty's troops came to B---n: "and would they not have done the ſame, two years ago? Had we proceeded with ſpirit then, we ſhould have heard no more of them. But what has this houſe not done? Encouraged their faction and ſedition, by repealing an act which they had before paſſed as juſt and neceſſary, and they have ſince found neceſſary to renew. We have taught them to diſobey, not only by ſhewing them they might do ſo with impunity, but that they may have us for the juſtifiers and abettors of their rebellion and diſobedience."

L O N D O N.

Nov. 12. On Thurſday a Ship, lately arrived from Quebec, was ſet on Fire by one of the Cabbin Boys, and burnt down to the Water Edge; but ſhe was towed out and ſcuttled, which ſaved ſome others from the ſame Fate.

Reinſtating a certain General officer to his former honors is a ſtep that gives the higheſt ſatisfaction to the people in general: From this ſtep towards reconciling the nation, the moſt favourable ſentiments are expected in regard to our colonies.

Nov. 11. It is confidently ſaid, that one reaſon of a certain popular officer having ſatisfaction made to him for his being diſplaced and diſgraced was a certain new made S——ſ's making a point of inſiſting on it, as one of the terms of accepting his preſent office.

Nov. 15. The return of the expreſs lately ſent on board a government cutter for North-America, from Plymouth, cannot be expected till the latter end of March. As the winter ſeaſon will have gone on in theſe parts long before ſhe can arrive on the coaſt, ſhe may probably be obliged to bear up for Virginia or South-Carolina, or the Iſland of Bermudas, ſhould the ſeaſon turn out rigorous, as often happens to ſhipping bound to Boſton, &c.

We hear that Yeſterday morning an expreſs was ſent off to Flamouth, containing ſome diſpatches of Improtance for his Excellency Gen. Gage, commander in chief of the Forces in North-Americd, to be forwarded on board one of the Government Cutters.

Nov. 18. A correſpondent tells us, that "As America was hertofore "conquered in Germany, it is propoſed, "in caſe of another War, to conquer "France in Corſica."

Orders are ſent away over land to Commodore Spry in the Mediterranean, with poſitive inſtructions not to ſuffer any ſhips in the Britiſh nation to be ſtopped or ſearched on any pretence whatever, either by the Genoeaſe, French, or any other power in the Italian Seas.

'Tis a melancholy truth that the priſoners for debt in the Britiſh colonies rather exceed in number in proportion to the inhabitants the debtors in Great-Britain.

We hear from Briſtol, that ſeveral young men ſkilled in the braſs and wire drawing branch of that manufactory, are engaged, on great encoragement, for North-America, where an attempt is going to be made to introduce that valuable branch of trade, which, if it meets ſucceſs, will be productive of the moſt pernicious conſequences to the mother country.

The grievances complained of by the different colonies in America, which have been tranſmitted to the Secretaries of State [illegible] are we hear, to be laid before the Parliament.

There is now living, at his ſeat in Eſſex, Fleetwood Sheppard, Eſq; (a friend of the late celebrated Mr. Prior) who is in perfect health, though at the age of 120 years.

Nov. 26. They write from Boſton in New England, that from the firſt arrival of the troops and men of war all trade had been at a ſtand, no buſineſs being tranſacted at the Cuſtom-houſe, or any of the public offices.

NEW-YORK, February 2.

Monday laſt the election for the city and county of New-York, came on at the City Hall, in this city &on cloſing the poll the Friday following, JOHN CRUGER, JAMES DE LANCEY, JACOB WALTON, and JAMES JAUNCEY, Eſq'rs. were returned duly elected by a great majority.

After cloſing the poll the four Gentlemen elected, generouſly gave 200l. for the benefit of the poor of this city, which was accordingly diſtributed.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Governor, ſet out for Albany, in his way to Sir William Johnſon's—having we hear, ſome buſineſs to ſettle with the Indians, before his return.

Before his departure, we hear, in conſequence of a petition from many reſpectable inhabitants of the city, he granted a pardon to —— ——, who lay in goal, under ſentence death; ſome favourable circumſtances appearing in his caſe.

B O S T O N, February 2.

Monday Night laſt about ten o'clock, the large new County Goal in this Town was diſcovered on Fire: The firſt Attention was to preſerve the Priſoners from periſhing; but by the Hurry and Conſternation of the People nigh at hand the Keys of the ſeveral Doors were miſplaced, whereby they were obliged to have recourſe to Axes, &c. to brake through, which with great Difficulty was done, and the Priſoners pulled through very ſmall Paſſages, their Fleſh conſiderably tore by the Iron Spikes in the Doors; however they were all taken out alive, one or two ſcorched by the Fire, one elderly Man who was in the Room where the Fire firſt began, was much burnt.——The Fire began in an Appartment on the middle Story at the Northweſt Corner of the Building, and proceeded with great Violence from one Apartment to another until the whole of the Inſide of the Houſe was in Flames; The Thickneſs of the Partitions and Floors made the Heat very intenſe, and the Walls and Iron Bars prevented the Water from the Engines doing much towards extinguiſhing the Flames; When the Fire brake from its Confinement through the Roof, great Danger was apprehended from the Flakes, but there being little Wind, by a good Providence, it was prevented from ſpreading; The night was very cold, the Firewards exerted themſelves the whole Time, alſo the Enginemen and the other Inhabitants were very vigilant; the Officers of his Majeſty's Regiments now here, attended with a Number of the Soldiers, who were likewiſe very active & ſerviceable in aſſiſting and relieving the Inhabitants: About 5 o'clock the Fire was got under. Two of the Priſoners eſcaped in the Night, the others were ſecured in Bridewell, and in the Goaler's Dwelling Houſe until Morning: At Ten o'clock Examination was made before ſeveral Magiſtrates: It appeared that Mr. Young, the Keeper, [illegible] to the Goal, as was his Practice to ſee all was ſafe, about Nine in the Evening, and ſaw no appearance of Fire; Upon examining the priſoners who were in the Room where the Fire was firſt diſcovered, it was evident that they were determined to get out by burning the Door of their Apartment; accordingly in the Evening they put ſome Chips under the Door, & ſet Fire to them; they put the Shutters to their Windows to prevent the Light being diſcovered; the door kept burning two or three Hours, till at length the Smoak and Heat increaſed ſo much, they were obliged to repair to the Window at the Windward for Air, when they gave the Alarm.——Theſe Matters appearing full againſt two of them, one a Soldier, the other a young Lad, who were confined for ſtealing, they were both hand cuff'd, and by Habeas Corpus committed to the Goal in Chareſtown. The Loſs to the County & Town muſt be great.

It is reported that his Majeſty's ſhip Ripon, of 60 guns, and 240 men, Capt. Thomſon, now in Virginia, is victualed and fitted for ſea, and is ſoon expected in this port.

Letters from London mention, that ſome gentlemen, who were here on the 10th of June laſt, but now in London, will be examined before the houſe of commons.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated London, Nov. 3.

"American affairs wear a very gloomy aſpect. We cannot pretend to ſay what meaſures the parliament will adopt, but we are very ſure the miniſtry are againſt you. The merchants here (whoſe influence in the houſe of commons with reſpect to America is very great) are much alarmed at the reſolves of the people of Boſton and New-York, to import no more Britiſh manufactures. If this reſolution ſhould become general it would do more than all your petitions and remonſtrances. The popular voice at preſent is againſt you. They inſiſt upon their right to tax America, and offer no other argument to ſupport this right than that "You are the colonies, and they the mother country." Some of the wiſeſt politicians imagine vigorous meaſures will be purſued with you. Doct. Franklin is indefatigable in his endeavours to ſerve his country. I heard him ſay a few days ago, in a large company,——"*Britain has has no right to tax the* "*colonies, and never had any ſuch* "*right, and I truſt never will have* "*it.*"——Be not alarmed if you ſhould hear of military preparations to enforce the late dutes that have been impoſed on you."

H A R T F O R D, February 6

Extract of a Letter from Capt. John Olcott, in Barbadoes to his Brother in this Place, dated 24th December, 1768.

——"On the 1ſt and 2d Inſt in Lat. 36. I met with a violent Gale of Wind, from S. S. W to W. N. W. wherein I loſt all my Horſes. Proviſions a dull Market. Capt. Williams is the only Veſſel arrived at Barbadoes, from Connecticut River this Seaſon.——"

Woodbury, January 27, 1769.

WHereas Elizabeth, the wife of me the ſubſcriber, hath for ſome time paſt miſbehaved herſelf towards me, by imprudently running me in debt, with a view, as I apprehend, wholly to ruin me and my family, and threatens further to involve me. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to deal with, or to entertain her, or to employ her as a midwife, or in any other buſineſs, as they will anſwer it at the peril of the law.

THOMAS DRAKLEY.

Windſor, Jan. 22, 1769.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, by book, are deſired to make immediate payment, in caſh or country produce of any kind, or they may expect trouble without further notice.

Jonathan and Amos Gillet.

Hebron, Jan. 17, 1769.

THE creditors to the inſolvent eſtate of Daniel Newcomb of Hebron, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of Obediah Horsford, inn holder in Hebron, on the 2d Tueſday in March next then & there to receive their reſpective dividends of ſaid inſolvent eſtate.

OBEDIAH HORSFORD, } Aſſignees.
JOHN PHELPS, jun. }

Hartford, Jan. 16, 1769.

THE creditors of the Eſtate of Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner late of Hartford, deceaſed are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Bernard in Hartford on Tueſday the 14th day of Feb. next, then and there to receive their reſpective dividends of the Eſtate of the ſaid deceas'd.

P R O P O S A L S,

For printing by Subſcription,

An impartial Examination of Mr. Robert Sandeman's Letters on Theron and Aſpaſio.

CONTAINING,

I. SOME general remarks on the ſpirit and leading notions of the author of thoſe Letters.

II. A particular conſideration of the character of the Phariſees, and of Jeſus, as drawn by Mr. Sandeman. Remarks upon his converſion of Jonathan the Jew; the converſion of Cornelius the Gentile, as a contraſt to Jonathan.

III. The principal ſentiments in the letter, collected into order, diſtinctly examined, and ſhewn, in ſeveral inſtances, to be inconſiſtent with one another, and with the ſacred oracles; and the whole to be an unhappy mixture of truth, with abſurdity and falſhood.

By *SAMUEL LANGDON*, D.D.
Paſtor of the firſt Church in Portſmouth,
New Hampſhire.

This piece will contain near thirty ſheets, printed on goood paper; price four ſhillings and ſix pence, Lawful Money; one ſhilling to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, and as ſoon as the books are printed (which will be as ſoon as poſſible) the ſubſcribers may have them (after having public notice) by applying to KNIGHT SEXTON, of Eaſt-Hartford, where the books will be ſent.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Knight Sexton, of Eaſt-Hartford, and by the Printers hereof.

☞ Thoſe Gentlemen that have any of the Subſcription Papers left with them ſome time ſince, are deſired to encourage the Publication of the above piece as faſt as poſſible.

BOSTON, January 23.

FROM Letters, Public Prints, &c. brought by Capt. Scott, we learn, that Aſia was ſwimming in blood——That the affairs of Europe were in a critical ſituation, the Turks, Ruſſians, Poles, &c. actually engaged in hoſtilities, which with the conduct of France reſpecting Corſica, made many apprehend that the War would ſoon become general:——That the affairs of America ſo engroſſed the attention of the m——y and nation, that it was thought they would endeavour to keep out of the War until they were happily ſettled;——That the colonies, and this province and Town in particular, had been moſt groſſly miſrepreſented from hence; but that Pens had not been wanting at home to ſet G. B. and the C-m-rs characters and conduct in their true light the M——y had been lead to apprehend that this town had been actually in arms, and the province ready for ſetting up an independency: that the tranſactions of our Town Meeting was to encourage the ſame; and the Convention in Boſton an actual aſſumption of the powers of government:——That ſince they had received authentick accounts of their proceedings, and ſeen the Boſton journal of Occurrences, the prejudices raiſed by thoſe falſe & wicked repreſentations had greatly ſubſided & our friends and advocates daily encreaſing: that the convention was look'd upon and conſidered by the judicious as a moſt ſalutary meaſure, calculated to prevent raſh proceedings, and a legal procedure for the redreſs of grievances:——That ſome perſons among us had repreſented to Adm-ſt-n that the peaceable landing of the troops ſhould be imputed to our weakneſs and fears, rather than our loyalty and concern to prevent the evils of a civil war, which by the raſhneſs of ſome might have been precipitated, & that they had nothing now to do but to follow the blow, & we ſhould be ſoon ready to ſubmit to every thing they might think proper to impoſe, eſpecially if they at the ſame time would ſupport and enlarge the American fund, whereby new penſions might be granted, new officers appointed, and preſent ſalaries increaſed.——That anonymous papers had gone from hence to L——d H—ll—gh, ſcandalizing and abuſing the moſt reſpectable among us, which his L——d had ſent back to G. B. to enquire into:——That G. B's. repreſentations had involved the M——y eſpecially the American S——y, in great embarraſſments, which had led him to order a particular account of all the pretended tranſactions to be ſent him, from the beginning of December before laſt, ſupported with proper vouchers; which plainly ſhews that G. B. is now put upon the defenſive, but from his known knack at taking private depoſitions, it requires the ſerious attention not only of this Town, but as we have no Aſſembly, of his Majeſty's Council, and the whole province. That the friends of the nation are heartily deſirous of having all diſputes with us amicably ſettled; ſome of whom have adviſed us that it is in our power to get all things put upon their old footing, if this will now ſatisfy us; that nothing will more promote this happy effect than a continuance of our orderly and legal behaviour, and ſtrictly adhering to our agreement reſpecting the conſumption or non importation of Britiſh manufactures, at the ſame time exhibiting to the world, by a conſtitutional conduct, that we never can be perſuaded by any M——r to ſell or be inveigled out of our juſt rights and privileges, and that with the help of providence, we will not ſuffer them to be wreſted from us illegally by any power upon earth.

WILLIAMSBURG Dec. 15.

On the 4th of this inſtant, about 10 o'clock at night, the jail of Amherſt county, by ſome accident caught fire, and one Richard Fletcher Gregory, confined in it for debt, periſhed in the flames. There was ſomething very deplorable in this man's fate, for although, by his cries, he awakened the jailer, who immediately ſnatched up the keys, as he thought, of the priſon, and ran derectly to open the door, yet, upon trial, he found they were the wrong ones, and by his repeated efforts to unlock the door, ſpoiled the lock, ſo that when he came with the right key, it had no effect. Then he rouſed up a Negroe fellow, who, with an ax, laboured hard to cut the door through, and when he had completed it, found that what he had done was in vain, as there were iron bars in the inſide. The poor man, who was all this time at the window, and ſeeing nothing more could be done for his relief, as the fire burſted out at the priſon door, and hindred the Negroe from proceeding, reſigned himſelf to his fate: He took of his clothes, and threw them out at the window, telling the jailer to give them to his poor wife and children, as the only legacy he had to leave them. He then retired to a corner of the priſon, and lay down, waiting his fate. Next morning his remains were found, which were nothing but his ſcull and thigh bones.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Nevins, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are once more deſired to ſettle their accounts to prevent trouble. And all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement.

MARY NEVINS. Adminiſtratrix.

WILLIAM ELLERY's compliments to all thoſe who are indebted to him either by book or note—acquaints them he is under the greateſt neceſſity for the money, and begs the favour of them to diſcharge the ſame by the 1ſt of March next, as he will otherwiſe put his books, notes, &c. into the hands of his attorney at ſaid time, being determined to have his affairs ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.

N.B. Thoſe whoſe debts are under forty ſhillings, will be ſued in ten days, unleſs prevented by payment.

Hartford, 30th Jan. 1769.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of the peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Panton, in the province of New Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip. This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Elias Read, innholder in Saliſbury, on the 2d Tueſday of *March* next, at two of the c'ock in the afternoon, to conſider and agree about laying out another diviſion of land in ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be tho't proper and neceſſary to be done. Dated in Sharon, the 21ſt Day of January, 1769.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, Juſt. of Peace.

Lately imported, by

John Thomſon,

In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies, duffles, half thicks bazes, ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, tammies, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7 8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſlieve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

Hartford. (*W Diviſion*) *Jan* 20 1769

THE ſubſcriber hereof, takes this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes FOOT WHEELS in the beſt manner, and will warrant them; alſo repairs the ſame for caſh or grain, at the market price. Whoever therefore, will oblige him with their good cuſtom, ſhall be ſupplied therewith, and that on the moſt reaſonab'e terms, by

NOAH ANDRUS.

Cornelius Atherton,

Of Dutcheſs County,

TAKES this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes and repairs fuller's SHEARS, in the beſt manner. Any perſon in want can be ſupplied by the ſubſcriber at a reaſonable rate.

CORNELIUS ATHERTON.

N. B. Said Atherton makes ſhears, in a new invented manner, which is of the greateſt advantage to the buyer, as one of the blades is put on with a ſcrew, ſo that it can be taken off at any time to be ground, without putting the ſhears out of their proper order.

The beſt of

COD-FISH,

To be ſold for Produce, by

Thomas Mayhew,

At HARTFORD.

All perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber by book, whoſe accounts are of more than one year's ſtanding, are hereby deſired to come and ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of March next, or they may expect trouble without further notice——that he may make payment to his creditors.

THOMAS GROSS.

Hartford Jan 23. 1769.

ALL Perſons indebted by book to the late partnerſhip of Allyn & Hooker are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately with James Hooker.——Likewiſe all indebted to James Hooker, or James & Horace Hooker, of more than one years ſtanding, are deſired to ſettle the ſame in caſh or country produce——Conſtant attendance will be given at ſaid Hookers ſtore for the purpoſe above.

N. B. Said Hooker has a Linſed Oyl Mill in good repair, ſtanding about a mile from the Great Bridge in Hartford, which he would ſell upon very reaſonable terms.

HARTFORD, Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

MONDAY, Feb. 13, 1769. [NUMBER 219.]

THE Connecticut COURANT,

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

MEMORIALIST.

"*Levity of behaviour is the bane of all that is good and virtuous.*" SENECA.

——"*She told me ſhe admired him for his virtue. She knew he had reſiſted the greateſt temptations that ever man was tried with.——The Chevalier, ſhe ſaid, was ſuperior to all attempts that were not grounded in honour and conſcience.*

Women of ſlight fame had no way to come at him; and women of virtue were ſecure from his attempts."

Vid. Grandiſon.

The MEMORIALIST to the Public, humbly Sheweth,

THAT by one ſtatute law of this colony intitled, "An act for the puniſhment of fornication" *it is enacted*, "That if any man ſhall commit fornication with any ſingle woman, upon due conviction thereof, each of them ſhall pay a fine of," &c.——or be corporally puniſhed by whipping, &c.

The Memorialiſt begs liberty humbly to obſerve, that whatever might be the deſign of the legiſlature in making this act;——Surely they looked upon the ſin of fornication a mortal evil, *a crime to be puniſhed by the Judges*. And if ſo, what reaſon can be aſſigned why ſo vile & wicked ſin ſo often goes unpuniſhed? that no notice is taken of it, by thoſe whoſe buſineſs it is to take notice of all open breaches of law. Surely *the frequency* of this ſin can't atone for, or leſſen the guilt of it. Neither can it be eſteemed leſs heinous becauſe our *relations* and *friends* fall into it. Neither ſhould it go unpuniſhed becauſe it is perpetrated in *great families*, nor ſhould the poor be puniſhed by reaſon of their *poverty*.

The Memorialiſt therefore prays that he may be indulged the liberty to expoſe this vile and deteſtable ſin by tranſcribing a few paſſages from a late author upon this ſubject.

The evils of Lewdneſs enumerated.

"At the inſtigation of this ſingle luſt, what time, what pains, what influence, are daily proſtituted to the ſhameful buſineſs of inticing and debauching young women! men of the higheſt ſtile and education for the poor periſhing gratification of an hour, will be guilty of what is ſhocking to every mind that retains the leaſt fear of God, or compaſſion for his fellow creatures, *guilty* of bringing a young virgin to indelible ſhame; her parents to *grief* as torturing as it is undeſerved and hopeleſs; guilty of doing the corrupted object of their *luſt* ſuch an injury, as if offered to a *ſiſter*, a *daughter*, or any other relation of their own, they would reſent as the moſt villainous abuſe."

"At the inſtigation of this luſt, they will be acceſſary, as far as lies in their power, to opening the way to *adulterous* commerce & all its train of miſchiefs, by debauching unmarried women, who ſeldom prove *chaſte* after wedlock, when before it they have fallen a *prey* to lewdneſs. Acceſſary as far as lies in their power, in filling the world with whores, at once its plague & ſcourge, creatures abandoned to every deteſtable *practice*, corrupters of youth, putting them headlong into deplorab'e, and deſperate courſes, to pay for their infectious embraces."

——"And bad as theſe conſequences are, they make up only the ſmalleſt part of the evil produced by fornication. No pen is able fully to unfold what the SOUL ſuffers from this ſin.——Would ye for your own ſakes, O ye young men before ye are led captive by this bewitching luſt, place before your eyes, all the bad effects of yielding to its unlawful cravings; the ruin of women, the diſhonour of *families*, the diſtreſs of injured aged *parents*, the difficulties in which you are involving yourſelves, by entertaining ſo vile a paſſion in your hearts, and the long catalogue of crimes for which you muſt anſwer in the laſt day: I ſay if theſe things were preſented to your view, before your captivity to fornication, you muſt ſhake at the horror of the ſcene."

"Sum up now what has been offered in proof of the great ſinfulneſs of fornication, *conſider* the great evils ſo evidently connected with it, that no infidel can deny them, *conſider* the repeated declarations of God's diſpleaſure againſt this ſin, from his firſt making it capital under the old law, to his dooming it to everlaſting puniſhment again and again in the laſt revelation of his will. Conſider this his unchangeable purpoſe is ſo openly ſo ſtrongly proclaimed, that either we have nothing to fear from any ſin we can poſſibly commit, or fornication muſt be confeſſed a damnable one. Weigh theſe things & you muſt acknowledge how much it is the duty of every chriſtian as he loves God, as he reverences his word, and as he regards his own *ſalvation*, to deny himſelf in every propenſity he feels to commit fornication, and to flee from it as he would from the face of a ſerpent."

"Know therefore, that you muſt come to this determination either to turn apoſtate from the chriſtian faith, renouncing every hope of ever finding mercy from God, or to mortify your members which are upon the earth, fornication, uncleanneſs, &c. & to maintain at all times that this ſin alone, would drown the ſoul in perdition. For this fullneſs of perſuaſion of the evil and ſinfulneſs of fornication is of great uſe to ſecure you in the early and moſt important ſeaſon of life, from what is generally the firſt inſtance of premeditated rebellion againſt God; the firſt means of riveting on the ſinner that chain which drags down its thouſands and ten thouſands to the *priſon* of *Hell*."

"*All theſe conſiderations are abſolutely neceſſary to be frequently pondered by young people eſpecially in a ſingle ſtate; becauſe lewdneſs has not only a party in its favour in every conſtitution, but noiſe, and impudence, and numbers, every where combine to diſcountenance* chaſtity."

The Memorialiſt therefore prays, that the *public*, that *parents*, that *children*, and people of all ages and connections of men and women, would ſeriouſly conſider of theſe *things*; and uſe their joint and utmoſt intereſt to ſuppreſs this growing vice of *fornication*; a vice abhorred by the heathen. That a reformation may be attained ever prays,

The MEMORIALIST.

From the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

To Mr. GEORGE GRENVILLE.

TAKEN it, Sir, for granted, that the State of the Nation, a Pamphlet lately publiſhed, is either wrote by you, or under your directions, I ſhall addreſs my remarks on that laboured treatiſe to you & you only.

Had you contented yourſelf with giving the Public a comparative View of the reſpective Finances of Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal; or had you proceeded one ſtep farther, and compiled from the Votes and Journals of the Houſe of Commons, a flattering, though perhaps, a random Balance of our Trade with Ruſſia, Sweden, Germany, Holland, Spain, and Portugal, your Pamphlet would rather have been entitled to our Approbation and Praiſe, than to our Cenſure and Indignation. We might have ſmiled at your beggarly Split-Farthing Eſtimates, and we might have *hoarſe* laugh'd at the pretty Picture you draw of your own probity, Virtue, Diligence, Abilities, and abhorrence of Sinecures; but when we call to mind the Grants of thoſe lumping Sinecures *in Reverſion*, which you have obtained for your own ſweet ſelves, when we ſee you attempt to revive, to juſtify, and to enforce a Meaſure which has been condemned by ſeveral moderate men, execrated by every friend of Liberty, and formally hooted out of both houſes of legiſlation, certainly you deſerve no favour, no mercy, no quarter, either from the Crown, or from the Subjects.

Not from the Crown, becauſe a Chancellor of the Britiſh Exchequer, who adviſes a Meaſure in the Senate, directly injurious to the rights of the crown, and which Rights it is his peculiar Province to take all poſſible Care that they be kept diſtinct and ſeperate from *thoſe* of the Subject (agreeable to the great Line of ſeperation marked out with ſo much accuracy, and aſcertained with ſo much Preciſion in John's Magna Charta;) a Chancellor, I ſay, who commits ſo capital a Blunder (not to call his delinquency by a harſher name) irretrievably and juſtly forfeits, *ipſo facto*, all Pretenſions to his Sovereign's confidence and Protection.

Not from the Subject, becauſe a Britiſh Senator, who both *within* and *without* doors, one while with his Tongue, and another with his pen, is inflexibly perſevering to enforce a Meaſure utterly ſubverſive of the *ſenatorial* Rights of the ſeveral American States, neceſſarily draws upon his head the curſes and Anathemas of every American, and the moſt cordial deprecations of every Great-Briton, who has a juſt idea of the *importance of*, and fellow-feeling *for*, the rights of his Brother Subjects.

Yet, Sir, ſuch was the tendency, nay, ſuch was the effect, of your ſtamp act, while it remained unrepealed, and which, though now repealed, you are *mutato nomine tantum*, once more endeavouring to introduce into the colonies, under the ſpecious Pretence of the fitneſs and rectitude of the meaſure itſelf. But you muſt permit me, Sir, to foretel you, that the Americans, who were not to be dragooned out of their ſenatorial Rights, by naval armaments, and Menaces, of military Execution, will not be cajoled out of thoſe Rights, though Mr George Grenville ſhould publiſh every month thro'out the year, a Quarto Pamphlet of 48 pages, and every page were to be wrote as much in his own Praiſe, and exhibit as fulſome a Panegyric upon his own Adminiſtration, as to the Pamphlet at preſent under conſideration. Do not, Sir, ſo groſly, ſo egregiouſly, miſtake your Character: for the truth is, you have neither the Talent for ſpeaking in public, nor yet for writing to the Public. Your *Fort*, when you come to deliver ſentiments either to the Senate, or from the preſs, lies only in the Plauſible, and you never yet was known to riſe to the Perſuaſive, nor the Convincive; and therefore to refute the ſtrongeſt of your Arguments, which is the Taſk I now impoſe upon myſelf, little more will be required than juſt to detect and expoſe the Sophiſtry, Fallacy, Puerility of your Reaſoning.

In Page 37, you are pleaſed to tell, "That the *ſovereign authority* which rules the whole Empire ought not to admit of any Plea for exempting the Subjects in the Colonies from ſharing in the common budrens, and contributing 200 000l. annually, to the neceſſities of *the ſtate*, a ſum ſo much below their proportion of the ſums levied from their Fellow Subjects in Great Britain, & perhaps it would be the moſt expedient method for *Parliament* to aſſeſs each colony a ſpecific Sum, and for *Parliament* to have the *diſpoſal* of the Money." Was there ever ſo vague, ſo ambiguous, ſo incluſive a Poſition offered to public View? You talk to your Readers of a *Sovereign Authority which rules the whole Empire*, and you leave them in Doubt where the Sovereign Authority lies, and in whom it is veſted. Had you acted the Part of a ſound Reaſoner, you ought to have given us a Definition of that ſame *Sovereign Authority*, and then we ſhould have known, with ſome Degree of Preciſion, whether by that Phraſe you meant the *King*, or whether you intended it only to mean the *Senate* of Great Britain. So important, ſo neceſſary a Definition, artfully omitted on your Side, furniſhes Opponents with the juſteſt Grounds for attributing the Omiſſion itſelf, either to the Badneſs of your Heart, or the Badneſs of the Cauſe; for on this Diſtinction ſolely depends the Point in Queſtion, namely, Whether the Senate of Great Britain have a *Right* to tax the Colonies or not? As I am clearly of Opinion, that the Britiſh Senate has no ſuch Right, it will be incumbent on me to give other Reaſons than a bare Ipſo dixi. I ſhall therefore throw new Lights on this momentous Queſtion; and, to prevent the weaker Part of his Majeſty's Subjects from being dazzled with your ſpecious and erroneous Arguments, I ſhall, in anſwering your Arguments, explain myſelf in Terms intelligible to the meaneſt Capacity.

We ſhall form but an imperfect or partial Idea of the Rights of our Coloniſts, if we do not trace the Doctrine of Colonization up to it's original Inſtitution. To which End it is neceſſary I inform my Readers, that the Kings of England have from Time immemorial been always aided with *two* Councils: *One* of theſe is called the *Privy* Council, the other is ſtiled in our Magna Charta, and by all our conſtitutional Writers the *Magnum* Conſilium, or *Great* Council. Each of theſe Councils had it's ſeparate Walk, and diſtinct Sphere of Action. The one interferes not with the Department, nor with the proper Concernments of the other. Their reſpective Boundaries are, I have obſerved before, well marked, and aſcertained to ſuch a Degree of Preciſion, that, as Horace ſays,

———*Sunt* certi *denique* fines
Quos ultra citraque nequit conſiſtere RECTUM.

The boundaries being thus aſcertained, it neceſſarily follows that if the great council infringes upon the *Rectum* or *Rights* of the Privy Council, or vice verſa the reſult is inſtantaneous Tyranny.

Charters for Colonization have always invariably been granted by the Privy Council *jure coronæ*; and if thoſe charters have been confirmed by the great council, the coloniſts acquired no new right by ſuch confirmation; and the chief, if not the ſole Advantage they could propoſe to themſelves from ſuch confirmation, was a greater Facility of addreſſing the crown in their Senatorial capacity, in caſe of any Senatorial grievance, through the powerful intermediation of their Siſter, and coequal, the great council or Senate of Gr. Britain. Charters for Colonization then, are the Creation of the crown, and the coloniſts of courſe are the creatures of the crown, that is to ſay, they are intitled to no other Form or mode of government than that which it pleaſed the King to grant them in their original Charter. Now all Kings, who by original compact, have no conſtitutional check upon their actions, have a right to tax their ſubjects without their concurence, will and conſent. But the crown of England having originally granted to each of the American Colonies a great council of it's own, ſimilar, in point of authority, to that of Great Britain; the crown, I ſay, *ipſo facto*, transfers all Right of taxing the reſpective coloniſts to their own reſpective great councils. And the great Council of Maryland, or that of any other colony, hath juſt as good a right to impoſe, in it's reſpective Senate, a tax upon the Inhabitants of Great Britain, as the great council of Great Britain has to impoſe a tax in her Senate upon the Inhabitants of Maryland, or thoſe of any other colony. In ſhort, Sir, G. Britain, each of the chartered Colonies, and Ireland, are ſo many diſtinct *States*, each ſtate having its own great council, over each of which great council one and the ſame *Sovereign Power* preſides; that Sovereign Power is the King of Great Britain, only.

Thus having ſettled the important and difficult point of ſovereign authority, I reſerve ſome farther Animadverſions on your Pamphlet for a ſecond letter, from, Sir, Your
humble Servant,
Oct. 26. BRECKNOCK.

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

SIR, *Groſvenor ſquare, Oct.* 10.

THE underwritten Letter in Cypher I picked up laſt Night between the Duke of Grafton's Door and my own: As I can make nothing of it, I ſend it to you, that his Majeſty's Decypherer, the good old Biſhop of Wells, may conjure ſomething out of it, if poſſible, for the public ſervice.

I am SIR,
Your very humble Servant,
L. M. O.

To the Earl of CHATHAM.

My LORD, *Groſvenor ſquare, Oct.* 14.

1766 1628 94725 43126 2675 98235 45 8762 81642 58126 88te 541 67415 C23115n H24ſe 792 9631 76928 4613 811 521 6431 89572 9217 311 5891 67432 1768

I have the Honour to be, with the moſt inviolable Attachment, and the moſt ſteady Fidelity.

My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient and
Moſt devoted humble Servant,
The Mattock and the Spade.

London, Oct. 28.

A CARD

THE London and Britiſh Merchants preſent their Compliments to the American Merchants in Boſton, New York, &c and humbly requeſt they will firſt pay the Arrears due from them to Great Britain, before they pretend to enter into Combinations what goods they will and what they will not receive from their Mother Country. Such Raſhneſs can only be paralelled by a private Debtor challenging without Reaſon his Creditor, with an intention to murder him, that he may not pay his Debt; but before a Challenge can be accepted, the Debtor ſhould diſcharge his Arrears, otherwiſe he is not on a Par with his Creditor and merits baſtinading without Mercy: So likewiſe until the American Debts in Arrear are paid, the Merchants there ſhould not pretend to be inſolent; all their Wealth, Property and Credit, they are indebted to the Britiſh Merchants for, and to pretend to exclude them the Benefit of any Trade is Folly (not to ſay more) beyond Imagination; and it is hoped the Britiſh Nation, whoſe Laws they ſeem to ſet at nought, will, as well as ourſelves, know how to reſent it.

Octo. 27. A Correſpondent ſays, that a ſcheme is on foot by ſome people of conſequence, and intended to be offered to the conſideration of Parliament next ſeſſion, for raiſing half a million ſterling in the colonies, to be levied in kind, out of the ſtaple commodities each province produces, in lieu of caſh. A ſcheme of this nature, it is ſaid, bids the faireſt for giving ſatisfaction to all parties, by the mutual advantages it is apparently calculated to promote.

Nov. 15. On Sunday laſt a clergyman came to preach at the village of Eſſington in Berkſhire, but having forgot his ſermon, bid the Clerk give out the cxix. Pſalm, which being done, the mounted his horſe, galloped four miles and back again, and was in the pulpit before the Pſalm was ended.

A ſketch of the Memorial and Conſultations concerning Antony and John Perra, & Jane Darlin, the wife of one Favobert, accuſed of a rape and aſſaſſination.

ON the 25th of June, in the laſt year, the daughter of a manufacturer of ſilk, at Lyons, named Claudine Rogue, who was remarkable for the beauty of her perſon, and ſobriety of diſpoſition, when the family roſe from table about nine in the evening, miſſing a cat that had been given to her a few days before, went out to ſeek it. About an hour after, her parents beginning to grow uneaſy by her abſence, made enquiry for her in the different apartments of the houſe, but could learn no news of her. The family being alarmed, aſſembled & conſulted together, and determined to inquire for her in all thoſe neighbouring houſes, to which they knew ſhe ſometimes reſorted. "Perhaps," ſays one, "the cat may have returned to the houſe from whence ſhe came;" and it was immediately agreed to ſeek the girl there. The miſtreſs of the houſe, naturally of a lively and jovial diſpoſition, anſwered their inquiries with ſome pleaſantries that were not agreeable to their preſent anxiety, and which gave riſe to ſome remarks, that have had very unlucky, and may have fatal conſequences.——Their imaginations being diſordered by anxiety and diſtreſs, they drew the moſt unfavourable inferences, and, excited by their neighbours, they determined to return to the ſame houſe, and make more ſtrict inquiry. They knocked at the door, which not being opened ſo ſoon as their impatience required, augmented their ſuſpicions; and the parents already regarded the woman of the houſe, and two ſtrangers whom they found with her, as thoſe that had carried off their daughter: they now ſearch the houſe ſtrictly; queſtion the parties very cloſely; and think they diſcover great confuſion in their countenances, and ambiguity in their anſwers. All this, however, ſerved rather to encreaſe than aleviate their anxiety; the unhappy parents return home, loaded with confuſion and diſtreſs,

Six days had paſſed in the moſt dreadful inquietude, when they learnt that the dead body of a young woman was found in the Rhone near Condrieu, about 27 miles from Lyons.—The uncle, accompanied by another relation, ſet off for that place. When they came there, they found that the body was buried in the ſand, they had it dug up, and knew it by the figure and the cloaths; they then cauſed it to be intered in the cimetiry or church yard of the pariſh of St. Michael of Condrieu.

The clamour that the diſappearance of the girl had already occaſioned, in a quarter of the town, inhabited by the loweſt rank of people, and extremely populous, was ſtill augmented by the declaration of a child of 5 years old, the daughter of the woman who had given the cat, and which appeared to merit attention. Truth ſeemed to manifeſt itſelf from the mouth of innocence. This unlucky child declared that Claudine Rogue had been ſtrangled in her mother's houſe, by perſons that ſhe named; ſhe put herſelf moreover into ſuch attitudes and made ſuch deſcriptions, as gave reaſon to ſuſpect that ſhe was raviſhed as well as murdered. Tranſported with horror at the thoughts of the complicated atrocious crimes of ſeduction, rape and aſſaſſination, the accuſed are immediately ſuppoſed and condemned as guilty by the public voice. The clamour daily encreaſing, the affair is brought before the magiſtrates, who take every poſſible precaution to trace the ſeveral circumſtances of the ſuppoſed crime, and to diſcover the authors.

The ſurgeons, already prejudiced by theſe reports, are appointed to go to the cimetiry of St. Michael of Condrieu; they cauſed the dead body to be taken up, and, on examination, declare, that ſhe ſuffered a violent death, and was afterwards thrown into the river.

On this declaration, a proceſs being founded, two women and three men are thrown into priſon, and another who had abſconded is declared guilty; at laſt, after a moſt complicated and [illegible] inquiry, which took up almoſt five months, the ſuppoſed criminals are ſent back, and are declared innocent of all their accuſations.

A few days before this ſolemn determination, three celebrated advocates publiſhed accounts in defence of the accuſed. In theſe accounts the report of the ſurgeons is treated as ignorant and preſumtuous, or at beſt as ſuperficial and inconſiderate. Theſe gentlemen thinking themſelves obliged to juſtify their report to the public, to whom they were accuſed of ignorance, publiſhed a letter, addreſſed to Mr. Louis, ſurgeon in Paris, and that well known academecian, approving the determination which the others had made, in conſequence of their inquiry, ſent them an anſwer, in which he fully juſtified the opinion they had given.

CHARLESTOWN, S. Carolina, December 15.

On the 13th of Sept. laſt, the General Aſſembly of Jamaica, met according to Prorogation, Lieut. Governor Ellotſon in his ſpeech, renews the royal requiſition "for repayment of the monies advanced by the treaſury of G. Britain, for the iſland ſubſiſtance of his Majeſty's troops ſtationed there," which had been declined the laſt year. The council in their addreſs of the 15th, take not the leaſt notice of it. The aſſembly in theirs, promiſes to reconſider the matter. The 29th, his Honor gave his aſſent to one act, after which the aſſembly preſented to him another addreſs and repreſentation, whereby they again decline the repayment aforeſaid, ſetting forth, that they could not do otherwiſe, without endangering the moſt eſſential rights and privileges of their conſtituents. The ſame day Mr. Ellotſon was pleaſed to diſſolve the general Aſſembly, and writs were iſſued for electing a new one.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Boſton.

"I Thank you for the particulars concerning your public affairs; and wiſh what has happened ſince, do not more embroil them. However, I am in hopes that in the end, it will turn out to the advantage of the coloniſts. Your traders before were too forward to run deep in debt with our merchants, and thereby involved themſelves in great difficulties. They were too fond of the faſhions and follies of England, and too negligent of the great natural advantages of their own country: Trading ſo much upon credit, and aping the extravagances and luxuries of the rich and opulent, have already done the colonies irreparable damage, ſunk their character, and ſap'd their virtue. They will now be obliged (if the preſent diſpoſition hold) to trade more upon their own ſtock, to be more attentive to the rules of commerce, more punctual in their payments, and more ready to retrench many ſuperfluous expences, which only tend to enervate their minds, waſte their ſubſtance, and enfeeble their bodies.———

"Now, I hope the great principles of religion will meet with leſs oppoſition, and the virtues of their anceſtors revive with greater vigor, light, and dignity. As I hold your part of the world to be in poſſeſſion of the moſt valuable and diſtinguiſhed bleſſings of any nation under heaven; a land of religious and civil liberty; a healthy climate, a country teeming with plenty; ſea, land, and air, pouring in their inexhauſtible treaſures for the uſe, delight and happineſs of the inhabitants; and to crown all, primitive chriſtianity, unſhackled by hierarchial domination, ſhedding its benign influence to light their path to glory: So (thus bleſſed with divine favour) nothing can hurt your people, but ingratitude and diſobedience, and revolting from his counſels who is the great Sovereign of the univerſe."

HARTFORD, *Feb.* 13.

We are credibly informed, That on the Settlement of an Account between this Colony and JARED INGERSOL, Eſq; of New Haven, a Ballance of £. 118 Sterling was found due to the latter, which he generouſly made a Preſent of to the Colony; for which the Aſſembly, in their laſt Seſſion, voted him their Thanks which was communicated to him by a Committee.

⁂ A good SADDLE, was found laſt Week in this Town. The Owner may have it again by calling at the Printing-Office, and paying for this Advertiſement.

Meſſ. PRINTERS,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your Paper.

Extract of a letter on the virtues of Caſtor's Oil, to a ſociety of phyſicians in London, by Dr. Thomas Fraſer of Antigua, March 16th, 1759.

TO prepare the oil, take the ſeeds when ripe, cleanſe from their huſk, beat to a paſte in a mortar, and boil with a ſufficient quantity of water, the oil ſwims on the ſurface, and is to be ſcum'd off. Others prepare it by expreſſion, which is preferable, as oils of all kinds have their acrimony heightened by the action of fire: agreable to which we obſerve, that when the ſeeds are parched, which is the practice of ſome, they yield an oil which is much more acrid and purgative than what is otherways obtained. In theſe iſlands it hath long been preſcribed as a mild and efficacious purgative; for it lubricates & blunts acrimony, ſoftens the fœces, and ſtimulates the inteſtines, to perform their office. With this view, I have always preſcribed it in obſtinate conſtitutions, and in that which we call in theſe iſlands, the dry belly ach, without being diſappointed in the event——The common method of giving it, is a table ſpoon full every hour; and the third or fourth ſpoon full moſt generally produces a ſtool. Others make it into an oleo ſaccharum, with ſugar and lime-juice, which renders the taſte leſs diſagreable. It is a good ingredient in emolient clyſters. Drink plentifully of warm diluting liquors, as with other mild purgatives. In affections of the kidneys, where we are commonly under the neceſſity of emptying the bowels, nothing anſwers better than this oil, either in clyſters, or by the mouth; for while it removes the preſſure of harden'd excrements, it relaxes, and proves emolient to a great degree. Theſe qualities will alſo aſcertain its virtues in different caſes, in which I have ſometimes given it as a purgative in the beginning with ſucceſs. Yet, though very efficatious in the moſt obſtinate complaints, it acts ſo mildly, that new born infants often take it, a tea ſpoon full for a doſe: nor does any thing anſwer better for them, as it carries off that matter which frequently is the cauſe of gripes and convulſions. Theſe are the virtues which experience hath taught me to belong to caſtor oil.——"

N. B. *I have ſeen the caſtor plant growing in Connecticut; it produces ſeeds in plenty; is called by ſome olive, by others coffee. It is worth cultivating. I have uſed it in my practice, as have ſeveral practitioners of my acquaintance, who ſeem well pleaſed with it, and think it bids fair as a valuable ſubſtitute for that injudicious collic powder of the famous (I had like to have ſaid i——) H——'s.*

LOST, the 2d inſt. a leather pocket book, containing a ſmall account book, about the bigneſs of an almanack, the back of the paper almoſt worn out, if the out ſide leaf is not loſt off the owner's name is wrote on it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

THOMAS ENSIGN.

Hartford, Feb. 13.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber of Sandersfield, on the firſt of December laſt, an apprentice, named Benjamin Heth, about 18 years of age, wears his own long light colour'd hair, about 5 feet high, had on when he went away, a mix'd blue homeſpun coat, a light-colour'd ratteen waiſtcoat, light colour'd homeſpun breeches, black woolen ſtockings, and a chek'd linen ſhirt. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice and return him to his maſter, ſhall have one dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

THEODORE PRESSON.

Sandersfield Feb. 10, 1769.

From the NORTH BRITON, No. LXXI.

A ſpeech of Sir Charles Sedley, in the reign of King William the Third.

Mr. Speaker,

WE have provided for the army; we have provided for the navy; and now at laſt a new reckoning is brought upon us. We muſt likewiſe provide for the LISTS; truly Mr. Speaker, it is a ſad reflection, that ſome men ſhould wallow in wealth & places; whilſt others pay away in taxes the fourth part of their revenue, for the ſupport of the ſame Government.

We are not upon equal terms for his Majeſty's ſervice. The Courtiers and great officers charge, as it were, in armour, and feel not the taxes, by reaſon of their places: whilſt the country Gentlemen are ſhot through and through by them. The King is pleaſed to lay his wants before us; and I am confident expects our advice upon it: We ought therefore to tell him what penſions are too great, and what places may be extinguiſhed during the war and the public calamity.

His Majeſty ſees nothing but coaches and ſix, and great tables; & therefore cannot imagine the want and miſery of the reſt of his ſubjects. He is a brave and generous prince; but he is a young King, encompaſſed and hemmed in by a company of crafty old Courtiers. To ſay no more, ſome have places of 3000l. ſome of 6000l. others of 8000l. per annum; and I am told the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury have 1600l. per annum each. Certainly public penſions whatever they have been formerly, are too much for the preſent want and calamity that reign every where elſe; & it is a ſcandal, that a Government ſo ſick at heart as ours is, ſhould look ſo well in the face. We muſt ſave the King money, wherever we can; for I am afraid the war is too great for our purſes, if things be not managed with all imaginable thrift. When the people of England ſee all theſe things are ſaved that can be ſaved; that there are no exorbitant penſions, nor unneceſſary ſalaries, and all is applied to uſe for the which it is given, we ſhall give, and they ſhall pay, whatever his Majeſty can want to ſecure the Porteſtant Religion, and to keep out the King of France and King James too—I conclude Mr. Speaker; let us ſave the King what we can, and then let us proceed to give what we are able.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Nevins, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are once more deſired to ſettle their accounts to prevent trouble. And all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement.

MARY NEVINS, Adminiſtratrix.

Cornelius Atherton,

Of Dutcheſs County,

TAKES this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes and repairs Fuller's SHEARS, in the beſt manner. Any perſon in want can be ſupplied by the ſubſcriber at a reaſonable rate.

CORNELIUS ATHERTON.

N. B. Said Atherton makes ſhears, in a new invented manner, which is of the greateſt advantage to the buyer, as one of the blades is put on with a ſcrew, ſo that it can be taken off at any time to be ground, without putting the ſhears out of their proper order.

WILLIAM ELLERY's compliments to all thoſe who are indebted to him either by book or note—acquaints them he is under the greateſt neceſſity for the money, and begs the favour of them to diſcharge the ſame by the 1ſt of March next. he will otherwiſe put his books, notes, &c. into the hands of his attorney at ſaid time, being determined to have his affairs ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.

N.B. Thoſe whoſe debts are under forty ſhillings, will be ſued in ten days, unleſs prevented by payment.

Hartford, 30th Jan. 1769.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of the peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Panton, in the province of New-Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip. This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Elias Read, innholder in Saliſbury, on the 2d Tueſday of *March* next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider and agree about laying out another diviſion of land in ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be tho't proper and neceſſary to be done. Dated in Sharon, the 21ſt Day of January, 1769.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, Juſt. of Peace.

Lately imported, by

John Thomſon,

In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies, duffles, half thicks bazes, Swanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gold rings and ſilver lockets, ſleeve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

Hartford, (W. Diviſion) Jan. 20, 1769.

THE ſubſcriber hereof, takes this opportunity to acquaint the public, that he makes FOOT WHEELS in the beſt manner, and will warrant them; alſo repairs the ſame for caſh or grain, at the market price. Whoever therefore, will oblige him with their good cuſtom, ſhall be ſupplied therewith, and that on the moſt reaſonable terms, by

NOAH ANDRUS.

Woodbury, January 27, 1769.

WHereas Elizabeth, the wife of me the ſubſcriber, hath for ſome time paſt miſbehaved herſelf towards me, by imprudently running me in debt, with a view, as I apprehend, wholly to ruin me and my family, and threatens further to involve me. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to deal with, or to entertain her, or to employ her as a midwife, or in any other buſineſs, as they will anſwer it at the peril of the law.

THOMAS DRAKELEY.

Windſor, Jan. 23, 1769.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers by book, are deſired to make immediate payment, in caſh, or country produce of any kind, or they may expect trouble without further notice.

Jonathan and Amos Gillet.

From the CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

Meſſ. GREENS,

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your Paper, and you will oblige your's, &c.

I Have wiſhed a long time that ſome one of the Family of the *Halls*, would be ſo generous as to publiſh the method they uſe in the cure of the bilious cholic, but I ſee no proſpect of it. Therefore, from a principle of benevolence to mankind, I publiſh the following method to be genuine. I expect that ſome gentlemen in the practice, branches of that worthy Family, will take it unkind in me, which I ſhould be ſorry for. For my part, I think it is far from a gentleman practitioner, and the Chriſtian, to keep any medicine within his own breaſt leſt ſome body ſhould do good with it beſides himſelf. The queſtion may be aſk'd, who knows whether this is the right method? The anſwer is, It came from the late Doct. *Hall,* of Wallingford's mouth, when he was on his death-bed. And from my own experience, I find the effects the ſame. I am not going to ſay, that their method is the beſt, but we are all ſenſible what effect prejudice has on the minds of mankind! Nothing could cure the cholick, but *Hall's Powder,* and ſome would take no medicine, but ſend 60, 70, or 80 miles for Doct. *Hall,* and by the time the Doctor comes the patient is dead.

PREPARATORY POWDER.

Take Boar's Teſticles dried, Roots of Maſter Wort, Juniper Berries, of each, equal Parts, reduce them into fine Powder, give the Quantity of a large Tea Spoon full, half an hour before the Bitter Powder.

DOCT. HULL'S BITTER-POWDER.

Take Succatrine Aloes, 6 Ounces, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Myrrh, Turmerick, and Britiſh Saffron, each one Ounce, Scammony and Amber, each two Drams, reduce them ſeparately, to impalpable Powder, then mix them together. The Doſe from one Scruple to a Dram, every two or three Hours. After the Operation is over, give the following Powder, take Gentian, Turmerick, Myrrh, Glauber's-Salt, China-Wort, each equal Parts, make them into a fine Powder. Take about one Dram, twice per Day.

N.B. If the bitter Powder purges not well, they give the Pill Ruffi, made up with the Balſam Peru. The Black Dog, as they call it, is the Pill ex Duobus. If the Patient cannot take Powder, they Pill it with Philonium. You take Bateman's Drops, or ſome other Opiate, until the Pain abates. Take Clyſters between every Doſe of Bitter Powder; made in General of Urine, common Salt and Molaſſes. L. H.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

infringes upon the [illegible] or Rights of the

MONDAY, Feb. 20, 1769.

(NUMBER [illegible])

7

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER.

To the PRINTER.

Such is the price of greatneſs, that thoſe that act in public capacity are obliged to give an account of their actions to the public. It is the buſineſs of a public writer to record truth, and act the part of a friendly Monitor; not to flatter the great, whoſe buſineſs it ſhould be to oblige mankind to ſpeak well of them by doing good unto them.

James Fitz Thomas.

ALTHOUGH I confeſs I am not able to trace the genuine ſtream of Family-blood any farther back than my grand father, nor can I tell what coat of arms he was entitled to wear, yet I perſuade myſelf that I am of the offſpring of ſome of the Roman Legions, that came over to ſubdue this iſland, in ſhort, lineally deſcended from the great Atticus; which pleaſing thought, however, I ſhall be willing to give up, as ſoon as any one can convince me of my miſtake, or prove a nearer relationſhip or better claim to the title I have aſſumed; in the interim, it is more to my preſent purpoſe to aſſure my reader, that I am no American, nor have I ſo much as a ſingle relation in all that extenſive country, nor any attachments whatever towards its inhabitants, but what humanity on the one hand, and the noble ſpirit ſhown by the Britiſh colonies on the other, have inſpired me with.

When I read over their remonſtrances, reſolves, addreſſes, and inſtructions, I cannot but conſider myſelf as reviewing the tranſactions of a Roman Senate, and the maſterly drawings of a Tacitus, or a Macaulay and of the pleadings of an Atticus, Cicero, Cato, Brutus, and a Caſſius, together with the reſt of the illuſtrious aſſertors of Roman liberty in their time of public danger; alike nervous ſimplicity and maſterly argument, the product of a refined and exquiſitely ſenſible mind, animating both; in ſhort, I cannot figure to myſelf a more juſt picture, than that of the ſouls of thoſe Romans having with time tranſmigrated into the bodies of theſe Americans, to leave a ſecond immortal memorial on this planet of the ineſtimable worth of that liberty, which is the ſource of true religion, virtue, ſcience, commerce, and every ſocial and amiable enjoyment, that tends to the perfection of our natures. May their endeavours be crowned with ſucceſs and glory inſtead of that tragical cataſtrophe, that occaſioned their former exit from this world, and with their loſs, that of the liberties and reputation of their country.

I am equally an enemy to licentiouſneſs, as I am a lover of liberty; and cannot but be ſorry to ſee that there is no exertion of the civil power to prevent the collecting of, and diſorder ariſing from, Mobs, to which this Metropolis hath lately been expoſed. Curioſity hath ſeveral times led me out to take a view of the rabble, that hath ſo frequently of late put the two cities under the contribution of lights, at the cry of Wilkes, &c. ſo far were they from making any thing of a formidable appearance, that I am perſuaded the exertion of a ſmall part of the civil force, that is at the command of the Magiſtracy, would have been ſufficient to have prevented their offering any inſult, if not to have entirely and effectually diſperſed them; why that power was not made uſe of is perhaps beſt known to thoſe, whoſe buſineſs it was to have called it forth.—But to return to the Americans; there is as wide a difference as poſſible between the cries of liberty in a licentious mob, conſiſting of the ſcum of a large city, and the juſt, reaſonable, & conſtitutional pleadings for it in the petitions and remonſtrances of a people, reſpectable for abilities, property, and probity; in ſhort, inferior to none for diſcernment, and a juſt reſpect for laws and diſcipline, that cement ſociety, and promote its happineſs. Whether they have at all exceeded the bounds of conſtitutional liberty, in the late reſolves to put themſelves into a poſture of defence, is what I will not take upon me to determine; but I think every man that has the ſenſibility of even a Stoic, cannot read without a ſenſible emotion of concern, the letter that L—— H——h ſent over to the governors to diſcourage a brave people from petitioning, in a conſtitutional manner for a redreſs of grievances, when they apprehend their liberties attacked, and in immediate danger. What reputation a miniſter could expect to gain by ſuch a meaſure, is inconceivable to me: but it was incompatible with common ſenſe to think it could meet with any other kind of reception, than what it did, or produce any better effects.

The ſending over Gen. M—— with a military force, I am afraid will neither convince their underſtandings nor reconcile their conſciences in the leaſt degree to the meaſures our diſcerning miniſters have adopted for them. Indeed, every human breaſt muſt ſhudder at the thought of any thing ſo unnatural as the butchering of our fellow ſubjects in America (whoſe induſtry and increaſe we depend upon for a main ſupport) merely for diſpleaſing a Miniſter of ſtate, in the contending for what they apprehend to be a matter of right againſt that of power. Almoſt every perſon, ſo far as my acquaintance extends, that has taken the pains of reviewing what has been offered on both ſides, agree that the writers againſt the colonies, ought, in point of dullneſs and weakneſs of argument, to be recorded and celebrated in another dunciad; their mighty void of ſenſe being fill'd up with that ſelfiſh ſpirit of pride, arrogance, and ſtupidity, that will far out ſhine any thing Pope knew, or had an opportunity of reading: while the pleadings of the advocate for the colonies are manly, ſtrong, and ſentimental; ſuch as would do credit to the greateſt orators and writers of any age or country. Whether it is owing to the difference in the abilities of the parties, or to the merits of the cauſe, I leave to the determination of every impartial perſon. I would only adviſe the former of the two (in which number I would include the Critical Reviewer and the Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, ſo far as relates to the criticiſms they have given upon publications that relate to American affairs) to take care, if ever they read over a ſecond time their own labours, to be as much as poſſible on their guard againſt a conſcious bluſh, or again conſidering the merits of their performances, and the underſtanding they had of the Subjects they wrote upon.

I have juſt been reading Mr. G———lle's Pamphlet on the ſtate of the nation; he always appeared to me to be an able Financier, a man of ſolid ſenſe and application to buſineſs, and of exemplary morality; and for many years he enjoyed both the confidence of his ſovereign and the people. Happy had it been for both if he had continued the poſſeſſion of the ſame, and enjoyed his poſts in government to this day, or the end of his life, provided, he had not lived his intellectual capacity for buſineſs: in which caſe, he might at leaſt have departed beloved, and have been remembered with pleaſure; but at preſent he has no proſpect of being that happy man: The ſenſible part of the nation will not ſoon forget the ſhare he had in the extenſion of the exciſe ſcheme in the cyder bill, nor the part he took in bringing about the late peace; & (above all) the neglecting to give the neceſſary orders for conniving at a trade with the Spaniards in the Weſt-Indies, ſo advantageous to the ſubjects of both nations, eſpecially this; and the taxing of our American Subjects, in a manner entirely unconſtitutional; for it is a maxim always worthy of regard in politics, that the man who will ſacrifice his own or fellow ſubjects liberties in one inſtance, would not be ſcrupulous in a ſecond; or at leaſt that good policy would direct he ſhould never be a ſecond time entruſted.

Theſe are the reaſons, I confeſs, why I can never wiſh to ſee him again in power; and with reſpect to his Pamphlets, altho' I conſider them as two of the moſt conſiderable that have appeared of late years upon political ſubjects, and in many reſpects to be very ingenious, and worthy of a great man; yet there are abſurdities in this laſt that I ſhould be aſhamed of; as for inſtance, the compliment he pays to his ****** in the 7th page of the firſt edition, when compared with what directly proceeds it, no perſon of reflection, I think, can reconcile it by any other means than a deep ſkill in Sophiſtry. Whether we might not, by tranſporting of the army from Portugal to the Sicilies, have poſſeſſed ourſelves of that Kingdom, and kept it as an equivalent for the former, and any damages it might have ſuſtained from the Spaniſh army, while their forces would have been diſperſed in a country they could have drawn no reſources from, I will leave to every one's reflection, acquainted with theſe countries; but, from all probable circumſtances, we might have poſſeſſed ourſelves of the Brazils and the Spaniſh Weſt Indies, and the immenſe treaſures thereof, in another campaign: while the King of Pruſſia's ſituation, becoming more favourable, afforded us a better proſpect in Germany: and what Mr. G—— ſays reſpecting the French finding any reſiſtance from monopolizing of the Spaniſh trade in Europe, at a time they muſt be incapacitated from paying for any thing, or even having any demand for goods, is only fit to be laughed at, and quite inconſiſtent with his own reaſoning. And the like may be ſaid of the ſubjects of France, ſerving for glory without pay. However, as all this is paſt, not to be recalled, I ſhall conclude with telling him, that the effects he prognoſticates with reſpect to our manufactures, have long ſince taken place; and that the only way to reſtore them and the nation, is to effect a cordial reconciliation with the Americans; and, by " employing the time of peace in alleviating the burdens of the ſubjects, promoting commerce and manufactures, repleniſhing our exhauſted coffers, and recruiting our waſted people, by the encouragement of population," avail ourſelves of the only means likely to ſecure and promote the mutual happineſs of the government & the people.

Titus Pomponius Atticus, jun.

SAVANNAH, (*in Georgia*) DECEMBER 28.

ON Saturday the 24th inſtant, about one o'clok, the *Houſe of aſſembly* ſent an addreſs to the Governor, where it, after obſerving, that they had ſet longer than uſual at this ſeaſon of the year, in order to complete ſome bills that they judged were immediately neceſſary, they requeſted, that his Excellency would be pleaſed to aſſent to ſuch as were paſſed; and as they had ſeveral other neceſſary bills under conſideration, and being very deſirous of finiſhing the whole buſineſs of the ſeſſion as ſpeedily as poſſible, they only deſired to be adjourned till the 9th of January next. Upon which the Governor aſked, when the bills would be ready; and was told by ſix o'clok in the eveing: He then directed the Gentlemen who brought this addreſs, to report to the houſe that he would be at the Council Chamber at ſix o'clock, in order to aſſent to the bills; and about five o'clock, Mr. WYLLY (who was Speaker of the *former* Aſſembly) produced to the houſe the *Circular Letter* from the *Houſe of Burgeſſes* in Virginia, which were received by the houſe, and ordered to be entered on the journals; and then the houſe immediately came to the following reſolutions, viz.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of the committee, that a dutiful and loyal addreſs be forthwith prepared from this houſe to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and tranſmitted to the agent for this province, by the Honourable the ſpeaker, ſetting forth our indubitable right, and imploring relief from the grievances and burthens, which, by the late acts of parliament for raiſing a revenue in America, this province, in common with the other colonies, is now ſubject to, and labours under.

The ſaid reſolution being again read, was agreed to by the houſe.

RESOLVED, That from the inherent right of the ſubject to petition the throne, for redreſs of grievances, a right allowed & confirmed by the act of *William and Mary*, the ſaid letters do not appear, to this houſe, of " *a dangerous and factious tendency*," but, on the contrary, in the opinion of this houſe, only tend to a juſtifiable union of ſubjects aggrieved in lawful and laudable endeavours to obtain redreſs, by an application founded upon, and expreſſive of duty and loyalty to the beſt of Kings, a becoming reſpect for the parliament of Great Britain, and an equitable & natural affection for our mother country, and ariſes from the tender and commendable attention of theſe colonies to the natural rights and liberties of the Britiſh colonies in America, and to which they are undeniably entitled, upon the happy principles of our conſtitution.

RESOLVed, That copies of this reſolution be, by the Speaker of this houſe tranſmitted to the Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives of the province of *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, and to the Speaker of the houſe of Burgeſſes in *Virginia*; and that they may be acquainted by him, that this houſe approves of the meaſures by them purſued, to obtain redreſs of our common grievances; alſo of the method by them taken of communicating theſe meaſures to the other provinces on the continent.

Theſe reſolves were ſcarce finiſhed, when the governor came to the council chamber, & the clerk of the aſſembly (in conſequence of orders given him by the governor, in caſe theſe letters ſhould, at any time, be received by the houſe) directly carried the minutes up to his Excellency, who immediately required the attendance of the houſe, and after giving his aſſent to the bills that were ready, diſſolved the Aſſembly, with the following *Speech*.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

FROM the diſpoſition that appeared amongſt you at the opening of this ſeſſion, I was very hopeful, and flattered myſelf that it would have been brought to a happy concluſion, and it gives me great concern to find it now otherwiſe, and that you have diſregard the principal matter I had in charge from the king, and thereby miſſed ſo fair an opportunity of cheriſhing the confidence his Majeſty has in your affections. But, by your receiving and ſhewing countenance and ſupport to the Boſton letter in the manner you have done, you have laid me under the neceſſity of diſſolving you. You well know that more than ordinary pains have been taken to prevent this event, and if any diſagreeable conſequences ſhould attend it, you will have brought them upon the province by a deliberate act, and it is you, and you only, will have them to anſwer for to your conſtituents.——And however you may have ſuffered yourſelves to be influenced by the conduct of other provinces, and whatever you may now think, be aſſured, gentlemen, that your true liberty, your property, and every thing that is valuable, muſt depend upon a free & uninterupted courſe of law and government, under the protection and ſupport of the mother country, and you cannot poſſibly enjoy theſe invaluable bleſſings, without that protection and ſupport: And how can you expect this, or what right can you pretend to it, if you declare yourſelves to be an independent people? and to me appears a flat and poſitive contradiction to acknowledge " the Britiſh parliament to be the ſupreme legiſlative power over the whole Britiſh empire." (of which we are) and in the ſame breath, to deny the power of that very parliament over us;——nor can I ſee or admit the propriety of the Americans declaring, " That they cheerfully acquieſce in the authority of the Britiſh parliament to make laws for a neceſſary dependence, and regulating the trade of the colonies," and at the ſame time denying its authority to make laws, which I conceive to be a very looſe and improper jumble or ſyſtem of government and ſubordination, and without any criterion but the mere caprice of the populace; and I preſume, that the authority of the Britiſh parliament muſt be full and complete, or does not operate at all. And that the power of the Britiſh parliament extends to America, is a point I never doubted, or heard diſputed till the affair of the ſtamp-duty act; And to ſhew that it does, I ſhall only refer to the proceedings in parliament on the grand debates relative to that act, when I believe there were near four hundred members preſent, and only nine or ten divided againſt that power; alſo the votes of the Houſe of Commons of the 24th of February, 1766, and the ſtatute of the 6th of his preſent Majeſty, chapter 12th.

The diſtinction between internal and external taxes, it is well known here, from its firſt appearance amongſt us, I conceived to be a diſtinction without a difference; and I alſo declared, that if it was granted that the Americans were not ſubject to, nor could be legally or conſtitutionally taxed by the Britiſh parliament, not being repreſented there, then I apprehend the ſame reaſon would hold in every caſe, and the ſame objection lie againſt every law made by the Britiſh parliament to affect the colonies, or his Majeſty's ſubjects in them; for it ſeems [illegible] to ſay, that the colonies are not bound by Britiſh acts of parliament, impoſing what they call internal taxes, becauſe they have not conſented to ſuch laws, not being repreſented in that parliament, and at the ſame time to admit, that they are bound by, and ſubject to other laws made by the ſaid parliament. And I do not find that there is any difference or diſtinction in that conſtitutional rule or principle, that no man is bound by any law to which he has not given his aſſent, either in perſon or by repreſentation; but which rule is general, and holds in all caſes, and with reſpect to all laws, and if ſo, the colonies I conceive are either bound by, and ſubject to all the acts of the Britiſh parliament in which they are mentioned, or are ſubject to none of any kind whatever, and conſequently to be conſidered as independent of the legal or parliamentary power of Great-Britain.

I alſo declared at the ſame time, that if America could be, or was to be come independent of the mother country, from that day you might date the foundation of your ruin and miſery. Theſe were the ſentiments I declared near three years ago, and which ſtill I retain: and moſt ardently wiſh it had been in my power to prevail on you to be ſo far of my opinion as to have paid due regard to his Majeſty's expectations from you, and to have obſerved a more prudent conduct in that particular until the matters in difference between Great Britain and the colonies, and which are now at the criſis, had been clearly and effectually ſettled and determined; but as things are circumſtanced, there is only one act further remaining for me do at preſent, which is by virtue of his Majeſty's authority, and in his name, to DISSOLVE this aſſembly, and I do hereby accordingly DISSOLVE the ſame.

JA. WRIGHT.

Savannah (in Georgia)
Council Chamber, the 24th of Dec. 1768.

B O S T O N.

Extract of of a letter from London, Nov. 17.

" Your complaints againſt Gov. B——d has fixed him with the preſent parliament, he is to have a penſion on the American eſtabliſhment of £. 9000 paid out of a revenue, raiſed by a tax on your lawyers, clerks of towns & courts.—Mr. H———n is to have the government, with a fixed ſallrey of £. 1500 per annum, to be paid out of a revenue raiſed on your American woolen manufactures.—Mr. Gr———e told me yeſterday, that he ſhould ſoon have the pleaſure of paying his compliments to American Orators at a leſs diſtance than 1000 leagues; and that the ſeventeen reſcinders would all have commiſſions in your Militia, with eſtabliſhed pay equal to their rank."

P H I L A D E L P H I A.

The 22d inſt. about one in the morning, the houſe of Mr Thomas Williams, Shoemaker, in Secondſtreet, was broke open, ſuppoſed by two men, and robbed of a Silver Watch, the Number and Maker's name forgot;——and, on Tueſday following; about the ſame time, it was again broke open by two Men, who got in a window in the gable end, after climbing over a Soaphouſe and other back buildings, and deſcending two pair of Stairs, went into the parlour, unobſerved by any perſon except a woman, who happened fortunately to lodge there that night, that ſaw their light through the crack of her door: She immediately ſtept out of her room, and awakened Mr. Williams; he inſtantly went down ſtairs, with a candle in his hand, and, upon opening the parlour door, was attacked by one of them, with a ſword or other weapon like it, which obliged him to retreat up ſtairs, when he went into the room, opened the window, called the watch; but before aſſiſtance came the Villins eſcaped out at the ſtreet door, without getting any thing of value. Two men are ſince taken up upon ſuſpicion, and committed to goal; one named Batton, a ſhoemaker and the other Quin.

PORSMOUTH, Feb. 10.

Monday Morning laſt, departed this life, in the 60th Year of his Age, the Hon. JAMES NEVIN, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council for this Province, and Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this Port. -------A Gentleman much reſpected as an Officer of the Cuſtoms, and for his other good Qualities. He has left a ſorrowful Widow, one daughter and two ſons. His Remains were interred with great reſpect Yeſterday Afternoon.

B O S T O N, Feb. 16,

Laſt week died at Marlborough, Mrs. Arbuthnot, widow of Mr. Arbuthnot formerly of this town, aged upwards of 80.

Laſt Week three perſons in this Town were ſuddenly ſeized with an Apoplexy and died ſoon after, viz. Mrs. M'Neil, Wife of Capt. Hector M'Niel; Mrs. Holbrook, Wife of Mr. John Holbrook; and Miſs Abigail Temple, a Maiden Lady about [illegible] Years of Age.

Laſt Friday Sen'night, a ſorrowful Event happened at Haverhill. As two young Men, Sons of Mr. Coleby, of that town, were paſſing Merrimack River on foot, near Sweat's Ferry, they both fell thro' the ice and were drowned. Their Bodies were found ſoon after, under the Ice, near the ſame Place and buried.

On the 27th. ult. died at Weymouth, in the 86th year of his Age, Mr. John Haſsle, who was formerly a Soldier in the Army under His Grace the Duke of Marlborough.

Laſt Friday Night the Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Michael Malcom, was broke open and robb'd of ſoveral valuable Articles, & the Thieves, a Soldier, two Negroes and a Boy, were apprehended on Saturday and committed.

We hear that there are Letters in Town, brought by Capt. Scott, and the packet, which mention, from good authority, that the American petitions &c. were not to be laid before Parliament, till the 1ſt of February, when every other buſineſs would be ſet a ſide till the American affairs are finiſhed.

N E W - Y O R K, Feb. 16.

We hear from the Town of Windſor, in the County of Cumberland and Province of New-York, that on the 19th Day of Jan. laſt one Mr. Strong, beat a Boy of about ſeven Years of Age, with a Bunch of Rods, about half an hour for being ſtubborn and refuſing to do what his maſter bid him; as the Beating made the child raw & much bruiſed he then took Rum & camphire and annointed him all over the bruiſes and in the ſpace of two hours and a half after, the Lad died in great Agonies: The Coroner's [illegible] bro't in their Verdict ſtubbor[illegible]nd manſlaughter.———

N E W P O R T, *Feb.* 6.

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Mercantile Houſe in London, to a Gentleman in this Town, dated Nov. 17.

------" *We are ſorry the Trade to England is ſo much worſe than it formerly was——we are too ſenſible of it, as well as yourſelves, are well aſſured the Diſputes now ſubſiſting will be ſoon amicably ſettled, and all will go well again.*"——

N E W-L O N D O N,

January 7. *On the 16th Inſtant, the wife of Mr. John Vaughan of Lebanon, agreed upon a ſpinning Match with a neighbouring young Woman; they began their Work three Quarters of an Hour after Sunriſe, and left off at Nine o'Clock in the Evening of the ſame Day; in which Time Mrs. Vaughan ſpun ſeven Skeins and two Knots of fine Linen Yarn, each Skein containing* 15 *Knots: The other Perſon ſpun* 6 *Skeins and* 10 *Knots, the Skeins of equal Bigneſs with the firſt mentioned.*—[*Would the ſex in general apply their hands to the Diſtaff, inſtead of the idle Apparatus of the Tea Table, perhaps we need not always be beholden to Aſia for our Food, or Europe for our Cloathing.*]

H A R T F O R D. *Feb* 20

Laſt Saturday one David Lard of Colcheſter, received ten Stripes at the public Whipping-Poſt in this Place for Horſe ſtealing.

Wanted

A Dozen of Young CATTLE; enquire of the Printers hereof.

To be S O L D,

BY Timothy Hierlihy of Middletown, in the county of Hartford, a good houſe & barn, a young orchard of choice fruit, of about 40 trees, together with 38 acres of good land, in the pariſh of Middlefield, within three miles of Middletown, on the Country road, leading to New-Haven, and within about 40 rods of a griſt mill, ſaw and fulling mills, on a ſtream that never fails in the dryeſt ſummers, a very pleaſant and agreeable ſituation, for a gentleman's ſeat, trader, or tavern.—Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may have it very reaſonable by applying to ſaid Hierlihy on the premiſes. op

Febrary 10, 1769

WHereas Ephraim Fuller of Weathersfield, received of Benjamin Galpin of Kenſington, the 11th Nov. laſt, three Notes, viz. One upon Demand, of £. 12. One of about £. 13. to become due [illegible] 12 Months from the Date; and the other of £. 40. to become due at the End of 3 Years from the Date; upon which Notes £. 35 has been paid, by ſaid Galpin, which Sum was not indorſed on ſaid Notes at the Time of Payment; and it is apprehended ſaid Fuller intends to ſell ſaid Notes. Theſe are therefore to warn all Perſons not to purchaſe ſaid Notes of ſaid Fuller, for the Contents of the ſame, as the above Sum of £. 35 has abſolutely been paid on them, and will not be paid again, by

BENJAMIN GALPIN.

Kenſington, Feb. 17, 1769.

Whereas the late Co-partnerſhip of Smith & Caldwell, is now finally diſſolved; this is therefore to give Notice to all Perſons who ſtand juſtly indebted to ſaid Co-partnerſhip, that they are hereby deſired to ſettle and pay their reſpective Balliances, at Saliſbury to Mr. Samuel Blackden, and at Simsbury or Hartford, to Capt William Tiley, who are appointed to receive the Debts due to ſaid Co-partnerſhip. And all Perſons who have Demands againſt the ſaid Company of Smith & Caldwell, are required to exhibit the ſame forthwith, to the ſaid Mr. Samuel Blackden, or Capt. William Tiley, in Order to be adjuſted and paid.

N. B. The Buſineſs of caſting and refining of Iron will be continued at Saliſbury, & Simsbury by George Caldwell.

Barr Iron to be ſold by Capt. William Tiley, in Hartford.

RICHARD SMITH,
GEORGE CALDWELL.

Hartford, Feb. 14, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN, about 19 Years old; alſo, ſome choice good Indigo and Cotton, for Caſh or Produce. Enquire of

The PRINTERS.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of peace for Litchfield county by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of New Haven, in the province of New Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, this is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together, at the houſe of Elias Reed, inholder in Saliſbury, in ſaid county, on the 2d Tueſday of March next, at two of the o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider about laying out another diviſion of land in ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be thought proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting, dated at Saliſbury, the 8th day of Feb. A. D. 1769. P

JOSHUA PORTER, Juſt. of Peace.

The beſt of

COD-FISH,

To be ſold for Produce, by

Thomas Mayhew,

AT HARTFORD.

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the inſolvent eſtate of the Widow Rebecka Marſh of Hartford, deceas'd hereby give notice that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of receiving the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, on the firſt Monday of March, the ſecond Monday, and the laſt Tueſday of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid days, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Flagg, innholder in ſaid Hartford. P

JESSE ROOT, } Commiſ-
JOSEPH TALCOTT, Jun. } ſioners.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the honorable Judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Hopkins, jun. late of Farmington deceaſed, (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) we hereby notify ſaid creditors, that we will attend, to receive and examine the claims on the 2d Wedneſdays of March, & April next, at two o'clock on each of ſaid days, at the dwelling houſe of Nathaniel Hart, innholder in Kenſington pariſh, in Farmington.

ROGER NORTON, } Commiſ-
SAMUEL PECK, jun. } ſioners.

Hartford, 14th Feb. 1769. op

From the Univerſal Magazine, for May, 1768.

INDUSTRY, not POVERTY, deſerving of Charitable Donations.

A YOUNG King of Perſia abandoned himſelf to diſſipation, and to all the pleaſures his Courtiers had prepared for him. One day he ſung at a feſtive entertainment thoſe words: "I have enjoyed the moment which is paſt, I ſtill enjoy the moment that paſſes, and I begin to enjoy that which ſucceeds; content and tranquil, the hope of no good, the fear of no evil, give me no uneaſineſs." A poor man, ſitting under the window of the ſaloon where this feaſt was ſolemniſed, heard the King, and cried out to him: "If thou art without uneaſineſs on account of thy own condition of life, haſt thou never any uneaſineſs on acount of ours?" The King, deeply affected at theſe words, approached the window, looked for ſome time attentively at the beggar, and, without ſpeaking to him, ordered a conſiderable ſume to be given him. He afterwards paſſed out of the ſaloon, making reflections on the life paſt. It had been a ſeries of contraieties to all his duties. Aſhamed of it, he took in hands the reins of government, which till then he had abandoned to his favourites. He was obſerved to labour aſſiduouſly, and extend his care to all the departments of government; and in a ſhort time he re-eſtabliſhed order & happineſs throughout his empire. Since he had occupied his thoughts in the adminiſtration of his ſtates, complaints were often made to him of the licentiouſneſs and diſorder in which the poor man lived whom he had inriched. He once again ſaw him, at his palace gate, covered with rags, and aſking an alms. The King, ſhewing him to one of the ſages of his Court, ſaid: "Here doſt thou ſee the effects of goodneſs! Thou haſt ſeen me heap riches on that man, but what are the fruits thereof? My benefits have corrupted him, & were the ſource in him, of new vices and new wretchedneſs." "It is very true, anſwered the ſage, becauſe thou haſt given to poverty what thou ſhouldeſt have given only to induſtry."

LONDON, Novr. 15.

About one o'clock yeſterday morning Mr. William Pimlot, of Symond's Inn, Attorney at law, & a gentleman greatly reſpected by every perſon who had the happineſs of his acquaintance, was inhumanly murdered. After ſpending the evening at a gentleman's houſe in Fleet-Street, he went to his chamber about twelve o'clock, perfectly cool and ſober, and ſoon after he was got into bed, the Inn gate being open, a woman broke his bed chamber window; upon which Mr. Pimlot aroſe, put on part of his cloaths, and, no watchm[illegible] in the Inn, or at the gate, or [illegible] lighted, run into Chancery-lane, and called to the watch, whom he charged with the woman; whereupon ſhe inſtantly ſtruck him on the left breaſt; the poor deceaſed put his hand to his breaſt, and took from thence an open knife, which he delivered to the watchman; telling him the woman had murdered him, and that was the knife ſhe had ſtabbed him with; he then walked to the watch-houſe (being about 100 yards) opened his breaſt, and ſat down but could not ſpeak, and expired in about two minutes. It appears that the knife went directly to his heart. The woman was immediately conveyed to New-Priſon.

Nov. 17. On Monday John Sims and Rice Jones, both porters, and neither of whom can read, quarrelled about the liberty of the preſs, at a houſe in Knave's Acre, when Sims received a blow which totally deprived him of the ſight of his right eye.

Extract of a letter from a maſter of a ſhip to one of his owners at Newcaſtle, dated Malagna, Oct. 24.

"I have the happineſs to acquaint you that we are in ſafety here, having fortunately got a freight to this port from Genoa; for had we gone to Conſtantinople, we had all been made ſlaves, & our ſhip ſeized by the Turks; there being certain advice, that the Grand Vizir had ſeized on all the foreign ſhips lying there to take in corn, and had ſent their crews into ſlavery. A Dutch ſhip of force reſiſted, and after an obſtinate engagement was overpowered. The Captain's head was immediately ſtruck off, & the crew ſent into the country for perpetual ſlavery. The Turks are laying up great magazines for war, and ſuffer neither ſtores nor proviſions to be bought up, but for the Grand Signior's uſe."

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of Robert Nevins, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are once more deſired to ſettle their accounts to prevent trouble. And all thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in for ſettlement.

MARY NEVINS, Adminiſtratrix.

WILLIAM ELLERY's compliments to all thoſe who are indebted to him either by book or note—acquaints them he is under the greateſt neceſſity for the money, and begs the favour of them to diſcharge the ſame by the 1ſt of March next, as he will otherwiſe put his books, notes, &c. into the hands of his attorney at ſaid time, being determined to have his affairs ſettled as ſoon as poſſible.

N.B. Thoſe whoſe debts are under forty ſhillings, will be ſued in ten days, unleſs prevented by payment.

Hartford, 30th Jan. 1769.

[illegible] Jan. 16, 1769.

T[illegible] of the Eſtate of Mrs. Elizabeth Skinner late of Hartford, deceaſed are hereby notified to meet at the houſe of Mr. Samuel Bernard in Hartford on Tueſday the 14th day of Feb. next, then and there to receive their reſpective dividends of the Eſtate of the ſaid deceas'd.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber of Sandersfield, on the firſt of December laſt, an apprentice, named Benjamin Heth, about 18 years of age, wears his own long light colour'd hair, about 5 feet high, had on when he went away, a mix'd blue homeſpun coat, a light-colour'd ratteen waiſtcoat, light colour'd homeſpun breeches, black woolen ſtockings, and a chek'd linen ſhirt. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice, and return him to his maſter, ſhall have one dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

THEODORE PRESSON.

Sandersfield Feb. 10, 1769.

LOST, the 2d inſt. a leather pocket book, containing a ſmall account book, about the bigneſs of an almanack, the back of the paper almoſt worn out, if the out ſide leaf is not loſt off the owner's name is wrote on it. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, by

THOMAS ENSIGN.

Hartford, Feb. 13.

⁂ A good SADDLE, was found laſt Week in this Town. The Owner may have it again by calling at the Printing-Office, and paying for this Advertiſement.

Woodbury, January 27, 1769.

WHereas Elizabeth, the wife of me the ſubſcriber, hath for ſome time paſt miſbehaved herſelf towards me, by imprudently running me in debt, with a view, as I apprehend, wholly to ruin me and my family, and threatens farther to involve me. Theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons not to deal with, or to entertain her, or to employ her as a midwife, or in any other buſineſs, as they will anſwer it at the peril of the law.

THOMAS DEAKLEY.

Lately imported, by

John Thomſon,

In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin, the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies, duffles, half thicks bazes, ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7 8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſleeve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

MONDAY, Feb. [illegible]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices — *Both Foreign and Domeſtick.*

[The following is inſerted in this paper by particular deſire]

A Speech made to the Freemen at W—t—b—y at their September meeting A. D. 1768.

☞ *The parigraph's, included in Crotchets thus [] were then omitted.*

GENTLEMEN,

MY deſign is, firſt to make ſome remarks on the freeman's oath, inſerted in our colony law book, and then ſhew the ſtate of the diſpute that ſeems at preſent to ſubſiſt between the parliament of Great-Britain, and the Britiſh colonies in America, and give my opinion thereon.

And firſt to remark on ſaid oath, I would ſay, an oath is an affirmation or denial of any thing, before one or more perſons, who have authority to adminiſter the ſame, for the diſcovery or advancement of truth and right, calling GOD to witneſs, that the teſtimony is true. And where any number of perſons are entered into a legal ſociety or corporation, the oath or oaths adminiſtered for their admittance, or to qualify them to act in ſuch community, can be underſtood in no other light than to lay them under the moſt ſacred ties to do and perform thoſe things relative to ſuch community or corporation to which ſuch oath is a promiſe of their performance.

And in this oath there ſeems to be three parts, as firſt. We promiſe to be true and faithful to his preſent Majeſty K. George the third, and his lawful ſucceſſors: a ſufficient explanation of which for my purpoſe, is contained in the firſt, ſecond, and fourth oaths, appointed inſtead of the oaths of allegiance and abjuration inſerted in our colony law book, to which I would refer my reader, on which I would note that by ſaid oaths thoſe that take them come under no obligations thereby to ſubmit to any acts of the parliament of Great Britain, ſo that we are acquitted from perjury tho' refuſing to ſubmit to ſuch acts.

2d We promiſe to be true and faithful to the government of his Majeſty's colony of Connecticut as eſtabliſhed by charter, on which (note 1ſt) his Majeſty's, not the parliament's colony of Connecticut, (note 2d) as eſtabliſhed by charter, not by acts of parliament, ſo that in order to know our duty contained in this promiſory part we muſt have recourſe to our charter, and not to acts of parliament. And our general aſſembly having authority by charter from time to time, to make, ordain and eſtabliſh all manner of wholeſome, and reaſonable laws, ſtatutes, ordinances, directions and inſtitutions, not contrary to the laws of the realm of England, &c. as the general aſſembly—ſhall think fit—whereby the ſaid people inhabitants may be—religiouſly, peaceably, and civilly governed,—wherefore the good and wholeſome laws, ordinances, &c. ſo made, are the general rules for our conduct under this promiſory head, and not acts of the parliament of Great-Britain.

3d. We promiſe that whenſoever we [illegible] our vote or ſuffrage, touching any matter which concerns this colony being thereunto called, we will give it as in our conſcience we ſhall judge may conduce to the beſt good of the ſame, without reſpect of perſon, or favour of any man; in which we oblige ourſelves to ſeveral things, viz. That when we are called together publickly to give our vote for the election of governor, deputy governor, &c. or for nominating of the aſſiſtants, or choice of repreſentatives, we are obliged by ſaid oath, to attend the ſame: on which I am ſorry to ſee any juſt cauſe of complaint of neglect in a caſe, wherein the leaſt omition may be big with conſequences fatal to the colony. And here let us conſider whether if the ſaid oath, and the acts againſt bribery and corruption were laid aſide, and the moſt barefaced bribery corruption and party zeal, were practiſed with impunity (which may be the caſe in ſome corporations) we ſhould not be more influenced thereby to give our attendence than we are by the ſacred ties of an oath.

2d That when we do attend we will conſcientiouſly act thereon for the beſt good of the government as eſtabliſhed by charter, according to the beſt of our judgment for the performance of which we ought to inform ourſelves by the beſt ways and means that we can of the character of the gentlemen candidates—And give our vote for thoſe that in our beſt judgment are of the beſt abilities to ſtand at the helm, in the offices to which they may be elected and the beſt friends to our civil conſtitution as eſtabliſhed by charter, eſpecially in ſuch a day of difficulty as the preſent is. I muſt confeſs there is difficulties in ſuch a caſe with many of the freemen for want of perſonal knowledge of the gentlemen that generally ſtand the higheſt as candidates for offices of the greateſt truſt, and their true characters. But when a freeman has done the beſt he can from the information of others on whoſe fidelity he can with juſtice to himſelf and the colony rely, he is doubtleſs excuſible; but with reſpect to the repreſentatives of the reſpective towns there ſeems not to be the ſame degree of difficulty, for we all have or may have ſo much knowledge of the qualifications of gentlemen among ourſelves that if we caſt off perſonal reſpect and favour of man we can make a judgment whereupon we may give our votes juſtifiable in the ſight of GOD and our own conſciences: But thus much is ſufficient for my preſent purpoſe ſince the nature of this oath hath, and I hope hereafter may be explained to us from the deſk.

And now in purſuit of my deſign I am to ſhew the ſtate of the diſpute that ſeems at preſent to ſubſiſt between the parliament of Gr. Britain, and the Britiſh colonies in America, which is at this day the topic of converſation and concern throughout the colonies; and here I ſhall ſay that the caſe in diſpute is the ſovereignty of the parliament of Great Britain over the Britiſh colonies in America, with reſpect to taxation or laying of duties on their trade, for the ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue.

The firſt act paſſed imploring any ſuch ſovereignty, was of no earlier date than under Mr Grenvill's adminiſtration, in the 4th year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty. And ſoon after the ſtamp-act was paſſed, for that purpoſe, viz. for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue and tho' that act, for ſome reaſons of ſtate was ſoon repealed, yet leaſt ſaid repeal ſhould be conſtituted an implicit confeſſion that the parliament had no ſuch ſovereignty over the colonies, there was ſoon after that repeal a bill paſſed declaratory of ſuch ſovereignty: ſince which the act impoſing a duty on glaſs paper &c. has paſſed. The preamble of which act is in the words following, viz. "Whereas it is expedient that a revenue ſhould be payed in your Majeſty's dominions in America for making a more certain and adequate proviſion for defraying the charges of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport of civil government, in ſuch provinces where it ſhall be found neceſſary, and towards the defending, protecting, and ſecuring the ſaid dominions we your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain, &c. give and grant, &c."—This and ſome other acts of the ſame import, are the things complained of, and objected to by the Britiſh Americans. On which I would next with ſubmiſſion offer my opinion. And

Firſt. I am of opinion that ſuch acts are unconſtitutional, inaſmuch as they derogate from, and controul the ROYAL prerogative, for there is none of the Britiſh governments but what are in ſome form incorporated by charters granted by ſome of his Majeſty's predeceſſors as Kings of England or Great Britain, & have by virtue of ſuch charter parliaments of their own ſeperate and free from the controul of Great Britain, with his Majeſty's repreſentatives at their head by whoſe aſſent their acts became laws in the reſpective provinces to all intents and purpoſes, unleſs negatived by his Majeſty in council in a certain limited time, without the parliament of G. Britain having any concern therein, and when any of the provinces have been objected againſt as acting contrary to, or forfeiting their charter privileges, the parliament of Great Britain never took cognizance thereof, but they have been ſerved with a quo warrant to anſwer in the court of King's bench (in which proceſs his Majeſty has been a party) and there received their ſentence of acquital or condemnation, and if condemned, their previleges have been ſeized into his Majeſty's hands, and not into the hands of the parliament, and the parliament never I can find, acted any thing in affairs of that nature till the unprecedented act for the ſuſpention of the legiſlative authority of the aſſembly of the province of New York, ſo that the Kings Majeſty having from the firſt ſettlement of the Britiſh colonies, had the ſole controul of them ſeperate from the parliament of Great Britain, it is my opinion ſo far incorporated into the national conſtitution that for the parliament to interpoſe and in any degree curtail, alter or take away the previleges granted by charter, to the American colonies (which thoſe acts evidently do) is to derogate from, and controul the ROYAL prerogative, which is altogether as unconſtitutional as to infringe on the rights of the ſubjects.

(To be Continued)

From the LONDON CHRONICLE, of Octo. 20 1768.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

HAVING, in your Chronicle of Oct 20, mentioned ſome loſſes which this nation may ſuſtain by enforcing the payment of taxes in America, it is but juſt we ſhould inquire into the benefits that may ariſe to us from the ſucceſs of this meaſure.

I believe no one will be ſo ſanguine as to expect that the Americans will not ſo far reſent our conduct as to leſſen their demand of our manufactures for, at leaſt, ſome years. What ſum this may amount to, I ſhall not take upon me to ſay. It is pretended, that the tax, at this time the ſubject of debate, will return to England a ſum equal to the loſs we ſhall probably ſuſtain? No! This tax is intended only to defrey the expence of internal government among themſelves. Is this an object equal to the riſk we run? I think not. It may indeed be ſaid, that by this tax, we eſtabliſh our claim of a right to tax them; and that we may, in ſome future time, lay a tax upon them, which will make a conſiderable return to England, or which is the ſame thing, will go far in defraying the expence of troops ſtationed there to keep the inhabitants in ſubjection. I dare propheſy, that in this caſe, our loſs of exports will at leaſt equal the amount of the tax. Let us ſuppoſe each to amount to half a million ſterling, and leſs would not be an object for government, I beg leave to aſk, whether it is moſt to the advantage of England to ſell 500,000l. worth of manufacturers, or to receive that ſum into the Exchequer, as the produce of a tax in America? By the ſale of the manufactures. 7780 manufactures will be employed, and will benefit the nation by their conſumption, &c. But if we loſe the exportation of theſe manufactures, the manufacturers will remain unemployed, and ſo become an additional expence; and the commiſſioners and officers who collect the tax, being moſt of them taken from more uſeful poſſeſſions, become an additional tax on the Americans; and hence it ſeems evident, that the national benefit is on the ſide of the manufactures. Sir Robert Walpole wiſely ſaw it in this light, and when often preſſed to tax the Americans, anſwered, that to his knowledge, all the mony brought into America, landed here in leſs than two years. "What more would you have," ſaid he, as a judicious politician, "would you have me offend them, when they already give us al they have?"

The mention of the Commiſſioners and Officers brings the ſecret ſpring of this tranſaction to light. The cloven foot appears, they are all appointed by the Miniſter. This will increaſe his power, and extend his influence in elections &c. However, to throw a veil over the true motive of carrying this meaſure into execution, it is alledged, that the honour of the nation is now concerned.—— Mankind have ſo far learned the wiſdom of the ſerpent, as, I believe, to prefer intereſt to a point of honour, eſpecially when, as in this caſe, the intereſt is very conſiderable. Whatever the opinions of Gentlemen may be on this head, the Truſtees of the people for ſuch every Member of Parliament is, ſhould here conſider the real intereſt of that people, and be determined by it. Can any point of honour anſwer to the nation for the loſs of the ſale of ſo great a quantity of manufactures, & the depriving ſo many hands of their uſeful labour. We certainly herein play a looſing game; and the Americans are forced into meaſures which muſt in the end turn to their advantage. Theſe taxes will put an end to their diſſipation and luxury. Trade being greatly leſſened among them, many muſt retire into the country, and lay out in improvements and population, the money formerly employed in trade, and thus make a more laſting, perhaps a greater, acquiſition of fortune; and the manufacturers of the neceſſaries of life muſt be purſued by them with unwearied diligence.

With whom is it we are to diſpute this point of honour? Is it with an enemy? Is it with a rival nation, who may preſume upon our indulgence? No it is with our brethren. It is with a people whoſe intereſt and ours are ſo cloſely connected by every tye that unites mankind in ſociety, that no error on either ſide ſhould ever diſunite us. They claim privileges which they have hitherto poſſeſſed; indeed, till now, never queſtioned. Lovers of Liberty will ſurely commend their ſteady defence of what they think their right; and *oh! my countrymen, what do we get by an attempt to deprive them of that right?* Whatever hardſhips they may ſuffer, will continue only till our being involved in war ſets them at liberty. Every nation in Europe will then readily enter into alliances with them; and our enemies will gladly aſſiſt them in eſtabliſhing an independant ſovereignty. That time will be the æra of our ruin, when deprived of the only commerce we carry on with profit. *O Britain! thus to fall a ſacrafice to the unbounded pride, and implacable reſentment of a few.*

A BRITON.

LONDON, November 3.

THE following is an addreſs of Mr. Wilke's to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Middleſex, viz.

GENTLEMEN,

"*I cannot but ſuppreſs the emotions of a grateful heart. I muſt pay you the beſt tribute of thanks for the many proofs of a noble and generous friendſhip, which you have continued to me in this priſon now for above ſix months. I will not lament my paſt ſufferings, nor even a harſh, a cruel ſentence, becauſe I find that your favour and protection are extended to me, in proportion to the increaſe of the perſecutions I undergo. Every day gives a freſh mark of this kindneſs and affection; I truſt that I may add likewiſe, of my firmneſs in the cauſe, as well as ſteady attachment to my friends, the ſupporters of the freedom, and the conſtitution of our native country.*

"*The parliament being ſummoned to meet the next week for the diſpatch of buſineſs, I think it my duty to ſubmit to you the particulars of my future conduct. I mean to petition the houſe of commons, as the grand inqueſt of the nation, in full hope of the redreſs of all grievances, which have ariſen from various acts of arbitrary power exerted by the miniſters the illegalities reſpecting the two trials, and eſpecial the alteration of the records. I have already lodged an appeal againſt the two ſentences before the houſe of lords, as the ſupreme judicature of this kingdom, and I ſhall bring before their lordſhips the whole ſtate of the legal proceedings, which I believe are no leſs erroneous and invalid, than thoſe have already been declared to be, which reſpected the outlawry. The meeting of parliament will ſuſpend the important, public cauſe againſt lord Haliſax, which cannot be tried till the term following the next prorogation.*

"*I look forward, gentlemen, to the happy moment of regaining my freedom, and of giving you, in a Britiſh ſenate, the cleareſt demonſtration that the principles of liberty have taken a deep root in my heart. You ſhall find me a faithful guardian of the people of England ſtrenuous & unwearied in my endeavours to deſtroy all the remains of deſpotic power among our free born countrymen. I ſhall think it a glorious reward of my toils, if in one inſtance only, a point of the utmoſt moment, grand juries may thro' my efforts, recover the power and right given them by the firſt principles of the conſtitution, which are at preſent entirely loſt in the mode of proceeding by information, ſo long, to the great grievance of the ſubject, practiſed both by the attorney general and the judges of the court of Kings bench. In this & every other [illegible] of national liberty, I ſhall earneſtly beg your aſſiſtance.*

"*I hope at all times, in public buſineſs, to have the advantage of your counſels, to perfect the plan of ſecuring & guarding the liberties of the freeſt nation in the world, againſt future attacks of wicked miniſters, or even encroachments of the crown; which ſecurity can only be obtained by the moſt wholſome laws, & wiſeſt regulations, built on the firm baſis of Magna Charta the great preſerver of the lives, freedom and property of Engliſhmen. I am gentlemen, under increaſing obligations,*

Your faithful and obedient humble ſervant.

JOHN WILKES."

King's Bench Priſon, Nov. 3, 1798.

A letter from Cadiz, ſays, "A girl of 12 years of age, the daughter of the Sieur de Capeda, Knight of the order of Calatrava, and Captain of the Militia of this town, has aſtoniſhed us by her talents and knowledge in literature; which ſhe diſplayed in a public exerciſe ſome days ſince, before a number of perſons of rank and eminence. At three hours each, ſhe anſwered with the greateſt clearneſs and preciſion all the queſtions that were put to her on ſacred and prophane Hiſtory, Grammar, and the Orthography of the Greek, Latin, French, and Spaniſh languages, as well as upon Coſmography, Geometry, and Aſtronomy, and fully demonſtrated and explained the five general charts of the world, the Terreſtrial, Celeſtial and Armillary Spheres, the Eclipſes, and the Syſtems of Ptolemy, Tycho-Brache, and Copernicus: She alſo gave the moſt ample explications in chronology, and even entered into details concerning the climates; of the different States of Europe, their productions, religion, manners and cuſtoms, the forces of the different powers, and the monies of each country, &c. concluding with a ſpecimen of ſurpriſing knowledge in Heraldry."

From the Public Advertiſer, November 1.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

THE laſt ſhips having brought great numbers of letters from North-America, adviſing, that not only Boſton, but ſeveral other Colonies have gone into Aſſociations and Subſcriptions, not to import any more goods from England unleſs the act impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. be repealed. This they have done, they ſay, with a view to alarm the Manufacturers of this Kingdom, and to induce them to exert themſelves to obtain a repeal; not knowing, that generally ſpeaking, the Manufacturers are the pooreſt & moſt inſignificant People in the Kingdom: But who ſhould they fly to? not to the Merchants, whom they have treated with the baſeſt ingratitude in the affair of the Stamp-Act, which repeal was abſolutely obtained by their Influence, and the circle which they ſpread, as well as at very great expence. But the Reward for this Service from Americans, was Scurrility in their papers, calling their Chairman Weſt Indian, and their letters with ſuch contempt, as not even to anſwer them, tho' ſigned by many of the firſt Merchants in London.

We ſhall now ſee whether the Manufacturers will ſo much as ſtir for them, or what their own combinations wil procure: Mean while we hope government will conſtitutionally treat them as they deſerve; and would only obſerve, that the inſtrument they have ſubſcribed ſets forth, "that the man ſhall be infamous and treated as an Enemy to his country, who imports Goods after the 13th of Nov." but there are now orders in Town, from ſeveral of thoſe worthy Subſcribers for Goods, deſiring that the invoices may be dated in September.——Such are Americans!

OLD ENGLAND.

Monday Morning, XI o'Clock, New-York Poſt not arrived.

[illegible] November 3, 1768.

To the PRINTER.

IF in criminal caſes it is contrary to law, to condemn a man unheard, ſurely in our political converſation and debates, it is both ungenerous and cruel, to abuſe the abſent, becauſe they differ from us in our political opinions. I am led to make this remark from the ſcurrility which is belched forth in moſt companies, againſt Mr. Otis of Boſton: a man of unblemiſhed character, and the repreſentative of a great people, whoſe liberty he thinks is invaded, and which in Juſtice to himſelf, his country, and his conſtituents he thinks he ought legally and conſtitutionally to defend: This, in the opinion of his traducers is a crime, and for which they beſtow on him the names of incendiary firebrand, tatler, &c. of which he is no more deſerving than Andrew Marvel, Pym, Shippin or Sir John Barnard, which I think are the moſt illuſtrious characters Old England has ever produced, and that of Mr. Otis, one of the greateſt of New-England.

LONDON.

Oct. 13. The following addreſs was preſented to the King of Denmark, on his coming into the Cockpit at Newmarket, which his Majeſty received with his uſual affability.

"Great Sir,

"In 1728 your Royal Grandfather honoured this Cockpit with his preſence, and ſeemed highly pleaſed with the courage of our Britiſh cocks. May your Majeſty's reign be long and happy; and when the infirmities of nature ſhall pall the reliſh of enjoyment, may you, without pain, retire to the manſions of eternal bliſs (like him) replete with age and glory!"

The late maſquerade brings to our mind an anecdote of a late Great Perſonage when maſquerades were frequently allowed in this country. Being preſent at one of thoſe entertainments, he was ſtruck with the form of a lady. After ſome converſation with her, he laid his hand upon her boſom, the ſoftneſs of which he greatly commended; "I could (replied the Lady) put your hand upon a ſofter place;" and upon his requeſting her ſo to do, ſhe immediately put his hand upon his own head, and directly mingled with the crowd.

We hear from Dublin, that the celebrated Dr. Lucas was, a few days ſince, married to Miſs Kelly, a beautiful lady of eighteen years of age.——Matrimony cannot hurt the Patriot, but on the contrary lays him under new obligations to ſociety.

Portſmouth, February 17.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at Granada in the Weſt-Indies, to his Friend in this Town.

"*This Iſland once the dread of my Countrymen, on Account of it's Fame, for unhealthineſs, is in fact as healthy a Climate as any within Tropics on this ſide the Globe; it is likewiſe valuable on Account of its produce, which increaſes amazingly every Year: This Year upwards of 18000 Hogſheads of Sugars, Coffee and Cocoa, have been ſhip'd for Europe, excluſive of what has been ſhip'd for N. America, beſides Rum, which in Taſte and flavour is equal to Jamaica Rum. This is near 6000 Hogſheads more than was ſhip'd the laſt Year. There is now a fine proſpect of a great Crop. This iſland in a very few Years will be the beſt belonging to the Engliſh to windward of Jamaica, for there is no danger of wanting Water, having a great number of fine Rivers, and the middle being very high and Mountanious it antracts the Clouds, which afford Plenty of Rain, and almoſt all the Mills go by Water.*"-----

BOSTON, Feb. 20.

One night laſt Week, the Perſons concerned in ſetting Fire to the New Goal, lately conſumed, &c. who had been ſent to Charleſtown Goal, nearly made their Eſcape by boring, but were diſcovered and ſecured.

Feb. 23. We hear from Marblehead, that a man, one Day laſt week, in returning from on board a Veſſel laying in the Harbour, fell through the Ice and was drowned.

We hear that a Brigantine belonging to Mr. Robert Duncan, who ſailed from hence ſome time ſince for North-Carolina, by ſome Accident catch'd on Fire and was burnt in the Harbour where ſhe lay.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 18.

Laſt Week paſſed thro' here, in his Way to Barnſtable, the Place of his Reſidence, Richard Dunham, who in the Year 1763 was wounded and taken priſoner near Detroit, by a party of French and Indians: He belonged to the New-England Forces, and was in a Detachment under Capt. Dalzell when taken. The unparalled Sufferings of this unfortunate Perſon, were they minutely recounted, muſt exite Emotions of Pity and Compaſſion in the moſt obdurate Breaſt; During the Engagement his Jaw-bone was ſhivered by a Ball, which paſſing thro' his Mouth, tore away Part of his Tongue, and deſtroyed ſome of his Teeth. The Ball being poiſoned, his Wound was never thoroughly cured, and has now become loathſome to himſelf. He, with five other Priſoners, were ſold from one Indian Nation to another, till they arrived at the Spaniſh Main, where they endured a long and cruel Captivity, frequently ſeeing their Fellow Priſoners burnt at a ſtake, or unhumanly butchered by the Savages. Being ſent out to hunt with five others, attended by three Indians, in croſſing a lake in a Canoe, threw the Savages over, and after travelling 13 Days got to North-Carolina.

To be let, and Entered upon immediately,

A Convenient Dwelling Houſe, near the Great-Bridge in Hartford, with a good Garden, &c. for terms, enquire of

WILLIAM ELLERY.

Feb. 27, 1769.

RUN-away from the ſubſcriber of Hartford, on the 15th inſtant, a negro man, named NERO, about 35 years of age, about 5 feet 4 inches high, ſpeaks bad Engliſh. Had on when he went away, a light colour'd great coat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, a mill'd cap, and woolen ſhirt his other cloaths forgot as to the colour of them. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro, and return him to his maſter, or ſecure him, ſo that he may have him again, ſhall have two dollars reward, paid by

SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, on the night after the 20th inſt. the following articles, viz. From Aaron King, one large woolen ſhirt, with a linen collar, two ditto, one for a boy, the other for a man, a pea jacket ſtript, and ſix and half pair woolen ſtockings. From Thomas Root, two good woolen ſhirts and two pair yarn ſtockings. From Thomas Noble, jun. a white holland apron with a running ſtring of coarſe tape, about two yards long, a holland handkerchief mark'd at one corner S N and a check'd linen ditto, with ſome holes in it. From Simeon Treman, one homeſpun cotton and linen ſhirt, almoſt new, with a braſs button ſewed to each riſtband. The perſon ſuſpected is of a middling ſtature, has a blemiſh in one of his eyes, light colour'd hair, a ſhort blue great coat, ſomething pitted with the ſmall pox. Any perſon who will take up the thief and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals and ſend us word, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Aaron King,
Thomas Root,
Thomas Noble, jun.
Simeon Treman.

Weſtfield, Feb. 24, 1769.

TO BE SOLD

A Lot of land in Wincheſter, containing about 212 acres, very good for mowing, plowing, and paſturing, within half a mile of the road from Hartford, to Saliſbury, by landlord Smith's, a ſtream running thro' ſaid land, where a griſt mill, ſaw mill, iron works, or any other mills may be made with very little trouble or coſt, which ſtream never fails in the dryeſt ſeaſon. The above to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms—for further particulars enquire of JARED SEYMOUR of Hartford, or URIAH SEYMOUR of New-Hartford near the premiſes.

Feb. 24, 1769.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly, at their ſeſſions in January laſt, appointed and impowred the Auditors of the public accounts, to make a full and compleat ſettlement, reſpecting all Executions granted againſt collectors of the colony taxes, and of all bonds, ſecurities, forfeitures, penalties, & eſtates, which do by any way or means whatever, belong to the colony, and, if need be, to ſue for the ſame, &c.

In obedience to ſaid appointment, the Auditors will be ſteadily attending on the ſervice, at the ſtate houſe in Hartford; and hereby notify all who are indebted to the colony, or have of the public money in hand, or any affairs of the colony's, that they have been charg'd in truſt with, that now remain unſettled, of what kind or nature ſoever, which ought now to be adjuſted & terminated, that they will not fail of exhibiting to us their accounts, &c. for an immediate ſettlement, as otherwiſe, the orders to put thoſe matters in ſuit, will be obeyed.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN, about 19 Years old; alſo, ſome choice good Indigo and Cotton, for Caſh or Produce. Enquire of

The PRINTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.

By a gentleman, lately from the Grenades, we are informed, there was great likelihood of a fine crop, and they were to begin to cut the firſt of January; that governor Melville was daily expected there from England; that orders were arrived for the Lieutenant governor to ſuſpend legiſlation at the Grenades, Dominica, and St. Vincents, till further orders from Home; that the French were adding greatly to their fortifications at Gaudaloupe; that at Martinico they were erecting a ſtrong fortification on an eminence commanding the forts taken by the Engliſh laſt war; and that upwards of 200 men were daily employed in making gun carriages,

Feb. 9. By ſeveral letters from London, of the latter end November laſt, we have the following advices, That the Parliament have determined two elections to be void, and it is ſuppoſed many more will meet with the ſame fate: That the Parliament had prohibited the exportation of corn from England, for a further time: That a motion was made in Parliament, to examine into the cauſe of the diſturbances in St. George's Fields, &c. and to have Lord Barrington's letters and orders with all other papers relative to that affair, brought before them, paſſed in the negative: That Corſica, had been brought on the carpet and fully diſcuſſed, but determined by 250 againſt 80 not to intermeddle in that affair: That the Parliament had called for all Governor Barnard's and Lord Hillſborough's letters, with all other papers relative to the Boſton diſturbances, but they will not go into the examination of them, till after Chriſtmaſs.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Nov. 29.

"*An alliance is actually concluded between the Empreſs of Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, Pruſſia, Holland, and England, to counteract the Bourbon Family Compact.*

Extract of a letter from London, dated Nov. 30.

"*It is ſaid the Miniſters have certainly ſent orders to ſeize ſome of the Boſtonian Ringleaders, and bring them hither. It is imagined that nothing can be done to them, unleſs they give them penſions or places. New partizans ariſe every day, to eſpouſe the American cauſe, and tho' the Miniſtry talk the ſame language they did, yet I do believe, all will end in your reſerving the legiſlation, as in Ireland, and the Parliament's giving up the Right of taxation to your repreſentatives. It ſeems as if they wiſhed you would propoſe ſome plan of accommodation.*"

Extract of another letter, dated Dec. 2.

"*Wilkes's affair in Parliament is put off till Wedneſday ſennight, 'tis ſaid owing, to a diſpute in the Houſe of Lords, on the propriety of three of their members attending the Commons on his account.*"

WHereas Ephraim Fuller of Weathersfield, received of Benjamin Galpin of Kenſington, the 11th Nov. laſt, three Notes, viz. One upon Demand, of £. 12. One of about £. 13. to become due in 12 Months from the Date; and the other of £. 40. to become due at the End of 3 Years from the Date; upon which Notes £. 35 has been paid, by ſaid Galpin, which Sum was not indorſed on ſaid Notes at the Time of Payment; and it is apprehended ſaid Fuller intends to ſell ſaid Notes. Theſe are therefore to warn all Perſons not to purchaſe ſaid Notes of ſaid Fuller, for the Contents of the ſame, as the above Sum of £. 35 has abſolutely been paid on them, and will not be paid again, by

BENJAMIN GALPIN.

Kenſington, Feb. 17. 1769.

To be SOLD,

BY Timothy Hierlihy of Middletown, in the county of Hartford, a good houſe & barn, a young orchard of choice fruit, of about 40 trees, together with 38 acres of good land, in the pariſh of Middlefield, within three miles of Middletown, on the Country road, leading to New-Haven, and within about 40 rods of a griſt mill, ſaw and fulling mills, on a ſtream that never fails in the dryeſt ſummers, a very pleaſant and agreeable ſituation, for a gentleman's ſeat, trader, or tavern.— Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may have it very reaſonable by applying to ſaid Hierlihy on the premiſes. op

February 10, 1769

WE the ſubſcribers being by the honorable Judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford appointed to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Hopkins, jun. late of Farmington deceaſed, (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) we hereby notify ſaid creditors, that we will attend, to receive and examine the claims on the 2d Wedneſdays of March, & April next, at two o'clock on each of ſaid days, at the dwelling houſe of Nathaniel Hart, innholder in Kenſington pariſh, in Farmington.

ROGER NORTON, } Commiſ-
SAMUEL PECK, jun. } ſioners.

Hartford, 14th Feb. 1769. op

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the inſolvent eſtate of the Widow Rebecka Marſh of Hartford, deceas'd hereby give notice that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of receiving the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, on the firſt Monday of March, the ſecond Monday, and the laſt Tueſday of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid days, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Flagg, innholder in ſaid Hartford. P

JESSE ROOT, } Commiſ-
JOSEPH TALCOTT, jun. } ſioners.

The beſt of
COD-FISH,
To be ſold for Produce, by
Thomas Mayhew,
AT HARTFORD.

Wanted

A Dozen of Young CATTLE, enquire of the Printers hereof.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of peace for Litchfield county by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of New Haven, in the province of New Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, this is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together, at the houſe of Elias Reed, inholder in Saliſbury, in ſaid county, on the 2d Tueſday of March next, at two of the o'clock in the afternoon to conſider about laying out another diviſion of land in ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be thought proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting, dated at Saliſbury, the 8th day of Feb. A. D. 1769. P

JOSHUA PORTER Juſt. of Peace.

Whereas the late Copartnerſhip of Smith & Caldwell, is now finally diſſolved; this is therefore to give Notice to all Perſons who ſtand juſtly indebted to ſaid Co-partnerſhip, that they are hereby deſired to ſettle and pay their reſpective Ballances, at Saliſbury to Mr. Samuel Blackden and at Simsbury or Hartford to Capt William Tiley, who are appointed to receive the Debts due to ſaid Co-partnerſhip. And all Perſons who have Demands againſt the ſaid Company of Smith & Caldwell, are required to exhibit the ſame forthwith, to the ſaid Mr. Samuel Blackden, or Capt. William Tiley, in Order to be adjuſted and paid.

N. B. The Buſineſs of caſting and refining of Iron will be continued at Saliſbury, & Simsbury by George Caldwell.

Barr Iron to be ſold by Capt. William Tiley, in Hartford.

RICHARD SMITH,
GEORGE CALDWELL.

Hartford, Feb. 14. 1769.

Lately imported, by
John Thomſon,

In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin, the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies, duffles, half thicks, bazes, ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7 8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſleeve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber of Sandersfield, on the firſt of December laſt, an apprentice, named Benjamin Heth, about 18 years of age, wears his own long light colour'd hair, about 5 feet high, had on when he went away, a mix'd blue homeſpun coat, a light colour'd ratteen waiſtcoat, light colour'd homeſpun breeches, black woolen ſtockings, and a chek'd linen ſhirt. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice, and return him to his maſter, ſhall have one dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

THEODORE PRESSON.

Sandersfield Feb. 20, 1769.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1769. [NUMBER 228.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

A Speech to the Freemen at W—t—b—y
[Continued from our laſt]

2d I AM of opinion that thoſe acts are unconſtitutional with reſpect to the Britiſh colonies in America, for as Americans are freemen of the kingdom of Great Britain, they are not not cannot be taxed but by their own conſent, or the conſent of their repreſentatives in parliament, as appears from theſe words in Magna Charta, viz. "no talage or aid ſhall be taken, or levied by us, or our heirs, in our realm, without the good will and aſſent of arch biſhops, biſhops, Earls, Barons, Knights, Burgeſſes, and other freemen of the land." ſee firſt chapter of a ſtatute made in the 25th year of Edward the firſt, commonly called *detaligo non condecendo*. And the Americans having no voteeither by themſelves or repreſentatives, but in their own parliaments or aſſemblies, cannot be conſtitutionally taxed elſe where, which is the opinion of ſome of the greateſt men at home as well as in America: ſee Lord Cambden on the declaratory bill of the ſovereignty of the parliament of Great Britain over the colonies, his words are, "As the affair is of the utmoſt importance, and in its conſequences may involve the fate of kingdoms, I took the ſtricteſt review of my arguments, I examined all my authorities, fully determined if I found myſelf miſtaken, publickly to give up my opinion, but my ſearches have more and more convinced me that the Britiſh parliament have no right to tax the Americans—neither is the doctrine new, it is as old as the conſtitution, it grew up with it; indeed it is its ſupport—taxation and repreſentation are inſeperably united. GOD hath joined them, no Britiſh parliament can ſeperate them, to endeavour to do it is to ſtab our vitals. My opinion is this—I repeat it—I will maintain it to my laſt hour—taxation and repreſentation are inſeperable—this poſition is founded in the laws of nature; it is more, it is itſelf an eternal law of nature, for whatſoever is a mans own is abſolutely his own, no man hath a right to take it from him without his conſent, either expreſly by himſelf, or repreſentative, whoever attempts it, attempts an injury—whoever does it commits a robbery—he throws down the diſtinction between liberty and ſlavery. There is not a blade of graſs in the moſt obſcure corner of the kingdom, which is not, which was not ever repreſented ſince the conſtitution began, there is not a blade of graſs, which when it was taxed, was not taxed by the conſent of the proprietor. The forefathers of the Americans did not leave their native country, and ſubject themſelves to every danger and diſtreſs, to be reduced to a ſtate of ſlavery; they did not give up their right; they looked for protection and not for chains from their mother country, by her they expected to be defended in the poſſeſſion of their property, and not to be deprived of it; for ſhould the preſent power continue there is nothing which they can call their own, or to uſe the words of Mr. LOCK. "What property have they in that which another may by right take when he pleaſes to himſelf?" thus far Lord Cambden.

3d I am of opinion that thoſe acts are unconſtitutional with reſpect to CONNECTICUT in particular. For the ample charter graciouſly granted by King CHARLES the II to the colony of Connecticut, being the ground work and baſis, of our particular conſtitution, whatſoever infringes upon, curtails, alters, or takes away, any of the rights, privileges, or immunities ſo granted by ſuch charter, is unconſtitutional; now among other grants made in ſaid charter are the words following, viz. "And know ye farther, that we of our abundant grace, &c, have given, granted, and confirmed unto the ſaid Governor and company, and their ſucceſſors all that part of our dominion &c—to have and to hold the ſame—forever upon truſt—yielding & paying therefor, to us our heirs and ſucceſſors, only the fifth part of all the oar of gold, and ſilver which from time to time, and all times ſhall be there gotten had or obtained, in lieu of all ſervices duties or demands whatſoever, to be to us our heirs or ſucceſſors, thereof, or thereout rendered, made or paid."—Which words are ſo plain and explicit in themſelves, that they need no comment to ſhew that any acts of the parliament of Great Britain, impoſing taxes or duties on the colony for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, is contrary to the true deſign of them, and therefore unconſtitutional with reſpect to Connecticut.

Farther I am of opinion that thoſe acts are not ſtrictly juſt, for the Britiſh colonies in America at firſt ſettled themſelves, & have always been maintained, ſecured, and defended, at their own expence without any coſt or charge to the crown or parliament of Great Britain, except in two or three inſtances, viz. Georgia, Halifax, &c. and have never by their own acts given up their rights, and liberties to the parliament of Great Britain, ſo that whatſoever they have acquired is their own, and therefore (on Lord Cambdens principles) are abſolutely their own, and none have a right to take it from them without their conſent.

Farther I am of opinion that thoſe acts are unequal, in as much as the impoſitions are on all the colonies in an exact proportion to their trade with the mother country, and all to go into one common fund or revenue for defraying the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice and ſupport of civil government, in ſuch provinces where it ſhall be found neceſſary, and towards the defraying the expence of defending, protecting, and ſecuring his Majeſty's dominions in America, when it is very apparent, that ſome governments by reaſon of their particular forms of government ſituation and other circumſtances will have very different draughts on ſuch fund or revenue, in the greateſt diſproportion imaginable to that of their trade with the mother country, to which their intereſt in ſuch revenue will bare the moſt exact proportion.

Farther I am of opinion that thoſe acts are of an oppreſſive nature, inaſmuch as by them one government will be obliged to ſupport the charge of the adminiſtration of juſtice, and ſupport civil government, for its neighbour government. As to inſtance in the caſe between an elective government, and a kingly, in which the governor, deputy governor, judges of the ſuperior courts, &c. in the former, have their reſpective ſalaries granted by acts of aſſembly, out of their reſpective treaſuries, and in no other way, and ſo have no need of any ſupport out of ſuch revenue, as ſeems to be the caſe of ſome provinces in the above mentioned preamble, when the ſame officers in the latter, will receive their ſalaries out of the common revenue, at the direction of his Majeſty or more probably the miniſtry for the American department, by which means the former will ſuffer a great degree of oppreſſion, by paying large ſallaries to thoſe from whom they neither need nor receive any ſervice.

But then farther thoſe acts appears to me to be of an oppreſſive nature in the other Branch of the purpoſe for which ſuch revenue is deſigned, viz. The defraying the expence of defending, protecting, and ſecuring his Majeſty's dominions in America—now it is well known that the national attention in the whole courſe of the laſt war, was chiefly on thoſe three branches of trade, viz. the fiſhery, the ſkin, and the fur trade, and not altogether the defending, protecting, and ſecuring the then Britiſh dominions in America, who had for more than a century and an half defended, protected and ſecured themſelves, without the leaſt help but that of divine providence aſſiſting their own endeavours; till the mother country ſeeing the importance of thoſe branches of trade, the nation exerted itſelf in the laſt war, and with the aſſiſtance of the Britiſh colonies, (who on the principle of ſelf defence joined the Britiſh forces in which the colony of Connecticut tho' one of the leaſt expended more than £. 400,000 lawful money) ſecured to themſelves thoſe branches of trade together with a large tract of rich and fertile country, in its extent larger than ever Great-Britain poſſeſſed before throughout the world, without the colonies having any intereſt either in ſaid trade or land, and tho' there has ſo much bounty been beſtowed on the Britiſh troops, that were in the ſervice as to make a private equal with reſpect to extent of propriety to ſome of the beſt planters in ſome of the American colonies; yet not the leaſt grant has been made to any of the American troops at all. And now after all by theſe acts the trade of the Americans, with the mother country, (and that for thoſe articles which ſhe allows them to purchaſe no where elſe) muſt by ſuch taxes and duties raiſe a revenue for defending, protecting, and ſecuring, ſo large a tract of dominion together with ſo profitable a trade without the leaſt tax or duty for that purpoſe either on ſuch lands or branches of trade that I have ever heard of, which makes them appear to me to be oppreſſive.

[*To be Concluded in our next*]

To be let, and Entered upon immediately,

A Convenient Dwelling Houſe, near the Great-Bridge in Hartford, with a good Garden, &c. for terms, enquire of

WILLIAM ELLERY.

The following letter is taken from the Public Advertiſer, Nov. 2, 1768.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I Am told many of our countrymen are greatly grieved at the news from America; whereas I look upon the BoſtonGazettes as entertaining a farce as the padlock—Remark only how it ſets out!

The meeting of the freeholders was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Cooper.—This is right.—But why Dr. Cooper? I thought eccleſiaſtical degrees were an abomination in the eyes of the ſaints:——I ſuppoſe we ſhall ſhortly hear this Reverend Doctor is appointed Dean of the Cathedral (to be built and endowed at Boſton) as a proviſion for acting as chaplain to the meeting.——Then follows the Hon. James Otis, Eſq; Moderator, and the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; committee-man. I do not very well underſtand how theſe levellers come to admit of theſe diſtinguiſhing titles of Hon. and Eſq; ſure they do not mean to have a protector or ſuperior among them; that would ſpoil all. Indeed I expected it would have been Maſter James Otis, and Maſter Thomas Cuſhing, but I ſupppoſe I am wrong; for it was the Hon. Mr. Day and his young honour Maſter Day. Theſe worthy gentlemen are to be conſidered; ſo that, it ſeems, ſalaries are annexed to their offices; to be ſure: why ſhould not State officers have ſalaries in America, as well as our's have here? It will not make them coveted the more for that.——Next follows the mock aſſembly, preceeded by a faſt. Stand clear beef and pudding in the evening, for the bellies of the ſaints muſt be filed with ſomething more ſubſtantial than wind, within the compaſs of twelve hours.——One Thing I love the Coloniſts for, and that is, they ſpeak out. They have beat the drum, and openly declared themſelves their own maſters; & where's the harm in this? every one of us would do the ſame, if we were ſure we could ſupport it. InGod'sName leave them to themſelves: do not throw away Powder and ſhot upon them: Let them form an Empire among themſelves, if they can unite ſo many diſcordant intereſts. Let not our merchants deſpair of their debts, they will get every ſhilling: ſend a Fleet to New England to be maintained & live upon free quarter there, until the Boſtonians have paid every farthing of what all the Coloniſts are indebted to our Merchants, and leave them to follow their own inventions. Sure it is much better for us they were a free ſtate, and trade with us in the manner they do with other countries, than put us to an annual expence to protect them, and not get any returns for our goods. I am of opinion it would be happy for this Iſland if America and the Eaſt-Indies were ſwallowed up by an Earthquake. Our commerce, which we make ſuch a route about, has undone us. What have trade and our ideal riches bro't us to? no government, no ſubordination, the beſt of K—— inſulted; our leaders have loſt all their ſpring and activity, loaded with debt the nation is unable to ſtand under, what is to be the iſſue? the remedy of the ſelf-denying, ſplitfarthing author of the ſtate of the nation, in-adequate to the diſeaſe; it is mere waſte paper; it wants another gueſs ſtate doctor. I fear Lord Bolingbroke was a Prophet: he ſaid England might be ſaved, yet ſo as by fire: the match I fear is in ſome hands or other that will ſoon try the experiment. Woe be to that day, whenever it comes; there will be much weeping and knaſhing of Teeth; aye, and broken heads too.

F. K.

Anecdote of LEWIS XIII King of France.

THERE was a grand maſquerade ball held at Paris in the reign of the above weak monarch, who notwithſtanding his dreſs was diſcovered by two young gentlemen, walking in the ball room with his arm round the waiſt of one of his miſtreſſes. The gentlemen ſoon came cloſe up to his majeſty, when one of them complained of the heat of the room, and made a motion to adjourn to the *King's Arms*. (No replied he) that will not do, the *King's Arms is full*; but if you think proper we will retire to the *King's Head, for that is quite* EMPTY.

The INTREPID PATRIOT

Dulce eſt pro patria mori. HOR.

What pity is it a man can die but once to ſave his Country! Addiſon.

WHEN the Emperor Veſpaſian laid his peremptory commands on a particular Senator to give his voice againſt the intereſt of his country, and threatened him with immediate death in caſe he ſpoke the leaſt word in favour of the other party, the intrepid patriot, conſcious that the attempt to ſave the people of Rome from utter ruin was, thro' his prevailing influence, in his power, though the event was ever ſo uncertain, anſwered, with a ſmile, "Did I ever tell you I was immortal? My virtue is in my own diſpoſal; my life at yours Do what you will, I ſhall do what I ought; and if I fall in the ſervice of my country, I ſhall have more triumph in my death, then you in all your laurels."

To the Printer of the Public Advertiſer.

SIR, London, Oct. 21.

SEll out, before the foreign creditors take the alarm, is the advice that I a poor, and I fear unfortunate, Stockholder meet with in all companies: But how can I ſell out, if no one will buy in; and that ſeems to be the caſe at preſent. I was in hopes what we ſhould be told the 8th of November would have revived public credit a little; but the ſtate of the nations has blaſted all my expections from that quarter. We may be told that there have been given the ſtrongeſt aſſurance of a diſpoſition to keep the peace: But alas! what will Bourbon aſſurances avail, when they muſt ſee the preſent is the fitteſt occaſion they can hope for to fall upon us.—Fifteen or 1,600,000 l. of the ſinking fund taken away in time of peace from the public creditors, and applied to the ordinary ſervice, and only poor 5 or 600,000 left to pay off the aſtoniſhing debt of 141 millions; nay, not a ſingle guinea can be paid off next year, it ſeems, unleſs borrowing with one hand, and paying with the other, may be called paying off; for after taking 15 or 1600,000l. to make good the deficiences of laſt year, which will juſt take up the whole of the ſinking fund; then there is 600,000 l. wanted for the civil liſt; but where it is to come from heaven knows.

In ſhort, whether we have peace or war, we muſt be undone I fear, & war will bring us ſooner to the criſis, and give us an excuſe for applying the only remedy our bleſſed M——rs have provided for us——a SPUNGE!

A ſeller out if he could.

L O M D O N, October 22.

Lately the following extraordinary affair happened at Cork, in Ireland:—A livery ſervant applied to his maſter for his wages, and repeated it for ſome time; the maſter always refuſed paying him, till at laſt the ſervant, reſolving not to be put off, loaded his piſtol; and aſked his maſter for the money; the maſter again refuſig, he produced his piſtol; on which the key, of a bureau was delivered him, and from the drawer he took his wages to a farthing, delivered the key, and quitted the houſe. The maſter took him up for a robbery, and the ſervant was ſentenced to be hanged. While the execution was performing the mob cut him down, and he made his eſcape; ſoon after which, information was made that he was ſecreted in a certain houſe, and accordingly was found, and on being brought to the bar, and the identity of his perſon proved, was executed. The mob again roſe, ſeized the informer, diſmembered him, and nailed him to the priſon door.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, Sept. 30.

"*This place affords little or nothing new. His Mooriſh Majeſty perſiſts ſtill in his demands; by which means this garriſon continues to ſuffer exceedingly. We expect that you will frighten him into terms, for he does not ſeem to mind us. Our Vice Conſul ſets out from this place to-morrow, for Morocco, to ſee what he can do; notwithſtanding which we do not flatter ourſelves that he will be able to ſucceed. A frigate, I am perſuaded, would ſpeak more to the purpoſe.*"

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, on a journey of pleaſure through the North of England.

"On the whole, I obſerved with great ſatisfaction many remarkable improvements in Lancaſhire: Poor fiſhing towns become the ſeats of extenſive commerce, and their fiſhing-boats converted into ſtately merchant ſhips, traverſing moſt parts of the globe, and bringing wealth from every quarter. Inſtead of thatched houſes and deſpicable cottages, ſuperb edifices the magnificent ſeats of opulence & grandeur, the happy effects of liberty and commerce, which I contemplated with no little elation; but this was greatly diminiſhed, on my viewing their caſtle at Lancaſter, where I met with the following object; namely, an antient woman in her 89th year, who has been a priſoner there near 18 years. I wondered what inexorable creditor, or heinous crime, had occaſioned ſo long an impiſonement, and found this to be the caſe: The poor woman apprehended ſhe had an undoubted right to a certain ſeat in the church of St. Peter's in Liverpool; in endeavouring to maintain her right, ſhe occaſioned ſome trouble to her antagoniſt, who got her into the Biſhop's Court, by which ſhe was excommunicated with the greater excommunication, and in conſequence was attached by a writ from the ſheriff, and committed to this caſtle, in Dec. 1750, and had contined there ever ſince upon the county allowance of 1ſ per week: She hath been ſome time aſſiſted by private charity, very inſufficient for reaſonable ſupport. She was clean, though in rags, & had in her countenance the traces of better days. Judge of her ſituation, enfeebled with old age emmatiated with cloſe impriſonment, deſtitute of every relief, oppreſſed with every want! I found all the pleaſing ideas of liberty and opulence ſo contracted by this poor woman's caſe, as to work the former out of my mind, and cloſe my journey with a painful reflection, that in this land of liberty diſtinguiſhed above all others, there ſhould remain a court ſo near a-kin to the inquiſition, diſgraceful to chriſtianity, and repugnant to every feeling of the human mind."

IT is obſerved, that in Maſquerades all perſons aſſume the characters that are moſt natural to their real diſpoſitions, and it was very univerſally allowed, that this obſervation was ſtrongly illuſtrated in G—r—l C—n—'s appering as an *Old Woman* on monday night at the Maſquerade; as he has very conſpiciouſly ſhewn, both in Maſquerade and in public office, that his *genuine* character is that of an *Old Woman.*

It is ſaid that a certain priſoner will in a ſhort time certainly receive a general Pardon.

The young Princeſs, who was chriſtened on Tueſday night at St. James's, was baptized by the name of Sophia Auguſta.

On Monday Mr. Bingley, Bookſeller, was by writ of Habeas Corpus brought before Sir Joſeph Yates, at his houſe in Bedford Row, where, on entering into two different recognizances for his appearance only, on the firſt day of next term, in the court of King's-Bench, he was diſcharged.

Dec. 14. The Bey of Tunis has ordered his Corſairs to reſpect the Corſican flag, but to attack all the veſſels of that nation, which ſhall bear French colours.

On Monday laſt Earl Temple dined with the Earl of Chatham at Hayes.

'Tis reported with confidence at the weſt end of the town, that no leſs than four American Governors will be ordered home, in order that the miniſtry may have certain demonſtration of the real diſpoſitions of our refractory coloniſts.

According to the laws of population the white inhabitants in our colonies will in a century more, be increaſed to twenty-two millions and a half.

The following, we are informed, is the hiſtory of Lord Chatham's reſignation:—L—d S——e had given inſtructions to L—d R——d, at Paris, to make ſtrong repreſentations concerning Corſica, which were diſavowed by the other Miniſters here, upon the French Ambaſſador's application; this occaſioned L—d R——d to come over! L—d S——e frequently applied to Lord Chatham for ſupport, but could not get audience, till lately, when he carried a memorial from the King of Sardinia, complaining of the Britiſh Miniſtry, in ſuffering one branch of the Houſe of Bourbon to get Corſica, and another to ſeize the Pope's territories, and ſo make themſelves maſters of Italy. Upon Lord Chatham being told that nothing would be done by England he wrote a letter of reſignation.

It is ſaid that the principal freeholders of the adjoining counties to London, intend to inſtruct their repreſentatives to promote an enquiry into the late outrageous violence on the freedom of election in the firſt county in England; and it is expected that Briſtol, Exter, and other great cities of the kingdom will follow their example.

A report prevailed this morning that Great-Britain has been applied to by a certain power on the continent, to intereſt itſelf in the preſent quarrel with the Turks.

We are aſſured, that ſome late public commotions and diſturbances were on Sunday the ſubject of long deliberations in a certain great aſſembly; the farther conſideration of which was poſtponed until their next meeting.

At the finiſhing the examination of the ſtate of the poll-books laſt night at the Crown and Anchor tavern in the ſtrand, it appeared there was a majority of 147 for Mr. Serjeant GLYNN. There was a difference of ſeven votes between the ſheriffs and Cheque-books, which the Serjeant generouſly gave up.

HARTFORD, March 6.

Laſt Wedneſday the Rev. ELAM POTTER *was inſtalled to the paſtoral Office over the Church and Congregation in Ellington. The Rev. Mr. Patten of Hartford began with Prayer; the Rev. Mr. Lockwood of Weathersfield preached a Sermon ſuitable to the Occaſion, from Rev. xiv. 6.—The Rev. Meſſ's. Whitman of Hartford, and Breck of Sprinfield prayed before and after the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Williams of Long-Meadow, gave the Charge; and the Rev. Mr. Perry of Eaſt-Windſor, gave the Right Hand of Fellowſhip.——The Whole was conducted with Decency and Propriety, in Preſence of a very numerous Aſſembly convened on the Occaſion.*

☞ We acknowledge the Receipt of the Piece from CLIDAMIRA, but by ſome Accident it was deſtroyed. If ſhe will ſend the ſame to us again, it ſhall be inſerted.

⁂ No Poſts this Week.

Meſs'rs GREEN and WATSON,

I obſerved in your courant February 20th, an account of the unfortunate death of a lad at Windſor, in the County of Cumberland, ſaid to be by the hands of one Mr. Strong his maſter: together with circumſtances of it, and virdict of the coroners Inqueſt; which account is very far in many reſpects from giving a knowledge of the true ſtate of the affair, and Injurious to the character of the ſaid maſter. In order that the public may be undeceived, and the Injured character of the ſaid Strong ſet right, you are deſired to inſert the following narrative of the affair, as related by two gentlemen of undoubted viracity, belonging to ſaid Windſor, and one of them a member of the coroners Inqueſt.

The relation is this.

THAT the maſter was teaching the child his A. B. C; on pointing him to the letter Z, the lad refuſed to name it tho' much emportuned, which refuſal was (by ſufficient evidence) proved to be willful and againſt knowledge; whereupon a courſe of diſcipline enſued, and the ſaid Strong for that purpoſe got ſeveral twigs none of them exceeding the ſtale of a pipe in bulk at the biggeſt end, not 13 Inches in length, with which he corrected the child, and never uſed but one at a time, except a few ſwitches on his breech, when he uſed two; after ſome conſiderable correction the lad promiſed to name the letter on this condition, (viz.) that he never afterward ſhould be required to do the ſame, and on every other condition entirely refuſed, even 'till the maſter diſcouraged and yeilded up the point, and gave up the cauſe. The lad continued without the leaſt complaint or appearance of Illneſs, for the ſpace of about 2 hours; at the end of which he was ſeized with an Ague, his maſter made application of Camphire and Rum to his back and ſent for a phyſician, who on examining the child, found no ſkin broke on his body, altho' ſome ſtripes appeared, yet no blood iſſued from them, nor the leaſt ſymptom of mortality appeared in them. The phyſician with others then there, after this examination turned to the fire; but had not been there long before an Unuſual noiſe was heard; and behold! 'twas the laſt expiring breath of the child, it being about 3 hours after the end of the correction. The child was opened, but no internal bruiſes or hurt appeared. This narrative may be depened upon as matter of fact.

FOUND the 3d inſtant, in this town, a ſmall piece of holland. The owner may have it again, on proving his property, and paying charges. Enquire of
The PRINTERS.
Hartford, March 6, 1769.

This Week will be publiſhed, by the Printers hereof,
A Second Dialogue,
Between a Miniſter and his Pariſhioner,
Concerning the
Half-Way-Covenant.
Without Holineſs no Man ſhall ſee the Lord. PAUL.
Whoſoever ſhall deny me before Men, him will I alſo deny before my Father which is in Heaven. JESUS CHRIST.

A few of the
Half-Way-Covenant,
are to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

A few of
Ames's Almanacks,
may be had at the Printing-Office.

Advertiſements.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers, on the night after the 20th inſt. the following articles, viz. From Aaron King, one large woolen ſhirt, with a linen collar, two ditto, one for a boy, the other for a man, a pea jacket ſtript, and ſix and half pair woolen ſtockings. From Thomas Root, two good woolen ſhirts and two pair yarn ſtockings. From Thomas Noble, jun. a white holland apron with a running ſtring of coarſe tape, about two yards long, a holland handkerchief mark'd at one corner S N and a check'd linen ditto, with ſome holes in it. From Simeon Treman, one homeſpun cotten and linen ſhirt, almoſt new, with a braſs button ſewed to each riſtband. The perſon ſuſpected is of a middling ſtature, has a blemiſh in one of his eyes, light colour'd hair, a ſhort blue great coat, ſomething pitted with the ſmall pox. Any perſon who will take up the thief and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals and ſend us word, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Aaron King,
Thomas Root,
Thomas Noble, jun.
Simeon Treman.

Weſtfield, Feb. 24, 1769.

TO BE SOLD

A Lot of land in Wincheſter, containing about 212 acres, very good for mowing, plowing, and paſturing, within half a mile of the road from Hartford, to Saliſbury. By landlord Smith's, a ſtream running thro' ſaid land, where a griſt mill, ſaw mill, iron works, or any other mills may be made with very little trouble or coſt, which ſtream never fails in the dryeſt ſeaſon. The above to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms—for further particulars enquire of JARED SEYMOUR of Hartford, or URIAH SEYMOUR of New-Hartford near the premiſes. op

Feb. 24, 1769.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly, at their ſeſſions in January laſt, appointed and impowered the Auditors of the public accounts, to make a full and compleat ſettlement, reſpecting all Executions granted againſt collectors of the colony taxes, and of all bonds, ſecurities, forfeitures, penalties and eſtates, which do by any way or means whatever, belong to the colony, and, if need be, to ſue for the ſame, &c.

In obedience to ſaid appointment, the Auditors will be ſteadily attending on the ſervice, at the ſtate houſe in Hartford; and hereby notify all who are indebted to the colony, or have of the public money in hand, or any affairs of the colony's, that they have been charg'd in truſt with, that now remain unſettled, of what kind or nature ſoever, which ought now to be adjuſted & terminated, that they will not fail of exhibiting to us their accounts, &c. for an immediate ſettlement, as otherwiſe, the orders to put thoſe matters in ſuit, will be obeyed.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEGRO MAN, about 19 Years old; alſo, ſome choice good Indigo and Cotton, for Caſh or Produce. Enquire of
The PRINTERS.

Wanted

A Dozen of Young CATTLE, enquire of the Printers hereof.

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed by th hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the inſolvent eſtate of the Widow Rebecka Marſh of Hartford, deceas'd hereby give notice that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of receiving the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, on the firſt Monday of March, the ſecond Monday, and the laſt Tueſday of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid days, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Flagg, innholder in ſaid Hartford. p

JESSE ROOT,
JOSEPH TALCOTT, jun. } Commiſſioners.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the honorable Judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Hopkins, jun. late of Farmington deceaſed, (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) we hereby notify ſaid creditors, that we will attend, to receive and examine the claims on the 2d Wedneſdays of March, & April next, at two o'clock on each of ſaid days, at the dwelling houſe of Nathaniel Hart, innholder in Kenſington pariſh, in Farmington.

ROGER NORTON,
SAMUEL PECK, jun. } Commiſſioners.

Hartford, 14th Feb. 1769. op

To be SOLD,

BY Timothy Hierlihy of Middletown, in the county of Hartford, a good houſe & barn, a young orchard of choice fruit, of about 140 trees, together with 38 acres of good land, in the pariſh of Middlefield, within three miles of Middletown, on the Country road, leading to New-Haven, and within about 40 rods of a griſt mill, ſaw and fulling mills, on a ſtream that never fails in the dryeſt ſummers, a very pleaſant and agreeable ſituation, for a gentleman's ſeat, trader, or tavern.—Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may have it very reaſonable by applying to ſaid Hierlihy on the premiſes. op

Febrary 10, 1769

WHereas Ephraim Fuller of Weathersfield, received of Benjamin Galpin of Kenſington, the 11th Nov. laſt, three Notes, viz: One upon Demand, of £. 12. One of about £. 13, to become due in 12 Months from the Date; and the other of £. 40. to become due at the End of 3 Years from the Date; upon which Notes £. 35 has been paid, by ſaid Galpin, which Sum was not indorſed on ſaid Notes at the Time of Payment; and it is apprehended ſaid Fuller intends to ſell ſaid Notes. Theſe are therefore to warn all Perſons not to purchaſe ſaid Notes of ſaid Fuller, for the Contents of the ſame, as the above Sum of £. 35 has abſolutely been paid on them, and will not be paid again, by

BENJAMIN GALPIN.

Kenſington, Feb. 17, 1769.

RUN-away from the ſubſcriber of Sandersfield, on the firſt of December laſt, an apprentice, named Benjamin Heth, about 18 years of age, wears his own long light colour'd hair, about 5 feet high, had on when he went away, a mix'd blue homeſpun coat, a light colour'd ratteen waiſtcoat, light colour'd homeſpun breeches, black woolen ſtockings, and a chek'd linen ſhirt. Whoever will take up ſaid apprentice, and return him to his maſter, ſhall have one dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

THEODORE PRESSON.

Sandersfield Feb. 20, 1769.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me, the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of peace for Litchfield county by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of New Haven, in the province of New Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, this is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together, at the houſe of Elias Reed, innholder in Saliſbury, in ſaid county, on the 2d Tueſday of March, next at two of the o'clock in the afternoon to conſider about laying out another diviſion of land in ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be thought proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting, dated at Saliſbury, the 8th day of Feb. A. D. 1769. p

JOSHUA PORTER, Juſt. of Peace.

Whereas the late Co-partnerſhip of Smith & Caldwell, is now finally diſſolved; this is therefore to give Notice to all Perſons who ſtand juſtly indebted to ſaid Co-partnerſhip, that they are hereby deſired to ſettle and pay their reſpective Ballances, at Saliſbury to Mr. Samuel Blackden, and at Simsbury or Hartford, to Capt. William Tiley, who are appointed to receive the Debts due to ſaid Co-partnerſhip. And all Perſons who have Demands againſt the ſaid Company of Smith & Caldwell, are required to exhibit the ſame forthwith, to the ſaid Mr. Samuel Blackden, or Capt. William Tiley, in Order to be adjuſted and paid.

N. B. The Buſineſs of caſting and refining of Iron will be continued at Saliſbury, & Simsbury by George Caldwell.

Barr Iron to be ſold by Capt. William Tiley, in Hartford.

RICHARD SMITH,
GEORGE CALDWELL.

Hartford, Feb. 14, 1769.

Lately imported, by

John Thomſon,

In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin, the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies, duffles, half thicks bazes, ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſlieve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

The beſt of

COD-FISH,

To be ſold for Produce, by

Thomas Mayhew,

At HARTFORD.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1769 [NUMBER 221.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

A Speech made to the Free[illegible]*—b—y*
[*Conclud*[illegible]

FARTHER I am of [illegible] that thoſe acts are founded on principles not agreeable to ſtrict juſtice and truth, the principles I take to be this namely, that different parliaments eſtabliſhed by charter, under the ſame ſovereign have ſuperiority and ſubordination, in ſuch wiſe that ſome are at the controul of others, where there is no clauſe in ſuch charters judicating ſuch ſuperiority, and ſubordination; now that the general aſſemblies of the reſpective provinces are, and have all the authorities of parliaments in and over ſuch provinces in the ſame manner and to all the intents and purpoſes as the parliaments of Great Britain has authority in and over the united kingdoms of England and Scotland, without any indication either in the great charter of thoſe kingdoms or the charters of the provinces of any ſuch ſuperiority or ſubordination, or any other relation that they ſtand in to each other but that of a perfect equality, under one and the ſame ſovereign, I think muſt be granted, which being allowed to be true the reader may draw the conſequence.

But if any ſhould think that the ſovereignty of the Britiſh parliament over thoſe of the provinces, may ariſe from his Majeſty in perſon being at the head of the former, when thoſe of the latter have only his repreſentative, I would only ſay by way of reply, that there is one thing which I fear, and another which I hope. That of my fear is that by the parliament of Great Britain, challenging a ſovereignty over the colonies, his Majeſty will be deprived of his juſt ſovereignty, and the colonies of their juſt liberties, but that of my hope is that the day is approaching that ſome of the American parliaments may have our common and rightful ſovereignty if any ſuch there is lodged in an American parliament.—But this is a digreſſion.]

And now if it be aſked what is moſt proper for the colonies to do under ſuch circumſtances? in anſwer, I would not be underſtood to ſet myſelf up as a dictator, but as a true lover of my King and country, and one that would to the utmoſt of my ability, do and ſuffer for the juſt rights of both would willingly expoſe my character, in giving my ſentiments with reſpect to the above queſtion,

[1ſt I ſay, that inaſmuch as it is a doctrine generally received that public calamities, are ſent by God by way of puniſhment for public ſins, and as the above mentioned grievances are looked upon as ſuch calamities ſent by GOD on theſe colonies, that therefore theſe colonies unite as much as may be in public humiliation repentance and reformation & alſo in unitedly offering up the moſt devout and fervent petitions to the King, in whoſe hand is the hearts of Kings that the heart of our rightful ſovereign may be influenced to ſupport his juſt prerogative & favourably to hear the united application of his loyal but diſtreſſed American ſubjects; as alſo that the hearts of the members of the Britiſh parliament, may be influenced to adhere to the national eſtabliſhed conſtitution, ſo as not to incroach on the royal prerogative on the one hand, nor the rights and liberties of his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects on the other.]

2d That the colonies ſupport the greateſt unanimity among themſelves in perſiſting to make all proper and conſtitutional applications, remonſtrances petitions, &c. to proper perſons for obtaining repeals of ſuch acts: and with reſpect to thoſe provinces which are deprived of authority to join in ſuch petitions, &c. That they be properly remembred by thoſe who are not as yet deprived as knowing that when one member ſuffers the whole body ſuffers in a greater or leſſer degree.

3d That they as much as may be, unite in making all ſuch laws agreeable to conſtitution as may encourage and promote manufactories among themſelves that may leſſen their dependance on the trade with the mother country, and more eſpecially for the manufacturing thoſe articles on which the duties are required by ſuch acts.

4th that they by all ways and means proper encourage œconomy, frugality, and induſtry, whereby America naturally becomes more and more independant on the mother country.

5th That they unite as much as may be, in vindication of their juſt rights, liberties, & free cuſtoms that appear to be curtailed or taken away by ſuch acts, provided redreſs cannot be otherwiſe obtained and as liege American ſubjects to the crown of Great Britain, prove our right to the richeſt part of our inheritance left us by our Britiſh anceſtors, (viz. our liberties and free cuſtoms as Engliſhmen) who always when neceſſity required with reſolution vindicated their rights and liberties—one inſtance among the many which might be given is that of Sir Humphrey Bohun Earl of Hertford, and Eſſex, conſtable of England, and others with him. When King EDWARD the 1ſt being injured by the French King, reſolved to make war againſt him, and in order therefor, required the ſaid Bohun and others to contribute towards the expedition, that is to go in perſon or find ſufficient men in their place in his army, which they refuſed, unleſs it was ordered by parliament according to law, the conteſt grew ſo hot that when the Earl told the King that if his Majeſty pleaſed to go in perſon he would go with him and march before him in the van guard as by right of inheritance he ought to do; but otherwiſe he would not ſtir, the King told him plainly that he ſhould go with any other though he went in perſon, the Earl anſwered, I am not ſo bound neither will I take that journey without you, on which the King ſwore by GOD Sir Earl you ſhall either go or hang. The Earl anſwered I ſwear by the ſame oath I will neither go nor hang; and ſo the King was forced to diſpatch his expedition without them. And afterwards pardoned the ſaid Bohun and all others of his fellowſhip for that they ſtood in the defence of their laws, liberties, and free cuſtoms without inſerting in ſaid pardon the charge of any crime whatſoever.

[I find alſo that the French nation though long ſubjected to a great degree of arbitrary power, are not intirely loſt to ſuch principles of liberty—Madam de Gomez in her Lis Bella Aſſemblee, dedicated to the French King, Vol. 4. page [illegible] has the following remarkable paſſage, viz. "All men were born free but as the paſſions too much indulged, would deſtroy all the ſocial virtues, it was neceſſary they ſhould be under the reſtriction of laws, and that the fear of puniſhment might deter thoſe whom the love of goodneſs would not allure: for the execution of laws there muſt be Magiſtrates and officers, and leaſt there might be corruption in them alſo, there was one ſet over them with the awful title of vicegerent of GOD, to the end his commands might be obſerved with a greater reverence, and his perſon inſpire the more awe, this was the firſt inſtitution of Kings: they were made ſo, not ſo much for the good of themſelves & their families as for the good of the community in general; and I therefore think thoſe nations moſt happy, whoſe monarchs are bound by certain laws; which if they infringe the ſubjects are abſolved from all Allegiance."]

Thus I have gone thro' with what I intended and ſhall conclude with making a motion that our repreſentives be inſtructed to make the foregoing ſentiments the general rule of their conduct in the enſuing aſſembly.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

On Tueſday arrived the Ship Hope, Captain Berrian, in 8 Weeks from New Caſtle.—English papers to the 24th December, give us the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

IT was rumoured this morning, that moſt of the M———ry are of opinion, that the people of America ſhould be obliged to ſubmit to the authority of the mother country; that G[illegible] ſhould by no means embroil her[illegible]ing Corſica: that no meaſures [illegible], or any influence uſed to preve[illegible] gentleman taking his Seat.

On Thurſday, [illegible] of Dec. 1768 the day appointed for the Middleſex election, the candidates appeared on the Huſting, at half an hour after eight; the Sheriffs came at ten minutes before nine. Notwithſtanding this the opening of the poll was delayed till near eleven.

One of the narrow avenues, leading to Brentford Butts was occupied very early by a hired mob, with bludgeons, bearing favours in their hats, inſcribed, "Proctor and liberty."—A much larger, but very compact body, armed as the former, and with the like directions, were planted near the Huſtings, on an eminence, and in a diſpoſition which was evidently the arrangement of an experienced ſerjeant. The reſt of the banditti, were ſtationed in different quarters of the town, to ſtrike a general terror into the honeſt part of the freeholders; there was beſides a corps de reſerve which was to ſally forth on a ſignal given.

When theſe diſpoſitions were ſecured, a choſen party of Butchers, in the ſame intereſt, traverſed the town, and inſulted the Huſtings with marrow bones and cleavers.

When Sir William Beauchamp Proctor's numbers were nearly exhauſted, and the cloſe of the poll declared deciſively for Mr. Serjeant Glynn (who had ſtill great multitude, unpoll'd) the ſignal was given. An inſtantaneous and furious, but regular attack, was [illegible]

[illegible] the ſheriffs, the clerks of the poll books, all vaniſhed in a moment.—The whole town was preſently a ſcene of blood. It was not enough to knock down an unhappy man; the blow was followed till he was utterly diſabled. Thoſe who have been expoſed to riots declare they never ſaw ſuch cruelty. All doors and windows were barricadoed. There was no ſhelter, nothing was ſafe. Nor can any thing equal the univerſal conſternation of the frightened people but the abhorrence and execration with which every tongue repeats the name of———.

It appears from every account of the proceedings on Thurſday laſt at Brentford, that the people, who began the riot there, were the friends of the court candidate; and in particular it is affirmed, that when the Iriſh chairmen, and the profeſſed bruiſers at their head, had proceeded ſo far in their cruel and villanous intention of murdering and wounding the people, that the gentlemen upon the Huſtings were in danger of their lives; one gentleman went up to the court candidate, and expoſtulated with him upon the baſe conduct of his mob. My mob! ſaid the Courtier: Yes, Sir, ſaid the gentleman, your mob! and added, Sir, I inſiſt upon your ſpeaking to thoſe fellows who are knocking down the people there. But the courtier refuſed to ſay any thing to appeaſe their fury; upon which the gentleman who had ſpoke to him, finding himſelf in danger of his life, ſeized him by the great coat, and ſhewed his ſtar to the armed ruffians, who inſtantly took of their hats and huzza'd him, while the ruffians were thus huzzaing, the gentleman eſcaped.

LONDON,

Dec. 8. Letters from the confines of Poland adviſe, the Ruſſians are forming an army of ſixty thouſand men near Kiovia, to oppoſe the Turks, whoſe motions threaten ſomething on that ſide.

Letter from the Banks of the Danube, November 15.

"I this moment learn, that the Turks, joined to the confederates of Bar, have entered Poland. The diſtreſs of that unhappy kingdom is beyond expreſſion. The Deſſidents are no longer in ſafety. The Confederates will avail themſelves the more of the ſupport of the Turks, as the Co[illegible] Banicki, Regimentary of the Crow[illegible]red with his troops towards Leop[illegible]ſſians have left a corps near W[illegible]ver the royal reſidence, and are [illegible]rm an army of all their other troop[illegible] a few detachments deſtined to give chace to the confederates.

"The confederates of Bar, have juſt publiſhed a new Manifeſto, wherein they declare the election of the King illegal, and have thereby put the finiſhing ſtroke to their ingratitude towards a Prince, whoſe virtues are not only acknowledged by all the world but who has at the ſame time endeavoured to revive by ſalutary inſtructions, thoſe happy times when Poland, without the aſſiſtance of foreign forces, knew to give law to all thoſe who dared to provoke her."

Letters from Poland mention, that the wife and children of the Prince of Maldavia, and thoſe of moſt of the principle men of the country, have been ſent off as hoſtages to Conſtantinople.

It was yeſterday reported, that the court of Portugal had made ſome extraordinary conceſſions to Mr. Lyttleton, in favour of our commerce, the particulars of which are ſaid to be tranſmitted home by the laſt mail.

It is ſaid, that the King of Denmark and the States of Holland are upon treaty for the redemption of the Chriſtian ſlaves in Africa; in which, it is ſaid, our court has alſo promiſed to concur and to cauſe the ſame to be carried into execution early in the ſpring.

They had an earthquake at Conſtantinople on the 5th of October laſt, and another ſhock was felt there on the 12th of the ſame month.

It is now ſaid, that the cauſe of a certain patriotic Earl's viſit to his noble brother in law, was not political, but entirely domeſtic; and that it was on account of a new deed of ſettlement in favour of LadyC———, if this is the caſe, all the political conjectures occaſioned by the viſit, fall to the ground.

Dec. 10. They write from Leghorn of the 10th of November, that two of the Senators in the late diſpute about the treaty concluded with France relative to Corſica, fought, and one of them was mortally wounded.—The people in general are diſcontented on account of the war now carrying on againſt Corſica.

His Pruſſian Majeſty, ever zealous in the cauſe of liberty o[illegible]ſcience, 'tis reported, is forming a reſpecta[illegible] army againſt the approaching ſpring, to be [illegible] aſſiſt the Ruſſians in defence of the D[illegible] of Poland againſt the Turks, from wh[illegible] 'tis conjectured the Sublime Porte will have more than one if not three or four enemies to oppoſe his deſign on the nothern parts of Europe.

Yeſterday was wrote, in capitals, on moſt of the walls at Brentford, No P-------! No murderer!

Thurſday night as a Linnen-Draper at Hammer-ſmith was ſtanding at his door, with his children, to ſee the company return from Brentford, the mob of Iriſh chairmen came by & attacked him with their ſticks, beat out his brains, and he fell over the children, dead, in his own ſhop.

LONDON,

Dec. 1. By letters from Breſt we have advice, that the court had given orders for ſome new fortifications to be forthwith erected on the Iſlands of Rhee, Oleron, and Belleiſle.

Some letters from Genoa mention, that it was currently reported, that General Paoli had been offered ſome advantageous terms of peace on the part of France; one article of which is, that the Corſicans ſhall be acknowledged an independant nation by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

They write from Toulon, that ſhould General Paoli accept the propoſitions of peace lately offered, ſeveral ſhips of war will be immediately put on the ſtocks at Baſtia, &c. for the uſe of France.

Dec. 2. The Earl of C-----m has ſtrongly declared his diſapprobation of any intended meaſure to expel Mr. W----s.

It is ſaid a diſcovery is made of a deficiency of a great number of thouſands of pounds; for which a late principal is likely to be brought to an account.

Dec. 3. The reconciliation which has lately taken place between the Earl of Chatham, and his noble brother Earl Temple, is ſaid to be chiefly owing to the mediation of, and great pains taken by, a certain Kentiſh commoner, not leſs remarkable for his good ſenſe, than his ſincere attachment to both theſe noble perſons. The Right Hon. George Grenville was heartily acceeded to the above union.

It was rumoured this morning that moſt of the M-----ry are of opinion, that the people of America ſhould be obliged to ſubmit to the authority of the Mother Country: that Great-Britain ſhould by no means embroil herſelf by aſſiſting Corſica, that no meaſures ſhould be taken or any influence uſed to prevent a certain gentleman taking his ſeat.

[illegible] write from Florence, that th[illegible] of the earthquake, w[illegible]t lately at Senta Soſia, on the frontiers of the Eccleſiaſtical ſtate, happened about 11 o'Clock in the evening, and was ſo violent as to throw down ſeveral of the weaker houſes, eſpecially in the country around. The inhabitants, who were all a bed being waked by it fled toward the fields; but in the flight a ſecond ſhock, more terrible than the firſt, happened, by which the ſtrongeſt buildings were overturned, a number of perſons buried under the ruins, and the great bridge which ſeperates Santa Soſia from the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, & coſt that community upwards of 30,000 crowns, ſplit thro' the middle from one end to the other.

Dec. 6. They write from New-York, that a ſurprizing progreſs continues to be made, both there and in New-England, in the eſtabliſhment of manufactures, by means of experienced Artificers from Great-Britain and Ireland.

The following is now a frequent toaſt among the genuine ſons of liberty, viz. the glorious three; Mr. Bourke as the greateſt orator on behalf of liberty, in the houſe; and Mr. Wilkes as the greateſt patriot out of the houſe; and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, as the honeſt lawyer.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that General Paoli had actually informed his countrymen, that his expectations of aſſiſtance from Great-Britain, were entirely at an end; and it was thought that this diſappointment has been the principal means of inducing that chief to liſten to the late propoſitions of France.

We hear that a motion will be made at the next Court of Common Council, that a congratulatory letter of thanks from the corporation, be ſent to the Freeholders of the county of Middleſex, for their noble and ſpirited conduct in electing Mr. Serjeant Glynn.

Some letters from Poland adviſe, that the Grand Signior has publiſhed a Manifeſto, declaring null and void all the acts of the Diets of Poland, which have been held ſince the election of the reigning King.

Dec. 12. Letters from Leghorn, dated Nov. 14 mention, that two Engineers in the ſervice of France, under pretence of being French deſerters, lately got into Iſola Roſſa, in Corſica, and after having been there a few days, obtained an interview with the Commandant, to whom they declared their real character, and offered a 1000 ouidores to deliver up the fortreſs to the French troops at a certain time, which he agreed to do: but Paoli having ſome intelligence of this plot, ſuddenly arrived at the head of 700 men and cauſed the Commandant of Iſola Roſſa to be arreſted, with the two Engineers, and ſome other perſons.

Dec 13 By letters from the frontiers of Turkey, dated Nov. 29, we learn, that the changes which lately happened in the Ottoman Miniſtry, did not in the leaſt interrupt their warlike preparations, they have an army of 40,000 men between Bender and Choczim and a train of artillery conſiſting of 300 pieces of cannon. Kerim Chirai, the new Kan of the Tartars, has made his entry into Conſtantinople and has had a conference with the Grand Signior. It appears that there has been a deſign to deliver up the city of Kaminiec to the Turks, the fortifications of which place are in a very good ſtate of defence becauſe a new train of artillery has lately errived there from Warſaw, and the Ruſſians alſo cover it on one ſide, and Gen. Braniki is encamped in the neighbourhood.

Yeſterday his Royal Highneſs Prince William Henry, the Princeſs Royal, and Prince Erneſt Gotrob-Albert, her Majeſty's eldeſt brother, were inoculated by Pennel and Cæſar Hawkins, Eſqrs.

Dec. 14. According to recent letters from Leghorn, General Paoli had declared to the Chiefs of Corſica, that no dependance was to be placed on the profeſſions of France, who with one hand held out amicable treaties, and with the other encouraged private treaſons and aſſaſſinations.

They write from Dantzick, that immenſe quantities of ordnance ſtores are now tranſporting from that city, by land and water carriage, for the uſe of the Ruſſian armies.

A letter from James Fort, River Gambia, dated Auguſt 28, mentions that the people of the kingdom of Barrack had, a little time before the above date, taken an Engliſh ſchooner, Capt. Marſhall, well manned and armed, with conſiderable property on board, and murdered all the people, except two who eſcaped by ſwimming. They have alſo taken two ſchooners and their cargoes belonging to Captain Evans, and two boats, laden with goods, belonging to Captain Hodgſon.

It is ſaid that the principal Freeholders of the adjoining counties to London, intend to inſtruct their Repreſentatives to promote an enquiry into the late outrageous violence on the Freedom of Election in the firſt county, in England; and it is expected that Briſtol, Exeter, and other great Cities of the Kingdom will follow their Example.

Dec. 15. All the troops in Sileſia, being the beſt regiments in the King of Pruſſia's ſervice, are in full march to join the Ruſſians.

Some time ago the Grand Signior ordered all his ſubjects to give up the arms they were poſſeſſed of, in order to be publickly ſold; in conſequence of which, great quantities of theſe arms have been bro't to the market but they were for the moſt part in very bad condition. We learn upon this occaſion that the Greeks, who inhabited ſome iſlands in the Archipelago, refuſe to comply with this order, alledging that they want their arms for their own defence.

BOSTON, March 9.

A gentleman at Marblehead writes his friend in Boſton as follows——" By the packet I received a letter from my friend in London, dated 10th of December, as alſo one from the maſter of my ſhip, who had diſcharged his freight there, adviſing me that no freight from Boſton, nor did they expect any, there being no orders on hand for ſhipping any goods, ſo expect my own hemp and duck, for the uſe of the fiſhery only, and 50 chaldrons ſea-coal for ballaſt. They lay all trade is at a ſtand, and no proſpect of mending, what they are to do with the ſhips at home they know not. *It now looks as though the Boſton gentlemen were in earneſt.*

By advices received per the Lord Hyde Packet we learn That the friends of America frequently meet to conſult the propereſt meaſures for the relief of the colonies; that ſome of the miniſtry had declared they were againſt ſevere meaſures. That as the petition of the committee of convention in Boſton was not received by the Secretary of State, it was delivered in with the other American papers to the committee, who were aranging all the papers to lay before the parliament. That there were ſome in both houſes who were advocates for the colonies. That it was thought by ſome the acts would not be repealed. That our friends thought the people here acted very prudently in their agreeing not to uſe any tea, and in going into other meaſures of œconomy, and promoting manufactures; and adviſe to a ſteady and perſevering purſuit to theſe meaſures as the only means to convince the miniſtry of the impolicy of the ſaid acts.

A letter from London ſays, "American Affairs engage the attention of the Public here, and truly are in a critical ſituation. The late reſolution of ſeveral of the Colonies not to import any Britiſh Manufactues, &c.——make great impreſſions on the minds of People here, and perplex the Miniſtry, ſo that they are at a loſs how to act——for as the Stamp act was calculated to execute itſelf,—ſo the late one of taxation, muſt drop by the colonies not purchaſing the articles taxed, a better way could not have been fallen upon, in the preſent juncture, to ſerve the Liberties of America.—I hope the different provinces will lay aſide their little party affairs, firmly unite, and ſtand to their reſolutions."

The ſame letters inform us, that it is more than probable, that the Earl of Chatham and George Grenville Eſq: will be appointed Secretaries of State before the end of the holidays. As all the different branches of the Grenville family, are now firmly united.—That if this arangement ſhould take place, it is not doubted, but a war will ſoon enſue; which will give great ſatisfaction to a noble Earl, as he will then moſt certainly, SOLELY guide the reins of government.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York, dated Dec 7.

"I was in the Houſe of Commons, at the opening of this ſeſſion.—The Miniſtry went largely into American affairs. In that day's debate, they ſhew'd a firm reſolution to enforce, without entering into the matter of right, which appears to me a diſputable point. I think if the King's Miniſters inſiſts upon the obedience of America, and the Parliament concur in the Meaſures, that it will be the intereſt of America, to ſubmit; ſuch a ſubmiſſion, I am perſuaded, will gain 'em great advantages and indulgencies in other reſpects."

Monday the 17th ult. the Poſt Rider with the mails for Rhode Iſland, New-London, N. York, Philadelphia, &c. &c. was aſſaulted on Boſton Neck juſt after Sun ſet, as he was ſetting out for his journey, by 4 or 5 Perſons who appeared dreſs'd as officers, one of them took his ſword from his belt, and with the ſmall end in his hands ſtruck the Rider on the head with the Hilt, with ſuch violence that it forced the ſword out of the Scabbard and went to a conſiderable Diſtance! The Rider recovering himſelf, inform'd them that he was on his Majeſty's Service, whereupon they all ran off. The Rider would have returned to town, but as there had been ſtoppages lately, occaſioned by the bad travelling, he was determined not to be the means of the mails returning out of ſeaſon, he went on, and at the firſt ſtage had his head bathed which was conſiderably ſwelled by the blow; he reached Newport on Wedneſday, from whence he employed another perſon to perform for him the laſt week.

HARTFORD, March 13.

His Honor our Governor, with the Advice of the Council, has appointed Wedneſday the Nineteenth Day of April next, to be obſerved as a Day of public Faſting and Prayer throughout this Colony.

Thurſday the 6th Day of April is appointed as a Day of public Faſting & Prayer throughout the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

Durham, February 24, 1769.

An Account of a money Eater.

This week a tranſient fellow, an Iriſhman, ſtole from a man in this Town out of the pocket of a coat that hung up in one of the rooms of his dwelling houſe, when the family were all gone from the houſe. The man on his return home, miſſed a Johannes, four half Johannes, and two half piſtereens.——He ſuſpected this Iriſhman, who was at the Barn with a countryman of his, and charged him with the fact: he deny'd it abſolutely, and ſwore he [illegible] got the money. The man that loſt th[illegible] charged him with it ſo ſtrongly, th[illegible] he confeſſed he had got it. The ma[illegible] what he had done with it? the fello[illegible] him he had ſwallowed it—the man told him he lyed—the fellow ſaid he did not, it was true, and ſaid the whole Jo ſtuck by the way, and he could feel it—and ſaid if he had a portion of phyſick, it would fetch it up.—Accordingly a puke was adminiſtred—ſoon after he vomited up the Jo—but the half Joes did not come up—He then ſaid he muſt have ſome phyſick to work down—the next morning a Dr. was ſent for, and gave a cathartick which wro't well and he evacuated three half Joes and the two half piſtareens, the fourth half Jo (if ſwallowed) was not evacuated, when the fellow made his eſcape.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

ABOUT 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north Line of Litchfield and Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c. lately improved by Lieut. Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 8, 1769.

ALL Perſons indebted at the Probate Office in Hartford, are hereby deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediately with JOSEPH TALCOTT jun. or otherwiſe they may expect Trouble.

March 13th 1769.

Advertiſements.

STOLEN from the ſubſcribers on the night after the 20th inſt. the following articles, viz. From Aaron King, one large woolen ſhirt, with a linen collar, two ditto, one for a boy, the other for a man, a pea jacket ſtript, and ſix and half pair woolen ſtockings. From Thomas Root, two good woolen ſhirts and two pair yarn ſtockings. From Thomas Noble, jun. a white holland apron with a running ſtring of coarſe tape, about two yards long, a holland handkerchief mark'd at one corner S N and a check'd linen ditto, with ſome holes in it. From Simeon Treman, one homeſpun cotten and linen ſhirt, almoſt new, with a braſs button ſewed to each riſtband. The perſon ſuſpected is of a middling ſtature, has a blemiſh in one of his eyes, light colour'd hair, pitted ſomething with the ſmall pox, a ſhort blue great coat. Any perſon who will take up the thief and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals and ſend us word, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Aaron King,
Thomas Root,
Thomas Noble, jun.
Simeon Treman.

Weſtfield, Feb. 24, 1769.

The beſt of
COD-FISH,
To be ſold for Produce, by
Thomas Mayhew,
At HARTFORD.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly at their ſeſſions in January laſt, appointed and impowred the Auditors of the public accounts, to make a full and compleat ſettlement, reſpecting all Executions granted againſt collectors of the colony taxes, and of all bonds, ſecurities, forfeitures, penalties, & eſtates, which do by any way or means whatever, belong to the colony, and, if need be, to ſue for the ſame, &c.

In obedience to ſaid appointment, the Auditors will be ſteadily attend[illegible] the ſervice, at the ſtate houſe i[illegible]ord; and hereby notify all who [illegible]d to the colony, or have of the [illegible]ey in hand or any affairs of the co[illegible] that they have been charg'd in truſt with, that now remain unſettled, of what kind or nature ſoever, which ought now to be adjuſted & terminated, that they will not fail of exhibiting to us their accounts, &c. for an immediate ſettlement, as otherwiſe, the orders to put thoſe matters in ſuit, will be obeyed.

TO BE SOLD

A Lot of land in Wincheſter, containing about 212 acres, very good for mowing, plowing, and paſturing, within half a mile of the road from Hartford, to Saliſbury, by landlord Smith's, a ſtream running thro' ſaid land, where a griſt mill, ſaw mill, iron works, or any other mill's may be made with very little trouble or coſt, which ſtream never fails in the dryeſt ſeaſon. The above to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms—for further particulars enquire of JARED SEYMOUR of Hartford, or URIAH SEYMOUR of New-Hartford near the premiſes. np

Feb. 24, 1769.

A few of
Ames's Almanacks,
may be had at the Printing-Office.

WHereas Ephraim Fuller of Weathersfield, received of Benjamin Galpin of Kenſington, the 11th Nov. laſt, three Notes, viz. One upon Demand, of £. 12. One of about £. 13 to become due in 12 Months from the Date; and the other of £. 40, to become due at the End of 3 Years from the Date; upon which Notes £. 35 has been paid, by ſaid Galpin, which Sum was not indorſed on ſaid Notes at the Time of Payment; and it is apprehended ſaid Fuller intends to ſell ſaid Notes. Theſe are therefore to warn all Perſons not to purchaſe ſaid Notes [illegible]id Fuller, for the Contents of the ſame [illegible] above Sum of £. 35 has abſolutely [illegible] on them, and will not be paid ag[illegible]

BENJAM[illegible]

Kenſington, Feb. 17, 1769.

To be SOLD,

BY Timothy Hierlihy of Middletown, in the county of Hartford, a good houſe & barn, a young orchard of choice fruit, of about 140 trees, together with 38 acres of good land, in the pariſh of Middlefield, within three miles of Middletown, on the Country road, leading to New-Haven, and within about 40 rods of a griſt mill, ſaw and fulling mills, on a ſtream that never fails in the dryeſt ſummers, a very pleaſant and agreeable ſituation, for a gentleman's ſeat, trader, or tavern.—Whoever inclines to purchaſe the ſame, may have it very reaſonable by applying to ſaid Hierlihy on the premiſes. np

Febraty 10, 1769

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the inſolvent eſtate of the Widow Rebecka Marſh of Hartford, deceas'd hereby give notice that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of receiving the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, on the firſt Monday of March, the ſecond Monday, and the laſt Tueſday of April next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid days, at the houſe of Mrs. Sarah Flagg, innholder in ſaid Hartford. p

JESSE ROOT, } Commiſ-
JOSEPH TALCOTT, jun. } ſioners.

Wanted

A Dozen of Young CATTLE enquire of the Printers

Lately imported, by
John Thomſon,
In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin, the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies, duffles, half thicks bazes, ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſlieve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

Whereas the late Copartnerſhip of Smith & Caldwell is now finally diſſolved; this is therefore to give Notice to all Perſons who ſtand juſtly indebted to ſaid Co-partnerſhip, that they are hereby deſired to ſettle and pay their reſpective Ballances, at Saliſbury to Mr. Samuel Blackden, and at Simsbury or Hartford, to Capt. William Tiley, who are appointed to receive the Debts due to ſaid Co-partnerſhip. And all Perſons who have Demands againſt the ſaid Company of Smith & Caldwell, are required to exhibit the ſame forthwith, to the ſaid Mr. Samuel Blackden, or Capt. William Tiley, in Order to be adjuſted and paid.

N. B The Buſineſs of caſting and refining of Iron will be continued at Saliſbury, & Simsbury by George Caldwell.

Barr Iron to be ſold by Capt. William Tiley, in Hartford.

RICHARD SMITH,
GEORGE CALDWELL.

Hartford, Feb. 14, 1769.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of peace for Litchfield county by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of New Haven, in the province of New Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, this is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together, at the houſe of Elias Reed, innholder, in Saliſbury, in ſaid county, on the 2d Tueſday of March, next at two of the o'clock in the afternoon to conſider about laying out another diviſion of land in ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be thought proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting, dated at Saliſbury the 8th day of Feb. A. D. 1769. p

JOSHUA PORTER, Juſt. of Peace.

To be let, and Entered upon immediately,

A Convenient Dwelling Houſe, near the Great-Bridge in Hartford, with a good Garden, &c. for terms, enquire of

WILLIAM ELLERY.

In a few Days will be publiſhed by the Printers hereof,

A Second Dialogue,
Between a Miniſter and his Pariſhioner,
Concerning the
Half-Way-Covenant.

Without Holineſs no Man ſhall ſee the Lord.
PAUL.

Whoſoever ſhall deny me before Men, him will I alſo deny before my Father which is in Heaven. JESUS CHRIST.

A few of the
Half-Way-Covenant,
are to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

FOUND the 3d inſtant, in this town, a ſmall piece of holland. The owner may have it again, on proving his property, and paying charges. Enquire of

The PRINTERS.

Hartford, March 6, 1769.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

MONDAY, MARCH 20, 1769 [NUMBER 224.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

A Courant being a ſort of mirror ſuſceptable of various images, of diverſe objects, and oppoſite characters; every body prejudiced in favor of darling ſelf, and impatient of preſent circumſtances, ſoliciting ſomething helter ſkelter, and my part in the maſquerade of life, being to act the ridiculous, unfaſhionable—droll and impertinent—hope you are too generous to deny me the little ſuperior gratification of meeting in your next paper, face to face,

Your humb'y ſervant,
DISHABILLE.

Can[illegible]ſemaſs day, 1769.

"On life's [illegible] vaſt Ocean diverſely we ſail,
"Reaſon [illegible] the Helm, but paſſions blow the gale."

THE moſt critical ſpectators of the oddeſt ſpecies of mortals have frequently noticed the female party obviouſly excellent in the activity of the imagination, ſprightlineſs of genius, and readin[illegible]ſs of wit, as well as eminent for a more ſa[illegible]pcious judgment, *tenacious modeſty*, tender aff[illegible]ction and frank ſincerity. Yet it ſeems they alſo have a notable capacity of becoming *all* [illegible]*hings to all men*, by various improvements, and artificial modifications, according to the [illegible] biaſs the mind receives to good or evil, by the [illegible] powerful impulſe of *early education*, and i[illegible]reſiſtable impreſſions of prevalent faſhions, o[illegible] contagious examples in ſuperior acquaintan[illegible]s, or conſtant companions, ſeaſonably confr[illegible]uting, or cultivating "*The maſter, paſſion in* [illegible] *the breaſt.*" In the foggy morning of a prob[illegible]ationary exiſtence, that important and delica[illegible]te ſtage of life, when want of experience of th[illegible] world, and better acquaintance with m[illegible] and things therein, renders the adventurers [illegible] (however prone to plume themſelves upon th[illegible]is conceited ſelf-ſufficiency) unequal almoſt [illegible] to any purpoſe, except that of blindly follow[illegible]ing the deluſive, infatuating dictates of depra[illegible]ved human nature, and ſtoring an inexhauſtib[illegible] magazine of ſubſtantial materials for bitte[illegible] reflections, penitence and tears, in advancing [illegible]ages; even in ſuch as have the good luck to [illegible] eſcape plunging headlong and hoodwink'd a [illegible] feeble, welcome prey into the voracious, inſa[illegible]iable jaws of a cenſorious, unforgiving wo[illegible]ld. For what other than habitual, vitiated t[illegible]ſte, and innate propenſity to error and folly[illegible], may furniſh a probable cauſe why ſo m[illegible]ny of the foremoſt rank of creatures, nay [illegible] all the human race more or leſs ſenſibly e[illegible]ngaged in the ſame common intereſt, in eager [illegible] *purſuit* of triumph and *happineſs*, ſhould ſo f[illegible]requently ſo egregiouſly miſtake both the m[illegible]eans and the end? But yet amidſt the apparen[illegible] diſorders in time and ſenſe, and inevitable c[illegible]ures or obnoxious foibles of a diſtracting, di[illegible]ſtracted mortality, whilſt 'tis matter of chief c[illegible]onſolation, that unerring wiſdom ſits at helm, [illegible]'tis alſo a pleaſing conſideration that there natu[illegible]rally ſubſiſts a general ſtrife, and generous em[illegible]ulation with different ſexes to vie and excel [illegible] in their devoirs and pretty artifices to comm[illegible]end themſelves to each other, purſuant the ſoci[illegible]able, ſympathetic principle, implanted (by the [illegible] author of their exiſtence) in our great-grand [illegible]arents, in innocency and [illegible] with that grateful injunction [illegible] in the earlieſt age of time, whi[illegible] common in inſtinct with all animals,

' *That in each living creature you may ſee,*
' *Conſpicuous effects of their decree;*
' *All love themſelves, & not themſelves alone,*
' *Each ſex deſires alike, till two are one.'*

yet there is, among the number of poſſibles, ſuch an idea as of mutual refined *love* & celeſtial immortal *friendſhip* of which the reaſonable creation, and the married ſtate in particular, is happily ſuſceptable, and alſo capable of abundant proficiency and improvement between the ſexes in preſcribing and practicing artificial ingenious rules for making, maintaining and deſtroying it, both previous and ſubſequent to that important change, and, of cource, tenderly affecting imaginary happineſs below the ſtars.

' *For when with choice we fix with ſympathy (we burn,*
' *Each virtue in each paſſion takes its proper (turn*
' *'Till married—reaſon ſtill the welcome ties (improves*
' *Thro' life* [illegible] *and (the* [illegible]
' *But virtue only* [illegible] *to want a* [illegible] *(fire,*
' *Whilſt modeſty ſupports or fans the veſtal fire,*
' *Tis* FRIENDSHIP, *friendſhip forms the pureſt (bliſs above,*
' *And hell it ſelf to live an enemy to love.*
' *Is virtue then the roſe—the paſſions are the (briars,*
' *The virgin not the jilt complacency inſpires.'*

And though it muſt be granted, the men, in this degenerate æra, have ſome little ſuppoſed advantages over their counter parts (and which they are not always averſe to improve) in point of curſory acquaintance and rambling curioſities "*as cuſtom leads the way*" where the guile of the ſerpent in a tranſient flaſh ſimiliates the gentleneſs of the dove, yet to mortify their haughty obſtinacy, the fair priſoners have not been left deſtitute of means and diſpoſition to conquer the miſtaken fortitude and humble the unnatural pride of eminent heroes and ſworn advocates for their favorite native liberty.—But yet on the dark ſide the houſe how many, how various, elaborate, falſe, imprudent and therefore unſucceſsful ſteps are taken to accompliſh the deſign? whilſt ſooner or later (happy if it be not too late) we are convinced—if the niceſt ſcruples of rigid virtue and extreme coy affectaion of ſhuddering at mere civilities is provoking on the prudiſh ſide, yet 'tis a right-hand error or the leaſt of two ſuperfluous evils, for ſurely *chambering & wantoneſs* or exceſſive eaſy fondneſs of extraordinary good-natur'd indulgence in the modiſh way of BUNDLING is nauſious coquetry on the other. There muſt be then a glorious mean betwixt the wild extremes, and ſhe may well hug herſelf and bleſs her propitious ſtars, who is happy enough to embrace it before criminal experiment, the reſult of lawleſs curioſity at an unguarded hour opens her eyes as it did thoſe of mother Eve to ſee herſelf diveſted not only of her INNOCENCE but alſo of her boaſted power to charm!

' *Pity may mourn, but not reſtore*
' *For woman falls to riſe no more!*'

Therefore rejoice in unfeigned and unfailing gratitude thou Phœnix of earth and favorite of heaven whoſe juvenile years roll'd away agreeably under immediate controul and direction of ſuch as thought proper to guard your underſtanding by precept, argument and example, againſt thoſe frantic experiments behind the unhallowed curtain "where thicker than arguments temptations throng" happily ignorant of the vice except in theory or hearſay, being early taught to revere that ſacred edict which enjoins cautious *abſtinence from all appearance of evil* as a moral obligation indiſpenſible in chriſtianity and a political maxim beniſicial in ethicks——but bluſh purity—be aſhamed delicacy, and wonder, O virgin modeſty! that (in her devout addreſs to *him* whoſe inflammatous eye keener than the lightnings flaſh, penetrates the darkeſt cloud, and brighter than ten thouſand ſuns pervades the thickeſt covering to notice every irregular emotion) ſhe can ſay, without a bluſh at the ſolemn mockery "*lead me not into temptation*" who voluntarily conducts and fondly accompanies her tranſient gallant unmarried, into her retired Bed Chamber! where "the dragon honor charm'd to reſt" having thus preſumptuouſly looſed the maiden girdle or thrown off her prudential circumſpection and baſhful reſerve, thoſe impregnable barriers to the progreſſive invaſions of ungenerous laſcivious deſigns, the remaing articles of capitulation become thereupon practicable and eaſy as 'tis only to ſurrender at diſcretion whilſt even

' *the woman who* HESITATES *is loſt.*'

' For what one likes if others like as well
What ſerves one [illegible] when many wills rebell?
How ſhall ſhe keep what, ſleeping or awake,
A weaker may ſurpriſe, a ſtronger take,
Vice is a monſter of ſo frightful mein,
As to be hated, need but to be ſeen,
Yet ſeen too oft, familiar with her face,
We firſt endure, then pity, then embrace.

Queſtionleſs many have gone to bed in couples over night overflowing with ſanguine reſolutions of perſevering virtue and irrefragable modeſty, who roſe next morning with conſcious bluſhes and guilty horrors in exchange, with the cruel addition of deteſting themſelves and each other for their irretrievable tameneſs. But *an unguarded hour* & the leaſt encroachment upon the frontiers of virgin modeſt have been the everlaſting deprecation of the honeſt and virtuous few who have religiouſly obſerved the diſtinction to their peculiar honor and joy—what then ſhall even charity herſelf inſer from thus reconnoitring in profile to the very centre of her ſacred rendezvouz for a whole night? inveſtigating her *ne plus ultra* without mittens between the unſanctified ſheets! But if the conſcience is too lethargic to hold up to view the indiſpenſable duty of ſelf denial and decorum to good effect—if real virtue has no attractive charms, and if arguments and motives drawn from that quarter (wanting the ſanction of oracular faſhion or conformity to more ignoble than mere animal appetites) cary no conviction, force or influence, or if ſecrecy is deſigned as it ſeems from the world, yet methinks 'tis *good po'icy* in reſpect to obvious intereſt in the preſent ſtate of abſtract progreſſion, to be very cautious of expoſing to tame examination, even of familiar acquaintance. ſuch intrinſic commodities or trinkets in a toy ſhop as are valuable or inveſtigated only almoſt for being inacceſſable or rare—'tis innocent and expedient artifice to ſuſpect, ſuſpend, diſtinguiſh & diſavow thoſe fantaſtic loves, and pretended friendſhips which ſo often commence inſpiration with the appearance of a fair face and as naturally expire, even in pretence, with the welcome or eaſy enjoyment! fluctuating follies of mere paſſionate mimickry, deſerving no better names than capricious whimſical counterfeits or baſe born brats of love!

'Like bubbles on the ſea of fancy born
'They riſe to break and to that ſea return.'

unleſs refined, cultivated, improved, transformed and fixed by uncouth contradictions and inveterate obſtinacy, thoſe inſupportable tortures of anxious ſuſpenſe and vexatious anticipations of dreaded repulſe which ſo often prove the fineſt bait to decoy, engroſs tyranize an enterprizing genius, as naturally attach'd to difficult adventures and impatient of controul as fond of ſtolen waters, and covetous of forbidden fruit. for victory is the object—though the plunder may ſweeten even the extatic pleaſures of conqueſt and which is often valued rather in proportion to the price of purchaſe, than intrinſic worth of the acquiſition.

'Sublimiſt *friendſhip*, oft from paſſions ſhoot,
'Wild nature's vigor working at the root:
'As laſt thro' certain ſtrainers well refin'd
'Is gentle love and charms all women kind.
'But greedy that, its object would devour,
'This taſte the honey & not wound the flower.'

Are ſenſibly paying no great compliments to the virtue of either ſex by this extorted raillery, any riſque the reproach of uncharitableneſs and ingratitude ("abhorred by God and mortals.") for the ſeverity of the inſinuations—but (enough to eclipſe the fancid gaiety of each ſex, and conceited dignity of every claſs of human kind, with bluſhing chagrin, frequent as reflection, and permanent as probation) ſuch notable inſtances of frailty, melancholly ſpecimens of credulity, and obnoxious overtures of the weakneſs of virtuous reſolutions in the one, and eaſy ſucceſs of prompt endeavours in the other ſex, have in all ages (and eſpecially the preſent) where *Bundling* is in vogue, glared in public view, as may not only juſtify my cenſures and vindicate my tenets but even render the higheſt pretenſions to virtue ſuſpicious eſpecially if a favorite reſpectable ſuitor with all his honorable propoſals may [illegible] that character deſpair of the indulgence, familiarity and freedom his deſpiſed and contemptible rival enjoys clandeſtinely, without reſtraint of grace, honeſty, honor or gratitude on either ſide, or even fear on that account ſhe muſt be abandoned.——As it is an ill bird betrays her own neſt and though the fox ſpares the gooſe near his own burrow yet be it remembred, ſecrecy is uncertain, and "*jealouſy is the rage of a man.*"——Here ſenſe is blind and reaſon mute——here peace is wreck'd, and honor loſt——here charity falls aſleep, and friendſhip finds a grave; or if love eſcapes with ſhattered wings, content becomes an eternal fugitive! I was lately led into this delirium, by an incident ſomewhat hideous in its circumſtances, however ſerious the conſequences, upon which I may further animadvert in my next.

DISHABILLE.

LONDON, Dec. 12.

On Thurſday at the Old Baily the Right Honorable Lord Mayor behaved in a manner ſo truly noble, that his fellow citizens will always remember the name of TURNER with gratitude.——When the Jury was called, his Lordſhip aſked them, upon their honour, if any of them were Freeholders of Middleſex; it appeared that about eighteen of them were ſo, on which his Lordſhip immediately diſmiſſed them, that they might not be hindred from diſcharging their duty at Brentford.

Extract of a letter, received Dec 14, by Meſſ. John Roberts and Co. from Newlyn, near Penzance, in Cornwall.

"On the 2d inſtant a large ſhip, ſuppoſed to be American built, ſtruck on the Wolf, & every ſoul periſhed; ſhe was loaded with mahogany, of which 99 [illegible] were landed the 8th inſt. at ſaid [illegible] marked N°. 1 and upwards, W M; [illegible] number then on ſhore was 306. [illegible] head is a large lyon, on his breaſt [illegible] with the following letters on it, I [illegible] with another I reverſed, and under them there ſeems to be a V and a D, but am apt to think the laſt are rather ornaments then letters."

The Rouſe, Morgan, ſuppos'd from Jamaica, is loſt near the Land's End, a great number of Mehogany Planks, together with a rudder, Ship's head, and ſeveral other things, have been driven on ſhore, at Mountſbay Penzance, &c. [Lloyd's Liſt.]

Monday afternoon a pregnant woman paſſing near the hermitage bridge, wapping, ſaw a barrel of tar, which ſhe longed to taſte, and a man coming by with muffins at the ſame time, ſhe purchaſed ſix, which ſhe dipped in the Tar, and devoured with great Satisfaction.

Extract of a Letter from Florence, Oct. 24.

"I have not ſuffered myſelf to be carried away, as many others have been, by an enthuſiaſtic Fever in *Favour* of Corſica; but I have contracted ſuch a Friendſhip for the General, that I cannot even deſcribe how much I admire him. He certainly is a great Man, who poſſeſſes both Spirit and Eloquence to an amazing Degree, has entirely ſacrificed himſelf for his Country, and is incapable of betraying it. Do not ſuffer yourſelf to be deceived by thoſe whom either the French, or diſaffected Corſicans, deceive by ſuch Calumnies. Whoever would judge of the French in general, from their Behaviour in the laſt Actions in Corſica, could indeed not love them. In two words the Fact is this: They always advanced by Surpriſe and Treachery, endeavouring even to bribe the General's Secretaries; but have been driven back merely by the Courage of the People. The People are good, ingenuous, and courageous, and act openly. What Diſadvantages they ſuſtained, aroſe from the Chiefs, who had more to loſe. It is not now eaſy for the French to get back again to the poſt which they were diſpoſſeſſed of: they muſt ſtay for new Reinforcements. Their Loſſes have been conſiderable: One of their Commanders in Chief has been wounded; 87 Officers killed, or made Priſoners, together with 1800 Soldiers. The military Cheſt, Hoſpitals, Baggage, Tents, Cannons, have been loſt; and, what is worſe, the Troops are diſcouraged in having to fight upon unequal Ground with an Enemy almoſt always covered. I wiſh that this may diſſipate every Shadow of Suſpicion about Paoli from thoſe Powers who are the natural Friends of the Corſicans, and induce them to aſſiſt them powerfully. As from the little Knowledge I have of Corſica, which I have almoſt entirely travelled through, and from ſome other Conſiderations, I fear that nothing will ſave that Country but an open Stand in their Favour."

We hear that his Grace the Duke of Beaufort is appointed maſter of the houſe to the Queen, Lord Charles Spencer having declined.

We hear that the 20'000l. prize, drawn yeſterday, is the property of a Milk-woman, in Tottenham Court Road; which gave riſe to another report that the Rev. Dr. Whitfield had got it; another was, that Mr. Wilkes had got it; and it was likewiſe reported, that an eminent Jew merchant in this city was the proprietor of it.

HARTFORD, March 20.

Barrington, 3 March, 1769.

Meſs's GREEN & WATSON.

I Obſerve in your paper No. 219 a Letter from London, dated 30th Nov. 1768, in the Concluſion of which, in theſe words, "It ſeems as if they (the miniſtry) wiſhed you (the Americans) would propoſe ſome plan of accommodations." *Query*, how are we able to make any propoſals now ſo many of our aſſemblies are diſſolved?

Your's *John Sly.*

Meſſieurs Printers,

I Made bold lately to take (not to ſay, purloin) from among the writings of a certain friend, much given to amuſe himſelf with ſcribling, the following letter: which I ſuſpect his own fancy dictated, as it appeared in his own hand writing; tho' it might be (for ought I know) the copy of a genuine original letter. I deſire you to inſert it in the *Courant* for the Entertainment of others; and I ſincerely deſire pardon of my good friend, if he ſhould conjecture rightly as to the channel by which it came to the Preſs. Z. O.

A letter from a Sailor on board the *Connecticut* Frigate, to another Sailor, who had heretofore been his Meſſmate, ſome years ago removed from on board the ſame Ship.

Dated on board the *Connecticut* in Hartford Road February 13, 1769.

Dear *Bob*,

I Have been many a tedious league ſince you left the Ship, and in many a ſmart Engagement too—I have long wanted to ſee you; for while you was aboard of us you was as clever a Meſſmate as ever I had ſince I knew Stem from Stern; and d'ye ſee, as how you uſed to jaw at me ſome, for ſwearing, I intend to give you an account as how matters ſtand aboard of our Ship, without ſwearing one ſquib in it all.—I remain as yet nothing more than *able* on board his Majeſty's Ship *Connecticut*. You know ſhe is a tight, neat Sea-Boat, but a little too *crank-ſided*. Howſomever we have had foul weather on board ſince you left us, that was worſe than all the Engagements we had through the war. We have got a new Captain and Lieutenant and Mates, and have had ſuch changes in the great Cabbin, that when I go abaft I hardly know who from who, but I'll tell you more about that by and by. Honeſt *Joe*, the *Purſer*, has lately left us and gone into *Private* ſervice——they ſay the Man that has his Birth is as good a lad as need to be; and to be ſure, he looks like a good clever, hearty ſort of a Cook; but howſomever, d'ye ſee, I don't know much about him yet as how becauſe he has been aboard but one cruiſe——Honeſt *Joe* you know, ſtuck tight to the [illegible], before you left us, and ſo he did through all the war, and was as ſound hearted a lad as ever broke Biſket, tho' mayhap he could not make his Journal appear as fine with your great circle-ſailing Circumbobs, as ſome of the fair-weather Sparks in the great Cabbin.——I don't know what he took Snuff at; ſome ſay 'twas becauſe ſome Inſpectors from the Admiralty ſpoke ſomething or other againſt him. I don't know what, not I, but he has left us, and that is poz.——Our brave old Captain PITCH, has left the Ship this two years or more; ſeveral of the Officers went with him, and have left the Navy ever ſince.——Captain *Pitch* was a Sailor every Inch of him; he was bred aboard from a Boy; and knew all that belonged to a Ship, from tending the Cook Room to commanding in an Engagement.——Well, reſt his Soul! *Tom* has ſteer'd the Frigate through many a ſtorm, ſome think he was too apt to *Scud* away upon every guſt, but you know what a *Crank B——* the Ship was. There was ſo many changes and promotions, and the L—— knows what, when *Lieut. Bitt-Pins*, ſucceed Capt. *Pitch* that ſundry Midſhipmen got up to the firſt Offices——in ſhort the Ship was ſo *capſized* that ſcarce an Officer on board did not hoiſt a peg higher or lower. I ſuppoſed when the Hurly burly was over, we ſhould lye all ſnug again, but a new Quarrel, forſooth, hove in ſight; and the whole crew was not to [illegible], into watches, but they were called *Star board-men*, and *Larboard men*, becauſe their Cabbins or Hammocks happened to be on this or that ſide of the Ship.——It ſo happened, to be ſure, that moſt of the new Officers happen'd to have their Hammocks or Cabbins fixed, more upon the *Larboard*, than upon the *Starboard* ſide of the Ship,—but who the D—! cared about that! howſomever one of the Surgeons, calls out of the Cock-pit. "Trim the Boat"—after that, they began to mutter about "that the Ship ſailed on a carcen with ſo many heavy bodies on the *Larboard* ſide"——Nay, they could not help jeſting it at every Meſs, that the putting in a new *Boatſwain* muſt be determined, ſome thing by the ſituation where his Hammock uſed to be——for my own part, I hung my Hammock a mid Ship to keep clear of Jaw a both ſides, but I ſwung ſo much to leeward, 'twas all in vain; I was ſometime *Starboad man*, and ſometime, *Larboard man*, juſt as we happened to tack or the wind to veer,—I wiſh we would all try to find the trim of the Ship and be quiet again.

Yours, dear *Bob*,

TOM LANYARD.

Meſſ. *Green & Watſon*,

Pleaſe to give this a place in your next, being the ſubſtance of a ſermon delivered at Hartland, 29th June, 1768, previous to the ordination of Starling Graves, by Joſeph Strong, A. M.

1. CHRIST did give miniſterial power to the apoſtles who were to ordain others, and them others to ordain others, and ſo on to the end of the world.

2. Miniſters of the goſpel muſt receive commiſſion and authority from Chriſt or they have none.

3. This commiſſion in a line of ſucceſſion is not and cannot be proved in the epiſcopal or non-epiſcopal churches. Becauſe,

4. Church miniſters are creatures of the ſtate, who actually have received all their power and juriſdiction to govern the church and give holy orders from King Henry the 8th and from Edward the 6th; the King from hence becomes the head of the epiſcopal church.

5. New England churches have the ſame miniſterial authority as the church of England have, *becauſe* 77 miniſters *made ſo* by the biſhop of England, and ſilenced by arch biſhop Laud and others; yet come into New England before Anno 1640, and were reinſtalled or reordained by the *brotherhood*, as Mr. Willſon at Charleſtown and others. See Dr. Niel.

6 As epiſcopal or church miniſters received their authority not from Jeſus Chriſt, but from the King; and for that reaſon their authority is human and not divine; conſequently invalid; ſo priſbyterian orders coming from theſe *ſtate* and *human* creatures is *good and valid*.——

7. Mr. Strong proves his miſſion *jure divino*; that is, divine inſtitution, by proving the preſbyterian miniſters received their authority from ſilenced epiſcopal miniſters; whom he proves have no divine authority at all——whether ſilenced or not ſilenced.

8. He challenges the divine miſſion as belonging to himſelf, becauſe his power as a miniſter is not conveyed by the ordination act but by the call of the pariſhioners. *Glorious privileges we enjoy! we can chuſe our own miniſters, while the church of England cannot do it.* And Mr. Strong might have added thoſe who chuſe the miniſter, maintain him.

9 Mr. Strong follows Dr. Neal's falſe quotations (proved ſo to be by Dr. Maddock and Dr Gray.) Good Mr. Strong fearing the *Laudean Novelty* or hereſy, has ſtumbled and tumbled into a *Stranger* or leſs ſable novelty or hereſy.

N B If any error is here ſuggeſted, pleaſe to correct Yours GALLIO.

Meſſ'rs PRINTERS.

By giving the following lines a place in your next will very much oblige one of your conſtant readers.

I Am a young woman, perfectly at my own liberty, two and twenty, in the heighth & [illegible] of good health, good fortune, and good [illegible] but I know not how, I muſt acknowledge there is ſomething ſolitary and diſtreſſing in the very natural condition of our ſex, till we have wholly rejected all thoughts of marriage, or made our choice. The man has not yet appeared to theſe eyes whom I could like for a huſband; I therefore apply myſelf to you, to let the world know there is not many miles from your office one that lives in too much eaſe, and is like to be undone for want of that acceptable kind of uneaſineſs, the importunity of lovers. If you can ſend me half a dozen, I promiſe to take him that addreſſes me with the moſt gallantry and wit, and to yield to one of them within ſix months after their firſt declaration they are my ſervants. But at the ſame time I expect them to Fight one another for me, and promiſe to be particularly civil to him who firſt has his arm in a ſcarf, or appears with a broken noſe for my ſake. I expect them to turn all their ſkill and fury towards ſlightly *wounding*, not *killing* each other: for I ſhould not take it for reſpect to me to leſſen the number of my ſlaves. But there is nothing proclaims a beauty ſo effectually as an interview of her lovers in ſome retired corner. In hopes of a ſerenade, ſoon after the publication of this letter, I reſt in full tranquility, Your moſt humble ſervant

CLIDAMIRA.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

We learn, by a gentleman of undoubted Veracity, who left Philadelphia laſt Friday, that a Subſcription, for the Non-Importation of European Goods, was then carrying about, filled a pace, and it was hoped would be univerſal, as he did not hear of any Body's refuſing to ſign, ---it was alſo ſaid that they had Excluded ſome Articles which the other Colonies had included: but what Articles theſe are, we have not yet learnt.

On Monday laſt, according to deſire, there was a Meeting at the Houſe of Bolton and Sigel, of the Subſcribers to the agreement for the non-Importation of Goods when, we hear, a Committee was appointed to inquire into and inſpect all European importations, in order to a ſtrict Compliance with the ſaid agreement, and alſo to correſpond with the other Colonies.

By our late Accounts from South-Carolina, we have reaſon to think they will very ſoon come into a ſimila. Agreement, and alſo, not to import, or purchaſe one imported Slave.

BOSTON, March 16.

By order from home, the regiments quartered in town, are to encamp in the Common, as ſoon as the weather permits.

We learn that the Philadelphia Merchants have ſent a Remonſtrance to the Merchants of London, requeſting they would interpoſe in their Favor:-----That a Committee of the London Merchants had been choſen to take the Affair under conſideration; but nothing of Importance had as yet been done, nor could be during the Receſs of Parliament; and that Mr. Deberde was very aſſiduous in his endeavours to ſerve the Colonies.

There are advices in town, that three of the four regiments coming out this ſpring to America, are the 56th, Col. Welſh, the 61ſt, Maj. Gen. Grey, & the 63d, Col Hotham's.

It is ſaid, that advices have been received by the laſt packet, that four more regiments are ordered out for Halifax, and may be expected there in the ſpring.

Hebron, 14th March 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Aſſignees of the eſtate of Daniel Newcomb of Hebron, in the county of Hartford an inſolvent Debtor agreable to the late act of inſolvency of this colony do hereby notify the creditors of ſaid Newcomb that we ſhall attend at the dwelling houſe of Capt Obediah Horsford in ſaid Hebron, the 29th day of March inſtant there to receive the claims of the creditors of ſaid eſtate, and on the firſt monday of May next, a diviſion of the eſtate of ſaid inſolvent debtor will be made at the aforeſaid place agreeable to the aforeſaid ſtatute. 3d

OBEDIAH HORSFORD, } Aſſignees.
JOHN PHELPS. }

Kent, 13 March A. D. 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of David Fitch, late of ſaid Kent deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) we do hereby notify & order that all the creditors to ſaid eſtate, bring in their claims and demands to ſaid eſtate well proved on the tenth day of April next at eight of the o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling houſe of Peter Mills, innholder in ſaid Kent, as we ſhall attend the buſineſs at ſaid time and place. 3d

ELISHA SWIFT, } Commiſſioners.
ROBRRT RANSOM }

RUN AWAY from Thomas Stedman, Jun. of Windham, on the 12th day of March 1769, an apprentice boy named EBENEZER PARKS, about 19 years old, a thick well ſet fellow had a coat deep blue bound with pail blue, and the hair on one of his eye lids half White and the other half dark colour'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice and bring him to his maſter ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me, 3d

THOMAS STEDMAN Jun.

RUN-AWAY from Thomas Stedman jun. of Windham on ſunday the 12th of March 1769, an apprentice boy named GEORGE BRAMHHALL about 16 years old, had on a cloth colour'd ſerge coat and black breeches, a year looking fellow. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice and confine him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and ſend word to, or bring ſaid boy to his maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

THOMAS STEDMAN, jun.

LONDON, DECEMBER 12.

The following is a copy of Mr. Serjeant Glynn's Addreſs to the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middleſex :

“THE warm profeſſions of gratitde ſo frequently uttered by thoſe who feel no gratitude to their conſtituents, becauſe the means by which they ſucceed take off all obligation, make me at a loſs for terms to expreſs myſelf on ſo ſignal, ſo generous, and ſo glorious a ſupport as I have met with from you.

Every means employed, and every influence exerted, during a ſix months canvas, have not been able to divert a great majority of you from eſpouſing the cauſe of a candidate whom you ſuppoſed a friend to the cauſe of the people, and in whom you hoped to find a zealous and diſintereſted defender of the rights and liberties of his country.

“Honour or infamy will deſervedly attend me in the ſame meaſure as my future conduct ſhall anſwer or diſappoint your expectations. I do not owe your ſupport to any perſonal friendſhip or connexions, and am therefore free ever from the temptation of leaning to them. My obligations are to the public, and to the public I will return them.

“For my conduct in the courſe of this election, I can appeal even to my adverſaries : And the truth of my declaration to you has been moſt convincingly proved by the infamous behaviour of my opponents in their lawleſs interruption of the poll ; when a mob of hired ruffians were, at a ſignal, let looſe upon the peaceable, unarmed, and inoffenſive Freeholders of the county of Middleſex, in order to deſtroy thoſe whom they could not corrupt, and to wreſt from them by violence that freedom of election which every undue and unconſtitutional interpoſition had failed to overthrow.

The Sheriffs, and every perſon preſent, were witneſſes of a ſcene never before exhibited at an election :———A deſperate ſet of armed ruffians, with “Liberty and Proctor' in their hats without the leaſt oppoſition, without the leaſt provocation or cauſe of quarrel, diſtroying thoſe who did not lift up a hand in their defence. Sir William, to whom I called to go with me and ſtop this mob, returned me no anſwer, and left me : I remained the laſt man upon the Huſtings. However, I live, Gentlemen, to aſſert not ſo much my election as your rights ; and I pledge myſelf to you, that your blood, ſo wantonly ſhed yeſterday, ſhall be vindicated, and the charge brought home both to the hired and the hirers : The more exalted their ſtations, and the more privileged their perſons, the louder is the call for juſtice, and the more neceſſary its execution.

“Whether as your repreſentative, or a private Gentleman, I pledge myſelf to you to go through with this buſineſs, or periſh in the attempt.

“The freedom of a county election is the laſt ſacred privilege we have left ; and it does not become any honeſt Engliſhman to wiſh to ſurvive it. For my own part, I will not.—And if by this declaration, I may ſeem to depart from that moderation which has always particularly marked my character, it is becauſe I think tameneſs in a cauſe like this, is infamy. There is virtue ſtill left in this country. We are come to a criſis ; & the conſequence of this ſtruggle will determine whether we ſhall be ſlaves, or free.

“It is at preſent depending before the houſe of commons, what meaſures ſhall be next purſued in regard to this election ; when they have decided, I will give you the earlieſt notice poſſible : and I promiſe you that no diſcouragement ſhall ever make me deſert you, who have ſhewn that you will not deſert yourſelves.

I am, gentlemen,
Your moſt grateful and obedient humble
ſervant, JOHN GLYNN.
Bloomſbury-ſquare,

LONDON, November 24.

His Majeſty has appointed Jonathan Sewall, Eſq; to be Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, appointed at Halifax, with Authority of hearing the Appeal Cauſes from Vice Admiralty Courts of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and Newfoundland, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

His Majeſty has appointed Auguſtus Johnſon, Eſq; to be Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, appointed at Charles-Town, South Carolina, with Power and Authority of hearing Appeal Cauſes from the Vice Admiralty Courts of Georgia, Eaſt-Florida, North-Carolina, Weſt Florida and South Carolina, for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.

His Majeſty has appointed Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; to be Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court appointed at Philadelphia in North America, with Power of hearing Appeal Cauſes from the Vice Admiralty Courts of Virginia, Maryland, the lower Countries on the Delaware, Pennſylvania, New-Jerſey, and New-York.

By advices lately received from Greenock in the weſt of Scotland, we are informed that about 300 perſons have died there of the ſmall pox, of which number were the two Clergymen of the town.

Nov. 26. *His Majeſty was attended Yeſterday to the houſe of Peers by his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter and Earl of Denbigh, amidſt a learge concourſe of people, who teſtified their joy on his Majeſty's going to give his Royal aſſent to the bill for prohibiting the exportation of corn, &c.*

We hear that a great man in the law has given it as his opinion, that the law, conſtitutionally, does not allow of any alteration of records any more than it did of General warrants ; and that they were both practiſed only as being cuſtomary, but both equally illegal and unconſtitutional.

Yeſterday arrived a mail from New-York, brought by the Hariot packet, Capt. Hawke, and had only 26 days paſſage from New-York to Falmouth.

A Cl—g—n belonging to a Cathedral in the country, it is ſaid, lately diſpatched himſelf with a piſtol.

Some changes in the miniſtry are confidently talked of.

A Capt. in the Weſt India trade has undertaken for a conſiderable wager, to row himſelf, on Monday, next, in a large ſugar pan made of iron and weighing 1700lb. from London-bridge to Greenwich.

Dec. 6. The Duke of Grafton is elected Chancellor of the Univerſity of Cambridge, in the room of the late Duke of Newcaſtle, without oppoſition.

The current report this morning, at the Change, was, that of Mr. Wilke's good fortune in poſſeſſing the twenty thouſand pound prize drawn this day ; but we give it only as a report. It is ſaid this gentleman has received, by way of preſent, upwards of ninety tickets in the preſent lottery.

Some diſturbances in one of our colonies, (of a more ſerious nature than any other in America) has been the occaſion lately of three Cabinet Councils.

Earl Pembroke and Capt. Falkner are now in Corſica, but forbid to draw either the ſword or pen, which a nobleman of no ſmall humour ſaid, 'They were Spectators, and perhaps Guardians, but no Tatlers.

The whole Park of Artillery prepairing by the Turks for acting againſt the Ruſſians, we are told, amounts to no leſs then 6000 Pieces, which are to be managed by a corps of 4000 men, and the like number of camels is collecting for purpoſes of drawing it

We learn that a certain Scotch Nobleman, upon a late memorable occaſion, ſolicited and obtained a douceur of 500l. from a diſcarded Miniſter in favour of the Rev. Mr. Kedgal, as a reward for his extraordinary trouble aſſiduity and ſarvices in a late celebrated Tranſaction.

Mr. Voltaire has given to his pariſh church, a rich alter piece, with ſeveral ſuperb veſtments, and made a kind of harangue or impromptu ſermon on the occaſion.

Many of the Nabobs now here, it is ſaid, heve further views than merely the honour of a ſeat in P——lm——t, or the advantage of a ſmall place——Remittances from the Eaſt come very ſlow of late ; and ſhould no further one's arrive many a coach muſt be laid down, and its owner, perhaps, be happy, for certain reaſons, to walk freely for a few years.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

ABOUT 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north Line of Litchfield and Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c. lately improved by Lieut. Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 8, 1769.

ALL Perſons indebted at the Probate Office in Hartford, are hereby deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediately with JOSEPH TALCOTT jun. or otherwiſe they may expect Trouble.

March 13th 1769.

The beſt of
COD-FISH,
To be ſold for Produce, by
Thomas Mayhew,
AT HARTFORD.

A few of
Ames's Almanacks,
may be had at the Printing-Office.

Lately imported, by
John Thomſon,
In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin, the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kearſies, duffles, half thicks bazes, ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and lawn ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7-8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſlieve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1769 [NUMBER 223.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

Agreeable to promiſe, I here incloſe (in hope to review in your next paper) the Anecdote hinted in my laſt.

DESHABILLE.

'Truth under fiction ſimply I impart,
'To weed out folly from a human heart,
'And ſhew the fatal paths that lead aſtray
'The heedleſs, wand'ring nymph from wiſ(doms way.
'I flatter none — avaſt d——d adulation,
'Thouſands regret, too late, thy machination !
'With pure benevolence, I hold the glaſs
'*To all* promiſcuous, as they chance to paſs.
'If ſo ly view her ugly likeneſs there.
'Break not the mirror, bluſh, revenge, forbear.
'Premiſing this, your riſing anger ſpare
'Or ſay, AM WOUNDED BY IT, you who dare.'

THE other evening, near my lodgings, an odd unthinking couple (who by the way would never thank me for naming them as ſuch, while they *think themſelves ſomething*) being left by a large family, beſide a ſmall fire, *ſecundum morem* ſoon retired to a diſtant chamber for greater conveniency, where, whilſt they ſlept, or were otherwiſe engaged, or rather loſt to themſelves, and all ſenſe of virtue and decorum, the only entrance was barr'd in ſuch manner that our tranſitory inamorato, ſufficiently refreſh'd or fatigued to attempt to retire, found himſelf impriſoned, in body as well as ſoul, reluctantly confined to ſcenes of darkneſs, however beſet with diſmal apprehenſions, whilſt reproaching rays of deprecated light from the riſing ſun, fluſh abundant confuſion through the windows, till the other lodgers, going abroad, preſent a favorable opportunity to call a domeſtic ſervant to his relief. But unluckily perceiving the eyes of the people upon him, having taken the alarm, to retrieve his ſinking character and ſhew he had not left all remains of modeſty behind him, ſhame added wings to his feet, and velocity to his wiſhes to tranſport himſelf to a convenient diſtance from the inſulting ſpectators of his viſible mortification—whilſt his forſaken reſtleſs bedfellow improved her confinement to meditate, and her enlargement to practice, ſevere revenge, and ſplenetic pique, with the vital energy of female art, and “*and all the raſh dexterity of wit*” from her ſqueamiſh ſtomach, emiting a random inundation of malevolent venom on herſelf and all around her, amongſt whom, becauſe I had happened the preceeding evening to ſee them ogling or loking fooliſh together, was acquainted in the houſe, and had frequently run away with credit for the little miſchief done in the neighbourhood, I had a double portion of her diſſipated gall to gargle for a late and therefore genteel breakfaſt ; and by patiently ſubmiting to weather the ſtorm in ſilent approbation, I not only penetrated the ſecret, but alſo acquired a ſett of unwelcome new ideas, laſting as time and reflection, and made freſh and ſurprizing diſcoveries within the ſable vail of effeminate ſmuggling, and wanton intrigue, at expence of general charity & particular friendſhip. But heavens ! muſt I believe that ſingle perſons, & almoſt ſtrangers—of indifferent or unknown characters interchangeably BUNDLE PROMISCUOUSLY without heſitation—and what is ſtill more ſhocking to all modeſty juſtifyin ſunſhine the practice in obſcurity ! “*O my ſoul, come not thou into their ſecret, into their aſſembly, mine honor be not thou united*” for however common 'tis for young and giddy paramours, indolent ſwine and profeſs'd libertines, to twain or bundle in like manner for different purpoſes ; ſome to repoſe, and ſome to wreck nature ; ſome to make, and ſome to murder love ; they muſt be equally careleſs of the event, or groſly miſtaken in their politics—as ſuch wretched proſtitution, is practically moſt abſurd to recommend to reaſonable beings, or only as Ovid ſays, 'for a ſingle bout,' ſo where there is any juſt eſteem, they hardly perſuade themſelves or others into the practice or I cannot account for their frequent herding with various other partners in the ſame way of libertiniſm in immediate viciſſitudes, in thick ſucceſſions except that.

'There are no charms where there is no re(ſerve
And 'tis on plenty your poor lovers ſtarve.'

Whilſt offer'd ſervices may be ſlighted, and eaſy conqueſts undervalued, roving through ſcenes of variety, excites inſatiable curioſity, and much company keeping, although each fickle amour ſhould be ſtrictly modeſt and innocently courteous, and much more, where *all things are common*, naturally involves in uneaſineſs, in celibacy, and renders the ſpeculative virtuoſo almoſt incapable to ſhare or reliſh, with joyful contentment, and divine ſatisfaction, thoſe innocent tranſports of mutual ardent, reciprocal LOVE & heaven born, immortal, conſolatory FRIENDSHIP with the connection of ſexes, in the political relation & divine inſtitution of marriage is eſpecially calculated to afford, when the juncture is uſher'd in upon deliberate choice, & rational eſteem, wrought up into inamiſſable complacency by ſequeſted interviews of leiſure hours, profitably employ'd in humourſome, facetious chat, miſcellaneous, edifying and inſtructive confabulations, and innumerable innocent amuſements of ſenſe, and charming entertainment of reaſon with thoſe ſublime, exalted pleaſures of the imagination, in her diverting reveries, which increaſing friendſhip and ingenuity, hope, gratitude and generoſity is never at a loſs to furniſh or propoſe except under the enchanted coverlet, where, theſe bleſſings are rare, & the graces never come till the nuptial rites and ceremonies are decently performed, not where the grand leap is taken in a phrenzy—the raſh effect of anxious deſpair of being pleaſed—or impatience of fruſtrate attempts and repeated diſappointments—or poignant ſtings of criminal commerce—or ſordid covetous motives and mercenary views as averſion or inability to advance the uſual fee for being enroll'd a reputed parent, and *Bundling* inadvartantly &c. Yet it ſeems uncertain that thoſe who are known to *bundle once* in their way to matrimony have thereby alienated all affection for each other, and ſenſibly maſacred every hope of felicity in thoſe frequented ſhades of premature correſpondence ! elſe why ſhould the ſo often repeat the experiment ? and improbably they muſt have neceſſarily outliv'd the laſt dregs of their modeſty (unleſs conſcious guilt, of courſe takes it off) otherwiſe why were this temporary pair (an old gameſter almoſt on the wrong ſide of thirty and a flexible coſſet in all the combuſtable ſimplicity of blooming ſixteen) ſo chagrin'd at the diſcovery ; notwithſtanding their vapouring & averments in excuſe that 'tis the antient, eſtabliſh'd mode of courtſhip, and practiced whenever, wherever, and with whomſoever opportunity preſents ; witneſs the hiſtory of Lot and his daughters, the tragical ſtories of Schekem and Dinah Judah and his harlot, Amnon and Tamar, Abſalom and his father's concubines, &c. &c.

Good GOD ! is debauchery '*ſanctify'd from ſhame*' by ſuch abandoned profligates ? & lewdneſs by common conſent, become juſtifiable and honorable ! or with the variation of the magnet, is modeſty veer'd about, or its eſſential qualities loſt and extinct forever ! or have virtue & vice, chaſtity and whoredom like a novelty in a freak changed ſides ? or can fleſh and blood take fire in the naked boſom and not be burnt ? or is this the filter to beget FRIENDSHIP, and procure or expreſs eſteem and LOVE ? or am I ſo monſtrouſly bewildered in my ideas of duty and policy, that there may be not only variable and different arts of amorous intrigue, but oppoſite and repugnant rules of ſocial virtues ? ſince doubtleſs what is eſteemed virtue and modeſty in one age, climate, family or perſon, may be quite the reverſe in another eſpecially as to the outlines and circumſcribing circumference ! or how could there be prudes and coquetts, virgins and harlots, in both extremes, extant at the ſame time and place, equally covetous of ſuch an amiable and invaluable reputation as that of *modeſt and virtuous* ? for you may as well make wild fire by the tail, or tell [illegible] has loſt or miſlaid her *modeſty* which [illegible] on all hands to be their juſteſt pride and ſupreme height of laudable ambition.

“*Marriage is honorable in all, and the bed undefiled,*” FRIENDSHIP and charity are the anodynes of life whereof modeſty and virtue are the principle ingredients : but alas ye GOD's ! what havock has light-headed incontinency made among your works !—even with the faireſt part of the fair creation—that indomable paſſions of habitual luſt and venereal deſires aſſuming the reins of government, gain the aſcendat over right reaſon, prevailing with eaſy progreſs and miſtaken triumph——————a coſtly ſacrifice to *forlorn hope* ; opening the ſcene to loſs of chaſtity and friendſhip, and forfeiture of charity and benevolence, and in barter, making a complete purchaſe of an unalienable title to eternal remorſe, and all this only to gratify the tickliſh itch of a momentary curioſity at immenſe expence of that amiable peace of conſcience, ſatisfactory ſerenity of ſoul, heaven-born innocence & ſelf-approbation, which is vaſtly preferable to all the elaborate diſcoveries and ingenuous attainments in the grand circle of liberal arts and ſciences ; yea infinitely ſuperior to every

[For the Remainder See laſt Page.]

LEGHORN, (in Italy) Dec. 16.

THEY write from Corſica, that two Engliſh Noblemen who came there, after having ſpoken with General Paoli, returned to Italy in a ſhip under French colours. The Corſicans have taken into their pay 5000 regular troops, in order to enable them to oppoſe the four battalions of French troops that are to go to Corſica in the Spring. Notwithſtanding theſe reinforcements, the Corſicans are more than ever determined to ſpend the laſt drop of their blood in defence of their liberty.

Baſtia, (in Corſica) Dec. 7 A few days ago arrived here in a French ſhip many foreign workmen with utenſils to erect barracks for the French troops in this iſland. The Corſican affairs bear the appearance of regaining a very favourable poſition, as the remonſtrances of many foreign powers to the Court of France have had a good effect.

L O N D O N. Dec, 12.

IT is reported that his Pruſſian Majeſty, ever zealous in the cauſe of liberty of conſcience, is forming a reſpectable army againſt the approaching ſpring, to be ready to aſſiſt the Ruſſians in defence of the Diſſidents of Poland, and againſt the Turks; from whence it is conjectured, the Sublime Porte will have more than one, if not three or four enemies to oppoſe his deſigns on the northern parts of Europe.

Dec. 16. Letters from Florence dated Nov. 14. ſay, " The Senator John Baptiſt Nelli is ſent by the grand Duke to St Sophia, to inquire into the moſt preſſing wants of the inhabitants, whom the late earthquake hath reduced to a moſt deplorable condition, in order to relieve them. All the houſes and churches of the communities of Speſcia, Campo Sonaido Gabalie, and S. Fiora, have alſo been thrown down; and not a building of any kind remains ſtanding at Baletta, except the church and the curate's houſe.

Dec. 26. The friends of adminiſtration laugh at the reports, ſo ſtrongly circulated, of an approaching change in the Miniſtry.

From the Confines of Ruſſia, Nov. 20. It is ſtrongly reported that a Ruſſian army, which was aſſembled in the countries of Caſan and Aſtracan has ſuddenly fallen upon Aſoph, and taken that fortreſs, ſituated on the Confines of little Tartary, at the mouth of the Tanais or Don. We wait impatiently for a confirmation of this news.

Jan. 2. It is reported that three ſail of the line and two frigates are ſpeedily to be put in commiſſion at Portſmouth.

Jan. 10. On Saturday laſt an expreſs arrived from the Court of Berlin, which occaſions much ſpeculation.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Gen. PAOLI.

S I R,

YOu are, without doubt acquainted with my true ſentiments on the ſituation of our affairs. My character has not been that of a hero romance, a Quixote, or an Amadis. There is nothing more real than the object I purſue: But if, inſtead of real objects I purſue a chimera, I am deceived indeed; yet my error ſhall never cauſe me to deſert the common cauſe. What are, for the moſt part, the objects of our purſuits, but dazzling chimeras, which have no other exiſtence than that which our lively and deceived imagination lends them? Upon this principle I will purſue my firſt plan; and if that liberty which I ſeek is not to be found any where I ſtill ſhall account him my enemy, that will undertake to remove the deluſion from my ſight! Let me enjoy this dream, which to me, ſeems ſo much like truth.

The offers that have been made me are both injurious to me, and repugnant to that ſpirit of liberty which circulates with my blood in my veins, and which ſhall circulate with it to the laſt drop. You little know the courage of the Corſicans, if you can believe they will ever ſubmit to a foreign yoke. All the efforts of Genoa have proved ineffectual, againſt their valour and love of liberty: And ſhall we then ſubmit to another Power that comes to offer us its chains; The rocks that ſurround me ſhall melt away, ere I will betray a cauſe which I hold in common with the loweſt Corſican. No; I never will become the baſe deſtroyer of my country, after having been the generous defender of it. If any man was capable of enſlaving me, it would be the Comte de Marbeuf: and the King his maſter could not have choſen a more enchanting man: But, you know, Sir, the price of liberty, like health, is only known when loſt; they are the moſt precious enjoyments of life. Let the mean ſlaves of their maſters wills fawn at their feet, and renounce the natural rights of humanity; as for me, I have learnt to be free; I know how to live ſo; and to die free, I would ſacrifice ten lives if I had them; I have but one, but that ſhall not ſurvive my liberty. Be aſſured, Sir, I ſhall ever be immoveable. Gold loſes its ſplendor, when offered as the prince of liberty. Honours are only able to dazzle fools, if they are not to be obtained but by renouncing the priviledges of human nature. What does it ſignify to me, that I am able to command a multitude of ſlaves, who ſhall come and humiliate themſelves at my feet, if, in a quarter of an hour afterwards, I am forced, in my turn, to humble my ſelf at the feet of another, one degree higher than myſelf? *If I fall* the victim of liberty, *I ſhall* fall nobly, and teach others to ſacrifice themſelves to the common cauſe Our love of liberty will ſubſiſt, even among the ruins of our country: it will be enlivened by fire, be born again on the aſhes, and will grow, tho' in irons. Of one ſlaughtered Hero will be produced a thouſand; and, as Tertullian ſaid of the primitive martyrs of the church, Their blood will be fruitful, and heroes will never be wanting in Corſica."

We are informed that the Tartar Snow, Capt. Alexander Stevenſon, on the North Coaſt of Java, in the Eaſt-Indies, ſending his Boat aſhore to wood and water, with ten Men and a European Officer, they were made Priſoners by the Dutch; upon which the Tartar, for Want of Hands, was obliged to bear away for Bencoolen, on the Coaſt of Sumatra.

Jan. 10. Letters from Leghorn ſay, that Gen. Paoli had lately received a conſiderable ſum of money, which it was reported his Agents had ſucceſsfully negotiated in a certain ſtate, to enable the Corſicans to carry on the war vigorouſly againſt France.

It is imagined that the Example of the Freeholders of the county of Middleſex who are to meet on Thurſday next, in order to conſider of proper inſtructions to be given by them to their Repreſentatives in Parliament, will be followed by the Electors, of many other counties and boroughs.

Jan. 14 At a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Middleſex held yeſterday at the Mile-End Aſſemblyroom, the following inſtructions were unanimouſly agreed to and directed to be tranſmitted to the Knights of the Shire:

To JOHN WILKES *Eſq; &* JOHN GLYNN *Eſq; Knights of the Shire for the County of Middleſex.*

" GENTLEMEN.

' We the Freeholders of the County of Middleſex, direct and inſtruct you our Repreſentatives in Parliament.

' 1. *To endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm our old conſtitutional, and only rightful trial — by Jury.*

' 2. *To promote a ſtrict Parliamentary inquiry into the military in St. George's fields, on Tueſday the* 10*th of May laſt.*

' 3. *To promote a like inquiry into the riot and Murders commited at Brentford on the* 8*th of December laſt.*

' 4. *To examine into the adminiſtration of juſtice in this county; particularly into the preſent ſtate of the Commiſſion of the Peace.*

' 5. *And, as far as in your power, to promote an inquiry into the rights of the public, to the territorial revenue ariſing from the conqueſts in India."*

John Saſhbridge, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Hithe in Kent, was, by the general voice, placed in the chair.

The inſtructions relating to the trial by jury was moved by the Rev. Mr. Horne.

The three inſtructions relative to inquiries into the tranſactions of St. Gorge's fields, the riot at Brentford, and the Commiſſion of the Peace, were moved by James Adair, Eſq;

The inquiry relative to the territorial revenue of the conqueſt in India, was propoſed by Benjamin Hayes, Eſq;

The three Gentlemen above mentioned were appointed to carry their inſtructions to the Knts. of the Shire, and deſired to repeat to them the reaſons, (as well thoſe advanced by themſelves as by others in the courſe of the debate) and the motives which induce the county to form ſuch inſtructions at preſent.

We hear that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will ſail again for the Mediterranean early in the Spring, in the Venus frigate, of which his Royal Highneſs is Commander; and the ſeveral men of war deſtined for that nation, are fitting out for ſea.

The poſtſcript of a letter from an Engliſh Gentleman in Paris ſay, ' It is the admiration of all thoſe who bear conjectures on government affairs here, what the court can mean by ſending a paltry force againſt Corſica. They account for it only on it two principles, that they either do it recover ſome deep laid deſign; (or, to uſe their own phraſe to amuſe) or elſe they have ſtumbled upon that wretched ſyſtem of politics we adopted the beginning of laſt war in regard to America; which gave riſe to that juſt remark, made by the then celebrated Mr. Pitt — That the conduct of the Miniſtry put him in mind of Dolly's Chop houſe — where you were ſerved chop after chop for the benefit of eating them hot.

We hear, a hundred gentlemen have actually entered into a ſubſcription of twelve guineas each, to be renewed annually for the benefit of a certain patriot.

It is reported, as a fact, that in the Weſt-India Iſlands, a part of America, the ſum of 9000l. has been raiſed by ſubſcription, as a preſent to Mr. Wilkes, ' to enable him the better to preſerve his patriotiſm and independency.'

The following is the concluſion of the declaration which the king of Sweden made to the Senate on the 12th ult. when he abdicated the Crown.

' To the right of the nation to tax itſelf, I would have the greateſt attention paid, becauſe I am engaged by oath to let my ſubjects enjoy their liberties and privileges without any reſtriction.

' Nevertheleſs, I pretend not to render the States culpable of that impoſition [the lowering the courſe of exchange to 42 marks, a tax fixed by law, as mentioned, in our laſt] equally imprudent and contrary to law; but from whatever cauſe it may have ariſen, the right of the nation requires that it ſhould judge for itſelf whether it would accept the tax; that is to ſay, the ſtates alone being veſted with power as to this point, ought to be convoked. Conſequently I inſiſt again, that they aſſemble as ſoon as poſſible.

' If it happen, that contrary to my expectation they oppoſe my will, I am obliged to declare to them, in ſuch a caſe that I diſcharge myſelf of the weight of government, which is become quite inſupportable to me, by the grievous affliction which the unhappy ſituation of the neceſſitous occaſions me, and the daily exhauſting of the ſtrength of the kingdom, reſerving to myſelf, when the States, my faithful counſellors, ſhall aſſemble on my account, to acquaint them further with all the reaſons which have induced me, not to concern myſelf 'till that time with the government of the kingdom. I alſo ſeriouſly forbid my name being made uſe of during this interval, in any concluſion of the chamber of Council.

(Signed) ADOLPHUS FREDERICK'

From the Frontiers of Poland, Dec. 22. They write from Warſaw, that Prince Repnin received a courier the day before yeſterday with advice, that Maj. Drewitz, with 300 men, having purſued Prince Sulkowſki, who commanded 1000, had obliged him to fly towards Sileſia, where he fell into the hands of the Pruſſians, to whom he ſurrendered priſoner of war with 600 of his men, who have moſt of them inliſted into the ſervice of the King of Pruſſia.

B O S T O N, March 23.

Extract of a letter from a Maſter of a Veſſel dated London, December 10, 1769.

" I Arrived here the 21ſt November, and am now diſcharged, and ready to take on board; but I cannot learn that there is any goods to be ſhipped for Boſton, nor do I expect any goods but your own, as there is not one order for the leaſt thing. I never knew ſuch dull times here before, & what will be the event God only knows. —— All trade ſeems to be at a ſtand. I am ſorry to ſee I muſt tarry ſo long at this ſeaſon as it is almoſt all night here: I hope to get into freſh air, for here is nothing but ſmoak, fogs and rains."

Extract of another letter from London the ſame Date.

" Every thing ſhall be done to further the diſpatch of your veſſel out; but at preſent we have not a ſingle order ſave one received yeſterday. What can be done with the number of ſhips that will be here from America, we know not. Every thing relative to navigation looks exceeding gloomy at preſent, nor is the proſpect of an amendment more pleaſing.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Jan. 4.

——" In ſhort, it is impoſſible for you on that ſide the Water to judge of the opinion the people in this country have of America. ---- There is a number of Veſſels here put up for Freight for Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. and not one Merchant in this City dares comply with their Orders, unleſs the Act of Parliament impoſing duties on America is repealed; which there is not the leaſt proſpect of at preſent. Many Ships are ordered to be ſold, and others to return in Ballaſt. I have nothing new to tell you, only that a report prevails, that a rupture between England and France is ſoon expected."

Extract of a letter from LONDON, dated December 30.

" Party here endeavours all they can, to propagate an opinion that we are likely to have a French war; if ſuch a report ſhould be ſpread in Boſton, pay not the leaſt regard to it. -- If there is but a tendency that way, I ſhall have immediate notice of it, which you may depend my ſending you by the firſt opportunity."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Jan. 3.

" I ſuppoſe you want to hear news of this Iſland, party indeed runs high, the 27th of this month, Wilkes's affair is to be debated in the Houſe of Commons, would you think it, but at this preſent time he is put up for Farringdon Without, nay it is thought he will certainly be choſe.

" Have this minute heard for certain Wilkes is really choſe Alderman. — Surely the lower claſs in this nation will never be mad, if they are not now."

Extract of a letter from London, Jan. 4, 1769.

" There is no Chance of its being in our Power to procure a Freight for your Veſſel from hence, ſo expect ſhe muſt go for a load of Salt."

Laſt Wedneſday morning, about four o'clock, the large manſion houſe of Col. Jonathan Moulton, of Hampton, together with two ſtores contiguous thereto, were wholly conſumed by fire occaſioned, it is ſuppoſed, by a beam taking fire under a hearth. The flames had got to ſo great a heighth before the diſcovery that it was with great difficulty the family (between 15 & 20 ſouls) eſcaped with their lives. — The colonel ſaved no other cloathing than a cloak, and a gentleman who happened to lodge in the houſe was obliged to jump out of window —— The Loſs is eſtimated at 3000l. Sterling.

Saturday laſt the 18th of March, being the anniverſary of the repeal of the ſtamp-act, the ſame was commemorated here by diſplaying of colours, firing of guns, and other demonſtrations of joy.

HARTFORD, March 27.

On the 22d inſt. died the Wid. SARAH FLAGG of this Town, after an Illneſs of about 15 or 16 Days. — As her Difficulties were complicated, and very peculiar, on the 23d ſhe was diſſected, and curſorily examined. In the Fallopian Tubes there was found two Excreſcences, of the Bigneſs of a Nutmeg, reſembling Suet; and in the Gall Bladder was a Stone of a ſpheroidical Figure, as big as a Pullet's Egg.

We hear from Kent, that one Night laſt Week, the Houſe of Mr. Abijah Cumſtock of that Place by ſome Means took Fire, and was ſoon reduced to Aſhes, and Two Perſons, a young Man and Woman, periſhed in the Flames. The Particulars of this melancholly Accident we have not yet been able to obtain.

Laſt Week the Houſe of Mr. ——— Shaylor, of Eaſt Haddam, was entirely conſumed by Fire.

Thomas Hopkins,

At his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS, which are for Sale, among which are the following ARTICLES, Viz.

BROAD cloths of different colours German ſerges, black everlaſtings, rattinets, ſhalloons, tammies, durants and calliman coes, ſtrip'd, ſprigg'd plain and flour'd gauze black and white bone lace, white ſilk mitts men & women's white lambſkin gloves, women's purple Kentiſh ditto, green and brown perſians and taffeties, ſtrip'd Damaſcus, ſtrip'd flannin, black catgut, plain, flour'd tinſey ribbonds, baree lone, [illegible] ſilk. linnen & [illegible] handkerchiefs, good aſſortment of cambricks & lawns chintz and callicoes furniture for beds, beſt white pearl and wax beads, yard wide & 7 8 Iriſh linnen, white and check'd, Sheeting diaper, dowlaſs, brown holland and buckram; blue, black Serge deſizm, mens black breeches patterns, broad and narrow tape, ivory and horn combs, wafers, ink powder, writing paper, powder and ſhot, iriſh thread, ribb'd worſted hoſe, plain and mix't ditto, mens white thread hoſe, womens cotton ditto, cant and ſhoe binding, ſcarf twiſt twiſt buttons and ſewing ſilk, an indigo cotton, pepper, and allſpice, preſs papers, 10d. 8d. and 4d. nails, and a general aſſortment of cutlary and hard ware, earthen ware of different kinds, ſmall quantity of logwood & fuſtick, and a number of articles too lengthy to be here inſerted.

ALL perſons that have any demands upon the eſtate, of Mr. Daniel Johnnot, late of Middletown, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their accounts. And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment (to avoid trouble) to

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Adminiſtrator.

N.B. Said Henſhaw has to ſell a quantity pitch, tar and turpentine, a quantity of well dreſt deer's leather, red and white clover, herd graſs, and hemp ſeeds, a ſmall quantity of the famous, much eſteemed Labradore Tea, and a quantity of moſt ſorts of European GOODS, which he will ſell as low for caſh, as any merchant in the government can afford them, and low on ſhort credit.

4w

other entertainment of time, and gratification of ſenſe.

" One ſelf-approving hour whole years out-
Of ſtupid ſtarers and of loud huzzas. (weighs,
'Tis therefore cruel *ſuicide* thus to deſtroy,
The ſoul's calm ſunſhine and the heart-felt joy,
Their *hope*, their innocence, & conſcious virtue
The only bliſs worth living for ———."

But whoever is curious enough to reflect with accuracy and candor (perhaps the ſureſt way to gain an adequate idea of the human heart or profitably traverſe the inexplicable labyrinth of thoſe fickle principles which ſucceſſively carry prepoſterous mankind triumphantly [illegible]) will find abundant conviction beyond the leaſt ſhadow of a doubt, that though

' Pleaſures are ever in our hands or eyes,
And when in act they ceaſe, in proſpect riſe,
Preſent to graſp, and future ſtill to find
The whole employ of body and of mind,'

yet there is more ſubſtantial joy, and ſolid ſatisfaction in the *promiſing purſuit*, than in *actual enjoyment* of any created good—preſent poſſeſſion palls upon the unruly appetite, and full fruition ſatiates the craving ſenſation, while immortal hope is a perpetual, pleaſing banquet to the avaritious ſoul.

' *Hope* ſprings eternal in the human breaſt,
Man never is, but always to be bleſt,
Hope builds as faſt as knowledge can deſtroy,
In fancy's cup, ſtill laughs the bubble joy.
Hope mix't with fear, each to due bounds (confin'd,
Make and maintain the ballance of the mind
Hope feeds our life, nor quits the faint that dies
His duſt, thro' *hope*, in triumph ſhall ariſe.'

But I deſiſt for the preſent—if I like the ſhape in print & am not laugh'd out of countenance by the *diſcerning few*, I may make another appearance (amongſt other things) to laſh the ſtupid guardians of ſuch benighted children, and prove from Prov. 22. 6. parents are accountable, not only for themſelves, but their extravagant offspring, to the lateſt poſterity. That the Memorialiſt may pray till his heart akes and breaks with ſympathy and grief.

" Teaching to mourn, our nature not to mend,
A ſharp accuſer but a helpleſs friend."

and the vindictive legiſlature &c. impoveriſh and impriſon, nay inflict the pains of death upon *fornicators*, till the world is emptied of whole generations of its ſucceſſive inhabitants, yet all this, and every other effort of reaſon, philoſophy, friendſhip and authority will be ineffectual, ſo long as BUNDLING is tolerated and practiced in private families—which ſingle ſtratagem of the prince of darkneſs, and his aſſiduous ſhoots with the children of diſobedience in the ſmuggling concubinage has not only blotted the characters of individuals, ſtigmatized whole fraternities, reduced the church militant to diſproportion and ſingularity, and ſingularity, & made large additions of ſtrength and numbers to all other parties; but alſo brought the original holy, honorable and advantageous eſtate of matrimony into dangerous condition or ſhocking contempt!

' Eternal infamy the ſordid wretch confound,
Who *Bundling* introduced firſt on Engliſh (ground;
A vice that ſpite of laws and reaſon reigns
And poiſons genial love and manhood ſtains.
So 'tis thro' life——in every vice 'tis ſo.
Great things by ſteps from ſmall beginning's (grow.'

I am Gentlemen,
(though not without ſome reſerve)
Your obedient and
obliging ſervant,
DISHABILLE.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

By the Antigua news papers, we have a relation of a barbarous murder, committed at that Iſland, on the 22d of Januray laſt, on two ſeamen; the ſubſtance of which is as follows——On the evening of the day, one Robert Dunbar, returning home from a public houſe, was met near the door of his lodgings, by one Butler, a corporal in the army, with the piquet-guard; who after ſome words aſſaulted Dunbar, where a ſcuffle enſued between him and Butler in the ſtreet; this occaſioned ſeveral ſeamen and others to gather round to ſee what was the matter; & Butler obſerving the crowd, whilſt he was down, ſuddenly cried out to the guard, and ordered them to prime, load and fire among the thickeſt of them, which being immediately obeyed; two of the ſeamen were ſhot dead upon the ſpot.——The guards were ſoon after taken, and delivered to the civil power, to be dealt according to law.——But 'its ſaid the ſeamen, in general there are much exaſperated and threaten revenge againſt the ſoldiers; However, it was hoped all illegal extremities would be prevented. Dunbar in the ſcuffle alſo got wouned.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

ABOUT 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north Line of Litchfield and Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c. lately improved by Lieut. Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 8, 1769.

ALL Perſons indebted at the Probate Office in Hartford, are hereby deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediately with JOSEPH TALCOTT jun. or otherwiſe they may expect Trouble.

March 13th 1769.

The beſt of
COD-FISH,
To be ſold for Produce, by
Thomas Mayhew,
At HARTFORD.

Lately imported, by
John Thomſon,
In the Ship New-York, Capt. Lawrence, from London, and the Ship Earl of Chatham, Capt. Woolſey from Dublin, the following Goods, which he will ſell cheap, at his Store in Middletown, wholeſale or retail, for Caſh, or ſuch Country Produce as will anſwer, viz.

BRoad cloths, kerſeys, duffels, half thicks baizes, ſwanſkin blankets, ſhalloons, ruſſels, thickſets, broad and narrow checks, bed ticks, printed and pencil'd cottons, large and ſmall ſilk handkerchiefs, printed holland and linen ditto, check'd ditto, yard wide and 7 8 Iriſh linens and lawns, plain, ribb'd and figur'd ſtockings, white & colour'd thread, wig ribbon, cauls, and human hair, globe and quarto maps, metal and hair buttons, table, pocket, pen knives & lancets, ſhoe & knee buckles, gould rings and ſilver lockets, ſleeve buttons, a large aſſortment of Engliſh needles by the thouſand or hundred, with ſundry other articles.

Hebron, 14th March 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Aſſignees of the eſtate of Daniel Newcomb of Hebron, in the county of Hartford an inſolvent Debtor, agreable to the late act of inſolvency of this colony do hereby notify the creditors of ſaid Newcomb that we ſhall attend at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Obediah Horsford in ſaid Hebron, the 29th day of March inſtant there to receive the claims of the creditors of ſaid eſtate, and on the firſt monday of May next, a diviſion of the eſtate of ſaid inſolvent debtor will be made at the aforeſaid place agreeable to the aforeſaid ſtatute. pd

OBEDIAH HORSFORD, } Aſſignees.
JOHN PHELPS. }

Kent, 13 March A. D. 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of David Fitch, late of ſaid Kent deceas'd repreſented inſolvent) we do hereby notify & order that all the creditors to ſaid eſtate, bring in their claims and demands to ſaid eſtate well proved on the tenth day of April next, at eight of the o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling houſe of Peter Mills, innholder in ſaid Kent, as we ſhall attend the buſineſs at ſaid time and place. pd

ELISHA SWIFT, } Commiſſioners.
ROBERT RANSOM. }

RUN-AWAY from Thomas Stedman, jun. of Windham, on the 12th day of March 1769. an apprentice boy named EBENEZER PARKS, about 19 years old, a thick well ſet fellow, had a coat deep blue bound with pail blue, and the hair on one of his eye lids half White, and the other half dark colour'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice and bring him to his maſter ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me, pd

THOMAS STEDMAN jun.

RUN-AWAY from Thomas Stedman jun. of Windham on ſunday the 12th of March 1769, an apprentice boy named GEORGE BRAMHALL about 16 years old, had on a cloth colour'd ſerge coat and black breeches, a ſour looking fellow. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice and confine him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and ſend word to, or bring ſaid boy to his maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

THOMAS STEDMAN, jun.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof.

A Second Dialogue,
Between a Miniſter and his Pariſhioner,
Concerning the
Half-Way-Covenant.

Without Holineſs no Man ſhall ſee the Lord.
PAUL.

Whoſoever ſhall deny me before Men, him will I alſo deny before my Father which is in Heaven. JESUS CHRIST.

Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

MONDAY, APRIL 3, 1769. [NUMBER 224.]

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

The following are ſaid to be the ſubſtance of the Reſolves, of the Right Hon. the Houſe of Lords, relative to American Affairs.

RESOLVED, that the votes, reſolutions and proceedings of the houſe of repreſentatives of *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, in the months of *January* and *February* laſt reſpecting ſeveral late acts of parliament, ſo far as the ſaid votes, reſolutions and and proceedings import a denial of, or do draw into queſtion the power and authority of his Majeſty, by and with the advice and conſent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and commons in parliament aſſembled, to make laws and ſtatutes of ſufficient Force and validity to bind the colonies and people of *America*, ſubjects of the crown of *Great Britain*, in all caſes whatſoever, are illegal, unconſtitutional and derogatory to the rights of the crown and parliament of *Great Britain*.

II. *Reſolved*, That the reſolutions of the ſaid houſe of repreſentatives of the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay* in *January* laſt, to write letters to the ſeveral houſes of repreſentatives of the *Britiſh* colonies on the continent, deſiring them to join with the ſaid houſe of repreſentatives of the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, in petitions which do deny or draw into queſtion the right of parliament to impoſe duties and taxes upon his majeſty's ſubjects in *America*; and in purſuance of the ſaid reſolutions the writing ſuch letters, in which certain late acts of parliament impoſing duties and taxes are ſtated to be Infringements of the rights of his majeſty's ſubjects of the ſaid province, are proceedings of a moſt unwarrantable and dangerous nature, calculated to enflame the minds of his majeſty's ſubjects in the other colonies, tending to create unlawful combinations, repugnant to the laws of *Great Britain*, and ſubverſive of the conſtitution.

III. *Reſolved*, That it appears that the town of *Boſton* in the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, has for ſome time paſt been in a ſtate of great diſorder and confuſion; and that the peace of ſaid town has at ſeveral times been diſturbed by riots and tumults, of a dangerous nature, in which the officers of his majeſty's revenue there have been obſtructed by acts of violence in the execution of the laws, and their lives endangered.

IV. *Reſolved*, That it appears that the ordinary civil magiſtrates in the ſaid town of *Boſton*, did not exert their authority for ſuppreſſing the ſaid riots and tumults.

V. *Reſolved*, That in theſe circumſtances of the province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, and of the town of *Boſton*, the preſervation of the public peace, and the due execution of the laws became impracticable, without the aid of a military force to ſupport and protect the civil magiſtrate, and the officers of his majeſty's revenue.

VI. *Reſolved*, That the declarations and reſolutions and proceedings in the town meetings at *Boſton*, the 14th of *June* and the 12th of *September*, were illegal, unconſtitutional, and calculated to excite ſedition and inſurrection in his majeſty's province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

VII. *Reſolved*, That the appointment at the town meeting on the 12th of *September* of a convention to be held in the town of *Boſton* on the 22d of that month, to conſiſt of deputies from the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in the province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*; and the iſſuing a precept by the ſelect men of the town of *Boſton*, to each of ſaid towns and diſtricts for the election of ſuch deputies, were proceedings ſubverſive of his majeſty's government, and evidently manifeſting a deſign in the inhabitants of the ſaid town of *Boſton*, to uſurp a new unconſtitutional authority, independent of the crown of *Great Britain*.

VIII. *Reſolved*, That the Elections by the ſeveral towns and diſtricts in the province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, of Deputies to ſit in the ſaid Convention, and the Meeting of ſuch Convention in conſequence thereof, were daring inſults offer'd to his Majeſty's Authority, and an audacious Uſurpation of the Powers of government.

IX *Reſolved*, That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty to return his Majeſty Thanks for the communication which he has been graciouſly pleaſed to make to his Parliament, of ſeveral Papers relative to public Tranſactions in his Majeſty's province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

To expreſs our ſincere Satisfaction in the meaſures which his Majeſty has purſued for ſupporting the conſtitution and inducing a due obedience to the Authority of the legiſlature.

To give his Majeſty the ſtrongeſt aſſurances that his Parliament will effectually ſtand by and ſupport his Majeſty in ſuch further Meaſures as may be found neceſſary to maintain the civil magiſtrate in a due Execution of the Laws in his Majeſty's Province of *Maſſachuſetts Bay*.

And we conceive that nothing can be more immediately neceſſary either for the maintainence of his Majeſty's authority in the ſaid Province, or for the guarding his Majeſty's Subjects therein from being farther deluded by the arts of wicked and deſigning men, than to proceed in the moſt ſpeedy and effectual manner for bringing to condign puniſhment the chief authors and inſtigators of the late diſorders; to beſeech his Majeſty that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to direct his Majeſty's Governor of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, to take the moſt effectual Methods for procuring the fulleſt information that can be obtained, touching all Treaſons or miſpriſions of Treaſon committed within his government ſince the 30th of Dec. laſt, and to tranſmit the ſame, together with the names of the Perſons who were moſt active in the Commiſſion of ſuch Offences, to one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, in order that his Majeſty may iſſue a ſpecial Commiſſion for enquiring of, hearing and determining the ſaid offences, within this realm, purſuant to the Proviſions of the Statute of the 35th Year of the Reign of King HENRY the VIIIth if his Majeſty ſhall, upon receiving the ſaid information, ſee ſufficient ground for ſuch a proceeding.

LONDON, January 4.

A great man who has been accuſtomed to ſpeak of Mr. Wilkes, ſometimes with the moſt virulent rancour, and at others with the moſt ſovereign contempt, has within theſe two days been heard to ſay, that "he really believes Mr. W. is honeſt in the cauſe of liberty but too much an enthuſiaſt in it.

To the worthy Inhabitants of the Ward of Faringdon Without.

Gentlemen, Freemen, and Fellow Citizens!

I AM truely grateful to you for the Honour I this Day received in being elected Alderman of this large, opulent and reſpectable Ward. Every Power I derive from that high Office, ſhall be employed in the *Preſervation* of the Rights of the Livery of London, and of all the Freemen of this great Metropolis. After the primary Duty I owe to the County of Middleſex, I ſhall conſider the Claim which you now have upon me, as demanding the utmoſt Exertion of my poor Abilities. I promiſe you a faithful and zealous Attachment to your Service, a diligent Attendance on your Buſineſs, and a ſteady Attention to the Intereſts of our Ward.

From you Gentlemen, I entreat upon every Occaſion, a full and early Communication of whatever you judge of Conſequence to the Proſperity of the Ward, as well as to the Welfare of this free City, and the Support of its Trade and Commerce, which are of the utmoſt importance to its own Greatneſs, and to the whole Kingdom. I will always take a publick ſpirited, decided, and diſintereſted part; and I doubt not of ſupport and Aſſiſtance in all my Undertakings, for they ſhall be directed ſolely by a Regard to the intereſt of the people of England, of this City in general, and our Ward in particular.——The near relation in which I now ſtand to you, will, I hope, furniſh me with frequent Opportunities of knowing your ſentiments in our common concerns, and every Gentleman of the Ward ſhall have an eaſy Acceſs where they have lodged their power, for the juſt Exerciſe of which I ſhall think myſelf in all inſtances accountable to my Conſtituents.

I am, Gentlemen, Freemen, & Fellow Citizens! With Gratitude and Reſpect,
Your affectionate, and
obedient humble Servant,
King's Bench Priſon, JOHN WILKES.
Jan. 2.

In the Houſe of Commons, the propriety of repealing the Stamp Act was attacked, but Mr. B. in a very able manner ſupported that meaſure, though he choſe to confine himſelf to the ground of commerical intereſt. Enough was ſaid from all quarters to diſcourage the leaſt poſſible hope in America of a repeal of the late duty act, until the duty is ſubmitted to, and then only under the conſideration of a grievance, as a burthen upon the people; that whenever a repeal ſhould be granted, the principle thereof might not be miſtaken in America. Enough was likewiſe ſaid to manifeſt that the billetting ſoldiers in the colonies, by act of Parliament, would never be receded from. The invitation to the inhabitants of Maſſachuſetts to provide themſelves with arms, &c. from an apprehenſion of an approaching war with France, was urged to be "treaſon againſt the ſtate in the perſons voting that requeſt." It is alſo added that, "No application founded upon the ſole right, in the aſſenbiles, to lay taxes upon the people in the colonies, can meet with admittance or reception."

What follows is what we find, in the votes of the Houſe of Commons, relating to Mr. WILKES, viz.

"A petition of John Wilkes, Eſq; was preſented to the Houſe, and read; ſetting forth, that, in *April* 1763, the petitioner, then a member of the houſe, was by a general warrant apprehended, and carried before the two principal Secretaries of State; that he applied by his friends to the court of Common Pleas for a *Habeas Corpus*, which was ordered to iſſue immediately; of this he acquainted the ſaid Secretaries at his examination by them, who notwithſtanding, committed the petitioner a cloſe priſoner to the tower, although charged only with a Miſdemeanour; that, for three days, no perſon was ſuffered to have acceſs to him; that his houſe was plundered, his Bureaus broken open, and his papers carried away, under the ſaid general Warrant; that, after his diſcharge from the Tower by the unanimous judgment of the Court of Common Pleas, he was ſerved with a *Sub pœna* from the Court of King's Bench, upon an information, that counter notices, ſigned *Summoning officer*, were ſent to ſeveral of the jury, only the day before the trials; that, nevertheleſs, the trials came on the day fixed; that the records were materially altered at lord Mansfield's houſe, by his Lordſhip's orders, againſt the conſent of the Stationer's Solicitor, only the evening before the trials, without the knowledge of the petitioner, he being detained abroad at that time by illneſs; that the papers ſeized under the ſaid General Warrant were produced as evidence on his trials: that Philip Carteret Webb, Eſq; then Sollicitor to the Treaſury, ſuborned and bribed, with the public money, one Michael Curry, to give evidence againſt the petitioner at the trials, according to the directions of the ſaid Mr. Webb; that the petitioner was in March laſt elected Knt. of the Shire for the county of Middleſex; in April appeared before the Court of King's Bench, when the ſaid court committed him to the King's Bench Priſon; and that in June he was ſentenced to a further impriſonment of twenty-two months in the ſaid priſon, where the petitioner now is; and that the petitioner ſubmits the whole of his caſe to the wiſdom and Juſtice of the houſe, in the full perſuaſion of having an effectual and ſpeedy redreſs of all his grievances.

Ordered, That the ſaid petition do lie upon [illegible] table: and that the proper officer or offi[illegible] lay before this Houſe a copy of the [illegible] the proceedings upon the ſeveral [illegible] in the court of King's Bench againſt the ſaid John Wilkes, Eſq;

The 16th of December the Houſe of Lords ſent a Meſſage to the Houſe of Commons, deſiring a Conference with them touching a Matter highly concerning the Peace and good Order, as well as Dignity of his Majeſty's Government; to which the Houſe agreed, and appointed a Committee for that Purpoſe—After a Conference Lord North reported to the Houſe, that it was to acquaint them that the Lords had taken into Conſideration the Contents of a News-Paper, intitled, 'The St. James's Chronicle, or, Britiſh Evening Poſt, of December 10, 1768; and that the Introduction to the Copy of a Letter addreſſed to Daniel Panton, Eſq; Chairman to the Quarter Seſſion at Lambath, printed in the ſaid Paper of Dec. 10th, is an inſolent, ſcandalous and ſeditious Libel, tending to a total Subverſion of all good Order and legal Government.—Whereupon the Houſe of Commons ordered the Printer, Henry Bladwin, and John Swan, to be taken into Cuſtody, and brought before the Houſe, when Mr. Baldwin, ſaid that the Manuſcripts were brought to them from *John Wilkes*, Eſq; thereupon the Houſe Ordered, That the Conſideration of the Report of the Committee of Conference be adjourn'd to the 27th of January; and that Notice be given to *John Wilkes*, Eſq; that he ſtands charged by the Evidence with being the *author* and Publiſher of the Introduction to the ſaid Letter, to be heard at the Bar of the Houſe the ſaid Day, and that the Marſhal of the King's Bench Priſon, then bring the ſaid Mr. *Wilkes*, if he ſhall ſignify his deſire to be brought up.

The Introduction to the Letter is as follows, viz.

To the Printer of the St. J, *Chronicle*.

SIR,

I Send you the following authentic State Paper, the date of which, prior by more than three weeks, to the fatal 10th of May, ſhews how long the horrid Maſſacre in St. George's Field, had been planned and determined upon, before it was carried into execution, and how long a helliſh project can be brooded over by ſome infernal ſpirits without one moment's Remorſe.

(COPY.)

SIR. St. James's April 17, 1768.

HAVING already ſignified the King's pleaſure to the Lord Lieutenant of the County in which you reſide, with regard to the meaſures to be taken *in general* for preſerving the peace at a time that ſo very riotous a diſpoſition has diſcovered itſelf among the common people. I Make no doubt but either ſome ſteps have, or will immediately be taken by him on that head; and, I take it for granted, that, as Chairman of the Seſſions, you will meet the Gentlemen, who act in the Commiſſion of the peace for the Borough of Southwark, and Eaſt Hundred of Brixton, to conſult together and fix upon ſome plan for ſecuring the public tranquility againſt any miſchiefs which may happen, ſhould the ſame indecent ſprit of tumult and diſorder which has appeared in the City and Liberties of Weſtminſter, ſpread itſelf to thoſe parts, which are within the line of your duty and though I am perſuaded it's unneceſſary to ſuggeſt to you, or the Gentlemen who will meet you, any part of your duty upon ſuch an occaſion, yet, after the recent alarming inſtances of riot and confuſion, I can't hlep apprizing you, that much will depend upon the preventive meaſuers which you ſhall, in conjunction with the other Gentlemen in the Commiſſion of the peace, take, upon your meeting, and much is expected from the Vigilance and Activity with which ſuch meaſures will be carried into execution. When I inform you that every poſſible precaution is taken to ſupport the dignity of your office; that upon application from the civil Magiſtrate at the Tower, the Savoy, or the war office, he will find Military force ready to march to his aſſiſtance, and to act according as he ſhall find it expedient and neceſſary I need not add, that if the public peace is not preſerved, aand if any riotous proceedings, which may happen, are not ſuppreſſed, the blame will, moſt probably, be imputed to a want of prudent and ſpirited conduct in the civil Magiſtrate. As I have no reaſon to doubt your caution and diſcretion in not calling for troops till they are wanted; ſo, on the other hand, I hope you will not delay a moment calling their aid, and making uſe of them effectually where there is occaſion; that occaſion always preſents itſelf, when the civel power is trifled with and inſulted, nor can a Military force ever be employed to a more conſtitutional purpoſe, than in the ſupport of the authority and dignity of Magiſtracy. I &c. ⁕⁕⁕⁕⁕⁕

P. S. I have, for the greater caution, ſent copies of this Letter to the Members for the Borough, and Mr. Pownall. If you ſhould have received no directions from Lord Onſlow for a meeting, you will conſider this as ſufficient authrity for that purpoſe.

Daniel Panton, Eſq; Chairman of the Quarter Seſſion, at Lambeth.

To the Printer of the St. J. Chronicle.

SIR,

I Send you another State Paper of the year 1765, that it may be compared with the famous State Letter inſerted in your laſt. I ſhall ſoon trouble you with ſome remarks on both. And am Your's, &c.

(COPY)

Whitehall, May 20, 1765.

SIR, Eleven at Night.

INformation having been received of a moſt dangerous riot and Inſurrection intended To-morrow morning at Five o'Clock, by an aſſembly of Weavers and other diſorderly perſons, you are particularly deſired to attend in Perſon very early in the Morning in St. George's-Fields, to give the neceſſary orders for preventing any ſuch meeting, or for diſperſing the ſame as ſoon as is poſſible; for which purpoſe a military Force will be ready to follow your directions if the civil Power ſhould not be ſufficient

We are, SIR,
Your moſt obedient,
And moſt humble Servants,
⁕⁕⁕⁕⁕
⁕⁕⁕⁕⁕⁕⁕

P. S You are deſired to be ſo good as to ſend notice of this inſtanſtly to any other gentlemen in the commiſſion of the peace in your Neighbourhood, to requeſt their aſſiſtance upon this preſſing occaſion.

Wanted

A Single Man uſed to FARMING, ſuch a One may hear of a good Place by applying ſpeedily to the PRINTERS.

WHEREAS there is different reports concerning the place to which the Suſquehannah meeeting ſtands adjourned.

Theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid Suſquehannah purchaſe, that ſaid meeting ſtands adjourned to the 12th day of April next. To meet at the Court Houſe in Hartford, at which time and place their attendance is expected as there is matters of importance to be tranſacted.

SAMUEL GREY, Clerk of ſaid Comp.
Windham, March 28, 1769.

URIAH ROGERS, jun. Takes this method to acquaint the Public that he has again opened his Hoſpital and intends to carry on Inoculation as long as the Seaſon will permit. Norwalk, 17th March, 1769.

Middletown, norweſt part, March 27 day, 1769.

RUN-away about two months ago, from his maſter, a negro man named BRISTO, a good Fidler and has a Fiddle with him a ſhort thick negro, above 30 years old, and had on a mix'd coloured coat, blue and black, a black waiſtcoat and breaches, and can talk good Engliſh, and read well, and once had five fingers on each hand, one on each hand were cut off, and a ſmall ſcar to be ſeen and holes in each ear, and can tell an ample ſtory for being from home, if any perſon will take up ſaid negro and bring him to ſaid maſter, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

DANIEL WILCOX.

[*Inſerted by particular deſire*]

COLIC, ſeems ſtrictly and originally to expreſs only a diſorder of the colon; but cuſtom has apropriated to diſorders that are as different in their nature and method of cure as a ſuppreſſion of urine and a diabates. The diſtinguiſhing names of Collic's are 1ſt. Bilious, 2d Flatulent, 2d Hyſteric, 4th Nervous, 5th Stone, and likewiſe a Colic that workers of lead are incident to, which may make a 6th claſs.——They who are taken with a Bilious Colic are oppreſſed with intolarable anxieties in the Præcordia beyond expreſſion, which are follow'd with pains and convulſions in the bowels.. violent vomitings of a yellow green or black ſizey matter which ſeems to afford ſome temporary relief.—We are inform'd that opening the bodies of the patient after death, the common duct of the bile is generally found obſtructed with ſmall ſtones. The duct itſelf appearing ſurprizingly dilated, inſomuch that it has ſometimes equalled the Vena Portæ. The hiſtory of the diſeaſe and its courſe, is, an obſtruction in the common biliary duct, which prevents the bile from being convey'd into the inteſtines whence it is by degrees accumulated, fills & diſtends the Gal. Bladder and cyſtic duct to ſuch a degree that they are ready to buſt, and have been ſeen ſometimes capable of holding a pint § from hence ariſe thoſe ſurprizing anxieties of the Præcordia, which by conſent of parts, brings on a convulſion of the abdominal muſcles and diaphragm, which cauſes vomiting, &c. By various endeavours or ſtrainings to vomit, the bile is at length drove back thro' the Hepatic ducts into the liver & Vena Cava; in conſequence of which, the blood & whole ſkin are ting'd of a yellow colour, the biliary ducts are then ſet at liberty from their over diſtenſions, and all the torments are eaſed; but more bile being by degrees ſeperated and accumulated as before, the biliary ducts are again diſtended ſo as to cauſe a return of the former pains and convulſions: after this a ſecond criſis follows and the Bile is repell'd into the Vena Cava, ſo as to infeſt the whole maſs of blood. Hence the jaundice is a concomitant of the Colic and ſo the contrary.—If the patient is plethorick he ought to bleed—If a vomiting attends drinking freely of Barly water with a little nitre ſweetned with honey is adviſable ſo as rinſe his ſtomach; after which an anodine may be given and repeated 'till the vomiting abates, then lenitive purges more commonly will procure proper diſcharges by ſtool, but if they ſhould not have the deſired effect, proceed gradually to thoſe which are more draſtic. Clyſters likewiſe and bathing have their uſe. Now whether a patient has a bilious Colic or any other diſeaſe that is attended with ſome ſymptoms in common, the method of treating it if one of our arcana aloetic Doctors is ſent for (as is moſt commonly the caſe) is to give the patient every three hours a large of Barbadoes aloes charg'd with ſpices in a ſpoonful of rum taking one hour after it a powder of Gent, Curcumy, Myrrh, and Glaubers Salts equal parts, an hour after this Lapis Contaryerva or Angelica or maſter Wort proceeds a doſe of the aloes powder and ſlip betwixt the doſe which as they expreſs it, is to nouriſh the patient, accompany'd with a ſtory obſcene told in low dirty language.

I have ſeen children in convulſions from dentition, treated by one of theſe aloetic Doctors (having firſt chriſtened the diſorder ſholar) with aloes and ſpices till after about forty doſes, nature not being able to bare up any longer, death has clos'd the drama. Likewiſe have ſeen patients in the laſt ſtage of a conſumption take aloes by order of ſome the moſt noted illiterate dram drinking ſtrollers—about a year ſince I was call'd to a man that inform'd me that he had a cancer on his ſhoulder he had been to conſult an aloetic cancer Doctor who confirm'd him in his opinion, on examination found it what is vulgarly call'd a wen, which by ſome accident had it, containing membranes broke, and diſcharg'd its contents, of the conſiſtance of honey and was very eaſily cured. By calling ſlight diſorders cancers applying cauſtick's giving aloetic and mercurial purges which by the way would increaſe the diſeaſe juſtly call'd a cancer they have obtain'd a great name with the vulgar;—nay I verily believe that many a pimple that never would have given the patient much trouble if let alone has by being tamper'd by pot aſh externally and aloes and mercury internally prov'd a diſeaſe that has coſt the patient his life. Dr. Fothergill, a juſtly celebrated phyſician in England, ſpeaking of the cicuta ſays I had too great cauſe to lament with many others of the faculty, that a ſpecific remedy for cancerous complaint, was ſtill undiſcovered § ſhall add but one remark more, and that is this, that whoſoever the noſtrum aloetic powder anſwers, the ſpecies Hiera Picra if well prepard is a much more elegant Judicious compoſition and much likelier to relieve the patient,

§ *See Medical obſervations* &c. *for* 1767

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 28 1768.

"It gives me great concern to acquaint you the parliament have come to reſolutions of a moſt vindictive nature, with regard to the miſunderſtanding now ſubſiſting between us and America; and are determined to order over here ſome of the moſt active Men at Boſton to anſwer a Charge of a very dangerous Tendency, and alſo to enforce the Acts (which are ſo diſagreeable to you) to the utmoſt; in Conſequence of this, few or no Goods will be ſhipped to North-America, except to your Province."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Feb. 3.

"[illegible] Balf and M'Quirk, the two chairmen concerned in the riots at Brentford, were tried for being preſent at, aiding and abetting, the murder of Mr. George Clark. The evidence againſt them was ſhort, clear and poſitive; they were both convicted, and received ſentence of death. Since which they are BOTH reſpited during his Majeſty's Pleaſure."

Extract of a letter from London, dated February 7, 1769.

"The grand committee was to have reported on American affairs laſt Friday, but Wilkes had taken up ſo much of their time, the houſe ſitting four nights ſucceſſively till three in the morning, that they were obliged to poſtpone it to another week. He is expelled, but ſets up and will be choſen again, if the houſe do not firſt diſqualify him by an Act."

NEW-YORK, March 30.

Extract of a letter from London, dated January 29.

"*I am ſorry to acquaint you, that we have no reaſon to expect any Change of Meaſures in Favour of America, during the Continuence of the preſent Miniſtry, who are Objects of almoſt univerſal hatred and Contempt.——Mr. Wilkes has been expelled the houſe of Commons, and the Bench of Alderman; but has been again unanimouſly elected Alderman, and it is not doubted but he will be ſo as a Member for the County of Middleſex—There appears at preſent no likelihood that England will ſoon be engaged in any War abroad*"—

Arrived at Philadelphia; Ship Unity, Story, from London, in 6 weeks; and Ship Pennſylvania Falconer, from London, in 6 weeks. By the above Veſſels came Papers to the 7th Feb. and all Accounts agree, that the Parliament will not redreſs our Grievances this Seſſion, though they are convinced that the Acts are wrong——American affairs were put off till the 10th of February, when it was expected ſome Reſolves would be made againſt us.

Mr. Wilkes has taken up much time of the Parliament, and on the 4th of Feb. about 4 in the Morning he was expelled the Houſe.——He ſets up again for Middleſex, and has printed a ſpirited Addreſs to the Freeholders of that County—His Election for an Alderman was alſo ſet aſide by the Court of Aldermen and Common Council, but was again elected, no Perſon ſetting up againſt him.—And it is thought no one will attempt to oppoſe him at the Election for Middleſex.

The Brave Corſicans hold out well, but the Papers ſay that France is marching 30,000 Men to be ready to embark for that Iſland.

Governor B—— Letters have been read, which are ſaid to be very inflammatory, and makes the People of N. E. to be Rioters, and every Thing that is bad.

I juſt now have an account from London which ſays that they were in hopes that the R—gh—m Party would ſoon come into the Miniſtry who would repeal the Acts we complain of.—That L. H—b—gh ſays the Acts are bad, but will not repeal them while America denies their Right.—That the Tide was turning in our Favour, That the M—t—y are heartily ſick of taxing America, and only want to ſave the Honour of Parliament, to get rid of them.—And, that if we ſtick cloſe to the Non-Importation of Goods, as the Manufacturers were beginning to complain,——they ſeemed to think the Miniſtry would be obliged to repeal them the latter End of the Seſſion.

Boſton, March 30.

The Town of Lexington, at their annual Town Meeting, have come into a Reſolution not to drink any more TEA, until the late unconſtitutional Acts are repealed. An Example worthy Imitation.

The Quebec Gazette mentions, That Mr. Latham, Surgeon to the 8th Regiment of Foot, had innoculated Six and Thirty Perſons lately, and that they all ſucceeded with the uſual happy ſucceſs.

New-Haven, March 31.

Laſt Tueſday died at Waterbury, Stephen Upſon, Eſq; for many years a Repreſentative of that Town in the General Aſſembly, and Juſtice of the Peace for this County.

Laſt Wedneſday the Rev'd Samuel Eels, was ordained Colleague with the Rev'd Mr. Merrick, of North-Branford.

BOSTON, March 23.

The Speaker of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives for this Province, received the following Letter laſt Week.

North Carolina, Newbern, 10th Nov, 1768

SIR.

THE Houſe of Aſſembly of this Colony being Prorogued to the 3d Inſtant, prevented my ſooner laying before them your important Letter of the 11th of *February* laſt, the Purport of which they proceeded immediately to take into their Conſideration.——And I am directed to inform you that they are extremely obliged to the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, for communicating their ſentiments on ſo interreſting a Subject, and ſhall ever be ready firmly to unite with their Siſter Colonies in purſuing every Conſtitutional Meaſure for Redreſs of the grievances ſo juſtly complain'd of.

This houſe is deſirous to cultivate the ſtricteſt Harmony and Friendſhip with the Aſſemblies of the colonies in general, and with your Houſe in particular.

With you we entertain the ſtrongeſt confidence of his Majeſty's Clemency and Juſtice; nor do we doubt but that the dutiful and united Supplications of his loyal American Subjects will meet with his moſt gracious Favour and acceptance.

This Houſe have therefore taken the earlieſt Opportunity permitted them of purſuing Meaſures for obtaining Redreſs ſimilar to thoſe adopted by your's, and have directed their Agent *Henry Euſtice McCulloh*, Eſq; to join the Agents of the other Colonies in obtaining a repeal of thoſe oppreſſive Acts of Parliament impoſing duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. in *America*.

The Aſſembly of this Colony will at all times receive with Pleaſure the opinion of your houſe in matters of general concern to *America* and be equally willing on every ſuch occaſion to communicate their Sentiments, not doubting of their meeting a candid and friendly acceptance. In the Name and by Order of the houſe of Aſſembly.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, Your moſt obedient humble Servt.
JOHN HARVEY, Speaker.

To the Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; late Speaker, &c.

Williamſburgh, (in Virginia) February 23.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Virginia, dated November 9.

"During the debate in the Houſe of Commons, on the King's Speech, doctrines were mentioned that would ſet America all in flames, if they were admitted, by N—th, C——tl, and B——n These were to govern America by military force ſeize Oti; (whoſe name was frequently mentioned) and all the leading men at Boſton, and every where elſe, who oppoſed their meaſures, bring them here, and hang them. The Miniſtry are violent againſt us, but they will meet with very violent oppoſition. The ſenſe of the Houſe, which was uncommonly full, ſeemed to me to be this; They will receive American complaints, amend or take away the force of the late revenue law, puniſh Boſton, reward that devil B——d, and inſiſt on the right of taxation, which you muſt acknowledge—How this will go down with you, I know not; but I think all America ſhould be ſwallowed up in an earthquake, if they do not ſtand by Boſton; for if that fall, they will in a ſhort time; they muſt ſhare the ſame fate. And let this be the American political creed, that a firm, ſteady and determined union, and conſtituional oppoſition, will be the ſureſt ſafeguard from hence. The affair of Boſton being totally minſterial, when it come to be fully debated and all the papers are before the Houſe, it is very poſſible the Miniſtry may be overſet; for they have only the Bedford landed intereſt for them, and I think they have not the confidence of the mercantitle intereſt.

Thomas Hopkins,

At his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS, which are for Sale, among which are the following ARTICLES, Viz.

BROAD cloths of different colours German ſerges, black everlaſtings, rattinets, ſhalloons, tammies, durants and callimancoes, ſtrip'd, ſprigg'd plain and flour'd gauze black and white bone lace, white ſilk mitts men & women's white lambſkin gloves, women's purple Kidſkin ditto, green and brown perſians and taffeties, ſtrip'd Damaſcus, ſtrip'd flannin, black catgut, plain, flour'd tinſey ribbonds, barcelona, check, ſilk, linnen & ſtampt handkerchiefs, good aſſortment of cambricks & lawns chintz and callicoes, furniture for beds, beſt white pearl and wax beeds, yard wide & 7 8 Iriſh linnen, white and chock'd, Sheeting diaper, dowleſs, brown holland and buckram, blue, black Serge denizm, mens black breeches patterns, broad and narrow tape, ivory and horn combs, walſens ink powder, writing paper, powder and ſhot, iriſh thread, ribb'd worſted hoſe, plain and mix't ditto, mens white thread ho[illegible] womens cotton di[illegible] coat and ſhoe binding, ſcarf twiſt twiſt buttons and ſewing ſilk, ſea indico cotton, pepper, and allſpice, preſs papers, 10d. 8d. and 4d. nails, and a general aſſortment of cutlary and hard ware, earthen ware of different kinds, ſmall quantity of logwood & faſtick, and a number of articles too lengthy to be here inſerted.

ALL perſons that have any demands upon the eſtate of Mr. Daniel Johonnot, late of Middletown, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their accounts. And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment (to avoid trouble) to

BENJAMIN HESHAW, Adminiſtrator.

N.B. Said Henſhaw has to ſell a quantity pitch, tar and turpentine, a quantity of well-dreſt deer's leather, red and white clover, herd graſs, and hemp ſeeds, a ſmall quantity of the famous, much eſteemed Labradore Tea, and a quantity of moſt ſorts of European GOODS, which he will ſell as low for caſh, as any merchant in the government can afford them, and low on ſhort credit. 4m

Kent, 13 March A. D. 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the honorable court of probate for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to receive &examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of David Fitch, late of ſaid Kent deceas'd repreſented inſolvent) we do hereby notify & order that all the creditors to ſaid eſtate, bring in their claims and demands to ſaid eſtate well proved on the tenth day of April next, at eight of the o'clock in the forenoon, at the dwelling houſe of Peter Mills, innholder in ſaid Kent, as we ſhall attend the buſineſs at ſaid time and place. pd

ELISHA SWIFT, } Commiſſioners.
ROBERT RANSOM. }

Hebron, 14th March 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed Aſſignees of the eſtate of Daniel Newcomb of Hebron, in the county of Hartford an inſolvent Debtor, agreable to the late act of inſolvency of this colony do hereby notify the creditors of ſaid Newcomb that we ſhall attend at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Obediah Horſford in ſaid Hebron, the 29th day of March inſtant there to receive the claims of the creditors of ſaid eſtate, and on the firſt monday of May next, a diviſion of the eſtate of ſaid inſolvent debtor will be made at the aforeſaid place agreeable to the aforeſaid ſtatute. pd

OBEDIAH HORSFORD, } Aſſignees.
JOHN PHELPS. }

RRUN-AWAY from Thomas Stedman, jun. of Windham, on the 12th day of March 1769, an apprentice boy named EBENEZER PARKS, about 19 years o'd, a thick well ſet fellow, had a coat deep blue bound with pail blue, and the hair on one of his eye lids half White, and the other half dark colour'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice and bring him to his maſter ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me, pd

THOMAS STEDMAN jun.

RUN-AWAY from Thomas Stedman jun. of Windham on ſunday the 12th of March 1769, an apprentice boy named GEORGE BRAMHALL about 16 years old, had on a cloth colour'd ſerge coat and black breeches, a year looking fellow. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice and confine him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and ſend word to, or bring ſaid boy to his maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

THOMAS STEDMAN jun.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

ABOUT 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north Line of Litchfield and Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c. lately improved by Lieut. Ebeneezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 8, 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

A Second Dialogue,

Between a Miniſter and his Pariſhioner, Concerning the

Half-Way-Covenant.

Without Holineſs no Man ſhall ſee the Lord.
PAUL.

Whoſoever ſhall deny me before Men, him will I alſo deny before my Father which is in Heaven.
JESUS CHRIST.

Printed by GREEN and WATSON

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1769 [NUMBER [illegible]]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the VIRGINIA GAZETTE, Feb. 2.

IT is curious, Mr. Rind, to ſee what an inundation of addreſſes have flowed in upon our Governor, ſince his arrival. They tell him that he is poſſeſſed of every virtue to render this country happy——May he ſo: patience I am ſure he has and no inconſiderable ſhare of it too! or he never could, with any tolerable degree of it, have gone thro' with the half of thoſe fulſome panegyricks that have been offered. I think it is very well, and even commendable to ſay all theſe clever things of a man when we know him, and that he deſerves them; but really, I think it is a great deal too much to ſay of one that we know very little, or nothing at all of; which I take to be the caſe at preſent. Whoever has taken the pains to obſerve the nature, or general run of addreſſes, will find the following obſervations are not without foundation.

The firſt that can be particularly taken notice of were preſented to Richard Cromwell, ſon to Oliver the Protector, in 1658. They came in to him, in great abundance, from every corner of the kingdom. Lives and ſtore of fortunes were offered him—By whom? by thoſe very men who were conſpiring his deſtruction! And before he had well peruſed, theſe flattering addreſſes, he received an order to leave White-hall, and became again one of the mobility. At the reſtoration, Charles the 2d had alſo his full ſhare; and indeed they ſeemed to be in earneſt, but, either thro' his bad conduct, or the levity of the people, or both, before his death, matters were greatly changed, inſomuch, that it may be doubted, whether or not, if he had ſerved a few years more, they would have had the trouble of driving from the throne, that godly maſs-loving Catholick, James the ſecond. William the third, one of the greateſt Princes that ever filled the Britiſh throne, received a plentiful ſtock of this ware; And tho' the nation is more obliged to him than any of his predeceſſors, yet had that hero, and patriot, great reaſon to complain of the diffidence which the Parliament conſtantly entertained of him, by ſcarce ever giving the neceſſary ſupplies, till the ſeaſon for action was ſo far advanced, that his enemies had always the ſtart of him in the field and by that means were rendered abortive the wiſdom of all his meaſures for the common liberties of Europe. From this it may appear, that addreſſes are little elſe but ſcurrious ſpices of lip-loyalty. A commodity, it is true, don't coſt much, but it is a mark of mean condeſcenſion, that men, who are determined to be free, ſhould avoid.

What is the reaſon the meeting of our Aſſembly is put off till May!—Is it to wait with patience, to ſee what ſteps our imperious Lords and Maſters at home will be pleaſed in their great wiſdom, to take? Lords and Maſters, by the by, who are bought & ſold like ſheep in the markets. It is well known that the country levy cannot be laid, ſo as to be collected the next year, if our Repreſentatives do not meet before the time now appointed; which will be exceeding inconvenient to individuals, and to the public in general.—A plenitude of thoſe awful ſounds reſcinding and deference to acts of Parliament, will be heard from all ſides.——But, I flatter myſelf, ſuch ſounds will never chill the generous blood of my countrymen: No! I hope they will ſuffer all ills, even prefer the deſperate remedy of the Numantines of old, rather than give up one jot of their juſt rights and privileges; but we are not reduced to this extremity; we have a moſt extenſive and fertile country to the weſtward; for my own part, I ſhould not heſitate one moment to leave a plentiful and unincumbered fortune, and travel over the bleak and rugged Alleghanies, and there, in the evening of my days, bleſſed with freedom, and covered with the ſkins of beaſts, with pleaſure ſurvey the ſite of a new empire.—What may we not expect after ſeeing that Lord Hillſborough has dared to write to that infernal firebrand, G——s B——d, that the military is to be called in to the aſſiſtance of the Civil Magiſtrate; by which our brothers and fellow citizens of Boſton, are to be ſacrificed to the unrelenting vengeance of that mercileſs tyrant? Such cruel and unneceſſary indignities are enough to rouſe up the dead to deeds of deſperation! Let it not be ſaid that there is a Riot act to curb the people of Britain: That is nothing to us, nor is it any thing to the purpoſe. *Their* Repreſentatives conferred this glorious ſtamp of ſlavery upon them. Thank God *our* Repreſentatives have not, as yet, been quite ſo complaiſant. I don't at all doubt, that the very Parliament that is now ſitting, will, before it riſes, ſhew *us*, *here*, ſome ſuch kindneſs; but I hope our Courts of Juſtice will never *even* ſuppoſe that to be law, which at once overſets all law; and that juries, if it is found neceſſary, will be reſolutely determined to judge of the law, as well as of the fact.

Your's CURTIUS.

LONDON, *Feb.* 1.

THE witty Lord Wharton on the expulſion of Biſhop Atterbury, ſaid, he had already lived to ſee that but two things were out of the power of the Britiſh Parliament: one was, to make a man of a woman; the other, to frame an oath that a courtier would not ſwallow.

We are informed, that ſix ſhips of the line are to be added to the formidable fleet now fitting out for the Mediterranean, for the 6000 troops we are obliged, by an article of the late peace, to furniſh a certain great power on the continent whenever he is attacked, and that the Britiſh fleet will ſail to Conſtantinople.

By letters from Stockholm, dated the 29th ult. every thing was very quiet in that capital; that ſome of the great Officers had reſigned their poſts.

Letters from Warſaw of Dec. 21, adviſe, that the troubles which lately deſolated great Poland, are diminiſhed ſince the Pruſſian troops patrolled there.

We hear that commodore Palliſer will ſoon be appointed to the command of his Majeſty's ſquadron in the Mediterranean.

Yeſterday at twelve, Mr. Wilkes arrived at Weſtminſter from the King's Bench, and was conducted by the Marſhal from the coach up the ſtairs leading to the Houſe of Commons (which with the paſſages and avenues were vaſtly crowded) to the apartment of the Serjeant at Arms. The populace gave him three huzzas on his getting to the top of the ſtairs.

Feb. 3. It is now become faſhionable for the ladies to drink patriotic toaſts:—Thoſe already come to hand are, Lady Cambden, Lady Saville, Miſs Wilkes, Mrs. Hayley, and Mrs. Macaulay.

Feb. 4. Mr. Wilkes's behaviour, on a ſolemn occaſion, was acknowledged, even by his opponents, to be firm, manly, decent; [illegible], but not crouching.

Feb. 6. A new writ is iſſued out for a Member for Guilford, in the room of Sir Fletcher Norton, Knt. whoſe patent was made out on Friday as Lord Chief Juſtice in Eyre.

We hear Humphry Coats, Eſq; who has been very ſtrenuous in the cauſe of a popular patriot is gone down to Guilford, to offer himſelf a candidate.

Saturday morning a certain Patriot loſt his Seat in a certain Aſſembly.

Mr. Wilkes has lately received the collection of books, medals, and drawings, left by the Baron de Winckleman, who was lately murdered.

By a letter from Paris, dated Jan. 22, we hear that they have received no news of any conſequence from Corſica, but that great preparations are making for an entire conqueſt of thoſe ſtubborn iſlanders early in the next ſpring; ſeveral regiments whoſe battalions have been completed, have received orders to file off towards Provence, to embark on board a number of tranſports at Toulon, which are deſtined for Corſica.

Feb. 7. We hear that John Wilkes, Eſq; is totally excluded from ſitting in the preſent Parliament, notwithſtanding what may be aſſerted to the contrary.

It is confidently aſſerted that no perſon who has been expelled, can have a place during the parliament in which he was ſo expelled. It is ſaid it took riſe on Sir R——'s W——'s being re-choſen after expulſion.

Philadelphia, March 30.

We have the following Extracts of Letters from London, viz. January 29 1769.

"American affairs remain in Statu quo. The Lords, not long ſince, drew up a Number of reſolutions, not very favourable to your Neighbours, which they ſent down to the commons for their Approbation. Theſe reſolves they backed with an addreſs to his Majeſty, of the ſame benevolent tendency. The Commons chagrined at ſuch an Infringement of their Dignity, have reſented the Propoſal; from which the Friends of America are led to hope, that the preſent Seſſion may diſcover ſome Signs of Penitence in the Parent, to the Diſtreſſes ſhe has brought on her Children."

January 31, 1769.

"In reſpect to public affairs, we cannot but be of the Opinion, that altho' many things are adverſe to America, yet the tide is turned in her Favour, by the Idea of raiſing Taxes on your Side daily decreaſing here amongſt all

Parties; and we think that no Miniſter will again attempt the taxing of you, as we believe they are heartily ſick of the late act, and want only to ſave the Honour of P——t, to get rid of it.—The moſt ſanguine of their Friends agree, that it is improper, and uncommercial; and that had a Petition come over from your Merchants, on the Principle of Inexpediency, in ſtead of that from your Aſſembly, denying the Right, it would have been, ere now repealed—The Miniſtry at the ſame time declare, that they will oppoſe a repeal as long as America ſhall think that their threats are to oblige a Compliance; however, we hope a little Patience will bring it about, every thing being done, that is in the power of your Friends here, to effect it, and as ſpeedy as the nature of the caſe will admit."

February 4. 1769.

'Indeed the face of politics, wears a melancholy aſpect at preſent, and what will be the iſſue Heaven alone can tell. While the colonies are in an uproar about their Liberties, the people here are enraged, almoſt to a degree of deſperation, at ſeeing their rights infringed in the perſon of Mr. Wilkes, who was yeſterday expelled the houſe of commons by a Majority of 133' Nothing ſo much alarms the merchants here, as your reſolutions to import no more Goods, which will have a more ſalutary influence than all the mob triumphs in the world.'

February 6.

——" The doors of the houſe of commons are now ſhut againſt every body but members—Whilſt the legiſlature have many important matters to attend to, which require immediate diſcuſſion, the commons were employed all laſt week, night and day (for they ſat every day till two, three or four in the morning) on Mr. Wilkes's affair; and on Saturday the fourth, he was expelled between two and three in the morning. He avowed the prefatory remarks to lord Weymouth's letters, which is the firſt reaſon aſſigned in the following reſolution for his expulſion, which is copied from their Journals, viz.

" That John Wilkes, Eſq; a member of this houſe, who hath, at the bar of this houſe confeſſed himſelf to be the Author and publiſher of what this houſe has reſolved to be an inſolent, ſcandalous and ſeditious libel, and who has been convicted in the court of king's bench, of having printed and publiſhed a judgment, be expelled this houſe.'

'This reſolution was carried, upon a diviſion, by 219 to 137, and a new writ is iſſued for electing another member in his room. But as they paſſed no vote of diſqualification, he will doubtleſs be re-choſen, and in that caſe this buſineſs will be, in part, to do over again; ſo far I mean, as reſpects the propriety of his ſitting in the houſe.

'G Grenville was among thoſe who voted againſt his expulſion, obſerving, that upon the firſt point reſpecting Lord Weymouth, it was an offence againſt a private Man, and was cognizable and puniſhable by common law; and that with regard to the other two, he was now ſuffering the Judgment of the court of king's bench; that he wiſhed lenitive meaſures to be followed, in order to quiet the minds of the public, and to render him of no conſequence; and that Wilkes himſelf was ſo ſenſible of this, that he wiſhed for nothing more ardently than perſecution, and would be diſappointed, if he had it not.

'Thus this matter ſtands at preſent. Wilkes hath ſince publiſhed a moſt extraordinary addreſs to the Freeholders of Middleſex, a copy of which I ſend you. He ſeems now to be abſolutely deſperate, and reſolved either to bring down upon his head the whole Vengeance of the Legiſlature, or to bully the Miniſtry into an accommodation with him. We ſhall ſee how it will terminate."

WANTED, a Man to labour on a Farm, who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, & Freeholders of the County of Middleſex,

GENTLEMEN,

THE Proceedings of Yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons fill me with the deepeſt Concern, and I can truly ſay, much more on your account than my own. I can not be deprived of the Glory of having been choſen a Repreſentative in Parliament for the firſt County in England; but I feel with Anguiſh of Heart, that the preſent Miniſtry have found Means to ſuſpend for ſome Time the Plan of Uſefulneſs to my Conſtituents, and Service to this Kingdom, which I had meditated. What adds however the moſt to my Grief, is the melancholy Reflection that by my Expulſion the miniſtry have thus openly ſhewn, that they entertain no Scruple of violating the ſacred Rights of the People, even in the moſt important Caſe, that of having a Deputy nominated by themſelves to the great Council of the Nation. They have in the Inſtance of Yeſterday robbed a very reſpectable Part of this Kingdom of their nobleſt Inheritance, of their Share in the Legiſlative Power. No Set of men in this Country, have hitherto ventured ſo groſsly to abuſe the Truſt repoſed in them, nor to give ſo fatal a Stab to the Vitals of our Country. The threatning aſpect of all our public affairs does not preſent any thing equally alarming, except in the late Inſtance of Ruffians hired to be your Aſſaſſins and the Murderers of the Conſtitution at our laſt County Election, whom public Juſtice and an honeſt Engliſh Jury have hitherto in vain ſentenced to Death. I think with Horror on what we may in future dread for the Liberties of all the Commons of Great Britain from ſo deſpotic an Adminiſtration, if our gracious Sovereign ſhould much longer continue to them the Power of the State.

Permit me Gentlemen, to renew to you the aſſurances of inviolable attachment to your Service and the Cauſe of Liberty to which my Life is dedicated. My Courage is not appalled, nor my Spirit in the leaſt abated. I will carry with me to the Grave an unſhaken Fidelity and ardent affection to you and to this Country, an invincible Hatred and Oppoſition to its Enemies. I hope ſtill to give you further Proofs of my Sentiments by my Parliamentary Conduct. I flatter myſelf that the relation between us, which ſubſiſted Yeſterday, although now diſſolved, by the Violence of arbitrary Miniſters, will in a ſhort Time again, take place. Every Mark of your Regard I ſhall value in a high Degree, and I truſt that my Conduct will convince you, that I am not quite unworthy of the Choice, which I have now the Honour of humbly ſoliciting.

I am ſtrongly influenced on this Occaſion by a particular Reaſon, which ſtrikes me very forcibly, and I believe will have the greateſt Weight with you It is, that by a ſecond Choice of me for this County, you, Gentlemen, the independent Freeholders, will aſſert the clear rights you derive from the Conſtitution of naming your own repreſentatives. If Miniſters can once uſurp the Power of declaring who *ſhall not* be your repreſentative, the next Step is very eaſy, and will follow ſpeedily. It is that of telling you, whom you *ſhall* ſend to Parliament, and then the boaſted Conſtitution of England will be entirely torn up by the roots. The Parliaments of Great-Britain will become not only as inſignificant as thoſe of France, a meer State-Engine of Government but a grievous Burthen and infinite Miſchief to the Nation. The preſent great Criſis affords the Opportunity of aſſerting your moſt valuable Privileges, and of ſhewing yourſelves ſuperior to the inſolent Mandates of a Miniſter, who has the Preſumption to treat Engliſhmen as Slaves.

The rights of this free Kingdom, Gentlemen, have been frequently violated in my Perſon. You have now in me the Opportunity of vindicating them, and I hope without the reproach of Vanity I may add, that my Firmneſs in the Support of our common Liberty under Circumſtances equally perilous and intricate, has ſecured me your Confidence, and will be conſidered by you as a Proof that you may again ſafely honour me with this freſh Teſtimony of your Eſteem, the chooſing me a ſecond Time the repreſentative of my native County in Parliament.

I am, GENTLEMEN,
With true regard and Gratitude,
Your moſt obedient, and
Affectionate humble Servant,
JOHN WILKES.

In our laſt were publiſhed a number of Reſolves of the Right Honourabl the Houſe of Lords, relative to American affairs:—The following we hear were alſo propoſed at the ſame time, but not then agreed to by the ſaid Houſe, viz

RESOLVED, That it appears that the Council for ſaid Province of *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, not only refuſed to give their Aſſiſtance to his Majeſty's Governor for the ſuppreſſing the Riots and Tumults, and for ſupporting the Civil Power in the Execution of the Law, although repeatedly called upon ſo to do, but did, at a Time when the Town was in ſuch a State of Diſobedience to all lawful Authority, and when the Officers of the Revenue were compelled to ſeek Shelter from the Fury of the People on board one of his Majeſty's Ships of War, concur and join with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in a Reſolution to enquire into the Grounds and Reaſons of the People's Apprehenſions that Meaſures had been taken or were taken for the Execution of the late Revenue Acts of Parliament by a Naval or Military Force.

Reſolved, That it appears that the ſaid Council for the Province of the *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*, did at a time when it was evident that the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms could not ſafely reſume their functions in the town of *Boſton*, not only decline to propoſe to adviſe any meaſures for giving them ſuch protection, but did on the contrary adviſe the Governor not to accept an offer from Gen. *Gage* to ſend Troops, and did declare that if any perſon had made application for Troops to come thither, they deem'd them in the higheſt degree unfriendly to the peace and good order of that Government, as well as to his Majeſty's ſervice and the Britiſh intereſt in America.

To be ſold at public Vendue, on the 20th of April inſtant, at 2 o'clock afternoon, to the higheſt bidder,

THE houſe, barn and lot belonging to the eſtate of Abijah Bunce, late of Hartford deceaſed, ſituate in Hartford, juſt north of the ſouth meeting-houſe, and convenient for any tradeſman or trader. Conditions of ſail will then be made known by

TIMOTHY BUNCE, Adminiſtrator.

John Shepard,
Sealer of meaſures for the town and county of HARTFORD,

HEREBY notifies and warns all perſons concerned, to bring in their meaſures to be ſealed, as the law directs, on the laſt Tueſday of April inſt. as he will eſpecially attend that buſineſs on ſaid day.

JOHN SHEPARD.

Hartford, April 5, 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

A Second Dialogue,
Between a Miniſter and his Pariſhioner,
Concerning the
Half-Way-Covenant.

Meſſ'rs GREEN & WATSON.

Though I claim not the Merit of being the Author of the encloſed; yet I ſhould be glad if you would give me an Opportunity of reading it in your Courant: If it ſerves no better purpoſe you will at leaſt oblige

TELEMACHUS.

IF rational and irrational creatures, were of the ſame external ſhape, and manners, is it not certain that before there were opportunities, for the firſt to diſtinguiſh each other, to ſeperate from their adverſaries, and to form an union among themſelves; they might be upon a level, or in ſeveral reſpects upon great diſadvantage; tho' united they might be vaſtly ſuperior. Since union is of ſuch efficacy, that ten men united, might be able to accompliſh, what ten thouſand of the ſame natural ſtrength and underſtanding, wholly ununited could not. In this caſe then, brute force might more than maintain its ground againſt reaſon, for want of union among the rational creatures; or if a number of men were to land on an iſland inhabited only by wild beaſts, a number of men who by the regulations of civil government, the inventions of arts, and the experience of ſome years, could they be preſerved ſo long, would be really ſufficient to ſubdue the wild beaſts, and to preſerve themſelves in ſecurity from them; yet a conjuncture of accidents might give ſuch advantage to the irrational animals, as that they might at once over power, and even extirpate, the whole ſpecies of rational ones. Length of time then, proper ſcope, and opportunities, for reaſon to exert itſelf, may be abſolutely neceſſary to its prevailing over brute force. Farthermore; there are many inſtances of brutes ſucceedidg in attempts, which they could not have undertaken, had not their irrational nature rendered them incapable of foreſeing, the danger of ſuch attempts, or the fury of paſſion, hinder their attending to it; and there are inſtances of reaſon, & real prudence, preventing mens undertaking, what, it hath appeared afterwards they might have ſucceeded in, by a lucky raſhneſs, and in certain conjunctures, ignorance and folly weakneſs and diſcord, may have advantages: ſo that rational animals have not neceſſarily the ſuperiority over irrational ones. But how improbable ſoever it may be, it is evidently poſſible, that in ſome places the latter may be, ſuperiour. And were the former wholly at variance, and diſunited by falſe ſelf-intereſt and envy, by treachery and injuſtice, and conſequent rage and malice, amongſt each other, whilſt the latter were firmly united amongſt themſelves by inſtinct, this might greatly contribute to the introducing ſuch an inverted order of things. For every one would conſider it as inverted; ſince reaſon has in the nature of it a tendency to prevail over brute force, notwithſtanding the poſſibility, that it may not prevail; and the neceſſity which there is of many concurring circumſtances to make it prevalent.

Now virtue, in a ſociety has a like tendency to procure ſuperiority, and additional power; whether this power be conſidered as the means of ſecurity from oppoſite power, or of obtaining other advantages. And it has this tendency by rendering public good, an object and end, to every member of the ſociety; by putting every one upon conſideration and diligence, recollection and ſelf government; both in order to ſee what is the moſt effectual method, and alſo in order to perform their proper part, for obtaining and preſerving it; by uniting a ſociety within itſelf, and ſo increaſing its ſtrength; and which is particularly to be mentioned, uniting it by means of veracity & juſtice, for as theſe laſt are principal bonds of union, ſo benevolence, or public ſpirit, undirected, unreſtrained by them, is——no body knows what.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 6.

On Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this province met here according to prorogation, when John Cruger, Eſq; being choſen Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives; His Excellency Sir *Henry Moore*, open'd the Seſſions with the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly.

THE Services for the current year having in a great meaſure been provided for, I ſhall avoid laying before you any thing which might prolong your Seſſion at this inconvenient Seaſon, and confine myſelf intirely to ſuch matters as will require your immediate attention.

The preſent method of appointing an Agent to ſolicit the affairs of this colony in England, being liable to many objections, I have it in command to recommend to you the rule obſerv'd in the Weſt-India Iſlands, Virginia, Carolina, & Georgia, as the only proper and conſtitutional mode by which any perſon can be ſufficiently authorized to repreſent the province, and to act for it in all matters which concern its intereſt in general: this has been uſually done by an act of the Governor, Council, and Aſſembly, ſpecially paſs'd for that purpoſe, which practice has been formerly adopted here; a regulation of this kind ſo evidently appears to be calculated for the public benefit as to require nothing farther to be ſaid in ſupport of it, and a deviation from the mode approv'd of in other colonies may in future create great difficulty and diſappointment in tranſacting the affairs of this province, both in office and Parliament.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

By the Barrack Maſter's account which I have directed to be laid before you, it will appear that the greateſt Part of the Sum granted in the laſt Seſſion for the ſupport of his Majeſty's Troops in this province, was employed in paying off a conſiderable arrearage due to ſeveral perſons for neceſſaries furniſh'd by them ſome time before the commencement of the Seſſion in which that appropriation was made; this obliges me to lay the preſent deficiency before you, and to recommend ſuch additional proviſion to be made, as may be adequate to the Service required.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

Whatever you may have to propoſe during the courſe of your Seſſion for the public benefit, will always meet with the readieſt concurrence on my part, and I ſhall be happy to co-operate with you in every meaſure for promoting his Majeſty's ſervice and the advantage of the province.

H. MOORE.

BOSTON, April 7.

Extract of a Letter from London.

" The great territorial acquiſition of the Eaſt-India company, are now become an important national concern the revenues drawn from them yearly amount to *four millions ſterl.* it is expected that the propriety of a company of merchants, holding ſuch extenſive dominions, and princely revenues will, this winter, be a grand object of parliamentary enquiry, the conſequence of which will be the annexing theſe territories to the Britiſh crown. It is well known that the preſent revenue may be greatly increaſed under proper management, and the nation in general ſeem to have fixed their attention on the eaſt, as only quarter from whence they can expect relief, without which the landholder, the manufacturer and all ranks of people, in caſe of a war, would be involved in general diſtreſs. If this important change ſhould take place, the good effect that is hoped from it, will appear in a ſpeedy reduction of the heavy taxes under which the people now labour."

Extract of a Letter from Cape Nicola Mole, Feb. 28.

"Trade is very dull here. All things we bring low, and Molaſſes very ſcarce and dear:—There are near 40 Sail of Engliſh Veſſels here, above one Third of which are from Rhode-Iſland; and number of others which have been for ſome time at Turk's-Iſland, are alſo expected from thence, as no Frenchmen will go there when Molaſſes is at ſo great a Price here."—

PROPOSALS
For re-printing, by SUBSCRIPTION,
An humble Inquiry into the Rules
of the Word of GOD, concerning the Qualifications requiſite to a complete Standing, and full Communion in the viſible Chriſtian Church.
By the late Reverend and Learned
JONATHAN EDWARDS, A.M.
Preſident of the College in New-Jerſey.
With an Appendix by the Rev'd Mr. Foxcroft.

The Books will be printed in a neat Octavo volume, and will be afforded to ſubſcribers at two ſhillings, ſtitch'd in blue paper. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for a dozen, ſhall have one GRATIS. The work will be entered upon as ſoon as a competent number of ſubſcribers appear, and will be finiſhed with all poſſible Diſpatch.

N. B. The Subſcribers are deſired to add their titles and places of abode, as the Liſt of ſubſcribers to this edition will be printed.

[We hope our Cuſtomers will excuſe the Publication of following Piece in anſwer to Diſhabille, *which is the laſt they ſhall be troubled with on the Subject.]*

Meſſieurs Printers,

AS it is not an unuſual courteſy for you to gratify occaſional correſpondents, by publiſhing in your Courant their productions; I hope you will favour me ſo far as to inſert the following animadverſions upon a pair of helter ſkelter diſſertations on BUNDLING; which made their appearance in your papers No. 222 and 223; and indeed, I muſt beg leave to challange ſome right, in vindication of that innoſcent couple on whom the "odd unthinking" *Diſhabille* has poured ſuch prodigious vollies of calumny. And it may be matter of ſpecial utility, and public emolument, that ſome piece in your Courant which he facetiouſly concieves to be "a mirror ſuſceptable of various images, of diverſe objects and oppoſite characters" ſhould meet him face to face, and as ſuch ſhew him his own deformity.

In regard to BUNDLING (as he calls it) it ſeems to be the prevailing opinion of mankind, ſo far forth as the ſmall circle of my acquaintance is ſuſufficent to inform me, that tho' it be a practice not abſolutely *neceſſary* in the delectable ſcenes of courtſhip; yet ſimply conſidered, it is in its own nature perfectly *innocent*; and altho' in ſome few inſtances, it has been miſimproved and made ſubſervient to evil purpoſes, 'tis no more than may be ſaid of every other conveniency of life; and can, by no means, demand ſuch extraordinary uncharitableneſs.

As the gentleman ſet out to be "droll and impertinant" I ſhall not oppoſe him in thoſe comical characters; eſpecially, ſince he has acted up to them ſo preciſely: But, that private pique and perſonal ſpleen ſhould ſwell into public ſatyr and notorious aſperſion, is an egregious miſtake, in any one who makes any the leaſt pretence to good breading.

The ſtory of the Fox & the grapes was never more applicable.——He no ſooner finds himſelf out rival'd, but he vents his choler not only againſt his *rival*, but againſt his inflexible "flexible coffee." Gives a recital of the tranſactions of that very night in which he met his final repulſe in two tedious and unentertaining diſcourſes on BUNDLING tho' interlarded with uncharitable reflexions and enormous miſrepreſentations; this being his *forlorn hope*, the only way left him to retaliate his mortifying diſappointment.

True it is, this couple were that ſame night impriſon'd in their retirement, the door was bolted, and it was with difficulty got open the next morning; but who did it?. Who could we ſuſpect but Monſieur *Diſhabille* who ſeldom fails of acting up to character? Here I would beg leave to obſerve, this mighty cenſor has acted with a great deal of propriety in the chuſing of his name, for to be ſure he was in *Diſhabille*, when, not long before this, he aroſe from his bed in the dead of the night and came to me, who was then deſirably entertained by the fire ſide; to reprimand me, for telling that he had been an eve dropping which by the way, (tho' I had ſuſpected that his ear had been apply'd to the key-hole, I had never reported;) but "*jealouſy is the rage of a man*" as he wiſely obſerves, and tis cruel as the grave too, and he was probably in the ſame dreſs, or rather in the ſame undreſs, when the door was bolted.

As he ſays that he frequently run away with the credit for the little miſchiefs done in the neighbourhood, it is but too true; and if he had ſaid for the greater part of the greater miſchiefs too, there had been no want of evidence to prove the aſſertion, of which theſe very pieces of which I am now ſpeaking, afford a freſh and glaring inſtance.

As 'tis his practice only, and not his principles that affect me, I ſhall ſay nothing of them but, that by addreſſing the deity in the plural number "but O ye GODS! what &c." it appears that he is a little touch'd with the old heathen doctrines of *Polytheiſm*.

The many ſcurrillous epithets that he has given me (which I need not repeat) are ſufficiently expreſſive of his venemous diſpoſition, rancour and malignity which is all without provocation except the abovemention'd diſappointment; for which he may only thank his own debility.

Mr. *Diſhabille* threatens another appearance, if he is not laught out of countenance for this; why do you think, my friends, that if al created nature ſhould laugh till their ſides ake, they could extort one bluſh, from a man ſo ſwallow'd up in the enthuſiaſm of honourable courtſhips; No, no my countrymen, you muſt now expect the [illegible] *plus ultra*, all the hard words that can be pick'd up in the whole field of literature, will now be thrown into heaps (as the farmer piles up the ſtones in his meadow) the ſtacks will be bigger than ever: but I hope it may all tend to the public good, that hereafter we may not be ſo hampered & bewilderd with that redundant bombaſt, that prodigious waſte of language which has been laviſh'd on the two former eſſays.

Perhaps, Mr. *Diſhabille* it may not be amiſs when you have compleated the other chapter; to employ your quill, if not your brain, to ſhew the diſtinctions between a BARRATOR and a BARRISTER. To collect ſome *helter ſkelter* ſcraps relative to the attorneys duty, endeavour to rectify ſeveral perſonal errors in at leaſt one practitioner which might poſſibly be more uſeful and edifying to the public if not to you, than all thoſe mighty florid and ſolemn haranges on the great and important ſubject of BUNDLING; and perſonal damage and private character, may then remain untouch'd.

'Eternal infamy the ſordid wretch confound,'
Who firſt rais'd calumny to dance her giddy round:
"A vice that 'ſpite of laws and and reaſon reigns"
And too oft beats in croſs'd inamorato's veins.
"So tis thro' life"——e'en every chagrin'd dupe is ſo;
Some ſilly freak transforms a friend into foe.

I am Gentlemen, yours &c.

DISINCHANT.

WHEREAS there is different reports concerning the place to which the Suſquehannah meeting ſtands adjourned.

Theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid Suſquehannah purchaſe, that ſaid meeting ſtands adjourned to the 12th day of April next. To meet at the Court Houſe in Hartford, at which time and place their attendance is expected as there is matters of importance to be tranſacted.

SAMUEL GREY, Clerk of ſaid Comp.

Windham, March 28, 1769.

URIAH ROGERS, jun. Takes this method to acquaint the Public that he has again opened his Hoſpital and intends to carry on Inoculation as long as the Seaſon will permit. Norwalk, 17th March, 1769.

Middletown, norweſt part, March 27 day, 1769.

RUN-away about two months ago, from his maſter, a negro man named BRISTO, a good Fidler and has a Fiddle with him a ſhort thick negro, above 30 years old, and had on a mix'd coloured coat, blue and black, a black waiſtcoat and breaches, and can talk good Engliſh, and read well, and once had five fingers on each hand, one on each hand were cut off, and a ſmall ſcar to be ſeen and holes in each ear, and can tell an ample ſtory for being from home, if any perſon will take up ſaid negro and bring him to ſaid maſter, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

DANIEL WILCOX.

Thomas Hopkins,

At his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS, which are for Sale, among which are the following ARTICLES, Viz.

BROAD cloths o different colours German ſerges, blac everlaſtings, rattinets ſhalloons, tammies, durants and calliman coes, ſtrip'd, ſprigg'd plain and flour'd gauze black and white bone lace, white ſilk mitts men & women's white lambſkin gloves, women's purple Kidſkin ditto, green and brow perſians and taffeties, ſtrip'd Damaſcus, ſtrip'd flannin, black catgut, plain, flour'd tinſey ribbonds, barcelona, check, ſilk, linen & ſtampt handkerchiefs, good aſſortmen of cambricks & lawns chintz and callicoes, furniture for beds, beſt white pearl and wax beeds, yard wide & 7 8 Iriſh linnen, white and check'd, Sheeting diaper, dowleſs, brown

holland and buckram lue, black Serge de izm, mens black bree hes patterns, broad and narrow tape, ivory and horn combs, walens ink powder, writing paper, powder and ſhot, iriſh thread, ribb'd worſted hoſe, plain and mix't ditto, mens white thread hoſe, womens cotton ditto, coat and ſhoe binding, ſcarf twill twill buttons and ſewing ſilk, ea indico cotton, pepper, and allſpice, preſs papers, 10d. 8d. and 4d. nails, and a general aſſortment of cutlary and hard ware, earthen ware of different kinds, ſmall quantity of logwood & fuſtick, and a number of articles too lengthy to be here inſerted.

RUN AWAY from Thomas Stedman jun. of Windham, on the 12th day of March 1769, an apprentice boy named EBENEZER PARKS, about 19 years old, a thick well ſet fellow, had a coat deep blue bound with pail blue, and the hair on one of his eye lids half White, and the other half dark colour'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice and bring him to his maſter ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

THOMAS STEDMAN jun.

RUN-AWAY from Thomas Stedman jun. of Windham on ſunday the 12th of March 1769, an apprentice boy named GEORGE BRAMHALL about 16 years old, had on a cloth colour'd ſerge coat and black breeches, a year looking fellow. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice and confine him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and ſend word to, or bring ſaid boy to his maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

THOMAS STEDMAN, jun.

ALL perſons that have any demands upon the eſtate of Mr. Daniel Johonnot, late of Middletown, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their accounts. And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment (to avoid trouble) to

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Adminiſtrator.

N B. Said Henſhaw has to ſell a quantity pitch, tar and turpentine, a quantity of well dreſt deer's leather, red and white clover, herd graſs, and hemp ſeeds, a ſmall quantity of the famous, much eſteemed Labradore Tea, and a quantity of moſt ſorts of European GOODS, which he will ſell as low for caſh, as any merchant in the government can afford them, and low on ſhort credit. 4m

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ALL Perſons indebted at the Probate Office in Hartford, are hereby deſired to ſettle their Accounts immediately with JOSEPH TALCOTT jun. or otherwiſe they may expect Trouble.

March 13th 1769.

Printed by GREEN and WATSON.

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THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

The DISPUTE *adjuſted.*

Animadverſions upon Thoughts on Government, as they relate to the diſputes about American colonies.

THE author of a late Publication, entitled, *Thoughts on the origin and nature of government, &c.* appears to be egregiouſly miſtaken in his firſt idea of the diſputes between Great Britain and her colonies. For he begins his pamphlet with ſaying,—"the queſtion whether the legiſlative power of Great-Britain has a right to tax its American Colonies? is a queſtion of all others the moſt important Thoſe who compare it to that which was diſcuſſed at the Revolution, do not ſufficient juſtice to its importance; for it is not concerning the forms of our conſtitution, or the ſhare which this or that man, or this or that family ſhould have in the ſupreme government; but *whether there ſhould be any ſupreme government at all?*

Now this is far from being a true ſtating of the caſe, it has no foundation in the moſt explicite and extenſive claims made by the Americans. In all their addreſſes, they avow a ſubjection to the Britiſh government; and by no means, deſire to throw off their allegiance or dependance on Great Britain. All they aſk, is, to have their charter-rights and privileges uninjured, which they have long enjoyed; and to have an equal ſhare of liberty with the moſt loyal Britiſh ſubjects. If this they have with them the law of reaſon, truth, and equity; which they have made conſpicuous, in their very nervous and pathetic pleadings with the Britiſh adminiſtration.

Among the many defences of their juſt claims, there are two home publications, that contain unanſwerable arguments in favour of the colonies, viz. An inquiry into the nature and cauſes of the preſent diſputes between the Britiſh colonies in America and the mother country.—and the caſe of Great Britain and America, addreſſed to the King and both houſes of parliament. In the latter is clearly ſhewn, 'that the colonies of every popular, mixed, and free government preſerving their duty, have a right to be free;—and that if our dominion over Americans be founded only in *our* ſtrength, it will ſubſiſt no longer than *their* weakneſs. It is therefore evident, that we ſhall hold America by a better ſecurity if we do not enſlave it. Nor is it by any means certain, that even our preſent emoluments would be leſs, if we extort nothing from them againſt their own conſent; for even in the laſt war they incurred a debt of 2,600 000l. Without aſſuming a deſpotic authority over them which is intolerable to human nature, we may yet retain a power amaſingly extenſive. A power over the commerce of a nation, affects the merchant, the Innholder the manufacturer. Tho' we cannot *dive* into their purſes, to wreſt from them, what they have already acquired, we can prevent their future acquiſitions. Nay, we can do more; we can make what they poſſeſs already leſs valuable by its ſtagnation. Tho' the power of granting belongs ſolely to themſelves, they will yet have but little to refuſe. Let this content us, that the ſea, the common benefit of mankind, may be denied them, that the labour of their hands, the ſtrength and the ingenuity which nature has beſtowed upon them, ſhall be converted to our purpoſes; but for our own ſakes, let us not diſcourage that induſtry, which is to benefit ourſelves; what we permit them to acquire, let that be their own.'

Thus is the queſtion fairly and fully ſtated, as it relates to the diſpute between Great Britain and her colonies. But as the author of the '*Thoughts on Government*' has made the repreſentation, it has all the ſtrong features of falſehood upon it; and notwithſtanding his reproachful freedom taken with that brave people, the coloniſts of America have been incapable of any conſpiracy with one King or another, in order to obtain a diſpenſation from the laws of the land, or the authority of parliament; but, on the contrary, have made it appear they have both better read and underſtood *Algernon Sidney* and *Locke* on government, and have infinitely more juſt notions of it than the author of the Thoughts ever had.

To ſpeak my mind with the freedom of a proteſtant Briton, the taxation ſcheme, and the coercive meaſures with Americans, I fear may prove a ſcheme, which can ſerve no purpoſes but thoſe of ſhaking the pillars of a Proteſtant ſyſtem, and of giving the enemies of Britain every advantage over us. Aſſured I am that by the ordinances made for the province of Quebec, 1764, under G———r M———y, much more indulgence is given to the Canadians—for even in eſtabliſhing courts of Judicature, the judges in the court of King's-bench have a latitude given them beyond what the *laws of England* require—This being the expreſs conceſſion which gives them an authority paramomunt to thoſe laws—"the judges in this court are to determine agreeable to equity, having regard nevertheleſs to the laws of England, *as far as the circumſtances and preſent ſituation of things will admit,* until ſuch time as proper ordinances for the information of the people can be eſtabliſhed by the Governor and Council, agreeable to the laws of England."—Here is an open conceſſion made in favour of Canadians, but then, they are Papiſts—how unfortunate for N—w-E———d it cannot plead the merit of equal indulgence from their *circumſtaces and preſent ſituation!* I am, your's &c.

Hartford County,

My Friends.

I HAVE taken much pains to find out the foundation of our growing poverty; and among the many conjectures (ſo many as are about perpetual motion) I fix it upon litigation; rather than in ſupporting miniſters of the goſpel, which is but poorly done in this colony. Now if my conjecture be right, the new-lights ought to omit ſpewing out ſuch invictives (as have too often filled up pages of the news-papers) againſt maintaining eccleſiaſtical officers by an annual ſtipend——'tis no reflection to ſay their conſciences are ſeared who refuſe paying 6ſ. per annum to the miniſters of the goſpel, and yet at the ſame time can conſiſtent with their tender conſciences pay £. 6 to the miniſters of the law; only to maintain a ſuit of but 5ſ. conſequence, thus men act, to gain this world, and conſcienciouſly loſe their ſouls.——I ſay litigation is the cauſe of our growing poverty, nakedneſs, and frigid confinement. In this county are 52 miniſters of the goſpel, their annual ſalleries upon a medium is £. 60, and therefore £. 3620 pays all theſe miniſters. The general liſt of this county is about £. 500,000, and 7 farthings on the pay will amount to £. 3620, ſo that every man whoſe liſt is £. 100, pays 14/7 by the year, for ſupport of the goſpel miniſters——and many men ſay it grieves their conſcience to be forced to pay any thing to the miniſters of the goſpel, yet I never heard one of them complain of their conſcience being offended when their neighbours forced them into the law, but can conſcienciouſly fight their antagoniſts by paying money to defend their temporal intereſt, thus they prefer mammon before the ſeed of the ſpirit. *O conſcience!* thou unintelligable phantom, waſting on the tongue of hypocrites and living in the ſouls of ſaints once view, and once come among us, that we may be ſeperates no more——in this county we have twenty miniſters of the law or lawyers I viewed the docket, I found 77 actions for the ſuperior court laſt term, the county and jury fees in each action 46/6, total £. 1790-6 4 lawyers to each action, and 6 dollars to each lawyer, £. 3 8 0, allow 6 evidences to each action makes 462 witneſſes, each upon a medium coſt £. 2-0-0, total £. 924——Plaintiffs & Defendants 154, coſt £. 308——77 copies from the county clerk, £. 23 2 0 and many other trifles, total £. 1742-2-6. Plaintiffs bill of coſt here follows, a writ £. 1 4 0 conſtable 60ſ. two lawyers 16ſ. Plaintiffs travel and attendance 26/2, 12 evidences travel and attendance £. 23-1 4 42 copies 42ſ. 21 affidavits 62ſ. Total, £. 34 12 6. The defendant appealed to the ſuperior court, where were 119 actions to be tried in ten days, when all parties attended out that ſeſſions; and then 'twas continued to the next, when all parties appeared as before; and then 'twas again continued, with 77 other ſuits, and then come to a trial, and upon a demurer, the plaintiff loſt his cauſe. The defendant's bill amounted to £. 64 0 9, being not half the coſt he had been out, but alſo the plaintiff has money yet. He petitions for another trial—'twas granted. To court all parties come as before. It was continued by reaſon of a multitude of actions, from court to court, and accounting from the beginning, the 9th court gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff that he ſhould recover 200 acres of wood land and his coſt. Now double the firſt bill, taxed £. 34 12 6 nine times, and it is 311-6-8, and this is but the bill on one ſide, and out of this ſum 60l. for the lawyers for one caſe; and ſuppoſe 77 actions to go on in this manner, among thoſe 20 lawyers, at ſix courts in one year, and three for the next half year, then theſe 20 lawyers divide the ſtock, 4640l. each lawyer ſhares 232l. for 18 month's ſervice, while each miniſter of the goſpel ſhares but 90l. for the ſame length of time; and yet one half is not told you, for 'tis too common that at a county court, the docket contains above 2600 actions, that is to ſay, 4000 for 20 lawyes, for only

14 days. One thing may be here obſerved, that theſe lawyers whoſe ſallaries in common are 600l. per ann. cannot bear with thoſe hierlings that divine for money, and hate nothing like an over wealthy prieſt. What will be the end of theſe things? See the defendant, who loſt his caſe, you will have the anſwer. He has left his native friends, his wife and children to the mercy of the public—and the plaintiff is ſcratching his head for anguiſh, is fored to ſell his new acquired land at 11/ per acre being worth 40/, then his negro's, and laſt of all his patrimony and is ſettled in Coas where lawyers and litigation cannot live———now the Plaintiff and Defendant can live together, can meditate on death and the benefits of peace and love, and the prieſt is their deareſt friend on earth.

I next preſent you with a landlords bill—horſe-keeping one night 1/6 lodging 4d ſupper breakfaſt, and dinner, 2/10, half a dram 4d pottle of oats 4d, ditto for five days, & then ſix days horſe hire, ferry, and time makes up the ſum of 3l for one evidence—upon the whole this diſtructive method is peculiar to this colony, whoſe inhabitants juſtly boaſt the higheſt privileges, who ſing the ſong of liberty and property and whoſe practices are moſt abuſive and fatal to all expected happineſs—complain of miniſters of the goſpel ſtarving your children after viewing this account, if you can, and uſe a good conſcience out of malice to your innocent neighbour in giving more than you can ſpare from your family to the miniſters of the civil law to intercede for you before a judge and jury, whoſe breath is in their noſtrils and whoſe ways are the ways of peace and love, and whoſe ſalvation will be imperfect at their final tryal, when every ſecret demurrer and perverſe ſtep ſhall be diſcloſed, then ſhall every change and chance be overwhelmed with the government of perfection and faithful ſervants of God ſhall ſhine as the ſtars forever, ſaith

LAZARUS.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

THE Reſolves lately publiſhed in our Papers of the Lords, it is ſaid were introduced into the Houſe by L—H——h, and ſeconded by the D. of B——d; but were oppos'd among others by the Duke of R——d and Lord Sh——ne. Lord Sh——ne ſaid he had his ſentiments of American affairs, which he reſerved to the time when thoſe affairs would come before the houſe in a more important view. The Duke of R———d ſpoke ſtrongly againſt the reſolves, and appealed to their L—ps whether it was equitable, or could tend to the honor of that auguſt body, or give to the Americans at this critical ſeaſon, an advantageous and reſpectful idea of the Britiſh government, to decide upon ſuch important queſtions when accounts that lay before them, were all from *one ſide*, and whole realms were to be condemn'd unheard; without being allowed any opportunity of refuting or alleviating the charges laid againſt them, or even knowing what thoſe charges were.———This weighty objection it ſeems did not prevent the paſſing the Reſolves; though we cannot find that any ſatisfactory reply to it, from the principles of reaſon and equity, or the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, ſo favourable to the ſubject, and mild to the accuſed.

The M———y greatly wanted, and no doubt ſtrenuouſly exerted themſelves to procure a ſ——h at the opening of parliament, and ſuch reſolutions from both houſes, as might prove a ſanction to their own impolitic and violent meaſures reſpecting America. To whoſe miſrepreſentations, theſe ruinous meaſures to both countries, are principally owing, no one is at a loſs to determine. A dark *Cabal* here, have left no means unemployed, to beguile the leading men in the Britiſh government into theſe meaſures and to create a pretence, a very falſe one indeed, for enforcing them into a military power. A———n has fallen into the ſnare; and aſhamed to confeſs its own weakneſs; and not knowing how to make an honorable retreat, fly to P———t for protection. It is certain that among ſixty papers, laid before the Lords, which are alſo to come before the Commons, more than thirty Letters were from G———r B——d to the ſecretary of State.

Some among us are of opininion that theſe reſolutions, as we have ſeen no copy publiſhed by *Authority*, muſt be ſpurious; for they can not ſuppoſe that a majority of the houſe of L—ds would ever ſo ſeverely condemn the Circular letter of the Maſſachuſetts Houſe of Aſſembly, which implies nothing but a right in Britiſh ſubjects to *unite* in humble *Supplications* to the Throne. Good GOD! If this is denied us, this laſt refuge of the miſerable, what have we left!

It is alſo deemed highly improbable that any one ſhould dare, ſo far to impoſe upon ſuch an auguſt aſſembly, as to lead them to call the letter of the Selectmen to the ſeveral towns a PRECEPT, when it aſſum'd no ſhadow of authority; and to condemn a large number of as loyal ſubjects as any in the Britiſh Empire, for meeting together to recognize and ſtrengthen the authority of government, to petition their ſovereign under their grievances, and to promote order and a good temper among their fellow ſubjects; towards all which ſalutary purpoſes their meeting was known to have a happy influence at a very critical ſeaſon. Whatever grounds there may or may not be for ſuch ſeppoſitions, we are told by our friends on the other ſide the water, that ſome of the reſolves of the Lords, will meet with oppoſition in the houſe of Commons. But even the copy of them that has appear'd here is far from being pleaſing to the *Cabal*: They ſuppoſe that all the reſolutions except the laſt are deſign'd to lie in the journals, and have all their effect *there*; they find nothing ſaid of *disfranchiſing* the town of Boſton, of annulling the conſtitutional aſſemblies of the ſeveral towns, of vacating provincial charters, and appointing the council of the Maſſachuſetts by the King, &c—This is the game at which they have play'd, and in which they are greatly diſappointed.

The laſt reſolve, which all the foregoing were deſign'd to introduce, perplexes and chagrins them: There is a formal addreſs of the Lords beſeeching the King, to require the Governor of the Maſſachuſetts to do, what is not only his indiſpenſible duty; but that of every good ſubject. According to this reſolve it ſeems their Lordſhips, with all the artful and aggravated accounts of G. B before them, cannot as yet find any ſatisfactory evidence of treaſon or miſpriſon of treaſon—They appear to have expected this, but the proof fails. They therefore ſupplicate his Majeſty to require Governor Bernard to make *farther* enquiry—This is particularly diſtreſſing to the Cabal; Their whole force now lies before Parliament, and ſo far are they from being able to make any addition to it, that plain and indiſputable facts, if attended to, muſt invalidate what they have already offerte.———When we reflect upon the treatment America in General, and this province in particular has receiv'd, and trace methods by which the Great have been abuſed, and the *whole Empire ſhaken*———What boſom burns not in it's Country's Cauſe?

CHARLES TOWN. (S. Carolina) Feb. 20.

Extract of letters from London, dated November 10.

" There had been a motion in the houſe of Commons for altering the addreſs propoſed, in which the Commons thank his Majeſty for having taken ſuch ſteps as he judged neceſſary for ſupporting the conſtitution, and repreſſing the diſorders which happened at Boſton; but as ſome gentlemen doubted the propriety of ſome of thoſe meaſures, they were of opinion, they ought not to return thanks for the meaſures taken, until they knew from authority what they were; and therefore Mr. Dowdeſwell moved that, inſtead of the paragraph of thanks for the ſteps taken, the Houſe ſhould aſſure his Majeſty, that they would immediately take into conſideration the ſteps which had been taken, not doubting however, in the mean time, but that ſuch had been purſued as ſhould be tho't to be prudent and proper, for the ſuppreſſion of the attempt made againſt the authority of government, and in ſupport of the conſtitution: among other things it was ſaid, a mandate from a Secretary of State, to diſſolve an aſſembly for non compliance with an order or requiſition from a Secretary of State, carried with the appearance of an attempt towards the exerciſe of a power over the people in the colonies, which the Commons of Great-Britain would never approve or countenance: and Mr. Grenville was of the ſame opinion, adding, that it was the duty of the houſe to ſuperintend the meaſures of Miniſters, and to prevent the ſubjects of the colonies from being aggrieved by unjuſtifiable acts of power ſhewn them by any miniſter and therefore approved of the alteration propoſed: but as the miniſtry had declared tere was nothing in the words of the addreſs offered, which could preclude gentle gentlemen from having an account of the meaſures directed, and to give their opinion thereon when laid before them, it was hoped that the alteration moved for would be withdrawn: Mr. Dowdeſwell declining to comply therewith, a queſtion was put, whether the words objected to in the addreſs offered ſhould ſtand part of the ſame, it was carried in the affirmative. The propriety of the repeal of the Stamp Act was attacked; but Mr. Burke in a very able ſpeech, ſupported that meaſure, tho' he choſe to confine himſelf to the ground of commercial intereſts, diſclaiming any other foundation thereof. Enough was ſaid, from all quarters, to diſcourage the leaſt poſſible hope in America of a repeal of the late duty act, until duly ſubmitted to, and then only upon the conſideration of a grievance, in point of burthen upon the people, that, whenever a repeal ſhould take place, the principle thereof might not be miſtaken in America. Enough was alſo ſaid to manifeſt, that the matter of billetting Soldiers in the colonies by act of parliament will never be receded from. The inhabitants of the Maſſachuſetts, to provid themſelves with arms, &c. from an apprehenſion of an approaching war with France, made a great impreſſion upon the minds of the members, and it was urged to be treaſon againſt the ſtate in the perſons voting that requeſted ſo that, in this conjuncture of things the houſe would not aſſent to a propoſition for a repeal of the billetting clauſe in the mutiny act.

Boſton, April 13.

On Tueſday laſt came on before the Superior Court of Judicature for this Province, the Trial of Badger, Donelly, and Carmichale, for wilfully ſetting fire to the Goal in this Town, with an intent to burn it, when they were all three acquitted.—They were next day tried for a Miſdemeanor, for ſetting fire to it, with Intention to make their Eſcape, and found guilty.

HARTFORD, April 17.

From Eaſt-Windſor 1ſt Pariſh, we hear that a ſmall number of Young Women, in a particular neighbourhood in that place, were very buſy with their ſpinning-wheels on the 5th inſt. at evening they preſented to Miſs Perry Conſort of the Rev. Joſeph Perry, 49 runs of well wrought Yarn, as the product of that days Induſtry, and a teſtimony of their good will. An example this of female induſtry, and generoſity, that juſtly deſerves notice, & can't but be applauded by the Public. One of thoſe young women, that day carded, and that very well, ten pounds of tow.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

Peter Verſtille,

at his ſhop in Weathersfield, at the very loweſt prices, for Caſh only, the following articles,

BROAD cloths,
Ratteens,
Coatings Duffles
Kerſies Half thicks
Serges Sagatheys
Bazes Shalloons
Tamies Durants
Camblets Sprig'd
Plain and figur'd
Cambleteens
Derſetteens
Hungarian Stuffs
Poplins Miſſiners
And Dreſdinets
Grezetts brolioes
Black Silk Crape
Black Bombazines
Drawboys Thickſetts
Fuſtians Buckram
Figured Laſtings
Cotton Checks of all
Widths Stript
Hollands Black
And white Green and
Crimſon and Purple
Pelong Sattens
Black Blue Green
And Pink Sarſenets
Muzlins Cambricks
Lawns
Black and White
Catgut
Black and white
Parſenet
Black and white
Gauze
Black Cyprus
Hat Crape
Black and Crimſon
Capuchen Silk
Mens & Womens
Gloves Womens
Silk Mitts
Worſted ditto Maſks
Bed Ticking
Chintz and Callicoes
Black and Colour'd
Barcelona
Handkerchiefs
Gauze ditto
Romal ditto

Black Cravatts
Black and Scarlet
Snale Trimming
Necklaces Ribbands
Dit. Gown Trimming
Head Flowers
Silver Tipetts and
Turbans Cap Skilletons
Satten Bonnets and
Hatts of all Colours
Luteſtrings Taffetics
Perſians Damaſcus.
Soſees Black and
White Lace Silk
Stay Laces Men's
Hemp Gloves
Dowlas Garlix and
Holland's beſt Lyn
Shoes Warranted
Oznabrigs Ruſſia
Linnen Diaper
White Dimothy
Men's and Boys Caſtor
And felt Hatts
Buttons and Twiſt
Sewing Silks
Horn Combs
Ivory ditto
Writing paper
Preſs paper
Tea Coffee
Cotton Wool
Whalebone Pepper
Spices Paper
Hangings for rooms
Looking Glaſſes
6d 10d 20d Nails
Deck Nails
Cruels Pins Tapes
Mens and Womens
Cotten & Worſted
Hoſe Yellow Holand
Black and Cloth Coloured Breeches Patterns
Saſh Lines Metal
Bottons Ink powder.
Kenting Handkerchiefs
Ferrits and Golloons
And many other Articles.

Sam. & Wm. Burr,

Have juſt come to hand, a neat aſſortment of Goods, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms at their Store in Hartford, among which are,

BROAD cloths
German Serges,
Forreſt cloths, Duffles.
Coatings, &c. Wilton,
Sagatheys, Duroy,
Nankeens, Jane Fuſtian, Velvet,
Black, ſcarlet and buff breeches patterns,
Silk and linen ſtripes for veſts,
Worſted, hemp cotton and linen ſtockings,
Hoſe's ſhoes,
French Necklaces,
Shalloons, Durants,
Temmis, Callimancoes
Camlets, Stuffs,
Poplin, Figur'd and plain laſtings.
Draw-boys Iriſh linen,
Checks Strip'd holland.

Dark & light colour'd patches, Chints and Callicoes Bed bunts,
Turbens, Copſhire ſilk,
Taffety Perſians,
Silverets,
Black & white pelong
Crimſon & white ſaſſenet,
Flower'd, ſtrip'd and plain gauze,
Muſlin and cat gut ſilk mitts.
Laces, Cambricks,
Lawns, Kenting handkerchiefs, Silk and linen ditto. Silk crape,
Ruſſels Plaids
Bombazine, tea, loaf ſugar French Indigo,
pewter, braſs glaſs nails
pepper, allſpice &c &c.

Alſo, an aſſortment of iron mongery, cutlary glaſs and earthen ware, beſides a number of other articles which would be too nume[illegible]ion,

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TO BE SOLD BY

Knight Sexton,

at Eaſt Hartford,

	l.	s.	d.
POOLS's Annotations 2 Vol.	2	19	6
Wood's Inſtitute	1	10	0
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A new and complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences by a Society of Gentlemen	2	16	0
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Lelands Deiſts neatly bound and lettered 2 Vol.	0	16	10
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Lock on human underſtanding 2 Vol	0	9	0
Watts logic	0	4	10
Edwards on original ſin Lond' print	0	7	4
The univerſal Gazetteer	0	5	10
Laws ſerious call	0	4	6
Cheyne on health	0	5	0
The complete letter writer	0	3	4
Dunlops Sermons 2 Vol.	0	8	10
Henry on Prayer	0	3	4
Dupins Church Hiſtory 4 Vol.	0	12	0
Henry on the Sacrament	0	3	0
Hows Bleſſedneſs of the Righteous	0	5	0
Watts Pſalms	0	2	0
Watts's Hymns	0	2	0
Paradiſe loſt	0	5	6
Female Spectator 4 Vol.	0	17	0
Ladies Library 3 Vol.	0	14	0
Gentlemans Library	0	4	6
Clark on the promiſes	0	3	0
Primmars	0	0	4
Grandiſon 7 Vol.	1	5	0
Epiſtle for the ladies 2 Vol.	0	7	0
The Life of Mahomet	0	4	0
Beveridges thoughts	0	4	0
Pike & Hayward 2 Vol.	0	7	10
Tully in Engliſh	0	4	0
The ſcheemer	0	5	0
Hudibraſs	0	4	6
The Life of Col. Gardiner	0	4	0
Pamela 4 Vol.	0	14	0
New Teſtament	0	1	8
Owen on Communion with God	0	4	4
Goſpel Sonnets	0	2	0
Harveys Sermons	0	2	0
Edwards on religious affections abridged by William Gordon	0	3	10
Greek and Latin Teſtament	0	5	10
Ink powder by the paper	0	0	8
Death of Abel	0	1	4
Trial of Abraham	0	1	3
Doddridge Family Religion	0	0	10
Ladies Preceptor	0	1	6
Jane Gray	0	1	0
Jane Shore	0	1	0
Cato	0	0	11
King Lear	0	0	11
Hamlet	0	0	11
Drummer	0	1	0
Doddridges Riſe and Progreſs of Religion	0	4	4
Recovery from ſickneſs	0	0	11
Centaur	0	4	0
A farewell ſermon by Mr. Edwards	0	0	6
The Oeconomy of human Life	0	0	8
Doddridges Lectures	1	5	0
Bickerſtaffs Boſton Almanack	0	0	6
Mein and Flemings Regiſter for New-England and Nova Scotia, with all the Britiſh liſts, and an Al-			
Walliſton Religion of nature	0	7	6
Brightman on the Revelation	0	7	0
manack for 1769.			
A brief Narration of the Captivity of Iſaac Holliſter, who was taken by the Indians Anno Domini 1763.	0	0	[illegible]
The diſſenting Gentleman's three letters & Poſtſcript, in anſwer to Mr. John White to which is added a letter to a Biſhop &c			
Caryl on Job 9 Vol.	1	15	0
Martins Philoſophy 2 vol.	0	12	0
Pictures, &c &c. &c			

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for Furnaſs Hall Lottery tickets, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, the better to enable the managers of ſaid lottery to pay the prizes at the time of drawing the lottery, which will be on the 11th day of May next. Dated at Saliſbury, March 29th, 1769.

PETER SYFAX

TO COVER MARES this Seaſon,

A STONE HORSE, belonging to *Niel McLean*, jun. He goes by the Name of

Handſome Harry.

He is about 14 Hands and half high, a Dun Colour, with a Liſt down his Back, a fine Blaze in his Face, trots all, and is three Quarters blooded. A very ſmart Horſe, runs a ſwift Race, is five Years old, and was bred at Naraganſet, by one John Eaſton.

Thomas Hopkins,

At his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS, which are for Sale, among which are the following ARTICLES, Viz.

BROAD cloths of different colours German ſerges, black everlaſtings, rattinets ſhalloons, tammies, durants and callimancoes, ſtrip'd, ſprigg'd plain and flour'd gauze black and white bone lace, white ſilk mitts men & women's white lambſkin gloves, women's purple Kidſkin ditto, green and brown perſians and taffeties, ſtrip'd Damaſcus, ſtrip'd [illegible], black catgut, plain, flour'd tinſey ribbonds, barcelona, check, ſilk, linnen & ſtampt handkerchiefs, good aſſortment of cambricks & lawns chintz and callicoes furniture for beds, beſt white pearl and wax beeds, yard wide & 7 8 Iriſh linnen, white and chock'd, Sheeting diaper, dowleſs, brown holland and buckram, blue, black Serge de[illegible], mens black breeches patterns, broad and narrow tape, ivory and horn combs, wal[illegible] ink powder, writing paper, powder and ſhot, iriſh thread, ribb'd worſted hoſe, plain and mix't ditto, mens white thread hoſe, womens cotton ditto, coat and ſhoe binding, ſcarf twiſt twiſt buttons and ſewing ſilk, tea indico cotton, pepper, and allſpice, preſs papers, 10d. 8d. and 4d. nails, and a general aſſortment of cutlary and hard ware, earthen ware of different kinds, ſmall quantity of logwood & fuſtick, and a number of articles too lengthy to be here inſerted.

HARTFORD, April 17.

The Rev'd Eliphalet Williams of Eaſt-Hartford is appointed by his Honor the Governor to Preach the Sermon at the General-Election the 11th of May next.

The Freemen of this Town at their annual Meeting on Monday laſt, made choice of Col. John Pitkin, and John Ledyard Eſq; their Repreſentatives in the General-Aſſembly in May next.

From the Boston Gazette.

Meſſieurs *Edes* and *Gill*,

Pleaſe to publiſh the following Addreſs to the Inhbitants of North America.

March 28th, 1769.

My Country-Men,

THE terrible ſtrides that tyranny has lately made acroſs the atlantic, and the *bold attemps* to enſlave this, yet free people, are truly alarming; if we would therefore yet be free (for it is yet in our power) let us *of every province* have but one general view, and unitedly oppoſe every attempt to enſlave us. It is poſſible to put it out of the power of our enemies to injure us, even without coming to blows. Oeconomy, frugality and ſetting up new manufactures, with non importation of the infinite number of articles which are wholly luxurious, baubles, &c. all which were they to be enumerated, would more than fill this and ſeveral other ſheets, would effectually do it: If a prudent œconomy and frugality were obſerved in every family throughout this vaſt continent, I am perſwaded it would leſſen the import, full one thired, the conſequence would be non imployment for the manufacturers in foreign countries, eſpecially in that country, where they are trying their utmoſt to bring us into a ſtate of abject ſlavery; this would be ſuch a ſaving of money as would ſave our country. Another conſequence would be frequent emigrations of tradeſmen, mechanics, and huſbandmen, which would introduce new manufactures amongus, and teach us the beſt methods of cultivating our lands. We ſhould firſt of all attend to eſtabliſh the manufacturing ſuch things as are ſubject to the preſent unconſtitutional duties. Every *free man* ought to have an abhorrence not only of the modus of this new taxation, but alſo of the application of the money when collected. But to return to œconomy, &c we already make paper here that is very good, and by picking up the loſt materials which we have in great plenty, we might in time make much more than we conſume (*Break Tow* I mean) a few more *revenue acts* would work miracles, would turn break tow into *Demi*, and *Imperial Paper*; but why can't we improve this valuable, (tho' worſe than waſted) material without being driven to it?—If ſome friend to his country would with great plaineſs and implicity publiſh an acount of the marchinery and proceſs of making paper, as we have ſo many ingenious mill-wrights about in the country, and ſo many good ſtreams, I doubt not but that we ſhould ſoon have a *number* of paper-mills erected, and this (at preſent uſeleſs) article become a moſt uſeful material. As for the other tows, hackling and ſwingling, they are too valuable for this uſe, the firſt is near as good as the flax, differing in nothing from it but in the length of the fibres; and the latter is not ſhorter but only coarſer, and is in great demand for the ſpinning wheel, which muſt by all means be kept going. The reaſon why the *break tow* is not ſpun, is becauſe the labour in preparing it for the wheel is ſo much that it would be dearer than flax, beſides the ſhortneſs of the fibre (which renders it more fit for paper) makes it leſs for yarn, not having ſufficient ſtrength.—In ſhort there is no difference between *breaking tow* when thoro'ly cleanſed, (which may be ſufficiently done by a common flail, on a floor in a briſk dry wind, frequently ſhaking out the chaff to the wind, which will carry it off) and the very fineſt flax, except it be in length. It is neceſſary that this rough material ſhould be cheap, therefore (with ſubmiſſion to better judgment) that it may be had cheap, 'tis beſt for the manufacturer to collect it himſelf, rough as it is, as it would coſt nothing at preſent, unleſs a few coppers given to children to ſave it. The manufacturer having it near a ſtream, and at certain ſeaſons, his workmen unemployed, he may be making frequent experiments about bleaching, cleanſing, &c. as he (who is beſt judge) may think fit. I would therefore propoſe in the firſt place, that coarſe paper may be made for packages of Loaf Suger, &c. next experiment may be a little finer, prehaps paper for rooms to be painted or ſtained, and ſo by degrees to riſe even to the fineſt paper, if it will bear; but this I entirely ſubmit, and ſhould be glad the public had better directions. I leave this ſubject at preſent, and ſhall hint at another which to me appears worthy public notice,—'Tis notorious that at preſent this country does not produce wool enough, a propoſal then that will help us to as many coarſe woollen goods as could be made from the fleeces of ten thouſand ſheep (in one province only) might be well accepted. Query then, If all the caſt off tattered woollen clothes in this province were collected and manufactured in the manner paper is made, tho' matted in larger pieces, it would not fully ſupply this province at leaſt with floor carpets, perhaps ſome coarſe bed cloths?

Let us voluntarily, my countrymen, now, and with vigour, enter upon the ſcheme of living more within ourſelves, and let it not be ſaid of us, that *neceſſity* and not *virtue* has put us upon frugality and œcononmy.

AMERICUS.

From the Providence Gezette *of March 4.*

Being a Spectator at the Sitting of the Aſſembly at Providence, I had an Opportunity of hearing the public Letters read: Among others, one in particular excited my Curioſity. I therefore took it down in Characters, from which I wrote the whole at large, and having heard the ſame read a ſecond time, you may be aſſured the following is a correct Copy. As it is of a pretty extraordinary Nature, you are requeſted to inſert it in your uſeful Paper.

Yours, Argus.

Swanſey, March 3. 1769.

No. XI. Circular.

Duplicate. Whitehall, Sept. 2, 1769.

GENTLEMEN,

THE King having obſerved that the Governors of his Colonies have, upon ſeveral Occaſions, taken upon them to communicate to their Councils and Aſſemblies, either the Whole, or Parts of Letters which they have received from his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State: I have it in Command from his Majeſty to ſignify to you, that it is his Majeſty's Pleaſure, that you do not, upon any Pretence whatever, communicate to the Aſſembly any Copies or Extracts of ſuch Letters as you ſhall receive from his Majeſty's Secretary of State, unleſs you have his Majeſty's particular Directions for ſo doing.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient humble Servant.

HILLSBOROUGH.

The Governor and Company of the Colony of Rhode-Iſland.

Wanted

A Man to labour on a FARM, who can be well recommended. Enquire of,

The Printers.

Middletown, norweſt part, March 27 day, 1769.

RUN away about two months ago, from his maſter, a negro man named BRISTO, a good Fidler and has a Fiddle with him a ſhort thick negro, above 30 years old, and had on a mix'd coloured coat, blue and black, a black waiſtcoat and breeches, and can talk good Engliſh, and read well, and once had five fingers on each hand, one on each hand were cut off, and a ſmall ſcar to be ſeen and holes in each ear, and can tell an ample ſtory for being from home, if any perſon will take up ſaid negro and bring him to ſaid maſter, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

DANIEL WILCOX.

URIAH ROGERS, jun. Takes this method to acquaint the Public that he has again opened his Hoſpital and intends to carry on Inoculation as long as the Seaſon will permit. Norwalk, 17th March, 1769.

ALL perſons that have any demands upon the eſtate of Mr. Daniel Johonnot, late of Middletown, deceaſed, are deſired to ſend in their accounts. And all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment (to avoid trouble) to

Benjamin Heshaw, Adminiſtrator.

N B Said Henſhaw has to ſell a quantity pitch, tar and turpentine, a quantity of well-dreſt deer's leather, red and white clover, herd graſs, and hemp ſeeds, a ſmall quantity of the famous, much eſteemed Labradore Tea, and a quantity of moſt ſorts of European Goods, which he will ſell as low for caſh, as any merchant in the government can afford them, and low on ſhort credit. 4m

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To be ſold at public Vendue, on the 20th of April inſtant, at 2 o'clock afternoon, to the higheſt bidder,

THE houſe, barn and lot belonging to the eſtate of Abijah Bunco, late of Hartford deceaſed, ſituate in Hartford, juſt north of the ſouth meeting-houſe, and convenient for any tradeſman or trader. Conditions of ſail will then be made known by

Timothy Bunce, Adminiſtrator.

John Shepard,

Sealer of meaſures for the town and county of Hartford,

HEREBY notifies and warns all perſons concerned, to bring in their meaſures to be ſealed, as the law directs, on the laſt Tueſday of April inſt. as he will eſpecially attend that buſineſs on ſaid day.

John Shepard.

Hartford, April 5, 1769.

PROPOSALS

For re-printing by Subſcription,
An humble Inquiry into the Rules
of the Word of God, concerning the Qualifications requiſite to a complete Standing, and full Communion in the viſible Chriſtian Church.
By the late Reverend and Learned
JONATHAN EDWARDS, A.M.
Preſident of the College in New-Jerſey.
With an Appendix by the Rev'd Mr. Foxcroft.

The Books will be printed in a neat Octavo volume, and will be afforded to ſubſcribers at two ſhillings, ſtitch'd in blue paper. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for a dozen, ſhall have one gratis. The work will be entered upon as ſoon as a competent number of ſubſcribers appear, and will be finiſhed with all poſſible Diſpatch.

N. B. The Subſcribers are deſired to add their titles and places of abode, as the Liſt of ſubſcribers to this edition will be printed.

MONDAY, April 24, 1769. [NUMBER [illegible]]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the Connecticut Journal, &c.

Meſſ. Greens,

You will oblige many of your readers by giving the following remarks upon a piece ſigned L. H. a place in your paper.

THE author of this piece tells the world he there publiſhes the genuine method adopted by the Hulls, in the cure of the bilious collick, and ſays he does it from a principle of benevolence to mankind; and as every man ought to be beſt acquainted with his own heart, I am not in a diſpoſition to diſpute his ſincerity: However, I dare ſay, there may criticks be found, who will charge this gentleman with a manifeſt contradiction, when he ſays he has a long time wiſhed that ſome one of the family of the Hulls, would be ſo generous as to publiſh the method they uſed in the cure of this diſeaſe, but has ever wiſhed for it in vain; and yet in the next ſentence declares, that himſelf and the world are beholden to one of this family for the knowlege of the method he here undertakes to publiſh. He does not pretend he was born with this ſkill himſelf, but declares he had it from one of the family, whom he before affirms never to have publiſhed it; and indeed the leſs candid may even diſpute his ſincerity, as he has given ſome ſmall occaſion at leaſt for it, by his treatment of the Hulls; for, as in the caſe above, he both condemns and acquits them; ſo again he courts them one breath, calling them a worthy family, & in the next charges them with acting beneath the character either of chriſtians or gentlemen: Which conduct recalls to my mind the ſtory of Joab, who took Amaſa by the beard with one hand to kiſs him, and ſtabed him with the other. But tho' his ſincerity ſhould remain unimpeached, yet the publick will do well to conſider, whether his zeal for their good is according to knowlege.

In another obſervation our author tells us, he is not about to recommend the Hulls method in the cure of the colick to be the beſt. But a juſt reply to this is, that their method cannot ſtand in need of his recommendation, to give it reputation with the publick, ſince it has been practiſed with ſuch general ſucceſs in all parts of the country, for more than ninety years paſt. But L. H. has ſuggeſted, that as people are much prejudiced in favour of this method, ſo many lives have been loſt for no other cauſe than the Hulls keeping it a ſecret. It is replied, that it is well known that many of the practitioners in the colony pretend to be maſters of Hulls ſkill; and it is the opinion of the judicious, that a greater proportion of lives, by far, have been loſt thro' the injudicious practice of theſe falſe pretenders, than by the diſtance traveled to procure men really ſkilled in the diſeaſe. And as many lives have doubtleſs been already loſt, by ſuch falſe pretences, ſo was I not of opinion that the method L. H. here publiſhes, would be productive of ſtill greater ill conſequences, I had paſſed it unnoticed: And I now declare upon the faith of an honeſt man, that however, our author might obtain his receipt, it is not genuine, nor agreeable to any method ever yet adopted by the Hulls; and it is my opinion, that it will, if practiſed, be a prejudice and not a benefit to mankind; and really, tho' he reflects bitterly upon the Hulls, for making their ſkill in this diſeaſe a noſtrum, yet he has the ſame reaſon to cenſure doctor Bateman, Lockyer, Godfrey and others, on account of their arcana nay even his Majeſty himſelf for ſupporting them in ſuch a practice. Upon the whole, if any lives have been loſt by reaſon that the Hulls ſkill was kept a ſecret the blame ought not to lie on them, but on the falſe pretenders to their ſkill; for the Hulls, and the maſters of their art, have ever practiſed and are ſtill ready to furniſh every judicious practitioner in the country with their powder, and direct them how to apply it, provided they will acknowlege the truth, viz. that they have not got this ſkill and will ſubmit to be inſtructed by them, which if they are honeſt men, and real friends to the publick good, they muſt be convinced is a conduct infinitely more becoming them and every good man, than to pretend to that knowledge which they have not the leaſt foundation to claim. ISAAC HALL.

Wallingford, January 30th, 1769.

BOSTON, April 3

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, of the 2d of January 1769.

—"Would you believe that the mean ſcandalous dirty fellows, beſides their public memorial againſt Mr. F———r, *repreſented* him as, not only unfaithful in his office, but that he was concerned in trade & ſmuggling The falſehood of which was ſo immediately made to appear, that he was inſtantly reinſtated, with a ſmart reprimand to thoſe that had diſplaced and miſrepreſented him. And I am told, *a hint* that will cool their courage in dirty plans for the future, notwithſtanding they wrote the T— that their influence and authority at leaſt, (if not their exiſtence in office) very much depended upon the determination of their L———ps in this matter. Mr. F—— is but this day arrived, and I hear that his friends, (the D. of Malbro' and Ld Rockingham) mean to ſtir further in the affair, when ſomething more worth communicating may tranſpire, which you ſhall have by Davis. Mr. T———k is alſo his warm friend, and is very wroth about the treatment he has met with —Several of theſe gentlemen's memorials, together with many of G. B——'s letters and papers have been laid before P——t the purport of ſome of them I have heard, and they are curious indeed, beyond deſcription. No doubt they'll all be publiſhed, when ſome individuals on your ſide the water will find themſelves mentioned with much freedom indeed ——Should G———t think proper to put the writers of theſe letters and papers to the proof of what they have repreſented, it may be found a very diſagreeable buſineſs. For I have it from very good authority, that G———t now begin to ſmell a rat, and are well diſpoſ'd to make a thorough enquiry into the conduct of their own ſervants on your ſide of the water."

BY the printed votes of the honourable houſe of commons we find, that on the 28th of November laſt Lord North preſented to that houſe, by his Majeſty's command, divers letters and papers (60 in number) relative to American affairs, among which were copies of 30 letters from Governor Bernard to the Earls of Shelburne and Hillſborough, all wrote in 1768, including copies of the Maſſachuſetts circular letter to the other aſſemblies; reſolves of the houſe of repreſentatives, 26th of February, 1769; copy of a libel printed in the Boſton Gazette 28th of Feb. and proceedings of the council, and houſe on the ſubject of the libel, with the Governor's meſſage, and the anſwers; reſolves of the council on the 18th of March 1768, relative to riots, and the affidavit of Mr Wotton, inſpector general; minutes of council on 11th of June: depoſitions of a riot in Boſton June 10th; copies of letters between Gov. Bernard and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms; incendiary paper ſtuck up in Boſton in June 1768; petition of the town of Boſton to the Governor, June 14th 1768, with his anſwer, alſo the town's inſtructions to their members; meſſages and anſwers between the Governor and houſe of repreſentatives of Maſſachuſets Bay in June 1768; minutes of the council July 27th and 29th; ditto 19th 22d, 26th and 29th of Sept. Ditto 3d and 5th of October; the petition of the council to his Majeſty; ſundry extracts from the Boſton Gazette, particularly of the 18th of March & 16th of September; proceedings of the town meeting at Boſton Sept. 12 1768, and the circular letter of the ſelectmen to the ſeveral towns and diſtricts; the proceedings of the convention aſſembled at Boſton Sept. 22d; and letter from the town of Hatfield to the ſelectmen of Boſton.———Alſo, 17 letters from the Earl of Hillſborough to Gov. Bernard:—Letter from the E. of Hillſborough to Gen. Gage: Copies of letters between Governor Bernard and Gen. Gage:——Several memorials of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in America to the lords of treaſury, of the 12th Feb. 28th of March, and 11th of July, with ſundry papers annexed thereto; alſo the examination of Mr. Hallowell at the treaſury board:——Letter from the ſpeaker of the houſe of repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts Bay to the Earl of Hillſborough:——Several letters to and from the board of treaſury and commiſſioners of trade and plantations; and minutes of the treaſury board: Memorial to the Earl of Hillſborough by Dennys de Berdt, and depoſitions annexed: Copy of a letter from Mr. Sayre to the Earl of Hillſborough:——Caſe and opinion of his Majeſty's attorney-general, upon the ſeizure of a veſſel at Boſton, June 1768:——Extracts from the Journal of proceedings of the houſe of repreſentatives from the 30th of December 1767 to the 30th of June 1768:———Appendix to the Journal, February 1768; and ſeveral other papers relative to the tranſactions in the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay during the courſe of the year 1768:

Upon which it was *Reſolved*, that the houſe would on the 7th day of Dec. reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe to conſider the ſaid papers: Since which we hear the further conſideration thereof was poſtponed till the latter end of January.——

Reflections on Patriotiſm.

SUPERIOR talents and ſuperior rank amongſt our fellow creatures, whether acquired by birth, or by the courſe of accidents, and ſucceſs of our own induſtry, are noble prerogatives. Shall he who poſſeſſes them repine at the obligation they lay him under of paſſing his whole life in the nobleſt occupation of which human nature is capable? To what higher ſtation, to what greater glory can any mortal aſpire than to be, during the whole courſe of his life, the ſupport of good, the controul of bad Government, and the Guardian of public Liberty?

Neither Monteigne in writing his Eſſays, nor Des Cartes in building new Worlds, nor Burnet in framing an antideluvian Earth, no nor Newton in diſcovering and eſtabliſhing the true Laws of Nature on experiment and ſublimer Geometry, felt more intellectual joys than he feels who is a real Patriot; who bends all the force of his underſtanding, and directs all his thoughts and actions, to the good of his country. When ſuch a man forms a political ſcheme, and adjuſts various and ſeemingly independant parts in it to one great and good deſign, he is tranſported by imagination, or abſorbed in meditation, as much and as agreeably as they; and the ſatisfaction that ariſes from the different importance of theſe objects, in every ſtep of the work, is vaſtly in his favour. It is here that the ſpeculative Philoſopher's labour & pleaſure end. But he who ſpeculates in order to act, goes on, and carries his ſcheme into execution; his labour continues, it varies, it increaſes, but ſo does his pleaſure too. The execution indeed, is often traverſed by unforeſeen and antoward circumſtances, by the perverſeneſs of friends, and by the power of enemies; but the firſt and laſt of theſe animate, and the docility and fidelity of ſome men for the perverſeneſs and treachery of others. Whilſt a great event is in ſuſpenſe the action warms, and the very ſuſpenſe, made up of hope and fear, maintains no unpleaſing agitation in the mind. If the event is decided ſucceſsfully, ſuch a man enjoys pleaſure proportionable to the good he has done; a pleaſure like to that which is attributed to the ſupreme Being on a ſurvey of his works. If the event is decided otherwiſe, and uſurping Courts or overbearing parties prevail, ſuch a man has ſtill the teſtimony of his conſcience, and a ſenſe of the honor he has acquired to ſooth his mind and ſupport his courage. For altho' the courſe of ſtate affairs be to thoſe who meddle in them like a lottery, yet it is a lottery wherein no good man can be a loſer; He may be reviled, it is true, inſtead of being applauded, and may ſuffer violence of many kinds. I will not ſay, like Seneca, that the nobleſt ſpectacle which God can behold, is a virtuous man ſuffering and ſtruggling with afflictions; but this I will ſay, that the ſecond Cato driven out of the Forum, and dragged to priſon, enjoyed more inward pleaſure, and maintained more outward dignity, than they who inſulted him, and who triumphed *in the ruin of their country.*

Et cæca cupiditate corrupti, non intelligunt ſe dum vendunt, et venire.

VIENNA, January 11.

LETTERS from Conſtantinople of the 16th of December adviſe, that the Engliſh Ambaſſador there had delivered a ſecond memorial to the porte, in order to procure the liberty of the Sieur Obreſkow the Ruſſian Reſident. He therein repreſented, that in caſe the ſaid Reſident, who is known to be in a very bad ſtate of health, ſhould happen to die, the public would look upon that event to have been premeditated by the Government, which would bring upon the porte the reproach of all other powers; and that beſides, if during the courſe of the war, any Ottoman Nobleman, ſhould be taken priſoner by the Ruſſians, he would be expoſed, by way of a repriſal, to the ſame fate. Theſe remonſtrances have produced this good effect, that the Ruſſian Reſident and his retinue have been removed to the houſe of the keeper of the Caſtle of the Seven Towers, where they are much more happily lodged.

Conſtantinople, Dec. 16. The ardour with which the preparations of war are carried on with Ruſſia, makes it ſufficiently apparent that the Porte pays very little regard to the inſinuations of the miniſters from ſome foreign powers who would inſpire her with pacifick ſentiments. The authority of the new Grand Vizir is very great, beſides a very numeros retinue the chancery of ſtate, the department of the finances, and ſeveral other public offices, with all the ſtate papers from the beginning of the preſent century, are ordered to follow him; the offices of the department of foreign affairs have received the ſame orders, greatly to the diſatisfaction of the miniſters, who reſide here, from the Chriſtian powers, who are by this order obliged to ſend their chief interpreter to the army, beſides the delay of public buſineſs, which muſt naturally enſue.

A body of 7000 men, commanded by Hali Bey, and another of 6000, commanded by Fieſch Ullā Pacha, Beglerbey of Natolia, are upon the march, and expected ſoon at Adrianople. The reſt of the Aſiatic troops are to embark near the Dardanelles, in order to be tranſported by the Black Sea to Gallipoli, becauſe they do too much miſchief when they paſs through the ſuburbs of this capital. We learn from all parts of the empire, that the ſeveral commanders in chief, vie with each other in providing the moſt coſtly field equipages, in order to appear with ſplendor.

The Grand Signor has demanded of the Jews, Greeks and Armenians, eſtabliſhed in this city, a contribution of 650,000 paſters.

Peterſburg, Dec 30. The diligence with which the troops of the Empreſs are ſupplied with all ſorts of neceſſaries, gives us hopes that they will be able to open the campaign before the Turks, and even to carry the ſeat of war into their territories. It is aſſured that Prince Repnin, our ambaſſador at Warſaw, will be recalled from thence. The empreſs will certainly continue to entertain a perfect good underſtanding with the King, and the ſoundeſt part of the Republic of Poland, her imperial majeſty having the defence of that kingdom as much at heart as that of her own.

Warſaw, Jan. 7. Even the Turks are ſtruck with Horror at the Barbarities daily committed by the Confederates upon the Diſſidents; the body of Capt. Godin, who was murdered by the Confederates of Bar, continued without burial for ſeveral days, and was expoſed by thoſe Barbarians to be devoured by dogs.

Madrid, Jan 9 The Court has received advice, that on the 15th of October, a terrible ſtorm happened at the Havanna, which continued for three hours. Near 1000 perſons loſt their lives. Among whom were great Numbers of negroes; moſt of the Sugar plantations were entirely deſtroyed: and moſt of the ſhips upon the coaſt were driven on ſhore. The damage is computed at 3,000 000 Piaſters.

Paris, Jan. 15. It is ſaid that ſeveral of our Officers of Artillery have obtained leave to ſerve in the Turkiſh army; that is, to act againſt the Ruſſians.

LONDON,

Jan. 11. By letters from Vienna we are aſſured, that the Pacha of Boſnia, commander of the Turkiſh troops in the province Montenero, has ſettled matters on an amicable footing with Stephano the celebrated adventurer.

Jan. 19. *It is ſaid, that by the death of the late Mrs. Mead, a fortune of near* 100,000*l. devolves to the wife and daughter of John Wilkes, Eſq;*

The friends of the colonies and nation in general, are in high ſprits, as affairs are ſaid to be likely to terminate to the mutual ſatisfaction of all parties.

Jan. 19. *The laſt letters from Warſaw ſay, "All the advices we receive from the frontiers next to Turkey agree, that there are no Tartars at this ſide the Nieſter, that the Confederates of Bar who are rettuned into Podolia, are not more than* 500 *in number, and that they commit no exceſſes."*

Jan. 26. At a meeting held yeſterday of a conſiderable number of the electors of the city and liberty of Weſtminſter, at the great room over Exeter Exchange in the Strand, the following inſtructions to the Right Hon. Earl Percy and the H. Edwin Sandy, Repreſentatives in Parliament for that city and liberty, were agreed to, and are to be preſented to them by a committee of the electors appointed for that purpoſe:

"Gentlemen,

"We the electors of the city & liberty of Weſtminſter, direct and inſtruct you our Repreſentatives in Parliament,

Firſt, To endeavour to continue to us, and to confirm our old conſtitutional rights of Juries, to the general excluſion of proceedings by information and attachment.

Second, To promote a ſtrict parliamentary inquiry into the tranſactions of the military in St. Georges's fields, on Tueſday the 10th of May laſt.

Third, To promote a like inquiry into the riot and murders committed at Brentford on the eighth of laſt December.

Fourth, To examine into the adminiſtration of juſtice in this city and liberty, particularly into the preſent ſtate of the commiſſion of the peace,

Fifth, As far as in your power, to promote an enquiry into the rights of the public to the teritorial revenue ariſing from the conqueſts in India.

Sixth, And we do ſtrongly inſiſt, that you never ceaſe your endeavours to promote a parliamentary inquiry into the caſe and grievances of John Wilkes, Eſq; and to vindicate and ſupport the rights of the people who have elected him their Repreſentative."

At the above meeting Mr. Humphry Coates being preſent, was called on to take the Chair, which in compliance with the Gentlemen's requeſt he did. Mr. Martyn, Attorney, then moved the above ſucceſſively.

At this meeting there was but one diſſenting voice.

JAMES CHURCH,

HAS juſt come to Hand, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Produce, a neat Aſſortment of GOODS, at his Store oppoſite the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

CASH in HAND,

FOR a well built, hardy, ſpry, Serviceable HORSE, about 14 hands high; For the Saddle or Chaiſe——Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Colcheſter, April 22, 1769.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Hopſon of Colcheſter an Inſolvent debtor to meet at the houſe of John Taintor Innho der in Colcheſter to receive their ſecond diviſion of ſaid Hopſon's eſtate from us the ſubſcribers on the 16th day of May next.

Joſeph Iſham, jun.
Humphry Lyon } Truſtees.
Charles Foot

The following extraordinary Piece is taken from a late London Paper.

IN vindication of the ſtrong meaſures ſaid to be taking by adminiſtration for bringing back the colonies to their obedience to parliament, it is proper to acquaint the public with a few facts extracted from authentic papers.

It appears by a letter from Governor B—d that there are five hundred men enrolled in Boſton for the purpoſe of ſeizing upon Caſtle William.

The chief towns in the province of Connecticut and New Hampſhire, have concurted with the town of Boſton in all their reſolutions, and agreed to ſupport them at the hazard of their lives.

The merchants (not the mob) in New-York, obliged the captains of the tranſports Gen. Gage had hired to bring troops from the ſouthward, to break their charter parties, & the General could get none other to go up on the errand.

The people of Pennſylvania, defer joining with the people of Boſton in their reſolution to ſtop the trade, only until they ſee whether parliament will repeal duties.

The principal people in Virginia waited on Lord Bottetourt, immediately after his arrival, to inform him, that it was the determined and unanimous reſolution of the inhabitants to oppoſe by every legal method, the collection of the late duties, and to refuſe obedience to acts of parliament for levying money in the colonies.

Need it be added, that the Empreſs of Ruſſia charges the houſes of Auſtria and Burbon, with inſtigating the Turks to fall upon her, and that memorials are daily expected from Peterſburg and Berlin, reminding us of our Guarantee of Sileſia, and deſiring to know what part we will take, ſhould Auſtria and Bourbon attack it?

Diſpatches are neceſſary; but he that runs may read. Beware of the I'des of March.

CASSIUS.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Paris to a gentleman in London, dated Dec. 23.

—"You Engliſh conſider us French as enemies to liberty; You reproach us for endeavouring to reduce Corſica to our obedience, and ſay that if we heard of a free man on the other ſide of the globe, you ſuppoſe we ſhould haſten thither to make a ſlave of him. How eaſy it is for men to ſee the faults of others, while blind to their own! The Corſicans are not ſo remote from us as the Americans are from you;——they never enriched us by their labour or their commerce;——they never engaged in our wars, and fought as brothers, ſide by ſide with us, bleeding in the ſame cauſe; they never loved and honodred us; they are not our children. ——But all this your American coloniſts have been and are to you!——Yet at this very moment while you are abuſing us for attempting to reduce the Corſicans, you yourſelves are about to make ſlaves of a much greater number of thoſe Britiſh Americans: depriving them of their property by the authority of your laws; taking away the right of giving their own money; arbitrarily diſſolving their parliaments and dragooning their citizens. In ſhort, you appear to have no idea of liberty, or real deſire to ſee it flouriſh & increaſe: all the liberty you ſeem to value, is the liberty of abuſing your ſuperiors, and of tyranizing over thoſe below you."

The Stewart of one great man, and Agent of another, have both diſappeared on account of orders being given for taking them into cuſtody, for having hired ſome of the fellows concerned in the Brentford riot.

Jan. 19, *It is ſaid a petition of a very ſingular nature has, within theſe few days, been ſent from America, to be delivered to a certain great perſonage.*

Jan. 21. *It is aſſured that Mr. Serjeant Glyn, the preſent truly worthy Repreſentative of Middleſex, having in part fulfilled his promiſe to the public, of "bringing the charge down to the hires and hired," is now furniſhed with ſufficient materials to fulfil his promiſe with reſpect to the former; in conſequence of which be it determined, that notwithſtanding their greatneſs, they ſhall not break the laws with impunity, no more than the unfortunate hirelings, which they employed and ſeduced to break the moſt ſacred laws of the community.*

Jan. 24. *There are many more perſons concerned in the late affair at Brentford, than may be either ſafe or prudent to mention. Theſe things muſt be left to time and Juſtice to diſcover and puniſh.*

BOSTON, April. 20.

Since our laſt, the Captains Dixey and Skillings arrived at Marblehead, and the Captains Davis, Hood, Coffin, Galef, Bryant & Freeman arrived here from LONDON: Capt Galef had the ſhorteſt Paſſage, having brought Prints to the 19*th of March. By private letters by the above veſſels, we learn.*

THAT the Agents for the Colonies were determinnd to petition the houſe of Commons for the Repeal of the late Revenue Acts: We learn further, that there was no Deſign in the Miniſtry to put the Reſolves paſſed by the two Houſes into Execution by adviſing his Majeſty to iſſue a ſpecial Commiſſion, for trying Treaſon committed in the Colonies (if there had been any ſuch committed) in England.—That it was aſſerted in the Commons in the Courſe of the Debate upon theſe Reſolutions, that ſuch a Commiſſion never would nor conſiſtent with [illegible] *Crown, be iſſued,—this was peremptorily and poſitively aſſerted and the Crown-Lawyers called upon to anſwer it.*

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, Feb. 26.

"ONE of your Friends in the Houſe called for the neat Produce of the new duties throughout the Colonies, and it did not appear they had produced One Shilling: that the Expence of Collecting was too great for the Income.—The Attorney-General declared there was no Treaſon nor Miſpriſion of Treaſon in the Papers now before the Houſe: which Papers are the Grounds of all the Proceedings."—

The day Capt. Calef left London it was ſaid, that American Affairs had been again taken up in Parliament; and that the Speeches were more in favour of America than at any Time ſince the Beginning of the Seſſions: By which it was tho't by ſome the Revenue Acts would ſoon be repealed; tho' by others it was imagined it would not be before the next Seſſion: It was the Opinion of the principal Merchants that the Reſolution of Non-importation of Goods would ſave us.

The Duke of Cumberland Packet, ſailed from Falmouth, for New-York, the 7th of March.

Capt. Johnſon in a Ship for this Place; and the Brig Triſtram, Shand, for Rhode-Iſland, ſailed from London the Beginning of March.

We hear the Manufacturers in England began to complain Loudly for want of Employ, occaſioned by the Exports to America falling prodigiouſly ſhort this Year.

The Reſolutions of the Aſſembly of New-York in November laſt, when received in England, gave great offence to the M------y, and upon reading them the Merchants there were adviſed to make no farther repreſentations in favor of the Americans.

The Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine ſays, tho' the American tranſactions may ſeem tedious at preſent, when every News-Paper is full of them, yet they will afford Materials for an important Part of the Hiſtory of the preſent Times.

HARTFORD, April 24.

We hear from a Neighbouring town, remarkable for their ſteadineſs in the cauſe of liberty, that in a late Company among other Loyal and patriotic Toaſts given out, was the following,

"May the Diſſolution of the late Boſton Aſſembly and the authors of it, be had in Everlaſting Remembrance, with the utmoſt abhorrence deteſtation and Reſentment, by all true friends of Great Britain, and America and there poſterity."

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

Peter Verſtille,

at his ſhop in Weathersfield, at the very loweſt prices, for Caſh only, the following articles,

BROAD cloths,
Ratteens,
Coatings Duffles
Kerſies Half thicks
Serges Sagatheys
Bazes Shalloons
Tamies Durants
Camblets Sprig'd
Plain and figur'd
Cambleteens
Derſetteens
Hungarian Stuffs
Poplins Miſſinets
And Dreſdinets
Grezetts Brolioes
Black Silk Crape
Black Bombazines
Drawboys Thickſetts
Fuſtians Buckram
Figured Laſtings
Cotton Checks of all
Widths Stript
Hollands Black
And white Green and
Crimſon and Purple
Pelong Sattens
Black Blue Green
And Pink Sarſenets
Muzlins Cambricks
Lawns
Black and White
Catgut
Black and white
Parſenet
Black and white
Gauze
Black Cyprus
Hat Crape
Black and Crimſon
Capuchen Silk
Mens & Womens
Gloves Womens
Silk Mitts
Worſted ditto Maſks
Bed Ticking
Chintz and Callicoes
Black and Colour'd
Barcelona
Handkerchiefs
Gauze ditto
Remal ditto

Black Cravatts
Block and Scarlet
Snale Trimming
Necklaces Ribbands
Dit. Gown Trimming
Head Flowers
Silver Tipetts and
Turbans Cap Skilletons
Satten Bonnets and
Hatts of all Colours
Luteſtrings Taffeties
Perſians Damaſcus.
Soſees Black and
White Lace Silk
Stay Laces Men's
Hemp Gloves
Dowlas Garlix and
Holland's beſt Lyn
Shoes Warranted
Oznabrigs Ruſſia
Linnen Diaper
White Dimothy
Men's and Boys Caſtor
And felt Hatts
Buttons and Twiſt
Sewing Silks
Horn Combs
Ivory ditto
Writing paper
Preſs paper
Tea Coffee
Cotton Wool
Whalebone Pepper
Spices Paper
Hangings for rooms
Looking Glaſſes
6d 10d 20d Nails
Deck Nails
Cruels Pins Tapes
Mens and Womens
Cotten & Worſted
Hoſe Yellow Holand
Black and Cloth Co-
loured Breeches Patterns
Saſh Lines Metal
Buttons Ink powder
Kenting Handkerchiefs
Ferrits and Golloons
And many other Articles.

Sam. & Wm. Burr,

Have juſt come to hand, a neat aſſortment of Goods, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms at their Store in Hartford, among which are,

BROAD cloths
German Serges,
Forreſt cloths, Duffles,
Coatings, &c. Wilton,
Sagatheys, Duroy,
Nankeens, Jane Fuſtian, Velvet,
Black, ſcarlet and buff breeches patterns,
Silk and linen ſtripes for veſts,
Worſted, hemp cotton and linen ſtockings,
Hoſe's ſhoes,
French Necklaces,
Shalloons, Durants,
Temmis, Callimancoes
Camlets, Stuffs,
Poplin, Figur'd and plain laſtings,
Draw-boys Iriſh linen,
Checks Strip'd holland.

Dark & light colour'd patches, Chints and Callicoes, Bed bunts,
Turbens, Copſhire ſilk,
Taffety, Perſians,
Silverets,
Black & white pelong
Crimſon & white ſaſſanet,
Flower'd, ſtrip'd and plain gauze,
Muſlin and cat gut ſilk mitts.
Laces, Cambricks,
Lawns, Kenting handkerchiefs, Silk and linen ditto. Silk crape,
Ruſſels Plaids
Bombazine, tea, loaf ſugar French Indigo, pewter, braſs glaſs nails pepper, allſpice &c &c.

Alſo, an aſſortment of iron mongery, cutlary glaſs and earthen ware, beſides a number of other articles which would be too numerous to mention.

TO BE SOLD BY

Knight Sexton,

at Eaſt Hartford,

	l.	s.	d.
POOLS's Annotations 2 Vol.	2	19	6
Wood's Inſtitute	1	10	0
Crudens Concordance	1	10	0
Common place-book to the Bible	0	12	0
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To COVER MARES this Seaſon,

A STONE HORSE, belonging to *Niel McLean*, jun. He goes by the Name of

Handſome Harry.

He is about 14 Hands and half high, a Dun Colour, with a Liſt down his Back, a fine Blaze in his Face, trots all, and is three Quarters blooded. A very ſmart Horſe, runs a ſwift Race, is five Years old, and was bred at Naraganſet, by one John Eaſton.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, for Furnaſs Hall Lottery tickets, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment the better to enable the managers of ſaid lottery to pay the prizes at the time of drawing the lottery, which will be on the 11th day of May next. Dated at Saliſbury, March 29th, 1769.

PETER SYFAX

PROPOSALS

For re-printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
An humble Inquiry into the Rules of the Word of GOD, concerning the Qualifications requiſite to a complete Standing, and full Communion in the viſible Chriſtian Church.
By the late Reverend and Learned
JONATHAN EDWARDS, A.M.
Preſident of the College in New-Jerſey.
With an Appendix by the Rev'd Mr. Foxcroft.

The Books will be printed in a neat Octavo volume, and will be afforded to ſubſcribers at two ſhillings, ſtitch'd in blue paper. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for a dozen, ſhall have one GRATIS. The work will be entered upon as ſoon as a competent number of ſubſcribers appear, and will be finiſhed with all poſſible Diſpatch.

N. B. The Subſcribers are deſired to add their titles and places of abode, as the Liſt of ſubſcribers to this edition will be printed.

Wanted

A Man to labour on a FARM, who can be well recommended. Enquire of,

The Printers.

LONDON.

Feb. 6. It is ſaid that, for the future, none, but perſons of high rank and character,* will be appointed Governors of the Britiſh colonies in America.

*—From *virtue* firſt began,
The difference that diſtinguiſh'd man from (man;
He claim'd no title by deſcent of blood.
But that which made him noble, made him (good.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1769.

[NUMBER 228.]

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Extracts from the
JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES,
In Boſton, ſince the Arrival of His Majeſty's Troops.

BOSTON, March 9.

THE Procedure of G. B. the C—m—rs, &c. with reſpect to the trade of this Province is ſuch, that the moſt juſt and impartial Repreſentation thereof muſt be the greateſt Reproach on their official conduct and Characters: The Appearance of Guarda Coſtas, and Cuſtom-Houſe Boats in our Harbour, and the Parade of Tide Waiters, Land Waiters, Surveyors, Searchers, and we know not what other Kinds of Cuſtom and Revenue Officers, on our Wharves, is uſeleſs, and is extravagantly ridiculous, as is that of the, Troops in our Streets and Commons.——All this may indeed lead Foreigners to conclude that the chief Part of our Commerce is really detrimental & ruinous to our Mother Country, and that it is intended wholly to annihilate it——The Error of the former Part of the concluſion, may be pointed out hereafter, but the verity of the latter muſt appear from the following Relations.——A ſmall Schooner from Maryland, with a Load of Corn, when coming into the Harbour, was at different Times, boarded with no leſs than four Boats from our Guards Coſtas, and ſearched and rummaged by thoſe Marine Cuſtom-Houſe Officers; and no ſooner had ſhe touched the Wharf, than four Land Tide Waiters, &c. took Poſſeſſion of her, for another Search, and to inſpect her unloading: Our other Proviſion Veſſels have been dealt with in much the ſame Manner. A Sloop from the Weſt Indies, laſt from the Vineyard, was no ſooner arrived in the Harbour, than one Manwaring, lately brought from Quebec, as a ſuitable Perſon to anſwer the Purpoſes of the C——m——rs, came on board, bringing a Number of other Officers as Aſſiſtants, who with dark Lanthorns, Gimblets Spears for the piercing of Casks, Spits and other Introduction, made a thorough Rummage and ſearch of the Hold and Cabbin, when happening to find a ſmall Caſe which contained ſcarce ſix Quarts of Foreign Spirits, Part of the Captain's Sea Stores, this faithful Officer thought himſelf obliged to carry off the ſame to his Employer; the Maſter then reported at the Cuſtom Houſe, all the Molaſſes which came in her from the Weſt Indies, together with 40lb. of Indigo upon Oath; informing at the ſame Time, that having received Damage to his Rudder, while at the Vineyard, he was obliged to take out Part of his Molaſſes, in order to repair the ſame; this it ſeems was conſtrued by the C——m——rs as breaking Bulk before an entry, and the Veſſel actually ſeized for the ſame, and the Owner thereby obliged to make a Journey to Boſton, of above one hundred Miles, at this difficult Seaſon for Travelling; the Cargo has been ſince releaſed, but the Owner is not yet certain that his Veſſel will not be libelled in a Court of Admiralty.

March 10. A Ship from Liſbon with a Load of Salt, owned as it is ſaid by Mr. Lane, of London, which has been arrived for ſome time, was the other Day ſeized, and taken Poſſeſſion of by order of the C——m——rs. It ſeems one of the Sailors had acquainted an Emiſſary of the B——d, that while the Ship was froze up at the Vineyard, Part of the Cargo had been ſold; Upon the ſtricteſt enquiry it appears that the Captain, had diſpoſed of a few Lemons, not more than 1500, and that this is the only pretence as yet made for the Seizure and Detention of ſaid Ship and Cargo.

March 11. A Veſſel from Maryland, loaded with Corn and other Grain, had a Number of Cuſtom-houſe Officers placed on board her, ſo ſoon as ſhe got to a Wharf, who proved that they were more ſagacious, than the Marine Officers, who had rummaged her hold before them; for in their Searches, they actually found about forty Pounds Weight of refuſe Tobacco, ſtuffed near the Maſts, ſcarce worth four Shillings Sterling, to prevent the Grain running into the Bilge Water, which has by the C——m——rs and their abettors, been thought a ſufficient Breach of the Acts of Trade, to juſtify their ſeizing and taking Poſſeſſion of ſaid Sloop——Whether more Tobacco, or any Thing elſe may be turned out, when ſhe is unloading, that has not been reported at the Cuſtom houſe, neither we nor the C——m——rs can as yet pretend to ſay: That Veſſels ſhould be ſeized and taken from their owners upon ſuch ſlight Pretences, in order to ſearch for Articles, upon which a Libel may be founded, and a condemnation obtained, we may venture to affirm, is a Practice not countenanced even in old Countries, and a Grievance that affords the American Merchant a juſt cauſe of Complaint.

March 12. Several Veſſels which had been ſeized and detained from the owners for a conſiderable Time, to their very great Damage, have been releaſed to them again: One that had been libelled, has been cleared by a Decree of the Judge of Admiralty, and ſome Cargoes, which had been taken Poſſeſſion of by the Cuſtom Houſe Officers, have been delivered up to their owners, while nothing has as yet been determined by them, with reſpect to the Veſſels.——Thoſe who are ſtill concerned in Trade, are continually diſtreſſed or alarmed, and know not how to conduct themſelves; ſcarce a Veſſel enters at the Cuſtom Houſe from a foreign Voyage, but the Capt. is reminded by one or another of the Cuſtom-houſe or Revenue Officers, that ſome omiſſions had been made in his Papers of clearance, &c. for which he was liable to a Seizure; and ſuch advantages have been taken by the C——m——rs of the little Miſtakes made by a Maſter or the Merchant: That Shipping is now become the greateſt Burden, and our Navigation is daily decreaſing, which muſt be ſeverely felt by the Nation in a future War, an Event which may too ſpeedly take place—The Seas cannot then be ſpread as they have been, with our private ſhips of War, and though the pockets of Americans, may then be forceably opened by a Britiſh M——r, he will certainly find, that preceding ones have drained them to the very Bottom.

March 14. G——r B——d's Picture has been lately returned to Harvard College to be *hung* up in the Library: Our American Limner, Mr. Copely, by the ſurpriſing art of his Pencil, has actually reſtored as *good a Heart* as had been taken from it; tho' upon a near and accurate inſpection, it will be found no other than a *falſe one*.—There may it long remain *hanging* to ſhew Poſterity the true Picture of the Man, who during a weak and w——d A——n, was ſuffered to continue in the S—t of G——n——t, a ſore Scourge to the People, until he happily awakened a whole Continent to a thorough Senſe of their own Intereſt, and thereby laid the Foundation of American Greatneſs.

March 16. Being Thurſday, we are informed orders have been given out to the Soldiery, that they keep in their Barracks from Friday 9 o'Clock until the Lord's Day following; and that every Man be provided with ſix Pounds of Powder and Ball: The picquet Guards were alſo ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to turn out at a Minute's Warning.——Various are the conjectures of the Inhabitants on this occaſion; ſome think that it is in order to reſtrain theſe Men from all Extravagances upon the Morrow, which is Saint Patrick's Day, while others are of the Mind, that it is in conſequence of ſome reports which have been propagated, that there are to be Effigies hung upon the tree of Liberty, on the Saturday, being the anniverſary of the repeal of the Stamp act, and that great Diſturbances are then like to take Place; it ſeems the G——r would have it thought ſo, or he would not have told his C——l not long ſince, that he had been informed of ſuch intentions, and that he gave them this advice, that they might conſider before hand the part they had to act, as he ſhould certainly call upon them for their advice and aſſiſtance in caſe it ſhould ſo happen.——We apprehend ſuch reports are only propagated by the cabal to anſwer certain purpoſes of their own, and that the Behaviour of the Sons of Liberty on that Day will be ſtill, as it ever has been, ſuch as cannot reflect any Diſhonour upon themſelves, or in any reſpect tend to create the leaſt Diſturbance among us.

March 17. Inſtances of the Licentious and outrageous Behaviour of the *Military conſervators* of the Peace ſtill multiply upon us, ſome of which are of ſuch a Nature, and have been carried to ſo great Lengths, as muſt ſerve fully to evince that a late Vote of this town, calling upon the Inhabitants to provide themſelves with arms for their defence, was a meaſure as *prudent* as it was *legal*; ſuch Violences are always to be apprehended from Military troops, when quartered in the body of a populous City; but more eſpecially ſo, when they are led to believe that they are *become neceſſary to awe a Spirit of Rebellion*, injuriouſly ſaid to be exiſting therein. It is a natural right which the people have reſerved to themſelves, confirmed by the bill of rights, to keep arms for their own defence; and as Mr Blackſtone obſerves, it is to be made uſe of when the Sanctions of Society and Law are found inſufficient to reſtrain the Violence of oppreſſion.——We are however, pleaſed to find that the Inhabitants of this town, under every inſult and outrage, received from the Soldiery, are looking up to the laws of the land, for redreſs; and if *any Inſtance* ſhou'd be powerful enough to *deprive* the meaneſt Subject of *this Security*; the people will not be anſwerable for the *unhappy Conſequences* that may flow there from.

[*To be continued*]

The following articles are from the London prints to the 16th of March brought by Capt. Caleſ, mentioned in our laſt.

LONDON, *March* 1.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MIDDLESEX.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Unanimity you have ſhewn in the ſecond choice of me as your repreſentative has not prevented my ſecond Expulſion, without any new pretence. Another writ is ordered, and I muſt again entreat you to confirm your former choice by honouring me a third time with your Votes at the enſuing election, which will be at Brentford on Thurſday, the 16th of March, I will never give up the cauſe, nor quit the ſervice of my conſtituents, and I make no doubt that your perſeverance in the Support of your own rights, by a repeated Exertion of the powers you derive from the conſtitution, will, in the end, be crowned with the deſired Succeſs. In caſe of any future expulſions, I will regularly repeat to you the offer of my humble Services, that you may have again an opportunity of vindicating your moſt valuable Privileges, the rights of all the Electors of this Kingdom, which I will never abandon nor betray.

I hope none of my Friends will be abſent from Brentford of the 16th, of March, and I ſhall be particularly obliged to them for early appearance,

I am, Gentlemen,
Your faithful, humble Servant,
JOHN WILKES,
King's Bench priſon, Wedneſday Feb 22, 1769.

London Tavern, Feb. 25. 1769

MANY Gentlemen, Members of Parliament and others, diveſted of every perſonable conſideration, and unconnected with any party, have formed themſelves into a Society at the London tavern, under the tit'e of SUPPORTERS OF THE BILL OF RIGHTS.

The ſole aim is to maintain and defend the legal conſtitutional liberty of the ſubject. They mean to ſupport Mr. WILKES and his cauſe, as far as it is a public cauſe. For this purpoſe only they ſollicit the countenance and encouragement of the public, whoſe emolument & advantage alone are intended.

LONDON.

March 1. Yeſterday the right Hon. the Earl of Chatham arrived in town, and paid a viſit to Earl Temple, at his houſe in Pall Mall, where he dined, and in the evening returned to his ſeat at Hayes.

It is ſaid that there will be a general meeting this day, at the King's-Arms in Cornhill, of the marchants and other eminent perſons of this metropolis, in order to cauſe a committee to draw up an addreſs to be preſented to his Majeſty, expreſſive of their duty and loyalty, and to ſhew their diſlike of the many private meetings lately held on particular occaſions.

Yeſterday morning ſever l of the agents for the co'onies waited upon his Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, on affairs of great importance to North America.

Some letters from Conſtantinople mention, that the Grand ſeignior has declared his intention of heading in perſon the grand Ottoman army this ſummer againſt the Ruſſians.

Letters from Rome mention, that it is generally imagined there that his holineſs the Pope died broken-hearted, on account of the great oppoſition he has met with of late from ſeveral Roman Catholick potentates, and their infringements of his prerogative.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, Feb. 26.

"Laſt night his Majeſty's Frigate Gibraltar, parted from her moorings between the Iſland and the main, and drove on the rocks under the weſtermoſt pointed of the hoe, where ſhe now lies with the loſs of her bowſprit, and a l her maſts, but it is thought the hull and ſtores will be ſaved."

LONDON, *March* 2.

Yeſterday was he'd, at the town hall in Southwark, the moſt numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Electors of that borough, that was ever known in the memory of man. *Edward Stevens*, Eſq; by general conſent, was appointed chairmam; Sir Joſeph Mawbey, Bart. one of the members, Henry Thrale, Eſq; came ſoon after, in conſequence of a meſſage for that purpoſe. Sir Joſeph Mawbey defended the propriety and neceſſity of Inſtructions, at this critical period, in terms that met with the general approbation of the meeting, and declared his intention of ſupporting the conſtitutional liberty of this Country, without place, penſion, or emolument whatever, unawed by power, and influenced only, not by men, but meaſures, and avowed his ſtrong attachment to his Majeſty's Perſon and Family, and the principal of the glorious Revolution. A Queſtion was then put, and the ſenſe of the company taken, whether the inſtructions ſhould be given, when there appeared many hundreds for the propoſition againſt about a dozen of a contrary opinion. The Inſtructions are in general like thoſe of London; the following is one.

VI. That, as Trade and Commerce to our American Poſſeſſions is of the utmoſt importance to the Manufactures of *G. Britain* you uſe your utmoſt endeavours to reconcile the unhappy differences ſubſiſting betwixt the *Mother Country* and the *Colonies*, to the total excluſion of the Manufactures of other Nations.

Paragraph of the Inſtructions from the City of Briſtol.

"V. That you exert all your abilties, to ſupport and extend the trade and Manufactures of this Nation in every branch. That you will heartly join in all meaſures for reconciling the difference, unhappily ſubſiſting, between this Kingdom and its Colonies; and that you will be ſtrenuouſly active in obtaining a repeal of the laws, impoſing duties on Britiſh Manufactures exported to America, which has been found *highly* prejudical to the Nation in general, and to this city in particular.

March 3. A Meſſage was on Wedneſday ſent by a Great perſonage to both houſes, the contents of which have not yet tranſpired.

Edinburgh, March 3. Laſt night about half an hour after ſeven o'clock, arrived an expreſs from London, with the news that the decree of the court of ſeſſion in the cauſe of Douglas was reverſed without a vote.

The reſtoration of this noble and illuſtrious family, gave univerſal joy to all ranks of people here; the whole town was immediately illuminated, and bonfires appeared in all corners of this city.

LONDON, MARCH 8.

It is conjectured, that the different litigation of the grand cauſe of Douglas in France, Scotland, and England, have coſt the contending parties at leaſt 100,000. each, The conteſted eſtate, it is ſaid, amounts to about 17,000l per ann.

Yeſterday morning there was a numerous meeting at the London Tavern, of Gentlemen, Members of Parliament, and others, who have formed themſelves into a ſociety, under the title of ſupporters of the bill of rights, when, it is ſaid, a large ſum of money was ſubſcribed for the ſupport of Mr. Wilkes and his cauſe, which, with what had been received before, for the ſame purpoſe, it is ſaid, amounts to upwards of 10,000l.

A few days ago the right Hon. the lord Viſcount Molyneux renounced the Errors of the Church of Rome, and on ſunday laſt received the Sacrament at St. Martin's Church.

Five noble perſonages we are told have entered their proteſts, on the ſubject of a late great Cauſe.

We hear that the right Hon. the Counteſs of Huntingdon has taken the Chapel, near the long Room at Hampſtead, for the uſe of the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield.

They write from Birmingham, Sheffield, and Mancheſter, that a great number of hands are now unemployed, on account of the little demand of goods, owing to the failure of orders from America.

Letters from Rome aſſure, as a fact, that four days before the death of the pope, his Holineſs ſent eighty Zequins to the Roman College for ſome maſſes, "That Heaven would be pleaſed to grant him on the approaching Feſtival of the purification (the day on which he actually died) the bleſſing which he had ſo long ſought and prayed for.

Extract of a Letter from Rome, Feb. 4.

"The ſudden death of Clement XIII is attended with many reflections: tho' it muſt be allowed, that it is nothing very ſurprizing to ſee a man, ſubject to a deliquium of the ſpirits, and whoſe pontificate had been to him almoſt a continued ſcene of ſolicitude, chagrin and embarraſſment, died at the age of ſeventy ſix.

March 10, It is ſaid that the Council, to whoſe opinions the queſtion touching the legality of Mr. Wilkes's election of an Alderman has been referred by the Court of Lord Mayor and Aldermen, are Mr. Attorney and Solicitor General, Sir Fletcher Norton, Mr. Serjeants Glynn and Leigh, Mr. Yorke, Mr. Recorder, and Mr. Common Serjeant. That the opinions will not be given until after the Serjeants return from the Circuits, as they are firſt to hold a conſultation.

The following is ſaid to be the plan of the ſupporters of Mr. Wilkes, with regard to the next election of a Member for the county of Middleſex. Mr. Wilkes is to be continued in the light of a candidate till the election; if at that time the ſheriff does for him, and no other perſon ſhall be put up as a candidate, he will continue his pretenſions, and neceſſarily be returned; but if the ſheriff does refuſe to admit him as a candidate, or any other perſon ſhall be ſet up by the M—y againſt him he will decline, and Sir J—D—, or ſome other perſon will be nominated by Freeholders in Mr. Wilkes's intereſt, and in all probabillity choſen.

It is ſaid that Governor Stevens will be a Candidate for Middleſex in the room of Mr. Wilkes.

Political Debates at preſent run ſo exceedingly high, that many of our pulpits inſtead of expounding the word of God, have lately employed themſelves in diſcanting upon rty diſputes; but, it is hoped, that the right verend Bench of Biſhops will not ſuffer the ferior Clergy to preach more on temporal atters to their flock than is neceſſary, to ake them good ſubjects, and uſeful Mem bers of Society.

It is ſaid that a certain Clergyman is under a proſecution, for a certain ſermon he preach ed about a fortnight ſince, to the Eaſtward of this Metropolis.

MARCH 13. We are aſſured, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland is appointed a Vice admiral, in the ſame ſtation as his late royal highneſs the duke of York, and yeſterday he appeared at court in new regimentals.

March 15. Yeſterday morning ſeveral Agents for North-America waited on the E of Rochfort, on affairs of conſequence, relative to the plantations.

March 17. Yeſterday morning came on, at Brentford, the Election of a knight of the ſhire, for the county of Middleſex, when John Wilkes, Eſq; was re choſen without oppoſition. Mr. Dingley, who had offered himſelf as a candidate by an advertiſement in the papers, appeared on the Huſtings, but was not propoſed by any gentleman preſent; and tho' the ſheriffs repeatedly went round the Huſtings to aſk if any gentleman would offer himſelf as a candidate, no one was nominated whereupon Mr. Wilkes was declared duly elected.

March 18 Laſt night a popular Gentleman was expelled from a certain aſſembly.

A new writ is ordered to be iſſued for the election of a Knight of the Shire for the county of Middleſex, in the room of John Wilkes Eſq; he being judged incapable.

SALEM, April 25.

A very melancholly accident happened, laſt Saturday morning, on board the Brig Pitt Packet, commanded by Capt Thomas Power, belonging to Marblehead, and bound in there from Cadiz: the Brig, when within about 7 leagues from Cape Ann, came acroſs the Roſe man of war, was boarded, and two of her men impreſſed; but theſe being, for ſome reaſons, releaſed, the Lieutenant of the Roſe, with a number of men, again boarded the Brig, in order to take ſome of the other men, who, 4 in number, had ſecured themſelves in the Fore-Peak, determining to defend themſelves, with ſome Harpoons, &c. they had provided for the purpoſe, as long as they had life. The Lieutenant made uſe of moderate, kind and perſuaſive arguments, and offered, firſt, to take but two, and afterwards but one, if they would ſurrender themſelves; but all propoſals and intreaties being ineffectual to induce them to come up, the Lieutenant informed them that he was determined to make uſe of force; and the ſailors as reſolutely proteſted that they would kill any who ſhou'd attempt to take them, ; a Piſtol charge of powder was fired at them, which burnt the face of one Michael Corbett; and afterwards another of them received a piſtol ſhot in his arm, which broke the bone; this increaſed their reſolution of dying rather than to ſurrender: and their whole conduct ſeemed to manifeſt ſuch an abhorrence of being forced on board a man of war, as to prefer death to ſuch a life as they deemed ſlavery—They repeatedly declared they would kill the firſt man that offered to approach them: and a man the Lieutenant ſent in to begin the attack upon them, was conſiderably wounded: on which he retreated. The Lieutenant then told them that he would lead the way to them himſelf: Corbett anſwered him, with the moſt ſolemn proteſtitions, and called Almighty God to witneſs, that ſure as he advanced one inch further, he ſhould inſtantly loſe his life. The Lieutenant told them he had ſeen many brave fellow, ſhould take a pinch of ſnuff, and then conſider of it; which having deliberately done, he began to ſtep towards them, when Corbett, agreeable to his promiſe, immediately threw a Harpoon which did inſtant execution, hit the Lieutenant near his throat, and cut the jugular vein; on which he only had time to ſay, that they had taken his life; and, gaſping three or four times, fell down and expired. The ſailors ſtill continued to defend themſelves, notwithſtanding there was a large number of Marines at this time on board the Brig; but having provided themſelves with a quantity of liquor, all but Corbett became ſo intoxicated therewith that they were ſoon pulled out; he continued to defend himſelf for near three hours and an half after he killed the Lieutenant, and it was tho't, would have been killed upon the ſpot, rather than have been taken, if he had retained the uſe of his limbs; but being alſo overcome with liquor, was by that means taken. The Lieut. we hear was named Paddiſon, a young gentleman between 20 and 30 years of age, and was much reſpected. The Capt. of the Roſe, after this tragical affair tho't himſelf obliged to take the charge of the Brig, as well as the men, and carried them to Boſton. The Corpſe of the Lieutenant was kept on board the Brig, where it was to remain till a Jury of inqueſt ſhould be ſummoned on the ſame.—Not one American belonged to the Brig.

BOSTON, April 27.

Extract of a letter from a member of Parliament, to a gentleman in this Town, dated February 17, 1769.

"THE colonies ſtand at preſent in a "ſtrange point of light here, "eſpecially from the late reſolves of "the aſſembly of New-York:—

"Thoſe who ſee the extenſive Miſchief "which muſt ariſe from theſe Animoſities "are by ſuch conduct precluded from doing "any ſervice.—they want ſome inſtances of "temper and moderation whereon to found "an application for the repeal of the late acts "and regulations.

"Would the colonies petition with temper and with full acknowledgement of the "ſupreme right of this country to regulate "the general commercial ſyſtem, I have "little doubt that the unhappy Idea of taxation would long, even forever, be laid aſide."—

We hear that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to confer on his Excellency Francis Bernard, Eſq; the honor of a Baronet of G. Britain,

HARTFORD, May 1, 1769.

We hear, that a tranſient Perſon, in his Travel through the Country, happened to go into a neighbouring Town, where he chanc'd to meet with a Young Lady on Friday 21ſt Inſtant, with whom he immediately contracted a moſt familiarly acquaintance; and after a ſhort Diſcourſe, a propoſal of marriage was made by the Gentleman, which was gladly accepted of by the young Lady—accordingly they were the next Sunday Publiſhed, and on Monday were Married, and for a reward to the Gentleman that join'd their hands was given a chain of ſleve buttons and Three Coppers in CASH. *On the Thurſday following they ſet out for the native Place of the young Lady to take poſſeſſion of her fortune (which was ſaid to be very large) which however the right Owners kept from them. On Saturday they returned back again, the Gentleman was then filled with repentance, without any proſpect of relief.*

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next and you will oblige yours, &c.

We pant to prove, what Hymens rites contain,
To taſte the bliſs, and ruſh into the chain.

ILLUSTRIOUS CLIDAMIRA! I read with ſenſible pleaſure, your obliging requeſt, to Meſſ's Green & Watſon, to ſend you a dozen victories of cupid. Permit me, Madam, to act a part on that ſtage of honor, and to be one of the highly favoured competitors for ſuch an immortal prize. If you Madam, ſhould condeſcend to gratify this requeſt, and I be attended with the glorious ſucceſs of vanquiſhing my opponents (though at the expence of bloodſhed, carnage and ſlaughter) to reign the ſoul monarch of your ineſtimable charms, to lead you through delicious ſcenes, to Hymens ſacred rites: to tranſport you from that uneaſy ſituation of which you complain, inevitably attending the fair ſex in their impatient progreſs thro' the dark and gloomy ſcenes of ſingle life; to feaſt on joys refin'd, to drink full draughts of pleaſure, reſult from mutual love, bliſsful concomitants of the conjugal ſtate, will be inexpreſſubly pleaſing to him who is, venerable lady, your ladyſhips moſt devoted admirer

AJAX.

New Hartford, May 1, 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive, and examine the claims of the creditors, to the eſtate of Elijah Flowers, late of New-Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) We hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Seth Smith, innholder in ſaid New Hartford, on the 5th Tueſday in May, and the 1ſt and 3d Tueſdays in June, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon

§

Theodore Gilbert,
Seth Smith. } *Commiſſioners.*

Run-away from Na-

thaniel Hayden jun. of Windſor on the 23d day of April 1769, an apprentice boy named John Mather, about 19 years old about 5 feet 4 inches high a handſome well ſet fellow, dark brown hair, and light complection, had on when he went away a dark brown homeſpun coat, and a mix'd colour'd jacket, a check ſhirt and Buckſkin breaches—whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice, and confine him in any of his Majeſty's goals or bring ſaid boy to his maſter ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me, Nathaniel Hayden jun.

☞ All maſters of veſſels are hereby forbid to carry of ſaid apprentice on Penalty of the law.

Windſor, April 26, 1769.

WHEREAS ANN, the Wife of me the ſubſcriber has for ſome time paſt behaved herſelf in a very extraordinary and cruel manner abſenting herſelf from my Bed and Board and I am apprehenſive ſhe intends to run me in debt—Theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons truſting her on my account as I will pay no debt of her contracting, after this date,

JOSEPH WINCHELL.

JAMES CHURCH,

HAS juſt come to Hand, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Produce, a neat Aſſortment of GOODS, at his Store oppoſite the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

Peter Verſtille,

at his ſhop in Weathersfield, at the very loweſt prices, for Caſh only, the following articles,

BROAD cloths,
Ratteens,
Coatings Duffles
Kerſies Half thicks
Serges Sagatheys
Bazes Shalloons
Tamies Durants
Camblets Sprig'd
Plain and figur'd
Cambleteens
Derſetteens
Hungarian Stuffs
Poplins Miſſinets
And Dreſdinets
Grezetts Brolines
Black Silk Crape
Black Bombazines
Drawboys Thickſetts
Fuſtians Buckram
Figured Laſtings
Cotton Checks of all
Widths Stript
Hollands Black
And white Green and
Crimſon and Purple
Pelong Sattens
Black Blue Green
And Pink Sarſenets
Muzlins Cambricks
Lawns
Black and White
Catgut
Black and white
Parſenet
Black and white
Gauze
Black Cyprus
Hat Crape
Black and Crimſon
Capuchen Silk
Mens & Womens
Gloves Womens
Silk Mitts
Worſted ditto Maſks
Bed Ticking
Chintz and Callicoes
Black and Colour'd
Barcelona
Handkerchiefs
Gauze ditto
Romal ditto

Black Cravatts
Block and Scarlet
Snale Trimming
Necklaces Ribbands
Dit. Gown Trimming
Head Flowers
Silver Tipetts and
TurbansCap Skilletons
Satten Bonnets and
Hatts of all Colours
Luteſtrings Taffeties
Perſians Damaſcus.
Sofees Black and
White Lace Silk
Stay Laces Men's
Hemp Gloves
Dowlas Garlix and
Holland's beſt Lyn
Shoes Warranted
Oznabrigs Ruſſia
Linnen Diaper
White Dimothy
Men's and Boys Caſtor
And felt Hatts
Buttons and Twiſt
Sewing Silks
Horn Combs
Ivory ditto
Writing paper
Preſs paper
Tea Coffee
Cotton Wool
Whalebone Pepper
Spices Paper
Hangings for rooms
Looking Glaſſes
6d 10d 20d Nails
Deck Nails
Cruels Pins Tapes
Mens and Womens
Cotten & Worſted
Hoſe Yellow Holand
Black and Cloth Coloured Breeches Patterns
Saſh Lines Metal
Buttons Ink powder
Kenting Handkerchiefs
Ferrits and Golloons
And many other Articles.

Sam. & Wm. Burr,

Have juſt come to hand, a neat aſſortment of Goods; which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms at their Store in Hartford, among which are,

BROAD cloths
German Serges,
Forreſt cloths, Duffles.
Coatings, &c. Wilton,
Saga heys, Duroy,
Nankeens, Jane Fuſtian, Velvet,
Black, ſcarlet and buff breeches patterns,
Silk and linen ſtripes for veſts,
Worſted, hemp cotton and linen ſtockings,
Hoſe's ſhoes,
French Necklaces,
Shalloons, Durants,
Temmis, Callimancoes
Camlets, Stuffs,
Poplin, Figur'd and plain laſting,
Draw-boys with linen,
Checks Strip'd holland,

Dark & light colour'd patches, Chints and Callicoes, Bed bunts,
Turbens, Copſhire ſilk,
Taffety, Perſians,
Silverets,
Black & white pelong
Crimſon & white faſſanet,
Flower'd, ſtrip'd and plain gauze,
Muſlin and cat gut ſilk mitts.
Laces, Cambricks,
Lawns, Kenting handkerchiefs, Silk and linen ditto. Silk crape,
Ruſſels Plaids
Bombazine, tea, loaf ſugar French Indigo,
pewter, braſs glaſs nails
pepper, allſpice &c &c.

Alſo, an aſſortment of iron mongery, cutlary glaſs and earthen ware, beſides a number of other articles which would be too numerous to mention.

TO BE SOLD BY

Knight Sexton,

at Eaſt Hartford,

	l.	s.	d.
POOLS's Annotations 2 Vol.	2	19	6
Wood's Inſtitute	1	19	0
Crudens Concordance	1	10	0
Common place-book to the Bible	0	12	0
A new and complete Dictionary of Arts and Sciences by a Society of Gentlemen	2	16	0
The figures or types of the old Teſtament by Mather	0	6	0
A new latin and Engliſh Dictionary by Young	0	11	0
Anſons voyage round the world by Walter	0	8	0
Lexicon	0	10	6
Salmons Grammar	0	10	6
Dictionary of the Bible	1	0	0
Lelands Deiſts neatly bound and lettered 2 Vol.	0	16	10
Davidſons Virgil 2 Vol.	0	15	0
Edwards on the freedom of the will London print	0	7	6
Watts world to come			
Watts death and Heaven			
Lock on human underſtanding 2 Vol.	0	9	0
Watts logic	0	4	10
Edwards on original ſin Lond. print	0	7	4
The univerſal Gazetteer	0	5	10
Laws ſerious call	0	4	6
Cheyne on health	0	5	0
The complete letter writer	0	3	4
Dunlops Sermons 2 Vol.	0	8	10
Henry on Prayer	0	3	4
Dupins Church Hiſtory 4 Vol.	0	12	0
Henry on the Sacrament	0	3	0
Hows Bleſſedneſs of the Righteous	0	5	0
Watts Pſalms	0	2	0
Watts's Hymns	0	2	0
Paradiſe loſt	0	5	6
Female Spectator 4 Vol.	0	17	0
Ladies Library 3 Vol.	0	14	0
Gentlemans Library	0	4	6
Clark on the promiſes	0	3	0
Primmers	0	0	4
Grandiſon 7 Vol.	1	5	0
Epiſtle for the ladies 2 Vol.	0	7	0
The Life of Mahomet	0	4	0
Beveridges thoughts	0	4	0
Pike & Hayward 2 Vol.	0	7	10
Tully in Engliſh	0	4	0
The ſcheemer	0	5	0
Hudibraſs	0	4	6
The Life of Col. Gardiner	0	4	0
Pamela 4 Vol.	0	14	0
New Teſtament	0	1	8
Owen on Communion with God	0	4	4
Goſpel Sonnets	0	2	0
Harveys Sermons	0	2	0
Edwards on religious affections abridged by William Gordon	0	3	10
Walliſton Religion of nature	0	7	6
Brightman on the Revelation	0	7	0
Greek and Latin Teſtament	0	5	10
Ink powder by the paper	0	0	8
Death of Abel	0	1	4
Trial of Abraham	0	1	3
Doddridge Family Religion	0	0	10
Ladies Preceptor	0	1	6
Jane Gray	0	1	0
Jane Shore	0	1	0
Cato	0	0	11
King Lear	0	0	11
Hamlet	0	0	11
Drummer	0	1	0
Doddridges Riſe and Progreſs of Religion	0	4	4
Recovery from ſickneſs	0	0	11
Centaur	0	4	0
Afarewel! ſermon by Mr. Edwards	0	0	6
The Oeconomy of human Life	0	0	8
Doddridges Lectures	1	5	0
Bickerſtaffs Boſton Almanack	0	0	6
Mein and Flemings Regiſter for New-England and Nova Scotia, with all the Britiſh liſts, and an Almanack for 1769.			
A brief Narration of the Captivity of Iſaac Holliſter, who was taken by the Indians Anno Domini 1763.	0	0	8
The diſſenting Gentleman's three letters & Poſtſcript in anſwer to Mr. John White to which is added a letter to a Biſhop &c			
Caryl on Job 9 Vol.	1	15	0
Martins Philoſophy 2 vol.	0	12	0
Pictures, &c. &c. &c.			

To COVER MARES this Seaſon,

A STONE HORSE, belonging to *Niel McLean*, jun. He goes by the Name of

Handſome Harry.

He is about 14 Hands and half high, a Dun Colour, with a Liſt down his Back, a fine Blaze in his Face, trots all, and is three Quarters blooded. A very ſmart Horſe, runs a ſwift Race, is five Years old, and was bred at Naraganſet, by one John Eaſton.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber, for Furnaſs Hall Lottery tickets, are hereby requeſted to make ſpeedy payment the better to enable the managers of ſaid lottery to pay the prizes at the time of drawing the lottery, which will be on the 11th day of May next. Dated at Saliſbury, March 29th, 1769.

PETER SYFAX.

PROPOSALS

For re-printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
An humble Inquiry into the Rules of the Word of GOD, concerning the Qualifications requiſite to a complete Standing, and full Communion in the viſible Chriſtian Church.
By the late Reverend and Learned
JONATHAN EDWARDS, A.M.
Preſident of the College in New-Jerſey.
With an Appendix by the Rev'd Mr. Foxcroft.

The Books will be printed in a neat Octavo volume, and will be afforded to ſubſcribers at two ſhillings, ſtitch'd in blue paper. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for a dozen, ſhall have one GRATIS. The work will be entered upon as ſoon as a competent number of ſubſcribers appear, and will be finiſhed with all poſſible Diſpatch.

N. B. The Subſcribers are deſired to add their titles and places of abode, as the Liſt of ſubſcribers to this edition will be printed.

Colcheſter, April 22, 1769.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Hopſon of Colcheſter an Inſolvent debtor to meet at the houſe of John Taintor Innholder in Colcheſter to receive their ſecond diviſion of ſaid Hopſon's eſtate from us the ſubſcribers on the 16th day of May next.

Joſeph Iſham, jun.
Humphry Lyon } Truſtees.
Charles Foot

CASH in HAND,

FOR a well built, hardy, ſpry, Serviceable HORSE, about 14 hands high; For the Saddle or Chaiſe——Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

MONDAY, MAY, 8, 1769 [NUMBER 229.]

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

NOTICE!

AT the laſt convention of the Medical Corporation in Litchfield County, a Committee was appointed to prepare a Memorial, to lay before the Corporation, on the ſecond Tueſday of June next, to be preſented to the Hon. General Aſſembly at their ſeſſions in October next (if agreed to by the Corporation) the members are hereby deſired to take Notice, and give their attendance.

SAMUEL CATLIN, Clerk.
Litchfield, 1ſt May, 1769.

BOSTON, March 19.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES,

(continued)

BUT while the perſons and properties of the Inhabitants, are ſuffering ſuch repeated Injuries from the Soldiery; G. B. and the C——m——rs go on, exerciſing their ſeverities againſt the Merchants.——A Veſſel belonging to this town, juſt returned from the Weſt Indies has been ſeized and taken poſſeſſion of by a party of the Revenue Officers; the only pretence therefor, being this; that while the Veſſel lay at the Vineyard Wind bound, one of the ſeamen took the liberty to diſpoſe of his adventure, which was not more than half a barrel of molaſſes: This information, it is ſaid was obtain'd through the inſtrumentality of one of their gang, who it ſeems had found means to influence a common ſailor to make this notable diſcovery.——Some hogſheads and barrels of molaſſes, which came from Newbury, have alſo been ſeized & carried off to the Cuſtom Houſe Store; a moſt extraordinary procedure! the Captain of ſaid veſſel, having declared, when he reported this cargo at the Cuſtom Houſe, that he could not aſcertain the exact quantity taken on board at Newbury, as the mate's and Seamen's adventures were unknown to him, and therefore requeſted that it might be noted, that he deſired a poſt entry, thoſe adventures were therefore not taken out of the veſſel, but only hoiſted upon deck at noon day, where they were to have remained until the captain had made the propoſed entry, had they not been taken from thence, as above recited.

March 20. Saturday laſt being the Anniverſary of the repeal of the Stamp act, the ſame was noticed as has been uſual. The Britiſh flag was diſplayed on Liberty Tree, and at noon a number of gentlemen met in the hall under the ſame, where a number of loyal toaſts were drank, and the greateſt order and decorum obſerved by the company.

The confinement of the ſoldiery to their Barracks upon Saturday, together with a wicked report, which was ſpread among them by our enemies, that the Sons of Liberty had intended, to expoſe the effigy of St. Patrick, upon the Tree of Liberty, on ſaid day, ſo provoked our military, that numbers of the three companies, quartering at Murray's Sugar houſe, determined to ſally forth that night and cut down the Tree of Liberty; accordingly, juſt before 11 o'clock the ſignal was given by firing a gun, as was intended, over the guard houſe, when by careleſsneſs they fired a brace of balls through the ſame, but happily hurt no one; immediately thereupon every man was out with his arms complete; and alſo axes and ſaws, to demoliſh the Tree of Liberty; one ſoldier in his freak, fired a ball from one room to another, and ſhot the tail of a Seargeants ſhirt off, but did no other damage: The officers were immediately alarmed, and by their intreaties and promiſe of pardon; the ſoldiery returned to their Barracks, and remained quiet thro' the night.

March 21. We are adviſed from Providence, that on the 18th of March, a day auſpicious to American freedom, early in the morning a paper appeared on Liberty Tree, and another in the moſt public part of the town, of the following contents.

To the SONS of LIBERTY.

DEARLY BELOVED,

REvolving time hath brought about another anniverſary of the repeal of the odious Stamp Act——an act framed to diveſt us of our liberties, and to bring us to ſlavery, poverty and miſery: The reſolute ſtand made by the ſons of Liberty againſt the deteſtable policy, had more effect in bringing on the repeal, than any conviction in the P—rl—m—t of G—t B——n of the injuſtice & iniquity of the act.——It was repealed from principles of convenience to O—d E——d, and accompanied with a declaration of their right to tax us. And ſince the ſame P——t have paſſed acts, which, if obeyed in the colonies, will be equally fatal.——Although the people of G—t B——n be only fellow ſubjects, they have (of late) aſſumed a power to compel us to buy at their market ſuch things as we want, of European Produce and Manufacture; and at the ſame time have taxed many of the articles, for the expreſs purpoſe of a revenue; and, for the collection of the duties, have ſent fleets, armies, commiſſioners, Guarda Coſtas, Judges of Admiralty, and a hoſt of petty officers, whoſe inſolence and rapacity are become intolerable.——Our cities are garriſoned the peace and order which heretofore dignified our ſtreets, are exchanged for the horrid blaſphemies and outrages of ſoldiers.——Our trade is obſtructed——our veſſels and cargoes, the effects of induſtry, violently ſeized; and, in a word, every ſpecies of injuſtice that a wicked and debauched Miniſtry could invent, is now practiſed againſt the moſt ſober, induſtrious and loyal people that ever lived in ſociety.——The joint ſupplications of all the colonies have been rejected, and letters and mandates, in terms of the higheſt affront and indignity, have been tranſmitted from little and inſignificant ſervants of the crown, to his Majeſty's grand and auguſt ſovereignties in America.

Theſe things being ſo, it becomes us, my brethren, to walk worthy of our Vocation——to uſe every lawful mean, to fruſtrate the wicked deſigns of our enemies at home and abroad——and to unite againſt the evil and pernicious machinations of thoſe who would deſtroy us. I judge that nothing can have a better tendency to this grand end than encouraging our own manufactures, and a total diſuſe of foreign ſuperfluities.

When I conſider the corruption of G——t B——n—their load of debt—their inteſtine diviſions, tumults and riots——their ſcarcity of proviſion and the contempt in which they are held by the nations about them; and when I conſider, on the other hand, the ſtate of the American colonies, with regard to the various climates ſoils, produce, rapid population, joined to the virtue of the inhabitants, I cannot but think that the conduct of O—d E——d towards us, may be permitted by divine wiſdom, and ordained by the unſearchable providence of the Almighty, for haſtening a period dreadful to G——t B——n.

Providence, A SON OF LIBERTY.
March 18 1769.

The above among other articles of a like tenor, have been inſerted in this journal, with an honeſt intention, to convey to the people of Britain, the unhappy tho' powerful tendency of the late meaſures, reſpecting America, to alienate our affections and excite ſuch reſentments, as muſt be productive of the moſt unhappy conſequences to Great Britain; conſequences which we are ſurpriſed, that the weakeſt ſtateſman and moſt ſhort Sighted Politician, ſhould not have fully apprehended.

March 22. Governor Bernard, has publiſhed a Proclamation, for a general Faſt to be kept the 6th of next month.—It has been obſerved, that in all the Proclamations of his predeceſſors on ſuch Occaſions, they never once omitted, the following ſupplicatory Article, viz. "That God would be graciouſly pleaſed to continue to us, the Enjoyment of all our invaluable privileges, of a civil and religious Nature." But that our preſent Governor has not once inſerted ſuch a clauſe.—— We are not at a loſs however, to account for ſaid Omiſſion.——This Gentleman had not been long among us, before he diſcovered a *Diſlike* to our conſtitution, and a *Diſpoſition* to get the ſame new modeled, as ſoon as an opportunity preſented, this accounts for all his conduct, relative to the Stamp Act, at which time his Speeches and Letters, as well as his converſation clearly diſcovered, that he was making the moſt daring attempts to effect his deteſtable purpoſes; may the people of this province, unite in their Supplications on the approaching Faſt, that thoſe ineſtimable privileges may ſtill be preſerved, and tranſmitted inviolate to the lateſt poſterity.

March 23. We have before mentioned the ſpirited Reſolves, which had paſſed the aſſembly of North-Carolina they carry in themſelves, the beſt Compliment, to the good Senſe and patriotiſm of thoſe worthy Members.——The Speaker of the late houſe of Repreſentatives for this Province, has juſt received the following Letter.

North Carolina. Newbern, 10th Nov. 1768

SIR.

THE Houſe of Aſſembly of this colony being Prorogued to the 3d Inſtant, prevented my ſooner laying before them your very important Letter of the 11th of February laſt, the purport of which they proceeded immediately to take into their Conſideration. And I am directed to inform you that they are extremely obliged to the Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, for communicating their Sentiments on ſo intereſting a Subject; and ſhall ever be ready, firmly to unite with their Siſter Colonies, in purſuing every Conſtitutional Meaſure, for Redreſs of the Grivances ſo juſtly complain'd of.

This Houſe is deſirous to cultivate the ſtricteſt Harmony and Friendſhip with the aſſemblies of the colonies in general, and with your houſe in particular.

With you we entertain the ſtrongeſt confidence of his Majeſty's Clemency and Juſtice; nor do we doubt but that the dutiful and united Supplications of his loyal American Subjects, will meet with his moſt gracious Favour and acceptance.

This Houſe have therefore taken the earlieſt opportunity permitted them, of purſuing Meaſurs for obtaining redreſs, ſimilar to thoſe adopted by your's, and have directed their agent *Henry Euſtice McCulloh*, Eſq; to join the agents of the other colonies in obtaining a repeal of thoſe oppreſſive acts of parliament impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. in America.

The Aſſembly of this colony will at all times receive with pleaſure, the opinion of your houſe in Matters of general concern to America, and be equally willing on every ſuch occaſion to communicate their ſentiments, not doubting of their meeting a candid and freindly Acceptance. In the Name, and by order of the houſe of Aſſembly.

I am, with great Regard,
Sir, Your moſt obedient humble Servant,
JOHN HARVEY, Speaker.
To the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, *Eſq; late Speaker*, &c.

The above Letter completes the anſwers to our Circular Letter.——The colonies no longer diſconnected, form one Body; a common Senſation poſſeſſes the whole, the circulation is complete; and the vital Fluid returns from whence it ſet out—If this circulation is kept up, its conſtitution will be firm and durable.

March 24. Not long Since, there was a promiſe given in Meſſrs. Fleet's Paper, by a perſon unknown, of a full anſwer to the Farmer, in a Series of Letters; it was never imagin'd that this large promiſe could be fulfill'd tho' it excited ſome Expectation.——At length the Mountain brings forth,—and there appears in the Evening Poſt, as ſtrange, awkward, uncouth a Figure of a writer, as ever thruſt himſelf into public View; without any traces of parts or Education, reaſon or humour, ſtrength or fancy, taſte or even Grammar: He oppoſes himſelf to a writer poſſeſſed of all: The expectation he had rais'd, was ſoon changed into ridicule, and the public laugh at this *miſhapen object*, whoſe *Malignity* againſt the rights of America, fully juſtifies what might otherwiſe appear an inhuman Diverſion. This wretch however, has tho't himſelf qualified, (and prehaps for once he has tho't right) to make a panegyric, upon one of the principal authors of the troubles of America, and the perplexities of Britain. No one can doubt, that like other late proſtitutes, he writes for a large Fee, and if it ſhould bear any proportion to the public *Scorn*, which falls to his own ſhare, and that of the cauſe in which he is engag'd; it muſt be a *large* one indeed.

[*To be continued*]

From the Gentleman's Magazine for February: Sir William Draper's *conciliating advive to P——t.*

CLIFTON, Feb. 6 1769.

Mr. URBAN,

IF the voice of a well-meaning individual could be heard amidſt the clamour, fury and madneſs of the times, would it appear too raſh and preſumptuous to propoſe to the public, that an act of indemnity and oblivion may be made for all paſt tranſactions and offences, as well with reſpect to Mr. Wilkes as to our Colonies? Such ſalutary expedients have been embraced by the wiſeſt nations.—Such expedients have been made uſe of by our own, when the public confuſion had arrived to ſome very dangerous and alarming criſis; and I believe it needs not the gift of prophecy to fore-tell that ſome ſuch criſis is now approaching.——Perhaps it be more and praiſe worthy to make ſuch an act immediately, in order to prevent the poſſibility (not to ſay the probability) of an inſurrection at home, and in our dependencies abroad, than it will to be obliged to have recourſe to one, after the miſchief has been done, and the kingdom has groaned under all the miſeries that avarice, ambition, hypocriſy, and madneſs, could inflict upon it. An act of grace, indemnity, and oblivion, was paſſed at the reſtoration of King Charles the ſecond; but I will venture to ſay, that had ſuch an act been *ſeaſonably* paſſed in the reign of his unhappy father, the civil war had been prevented, and no reſtoration had been neceſſary. Is it too late to recall all the meſſengers and edicts of wrath?—cannot the money which is now waſted in endleſs and mutual proſecutions, and in ſtopping the mouth of one perſon, and in opening that of another, be better employed in erecting a temble to Concord?—Let Mr. Wilkes lay the *firſt ſtone*, and ſuch a ſtone as I hope the builder will not refuſe. May this Parliament, to uſe Lord Clarendon's expreſſion, be called the healing Parliament! May our foul wounds be cleanſed, and then cloſed! The Engliſh have been as famous for good nature as for valour; let it not be ſaid that ſuch qualities are degenerated into ſavage ferocity!—If any of my friends in either houſe of legiſlature, ſhall condeſcend to liſten to, and improve theſe hints, I ſhall think that I have not lived in vain.

WILLIAMM DRAPER.

The foregoing produced ſome Remarks in the London Chronicle, in which it is acknowledged that the gallant, the generous Conquerer of the Manillas meant to ſecure the Peace and Welfare, the Honor and intereſt of his Country by his Propoſal; yet it would not anſwer the End he deſigned; and in reference to Mr. Wilkes, this Remarker ſays,

—IF the adminiſtration would be united among themſelves for a few hours, if they would once lay aſide their private views, and attend to a public point of great importance, the ſtouteſt hero of oppoſition, either in or out of the houſe will ſoon ſhrink from the conteſt, and will confeſs that law, ſupported by government, *magna eſt*, & *prævalebit*.—There is virtue enough left in this country to ſave it, if it be well directed and properly exerted; nor is it the city of London, nor the county of Middleſex, nor is it the continent of America, nor the continent of Europe united, that can ſhake the conſtitution of this kingdom, if it ſtand on juſt ground.

But if that is not to be the caſe, if the law muſt be ſuſpended, becauſe the government is not able to carry it into execution, *Actum eſt de Roma*. I have read, ſir, of a mob led Queen, but God forbid I ſhould ever live to ſee a mob led Senate.

To Sir WILLAM DRAPER.

——I *Know, that the public are greatly obliged for your letter relative to Mr. Wilkes and the American Colonies—'Twas ſhort, but very ſweet.—He is a good doctor, who, in deſperate caſes, does not employ corroſive medicines, when lenitives may be efficacious*——*I would humbly ſubmit this to our ſtate Phyſicians.*——*Be tois as it may, your leter above hinted at appears to me ſo extremely ſalutary, that I wiſh it were properly reprinted, and hung up in every houſe throughout the Britiſh kingdoms, as a moſt excellent Momento.*

PACIFICUS.

LONDON

Extract of a letter from a Soldier in Boſton, in New England, to his Brother in London, Dec. 12, 1768

—"Tell Molly ſhe need not be afraid for me now. We are all come from the back wild country [*Nova-Scotia*] and lodged ſafe at Boſton. There is no danger of loſing our ſcalps, at preſent, for there are ſome hundred thouſand farmers and country folks between us and the Indians. We are now among a very good ſort of people, who mean us no harm, but wiſh us to quit the army and live among them. I am told it is eaſy for a man to get a little farm in this country, and if Moll was but here, I would certainly do it."

A Letter from a Son in America, to his Father in London.

Lancaſter, in Penſylvania, Sept 25.

HONORED FATHER.

"This I ſend to let you know the miſerable ſtate I am in, having no friend in this part of the world to apply to, to help myſelf with the leaſt article of life. I engaged with Mr ——in London, for 30l. per annum, as a joiner, and embarked on board a merchant ſhip; but on our arrival at Maryland, to my great grief and amazement, I, and others, were coupled together as convicts, and carried ſeventy miles into the country, and ſold for ſlaves; and after having deen exchanged and ſold many times, I am now in the province of Penſylvania, where I am kept worſe than a chriſtian would keep a dog. I have nothing to eat but Indian corn boiled, and ſalt, all the winter; and in the ſummer, nothing but ſour butter-milk and muſh*, I have even forgot the taſte of butter, cheeſe, meal, or wheat bread; and dear Sir, I have not taſted beer, wine, or any kind of ſpirit this year. I have not rags ſufficient to hide my nakedneſs ſummer or winter: my allowance is one pair of ſhoes, one pair of ſtockings, one pair of flannel drawers, two ſhirts, and one pair of crocus trowſers, with a jacket, which muſt ſerve a year; if they were worn out in three months, I muſt go naked till the next year. I have fainted and dropped ſeveral times ſince I have been put to hoeing the ground, merely through want of neceſſary ſuſtenance. I have no bed ſummer or winter, nor any more than one blanket to cover me on the ground. The hut in which the negroes, & myſelf lay laſt winter, we were obliged to quit; for the ſnow had fallen into it two feet deep: and for nine days we made fires in the woods at night, and there ſlept, not daring to approach the houſe where the maſter or overſeer dwells, who are by every one looked upon to be the ſevereſt in America."—The letter concludes with a confeſſion of his guilt and folly in having left his father, and promiſes of reformation if he ſhould be reſtared to favour.

* *This muſh is Indian meal boiled in water till it is about the thickneſs of haſty pudding, and ſerves inſtead of bread.*

By Capt. Coleman, lately arrived at Boſton, there is London Prints to the 24th of March, which contain the following Articles, viz.

St James's March 22.

This day a moſt numerous body of the Merchants, Traders, and other principal Inhabitants of the City of London, waited on his Majeſty by the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of the Houſehold they preſented the following Addreſs.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty,
Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Merchants, Traders, and other principal inhabitants of your city of London, truly ſenſible, that it has been your Majeſty's conſtant care and principal object, ſince you aſcended the Throne of your illuſtrious anceſtors, to ſecure to your people the full enjoyment of their religion, laws, & liberties inviolable, and to make them happy and flouriſhing, under your Majeſty's moſt auſpicious government, beg leave to proteſs our ſteady loyalty and duty to your Majeſty, and our firm reſolution to exert our utmoſt power in ſupporting the honour and dignity of your Majeſty's Crown, in preſerving the ſafety, peace, and tranquility of your Majeſty's realms, in maintaining public credit, and promoting commerce, for the benefit of your ſubjects thro'out your dominions.

And we beg leave to expreſs our concern and abhorrence of every attempt to ſpread ſedition, to inflame the minds and alienate the affections of a free and loyal people from the beſt of Kings, and his government, which we apprehend has of late been encouraged, without the leaſt ſhadow of foundation by ſome few ill deſigning perſons, to anſwer ſiniſter and ſelfiſh purpoſes.

And we moſt ſincerely pray Almighty God, that your Majeſty's great and bright example of piety, goodneſs, and clemency, may operate ſo effectually upon the minds of your People, as to ſuppreſs that ſpirit of licentiouſneſs, profaneneſs, and irreligion, which has been induſtriouſly propagated, to delude the unwary to their own deſtruction; and that the ſame good Providence will grant your Majeſty a long and happy reign over a dutiful and loyal People, and bleſs your endeavours with ſucceſs, in a firm and permanent eſtabliſhment of our moſt excellent conſtitution, which is not only admired, but envied by all foreign nations.

To which Addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return this moſt gracious Anſwer.

THE juſt ſenſe you entertain of my deſires to ſecure to my people the full enjoyment of their religion, laws and liberties; and the ſtrong aſſurances you give me of your reſolution to ſupport the dignity of my crown, to preſerve peace among my ſubjects, to maintain public credit, and to promote commerce, afford me the greateſt ſatisfaction; as well as your abhorrence of that inflammatory ſpirit of ſedition, which it has been the buſineſs of artful and ſpecious miſrepreſentation to propagate.

The warm wiſhes you expreſs for the ſtability and permanence of this happy conſtitution, and the intereſt you take in my proſperity, will always deſerve my favor and protection.

They were all moſt graciouſly received and had the honor to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

LONDON, MARCH 23

YEſterday at noon, a great number of the moſt opulent Merchants, &c of this city ſet out from the Royal Exchange in their carriages in order to preſent an addreſs to his Majeſty attended by the city Marſhal and about a dozen conſtables; before they got to Cheapſide the mob ſhewed them many marks of their reſentmint, hiſſing groaning throwing dirt, &c. but when they arrived near St. Dunſtan's church, in Fleet ſtreet, the multitude grew quite outrageous, broke the windows and panne's of ſeveral chariots, by throwing of ſtones dirt, and rubbiſh into them; and diſpatched a party to ſhut the gates at Temple Bar, on which the cavalcade was obliged to ſtop. Mr. Cook, the city Marſhal, and his attendants, going to open the gates, were very ſeverely treated; Mr Cook's cloaths were torn off his head cut in two pieces & he was obliged to take ſhelter in the tavern the corner of Sheerlane. The populace then attacked the Gentlemen in their carriages; Mr. Bochem, Mr. Muilman, Mr. Anderſon, Mr. Watkins, and many other Gentlemen were covered with dirt, and obliged to take ſhelter in Nando's Coffee-Houſe. Some of the coaches then drove up chancery lane, Fetterlane, and ſhoe lane; but the greateſt part of the Gentlemen, finding it impoſſible to proceed, returned home. The Addreſs, however, did, at length, reach St James's, but the mob threw dirt at the Gentlemen as they got out of their carriages at St. James's Gate. A hearſe, with two white horſes and two black, joined in the train, at Exeter Change, and followed all the way to St. James's.

Yeſterday the Lord Steward of his Majeſty's Houſhold had his wand broke by the mob at St James's, on his appearance to protect the Gentlemen who came with the Addreſs.

Joſeph Watkins, jun. Eſq; delivered the addreſs to his Majeſty, which was graciouſly received. It was ſigned by above one thouſand principal Merchants and Traders of this City.

The glaſſes of the Duke of Kingſton's chariot were broke by the ſame Gentry at St. James's; the riotous proceedings ſtill incraſing, and likely to prove extremely outrageous, the horſe guards were obliged to be ſent for, which proved the only effectual remedy to ſuch licentious behavour, and made a total diſperſion of the mob; ſeventeen of the Rioters were taken into cuſtody, and were carried before Sir John Fielding to be deat with according to Law.

March 24 The number of Gentlemen who ſet out with the Addreſs were about 600, and only between 120 and 150 reached St. James's whoſe carriages were covered with dirt and much damaged.

The rage of the mob was ſcarce ever known to laſt ſo long as it did on Wedneſday, there being ſcarce any abatement of their fury from Cheapſide till they were diſperſed by the horſe guards at St. James's.

Yeſterday morning his Majeſty's Proclamation for the ſuppreſſing of riots, tumults, and unlawful aſſemblies, was read and ſtuck up at the Royal Exchange, Whitehall, and in other public places in the cities of London and Weſtminſter.

Lawrence Balfe and Edward M'Quirke, the two chairmen, were yeſterday diſchaged out of Newgate, they having given bail to plead his Majedy's Pardon.

BOSTON, MAY 4. 1769

Saturday April 29th, his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Baronet, Governor, Commodore Hood, his honor the Lieut. Governor, A. Oliver, ſecretary, and the Hon. Robert Auchmuty, Eſq; Judge of admiralty; went on board the Roſe man of war, to take the ſteps previous to the trial of the men concern'd in the death of Lieut Panton. Capt. Caldwell of the Roſe, received and entertained them with the greateſt politeneſs. We hear the trial will come on within fifteen or ſixteen days.

It has been reported that Lieutenant General Sir Jeffrey Amherſt, Colonel of the 2d Regiment of Foot, would be appointed commander in chief of his Majeſty's Forces in America, and Governor of this province: it has alſo been reported that Lieutenant General Stadholme Hodgſon, Colonel of the 4th Regiment, will be appointed to the ſaid Command and to the Goverment; while other report that his Excellency Thomas Pownall, Eſq; formerly Governor of this province, will again be appointed to this Government; but we do not learn whether there is any foundation for any of theſe reports.

We hear that his Majeſty, as an additional proof of his Regard for Governor Bernard, beſides granting him the Dignity of a Baronet, ordered all the Fees to be paid out of the privy Purſe.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

In conſequence of goods being ſent from London, in Capt. Munds by the merchants there, without orders, and repugnant to the agreement entered into by the inhabitants of this city a number of the merchants aſſembled laſt Saturday evening, and agreed, that the ſaid goods ſhould be ſtored immediately without opening any of the packages, which agreement was inſtantly complied with by the gentlemen to whom they were addreſſed.

My L—d N——h who is C——r of the Ex———r, ſaid in the houſe that he hoped ſoon to ſee America proſtrate at his feet.

New-London, March 28.

Yeſterday a coaſting ſloop of about 40 tons, Eliſha Beckwith, maſter, was brought from Lyme, by ſome people belonging to the tender in this harbour; there being found on board ſaid ſloop, two kegs of ſpirits, and three raw hides.

HARTFORD, May 8.

We hear there is lately formed at Oneida (one of the five confederate nations of Indians) a Church of Chriſt conſiſting of ſeventeen Members, under the paſtoral care of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Kirtland Miſſionary to the Indians—Numbers more being awakened out of their heatheniſm, and offering to join themſelves to the church, ſince the firſt communion of the holy ordinances of the Lord's Supper, March 5, 1769. There is a conſiderable Proſpect of the Goſpel's being ſpread among thoſe nations; and it is hoped they will not be forgotten in the prayers of all that wiſh well to, and deſire the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom.

STolen or ſtray'd from Seth Smith 2d of Suffield, on the Monday night laſt in ſaid Suffield, a dark ſorrel mare, with a white ſpot on her noſe, about 8 years old, paces & trots, about 13 hands and a half high, ſomething low in fleſh, one fore and one hind foot ſhod, the hair much wore off on her thighs and by the girt, and had on a good hunting ſaddle about half wore, and a good bridle. Whoſoever ſhall return ſaid mare, ſaddle and bridle, to ſaid Smith, or ſaid mare alone, or let him know where ſhe is, or diſcover the theif, ſo tha the may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have three dollars reward, and all neceſſary ccharges paid by the ſubſcriher.

SETH SMITH 2d.
Suffield, May 3d, 1769.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

The Inconſiſtence of renouncing the
Half-way-Covenant,
and yet retaining the
Half-way-Practice.
A DIALOGUE.
By JOSEPH BELLAMY, D.D.
Why call ye me, Lord, Lord, and do not the Things which I ſay?
Luke vi, 46.

Meſſ Green & Watſon,
Pleaſe to inſert the following.

Tea ! how I tremb'e at thy fatal ſtream ?
As Lethe, dreadful to the Love of Fame
What devaſtations on thy banks are ſeen ?
What Shades of mighty names which once have been ?
But this inhuman Triumph ſhall decline,
And thy revolting Naiads call for wine ;
Spirits no longer ſhall ſerve under thee :
But reign in thy own Cup Exploded Tea !
Citronia's noſe declares thy ruin nigh :
And who dares give Citronia's noſe the Lye ?
YOUNG.

WHILE our Country has been groaning under the Preſſure of an almoſt inſupportable Load of Debt, and our inveterate Enemies at Home, aſſiſted by their creatures and Tools in our very Bowels, are endeavouring by unconſtitutional and oppreſſive Meaſures, not only to deprive us of our natural and inherent Rights and Liberties but alſo to render our little of Property Leſs, A Number of able and Zealous advocates for Liberty, fir'd with becoming Love for their Country, have laboured to rouſe their Countrymen to a proper ſenſe of their danger and point out the means of Eſcape, viz. By a firm and Steady adherence to their Native Rights and Liberties which have been ratified and confirmed to them by Charters repeatedly recognized : and by retrenching every uſeleſs Expence, and adopting every mode of Induſtry Frugality and Oeconomy. Of the Enumerated Articles of unneceſſary Expence, the Indian Herb call'd Tea, graces the Catalogue ; nor ſhall preſume to ſay undeſervedly. Much has been urged againſt its uſe, not only as being productive of many chronic Diſeaſes with thoſe whoſe Veſſels are naturally tender and delicate, and lead in active lives more eſpecially the Fair Sex (which ſome Phyſicians have had honeſty enough to affirm, though at the Riſque of their Reputation (with the Ladies) as perſons of ſkill in their Profeſſion) but alſo, a vaſt miſpence and loſs of Time the moſt precious Jewel (excluſive of Tea itſelf, and its coſtly Apparatus) in afternoon Viſits and parties of Pleaſure. But alas ! how ineffectual are Remonſtrances when oppos'd to the Gratifications of Senſe ? Tea is ſtill in Vogue and high eſteem with the feminine Gender, yet I dare venture (without pretending to a Spirit of Divination or Prophecy) to prognoſticate its diſgrace is near, which will reſult firſt negatively, not from a Senſe of duty to their Country ; nor ſecondly from a regard to their own health and Conſtitutions, or that of their Poſterity : But thirdly and Affirmatively, from a fondneſs for novelty and change, and want of Reliſh to ſuch frequent draughts of a Watery Element ; Faſhions in Dreſs, diet, &c. ſeldom ſurvive general Uſe ; they become too Vulgar (however good) to be any longer continued by Perſons of Spirit and delicacy of Taſte ; nor could Tea have liv'd out half its days had it not been for the frequent changes it has undergone, by joining with it ſometimes Sugar, ſometimes Milk or Cream ſometimes both ; and then returning to it again (as the Chymiſts ſay) in *puris Naturalibus*. The laſt and only thing that can ſupport its afternoons uſe much longer, is the aſſiſtance it may receive from the Weſt Indies. Hyſtory informs us of ſome States, that have been obliged to Submit to the Superior Strength, & become tributary to thoſe whom they had called in as Auxilliaries ; and ſuch O Tea ! thou dear Deſtroyer of Thouſands, muſt be thy future hapleſs Fate. I am credibly informed (for I ſeldom have the opportunity of obſerving it myſelf) that when our modiſh married Ladies are aſſembled to ſpend the afternoon in Chat and Tea, it is very faſhionable, at leaſt in ſome places, if not generally, for the good Lady of the Houſe to regale her Viſitants with a mugg of flip, or glaſs of cherry, previous to their ſetting to Table, in order as ſome may imagine to whet the Appetite and give a Reliſh to the Watry repaſt. I ſaid married Ladies, becauſe I have not heard, nor do I believe it has yet obtained among the unmarried for reaſons too obvious to need the mention. Yet I think it more than barely poſſible, that when this deteſtable practice this [illegible] to wives and curſe of huſbands ; ſhall make its public apearance, cloathed with the Sanction and Authority of married Ladies in high Life ; That ſome of our young ones of bold and enterprizing Spirits, adopting the Sentiments of Widow *Lackit* in the Tragedy of Oronoko. That modeſty means nothing, and is the Virtue of a Girl that knows not what ſhe would be at may imitate their example, and ſo the practice become general ; but of ſhort Duration, for Incompatibles will never agree and coaleſe, how eaſy to foreſee the alternative. *O Tempora O Mores* !

ANONYMUS.

JAMES CHURCH,

HAS juſt come to Hand, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Produce, a neat Aſſortment of GOODS, at his Store oppoſite the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

Windſor, April 26, 1769.

WHEREAS ANN, the Wife of me the ſubſcriber has for ſome time paſt behaved herſelf in a very extraordinary and cruel manner abſenting herſelf from my Bed and Board and I am apprehenſive ſhe intends to run me in debt —Theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons truſting her on my account as I will pay no debt of her contracting, after this date,

JOSEPH WINCHELL.

Run-away from Na-

thaniel Hayden jun. of Windſor on the 23d day of April 1769, an apprentice boy named John Mather, about 19 years old about 5 feet 4 inches high a handſome well ſet fellow, dark brown hair, and light complection, had on when he went away a dark brown homeſpun coat, and a mix'd colour'd jacket, a check ſhirt and Buckſkin breaches—whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice and confine him in any of his Majeſty's goals or bring ſaid boy to his maſter ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me, Nathaniel Hayden jun.

☞ All maſters of veſſels are hereby forbid to carry of ſaid apprentice on Penalty of the law.

Colcheſter, April 22, 1769.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Hopſon of Colcheſter an Inſolvent debtor to meet at the houſe of John Taintor Innholder in Colcheſter to receive their ſecond diviſion of ſaid Hopſon's eſtate from us the ſubſcribers on the 16th day of May next.

Joſeph Iſham, jun.
Humphry Lyon
Charles Foot } Truſtees.

CASH in HAND,

FOR a well built, hardy, ſpry, Serviceable HORSE, about 14 hands high ; For the Saddle or Chaiſe——Enquire of the Printers hereof.

New Hartford, May 1, 1769,

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive, and examine the claims of the creditors, to the eſtate of Elijah Flowers, late of New-Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) We hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Seth Smith, innholder in ſaid New Hartford, on the 5th Tueſday in May, and the 1ſt and 3d Tueſdays in June, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon

Theodore Gilbert,
Seth Smith. } *Commiſſioners.*

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

Peter Verſtille,

at his ſhop in Weathersfield, at the very loweſt prices, for Caſh only, the following articles,

BROAD cloths,
Ratteens.
Coatings Duffles
Kerſies Half thicks
Serges Sagatheys
Bazes Shalloons
Tamies Durants
Camblets Sprig'd
Plain and figur'd
Cambleteens
Derſetteens
Hungarian Stuffs
Poplins Miſſinets
And Dreſdinets
Grezetts Brolioes
Black Silk Crape
Black Bombazines
Drawboys Thickſetts
Fuſtians Buckram
Figured Laſtings
Cotton Checks of all
Widths Stript
Hollands Black
And white Green and
Crimſon and Purple
Pelong Sattens
Black Blue Green
And Pink Sarſenets
Muzlins Cambricks
Lawns
Black and White
Cargut
Black and white
Parſenet
Black and white
Gauze
Black Cyprus
Hat Crape
Black and Crimſon
Capuchen Silk
Mens & Womens
Gloves Womens
Silk Mitts
Worſted ditto Maſks
Bed Ticking
Chintz and Callicoes
Black and Colour'd
Barcelona
Handkerchiefs
Gauze ditto
Romal ditto
Black Cravatts
Black and Scarlet
Snale Trimming
Necklaces Ribbands
Dit. Gown Trimming
Head Flowers
Silver Tipetts and
TurbansCap Skilletons
Satten Bonnets and
Hatts of all Colours
Luteſtrings Taffeties
Perſians Damaſcus.
Soſees Black and
White Lace Silk
Stay Laces Men's
Hemp Gloves
Dowlas Garlix and
Holland's beſt Lya
Shoes Warranted
Oznabrigs Ruſſia
Linnen Diaper
White Dimothy
Men's and Boys Caſtor
And felt Hatts
Buttons and Twiſt
Sewing Silks
Horn Combs
Ivory ditto
Writing paper
Preſs paper
Tea Coffee
Cotton Wool
Whalebone Pepper
Spices Paper
Hangings for rooms
Looking Glaſſes
6d 10d 20d Nails
Deck Nails
Cruels Pins Tapes
Mens and Womens
Cotten & Worſted
Hoſe Yellow Holand
Black and Cloth Coloured Breeches Patterns
Saſh Lines Metal
Buttons Ink powder
Kenting Handkerchiefs
Ferrits and Gollooms
And many other Articles.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

MONDAY, MAY, 15, 1769.

Numb. 230.

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, March 25.
JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES,
(continued)

A Number of reſolves, ſaid to be the reſolves of the H—e of L——ds reſpecting American affairs have made their appearance in all our News-Papers.

THE reſolves, lately publiſhed in our papers as the Lord's, it is ſaid were introduced into the houſe by L—— H———h, and ſeconded by the D. of B———d ; but was oppoſed, among others by the Duke of R—d and Lord Sh——ne. Lord Sh——ne ſaid he had his ſentiments of American affairs, which he reſerved to the time when thoſe affairs would come before the houſe in a more important view. The Duke of R———d ſpoke ſtrongly againſt the reſolves, and appealed to their L———ps whether it was equitable, or could tend to the honour of that auguſt body, or give to the Americans at this critical ſeaſon, an advantageous and reſpectful idea of the Britiſh government, to decide upon ſuch important queſtions, when the accounts that lay before them, were all from one ſide, and whole realms were to be condemn'd unheard ; without being allowed any opportunity of refuting or alleviating the charges laid againſt them, or even knowing what thoſe charges were.—This weighty objection, it ſeems, did not prevent the paſſing the reſolves ; though we cannot find that any Lord offered any ſatisfactory reply to it, from the principles of reaſon and equity, or the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution, ſo favourable to the ſubject and mild to the accuſed.

The M———y greatly wanted, and no doubt ſtrenuouſly exerted themſelves, to procure a ſ—h at the opening of parliament, & ſuch reſolutions from both houſes, as might prove a ſanction to their own impolitic and violent meaſures reſpecting America. To whoſe miſrepreſentations, theſe ruinous meaſures to both countries, are principally owing no one is at a loſs to determine A dark cabal here, have left no means unemployed, to beguile the leading men in the Britiſh government, into theſe meaſures, and to create a pretence, a very falſe one indeed, for enforcing them by a military power. A——n is fallen into the ſnare ; and aſhamed to confeſs its own weakneſs ; and not knowing how to make an honourable retreat, fly to P——t, for protection. It is certain that among ſixty papers, laid before the Lords, which are alſo to come before the commons, more than thirty are letters from G——r B———d to the ſecretary of ſtate.

Some among us are of opinion that theſe reſolutions, as we have ſeen no copy publiſhed by authority, muſt be ſpurious, for they cannot ſuppoſe that a majority of the houſe of L——ds wou'd ever ſo ſeverely condemn the Circular Letter of the Maſſachuſetts houſe of Aſſembly which implies nothing but a right in Britiſh ſubjects to unite in humble ſupplications to the throne: Good God ! It this is denied us, this laſt refuge of the miſerable, what have we left !

It is alſo deemed highly improbable that any one ſhould dare, ſo far to impoſe upon ſuch an auguſt aſſembly, as to lead them to call the letter of the Selectmen to the ſeveral towns a *Precept*, when it aſſum'd no ſhadow of authority ; and to condemn a large number of as loyal ſubjects as any in the Britiſh Empire, for meeting together to recognize and ſtrengthen the authority of government, to petition their ſovereign under their grievances, and to promote order and a good temper among their fellow ſubjects ; towards all which ſalutary purpoſes their meeting was known to have a happy influence at a very critical ſeaſon. Whatever grounds there may or may not be for ſuppoſitions, we are told by our friends on the other ſide of the water, that ſome of the reſolves of the Lords will meet with oppoſition in the houſe of commons.—But even the copy of them that has appear'd here is far from being pleaſing to the cabal ! they ſuppoſe that all the reſolutions, except the laſt, are deſign'd to lie in the journals, & have all their effect there ; they find nothing ſaid of disfranchiſing the town of Boſton, of annulling the conſtitutional aſſemblies of the ſeveral towns, of vacating provincial charters, and appointing the council of the Maſſachuſetts by the King, &c.—This is the game at which they have play'd, and in which they have been greatly diſappointed.

The laſt reſolve, which all the foregoing were deſign'd to introduce, perplexes and chagrins them : there is a formal addreſs of the Lords beſeeching the King, to require the governor of the Maſſachuſetts to do, what is not only his indiſpenſable duty but that of every good ſubject. According to this reſolve it ſeems their Lordſhips, with all the artful & aggravated accounts of G B before them, cannot as yet find any ſatisfactory evidence of treaſon or miſpriſion of treaſon —They appear to have expected this but *the proof fails*. They therefore ſupplicate his Majeſty to require governor Bernard to make *farther* enquiry—This is particularly diſtreſſing to the *cabal* . their whole force now lies before parliament, and ſo far are they from being able to make any addition to it, that plain and indiſputable facts, if attended to, muſt invalidate what they have already offered.——When we reflect upon the treatment America in general, and this province in particular has receiv'd, and trace the methods by which the great have been abuſed, and the *whole Empire ſhaken* ———What boſom burns not in its country's cauſe ?

March 26. The new commiſſion, conſtituting Robert Auchmuty Eſq; judge of Admiralty, &c. was read in *open* court of Admiralty, and upon a motion made by the K's advocate, the proſecutions which have for many months paſt been carrying on againſt John Hancock, Eſq; and other gentlemen of this town were dropt.——We cannot help remarking at preſent, that one of the witneſſes ſummoned on the part of the crown in theſe vexatious proſecutions, ſtands preſented by the grand jury of the county for Perjury, in this very inſtance ; but we ſhall defer a full narration of the infamous ſteps taken by the C—m———rs without the leaſt ſhadow of proof, to haraſs and if poſſible, to ruin the fortunes as well as reputations, of gentlemen of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and unblemiſhed character ; until we ſhall have leiſure to make it the particular object of our attention.

March 27. The grand jury for the County of Suffolk, broke up laſt week, having ſat a longer time than uſual : among other bills found by the ſaid jury are one againſt Capt. *J—n W—n*, for ſtirring up, exciting, and encouraging the negro ſlaves in Boſton to a conſpiracy againſt their maſters ; one againſt Lieut. M———r, of the 14th regiment, quartered in this town, and a number of ſoldiers, for forceably breaking open and entering the dwelling houſe of Mr John Hemminway in the night, with deſign to revenge the murder of a favourite dog ; another againſt a number of ſoldiers, for way laying, aſſaulting, and ſmiting ſome inhabitants of the town in the night,——another againſt a number of ſoldiers, for aſſaulting with drawn cutlaſſes and bayonets ; ſmiting and wounding John Ruddock Eſq; one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace, when ſuppreſſing a riot at the north part of the town, late at night, in which they were actors ; and another bill againſt one Joſeph Muzzele for Perjury in the caſe between the King and John Hancock, Eſq; lately pending in the court of vice admiralty——Mr. Att ——y then laid before the jury, a recogniſance of one S—s B———t of Connecticut, to anſwer at the court of aſſize to the charge of enticing ſoldiers to deſert, from the regiments quartered among us, but there not being any kind of proof produced to ſupport ſaid charge——No bill was found againſt him.——The behaviour of the K--g's Att———y while attending the jury was in their opinion, no other than might be expected from one who had lately received ſo many lucrative court favours through the inſtrumentality of a G———r, to whoſe views he had for ſome years paſt rendered himſelf quite ſubſervient——What treatment the bills referred to, will meet with when laid before the C——t, a little time muſt determine.——If the dignity of a B——ch of J——s, and the peace and ſecurity of the ſubject, are to be ſacrificed to the perverſe will and evil intention of a G———r and C———rs. The province is then in a pitable caſe indeed.

[*To be continued*]

London Advices in March.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MIDDLESEX.

AFTER the Senſe of the County had ſo lately appeared in the cleareſt manner by my unanimous Re election, I did not expect that any Gentlemen could have been found to oppoſe me, ſtill leſs in unfair a way as by a Declaration not many hours previous to the Poll. The Advertiſement of Mr. Charles Dingley in every public paper is ſtolen upon us only this morning although the Day of Election has been fixed near a month. This plan of Trick & Surprize has been however concerting for ſome Weeks in a clandeſ-

and dark Manner with the Enemies of your Freedom and Independency. The Meanneſs and artifice of this ungenerous attack is to be ranked among the various miniſterial Meaſures employed to ſet aſide the Man of your free choice, but your Firmneſs and Spirit have rendered vain and fruitleſs all the contrivances of low cunning, and Efforts of weak Malice. My opponent declares under his hand, that he had been ſolicited by ſome reſpectable Freeholders of the county of Middleſex to offer himſelf as a candidate to repreſent them in Parliament on account of the preſent vacancy, but in fact no Freeholder could be prevailed upon even to put him in Nomination. The noble Stand you have made this Day in a cauſe which is common to every Elector of Great Britain, will be remembered with Gratitude by our lateſt poſterity. My perſonal obligations to you, Gentlemen, for your generous Support on this occaſion I can never forget, but as an Engliſhman the Greatneſs of your conduct in ſo important and trying an Inſtance affects me ſtill more ſenſibly for you, have glorioſly aſſerted the clear rights of every Freeholder in the Iſland, which a deſpotic Miniſtry had openly invaded.

The manly Spirit you have exerted this Day in direct oppoſition to every art and Intrigue of a corrupt Adminiſtration, cannot fail of making a ſtrong Impreſſion a Sea of Men, who ſeek the ruin of public Liberty. They have long loſt ſight of all national good, but they may now poſſibly refrain from futher acts of Deſpotiſm, and if we enjoy the noble Privileges of our country, confirmed by the Great Charter and the Bill of Rights, particularly thoſe reſpecting the Freedom of Elections, ſecured to us by the Wiſdom and valour of our Anceſtors, we ſhall owe our happineſs to the zeal and vigour, with which you Gentlemen, and the other independent Electors of this Kingdom have ſupported theſe original and primary Rights of Engliſhmen. Whatever be the conſequences of this day's proceedings, you have the ſatisfaction borne your teſtimony to the juſt claims or every Freeholder, and the beſt rights of our inheritance.—The nation will in this age do juſtice to your merit; but your reward will not have an end with the preſent times your names and memories will become dear and venerable to all future ages.

I am Gentlemen,
With much reſpect and Gratitude,
Your affectionate and faithful humble Servt.
JOHN WILKES.

King's Bench Priſon, Thurſday Mar. 16, 1769.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of MIDDLESEX.

Gentlemen,

I Had warm hopes that ſome Freeholder of much property and abilities (though with a more willing mind, or a heart better diſpoſed to do ſervice I believe there is not one) would have offered himſelf, to have repreſented you in parliament, but as there was no ſuch offer made publickly, and I know ſeveral who were applied to I reſolved on Tueſday afternoon to be the humble inſtrument of reſtoring, if poſſible, peace and union to the Freeholders of Middleſex I immediately ſent paragraphs which could only be inſerted in two papers, and the next day, being that of the Election I advertiſed, and made my public offer of ſervice. I proceeded to the Poll, attended by my ſervants, got upon the Huſtings, and was endeavouring to advance but was prevented, and I could plainly perceive a fixed intention to cruſh me, or to do me ſome perſonal injury. In this ſituation without any perſon to aſſiſt me, one or two of Mr. Wilkes's party who knew me, begged of me to get off, if I valued my life, which without their advice, I muſt have been obliged to do, I ſtayed without the Huſtings amidſt the Clamour of Numbers, until the Sheriffs came, when I humbly requeſted their protection, as I was a candidate for the day, and had agreed to pay half the expence of the booth. They told me I muſt do the beſt that I could, and follow them. Alderman Halifax in particular, was very deſirous of protecting me, but the Sheriffs, and under Sheriffs, hurried on; the ſame party ſtopped me from the following, and I remained in the ſame very dangerous Situation I was before.

I then thought there was no time to be loſt; and in order to uſe the proper means of offering myſelf formally, I retreated, and wrote a Letter to the Sheriff, begging to have ſafe Convoy and Security for that purpoſe. I likewiſe ſent meſſengers immediately on my retreat, requeſting the Sheriffs to ſtop the buſineſs, until I could come; and diſpatched my letter, I believe within a Quarter of an Hour, declaring the firmneſs of my reſolution to be a Candidate; which letter being produced, I flatter myſelf, will do me no diſcredit.——My meſſengers being, it ſeems, known in the croud, were threatned, & prevented, from getting to the Sheriffs, before a declaration was made that Mr. Wilkes was duly elected; all which I preſume, was within half an hour, which I had not conceived the leaſt apprehenſion of ſo ſudden an end of the buſineſs. It reſts now only to thank thoſe gentlemen, who came with the generous views of doing ſervice to the King and country, and intended to give me their votes, which I underſtand, tho' upon ſo ſhort a notice, were to the number of 4 or 500 at leaſt, & who were at a loſs what to do, as I was not put in Nomination. I thank them with the warmeſt gratitude, and every good and loyal ſubject who wiſhed me ſucceſs. I declare, with all ſincerity, that I have no view whatever, but that of the public good, and an honeſt ambition to prove myſelf,

Gentlemen,
Your moſt faithful, humble ſervant,
CHARLES DINGLEY.

Golder's Hill, Hendon, March 17.

[*Inſerted by Deſire.*]

Meſſ GREEN & WATSON,
Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next, and you will greatly oblige your Humble Servant,
A.

IN the New London Gazette, of April 21. I obſerve a piece ſigned W, wherein the writer is deſirous of knowing "whether the good deſign of our pious rulers, in appointing a day of public faſting and prayer, throughout the colony, is not in ſome meaſure fruſtrated by any miniſter, or miniſters neglecting, or refuſing to read the governor's proclamation for the obſervation of ſaid day (and the therein mentioned petitions to be offered up to the throne of grace) in their reſpective aſſemblies:" which, I ſhall not now take upon me to determine. But, this I think we may determine, that it greatly maniſeſts their diſregard of the Governor and Council, and an high inſult to their authority, in paſſing over and ſlighting their proclamation, in a manner that ought not to be overlooked. Therefore, upon enquiring into this affair, I find that Mr. G——s, m—ſ—ry at N L was the perſon pointed at; and that he actually neglected to read the proclamation for laſt faſt day, as if on purpoſe to inſult the authority of this land. This is not the firſt time he has tranſgreſſed in this particular no, we have ſeen a proclamation ſtuck upon the church door——at another time we have hear'd him add to a Governors' proclamation, "We in particular, my brethren, ought to pray, that God would, out of his infinite mercy, ſend us a godly and pious Biſhop, one that would have the good of the church at heart," &c. What an inſult is this, not ſonly upon the Governor and Council, but alſo upon the whole community! inſtead of praying for this, let us all earneſtly pray, that we may be directed into ſuch meaſures as will effectually ſtop this greateſt of all evils, and fruſtrate the machinations of all our enemies. What civil or religious views this gentleman can have, in deſiring a Biſhop, is beſt known to himſelf; but I ſhould think, that a Biſhop would not approve of this gentleman's baptizing an infant at a private houſe, and that without ſureties or ſponſors.

Here then you ſee a *prieſt*, inſerting an additional clauſe in the Governors proclamation of his own head, and which would be ſubverſive of our happy conſtitution Seeing this unnoticed, the next proclamation he receives ventures to pin it upon the church door; and has now at laſt, intirely thrown it aſide. The next thing we may ſeaſonably expect is, that the days appointed for theſe ſolemnities will be wholly diſregarded by the epiſcopalians in this town. My fears are not groundleſs. We all know that parſon P——rs of Hebron, did actually encourage and exhort his people to diſregard the Governor's proclamation for a faſt, on purpoſe to try (as he ſaid) the ſtrength of our law over epiſcopalians in this reſpect (as he intended to appeal home) but, I think he found that our laws were ſufficient to reſtrain his licentious behaviour. Time was, when epiſcopalians uſed to intimidate us by menaces of applying home—but thanks be to heaven, that time is at an end. They would ſcarce dare to complain of being puniſhed for breaking the King's laws, or if they ſhould have courage to complain, we have nothing to fear. If the epiſcopal miniſters are exempted from reading the governor's proclamation in their churches, it would eaſe the minds of many to be informed of it. If they are not exempted, we ſhould be glad to have them brought to a ſenſe of their duty. I much queſtion whether a poor congregational miniſter would eſcape with impunity, if he ſhould neglect or refuſe to read a proclamation; and why ſhould the epiſcopal clergy be treated with ſo great deference, as if they were above law; their abilities, I am ſure do not ſet them above their brethren, and I know not what elſe ſhould.

* * *

Hartford, 15th May, 1769.

Meſſ *Green & Watſon,*
Pleaſe to inſert the incloſed in your next, and you will oblige your Humble Servant,
B. GALE.

To Meſſ. *Thomas & Samuel Green,* Printers in *New Haven.*

GENTLEMEN,

I Obſerve inſerted in your Journal of the 12th inſtant, a billet which I wrote to my good friend *Theophilus Nichols,* Eſq; of *Stratford,* at the cloſe of which, was theſe words, "*My views are to give battle, and not to give or take quarters*" At the foot of which publication, the following quere is inſerted, viz. "*Whether it will be neceſſary for the other members of the aſſembly to carry with them their ſwords and piſtols, in order to enable them properly to accept the challenge?*"

Although I am not ſuſpicious that either the hon. houſe of repreſentatives, or the public, will think there is the leaſt danger of the effuſion of *blood*, but will conclude from the publiſher's own account of the affair—that it was an open billet—ſent by the common poſt rider——wrote to an intimate friend and acquaintance, it would excite no other ideas than theſe, viz that ſome things which I conceived of the higheſt importance to the peace and ſafety of this colony, would probably be brought before this aſſembly, which I deſigned to oppoſe, and ſome others which I thought would have a happy tendency, which I ſhould endeavour to promote, in both which I hop'd for his aſſiſtance.

But as this billet, wrote on my own private buſineſs, to which the above recited paragraph is annexed, is brought to public view, in a way and manner ſo ſingularly adapted to the polite taſte of the publiſher, I think proper to acquaint the public,

1ſt. What I had in my mind, to which I alluded, by that expreſſion in my billet.

2d. To whom the public are indebted for this very extraordinary diſcovery, to which the ſafety of our whole legiſlature may be attributed.

3d. By what means this conſervator of our ſenate became poſſeſs'd of ſo important a ſecret.

4th. What ſpecial advantage the publiſher propoſes to receive from this diſcovery.

Firſt. One principal thing I had in view, which I hop'd to prevent, was, I was given to underſtand, a motion was deſigned to be made by the Suſquehannah company, which if granted, I conceived would tend to involve the colony in a controverſy of a more dangerous tendency than that which now ſubſiſts with Mr. Maſon, of which there is not the moſt favourable proſpect of a happy iſſue.

What I was determined to urge was, that a journal of the proceedings and debates of the houſe of repreſentatives ſhould be publiſhed, and alſo the ſtate of the public accounts, and tranſmitted to the ſeveral towns in this colony annually, by which our conſtituents might be able to judge of the rectitude of our public proceedings, and the diſpoſition of our public monies, in both which, if I ſhould be unſucceſsful, I ſhould have at leaſt the approbation of my own mind, of having faithfully endeavoured to ſerve my conſtituents.

Secondly. I would inform the public, (and I have it from authority that may be relied upon) that the perſon to whom the public are indebted for this diſcovery, is Mr. *Thaddeus Burr of Fairfield,* a gentleman of an independent fortune, who for a number of years, in order to render himſelf of greater importance in the eſtimation of the public, than his natural abilities juſtly entitles him to, hath put himſelf at the head of a *ſmall party,* which is not likely to fluriſh in the latitude of the county of *Fairfield.*

Thirdly. Mr. *Burr's* own account of the way in which he made this diſcovery I take to be genuine, and to which I hope he will not object, viz by *pimping* into an open billet, ſent to an intimate friend by the poſt-rider, who accidentally dropt it in a public tavern, to which Mr. *Burr* OCCASIONALLY reſorts.

Fourthly. The moſt probable reaſons I can conjecture, which induc'd this *patriot,* at his own private expence, to procure a publication of this diſcovery, which he had made in ſo *genteel* a manner was, that as from a knowledge of his general character, two years paſt, he had been diſappointed of the *commiſſion of the peace,* which was attempted by ſome of his friends, to have been procured for him, as a *reward of ſervices*——he was in hopes this generous concern for the ſafety of the general aſſembly, might recommend him to their future favours. And as you have been prevailed with to publiſh his performance (unparallell'd for *delicacy and politeneſs*) you will, I truſt, think yourſelves inexcuſable to the public, if you do not inſert this, at the requeſt of, Your Humble Servant,

BENJAMIN GALE.

* * *

HARTFORD. May 15.

Laſt Thurſday died, after a lingering Conſumption in the 11th year of his age, Wheelock Patten, eldeſt ſon of the Rev'd Mr. Patten, of this Place. And,

On Saturday laſt died at Farmington, in an advanced age, Mr. Eliſha Lewis, for many years a merchant of note in that place.

At the General Election held at Newport on Wedneſday the 3d inſtant, the following gentlemen were choſen, viz

Hon. Joſeph Wanton, *Eſq; Governor.*
Hon. Darias Seſſions, *Eſq; Deputy-Governor,*
Henry Ward, *Eſq; Secretary,*
Oliver Arnold, *Eſq; Attorney-General,*
Joſeph Clark, *Eſq; General Treaſurer.*

STolen the night after the Election a Silver Cream Pot mark'd D. S. B: done in a Flower, under the bottom, T. Edwards five Tea-Spoons mark'd as above, without the Flower made by Edwards, with his name near the Bowl, Pepper Box 8 ſquare mark'd as above, Tea Tongs mark'd in the middle as above. Whoever ſhall ſecure the Thief, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber ſo that the goods may be recovered, ſhall be well rewarded and have all neceſſary charges paid by

SARAH BUTLER.

☞☞ *If any of the above articles ſhould be offered for ſale it is deſired they may be ſtop'd, and the Thief ſecured.*

HARTFORD, May 15.

Laſt Thurſday, agreable to the Royal Charter of this Colony, the annual General Election was held in this Place, when the following Gentlemen were re-elected, and ſworn (except the Hon. William-Samuel Johnſon, Eſq; who is in England) to the faithful Diſcharge of the following important Offices.

The Honorable WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq; Governor.
The Honorable JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Eſq; Deputy-Gov

ASSISTANTS.

Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq;
Matthew Griſwold, Eſq;
Shubael Conant, Eſq;
Eliſha Sheldon, Eſq;
Eliphalet Dyar, Eſq;
Jabez Huntington, Eſq;
William Pitkin, Jun. Eſq;
Roger Sherman, Eſq;
Robert Walker, Eſq;
Abrahm Davenport, Eſq;
William Samuel Johnſon Eſq;
Joſeph Spencer, Eſq;

George Wyllys, Eſq; Secretary. John Lawrence, Eſq; Treaſurer.

Roll of REPRESENTATIVES of the ſeveral Towns in this Colony in General Aſſembly, convened at Hartford, the 2d Thurſday of May A.D. 1769, VIZ.

For Hartford County.
HARTFORD.
COL. John Pitkin,
John Ledyard, Eſq;
Middletown.
Hon. Jabez Hamlin, Eſq;
Seth Wetmore, Eſq;
Colcheſter.
Henry Champion, Eſq;
Daniel Foot, Eſq;
Stafford.
Iſaac Pinney Eſq;
Mr. Joſiah Convers.
Haddam.
Col Hezekiah Brainard,
Capt. Thomas Selden.
Willington.
Mr. Moſes Holmes,
Capt. Timothy Pearl.
Suffield.
Samuel Kent, Eſq;
Alexander King Eſq;
Eaſt Haddam.
Capt. Chriſtopher Holmes,
Daniel Brainard Eſq;
Bolton.
Benjamin Talcott, Eſq;
Capt. Joel White.
Tolland.
Hon. Zebulon Weſt. Eſq; (Speaker.
Capt. Samuel Chapman,
Windſor.
Joſiah Biſſel Eſq;
Capt. Joſiah Phelps.
Hebron.
Capt. David Barber,
Capt. Obediah Horsford.
Enfield.
Joſeph Olmſtead, Eſq;
Capt. Ephraim Peaſe.
Simsbury.
Capt. John Caſe,
Mr. Oliver Humphrys.
Chatham.
David Sage, Eſq;
Nathaniel Freeman, Eſq;
Weatherſfield.
Hon. John Cheſter, Eſq;
Eliſha Williams, Eſq;
Farmington.
Iſaac Lee jun. Eſq;
Solomon Whitman, Eſq;
Eaſt Windſor.
Mr. Aaron Biſſel,
Capt. Charles Ellſworth.
Glaſtenbury.
Mr. Jonathan Welles,
John Kimberley, Eſq;
Somers.
Mr. Emroy Peaſe,
Capt. Luke Cooley.
County of New Haven.
NEW HAVEN.
Col. Nathan Whiting,
Mr. Joſhua Chandler.
Milford.
John Fowler, Eſq;
Maj. Edward Allen.
Wallingford.
Hon. Benjamin Hall, Eſq;
Capt. Macoc Ward.

Durham.
Col. Elihu Chauncey,
James Wadſworth, Eſq;
Guilford.
Nathaniel Hill, Eſq;
Joſeph Pyncheon, Eſq;
Branford.
Capt. William Gould,
Capt. Samuel Ruſſell.
Waterbury.
Capt. Jonathan Baldwin,
Mr. Samuel Hiccox.
Derby.
Capt. John Holbrook,
Mr. Joſeph Hull, jun.
County of New London.
NEW LONDON.
Richard Law, Eſq;
William Hillhouſe, Eſq,
Stonington.
Charles Phelps, Eſq,
Paul Wheeler, Eſq,
Norwich.
Eliſha Fitch, Eſq,
Capt. Elijah Backus,
Groton.
William Williams, Eſq;
Capt. Moſes Fiſh.
Lyme.
Samuel H. Parſons, Eſq;
John Lay 2d Eſq;
Saybrook.
John Tulley, Eſq;
Maj. John Murdock.
Preſton.
Samuel Morgan, Eſq;
Col. Samuel Coit.
Killingſworth.
Mr. Theophilus Morgan,
Benjamin Gale, Eſq;
County of Fairfield.
FAIRFIELD.
Hon. Ebenezer Silliman Eſq;
David Burr, Eſq;
Norwalk.
Col. Thomas Fitch,
Mr. Thomas Belding.
New Fairfield.
Mr. James Potter,
Mr. John Page.
New town.
Richard Fairman, Eſq;
Capt Henry Glover.
Danbury.
Capt. Daniel Taylor.
Capt. Daniel Benedict.
Greenwich.
Capt. John Mead,
Capt. Edward Bruſh.
Ridgefield.
Mr. William Lee,
Mr. Philip Burr Bradley.
Stanford.
Mr. Benjamin Weed,
Maj. David Waterbury.
Stratford.
Theophilus Nichols, Eſq;
Samuel Adams, Eſq;
Reading.
Col John Read,
Capt. Henry Lyon.

County of Windham
WINDHAM.
Nathaniel Wales, jun. Eſq;
Hezekiah Manning, Eſq;
Lebanon.
Maj. Wm. Williams, *Clerk.*
Joſhua Weſt Eſq;
Canterbury.
John Curtiſs Eſq;
Capt. Elkanah Cobb.
Coventry.
Phineas Strong, Eſq;
Mr. Richard Hale.
Mansfield.
Mr. John Salter,
Mr. Edward Freman.
Voluntown.
Robert Dixon, Eſq;
Mr. Samuel Stewart.
Pomfret.
Thomas Williams, Eſq;
Mr. Samuel Craft.
Woodſtock.
Capt. Daniel Payne,
Mr. Manaſſeh Hoſmer.
Killingley.
Bryant Brown Eſq;
Mr. Benjamin Leavins.
Plainfield.
Capt. John Douglas,
Mr. Andrew Backus.
Aſhford.
Benjamin Sumner, Eſq;
Elijah Whiton Eſq;
County of Litchfield,
LITCHFIELD.
Col. Ebenezer Marſh,
Mr. Abraham Kilborn.
Goſhen.
Capt. Ebenezer Norton,
Mr. Adna Beach.
Salisbury.
Maj. Thomas Chittenden,
Joſhua Porter Eſq;
Woodbury.
Daniel Sherman Eſq;
Capt. Benjamin Stiles.
New Milford.
Maj. Buſhnal Boſtwick,
Capt. Samuel Canfield.
New Hartford.
Capt. Iſaac Kellogg,
Capt. Matthew Gillet.
Kent.
Mr. Eliſha Swift,
Mr. Ephraim Hubbel, jun.
Harwinton.
Capt. Abijah Catlin,
Sharon.
Col. John Williams.
Capt. Thomass Pardee,
Canaan.
Capt. Charles Burril.
Mr. *Eliſha* Baker.
Cornwall.
Mr. Joſhua Pierce,
Capt. Thomas Porter.
Torrington.
Mr. John Cook,
Mr. Noah Wilſon.

Some additional articles which occurred at the time of the rior, when the merchants went to addreſs his Majeſty on the 22d of March laſt.

WHen Mr. Boehm was obliged to get out of his coach at Nando's coffee-houſe on Wedneſday laſt, to avoid the mob, in his hurry he left the original addreſs under the cuſhion of one of the ſeats of the coach, and immediately ordered the coachman to go home; ſome of the mob opened the coach door, and began to ſearch for the addreſs, but the coachman declaring it was ſent before (though he knew not where it was) they were leſs diligent in their ſearch, and miſſed laying hold of it, by not feeling ſix inches further on the ſeat.——The coachman then drove back, but inſtead of going home, thinking his maſter or miſtreſs might want the coach next day, he drove to the coach-maker's in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet. As ſoon as Mr. Boehm was ſafe in a coffee-houſe, ſome gentlemen went to St. James's to inform the Lords in waiting the occaſion of their delay, and that Mr. Boehm would follow when the crowd was a little diſperſed; but after waiting an hour or more, and no addreſs arriving, a meſſenger was diſpatched back to the coffee-houſe for the addreſs, where Mr. Boehm, having miſſed it, remained in great ſuſpence, and had ſent to his houſe to have his coach ſearched, but no coach was arrived there, which cauſed great confuſion for ſome time; at laſt one of the ſervants hinted that the coachman might have gone to the coach-maker's, as it wanted repairing, where they ſent, and luckily found the addreſs under the cuſhion, which was immediately forwarded to St. James's. This accident retarded the preſenting the addreſs for two hours. In the mean time thoſe gentlemen who had arrived at St. James's, and were waiting for it, by the advice of Sir F. N. had begun to ſign a copy, which one of the gentlemen had by him, in order to preſent it, when luckily the addreſs arriv'd after a dozen had ſign'd the copy.

We are informed that the perſons taken into cuſtody at St. James's, charged with breaking the peace, will be tried by a ſpecial commiſſion.

New Hartford, May 1. 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive, and examine the claims of the creditors, to the eſtate of Elijah Flowers, late of New Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent). We hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Seth Smith, innholder in ſaid New Hartford, on the 5th Tueſday in May, and the 1ſt and 3d Tueſdays in June, at 10 o'Clock in the forenoon

Theodore Gilbert,
Seth Smith. } *Commiſſioners.*

NOTICE!

AT the laſt convention of the Medical Corporation in Litchfield County, a Committee was appointed to prepare a Memorial, to lay before the Corporation, on the ſecond Tueſday of June next, to be preſented to the Hon. General Aſſembly at their ſeſſions in October next (if agreed to by the Corporation) the members are hereby deſired to take Notice, and give their attendance.

SAMUEL CATLIN, Clerk.
Litchfield, 1ſt May, 1769.

Run-away from Na-

thaniel Hayden jun. of Windſor on the 23d day of April 1769. an apprentice boy named John Mather, about 19 years old about 5 feet 4 inches high a handſome well ſet fellow, dark brown hair, and light complection, had on when he went away a dark brown home ſpun coat, and a mix'd colour'd jacket a check ſhirt and Buckſkin breaches—whoever ſhall take up ſaid apprentice and confine him in any of his Majeſty's goals or bring ſaid boy to his maſter ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me, Nathaniel Hayden jun.

☞ All maſters of veſſels are hereby forbid to carry of ſaid apprentice on Penalty of the law.

Windſor, April 26, 1769.

WHEREAS ANN, the Wife of me the ſubſcriber has for ſome time paſt behaved herſelf in a very extraordinary and cruel manner abſenting herſelf from my Bed and Board and I am apprehenſive ſhe intends to run me in debt —Theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons truſting her on my account as I will pay no debt of her contracting, after this date,

JOSEPH WINCHELL.

PROPOSALS

For re-printing by SUBSCRIPTION,
An humble Inquiry into the Rules of the Word of GOD, concerning the Qualifications requiſite to a complete Standing, and full Communion in the viſible Chriſtian Church.
By the late Reverend and Learned
JONATHAN EDWARDS, A.M.
Preſident of the College in New Jerſey.
With an Appendix by the Rev'd Mr. Foxcroft.

The Books will be printed in a neat Octavo volume, and will be afforded to ſubſcribers at two ſhillings, ſtitch'd in blue paper. Thoſe who ſubſcribe for a dozen, ſhall have one GRATIS. The work will be entered upon as ſoon as a competent number of ſubſcribers appear, and will be finiſhed with all poſſible Diſpatch.

N. B. The Subſcribers are deſired to add their titles and places of abode, as the Liſt of ſubſcribers to this edition will be printed.

JAMES CHURCH,

HAS juſt come to Hand, and to be ſold on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Produce, a neat Aſſortment of GOODS, at his Store oppoſite the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

CASH in HAND,

FOR a well built, hardy, ſpry, Serviceable HORSE, about 14 hands high; For the Saddle or Chaiſe——Enquire of the Printers hereof.

Colcheſter, April 22, 1769.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of John Hopſon of Colcheſter an Inſolvent debtor to meet at the houſe of John Taintor Innholder in Colcheſter to receive their ſecond diviſion of ſaid Hopſon's eſtate from us the ſubſcribers on the 16th day of May next.

Joſeph Iſham, jun.
Humphry Lyon
Charles Foot } Truſtees.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

Peter Verſtille,

at his ſhop in Weathersfield, at the very loweſt prices, for Caſh only, the following articles,

BROAD cloths,
Ratteens.
Coatings Duffles
Kerſies Half thicks
Serges Sagatheys
Bazes Shalloons
Tamies Durants
Camblets Sprig'd
Plain and figur'd
Cambleteens
Deſetteens
Hungarian Stuffs
Poplins Miſſinets
And Dreſdinets
Grezetts Brolioes
Black Silk Crape
Black Bombazines
Drawboys Thickſetts
Fuſtians Buckram
Figured Laſtings
Cotton Checks of all
Widths Stript
Hollands Black
And white Green and
Crimſon and Purple
Pelong Sattens
Black Blue Green
And Pink Sarſenets
Muzlins Cambricks
Lawns
Black and White
Catgut
Black and white
Parſenet
Black and white
Gauze
Black Cyprus
Hat Crape
Black and Crimſon
Capuchen Silk
Mens & Womens
Gloves Womens
Silk Mitts
Worſted ditto Maſks
Bed Ticking
Chintz and Callicoes
Black and Colour'd
Barcelona
Handkerchiefs
Gauze ditto
Romal ditto

Black Cravatts
Black and Scarlet
Snale Trimming
Necklaces Ribbands
Dit. Gown Trimming
Head Flowers
Silver Tipetts and
TurbansCap Skilletons
Satten Bonnets and
Hatts of all Colours
Luteſtrings Taffeties
Perſians Damaſcus.
Soſees Black and
White Lace Silk
Stay Laces Men's
Hemp Gloves
Dowlas Garlix and
Holland's beſt Lyn
Shoes Warranted
Oznabrigs Ruſſia
Linnen Diaper
White Dimothy
Men's and Boys Caſtor
And felt Hatts
Buttons and Twiſt
Sewing Silks
Horn Combs
Ivory ditto
Writing paper
Preſs paper
Tea Coffee
Cotton Wool
Whalebone Pepper
Spices Paper
Hangings for rooms
Looking Glaſſes
6d 10d 20d Nails
Deck Nails
Cruels Pins Tapes
Mens and Womens
Cotten & Worſted
Hoſe Yellow Holand
Black and Cloth Coloured Breeches Patterns
Saſh Lines Metal
Buttons Ink powder
Kenting Handkerchiefs
Ferrits and Gollooms
And many other Articles.

To be ſold by the Printers hereof,

A Second Dialogue between a Miniſter and his Pariſhioner, concerning the Half-Way Covenant.

HARTFORD;
Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

MONDAY, MAY, 22, 1769
Numb. 231.
THE
Connecticut COURANT.
Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, March 28
JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES,
(continued)

THE charge and Vexation of clearing out Veſſels coaſting from one Part of the Province to another, is a growing evil.—The maſter of a Veſſel, owned at Duxbury, a town in the port of Boſton, to which harbour the Coaſters go and return in about a fortnight, having taken ſome Neceſſaries on board for the people dwelling there, was, as all others are, obliged to clear out, &c The charge of which amounted to three dollars: a large tax upon the Engliſh merchandize tranſported from port to port, in the courſe of a year, and a great diſcouragement to our trade and navigation.——ſufferances muſt be obtained at the Cuſtom Houſe, before ſhot, powder, rum, ſugar, molaſſes and any trifling articles are taken into a coaſter: A Brazier of this town put a bar of ſteel on board one of theſe boats for a cuſtomer, and offered to ſwear it was Engliſh; this was not ſatisfactory, unleſs he would ſwear to the very Veſſel this bar was imported in; this could not be done by him, as the ſteel in his ſtore had been mixt; the ſkipper was therefore prevented from receiving it on board, and obliged to return it back to the Brazier: A merchant of this town, was put to the like Difficulty, reſpecting a box of Briſtol glaſs, and another relative to a cheſt of Engliſh Tea: And we are told, that in conſequence of orders from the C—m——rs, it is required at the Cuſtom Houſe, when a barrel of ſugar, rum, and a few pounds of Coffee, &c. &c. &c. are reported for ſhipping to any place even in this harbour, that inſtead of the uſual certificate from the merchant, that thoſe goods were legally imported and had paid the impoſed duties, the vender of ſuch articles muſt make oath, as to the Veſſel it was imported in; and alſo the *Purchaſer*, that they are the ſame; and even the *Trukman* is to give evidence that ſuch goods have been put on board thoſe coaſters.——*The confuſion which muſt be occaſioned by ſuch before unheard of requirements, in a new country, whoſe ſettlers are ſcattered along an extenſive ſea ſhore, and are conſtantly needing ſupplies, are as obvious, as the illegality and impolicy of theſe and ſuch like proceedings of the American B——d of C——ts.*

March 29. By the number of veſſels, brought into this, and other American Harbours, by our little guarda coſtas, we might be ready to conclude, there had been a formal declaration of war againſt the trade and navigation of this continent, and that in the manner of purſuing it, the G——r and C——m——rs were determined to make it as diſtreſſing as poſſible.——A veſſel owned in the colony of Connecticut, having received on board, ſeveral hogſheads of rum at the Iſland of St Chriſtophers for which a clearance could not be produced, was taken poſſeſſion of by an Engliſh guardacoſta, near the Vineyard, &c is now brought into this harbour. Another veſſel belonging to a Gentleman in this town, returning from the Weſt Indies, being met with by a guarda coaſta at no great diſtance from this place, ſhe was ſtopp'd and ſearched; and a trifle of coffee being found on board, ſhe was ſeized; and the captain inſtead of bringing her into the port ſhe was bound to thought proper to carry her into Rhode-Iſland harbour.

April 2. There are ſhameful inſtances of ſome perſons in all towns, who eſteeming money the chief Good, are not unwilling to diſpenſe with troops being quartered among them, provided their gains may be thereby increaſed; the wiſe and good, who prefer the public proſperity to their own little intereſt, are very differently affected by ſuch an occurrence; knowing that vice debaſes, and muſt finally work out the ruin of the moſt flouriſhing Societies; they cannot but be deeply affected, with the prevalency of it in this town, more eſpecially ſince the troops came among us; the exertions of the moſt faithful Magiſtrates are not ſufficient to ſtop the progreſs of every Immorality: The air is contaminated with oaths, and Blaſphemies: violences are in the midſt of us; and the Sun as well as the Moon and Stars, witneſſeth to the ſhameful proſtitutions, that are daily committed in our ſtreets and commons.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of *Middleſex.*

Gentlemen,

IF I had not experienced your unwearied zeal for liberty and the defence of the fundamental rights of the ſubject, I ſhould feel ſome uneaſineſs in being now obliged, by a third expulſion, to beg the favour of you to attend ſo ſoon again at Brentford to ſupport your former choice. But I know you have the cauſe of your country at heart, and that you glory in every opportunity of convincing the world that you will never give up that title to a free election. If you tamely ſuffer this moſt valuable right of chooſing your own repreſentative in Parliament to be taken from you, or render'd of no effect, you muſt not expect that the enjoyment of any meaner or more inconſiderable franchiſe, will be long permitted. The ſpirit of every Engliſhman revolts at the very idea, and the Freeholders of Middleſex have always firmly ſtood foremoſt in the day of trial, however ſevere and perilous.

The next County Court is fixed for Thurſday the 13th of April, when the election will come on at Brentford. The appearance of my friends at an early hour of that day, I ſhall eſteem as a very particular obligation.

I am Gentlemen, with
King's-Bench Deference and reſpect.
Priſon, Saturday Your faithful, & obliged
March 18, 1769. Humble ſervant,
JOHN WILKES.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Middleſex,

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER the moſt mature deliberation, and at the deſire of very many friends I am again a candidate for the honour of repreſenting you in Parliament, and I mean humbly to ſolicit that truſt as frequently as any vacancy ſhall be declared, in violation of your inherent and unalienable rights, which I will ever ſupport. I conſider the privilege of electing your own repreſentative, the perſon, to whoſe charge is committed the diſpoſal of your properties and lives, as the firſt principle of our conſtitution, as the eſſence of that power which the people have reſerved to themſelves. If it is taken from you that inſtant you will ceaſe to be free, for you will be governed by laws to which you have not given your aſſent, or perhaps be ſubject to the caprice and arbitrary will of a miniſter or a minion. I therefore am determined, gentlemen, on every occaſion to aſſert your rights, and I will not ſhrink from any danger, when I have ſo great an object in view.

A reſolution of the houſe of Commons does not make the law of this kingdom, nor can it deprive the electors or elected of any legal right. It cannot create or deſtroy the capacity of either, derived from the law of the land. It is only the opinion of one third part of the legiſlature. The returning Officer has an act of Parliament for his guide, an act of all the three eſtates of this realm. The form of his oath is preſcribed in that act. He is ſworn to return ſuch perſon, or perſons, as ſhall to the beſt of his judgment appear to him to have the majority of Legal votes. If he does not, he is declared guilty of wilful perjury. Should I be ſo diſtinguiſhed by your favour, as to be a third time elected your repreſentative, the only alternative left to the ſheriff is to return me, or to perjure himſelf. The juſtice and impartiality of the ſheriff cannot be queſtioned. The houſe of Commons are the ſole judges who are duly elected, but the people only have the power of determining who are the fit and proper perſons to be entruſted, under theſe reſtrictions and qualifications alone expreſly declared by act of Parliament.

Devoted as I am a perſonal ſacrifice to the revenge and implacability of a moſt deſperate and deſpicable ſet of men in adminiſtration, I go on however very deliberately in the way of truth and honour in the purſuit of your intereſts, and the cauſe of freedom. I will be conſiſtent and uniform to the end, at the hazard of all I hold dear, to you, I will proceed to expoſe, and, if poſſible, bring to juſtice, thoſe exalted offenders, who, betraying the ſacred truſt, for which they are reſponſible to the public, have been long and aſſiduouſly labouring to effect the ruin of this nation. At the ſame time the utmoſt of my little influence and abilities ſhall be exerted to prevail on the real friends of our king and country, to heal our unhappy diviſions, to correct the errors, which, contrary to it's firſt principles, have crept into our conſtitution, and to reſtore it's genuine, original purity. By ſuch means alone the dignity of the crown, the good order of government, and the liberties of the people, can be preſerved. We ſhall then only be truly happy as men, as freemen, as Engliſhmen.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your moſt faithful, and obedient humble ſervant,
King's Bench Priſon, JOHN WILKES.
Monday, February 20, 1769.

L O N D O N, *March 23.*

A HINT,

IT gave us great pleaſure to ſee the Empreſs of Ruſſia beginning the war againſt the Turks, with ſetting a part a day to aſk Succeſs in it, of the ſupreme diſpoſer of all things, as well as to return public thanks for the recovery from the ſmall-Pox,

The King of Pruſſia has likewiſe ſet a part a day to beg of God a ſafe delivery to the Princeſs of Orange.

It is many years ſince a day was ſet a part for prayer and humiliation in this country: Surely we, as a nation, have many things to be thankful for, many things to hope and fear. Such an appointment would give heart-felt pleaſure to Millions of his Majeſty's moſt faithful Subjects; and if the appointment was to extend to North-America, and indeed to the whole British Empire, to be on the ſame day, it would add a ſolemnity to it, that would be very pleaſing. It might pleaſe the all-wiſe Governor of the Univerſe to hear our united prayers to direct and diſpoſe all matters that are not rightly underſtood, between us and our American Brethren in particular, to an iſſue, the reſult of which might be of the moſt extenſive advantages.

There are many inſtances of public deliverances being vouchſafed to this country, in anſwer to public Prayer.

If theſe lines ſhould chance to be ſeen by our Gracious Soverign; may the King of Kings put into his heart to appoint ſuch a day, is the hearty paryer of

MILLIONS.

For the Public Ledger.

On ſeeing Capt. A—— at Mrs. Cornely's dreſt fantaſtically.

'TIS ſaid that our Soldiers ſo lazy
(are grown,
With luxury, plenty, and eaſe,
That they more for their Carriage
(than Courage *are known.*
And ſcarce know the uſe of a piece.
Let them ſay what they will, ſince it
(nobody galls,
And exclaim out, ſtill louder & louder;
But there ne'er was more money expend-
(ed in Balls,
Or a greater conſumption of Powder.

March 9. *We have authority to inform the Public, that for the encouragement of our Navigation, by increaſing the number of ſeamen in the Merchants Service, there is preparing, under the patronage of the chief Magiſtrate of this City, a Bill to oblige the owners of all BritiſhShips, to take boys to ſerve as apprentices on board their reſpective Veſſels, in proportion to their tonnage or number of Men; the alarming decreaſe of able ſeamen, being a convincing proof that the intended Nurſeries of that uſeful body of Men, on the ſupport of which, our exiſtence as a Commercial and Maritime Nation depends, require ſpeedy and effectual Regulation.*

If ſuch an act ſhould paſs, it would promote and facilitate the laudable plan begun by Sir John Fielding, and which it is to be hoped, will be taken up and extended by the Marine ſociety, whoſe aſſiſtance during the late war was a great national benefit.

March 17. *Yeſterday a grand proceſſion of upwards of 200 horſemen, with colours flying, proceeded over Weſtminſter Bridge, in their way to the King's Bench Priſon, to congratulate Mr. Wilkes, on his being a third time elected member for Middleſex.*

At a very numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Merchants and tradeſmen of Liverpool, at George's Coffee-houſe, on Wedneſday ſe'nnight, purſuant to public notice, an addreſs was propoſed, and unanimouſly agreed to be tranſmitted to Sir William Meredith, Bart. and Ribard Pennont, Eſq, the worthy repreſentatives in Parliament for that borough.

Yeſterday there was a grand councill held at St. James's —The only officers of ſtate preſent were the Earl of Hertford, Earl of Talbot, Duke of Ancaſter, and Lord Weymouth.

Tueſday there was a very numerous meeting of the gentlemen ſupporters of the Bill of Rights, at the London tavern, Lord Mountmorris in the chair, when a further ſum, it is ſaid, was ſubſcribed in ſupport of Mr. Wilkes and his cauſe.

It is ſaid orders are given for ſeven new frigates of thirty ſix guns each, to be built in private dockyards on the river Thames for the government ſervice.

Letters from Dantzick, dated March 1. ſay, "The troubles which have ſo long diſtracted this unhappy kingdom. begin now to be felt on the frontiers of Royal Pruſſia, which had hitherto been free from them. All the roads are infeſted with parties who call themſelves Confederates, ſome to plunder, and others to get out of the way of the Ruſſians, who purſued them very cloſely. The poſt coming from Warſaw hither was ſeized a few days ago It is likewiſe melancholly to ſee that many of the principal and moſt opulent families are obliged to ſend their jewels and other valuable effects here, and to Hamburgh and Holland, either to ſell or pawn, in order to raiſe money for their preſent ſubſiſtence. One merchant in particular lately arrived from Warſaw had a diamond of 31 carrats and a half, which it is ſaid he intended to ſell in Holland."

Aſſembly Room, Mile End, March 20. 1769

At the Meeting of the Freeholders of the county of Middleſex, this day, at the Aſſembly-room, Mile end, there was the greateſt appearance, perhaps that ever has been known on a like occaſion.

The chair was filled by Mr. Sawbridge, who having declared the cauſe of this meeting to be the rejection of Mr. Wilkes, and a new writ ordered for the election of a repreſentative in his ſtead, for the county, and to take the opinion of the freeholders, whether they would again ſupport their former choice.

It was unanimouſly reſolved to ſupport their former choice of John Wilkes, Eſq; to be a repreſentative in Parliament for the county of Middleſex.

Other gentlemen then ſpoke in their turns, in regard to the propriety & legality of this proceeding. And it was clearly ſhewn, that, there is no law to exclude Mr. Wilkes, nor to puniſh any perſon for voting for him, and that as often as Mr. Wilkes, ſhall be choſen the law will oblige the returning officer to declare him duly elected, in defiance to any act that might be made uſe of to the contrary.

Some ſpeeches were thrown out about petitioning; but Mr. T——, with a true patriotic ſpirit recommended moderation, and expreſſed his hopes that integrity and firmneſs on the part of the county, would prove of more real effect towards a happy end to the affair in debate, than any meaſure that ſhould carry in them the appearance of anger and revenge.

Accordingly it was unanimouſly agreed, to wait the iſſue of the next election the 14th of April.

It was then moved, to thank the Sheriffs for their candor and conduct at the laſt election, which was carried nem. con.

It is impoſſible to deſcribe the heartineſs of the freeholders, who proteſted that they would go to Brentford not only every month, but every day, if neceſſary, rather than deſert or betray their rights; and would ſooner lay down their freeholds, or their lives, than give up their inherent and unalienable privilege of chuſing

The meeting was adjourned to the Monday after the next election; when the freeholders will meet again to determine the neceſſary ſteps to be taken in ſupport of their rights and liberties.

Laſt Saturday died at Buſh Hill, near Enfield, in the 88th year of his age, Mr. David Barclay, late of Cheapſide, where he reſided above 70 years. and, by an extenſive commerce with America, acquired a large fortune, and with that univerſal reputation for laudable induſtry, ſtrict probity, unaffected benevolence and liberality, as will perpetuate his Memory with Honor and Reſpect to the lateſt Poſterity He was the only ſurviving Son of Mr. Robert Barclay, author of the famous apology for the Quakers, dedicated to King Charles the Second; and was not the leſs remarkable for having had the ſingular Honor of receving under his roof three ſucceſſive Kings on their acceſſion to the throne, when they favoured this city with their royal preſence.

Tueſday there was a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the ſupporters of the Bill of Rights at the London Tavern in Biſhopſgate-ſtreet; when they received the report of the Committee appointed to examine into the ſtate of Mr Wilkes's affairs, and ſet a part 1500l. to diſcharge the demands of the moſt neceſſitous of that Gentleman's Creditors. After dinner 500l. was ſubſcribed towards ſupporting the cauſe.

It is remarked with pleaſure that among the number of Mr. Wilkes's friends are 5 of the city members.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that General Paoli had lately diſcovered two of his own relations to have been engaged in a treaſonable correſpondence with France.

Some letters from Leghorn mention, that three of Paoli's privateers had fallen into the hands of the French. in conſequence of the victory over the Corſicans.

Letters from Madrid, dated Feb. 14. ſay "The family of the Governor of Mazagan in Africa arrived here the 29th ult. That fortreſs is actually beſieged by between 25 and 30.000 Moors. We are embarking here with the utmoſt diſpatch, every kind of ammunition and proviſion for that place."

Letters from Madrid, dated Feb. 14 ſay, "The king, in order to favour the Indian fabricks of cotton and painted linen in the province of Catalonia, hath ſuppreſſed for ten years the municipal tax which uſed to be received in the ports of Barcelona on the cotton of America and of this kingdom."

Wedneſday the papers and journals kept by the officers on board the ſwallow ſloop of war, lately returned from the ſouth ſeas, were brought up from Portſmouth to the admiralty office, for the inſpection of the Commiſſioners of that board. The ſhip is ordered round to Woolwich, and to be paid off.

OS TON, May 18.

We have Intelligence from gentlemen of undoubted credit, that the merchants at Philadelphia, at a meeting lately held in that city, came into an agreement not to import any goods from Great-Britain untill the late Revenue Acts are repealed.

We hear that Capt. Shand's Veſſel that arrived at Providence laſt Week from London, is fully loaded with Goods, and that capt. Hannes who arrived alſo laſt Week at Newport, Rode-Iſland, brought a conſiderable Quantity of goods; but we are informed from good Authority; that there is not a ſingle Package on board either for any mearchant in this Town.

The Providence paper begins to fill up with Advertiſements of Engliſh & India goods Lately imported there from LONDON.

There were this ſpring ſeveral more Veſſels loading at London, with dry goods for Quebec than uſual.

We hear that the Detachment of the 56th regiment commanded by Capt. Willſon, are to embark for Halifax this day.

It is ſaid that the 14th regiment now here is deſtined this ſummer for New-York, and the regiment in that City is to return home.

His Majeſty's ſhip Romney and Huſſar ſailed laſt Saturday for Halifax. The Commodore's Broad-Pendant is now hoiſted on board the Rippon of 60 guns, which is the only King's ſhip now in this harbour.

Laſt Friday the Senegal Sloop of War ſailed from Rhode-Iſland for this place.

Two whaling Sloops the ſame day came into Newport, from which place they had not been out above ten Days, and brought in with them upwards of 90 Barrels of Oil.

The following Piece of Intelligence is inſerted verbatim as it was received.

april ye 23 annequedomini 1769

We here from one of our contry towns that a wager was layed between two men the man weaged that he cold eat forteen quarts of heaſter podden and milk the man eat ten quorts and then died

So you See What is got by eating too much
I would adviſe the pubioc not to eat ſo much heaſter podden

thes in the nex peaper

N E W   Y O R K, May 18.

This Morning about nine o'Clock, after a long Trial, before a Court of Admiralty held in the City-Hall, conſiſting of his Excellency the Governor, and the Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Council, Joſeph Andrews was found guilty of Piracy & Murder, and condemned to be hanged, having in Auguſt or September, 1766, in Concert with Nicholas Johnſon, both Mariners on board the Sloop Polly, Capt. Duryee of this Port, bound to the Weſt-Indies, on the Paſſage, murder'd the ſaid Captain, the Mate, a Boy, and two Paſſengers, for which Johnſon was executed the ſame Year in Euſtatia.

H A R T F O R D, May 22.

Laſt Monday Mr. Samuel Price, of Glaſtenbury, leaving his Family early in the Morning, was ſoon after follow'd with the news of the Death of his Wife which happened by the following melanchollly Accident, viz. She had been for ſome time diſordered in her ſenſes, and ſubject to Fits, and being alone in the room, took a Pipe, and ſat down in a Chair to Smoak, when it was ſuppoſed ſhe was taken in a Fit, and a coal dropt from her Pipe on her gown (which was Cotton) which immediately took Fire, and burnt her to Death—Although there was a family in another Room in the Houſe yet the Accident was not diſcovered till about an hour afterwards, when ſhe was found in her Chair as above deſcrib'd. A Jury of Inqueſt was immediately impannall'd who found a Verdict, *Accidental Death.*

Laſt Monday died here Deacon JOHN EDWARDS, formerly a noted Store keeper in this Place.

A few days ſince died very ſuddenly, at Mohegan, (near New-London) Benjamin Uncas, the Sachem or King of the Mohegan tribe of Indians.—This perſon was a faſt friend to the government; in oppoſition to Maſon's claim. He has left (by Will) his titles and eſtate to his eldeſt Son, on condition that he oppoſe Maſon in his claim; & in caſe of refuſal, he is to be diſinherited, and the title and eſtate to be conferred on the next of kin.

WE The ſubſcribers, being papointed by the Honorable court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford on the 9th day of Feb. 1769. Commiſſioners on the Inſolvent Eſtate of Capt. Timothy Holliſter, late of Glaſtenbury deceas'd, hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs. of receiving the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate. on the 4th monday of May, and the firſt Mondays of June and July next, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid days, at the houſe of Mr. David Hale Innholder in ſaid Glaſtenbury.

William Wells, } *Commiſſioners*
Thomas Holliſter, jun. }

To be ſold on generous Teams,

AOUT 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well. &c. lately improved by Lieut Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 22, 1769.

Lanbier Leſcoiet,

WATCH AND CLOCK Maker from PARIS, has lately ſet up his Buſineſs at the Shop of Mr. *James Tiley,* Goldſmith in King-Street, Hartford, where he makes and mends REPEATING, HORIZONTAL, and PLAIN WATCHES and CLOCKS, of all kinds, in the Neateſt Manner, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and they will be warranted for three Years, by their Humble Servant,

LANBIER LESCOIET.

LOST.

BY the ſubſcriber, or Stole out of his Saddle Baggs, on the road from Canaan to Plainfield a Leather double Pocket Book, tied with a linnen ſtring, round ſaid book in which was two Notes given to me by Iſaac Coit. Eſq; James Bradford, William Parkes and Eliſha Payne. Eſq; one for two hundred and thirty pounds, the other for one hundred pound, lawful money both on intereſt on which laſt Note was indors'd about eighty pound, together with a large number of Receipts, orders and other papers, & one pair of mill'd worſted Stockings, which was loſt the beginning of April 1769 —Whoever will return ſaid book and papers as aforeſaid to the ſubſcriber or to David Bull innholder in Hartford ſhalll have *Five Dollars* reward, and no queſtions aſk'd.

TARBALL WHITNEY.

STolen or ſtray'd from Seth Smith 2d of Suffield, on the Monday night laſt in ſaid Suffield, a dark ſorrel mare. with a white ſpot on her noſe. about 8 years old. paces & trots, about 13 hands and a half high. ſomething low in fleſh, one fore and one hind foot ſhod, the hair much wore off on her thigh, and by the girt,. and had on a good hunting ſaddle about half wore, and a good bridle. Whoſoever ſhall return ſaid mare, ſaddle and bridle, to ſaid Smith, or ſaid mare alone, or let him know where ſhe is, or diſcover the theif ſo tha the may be brought to puniſhment ſhall have three dollars reward. and all neceſſary echarges paid by the ſubſcriber.

SETH SMITH, 2d.

Suffield, May 3d, 1769.

STolen the night after the Election one Silver Cream Pot mark'd D. S. B; done in a Flower, under the bottom, T. Edwards five Tea-Spoons mark'd as above, without the Flower made by Edwards. with his name near the Bowl, Pepper-Box 8 ſquare mark'd as above, Tea Tongs mark'd in the middle as above. Whoever ſhall ſecure the Thief. and ſend word to the ſubſcriber ſo that the goods may be recovered, ſhall be well rewarded and have all neceſſary charges paid by

SARAH BUTLER.

☞☞ *If any of the above articles ſhould be offered for ſale it is deſired they may be ſtop'd, and the Thief ſecured.*

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof,

The Inconſiſtence of renouncing the
Half-way-Covenant,
and yet retaining the
Half-way-Practice.
A DIALOGUE.
By JOSEPH BELLAMY, D.D

Printing Office, Philadelphia, May 1, 1769.

PROPOSALS

For continuing and improving the

PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE,

AND

UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.

(at the moderate Price of *Ten Shillings* per Annum)

By William Goddard.

(To be embelliſhed with COPPER PLATES, which if ſold ſeperate, could not be afforded for the Price of a Year's CHRONICLE.)

THE Printer of the *Pennſylvania Chronicle*, &c. having inſtituted his Paper with a view of ſerving the public, (as well as to obtain for himſelf ſuch moderate ſubſiſtence as one of his profeſſion has a right to expect) is very deſirous to extend its utility and as a proof of his ſincerity, he propoſes now to make ſome conſiderable improvements which he hopes will merit the attention and encouragement of the *Public*.—To this end he has greatly enlarged his correſpondence in *Europe*, and to the numerous daily and weekly News-Papers, has ordered an additional conſtant ſupply of the beſt *Political Pamphlets Regiſters, Reviews* and every other temporary production that may enable him to proſecute his deſign with credit to himſelf and ſatisfaction to his ſubſcribers.—Several gentlemen of great learning and ingenuity, in this and the neighbouring provinces have promiſed to lend their aſſiſtance, ſo that there may not be wanting ſome original productions, which may exhibit agreable ſpecimens of American humour and genius.——The paper will thus become not only a *Regiſter* of the *Beſt Intelligence* (in which no article, Foreign or Domeſtic, worthy the Public Notice, will be omitted) but a repoſitory of ingenious and valuable Literature, in proſe and verſe;—and to incite perſons to preſerve their papers, which will grow into a family Library of Entertainment and Inſtruction, he intends printing them in a very handſome Quarto, on a good fair paper, with a new and beautiful Elzevir type, to be embelliſhed annually with two elegant Copper plates, (which are already contracted for) to be executed by the moſt ingenious Artiſts; one to ſerve for a Frontiſpiece, and the other to cloſe the Volume. A neat *Title*, and a copious and uſeful Index will likewiſe be added.

THE extraordinary expences that the printer muſt neceſſarily incur, by providing theſe improvements, will require *further Encouragement*, and induce him, whilſt he is returning Thanks to his preſent generous Subſcribers, to ſolicit the favour of others, as every one muſt be ſenſible from ſo ſmall a price as *Ten Shillings* a year, and the conſtant and incidental expence of a Preſs, how ſmall a profit will remain to the Printer.——Nor can the advance of *Five Shillings* for the firſt Half year, which he requeſts from every ſubſcriber, both new and old, be looked upon as unſeaſonable, on the preſent improved and expenſive plan, which will require an immediate ſupply.

THE conſtant attention the Printer has always ſhewn to gratify the *Public*, the open and impartial manner in which he has managed his preſs, *Unbiaſſed by Party*, the free acceſs every man has to it in private diſputes without prejudice or Affection on either ſide, may, he hopes, entitle him to ſome degree of merit in his buſineſs, and conſequently to thoſe favours of the public, which he will be always equally ready to acknowledge and ſtudious to deſerve.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the Printer, at his Office in market Street, and by many Gentlemen in different parts of *America*, (particularly by moſt of the Poſtmaſters, Bookſellers, and Printers) in whoſe hands ſubſcription papers will be left; and the printer would be much obliged to any of his old Friends and Cuſtomers for their good Offices towards the future ſucceſs of his Undertaking.

N. B. The greateſt attention will be paid to the regular diſpatch and delivery of the papers in town and country.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

The caſe of Mr. JOHN ADAMS, humbly ſubmitted to the conſideration of the independant freeholders of Middleſex, at this critical period.

JOHN ADAMS, Eſq; a member of the Houſe of Aſſembly in this iſland of *Barbadoes*, in the year 1762, had armed his ſlaves to oppoſe the ſheriff in the execution of his duty. This act was attended with flagrant circumſtances. He was proſecuted, convicted, fined and impriſoned. The Houſe tho't Mr. Adams unworthy of holding a ſeat in it; and a motion being made to expel him, he was expelled accordingly. A writ was iſſued for the election of a repreſentative for the Pariſh of Chriſt church, which Mr. Adams had repreſented.—The electors ſaid, the crime or crimes for which Mr. Adams was expelled, were not committed, in the Aſſembly: They were cognizable only in the courts of law; to which Mr. Adams had ſubmitted and received ſentence: A ſentence, which, by the laws, did not affect his ſeat in the Aſſembly, and therefore they re elected him: But upon the return of the writ, it was again moved, that he ſhould be again expelled: And he was expelled accordingly. The ſpirit that prevailed in the pariſh of Chriſts Church was notorious. The electors ſeriouſly took up the caſe as a matter of *right*, belonging to themſelves. They conceived this arbitrary expulſion to be a breach of the peoples natural and unalianable privileges; which the Aſſembly, who derived it's authority from the people, was bound to ſupport. And they ſaid from SYDNEY, that the Aſſembly did not enjoy "an inherent, but a delegated power; and whoever receives it is accountable to thoſe who gave it; for they who give authority by commiſſion, do always retain more than they grant." Cap. 3. ſec. 38. Had a third writ been iſſued the electors, notwithſtanding the ſecond expulſion, would ſtill have returned him, to aſſert and ſupport their own inherent right to a free choice; and to preſerve what did conſtitutionally belong to them, the power of being not only the moſt proper, but the *ſole* and *excluſive judges*, who were fit perſons to repreſent them in the Aſſembly. The aſſembly fearing, or not liking a third election of the ſame perſon, and entertaining great indignation againſt Mr. Adams, came to a reſolution, at the time of a ſecond expulſion, to bring in a bill to diſqualify him from holding a ſeat in the Aſſembly. The bill was paſſed by the Aſſembly, and by council, and was aſſented to by the Governor, Charles Pinfold, Eſq; Dr. of the civil law.

Mr. Adams could not reſt eaſy under ſuch ſeverity, but applied for redreſs to the juſtice and moderation of his Sovereign, *the preſent King*. This gentleman was unconnected, unſupported. His fate was to be determined by the equity of his caſe.

Upon his appeal, the act of diſability was abſolutely repeal'd: with a declaration that it was arbitrary, and contrary to the ſpirit of the Britiſh conſtitution; as it deprived his Majeſty of the ſervice of a ſubject.

N. B. The reaſons that attended the repeal were expreſſed in the ſtrongeſt terms; and founded upon an opinion given by the late Sir *Matthew Lamb*, Bart. council to the board of trade.

Memorandum. In the celebrated "letter on libels, warrants," &c. Page 74 *ſixth edit.* there is this remarkable paſſage; "With regard to the inſignificance of a mere reſolution of the houſe of Commons, I recollect that ſomething of a like ſort was flung out by a learned gentleman, who cloſed the whole of his argument on this point, by ſaying, that "had he the honour of preſiding in any court of law he ſhould regard ſuch a reſolution no more than he would that of ſo many drunken porters in Covent Garden." ‡ This opinion was given in the memorable debate on general warrants, by Sir Fletcher Norton, Kt. then his Majeſty's attorney general, and now cheif juſtice in Eyre. If ſuch, in this great lawyer's opinion, was the inſignificance of a reſolution of the houſe of Commons then, a freeholder of Middleſex would be glad to know, what gives it force & importance now? If a ſingle vote of the hoſe of Commons can diſqualify or disfranchiſe an Engliſhman, why can it not naturalize a *Jew*, remove a turnpike gate, &c.—Things of much leſs conſequence?

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‡ *Feb. 14. 1764*

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

Peter Verſtille,

at his ſhop in Weathersfield, at the very loweſt prices, for Caſh only, the following articles,

BROAD cloths,
Ratteens.
Coatings Duffles
Kerſies Half thicks
Serges Sagatheys
Bazes Shalloons
Tamies Durants
Camblets Sprig'd
Plain and figur'd
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Deſetteens
Hungarian Stuffs
Poplins Miſſinets
And Dreſdinets
Grezetts brolines
Black Silk Crape
Black Bombazines
Drawboys Thickſetts
Fuſtians Buckram
Figured Laſtings
Cotton Checks of all
Widths Stript
Hollands Black
And white Green and
Crimſon and Purple
Pelong Sattens
Black Blue Green
And Pink Sarſenets
Muzlins Cambricks
Lawns
Black and White
Catgut
Black and white
Farſenet
Black and white
Gauze
Black Cyprus
Hat Crape
Black and Crimſon
Capuchen Silk
Mens & Womens
Gloves Womens
Silk Mitts
Worſted ditto Maſks
Bed Ticking
Chintz and Callicoes
Black and Colour'd
Barcelona
Handkerchiefs
Gauze ditto
Romal ditto

Black Cravatts
Black and Scarlet
Seale Trimming
Necklaces Ribbands
Dit. Gown Trimming
Head Flowers
Silver Tipetts and
Turbans Cap Skilletons
Satten Bonnets and
Hatts of all Colours
Luteſtrings Taffeties
Perſians Damaſcus.
Sofees Black and
White Lace Silk
Stay Laces Men's
Hemp Gloves
Dowlas Garlix and
Holland's beſt Lyn
Shoes Warranted
Oznabrigs Ruſſia
Linnen Diaper
White Dimothy
Men's and Boys Caſtor
And felt Hatts
Buttons and Twiſt
Sewing Silks
Horn Combs
Ivory ditto
Writing paper
Preſs paper
Tea Coffee
Cotton Wool
Whalebone Pepper
Spices Paper
Hangings for rooms
Looking Glaſſes
6d 10d 20d Nails
Deck Nails
Cruels Pins Tapes
Mens and Womens
Cotten & Worſted
Hoſe Yellow Holand
Black and Cloth Coloured Breeches Patterns
Saſh Lines Metal
Buttons Ink powder
Kenting Handkerchiefs
Ferrits and Gollooms
And many other Articles.

To be ſold by the Printers hereof.

A Second Dialogue between a Miniſter and his Pariſhioner, concerning the Half-Way Covenant

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HARTFORD;
Printed by GREEN & WATSON,

MONDAY, MAY, 29, 1769

Numb. 232.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, April 4

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES.

(continued)

THIS day the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of this town, met by adjournment at Faneuil-Hall, to receive the reports of ſeveral Committees; when among others the following were accepted, viz. The Report of a Committee relative to employing the poor, in which the overſeers had a grant of £.500 lawful money, to be apply'd for the procuring of ſpinning wheels, &c. for ſuch Women and Children as are unable to purchaſe them.——Another report, pointing out the moſt likely methods to check the progreſs of vice, and immorality; wherein it was obſerved, that nothing would better contribute to bring the propoſals to effect, than agreeing upon ſome effectual ſcheme for employing the numerous poor of this town.——And another, directing, and empowering, the Selectmen to bring ſuch actions as they may judge proper to prevent or remove any treſpaſſes upon the town's lands, and for obtaining damages for the ſame.——

April 5. The Committee, to conſider what was further neceſſary to be done for vindicating the character of the inhabitants, and obtaining the knowledge of ſuch repreſentations as may have been made to their [illegible] reported, the Draft of a humble Petition to his Majeſty, which [illegible]ly accepted, and ordered to be tranſmitted to the Hon. Col. Iſaac Barry, a Member of the Britiſh houſe of Commons, with the deſire of the town, that the ſame might be immediately preſented.—In this petition the town expreſs their Grief and aſtoniſhment, to find that ſuch accounts had been laid before the houſe of Lords, as to induce them to paſs a reſolve, that they had been in a ſtate of diſorder and confuſion for ſome time paſt.——They aſſure his M——y, that none of his ſubjects in the town, can be juſtly charg'd with diſaffection to his perſon, Family, or Government, or the leaſt diſpoſition to oppoſe the due reſtraints of Law, or conſtitutional Authority.——And that the only inſtance that could bear a repreſentation of diſorder in the town within the year paſt, was in a great Meaſure occaſioned by the Miſconduct of ſome of the ſervants of the crown; who by exerciſing a power not warranted by acts of Parliament, or beyond, ſome individuals; but that the diſorder was immediately diſcountenanced, and ſuppreſſed by the body of the inhabitants. That his Majeſty's Council however, the next Morning, began an inquiry into the diſorder, and the perſons active in it, but were ſtop'd in the proceſs by G. B. himſelf, who choſe *in his own Way and Manner*, to take depoſitions and tranſmit them, *ſuch as they were*, without giving the town the leaſt Notice of what they contain'd, or the knowledge even of the Magiſtrate before whom they were taken! They complain to his Majeſty that their public tranſactions have been repreſented as ſpringing from undutifulneſs, diſaffection, and even the principles of rebellion; the unhappy effects of which they feel in the ordering a *military* force, under a ſuppoſed Neceſſity of them to aid *Civil* authority, and preſerve the peace, while the town is kept in total ignorance of the Matters alledged againſt them.——They repreſent to his M——y, that they had particularly waited on G. B and intreated him to point out in what reſpects the public tranſactions of the town had militated with law, but could not obtain ſuch a Favour.——They beſeech his Majeſty with hearts full of affection and Duty, and at the ſame time, with the warmeſt attachment to their own conſtitutional rights, liberties, and privileges, to allow them to declare thoſe accounts to be ill grounded, which have repreſented them as held to their allegiance and duty, only by the band of terror, and the force of arms; and they ſupplicate the removal of a military power,—a power unneceſſary,—a power unfavourable to commerce deſtructive to Morals, dangerous to law, and tending to overthrow the civil conſtitution.——They fly to the juſtice as well as the clemency of the S——n, and pray that they may be favour'd with copies of Governor Barnard's letters (*ſome of which have ſince come to hand,*) the Memorials of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms in America, and other papers, that affect their moſt important intereſts, that they may have the opportunity of vindicating themſelves; and they conclude with declaring that they doubt not their being able to make their innocence appear to the ſatisfaction of their S——n, and the ſhame of their Accuſers.

April 6. [illegible] Appointment of acting Juſtices for every county, too much care cannot be taken, that they be not, only perſons of the *beſt Morals*, but of a ſpirit which will lead them to act up to the true character of Reforming Magiſtrates: This town has been ſo happy in times paſt, as to have a Number of ſuch Magiſtrates; men who nobly exerted themſelves, for the ſuppreſſion of drunkenneſs, Sabbath breaking, Profaneneſs and other Immoralities; and it is cauſe of Thankfulneſs, that the preſent day ſtill afford inſtances of ſuch faithfulneſs.——However, it ſeems G. B. is of opinion, that a reform of the Magiſtracy is become abſolutely neceſſary for making better times; but diſpairing of having the conſent of his C——l for diſplacing any of the preſent juſtices; he has ſeen fit to add a Number to the Bench, who are to labour in this ſalutary Work.——The people might reaſonably have concluded, that a ſuppreſſion of the immoralities enumerated, would have been the main object of their purſuit, but it ſeems nothing leſs is intended,——a reform of *Government* and [illegible] of *the Manners* of the people, is the ſervice allotted them; and this reform is to conſiſt in a bracing up of *Government*, which has been repreſented to be in a much more *lax ſtate* than are our *Morals*. A *Foreigner* has been pitch'd upon to take the lead in this arduous undertaking, of *bracing up Government*, the plain Engliſh of which, is, *ſtrengthning and aiding the Meaſures* of an avaricious, arbitary G——r; but the ſervice has proved too fatiguing for even a F——ch Conſtitution,——he often reels and ſtaggers under his load of ſervice,——poor Gentleman, ſome perſons were paſſing his houſe the other night as he was coming to his ſtreet door with a large taper in his hand, to light one of his clan into the ſtreet, when they obſerved his knees to ſmite one againſt another, which preſently after buckled under him, and this reformer received a fall, which excited the *pity* rather than *laughter* of the beholders.——It is to be hoped ſome proper help will be ſpeedily afforded him, as it cannot but excite ridicule, to perceive a *lax unbraced* Magiſtrate, employed in *bracing* up Government.——*It is a ſerious truth, that if Magiſtrates are vicious and immoral, the people will ſoon be ſo; and if in theſe Appointments, ſo little regard is paid even to political characters, as that T——s, and R——s, may be entruſted with the execution of the laws, provided they will act in ſubſerviency to the views of a F——h arbitrary, G——r, the rights, as well as the Morals, of ſuch a people, muſt be in the moſt deplorable Situation.*

April 7. The reſolutions of the Merchants of Philadelphia, not to import any more foreign Merchandize, while the preſent reſtrictions, Burdens, and impoſitions, upon the trade of North-America are continued gives high ſatisfaction to the true friends of the Colonies in this province, as does the conduct of the Merchants in New York, in appointing a Committee to inquire into, and inſpect all European Importations, in order to a ſtrict compliance with their agreement, reſpecting a Non importation of Foreign Wares; which Committee is to correſpond with the Merchants of other colonies.——Meaſures which we hope will be adopted by all their Neighbours and be productive of the moſt ſalutary Effects to a whole Continent.

April 8. The capacity of a hottentot at this time of day, is ſufficient to diſcern, that our ruin can come only from ourſelves: And that our fellow Subjects in Great Britain, can't deprive us of our rights if we *mind our own Buſineſs* and let *theirs alone*. The truth is, we have *no Occaſion* for Britiſh Manufactures, they are *Rank Poiſon* to the conſtitution of this country. We live in a land that flows with Milk and Honey, and with ſuitable culture, will preſently yield us the Neceſſaries and convenences of life in rich Abundance.

We have had line upon line, and lecture upon lecture, to ſhew us the *importance* and *Neceſſity* of diſuſing as faſt as poſſible *European Articles*, and attending to thoſe that are fabricated and Manufactured *in America*, as the only Way to unrivit the chains, and burſt aſunder the Bands of Iron that are faſtened on us.

Thoſe perſons who for the ſake of a little ſordid Pelf, directly or indirectly, encourage or connive, at the importation of articles pernicious to the conſtitutional rights of this country, ought to be look'd upon as men deſtitute of reaſon, civility, and common ſenſe. The people of Great-Britain, by the burdens and impoſitions on trade and by their coerſive and vigorous Meaſures, abundantly intimate that our trade in thoſe parts is *diſagreeable*, and that it would be well to forbear, at leaſt for a ſeaſon.—It muſt therefore be *unmannerly* and contrary to the rules of reaſon, and good Breeding, to keep haunting them, after their actions have amounted almoſt to a flat Denial.

[illegible]

countrymen, reſolve to be conſtitutionally free, and not barter away our Birth-right privileges for that which profiteth not. Let us *ſave our Money* in order to *ſave our Country*; let the Buſineſs of *Importation*, already thickſet with Difficulties, and dangerous to purſue, *come to a period*, and thoſe who promote it to the Diſadvantage of the cauſe of Liberty, be looked upon with an *Eye of contempt*. Let us by no Means promote or eſteem thoſe, who are purſuing intereſts diametrically oppoſite to the Intereſt of the public, and who to gratify their avaricious cravings, would ſell their country, and compaſs Sea and Land to obtain articles, which if obtain'd tend to involve America in *irretrievable ruin*."

April 9. There have been great Diſturbances not long ſince, in the Barracks at New-Boſton, and ſome tumults in the ſtreet near them, occaſioned by the Inſults and outrages of the drunken ſoldiery, in which ſeveral of the inhabitants, as well as the Soldieres were wounded.——*Violences muſt be expected from Soldiers, who have a raging appetite for ſpirit and whoſe Barracks, are encircled with Diſtilling Houſes and dram ſhops.*

April 10. Two ſoldiers the other evening, left the Guard on the Neck, and were making off into the country; one of them who had been much in Liquor, on coming to his ſenſes, thought it moſt expedient to return, and throw himſelf upon the mercy of a court, Marſhal; by this court, we are told, he was ſentenced to have *only* eight hundred Laſhes, three hundred and eighty of which he received in part, and was then carried off to the Hoſpital, to all Appearance a dead Man.

April 11. There was very ſevere Whippings the Day before Yeſterday: a Grenadier having recieved about two hundred Laſhes, in part of a Court Marſhall's ſentence, the Doctor as it is ſaid, adviſed to his being looſed from the Halberts, it being his opinion, that a greater Number might endanger life. He was accordingly unlooſed, when he fell upon the ground ſenſeleſs, but upon pouring ſome Water down his throat, he ſoon came to himſelf; this encouraged the human officer, to order his being again tied to the halberts, and that the Drummers ſhould proceed in executing the ſentence; he accordingly recieved about fifty more Laſhes, as ſeemingly *inſenſible* of the ſtrokes as would have been a *ſtatue of Marble*: He was then taken down and conveyed away to the Hoſpital, a ſeeming Corps.

April 12. Yeſterday Morning it was confidently reported to the inhabitants, by ſeveral of the ſoldiers, that the granadier whipped the day before, was actually dead. The minds of people were agitated with this News; the circumſtances of his Puniſhment, could not but greatly affect them: They applied to the two coroners in town, who diſcovered that they needed no ſtimulus, to diſcharge their Duty ———Thomas Daws, Eſq; immediately proceeded to the Hoſpital in the common, and would not be ſatisfied with any information of doctors, &c until he had ſeen the man, and was aſſured that he was living; ſoon after Mr Pierpoint, the other coroner, made a legal inquiſition: he alſo informed the inhabitants, that the Man was alive, but that he appeared to him to be in a moſt hazardous condition.

We hope he may recover or in caſe of his death, that it may be manifeſted to the world, that the town of Boſton in New England, as well as the city of Wincheſter, in Old England, has its Worthies, who can never reſt until they have taken all proper and legal methods, to clear the land of the Guilt of that blood, which would otherwiſe lie upon it.

[*To be continued*]

LONDON, *Feb.* 9.

Letters from Paris mention, that it is not expected there that General Paoli can hold out above one campaign againſt the power of France, not only on account of ſuperiority of numbers, but alſo as great dependance is placed on the deſertion of ſome of the chiefs in Corſica, and that in all probability by the powerful influence of gold, more will follow the example.

They write from Conſtantinople, that the Turkiſh army, deſtined to act in Poland, will conſiſt of 250 000 men; that a body of 140 000 Tartars have orders to make an irruption in the empire of Ruſſia, and that the ſum aſſigned by the Porte for the expences of the war, amounts to 250 millions.

It is rumoured no leſs than three foreign miniſters took the earlieſt opportunity to diſpatch expreſſes to their ſeveral courts, on the ſubject of a late expulſion.

The expences attending the proſecuting a certain popular priſoner, are now ſaid to amount to no leſs than 600 000l, which have all been deſtayed by one ſingle perſon.

Feb. 10. It is ſaid his Sardinian Majeſty has made a very forcible remonſtrance to the court of France, in relation to the invaſion of Corſica, which it is hoped will be attended with conſequences that will be very advantageous for the ſpirited natives of that iſland.

By Letters from Corſica, we hear that a report prevails in that iſland, that the dey of Algiers has offered to furniſh the brave Paoli with a conſiderable ſupply of troops and warlike ſtores, in order to enable him to preſerve the liberties of his country from the encroachments of his ambitious enemies.

Feb. 11. It is ſaid that a certain gentleman lately promoted to a high office, received the ſum of 5000l. as a retaining fee in a certain cauſe, with 1000l. for his brief; and that he, with the reſt of the council, will receive 50l. per day till it is determined.

Feb. 13. It is thought that matters will very ſhortly be made deciſive reſpecting America; not only by a ſtrict ſupport of the ſupreme legiſlative authority over them, but likewiſe bringing the inſtigators and ringleaders of the late commotions there, to a ſtrict account for their proceedings.

It is ſaid, that as ſoon as a certain great affair is bro't upon the tapis, a celebrated ſtateſman, who has retired from all public buſineſs, has ſomething very extraordinary and very intereſting to offer on the ſubject of territorial right, &c.

We hear ſome perſons are under proſecution for tranſmitting a late addreſs without proper authority.

The King of Pruſſia has bought in all the demands of the German Commiſſaries who were denied payment by the board of enquiry in London, after the war. They were paid, (or perhaps overpaid) one million in lieu of ſeven. How this monarch expects to get in the remainder, is what the French call *Un myſtère de la cour*. But it is imagined that great politician would not give even five per cent. ready money, if he were not ſure of obtaining the reſt.

Two great officers in the city, in the law department, have given it as their opinion that a certain popular gentleman is not eligible for the office of Alderman, being in execution at the time of election.

Letters from Paris, dated, January 31. declared, that no news of any conſequence had lately been received at court, relating to the affairs of Corſica. It appears that the count de Marbeuf has received orders to act only on the defenſive, till the large body of troops from Provence arrives to reinforce him, and that then his inſtructions are, to act in the moſt vigorous manner, in order to reduce the iſland under the dominion of France, which, it is thought, will be affected in about two months as ſeveral of the firſt families in that iſland, have offered to join the King's troops, provided their privileges relating to commerce, &c. are not infringed.

We are aſſured, that an eminent, merchant, in this city, remarkable for his attachment to the cauſe of liberty, tranſmitted to General Paoli, on Friday laſt, the ſum of one thouſand pounds, which he had collected among his friends, for the relief of the brave Corſicans, in conſequence of the ſubſcription ſet on foot by Mr. Boſwell.

The final determination of the ineligibility of a certain gentleman to an office of ſome importance in this city, is we hear, not yet made; as the law officers, to whom the matter was referred, though they have already declared the election to be void on account of his being in execution at that time, have deſired the opinion of the ſolicitor and Attorney General on this matter.

Feb. 14. It is now thought, that a bill of incapacitation will not be brought againſt a certain gentleman.

It is ſaid, an application has been made, in an extraordinary tone, by the ambaſſador of a great power, demanding our making part in a quarrel wherein we are at preſent no ways concerned; and with a haughty declaration, that not a ſingle article of commerce (through the medium of other powers, which muſt inevitably raiſe the price of them to us) ſhall be permitted to be imported from his ſoveteign's dominions, for Britiſh uſe.

Meſſ. *Green & Watſon*,

I Truſt you will be ſo kind as to inſert this in your next, by way of reply to a paſſage publiſhed in your paper, 230, ſigned A, viz. "*We all* know that parſon Peters of Hebron, did actually encourage and exhort his people to diſregard the governor's proclamation for a faſt, on purpoſe to try, (as he ſaid) the ſtrength of our law over epiſcopalians in this reſpect, as he intended to appeal home; but I think he found that our laws were ſufficient to reſtrain his licentious behaviour."

Who this *A.* is, may be well known by Antidote——who, "*we all know*" one, may be known by the wrangling, quack, lying club, whoſe reſidence is upon the banks of the river ſtyx, and their ſign is will, faction and folly.

A's *know*-ledge would be better employed in a chirurgical way of tapping heart ulcers, and gutting men, contrary to the advice of all his betters, than in writing libels to fill up New-London papers, about epiſcopalian miniſters, where, for want of room to vent his *knowledge* in chicanery and falſe accuſations, begs a place out of his own peſtilential latitude, that miſery may have company 'Tis for *A*'s frequent ill-conduct, in publiſhing lies for truth, that I am prevailed on to appear in your paper. A's character is ſo remarkably diſpitious at home and abroad, may I ſay, "*we all know that*,——&c. that had he ſigned his name Dr. P-r—s, inſtead of his ancient Indian mode of buſh-fighting, by a fictitious name, either Antidote Antic riſt, or *A*, he might have filled every paper with every invective and falſehood concerning me, which his fetid conſcience or ſtomach could have belched forth, and I would have riſqued my character to the public, without opening my mouth.

This Lond Bucaneer, not content to libel the clergy of the church of England in general, "*of lying & prevaricating in the moſt ſacred things, and teaching damnable doctrines*," and as *he* has worded them, really blaſphemous, and wholly denied by every miſſionary in the colony, has now attached Mr. G—— and myſelf in another form, untrue as the former, and untrue as his maſter's ſaying *ſkin for ſkin*, &c I ſpeak for myſelf, I have always obſerved the proclamation of the governor as much as I have Chriſtmas or Good Friday, and in my next I will ſet that mater in its true light. Your's, &c.

SAM. PETERS.

New Advertiſements.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the Subſcriber on the 13th inſtant, one large Red COW, the tops of her horns cut off.——Alſo one ſmall Brindle COW, with a white ſpot on her near Buttock, (both with Calf) Whoever takes up ſaid Cows, and brings them to me, ſhall have TWO DOLDARS Reward, or one Dollar for each, and all neceſſary charges paid by

WILLIAM KNOX

Hartford, May 26. 1769

Taken up

BY the Subſcriber of Rocky-Hill, about the 6th of April laſt, a black MareColt, about 3 years old. no brand. ſhod before natural trotter, both her hind feet white. a ſtar in her forehead, and has been recorded in the town record book in Weathersfield. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

JOHN GRAHAMS.

Weathersfield, (Rocky Hill) May 26. 1769

We the Subſcribers,

BEing appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Woodbury, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Stephen Upſon, Eſq; late of Waterbury deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) we hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of the Relict of the ſaid Stephen Upſon, Eſq; deceas'd in ſaid Waterbury on the 2d and laſt tueſdays of June, July, Auguſt, Sept. and October next, from 9 of the clock in the forenoon, till 5 o'clock in the afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Thomas Matthews,
Thomas Oiborn, } *Commiſſioners.*
John Welton.

Waterbury, May 26, 1769

A Dollar Reward

AND all coſts paid—no queſtions asked—upon the return of my Pocket Book, with a 40s. bill 1762 date, and many notes of hand and other papers and ſome ſmall money in it—I loſt ſaid book between Rocky-Hill ferry. and Capt. Francis Holliſters in Eaſtbury this day.——

John Peters.

Hebron, May 18th, 1769

Farmington, May 27th 1769.

Ran-Away

FROM the ſubſcribers hereof in Farmington. on the evening after the 10th day of inſtant May: two young men apprentices to the ſubſcribers, named Ephraim Butrick, and Joſiah Hurlburt, ſaid Butrick ſerving for the trade of making Foot Wheels, and is about 19 years of age, is a ſpry dexterous fellow middling ſtature well proportion'd had on when he went away a mix'd colour'd plain cloth coat, blue jacket, and leather breeches. Alſo ſaid Hurlburt, ſerving for the trade of a blackſmith and is about 19 years of age, and a darkiſh complexion, black hair a thick ſet fellow had on when he went away a light colour'd broad cloth coat a red ſhagg jacoat, and leather breaches. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid runaways and return them to their maſters ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by the ſubſcribers hereof,

Elijab Porter,
Peter Curtiſs.

NEW-YORK, *May* 25.

On Tueſday laſt our annual COMMENCEMENT was held in this City. The Proceſſion, which was large, and more ſolemn than uſual, began to move at 10 o'Clock, from King's College to Trinity Church, in the following order. 1ſt, *The young Gentlemen belonging to the College-School.* 2dly, *The Students of the College.* 3dly, *The former Graduates.* 4thly, *The Preſident and Profeſſors.* 5thly, *The Clergy.* 6thly, *His Excellency Sir HENRY MOORE, Bart. with the Members of his Majeſty's Council; & many other Gentlemen. Military as well as civil, who attended on the Occaſion.*

The Commencement was opened by Dr. COOPER, with Prayer: After which he introduced the Exerciſes by a very nervous and elegant Latin Oration. The Candidates then proceeded in the following Order.

Salutatory Oration, Latin by Mr. Nicol.
On Benevolence, Engliſh by Mr. Vardil
De Imitatione, by Mr. Cooper.
On the Employment of Time, by Mr. Beekman.
De Utiliate Artium et Scientiarum, by Mr. Barclay.
Medical Diſſertation, by Mr. Tucker.
Do. by Mr. Kiſſam.

The Preſident then conferred the following Degrees.

Caleb Cooper. A. B. Robert Tucker, and Samuel Kiſſam, M. B.

Maſters of Arts.

Rev. John Tyler, Rev. Ebenezer Kneeland, Henry Lloyd, John Watts, Edward Nicoll, John Troup, ſen. John Troup, jun. John Vardill, James Barclay, Gerrard Beekman.

Validictory Oration, by Mr. Watts.

The Audience, which was extremely crouded gave the higheſt applauſe to the different Performances.

Immediately before the Time of conferring degrees, the Preſident left his ſeat, and was ſucceeded by Samuel Bard, M. D. who delivered a moſt animated Speech, containing Advice to the Gentlemen who were to be graduated in Medicine; At the concluſion of which he took occaſion to urge, with great Pathos and Strength of Argument, the Neceſſity of eſtabliſhing a regular HOSPITAL in this City, for the reception of the poor Sick; and ſet the advantages reſulting from ſuch an inſtitution in the moſt ſtriking Point of Light.

The buſineſs of the Commencement being ended, the proceſſion returned in the ſame order as before, to the College Hall, a little after 3 o'clock; where after an handſome entertainment, a ſubſcription was opened by his Excellency the Governor's particular deſire, for the erection of a public Hoſpital. His Excellency and other gentlemen who were preſent, ſubſcribed very liberally for the purpoſe. The ſum then raiſed amounted to near a thouſand pounds. It is not to be doubted that this laudable example will be followed by all other opulent and public ſpirited patriots in the province; who, we cannot but hope will countenance, and otherwiſe contribute to carry into execution, ſo charitable a ſcheme, which cannot fail of producing the moſt ſalutary effects to the community.

N. B: Meſſis Tucker and Kiſſam, are the firſt Gentlemen who have been graduated in phyſic at this college. Their extenſive knowledge in that branch of ſcience, diſcovered in their diſſertations, and the very critical public examinations which they underwent, previous to the commencement, did much honour to their own abilities, as well as to the different profeſſors in medicine, who had the care of their education; and is an happy preſage of the future utility of the inſtitution.

The Court of Admiralty mentioned in our laſt was held by virtue of a ſpecial commiſſion for the trial of pirates, &c. It conſiſted of his Excellency the Governor, preſident; the gentlemen of his Majeſty's council the Judge of the Admiralty, the commander of his Majeſty's Ship deal Caſtle, the Deputy Secretary and the receiver General and collector of the Province. After the trial and condemnation of Joſeph Andrews, for the Murder of Capt. Ruluff Duryée, Peter Demilt Mate, Cobbs the cabin Boy, all belonging to the Sloop Polly; as alſo of Wells Coverley, and an Antigua Captain, who had ſold his Veſſel and was returning home, and of John Van Bunſchooten, who went for his health, paſſengers on board, in ſeptember 1766. On Friday the 19th the Court met again for the trial of Stephen Porter, Mariner for the Murder of Capt John Weſtcot and ſundry others, on board a Briſtol Ship on the high ſeas, on the coaſt of Guinea, in the year 1766. But on the officer's going to bring him before the Court he found him hanging to one of the Bars of the priſon Window, quite dead having made uſe of a String by which he ſupported his Irons, The cornor's Inqueſt brought in their Verdict Self Murder and he was ſentenced to be buried in the high way, at the upper end of the Bowry lane, with a Stake ſtuck through his body, which ſentence was executed accordingly, and on Tueſday laſt Joſeph Andrews, according to his Sentence was hanged on the ſhore of the North River. When he was dead his body was cut down, and hang'd in chains on a high Gallows, on the moſt conſpicuous part of Bedlow's Iſland. He confeſſed the muraers for which he ſuffered, but ſolemnly denid having ever been concerned in any other Murder or capital crime.

HARTFORD, May 29.

Laſt Friday Night, about 12 o' Clock, the Houſe of the Wid. Willard of Newington, was conſumed by Fire, together with the greateſt part of her houſhold Furniture, and a conſiderable quantity of Engliſh Grain. As there had been no fire in the Houſe the latter part of the Day, it can't be imagin'd how it could take Fire at that Time of Night, unleſs it was done by ſome evil-minded perſon.

About two years ſince, Mrs. Willard had a large Barn burnt in the ſame extraordinary Manner.

On TIME.

SAY, is there aught that can convey
An Image of its tranſient ſtay ?
'Tis an Hand'sbreadth ; 'tis a Tale ;
'Tis a Veſſel under Sail ;
'Tis a courier's ſtraining Steed ;
'Tis a Shuttle in its Speed ;
'Tis an Eagle in its Way,
Darting down upon its prey ;
'Tis an Arrow in its Flight,
Mocking the purſuing Sight ;
'Tis a Vapour in the Air ;
'Tis a Whirlwind ruſhing there ;
'Tis a ſhort liv'd fading Flow'r ;
'Tis a Rain-bow on a Show'r ;
'Tis a momentary Ray,
Smiling in a Winter's Day ;
'Tis a Torent's rapid Stream ;
'Tis a Shadow ; 'Tis a Dream ;
'Tis the cloſing Watch of Night,
Dying at the riſing Light ;
'Tis a Landſcape vainly gay,
Painted upon crumbling Clay ;
'Tis a Lamp that waſtes its Fires ;
'Tis a Smoke that quick expires ;
'Tis a Bubble ; 'tis a Sigh ;
Be prepared O Man ! to die.

On ETERNITY.

WHAT is Eternity ? Can ought
Paint its duration to the thought ?
Tell ev'ry beam the ſun emits,
When in ſublimeſt noon he ſits ;
Tell ev'ry light-wing'd mote that ſtrays
Within his ample round of rays ;
Tell all the leaves, and all the buds,
That Crown the gardens and the woods ;
Tell all the ſpires of graſs the meads
Produce, when ſpring propitious leads
The new born year ; tell all the droops
The night, upon their bended tops,
Sheds in ſoft ſilence, to diſplay
Their beauties with the riſing day ;
Tell all the ſands the ocean laves,
Tell all its changes, all its waves ;
Or tell, with more laborious pains,
The drops its mighty maſs contains ;
Be this aſtoniſhing account
Augmented with the full amount
Of all the drops the clouds have ſhed,
Where'er their watry fleeces ſpread,
Through all the tracts of time's long tour,
From *Adam* to the preſent hour,
Still ſhort the ſum ; nor can it vie
With the more numerous years that lie
Emboſom'd in ETERNITY.
Was there a belt that could contain
In its vaſt orb the earth and main ;
With figures was it cluſter'd o'er,
Without one cypher in the ſcore,
And could your lab'ring thought aſſign
The total of the crowded line,
How ſcant th' amount ! th' attempt how vain
To reach Duration's endleſs Chain !
For when as many years are run,
unbounded age is but begun.
Attend, O Man, with awe divine,
For this ETERNITY is thine !

Printing Office, Philadelphia, May 1, 1769.

PROPOSALS
For continuing and improving the
PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE,
AND
UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.
(at the moderate Price of *Ten Shillings* per Annum)
By William Goddard.
(To be embelliſhed with COPPER PLATES, which if ſold ſeperate, could not be afforded for the Price of a Year's CHRONICLE.)

THE Printer of the *Pennſylvania Chronicle*, &c. having inſtituted his Paper with a view of ſerving the public, (as well as to obtain for himſelf ſuch moderate ſubſiſtence as one of his profeſſion has a right to expect) is very deſirous to extend its utility and as a proof of his ſincerity, he propoſes now to make ſome conſiderable improvements which he hopes will merit the attention and encouragement of the *Public*.—To this end he has greatly enlarged his correſpondence in *Europe*, and to the numerous daily and weekly News-Papers, has ordered an additional conſtant ſupply of the beſt *Political Pamphlets Regiſters, Reviews* and every other temporary production that may enable him to proſecute his deſign with credit to himſelf and ſatisfaction to his ſubſcribers.—Several gentlemen of great learning and ingenuity, in this and the neighbouring provinces have promiſed to lend their aſſiſtance, ſo that there may not be wanting ſome original productions, which may exhibit agreable ſpecimens of American humour and genius.——The paper will thus become not only a *Regiſter* of the *Beſt Intelligence*, (in which no article, Foreign or Domeſtic, worthy the Public Notice, will be omitted) but a repoſitory of ingenious and valuable Literature, in proſe and verſe ;—and to incite perſons to preſerve their papers, which will grow into a family Library of Entertainment and Inſtruction, he intends printing them in a very handſome Quarto, on a good fair paper, with a new and beautiful Elzevir type, to be embelliſhed annually with two elegant Copper plates, (which are already contracted for) to be executed by the moſt ingenious Artiſts ; one to ſerve for a Frontiſpiece, and the other to cloſe the Volume. A neat *Title*, and a copious and uſeful Index will likewiſe be added.

THE extraordinary expences that the printer muſt neceſſarily incur, by providing theſe improvements, will require *further Encouragement*, and induce him, whilſt he is returning Thanks to his preſent generous Subſcribers, to ſolicit the favour of others, as every one muſt be ſenſible from ſo ſmall a price as *Ten Shillings* a year, and the conſtant and incidental expence of a Preſs, how ſmall a profit will remain to the Printer.——Nor can the advance of *Five Shillings*, for the firſt Half year, which he requeſts from every ſubſcriber, both new and old, be looked upon as unſeaſonable, on the preſent improved and expenſive plan, which will require an immediate ſupply.

THE conſtant attention the Printer has always ſhewn to gratify the *Public*, the open and impartial manner in which he has managed his preſs, *Unbiaſſed by Party*, the free acceſs every man has to it in private diſputes without prejudice or Affection on either ſide, may, he hopes, entitle him to ſome degree of merit in his buſineſs, and conſequently to thoſe favours of the public, which he will be always equally ready to acknowledge and ſtudious to deſerve.

** *Subſcriptions* are taken in by the Printer, at his Office in market Street; and by many Gentlemen in different parts of *America*, (particularly by moſt of the Poſtmaſters, Bookſellers, and Printers) in whoſe hands ſubſcription papers will be left ; and the printer would be much obliged to any of his old Friends and Cuſtomers for their good Offices towards the future ſucceſs of his Undertaking.

N. B. The greateſt attention will be paid to the regular diſpatch and delivery of the papers in town and country.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

Lanbier Leſcoiet,

WATCH AND CLOCK Maker from PARIS, has lately ſet up his Buſineſs at the Shop of Mr. *James Tiley*, Goldſmith in King-Street, Hartford, where he makes and mends REPEATING, HORIZONTAL, and PLAIN WATCHES and CLOCKS, of all kinds, in the Neateſt Manner, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and they will be warranted for three Years, by their Humble Servant,

LANBIER LESCOIET.

LOST.

BY the ſubſcriber, or Stole out of his Saddle Baggs on the road from Canaan to Plainfield a Leather double Pocket Book, tied with a linnen ſtring, round ſaid book, in which was, two Notes given to me by Iſaac Coit, Eſq; James Bradford, William Parkes and Eliſha Payne. Eſq; one for two hundred and thirty pounds, the other for one hundred pound, lawful money both on intereſt on which laſt Note was indors'd about eighty pound, together with a large number of Receipts, orders and other papers, & one pair of mill'd worſted Stockings, which was loſt the beginning of April 1769 —Whoever will return ſaid book and papers as aforeſaid to the Subſcriber or to David Bull innholder in Hartford ſhalll have *Five Dollars* reward, and no queſtions aſk'd.

TARBALL WHITNEY.

STolen the night after the Election one Silver Cream Pot mark'd D. S. B ; done in a Flower, under the bottom, T. Edwards five Tea-Spoons mark'd as above, without the Flower made by Edwards, with his name near the Bowl, Pepper Box 8 ſquare mark'd as above. Tea Tongs mark'd in the middle as above. Whoever ſhall ſecure the Thief, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber ſo that the goods may be recovered. ſhall be well rewarded and have all neceſſary charges paid by

SARAH BUTLER.

☞☞ *If any of the above articles ſhould be offered for ſale it is deſired they may be ſtop'd, and the Thief ſecured.*

WE The ſubſcribers, being pappointed by the Honorable court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford on the 9th day of Feb 1769, Commiſſioners on the Inſolvent Eſtate of Capt. Timothy Holliſter, late of Glaſtenbury deceas'd, hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs, of receiving the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, on the 4th monday of May, and the firſt Mondays of June and July next, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid days, at the houſe of Mr. David Hale Innholder in ſaid Glaſtenbury.

William Wells, } *Commiſſioners.*
Thomas Holliſter, jun. }

STolen or ſtray'd from Seth Smith 2d of Suffield, on the Monday night laſt in ſaid Suffield, a dark ſorrel mare, with a white ſpot on her noſe, about 8 years old, paces & trots, about 13 hands and a half high, ſomething low in fleſh, one fore and one hind foot ſhod, the hair much wore off on her thigh, and by the girt, and had on a good hunting ſaddle about half wore, and a good bridle. Whoſoever ſhill return ſaid mare, ſaddle and bridle, to ſaid Smith, or ſaid mare alone, or let him know where ſhe is, or diſcover the theif ſo tha the may be brought to puniſhment, ſhall have three dollars reward, and all neceſſary ccharges paid by the ſubſcriber.

SETH SMITH, 2d.

Suffield, May 3d, 1769.

To be ſold by the Printers hereof,
A Second Dialogue between a Miniſter and his Pariſhioner, concerning the Half-Way-Covenant

HARTFORD;
Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1769.
THE
Connecticut COURANT.
Numb. 233.
Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

The SPEECH of his EXCELLENCY the Right Honourable NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame, to the General Aſſembly, convened at the Capitol on Monday the 8th Day of May, 1769.*

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

THE King having been graciouſly pleaſed to appoint me to the high office of his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of this his ancient & loyal colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, I loſt no time in repairing to my Government, in order to enter as ſoon as poſſible upon the execution of the important truſt committed to my charge ; and give me Leave to aſſure you, that it is with the greateſt Satisfaction, I have now, in obedience to his Majeſty's command, the Honour to meet you in General Aſſembly.

You, Gentlemen, who know intimately the true Intereſts of the Colony, are the beſt Judges of the Meaſures neceſſary to be purſued for its advantage and proſperity : and the frequent Experience his Majeſty has had of your zeal & wiſdom, leaves no room in the royal Breaſt to doubt that you will give me all ſuch Advice & aſſiſtance as may enable me to promote and render permanent the Happineſs of *Virginia* ; a ſteady purſuit of which is the firſt and great command of my royal maſter, who entertains the moſt paternal affection for all his ſubjects in every part of his Dominions, however remote from the Seat of his Empire, and makes the general happineſs of them all equally the object of his Royal Care and attention.

For my own part, however conſcious I may be of want of ability, I ſhall not doubt, through your counſel and ſupport, to be enabled to do my duty as becomes a faithful ſervant to the beſt of Sovereigns, and a moſt ſincere friend to the welfare of this colony. It is to theſe principles I am to truſt for ſucceſs in my adminiſtration, and I hope by my actions to merit your confidence and affection.

It is with great ſatisfaction I have the honour to acquaint you, that her Majeſty was laſt *November* happily delivered of a Princeſs, and that both are well.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes,

I HAVE nothing to aſk, but that you conſider well, and follow exactly, without paſſion or prejudice, the real intereſts of thoſe you have the honour to repreſent ; they are moſt certainly conſiſtent with the proſperity of *Great Britain*, and ſo they will for ever be found, when purſued with temper and moderation.

Gentlemen of the Council, Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the Houſe of Burgeſſes.

IT is a peculiar Felicity to me, and a great addition to the many honours I have received from my royal Maſter, that I have it in command from his Majeſty to declare and communicate, what will be ſo honourable to this Colony, and muſt therefore be ſo agreable to you, his gracious intention that for the future his chief Governors of *Virginia* ſhall reſide within their Government.

To his EXCELLENCY *the right Honourable* NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor General of the colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.*

The humble ADDRESS *of the* COUNCIL.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY.

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the *Council* of this his moſt ancient colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, now met in General Aſſembly, return your excellency our hearty thanks for your kind and affectionate ſpeech at the opening of this Seſſion.

And as every Event that adds to the domeſtic happineſs of the beſt of Sovereigns, muſt give the ſincereſt Joy to all his ſubjects, we beg leave to rejoice with your Lordſhip on the ſafe Delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of another Princeſs.

Our Minds are filled with the moſt lively Sentiments of gratitude to his great goodneſs appointing a Governor in chief to reſide among us.

The Arrival of your Lordſhip in that Capacity has diffuſed a general Joy through the whole country ; and we flatter ourſelves, from your Lordſhip's Experience, and great Knowledge in the true principles of Government, that when the annals of theſe times ſhall be handed down to Poſterity, they will here begin a new Æra ; your Lordſhip's Adminiſtration will be diſtinguiſhed by the love of order, the ſteady and impartial diſtribution of Juſtice, and the conſtitution will be fixed on the ſolid Baſis of public Liberty.

Permit us, my Lord, to indulge this pleaſing hope, and to aſſure your Excellency, in the ſtrongeſt Manner, of our unſhaken Fidelity to his Majeſty, and our firm attachment to his ſacred perſon and Government ; on the ſupport of which, we are fully convinced, the ſafety and proſperity of this Colony will entirely depend.

To which his EXCELLENCY *was pleaſed to return the following* ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN of the COUNCIL,

IT is impoſſible to be more pleaſed and obliged than I am by every word in your moſt affectionate Addreſs.

I rejoice in your Ideas ; and will report to my royal Maſter, that his council of Virginia will yield to none of his Subjects, in Loyalty and Devotion to his ſacred Perſon and Government.

From the London Gazetteer, &c. Feb. 17.

To the PRINTER,

A vile reproach caſt upon the Boſtonians, cenſured.

THE copy of a letter from Governor Bernard to Lord Hillſborough, publiſhed in your paper of Feb. 21, is extremely ſeaſonable ; as it will give every thinking mind, that has ability of judging about things that differ, with any preciſion, an Idea of what the ſons of genuine British liberty may expect to be the tremendous conſequences of ſuch a Governor and of ſuch an a——under which he is continued.——But alas ! alas ! how few are there in this day of general diſſipation and diſſoluteneſs, that know what it is to think at all ! and fewer yet, who will be at the pains of calculating the probable conſequences of meaſures when laid before them. If ever there was a critical ſymptom of approaching ruin, it is now to be diſcovered in the univerſal infatuation that has ſeized us, occaſioned by the large doſes of opium that have been plentifully given among the people, by a ſet of phyſicians who adviſe *gratis*, as the generous ſons of *Loyola* are wont to do. I wiſh theſe demons may not get poſſeſſion of St. —'s chapel, as well as of St—'s ? for I can aſſure you, that not many days ago I heard the queſtion put, "Do you think his——ever reads the public papers ?" If he did, he muſt certainly feel ſome apprehenſions excited about public meaſures." And what do you think was the reply ? After ſome pauſe—Sir, " It is ſaid he has them every day laid before him." I know not any more of the facts, than as conjectural ; but am perſuaded, would it have any truth, there would be ſomething in it very extraordinary.

Upon the ſuppoſition of ſuch an exceſs of care, I am of opinion, that if thoſe papers are of ſuch a *ſpecial* complexion, there is one paragraph in the Gazetteer, of the day abovementioned, ſhould be allowed a place. i.e. if it has not been honoured with ſaluting the eye of——viz. That deſcription given of the people of Boſton, New England, which ſays, " That the men are all hypocrites, & the women w—s ; that there is not an officer in the ſea or land ſervice, nor a common man, down to a drummer, that cannot have his bedfellow for the winter ; ſo that the yankey war, contrary to all others, will produce more births than burials. " What r——e L——, or Letcher, drew up this character of the Boſtonians, I cannot tell ; but ſhould gueſs it muſt have been the production of ſome hand infamouſly guilty of ſuch debaucheries : ſome wretch that can violate, without remorſe, the firſt law of ſociety ; an execrable being, that ſcruples not to rank with himſelf a people truly venerable for the religious regard they pay to the divine conſtitutions. Such calumny, ſuch defamation, diabbolically ſporting with the characters of a ſingularly brave people could only be intended to take off the painful ſympathizing concern of the generous Briton, who cannot but feel for them under their oppreſſions. The miſcreant neither feareth God, nor regardeth man, elſe he would not have known, that on Aſh Wedneſday he had the curſes of all the people ! for curſed is he that beareth falſe witneſs againſt his neighbour ; or that ſmiteth him ſecretly, and wounds his reputation by calumny and ſlander. If hypocricy and whoring were not at this day more faſhionable in Old, than they are in New England, we might hope for much better times than what are likely to riſe before us. But let me tell this ſlanderer, how he ſtands in the opinion of two wiſe men.

It is a certain ſign of an ill heart, to be inclined to defamation. — *Spectator* No. 427. *And Solomon ſays*, He that uttereth a ſlander, is a fool.

CENSOR.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC ADVERTISER.

SIR

I Obſerve, with great concern, that the meeting of ſo many *reſpectable* perſons at the King's Arms, amongſt whom there were no leſs than FIVE Engliſhmen, and I have no doubt but that there might have been ONE who never had, nor ever expected to have, any ſubſcription or contract; I ſay that I am ſorry ſo reſpectable a body ſhould not have been able to come to any reſolution I have endeavoured to account with myſelf for this, and to prevent the like diſappointment at their next meeting. I am convinced that it aroſe from their Society not having a diſtinguiſhing name. I have thought of a moſt apt and honourable name, which I dare ſay they will readily accept, and the public will readily beſtow it on them; they will be pleaſed too that it marks ſtrongly the difference between them and that turbulent and ſeditious ſet at the London Tavern, who ſtile themſelves

Supporters of the BILL of RIGHTS:

In direct oppoſition, let the meeting at the King's arms call themſelves

Supporters of the BILL of WRONGS.

Your's, &c. RIGHT *or* WRONG.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, Feb 9. 1769.

"How long we may be permitted to carry on a friendly communication, will become a queſtion, as the ſword of civil war ſeems ready to ſtart from the ſcabbard, and eager to be embrued in our brother's blood. Our M——y, who, by the power of giving places and penſions, have ſecured a majority in both H——s of P——t, are determined to carry their point againſt the freedom of America, and by that means to pave the way for an attack on our conſtitution; and will ſpare no blood or treaſure (except their own) to effect this infamous purpoſe; nor do I ſee, at preſent, any thing to prevent it but a popular commotion, which indeed, our people ſeem ripe for, and want only a few able leaders; whether Wilkes will prove one, I cannot determine, but thus far I can aſſure you, that ſetting aſide all prejudices and popular clamour againſt his former irregularities, we muſt acknowledge, that he has done and ſuffered more for the cauſe of liberty, than any patriot in our times, and in all his latter conduct, he has been ſo ſteady, and ſo conſiſtent, that it has gained him univerſal applauſe. I ſay *univerſal*; for he is not only idolized by the mob, but careſſed and ſupported by a great majority of ſenſible thinking men in this city, and the counties around it.

"Your memorial from Philadelphia will come to nothing, at leaſt I fear ſo. I attended the meeting of the merchants and manufacturers, and we choſe a reſpectable committee to wait on the M——y: but what could be expected from men who had already taken their party and who have not the leaſt idea of juſtice or liberty."

Extract of another letter from the ſame Gentleman, March 4.

"Since the account I give you in my laſt, of your Philadelphia memorial, I find that all my ſuggeſtions are confirmed, and that no relief is to be expected for our colonies. I underſtand that your province will, immediately on this news, follow the example of Boſton, and New York, and ſtop the importation of European goods; this plan, if univerſal, might have ſome effect, but if partial, will only tend to your own prejudice, and inflame meaſures ſtill more."

In a letter from London, of March 6th there is the following paragraph

"I am perſuaded that I ſhewed ſome judgment in my laſt letter, when I ventured to pronounce, that this country would know too well the value of the colonies, to ſuffer theſe unhappy differences that have ariſen, to be carried to a much greater heighth; and, without pretending to be let into the cabinet ſecrets, I ſtill hold the ſame opinion, notwithſtanding the Boſtonian grievances are *redreſſed*, as a witty News paper of this day informs us."

Extract of a letter from London, March 8.

"A heavy cloud continues to hang over the public face of affairs. The Miniſtry ſeem totally to have loſt the confidence of the people. The violent declarations which they have made, and the arbitrary meaſures they are purſuing do no great honour to their abilities, nor the exorbitant deficiency of the civil liſt, to their integrity. As far as I can learn, they are however likely to continue in power, and perhaps for this reaſon, that in the preſent embroiled ſtate of affairs, no other ſet are found deſperate enough to undertake it after them."

BOSTON.

In our laſt we mentioned an affair which happened at Cape-Anne, relative to the reſcue of a Priſoner from a Deputy-Sheriff;—ſince which we have ſeen a Memorial of Jacob Parſons, of Glouceſter, the ſaid Deputy Sheriff, preſented to his Excellency Sir *Francis Barnard*, Baronet, Governor; and the honorable his Majeſty's council, of this province, repreſenting, that on the 15th Inſtant, he had in his cuſtody, having duly taken by virtue of a proceſs of law, one Joſiah Merrill, as a priſoner: that while he was in the due execution of his office, one Samuel Fellows, a comander of one of his Majeſty's armed cutters, then in the harbour of Cape-Anne, with four of his men, with fire arms, cutlaſſes, &c. came on ſhore in a boat, and ſaid Fellows immediately accoſted the ſaid Merrill, by aſking him, "What he did there?" Upon which ſaid Merrill replied, that "an officer, had taken him, and had him in cuſtody for debt;" That in conſequence of this reply, ſaid Fellows commanded ſaid Merrill to come away to him, and that he would protect ſaid Merrill: That on this encouragement ſaid Merrill broke away from the Deputy Sheriff, & run towards ſaid Fellows: whereupon the Deputy-Sheriff commanded, in his Majeſty's name, ſeveral perſons to aſſiſt in ſeizing and ſtopping his priſoner; which they obeyed & ſeized and held ſaid priſoner; that while this paſſed, ſaid Fellows was within four rods from the Deputy-Sheriff and his aſſiſtants, ordered his four men to fire: whereupon two of Fellows's men leaped upon the beach, and ran towards them until they had got within two rods, when they preſented their arms directly at the Deputy Sheriff and his aſſiſtants, and then fired; the ſhot and ball ſcarcely miſſed them, and entered a ſtore within a few inches of where they ſtood; The priſoner taking advantage of the conſternation they were in, broke away and ran towards ſaid Fellows's boat: That during the whole of this time ſaid Fellows and his men, altho' they were repeatedly told that the Deputy-Sheriff was a King's officer, kept a conſtant round of oaths and imprecations upon the Deputy Sheriff and his aſſiſtants; damning the King's officer and all who belonged to him; ſwearing he would blow the brains out of the firſt man who offered to touch ſaid Merrill, or come towards the boat; that they would take better ſight the next time, and the like; that as ſaid Merrill came nearer to the boat, ſaid Fellows and his men kept firing at the Deputy Sheriff, till ſaid Fellows commanded his men not to fire any more yet; but to keep a reſerve for any who ſhould attempt a retaking of ſaid Merrill: And that after ſaid Fellows and his men had fired 6 or 7 times, by which the Deputy Sheriff and his aſſiſtants were in the moſt imminent hazard of their lives, the ſaid Fellows & his men ſtill defending ſaid Merrill, retired on board the boat, and ſtill kept firing, as they left the ſhore; and has not ſince been able to retake the priſoner, or bring ſaid fellows to juſtice.—The Memorialiſt implores his Excellency and Honors to take the Affair into conſideration, and to act thereon, as they ſhall deem moſt for the advancement of juſtice, and the preſervation of peace, order, and good government, &c.

The foregoing contains the ſubſtance of the narration of the affair, extracted from the Memorial.

His Excellency the Governor and his Majeſty's council taking the ſaid memorial into conſideration: his Majeſty's council adviſed and ordered, That the King's attorney make ſtrict Enquiry into the Affair, and proſecute in Law the ſuppoſed offenders.

The ſaid memorial having been communicated to commodore Hood, he was pleaſed to ſignify that he would give immediate orders for enquiring into the Affair, and do all in his power to ſecure the perſon offending in ſo notorious a Manner, to appear and anſwer for his conduct in a court of juſtice; and hath ſince acquainted the Governor and council, that the ſaid Samuel Fellows is an inhabitant of the province, and has been only a few months in his Majeſty's Service, and was acting as a Midſhipman on board a ſmall tender belonging to one of his Majeſty's Sloops, that he is now ſecured, and ſhall be ready to anſwer for his conduct, conformable to law, whenever demanded.

We hear that the cutter is arrived in this Harbour, and Yeſterday the Deputy Sheriff came to town, and made application to the Attorney-General, who is proſecuting the affair, agreeable to the order of his Excellency the Governor and Council.

STrayed or Stolen from the ſubſcriber ſome time ſince the 19th day of May laſt, a Sorrel Mare mix'd ſome with a Roan, with a white ſtripe in her face, well ſet, about 14 hands and a half high, and about 10 or 11 years old, and has ſome white ſpots on her back, occaſioned with the ſaddle, in midling good ſtate, has her main cut, in part on her neck, a good carriage Mare, with a ſmalliſh tail, ſhod all round when ſhe went away, and had on a ſmall bell put on with a leather ſtrap, and a poke on but if ſtolen ſuppoſed to be taken off. Branded with the Letter C, on her left thigh. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and thief (if ſtolen) and return them to the ſubſcriber ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS *reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me. The mare only Two Dollars.* ELISHA COVEY,

Farmington, June 2d, 1769.

LOST the 23d inſt. between Weathersfield Folley and Hartford Ferry a large Gold NECKLACE. Whoever has, or may find ſaid Necklace, and will ſend it to David Gilman of Eaſt Hartford ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

To be Sold for Caſh,

A Lot of Land, near the North End of Hartford; a right in a Lot in Windſor near Hartford bounds, a right in Hartford, Five Miles (ſo call'd) and in Hartford Common, together with Houſhold goods, Women's Apparel, &c. For Farther particulars, Enquire of WILLIAM WADSWORTH.

Hartford, June 5. 1769.

Lanbier Leſcoiet,

WATCH AND CLOCK Maker from PARIS, has lately ſet up his Buſineſs at the Shop of Mr. *James Tiley*, Goldſmith in King-Street, Hartford, where he makes and mends REPEATING, HORIZONTAL, and PLAIN WATCHES and CLOCKS, of all kinds, in the Neateſt Manner, and on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and they will be warranted for three Years, by their Humble Servant,

LANBIER LESCOIET.

BOSTON, *June 1. 1769.*

We hear from Cambridge, that at three o'clock This Morning died there the Reverend EDWARD HOLYOKE, Preſident of HARVARD COLLEGE.

A Veſſel is arrived at Falmouth, Caſco Bay, from England, who brings advice that John Wilkes, Eſq; was choſen again the 13th of April, a member for Middleſex, and expelled the Parliament the 4th time. Capt. Tapſent, from Briſtol, brings the ſame advice.

Advices from Briſtol are, that complaints are great among the Merchants on account of the Scarcity of money in trade, and among the Manufactures for want of Employment.

ANNAPOLIS,

May 15. *We have undoubted advice, that Lord Botetourt has engaged a Veſſel to ſail immediately for England in conſequence of the Meaſures taken by the Aſſembly of Virginia.*

HARTFORD, *June 5.*

On Wedneſday the 24th laſt, was a full Convention of the Church Clergy at New-Milford, at which two Sermons were preached by the Rev. Meſſ. Scovil and Kneeland reſpectively.

Laſt week, as a Number of Perſons in Chatham, were endeavouring to remove a large Stone, their Hold gave Way, when the Stone fell upon the End of a Leaver, the other End of which ſtruck one Gideon Hale, (a young Man, about 19 Years of Age,) ſuch a violent Blow on the Head as fractur'd his Scull, broke his Neck, and inſtantly put an end to his Life.

LAST Wedneſday being the Anniverſary of the Day appointed by the Royal Charter for the Election of Councellors for the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the Great & General Court or Aſſembly met at the Court-Houſe in Boſton, at Nine o' Clock in the Morning; when the uſual Oaths were adminiſtred to the Gentlemen who were returned to ſerve as Members of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, who alſo ſubſcribed to the Declaration:—

In the Afternoon the General Aſſembly met at the Court-Houſe, and elected the following Gentlemen Councellors for the enſuing Year, viz.

For the late Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

The HONOURABLE

Samuel Danforth, Eſq; Iſaac Royall, Eſq; John Erving, Eſq; William Brattle Eſq; James Bowdoin, Eſq; Thomas Hubbard, Eſq; Harriſon Gray, Eſq; James Ruſſell, Eſq; Royall Tyler, Eſq; James Pitts, Eſq; Samuel Dexter, Eſq; * Joſeph Gerriſh, Eſq; * Thomas Sanders, Eſq; * John Hancock, Eſq; * Artemas Ward, Eſq; * Joſeph Hawley, Eſq; * Benjamin Greanleaf, Eſq; * Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq;

For the late Colony of PLYMOUTH.

Gamaliel Bradford, Eſq; * James Otis, Eſq; * Jerathmeel Bowers, Eſq; * William Sever, Eſq;

For the late Province of MAINE.

John Hill, Eſq; Nathaniel Sparhawk, Eſq; John Bradbury, Eſq;

For SAGADAHOCK. Jer. Powell, Eſq;

At Large,

Benjamin Lincoln, Eſq; * Mr. Walter Spooner.

The Gentlemen with this (*) Mark, were not of The Council laſt Year.

The Liſt of Councellors choſen Yeſterday being this Day, agreeable to the Direction of the Royal Charter, preſented to the Governor, His Excellency was pleaſed to conſent to the Election of the Gentlemen before-named, except the Hon. William Brattle, Eſq; the H. James Bowdoin, Eſq; Joſeph Gerriſh, Eſq; Thomas Sanders, Eſq; John Hancock, Eſq; Artemas Ward, Eſq; Benjamin Greanleaf, Eſq; James Otis, Eſq; Jerathmeel Bowers, Eſq; Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; Mr. Walter Spooner, to the election of whom he did not conſent.

Joſeph Hawley, Eſq; declined going to the Board.

The Gentlemen who were of the Council laſt Year, and now left out are, the Hon. Thomas Flucker, Eſq; Nathaniel Ropes, Eſq; Timothy Paine, Eſq; John Worthington, Eſq;

The New York Paper contains a particular Account of the Proceedings of the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, with the Reſolves of ſaid Houſe which occaſioned its Diſſolution; but they being very Lengthy, muſt be omitted till our next.

☞ *Mr. Burr's piece in anſwer to Doct. Gale, muſt be omitted for the preſent.*

☞ *The Rev. Mr. Peters's Second piece, ſhall be in our next.*

¶ *Dick Hoiſt away ſhall be inſerted as ſoon as the Author is known to the Printers.*

TOM LANYARD's ſecond Letter.

Dear Bob,

I Find my laſt Letter, falling into the hands of a Smuggler, was Ship'd on board the *Connecticut Courant*; (which is the name of one of our Tenders, employ'd ſince you left us) and being brought on board, was read, and ſpelt, and explain'd by the whole crew, ——Well, there was no Treaſon in it, thank God; ſo I am determined to write again, to let you know a little of what has paſs'd, on Board ſince my laſt.—You no doubt have heard, as how on our General Muſter; all the Officers on Board kept their ſtations, except the Surgeon, who for ſomething or other done, or ſaid, which diſpleas'd the Officers in the Great Cabin; is now ſuſpended, and it is tho't will be diſcharg'd at the Gangway.——You know him, he is a briſk Lad; but ſomething free in his Journals, about Wind and Weather, bearings and diſtances, and the like;—Howſomever, I wiſh Dear Bob, this was the worſt of it, or that I was well aſhore, or had a birth along ſide of you;—You muſt know that for ſome time we have had terrible foul Eaſterly weather, with ſuch ſqualls and puffs, that the ſhip is now in the very worſt trim of any in the Navy.——You remember when we had them Storms, and Hurricanes, from that point, four, or five and twenty years ago—the like the oldeſt Sailor on Board had never been in; or heard of, that it rack'd our upper Works confoundedly.——And afterwards when we loſt our Mainmaſt, and Fore Yard, in one of them Turnado's; I remember you ſaid, they would one day either founder, or render us unfit for ſervice, I believe you was right, and that it will turn out ſo ſoon—we have had of late them Gales ſo long, and ſo ſevere, that we have fell ſtrangely to the Leward, & no longer ago than yeſterday, drifted cloſe on a Leeſhore, which not a ſoul on board knew.—You'll be ſurpriz'd, when I tell you all the Officers in the great Cabbin, were ſtanding in for it; and going on ſhore, and had actually hoiſted out the Boat, though the Breakers were then in ſight —but the Lads on Board proteſted againſt it, and warm Jaw was as plenty among us, as warm flum when a ſhip is paid off—The ſquall came on and it blew all a-frett, when, finding ourſelves cloſe in nearing the Land, and ſhallowing our water faſt; we let go our beſt Bower Anchor, paid out a ſmall ſcope of Cable, and thank God it brought us up, & here we are riding bows in, every pitch; and trembling all of us, (except ſome of your Land Lubbers, who think themſelves always ſafe if they are on ſhore, though it were in the d——dominions) leſt ſome flaw ſhould chance to trip the Anchor, when we unavoidably go right on ſhore.——Well if I get home ſafe from this cruize, and *Betty* will take me for a Meſſmate for the whole Voyage of Life, I'll quit the Ship, and work on ſhore, or look out a better ſea-boat; or one that is kept in better repair; for we are gone of late ſtrangely to rack; and I'm told, not a Carpenter or Caulker will ſtrike a ſtroke on her, on account of the old bills not being paid off; and indeed we honeſt Lads find it hard to get a Saturday night's cann, ſcor'd up on tick at the drink houſes, as we uſed to do; but if we can claw off this ſhore; and I have time, I'll write you more of that matter. I am your old Friend

TOM LANYARD.

Dated off No Mans Land May 24th 1769.

NEW-LONDON, May 15.

There has lately appeared off this harbour, an ill-looking voracious Sea Monſter; which has put all our Coaſters upon a ſharp look out, to ſteer clear of its devouring Jaws. It has been obſerved to devour whole veſſels at once; but ſome it has diſgorged within an hour after it has taken them; ſome it has kept down a day, ſome two, & ſome a Week. But its Conſtitution is ſuch, that it can keep down nothing long, which may prehaps be owing to ſome bad Vermin inhabiting its ſtomach. It is particularly fond of all ſorts of Weſt India produce, Rum, Molaſſes, Sugar, Cotton, Coffee, Cocoa, &c.

When it was firſt obſerved from ſhore, by a great Number of people, there were various Conjectures what it could be: Some ſaid that it was an old Shipwreck'd HULL with a TON on it. One ſaid when he firſt ſaw it, it looked like a P then like an AX with a clumſy handle, and then like a TON, for it kept altering every Moment. Another ſaid it looked like a TEMPLE, but after viewing it through a good Perſpective Glaſs, they all agreed that there was nothing in it that looked like a TEMPLE. Then an old aboriginal Native, who had been on a hill for ſome time viewing it, ſaid he thought it looked like ROBINSON cruſo and his Man Friday BENIGHTED. After ſome time it drew near to the ſhore, when they could obſerve it quite plain, they found it was a rotton BURCH Log with a broken REED ſticking in it for a Maſt.

We here the above monſter has ſince made its Appearance in Newport Harbour.

A Number of

SCYTHES,

warranted to be of the beſt Kind, together with a few of the beſt

Stafford Rub-Stones,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office.

Advertiſements.

Farmington, May 27th 1769.

Ran-Away

FROM the ſubſcribers hereof in Farmington, on the evening after the 10th day of inſtant May: two young men apprentices to the ſubſcribers, named Ephraim Butrick, and Joſiah Hurlburt, ſaid Butrick ſerving for the trade of making Foot Wheels, and is about 19 years of age, is a ſpry dextrous fellow middling ſtature well proportion'd had on when he went away a mix'd colour'd plain cloth coat, blue jacket, and leather breeches. Alſo ſaid Hurlburt, ſerving for the trade of a Blackſmith, and is about 19 years of age, and is a darkiſh complexion, black hair a thick ſet fellow had on when he went away a light colour'd broad cloth coat a red ſhagg jacoat, and leather breeches. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Runaways and return them to their maſters ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by the ſubſcribers hereof.

Elijah Porter,
Peter Curtiſs.

A Dollar Reward

AND all coſts paid—no queſtions aſked—upon the return of my Pocket Book, with a 40s. bill 1762 date, and many notes of hand and other papers and ſome ſmall money in it—I loſt ſaid book between Rocky-Hill ferry, and Capt. Francis Holliſters in Eaſtbury this day.——

John Peters.

Hebron, May 18th, 1769.

We the Subſcribers,

BEing appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Woodbury, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Stephen Upſon, Eſq; late of Waterbury deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) we hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of the Relict of the ſaid Stephen Upſon, Eſq; deceas'd in ſaid Waterbury on the 2d and laſt tueſdays of June, July, Auguſt, Sept. and October next, from 9 of the clock in the forenoon, till 5 o'clock in the afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Thomas Matthews,
Thomas Osborn, } *Commiſſioners.*
John Welton.

Waterbury, May 26, 1769.

Strayed or Stolen

FROM the Subſcriber on the 13th inſtant, one large Red COW, the tops of her horns cut off ——Alſo one ſmall Brindle COW, with a white ſpot on her near Buttock, (both with Calf) Whoever takes up ſaid Cows, and brings them to me, ſhall have TWO DOLDARS Reward, or one Dollar for each, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

WILLIAM KNOX.

Hartford, May 26. 1769.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c lately improved by Lieut Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 22, 1769.

WE The ſubſcribers, being appointed by the Honorable court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford on the 9th day of Feb 1769. Commiſſioners on the Inſolvent Eſtate of Capt. Timothy Holliſter, late of Glaſtenbury deceas'd, hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of receiving the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, on the 4th monday of May, and the firſt Mondays of June and July next, at 3 o' Clock in the Afternoon of ſaid days, at the houſe of Mr. David Hale Innholder in ſaid Glaſtenbury.

William Wells, } *Commiſſioners.*
Thomas Holliſter, jun.

LOST.

BY the ſubſcriber, or Stole out of his Saddle Baggs, on the road from Canaan to Plainfield a Leather double Pocket Book, tied with a linnen ſtring, round ſaid book, in which was two Notes given to me by Iſaac Coit, Eſq; James Bradford, William Parkes and Eliſha Payne. Eſq; one for two hundred and thirty pounds, the other for one hundred pound, lawful money both on intereſt on which laſt Note was indors'd about eighty pound, together with a large number of Receipts, orders and other papers, & one pair of mill'd worſted Stockings, which was loſt the beginning of April 1769—Whoever will return ſaid book and papers as aforeſaid to the Subſcriber or to David Bull innholder in Hartford ſhalll have *Five Dollars* reward, and no queſtions aſk'd.

TARBALL WHITNEY.

Printing Office, Philadelphia, May 1, 1769.

PROPOSALS
For continuing and improving the
PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE,
AND
UNIVERSAL ADVERTISER.
(at the moderate Price of *Ten Shillings* per Annum)

By William Goddard.

(To be embelliſhed with COPPER PLATES, which if ſold ſeperate, could not be afforded for the Price of a Year's CHRONICLE.)

THE Printer of the *Pennſylvania Chronicle*, &c. having inſtituted his Paper with a view of ſerving the public, (as well as to obtain for himſelf ſuch moderate ſubſiſtence as one of his profeſſion has a right to expect) is very deſirous to extend its utility and as a proof of his ſincerity, he propoſes now to make ſome conſiderable improvements which he hopes will merit the attention and encouragement of the *Public*—To this end he has greatly enlarged his correſpondence in *Europe*, and to the numerous daily and weekly News-Papers, has ordered an additional conſtant ſupply of the beſt *Political Pamphlets Regiſters, Reviews* and every other temporary production that may enable him to proſecute his deſign with credit to himſelf and ſatisfaction to his ſubſcribers.—Several gentlemen of great learning and ingenuity, in this and the neighbouring provinces have promiſed to lend their aſſiſtance, ſo that there may not be wanting ſome original productions, which may exhibit agreable ſpecimens of American humour and genius.——The paper will thus become not only a *Regiſter* of the *Beſt Intelligence* (in which no article, Foreign or Domeſtic, worthy the Public Notice, will be omitted) but a repoſitory of ingenious and valuable Literature, in proſe and verſe;—and to incite perſons to preſerve their papers, which will grow into a family Library of Entertainment and Inſtruction, he intends printing them in a very handſome Quarto, on a good fair paper, with a new and beautiful Elzevir type, to be embelliſhed annually with two elegant Copper plates, (which are already contracted for) to be executed by the moſt ingenious Artiſts; one to ſerve for a Frontiſpiece, and the other to cloſe the Volume. A neat *Title*, and a copious and uſeful Index will likewiſe be added.

THE extraordinary expences that the printer muſt neceſſarily incur, by providing theſe improvements, will require *further Encouragement*, and induce him, whilſt he is returning Thanks to his preſent generous Subſcribers, to ſolicit the favour of others, as every one muſt be ſenſible from ſo ſmall a price as *Ten Shillings* a year, and the conſtant and incidental expence of a Preſs, how ſmall a profit will remain to the Printer.——Nor can the advance of *Five Shillings*, for the firſt Half-year, which he requeſts from every ſubſcriber, both new and old, be looked upon as unſeaſonable, on the *preſent* improved and expenſive plan, which will require an immediate ſupply.

THE conſtant attention the Printer has always ſhewn to gratify the *Public*, the open and impartial manner in which he has managed his preſs, *Unbiaſſed by Party*, the free acceſs every man has to it in private diſputes without prejudice or Affection on either ſide, may, he hopes, entitle him to ſome degree of merit in his buſineſs, and conſequently to thoſe favours of the public, which he will be always equally ready to acknowledge and ſtudious to deſerve.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the Printer, at his Office in market Street, and by many Gentlemen in different parts of *America* (particularly by moſt of the Poſtmaſters, Bookſellers, and Printers) in whoſe hands ſubſcription papers will be left; and the printer would be much obliged to any of his old Friends and Cuſtomers for their good Offices towards the future ſucceſs of his Undertaking.

N. B. The greateſt attention will be paid to the regular diſpatch and delivery of the papers in town and country.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

From the New-York, Mercury.

Mr. GAINE,

The following extraordinary narrative, being ſo well ſupported as to its being matter of fact, by the concurring teſtimony, of a conſiderable number of credible perſons; that I doubt not, but your giving it a place in your next Monday's paper, Will oblige the ſpeculative and curious, among your cuſtomers.

ON Monday morning the 3d of April laſt, at New-Canaan in the county of Albany, in a ſmall ſtream of water, a fluid was obſerv'd to riſe up, having all the appearance of blood, from which place and for the diſtance of a few rods below, was a caſcade fix'd, under the end of which was a veſſel plac'd to receive the water that ſhould run from the aforeſaid ſtream, for the uſe of ſeveral adjacent families, which water ſo receiv'd in the ſaid reſervoir, was tinged to the degree of a deep carnation. In about an hour after the water was obſerv'd to run clear. And on the Tueſday and Wedneſday mornings following, the water runing along the aforeſaid ſtream was obſerv'd to be of the ſame reddiſh colour, proceeding from the like cauſe. On the ſucceeding Sabbath day morning a fluid, like unto the former was ſeen to guſh out of the ground in a path, oppoſite to, and about a rod and a half diſtant from the aforeſaid ſtream, and took its courſe along the aforeſaid path, for a conſiderable diſtance, where it ceaſed running. And on Monday morning it was ſeen to riſe out of the ground at the ſame place and of the ſame colour, as the day before, and run along the ſaid path; after a ſhort ſpace it ceaſed, when it dried up, and was attended with a nauceous ſmell, like unto putrid blood.

What ſo remarkable an incident portends, I leave to the ſpeculation of the curious.

MONDAY, June 12, 1769.
Numb. 234.
THE
Connecticut COURANT.
Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 11.

To his Excellency the Right Hon. NORBORNE *Baron de* BOTETOURT, *his Majeſty's Lieutenant and Governor general of the Colony and Dominion of* Virginia, *and Vice Admiral of the ſame.*

The humble Addreſs of the HOUSE *of* BURGESSES.

My LORD,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Burgeſſes of Virginia, now met in General Aſſembly beg leave to return your Excellency our ſincere and unfeigned thanks for your very affectionate ſpeech at the opening of this Seſſion; and we do with the higheſt Satisfaction and pleaſure embrace this firſt opportunity, which has been offered to us as well for ourſelves as in behalf of all our conſtituents, to congratulate your excellency on your appointment to this Government and your ſafe and early arrival.

The aſſurances of the Royal favour, communicated to us through your excellency, cannot but impreſs the heart of every *Virginian* with the moſt lively and indelible Sentiments of Duty and affection. Permit us then, my Lord, to renew our aſſurances to your excellency of our moſt cordial and inviolable attachment to his Majeſty's ſacred perſon and Government, the real happineſs and proſperity of which have ever been the grand leading objects of our warmeſt wiſhes.

His Majeſty's gracious appointment of your Lordſhip to ſo important a Station, at the ſame time that it holds forth to the world the ſtrongeſt evidence of your Lordſhip's exceeding Merit, is a recent proof to us of his paternal affection for this his antient and loyal colony.

We receive with equal pleaſure and Gratitude the intimation of his Majeſty's gracious purpoſe, that his chief Governors of *Virginia* ſhall in future reſide within their Government, as from hence we are perſuaded, that much honour and many ſignal advantages will redound to the Colony; and we do aſſure your Lordſhip, with that Sincerity which truth ought ever to inſpire, that we eſteem as a peculiar Mark of the royal attention to our happineſs your Lordſhip's appointment to preſide over us, ſince we cannot but regard the Diſplay of ſo many virtues and abilities, during the ſhort time of your reſidence here as a ſure preſage, that wiſdom and Benevolence will eminently diſtinguiſh your Lordſhip's Adminiſtration.

As we ſhall ever participate even of his Majeſty's domeſtic Felicity, we do very cordially congratulate your Lordſhip; as the immediate repreſentative of the beſt of Sovereigns on the late birth of a Princeſs, an additional and endearing pledge to the *Britiſh* Nation and all its connections; and it is with great pleaſure we learn, that her Majeſty and the Royal Infant are in perfect health.

It is an indiſpenſable duty which we owe to our conſtituents, and which at preſent is ſtrongly enforced by your Lordſhip's recommendation and advice, that we ſhould diſpaſſionately and with the greateſt candour conſider the important Buſineſs upon which we are now aſſembled; and we beg leave to aſſure your excellency, that if in the courſe of our deliberations, any Matters ſhould ariſe, which may in any ſort affect *Great-Britain* they ſhall be diſcuſſed on this ruling principle, that both our Intereſts are inſeparably the ſame.

It only remains, my Lord, for us to offer up our moſt fervent Prayers to that ſupreme being, the Sovereign diſpenſer of every good and perfect Gift; beſeeching him to inſpire your Lordſhip with all wiſdom, and that his Majeſty will long continue you the happy ruler of a free and happy people.

To which his EXCELLENCY was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the houſe of Burgeſſes.

I CORDIALLY *pray for that Wiſdom which you have kindly implored the Almighty to grant me. My Situation calls for it, and the People of Virginia have a right to expect it.*

When my gracious Maſter ordered me here, he commanded me to do Juſtice, and to maintain the rights of all his Subjects; I joyfully accepted the glorious command, and in the Execution of it, will exert that honeſt zeal, which all good Men will approve.

His Majeſty ſhall be fully informed of your expreſſions of Gratitude, loyalty, and attachment to his ſacred perſon and Government, and ſhall be told of your kindneſs to me.

RESOLVES of the HOUSE of BURGESSES, *paſſed the 16th of May 1769.*

RESOLVED, *Nemine Contradicente,* THAT the ſole right of impoſing taxes on the inhabitants of this his Majeſty's colony and Dominion of *Virginia*, is now, and ever hath been, legally and conſtitutionally veſted in the Houſe of Burgeſſes, lawfully convened according to the antient and eſtabliſhed practice, with the conſent of the council, and of his Majeſty, the King of *Great-Britain*, or his governor for the time being.

RESOLVED, *Nem Contradicente,* that it is the undoubted privilege of this colony, to petition their Sovereign for redreſs of grievances; and that it is lawful and expedient to procure the concurrence of his Majeſty's other colonies, in dutiful addreſſes, praying the Royal interpoſition in favour of the violated Rights of *America.*

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente, that all trials for Treaſon, Miſpriſion of Treaſon, or for any Felony or crime whatſoever, committed and done in this his Majeſty's ſaid colony and Dominion, by any perſons reſiding therein, ought of right to be held, and conducted in and before his Majeſty's courts, held within his ſaid colony, according to the fixed and known courſe of proceeding; and that the ſeizing any perſon or perſons reſiding in this colony, ſuſpected of any crime whatſoever, committed therein, ſending ſuch perſon or perſons to places beyond the Sea to be tried, is highly derogatory of the rights of *Britiſh* Subjects, as thereby the ineſtimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury from the Vicinage, as well as the liberty of ſummoning and producing witneſſes on ſuch trial, will be taken away from the party accuſed.

Reſolved, Nemine Contradicente that an humble, dutiful, and loyal addreſs, be preſented to his Majeſty to aſſure him of our inviolable attachment to his ſacred perſon and Government; and to beſeech his royal interpoſition, as the father of all his people, however remote from the ſeat of his empire, to quiet the Minds of his loyal ſubjects of this colony, and to avert from them thoſe dangers and Miſeries which will enſue, from the ſeizing and carrying beyond ſea any perſon reſiding in *America*, ſuſpected of any crime whatſoever to be tried in any other Manner than by the antient and long eſtabliſhed courſe of proceeding.

The following order is likewiſe in their Journal of that date.

ORDERED, that the Speaker of this houſe do tranſmit, without delay, to the Speakers of the ſeveral houſes of Aſſembly on this continent, a copy of the reſolutions now agreed to by this houſe, requeſting their concurrence therein.

The following is an addreſs to his Majeſty, in their journal of the day after:

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty:

The humble ADDRESS *of his dutiful and loyal Subjects the* HOUSE *of Burgeſſes of his Majeſty's antient colony of* Virginia, *met in general Aſſembly.*

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

'WE your Majeſty's moſt loyal, dutiful and affectionate ſubjects the houſe of Burgeſſes of this your Majeſty's antient colony of Virginia, now met in general Aſſembly beg leave, in the humbleſt manner, to aſſure your Majeſty that your faithful ſubjects of this colony, ever diſtinguiſhed by their loyalty and firm attachment to your Majeſty and your royal Anceſtors, far from countenancing Traitors, Treaſons, or Miſpriſions of Treaſon, are ready at any time to ſacrifice our lives and Fortunes in defence of your Majeſty's ſacred perſon and Government.

It is with the deepeſt concern and moſt heartfelt grief, that your Majeſty's dutiful Subjects of this colony find that their Loyalty hath been traduced, and that thoſe meaſures which a juſt regard for the Britiſh conſtitution (dearer to them than life) made neceſſary duties, have been miſrepreſented as rebellious attacks upon your Majeſty's Government.

When we conſider that by the eſtabliſhed laws and conſtitution of this colony the moſt ample proviſion is made for apprehending and puniſhing all thoſe who ſhall dare to engage in any treaſonable Practices againſt your Majeſty, or diſturb the tranquility of Government, we cannot without horror think of the new, unuſual, and permit us, with all Humility, to add unconſtitutional and illegal Mode, recommended to your Majeſty, of ſeizing and carrying beyond ſea the Inhabitants of America ſuſpected of any crime, and of trying ſuch perſons in any other Manner than by the antient and long eſtabliſhed courſe of proceeding; for how truly deplorable muſt be the caſe of a wretched American, who, having incurred the diſpleaſure of any one in power, is dragged from his native home and his deareſt domeſtic Connections, thrown into a priſon, not to await his trial before a court, Jury, or

Judges, from a knowledge of whom he is encouraged to hope for ſpeedy juſtice, but to exchange his Impriſonment in his own country for fetters among ſtrangers: Conveyed to a diſtant land where no Friend, no relation, will alleviate his diſtreſſes or miniſter to his neceſſities, and where no Witneſs can be found to teſtify his Innocence, ſhunned by the reputable and honeſt and conſigned to the Society and converſe of the wretched and the abandoned, he can only pray that he may ſoon end his miſery with his life.

Truly alarmed at the fatal Tendency of theſe pernicious counſels, and with hearts filled with angiſh by ſuch dangerous Invaſions of our deareſt privileges, we preſume to proſtrate, ourſelves at the foot of your royal Throne, beſeeching your Majeſty, as our King and father, to avert from your faithful and loyal ſubjects of America thoſe Miſeries which muſt neceſſarily be the conſequence of ſuch Meaſures.

After expreſſing our firm confidence in your royal Wiſdom and goodneſs, permit us to aſſure your Majeſty that the moſt fervent prayers of your people of this colony are daily addreſſed to the Almighty that your Majeſty's reign may be long and proſperous over Great Britain and all your Dominions; and that after Death your Majeſty may taſte the fulleſt Fruition of eternal Bliſs, and that a deſcendant of your illuſtrious Houſe may reign over the extended Britiſh Empire until time ſhall be no more.

The following Order follows the Addreſs.

Ordered, That Mr. Speaker do tranſmit the ſaid Addreſs to the Agent for this colony with Directions to cauſe the ſame to be preſented to his moſt excellent Majeſty, and afterwards to be printed and publiſhed in the Engliſh papers.

WEDNESDAY *May* 17.

YEſterday at 12 o'clock, his Excellency the Governor went to the Capitol, and having ſent a Meſſage by Mr. Walthoe to the Hon. the Speaker and houſe of Burgeſſes, commanding their immediate attendance in the Council chamber, which they inſtantly obeyed, he ſpoke to them as follows:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Burgesses.

I Have heard of your Reſolves, and augur ill of their Effects, you have made it my Duty to diſſolve you, and you are diſſolved accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, *May* 17.

THE late Repreſentatives of the people then judging it neceſſary that ſome Meaſures ſhould be taken in their diſtreſſed Situation, for preſerving the true and eſſential intereſts of the colony, reſolved upon a Meeting for that very ſalutary purpoſe, and therefore immediately, with the greateſt order and Decorum, repaired to the houſe of Mr. *Anthony Hay* in this city, where being aſſembled, it was firſt propoſed, for the more decent and regular Diſcuſſion of ſuch Matters as might be taken into conſideration, that a Moderator ſhould be appointed, and on the Queſtion being put, *Peyton Randolph*, Eſq; late Speaker of the houſe of Burgeſſes, was unanimouſly elected.

The true State of the Colony being then opened and fully explained, and it being propoſed that a regular Aſſociation ſhould be formed a Committee was appointed to prepare the neceſſary and moſt proper regulations, for that purpoſe, and they were ordered to make their Report, to the General meeting the next Day at 10 o'clock.

[The particulars of the General Meeting the day following, with the report of the committee, together with their reſolves being very lengthy, we have only room for the following general account, viz.]

THAT they met according to adjournment, when the committee made their report, which being read, ſeriouſly conſider'd and approv'd of, was ſign'd by a great number of the principal gentlemen of the colony, then preſent; wherein they unanimouſly agreed and reſolved, That they would, by all ways and means in their power promote and encourage induſtry and frugality, and diſcourage all manner of luxury and extravagance.——That they would not at any time hereafter, import any manner of goods, merchandize or manufactures, which are or ſhall hereafter be taxed by act of parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America, (except paper, not exceeding eight ſhillings per ream, and ſuch articles as orders have already been ſent for) nor purchaſe any ſuch after the firſt day of September next.——That they would not import ſlaves, or purchaſe any imported, after the firſt of November next——That they would not import any wines of any kind whatſoever, after the firſt of September next, unleſs the acts of parliament impoſing duties thereon, are repealed.——That for the better preſervation of the breed of ſheep, they will not kill, or ſuffer to be killed, any Lamb that ſhall be yeand before the firſt day of May in any year, nor diſpoſe of ſuch to any butcher whom they may have reaſon to expect intend to kill them——and that theſe reſolutions ſhould be binding on every ſubſcriber, from the time of his ſigning the ſame for and during the continuance of the before mentioned acts of parliament, or until a general meeting of the ſubſcribers ſhall determine otherways.

The Reſolves being finiſhed the following Toaſts were drank, and the Gentlemen retired.——The King—The Queen and royal Family—His Excellency Lord Botetourt and proſperity to Virginia—A ſpeedy and laſting Union between *Great-Britain* and her colonies—The Conſtitutional *Britiſh* Liberty in *America*, and all true patriots, the Supporters thereof—Duke of Richmond—Earl of Shelburne—Col. Barre.—The late Speaker—The Treaſurer of the Colony—The Farmer and Monitor.

LONDON,

April 1. The frequent conferences lately held between the Right Hon. the Earls Temple and Chatham, are, it is ſaid, on the ſubject of ways and means to appeaſe the people, and to reconcile the preſent unhappy diviſions.

Yeſterday there were five indictments preſented at the New Guildhall, Weſtminſter, againſt the five perſons taken into cuſtody laſt week at St. James's, which were all thrown out by the grand Jury.

April 4. It is now ſaid that the interceſſion lately made by ſome very great perſonages, has been attended with ſo much ſucceſs as to obtain a promiſe, that if the next election be decided in favour of a popular candidate, all oppoſition ſhall ceaſe.

It is ſaid that *Lord* C——m hath declared his diſapprobation of a late meaſure, in terms that will open the eyes of the preſent adminiſtration, and which may probably make proſelytes of more than one of them.

We are told, that if a certain noble marquis and his friends, come again into office, one of the firſt meaſures will be to eſtabliſh an equal land tax throughout the kingdom, and to lop off many penſions on the eſtabliſhment of a neighbouring country.

We hear that a change of miniſtry will be the infallible conſequence of ſome late reſolves.

We hear that there have been lately very high differences between ſome reſpectable perſonages, about the utility of granting a free pardon to the patriot previous to the next election; and that a lady of the firſt conſequence, has declared her determined reſolution of quitting this kingdom for ever, if that event ſhould take place.

Saturday about ſeven in the evening, four empty waggons came to the houſe of the Rt. Hon the Earl of Bute in town, and carried off the houſhold goods, furniture, &c which were previouſly packed up for that purpoſe, but to what part of the country they are removed is yet unknown.

The meeting at Newmarket this ſeaſon has not only been the moſt numerous and brilliant known for many years paſt, but remarkable for good ſport and uncommon high betts. Amongſt the variety of ſums won and loſt, we hear that three brothers (perſons of faſhion) had the good fortune (by laying on one ſide) to win no leſs a ſum than 14000l. the eldeſt 8000l. the ſecond 4000l. and the youngeſt 2000l.

On Friday laſt five gentlemen of Blackman-ſtreet won 5000l. at Newmarket, on the famous horſe young Gimcrack. They made a purſe, and ran a lottery chance.

April 6. We have the pleaſure to acquaint the public, that *Lord Chatham* is now in better bodily health, than he has been for 4 or 5 years paſt; and that his mental faculties are as ſtrong as ever, which the world will ſoon be convinced of in a cauſe, that will add a greater luſtre to his character, than all the former great events which have been atchieved by his ſuperlative oratory.

This day at noon a council was held at the cock pit, on affairs of importance.

The Earl of Bute is expected daily to arrive in town from Italy.

We are cerdibly informed, that the inhabitants of the ward of Farringdon without, will not be repreſented, by an alderman till April 1770.

It is confidently ſaid that a gentleman of unqueſtionable character and fortune not hitherto mentioned, will declare himſelf in a few days, who it is thought, will put an event much talked of out of all doubt.

It is ſaid that 5000l. has been offered to ſuppreſs a late publication.

Yeſterday Mr. Luttrell and Mr. Roach went to the ſheriffs at the Old Bailey, and acquainted them of their intention of offering themſelves candidates to repreſent the County of Middleſex in Parliament, at the election which comes on at Brentford on Thurſday next. Several of Mr. Wilkes's Friends alſo attended in order to ſettle with thoſe Gentlemen ſome Matters relative to the carrying on the Election.

The preſent Eaſt India Sale is ſaid to be one of the greateſt there ever was ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Company. There are above 33 000 Cheſts of Tea; and a very few Years ago 11,000 Cheſts were thought a Quantity ſufficient to glut the Market; from whence may eaſily be drawn the amazing progreſs of Luxury in this Age and the growing importance of the Company.

A Military Gentleman in the Eaſt Indies, is ſaid to have loſt 75 000 l. by the Failure of the French Eaſt India Company.

April 11. We hear the Earl of Chatham has had a Relapſe of his Gout, and is now laid up with it in both his hands and feet.

It is ſaid that a freſh Feud has ariſen between two right Hon. *Brothers*, which has, in ſome degree, fruſtrated the plan of meaſures that has, for ſome time, been under conſideration. The cauſe of this Quarrel is not publickly known, though ſome pretend to ſay, a certain popular gentlemen was the object.

The Budget was opened yeſterday by the C——r of the E——r as uſual; but, it is ſaid, does not meet with the univerſal approbation as was expected.

It is thought no further ſteps of Conſequence will be taken relative to the Americans, but that the future proceedings will be left to the diſcretionary Powers, &c. with which the commander in chief has been inveſted.

It is ſaid that a certain great lawyer, whoſe reſignation is much talked of, is poſſeſſed of a fortune of near 500,000l.

BOSTON, June 8.

Tueſday arrived here his Majeſty's Ship Beaver, Capt. Belew from Halifax.

The Beaver had 5 days paſſage from Halifax, and bro't letters for ſeveral gentlemen in this town, dated London April 17. which came in two veſſels arrived at Halifax in ſhort paſſages from London, one of them a ſhip of 400 Tons. The chief intelligence that we hear ſhe brought are, That Col. Luttrell was ſuſtained as a member in the Houſe of Commons for Middleſex, having had the higheſt Poll next to John Wilkes, Eſq; who had been expelled.—Upon which a Number of the Inhabitants of Middleſex went and demanded him out; and that it was with difficulty he eſcaped from them.—That the colonel's houſe was pull'd down by the Mob.——That the Parliament was Prorogued. Nothing further done relative to America.

It's ſaid that the veſſel arrived at Halifax brings advice, that the mob in London went to the Houſe of Commons and demanded Col. Lutteral who made his eſcape out of a back window; that they afterwards pulled down his houſe, on which the parliament was prorogued, and the management of American affairs remitted to the miniſtry. whoſe paſt conduct with regard to the Colonies was highly approved of.

NEW-YORK, June 8.

By late Letters from Detroit, we learn, that an Indian War is daily expected, the Indians aſſembling in great Numbers at that Place; that the Inhabitants have all retired into the Fort; and that the Traders that went up this Spring, have proceeded no farther than Niagara.

Extract of a Letter from Lake Ontraio, dated May 21.

"Juſt now an Expreſs arrived here from Detroit, adviſing the Boats not to proceed to that place, becauſe they had good reaſon to imagine the Indians would ſtrike this ſeaſon, from hints that ſome of them had given when drunk in conſequence of which, many of the Inhabitants of Detroit had removed their families and effects into the Fort. The Boats which had paſſed Niagara Carrying Place, I underſtood are returned with all their Goods."

Extract of a Letter from Albany, May 28.

——"I fear we are on the eve of an Indian War:—Letters from Detroit adviſe, that the Indians are aſſembling: That the Inhabitants are returning to the Fort; and ſuch Traders as had not left Niagara and Oſwego, when the accounts came, remain at thoſe Places."

Another Letter ſays that Sir William Johnſon was ſet out on a Viſit to the Indians, in order to try to ſettle and reconcile matters.

HARTFORD, June 12.

Laſt Thurſday his Honor the Governor, was pleaſed to put an End to the General Aſſembly, the Buſineſs of the Spring Seſſions being finiſhed.

The 16th of laſt month, a proclamation was iſſued by Governor Penn, ſtrictly forbidding the ſettlements of the people of this colony on the lands claimed by them on the Suſquehannah, or any other perſons, without the permiſſion of the proprietors of Pennſylvania.

Hebron, May 26th, 1769.

Meſſ. PRINTERS.

Your inſerting this in your next will much oblige your very humble ſervant,

S. PETERS.

A. In your paper 230, deſires to know, whether Epiſcopalian Miniſters are exempted from reading the Governor's Proclamation for a faſt—to ſatisfy A's frequent wants I ſay——"where no law is, there is no tranſgreſſion." The governor's proclamation never enjoin any miniſters to read it except that which enjoins the expreſs words how the King and royal family ſhall be prayed for——but how that law is inſulted by adding and taking away. I ſhall not ſay Mr. A. if you had had any love for the truth or had known any thing about my licentious conduct——(as you term it) you muſt have ſaid every thing to reverſe of what you have ſaid——the truth is I never objected the keeping of the governor's faſt and have always notified my people of the day——and have always preached on the day and have alway exhorted them to be orderly to the law of God and man——this is my very reaſonable objection, viz. I cannot obey two oppoſite laws at one and the ſame time—the Rubrick of the church of England confirmed by act of parliament to be a law which I am oblig'd to obey by my own ſubſcription at my ordination; which law enjoins me to rejoice and be exceeding glad upon Sundays, Chriſtmas and Eaſter Holydays, &c.—But the governor's proclamation enjoins all to faſt upon Eaſter holydays—I cannot ſerve two maſters of the twain whom ſhall I obey, the governor or my ordinary? I appeal to the public——and may they judge whether I inſult the governor by ſanctifying his faſt with prayer and thankſgiving ſermons or whether the governor's proclamation inſult the Rubrick and laws of the Britiſh Parliament by changing the national thankſgiving days into faſting days—out of neceſſity I muſt diſobey one of theſe powers unleſs his honor will condeſcend ſo far as to appoint his faſt not upon the King's thankſgiving day for the future or elſe the King and parliament yield up their power to his honor to change days months and years, as his honor ſhall think fit and holy——I ſay until one or the other of theſe are done I am already ſworn to obey the Rubrick of the church of England as it now is—Now I really believe churchmen's Holydays are as ſacred and as legal, as thoſe of diſſenters——and yet——the diſſenters by an act of toleration freely given them by the church of England are excuſed (for plea of conſcience) from any pecuniary puniſhment for nonobſervance of her Holydays Sunday excepted——if A would but conſider the land of retaliations and git but a grain of charity that golden Rule will ſilence him for the future.

Mr. A if his honor will appoint his ſpring faſt (which is ſo abſolutely neceſſary for your *community*, one week ſooner 'twill be in the time of Lent——when churchmens licentious conduct will abate and all agree I hope to ſupplicate the infinite God to fruſtrate the machination of all our enemies and pray that all our *abilities* may be enlarged to deny vice and falſe reports more and more.

☞ Eight of my pariſhioners were fined for breach of public faſt in the time of Eaſter Holydays I being at Preſton that day, their fault is not mine, more than eight perſons who are diſſenters have been fined in Hebron for like offence. I am the publick's humble ſervant, SAML. PETERS.

ALL perſons who have any demands on Seaddi Chakler, late of Hartford, now reſiding in Barbadoes, may hear of ſomething to their advantage, by applying to Samuel Burr, of Hartford.

Hartford, 12th June, 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. William Nichols, late of Hartford deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) we hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of the relict of the ſaid Capt. Nichols deceaſed on the firſt Mondays of July, Auguſt and September next, from one till ſeven o'clock on each of ſaid days.

RICHARD EDWARDS, } *Commiſſioners.*
GEORGE SMITH,

WE THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEing appointed by the hon. judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Ebenezer Mix, late of Hartford, deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling Houſe of ſaid deceas'd, on the laſt Tueſdays of Auguſt, September and October next, at one o'clock afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

Timothy Seymour,
George Kellogg, } Commiſſioners.
William Judd.

* * *

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford Commiſſioners to receive & examine the Claims of the Creditors to the eſtate of Levy Jones, late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we will attend upon ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe of David Bull in ſaid Hartford on the 3d Monday of inſtant June and on the 2d Mondays of the three following months, (viz) of July, Auguſt, and September.

William Adams,
Ralph Pomeroy. } Commiſſioners.
Hartford, 10 June, 1769.

ANY Journyman Taylor that wants Employment may get good Encouragement—(if he is a Workman) by applying to Mr. Dennis Cunningham Taylor, in Glaſtenbury.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, Blown and Rock Salt.

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

Boſton, May 23d, 1769.

Maj. Gen. MACKAY

being informed, that many of the Soldiers who have deſerted from his Majeſty's troops quartered here, being ſenſible of their crime and error, would gladly return and join their regiments, had they any hope of forgiveneſs. He hereby offers and aſſures a *FREE PARDON* to every man who ſurrenders himſelf on or before the laſt day of June next, excepting Edward Reynolds, John Cameron, Hugh Watkins, Robert Gains, William Bootle and Thomas Hibbard of the 14th Regiment——James Neagle, Thomas Capper, Daniel Rogers, Patrick Denniſon, John Reddiſh and James Croſis of the 29th Regiment——Robert Jones, Matthew Coleman, Ralph Bridge, Thomas Sullivan, Archibald Entwiſtle and Michael Clifford of the 64th Regiment, whoſe crimes are of ſuch a nature, as to oblige him to exclude them from any promiſe of PARDON.——And a REWARD of

THREE GUINEAS

each are offered for apprehending and ſecuring them in any of the public goals.——Such Men as take the benefit of the above PARDON, are deſired to go to the neareſt juſtice of the peace or military officer, and get a certificate of the day of their ſurrender, and a paſs to come to Boſton, as they may depend that every man who is taken up, or deſerts from this date, will be bro't to a general court martial

By order of
General Mackay.
C. FORDYCE, Major of Brigade

[By Capt. Tapſcutt, lately arriv'd at Boſton there is the following Advices, Viz.]

LONDON,

April 13. It is expected the houſe of commons will adjourn for the ſummer the latter end of this Month.

The Budget being found on Monday Night laſt full of Breaches, was ſent to a Sempſtreſs in Pall Mall to be fine drawn againſt To-morrow, when it is to undergo another Examination.

We are aſſured, that the French court hath given Inſtructions to count de Vaux, who has lately been appointed commander in chief of their Troops in the Iſland of Corſica, to behave with the utmoſt Lenity to ſuch Priſoners as fall into his hands, and to purſue every Method in his power to give the moſt agreeable Impreſſion of the French Nation.

By Letters from Peterſburgh we learn, that a large Body of confederates have been defeated near Dubna by col. de Brink, that he has taken a great Number of Priſoners, with horſes and Ammunition; and that the Son of Marſhal Pulawſki was killed in the Encounter.

This Morning, about Eight o'clock, a numerous Cavalcade of Freeholders, in the Intereſt of Mr. Wilkes, preceded by Muſic playing, and Standards flying, on which were printed Magna Charta and the Bill of rights, went in proceſſion through the city to Brentford.

This Morning, as Col. Luttrell, with a ſmall party, was proceeding on Horſeback to Brentford, he was met at Hyde-park corner by a mob, when a Diſpute by ſome Accident ariſing, ſeveral of the people, it is ſaid, were rode over, and that one perſon among them, a gentleman's ſervant, was ſtruck ſo violent a blow on the head with a loaded ſtick, that 'tis thought he cannot recover. On the other Side, the people charged the colonel and his party, in their turn, and pelted them ſo furiouſly with Dirt, &c. that they drove ſome of them almoſt into the river, and put the whole party in ſuch a Manner to the rout, that they rode diſperſed over the Field, and a few galloped off full ſpeed for Brentford.

The poll, we are told, was carried on in a different Manner from what it uſed to be, the Electors all giving their votes ſingly, and not by four at a time, as before, ſo that it went on very ſlowly.

Seven o'clock. We have juſt learnt, that the poll ended about five o'clock, when the Numbers were as follow.

For Mr. Wilkes	1143
Col. Luttrell	296
Seargeant Whitaker	5

Monday night, at a coffee-houſe, not far from St. James's, ſome gentlemen were talking about the inſtructions juſt given by the Liverymen of London to their repreſentatives in parliament; when one of them declared, they were the beſt he ever read, and that he never ſaw any that were at once ſo ſtrong and poignant, and yet ſo cool and diſpaſſionate; and ſaid he hoped the electors of every county and city in the whole kingdom would copy after their laudable example; when other gentlemen immediately replied, that the inſtructions were undoubtedly well drawn up, and much to the purpoſe; but that he had ſome doubts whether the Liverymen of London, or any other electors in the nation, had, at this time, any right to inſtruct their repreſentatives at all; for, ſaid he, our conſtitution, is totally changed in this important point; and thoſe who formerly received wages from their conſtituents for the trouble of ſerving them in parliament, now pay large ſums of money to thoſe who elect them for that purpoſe; and, continued he, are not thoſe the ſervants who receive money, and the maſters who pay it? Wherefore, ſaid he, it is a doubt with me, whether Members of Parliament are not at this time ſeptennial maſters, inſtead of ſervants, of the people? and can ſervants have any right to inſtruct their maſters?

Advertiſements.

Farmington, May 29th, 1769.

Ran-Away

FROM the ſubſcribers hereof in Farmington, on the evening after the 20th day of inſtant May; two young men apprentices to the ſubſcribers, named Ephraim Butrick, and Joſiah Hurlburt, ſaid Butrick ſerving for the trade of making Foot Wheels, and is about 19 years of age, is a ſpry dexterous fellow middling ſtature well proportion'd had on when he went away a mix'd colour'd plain cloth coat, blue jacket, and leather breeches. Alſo ſaid Hurlburt, ſerving for the trade of a Blackſmith, and is about 19 years of age, and is a darkiſh complexion, black hair a thick ſet fellow had on when he went away a light colour'd broad cloth coat a red ſhagg jacoat, and leather breaches. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Runaways and return them to their maſters ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by the ſubſcribers hereof.

Elijah Porter,
Peter Curtiſs.

A Dollar Reward

AND all coſts paid—no queſtions aſked—upon the return of my Pocket Book, with a 40s. bill 1764 date, and many notes of hand and other papers and ſome ſmall money in it—I loſt ſaid book between Rocky-Hill ferry, and Capt. Francis Holliſters in Eaſtbury this day.

John Peters.

Hebron, May 28th, 1769.

We the Subſcribers,

BEing appointed by the hon. Judge of probate for the diſtrict of Woodbury, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Stephen Upſon, Eſq; late of Waterbury deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) we hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of the Relict of the ſaid Stephen Upſon, Eſq; deceas'd in ſaid Waterbury on the 2d and laſt tueſdays of June, July, Auguſt, Sept. and October next, from 9 of the clock in the forenoon, till 5 o'clock in the afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Thomas Matthews,
Thomas [illegible], } *Commiſſioners.*
John Welton,

Waterbury, May 26, 1769.

A Number of

SCYTHES,

warranted to be of the beſt Kind, together with a few of the beſt

Stafford Rub-Stones,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office.

STrayed or Stolen from the ſubſcriber ſome time ſince the 19th day of May laſt, a Sorrel Mare [illegible] with a [illegible] with a white ſtripe in her face, and about 14 hands and a half high, and [illegible] years old, and has ſome white ſpots on her back occaſioned with the ſaddle, in midling good ſtate, has her main cut, is pared to the back, a good carriage Mare, with a ſmalliſh tail, ſhod all round when ſhe went away, and had on a ſmall bell put on with a leather ſtrap, and a poke on, but if ſtolen ſuppoſed to be taken off; Branded with the Letter G on her left thigh. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and thief (if ſtolen) and return them to the ſubſcriber ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS *reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me: The mare only Two Dollars.* ELISHA [illegible].

Farmington June 1st 1769.

LOST the 2d inſt. between Wethersfield Ferry and Hartford Ferry a large Gold NECKLACE. Whoever has, or may find ſaid Necklace, and will ſend it to David [illegible] of Eaſt Hartford ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

To be Sold for Caſh, the following:

A Lot of Land, near the North End of Hartford; a right in a Lot in Windſor near Hartford bounds, a right in Hartford Five Miles (ſo call'd) and in Hartford Common, together with Houſhold goods, Women's Apparel, &c. For further particulars, Enquire of WILLIAM WADSWORTH.

Hartford, June 5 1769.

PORTSMOUTH, May 26.

By a perſon from Plainfield in this Province, on Connecticut river, we are informed, that on or about the 15th of this Inſtant, ſome perſons having ſet fire to the woods in order to clear their lands; and it being dry weather, raged to that Degree for four or five Days, with great Difficulty they ſaved their houſes and barns in many Places; Walpole Meeting-Houſe very narrowly eſcaped being conſumed; and it alſo burnt violently on Merrimack river, where ſeveral houſes, ſaw-mills & griſt mills were conſumed; Vaſt Quantities of fencing, and ſome Thouſands of lumber was alſo deſtroyed; and a Meeting houſe was burnt at New-Amſbury.

MONDAY, June 19, 1769.

Numb. 235.

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, April 28.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

AT the Superiour Court held in Charleſtown, application was made by the Cuſtom Houſe Officers, for a full Supply of Writs of Aſſiſtance, which were accordingly granted. By the late acts the Officers of the Cuſtoms are "empowered to enter into any houſe, Warehouſe, Shop, or other Place, in the Britiſh Colonies, or Plantations in America, to ſearch for, or ſeize prohibited or uncuſtomed Goods,"——A dreadful power indeed! And if we can recollect Inſtances of ſuch a wanton Uſe of this power, even in Boſton, as that a Magiſtrate ſhould be threatened and his houſe rummaged, by an Officer in reſentment at his being fined for Breach of Law, what may we not fear at a Time when Spaniſh policy has been ſo far adopted, as that the moſt ignorant, Hair-brain'd, and extravagant perſons in commiſſion on board the Ships of war are converted into Cuſtom-houſe officers: If we only reflect, that the Judges of theſe American courts, are appointed *during Pleaſure*, that ſome of them are already *penſioned*, and that one purpoſe for which Money is to be levied upon the colonies by a late Act is, that they may have adequate proviſion made for them, which is to continue *during their complaiſant Behaviour*, what an Engine of oppreſſion may this authority be in ſuch hands! We are well aware that Writs of this Kind, for ſearching houſes in England, have been granted under the Seal of the court of Exchequer, according to the Statute, which Seal is kept by the chancellor of the Exchequer: It ſhould, however be remembered that the Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, at home are under certain Checks, and reſtrictions, which they cannot be under the Writ of Aſſiſtance ought to be look'd upon as a different Thing there, from what it is here. In England the Exchequer has the power of controuling them in every Reſpect; and even of inflicting corporal Puniſhment upon them for Mal conduct, of which there have been Inſtances; they are the proper officers of that court, and are accountable to it as often as it ſhall call them to account, and they do in fact account to it for Money receiv'd, and for their Behaviour once every Week. Do the officers of the Cuſtoms here account with the Superior court, or lodge Money, received into the hands of that court; or are they as Officers under any Sort of check from it? will they concede to ſuch powers in the Superiour court? Or does this court, notwithſtanding thoſe are powers belonging to the Exchequer, ——notwithſtanding it is ſaid to be veſted with all the Powers belonging to the Exchequer notwithſtanding this very writ of Aſſiſtance is to be granted as a power belonging to the Exchequer, will the Superior court itſelf aſſume the Power of calling theſe Officers to account, and puniſh them for Miſbehaviour? We know not of one Inſtance of this Sort, but on the contrary, have we not ſeen not long ago, an inferior Cuſtom houſe officer, who has ſince ſwelled into a C——m——r of the B——d of C—ſ—ms, refuſing to account to any power in the province for Monies receiv'd by him by Virtue of his Office, belonging to the province, and which we were then aſſured by the joint Declaration of the three Branches of the Legiſlature, was unjuſtly as well as illegally detain'd by him?

But notwithſtanding Writs of Aſſiſtance iſſued in Britain are guarded with ſuch reſtrictions, "The greateſt Aſſertors of the rights of Engliſhmen have always ſtrenuouſly contended that ſuch a power was dangerous to Freedom, and expreſsly contrary to the common Law, which ever regarded a man's houſe as his Caſtle, or a Place of perfect Security.——If ſuch power was in the leaſt degree dangerous there, it muſt be utterly deſtructive to liberty here. For the people of England have two Securities, againſt the undue Exerciſe of this power by the crown, which are wanting with us.——In the firſt place if any Injuſtice is done there, the perſon injured may bring his Action againſt the Offender, and have it tried before *Independent Judges*, who were *no Parties in commiting the Injury*.——*Here* he muſt have it tried, before *dependent Judges*, being the men *who granted the Writ*."

April 29. We are well informed, that the Officers of the Cuſtoms applied the laſt year to the chief juſtices of Bench of Judges, in ſeveral of the colonies, from granting them writs of Aſſiſtance, but that thoſe juſtices from a tender regard to the Conſtitution, and the rights of American freeholders, did actually refuſe a compliance with thoſe demands. —The C——l——r of the Port of New-London in Connecticut, has lately applied a ſecond time to the Superior Court there for ſuch Writs; at the ſame time laying a letter before them, which he had received from one of the Crown Lawyers in England, in Anſwer to one wrote upon the Subject, in which letter, a great compliment was paid to the chief Juſtice of the Maſſachuſetts, for the proof he had given of a right Underſtanding of the law, and of his zeal for his Majeſty's Service, by ſo readily granting thoſe writs, upon the application made by the Cuſtom-houſe Officers; and his example was worthy of their Immitation. The court did not however, think proper to ſhow a like compliſance, but choſe to refer this requeſt, to the conſideration of the general Aſſembly at the approching Seſſion.

April 30. The quartering Troops in the body of a Town is as ruinous to the Soldiery as it is diſtreſſing to the Inhabitants? every day furniſhes out Inſtances of their Debaucheries and conſequent Violences.

As an aged woman at the North part of Boſton, was ſetting the other Evening in a lower room, having no perſon in the houſe with her; a Soldier came in and ſeeing her have a Bible on the table before her; he expreſſed his Approbation of her Piety and attempted a kind of Expoſition upon ſome parts thereof, but ſoon dropping this diſcourſe, he acquainted her that he had a Swelling on his hip and ſhould be glad of her advice; but while the good woman was attending to his ſolution, this abandoned wretch, ſeized her by the ſhoulders, threw her upon the Floor, and notwithſtanding her years, attempted a rape upon her, which was prevented by the reſiſtance and Screams occaſioned by his brutal behaviour; he thought proper to hurry off taking with him a bundle of ſhirts and other linen, which had been juſt before ſent into the houſe for waſhing, and ironing; the buſineſs which this perſon followed to obtain a livelihood.

May 1. A Captain of a Veſſel lately arrived from Halifax paſſing the ſtreets laſt evening, in company with two married women, were met by ſome Soldiers, who immediately accoſted them in a rude indecent Manner; the Captain thought proper to inform them, that thoſe women were married, and alſo to reprove them for ſuch behaviour; but for taking this Liberty, he was preſently knocked down, and had like to have loſt an Eye by a blow received.

May 2. On the other Night paſt 11 o' Clock ſeveral officers one Soldier, meeting with two of the towns Watchmen, they began to curſe and damn them, and ſoon after the Soldier ſtruck one of the Watchmen, who returned the blow, which laid him in the gutter, then the two officers came up, and were as free with their blows as the Soldier; the Noiſe and racket ſoon brought other Watchmen to the Aſſiſtance of thoſe who were aſſaulted, when one of the officers drew his Bayonet, and damning them, ſaid ſtand off, or I will run you through; the Watchmen not being intimidated, gave him a ſtroke on the arm which obliged him to drop the Bayonet; when they ſeized him and carried him off to priſon, the Watchmen were followed by another officer, with a drawn Sword or cutlaſs under his arm, but being told that if he did not leave them, they would endeavour to ſecure him alſo, he thought proper to ſheer off. Several officers came at different times, and offered the watchmen drink or money, if they would releaſe the priſoner, but to their honor they refuſed thoſe officers, and entered a complaint againſt them to the magiſtrate the next morning.

(To be continued.)

From the London Chronicle, *of March* 7.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

It is currently reported, that the ghoſt of the late Mr. Clark, who was ſaid to have been murdered at Brentford, did appear to a gentleman of the faculty, and aſſured him that he was not murdered, but died of his own accord; and therefore requeſted that, for the ſake of the unhappy rioters, and ſome other great perſonages, he would cauſe the matter to be inquired into by a ſelect number of his brethren, who ſhould have a ſolemn meeting for that purpoſe, where he would teſtify the ſame thing in an inviſible but yet very ſenſible manner. From the reſult of the matter it ſeems that the ghoſt was as good as his word, by which ſome diſagreeable conſequences are happily prevented.

ADVICES by the PACKET.

Corſican Gazette.

MURATO, Feb. 17.

ON the 13th of this month we had advice that the regiment de la Mark quartered on the lands of Barbaggio ſeemed to paſs their time with little attention. Accordingly, at four in the evening, the General detached 400 men, in order to ſurpriſe that poſt the ſame night, but our people were prevented executing their project as premeditated, by reaſon that the enemy had been adviſed, by a ſpy, of our motions, and were on their guard. Our people were therefore obliged to attack them, and endeavour to overcome them by force, in which they at laſt ſucceeded, after a vigorous reſiſtance from the French, 100 of whom, who were in the houſes in the heights, were made priſoners; 160 more which were in the houſes below, after an obſtinate reſiſtance, ſurrendered by capitulation, in conſequence of which they were conducted to San Fiorenzo, obliging themſelves not to ſerve during one year. During this engagement one of our detachments, which was to have fortified themſelves at the paſſage of Tigeme, not having time to do it, was attacked the 15th with great violence by the French, who obliged them to quit the eminences which they had taken poſt on. Other French detachments cut off the retreat of our people, thoſe who had conquered at Barbaggio reſiſted the firſt and ſecond day with great reſolution, but ſeeing no poſſibility of holding out for want of proviſions and ammunition, on the 16th in the evening they ſurrendered by capitulation, in conſequence of which they were conducted to Baſtia, there to remain, and the officers to have the town for their priſon.

" Our loſs, killed, wounded, and priſoners, does not amount to 200 men, that of the enemy is of no ſmall conſequence, eſpecially the killed and wounded."

Baſtia, *Feb. 27. A ſmart action happened a few days ago between the French &Corſicans, which was faught with great obſtinacy on both ſides, and ended with little advantage on either. It is ſaid that ſeveral chiefs have quitted Paoli, and aſſembled at Roſtino.*

Caſal, *March 2. It is reported that there has been a freſh engagement in Corſica, much more bloody than that of the 14th of laſt month; and that the Malcontents had retaken Barbaggio and Patrimono from the French.*

Balogna, Feb. 20. In a late action one of our ſoldiers was taken priſoner by the French, who loaded him with chains, and carried him to Baſtia, as if he had been an aſſaſſin. If the remonſtrances which we have made againſt a conduct ſo contrary to the rules of war are not to be liſtened to, our people, who are much irritated, will be obliged to make repriſals on the enemy, whoſe cruelty is the leſs excuſable, as in that very action ſome of our people having taken a French Serjeant priſoner, and finding that while they were purſued by the enemy, they cou'd not carry their priſoner along with them, rather than put him to death, they generouſly ſet him at liberty.

Copenhagen, Feb. 29. The affairs of the North begin to take a ſerious turn. The Empreſs of Ruſſia requires her Allies to furniſh her the ſtipulated ſuccours either in men or money. As our kingdom is among the number of her Imperial Majeſty's Allies, we are bound to ſend her 6000 Men, or 60,000 crowns every year, during the war. As ſo large a ſum might diſorder our finances, the court has reſolved to pay her contigent in men. His Majeſty has therefore ordered ſix new regiments to be raiſed in Norway, five of infantry, and one dragoons. The army in Denmark has alſo been augmented with 16 battalions.

Bruſſels, April 6. According to advices from the frontiers of Turkey, the Tarters have penetrated into New Servia, and committed horrible ravages there. We are aſſured that they have burnt almoſt every village in that province, that they have carried off 14 000 families, and more than 100 000 cattle of different kinds. Theſe advices, however, which are dated the middle of March, make no mention of a battle, which according to ſome Gazettes, hath been fought between the Ruſſians and Tartars, wherein the latter are ſaid to have obtained a complete victory, cut to pieces near 30 000 Ruſſians, and made 20 000 priſoners: but neither time or place of this engagement is mentioned. [Bruſſel's Gazette]

LONDON,

March 23. This day his Majeſty went in ſtate to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies, and for providing quarters for his Majeſty's troops in the ſaid colonies.

The bill to diſſolve the marriage of his Grace the Duke of Grafton with his preſent wife, to enable him to marry again, and for other purpoſes.

And ſeveral other private bills.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at London to his friend in Leeds, dated Mar. 16.

——" This S——n of P——t is like to paſs over without a repeal of the American duty acts, or any redreſs of their grievances. The reſolutions lately paſſed here, and the conſequent addreſs, will, I apprehend, tend to widen the breach, and put an end to the commerce between the two countries.--- Pennſylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the Carolinas, who have hitherto kept out of the agreement not to import Britiſh goods, will, I think, on ſight of that addreſs, and thoſe reſolutions, accede to it."

This day arrived the mails from Holland and Flanders.

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, March 4.

" This moment a courier is arrived with the news, that the confederacy of Palatinate of Lencizia has been deſtroyed by the Ruſſians; and that of the palatinate of Plock has alſo met with the ſame fate: ſo that there now only remains the confederacy of Great Poland, beſides that of Bar, which is but in a tottering ſituation, from the purſuit of the Ruſſians. The corps of Ruſſians which was in Volhynia has entered the palatinate of Braclau in the Ukraine, to oppoſe the Kan of the Tartars."

Letter from the banks of the Danube, Mar. 4.

" The Kan of the Tartars having marched from Balta into the New Servia with an army of 50,000 men, his advanced troops were there attacked with ſuch ſucceſs by a corps of Ruſſians under General Iſakow, that his project was entirely diſconcerted; and M. Iſakow afterwards made a motion with his corps which cutting off their retreat towards the Ottoman dominion, obliged them to march towards Poland, whither the Ruſſian General followed them, to put them between two fires. We are impatient to hear ſome further particulars, & the conſequences of this affair. In the mean time, the weather is become extreme cold, which the Tartars cannot bear, and numbers of them are already dead. The intemperance of the climate likewiſe occaſions a great deſertion amongſt the Ottoman troops; and, beſides, ſome epidemical diſtempers, which have even the appearance of contagion, make great ravages amongſt them.

An Anſwer from BOB MIZEN to TOM LANYARD.

Dated on Board the Maſſachuſetts, *now riding at Anchor in B——n Harbour.*

Dear Tom,

I *MUST be ſhort — As* Jack Bilboes *is ſhipped for your parts in one of the Tenders, I overhawl'd your letters that lately came aboard, for an anſwer to ſend by him——You tell of* foul weather! *avaſt, there, old Cock! tho' the Ship I am in is a firſt Rate, ſhe has ſuffer'd ſo much in one Hurricane after another, that ſhe has been a meer Wreck—her Sails & Rigging are all blown to Tatters; and the Maſts were cut away by the Maſter's order —(I think* very unneceſſarily) *except the Mainmoſt——I wiſh to —— that had been chopt off, for it ſtood looſe and ſhaking without Shrouds, Main top, Flagg ſtaff and the L—— knows what all ſtanding——and the Ship rolling Gunwail deep——we expected every hour, 'twould be athwart our Quarters; or we overſet: for big as the ſhip is, ſhe never had a rank Keel.——Howſumever we have got in ſome meaſure fitted up again——But there's no comfort,* Tom, *there's no comfort — the Marines cuſt us all from our Births—— I heard as how your ſhip had been hove down ——I always loved the* Connecticut, *& when I toſs a Can before I turn in, I always remember her——You tell of your Purſer! What matters it who is your Purſer?—They'll all get Money if they can—*Joe, *I believe was an honeſt heart as you ſay——but the beſt Seaman miſtakes his Longitude ſometimes you know ——and ſ—th! overhawlers and correctors often mend the Journal much worſe than they found it, whether proper allowance be made for lee-way or no—when you have only Log and Quadrant, and but one of them in foul weather to keep reck'ning by, you cou'd'nt clear miſtakes for fifteen years an end if you was Lord high Admiral.—If I had £. 100 betruſted me as Purſer, and buſineſs all the while to do with it fore and aft, and all the Ship's crew to account with in little matters; the Admiralty ſurely will excuſe me, if I make in doing ſo much buſineſs, a miſtake of only 20ſ. in £. 100 in 15 years buſineſs—well, ſuppoſe I had towards two Millions with forty times as much buſineſs, all as quoiled together like a ſnarled Halyard,—I then make only exactly the ſame miſtake, for it comes to £. 20 000 in the ſame proportion, and forty times as liable to miſtake too—I have heard about it—you are all for tricks——You ſhew your Poop-*Lanthorn *too plain not to be chaſed——you complain of Eaſterly weather—I believe it blows nobody good, for it has blown in upon us a ſwarm of vermin a thouſand times worſe than the Muſchitoes at Campeachy.——Our Captain thinks the ſhip does not feel her Rudder, but —— howſomever, I ſay nothing about that——I never was brought to the Gangway yet——and don't intend to for telling tales——*Jack *ſays the Tender is juſt puſhing off——Adieu Tom,*

BOB MIZEN.

BOSTON June 12.

By Capt. Hall who arrived laſt Friday, in about 6 weeks from London, we have it from the beſt authority that about the 20th of April, poſitive orders were iſſued from Lord Hillſborough's office for requiring Governor Bernard immediately to repair to London: and from the ſame authority we are told he will never return to this government. The deep affliction this news gives may be read in every countenance.

The General court of this Province having been convened by governor Bernard into this town, in which there are no leſs than 3 regiments, and the main guard with cannon placed within a few feet of the Court Houſe, and having remonſtriated without effect, have for 13 days paſt made a ſolemn and expreſſive pauſe in public buſineſs.

It is confidently reported that Lord Botetourt has wrote for ſhips and troops to quell the noble ſpirit of the Virginians. The late reſolves of their houſe of Burgeſſes will reflect a laſting honor on themſelves and their conſtituents.

Great commotions all over England, in London it is ſaid that no leſs than 110,000 were aſſembled at one time on account of Mr. Wilkes's place being aſſumed by Col. Luttrell; the whole county of Middleſex are about preſenting a petition to his Majeſty, in which our Americans are particularly noticed. It is ſaid much depends upon the ſucceſs of this petition.

By all the accounts from London we find, that an eminent politician among us is not only come to the end of his tether, but has helped to bring greater folks than himſelf into the ſame beaſtly ſituation

We hear that orders have been received by the packet for the 64th and 65th regiments, with the train of artillery, to be removed from this place to Halifax, and that they are to embark in about ten days. 'Tis alſo ſaid, the 14th regiment is ſoon to go to New-York, and that the 29th will be ſtationed at the Caſtle.

BOSTON, June 15.

We are aſſured that the order for Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. to return to England, is expreſſed to be to attend the KING as governor, to report to him the preſent ſtate of the province; that it contains inſtructions for the adminiſtration of the government during his abſence; and that there is no intimation of any intention at preſent of ſuperſeding his commiſſion. We hear that he propoſes to embark about the end of July.

The Public may be aſſured that the following Intelligence comes from Gentlemen of diſtinction (our friends) on the other ſide of the water, by the laſt veſſel from London.-------

THEY write that the parliament remain fix'd in their reſolution not to repeal the duty acts this ſeſſion and will riſe the firſt of May. They hope the people here will remain as fix'd in their reſolution of induſtry and frugality till thoſe acts are repeal'd. And if they cou'd be ſure of that, they ſhould almoſt wiſh them never to be repeal'd; being perſuaded that we ſhall reap more ſolid and extenſive advantages from the ſteady practice of thoſe two great virtues, than we can poſſibly ſuffer damage from all the duties the parliament can levy on us. The friends to the late ſevere meaſures flatter themſelves that we cannot long ſubſiſt without their manufactures;——they believe that we have not virtue enough to perſiſt in ſuch agreements; --they imagine the colonies will differ among themſelves, deceive and deſert one another, and quietly one after another ſubmit to the yoke, and return to the uſe of Britiſh fineries: they think that tho' the men may be contented with homeſpun ſtuffs, the women will never get the better of their vanity and fondneſs for Engliſh modes and gewgaws. The miniſterial people all talk in this ſtrain, and many even of the merchants.-- If under all the inſults and oppreſſions we are now expos'd to, we can prudently as we have lately done, continue quiet, avoiding tumults, but ſtill reſolutely keeping up our claims and aſſerting our rights, we ſhall finally eſtabliſh them; and this military cloud that now bluſters over us, will paſs away, and do us no more harm than a ſummer thunder ſhower—But the advantages of our perſeverance in induſtry and frugality will be great and permanent: Our debts will be paid; our farms will be better improv'd and yield a greater produce: Our real wealth will increaſe in a plenty of every uſeful Home production, and all the true enjoyments of life, even tho' no foreign trade ſhould be allow'd us: All Ireland is ſtrongly in favour of the American cauſe. They have reaſon to ſympathize with us.

NEWYORK, June 15.

Extract of a letter from London, dated April 4.

" The p——— will be prorogued in a few weeks——The American petitions have all been thrown aſide, nor will any thing be done towards redreſſing our grievances till next year. The preſent M——y is now more unpopular than ever.——Wilkes's friends increaſe daily; ſome of the richeſt and moſt reputable gentlemen in the kingdom have openly eſpouſed his cauſe: No reaſons have as yet been given by the p———t for his being expelled the houſe after the firſt time: They plead in general that he is a man of bad principles and worſe morals.

" Dr. W-r-b-rt-n, the learned biſhop of Glouceſter, is now one of the minority. He preached a Sermon at the Chapel Royal a few weeks ago, which gave great offence to his ——— it was aimed at the M———rs, whom he accuſed of being the authors of all the ſedition and tumults in the kingdom. Some ſay the K—— roſe up to go out, but was prevented by the — who ſat by him—the papers will tell you of his being repeatedly inſulted by the mob, at the playhouſe, &c."

The Reſolutions of the Philadelphia Merchants have alarmed the M——y greatly. They wiſh the late Acts were repealed, and yet are aſhamed to repeal them, as it will call their Prudence and Authority in Queſtion. It gives great pleaſure to the Friends of America to hear that Manufactures are encouraged among you: Theſe will make you rich: theſe will make you free; theſe will make you happy in ſpite of all G——. B——— can do.

* * *

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printers hereof, for the Courant, Advertiſements, and on every other Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to

The PRINTERS.

June 19, 1769.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of the wid. *Sarah Flagg*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately; with

Joſeph Flagg, Adminiſtrator.

All Perſons indebted

to the Eſtate JOHN MATTOCKS, *late of New-Haven, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to Samuel Mattocks of Hartford, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate, or to Mr. John Lothrop of New-Haven.*

Samuel Mattocks,
Adminiſtrator.

To be Sold,

(By way of Vendue, at the public ſignpoſt in Litchfield, on the 13th day of July, 1769.

A Fulling Mill and Shop, both ſtanding in ſaid Litchfield.

Alſo, a Cloathier's Preſs & Shears.

per ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

N. B. Said Articles, or any of them, may be bought at private Sale before ſaid Day.

We the Subſcribers,

BEing appointed commiſſioners by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, to examine and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Lieut. Elijah Kent late of Suffield, deceas'd (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) do hereby notify all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid deceaſed on the firſt Mondays of June, July, Auguſt, September, October and November next, at nine o' clock in the forenoon.

Alex. King, } Commiſſi-
Joſeph Peaſe, } oners.

June 19. 1769.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to Subſcribers,

Two Diſcourſes,

From John vi. 44.

" No Man can come unto me, except the " Father which hath ſent me draw him."

Wherein the Sinner's Inability to comply with the Goſpel, is ſtated and confirm'd; and the propriety and reaſonableneſs of exhorting men to do, and blaming them for not doing, what no man, in their circumſtances *can* do, is particularly conſidered.

By JOHN SMALLEY, A. M.

Paſtor of a Church in Farmington.

N. B. A few of the above Books are to be diſpoſed of to others, at the Store of Mr. Fiſher Gay of Farmington, and of Mr. —— Paſſiville at Kenſington; ſold alſo at the Printing-Office.

Meſſ'rs Green & Watſon,

By giving the following a Place in your next, you will much oblige an old Cuſtomer,

UNION is the band of ſociety, and (in many caſes) of the utmoſt importance. The neceſſary Cement of incorporate bodies, and many other connections in life——And (where confederacies are not dangerous, and deſtructive of civil liberty, or property) is a duty which ought always to be inculcated.

There are ſome corporations that are of very great utility to mankind——others, that ſeem to wear ſuch an aſpect, but upon critical examination, appear to be of a contrary tendency,—Our own underſtanding and experience, muſt point out the advantages, and diſadvantages of ſuch connections. And when any ſociety, or body incorporate, is found not to anſwer the general good, as was propos'd in its formation, it is beſt in ſuch caſe, to diſband. Such (I humbly conceive) the medical corporation of Litchfield county to be.—The deſign of this ſociety was to promote a good agreement, and harmony amongſt it's members, endeavour to be mutually aſſiſting to each other, in the healing art, and to keep out all Quacks, and vain pretenders to Phyſic.—But if experience (the beſt guide, in all human affairs) ſufficiently teaches us, that theſe ends cannot be anſwered, then the very deſign of its inſtitution is fruſtrated, and at an end. I ſhall here offer a few reaſons why I think theſe cannot be anſwered, under the preſent conſtitution of ſaid ſociety.——And here firſt, The grand thing, which is to keep out Quacks, and pretenders can (under it's preſent conſtitution) in no meaſure be anſwered. We have had too many proofs of this (ſince the formation of the ſociety) to doubt of the truth of the aſſertion.——An inſtance of late of the ſociety's receiving one into their body, who had read ſome, but never liv'd with any practitioner, or been in the practice himſelf——but he now comes, cloath'd with the authority of the ſociety, recommended to the people, as one worthy to be apply'd to in caſe of life and death,—And yet I ſincerely think that the perſon, they have thus recommended, would paſs a better examination than one half of the examiners. And if this is the caſe, there is no poſſibility of keeping out Quacks. Every member of the ſociety has an equal right to vote, and if the major part are pretenders themſelves, then how will the formation of ſuch a ſociety keep out pretenders? And tho' the perſon refer'd to above, may make a good practitioner in time; yet I think he is by no means qualified at preſent, and life is too dear to be trifled with in this manner. I know the excuſe of ſome of the principal members of the ſociety is, that they were impos'd upon—but if Quacks, and pretenders, can impoſe upon the ſociety then how is the ſociety conſtituted to keep out Quacks and pretenders? The more united then a corporate body are, (the major part of whom are unqualified perſons themſelves) renders it (in proportion) hurtful to mankind. A ſociety whoſe very formation and exiſtence recommends a number of unqualified perſons to the public, where the lives of mankind are concerned, is hurtful in its very nature; and the ſooner diſbanded, the better.—Beſides I am not certain but that a confederacy of Doctors might be hurtful to ſociety (even on ſuppoſition they were never ſo well qualified) the matter of medicine lies much in the dark, (with regard to the vulgar) and it is very difficult for common people to determine whether they are well or ill uſed in demands made upon them, and a combination of Doctors perhaps gives them a greater advantage to impoſe on mankind by extravagant demands, than if no ſuch combination had been form'd.

Moreover there are ſome obligations to the laws of the ſociety, which I think are not in the beſt manner calculated to anſwer the good ends propos'd——one I would in a ſpecial manner remark upon, which is that no fellowſhip, or council is to be held, with ſuch as are not of their communion (tho' never ſo well qualified in other reſpects) if any regular practitioner in the county ſhould upon the whole, think it not beſt to join with the corporation, &c he muſt be diſcountenanced, and all the injury poſſible done him, ſo far as the influence of the corporation can extend, but another that has no other qualification to recommend him, but only that he has join'd the medical club, muſt be careſt, and recommended to mankind as an able phyſician, when he ſcarcely knows the difference between a Bagpipe, and a Glyſterpipe——Where is then the Juſtice or equity of this method of proceeding? Or how is it conſiſtent with principles of liberty? Union (on a good baſis) is deſirable, on a bad one worſe than nothing, and notwithſtanding all the pretenſions to friendſhip ſo warmly aſſerted; I wiſh there was no reaſon to complain of inſincerity even among ſome of the principal members, and firſt promoters of the affair, ſome who are deſirous to agrandize themſelves and father their blunders upon their neighbours, ſome men have a peculiar faculty (by ſome ſly innuendo's to exculpate themſelves (in their horrid miſtakes) and make others bare the blame.

I have had the honour to be a member of the ſociety myſelf, but (from what little experience I have had) I am fully convinc'd, that the foundation is deficient; and in conſequence the ſuperſtructure can't be good.

Hartford, June 12, 1769.

WE THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEing appointed by the hon. judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Ebenezer Mix, late of Hartford, deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling Houſe of ſaid deceas'd, on the laſt Tueſdays of Auguſt, September and October next, at one o'clock afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

Timothy Seymour,
George Kellogg,
William Judd. } Commiſſioners.

* * *

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford Commiſſioners to receive & examine the Claims of the Creditors to the eſtate of Levy Jones, late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we will attend upon ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe of David Bull in ſaid Hartford on the 3d Monday of inſtant June and on the 2d Mondays of the three following months, (viz) of July, Auguſt, and September.

William Adams,
Ralph Pomeroy. } Commiſſioners.

Hartford, 10 June, 1769.

ANY Journyman Taylor that wants Employment may get good Encouragement—(if he is a Workman) by applying to Mr. Dennis Cunningham Taylor, in Glaſtenbury.

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. William Nichols, late of Hartford deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) we hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of the relict of the ſaid Capt. Nichols deceaſed on the firſt Mondays of July, Auguſt and September next, from one till ſeven o'clock on each of ſaid days.

RICHARD EDWARDS,
GEORGE SMITH, } *Commiſſioners.*

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt.

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

ALL perſons who have any demands on Benoni Chakler, late of Hartford, now reſiding in Barbadoes, may hear of ſomething to their advantage, by applying to Samuel Burr, of Hartford.

Hartford 12th June, 1769.

Boſton, May 23d, 1769.

Maj. Gen. MACKAY

being informed, that many of the Soldiers who have deſerted from his Majeſty's troops quartered here, being ſenſible of their crime and error, would gladly return and join their regiments, had they any hope of forgiveneſs. He hereby offers and aſſures a *FREE PARDON* to every man who ſurrenders himſelf on or before the laſt day of June next, excepting Edward Reynolds, John Cameron, Hugh Watkins, Robert Gains, William Bootle and Thomas Hibbard of the 14th Regiment——James Neagle, Thomas Copper, Daniel Rutgers, Patrick Dennison, John Reddiſh and James Croſs of the 29th Regiment——Robert Jones, Matthew Coleman, Ralph Bridge, Thomas Sullivan, Archibald Entwiſtle and Michael Clifford of the 64th Regiment, whoſe crimes are of ſuch a nature, as to oblige him to exclude them from any promiſe of PARDON.——And a REWARD of

THREE GUINEAS

each are offered for apprehending and ſecuring them in any of the public goals.——Such Men as take the benefit of the above PARDON, are deſired to go to the neareſt juſtice of the peace or military officer, and get a certificate of the day of their ſurrender, and a paſs to come to Boſton, as they may depend that every man who is taken up, or deſerts from this date, will be bro't to a general court martial. By order of

Maj General MACKAY.

C. FORDYCE, Major of Brigade.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c. lately improved by Lieut. Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield March 22, 1769.

STrayed or Stolen from the ſubſcriber ſome time ſince the 19th day of May laſt, a Sorrel Mare mix'd ſome with a Roan, with a white ſtripe in her face, well ſet, about 14 hands and a half high, and about 10 or 11 years old, and has ſome white ſpots on her back, occaſioned with the ſaddle, in midling good ſtate, has her main cut, in part on her neck, a good carriage Mare, with a ſmalliſh tail, ſhod all round when ſhe went away, and had on a ſmall bell put on with a leather ſtrap, and a poke on but if ſtolen ſuppoſed to be taken off, Branded with the Letter C on her left thigh. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and thief (if ſtolen) and return them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me. The mare only Two Dollars. ELISHA COWLES,

Formington, June 2d, 1769.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN AND WATSON, near the Great-Bridge.

MONDAY, June 26, 1769. *Numb.* 236.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Fairfield 25th May, 1769

MESSRS GREEN & WATSON,

Pleaſe to inſert the incloſed in your next and you will oblige your humble ſervant.

T. BURR

I Think Dr Gale had no occaſion to fill up ſo much of your uſeful paper, to inform the publick how I came by the billet referred to, or in cenſuring my conduct for pimping into the ſame; as I had before frankly declared how the diſcovery was made and the publick were as well able to form a judgment of my conduct therein, before the Dr. made his learned obſervations, as they now are; but it is very eaſy to ſee with what views he enlarges ſo much on that particular, which is only to divert the reader from the principal deſign of my publication, and fix his attention on a trifling circumſtance; Such I muſt beg leave to call it, notwithſtanding the Dr. is pleaſed to ſay ſo many hard things about it? what man is there, who finding an open billet in a publick houſe, would not think himſelf intitled by cuſtom, conſtant practice, and all the rules of good breeding (which, notwithſtanding my want of ability, I profeſs to underſtand as well as the ingenious and important Dr Gale) to look into it, and know the contents? And I ſubmit it to the public and more eſpecially to the polite and learned Dr. whether it is not agreeable to the nature of man to be curious in theſe matters? and whether the perſon, who looks into an open billet diſcovered at a publick houſe, in a baſket, where from cuſtom he had an undoubted right to look for his own letters, is more guilty of pimping, than he who receives, opens and reads another's private letter, the ſeal before being accidentally broken; Of this the Dr has been publickly accuſed, and I was informed, ſome years ago, by a perſon of undoubted veracity, that he actually did do it.

I obſerve the Dr. in dividing his text, in the firſt place promiſes to acquaint the publick, what he had in his mind to which he alluded by that expreſſion in his billet; and am glad to find he diſcovers ſo great a regard for the truth as not to ſay that the Suſquehannah affair on the one hand, and the publiſhing the proceedings and debates of the houſe of repreſentatives, the ſtate of the publick accounts and tranſmitting the ſame to the ſeveral towns annually on the other hand, were the only matters of importance which he had in mind, when he wrote the billet. The Dr. has not been ſo artful in his evaſion, but that a perſon of mean abilities can eaſily ſee through it. How far the publick might have given credit to the Dr's declaration, that thoſe were the only matters of conſequence which he had in midn, is not for me to determine, as I do not profeſs ſo thorough a knowledge of the Dr's character, as he does of mine; the whole of which, I dare venture to gueſs, he has gained from thoſe, who feel as much friendſhip for me, as the Dr. did, when he found his billet expoſed to the publick view. But admitting thoſe were the only matters he had in mind I muſt again beg leave to put the queſtion. What can we think of a man, that goes to the general Aſſembly as a member, with a determination to ſtand out againſt the dictates of reaſon and conſcience, in any matter that ſhall come under conſideration? No man diveſted of a party ſpirit, in his cool moments, would ſuffer ſuch an expreſſion to drop from his pen: But we muſt impute it to his warmth and engagedneſs for that minor party, whoſe tool he appears to be; as I am informed fire is his principal element. I am rejoiced to find that the Doctor is not ſo much loſt to a ſenſe of honeſty and goodneſs, as not to be moved by the diſcovery of his important ſecret, and thinks it is a great pity he had not avoided ſo many ungenteel reflections. As to my character, I ſhall leave that to the publick, in competition with Dr. Gale's.

Had I followed the example of the modeſt Dr. and taken pains to have ſent abroad falſe and exagerated accounts of my natural abilities perhaps they would have appeared as conſpicuous as his. That he may not evade the charge, I will give the publick the following extract from the Univerſal Muſeum for the year 1766, page 333 viz. "It appears on the authority of Dr Huxham, that Dr. Benjamin Gale, of Connecticut, in New England ſince he has given Mercury antimony in preparing perſons for inoculation, has loſt only one of eight hundred inoculated: whereas before he gave this medicine, he uſually loſt one patient out of one hundred" As ſoon as I met with this account, which was not long after the Muſeum was publiſhed, I aſked a gentleman who was a pupil of the Dr's about the time that the new method of inoculation was introduced, how many perſons Dr Gale had ever inoculated? He told me, he did not know exactly, but would venture to ſay not more than ſeventy: They who are beſt acquainted with the Dr. and his practice in inoculation, muſt judge of the truth of his account.——Whatever motions have heretofore been made on my account in the general aſſembly for a commiſſion of the peace, were unaſked, and I cannot pretend to ſay they were merited, tho' the Dr. ſeems to think I had deſerved ſomthing for paſt ſervices; Not at the head of that little party he ſpeaks of, for that is not likely to flouriſh, but as one of that majority, which for ſeveral years paſt, and I hope will, bear rule in this colony, to the great mortification of the Dr. and his friends, who are coſtantly plotting innovations in the ſtate, and occaſion more expence & oppoſition in endeavouring to advance and reinſtate themſelves, than any one matter which concerns the colony.

I would not have Dr. Gale think my concern for the ſafety of the general aſſembly was the only thing which induced me to publiſh his darling ſecret, as there is not ſo much danger to fear from the attempts and deſings of him and his friends as he imagines but it was to prevent thoſe ſpirited ſtruggles and ſtrifes, which they have occaſioned for one or two ſeſſions paſt, to no purpoſe; and which I am glad to find, my publication has in ſome meaſure prevented in the preſent ſeſſion; as the Dr. and his friends were apprehenſive the eyes of the people were opened, and the views of that party detected. If the can give any anſwer to this that looks like an argument I ſhall think it worth my pains to take notice of it; but if he ſtill continues to leave the main point, and run into abuſive reflection as before, I ſhall not think proper to take any further notice of his publications. In the mean time,

I am with due reſpect, his and the
Publicks welwiſher, THAD. BURR

[*For Dr. Gale's anſwer to Mr. Burr, ſee laſt Page*]

* * *

Advices by Capt Hall, lately arrived at Boſton.

LISBON, March 16.

IN Spite of all the hopes we had conceived of the ill ſucceſs of the undertaking of the Moors againſt Mazagan, we have juſt received the News that that Fortreſs is fallen into their hands. In conſequence of this, the King has ordered a Fleet of 62 Sail as well Ships as Frigates of War as other Veſſels, to put to Sea immediately, in order to recover that Fortreſs.

London Tavern, April 11 1769.

Supporters of the BILL of RIGHTS.

Sir JOSEPH MAWBY, Bart. in the Chair.

ORDERED, That the Sum of Six Hundred Pounds be paid into the hands of Mr. Wilkes; and that Mr. Reynolds be deſired to convey the ſame.

LONDON.

April 15 The Election of John Wilkes, Eſq; is declared null and void.

This day the ſheriffs are to attend an auguſt Aſſembly with the Poll for the county of Middleſex.

We are informed that a certain late candidate declared that he found himſelf greatly diſappointed in his Expectations from the promiſes of the great.

April 17. The Hon. the Houſe of Commons did not break up till half paſt Two o' Clock Yeſterday Morning.

It is thought that no inſolvent Act will paſs this year; but that an act of Grace will take place early in the year 1770.

A certain patriotic Gentleman, poſſeſſed of 18,000l per Annum in Wales, who was confined to his Bed by the Gout, ordered himſelf to be dreſſed, was put into his Carriage, and polled at Brentford for Mr. Wilkes.

April 10 The Earl of Chatham mends faſt every Day. It is very certain that he has declared his ſentiments on the cauſe of the County of Middleſex, which he ſays, is the cauſe of the whole nation and the moſt eſſential conſtitutional point that has yet been agitated.

Letters from Paris now ſpeak of the Treaty, offenſive and defenſive, ſaid to have been concluded between the court of Vienna, Madrid, and Berlin, as a report, that ſtands in need of as much confirmation as that of the Engliſh Miniſtry having offered to reſtore Canada to France.

On Monday a young Lady of 18 took Poiſon at her Aunt's houſe near Hertford in Kent, and expired before the cauſe of her Illneſs was known in the Family. She had a fortune of near 2000l. a year in her own diſpoſal.

April 18. Yeſterday Morning the Freeholders of Middleſex met at the Mile End Aſſembly Room according to the Advertiſement for that purpoſe. The room was as full as it could be crowded, and is computed to hold about 2500 All the Avenues to the houſe were thronged, and above five thouſand people were aſſembled in the road before it. At Twelve John Sawbridge Eſq; Member for Hithe in Kent, was called to the Chair, and declared the Intention of the Meeting. James Townſhend, Eſq; Member for Weſt Looe in Cornwell, in a very elegant and animated Speech deplored the Neceſſity of ſeeking out ſome new Remedy for a new Grievance; A Grievance which till this Period no King, no Miniſter, no enemy, no power on Earth had ever laid upon this Kingdom ſince it received the name of England

With the greateſt force and Conviction from law, Hiſtory, and the natural rights of Mankind, he aſſerted the privilege of Repreſentation to the people. He declared himſelf ready to run every Riſque and to undergo every Suffering to preſerve this invaluable Bleſſing to his Countrymen and that he would never tamely ſubmit to offer up his Liberty at the ſhrine of any Miniſter or earthly Potentate or Power He concluded with a wiſh, that ſome Freeholders would propoſe a plan that might ſerve to confirm to us the rights (if there are any) that ſtill remain unviolated, and to recover thoſe which have been violently & unjuſtly wreſted from us, eſpecially that important leading Right on which all other depended—the Right of Election.

The Rev Mr. Horne then made a Motion, that a Committee of *Grievances* and *Apprehenſions* be appointed to take the ſame into Conſideration particularly the preſent alarming attack made on the right of Election, and at the next General Meeting to propoſe porper conſtitutional Meaſures to be taken for Redreſs.

He ſupported his motion by many ſtrong and convincing arguments, and it was carried *Nemine Con*. The Chairman in putting the Queſtion declared his entire Approbution of it

April 19. Yeſterday afternoon (and not before) Mr Luttrell took the Oaths and his Seat in the houſe of Commons, as member for Middleſex

We hear that ſtrict orders have been iſſued to the guards for their conſtant attendance in their Barracks and Quarters; and none of the officers can obtain any leave of abſence.

The Militia of this Kingdom was made perpetually on the 12th current It is remarkable the M——y were all for it.

A Wag informs us the preſent ſet of Miniſters are in a *deep Conſumption*, and that they are *given over* by their Phyſicians.

On Saturday Night laſt a great Number of Freeholders of Middleſex met at the Swan Tavern at Weſtminſter Bridge, while a great Aſſembly had their late choice under conſideration, when a motion was made, and warmly recommended, for a remonſtrance to be drawn up, ſigned, and delivered that night; but the motion was over ruled by ſome other Gentlemen, who urged, that as a Meeting at Mile-End had been agreed on and advertiſed for monday, it would be better to wait; and take the opinion of the Gentlemen at the ſaid Meeting; & that the going ſuddenly down to the houſe in a body, at that time of night, would be too precipitate a ſtep, and might be attended with diſagreeable Circumſtances.

April 20. Though a certain C—f Juſtice in *Air* has been long ſtigmatized as he Promoter and adviſer of violent Meaſures, yet it is now aſſured, that he has for once, at leaſt, in his life time, ſpoke on the contrary Side, and thereby prevented ſome haſty ſteps, which, but for his opinion, would have been taken.

It is now ſaid that the record of a certain Tranſaction is abſolutely refuſed to be entered by the proper Officer.

The favourite Toaſt of the day is, "May the Freeholders of this Kingdom hold their tenures as long as they hold their Lives, and tranſmit them unimpaired to their lateſt poſterity!"

April 21. This Day his Majeſty will go to the houſe of Peers; and give the royal aſſent to the following Bills.

The bill for carrying into Execution propoſals made by the India Company for the payment of 400000l. annually to the puplic for a limited time.

The bill for the relief of inſolvent Debtors.

The bill for allowing liberty to carry rice from South Carolina and Georgia to America.

We are informed that a certain great Lawyer has had the honour of a conference with a great perſonage, and has declared his ſentiments in regard to the illegality of ſome late proceedings

The moſt favourite Toaſt now is "Long life to liberty inſtant death to ſlavery, and a deep conſumption to all the abettors of the latter."

April 24. When his Majeſty was going on Friday to the Houſe of Peers, a great number of people aſſembled before the royal palace, & followed his Majeſty down the Mall with loud ſhouts and acclamations of joy, on account of a report prevailing that his Majeſty had ſuſpended Mr. Wilkes's ſecond ſentence, and that he would ſit as member in the houſe of Commons for the county of Middleſex; but they were ſoon informed that this account was groundleſs; and when his Majeſty was returning from the Horſe Guards, it was ſurrounded by a very great mob, who ran up to St. James's by each ſide of it, and, among ſome other high indignities ſhewn by them, exclaimed in his hearing, "Wilkes for ever! No Luttrel!" and continued doing ſo till his Majeſty got out at the Palace.

The Officer of Ordinance have received orders to get ready 20 000 *ſets of new Arms with all expedition. As there are always arms in the Tower for* 60 000 *men at a minute's Warning, and all the arms of the reduced and diſbanded Regiments at the end of the laſt War are ſtill at hand, this Order occaſions much ſpeculation.*

If the want of ſpirit ſhould permit the French to poſſeſs themſelves of Corſica, our Mediterranean trade will be ruined; and as our American trade is more than half loſt already, it ſeems probable that this unhappy kingdom may be reduced to the ſituation it was a thouſand years ago, when it had no trade by ſea other than what was carried on in ſmall coaſting Veſſels.

April 26 *Monday a grand committee was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, on affairs ſaid to be of great Importance relative to America: Moſt of the great officers of State aſſiſted.*

A lady of high rank being aſked on Sunday laſt what ſhe thought of the preſent Miniſtry, replied "I am no Judge of ſuch THINGS.

We hear that a lady of great conſequence loſt the Sum of 25 000*l, a few days ago at the Game of Hazard.*

April 27. We can with certainty inform the Public (notwithſtanding the many reports which have lately been induſtriouſly circulated) that the greateſt Authority in the law has declared the proceedings of the H—— of C—— with regard to Col. Luttrell, to be perfectly legal and conſtitutional; and it is equally certain, that this is the general opinion of the Gentlemen of the Long robe.

Tueſday was paid Mr. Wilkes's firſt fine of 500l for republiſhing the North Birton, Number 45.

We hear that his Majeſty will go to the houſe of Peers on Tueſday next, and put an end to this Seſſion of Parliament by a moſt gracious ſpeech from the Throne.

The following is a liſt of the Aldermen who, on Tueſday laſt, voted for, and againſt, Mr. Wilkes's being ſent for to take upon him the office of Alderman, in conſequence of the opinion of the majority of the council that he was eligible for the office.

For ſending for Mr. Wilkes.

William Beckford, Eſq;
Sir Wm. Stephenſon, Knt.
Barlow Trecothick, Eſq;
Braſs Croſby, Eſq;
Richard Peers Eſq;
John Kirkman, Eſq;

Againſt ſending

Sir Rob Ladbroke, Knt,
Robert Alſop, Eſq;
Sir Tho Rawlinſon, Knt.
Sir Richard Glynn, Bart.
Sir Robert Kite, Knt.
Right Hon. Tho Harley,
Sir Henry Banks, Knt.
William Naſh, Eſq;
Samuel Plumb Eſq;
Brackly Kennett Eſq;

April 29 It is ſaid that a great perſonage has declared that unleſs a certain Petition, now depending, is ſigned by a majority of the whole Freeholders, that it will not be regarded as it cannot be ſaid to be the voice of the county.

We hear that a petition is preparing by the Freeholders of a moſt reſpectable county, ſetting forth apprehenſions of alarming conſequences that may ariſe from Freeholders, or any body of men whatever, canvaſſing, petitioning, or pronouncing on the conduct of the H. of C. with regard to their own Members, or in any reſpect intermeddling in the determination of either houſe of Parliament, on the uſage law of Parliaments, which they apprehend to be as important and conſtitutional as any right, whatever, abſolutely neceſſary to the Freedom, Dignity, and Independency of Parliament.

We are told that it is an invariable principal of the preſent adminiſtration, to meddle with no connections on the Continent, as the blood and treaſures of Great Britain, have been long prodigally laviſhed in fighting the battles of the people.

* * *

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford Commiſſioners to receive & examine the Claims of the Creditors to the eſtate of Levy Jones, late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we will attend upon ſaid Buſineſs at the Dwelling Houſe of David Bull in ſaid Hartford on the 3d Monday of inſtant June and on the 2d Mondays of the three following months, (viz) of July, Auguſt, and September.

William Adams, } Commiſſioners.
Ralph Pomeroy. }

Hartford, 10 June, 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. William Nichols, late of Hartford deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) we hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of the relict of the ſaid Capt. Nichols deceaſed on the firſt Mondays of July, Auguſt and September next, from one till ſeven o'clock on each of ſaid days.

RICHARD EDWARDS, } *Commiſſioners.*
GEORGE SMITH, }

ANY Journyman Taylor that wants Employment may get good Encouragement—(if he is a Workman) by applying to Mr. Dennis Cunningham Taylor, in Glaſtenbury.

BOSTON, June 22.

Extract of a letter from Stockbridge, dated June 6, 1769.

"At an Indian dance the laſt Week, (the confuſion and diſorder of which when they are ſupplied with ſtrong drink, I can hardly deſcribe to you) two Brothers, overheated with liquor, fell into contention; and one ſo wounded and abuſed the other, that he expired in great agonies in about 30 hours after it, the Felon is taken and laid in Irons, waiting for his trial for ſuch an unnatural piece of wickedneſs.——This inſtance, I think, ſtrongly ſhews the great neceſſity of ſome effectual meaſures being taken to prevent the trade of the Indians with the Engliſh, and thereby the Indians being ſupplied with Rum.

The ſpecial court of Admiralty, mentioned in our laſt, continued ſitting from day to day until Saturday morning, when his Excellency Governor Bernard, as Preſident, by the unanimous concurrence of all the Honourable Judges, pronounced ſentence of acquittance, and the priſoners were thereupon immediately diſcharged without day.

The ſame day a ſheriff of this county went on board his Majeſty's Ship Roſe, and arreſted Mr. Peacock a Midſhipman on board ſaid Ship, in an action of damages, for firing upon, and wounding in the Arm, one of the acceſſaries charged with the murder of Lieut. Panton, to which Mr. Peacock gave bail in the ſum of £. 300 Lawful Money.

Laſt Thurſday the 14th regiment was reviewed in the Common, by General Mackay, and went through the manual exerciſe, the firings and evolutions, with the greateſt exactneſs.

On Saturday the 65th Regiment was reviewed at Caſtle-Iſland: On Tueſday laſt the 29th regiment was reviewed on the Common in this town: And we hear the 64th is to be reviewed To-morrow.

On Friday morning laſt the Cannon at the main-guard of the King's troops oppoſite the Court-Houſe, were removed, and ſhipped on board one of the Cutters, as were alſo the other ſtores belonging to the Detachment of the royal train of Artillery;—The company have ſince embarked, and all ſailed for Halifax.

Yeſterday the 65th Regiment began to embark from Caſtle-Iſland, on board his Majeſty's Veſſels, and are to ſail this week for Halifax; the Rippon man of war will ſail the ſame time. The 64th Regiment is ſoon to embark for the ſame Place.---The 29th Regiment is to go from Town, to the Barracks at Caſtle-Iſland.---The 14th Regiment remains here.

Sunday the Beaver man of war ſailed from hence.

It has been reported, that ſeveral Merchants at Salem and Marblehead have received Letters from a principal Houſe in Bilboa, cautioning them from ſending any Veſſel with fiſh, as it was tho't there would be a war with France in June;—We have enquired into the report, and find that the Letters were received a Month ago, and are of old Date.

The reports of a French fleet of ten Sail of the line being ſeen off Louiſbourg, and ſundry other extraordinary reports, relating to them, and Halifax, we can find no Foundation for.

NEW YORK, June 22.

Some Advices from Albany aſſure us, the Diſputes with the Indians at Detroit, were amicably adjuſted, and peace again ſettled,——They ſay, the pretences of the Quarrel were, that the Indians had never been paid for the lands on which the French Inhabitants had ſettled near Detroit; and for which they have now had Satisfaction:——Sir William Johnſon, was alſo returned home again.

HARTFORD, June 26.

On the 21ſt Inſt. died at the Weſt-Diviſion of this Town, the Wife of Mr. Stephen Hopkins of that place, Ætat. 44, *about* 24 *hours after the Amputation of her right Breaſt, (the part taken away being Cancerous weighed near three pounds) which operation ſhe underwent without a Groan.*

The General Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſett Bay, are now ſitting at Cambridge, on account of the Troops being at Boſton—The Honorable, the Lower Houſe of that Aſſembly, not chooſing to do Buſineſs under the mouth of Cannon.

Yeſterday the Rev. Mr. JOHN HUBBARD, of New-Haven, was Ordained a Miniſter of the Goſpel, at Meriden.

On Saturday the 17th inſt. a Workman at Smith & Caldwell's Forge in Simſbury, went into the Mill dam to bathe, with one of his companions for a wager, when he was taken with the cramp and was drowned. And,

Laſt Wedneſday a ſailor belonging to Capt. Wadſworth's veſſel of this place being left on ſhore in the evening was miſs'd til Saturday, when he was found drowned near the place where the veſſel lay within about two rods of the ſhore. His name was Samuel Williams born in Piſcataqua, about 25 years of age, and has ſail'd for a number of years out of Connecticut river.

We hear from Norwich, that the General Aſſociation in their late Seſſions there, taking into conſideration, the Embarraſſments, with which our Public Affairs are attended; have unanimouſly adviſed to a day of Public Faſting and Prayer.——Their minutes are as follows, viz.

At a meeting of the general Aſſociation of the miniſters of the colony of Connecticut, Norwich, June 20th, 1769.—*This Aſſociation taking into conſideration the dark and threatning aſpect of Divine Providence, upon our nation and land, in regard of our civil liberties, and public Intereſt; as alſo the great decays of practical Godlineſs, and prevalence of Iniquity: think it adviſable that a day be ſet a-part for Public Faſting and Prayer; to humble ourſelves under the righteous hand of God, and ſupplicate the throne of all grace for the removal of the calamities we are under, and to prevent thoſe that ſeem to be impending; and above all that he would pour out of his ſpirit upon the churches and people of the land; revive decaying religion, and enlarge the kingdom of the Redeemer, and accordingly agree for ourſelves, and recommend it to our Brethren in the miniſtry, to our own churches and the churches thro'out the colony, to ſet apart the laſt Thurſday of Auguſt next, for the purpoſe aforeſaid: earneſtly deſiring both miniſters and people, unanimouſly to join in the ſeaſonable, ſolemn and important duty——And thoſe of our brethren and their churches that cannot conveniently attend on the day aforeſaid, to them we recommend it that they attend it on ſome other day.*

RUN away from Jonathan Holliſter, a negro man, named ROBBIN about 5 feet 6 inches in height had on a blue jacket when he went away, curled hair, about 20 years of age whoever takes up ſaid negro and returns him to me the ſubſcriber ſhall have *Three Dollars* reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

JONATHAN HOLLISTER.

Glaſtenbury, *June* 23 1769

We the Subſcribers,

BEing appointed commiſſioners by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, to examine and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Lieut. Elijah Kent late of Suffield deceas'd (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) do hereby notify all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid deceaſed on the firſt Mondays of June, July Auguſt, September, October and November next, at nine o' clock in the forenoon.

Alex. King, } Commiſſioners.
Joſeph Peaſe, }

June 19 1769.

Hartford, June 12, 1769.

WE THE SUBSCRIBERS

BEing appointed by the hon judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Ebenezer Mix, late of Hartford, deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling Houſe of ſaid deceas'd, on the laſt Tueſdays of Auguſt, September and October next, at one o'clock afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

Timothy Seymour, }
George Kellogg, } Commiſſioners.
William Judd. }

Killingworth, 8th June, 1769.

Meſſ. Green & Watson, Printers at Hartford.

Gentlemen,

I AM adviſ'd, by letters, that Mr. Thaddeus Burr *has tranſmitted to you, an anſwer to my remarks on his publiſhing my Billet to* Theophilus Nichols, *Eſq; in which he endeavours to exculpate himſelf, by charging me with publiſhing a private letter ſome years paſt, which he would repreſent equally culpable, as the fault with which he ſtands charg'd; and has likewiſe tranſcrib'd a Paragraph (either from the Gentlemans Magazine or Univerſal Muſeum) by which he would ſuggeſt to the Public I had tranſmitted to Dr.* Huxham, *falſe and exaggerated accounts of my ſucceſs in the practice of Inoculation, in order to render myſelf of importance on the other ſide of the Atlantic.*

If my information are juſt, and you publiſh his account of thoſe matters, (which no doubt will be very curious, and afford much mirth to his friends) I deſire you would inſert the following in your next, which will oblige,

Gentlemen,

your humble Servant,

B. GALE.

To the PUBLIC.

MY Publiſhing a letter ſome years paſt, which had been ſeen, and read, by many perſons of character, before ever it came to my knowledge, is a fact well known; and if Mr. *Burr* was not loſt to all ſence of decency and good breeding he could not expect a reply. As I am not diſpos'd either to offend the living, or to diſturb the aſhes of the dead, my ſilence on this head I truſt will more readily meet with the approbation of the public, than the occaſion he has given me to reply. I will therefore advert to his other charge, by which he no doubt expects to ſilence my pen, and place my character in a very ridiculous light.

Wherefore KNOW YE,

Meſſ's Thadeus Burr, J. S. his private *Secretary*, R. W. and E. D. his *Aſſiſtant Councellors*, & all others whom it doth or may concern. That having wrote a diſſertation on the American method of Inoculation to which I prefix'd ſome hiſtorical memoirs of the ſucceſs of Inoculation in the town of *Boſton*, at three different periods of time, the *firſt* A. D. 1720 by Dr *Boyliſton*, the 2d 1752, the third 1764, after the uſe of Mercury was introduced into practice, the firſt I extracted from Dr. *Duglaſs* his hiſtory, the ſecond and third from authenticated accounts, under the hands of the ſelectmen of the town of *Boſton*, all which I tranſmitted to Dr. *Huxham* of *Plymouth* in *Great Britain*, which he caus'd to be read before the *Royal Society*, and was printed at large in the philoſophical tranſactions, for the year 1765, and from thence abridg'd, and the blunder of the abridger, was copied by the authors of the Magazine and Univerſal Muſeum. Immediately on my ſeeing the Magazine, not knowing my diſſertation was publiſhed in *London*, I wrote Dr. *Huxham* requeſting him to correct the error, incloſing the ſame to Dr. *Franklin* F. R. S. then in *London*, ſoon after I had forwarded the ſame, I receiv'd a letter from Dr. *Huxham*, of which the following is an extract.

Plymouth, December 15, 1766.

Dear Sir,

"IN The ſpring of the year 1765, I laid your diſſertation on Inoculation for the Small Pox, &c. before the Royal Society, who receiv'd it well and ordered me to return you their thanks for the communication, in the laſt volume of the Philoſophical tranſactions (No. 55, for the Year 1765) which was publiſhed laſt ſummer, the whole of your diſſertation was inſerted, which is ſeldom done, unleſs the ſociety judge it well merits the public attention, &c. &c.

JOHN HUXHAM."

In May 1767, I receiv'd a letter from Dr. Franklin, dated London, Feb. 23d, 1767, of which the following is an extract.

Dear Sir,

"I RECEIV'd your favour of Nov. 15, with a letter incloſ'd to Dr *Huxham*, relating to a miſtake in the account given of your ſucceſs in inoculation, as printed in the Gentleman's Magazine of Auguſt laſt, which ſeems to give you great uneaſineſs. It ſeems you have not known that your letter to Dr. *Huxham*, concerning Inoculation in *New England*, was read at the royal ſociety e 23d of May, 1765, & is printed at full length in their tranſactions, Vol. LV for that year, it there appears that you give the accounts of the ſucceſs of Inoculation, *without* and *with* Mercury, viz. 1 in 80 or 100 *without*, and 1 in 800 or 1000 *with* Mercury, as accounts receiv'd from *Boſton* about the time of your writing, viz in 1764, and not as accounts of your own practice, of which in the laſt Paragraph you expreſly ſpeak, as being ſo ſmall, that it was " *unneceſſary to mention your method, as you had not opportunity to Inocculate no more than 70 or 80 perſons before " Inoculation was wholly interdicted by the " legiſlature of the colony.*" that you ſee in the Magazines are only abridg'd accounts or notes of what is contained in that volume, theſe abridgers often make ſuch miſtakes, which nobody regards & as the account ſtands right, in the only authentic publication, the *tranſactions*; I think it needleſs to give Dr. *Huxham* the trouble you requeſt him to take of contradicting the Magazine, therefore as you leave it with me, to ſeal and forward your letter to him or to ſuppreſs it, as I might think proper, I have choſen the latter, which I hope you will approve, &c. &c.

BEN FRANKLIN."

As Mr. *Burr*, has attack'd my character in a point of ſo delicate a nature, I hope my publiſhing theſe letters will not offend Dr. *Franklin*, to whom I am under the greateſt obligations, or incur the cenſure of the public; and have lodg'd the original letters with the Printers hereof, for the inſpection of any who may doubt of their being genuine, and ſhall only add, that as I was never honored by an acquaintance with Mr *Burr*, nor have ever given him any private offence, as he has been induc'd to inliſt a *VOLUNTEER* in a ſervice, I conceive intirely out of his ſphere, the public muſt conclude it is merely to diſgorge the venom of his *party*, & at the ſame time to vent his own *perſonal pike*, at two hon. gentlemen by far his ſuperiors, who perhaps may never have merited his reſentment, and as he muſt be deem'd the aggreſſor, if he ſhould not kindly receive the gentle reproof I have given him, and ſhould again tranſgreſs, I hope the public will excuſe me, if I treat him more freely than I hitherto have done, unleſs I ſhould be prevailed with by the ſolicitations of my friends, to diſregard his future productions as unworthy my Notice and regard.

BENJAMIN GALE.

To be Sold for Caſh,

A Lot of Land, near the North End ſo Hartford; a right in a Lot in Windſor near Hartford bounds, a right in Hartford, Five Miles (ſo call'd) and in Hartford Common, together with Houſhold goods, Women's Apparel, &c. For Further particulars, Enquire of WILLIAM WADSWORTH.

Hartford, June 5, 1769.

To be Sold,

(By way of Vendue, at the public ſignpoſt in Litchfield, on the 13th day of July, 1769,

A Fulling Mill and Shop, both ſtanding in ſaid Litchfield.

Alſo, a Cloathier's Preſs & Shears.

per Abraham Bradley.

N. B. Said Articles, or any of them, may be bought at private Sale before ſaid Day.

Boſton, May 23d, 1769.

Maj. Gen. Mackay

being informed, that many of the Soldiers who have deſerted from his Majeſty's troops quartered here, being ſenſible of their crime and error, would gladly return and join their regiments, had they any hope of forgiveneſs. He hereby offers and aſſures a *FREE PARDON* to every man who ſurrenders himſelf on or before the laſt day of June next, excepting Edward Reynolds, John Cameron, Hugh Watkins, Robert Gains, William Bootle and Thomas Hibbard of the 14th Regiment——James Neagle, Thomas Capper, Daniel Rogers, Patric' Dennison, John Reddiſh and James Croſs of the 29th Regiment——Robert Jones, Matthew Coleman, Ralph Bridge, Thomas Sullivan, Archibald Entwiſtle and Michael Clifford of the 64th Regiment, whoſe crimes are of ſuch a nature, as to oblige him to exclude them from any promiſe of PARDON——And a REWARD of

THREE GUINEAS

each are offered for apprehending and ſecuring them in any of the public goals.——Such Men as take the benefit of the above PARDON, are deſired to go to the neareſt juſtice of the peace or military officer, and get a certificate of the day of their ſurrender, and a paſs to come to Boſton, as they may depend that every man who is taken up, or deſerts from this date, will be bro't to a general court martial By order of

Maj General Mackay.

C. Fordyce, Major of Brigade

All Perſons indebted to the Eſtate JOHN MATTOCKS, late of New-Haven, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to Samuel Mattocks of Hartford, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate, or to Mr. John Lothrop of New-Haven.

Samuel Mattocks,

Adminiſtrator.

June 19, 1769.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of the wid. *Sarah Flagg*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, with

Joſeph Flagg, Adminiſtrator.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printers hereof, for the Courant, Advertiſements, and on every other Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to

The PRINTERS.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to Subſcribers,

Two Diſcourſes,

From John vi. 44.

" *No Man can come unto me, except the " Father which hath ſent me draw him.*"

Wherein the Sinner's Inability to comply with the Goſpel, is ſtated and confirm'd; and the propriety and reaſonableneſs of exhorting men to do, and blaming them for not doing, what no man, in their circumſtances *can* do, is particularly conſidered.

By JOHN SMALLEY, A. M.

Paſtor of a Church in Farmington.

N. B. A few of the above Books are to be diſpoſed of to others, at the Store of Mr. Fiſher Gay of Farmington, and of Mr. —— Paſſville at Kenſington; ſold alſo at the Printing Office.

HARTFORD; Printed by GREEN and WATSON, near the Great-Bridge.

MONDAY, July 3, 1769. Numb. 237.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick

BOSTON, May 3.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES. continued.

LAST Lord's Day ſome aſſemblies in this Town were greatly diſturbed during Divine Service, by the rattling of Drums and play of the Fifes.——A Party of Soldiers with thoſe noiſy inſtruments paſſed one of thoſe aſſemblies twice in the ſpace of half an hour: As there has been lately no diſturbances of this ſort in the time of Service, it is to be hoped, that this behaviour was accidental, and rather owing to the inattention or wildneſs of the officer who commanded the party than to a deſign of again bringing up the practice.——It has alſo been noticed by ſome perſons, that the ſawing of wood at the barracks, is more heard on the Sabbath, than on Week days; perhaps this may be pleaded for a work of Neceſſity and Mercy, the ſervice the troops are ingaged in, being ſo important as not to permit any other leaſure time being allotted them for this buſineſs.——Col. Mackay, in the Raven tranſport, with the remainder of the 65th regiment arrived from St. Chriſtophers on the Morning of ſaid Day.

May 6. The merchants of this town met according to adjournment, on thurſday laſt, when the committee appointed to make enquiry relative to the Importation of goods, by the Veſſels lately arrived from Great Britain, reported, and then adjourned their meeting to the tueſday after.

For the Satisfaction of the friends of liberty, in this and the Neighbouring Colonies, they are acquainted that there has not been imported in all the ſhips from England; more woollen goods than would fill a long boat.——that the agreement of the merchants has been ſtrictly adhered to: Such of them as have had goods ſent them, having freely engaged to deliver them up to the committee of Inſpection.——A few traders have taken advantage of the virtue and public ſpirit of the merchants; their names may ſoon be made public through the continent, and tranſmitted to poſterity with infamy, in the annals of thier Country.

May 7. The merchants and traders of Salem, Marblehead, Cape Ann, Ipſwich, New Plymouth, Nantucket and other towns in this province have diſcovered a like Firmneſs and virtue, ſuch an union among mercantile intereſt, of this and the nighbouring provinces, relative to a Non Importation, &c. as at preſent ſubſiſts, cannot finally fail, of freeing the trade of the Colonies from its preſent intolerable embarraſſments, and cauſing it to be put on its former Footing, which muſt prove as it will be advantageous to America.

May 8. Laſt week three criminals, ſat upon the gallows and received twenty ſtripes each under the ſame, agreeable to their ſentence of the Superior court, for ſetting fire to the county gaol.——It ſeems the guard of ſoldiers at the Fortification Gates had orders to ſtop all perſons going through, who appeared like ſailors; ſome of the inhabitants being ſtopt among them, it gave great uneaſineſs, and was ſo reſented, that had they not been releaſed, and thoſe orders countermanded, it is apprehended a great tumult might have been the conſequence.

At the above Execution the conduct of —— was tho't calculated to promote an appearance of reſiſtance to the civil authority; a number of inhabitants ſuſpecting this, offered their aſſiſtance to the ſheriff, to prevent an eſcape of the priſoners which would have afforded a noble ſubject for G—— B—— and his Cabal, to build a repreſentation to the miniſtry upon. It is however a fact that the inhabitants of this province in general and this town in particular, are determined to ſupport the execution of juſtice at all events, without any regard to the Quality or ſtation of the offenders.

April 9. The report of his Majeſty's having conferr'd upon G—— B——, the title of a Barronet, is ſuppoſed to have occaſioned the following Congratulatory addreſs.

To Sir ——

As an individual inhabitant of this province, tho' obſcure and mean, I beg leave to preſent my congratulatory Compliment to your —— on the high honour you now ſuſtain, of a Baronet of Great Britain. This is a promotion which the friends of Government, or which is the ſame Thing, your own Friends have long thought you juſtly merited: And even your Enemies, and the factious leaders themſelves, muſt confeſs that, the eminent ſervices you have done for the preſent M——y have been ſuch as my L—— of H——, that patron of true worth, could not fail to ſet forth in the moſt diſtinguiſhing point of Light.——Your promotion, Sir, reflects an honour on the Province itſelf: An honour which has never been conferred upon it, ſince the thrice happy adminiſtration of Sir Edmond Androſs, of precious memory who was alſo a Baronet; nor have the unremitted Endeavours of that very amiable, and truly patritoic gentleman, to render the moſt ſubſtantial and laſting ſervices to this people, upon the plan of a wiſe and uncorrupted ſet of M——rs, been ever parralled till ſince you adorn'd the Ch——r.——Your own letters will ſerve to convince the world, and the lateſt poſterity, that while you have conſtantly preſerved a ſacred and inviolable regard to punctilios of truth, in every repreſentation, which you have made of the people of your G——, you have carefully endeavoured to give the moſt favourable colouring to their conduct and reputation. And the tenderneſs which you have ever remarkably felt for their civil Rights as well as their religion, will not admit of the leaſt room to queſtion, but that were the influence you have evidently employ'd with Succeſs to introduce a military power, and the unwearied pains you took to get them quartered in the body of the town, ſprang from your piety, and benevolence of heart,——Pity it is that you have not a penſion to ſupport your title but an aſſembly well choſen, may ſupply that want even to your Wiſh. Should this fail, a late letter, ſaid to have ſtrongly recommended a Tax upon the improved lands of the colonies, may be equally ſucceſsful with the other letters of the like nature, and funds ſufficient may be rais'd for the uſe and emolument of yourſelf and friends without a dependance upon a "military eſtabliſhment ſupported by the province at Caſtle William." I am, Sir with the moſt profound reſpect, and with the ſincereſt wiſhes for your further exaltation, the moſt ſervile of all your tools,

A Tory.

May 10. The policy of the preſent day is totally different from what it was in former times, that thoſe Governors who diſcover a capacity for that truſt by conciliating the governed, and carrying favourite points for adminiſtration, without alarming the people, do not ſeem to ſtand in ſo fair a way of receiving C——t Favours, as they do who render themſelves quite obnoxious, and are ſo happily ſucceſsful as to throw, not only a ſingle province, but a whole Continent and Kingdom, into anxiety, confuſion, and Diſtreſs.

☞ Notwithſtanding the publication of J——s M——y, the late new made juſtice in all the papers of this day; the facts contained in the journal cannot be controverted, and the journaliſt will take proper notice of the late abuſive attack, in the courſe of his obſervations; but thinks for very obvious reaſons, that 'tis beſt he ſhould remain concealed, tho' abſolutely cerain that every account publiſhed in the journal is ſtrictly agreeable to truth. Many occurrences therein mentioned he was perfectly acquainted with, being an accidental Spectator of them.

LONDON, March 25.

South-Audley-Street, March 24.

On thurſday Mr. Wilkes publiſhed the following addreſs to the county of Middleſex;——

"THE remarkable ſeries of important events, in which you have been of late deeply intereſted requires that I ſhould ſtate fully to you the motives of my conduct. No private conſideration could induce me thus repeatedly to intreat the freeholders of this reſpectable county to ſubmit to the inconvenience of ſo frequent elections.—————I am actuated by a higher principle, by duty to my native country. My ſole motive is the hope of eſtabliſhing by perſeverance your title to a free election, which our forefathers tranſmitted to us as an heriditary claim and our poſterity will demand from us as the guardians of their birthright, of their inheritence. I find that after miniſterial power has been without ſucceſs exerted in every form of corruption, diviſion, and intimidation, to defeat your rights, another plan is at length adopted, and the vain hope of our enemies now is, that you will be tired out by the increaſing expence to which you are compelled. You will however, I am ſure, continue to prove to the world that you are ſuperior to this mean, wretched attempt, unſeduced by corruption, undivided by artifice, and undaunted by every apprehenſion of future vengeance.

"I cannot conceive any thing of greater importance to the preſervation of public liberty than the event of the preſent ſtruggle.——The queſtion is whether the people have an inherent right to be repreſented in parliament by the man of their free choice, *not diſqualified by the law of the land!* This queſtion is now again agitated in an enligtened age under a Prince of the Brunſwick Line, to whom the exerciſe of this very right gave the ſcepter, in conſequence of the glorious revolution It is cœval with our conſtitution, and ſtands among the firſt principles of our form of government, which reſerves to the people a third part of the legiſlative power. It began to the very firſt faint dawn of liberty in our iſland, and will ſurvive to the laſt convulſive pang of expiring freedom. It is a part of the original compact between the ſovereign of this nation and the ſubject expreſly ſtated in the BILL OF RIGHTS, which declares that in this, as well as in the other inſtances enumereted, our anceſtors, as theirs in like caſe had uſually done, vindicated and aſſerted the true ancient and indubitable rights and liberties of the people of this kingdom, which they CLAIMED, DEMANDED, and INSISTED UPON, and the whole legiſlature enacted, ſhall ſtand, remain, and be the law of this realm FOREVER. Parliamentary authority obliges every ſovereign at the coronation to ſware to the obſervance of that and all the other ſtatutes of this realm, and this excellent act declares, that all officers & miniſters whatſoever ſhall ſerve their Majeſties and their SUCCESSORS, according to the ſame IN ALL TIMES TO COME. This right of the people is no leſs clear by reaſon than by the poſitive ſtatute There can be no repreſentation, but when the greater number to be repreſented have freely choſen a perſon who is legally qualified. A repreſentation without or againſt, the conſent of the parties, is an inſult to common ſenſe, an abſurdity ſcarce to be parallelled, an injuſtice and inſolence not to be forgiven.

" In my caſe, gentlemen, the legiſlature has in no way interfered. A reſolution of only one third part was obtained. The firſt expulſion was cheifly grounded on the pretence of what I had written relative to the maſſacre in theſe fields, which I did from the impreſſion that bloody ſcene had upon me. This I declared afterwards, at the bar of the houſe of Commons, in purſuance of your inſtructions. From thence the firſt expulſion avowedly took its riſe. I made an appeal to my conſtituents. You approved my conduct, and unanimouſly re-elected me. I was then expelled a ſecond time, and no reaſon whatever was aſſigned. The day after this re election, a reſolution paſſed that I was & am incapable of being elected a member to ſerve in this preſent Parliament, and that the late election of a Knight of the ſhire for the county of Middleſex, is a void election; but you, gentlemen, determined for yourſelves, and would not ſurrender your right of choice. By this reſolution the adminiſtration hath unlawfully deprived you of a right acknowledged to be yours *For Ever*, by an act of the whole legiſlature. To make this caſe, ſo ſubverſive of your right, the more flagrant, it is expreſly ſtated, that there was not any kind of oppoſition to the election. I ſtill proceeded to appeal again to you, & by your favor my third re-election was unanimous as the former. I was the next day expelled, with a ſimilar declaration, that no other candidate was propoſed, and that no elector gave or tendered his vote for any other perſon. In this laſt inſtance both the election and return are declared null and void. This conteſt is now become of the moſt intereſting nature. It is between the adminiſtration and all the electors of Great-Britain. There is nothing perſonal in it. The cauſe is national, and of the firſt magnitude. On this public ground I will ſtand firm. No danger ſhall deter me from my duty, and while I continue to be entruſted by you in this important concern, I ſhall rely on your protection and ſupport. In me you ſhall find obedience to your inſtructions fidelity and indefatigable zeal for the maintenance of every right of this free and brave nation.

I am yours, &c. JOHN WILKES.

LONDON, May 4.

A *Letter from Conſtantinople ſays, " Advice being received that a neighbouring power to Poland had aſſembled an army of* 40.000 *men upon the frontiers, the Porte demanded of the Miniſter from that Crown, with what view his Court has poſted that army: And as he has not given ſatisfaction on the ſubject, it is ſignified to him that he muſt give a poſitive anſwer, ſince it greatly behoves the Grand Signior to know what to do in that reſpect."*

May 4. The Privy council, which was to have been held on Friday at St James's, was poſtponed till this day; which cauſes various ſpeculations.

We hear that orders are given to all the principal Officers of each department of S—e, not to be abſent from town this week, on any account whatſoever.

It is now ſaid that a late illneſs was not occaſioned by the mob's going to St. James's, but from a circumſtance that ſince happened at a great houſe a little eaſtward of the palace.

Laſt night's Gazettee contains addreſſes from the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Freeholders, &c of the County of Renfrew, and from the Magiſtrates and Town council of Paſley; which were very graciouſly received by his Majeſty.

The following is a more circumſtantial account of the proceedings at the Half-Moon Tavern yeſterday mentioned in our laſt. Edward Bond, Eſq; was choſen Chirman. A reqeeſt for a Common Hall was agreed to, and immediately ſigned. About 12 o'clock, the Chairman, attended by the whole meeting, waited on the Lord Mayor at the Manſion houſe to reqeſt his Lordſhip to call, as ſoon as poſſible, at Common Hall, in order to take the ſenſe of the Livery of London, on the Meaſures proper to be purſued by them under the preſent moſt alarming ſituation of affairs.—His Lordſhip received them with great politeneſs; obſerved that the reqneſt of ſo reſpectable a part of the Livery of London demanded his moſt ſerious attention; and that though there might be no precedent to juſtify him in complying with this reqneſt of the Livery, yet as it was a matter of ſome doubt whether the peculiarity of our preſent circumſtances would not juſtify the peculiarity of the meaſure, his Lordſhip reſolved to take the opinion of the Common Council on this important point; and declared, that their determination would be of great weight with him; and it is ſaid, that a CommonCouncil will be ſummoned for Friday next.

Upon calling up the names on Monday night at the Ship Tavern at Ratcliffe Croſs, it appeared that 1424 Freeholders had then ſigned the petition.

A counter petition is preparing by the M——y, as a kind of remonſtrance againſt the Mile End proceedings, and which is to be hawked round the county to be ſigned. Many betts are depending and ſome very conſiderable ones, that twenty names are not ſubſcribed to it.

Mr. Seargeant Glyn has declared his approbation of every meaſure taken by the Freeholders of the county of Middleſex in the depending petition, and fully approves of every ſentence in it, and will preſent it, and all reports to the contrary are falſe.

The City is in a violent ferment; Col. Lutterel has taken his ſeat for the county of Middleſex, though Mr. Wilkes had a majority of 847 *Votes. The Diviſion of the houſe Penſioners and Placemen, (every man)* 199. *Againſt Lutterel* 145. *Difference* 54. *How this will end no body knows, but the Freeholders of Middleſex threaten to take poſſeſſion of the houſe of Commons, and declare they will not pay the land tax.*

A Captain of a government ſloop has informed the miniſtry, that, while he was in the Bay of Cadix, a French ſhip in diſtreſs came in to repair, which had got no leſs than 900 *ſoldiers on board, none of whom the commander permitted to go on ſhore, Their deſtination was not known, neither was their deſign to be learned. The above officer left the port before the Frenchman was refitted, and, after having ſailed a few leagues to the North-Weſt, he fell in with three other French veſſels, whom he found to be the conſorts of the other, and which had the like number of ſoldiers on board; he hailed them, inquired whether they were bound, but received no anſwer. reſpecting this intelligence, it is ſaid, the miniſtry are ſomewhat perplexed; and that they have referred it to the conſideration of a certain board, the reſult of which deliberation will ſoon be diſcloſed.*

April 22 *Yeſterday it was currently reported in town that a manifeſto was arrived from the King of Pruſſia inſiſting upon a very large ſum of money being immediately paid him by this government for arrear due upon the concluſion of the laſt war: & in caſe of refuſal to march forty thouſand men directly to take poſſeſſion of Hanover.*

It cannot but give a general alarm at this criſis of affairs between us and our colonies, to find that the government has contracted for ſix thouſand barrels of tar to be ſent to London, from Hamburg and Dantzick, and at the exorbitant price of fifteen ſhillings & nine pence per barrel, when there is one merchant at this preſent moment, who has now in his warehouſe here in London and has actually offered to the government the ſame quantity of North-American tar at half that price, and which is in every reſpect of a much better quality.

April 27. *Her Majeſty, among the examples to all mothers has forbid the uſe of white bread to any of her Royal Iſſue, and it is obſerved that no children are more healthy.*

HALIFAX. MAY 30.

We hear from Norwood in Surry, (Weſt-Indies) that they have two fools in that Neighbourhood, perhaps worthy of your Notice for the Oddity of the Subject matter:——A gentleman of fortune has made a propoſition to a Publican (his Neighbour) that he will build him a Cave, in which he ſhall continue ſeven years, without ſpeaking to any perſon whatever, except the perſon appointed to attend him: In Conſideration of which the Hermit is to receive a Sufficiency of Meat and Drink for himſelf during his Immurement; his wife and Childeren are to be allowed 12s. per week during ſuch his voluntary Hermitage; with a further Priviſo, that ſhould he ſurvive the ſame, the ſum of 100l. per Ann. ſhould be conſtantly paid to him, and the Cell be his and his Family's property for ever; all which articles are ratified on both ſides, and the Hermitage abſolutely began to be built on the above ridiculous (not to ſay preſumptuous) Terms. There are other articles, (of which the two following are to be moſt ſtrictly obſerved: Namely, that he is not to have any change of apparel, not to cut his Nails, not to converſe with his attendant, otherwiſe than for Neceſſaries, nor be ſhaved, though his Beard at preſent is more than a twelve month's Growth, and makes a frightful appearance.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, Blown and Rock Salt.

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

ALL perſons who have any demands on Benoni Chakler, late of Hartford, now reſiding in Barbadoes, may hear of ſomething to their advantage, by applying to Samuel Burr, of Hartford.

Hartford, 12th June, 1769.

PHILADELPHIA, June 15.

Extract of a letter from London, dat. Feb. 26.

" The American buſineſs is now finiſhed as you will ſee by the late reſolves and addreſs of both Houſes, which I mentioned in a former letter, and to which his Majeſty returned an anſwer.

" The anſwer requires no comment; it muſt ſurely carry conviction with it to thoſe of our countrymen, who ſtill look for juſtice or clemeney from any but God.

" But as pains are taken from hence, to delude the Americans into a hope, that nothing ſevere is intended not the urging this oppreſſion further than the preſent ſeſſion, after which if they are quiet, all will be redreſſed, I think it neceſſary to acquaint you, that Mr. Hans Stanly, who, on the firſt day of this ſeſſion, ſeconded the miniſterial motion for an addreſs, informed the houſe, that the late duty act was intended to fix the right on America, and to co operate with it the troops had been drawn into the large towns. This was underſtood as from the miniſtry, which joined, with the eſtabliſhments of a board of cuſtoms and admiralty courts, and their conduct towards Boſton, cannot, I think, leave a doubt, that a ſettled plan is adopted for abſolutely & permanently enſlaving. Every thing I ſee here confirms me in this opinion. It is of the utmoſt conſequence that our countrymen ſhould be fully convinced of this truth, that hope may not delude them into a fatal inactivity, but that they may determine unanimouſly and ſeriouſly to purſue the conſtitutional means of redreſs which are in their power, the deſiſting from the culture of thoſe things which are moſt profitable to this country, and from the conſumption of Britiſh manufactures.

" It would be the laſt reſourſe of deſperation ſo to oppoſe thoſe deteſtable meaſures, as would neceſſarily draw upon us the denounciation of rebels. Individuals muſt ſhew their patriotiſm without involving the community.

" The ſpirit of deſpotiſm ſhakes the conſtitution here, the ſobereſt men begin to be alarm'd; and ruminate upon the ſcenes of the laſt century.

" I am in doubt whether a ſingle letter will reach you, much leſs a packet, otherwiſe I ſhould ſend you a pamphlet, publiſhed here lately under the title of the controverſy between Great-Britain and her colonies, reviewed. It abounds with ſophiſtry, well calculated for the temper of the times; and among the reſt an attack upon the Farmer; but ſuch an one, as I do not think deſerves his notice.

Once more let me aſſure you. Sir, that from the juſtice of this country nothing is to be hoped; from her fears and intereſts every thing. America muſt alarm and ſhock theſe, or ſhe will in vain appeal to that."

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1769.

Sunday laſt Major ROGERS arrived here from Montreal

Extract from General Orders, New-York, May 8.

THE court is of opinion That Major Robert Rogers is not guilty of any one of the articles laid to his Charge; and therefore doth acquit him of the ſame.

His Majeſty is pleaſed to approve the opinion of the court, in acquiting the ſaid Major Robert Rogers of each of the ſaid articles of charge, and to order that he be releaſed from his confinement.

At the ſame time it appears to his Majeſty, that there was great reaſon to ſuſpect the ſaid Major Robert Rogers entertaining an Improper and dangerous Correſpondence; which Suſpicion, the account afterwards given of his meditating an eſcape, tended to confirm.

RICHARD MAITLAND, D. A. G.

BOSTON, June 29

His Majeſty, by writ of Privy-Seal, has been pleaſed to iſſue his Royal Commiſſion, bearing date at Weſtminſter the ſeventh day of October, in the ſeventh year of his reign, authoriſing and appointing John Temple, Eſq; Surveyor General of the cuſtoms for the Northern diſtrict of America. * Peter Randolph, Eſq; Surveyor General of the Cuſtoms for the Southern diſtrict of America; Charles Stewart, Eſq; Surveyor General of the Cuſtoms for the diſtrict of Quebec; Andrew Eliot, Eſq; receiver General of his Majeſty's Quit Rents in the province of New-York. * Chambers Ruſſel, Eſq; Judge of the court of Vice Admiralty for the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay; William Allen, Eſq; Chief Juſtice of Pennſylvania; Samuel Holland, Eſq; Surveyor General of lands for the Northern Diſtrict of America; William DeBrahm, Eſq; Surveyor General of the Southern Diſtrict of America; Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Secretary of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay; Charles Morris, Eſq; Surveyor of lands and one of the council of the Province of Nova Scotia; Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Attorney General, and one of the council of Virginia; Benjamin Franklin Eſq; of the province of Pennſylvania; and Jared Ingerſol, Eſq; of the Colony of Connecticut; or any five of them to aſcertain, ſettle, and determine the Boundary Line between the two provinces of New York and New Jerſey in ſuch manner as from ſufficient evidence produced to them, ſhall appear juſt and equitable. And we hear the 18th of next month is the day appointed for ſaid commiſſioners to meet at the city of New York, to proceed on the buſineſs of their commiſſion.

The above liſt of Commiſſioners, is here inſerted exactly conformable to the Commiſſion.

*The two Gentlemen with this * Mark to their names are ſince deceaſed.*

On Tueſday laſt, at 4 *miles from Boſton, Farenheit's thermometer placed in the open air, and in a dead ſhade, was at* 11 *o'clock at* 96 *half, at* 3 *at* 99 *half, which is three degrees higher than the ſame thermometer, which has been uſed for ſeveral years paſt, was ever obſerved to be before: So that it may be concluded that that was the hotteſt day that has been known here for many years paſt.*

Upon this thermometer, ſummer heat is mark'd at 76, *blood heat at* 96, *feaver heat at* 112: *So that the heat of this day was within* 11 *and half of feaver heat.*

Tueſday evening died here the Rev. Joſeph Sewall, D. D. ſenior paſtor of the old ſouth church in this town, in the 81*ſt year of his age. The name of Dr.* Sewall *has been juſtly venerated in the land.——His Funeral is to be at five o'clock this afternoon.*

The church and congregation met at the meeting houſe yeſterday morning, when they voted to bury the remains of their deceaſed paſtor in the moſt decent manner, at the ſame time to adhere ſtrictly to the regulations of not wearing mourning; and alſo voted to deſire thoſe who attended the funeral to conform to ſaid regulations.

HARTFORD, July 3.

Laſt Monday one Timothy Iſbell of Norfolk, about 22 *years of age, was inſtantly killed by the fall of a tree.*

Laſt Wedneſday the Rev'd Samuel-John Mills was ordained to the Work of the Miniſtry in Torringford,

⁂ *Subſcriptions for the Pennſylvania Chronicle, and Univerſal Advertiſer, publiſhed by William Goddard, on the new improved Plan, are taken in by the Printers hereof.*

Joſeph Maken, jun.

HEREBY informs his cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from Middletown to Eaſt Hartford, where he has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINS, which be will ſell as uſual, upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of patented Medicins, among which are,

BAteman's drops, Turlington's Balſam of life, Godfrey's Cordial, Hill's Balſam of Honey, Hooper's female pills, Anderſon's ditto, Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, Spices, ſuch as cinamon, mace, cloves, Nutmegs, &c &c &c.

To be ſold at a very low price,

A Linſeed Mill,

STanding on a good ſtream, and about 3 miles weſtward from Litchfield Court-houſe; as well built, as well furniſhed, and as good for diſpatch, as, perhaps any Linſeed mill in America; erected about five years ago, having two good preſſes, &c. A long time of payment, on good *Security*, will be given,

By JOSEPH PICKET.

N.B. The machine which ſaid Picket ſet up a year or two ago for cutting iron ſcrews for clothier's preſſes, and is ſtill occupied by Abraham Brownſon, its inventor, in Litchfield goal-yard, where, and by whom any perſon may have ſcrews and boxes made on reaſonable terms, and in the beſt manner. A pin of 3 inches diameter, with its box, they ſell £ 7 and other ſizes in proportion.

Note alſo, Said Brownſon, at ſaid place, grinds and ſets raſors in the beſt manner, for 6d. each.

This is to give Notice,

To the Suſquehannah Company, to meet at Windham, on the laſt Wedneſday of July next, at nine of the clock in the morning; as matters of importance, relative to the affairs of ſaid Company, ſpecially call for their conſideration.

per ELIPHALET DYER. } Committee.
JEDEDIAH ELDERKIN, }
June 27, 1769.

To be ſold on reaſonable Terms,

A Lot of Land in

Hartford, about Half a mile ſouth of the court-Houſe, containing about 15 acres; ſix of it choice mowing land, which requires no dung, the reſt paſture, with a fine orchard.

Enquire of HORACE HOOKER.

Windſor, June 30, 1769.

June 19, 1769.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of the wid. *Sarah Flagg*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, with

Joſeph Flagg, Adminiſtrator.

All Perſons indebted

to the Eſtate JOHN MATTOCKS, late of New-Haven, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to Samuel Mattocks of Hartford, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate, or to Mr. John Lothrop of New-Haven.

Samuel Mattocks,
Adminiſtrator.

WANTED, by the Middle of this Inſtant, two thorough Men to mow and rake HAY. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

July 3, 1769.

WILLIAMSBURGH, *June* 1.

MONTOR, XI.

My dear Countrymen,

ANIMATED with the ſincereſt zeal for your proſperity and happineſs, founded, as they inevitably are, on the preſervation of our liberties, I have been attentively watching the courſe of events, at this dangerous period, and obtaining the beſt intelligence from Britain, that I might reſume my office of laying before you the intentions of thoſe, who would by fraud or force annihilate our free conſtitution.

I can now furniſh you with ſuch an account of things from the moſt authentic information, as will, I humbly conceive, perſuade you, that the moſt fatal meaſures are meditated and executing againſt the liberties of America, meaſures which we are called upon by every thing ſacred and dear to us, to fruſtrate by a firm and unanimous oppoſition.

On the firſt day of this ſeſſion of Parliament, Mr. Hans Stanley, a Miniſterial man, in ſeconding the motion for an addreſs to the King, declared, that the late duty act was laid expreſsly to bring the queſtion of right to a deciſion, and that care had been taken to draw the troops from the frontiers to the great towns to enforce its ſucceſs.

My Lord North the Chancellor of the Exchequer, gave it, as his opinion, that they ought to have America proſtrate at their feet, before they even deigned to liſten to her complaints.

In both houſes of Parliament every falſe and inflammatory letter, from Governor Bernard and the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, preſented, peruſed, and heard with applauſe; while every thing that might detect them and vindicate us, is carefully ſuppreſſed; a fate which has alſo attended our petition, memorial and remonſtrance. It is not, that the Parliament is unacquainted with the exiſtence of ſuch papers, but the Miniſtry inform the lords and Commons, they do not think proper to preſent them unleſs called for; at the ſame time they are ſecure of a majority againſt any ſuch motion. By this manœuvre they artfully ſecure themſelves from any future Parliamentary cenſure; and withhold that evidence, which would manifeſt the falacy of their repreſenting the oppoſition in America as partial and factions.

The ſentiments at court it may be depended on, are moſt unfavourable to our rights; and no one is countenanced there, who does not eccho abſolute ſubmiſſion in the ſubject.

With the preſent Miniſters every pernicious talebearer, from America, is heard, applauded and believed; every relator of truth heard, indeed, but not credited. The agent for the Maſſachuſetts Bay, was directed to preſent a petition from the Delaware counties; which, when he preſented, the Secretary of State received, with this obſervation, I ſuppoſe, Sir, this was drawn up at ſome coffee houſe in Philadelphia, and ſent down for them to ſign. Such is the manner, in which the conſtitutional complaints of the people are treated!

In the merchants and manufacturers we can have no hope, but as we make them feel; ſince otherwiſe, they move only to pay their court to the Miniſtry, and for that reaſon have been quiet this ſeſſion, and immoveable by all the efforts of the friends to America.

That you may judge how little benefit we are to expect from any change of Miniſtry, I will give you a ſhort character of the contending parties, from which an arbitrarily inclined court, will always ſelect a Miniſtry adapted to its purpoſes: Theſe parties are diſtinguiſhed by the names of their leaders, into that of Bedford, Rockingham, Grenville and Shelburne. The firſt is now in power, men abandoned in morals, deſperate in fortunes, and deſpicable in abilities; but devoted to the moſt arbitrary deſigns of the court, which they are purſuing with ſuch blind zeal, as muſt ſoon and inevitably work the ruin of the conſtitution, or of themſelves. Theſe are avowed and violent enemies to the liberties of Great Britain, as well as of America. The Rockingham party are friends to trade, to the liberty and happineſs of the people; but to the *ſupport of the right of Parliament over* us, *they are firm*, though in the execution they would be more temperate than the former, or than the Grenvillian party, which without virtue or ability has too much cunning to attempt any thing againſt Great-Britain, but are with art, obſtinacy and reſentment eagerly ſoliciting an opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on us; Mr. Grenville's party is therefore in violent oppoſition to the preſent Miniſtry, on every queſtion but that of America. The laſt party, led by our firm and unalterable friend Lord Shelburne, are the only men, who on the great ground of liberty and the conſtitution, ſtill think and maintain, the Parliament has no right to tax us; they are true friends to both countries on various principles, and in a court more favourable to the liberty of the ſubject might hope for countenance and opportunity to ſave the conſtitution from ruin and the people from oppreſſion. But at preſent, there is little proſpect of their ever gaining ſuch aſcendency in adminiſtration as will enable them to complete their benevolent purpoſes; ſo that all we can expect from them is to exclaim without ceaſing againſt meaſures they cannot prevent. We have ſeen Lord Shelburne in adminiſtration; but ſingle againſt all the foes of America, therefore incapable of ſtemming the oppreſſive torrent.

Such, my countrymen, is the true ſtate of affairs in Great Britain, from which I cannot but obſerve, that the preſervation of our liberties depends wholly upon your wiſdom, reſolution and virtue. How invaluable a poſſeſſion liberty is, how eſſential to the ſecurity of every bleſſing you can hope to enjoy yourſelves, or bequeath to your poſterity, has been already ſo fully explained, that I need not dwell upon it now; nor will I entertain a doubt, that any among you will tamely ſee it violated, or heſitate to oppoſe whenever it ſhall be invaded. The eyes of all Europe are now turned upon America, and the friends to freedom expect ſuch a conduct from you, as becomes a people animated with the ſacred ſpirit of liberty, and impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of your conſtitutional rights. That the means of vindicating your inſulted liberties are in your power, cannot be doubted; and I hope time will juſtify me in thinking your reſolution to uſe them is equally unqueſtionable.

From the Boſton Gazette, &c.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

That L—— H——h may not want Vouchers to prove the Merits of his worthy Friend G——r B——d, for whom he has lately procur'd ſo much Honor and Confidence; and that the People of his G——t may be convinc'd of his Deſires to * concur with them in all Meaſures propos'd for their good, conſiſtent with the invariable rule he has laid down of not departing from the duty he owes the King. *I hear ſend you a Copy of a Depoſition voluntarily given about the time of the Suſpenſion of Mr. Cockle, late Collector of Salem, which muſt fully convince every one, even the moſt prejudic'd, of his contientious Diſcharge of his Truſt, and of the rewards that are juſtly due to ſo good and faithful a Servant.*

* Vide his Speech the 1ſt of June inſt.

I Sampſon Toovey, Clerk to James Cockle, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the port of Salem, Do declare on oath, that ever ſince I have been in the office, it hath been cuſtomary for ſaid Cockle to receive of the Maſters of the Veſſels entering from Liſbon, Caſks of Wine, Boxes of Fruit, &c. which was a Gratuity for ſuffering their Veſſels to be entered with Salt or Ballaſt only, and paſſing over unnotic'd ſuch Cargoes of Wine, Fruit, &c which are prohibited to be imported into his Majeſty's Plantations—Part of which Wine, Fruit, &c. he the ſaid James Cockle us'd to ſhare with Governor Bernard.

And I further declare, that I us'd to be the Negociator of this Buſineſs, and receive the Wine, Fruit, &c. and diſpoſe of them agreeable to Mr. Cockle's Orders.

Witneſs my Hand *Sampſon Toovey.*

Eſſex Co. *Salem September* 27, 1764

THen Mr Sampſon Toovey made Oath to the truth of the above before.

Benja. Pickman. J. Peace.

We hear that Mr Otis has lately received a very polite letter from the celebrated Mrs. Macaulay, the great patroneſs of liberty in England with a copy of her hiſtory elegantly bound: This lady is ſiſter to John Sawbridge, Eſq; Member for Hythe in Kent, and Chairman of the ſupporters of the Bill of Rights.

RUN-away from Jonathan Holliſter, a negro man, named ROBBIN, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, had on a blue jacket when he went away, curled hair, about 20 years of age whoever takes up ſaid negro and returns him to me the ſubſcriber ſhall have *Three Dollars* reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

JONATHAN HOLLISTER.

Glaſtenbury, *June* 23, 1769

To be Sold,

(By way of Vendue, at the public ſignpoſt in Litchfield, on the 13th day of July, 1769,

A Fulling Mill and Shop, both ſtanding in ſaid Litchfield.
Alſo, a Cloathier's Preſs & Shears.
per ABRAHAM BRADLEY.

N. B. Said Articles, or any of them, may be bought at private Sale before ſaid Day.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to Subſcribers,

Two Diſcourſes,

From John vi. 44.

"*No Man can come unto me, except the*
"*Father which hath ſent me draw him.*"

Wherein the Sinner's Inability to comply with the Goſpel, is ſtated and confirm'd; and the propriety and reaſonableneſs of exhorting men to do, and blaming them for not doing, what no man, in their circumſtances *can* do, is particularly conſidered.

By JOHN SMALLEY, A. M.
Paſtor of a Church in Farmington.

N. B. A few of the above Books are to be diſpoſed of to others, at the Store of Mr. Fiſher Gay of Farmington, and of Mr. —— Paſſville at Kenſington; ſold alſo at the Printing Office.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printers hereof, for the Courant, Advertiſements, and on every other Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to

The PRINTERS.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c. lately improved by Lieut Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 22, 1769.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN AND WATSON, near the Great-Bridge.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1769.

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Numb. 238.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, May 12.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

ON the firſt Inſtant the Freeholders, and other Inhabitants of this town, met for the choice of Repreſentatives for the enſuing General Aſſembly to be convened on the laſt Wedneſday of this month, agreeable to the Royal Charter.——It is very probable that G—— B—— would have been glad to have had the calling this Aſſembly further poſtponed, as it would have ſerved two Purpoſes, viz. the continuance of the preſent extraordinary ſtate Diſſolution, and more eſpecially the Subverſion of the preſent Conſtitution of the Province, to which as appears by his late Letters, he has diſcovered a pretty thorough Averſion.—But ſuch a ſtep would perhaps have caus'd a Convulſion which would have afforded additional Matter of weighty Repreſentation on the part of the people, which he would have found it difficult to have anſwered,—— previous to this Election the Selectmen of the Town, attentive to its true Intereſt, waited on the commander of his Majeſty's Troops quartered in the town, and acquainted him, that it was expected that the town ſhould be in the full Enjoyment of their Rights of Britiſh Subjects upon this important occaſion, agreeable to the Bill of Rights, which declares *that the Election of Members of Parliament ought to be free*, upon which the General acquainted the Selectmen, that he would not any further conform to their expectation, than by confining the troops to their Barracks during their Election, which was accordingly done——The town received this Declaration as a Conceſſion of the Juſtice of their Expectation, but by no means adequate to the Extent of their conſtitutional right, to have the troops removed from the Town, and therefore poſtpon'd the Election till they had proteſted, that the reſidence of an armed Force in the town at the time of Election of Members of the General Aſſembly, was a high infringement of their conſtitutional Rights, and that their proceeding under ſuch a circumſtance, was wholly from Neceſſity, and not to be conſidered as a precedent at any time hereafter, or conſtrued as a voluntary proceeding from their inconteſtable Right.—After the Election, they appointed a Committee to prepare Inſtructions for the Members they had choſen, and adjourn'd to the 8th Inſtant.

May 13. At the adjournment on the 8th Inſtant, the Committee appointed for that purpoſe, reported a draught of inſtructions which were accepted by the town *Nemine contra dicente*.——In theſe Inſtructions, the town direct their repreſentatives when in General Court Aſſembled, to endeavour that the debates may be free, by the Removal of the cannon, and Guards from before the Court-Houſe, and every Thing that might carry the leaſt appearance of an attempt to awe, or intimidate; after which, that Enquiry be made into all the Grievances we have ſuffered by the Military Power; Why they have been quartered in the body of the town, contrary to the expreſs Words and manifeſt Intention of an act of Parliament. Why the Officers, who have thus violated our Rights, have not been called to account; Whether Governor Bernard's appointing an extraordinary Officer to provide Quarters for the troops, was not an Invaſion of the Act of Parliament for Billeting, &c.——The profeſſed rule of their Conduct, with deſign to elude the clauſe of ſaid act, purpoſely provided for the convenience of American Subjects and their Security againſt an exceſs of military power; why the repeated Offences and Violences committed by the Soldiery, againſt the Peace and in open Defiance and Contempt of the civil Magiſtrate and the Law have eſcaped Puniſhment, in the Courts of Juſtice; And whether the attorney General has not in ſome late Inſtances, unduly exerciſed a power of entering "Nolle proſequi," upon Indictments, without the concurrence of the Court, in obſtruction to the courſe of Juſtice and to the great Encouragement of Violence and oppreſſion; and as the quartering troops here has proved the occaſion of many Evils they earneſtly deſire them to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours for a ſpeedy removal of them.——They enjoyn upon them in the moſt ſolemn Manner, by no Means to comply with any Requiſition that may be made for the defraying the expence of Barracks, and Neceſſities for troops pretended to be ſent among us for the aid of the Civil Magiſtrate, at the ſame time that his Majeſty's Council and the other civil Magiſtrates, the Governor excepted, had declared that they neither required, or needed their Aſſiſtance, and which appears to be ſent among us to awe and controul the civil government of this Province——They recommend to them another object of great Importance and which would require their earlieſt Attention the late flagrant and formal attack made by the *Governor of the Province* upon the *Conſtitution* itſelf. An attempt not only to deprive us of the Liberties, Privileges, and Immunities of our charter, but the rights of Britiſh Subjects, clearly appearing in a few of his Letters to Lord Hillſborough, authentic copies of which have been received, and they declare it as their expectation, that our Repreſentatives, uſe the whole Influence they may have, that the injurious Impreſſions which they have unhappily made, may be removed, and that an effectual antidote may be adminiſtred, before the poiſon ſhall have wrought the Ruin of the Conſtitution.

May 14. They obſerve, that it is unneceſſary for them again to repeat their well known Sentiments, concerning the revenue which is continually levied upon us to our great Diſtreſs, and for no other end, than to ſupport a great Number of very unneceſſary placemen, and penſioners; nor their expectation that they purſue with unremitted ardour, every Meaſure that may tend to procure us Relief; never yielding their conſent to, or connivance at the leaſt Incroachment upon our Rights.

The town declare, that next to the Revenue itſelf, the late extenſions of the juriſdiction of the Admiralty, are their greateſt Grievance,——and that the American courts of Admiralty ſeem to be forming by Degrees into a Syſtem, that is, to overturn our conſtitution, and to deprive us intirely of our beſt Inheritance, *the law of the land* [illegible]; it would be thought in England, a dangerous innovation, if the trial of any matter upon land was given to the Admiral; It would be thought more threatning ſtill, if the Power of confiſcation over Ships and Cargoes, for illicit trade was committed to that *Court*, [illegible] if Forfeitures of Ships and Cargoes, large penalties upon Maſters, and ſuch exorbitant penalties as the treble Value of Cargoes upon every perſon concerned in lading uncuſtomed goods, were by act of Parliament, to be tried by the Admiral, the Nation would think their Liberties *irrecoverably loſt*; that this however, is the miſerable caſe of North America.

In the 41 Sec. of the Statute of the 4th of George III. Chap. 15 we find that "all the Forfeitures and Penalties inflicted by this, or any other act of Parliament, relating to the trade and Revenues of the Britiſh Colonies, or Plantations in America, which ſhall be incurred there, may be proſecuted ſued for, and recovered in any court of Admiralty in the ſaid Colonies.——That this hardſhip is the more ſevere, as they ſee in the ſame Page of the Statute, and the Section immediately preceding. "That all Penalties and Forfeitures, which ſhall be incurred in Great Britain, ſhall be proſecuted, ſued for, and recovered in any of his Majeſty's courts of record in Weſtminſter, or in the court of Exchequer in Scotland." A contraſt that ſtares us in the Face! A partial Diſtinction, that is made between the Subject in *Great Britain*, and the ſubject in *America*! The Parliament in one Section guarding *the People of the Realm*, and ſecuring to them the Benefit of a trial by Jury, and the law of the land, and by the next Section *depriving Americans* of thoſe important Rights.——That this Diſtinction is a Brand of Diſgrace upon every American? A Degradation below the rank of an Engliſhman? And with reſpect to Americans, a repeal of the 29th Chap of Magna Charta? "Freemen ſhall not be taken or diſſeized of his Freehold or Liberties, or free Cuſtoms, or outlawed, or exiled, or any otherways deſtroyed, nor will we paſs upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful Judgment of his Peers, or the laws of the land.——The town alſo declares, that that formidable power of theſe courts, and their diſtreſſing courſe of proceedings, have been ſeverely felt within the Year paſt, many of their fellow Citizens have been worn out with attendance upon them in Defence againſt Informations for extravagant and enormous Penalties: And that they have the higheſt reaſon to fear from paſt experience, that if no Relief is obtained for us, the properties and Liberities of this unhappy country, and its Morals too, will be ruined by theſe courts, and the perſons employed to ſupport them.——They therefore earneſtly recommend to them by every legal Meaſure, to endeavour that the Power of theſe courts may be confined to their proper Element, according to the antient Engliſh Statutes; and that they petition and remonſtrate againſt the late Extenſions of their Juriſdiction: Not doubting the other colonies and Provinces, who ſuffer with them will cheerfully harmonize in any juſtifiable Meaſures that may be taken for redreſs.——They conclude with giving it, as their clear opinion, that the houſe of Repreſentatives in any one Province, has an undeniable right whenever a juſt occaſion ſhall offer, to communicate their Sentiments upon a common concern to the Aſſemblies of any, or all the other colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful and loyal Petitions for redreſs of general Grievances.

May 15. Yeſterday, *but before divine Service began*, Part of the Town had opportunity of hearing NANCY DAWSON from a moſt elegant band of Muſic, the French horns, certainly were inimitable,——It is ſome time ſince we have had ſuch a Sunday Morning's Regale, the Drums and Fifes being the commonEntertainment, and 'tis uncertain to whoſe taſt we owe this: Some think it the Fancy of Madam G——m, while others think that Juſtice himſelf conceived it might be an agreeable relief to the *Wardens* under the Burthen or their duty.

May 16. A Girl at New Boſton, was lately knock'd down and abuſed by Soldiers for not conſenting to their beaſtly propoſal; a Gentleman hearing the cry of Murder, ran to her Aſſiſtance, one of the Villains, immediately made off, the other the Gentleman ſeiz'd, tho' upon his ſtiffly denying it upon the other Soldier, the Gentleman ſuffered him to depart; preſently after the ſame men aſſaulted a young Gentleman of Character ſuppoſing him to be the perſon who had reſcued the Girl from their Violence; their Oaths, and Inſults brought ſeveral People out of their houſes, upon which the Soldiers made off, but return'd a few Minutes after with a Number of others, and a Serjeant at their head, calling out a Riot! A Riot! They then drew their Bayonets upon the people, and with many Oaths and Execrations, threatning to confine them in the Barracks if they did not immediately diſperſe, accordingly, they began to put their Threats in Execution by ſeizing one of the Company and drag'd him towards the Barracks, but the reſt being reſolute, the Soldiers were obliged to quit him; upon which the whole diſperſed.

May 17. A Woman at the North End enter'd a Complaint with Mr. Juſtice Ruddock againſt a Soldier, and ſome others for a violent attempt upon her, but a Rape was prevented, by the timely appearance of perſons, for Protection; when the Soldier made his Eſcape.

May 18 The Public highly reſent the conduct of thoſe perſons in this Town, who by an Importation of goods from Britain, contrary to the general agreement of the Merchants, have preferr'd their own ſuppoſed private advantage to the common Good of all North America; ſome of them have been turned out of the fire Societies they belonged to, and alſo warned out of their ſtores, the Owners fearing a Backwardneſs of the people to aſſiſt in caſe fire ſhould break out near them,——a Number of their beſt Cuſtomers in the Country, have declined a Trade with them, and taken their ſupplies of thoſe who have diſcovered a public ſpirit in this time of Danger.——Our Merchants in general, are diſpleaſed with thoſe in Britain, who have anſwered any orders from hence, and ſome of them have wrote their Friends, that they ſhall withdraw their Buſineſs from them, if they are guilty of a like inadvertency; and there are of our principal Traders, who have refuſed ſelling their Wares to thoſe who have had any Dealings with our late Importers.

May. 19 Some thouſands of the following addreſs have been diſperſed in hand Billets thro' this and the neighbouring Colonies.

Fellow Citizens and Countrymen.——Inaſmuch, as ſome perſons among us have in a caſe of the utmoſt Importance, preferr'd their own ſuppoſed private advantage to the Welfare

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and Freedom of America, it is highly proper you ſhould know who they are, who have at this critical time ſordidly detach'd themſelves from the Public Intereſt.——May this diſgraceful, but neceſſary, Publication of their Names, lead them to reflect on the baſeneſs of their crimes; and when they find themſelvs ſlighted and ſhunned by their Neighbours and acquaintance; when their ſhops are deſerted, and they feel their Fortunes miſerably impaired by proſecuting the Plan of pur-blind avarice; when their guilty conſciences have rendered this life inſupportable; may they ſeriouſly attend to the concerns of another: And altho' they muſt ſuffer the Puniſhment due to their Parricide in this world, may a humble and ſincere repentance open the Way to their Forgiveneſs in the next.

The miſguided Men who have imported goods from England, ſince the late agreement of the Merchants of this town, are,

Meſſrs. Naths. Rogers, Jona. Simpſon, Wm. Jackſon, T. & E. Hutchiſon, J. & R. Silkridge J Tay or. Sl. Fletcher, Thop. Lillie, Js. M'Maſters, & Com.

BOSTON. *June* 29. 19. 1769

On Wedneſday the 21ſt Inſtant his Excellency the Governor was pleſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the houſe of repreſentatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

WHEN at the opening of the Seſſion I recommended to you to give your earlieſt attention to the buſineſs of the Province, I did not think that there was any occaſion to ſpecify the Particulars, of ſuch buſineſs, as they muſt occur to you as readily as to me.

However leaſt this omiſſion ſhould be made, uſe of as an excuſe for your Inactivity, and as you have now entered into your fourth Week, without having done any thing at all, I ſhall now capitulate the principal articles of the public buſineſe, which have hitherto waited for your Notice.

They are, 1. The Support of the Goverment; 2. the Supply of the treaſury; 3. The providing for the Payment of the provincial Debt, which now amounts to one hundred and five Thouſand Pounds; 4. The Tax Bill; 5. Impoſt Bill; 6. The Exciſe Bill, if thought proper; 7. The Eſtabliſhment for Forts and Garriſons; 8. The Continuation of the Truck Trade; 9. The continuation or Revival of expiring or expired Laws &c.

All theſe ſeveral Matters, and ſuch others of the ordinary buſineſs as I may have omited, I now recommend to your immediate conſideration. Such Aſſiſtance as I can give you, eſpecially in removing doubts or Difficulties which may attend any of the ſaid buſineſſes, I ſhall be ready to afford you, ſo far as is conſiſtent with my Duty.

Fra. Bernard.

June 21. 1769.

Yeſterday his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſge to the Houſe, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

I THINK it proper to inform you that His Majeſty has been pleaſed by his Sign Manual to ſignify to me his Will and pleaſure, that I repair to *Great Britain*, to lay before him the ſtate of this Province; and has alſo by his Secretary of ſtate, given Directions for the adminiſtration of this Government during my abſence.

Upon this occaſion I think it neceſſary to communicate to you the 53d of his Majeſty's Inſtructions, whereby he orders, that when the Governor ſhall be abſent from the Province, one Moiety of the Salary and the perquiſites and Emoluments which would otherwiſe be due to the Governor, ſhall, during his abſence, be paid to the Lieutenant Governor for his Maintenance, and for the Support of the Dignity of the Government.

I have always conſiderd the Grant of the Salary appointed to me, to be ſubject to this Inſtruction, altho' it was not ſo expreſt in the act, I have no objection at the preſent time, when the abſence of the Governor is foreſeen, that the Grant of the ſalary ſhall be expreſt to be ſubject to this Inſtruction.

And I muſt at the ſame time obſerve to you, that as I am ordered to attend his Majeſty as Governor of this province, and am made to underſtand that I am to be continued in that office, and am inſtructed for the appropriation of the ſalary, whilſt I am abſent from the province, there is the ſame reaſon for the Grant of the Salary now, as there has been at any other time I muſt therefore deſire that according to his Majeſty's 49th Inſtruction, ſuch Grant may be made to precede the other buſineſs of the Seſſion.

FRA. BERNARD.

June 28 1769

LONDON *April* 21.

The Exigencies of the preſent Year amount to

	£. 6,634,000
Supplies	6,688 000

A million and a half will remain to pay debts at the year's end. Means for raiſing the ſupplies

By way of land tax,	2.500,000
Malt,	750 000
American revenue	90,000
Sinking fund	1,800,000
Ceded Iſlands	38,946
French prizes	20,000
Gum ſeneca	2000
Ld. Chatham's bill, as paymaſter	9381
Impreſs money repaid by Mr. Legg's executors	3849
Apples imported	79
Rice exported	9924
Allowed for German demands	45.838
From 12d. in the Chelſea penſions	5433
Overplus of the widows penſions	17,505
Six pence ſtoppage in the civil liſt	42,000
Six pence winter ſtoppages from the cavalry in Germany, the money now in the paying office, and Regiment agents,	18,566
Stock pure of two rigiments	3322
Remaining in the war office	9766
Unappropriated money the exchequer	59,000

To be raiſed by lottery, to conſiſt of 60,000 tickets, & to be ſold at 13l. per ticket by the treaſury, 180 000 The prizes amounting to 600,000l. to be paid in full at the bank.

LONDON,

April 29 It is remarkable that Mr. Wilkes is exactly the 545th Member of the Society of Hiccobites, which Number produces 45, being read backwards or forwards from the middle Figure.

A great houſe, in a great town, is ſaid to have ſtopped payment for near 200,000l.

ALICANT, March 11. Laſt ſaturday the St. Vincent Ferrier man of war of 80 guns, and the St. Thereſa of 30 guns arrived in this harbour, and landed upwards of 300 ſlaves, men, women, & children, who were redeemed at Algiers, at the king's expence, and are deſtined to form a ſettlement in a little iſland weſtward of this road. Theſe ſlaves are the remainder of ſeveral families who were carried off near 30 years ago from the iſland of Tabarca by the corſairs of Tunis, when this place was laſt beſieged by the Algerines.—Their Prieſt, who met with the ſame fate as his pariſhioners, was immediately releaſed upon his parole, to try if he could raiſe contributions for their redemption, but meeting with little ſucceſs, and being determined not to abandon his flock, he returned back to ſlavery, and continued 28 years ſince a partaker of their ſufferings and miſery.

April 24. In order to reduce the exorbitant price of leather, we are informed, that the free importation of raw hides and ſkins, both from Ireland and the Britiſh Plantations in America, will be allowed for a limited time, under certain regulations and reſtrictions.

It is ſaid that an extraordinary demand on this kingdom by a foreign P—e will not be complied with.

It is ſaid that the Ambaſſador of a certain power will ſpeedly be called from hence.

Another Correſpondent who declares himſelf a lover of peace, ſays, "If the petition of the Freeholders of Middleſex ſhould be drawn up (as has been reported) expreſſive of duty and affection to a great Perſonage, perhaps he may incline to mercy, in compliance with their dutiful requeſt, and to appeaſe the minds of the people. This would probably reſtore peace to the nation, as the cauſe of the preſent clamor would then be removed.

The annual ſum of 1500l. lately wanted to raiſe the Salaries of the ſeveral Clerks in the Secretaries of State's Offices, we hear will be charged on the Revenues ariſing in the General Poſt Office.

The Office of Ordinance have received orders to get ready 20000 ſets of new arms with all Expedition.

We hear orders are iſſued for all Officers, now in foreign ſervice, to join their reſpective regiments.

It is ſaid, that in order to encourage the culture of Raw Silk in America, a bounty will be granted on the importation of the ſame from our Colonies.

We are told that it is an invariable principle of the preſent Adminiſtration, to meddle with no connexions on the Continent, as the blood and treaſures of Great Britain have been too long prodigally laviſhed in fighting the battles of other people.

We hear that a petition is preparing by the Freeholders of a moſt reſpectable County ſetting forth apprehenſions of very dangerous and alarming conſequences that may ariſe from Freeholders, or any body of men whatever, canvaſſing, petitioning, or pronouncing on the conduct of the H· of C. with regard to their own Members; or in any reſpect intermeddling in the determination of either houſe of Parliament, on the uſage and Law of Parliaments, which they apprehend to be as important and conſtitutional as any right whatever, and abſolutely neceſſary to the Freedom, Dignity, and Independency of Parliament.

A letter from Boſton in New England, after giving an account of the perplixities in which the Inhabitants are involved by the late acts of parliament for raiſing a revenue, and of the diſſolution of the aſſembly, adds, "If any attemps are made to alter the civil goverment, and we are to be ruled by a military power, I dread the conſequences!—But I hope for better things, and truſt that I ſhall once more ſee harmony and tranquility eſtabliſhed between Great Britain and her Colonies. Had theſe acts been paſſed ſixty or ſeventy years ago, in the infancy of the colonies, the people muſt have complied with them; but they are now ſo numerous, and their love of liberty ſo ſtrong, that from what I can learn, if their prayers and remonſtrances are not regarded, they are determined not to comply; and I find (by the poll for taking this year) that in the four provinces of New-England we have 215 000 men, from 16 to 60 years of age. It will require all the wiſdom of the legiſlature to treat them, at this preſent juncture, in ſuch a manner as will preſerve their affection.

A*T a meeting of the Society of Arts, &c. on Wedneſday laſt, it was referred to a committee to conſider of the beſt method of rendering a new diſcovered ſpecies of potatoe advantageous to agriculture, for feeding ſheep, or neat cattle —This kind of potatoe appears as curious in its properties, as it promiſes to be uſeful in its application to the above mentioned purpoſes. The roots have ſuch an exceeding great force of vegetation, that they produce an almoſt incredible number of potatoes under the earth, and the herb ſends out fibres from the ſtalk above ground, which bear many likewiſe; and would if the earth was raiſed round them, extend and enlarge themſelves. Theſe potatoes are ſometimes, not leſs than nine or ten pounds weight, and are not round like the common kinds, but ſeem the congeries, or bunch of leſſer ones growing together; and, indeed, that is the real fact; as this magnitude and form appear to be owing to the roots being ſo prolific of the fibres, that they run into each other. From ſetting five of theſe potatoes, 18 buſhels were actually obtained, in a nobleman's garden near London; and it is imagined, that more than three buſhels were left in the ground. If the ſtalks had been earthed as before intimated, it is preſumed the quantity would have been greatly increaſed, perhaps to near double, which would amounted to forty buſhels from the five, on a ſmall ſpot of ground. The taſte of this potatoe is as good as the common ſort; but the ſize and form of the large ones render them leſs fit for table; as ſome parts of them are apt to be over boiled, or burnt before the other be ſufficiently ſoftened. For the purpoſe of agriculture, nevertheleſs, this extraordinary plant gives hopes of great utility. It is not known whence this kind of potatoe was brought to England. That from which the ſpecimen to be produced to the Society, was obtained was found on the coaſt of Northumberland, where it is ſuppoſed to have been thrown out of ſome veſſel, either in conſequence of ſhipwreck, or ſome other accident, and was cultivated by a gentleman of fortune in that country.*

Saturday a quart of green peaſe were ſold in Covent garden market, to a Gentleman's Butler, for 5 Guineas.

BOSTON, July 6.

Private letters from London by the laſt Veſſels mention, that Mr. Pownall made a motion in the houſe of Commons for the repeal of the American revenue act, which was ſtrenuouſly ſeconded by Mr. George Grenville, who was ſupported by Alderman Beckford and Mr. Trecothick, both of them members for the city of London.—The miniſtry were ſilent, and it speared evident to every perſon preſent, that the acts would have been repealed, had the motion not been as warmly oppoſed by the Rockingham party, as it was contended for by Mr. Grenville and his friends. From the ſilence of the Miniſtry, it is not doubted but they wiſhed the acts repealed, tho' they were afraid to take the lead, having already repeatedly ſubjected themſelves to the charge of inconſiſtency; they are certainly in great perplexity, and the kingdom in the greateſt diſorder.——The Houſe will ſoon riſe, and the reaſon of it is ſaid to be, that the Middleſex freeholders, led on by the ſupporters of the bill of rights are determined to petition both houſes of parliament, and even the King himſelf, in behalf of Mr. Wilkes;— all the London mob are to march in proceſſion to the number of ſome hundred thouſands: if the petitions are rejected, or received, and not favourably anſwered, after going through this regular proceſs, the mobility, our preſent ſtate doctors, are to be let looſe to enforce conviction.

Ad——n, however, having information of this plan are taking the proper meaſures to render it abortive, and the houſe will be prorogued, in a few days, before the petition can be delivered.—Licentiouſneſs reigns without any controul; and the ſober part of the community are looking forward with fear and trembling, to the arrival of that moment, which they hourly dread, when our liberties will be totally annihilated by a popular commotion; or will again take firmer root from compleat ſuppreſſion of mobbing, and by impreſſing upon the lower rank, a proper aſpect for the laws of their country.

It is certain, that many gentlemen of great intereſt and good principles, have been induced to join the populace party, being alarmed by the behaviour of ad——n, reſpecting Col. Lutterell's election in preference to Mr. Wilkes, for the county of Middleſex.

A letter from Halifax mentions, that the iſland of St. John's is made a ſeperate government, and that Lieut. Governor Franklin of Nova-Scotia, is appointed governor.

Friday laſt arrived his Majeſty's ſhip Romney, and on Saturday the Senegal, both from Halifax.—We hear that the 64th regiment is to embark next Wedneſday on board theſe ſhips for Halifax.

HARTFORD, July 10.

We hear from Northampton, that laſt Wedneſday afternoon, came up there the moſt ſevere ſtorm of rain, attended with thunder and lightning, that has been known for many years paſt.—It rained ſo hard for ſeveral hours, that the meadows were overflowed with the water between 3 and 4 feet deep—great quantities of hay was carried off by the flood. During the ſtorm the houſe of Deacon ——Hunt of that place, was ſtruck with lightning——the lightning entered at the top of the chimney, and ran down to the lower floor, where two of Deac. Hunt's children were ſtanding, one about 14, the other about 7 years of age, both of which were inſtantly killed. The lightning did the houſe but very little damage.

Laſt Tueſday as three men were loading a battoe, at the ferry in this place, Mr. Joſeph Elmer of East Windſor, who was aſſiſting, accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned —and notwithſtanding immediate aſſiſtance was given, by a number of perſons who ſeed him fall, yet his body could not be found till about three quarters of an hour afterwards. He was about 50 years of age, and has left a ſorrowful widow and nine children.

Stray'd or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber of Windſor on the night after the 6th inſt. a black HORSE, about 14 & half hands high, about four years old, natural pacer, goes narrow behind, the near fore ſhoe ſon, the other loſt off, no brand, a low neck.——Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the owner, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

CORNELIAS PHELPS.

Windſor, July 10, 1769.

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next at the houſe of Mr. —— Rice innholder in Brookfield, will be ſold

THE lands in the counties of Hampſhire and Worceſter, that belong to the eſtate of *Joſeph Dwight*, Eſq; deceas'd.—And thoſe in the county of Berkſhire will be ſold at the houſe of Samuel Brown in Stockbridge, on the ſecond Tueſday of Auguſt next, the ſales to begin at nine of the Clock in the Morning of each day. p

RUN-AWAY

FRom the ſubſcriber of Windſor on Sunday the 2d inſt. an apprentice lad named *Eliſha Alderman* about 20 years of age about 5 feet 8 inches high wears his own black hair ſomething freckled, had on when he went away a pale blue homeſpun Coat, a brown Waiſtcoat, with two buttons on each ſleve, and a pair of white Trowſers.

All perſons are forbid harbouring concealing, or entertaining ſaid apprentice on the penalty of the law. p

SOLOMON ALLYN.

Windſor July 9, 1769.

(From the BOSTON GAZETTE.)

A Meſſage, ſir!

NOW gentlemen I think it proper,
To make you ſtare, & tell a whapper;
My noble maſter Sirs! I tell you,
Conceives me ſuch a clever fellow,
As to command me to repair
To court,——and bring my budget there:
Where I ſir Mungo Nettle'em, Bart.
By lying, pimping, fraud and art,
Am now advanc'd to ſuch great credit,
" It muſt be true if Mungo ſaid it."
There I ſhall ſtubbornly relate
Chimæras, for your real ſtate;
Legends of lies, my own creation,
but don't be, ſaucy——know my ſtation.
Yet do not wickedly deviſe
When Mungo's gone, that Mungo dies.
For when I've taken my departure,
By Jupiter you'll catch a Tartar;
Lord Paddy, faith, has taken care,
To place T—m Gr-p—ll in the chair:
He'll ſpoil your ſon, I won't bely him,
But he's a crooked dog——as I am
 Upon this very nice occaſion,
I will not brook this ſtrange evaſion;
Down with the Darby, have a care,
Don't think to chouſe me of a hair:
And give my brother Gr-pe his part,
Or elſe—by Jove I'll make you ſmart.
His dignity will want ſupport,
Tho' faith he'll never thank you for't.
The penſion is a lucky hit,
He made good market of his wit;
Five hundred pounds per ann. beſide,
Good Lord! how ſtately T—m will ride.
 I've often thought, and tho't with grief,
That when your high and mighty chief,
Is ordered home——my ſalary's ſplit,
And T—m a Moiety muſt get:
For though I only wear the name
Of your Baſhaw, the thing's the ſame.
The money ſtill becomes my due,
And d—n you all! I'll have it too.
Beſides, to whiſper in your ear,
When I am there, and you are here,
I cannot wickedly pretend
that government is at an end,
And puff you off ten thouſand ſtories,
To blaſt the whigs, and raiſe the tories,
In ſhort, if you would but conſider,
The mighty miſchief that I did here,
Moſt chearfully you'd recompence
ſir Mungo for departing hence.
 Therefore as I ſhall ſtill remain
Your great Baſhaw, the reaſon's plain,
That I ſir Mungo muſt be paid,
For reaſons heretofore diſplay'd.
Take heed then, and obſerve our will,
For I muſt have my money ſtill;
So Sirs, conduct the matter fairly,
And make the grant as uſual—early.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19.

On Tueſday laſt arrived in Town from Connecticut, the Honorable *Eliphalet Dyer* Eſq; with his Son Mr. *Thomas Dyer* and *Jedediah Elderkin*, with his Son Mr. *Vine Elderkin*; and on Saturday they ſet out for Eaſton, where they expect to meet a conſiderable Number of the New-England Adventurers from Wyoming.

We hear from Cumberland County, that ſundry Perſons have been up to the Settlements of the New-England Adventurers, at Wyoming, who inform, that the Settlement conſiſts at preſent of upwards of 300 Men, and more are daily arriving—that they have built ſeveral large houſes, have planted 200 Acres [illegible] with Indian Corn, have good ſtore of all Neceſſaries, and are daily making further Improvements, that they treat every one who goes among them with ſo much Friendſhip and Hoſpitality, and appear ſo upright and humane in their Tempers, as engage the Eſteem and reſpect of all their Viſitants; that they have with them a Number of Men of the beſt Character, great Experince and good ſenſe; and, it is ſaid, the Adventurers will be ſpeedily increaſed by great Numbers from New England and other parts, and are ſo ſtongly ſupported by numerous and able Freinds, that we may hope ſoon to ſee the trade of this Province conſiderably increaſed by their Induſtry and Succeſs.

(From a Correſpondent.)

Joſeph Maken, jun.

HEREBY informs his cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from Middletown to Eaſt Hartford, where he has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of DRUGS and MEDICINS, which he will ſell as uſual upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of patented Medicins, among which are,

BAteman's drops, Turlington's Balſam of life, Godfrey's Cordial, Hill's Balſam of Honey, Hooper's female pills, Anderſon's ditto, Britiſh Oil &c &c &c.

Alſo, Spices, ſuch as cinamon, mace, cloves, Nutmegs &c. &c &c.

To be ſold at a very low price,

A Linſeed Mill,

STanding on a good ſtream, and about 3 miles weſtward from Litchfield Court-houſe; as well built, as well furniſhed, and as good for diſpatch, as perhaps any Linſeed mill in America; erected about five years ago, having two good preſſes, &c. A long time of payment, on good *Security*, will be given,

By JOSEPH PICKET.

N.B. The machine which ſaid Picket ſet up a year or two ago for cutting iron ſcrews for clothier's preſſes, and is ſtill occupied by Abraham Brownſon, its inventor, in Litchfield goal yard, where, and by whom any perſon may have ſcrews and boxes made on reaſonable terms, and in the beſt manner. A pin of 3 inches diameter, with its box, they ſell £ 7 and other ſizes in proportion.

Note alſo, Said Brownſon, at ſaid place, grinds and ſets raſors in the beſt manner, for 6d. each.

This is to give Notice,

To the Suſquehannah Company, to meet at Windham, on the laſt Wedneſday of July next, at nine of the clock in the morning; as matters of importance, relative to the affairs of ſaid Company, ſpecially call for their conſideration.

per ELIPHALET DYER,
JEDEDIAH ELDERKIN, } Committee.

June 27, 1769.

To be ſold on reaſonable Terms,

A Lot of Land in

Hartford, about Half a mile ſouth of the court Houſe, containing about 15 acres; ſix of it choice mowing land, which requires no dung, the reſt paſture, with a fine orchard. Enquire of HORACE HOOKER.

Windſor, June 30. 1769.

June 19, 1769.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of the wid. *Sarah Flagg*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, with

Joſeph Flagg, Adminiſtrator.

All Perſons indebted

to the Eſtate JOHN MATTOCKS, late of New-Haven, deceaſed, are deſired to make Payment to Samuel Mattocks of Hartford, Adminiſtrator to ſaid Eſtate, or to Mr. John Lothrop of New-Haven.

Samuel Mattocks,
Adminiſtrator.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt.

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand very low for Caſh or Produce.

RUN away from Jonathan Hollister, a negro man named ROBBIN, about 5 feet 6 inches in height, had on a blue jacket when he went away, curled hair, about 20 years of age whoever takes up ſaid negro and returns him to me the ſubſcriber ſhall have *Three Dollars* reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

JONATHAN HOLLISTER.

Glaſtenbury, *June 23. 1769*

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c lately improved by Lieut Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 22, 1769.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to Subſcribers,

Two Diſcourſes,

From John vi. 44.

' *No Man can come unto me, except the*
' " *Father which hath ſent me draw him.*"

Wherein the Sinner's Inability to comply with the Goſpel, is ſtated and confirm'd; and the propriety and reaſonableneſs of exhorting men to do, and blaming them for not doing, what no man, in their circumſtances *can* do, is particularly conſidered.

By JOHN SMALLEY, A. M.
Paſtor of a Church in Farmington.

N. B. A few of the above Books are to be diſpoſed of to others, at the Store of Mr. Fiſher Gay of Farmington, and of Mr. —— Paſſiville at Kenſington; ſold alſo at the Printing Office.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printers hereof, for the Courant, Advertiſements, and on every other Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to

The PRINTERS.

[illegible] ARTFORD: Printed by GREEN AND WATSON, near the Great-Bridge.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1769.

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Numb. 239.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, May 22

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

IT has been juſtly obſerved. " That the Colony trade is in a Meaſure, a Syſtem of art and Reſtriction; yet the very Principle may be deſtroy'd by multiplying to Exceſs, the Means of ſecuring it." The perſent trade of America has of late Years, been embarraſſed beyond Deſcription, with the Multiplicity and Intricacy of Regulations and Ordinances; our late M—n—ſt, from whom we muſt exclude the Rockingham Adminiſtration, ſeem to be poſſeſſed with ſomething hardly ſhort of a regulation and Reſtriction, they have extended to us their ſeveral Acts of Parliaments, calculated to prevent a Contraband Trade with their French Neighbours, multiplied Bonds, Certificates, Affidavits, Warrants, Sufferances, Cockets &c and every Species of Cuſtom, Houſe Officers, both upon the land and water; have ſupported the new Regulations with ſuch ſevere Penalties, and extended them without the leaſt conſideration of Circumſtances to ſo many Objects; that American Commerce is expiring under them. Upon the firſt Appointment of an American Board of C——ſ——rs, it was trumpetted to the Merchants, by the Tools of Power, that it was an Inſtitution calculated to *retrieve the Trade* from many of its preſent Embarraſſments; and, that ſome of the Colonies Agents in London, were ſo well ſatisfied, that the Reſidence of the C——m——rs in any trading Province would be greatly advantageous to its Commerce, as to offer in Behalf of their Conſtituents a large Sum of Money, to obtain the Preference.——Our Merchants however, were by no Means diſpoſed to hearken to ſuch deluſory Inſinuations, they conſidered the Project of an American Revenue, to be wholly founded upon Anti Commercial Principles; and that a ſet of Men ſent among us to ſupport this Project, and riot upon its produce, muſt become as obnoxious, as exerciſe of their Power would be diſtreſſing.——Their Conjectures were ſoon realized; to ſay nothing of the haughty imperious, indelicate Behaviour of the B——d as Men, their whole Official Conduct has been ſuch as lead People to conſider them as the greateſt political Curſes that could have been ſeen among us——This B——d ſoon gave Being to ſuch an innumerable train of under Officers, &c. that the whole Revenue raiſed by the late Duties, has been ſcarcely ſufficient to ſatiate their craving Appetites; but the Monies drained from our Merchants, diſtreſſing as it has been, is the leaſt Part of our Sufferings; they have, with the Advice and Aſſiſtance of G—— B—— and the Cabal, gone into every meaſure that has appeared to us moſt likely to cramp and leſſen both a Provincial and Foreign trade, by which we have been ſo impoveriſhed; that thro' Neceſſity, as well as Reſentment, our Farmers and Mechanics, are lopping off many Articles of Superfluities, and going into ſuch Manufactures as may be carried on here to the greateſt Advantage.

We have before adduced many Inſtances of the wanton, cruel, and ſtrange Behaviour of our modern Revenue, Naval, and Cuſtom-Houſe Officers, all of whom are under the Influence or Direction of G——B—— and the C——m——rs, alſo noticed the Injuries included in them. What follows carries the ſame Complexion.

May 23. The Brig Induſtry, which loaded in London, and cleared out at the Cuſtom-Houſe there, for Nantucket; where ſhe arrived, as the Winter was ſetting in, applied to the Naval Officer, fixed upon the Iſland, who gave him a Permit to unload, which he did accordingly, and then took on board Part of another Cargo, for London, and intended to Boſton, there to fill up his Veſſel; he had alſo on board ſome Cheſts of Oyl, owned in Boſton, which were imported in the ſame Bottom; but before ſailing, an Officer of the Cuſtoms, appointed by the C—m—rs arrived; upon which the Capt. of the Brig immediately applied to him, with the Cockets brought from London, in order to pay Duty on ſome Tea, which was the only dutiable Goods he had brought from London; he was accordingly cleared for Boſton, being firſt obliged to give bond for paying the duty of ſaid Tea on his arrival there, the Cockets were alſo ſent for the Inſpection of the Cuſtom-Houſe, where he applied for an Entry on his arrival, but was told they ſhould not enter her, but gave him a Permit to take out the Oyl brought from London; immediately after, by order of the C——m——rs they ſeized his Veſſel, and what Cargo ſhe had on board, and kept her in Poſſeſſion ten Days, to the great Damage of the Owners, but after being petitioned ſeveral times ſaid Veſſel and Cargo was delivered up to the Owners.

May 24. The Maſter of a Coaſting Veſſel, bound to Caſco-Bay, in the Eaſtern parts of this Province, took in by Sufferance, about four hundred of Iron, and a few Coils of Cordage, for the landing of which, on his arrival there, and the producing Certificates thereof, he was obliged to give two Bonds at the Cuſtom Houſe Office.

May 25. Capt. Durphey, Maſter of a veſſel, owned in the Southern part of the Province, on going from Rhode Iſland, to Connecticut, with a Load of Fire-Wood, took on board two Caſks of Molaſſes, without clearing them out, the Molaſſes, having been legally entered, and the Duties paid upon them; but being met with by one of our Engliſh Guarda Coaſtas, they ſeized and detain'd the Veſſel, and thereby obliged ſaid Maſter to make a long and expenſive Journey to this town in order to ſettle for this extraordinary breach of the acts of trade, with the honourable the B——d of C——m——rs.

May 26. Capt. Dean, in a Brig from Green Iſland in Jamaica, was brought too and ſearched on his Paſſage, not by a Spaniſh, but by an Engliſh Guarda Coaſta; the Captain of which, on finding that the Mate of the Brig had omitted clearing out his little Adventure, was pleaſed to ſeize, and take Poſſeſſion of the Veſſel, as well as the Mate's Adventure.

May. 27. A Petty Officer of the Cuſtom-Houſe came on board Capt. Freeman's Ship, lately arrived from London, and behaved in the ſame inſolent Manner this ſet of Men are accuſtomed to; upon finding a Barrel of New-England Rum, which was ſent on board for the Refreſhment of the people at work in unloading, he threatened as if the Ship ſhould be ſeized; they not having, as he told them, a Right to receive and keep on board a larger Quantity than ſix Gallons.

May 28. The Captains of ſeveral Veſſels, lately arrived in different Parts of this Province, report, that they have been ſtopt and detained at Sea by Engliſh Guarda Coaſtas and their Hatches, &c. opened, in order to ſearch for uncleared, or contraband Goods, and that ſome of their Seamen had been impreſſed and taken from them before they were near the Land.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 8.

MONITOR XII.

My dear Countrymen,

I HAVE laid before you a faithful account of the ſtate of our affairs in Great Britain, and of the temper of the preſent Miniſtry. We ſee it too glaringly diſplayed in the King's ſpeech, and the addreſſes in anſwer to it, in the reſolutions of both houſes concerning Boſton, with the addreſs and anſwer. They are too expreſſive to require any comment; they are written in blood, and cannot be miſunderſtood. It is true they aim at one colony only, but this Artifice ſurely cannot deceive you, nor withhold you from conſidering every colony intereſted in the ſufferings of one for a common cauſe. Divide and tyrannize, is the maxim; to ſubdue one at a time, is ſureſt and moſt facile way to cruſh all. With ſuch pregnant proofs before you, of a permanent and complete ſubverſion of your liberties, you cannot without infatuation, liſten to thoſe who would perſuade you, that if you, demean yourſelves into acquieſcence and quiet, this oppreſſive duty act will be repealed, and every grievance redreſſed.

But to be convinced how futile this expectation is, look only upon the deſpotic circle with which they have already encompaſſed our liberties. The Parliament are to raiſe a revenue upon us without our conſent; the commiſſioners are to ſee it collected; the Admiralty Courts are to try all revenue cauſes; whoever a Governor ſhall accuſe of treaſon, is to be ſent to Britain for his trial, or rather, as his Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer has it, " to be brought to condign puniſhment;" the Governors, Counſellers and Judges, are appointed by the King, and exiſt during his pleaſure; and to render them all as rigorous in the collection of the revenue as poſſible, they are to be paid out of the money thus raiſed upon us without our conſent or participation. From the ſame fund too, is a military and naval force to be maintained, to enforce abſolute obediance to this tremendous ſyſtem of abject ſlavery. Never was a plan of deſpotiſm more abſolute, and in itſelf complete, never were chains better forged; and ſhould our acquieſcence ſuffer them to be riveted, we are undone for ever.

Is the giving our own money to the Crown a dear and valuable right? We are totally deprived of it by the Britiſh Parliament, over which we have no earthly reſtraint, with which no poſſible connection. Is trial by jury an eſſential privilege of freemen, neceſſary to a due diſpenſation of juſtice, and the ſecurity of the ſubject? This is abſolutely wreſted from us by the Admiralty courts, in which one Judge, appointed by the Crown during pleaſure, and paid out of the condemnation money, if it be ſufficient, determines between the King and the ſubject. Are our lives dear to us? Every Governor may devote whom he pleaſes, by charging him with treaſon, and ſending him to England, where he will be tried, if happily this farce be deemed neceſſary to precede the tragedy of execution, by a jury of ſtrangers, infected with the moſt violent prejudice. The Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms only, are veſted with the alarming powers of exciſe, in forcing open, or ordering to be forced, any man's lock.

Deprived thus of the privilege of giving or keeping our money, the executive and judicial powers, as independent of the people, as they are abſolutely dependent on the King; the trial by jury, that great bulwark of ſafety in life and eſtate, taken from us; our houſes, cloſets cabinets, &c. laid open to the will and pleaſure of the Commiſſioners, or the loweſt ſervant belonging to the revenue; and all theſe maintained by us without our conſent; What remains to make our ſlavery complete? Nothing but our acquieſcence and ſubmiſſion What can ſave us from this dreadful bondage? Nothing but an unanimous, determined, permanent oppoſition.

How this is to be conducted is the next queſtion, and it may be very ſhortly diſcuſſed. We have petitioned, reaſoned and remonſtrated in vain; let us try the next gentle method of admoniſhing Great Britain, and recalling her to reaſon and juſtice, that is, to deſiſt from the conſumption of her manufactures, and ſupplying her with thoſe raw materials, from which her trade, manufactures, Merchants and revenue, receive great profits, ſuch as tobacco, tar, pitch, hemp, pot aſh, &c. Inſtead of expending our labour on theſe, let us raiſe grain, proviſions, and all materials for manufactures; in the manufacturing of which, the reſt of our labour may be employed. Some temporary loſs and inconvenience will ariſe from ſo great a change; but the benefits which will flow from it are manifold, great and laſting. It will ſave us from ſlavery otherwiſe inevitable; the yoke is before us, the chains are prepared, there is no alternative but tamely to put them on, or vigorouſly endeavour to make them drop from the enervated hands of our oppreſſors. He who would expoſe himſelf and his poſterity to the hateful inſults of petty authority; he who would devote his life and fortune to the arbitrary will of Governors, Commiſſioners, Judges, Cuſtom houſe Officers, Minions and Paraſites; he who would ſee the whole people of this continent governed without exception by laws to which they gave no conſent, and their once honourable and reſpected Aſſemblies humiliated to mere corporations; let him patiently reſign himſelf to the ſhackles which are forged for him and wonderfully calculated to ſecure theſe fatal conſequences. But when the galling chain ſits heavy on him; when the calamities of which ſlavery is baneful prolific, preſs hard and ſore upon him; in that miſerable ſtate fleeced, deſpiſed, injured and inſulted, let him perſevere in his virtue of reſignation, nor be tempted to execrate his miſerable exiſtence, or accelerate, in wiſh, the ſlave's and wretch's laſt reſource, the band of death.

To render oppoſition effectual, unanimity is greatly requiſite. How neceſſary an union and harmony among ourſelves are to the maintenance of our moſt valuable rights, may be drawn not only from reaſon, but from the great apprehenſion entertained of it by thoſe who would ſubvert them. It was therefore that the congreſs at New York, was ſo loudly exclaimed againſt by the Grenvilian party, and that the circular letter at Boſton was ſuch an alarming meaſure at home, that every art of ſoothing, every influence of threats, were uſed by my Lord Hillſborough, to render it abortive. In purſuance of the old maxim, divide and tyrannize, this artful miniſter is induſtriouſly propagating an opinion, that but for ſuch ſteps as thoſe taken in America, he would certainly have had the late duty act repealed; and this at the very time the Miniſtry are declaring in Parliament, it was intended to fix the dominion of Parliament over America, and therefore to be enforced, if queſtioned. And every meaſure they take, tends to evince the fatal truth of this declaration.

Be aſſured then, my countrymen, and I ſpeak to you from the beſt information, we have every thing to fear from Great-Britain, nothing to expect but inſult, injury and oppreſſion. And from theſe nothing can relieve us, but a determined, unanimous, permanent, oppoſition.

DETROIT, April 29. 1769

THE Inhabitants of this Settlement have been very much alarmed'd lately, on Account of a Report prevailing, that the Indians were determin'd to aſſemble and cut them off, but by the very prudent meaſures taken on this Occaſion, by Capt. Turnbull, not only in Council with ſuch of the nations as were here, but his ordering the building of ſmall Forts for the ſecurity of the inhabitants, and obliging the Militia both of the old and new Subjects to parade, in order to ſhew their Union and that the Savages might ſee, they had not to do with the French only, but might expect to find that the Engliſh were equally concern'd, we have the greateſt Reaſon to hope, that the Blow (if intended is parried, or at leaſt put off: If intended I ſay, for there are not yet ſufficient Proof thereof, tho' certain I am, that the ſeveral Indian Nations are very far from being well contented; I ſhall not pretend to point out the reaſons thereof, as there may be many I know nothing of, one that appears to be very conſiderable among the Chippawas, is, Capt. Pat. Sinclair's being taken away from them, after their adopting him for their Father, hereof they complain heavily, as you will ſee by the incloſed Copy of a Council held here Yeſterday, by Maſſigihaſh the chief, and a Number of the principal people of his tribe, who came all the way from Saguina-Bay, for that Purpoſe. Capt. Sinclair's indefatigable Aſſiduity in learning and ſuiting himſelf to their Manners, Cuſtoms, Language, &c. &c. his Generoſity on all Occaſions in ſupplying their wants, his diligent Attention to their old men, women and children, and the very particular care he always took of their ſick, has endeared him ſo much to them, that they look upon him as a Demi God: They often ſay, they will now have a proof of his Majeſty's regard for them, in ſending back their father. If he does not come, I'm afraid of the Conſequences.

COPY of a Speach delivered by Maſſigihaſh, a Chief of the Chippawas, and twenty two of his Tribe, the 28th of April 1769 in Preſence of George Turnbull Eſq; Captain of his Majeſty's 60th Regiment, commanding Detroit, and it's Dependences, &c. Lieutenant M'Alpin Lieut. M'Dugal, Lieut. Abbott, Mr. Hay, Commiſſary of Indian Affairs; Enſign Duncan Enſign Gage Mr. Robinſon and ſeveral French Inhabitants: With the Anſwer.

Father. YOU have always told us to liſten to you with both Ears and not with One; this has been a Recommendation at all times.

Father. It has always been our ancient Cuſtom to ſpeak to one another, and I ſuppoſe it is the will of the Great Spirit.

Father. Our Father on the other ſide of the Great Lake, recommended to us to have Compaſſion on one another, and to take care of the Veſſel with us, and to be always good Friends. A String of W.

Father. Look upon us with Compaſſion, the Number you ſee of us.

Father. The Chippawas take you faſt by the hand where you are, and all your people.

Father. We ſalute the King, the General, and Sir William Johnſon; he was right to ſay, go to Detroit and take Care of our Children.

Father. Take Compaſſion on us poor little Chippawas, who are eſtabliſhed near the Veſſel.

Father. When we had our former Father there (Lieut. Sinclair) he aſked a Piece of land of us, which we gave him, as he had ſaid, let us live in Friendſhip and help one another.

Father. Our Children even are worthy of Compaſſion, and we beg compaſſion on them.

Father. Lieut. Sinclair had Compaſſion on us, and the Land he cultivated we profited by, for which Reaſon we gave him even the Trees

Father. We beg what we ſay may be put in writing, and this String may remain with a Mark. And the General and Our Father may be informed, that we beg that he may ſend the ſame Perſon back (Lieut. Sinclair) this Demand is even from the children, for what does it ſignify to us, to guard that Veſſel if he does not come, and beſides Things may not go well if he does not come.

Father. Our Men, Women and Children, regret him, if he does not come back we ſhall be loſt, there will be by and by but little Game to kill, and we ſhall be obliged to leave the place we are eſtabliſhed at.

Father. We love you all, and love the Veſſel, and its not for any diſlike to any of you, but we beg you will make this Demand for us.

There is ſome French people there who are worthy of Compaſſion, and may remain and join us in this Demand. A Branch or eight Strings.

Father. You have more Senſe than we, we know nothing; we have heard from our Brothers from Shagwamigen, will come here with Beaver to get what they are paſſionately found of —— Rum.

ANSWER.

Children. YOU ſpoke Truth when you ſaid you had been deſired to liſten with both your Ears, and that it was cuſtomary for us to ſpeak to one another.

Childern, It has likewiſe been deſired that you will live in Friendſhip with all his Majeſty's Subjects, as your happineſs depends upon it. A String of ſix Rows.

Children. I look upon you with Compaſſion, and when you are in Neceſſity do what I can to eaſe you, and beſides this, His Majeſty is at a great Expence, in paying a Smith and Interpreter for your ſervice.

The Veſſel is not kept there for us alone, ſhe is to carry Proviſion to ſupport theſe who bring you cloathing and Ammunition, &c. and conſequently ought to be as dear to you as us.

The Perſon who commands the Veſſel at preſent has it not in his Power to give you as much as the late Commander, as he is not ſo Rich, neither can you expect it from him, but his Intention is always to live in Peace and Friendſhip with you, and any Service you are of in aſſiſting him, will always be recompenced.

Children. The String ſhall remain here according to your Deſire, and the General ſhall be acquainted with it; we have heard of Mr. Sinclair's Arrival at New-York, and perhaps in ſome Months hence we may hear of his arrival in England; and we would be very glad he would return, provided it is agreeable to him.

Children. As to the Game, the people at the veſſel never hunt, ſo that they cannot make it ſcarce, and before there was a veſſel there, you did not receive the ſame benefits you have done ſince.

Children. We know you have been of Service at different times, in getting the veſſel up the Rapids, for which reaſon your preſent neceſſities have been conſidered, and you ſhall have a little clothing for your Children, and a little Rum and Vermillion for your young men but it is expected you will continue to live, with Capt. Robinſon, and all his Majeſty's ſubjects, in the ſame friendly manner you have done heretofore, and not expect things from him that is not in his power to give; always keeping in your mind, the ſolemn engagements you have entered into at different times, with your Father Sir William Johnſon.

A String of Ten Rows

They returned many thanks, ſaying our words went to their Hearts, and we ſhould have no reaſon to find the leaſt fault with their behaviour, and that their intention was to live in the ſame friendly manner with us, that they had hitherto done.

Some of their people were then interrogated, regarding ſome things they ſhou'd have ſaid about Belts coming this year, from the Hurons, in the name of the ſix Nations, Shawaneſe and Delawares, but they ſaid they had not made ſuch report, neither did they know any thing of the Kind.

WILLIAMSBURG, June 22.

Extract of a letter from London, March 25.

"There has been an addreſs to the King, fabricated by the Miniſtry, approving of, and thanking his Majeſty for every ſtep taken by adminiſtration ſince his acceſſion, and throwing an imputation of rebellions and diſaffection on the aſſociation for the Bill of rights, by which they in fact applaud miniſterial conduct in America, the murder of Mr. Allen, the maſſacre at Brentford, pardoning thoſe condemned by a fair trial for the maſſacre, general Warrants, rendering the habeas corpus of no effect, taking away the trial by juries, alteration of records, &c. &c.

"This was ſigned by a few foreign merchants, Courtiers, and almoſt every North-Briton in and about London, including the following tobacco merchants, viz Lyonel Lyde, Molleſon, Norton / Lidderdale, Giſt, Graham Franks, Steward and Campbell John Buchanan, Anderſon and Son, and Hunt, all the other merchants refuſed. Quere, are, the addreſſors proper men to be conſulted with American buſineſs?"

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.

Extract of a letter from Liſb,ieſt, dated Apr. 28.

"Indian Corn is now in the greateſt ſcarcity, and a famine is apprehended in the neighbourhood of Vienna, and particularly in the province of Galicia; and is an additional misfortune, we had lately ſuch ſtorms of hail and rain, the like not ſeen by the oldeſt inhabitants which cauſed inundations in ſeveral places, and ſwept away ſeveral villages, granaries, cattle, and people, whoſe bodies lay floating in this river, which came down ſo rapidly and bro't with it ſuch a ſurpriſing quantity of reptiles, that both ſhores are filled with them, and many are employed to this hour, in killing ſnakes, Vipers, and toads, which ſeem to be one of the Curſes of Egypt.

PHILADEPHIA, July 10.

Yeſterday the Sloop Sally, Capt. Blewer, arrived here from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, which place he left the firſt Inſt. He informs us that Capt. Lamb, in a Sloop from St. Chriſtophers, ſpoke the ſhip St. Helena, Capt. Arthur, from Briſtol, bound to Charleſtown, who deſired him to inform the inhabitants that the American revenue act was repealed. We alſo hear, by Capt. Blewer, that the merchants in Charleſtown have agreed not to import any goods they can poſſibly do without.

NEW-YORK, July 13.

A gentleman in Carolina, writes his friend in this City, that the veſſel mentioned under the Philadelphia Head, brougt advice that the acts for raiſing a revenue in America, were repealed the 20th of May, [The Story comes thro' a good many Hands——we wiſh it might be true.]

By a Gentleman in town, who left Briſtol the firſt of May, we hear, that the whole mercantile intereſt of England were about to unite in a petition to his Majeſty, on affairs of great moment to the Commerce of England. That it was expected the petition would be preſented in about a Week, and it was thought would have ſo great effect, that if the Parliament ſhould be before that prorogued, it would occaſion their being called together again by Auguſt at furtheſt.

NEWPORT, July 10.

We can aſſure the Public that Spinning is ſo much encouraged among us, that a lady of this town, who is in very affluent circumſtances, and who is between 70 and 80 years of age, has within about three weeks, become a very good ſpinner, though ſhe never ſpun a thread in her life before.—Thus has the love of liberty and dread of tyranny kindled in the breaſts of old and young a glorious flame, which will eminently diſtinguiſh the fair-ſex of the preſent time thro' far diſtant ages.

We hear the liberty ſloop which ſail'd a few days paſt on a cruiſe, has taken a prize; but of what nation, or whither bound, we have not learn'd; but imagine her to belong to ſome of the N. American colonies, as the whole N--v-l Force of h--s B---t--c M—— ſeems to be principally aim'd againſt thoſe colonies, notwithſtanding they are inhabited by the beſt ſubjects that ever ſerv'd a King; moſt remarkable for loyalty and yielding obedience to every juſt and conſtitutional act of parliament.

NEW-HAVEN, July 14.

Laſt week arrived here, in eight weeks from Liverpool, Capt. Hepburn, of this port.---He has bro't a London paper of the 12th of May, but it being miſlaid, we could not procure it.---It is ſaid to contain the King's ſpeech, at the prorogation of the parliament, and a liſt of thoſe members of the houſe of commons who voted againſt Col. Lutterell's being accepted, in the room of Mr. Wilkes; which is all the particulars we have heard.

HARTFORD, July 17.

Laſt Monday night the large & well accompliſhed Iron-Works in Coventry formerly belonging to Mr. Habakuk Turner, was intirely conſumed by fire.—

Laſt week the wife of one Kelley of Simſbury was ſafely delivered of 3 Children, two of which are ſince dead.

To be Sold

AT Great-Barrington, now the property of Catharine and Dorothy Corry, in a good Situation for Trade; a new Brick Houſe, with a convenient Barn and Stable, viz. The Houſe is 42 Feet in front, and 41 feet deep, with a convenient Cellar under the whole; oppoſite the ſaid Houſe, whereon the Barn ſtands are two Acres of good Land; back and adjoining ſaid Houſe are five Acres of good Meadow Land; about 80 Rod from the Houſe four Acres of good intervale Land; one Mile diſtance fifteen Acres of choice Land fit to bear any kind of Grain; adjoining ſaid Houſe is a large Garden in good Order.—The Houſe is well finiſhed, and a very convenient Store; there is five Fire Places in ſaid Houſe, and very convenient Bed-Rooms. To be ſold at private Sale, to which an indiſputable title will be given.—Enquire of Catharine and Dorothy Corry, upon the Premiſes, of Mark Hopkins, Eſq; in ſaid Great-Barrington.

WHEREAS the late Co Partnerſhip of *Smith & Williams,* is now finally diſſolved theſe are therefore to give notice to all perſons that ſtand juſtly indebted to ſaid Co-Partnerſhip or to either of them ſeperate they are hereby deſired to ſettle either by paying the money, or by giving notes by the firſt of September next or expect to be put to trouble without exception, as ſaid *Williams* is about to move out of the town where he now lives. Thoſe who have accounts under forty ſhillings are deſired to ſettle by the firſt of Auguſt next.

Goſhen, 29th June, 1769.

Sheffield, July 15, 1769.

Ten Dollars Reward,

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber of Sheffield on Thurſday the 5th inſt. a light brown Mare, 3 years old paſt, ſhod before the fore hoof very much broke, natural trotter, main lying on both ſides her neck, her ears very long, and turn in towards each other, no brand to be ſeen, near 14 hands high.——Whoever will take up the Thief and Mare, and bring them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure them ſo that the owner may have them again ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward for both or 3 Dollars for only the mare, and all neceſſary charges paid by

DANIEL KELLOGG.

Strayed

OR *Stolen* from the ſubſcriber of Litchfield the beginning of May laſt, a black MARE about 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded with the figure 9 on the off ſhoulder with her main all cut of and docked, a ſmall ſtreak down her face, one of her hind feet white, carries her head low and trots chiefly has never been ſhod, whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and thief (if ſtolen) ſo as that he may be brought to juſtice ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward and all neceſſary charges paid, and for the Mare only ſhall have 12s. paid by me,

JOHN TRYON.

Litchfield 1 July 1769.

ver of Power, are daring Breaches of Truſt, and inſupportable Grievances on the people.

RESOLVED, as the opinion of this houſe, that the late Extenſion of the power of courts of Admiralty in America, is highly dangerous and alarming; eſpecially as the Judges of the courts of Common law, the alone check upon their inordinate power, do not hold their places during good Behaviour: And thoſe who have falſely repreſented to his Majeſty's Miniſters, that no Dependence could be had on Juries in America, and that there was a Neceſſity of extending the power of the courts of Admiralty there, ſo far, as to deprive the Subject of the ineſtimable privilege of a trial by a Jury, and to render the ſaid courts of Admiralty uncontroulable by the ancient common Law of the land, are avowed Enemies to the conſtitution; and manifeſtly intended to introduce and eſtabliſh a Syſtem of inſupportable Tyranny in America.

RESOLVED, as the opinion of this houſe, That the conſtituting a board of Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms in America, is an unneceſſary Burthen upon the trade of theſe Colonies, and that the unlimited Power the ſaid Commiſſioners are inveſted with of making appointments, and paying the appointees what Sums they pleaſe, unaviolably tends ſo enormouſly to increaſe the Number of Placemen and penſioners, as to become juſtly alarming, and formidable to the liberties of the people.

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this houſe, "That all trials for Treaſon, or for any Felony or Crime whatſoever, committed or done in this his Majeſty's Colony, by any perſon or perſons reſiding therein, ought of Right to be had and conducted in and before his Majeſty's courts held within the ſaid Colony, according to the fixed and known courſe of Proceedings; and that the ſeizing any perſon or perſons reſiding in this Colony, ſuſpected of any crime whatſoever, committed therein, and ſending ſuch perſon or perſons to places beyond the Sea to be tried, is highly derogatory of the Rights of Britiſh Subjects; as thereby the ineſtimable Privilege of being tried by a Jury from the Vicinage, as well as the Liberty of ſummoning and producing Witneſſes on ſuch Trial, will be taken away from the Party accuſed."

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, July 8, 1769.

A true Copy.

Atteſt. SAM. ADAMS, Clerk of the houſe.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

July 13. 1769.

The following Meſſage mentioned in our laſt to be voted by the Houſe, was Yeſterday delivered to his Excellency the Governor at Cambridge. We ſhall give it our readres from the Votes.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, July 4 1769.

ORDERED that Mr. *Hancock*, Mr. *Spooner*, Mr. *Otis*, Major *Hawley*. Mr. *Greenleaf*, be a Committee to wait upon his Excellency Sir *Francis Bernard*, Baronet, with the following anſwer to his Meſſage of 28th June laſt.

THO'S CUSHING Speaker.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

BY your Meſſage to this houſe of the 28th June laſt, we are informed, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed by his Sign Manual, to ſignify to you his will and pleaſure that you repair to Great Britain, to lay before him the ſtate of this Province We are bound in duty at all times, and we do more eſpecially at this Time chearfully acquieſce in the lawful Command of our Sovereign: It is a particular Satiſfaction to us that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to order a true ſtate of this Province to be laid before him; for we have abundant Reaſon to be aſſured that when his Majeſty ſhall be made fully acquinted with the great and alarming Grievances which his truly loyal Subjects here have ſuffered thro' your adminiſtration, and the Injuries they have ſuſtained in their Reputation, as well as every important Intereſt, he will in his great Clemency and Juſtice, frown upon and for ever remove from his truſt all thoſe who by wickedly miſinforming his Miniſters, have attempted to deceive even his Majeſty himſelf. Your Excellency is beſt acquainted with the part you have acted; your own Letters have enabled this houſe and the Publick in ſome Meaſure to form a Judgement. And while you will neceſſarily be employed as this houſe conceives, in ſetting your own conduct in the moſt favourable light before his Majeſty, we are perſuaded we ſhall be able to anſwer for ourſelves and our Conſtituents, to the Satiſfaction of our Sovereign whenever we ſhall be called to it.

You are pleaſed to communicate to the houſe an Inſtruction for the appropriation of the Salary granted to his Majeſty's Governor during ſuch time as he may be abſent from the Colony: But as we are not "made to underſtand" that your Excellency will be continued in your Office as Governor of the Province after your expected Departure from it, the houſe cannot in Faithfulneſs to their Conſtituents make an unprecedented Grant of this Money for Services which we have no reaſon to expect will ever be performed.

Your Excellency muſt be fully ſenſible that the people of this Province have never failed in Duty to his Majeſty, to make ample Proviſion for the Support of his Government. You will be pleaſed to remember that you are fully paid to the Second of *Auguſt* next, before the Expiration of which Time you will embark for *Great Britain*. We ſhall then make the neceſſary Proviſion "for the Support of the Dignity of the Government," and when his Majeſty ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to appoint another Governor, we truſt this people will be ready, as they ever have been to grant him an ample Salary, proportioned to their own abilities, and ſuitable to his Station and Merit. Theſe are the only Conſiderations which ought to have any Weight with this houſe in granting the people's Money for the Support of a Governor—His Majeſty's 49th Inſtruction now before the Houſe, and to which you refer us, is a Rule for your Excellency, but we conceive, was never intended for the houſe of Repreſentatives—We have however the pleaſure of obſerving, that your Excellency is not at all reſtrained by it, from ſigning any Bills or other Matters that may be laid before you at any Time preceding the Grant of a Salary for the Support of Government, and therefore we have a juſt right to expect that you will not upon that account retard ſuch publick Buſineſs now before you, as his Majeſty's Service and the Welfare of the people indiſpenſibly requires.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29

From the Penſylvania Journal, June 29, 1769.

As the late outragious inſult and cruel treatment I have received from William Didingſton, commander of the armed ſchooner, Gaſpay, and David Hay, captain of the train, is become the common topic of converſation I think I am bound in juſtice to myſelf and the public, to give a full and true narrative of the whole matter.—What was my caſe yeſterday, may be the caſe of every freeman, who may unfortunately fall within the power of ſuch cowardly inſolent officers, who diſgrace the commiſſions they hold and who ſeem to think that their office intitles them to treat their fellow ſubjects with outrage, inſolence, & abuſe.

On the 26th inſt. going a fiſhing with Mr. Thomas Pedrix, of Cheſter, I ſaw a top ſail ſcooner coming up. As I wanted to ſpeak with a Pilot, who I was informed was in ſuch a ſcooner, I went near and hailed her and aſked what pilot was on board? The Capt. of the ſchooner replied, that the pilot did not chuſe to tell his name. Such an uncivil ungetleman like anſwer provoked me to tell him, that a civil queſtion deſerved a civil anſwer, and that I thought both the Captain and pilot *blackgards*.—Upon which the Captain ordered out his boat and five men, to bring me on board, at the ſame time preſenting his firelock, and ſwearing moſt violently, that he wold fire upon me, if I did not come along ſide directly. All this time I had no apprehenſion of its being a King's armed Schooner. When the boat came up the Cockſon immediately ſeized me, and in a piratical manner dragged me into the ſchooner, when the Captian accoſted me with the moſt abuſive language.—Finding in what hands I had fallen, I endeavoured to mollify him, by making all the conceſſions which gentlemen ought to demand. I aſſured him I did not know he was a King's officer; that if I had offended him I aſked his pardon. Juſt at this time happening to ſee Capt. Hay, to whom I was known, I appealed to him for my character expecting he would interpoſe his friendly offices. But Capt. Hay in a rude inſulting manner ſaid, "I know him very well, a tavern keeper in Cheſter, a damned horſe-jockey. They are all a parcel of damn'd raſcals." Tho' I heard much of the imperious inſolence of the man, yet I was quite thunder ſtruck at this inſtance of it. He did not ſeem drunk, as it is ſaid he was when he committed the violent outrage in Philadelphia ſome years ago, and attempted to aſſaſſinate a gentleman of that city. The words were no ſooner out of Capt. Hay's mouth, than the commander of the ſchooner ſtruck me in the face with his fiſt, and redoubled his ſtrokes, which I endeavoured to ward off, without offering to return a blow. But in fending off his ſtrokes, my hand happened to touch his face; on which, with an oath, he cried out, "you raſcal, will you ſtrike me on "board my own veſſel." I told I him I did not, that if my hand touched him, it was not deſignedly. "You lie, you raſcal." ſaid Capt. Hay, how dare you ſtrike a Captain of a man of war?" With that they both fell upon me; at the ſame time calling for the mate, who ſeized and held my hands, while the commander and Hay both beat me in a moſt cruel manner. When they had tired themſelves with beating me, that they might add inſult to cruelty, they ordered me to be put in irons, and as if nothing could glut their revenge they thruſt me into the hold, where the commander ſwore he would keep me and would not ſuffer me to ſee the light, nor to have pen, ink, or paper till he had carried me to Halifax, when the commander found that all his threats and menaces did not break my ſpirit, truſting to the protection of the laws of my country, I defied his malice and inſolence: His rage being ſomewhat abated, he ordered the boat with five men to put me on board my boat, if I would fall on my knees and aſk his pardon.—Finding he could not bring me to this, he ordered his men to carry me, bloody as I was, on board my boat, which was about half a mile diſtant, and during this inhuman ſcene he would not ſuffer to come nigh the ſchooner.

DAVIS BEVAN.

As ſoon as Mr. Bevan got to Cheſter, he followed them to this place, where they endeavoured to make up the matter with the caſh, which he nobly ſcorn'd, and has entered an action at civil law againſt each of the Captains.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE,

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

I Lately had occaſion to ſearch into the meaning of the word BARONET, and I find it to be a *diminutive* term, as the Grammarians ſpeak and that it denotes a *little, tiny* Baron. And the word Baron is derived from the Latin *Baro*, which in its *primary* Signification and as uſed by Cicero, means a *Blockhead*, a *Sot*, a *Dolt*, a *Fool*.

Vid. Ainſworth in voc.

From the PENNSYLVANIA CHRONICLE.

Mr GODDARD,

By inſerting the following Peice, from a late London Paper, in your Chronicle, you will oblige ſeveral of your Cuſtomers. Your's &c.

A VIRGIAN.

London Coffee Houſe
Philad. July 8. 1769

To the PRINTER;

How doth the city ſit ſolitary? She that was great among the nations, and Princeſs among the Provinces.

Jeremiah.

THOU wert the crowning city, whoſe merchants were Princes whoſe traffickers were the honourable of the earth, but thou ſhalt be deſtroyed that was inhabited by ſeafaring men. The iſlands ſhall tremble in the day of thy fall, when thou ſhalt become a deſolate city, not inhabited; for I will make thee a terror and thou ſhalt be no more; though thou be ſought, thou ſhalt not be found.

All the inhabitants of the weſt ſhall be aſtoniſhed at thee, and the merchants among the people ſhall hiſs at thee; thou ſhalt become a heap of deſolation, a city wherein no man dwelleth, for thy riches, and thy fairs, thy merchandize and thy mariners, thy pilots, thy calkers, and the occupiers of thy merchandize, and all the men of war that are in thee, ſhall fall in the day of thy ruin.

Such was the prediction concerning Tyre; whoſe ruin and deſtruction was partly effected by the luxury of its inhabitants, but principally by the unparallelled corruption, debauches, and every other vice in its adminiſtration, whoſe whole aim was the oppreſſion of the people, and therefore many thouſands of the moſt uſeful mechanics and merchants embarked for Carthage, one of its colonies, where the arts ſoon flouriſhed in the ſame degree that they declined at Tyre, and which ended in its overthrow, whilſt Carthage, for many years, ruled moſt of the nations of the Mediterranean.

The fall of the mother country and the riſe of its colony in the above inſtance, ought to be a warning to us; but inſtead of it, we are treading in her ſteps, and rendering it extremely difficult, and next to impoſſible, for a mechanic to live in this country any longer, and therefore they are embarking for our colonies; where an army which coſts this kingdom five hundred thouſand pounds a year, is ſent to ſupport officers in the collection of duties, which do not amount to one hundred and fifty thouſand; an army compoſed of manufacturers, raiſed at Leeds, Halifax, Mancheſter, Norwich, Birmingham, Sheffield, &c Such are the pains that Adminiſtration takes to complete our ruin, by tranſplanting our manufacturers to the colonies, where every man, deſerting from our army, is better and of more value to America, than his weight in gold.

As the truth of this is undeniable, it is of the utmoſt importance, and abſolutely incumbent on the manufacturers of this kingdom, to petition that our army, which is compoſed of artizans and mechanics, be recalled from our colonies, unleſs they are content to ſink into poverty, miſery and ruin, with the many hundreds or thouſands of diſtreſſed manufacturers whom they employ: and that at the ſame time they petition for the repeal of ſuch acts as impoſe duties in America on our own manufactures, which at preſent operates as a bounty given the Americans to make ſuch goods themſelves.

If therefore ſome ſalutary meaſures be not ſoon taken by the merchants & manufacturers of this kingdom, and application made to Government, to withdraw the army from America, as well as to repeal the revenue acts, they may repent, too late, of their indolence and neglect, when that the whole kingdom ſhall have received its fatal wound from the eſtabliſhment of all our manufactures in the colonies. When our riches and our fairs, our merchandize and our mariners, our pilots and our calkers, and the occupiers of our merchandize, ſhall fall to ruin, and our city become deſolate.

A LINEN DRAPER.

NEW-YORK, July 20

Yeſterday met in this city the commiſſioners from the ſeveral colonies, appointed by his Majeſty, for ſettling and fixing the boundaries between this province of New-York and the province of New Jerſey.

By ſeveral private letters come in Captain Salmon, from gentlemen in London, to their correſpondents here, we are aſſured, there are great diſpoſitions in the parliament to repeal the late Revenue act, could they have it done conſiſtent with their own pretenſions;—and they further ſay, that it will be repealed the next, ſeſſions, on condition the Americans behave with, Submiſſion, and acknowledge their right of taxation;—But if thoſe be the terms, the ſtruggle will not be ſo ſoon over; for tho' the Colonies always have been, and are now, all ſubmiſſive, yet it is hoped they never will yield an unconſtitutional Obedience—Capt. Davis in the ſhip Hope, was to ſail in a day or two after Capt. Salmon, and we hear he has twenty thouſand pounds ſterl. in caſh on board, for the uſe of the king's forces in theſe parts; an article wanted more than goods at this time:—The Capts. Richards, Kemble, Tingley, & Townſend, all of this port, were up for their return, and were expected to ſail in a few weeks:—We are told they have very little elſe on board but ballaſt, the merchants here being determined ſtrictly to adhere to the non importation of goods as the moſt apperent means of legally ſaving their diſtreſſed country; and it is ſaid, the very few goods which are now come, are either to be ſent back or ſtored.

BOSTON, July 20.

Yeſterday was held at Cambridge the anniverſary Commencement: at which John Winthrop, Eſq; SR. S Holliſian Profeſſor of Mathematics, in the vacancy of the Preſident's Chair, preſided. In the Forenoon, the Exerciſes were introduced by a Latin Oration, followed by Syllogiſtic Diſputes in Latin upon ſeveral Queſtions; after which there was a Dialogue in the Hebrew Language, and another in Greek;—a Diſcourſe in French on the advancement of the Sciences—a forenſic Diſpute in Engliſh—a Dialogue in Engliſh;—all performed by the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Arts: In the afternoon, beſides the ſyllogiſtic diſputes, was an Oration in Engliſh, and a valedictory Oration in Latin as uſual, by the candidates for the degree of Maſters of Arts. The Solemnity was concluded with an Anthem.

The forenſic diſpute was on this Queſtion, Whether Public Liberty can ſubſiſt without the Freedom of the Preſs.

After which 39 Young Gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Batchelors of Arts—and 32 to that of Maſters of Arts.

Alſo Mr. John Cheſter Williams, educated at Yale College, New Haven; and the Rev. Mr Simeon Williams, of Weymouth, educated at Naſſau Hall. New Jerſy, were admitted to the Degree of Maſter of Arts.

The Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province, in their late Seſſion, voted a very reſpectful Anſwer to the Letter received from the Houſe of Burgeſſes of Virginia, as lately mentioned.

HARTFORD, July 24.

We hear from Hebron, that on Sunday the 24th June laſt, the Rev'd Mr. Samuel Peters was married to the delicate and amiable Miſs Abigall Gilbert, Daughter of Samuel Gilbert, Eſq; of that Place—and that on the 14th of Inſtant, July, about 11 o'Clock at Night, this pleaſant Bride, departed this Life, by an Illneſs, termed by the Phyſicians, an improper Chorea Sonata Viti after 5 Days Illneſs, to the inexpreſſible Grief of her Conſort Parents, Brethren and Acquaintance; and on Sunday the 16th Inſt. her Remains were interred in St. Peter's Church in Hebron. Upon which Occaſion there appeared a very great Concourſe of People, in whoſe Countenances appeared the greateſt Diſappointment, Conſternation, and Lamentation ever ſeen in Hebron. The Rev'd Mr John Tyler of Norwich, performed the Duties of the Day, and the Funeral Obſequies; being 12 Days between the Nuptials and the ſilent Grave.

Her Curtains that were made of the Gold and Silver Thread, to adorn her Lodgings, are furled up being changed for a Napkin and a Winding Sheet, ſpun by the Spider and the Worm—the Marriage and feſtal Days were begun and carried on with proper Joy and Solemnity: but—their End is Death, without Dancing, or a merry Mood.

Men dying once, they die no more,
The Groom has Time to think, and Death (explore.

Laſt Friday Afternoon one Mr. Benjamin Hale of Suffield about 70 Years of Age was found dead in the Street lying on his Face. It is ſuppoſed he died in a Fit to which he was ſubject.

The Merchants and Traders in New Haven, have come to Reſolutions for the Nonimportation of Goods from England, ſimilar to thoſe entered into by the Merchants of Boſton and New-York, till the Acts of Parliament, impoſing Duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. ſhall be repealed.

☞ *On Friday the 14th Inſtant, Captain Salmon arrived at New York, in 7 Weeks from London, and on Monday arrived the Lord Hyde Packet Boat, Capt. Goddard, in 8 Weeks and 3 Days from Falmouth. The Papers brought by them contain his Majeſty's Speech at the Prorogation of Parliament, which was on the 9th of May, to the 14th of June Col. Lutterell's election as Knight of the Shire for the County of Middleſex was confirmed on a Diviſion of 221 againſt 152—As we have neither Time nor Room, the Particulars muſt be omitted till our next.*

To be Sold,

(On the moſt eaſy and generous terms)

A Very valuable tract of LAND, lying in Great Barrington, in the County of Berkſhire within about a mile from the courthouſe, and a mile and a half from the preſbyterian meeting houſe, and three quarters of a mile from a church; containing about 500 acres, well proportioned with arable, mowing and Paſturing land, ſuitably ſet with wood, with large improvements thereon, and a young orchard. Alſo two dwelling houſes and three barns thereon ſtanding, and it is ſo ſituated that it can be very conveniently divided into two farms, ſo that if any one ſhould incline to purchaſe but the one half thereof he can have it, and the whole is commodiouſly ſituated to be flowed, lying on a gradual diſcent; through almoſt the whole of which there runs a number of brooks that afford a plenty of water, and as it lies ſo near the court houſe, the center of buſineſs in the county there, will be a conſtant and certain market for all ſorts of produce; an indiſputable title will be given to the premiſes and can be immediately entered upon.—For further particulars, enquire of David Ingerſoll jun. Eſq; Attorney at Law in ſaid G. Barrington, or of the Printers hereof, who are able to give information concerning the terms of ſale.

Strayed

OR *Stolen* from the ſubſcriber of Litchfield the beginning of May laſt, a black MARE about 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded with the figure 9. on the off ſhoulder with her main all cut of and docked, a ſmall ſtreak down her face, one of her hind feet white, carries her head low and trots chiefly has never been ſhod. whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and thief (if ſtolen) ſo as that he may be brought to juſtice ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward and all neceſſary charges paid, and for the Mare only ſhall have 12s. paid by me,

JOHN TRYON.

Litchfield 1 July 1769.

Sheffield, July 15, 1769.

Ten Dollars Reward,

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DANIEL KELLOGG.

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Goſhen, 29th June, 1769.

TO BE SOLD.

AT Great-Barrington, now the property of Catharine and Dorothy Corry, in a good Situation for Trade; a new Brick Houſe, with a convenient Barn and Stable, viz. The Houſe is 42 Feet in front, and 41 feet deep, with a convenient Cellar under the whole; oppoſite the ſaid Houſe, whereon the Barn ſtands are two Acres of good Land; back and adjoining ſaid Houſe are five Acres of good Meadow Land; about 80 Rod from the Houſe four Acres of good intervale Land; one Mile diſtance fifteen Acres of choice Land fit to bear any kind of Grain; adjoining ſaid Houſe is a large Garden, in good Order.— The Houſe is well finiſhed, and a very convenient Store; there is five Fire Places in ſaid Houſe, and very convenient Bed-Rooms. To be ſold at private, Sale to which an indiſputable title will be given.—Enquire of Catharine and Dorothy Corry, upon the Premiſes, or Mark Hopkins, Eſq; in ſaid Great-Barrington.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt.

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

Joseph Maken, jun.

HEREBY informs his cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from Middletown to Eaſt Hartford, where he has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINS, which he will ſell as uſual, upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of patented Medicins, among which are,

BAteman's drops, Turlington's Balſam of life, Godfrey's Cordial, Hill's Balſam of Honey, Hooper's female pills, Anderſon's ditto, Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, Spices, ſuch as cinamon, mace, cloves, Nutmegs, &c. &c &c.

RUN-AWAY

FRom the ſubſcriber of Windſor on Sunday the 2d inſt. an apprentice lad named *Eliſha Alderman* about 20 years of age about 5 feet 8 Inches high wears his own black hair ſomething freckled, had on when he went away a pale blue homeſpun Coat, a brown Waiſtcoat, with two buttons on each ſleve, and a pair of white Trowſers.

‡☞‡ All perſons are forbid harbouring concealing, or entertaining ſaid apprentice on the penalty of the law. P

SOLOMON ALLYN.

Windſor July 5. 1769.

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the firſt Tueſday of Auguſt next at the houſe of Mr. ——— Rice innholder in Brookfield, will be ſold.

THE lands in the counties of Hampſhire and Worceſter, that belong to the eſtate of *Joſeph Dwight*, Eſq; deceas'd,— And thoſe in the county of Berkſhire will be ſold at the houſe of Samuel Brown in Stockbridge, on the ſecond Tueſday of Auguſt next, the ſales to begin at nine of the Clock in the Morning of each day. P

Stray'd or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber of Windſor on the night after the 6th inſt. a black HORSE, about 14 & half hands high, about four years old, natural pacer, goes narrow behind, the near fore ſhoe on, the other loſt off, no brand, a low neck.—— Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the owner, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

CORNELIAS PHELPS.

Windſor, July 10, 1769.

To be ſold on reaſonable Terms,

A Lot of Land in

Hartford, about Half a mile ſouth of the court Houſe, containing about 15 acres; ſix of it choice mowing land, which requires no dung, the reſt paſture, with a fine orchard. Enquire of HORACE HOOKER.

Windſor, June 30, 1769.

This is to give Notice,

To the Suſquehannah Company, to meet at Windham, on the laſt Wedneſday of July next, at nine of the clock in the morning; as matters of importance, relative to the affairs of ſaid Company, ſpecially call for their conſideration.

per ELIPHALET DYER, JEDEDIAH ELDERKIN, } Committee.

June 27, 1769.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON,
near the Great Bridge.

BOSTON, July 3.

Thurſday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of repreſentatives,

I HEREBY communicate to you an extract of a Letter I have received ſome Time ago from general GAGE, deſiring that I would lay before you the accounts of the Expenditures incurred by Quartering his Majeſty's Troops at *Boſton*, that Funds may be provided for diſcharging the ſame. I accordingly lay before you the ſaid accounts, as communicated to me by Col. *Robertſon* together with a copy of a letter from him upon the Subject. The Vouchers referred to in the ſaid letter are in the hands of Col. *Joſeph Goldthwait*, who will produce the ſame to your order. I deſire that you will take theſe accounts into your Conſideration, and provide proper Funds for diſcharging the ſame, ſo far at leaſt as you are required by Law.

I am alſo deſired by the General to make a Requiſition to you, that proviſion may be made for the further Quartering His Majeſty's Forces in the town of *Boſton*, and Caſtle-Iſland, according to act of Parliament.—— This Proviſion was made for the 65th Regiment whilſt it was quatered in the Caſtle-Iſland by my order, with the advice of Council. But now the general Court is ſitting, it is proper that you ſhould take order in this Buſineſs, and eſpecially in providing Funds for that purpoſe, without which further proviſion cannot be made. I deſire you would act thereupon as ſoon as you can, as I underſtand that the Quartering the 29th regiment in the Caſtle Barracks is delayed for want of it. FRA. BERNARD.

July 6, 1769

Yeſterday his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

AS the Seſſion is drawing to a concluſion, I muſt deſire that you will give an Anſwer to my meſſage of Thurſday laſt, and that you will diſtinguiſh between the charge. ariſing from the hiring barracks and turniſhing them, and the charges of purchaſing ſuch proviſions as are directed by act of Parliament to be provided by the province; and that you will alſo give an anſwer, whether you will or will not eſtabliſh funds for the future ſupplying proviſions, according to act of Parliament, to the troops quartered in barracks in the town of Boſton, or which ſhall or may be quartered in the provincial barracks on the Caſtle Iſland, or either of them. And I deſire that you will be explicit and diſtinct in theſe particulars, that there may be no miſtake in the report of your reſolutions on theſe heads.

In my former meſſage I omitted to inform you that the barracks on Caſtle Iſland will not conveniently hold a regiment without an additional building for officers rooms;——the want of ſuch a building has been enquired into by the commiſſary and found to be real; and an eſtimate of the expence has been made, which I underſtand amounts to £.260. I deſire that you will take this alſo into conſideration, and let me know your reſolution thereupon FRA. BERNARD.

July 12, 1769

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printers hereof, for the Courant, Advertiſements, and on every other Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to

The PRINTERS.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1769

Numb. 241.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives, July 14 1769.

ORDERED, That Mr. Hancock, *Col.* Bowers, *Major* Hawley, *Col.* Buckminiſter, and *Mr.* Otis, *be a Committee to wait upon his Excelency the Governor with the following Anſwer to his two Meſſages of the 6th and 12th Inſtant.*

T. CUSHING, Speaker.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives have contemplated your ſeveral Meſſages of the 6th and 12th Inſtant, as fully as the time to which you were pleas'd to limit them would admit.

And as General Gage's Letter on this Subject dated 15th of May, of which we are favour'd with an Extract only muſt have been receiv'd before the Meeting of the General Aſſembly, we think it very extraordinary that your Excellency ſhould ſuffer five or ſix weeks to elapſe befour you thought proper, to give us the leaſt Intimation of this Matter. It is alſo ſurprizing that as the Barrack Maſter General, Colonel Robinſon, was in Boſton near a Month, the greater Part of which Time the General Aſſembly was ſitting, we never before heard of the "Demand, which he has had the Honour to make," as he is pleas'd to expreſs himſelf in his Letter to your Excellency of the 13th of June.

It is wonderful indeed that this houſe ſhould have no Notice of that Demand till the 6th Inſtant, and that a quickening Meſſage ſhould ſo ſoon follow. Between theſe Meſſages Lord's Day intervening, the houſe had adjourn'd as uſual from Saturday to Monday.

But it is truly aſtoniſhing that when the gracious Deſires of Majeſty itſelf, of aids in Men and Money, in the late War in which we freely bled with our Fellow Subjects and Brethren of Great Britain, as well as of America, and on other no leſs arduous Occaſions have with Royal Clemency and great Condeſcenſion ever been intimated in the form only of a Requiſition, the Barrack Maſter General ſhould hold ſo high and peremptory a Tone as the the word Demand muſt neceſſarily imply. The Indignity thus offer'd to your Excellency's Commiſſion would have been an Affair intirely between your Excellency and the Barrack Maſter General, had it not been communicated to us, & as an appendage, accompanied your Meſſage of the 6th Inſtant, the Subject of which we ſhall now more immediately conſider.

The public Proceedings of this houſe, will, we truſt, ſufficiently evince to the whole World and to all Poſterity the Idea we entertain of the ſudden Introduction of a Fleet & army here; of the unparrallelled Methods us'd to procure this Armament, and the Indefatigable Pains of your Excellency and a few intereſted Perſons, to keep up a ſtanding army here by Sea and Land in a Time of profound Peace, under the mere Pretence of the Neceſſity of ſuch Force to aid the Civil Authority. But were it a time of War, and the Neceſſity of ſuch a Force ever ſo great, of which it is admitted the King by Virtue of his undoubted Prerogative of marching his Armies, and directing his Fleets to any part of his Realms or Dominions, is the ſole Judge, yet Sir, it ſhou'd ever be remember'd, that the very Nature of a free Conſtitution requires that thoſe Fleets and thoſe armies ſhou'd be ſupported only by the *Aids Voluntarily* granted by the *Commons*. Thus till very lately they have been ſupported, not only in Great Britain and Ireland, but in all the Britiſh Dominions.

May it pleaſe your Excellency, We are now conſtrained to be very *explicit* upon the *Funds propos'd*, and the *Law alluded to*, both in your Meſſage of the 6th Inſtant, and in the Extract of General Gage's Letter before us. By *Funds* we preſume is meant a Proviſion for the Reimburſement of ſuch Expences as have been occaſioned, or may accrue, in Conſequence of quartering the troops here; and by *Law* we preſume is meant the *Mutiny Act* ſo commonly call'd, which was paſs'd in the 6th Year of the Reign of our moſt gracious Sovereign. By this Act it is declared the Officers and Soldiers quatered as therein more particularly expreſs'd ſhall from time to time be furniſh'd and ſupplied by a perſon or perſons to be authoriz'd or appointed for that Purpoſe by the Governor and Council of each reſpective Province, or upon the Neglect or Refuſal of ſuch Governor and Council in any Province, then by two or more Juſtices of the Peace reſiding in or near the Place of quartering, *with Fire*, and other enumerated articles; and that the reſpective Provinces ſhall repay *ſuch Perſon or Perſons* all ſuch Sum or Sums of Money by him or them paid for the taking, hiring, and fitting up uninhabited houſes, and for furniſhing the Officers and Soldiers therein, and in the barracks, with *Fire*, and the other enumerated articles; *and ſuch Sum or Sums are by ſaid Act required to be raiſed in ſuch Manner as the public Charges for the Provinces reſpeively are raiſed*: And *it is alſo further declared by the ſaid Act, that the extraordinary Expences of Carriages ſhall be paid by the Province or Colony where the ſame ſhall ariſe.*

From hence it is obvious, that the Governor and Council have no more Right by this act to draw Money out of any Colony Treaſury than *two or more Juſtices* therein mentioned; The Duty preſcribed to them all is entirely confined to the appointment of a Perſon or Perſons to furniſh and ſupply the articles in ſaid Act mentioned. Such is the unreaſonableneſs and ſeverity of the act that it leaves to the ſeveral Aſſemblies on this Continent not even the leaſt colour of Privilege; and only the pitiful power to raiſe the Sums in ſuch Manner as the public Charges of the Provinces reſpectively are raiſed; hence it is manifeſt how unwarrantably the Governor and Council have acted in the Payments they have ordered between the Diſſolution of the laſt Year's Aſſembly and the convening this, for ſupplying the ſixty fifth Regiment lately quartered at Caſtle-William, it being well known there was no Fund provided, conſequently there could be no Appropriation for that Purpoſe.

With your Excellency's Leave we ſhall now take a nearer View of the act of Parliament above mentioned. This whole Continent has for ſome Years paſt been greatly diſtreſs'd with what are called "acts for impoſing taxes on the Coloniſts for the expreſs Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue," and that without their Conſent in Perſon or Repreſentative. This Subject has been ſo fully handled by the ſeveral Aſſemblies and in the Publications both in Europe and America, that we ſhall be as brief as poſſible upon this head; but muſt take leave to obſerve, that in ſtrict Propriety all thoſe acts may be rather called *Acts for raiſing a Tribute in America for the Purpoſes of Diſſipation among Placemen and Penſioners.* And if the preſent Syſtem of Meaſures ſhould be much further purſued, it will ſoon be very difficult, if poſſible, to diſtinguiſh the caſe of Widows and Orphans in America, plunder'd by infamous informers, from thoſe who ſuffer'd under the Adminiſtration of the moſt oppreſſive of Governors of the Roman Provinces, at a Period when that once proud and haughty Republic, after having, *ſubjugated* the *fineſt Kingdoms* in the world, and drawn all the Treaſures of the *Eaſt* to *imperial Rome*, fell a Sacrifice to the unbounded Corruption and Venality of its Grandees. But of all the new Regulations, the *Stamp-Act* not excepted, this under Conſideration is the moſt exceſſively unreaſonable. For in Effect, the *yet free* Repreſentatives *of the free* Aſſemblies of North-America are called upon, to pay of their own and their Conſtituents Money, ſuch Sum or Sums as *Perſons*, over whom they can have *no Check* or *Controul* may be pleas'd to *expend*! As Repreſentatives we are deputed by the people, agreeable to the Royal Charter and the Laws of this Province. By that Charter and by the Nature of our Truſt, we are empower'd "*to grant ſuch* Aids, and to levy ſuch taxes for his Majeſty's Service as are reaſonable," of which if we are free and independant Judges we can no longer be free Repreſentatives, nor our Conſtituents free Subjects. If we are free Judges, we are at Liberty to follow the Dictates of our own Underſtanding, regardleſs of the Mandates of others. It is impoſſible we ſhould be free Judges, if we are but blindly to give as much of our own, and our conſtituents Money, as may be demanded by thoſe we know not.

Your Excellency muſt therefore excuſe us in this our expreſs Declaration, that as we cannot, conſiſtently with our own Honor, our Intereſt, much leſs with the Duty we owe our Conſtituents, we never ſhall make any Proviſion of Funds for the Purpoſes in your ſeveral Meſſages above mentioned.

Saturday laſt his Excellency the Governor was pleas'd to Prorogue the Great and General Court or aſſembly of this Province, to Wedneſday the 10th Day of January next, after making the following Speech.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

AT the opening of this Seſſion, I had in contemplation the expediency of paſſing the public Bills which were neceſſary to the

Government with all due expedition, and particularly the Supply bill, without which the whole provincial Debt, by a law then ſubſiſting, would have been levied in one Year, which would have been a great Burthen upon the People. And I had reſolved with myſelf to promote the expediting ſuch neceſſary Bills, and to avoid and remove, as far as I could, all difficulties which might obſtruct the ſame. But you Gentlemen, had not the ſame Diſpoſition: you not only put a ſtop to all real Buſineſs with the moſt trifling pretences for ſome weeks together; but you endeavoured, by all means you could, to oblige me, in the courſe of my Duty, to put an abrut end to the Seſſion, before you would permit the neceſſary Buſineſs of the Province even to be brought before you.

In this, Gentlemen, you had ſome ſucceſs: you put me under the difficulty of either not making proper Proviſion for the neceſſary Service of the Government, which could not be done without continuing the Seſſion, or by a continuation of it, ſhewing a want of regard to the dignity of the Crown. The aſſertions, which you have from the beginning of the Seſſion to this time continued to iſſue, in direct Oppoſition to the Senſe of the ſovereign Legiſlature, as it has been lately declared and in terms entirely inconſiſtent with the Idea of this Province being a Part of the Britiſh Empire, would have demanded of me an immediate Vindication of the honor of the crown, by putting an early End to this Seſſion, if I had not been reſtrained by my concern for the Exigencies of the ſtate. And I muſt rely upon his Majeſty's favourable indulgence in accepting my attention to the Neceſſities of the people, in lieu of the reſentment which was due to the miſbehavior of their Repreſentatives.

To his Majeſty therefore and, if he pleaſes, to his Parliament muſt be referred your invaſion of the rights of the imperial Sovereignty. By your own acts you will be judged: you need not be apprehenſive of any Miſrepreſentations as it is not in the power of your enemies, if you have any, to add to your publications: they are plain and explicit, and need no comment.

It is my duty, and I ſhall do it with regret, to tranſmit to the King true Copies of your Proceedings: and, that his Majeſty may have an Opportunity to ſignify his Pleaſure thereupon before you meet again, I think it neceſſary to Prorogue this General court immediately to the uſual time of its Meeting for the Winter Seſſion.

Council Chamber

FRA. BERNARD.

July 15, 1769.

ADVICES by the PACKET.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

WESTMINSTER, *May* 9.

THIS day his Majeſty went to the houſe of Peers, and the commons being ſent for, and come thither, his Majeſty was pleaſed to give his royal aſſent to,

An act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money out of the Sinking Fund; and for applying a certain ſum, therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year 1769.

An act for granting to his Majeſty a certain ſum of money, to be raiſed by a Lottery.

An act for applying certain monies, therein mentioned, for the ſervice of the year 1769.

An act for the better ſecuring the Duties of Cuſtoms upon certain goods removed from the Outports and other places to London.

An act for farther encouraging the growth and culture of raw ſilk in America.

An act to permit the free importation of raw hides and ſkins from Ireland and America.

An act for explaining, amending, and continuing an act to reduce the Militia Laws into one act.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and clothing to the Militia.

And to ſeveral other Bills.

After which his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech;

" *My Lords and Gentlemen*

" HAVING thought it neceſſary to give ſo early a commencement to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament, I am glad to find, that by your Zeal and aſſiduity in the Diſpatch of the public Buſineſs, I am now enabled to relive you from your attendance, before the ſeaſon of the year is too far advanced.

' I cannot put an end to the Seſſion, without expreſſing my entire approbation of your conduct, and thanking you for that clear Demonſtration, which your Proceedings, through the whole Courſe of the Seſſion, have afforded to all the world, of the affectionate attechment of my Parliament to my Perſon and Government, as well as of their ſteady adherence to the true Intereſt of their Country.

' It was with much Satisfaction that I obſerved your particular attention to thoſe great national Objects, which, at the Seſſion, I recommended to your more immediate conſideration. The Reſult of your Deliberations, reſpecting the late acquiſitions in the Eaſt-Indies, has ſhewn, that you were not more attentive to the immediate Benefit ariſing therefrom in Point of Revenue, than to the Securing, at all Events, the permanent Commercial Intereſts of the Country, and guarding againſt every poſſible Diſcouragement to our own Manufactures, and to the Induſtry of my Subjects. What more remains to be done, for ſecuring the Poſſeſſion of thoſe acquiſitions, you will, I doubt not, proceed to provide for, with all convenient Diſpatch, at your next Meeting.

' The Meaſures which I had taken regarding the late unhappy Diſturbances in North America, have been already laid before you. They have received your approbation; & you have aſſured me of firm Support in the Proſecution of them. Nothing, in my Opinion, could be more likely to enable the well diſpoſed among my Subjects in that part of the world, effectually to encourage and defeat the deſigns of the Factious and Seditious, than the hearty Concurrence of every Branch of the Legiſlature in the Reſolution of maintaining the Execution of the Laws in every Part of my Dominions. And there is nothing I more ardently wiſh for, than to ſee it produce that good Effect.

' With Reſpect of Foreign affairs, my own Determination, as well as the aſſurances given me by the other Powers of Europe, continue the ſame as I communicated to you at the Beginning of this Seſſion; And however unſucceſsful my attempts have proved for preventing the unfortunate Rupture that happened between Ruſſia and the Porte, I ſhall not fail to uſe my good Offices towards reſtoring Peace between thoſe Powers; and I truſt, that the Calamities of War will not extend to any other part of Europe."

"*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons*,

' My particular Thanks are due to you, as well for the Supplies which you have granted me for the Services of the current Year, as for the Proviſion which you have made for enabling me to diſcharge the debt incurred upon account of my civil Government. Your readineſs in relieving me from the Difficulties increaſing upon me from the continuance of that Debt, I ſhall ever conſider as an additional Motive for me to endeavour to confine the Expences of my Civil Government within ſuch Bounds, as the honour of my Crown can poſſibly admit.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen*,

' It gives me great Concern to be obliged to recommend to you, with more than ordinary Earneſtneſs, that you would all, in your ſeveral Counties, exert your utmoſt Efforts for the Maintenance of public Peace, and of good order among my People. You muſt be ſenſible, that whatever obſtructs in any degree, the regular Execution of the Laws, or weakens the authority of the Magiſtrate, muſt leſſen the only Security which my People can have for the undiſturbed Enjoyment of their Rights and Liberties. From your Endeavours in this common cauſe, I promiſe myſelf the moſt ſalutary effect: On my part, no Countenance or Support ſhall be wanting; for as I have ever made, and ever ſhall make, our excellent Conſtitution the Rule of my own conduct, ſo ſhall I always conſider it as equally my duty to exert every Power, with which that conſtitution has entruſted me, for preſerving it ſafe from Violation of every Kind; being fully convinced, that in ſo doing I ſhall moſt effectually provide for the true Intereſt and happineſs of my People."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's Command, ſaid:

" *My Lords and Gentlemen*,

' It is his Majeſty's Royal will and pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Wedneſday the 14th of June next to be then held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Wedneſday the 14th of June next."

LONDON, May 5.

A convention between Paoli and the French Court has been in agitation theſe three months paſt, in order to ſuſpend all hoſtile engagements during this ſummer; and by ſome recent circumſtances not yet publickly tranſpired, it is foretold the conqueſt of Corſica will not be completed, and very likely not undertaken, this year.

There will be no Engliſh forces ſent out of England to the European Continent on any account. As to a certain monarchs's demands, they will not be complied with by this adminiſtration, whoſe maxims are totally anticontinental.

Great pains, it is ſaid, are taken to prevent the Middleſex Petition from being preſented. However, it is upon its travels, and on Saturday laſt was ſubſcribed by full 2000 Freeholders.

May 18. By letters from Corſica we are informed, that General Paoli, in an aſſembly which he held laſt month, told his countrymen, "That before the month of July next, if they behaved properly, they would probably be their own maſters; at the ſame time adviſing them to take whatever ſteps they liked; but that, for his own part, he was determined to defend his country to the laſt drop of his blood, in conjunction with four or five thouſand ſelect friends, whoſe courage and fidelity he could depend on."

It is ſaid that Gen. Paoli has lately numbered the inhabitants of his Iſland, and that he found 40,000 able to bear arms, excluſive of them who had enliſted under the French colours.

It is now ſaid, that notwithſtanding the preſent exultations, the friends of Liberty will ſhortly appear with ſuch eclat as will aſtoniſh all Europe.

May 20. By letters arrived yeſterday from Poland, we hear that Prince Gallitzin, at the head of the Ruſſian army, opened the trenches before Chozim on the 5th inſt. and that the turks had retired, after throwing a body of 10,000 into that fortreſs.

There is a report that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has made very important overtures to the Grand Maſter, and the Knights of Malta, to aſſiſt her in her preſent rupture with the turks, and that warlike community have actually her Imperial Majeſty's propoſals under ſerious conſideration.

Conſiderable wagers have been laid at the Weſt end of the town that (provided the fortreſs of Azoph, as reported, is taken from the Turks) the Ruſſians will be maſters of Conſtantinople before this day twelve month: And large odds have been taken, that the Ruſſian troops will even garriſon that capitol the enſuing winter.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 10.

" No government ever ſhewed ſtronger ſymptoms of a more convulſed ſtate than France does at this period; the critical moment is arrived, and the power of this Government is at its laſt gaſp; another month determines its greatneſs for ever, or, will render the kingdom of France trifling and contemptible: The Court are Deiſts, the Parliament of France Janſeniſts, the army and people zealous Catholicks; the Miniſter of France ſenſible the revenue of the kingdom is unable another year to ſupport the dignity of its Monarch: The charge of the army, the expences of the marine, and the civil branches of government, has planned a reformation; and conſequently the ſeiſure of the whole eccleſiaſtical revenue. Such a vaſt accumulation of riches, and ſuch an addition of uſeful ſubjects, by the total ſuppreſſion of the religious orders, will give France more real greatneſs and power, than the moſt ſucceſsful war. The army, who are the greateſt obſtacle. The Fineſſe of Corſica, of garriſoning Genoa, of aſſiſting Spain, and the embarkation for Sweden, are to employ many battalions, it is ſaid, ninety. The Swiſs and German troops in the pay of France, are to be encamped not far from Paris, to be reviewed by the King; but, in fact, to awe the capital. The time of the conclave renders it impoſſible for the papal power immediatly to interfere; the Jeſuits then remain the only obſtacle; they are to be bribed by being reſtored to their poſſeſſions in Spain and Portugal, ſwearing allegiance to the Miniſter of France.

Louis the Fifteenth is to ſurpriſe the Parliament of Paris, by a ſudden declaration that all religious orders are inſtantly ſuppreſſed, the office of Farmer General annihilated, and the tax upon ſalt remitted to his beloved ſubjects; that a tenth of the eccleſiaſtical revenue is to be granted to the collegiate churches, another tenth to the public ſchools and hoſpitals; the remainder to the relief of the ſubject, and maintenance of the aged perſons of the different orders. Louis is then to be declared the patron of the Gallican Church, and the ſaviour of France."

NEW YORK, July 27.

On Thurſday laſt arrived here the ſhip Hope, Capt. Benjamin Davies from London, in 8 weeks.

We can aſſure the public, that his Excellency our Governor, has received a letter from Lord Hilsborough (by Capt. Davis) acquainting him, that his Majeſty and his Miniſters would uſe their utmoſt endeavours at the opening of the next Seſſion of parliament to obtain a repeal of all the American revenue acts.

In Capt. Davis came ſeveral paſſengers, which, with the ſhip's crew, juſt amounted to 45!——and he has brought 45 thouſand dollars for the uſe of the government, and was juſt 45 days from his laſt port.

Capt. Kemble was to ſail in about a fortnight after him, to be loaded chiefly with King's ſtores, and was to bring another ſum of nearly the ſame value.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 3.

" Public affairs here continue in as great confuſion as ever. Wilkes's cauſe, or rather the cauſe of Liberty, gains new Friends every Day. The Freeholders of Middleſex have ſigned a petition to his Majeſty, complaining of a great number of grievances, and particularly of their being deprived of the Freedom of chooſing their own repreſentative to ſit in Parliament. This petition will be preſented in a Day or two: If they are denied Redreſs of their Grievances, it is dangerous to ſay what will be the conſequence. Our American affairs are forgot, amidſt the greater noiſe of the commotions here. It gives great pleaſure to all the Friends of the colonies, to hear that all is quiet in America; by theſe means we ſhall defeat the deſigns of the M——y, who ſeem deſirous to drive us to deſperation. The agreement amongſt our Merchants, to import no more goods, will plead with more eloquence in our favour, than a thouſand petitions. Let us ſtudy OEconomy.——let us encourage our own manufactures,—and above all, let us be united amongſt ourſelves, and we ſhall yet be a rich and powerful people."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 13.

" I can give you news which I think can be depended on, highly intereſting to every American. I have this day been aſſured, that the King and council have come to reſolutions favourable to the colonies; and that the acts ſo much complained of, will certainly be repealed, immediately on the meeting of the parliament."

Extract of a letter from London dated May 25.

' *You will I ſuppoſe, from your governor be informed of the reſolution of the King and Council, to repeal the acts you complain of the next Seſſions, the American committee refuſed to convey the intelligence to America; a reſolution I ſtrenuouſly ſupported: It appears to me rather extraordinary, that miniſters ſhould publickly venture to anſwer for the reſolutions of parliament; but it is of a piece with their conduct, which has been moſt extraordinary; it ſeems however, to ſhew you, they are heartily ſick of the diſpute, and will tend to preſerve peace and tranquility among you. Will it be likewiſe ſufficient to induce you to cancel your reſolutions? Recind I think is the word, if you do you are——and we ſhall ſoon know what you are made of.*

NEWPORT, July 22.

LAST Monday Morning the 17th Inſtant, the armed Sloop Liberty, commanded by Capt. William Reid, arrived here and bro't in a Brig and a Sloop belonging to Connecticut, taken in the Sound, without this colony, on Suſpicion of the Brig's having done ſome illicit act, & that the Sloop had contraband Goods on Board; but as no proof appeared againſt the Brig, ſhe reported her Cargo at the Cuſtom Houſe here;—and on Wedneſday, no Proſecution having been enter'd againſt either of them, Capt. Packwood went on Board his brig in Order to get his ſword and ſome neceſſary apparel, which the Commanding Officer on board, (one of the Liberty's Men) refuſed to let him bring away, and 'tis ſaid, offer'd him Violence; which reduced Capt. Packwood to the neceſſity of drawing his ſword, to force his way into his boat, whereupon the Officer call'd to the liberty's People to fire on Capt. Packwood as he was going aſhore, which they did, and a brace of balls, tis ſuppos'd, went very near but did not hurt him; they then attempted to fire ſeveral more Guns upon him, which they happily all ſnapped or flaſhed and could not be diſcharged.

This attempt of violence by the Liberty's people, whoſe commander had never condeſcended to exhibit his Commiſſion to the Governor of this colony, enraged a Number of perſons, that, the enſuing evening having met Capt. Reid on the Long-Wharf, they obliged him to ſend for his men on ſhore, in order to diſcover the man who firſt fired at Capt. Packwood; upon which Capt. Reid ſent for all his hands except his mate, afterwards a Number of perſons, unknown, went on board the Liberty, ſent the mate away, cut her cables and let her drive aſhore at the point, where they cut away her Maſt, ſcuttled her and carried both her boats to the upper part of this town and burnt them.——While this affair was tranſacting, the ſloop ſuſpected of having contraband goods on board made her eſcape; and the brig has ſince received her papers and ſail'd laſt Friday.

⁂ A Number of Articles, compoſed for this Day's Paper we are obliged to omit.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford, and by Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield,

The Invalid Inſtructed: or GOD's deſign in ſending Sickneſs upon Men and their Duty under it. Being a Courſe of Thoughts, ſuggeſted in a Declining, Dangerous State, and delivered by way of

SERMON,

To the fourth Society in HARTFORD.

By NATHANIEL HOOKER, A.M.

Miniſter of ſaid Society.

Boſton, July 2, 1769.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subſcription,

A Volume of curious Papers to ſerve as an Appendix to Lieutenant Governor HUTCHINSON's Hiſtory of *Maſſachuſetts Bay*.

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages in Octavo.

The Price in Sheets will be *One Dollar*.

The work will begin as ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers appear to defrey the Expence, and be carried on with all poſſible Diſpatch.

No more books will be printed than what are ſubſcribed for.

Subſcriptions to encourage the Printing the ſame Collection will be received by T. & J. FLEET in Boſton and Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON at Hartford.

☞ *As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs they be preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear, from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment.*

To be Sold, or let on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Joſeph Shepard,

Of Hartford, a Dwelling Houſe and Barn with about one acre of good Land, with a good orchard ſituated about 100 rods weſt of the Great Bridge, in the north end of Cooper Lane. For terms, Enquire of JOSEPH SHEPARD, on the premiſes.

To be Sold by

George Wm. Willis,

At his ſhop in Middletown, a neat aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, on reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of Patented Medicines among which are

HILLS pectoral Balſom Honey, Squires grand Elixer, Turlington's Balſom of Life.—Bateman's Drops—Lockyers and Andorſons Pills—Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo Spices of all kinds.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

BRIEF REMARKS on a Number of falſe Propoſitions, and dangerous Errors, which are ſpreading in the Country, collected out of ſundry Diſcourſes, lately publiſhed; wrote by Dr. Whitaker, and Mr. Hopkins.

By WILLIAM HART, *A. M.*

Paſtor of the firſt Church in Say-Brook.

Said piece will probably be ready for the Subſcribers at the Commencement; and will contain 3 or 4 Sheets.

Subſcriptions are taken in at the Printing-Offices in New London, New-Haven and Hartford.

Meſſ. Green & Watſon,

By inſerting the following in your next you will lay a recent obligation on

An Old Cuſtomer.

IN your paper, Nº 235, I find a very extraordinary piece—the ingenious author of this admirable performence, after ſundry learned poſitions concerning union, incorporate bodies, confederacies, &c. hath bro't in a heavy charge againſt the medical corporation of Litchfield county. I was not a little ſurpris'd to find a perſon ſo deſtitute of underſtanding and loſt to all virtue and goodneſs, as to write againſt any attempts for the regulation of the practice of phyſic; when its well known, that all learned and wiſe nations have thought it not only their intereſt, but indiſpenſable duty to encourage phyſical ſocieties—I ſhall not waſte time and paper, in taking notice of the ungenerous and unpolite reflections with which this writer hath loaded the medical corporation; but only remark upon the inconſiſtency and incoherence of his ſatyrical harangues. He ſays, "when any ſociety or body corporate "is found not to anſwer the general good "as was propos'd in its formation, it is "beſt in ſuch caſe to diſband." "Such "(ſays he) I humbly conceive the medical "corporation of Litchfield county to be." What this general good is, that was propos'd in the ſocieties firſt formation, our author tells us, where he ſays the deſign of this ſociety was, "to promote a good agreement amongſt its members, endeavour "to be mutually aſſiſting to each other in the "healing art, and to keep out all quacks "and vain pretenders to phyſic." But this grand thing ſays he which is to keep out quacks and vain pretenders, "can, under "its preſent conſtitution, in no meaſure "be anſwered." We have had, continues he, "too many proofs of this (ſince the ſociety's formation) to doubt of the truth "of the aſſertion." What theſe proofs are, which our author hints at, I am unable to gueſs, unleſs it be true (as he ſays in his cloſe) that, "he has himſelf had the honor to be a "member of the ſociety." the firſt argument brought to prove this daring aſſertion is, that the ſociety have lately received one into their body, who had read ſome, but never liv'd with any practitioner or been in the practice himſelf. To which I anſwer that had the ſociety receiv'd ſuch a one into their body, it would be no argument againſt its honor or rectitude, for this very perſon, with a good genius, and the help of books, might be a good theoriſt, and well qualified for the practice, without ever living with any practitioner. Of this inſtances are notorious: witneſs ſome of the beſt phyſicians in this colony, who were never under the care of any particular tutor. But here I muſt inform our author, that he has made a miſtake; for I have attended every convention of the medical corporation for this two years laſt paſt, and no perſon has been received but who had been (more or leſs) under the tuition of ſome practitioner; nor have any been received, without examination, but ſuch as have been ſome time in the practice; and for the truth of this I appeal to the corporation—I find that this uncommon writer differs very much in his ſentiments from the reſt of mankind. Let us now examine a little to ſee whether he agrees with himſelf. He ſays, that "the deſign of the ſociety was to promote a good agreement & harmony amongſt its members, by aſſiſting each other in the healing art, endeavouring to keep out quacks and vain pretenders." He alſo ſays that "the majority of this ſociety are themſelves quacks and vain pretenders." Now this accurate reaſoner can't be ſo miſtaken in his logic, as to ſuppoſe that this majority of quacks and pretenders had a deſign to keep out quacks and pretenders unleſs he ſuppoſes they had a deſign againſt themſelves: he therefore muſt ſuppoſe that it was ſome of the principal members (as he is pleaſed to call them) who had this noble end in view.—— Well, let us hear what his charity is for theſe principal members.——"I wiſh (ſays he) there was no reaſon to complain of inſincerity even among ſome of the principal members and firſt promoters of the affair. Some who are deſirous to agrandize themſelve, and father their blunders upon their neighbours" Now, if our author believes that the deſign of the principal members of this ſociety is to aggrandize themſelves, and father their blunders upon their neighbours—— —— and alſo believes the majority of this ſociety are themſelves quacks, then he does not believe (as he ſays) that the deſign of the ſociety was to promote a good agreement amongſt its members, endeavouring to aſſiſt each other in the healing art, and to keep out quacks, &c. If he ſhould ſay that altho' the deſign of the ſociety in its firſt formation, was good and honorable, yet it has now loſt its honor and virtue. I will notify him that he has precluded himſelf from ſuch a pretended evaſion becauſe he has ſaid that the very exiſtance and firſt formation of the ſociety is bad, and the deſign of ſome of the principal members and firſt promoters of it is diſhonorable.

(The remainder in our next)

To be Sold,

(On the moſt eaſy and generous terms)

A Very valuable tract of LAND, lying in Great-Barrington, in the County of Berkſhire within about a mile from the court-houſe, and a mile and a half from the preſbyterian meeting houſe, and three quarters of a mile from a church; containing about 500 acres, well proportioned with arable, mowing and Paſturing land, ſuitably ſet with wood, with large improvements thereon, and a young orchard. Alſo two dwelling houſes and three barns thereon ſtanding, and it is ſo ſituated that it can be very conveniently divided into two farms, ſo that if any one ſhould incline to purchaſe but the one half thereof he can have it, and the whole is commodiouſly ſituated to be flowed, lying on a gradual diſcent; through almoſt the whole of which there runs a number of brooks that afford a plenty of water, and as it lies ſo near the court houſe, the center of buſineſs in the county there will be a conſtant and certain market for all ſorts of produce; an indiſputable title will be given to the premiſes and can be immediately entered upon.—— For further particulars, enquire of David Ingerſoll jun. Eſq; Attorney at Law in ſaid G. Barrington, or of the Printers hereof, who are able to give information concerning the terms of ſale.

TO BE SOLD,

AT Great-Barrington, now the property of Catharine and Dorothy Corry, in a good Situation for Trade; a new Brick Houſe, with a convenient Barn and Stable, viz. The Houſe is 42 Feet in front, and 41 feet deep, with a convenient Cellar under the whole; oppoſite the ſaid Houſe, whereon the Barn ſtands are two Acres of good Land; back and adjoining ſaid Houſe are five Acres of good Meadow Land; about 80 Rod from the Houſe four Acres of good intervale Land; one Mile diſtance fifteen Acres of choice Land fit to bear any kind of Grain; adjoining ſaid Houſe is a large Garden, in good Order.—The Houſe is well finiſhed, and a very convenient Store; there is five Fire-Places in ſaid Houſe, and very convenient Bed-Rooms. To be ſold at private Sale to which an indiſputable title will be given.—Enquire of Catharine and Dorothy Corry, upon the Premiſes, or Mark Hopkins, Eſq; in ſaid Great-Barrington.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North-ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, Blown and Rock Salt.

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 80 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c. lately improved by Lieut. Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 22, 1769.

WHEREAS the late Co-Partnerſhip of *Smith & Williams*, is now finally diſſolved theſe are therefore to give notice to all perſons that ſtand juſtly indebted to ſaid Co-Partnerſhip or to either of them ſeperate they are hereby deſired to ſettle either by paying the money, or by giving notes by the firſt of September next or expect to be put to trouble without exception, as ſaid *Williams* is about to move out of the town where he now lives. Thoſe who have accounts under forty ſhillings are deſired to ſettle by the firſt of Auguſt next.

Goſhen, 29th June, 1769.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Printers hereof, for the Courant, Advertiſements, and on every other Account, are earneſtly requeſted to make ſpeedy Payment, to

The PRINTERS.

Sheffield, July 15, 1769.

Ten Dollars Reward,

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber of Sheffield on Thurſday the 5th inſt. a light brown Mare, 3 years old paſt, ſhod before the fore hoof very much broke, natural trotter, main lying on both ſides her neck, her ears very long, and turn in towards each other, no brand to be ſeen, near 14 hands high.—— Whoever will take up the Thief and Mare, and bring them to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure them ſo that the owner may have them again ſhall have TEN DOLLARS Reward for both or 3 Dollars for only the mare, and all neceſſary charges paid by

DANIEL KELLOGG.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to Subſcribers,

Two Diſcourſes,

From John vi. 44.

"*No Man can come unto me, except the "Father which hath ſent me draw him.*"

Wherein the Sinner's Inability to comply with the Goſpel, is ſtated and confirm'd; and the propriety and ſeaſonableneſs of exhorting men to do; and blaming them for not doing, what no man, in their circumſtances *can* do, is particularly conſidered.

By JOHN SMALLEY, A. M.

Paſtor of a Church in Farmington.

N. B. A few of the above Books are to be diſpoſed of to others, at the Store of Mr. Fiſher Gay of Farmington, and of Mr. —— Paſſiville at Kenſington; ſold alſo at the Printing Office.

MONDAY, July 7, 1769

Numb. 242.

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, *July* 27. 1769.

Extract of a Letter from a Peer of the firſt Blood in Britain, to his Friend in N. America, dated April 13.

SIR,

"I Have not been an unfeeling ſpectator of your diſtreſſes, of the common calamities of your native country; but as Tully writes, being neither able to bear the manners of the Princes, or of the People, I have thought fit, under the Shelter of the greateſt examples, to retire from civil broils to my little paternal inheritance.——

'If I had thought that my mingling any longer in the political croud could have done any ſervice to my country, I wou'd not have adopted a plan of domeſtic, ſtudious, or rural retirement. But as things are now ſituated, I think myſelf happy in my ſilent retreat from the unhappy diſſentions of a too much convulſed and corrupted common wealth.

'From this virtuous and contemplative retirement, I will never conſent to withdraw myſelf, whilſt I ſee things in the light I now do: Should any critical events happen to reſtore the loſt manners of the Britiſh empire, and to open a channel for the exerciſe of any little talents of which I may be poſſeſſed, for the good of my country, no one will come forth whith greater pleaſure or alacrity than myſelf: Penetrated as I have been from my tendereſt youth, with the higheſt ſentiments of truth, honor and righteouſneſs of action. I rejoice in writing with ſincerity ſuch a letter to ſuch a man, and even in my ſecret hours of meditation, or in the more animated intercourſes of my little ſociety, I ſhall often wiſh and pray for the accompliſhment of thoſe happy changes for which you breathe, and have often breath'd your benevolent deſires.——

'Farewell Sir, be of good courage, and remember that even in theſe laſt times you had the comfort to receive ſuch praiſes, and ſuch ſympathetic expreſſions of emotion from the deſpiſed remnant of a deſpiſed, and unfortunate, yet a bold and generous race of Patriots. Tell Mr. Cuſhing and thoſe other gentlemen whoſe regards I poſſeſs and value, that I remember them with honor and with pleaſure; tell them, tell all who deſerve to be told ſo, that there is a Peer in Britain who is a true friend to injured innocence and to America; one who loves Liberty and virtuous Exertions for their own ſakes, and not for the popular applauſes which often accompany them. That he withdraws himſelf from his reward, and is preparing himſelf diligently for a better country.

I am with high Conſideration and Eſteem, Sir, your obedient humble Servant ——."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in London, to his Friend in Boſton, dated May 20 1769.

MY laſt incloſed you the King's Speech, by which you will ſee the Temper of the Miniſtry at that Time: They ſince induſtriouſly ſpread it about the City that the obnoxious acts will be repealed next Seſſion, the firſt Buſineſs it enters upon, if the people of America remain quiet till then: They have adviſed ſeveral Merchants to write over to that Purpoſe.——With regard to my own Sentiments, I cannot adviſe you to lay aſide one Meaſure which you have prudently fixed upon; becauſe if there ſhould be a Diſappointment or Delay, your People will grow impatient, and it will be difficult to return to your Methods of Oeconomy after they have been once ſuſpended: You have other Difficulties which muſt be removed before the affection between the Mother Country and her Colonies can be re-eſtabliſhed.——The Freeholders of Middleſex are preparing a Petition, in which the Concerns of America are introduced, and ſome of the Grievances pointed at which will diſcover the Senſe of that body relative to your affairs.——A united and peaceable Purſuit of the Conduct you have adopted, until you obtain the end you have at heart, is warmly recommended by

your humble Servant.

We are aſſured from undoubted authority, that the adminiſtration is well diſpoſed to relieve the colonies againſt all real grievances ariſing from the late acts of revenue: and tho' the preſent miniſters have concurred in the opinion of the whole legiſlature, that no meaſures ought to be taken which can derogate from the legiſlative authority of Great Britain over the colonies, yet they have declared that they have at no time entertained a deſign to propoſe any further taxes upon America for the purpoſe of a revenue, & that it is their intention to propoſe in the next ſeſſion of parliament to take off the duties upon glaſs, paper and colours, upon a conſideration of ſuch duties being contrary to the true principles of commerce.

It is reported in town that two of the commiſſioners are ordered home.

L O N D O N.

In the Courſe of the laſt Seſſions of Parliament, 35 new Members took the Oaths and their Seats, occaſioned by Deaths, Promotions, or conteſted Elections. On Whitſun-Monday and Tuſeday, a great concorſe of People aſſembled in St. Gorge's-Fields, and in honour of the popular priſoner, kept a fare there, which in all probabilty, will for the future be annually held, and called Wilkes's Fare.

It being obſerved at the court end of the town, that Mr. Wilkes had been bought off, a certain Nobleman then preſent ſaid, that it was ungenerous to charge a man with a Crime, which could not be prov'd againſt him, ſhould it appear that Mr. Wilkes had accepted a Penſion, he, tho' one of his warmeſt admirers, would poſt him for a Scoundrel.

The petion of Grievances and apprehenſions will be preſented without any Noiſe, for tho' it has been ſaid to be laid aſide, yet it is upon its Travels, & ſubſcribed by full 3000 of the moſt eminent Freeholders.—The Meeting of the Supporters of the bill of rights, after receiving the report of their committee, and a copy of their Circular letter to be ſent throughout England (declaring the Motives that induced them to unite, and giving an Account of their Subſcriptions, &c.) which received their approbation, adjourned their Meeting to a Fortnight before the next Seſſion of Parliament ſhould commence.

May 25. Yeſterday the petition of the Freeholders of the County of Middleſex, was preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, John Sawbridge, and James Townſhend, Eſqrs. Mr. Bellas, Mr. Aſkew, Mr. Ellis, and the Rev. Dr. Wilſon, which his Majeſty was pleaſed to receive and expreſſed his Satisfaction at their having brought it in ſo private a Way to avoid the leaſt Tumult; he aſſured them that he would refer it to the Conſideration of the Parliament, as ſoon as they ſhould meet for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs.—Mr. Serjeant Glynn, intended to have preſented the Petition, but being unable to kneel, Mr. Aſkew did that honour in his Stead; the ſame day a Cabinet council was held, after which his Majeſty return'd to Richmond,—The Number of Names ſigned to the Petition is 2220, and is the Majority of the Freeholders.

It is abſolutely determined by the Miniſtry, that all the act relative to taxing America, ſhall be repeal'd at the Opening of the next Seſſions of Parliament.

A Daily paper ſays, that the town of Boſton clears £. 253. per Week, by the Reſidence of the Troops there; and it is alſo ſaid, that the Rev. Mr. Apthorp, of that town, for whom the greateſt Intereſt is making for the intended Biſhoprick of America, has given his Opinion, that the moſt proper Place for his Reſidence would be at Philadelphia, it being the centre of the Colonies.

At the anniverſary Meeting of the ſons of the Clergy at St. Paul's, the collection was only £. 794. which was £. 111. leſs then laſt year, the reaſon was partly owing to the Ridotto all Freſco, being the night before at Vauxhall Gardens, there being above Seven Thouſand perſons there, and admitted at half a Guinea each, ſo that inſtead of a Rehearſal of Muſic at St. Paul's for that Charity, it will be better to have yearly a Ridetto all Freſco, at Vauxhall Gardens, above 500 of the perſons who went there, were left dancing till Six a clock in the Morning, there were many fancy dreſſes, and above 500 were admitted by 10 the evening before, that night not a Hanckney Coach was to be ſeen in London.

The parliament had broke up, and nothing done for America, in regard to taking off the duties, but is expected at their next Sitting it will be their firſt attention, and is to be ſettled to the Satisfaction of both: Upon theſe preſumtions and promiſes, ſeveral of the Merchants in London are upon ſhipping goods as uſual, expecting they will be properly received, to the Satisfaction of their correſpondents.

The News brought from the Eaſt Indies by the laſt Ships, has affected India ſtock 20 per cent, as juſt before their arrival it was at 267, and now is as low as 248, and its feared it will fall yet 40 or 50 per Cent. Letters from Rotterdam [illegible], that Advice had been received from [illegible], of a great Advantage having been obtained by Hyder Ally, over the troops in the Engliſh Service at Madraſs, under the Command of oite different & that he was beſieged ı his own Capital. A Fleet of nine Line and three Frigates are reſolv- be ſent to the Eaſt-Indies, and nd to be given to commodore Rich- rds; and a report prevails that will again embark for the Eaſt- ttle the Company's affairs We hear w Chairmen of the Eaſt India com- tely diſcovered a Secret which the rt had cheriſhed with the utmoſt d which they deemed to be im- nt by the Vigilance of this Gen- ow remains no longer a Secret, ourt of Verſailles have actually a ake a conqueſt of the Eaſtern Part car, if not prevented by the Eng- ave alſo made a Settlement there, y increaſes. Nothing proves the de being gone into other hands, he Scarcity of their Coin in Lon- years ſince, Bankers paid in now a Moidore is almoſt a Me- anufactory of Niſmes, carried on iſh there, ſupplies Portugal and countries with Camblets.

Mr. Wilkes has expreſt a Wil- o out of the Kingdom, if Matters ed to the Satisfaction of his g diſguſted at the Defection and ſome who had profeſs'd unalter- ip for him.

O N D O N.

It has been obſerved, that it is ſo common to attack the moſt aracters in print, for no other quently, than mere difference airs, that thoſe who eſcape pub deemed of no conſideration and notice of either party.

letter from Oletto, April 28. s troops which are in garriſon ving advanced towards Alata ſo ſuddenly upon thoſe places, tants fled in the greateſt terror, ir wives, children, and effects, the enemy. The taking of s enables the French by their etrate further into the iſle; attempt may coſt them dear, iefs of the nation is encamp- ourhood with a body of 8000

19. Letters from Baſtia of ught by a courier extraordi- ount de Vaux, declare, that f Nebbio, compoſed of ſeven bmitted to his Majeſty's Corſicans had abandoned their that quarter; and that Bor- oſt us 300 men laſt year, had out ſtriking a blow, where the cannon they left there, elonging to the Corſicans; Officers and ſeven men kil- venty wounded, in making of theſe important poſts. at the inhabitants of Zouza , and that we had got poſ- of Lento.

part of the late ſpeech e affairs of America has s of the Americans into a it beſpeaks a no lenient them.

ſty's ſpeech was read on a certain company, they ted at not finding any men- late inſults, that one or two e'p muttering, "He takes and were quite chopfallen

written by an eminent don, on Wedneſday laſt, to erica.

cquainted you of a deſign f preſenting an addreſs to Livery of London, and I articularly, how ſuch an ece the ſo much wiſhed Revenue acts. In place y of the addreſs, I now f his Majeſty's Speech, n the prorogation of the h you will find that you e for this ſummer; and

…; I deſire you may have it publiſhed in all your news papers, as you will be able to diſtinguiſh who amongſt them are your friends: It were pity that ſuch of them as are in the American trade, ſhould not feel the grateful ſenſe you have of their conduct, and I deſire that ſome of the names may be printed in *Capital Letters.*

May 25. Yeſterday the Petition of the Freeholders of Middleſex which has been ſo long preparing, was preſented to his Majeſty at St James's, and moſt graciouſly received; to avoid tumults no more than 7 gentlemen went with it.

Lord Willoughby was the nobleman who introduced Mr Serjeant Glynn and the reſt of the gentlemen who delivered the Middleſex petition to his Majeſty, who was graciouſly pleaſed to accept it, and received the petitioners in a manner that does the higheſt honour to the good ſenſe of our auguſt Sovereign, and evinces, in the cleareſt manner, that George, the well-beloved, is ſincerely diſpoſed to reign in the hearts of all his ſubjects.

We are aſſured that no anſwer was given to the above petition, but that in a few days the freeholders will wait on his majeſty again for his anſwer.

The Middleſex Petition, preſented yeſterday to his Majeſty, was ſigned by 1565 Freeholders.

An Evening Paper ſays, "It is now expected, that the firſt hoſtilities, preparative to a war, and previous to a declaration, will be ſtruck againſt our ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies.

Yeſterday a grand council, ſaid to be on plantation affairs, was held at the Cockpit, Whitehall, at which moſt of the great officers of ſtate aſſiſted.

May 29 A certain Great Perſonage, it is ſaid, upon reading over a late Petition, told thoſe that were with him, who were ſmiling at it, "That it required more mature conſideration than they were aware of."

It is alſo rumoured, that a Nobleman obſerved, after reading it, that the Freeholders who ſtand forth as the Patrons and Supporters of the Libery of the Subject have abſolutely, by the mode of delivery & ſome expreſſions in the Petition, ſhewn themſelves deſirous of throwing more power than ever into the hands of Prerogative.

It is reported that when Mr. Meadows, who accompained Lord Pembroke to Corſica, was aſked by the count de Vaux, what he thought of the ſtrength of the Corſicans? He anſwered, that he imagined they were very powerful, and that the reduction of the iſland would be extremely difficult. The French General replied. "Sir, you Engliſhmen think too much of the power and courage of theſe iſlanders, but a few weeks will certainly ſet you right on that head, as I flatter myſelf it is eaſy to make a complete conqueſt of the iſland in that time."

May 30 It is ſaid that the account inſerted in the Papers, that a Great Perſonage would refer the Middleſex Petition to the conſideration of Parliament is premature; and it is further ſaid that a cabinet council will ſhortly be held on account of the ſaid petition.

Friday Col. Scott arrived at his houſe in Pall mall, from his Regiment at New-York, after having made a tour through all the provinces in North America.

B O S T O N, *July* 31.

Yeſterday arrived here the Ship Boſcawen, Capt. Jacobſon from LONDON, *but laſt from Plymouth, who bro't a Print of the 5th of June, from which we have taken the following extraordinary, and very intereſting intelligence, Viz.*

To the KING'S moſt Excellent Majeſty.
The HUMBLE PETITION of the FREEHOLDERS of the county of MIDDLESEX.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign.

WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the freeholders of the county of Middleſex, beg leave, with all affectionate ſubmiſſion & humility, to throw ourſelves at your Royal Feet, and humbly to implore your paternal attention to thoſe grievances, of which this county and the whole nation complain, and thoſe fearful apprehenſions, with which the whole Britiſh empire is moſt …

… premote and counſel ſuch meaſures as cannot fail to deſtroy that harmony and confidence, which ſhould ever ſubſiſt between a juſt and virtuous Prince, a free and loyal people.

For this diſaffected purpoſe they have introduced into every part of the adminiſtration of our happy, legal conſtitution, a certain unlimited and indefinite diſcretionary power; to prevent which is the ſole aim of all our laws, and was the ſole cauſe of all thoſe diſturbances and revolutions, which formerly diſtracted this unhappy country; for our anceſtors, by their own fatal experience, well knew in a State where diſcretion begins, law, liberty and ſafety end. Under the pretence of this diſcretion, or, as it was formerly and has been lately called—law of ſtate—we have ſeen

Engliſh ſubjects, and even a member of the Britiſh legiſlature, arreſted by virtue of a general warrant, iſſued by a Secretary of ſtate, and contrary to the law of the land——

Their houſes rifled and plundered, their papers ſeized, and uſed as evidence upon trial——

Their bodies committed to cloſe impriſonment——

The habeas corpus eluded——

Trial by jury diſcountenanced, and the firſt Law officer of the crown publickly inſinuating that juries are not to be truſted——

Printers puniſhed by the miniſtry in the ſupreme court without a trial by their equals, without any trial at all.——

The remedy of the law for falſe impriſonment barred and defeated.—

The plaintiff and his attorney for their appeal to the law of the land, puniſhed by expences and impriſonment, and made by forced engagements to deſiſt from their legal claim—

A writing determined to be a court where it was not cognizable in the firſt inſtance, contrary to law, becauſe all appeal is thereby cut off and inferior courts and juries influenced by ſuch predetermination——

A perſon condemned in ſaid court as the author of the ſuppoſed libel unheard, without defence or trial——

Unjuſt treatment of petitions, by ſelecting only ſuch parts as might be wreſted to criminate the petitioner, and refuſing to hear thoſe which might procure him redreſs——

The thanks of one part of the legiſlature propoſed by a miniſter to be given to an acknowledged offender for his offence, with the declared intention of ſcreening him from law——

Attachments wreſted from their original intent of removing obſtructions to the proceedings of law, to puniſh by ſentence of arbitrary fine and impriſonment, without trial or appeal, ſuppoſed offences, committed out of court——

Perpetual impriſonment of an Engliſhman without trial, conviction, or ſentence, by the ſame mode of attachment, wherein the ſame perſon is at once party, accuſer, judge, and jury——

Inſtead of the ancient and legal civil police, the military introduced at every opportunity, unneceſſarily and unlawfully patrolling the ſtreets, to the alarm and terror of the inhabitants——

The lives of many of your Majeſty's innocent ſubjects deſtroyed by military execution——

Such military execution ſolemnly adjudged to be legal——

Murder abbetted, encouraged, and rewarded.——

The civil magiſtracy rendered contemptible by the appointment of improper and incapable perſons——

The civil magiſtrates tampered with by adminiſtration, and neglecting & refuſing to diſcharge their duty—

Mobs and riots hired and raiſed by the miniſtry, in order to juſtify and recommend their own illegal proceedings, and to prejudice your Majeſty's mind by falſe inſinuations againſt the loyalty of your Majeſty's ſubjects—

The freedom of election violated by corrupt and undue influence, by unpuniſhed violence and murder.——The juſt verdicts of juries, and the opinion of the judges over ruled by falſe repreſentations to your Majeſty;

Obſolete and vexatious claims of the crown ſet on foot for partial and electing purpoſes—

Partial attacks on the liberty of the preſs; the moſt daring and pernicious libels againſt the conſtitution, and againſt the liberty of the ſubject, being allowed to paſs unnoticed, whilſt the ſlighteſt libel againſt a miniſter is puniſhed with the utmoſt rigour——

Wicked attempts to increaſe and eſtabliſh a ſtanding army, by endeavouring to veſt in the crown an unlimited power over the militia; which, ſhould they ſucceed, muſt, ſooner or later, ſubvert the conſtitution, by augmenting the power of adminiſtration in proportion to their delinquency——

Repeated endeavours to diminiſh the importance of members of parliament individually, in order to render them more dependent on adminiſtration collectively. Even threats having been employed by miniſters to ſuppreſs the freedom of debate; and the wrath of parliament denounced againſt meaſures authoriſed by the law of the land——

Reſolutions of one branch of the legiſlature, ſet up as the law of the land, being a direct uſurpation of the rights of the two other branches, and therefore a manifeſt infringement of the conſtitution——

Public money ſhamefully ſquandered and unaccounted for, and all inquiry into the cauſe of arrears in the civil liſt prevented by the miniſtry—

Inquiry into a paymaſter's public accounts ſtopped in the Exchequer, though the ſums unaccounted for by that paymaſter amount to above forty millions ſterling—

Public loans perverted to private miniſterial purpoſes—

Proſtitution of public honours and reward to men who can neither plead public virtue nor ſervices—

Irreligion and immorality, ſo eminently diſcountenanced by your Majeſty's Royal example, encouraged by adminiſtration both by example and precept.

The ſame diſcretion has been extended by the ſame evil counſellors to your Majeſty's dominions in America, and has produced to our ſuffering fellow ſubjects in that part of the world, grievances and apprehenſions ſimilar to thoſe of which we complain at home.

Moſt gracious Soverign.

SUCH are the grievances and apprehenſions which has long diſcontented and diſturbed the greateſt and beſt part of your Majeſty's loyal ſubjects. Unwilling, however, to interrupt your Royal repoſe, tho' ready to lay down our lives and fortunes for your Majeſty's ſervice, and for the conſtitution as by law eſtabliſhed, we have waited patiently, expecting a conſtitutional remedy by the means of our own repreſentatives; but our legal and free choice having been repeatedly rejected, and the right of election now finally taken from us, by the unprecedented ſeating of a candidate who was never choſen by the county, and who, even to become a candidate, was obliged fraudulently to vacate his ſeat in parliament, under the pretence of an inſignificant place, invited thereto by the prior declaration of a miniſter, that whoever oppoſed our choice, though with but four votes, ſhould be declared member for the county. We ſee ourſelves, by this laſt act, deprived even of the franchiſes of Engliſhmen, reduced to the moſt abject ſtate of ſlavery, and left without hopes or means of redreſs, but from your Majeſty or God.

Deign then, moſt gracious Sovereign, to liſten to the prayer of the moſt faithful of your Majeſty's ſubjects; and to baniſh from your Royal favour, truſt, & confidence, for ever, thoſe evil and pernicious counſellors, who have endeavoured to alienate the affection of your Majeſty's moſt ſincere and dutiful ſubjects, and whoſe ſuggeſtions tend to deprive your people of their deareſt and moſt eſſential rights, and who have traiterouſly dared to depart from the ſpirit and letter of thoſe laws which have ſecured the Crown of theſe realms to the houſe of Brunſwick, in which we make our moſt earneſt prayers to God, that it may continue untarniſhed to the lateſt poſterity.

(Copy) *Signed by* 1565 *Freeholders.*

B O S T O N, *Auguſt* 2. 1769.

[illegible] Monday laſt [illegible] Excellency Governor Barnard left his at Roxbury and went to [illegible] William. The next Morning about [illegible] o'Clock he embarked on [illegible] his Maje-

but ſoon after the wind ſhifting to the Eaſt, ſhe anchored again a Mile or two below her former Moorings, where yet lies waiting for a Wind. His Excellency was ſaluted with 15 Guns on his leaving the Caſtle, and with the like Number on his arrival on board the Rippon. Mr. Thomas Bernard, his Excellency's third Son accompanies him. There went Paſſengers in the ſame Ship Col. Hoar, formerly in the Provincial Service, Capt Murray and ſeveral other Officers of the Regulars.

His Excellency upon his embarking having delivered the Province Seal to the Lieutenant Governor, Yeſterday his honour in council took the Oaths appointed by acts of Parliament, in order to take upon him the Adminiſtration of the Province.

(Remainder of the piece began in our laſt)

THE next thing worthy of notice is, what our aut or ſays concerning phyſical ſocieties in general His words are theſe, viz "beſides I am not certain but that a "confederacy of Doctors might be hurtful "to ſociety (even on ſuppoſition they were "never ſo well qualified.) The matter of "medicine lies very much in the dark (with "regard to the vulgar) and its difficult for "common people to determine whether they "are well or ill uſed in demands made upon "them; and a combination of Doctors per- "haps, gives them a greater advantage to "impoſe on mankind, by extravagant de- "mands, than if no ſuch combination had "been formed" Here he has opened his mouth ſo wide that he has ſhewn his heart, and notwithſtanding he pretends to point his virulent javelins againſt the medical corporation of Litchfield county in particular, he hath plainly ſhewn that he is an enemy to phyſical ſocieties in general; and I think we have reaſon to ſuſpect that he is unfriendly to all learning, order and regularity: for in every nation where learning, wiſdom and goodneſs have flouriſhed, there they have always incouraged combination of Doctors, who were countenanced and protected by the legiſlature. He ſays, "a combination of Doc "tors might be detrimental to ſociety on "account of exorbitant demands." To which I anſwer, that a combination of Doctors is the only proper method to regulate phyſical demands; for Doctors and they only, are ſuitable judges in this matter; and altho' pecuniary intereſt is a thing that never yet came under the conſideration of the medical corporation of Litchfield county, yet I preſume that there is not a perſon in this colony (unleſs it be this ſingular writer) but who would chooſe to pay the demands for phyſical buſineſs aſcertained by the ſaid corporation rather than to leave it to every ignorant and extravagant medicaſter to ſet his own prices—our author ſays, "that there "are ſome obligations to the laws of the ſo- "ciety, which he thinks are not well calcu- "lated; one of which (he ſays) is, that no "fellowſhip or council is to be held with "ſuch as are not of their communion. If "any regular practitioner in the county "ſhould, upon the whole, think it not beſt "to join with the corporation, he muſt be "diſcountenanced, & all poſſible injury done "him, &c. To this I reply, that as phyſical good was the great end of the inſtitution of this ſociety, it was thought beſt in order to facilitate its growth to make a reſolve to this purpoſe, viz. "*that if any phyſicians in "Litchfield county (after proper notice given "them) refuſed to join the corporation, they "were to be treated with neglect, and not to "be invited by members of the corporation, to "conſult in phyſical caſes*" And this reſolve had its deſired effect; for every reputable phyſician in that county, very ſoon join'd the ſociety. Now this reſolve is in no wiſe inconſiſtent with principles of liberty, but perfectly correſpondent therewith: it only injoins members of the corporation to call in ſuch perſons to their aſſiſtance, as they think are able phyſicians; but ſhould a member of the corporation be obliged to hold fellowſhip with every ignorant empyrick, it would be an infringment upon liberty with a [illegible]! Our author conceedes, with a dec[illegible] "has himſelf [illegible] "ber of the ſociety," which [illegible] true, it the only one of any [illegible] made uſe of againſt its honor or rectitude.— And altho' it is in [illegible]

Is not eaſy to expel them, yet as the medical ſociety of Litchfield is compos'd of phyſicians and ſurgeons, and their deſign is to aſſiſt each other in the healing art, and in all operations that may tend to the good of the body, and if our authors laſt declaration is true, I hope they will mutually agree to aſſiſt each other in the expulſion, or amputation of ſuch a uſeleſs and corrupt member.

Colony of Connecticut, &c.

LATHROP & SMITH,

DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES in Hartford.

HAVE *juſt received, from London a freſh aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines among which are moſt of the Patented Medicines (imported directly from the original Patentees or their aſſignees) genuine Terra Foliata Tartari—the famous Hoffman's Neutral Salt—All ſorts of Spices and other articles belonging to their profeſſion. All which are to be ſold upon reaſonable terms.*

Caſh and Weſt-India Goods to be given for Pot Aſh that is merchantable and good by ſaid Lathrop & Smith

Hartford, 7th Auguſt, 1769. 6m

JAMES JEPSON,

Tin-Plate Worker, at his Shop oppoſite the North-End of the Court-Houſe in Hartford,

MAKES *and ſells all Kinds of Work in that Way, at the cheapeſt Rates.—— Any Traders or Shop Keeper, that will take their Supplies of him, he will charge them as low as can be procured in New York or Boſton.*

☞ *Said* JEPSON *has to diſpoſe of an excellent Pair of Pot-Aſh Kettles, that contain each about 65 Gallons, very low, for Caſh or Produce.* np

Auguſt 7. 1769.

NICHOLAS BROWN,

Chaiſe Maker, near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, makes and ſells all ſorts of Chaiſes, and other riding Carriages, in the neweſt and beſt faſhion, viz.

HANDSOME *plain chairs, at* £. 13 10 0 *ditto with tops, at* £. 15 10 0 *And all other ſorts of Carriages in the ſame proportion, which is cheaper than Carriages of the like goodneſs can be purchaſed in Boſton or New York; and will receive his pay in money, or in produce, at money price.*

Alſo, ſaid Brown hath on hand, and which he will diſpoſe of very cheap for the ſame pay, three ſecond Hand Chairs with tops and one new Sulky, which is very convenient for a ſingle man to ride in. Any gentlemen that will be ſo good as to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being uſed well, and having their work done in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt diſpatch.

To be Sold Cheap by

WENSLEY HOBBY,

at Middletown,

TWO CHAISE's and Harneſs compleat, both new, made in Boſton by one of the beſt workmen there and finiſhed off in the beſt manner.

Selling at firſt Coſt,

A general aſſortment of Dry Goods amongſt which are,

CALICO's, Chintz, Iriſh Holland, Strip't dit. Cotton Checks, Check'd Handkerchiefs, Painted dit. Silk dit. Plain Lawns, Strip'd dit. Cambricks, Silk Gauze and Catgut, Taffaty, Peleng, Modes and other Silks, Gloves and Mitts, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Buttons, Garters, &c. Broad Cloth's, Sagathee, German Serges, Wilton Cloths, Coating's, White Flanel, Shalloons, Durants, Tamy's, Callicoes, Bardetts, and other ſtuffs for Waiſtcoats, Breeches Patterns, Men's and Womens worſted, cotton, and thread Hoſe, Silk and Worſted [illegible] [illegible] Brass Pans, with ſundry articles to be ſold by

[illegible]

… by the Sub- … the eighth day of June, … three years old, 14 … ncer, branded on the left … ter X, both dock'd and trim'd. The owner may have her upon proving his property and paying charges.

JEDEDIAH GOODRICH.

Meriden, June 19, 1769. p

WHEREAS the Subſcriber did give to Matthias Kelſey, of Saliſbury three notes of hand bearing date April 3d, 1769, 1 note value £. 18 Lawful Money, 2 notes £. 11 2 notes £. 10 ſome ſhillings, which notes was given upon certain conditions which are void. THESE are therefore to forbid all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as I utterly refuſe the payment of any of them, as witneſs my hand, July 27 1769.

4m p HARMANUS KNICKERBACKER.

STRAYED away from me the ſubſcriber in Suffield, a large ſorrel MARE about 12 or 14 years old hip't on the left ſide, had on a pair of iron fetters, alſo a black Horſe Colt, two years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his head ſomething grayiſh. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſes and ſend me word, or bring them to me in Suffield or to Lieut. MARTIN KELLOGG, in Newington ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

p ELIJAH KENT.

Suffield, Auguſt 2d, 1769.

… feit Dollars, knowing them to be ſuch, were found guilty, received Sentence of Death, and … ers ended here, are to be executed the 23d Inſtant.

Auguſt 3.

——"From the Eaſt-Indies we … have late accounts, that a war is … which has made their ſtock alrea- dy ſink a little. Indeed I always … is in the ſaddeſt ſituation that can … and above all, in the debility and

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford, by Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, and by Mr. Knight Sexton, of Eaſt-Hartford,

The Invalid Inſtructed: or GOD's deſign in ſending Sickneſs upon Men, and their Duty under it. Being a Courſe of Thoughts, ſuggeſted in a Declining, Dangerous State, and delivered by way of

SERMON,

To the fourth Society in HARTFORD,

By *NATHANIEL HOOKER*, A.M.

Miniſter of ſaid Society.

Boſton, July 2, 1769.

PROPOSALS

For Printing by Subſcription,

A Volume of curious Papers to ſerve as an Appendix to Lieutenant Governor HUTCHINSON's Hiſtory of *Maſſachuſetts Bay*.

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages in Octavo.

The Price in Sheets will be *One Dollar*.

The work will begin as ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers appear to defrey the Expence, and be carried on with all poſſible Diſpatch.

No more books will be printed than what are ſubſcribed for.

Subſcriptions to encourage the Printing the ſame Collection will be received by T. & J. FLEET in Boſton and Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON at Hartford.

☞ *As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs they be preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear, from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment.*

To be Sold, or let on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Joſeph Shepard,

Of Hartford, a Dwelling Houſe and Barn with about one acre of good Land, with a good orchard ſituated about 100 rods weſt of the Great Bridge in the north end of Cooper Lane. For terms, Enquire of JOSEPH SHEPARD, on the premiſes.

To be Sold by

George Wm. Willis,

At his ſhop in Middletown, a neat aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, on reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of Patented Medicines among which are

HILLS pectoral Balſom Honey, Squires grand Elixer, Turlington's Balſom of Life.—Bateman's Drops—Lockyers and Andersons Pills—Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo Spices of all kinds.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

BRIEF REMARKS on a Number of falſe Propoſitions, and dangerous Errors, which are ſpreading in the Country, collected out of ſundry Diſcourſes, lately publiſhed; wrote by Dr. Whitaker, and Mr. Hopkins.

By WILLIAM HART, *A. M.*

Paſtor of the firſt Church in Say-Brook

Said pieces will probably be ready for the Subſcribers at the Commencement; and will contain 3 or 4 Sheets.

Subſcriptions are taken in at the Printing-Offices in New London, New-Haven and Hartford.

Joſeph Maken, jun.

HEREBY informs his cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from Middletown to Eaſt Hartford, where he has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINS, which he will ſell as uſual, upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of patented Medicins, among which are,

BAteman's drops, Turlington's Balſam of life, Godfrey's Cordial, Hill's Balſam of Honey, Hooper's female pills, Anderſon's ditto, Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, Spices, ſuch as cinamon, mace, cloves, Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.

Strayed

OR *Stolen* from the ſubſcriber of Litchfield the beginning of May laſt, a black MARE about 3 years old, 14 hands high, branded with the figure 9, on the off ſhoulder with her main all cut of and docked, a ſmall ſtreak down her face, one of her hind feet white, carries her head low and trots chiefly has never been ſhod, whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and thief (if ſtolen) ſo as that he may be brought to juſtice ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward and all neceſſary charges paid, and for the Mare only ſhall have 12s. paid by me,

JOHN TRYON.

Litchfield 1 July 1769.

To be Sold,

(On the moſt eaſy and generous terms)

A Very valuable tract of LAND, lying in Great-Barrington, in the County of Berkſhire within about a mile from the court-houſe, and a mile and a half from the preſbyterian meeting houſe, and three quarters of a mile from a church; containing about 500 acres, well proportioned with amble, mowing and Paſturing land, ſuitably ſet with wood, with large improvements thereon, and a young orchard. Alſo two dwelling houſes and three barns thereon ſtanding, and it is ſo ſituated that it can be very conveniently divided into two farms, ſo that if any one ſhould incline to purchaſe but the one half thereof he can have it, and the whole is commodiouſly ſituated to be flowed, lying on a gradual diſcent; through almoſt the whole of which there runs a number of brooks that afford a plenty of water, and as it lies ſo near the court houſe, the center of buſineſs in the county there, will be a conſtant and certain market for all ſorts of produce; an indiſputable title will be given to the premiſes and can be immediately entered upon.—For further particulars, enquire of David Ingerſoll jun. Eſq; Attorney at Law in ſaid G. Barrington, or of the Printers hereof, who are able to give information concerning the terms of ſale.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to Subſcribers,

Two Diſcourſes,

From John vi. 44.

" *No Man can come unto me, except the*
" *Father which hath ſent me draw him.*"

Wherein the Sinner's Inability to comply with the Goſpel, is ſtated and confirm'd; and the propriety and reaſonableneſs of exhorting men to do, and blaming them for not doing, what no man, in their circumſtances *can* do, is particularly conſidered.

By JOHN SMALLEY, A. M.

Paſtor of a Church in Farmington.

N. B. A few of the above Books are to be diſpoſed of to others, at the Store of Mr. Fiſher Gay of Farmington, and of Mr.—— Paſſiville at Kenſington; ſold alſo at the Printing-Office.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

WHEREAS the late Co Partnerſhip of *Smith & Williams*, is now finally diſſolved theſe are therefore to give notice to all perſons that ſtand juſtly indebted to ſaid Co-Partnerſhip or to either of them ſeperate they are hereby deſired to ſettle either by paying the money, or by giving notes by the firſt of September next or expect to be put to trouble without exception, as ſaid *Williams* is about to move out of the town where he now lives. Thoſe who have accounts under forty ſhillings are deſired to ſettle by the firſt of Auguſt next.

Goſhen, 29th June, 1769.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c. lately improved by Lieut Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 22, 1769.

LONDON.

May 10. News is hourly expected that the main body of her Imperial Majeſty the Czarina's forces have already made themſelves maſters, and are in actual poſſeſſion of Cochzim. If ſo then there is no doubt, but by the two important victories, ſo early in this campaign, that the Grand Signor has every thing to fear for the ſafety of his metropolitan reſidence the city of Conſtantinople.

By letters from Amſterdam, which arrived this day, we learn, that the French Court have made a demand upon the Genoeſe for eight millions of money, in order to defray the expences of their invaſion of Corſica.

It is talked that the Ambaſſador of a certain Continental Power has received an anſwer of ſuch a nature, to a late Memorial, that it is expected he will ſoon withdraw himſelf from Court.

We hear that the ſtricteſt ſearch is making into all the records of antiquity, for precedents by which a matter depending this day is to be conducted.

"The French Cavalry have taken poſt near Oletta, on the heights of Monte Bello, and their infantry are encamped in ſuch a manner that they extend to the declivity of the mountains on the ſide of San Fiorenzo. Paoli, with the chiefs of his nation, obſerve all thoſe different camps, and has diſtributed a large body of armed Peaſants, ſome of them on the one ſide of Mariana, and ſome towards Murato, where he is preparing to defend himſelf vigorouſly. The Count de Vaux, on his part, viſits all his poſts every day, eſpecially thoſe on the ſide of Oletta, whither he repairs very frequently with his Staff-Officers, and is continually throwing encroachments there."

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON
near the Great Bridge.

MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1769.

Numb. 243.

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

GENOA, April 29, 1769.

BY the laſt Letters from Toulon, we are aſſured, that there were in that Harbour and at Marſeilles no leſs than 300 Tranſports ready to ſail for Corſica, having on board a large body of Troops, ſeveral Pieces of Cannon, and 1800 Horſes; this Reinforcement compoſes the Second Diviſion of the fifteen Battalions deſtined for the Reduction of that Iſland. A Veſſel juſt arrived from Holland, fell in with above Thirty Sail ſeveral Leagues from the land, which are conjectured to be part of this Fleet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

Extract of a Letter from London May 22.

"The Seſſion of Parliament is now brought to a Concluſion, without repealing the act you complain of, which I am heartily ſorry for; I am ſorry for it on many accounts; beſides that I think the Repeal would have been granted with a much better grace this Year than in next, or any ſubſequent Seſſion. However, you will have heard by the ſame Packet that brings you the King's Speech, which appears to ſpeak a different Language, that if the Behaviour of the Colonies doth not prevent it, the Repeal will certainly take Place next Seſſion; and I firmly believe it will—— of courſe, all this Miſunderſtand between us will I hope, be at an end. I know ſome People here, whom you are not unacquainted with, think you ought, by no Means, to place any Confidence in the vague Promiſes of a Miniſtry, ſo ſeemingly contrary to the Sentiments delivered by the King. But I am of a quite different Opinion, and time only can ſhew, who is in the Right.

"As for Wilkes, who ſeems only to have been made a tool of, he is like now to ſink into oblivion, and to be left in the Lurch by his pretended abettors, unleſs ſome ſtrange unlooked for accident, ſhould once more recal him into Notice. G. Grenville made a long Speech in his Favour the laſt Day of the Seſſion, to the Aſtoniſhment of every Body that heard him, and which hath loſt him the few Friends his former unworthy conduct had left him; ſo, that I ſee not the leaſt Sign of a Change of Miniſtry. On the countrary, the Duke of Grafton appears to be ſtronger every Day, and will receive no contemptible Acquiſition of power, from his alliance to the Duke of Bedford, whoſe Niece he is to marry in a few days. Hawke and Granby, two popular Men, preſide over the Navy and army, and the other Departments of Adminiſtration are moſtly filled with men, equal to any who are now out of Place, and who rank themſelves among the Patriots of the Preſent day.

The following is the Copy of a Letter, ſent by a Gentleman in London, ſome Time before the Parliament broke up to a perſon ſtrongly connected with the Miniſtry.

Dear SIR,

"Tho' I know you are extremly buſy, yet I cannot help interruping you, to communicate what, if it merits any attention, admits of no Delay.

"I ſee very clearly, that our American Diſputes are growing more and more ſerious every day, and dread the Conſequences during the Summer. Even the moſt moderate of the Colonies have already reſolved to import no more Britiſh goods, till this late act is repealed. Before another Seſſion of Parliament, this will have done irremediable Miſchief, and will divert the trade from its natural Channel, which can never be again wholly recovered. This is no idle or ill-grounded Fear, but Demonſtration itſelf.—The Effect this will have upon the Manufactures all over the Kingdom, and upon thoſe whoſe very Being depends upon the Continuance of our Exports to the Colonies, it is dreadful to think of. But what adds much to my Fears on this Occaſion is, that this real Grievance will be unavoidably blended with the Complaints of the Bill of Rights Gentlemen, and will altogether create ſuch an univerſal Ferment and Diſſatisfaction, as will not only overturn the Miniſtry for the Time being, but endanger the Government and Conſtitution itſelf.—I muſt repeat it, this is no ill grounded Apprehenſion.

"Now, as this act will, in the End, be found not to be tenable, as it is generally expected it will be repealed next Seſſion, and as it is doubtleſs more adviſable to drop it, before all the bad Conſequences apprehened from it, have actually taken Place, what I would humbly propoſe, would be the bringing in a Bill immediately to repeal it, before the Houſes break up. This Meaſure, whatever may be urged againſt it (and I know much may be ſaid with great Plauſibility) will have many ſalutary Effects. It will endear the Parliament to the Colonies; it will render the King and the Miniſtry extremely popular with a great body of the People at home, and it will deprive Wilkes, and the other Incendiaries, of their beſt and only Support, and render all their wicked Induſtry inſufficient. Are not theſe deſirable Objects, and worth the making ſome Sacrifice, at this Juncture, to obtain? But I will not tire you, with endeavouring to diſplay a Situation which you can ſee and comprehend infinitely better than I can. I will only add, that I think the Criſis truly alarming, and that what I have ſaid ariſes from the ſtrongeſt Conviction, that ſuch a Remedy ought quickly to be applied, to prevent the further Progreſs of theſe growing Diſſenſions. If you agree with me, and deem this, worth communicating to any of thoſe whom it more immediately concerns, well. If not, I cannot help it. I could not be eaſy till I had given you this Trouble, I hope from the beſt Motive—an anxious Concern for the untoward Situation of our Country."

WILLIAMSBURG, July 6.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 24.

"I have ſent you ſome more news papers, by which you may gueſs how much confuſion this city is in. The papers do not, or indeed dare not, expreſs what is done and ſaid here; in ſhort, people in general ſpeak with ſuch freedom in all companies as not to ſcruple mentioning particular names, no ranks eſcaping the cenſure and virulence of their invectives; the diſturbances proceed from two cauſes; one from the expulſion of Mr. Wilkes, ſaid to be done by means of Miniſterial influence, which has alſo interfered in the laſt election, by ſetting up a candidate, and giving him the ſeat, contrary to the ſenſe of the county of Middleſex. It is affirmed that the great and juſt Lord Chancellor being of opinion this laſt proceeding of the houſe was unconſtitutional, refuſed to regiſter Col. Luttrell as the proper member; but not truſting entirely on his own opinion, had a meeting of all the Judges to conſider of this important point: they were unanimous, it is ſaid, in the ſame way of thinking; the other cauſe is, the preſent unhappy difference with America, by which the trade greatly ſuffers; the merchants and manufacturers being daily more and more ſenſible of it; this alone, and this only (I mean the decline of trade) will open the eyes of ſome, and move the tongues of others, to eſpouſe the poor once diſpiſed Americans, whoſe cauſe gains ground daily, as the firſt projectors begin to think they were wrong in adviſing the acts from whence the diſturbances flow. If I was to adviſe America, from what I have been able to diſcover, it would be for the colonies to be firm and ſteady, exciting each other to œconomy and induſtry, to give a large doſe of opium to luxury, not to be virulent in abuſe, but mix a proper proportion of moderation in all their compoſitions, wait patiently for the event of this regimen, and doubt not but in a ſhort time America will be ſeen to raiſe her countenance, as will create envy in the breaſts of her enemies.

"I ſaw on the 13th (the noted Middleſex election-day, in the afternoon, as the grand proceſſion of freeholders returned through the city) the greateſt concourſe of people that ever was known; I walked from Whitechpel to charing Croſs, a diſtance of about 3 miles, and verily believe there was at leaſt 50 000 people in the ſtreets to ſee the proceſſion paſs; I was ſtunned with the loud huzzaing and acclamations on the event of the day; the proceſſion ſtopped at the palace, while the muſic played, *God ſave the King*; the ſame was done at the Manſion-Houſe; at night the principal ſtreets in the city were illuminated, & the whole ended without the leaſt miſchief. It is apprehended moſt of the Middleſex freeholders will, in a few days, appear with a petition: It is alſo apprehended the weavers of Spital-fields will aſſemble before a great Houſe with a repreſentation of the decline of trade, by which they are in danger of ſtarving. The military are kept conſtantly in readineſs at an hour's notice, in caſe (as ſuppoſed) any diſturbances ſhould happen; in ſhort, all England ſeems convulſed, the Ladies at Bath are turned boxers. I ſhall conclude at preſent with one remark, that England and America are at preſent in ſo great a ferment, that the grand criſis ſeems not far off, when all diſputes muſt be ſettled for a general good."

Yeſterday morning the following melancholy accident happened near York. One Mr. Thompſon having been early out about his plantation affairs, came home when it grew hot, and lay down upon a bed and fell aſleep, when his wife (who has been long diſordered in her ſenſes, and has been ſeveral times confined) got an ax, with which ſhe ſtruck him on the head, and killed him as he lay.

L O N D O N,

May 16. There is a report that the ſoldier who ſhot young Allen, and was permitted to leave the army, was lately condemned and executed for ſtealing a cow in the North of Scotland.

By accounts from Rome, we hear, that the Conclave ſtill continues undetermined with reſpect to a ſucceſſor to the late Pope. The emperor is gone to Venice, to be preſent at the Ceremony of the Doge's marrying the Adriatic Sea.

May. 22. A marriage is talked of, as ſpeedily to take place, if not already conſummated, between Lord Adam Gordon, uncle to his Grace the Duke of Nordon, and her Grace the Dutcheſs Dowager of Athol, with a jointure of one thouſand pounds per annum.

May 17. Preparations are making for the Departure of their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, on their reſpective Tours abroad.

Robert Man, Eſq; is appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to be commander in chief of his M-j-ſty's Ships in the room of Admiral Pye, who has been there three years: He is to hoiſt his broad pendant on board the Montagu.

May 27. It is now ſaid that notwithſtanding the preſent exaltations, the Friends of Liberty will ſhortly appear with ſuch eclat as will aſtoniſh all Europe.

It is abſolutely determined by the Miniſtry that all the acts relative to taxing America, ſhall be repealed at the opening of the next ſeſſions of Parliament.

L O N D O N, June 3.

The Right Hon the Earl of Bute, is expected in Town To morrow.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, May 12.

"This day a veſſel arrived from Corſica. The French, immediately after having received their reinforcements, marched through the flat country, where they found all the towns and villages abandoned by the inhabitants; this encouraging them to march father without taking the neceſſary precautions, they found their whole army, conſiſting of 5000 men, ſurrounded by Paoli & his two brothers, who immediately attacked and totally routed them, killing great numbers upon the ſpot, & the fugitives attacked by thoſe few who had abandoned their villages, ſo that very few of them eſcaped: Count de Vaux immediately ſent an expreſs to France to demand freſh reinforcements, or it would be impoſſible to continue the campaign with ſucceſs."

The laſt packet from North-America brought a letter of thanks from the town of Boſton to Col. Barre for his conduct in Parliament, alſo incloſed him a remonſtance to his Majeſty, ſetting forth the grievances they labour under, and particularly mentioning the conduct of Governor ——; alſo the contents of ſix intercepted letters, which diſcovered a project of the moſt dangerous nature.-- The above remonſtrance, we hear, was preſented yeſterday.

A report prevails, that the ſlights and ill treatment our miniſter has lately met with at the Porte from the Turkiſh miniſtry, and which it is ſuppoſed, is owing to the ſecret machinations of the French Ambaſſador there, will, in all probability, occaſion a rupture between us and that power.

The Cabinet Councils that have been lately held, are ſaid to be on Affairs of the utmoſt conſequences, both foreign and domeſtic; but that nothig deciſive has, as yet, been determined on either.

At twelve o'clock on Thurſday laſt the Eaſt-India ſtock ſold at 222. but roſe up to 243 before two o'clock, the ſcale of the court having been thoroughly comprehended by one o'clock.

We are aſſured that a certain Baronet, bought as much India ſtock a few days before the fall, as he has loſt a difference of 53 000. by.

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L O N D O N, June 20.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, May 26.

"THE French, with near 40 000 men, are carrying all before them againſt the poor Corſicans, being poſſeſſed of greateſt part of the iſland with the port of Iſola Roſſa. Theſe brave fellows have made a ſurpriſing reſiſtance, but to no effect, for want of aſſiſtance. The commandant of Iſola Roſſa, with four other brave captains, arrived here yeſterday, having abandoned their country rather than ſubmit to the French yoke. They have deſtroyed many of their enemies, but were overpowered by numbers, and treachery amongſt their own people. An Engliſh veſſel carried 50 families from Iſola Roſſa, away to Oniglia. Theſe ſons of liberty would gladly have gone to the aſſiſtance of their general, but he being on the other part of the iſland retired to the mountains; the communication between them was cut off, and the 2000 people under them being overcome, or turned traitors, they had no other alternative than to flee or to be ſlaves to France. They preferred the former, and have forſaken their country, their families, their eſtates, rather be ſubject to the French, to whom it is much feared that the hero of the age (General de Paoli) muſt fall a victim."

On the Day the Ruſſians obtained a freſh advantage over the Ottomans near Choczim 300 men were killed out of the Ottoman and a great number taken.

June 21. It is reported, that the Engliſh Conſul at Leghorn has received orders to offer to the unfortunate Corſicans, expelled their country by the French, a ſafe aſylum in the Britiſh dominions in America.

June 23 It is ſaid petitions from all the manufacturing towns in the kingdom, on the deplorable decay of our trade and foreign commerce, are preparing to be laid before a great Perſonage.

It is ſaid that if the Livery of London ſucceed in their deſign, and elect Mr. Sawbridge and Mr Townſhend, Sheriffs, and Alderman Beckford Lord Mayor, for the year enſuing, that this year will be denominated, by way of diſtinction, The Year of Patriotiſm.

Seven Petitions are expected to be delivered to a great perſonage on Wedneſday next.

June 27. On ſacking the caſtle of Corte, great quantities of rich furniture were found belonging to Paoli, with a throne, richly ornamented.

There are but a few places in Corſica that have not ſubmitted to the French arms; Catio Sa'ſleti ſtill holds out, but as a reward of 50 louis d'ors has been ſet on his head, it was not doubted but he will ſoon be taken. The ſum of 2000 livers are ſaid to be offered to any one who takes Paoli, or gives information of the place where he may be found.

June 28 It is reported, that Colonel Luttrell will, in a few days accept of a conſiderable poſt under the Government, by which his ſeat in Parliament will be vacated; and that if Mr. Wilkes ſhould be re choſen he will be allowed to take his ſeat.

Triennial Parliaments, is now become the patriotic toaſt at both ends of the town.

It is ſaid that 30 0 ſailors have been diſcharged from the merchants ſervices in America, while the French are ready to pick them up, by giving them great encouragement

B O S T O N, August 10

The Parliament, it is ſaid, will not ſit to do Buſineſs until November; when the Duties on Paper, Glaſs, and Painters Colours, would be taken off, but it was tho't that the Duty on Tea would remain; and no other acts repealed.

We hear there are further Copies of Letters from Governor *Bernard*, to the Earl of Hillſborough; it is ſaid, they are reſpecting the Town.

NEW YORK, Auguſt 10.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York July 7. 1769.

"You will hear many reports and 'Promiſes of a repeal taking Place next Seſſion But don't give too much credit to Men who would if they dare, enſlave both you and the people of England:—Tho I am young I have learnt to diſtruſt the ſerious Vows of a Miniſter: I ſhould tremble to hear that you entertain'd a moſt diſtant thought of relaxing in your firmneſs and Oeconomy in Conſequence of any leſs being done, than a total Repeal of the Revenue acts, an Extirpation of all the Revenue officers; and in ſhort, a Redreſs of every Grievance, and a Security againſt any future Invaſion:—Let thoſe Principles ſtand impreſſed upon every Man:—May you no have the Liberty you aſk, unleſs you ſeize this favourable Moment, and ſecure it. Your Conduct as yet has been noble and ſpirited; Depend upon it, you have thereby wrought out your own Salvation.—The Union of all America, which has at laſt taken place has extinguiſhed every ſpark of hope which your Enemies had entertained, of reducing you to immediate Revenue taxation: But unleſs you take prudent Meaſures your Trade will in future be ſaddled moſt grievouſly."

HARTFORD, Auguſt 14.

The 2d Inſt. at 45 Minutes paſt 7 o'Clock in the Morning, 45 Gentlemen aſſembled at the large Elm Tree, near the Great Bridge, in this Place, agreeable to a previous Appointment for the Purpoſe of a Fiſhing-match; when, after dividing themſelves into proper Companies, embark'd and ſet Sail down Connecticut River, at 45 minutes paſt 8, and at 45 minutes paſt 11 they all arrived at a Place called Keeney's Point, the Place of their Rendezvouz; and after taking a fine Repaſt upon Fiſh, dreſſed in various Manners, according to the genteeleſt Taſte, they all embark'd again at 45 Minutes paſt 6, and arriv'd ſafe at Curry's Wharf where they landed at 45 Minutes paſt 7, from thence proceeded in a regular Manner to the above large Elm, & after drinking 45 loyal Toaſts, the Company broke up at 45 Minutes paſt 9 o'Clock. The whole was conducted with the greateſt Decency and good Order.

* * *

BROKE out of the County Goal in Hartford, laſt night, the following perſons, committed for debt viz. David Colburn of Stafford, John Karr & Noadiah Bivens, of Chatham, Richard Allwright, of Middletown, and Hezekiah Blin, of Weathersfield. Alſo Michael Sutliff, a tranſient perſon, laſt from Suffield committed for ſome criminal conduct. Whoever ſhall take up either of the above-mentioned perſons, and return them to the keeper of the Goal in Hartford ſhall, have TWENTY SHILLINGS Lawful Money Reward, for each, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by.

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, *Sheriff.*
Hartford, Auguſt 9. 1769.

New York, March 9 1769.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

ESSAYS

ON The Origin, Hiſtory, Language, Religion, and religious Rites, Prieſts or Magi Cuſtoms, Civil Policy, Methods of declaring and carrying on War and of making Peace, Military Laws, Agriculture, Buildings, Exerciſes, Sports, Marriage and Funeral Ceremonies, Habits Diet, Temper, Manners &c. Of the INDIANS on the Continent of North-America. Particularly of the ſeveral Nations or Tribes of Catawbas Cherokees, Creeks, Chickeſaws, and Choctaws, habiting the Weſtern Parts of the Colonies of *Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.*

A L S O

Some account of the Deſcription of uncommon Animals, &c.

Interſperſed with Uſeful Obſervations relating to the Advantages ariſing to *Britain* from her Trade with thoſe *Indians*; of the beſt Methods of managing them, and of conciliating their affections, and thereby extending the ſaid Trade: Alſo ſeveral intereſting Anecdotes. Collected in a Reſidence of the greater Part of 33 Years among the Indians themſelves.

By JAMES ADAIR,

C O N D I T I O N S:

The Work, will be compriſed in two Octavo Vols and be but to the Preſs in London as ſoon as ſufficient Number of Subſcriptions are obtained, and will be printed on a good Paper, with a Letter entirely new.

The Price to Subſcribers will be two Spaniſh Dollars, to be paid at the Delivery of the Books ſewed in blue Paper.

Subſcriptions are taken in at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

* * *

Aug. 14. 1769.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber of Windſor a black HORSE, about 14 hands and half high, a Star in his forehead, about 12 or 13 years old. The Owner may have him again on proving his property and paying charges by applying to

ABNER PRIOR.

Jonathan Brown,

COACH and Harneſs maker, takes this opportunity to inform the Public, that he is much obliged to them for thoſe kindneſſes ſhown him, on account of his former Advertiſement, and as he has a compleat ſet of hands, calculated, for the different branches of his buſineſs, is able to afford equal ſatiſfaction to thoſe gentlemen who are kind enough to continue their cuſtom, and will diſpoſe of his Carriages on theſe terms, viz. Neat plain Chairs, at £.17 10 0 ditto with tops, at £.22-0-0 and all other Carriages in proportion, at his ſhop near the Great Bridge in Hartford.

Caſh given for good

FAT CATTLE, by the Subſcriber, who may be found at the Wid MARY NEVINS, in Hartford till the firſt of September next

ELIPᵗ. FLINT.

[An Account of the Rejoycings in Boſton, when the Rippon Man of War failed for England, (on board of which Gov. Bernard went Paſſenger) muſt be omitted till our next.]

plantation affairs, came home when it grew hot, and lay down upon a bed, and fell aſleep, when his wife (who has been long diſordered in her ſenſes, and has been ſeveral times confined) got an ax, with which ſhe ſtruck him on the head, and killed him as he lay.

LONDON,

May 16. There is a report that the ſoldier who ſhot young Allen, and was permitted to leave the army, was lately condemned and executed for ſtealing a cow in the North of Scotland.

By accounts from Rome, we hear, that the Conclave ſtill continues undetermined with reſpect to a ſucceſſor to the late Pope. The emperor is gone to Venice, to be preſent at the Ceremony of the Doge's marrying the Adriatic Sea.

May. 22. A marriage is talked of, as ſpeedily to take place, if not already conſummated, between Lord Adam Gordon, uncle to his Grace the Duke of Nordon, and her Grace the *Dutcheſs Dowager* of Athol, with a jointuer of one thouſand pounds per annum.

May 17. Preparations are making for the Departure of their Royal Highneſſes the Dukes of Glouceſter and Cumberland, on their reſpective Tours abroad.

Robert Man, Eſq; is appointed by the Lords of the Admiralty to be commander in chief of his Majeſty's Ships in the room of Admiral Pye, who has been there three years: He is to hoiſt his broad pendant on board the Montagu.

May 27. It is now ſaid that notwithſtanding the preſent exultations, the Friends of Liberty will ſhortly appear with ſuch eclat as will aſtoniſh all Europe.

It is abſolutely determined by the Miniſtry that all the acts relative to taxing America, ſhall be repealed at the opening of the next ſeſſions of Parliament.

LONDON, June 3.

The Right Hon the Earl of Bute, is expected in Town To morrow.

Extract of a Letter from Leghorn, May 12.

"This day a veſſel arrived from Corſica. The French, immediately after having received their reinforcements, marched through the flat country, where they found all the towns and villages abandoned by the inhabitants; this encouraging them to march father without taking the neceſſary precautions, they found their whole army, conſiſting of 5000 men, ſurrounded by Paoli & his two brothers, who immediately attacked and totally routed them, killing great numbers upon the ſpot, & the fugitives attacked by thoſe few who had abandoned their villages, ſo that very few of them eſcaped: Count de Vaux immediately ſent an expreſs to France to demand freſh reinforcements, or it would be impoſſible to continue the campaign with ſucceſs."

The laſt packet from North-America brought a letter of thanks from the town of Boſton to Col. Barre for his conduct in Parliament, alſo incloſed him a remonſtance to his Majeſty, ſetting forth the grievances they labour under, and particularly mentioning the conduct of Governor ——— ; alſo the contents of ſix intercepted letters, which diſcovered a project of the moſt dangerous nature.-- The above remonſtrance, we hear, was preſented yeſterday.

A report prevails, that the ſlights and ill treatment our miniſter has lately met with at the Porte from the Turkiſh miniſtry, and which it is ſuppoſed, is owing to the ſecret machinations of the French Ambaſſador there, will, in all probability, occaſion a rupture between us and that power.

The Cabinet Councils that have been lately held, are ſaid to be on Affairs of the utmoſt conſequences, both foreign and domeſtic; but that nothig deciſive has, as yet, been determined on either.

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LONDON, June 20.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, May 26.

THE French, with near 40 000 men, are carrying all before them againſt the poor Corſicans, being poſſeſſed of greateſt part of the iſland with the port of Iſola Roſſa. Theſe brave fellows have made a ſurpriſing reſiſtance, but to no effect, for want of aſſiſtance. The commandant of Iſola Roſſa, with four other brave captains, arrived here yeſterday, having abandoned their country rather than ſubmit to the French yoke. They have deſtroyed many of their enemies, but were overpowered by numbers, and treachery amongſt their own people. An Engliſh veſſel carried 50 families from Iſola Roſſa, away to Oniglia. Theſe ſons of liberty would gladly have gone to the aſſiſtance of their general, but he being on the other part of the iſland retired to the mountains; the communication between them was cut off, and the 2000 people under them being overcome, or turned traitors, they had no other alternative than to flee or to be ſlaves to France. They preferred the former. and have forſaken their country, their families, their eſtates, rather be ſubject to the French, to whom it is much feared that the hero of the age (General de Paoli) muſt fall a victim."

On the Day the Ruſſians obtained a freſh advantage over the Ottomans near Choczim 300 men were killed out of the Ottoman and a great number taken.

June 21. It is reported, that the Engliſh Conſul at Leghorn has received orders to offer to the unfortunate Corſicans, expelled their country by the French, a ſafe aſylum in the Britiſh dominions in America.

June 23 It is ſaid petitions from all the manufacturing towns in the kingdom, on the deplorable decay of our trade and foreign commerce, are preparing to be laid before a great Perſonage.

It is ſaid that if the Livery of London ſucceed in their deſign, and elect Mr. Sawbridge and Mr Townſhend, Sheriffs, and Aldermen Beckford Lord Mayor, for the year enſuing, that this year will be denominated, by way of diſtinction, The Year of Patriotiſm.

Seven Petitions are expected to be delivered to a great perſonage on Wedneſday next.

June 27. On ſacking the caſtle of Corte, great quantities of rich furniture were found belonging to Paoli, with a throne, richly ornamented.

There are but a few places in Corſica that have not ſubmitted to the French arms; Catio Sa'ideli Hill holds out, but as a reward of 50 louis d'ors has been ſet on his head, it was not doubted but he will ſoon be taken. The ſum of 2000 livers are ſaid to be offered to any one who takes Paoli, or gives information of the place where he may be found.

Jnue 28 It is reported, that Colonel Luttrell will, in a few days accept of a conſiderable poſt under the Government, by which his ſeat in Parliament will be vacated; and that if Mr. Wilkes ſhould be re-choſen he will be allowed to take his ſeat.

Triennial Parliaments, is now become the patriotic toaſt at both ends of the town.

It is ſaid that 30 0 ſailors have been diſcharged from the merchants ſervices in America, while the French are ready to pick them up, by giving them great encouragement

BOSTON, August 10.

The Parliament, it is ſaid, will not ſit to do Buſineſs until November; when the Duties on Paper, Glaſs, and Painters Colours, would be taken off, but it was tho't that the Duty on Tea would remain; and no other acts repealed.

We hear there are further Copies of Letters from Governor *Bernard*, to the Earl of Hilliſborough; it is ſaid, they are reſpecting the Town.

NEW YORK, August 10.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in New-York July 7. 1769.

"You will hear many reports an 'Promiſes of a repeal taking Place next Seſſion. But don't give too much credit to Men who would if they dare, enſlave both you and the people of England:—Tho I am young I have learnt to diſtruſt the ſerious Vows of a Miniſter: I ſhould tremble to hear that you entertain'd a moſt diſtant thought of relaxing in your firmneſs and Oeconomy in Conſequence of any leſs being done, than a total Repeal of the Revenue acts, an Extirpation of all the Revenue officers; and in ſhort, a Redreſs of every Grievance, and a Security againſt any future Invaſion:—Let thoſe Principles ſtand impreſſed upon every Man:—May you no have the Liberty you aſk, unleſs you ſeize this favourable Moment, and ſecure it. Your Conduct as yet has been noble and ſpirited; Depend upon it, you have thereby wrought out your own Salvation.—The Union of all America, which has at laſt taken place has extinguſhed every ſpark of hope which your Enemies had entertained, of reducing you to immediate Revenue taxation: But unleſs you take prudent Meaſures your Trade will in future be ſaddled moſt grievouſly."

HARTFORD, Auguſt 14.

The 2d Inſt. at 45 Minutes paſt 7 o'Clock in the Morning, 45 Gentlemen aſſembled at the large Elm Tree, near the Great Bridge, in this Place, agreeable to a previous Appointment for the Purpoſe of a Fiſhing-match; when, after dividing themſelves into proper Companies, embark'd and ſet Sail down Connecticut River, at 45 minutes paſt 8, and at 45 minutes paſt 11 they all arrived at a Place called Keeney's Point, the Place of their Rendezvouz; and after taking a fine Repaſt upon Fiſh, dreſſed in various Manners, according to the genteeleſt Taſte, they all embark'd again at 45 Minutes paſt 6, and arriv'd ſafe at Curry's Wharf, where they landed at 45 Minutes paſt 7, from thence proceeded in a regular Manner to the above large Elm, & after drinking 45 loyal Toaſts, the Company broke up at 45 Minutes paſt 9 o'Clock. The whole was conducted with the greateſt Decency and good Order.

BROKE out of the County Goal in Hartford, laſt night, the following perſons, committed for debt viz. David Colburn of Stafford, John Karr & Noadiah Bivens, of Chatham Richard Allwright, of Middletown, and Hezekiah Blin, of Weathersfield, Alſo Michael Sutliff, a tranſient perſon, laſt from Suffield committed for ſome criminal conduct. Whoever ſhall take up either of the above-mentioned perſons, and return them to the keeper of the Goal in Hartford ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Lawful Money Reward, for each, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, *Sheriff.*

Hartford, Auguſt 9. 1769.

New York March 9 1769.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

ESSAYS

ON The Origin, Hiſtory, Language, Religion, and religious Rites, Prieſts or Magi Cuſtoms, Civil Policy, Methods of declaring and carrying on War and of making Peace, Military Laws, Agriculture, Buildings, Exerciſes, Sports, Marriage and Funeral Ceremonies, Habits Diet, Temper, Manners &c. Of the INDIANS on the Continent of North-America. Particularly of the ſeveral Nations or Tribes of Catawbas Cherokees, Creeks, Chickeſaws, and Choctaws, habiting the Weſtern Parts of the Colonies of *Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.*

ALSO

Some account of the Deſcription of uncommon Animals, &c.

Interſperſed with Uſeful Obſervations relating to the Advantages ariſing to *Britain* from her Trade with thoſe *Indians*; of the beſt Methods of managing them, and of conciliating their affections, and thereby extending the ſaid Trade: Alſo ſeveral intereſting Anecdotes. Collected in a Reſidence of the greater Part of 33 Years among the Indians themſelves.

By JAMES ADAIR,

CONDITIONS:

The Work, will be compriſed in two Octavo Vols and be put to the Preſs in London as ſoon as ſufficient Number of Subſcriptions are obtained, and will be printed on a good Paper, with a Letter entirely new.

The Price to Subſcribers will be two Spaniſh Dollars, to be paid at the Delivery of the Books ſewed in blue Paper.

Subſcriptions are taken in at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Aug. 14. 1769.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber of Windſor a black HORSE, about 14 hands and half high, a Star in his forehead, about 12 or 13 years old. The Owner may have him again on proving his property and paying charges by applying to

ABNER PRIOR.

Jonathan Brown,

COACH and Harneſs maker, takes this opportunity to inform the Public, that he is much obliged to them for thoſe kindneſſes ſhown him, on account of his former Advertiſement, and as he has a compleat ſet of hands, calculated, for the different branches of his buſineſs, is able to afford equal ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen who are kind enough to continue their cuſtom, and will diſpoſe of his Carriages on theſe terms, viz. Neat plain Chairs, at £.17 10 0 ditto with tops, at £.22-0-0 and all other Carriages in proportion, at his ſhop near the Great Bridge in Hartford.

Caſh given for good

FAT CATTLE, by the Subſcriber, who may be found at the Wid MARY NEVINS, in Hartford till the firſt of September next.

ELIP^{ht}. FLINT.

[An Account of the Rejoycings in Boſton, when the Rippon Man of War ſailed for England, (on board of which Gov. Bernard went Paſſenger) muſt be omitted till our next.]

LATHROP & SMITH,

Druggists and Apothecaries in Hartford.

HAVE juſt received from London a freſh aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines among which are moſt of the Patented Medicines (imported directly from the original Patentees or their aſſignees) genuine Terra Foliata Tartari—the famous Hoffmans Neutral Salt—All ſorts of Spices and other articles belonging to their profeſſion. All which are to be ſold upon reaſonable terms.

Caſh and Weſt-India Goods to be given for Pot-Aſh, that is merchantable and good by ſaid Lathrop & Smith.

Hartford, 7th Auguſt, 1769. 6m

JAMES JEPSON,

Tin-Plate Worker, at his Shop oppoſite the North-End of the Court-Houſe in Hartford,

MAKES and ſells all Kinds of Work in that Way, at the cheapeſt Rates.——Any Trader, or Shop Keeper, that will take their Supplies of him, he will charge them as low as can be procured in New York or Boſton.

☞ *Said* JEPSON *has to diſpoſe of an excellent Pair of Pot-Aſh Kettles, that contain each about 65 Gallons, very low, for Caſh or Produce.* up

Auguſt 7, 1769.

NICHOLAS BROWN,

Chaiſe Maker, near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, makes and ſells all ſorts of Chaiſes, and other riding Carriages, in the neweſt and beſt faſhion, viz.

HANDSOME plain chairs, at £.13 10 0 ditto with tops, at £.15 10 0. And all other ſorts of Carriages in the ſame proportion, which is cheaper than Carriages of the like goodneſs can be purchaſed in Boſton or New York; and will receive his pay in money, or in produce, at money price.

Alſo, ſaid Brown hath on hand, and which he will diſpoſe of very cheap, for [illegible] ſame pay, three ſecond Hand Chairs with tops, and one new Sulkey, which is very convenient for a ſingle man to ride in. Any gentlemen that will be ſo good as to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being uſed well, and having their work done in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt diſpatch.

To be Sold Cheap by

WENSLEY HOBBY,

at Middletown,

TWO CHAISE's and Harneſs compleat, both new, made in Boſton by one of the beſt workmen there and finiſhed off in the beſt manner.

STRAYED away from me the ſubſcriber in Suffield, a large ſorrel MARE about 12 or 14 years old hip't on the left ſide, had on a pair of iron fetters, alſo a black Horſe Colt, two years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his head ſomething grayiſh. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſes and ſend me word, or bring them to me in Suffield or to Lieut. MARTIN KELLOGG, in Newington ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

p ELIJAH KENT.

Suffield, Auguſt 2d, 1769.

Selling at firſt Coſt.

A general aſſortment of Dry Goods amongſt which are,

CALICO's, Chintz, Iriſh Holland, Strip't dit. Cotton Checks, Check'd Handkerchiefs, Painted dit. Silk dit. Plain Lawns, Strip'd dit. Cambricks, Silk Gauze and Catgut, Taffaty, Pelong, Modes and other Silks, Gloves and Mitts, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Buttons, Garters, &c. Broad Cloth's, Sagathes, German Serges, Wilton Cloths, Coating's, White Flanel, Shalloons, Durants, Tamy's, Callicoes, Bardetts, and other ſtuffs for Waiſtcoats, Breeches Patterns, Men's and Womens worſted, cotton, and thread Hoſe, Silk and Worſted bindings, Gartering, &c. &c.

Alſo a quantity of extraordinary Salt.—Tea, Pepper, Nails, Pipes, Tea Kettles, Braſs Pans, with ſundry articles to be ſold by

Cookſon Atkinſon,

next the Town-Houſe Middletown, for Caſh or Produce.

Taken up by the Subſcriber

in Meriden on the eighth day of June, a brown Mare, about three years old, 14 hands high, natural pacer, branded on the left ſhoulder with the letter X, both dock't and trim'd. The owner may have her upon proving his property and paying charges.

JEDEDIAH GOODRICH.

Meriden, June 19, 1769. p

WHEREAS the Subſcriber did give to Matthias Kelſey, of Saliſbury three notes of hand bearing date April 3d, 1769. 1 note value £. 18 Lawful Money, 2 notes £. 11 3 notes £. 10 ſome ſhillings, which notes was given upon certain conditions which are void. THESE are therefore to forbid all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as I utterly refuſe the payment of any of them, as witneſs my hand, July 27. 1769.

4m p HARMANUS KNICKERBACKER.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford, by Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield, and by Mr. Knight Sexton, of Eaſt-Hartford,

The Invalid Inſtructed: or GOD's deſign in ſending Sickneſs upon Men, and their Duty under it. Being a Courſe of Thoughts, ſuggeſted in a Declining, Dangerous State, and delivered by way of

SERMON,

To the fourth Society in HARTFORD.

By *NATHANIEL HOOKER*, A.M.

Miniſter of ſaid Society.

Boſton, July 2, 1769.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subſcription,

A Volume of curious Papers to ſerve as an Appendix to Lieutenant Governor HUTCHINSON's Hiſtory of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay.*

The Volume will contain about 600 Pages in Octavo.

The Price in Sheets will be *One Dollar.*

The work will begin as ſoon as a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers appear to defrey the Expence, and be carried on with all poſſible Diſpatch.

No more books will be printed than what are ſubſcribed for.

Subſcriptions to encourage the Printing the ſame Collection will be received by T. & J. FLEET in Boſton and Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON at Hartford.

☞ *As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs they be preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear, from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment.*

To be Sold, or let on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Joſeph Shepard,

Of Hartford, a Dwelling Houſe and Barn with about one acre of good Land, with a good orchard ſituated about 100 rods weſt of the Great-Bridge, in the north end of Cooper Lane. For terms, Enquire of JOSEPH SHEPARD, on the premiſes.

To be Sold by

George Wm. Willis,

At his ſhop in Middletown, a neat aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, on reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of Patented Medicines among which are

HILLS pectoral Balſom Honey, Squires grand Elixer, Turlington's Balſom of Life.—Bateman's Drops—Lockyers and Anderſons Pills—Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo Spices of all kinds.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

BRIEF REMARKS on a Number of falſe Propoſitions, and dangerous Errors, which are ſpreading in the Country, collected out of ſundry Diſcourſes, lately publiſhed; wrote by Dr. Whitaker, and Mr. Hopkins.

By WILLIAM HART, *A. M.*

Paſtor of the firſt Church in Say-Brook.

Said piece will probably be ready for the Subſcribers at the Commencement; and will contain 3 or 4 Sheets.

Subſcriptions are taken in at the Printing-Offices in New London, New-Haven and Hartford.

Joſeph Maken, jun.

HEREBY informs his cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from Middletown to Eaſt Hartford, where he has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINS, which he will ſell as uſual, upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of patented Medicins, among which are,

BATEMAN's Drops, Turlington's Balſam of life, Godfrey's Cordial, Hill's Balſam of Honey, Hooper's female pills, Anderſon's ditto, Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, Spices, ſuch as cinamon, mace, cloves, Nutmegs, &c. &c &c.

Juſt publiſhed, and ready to be delivered to Subſcribers,

Two Diſcourſes,

From John vi. 44.

"No Man can come unto me, except the "Father which hath ſent me draw him."

Wherein the Sinner's Inability to comply with the Goſpel, is ſtated and confirm'd; and the propriety and ſeaſonableneſs of exhorting men to do, and blaming them for not doing, what no man, in their circumſtances *can* do, is particularly conſidered.

By JOHN SMALLEY, A. M.

Paſtor of a Church in Farmington.

N. B. A few of the above Books are to be diſpoſed of to others, at the Store of Mr. Fiſher Gay of Farmington, and of Mr. —— Paſſiville at Kenſington; ſold alſo at the Printing-Office.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON,
near the Great Bridge.

MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1769

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Numb. 244.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Further Advices by the laſt Veſſels from Europe.

LEGHORN, May 13.

THE Corſicans have carried off ſixty laden Mules from the French, and entirely defeated a detachment of 200 of their troops, which eſcorted them.

The Count de Vaux having advanced with the greateſt Part of his army by Roſtino, there poſſeſſed himſelf of ſome heights from whence he played his artillery. On this Gen. Paoli making a feint of retiring, the French came down with great impetuoſity, which brought on a moſt furious engagement, the iſſue of which was not at all favourable to the French. General Paoli had even cut off their communication with Baſtia and San Fiorenzo, that they were in danger of being forced to ſurrender. It is added, that in this diſagreeable ſituation, the Count de Vaux had diſpatched a Felucca to Baſtia to demand ſuccour.

The French, who were poſted at Ajaccio, having marched out from thence, advanced as far as Mazzana. But their enterpriſe, according to the accounts, has turned out very unſucceſsfully, they having been beaten and obliged to re-enter into Ajaccio.

Thoſe at Calvi, who purſuant to the plan of operations, had ſet themſelves in motion on the ſame day, had met with the like fate.

Leghorn, May 6. A Body of French having ſallied out of Ajaccio with the View of entrenching themſelves at Two Miles Diſtance from that Town, were attacked on the 28th laſt by the Colonel Abatucci. but we know not yet the Iſſue of this affair. The French Troops had received Orders to hold themſelves in Readineſs on the 30th. It is ſaid that great Numbers of the French go over to General Paoli, who makes very large Promiſes to Deſerters.

Warſaw, May 10. It is ſaid that the Turks will direct their Operations, on one Side towards Moldavia, on the other towards Azoph, in which they are to employ two Armies of 150,000 Men each, One of theſe Armies, which is compoſed for the moſt Part of Tartars, is nothing more than a Collection of wild and ſavage People without any Diſcipline. It requires alſo a great deal of Time before ſuch numerous armies can be aſſembled, beſides that the Porte will have Occaſion for a good Part of them to tame the Sprit of rebellion which manifeſts itſelf in ſeveral Diſtricts, and particularly in Aſia.

As to the Turks which had entered Moldavia, and who quitted that Country on the Approach of the Ruſſians, they were divided into four Corps, under the Command of as many Pachas. One of theſe Generals, named Karaman Pacha, was juſt arrived there, on the 11th of April, with 6000 Men.

Warſaw, May 10. By a Courier arrived from Prince Gallitzin we are aſſured, that that Prince having paſſed the Nieſter, advanced at the head of his army to beſiege Choxim. When his vanguard appeared before the walls, they were very briſkly attacked by 1000 Turkiſh volunteers, who made a ſally from the town, but were obliged to retire after an obſtinate diſpute: On which they ſet fire to the four corners of the place, having firſt thrown themſelves, and ſuch of the principal inhabitants as remained, with their effects, into the citadel. The fire burnt with great fury till the next day, when the Ruſſians began to cannonade the Caſtle.

From the Frontiers of Poland and Hungary,

May 10. During the laſt month no leſs than thirteen Battles have been fought between the Confederates and the Ruſſians; five of which ended to the Advantage of the Rebels, and ſix in favour of the Ruſſians; in the two other, the Succeſs on both Sides was pretty equal. *Five* Bodies of Confederates are encamped upon theſe Frontiers, under the Sieur Pulawſki, Pudzki, Bierzinſki, Dierzanowſki, and Prince Lubomirſki, who have all publickly declared that they will adhere to the terms of the Confederacy of Bar.

Hanover, May 12. A Treaty of Subſidy is concluded, by Virtue of which the King our Sovereign has taken into his Pay Part of the troops of the Duke of Brunſwick Wolfenbuttel.

Utrecht, May 25. A letter from Cervione in Corſica, dated May 9 and received this Moment, adviſes, that Paoli had received a Courier, from Roſtino with advice, that on the 8th inſtant, there was a ſmart action between the French and the Corſicans in the Deſile of Tendo, in which the former were beaten, and had a great many men killed, beſides the Wounded and Priſoners. This Letter adds, that the French have penetrated without Reſiſtance into Part of the Morato, as far as Lento and Canavaggia.

Paris, May 29. If we may credit letters from Pondicherry, that City is recovering with aſtoniſhing ſplendor. It appears evident, that affairs of the Engliſh have changed their face in the Indies. The Nabob, their intrepid, enemy, has taken from them ſeveral important poſts partly by cunning, partly by force, on the coaſt of Coromandel; and, if he knows how to make uſe of his victories, he may obtain over them ſtill greater advantages.

Hague, May 18. On the 25th inſtant the Baron de Muſſin Pouſchkin, Envoy extraordinary from the Empreſs of Ruſſia, received a Courier with the following diſpatches, which he immediately communicated to the Preſident of the aſſembly of the States General.

"The Ruſſian army commanded by Prince Gallitzin, has defeated, near Choczim, a body of 30000 or 40000 Turks, and taken a great number of priſoners. The Turks, beſides many thouſands of killed and wounded, have loſt all their baggage and artillery, their military cheſt, valued at 50000 Golden Crowns, and 70 Camels loaded with proviſions and valuable effects. As the Turks have burnt the town of Chozim, and deſtroyed all the neighbouring country, Prince Gallitzin, notwithſtanding this advantage, was obliged to repaſs the Nieſter, in order to be near his magazines; which he has, nevertheleſs, brought forward. A more circumſtantial detail of affairs will ſoon be publiſhed."

Paris, May 29. We learn, by a Courier extraordinary deſpatched from Rome the 19th of this month, that on the morning of the day, Cardinal Ganganelli was proclaimed Pope, and had taken the name of Clement XIV. He was born at S. Arcangelo, in the Rimini on the 31ſt of October, 1705, was of the order of Minor Conventual Friars, and created Cardinal the 24th of September, 1759.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Florence, May 23.

On Friday laſt Cardinal Ganganelli, a Monk of a branch of the *Franciſcan* Order, called Minor Conventuals, was elected Pope. He was born at a Village called St. Angelo in Vado, in the Dutchy of Urbino, is ſixty four years of age and was created Cardinal by the late Pope in the year 1759, ever ſince which time he has lived in the cell of the convent of his order at Rome in the moſt private manner. He has now aſſumed the name of Clement XIV. Several Couriers paſſed by yeſterday for Vienna, France, and Spain, with the news of his election; and this morning the Nuncio here received by a Courier the formal notification of it, which he immediately communicated to this Court. We are farther informed from Rome, that the Cardinal Pallavicini, who was lately Nuncio at the Courts of Spain and Naples, has been appointed Secretary of State.

LONDON, *May* 30.

On Friday a Motion was made in the Court of Common Pleas, for a Rule for a noble Lord to ſhew Cauſe why Mr. Wilkes's Demurrer ſhould not be withdrawn, and the Proceedings go on againſt his Lordſhip, they having been ſtopped by his Plea of Mr. Wilkes's being an Outlaw. The Rule was granted, upon Mr. Serjeant Glynn's producing a Certificate from the Court of King's Bench, that Mr. Wilkes's Outlawry was illegal; and the Court having granted ten Days to his Lordſhip to ſhew Cauſe, &c. long and learned Arguments were made Uſe of by the Counſel, who were, for Mr. Wilkes, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Serjeant Leigh; for Lord Halifax, Mr. Serjeant Davy, Mr. Serjeant Naires.

At the ſame Time the Court was moved againſt the Publiſher of a certain Paper, for a Libel on a Gentlemen of Fortune and Probity, by inſerting his Name with an opprobious and invidious Epithet, in a Liſt of thoſe Gentlemen who ſigned the late Addreſs of the Merchants of the City of London, and a Rule of Court was immediately granted to ſhew cauſe.

June 1. Eaſt India Stock was done this day at 220, then at 230, and now is ſtopt for the preſent at 232. The ſurpriſing fluctuation of this ſtock within theſe few days has occaſioned conjectures, and there are not wanting ſome who look upon the whole as a South-Sea Scheme.

A correſpondent in the city informs us, that L—d H—h ſold out all his India Stock yeſterday.

India Stock fell yeſterday to 239. Since this day ſe'nnight it is fallen 42 per Cent.

A paſſenger juſt arrived in one of the Eaſt-India ſhips, informs That the Governor and

Council were making great preparations, when he came away, to put the White Town in a ſtate of defence; that our troops were in high ſpirits, notwithſtanding a putrid fever had for ſome time raged among them, and proved very fatal to many; that our people ſeemed under no apprehenſions of a viſit from the French at Pondicherry, which is about 63 miles to the ſouth of Madraſs, they having hitherto, at leaſt to appearance, conducted themſelves in a very peaceable manner towards us; and that the Engliſh will be able to ſuſtain a ſiege a long time, provided the enemy are prevented from depriving them of the freſh water, which they are forced to fetch from ſprings at a good diſtance from town, the front of which ſtands towards the ſea, while a ſalt water river runs on the rear of it, which prevents the freſh water from coming to it.

One of the articles of diſagreeable intelligence from Fort St. George, is ſaid to be an account of the Armenian and Gentoo inhabitants having made an inſurrection in the Black Town, which had been with great difficulty quelled by the Governor.

May 25. Letters from Conſtantinople inform, that notwithſtanding the Activity with which the Armaments for the enſuing War are carried on, public Diverſions engroſs no ſmall Part of the Attention of the People. Great Preparations were making there the latter End of laſt Month for the Grand Tulip Feaſt, which his ſublime Highneſs treats his Ladies with annually in the Month of May. The Gardens of the Royal Seraglio are laid out in a Number of Parterres of fine Tulips, round which little Sheds are erected, where the Grand Signor lays in a Stock of Silks, Tiſſues, Necklaces, Bracelets, and other Trinkets; the favourite Sultanas of his Court are the ſhop Women, and his Highneſs buys from them what pleaſes him beſt. During this whimſical Feſtival, the Gardens are enlivened with excellent Muſick and decorated with triumphal arches, Illuminations, &c. This Diverſion is followed by all the Grandees of the Court, in order to make the Time of their Miſtreſſes paſs away in an agreeable Manner.

May 27. Thurſday a Gentleman paſſing along old Street, ſaw a women begging with a blind Child, which, upon examining, proved to be his own, that had been loſt ſome time, and whom the cruel Woman had blinded. She was immediately taken into Cuſtody, and committed to New Priſon.

Yeſterday was married, at Wooburn Abbey, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, to Miſs Wrotteſley, third Daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Wrotteſley, Bart. and Dean of Worceſter. The Duke and Dutcheſs of Marlborough, with the Earl and Counteſs Gower, and ſeveral other Perſons of Diſtinction, were preſent on the Occaſion.

May 30. It is ſaid that the Subſtance of the News arrived from the Eaſt Indies is, that the celebrated Heyder Ally having ſent his Son to negotiate Matters with the Nabob, had entered into a ſtrict Treaty with that Potentate, and was ſupplied by him with a body of 30,000 Men, who made an Attack a ſhort Time after upon the advanced Guard of the Engliſh army, who were entrenched in a wild Part of the Country at a great Diſtance from Madraſs; that Heyder Alley loſt a great Number of Men upon this Occaſion, and was obliged to retire; but as the van Guard of the Engliſh were in a Situation that rendered it impoſſible to ſupply them for any Length of time with Proviſions, it was thought neceſſary to order them to join the main body, which they did the following Night; after ſeveral ſlight Skirmiſhes with the enemy, our Troops, having Intelligence that another large Body of Natives had joined Heyder Alley, thought it adviſeable, to prevent being ſurrounded, to retire nearer to Madraſs, which they did in good order; and as they had been reinforced by a number of freſh Troops, and had got a good train of Artillery, they were under little Apprehenſions from their Enemies, when the Letters came away.

Another account ſays, that the Company had marched great Part of its whole military Force into the interior Part of the Country in order to attack, and defeat if poſſible, one of the richeſt and moſt powerful of the Indoſtan Princes; but that the Forces of another Aſiatic Prince had intercepted the Engliſh, and placed them between two Fires, ſo that it was judged at the time of the Ship's ſailing that brought this Intelligence, almoſt impoſſible for the Engliſh to rejoin the main body of their Forces at Bengal without comming to a deciſive Battle, and in which the Engliſh would moſt probably be totally ruined, unleſs ſuperior Bravery and military Skill can get the better of infinitely ſuperior Numbers. It is on this Report the India Stock has fallen ſo much within theſe three Days.

It is ſaid that the Engliſh at Bengal have been groſsly deceived by a Number of French Deſerters which came over to them laſt Year from the Iſlands of Mauritius and Madagaſcar, under Connivance of the French Commander in Chief, and that theſe Deſerters have been employed by the French as Spies upon the Engliſh Armaments in Aſia.

Yeſterday Henry Lawes Luttrell, Eſq; ſet out from his Houſe in South Audley-Street, in order to join his Regiment in Ireland.

June 1. It is ſaid, that notwithſtanding the Parliament gave ſo very great a ſum to pay the civil liſt debt, yet it is imagined that ſum has been otherwiſe diſpoſed of, as the laſt money paid on y one quarter, when near ſix were due, ſo that there ſtill remains near five.

A letter from Leghorn, dated May 6, ſays. "By an account from the Chevalier de Saintgrice, who attacked and carried the paſs of Borgo, we are aſſured, that ſeveral women were found in arms at that place, and that great numbers of them, inſpired with the flame of Liberty had iſſued up n following the main body of Paoli's troops, in order to take care of the ſick and wounded, provide proviſions and forage for the army, and do other offices to leſſen the fatigue of the men.

According to letters from Leghorn, no leſs than three actions are talked of, as having happened between the Corſicans and the French viz. one in the Nebbio, one near Ajaccio, and the third at a ſmall diſtance from Baſtia. Be theſe reports as they may, it is certain, from the diſpoſition of the troops on both ſides, that a general action is very ſoon to be expected.

Laſt night a great number of perſons were taken up by virtue of a preſs warrant, and put on board the Bartholomew Tender, lying near the Tower.

June 3d. Yeſterday there was a very numerous meeting of the proprietors of the Eaſt-India Stock, at their houſe in Leadenhall ſtreet; Sir George Colebrooke in the Chair; who told them, the Directors had prepared extracts from the laſt diſpatches, which were ready, and they were accordingly read twice over by one of the Clerks, and contain the following matters: [Here follow'd a long account of the ſituation of the Company's affairs in the Eaſt-Indies, whereon.]

After ſome altercations, in which Mr. Preſcot, Mr. Burke, Mr. Hodges, Mr. Mackintoſh, and Mr. Stewart, were the principal Speakers the Queſtion was put, and as nearly as can be remembered, in the following words:

"Extracts from different parts of the Company's Settlements in India, being read before a large body of Proprietors, it appeared to them, the Company's affairs are in a very flouriſhing condition, and that there was no real cauſe for the late alarm."

The Queſtion, thus put, was carried in the affirmative unanimouſly.

A ſecond Queſtion was alſo put, namely, "That the firſt queſtion, as abovementioned, be publiſhed in ſome of the daly news papers."

This Queſtion, nem. con. was alſo carried.

At twelve o'clock Eaſt-India Stock ſold at 232, but roſe up to 243 before two o'clock, the ſenſe of the Court having been thoroughly comprehended by one o'clock.

If the Court of Directors of the Eaſt India Company had not been called at the time it was, and the news brought had been kept a ſecret two days longer, the whole eſtates of a great number of Nobility and Gentry, dealers in ſtock who had agreed to ſell at this juncture, would not have paid the difference, as many of thoſe who have honour enough to pay the difference, are already greatly hurt in their fortunes.

LONDON.

June 20. It is ſaid the M——y are far from being conſidered as on a firm baſis. The late contentions among themſelves, about appointing their creatures to offices, the extravagant plan of meaſures laid down to be purſued the next winter, and the mutability of opinion, and the conduct of the premier regarding any ſtep that is propoſed or taken, are reaſons with the judicious, that demonſtrate the declining way the M——y are in at preſent, and the proſpect of their approaching diſſolution.

The John and Margaret, Capt. Alder, from Greenland, is arrived at Shields, with ſeven whales and ninety ſeals; ſhe was only out ten weeks and one day the ſhorteſt voyage ever known to and from theſe ſeas.

The Richmond, Phillips, from Jamaica to Briſtol, foundered at ſea, the crew were taken up by a veſſel and carried to Dublin.

June 24. Yeſterday morning the right Hon. the Mayor held a Wardmote, at Biſhopſgate Church, for the election of an Alderman for Biſhopſgate Ward, in the room of Sir Matthew Blakiſton, Bart. who reſigned; when James Townſhend, Eſq; Member for Weſtloe, in Cornwall, was choſen without oppoſition.

Yeſterday there was no Court of Aldermen held, for want of a ſufficient number to conſtitute a Court conſequently the addreſs of Sir William Baker for the Court's granting the deſired reſignation of his gown, could not be preſented.

Some petitions of a very ſingular nature are ſoon expected from the North ſide of the Tweed.

Monday paſt by Plymouth the fleet under the command of his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and was joined from thence by the Fly, Sloop of War.

Friday Sir William Baker arrived in town from Reading, where he was obliged to ſtop ſeveral days, on account of a relapſe; he ſtill continues extremely ill, inſomuch that his phyſicians have but little hopes of his recovery, though he is perfectly in his ſenſes. The ſame day he drew up an addreſs to the Court of Aldermen, deſiring leave to reſign his gown, and requeſted his ſon to attend that Court To morrow, to acquaint them therewith.

We are informed that ſeveral ſamples of mineral ores, have lately been ſent hither from the North American Colonies, conſiſting of lead, iron, copper, and ſilver, from mines lately diſcovered there, all of which are ſaid to be valuable.

Never was the miniſterial party ſo much alarmed as at preſent, their agents are grown quite deſperate and openly now talk of nothing elſe but dragooning the good people of England into better manners. Alas! little do they know the natural character of Engliſhmen. A child of five years old, as we ſee at the Haymarket, may lead them; but the D—l in H—ll, with fire in one hand, and faggot in the other, cannot drive them.

It is ſaid, by thoſe who have arrived from the country, that there is a generous emulation among the various counties, which ſhall contribute moſt to the ſupport of a popular cauſe; ſo that it is hoped, by the friends of a certain gentleman, that ſo much money will be raiſed by voluntary contributions, before the time of his confinement is elapſed, as to enable the Gentlemen Supporters of the Bill of Rights to pay all juſt debts.

Yeſterday about one o'clock Mr. Sheriff Halifax went to St. James's, to know his Majeſty's pleaſure, when he might be waited on with the Petition of the Livery of the City of London.

BOSTON, Auguſt 7.

Tueſday laſt embarked on board his Majeſty's Ship the Rippon, Sir Francis Bernard of Nettleham, Bart. who for nine Years paſt, has been a Scourge to this Province, a Curſe to North America and a Plague to the whole Empire. He having ſagely fixed on the Firſt of Auguſt, the Day of the Elevation of the Houſe of Hanover to the Britiſh Throne for the Time of his Departure, there were four Cauſes of public Rejoicing. 1. The Acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family. 2. That the King had been graciouſly pleaſed to recall a very bad Governor. 3. The ſure and certain hopes that a very good one will be ſent out, and placed in his ſtead. 4. That a worſe cannot be found on this Side ——, if there.—On Monday Evening the Baronet, being unwilling to give himſelf and Friends, if he has any, the Trouble of a formal Leave, or the People an Opportunity to hiſs him off the ſtage, ſneaked down to Caſtle-William, where he lay that Night. The next morning, he was toated on board the Rippon, in a Canoe, a Tom-God-Catcher, or ſome other ſmall Boat. The Ship was ſoon under ſail but had not proceeded a League, before the Wind ſhifting, ſhe came to Anchor, and lay Wind bound 'till Friday Noon, when ſhe ſailed again with a fair wind after her: The Captain, Thomſon, and the ſhip, both worthy a better Cargo. Should the Johns, on the riſing of the firſt Storm ſign a round Robbin to the Captain to throw the Baronet overboard for fair Weather, and he find his way into a Whale's Belly, it is hoped he will not be caſt out dead or alive, within Soundings.—

So ſoon as the Rippon was under Sail on Tueſday, the Cannon at the Caſtle were fired with Joy—The Union Flagg was diſplayed from Liberty-Tree, where it was kept flying 'till Friday.—Colours were alſo flung out from moſt of the Veſſels in the harbour——And from the Tops of the Houſes in Town.——The Bells were rang, and Cannon fired inceſſantly 'till Sunſet.——In the Evening there was a Bonfire on Fort Hill, and another on the Heights of Charleſtown. The general Joy of this City was ſoon diffuſed thro' the neighbouring towns who gave ſignal demonſtrations of it. There was not the leaſt diſorder committed, and the night was the moſt quiet the town ever enjoyed ſince Auguſt, 1760, the time of the Baronet's arrival here.

PROVIDENCE, Auguſt 12.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger with Capt. Scott we learn, that 10,000 Stand of arms were ſhipped at London for the ſervice of the Corſicans, when news arrived that the venerable and illuſtrious Paoli, with his brave adherents were entirely routed. The conqueſt of Corſica will however coſt the Monſieurs dear, as we are told 7000 of their beſt troops fell in this action. The Corſicans loſt 5000 Men, and boldly diſputed their ground inch by inch, which was covered with blood; but were at length overpowered by numbers. The French commandant, Count de Vaux, is returned to France; but before his departure propoſed preliminaries for ſurrendering the iſland, which the Chief Paoli nobly diſdained, and retired to the mountains.

Laſt Week a man at Glouceſter cut his throat in a very ſhocking manner, after which he plunged the knife into his breaſt, and immediately expired.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.

Monday evening laſt arrived here the Brig Naſſau, Capt. Smith, from London.---The Prints by Capt. Smith are not ſo late as we had laſt Week by Capt. Scott.

By Capt. SMITH from LONDON.

An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Boſton, dated June 7, 1769.

THE Deſign of people in power here has been to alter the Conſtitution of your Province, which has been acknowledged by ſome of the Miniſtry, who have alledged that the People had too much power; and I queſtion if the delay of the repeal of the late Acts is not deſiled, by giving Time to tamper with the reſpective Provinces, and thereby break that Union & Harmony which is your Strength, for their Deſigns are not confined to your Province. Lord H——ſb——h has hinted that ſeveral other Charters wanted mending. Governor B——d for a long time has been the Tool of Lord H——ſb——h to promote his oppreſſive Meaſures, for which he is knighted.—Every Effort to relieve you has been tried by your Friends, but the Weight of the Miniſtry has always born them down! Your vindicating yourſelves to them is to no Purpoſe, for they are determined to conſider but one Side of the Queſtion, and receive all their Information from their own Creatures: People in general are alarmed at their Conduct, as you will ſee by the Petition of the County of Middleſex, the moſt oppulent County in England.

Extract of another letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in Boſton, dated June 19, 1769.

I Hope the Prudence of America will not decline, or the noble Spirit ſubſide in conſequence of the flimſy Promiſes of a w----d Adminiſtration, who favor your liberties no farther than Neceſſity obliges them.---You may look upon the Troubles and grievances of this Country to be ſo many Symtoms of relief for America, which muſt finally riſe with the recovered Liberties of England, or prove a happy Aſylum for every virtuous Man who lives to ſee Slavery abſolutely triumphant.---There are ſtill many independent men here who will ſtruggle hard to ſave this glorious Country, and the Society of the Bill of Rights Men are too ſeriouſly engaged, and too reſpectable to be treated with neglect by Friends or Enemies. Nothing has ſo terrified Adminiſtration as our Plan for Aſſociations through every County, and Induſtry to bring about a Reformation through the whole kingdom, puzzles thoſe wretched State Sycophants moſt inextricably.----Your Friends expreſs the higheſt approbation of your ſpirited conduct, and wiſh you may not recede from your noble purpoſes till your grievances are totally removed, and your Conſtitution, tho' now broken, irrecoverably fixed and firmly ſecured.---Let not Promiſes and Flattery ſtop your Progreſs; for your firmneſs may perhaps not only ſave you but Great-Britain alſo.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 14.

On Tueſday laſt week about 2 o'Clock P. M. came up a very heavy ſhower of Rain, which without intermiſſion continued for ſeveral hours, attended with ſeveral hard claps of *Thunder*; during which the dwelling houſe of Mr. Jacob Seymour of this town was ſtruck with Lightning but no perſon hurt. And,

We hear from the Weſt-Diviſion of this Town that the rain fell there in ſuch great quantities, that (as 'tis tho't) more than 100 tons of *Hay* has been ſwept off in the conſequent Flood, in low lands.

'Tis remarkable that after the ſhower was over, in the ſtreet near Capt. Daniel Goodwin's (which, before the ſhower, was quite dry and hard) there appeared great numbers of living animals, nearly reſembling the fiſh kind, tho' not exactly ſimilar to any particular ſort that has ever been obſerved in theſe parts; they were in length about 2 or 3 inches, and otherwiſe proportionable.—This may be received as an undoubted matter of fact as it is atteſted by a great number of perſons of unqueſtionable veracity, who had ocular demonſtration thereof—but how to account for a production of this ſort upon principles of philoſophy is left as a ſubject of ſpeculative amuſement for the curious.

We alſo hear that a barn belonging to one ——— Caſe, of Simſbury being ſtruck with lightning, took fire, and with all its contents was conſumed in the Flames.

STrayed from the ſubſcriber in Hartford to Windſor Goſhen, about two months ſince, a ſorrel Mare Colt, branded with *A.* on the near ſhoulder, ſome white feet, trots and paces, aged two years old. Whoever will take up ſaid colt, and ſecure her in paſture and ſend word to the Subſcriber ſhall have Five Shillings reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

Lemuel Eaſton.

Hartford, Aug 13, 1769.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON,
near the Great Bridge.

New York, March 9, 1769.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

ESSAYS

ON The Origin, Hiſtory, Language, Religion, and religious Rites, Prieſts or Magi, Cuſtoms, Civil Policy, Methods of declaring and carrying on War and of making Peace, Military Laws, Agriculture, Buildings, Exerciſes, Sports, Marriage and Funeral Ceremonies, Habits, Diet, Temper, Manners, &c. Of the INDIANS on the Continent of North-America. Particularly of the ſeveral Nations or Tribes of Catawbas, Cherokees, Creeks, Chickeſaws, and Choctaws, habiting the Weſtern Parts of the Colonies of *Virginia North and South Carolina, and Georgia.*

A L S O.

Some account of the Deſcription of uncommon Animals, &c.

Interſperſed with Uſeful Obſervations relating to the Advantages ariſing to *Britain* from her Trade with thoſe *Indians*; of the beſt Methods of managing them, and of conciliating their affections, and thereby extending the ſaid Trade: Alſo ſeveral intereſting Anecdotes. Collected in a Reſidence of the greater Part of 33 Years among the Indians themſelves.

By JAMES ADAIR,

CONDITIONS:

The Work, will be compriſed in two Octavo Vols. and be put to the Preſs in London as ſoon as ſufficient Number of Subſcriptions are obtained, and will be printed on a good Paper, with a Letter entirely new.

The Price to Subſcribers will be two Spaniſh Dollars, to be paid at the Delivery of the Books ſewed in blue Paper.

Subſcriptions are taken in at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Jonathan Brown,

COACH and Harneſs maker, takes this opportunity to inform the Public, that he is much obliged to them for thoſe kindneſſes ſhown him, on account of his former Advertiſement, and as he has a compleat ſet of hands, calculated, for the different branches of his buſineſs, is able to afford equal ſatisfaction to thoſe gentlemen who are kind enough to continue their cuſtom, and will diſpoſe of his Carriages on theſe terms, viz. Neat plain Chairs, at £ 17 10 0 ditto with tops, at £ 22-0-0 and all other Carriages in proportion, at his ſhop near the Great-Bridge in Hartford.

Caſh given for good

FAT CATTLE, by the Subſcriber, who may be found at the Wid. MARY NEVINS, in Hartford till the firſt of September next.

ELIPht. FLINT.

BROKE out of the County Goal in Hartford, laſt night, the following perſons, committed for debt viz. David Colbern of Stafford, John Karr & Noadiah Bivens, of Chatham, Richard Allwright, of Middletown, and Hezekiah Blin, of Weathersfield. Alſo Michael Sutliff, a tranſient perſon, ſent from Suffield, committed for ſome criminal conduct. Whoever ſhall take up either of the above-mentioned perſons, and return them to the keeper of the Goal in Hartford, ſhall have TWENTY-SHILLINGS Lawful Money Reward, for each, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by.

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, *Sheriff.*

Hartford, Auguſt 9. 1769.

STRAYED away from me the ſubſcriber in Suffield, a large ſorrel MARE about 12 or 14 years old, hip't on the left ſide, had on a pair of iron fetters, alſo a black Horſe Colt, two years old, has a ſmall ſtar in his forehead, his head ſomething grayiſh. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſes and ſend me word, or bring them to me in Suffield or to Lieut. MARTIN KELLOGG, in Newington ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

ELIJAH KENT.

Suffield, Auguſt 2d, 1769.

LATHROP & SMITH,

DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES in Hartford.

HAVE juſt received from London a freſh aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines among which are moſt of the Patented Medicines (imported directly from the original Patentees or their aſſignees) genuine Terra Foliata Tartari—the famous Hoffmans Neutral Salt—All ſorts of Spices and other articles belonging to their profeſſion. All which are to be ſold upon reaſonable terms.

Caſh and Weſt-India Goods to be given for Pot-Aſh, that is merchantable and good by ſaid Lathrop & Smith.

Hartford, 7th Auguſt, 1769. 6m

JAMES JEPSON,

Tin-Plate Worker, at his Shop oppoſite the North-End of the Court-Houſe in Hartford,

MAKES and ſells all Kinds of Work in that Way, at the cheapeſt Rates.——Any Trader, or Shop Keeper, that will take their Supplies of him, he will charge them as low as can be procured in New York or Boſton.

☞ *Said* JEPSON *has to diſpoſe of an excellent Pair of Pot-Aſh Kettles, that contain each about 65 Gallons, very low, for Caſh or Produce.* np

Auguſt 7. 1769.

NICHOLAS BROWN,

Chaiſe Maker, near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, makes and ſells all ſorts of Chaiſes, and other riding Carriages, in the neweſt and beſt faſhion, viz.

HANDSOME plain chairs, at £.13 10 0 *ditto with tops, at* £.15 10 0. *And all other ſorts of Carriages in the ſame proportion, which is cheaper than Carriages of the like goodneſs can be purchaſed in Boſton or New York; and will receive his pay in money, or in produce, at money price.*

Alſo, ſaid Brown hath on hand, and which he will diſpoſe of very cheap, for the ſame pay, three ſecond Hand Chairs with tops, and one new Sulkey, which is very convenient for a ſingle man to ride in. Any gentlemen that will be ſo good as to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being uſed well, and having their work done in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt diſpatch.

Joſeph Maken, jun.

HEREBY informs his cuſtomers and others, that he has removed from Middletown to Eaſt Hartford, where he has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINS, which he will ſell as uſual, upon the moſt reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of patented Medicins, among which are,

BATEMAN's drops, Turlington's Balſam of life, Godfrey's Cordial, Hill's Balſam of Honey, Hooper's female pills, Anderſon's ditto, Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, Spices, ſuch as cinamon, mace, cloves, Nutmegs, &c. &c. &c.

To be Sold Cheap by

WENSLEY HOBBY;

at Middletown,

TWO CHAISE's and Harneſs compleat, both new, made in Boſton by one of the beſt workmen there and finiſhed off in the beſt manner.

To be Sold by

George Wm. Willis,

At his ſhop in Middletown, a neat aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, on reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of Patented Medicines among which are

HILLS pectoral Balſom Honey, Squires grand Elixer, Turlington's Balſom of Life.—Bateman's Drops—Lockyers and Andersons Pills—Britiſh Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo Spices of all kinds.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c lately improved by Lieut. Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 22, 1769.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

Selling at firſt Coſt.

A general aſſortment of Dry Goods amongſt which are,

CALICO's, Chintz, Iriſh-Holland, Strip't dit. Cotton Checks, Check'd Handkerchiefs, Painted dit. Silk dit. Plain ⅞ Lawns Strip'd dit. Cambricks, Silk Gauze and Catgut, Taffaty, Pelong, Modes and other Silks, Gloves and Mitts, Sewing Silk, Twiſt, Buttons, Garters, &c. Broad Cloth's, Sagathee, German Serges, Wilton Cloths, Coating's, White Flanel, Shalloons, Durants, Tamy's, Callicoes, Bordetts, and other ſtuffs for Waiſtcoats, Breeches Patterns, Men's and Womens worſted, cotton, and thread Hoſe, Silk and Worſted bindings, Gartering, &c. &c.

Alſo a quantity of extraordinary Salt.—Tea, Pepper, Nails, Pipes, Tea Kettles, Braſs Pans, with ſundry articles to be ſold by

Cookſon Atkinſon,

next the Town-Houſe Middletown, for Caſh or Produce.

WHEREAS the Sub-

ſcriber did give to Matthias Kelſey, of Saliſbury three notes of hand bearing date April 3d, 1769, 1 note vallue £. 18 Lawful Money, 2 notes £. 11 3 notes £. 10 ſome ſhillings, which notes was given upon certain conditions which are void. THESE are therefore to forbid all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as I utterly refuſe the payment of any of them, as witneſs my hand, July 27 1769.

4m P HARMANUS KNICKERBACKER.

MONDAY, AUG. 28, 1769

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Numb. 245.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the Gazetteer & New Daily Advertiſer, of June 26.

A ſhort and full anſwer to all the writers, who have, in the public papers, attempted to defend the preſent a——n.

TO enter upon a detail of the ſophiſtical efforts to blind and delude the people, by the letter writers and eſſayiſts in the public papers, would be endleſs. And eſpecially the numerous pamphlets, as well as letters, upon the American taxation, werein the coercive meaſures have been repreſented as proofs of the great ability, and ever to be admired firmneſs and fortitude of the firſt M——r. Whereas, let any man only read the inſtructions of the Committee at Boſton, dated May 11th, and in your daily paper of June 20 he will, if he has any eyes, ſee enough to convince him of the avowed deſpotiſm of the meaſures taken with a moſt valuable part of the Britiſh people, I mean the ſubjects of its government.

When I read them over, my breaſt glowed with compaſſion for my Fellow ſubjects, which are only oppreſſed becauſe of their being the firſt friends of the Hanover ſucceſſion, the people formed upon revolution principles, and who have ever ſhewn the moſt loyalty to his preſent Majeſty. They have been traduced and reproached as rebels, and menaced with ſome thouſands of armed men, whom they are able to eat up at a mouthful. They have been inſulted by a G——r, who has the confidence to put on all the airs of deſpotiſm, and provoked by every poſſible meaſure, in order to alienate their affections, and fill them with enmity towards their mother-country. Numerous are the oppreſſions under which they labour, one of which, we have reaſon to conclude, they would never have known, had they been ſuch ſubjects as the Canadians and Grenadians. But, becauſe they have not that Scottizing, Jacobite, or Frenchified complexion, have been uſed with ſo much ſeverity!

The firmneſs of their attachment to the principles of civil and religious liberty, appears illuſtrious in thoſe inſtructions. The ſpirit they diſcover, undiſmayed by the iron hand of power, the determinations they have made not to be enſlaved, gives them a firſt place in the departments of men upon the face of this habitable globe. And there is no reaſon of doubt, but they will ſucceed. in ſpite of all the efforts of deſpotiſm, to their immortal honour.

They have been repreſented as a people of looſe principles, and as deſtitute of virtue and religion, but they give evidence, that, in the human family, they have any equals, they have none ſuperior to them in true magnanimity.

Were I in the a——n, and had been either a principal or an acceſſary to their oppreſſions, of which they ſo loudly and juſtly complain, I ſhould never be able to forgive myſelf the ſhare I had in the guilt, and be aſhamed any more to look in the face of man.

N E V I L L E.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *Auguſt* 10.

Extract of a letter from Fort Chartres, April 24.

"Some few Weeks ago, a boat belonging to the Company, was attacked on the Ouabache, by the Indians of that river: The famous Indian called Silver-Heels, was on board the boat, who with his crew killed five of their fellow ſavages, with the loſs of only one man. Silver Heels diſpatched four to his own ſhare. There is great reaſon to fear thoſe ſavages, with their neighbouring nations, will do miſchief on the Ohio."

We hear that Silver Heels has ſince returned to Fort Pitt having come alone through the country, where he was purſued two days by ſome of the Indian tribes he paſſed, but happily eſcaped.

Extract of another letter from Fort Chartres, May 18.

"Six days ago a houſe about thirty yards diſtance from mine, where only one ſoldier and his wife were, was attacked by ſix Indians; the man and woman were tomahawked and ſcalped the woman killed on the ſpot, and the man, whoſe ſcull was broke, has been trepaned, but it is ſuppoſed will follow his mate. I was at a neighbour's at ſupper when we heard the woman ſcream, but before we could turn out with our guns, they were gone off with their ſcalps. We villagers keep a guard of ſix men from the fort, two nights to ſleep and one to watch, and whoſe fate it may be next no one knows. If they mean a general attack, I hope they will give us time to remove our effects into the fort, where, if we be all penned up in the hot ſeaſon, a peſtilence is much to be feared."

We are aſſured, that about the middle of April laſt, Pondiac, the great Indian chief, the bittereſt and moſt miſchievous enemy the Engliſh had, with forty of his chiefs, being at the Illinois, the Indians of that country reſenting the ill treatment he had given the Engliſh, fell on him and killed him; ſince which ſome of the Illinois Indians have been killed by perſons unknown, but ſuppoſed to be by Pondiac's chiefs.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, July 15.

"The Indians have been very troubleſome here, having killed two men, one Burbridge near Ligonier, and one Dalton, within half a mile of this fort————————killed a number of cattle and hogs, ſtole a great many horſes, and behave as uſual in the beginning of their former wars; they have terrified the inhabitants round the place, who have brought in their wives and children. Some of our knowing people pretend to ſay, they have no miſchief in their heads; at beſt they are, but bad neighbours.———ſome again ſuppoſe they will break out when the Indian corn is fit for roaſting, and the inhabitants have provided them plentiful crops in this part of the country. God only knows what will happen.

Extract of a letter from Ontario, July 7.

"The Indians at preſent ſeem quiet, but won't, I think, long remain ſo; their famous chief Pondiac was killed in a drunken frolic at the Illinois."

By Capt. Haſtie from Newfoundland, we learn, that the Antelope man of war, was arrived there, from England with commodore Byron on board, who is appointed to the command of that ſtation, in the room of Governor Palliſer.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, dated the 15th of July, 1769.

"Silver Heels arrived here, the 13th, from Fort Chartres. The ſecond day he was ſo cloſely purſued that he was obliged to throw away every Thing, except the Packets and the Clothes upon his Back. He had a Skirmiſh with the Villains at Port Vincent, being in the Boat which was plundered upon the Wabaſh. We now learn that only one white Man was killed, and likewiſe five Indians, before they compelled Silver Heels, and the nine Men to leave the Boat.———Pondiack is certainly killed by two Kaſkaſkias, as he was going from the Fort to his Camp; none of his Men were killed with him, but they have ſcalped one Steel of the Royal Iriſh, who is likely to recover, and have killed and ſcalped his Wife. There is Reaſon to ſuppoſe the Lake Indians will make Repriſals on the Engliſh, for the Murder of Pondiack as the French at the Illinois, immediately after the act diſpatched a Meſſenger, with a Belt to his Nation, acquitting themſelves and Indians, and throwing all the Blame upon the Engliſh.

"The Seneca Warriors have ſtruck ſuch a Terror in the Country People, that many women and Children are already come into the Fort. One Michael, who has a ſwelled Cheek, and ſpeaks tolerable Engliſh, has two or three Times attempted to ſhoot William Elliot. They have killed a Number of Cattle, Hogs and Horſes, and carried off ſeveral Horſes. Part of the Cherokees, inſtead of going to the Northward, have returned to the Shawaneſe Towns. All Weſtern Indians ſeem jealous of the Peace between the Six Nations and the Cherokees, and I heartily wiſh they may quarrel among themſelves, which will probably keep them off us."

P. S. I forgot to tell you that theſe Misfortunes may be attributed in a great Meaſure, to that fatal and profligate Cuſtom of intoxicating the Indians; for one of them being drunk in the Fort, and, what is generally the Conſequence, miſbehaving, was ſecured and flogged. As ſoon as releaſed, it is ſaid, he went among his Countrymen, and has excited them to reſent the Treatment he met with. It is highly to be wiſhed an effectual Method could be taken to prevent the Indians drinking to Exceſs, while amongſt White People."

Yeſterday a young Man bathing in the River Delaware, not knowing how to ſwim, was carried away by the tide, and was unfortunately drowned.

N E W Y O R K, *Auguſt* 27.

Laſt Saturday Night the Harriot Packet, lying at one of our Wharfs, was robbed of ſundry wearing Apparel, and about £. 60 in Caſh. The ſame Night ſome other Effects were ſtolen from on board another Snow in the Harbour, and in all Probability by the ſame ſet of Villains.

The following Letter is from a Gentleman in Albany, to his Friend in New York, dated *July* 26 1769.

SIR,

"I, with many other of the Importers, who have ſigned in Articles of Non Importation of Goods, excepted in your articles, have heard that [illegible] four of the Gentlemen who ſigned with [illegible] them Liberty to import Indian Goods, [illegible] have done this without being thereunto requeſted by the body, neither are they appointed a Committee. At the Time of our ſigning the articles, there was talking of excepting Indian goods, but a large Majority would not, for Reaſon that the Indian goods are all manufactured in England; ſuch as Blankets, Strouds, Penniſtones, Gimps, Linen, Vermillions, and Braſs Kettles. all which we ought not to ſend for, as the above Articles employ as many People in England as any Branch whatever; therefore I. with a great Majority, proteſted againſt their Letter and are determined, if they, or any, ſhould get any of the above articles before there is a general Importation, that we ſhall ſtop them, or requeſt the Friends to Liberty in New-York, to ſtop them for us This I think is the Senſe of a large Majority of the Friends of Liberty in Albany. Should we clothe the Indians with Woolens, who have been uſed to be clothed with Skins; and we wear Skins, that have been uſed to Woollens?—I think not. To ſtop the Indian Goods is the ſpeedieſt Method to get the Duty act repealed; if the Indians were only debared one twelve Months from Goods, they wou'd demand the Reaſon:—if ſo, we ſhould tell them that there was a Set of People in England who told our Maſter that his Children on this Side the Water muſt pay Duties for the goods, over and above their Worth, to pay Soldiers and great Officers on that Side the Water, to watch over you and us;—what would be their Anſwer? We don't want them amongſt us, we can always agree better without them; let every Country keep their own People, and pay them as much as they pleaſe; then we ſhall live in Peace as we uſed to do. This, Sir, from a Lover of this Country, and a true Friend to Liberty."

ANNAPOLIS, *Auguſt* 3.

On Sunday evening laſt, a very black cloud aroſe, from the weſtward, which broke in the neighbourhood of this city, at Mr. *Heſſelius's*, and from thence to *London-town*: A great quantity of hail ſtones fell, or rather cakes of ice, as they were flat and oblong, ſome of them 5 or 6 inches in circumference. Every pane of glaſs on the weſt ſide, and upper ſtory of Mr. *Heſſelius's* houſe, were beat in, and many windows in *London-town* greatly damaged. On ſeveral plantations the corn was cut, ſo that it is now withering away. Numbers of dunghill fowls, partridges, doves, and other ſmaller birds, have been ſince found dead in the fields and woods. In this city we had only a hard wind, with a ſhower of rain, which ſcarcely wet the ſurface of the ground an inch deep, though we have not had before, at any one time, ſo much ſince the beginning of *June*. The graſs and herbage has the appearance of winter. We are informed, that in many parts of the province they have ſcarcely had a drop of rain ſince *May*, ſo that the inhabitants have a miſerable proſpect of crops, both of corn and tobacco.

LONDON, *June* 7.

Yeſterday's mails confirm the account of the victory gained over the Turkes, as mentioned in yeſterday's Ledger, and add as follows: "The Ruſſians had only a few wounded in the engagement, among whom was Major Prince Dolgorouki.

Copy of a letter written by Prince Galitzin, Commader in Chief of the Ruſſian Army to the Empreſs his Miſtreſs, informing her Majeſty of the advantages obtained by him over the Turkiſh troops.

"*Moſt Gracious Sovereign*,

"I have the honour of ſending your Imperial Majeſty advice, by this letter written in haſte, of a ſignal victory gained by us, this day, over the enemy by the aid of the Moſt High, and the good Fortune which attends your Majeſty's arms. The Turkiſh army, commanded by Caraman Paca, who arrived here lately, in ſpite of its advantageous poſition under the cannon of the fortreſs of Choczim, has been attacked, defeated and driven part of it into the town, and part into the country. All their Camp is taken. I ſhall not fail ſoon to ſend your Majeſty an exact detail of this glorious day.

"I am, with the moſt profound reſpect,

"Your Majeſty's moſt devoted Subject,

"*Prince Alexander Galitzin*."

Camp at Choczim,

19 *April*, *Old Style*, 1769.

Prince Galitzin, after ſinging Te Deum for his late victory, put in march the 2d of May, to re occupy the Camp of Calus, and refreſh his troops. The ſame day the Pacha of Natolia, having collected ſome of the run aways, and maſſacred the Jews and Chriſtians whom the Pacha of Choczim had turned out of that city as uſeleſs moths, advanced and attacked the Ruſſians in their march, but they only took about ten empty waggons the Captain who covered the train with 80 men, keeping them off for four hours without loſing a ſingle man. In the mean time Prince Prozorofski was detached to engage the Pacha of Natolia, which he did with ſuch courage and conduct, that the enemies ſoon give way, and were purſued as far as Pruth. The Turks left 300 men on the place; ſeveral camels and mules fell into the hands of the Ruſſians, who alſo took on this occaſion four more flags, a pair of kettle drums, and the military cheſt valued at 40,000 crowns.

We are told from Warſaw, that while Prince Galitzin, with the other Ruſſian Generals, is penetrating into the Turkiſh Territories, General Olitz, with a conſiderable corps under his command, remains behind, in Poland, to protect their Magazines there, againſt the incurſions of the Tartars, and the Confederates of Bar.

Letters from Paris inform, that the Commander of one of the French Forts in Africa, has been ordered home in irons, accuſed of high crimes againſt the State.

It is rumoured that the laſt American diſpatches brought over ſome ſecret intelligence reſpecting the apparent deſigns of a certain power to diſturb the tranquility of the Britiſh provinces on that continent.

Commodore Byron, who ſailed on Monday from Portſmouth for his ſtation at Newfoundland, has carried over ſeveral valuable preſents for the Indian Chiefs in the nighbourhood of St. John's, and in the country of Labrador, to attach them more firmly to the Britiſh intereſt.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY

WANTED immediately a journeyman F—e M—r, who is acquainted with and ready to do all the dirty work in that ſtation. He muſt underſtand how to *ſuppreſs* petitions, *promote* addreſſes from venal and S—tch boroughs, to *ſlice* penſions, and *ſubdivide* places; to give ſpecious anſwers to ſelf evident and incontrovertible agrements; to enhance the value of a loan, prefix the raiſe and fall of ſtocks, ſecure an—j—ty in both h——s, and prove by the rule of three inverſe, that two are more than five. He muſt cringe and fawn to Eng—d's natural rivals and conſtant foes; and bully, threaten, and deceive his M——'s liege ſubjects.

For farther particulars enquire at the ſign of the D— of ——'s head, near Arlington-Street. If he be a Scotchman the more agreeable.

N. B. He will be engaged for at leaſt a month certain, on account of the *honey moon*.

To the Printers of the *Connecticut Courant*.

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your next Courant, and you will oblige,

A conſtant Cuſtomer.

HOW muſt an upright by-ſtander think, and reaſon with himſelf, when he looks round, and views the ſituation and conduct of Great-Britain, and her colonies! That there ſhould be uproars, confuſions, and animoſities, between a mother and her children! to ſee G. B. which is become, the wonder of the world, the terror of nations, and the ſeat of wealth and proſperity, running headlong, into the war of contention and diſorder, with her offſpring. What nearer connection can there be in ſociety, than has always ſubſiſted between the colonies, and their mother country? How fond have the coloniſts always been, of maintaining and ſupporting an unalienable union and friendſhip? How have they gloried, in being reckon'd amongſt the number of thoſe that call themſelves, Engliſhmen? How have they reſign'd their lives and fortunes to enlarge the borders, of King George's empire? And on the other hand, Great Britain, has been as fond of her colonies, ſhe has nurſt them, fed and guarded them. Battles have been fought; many valuable and precious lives loſt, with the addition of vaſt ſums of money, time and labour, and all this for the ſecurity and welfare of America. While things went on thus; harmony was in good repair, and no embroiling, diſpute about right of government, taxation, or whatever aroſe, but as ſoon as peace with other nations was made, new miniſters aroſe; thoſe that had ſav'd their blood, in defence of their country were now engag'd, to ſpill it in the deſtruction of it by ſudes, inteſtine broils, and civil war, and to make a moſt frightful brandiſh, of their malevolent ſwords, they ſhook it over America, and faſten'd the cruel Stamp-Act, which had ſo many thorns of diſtreſs, attending it, that all America could, not ſwallow it. But thro' the clemency, of our ſovereign, it was taken off, and like two body's parted by hetrogenious particles unite, when they are purify'd, ſo Great Britain and her colonies once more embrac'd each other. But as Volcanos diſcharge not all their ſulfer at a blaſt; but by continual exploſion; ſo poor America, ſoon met another fate, as cruel almoſt as the firſt, from her ſecret enemies at home, and this burden was gently handle'd, to faſten it the firmer upon our ſhoulders, and ſo like boys at hot cockles if they gueſs not the perſon that ſtruck them, they muſt bear another blow. This was term'd a revenue act, calculated for the peace and happineſs of both mother and children; to aſſiſt in diſburdening the nation of a heavy and grevious debt; no doubt their ſchemes were anſwer'd; ſince they have appointed their creditors, both collectors, and treaſurers; and who more fit to ſettle the national debt, than they? And now, while America groans under the burden of taxation, there is no prudent, meaſures but what are come into, mobbing outrages are diſgarded, and whatever might favor rebellion is univerſally condemn'd. United petitions, for redreſs, are often made to our gracious ſovereign, but what ſucceſs have they had? what better ends have they affected, than only to embitter more and more, the breaſts of our enemy's, and conſtru'd in ſuch a light, that his M—y abhors the ſight of them? and it is to be fear'd that there is ſomething, beſide a great gulf bewixt us and his M——y. I hardly, think that ſhould have ſuch ſlight reaſons for not repealing the act ſo long harp'd upon, were it not that blindneſs in part has happened to our Iſrael.——For here is the grand obſtacle of our freedom & liberty; that as the P——t, have took ſuch and ſuch meaſures, it is degrading to go back, altho' every thing of a political nature calls for it; how abſurd and ſtrange this appears! do our M——y, whole to infallibility, and becauſe it is ſaid the king cannot err; that from thence they conclude that they can't be miſtaken; nor take one wrong ſtep in public affairs? I rather believe that it is neither of theſe; but that they are convinc'd, that the act was impolitic; but they very highly reſent it, that poor America ſhall tell them of it, and rather than take conviction, from the ſpeaking aſs, they will ruſh upon the angels ſword, this appears ſo ſimple, that it is like a maſter, whoſe wealth and proſperity, depends very much upon the ſervants he keeps, and becauſe they don't increaſe his fortune, equal to his avaricious temper, he impoſes an unſupportable taſk up on them; and becauſe the feeling diſtreſs, of the ſervants firſt manifeſt the unreaſonableneſs of the treatment; the maſter is greatly diſguſted, and rather than wound his honor; by hearing reaſon from his ſervants; he will, inſtead of lighting their burden increaſe it, till they both periſh, in one common ruin; and all to make his ſervants know, that they have no right to call their maſter's conduct into queſtion, but aught things ſo to be becauſe a man is intruſted with public welfare? ſurely no, for reaſon never deſtroys the public good, and a ſpark of reaſon, in the breaſt of an African, is in its kind as valuable, as that of the greateſt nobleman in Europe. Mankind ought not to be made fools, that ſome may be tho't wiſe. Poor is honour that comes from ignorant admirers. Hercules with his lion ſkin and club, may attempt to awe the brutal world into obedience, but a fig for the honour of it. What greater honor has a prince, than to have the love and eſteem of his ſubjects? on the other hand how poor and mean the honor that is deriv'd from the crowd of ignorant fawning vaſſals? Mankind, in the proper exerciſe of reaſon, don't run to flocks of herds, for acclamation of praiſe and honours. Unenvi'd, I hope, in the lot of thoſe lunar grandees, who in themſelves are opake and ſhine with borrow'd beams, from their circumſtances and ſtation, when tis the ignorance and darken'd underſtanding of their fawning favorites, that give them leave to ſhine.

Your's CONNECTICUT.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 24.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated at Detroit, 4th July, 1769.

"The Puttawattames of St. Joſeph, brought in here a few days ago, two of their nation that killed an Engliſhman and Woman at the Illenois, laſt Spring; they were brought here in conſequence of an Anſwer I ſent them to a ſpeech they ſent me to beg forgiveneſs, but as my office was at an end, and I did not act for ſome few days before their Arrival, I ordered them to deliver the priſoners to the commanding officer, who immediately put them in cloſe confinement."

On Thurſday morning laſt, the Britannia was launched in the preſence of five thouſand delighted Spectators: She glided elegantly from the ſtocks, uninterrupted by any Accident. Her Burthen about 333 Tons, dimenſions 81 Feet 9 inches whole Keel, 28 Feet Beam, 12 Feet Hold, 5 feet 4 inches between decks; and to the permanent reputation of Meſſrs. Totton and Croſsfield, ſhe will be the moſt complete and beautiful Ship ever conſtructed in our Yards. She is built for the London Trade. Her head is a buſt of Britannia, ſupported on the right by America, & by Hibernia on her left: Expreſſive of our invariable affection for, and indiſſoluble Union with, the chief of nations.

Extract of two letters from Genoa

May 29. "We have juſt received the melancholly News from Leghorn, that Corſica was in Poſſeſſion of the French, and that poor Gen. Paoli was retired into the Mountains with 5000 Men."

June 5. "The French have almoſt ſubdued Corſica—except a few ſtraggling parties who are retired to the Mountains. It is generally ſaid de Paoli is got over to Sardinai with ſeveral of his moſt intimate Friends."

Capt. Albouy in the ſloop Charlotte, from Jamaica, brings Account of the Arrival of a Man of War in a very ſhort Paſſage from England, who reports, that the French have taken Fort St. George, in the Eaſt-Indies. As ſoon as the Account came to the Admiral, he immediately put to Sea; and in ten Days was ſeen at anchor in Cape Nichola Mole on Hiſpaniola. A French War was thought inevitable, and daily expected.

By Letters from Fort Bedford, it ſeems an Indian War is inevitable, and is actually begun on the Part of the Indians, and the white Inhabitants above the Allegany in general have fled from their habitations.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 24.

Laſt Saturday General Mackay ſailed for London in the Brigantine commanded by Capt. Bartlett—Though the ſending the troops in this Town, conſidering the Errand they came on, was a Meaſure not founded in Reaſon, and as diſguſtful as unreaſonable: Juſtice however requires us to ſay, That General Mackay's Command of the troops has given univerſal Satisfaction; and with Pleaſure we take this Opportunity to acknowledge his Merit, both as a Gentleman and an Officer:—He was ſaluted from Caſtle-William with thirteen Guns.

In Capt. Bartlett alſo went Paſſengers Lieut. Col. Roberts, of the 65th, and ſeveral other Officers---The Command of the Troops now in this Town devolves upon Lieut Colonel Dalrymple.

Laſt Friday Trial was made of the Brigantine, RISING LIBERTY, belonging to JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; and lately built by Mr. Walker, of this town.---At the Invitation of Mr. Hancock, a Number of Gentlemen, among whom were ſeveral of Diſtinction from the Southern colonies, embark'd early in the Morning in a Party of Pleaſure on board the Brig. On her Departure ſhe diſcharg'd a Round of Cannon, which was anſwered by three full cheers from a great Number of reſpectable Perſons on the Wharff---As they paſs'd the caſtle ſhe paid a Salute by another Diſcharge of cannon, which was genteely return'd; and the captain of the caſtle joining the Gentlemen on Board, ſhe preceeded into the Bay---An elegant Entertainment was ordered by Mr. Hancock; and the company having ſpent the Day in the moſt agreeable Scences of ſocial Pleaſure, which is ever diffuſive in ſuch a circle of warm Friends to LIBERTY, in the evening they return'd to town.---At their Landing, the cannon on board were again diſcharg'd, as a Mark of reſpect to the town; and a numerous croud of Spectators, with three hearty cheers, ſhouted a Welcome to the Gentlemen on ſhore—The Brig is juſt 92 tons burthen, is eſteemed a prime Sailer and in every reſpect does honor to the builder.

HARTFORD, *Auguſt* 28.

Laſt Wedneſday the Rev'd Mr. James Eells, Son to the Rev'd Mr. Eells of Middletown, was ordained to the paſtoral Office, over the Church and Congregation in Eaſtbury. The Rev. Mr. Nath'. Eells of Stonington began with Prayer; the Rev. Edward Elles of Middletown preached a Sermon ſuitable to the Occaſion, from Prov. xi 30. "*He that winneth Souls is wiſe.*" The Rev. Mr. Lockwood of Weathersfield prayed before the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Little of Colcheſter gave the Charge; the Rev. Mr. Norton of Chatham prayed after the Charge; and the Rev. Mr. Lockwood of Andover gave the Right Hand of Fellowſhip.—The whole was conducted with Decency and Propriety, in Preſence of a very numerous aſſembly convened on the Occaſion.

TO BE SOLD.

(Lying between the weſtern Branch of the River Delaware, and the eaſtermoſt Branch of the Suſquehannah)

20,000 Acres of Land

well proportioned with plow, meadow and paſture Land, with a Variety of Streams running through it, very commodious for the erecting Mills, &c. within about eight Miles of Schoharrey, 40 of Albany, and 40 of the Kaats Kills. Any Perſon inclining to ſettle on the above Lands, may apply to the Subſcriber in Eaſt Windſor (who intends ſoon to remove and ſettle on the ſame) who will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and give good Warrantee Deeds to the Purchaſers.

JOHN HARPER, jun.

Eaſt Windſor, Auguſt 26, 1769. 7w45

Next Wedneſday will be publiſhed by the Printers hereof,

A PLAN of Exerciſe, ordered by the general aſſembly of this Colony in May laſt to be uſed by the Militia of the Colony of Connecticut, extracted from the plan of Diſcipline for the Norfolk Militia.

To be Sold by

George Wm Willis,

At his ſhop in Middletown, a [illegible] Aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, [illegible] reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of Patented Medicines among which are

HILLS pectoral Balſom Honey, Squires grand Elixer, Turlington's Balſom of Life.—Bateman's Drops—Lockyers and Anderſons Pills—Britiſh Oil, &c. &c &c.

Alſo Spices of all kinds.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c lately improved by Lieut. Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 22, 1769.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt.

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

WHEREAS the Subſcriber did give to Matthias Kelſey, of Saliſbury three notes of hand bearing date April 3d, 1769. 1 note value £. 18 Lawful Money, 2 notes £. 11 3, notes £. 10 ſome ſhillings, which notes was given upon certain conditions which are void. THESE are therefore to forbid all perſons from purchaſing ſaid notes as I utterly refuſe the payment of any of them, as witneſs my hand. July 27 1769.

4 p HARMANUS KNICKERBACKER.

New York, March 69 17 9.

PROPOSALS,

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

ESSAYS

ON The Origin, Hiſtory, Language, Religion, and religious Rites, Prieſts or Magi, Cuſtoms Civil Policy, Methods of declaring and carrying on War and of making Peace, Military Laws, Agriculture, Buildings, Exerciſes, Sports, Marriage and Funeral Ceremonies, Habits Diet, Temper, Manners &c. Of the INDIANS on the Continent of North-America. Particularly of the ſeveral Nations or Tribes of Catawbas Cherokees, Creeks, Chickeſaws, and Choctaws, habiting the, Weſtern Parts of the Colonies of *Virginia North and South Carolina, and Georgia.*

ALSO

Some account of the Deſcription of uncommon Animals, &c.

Interſperſed with Uſeful Obſervations relating to the Advantages ariſing to *Britain* from her Trade with thoſe *Indians*; of the beſt Methods of managing them, and of conciliating their affections and thereby extending the ſaid Trade: Alſo ſeveral intereſting Anecdotes. Collected in a Reſidence of the greater Part of 33 Years among the Indians themſelves.

By JAMES ADAIR,

CONDITIONS:

The Work will be comprifed in two Octavo Vols. and be put to the Preſs in London as ſoon as ſufficient Number of Subſcriptions are obtained, and will be printed on a good Paper, with a Letter entirely new.

The Price to Subſcribers will be two Spaniſh Dollars, to be paid at the Delivery of the Books, ſewed in blue Paper.

Subſcriptions are taken in at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Jonathan Brown,

COACH and Harneſs maker, takes this opportunity to inform the Public, that he is much obliged to them for thoſe kindneſſes ſhown him, on account of his former Advertiſement, and as he has a compleat ſet of hands, calculated, for the different branches of his buſineſs, is able to afford equal ſatiſfaction to thoſe gentlemen who are kind enough to continue their cuſtom, and will diſpoſe of his Carriages on theſe terms, viz Neat plain Chairs, at £. 17 10 0 ditto with tops, at £. 22 0 0 and all other Carriages in proportion, at his ſhop near the Great-Bridge in Hartford.

LATHROP & SMITH,

DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES in Hartford.

HAVE juſt received from London a freſh aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines among which are moſt of the Patented Medicines (imported directly from the original Patentees or their aſſignees) genuine Terra Foliata Tartari—the famous Hoffmans Neutral Salt—All ſorts of Spices and other articles belonging to their profeſſion. All which are to be ſold upon reaſonable terms

Caſh and Weſt-India Goods to be given for Pot-Aſh that is merchantable and good by ſaid Lathrop & Smith

Hartford, 7th Auguſt, 1769 6 m

JAMES JEPSON,

Tin-Plate Worker, at his Shop oppoſite the North-End of the Court-Houſe in Hartford,

MAKES and ſells all Kinds of Work in that Way, at the cheapeſt Rates —— Any Trader, or Shop Keeper, that will take their Supplies of him, he will charge them as low as can be procured in New York or Boſton.

☞ *Said* JEPSON *has to diſpoſe of an excellent Pair of Pot-Aſh Kettles, that contain each about 65 Gallons, very low, for Caſh or Produce* np

Auguſt 7 1769

NICHOLAS BROWN,

Chaiſe Maker, near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, makes and ſells all ſorts of Chaiſes, and other riding Carriages, in the neweſt and beſt faſhion, viz.

HANDSOME plain chairs, at £. 13 10 0 *ditto with tops, at* £. 15 10 0 *And all other ſorts of Carriages in the ſame proportion, which is cheaper than Carriages of the like goodneſs can be purchaſed in Boſton or New York; and will receive the pay in money, or in produce, at money price.*

Alſo, ſaid Brown hath on hand, and which he will diſpoſe of very cheap, for the ſame pay, three ſecond Hand Chairs with tops and one new Sulkey which is very convenient for a ſingle man to ride in. Any gentlemen that will be ſo good as to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on being uſed well, and having their work done in the beſt manner, and with the greateſt diſpatch

HARTFORD:

Printed by GREEN & WATSON,

BROKE out of the County Goal in Hartford, laſt night, the following perſons, committed for debt viz. David Colburn of Stafford, John Karr & Noadiah Bivens, of Chatham, Richard Allwright, of Middletown, and Hezekiah Blin, of Weathersfield. Alſo Michael Sutliff a tranſient perſon, laſt from Suffield, committed for ſome criminal conduct. Whoever ſhall take up either of the abovementioned perſons, and return them to the keeper of the Goal in Hartford, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Lawful Money Reward, for each, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, *Sheriff.*

Hartford, Auguſt 9. 1769.

CHARLES-TOWN, S Carolina, June 29.

We are informed that Governor Pownal, lately moved the Houſe of Commons to appoint an early Day for going into a Committee to conſider of the late act for impoſing Duties on Paper &c mentioning that he had certain reſolutions to offer in the Committee, if his motion was agreed to, the purport of which were. "That the ſaid Duties tended "to obſtruct the vent of Britiſh Manufactures "in the Colonies and to render them leſs "uſeful and beneficial to Great Britain; That "the Intent of the ſaid act, being to raiſe a "Revenue, had not been found to anſwer, "and therefore, that ſo much of the ſaid act "as impoſed the ſeveral Duties therein mentioned ought to be repealed upon commercial Principles alone." That on all Sides of the Houſe it was thought too late in the Seſſion, to agitate the Queſtion of a Repeal of any part of that act and ſeemed very much the Senſe of the Houſe to be improper to go upon it in the preſent Exigency of affairs. And that therefore, as it might tend much to heal and quiet the Minds of the People in America, General Conway propoſed to the Conſideration of the Houſe coming into a Reſolution, declaring, that it might be proper to go into a Committee in the next Seſſion of Parliament, to reviſe and conſider the ſaid acts; by which America would ſee, that the Houſe was diſpoſed to attend to the Complaints of the Colonies when coming before them unaccompanied with Circumſtances either of Intimidation from Reſolutions of not importing Britiſh Manufactures or Oppoſition and Obſtructions to the Officers of Government there. That this ſeemed to expreſs the Opinions of ſome miniſteral Gentlemen; but the reſt of the Miniſtry would not bind themſelves, and therefore declined coming into ſuch a Reſolution. That, upon the Principle of that Suppoſition, as it was thought it might be of ſome ſervice to be underſtood in America, that (if no material Circumſtances ſhould in the mean Time occur to render it improper) the houſe would be moved to take up the Conſideration of the ſaid Act: And that Sir William Meredith had declared, that he would certainly trouble the Houſe with ſuch a Motion, in the next Seſſion of Parliament, in which Manner the Debates went off, upon Mr Pownall's Motion.

July 6. Upon examining the Imports of NEGROES, from the Year 1756 to 1766, it appears, that 23 744 were brought into this Province in that Period; the Medium of which is 2374 a Year; but in the laſt of thoſe Year I taken off (when 0701 were poured in upon us, on account of the high Duty that was to take Place the Year followig, and which did put an entire Stop to the Importation till laſt January) the Medium is then only 1894. From the 1ſt of Jaunary laſt to the 1ſt Inſtant, no leſs then 4233 have been imported, and near as many more hear, are expected, before the cloſe of the Year, notwithſtanding ſeveral Veſſels that were intended here, have met, and will meet with orders in the Weſt Indies, to ſell there

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MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1769. Numb. 246.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign, and Domeſtick.

B O S T O N, JULY 8.

JOURNAL of OCCURRENCES, continued.

WE have frequently had Occaſion to obſerve and point out the Impolicy, not to ſay Injuſtice of the late acts for raiſing a Revenue in America; when this is diſcerned by thoſe who have the Lead in Adminiſtration, it may perhaps be too late to apply a Remedy for a cure of thoſe Diſorders which their Raſhneſs has occaſioned.——The Duties laid upon Paper, by the late Revenue acts, has ſerved as a Bounty to encourage our Paper Manufactures; thoſe rags and Materials of which Paper is compoſed, are now carefully ſaved from the Fire and Dunghill,—the Period cannot be very diſtant, when we ſhall have little Occaſion to import that Manufacture, as we at preſent have thoſe of Sithes and other Implements of Husbandry, which are now made uſe of in preference to thoſe made in England.

A tax upon Painter's Colours, has ſet a whole Continent to explore their hills and Mountains in Conſequence of which we have diſcovered, and now actually make uſe of a red and yellow Ocre, ſuperior in Quality to what was imported from England.—Oil is extracted from our Flax-Seed, not only for our own Conſumption, but for Exports: white lead ſo neceſſary for the Painters, which it was imagined could not be obtained, has been made in Boſton, equal in goodneſs to the Britiſh; and if the faireſt proſpect ſhould not deceive, a mine of Lead, not far from Water Carriage, owned by a Gentleman of Property will quickly be worked to ſuch Advantage as to afford a full Supply of that article for all the Painters in America. Manufactures of Pipes, Delph Glaſs, Linen and Woolenwares are ſet and ſetting up in this Town, and while the Miniſters of the Britiſh Court are poſtponing a Repeal of the Revenue Acts and a redreſs of Grievances, until as they ſay it can be done conſiſtent with the Dignity of Government, and ſo as not to weaken the Supreme Authority of Parliament; Americans are laying a moſt ſolid Foundation for their future Grandeur & Felicity, by greatly increaſing their Growth of Hemp and Flax, and multiplying their Flocks of Sheep; Spining Schools are opened and filled with Learners in Boſton and other Parts of the Province. &c.——

JULY 17. We are informed that two Veſſels have lately arrived at Falmouth from Scotland, the Deſign of the Owners was to purchaſe their Cargo of Lumber, with Britiſh Manufactures, as had been uſually done but the Inhabitants of that Town, having came into the Agreement relative to Non importation of foreign Merchandize; The Loading of thoſe Veſſels could not be procured with any Thing but the *Money.——The Colonies can ſupply themſelves with almoſt every neceſſary for wearing Apparel, the large Sums which Britain has annually drawn from us, ſhould be placed to the Account of our Luxury and Extravagance, rather than to our wants: were we but wiſe and frugal, Silver and Gold would ſoon flow in upon us, as pay for our Fiſh Oil, Lumber, and other Commodities, required at European Markets*

From a late London Paper.

Extract of a letter form Boſton, Feb. 17.

"IN your laſt letter you ſeem to doubt of the number of people in the four provinces of N. England; I ſhall now endeavour to make it fully appear. The year before laſt, every town ſent in the numbers of their males from ſixteen years to ſixty, in order to be taxed, and the returns were eighty-five thouſand ſeven hundered, and there were fifty two towns that did not ſend in any account, becauſe they were not incorporated, ſome of which towns have one hundered, and others not more than fifty families, and many who were incorporated did not ſend in their full numbers, ſome families were ſo crafty in many towns they ſaved one forth part. Thoſe that are beſt acquainted with our numbers, ſay that we have more than 1 hundred & twenty thouſand from ſixteen to ſixty, and in the year 1732, we had in this province forty ſeven thouſand, by that rule we now muſt have that number. As for Connecticut, I heard ten years ago they had ſixty five thouſand. If you remember, in the time of the Stamp act, there were no Courts of Juſtice open for want of ſtamp-paper, then the people in the counties in Connecticut were numbered and entered into an aſſociation to keep good order, and there were more than ſeventy thouſand. I went to Caſco Bay the laſt Summer, and ſtopt at Portſmouth. I then made enquiry into the numbers, and found they exceeded 30,000; when I returned home, I went up to Londonderry, and made a further enquiry, and found they muſt exceed thirty-five thouſand; and it is allowed by all, that they have in Rode-Iſland government ſixteen thouſand.

The Maſſachuſetts, I ſet down no more than	100,000
New-Hampſhire	32 000
Connecticut	70 000
Rhode Iſland	16,000
	218 000
multiplied by	6
	1 308 000

You will ſee I have only multiplied the number of males, by ſix, I think they ſhould be multiplied by ſix and a half, or ſeven, in this healthy country. I was greatly ſurprized when I went to the weſtward the laſt fall, as far as Connecticut, and rode one hundred miles up the banks of the river, to find they encreaſed as faſt to the weſtward, as I found they did to the eaſtward. A great number of the towns that I paſſed thro' have one, but many two, three, four, and ſome five, pariſh churches; moſt families, after they have been married from ſixteen to twenty years, have from eight to twelve children. They Generally marry as ſoon as they are 21 years of age, and almoſt all before they are 25; the parents generally provide for them by purchaſing, or grants from Government. They give them a cow or two, a horſe, a yoke of oxen, and ſome ſwine. It is remarked, that thoſe who are induſtrious, provide themſelves with proviſions after the firſt year. Connecticut river, according to my obſervation, is parallel to the ſea coaſt about 100 miles from the entrance. It will ſoon be filled up, between that and the ſea, we have ſettled within 20 milies of Albany, beyond the river. They are carrying on large ſettlements on the eaſt ſide of Lake George and Champlain, and I am ſure it will ſurprize you when I ſay we are ſettled as far to the Eaſtward as St. Croix. The Captain of fort Pownal, who lives at Penobſcot ſays they have two thouſand men to the eaſtward of the fort; it fills very faſt from Caſco Bay to Penobſcott.

"We have hired two companies to lay out fiftytwo miles further to the northwards, one company goes to the eaſt, the other to the weſt ſide of the river. You will think it ſtrange, that the vegetation is fourteen days ſooner, eighty miles from the ſea, owing to a ridge of mountains to the north, and the goodneſs of ſoil. We had no more than 400 families ſixteen years ago on all our Kennebeck tract, and now it is made into a county, by the name of Lincoln; and by the laſt accounts, there are more than 10,000 men, from ſixteen to ſixty, including 2000 to the Eaſt of Penobſcott. This number is not all from natural encreaſe; there is a great number goes down every year from this and the neighbouring governments of New England. By this account you can form ſome idea of the growth of this country, and in thirty years you may hear of its being fully ſettled from Albany and the eaſt of the lakes to our ſea-coaſt. Thoſe that are ſettled in the neighbourhood of the lakes, the communication with Great Britain will be by St. Lawrence River. I wrote you word, that before 100 years were expired, we ſhould have as many people in the four governments of New-England, as you have in all Great Britain, and I believe you may put Ireland into the ſcale, and then it would be a ballance. I have made obſervations of our encreaſe, from the natural growth, and found in many towns they have doubled their own number in fourteen years: It is the opinion of many gentlemen in Connecticut, that they double in this time. However the calculation I made for you, ſuppoſes that they double once in eighteen years. I think his Majeſty and miniſters have been miſinformed, with regard to Connecticut river: they ſuppoſe it runs North, and have bounded New-York as far Eaſt as Connecticut River: the river runs eighty miles further than Caſcobay. When I was at Falmouth the laſt ſummer, they told me they propoſed cutting a road from their frontiers to Connecticut river. If New-York was bounded Eaſt by a north line, to begin at a particular ſpot, where it ſhall be moſt advantageous to this province, New-Hampſhire and New-York, and the bounds were juſtly aſcertained, it would prevent diſputes and ſhedding of blood, which was the caſe but a little while ago."

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the P. Office.

A PLAN of Exerciſe, ordered by the general aſſembly of this Colony in May laſt to be uſed by the Militia of the Colony of Connecticut, extracted from the plan of Diſcipline for the Norfolk Militia.

LONDON, June 6.

AMERICAN GRIEVANCES.

THE Middleſex petition having mentioned that grievances, ſimilar to thoſe of which this country complains, have been extended to America, ſuffer me, Sir, to ſpecify thoſe grievances to the public. You may depend on their being real, the facts on which they are grounded, with a full comment, ſhall ſoon be laid before the public.

Their Grievances are,

1. Raiſing a perpetual revenue, without the conſent of the people, or of their Repreſentatives, is violation of the ſacred and vitally-conſtitutional right of Repreſetation.

2. General Warrants, under which any officer or Servant in the Cuſtoms, may break open a man's houſe, cloſet, cheſt, &c. at his pleaſure.

3. Eſtabliſhing the arbitrary and oppreſſive powers of Exciſe in the Cuſtoms, by the appointment of Judges, during pleaſure, to try all revenue cauſes, without jury.

4. Compelling his Majeſty's ſubjects to trial, in all revenue matters, out of the reſpective Colonies.

5. A Secretary of State ſending a requiſition to the Aſſembly at Boſton, *with threats*, tending to *force* their determinations, which by the Conſtitution ought to be *free*.

6. Threatening & puniſhing the American Aſſemblies for attempting to petition the King, tho' the act of Settlement expreſsly ſecures this right, *unlimited*, to the ſubject.

7. Raiſing a revenue by *prerogative*, with other arbitrary impoſitions; being another violation of an expreſs article in the act of Settlement.

8. Miſapplication of the permanent revenue granted by ſeveral Aſſemblies in America for the ſupport of Government, and of the revenue granted by Act of Parliament.

9. Impowering the Crown to ſeize and ſend over to Britain, the American ſubject, without any legal indictment or bill found by jury.

10. Suſpending the legiſlative power of the Aſſembly of New-York, ſo as to deſtroy that freedom of debate & determination, which is a neceſſary, unalienable, and conſtitutional right of ſuch aſſemblies.

11. Quartering ſoldiers by violence in the town of Boſton, in defiance of an act of Parliament.

These, Sir, form the principal grievances under which America labours; grievances ſo atrocious, that to any one impreſſed with the leaſt ſenſe of liberty, they need only to be mentioned, that they may be felt and abhorred. At preſent I have this only to add, that they who have counſelled theſe oppreſſive meaſures may well tremble for the event, when they are reminded of its being an article in the impeachment of my Lord Clarendon, "That he had introduced an arbitrary government into his Majeſty's ſeveral plantations."

C. L.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 17.

Extract of a Letter from St. Croix, June 8.

"The Packet from Copenhagen has bro't the worſt Decrees and Reſolves from thence that could be, both for North-Americans and the Inhabitants of this Iſland; they have prohibited the following articles being brought in any Engliſh Bottom, viz. Mahogony Ware of all Kinds, building and temper Lime, Iron Hoops and Hinges, Madeira Wine, Bermuda building ſtone, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, all Kind of Chaiſes, Carts and Cart Wheels Salt, Oats, and Peas Chairs, Beds and Bedſteds, Cider, Skins, Cordage, Candles, Soap & Tallow, Horſe Beans, Medicines, Grotts of all Sorts, Twine, Lead, Oil, Vinegar, White Lead, and all ſorts of Paint, Grindſtones, Train Oil, Tongues and Ship Bread; ſo that you may ſee we have a Right to bring nothing here but Flour, Lumber, Fiſh, Pork, and Beef; on the two latter of which Article the Duty is 25 per Cent. And what is ſtill worſe, they have ſtopt all Permiſſions, unleſs it goes back by the ſame Bottom, and it is very ſeldom we can be able to do that; then, if we cannot take Rum, we have no way, but by Bills, to get our effects from hence; 'tis a very impolitic Act, as well as a very great Impoſition, and is done chiefly with a deſign of procuring Freight for their own Veſſels. It ſeems here juſt now, as it is in America, the Inhabitants, complaining in the ſame Manner we do; but they are worſe off yet, for if theſe Reſtrictions are carried into Execution, they cannot ſubſiſt, for without America they cannot live."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 17.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his Friend in this City, dated Auguſt 6.

"There was a very dreadfull Fire in this City laſt Night in Walnut Street, which burnt with the greateſt Fury I ever ſaw: It burnt quite through into Dock Street, and down to Second-Street: Five Houſes were intirely burnt down, and ſeveral others much damaged;——the houſes on the oppoſite Side of Walnut Street, were ſeveral times on Fire, but directly extinguiſhed:——The Wind blew a little freſh, and ſome of the Flakes were carried to the Maſons Lodge, which ſet it on Fire, but it was put out without damage. It happened at Low-water, ſo that there was no Water in Dock Street; and I really wonder that the whole City was not burnt down: for tho' there was many Engines, yet they could not work a great Part of the Time for want of Water, ſo that when they had played on it ſome Time, and got the Fire under, they would be obliged to ſtand ſtill a conſiderable Time for want of water, and then it would get up again as fierce as ever. If it had happened at York, under the ſame Circumſtances, I don't believe a ſecond Houſe would have been burnt; I really believe there were thouſands of People round the Fire, gaping at it, yet tho' an Attempt was made to ſupply the Engines from the River, for which End a Line was formed down Walnut Street, and People got into the River to dip Water, yet the d——'d unfeeling Wretches cou'd not be brought to form a ſecond Line, and half that Line which was compoſed of Women; and I really expected nothing leſs than to ſee the Four corners of the Streets on Fire together; but Providence favoured them, not their Aſſiduity. One Occurence I can't help mentioning, there was a little Wooden Houſe or Shed, the corner of Walnut and Second Street, upon which I dare ſay there were at leaſt Fifty Men had taken Seats, as orderly as at a play, it being an excellent Seat for Sight, their brethren below envying their Situation, begun to avail themſelves of ſuch a convenient Seat, and accordingly it was ſoon entirely covered, but they ſtill kept crowding upon it, till it tumbled in with them, and I was very ſorry that none of them broke their Necks. —I have been very particular in the account, as I ſuppoſe the next News-Papers will conclude the account with, "but owing to the "Expertneſs of the Firemen, and the Aſſiduity of the inhabitants, it was happily got "under, without further Damage;" and to give the Firemen their Due, they behav'd with the greateſt Reſolution and Dexterity. It was happily got under by about 2 o'clock, but the Engines were kept there till about 9 o'clock this Morning."

HARTFORD, Sep. 4.

Some few Obſervations, made in this Town, reſpecting the COMET lately appearing in our Hemiſphere, as far as could be, conſiſtent with the Impediment of intervening Clouds and Miſts, are here offer'd to the Public for the preſent; with hopes of ſome fairer Opportunity for more accurate Obſervations, viz.

On Wedneſday, Aug. 30, 3 o'Clock Morning.
Comets Long. 2° Deg. in Gemini.
——— Lat. 9° South.
———Right-Aſcention, 61°
———Declination, 12° North.
—Time of Culmination 5 H. 32M.
—Meridian Altitude, 59°
About 15 Deg. from the Pleiades, or 7*'s and 5 from Aldebaran, or the Bull's left Eye.

Thurſday, Aug. 31, 1 o'Clock Mor.
———Long. 5° in Gemini.
———Lat. 11° 30 Min.
——Right-Aſcention, 66°
——Declination 9. Deg 30M. Nor.
—Time of Culmination 5 H. 44 M.
—Meridian Altitude 57° 30 Min.

The Parts of the Earth to which it is vertical in its diurnal Courſe, are the *Philippine Iſlands* and the ſouth Border of the Moguls Empire in *Aſia*; *Ethiopian* and *Guinea* in *Africa*; and near *Panama*, in the Iſthmus of Mexico in *America*.

To be Sold by

George Wm. Willis,

At his ſhop in Middletown, a neat aſſortment of DRUGGS and MEDICINES, on reaſonable terms. Likewiſe an aſſortment of Patented Medicines among which are

HILLS pectoral Balſom Honey, Squires grand Elixer, Turlington's Balſom of Life.—Bateman's Drops—Lockyers and Andersons Pills—British Oil, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo Spices of all kinds.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c lately improved by Lieut. Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchſield, March 22. 1769.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

LATHROP, & SMITH,

DRUGGISTS and APOTHECARIES in Hartford.

HAVE juſt received from London a freſh aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines among which are moſt of the Patented Medicines (imported directly from the original Patentees or their aſſignees) genuine Terra Foliata Tartari—the famous Hoffmans Neutral Salt—All ſorts of Spices and other articles belonging to their profeſſion. All which are to be ſold upon reaſonable terms.

Caſh and Weſt-India Goods to be given for Pot-Aſh that is merchantable and good by ſaid Lathrop & Smith

Hartford, 7th Auguſt, 1769. 6m

New Advertiſements.

Pet. Verſtille,

(At his Store in Weathersfield)

Has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS and will ſell them at the very lowest prices for Caſh only *VIZ.*

- BROAD Cloths,
- Ratteens,
- Coatings,
- Duffles,
- Kerſeys,
- Half Thicks,
- Serges,
- Sagathy's,
- Duroys,
- Bozes,
- Shalloons,
- Tammy's,
- Durants & Calamancos
- Camblets,
- Plain & figur'd Cambleteens,
- Dorſeteens,
- Hungarian Stuffs
- Poplins
- Miffinets
- Dreſdinets
- Grezetts
- Green Blue Brown & Yallow Brollines
- Black Silk
- Crapes
- Black Bombazines
- Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys
- Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians
- Brown and white Stay Buckrams
- Black figur'd Laſtings
- Cotton Checks of all widths
- Red & white & blue & white ſtript Hollands
- Pelong Sattins of moſt colours
- Saſinetts ſorted colours
- Sheer & thick Muſlins
- Cambricks
- Lawns
- Black and white Catgut
- Black and white Parſenetts
- Black and white plain gauze
- Black & white figur'd ditto
- Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silks
- Mens and Womens leather Gloves and Mittens of all colours
- Womens Silk & worſted Gloves & Mitts
- 3 4 & 7 8 bed ticking
- A fine aſſortment of Chints & Callicoes
- Black and colour'd Barcelona handkerchiefs
- Gauze Linnin & Silk ditto
- Black Cravatts
- Black and ſcarlet Snail Trimmings
- Head flowers
- Neclaces & Ribbons
- Silver tipits & turbands
- Cap Wiers Velvet Maſks
- Sattin hats & bonnets
- Black cloth colours & changeable luteſtrings
- Black & cloth colour'd Taffity's
- Martinico luteſtrings
- Silk & cotton dit.
- Paddleſticks & other fans
- Damaſcus & Soſeas for waiſtcoats
- Black & white Laces
- Silk ſtay ditto
- Mens hemp gloves
- Dowlas Garlix and Hollands
- Beſt Warranted Linnen ſhoes
- Ruſſia linnins & Diapers
- White figur'd Dimothy's
- Mens and Womens thread cotton and worſted hoſe
- Black blue purple & cloth colour'd breeches Patterns
- Mens and boys caſtor and felt Hats
- Flower'd lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs
- Ferrits & Galloons
- Shoe & quality binding
- Horn Mettle & Twiſt Buttons
- Sewing ſilk cruels & ſilk twiſt
- Horn & Ivory Combs
- Tapes Pins Needles
- Writing & preſs paper
- Paper hangings for rooms
- Looking Glaſſes
- Chaiſe and hunting whips
- Muffs and Tippitts
- Beſt G. B. wool cards
- Cotton wool
- Pewter & Braſs
- Knives & Forks
- Shoe and knee buckles
- Penknives Bellows
- Nails
- with an aſſortment of Hard Ware
- Beſt of Kippens and Tillocks Snuff
- Beſt Bohea Tea
- Coffe
- Chocolate
- Pepper Allſpice
- Nutmegs Cloves
- Cinnamon
- Ginger Allum
- Coperas Brimſtone
- Redwood Logwood
- Rice, &c. &c &c.

TOMLINSON AND HUNTINGTON,

of Woodbury,

Have juſt imported from LONDON, a general aſſortment of Drugs and *Medicines*, among which are,

BALſom of Gilead Liquid, Storax, many of the Patented Medicines, ſpices. Sago, &c. &c. which will be ſold on good terms to the purchaſer.

Aug. 29 1769.

Strayed or STOLEN

From the ſubſcriber of Weathersfield, the 24 Aug. laſt, a Sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high both paces and trots, branded with *W.* on the left ſhoulder, and *A.* on her left thigh, very thick ſet a white ſtar in her face whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and return her to the owner or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again ſhall be reaſonably rewarded and if ſtole, and the thief taken and bro't to juſtice *Five Dollars Reward* will be given and all reaſonable charges paid by

JOSEPH RICHARDS, jun.

Weathersfield, Sept. 1. 1769.

To be ſold at Public

Vendue the 2d day of Octo. next, at the houſe of Capt. Timothy Seymour of Weſt-Hartford, at two o'Clock afternoon (or at private ſale any time before)

A Farm of Land containing about 60 acres, all under good improvements about 25 acres of choice Mowing land, the reſt well proportion'd into plow and paſturing Land, with a good orchard and butting on a river, whereon is now ſtanding a good new dwelling houſe about 40 feet long and 30 feet wide well finiſhed with a good barn and out houſes and a good well, within 3 quarters of a mile of the meeting houſe.

LIkewiſe to be ſold at the ſame time and place a dwelling houſe, barn and outhouſes, and about 9 acres of good land with a good orchard half a mile from the Meeting houſe very convenient for a tradeſman—for terms of ſale enquire of

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS.

Hartford Sept. 4 1769

Eaſt-Hartford, Sept. 4 1769.

Stolen from the Subſcriber

of Eaſt-Hartford, on the night after the 26th inſt. a ſmal *Silver Watch*, with a china face, and a ſteel chain, and ſeal, the perſon who ſtole it, was one Stephen Burnham born in Eaſt Hartford about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, thin face, wears his own curl'd dark buſhy hair, had on a blue waiſtcoat with ſleves, and a brown veſt longer, than the outſide jacket, check'd linnen ſhirt, white thread ſtockings the feet worn out, new calf ſkin ſhoes bound round the top, round pinchback buckles, and an old caſtor hat. Whoever will take up the above thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the watch recover'd ſhall have *Two Dollars* reward and all neceſſary charges paid by.

JOHN RAYNOLDS.

NEW-YORK, *Aug.* 31.

We hear his Excellency our governor has been pleaſed to pardon John Hennesy, the unhappy criminal, who was to have been executed laſt Wedneſday, for Robbing St. Paul's Church, in this City.——John Jubeart, for making and paſſing counterfeit Dollars, who was reſpited, is, we hear, to be executed on Wedneſday the 6th Inſt.

We hear from Shrewſbury, that about a Fortnight ago, one Carrol, of that Place, a Silver-Smith, was committed to Goal and ſtill remains there, for debauching his own Daughter, a Girl not 15 Years of age who has ſworn that ſhe is with child by him, & that this deteſtable commerce has ſubſiſted for above two Years.

On Monday night laſt,——Colliſon, one of the Albany Poſt Riders, coming late to his Lodgings, at the Houſe of Mr. Johnſon, Tavern-Keeper, near the Friend's Meeting Houſe in this city, and ſuppoſed to be in drink, after going to an upper Room, attempted to go down again and fell from the Top to the Bottom of the Stairs, whereby he was ſo much hurt that he died in an Hour or two, without ſpeaking a word; ſeveral Doctors and Surgeons were called to his Aſſiſtance immediately after the Accident.

On Sunday Night, and not before that we have heard, was diſcover'd a very remarkable Comet, about 10 Degrees from, and to the S. E. of the 7 Stars. The Sky here has been ſomewhat hazy ever ſince, ſo that we have not yet had a clear View of it, tho' it has been obſerved each Night ſince. The Body of the Comet appear'd as if involved in a Miſt, ſo that it could not be diſtinctly ſeen, but appear'd to be about as large as a Star of the third Magnitude; the Tail, which pointed W. by S. ſeem'd a pale thin Vapour, almoſt tranſparent, and extending a faint light above 10 Deg. in length, being an extent of ſky about as much as a ſtick of 12 inches, held at arms length would hide from the eye. This being it is tho't the greateſt Comet that has appear'd for near an hundred years paſt, will be an object of great Curioſity, & we hope ſhortly to have full and accurate accounts of it.

BOSTON, Auguſt 31.

We hear that a perſon in Salem wrote to one of the importers in this town for ſix cheſts of Tea, with particular Directions to order the Coaſter by whom they were ſhipped to land them at Salem in the Night time. Application was accordingly made, but the Coaſter nobly diſdain'd being the Inſtrument of ſuch villainy. It is hoped our brethren in Salem will exert themſelves to prevent the patriotic Agreement of the Merchants being eluded by ſuch infamous Methods.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

AS I have generally had the reputation of being uſeful and benificial wherever I have been admitted, and ſuffered to exert my influence; give me leave, Sir, thro' your paper (where I appear as often as in any other) to propoſe myſelf a candidate for ſeat in Parliament. The reaſon of my thus *publicly* ſoliciting for it is, becauſe I have *privately* applied for an Employment in the Adminiſtration in vain.

Many of thoſe to whom I have occaſionally communicated my intentions, received me with a diſtant, ſhy kind of compliaiſence, and told me they had not the honour of knowing me. They alſo indicated that I was generally looked at as a queer, old faſhioned fellow, and that my appearance was too ruſtic for a Court; that I muſt ſubmit to be new modelled, and bear a nearer reſemblance to the *French nation* before I ſhould meet with any encouragement from thoſe who had the diſpoſal of ſuch places. I told them, I had been particularly intimate with his *late Majeſty*, during his reign, and filled many ſtations of great truſt and importance, to the general ſatisfaction of all ranks in the Kingdom. To this they anſwered, that it might be ſo, but as moſt of thoſe who had been intimate with me were either *dead* or had ſince been diſcharged from public employments, there was very little probability of my ſucceſs at preſent. I then informed them I was well known to his ———, who had given me a very kind reception on his——to the—, 'till a *northern enemy* of mine endeavoured to prejudice him againſt me; and that I doubted not but he would gladly ſee me re eſtabliſhed in my former employments. To this they replied, that my intimacy with——— would tend to overturn and fruſtrate many ſchemes, which they had been long forming, and leſſen themſelves in the — —— eſtimation. Therefore they adviſed me to think no more of my viſionary ſchemes, but by all means to keep out of the *palace*, and retire quietly to ſome of my eſtates in the country, leſt I ſhould be apprehended by a *general warrant*, and ſent to the *King's Bench priſon*; for they thought me a very improper perſon to be employed in the *preſent* Adminiſtration. They further added, that if, in oppoſition to their advice, I ſhould attempt to gain a ſeat in the H——e of *Commons*, they would oppoſe me with all the weight of miniſterial influence; and if, notwithſtanding this, I ſhould be *choſe* by a large majority of voices, they would *expel* me thence, as one diſqualified to ſit in the great Council of the nation.

On receiving this unexpected reception at C—t, I went to Hayes, intending to pay a viſit to my intimate friend and brother, Mr. P—t, but on my arrival, was told that he was dead, and that his death was occaſioned by taking too large a doſe of the *Aurum Potabile*, about four years ſince; and the houſe was now inhabited by one L——d C——m. I then ſent in my name by the footman, and requeſted his Lordſhip would give me admittance. The fellow ſoon returned and told me, with a ſarcaſtic grin, that his Lordſhip neither *knew me*, nor would *have any thing to do with me*. Chagrined at this inſult, I departed, and reſolving never to enter his houſe again, I retired to my lodgings at *Mile-End*, under ſome diſcompoſure of mind? What, ſaid I, muſt I be diſcarded by all, at a ſeaſon when my aſſiſtance would be of the greateſt ſervice to my country? Muſt I leave my paternal, and retire to my friends in *America*! or ſhall I once more endeavour to reinſtate myſelf in a land, where I have always been revered 'till the preſent time? I will yet make another effort to ſave this ſinking country, and ſee whether the influence of my avowed enemies, is able to exterminate me from the *lower ranks* of the people.

With this reſolution I take the liberty of thus addreſſing my country-men, and requeſt, for their own ſakes, that at the next vacancy I may be ſupported and elected a Member of the Houſe of Commons; there I truſt I ſhall find who will liſten to my propoſals and ſupport my meaſures. If you are ſo fortunate as to chuſe me, it ſhall be my unceaſing care to propoſe and enforce ſuch meaſures as will effectually reſtore that happineſs and unanimity, which for want of my aſſiſtance, you have been too long deprived of. I have a potent ſpecific to apply for every public grievance; which (tho' it may be looked upon as an *antiquated noſtrum* by the new *State Empirics*) will prove more beneficial than all the *modern quackery* that has procured ſo many *titles ſinecures*, and ſuch immenſe fortunes, to numbers with whom I am not in the leaſt acquainted.

To ſum up all in a few words, I can reſtrain the graſp of *Arbitrary Power*, and defeat its ends—quench the flame of *faction*, and huſh the voice of *ſlander* and *diſcontent* into ſilence—relieve the oppreſſed —reſtore *juſtice* to her ancient ſeat, and gradually pay off the national debt without oppreſſing the ſubject.————All theſe things I give my word and honor to effect, if I am admitted to have a ſhare and influence in *public employment*. Poſſeſſed of theſe *powers*, is it not aſtoniſhing that I have been ſo long neglected? Will it not be ſtill more aſtoniſhing, if I am not now called into action?

I am Sir,
Your old friend and acquaintance,
COMMON SENSE.

Extract of the NORTH-BRITAIN, *Numb.* CVIII. *publiſhed May* 20. 1769. *which contains ſome curious remarks upon a late ſpeech;—that part which relates to North-America is here inſerted for the entertainment of our readers*——

"AN abſolute Prince always ſpeaks his own ſentiments; a limitted Prince, the ſentiments of his miniſters. It has ever been held a maxim in the Engliſh conſtitution that the King can do no wrong; and it ought equally to be held a maxim, that he can aſſert no falſhoods. Whatever falſhoods therefore, may happen to find a peace in ſpeeches from the throne, they ought, in all conſcience, to be charged upon the miniſter. There is no act of Government, I mean of the executive part of the government, for which the miniſter may not be called to account; and it ſhould ſeem to follow, by parity of reaſon, that there is no word, which the Sovereign utters in his public capacity, for which the miniſter is not as juſtly accountable, I ſhall therefore conſider a late famous ſpeech, not as the ſpeech of the miniſter. I will indeed allow, that every part of this ſpeech is ſtrictly true, ſo far as it relates to the Prince, but I will at the ſame time be bold to affirm, that many parts are abſolutely falſe, ſo far as they relate to the miniſter.——— In this ſpeech it is ſaid.

"The meaſures, which I had taken regard-" ing the late unhappy diſturbances in North-" America have been already laid before you." Theſe diſturbances owe their riſe to the miniſtry, not to the Americans. The meaſures that have been taken to oppoſe them are but too well known. The Americans are now groaning under all the horors of a military government; and nothing but the terrors of ſuch a government could oblige them to ſubmit to the unconſtitutional taxes we have impoſed upon them: And to talk of tranquillity being reſtored in America, is juſt as good ſenſe as it would be to talk of an angry man's being pacified, when his mouth was gagged, and his feet and hands ſhackled.— " They" (that is, theſe meaſures) " have received your approbation." It matters not whoſe approbation they have received. The approbation of no man, nor of no body of men, can ever alter the nature of things, or render thoſe ſteps wiſe or ſalutary, which are evidently weak or pernicious.—" And aſſured " me of your firm ſupport in the proſecution of them." They would have done better, had they adviſed the miniſter to deſiſt from the proſecution of them, as, ſhould he perſiſt in it, we ſhall certainly loſe entirely, as we have already conſiderably alienated, the affections of our American colonies; by which means we ſhall not only be deprived of a branch of trade, equal, perhaps, to all the other branches of it put together; but ſhall likewiſe be expoſed to the additional calamity of being obliged to maintain a military force to keep thoſe people in awe, who, inſtead of contributing to alleviate our burthens, will hang like a dead weight upon us, and will greedily lay hold of the firſt favourable opportunity to throw off their dependence.—" Nothing, in my opini-" on, could be more likely to enable the well " diſpoſed among My ſubjects, in that part " of the world, effectually to diſcourage and " defeat the deſigns of the factions and ſedi-" tions," &c. Ecce iterum Criſpinus! Facious and ſeditious! The very words, which one of your correſpondents noted and condemned in the ſpeech delivered at the opening of the ſeſſion. Theſe words, I am afraid, will henceforth become as peculiarly appropriated to ſpeeches from the throne, as the words moſt gracious uſed formerly to be.

But nothing ſure can be more impolitic than ſuch a conduct. It can never be the intereſt of a Prince, whatever it may of a miniſter, to ſtigmatize any of his ſubjects with opprobrious names. Hard words will rather exaſperate than ſoften thoſe, who are already diſſatisfied. If animoſities and diviſions prevail in the Kingdom, concerning the management of public affairs, or the conduct of miniſters, a Prince ſhould never ſuffer himſelf to be made a party in them, or ſuppoſe himſelf affected by them; but endeavour to conciliate the minds of all his people by gentle expreſſions, and an outward appearance, at leaſt, of neutrality. Much leſs can it ever be conſiſtent with the maxims of prudence to drop the moſt diſtant hint that he looks on a great part of his ſubjects as diſaffected to his perſon and government. But our preſent miniſters, like ſome of their predeceſſors, make no ſcruple of ſacrificing the intereſt of their Prince to their own private advantage.

What influence ſuch ſpeeches have upon the minds of the people, is more eaſily conceived than expreſſed. King Charles the firſt delivered ſuch a ſpeech on diſſolving the parliament in 1628; and the fatal effects, with which it was attended, are known to every one in the leaſt acquanted with hiſtory.—

TO BE SOLD.
(*Lying between the weſtern Branch of the River Delaware, and the eaſtermoſt Branch of the Suſquehannah*)

20,000 Acres of Land

well proportioned with plow, meadow and paſture Land, with a Variety of Streams running through it, very commodious for the erecting Mills, &c. within about eight Miles of Schoharrey, 40 of Albany, and 40 of the Koats Kills. Any Perſon inclining to ſettle on the above Lands, may apply to the Subſcriber in Eaſt-Windſor (who intends ſoon to remove and ſettle on the ſame) who will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and give good Warrantee Deeds to the Purchaſers.

JOHN HARPER, *jun.*
Eaſt-Windſor, Auguſt 26. 1769. 7w45

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1769.

Numb. 247.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

HARTFORD, Sept. 11.

Obſervations reſpecting the COMET, continued.

Monday Sep. 4. 1 o'Clock Morn.

	Deg.	Min.
Comets Long. in Gemini.	18	00
——Latitude South.	16	30
——Right-Aſcention.	77	00
——Declination North.	6	15
——Time of Culmin^{n}.	6 H.	34
——Meridian Altitude.	54	00

It's *Poſition* is nearly ½ Deg. from the Star in Orions left Shoulder, & about 8 Deg. from that in his right; with which and the uppermoſt of the three in his Girdle compleating a Triangle nearly Equilateral.

The *NUCLEUS* or body of the Comet appears in bigneſs about equal to that of a Star of the 3d Magnitude.

The *Tail* (which in all Comets are in a Direction nearly oppoſite to the Sun) intercepts an Arch of the Hemiſphere of about 26 Degrees.

Tueſday Sept. 5, 1 o'Clock Morn.

	Deg.	Min.
——Long. in Gemini.	22	30
——Lat. South.	18	30
——Declination North.	4	50
——Time of Culminat.	6 h.	38 m.
——Meridian Altitude.	52	50

Wedneſday Sep. 6, 1 o'Clock Mor.

	Deg.	Min.
——Long. in Gemini.	25	45
——Lat. South.	19	15
——Right-Aſcention.	86	00
——Declination North.	3	45
——Time of Culminat.	6 h.	46 m.
——Meridian Altitude.	51	45
——Angle of Elongation from the Sun about	90	00
——Aſcentional-Difference of the Comet and Sun	79	00

Which Aſcentional difference being reduced to time is equal to 5 hours and 16 min. So that the Sun is behind the Comet 79 Deg. or 5 h. 16 m. (i. e.) comes to the Meridian ſo much later.

The alterations diſcoverable for ſeveral nights paſt in the *PHASES*, either of the Nucleus or its tail ſeem to have been no other than what might be occaſioned by the different ſtate of our Atmoſphere, or of the Medium through which they have been view'd.

REMARKS, &c.

BY reaſon that the firſt diſcovery of this Comet did not happen till ſome time after its Deſcending Node, *or till after it had croſ'd the Ecliptic from a Northern to a Southern Latitude (which might be owing to nothing more than the great profuſion of Lunar Rays into which it being then immers'd, it's more feeble and diſtinguiſhing luſtre was not diſcernable) it is much more difficult to aſcertain with preciſion either, the time of the node; the point of interſection; or the Angle it forms with the Ecliptic. 'Tis pretty certain, however, from its late apparent courſe, that this happened about the 25 or 26 of Auguſt; and that this point of interſection was ſomewhere in* TAURUS, *perhaps not far diſtant from about the middle of that ſign*[*]*; & that the Angle it makes with the Ecliptic, in its apparent* Geocentric *courſe, or its* trajectory *track over the ball of this earth contains nearly about 30 Deg 'Tis obſervable that the apparent courſe it has generally purſued ſince its leaving the Node has been nearly rectilineal; tho' during the laſt 24 hours has ſeem'd to recline ſomething to the left hand & run more parallel with the Equator.*

'Tis evident from the above Obſervations, that it is now near the Equinoctial, *and that if it ſhould continue to perſevere in the ſame apparent* Direction *it has generally purſued ſince it croſ'd the Ecliptic, it would in a ſhort time interſect the Equator, making therewith an Angle perhaps of about 35 Deg. increaſing in its right Aſcention, and its Declination ſouth, in ſuch a Manner, that to thoſe to whom it is vertical, dwelling in the Zenith of a Hemiſphere* rightly poſited, *or in recta* poſitione, *(which can agree to none but thoſe who dwell on the Equator) it would in its trajectory paſs over the* ſtarry Concave, *appear to move in a line of Direction perhaps from about N W by W. to S E by E. and with ſuch an apparent Velocity, as in the Space of 24 hours to alter its place in the Heavens (along upon the arch of a great circle it ſeems there to deſcribe) about 4 and half Deg or about 1-6 part of the length of its tail At the rate it has moved for ſeveral days paſt.*

Further obſervations might conduce to a more perfect and accurate acquaintance with its courſe, as well as to correct ſome errors which for want of longer opportunity and better conveniences for making more nice and critical obſervations may have happened in the above account,——as well as further prepared the way for inveſtigating ſome more entertaining more curious and intereſting diſcoveries that have or may happen from the Advent of this rare celeſtial viſitant in its acceſs receſs, &c. in its HELIOCENTRIC orbit, as namely, its Perihelion diſtance from the Sun, periodical time, proximity to the earth, &c. &c. of which we are expecting ſome more particular and entertaining exhibitions from the improvements of gentlemen of aſtronomical profeſſion from abroad.

Cœtera Animalia cum prona Humumq; repetant,
Os Homini Sublime dedit Cœlumque Tueri
Alta petens, Sidera, atque arrectos attolere
Vultus.

N. S.

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[*] A point of the Heavens which is upon the Horizon, about 16 Deg ſouthwardly of the 7*'s when they riſe, and comes to the Meridian, about 40 Min. before them, 6 Deg. more South, from which the Comet has mov'd ſince about the 26th of Auguſt.

LONDON, *June* 20.

A letter from Warſaw ſays, "Our Court has received from that of Peterſburgh, ſome declarations ſigned by the Vice Chancellor Galitzin, requiring the well-diſpoſed Poles to join the Ruſſians, and to act in conjunction with them againſt the Confederates, the Turks, and the Tartars. General Rooiker, who was ſent into Nithurnia to engage the Nobleſſe to take this ſtep, has been ſo ill received there, that, according to ſome accounts, he is wounded, and others actually ſay that he is killed."

It is reported that upwards of two thouſand artizans, hitherto employed in the manufacture of Britiſh goods exported to North-America have actually been diſcharged, in different parts of the county, within the laſt ſix weeks, for want of employment, there being at preſent, no ſort of demand for theſe articles, nor is it known when there will be.

June 20. A letter from Florence, dated June 1, after lamenting the fate of the brave Corſicans and their General Paoli, on account of that iſland having (as the writer ſays) become a province of French, adds, "It is not certainly known where Paoli is, ſome ſay he is in the mountains with 4000 men, others that he is gone to England. In the firſt attack the French were ſucceſsful; in the ſecond the Corſicans had the advantage; in the third the latter were beaten and a general rout and maſſacre enſued. During the action one of the Corſican chiefs quitted his General with 800 men, whoſe arms were afterwards turned againſt their countrymen; upon which the Corſicans laid down their arms; part of them ſurrendered, and the reſt fled. It is all over with them! eight or ten chiefs landed yeſterday at Leghorn.

It is ſaid that there is a deſign to propoſe a change in the government of our North-American colonies, and form an union of the whole on a new model. In this plan, the incorporated provinces are not to be ſubject to the Britiſh Parliament, but to remain dependant on the crown, in the ſame manner as Ireland; having a parliament of their own, and being governed, with reſpect to the crown prerogative, by a Viceroy or Lord Lieutenant.

It is imagined, that were the above plan to be propoſed, none would come into it with ſo much warmth as they have long endured the tyranny of little arbitrary governors, whoſe continuance in office depended on executing the opp eſſive diſtates of bad M———rs.

It is ſaid, that a certain lady of quality much attached to a certain enthuſiaſtic ſect, intends to uſe all her intereſt, to have a certain celebrated preacher, who is looked upon as the pope of it, appointed the firſt biſhop in America, in caſe the government ſhould think proper to eſtabliſh epiſcopacy in that part of the world

We can aſſure the public, that a great perſonage has never declared the leaſt reſentment againſt the Middleſex petition. The father of his people muſt always be pleaſed to ſee his loyal children dutifu ly laying their grievances before him, in a legal and conſtitutional manner; he will be glad to be the man of his people; and to know their real ſentiments, muſt be always pleaſing to a good K——g. The livery of London, amongſt whom there are many of the beſt and worthieſt of the Common Council, are the greateſt capital in the world. The Black Liſt, and the tools of corrupt and venal A———n, are trying every ſiniſter art to defeat the intended petition, by early crowding the hall with ſuch as have no right to be there next Saturday, and by noiſy clamour and faction, to endeavour to diſturb the quiet and order of the brave and uncorrupt livery; who ſo unanimouſly agreed to the ſtrong inſtructions given to their members ſome months ago, for the redreſs of grievances. There is not a man in the city but is well acquainted with the real motive of the conduct of the A———n, who uſed Sir Mathew Blackiſton in ſo baſe and ſcandalous a manner.———They are afraid of any new Alderman being elected, who will conſult the real intereſt and proſperity of the city of London; and cannot be bribed Mr. Shakſpeare's ſtanding neuter does not do him great honour, ſince at this moſt critical and alarming juncture" "thoſe who are not for us, are againſt us." The whole kingdom wait to follow and applaud the Livery of London.

The iſland of Corſica is known to abound in ſuch prodigious quantities of timber, proper for building ſhips, that whatever naval power ſhall poſſeſs that iſland, may expect in a few years to rule the ocean.

The late impoſitions of taxes in the colonies, will, in all probability, be attended with as ruinous conſequences to this county, as Mr. George Grenville's eſtabliſhment of cutters in the Weſt Indies, to prevent our taking any of the Spaniſh gold and ſilver, proved to the trade of theſe iſlands, and like to turn out equally irremediable; for though, afterwards, theſe cutters were recalled, the Spaniſh money had found its way to the French and Dutch ſettlements, where it ſtill continues to be carried, notwithſtanding all our endeavours to recover that loſt trade. In like manner the American eyes are opened; they have got ſome of our beſt workmen among them, and have eſtabliſhed many kinds of manufactures, which they will not be fools enough to give up ſhould we even reſtore them to all the priveleges of their anceſtors.

Tranſlation of a letter from Paris, dated June 7. 1769

"At laſt, my dear friend, the Count de Vaux has determined the fate of Corſica, and thoſe brave iſlanders have loſt in one day their brave general, their property, their country, and what is ſtill more precious, their liberty; thanks to the generoſity of your Engliſh Miniſters! All the world here complain of the fatal event, as the invaſion of Corſica was a meaſure odious to every honeſt Frenchman, as well in the court, as in the capital; and every body here knows, if Lord Rochford's warm repreſentation, which they ſay was tranſmitted to him, by the advice of Lord Chatham and by Lord Shelburne, then ſecretary of ſtate, had been well ſupported, or, indeed, not deſtroyed by your miniſters, the Duke of Choiſeuil, who had alone undertaken to ſeize and deſtroy the brave Corſicans, with their liberties, would have infallibly been forced to withdraw the French forces from that iſland, and likewiſe to quit his employ, which alone could ſecure the peace of Europe for any time.

We muſt agree, that the Engliſh, during the late war, had the courage of *lions*, but ſince the peace they ſeem to be as timorous as deer. In a little time I will ſend you an exact relation of Count de Vaux's operations. For the preſent, ſhall only ſay, that Paoli being driven out from all his faſtneſſes, was obliged to fly for ſafety to Leghorn. All his papers, his ſecretary and treaſurer, with his five great dogs, which guarded him day and night, are in the poſſeſſion of the French, with 30 pieces of cannon, and ſome ſpecie given him by the Engliſh.

"The Count de Vaux has taken 9000 Corſicans, with 300 French deſerters, which Paoli had placed in the rear troops, with orders to fire upon them in caſe they attempted to retire. He has ordered theſe laſt to be hanged immediately; this act of ſeverity is of a piece with his practice at Gottingen in the laſt war—There are only 100 men remaining of the marine regiment, which is compoſed of four battalions, and of Bulkeley's Iriſh regiment, who made the firſt attack upon the Corſicans, with the point of their bayonets; they defended themſelves, for a long time, with incredible bravery; but being aſſailed on all ſides with ſuperior and irreſiſtable force, they were obliged to ſubmit. It is ſaid, that our loſs amounts to 1900 men, and that of the Corſicans to 2500"

By letters from Rochfort, there is advice of the loſs of a rich French ſhip from Cape Francois, wherein the Merchants of Bourdeaux were concerned, to the amount of upwards of 100,000 crowns.

June 27. A joke paſſes amongſt the politicians at the Weſt end of the town——They ſay the ſheriffs elect for London and Middleſex will be compelled to attend the burning of two petitions which they have been ſo active in procuring; as it is expected the parliament will vote them treaſonable and ſeditious.

As ſoon as the news arrived at St. James of Meſſieurs Townſhend and Sawbridge being elected Sheriffs, and that the intended petition of the Livery had been approved; expreſſes have been ſent down to ſeveral abſent members in adminiſtration whoſe preſence is required in town on buſineſs of importance.

June 29. John Sawbridge, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs elect, is the only candidate for Alderman of Langbourn ward, in the room of Sir Joſeph Hankey, Knt. deceaſed.

We hear that a courier is lately arrived from our Ambaſſador at Coſtantinople, ſince which 'tis whiſpered that the Grand Seignor has deſired the meditation of Great-Britain, in order to accommodate the differences which unhappily ſubſiſt between Ruſſia and the Porte.

June 29. We are informed that an expreſs arrived early this morning with very diſagreeable advices from North America. Report ſays, that ſome diſturbances have ariſen between the inhabitants and the military.

July 1. We have authority to contradict the article inſerted in an evening paper of laſt night, and re printed in ſome of the morning publications this day, relating to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador's having received an account of a battle being gained by the Turks and Tartars over her imperial Majeſty's troops, in which 8000 of the latter were ſaid to be loſt; his Excellency having received no intelligence of that kind, and there being the greateſt reaſon to believe no ſuch victory has been obtained.

The Magdalen Schooner, commanded by Lieut. Calder, is arrived at Spithead, from North-America, with diſpatches from Lord Bottetourt, for the Secretary of State.

It is now the general talk of the whole kingdom, that in conſequence of the infinite number of petitions expected from all parts of England the freeholders of the ſeveral counties of this kingdom, will abſolutely inſiſt upon an annual parliament, that being one of their moſt valuable chartered rights. And it is ſaid, the freeholders are reſolute in this conſtitutional demand, there is no miniſter will be hardy or weak enough to dare to oppoſe ſo juſt, and now ſo neceſſary a meaſure.

The merchants at Boſton have created a fund, in order to erect a manufactory for making guns and ſmall arms, under the plauſible pretence, as it is given out, to ſupply the inhabitants with that very lucrative branch of trade.

Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON,

GENTLEMEN,

As Britiſh America ſeems now to be all in diſtreſs under fearful apprehenſions of having our rights and liberties wreſted out of our hands, and every one willing to put in a helping hand to the removal of the general evil—and as your paper does not at preſent ſeem to be crowded with news, I tho't to do the ſame in ſeveral numbers, if you think it worthy of the public notice: ſome bringing to mind what ought to be done by us, & for us in a religious ſence, in a civil and political; which are ſubmitted to your diſpoſal, when they ſhall come to hand, whether they ſhall be publiſhed, or be ſuppreſſed.

Your's *MEMORATOR.*

MEMORATOR. N°. I.

THough I muſt confeſs my full perſuaſion that the Britiſh parliament ought not in any manner upon principles of Britiſh government to TAX his Majeſty's ſubjects in his Britiſh colonies for the raiſing a revenue, as all taxes are to be granted, by the repreſentatives of the people, who are ſuppoſed as well to know the abilities of thoſe they repreſent, as to be inſtructed by their conſtituents, how and in what manner they can and will ſupport government, and defray the charges of the State, that the colonies have not ever been nor can in any ſence, be repreſented in the Britiſh Parliament, I think have been, by many hands, demonſtrated in the public papers, both in Britain and in the colonies, & that therefore were the colonies now intire ſtrangers to the Britiſh government, and to be taken in and in the moſt reaſonable manner connected with it, it would but be reaſonable they ſhould have the priviledge of taxing themſelves in ſome manner that might be deviſed in diſtinction from the Britiſh parliament, which may be afterward conſidered; Yet I think we in the colonies, have much forgot our great ſtrength, while we have been crying out againſt, and finding fault with G———e G—n——e, and the E—l of H—ſb——h, inſtead whereof we ought to have found fault with ourſelves, repented of our ſins the procuring cauſe of thoſe evils: which our fathers and we have always found to be the beſt expedients ſome of which are not beyon'd our own Memory; have we not from the greateſt to the leaſt, been finding fault with inſtruments (the pulpit not excepted) inſtead of humbling ourſelves? not faſting and praying to the King of Heaven (as tho' he regarded not, nor ruled in the kingdoms of men) yet by whom kings reign, and princes decree juſtice. While our agents were preſenting our petitions to the throne, as Mordicai and the reſt of the Jews were, while Queen Eſther was preſenting their cauſe before Ahaſuerus: is there not enough to repent of in rulers, miniſters and people, and to pray for, that we might be ſaved from bondage? and had we ſo been found, who knows but before now, our fears might have been removed; which expedient I muſt believe muſt be more generally tried, before they are.

May I not therefore humbly intreat governors and rulers of the people of theſe colonies, as well as miniſters of religion, to lead therein and influence the people thereto; and who knows but the all wiſe Governor of the Univerſe, may return to us, when we return to him—cauſe a happy union to be brought about between Great Britain and the Britiſh colonies in America—reſtore harmony between them, and make us a *free* and *happy people* throughout all generations

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BOSTON, Septem. 4.

We hear from Marblehead, that laſt Friday night a Veſſel arrived there in 40 days from Gibralter, the Maſter of which informs, that the Governor of that place, two days before he ſailed, received authentic Advice by letters, that the brave General PAOLI had gained a compleat Victory over a large Body of the French Troops in the Mountains at Corſica, where he had been obliged to retire, and had killed upwards of 3000, and taken between 50 and 60 of the French Officers priſoners:——This News the Captain further ſays was fully credited at Gibaralter and occaſioned great rejoicings there.

The *Baron't* of NETTLEHAM among other high encomiums on the Cabal, has given a very exalted character of his Lieut. upon whoſe reſolution and firmneſs he aſſures the world he can as much depend as upon his own---in Effect, that he is at leaſt *altogether ſuch an one as himſelf.*

On Friday laſt ſet out for Portſmouth in the province of New-Hampſhire, John Hughes, late Stampmaſter for Philadelphia, who we hear is appointed collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms for that Port—without doubt a reward for his extraordinary merit—It is very humiliating to this Province that nothing is yet done for Brother O---r.

Sep. 7. Laſt Friday arrived here in Diſtreſs, having ſprang a Leak, the Ship Le Fort, John Michell, Maſter, burthen 360 Tons, from St. Domingo for Nantz, in France, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Hides, Mahogany, Sweet Meats, Clarified Syrup, Goldſmith's Cinders, Cotton, &c. She is to proceed on her Voyage as ſoon as her damage is repaired.

We hear from Harvard-College, That the Senior Claſs ſtill retain a Spirit of Patriotiſm, in unanimouſly reſolving to receive their Degrees next Commencement, in black cloth of this Country Manufacture.

Early on Tueſday Evening laſt, a difference aroſe at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in this Town, between James Otis, Eſq; and John Robinſon, Eſq; the latter demanding Satiſfaction for certain expreſſions in a Publication ſigned by Mr. Otis in the Boſton Gazette of Monday laſt,—After a Propoſal on the part of Mr. Otis to decide this Controvercy *by themſelves* in a *ſeparate* Room, which was conſented to by Mr. Robinſon, very unexpectedly to Mr. Otis, and while he was riſing, Mr. Robinſon in the preſence of the public company in the Coffee-Room attempted to pull him by the noſe; and failing in the attempt, he immediately ſtruck at him with his cane, againſt which Mr. Otis defended himſelf, and returned the compliment. A cloſe engagement then enſued, and Mr. Otis having diſarmed his antagoniſt, ſeveral perſons in the room fell upon Mr. Otis, ſome of whom held him while others ſtruck with Cutlaſſes, canes and other Weapons, and the general cry was, *Kill him! Kill him!*----A young Gentleman, Mr. John Gridley, paſſing by the room, and ſeeing Mr. Otis treated in ſo ungentleman-like and barbarous a manner and without a friend near him, preſs'd in, and endeavouring to interpoſe, was alſo attacked in the manner Mr. Otis was, by as many as could come near him, and after a reſolute and manly defence of himſelf, was at length overpowered, as Mr. Otis had been, by Numbers.----By this Time ſeveral others had got into the Room, whereupon Mr. Robinſon and thoſe who were with him, retired through the back door of the Coffee-Houſe.---Mr. Otis and Mr. Gridley were carried off much wounded, and it is tho't had not the people come in to their aſſiſtance the conſequence of this *ungenerous* aſſault would have been fatal.----The company in the room when Mr. Otis was firſt attacked conſiſted chiefly of the officers of the army and the revenue, and it is allowed without contradiction that both Mr. Otis and Mr. Gridley acquitted themſelves with a Spirit & Reſolution becoming Gentlemen & Men of Honor.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 7.

The Statues of his Majeſty, and Mr. Pitt, it is reported will be ſhipt on board Capt. Millar.

Yeſterday John Jubeart, late of Staten-Iſland, was executed at the Gallows near this City, for paſſing counterfeit Dollars. He died with great Appearance of Penitence and denied having had any Accomplices

The whole City ſeems anxiouſly concern'd on Account of his Excellency Sir Henry Moore our Governor, who lies dangerouſly ill, and almoſt paſt Hope of Recovery.

We hear alſo that the Hon. Daniil Horſmanden, Chief Judge of this Province, is dangerouſly ill.

By reaſon of the hurry of the preſs, ſeveral errors have in a *few* papers of this impreſſion paſs'd unnoticed in the account of the Comet in the firſt Page; the moſt material are in the following *Errata*.

Col. 1, line 13, read *the Star in Orions*, &c.
Line 26 from Bot. againſt *Time of Culmination*, for 30 m. read 38 m.
Col. 2 L. 12 from Bot. for 5, read 4.

* * *The Petition of the Livery of the City of London, preſented to his Majeſty, together with other Articles of Intelligence, brought by the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Goodrich, arrived at New-York on Friday the 1ſt inſt. will be in our next*

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by
FISHER GAY, of *Farmington*,
WILLIAM STANTON of *Litchfield*
KNIGHT SEXTON, and
GREEN & WATSON of *Hartford*,
A PLAN of

EXERCISE,

ORDERED by the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, in May laſt to be uſed by the Militia of this Colony—extracted from the Plan of Diſcipline for the *NORFOLK* MILITIA.

Likewiſe juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the above place,

Brief REMARKS,

On a Number of *FALSE PROPOSITIONS* and *DANGEROUS ERRORS*, which are ſpreading in the Country; collected out of ſundry Diſcourſes lately publiſhed, wrote by Dr. *Whitaker* and Mr. *Hopkins*. Written by Way of DIALOGUE.

By *WILLIAM HART*,
Paſtor of the firſt Church of Chriſt in Saybrook.

TO BE SOLD.

(Lying between the weſtern Branch of the River Delaware, and the eaſtermoſt Branch of the Suſquehannah)

20,000 Acres of Land

well proportioned with plow, meadow and paſture Land, with a Variety of Streams running through it, very commodious for the erecting Mills, &c. within about eight Miles of Schoharrey, 40 of Albany, and 40 of the Kaats Kills. Any Perſon inclining to ſettle on the above Lands, may apply to the Subſcriber in Eaſt Windſor (who intends ſoon to remove and ſettle on the ſame) who will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and give good Warrantee Deeds to the Purchaſers.

JOHN HARPER, jun.

Eaſt Windſor, Auguſt 26, 1769. 7w45

Eaſt-Hartford, Sept. 4, 1769.

Stolen from the Subſcriber

of Eaſt-Hartford, on the night after the 26th inſt a ſmal *Silver Watch*, with a china face, and a ſteel chain, and ſeal, the perſon who ſtole it, was one Stephen Burnham born in Eaſt Hartford about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, thin face, wears his own curl'd dark buſhy hair, had on a blue waiſt coat, with ſleves, and a brown veſt longer, than the outſide jacket, check'd linnen ſhirt, white thread ſtockings the feet worn out, new calf ſkin ſhoes bound round the top, round pinchback buckles, and an old caſtor hat--Whoever will take up the above thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the watch recover'd ſhall have *Two Dollars* reward and all neceſſary charges paid by,

JOHN RAYNOLDS.

LONDON, June 7.

On Sunday his Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador received an expreſs from his Court

Extract from the St. Peterſburgh Gazette, of April 28. O. S. 1769.

BRIGADIER Jadreſs having drawn together, in the fortreſs of St. Demetrius, the corps which was deſtined for the attack of the fortreſs of Tahan Roke, ſituated at the river Don, on the ſea of Azoff, he marched out from thence, with a proper number of Engineers, the 31ſt of March, arrived at Tahan Roke the 2d of April, and took poſſeſſion of that fortreſs in military from. After he had entered the place, divine ſervice celebrated, attended by a general diſcharge of the artillery, &c to return thanks to the Almighty for giving this important fortreſs again into our hands, and that, too, without the leaſt obſtacle; and after centinels were every where placed, and the artillery properly planted the ſtandard with the Ruſſian Imperial arms, was fixed upon the high wall towards the ſea, and the ſide of Crimea.

They write from Liſbon, that above a million ſterling in gold & ſilver has juſt been imported there, by the arrival of ſeveral rigiſter ſhips from the Bahia, Fernambucco, and other parts of Brazil.

In a ſhip arrived at Rio de Janeiro, came five Engliſh ſailors, being part of the crew of the Black Prince, of Briſtol, bound from thence for the coaſt of Guinea, but on her arrival within a day or two's ſail of the ſaid coaſt, the greateſt part of the ſaid crew roſe, cut and wounded their Capt. whoſe name was Hawkins, his officers, and ſuch others as oppoſed them, and in that condition thruſt them into their long boat to ſhift for themſelves; the crew then bore away for the Brazils, where the above men landed at Fernambucco, and one of them, aſſuming the Captain's name, applied for proviſions and ſuch neceſſaries as they wanted; but before they had been many hours on ſhore, thoſe that remained on board cut their cables, hoiſted a black enſign, and ſailed away, leaving their companions behind.

Some late advices from abroad, poſitively aſſure, that the whole fraternity of Jeſuits will, in leſs than twelve months be abſolutely driven out from every Catholic Court in Europe.

June 15. Never was there known ſo great a plenty of gold in this kingdom as at preſent, and ſo great a ſcarcity of ſilver: A gentleman very well ſkilled in the doctrine of coinage ſays, this ill judged policy is owing to our eſtimating the gold above its *par* price: And we are told he has now received inſtructions from the Board of Treaſury to lay his obſervations before the Maſter of the Mint, without loſs of time.

June 26. It is ſaid Paſchal Paoli, is invited by the Empreſs of Ruſſia, to command a conſiderable body of her troops againſt the Turks.

It is ſaid a certain great perſonage uſed to take great delight in communicating the news of the Corſican arms againſt the French, to his ——— conſort. But the other day, having learnt the intelligence of their loſs of Corte, and the deſerting of the Corſican chiefs from their General, he was heard to exclaim, Alas! Madam, we ſee that even virtue and bravery cannot ſuſtain itſelf againſt treachery and baſeneſs.

Some accounts from Hamburgh inform, that the brave General Paoli, had been invited to a diſtinguiſhed command in the Ruſſian army, which probably the preſent poſture of affairs may induce him to embrace.

June 29. The plan for ſettling the affairs of the colonies upon the moſt equitable footing and for reſtoring that harmony which the fooliſh behaviour of former miniſters had diſturbed, is nearly finiſhed. The ſcheme for ſecuring to Britain the whole of the benificial commerce with Africa is far advanced, and internal regulations for augmenting the revenue, without additional taxes, or diſtreſſing the ſubject, are under the ſerious conſideration of the proper Boards.——Particular attention is paid to every motion at foreign Courts. The views of the ſeveral powers are known, they are found to have no intention to break the tranquility of Europe. The preſent ſtate of our finances, the good condition of our army and navy, are well known to the Courts of Spain and France, and they have no inclination to renew a conteſt in which they lately ſuffered ſo much. Pacific diſpoſition prevails amongſt them from the beſt cauſe in the world, the fear of our ſtrength.

TOMLINSON AND HUNTINGTON,

of Woodbury,

Have juſt imported from LONDON, a general aſſortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines*, among which are,

BALſom of Gilead, Liquid, Storax, many of the Patented Medicines, ſpices, Sago, &c. &c. which will be ſold on good terms to the purchaſer,

Aug. 29. 1769.

Strayed or STOLEN

From the ſubſcriber of Weathersfield, the 24 Aug. laſt, a Sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high both paces and trots, branded with *W*. on the left ſhoulder, and *A*. on her left thigh, very thick ſet a white ſtar in her face, whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and return her to the owner or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again ſhall be reaſonably rewarded and if ſtole, and the thief taken and bro't to juſtice *Five Dollars Reward* will be given and all reaſonable charges paid by

JOSEPH RICHARDS, jun.

Weathersfield, Sept. 1, 1769.

To be ſold at Public

Vendue the 2d day of Octo. next, at the houſe of Capt. Timothy Seymour of West-Hartford, at two o'Clock afternoon (or at private ſale any time before)

A Farm of Land containing about 60 acres, all under good improvements about 25 acres of choice Mowing land, the reſt well proportion'd into plow and paſturing Land, with a good orchard and butting on a river, whereon is now ſtanding a good new dwelling houſe about 40 feet long and 30 feet wide well finiſhed with a good barn and out houſes and a good well, within 3 quarters of a mile of the meeting houſe.

Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſame time and place a dwelling houſe, barn and out-houſes, and about 9 acres of good land with a good orchard half a mile from the Meeting houſe very convenient for a tradeſman --for terms of ſale enquire of

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS.

Hartford Sept. 4. 1769.

STrayed from the ſubſcriber in Hartford to Windſor Goſhen, about two months ſince, a ſorrel Mare Colt, branded with *A*, on the near ſhoulder, ſome white feet, trots and paces, aged two years old. Whoever will take up ſaid colt and ſecure her in paſture and ſend word to the Subſcriber ſhall have Five Shillings reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me

Lemuel Easton.

Hartford, Aug 13. 1769.

Pet. Verſtille,

(At his Store in Weathersfield)

Has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS and will ſell them at the very lowest prices for Caſh only *VIZ.*

BROAD Cloths,
Ratteens,
Coatings,
Duffles,
Kerſeys,
Half Thicks,
Serges,
Sagathy's,
Durbys,
Bazes,
Shalloons,
Tammy's,
Durants & Calamancos
Camblets,
Plain & figur'd Cambleteens,
Dorſeteens,
Hungarian Stuffs
Poplins
Miſſinets
Dreſdinets
Grezetts
Green Blue Brown & Yallow Brolioes
Black Silk
Crapes
Black Bombazines
Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys
Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians
Brown and white Stay Buckrams
Black figur'd Laſtings
Cotton Checks of all widths
Red & white & blue & white ſtript Hollands
Pelong Sattins of moſt colours
Sarſnets ſorted colours
Shear & thick Muſlins
Cambricks
Lawns
Black and white Catgut
Black and white Parſenetts
Black and white plain gauze
Black & white figur'd ditto
Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silks
Mens and Womens leather Gloves and Mittens of all colours
Womens Silk & worſted Gloves & Mitts
3 4 & 7-8 bed ticking
A fine aſſortment of Chints & Callicoes
Black and colour'd Barcelona handkerchiefs
Gauze Linnin & Silk ditto
Black Cravatts
Black and ſcarlet Snail Trimmings
Head flowers
Neclaces & Ribbons
Silvertipits & turbands
Cap Wiers Velvet Maſks
Sattin hatts & bonnets
Black cloth colours & changeable luteſtrings
Blck & cloth colour'd Taffity's
Martinico luteſtrings
Silk & cotton dit.
Paddleſticks & other fans
Damaſcus & Soſeas for waiſtcoats
Black & white Laces
Silk ſtay ditto
Mens hemp gloves
Dowlas Garlix and Hollands —
Beſt warranted Linn Shoes
Ruſſia linnins & Diapers
White figur'd Dimothy's
Mens and Womens thread cotton and worſted hoſe
Black blue purple & cloth colour'd breeches Patterns
Mens and boys caſtor and felt Hatts
Flower'd lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs
Ferrits & Gallooms
Shoe & quality binding
Horn Mettle & Twiſt Buttons
Sewing ſilk cruels & ſilk Twiſt
Horn & Ivory Combs
Tapes Pinns Needles
Writing & preſs paper
Paper hangings for rooms
Looking Glaſſes
Chaiſe and hunting whips
Muffs and Tippitts
Beſt G. B. wool cards
Cotton wool
Pewter & Braſs
Knives & Forks
Shoe and knee buckles
Penknives Bellows
Nails
with an aſſortment of Hard Ware
Beſt of Kippens and Tillocks Snuff
Beſt Bohea Tea
Coffe
Chocolate
Pepper Allſpice
Nutmegs Cloves
Cinnamon
Ginger Allum
Coperas Brimſtone
Redwood Logwood
Rice, &c. &c. &c.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watson.

MONDAY, Sept. 18, 1769. Numb. 248.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the NEW YORK JOURNAL, Sept. 7.

Elizabeth Town, Sept. 4, 1769.

Mr. HOLT,

I Obſerved the Comet this Morning at 2 o'Clock, and find its Progreſs towards the Sun, I believe at about the Rate of three Degrees in 24 Hours. It is now to the Southward of the Sun, but is falling ſo faſt towards the North, that I think it will paſs on that Side. By a Calculation I made this Morning, I find the Sun, at Half after 7 o'Clock 2 793 104 Miles North of the place the Comet was in at Two. In leſs then 30 Days I expect it will be parallel with the Sun.——Should it come between us and the Sun the Tail will then probably extend to the Earth: And therefore it becomes all to be prepared for Conſequences ſo alarming as thoſe which muſt then follow.

If ſomebody who has Inſtruments, has not ſent you ſome exact Calculations, you may publiſh theſe, but if better are come to hand, theſe are needleſs. The Publication of thoſe ſent you laſt Week are now I ſuppoſe unneceſſary for the ſame Reaſon.

HARTFORD, Sept. 18.

Obſervations reſpecting the COMET, continued.

Monday Sep. 11, 3 o'Clock Morn.

Comet Riſes.	2 h. 8m.	
—Long. in CANCER.	19°	00
—Lat. South.	24°	30
—Right-Aſcenſion.	110°	45
—Declination South.	2°	30
—Time of Culmin^{n}.	8 h. 11 m.	
—Meridian Altitude.	45°	30
—Angle of Elongation from the Sun about	70°	00
—Aſcenſional-Difference of Comet & Sun.	57°	15

Its *poſition* is upon the ſame Meridian with *Canis minor* or, the leſſer *Dog-Star*, 8 degrees more South, and riſes about 6 min. before *Sirius* or the greater *Dog-Star*.

The *Tail* after an extent of about 95 degrees of equable denſity, ſeems to protrude a feeble divergent gleam or ſtreak over an arch of about 25 deg. ſtill further [*].

The *Nucleus* appears nearly of the ſame Magnitude and luſtre as heretofore.

Wedneſday Sep. 13, 3 o'Clock Mor.

	Deg.	Min.
Comet Riſes.	2 h. 56m.	
—Long. in CANCER.	29	00
—Lat. South.	24	15
—Right-Aſcenſion.	121	30
—Declination South.	4	30
—Time of Culmin^{n}.	8 h. 45m.	
—Meridian-Altitude.	43	30
—Angle of Elongation from the Sun.	64	00
—Aſcenſional-Difference of Comet and Sun.	49	00

Turn'd into time is - - 3 h. 16 m. and is equal to the time the Sun is behind the Comet.

REMARKS, &c.

THE foregoing ſeries of obſervations duly contemplated, will render it obvious to any one that our COMET ever ſince it paſs'd the Node (viz from about the 25th of Aug.) has been making its way eaſtwardly, falling towards the South [†] 'Tis now 75 deg more eaſtwardly, and 24 deg 15 min. more ſouthwardly, than it then was. And in its apparent courſe has paſſed over an arch of a great circle in the heavens of 82 deg. which wants but 8 deg of half a Semi Circle; this diſtance it has paſs'd over in 18 days, which at a mean is 4 deg 33 min and 20 ſeconds in the ſpace of 24 hours; during which, if the Comet's mean diſtance from the earth has been equal to the mean diſtance of the Sun, it has paſs'd with a velocity of 4469 miles, at leaſt, per minute.

'Tis now 4 deg. 30 min South of the Equinoctial; and appears ſtill to increaſe its South declination; in the mean time its preſent courſe is nearly parrallel with the ecliptic, and probably is near its ſouthern LIMIT, and will ſoon recline towards the ecliptic, approaching to a coincidence [‡] with the Sun, towards which (or rather its PERIHELION) it is making ſpeedy progreſs, and will e're long roll round it on the ſouth ſide, paſſing the ecliptic on the eaſt ſide of the ſun. ——In about 3 days hence, it will, by immerging into the Suns Rays abſcond itſelf from human obſervation. Here then for the preſent; we bid adieu to the celeſtial Phaenomenon; leaving it to the ſuperintendency and wiſe direction of an all governing arm, to bend it round its central body the Sun, truſting the care of Heaven for its convoy to indemnify, from its dire encroachments and deſerved invaſions [§], an ungodly, treacherous, degenerate, and defenceleſs world.

N. S.

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[*] The apparent amplitude, or length of their Tails, is not the proper teſt by which to eſtimate, either the comparative magnitudes of the bodies of different Comets, or their proximity to the earth; for though it be true, that the greater, and nearer the earth, the more extenſive (*caeteris paribus*) would their tails appear; yet it is alſo true, that theſe different *apparitions* do principally depend on their different *attitudes*, or poſitions in reſpect of the Sun, and ſpectator. Thus, when they are nearly in oppoſition to the Sun; e.g. when they are ſouth at midnight, the tail being then oppoſite to the Sun, can be view'd only end ways; and the Nucleus will appear like a dim Star in the middle of a ſmoaky *Nebula* or luminous vapor; ſo that in this caſe we can make no judgment as to its length. The moſt appoſite poſition therefore, for an adequate view of the real length of the tail, is at right angles, where it lies extended in the middle between the extremes of conjunctions and oppoſitions, in which ſituation the preſent Comet has moſtly been ſeen.

[†] That it has fallen South appears from its different Lat. & declinations; otherwiſe than ſome would imagine by its apparent courſe.

[‡] When this *coincidence* happens (it being then in the ſame *Azimuth* circle) there will be no angle of Elongation from the Sun; this angle is now 64 deg. and it has at a mean for ſeveral days paſt leſſend about 3 deg. 45 min. which would carry it in about 17 days to a coincidence with the ſun; but this is uncertain.

[§] Very alarming indeed muſt be the conſequence ſhould it come in Conjunction between us and the ſun; for ſo the Tail would not only be pointed towards but would actually ſweep this earth, even if it ſhould come ſo near the ſun as the Orbit of Venus.

For on ſuppoſition the two extreme Parts of its Tail are now as remote from the Earth as the ſun is and it ſubtend an angle of 60 Degrees, the triangle is *equiangular*, conſequently *equilateral* which would make the length of the tail, 81 000 000 miles, equal to what has been generally ſuppoſed to be the diſtance of the Sun from the earth: but if the tail is at a diſtance from the earth, no more than one half the earths diſtance from the Sun, the length of the tail is about half ſo great and ſo in proportion for other diſtances. Now then in caſe the Comet ſhould be ſet in a line between us and the Sun in the orbit of Venus, it would on the former ſuppoſition, reach as far beyond the earth, as the orbit of Venus is on this ſide the Sun, which is 59000,000 miles; and on the other ſuppoſition, it would reach beyond it 185000000 miles. But very erroneous have I been in my obſervation, or quite *out* in my computations if (conſiſtent with the phyſical laws of circular motions of *projectiles*) the preſent Comet can, in its preſent revolution, paſs the Sun on this ſide—would therefore hope the inhabitants of our world have no juſt ground of terror from that quarter.

East-Hartford, Sept. 4. 1769.

Stolen from the Subſcriber

of Eaſt-Hartford, on the night after the 26th inſt. a ſmal *Silver Watch*, with a china face, and a ſteel chain, and ſeal, the perſon who ſtole it, was one Stephen Burnham born in Eaſt Hartford about 5 feet 10 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, thin face, wears his own curl'd dark buſhy hair, had on a blue waiſt coat, with ſleves, and a brown veſt longer, than the outſide jacket, check'd linnen ſhirt, white thread ſtockings, the feet worn out, new calf ſkin ſhoes bound round the top, round pinchback buckles, and an old caſtor hat---Whoever will take up the above thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the watch recover'd ſhall have *Two Dollars* reward and all neceſſary charges paid by,

JOHN RAYNOLDS.

Advices by the Packet, lately arrived at N York

LONDON, July 6 1769.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Samuel Turner, Eſq; Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Mr. Alderman Beckford, and Mr. Alderman Trecothick, together with the Sheriffs, accompained by Peter Roberts, Eſq; this City's Remembrancer, proceeded in State to St. James's, with the Petition of the Livery of London, where, after waiting a ſhort Time in the Anti-Chamber, his Lordſhip ſent in a Meſſage by the Remembrancer to the Lord of the Bed-Chamber. He was deſired by Mr. Pitt, Groom of the Bed-Chamber, to deliver his Meſſage. The Remembrancer anſwered, his buſineſs could only be delivered to the Lord of the Bed-Chamber, and that his Orders were to communicate it to none but his Lordſhip. Soon after Lord Huntingdon came out, and acquainted the Lord Mayor, that Lord Orford was in waiting, that the Levee was begun, and therefore he could not leave the King; but if they had any Thing to preſent, they might walk into the Levee. Mr. Beckford anſwered, they were there ready to obey the King's Commands; and Lord Huntingdon returned. After ſome Time Lord Orford, the ſaid Lord in waiting, came out and told them, that if they had any Thing to deliver, they might walk into the Levee, which they immediately did, and the King being near the Door, the Lord Mayor addreſſed him to the following Effect:

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"We, the Lord Mayor, the Repreſentatives in Parliament, together with the Sheriffs of your Majeſty's ancient and loyal City of London, preſume to approach your Royal Perſon, and beg Leave to preſent, with all Humility to your Majeſty, the dutiful and moſt humble Petition of your Majeſty's faithful and loyal Subjects the Livery of London in Common Hall aſſembled, complaining of Grievances; and from your Majeſty's unbounded Goodneſs, and paternal Regard and Affection for all your Subjects they humbly preſume to hope, that your Majeſty will graciouſly condeſcend to liſten to their juſt Complaints, and to grant them ſuch Relief as in your Majeſty's known Wiſdom and Juſtice ſhall ſeem meet."

After which his Lordſhip preſented the Petition to his Majeſty, but the King made no anſwer, and immediately turned about to Baron Dieden, the Daniſh Miniſter, and delivered the Petition to the Lord in waiting, which was as follows:

To the King's Moſt excellent Majeſty.
The humble Petition of the Livery of the City of London, in Common-Hall aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects the Livery of the City of London, with all the Humility which is due from free Subjects to their lawful Sovereign, but with all the Anxiety, which the ſenſe of the preſent Oppreſſions, and the juſt Dread of future Miſchiefs, produce in our Minds, beg leave to lay before your Majeſty ſome of thoſe intolerable Grevances, which your People have ſuffered from the evil Conduct of thoſe, who have been entruſted with the Adminiſtration of your Majeſty's Government, and from the ſecret unremitting Influence of the worſt of Counſellors.

We ſhould be wanting in our Duty to your Majeſty, as well as to ourſelves and our Poſterity, ſhould we forbear to repreſent to the Throne the deſperate Attempts which have been, and are too ſucceſsfully made, to deſtroy that Conſtitution, to the Spirit of which we owe the Relation, which ſubſiſts between your Majeſty and the Subjects of theſe Realms, and to ſubvert thoſe ſacred Laws, which our Anceſtors have ſealed with their Blood.

Your Miniſters, from corrupt Principles, and in Violation of every Duty, have, by various enumerated Means, invaded our invaluable and unalienable Right of Trial by Jury.

They have, with impunity, iſſued General warrants, and violently ſeized Perſons and private Papers.

They have rendered the Laws non-effective to our Security, by evading the Habeas Corpus.

They have cauſed Puniſhments, and even perpetual Impriſonment, to be inflicted, without Trial, Conviction, or Sentence.

They have brought in Diſrepute the Civil Magiſtracy, by the Appointment of Perſons who are, in many Reſpects, unqualified for that important truſt, and have thereby purpoſely furniſhed a Pretence for calling in the Aid of a Military Power.

They avow, and endeavour to eſtabliſh, a Maxim abſolutely inconſiſtent with our Conſtitution — that "an Occaſion for effectually employing a Military Force always preſents itſelf, when the Civil Power is trifled with or inſulted;" and, by a fatal and falſe Application of this Maxim, they have wantonly and wickedly ſacrificed the Lives of many of your Majeſty's innocent Subjects, and have proſtituted your Majeſty's ſacred Name and Authority, to juſtify, applaud, and recommend their own illegal and bloody Actions.

They have ſcreened more than one Murderer from Puniſhment, and in its Place have unnaturally ſubſtituted Reward.

They have eſtabliſhed numberleſs unconſtitutional Regulations and Taxations in our Colonies. They have cauſed a Revenue to be raiſed in ſome of them by Prerogative. They have appointed Civil Law Judges to try Revenue Cauſes, and to be paid from out the Condemnation Money.

After having inſulted and defeated the Law on different Occaſions, and by different Contrivances, both at home and abroad, they have at length compleated their Deſign, by violently wreſting from the People the laſt ſacred Right we had left, the Right of Election: By the unprecedented ſeating of a Candidate notoriouſly ſet up and choſen only by themſelves. They have thereby taken from your Subjects all Hopes of parliamentary Redreſs, and have left us no Reſource, under God, but in your Majeſty.

All this they have been able to effect by Corruption. By a ſcandalous Miſapplication and Embezzlement of the public Honours and Employments; procuring Deficiencies of the Civil Liſt to be made good without Examination; and, inſtead of puniſhing, conferring Honours on a Paymaſter, the publick Defaulter of unaccouted Millions.

From an unfeigned Senſe of the Duty we owe to your Majeſty and to our Country, we have ventured thus humbly to lay before the Throne thoſe great and important Truths, which it has been the Buſineſs of your Miniſters to conceal. We moſt earneſtly beſeech your Majeſty to grant us Redreſs. It is for the Purpoſe of Redreſs alone, and for ſuch Occaſions as the preſent, that thoſe great extenſive Powers are intruſted to the Crown by the Wiſdom of that conſtitution which your Majeſty's illuſtrious Family was choſen to defend, and, which we truſt in God it will for ever continue to ſupport."

After the Levee at St. James's Yeſterday a Privy Council was held, which chiefly conſiſted of the following Noblemen and Gentlemen:

Duke of Bedford,	Lord Talbot,
Lord Mansfield,	Lord North,
Lord Sandwich.	Richard Rigby Eſq;

The Duke of Rutland was there, but withdrew before the Council was opened.

The Biſhop of Sailſbury in his Speech to the Houſe of Lords at the Impeachment of Dr. Henry Sacheverell, quoted the following Sentence from King James's Speech to his Parliament in the Year 1709:

"A King leaves to be a King, and degenerates into a Tyrant, as ſoon as he leaves off to govern by Law: In which Caſe the King's Conſcience may ſpeak to him, as the poor Woman to Philip of Macedon. Either govern by Law, or ceaſe to be a King."

July 8. Yeſterday the Earl of Chatham attended the Levee at St. James's afterwards dined at Earl Temple's Houſe in Pall Mall, and returned in the Evening to Hayes.

We hear that Lord Chatham was ſent for to Court, and had a private Audience of his Majeſty, which laſted about Half an Hour.

According to recent Letters from Leghorn, a Capitation Tax is ſoon to be impoſed on all the Inhabitants of Corſica in order to defray the extraordinary Charges of the War.

We are informed that an Arrangement, ſome-what ſimilar to the following, is under Conſideration:

Lord Cambden, Lord Chancellor.

Sir J. Eardley Wilmot, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's Bench.

Earl of Egmont, Firſt Lord of the Treaſury.

Right Hon. William Dowdeſwell, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Earl of Chatham, Lord Viſcount Townſhend, Secretaries of State.

Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Firſt Lord of Trade.

Sir Edward Hawke Firſt Lord of the Admiralty.

Marquis of Rockingham, Preſident of the Council.

Lord Lyttelton, Lord Privy Seal.

Earl of Briſtol, Ambaſſador to France.

General Conway, Secretary at War.

Duke of Ancaſtar, Maſter of the Horſe to the King

Duke of Portland, Lord Chamberlain of the King's Houſhold.

Duke of Mancheſter, Ld. Steward of Ditto.

Duke of Montague, Maſter General of the Ordnance.

Marquis of Granby, all his Poſts but the Ordnance.

Earl of Huntingdon, Groom of the Stole.

Earl of Suffolk, Earl of Dartmouth, Joint Poſtmaſters General.

Lord George Cavendiſh Cofferer of the King's Houſhold.

Sir Gorge Saville, Paymaſter General.

Lord Viſc. Howe, Treaſurer of the Navy.

Lord Mayor, Reciver General of the Cuſtoms.

Lord George Sackville, Hon. James Grenville, Edmond Burke, Joint Vice Treaſurers of Ireland.

Other Arrangements under Conſideration for Exportations.

Right Hon George Grenville, in addition to Poſts of 6000l. per. Ann. in preſent Enjoyment, Lord Lieut. of North America,

Jeremiah Dyſon, Secretary to Dito,

Lord Viſcount W——th, Lord Viſcount B——n, Supreme Directors of the Butchery at Bengal, with 10,000 per Ann. each and other *Douceurs.*

Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Secretary to Ditto.

Juſtice Gillham, Juſtice Ponton, council to Ditto.

William Bromfield, Surgeon to Ditto,

John Broughton, with M Quirk and Balfe, Aſſiſtants in the Butchery.

It is confidently ſaid the moſt effectual Methods will be purſued to put a ſtop to the Petitions ſaid to be in Agitation in ſeveral Parts of this Kingdom, the Weight they may have with a certain Perſonage being much dreaded by the miniſterial Party.

Two Gentlemen of a Coffee-Houſe, talking on the Subject of Petitions of Apprehenſions and Grievances, one of them ſaid, "he wondered what would be done with them after the King had ſeen them:" "Sir, anſwered the other, they will be preſerved as ſtanding Mounuments of arb——y m——l Oppreſſion.

Yeſterday a Court of Aldermen was held at Guildhall, when James Townſend, Eſq; was ſworn in Alderman of Biſhopſgate Ward.

Yeſterday Meſſrs. Townſend and Sawbridge, the Sheriffs elect, gave bond to ſerve in the ſaid Office.

Yeſteday morning the following verbal Meſſage was ſent to ſeveral Printers of this City: "My Lord Mayor *requires* you to attend the Court of Aldermen this day at *Twelve* preciſely." In conſequence of which they were all in waiting till near *Two,* when only one of them was called in, to be examined relative to the Card from Lord Weymouth to the Lord Mayor, which was given in our laſt. His Lordſhip aſked him by what means a copy of the card was obtained, declaring that his motive for ordering their attendance was to aſſure his brethern, that it was publiſhed without his knowledge. The ſtory relative to the affair is as follows.

Monday ſe'nnight the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor ſent to Lord Rochford to know when it would be convenient to preſent the Petition of the Livery of the City of London, and received for anſwer, that it was a matter not in his department. Lord Weymouth being then out of town, did not return till Wedenſday; accordingly on Thurſday morning the Lord Mayor went to Lord Weymouth's, but did not ſee his Lordſhip: he therefore left his buſineſs, which produced the card inſerted in our laſt. On Friday the Sheriffs went up to Court, and requeſted an audience, which being granted, we hear, in conſequence of what then paſſed, that the petition will be preſented this day, attended by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, in the State Coach, with the two Sheriffs, and three of the City Members.

July 11. By Accounts from Leghorn, dated June 20, which arrived Yeſterday, we learn, that the unfortunate Paoli, having been obliged to retreat before the French to the Pieve of Vivario, where he had only 537 of his Followers left; and being ſurrounded by 4000 of the Enemy, called his faithful Friends together, and mounting upon a ſmall Eminence, addreſſed them in a moſt pathetic Manner, lamenting, that after bravely oppoſing the ambitious Deſigns of the Genoeſe for a Number of Years, he ſhould live to ſee the Conſtitutions of his country overthrown, and almoſt all his Friends and fellow Soldiers either killed or made Priſoners! That ſeeing no proſpect at oppoſing the Power of France, he thought it neceſſary to acquaint them that as no Alternative was left but death or Slavery, he was determined to cut his way through the Enemy, in order to ſeek ſome diſtant Land, where, in time, an opportunity might offer for recovering the liberties of their Country, or terminating their honourable Career, by dying gloriouſly as they had lived. After this the brave chief embraced the followers of his Fortune, and, in the dead of the Night, having fought his way through the French, eſcaped to the ruins of a convent on the Sea ſhore, where he concealed himſelf two days, and then found means to embark on board an Engliſh Veſſel bound to Leghorn, where he arrived on the 6th of laſt Month. His Entrance into that Harbour had much more the appearance of Triumph than that of a Flight. All the Engliſh ſhips ſaluted him with their artillery and diſplayed their colours, and though it rained in the moſt violent manner when he landed, People of all ranks ran in crouds, towards the Mole, and received the brave chief with the greateſt Acclamations of Joy.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14.

This day his EXCELLENCY SIR HENERY MOORE, BARONET, departed this Life in Fort-George, after 16 Days Illneſs, and in the Fifty-ſixth Year of his Age-----We never had a Governor whoſe Death was more DEEPLY and DESERVEDLY lamentented.

[The Character of his Excellency Sir *Henry Moore,* Bart. will be in our next]

☞ A likely Negro girl about 12 years old Country born, to be ſold, Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford,

Doct GALE's LETTER, To *J. W.* Eſquire, CONTAINING A Narrative of the

principal Matters of a public and intereſting Nature, which were Subjects of the Debates and Reſolves of the General Aſſembly of the Colony of *Connecticut,* during the Seſſions in May, 1769.

☞ *As this Publication is thought to be of great Importance to the Welfare of this Colony, and to demand the Attention of every Freeman—and as it has cauſed much Altercation in this and the neighbouring towns, both before and ſince its Publication; thoſe who have a Curioſity to become acquainted with its Contents, muſt purchaſe immediately or (perhaps) they will be diſappointed.*

N. B. A few of the above Pamphlets may be had of Mr. William Stanton of Litchfield.

Farmington, Sept. 12, 1769.

RUN-Away from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, on the 1ſt of Sept. inſt. a Molatto, Indian and Negro blood, named John Way, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſlim built, ſpeaks good Engliſh, ſmall voice, wears his own black hair quiew'd behind the fore part of his head ſhav'd—Had on when he went away an old felt hatt, a light flannel waiſtcoat, without ſleeves, a check'd linnen ſhirt, ſhort white tow trowſers, blue yarn ſtockings, a pair ſingle ſoal'd ſhoes.—Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or return him to his maſter, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

P ELIAKIM DEMING.

Wanted Immediately,

A Healthy Lad, that can be well recommended, as an apprentice to the Black-Smith buſineſs, Enquire of the PRINTERS.

☞ One that has work'd at the buſineſs would be moſt acceptable, and would have ſmall wages allow'd him.

For the Benefit of the ſick and afflicted,
Has juſt arrived from LONDON,

Iſaac Calcott,

A Seventh Son of a Seventh Son.

WHO, after ſeveral years travelling abroad, has obtained the art of cureing with God's aſſiſtance, all cureable diſorders, both in the Body and Eyes. I ſhall not ſpeak of cures never performed, as many, do; but let my Medicines and practice merit your applauſe—Any perſon wanting Mr. Calcott's aſſiſtance, and can't come in perſon, may ſend a bottle with the firſt water they make in the morning, by which I ſhall know what diſorder attends the perſon. I cure, with God's aſſiſtance, viz. Kings-evil, Vapour's, Rheumatiſm, Cancer, Wens, Deafneſs, Rupture, Yaws, Sore throat, Head ach, Fitts, Conſumption, Bloody flux, Veneral diſorders, Tooth ach without drawing, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Yellow-Jaundice, Worms Dropſy, Scurvey in the blood, Piles, Gleet, &c &c.

Any of my medicines may be had of me, on Monday, at Mr. Samuel Kellon's at Eaſt-Hartford; on Tueſday at Mr. Porter's Tavern at Eaſt-Windſor; on Wedneſday, at Mr. Buck's tavern at Weathersfield; on Thurſday at Mr. Pomeroy's tavern in Rocky Hill; on Friday, at the Wid. Shaylor's tavern in Middletown; and on Saturday at Mr. Hale's tavern in Glaſtenbury.

N. B. My Worm powders, 1/6 My Tooth-ach drops cures faſtning and whitning the teeth 1/6 The royal beautifying water for taking off all freckels, ſun-burn marks, or ſpots of the ſkin, and makes it ſoſt and white 2/6 all with directions.

TO BE SOLD.

(Lying between the weſtern Branch of the River Delaware, and the eaſtermoſt Branch of the Suſquehannah)

20,000 Acres of Land

well proportioned with plow, meadow and paſture Land, with a Variety of Streams running through it, very commodious for the erecting Mills, &c. within about eight Miles of Schoharrey, 40 of Albany, and 40 of the Kaats Kills. Any Perſon inclining to ſettle on the above Lands, may apply to the Subſcriber in Eaſt Windſor (who intends ſoon to remove and ſettle on the ſame) who will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and give good Warrantee Deeds to the Purchaſers.

JOHN HARPER, jun:

Eaſt Windſor, Auguſt 26, 1769. 7w45

To be ſold at Public

Vendue the 2d day of Octo. next, at the houſe of Capt. Timothy Seymour of Weſt-Hartford, at two o'Clock afternoon (or at private ſale any time before)

A Farm of Land containing about 60 acres, all under good improvements about 25 acres of choice Mowing land, the reſt well proportion'd into plow and paſturing Land, with a good orchard and butting on a river, whereon is now ſtanding a good new dewlling houſe about 40 feet long and 30 feet wide well finiſhed with a good barn and out houſes and a good well, within 3 quarters of a mile of the meeting houſe.

Likewiſe to be ſold at the ſame time and place a dwelling houſe, barn and out-houſes, and about 9 acres of good land with a good orchard half a mile from the Meeting houſe very convenient for a tradeſman—for terms of ſale enquire of

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS.

Hartford Sept. 4 1769.

TOMLINSON AND HUNTINGTON,

of Woodbury,

Have juſt imported from LONDON, a general aſſortment of *Drugs* and *Medicines,* among which are,

BAlſom of Gilead, Liquid, Storax, many of the Patended Medicines, ſpices, Sago, &c. &c. which will be ſold on good terms to the purchaſer.

Aug. 29 1769.

LONDON,

Extract of letter from Leghorn, dated June 16.

"——Whilſt I was writing the foregoing, word was brought me, that Capt. Cha. Wood, of the Bermudas Packet, was arrived to our addreſs from Porto Vecchio, in Corſica, with our favourite General Paoli on board. I am to go on board after dinner to ſee him. I am glad this great man is ſafe, though the whole iſland is entirely laſt.—ſince writing the above, I went with ſeveral friends to ſee Gen. de Paoli, we hoped to have gone on board, but in our going into the mole, we were told that the ſhip had not yet, practick, and that ſhe could not have it until an anſwer came from Florence; an expreſs having been ſent thither immediately on the general's arrival. We therefore waited ſome time in our boat with great anxiety to ſee him; but as there was a vaſt number of other people in boats around us, he did not care to look out of the cabbin windows; at length, however, he opened quarter gallery and ſaluted us, but being too far off we deſired the honour of ſpeaking to him, which he very courteouſly complied with. I therefore ordered our boatman to put cloſe along ſide, when I had the honour, with my friends, of talking to him about ten minutes.

"He told me that he had ſtill hopes of returning to Corſica in a ſhort time, to relieve his country, and that he did not yet diſpair his people being ſtill in arms. We ſincerely wiſhed him ſucceſs in his Endeavours; but without the aſſiſtance of ſome great Power, I told him, I thought it was too dangerous for him even to think of returning, as the French ſo much deſired to have him in their power: With this he ſeemed to acquieſce.

"I beg, my friend, that you will have it put in the news-papers that Capt. Charles Wood, of the Bermudas packet, ſailed from Porto Vecchio, the 13th of June, with General de Paoli on bord. A Shebec ordered him to come on board, when he was getting under [illegible], wich he did; and the French Captain ſtrictly examined him about his having any paſſengers on board, which the other aſſured him he had not, except a ſupercargo, being bound for Yvica, to load ſalt for Punto di Goro, which ſatisfied the French Captain in appearance; however, as ſoon as Captain Wood was under ſail the Frenchman ſent three feluccas after him; but the wind blowing freſh, he out ran them, and ſafely brought the brave General P[illegible] hither, which gives great pleaſure to the every body. I aſſure you, he is a man of the moſt engaging aſpect I ever ſaw, and ſo affable, that his eyes invite one to talk freely to him. At the firſt look he ſeemed rather thoughtful, but on his beginning to talk of Corſica, a moſt engaging brightneſs overſpread his countenance: In ſhort, one cannot look at and converſe with him, without having a kind of enthuſiaſm for him. Capt. Wood brought hither a cargo of logwood from Honduras, and was actually freighted to go from hence to Yvica, to load ſalt for Punta di Goro, in the Gulf of Venice, but being forced into Porto Vecchio, he has had the honour of bringing off the brave, the great, the wonderful Paoli."

Extract of a letter from Lyons, June 23.

"We juſt now received advice from Rome, that the new Pope, ſince his coronation has cauſed the General of the Jeſuits and ſix of his aſſiſtants to be arreſted and lodged in the Caſtle of St. Angelo; and that Cardinal Torregiani is baniſhed to Rimini; on account, it is ſaid, of proofs being received from the Court of Spain that they were the authors of the late conſpiracies in that kingdom. It is added, that the Pope has appointed a proviſional Vicar General to govern the Society for ſix months; and, in the mean time, all their effects are ſequeſtered. In theſe circumſtances, his Holineſs has thought proper to iſſue a ſpecial order that none of the Cardinals quit Rome."

The diſpatches from Bengal, by the Queen, Capt. Stainforth, bring advice, that a ſolid and advantageous treaty has been at laſt concluded between Sujah Dowla and the Engliſh Company, by which our poſſeſſions and trade in that country are left in full ſecurity and peace. The Deputies from Calcutta met with the Nabob at Banares, in the frontiers of his own territories. The conferences were carried on with the greateſt ſincerity and good faith. The Deputies repreſented to him (their Nabob) how neceſſary it was, for the preſervation of harmony between the two nations that every cauſe of jealouſy ſhould be removed. They told him, that the late augmentation of his forces, in time of profound peace, and his attempts to diſcipline them in the European manner, ſeemed to indicate deſigns, which juſtly gave the alarm to the preſidency of Calcutta; that therefore they muſt inſiſt on a reduction of theſe forces, as the beſt means to ſatisfy them as to the uprightneſs of his intentions. That we were willing to conſent to his maintaining ſuch an army, as was requiſite for the honour and ſecurity of his government at home; and as to all attacks from a foreign enemy, he would always find the Engliſh faithful and effectual allies to fly to his aſſiſtance.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c lately improved by Lieut. Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 22 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by
FISHER GAY, of *Farmington*,
WILLIAM STANTON of Litchfield
KNIGHT SEXTON, and
GREEN & WATSON of Hartford,
A PLAN of

EXERCISE,

ORDERED by the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, in May laſt to be uſed by the Militia of this Colony—extracted from the Plan of Diſcipline for the

NORFOLK MILITIA.

Likewiſe juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the above place,

Brief REMARKS,

On a Number of *FALSE PROPOSITIONS* and *DANGEROUS ERRORS*, which are ſpreading in the Country; collected out of ſundry Diſcourſes lately publiſhed, wrote by Dr. *Whitaker* and Mr. *Hopkins*, Written by Way of DIALOGUE.

By *WILLIAM HART*,
Paſtor of the firſt Church of Chriſt in Saybrook.

Pet. Verſtille,

(At his Store in Weathersfield)

Has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS and will ſell them at the very loweſt prices for Caſh only VIZ.

BROAD Cloths,
Ratteens,
Coatings,
Duffles,
Kerſeys,
Half Thicks,
Serges,
Sagathy's,
Duroys,
Bazes,
Shalloons,
Tammy's,
Durants [illegible],
Camblets,
Plain & figur'd Camblet[illegible],
Dorſeteens,
Hungarian Stuffs
Poplins
Miſſinets
Dreſdipetts
Grezetts
Green Blue, Brown & Yallow Brolines
Black Silk
Crapes
Black Bombazines
Black and Cloth-colour'd Drawboys
Brown and Olive coloured Fuſtians
Brown and white Stay Buckrams
Black figur'd Laſtings
Cotton Checks of all widths
Red & white & blue & white ſtripe Hollands
Pelong Sattins of moſt colours
Sarſnets ſorted colours
Shear & thick Muſlins
Cambricks
Lawns
Black and white Catgut
Black and white Parſenetts
Black and white plain gauze
Black & white figur'd ditto
Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silks
Mens and Womens leather Gloves and Mittens of all colours
Womens Silk & worſted Gloves & Mitts
3 4 & 7-8 bed ticking
A fine aſſortment of Chints & Callicoes
Black and colour'd Barcelona handkerchiefs
Gauze Linnin & Silk ditto
Black Cravatts
Black and ſcarlet Snail Trimmings
Head flowers
Neclaces & Ribbons
Silvertipits & turbands
Cap, Wiers Velvet Maſks
Sattin hatts & bonnets
Black cloth colours & changeable luteſtrings
Blck & cloth colour'd Taffity's
Martinico luteſtrings
Silk & cotton dit.
Paddleſticks & other fans
Damaſcus & Soſeas for waiſtcoats
Black & white Laces
Silk ſtay ditto
Mens hemp gloves
Dowlas Garlix and Hollands
Beſt warranted Linn Shoes
Ruſſia linnins & Diapers
White figur'd Dimothy's
Mens and Womens thread cotton and worſted hoſe
Black blue purple & cloth colour'd breeches Patterns
Mens and boys caſtor and felt Hatts
Flower'd lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs
Ferrits & Gallooms
Shoe & quality binding
Horn Mettle & Twiſt Buttons
Sewing ſilk cruels & ſilk twiſt
Horn & Ivory Combs
Tapes Pinns Needles
Writing & preſs paper
Paper hangings for rooms
Looking Glaſſes
Chaiſe and hunting whips
Muffs and Tippitts
Beſt G. B. wool cards
Cotton wool
Pewter & Braſs
Knives & Forks
Shoe and knee buckles
Penknives Bellows
Nails
with an aſſortment of Hard Ware
Beſt of Kippens and Tillocks Snuff
Beſt Bohea Tea
Coffe
Chocolate
Pepper Allſpice
Nutmegs Cloves
Cinnamon
Ginger Allum
Coperas Brimſtone
Redwood Logwood
Rice, &c. &c. &c.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watson.

MONDAY, Sept. 25. 1769.

Numb. 249.

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

§¶§ The Public are deſired to correct a material Typographic error, which thro' inadvertency eſcaped unobſerv'd in our laſt, towards the bottom of the laſt Note, under the Remarks on the Comet, they are deſired to read 18500000 inſtead of 185000000.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Coventry, in Connecticut, out of the Paſture of Jeremiah Atwater of New-Haven, on the night of the 13th Inſtant, a dark bay or brown Horſe, about fourteen hands & half high, has no Brand, thick ſet and well made, very rarely Trots, Paces ſquare and large, eight Years old laſt Spring.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and Thief, (if he be ſtolen) and return him to ſaid *Atwater*, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

NATHAN STRONG.

September 22d. 1769.

NEW HAVEN, September 15.

Pearch'd on a ſtand eaſy to behold, you might laſt Tueſday have ſeen in the Market-Place of this Town an epitome of all the heart of an honeſt man can abominate in the perſon of an INFORMER, exhibiting to that whole "accurſed tribe" an inſtance of the ſpirit, reſolution and ability of the people, who can and will bring to a juſt demerit of their doings any one or their abettors who may hereafter be enough abandon'd under whatever pretence to give them countenance, or do the like.

A certain Nathan Smith, of this town, born and connected under the influence of him whoſe cognomen he bears, S—n, to gratify his particular pique, for a long while the ſubject of his machination, ſome few months ago lodged a regular information in the Cuſtom-Houſe againſt one of the firſt merchants in this place, him charging with the running of goods, in a place mentioned at a diſtance, and thereof falſely gave ſuch aſſurance, as cauſed to the collector much trouble and fruitleſs expence; the veſſel about which was the enquiry, being at that time in the Weſt-Indies, not taking ſuch rum on board.—Whereupon the aforeſaid S—n very prudently changed the ruling paſſion of his heart, malice, into that of caution and kept himſelf ſafe kennel'd until this event, when being caught he was advanced to the command of a cart, ſuitably dreſſed out for the voyage, on whoſe quarter-deck no one, except himſelf and his muſicians appeared, and thus equipt, he took his landmarks on board, and being well found & man'd eaſily made the moſt public *ports* of the town, proclaiming himſelf a *Lyar, an Informer, a Peſt to Society*, and the like, and until he got ſafe moor'd in the firſt mentioned birth.—Whence, after aſſuming thoſe juſticious and approbrious attitudes ſuited to his character, for a proper ſpace, he was conducted down, & pay'd well with as much tar feathers and infamy as he could wag home under convoy of certain gentlemen until clear of the mob to whom he acknowledged the uſage to be ſhort of his expectations, and returned them his thanks. By his appearance you would have rather thought that S—n had acquired the cognomen of Smith than Smith of S—n.—The whole being conducted by the principal Merchants, not the leaſt violence or diſorder was committed, but after a bonfire of a tar barrel, ſuitably elevated, all was quit.

On Wedneſday laſt was held the Anniverſary Commencement, in this Town, which was honoured by the attendance of a reſpectable Audience, compoſed of many of the principal Gentlemen of this and ſeveral of the neighbouring Colonies. The Proceſſion which began to move about half paſt ten A. M. conſiſted of the Students of the College the Candidates for the firſt and ſecond *Degrees*, the Tutors, the Beadle, the Preſident, Gov. Fitch, Counſellors, the Clergy, and Gentlemen of a liberal Education; after morning Prayers, the Exerciſes were introduced by a very elegant, *Latin* Oration pronounced by Mr. Strong, in which proper Salutations were made to the Audience in their reſpective Characters and Stations; which was followed by ſyllogiſtic Diſputations, performed by the Batchelors; after which the Auditory were agreeably entertained by an Engliſh Oration, on the powerful Charms of Eloquence, by Mr Keep; the animated & engaging Delivery of the Orator, gave the Audience a convincing Specimen of the juſtneſs of the Theme; the exerciſes of the Forenoon were concluded by an Anthem, ſung by the young Gentlemen of the College; after which the Proceſſion returned in the ſame Order as above.

The Exerciſes of the afternoon were opened by Mr. Baldwin, in a pathetic Funeral Oration on the Death of Mr. Lane, a late Tutor of the College—Diſputations were performed by the Maſters: and after conferring the degrees, the aſſembly were entertained with an agreeable Valedictory Oration, pronounced by Mr. Ingerſoll, after which was ſung another Anthem and the Exerciſes of the Day cloſed with Prayer.

The Degrees conferred were on the following young Gentlemen, (viz) Batchelors of Arts,

Eliſha Allis, David Avery, Charles Backus, Abner Benedict, Leonard Cheſter, Samual Darling, Aſahel Dudley, Timothy Dwight, David Ely, Phineas Fanning, Daniel Groſvenor, Nathan Hale, John Hall, Jabez Hamlin, Robert Hubbard, Levi Hubbell, Samuel Johnſon, John Keep, David M'Cluer, Thomas Minor, Joſeph Patrick, George Phillips, William Seward, William Plum, Nathan Strong, Simeon Tryon; alſo, Nehemiah Williams, educated at Harvard College.

Maſters of Arts.

John Cheſter, James Lockwood, Nathaniel Brown Beckwith, Gorge Beckwith, Jonathan Ingerſoll, Thaddeus Maccarty, Jared Ingerſoll, Jonathan Fitch, Dudley Woodbridge, Stephen-Whitehead Hubbard, Rev. Andrew Lee, Jonathan Murdock, William St. John, Aſa Hall Lyon, Major Taylor, Thomas Kimberly, Hezekiah Chapman, Eliud Rockwell Gallub Hotchkiſs, & Moſes Graves,

The Degree of Maſter of Arts, was alſo conferred on the following Gentlemen, who had been educated at Yale College, viz

Moſes Kent, Eſq; Henry Cuyler, Eſq; Jonathan Sturges, Eſq; Samuel Gilbert, Stephen Van Ranſelaer, Eſq; Cyrus Brewſter, David Noble; Henry Jackſon Roger Conant, John Cheſter Williams, Elijah Fitch, John Elderkin. Alſo John Hancock, Eſq; and Mr. Thomas Brattle, educated at Harvard-College and the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, educated at Naſſau Hall, were admitted to the Degree of Maſters of Arts.

The whole was conducted with that Decorum which will reflect Honor on the young Gentlemen concerned, and to the utmoſt Satiſfaction of a learned, polite, and brillian Aſſembly.

The Rev. Mr. Eliphalet Williams, of Hartford, is choſen one of the Fellows, of Yale-College, in this Town, in the Room, of his Father, the Rev. Mr. Williams of Lebanon, who has reſign'd.

And, Mr. Joſeph Howe, is appointed a Tutor of ſaid College, in the Room of Mr. Miethel, reſign'd.

Laſt evening a number of gentlemen (whether juſt 45 or not cannot be aſcertained) with hearts glowing with an ardent fire for liberty & to ſhew their zealous affection to the glorious cauſe, as well as their undiſſembled joy at the public tranſactions of the week, inſtead of drinking 45 glaſſes in honor of *Wilkes* and *Liberty*, (as has been cuſtomary) drank themſelves 45 degrees in extreme DRUNK; which they effected by juſt 45 minutes after midnight which, advancing into college yard (to make their joy public as poſſible) they manifeſted to the full conviction of every auditor, by BAWLING in concert juſt 45 times, making the heavens ring with joyous peals, ſometimes *Wilkes* and *Liberty*, ſometims No. 45, but for the moſt part their joy was too great to admit of articulation; this laſted juſt 45 minutes—when the degrees of their drunkeneſs a little abating, they ſought for a recruit at ſome neighbouring taverns, but meeting with a repulſe, they retired with the utmoſt *Ir*Regularity to their lodgings——'it is reported that ſome of theſe gentlemen in concert with others decorated the commencement at Cambridge with a ſimilar exerciſe of *bawling*, but met with ſome obſtruction from the civil magiſtrates——It has been conjectured by ſome they would meet with the like oſtructions here, but 'tis begged they might not—as it might effectually hinder for the future, the town's being ſerenaded by ſuch ſweet concerts of melodious bawling.

NEW-LONDON, Sept. 8.

By Capt Blakeney, who arrived laſt Friday from St. Croix and Turk's Iſlands, we are informed, that juſt before he left the former, one George Cornell, well known in Newport for almoſt every infamous action of the power of men to commit, was diſcovered there of giving Information to the Hon. Board of commiſſioners, with reſpect to the trade in that and ſome other Iſlands on the continent. Mr. Cornell met with Part of the Treatment ſuch Gentry as he ſometimes receive, and aways delerez. We are told he juſt eſcaped with life.——A Gentleman who came with Capt. Blakeney ſays, he ſaw ſeveral Letters from Mr. Commiſſioner Robinſon to this wretch, copies of which were put up at the public Houſes. A Gentleman at St. Croix has ſent a copy of one of Cornell's letters to his honour, which we give the Public, verbatim.——Mr. Cornell wrote a letter to Capt. Blakeney, in which he acknowleges himſelf the writer of the letter to Mr. Robinſon, ſays he intended no Harm, and begs to be taken off the Iſland, where he expected every Moment to be put to death by the Populace; but Capt Blakeney did not chuſe to comply with this requeſt

[Cornell's Letter will be in our next.]

PORTSMOUTH, New Hampſhire Sept 8.

Laſt Sunday Evening departed this Life, in this town, much lamented Capt. *George Henderſon*, of Boſton, aged 28 Years——whoſe death was occaſioned by a moſt ſorrowful and affecting accident in an Affray between him and Capt. *Morris Cavenaugh*, of London, laſt Friday Evening who wounded him ſo greatly that he died laſt Sunday of ſaid Wounds, and on Tueſday the deceaſed was decently and honorably interred; the principal Gentlemen & Ladies attending his Funeral. The unhappy Capt. *Cavenaugh* has voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf up to Juſtice——The Jury of Inqueſt found as follows, viz That the ſaid *George Henderſon*, came to his Death by a violent Blow or Blows given him by the ſaid *Cavenaugh*, in the Rencounter between them, which was the Occaſion of his Death.

The farther particulars of this unhappy Affair may perhaps be given hereafter. Capt. *Cavenaugh's* Trial, we hear, will come on at the court of Aſſize to be held here the 18th Inſtant.

Confines of Poland, June 16.

THE Confederates having failed in their attempt againſt Leopold, turned afterwards upon Lublin, were reinforced by between five and ſix hundred men whom they carried off from the Dragoons and Uhlans belonging to the Crown. The courſe of the poſts is ſince very much interrupted, eſpecially in regard to ſuch letters as come from Podolia, Volhinia, and the Ruſſian army; ſo that we have abſolutely no account at all concerning them, nor reſpecting the Turks. Major Drewitz is preparing to diſperſe the Confederates, who, on the other ſide, ſeem to carry their views as far as Warſaw; and as that Officer is to be reinforced by a body of troops, which is marching from Lithuania, we expect ſoon to have the news of a bloody action.

Warſaw, June 16. Accounts from the frontiers of Turkey mention, that the Ruſſian army has received a freſh ſupply of proviſions, and that Price Gallitzin, having been reinforced with a large body of Coſſacks, had diſpatched a courier to Prince Proforowſki, who was within a few leagues of the Grand Vizir's army, in order to know how the Turks were poſted; ſo that the account of a general engagement is hourly expected.

June 4 By letters from Jamaica, we hear, that the inhabitants of St. Domingo, after having taken arms and beat the French King's troops, ſent a memorial to the Court of France, deſcribing the neceſſity they were under to ſupport their rights, which had been cruelly invaded by the Governor, and requeſting the King to recall him, and ſome other obnoxious perſons declaring their reſolution to die, than longer ſubmit to the arbitary treatment they had lately met with.

The principal authors of the commotions in the iſland of St. Domingo, are ſaid to be Monſr de Mariſhall, a Planter of great fortune, and M. Belloy, a Phyſician; who got moſt the Boſton and Virginia Remonſtrances tranſlated into French, and circulated them amongſt them in order to excite them to ſupport their liberties, after the example of the Britiſh ſubjects in America.

On a tomb-ſtone in Heyden Church yard, near Hull, in Yorkſhire, is the following inſcription:—"Here lies the body of William Stuart, of Pauntio, buried May 18, 1085 aged 97 years. He had children by his firſt wife 28; by his ſecond 17; own father to 45. Grand father to 68; great grand father to 97; great, great grand father to 23; all 291."

July 6. A correſpondent ſays, It has been obſerved that viſible marks of diſguſt have been imprinted on the faces of every citizen of London ever ſince Wendneſday laſt

It is confidently ſaid the moſt effectual methods will be purſued to put a ſtop to the petitions ſaid to be in agitation in ſeveral parts of this kingdom, the weight they may have with a certain perſonage being much dreaded by the miniſterial party.

It is alſo ſaid, that whoever appears at the head of public affairs muſt unavoidably adopt the ſame meaſures which have been purſued for ſome time paſt, as none are allowed to guide, the plan having been laid down by the Thane previous to his Journey, and ratified ſince at Zell, ſo that a change of men, and not of meaſures is all, according to ſome, that is to be expected.

It is ſaid that a great man has ſtrenuouſly adviſed the compliance with certain articles in a late requeſt.

It is reported that a court of common council will be held in a few days to take into conſideration a letter addreſſed to a Chief Magiſtrate from a great man at the weſt end of the town.

A few days ago a gentleman in the city, of conſiderable dealings, received a meſſage from the Weſt end of the town, purporting, that if he intereſts himſelf any farther in the city elections, he muſt never expect to ſee his name again in any future liſt.

We hear that next week a petition, from Litchfield, in Staffordſhire, will be preſented to his Majeſty on the preſent ſtate of affairs.

Eaſt-India Houſe, July 3 1769.

The Queen Eaſt Indiaman, Capt. Stanforth, is arrived off Falmouth; the letters by her are dated the 6th of Jan. 1769, and bring advice, that the deputies who were ſent to Illahabad have concluded a new treaty with Sujad Dowlah, who has acquieſced in the moſt eſſential parts of the Company's juſt pretenſions. Nothing new from Fort St. George and Bombay.

Sunday ſe'nnight, a divine preached an excellent Sermon at the Church near Lewiſham in Kent, from St. Mathew, Chap 14 10. "And he ſent and beheaded John in priſon." The Lord Mayor happened to be preſent.

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 23.

"Some advices, by the way of Lyons, inform us, that the Pope, ſome days after his coronation, cauſed the General of the Jeſuits and ſix of his aſſiſtants to be conducted to the Caſtle of St. Angelo; and that Cardinal Torregiani hath been baniſhed Rimani, becauſe that by ſome proofs which the court of Spain hath communicated, they are all convicted of having been the authors of ſome conſpiracies in Spain. Their effects are all ſequeſtered."

July 1. We hear Col Barre will very ſoon preſent a private memorial to his ———, to requeſt an anſwer to the Merchants and Inhabitants of Boſton in New England. If that does not obtain an anſwer, it's ſaid a great number of the moſt coſiderable traders of America, who are at this time in England, intend waiting upon his——— in perſon for the Purpoſe.

July 4. We hear from Gaſworth in Cheſhire, that a cow having got a diſorder called the hoſk, the owner was adviſed to give her tar, cream, and welken berries. A few days after ſhe declined her food and was very bad; and, to the aſtoniſhment of many people, diſcharged a worm in a putrefacted ſtate, which meaſured upwards of ten feet in length, and conjectured to be, when in full vigour, ſix inches in circumference. This creature, upon examination, was found to have in its belly the ſame ſuccour as the cow had received from the ground, ſome of which was found in its throat: its head was mortified. Its belly was ſcaled like a ſerpent, and in all other reſpects the ſame, except the colour, and being ſo wonderfully large.——The cow, 'tis thought, will do well with taking another doſe of the above.

There is now living near Leadhills in the ſhire of Lanark, Scotland, Mr. John Taylor born in Yorkſhire, and who is aged 142 years.

[*Character of Governor* MOORE, *whoſe Death was mentioned in our laſt*]

HE took the Command (of N York), in Nov 1765 (a Month never to be forgotton for the Storms & Tumults excited by the peſtilent Stamp-Act!) and has conducted himſelf, in an Adminiſtration *uncommonly perplexed* by the public conteſts between the mother country and America, with ſuch a Degree of Wiſdom and temper, as to gain the approbation of his Sovereign and the Eſteem of the People committed to his care——marks of diſtreſſing affliction appear in every countenance; for we had hopes of his continuing at the Helm, till the dark clouds that have ſo long impeded, were totally diſpelled.———

He ſupported his Government with *Dignity* and *Splendor*; and having as juſt a ſenſe of the Liberty of the Subject, as of the Prerogatives of the crown, his adminiſtration cannot be impeached by a ſingle act of oppreſſion on the one hand, or Infidelity on the other,—Juſt, fair, clement and generous to all; and affectionately concerned for the colony, he eized every oppertunity to promote its Proſperity;—and if in any Inſtance obſtructed by the *Malignity of the Times*, no member of the community was more ready than he, to deviſe and execute Meaſures for gratifying the *public wiſh*; and advancing the *common Weal*.

Inheriting an unuſual Share of affluence from his anceſtors his Education was *liberal*, and ſo were his Principles—He countenanced merit, regardleſs of all narrow, Party Diſtinctions, whether of a civil or religious nature; and was thereby eminently qualified to govern a Colony conſiſting of proteſtants of various denominations.———He has attended Divine Worſhip at moſt of our churches, and in no Part of his conduct diſcovered an illiberal Partiality to *any* Sect, or that contempt of *all*, ſo often the foible of men in elevated ſtations.

But this is not a time, to draw the character of our late worthy Governor *at full length*; we mean only to ſuggeſt a Hint to thoſe at a Diſtance, in Juſtification of our ſenſe of the loſs, which this colony has ſuſtained, by a calamity *doubly ſevere* from the peculiar ſtate and Complexion of our public affairs——No Period will efface the favourable Impreſſions he has left upon our minds, and every future Governor will deſerve commendation, in Proportion as he poſſeſſes the abilities and imitates the Example of Sir HENERY MOORE.

The Governor's remains were interred the Evening of the next Day, in the chancel of Trinity church. The Corps was preceeded by the 16th Regiment, the charity School Boys, and then by the clergy of *all Perſuaſions*.——His Majeſty's council ſupported the Pall—His Excellency General Gage and Lord Drummond followed among the Mourning Relations; and in the Suit were the Phyſicians, the Judges, the Mayor, Magiſtrates and whole corporation, the members of the General Aſſembly, the Field Officers, the captains of his Majeſty's Ships of War, and the General's Staff, the commiſſioners for ſettling the line of Partition, between this and the colony of New Jerſey, the Surveyor General and Officers of the cuſtoms, the attorney General and Gentlemen of the Law, the Faculty of King's college, and the principal Inhabitants of the city.—The artillery brought up the rear——From the Moment he expired, all the colours in the Harbour were half-hoiſted,—all the Bells tolled a great Part of the Day.———Minute-Guns were fired, during the Proceſſion from the Fort to the church, which was illuminated——The Military Honours were paid with a ſtriking Solemnity: and every Mark of Reſpect ſhewn, which the Rank and Station of the Deceaſed required, and which became an afflicted, grateful and affectionate People.———

BOSTON, September 21.

The Merchants and others in Connecticut, who have agreed not to import any goods from Great Britain, are hereby informed, that the Committee of Inſpection here have diſcovered that a Cheſt of Tea purchaſed of Thomas and Eliſha Hutchinſon has been lately ſhiped on Board a Sloop belonging to Hartford in Connecticut, and now bound for ſaid Place, commanded by Capt. George Butler, who acknowledged he recived the ſaid Tea from the ſaid Hutchinſons, and paid them for the ſame. The Committee found alſo on board ſaid Sloop ſeveral other Cheſts of Tea, but have not as yet diſcovered of whom they were purchaſed, but have Reaſon to ſuſpect one other Cheſt beſides that abovementioned, was purchaſed of the Hutchinſon's.—This Information is given, that the Merchants in Connecticut may conduct with Reſpect to this Matter, as they may think proper.

Saturday laſt arrived here the ſloop Betſey, Capt. Small from Grenada, but laſt from St. Euſtatia, by whom we have the St. Chriſtophers Gazette of the 19th of Auguſt, which contains the following account of a dreadful Fire which lately happened at Antigua viz. Baſſaterre, Auguſt 19. *Mr. Lumley Woodyear, yeſterday from Antigua informs us, that a fire broke out in the town of St. John's on Wedneſday laſt, about* 2 *o'clock in the afternoon, which has conſumed the principal part of that town; moſt part of the ſtores and wharves are burnt down, and at* 9 *o'Clock the cuſtom-houſe took fire, and in conſequence of which all the adjacent ſtores muſt inevitably undergo the ſame fate. At* 10 *o'clock, the time that Mr. Woodyear left that place, the fire was very violent in many parts of the town. In ſhort words cannot deſcribe the diſmal ſcene. It is ſaid nothing will eſcape the flames, except the court-houſe and guard houſe.-------The Fire firſt began in an oven."*

NEW-HAVEN, *Sept* 22.

Laſt Tueſday, the Freemen of this Town, made Choice of Col Whiting, and Mr Chandler, to repreſent them in the next General Aſſembly.

I ADONIJAH THOMAS, of the Town of New Haven, and Pariſh of Weſt Haven, do in the Preſence of the Gentlemen Merchants, and Inhabitants of the Trading town of ſaid New Haven, humbly acknowledge that I have attempted to inform againſt Mr. Timothy Jones, jun'r, for running of goods, for which I now humbly beg Pardon of the whole Inhabitants of this Colony, and this town in particular; and hope the ſaid Inhabitants will receive me into their former Favor and Eſteem: And acknowledge that my Puniſhment is far leſs than the Demerit of my heinous crime deſerves.

ADONIJAH THOMAS.

Dated New Haven, Sept. 21, 1769

This confeſſion being publiſhed, the Inhabitants in general, forgave the Informer, and diſperſ'd, without the leaſt Diſorder; having firſt declared, that whoever attempts to do the like, or to ſupport or encourage any of thoſe mean Wretches, who may be hardy enough to attempt any Thing of the like Nature, that they may expect to receive a reward adequate to their Crimes.

HARTFORD, Sept. 25, 1769.

We hear from Wallingford, that a ſociety of Singing-Maſters who have voluntarily aſſociated, with a view to encourage Pſalmody in this government, at their laſt meeting there, agreed to meet at the South Meeting-Houſe, in this Town the firſt Wedneſday of October next, at one o'Clock in the afternoon, when ſeveral new pieces of Muſic will be performed, both with voices and Inſtruments, and a Sermon preached on the Occaſion.

The Freemen of this Town, at their Meeting on Tueſday laſt, made choice of Mr. BENJAMIN PAYNE and Col. JOHN PITKIN, to repreſent them in the General Aſſembly in October next.

For the benefit of the Public, is lately come from Utopia, the truly noted Aſs,

MOUNTEBANK.

LIKE the extraordinary I—c G——tt, I am the ſeventh Colt of a ſeventh Colt, but have much more to boaſt than he can pretend to. I am deſcended in a right line from Pegaſus, univerſally known and famed; from the noted Aſs Bucephalus, who condeſcended to accompany Alexander the Great, and aſſiſted him in the conqueſt of the world; and can trace my pedigree down through that famous nation of Aſſes, the Houyhnhyms, ſo juſtly celebrated by the learned Gulliver in his account of his travels. Thus having the advantage of the travels and experience of ſuch illuſtrious Anceſtors, I have become more than equal to them all in natural and acquired knowledge; Witneſs the method of cure for all diſeaſes, by me invented, ſhorter than can be pretended to by any other. My whole practice conſiſts in a properly alert application of of my hind hoof to the head of the Patient, whereby inſtantly, like the antient River Lethe, I totally abliterate all remembrance of all paſt bodily pains and diſeaſes whatſoever, and as effectually prevent all future uneaſineſſes in this world.—As I readily practice Gratis on all who apply at my Stable, ſo Meſſieurs Printers you will be ſo kind as to publiſh this, for the good of the Public without fee or Reward——I am the Public's humble and obedient Aſs.

MOUNTEBANK.

P. S Should any object, to my deriving my pedigree from Pegaſus, &c. that they were Horſes, I anſwer that the ancients all called them Aſſes; Horſe being a modern name which I diſdain to aſſume.

WOOL,

A Quantity of the beſt

LONG-ISLAND Fleeſe WOOL, to be ſold cheap by the Fleece, for Caſh only——Enquire of *Nathaniel Burnham*, of Eaſt-Hartford.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late partnerſhip of *Gardiner & Jepſon*, by book ſtill unſettled are once more deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately either by Caſh or their Obligations; and thoſe indebted by their Obligations, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, as ſaid Partnerſhip has now been five years expired, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be Sued forthwith.

ALSO all Perſons indebted to ſaid *Jepſon*, on book, whoſe accounts are of more than one Years ſtanding, that unleſs they ſettle the ſame, either by Caſh or their Obligations, they muſt expect Trouble, and thoſe whoſe obligations are now due, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. Said *Jepſon* Acquaints his Cuſtomers and others, that he has for ſale a large quantity of choice DRUGGS and MEDICINES, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail, at the very loweſt Prices, for Caſh or ſhort Credit. Alſo Surgeon's Capital Inſtruments, Crooked Needles, Patented Medicines, good and genuine as Bateman's Drops, Lockyer's Pills, Turlington's Balſam of Life, &c. Logwood, Fuſtick, Allum, Copperas, &c &c.

Hartford, Sept. 25, 1769

For the benefit of the Public,

IS on his way from the Ottowawa country the celebrated Indian Doctor

Wyantonomoo, or the Diſeaſe-killer.

WHO has ſtudied the nature of Plants, Trees, Herbs and Roots, for forty years, and has travelled thro' all the tribes of Indians, from Hudſon's Bay to the Northward. To Patagonia, in South America, and has conferred with the oldeſt and moſt experienced *Weauchntois* or doctors in fifty different tribes of Indians, & has fully acquainted himſelf with all ſimples, their virtues and uſes. He cures by the uſe of ſimples only, Conſumptions, Coughs, Catarrh's, Dropſys, Scurveys, Hyſterics, Inward Bleedings, the Stone and Gravel, Gout and Rheumatiſm——All breakings out upon the ſkin, Cancers, Wens, the King's-evil. He cures all diſorders of the Eyes, and in ſome caſes, can even reſtore ſight to the blind, by an eaſy method he takes away all pains from broken and fractured limbs in ſix hours——He expels wind, and worms, and in general, cures all diſorders incident to the human body, in men women and children. His fee is moderate, to be returned when he comes from Cohoſs, if the cure is not then effected, which will be likely next December———He does for the poor Gratis, and has no fee for his interpreter. He will be to be ſpoke with at Mrs. Shaylors tavern in Middletown, on the Friday after next, and the Monday following at Mr. Bulls tavern in Hartford, and the next Wedneſday at Mr. Kents tavern in Suffield, and the Fryday following at Capt. Lymans tavern in Northampton.

N. B. He has an eaſy and effectual remedy for the Itch, which wholly cures it without inconvenience or danger be it ever ſo inveterate.

Phillips's Patent,
September 20th, 1769.

We the Subſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the eſtate of Iſaac Brownſon, of Bolton, (repreſented Inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the houſe of Peter Olcott, Innholder in ſaid Bolton, on the firſt Tueſdays of October, Nov. & Dec next, from 2 *till* 9 *o'Clock Afternoon.*

BENJAMIN TALCOTT, } Commiſſi-
THOMAS PITKIN. } oners.

*** *BLANKS of moſt Kinds, uſed in this Colony, ſold by the Printers.*

Pet. Verſtille,

(At his Store in Weathersfield)
Has juſt received a Quantity of GOODS and will ſell them at the very loweſt prices for Caſh only VIZ.

BROAD Cloths,
Ratteens,
Coatings,
Duffles,
Kerſeys,
Half Thicks,
Serges,
Sagathy's,
Duroys,
Bazes,
Shalloons,
Tammy's,
Durants & Calamancoes
Camblets,
Plain & figur'd Cambleteens,
Dorſeteens,
Hungarian Stuffs
Poplins
Miſſinets
Dreſdinets
Grezetts
Green Blue Brown & Yallow Brolioes
Black Silk
Crapes
Black Bombazines
Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys
Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians
Brown and white Stay Buckrams
Black figur'd Laſtings
Cotton Checks of all widths
Red & white & blue & white ſtript Hollands
Pelong Sattins of moſt colours
Sarſnets ſorted colours
Shear & thick Muſlins
Cambricks
Lawns
Black and white Cat-gut
Black and white Parſenetts
Black and white plain gauze
Black & white figur'd ditto
Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silks
Mens and Womens leather Gloves and Mittens of all colours
Womens Silk & worſted Gloves & Mitts
3 4 & 7-8 bed ticking
A fine aſſortment of Chints & Callicoes
Black and colour'd Barcelona handkerchiefs
Gauze Linnin & Silk ditto
Black Cravatts
Black and ſcarlet Snail Trimmings
Head flowers
Neclaces & Ribbons
Silvertipits & turbands
Gap Wiers Velvet Maſks
Sattin hatts & bonnets
Black cloth colours & changeable luteſtrings
Blck & cloth colour'd Taffity's
Martinico luteſtrings
Silk & cotton dit.
Paddleſticks & other fans
Damaſcus & Soſeas for waiſtcoats
Black & white Laces
Silk ſtay ditto
Mens hemp gloves
Dowlas Garlix and Hollands
Beſt warranted Lina Shoes
Ruſſia linnins & Diapers
White figur'd Dimothy's
Mens and Womens thread cotton and worſted hoſe
Black blue purple & cloth colour'd breeches Patterns
Mens and boys caſtor and felt Hatts
Flower'd lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs
Ferrits & Galloons
Shoe & quality binding
Horn Mettle & Twiſt Buttons
Sewing ſilk cruels & ſilk Twiſt
Horn & Ivory Combs
Tapes Pinns Needles
Writing & preſs paper
Paper hangings for rooms
Looking Glaſſes
Chaiſe and hunting whips
Muffs and Tippitts
Beſt G. B. wool cards
Cotton wool
Pewter & Braſs
Knives & Forks
Shoe and knee buckles
Penknives Bellows
Nails
with an aſſortment of Hard Ware
Beſt of Kippens and Tillocks Snuff
Beſt Bohea Tea
Coffe
Chocolate
Pepper Allſpice
Nutmegs Cloves
Cinnamon
Ginger Allum
Coperas Brimſtone
Redwood Logwood
Rice, &c. &c. &c.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watson.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by
FISHER GAY, of *Farmington*,
WILLIAM STANTON of Litchfield
KNIGHT SEXTON, and
GREEN & WATSON of Hartford,

A PLAN of

EXERCISE,

ORDERED by the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, in May laſt to be uſed by the Militia of this Colony—extracted from the Plan of Diſcipline for the

NORFOLK MILITIA.

Likewiſe juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the above place,

Brief REMARKS,

On a Number of *FALSE PROPOSITIONS* and *DANGEROUS ERRORS*, which are ſpreading in the Country; collected out of ſundry Diſcourſes lately publiſhed, wrote by Dr. *Whitaker* and Mr. *Hopkins*. Written by Way of DIALOGUE.

By *WILLIAM HART*,
Paſtor of the firſt Church of Chriſt in Saybrook.

Farmington, Sept. 12, 1769.

RUN-Away from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, on the 1ſt of Sept. inſt. a Molatto, Indian and Negro blood, named John Way, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſlim built, ſpeaks good Engliſh, ſmall voice, wears his own black hair, quiew'd behind the fore part of his head ſhav'd—Had on when he went away an old felt hatt, a light flannel waiſtcoat, without ſleeves, a check'd linnen ſhirt, ſhort white tow trowſers, blue yarn ſtockings, a pair ſingle ſoal'd ſhoes.——Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or return him to his maſter, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid. by

p ELIAKIM DEMING.

Wanted Immediately,

A Healthy Lad, that can be well recommended, as an apprentice to the Black-Smith buſineſs, Enquire of the PRINTERS.

☞ One that has work'd at the buſineſs would be moſt acceptable, and would have ſmall wages allow'd him.

To be ſold at Public

Vendue the 2d day of Octo. next, at the houſe of Capt. Timothy Seymour of Weſt-Hartford, at two o'Clock afternoon (or at private ſale any time before)

A Farm of Land containing about 60 acres, all under good improvements about 25 acres of choice Mowing land the reſt well proportion'd into plow and paſturing Land, with a good orchard and butting on a river, whereon is now ſtanding a good new dwelling houſe about 40 feet long and 30 feet wide well finiſhed with a good barn and out houſes and a good well, within 3 quarters of a mile of the meeting houſe.

LIkewiſe to be ſold at the ſame time and place a dwelling houſe, barn and out-houſes, and about 9 acres of good land with a good orchard half a mile from the Meeting houſe very convenient for a tradeſman---for terms of ſale enquire of

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS.

Hartford Sept. 4. 1769

A Likely Negro garl about 12 years old Country born, to be ſold, Enquire of

The PRINTERS.

Strayed or STOLEN

From the ſubſcriber of Weathersfield, the 24 Aug. laſt, a Sorrel Mare, about 13 hands high both paces and trots, branded with *W* on the left ſhoulder, and *A*, on her left thigh, very thick ſet a white ſtar in her face whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and return her to the owner or ſecure her ſo that he may have her again ſhall be reaſonably rewarded and if ſtole, and the thief taken and bro't to juſtice *Five Dollars Reward* will be given and all reaſonable charges paid by

JOSEPH RICHARDS, jun.

Weathersfield, Sept. 1, 1769.

TO BE SOLD

(Lying between the weſtern Branch of the River Delaware, and the eaſtermoſt Branch of the Suſquehannah)

20,000 Acres of Land

well proportioned with plow, meadow and paſture Land, with a Variety of Streams running through it, very commodious for the erecting Mills, &c. within about eight Miles of Schoharrey, 40 of Albany, and 40 of the Kaats Kills. Any Perſon inclining to ſettle on the above Lands, may apply to the Subſcriber in Eaſt Windſor (who intends ſoon to remove and ſettle on the ſame) who will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and give good Warrantee Deeds to the Purchaſers.

JOHN HARPER, jun:

Eaſt Windſor, Auguſt 26, 1769. 7w45

For the Benefit of the ſick and afflicted,
Has juſt arrived from LONDON,

Iſaac Calcott,

A Seventh Son of a Seventh Son.

WHO, after ſeveral years travelling abroad, has obtained the art of cureing with God's aſſiſtance, all cureable diſorders, both in the Body and Eyes. I ſhall not ſpeak of cures never performed, as many, do; but let my Medicines and practice merit your applauſe—Any perſon wanting Mr. Calcott's aſſiſtance, and can't come in perſon, may ſend a bottle, with the firſt water they make in the morning, by which I ſhall know what diſorder attends the perſon. I cure, with God's aſſiſtance, viz. King's-evil, Vapour's, Rheumatiſm, Cancer, Wens, Deafneſs, Rupture, Yaws, Sore throat, Head ach, Fitts, Conſumption, Bloody flux, Veneral diſorders, Tooth-ach without drawing, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Yellow Jaundice, Worms Dropſy, Scurvey in the blood, Piles, Gleet, &c. &c.

Any of my medicines may be had of me, on Monday, at Mr. Samuel Eaſton's at Eaſt-Hartford; on Tueſday at Mr. Porter's Tavern at Eaſt-Windſor; on Wedneſday, at Mr. Buck's tavern at Weathersfield; on Thurſday at Mr. Pomeroy's tavern in Rocky-Hill; on Friday, at the Wid. Shaylor's tavern in Middletown; and on Saturday at Mr. Hale's tavern in Glaſtenbury.

N. B. My Worm powders, 1/6 My Tooth-ach drops cures ſaltning and whitning the teeth 1/6 The royal beautifying water for taking off all freckels, ſun-burn marks, or ſpots of the ſkin, and makes it ſoft and white 1/6 all with directions.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

Hartford

MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1769. Numb. 250.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

NEWYORK, Sept 21.

Saturday laſt arrived here the *Earl of Haliſax*, Packet Capt. *Bolderſon*, in 32 days from Falmouth, by whom we have London Prints to the 10th of Auguſt, from whence we have the following Advice, viz.

LONDON, July 20.

WE are informed, that almoſt all the Freeholders in and near Kingſton have already ſigned the Surry Petition, and it is thought that nine in every ten of the reſident Freeholders in the county will follow their example.

It is ſaid that Petitions will ſhortly be preſented from Norwich, Lyn, Yarmouth, and other towns in Norfolk.

The greateſt vigilance has been exerted by the M——y to prevent the Freeholders of the county of Kent, from aſſembling to conſider of a Petition at the preſent juncture; but we hear it is univerſally determined to approach the throne with their complaints.

July 25. On Saturday ſeveral of the Nobility waited on the Earl of Bute, at his houſe in South Audley Streed, to compliment him on his arrival in town. His Lordſhip enjoys better health than he has for ſome years paſt.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, June 22.

On Tueſday laſt there was a meeting of the Citizens at Guildhall, in order to conſider of, and draw up a petion, on the preſent ſituation of national affairs when Henry Cruger, Eſq; was choſen Chairman,——After which a queſtion was deſired to be propoſed, Whether there ſhould be a Petition or not? which was carried with only one diſſenting voice.

It is ſaid that Lord B——'s being ſent for in ſuch haſte, is on account of the preſent critical ſituation of ſome of the friends, and particularly a late P———r.

It is remarkable, that the return of a Noble Peer from abroad, was made with ſo much privacy, that not the leaſt account has arrived from any town, either in this or in foreign Kingdoms, of his paſſage thorugh ſuch places. Many, however, aſſert, that he has actually been arrived here theſe two months; while ſome, perhaps more ſceptical, doubt whether he has ever been abroad at all.

Since the arrival of a certain Nobleman bets are greatly in favour of the preſent Miniſtry, as, it is ſaid, conciliating meaſures are ſtrongly recommended to them.

July 27. We can aſſure our readers, upon the beſt grounds, that all the reports of the Earl of C—th—m having declared in a certain high place, that he approves and will ſupport the meaſures of the preſent adminiſtration, are totally deſtitute of truth, and propagated in order to miſlead the public, by an artifice equally mean and unavailing; nothing being more certain, than that the above Noble Earl has the juſteſt ſenſe of the fatal miſchiefs in which the error of Adminiſtration have involved both King and People; and that this Noble Peer truly reverences and loves the whole frame of our wiſe conſtitution, whereof the tranſcendent and ſacred right to free and independent elections is the only ſure baſis.

It is ſaid the miniſtry are the more confident in perſevering in their preſent mode of Adminiſtration, becauſe the arrival of a certain Earl from abroad, has thrown ſuch an additional weight in their favour; and it is ſaid, he entirely approves of every ſtep they have taken.

July 29. A letter from Exeter gives an account of the ill treatment of the D. of B. there, and adds, that the mob not only hiſſed his Grace, but threw dirt at him, as he was going into the Cathedral to be inſtalled as Lord Lieutenant, and endeavoured to preſs him down; that his Grace was ſhoved down on his hands, and the Chancellor thrown quite down; and that if his Grace had not been conveyed by a private door to the Biſhop's Palace, it is thought he would have been trampled to death.

The above letter ſays, "The Gentlemen of Devonſhire have had a meeting at Exeter, to conſider of a petition: Another meeting is to be held the 5th of October. Devonſhire will be followed by Somerſet and Cornwall. Sir Richard Bamfield, in the riot laſt Tueſday, had the misfortune to loſe a joint of one of his fingers. I cannot conclude without mentioning a remarkable declaration made to his Grace by a well dreſſed man, who was coming from Guildhall, "The red in your Grace's face is dyed with the ruin of your country."

In order to appeaſe the minds of the people, and effectually to reconcile all parties, both at home and abroad, it is now whiſpered, that Lord Bute will be appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and the Duke of Grafton retire with a Penſion.

It is alſo ſaid, that Sir Fletcher Norton will be appointed Lord High Chancellor.

It is ſaid that Paoli, who arrived here from Leghorn, expreſſed a deſire to ſee the King's Bench; not ſo much on account of the celebrated Patriot now immured there, but that he might contemplate the ſpot, where Theodore, his predeceſſor both in command and misfortune, drew his laſt breath.

The rough treatment a certain noble D— lately received in a place of worſhip, we hear, has determined him not to be ſo pious for the future.

They write from Vienna, that the moſt outragious diſorder reigns in the Turkiſh dominions, from which the moſt melancholy conſequences are expected with regard to Poland, and perhaps all Europe.

Auguſt 1. The report of Paoli's being arrived in London is intirely without foundation. The laſt letters from Leghorn mention that the illuſtrious Corſicans intended to ſettle in Switzerland, and had taken a large farm there.

There is no proſpect of a reconciliation with the contending parties, though many overtures have been made to the Outs, which, on account of their particular reſtriction on a late county election, have been all rejected.

On Saturday laſt Col. Morris and his Lady the Dutcheſs Dowager of Gordon, arrived at their houſe in Harly Street, from North-America.

The Duke of Cumberland's ſquadron ſtill remains at Spithead.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 29.

"A ſingular circumſtance happened here yeſterday morning, which has occaſioned a good deal of converſation. While his R. H. the D. of G. was reviewing the Marines, a woman decently dreſſed, with a beautiful little gairl in her arms, made ſeveral attempts to ſpeake to his H——ſs, but was kept off by the ſoldiers, till at length ſhe grew ſo importunate, ſaying ſhe had buſineſs of the utmoſt conſequence to communicate, and made ſuch a diſturbance, that the D. enquired the cauſe, and on being told of the woman's application, ordered an Officer to acquaint her, he would hear what ſhe had to ſay at his apartments, where the woman ſoon after attended, and declared to a Gentleman; who ſent out to know her buſineſs, that the child was nearly related to his H———ſs, being the daughter of a great late, Naval Officer, who was not more diſtinguiſhed by his ſtation, than his many amiable qualities; the woman ſaid ſhe was an upper ſervant in a certain Nobleman's houſe, where the above Great Officer reſided ſome years ago, when he was going out on an expedition; that ſoon after ſhe was brought to bed, ſhe married a perſon employed about the Dock-yard, from whom ſhe concealed her having had the child, but as her haſband left her, ſhe thought it her duty to publiſh the circumſtance. The ſtory was corroborated by ſeveral perſons who knew the woman, and further ſtrengthened by the great ſimilarity there appeared between the gairl and the declared father; upon which his R. H. with great affability, after kiſſing the child, put a twenty pound bank note into her hand, and aſſured the mother if ſhe convinced him of the truth of her ſtory, ſhe ſhould be provided for.

Auguſt 3. By letters from Leghorn, dated July 8, which arrived yeſterday, we learn, that Gen. Paoli was then in that City, and that his brother Clement was dangerouſly ill.

The ſame letters mention, that great numbers of Corſican Gentry, whom the love of liberty had animated to abandon their own country, were continually arriving at Leghorn, and intended to ſettle about Piſa.

We are told General Paoli is not coming here; for ſome people ſay, orders have been ſent to our Conſul at Leghorn, to diſſuade the General from ſuch an intention, ſhould he be inclined to it.

Auguſt 5. It was this morning confidently reported that Lord Chatham will ſoon be again in the Adminiſtration; his Lordſhip's health being perfectly eſtabliſhed.

A certain Nobleman on his return from a late country excurſion, ordered his attendants to keep at the diſtance of a mile from his carrige, leſt their liveries being known he ſhould be inſulted.

Extract of a letter from Buckingham, dated Auguſt 1. 1769.

"On Saturday the Earl and Counteſs

Chatham arrived at Stowe, and on Sunday came the Right Hon. Mr. Grenville and his Lady. In a few days they will go over to Wotton together. This whole family is happily returned, at this critical moment, on the firm baſis of private affection, and public good. It is certain that they will warmly concur and preſevere in endeavouring to vindicate the fundamental rights of the people to free elections "

Auguſt 1. Advices from Holland mention the arrival there, from Bengal, of ſundry Armenian and other Aſiatic Merchants, on their way to London, with complaints againſt the Engliſh Company's Governor, and the Gentlemen of the Council at their above mentioned ſettlements, for ſundry grievous oppreſſions, which affair made a great noiſe in Holland.

It is confidently reported, that the Spaniards have at Ferrol, not leſs than thirty four Ships of the line, ready to ſail at a fortnight's notice.

The ſeveral ſheets of the Petition will ſpeedily be brought to town, and, when joined together, preſented to his Majeſty. It is believed more than 1500 Freeholders have already ſigned, though it has yet never appeared in many parts of the country. The number that ſigned what is called the Surry Addreſs, was exactly 335, half of whom it is ſaid were not Freeholders.

A Letter from Paris mentions that a reduction of the religious houſes will ſoon take place throughout that kingdom, and liberty of conſcience in matters of religion be allowed to a fuller extent than heretofore.

It is now currently reported, that the Marquis of Rockingham will ſpeedily be appointed to a conſiderable poſt in the Adminiſtration.

On Saturday laſt as one of the Briſtol ſtages was returning to town, it was ſtopped by a ſengle highwayman on Hounſlow heath, who robbed the paſſengers of a conſiderable ſum. A livery paſſing the coach immediately afterwards with a brace of piſtols before him, on being informed of the affair, purſued the thief, and took him. He was brought to town, tied neck and heels in the baſket, behind the coach, and is now in New Priſon.

It was yeſterday reported, that the Marquis de Buſſy, is again appointed Ambaſſador to this Court from that of France, and he is expected to arrive here ſoon after Michaelmas.

Auguſt 10. A Letter from Copenhagen, mentions, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter propoſes being in England ſome time next month, accompanied by his ſiſter the Princeſs of Baunſwick and her young Princeſs.

On Thurſday laſt the Earl of Bute, and the Duke of Grafton, had a conference at the Earl's houſe in South-Audley Street.

It is ſaid a Petition is prepared in the county of Eſſex, ſupported by upwards of fifty Gentlemen of great property in that county.

It is ſaid that a military company of Noblemens children will ſoon be aſtabliſhed, of which the Prince of Wales will be appointed Colonel.

The Grenvilian congreſs ſtill continues to be frequently either at Stowe, or the houſes of the members of it; and there ſeems a great unity of the two Earls with each other, and of both with the Square. This gives great hopes and expectations to their friends, and to those who wiſh a change of men and meaſures

It has been remarked that Lord B—while in office procured penſions for more men of letters than any of his predeceſſors did before, or his ſucceſſors have done ſince.

Extract of a Letter from Baſtia, July 4.

"The French Miniſtry apply all their care to augment agriculture and commerce in this iſland. There are already arrived at Corte ſeveral merchants and traders, which has conſiderably raiſed the rent of ſhops and warehouſes. The Miniſtry alſo earneſtly endeavour at the advancement of arts and ſciences, of which the Corſicans, by means of the troubles which have agitated their country for more than 40 years, have almoſt loſt all the traces."

The Earl of Chatham is expected in town to morrow, to aſſiſt at the grand council then to be held at St. James's.

A political writer aſſerts, that "That diſapprobation of the Earl of Chatham, if true, and the coldneſs of the Earl of Bute, have not in the leaſt ſtaggered the Miniſtry, or added any real force to oppoſition. The two noble Lords did not poſſeſs thoſe concillating manners that are calculated to carry influence into retirement. Riſing into power in the decline of life, they left no hope of their return into office, after their unaccountable reſignations. The intereſted never worſhip any ſetting ſuns; and that pride, haughtineſs, and reſerve, which are the inſeparable companions of aſtoniſhing talents, acquired no friends to the two Earls, whoſe affection or attention outlaſted their actual appoſſeſſion of power. Upon a ſtrict review of the ſtate of parties in this country, there is leſs probability of a change than in times of much leſs oppoſition. The enemies of the preſent Miniſtry are not friends among themſelves. Though they all open batteries againſt the Servants of the Crown, they keep up flank fires upon one another. If Grenville likes Rockingham better than he does Grafton, it is only for his being leſs afraid of the pars of the former, than of the abilities of the latter. If Chatham is civil to Bute, it is that he wiſhes his Lordſhip ſhould, by ſecret intrigue, clear the C—t of the preſent Miniſtry; and ſo, once more, open a field for his own decrepid ambition."

Leghorn, June 30. The Rachael Engliſh frigate has brought ſeveral Corſican families; with their effects and ſome Monks. The French government gives great encouragement to trade and agriculture in Corſica; ſeveral merchants are gone to Corte to trade, and the inhabitants of the country have notice ſent them to cultivate their lands, or they will be confiſcated to their King.

Warſaw, July 8. Hitherto the Ruſſians not only keep the Turks and Tartars along the Neiſter at Bay, but the troops of their own guard frequently even make incurſions into the Ottoman territories, and Prince Proſorowſki is become the terror of the Infidels. In Lithuania the Confederates have ſubjected almoſt the whole diſtrict of Brozeck, but as a freſh Ruſian corps has re entered the Grand Dutchy, it is hoped affairs will ſoon change their aſpect there. Many other Diſtricts of Great and Litte Poland, have likewiſe joined the Confederats more in appearance than reality; and there is reaſon to believe that Major General Cologue, who has received re enforcements, will ſpeedily act againſt them with ſucceſs.

Leghorn, June 24. A ſecond Engliſh ſhip arrived here the day before yeſterday from Porto Vechio, having on board near 300 Corſicans, among whom are Clement Paoli, Count Centili, the Sieur Roſtino, Capt. Carlo Salicetti, &c. with ſixteen Eccleſiaſticks.

Warſaw, June 28. We have received the news, within theſe few days, of ſome ſkirmiſhes between the Ruſſians and the Confederates in Great Poland: The advantages were ſometimes on one ſide, and ſometimes on the other. The Ruſſian Carabineers, commanded by Col. Wolknſkoy, have been beat in the neighbourhood of Kutno; in other places, the Confederates have had the worſt; excepting this, Confederacies are every where forming, and all is in motion in Poland.

July 12. Letters from the frontiers of Turkey, confirm the account, that 5000 Ottoman volunteers have paſſed the Nieſter, and attacked the Ruſſian light troops under Prince Proſorowſki, and that they had been repulſed with the loſs of 300 men. The outrages committed by the Tartars are incredible.

July 19. Yeſterday a courier arrived here with advice, that the Ruſſian army, commanded by Prince Galietzin, after having repaſſed the Neiſter, attacked and beat the 13th of this month a corps of the army of 50,000 Turks, commanded by the Seraſkier.

The ſame courier further informs us, that a body of Ruſſian troops, commanded by General Berg, hath alſo beaten the Tartars, and killed 6000 men.

July 13. General Paoli, during his ſtay in this city, hath collected conſiderable ſums of money of our merchants who trade to Corſica, which he has expended, or a great part of it, in the maintenace of the Corſicans who are come hither, and are reſolved to return no more to their country, rather than become ſlaves there We are informed, that the inhabitants beyond the mountains, continue to Skirmiſh with the French, and that they will not ſubmit, tho' they ſhould be hanged for refuſing.

Extract of a letter from Exeter, Juley 23.

"The reception the D—— of B—— met here exceeded every thing of the kind ever known. The people being apprehenſive his G——'s buſineſs here was to procure an addreſs from the Grand Jury, &c. they would not ſuffer him to go along the ſtreet to the Guildhall without his firſt giving them ſatiſfaction upon that matter. A gentleman was deputed to aſk his G—— the queſtion perſonally, and not to receive an anſwer from any body but himſelf; which he gave, amidſt the great concourſe of people, declaring that he did not know of the Aſſizes, nor had any ſuch intention. But this did not fully ſatiſfy the populace who followed him to every place in this city both public and private, declaring their utter diſapprobation of ſending up lies to the T——. The cry was, *a Petition to redreſs and not Addreſs to add to our preſent Grievances.*——His G—— ſat out this morning for the Southams."

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh,

"Advice has been received here, that Prince Proſorowſki had been obliged to retire, having heard that the Turkiſh Seraskier was arrived at Choczim at the head of 45,000 men; that the Prince, willing to impede the progreſs of the Ottomans as much as poſſible diſpatched a meſſenger to the Sieur de Witt, the Poliſh Governor of Kaminiec, deſiring him to put that fortreſs into his poſſeſſion; but, to his great ſurpriſe, received for anſwer. That he the Governor, had the honour to belong to the Republic of Poland, and that the garriſon had bound themſelves by an oath to ſuffer neither Ruſſians nor Turks to enter the place.

"We have juſt heard that the Seraskier has joined the Confederates at Bar, and was in full march for Prince Gallitzin's camp, which was to be attacked the other ſide by the grand Ottoman army, ſo that a deciſive battle ſeems inevitable."

A letter from Leghorn dated July 1, ſays, Amongſt the Corſicans who are come hither in the Rachel Engliſh frigate, in M. Jules Francis Serpentini, Preſident de Terra de Commune, whoſe wife has always followed General Paoli in man's clothes, and is ſaid to have diſtinguiſhed herſelf by many feats of arms. This lady remains at Porto Ferrio (Where the frigate was obliged to put in) with 140 Corſicans, who have rather choſe to abandon their country and their eſtates, than ſubmit to France."

A poſtſcript of a letter from Leghorn, ſays, "Papers have been ſtuck up, and proclamation made, in all parts of the iſland of Corſica, offering a conſiderable reward for taking the body of Paſcal Paoli; he having been declared a rebel againſt to Genoſe."

Wanted immediately.

A Healthy LAD, about fourteen Years of age, as an Apprentice to a Blackſmith in this Place.— Enquire of

The Printers.

Copy of a Letter from a Noble Lord to the Lord Mayor of this city, with his Lordſhip's Anſwer thereto.

To the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor.

H—d H—, K—n: July 9 1769.

My Lord,

IN a petition preſented by your lordſhip, It is mentioned as a grievance "Inſtead of puniſhing, conferring honours on a paymaſter, the public defaulter of unaccounted millions." I am told that I am the paymaſter here cenſured: may I beg to know of your lordſhip if it is ſo? I am ſure Mr Beckford muſt have been againſt it, becauſe he knows, and could have ſhewn your lordſhip in writing, the utter falſhood of what is there inſinuated.

I have not the honour to know your Lordſhip, ſo I cannot tell what you may have heard to indece you to carry to our ſovereign a complaint of ſo atrocious a nature.

Your lordſhip, by your ſpeech made to the king at the delivering the petition, has adopted the contents of it; and I don't know of whom to inquire but if your lordſhip concerning this injury done to an innocent man, who am by this means (if I am the perſon meant) hung out as an object of public hatred and reſentment.

You have too much honour and juſtice not to tell me whether I am the perſon meant, and if I am, the grounds upon which I am thus charged, that I may vindicate myſelf, which truth will enable me to do to the conviction of the bittereſt enemy; and therefore I may boldly ſay, to your Lordſhip's entire ſatiſfaction, whom I certainly have never offended.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect, My Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
And moſt humble ſervant,
H——D.

The Lord Mayor's Anſwer.

Manſion houſe, July 10 1769.

THE Lord Mayor preſents his compliments to Lord H——d, and in anſwer to the honor of his Lordſhip's letter delivered to him by Mr. Selwyn, he begs leave to ſay that he had no concern in drawing up the petition from the livery of London to his Majeſty; that he looks on himſelf only as the carrier, together with other gentlemen charged by the livery with the delivery of it; that he does not, nor ever did hold himſelf accountable for the contents of it, and is a ſtranger to the nature of the ſuppoſed charge againſt his Lordſhip.

Copy of a Letter from George Conell, dated St. Croix, Auguſt 6, 1769.

SIR,

SINCE my laſt letter to your Honour, I beg leave to acquaint you that I am now at St, Croix, and ſhall ſail for Newburn in North-Carolina to morrow morning. I hope your Honour has not forgot me. Would be very glad if you will be pleaſed to write me a line as ſoon as poſſible. I can't live long on ſhore without your Honour's help—If your Honour will be pleaſed to make me ſearcher of North Carolina, or will be pleaſed to ſend me a Veſſel there immediately, I will be bound to have ſome of the St. Croix men, as here are five ſail lading for North Carolina; and alſo a number more for the Northen Colonies to ſail very ſoon——the firſt of thoſe bound for North Carolina will ſail about the firſt of September, the others very ſoon after them. If your honour will appoint me ſearcher, & find me a veſſel, I will ſtand a good chance to get ſome of their St. Croix Rum, and likewiſe their Veſſels; there is a large Trade from Martineco and this Place to the Northern Colonies, which might be eaſily detected by keeping a good lookout for them. I muſt beg your Honor to write me as ſoon as poſſible, that I may konw what to depend on.

I am your Honour's moſt
humble Servant, (Signed)
George Corcell

To the Hon. John Robinſon, one of the Hon. Commiſſioners of the Board at Boſton.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

Extract of a letter from London, June 18.

"There ſeems to be a general ſtagnation of politics at preſent. Mr. Wilkes ſlumbers and ſleeps, but it is reported, that his dreams are very ominous to ſome in power. The next ſeſſion of parliament is expected to produce a total change in the Miniſtry, when they ſay, the Marquis of Rockingham and his party will come into place. Strange as you may think it, yet Mr. G. Grenville, the famous projector of all American grievances, is now vigorous in the oppoſition to the court, and declares aloud againſt the expediency & legality of the acts. Dr Franklin is the beſt friend America ever had. With a noble freedom of ſpirit, he utters his ſentiments upon all proper occaſions."

Extract of a letter from London, July 25.

"There is no particular news, except that it is now a pretty general opinion, that the Duke of G——n, and his party, will be routed next ſeſſions. G. Grenville is now almoſt as warm in favour of America, as he was formerly againſt it."

On thurſday laſt was tried at Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, a number of people, who came from the colony of Connecticut, and were convicted of a riot, in taking poſſeſſion of a tract of land in this province, on Lahnawanack, above Wyoming. The verdict of the jury was founded on theſe facts: Some time about the 10th of February laſt, a few of the defendants came to Wyoming under arms, and were taken by the ſheriff; but upon their promiſe to quit their deſign, they were ſuffered to return home; however, in about a month's time they returned with a larger number, built a ſtrong block houſe at Lahnawanack, and declared they were determined to defend their poſſeſſion to the laſt. Upon hearing of their return, ſeveral juſtices with the ſheriff, & a number of Pennſylvanians went up to the blockhouſe, in order to arreſt them; they at firſt refuſed to ſurrender, ſaying, they would defend themſelves till death, but after ſome time, on the mediation of one Iſaac Trip, a Quaker, they were prevailed on to ſurrender, and by this means the ſhedding of blood was happily prevented.

PROVIDENCE, September 23.

Extract of a lette from Mr. *Sherwood* Agent for this Dolony at the Court of Great Britain, to his Honour Governor *Wanton*, dated July 5, 1769, laid before the General Aſſembly, at their laſt Seſſion.

——"*In Company with ſeveral of the Agents for the North American Colonies, and particularly for New York, Penſylvannia, and Maſſachuſetts Bay, I attended the Earl of Hillsborough, on the Subject of the American Grievances: He repeatedly aſſur'd us, that the Legiſlature and Miniſtry here had laid aſide every Idea of raiſing a Revenue in America for the Service of Government; that it was reſolved upon by them, to repeal the Act laying Duties upon Paper, Glaſs and Colours; and that every reaſonable and proper Meaſure would be taken to remove the Jealouſies, Fears, and Apprehenſions of the Americans.*"

His Honour the Governor likewiſe laid before the Aſſembly a Letter from the Earl of Hillsborough, conceived in the moſt reſpectful and complaiſant Terms, differing in Stile and Manner from the heretofore received by this Colony from his Lordſhip.

BOSTON, Sept. 28

The London Papers contain the Meſſages from the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province to Governor Bernard, at the opening of the Seſſion the 31ſt of May, as alſo his Anſwers, as far as their Adjournment to Cambridge the 15th of June.

NEW-HAVEN, Septem. 29.

Laſt Saturday mornidg at 6 o'Clock departed this life, in the ſixty ſixth year of her age, Mrs. MARY CLAP, relict of the late Rev'd. President *Clap*, and on Monday her remains were decently interred.

HARTFORD, *October*, 2.

Yeſterday about 3 o'Clock, P. M. departed this Life, in an advanced Age, at his Houſe in Eaſt-Hartford, the HONORABLE WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq; Governor of this Colony.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
GREEN and WATSON,
At the Printing Office in Hartford, and by
CYPRIAN WEBSTER of Harwinton,

A DISSERTATION, on the Qualifications neceſſary to a lawful profeſſion and enjoying ſpecial Ordinances; and alſo on the Attonement of JESUS CHRIST.
By *Andrew Bartholomew*, A. M.
Paſtor of the Church in Harwinton.

Juſt re-printed, and to be ſold by T. & S. Green, *Printers in* N. Haven;
(Price TWENTY SHILLINGS.)
The Connecticut Colony
LAW-BOOK,
Containing all the Laws which are in Force in ſaid Colony, together with a neat and correct
TABLE.

Weathersfield, Sept. 23. 1769.

RUN AWAY from me the ſubſcriber of Weathersfield, on Monday the 25th inſt. a Servant Lad, about 11 or 12 years of age, had on when he went away an old Hat, a light blue Jacket, a pair white tow Trowſers, no ſhoes when he went away. Whoever takes up ſaid Negro Lad and brings him to his maſter, ſhall have *TEN DOLLARS* Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me *JOSIAH BUCK.*

N. B. All perſons are Strictly forbid harbouring, concealing, or carrying off ſaid Negro, as they muſt anſwer the conſequences at their Peril.

To be ſold by
Heman & Levi Allen,
in Saliſbury near the Furnace a large Quantity of the beſt of DEERSKINS (juſt received from Detroit) by the Pack or ſmaller Quantity, ready dreſſed or otherways; Alſo Weſt India and Dry Goods, for Caſh or Country Produce, the ſubſcribers will barter whole Packs of Deerſkins for Wollen Check, Shoes, &c. &c.

HEMAN & LEVI ALLEN.

STrayed from the ſubſcriber at Kent ſometime in the month of July laſt, two Mare Colts, one of them three years old, a natural pacer, dock't, but not branded, the other two years old, branded on her right ſhoulder X, paces and trots. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Mares, and give me notice, that I may have them again ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

JOSEPH GUTRHIE.

Kent, 26 Sept. 1769.

To be ſold on generous Terms,

About 30 Acres of improved Land in Goſhen, adjoining the north line of Litchfield & Albany Road, whereon is a fine Orchard, and a large Houſe and Barn, a good Well, &c. lately improved by Lieut. Ebenezer Hill, whereof a good Title, and immediate Poſſeſſion may be had of

JEDEDIAH STRONG.

Litchfield, March 22. 1760.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by

FISHER GAY, of *Farmington*,
WILLIAM STANTON of *Litchfield*
KNIGHT SEXTON, and
GREEN & WATSON of *Hartford*,

A PLAN of

EXERCISE,

ORDERED by the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, in May laſt to be uſed by the Militia of this Colony—extracted from the Plan of Diſcipline for the

NORFOLK MILITIA.

Likewiſe juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the above place,

Brief REMARKS,

On a Number of *FALSE PROPOSITIONS* and *DANGEROUS ERRORS*, which are ſpreading in the Country; collected out of ſundry Diſcourſes lately publiſhed, wrote by Dr. *Whitaker* and Mr. *Hopkins*. Written by Way of DIALOGUE.

By *WILLIAM HART*,
Paſtor of the firſt Church of Chriſt in Saybrook.

Farmington, Sept. 12, 1769.

RUN-Away from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, on the 1ſt of Sept. inſt. a Molatto, Indian and Negro blood, named John Way, about 30 years of age, about 6 feet high, ſlim built, ſpeaks good Engliſh, ſmall voice, wears his own black hair, quiew'd behind the fore part of his head ſhav'd—Had on when he went away an old felt hatt, a light flannel waiſtcoat, without ſleeves, a check'd linnen ſhirt, ſhort white tow trowſers, blue yarn ſtockings, a pair ſingle ſoal'd ſhoes.——Whoever will take up ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or return him to his maſter, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

ELIAKIM DEMING.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Coventry, in Connecticut, out of the Paſture of Jeremiah Atwater of New-Haven, on the night of the 13th Inſtant, a dark bay or brown Horſe, about fourteen hands & half high, has no Brand, thick ſet and well made, very rarely Trots, Paces ſquare and large, eight Years old laſt Spring.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and Thief, (if he be ſtolen) and return him to ſaid *Atwater*, of the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

NATHAN STRONG.

September 22d. 1769.

Wanted Immediately,

A Healthy Lad, that can be well recommended, as an apprentice to the Black-Smith buſineſs, Enquire of the PRINTERS.

☞ One that has work'd at the buſineſs would be moſt acceptable, and would have ſmall wages allow'd him.

A Likely Negro garl about 12 years old Country born, to be ſold, Enquire of

The PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD.

(Lying between the weſtern Branch of the River Delaware, and the eaſtermoſt Branch of the Suſquehannah)

20,000 Acres of Land

well proportioned with Plow, meadow and paſture Land, with a Variety of Streams running through it, very commodious for the erecting Mills, &c. within about eight Miles of Schoharrey, 40 of Albany, and 40 of the Kaats Kills. Any Perſon inclining to ſettle on the above Lands, may apply to the Subſcriber in Eaſt Windſor (who intends ſoon to remove and ſettle on the ſame) who will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and give good Warrantee Deeds to the Purchaſers.

JOHN HARPER, jun.

Eaſt Windſor, Auguſt 26, 1769. 7w45

For the Benefit of the ſick and afflicted,
Has juſt arrived from LONDON,

Iſaac Calcott,

A Seventh Son of a Seventh Son.

WHO, after ſeveral years travelling abroad, has obtained the art of cureing with God's aſſiſtance, all cureable diſorders, both in the Body and Eyes. I ſhall not ſpeak of cures never performed, as many do; but let my Medicines and practice merit your applauſe—Any perſon wanting Mr. Calcott's aſſiſtance, and can't come in perſon, may ſend a bottle, with the firſt water they make in the morning, by which I ſhall know what diſorder attends the perſon. I cure, with God's aſſiſtance, viz. King's-evil, Vapour's, Rheumatiſm, Cancer, Wens, Deafneſs, Rupture, Yaws, Sore throat, Head ach, Fitts, Conſumption, Bloody flux, Veneral diſorders, Tooth-ach without drawing, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Yellow-Jaundice, Worms Dropſy, Scurvey in the blood, Piles, Gleet, &c. &c.

Any of my medicines may be had of me, on Monday, at Mr. Samuel Eaſton's at Eaſt-Hartford; on Tueſday at Mr. Porter's Tavern at Eaſt-Windſor; on Wedneſday, at Mr. Buck's tavern at Weathersfield; on Thurſday at Mr. Pomeroy's tavern in Rocky-Hill; on Friday, at the Wid. Shaylor's tavern in Middletown; and on Saturday at Mr. Hale's tavern in Glaſtenbury.

N. B. My Worm powders, 1/6 My Tooth-ach drops cures faſtning and whitning the teeth 1/6 The royal beautifying water for taking off all freckels, ſun-burn marks, or ſpots of the ſkin, and makes it ſoft and white 1/6 all with directions.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, Blown and Rock Salt

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

WOOL,

A Quantity of the beſt

LONG-ISLAND Fleeſe WOOL, to be ſold cheap by the Fleece, for Caſh only——Enquire of *Nathaniel Burnham*, of Eaſt-Hartford.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watſon.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late partnerſhip of *Gardiner & Jepſon*, by book ſtill unſettled are once more deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately either by Caſh or their Obligations; and thoſe indebted by their Obligations, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, as ſaid Partnerſhip has now been five years expired, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be Sued forthwith.

ALSO all Perſons indebted to ſaid *Jepſon*, on book, whoſe accounts are of more than one Years ſtanding, that unleſs they ſettle the ſame, either by Caſh or their Obligations, they muſt expect Trouble, and thoſe whoſe obligations are now due, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. Said *Jepſon* Acquaints his Cuſtomers and others, that he has for ſale a large quantity of choice DRUGGS and MEDICINES, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail, at the very loweſt Prices, for Caſh or ſhort Credit. Alſo Surgeon's Capital Inſtruments, Crooked Needles, Pattented Medicines, good and genuine as Bateman's Drops, Lockyer's Pills, Turlington's Balſam of Life, &c. Logwood, Fuſtick, Allum, Copperas, &c. &c.

Hartford, Sept. 25. 1769.

We the Subſcribers being

appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the eſtate of Iſaac Brownſon, of Bolton, (repreſented Inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the houſe of Peter Olcott, Innholder in ſaid Bolton, on the firſt Tueſdays of October, Nov. & Dec. next, from 2 till 9 o'Clock Afternoon.

BENJAMIN TALCOTT, } Commiſſi-
THOMAS PITKIN, } oners.

For the benefit of the Public,

IS on his way from the Ottowawa country the celebrated Indian Doctor

Wyantonomoo, or the Diſeaſe-killer.

WHO has ſtudied the nature of Plants, Trees, Herbs and Roots, for forty years, and has travelled thro' all the tribes of Indians, from Hudſon's Bay to the Northward. To Patagonia, in South-America, and has conferred with the oldeſt and moſt experienced *Weauchntois* or doctors in fifty different tribes of Indians, & has fully acquainted himſelf with all ſimples, their virtues and uſes. He cures by the uſe of ſimples only, Conſumptions, Coughs, Catarrh's, Dropſys, Scurveys, Hyſterics, Inward Bleedings, the Stone and Gravel, Gout and Rheumatiſm——All breakings out upon the ſkin, Cancers, Wens, the King's-evil. He cures all diſorders of the Eyes, and in ſome caſes, can even reſtore ſight to the blind, by an eaſy method he takes away all pains from broken and fractured limbs in ſix hours——He expels wind, and worms, and in general, cures all diſorders incident to the human body, in men women and children. His fee is moderate, to be returned when he comes from Cohoſs, if the cure is not then effected, which will be likely next December——He does for the poor Gratis, and has no fee for his interpreter. He will be to be ſpoke with at Mrs. Shaylors tavern in Middletown, on the Friday after next, and the Monday following at Mr Bulls tavern in Hartford, and the next Wedneſday at Mr. Kents tavern in Suffield, and the Fryday following at Capt. Lymans tavern in Northampton.

N. B. He has an eaſy and effectual remedy for the Itch, which wholly cures it without inconvenience or danger be it ever ſo inveterate.

Phillips's Patent, }
September 20th, 1769. }

MONDAY, Oct. 9, 1769.

Numb. 251.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

NEW-LONDON, Sept 8.

Mr. GREEN,

Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your next Paper.

BY late advices from Wyoming on Suſquehannah river, we learn there is about [illegible] ſettlers there, under the conduct of Major John Durkee, of Norwich, and that they have 500 loads of good hay, and ſowe 200 good acres with wheat, and are yet ſowing; the moſt of their Indian corn is very good——and that the ſeveral mobs raiſed by the Pennſylvanians to diſpoſſeſs the ſettlers, have proved abortive; and we further learn that Major Durkee ſo behaves and conducts, that he hath got the univerſal eſteem of all the ſettlers;——and notwithſtanding all the diſadvantage he is under of not having any law, either civil or martial, to govern the people by, yet he quiets all their uneaſineſſes, and they are well united, and do not only love and fear, but honour and obey the Major, who is ſuperiorly accompliſhed for ſuch an undertaking; he is ſteady, affable, mild and gentle, but reſolutely determined to defend their juſt rights againſt their unjuſt oppoſers, and hath hitherto ſucceeded to the great terror of thoſe evil doers, which gives us great hopes, by the bleſſing of God, of the ſettlement of this colony being greatly enlarged, and thereby a door opened for the ſpreading the glorious goſpel among the natives of this land, ſo that the wilderneſs ſhall bloſſom as the roſe, and the deſert become a fruitful field.

PHILADELPHIA, September 18.

The General Aſſembly of this province will meet this afternoon, at four o'clock.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated June 1.

"To the ſurpriſe of almoſt every patriotic politician, the ſame Miniſtry continue to direct our affairs as in my laſt; they ſeem to think the Britiſh ſubjects in America were made with ſaddles on their backs and bridles in their mouths, and they, the Miniſtry with boots and ſpurs to ride you at their pleaſure, but was I to adviſe the brave Americans, I would have you throw the devils in the dirt if they ſpur too hard; for I have no notion of a brave people ſubmitting to the ſpirit of arrogance againſt their convictions. I know both the Miniſtry and the oppoſition, and muſt confeſs I have no confidence in either."

The General Aſſembly of the Province of New-Jerſey are ſummoned to meet at Burlington, on Tueſday, the 10th of October.

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, dated the 23d and 24th of Auguſt.

"I told you in my laſt we were alarmed at the behaviour of the Indians. I don't remember that any thing has happened on their part ſince, that could give us any farther cauſe of uneaſineſs; but I connot ſay that the white people have behaved well, for within theſe two days a worthleſs fellow, named Cornelius Dougherty, has murdered in the moſt barbarous manner an unhappy Indian of the Munſy Tribe, whom he found drunk and aſleep. He firſt mauled him with a billet of wood afterwards with brick bats, and having killed him, he dragged him into the river, there left him, and then attempted to make his eſcape, but was ſecured. The Munſies are not very powerful, nor held in great eſteem by the other Indian nations, which may make them take the leſs notice of this unhappy affair.

This morning (Aug 24) came down ſome Mingoes, with a chief, called the White Mingo, at their head, who inſiſted on Dougherty's being ſet at liberty, and at their importunities, the commanding officer has releaſed him; which however, ſeems to give great umbrage to a party of the Munſies, who came down this evening on purpoſe to inquire into the particulars of this unhappy affair."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Auguſt 2.

"Every thing is quiet here at preſent.——We have a very fine and plentiful ſeaſon, which will probably lower the price of the neceſſaries of life, and of courſe tend to keep the labouring part of the people quiet, and in good humour.——Wilkes is now hardly mentioned; but the committee of grievances and apprehenſions, are ſtill very aſſiduous to promote the ſending up ſimilar Petitions to that from Middleſex, from the other counties, throughout the kingdom.——No change in the Miniſtry; the preſent ſet of them ſeem to have nothing to apprehend, but rather to be on a very firm footing——You will ſee in the papers ſeveral hints thrown out, as if offers of pardon had been made to Wilkes, which he had rejected, but there is not a ſyllable of truth in any of them——North-American affairs ſtand exactly where the parliament left them."

A particular Account of the late terrible Fire at *Antigua*; taken from an *Antigua* News-Paper.

ST. JOHN'S *in* ANTIGUA, *Aug.* 26, 1769.

ON Thurſday the 17th inſt. between 2 and 3 in the afternoon, a fire broke out in Corn ſtreet, in the neighbourhood of the Little Negro-market, at the houſe of Mrs. Finly, occaſioned by a Negro heating an oven with part of a pitch barrel. The alarm of fire being rung, the people ran to the place from all directions: in a ſhort time the engines were brought, but were of little ſervice, partly owing to their being much out of order, and partly to the aukwardneſs of thoſe who had the management of them.

In this deſcription of the buildings deſtroyed I mean not to follow the traces of the fire in its progreſſive order, which was ſometimes before, and ſometimes againſt the wind, but take the rows or ſquares uniformly from eaſt to weſt.

In a few minutes from the firſt eruption of the flames, they were communicated to the houſe of William Dickenſon, Eſq; in Newgate ſtreet, and in ſhort, the whole ſquare of houſes, from Corn-ſtreet on the E. to Market-ſtreet on the W. and from Church-ſtreet on the S. and Newgate ſtreet on the N. was reduced to aſhes.

The guard houſe and arſenal had now taken fire, and had it not been for the extraordinary activity of the officer, and ſoldiers of the 68th Regiment, muſt have been deſtroyed. The artillery houſe on the W. and the Market houſe and goal on the N. of the guard, were burnt down, with the whole ſquare of houſes in the weſtward direction to the Parade, terminated on the N. corner by a large brick houſe belonging to the heirs of Cheſter, and on the S. by Mr. John Watſon, barber and peruke maker's ſhop. On the oppoſite ſide of the Parade, the houſe of Mr. Daniel Hill, on the N. the large houſe lately occupied by Mr. John Payne, and the whole ſquare of buildings, now the property of Mr. John Wand, with the wharf and crane, were deſtroyed to the S. the fire terminated on the N. ſide of theſe buildings, at the houſe of Mr. Elias Ferris.

To return to where the fire began its depredation on the next row of building.—The court houſe, being a magnificent lofty ſtone building, was contrary to all expectation ſav'd tho' ſurrounded with flames on all ſides. The houſe poſſeſſed by Samuel H. Warner, Eſq; and the whole row quite to Church ſtreet, with the ſquare of buildings bounded by Long-ſtreet, on the S. the parade on the W. and Church-ſtreet on the E. were entirely conſumed; and from the Parade in the ſame weſtern direction the whole ſquare ending with Hockley's Tavern, to the water's edge, with Mr. Duncan Grant's wharf and crane on the S. and Mr. Livingſton's crane on the N.

The deſtruction of the third row of buildings began to the eaſtward on a ſmall ſquare, bounded on the S. by High ſtreet, alias Broad-ſtreet, on the W. by Corn ſtreet, and on the N. by Long ſtreet. Oppoſite to the S. corner of this ſquare a houſe belonging to Mr. George Dalzell was blown up. From thence it ſpread deſolation before the wind, to the weſtward all that large and opulent ſquare of buildings conſiſting, to the ſouth ward, of the houſe of Mr. Thomas Lynch, that of Mr. Henry Benin, Mr. Thomas Mackie, ſenr. the New Printing office, all the ſtores along the Parade, formerly diſtinguiſhed by the name of White-hall Tavern, quite up the corner of High or Broad-ſtreet, and up that ſide the ſtores lately poſſeſſed by Meſſrs Clifford, Willtonſon, Sonip, Martin, Sedgwick, Sandland, Aſhton, W. Byam, Grice's Tavern, Tew, Roſſington, and Grant, ſadler. On this part of Market-ſtreet on the E. was burnt down three tenements; one a huxter's occupied by Phillip Hogan, the next by Mrs. Ann Sleigh, the third untenanted belonging to Thomas Sheppard, Eſq. From the Parade on the weſtward, to the water's edge, with the wharfs and cranes incluſive, the fine ſquare of houſes containing all the brick buildings from the corner ſtore occupied by Mr. Andrew Roſs and Co, to the cooperage of Mr. Walter Burke on the S. on the Parade ſide the ſtores of Meſſrs. Forbes, Roſe, Weſton, and Kukan, with two unoccupied on the north, Mr. Bowyer's, late Lindſay's, tavern.

The eaſtermoſt part of the fourth row that was deſtroyed, was the houſe of Mrs. Elizabeth Grace which was blown up, with a deſign to ſtop the progreſs of the flames to the

E. and S. but without the deſired effect, on the ſouth corner of the ſame row, the large houſe of Mrs. Martin was blown up with ſuch a dreadful exploſion as ſhatter'd the houſe occupied by Mr. Simms on the E. and that of Mrs. Parke on the S. at the diſtance of near 60 feet, at which time Mr John Carlile was ſo much hurt that he languiſhed a few days and died in great agonies. The flames then devoured all before it, weſtward to the Parade, on both ſides; in this ſquare was, on the S. the Houſes of Meſſrs. Bunting, Snaip, Smith, and the corner houſe and ſtores of Robert Brown Eſq; on the North corner, the Cuſtom-houſe, belonging to John Halliday, Eſq;—oppoſite to which the ſtore of Meſſ. Willock and Morſon took fire, the conſequence of which was the deſtruction of the whole ſquare with the wharves and cranes adjoining (excepting one crane belonging to Thomas Mackie, ſen.) quite to the harbour on the W. with that commonly called Dunbar's (now Ferguſſon's) ſtores and wharf. The large houſe belonging to the Eſtate of William H. Doig was ſeveral times on fire, but by inceſſant drenchings from the engines was ſurprizingly ſaved. This horrid ſweep has taken the center of the town of St. John's, leaving on the N. and S. ſides a few ſtreets of ſtraggling houſes, many of which are but inconſiderable; one thing is ſurprizingly ſingular, not a ſingle merchant ſtore is left in the whole place.——All the granaries with their contents, were deſtroyed; 1700 barrels of ſalt proviſions, 14000 buſhels of corn, and 1000 tierces of rice were deſtroyed. The rent-roll of the town is 37000l. currency per annum, 18000l. of which is deſtroyed, which, at twelve and an half years purchaſe, amounts to 225000l. the other damages ſuſtained by the loſs of proviſions, goods and devaſtation of buildings amounts to a far greater ſum, ſo that according to the moſt moderate computation, the whole cannot be leſs than three hundred thouſand pounds ſterling.

Thus fell St. John's, the metropolis of an Iſland, the pride and glory of her ſiſters, the ſeat of induſtry, nurſe of merchants, the beloved manſion of generous hoſpitality, and the central mart of the Weſt Indies! Whoſe harbour was ever crouded with fleets from the four winds, and whoſe wealth and grandeur was equalled by no place of its magnitude. Yeſterday, an opulent rich well built town; to day a pile of ruins, confuſion, and ſmoky aſhes! Yeſterday, its inhabitants giving each other a cheerful good-morrow; to day meeting with tears and dejection in their countenances, reciprocally recounting their loſſes to each other, and can hardly trace the veſtiges of their late habitations. Let ſuch as were not ſpectators to the tremendous ſcene, only figure to themſelves the circumference of ſuch a flame, the noiſe and cruſh of houſes falling, the frequent dreadful exploſions of others blown up, the convulſ'd vortex of fiery flakes in the air, with the ſhricks and lamentations of the unhappy ſufferers, intermixt with the yellings of the negro ſavages; I ſay, let them paint theſe in their imaginations, and with hold their pity and commiſeration if they can.——In ſhort, the ruins of the place would begger all deſcription; for 'tis impoſſible by words, to raiſe an adequate Idea of our diſtreſſes.

In this general calamity the council and aſſembly have uſed every poſſible means to prevent the Negroes from plundering the ſufferers, to detect and bring to juſtice ſuch as have been embezzling or concealing goods, or other effects, and to reſtore ſome degree of regularity and order amongſt the diſtreſſed inhabitants of this ruinated place. Every one ſeems eagerly ſolicitous to do good, and to alleviate the miſeries of their afflicted neighbours. The merchants, to their honour be it ſpoke, vie with each other in ſelling whatever part of their proviſions they have ſaved from the fire to their fellow ſufferers at the uſual prices; generouſly ſcorning to ſnatch at an advantage the general diſtreſs might give them of enhancing.

May other nations who read the fate and fall of this hapleſs place without further ſupplication, think on its diſtreſſes and exert their influence in contributing to its relief; perhaps the dejected inhabitants of St John's may yet be able to raiſe its walls from their rubbiſh and ruins, and may God aſſiſt and proſper their endeavours.

Meſſ PRINTERS.

I Am very ſorry that your preſs, together with the reſt of the preſſes in Connecticut, *have of late been employed ſo much in the propagation of religious diſcord and contention —The preſs indeed is free, and I am very glad to find the conductors of it impartial.—But as to your authors, never was there a time wherein I could more heartily join with* Yorick, *when he ſays, "I wiſh there was not a* Polemical *divine in the nation!"——But of all the* Polemicks *that ever a Proteſtant country produced, I believe ours bear the bell—They have never yet wrote upon the old queſtion of the Schoolmen, "Whether it is poſſible for the DEITY to become feminine?"—But perhaps if a red hat was to ſupercede a Scotch——there might be a vaſt deſtruction of paper upon that queſtion, yet the deepeſt things of GOD, hid from human comprehenſion from the foundation of the world, things to us entirely ſpeculative, are now become as pretty a play thing in ſome hands, as a foot ball among a company of boys; and no matter if they make as much havock among each conſcience, as the other does among the brittle glaſs of the ancient houſes.*

One divine can clearly ſee "Why it was beſt that ſin ſhould enter the world? That GOD's glory is eminently diſplayed therein—And that it is vaſtly better for the body of mankind that the greater part of them be damned."—On peruſal of his works, many people find their Ideas of good and evil, happineſs and miſery ſo confounded and inverted, that a ſtrong temptation to ſcepticiſm is preſented. They are ready to conclude that if it be holineſs in GOD to permit ſin from a principle of benevolence to the world, it is holineſs in man to commit it from the ſame principle, (and therein is he perfect as his father which is in heaven is perfect) *and that conſequently the commiſſion of ſin is an act of holineſs, and the higheſt inſtance of honor done to GOD.*

We find again the awakened, ſeeking ſinner ſhock'd with ſuch doctrines as teach "that he is more guilty *and further from heaven for his concern, his reformation, and his ſeekings. That if he had hitherto gone on in the ſight of his eyes and the underſtanding of his heart in a ſtate of entire ſecurity he had not been ſo vile, nor ſo near hell as he is by his illuminations, ſeriouſneſs, prayers and reformation." What uſe common ſenſe and common people will make of this extraordinary doctrine is plain enough! If it be a truth, at beſt it is but a dangerous one to hand out to the world.—But I am far from determining any thing to be a truth merely becauſe, like the forced fruit of a hot bed, the* Ergo *has juſt been poked up from a mixture of metaphyſical jingle.*

The little pamphlet upon the "Half way Covenant," (ſecure from contempt and entitled to notice from the venerable name it bears in its front) was, it ſeems, a ſignal for a general engagement——And what ſlaughter will cloſe the conteſt I know not. Every lover of peace muſt regret the proſpect of that deſtruction of harmony and unanimity, which has for a great number of years been eſtabliſhed in our churches——With regard to the doctrines advanced by the ſaid gentleman and his adherents (I mean including what relates to qualification for church communion) I would Query, Did not our forefathers by eſpouſing and acting upon thoſe principles find that they were likely to root out and deſtroy the infant churches of this land? Did they not generally agree upon practiſing upon what he calls the "Half way covenant" to prevent ſuch an evil? Will not the preſent diſpute, or at leaſt the general operation of his principles, open a door for the revival of thoſe evils? Why do not the arguments advanced operate as ſtrongly againſt praying in the name of Chriſt as partaking of the Lords ſupper? Is it conſiſtent with chriſtian charity to treat a man profeſſing chriſtianity, who is neither ſcandalous nor ignorant, as a heathen man and a Publican, merely becauſe from tenderneſs of conſcience he wavers as to his duty in a point of mere inſtitution, a point wherein the greateſt caſuiſts have differed, a point wherein ſome very alarming texts of ſcripture tend to rivet his ſcruples? Far be it from me to enter the liſts with ſuch a veteran as the author of that pamphlet——I mean only to expreſs my concern at the increaſing ſpirit of diſputation, &c.

If the gentlemen of the cloth would only amuſe themſelves, and enlarge their faculties, by curious ſpeculation in their private interviews, it might anſwer a good purpoſe; but when the preſs teems with the pledges of ſacerdotal diſcord, no good is to be expected.—There are ſix pamphlets upon the footing of litigation, where there is one calculated to promote practical godlineſs.——And 'tis a melancholly thing to behold ſo many young preachers, after having received ſome of theſe new notions by inoculation, carrying the infection wherever they go, and leaving everlaſting diviſion where they ſettle.——The word *practical* I am ſenſible is very diſguſtful to ſome of the zealous defenders of the faith; but I am ſtill of my friend *Yorick's* mind, "that an ounce of *practical divinity* is worth thirty ton of dry, fine ſpun, ſpeculative theology.

[*The Remainder in our next.*]

HARTFORD, October 9.

Lord's Day, the 1ſt Inſtant, departed this life, at his Seat in Eaſt Hartford, the Honorable WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq; Governor of this Colony, after a ſhort Illneſs, and in the 76th Year of his Age—a very heavy Stroke, and demands deep and bitter Lamentation! He was endued with good Abilities, natural and acquired, and qualified for ſpecial Service, in his Generation; and ſhone with Honuor in the various important Truſts to which Providence called him. He was early improved as a Repreſentative of this Town in the General Aſſembly of this Colony, of which he was *Speaker* many Years. In the Year 1737, he was elected a Member of his Majeſty's Council, and ſhortly after, appointed an aſſiſtant Judge of the Hon. Superior Court. In the Year 1754 he was choſen Deputy-Governor, and made Chief Judge of that Court, in which Poſt he continued till May, 1766, when he was elected Governor, in which Office he died: In all which (and ſeveral other Offices that he ſuſtained) he conducted to very general Acceptance, and public Approbation; well filling and adorning his Station. He well underſtood, and carefully apply'd himſelf to the Duties of his Place, and was an hearty Friend to civil and religious Liberty—to this government, and laboured to the utmoſt, to promote it's beſt Intereſt. As his Judgment was ſound and his Integrity unimpeach'd, ſo his Piety was uneffected and conſpicuous, and his Stability firm, and unſhaken. He truly ſcattered away Evil with his Eye, and made it aſhamed with his Preſence, and to ſerve the public, and be beneficial to all as he had Opportunity was his Buſineſs and Delight. In ſhort, he was an Example of univerſal Goodneſs in all Relations. And his Character was very amiable in private as well as public Life. Eminent for Probity, Temperance, Patience in well-doing, and Public-ſpiritedneſs. Courteous and obliging; of eaſy Acceſs, and given to Hoſpitality; in whom the Gentleman, Chriſtian, and good Ruler, were happily united. And as he lived, ſo he died with Calmneſs and Compoſure, in the full Aſſurance of Faith, and has doubtleſs received the Plaudit of his Lord, and entered into his Joys.

His Remains were interred on Tueſday after; a Sermon preached on the mournful Occaſion, to a numerous and crowded Aſſembly, and his Corpſe attended to the Grave by a large Number of Gentlemen of public Character, from this and the neighbouring Towns. Notwithſtanding his advanced Years he retained his Powers remarkably well, and was ſtill capable of further Uſefulneſs, had it pleaſed God to have continued his important life. The Loſs of him muſt be deeply felt and regretted, not only by his Family; and the Church and Town where he reſided, and was ſo great a Bleſſing; but to the Colony and Public, to which he was ſo bright an Ornament, and ſignal Benefactor. And peculiarly affecting is the Loſs, and ſevere the Calamity, in being deprived of ſo capable and patriotic a Leader and Head, at ſo critical and dark a Day as this. Whereon we may well cry, *Let thy tender Mercies ſpeedily prevent us, for we are brought very low. Help us, O God of our Salvation.* Much of our Defence and Glory is gone, but God lives, who can repair the Breach, tho' great and wide as the Sea. In whom alone is the Help of an afflicted People, and who encourages a Return to him, in that, though he hath torn, he will heal; and tho' he hath ſmitten, he will bind us up.

BOSTON, Oct. 2.

A letter from Rhode-Iſland by the laſt poſt ſays,——

We have reduc'd our Cuſtom houſe Officers to the Table of Fees eſtabliſhed by a Law of this Province, and have commenced ſome Actions for exorbitant Demands.——Our Collector is (I ſuppoſe) now at Boſton, conſulting the Oracles; if you happen to become acquainted with him, you'll eaſily perceive him to be no Conjurer—by his Conduct, he appears to have been under the Tuition and Guidance of *our old Friend* Shan Ap Morgan, and with the Aſſiſtance of Mr. Beals, he comes on very faſt in *a good Way*. ——Maſter Shan is *Prudent* in keeping the Ninny Hammer under his Wing—he and Beal's might, and we ſuppoſe will, by Accident or Deſign, ſoon make ſome Curious diſcovery of old affairs.—M--lcom intends giving a Publick Breackfaſt as ſoon as he can get his Gardens in order.—We hear it is the high Taſte at Boſton.

As Money is ſcarce at Bermudas, we hear the Commiſſioners have lately had a large Remittance of TURTLE from that Iſland ſome of which they dreſſed laſt Week in this Town; and tho' many Invitations were given out to the Royal Repaſt, we hear that excepting the PENSIONED HYPOCRITE, that great Friend to his Country, not an American appeared to regale of their Dainties.

BOSTON, Octo. 5.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Credit at Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, to one in this Town, dated Sept. 23, 1769.

—I Often read but not without Indignation, the abuſive, ſcurrilous Publications of J. M——. I think the Merchants do well to treat his Publications with Contempt: He is not worth ſo much notice as to be anſwered by ſo reſpectable a Body. If he had one thouſandth part the Senſe he has Impudence, he never would have publiſhed thoſe ſcandalous Pieces. Should he ever be endued with common ſenſe and the leaſt Principle of Honour and Juſtice, he will humbly implore the Pardon of the many worthy Gentlemen he has ſo ungenerouſly treated, eſpecially Mr. Hancock, whoſe Name will ſhine in the Records of Fame, when infamous Jacobites & Tories will ſink in oblivion; except ſome ſhould be recorded for their notorious Crimes, as a warning to future Generations. Gentlemen here think Mr. M—— uſes them very ill, he publiſhed a pompous Advertiſement of his C——, that it ſhould contain the moſt uſeful and entertaining things, &c. &c. inſtead of that, he fills it with his own low contemptible abuſive Pieces.—They are determined not to be impoſed on by him again.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of undoubted Credit in London, to his Friend in this Town, dated July 13, 1769.

—"I am honored with your's of May 10th and agree with you perfectly in your Sentiments of public affairs. Government here ſeems now to be growing more moderate in regard to America; and I am perſwaded that by a ſteady, prudent conduct, we ſhall finally obtain all our important points, and eſtabliſh American Liberty on a clearer and firmer foundation. The folly of the late meaſures begins to be ſeen and underſtood at court, their Promoters growing out of credit, and the trading Part of the nation, with the Manufacturers, are become ſenſible how neceſſary it is for their welfare to be on good Terms with us. The Petitioners of Middleſex and London have numbered among their grievances the unconſtitutional taxes on America; and ſimilar Petitions are expected from all quarters; ſo that I think we need only be quiet and perſevere in our Schemes of Frugality and Induſtry, and, the reſt will do itſelf.—Your Governor is recalled, and 'tis ſaid the Commiſſioners will follow ſoon, or be new modelled with ſome men of diſcretion among them."

Cal. Bull, ju.

Oppoſite the North End of the Court Houſe in Hartford,

WANTS a Quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will give Salt or Engliſh Goods, of which he has an Aſſortment ſuitable for the Seaſon.

TO BE SOLD

At the houſe of Moſes Butler in Hartford, the BRICK HOUSE adjoining to the Great Bridge in ſaid Hartford, on Friday the 27th day of October inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Public Vendue.

To be ſold at the ſame time and place, two pieces of LAND lying in the South Meadow in ſaid Hartford, now in the Poſſeſſion of Elijah Clap, being excellent Meadow Land.

ALSO, To be ſold at public Vendue, or private ſale at the houſe of Nathaniel Porter in Eaſt-Windſor, on the third Tueſday of November next, ſix Pieces of Land in the Occupation of Thomas Elmer, Ten Acres of good Meadow, Ten Acres beſt upland Paſture near the Poſt Road, and the Reſidue large Tracts of well wooded and timbered OutLand. Alſo four hundred Acres of Land lying on Mankerouſen Brook, in ſaid Eaſt Windſor, on which a good Sawmill was formerly erected.

Alſo, to be ſold, a Farm of one hundred Acres, and the third Part of a good Griſt-Mill in Hebron, in the Poſſeſſion of Joſeph Skinner. For Terms apply to

TITUS HOSMER.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber of Newington, on Monday night, the 2d. inſt. A Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, four years old paſt, both paces and trots, white main and tail, the main lately cut off ſhort, a blaze in his face, white feet, a ſmall white ſpot on each ſide of his neck, no brand——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and thief (if ſtole) and return him to the owner, and ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be bro't to juſtice, ſhall have a handſome Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JOHN GOODRICH.

Glaſtenbury, Oct. 6, 1769.

We the Subſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the Creditors to the eſtate of Iſaac Brownſon, of Bolton, (repreſented Inſolvent) do hereby give public notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the houſe of Peter Olcott Innholder in ſaid Bolton, on the firſt Tueſdays of October, Nov. & Dec. next from 2 till 9 o'Clock Afternoon.

BENJAMIN TALCOTT, } Commiſſioners.
THOMAS PITKIN. }

A Quantity of the beſt

LONG ISLAND Fleeſe WOOL, to be ſold cheap by the Fleece, for Caſh only——Enquire of *Nathaniel Burnham*, of Eaſt Hartford.

Meſſ. Printers,

I OBSERV'd in your papers No. 241 & 242, an anſwer to a piece ſometime before, containing ſome remarks, on the medical Corporation of Litchfield county (as they ſtile themſelves) and am very ſorry that the gentleman (whoever he was) in his attempts to vindicate the corporation, ſhould ſay nothing by way of anſwer to the objections there made, unleſs to deny a plain matter of fact, capable of being fully prov'd, by a number of witneſſes——Doubtleſs what the author of that firſt piece (attempted) to prove was, viz. that the propos'd deſign of the medical corporation (which was to keep out quack's and pretenders to phyſic) under it's preſent conſtitution, could not be anſwered. He produced an inſtance of a perſon's being recommended by ſaid ſociety, who had never liv'd with any regular practitioner in the character of an apprentice; and was (in his opinion) no ways qualified for the practice of phyſic as yet. (Which ſeems now very evidently to be the caſe, in as much, as he has declin'd it ſince, from a conſciouſneſs (as he himſelf owns) of not being (as yet) ſufficiently qualified. In which I think he acts like a man of conſcience.—And yet notwithſtanding all this, the vindicator of the corporation in that labour'd performance of his, roundly affirms, that no ſuch inſtance can be produced in the county. In that piece the author produced one inſtance to prove his opinion of the corporation.——now I will produce another, and that is, the receiving one into their communion (and thereby recommending him to the world, as an able phyſician) who had been pronounc'd by a number of the principal members of the corporation, but a few weeks before a non compus mentis, that is in plain Engliſh a fool——that he was not then, nor ever could be fit for the practice of phyſic——Now if theſe two facts are true, does it not fully prove his aſſertion, which is (by Mr. Vindicator thought) ſo bold—and that they are true I am fully able to demonſtrate—this conduct of the corporation very much diſpleas'd ſome of the members who were not preſent, in ſo much that they had almoſt come to a determination, never to attend the meeting of the corporation more—neither am I alone in my ſentiments, many of the members have ſpoke with freedom, and have given it as their opinion, that above one half of the members of the corporation are not fit for the practice of phyſic—And becauſe the author of the firſt piece has endeavoured to ſet theſe matters in a true light, (with a view, no doubt if any thing ſhould be done to regulate the practice of phyſic) it might be done to anſwer ſome good purpoſe, for which he is accuſed, by this able logician, as an enemy to religion, learning, and all that is good. But if his appearing to be inimical to quacks and vain pretenders, and to a corporation, whoſe very exiſtence recommends a number of ſuch to the world, has incur'd ſuch an heavy charge, together with a threat of amputation, and the like: I would have the Vindicator know, that, (as for my part) I have not liv'd ſo long in the woods as to be fear'd at an Owl, altho' it is a frightful *Bird*.

The author of the firſt piece has ſaid nothing againſt regulating the practice of phyſic.—He has ſaid nothing to diſcourage the practitioners in phyſic from uniting (in a proper manner) to diſcourage and diſcountenance vain pretenders.—All that he has ſaid only militates againſt a corporation, that has in fact, recommended, and ſtill continue to recommend, a number of ſuch to the world. And becauſe he did not diſtinguiſh between the real and profeſs'd deſign of the corporation, he is charg'd with inconſiſtency: but if the vindicator wants to know my opinion of ſuch matters, undoubtedly the profeſs'd deſign was the thing he intended. However if I myſelf was to judge of the real deſign of its members, I ſhould think, that a deſire of diſtinguiſhing themſelves, by public orations on phyſic extracted from Boerhaave, (excepting now and then a blunder, where the author truſting to his own legs venture's without his crutch) were the governing motives. And as to the laws and rules of ſaid ſociety, notwithſtanding all the accurate reaſonings to the contrary, I am ſtill of the ſame opinion with the author of the firſt piece; eſpecially that which forbids to hold communion with any who don't belong to the ſociety (however learn'd and ingenious in other reſpects) he affirm'd that ſuch impoſition was inconſiſtant with the natural rights and liberties of mankind. And I think all the Vindicator has ſaid (by way of proof) amounts to no more than this, viz. that all the phyſicians of note ſoon join'd the corporation, as tho' truth, and righteouſneſs were to be determined by vote. But ſuppoſe a man of learning and ingenuity ſhould refuſe to join with the corporation, and ſhould offer this as a reaſon, viz. that the greater part of the members were unqualified, and no ways ſuitable to be conſulted or truſted to in caſe where life lay at ſtake, muſt ſuch a perſon be treated with contempt and neglect, becauſe he can't ſacrifice the peace of his conſcience, and his love to his fellow men? which he thinks he muſt do, if he joins with the corporation.——Now if this is not impoſition, I don't know what impoſition means——The cenſure of ſuch a ſociety——and even amputation from it, would be about as terrible as the Pope's curſe to a Proteſtant. In both of which I believe there would be more ſound than ſubſtance. In ſhort; I ſee but two places, wherein the author of the firſt piece appears to me to be in the leaſt inconſiſtant. One is where he calls that ſociety, or combination, by the name of *corporation*, and the other is where he ſays he has himſelf had the *honor* to be a member of the ſociety.

* * *

To be ſold by

Heman & Levi Allen,

in Saliſbury near the Furnace a large Quantity of the beſt of DEERSKINS (juſt received from Detroit) by the Pack or ſmaller Quantity, ready dreſſed or otherways; Alſo Weſt India and Dry Goods, for Caſh or Country Produce, the ſubſcribers will barter whole Packs of Deerſkins for Wollen Check, Shoes, &c. &c.

HEMAN & LEVI ALLEN.

STrayed from the ſubſcriber at Kent, ſometime in the month of July laſt, two Mare Colts, one of them three years old, a natural pacer, dock't, but not branded, the other two years old, branded on her right ſhoulder X, paces and trots. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Mares, and give me notice, that I may have them again ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward.

JOSEPH GUTRHIE.

Kent, 26 Sept. 1769.

Juſt re-printed, and to be ſold by T & S. Green, *Printers in* N. Haven,
(Price TWENTY SHILLINGS.)
The Connecticut Colony
LAW-BOOK,
Containing all the Laws which are in Force in ſaid Colony, together with a neat and correct
TABLE.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON,

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
GREEN and WATSON,
At the Printing-Office in Hartford, and by
CYPRIAN WEBSTER of Harwinton,

A DISSERTATION, on the Qualifications neceſſary to a lawful profeſſion and enjoying ſpecial Ordinances; and alſo on the Attonement of JESUS CHRIST. By *Andrew Bartholomew*, A. M. Paſtor of the Church in Harwinton.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Coventry, in Connecticut, out of the Paſture of Jeremiah Atwater of New-Haven, on the night of the 13th Inſtant, a dark bay or brown Horſe, about fourteen hands & half high, has no Brand, thick ſet and well made, very rarely Trots, Paces ſquare and large, eight Years old laſt Spring.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and Thief, (if he be ſtolen) and return him to ſaid *Atwater*, or the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

NATHAN STRONG.

September 22d. 1769.

TO BE SOLD.

(Lying between the weſtern Branch of the River Delaware, and the eaſtermoſt Branch of the Suſquehannah)

20,000 Acres of Land

well proportioned with plow, meadow and paſture Land, with a Variety of Streams running through it, very commodious for the erecting Mills, &c. within about eight Miles of Schoharrey, 40 of Albany, and 40 of the Kaats Kills. Any Perſon inclining to ſettle on the above Lands, may apply to the Subſcriber in Eaſt Windſor (who intends ſoon to remove and ſettle on the ſame), who will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and give good Warrantee Deeds to the Purchaſers.

JOHN HARPER, jun.

Eaſt Windſor, Auguſt 26 1769. 7w45

ALL PERSONS indebted to the late partnerſhip of *Gardiner & Jepſon*, by book ſtill unſetled are once more deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately either by Caſh or their Obligations; and thoſe indebted by their Obligations, are deſired to diſcharge the ſame, as ſaid Partnerſhip has now been five years expired, otherwiſe they muſt expect to be Sued forthwith.

ALSO all Perſons indebted to ſaid *Jepſon*, on book, whoſe accounts are of more than one Years ſtanding, that unleſs they ſettle the ſame, either by Caſh or their Obligations, they muſt expect Trouble, and thoſe whoſe obligations are now due, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment. Said *Jepſon* Acquaints his Cuſtomers and others, that he has for ſale a large quantity of choice DRUGGS and MEDICINES, which he will ſell wholeſale and retail, at the very loweſt Prices, for Caſh or ſhort Credit. Alſo Surgeon's Capital Inſtruments, Crooked Needles, Pattented Medicines, good and genuine as Bateman's Drops, Lockyer's Pills, Turlington's Balſam of Life, &c. Logwood, Fuſtick, Allum, Copperas, &c. &c.

Hartford Sept. 25. 1769

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, Blown and Rock Salt

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

MONDAY, Oct. 16, 1769. Numb. 252.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

A Philoſophical Eſſay on COMETS.

MODERN Philoſophy, *not fond of productions meerly conjectural, diſcarding as far as poſſible, all* Hypotheſes, *ſuch only excepted, as are agreeable to juſt reaſoning, conſentaneous to experience, probable in their own nature, and ſufficient to explain their* Phænomena; *will never readily embrace the contracted notions and vague conjectures, which have been won't to prevail among many, reſpecting the* nature, affections, *and* final cauſes *of Comets; as ſuppoſing them to be no other than ſome ſlight tenuous meteors or exhalations within or near the confines of our Atmoſphere, there, with frightful aſpect ſuſpended, as ſome ſtupendous prodigy deſign'd principally or only to be portentive of ſome dire event or approaching calamity: but chooſes rather to regulate its ſpeculations according to eſtabliſh'd laws of nature; the analogy of things; or what is exhibited by their* Phænomena. *As therefore on the one hand it ſavours not a little of vanity for any to pretend to a very minute and accurate acquaintance with the moſt intimate nature, ſtate, and condition of bodies at ſuch an immenſe diſtance as Comets are from us; ſo on the other hand, not a little of contractedneſs and ignorance, to ſuppoſe, that a good acquaintance with thoſe phyſical laws of attraction and gravitation, which are ſuppoſed univerſally to obtain throughout our ſyſtem, as alſo of circular motions reſulting therefrom; will not furniſh an obſerver with an excellent clue, by which to inveſtigate many curious and entertaining diſcoveries relative to thoſe diſtant bodies, which otherwiſe muſt have been concealed from us. In this way only, together with probable conjectures from Analogy, and deductions from* Phænomena *aſſiſted by Mathematicks it is, that any reaſonable pretenſions to any genuine acquaintance with the nature, &c. of Comets, have ever been made.—Upon theſe premiſes than we may venture to ſuppoſe* and generically *to define that,*

COMETS are large, fix'd and ſolid compact opaque bodies, ſeen only by the reflection of borrowed light, ſubject to the laws of circular motions round their central body the Sun; thus making a part of our Syſtem.

That theſe *generical* aſcriptions are true of Comets appears from the following conſiderations.

1. *That they are large extended bodies*, needs no other proof, than that they have a *ſenſible apparent diameter*, which however ſmall, muſt at ſuch a diſtance import their *nucleus* to be large and bulky, as otherwiſe it could not be diſcerned—And, that their diſtances from us, even when thus beheld, are very great, is evident from this, that they have no diurnal or horizontal parallax——As the diſk of a Comet is not well defined, on account of its circumambient vapour; the angle ſubtended thereby cannot with accuracy be aſcertained: yet if we ſhould only ſuppoſe the apparent diameter to be no more than equal to 3 ſeconds of a minute (which I think is the leaſt we can ſuppoſe for any viſible object) it would make the real diameter not leſs than 637 Engliſh miles, in caſe its diſtance from us be equal to the diſtance we are at from the ſun; and ſo in a direct proportion for any other diſtance or apparent magnitude, greater or leſs.

2. *That their bodies are fix'd, compact and ſolid* appears from this, that notwithſtanding the prodigious intenſity of heat they conceive in their acceſs towards the Sun, which in the Comet fore mentioned, Sir Iſaac Newton computes to be 2000 times greater than that of a red-hot Iron; yet their bodies remain firm, which if they were unfix'd and volatile, they muſt by ſuch intenſe heat be ſubject to utter diſperſion and diſſipation.

3. *That they are* Opake, *and ſeen only with borrowed light*, is evident from this, that, their light does conſtantly increaſe in their receſs from the earth towards the ſun and *vice verſa*: the contrary to which would be true were they luminous *PER SE*.

4 *That they are carried round the ſun by the laws of circular motion, and ſo make a part of the Solar Syſtem*, needs no other proof than, that from obſervation of their courſes, on the footing of theſe principles, ſuch calculations have been made as have been ſufficient to determine with tolerable accuracy, the Perihelion, velocities, periodical times, &c. of ſeveral of them.

In all theſe reſpects they agree with thoſe other heavenly bodies called primary Planets; *yet Comets and Planets are* ſpecifically *different. And this difference, ſeems to conſiſt in thoſe articles I ſhall here mention.*

1. *In reſpect of the direction of their courſes or of the plain of their Orbits. The Planets obſerve a ſteady regularity, and moſt of them have their courſes nearly coincident with the plain of the ecliptic, or, of the annual path of the earth. And no one of them, even in its greateſt excurſion North or South, deviates more than 7 deg. from it. So that they are ever to be found within the limits of the Zodiac; all moving the ſame way, viz. from Weſt to Eaſt, or in* conſequentia *according to the order of the ſigns.—Whereas the Comets in their courſes are reſtricted to no ſuch limits, but move in all directions to and from any point of the heavens, either retrograde or direct; interſecting the ecliptic at any angle.*

2. *Another article of diſtinction is the prodigious excentricity of the orbits in which they move; between the conjugate and tranverſe diameter of which, there is a vaſt diſproportion: Thus they are at one time carried at an immenſe diſtance from the Sun into the cold regions of boundleſs ſpace, at another bro't near into the torrid confines of that glowing luminary: thus undergoing ſucceſſive alternations of extreme heat and cold.*

Comets move in very long orbits, which as they are vaſtly more elliptical than thoſe of Planets, ſo they are carried to a diſtance from the ſun greater, by far, than that of any Planet.—Thus, by a computation of Sir Iſaac Newton, the Comet of A.D. 1680 the period of whoſe revolution was 575 years was carried 11201951780 Engliſh miles from the ſun which is more than 14 times further then the mean diſtance of Saturn, the remoteſt of all the Planets, and which is near about 30 years in completing his periodical revolution. And as their diſtances from the ſun in the various parts of their orbits are very diverſe, ſo the velocities with which they are carried are very unequal, being in exact conformity to thoſe diſtances reciprocally i. e. the leſs the diſtance the greater the velocity & ſo *e Contra*; and theſe different velocities which obtain in the ſeveral parts of their orbits are conſtantly regulated by this invariable law, viz. That *they deſcribe equal Areas in equal times.* ‡

3. *Another thing remarkably diſtinguiſhing of Comets is, that always, when within our obſervation they are attended with a luminous* Phænomenon, *called the* Tail, *reſembling a ſteam or vapour, proceeding from the* Nucleus, *and always in a direction nearly oppoſite to the ſun.*

Though the bodies of Comets are ſuppoſed to be compact and ſolid, yet are they not ſo fix'd as to be ſubject to no degree of *evaporation*: but do emit a fine tenuous lucid vapor, exhibiting the *Phænomenon* we call their *tail*——That this is conſtituted of an *effluvia* proceeding from the *nucleus* as its ſource, there is all the marks of probability from its appearance—That this is forcibly ſeparated from its ſurface by the intenſe ardor of the ſuns rays, and is not the effect of any inteſtine *efferveſcence* is manifeſt, in that the *tail* becomes more conſpicuouſly bright and fiery as well as more extenſive and ſpacious the nearer it approaches the ſun, and *vice verſa*; and much more ſo in their returns from, than in their acceſs towards it.

As the component particles of the *tail* ſeem to be an *efflux* from the *nucleus* we may perhaps with probability ſuppoſe that their bodies are to a conſiderable degree furniſhed with the proper materials for evaporation, or rather *ſublimation* by ſolar heat, and not a little ſuſceptible of it. And were we allow'd to indulge conjectures, from what is exhibited by the *Phænomenon*; ſhould perhaps be inclined to an opinion that it is ſomething, the compages or texture of which is by heat render'd more lax and volatile than the earthy or aqueous, and more analogous to the oily reſinous ſulphurious or bituminous kind.

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‡ For illuſtration, ſuppoſe that an imaginary line drawn from the center of the ſun to the center of the Comet, ſhould by the Comets motion be carried over a certain *Area* or ſuperficial content of the plain of its orbit, in any given time when near the Sun: then when the Comet is in the remoteſt part of its orbit it muſt go ſo much ſlower as to carry the ſame line (tho' now vaſtly extended) over no greater part of its *Area* or ſuperficial content in the ſame time, than when the Comet was neareſt the ſun.——Hence it appears that when in its greateſt diſtance from the ſun its motion muſt be very ſlow compar'd with what it is when in *Perihelio*, or neareſt the ſun; as it needs then to move comparatively but very ſlow to carry a very *long line* over a given ſpace or Area, in the ſame given time that it would require to carry one that is *very ſhort* over an equal ſpace. And 'tis on the footing of this with other kindred laws of motion that their Periods, &c. are computed.

[*The Remainder in our next*]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept 29.

Tueſday laſt arrived here Capt. Benjamin Amory, late of the ſloop Mary, bound from this place for St Kitts, who informs, that he left our Capes on Thurſday the 7th inſt that the next morning about 4 o'clock the gale came on at E. N. E which continued till about three in the afternoon, when the wind ſhifted to W N W. and increaſed to a mere hurricane; that he ſcuded away from the ſhore about four P M. till ten, then hove too; the next morning he ſcuded again from the ſhore; that on the 11th, in lat. 34. being in the Gulph ſtream, the wind blowing violent at E. S. E., cauſed a prodigious high ſea, which overſet her bottom upwards; when two of his negroes were drowned; that himſelf, his mate, one white man, and two negroes got on the wreck and cut the laniards of the ſhrowds when the maſt went away, and ſhe righted; they then continued on the deck for 7 days, enduring great hardſhips, till they were quite worn out with fatigue, when they providentially met with Captain Shoals in a Sloop from the Grenades for New York, who took them all on board, and treated them kindly, and on Sunday laſt put them on board a pilot boat off our Capes, in which they came to town. The Captain was ſo very weak and burnt with the ſun, that he could not go to the water caſk to drink, and they having nothing to drink out of, his negro ſupplied him by taking a mouthful at a time to carry him, and he ſubſiſted chiefly on a ſpermaceti candle.

New-York, October, 12.

On Saturday laſt his Majeſty's Commiſſioners appointed under the Great Seal of *Great Britain*, for ſettling the Boundary line between this Colony and *New Jerſey*, pronounced their decree. The commiſſion was opened on the 18th Day of July laſt, by the following gentlemen, to wit.

CHARLES STEUART, Eſq; Preſident.
Andrew Elliot, Eſq;
Samuel Holland, Eſq;
Andrew Oliver, Eſq;
Charls Morris, Eſq;
Peyten Randolph, Eſq;
Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq;

Some Time before the Decree was given, Mr. Randolph was called away by neceſſary Avocations of a public Nature.—The Decree was pronounced by four of the remaining Commiſſioners, to wit, Mr. Preſident, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Oliver, and Mr Ingorſoll, who determined "the Boundary Partition Line between the two colonies to be, a direct and ſtraight Line from the Fork at the mouth of Mahacamack River, formed by its Junction with the river called Delaware (as they term it) or the *Fiſh Kill*, in the Latitude of 41°. 21^{I}, and 37^{II}, to the Latitude of 41° on *Hudſon's River*, found by their Surveyors to be at a marked Rock on the weſt ſide of *Hudſon's River*, 79 Chains and 27 Links to the Southward, on a Meridian from Sneydon's Houſe, formerly Dorbet's."

Tho' by this Decree the court houſe and church in *Orange Town*, is left a few rods to the Northward of the Line decreed yet upwards of 150 Families, ſettled in that antient County Town will if the decree be confirmed, be diſmembred from this colony, and expoſed to utter ruin.

Influenced by this conſideration, and a regard to the royal commiſſion which authorized the commiſſioners to ſettle the Boundary line, upon Principles of juſtice and Equity, *Samuel Holland, and Charles Morris*, Eſqrs, diſſented from the decree of the court; and by their diſſent, which was entered in the records of the court, immediately following the decree, they, in ſubſtance, declare it, among other things, as their opinion, that a line from the Station on *Hudſon's River*, which in the year 1686 was ſolemnly fixed by the ſeveral Governments, as the Partition point on *Hudſon's River*, to the mouth of *Mahacomack*, would be now conformable to the antient Grants, Juriſdiction and poſſeſſions of both colonies; and therefore more agreeable to his Majeſty's benign Intentions, in directing the boundary line to be ſettled upon Principles of juſtice and Equity.

As by the above mentioned decree, his Majeſty's Intereſt's, to the amount of many hundred thouſand acres of Land, and a vaſt Number of antient poſſeſſions held by patents under this colony, are totally ceded to *New Jerſey*, and the antient Juriſdiction of this colony greatly encroached on, the agents on the part of *New York*, conceiving it to be their duty to appeal from the decree, immediately after the ſame was pronounced, tendered to the court their appeal to his Majeſty in Privy council; and prayed that it might be entered, and the proceedings forthwith tranſmitted:—But tho' the court permitted it to be entered, they refuſed to receive it as an appeal, conceiving that by the terms of the Royal Commiſſion, they were not at Liberty to receive an appeal, till after the Expiration of two months, from the time of pronouncing the decree: And for this Purpoſe they adjourned, to meet at *Hartford*, in *Connecticut*, on the 8th Day of December next.

BOSTON, October 9.

Laſt Thurſday Evening was married the right noble, right valiant, right humane, right wiſe, right well born, right well bred, right pure, right ſound, right untainted John Robinſon, Eſq; one of that right delectable Board of right powerful Commiſſioners, to Miſs Nancy Bouteneau, a native of this Town! Daughter of James Bouteneau, Eſq; and Grand Daughter of the worthy Deacon Stephen Bouteneau, deceaſed, who fled from the Tyranny of France that he might enjoy the bleſſings of Freedom in America.

NEW-HAVEN, October 13.

This Day, the General Aſſembly of this Colony, elected the Honorable JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Eſq; Governor of the Colony, in the Room of the Honorable WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq; deceaſed:—And the Honorable MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Eſq; Deputy Governor, in the Room of Deputy Governor Trumbull, promoted.

In Reſpect to the Memory of our late worthy Governor, laſt Tueſday a Funeral proceſſion was formed in this town as follows, Firſt, the Troop of Horſe under the command of Captain John Beecher. Second, the Foot Companies under the Command of Captains Hubbard and Munſon, with their Arms reverſ'd. And, Thirdly, the Gentlemen, Clergy, and other inhabitants of this Town; who, after marching in SOLEMN POMP, once round the market-place, three Vollies were fir'd by the Troop and Foot Companies.—The Proceſſion conſiſted of near a Thouſand Perſons, who behaved with Decency and good Order on the Occaſion.

☞ The Roll of Repreſentatives return'd to ſet in General Aſſembly in New-Haven, muſt be omitted till next Week.

WHereas I the Subſcriber am inform'd that I am accuſed of purchaſing the box of Tea advertiſed in the Connecticut Courant of the 2d of this inſt. to be on bord Capt. George Butler, purchaſed of the Hutchinſon's in Boſton, imported contrary to agreement of the Merchants in Boſton. I think it neceſſary to inform the Public, that I never have either directly or indirectly, had a ſingle Ounce of Tea from Boſton, in the ſpace of four years paſt; and that ſaid accuſation is falſe and groundleſs, and very injurious to

FISHER GAY.

Farmington, Oct. 12, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

At the houſe of Moſes Butler in Hartford, the BRICK HOUSE, adjoining to the Great Bridge in ſaid Hartford, on Friday the 27th day of October inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Public Vendue.

To be ſold at the ſame time and place, two pieces of LAND lying in the South Meadow in ſaid Hartford, now in the Poſſeſſion of Elijah Clap, being excellent Meadow Land.

ALSO, To be ſold at public Vendue, or private ſale, at the houſe of Nathaniel Porter in Eaſt-Windſor, on the third Tueſday of November next, ſix Pieces of Land in the Occupation of Thomas Elmer, Ten Acres of good Meadow, Ten Acres beſt upland Paſture near the Poſt Road, and the Reſidue large Tracts of well wooded and timbered Out Land. Alſo, four hundred Acres of Land lying on Mayexooſen Brook, in ſaid Eaſt Windſor, on which a good Sawmill was formerly erected.

Alſo, to be ſold, a Farm of one hundred Acres, and the third Part of a good Griſt-Mill in Hebron, in the Poſſeſſion of Joſeph Skinner. For Terms apply to

TITUS HOSMER.

Cal. Bull, ju.

Oppoſite the North End of the Court Houſe in Hartford,

WANTS a Quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will give Salt or Engliſh Goods, of which he has an Aſſortment ſuitable for the Seaſon

Juſt re-printed, and to be ſold by T. & S. Green, Printers in N. Haven,
(Price TWENTY SHILLINGS.)
The Connecticut Colony
LAW-BOOK,
Containing all the Laws which are in Force in ſaid Colony, together with a neat and correct
TABLE.

STrayed from the ſubſcriber at Kent, ſometime in the month of July laſt, two Mare Colts, one of them three years old, a natural pacer, dock't, but not branded, the other two years old, branded on her right ſhoulder X, paces and trots. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Mares, and give me notice, that I may have them again ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward,

JOSEPH GUTRHIE.

Kent, 26 Sept 1769.

To be ſold by
Heman & Levi Allen,
in Saliſbury near the Furnace a large Quantity of the beſt of DEERSKINS (juſt received from Detroit) by the Pack or ſmaller Quantity, ready dreſſed or otherways; Alſo Weſt India and Dry Goods, for Caſh or Country Produce, the ſubſcribers will barter whole Packs of Deerſkins for Wollen Check, Shoes, &c. &c.

HEMAN & LEVI ALLEN.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by
GREEN and WATSON,
At the Printing-Office in Hartford, and by
CYPRIAN WEBSTER of Harwinton,

A DISSERTATION, on the Qualifications neceſſary to a lawful profeſſion and enjoying ſpecial Ordinances; and alſo on the Attonement of JESUS CHRIST.
By *Andrew Bartholemew*, A. M.

[Remainder of the Piece begun in our laſt]

THE certain method of elucidating miſterious points, lately adopted, called *metaphyſical*, is entirely fallacious.—Some certain *data* are admitted to build upon, and men can raiſe juſt what they pleaſe—I would not deſpiſe metaphyſicks, in the proper ſenſe of the word. But I can never be ſatisfyed with thoſe demonſtrations, which grow out of propoſitions taken for granted merely becauſe they have been *long* admitted. E. G. It has long been taken for granted, and as ſuch argued upon without heſitation, "that ſin is an infinite evil becauſe it is commited againſt an infinite being." And 'tis as much hereſy even for weak minds to doubt this, as to doubt the being of God. On this platform they mount, and demonſtration riſes in what part they pleaſe. But even if this be true, will not thoſe who are not adepts in the doctrine of *infinites*, and yet are ſmatterers at logic, from hence argue and conclude, that it then follows, or rather contains to his purpoſe "that *any* act of a finite being becomes infinite on account of the object towards whom 'tis directed" and that if ſo to query, why is not the love the chriſtian bears to GOD an infinite love? Why is not every act proceeding from a principle of piety an infinite good? and why cannot ſome extraordinary chriſtian render to GOD a ranſom for their neighbour? Who has any right to ſay that if this propoſition is true from the *nature of things*, that it is not likewiſe true "that the leaſt degree of puniſhment inflicted by an infinite being upon a finite creature is an infinite puniſhment" &c. by *ad infinitum*, I am ſorry that the ſyllogiſtick amuſement of a commencement day are become ſo faſhionable a method of parochial inſtructions.——I cannot think that when a poſition, paradoxical to common ſenſe, is to be demonſtrated; and the all conquering *Ergo* is, after much ſpinning and weaving, bro't forth from its metaphyſical loom——I ſay I cannot think that the manufacturer himſelf ſee's it, and loves it, *as truth*—he is pleaſed with his own ingenuity without doubt, and intend, that others ſhall be.—"Ye GOD's! What havock has ambition made among your works!"

This way of demonſtrating any thing a man pleaſes for truth, is not confined to thoſe who have a real talent at ſhining away in it. But as it is taken for the *criterion* of a *great man*, ſome of the little pulpiteers have been ſomething oſtentatious that way, to the no ſmall diſguſt of the ſenſibly ſerious, and entertainment of the giddy and riſible——This ſame predominant thirſt for fame of this kind has put ſome gentlemen of *one* talent upon ſtraining like the frog in the fable, ſo that their whole preaching, from one end of the year to the other is a ſeries of pretended cloſe arguments upon the *decrees—God's laſt and—the benefit of ſin*, &c. and the phraſeology comprizes a certain ſet of very convincing common place terms, ſuch as *wherefore—if ſo, then—'tis plain—conſequently it follows*, and the like. Let my preacher or author be who he will, I can aſſure him that however we may applaud his talents, we taſte, reliſh, and are nouriſhed by a diſh of plain common-ſenſe; and ſuch viands as have continually for ages paſſed the digeſtion of common conſciences, and common ſtomachs; more than the fineſt metaphyſical ragouts, cooked up in demonſtration, diſguſtful to reliſh. We account the common ſenſe diſh more ſafe and wholeſome. And we would inform him, that if a camel cannot paſs thro' the eye of a needle, it is ſcarcely worth while to ſpoil much paper in determining whether the impoſſibility aroſe from the camels being too big for the needles eye, or the needles eye too ſmall for the camel.——A few lines from *Hudibraſs* as they occur ſo apropos.

"He could raiſe ſcruples dark and nice,
And after ſolve them in a trice,
As if divinity had catch'd
The Itch on purpoſe to be ſcratch'd;
Or like a Mountebank did wound
And ſtab herſelf with doubts profound,
Only to ſhew with how ſmall pain
The ſores of faith are cured again,
Altho' by woful truth we find
They always leave a ſcar behind

When men pride themſelves in anatomizing the matters of divinity, they have got an unmannerly trick of looking with contempt upon preachers and writers, of another caſt, however ſuperior to themſelves in genius and compoſition——"He has a good ſtile, but he does not preach the GOSPEL."—"*I* always chuſe to go into the VERY CORE and MARROW of divinity when *I* preach." O ſurfeiting! when the poor fellow can't write a page of grammer, nor ſpell a line gramatically.——I find I muſt conclude, but it ſhall be with another quotation.

" Some things are plain, we can't miſunderſtand;
Some ſtill obſcure, tho' thouſand have explaind.
Thoſe influence more which reaſon can conceive,
Than ſuch as we thro' faith alone believe;
In thoſe we judge, in theſe *you may* deceive,
But what too deep in myſtery is thrown,
The wiſeſt preachers chuſe to let alone,
How *Adam's* fault effect all human kind;
How three is one, and one is three combind;
How certain preſcience check not future will,
And why almighty goodneſs ſuffers ill;
Such points as theſe by FAR TOO DEEP for MAN,
Were never well explain'd nor ever can."

I am your Humble Servant,
Beltaſhazar Slap Daſh.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A Collection of
Original PAPERS,
Which are intended to ſupport and elucidate the principal Facts related in the firſt Part of the HISTORY of MASSACHUSETS BAY, and may ſerve as an Appendix to it.

☞ *Subſcribers are deſired to ſend for their Books to* T. & J. Fleet, *at the Heart & Crown, in Cornhill, BOSTON.*

Harwinton, Oct 7, 1769.

RUN Away on Friday the 29 Sept. from the ſubſcriber living in Harwinton, an Apprentice boy, named Ebenezer Worner, aged about 16 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, had on when he went away a brown homeſpun coat, black broad cloth veſt, leather breaches, check't holland ſhirt, caſter hat, wares his own hare tied behind. Whoſoever takes up ſaid apprentice and returns him to his maſter, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

ISAAC CURTIS.

Hartford, 13. Oct. 1769.

SOME time ſince, was left upon a Horſe-Block in this town, a Man's Great Coat,——The owner may have it, by proving his property, and paying for this Advertiſement.—Enquire of the PRINTERS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AS an apprentice to a Weaver a likely boy about 15 years old that has a mind to learn all ſorts of work in that way, that is done in the Country.———Enquire of the PRINTERS.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

BOSTON, October 5 1769.

Extract of a letter from New York, dated Sept 22.

"Laſt Nigt arrived a Veſſel from Pool laden chiefly with Dry goods, as I am told, conſign'd to the Captain, who ſays, he will contrary to any Reſolves among the Merchants here, land and Diſpoſe of ſaid goods to beſt Advantage.—None are yet come on Shore, being cloſely watch'd by the Sons of Liberty".

Extract of another Letter, dated New-York, Sept. 24

"On Tueſday laſt Mr. T R——ſon mounted the Roſtrum, facing the Liberty-Pole in the Fields, and made his public Acknowledgement.—He is a Jeweller from England, woth about £300 Sterling in Trinkets, &c. but he hath been obliged to conſent to ſtore them under the Care of the Committee.

It is currently reported here. That all Intercourſe with Rhode Iſland is nearly ſhut up, as if the Plague was there, as we will neither ſell to them, or ſhip them any Goods nor receive any from thence, nor ſuffer them to ſell any in this Province."

It is ſaid, that at Philadelphia, they propoſe to have no Intercourſe in Trade with Rhode Iſland.

AT a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of BOSTON, legally aſſembled at Faneuil Hall on Wedneſday the 4th of October, 1769.

The Hon. *Thomas Cuſhing*, Eſq; Moderator.

AGREEABLE to the Notification of the Selectmen, it was ordered, that the authentic Copies of the ſeveral Letters, Memorials, &c wrote by Governor Bernard, Commodore Hood, the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms, and others, to the Miniſtry, which were laid before the Parliament, and tranſmitted to the Selectmen by William Bollan, Eſq; be read ſo far as they related to this Town; and they were read accordingly.

A Motion was then made, and it was unanimouſly *Voted*, That the thanks of the town be and hereby are given to William Bollan, Eſq; for his generous Care in tranſmitting to the Selectmen authentic Copies of Letters wrote to his Majeſty's Miniſters of State, by Governor Bernard, General Gage, Commodore Hood, and others, and alſo of ſeveral Memorials of the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in America.——In which Letters and Memorials the Diſpoſition and Conduct of the Inhabitants of the Town have been groſly miſrepreſented to our Sovereign, in Conſequence whereof they have been ſenſibly affected with the marks of his Majeſty's Diſpleaſure——and that the Moderator be directed to tranſmit this vote of thanks to Mr. Bollan for ſo ſeaſonable and important a Service.

It was alſo unanimouſly *Voted*, That the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr. Samuel Adams, John Adams, Eſq; the Hon. James Otis, Eſq; Dr. Joſeph Warren, Richard Dana, Eſq; Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; Joſeph Jackſon Eſq; and Benjamin Kent, Eſq; be and hereby are appointed a Committee to conſider what Meaſures are proper to be taken, to vindicate the Character of the town from the falſe and injurious Repreſentations contained in the Letters and Memorials aforeſaid, and report at the Adjournment of this Meeting.

After which, upon a Motion made, the following *Vote* was unaniouſly paſſed:

THE Merchants, not only of this Metropolis, but through the Continent, having nobly preferred the public Good to their own private Emolument: And with a view to obtain a Redreſs of the Grievances ſo loudly and juſtly complained of, having almoſt unanimouſly engaged to ſuſpend their Importations from Great Britain: A Meaſure approved by all Orders, as legal, peaceable, and moſt likely of all others to effect the ſalutary Deſign in view; and which will be regarded by Poſterity with Veneration, for the diſintereſted, and truly pulic Spirit appearing in it: The Town cannot but expreſs their Aſtoniſhment and Indignation, that any of its Citizens ſhould be ſo loſt to the Feelings of Patriotiſm and the common Intereſt, and ſo thoroughly and infamouſly ſelfiſh, as to obſtruct *this very* Meaſure by continuing their Importation. *Be it therefore Solemnly Voted*, that the Names of thoſe Perſons ——*Jew* indeed, to the Honour of the Town,—viz ——*John Bernard, Nathaniel Rogers, Theophilus Lillie, James Mc. Maſters and Comp'y, John Mein, Thomas Hutchinſon, Jun'r. and Eliſha Hutchinſon*,——be entered on the Records of this Town, that *Poſterity* may know, *who* thoſe Perſons were that preferred their little private Advantage to the common Intereſt of all the Colonies in a Point of the greateſt Importance; who not only deſerted but oppoſed their Country, in a ſtruggle for the Rights of the Conſtitution, that muſt ever do it honor. And who with a Deſign to enrich themſelves, baſely took Advantage of their fellow Citizens for the Common Good.

Ordered, That the foregoing Votes be printed in the ſeveral public News-Papers.

Then the Meeting was adjourned to Wedneſday the 18th Inſtant at 10 o'clock in the Fore noon.

Atteſt, WILLIAM COOPPER, Town Clerk.

Notwithſtanding the above Meeting was ſo full a one, the Merchants of the Town, were during the whole Time, at the Repreſentatives Chamber, on Buſineſs of Importance which concerned the general Cauſe.

Tueſday Morning laſt arrived here the Brig Wolf, Capt. Briant from London, which he left the 28th July laſt;——In the Brig came Paſſengers, Samuel Vennter, Eſq; late Secretary to the Board of Commiſſioners, Capt. Lyde, Capt. Coppinger, Mr. Patrick [illegible], a Merchant from London, and ſeveral others among whom were one or two Hatters and Jewellers.

Capt. Bryant ſpoke off Cape-Sables with the Elizabeth, from Cork for Philadelphia, all well.

On the arrival of the above Veſſel, a Meeting of the Merchants was immediately called, and the following Tranſactions voted to be publiſhed.

THE Merchants of this town met at Faneuil Hall on the third of October Inſtant, and being informed that Mr. Patrick Smith, a Stranger from London, had imported a Quantity of Goods in the Brigantine Wolf, John Briant, Maſter, and conſidering that in caſe Strangers might import Goods while the Merchants were obligated not to import any, it would have a direct Tendency to fruſtrate the Deſign of their Agreement, and ſo be attended with fatal Conſequences, they appointed a Committee to apply to Mr. Smith, and deſire his attendance, who accordingly attended and ſigned an Agreement to reſhip his Goods for London, a Copy of which is hereafter inſerted: Capt. Nathaniel Byfield Lyde, and Mr. Colburn Barrell alſo appeared at the Meeting and ſigned ſimilar Agreements, which are alſo inſerted below.

And at a Meeting of the Merchats the fourth Inſt. a Gentleman appeared, at the Requeſt of Thomas and Eliſha Hutchinſon, informed the Merchants that they were ready to treat with them with reſpect to the Goods they had imported; upon which a Committee was appointed to hear their Propoſals; The Committee accordingly had a Conference with them, and reported that they had acceded to every Article of the Agreement of the Merchants, and had engaged to deliver up the Eighteen Cheſts of Tea, they imported in Captain Briant; as alſo any other Goods that they might receive by any other Veſſels.——

The Committee alſo reported, that Mr. Theophilus Lillie met them, and acceded to the agreement, and entered into ſimilar Engagements.

Which Report was accepted.

The Merchants ſent a Meſſage to Nathaniel Rogers, John Bernard, and James Mc Maſters, requeſting their attendance at the Meeting at half after three o'Clock P. M.—Their ſeveral anſwers were highly inſolent, and juſtly deſerving of Cenſure, particularly the Anſwer received from James Mc Maſters, who refuſed to attend, and told Mr. Gore and Mr. Freeman that the Merchants might do as they pleaſed, that he found they intended to make a Riot, which he ſhould be very glad to ſee:

Voted unanimouſly, That theſe ſeveral Perſons by continuing their Importations from Time to Time, contrary to the Senſe of the Trade, notwithſtanding the Pains that has been taken to prevail with them to accede to the agreement, have diſcovered a baſe Attachment to their own little private Intereſts and a total diſregard to that of the Public: It appears they have had a ſettled Deſign to counteract and defeat the generous Efforts of the Merchants, and have acted altogether unbecoming the Character of good Citizens, and therefore are not only unworthy of the future Countenance and Favour of the Public in any reſpect, but by this their Conduct have rendered themſelves juſtly obnoxious to all who have any Regard for the Welfair of their Country.

Voted, That the Committee of Inſpection be and hereby are deſired to make ſtrict enquiry after ſuch Perſons as may hereafter purchaſe Goods of thoſe who continue to import from G. Britain contrary to the agreement of the Merchants, and publiſh their Names in the News-Papers.

Voted, unaniſmouſly, That the conduct of the ſtanding Committee is highly worthy of our Approbation, and we accordingly approve of it in every Inſtance, eſpecially in the fair, juſt and impartial account which they publiſhed the 28th of Auguſt laſt, relative to ſuch Goods as have been imported from Great-Britain ſince the Agreement of Non-Importation has taken place, in anſwer to the fallacious and ſcandalous Aſſertions of one John Mein in his many ſcurrilous and abuſive Publications.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber have imported a quantity of Goods conſiſting of Twenty Eight Bales and Caſes in the Brigantine Wolf, from London, and I find ſince my arrival, that it will greatly interfere with, and have a Tendency to defeat the good Intentions of the Merchants of this Place in their Agreement of Non-Imporation, and gives great Uneaſineſs to the People of this Place: I hereby promiſe and engage to Reſhip the ſaid Goods to London, by the firſt Veſſel that will take Freight for ſaid Place, provided the Chrge of Reſhipping and Inſurance of the ſame be borne by the Merchants here, as well as my Paſſage back.

Boſton, Oct. 3d, 1769. PATRICK SMITH.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber have imported a Quantity of Goods, conſiſting of Four Caſes, in the Brigatine Wolf, from London; and I find ſince my arrival, that it will greatly interfere with, and have a Tendency to defeat the good Intentions of the Merchants of this Place, in their Agreement of Non-Importation and gives great Uneaſineſs to this Place; I hereby promiſe and engage to reſhip the ſaid goods to London, by the firſt Veſſel that will take Freight for ſaid place, provided the Charge of Reſhipping, Inſurance and Freight of the ſame, be borne by the Merchants.

Boſton October 3, 1769.

NATH'L. BYFIELD LYDE.

WHEREAS I the Subſcriber have a Parcel of goods contained in Six Trunks, Eight Caſes, per the Brigantine Wolf, conſigned to me from London: I hereby promiſe and engage to reſhip the ſaid goods to London by the firſt Veſſel that will take Freight for ſaid place, provided the charge of Reſhipping, Inſurance and Freight for the ſame be borne by the Merchants, and alſo indemnify me from any Charges that may ariſe on ſaid goods here from this Time.

COLBN. BARREL.

We hear the Merchants here propoſe that if the Rhode Iſland Merchants do not come into an agreement of Nonimportation of goods from Great-Britain, they will treat them as thoſe at New-York and Philadelphia have done, and inform their Correſpondents in London, that if they ſhip goods for Newport or Providence, they will change their Correſpondents.

It is alſo propoſed, that an Agreement be ſigned by the Owners of Veſſels gone & going for London, to give their Maſters Orders in writing, not to take on board any Goods except what is allowed of by the Merchants here, until the Revenue-Acts are repeald.

It is likewiſe propoſed that an agreement be ſubſcribed, to as has been at Philadelphia and New York, to extend their Non Importation until the Revenue acts are repealed.

A Day or two ago one of the Importers ſent a trunk of Goods to go to Old York by Capt. Winn, who inquiring of the Servant from whence they came, and being informed, the Captain refuſed to take it on board, and ſent the Servant back with the goods——Some altercation enſued between the Merchant and Captain; but the goods were not taken on board.

We hear that two Strangers who imported three Boxes of Linnens, from Philadelphia in Capt. Gorham, have agreed to re-ſhip them by the firſt Veſſel that ſails for that port.

QUEBEC, *Auguſt* 31.

Friday Night, about 11 o'Clock, as a poor Man, his wife, and two Children, were departing from this city, in a canoe, to their farm up the country, they unluckily run athwart a ſhip's cable in the river, which immediately overſet the canoe, when happily for them the Man inſtantly catch'd one of the children with his teeth, and got hold of the cable with his hands, where, with his Wife hanging round his body, he ſupported himſelf and them till taken up by ſome Boats: The other child was taken up ſome diſtance from them floating on the water, borne up only by the Blanket, in which it was lying when the canoe, overſet; ſo they were all maraculouſly ſav'd, but loſt every thing they had in the canoe.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber of Newington, on Monday night, the 2d. inſt. A Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, four years old paſt, both paces and trots, white main and tail, the main lately cut off ſhort, a blaze in his face, white feet, a ſmall white ſpot on each ſide of his neck, no brand——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and thief (if ſtole) and return him to the owner, and ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be bro't to juſtice, ſhall have a handſome Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, By

JOHN GOODRICH.

Gaſtenbury, Oct. 6, 1769.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watson.

MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1769.

Numb. 253.

THE *Connecticu* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

A Philoſophical Eſſay on COMETS,

[*continued.*]

THUS far *definitively* as to *Comets*: ſhould it now be demanded how theſe prodigious maſſy ORBS are with perſevering conſtancy carried on in their reſpective elliptic or parabolic circuits round the ſun, and with velocities reciprocally proportioned to their diſtances therefrom, compleating their revolutions at certain ſtated periods; and all this without either falling into the body of the ſun in their near Appulſes toward it, or being loſt in the immenſely diſtant regions of boundleſs ſpace in their remoteſt excurſions from it?—To this it might be anſwer'd, that, this ſurprizing regularity is effected by nothing leſs than the *conſtant* and *immediate* agency of that ſame Almighty ſupreme being, by whoſe imperial FIAT all nature at once, from *Non-Entity* ſtarted forth into exiſtence.—Yet true as this may be, we are at the ſame time to conceive of this ſupreme Agency, in this, as well as in all its operations throughout the known limits of his wide extended dominions, as being exerciſed in a certain ſtated, regular, uniform method of operation: and being thus exerciſed, does aſſume the very formal nature of and really becomes what is called a LAW of nature: which is no other than *a certain general rule, or ſtated method, according to which natural effects, or natural appearances are immediately produced by* GOD.

In this view then of the matter it comes to this, viz. that Comets (as well as Planets) are carried along in their Orbits according to *certain ſtated and fix'd laws of nature* by the combination or joint operation of which, are generated what we call *Central Forces*, as, viz. the laws of *gravitation*; and the laws of *projection*.

GRAVITATION is that habitual conſtitution which (by a conſtant and uniform Agency of the firſt ſupreme cauſe) takes place in all *material ſubſtances* throughout the univerſe, (ſo far as experiments have ever been made) whereby in direct and exact proportion to their reſpective quantities of matter, they have a mutual tendency towards their common center.——Upon this univerſal principle, all the bodies of the Solar Syſtem have a direct propenſity, or tendency towards the ſun: This is called the CENTRI-PETAL force.—And was this force ſimply and ſolely to exert itſelf upon them, it would inſtantly with increaſing velocity carry them directly towards, and into the body of the Sun.

THE laws of PROJECTION (ſo far as is pertinent to the preſent purpoſe) are ſuch as theſe, viz. that *a body once projected or put in motion, will perpetually continue to perſevere therein, and in the ſame direction; unleſs obſtructed in its progreſs, or deflected from its courſe by ſome extraneous power impreſs'd; and that theſe changes are always proportioned to the* Momentum *occaſioning them; and in the ſame direction in which that force is impreſs'd.* From this projectile force is generated what is called the CENTRI-FUGAL force, or that by which bodies tend to receed or fly from their center.

Now let us conſider the operation of theſe two kinds of forces in reference to the bodies of the Solar Syſtem. Suppoſe we then, that in the *beginning*, or at the firſt *adjuſtment* of this Syſtem, and antecedent to all the laws of motion; a Comet ſhould have been poſited in a quieſcent ſtate at what we now call its mean diſtance from the ſun; it would then by its *Vis Inertiæ* have no tendency to move to or from the ſun.——Now while the Comet is thus at reſt let us ſuppoſe that, at once it is by Almighty power impreſs'd with a projectile impulſe, from which it becomes a ſubject of the law of projectile force; and thus carried in a right line, neither directly towards, nor from the ſun; but in the direction of a tangent; which is a line at right-angles with another drawn to the center of the ſun: then 'tis plain that by this impulſe it is ſo qualified as to have a conſtant *Conatus* or endeavour to receed or depart from the ſun; and is hereby conſtantly moving at a greater diſtance from it: according to the forementioned law of *Projection*.

AGAIN let us ſuppoſe that the force of *gravitation* (which if alone operating, would carry it directly to the ſun) ſhould take place at the ſame inſtant with that of *Projection*; 'tis very certain this would give it a turn toward the ſun; and ſo divert it from a ſtrait line, conſtantly bending its direction into a curve towards the ſun. And upon the whole 'tis evident that by the joint operation of theſe two forces, viz. Centri petal and centrifugal a projected body muſt move in an intermediate direction between the two extreems, *of falling directly into the ſun*; and *of flying from it in a tangent line*; by the former it is diverted from a right line, to an inclination towards the ſun; by the latter it is ſecured from falling into it. And ſo being thruſt along by the projectile impulſe it will continue to move along in a circle round the ſun its common center.

I might here add, that from the nature of theſe combining forces it appears, that the diverſity of the forms or figures of their orbits, depends entirely on the different adjuſtments of theſe combinations; which is always proportioned to the direction in which the moving body is firſt impell'd or projected; and alſo to the degree of velocity firſt communicated to it in that direction. Thus, if the body be projected in the direction of a *tangent*, or at right angles with the line paſſing thro' the centers of the projected and central body, and with ſuch a velocity as will generate a centri fugal force juſt equal to counterballancing the centri-petal force of attraction; it will in that caſe deſcribe an exact circle: becauſe theſe two forces being equal and oppoſite, will by their obnitency counter act and deſtroy each other; conſequently the body muſt keep at the ſame diſtance from its center, being conſtantly propell'd by its projectile force round its central body——But tho' the direction ſhould be the ſame, yet if the velocity be different (whether leſs or greater it matters not) the moving body will deſcribe an ellipſis, not a circle. If greater, it regards the neareſt *Focus* as the place of its central body; beginning and ending its revolution at the *Perihelion*: but if leſs, regards the moſt diſtant *Focus* as its center beginning and ending its revolution at the *Aphelion*.——But if the *Direction ſhould be diverſe*, or any other than a Tangent, or at Right Angles as above; the velocity can never be ſo adjuſted as to conform the body to a true circle: but muſt form an ellipſis, whoſe *excentricity* will be greater or leſs in a Ratio compoſed of the direction of the moving body and its velocity.

Theſe are *Poſtulatums* whoſe evidence is derived from the very nature of theſe combind forces in their phyſical opperations.

Some *Corollaries* may properly take place here.

In the firſt place, it appears that, as well the Comets as the planets of our Syſtem in their preſent conſtitution are kept from falling into the ſun, by nothing but the Centrifugal force generated by their projection——That (while nature remains the ſame) they can't in any of their different revolutions, increaſe their proximity to the ſun (much leſs fall into it) while the centri-petal and centrifugal forces are an exact counter-ballance to each other, unleſs acted upon by an extraneous force——that the centri-petal force wholly ceaſing, the centri fugal carries the body off in a tangent——the centri fugal wholly ceaſing, the body at once falls in a right line directly into the ſun——it partially ceaſing ſo as not to counterballance the other, the body gradually (perhaps after many gyrations) deſcends in a ſpiral line and falls obliquely into the ſun.——In fine, that no revolving body ever falls directly into the ſun but in conſequence of a total deficiency or deſtruction of its centri-fugal force *.

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* *It ſeems not impertinent here to animadvert upon a pretty common, though groundleſs notion, that has been conceived of late, reſpecting the late* COMET, *viz. that it has actually fallen into the ſun; 'tis not indeed very ſtrange that ſuch a ſuſpicion ſhould obtain among ſuch as have not had the advantage of obſerving its trajectory courſe; eſpecially ſince the opinion has the additional corroboration of an appearance of a very remarkable Phænomenon on the diſk of the ſun, which happened about the 25 of September, ſoon aftter the Comet in its approach towards the ſun, had withdrew from obſervation. Upon which principle it ſeems they ground the reaſon of its preſent occultation from us. As this Phænomenon was noticed by ſundry in this town, and as I myſelf in particular (without the aſſiſtance of a Magnifyer) had ocular demonſtration of it no doubt can be made of its reality. This appearance however, I venture to ſuppoſe can't be accounted for upon the forementioned principle, but may rather be ſuppoſed to be no more than a congeries or aſſemblage of theſe Maculæ or Spots which at times are notorious appendages of the ſuns diſk, which though when ſingular are ſeldom diſcernable to the naked eye, yet when congeſted together*

are very apparent. Be that as it may, 'tis very certain, that though ſo great a part of its Orbit did not come under obſervation as to furniſh us with the pre-requiſite DATA for very exact computations of its period, &c. yet by its obſerved direction it was manifeſtly influenc'd by ſuch a degree of centri fugal force as would keep it at ſuch a diſtance from the ſun as that it could not poſſibly fall into it in this revolution; its preſent occultation from us ſince it fell behind the ſun has been owing to its being ſo immerſed in the ſame rays as to be no more an object of obſervation.

[The Sequel being more lengthy than we were ſenſible of, part muſt be omitted til our next]

NEW-HAVEN, October 13.

Roll of Repreſentatives returned to ſet in General Aſſembly in this Colony, holden at New Haven, on the Second Thurſday (12th) October 1769.

For the County of Hartford.

Hartford.
Mr. Benjamin Payne, Col. John Pitkin.
Middletown.
Hon. Jab. Hamlin, Eſq; Seth Wetmore Eſq;
Weathersfield.
Hon John Cheſter, Eliſha Williams Eſqrs;
Farmington.
Iſaac Lee, Eſq; Mr Fiſher Gay.
Windſor.
Alexander Wolcot, Joſiah Biſſel, Eſqrs;
Symsbury.
Mr. Joſ. Forward. Mr. Amos Wilcox, jun.
Glaſſenbury.
Mr. Jonath. Wells, John Kimberly, Eſq;
Colcheſter.
Henry Champion, Daniel Foot, Eſqrs;
Suffield.
Samuel Kent, Eſq; Capt. John Granger.
Tolland.
Hon. Zabulon Weſt, Eſq; *Speaker.*
Capt. Samuel Chapman.
Eaſt Haddam.
Dan. Brainard, Eſq; Capt. Chriſt. Holms.
Somers.
Mr. Emery Peaſe, Capt. Luke Cooley,
Chatham.
Mr. Eben. White, Mr. Eliſha Cornwell.
Stafford.
Iſaac Pinny, Eſq; Capt. Samuel Davis.
Eaſt Winſor.
Maj. Eraſtus Wolcot Capt Char. Ellſworth.
Enfield.
Mr. Edward Collins Capt. Eph. Peaſe.
Haddam.
Capt. Jabez Brainard, Capt Thos. Seldon.
Bolton.
Thomas Pitkin, Eſq; Capt. Joel White.
Willington.
Mr. Moſes Holmes, Capt. Timo. Pearle.
Hebron.
David Barber, Eſq; Capt. Obad. Hosford.

For the County of New-Haven.

New Haven.
Col. Nathan Whiting Joſhua Chandler Eſq;
Milford.
John Fowler, Eſq; Maj. Edward Allen.
Durham.
Col. Elihu Chauncy, Jam. Wadſworth Eſq;
Brandford.
James Barker, Joſiah Rogers, Eſqrs;
Darby.
Capt. John Holbrook, Mr. Joſ. Holl, jun.
Wallingford.
Macock Ward, Eſq; Capt. Eben. Cole.
Guilford.
Nathaniel Hill, Eſq; Mr. John Burgis.
Waterbury.
Capt. Sam. Hickox, Jonath. Baldwin, Eſq;

For the County of New London.

New London.
Hon. Gordon Saltonſtall, Eſq; William Hilhouſe, Eſq;
Norwich
Eliſha Fitch, Elijah Backus, Eſqrs;
Lyme.
Samuel H. Parſons. John Lay, 2d. Eſqrs;
Stonington.
Charles Phelps, Eſq; Col. Henry Babcock,
Groton.
Capt. Benadam Gallop. Mr. Simeon Avery.
Killingworth.
Theos. Morgon, Eſq; Capt. John Pierſon,
Saybrook.
Maj John Murdock, Capt. John Shipman.
Preſton.
Capt. Roger Sterry, Capt. Moſes Tyler.

For the County of Fairfield.

Fairfield.
David Burr, Eſq; Mr. Thaddeus Burr.
Norwalk.
Col. Thomas Fitch, Mr. Thomas Belden.
New Fairfield.
Mr. James Potter, Mr. John Page.
Danbury.
Joſeph Plat Cook, Daniel Taylor Eſqrs;
Reading.
Col. John Read, Mr. Daniel Lyon.
Ridgfield.
Mr. William Lee, Mr. Philip Burr Bradley.
Stanford.
Benjamin Weed Eſq; Maj. David Waterbury
Greenwich.
Capt. John Mead, Capt. Ruben Bruſh.
Newtown.
Henry Glover, Richard Fairman, Eſqrs;
Stratford.
Theos Nichols, Agur Tomlinſon, Eſqrs;

For the County of Windham.

Windham.
Nath. Wales, jun. Samuel Gray Eſqrs;
Lebanon.
Maj. William Williams, *Clerk.*
Capt Joſeph Trumbull,
Pomphret.
Col. Eben. Williams, Thomas Williams, Eſq
Canterbury.
John Curtiſs, Eſq; Mr. John Felch.
Plainfield.
Capt John Douglaſs, Mr. Gideon Welles.
Voluntown.
Robert Dickſon, Samuel Steward, Eſq;
Coventry.
Eph. Root, Eſq; Capt. Eben. Kingſbury.
Manſfield.
Mr. Conſt. Southworth. Mr. Edm. Freeman.
Aſhford.
Benja. Samner, Eſq; Capt. Benja. Clark.
Woodſtock.
Capt. Nehem. Lyon, Mr. Manaſſeh Hoſmer,
Killingley.
Mr. Simon Learned, Capt. Silas Hutchins.

For the County of Litchfield.

Litchfield.
Col. Eben. Marſh, Mr. Abraham Kilborn.
New Milford.
Maj Buſhnel Boſtwick, Mr. Abel Hine.
Sharon.
Col. John Williams, Capt. Thos. Pardee.
Kent.
Mr. Eliſha Swift, Mr. Ephraim Hubbell.
Goſhen.
Capt. Samuel Naſh, Mr. Abraham Parmele.
Saliſbury.
Maj. Thos. Chittenden Joſhua Porter, Eſq;
Harwinton.
Abijah Catlin, Eſq; Capt. Daniel Catlin.
Cornwall.
Thos. Ruſſell, Eſq; Capt. Thos. Porter.
New Hartford.
Iſaac Kellogg, Matthew Gillet, Eſqrs;
Canaan.
Capt. Samuel Forbs, Charles Burrel, Eſq;
Woodbury.
Daniel Sherman, Benjamin Stiles, Eſqrs;

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, dated September 24, 1769.

"On the 22d inſtant James Smith, an inhabitant of the upper part of this county, was committed to goal, for the murder of a certain John Johnſton, which happened on the 20th inſtant, near Bedford, and for particulars refer you to the incloſed depoſitions. Yeſterday morning, to our great aſtoniſhment, we had intelligence that a large party of armed and diſguiſed men were within ten miles of this town, in order to take the priſoner out of this goal, alledging that we would ſend him to Philadelphia to take his trial. Upon this notice, John Armſtrong, and John Montgomery, Eſquires, and the Rev. Mr. John Steel, rode out to meet them, while ſundry of the Magiſtrates aſſiſted the Sheriff in raiſing a guard to defend the goal; and accordingly met them, blacked, and armed with rifle guns, and prevailed with them to ſtop and converſe on this ſubject of their preſent intention.

"The reſult of the converſation was, that two perſons (who had not blacked themſelves yet, come down from the neighbourhood of the others) ſhould be admitted to ſee the priſoner, and bring a letter from his own hand, ſhewing whether he choſe to ſtand his trial, or to go with them; which expedient was granted them, only to prevent the effuſion of blood, together with aſſurance, that Smith would receive his trial in the county. They farther inſiſted, that bail ſhould be taken, ſaying, that ſeveral of the beſt freeholders of that part of the county would enter his bail, ſwearing, as a few of them did, in an outrageous manner, that if the requeſt was not complied with, their fire arms ſhould be his bail. To this it was replyed, that the Magiſtrates here had not that power, but would repreſent the matter to the Governor & chief Juſtice, provided the perſon they mentioned would requeſt it, and enter for him. Accordingly the priſoner ſent them a candid letter, declaring his deſire to have a trial by the laws of his country, begging them to return home, &c.

"Notwithſtanding this, they ruſhed into town, and coming to the goal door, which was properly ſecured, and a guard within, & armed men in ſundry private houſes; the priſoner extended his hands as far as he could thro' the windows, and begged them in a ſolemn manner, to return, and to ſhed no innocent blood; which together with the exertions of the Magiſtrates, prevailed with them to go off. As we expected, they tarried near the town all night, and appeared to ſet off about day break; but finding their numbers increaſing it is tho't they deſign a vigorous attack.——They have ſpies on every road, and we look for them every moment, being aſſured that as ſoon as they think themſelves ſtrong enough, they will return.

"We have accounts of a large number coming from Potowmack, and look for no other terms from them, than to deliver up the priſoner, or have the town, at leaſt ſome houſes near the priſon, burnt to aſhes. We are in great confuſion, but yet determined to defend the goal to the laſt extremety, and no meaſures have been left unimproved; nor can we think of any, farther than that of admitting bail, which we can by no means do, only thus repreſent the ſituation we are in.

"Sundry people have joined the rioters (not blacked) but whether to influence their return, or otherwiſe, we cannot yet learn. We have no other method of fitting the priſon guard, purchaſing ammunition, or paying expreſſes, but on the credit of a few perſons, which expence will, but too probably, be requiſite for a conſiderable time, of which we hope to be relieved by the honourable the Houſe of Aſſembly.

"We are greatly aſſiſted by ſundry Gentlemen in town, and a number of the good inhabitants, who exert themſelves in a ſpirited and becoming manner. We juſt now learn that the rioters are about 6 miles from hence, apparently moving homewards, which we have ſome expectations they will do, unleſs reinforced by a conſiderable number."

Since receiving the above, we are aſſured, from good information that the number of rioters having increaſed to 150, they had returned within a few miles of Carliſle; but hearing of the reception they were likely to meet with, from the inhabitants being well prepared for them, and the perſuaſion of ſome well diſpoſed perſons, they went off.

BOSTON, October 19

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated Auguſt 3, 1769.

"IT is generally believed here Lord H——h can't ſtand it long but Lord B—te is juſt arrived in town and 'tis thought will keep him in ſome time longer; the Oppoſition are not yet ſufficiently united. It was tho't the other day, H——h muſt have gone, as he deſired in the P——y c——l, troops to be ſent to Virginia and was refuſed. Something will be done for America, when the Parliament meet again, but their relieving you effectually depends on your own virtue and fortitude. Your late conduct is noble indeed, every ray is ſplendid with aſſerted right and vindicated freedom. Fortitude in a good cauſe is virtue, and you will be a happy people, if you do not deviate from the preſent path you are proceeding in."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Bath, dated 29th July, 1769.

"I am exceedingly rejoiced to ſee ſuch a dignity of ſoul in the General court as to refuſe doing Buſineſs under ſuch Circumſtances. My complyments to thoſe glorious Worthies who have taken the Lead in ſuch ſpirited Meaſures.——I congratulate them on the compleat Victory they have gained over the Power of a moſt oppreſſive Adminiſtration, and now preſent them with Aſſurances of the full approbation of all the independant People in England and Ireland. The cauſe of America is gaining Ground daily."

NEW-HAVEN, October 20.

The General aſſembly, a few days ſince, elected the Hon. William Pitkin, Eſq; one of the Judges of the Superior court.

Laſt Week the Rev. Mr. Ephraim Woodbridge was ordained to the miniſterial Office over the firſt Society in New-London.

Meſſ GREEN & WATSON

The following ſubſcription, which I underſtand is ſign'd by upwards of one hundred here, and among them, ſome of the beſt farmers; I would be glad you will publiſh in your next, not doubting but every printer in the colony will publiſh it out of regard to common juſtice; and every town draw up and ſign ſomething ſimilar, out of the ſame principle. In doing which, you will oblige the better part of the public, as well as A FARMER, *who gives in a liſt of ſtock and lands of more than* £. 200.

"*October 12th, 1769*

WHEREAS we the ſubſcriber, with others of our ſeveral occupations, did petition the hon General Aſſembly of this colony, in October laſt, for the relief from the burthen of working at the Highways, as by a law we at preſent are oblig'd to; which we look upon to be unequal and oppreſſive; and did in ſaid petition, give reaſons ſufficient to have the ſame alter'd——But by reaſon of not having or imploying ſufficient counſel or attorneys to ſpeak to, and ſupport the ſame, it fell through and nothing was done.——And whereas we look upon the ſaid law, as it now ſtands, to be injurious, oppreſſive and unjuſt, we therefore promiſe to pay our proportion according to our ſeveral liſts, to pay ſufficient attorneys to ſpeak to the caſe, and for defraying any other neceſſary charges, in the approaching ſeſſions of aſſembly; hereby declaring, that we never can reſt eaſy in the premiſes, without relief. Witneſs our hands the day and year firſt above written."

LONDON,

Auguſt 3. The Duke of Choiſeul has long meditated the compleat conqueſt of Holland, as by that means France will not only avail herſelf of the immenſe naval ſtores and ſhipping of that once flouriſhing republic; but will alſo make Great-Britain become an annual tributary power to France to the yearly amount of 1,300,000l. that ſum being nearly the intereſt annually paid to the Dutch for the principal money in our funds. But perhaps the Duke of Choiſeul may find himſelf miſtaken in the latter part of his favourite plan, and probably may haſten the ſpunging off ſo much of the debt of Great-Britain.

We congratulate our miniſtry, that they have hitherto withſtood the preſſing ſollicitations of many of the European powers to enter into a continental war, though by ſuch their patriotic reſolution they have given great umbrage to the moſt powerful potentate in the North.

Suſannah Lott was tried at Maidſtone, for the murder of John Lott, her huſband, of Hythe, in Kent, and after a long hearing ſhe was found guilty, and condemned to be drawn upon a hurdle to the uſual place of execution, on Penenden Heath, there to be burnt to aſhes. At the ſame time Benjamin Buſs, convicted alſo of the murder of the ſaid Lott, was condemned to be hanged & his body afterward delivered to a ſurgeon, to be diſſected and anatomized.

The behaviour of Mrs. Lott, during her confinement, was ſerious, decent, and reſigned. She was convicted principally on her own declaration, and the confeſſion ſhe ſigned, ſoon after her huſband was poiſoned: She was much affected during the whole of her trial, particularly at the time of her child being bro't to court, to be ſuckled, which was twice repeated in the courſe of her trial, in order, it is ſuppoſed, to excite the compaſſion of the jury; and at the time of her receiving ſentence, ſo great were the agonies ſhe ſeemed to ſuffer, as drew tears from almoſt every body preſent.

Benjamin Buſs, behaved with an inſolent indifference, till the verdict was found againſt him, when he inſtantly changed colour, and in the utmoſt agony falling down on his knees, begged the mercy of the Court.

BROKE into the encloſure of the Subſcriber of Suffield, ſome time ſince a Roan Mare Colt, about two years old, no brand. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her again by applying to

JOHN LEAVITT.

Suffield, Oct. 20, 1769.

T. Hopkins,

At his STORE, oppoſite the North-Meeting Houſe, Hartford.

HAS *juſt received a General Aſſortment of Engliſh* GOODS, *which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce in hand.*

N. B. Salt exchanged for Flax-Seed, at the above Store.

Wanted Immediately,

A Journeyman Shoe Maker, that can be well recommended.—Such a one may have good encouragement by applying to

MOSES SMITH.

N. B. *A Quantity of choice* SOLE LEATHER, *and* CALF-SKINS, *to be Sold by ſaid Smith.*

A number of Cattle,

SOME fit for the Shambles; others for the Yoke, or in a proſtate for Stall-feeding, TO BE SOLD by NATHANIEL HOOKER, of Hartford.

All perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of Webſter Waters late of Hartford, deceas'd are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, with

JOHN THOMAS, *Adminiſtrator.*

Hartford, Oct. 20, 1769.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AS an apprentice to a Weaver a likely boy about 15 years old that has a mind to learn all ſorts of work in that way, that is done in the Country,——Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Hartford, 13. Oct. 1769.

SOME time ſince, was left upon a Horſe-Block in this town, a Man's Great Coat.——The owner may have it, by proving his property, and paying for this Advertiſement.—Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Harwinton, Oct 7, 1769.

RUN Away on Friday the 29. Sept. from the ſubſcriber living in Harwinton, an Apprentice boy, named Ebenezer Worner, aged about 16 years, 5 feet 5 inches high, had on when he went away a brown homeſpun coat, black broad cloth veſt, leather breaches, check't holland ſhirt, caſter hat, wares his own hare tied behind. Whoſoever takes up ſaid apprentice and returns him to his maſter, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

ISAAC CURTIS

To be ſold by

Heman & Levi Allen,

in Saliſbury near the Furnace a large Quantity of the beſt of DEERSKINS (juſt received from Detroit) by the Pack or ſmaller Quantity, ready dreſſed or otherways; Alſo Weſt India and Dry Goods, for Caſh or Country Produce, the ſubſcribers will barter whole Packs of Deerſkins for Wollen Check, Shoes, &c. &c.

HEMAN & LEVI ALLEN.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

BOSTON, October 12.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of Credit in London, to his Friend in this Town, July 25.

YOU have given me an herculean labour, when you require my thoughts of men and things. In regard to men here, they conſiſt of knaves and fools, the honeſt part is generally comprehended among the latter, things are ſo diſguiſed as hardly to deſerve the name by which they are call'd; wine is brew'd with brandy, cyder with turnip juice, rape ſeed a ſuccedanium for muſtard, &c. In ſhort corruption ſo runs thro' men and things, that when the Father aſked his little Son what trade he would be apprenticed to? his anſwer was any trade daddy where there is mixing. —In regard to politicks I am tired of them, it is enough when I tell you the American revenue laws will be certainly repealed, not from choice but neceſſity, nor are you indebted (tho' you have many well wiſhers) to any body here for it. It is your own firmneſs & that alone that has ſupported you, it is idle for you to talk of your miniſterial friends, there is no ſuch character, nor would I give a farthing for a change of Miniſters to morrow. I know the D——e R——d, L——d S--e, L——d R———m, and their creatures, I have heard them all, they are, as miniſters, no better diſpoſed than the preſent ſet, they make uſe of America to bring themſelves into power, for which reaſon I have ſaid "The laws will certainly be repealed, the preſent ſet (than which God knows there cannot be a worſe) cannot ſtand their ground without doing it, if the others come in, it is the American cauſe that brings them in and therefore muſt do it. L-d H——h the other day complain'd that he could not enforce his meaſures, that he had been denied ſhips and troops for Virginia, he was told as they were determined to make peace in that quarter he might choſe any other department in the adminiſtration he thought proper; 'tis ſuppoſed after conſulting L——d Bute and L——d Holland he will have ſome other appointment or reſign, if he reſigns L——d Dartmouth will ſucceed (as a ſtop gap) he is generally ſuppoſed to be too honeſt a man to be long continued, in ſhort, while L——d B—— and L——d H———d retain their influence, it is a matter of moon ſhine who are miniſters. I am hurt whenever I read a liſt of your toaſts, you ſeem to idolize ſome, who are no better, than mere lick plates and toad eaters, while you paſs over your great patron & deliverer L——d Chatham unnoticed, at whoſe preſence (even at this day) theſe ſons of corruption (both in and out) tremble, he was the other day at court, each party publiſhed a ſpeech for him, which they would have wiſhed him to have made; the truth is, what he ſaid was foreign to both, he reproved both ins & outs; told them where they were wrong and how to be right, he enjoined them to repeal all the American Revenue acts and recal the troops from thence, ſo much you may depend he ſaid, there is given out many other things adviſed by him, ſuch as a d——d of P——t, &c. for the truth of which I cannot anſwer. The Ld. Chancellor is a good man, if there is any defect in his character, it is a want of fortitude. Sir George Saville comes the neareſt perfection of any man at preſent in this kingdom. Old Alderman Beckford deſerves to be reverenced by every body, particularly the Americans; he is remarkable for blunt truths, he every day ſpeaks what others are almoſt afraid to think: He laſt winter told the H—— C—— while they were complimenting themſelves on their dignity within the walls, he was afraid the people out of doors conſider'd them as little better than a den of thieves.——I have alſo ſome reaſon to think the Commiſſioners the cuſtoms will be recalled.—G———r B—— is not more eſteemed in the city of London, than he is in B———n.' So much for news and politicks."——

Extract of a Letter from one of the Livery of London, to his Friend in Boſton, received by the laſt Ship.

I Am ſorry our rulers have tho't fit ſo to cramp and deſtroy the trade with the colonies, and to lay apparently inſupportable burdens upon them. I hope however things are now taking a more favorable turn, and that it is not yet too late to retrieve our loſt trade, becauſe I think the people of America are too wiſe, when their hardſhips are removed, to make the treatment they have receiv'd from a few perſons in power, ſupported by a P——t, (in which ſo many Placemen, Penſioners, Contractors, Military Officers, ſons and relatives of Noblemen,) the ſtandard by which they muſt form their Judgment of the ſentiments and diſpoſitions of their bretheren, the bulk of the people of England.

I admire the noble ſtand the Coloniſts have made for their liberties, and the rights of free born Engliſhmen, and that they have ſhewn by their ſteadineſs that they are the ſons of thoſe Worthies who left all dear to them here, and caſt themſelves upon your then inhoſpitable and deſolate coaſt, rather than ſubmit to religious or civil tyranny.—May you be ſtill preſerved from any attempts of either; eſpecially if you are relieved from your preſent burdens, from any deſigns of introducing an eccleſiaſtical hierarchy among you

I am charmed with the prudent conduct of the Boſtonians in particular, and that you have been able to preſerve ſo much tranquillity among you, while the ſpirits of the people muſt have been ſo ſowered and agitated by oppreſſion. You have certainly very wiſe and prudent men concern'd in the conduct of your affairs; And GOD give you ſucceſs and once more unite us all as Brethren under one common faith, under one juſt, mild and equitable Government."——

Extract of Letter from London *Aug.* 1.

THE diſapprobation of the Earl of Chatham, and the coldneſs of the Earl of Bute, have not the leaſt ſtaggered the Miniſtry, or added any real force to oppoſition. The two noble Lords did not poſſeſs thoſe conciliating manners that are calculated to carry influence into retirement. Raiſing into power in the decline of life, they left no hopes of their return into office, after their unaccountable reſignations. The intereſted never worſhip any ſetting ſuns; and that pride, haughtineſs and reſerve, which are the inſeperable companions of aſtoniſhing talents acquired no friends to the two Earls, whoſe affection or attention outlaſted their actual poſſeſſion of power. Upon a ſtrict review of the eſtate of parties in this country, there is leſs probability of a change than in times of leſs oppoſition. The enemies of the preſent Miniſtry are not friends among themſelves. Tho' they all open batteries amongſt the ſervants of the crown, they keep up flank fires upon one another. *If* Greville likes Rockingham better than he does Grafton, it is only for his being leſs afraid of the parts of the former than of the abilities of the latter. If Chatham is civil to Bute, it is that he wiſhes his Lordſhip ſhould by ſecret intrigue, clear the C——t of the preſent Miniſtry; and ſo, once more, open a field for his own decrepid ambition."

Extract of a Letter from New York, Oct 5.

"Yeſterday was exhibited, to the great Satisfaction of all the good Inhabitants of this City, and to the great Terror of evil does, three Men, who have for ſome time paſt made a practice of giving Information to the Cuſtom houſe Officers againſt Goods illegally imported;—Their Puniſhment was being put on a cart, after being well tarr'd from Head to Foot and covered with Feathers, and then rid thro' every Street in the city, ſurrounded by ſome thouſands of people; they were greatly terrified and very penitent."——

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Credit at Portſmouth, New Hampſhire, Sept. 13, 1769.

"I apprehend the time now draws near, when you will be delivered from all your oppreſſors, and they will be caſt out as Evil.——

"I am glad to hear the Small Pox is not likely to ſpread. I rejoice in every Occurrance favourable to the City of Boſton, and ſhall always be ambitious to contribute all in my power to its proſperity. My faith is ſtrong, that ſo much Wiſdom and virtue as hath been conſpicuous in the Boſtonians, will not go unrewarded: That your trade and Manufactures will increaſe, and you will in all reſpects flouriſh until you become the glory of New England, the pride of Britiſh Kings, the ſcourge of Tyrants, and the joy of the whole Earth.——May you, Sir, and all the Friends of Liberty, live to ſee the accompliſhment of theſe things; and after long taſting the ſweets of Liberty here, be tranſplanted to that Land of Freedom, where wicked Commiſſioners, Jacobites and Tories, will forever ceaſe from troubling, and the weary Supporters of the Rights of Mankind be at reſt."——

TO BE SOLD.
(Lying between the weſtern Branch of the River Delaware, and the eaſtermoſt Branch of the Suſquehannah)
20,000 Acres of Land
well proportioned with plow, meadow and paſture Land, with a Variety of Streams running through it, very commodious for the erecting Mills, &c. within about eight Miles of Schoharrey, 40 of Albany, and 40 of the Kaats Kils. Any Perſon inclining to ſettle on the above Lands, may apply to the Subſcriber in Eaſt Windſor (who intends ſoon to remove and ſettle on the ſame) who will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, and give good Warrantee Deeds to the Purchaſers.
JOHN HARPER, jun:
Eaſt Windſor, Auguſt 26, 1769. 7w45

J. Morton,
At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,
HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, Blown and Rock Salt
N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.
Litchfield, March 22, 1769.

Strayed or Stolen,
FROM the ſubſcriber of Newington, on Monday night, the 2d. inſt. A Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, four years old paſt, both paces and trots, white main and tail, the main lately cut off ſhort, a blaze in his face, white feet, a ſmall white ſpot on each ſide of his neck, no brand——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and thief (if ſtole) and return him to the owner, and ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be bro't to juſtice, ſhall have a handſome Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by
JOHN GOODRICH.
Glaſtenbury, Oct. 6, 1769.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watſon.

MONDAY, Oct. 30, 1769.
Numb 254.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

A Philoſophical Eſſay on COMETS,

[*continued.*]

AS to the *CAUSÆ FINALES of* Comets: *or what are the principal* Purpoſes, Ends and Uſes *aſſigned them? And what the reſpective diſtinguiſhing* Offices *they ſuſtain in their ſeveral departments in the extended Univerſe? Or, what the ſpecial view of the Supreme Creator, in their Production and Suſtentation? Are matters ſo obſcure and perplex'd that perhaps nothing can be aſſerted with any good Aſſurance in the Affair; or that will amount to any thing beyond what is merely conjectural. As, whether in their periodical* Permeations *through the planetary regions they are by their attractive influence to adjuſt, reſtore, or preſerve a harmonious regularity in the Movements of the complicated Machine?—Whether on the one hand, to ſhed forth their diffuſive ſalutary influence to recruit with freſh ſupplies of vital Nutriment the ſeveral Atmoſpheres of their bordering planetary worlds? Or on the other hand, to interſperſe them with malignant, peſtilential Qualities, productive of baneful mortiferous effects to their Inhabitants?—Whether to ſerve as Ominous Heralds to proclaim the approach of ſome deſtined Calamity?—Whether as inſtrumental Engines, in due time to bring on, and at once compleat the general and utter deſtruction or final* Cataſtrophe *of Occurſary Worlds* ‡?—*Whether, by falling into the Body of the Sun, to afford him needful ſupplies of combuſtibles for Fewel?—Or, in fine (as ſome have ſuppoſed) to ſerve as ſo many HELLS for the places of Puniſhment for the Wicked? Theſe I ſay are Queſtions ſo far beyond us as that it becomes us to acquieſce in all that Ignorance which at preſent we are neceſſarily involved in, till we are furniſhed with the requiſite* Præcognita *from which to inveſtigate ſomething with more evident certainty, than at preſent we can.*

In the mean time we may and ought to aſſure ourſelves that however theſe ends and purpoſes, are obſcure, and difficult to aſcertain they are yet the effects of infinite ſkill, Wiſdom & Counſel; anſwerable to the perfections of him who is the Great Author and Superintendant of Univerſal nature. "The Inviſible things of whom from the foundation of the World are clearly Seen being underſtood by the things that are made, even his eternal POWER and GODHEAD."

——By a *philoſophical Senſe* I mean, that this Event may take place in conſequence of the preſent conſtitution of the Univerſe, under the future Operation of thoſe phyſical Laws according to which it hath hitherto been regulated and governed——True indeed it is, if we have any aſſurance from Divine Revelation or otherwiſe, that their diſſolution is ordained in ſome other way; of Conſequence we know it won't happen in this: but even *that* don't prove that the preſent order or conſtitution of the Syſtem, is not of ſuch a nature as that in proceſs of time it would of Courſe effect its own diſſolution, if no other way was ordained for it.

Now, there are two ſuppoſable ways in which upon philoſophical principles (for I mean here to ſpeak Philoſophy rather than Theology) according to the preſent conſtiturion this may happen.

In the firſt place, in conſequence of the *free* and *natural* operations of the celeſtial bodies, without any *Colliſion* or *Congreſs* with each other.

There can I think be no doubt but our Syſtem has the conſtruction of a piece of Mechaniſm; or a machine, all the ſeveral parts of which mutually conſpire to ſubſerve the general movement of the whole. And tho' the ſeveral parts of this Machine are not connected by any ſenſible Medium as in common machines; but ſuſpended at great diſtances from each other: yet their mutual influence is no leſs forcible, conſtant and regular, than if they were thus connected. And their common center of gravity obtains the ſame *rational point* in the Syſtem at any aſſign'd moment, as would the center of gravity in a portable Machine in *miniature* whoſe ſeveral parts, connected by a ſenſible Medium, have a ſimilar proportion among themſelves as to quantity of matter and diſtances: and this common center of gravity to which all the bodies in our Syſtem do mutually tend, takes place within or near the body of the Sun, towards or into which all theſe bodies would fall at once, were they not kept at their diſtances by the fore mentioned Centri fugal force.

Now, it appers from foregoing *Poſtulatums*, that where the Centri-petal force over ballances the Centri fugal, the effect muſt be the falling of the Body into the Sun; conſequently this muſt be the caſe with the Syſtem in general ſhould the whole QUANTUM of its Centrifugal force not be in equal ballance for the whole *Quantum* of its centri petal, (viz) the whole Syſtem muſt in proceſs of time ſettle in the body of the Sun; as upon the whole it has a prevailing tendency thither—upon which I would only query, whether any philoſopher can with any aſſurance aſſert that theſe two forces are ſo equally Ballanced as forever to prevent ſuch a Cataſtrophe?

But another ſuppoſable way in which the diſſolution of the bodies of our Syſtem upon the foregoing Hypotheſis may be effected, is their interfering with each other by a Colliſion or congreſs in their courſes. We know that Comets are very vague in their courſes, and always form the *Perihelion Vertex* of their orbits within the orbits of the Planets. The Comet of A.D. 1680 came within the orbit of *Mercury* and in its way (as appeared by a computation made by Dr. *Halley*) was not diſtant from the line of the earth's annual orbit more than one half the earth's diameter; ſo that had the earth at that time been in that part of its Orbit, it is not difficult to imagine the conſequence would have been ſhockingly alarming to the terreſtial inhabitants; eſpecially conſidering that mutual attraction would have powerfully ſolicited a mutual impulſe. And how ſoon ſome Comet may threaten the earth with an appulſe no leſs terrifying, GOD only knows.

Now, there is I think from foregoing *Poſtulatums* a phyſical certainty, that ſhould two celeſtial bodies directly meet and impinge each other in oppoſite directions and with equal forces, the conſequence would be a total deſtruction of the whole Centri-fugal force of each; and they being promiſcuouſly blended together in one common Maſs of ruin would fall directly into the Sun.

Should they meet obliquely with unequal forces, the more forcible body having captivated the other, and the centri-fugal force in each being partially deſtroyed, they would in one maſs gradually deſcend and (in a ſpiral line, reſembling the ſpring of a Watch when wound up, or a ſcroll of parchment that is rolled together) inſinuate themſelves obliquely into the body of the Sun.

Upon the whole; the firſt notices of the approach of an unexpected Comet, is no very unreaſonable ground of concern to the inhabitants of our globe: as they can have no certainty as to its deſtination, conſequently no ſecurity from its annoyance; till *after* a ſhort ſeries of obſervations, by the direction of its courſe it appears to be pacific and harmleſs.

In fine, ſince all things tend to diſſolution, and ſince by natural or ſupernatural cauſes all theſe things *muſt ſoon be diſſolved*; it becomes us to conduct as *thoſe who have here no continuing city*; and to ſtudy *what manner of perſons we ought to be in all holy converſation and Godlineſs: looking for*, &c.

N. S.

Hartford, October 13, 1769.

NEW YORK, *October* 16.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Edinburgh, to a Gentleman in this City with a part of the anſwer returned by ſaid Gentleman.

"——I am ſorry, from the heart, to read of your Americans attachment to Wilkes, that ſon of Belial; ſome Colonies ſending him preſents, others inſiſting him to reſide among you (as our news papers ſay) and ſure I am, ſhould he Ever come your way, he would fling fire brands, arrows and death all round you.——No nation ever had a more mild goverment, nor enjoyed a king ſo deſerving as his preſent Majeſty, and ſcarce one worſe uſed. I am told to day, that Wilkes's party had the impudence to attack him in his coach lately, as he was coming from the play houſe, and gave *him* abuſive language, ſo that he was obliged to ſeek ſhelter from his guards.——Your tem-

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‡ To ſay there is no apparent *Certainty* of an event, is one thing: and to ſay there is no *probability* of it is another: and even if a thing ſhould be deny'd to be either *Certain* or *Probable*; yet may it at the ſame time be *Poſſible* and even *Suppoſable*. To ſay that there is (to us) no certainty that this, or any of the Planetary Worlds, will come to their diſſolution by the inſtrumentality of a *Comet* is what I troſt we may all do—To ſay there is no probability of it, perhaps is what moſt will do: But to ſay that ſuch a thing is poſſible and even ſuppoſable in a *philoſophical Senſe*, is what (I think) we may all ſafely do.

'pers, I own, have been ruffled, but the colonies are overgrown, riches beget pride and luxury, fatal to cities and empires.—Your people cannot well want our aid, tho' I own they can do it better, than we without theirs.——But were you to hear the mournful complaints of tradeſmen and merchants here, how your heart would feel for them.——I lately ſaw many veſſels at London advertiſed, that could not by any means procure a freight, your folks having entered into agreements againſt importation of goods from us;——theſe meaſures, alas, we will ſoon ſee to our loſs.

A N S W E R.

"As to Wilkes, I never knew one colony ſend him a preſent, nor any one man doing it; we can hardly pay Britain our debts; nor was he ever invited here: I often heard gentlemen talk of him here with diſdain, as a very profane man, tho' he eſpouſeth the cauſe of liberty, which is in itſelf glorious. And tho' I think his majeſty had no manner of buſineſs at the play houſe, but had been much better in his cloſet, praying and contriving good anſwers to the juſt petitions of America, London and Middleſex; yet very ſorry I am to hear of his being attacked by a mob; it ſhocks me indeed. You ſay, our tempers you own has been ruffled; yes, and our purſes has been both ruffled and rifled too by your people's repreſentatives, not to pay off the national debt but to pay a board of men no greater ſaints than your Wilkes. You ſay, we are grown in wealth:——that's a miſtake; for if a farmer here goes to a ſhop to buy iron, ſalt, or a coat, inſtead of a purſe with caſh in it, he muſt take a waggon with ſome wheat or the like in it, to ſell at what price the merchant pleaſes, and ſo pay for ſaid goods, and ſince your board of cuſtoms ſet up here, our goals are filled with inſolvent debtors, and our people began heartily to make clothes for themſelves, now when its almoſt too late, having already run ourſelves deep in debt for your fineries.

But why don't your freeholders jointly, by proper inſtructions, charge and command their agents, or attornies, who repreſent them in parliament ſpeedily to repeal theſe revenue acts, &c. which ſtrip us of our dear and glorious liberties? Why did ye vote in ſuch members to deſtroy your trade and liberties? It is certain, that if once we ſtoop to your parliament's arbitrary Admiralty Courts, they have now ſent us, and without our conſent, attempt to make us pay them; the next thing will be to ſend us biſhops Courts, and by a new revenue act, pull money out of our pockets to pay them too; and ſo they ſhall ſtrip us as bare as they did the Britains, in Charles the 2d's time: which God forbid!

Sir, we now poſſeſs, by the ineffable bounty of Heaven, a ſweet, tho' envied Liberty; ſo that our pooreſt peaſants can ſit in their cottages and defy the world to deſtrain a tax of one farthing from them, without their conſent; yea, we can now do more than all the Dukes in England can do; we can bid a bold and daring defiance to all the Biſhops on the globe, to erect a court within our provinces, or diſtrain our flocks or fields for a tenth of our produce; but even your lofty Parliament is ſhackled with, and tamely ſubmits to their yearly incurſions. Our juſt freedoms, from thoſe chains our fathers prayed, fought, bled and died for, and we hope God may pardon our ſins, and not ſuffer your P—— to bereave us of them truly glorious liberties."

WILLIAMSBURG, (In Virginia,) Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter to a Gentleman in Virginia from an eminent merchant in London, who reſided many years in this colony, and upon the death of his partner, removed with his family, all Virginians, to London, where he has proſecuted a very extenſive buſineſs, to the mutual ſatisfaction and advantage of his numerous correſpondents and himſelf. His ſentiments are truly American, and he ſeems to breathe a fervent ſpirit of genuine freedom.

London, July 22. 1769.

"I had, as you obſerve, heard of the diſſolution of the aſſembly of Virginia, and wiſh I had the honour of having my name recorded in the liſt of the reſolvers. I always did, and always ſhall think thoſe laws of taxation unjuſt and oppreſſive; and I highly applaud thoſe who ſtood up bravely in defence of their country. We now, on this ſide, make as many proſelytes in that cauſe as Wh——d in his, and I hope, at leaſt, to as good purpoſes; for it is my real opinion the laws will nay muſt be repealed at the opening of the next ſeſſion of Parliament. His Majeſty has declared his deſire is, that his American ſubjects ſhall be made eaſy."

October 5. We hear that ſome evil diſpoſed and diſorderly perſons have lately killed, at ſundry times, ſixteen of the Delaware and Mingo Indians, on the frontiers of Auguſta county; which the inhabitants fear will occaſion an Indian war, eſpecially as none of the guilty perſons have yet been diſcovered.

PHILADELPHIA, October 12.

Sunday Night laſt, between Nine and Ten o'Clock, one James Hedges, a labouring Man, at Kenſington, inhumanly murdered his Wife, by cutting her throat from Ear to Ear, after which he made his Eſcape; but ſtrict ſearch is making after him. He is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, thin Viſage, broad ſhouldered lame of one Foot, by a Cut with an Axe, and wore blue Pluſh Breeches. It is hoped all well diſpoſed Perſons will lend their Aſſiſtance in bringing the Villain to Juſtice.

By a gentleman juſt arrived from London, we are informed the Commiſſioners of the cuſtoms were much incenſed at the American Board, on account of ſome complaints which they had the aſſurance to ſend home againſt them to the Lords of the Treaſury; and one of the principal officers of the cuſtoms told him juſt before he embarked, that by the time he arrived in America, there would be orders ſent out to call thoſe gentlemen home, to give account of their conduct.

NEW-YORK, October 19.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia Oct. 11, 1769.

"This day we had a jovial ſcene exhibited by a number of Tars; a fellow who had aſſiſted in ſtoring ſome run wines, and being generouſly paid, lodg'd an information; on which the wines were ſeized, and the ſhallopman who had received them from the Veſſel and landed them here, through fear, puſh'd off his bark, which was the little all he was poſſeſſed of, and on which his whole dependence for a livelihood was founded; and to avoid the trouble of an Admiralty proſecution, and the fearful treble damages, intended for Egg Harbour; was in the ſtorm in the 8th ult. on which he loſt his ſhallop, and three men, who were drowned. The informer was this day ſeen for the firſt time ſince he informed,——they ſeized him, bound him, tarred him from head to foot, feathered him, led him through the ſtreets, huzza'd him at every cuſtom houſe officer's door, and made a great parade at the collector's. They then ſet the poor wretch in the pillory for a quarter of an hour, and afterwards carted him, after which they waſhed the tarry devil in the mud of one of our docks, and then peaceably diſmiſs'd him."

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

THE love of fame hath long ſince been eſteem'd an univerſal paſſion; various are the methods taken by mankind in purſuit of this mighty bubble; ſo fond are ſome, and ſo eager in the chaſe, that they will leap from precipices, plunge into the abyſs, or even ruſh on certain death, merely for the love of fame.—Doubtleſs this ſingle conſideration induces ſome men to commence authors, although they do it, at the riſk of their intereſt, and the everlaſting reproach of their names. I can't conceive what other motive ſhou'd influence the late lowliv'd, ſcurrilous ſcribler, to craul forth from deſerv'd obſcurity, by means of the preſs, to public view, in public ſcandal, in two dirty* libels againſt the medical corporation of Litchfield county; did he think to gain univerſal applauſe for his diſintereſted benevolence to the public, in ſhewing them their danger, and the admiration of the world, for his extraordinary abilities as a politician—as it ſeems he did when he enters into the conſideration of the conſtruction of ſocieties, their uſes, &c. he tells us that "union is the band of ſociety." But I obſerv'd he never told us what was the band of union in any ſociety. It would have been as good ſenſe to have ſaid ſociety was the band of union, ſo that his ideas ſeem to be as confuſed as his narrations are falſe, and his conjectures groundleſs, and all are notorious (if not to the world) to many witneſſes. He boaſts indeed of being ſuch a ſturdy boor as not to be frightned with an owl, (though a frightful bird.) If he hath a mind to make full trial of his courage by frightful appearances, I wou'd adviſe him, to look in the glaſs, and if he is'nt frightned then, I will acknowledge he is fool hardy.—I ſhall not take ſo much notice of this wretched ſcribler as to give him a ſerious anſwer to every particular in theſe jargonical epiſtles, but cannot paſs by a particular objection he makes uſe of; for which he is rather beholden to the vulgar than they to him; (viz) "That a combination of Doctors might be hurtful to ſociety, "(tho' ever ſo well qualified) in agreeing "to impoſe upon people with reſpect to their "accounts, and ſo raiſe exorbitant demands." It ſeems this *Monkey's mate* did not eſteem honour, or honeſty, to be neceſſary or uſeful qualifications, for a phyſician. I heartily wiſh that this was the only inſtance by which he had diſcovered that to be his ſentiment, but this objection, come it from whence it will, hath no foundation in reaſon or commonſenſe; but the reverſe of this ſuppoſition is notoriouſly true.—Not many confidents to a ſecret is a receiv'd maxim in politics. And I challenge him, or any other man to produce a ſingle inſtance where phyſicians, in a public body, have been guilty of the evil here ſurmiſed, on the contrary, look among private practitioners of the knaviſh empirical ſort: and inſtances will not be wanting—This very *Adamite* (if men of credit are to be depended on) is a notable one, who by means of his noſtrums and arcana, takes advantage to oppreſs the few patients he hath with intolerable demands. And by this method, and this only, the people of this country have been impoſed upon, oppreſs'd and abus'd, by doctors. To prevent which I know of no other expedient than the method taken by this corporation. Some menial ſervants, ſwol'n with pride and ſelf conceit, thinking themſelves of too much importance, to content themſelves in the humble ſtation in which providence hath placed them, have recommended themſelves to the notice of the world, by clamouring abroad, miſrepreſenting the œconomy, and good order, of the honorable families to which they belong until they are noticed with a witneſs; having thereby drawn upon them the odium, and juſt contempt, not only of that particular family, but of all mankind.—It amounts to a proverb, that it is a bad bird that fouls his own neſt. Such a part this buffoon hath acted, and ſuch treatment doth he deſerve, and I hope no one of ſaid medical corporation will take any further notice of him or his writings for the future, than they would of a *dry dumplin*, juſt to kick it out of their way.

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* *See Courant No. 235, and 251.*

BOSTON, October 26.

Laſt Evening a very melancholy Occurrence happened in this Town, as Mr JONATHAN LOWDER, Poſt Rider from Boſton to Hartford, with Mr. Hide, each of them on Horſeback, were riding through a narrow Lane between Summer-ſtreet and Pond Lane, juſt below the New South Meeting-Houſe, Mr. Hide diſcovering a Truckman endeavouring to clear his Trucks that had got entangled with a Cart, went on the oppoſite Side, expecting Mr. Lowder to follow; but the Truckman pulling his Horſe's Head over that Way Mr. Lowder endeavoured to paſs the other Side; when one of the Shafts ſtriking againſt his Horſe, ſtartled him and threw him off, and ſtruck his Head againſt the Wheel, which went over his right Shoulder, down his Side: Mr. Hide immediately diſmounted, and carried him into a Houſe that was nigh, and Surgeons were immediately ſent for: He had his Senſes till they came in, but died in about an Hour. His Funeral is to be on Saturday next, at three o'clock Afternoon.

The Accident happened on the Birth Day of Mr. Lowder, having compleated 55 Years.

He returned the Beginning of this Week from Philadelphia, having been employed by Mr. Hancock to attend him on his Tour thither. He was well known and reſpected in thoſe Places where he has been employed to do Buſineſs.

HARTFORD, *October* 30.

Laſt Thurſday evening the Sky being ſerene and clear, we had, tho' a very diminutive, yet plainly diſtinguiſhing view of the (now weſtern) COMET. 'Tis now in ſuch a ſituation, and at ſuch a diſtance from us, that the Tail, though probably greatly increas'd in Magnitude and Splendor, ſince laſt obſerved, yet appears very dim; and from the body of the Comet extends no more than about 4 or 5 Degrees nearly perpendicular to the Horizon.

The following Obſervations then made are here offered to the Public.

Thurſday, Octob. 26, at Evening,

	Deg.	M
Comets Long. in SCORPIO	29	00
—Latitude North. - - - -	19	00
—Right Aſcenſion. - - -	236	00
—Declination South. - - - -	1	00
—Angle of Elongation from the Sun about - - - -	10	00
—Aſcenſional-difference of Comet and Sun. - -	25	00

Which turn'd into time is 1h 40m equal to the time the Comet is behind, or comes to the Meridian later, than the Sun.

It ſets about two Degrees to the South of a due weſt Point, at 25 Minutes after 7 o'Clock.

Its *poſition* is near the back of the *Serpent*, about 35 Deg. Southwardly from *Arcturus*, a Star of the firſt Magnitude in the conſtellation *Bootes*; and ſets about 22 Minutes after it.

REMARKS, &c.

FROM Obſervation 'tis now pretty certain the Comet has not as yet wholly (and I ſhould think not partially) got into the Sun. Its place now in the heavens is 115 degrees (which is 25 more than a quarter of a circle) more eaſtwardly than when we left it, which was Sept. 13; and it is in reſpect of the Ecliptic (which is the proper ſtandard by which to eſtimate the true ſituation of the heavenly bodies) 43 deg. more northwardly than it then was; as appears from the difference of its Latitude then and now. It was then in 24 deg. 15 min. ſouth Latitude; 'tis now in 19 degrees north. Yet the parts of the earth to which it now runs vertical in its diurnal courſe are nearly the ſame as when laſt obſerv'd, the preſent courſe differing no more than 3 deg. and a half northwardly from the former; ſo that though its riſing and ſetting are nearly at the ſame points of the Compaſs in reſpect of our Horizon, yet in reſpect of the heavenly bodies it has made its way greatly to the north: having paſs'd the Sun on the ſouth ſide, from which it is now diſtant 28 deg. and a half north eaſtwardly, in ſuch ſort that a perſon to whom the Comet is vertical, would be to another to whom the Sun is vertical, nearly in the direction of a point E. N. E. one third north; and at a diſtance of about 2000 miles, meaſured on the earth's ſurface; and in caſe the Comet is now as far from us as the Sun is, its preſent diſtance from the Sun can be no leſs than 30000000 miles.——To determine the direction and velocity of the Comet in its preſent trajectory courſe, further obſervations are neceſſary.

N. S.

☞ ERRATA, In the Connecticut Courant, No. 251, Page 4, Col. 2, Lines 2d & 3d from the Top, for *inſtead of the real deſign of its members*, read, *the real deſign of ſome of its members*. Lines 4th & 5th of the ſame Col. read thus, *by public orations and diſſertations, &c.*

To be ſold at the Houſe of Mrs Margaret Cheenard, in Hartford,

GOOD Madeira and Liſbon WINE, Barbados RUM, ANNICESEED WATER, CHOCOLATE, SNUFF of the beſt Kind, &c. &c. &c.

STRAY'D or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt-Hartford, about the 3d or 4th inſt. a bay mare, about 14 hands high, both paces and trots, branded with the letter A on her left ſhoulder, and with the letters C B on her left thigh, not plain to be ſeen, lately had a wart cut off her breaſt, where is a ſmall ſcar or wart to be ſeen. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and (if ſtolen) ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS.

Eaſt Hartford, Oct 20 1769.

Preparing for the Preſs,

A ſhort SERMON,

of a new Kind, never preach'd, nor ever will be. The doctrinal Part to conſiſt of the Doctrine of the HOPKINTONIAN Scheme of Orthodoxy, collected from ſundry Books lately publiſhed, and ranged in their proper Order and Connection, without any Reaſonings in Support or Confutation of them; cloſed with an Application, and an Addreſs to the unconverted, ſuch as thoſe Doctrines do ſuggeſt, ſupport, and warrant. The doctrinal and applicatory Part of this Sermon will be wholly conſiſtent: the Application ariſing naturally and entirely out of the Doctrine. The whole will conclude with a ſhort Form of Prayer, for the Uſe of the unconverted Believers of this Scheme, which they may ſafely make, without lying againſt their own Belief or ſpeculative Sentiments.

☞ Subſcriptions for printing the above Piece, are taken in by the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD

By *E. Auſtin*,

[Near the Court Houſe in Hartford.]

The following articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweler's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteele Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Peter; Borax; Iron Rivet wire; fine binding ditto; Braſs Rivit wire; Moulding Sand; Rotten Stone; Pummice Stone; Sandever; Sand paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of putte; red and white Foil; cypher'd and white Stone Rings; cypher'd and white Stone rings ſet in Gold; ditto in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, Stone Broaches ſet in Silver. &c. &c. &c.

Doct. Uriah Rogers, jun.

Of Norwalk, in Fairfield County,

TAKES this method to inform the public, and particularly ſuch as are diſpoſed to take the Small-Pox by inoculation, that he has again opened his noted hoſpital, where he intends to carry on inoculation as long as any perſons appear to be inoculated; he intends to inoculate the ſummer thro'out; as he finds by conſtant experience that his patients never have it more favourable than in warm weather. He intends to have things in the beſt order poſſible, and the beſt attendance ſhall be given, both by Doctor and Nurſe, at the moderate expence of Four Pounds, L. M.

N. B. Said Rogers takes the patient at firſt, & puts him to no other expence. Dated Norwalk, 9th day of Octo. 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing-Office, Hartford.

That there is but one

Covenant, Whereof BAPTISM and the LORD's SUPPER are Seals, viz. The Covenant of Grace, proved from the Word of GOD, and the Doctrine of an external graceleſs Covenant, lately advanced by the Rev. Mr. MOSES MATHER; in a Pamphlet, entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God, &c.* Shewed to be an unſcriptural Doctrine.

To which is prefixed,

An Anſwer to a Dialogue concerning the *Half-Way-Covenant*;

Lately printed at New-London.

By JOSEPH BELLAMY, *D. D.*

JUST PUBLISHED,

A Collection of

Original PAPERS,

Which are intended to ſupport and elucidate the principal Facts related in the firſt Part of the HISTORY of MASSACHUSETS BAY, and may ſerve as an Appendix to it.

☞ *Subſcribers are deſired to ſend for their Books to* T. & J. Fleet, *at the Heart & Crown, in Cornhill,* BOSTON.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

An ANECDOTE of Importance.

OUR late venerable Sovereign told Lord Grenville, when conſulting him about the colonies, that he did not underſtand Colony matters; but he would have juſtice done them. And he kept his word: the colonies had juſtice done them, and were eaſy.

We doubt not but our beloved Sovereign his grandſon, will ſee juſtice done to his ſubjects and children in the colonies, and ſee and hear their own ſtate of their caſe, and not judge of them from the repreſentation of their enemies.

Mr. Francis Bernerd, now Sir Francis and Governor of the Maſſachuſetts, was the ſon of a private clergyman, a petty officer in our Spiritual courts, when he was raiſed to his preſent dignity. It is of conſequence, that thoſe whom it concerns ſhould conſider what our ſpiritual courts are; founded on the bottomleſs deep of the Canon law. Our fellow ſubjects in the colonies complain of this gentleman, for his haughty, injurious treatment, and miſrepreſentation of them. In judging between them, we need not to fear but juſtice will be done to a million of loyal ſubjects, & the character, education, principles, &c. of both parties be taken into the account. How few Proctors of our ſpiritual courts are fit to be made Governors or Viceroys! A.

BOSTON.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

By giving the following a Place in your Paper, you'l oblige your humble Servant, and will let the Public know in what an inſulting Manner I have been treated by John Mein.

I Having an account of three or four years ſtanding, which I often requeſted him for a ſettlement of, and he often promis'd he would do, if I wou'd wait till the next day, or ſome future time, which I did more than once (waiting upon expence as I live at Newbury-Port 10 miles from Boſton) but after all my waiting, when I did call, his meſſage to me was, he was buſy, was not to be ſpoke with, or the like; and being wearied out with ſuch treatment, I ſent him a line to let him know I was weary of calling to ſettle accounts, as I had been more than one year trying for it; that if he ſee cauſe to ſettle with me, and would by ſending a line let me know it, I would attend, otherwiſe I muſt be under the neceſſity of taking ſome other Meaſures; to which he ſent a verbal meſſage for me to call after dinner, which according to his meſſage I did. As ſoon as he ſaw me he aſk'd me in a very arrogant manner for my account which I readily gave him, and we ſettled accounts without much difficulty, and he gave me an order on his ſervant at the ſtore for the balance, which was about One Hundred & ten Pounds O. T. and as ſoon as I had given him my account ſigned, he turned himſelf to Mr. Hodgdon the foreman of his binding buſineſs, and ſaid to him, Do you know this man? pointing to me. Have you any acquaintance with him? &c. And ſaid to him, if you have any thing more to ſay to him, or do with him, I have no more to ſay to you, or the like. Then turning himſelf to his boy, ſaying, Will open that door; and then with the moſt horrible grins, grimaces, and his fiſt doubled, ſaid to me, Get out of my houſe you Raſcal: Get out of my houſe, never more to enter my door. What did you mean by ſending me that d—d inſolent letter to-day? and drove me out of doors with ſuch a vengeance as not to give me time to take my cloke with me (but Mr. Hodgdon was ſo kind as to throw it out of window to me)—As I had been inform'd that he keeps himſelf armed with Piſtols, &c. I made my eſcape upon principles of Self preſervation.

D. BAYLEY.

BASSETTERRE, (in St. Chriſtophers) Auguſt 9.

On Monday arrived an expreſs here, from Antigua; the William and Elizabeth, Capt. Bamfield, by whom we have an account that the Caraibes in St. Vincent, had aſſembled together, and obſtructed the people employed in making roads, &c. in conſequence of which James Hartly, Eſq; (an officer of the militia) was diſpatched to Antigua, in order to procure arms for the inhabitants, where he got 200 firelocks, and immediately proceed to this place. 'Tis ſaid he is to receive 300 ſtand of arms from hence.

CHARLESTOWN, (South Carolina) Sept. 14. Extract of a letter from Auguſta, dated the 12th inſt.

"A few days ago came adviſe by an expreſs, of the Spaniards having appeared before New Orleans, with a fleet of twenty two ſhips, and 4500 land forces, to take poſſeſſion of that place; a few days after which it was delivered up by the French Malecontents: It muſt, I think, be much more beneficial to Great Britain, having Spaniſh neighbours than French as it has too often experienced the intriguing temper of the latter, more particularly as the Spaniards brought with them 400,000 dollars, the greateſt part of which no doubt will centre in Florida."

Sept 5. This Morning the Officers and men of his Majeſty's 21ſt Regiment of Foot, who have been in this Province ſince January laſt, embarked on board the Tranſports Ship Mary, James Gordon, Maſter, Snow Sally, Richard Purſs, Maſter, and Brig Harriot, Charles Dawſon, Maſter, and will Sail To Morrow for St. Auguſtine, where, after they are landed, the Tranſports to take on board his Majeſty's 9th Rigment of Foot, and proceed to Cork.

All perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of Webſter Waters late of Hartford, deceas'd are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, with

JOHN THOMAS, *Adminiſtrator.*

Hartford, Oct. 20. 1769.

BROKE into the encloſure of the Subſcriber of Suffield ſome time ſince a Roan Mare Colt, about two years old, no brand. The owner on proving his property and pays charges, may have her again by applying to

JOHN LEAVITT.

Suffield, Oct. 20. 1769

Wanted Immediately,

A Journeyman Shoe Maker, that can be well recommended.—Such a one may have good encouragement by applying to

MOSES SMITH.

N. B. *A Quantity of choice SOLE LEATHER, and CALF SKINS, to be Sold by ſaid Smith.*

Harwinton, Oct. 7, 1769.

RUN Away on Friday the 29. Sept. from the ſubſcriber living in Harwinton, an Apprentice boy, named Ebenezer Worner, aged about 16 years, 5 feet 5 inches high had on when he went away a brown homeſpun coat, black broad cloth veſt, leather breeches, check't holland ſhirt, caſter hat, wears his own hare tied behind. Whoſoever takes up ſaid apprentice and returns him to his maſter, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

ISAAC CURTIS.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watſon.

T. Hopkins,

At his STORE, oppoſite the North-Meeting Houſe, Hartford.

HAS *juſt received a General Aſſortment of Engliſh* GOODS, *which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce in hand.*

N. B. Salt exchanged for Flax-Seed, at the above Store.

TO BE SOLD.

At the houſe of Moſes Butler in Hartford, the BRICK HOUSE, adjoining to the Great Bridge in ſaid Hartford, on Friday the 27th day of October inſt. at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at Public Vendue.

To be ſold at the ſame time and place, two pieces of LAND lying in the South Meadow in ſaid Hartford, now in the Poſſeſſion of Elijah Clap, being excellent Meadow Land.

ALSO, To be ſold at public Vendue, or private ſale, at the houſe of Nathaniel Porter in Eaſt-Windſor, on the third Tueſday of November next, ſix Pieces of Land in the Occupation of Thomas Elmer, Ten Acres of good Meadow, Ten Acres beſt upland Paſture near the Poſt Road, and the Reſidue large Tracts of well wooded and timbered Out Land. Alſo, four hundred Acres of Land lying on Mankezooſen Brook, in ſaid Eaſt Windſor, on which a good Sawmill was formerly erected.

Alſo, to be ſold, a Farm of one hundred Acres, and the third Part of a good Griſt-Mill in Hebron, in the Poſſeſſion of Joſeph Skinner. For Terms apply to

TITUS HOSMER.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber of Newington, on Monday night, the 2d. inſt. A Sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, four years old paſt, both paces and trots, white mane and tail, the main lately cut off ſhort, a blaze in his face, white feet, a ſmall white ſpot on each ſide of his neck, no brand.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and thief (if ſtole) and return him to the owner, and ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brou't to juſtice, ſhall have a handſome Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JOHN GOODRICH.

Glaſtenbury, Oct. 6, 1769.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt.

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

Litchfield, March 22, 1769.

Cal. Bull, ju.

Oppoſite the North End of the Court Houſe in Hartford,

WANTS a Quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will give Salt, or Engliſh Goods, of which he has an Aſſortment ſuitable to the Seaſon.

MONDAY. Nov. 6, 1769. Numb 255.
THE Connecticut COURANT.
Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

HARTFORD, Nov. 6.

Obſervations reſpecting the COMET, *(continued.)*

Sunday, October 29, at Evening.

Comets Longitude in	Deg.	min.
SAGITARIUS.	4	00
—Latitude North.	20	30
—Right-Aſcenſion.	242	00
—Declination	00	00
—Angle of Elongation from the Sun.	12	00
—Aſcenſional-difference, of Comet and Sun.	28	30

which reduced to time, is 1 H. 54M. And is equal to the Time, the Comet comes to the Meridian later than the Sun. It ſets in a due weſt Point, at 48 minutes after 7 o'Clock.

The *Tail* ſeems to extend about 2 deg. from the Nucleus, a little declining towards the ſouth, from a perpendicular to the Horizon.

REMARKS, &c.

I NEED only remark here, that for three days paſt the COMET has moved but about 3 degrees along in its *trajectory* courſe; 'tis now croſſing the Æquinoctial, therewith making an angle of about 12 deg. changing from a ſouthern to a northern declination. Its courſe being ſtill eaſtwardly, it increaſes its apparent diſtance from the Sun. At 50 minutes after ſun-riſe the Comet will be riſing at a due eaſt Point: at 54 minutes after one o'Clock P. M. it will be juſt about 42 deg. ſouth of the point, directly over our heads; and in a point about 13 deg. and half, directly north from where the. Sun is at noon, tho' inviſible to us.

N. S.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER,

A ſhort Deſcription of CORSICA. *Tranſlated from a French piece, written by* FREDERICK, *ſon of the late king* THEODORE, *who reſided a conſiderable time on that iſland, during the government of his father.*

THE iſland of Corſica was called by the Greeks Cyrnos, Terapne, or Corſis; by the Romans Corſica. It extends in length between the forty firſt and forty-third degrees of north latitude, and in breadth from twenty ſix degrees ten minutes to twenty ſeven degrees fifteen minutes eaſt longitude. It is computed to be an hundred and fifty miles in length, fifty in breadth, and three hundread and fifty two in circumference.

It is ſituated between the republic of Genoa to the north: the Eccleſiaſtical State to the eaſt; the iſland of Sardinia, from which it is ſeparated by a ſtrait only three leagues broad, on the ſouth; and the ſea of Province to the weſt. It is divided into two parts, called "Banda di dentro and Banda di fuori, or Di qua dai monti and Di la dai monti:" Baſtia "being the capital of that part called This "ſide the mountains;" and Ajaccio of that "beyond the mountains" Theſe diviſions are again ſubdivided into juriſdictions; the former into pieves, and the latter into villages.

The country is mountainous, the climate mild and temperate, the air healthful, and the ſoil remarkably fertile in all the neceſſaris of life. This iſland is full of wood, and is watered by number of ſprings and rivulets that give it a pleaſing verdure, and make it the moſt agreeable ſpot in the world. Its waters are clear and uncommonly wholeſome. It is alſo furniſhed with ſeveral rivers, the moſt conſiderable of which are the Guelo and the Tavinano. Its produce conſiſts of wine, oil, corn, with all ſorts of grain and pulſe, bees wax, honey, and fruts, ſuch as cheſnuts, walnuts, figs, oranges, citrons, and many other of delicous kinds. The land is ploughed, in this iſland, by oxen, which are ſmall and not very numerous; the Corſicans making no other uſe of them than that juſt mentioned, as they ſeldom eat beef, to which they prefer mutton or goat.

Almoſt all the mountains, excepting ſome of the higheſt, which are rocks buried in ſnow, are covered with a light ſandy earth, that is abundantly fertile when cultivated. Between theſe mountains are ſituated the moſt pleaſant valleys, which might be rendered by cultivation exceedingly fruitful; moſt of them being watered by large rivers or ſmaller ſtreams, whoſe courſe might be eaſily diverted; as all theſe valleys have declivities, along which ſerpantine brooks might convey the winding waters at pleaſure. The paſturage is rich and in great plenty, affording ſubſiſtence to numbers of cattle, and particularly to ſheep; theſe are almoſt all black, notwithſtanding their wool is very fine. Their flocks are never houſed, but are kept on the mountains, where they find ſufficient paſture, from the beginning of May to the month of October. At the approach of winter they are driven into the valleys, where it never ſnows, and where they alſo find ſufficient ſuſtenance; particularly on the declivity of the mountains, bordering on the ſea. The ſhepherds build themſelves occaſional huts, with the branches of trees; which they cover with ſtraw, and in which they reſide with their wives and children. They ſubſiſt chiefly on a milk diet, and are emigrants that have no fixed habitation, nor belong to any particular pariſh

There is alſo a prodigious number of ſwine, which are all black, like the wild boars, and are for the moſt Part of a mixed breed. There is alſo plenty of poultry and game. There are no wolves nor rabbits, but, on the other hand, there are a number of foxes. There is a wild animal reſembling a goat, which the inhabitants call muffoli. This creature is ſo nimble that he ſprings from one rock to another at an amazing diſtance; and is generally taken in a ſnare. By a very ſtrange ſingularity, however, he attaches himſelf to the firſt perſon who ſpits in his mouth; after which he follows him up and down like a ſpanial. There are mules and horſes; the latter, though ſmall, being well made, ſtrong, and ſpirited. Being extremely ſure footed, they traverſe the moſt difficult mountains without being ſhod, and run over rocks and ſtones without even ſtumbling. The dogs are ſo prodigiouſly large and ſtrong, that they ſet upon the wild boars, and always overpower them.

There is a great quantity of oak in this iſland; of which the Genoeſe build the ſhips which they diſpoſe of to other European powers. Almoſt all the ſhips of war at Toulon are built at Genoa with Corſican timber; that city being juſtly to be regarded as the French ſhip yard in the Mediterranean. Mulberry trees abound in Corſica, where they make much ſilk, that the Genoeſe fabricate the greateſt part of their damaſks and velvets. The French alſo make uſe of a great quantity in their manufactures at Lyons.

There are mines of iron, lead, copper, and ſilver, quarries of marble, and beds of ſaltpetere. There is in particular a lake called Stagno di Diana, in which the ſalt is formed of itſelf by the heat of the ſun. On the mountains is found a kind of rock chryſtal, which is tranſparent, and ſo hard that it will ſtrike fire againſt ſteel. The Corſicans generally uſe it as flints to their fire arms: It is very remarkable that evey piece of this chryſtal has naturally five ſides, as if it had been regularly cut by a lapidary. On Mount Gradacoio are two lakes, called Creno and Ino, the firſt of which are ſopy, and ſo hot, that upon throwing a dog into them, and letting him remain ſome time, the fleſh comes off his bones and leaves only a ſkeleton. The water of the ſecond is ſo cold, that if a bottle of red wine be immerſed in it for a few minutes, the liquor looſes its colour as well as taſte, aſſuming the qualities of the water. Toward the middle of the iſland is a rivulet called Reſtonica, a pretended corruption of the Lattin words res unica whoſe waters have indeed a very remarkable quality; if a piece of wood be left in it for a few hours, it becomes quite white; the ruſtieſt iron, under the ſame circumſtances, ſoon appearing as if it was ſilvered.

The ſea coaſts of Corſica abound alſo in fiſh and coral; the eſtabliſhed fiſheries of the latter being in the gulf of Ajaccio and the ſtraits of Bonifacio.

This fine country is nevertheleſs but poorly peopled; thoſe inteſtine wars which have ſo many ages ſubſiſted among the inhabitants having contributed to its depopulation. At preſent it is computed they amount only to two hundred and thirty thouſand.

In Pliny's time there were no leſs than three and thirty towns in the iſland; at this time there are only nine; theſe are Baſtia, San Fiorenzo, Calvi, Ajaccio, Bonifacio, Porto Vecchio, Aleria, Mariana, and Corte; all which are built with great ſymmetry and proportion.

Corte is ſituated almoſt in the centre of the iſland, the others on the ſea coaſts having very commodious havens for the ſecurity of ſhipping. The ports of Bonifacio, PortoVecchio, and Ajaccio, particularly the latter, are the moſt convenient and advantageous. This laſt is in the weſt of the iſland, and is, beyond contradiction, one of the largeſt, fineſt, and ſafeſt ſea ports in the Mediterranean. As to its capacity, all the fleets in Europe might ride in it with ſecurity againſt every wind that blows. Ships of the greateſt burthen alſo might anchor, careen, and refit with the greateſt convenience, and without the leaſt danger. It would alſo be very eaſy to fortify its entry in ſuch a manner as to ſecure it effectually againſt any hoſtile attack.

Under the dependance of Corſica, and at the diſtance of nine leagues, is Caparia, a little iſland about four leagues in circumference, and abounding in goats and wine. Its capital is defended by a caſtle built at the top of an hill, ſufficiently ſtrong both towards ſea & land, but much ſtronger by nature than art.

This is a conciſe detail of the principal circumſtances relative to the iſland of Corſica; circumſtances ſo little known that I was induced on that conſideration to pen theſe memoirs, in order to acquaint the world with a number of facts, hitherto miſrepreſented, obſcured, or totally unknown. It may poſſibly happen that ſome ſovereign prince or able miniſter, informed by what I have ſaid of the fertility and advantages of this country, may entertain deſigns for the happineſs of this people, and the proſperity of their own.

LONDON, Auguſt 4.

The following Addreſs to the Freememn and Inhabitants of the City of Briſtol, has been publiſhed in the Briſtol Gazette, and may be conſidered as an Addreſs to the whole Kingdom, as every County, City, Town and Borough, is equally concerned in this preſent Criſis,

FELLOW CITIZENS,

I Call upon you in behalf of my K—g and my country——As ye regard your own ſafety and welfare—as ye regard the ſafety and Welfare of poſterity—as ye regard the glorious privileges, ſo dearly purchaſed by the blood of your anceſtors; and as ye regard that moſt ſtrict account you muſt give of your actions, at the tremendous bar of GOD,——open your eyes!

Awake, my fellow citizens, awake!——Take the alarm from the metropolis.——Let the example of the Livery of London fill you with emulation. Regard not the black and gloomy complexion of the times, nor the baſe efforts of a deſpicable miniſtry; but let there be a glorious ſtruggle which ſhall be the foremoſt in the grand undertaking of preſenting a loyal and affectionate petition to our good and excellent King, dreſſed in the ſweet language of truth, expreſſing the real grievances of his diſtreſſed ſubjects, and declaring the free ſentiments of a bold and brave people.

Thus you will deal faithfully with your King, your country, yourſelves, your poſterity—Thus you will have the ſatisfaction of being the happy inſtruments of reſtoring a ſinking nation. And finally of baniſhing into total obſcurity every ſycophant of ſlavery and oppoſition.

The triumph of our brethren in London over an abandoned ———, is an event unſpeakably joyous. I hope the foundation of bribery and corruption have received a ſhock by the ſpirited conduct of the patriotic Livery, which will at length terminate in their total deſtruction. Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights, the generous plan of power delivered down, from age to age (the price of ſo much blood) by your renowned forefathers! Let your indignation riſe againſt the deceivers of your King, and the plunderers of your country! Let the anxiety you feel for your own ſecurity, as well as for the ſafety and happineſs of your poſterity, ſtimulate you in the glorious cauſe of liberty. Rouſe, my countrymen! rouſe! lay your grievances at the foot of the throne. You have a King who is the father of his people, who only wants to *know* in order to *redreſs* your complaints. Above all, forget not ardently to implore the removal of thoſe who have, with unremitted eagerneſs and fury, not only attempted to annihilate the importance of the merchants, traders and manufacturers; but alſo meditate the deſtruction of that conſtitution, to which you are indebted for the moſt valuable bleſſing of this life,——your FREEDOM.

CHARLSTOWN, (So. Carolina.) Aug. 31

We are told, that one of the paſſengers in the laſt ſhip from London, came over on purpoſe to contract, through the Continent, for Raw Hides; But, if ſuch is his buſineſs, he will moſt certainly be diſappointed.

We are alſo told, that there are ſeveral agents employ'd to purchaſe all the Hemp made in America, in order to ſave us the trouble of manufacturing that commodity as well as leather

NEW-YORK, October 29.

On Sunday laſt, a Meſſenger from Shrewſbury came to town with the following melancholy Account, viz. That on Friday Evening laſt, the Wind being Southerly and moderate, and the Weather having been ſome Time very thick and foggy, The *Live Oak* a fine large Sloop, belonging to Mr. Jacobus Van Zant, of this City Merchant, Capt. Foy Maſter from Spaniſh St. Domingo, bound in to this Port, being nearer the land than they imagined, had the Miſfortune to run a ground on Squan Beach, a little to the Weſtward of Shrewſbury Inlet, where the Veſſel, being deeply laden, and a large Swell from Sea, ſetting right on upon the Beach, in a few Thumps the Veſſel went all to Pieces and was intirely loſt, with all her Cargo, which was very valuable, conſiſting of Sugars, Mahogany, &c and upwards of 20 000 Dollars in Specie; and of the People—— 4 only eſcaped with Life, viz the Mate, two Seamen and a Spaniſh Merchant, who were caſt aſhore on the Beach where they found themſelves next Morning but could give no Account how they got there. They were terribly bruiſed and mangled, eſpecially the Merchant, who was ſtark naked, had his Fleſh miſerably torne and by lying ſo long in the Water, turn'd pale reſembling that of a dead Corps, and ſcare any Skin left on his Back: The reſt of the People, 14 in Number were all unfortunately drown'd, among whom was Mr. Campbell Super Cargo of the Veſſel, Nephew to Mr. Van Zant, a young Gentleman of whom his Friends had great Expectations, of an amiable Character, highly eſteem'd and much lamented by all that knew him, alſo the Family of the unhappy Spaniſh Merchant, (conſiſting of his Wife, his Son, about 8 years of Age, and his Daughter a young Lady about 16 or 17) who is by this diſtreſſing Stroke of Providence at once deprived of all his Fortune and Family. We expect a more particular Account of this melancholy Event, on the return of Mr. Van Zant, who Yeſterday ſat out for Shrewſbury.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, May 3 1769.

"The times make every body haul cloſe, and dread to deal with ſo ſevere a mother country; therefore, we patch and pinch, that ſhe may feel the difference between tenderneſs and cruelty to her children; that her prudence may teach her, that ſlaves can never be ſo uſeful as her affectionate decendants. For this reaſon if I ſend for a few goods, they ſhall be but very few. My family, as yet untaught at once to put on the ruſſet gown, or drink the tea of our gardens, may poſſibly make a few articles neceſſary, but not one that bears a duty payable here, will I ever ſend for until my own repreſentatives ſhall lay a tax upon them, and tea, that I cannot get, clear of your duty, I will never drink—Some other ſhip may bring this little invoice.

"Our aſſembly is meeting; I am not one of them, but I believe every member is ſo convinced of the determinations of his conſtituents, that the man who gives a tittle of his liberty, muſt do it at the hazard of ——, and I am certain there is not a Briton in the world but muſt applaud the reſolution; for a people, not born to ſlavery, cannot diveſt themſelves of the feelings of thoſe entitled to the ſame freedom with them in any manner going to be deprived of it. Aſk me for aſſiſtance and give me the reaſon why, I am ready to grant it to the laſt ſhilling; but take it not out of my pocket, for I am ready to die to protect it: And this your ſupercilious baſhaws, truly call, a rebellious diſpoſition——All England, then, have been conſtantly rebellious, for her hiſtory is full of this reſolution.——O dreadful meaſure formed only to diſunite, at once the moſt affectionate and moſt powerful people on earth."

WILLIAMSBURGH, Sept. 21.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend here, dated July 12, 1769.

"As to political conduct of your country, you have the approbation of every Engliſhman; nor was your addreſs to the King treated with that diſreſpect which had been ſhewn on former like occaſions. In ſhort, the acts already paſt to the injury of America, are to be repealed, and no more ſuch attempted for future. This you may rely on, as I have ſuch information as puts the truth of it beyond a doubt."

From the MASSACHUSETS GAZETTE.

Mr. DRAPER, *October* 23 1769.

YOU may inform the Public, that the New York Cometographer was under a *miſtake* at leaſt, when he imagined thoſe "conſtellations of dark *Maculæ ſpopts*," as he is pleaſed to term them, which he lately obſerved on the Sun's diſk, were the leſs combuſtible parts of the late Comet fallen into the Sun, and burſt in pieces. The COMET is now ſafe and found on the eaſtern ſide of the Sun.——————He was laſt Evening in about 24° m. and 10° North latitude, near the right claw of Scorpio. It ſets between 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening. From its ſituation in reſpect to the Earth, its Tail is now ſcarce vibſile.

NEW-YORK November 2.

The following further particulars, relating to the loſs of the LIVE OAK, Capt FOY, are come to Hand ſince our laſt, viz

The veſſel had on board 2600 Buſhels of Salt, ſome large Logs of Mahogany, &c. In about 9 Hours ſhe beat to pieces. The Perſons drown'd, we hear were; Richard Foy, Maſter; John Campbell, Supercargo; Joſeph Hayner, Henry Williams John Sample, and John Lahay, Seamen; John Abbit, James Sands, a German and his Wife, another married Woman, with her Daughter of 18, and her Son of 9 Years old, Paſſengers: and a Negro Boy (belonging to Mr. Campbell) The Mate Robert Hog; with Joſhua Mariner, and Cornelius Thompſon, ſeamen, got aſhore on ſome of the Plank of the Veſſel, as did alſo a German, Huſband to one of the Women, and Father to the young Woman and Boy that were drowned, on the Bows.

The Bodies of the Capt and Mr Campbell, as alſo of 10 more were taken up on the Beach, and decently buried.

BOSTON, Nov. 2. 1769.

On Saturday laſt a Perſon who was ſuppoſed to have given information to ſome of the Officers of the Cuſtoms, of certain Goods which have been lately ſeiz'd, was ſought after and perſued, and towards Evening taken and carried into King-ſtreet, and a Cart was ſoon provided for him, his Cloaths except his Breeches pulled or torn off, his Body firſt tarred and then feathered. He was required to ſtand up with a Lanthorn in his Hand, and in this Manner was carted firſt to the South, then to the North, and then to the Weſt Part of the Town, and ſo back to King Street, where he was ſet at liberty. Numbers of People perhaps ſome Thouſands were gathered together, and they ordred the Inhabitants to put Lights in their Windows, as they paſs'd, which in general was comply'd with. Upon proper Notice to the Commanding Officer of His Majeſty's Forces in the Town, orders were iſſued, and the Men were all in Arms at the ſeveral Barracks and Guard Houſes. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor met with ſuch of his Majeſty's Council as were in Town, and as many of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace as could be ſeaſonably convened at the Council Chamber, but ſoon after the Tumult gradually ſubſided, the People diſperſed, and before Nine o'Clock the Town was perfectly quiet.

Whilſt the People were collecting, an Affray happened between J. Mein and certain Gentlemen who ſuppoſed themſelves reflected on in his Chronicle of Thurſday, tho' not publiſhed till Saturday. But as there has been no Proſecution or Examination we cannot give any authentic Account of it.—In general we learn that his Publications on that day, in addition to what he had before publiſhed, incenſed the People againſt him, and as he was coming from his Bookſtore, with his Partner, he was "catechiſed" by one who had been reflected upon, ſeveral Perſons collected, he then drew out a piſtol, cock'd it, and preſented it, at the ſame time retreated backwards, up King Street, and ſeeing the People cloſe upon him, he turned, and ran to the Main Guard for Protection; having got ſafe into the entry door, he fired off his Piſtol, which tore the Sleeve of a Soldier's Coat, but whether with a Bullet or only a Wad we cannot ſay. Application being made to Mr. Juſtice Dana, a Warrant was iſſued & Search made, but he could not be found.

We hear that the Perſons principally concerned in carting the Informer as before related, would not have engag'd in it on a Saturday Evening, if a queſtion had not been ſtarted, whether the Man could LEGALLY be kept in cuſtody till Monday.

When the Informer was carrying to Liberty-Tree, juſt as they paſs'd Mein & Fleeming's Printing Office, a Gun was fired from one of the Windows, which provoked ſome of the People in the Rear, who ruſhed into the Office, to ſearch for the Perſon that fired, but did not find any one therein; they found two or three Guns loaded, which they brought out, and took under their Care.

NEW-HAVEN:

The Names of the Gentlemen, nominated by the Votes of the Freemen of the Colony of Connecticut, to ſtand for Election in May next, are as follow, viz. The Honorable Jonathan Trumbull, Hon. Matthew Griſwold, Hezekiah Huntington, Shubael Conant, Eliſha Sheldon, Eliphalet Dyer, Jabez Huntington, William Pitkin, Roger Sherman, Robert Walker, Abraham Davenport, William Samuel Johnſon, Hon Thomas Fitch, Ebenezer Silliman, John Cheſter, Jabez Hamlin, Eſquires, Capt. Zebulon Weſt, Capt. Oliver Wolcott, and Col. Nathan Whiting.

Laſt Saturday Night died very ſuddenly, Samuel Sherman, Eſq; of the Pariſh of Weſt Haven, in this Town.

Thurſday, the Twenty Third Inſtant, is appointed a Day of public Thankſgiving throughout this Colony.

HARTFORD, Nov. 6.

Laſt Tueſday Morning, about 8 o'Clock, departed this Life, after a long Courſe of Illneſs, Captain JOHN COLEMAN of this Place, in the 42d Year of his Age—His Remains were decently interred the Day following.

Laſt Friday the General Aſſembly of this Colony, broke up at New-Haven, having finiſhed the Buſineſs of the Fall Seſſions.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Colony of Connecticut, convened at New Haven, 2d Thurſday of October 9th George III 1769.

RESOLVED,

THAT this Houſe do highly approve the Conduct of the Merchants of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, Connecticut, New-York, Pennſylvania, and all the other Colonies, who, in theſe critical Times, have made ſo noble a ſtand, to ſave the Liberties of this Country, by refuſing to import ſeveral Britiſh Manufactures, until the Revenue Laws are repealed; thereby ſacrificing their private Fortunes to the Cauſe of Liberty, from ſuch truly patriotic Views, as ought to tranſmit their Memories with diſtinguiſhed Honor to the lateſt Poſterity—and ordered, That the Clerk of the Houſe be directed to cauſe a Copy of this Reſolve to be publiſhed in the ſeveral News Papers in this Colony.

Teſt. WILLIAMS WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

The foregoing is a true Copy, extracted from the Journal of the Houſe.

Atteſt. *William Williams,* C. D R.

The PRINTERS to their CUSTOMERS.

WOuld inform that by Reaſon of the unexpected & Perſevering Negligence of far the greater Part of our Cuſtomers, in reſpect of Payment, or ballancing Accounts, we are obliged to think of diſcontinuing the Publication of our weekly Paper; which, unleſs prevented by previous Settlements, we have determined will take Place on the 11th of December next, which will compleat the fifth Year ſince its firſt Publication.

We beg Leave to addreſs our delinquent Cuſtomers, in the Language of Civility, and with a Deference due to the Character of Perſons, either of Probity, Honeſty and Veracity, or, of Humanity, Honor, and Ingenuity; in either of which, we are aſſured they will take no Offence, at our once more calling upon them for a Settlement. As we have, Gentlemen, been at great Expence to ſerve you, we would entreat of you, *for once*, to take into your Conſideration, on the one Hand, the *trifling Conſequence* it would be *to you*, to pay the ſum of *only* Six Shillings, *per Ann.* eſpecially if paid when it firſt becomes due; and on the the other, how *intereſting* a Matter it is *to us*, that you ſhould thus do; eſpecially conſidering we have (relying on your Encouragement, as it were) riſk'd the Support of ourſelves and Families on this Footing;—and alſo, as the Continuance of the Buſineſs of Printing in this Place does *entirely* depend upon it.

We aſſure our Cuſtomers, that ſince the Commencement of the Partnerſhip between us, we have not received from them, upon an Average, ſo much as Two Shillings out of Six, of what has been due from them; which has not been ſufficient even to defray the Expence of *clean Paper*, we have uſed in the Buſineſs. And as our Capital is very ſmall, and as (to oblige our Cuſtomers) we have run ourſelves deeply in Debt; ſo we are ſorry to tell them, that, without the requeſted Relief, we muſt be *obliged* to ſerve them *no longer* than the Time forementioned. Their ſettling, or not ſettling with us, therefore, by that Time, we can do no other than conſtruct as the Language of their Hearts, as to whether they mean to have us continue the Paper longer or not.

We ſtand ready to receive our Dues in Caſh, Country Produce, or their Obligations: Or if they have any Method more reaſonable to propoſe, we ſtand ready to hear them.

Our having repeatedly, (tho' almoſt fruitleſsly) reminded you of theſe Matters, will amply apologize for the Plainneſs with which we now treat them. We hope we ſhall not be obliged to offer you any further Trouble of this Kind——And that by the Favour of our Cuſtomers, we may be able ſo to diſcharge our own Obligations, as to ſerve them and the Public in a better Manner than we have hitherto been able to do, by continuing the Buſineſs in this Place.

Nor would we here diſmiſs the Subject, without firſt paying our thankful Acknowledgments of the Favours of many of our Cuſtomers, who have not only favoured us with their Cuſtom, but have alſo been to a good Degree punctual, as well as generous in ſettling their Accounts according to previous Engagements. We are their's, and the Public's Humble Servants,

GREEN & WATSON.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons in Arrears in the Town of Simſbury, are deſired to make Payment to Capt. *Jonathan Humphrys*; and thoſe in the Town of Suffield, to Mr. *Seth Auſtin*, with whom their reſpective Accounts are left——and at the Time limitted above, we will ſend for our Pay, and hope not to be diſappointed of receiving.

☞ Thoſe that live near, and chooſe to pay in Wood, are deſired not to omit bringing of it by the Time before mentioned.

Hartford, 4 Nov. 1769.

We the Subſcribers being appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, Commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Ebenezer Mix, of Hartford deceas'd we therefore hereby notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims to us, on the laſt Tueſdays of Nov. and Dec. next, at one o'Clock on each of ſaid days, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Ebenezer Mix, in Hartford deceas'd, as we will attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid days at ſaid place. np

Timothy Seymour,
George Kellogg. } Commiſſioners.

TO BE SOLD.

A Lot of Land lying in the Pariſh of Wintonbury, in Windſor, containing about eight acres, with a ſmall DWELLING HOUSE, a large Tan houſe and a Shoemaker's ſhop thereon; together with a good orchard, of upwards of 40 trees, and within about half a mile of the meeting houſe, a Black-Smith, a Cloathier, a Saw and Griſt mill, and a Coopers Shop—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above, may know the terms, by applying to PHINEAS LOOMIS of Wintonbury, or ASHBEL WELLS of Hartford Weſt-Diviſion.

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TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber of Litchfield, on the 22d inſt. an Iron-gray Mare, about 14 and half hands high, both paces and trots, four years old paſt, no brand. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to

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Litchfield, Oct. 30, 1769.

SAVANNAH (in Georgia) Auguſt 23.

As advice has been received, that the addreſs of the Commons Houſe of aſſembly of this Province, of the 24th day of December laſt, to our moſt gracious Sovereign, has been, by the Agent, delivered to the Secretary of State for America, to be preſented to his Majeſty, it is thought not improper now to publiſh it.

TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble ADDRESS of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province of Georgia.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVERIEGN,

YOUR dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of Georgia, with the greateſt humility, beg leave to preſent to your ſacred preſon, the grivences that this province labours under, by the late acts of parliament of Great Britain, for raiſing a Revenue in America. Equally attached by intereſt, principle, and affection, for our mother-country, we readily acknowledge a conſtitutional ſubordination to its ſupreme legiſlature; at the ſame time, with inexpreſſible concern, we muſt lament, that, by their impoſition of internal taxes, we are deprived of the privilege, which, with humble deference, we apprehend to be our indubitable right, that of granting away our own property, and are thereby prevented from a ready compliance with any requiſition your Majeſty may graciouſly pleaſe to make, and which, to the utmoſt extent of our ſmall abilities, we have always moſt chearfully obeyed.

From your Majeſty's equity, wiſdom, and paternal regard for the rights and liberties of your ſubjects, however remote, we flatter ourſelves with, and firmly rely upon redreſs in this our unhapy ſituation. And as we of this province experience your Majeſty's particular countenance and protection, in our preſent infant ſtate, for which we are impreſſed with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude, ſo we moſt fervently hope, and doubt not, we ſhall alſo experience, in general with our ſiſter colonies, on this occaſion, freſh marks of your Majeſty's royal juſtice and attention to the ſupplications of your diſtreſſed ſubjects.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that none of your numerous ſubjects can, or do more ardently wiſh and pray for, a continuance of your auſpicious reign, and that your lateſt poſterity may happily rule over a free, grateful, and loyal people, throughout your wide extended empire, than your faithful Commons of Georgia.

By Order of the Houſe.

N. W. JONES, Speaker.

Commons Houſe of Aſſembly 24th Dec. 1769.

The Brigantine Prince George, Capt. Martain, from London for St. Auguſtine, was loſt about 27 days ago in the night upon a reef about ten miles to the northward of the bar. We hear the veſſel and cargo are entirely loſt.

The Ship Lion, Capt. Irvine, belonging to London, having on board about 450 hogſheads of ſugar, was caſt away the 30th of laſt month, on Arrikabas reef on the North ſide of Jamaica.

To be ſold at the Houſe of Mrs Margaret Chenevard, in Hartford,

GOOD Madeira and Liſbon WINE, Barbados RUM, ANNICESEED WATER, CHOCOLATE, SNUFF of the beſt Kind, &c. &c. &c.

* * *

Preparing for the Preſs.

A ſhort SERMON,

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Printed by Green and Watſon.

MONDAY, Nov. 13, 1769.

THE

Connecticut

Containing the freſheſt Advices

An Epitaph on the Honorable *WILLIAM PITKIN,* Eſq; the late governor of *Connecticut,* who died the firſt of October, 1769

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Or richeſt fruits of heavenly grace,
Such excellence, as moſt endears
To heaven and earth with prayers and tears,
The Public and domeſtic ſigh,
Or ſons of want's diſtreſsful cry,
Avail to ſtay the hand of Death,
The Patriot ſtill had bleſs'd the earth.
But naught can change the ſentence juſt,
That turns the ſons of men to duſt,
Nor worth, nor prayers, nor grace, nor ſtate,
He dies and ſhares the common fate.
Tho' dark to ſenſe, the chriſtian's faith,
O'er natures ruins ſoil'd in death
From earthly toil, the ſaint releas'd,
Aſcends with joy to heavenly reſt.
Mean while his fleſh in CHRIST ſecure,
Sleeps here, 'till time ſhall be no more,
'Till GOD's eternal day ſhall riſe,
And ſhine around his waking eyes.
His influence here is loſt in death,
But precious memory ſtill on earth,
Moſt uſeful leſſons will ſupply—
Teach *how to live* and *how to die.*

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From a late LONDON Paper.

To the PRINTER.

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I would by no means, Mr. PRINTER, have given either you or myſelf the trouble of this letter, if the ſubject was not a matter of ſome conſequence, not only to my family, but to many families in this metropolis who have no dependence but their induſtry and who ſhould endeavour to gain the good opinion of every body, inſtead of being abſurdly ſedulous to create enemies. My huſband, Sir, is a Shopkeeper and had the happineſs of giving general ſatisfaction to many perſons of the firſt conſequence. We were going on very proſperouſly, till the late fatal diſſentions *converted* or rather as *Scrub* in the Stratagem phraſes it, perverted one of the beſt Haberdaſhers into one of the worſt Politicians exiſting.

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SAVANNAH (in Georgia) Auguſt 23

As advice has been received, that the addreſs of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of this Province, of the 24th day of December laſt to our moſt gracious Sovereign, has been, by the Agent, delivered to the Secretary of State for America to be preſented to his Majeſty, it is thought not improper now to publiſh it.

To THE KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

The humble ADDRESS of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of the Province of Georgia

MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,

YOUR dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of Georgia with the greateſt humility beg leave to preſent to your ſacred perſon, the grievences that this province labours under, by the late acts of parliament of Great Britain for raiſing a Revenue in America. Equally attached by intereſt, principle, and affection, for our mother-country, we readily acknowledge a conſtitutional ſubordination to its ſupreme legiſlature; at the ſame time with inexpreſſible concern, we muſt lament, that, by their impoſition of internal taxes we are deprived of the privilege, which, with humble deference, we apprehead to be our indubitable right, that of granting away our own property, and are thereby prevented from a ready compliance with any requiſition your Majeſty may graciouſly pleaſe to make and which, to the utmoſt extent of our ſmall abilities, we have always moſt chearfully obeyed.

From your Majeſty's equity, wiſdom, and paternal regard for the rights and liberties of your ſubjects, however remote, we flatter ourſelves with and firmly rely upon redreſs in this our unhapy ſituation. And as we of this province experience your Majeſty's particular countenance and protection, in our preſent infant ſtate, for which we are impreſſed with the deepeſt ſenſe of gratitude ſo we moſt fervently hope, and doubt not, we ſhall alſo experience, in general with our ſiſter colonies on this occaſion, freſh marks of your Majeſty's royal juſtice and attention to the ſupplications of your diſtreſſed ſubjects.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that none of your numerous ſubjects can, or do more ardently wiſh and pray for, a continuance of your auſpicious reign, and that your lateſt poſterity may happily rule over a free, grateful, and loyal people, throughout your wide extended empire, than your faithful Commons of Georgia.

By Order of the Houſe.
N. W. JONES, Speaker.

Commons Houſe of Aſſembly 24th Dec. 1769.

The Brigantine Prince George, Capt. Martain, from London for St. Auguſtine, was loſt about 17 days ago in the night upon a reef about ten miles to the northward of the bar. We hear the veſſel and cargo are entirely loſt.

The Ship Lion, Capt. Irvine, belonging to London, having on board about 450 hogſheads of ſugar, was caſt away the 30th of laſt month, on Arrikabas reef on the North ſide of Jamaica.

To be ſold at the Houſe of Mrs. Margaret Cheenvard in Hartford.

GOOD Madeira and Liſbon WINE, Barbados RUM, ANNICESEED WATER, CHOCOLATE, SNUFF of the beſt Kind, &c. &c. &c.

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H A R T F O R D:
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Numb. 256.

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The moment theſe unhappy feuds broke out, my huſband, who has had a tolerable education was too much a good Engliſhman to mind his own affairs any longer; he felt the moſt patriotic regard for the happineſs of his poor country, and ſet himſelf ſeriouſly down to write Letters for the News papers. Inſtead of employing his pen to the adjuſtment of his books, he exerciſed it on the nature of *General Warrants*; and inſtead of drawing out Bills, which were neceſſary to be collected, he was conſtantly drawing up invectives againſt the Adminiſtration. In vain, Sir, did I argue with him upon the Miſapplication of his time, and the dangerous tendency of Negligence in his buſineſs; he conſidered my reaſoning as an inſult to his public ſpirit, and looked upon my concern for the main chance, as a baſe indifference to the national Proſperity. Nay, Sir, not content with this, whenever he condeſcended to ſerve in the ſhop he paid no attention to any but thoſe whoſe principles he imagined conſonant to his own, and would addreſs a Lady on the *ſeizure of Papers*, when ſhe only come in to beſpeak a new bonnet or order her a pair of ruffles.

This mode of acting, joined to the perſonal diſreſpect, he occaſionally manifeſted to the wives or daughters of people who diſſented from his political ſentiments, ſoon gave univerſal diſguſt, and ſome of his beſt friends, expoſtulated with him very ſeriouſly on the abſurdity of this conduct. Remonſtrances however, were to no purpoſe, he ſtill perſiſted in his prepoſterous behaviour, and very cavalierly told ſuch as kindly adviſed him for his good, that they were bribed to *take him off* by the Miniſtry. To be ſure the intereſt of a Haberdaſher, was a matter of prodigious moment to Government, and therefore it was highly probable, that every artifice ſhould be uſed to detach him from the cauſe of popularity. Notwithſtanding the ſelf evident ſtupidity of ſuch an imagination, he reported upon all occaſions, that the Adminiſtration were determined to deſtroy him, if he did not immediately abandon the defence of his country. As his cuſtomers decreaſed, he never ſuppoſed that they decreaſed thro' the extravagance of his own folly, but thro' the machinations of the Treaſury, and as they went into a rival ſhops before his face, he would gravely aſſert, that every article they bought was purchaſed with the money of the Public.——As I found him irreclaimable in his Patriotiſm, and had repeatedly experienced the inefficacy of reaſoning, I endeavoured to prevent, if poſſible, the fatal effects of it, and therefore made a perſonal application to many Ladies, who had withdrawn their buſineſs, and ſolicited the renewal of their protection. This ſtep, which was apparently dictated by Prudence, gave inconceivable offence to my huſband. He reproached me in the ſtrongeſt terms with turpitude, in courting the Enemies of my Country; and inſiſted, that the wife of a man who ſcorned to have an obligation to Government itſelf, ſhould be above the Infamy of crouching to its dependents.—For his part he looked upon ſilence at ſuch a criſis to be highly criminal; and tho' as a Tradeſman, it might argue wiſdom to conceal his ſentiments, ſtill as an Engliſhman, it was his duty to be mindful of the general good——He might be poor, but he would be virtuous;——and exclaimed with *Cato* that he ſhould have bluſhed to ſtand ſecure,

" *And flouriſh in a Civil War.*" Such, Sir, has been our ſituation for ſome time; but the ſtate of our affairs is now become ſo alarming, that I cannot conceal my apprehenſions any longer; the people whom we thought rivited in a manner to our ſhop, complain of being ill-treated, and tell us that they can purchaſe much better goods on much eaſier terms at other places. This, Mr. Printer is unhappily too true; my huſband will not employ the beſt workmen, but the moſt public ſpirited, and he chearfully gives a price to a patriotic Weaver for an inferior commodity, which he refuſes to a man of moderate principles, for what is really excellent. By this means, the little we ſet out with, is amazingly diminiſhed, and what is yet worſe, we are indebted in ſums conſiderably beyond the amount even of our original capital. Ruin, Mr. Printer, inevitable ruin ſtares us in the face, and my huſband is ſtill inſenſible, nay he is a man of ſuch conſequence, as to be obnoxious to Government, and tells me when his name is in the Gazette, it will give him a glorious opportunity of publiſhing a Letter againſt the Duke of Grafton.

As I have no motive for troubling you with this letter, Mr. Printer, but to prevent other Tradeſmen from the folly of imitating the ridiculous example of my huſband, give me leave in this place to tell our mechanical Patriots, that the beſt way of promoting the intereſt of their country will be to mind their own buſineſs. In every Adminiſtration they will be ſure of taxes and oppreſſion; but they will have little reaſon to exclaim at the diſhoneſty of Government, if they render themſelves ſpiritedly unable to behave honeſtly to their own Creditors. Such are my ſetiments, Sir, and ſuch I dare ſay are the ſentiments of every diſpaſſionate mind, as well as of,

Your conſtant Reader,
BARBARA BALLANDINE.

BOSTON.

By Letters from Cardinerſton, alias Cobbiſconte, on Kennebeck River dated the 18th ult. we learn, that on Tueſday the 17th, 4 Minuets before 12 o'clock they had there a ſmart Shock of an EARTHQUAKE, which laſted a Minute: It was inſtantly followed with a violent Hurricane of Wind from the N. W. & by W. which continued all that Day. The next Day exactly at the ſame Hour and Minute, viz. 4 Minutes before 12 o'clock there was another Shock harder than that on the preceding Day; it threw the Pewter off the Shelves, and the Ground appeared to move in Waves, and ſeem'd to come from N. W.

On Monday laſt two Indians came to this town from Kennebeck, and immediately waited upon his Honor the Lieutenant Governor and produced to him a paſsport from his Excellency Governor Carleton, dated at Quebec, which place they left about ſeven weeks ago: They belong to a tribe or ſmall body of Indians who are ſeated upon the river St. Charles near Quebec, and came by the way of the river Chaudiere from the head whereof they croſſed over a carrying place of about three quarters of a French league, which brought them into a ſmall lake that has communication with the river Kennebeck and the reſt of their paſſage to FortHalifax was interrupted only by rapid falls, which obliged them to carry their canoe now and then a very few rods upon the land. They were ſent to meet Mr. Finley, a gentleman who was expected at Fort Halifax, where they waited for him a fortnight when they deſpaired of ſeeing him. and apprehending they ſhould meet with difficulty in returning by the way they came, they ſold their canoe to pay their paſſage to Boſton, from whence they ſet out yeſterday for Albany.

One of theſe Indians came the ſame route as a guide to Captain Montreſor about 8 or 10 years ago.

A Gentleman has ſhewn us this Week a Pair Silk Stockings that was manufactured here and wove, by Mr. Etter of Germantown: They appeared to be fine and very ſtrong: Several other Pair we hear are weaving of Silk made here.

MARBLEHEAD, *October* 27.

At a meeting of the Merchants and Traders of the Town of Marblehead, *at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern October* 20 1769. *and at an Adjournment the 23d ditto, and at another Adjournment the 26th ditto, they came into the Agreement following*, viz.

IN order to relieve the Trade under the preſent Diſcouragements, and to promote Induſtry, Frugality and Oeconomy, and to diſcourage Luxury and every Kind of Extravagance, Do promiſe and engage to and with each other as follows:

1ſt, That we will not ſend for or import any Kind of Goods from Great-Britain, on our own Accounts, or on Commiſſions, or any otherwiſe, from this time, until the American Revenue Acts are *Repealed*; except Coal, Fiſh Hooks, Salt, Lines, Twine, Hemp, Duck, bar and ſheet Lead, Shot, Wool-Cards and Card-Wire, Nails, Powder, coarſe Kerſeys, and Half Thicks, Bay Rugs and Blankets, Oznabrigs and Pepper.

2dly, That we will not purchaſe of any Factor, or others, any Kind of Goods imported *from* Great-Britain, contrary to the foregoing Article, from this Time, until the ſaid Revenue Acts are *Repealed*.

3dly, That whereas many of us have ordered Goods to come out this Fall, which are hourly expected to arrive; and among which are a few Articles, that are not included in the Exception in the firſt Article; We hereby promiſe to deliver the ſaid nonexcepted Articles unto the Committee of Merchants in this Town to be ſtored, at the Riſque of the Owners, till the ſaid *Acts* are Repealed or otherwiſe agreed by us.

To which Agreement, between fifty and ſixty Merchants and Traders have already ſigned; and two Merchants, tho' not ſigned, have given their Honour, that when their Goods arrive, they will deliver all the non-excepted Goods to the ſaid Commettee, to be ſtored at their Riſque, in the ſame Manner as the Subſcribers. And it is expected that the few, that have not as yet come into ſuch Agreement, will ſoon be convinced that they ſhould prefer the Good of their County to their private Intereſt.

SALEM, October 31.

Capt. Dodge, in the Sloop Elizabeth, in 20 Days from St. Euſtatia, arrived at Ipſwich laſt Saturday Night, and informs, that he was at Dominica on or about the 20th of September, when the Town of Roſeau was almoſt ruined by prodigious Torrents of water from the Mountains, occaſioned by exceſſive Rains: That about 20 Buildings was waſhed away and loſt in that Place, and many perſons drowned: That the Town was ſo overflowed, as rendered it very difficult and dangerous to paſs from one Part of it to another, the water being in many Places 4 Feet above the Surface of the Earth: And that many Articles were ſeen at Sea, which were carried away by the Rapidity of the Streams of Water, particularly a Roof of a Houſe, with four Perſons on it who were ſaid to be 12 Leagues from Land before they were diſcovered.

Mr. HALL,

THE COMET, which now re-appears, after having made a Viſit to the Sun, ſeems to have undergone a very remarkable Change in the State of its Atmoſphere, during its Paſſage round that Luminary. When it appeared in the Morning, about the 8th or 10th of September, its Situation and Nearneſs to the Earth gave us every poſſible Advantage for obſerving it; notwithſtanding which, the beſt Teleſcopes diſcovered nothing of the Nucleus, but only preſented to View a whitiſh Cloud, the Body itſelf being involved in impenetrable Clouds or Miſts; but during its Neighbourhood to the Sun the Weather ſeems to have cleared up, for tho' the Atmoſphere appears now 15 or 20 Times the Dimeter of the central Body, yet the latter is very viſible, and appears both bright and diſtinct in a common Teleſcope. The Comet appears but faintly to the naked Eye, which is owing to its preſent Remoteneſs from the Earth principally, though in ſome Meaſure to the Vapours near the Horizon; and Tail appears ſhort and broad, ariſing from its Situation with Relation to our Eye; and very crooked, which is in Conſequence of the ſhort Turn it took at its Perihilion.

PROVIDENCE, October 28.

AT a Town Meeting held at the Court-Houſe, on Tuſday, the 24th Inſtant, it was reſolved, by the Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Town, That they would not, directly nor indirectly, from that Time, until the Act impoſing Duties upon Glaſs, Paper, &c ſhall be repealed, give any Orders for importing by Land or Water into this Colony, either for Sale, or for their own or Families Uſe, or purchaſe of any other Perſon importing any of the Articles enumerated in an Agreement entered into, and ſigned, by a Number of the Inhabitants of this Town, on the 2d Day of December, 1767, ſimilar to one entered into about the ſame Time by the Town of Boſton; and that they would ſtrictly adhere to the Meaſures thereby adopted, by endeavouring moſt effectually to diſcountenance Luxury and Extravagance, in the Uſe of Britiſh and foreign Manufactures and Superfluities, and by exerting their utmoſt Endeavours to promote and encourage, by all laudable Methods, our own Manufactures, more eſpecially the Articles of Wool and Flax, the natural Produce and Staple of the Colony.

And whereas ſeveral Merchants of this Town have given orders for, and daily expect from England, in the Snow Triſtram, David Shand, Maſter, divers Parcels of Goods amongſt which are many of the Articles enumerated in the aforementioned Agreement not to be imported; they did then perſonally, in Preſence of the Town Meeting, chearfully agree and engage to deliver up all ſuch enumerated articles which they ſhall import in ſaid Snow, or by any other Way whatever, to a Committee of three Gentlemen appointed by ſaid Meeting for that Purpoſe, who are to receive and ſtore the ſame, till the aforeſaid Act impoſing Duties, &c. ſhall be repealed.

JAMES ANGELL, *Town Clerk.*

NEW-YORK.

Extract of a Letter from Briſtol, dated the 14th Auguſt, 1769, to a Merchant in this City.

"The Act of Parliament, which permits the Importation of Pig and Bar Iron from America, Duty free, directs that it ſhall have a Mark or Stamp upon it; but this has been neglected on Bar Iron for ſome Time and for which the Officers of our Cuſtom-Houſe have been called to Account, ſo that any that may arrive after this Time without having a Mark or Stamp on it, will be ſubject to pay Duty; which Mark or Stamp of either Pig or Bar Iron, ſhould be mentioned in the Certificate, to denote the Identity of the Iron."

A CHARACTER.—By JOHN WILKES.

[*Never before Publiſhed*]

OF all political adventurers, Mr. PITT has been the moſt ſucceſsful, according to the venal ideas of modern ſtateſmen. PULTENY ſold the people only for a barren title. The mercenary PITT diſpoſed of popularity like an exchange broker. Beſides the ſame *title* with the other apoſtate PITT ſecured from the crown a large *family penſion*, and the lucrative *ſinecure of the Privy ſeal*, which he held for a few years. His retreat into the Houſe of Lords was a political demiſe. He *paſſed away*, but is not yet quite forgotten — His treachery to the cauſe of the people ſtill loads his memory with curſes.

He raiſed himſelf to the greateſt offices of the ſtate by the rare talent of command in a popular aſſembly. He was indeed born an orator, and from nature poſſeſſed every outward requiſite to beſpeak reſpect, and even awe. A manly figure, with the famous *Condé* fixed your attention, and almoſt commanded reverence the moment he appeared; and the keen lightnings of his eye ſpeak the haughty, fiery ſoul, before his lips had pronounced a ſyllable. His *tongue dropped venom.* There was a kind of faſcination in his look, when he eyed any one *aſkance.* Nothing could withſtand the force of that contagion. The fluent MURRAY was faultered, and even FOX ſhrunk back, appalled from an adverſary *fraught with fire unquenchable*, if I may borrow the expreſſion of our great MILTON. He always cultivated the art of ſpeaking with the moſt intenſe care and application. He has paſſed his life in culling of words, the arrangement of phraſes, and choice of metaphors; yet his theatrical manner did more than all, for his ſpeeches could not be read. There was neither ſound reaſoning, nor accuracy of expreſſion in them. He had not the power of argument, nor the correctneſs of language, ſo ſtriking in the Roman orator, but he had the *verba ardentia*, the bold glowing words. This merit was confined to his ſpeeches; for his writings were always cold, lifeleſs, and incorrect, totally void of elegance and energy, ſometimes even offending againſt the plaineſt rules of conſtruction. In the purſuit of eloquence he was indefatigable. He dedicated all his powers and faculties, and he ſacrificed every pleaſure of ſocial life, even in youth, to the ſingle point of talking well:

Multa tulit fecitque puer; ſudavit et alſit,
Abſtinuit venere et vino,

to a greater degree than almoſt any man of his age.

He acknowledged, that when he was young, he *always* came late into company, and left it early. He affected at firſt a ſovereign contempt of money, and when he was Paymaſter, made a parade of two or three very public acts of diſintereſtedneſs. When he had effectually duped his credulous friends, as well as a timid miniſtry, and obtained enormous legacies, penſions and ſinecure places, the maſk dropped off. Private intereſt afterwards appeared to be the only idol to which he ſacrificed. The old Duke of Newcaſtle uſed to ſay, that *Mr. Pitt's talents would not have got him forty pounds a year in any country but this.*

At his entrance into Parliament, he attacked Sir *Robert Walpole* with indecent acrimony, and continued the proſecution to the laſt moment of that Miniſter's life. He afterwards paid ſervile and fulſome compliments to his memory, not from conviction, as appeared from any other particulars, but to get over a few *Walpolians*. He had no fixed principle, but that of his own advancement. He declared for and againſt Hanoverian ſubſidies, &c. &c ſtill preſerving and unbluſhing, *unembarraſſed* countenance, and the moſt perfect contradiction of a man to himſelf, which the world ever ſaw. If his ſpeeches in Parliament had been faithfully publiſhed to the Engliſh, ſoon after they werere delivered, as thoſe of Demoſthenes and Cicero were to the Greeks and Romans, he would have been ſoon detected, and utterly caſt off by his countrymen.

He is ſaid to be ſtill living at *Hays* in *Kent*.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9

Thurſday laſt arrived the ſhip —— Captain Ruſſel, in a ſhort Paſſage from Havre de Grace, who informs that there was a Report that the Engliſh had taken a French Eaſt Indiamen in India, the Reaſon given for which, was, that the French had aſſiſted the Indian Powers at War with the Engliſh. That all the Outward bound French Ships, now are double manned, and carry their full Compliment of Guns and Ammunition; and are in daily Expectation of a War with England on which they are in high Spirits.——A later Engliſh Paper than any we have received, gave an Account that the Earl of Chatham was in the Miniſtry.

NEWHAVEN, Nov. 10.

Mr. Samuel Wales, is appointed one of the Tutors of Yale College, in the Room of Amos Botsford, Eſq; reſigned.

BOSTON, November 9.

THE Merchants of this Town have lately Agreed not to Import any Goods, ſome few Articles Excepted, from Great Britain, until all the Revenue Acts are Repealed; a Subſcription has been opened for this Purpoſe, and has been ſigned by all the Importers in Town, except Ten or Twelve who at preſent do not ſee their way clear to ſign.

We hear the Importers by the John Galley, Thomas Allen, Maſter, who arrived here laſt Tueſday from London is very ſmall.—That there are but few Articles on board but what are allowed of by the Merchants Agreement, and thoſe in Town to whom they are Conſigned have agreed to deliver them to the Committee of Inſpection.

Laſt Thurſday Afternoon a young Woman from the Country was decoyed into one of the Barracks in Town, and moſt ſhamefully abuſed by ſome of the Soldiers there:—The Perſon that enticed her thither, with promiſes of diſpoſing of all her marketting there (who alſo belonged to the Country) was afterwards taken by the Populace and ſeveral times duck'd in the Water at one of the Docks in Town; but luckily for him he made his eſcape from them ſooner than was intended; however, we hear that after he had croſſed the Ferry to Charleſtown, on his return home, the People there being informed of the baſe Part he had been acting, took him and placed him in a Cart, and after covering him well with Mud, they carried him about that Town for two or three Hours, as a Spectacle of Contempt and a Warning to others from practiſing ſuch vile Artifices for the Deluſion and Ruin of the virtuous and innocent: He was then diſmiſſed, and permitted to proceed to the Town where he belonged.

PROVIDENCE, October 21.

From different Parts of the Country we learn, that a dangerous Diſtemper has broke out among the Dogs, ſeveral having lately gone mad. An Ox belonging to Capt. Ephraim Pearce, of Johnſton, was ſome Time ſince bit by one of thoſe Animals: but as the Ox was not immediately affected, and the Wound healed, it was hoped no bad conſequence would enſue; however, in about ſix Weeks after, Symptoms of the Malady appeared, which increaſed till it became dangerous to approach him, and he died raving mad.

We ſince learn that Mr. Ebenezer Tyler, of Cranſton, died on Tueſday laſt. He was lately bit in the Arm by a Dog, which ſome ſay was the cauſe of his Death.

On Tueſday Morning a mad Dog entered a Houſe on the Weſt Side of the Bridge, when a Perſon attempted to ſhoot him; but the Gun only flaſhed, and he made off in Johnſton Road. He was afterwards ſeen to bite two other Dogs, belonging to Col. Chriſtopher Harris, and Mr. Conſider Luther.

We are likewiſe informed that numbers of Swine having been bit, all of them died mad.

It ſtrongly behoves the Owners of Dogs to guard as much as poſſible, againſt their being infected; and upon diſcovering the leaſt Sign of Madneſs immediately to deſtroy them.

HARTFORD, Nov. 13.

Laſt Thurſday P. M. was expected a viſible TRANSIT of the Planet MERCURY over the Sun's Diſk; but as the Proſpect was moſtly interrupted by intervening Clouds, no advantageous Obſervations could be made here.

COPY of a Letter from the Committee of Merchants in Middletown, *to the Committee of Merchants in* Hartford.

Middletown, September 30, 1769.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the Boſton Paper, printed by Meſſ. *Edes & Gill*, an Advertiſement appears to be put out by the Committee of Inſpection, dated the 18th current, relative to the Conduct of Capt. *George Butler*, in receiving on board one or more Cheſts of Tea, imported by the *Hutchinſons*, contrary to the Agreement almoſt univerſally come into by the Merchants throughout the Continent of America, and in direct Oppoſition to a Meaſure indiſpenſable neceſſary for the Preſervation of our Liberty and Property. The People here being greatly alarmed, to think what may be the Conſequences of ſuch a Step, if it ſhould paſs unnoticed——we are therefore deſired, in their Name to addreſs you on the Occaſion, and entreat you to take the Matter under your ſerious Conſideration, and take ſuch Meaſures as will be moſt likely to prevent the terrible Conſequences that may naturally flow from ſuch an Example paſſing unnoticed. Although we do not undertake to direct you in this Affair, yet we think we can with Confidence aſſure you, that if ſuch a Thing ſhould be tranſacted by any Inhabitant of this Town, that the Goods would be put into a Store, under the Care of ſome Perſon in whom the Public may confide.——And ſhould Capt. *Butler* refuſe to comply with any ſalutary Meaſures by you come into for the healing of this Breach, you may rely on our Concurrence with you in withdrawing all Correſpondence with, or extending Favour to ſaid *George Butler*, and his Abbettors, or in any other reaſonable Meaſures for the Accompliſhing of a Thing ſo indiſpenſably neceſſary.

Your's, &c.

A true Copy, publiſhed by Order of the Merchants of Middletown.

Teſt. BENJAMIN HENSHAW, *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD BY
John Thompſon,
At Middletown,
Two Stills and Worms,

One 800 Gallons, the other 150, with ſundry other articles belonging to ſaid Stills.—Alſo, 30 acres of good land, near Butlers Creek, and 20 acres of Wood land at Moromos.—Alſo, a ſmall parcel of European Goods, to be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit.—Alſo ſaid Thompſon's Dwelling Houſe in the town Plot, to be let or ſold.

Middletown, Nov. 10. 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford,

REMARKS,

On Dr. Gale's Letter to
J. W. Eſquire.

RUN-Away from his maſter the 21ſt laſt month, an Iriſh man ſervant named John White, (alias Patrick White) or what other name he may go by. He is about twenty ſix years of age, light complexion, brown hair, about five feet ten inches high, ſtutters ſome when he talks, had on when he went away, a light colour'd coat and veſt, but quite likely he may ſhift his cloaths when he finds an opportunity, he ſometimes pretends to be a merchant, ſometimes a maſter of a veſſel, ſometimes a ſchool maſter, by which and the plauſible pretences he makes, he has and ſtill may deceive many. He has uſed his preſent maſter with the utmoſt ingratitude. Wherefore, whoever takes him up, and convey's him to the ſubſcriber, or confines him in any of his majeſty's goals in this or the neighbouring colonies, or puts him on board any of his majeſty's ſhips of war, taking the commanding officers receipt for him, and ſending to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of Twenty Shilling Lawful Money, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

BENJAMIN HENSHAW.

Middletown, Nov 2. 1769.

Hartford, Nov. 10, 1769.

ALL perſons that are creditors to, or have any claims to the eſtate of John Hopſon of Colcheſter, an inſolvent debtor are notified to attend a meeting of the truſtees on the 11th day of December next, at John Tainter's tavern in Colcheſter, when and where thoſe creditors who have not as yet made out their claims to ſaid eſtate, may have an opportunity, and direct the truſtees to compromiſe or ſettle by arbitration, ſome debts due to ſaid eſtate.

Humphry Lyon,
Charles Foot, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Iſham, Jun.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Hartford, on the night after the 1ſt inſt. a ſorrel Mare, about 14 hands and half high, paces and trots, white face, both hind feet white, towards half way up to her ham, a white ſpot juſt back of her ſhoulder, branded with A, upon her left ſhoulder, her left eye wall. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JONATHAN HILLS, Eſq;

Eaſt-Hartford Nov. 9, 1769.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber a ſorrel Horſe, three or four years old, about 13 half hands high, natural trotter, white in the face, below his eyes, the left hind foot white, branded with *B* on the left thigh—— Said Horſe was taken up on the 9th of Octo. laſt, STEPHEN MATTHEWS.

Waterbury, Nov. 4, 1769.

---*Suſquehannah*---

AT a meeting of the Suſquehannah company held by adjournment in Hartford, Nov. 8th, 1769.

WHEREAS it appears that but few of the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe are preſent, or have had notice of this meeting, & matters of importance are now under conſideration relative to ſaid purchaſe, and ſettlement, it is now voted to adjourn this meeting, to the 6th day of December at Windham, and the Clerk is hereby directed, to publiſh a copy of this vote and adjournment of this meeting, as above, in this, and three adjoyning provinces, and the proprietors are deſired to give their attendance without fail, as matters moſt intereſting to the company, are then to come under conſideration.

A true Copy,
Teſt SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk of ſaid Com.

The PRINTERS to their CUSTOMERS.

WOuld inform, that by Reaſon of the unexpected & Perſevering Negligence of far the greater Part of our Cuſtomers, in reſpect of Payment, or ballancing Accounts, we are obliged to think of diſcontinuing the Publication of our weekly Paper; which, unleſs prevented by previous Settlements, we have determined will take Place on the 11th of December next, which will compleat the ſixth Year ſince its firſt Publication.

We beg Leave to addreſs our delinquent Cuſtomers, in the Language of Civility, and with a Deference due to the Character of Perſons, either of Probity, Honeſty and Veracity, or, of Humanity, Honor, and Ingenuity; in either of which, we are aſſured they will take no Offence, at our once more calling upon them for a Settlement. As we have, Gentlemen, been at great Expence to ſerve you, we would entreat of you, *for once*, to take into your Conſideration, on the one Hand, the *trifling Conſequence* it would be *to you*, to pay the Sum of *only* Six Shillings, *per Ann*. eſpecially if paid when it firſt becomes due; and on the other, how *intereſting* a Matter it is *to us*, that you ſhould thus do; eſpecially conſidering we have (relying on your Encouragement, as it were) riſk'd the Support of ourſelves and Families on this Footing;—and alſo, as the Continuance of the Buſineſs of Printing in this Place does *entirely* depend upon it.

We aſſure our Cuſtomers, that ſince the Commencement of the Partnerſhip between us, we have not received from them, upon an Average, ſo much as Two Shillings out of Six, of what has been due from them; which has not been ſufficient even to defray the Expence of *clean Paper*, we have uſed in the Buſineſs. And as our Capital is very ſmall, and as (to oblige our Cuſtomers) we have run ourſelves deeply in Debt; ſo we are ſorry to tell them, that, without the requeſted Relief, we muſt be *obliged* to ſerve them *no longer* than the Time forementioned. Their ſettling, or not ſettling with us, therefore, by that Time, we can do no other than conſtruct as the Language of their Hearts, as to whether they mean to have us continue the Paper longer or not.

We ſtand ready to receive our Dues in Caſh, Country Produce, or their Obligations: Or if they have any Method more reaſonable to propoſe, we ſtand ready to hear them.

Our having repeatedly (tho' almoſt fruitleſsly) reminded you of theſe Matters, will amply apologize for the Plainneſs with which we now treat them. We hope we ſhall not be obliged to offer you any further Trouble of this Kind——And that by the Favour of our Cuſtomers, we may be able ſo to diſcharge our own Obligations, as to ſerve them and the Public in a better Manner than we have hitherto been able to do, by continuing the Buſineſs in this Place.

Nor would we here diſmiſs the Subject, without firſt paying our thankful Acknowledgments of the Favours of many of our Cuſtomers, who have not only favoured us with their Cuſtom, but have alſo been to a good Degree punctual, as well as generous in ſettling their Accounts according to previous Engagements. We are their's, and the Public's Humble Servants,

GREEN & WATSON.

☞ N. B. Thoſe Perſons in Arrears in the Town of Simſbury, are deſired to make Payment to Capt. *Jonathan Humphrys*; and thoſe in the Town of Suffield, to Mr. *Seth Auſtin*, with whom their reſpective Accounts are left——and at the Time limitted above, we will ſend for our Pay, and hope not to be diſappointed of receiving it.

☞ Thoſe that live near, and chooſe to pay in Wood, are deſired not to omit bringing of it by the Time before mentioned.

Hartford, 4 Nov. 1769.

We the Subſcribers being appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, Commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Ebenezer Mix, of Hartford deceas'd we therefore hereby notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims to us, on the laſt Tueſdays of Nov. and Dec. next, at one o'Clock on each of ſaid days, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Ebenezer Mix, in Hartford deceas'd, as we will attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid days at ſaid place. op

Timothy Seymour, } Commiſſioners.
George Kellogg.

TO BE SOLD.

A Lot of Land lying in the Pariſh of Wintonbury, in Windſor, containing about eight acres, with a ſmall DWELLING HOUSE, a large Tan houſe and a Shoemaker's ſhop thereon; together with a good orchard, of upwards of 40 trees, and within about half a mile of the meeting houſe, a Black-Smith, a Cloathier, a Saw and Griſt mill, and a Coopers Shop.—Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above, may know the terms, by applying to PHINEAS LOOMIS of Wintonbury, or ASHBEL WELLS of Hartford Weſt-Diviſion. p

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber of Litchfield, on the 22d inſt. an Iron-gray Mare, about 14 and half hands high, both paces and trots, four years old paſt, no brand. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to

JABEZ FRISBY.

Litchfield, Oct. 30, 1769.

TO BE SOLD.

At the houſe of Moſes Butler in Hartford, the BRICK HOUSE, adjoining to the Great Bridge in ſaid Hartford, on Friday the 27th day of October, inſt. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at Public Vendue.

To be ſold at the ſame time and place, two pieces of LAND lying in the South Meadow in ſaid Hartford, now in the Poſſeſſion of Elijah Clap, being excellent Meadow Land.

ALSO, To be ſold at public Vendue, or private ſale, at the houſe of Nathaniel Porter in Eaſt-Windſor, on the third Tueſday of November next, ſix Pieces of Land in the Occupation of Thomas Elmer, Ten Acres of good Meadow, Ten Acres beſt upland Paſture near the Poſt Road, and the Reſidue large Tracts of well wooded and timbered Out Land. Alſo, four hundred Acres of Land lying on Mankeroofen Brook, in ſaid Eaſt Windſor, on which a good Sawmill was formerly erected.

Alſo, to be ſold, a Farm of one hundred Acres, and the third Part of a good Griſt-Mill, in Hebron, in the Poſſeſſion of Joſeph Skinner. For Terms apply to

TITUS HOSMER.

All perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of Webſter Waters late of Hartford, deceas'd are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately, with

JOHN THOMAS, *Adminiſtrator*

HARTFORD.
Printed by Green and Watſon.

T. Hopkins,

At his STORE, oppoſite the North-Meeting Houſe, Hartford.

HAS juſt received a General Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, *which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce in hand.*

N. B. Salt exchanged for Flax-Seed, at the above Store.

Wanted Immediately,

A Journeyman Shoe Maker, that can be well recommended.—Such a one may have good encouragement by applying to

MOSES SMITH.

N. B. *A Quantity of choice* SOLE LEATHER, *and* CALF SKINS, *to be Sold by ſaid Smith.*

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, Blown and Rock Salt.

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

Cal. Bull, ju.

Oppoſite the North End of the Court Houſe in Hartford,

WANTS a Quantity of FLAX SEED, for which he will give Salt, or Engliſh Goods, of which he has an Aſſortment ſuitable to the Seaſon.

Juſt re-printed, and to be ſold by T. & S. Green, Printers in N. Haven,
(Price TWENTY SHILLINGS.*)*
The Connecticut Colony
LAW-BOOK,
Containing all the Laws which are in Force in ſaid Colony, together with a neat and correct
T A B L E.

* * *

To be ſold at the Houſe of Mrs Margaret Chenevard, in Hartford,

GOOD Madeira and Liſbon WINE, Barbados RUM, ANNISEED WATER, CHOCOLATE, SNUFF of the beſt Kind, &c. &c. &c.

* * *

JUST PUBLISHED,
A Collection of
Original PAPERS,
Which are intended to ſupport and elucidate the principal Facts related in the firſt Part of the HISTORY of MASSACHUSETS BAY, and may ſerve as an Appendix to it.

☞ *Subſcribers are deſired to ſend for their Books to* T. & J. Fleet, *at the Heart & Crown, in Cornhill,* BOSTON.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

MONDAY, Nov. 20, 1769. Numb 257.

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Adv
Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

By Capt. Allen arrived here from London, we have the following advices, viz.

LONDON, Auguſt 10.

LAST Sunday Evening the remains of Mrs. Trecothick, Wife of Mr. Alderman Trecothick, were interred in a Vault in Addington Church, Surry: The Pall was ſupported by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, Sir Robert Ladbroke, Knight, the Right Hon. Thomas Harley, Alderman Croſby, Mr. Alderman Peere, and Mr. Alderman Plumb.

Aug. 12. There is a Report juſt circulated, That an Overture was made, by Expreſs, a few Days ſince, from the Members of the Congreſs at Wooburn Abbey to the Members of the Congreſs at Stow; but that it was of ſuch an inadequate Nature, and rejected with ſo much Firmneſs and Diſdain, as to preclude the Poſſibility of any ſecond Offer, but on Terms too humiliating for the one to ſtoop to, or the other to expect.

ON the other Hand we are aſſured that it is the Opinion of a noble Duke, neither to offer, nor liſten to, Terms of Accommodation, for the preſent, with the Anti Miniſterialiſts.

S—— V——, Eſq; who is ſaid to have offered a Bribe of 5000l. to the Premier, is much talked of at the Weſt End of the Town. An action, we hear, will be brought againſt him for this Offence at the enſuing Term.—There is an old Act of Parliament which decrees ſevere Penalties againſt thoſe who ſhall attempt to corrupt the King's Miniſters.

We can aſſure the public, That the 5000l. offered to the D. of Grafton by an eminent patriotic Merchant, for a Place for his Son in Jamaica, was not to be taken out of the Money ſubſcribed to the patriotic Society of the Bill of Rights, for the Uſe of Mr. Wilkes; but that the 5000 l. was to be depoſited out of the private Fortune of the ſaid patriotic Merchant.

We hear that a patriotic Merchant in the City was ſuddenly and moſt unadviſedly precipitated into that imprudent, if not illegal Meaſure of making a corrupt Offer in his Letter and Affidavit to the Premier, by his hearing that a relation of the ſaid noble Duke had offered his G—— for the obtaining the Grant, 3000l. and that the Surprize at this account, hurried Mr. V—— almoſt inſtantaneouſly to make the Offer, write the Letter, and ſwear to the Affidavit; which on cooler Thought, it is now ſaid, gives this Gentleman the deepeſt Regret and Anxiety; and it muſt add to the Senſibility of his Reflections on this Tranſaction, his not having any Copy or Extract of the Letter or Affidavit.

Aug. 18. It is reported at the weſt end of the town, that the noble Duke who has lately refuſed to provide for the ſon of a *great patriot* in Jamaica, has declared that it is not unlikely but he may deſire to be ſent further ſhortly, to ſome other of the colonies for his own life.

Aug. 21. An anecdote has lately been handed about that S. V——ho, Eſq; who for ſome time paſt has appeared as a very warm patriot, has written a letter to the D. of G. offering the ſum of 5000l. for the reverſion of the office of the clerk of the crown in Jamaica for his ſon, being a patent place, and the preſent poſſeſſor very much advanced in years who is the only ſurvivor of three, to whom the patent was originally granted.

The friends of Mr. V——ho affect to excuſe him, by giving out that theſe places are uſually diſpoſed of by thoſe in power for valuable conſiderations, which are looked on in light of perquiſites of office. But on the other hand it is obſerved, that if the gentleman had not been conſcious of the criminality of the meaſures, he would not have taken the oath of ſecrecy before the Lord Mayor, which it is ſaid he did.

The ſaid Mr. V——ho, we are told, in a Viſit he made to a certain patriot in St. George's Fields, took notice, that he had committed a groſs blunder, in not keeping a copy of the letter; to which the other replied, that in his opinion the greateſt miſtake was his not keeping the original.

A certain miniſter in the late reign, whoſe virtues and abilities were on a pitch with thoſe of the noble D. who is ſo deſervedly the *Idol* of the people, was honeſt and wiſe enough to confeſs, that his reaſon for refuſing a very conſiderable bribe for obtaining a place, was, becauſe he had received a much greater the day before on the ſame account. Some particular circumſtance muſt apologize for a requeſt which is here made to the —— of ——, to inform the public whether Mr. V.'s offer of 5000l. was not refuſed, becauſe R. W.'s of 5500l. had been already accepted?

Aug. 29. We hear a reverend dueliſt is prohibited preaching in the dioceſe of London.

We hear that a great perſon is again pregnant.

LONDON,

Aug. 14. There is now a Meeting of Patriots at Font-hill in Wiltſhire, the Seat of Alderman Beckford; and, it is ſaid, that within theſe few Days ſome Diſpatches have been ſent from thence to Stow in Buckinghamſhire.

Notwithſtanding the Majority the M——y preſume they are certain of at the enſuing Seſſion, yet much is expected from the preſent Meetings of the Patriots, eſpecially as they ſeem determined to unite in the moſt formidable Oppoſition to the preſent Meaſures.

We hear that the E. of B. had but one interview ſince his Arrival from Abroad, with his Grace the D. of G.

It is now beyond a Doubt that the Intereſt of a certain Northern Nobleman is greatly on the Decline, and that the D—— of G—— is the preſent Favourite.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Philadelphia, to his Friend in London, dated June 22.

"In fine the whole continent from New-England to Georgia ſeem firmly fixed: like a ſtrong well conſtructed arch, the more weight is laid on it, the firmer it ſtands. And thus the Americans; the more we are loaded, the more we are united."

LONDON.

Aug 15. It is ſaid that L—— H—— is indefatigable in preparing his accounts, in order to have them as forward as poſſible, by the meeting of the next ſeſſion, if they ſhould then be called for.

The Rev. M. WHITEFIELD hath taken paſſage in the Friendſhip, Capt. Ball, bound to Charles Town, South Carolina, which will ſail ſome time this month.

The Miniſtry have come to a reſolution, to appoint no provincial Governors merely for the political intereſt of themſelves, or friends; having, by late experience found how neceſſary it is, for the ſervice of the nation, not to be ſwayed by any thing but perſonal merit in ſuch high appointments.

Aug. 16. Before the ſtamp act every colony in America was divided into court and country parties; but now union, induſtry, œconomy, are univerſal all over that large continent. Internal manufactures flouriſh, and as theſe improve, a contempt of European delicacies becomes the riſing mode. The planter ſtruts in his homeſpun, and caſts an indignant look on that meanneſs of ſoul, which hopes for a ſuperior diſtinction, by the conſumption of the manufactures of a country that exulted in enſlaving America. Such are the bleſſed effects of our new tax laws upon them!

A letter from Mantua of July 29th, ſays, that the celebrated Paoli was then in that city, & lived in a very elegant manner; but was to ſet out in a few days after, for Vienna, twas ſaid to have a command in the Emperor's ſervice.

On the 10th of July a fire broke out in the city of Conſtantinople, and burnt near a mile in length. It conſumed a number of palaces and 600 houſes.

Aug. 17. It is reported at the weſt end of the town, that the following great perſons are to compoſe a new miniſtry. Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Duke of Bedford. Chancellor of the Exchequer, Jer. Dyſon, Eſq. Lord Chancellor, Lord Mansfield. Secretaries of State, the Earls of Sandwich and Gower. Preſident of the Council, the Duke of Grafton. Lord Privy Seal, the Duke of Marlboro'. Lord Chief Juſtice, Sir Fletcher Norton.

It is now ſaid that the friends of a noble Lord will be the firſt that will move in a great aſſembly for his accounts to be laid before them, ſo confident are they of the rectitude of his procedings.

Aug. 18 It is ſaid ſome diſpatches of a very alarming nature have been received by the laſt ſhips from India.

It is remarkable that Lord Halifax, by his plea of not guilty on the 17th of June laſt, juſtified the legality of general warrants, and that his defence is undertaken by the law officers of the crown, and paid for out of the treaſury.

Aug. 19. They write from Dantzic, that the Tartars have made a ſudden incurſion into the Ukraine, deſolated all the country, and maſſacred and carried ſeveral thouſand of the inhabitants into ſlavery.

Letters arrived yeſterday from the Continent declare, the Ruſſians have taken Choczim, in which they found a conſiderable booty. The Grand Vizir's army had halted between Jaſſy and Bender, to wait for the Aſiatic reinforcements; but as Prince Gallitzin was in full march towards him, it was ſuppoſed a deciſive battle be fought before they cou'd join him.

A letter from Leghorn mentions, that it is thought the malecontents of Corſica only wait the re embarkation of the French troops, on their return home to break out in open hoſtilities.

Auguſt 26. We hear that the parliament will meet for diſpatch of buſineſs in November.

Aug. 20. They write from Paris, that the epidemical ſickneſs among the ſoldiers at Corſica increaſes daily, and carries off vaſt numbers, which has occaſioned the Court to ſend for moſt of the regiments back which were employed in the conqueſt.

We are told by letters from Berlin, that it is preſumed the intended interview between the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Pruſſia, has principally for object the concerting efficatious meaſures for putting an end to the troubles of Poland; wherein both thoſe Monarchs are eſſentially intereſted, from the vicinity of part of their reſpective dominions.

Aug. 19. It is reported that Lord Harcourt has received his letters of recal from the court of Verſailles.

It is publickly rumored, that a noble Duke now in Northamptonſhire, ſtrongly enforced at a late meeting, held in town, the expediency of Col. Luttrell's accepting a place to vacate his ſeat in parliament, and Mr. Wilkes, at the expiration of his confinement, to be admitted to take his ſeat for Middleſex, it being the only means to appeaſe the minds of the people, and to cauſe the preſent mode of petitioning entirely to ſubſide. He recommended other ſalutary meaſures, very likely to reſtore peace & good order in the people, and unanimity among the Great.

Auguſt 20. It is aſſerted, that the Right Honourable Defaulter, declared at his own table, within theſe few days, to ſeveral gentlemen, that he was ſo far from being ſorry at the publick arraignment of his honour and integrity, that he ſhould think it as the happieſt incident of his life; being no ways doubtful but that he ſhould clear himſelf from the imputation in a manner that would place him beyond the malice of his enemies; and place him where they would leaſt of all wiſh him to be; namely, in the good opinion and confidence of the people.

There are no leſs than one hundred and thirty ſix Captains of the Royal Navy, who are ſeniors in promotion to Sir John L—nd ſ-y, Knight, the very fortunate nephew of Lord B.

Aug. 20. On Friday a turtle of a very conſiderable weight, drawn by ſix horſes, and a puncheon of rum, were ſent as a preſent to the Duke of Grafton, from Sir Francis Bernard, in America.

They write from New York, that workmen and manufacturers of every kind are continually arriving there, and at Philadelphia, from England; ſo great that in a few years they ſhall be able to ſupply every neceſſary among themſelves.

By the couriers that are continually paſſing and repaſſing from Fonthill, the ſeat of our illuſtrious Aldermen Beckford, to Lord Shelburn's in Wiltſhire, and to Lord Temple's in Buckinghamſhire, we begin to entertain great hopes, that not only new men will be appointed to the miniſtry, but alſo meaſures entirely new will ſoon be adopted: For it is impoſſible, either for the ſafety of the K——g, or of the people, to have the old and tyr——l meaſures any longer continued. Though the ſubject has all the reaſon in the world to be diſſatisfied with the ſanguinary & deſpotic adminiſtration of the B——d execrated faction, yet it is not ſo much the men as the meaſures, that now give a general alarm to every part of the Britiſh empire.

A letter from Paris, dated Auguſt 7, mentions, that the Seraſkier, three days after the affair with the Ruſſians, on the 13th, having been joined by a large body of Janiſſaries, from the Grand Viſir's army, under Pacha Amurath, a popular leader among the Turks, fell upon the imperial army and after an obſtinate reſiſtance, put their van-guard to the route, and drove great numbers of them into the Neiſter, which they re-paſſed with the utmoſt precipitation. The Ruſſian General, Prince Proſorowſki, is ſaid to have been dangerouſly wounded in the above action.

It is talked that Lord George Sackville, will ſoon be appointed paymaſter of the forces.

An officer in the third rigment of guards, a member of P———t has, and is now enquiring at ſome particular places for able writers, offering great terms for thoſe who could write in favour of the m———y.

Letters directly from Conſtantinople aſſure, that the Ottoman Porte has declared war againſt the King of Poland.

Aug. 29. A letter from Gibraltar ſays, a report prevails there, that Gen. Paoli is at Leghorn, with a conſiderable number of his followers, and that his brother Clement in Corſica is in ſuch a ſituation as to be likely to give the French much trouble, they not being able to get any water in that part of the country where they are at preſent.

LONDON,

Aug. 24. This day the following gentlemen waited on his Majeſty at St. James's with the Petition from the Freeholders of the county of Surry: The Hon. Peter King, Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. Sir Joſeph Mawby Bart. Sir Joſeph Martin, Eſq; Andrew Chapman, Eſq; Joſeph Clark, Eſq; Sir Anthony Abdy, Bart. met the above gentlemen, previous to their going to Cou[illegible]t the Thatched Houſe tavern; but being [illegible]ly indiſpoſed with the gout could not atten[illegible]em to the palace.

On the King's return from the Drawing-room, Sir Francis Vincent, Bart. the worthy repreſentative of the county preſented the Petition to his Majeſty, which was moſt graciouſly received, and is as follows:

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.
The humble PETITION of the Freeholders
of the County of Surrey.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign!

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Freeholders of the county of Surrey, from a grateful ſenſe of the ineſtimable bleſſings which this nation has enjoyed under the mild and equal government of your Majeſty, and your illuſtrious predeceſſors of the Houſe of Brunſwick, and from a ſteady attachment, zeal and affection to your perſon and family, think it our duty to join with our injured fellow ſubjects, in humbly offering to your Majeſty our complaints of the meaſures adopted by pernicious councellors, who, we apprehend, have countenanced and adviſed a violation of the firſt principle of the conſtitution.

The right of election in the people, which is the ſecurity of all their rights, is alſo the foundation of your Majeſty's; we cannot therefore forbear being alarmed, when we ſee that firſt principle violated in the late inſtance of the Middleſex election.

We have ſeen, Loyal Sire, with great concern, an application of the Freeholders of the county of Middleſex, made by their humble petition to the Houſe of Commons, complaining of that meaſure, defeated; and it is with the utmoſt reluctance, we now find ourſelves conſtrained to appeal to your ſacred perſon, from whoſe juſtice and goodneſs we can alone hope for redreſs.

We therefore moſt humbly implore your Majeſty, that you would be graciouſly pleaſed to give us ſuch relief as to your royal wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet, by an exertion of the prerogative which the conſtitution has ſo properly placed in your Majeſty's hands. And your Majeſty's petitioners ſhall ever pray, &c.

The petition was ſigned by 1494 freeholders, which number was deemed ſufficient as ſeveral gentlemen who were obliged, next week, to go into diſtant parts of the kingdom and as they are certainly a great majority of the freeholders reſident in the county.

Auguſt 29. *Friday night there was a numerous and reſpectable meeting of the electors of Weſtminſter, at the Globe Tavern in the Strand, when the draft of a petition to his Majeſty was read and unanimouſly approved of. It is confined to the caſe of Middleſex and the prayer is ſaid to conſiſt of a requeſt, that his Majeſty would be graciouſly pleaſed to diſſolve this parliament, and call another as ſoon as poſſible. One of the company took notice of a reſolution in the Commons Journals Vol. 13, P. 767 Anno 1701, 14 of Will. III. which is in theſe words: " Reſolved, That it is the " UNDOUBTED RIGHT of the people of " England to petition or addreſs the King, for " the calling, ſitting, or diſſolving of parliaments, and for the redreſſing of grievances."*

This day, at 11 o'clock the electors of Weſtminſter, to the number of about ſeven thouſand, aſſembled in Weſtminſter-hall, to petition his Majeſty for a redreſs of grievances. At 12 o'clock Sir Robert Bernard, Bar. was called to the chair, which was placed on the ſteps of the Court of Common Pleas. Robert Jones, Eſq; moved for the Petition; he expatiated in a moſt ſenſible manner, on the preſent important criſis and then ſaid, he had been chairman of the committee appointed to draw up the Petition, and that in conſequence of their direction he would preſent the ſame to Sir Robert Bernard, who would read it for their approbation. Accordingly Sir Robert read it, and it was received with unanimous applauſe. When the queſtion was put whether they approved of that petition, it was carried unanimouſly and the electors began immediately to ſign it.

It is certain that there were at leaſt 7000 perſons preſent, the greateſt part of whom were gentlemen of conſiderable property: and, by two o'clock, it was conjectured more than two thouſand had ſigned.

We are informed that a patriotic Alderman intends to demand an anſwer to the city petition.

Philadelphia, November 9.

Captain Peele, from Liſbon, informs, that on the 25th of September, in Lat. 36. 34. Long. 15. 36, he fell in with three Sallee Men of War, of 32 Guns each, who ordered him to hoiſt out his boat, and come on board them, which he did, and after producing his Mediterranean Paſs, they detained him four hours, & then ordered him to proceed on his Voyage. The next Morning he ſaw a Sail to Windward, which immediately bore down for him, and came up with him about noon, when they fired a Gun, hoiſted a red Flag, and ordered him on board; that on his ſhewing his Paſs, the Captain ordered him under a guard of 18 Men, while they went on board his Brig, plundered his Cabbin of his Stores and neceſſaries; took away his Books and Inſtruments, Shirts, Wearing Apparel, and ſeveral things of Value, ſtruck his mate ſeveral times, and uſed all his people very ill, threatning to ſtab them if they did not open their Cheſts, that they might take what they pleaſed; that one of their Slaves told him, while he was on board, the ſhip belonged to the Emperor of Morocco; that they had lately ſailed from New Sallee on a Cruize, had taken ſeveral Spaniſh Ships, and plundered a great many others. They detained him till Evening, and then ordered him on board his own Veſſel.

By Captain May, from Liſbon, we are informed, that a Fleet of 30 Sail of Ruſſian Men of War, of the E[illegible], joined by 16 Sail of Daniſh Men of War, were going from the Baltick up the Mediterranean, againſt the Algerines, who had declared War againſt the Danes, further informs that the above Account was brought to Liſbon by the Lieutenant of a Daniſh Man of War, and that they were all in the Sound on the 10th of Auguſt. On the 26th of September, two Days after he left Liſbon he fell in with 5 or 6 Sail of Algerines, one of them a two Deck ſhip, who fired ſeveral ſhot, and brought him to; after detaining him for ſome Time two Veſſels hove in Sight, which they took to be Engliſh Frigates, when they ſuffered him to proceed on his Voyage, having firſt taken away ſome of his Compaſſes, and Inſtruments. At the Time he left them he ſaw two Zebecks bring a ſnow to, but does not know who ſhe was.

From Cork we learn, that the Charming Polly, Capt. Henderſon, who ſailed from this port, with a deſpiſed load of malt arrived there on the 29th of Auguſt, where ſhe was at firſt refuſed entrance by the collector he ſuppoſing the ſaid Captain had run away with the veſſel and cargo, till the Captain produced a news paper containing the tranſactions of the united inhabitants of this city relative to the ſaid malt; which tranſactions, have ſince been publiſhed there, and greatly appoved of.

Laſt week ſailed the Brig *Friends Goodwill*, Captain Spicer, for Hull, who carries back with him a large quantity of goods imported in ſaid Brig contrary to the agreement of the merchants and traders of this city.

This day ſails for London the ſhip *Pennſylvania* Packet, Capt. Falconer, with whom go paſſengers Mrs. Rachel Wilſon, a public friend, and Mr. Abel James, of this city, merchant. Capt. Falconer carries with him a quantity of goods imported contrary to agreement.

NEW YORK, Nov. 16.

By Captain Merſey from Gibralter, we learn, That the Emperor of Morocco, has declared War againſt the Engliſh Nation.

Boſton, November 13.

Extract of a Letter from London, per Capt. Calef, dated Auguſt 31, 1769.

“AS I ſuppoſe your connections here are ſuch as procure you the earlieſt intelligenc of any tranſaction reſpecting America, all I can ſay is that things at preſent wear an obſcure and gloomy aſpect, and the affairs of government ſeem much perplex'd as the paſſions of the people here are ſo irritated by the conduct of the miniſtry that nothing will appeaſe them but a total change therein. And the miniſters themſelves know not how they can get extricated out of the labyrinth of difficulties in which their unprecedented conduct has involved them, and I have good reaſon to believe, that they ſincerely wiſh the burthen under which the Americans groan had never been impoſed upon them.——But the grand point now to be conſidered is, how, theſe grievances you complain of, can be redreſſed, conſiſtent with the honor of G. Britain, and ſo as to prevent your boaſting.——If the acts are repealed, and your grievances redreſſed then you will triumph in the victory you have gain'd, and all future attempts to tax you will prove vain and fruitleſs; on the other hand if the acts be continued we dread the conſequences, as we know not but it may occaſion an open rebellion.

This is our preſent ſituation, we have erected a gallows for ourſelves on the one ſide, and a deep pit on the other; we may now choſe whether to be hanged or drowned——ſo that the ſnares our wiſe politicians have laid for others will moſt effectually catch themſelves. Nor is this the only inſtance of their great Wiſdom, one no leſs convincing is their not only tolerating a popiſh prieſt to officiate in your neighbouring colony, (which is all that they themſelves could reaſonably have expected) but alſo appointing him a miſſion with a ſalary of £.100 per annum, which is an unconteſtable proof to every impartial attachment to the popiſh intereſt, and that they take pleaſure in promoting it——O fooliſh Brittanians, how infatuated muſt you be by prejudice and party ſpirit, thus to endeavour to influence the minds and alienate the affections of thoſe from you without whoſe aſſiſtance the very Crown itſelf would totter on the head of him that wears it, and the throne reel to and fro like a ſtar that had loſt its excentrical motion.”

Nov. 17. Its ſaid Gen. Draper is to be appointed to command in North America in the room of Gen. Gage.

It was tho't by ſome People in England that General Draper, or ſome other military Officer will be appointed Governor of this Province.

General Paoli is arrived in London.

We hear J. Mein, late Publiſher of the Boſton Chronicle, is gone home in the Schooner Hope, in order to

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HARTFORD;

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

By inſerting the following Phænomenon, you'll doubtleſs oblige the Public in general and in particular L———d.

Kid, pe co, C——l M——h.

THE night after the tenth of October laſt, a younger deſcendant of the celebrated domeſtic captive; diſcovered a L——n and a Uni—n, in a denſe, ſaline miſt.——Perhaps the curious and ſpeculative, wou'd gladly know the origin, progreſſive growth, and travels, of theſe huge animals and in what manner they diſappeared.——Will therefore, ſo far as the naked eye and when that fail'd, the beſt glaſſes enabled me, ſketch out their origin, &c. Being taken into the mouth (the fore part of the day, in their firſt rudiments) with, and tranſmitted in a continual current of Weſt-India water, to his ſtomach; they there remain'd, without giving our hero much uneaſineſs, (except perhaps a little more fortitude, and inſolence) 'till in the beginning of the evening, they excited (together with an habitual inclination) the moſt uneaſy, longing ſenſation after t——y, and f——p alternately; which they receiv'd (by military bounty) with great kindneſs and hoſpitality. When about ten o'clock being tired of their old fare, (and every thing being free of coſt) they called earneſtly for the juice of the grape, which they receiv'd (in a clandeſtine manner) with boundleſs generoſity. Their growth now encreaſed to ſuch a degree, they began to gambol briſkly, iritate, twitch, turn, whirle, and heave his ſtomach in convulſive throws; and, together with the earneſt perſuaſion of friends, induced him to walk abroad; (aſſiſted by collateral props, and crutches) where, in the moſt violent efforts, (aſſiſted by obſtetrick art) they attempted to eſcape; 'till their ſurrounding element was wholly evacuated; but all to no purpoſe, then (like Milton's ſpirits) contracting to their original dimenſions, they travers'd all the laberinthic turnings, of the urinary paſſages, and appear'd thro' his elevated, teleſcopic tube, in the (above) denſe, ſaline miſt, fully expanded, but ſo far were they from ſurpriſing the ſpectator, that like the " inflexible coſſet" that's juſt catch'd the wool of her tail, by a ſpark of venereal fire, emited thro' ſome (of the old gemeſters) " certain ſtrainers well refin'd") he butted 'em, ſeveral times, proclaiming, with an audable voice, I have made a Lion, and I've made, a Unicorn, 'till a large number of ſpectators were flock'd, to ſee the awful viſitants; but with far different paſſions from their firſt diſcoverer; ſome in ſilent grief, pour'd torrents of tears; others walk'd up, and down, and out and in with agonizing, (tho' not unfrequent) ſurpriſe and aſtoniſhment.

The ſpectators now diſperſing, ſome to conduct, and watch, with our intrepid hero; (who was thrown into a raving delirium occaſion'd by the violent concuſſion of his brain by butting) others for a moments ſleep, longing for the " break of day" to make further obſervations, and diſcover, (if poſſible) in what manner they diſappear'd.——" The ſhades of night were no ſooner fled" and the riſing ſun, diſcovered theſe formidable creatures, than the learned were prepar'd, with the beſt glaſſes, to obſerve their diſappearance; which was in a fine vapour, till they reach'd the very heighth of heaven, when they began to condenſe, and organize, by ſlow degrees, till they were perfectly form'd, and (as the teleſcope diſcover'd) re-aſſum'd their deſerted vacuities, in the Zodiac. Whence ſhall offer the following Corrolaries, to public conſideration.

Corrol. 1. It ſeems our hero was a little miſtaken, as to one of the animals, it being (by aſtronomers) the well known *Capricorn*, inſtead of a unicorn.

Corrol. 2. If any calculations were made for an Almanack during this alteration of the Zodiac, they muſt be very precarious, if not entirely falſe.

Corrol. 3. Is it not rational to conclude, the many falſe calculations, and obſervations, made reſpecting the late Comet, were owing to the aſtoniſhing changes, made in our ſyſtem, by ſo ſudden a variation of that animated zone; which binds the auguſt vault of heaven?

" All forms that periſh other forms ſupply" POPE.

☞ *We are obliged to omit the intelligence brought by Capts. Calef & Bruce, arrived at Boſton from London ſince our laſt, together with ſeveral Advertiſements [for want of room] which ſhall be in our next.*

Singing-Books
TO BE SOLD BY
Lathrop & Smith,
In Hartford, *viz*.

TANSURS Royal Melody Compleat at 5/4 ſingle, or 5/ by the dozen—Williams's univerſal Pſalmodiſt at 7/—A new edition of Arnolds compleat Pſalmodiſt, with large additions printed in 1769, at 7/—And a new edition of Knibbs Pſalm Singers help, with large additions at 5/ all on a good paper, and well bound.

☞ They have alſo a large aſſortment of other Books, which they will ſell cheap for Caſh, Pork or Grain in hand.

Having loſt, between Litchfield and Saliſbury, on the 6th inſt. ſeveral Half Johannis's, and other pieces of money of various ſorts, in a leather Purſe, gathered in a ſtring like a Knapſack, will give TWO DOLLARS Reward, to any perſon who ſhall return the ſame to

Jedediah Strong.

STrayed or Stolen, from the ſubſcriber of Wilbraham, out of a Paſture in Eaſt-Hartford, on the night after the 8th inſt. a black Horſe, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, never was ſhod, his tail very ſhort.——Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and returns him to the ſubſcriber at Wilbraham, or to David Jones, jun. of Eaſt-Hartford, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by DAVID JONES.

Hartford, Nov. 8, 1769.

AXES,
Made by an approved Workman,
to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

RUN-Away from his maſter the 21ſt laſt month, an Iriſh man ſervant named John White, (alias Patrick White) or what other name he may go by. He is about twenty ſix years of age, light complexion, brown hair, about five feet ten inches high, flutters ſome when he talks, had on when he went away, a light colour'd coat and veſt, but quite likely he may ſhift his cloaths when he finds an opportunity, he ſometimes pretends to be a merchant, ſometimes a maſter of a veſſel, ſometimes a ſchool maſter, by which and the plauſible pretences he makes, he has and ſtill may deceive many. He has uſed his preſent maſter with the utmoſt ingratitude. Whereſore, whoever takes him up, and convey's him to the ſubſcriber, or confines him in any of his majeſty's goals in this or the neighbouring colonies, or puts him on board any of his majeſty's ſhips of war, taking the commanding officers receipt for him, and ſending to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of Twenty Shilling Lawful Money, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

BENJAMIN HENSHAW.

Middletown, Nov 2. 1769.

Hartford, Nov. 10, 1769.

ALL perſons that are creditors to or have any claims to the eſtate of John Hopſon of Colcheſter, an inſolvent debtor are notified to attend a meeting of the truſtees on the 11th day of December next, at John Tainter's tavern in Colcheſter, when and where thoſe creditors who have not as yet made out their claims to ſaid eſtate may have an opportunity, and direct the truſtees to compromiſe or ſettle by arbitration, ſome debts due to ſaid eſtate.

Humphrey Lyon,
Charles Foot, } Truſtees,
Joſeph Iſham, jun.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Hartford, on the night after the 1ſt inſt. a ſorrel Mare, about 14 hands and half high, paces and trots, white face, both hind feet white, towards half way up to her ham, a white ſpot juſt back of her ſhoulder, branded with A, upon her left ſhoulder, her left eye wall. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JONATHAN HILLS, Eſq;

Eaſt-Hartford Nov. 9. 1769.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber a ſorrel Horſe, three or four years old, about 13 half hands high, natural trotter, white in the face, below his eyes, the left hind foot white, branded with *B* on the left thigh —— Said Horſe was taken up on the 9th of Octo. laſt.

STEPHEN MATTHEWS.

Waterbury, Nov. 4. 1769.

—Suſquehannah—

AT a meeting of the Suſquehannah company held by adjournment in Hartford, Nov. 8th, 1769.

WHEREAS it appears that but few of the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe are preſent, or have had notice of this meeting, & matters of importance are now under conſideration relative to ſaid purchaſe, and ſettlement, it is now voted to adjourn this meeting, to the 6th day of December at Windham, and the Clerk is hereby directed, to publiſh a copy of this vote and adjournment, of this meeting, as above, in this, and three adjoyning provinces, and the proprietors are deſired to give their attendance without fail, as matters moſt intereſting to the company, are then to come under conſideration.

A true Copy,
Teſt SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk of ſaid Com.

TO BE SOLD

By *E. Auſtin*,

[Near the Court Houſe in Hartford.]

The following articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweler's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteele Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Peter; Borax; Iron Rivet wire; fine binding ditto; Braſs Rivit wire; Moulding Sand; Rotten Stone; Pummice Stone; Sandever; Sand paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of putte; red and white Foil; cypher'd and white Stone Rings; cypher'd and white Stone Ear rings ſet in Gold; ditto in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, Stone Broaches ſet in Silver. &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

John Thompſon,

At Middletown.

Two Stills and Worms,

One 800 Gallons, the other 150, with ſundry other articles belonging to ſaid Stills — Alſo, 30 acres of good land, near Butlers Creek, and 20 acres of Wood land at Moromos — Alſo, a ſmall parcel of European Goods, to be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit. — Alſo ſaid Thompſon's Dwelling-Houſe in the town Plot, to be let or ſold.

Middletown, Nov. 10, 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford.

REMARKS,

On Dr. Gale's Letter to
J. W. Eſquire.

STRAY'D or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Hartford, about the 3d or 4th inſt. a bay mare, about 14 hands high, both paces and trots, branded with the letter A on her left ſhoulder, and with the letters C B on her left thigh, not plain to be ſeen, lately had a wart cut off her breaſt, where is a ſmall ſcar or wart to be ſeen. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and (if ſtolen) ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS.

Eaſt Hartford, Oct 20 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing Office, Hartford.

That there is but one

Covenant, Whereof BAPTISM and the LORD's SUPPER are Seals, viz. The Covenant of Grace, proved from the Word of GOD, and the Doctrine of an external graceleſs Covenant, lately advanced by the Rev. Mr. MOSES MATHER; in a Pamphlet, entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God*, &c. Shewed to be an unſcriptural Doctrine.

To which is prefixed,

An Anſwer to a Dialogue concerning the *Half-Way-Covenant*;

Lately printed at New London.
By JOSEPH BELLAMY, *D. D.*

T. Hopkins,

At his STORE, oppoſite the North-Meeting Houſe, Hartford,

HAS *juſt received a General Aſſortment of Engliſh* GOODS, *which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce in hand.*

The PRINTERS to their CUSTOMERS.

WOuld inform, that by Reaſon of the unexpected & Perſevering Negligence of far the greater Part of our Cuſtomers, in reſpect of Payment, or ballancing Accounts, we are obliged to think of diſcontinuing the Publication of our weekly Paper; which, unleſs prevented by previous Settlements, we have determined will take Place on the 11th of December next, which will compleat the ſixth Year ſince its firſt Publication.

We beg Leave to addreſs our delinquent Cuſtomers, in the Language of Civility, and with a Deference due to the Character of Perſons, either of Probity, Honeſty and Veracity; or, of Humanity, Honor, and Ingenuity; in either of which, we are aſſured they will take no Offence at our once more calling upon them for a Settlement. As we have, Gentlemen, been at great Expence to ſerve you, we would entreat of you, *for once*, to take into your Conſideration, on the one Hand, the *trifling Conſequence* it would be *to you*, to pay the Sum of *only* Six Shillings, *per Ann.* eſpecially if paid when it firſt becomes due; and on the other, how *intereſting* a Matter it is *to us*, that you ſhould thus do; eſpecially conſidering we have (relying on your Encouragement, as it were) riſk'd the Support of ourſelves and Families on this Footing; — and alſo, as the Continuance of the Buſineſs of Printing in this Place does *entirely* depend upon it.

We aſſure our Cuſtomers, that ſince the Commencement of the Partnerſhip between us, we have not received from them, upon an Average, ſo much as Two ſhillings out of Six, of what has been due from them; which has not been ſufficient even to defray the Expence of *clean Paper*, we have uſed in the Buſineſs. And as our Capital is very ſmall, and as (to oblige our Cuſtomers) we have run ourſelves deeply in Debt, ſo we are ſorry to tell them, that, without the requeſted Relief, we muſt be *obliged* to ſerve them *no longer* than the Time forementioned. Their ſettling, or not ſettling with us, therefore, by that Time, we can do no other than conſtruct as the Language of their Hearts, as to whether they mean to have us continue the Paper longer or not.

We ſtand ready to receive our Dues in Caſh, Country Produce, or their Obligations: Or if they have any Method more reaſonable to propoſe, we ſtand ready to hear them.

Our having repeatedly (tho' almoſt fruitleſsly) reminded you of theſe Matters, will amply apologize for the Plainneſs with which we now treat them. We hope we ſhall not be obliged to offer you any further Trouble of this Kind —— And that by the Favour of our Cuſtomers, we may be able ſo to diſcharge our own Obligations, as to ſerve them and the Public in a better Manner than we have hitherto been able to do, by continuing the Buſineſs in this Place.

Nor would we here diſmiſs the Subject, without firſt paying our thankful Acknowledgments of the Favours of many of our Cuſtomers, who have not only favoured us with their Cuſtom, but have alſo been to a good Degree punctual, as well as generous in ſettling their Accounts according to previous Engagements. We are their's, and the Public's Humble Servants,

GREEN & WATSON.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons in Arrears in the Town of Simsbury, are deſired to make Payment to Capt. *Jonathan Humphrys*; and thoſe in the Town of Suffield, to Mr. *Seth Auſtin*, with whom their reſpective Accounts are left —— and at the Time limited above, we will ſend for our Pay, and hope not to be diſappointed of receiving it.

☞ Thoſe that live near, and chooſe to pay in Wood, are deſired not to omit bringing of it by the Time before mentioned.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

MONDAY Nov. 27, 1769. Numb 258.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſ. PRINTERS.

Pleaſe to give the following animadverſions, a place in your Courant, as

An APPEAL to the PUBLIC,

in this Colony.

IN every country, nation or kingdom, fam'd for wiſdom, arts and ſciences have flouriſh'd; and it is recorded of them, by hiſtorians, as a peculiar honor. And what more redounds to the glory of a prince, or ſtate, than their care and induſtry to encourage, and promote theſe things? Our nation hath diſtinguiſh'd themſelves herein, to their immortal honor. And it is probably owing in a great meaſure, to the generous encouragement ſhe hath given to learning, that the greateſt maſters of Divinity, Law, Phyſic and Philoſophy, have been produced by her; in which 'tis ſuppoſed they have exceeded any part of the world. And this little infant colony of Connecticut, is not the leaſt among the thouſands of the Britiſh dominions in theſe reſpects, having taken great pains, and expended large ſums of money, for the education of youth. And perhaps there is not a province now on this terraqueous ball, enjoying ſo great a degree of liberty, and priviledges, civil and religious and govern'd by ſo wholeſome and equitable laws. But after all, a ſtrange paradox ſtill ſubſiſts, i. e. where (in all other reſpects) life and property is ſecured, learning, peace, and good order encourag'd and promoted in the beſt manner, phyſic is totally neglected by the legiſlature, altho' the thing has been often motion'd to them for theſe many years paſt. Is it becauſe it is too trifling an affair for their honours to trouble their heads about? Is life of leſs conſequence than the ſoles of the ſhoes they tread on? As it ſeems it is with them, for a man muſt be qualified to tan their leather, or be ſubjected to a ſevere penalty: but any the moſt ignorant pretender, man or woman, may undertake the cure of diſeaſes, and ſlay their hundreds with impunity: yet if men of ſkill, with bleeding hearts, beholding this manſlaughter, remonſtrate againſt it, and petition for redreſs: what do they get by it? Reproach, contempt and ridicule; by whom? The fathers of the common wealth or at beſt no notice taken: its unworthy their conſideration — matters of greater importance are before them — ſome notable caſe in hand; occaſioned (perhaps) by a horſe running over a gooſe and treading on it, or ſomething elſe of equal conſequence; that nothing can be done in this affair.

Object. It is to be feared that moſt of thoſe that are ſo zealous in petitioning for redreſs, are as ignorant as thoſe they complain of: and entirely unqualified to judge of, and licenſe others. Be it ſo: the greater need of redreſs, and really is an argument in favour of it. For if the greater part of the practitioners in the country are really ſuch ignoramus's that they are likely to do more hurt than good when concerned with the lives of men; 'tis time they were marked in the forehead, that people may know and ſhun them; that they may no longer reſemble the peſtilence that walks in darkneſs. For there are men of ſkill and approv'd abilities, well known in the government: let them be judges and licencers, to prevent the growing evil. It an't ſuppos'd that all things can be ſet right at once. There are many on the ſtage at preſent probably that had better never appeared: but yet it might make difficulty to turn them off: 'tis propos'd therefore to do ſomething to prevent any more bad ones coming on. — There are many inſtances where life is eminently concerned, and betruſted, in the hands of the moſt ignorant and ſtupid of all mortals, (if not the moſt ſavage & barbarous) & hundreds of lives annually (perhaps) loſt in this government, thro' their male practice. This is not the voice of one practitioner but of the greateſt part, nor is it altogether matter of judgment, but of knowledge if moral certainty may be call'd ſo.

Query. If the Aſſembly are made acquainted with theſe things can they be innocent (as it is in their power) if they dont try to remedy the evil? Shall the cry of ſo much bloodſhed come up before their ſeats, and they turn a deaf ear? but a word to the wiſe is ſufficient. All men ſeem to be agreed that it would be quite right and very deſirable to have the aſſembly eſtabliſh ſome rules for the better regulation of theſe affairs, but at the ſame time declare they dont think they will (this is the conſtant talk of moſt of the members of the houſe as well as others) but what's the reaſon? — Why they never have, nor never would: a very good reaſon that, —— "as your fathers did, ſo do ye."

Object. They an't big enough, nor old enough, to come into ſuch regulations yet: but this is not of any weight. Is it a matter that's like to bring a vaſt bill of coſt upon the government? No, not a penny. What then have big or old, or rich, to do in the caſe? Nothing at all. Now with regard to the Medical Corporation of Litchfield county, who have lodg'd their memorial in the aſſembly; moſt ſay it's a good thing but I don't think they will obtain. If this is not a grievous reflection on the honourable General Aſſembly, I know not how to word one. But ſince it's ſo common among the members 'tis to be hoped they will bear it the more patiently from others. Nevertheleſs I would hope better things of that venerable body; firmly believing that when matters come under conſideration, they won't judge the life of man beneath their notice; and that they will act their judgments uprightly. —— And if they think in their conſciences, it is beſt to incourage every lazy ignorant fellow, (that's wicked and lowliv'd enough to uſe all the faculties of their ſouls to the utmoſt of their power, to impoſe upon the public, and cheat them at once, out of their lives and eſtates, in order to ſupport themſelves;) they will ſay ſo: & if they think it beſt to frown on all endeavours for the promotion of true medical knowledge, they will ſay ſo, and if they refuſe to do any thing when call'd upon; will it not be an implicit declaration thereof? — I have undertaken to anſwer ſeveral objections, and I find myſelf ſtrongly preſt with another, that will be apt to ariſe on reading this piece, viz. That it is ſaucy, and favours two much, the nature of reflection; which I know not how to anſwer better, than in the words of *Ben Johnſon*; when it was urg'd upon him that his ſpeech was no rhyme (tho' he had undertaken to make one) "no (ſays he) but there is a deal of truth in it." And if the members of the General Aſſembly are grown ſo delicate, that they can't receive truth in its natural ſimplicity and plainneſs, but muſt needs have it trim'd off in a Cice ocean dreſs, before they can hear it; 'tis to be hop'd the people will change them, till they get ſuch as will. Many of the happy conſequences of a well regulated practice might now be ſet in a convincing point of light: but leaſt I ſhall be too tedious ſhall add no more.

By Capt. Calef, and by Capt. Bruce, *who arrived from* LONDON, *we have the following Advices from the public Prints, viz.*

PARIS, Auguſt 21.

IT is pretended that the Engliſh offered to reſtore Canada, if the King of France will give up their Poſſeſſions in India, and prohibit all Commerce to their Subjects in thoſe parts.

Paris, Auguſt 21. The Chevalier de Rohan, Governor General of the French Leeward Iſlands, is coming home from St. Domingo with Leave, though many People ſuſpect that he will not return there. Mr. de Nolivos formerly Governor of Guadaloupe, is ſent to Cape Francois, where he is to command in the Abſence of the Chevalier de Rohan. Guadaloupe is going to be put under the ſame Department as Martinico, and reunited to that Government.

LONDON, Auguſt 19.

Though the following is not literally a copy of the letter which has lately made ſuch a noiſe at both ends of the town, yet it may not prove unacceptable.

MY LORD

IN matters of buſineſs, eſpecially in the mercantile way, there is ſeldom any occaſion for an apology. I am confident none will ever be expected where the ſtranger is anounced as bringing in his hand an offer of 5000l. To come immediately to the point, therefore my Lord, I am to inform your Grace that this ſum is at your ſervice, upon the reverſion of the office of Clerk of the Crown for Jamaica being ſettled upon my ſon and though when you ſee the name at the bottom of this letter you may poſſibly ſtartle at ſuch a propoſal, I doubt not but when you have peruſed the encloſed affidavit you will be ſatisfied that this tranſaction will remain for ever a ſecret between your Grace and me. Need I add that however zealous I may have appeared in a cauſe I am much aſhamed of, if I ſucceed in this affair you will bind me and mine for ever to your intereſt. I am,

Your Grace's moſt devoted
and obedient ſervant,
S. VAUGHAN.

Auguſt 9. Moſes Alexander capitally convicted at the Old Bailey for forgery, was carried from Newgate at half paſt 12 to Tyburn, and there executed. The ſheriffs indulged him to that fate hour in expectation of a reprieve. Great intereſt had been made for him, and much had been laid in the papers in extenuation of his crime; but as it was not all founded in truth, it perhaps did him more harm than good. He had formerly carried on a trade in the Borough, and had failed for more than 60 000 l. but had again entered into buſineſs, without a proper capital to ſupport what he had undertaken. He therefore, like many more in the ſame circumſtances, had recourſe to bill drawing; and that led him to the forgery for which he was convicted. He was indicted for forging an indorſement on the following bill. "Leeds, Jan. 15. 1768.

Six weeks after date, pay Mr John Brown, or order, 98l. 16s. value received, as adviſed To Mr. Nathaniel Aked, &c.

Rich. Aked."

The moſt favourable circumſtance for the priſoner, was the bill's being ſo long in the poſſeſſion of the proſecutors; by which it ſhould ſeem they were not ſo ſolicitous about puniſhing the crime, as about ſecuring to themſelves the ſums due to them; and if the delinquent had been able to have ſatisfied their demands, the public would perhaps have never heard of the forgery. The forgery however, was proved, and other bills of the ſame kind was ready to be proved; the law therefore was ſtrongly againſt him, tho' ſomething might be urged to mitigate the puniſhment; for the forgery was not of the ſame kind with the forgery of a common ſharper, who having obtained his end, has no view to reſtitution. This man's forgery was only to enlarge his credit; and he certainly deſigned to pay every bill he raiſed money upon had not the unlucky ſituation, of his affairs prevented his intentions. Indeed, this kind of traffic is by no means juſtifible, and what is here ſaid is only to ſhew that it differs in its nature from that of the abandoned villain.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in *Halifax, Nova Scotia, July 6 1769.*

"The popiſh prieſt who was ordained at Quebec by a biſhop of the church of Rome, is now appointed by government as a miſſionary in this province, and has obtained, by means of his good friends on your ſide of the water, a ſalary of 100l. ſter. ſettled upon him during life. He is very active in his profeſſion, celebrates maſs, and many perſons flock to confeſſion; he has already made many converts, —As a convincing proof of his aſſiduity in office, ſeveral children, who were baptized by Proteſtant Miſſionaries, have been re baptized into the Holy Church. If this Prieſt is continued in his miſſion, we have reaſon to believe that our miſſionaries of the Church of England have been doing for many years paſt, and of conſequence, the good intention of the venerable Society for propagating the Goſpel in foreign parts will be entirely fruſtrated, and the 840l. per annum, which now appropriated to the ſupport of our miſſionaries in this province might be better applied in paying off the provincial debt."

Aug. 17. The Duke of Marlborough paid a debt for the city of Oxford, which had lain heavy upon the inhabitants for more than half a century, amounting in the whole to 5913l. 7s. 2d. On this occaſion the bells were ſet a ringing, and the freemen were entertained by the liberality of his grace at more than 50 houſes.

Aug. 23. A farmer at Granchefter in Cambridgſhire, was bound over to the quarter ſeſſions by the humanity of the Rev. Dr. Plumtree for forcing a poor woman of Caldecot into the water to prove her a witch, and otherwiſe maltreating her.

Aug. 31 ON Tueſday laſt died at Bath, the Right Hon. William Villiers, Earl of Jerſey, Viſcount Villiers of Dartford, and Baron of Hoo, and one of his Majeſty's moſt Honourable Privy Council. His Lordſhip is ſucceeded by his only ſurviving Son the Right Hon. George Buſſy Viſcount Villiers, now Earl of Jerſey, &c. Member in the preſent Parliament for Dover, Vice-Chamberlain of his Majeſty's Houſhold, and Privy Counſellor.

Aug. 31. The French ambaſſador has lately preſented a memorial to the States General, in which he acquaints them that the Iſland of Corſica is united to the dominions of France, and hopes that in caſe any ſhips for the future ſhall appear under Corſican colours, their H. M. will look upon them as pirates, and treat them accordingly.

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

To the PRINTER.

AS the late *Comet* or *laſt imperfect Piece of a Comet*, has now diſappeared, a few ſhort Hints (*for the preſent*) or Remarks thereon, may not be unacceptable to the *Public*;——This *Comet's Trajectory*, or *apparent Courſe in the Heavens*, extended nearly in a right Line with the *Equinoctial*; its *real* and *apparent Motion* was exceedingly ſlow, and almoſt imperceptible; whereas, had it been the *perfect Comet*, its path would have been more proportionably and moderately deflected or curved; its *apparent Motion*, would have been conſiderably more *rapid*, and its Nucleus and whole Appearance *much larger* and *brighter*, as the *Planets are*.

On the 7th and 8th *Inſt.* the *Comet* had almoſt diſappeared, no *Obſervation* could be *quite perfect*; but to the beſt of my Judgment, its apparent Place on the 7th was 2°. and on the 8th *four Deg nearer* to the *Sun* than it was on the 5th *Inſt.* And between 6 and 7 *Deg. very ſuddenly* more to the *Southward*; conſequently it muſt *already*, either have ſpent *nearly the whole* of its weak *projectile Force*, or its *new formed Orbit* muſt prove to be exceedingly *ſmall and contracted*:—by projection of a *Scheme*, from *Obſervations* taken of each of the *Comet's Path*, this latter *Comet* appears, as an *imperfect invalid*, and out of its *Road*.

This *Comet*, or ſplit Piece of a *blown up World*, had an *exterior Contact*, or juſt touched the *Æquator* on the *Celeſtial* GLOBE, and alſo touched the left Side of the *Aſteriſm* SERPENTARIUS, in a right Line with the fixed Star *Alſeta* in CORONA-SEPTENTRIONALIS, and the fixed Star *Seginus* in the *Conſtellation* BOOTES, a few Hours before the Storm began on *Monday laſt, the 6th Inſtant.*

There really appears *to me*, to want only *an actual viſual Demonſtration*, to prove, that the *Maculas, or ſolar Spots*, are the *melted Droſs* the *Scoria*, and the *partly diſſolved broken Pieces* of BLOWN UP WORLDS, ſwimming on the *Surface* of the SUN'S VORACIOUS, LARGE, AND DREADFULLY CONSUMING LIQUID FIRE.

And which is *ſtrongly confirmed*, by the general and univerſal Tendency of the *whole Creation* of WORLDS AND THEIR INHABITANTS, towards a DISSOLUTION, by the *nearer* and *nearer Coincidence* of the PLANETARY ORBITS, &c.—And by their *proportionable reſiſtance* from the DENSITY OF DIFFERENT MEDIUMS; and by every inference and Concluſion ariſing from the latter Parts of my *Philoſophical Deſcription* of COMETS *for the 6th ult &c.*

The Earth, we may obſerve, is not in the Part of its *Orbit* to receive *material general Damage* (*naturally*) from either of theſe *Comets*; but, the *contingent Situation By Nature*) of every *World*, &c. ought to be made as univerſally known as poſſible;—'tis really *imprudent* to *deceive us*, and to *lull us wantonly* into a *hurtful Security*. Hoever read *Sir Iſaac Newton.——See Principia prop X B. III &c.* Wherein it is *proved* (*as mentioned Sept 25th*) that in Regard to the *Medium*, in which the *Planets or Worlds* now *circulate*, *their Motion in the Heavens*, *may ſubſiſt an exceeding long Time.*

S. Sp. Skinner.

New York, Nov. 12, 1769.

BOSTON, November 25.

We hear that the Rippon which ſailed from Boſton the 4th of Auguſt, made the Land the 31ſt of the ſame Month: and that on the 3d of September Sir Francis Bernard landed at Portſmouth: The 5th he arrived in London: The 6th he was preſented to His Majeſty, who did him the Honour of converſing with him for ſome Time: The 7th he was again at Court, in order to his being preſented to the Queen, but Her Majeſty did not come that Day to the Drawing Room. The King again condeſcended to a Converſation with him longer than the Day before. We hear further, that great Civilities were ſhewn to Sir Francis by many Perſons of Diſtinction who were at Court. The Treaſury was under Adjournment, and it was a Time of general Vacation, and no Proſpect of any Buſineſs being done relative to America until Lord Hillſborough's Return from Ireland.——His Lordſhip was expected the Beginning of October. The Parliament, we hear, would not meet to do Buſineſs until after Chriſtmaſs.

We hear alſo, that Mr De Berdt preſented the Remonſtrance of the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province on the 14th of September.

NEWYORK, November 22.

Extract of a Letter from Penſacola, dated October 10 1769.

Laſt Tueſday we received News from New-Orleans, that the Spaniſh General O'Riely had obliged all the Engliſh to leave that Place, forbidding them ever to appear there any more——He has cloſe confined fourteen of the principal Inhabitants of Orleans, and ſeized between ſeven and eight Hundred Negroes belonging to them, together with all their other Property; a Liſt of their Names you have here annexed.——It is believed he will confine ſome more of the French——He is very ſtrict in his Command, and ſeems to be determined to have no Connection with the Engliſh.

Monſ. Foucault, Intendant, Commiſſary Judge, &c &c.

La Freniere, Attorney General.

Garic, Provincial Secretary, and Notary Public.

Monſieurs Demazant, Marquiz, Vileret, and Dunoyant,

French Officers, and Knight, of St. Louis.

Monſ. Douſſett, Attorney at Law.

Monſieurs Careſſe, Peatit, Braud, Poupett, Millett, ſen. and Millett, jun. Merchants.

Yeſterday Morning, departed this Life, in the 73d Year of his Age, the Hon. William Smith Eſq; one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, and late one of his Majeſty's Council for this Province,

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HARTFORD, *November* 27.

In the Evening preceeding the Thankſgiving, a ſtrolling Vagabondly Fellow in his way (as he pretended) to Boſton, comeing into a private Houſe in the eaſtwardly Part of this Town, in the Habit and Character of a Beggar plauſibly ſought for Entertainment; calling himſelf a Native Subject of the King of Denmark, from whoſe Dominions about Ten Years ago he came into this Country; Since which, among other Misfortunes, he had that of loſeing all the Fingers on one Hand, and the free uſe of thoſe of the other by falling into the Fire in a convulſion Fit. Being thus recommended to the Pity and Charity of the hoſpitable Family, commiſerateing his calamitous Circumſtances they could do no other than receive him as their Gueſt. But as he preferr'd ſolitary Retirement to Company under a Pretence of not being troubleſome to the Family, was introduced to a comfortable Fire in the Kitchen. But while the Family were buſy in the other Room, confideing in the Simplicity and Honeſty, as well as Imbecility of their new gueſt, he, with ſeveral Articles of Value, was ſoon found to be miſſing; whereupon with all convenient Speed, the Thief was purſued, and overtaken at a Tavern about a Mile diſtant, where in merry Mood, he was offering his new Aſſortment *upon Sail to the higheſt Bidder.——This Merriment might have laſted longer, had it not been interrupted by the true Owner challenging his Property, who after ſome proper Diverſion, bound the deprehended Criminal, for a more eaſy and convenient Eſcortment about ſeven Miles in a retrograde March to a civil Magiſtrate. But the reluctant Villain, chooſing rather to make a preſent than a future* Settlement, *made the Propoſal, to which, with the Advice of the Company, the indulgent Creditor conſented; for the Receipt of which (Matters being thus amicably accommodated) he voluntarily ſtripping himſelf receiv'd upon the Spot ſeven hearty Laſhes, with a good ſturdy Horſe-Whip warmly apply'd, which he tamely ſubmitted to & endured with all the Patience and Fortitude which his* own Circumſtances *and the* Nature *of the* Thing *would well admit of.—A requital in the Judgment of the Company nearly commenſurate to the* Merits of the Cauſe: *as well as to the ſeeming Content and ſatisfaction of both Parties.—His Account being thus ballanced was allow'd to make off (upon his third March) in queſt of new Quarters: And is hereby recommended to the Public, as worthy of their ſpecial* Notice *and Regard.*

Meſſ. Printers,

By inſerting the following you will oblige your's, &c.

MRS. Mary Starkweather, widow of Mr. John Starkweather, late of Stonington deceas'd, is now living, and in the 79th year of her age. She has been

Mother of	13 Children,
Grand mother of	87
Great Grand mother of	76
Great Great Grand mother of one Child of the fourth Generation.	1
In all,	177

There is now living of the above number 152. She is remarkably ſtrong and active, and about three weeks ſince, on Sunday, went on foot from her houſe to the place of public worſhip, which is upwards of three miles; and the ſummer paſt conſtantly attended divine ſervice on foot at the above diſtance.

Poſt-Office Hartford, Nov. 27. 1769

Liſt of Letters remaining in the POST OFFICE at Hartford, not before Advertized.

☞ *Where the town is not mentioned they are directed for Hartford* ☜

SETH AUSTIN Suffield, Hyman Jacob Bochrah, Zachariah Boſtwick, Capt Edward Bulkly Weathersfield, Bartholomew Boult Southington, Capt. Daniel Bull, John Calder, George Caldwell, Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq; Windham, Thomas Elmer Windſor, Roger Enos Windſor, John Goodrich Weathersfield, Oliver Hamblin Somers, Rufus Herrick Pomfret, James Humphrys, Juſtin Joy Litchfield, Amaſa Jones Colcheſter, Daniel Jones Somers, John Lawrence, Eſq; Allen McLean, Bolton, Lauchlan McLean, Roſſel Mills, Eſq; Windſor, Eliſha Pitkin, Reuben Parſons, Suffield, Ebenezer Plummer, Glaſtenbury, David Wright, N. Bolton, John Smith, Weathersfield, Iſrael Seymour, Joſiah Steele, Weſt Hartford, Thomas Sedgwick, Eſq; Great Barrington, Habakkuk Turner, Coventry, John Wright, Nathaniel Wales, jun. Windham, Meſſ. Smith & Williams Goshen, Capt. David Wells, Weathersfield, David Young, Windham.

BROKE Out of the County Goal in Hartford, laſt night, the following Perſons committed for Theft, viz. Iſaac Davis, Thomas Spencer, Tranſient Perſons. Alſo, John Danx, a Tranſient Perſon, laſt from Weathersfield. Alſo, John Grimes a Tranſient Perſon, laſt from Windſor. Alſo, Patrick Fleming, who was committed for ſome Criminal conduct. Whoever ſhall take up either of the above-mentioned Perſons, and return them to the keeper of the Goal in Hartford, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Lawful Money Reward, for each, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, *Sheriff.*

Hartford, November 25, 1769.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Middletown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of James Witon, of Chatham deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Houſe of Abiel Cheney, innholder in ſaid Chatham, on the firſt Mondays of Dec. and Jan and the laſt Monday of Feb. next, from two to ſix o'clock afternoon.

DAVID SAGE,
SAMUEL HALL, } *Commiſſioners*
MOSES BARTLET.

Chatham, 27th, Nov. 1769.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the 19th inſtant, a large Bay HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, a natural pacer, having ſundry white ſpots on his back, branded with *C. B.* on the near Hoof, whoever ſhall take up, and ſecure ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may have him, ſhall have all neceſſary charges paid him therefor, and if ſaid Horſe be Stolen, *TWO DOLLARS* Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid for returning the Horſe to the Subſcriber, and the Thief ſecured ſo as to be brought to juſtice.

CALEB BULL.

Hartford, Nov. 27. 1769

STrayed or Stolen, from the ſubſcriber of Wilbraham, out of a Paſture in Eaſt-Hartford, on the night after the 8th inſt. a black Horſe, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, never was ſhod, his tail very ſhort.——Whoever takes up ſaid Horſe, and returns him to the ſubſcriber at Wilbraham, or to David Jones, jun. of Eaſt-Hartford, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by

DAVID JONES.

Hartford, Nov. 8, 1769.

Having loſt, between Litchfield and Saliſbury, on the 6th inſt. ſeveral Half Johannis's, and other pieces of money of various ſorts, in a leather Purſe, gathered in a ſtring like a Knapſack, will give TWO DOLLARS Reward, to any perſon who ſhall return the ſame to

Jedediah Strong.

Singing-Books

TO BE SOLD BY

Lathrop & Smith,

In Hartford, *viz.*

TANSURS Royal Melody Compleat at 5/4 ſingle, or 5/ by the dozen—Williams's univerſal Pſalmodiſt at 7/—A new edition of Arnolds compleat Pſalmodiſt, with large additions printed in 1769 at 7/—And a new edition of Knibbs Pſalm Singers help, with large additions at 5/ all on a good paper, and well bound.

☞ They have alſo a large aſſortment of other Books, which they will ſell cheap for Caſh, Pork or Grain in hand.

Hartford, 4 Nov. 1769.

We the Subſcribers being appointed by the Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, Commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Ebenezer Mix, of Hartford deceas'd we therefore hereby notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims to us, on the laſt Tueſdays of Nov. and Dec. next, at one o'Clock on each of ſaid days, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the ſaid Ebenezer Mix, in Hartford deceas'd, as we will attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid days at ſaid place. op

Timothy Seymour,
George Kellogg. } Commiſſioners.

Doct. Uriah Rogers, jun.

Of Norwalk, in Fairfield County

TAKES this method to inform the public, and particularly ſuch as are diſpoſed to take the Small-Pox by inoculation, that he has again opened his noted hoſpital, where he intends to carry on inoculation as long as any perſons appear to be inoculated; he intends to inoculate the ſummer thro'out; as he finds by conſtant experience that his patients never have it more favourable than in warm weather. He intends to have things in the beſt order poſſible, and the beſt attendance ſhall be given, both by Doctor and Nurſe, at the moderate expence of Four Pounds, L. M.

N. B. Said Rogers takes the patient at firſt, & puts him to no other expence. Dated Norwalk, 9th day of Octo. 1769.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

To be ſold at the Houſe of Mrs Margaret Chenevard, in Hartford,

GOOD Madeira and Liſbon WINE, Barbados RUM, ANNICESEED WATER, CHOCOLATE, SNUFF of the beſt Kind, &c. &c. &c.

RUN-Away from his maſter the 21ſt laſt month, an Iriſh man ſervant named John White, (alias Patrick White) or what other name he may go by. He is about twenty ſix years of age, light complexion, brown hair, about five feet ten inches high, ſtutters ſome when he talks, had on when he went away, a light colour'd coat and veſt, but quite likely he may ſhift his cloaths when he finds an opportunity, he ſometimes pretends to be a merchant, ſometimes a maſter of a veſſel, ſometimes a ſchool maſter, by which and the plauſible pretences he makes, he has and ſtill may deceive many. He has uſed his preſent maſter with the utmoſt ingratitude. Wherefore, whoever takes him up, and convey's him to the ſubſcriber, or confines him in any of his majeſty's goals in this or the neighbouring colonies, or puts him on board any of his majeſty's ſhips of war, taking the commanding officers receipt for him, and ſending to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of Twenty Shilling Lawful Money, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

BENJAMIN HENSHAW.

Middletown, Nov. 2. 1769.

Hartford, Nov. 10. 1769.

ALL perſons that are creditors to, or have any claims to the eſtate of John Hopſon of Colcheſter, an inſolvent debtor are notified to attend a meeting of the truſtees on the 11th day of December next, at John Tainter's tavern in Colcheſter, when and where thoſe creditors who have not as yet made out their claims to ſaid eſtate, may have an opportunity, and direct the truſtees to compromiſe or ſettle by arbitration, ſome debts due to ſaid eſtate.

Humphry Lyon,
Charles Foot, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Iſham, jun.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Hartford, on the night after the 1ſt inſt. a ſorrel Mare, about 14 hands and half high, paces and trots, white face, both hind feet white, towards half way up to her ham, a white ſpot juſt back of her ſhoulder, branded with A, upon her left ſhoulder, her left eye wall. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JONATHAN HILLS, Eſq;

Eaſt-Hartford Nov. 9. 1769.

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber a ſorrel Horſe, three or four years old, about 13 half hands high, natural trotter, white in the face, below his eyes, the left hind foot white, branded with *B* on the left thigh.—— Said Horſe was taken up on the 9th of Octo. laſt. STEPHEN MATTHEWS.

Waterbury, Nov. 4. 1769.

---*Suſquehannah*---

AT a meeting of the Suſquehannah company held by adjournment in Hartford, Nov. 8th, 1769.

WHEREAS it appears that but few of the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe are preſent, or have had notice of this meeting, & matters of importance are now under conſideration relative to ſaid purchaſe, and ſettlement, it is now voted to adjourn this meeting, to the 6th day of December at Windham, and the Clerk is hereby directed, to publiſh a copy of this vote and adjournment of this meeting, as above, in this, and three adjoyning provinces, and the proprietors are deſired to give their attendance without fail, as matters moſt intereſting to the company, are then to come under conſideration.

A true Copy,
Teſt SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk of ſaid Com.

TO BE SOLD
By E. *Auſtin*,
[Near the Court Houſe in Hartford.]
The following articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweler's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteele Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files; Cruſibles; Black Lead Pots; Salt Peter; Borax; Iron Rivet-wire; fine binding ditto; Braſs Rivit wire; Moulding Sand; Rotten Stone; Pummice Stone; Sandever; Sand paper; Buckle Bruſhes; Flower of putte; red and white Foil; cypher'd and white Stone Rings; cypher'd and white Stone Ear rings ſet in Gold; ditto in Silver; cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, Stone Broaches ſet in Silver. &c. &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY
John Thompſon,
At Middletown,
Two Stills and Worms,
One 800 Gallons, the other 150. with ſundry other articles belonging to ſaid Stills — Alſo, 30 acres of good land, near Butlers Creek, and 20 acres of Wood land at Moromos — Alſo, a ſmall parcel of European Goods, to be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort credit — Alſo ſaid Thompſon's Dwelling Houſe in the town Plot, to be let or ſold.

Middletown, Nov. 10, 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford,
REMARKS,
On Dr. Gale's Letter to
J. W. Eſquire.

STRAY'D or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt-Hartford, about the 3d or 4th inſt. a bay mare, about 14 hands high, both paces and trots, branded with the letter A on her left ſhoulder, and with the letters C B on her left thigh, not plain to be ſeen, lately had a wart cut off her breaſt, where is a ſmall ſcar or wart to be ſeen. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and (if ſtolen) ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS.

Eaſt Hartford, Oct. 20. 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing-Office, Hartford.

That there is but one

Covenat, Whereof BAPTISM and the LORD's SUPPER are Seals, viz. The Covenant of Grace, proved from the Word of GOD, and the Doctrine of an external graceleſs Covenant, lately advanced by the Rev. Mr. MOSES MATHER; in a Pamphlet, entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God*, &c. Shewed to be an unſcriptural Doctrine.

To which is prefixed,
An Anſwer to a Dialogue concerning the *Half-Way-Covenant*;
Lately printed at New London.
By JOSEPH BELLAMY, *D. D.*

T. Hopkins,
At his STORE, oppoſite the North-Meeting Houſe, Hartford.

HAS juſt received a General Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, *which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce in hand.*

The PRINTERS to their CUSTOMERS.

WOuld inform, that by Reaſon of the unexpected & Perſevering Negligence of far the greater Part of our Cuſtomers, in reſpect of Payment, or ballancing Accounts, we are obliged to think of diſcontinuing the Publication of our weekly Paper; which, unleſs prevented by previous Settlements, we have determined will take Place on the 11th of December next, which will compleat the fifth Year ſince its firſt Publication.

We beg Leave to addreſs our delinquent Cuſtomers, in the Language of Civility, and with a Deference due to the Character of Perſons, either of Probity, Honeſty and Veracity, or, of Humanity, Honor, and Ingenuity; in either of which, we are aſſured they will take no Offence, at our once more calling upon them for a Settlement. As we have, Gentlemen, been at great Expence to ſerve you, we would entreat of you, *for once*, to take into your Conſideration, on the one Hand, the *trifling Conſequence* it would be *to you*, to pay the Sum of *only* Six Shillings, *per Ann.* eſpecially if paid when it firſt becomes due; and on the other, how *intereſting* a Matter it is *to us*, that you ſhould thus do; eſpecially conſidering we have (relying on your Encouragement, as it were) riſk'd the Support of ourſelves and Families on this Footing;— and alſo, as the Continuance of the Buſineſs of Printing in this Place does *entirely* depend upon it.

We aſſure our Cuſtomers, that ſince the Commencement of the Partnerſhip between us, we have not received from them, upon an Average, ſo much as Two Shillings out of Six, of what has been due from them; which has not been ſufficient even to defray the Expence of *clean Paper*, we have uſed in the Buſineſs. And as our Capital is very ſmall, and as (to oblige our Cuſtomers) we have run ourſelves deeply in Debt, ſo we are ſorry to tell them, that, without the requeſted Relief, we muſt be *obliged* to ſerve them *no longer* than the Time forementioned. Their ſettling, or not ſettling with us, therefore, by that Time, we can do no other than conſtruct as the Language of their Hearts, as to whether they mean to have us continue the Paper longer or not.

We ſtand ready to receive our Dues in Caſh, Country Produce, or their Obligations: Or if they have any Method more reaſonable to propoſe, we ſtand ready to hear them.

Our having repeatedly (tho' almoſt fruitleſs) reminded you of theſe Matters, will amply apologize for the Plainneſs with which we now treat them. We hope we ſhall not be obliged to offer you any further Trouble of this Kind——And that by the Favour of our Cuſtomers, we may be able ſo to diſcharge our own Obligations, as to ſerve them and the Public in a better Manner than we have hitherto been able to do, by continuing the Buſineſs in this Place.

Nor would we here diſmiſs the Subject, without firſt paying our thankful Acknowledgments of the Favours of many of our Cuſtomers, who have not only favoured us with their Cuſtom, but have alſo been to a good Degree punctual, as well as generous in ſettling their Accounts according to previous Engagements. We are their's, and the Public's Humble Servants,

GREEN & WATSON.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons in Arrears in the Town of Simſbury, are deſired to make Payment to Capt. *Jonathan Humphrys*; and thoſe in the Town of Suffield, to Mr. *Seth Auſtin*, with whom their reſpective Accounts are left—— and at the Time limitted above, we will ſend for our Pay, and hope not to be diſappointed of receiving it.

☞ Thoſe that live near, and chooſe to pay in Wood, are deſired not to omit bringing of it by the Time before mentioned.

HARTFORD: Printed by *GREEN & WATSON.*

MONDAY Dec. 4, 1769. Numb. 259.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advice, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

PROPOSALS,
For the Continuance of the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

AS it appears to be the general Deſire of our Cuſtomers, from the Conſideration of their own and the common Benefit, that the Publication of our weekly News-Paper ſhould be ſtill continued, it is therefore hereby propoſed that they ſhall be gratified on the following Terms, viz.

1. That the Annual Price of a Paper ſhall be SIX SHILLINGS *as has been uſual.*

2. That (conſidering the Neceſſity of ready Money to carry on the Buſineſs) THREE SHILLINGS *in Caſh be paid at Entrance, and the Remainder in Caſh or country produce at Caſh Price, at the year's End, by all thoſe who ſhall newly Sign, and by others who have been in Arrears more than a Year: otherwiſe they may expect their reſpective Papers will be diſcontinued after the Term mentioned in our late public Advertiſement.———As to others of our Cuſtomers who have not been thus delinquent, they may expect their Papers will be continued as heretofore, and upon the ſame Terms.———Upon the above Encouragement, we ſhall ever be ready to oblige them in the beſt manner we are able.*

N.B. Thoſe who may have Advertiſements to inſert in this Paper, are deſired to ſend them by Saturday Noon, accompanied with the Pay, without which they will not be inſerted.

By Capt. White and Conſtant Freeman, who arrived at Boſton, laſt Monday from LONDON, *there is public Prints to the 30th of September, from which we have extracted the following Articles, viz.*

LONDON, Sept. 7.

YEſterday his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Governor of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay in New England, was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's. The Duke of Grafton was at Court.

It was the Earl of Rochford who introduced Sir Francis Bernard to his Majeſty. Sir Francis's ſtay was but ſhort; but it is ſaid that he will attend the next Council, to give an account of the preſent ſtate of the affairs of Maſſachuſets Bay.

The political ſuggeſtion at the court end of the town is now ripened into confidence, which is, that Lord Chatham will be *firſt* at *laſt* notwithſtanding he was *behind before*.

Sept. 21. The Right Rev. Dr. Jonathan Shipley, is elected Biſhop of St. Aſaph, and the Hon. and Rev. Shute Barrington, D. L. is elected Biſhop of Landaff.

Saturday Major Rogers arrived in town from North-America. It is ſaid he has given the moſt convincing proofs, ſince his arrival, of his innocence with reſpect to the late charges ſo iniquitouſly brought againſt him.

Sept. 16. A commiſſion has paſſed the great ſeal for appointing Walter Patterſon, Eſq; Governor of St. John's Newfoundland.

Letters from the Hague ſay, that the Ruſſians have been forced by the Turks to raiſe the Siege of Choczim, and that after a deſperate attack they had been obliged to repaſs the Neiſter with great precipitation, and a very conſiderable loſs.

Though we have before given an account of the accident at Breſcia by the blowing up of the powder Magazine, yet the following contains ſo many particulars of that affair, that we thought we could not omit laying it before our readers.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna September 6.

"On the 18th of Auguſt, about eight in the morning, the lightening fell, at Breſcia, upon a Magazine, in which were about twelve thouſand rubbi of fine cannon powder, which was to have been ſent to Venice on the 5th of this month. This powder inſtantly took fire, and the exploſion was ſo great, that it overturned about a ſixth part of the houſes in the Town, and, according to the beſt information we have hitherto been able to receive, buried near 3000 perſons under their ruins. Belonging to the above magazine was a Tower built of large ſtones, which blew up at the ſame time, and falling like hail upon the churches, houſes, and other buildings, ſhattered them from the very roofs to the cellars. Several other fragments of ſtones, launched horizontally, tore the houſes, pierced the walls, and beat down the moſt ſolid buildings. One of theſe Fragments driven by the violence of the ſhock to the diſtance of half a mile, there beat to pieces a houſe on which it fell, and buried five perſons under the ruins. In ſhort there is not ſo much as one edifice, which has not ſuffered more or leſs by this terrible event. All the ſtreets are covered with ruins of every ſort, and beſides the houſes beat down from top to bottom, upwards of 500 more threatening every moment to fall. The exploſion was ſo violent, that the ſtrongeſt faſtenings, at 18 miles diſtance, were forced open; ſome pieces of ſtone carryed ten miles, and a cannon, of twenty-five Cwt. driven two miles and a half. The fields near the Baſtion, on which the lightening fell are entirely burnt up, and covered with the ruins of the houſes beat down, which were driven there, trees torn up by the roots and ſhattered, and with dead bodies. All the ſhops in the town were forced open by the violence of the ſhock, and many of the doors belonging to the houſes carryed up into the air and ſhattered to pieces. In ſhort, through the whole City, not one ſquare of glaſs remained unbroken. The damage as yet is eſtimated at four millions of Philippis; and the Government has appointed two thouſand men to clear away the ruins, ſave, if poſſible, numbers of the unfortunate people, who lie almoſt entirely buryed beneath them, making the air reſound with the moſt horrible cries."

Sept 23. 'Tis ſaid that General Paoli ſupped on Thurſday Night with the Earl of Rochford.

The expected Demand of a Paſſage through Holland for ſome Troops, will be from the French, who are to invade the King of Pruſſia's Dominions, in caſe he ſhould join with the Empreſs of Ruſſia, or any how aſſiſt the Poles againſt the Turks.

Yeſterday Henry Vanſittart, Eſq; and the two other Superintendants, going to India, ſet out for Portſmouth to embark on board the Aurora, Capt. Lee.

A certain Great Perſonage has declared, that if the Weather holds tollerably good, he will not quit his Country Reſidence till the End of November. From the above circumſtances, and other Authority, it is imagined that the Parliament will not meet to do Buſineſs till after Chriſtmas, although they may meet to open the Seſſion in the Middle of December.

We hear there are a great Number of Scotch Officers on board the Ruſſian Armament; but that there is a great Deficiency of Sailors, which it is thought will be ſupplied from England. It is ſaid that the above Fleet are intended to winter in the Port of ſome Ally, and are not deſigned to go up to Conſtantinople till Spring.

It is ſaid that there is a very Skilful Perſon in the Marine Department of France on board the French Frigate in the Downs, who is employed to make the moſt minute Obſervations on the Arrangement and various Appointments of the Ruſſian Fleet.

It is ſaid a new Regulation, reſpecting the Regimentals of Subalterns, will take place throughout the Army next Year. They are to be entirely plain. This Regulation is much wiſhed for, as the Expence of Regimentals lies certainly very heavy on thoſe of inferior Rank in the Army.

Of late the Climate in America is greatly altered for the better. The Winters are leſs ſevere, and the Summers leſs hot. Several Marſhes are alſo drained by the Planters, which adds greatly to Salubrity. And the daily Fall of the Woods not only contributes to the ſame grand Purpoſe, but alſo renders the Country more delightful, by opening new Proſpects, and giving a more free Circulation to the Air.

Sept. 28. Mr. Howard, Naval Officer at Harwich, is appointed Marſhal of the Vice Admiralty Court at Boſton in New-England.

Sept. 22. A Petition, full of heavy Complaints againſt a certain Perſon, was delivered laſt Thurſday to his Majeſty by Dennys De Berdt, Eſq; Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

From the London Gazette. St. James's, September 29.

This Day his Grace Auguſtus Henry Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, was inſtalled a Knight of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter.

War-Office, Sept. 26. Capt. Francis [illegible] briel De Ruvynes is promoted to be Major in America only.

19th Rigment of Foot. Surgeon's Mate John Denholme to be Surgeon, vice Walter Farquhar, who reſigns.

Sept. 15. *On Thurſday laſt General Paoli viſited the marquis of Rockingham, at his houſe in Groſvenor ſquare.*

Saturday morning ſeveral of the Nobility viſited General Paoli, at his apartments in Bond ſtreet.

This week General Paoli will be introduced to his Majeſty and the Royal Family.

General Paoli's liveries are blue grey turned up with green, and laced with ſilver; the waiſtcoats green and laced. We are aſſured he is at preſent at a lodging houſe in Old Bond-ſtreet. A Jew Merchant is with him as his agent and interpreter.

It is ſaid that a Petition for Redreſs of Grievances may ſhortly be expected from the free Burgeſſes of Newcaſtle upon Tyne.

Alſo that the Petitions from the Counties of Glouceſter, Worceſter, and Wiltſhire, will ſhortly be preſented, notwithſtanding all attempts to prevent the ſame.

We hear orders are gone to all the ſea ports in the Mediterranean to prevent any ſeamen of Great Britain to enter into foreign ſervice, and it is ſaid they are ſoon to be recalled home.

Thurſday about noon, a General Officer was arreſted in Piccadilly, for the ſum of 2000l. He told the Bailiff, if he would go down with him to the Tilt yard, he ſhould there find a friend whom he wanted to ſpeak to, and would afterwards, on his not giving bail, go with him to a ſpunging-houſe. The bailiff unſuſpectedly complied with his requeſt and when they came to the horſe-guards, the General Officer ſent for a ſerjeant and a file of muſqueteers to ſecure the bailiff, on a pretence that he had been inſulted by him, which they did, while the priſoner found means to eſcape, and has not ſince been heard of.*

* *G——l G---l.*

Friday Adjutant General Harvey ordered the ſerjeant and his men who favoured the eſcape of the General Officer from the bailiff, cloſe priſoners to the Savoy and the ſame day waited on Lord Cambden and Lord Mansfield, to receive their opinions about the ſteps that are proper to be taken with the ſerjeant and his men, on occaſion of the General Officer's arreſt.

Sept. 26. Saturday died, after having endured a bad ſtate of health for ſome time, and a very ſevere Fit of Illneſs the laſt Fortnight, Doctor PETER TEMPLEMAN, Secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce — The Doctor was the Son of a Gentleman of a conſiderable Fortune in Dorſetſhire, and was educated to the Profeſſion of Phyſic at the Univerſity of Cambridge; but marrying diſadvantageouſly, he incenſed his Father ſo, that he refuſed him any Support; in conſequence of which he was deprived of the Means of introducing himſelf into Practice. He endeavoured, therefore, to avail himſelf of his Education by the Uſe of his Pen, in which he had ſome Succeſs. His Friends then procured him the Office of Reading Librarian at the Britiſh Muſeum, which he enjoyed for ſome Time; and on the Reſolution of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, to appoint a Secretary, who was a Man of Letters, he was choſen to that Poſt in 1760, which he continued to fill to the Time of his Death. He was eſteemed a Man of great Learning, and particularly with regard to Languages.—The particular Works which have appeared with the Doctor's Name, are an Abridgment of the Memoirs of the French Academy, in Engliſh; and a Tranſlation of Capt. Nordon's Travels through Egypt.

Extract of a letter from Jerſey, Sept. 20.

"The women here were the moſt active in the diſturbances about the exportation of corn; they unloaded a ſhip with [illegible] the aſſiſtance of a Man; Theſe [illegible] continue to keep ſo ſtrict a look out, [illegible] the exporters dare not ſhip a ſingle grain."

Extract of a Letter from Hull, dated Sept. 20.

"The Ruſſian fleet is daily expected in the Humber, to take in Pilots, Officers, &c. for their expedition.

September 28. Yeſterday Paſcal Paoli, the late Corſican General made his firſt appearance at Court, and was introduced to his Majeſty, who received him graciouſly, and converſed with him upon various ſubjects for upwards of two hours; he made a handſome appearance, was dreſſed in ſcarlet and gold, attended by a Clergyman and a Foreign officer.

The impatience of the Public to ſee the celebrated Paoli, is ſo great, that the houſe where he reſides is continually crouded by great numbers of people. A Gentleman who lately dined where that celebrated Chief was preſent, informs us, that he is a tall, athletic, well made man of a handſome open countenance very fair, has great dignity in his addreſs, and ſeems to be between forty and fifty years of age: He ſpeaks Latin with propriety, French and Italian with great fluency and elegance, and Engliſh but very indifferently.

Sept. 29. We are aſſured from undoubted authority that the French and Engliſh Courts are come to a reſolution to take no part in the preſent War between the Ruſſians and Turks, and that every thing relating to the Fleet deſtined for the Mediterranean has been adjuſted in the moſt amicable manner between the Court of Verſailles and London.

Diſpatches from the Eaſt Indies contain nothing particular, except invalidating the reports of Tueſday, that Madras had been taken, it appearing that the Company's affairs were in every reſpect in as good a ſituation as for ſome time paſt, and a box marked A B, as a preſent from the Nabob to his Majeſty.

It is ſaid the Corſican Chief will ſet out in a few days on a viſit to the two Univerſities.

L O N D O N.

Extract from Dr. Muſgrave's Addreſs to the Freeholders of the County of Devon, previous to their Meeting at Exeter, on the 5th of October 1769.

Gentlemen,

I Think it incumbent upon me as a lover of my country, to lay before you a tranſaction, which, I apprehend, gives juſter grounds of Complaint and apprehenſion than any Thing hitherto made public. Having long had reaſon to imagine, that the nation has been cruelly injured in a way they little ſuſpect, I have ardently wiſhed for a day, when my imperfect informations ſhould be ſuperſeded by evidence and certainty.——

I need not remind you, gentlemen, of the univerſal indignation & abhorrence, with which the conditions of the late peace were received by the independent part of the nation. Yet thoſe who condemned the meaſure did not attribute it to any worſe motive than an unmanly impatience under the burthens of the war, and a blind headlong deſire to be relieved from them. They did not conceive that perſons of high rank and unbounded wealth, could be ſeduced by gold to betray the intereſts of their country.—Such a ſuppoſition unhappily for us is at preſent far from incredible. The important ſecret was diſcloſed to me in the year 1764 during my reſidence at Paris.—On the 10th of May 1765, by the direction of Dr. Blackſtone, I waited on Lord Halifax, then ſecretary of ſtate, and delivered him an exact narrative of the intelligence I had received at Paris, with copies of four letters to and from Hertford. The behavior of Lord Halifax was polite but evaſive. When I preſſed him in a ſecond interview to enquire into the truth of the charge, he objected to all public ſteps that might give an alarm, and aſked me whether I could point out to him any way of proſecuting the enquiry in ſecret, and whether in ſo doing there was any probability of his obtaining poſitive proof of the fact.——Four days after I gave a direct and ſatisfactory anſwer to both his queſtions, he then put an end to my ſolicitations by a peremptory refuſal to take any ſteps whatever in the affair.

It is here neceſſary to explain what I mean by enquiring into the truth of the charge. In the ſummer of the year 1764 an overture had been made to Sir George Yonge, Mr Fitzherbert, and ſeveral other members of parliament in the name of the chevalier D'Eon, importing that he, the Chevalier, was ready to impeach three perſons, two of whom are Peers and members of the privy council, of *ſelling the peace to the French.* Of this propoſal I was informed at different times by the two gentlemen above mentioned. Sir George Yonge in particular told me, that the charge cou'd be ſupported by written as well as living evidence. The ſtep that I urged Lord Halifax to take was to ſend for the Chevalier D'Eon, to examine him upon the ſubject of this overture, to peruſe his papers, & then to proceed according to the proofs. In ſuch a cauſe a more deciſive evidence than the Chevalier D'Eon could not be wiſhed for. He had himſelf conducted the negotiation on the part of the enemy, & was known to have in his poſſeſſion the diſpatches and papers of the Duke de Nivernois. This gentleman ſo qualified and ſo diſpoſed to light into the affair, did Lord Halifax refuſe to examine.——

It muſt not be underſtood, that I can myſelf ſupport a charge of corruption againſt the noble Lord named in my information. My complaint is of a different nature and againſt a different perſon. I conſider the refuſal of Lord Halifax as a wilful obſtruction of national juſtice for which I wiſh to ſee him undergo a ſuitable puniſhment. Permit me to obſerve, gentlemen, that ſuch an obſtruction not only gives a temporary impunity to offenders, but tends alſo to make that impunity perpetual by deſtroying or weakning the proofs of their guilt. Evidence of all kinds is a very periſhable thing. Living witneſſes are expoſed to the chance of mortality, and written to the not uncommon caſualty of fire. In the preſent caſe ſomething more than theſe ordinary accidents might with good reaſon be apprehended. It ſtands upon record that the Count de Guerchy had conſpired to aſſaſſinate the Chevalier D'Eon. This not ſucceeding, a band of ruffians was hired to kidnap that gentleman, and carry off his papers. Tho' this ſecond attempt failed, it does not follow that theſe important papers are ſtill ſecure. I was informed by Mr. Fitzherbert, ſo long ago as May 1765, that overtures were making to the Chevalier D'Eon to get the papers out of his hands in return for a ſtipulated ſum of money. This account I communicated the next day to Lord Halifax, who ſtill perſiſted in expoſing theſe precious documents to ſo many complicated hazards.——

[After particularly enumerating the evils that may reſult from the refuſal of Lord Halifax, in not enquiring into the evidence of this affair, the Doctor proceeds as follows.]

It is not from a deſire of aggravating that nobleman's offence, but merely to evince a ſpeedy enquiry, while there is a chance of its not being wholly fruitleſs.——In purſuing this point I have hitherto been fruſtrated from the very circumſtance which ought to have inſured my ſucceſs, the immenſe importance of the queſtion. It has been apprehended that any perſon who ſhould commence any enquiry would be deemed reſponſible for the truth of the charge, and ſubjected to ſevere penalties, if he could not make it good. This, however, did not deter me from carrying my papers to the Speaker, to be laid before the houſe of commons. The Speaker was pleaſed to juſtify my conduct by allowing that the affair ought to be enquired into, but refuſed at the ſame time to be inſtrumental in promoting the enquiry himſelf. What then remained to be done? What, but to wait, though with reluctance and impatience, till a proper opportunity ſhould offer for appealing to the public at large, that is, till the accumulated errors of government ſhould awaken a ſpirit of enquiry too powerful to be reſiſted or eluded? That this ſpirit is now reviving we have a ſufficient earneſt in the unanimous zeal you have ſhewn for the appointment of a county meeting.—The declared purpoſe of which is in itſelf a call upon every freeholder to diſcloſe whatever you are concerned to know. I obey the call without heſitation, ſubmitting the proſecution of the affair to your judgment, in full confidence that the reſult of your deliberations will do honor at the ſame time to your prudence, candor, and patriotiſm.

Plymouth, Aug. [illegible] *1769.*

The Chevalier D'Eon's Anſwer to the foregoing will be in our next.

[By the Capts Hull and Hood, arrived at Boſton; and the Harriot Packet Boat, Capt. Boulderſon, arrived at New-York, ſince our laſt, there is public Prints to the 5th of October.——We have omitted the London Intelligence brought by the above Veſſels in Order to make Room for the following private Letters.]

B O S T O N, November 30.

An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in a public Character in England, received by one of the laſt Veſſels.

"THE Remonſtrance againſt Governor BERNARD was a diſagreeable thing to the Miniſtry, and therefore was received with Coldneſs, like the Petition of the Livery of London.

'I ſee your Oppreſſion ſtill goes on, which when the Parliament meets we muſt endeavour to get removed, tho' there muſt be ſome Spirit in oppoſing oppreſſive Meaſures, yet a ſteady even Oppoſition, is better than a raſh furious one.—The Miniſtry have no Encouragement to continue the Officers with you, as the duties do not pay the Charge, and I believe they ſee the Inexpediency of the Scheme.—Almoſt all our Nobility & Gentry are out of Town, even Lord Hillſborough is in Ireland, but is expected home ſoon.—Fear our Friends wont be in London till juſt before the Parliament meet.—I ſhall neglect no Opportunity to fruſtrate the Deſigns of G——r B——d, and promote a good Underſtanding between America and this Country, which are inſeparable. A Spirit of Diſcontent rather increaſes than ſubſides, throughout the Kingdom; and one Article of Complaint pretty univerſally adopted, is American Grievances.'

Extract of a late letter from a known good Friend to both Countries, a Gentleman of Fortune and Character in London, to his Correſpondent in New England.

"O My dear Friend why will your Ladies take the law of faſhion, from ſuch a wanton tyranny of example, as is impoſed on you from Great-Britain? I am more clear in the enormity of this deſpotiſm (which you ſubmit) than of all the Revenue laws which America groans under; ſo many yards of coſtly ſilk, as we cut in pieces with the moſt licentious profuſion! The decent nightGown which ſhewed the ſhape of the ſex, in all its native elegance, is now baniſhed; and nothing but Negligees are ſeen with things flapping down on each ſide, which look as if the Ladies had turn'd a moſt monſtrious pair of ſilk pockets inſide out and drawn them through their pocket holes. The hinder part of their garment ſeems contrived by an Upholſterer, for it is a drawn up curtain; and for the front how monſtrouſly in the elegant fall of the Petticoat deformed with flounces of maſſacred ſilk! Oh Barbarous Murder both of beauty and materials.——but if I cannot reſtore the decent night Gown, to its uſurped power and influence; for decency ſake, for beauty ſake, by all that is engaging in ſweetneſs and nature, let me obtain, that the firſt man who comes among you to torture the Ladies heads of hair in New England, as they are diſtorted among us cut the Raſcal's head off for his reward."——

Extract of a Letter from an eminent Merchant in London, to his Correſpondent here, dated Sept. 21ſt.

"Its probable the Ruſſians ſending a fleet of ſhips of war up the Mediterranean may bring on a war, you may depend on my ſending you the earlieſt intelligence if our people prepare for it.—To the diſgrace of the great men of this country, who are intent in getting places at the expence of their country, we have faction and party, and of conſequence the moſt infamous falſehoods propagated with the moſt barefaced impudence; if adminiſtration have ability and are firm, I flatter myſelf, whatever inadvertencies may have happened, peace and unanimity will be reſtored."

Extract of a letter from London, Octo. 3.

"We are aſſured from good Authority, that in caſe a certain back ſliding patriotic Merchant in patriotic Merchant is proceeded againſt at law, he has drawn up a full and ſatiſfactory vindication of himſelf, which contains ſome charges againſt a Perſon of great rank, reſpecting that, when known, will excite the admiration of the public."

By Capt. Hood a Letter was received from Mr. Wilkes, acknowledging the Receipt of two Turtles ſent from this Town by a Number of Gentlemen, in July laſt;—one of which weigh'd 45 the other 47lb. which added together makes 92lb.——It is remarkable that the Veſſel in which they were ſent had 45 Days paſſage.

Meſſ. PRINTERS,

I HAVE heard it is generally held by Aſtronomers that ſome of the fixed Stars that were known ſome centuries back have been ſince Miſſing: if therefore you ſhould ever ſee the New-York Cometographer, do aſk him one Queſtion, about his *laſt imperfect Piece of the* COMET, or, *the imperfect ſovalid now out of its road, or, the ſplit Piece of a blown up world ſtrongly confined, that yet remains of the melted droſs the Scoria ſwimming on the ſurface of the ſuns voracious large and dreadfully conſuming liquid fire,** which he tells us of; and that is this, viz. whether he dont think 'tis moſt likely that this Comet was blown up, and ſplit to pieces on purpoſe to make *Stars* of the ſmall Bits, to ſupply the places of them that are miſſing? Or, whether there does not *really appear* (to him) *to be nothing wanting but an actual viſual demonſtration to prove,* that the *little Bits,* are already made up into *little Stars?*—And do let us know, what he tells you about it.

* See the laſt Paper.

La[illegible]bier Leiſcotet,

(Clock and Watch-Maker from Paris)

At the Sign of the Clock in King-Street,

HARTFORD,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has removed from the Shop of Mr. James Tiley, to one oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs Lathrop & Smith; where he continues to make and mend, Repeating and Plain WATCHES, of all kinds, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Any Watch that he ſhall mend, which ſhall not go true he will rectify GRATIS.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of URI HILL, late of Goſhen deceas'd, either by book or note, are hereby deſired to ſettle the ſame, by the firſt of Jan. next, or they may expect to be ſued without any further notice.

ADNA BEECH, *Executor.*

Goſhen, 24th Nov. 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the hon. judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. SAMUEL WELLS late of Hartford deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid WELLS in ſaid Hartford, on the ſecond Tueſdays of Dec. Jan. Feb. and the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of March next.

JONATHAN STANLY, } *Commiſ-*
ELISHA PITKIN. } *ſioners.*

Hartford, Dec. 1, 1769.

To be ſold at public vendue, by Pelatiah Pierce and Aſhbel Steel, at the houſe of Captain Timothy Seymour, on the 14th Day of December inſtant,

ABout Nine acres of land, with a dwelling houſe and barn thereon, ſituate in Hartford Weſt-Diviſion, within a quarter of a mile of the meeting houſe very commodious for a tavern, tradeſman or trader. The Terms of ſale will then and there be made known.

N. B. Beſt of Soal Leather to be ſold by Pelatiah Pierce, for caſh or Hides, at his ſtore in Hartford.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate, for the Diſtrict of Middletown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of James Witon, of Chatham deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Abiel Cheney, innholder in ſaid Chatham, on the firſt Mondays of Dec. and Jan. and the laſt Monday of Feb. next, from two to ſix o'clock afternoon.

DAVID SAGE, } *Commiſ-*
SAMUEL HALL, } *ſioners*
MOSES BARTLET. }

Chatham, 27th, Nov. 1769.

BROKE Out of the County Goal in Hartford, laſt night, the following Perſons committed for Theft, viz. Iſaac Davis, Thomas Spencer, Tranſient Perſons. Alſo, John Danx, a Tranſient Perſon, laſt from Weathersfield. Alſo, John Grimes a Tranſient Perſon, laſt from Windſor. Alſo, Patrick Fleming, who was committed for ſome Criminal conduct. Whoever ſhall take up either of the above-mentioned Perſons, and return them to the keeper of the Goal in Hartford, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Lawful Money Reward, for each, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, *Sheriff.*

Hartford, November 25, 1769.

To be ſold at the Houſe of Mrs Margaret Chenevard, in Hartford,

GOOD Madeira and Liſbon WINE, Barbadoes RUM, ANNICESEED WATER, CHOCOLATE, SNUFF of the beſt Kind, &c. &c. &c.

Un-Away from, his maſter the 21ſt laſt month, an Iriſh man ſervant named John White, (alias Patrick White) or what other name he may go by. He is about twenty ſix years of age, light complexion, brown hair, about five feet ten inches high, ſtutters ſome when he talks, had on when he went away, a light colour'd coat and veſt, but quite likely he may ſhift his cloaths when he finds an opportunity, he ſometimes pretends to be a merchant, ſometimes a maſter of a veſſel, ſometimes a ſchool maſter, by which and the plauſible pretences he makes, he has and ſtill may deceive many. He has uſed his preſent maſter with the utmoſt ingratitude. Wherefore, whoever takes him up, and convey's him to the ſubſcriber, or confines him in any of his majeſty's goals in this or the neighbouring colonies, or puts him on board any of his majeſty's ſhips of war, taking the commanding officers receipt for him, and ſending to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive a reward of Twenty Shilling Lawful Money, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

BENJAMIN HENSHAW.

Middletown, Nov. 2, 1769.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Hartford, on the night after the 1ſt inſt. a ſorrel Mare, about 14 hands and half high, paces and trots, white face, both hind feet white, towards half way up to her ham, a white ſpot juſt back of her ſhoulder, branded with A, upon her left ſhoulder, her left eye wall. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JONATHAN HILLS, Eſq;

Eaſt-Hartford, Nov. 9, 1769.

—Suſquehannah—

AT a meeting of the Suſquehannah company held by adjournment in Hartford, Nov. 8th 1769.

WHEREAS it appears that but few of the proprietors of the Suſquehannah purchaſe are preſent, or have had notice of this meeting, & matters of importance are now under conſideration relative to ſaid purchaſe, and ſettlement, it is now voted to adjourn this meeting, to the 6th day of December at Windham, and the Clerk is hereby directed, to publiſh a copy of this vote and adjournment of this meeting, as above, in this and three adjoyning provinces, and the proprietors are deſired to give their attendance without fail, as matters moſt intereſting to the company, are then to come under conſideration.

A true Copy,

Teſt SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk of ſaid Com.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford,

REMARKS,

On Dr. Gale's Letter to

J. W. Eſquire.

STRAY'D or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Hartford, about the 3d or 4th inſt. a bay mare, about 14 hands high, both paces and trots, branded with the letter A on her left ſhoulder, and with the letters C B on her left thigh, not plain to be ſeen, lately had a wart cut off her breaſt, where is a ſmall ſcar or wart to be ſeen. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and (if ſtolen) ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS.

Eaſt Hartford, Oct. 30, 1769.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watſon.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing Office, Hartford:

That there is but one

Covenant, Whereof BAPTISM and the LORD's SUPPER are Seals, viz. The Covenant of Grace, proved from the Word of GOD, and the Doctrine of an external graceleſs Covenant, lately advanced by the Rev. Mr. MOSES MATHER; in a Pamphlet, entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God, &c.* Shewed to be an unſcriptural Doctrine.

To which is prefixed,

An Anſwer to a Dialogue concerning the *Half-Way-Covenant*,

Lately printed at New-London.

By JOSEPH BELLAMY, *D. D.*

T. Hopkins,

At his STORE, oppoſite the North-Meeting Houſe, Hartford.

HAS *juſt received a General Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce in hand.*

The PRINTERS to their CUSTOMERS.

WOuld inform, that by Reaſon of the unexpected & Perſevering Negligence of far the greater Part of our Cuſtomers, in reſpect of Payment, or ballancing Accounts, we are obliged to think of diſcontinuing the Publication of our weekly Paper; which, unleſs prevented by previous Settlements, we have determined will take Place on the 15th of December next, which will compleat the fifth Year ſince its firſt Publication.

We beg Leave to addreſs our delinquent Cuſtomers, in the Language of Civility, and with a Deference due to the Character of Perſons, either of Probity, Honeſty and Veracity, or, of Humanity, Honor, and Ingenuity; in either of which, we are aſſured they will take no Offence, at our once more calling upon them for a Settlement. As we have, Gentlemen, been at great Expence to ſerve you, we would entreat of you, *for once*, to take into your Conſideration, on the one Hand, the *trifling Conſequence* it would be *to you*, to pay the ſum of *only* Six Shillings, *per Ann.* eſpecially if paid when it firſt becomes due; and on the other, how *intereſting* a Matter it is *to us*, that you ſhould thus do; eſpecially conſidering we have (relying on your Encouragement, as it were) riſk'd the Support of ourſelves and Families on this Printing;—and alſo, as the Continuance of the Buſineſs of Printing in this Place does *entirely* depend upon it.

We aſſure our Cuſtomers, that ſince the Commencement of the Partnerſhip between us, we have not received from them, upon an Average, ſo much as Two Shillings out of Six, of what has been due from them; which has not been ſufficient even to defray the Expence of *clean Paper*, we have uſed in the Buſineſs. And as our Capital is very ſmall, and as (to oblige our Cuſtomers) we have run ourſelves deeply in Debt, ſo we are ſorry to tell them, that, without the requeſted Relief, we muſt be *obliged* to ſerve them *no longer* than the Time forementioned. Their ſettling, or not ſettling with us, therefore, by that Time, we can do no other than conſtruct as the Language of their Hearts, as to whether they mean to have us continue the Paper longer or not.

We ſtand ready to receive our Dues in Caſh, Country Produce, or their Obligations; Or if they have any Method more reaſonable to propoſe, we ſtand ready to hear them.

Our having repeatedly (tho' almoſt fruitleſsly) reminded you of theſe Matters, will amply apologize for the Plainneſs with which we now treat them. We hope we ſhall not be obliged to offer you any further Trouble of this Kind—And that by the Favour of our Cuſtomers, we may be able ſo to diſcharge our own Obligations, as to ſerve them and the Public in a better Manner than we have hitherto been able to do, by continuing the Buſineſs in this Place.

Nor would we here diſmiſs the Subject, without firſt paying our thankful Acknowledgments of the Favours of many of our Cuſtomers, who have not only favoured us with their Cuſtom, but have alſo been to a good Degree punctual, as well as generous in ſettling their Accounts according to previous Engagements. We are their's, and the Public's Humble Servants,

GREEN & WATSON.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons in Arrears in the Town of Simſbury, are deſired to make Payment to Capt. *Jonathan Humphrys*; and thoſe in the Town of Suffield, to Mr. *Seth Auſtin*, with whom their reſpective Accounts are left;—and at the Time limited above, we will ſend for our Pay, and hope not to be diſappointed of receiving it.

☞ Thoſe that live near, and chooſe to pay in Wood, are deſired not to omit bringing of it by the Time before mentioned.

TO BE SOLD.

At the houſe of Nathaniel Porter,

in Eaſt-Windſor, at public Vendue, or private ſale, on the 3d Tueſday of November next, ſix Pieces of Land in the Occupation of Thomas Elmer, Ten Acres of good Meadow, Ten Acres beſt upland Paſture near the Poſt Road, and the Reſidue large Tracts of well wooded and timbered OutLand. Alſo, four hundred Acres of Land lying on Munkerooſen Brook, in ſaid Eaſt Windſor, on which a good Sawmill was formerly erected.

Alſo, to be ſold, a Farm of one hundred Acres, and the third Part of a good Griſt-Mill in Hebron, in the Poſſeſſion of Joſeph Skinner. For Terms apply to

TITUS HOSMER.

Having loſt, between

Litchfield and Saliſbury, on the 6th inſt. ſeveral Half Johannis's, and other pieces of money of various ſorts, in a leather Purſe, gathered in a ſtring like a Knapſack, will give TWO DOLLARS Reward to any perſon who ſhall return the ſame to

Jedediah Strong.

Singing-Books

TO BE SOLD BY

Lathrop & Smith,

In Hartford, *viz.*

TANSUR's Royal Melody Compleat at 5/4 ſingle, or 5/ by the dozen—Williams's univerſal Pſalmodiſt at 7/—A new edition of Arnolds compleat Pſalmodiſt, with large additions printed in 1769, at 7/—And a new edition of Knibbs Pſalm Singers help, with large additions at 5/ all on a good paper, and well bound.

☞ They have alſo a large aſſortment of other Books, which they will ſell cheap for Caſh, Pork or Grain in hand.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

MONDAY Dec. [illegible] 1769.

Numb 260.

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

The Chevalier D'Eon's Anſwer to Dr. Muſgrave's Letter publiſhed in laſt Monday's Evening Poſt.

SIR,

YOU will permit me to believe that you never knew any more of me, than I ave the honour of knowing of you; and if n your letter of the 12th of Auguſt you had ot made a wrong uſe of my name, I ſhould ot now find myſelf obliged to enter into a orreſpondence with you.

You pretend that " in the ſummer of the " year " 1764 overtures were made in " my name to ſeveral members of Parliament, " importing, that I was ready to impeach " three perſons, two of whom were peers, " and members of the Privy Council, of hav" ing ſold the Peace to the French." And ou ſeem to found thereupon the evidence of charge which you ſay you carried yourſelf o Lord Halifax.

I declare therefore here, Sir, that I never ade, nor cauſed to be made, any ſuch over ure, either in the winter or ſummer of the ar 1764 nor at any other time. I am on ide, too faithful to the office I filled; and the other, too zealous a friend to truth.

I confeſs you do not ſay it was I that made ſe overtures; but only that they were made my name, particularly to Sir Geo. Yonge, d Mr. Fitzherbert.

I aſſure you I do not know either of theſe ntlemen, and never authoriſed any perſon atever to make in my name ſuch overtures, ich the abhorrence alone I have for calum- would make me deteſt.

call upon you, therefore, Sir, to lay before public the name of the audacious perſon o has made uſe of mine to cover his own ous offers. The gentlemen whom you have n as your witneſſes, cannot deny you this ification of their own veracity and your's.

hough I cannot but commend your inte- y in citing your authors, yet it appears to an act of the laſt imprudence, in an affair ſo much weight, to build upon report for ing publicly a perſon of my character, hout having previouſly conſulted him.— at muſt be the reſult?—The public will e read greedily your letter; will have be- ed its contents, becauſe you appeal therein y teſtimony: But what will they think when your own intereſt, my honour and h oblige me to deny all that you have ad- ced therein with reſpect to me?

t is the ſame with your pretence that " a- out the 17th of May, 1765 Mr. Fitzher- ert told you, he knew that overtures had een made to me to ſell for a ſum of mo- ey the papers that were in my hands."

have always flattered myſelf with being eſſed of the eſteem and friendſhip of the liſh, with whom I have lived. Who of n then in theſe ſentiments would have pre- ed to have ſhewn ſufficient contempt for o have made me ſuch an overture? The ry would have been the more ſenſibly felt me as the character of the perſon was more ectable.

I ſhall not follow you, Sir, either in all the ſteps you have tho't it your duty to take, or in the arguments you make uſe of to ſupport them: Theſe ſhew the orator, and thoſe if they be well founded, prove the patriot.

But I here certify to you, on my word of honour, and in the face of the public, that I cannot be of any ſort of uſe to you: That I never entered into any treaty for the ſale of my papers, and never either by myſelf or any agent authorized on my part, offered to make appear, that the peace had been ſold to France.

If Lord Halifax or the Speaker, to whom you ſay you addreſſed yourſelf, in order to call upon me as evidence with reſpect to the validity of your charge had cauſed me to be cited, they would have perceived by my anſwers, that I am of opinion, that England rather gave money to France, than France to England, to conclude the laſt peace: and that the happineſs I had in concurring to the great work of peace has inſpired me with ſentiments of the juſteſt veneration for the Engliſh Commiſſioners who had been employed in it, and with the moſt lively eſteem and ſinceteſt admiration for the late Count de Viry, who in his attachments to the welfare of the two nations then at war, and thanks to his indefatigable zeal! I had the glory of bringing that peace to a happy concluſion.

Judge now, Sir, with what ſolidity you can depend upon me to make your charge clear.

I am too well known in England to have been under any neceſſity of this reply, if the frankneſs of your letter had not appeared to me to merit my preventing you from taking any further ſteps, which could not but turn to your prejudice, in as much as they would be founded ſolely on falſe reports of my proceedings.

In order to enable you to be as prudent as patriotic, I ſign this letter, and therein give you my addreſs, that for the maintenance of your own veracity you may furniſh me with the means of convicting publicly thoſe ſlanderers who have dared to make uſe of my name in a manner ſtill more repugnant to real facts, than the dignity with which I have ever ſupported my character.

I have the honor of being

Your humble Servant,

The Chevalier D'EON.

In Petty-France, Weſtminſter.

Advice by the laſt Veſſels from LONDON.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.

THIS day great rejoycings were made on account of the victory gained over the enemy by Abdalla, a Pacha of Two Tails, who has penetrated into Poland by the way of Balta, and cut to pieces 3000 Coſſacks, in the Palatinate of Braclaw; he has taken above 60,000 horſes, oxen and ſheep.

LONDON, Sept. 8.

IT was reported this morning, but we know not on what foundation, that a certain Noble Lord lately in A——n had ſhot himſelf.

Sept. 12. It is ſaid that Mr. Treyſſack de Vergy, Counſellor in the Parliament of Paris, intends to elucidate the difference between Dr. Muſgrave and the Chevalier D'Eon; and make it public.

The two reigning toaſts are—The patriotic Dr. Muſgrave of Plymouth—And the independent burgeſſes of the town of Bedford.

It is confidently reported that a certain unpopular Peer held a private conference with a French Politician, at his apartments near Petty France, yeſterday; the reſult of which has not yet tranſpired.

It was yeſterday at noon reported at Change, that an expreſs had arrived, by the way of Holland, at the India-houſe, with the diſagreeable news of Hyder Ally having made himſelf maſter of Madraſs, which had ſuch an effect in the Alley, that India ſtock fell inſtantly.

The American trade, which, at this ſeaſon, uſed to be in a proſperous condition, is now in a moſt alarming ſtate; and there is not one ſhip put up at the Royal Exchange for New-York or Philadelphia; and for Boſton and Carolina, there are only three for each Province. Such are the effects of the late taxation of the Colonies.

St. James's, Sept. 15. His majeſty in council was this day pleaſed to order, that the Parliament, which ſtands prorogued to Wedneſday the twentieth of this inſt. Sept. ſhould be further prorogued to Tueſday the fourteenth day of November next.

Sept. 16. A correſpondent from Jerſey informs us, that there are great diſturbances in that iſland, on account of the exportation of corn; but the particulars are of ſuch a nature, as cannot with ſafety, be publiſhed.

We are aſſured, that a certain noble D. hugs himſelf not a little that he is out of a dangerous ſcrape as it is charged before his adminiſtration commenced; but we hear he has adviſed the parties who are accuſed to probe the matter to the bottom, and bring the accuſer or guilty to condign puniſhment.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated Sept. 15.

“ You will ſee ſomething from Dr. Muſgrave next month, that will ſurpriſe you. He is a very ingenious, ſober, ſedate, prudent man. I am well perſuaded what he is about is for the good of the public in general, and that he has no ſiniſter views,

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

I Think it my duty to contradict a report I find in the papers, by declaring that no employment or emolument, either preſent or in reverſion, was ever offered to me by the miniſtry, or any perſon on their behalf.

Plymouth, Sept. 9.

S. MUSGRAVE.

It is remakable, that the three gentlemen, Dr. Blackſtone, Sir George Yonge, and Mr. Fitzherbert, whom Dr. Muſgrave mentions in his addreſs to the gentlemen of Devon, as having conferred with him ſome years ago, relative to the ſuppoſed high crimes of certain great perſons, have now all of them places under the government.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, dated Sept. 12.

“ I doubt not but you have ſeen Dr. Muſgrave's letter, and the anſwer of Monſ. D'Eon, who was here laſt night. He is very expeditious in travelling; perhaps you may ſee him in Petty France by this time again; be that as it may, I know the Doctor well; he is an ingenious, ſenſible, ſedate, ſteady man. I wiſh he may have fair play, and only adviſe the people in town to ſuſpend their judgment, for a ſmall time only, till the 8th of next month, when the county meet. We expect ſuch diſcoveries will be made as will make ſome people ſick, for he hath ſtudied phyſic all his life, and ſuch a noſtrum will be prepared as Dr. Ward or Dr. Hill never thought of.”

A commiſſion has paſſed the great ſeal for appointing Walter Patterſon, Eſq; Governor of St. John's, Newfoundland.

Yeſterday Lord Charles Greville Montague, lately arrived from his Government of Sauth-Carolina, was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's.

Some letters from Amſterdam mention, that five thouſand barrels of gunpowder are now buying up in Holland, to be ſhipped on board Dutch tranſports for the ſervice of the Grand Signior.

It is reported that a certain Bench of J——s have denied licences to every Publican who has John Wilkes, Eſq; for his ſign. A ſpirited perſon, who was a ſufferer on this account, ſaid in his own vindication on the above occaſion, that he was no friend either to John Wilkes or his cauſe, and therefore had hung him up in effigy to ſhew his real principles; but if he had undeſignedly given them any offence, he was ready to pull down John Wilkes, and hang up the whole Bench in his ſtead.

It is generally imagined, that the ſtory from France of the pretended Lord Gordon's wanting to burn the town and port of Breſt, is a mere invention to ſerve ſome particular purpoſe at preſent unknown here.

Sept. 19. They write from the Hague, that the Ruſſian Miniſter there, had declared to Mr. Fagel, Greffier to the States General, and to Mr. Stein, Grand-Penſionary, (the Miniſter there) that his Court propoſed to ſend a fleet of thirty ſail of men of war into the Mediterranean, in order to make a divertion in the Archipelado, in favour of the Ruſſian troops engaged againſt the Turks, and that this fleet was probably already ſailed.

By letters from Leghorn we are aſſured, that no leſs than 22 tranſports, laden with French troops, have lately ſailed from Corſica to the Continent. The men are in general very ſickly, occaſioned by the exceſſive heat of the weather, and the hardſhips they were obliged to undergo in the reduction of that iſland.

We hear that Major Rogers, late Governor of Michilimakinec, who ſo remarkably diſtinguiſhed himſelf during the late war in North-America, has given the moſt convincing proofs, ſince his arrival in London, of his innocence with reſpect to the late charges maliciouſly bro't againſt him by his enemies.

Monday ſome diſpatches were ſent to the Commiſſioners of Portſmouth and Plymouth, ſaid to be relative to the fitting out ſeveral men of war for immediate ſervice.

Sept. 18 A letter from Conſtantinople, dated Aug. 17, ſays, “ This moment are brought to the Seraglio the heads of the Vizier and Pacha of Three Tails.”

Letters from Rochelle mention that the French merchants have already greatly availed themſelves of the diſputes between Great-Britain and her Colonies, by pouring into North-America large quantities of their manufactures, which it will be hardly poſſible to prevent being ſmuggled on different parts of ſo extenſive a coaſt.

Oct. 3. The Corſican Chief will not, as has been reported, pay a viſit to a certain popular priſoner, as, it is ſaid, he has been ſtrongly prejudiced againſt that gentleman b the accounts he has received from perſon, in whom he places grea confidence. And beſides, it i whiſpered, that the M——y ha bought him off from engaging wit the Bill of Rights people, by a p—n

By a perſon juſt arrived fron A-t--ſb--gh, we hear, there are grea apprehenſion of a Revolution there

By a perſon who arrived from Peterſburgh, we hear, there are grea apprehenſions of a revolution there from a jealouſy that the preſent w is a war of the Empreſs, unconne ted with the State; and the peop in general ſeem to be of opinio there, that the event of it will, in ſhort time, determine a revolt.

The language of the petitio from the city of York is ſo powe ful, and the terms ſo deceiſive, th it is laying the axe immediately the root: and the M—— are grea ly chagrined at it, as they know how they ſhall be able to parry formidable a blow.

Sept. 14. A letter from A bury adviſes an account of the p ceedings there, on the 11th relat to petitioning: All the morni the freeholders came in lare bodi from every quarter, and about no they aſſembled at the county h The ſpeakers were, Earl Ver their member, Mr. Aubery m bey for Wallingford, the Hon. Hambden, Mr. Calcraft, Mr. mund Burke, member for We ver, he ſpoke for near an hour pu e, eloquent, and rhetorical m ner, truly Ciceronian, which well known to be maſter of: petition is confined to the rig election only, and was agreed without one diſſenting voive. Th proceeded to ſign, Earl Temp was there—and gave all encoua ment poſſible, but as a Peer, c not ſign it.) At Dinner many al and conſtitutional toaſts drank; one in particular, give Mr. Obrien, “ may unanimity ſiſt among the three brothe meaning Lord Temple, Lord C ham, and the Hon George G ville; which was received great eclat; upon which Lord ——ſtept forward and ad them thus:

Gentlemen and Fellow Freeh

I have the pleaſure to aſſur on my honour, there is the g unanimity among us. It ambition, it is my determinat and I have authority from them to aſſure you that they will ſupport this and every Conſtitutional meaſure for the general good.”

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7.

On Tueſday Evening arrived here the Ship Wallworth, Capt. Connelly D'Cauſland, in 7 weeks from Liverpool, who has brought, we hear, an Engliſh Paper to the 20th of October, but we could not obtain a Sight of it. The principal Articles of News contain'd in that and the Letters of the ſame Date, are, we are inform'd ——*That the Ruſſians had taken the Fortreſs of Chocizim with 7000 Priſoners, and a great Quantity of Warlike Stores, &c.——That the Ruſſian Fleet arrived at Portſmouth, had, with Leave of the Britiſh Govr't taken into pay a conſiberable Number of Engliſh Lieutenants and were to ſail for the Mediterranean the firſt fair Wind, That it appearing by a great Number of Petitions, from all Parts of the Kingdom, preparing or preſented to his Majeſty, and by other Proofs, to be the general Senſe of the Nation, that the Parliament ſhould be diſſolved, a Diſſolution was adviſed and was very ſoon expected,—That Lord Chatham was often in Conferrence with his Majeſty, and appear'd to have much of his Confidence. That the Livery of London had inſtructed their Members to impeach Lord Holland, who had precipitantly left England and was ſailed for Legborn. That Lord Bute had alſo left, or was ſoon expected to leave England. That at the Meeting of the Freeholders of Devonſhire on the 8th of October, Dr. Muſgrave had made a remarkable Speech, on the Subject of his Letter to them, lately publiſh'd; That upon the Occaſion, Serjeant Glynn ſpoke a long Time, with an Eloquence even ſurpaſſing Mr. Pitt, and was ſeconded by another Gentleman.—That the People aſſembled, voted their Thanks to theſe three Gentlemen, and alſo to the Freeholders of Middleſex, for the Spirit and Reſolution they had ſhewn in aſſerting their conſtitutional Rights.——That the Court of France had agreed with the Pope, to exchange the Iſland of Corſica for the Territory of Avignon, in France, and that the Court of Great-Britain had conferred a Penſion of £.1000 per Ann: upon General Paoli.*

BOSTON, Dec. 6.

THE 1ſt Inſtant died here the Rev. Mr. SAMUEL CHECKLEY, ſenior paſtor of the New-South Church, in the 74th year of his age, and 51ſt of his miniſtry: And this afternoon his remains were very decently interred by the Society to which he miniſtred, and very reſpectfully attended.

HARTFORD, Dec. 11.

Laſt Friday Andrew Elliot, Eſq; Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Samuel Morris, Eſq; and Jared Ingerſoll, Eſq; Commiſſioners under the Great Seal of Great Britain, for ſettling the Boundary Line between New-York, and New-Jerſey, met in this Place, agreable to Adjournment in October laſt.

Strayed or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Weathersfield about the middle of Nov. laſt, a bay or Cheſtnut colour'd Mare, with a bald face, 4 white feet, both paces & trots, her main cut off, 4 years old paſt, branded on her fore hoof, R. W. ſhod all round, when ſhe went away. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and return her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have a reaſonable reward and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JUSTUS RILEY.

Weathersfield Dec. 9, 1769.

WHereas there is a diſpute, about the qualifications for ſpecial ordinances, viz. Baptiſm and the Lords Supper, lately revived by Dr. Bellamy and others, it is now propoſed to re-print by Subſcription,

Mr. *Stoddard*'s Appeal to the Learned

Being a vindication of the right of viſible Saints to the Lord's Supper, tho' they be deſtitute of a ſaving work of the ſpirit of GOD, on their hearts againſt the exceptions of Mr. Mather and others.

The price to the ſubſcribers only ſtitch'd, will be about One Shilling L. Money.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Deac. Silas Kellogg, at Sheffield, Doct. Timothy Hoſmer in Farmington, and by the Printers hereof.

BROKE Out of the County Goal in Hartford, laſt night, the following Perſons committed for Theft, viz. Iſaac Davis, Thomas Spencer, Tranſient Perſons. Alſo, John Danx, a Tranſient Perſon, laſt from Weathersfield. Alſo, John Grimes a Tranſient Perſon, laſt from Windſor. Alſo, Patrick Fleming, who was committed for ſome Criminal conduct. Whoever ſhall take up either of the above-mentioned Perſons, and return them to the keeper of the Goal in Hartford, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Lawful Money Reward, for each, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, *Sheriff.*

Hartford, November 25, 1769.

Lanbier Leiſcouet,

(Clock and Watch Maker from Paris)

At the Sign of the Clock in King-Street, HARTFORD,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has removed from the Shop of Mr. James Tiley, to one oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs Lathrop & Smith, where he continues to make and mend, Repeating and Plain WATCHES, of all kinds, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Any Watch that he ſhall mend, which ſhall not go true he will rectify GRATIS.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of James Wilſon, of Chatham deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Abiel Cheney, innholder in ſaid Chatham, on the firſt Mondays of Dec. and Jan. and the laſt Monday of Feb. next, from two to ſix o'clock afternoon.

DAVID SAGE, }
SAMUEL HALL, } *Commiſſioners*
MOSES BARTLET. }

Chatham, 27th, Nov. 1769.

To be ſold at public vendue, by Pelatiah Pierce and Aſhbel Steel, at the houſe of Captain Timothy Seymour, on the 14th Day of December inſtant,

A Bout Nine acres of land, with a dwelling houſe and barn thereon, ſituate in Hartford Weſt-Diviſion, within a quarter of a mile of the meeting houſe very commodious for a tavern, tradeſman or trader. The Terms of ſale will then and there be made known.

N. B. Beſt of Soal-Leather to be ſold by Pelatiah Pierce, for caſh or Hides, at his ſtore in Hartford.

Hartford, Dec. 4, 1769.

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed by the hon. judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. SAMUEL WELLS late of Hartford deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid WELLS in ſaid Hartford, on the ſecond Tueſdays of Dec. Jan. Feb. and the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of March next.

JONATHAN STANLY, }
ELISHA PITKIN. } *Commiſſioners.*

Hartford, Dec. 1, 1769.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the 19th inſtant, a large Bay HORSE, fourteen hands and a half high, about ten years old, a natural pacer, having ſundry white ſpots on his back, branded with *C. B.* on the near Hoof, whoever ſhall take up, and ſecure ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owner may have him, ſhall have all neceſſary charges paid him therefor, and if ſaid Horſe be Stolen, *TWO DOLLARS* Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid for returning the Horſe to the Subſcriber, and the Thief ſecured ſo as to be brought to juſtice.

CALEB BULL.

Hartford, Nov. 27, 1769.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of URI HILL, late of Goſhen deceas'd, either by book or note, are hereby deſired to ſettle the ſame, by the firſt of Jan. next, or they may expect to be ſued without any further notice.

ANNA BEECH, *Executor.*

Goſhen, 24th Nov. 1769

Now in the Preſs, and in a few Days will be publiſhed,

Ames's Almanack,

For 1770.

To be ſold at the Houſe of Mrs Margaret Chenevard, in Hartford,

GOOD Madeira and Liſbon WINE, Barbados RUM, ANNICESEED WATER, CHOCOLATE, SNUFF of the beſt Kind, &c. &c. &c.

PROPOSALS,

For the Continuance of the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

As it appears to be the general Deſire of our Cuſtomers, from the Conſideration of their own and the common Benefit, that the Publication of our weekly News-Paper ſhould be ſtill continued; it is therefore hereby propoſed that they ſhall be gratified on the following Terms, viz.

1. That the Annual Price of a Paper ſhall be SIX SHILLINGS *as has been uſual.*

2. That (conſidering the Neceſſity of ready Money to carry on the Buſineſs) THREE SHILLINGS *in Caſh be paid at Entrance, and the Remainder in Caſh or country produce at Caſh Price, at the year's End, by all thoſe who ſhall newly Sign, and by others who have been in Arrears more than a Year: otherwiſe they may expect their reſpective Papers will be diſcontinued after the Term mentioned in our late public Advertiſement.-------As to others of our Cuſtomers who have not been thus delinquent, they may expect their Papers will be continued as heretofore, and upon the ſame Terms.-------Upon the above Encouragement, we ſhall ever be ready to oblige them in the beſt manner we are able.*

N.B. Thoſe who may have Advertiſements to inſert in this Paper, are deſired to ſend them by Saturday Noon, accompanied with the Pay, without which they will not be inſerted.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Hartford, on the night after the 1ſt inſt. a ſorrel Mare, about 14 hands and half high, paces and trots, white face, both hind feet white, towards half way up to her ham, a white ſpot juſt back of her ſhoulder, branded with A, upon her left ſhoulder, her left eye wall. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the owner, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JONATHAN HILLS, Eſq;

Eaſt Hartford Nov. 9. 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford,

REMARKS,

On Dr. Gale's Letter to

J. W. Eſquire.

STRAY'D or ſtolen, from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Hartford, about the 3d or 4th inſt. a bay mare, about 14 hands high, both paces and trots, branded with the letter A on her left ſhoulder, and with the letters C B on her left thigh, not plain to be ſeen, lately had a wart cut off her breaſt, where is a ſmall ſcar or wart to be ſeen. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and (if ſtolen) ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the mare recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

EPHRAIM WILLIAMS.

Eaſt Hartford, Oct 20 1769.

HARTFORD.
Printed by Green and Watſon.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing-Office, Hartford.

That there is but one

Covenant, Whereof BAPTISM and the LORD's SUPPER are Seals, viz. The Covenant of Grace, proved from the Word of GOD, and the Doctrine of an external graceleſs Covenant, lately advanced by the Rev. Mr. MOSES MATHER; in a Pamphlet, entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God, &c.* Shewed to be an unſcriptural Doctrine.

To which is prefixed,

An Anſwer to a Dialogue concerning the *Half-Way-Covenant*:

Lately printed at New London.

By JOSEPH BELLAMY, *D. D.*

T. Hopkins,

At his STORE, oppoſite the North-Meeting Houſe, Hartford.

HAS juſt received a General Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce in hand.

The PRINTERS to their CUSTOMERS.

WOuld inform, that by Reaſon of the unexpected & Perſevering Negligence of far the greater Part of our Cuſtomers, in reſpect of Payment, or balancing Accounts, we are obliged to think of diſcontinuing the Publication of our weekly Paper; which, unleſs prevented by previous Settlements, we have determined will take Place on the 11th of December next, which will compleat the ſixth Year ſince its firſt Publication.

We beg Leave to addreſs our delinquent Cuſtomers, in the Language of Civility, and with a Deference due to the Character of Perſons, either of Probity, Honeſty and Veracity, or, of Humanity, Honor, and Ingenuity; in either of which, we are aſſured they will take no Offence, at our once more calling upon them for a Settlement. As we have, Gentlemen, been at great Expence to ſerve you, we would entreat of you, *for once*, to take into your Conſideration, on the one Hand, the *trifling Conſequence* it would be *to you*, to pay the ſum of *only* Six Shillings, *per Ann.* eſpecially if paid when it firſt becomes due; and on the other, how *intereſting* a Matter it is *to us*, that you ſhould thus do; eſpecially conſidering we have (relying on your Encouragement, as it were) riſk'd the Support of ourſelves and Families on this Footing; — and alſo, as the Continuance of the Buſineſs of Printing in this Place does *entirely* depend upon it.

We aſſure our Cuſtomers, that ſince the Commencement of the Partnerſhip between us, we have not received from them, upon an Average, ſo much as Two Shillings out of Six, of what has been due from them; which has not been ſufficient even to defray the Expence of *clean Paper*, we have uſed in the Buſineſs. And as our Capital is very ſmall, and as (to oblige our Cuſtomers) we have run ourſelves deeply in Debt; ſo we are ſorry to tell them, that, without the requeſted Relief, we muſt be *obliged* to ſerve them *no longer* than the Time forementioned. Their ſettling, or not ſettling with us, therefore, by that Time, we can do no other than conſtrue as the Language of their Hearts, as to whether they mean to have us continue the Paper longer or not.

We ſtand ready to receive our Dues in Caſh, Country Produce, or their Obligations: Or if they have any Method more reaſonable to propoſe, we ſtand ready to hear them.

Our having repeatedly (tho' almoſt fruitleſsly) reminded you of theſe Matters, will amply apologize for the Plainneſs with which we now treat them. We hope we ſhall not be obliged to offer you any further Trouble of this Kind——And that by the Favour of our Cuſtomers, we may be able ſo to diſcharge our own Obligations, as to ſerve them and the Public in a better Manner than we have hitherto been able to do, by continuing the Buſineſs in this Place.

Nor would we here diſmiſs the Subject without firſt paying our thankful Acknowledgments of the Favours of many of our Cuſtomers, who have not only favoured us with their Cuſtom, but have alſo been to a good Degree punctual, as well as generous in ſettling their Accounts according to previous Engagements. We are their's, and the Public's Humble Servants,

GREEN & WATSON.

N. B. Thoſe Perſons in Arrears in the Town of Simſbury, are deſired to make Payment to Capt. *Jonathan Humphrys*; and thoſe in the Town of Suffield, to Mr. *Seth Auſtin*, with whom their reſpective Accounts are left,——and at the Time limitted above, we will ſend for our Pay, and hope not to be diſappointed of receiving it.

☞ Thoſe that live near, and chooſe to pay in Wood, are deſired not to omit bringing of it by the Time before mentioned.

TO BE SOLD

At the houſe of Nathaniel Porter,

in Eaſt-Windſor, at public Vendue, or private ſale, on the 3d Tueſday of November next, ſix Pieces of Land in the Occupation of Thomas Elmer. Ten Acres of good Meadow. Ten Acres beſt upland Paſture near the Poſt Road, and the Reſidue large Tracts of well wooded and timbered OutLand. Alſo, *four* hundred Acres of Land lying on Mankerooſen Brook, in ſaid Eaſt Windſor, on which a good Sawmill was formerly erected.

Alſo to be ſold, a Farm of one hundred Acres, and the third Part of a good Griſt-Mill in Hebron, in the Poſſeſſion of Joſeph Skinner. For Terms apply to

TITUS HOSMER.

Singing-Books

TO BE SOLD BY

Lathrop & Smith,

In Hartford, viz.

TANSURS Royal Melody Compleat at 5/4 ſingle, or 5/ by the dozen—Williams's univerſal Pſalmodiſt at 7/—A new edition of Arnolds compleat Pſalmodiſt, with large additions printed in 1769 at 7/—And a new edition of Knibbs Pſalm Singers help, with large additions at 5/ all on a good paper, and well bound.

☞ They have alſo a large aſſortment of other Books, which they will ſell cheap for Caſh, Pork or Grain in hand.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

J. Morton,

At his Store in Hartford, on the North ſide the Green in the Houſe of Mrs. Sarah Edwards,

HAS a good Aſſortment of Dry Goods, Iron-Mongery, Earthen Ware, Glaſs Ware, and beſt London Pewter, blown and Rock Salt

N. B. Said Morton intending for Europe, in the Fall, will ſell off what goods he has on hand, very low for Caſh or Produce.

MONDAY, Dec. 25. 1769.
Numb 261.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Eq Strong

THE ſubſcriber having rode poſt almoſt four years, finds it abſolutely neceſſary to come to a general ſettlement with his cuſtomers to prevent any miſtakes that may happen in his accounts, not only by means of the length of time, but alſo as he is obliged to keep them in a ſmall pocket book, which by frequent uſing wears out in a few months, and thereby occaſions a transfer of them, and notwithſtanding all the care he can take will ſubject him to ſome omiſſion; he therefore intends to bring them to a cloſe with number 270, and hopes his good cuſtomers will be kind enough to meet him at the places where their reſpective papers are lodged upon thoſe days on which he commonly reaches the ſtages, that they may adjuſt the ſame.

He would not have any of his employers imagine that he intends to diſcontinue the buſineſs after that time, he ſtill hopes to have the pleaſure of ſerving them to their ſatisfaction in the ſame way, but his fixing upon a particular time for the ſettlement of the whole was, that for the future every mans account ſhould begin at the ſame time, which will ſave him a great deal of trouble in the ſettling of them, and render them not ſo much ſubject to error as before.——Compliance with the above will much oblige your very humble ſervant,

William Stanton.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have dropped the papers and not been kind enough to make pay, are deſired to look upon this Advertiſement as a call upon them to remember their duty.

'Tis money makes the mare to go.

LONDON, October 18.

THE following particulars of the ſucceſs of the Ruſſians over the Turks, on the Banks of the Neiſter, have been communicated, by expreſs from Peterſburgh to the Ruſſian Miniſter; and may be depended on, coming from unexceptionable authority.

Beſides the firſt action, of which ſome particulars have been given, of the defeat and deſtruction of ſixteen thouſand men of the Ottoman army, which paſſed the Neiſter, and their communication interrupted by the failure of their Bridge, another body of ſixty thouſand, who croſſed that river afterwards, were attacked and repulſed with great loſs. This occaſioning great diſcontent in the Turkiſh army, the Ruſſians took advantage of the opportunity, and croſſed the Neiſter, and attacked the enemy's camp, forced it, cauſing a total diſperſion of the whole body, and gaining poſſeſſion of the camp.

The ſlaughter of the Turks in above mentioned action is exceeding great, and computed at no leſs than twenty thouſand men; the number of priſoners is proportionable. The Ruſſians have gained a great quantity of cannon and ſtores, beſides a very large booty of other kinds.

The rout of the Turks was followed by the immediate taking of Choczim; of which fortreſs, together with its artillery, ſtores, &c the Ruſſians were in actual poſſeſſion, when the expreſs, which brought this intelligence, came away.

From the ſame quarters we are informed, that the remaining part of the Ruſſian fleet, which arrived in the Humber a few days ago, are now got ſafe to Spithead; and that they have ſuffered no loſs except a pink or ſmall ſtore ſhip, which went aground in coming out of the Baltic. However, ſtores were ſaved.

M. De Paſſow, Daniſh Conſul General in this kingdom, has received orders dated the 3d inſt. to ſignify, that the king of Denmark will, without delay, take all neceſſary meaſures and precautions to ſecure the navigation of his ſubjects and his flag in the Mediterranean; and that the intended ſuccour may ſoon be expected.

By advices from Toulon, we hear that the Chevalier d'Oppede was juſt ſet out with poſitive orders to make a ſecond demand of the Corſican veſſels ſeized by the Regency of Tunis, while under French colours; and, in caſe of refuſal, to inform the Bey that a naval force would be immediately diſpatched againſt him.

L O N D O N.

Orders are ſent to Portſmouth, to ſupply the Ruſſian fleet with any aſſiſtance they may want, if they ſhould appear in ſight of that place.

Thurſday night the Coalheavers joined the rioters in Spittalfield, and did incredible damage to ſeveral of the maſter weavers, by deſtroying their looms and the work in them.

The King of the Two Sicilies has marched a corps of 4000 infantry and 600 horſe into the eccleſiaſtical State, in order to obviate any ill effects which might ariſe from reforming the ſociety of Jeſuits.

We hear that the *Earl of Harcourt* will go again as Ambaſſador to the court of France, and is to ſet out ſome time this month for Paris.

His Excellency Sir James Wright, miniſter to the Republick of Venice, who he a few days ſince arrived, has brought advices which it is ſaid will produce very ſalutary effects to this kingdom.

Several bets are already made on return of L— H—— to this kingdom; the odds are that he never viſits it again.

And it is now currently reported, that another N——n, who hath lately been the ſubject of a popular writer, will ſoon ſet out for the ſouth of France.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, dated October 4.

"We have two Ruſſian men of war at Spithead; one of them a large 74 gun ſhip. Several of the officers have been on ſhore; they are really clever ſightly men, conducting themſelves with an eaſy and genteel politeneſs; the account they give of their fleet is, that they were ſeperated from them in the North Sea in a hard gale of wind; that they conſiſted of fourteen ſail of the line, and upwards of twenty ſail of tranſports; that they expect them here, and we have been informed that they have been lately ſeen off North Yarmouth.

Oct. 22. It is reported, that a ſuppoſed defaulter has actually remitted near 300.000 ſterling to be depoſited in ſome of the principal foreign banks in Europe.

After the buſineſs relating to the election of a Lord Mayor, was over at Guildhall on Tueſday evening Mr. Lovell came forward, and propoſed to the livery the following reſolutions, which were unanimouſly agreed to, viz.

At the Guildhall London, 10th of Oct. 1769.

At a meeting of the livery of London, in Common Hall aſſembled,

Reſolved, That the Lord Mayor be aſked if his Lordſhip hath received an anſwer to the petition of the livery of London, to his Majeſty, which prayed for the redreſs of various grievances, the removal of evil counſellors, and the diſſolution of the preſent Parliament.

Reſolved, That the Lord Mayor be called upon to produce the letter which his Lordſhip received from Lord Holland, dated Holland houſe Kenſington, July the 9th, 1769.

Reſolved, That Lord Holland was the perſon whom we, the livery of London in our late petition to the throne, for the redreſs of grievances, &c. affirmed to be the public defaulter of unaccounted millions.

Reſolved, That it is the duty of our repreſentative to obtain if poſſible, an honeſt proper and parliamentary enquiry into the conduct and accounts of Henry Lord Holland.——

And, when it ſhall appear on ſuch enquiry, that Henry Lord Holland has, by unneceſſary delays, detained the public money for years in his hands, and appropriated the intereſt thereof to his own uſe, and has alſo, by various pretences, obtained repeated impediments to public juſtice, and, by various miſrepreſentations, induced our Sovereign to ſtay the legal proceedings againſt him, thereby endeavouring to leſſen that reſpect that is due to his Majeſty, and introduce a power ſuperior to that of law, the uſe and diſuſe of which, creates the diſtinction between monarchy and tyranny;

Reſolved, That then it will become, in the higheſt degree, the duty of our Repreſentatives in Parliament, to endeavour that Henry Lord Holland be impeached, that he may be an example to all future Miniſters, and ſhew them how dangerous it is to enrich themſelves with the public treaſure and ſport with the rights of a free people.

Reſolved, That theſe reſolutions be entered by the Town Clerk in the Record Books of this city,——as part of the proceedings of the livery at the election of a Lord Mayor of this city for the year 1770; and that a copy of theſe reſolutions, ſigned by the Sheriffs, be delivered to each of our Repreſentatives in Parliament.

The Lord Mayor in his anſwer to the

quiſition of the livery, acknowledged the receipt of a letter from Lord Holland, and that the copy which appeared in the papers was a true one; but ſaid he left it to Lord Holland to juſtify himſelf for having publiſhed his anſwer, and to reconcile it, if he could, with the character of a gentleman.

On Sunday the 8th inſtant Lord Holland went through Canterbury, and on Monday embarked at Dover, on his paſſage to France.

A friend to juſtice ſays, to ſee the *defaulter of millions, defrauder of the poor ſoldiers, the plunderer of the public treaſure, the underminer of this country*, go off unpuniſhed, after having had honours heaped upon him, during the courſe of his unfaithful ſervices, as if, like *Manlius*, he had ſaved the capitol or like another *Scipio*, drawn *Hanibal* from our gates, and ſubdued a rival *Carthage*, is an event of which no hiſtory can furniſh an example.

A letter from York dated October 10, ſays "We are informed that ſo great is the ſpirit of the freeholders in moſt parts of this county for the ſupport of the rights of the electors of Great-Britain in general, that they ſtrive who ſhall be the foremoſt to ſign the petition to be preſented to his Majeſty on that ſubject.—By the beſt accounts that have been received, there are 5000 who have already ſigned it; amongſt whom we are aſſured, that no leſs than 14 are members of Parliament."

The augmentation of troops on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, which it is thought will meet with a warm oppoſition, is to amount to three thouſand.

As there ſeems a probability in England, it is ſuppoſed that the miniſtry have, under a different colour, propoſed an augmentation to a neighbouring kingdom, from whence they may be ſoon tranſported in caſe of an emergency.

Extract of a letter from Exon Oct. 6.

"This day the county meeting came on, when Dr. Muſgrave produced a petition, which had been ſigned by Major [illegible], of the eaſtern battalion of militia, and was univerſally approved of. Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Recorder of this city, ſpoke for near an hour, in the moſt ſpirited and Roman-like manner, and was ſeconded by Dr. Muſgrave.—Lord [illegible] and Mr. Spooner, objected, and having oppoſed the petition, was anſwered alternately by the Doctor.——After the petition was approved of, (together with ſome ſpirited inſtructions to the Knights of the ſhire) Lord [illegible]—— went out at the back door, to avoid the populace; but being diſcovered, was purſued, hiſſed, and hooted at, from the Caſtle to the houſe he took refuge in.—Sir [illegible]; was ſerved in the ſame manner.—Counſellor Short ſpoke unpopularly, and was hiſſed and ſhamed. John Parker, Eſq; our knight of the ſhire, behaved exceeding well on this occaſion by ſtepping forward, and offering his ſervices to preſent the petition to his Majeſty, in which he was ſeconded by a worthy ſheriff, Sir Thomas Ackland and Sir John Rogers, Barts.——Mr. Serjeant Glynn made a motion, that the thanks of this county be preſented to the worthy freeholders of Middleſex, for their ſteady attachment to the cauſe of Liberty, which was unanimouſly aſſented to, and the ſame is ordered to be advertiſed under the name of the Sheriffs.

The petition is now ſigning, and it is thought a conſiderable number will be to it by eleven o'clock this evening.—It is computed there were at leaſt 5000 freeholders aſſembled."

It is ſaid the Ruſſian fleet have orders to rendezvous in the bay of Gibralter, previous to their voyage up the Levant.

By a private letter from Madrid we are informed that the frequent return of couriers between that court and Verſailles gives riſe to conjectures that matters of great importance are on the tapis.

A Rope maker in Rotherhithe, who uſed annually to export cordage, to the value of 500l. ſterl. to North-America, has not for the laſt two years ſent thither, to the amount of 50l. and there is reaſon to fear, this branch of trade, among many others, will be irrecoverably loſt to Great-Britain.

Oct. 14. Yeſterday morning, after Mr. Beckford had reſolved to gratify the importunities of the Livery of London, he acquainted the deputation who waited upon him, that he would go down to Fonthill for a few days to ſettle his private affairs, that he ſhould then have an opportunity of giving up his whole time to the execution of the important truſt repoſed in him by the city. Mr. Beckford after this withdrew for a few minutes, and returned with the following letter, which he requeſted the Sheriffs to deliver the preſent Lord Mayor.

Oct. 12, 1769.

"My Lord Mayor,

"I cannot reſiſt the importunate requeſt of my fellow citizens; their deſires have overcome reſolutions that I once tho't were fixed and determined.

"The feeble efforts of a worn-out man to ſerve them can never anſwer their ſanguine expectations.

"I will do my beſt, and will ſacrifice eaſe and retirement, the chief comforts of old age, to their wiſhes: I will accept the office of Lord Mayor.

"I ſhall hope for the aſſiſtance of your Lordſhip, and my brethren of the court of Aldermen; the advantage and good effects of their advice were experienced on many occaſions in my late Mayoralty, by your Lordſhip's

"Moſt obedient

"faithful ſervant,

WILLIAM BECKFORD.

The conſequence of Dr. Muſgrave's addreſs are now variouſly talked of; however it is not to be doubted, *if he holds faſt his integrity*, but the nation, into whoſe ſervice he has enliſted himſelf, will ſtrenuouſly ſupport him againſt every attack that may be made on him by thoſe whom he has pointed out as traitors to their country.

This morning at half an hour paſt one, a dreadful fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Oſborn, a lace weaver, in Star-court, Butcher row, near Temple bar, which in a few hours conſumed that and twenty four dwelling-houſes, beſides damaging many others.

The Devonſhire petition is very ſpirited, & contains the ſame prayer with that from the county of York, a diſſolution of the Parliament.

Oct. 17. We are adviſed by letters from Leghorn, that there are no leſs than thirty-ſix Tuniſian Corſairs actually now at ſea, and that the Bey himſelf is making a cruize with ſome half gallies.

The Algerines have alſo eighteen large ſhips now at ſea.

They write from the Hague, that the States General had come to a reſolution to augment the land forces of the Republic to ninety battalions and ſeventy ſquadrons.

It is ſaid there is expected in the firſt packet from Germany, news that all Europe will ſhortly be engaged in a war, ſo that the M——y are not a little elated, as it will in a great meaſure abate the enquiry about domeſtic affairs.

They write from Gibralter, that a Saletine corſair, of thirty guns, had taken a rich French Guineaman, near cape Finiſterre, and carried her into Fedal.

We are informed, that the King of France has given orders to the Commiſſioners of his dock yard at Breſt, to build ſix bomb-veſſels with the utmoſt expedition.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter from London, October 9.

It is expected the parliament will not meet till very late, and as there are many things that muſt engroſs their attention, we expect the American affairs will not be attended to in ſuch time as could be wiſhed, ſo that if a [illegible] takes place, it will moſt likely interfere with the regular ſeaſon of export; but at preſent it is difficult to form a proper judgment of matters. We wiſh ſome prudence may be the governing principles, as we think the preſent ſituation of things in general is very critical.

BOSTON, Dec. 11.

We hear that a Veſſel is arriv'd at Marblehead in a ſhort Paſſage from Falmouth, which brings an Account, That the Ruſſian Fleet conſiſting of 15 capital Ships and a Number of Tranſports were arriv'd in the Channel of England——That the French were fitting out a large Fleet at Toulon, in Order, 'twas tho't to intercept them in the Spring.—That a Corſican Prieſt had rallied all thoſe brave Iſlanders who ſtill adhered to their Liberties, gave Battle to and entirely routed a large Body of the French Troops and when the Corſicans came to bury their own dead, they found a conſiderable Number of Women of their own Nation, who fell in the Defence of their Country and the Cauſe of Liberty.——And that there was as great Parliamenteering all over England, as if a new Choice was ſoon to take Place.

From Freetown, we hear that a Child was lately born there, who at the Time of his Birth, was Uncle to Ninety-nine Perſons then living, a few Days after another Child was born, to whom he was Uncle, which compleated the Number of a Hundred, and that the eldeſt Brother of the firſt named Child is now in the 74th Year of his Age.

By Capt. Haſſey, juſt arrived from Cagliari in the Iſland of Sardinia, we are informed, that the Sardinians are very uneaſy about their new neighbours the French, ſince their conqueſt of Corſica, being apprehenſive, before long of ſharing the ſame fate.

On the 17th November, at 9 A. M. as Capt. Lightburn lay at Anchor in the Harbour of St. Thomas, he heard a great Rumbling, and immediately felt a great ſhock, which made the veſſel tremble in ſuch a manner that it moved all the caſk in the hold; it continued about 3 minutes.

We hear from North Carolina, that about the 3d or 4th of November, the General Aſſembly of that Colony met at Newbern, and two or 3 Days after, his Excellency William Tryon, Eſq; the Governor, diſſolved the Aſſembly, the Cauſe of which ſeems to be ſomething he diſapproved in the Management of their public Funds.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14.

Extract of a letter from London, September 29.

"I have been talking with a Gentleman well acquainted with American affairs, am ſorry to tell you, that ſo far from truth was the report you mention, that we are rather of opinion, the revenue acts will not be repealed at all, at leaſt not in ſo full a manner, as to anſwer any good purpoſe. Indeed the proſpect is very unfavourable, both for the people here, and in the colonies. We have been, and ſtill are, blind to our trueſt intereſt, and when too late, ſhall diſcover how much we have been in the wrong."

NEW-YORK, Dec. 21.

We hear the Honourable GEORGE DUNCAN LUDLOW, Eſq; is appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this Colony, in the Room of the Hon. William Smith, Eſq; deceaſed.

Extract of a Letter from Penſacola, dated Nov. 10.

"In my laſt I ſent you a Liſt of the French Inhabitants at New-Orleans, which General O'Riely had confined as Rebels; ſince which they have had their Trials, & ſentenced as follows, which was put in Execution about 10 Days ago, viz. LeFrenier, Attorney General; De Marquiz, De Noyant Officers and Knights of St. Lewis; Pierre Carreſſe, and Pettit [illegible] Merchants, ſhot. De Mazant, Garie Douſſet, Poupett, Millet, Sen. and Millet, Jun. to be confined for 10 Years in the Moro, and Fougalt, the Intendant, ſent Priſoner to France."

Laſt night arrived the Ship Counteſs of Donegal, Capt. Pym, in 6 Weeks from Dublin. The public Papers by Capt. Pym contain nothing remarkable. He reports, that Sir Henery Littleton was appointed Governor of New-York.

Boſton, December 18.

Laſt Thurſday Noon departed this Life, nearly Compleated the 73d Year of his Age, Mr. SAMUEL KNEELAND, formerly an eminent Printer in this Town: He ſuſtained the Character of an upright Man and as ſuch was univerſally eſteem'd. He was employed as a Printer to the Governor and Council as well as the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province for a great Number of Years; till thro' Age and bodily Infirmities he was obliged to leave off Buſineſs. His Funeral was very reſpectfully attended on Saturday Evening.

BOSTON, Decem. 21.

On the 3d of this inſt. between 1 and 2 o'Clock on the Lord's day morning, one Patrick Freeman, a ſoldier of the 29th regiment, broke into the houſe of Capt. James Brett, at the north end, and was heard by a woman who lived in part of the ſame, who immediately roſe out of bed, put on a looſe gound, and entered the room; the firſt ſight that preſented was this ſoldier with a lighted candle looking in a deſk drawer; upon which ſhe immediately ſeized him by the collar, and he then put out the light, but ſhe notwithſtanding kept faſt hold till he by ſome means twiſted himſelf out of her hands, and fell headlong into the ſhop; by this time her daughter came to her aſſiſtance & catched him by the leg, while the former got him again by the collar; and then another daughter came to them and took him by the club of his hair and bro't his head to the ground, while the other held him by the feet on the ſhop-window, then crying out for help, the men ſoon came to their aſſiſtance, bound him & delivered him to the watch who carried him to goal.——There were one or two others with him, but they ran off, and ſundry things were found in his pocket which he had taken out of the deſk.——It is ſaid that this is the fellow who bro't a man and woman into a theft with him at Halifax, where he turn'd King's evidence and had them both hanged.

On Friday laſt the above Patrick Freeman was tried before the Superior Court here for Burglary. The Jury bro't in their Verdict, GUILTY. The Council for Freeman afterwards plead the Benefit of the Clergy, but we have not heard whether it is granted.

We hear that Capt. Nixon, in a Brig belonging to Rhode-Iſland, was to ſail from London for Portſmouth, in New-Hampſhire, ſome time in November, full freighted with Goods for that Place.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Members of the Medical Corporation in Litchfield County, deſiring all and every Member thereof, without fail, to attend the ſtated Convention, on the third Tueſday of January next, at ſaid Litchfield, in Order to conſult farther what Meaſures to take in the Support of the Memorial of ſaid Corporation, now lying in the General Aſſembly, it having as yet had no public Reading in the Houſe, for ſome particular Reaſons, but has been privately read by moſt of the Members thereof, who generally ſpeak favourably of the ſame. Said Memorial is laid over to the next Seſſion, and 'tis hoped will then meet with the Approbation of the legiſlative Authority.

per JOSEPH PERRY, Agent.
Woodbury, Dec. 16, 1769.

CLOCKS and Watches made in the beſt Manner, by
PRESERVED CLAP
of Amherſt.
Likewiſe all Kinds of Inſtruments in Surgery.

TO BE SOLD BY
James Tiley,
Goldſmith, at his Store in King-Street,
HARTFORD,

SILVER ſhoe and Knee Buckles; Cypher'd and brilliant Stone Ear rings, ſet in Gold; ditto in Silver; Stone Rings, &c. with ſundry other Articles.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Eleazer Dickinſon, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed, we therefore hereby notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims to us, on the *ſecond* Tueſdays of Jan. and Feb. next, at the houſe of Abigail Griſwoold in ſaid Weathersfield, as we will attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid days at ſaid place, at 1 o'Clock afternoon.

JOHN ROBBINS, } Commiſſioners.
JOHN AMES }
Weathersfield, Dec. 12th, 1769.

Simſbury Dec. 7, 1769.

STrayed or Stolen, from me the ſubſcriber in ſaid Symſbury, a dark bay Mare, about 14 hands high, well ſpread, natural to her pace branded thus, 8 on the near ſhoulder, one white ſtreak round the middle of each ear, and a white ſtreak in her face, had on a good ſaddle, with deers leather ſeat, and blue plaſh howſen.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and convey her to me ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

MICAH MOOR.

Ames's Almanack,
For 1770.
To be ſold at the Printing-Office.

HARTFORD.
Printed by Green and Watſon.

ANNAPOLIS, November 30.

We hear the Hon. the Lower Houſe of Aſſembly have reſolved to bring in a bill for emitting Bills of Credit, on Loan, to the amount of 300 000 Dollars, in order to ſupply this Province with a circulating Medium at this time much wanted.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.

Extract of a letter from Briſtol, Sept 4. 1769.

"The general topic of converſation among *the great* is Doctor Muſgrave's letter to the Freeholders of the county of Devon. It ſeems very probable from the attempts which are reported to have been made by the M——y to bribe the Doctor, and the late conduct of the D. of B. that the Doctor has ſome conſiderable diſcovery to make, and they have much to fear. At a late meeting of the quarter ſeſſions, the D. of B. went down to Exeter, in order, it is ſaid, to prevent any petition; but, without ſuſpecting his real cauſe, he was peſted out of town barely eſcaped with his Life. It is alſo reported that Doctor Muſgrave has papers in his poſſeſſion, ſuppoſed to be letters to and from the French court, by which, and by living witneſſes, he can prove that the laſt peace was ſold for a ſtipulated ſum, and that this ſum was actually paid to the M——y then concerned. In ſhort, a R——n ſeems very near in this kingdom. The open and daring inſult offered to public liberty in the laſt Brentford election, and ſome other acts of the like kind, have raiſed the ſpirit of the people to a pitch that will not be eaſily pacified. Our News papers are filled with ſarcaſtical reflections on the K. & M——y, and every man in trade carries with him a face of diſcontent and uneaſineſs. We are uneaſy at governor Bernard's being called home; if the K. chooſes to believe *his account* of the colonies, it is feared *he* will deal treacherouſly with them, and perhaps, among other weakneſſes of the c——t, *he* will be ſent back with full powers to act at *his* pleaſure. It redounds to your honour, and ſhews you are a people patient in ſufferings, generous and humane, that *he* eſcaped violence ſo long.

Your ſteady adherence to your excellent reſolutions will have the deſired effect in the next meeting of parliament. Theſe court favourites, who are hated by the people, will then be ready to confer any favour on the public, to conciliate their eſteem; it is therefore thought your acts will be repealed, and the grievances complained of, will be redreſſed."

Extract of a letter from London, dated September 9. 1769.

"Governor Bernard is arrived, and was at court a few days ago; but what will be the determination, with reſpect to America, is yet uncertain. He is not a welcome viſitant to the Miniſtry, as, by his partinacity and fondneſs for deſpotiſm, he has irritated his aſſembly, and urged them to declare their opinion on points, which the Ad——n wiſhed to have been undecided.—The diſpute is now brought to a criſis, as the aſſembly, with great propriety, refuſe to grant money, by direction of the Three Eſtates of this kingdom.—The Americans have (or have not) a right to diſpoſe of their own money; and ſurely it is immaterial to them, whether they are commanded to give it by one part, or by all parts of the Britiſh legiſlature. The ground they ſhould ſtand firmly and undauntedly on, is the diſpoſal of their own money; otherwiſe, from the univerſal prevalence of luxury, corruption, and diſſipation in this kingdom, we ſhall ſoon be broken in our ſpirits, and bankrupted in our fortunes. The Maſſachuſetts aſſembly have reſolved like freemen. And it is not in the power of this kingdom, conſiſtent with its own commerce, to injure the Americans: You have nothing to do but to remain firm to your engagements, and practiſe more oeconomy and induſtry, and all will be well. I am rejoiced at the account you gave me of the ſpirit of manufacturing with us, and that our people have a fondneſs for raiſing ſilk. A ſtranger would imagine, when he heard the Britiſh orators, &c in the houſe of commons, that they were the moſt cordial friends to poor America; but alas! all their declamations mean no more, that as they apprehend the diſpute between the two countries furniſhes them with a good handle to attack the preſent rulers, and expel them from their ſeats; therefore they bellow away in favour of the rights and privileges of their diſtant brethren. But reſt aſſured, and propagate this truth, that if we mean to eſtabliſh our liberties on an immoveable baſis, we muſt not rely on Britiſh patriots, or orators, but muſt do it for ourſelves."

By Capt. Miller, from Savanna le Mar, in Jamaica, we learn, that on the 20th of October a ſloop was brought in there by two Engliſhmen, which had been taken ſome time before by a Spaniſh guarda coſta, who put 6 Spaniſh ſoldiers and an officer, on board and left only the two Engliſhmen to aſſiſt in working the veſſel, with orders to follow the frigate that took them, to Carthagena: but the Engliſhmen altered the ſloop's courſe in the night, and ſteered to the northward, the next day, when the Spaniards loſt ſight of the frigate, they were in great confuſion, as they did not know which way to look for the land, and deſired the Engliſhmen to carry them into ſome Spaniſh port, which they readily promiſed to do, but brought her ſafe to anchor at the above port; the Spaniards were ſo ignorant, they did not know it was an Engliſh port, till they went on ſhore and, to their great ſurprize found none but Engliſh about them. The ſloop belonged to Kingſton.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing-Office, Hartford,

That there is but one

Covenat, Whereof BAPTISM and the LORD's SUPPER are Seals, viz. The Covenant of Grace, proved from the Word of GOD, and the Doctrine of an external graceleſs Covenant, lately advanced by the Rev. Mr. MOSES MATHER; in a Pamphlet, entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God, &c.* Shewed to be an unſcriptural Doctrine.

To which is prefixed,

An Anſwer to a Dialogue concerning the *Half-Way-Covenant*;

Lately printed at New London.

By JOSEPH BELLAMY, D. D.

WE the ſubſcribers, be appointed by the hon. judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. SAMUEL WELLS late of Hartford deceaſ'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid WELLS in ſaid Hartford, on the ſecond Tueſdays of Dec. Jan. Feb. and the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of March next.

JONATHAN STANLY, }
ELISHA PITKIN. } *Commiſſioners.*

Hartford, Dec. 2. 1769.

Singing-Books

TO BE SOLD BY

Lathrop & Smith,

In Hartford, viz.

TANSURS Royal Melody Compleat at 5/4 ſingle, or 5/ by the dozen—Williams's univerſal Pſalmodiſt at 7/—A new edition of Arnolds compleat Pſalmodiſt, with large additions printed in 1769 at 7/—And a new edition of Knibbs Pſalm Singers help; with large additions at 5/ all on a good paper, and well bound.

☞ They have alſo a large aſſortment of other Books, which they will ſell cheap for Caſh, Pork or Grain in hand.

To be ſold at public vendue, by Pelatiah Pierce and Aſhbel Steel, at the houſe of Captain Timothy Seymour, on the 14th Day of December inſtant,

ABout Nine acres of land, with a dwelling houſe and barn thereon, ſituate in Hartford Weſt-Diviſion, within a quarter of a mile of the meeting houſe very commodious for a tavern, tradeſman or trader. The Terms of ſale will then and there be made known.

N. B. Beſt of Soal Leather to be ſold by Pelatiah Pierce, for caſh or Hides, at his ſtore in Hartford.

Hartford, Dec. 4. 1769.

WHereas there is a diſpute, about the qualifications for ſpecial ordinances, viz. Baptiſm and the Lords Supper, lately revived by Dr. Bellamy and others, it is now propoſed to re print by Subſcription,

Mr. *Stoddard's*

Appeal to the Learned

Being a vindication of the right of viſible ſaints to the Lord's ſupper, tho' they be deſtitute of a ſaving work of the ſpirit of GOD, on their hearts againſt the exceptions of Mr. Mather and others,

The price to the ſubſcribers only ſtitch'd, will be about One Shilling L. Money.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Deac. Silas Kellogg, at Sheffield, Doct. Timothy Hoſmer in Farmington and by the Printers hereof.

Lanbier Leiſcoset,

(Clock and Watch-Maker from Paris)

At the Sign of the Clock in King-Street,

HARTFORD,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has removed from the Shop of Mr. James Tiley, to one oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs Lathrop & Smith, where he continues to make & mend, Repeating and Plain WATCHES, of all kinds, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Any Watch that he ſhall mend, which ſhall not go true he will rectify GRATIS.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

T. Hopkins,

At his STORE, oppoſite the North-Meeting Houſe, Hartford.

HAS juſt received a General Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce in hand.

MONDAY JAN. 1, 1770. Numb 262.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

HARTFORD, NEW-YEAR'S DAY, 1770.

A YEAR is no other than a certain Part, Portion, or Period ſet off or detach'd from the whole Series of paſſing TIME: This is meaſured or determined alſo, either by the apparent Rotation or Motion of the Sun, or, rather the real Motion of the Earth in it's annual Orbit: ſtrictly ſpeaking 'tis the Time taken up by the Sun in compleating one entire Revolution through all the Signs of the Zodiac, till it reverts to the ſame Point of the Ecliptic from whence it took it's firſt Departure. This is called a *Tropical* Year; and contains 365 Natural Days 5 Hours, 48 Min. 57 Sec. very nearly.—This is ſomewhat ſhorter than what is called a *Periodical* or *Sydereal* Year: which is the ſpace of Time the Sun ſpends in accompliſhing one Entire Revolution in the Heavens not in Reſpect of the *Zodiac* (as in the other caſe) but of the *fix'd Stars*, i. e. while the Sun performs ſuch an entire Revolution as to come to the ſame Point in Reſpect to the fix'd Stars, from which it ſet out.

THE Difference of theſe two Periods ariſes from a very ſmall Motion of Retrogradation obſervable in the *equinoctial* Points, or the Points of Interſection of the *Ecliptic* and *Equinoctial*. This Motion is from Eaſt to Weſt, contrary to the Order of the Signs, or the true Motion of the Heavenly Bodies; by means whereof, this Point of Interſection will ſeem to meet the Sun, and ſo ſhorten it's courſe that it will ſeem to have accompliſhed it's Revolution in the Ecliptic before it really has in reſpect of the Heavens or fix'd Stars. This Retrogreſſion is about 50 ſecond Minutes of a Degree in one Revolution.

As to the Time when the Year does properly begin, there ſeems to be no real Foundation in Nature to determine it abſolutely to any particular Point or ſeaſon: but 'tis commonly treated as a Matter meerly arbitrary and diſcretionary, according to the various Notions, Fancies, Circumſtances, Buſineſſes, or Profeſſions of Perſons of different Sects, Parties or Countries. Yet the moſt natural ſuppoſition it ſeems would fix it at the Inſtant when Time began, or rather when it began to be meaſured by the Motions of thoſe heavenly Bodies which ſerve as annual *Chronometers*, or Meaſurers of Years.

ASTRONOMY fixes the beginning of the Year at the Inſtant the Sun arrives at the firſt Point in the ſign Aries.†

THE Nation of the Jews, as well as moſt of thoſe of the Eaſt, had both a civil and eccleſiaſtical Year, each Compoſed of Lunar Months; the former commenced on the Day of the firſt New moon which happened after the *Autumnal* Equinox, which was in their Month *Tiſri* anſwering to our *September* or *October*, (according as at what Time the New moon ſhould happen) but the latter commenced at the Time of the New moon next after the *vernal* Equinox; in the Month *Niſan*, our *March* or *April*.

TILL about the beginning of the ſixth century, the generality of *Chriſtians*, together with the Romans, computed their Years, either from the Building of the City Rome, [*Anno Urbis condita*] or from the Reigns of the Emperors of Rome or ſome other *Era* agreed upon for common Uſe; but as this Diverſity of Methods was no ſecurity from confuſion between the eaſtern and weſtern Churches, another method was come into for fixing their *Era*: according to which the Beginning of the *civil* or *legal* Year commenced on the Day of ANNUNCIATION or of the Conception and Incarnation of CHRIST, which was on the 25 Day of the March preceeding his Birth: though they began their hiſtorical Account at the time of his Birth, or Nativity, December 25; or from (according to the common account) [illegible] CIRCUMCISION, which fix'd the Begining of the Year on the firſt Day of *January*, that being always the Eighth Day after *Chriſtmas*, or the Day of his Nativity incluſively. By Reaſon of theſe two different *Accounts*, they were won't from the 1ſt of January till the 25th of March to have Regard to both theſe Methods of reckoning, which they would expreſs after this Manner (e. g.) *January* 1726,7 Shewing, that tho' according to the former Account a New-Year is begun, yet according to the latter, the former Year is not ended. This was the eſtabliſhed Method which obtained throughout all the Engliſh Dominions till about eighteen Years ago, viz. till A. D. 1752, when, by Act of Parliament, the *Gregorian Calender* was adopted, and the New-Stile took Place of the Old: ſince which they reckon only from January 1ſt; as they do in moſt other Parts of Europe, except in the eccleſiaſtical Court of Rome where they ſtill continue to reckon from the 25th of March, or, *Die Incarnationis.*

THE prevailing Cuſtom or Ceremony of wiſhing *a happy New Year*, it ſeems is of ancient Date, and probably took its Riſe from the Romans, in the early times of their Nation, from whom it has ſince been propagated among moſt of the politer Nations, both of the eaſtern and weſtern World.

As to the different Seaſons of the Year, reſpecting the Viciſſitudes of Heat and Cold; this is occaſioned, not (as is popularly ſuppoſed) by the Suns being really nearer or farther diſtant from us at one time than another, for in truth the Sun is nearer ¶ to us in Winter than Summer; but to the different Poſition of the Surface of the Earth, or the Plain of our Horizon in Reſpect of the Sun, at different Times of the Year; occaſioned by the Earth's being in different Parts of its annual Orbit. In conſequence of which, though the Sun is nearer to the Earth in Winter than Summer, yet becauſe of the oblique Deſcent of its Rays, not ſo many of them will fall upon any given Space, conſequently cant produce ſuch intenſe Degrees of Heat, as if they fell in a more perpendicular Direction, as is the caſe in the Summer, tho' the Sun be then at a greater diſtance: This Intenſity of Heat as proceeding immediately from the Sun is always (*cæteris paribus*) in the Ratio of the *Co Sines* of the Sun's Altitudes inverſely, in different parts of the Year.

LONDON, Oct. 2

LETTERS from the Hague, which arrived yeſterday, mention, that advice had been received there from Negapatnam, a Dutch ſettlement on the coaſt of Coromandel, that Hyder Ali had made an unſucceſsful attempt upon Madraſs, and that an epidemical ſickneſs prevailed among his troops, who deſerted in great numbers.

Oct. 10. Such a ſpirit of freedom appears to be gather'd in the moſt of the corporations of this kingdom, that at their [illegible] for new officers, they ſeem determined to make choice of thoſe gentlemen only whoſe conduct has proved them to be ſteady friends to their country.

The Devonſhire petition is very ſpirited, and contains the ſame prayer with that from the county of York, *a diſſolution of parliament*. Among other things the gentlemen of Devonſhire ſay, "We preſume moſt gracious Sovereign, to add our ſupplications to our fellow ſubjects, that your Majeſty would graciouſly attend to their complaints. Permit not yourſelf, Sire, to be deluded by wicked and groundleſs inſinuations, that they proceed from faction or diſaffection.

We preſume to aſſure your Majeſty, that they flow from the pureſt zeal for your Majeſty's honour and ſafety, and are the ſentiments of the beſt wiſhers to the perpetuity of the throne in your Majeſty's royal houſe, and the privileges of the ſubject, ſo inſeparably connected with your Majeſty's right to the crown. We acknowledge with them your Majeſty's paternal regard to the welfare of your ſubjects. We with anguiſh lament that the fruits of ſo many royal virtues ſhould be blaſted with evil and pernicious counſels. We were willing to ſpare your royal breaſt the pain it muſt neceſſarily feel from the repeated cries & complaints of your ſubjects, waiting with patience and in ſilence for the moſt deſirable of all conſtitutional remedies, the interpoſition of a free and uninfluenced parliament. But we can no longer entertain ſuch hopes of redreſs, as by the arts and practices of your Majeſty's ſervants an undue and dangerous aſcendancy has been gained over the Houſe of Commons; and they have been prevailed upon to reject the choice of a member, not ineligible by the laws of this kingdom, and to declare another duly elected, though juſtly with the minority of votes, whereby a great and populous country is deprived of its privilege of repreſentation, and the fundamental relation between the elector & the elected is totally cancelled has deſtroyed. The precedent to ſubverſive, of the firſt of all privileges, the right of election our own repreſentatives in parliament, extinguiſhes all our hopes of parliamentary redreſs. In all humility, therefore, we ſupplicate your Majeſty, &c.

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† *That Point of the Ecliptic where it interſects the Æquinoctial, and where the Sun croſſes it when paſſing from a ſouthern to a northern Declination, which now happens on the 21 of March; from which Point is counted the Sun's Longitude in Degrees on the Ecliptic, and his Right Aſcenſion on the Equinoctial; this Point is always on this Day 42 Degrees ſouth from our Zenith at three Quarters after Sun ſet.*

¶ *This appears from the Suns having a larger apparent Diameter in Winter than Summer, which otherwiſe would not be the Caſe.*

After Mr. Beckford had made ſeveral apologies for his inability to ſerve the office of Lord Mayor from his age and infirmity, the Livery ſtill perſiſted in their intreaties to him to accept of it, and it was eccheod from every ſide of the hall, *Mr. Beckford, aſſiſt to ſave your country.*

Oct. 16. It is confidently aſſerted, that many material alterations both in the meaſures and members of adminiſtration are now upon the carpet, though they will not be promulgated until the meeting of the parliament.

It is talked of abroad, that the premier hath adviſed a great perſonage to ſend for the E—l of C——m, to aſk his opinion with reſpect to ſome of the penſions, and alſo to requeſt his aſſiſtance in ſome part of the miniſtry.

The above circumſtance is to be done with a deſign to accompliſh a ſeparation between the three brothers; but we hear they are determined firmly to unite in the enſuing ſeſſion.

Oct. 17. Yeſterday at noon there was a very reſpectable and numerous meeting of the electors of the borough of Southwark at the town hall, purſuant to a printed notice to that purpoſe, dated October 6th.

The meeting opened preciſely at twelve o'clock, when Counſellor Grace ſaid; 'it was neceſſary, previous to buſineſs, to elect a chairman, and that as Edward Stevens, Eſq; had many times preſided in that place, with ſatisfaction to his conſtituents, and dignity to himſelf, he humbly moved he ſhould be now requeſted to take the Chair.' This motion being ſeconded, and univerſally approved of, Mr. Stevens took the Chair.—— Mr Grace then got up a ſecond time, and obſerved, 'that as the determination in the 'Houſe of commons, in reſpect to Mr. Wilkes 'was principally the buſineſs of this meeting, he begged that Sir Joſeph Mawbey, 'Bart. might explain ſuch particulars as he 'knew relative to that affair.—Sir Joſeph then came forward, and explained very particularly the whole proceedings of Mr. Wilkes's expulſion: he obſerved, 'that the freedom of 'election was ſo openly violated at this time, 'that one of his Majeſty's miniſters was 'hardy enough, in publick, to declare, that 'any perſon who ſhould oppoſe Mr. Wilkes '(provided he had but five voices) ſhould 'be the ſitting member, the reaſons (he remarked) that were given for his expulſion 'were futile and evaſive to the laſt degree, as 'the two inſtances, urged as precedents, 'proved, rather than denyed the point in 'queſtion—as one of the candidates was diſqualified from entering, though having a 'majority of votes, becauſe he was in the 'collection of exciſe, there being a poſitive 'act of Parliament againſt it; and the other 'not having a proper qualification.—if then '(continues Sir Joſeph) your rights Gentlemen, are thus torn from you, we may 'ſoon expect to find a Houſe of Commons 'troubling themſelves no longer in collecting 'the ſuffrages of the freemen, but elect 'themſelves, he therefore recommended to 'them, as the moſt effectual method of redreſs, to petition his Majeſty for a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament."

Sir Joſeph ſpoke about half an hour, and his ſpeech met with univerſal approbation.—After he had concluded, Mr. Stevens the Chairman roſe; he obſerved, 'That 'after what his worthy friend had ſaid; 'there was little left for him to ſay; he 'therefore would engroſs their time; and 'only begged leave to remark, that a great 'deal of time had hitherto been thrown away 'in inſtructing their members, which in part 'availed nothing; and that therefore, as the 'caſe was now ſo critical, he adviſed them 'not to ſit with arms acroſs, crying, Lord 'have mercy upon us, but rouſe themſelves 'into action, and at once addreſs the Throne 'as the only method left them.'

After he had concluded this exordium, he aſked their permiſſion to read to them a petition, which was drawn up, he ſaid, with great circumſpection by ſeveral eminent gentlemen, which being immediately aſſented to, and called for, he read it, and is to the following purport.

To the King's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"WE the loyal inhabitants of the antient town and borough of Southwark, beg leave with all humility to approach your royal perſon, and with hearts full of gratitude acknowledge the various bleſſings we have enjoyed under the illuſtrious houſe of Hanover.

"The benefits that we, and theſe nations in general have received by the glorious revolution, were great and invaluable; yet, notwithſtanding theſe bleſſings, they were far from being ſecured to us till the ſucceſſion was eſtabliſhed in your royal houſe; under them our privilges and liberties received extenſion and permanency, and the conſtitution in general its happy ſeat. We are likewiſe ſenſible of the many gracious benefits that we have more immediately received from your Majeſty's paternal care and affection.

"But we ſhould think ourſelves ſtill wanting in duty and affection to the beſt of Kings, if we did not beg leave to acquaint him, that he has got about his royal perſon, many evil and pernicious Counſellors, who, unmindful of the good of their country, have been for ſome time practiſing every method that is ſubverſive of our excellent conſtitution. The particulars would be too tedious at preſent to trouble your Majeſty with; we ſhall therefore adhear but to one point, which we truſt, from the conſideration of your Majeſty's uſual goodneſs, need only be mentioned to be complied with.

"The point we complain of is the deprivation of the right of election; a right that is ſo interwoven in the conſtitution that it cannot be diminiſhed without tearing it up by the roots; that this is a grievance we labour under at preſent, in common with all Engliſhmen, the world is witneſs to, in the caſe of the county of Middleſex, when, contrary to every right of liberty, a perſon, not having more than a fifth of the voices of the people, elected, and the repreſentative of our free choice expelled.

"We therefore, having no further Dependence on a body of people, who could act ſo diametrically oppoſite to the freedom and rights of Engliſhmen, throw ourſelves entirely on your Majeſty; humbly requeſting their ſpeedy diſſolution, as the moſt effectual means to reſtore our happy conſtitution to its priſtine vigour."

This was received with the loudeſt acclamations of applauſe, and aſſented to, after it had been twice read over. The Chairman then propoſed, that there ſhould be committees appointed in the different pariſhes, to wait on thoſe who could not have an opportunity of ſigning it, this was likewiſe aſſented to, and after a vote of thanks was given to Sir Joſeph Mawby, and Edward Stephens, Eſq; the Chairmen, the buſineſs of the day was concluded.

Peter Platier, Eſq; is elected mayor of Guildford in Surrey, in the room of the right Hon George Onſlow.

From a late London Paper.

ALLOW me, Mr. Printer, to indulge the dictates of my heart in one apoſtrophe—O infatuated England, will you never renounce your folly, credulity, and error, until the web of your diſtruction is compleated! The national buſineſs, ſhall it be again ſacrificed to unmeaning pique, and unprofitable diſputation? Shall the Seaſon, for important conſiderations, and important reſolutions, again paſs away unimproved, the miſery of your condition unmitigated; Shall your provincial Children continue Aliens to the Boſom of maternity, and from a neglect of their dutiful remonſtrances and a diſregard of their grievances be provoked to forego the filial tie, of which they have evinced themſelves ſo abundantly tender? Shall their loyalty be extinguiſhed, their hopes diſappointed, their fears augmented, and their independance ſtrengthened? Shall your commerce be ſuffered to languiſh or expire?——but all Apoſtrophes are vain: for, Mr. Printer, what is America, in compariſon of the Borough of B——d— what the Spirit, the Faith, the propulars of its Inhabitants, to the buſtle of a little Corporation—and what the preſervation of our Commerce, to another attack upon the big Houſe, in Bloomſbury Square; or the eclat of pelting its Maſter?—And yet we are all Patriots, bleeding for our Country, and unſpeakably tenacious of her rights, her Liberty, her Conſtitutional Advantages.—It is pity however that inſtead of our fine feeling, we were bleſſed with a little Common Senſe; that inſtead of our prejudices, we would conſult our true intereſt; and inſtead of contributing to aid the work of our ruin, we would nobly unite, to avert it from our Heads.

I ſhudder, Mr Printer, and at the preſent, tremble for the future dangers of the land I love—Here the Olive was wont to flouriſh—Britain was the ſoil it more peculiarly delighted in; but her Sons madly defeat the benignity of Heaven, and from forced cultivation, reap thorns and wretchedneſs. Is there no warning voice that can penetrate their Hearts; Your little ones implore your protection, ſhall your little ones implore in vain? Will it relieve their ſhoulder from its weight, or their Souls from anguiſh, to be told of your conviction when too late; that meteors and ſounds betrayed your unguarded feet, that your ſenſes were abuſed, your zeal miſplaced? Now, only is the time for you to retrieve the error of your ways, and ſnatch both them and yourſelves the yawning gulph.

Your e Servant, **ALCIPPUS**

BOSTON Dec. 25.

We hear that about ſix Weeks or two Months ago, £.300 Sterling was paid out of the Revenue Cheſt at the Cuſtom-Houſe, to *John T——x K——p*, Eſq; of New York, it being for one Year and half PENSION upon the American Eſtabliſhment. (*a Secret*)——The Hiſtory of another Penſion Warrant of a few Days earlier Date (*a Secret alſo*) may be a Matter of Entertainment to the Publick at ſome other Time.——It has not yet (they ſay) gone through the *Office Formalities* of Payment, but that in *Reality* it has been *contriv'd* to the PENSIONER's Satisfaction.

BOSTON, Dec. 28 1769.

We hear that on Wedneſday laſt a coaſting Sloop from Kennebeck, bound to this Port, Thomas Smart, Maſter ſuddenly ſunk on her Paſſage;—There were about ten People on board, among whom were ſeveral Paſſengers, who had but juſt time to get into the Boat, and were one Night before they could reach any ſhore, during which time two of the Paſſengers died with Cold, one of them was Mr. Deniel Stinſon, Son of Elder Stinſon, of Arrowſick, Student at Harvard College; the other People were much frozen.

A Letter from Halifax ſays, that the French Prieſt, mentioned ſome time ago to be at Halifax, with 100l. per Annum, was one that died ſome time ago; and the Indians of the St John's Tribe being deſirous of one of that Profeſſion, applied to Government, and they have granted them a Popiſh Prieſt, with the Salary of 100l. a Year. He does not reſide at Halifax, but chiefly at the River St John's.

INDUSTRY.

We hear one ſingle Perſon has had ſpun within Six Months in this Town, by Children (*chiefly*) that have been learned to Spin during that Space, Thirty-ſix Thouſand ſix Hundred and eighty Skeins of fine worſted Yarn, which will make about Seven Thouſand three Hundred and Twenty Yards of fine Womens Apparel, which it is hoped will ſoon be all weaved, dyed and dreſſed in the province Factory Houſe in Boſton.

We hear from Charlston, that about the 13th of November laſt, a Son of Mr. Jacob Davis of that Place, four Years of Age, was bit in the Throat by a Mad-Dog; the wound ſoon healed, and no appearance of Maniaiſm till about thirty Days after, when, at the Full of the Moon, the Child being at his Grandfather's, Deacon Thomas Davis of Oxford, it was ſeized with a Nancia Reaching, and averſion to any Food the Day following the Symptoms increaſed, a wildneſs in the Eyes, with irregular Geſtures, inconſiſtent Talk, Riſibility and with Anxiety; then following in a few Hours the Hydrophobia or averſion to Water or any Liquid, with Feroſity in his Countenance, Canine Actions, ſwelling in the Face, and a large Diſcharge of Saliva or Frothing at the Mouth, with frequent Convulſive Motions; and the next Forenoon Death cloſed the Scene.—After his Death his Body ſwelled and livid Spots appeared upon his Stomach.

The Rev. Mr. Whitefield is arrived at S. Carolina.

Friday laſt the large Manſion Houſe of JOHN DENNIE, Eſq; of Little Cambridge, was conſumed by Fire.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19,

We hear from Montreal, that laſt Week 42 Perſons died there in a natural Small-Pox, which ſtill continues to be extremely fatal; ſcarce two out of five, who are ſeized with this dreadful Diſorder ſurvive, Within theſe few Weeks paſt there have been 200 inoculated, and not one Death among them.

HARTFORD, January 20. 1770.

ON Thurſday the 21ſt of December laſt, was brought into Weathersfield, a quantity of Engliſh goods from Providence, imported in the Triſtram, Captain Shand, which being known, the principal perſons in the town, as well traders as others, aſſembled, and unanimouſly came into ſeveral reſolutions againſt every attempt of that kind and appointed a Committee to examine fully into the affair, and take care ſaid goods ſhould not be diſpoſed of until public ſatisfaction ſhould be given, and then adjourn'd to the next day, when being aſſembled, and joined by the gentlemen committee of Merchants from Hartford, Mr Verſtille, the importer was ſent for, and on producing his invoice and letters, it was judg'd the ſaid goods were imported contrary to the general agreement of the Merchants in America. Whereon he conſented to deliver them up to be ſtored, according to the practice in the larger trading towns on the continent; and delivered his invoice thereof, to Eliſha Williams, Eſq; the Moderator of the meeting, as a ſecurity againſt any embezzlement before the committee appointed to receive them, could be ready: on which the meeting, after the moſt ſpirited, and unanimous reſolutions againſt either importing, purchaſing, or uſing any goods imported contrary to ſaid agreement, broke up, with the utmoſt regularity and order; and on the Tueſday following the ſaid goods were delivered to the Committee, and by them carefully ſtored, to be kept until a repeal of the late acts ſhould take place.

It is worthy of remark to the honor of the people that compoſed this Meeting—They were almoſt intirely the honeſt, induſtrious & ſubſtantial landholders; with whom the temptation, of ſupplying their families at a cheap lay, when weighed againſt the liberty of their country was lighter than vanity.——And to prevent any attempts of this kind for the future, as well as to hand down to poſterity their ſentiments on this important ſubject, they paſs'd, in a full Town Meeting, the following Vote. *Nem. Con.* viz.

At a Town Meeting held in Weathersfield, December 25th. 1769 by adjournment.

VOTED, That it is and ever has been, the opinion of this town, that the late acts of parliament, commonly called the American Revenue Acts, impoſing certain duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. are, in themſelves, unconſtitutional, oppreſſive, and tending to the total ſubverſion of the liberties of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America—that the oppoſition made thereto, thro'out the continent has been noble, juſt, firm, and deſerving the higheſt applauſe thro' every age.

That in particular the reſolutions againſt importing goods, or Merchandize from G. Britain, until ſaid Acts are repealed, ſo generouſly and unanimouſly came into by the Merchants in America, and ſo univerſally approved of by the people, is worthy of the higheſt commendation, as being the moſt effectual method for obtaining relief—Do reſolve to abide by the ſame, and as far as poſſible prevent the leaſt breach thereof by any of the inhabitants of this town or others; nor will we purchaſe, or uſe and conſume any goods imported contrary to ſaid agreement, ſo univerſally come into.

AND for the more effectual preventing any counteracting ſaid reſolution, we do appoint, Meſſieurs *Silas Deane, Ezekiel Williams, Eliſha Williams, David Webb, and Elias Williams*, a Committe, directing them, with the utmoſt vigilence and care, to guard againſt, and prevent any attempt to put in execution, ſo fatal and infamous a purpoſe as that of ſacrificing the good of this continent, and their poſterity, to private gain and emolument; deſiring them to correſpond & conſult with, as well as aid and aſſiſt the other Committees appointed in the neighbouring towns and elſewhere, for this purpoſe.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the houſe of Mr. David Bull Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 30th day of Jan. next, or at private ſale any time before,

THE home lot on which Mr. Elihu Wadſworth now dwells, containing about Ten Acres, together with the buildings thereon ſtanding, ſituate in a ſtreet about 60 rods weſt of the Court Houſe. Alſo Two Acres of excellent Mowing Land, adjoining to the Land of Col. Samuel Talcott, on which his ſhop ſtands. Alſo about 26 Acres in the North Meadow, in ſaid Hartford, lying convenient to the town for a paſture or mowing. For particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, at Weathersfield or the ſaid ELIHU WADSWORTH.

Hartford, 30th Dec. 1769.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt-Hartford, on Monday the 25th of December laſt, an indented ſervant, named John Anſon, an Engliſhman, about 22 years of age about 5 feet 9 inches high, wears his own curl'd Black hair dark complection, had on when he went away, a homſpun great coat, with 2 capes, a deep blue double breaſted Serge waiſtcoat, Mettle buttons, one check'd linen Shirt, one Pair of light colour'd Brown broad-cloth breeches, a pair grey ſeam'd ſtockings, a pair of large braſs buckels, with very wide rims. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goal's, or return him to his maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

NATHANIEL OLCOTT.

Hartford, Jan. 1. 1770.

THE ſubſcriber having rode poſt almoſt four years, finds it abſolutely neceſſary to come to a general ſettlement with his cuſtomers to prevent any miſtakes that may happen in his accounts, not only by means of the length of time, but alſo as he is obliged to keep them in a ſmall pocket book, which by frequent uſing wears out in a few months, and thereby occaſions a transfer of them, and notwithſtanding all the care he can take will ſubject him to ſome omiſſion; he therefore intends to bring them to a cloſe with number 270, and hopes his good cuſtomers will be kind enough to meet him at the places where their reſpective papers are lodged upon thoſe days on which he commonly reaches the ſtages, that they may adjuſt the ſame.

He would not have any of his employers imagine that he intends to diſcontinue the buſineſs after that time, he ſtill hopes to have the pleaſure of ſerving them to their ſatisfaction in the ſame way, but his fixing upon a particular time for the ſettlement of the whole was, that for the future every mans account ſhould begin at the ſame time, which will ſave him a great deal of trouble in the ſettling of them, and render them not ſo much ſubject to error as before.——Compliance with the above, will much oblige your very humble ſervant,

William Stanton.

N. B. Theſe perſons who have dropped the paper, and not been kind enough to make pay, are deſired to look upon this Advertiſement as a call upon them to remember their duty.

'Tis money makes the mare to go.

Monday Morning XI. o'Clock, New-York Poſt not arrived.

CHARLESTOWN, (South Carolina.)

Nov. 9. *At a meeting of the general committee on Tueſday laſt, and an adjournment thereof to Yeſterday, ſeveral matters of importance reſpecting the general agreement entered into by the inhabitants of this province on the 22d day of July laſt, were taken into conſideration; and a committee of inſpection appointed, whoſe particular buſineſs it will be, to ſee ſuch Goods ſtored or re-ſhipped, (at the Option of the importers) as may be brought here contrary to the true intent and meaning of the ſaid agreement. It was at the ſame time agreed, that the general committee do meet on Tueſday in every week.*

We have the pleaſure to inform our readers, that Mr. Thomas Eveleigh, who arrived here laſt Sunday, has readily agreed, that the goods which he imported in the Flora Captain Carter, from Briſtol, ſhall be re-ſhipped or ſtored: and that Mr. Andrew Marr, has done the ſame in regard to a conſignment of goods by the Brigantine Matty, arrived yeſterday from Glaſgow.

The ſubſcribers to the reſolutions are ſo conſcious of the juſtneſs of their proceedings, that they appear determined to adhere to them; and have not only refuſed to purchaſe ſome ſlaves lately arrived from Penſacola, but alſo rejected a parcel of rice, offered for ſale, belonging to a gentleman on Joen's iſland, who is ſaid to be a non-ſubſcirber.

"The few intereſted individuals in the colonies of Rhode-iſland and Georgia, who have hitherto miſled thoſe unhappy colonies by ſkim'd milk reaſonings, which has been attempted even in our province, we hear, have began to loſe ſo much of their influence, as to be under no ſmall apprehenſions of being gibbeted (in ſame) to rot and ſtink under the noſes of their countrymen as a mark of public infamy and warning to thoſe who ſhall endeavour to counteract the deſigns of ſociety in favour of liberty.—If oppreſſion (according to Solomon) maketh a wiſe man mad, what a pity it is that it cannot teach Fools wiſdom?"

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Members of the Medical Corporation in Litchfield County, deſiring all and every Member thereof, without fail, to attend the ſtated Convention, on the third Tueſday of January next, at ſaid Litchfield, in Order to conſult farther what Meaſures to take in the Support of the Memorial of ſaid Corporation, now lying in the General Aſſembly, it having as yet had no public Reading in the Houſe, for ſome particular Reaſons, but has been privately read by moſt of the Members thereof, who generally ſpeak favourably of the ſame. Said Memorial is laid over to the next Seſſion, and 'tis hoped will then meet with the Approbation of the legiſlative Authority.

per JOSEPH PERRY, Agent.
Woodbury, Dec. 16, 1769.

TO BE SOLD BY
James Tiley,
Goldſmith, at his Store in King-Street,
HARTFORD,

SILVER ſhoe and Knee Buckles; Cypher'd and brilliant Stone Ear rings, ſet in Gold; ditto in Silver; Stone Rings, &c. with ſundry other Articles.

CLOCKS and Watches made in the beſt Manner, by
PRESERVED CLAP
of Amherſt.
Likewiſe all Kinds of Inſtruments in Surgery.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Eleazer Dickinſon, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed, we therefore hereby notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims to us, on the ſecond Tueſdays of Jan, and Feb. next, at the houſe of Abigail Griſwould in ſaid Weathersfield, as we will attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid days at ſaid place, at 1 o'Clock afternoon.

JOHN ROBBINS, } Commiſſioners.
JOHN AMES }
Weathersfield. Dec. 18th, 1769.

Simſbury Dec. 7. 1769

STrayed or Stolen, from me the ſubſcriber in ſaid Symſbury, a dark bay Mare, about 14 hands high, well ſpread, natural to her pace branded thus, 8 on the near ſhoulder, one white ſtreak round the middle of each ear, and a white ſtreak in her face, had on a good ſaddle, with deers leather ſeat, and blue pliſh howſen.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and convey her to me ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

MICAH MOOR.

Ames's Almanack,
For 1770.
To be ſold at the Printing-Office.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

Lanbier Leiſcoiet,
(Clock and Watch-Maker from Paris)
At the Sign of the Clock in King-Street,
HARTFORD,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has removed from the Shop of Mr. James Tiley, to one oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs Lathrop & Smith, where he continues to make & mend, Repairing and Plain WATCHES, of all kinds, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Any Watch that he ſhall mend, which ſhall not go true he will rectify GRATIS.

WHereas there is a diſpute, about the qualifications for ſpecial ordinances, viz. Baptiſm and the Lords Supper, lately revived by Dr. Bellamy and others, it is now propoſed to re print by Subſcription,

Mr. *Stoddard's*

Appeal to the Learned.

Being a vindication of the right of viſible Saints to the Lord's Supper, tho' they be deſtitute of a ſaving work of the ſpirit of GOD, on their hearts againſt the exceptions of Mr. Mather and others.

The price to the ſubſcribers only ſtitch'd, will be about One Shilling L. Money.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Deac. Silas Kellogg, at Sheffield, Doct. Timothy Hoſmer in Farmington and by the Printers hereof.

WE the ſubſcribers, be appointed by the hon judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. SAMUEL WELLS late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid WELLS in ſaid Hartford, on the ſecond Tueſdays of Dec. Jan. Feb. and the firſt and ſecond Tueſdays of March next.

JONATHAN STANLY, | *Commiſſioners.*
ELISHA PITKIN, |
Hartford, Dec. 1, 1769.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold at the Printing-Office, Hartford,

That there is but one

Covenat, Whereof BAPTISM and the LORD's SUPPER are Seals, viz. The Covenant of Grace, proved from the Word of GOD, and the Doctrine of an external graceleſs Covenant, lately advanced by the Rev. Mr. MOSES MATHER; in a Pamphlet, entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God*, &c. Shewed to be an unſcriptural Doctrine.

To which is prefixed,
An Anſwer to a Dialogue concerning the *Half-Way-Covenant*;
Lately printed at New London.
By JOSEPH BELLAMY, *D. D.*

LONDON.

Yeſterday at noon, Meſſ. Townſend and Sawbridge, the two Sheriffs, went to Hick's hall with their grand carriages, and rich liveries, and ſat ſome time on the bench, and at going away were accompanied with the greateſt acclamations of the populace.

Private Letters from Peterſburg mention that an am[illegible] or from the Hague was ſoon expected here on a treaty of importance now in agitation between the ſtates general and her imperial Majeſty of all the Ruſſians.

The demand of the article of White Lead is now ſo prodigious abroad and the price given for it by the exporters, ſo much beyond that of the conſumers at home, that the latter cannot now procure any; and almoſt all the journeymen houſe painters, are, in conſequence, at this time, out of work.—The general price of White-Lead, not above a year ſince, was only from 30 to 36 ſhillings an hundred; and now the colourmen cannot procure it of the makers even at three pounds,

A letter from Ayleſbury, October 12.

"The ſigning of our country petitions goes on with great rapidity, there being 1600 names to it, which is already a great majority."

HARTFORD.
Printed by Green and Watſon.

MONDAY JAN. 15, 1770.

Numb 264.

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 18

THE Grand Vizir, Maho[illegible] Emin Pacha, Generaliſſimo of the Ottoman armies, who was lately beheaded, and his head ex[illegible] outſide gate of the ſeraglio, had a paper affixed, upon which was wrote the motives [illegible] condemnation. The chief crimes that [illegible] to him were, that he had abuſed [illegible] authority, in the diſpoſal of the treaſure [illegible] troops; [illegible] march towards the enemy; [illegible] the miniſters of ſtate the grand officers, and the [illegible], by not ſending them proviſions, and other things neceſſary for their ſupport; and that he had, by delays, and unpardonable neglect, put off the ſending ſuccours to Chockzim, when that place was beſieged; and when he was informed, by the Kan of the Tartars of the enemy, which was the cauſe of continuation of the Blockade, and of all the ſufferings the Ottomans laboured under during the ſiege of that fortreſs.

Malta, Sept. 16. A ſecretary arrived here a few days ago from the emperor of Morocco with 37 Tuſcan ſlaves, which he delivered to the Grand Maſter with the following letter:

"In the name of the Almighty GOD, The emperor of Morocco, &c. to the prince of Malta, Grand Maſter of the religion of St. John, and all his councils, Greeting.

"You will know hereby, that being moved with compaſſion for the fate of ſeveral Leghorn ſlaves who have been a long while in my cuſtody and have never been demanded of me, I reſolved to ſend them to you by my ſecretary Abra[illegible]Saletti; in doing which I have a double ſatisfaction, 1ſt. That of making a preſent to you; and next, that of procuring theſe unhappy perſons their liberty. If you had no ſlaves in your cuſtody I ſhould deſire nothing from you in return; but as you have, I ſhall be glad to receive ſuch as you can ſend me; by my ſecretary."

LONDON October 26.

The laſt letters received from Breſt and Toulon mention, that they work double tides in bulding 18 men of war at the firſt port, and 6 at the latter.

According to private letters from the Hague, the Ambaſſador of a powerful court was expected to leave that place ſoon in diſguſt.

This morning an expreſs was ſent off from the Earl of Rochfort's office for Sir Joſeph York at the Hague.

Letters from Gibralter mention, that the Algerines had ſunk ſeveral large hulks at the entrance of the port, to prevent the too near approach of an enemy, and had moored ſome floating batteries within them.

It is rumoured that a certain American Governor has ſeveral papers of very great conſequence in his poſſeſſion; which he will lay before an auguſt Aſſembly, ſoon after the opening the Seſſions.

The late acts of cruelty committed by the French on the brave unfortunate natives of Corſica, many of whom they have hanged, has been greatly condemned by ſome perſons of the higheſt conſideration in this kingdom; as the glorious ſtand which thoſe valiant men have made for liberty should rather intitle them to the admiration, or at leaſt lenity, even of an enemy, inſtead of being accuſed of and executed for high treaſon, in the moſt ignominious and cruel manner.

The Freeholders of the county of Derby have agreed to meet on the 13th of next month, in order to conſider of a petition to his Majeſty.

Extract of a letter from Exeter, Oct 25.

"Yeſterday a great number of Freemen and Freeholders, of all denominations, aſſembled at the Guildhall, in conſequence of a public advertiſement from the Mayor, which he was deſired to do, on a requeſt from the Grand Jury of Exeter in the laſt ſeſſion week. I am informed that the Mayor had juſt opened the court, when a petition was propoſed, and greatly ſtrengthened and enlarged on, by Mr. Buller, member for the city, and Mr. Richard Trembler, who read the petition then produced, which was unanimouſly approved of, not one perſon m[illegible] the leaſt objection. The plan, much [illegible] as that for the county of Deve[illegible] Walter, the other member, was no[illegible] which was taken notice of. Mr. Bu[illegible]ed to deliver the petition, and [illegible] he would certainly ſee it done. [illegible] ſigned by a number, and is left wi[illegible] Chamberlain, as I am told for others to [illegible]

Nov. 1. The Di[illegible]s in Poland, as we are aſſured by a gentleman who reſided there ſome time, are all members of the Greek & Reformed Churches in that country. By ſeveral Treaties, they are ſecured in the free exerciſe of their worſhip, in all the places where they have been allowed by the laws to have churches; they may repair theſe churches, or build them; but they are not to enlarge their extent; they are to be allowed burying places, but the funerals muſt be performed without any ceremonies, except what are permitted by law. Where they have no churches, they may have Divine ſervice in their own houſes; and the Greek prieſts may baptize, marry, and bury, provided they pay the eſtabliſhed clergy their fees, &c.—The catholics, who are very numerous in Poland, have taken every method to abridge theſe people of their rights and liberties which has principally occaſioned the preſent diſturbances in that kingdom.

Nov. 4. It is ſaid that 45 hogſheads of Muſcovado ſugars, and 45 Puncheons of Rum are daily expected here as preſents from Leward Iſland planters to John Wilkes, Eſq; Advice having been received of their being ſhipped.

A perſon of conſequence, juſt arrived from Dublin, waited on Mr Wilkes yeſterday and delivered to that Gentleman many tokens of approbation of his conduct, from ſeveral perſons of the firſt diſtinction in Ireland: Alſo ſome letters from Dr. Lucas, the patriotic member for the city of Dublin, who is commonly called the *Wilkes of Ireland.*

As ſoon as a certain nobleman arrives in town, a Meeting will be held of the preſent patriots, and it is ſaid they are determined to exert their whole influence to have the purport of the ſeveral petitions already preſented immediately granted.

This day at one o'clock, Mr. Alderman Beckford, Lord Mayor elect, went from Guildhall, accompanied by Sir William Stephenſon, Braſs Croſby, Eſq; Barlow Trecothick Eſq; Thomas Halifax, Eſq; Richard Peters, Richard Naſh, James Townſend, Eſq; & John Sawbridge, Eſq; who preſented him to the Lord Chancellor for his approbation; he was accordingly approved of, and will take upon himſelf the office accordingly.

The Recorder did not go in the poceſſion, as is uſual, but went from his houſe in Lincoln's Inn, and met them at the Lord-chancellor's. They returned to Ironmongers Hall, where a moſt magnificent entertainment was prepared for them by the Lord Mayor Elect.

The 13 pilots, who conducted the Ruſſian fleet out of the Humber into the downs, are arrived in London, in order to wait on his Excellency Count Czernichew, the Ruſſian ambaſſador, to whom he Promiſed payment when at Hull. Their fee is 63l. for each ſhip being the ſum allowed them when they navigate the King's ſhips. The Ruſſians have very few Engliſhmen, if any, on board the admiral's ſhips, who has, for his [illegible] a Greek Biſhop. Their bread was chiefly contracted for in Scotland, and ſent to them when at Hull.

Nov. 4. We are informed, that a certain great Aſſembly upon their meeting, will immediately take into conſideration the late Petitions preſented to his M—y, and that all neceſſary preparations are making for that purpoſe.

We hear that the Lord Chancellor, (in his anſwer to the Recorder's Speech on his preſenting the Lord Mayor elect for his approbation) ſaid, that as to any uncommon proceedings in electing Mr. Beckford Mayor, he had nothing to do with them; if Mr. Beckford was legally elected by the Court of Alderman, he had his Majeſty's orders to approve him Mayor.

We hear that the Hon. William Henry Littleton, Eſq; his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at Liſbon, is not recalled, as has been mentioned in ſome of the papers.

The following is part of Dr. Muſgrave's ſpeech at the Caſtle of Exon, October 5.

"But perhaps the Gentleman § would ſuggeſt that the fact of my carrying an information to Lord Halifax, is not fully proved. The anſwer to this is eaſy. The addreſs was 5 weeks ago, in all which time the perſons concerned have not enquired, nay, it ſhould ſeem by their delays that they dare not enquire into it. What better proof of this fact can any man deſire? Or dare the Gentleman allow this, but is doubtful whether Lord H——— was under any obligation to attend it, whether it might not be too frivolous to merit any regard, and therefore thinks I ought to exhibit it, before I lay what he calls a burden upon the county? I will make him eaſy as to that point: I lay no burden upon the county or upon any man. I take it all upon my own ſhoulders. I myſelf impeach him; and the only thing I wiſh or deſire is to have my impeachment heard, unleſs you concur in requeſting it."

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§ Mr. Short, who had told the Doctor that he ſhould produce the proofs of his charge againſt Lord Halifax,

It is rumoured that a memorial of a very important nature is preparing to be ſent to the Court of Madrid.

They write from Peterſburgh, that her Imperial Majeſty had given orders to diſcontinue the building any more men of war at Archangel, there having been found ſome defect in the conſtruction of very large ſhips.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 16.

Since our laſt came to town captain John Foſter Williams, late mate of the brig John, belonging to Boſton. He informs, and we are requeſted to publiſh, that he ſailed from thence for Surinam the 21ſt of January laſt, and proceeded on his paſſage as far as lat. 34. lon. 60. where he met with a violent gale of wind, which ſo diſabled his veſſel that ſhe became water logg'd, and unfit to proceed to any port, her decks being level with the ſurface of the water.—About eight days after the ſloop ——, Abijah Smith, of Martha's Vineyard, maſter, bound from this port to the Weſt-Indies, hove in ſight, and came within two rods of the Wreck: the unhappy ſufferers endeavoured to throw ropes on board the ſloop, as they ſaw no preparations making for their relief. After taking a view of their diſtreſs, and moſt inhumanly refuſing to take up the crew (7 in number) the ſloop proceeded on her paſſage, notwithſtanding the piercing cries and lamentations of the diſtreſſed ſeamen. In this ſituation the wreck remained till the firſt of March, at which time none but the Captain remained alive, when he was providentially taken up by the Duncannon Packet, Capt. Edwards, bound from Carolina to Falmouth.

It is matter of grief to a humane mind, to obſerve from time to time, the many inſtances of cruelty exerciſed by ſome maſters of veſſels in paſſing wrecks at ſea with people on board, in the moſt extreme diſtreſs.—Such neglect is highly criminal, it is eventually committing the worſt of murder. ——It were to be wiſhed a remedy might be found in ſome meaſure adequate to this evil.——

The account that Capt. Williams of the brig John, of Boſton, gives of the diſtreſſing ſituation he was in, when Abijah Smith, maſter of a ſloop belonging to Martha's Vineyard, paſſed him ſo near, that he could not avoid ſeeing the diſtreſs to which that unfortunate Veſſel's company was reduced, yet never even attempting to aſſiſt them, (which had he done, doubtleſs thoſe alive might have been preſerved) is a recent inſtance of this worſt kind of inhumanity;——ſuch cruelty can hardly be accounted for on any other principle but that of the moſt ſordid avarice. —Would it not be an act of wiſdom as well as benevolence in the Britiſh legiſlature, to counteract ſuch inhumanity, by rendering that very principle of avarice (baſe as it is) ſubſervient to the relief of the diſtreſſed at ſea, by granting a reward, ſuppoſe of £ 20 ſterling for every perſon thus reſcued from the jaws of death?——'Tis highly probable ſome ſuch reward would have been the means of ſaving the lives of many unfortunate people, who have periſh'd at ſea.——It might alſo be further enforc'd by adding penalties to the criminal neglect of this humane duty. —'Tis probable in ſome caſes, that the effects which might be ſaved from ſuch wreck, would, in whole or part, defray the expence of paying thoſe premiums, and might be by a Law appropriated to that purpoſe.—— The ſaving of lives, beſides obeying the virtuous and tender calls of humanity, is of no ſmall political conſequence to a trading people.—It would therefore be, not only to the honour, but to the intereſt of the nation.—It would be ſtill more advantageous if the ſeveral maritime powers could be prevailed upon to join in ſo laudable a deſign, and make it of more general utility, by extending the law—even to the times of actual war, thereby rendering it always ſafe, as well as lucrative to relieve the diſtreſſed at ſea.——

If I am not miſtaken, there was a premium of £ 5 given in the late war, for every man taken in an enemy's ſhip of war or privateer: this law I am perſuaded anſwered a very good purpoſe.——If therefore a higher premium was given for ſaving the lives of our unfortunate brethren at ſea, tis more than likely it would have the deſired effect.——

[The following is inſerted by the deſire of the principal Merchants in this and the neighbouring Towns.]

THE great Importance of Trade & Commerce to every State; and in particular to this Colony, is too obvious to need enlarging on:—And equally evident it is, that a good Underſtanding, Harmony, and frequent Intercourſe among thoſe engag'd in Trade, are eſſential almoſt to its very Being—at leaſt to make it flouriſh to any conſiderable Degree.——The great Unhappineſs of this Colony in this reſpect, has long been obſerv'd to conſiſt in our having a Capital, in which a Center of the mercantile Intereſt might be formed, which would prevent many & great Inconveniences, as well as Loſſes, both private and public. To ſay no more on the Subj[illegible] has occaſioned our neighbouring Colo[illegible] become both our Factors and Carr[illegible] the moſt profitable Branches of Bu[illegible] of many great [illegible] which would otherwiſe have [illegible] among Us.—— To prevent this [illegible] muſt be a Work of Time. To do [illegible] as our preſent Situation will admit, [illegible] all Deference to the Gentlemen [illegible] Merchants in this Colony, propoſed,

THAT there be a Meeting of the principal Merchants and Traders of this Colony at Middletown, on the 20th of February next, by themſelves, or a Committee from each Town, to take the above into Conſideration, and conclude on ſuch Meaſures as they ſhall judge beſt for the Encouragement of Trade and Manufactures among us, and to form themſelves into a Body, Chamber, or Society, for theſe Purpoſes, in ſuch a Manner, and under ſuch Regulations, as, upon a full Conſideration of the Subject, ſhall appear beſt for the Community in general.

JANUARY, 1770.

N. B. The above Time and Place are propoſed for the firſt Meeting, as being thought moſt convenient, and neareſt the Center of the Colony: And far from confining the Propoſition to thoſe in Trade, it is expected, and hop'd, that every Gentleman, wiſhing well to this Colony, will join in promoting ſo public and beneficial a Deſign.

NEW HAVEN, *January* 2, 1770.

TO THE PUBLIC.

PROPOSALS *for collecting, and arranging Materials for a complete Hiſtory of the united Colonies of* CONNECTICUT *and* NEW-HAVEN.

As a Work of this Kind ought, or will undoubtedly be executed, it is, or may be proper, to aſk the Aſſiſtance of All, Councellors, Clergymen, Members of Aſſembly, that have been ſo, or are now in Office, to oblige us with their Communications, as,

I. Chronological Æras or Dates to all Principal and other Events in Church and State worthy Notice.

II. Names and Characters of all eminent Men; their Syſtem of Policy, Anecdotes, Theological Syſtem, & political Connections.

III. All Debates of Aſſembly upon intereſting and ſignal Occaſions, from the Year 1633. Names and Characters of the moſt eminent Clergymen, their Actions, Speeches in the Provincial and General Synods, peculiar Tenets in Theology, and Policy, Syſtem of Eccleſiaſtical Polity, &c. Anecdotes of the moſt noted Natives, their civil Polity of War and Peace.

And as Preciſion and Truth are the principal Characteriſticks of an Hiſtorian, Gentlemen of Leiſure and Curioſity, may aſſiſt ſome Author in theſe intereſting Particulars, And altho' not a Hiſtory equal to Salluſt, Plutarch, or Livy yet perhaps not inferior to Mr. Hutchinſon. And as the preſent Century has produced ſignal and important Events, hope ſome Perſon may relate them in a proper Manner, to the Public. Gentlemen that uſe a Seal, with a Signature, will be more authentic.——Orders will be faithfully executed as to the Name of any Communicator of Intelligence. All this with Intent that the Public may not have the Unhappineſs of purchaſing any ſpurious Hiſtory of the Colony.

Pleaſe to ſend to either of the Colony Printers, viz. Thomas and Samuel Green, in New-Haven, Green and Watſon, in Hartford, or Timothy Green, in New-London.

Colony of Connecticut, }
Litchfield County, ſs. }

Litchfield, January 12, 1770.

WHEREAS, *purſuant to an act of ſaid colony entitled, An act to prevent fraud in debtors and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, &c. The eſtate of Capt. Abner Baldwin of Litchfield, an abſconding and concealed debtor hath been by a warrant, granted by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; chief Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield aforeſaid, ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, for the benefit of the creditors of the ſaid Abner, agreeable to ſaid act. And he the ſaid Abner having neglected to diſcharge his juſt debts, and we the ſubſcribers being by the ſaid Judge appointed truſtees of the eſtate of the ſaid Abner: Theſe are therefore to notify all the creditors of the ſaid* Abner Baldwin *to meet at the dwelling houſe of widow* Mary Walker, *innholder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 7th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to diſapprove (if they think proper) of ſaid truſtees and elect others in their ſtead; and to do and tranſact any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do.*

Jedediah Strong, }
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Picket. }

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt-Hartford, on Monday the 25th of December laſt, an indented ſervant, named John Anſon, an Engliſhman, about 22 years of age about 5 feet 9 inches high, wears his own curl'd Black hair, dark complection, had on when he went away a homeſpun great coat, with 2 capes, a deep blue double breaſted Serge waiſtcoat, Mettle buttons, one check'd linen Shirt, one Pair of light colour'd Brown broad-cloth breeches, a pair grey ſeam'd ſtockings, a pair of large braſs buckels, with very wide rims. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſervant, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goal's, or return him to his maſter, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

NATHANIEL OLCOTT.

Hartford, Jan. 1, 1770.

"Will no ſuperior genius ſnatch the quill,
"And ſave me on the brink from writing ill?
YOUNG.

The PHYSICIAN, *No.* I.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BODILY health is ſo abſolutely neceſſary in order to the enjoyment of any other of the gifts of nature or Providence, that all ages and nations have laboured, with unremitted aſſiduity, to find means to preſerve and reſtore, when loſt, this moſt invaluable Bleſſing. Nor is health leſs neceſſary for any one who would do any great ſervice for his country. Had a man the genius of an Alexander, Newton or Boerhaave, and at the ſame time ſtruggling with the moſt tormenting gouty pains, or ſeiz'd with a raging fever or languiſhing under a conſumption, it is obvious, that in either of theſe circumſtances he would be in an ill ſituation to conquer the world, inveſtigate mathematical problems, or preach phyſical lectures at the univerſity of Leyden. A conſideration of the importance of health, and the proper means to preſerve and reſtore it when loſt, has induced ſundry Princes, and ſome of the wiſeſt and beſt men in all former ages, to take upon them the ſtudy and practice of the healing art; and becauſe a competent knowledge of the laws of the animal oeconomy, and the nature and operation of medicines is abſolutely neceſſary in order to qualify any one to act the part of a good phyſician, it has been the particular care of all wiſe patriots, and wiſe ſtateſmen, to encourage the ſtudy of phyſic. Were it needful I might here refer to the various phyſical ſeminaries which have been inſtituted in all parts of the learned world down to the preſent day; but as every one in the leaſt acquainted with letters, muſt be ſenſible of the truth of theſe facts, ſhall therefore wave an enumeration of them, and proceed to ſay, that a conſideration of the importance of what I have been ſpeaking of, induced a number of generous gentlemen belonging to the county of Litchfield, about five years ago, to form themſelves into a medical ſociety; and in order to accompliſh their noble deſign, and facilitate the growth of phyſical knowledge, they made a number of reſolves (a true copy of which is now lodg'd in the ſecretary's office with deſign to be heard by the hon General Aſſembly at their ſeſſions in May next) and gave invitation to all reputable Phyſicians to join them. In conſequence of which, and by means of the ſalutary effects reſulting from their conventions, their number is greatly augmented by additions from this and other neighbouring provinces, and I will venture to ſay, that there is not a gentleman of generoſity and learning, acquainted with this ſociety, but who is abundantly convinced of it's utility, and ardently wiſhes its proſperity. Indeed the benign influences which it is daily defuſing around us, are ſo conſpicuous that they are ſeen and acknowledged even by the moſt inattentive. Shall now give a brief account of this ſociety's proceedings. The ſociety meet twice a year ſtatedly, and oftener, if occaſion calls. The conventions are ſometimes opened by an oration —after which, if any gentlemen are deſirous to join the ſociety, on their being well recommended by proper perſons, as regular practitioners, they are received by a vote— after this, follows four diſſertations on phyſic, made by gentlemen previouſly appointed ——next the candidates for phyſic preſent themſelves, who are examined by a committee in preſence of the whole ſociety—after the committee have finiſhed their interrogations, every member of the ſociety (if they pleaſe) aſk the candidates ſuch queſtions as they think proper. Note here, theſe examinations are ſyſtematical, being correſpondent to the method practiſed by Boerhaave, preſident of the college of phyſicians at the univerſity of Leyden. After the examination is over, the candidates are try'd one by one, with reſpect to their qualifications——ſuch as are found qualified, are received by a vote, into the ſociety, and take licence——ſuch as are not qualified, are rejected. Muſt now inform, that if any member of the ſociety makes any new diſcovery, either in the ſtudy or practice of phyſic, he communicates it at the next convention; and if any thing occurs to him in his ſtudy or practice which he can't inveſtigate, he propoſes the caſe to the ſociety, and takes their opinion thereon. Thus far of the deſign and order of this ſociety. I ſhall in my next endeavour to point out the advantages that will ariſe from the Hon. Aſſembly's protection, and the diſadvantages which will neceſſarily reſult from non protection.

BOSTON, *January* 4, 1770.

Extract of a letter from a Merchant in London to his Correspondent in Boſton, dated November 4, 1769.

——*THE great End of Government is to unite all its Subjects in one Intereſt; to make every Part of the Empire, and every Individual in it, contribute to the Welfare of the Whole; and to apply the Force of the Whole, to the Protection of every Individual. Combinations therefore entered into by the Subjects in one Part of the Empire, againſt thoſe of another, are a kind of Treaſon to the Whole— are in their Natur*[illegible]*radictory to all the Princip*[illegible] *Government, and ought never t*[illegible] *mitted in a well-ordered Empir*[illegible] *your People build any great Exp*[illegible]*s upon their raiſing Clamours a*[illegible]*ults in this Kingdom by their di*[illegible]*ging our Manufactures, there does not ſeem to be the leaſt Tendency to any Thing of that Kind.——Clamours enough we have of other ſorts; but ſuch as proceed from a Fulneſs of Bread, and a Plenty of Trade, rather than from the Want of it. In truth your People greatly over-rate their own Importance; and are not aware of the Variety of Reſources of Trade, of which this Nation is poſſeſſed, beſide that of North-America: And in Fact notwithſtanding all your Combinations, our Trade has this Year been as great as ever. In our own Houſe I know we have found no want of it. But the Ground I go upon, is the Produce of the Sinking Fund, which is the ſure and never-failing Pulſe of the National Commerce; and that comes out now by the laſt Year, and the laſt Quarters Account, made up to Michaelmaſs laſt, to be as great as ever. Nor are the Manufacturers diſpoſed now again to adopt the ſame ſort of Clamour.——Once they were artfully led into it: They have ſince upon Reflection ſeen the Falſeneſs of it, it is now a Stale Device, and will not do a ſecond Time. Certain it is there are now no Complaints of want of Trade.——*

OXFORD, *in the County of Worceſter, Dec.* 24, 1769.

In about 29 Months paſt hath died in this Town of the Throat-Diſtemper, 144 Perſons moſtly Children from 2 to 14 Years of Age, and 28 Perſons hath died of other Diſorders, making in the whole 172; which Number according to a Calculation is about one ſeventh Part of the Inhabitants of Oxford when the Sickneſs began in the Town. ——31 of the aforeſaid Number is buried in 15 Graves; and three Families have buried 21 Children, viz. two Families eight Children each, and the other five Children.—For ſome Weeks paſt the Sickneſs has ſtopped.

A Gentleman from Valentown informs it was reported there, before he came away, that the Paxton Boys had taken Poſſeſſion of the Suſquehannah Lands, with the Blockhouſe thereon erected, in Behalf of the New-England Adventurers; and had offered, for a Tract of five Miles ſquare, to defend the Lands againſt all other Claims whatever.

HARTFORD, Jan. 15, 1770.

In conſequence of the plentiful rain (which began on Saturday night the 6th inſt. and continued till Monday Morning,) there has been ſuch a ſudden and extraordinary riſe of water in Connecticut River, as has been rarely known, by which all the low lands adjoyning, have been flooded—'Tis ſaid that about 25 boats, canoes, and batteaus, together with a great quantity of ſaw-mill logs, and other timber have been ſeen floating down the ſtream, which could not be ſaved by reaſon of the cakes of Ice, with which the river was throng'd.——The back water in the little river, roſe to the height of about twelve feet under the Great-Bridge, and 3 and half feet perpendicular above the top of the mill dam; and within 1 foot 9 inches of the plate of the Fulling-Mill.——And we hear the Iron-Works in Simſbury, are entirely ſwept off with the flood, together with one or two houſes which ſtood contiguous to the river there with ſeveral bridges of conſiderable importance that ſtood upon the ſame river; and with great difficulty the large and commodious Store which contain'd a great quantity of Engliſh Goods was ſaved.

In the terible ſtorm we had here the firſt inſtant, the Houſe of Mr. Stephen Brownſon of Farmington, took fire in the Night (ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the Doors Blowing open) and was entirely conſum'd.——

⁂ *The Severity of the Weather has prevented the Poſts performing their Stages at the uſual Time this Week.*

To be ſold by the

Subſcriber in Hartford for Caſh in hand.

RED, and Blue Duffels at 5/ per yard, Red Blue and Drab colour'd Coatings, from 5/ to 7/ per yard, and many other European and India GOODS, for leſs advance from the Sterling coſt, as they pay a leſs freight. Alſo, a few articles in the Grocery way, dried Codfiſh at 22/ per Quintle. Bohea Tea, at 4/2 per lb. Soal Leather at 1/2 per lb. Logwood at 10/ per Hundred, &c &c.

CALEB BULL.

Jan 6. 1770

TO BE SOLD BY

Iſrael Abbot,

Of Middletown,

BEtween ten or twelve acres of good land, lately the property of Mr John Peutry Jones, in Eaſt-Hartford, where ſaid Jones's barn now ſtands. Alſo, one acre of land, adjoining the Great River, where the Ferry Boat lands, the one half North, and the other half South of Mr Moſes Williams's houſe, for further particulars enquire of ſaid Abbot of Middletown or Mr. William Knox of Hartford. P

Lanbier Leiſcoiet,

(Clock and Watch-Maker from Paris)
At the Sign of the Clock in King Street,
HARTFORD,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he has removed from the Shop of Mr. James Tiley, to one oppoſite the Store of Meſſieurs Lathrop & Smith, where he continues to make & mend, Repeating and Plain WATCHES, of all kinds, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Any Watch that he ſhall mend, which ſhall not go true he will rectify GRATIS.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Eleazer Dickinſon, late of Weatherſfield, deceaſed, (☞ *Repreſented INSOLVENT* ☜) we therefore hereby notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims to us, on the ſecond Tueſdays of Jan. and Feb. next, at the houſe of Abigail Griſwould in ſaid Weatherſfield, as we will attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid days at ſaid place, at 1 o'Clock afternoon

JOHN ROBBINS } Commiſſioners.
JOHN AMES }

Weatherſfield, Dec. 12th, 1769.

Simſbury Dec. 7. 1769.

STrayed or Stolen, from me the ſubſcriber in ſaid Symſbury, a dark bay Mare, about 14 hands high, well ſpread, natural to her pace branded thus, 8 on the near ſhoulder, one white ſtreak round the middle of each ear, and a white ſtreak in her face, had on a good ſaddle, with deers leather ſeat, and blue pluſh howſen.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and convey her to me ſhall have Two Dollars reward; and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

MICAH MOOR.

FREEMANS Pocket Almanack,

For 1770.
To be ſold at the Printing-Office, in HARTFORD.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER VERSTILLE,

At his Store in Weatherſfield, the following GOODS, at the loweſt Prices, for CASH only, *viz.*

CRimſon and other Broad Cloths Scarlet Green & Blue Ratteens German Serges Cloth colour'd Kerſey: Red Blue and Brown Half Thicks Sagathys and Duroys Bazies Shalloons ſorted, Tammys, ditto Durants, ditto Calamincoes, do Camblets, Plain & figur'd Cambletteens Dorſetteens, Hungarian Stuffs, Poplins, Miſſnets, Dreſdinetts, Grezetts, Broloes, Black Silk Crapes, ditto Bombazeens, Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys, Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians, Brown and White Stay Buckrams. Black figur'd Laſtings, Cotton Checks of all width's, Red & White & Blue & White Stripe'd Hollands, Black White, Crimſon, Green, Blue and Purple Pelong Sattins Shear and Thick Muſlins [illegible] bricks and [illegible] Black and W[illegible] finetts, Black [illegible] Catgutt, Black [illegible] Plain Gauze, White figur[illegible] Black and Crim[illegible] puchine Silk, Men's & Women's Leather Gloves, and Mitts, Women's Silk Gloves and Mitts, 3 4 & 7 8 Bed Ticking. A fine Aſſortment of Chintz and Callicoes, Black and Colour'd Barcelona Hankerchiefs Black Gauze Handkerchiefs [illegible]ionin and Silk ditto Black Cravatts, Black Crimſon and Scarlet Snail Trimming Head Flowers, Necklaces and Ribbands, Silver Tippits and Turbands, Cap Wires, Velvet Maſks, Sattin Hatts & Bonnetts Black Ducape Cloth colour'd and changeable Luteſtrings, Brown Taffity, Martiheco Luteſtrings, Silk and Cotton ditto Paddleſtick Fans, and other ditto. Damaſcens and Soleas for Waiſtcoats, Black & White Laces Silk Stay ditto. 3-4 7 8 and Yard Wide Hollands and Dowlas, Womens Shoes Ruſſia Linnin and Diapers White figur'd Dimothy's, Mens and Womens Thread Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Black Blue Purple and cloth colour'd Breaches Patterns, Looking Glaſſes, Chaiſe and Hunting Whips, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Men's Caſtor and Felt Hatts, Flower Lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs, Ferritts and Galloons, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Horn, Mettle, Twiſt and Baſket Buttons, Beſt G. B. Wool and Cotton Cards, Beſt Kippens and Tillocks Snuff, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Redwood, Logwood, Rice, &c. Sowing Silk Gruel, Twiſt ſorted, Horn & Ivory Combs, Tapes, Pins Needles, Writing and Preſs Paper, Paper Hangings for Rooms, Pewter & Braſs, Shoe & Knee Buckles, Bellows, Nails and an Aſſortment of Hard Ware.

N. B. Ticklinburgs and Ozinbrigs, by the Bolt, and Ravens Duck by the piece.

THIS is to give Publick

notice, that thoſe Perſons that have any concern in taking the *Connecticut Courant*, for the year 1770 in the following towns or pariſhes, are deſired to make pay to Mr. KNIGHT SEXTON, near the Great Bridge in Hartford, viz. *Eaſt Hartford, Bolton, Andover, Coventry, Eaſt Windſor, Tolland Stafford, Somers, Enfield, Suffield, and, Weſt Windſor.*

CLOCKS and Watches made in the beſt Manner, by

PRESERVED CLAP
of Amherſt.

Likewiſe all Kinds of Inſtruments in Surgery.

WHereas there is a diſpute, about the qualifications for ſpecial ordinances, viz. Baptiſm and the Lords Supper, lately revived by Dr. Bellamy and others, it is now propoſed to re print by Subſcription,

Mr. *Stoddard's* Appeal to the Learned

Being a vindication of the right of viſible Saints to the Lord's Supper, tho' they be deſtitute of a ſaving work of the ſpirit of GOD, on their hearts againſt the exceptions of Mr. Mather and others,

The price to the ſubſcribers only ſtitch'd, will be about One Shilling L. Money.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Deac. Silas Kellogg, at Sheffield, Doct. Timothy Hoſmer in Farmington, and by the Printers hereof.

THE ſubſcriber having rode poſt almoſt four years, finds it abſolutely neceſſary to come to a general ſettlement with his cuſtomers to prevent any miſtakes that may happen in his accounts, not only by means of the length of time, but alſo as he is obliged to keep them in a ſmall pocket book, which by frequent uſing wears out in a few months, and thereby occaſions a transfer of them, and notwithſtanding all the care he can take will ſubject him to ſome omiſſions; he therefore intends to bring them to a cloſe with number 270, and hopes his good cuſtomers will be kind enough to meet him at the places where their reſpective papers are lodged upon thoſe days on which he commonly reaches the ſtages, that they may adjuſt the ſame.

He would not have any of his employers imagine that he intends to diſcontinue the buſineſs after that time, he ſtill hopes to have the pleaſure of ſerving them to their ſatisfaction in the ſame way, but his fixing upon a particular time for the ſettlement of the whole was, that for the future every mans account ſhould begin at the ſame time, which will ſave him a great deal of trouble in the ſettling of them, and render them not ſo much ſubject to error as before.——Compliance with the above, will much oblige your very humble ſervant,

William Stanton.

N. B. Theſe perſons who have dropped the paper, and not been kind enough to make pay, are deſired to look upon this Advertiſement as a call upon them to remember their duty.

'Tis money makes the mare to go.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the houſe of Mr. David Bull Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 30th day of Jan. next, or at private ſale any time before,

THE home lot on which Mr. Elihu Wadſworth now dwells, containing about Ten Acres, together with the buildings thereon ſtanding, ſituate in a ſtreet about 60 rods weſt of the Court Houſe. Alſo Two Acres of excellent Mowing Land, adjoining to the Land of Col. Samuel Talcott, on which his ſhop ſtands. Alſo about 26 Acres in the North Meadow, in ſaid Hartford, lying convenient to the town for a paſture or mowing. For particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, at Weatherſfield or the ſaid ELIHU WADSWORTH.

Hartford, 30th Dec. 1769.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watſon.

MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1770.

Numb. 265.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

LONDON, October 26

THE late meeting of the freeholders of the County of Cornwall was very numerous & reſpectable; the Sheriff firſt opened to them the reaſon of their aſſembling, and deſired to know the ſenſe of the county, if a Petition would be agreeable or not. On which its approbation was ſhewn by the loudeſt acclamation. But yet one Gentleman objected to it, and uſed many arguments in oppoſition to it; but they were ſoon refuted by a long and learned reply, both of Mr. Serjeant Glynn, and Thomas Pitt, Eſq. The County Members likewiſe with ardent and patriotic zeal, declared their readineſs to promote the welfare of their Country.

Mr. Pitt of Boconock, Member of Parliament for Oakhampton moved for the Petition, and made a moſt noble and eloquent ſpeech; he was ſeconded by Serjeant Glynn. The following is a Copy of the Petition.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"We your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Cornwall, truly zealous for the honour and proſperity of your Majeſty's government, upon which depend the peace and welfare of your people, and at the ſame time ſenſibly alarmed at the impending evils, which now threaten the kingdom through a train of errors and miſconduct of your Majeſty's M——s, even to an open breach of that conſtitution, which hath hitherto been defended and maintained inviolate, at the price of ſo much blood; lamenting as we do, with the utmoſt loyal hearts, the ſpirit of diſcontent which, ariſing out of theſe cauſes augments daily, and has by degrees ſpread itſelf to the remoteſt parts of your Majeſty's dominions; yet, perſuaded that your royal ear is ever open to the remonſtrance of your faithful ſubjects, and that your mild and amiable diſpoſition is ever ready to give them full and ſpeedy redreſs of their grievances, we, in all humility, and in full confidence, lay them at your Majeſty's feet.

"The freedom of Election, we conſider as the baſis of our liberties and the very eſſence to that part of our wiſe conſtitution, which gives the people a ſhare in the legiſlative authority. The right of voting at elections, and right of being capable of elections, within the bounds preſcribed by law we conceive to be inherent in the freeholders of this kingdom; and of thoſe rights we ſhall ever eſteem it our duty to be more tenacious than of the freeholds themſelves upon which they depend, and which without them we ſhould juſtly conſider as poſſeſſions inſecure and precarious. It is therefore with inexpreſſible concern, that under your Majeſty's auſpicious reign, we have ſeen M——s bold enough to adviſe your Majeſty, to confer upon Col. Luttrel a trifling office, avowedly for the purpoſe of vacating the ſeat which he then held in Parliament, and enabling him to offer himſelf a candidate againſt Mr. Wilkes for the county of Middleſex; in conſequence of which, he hath been obtruded upon the freeholders of that county as their Repreſentative, tho' rejected by a numerous majority of legal and undiſputed votes; a precedent whereby the freedom of elections may be utterly aboliſhed; and the Houſe of Commons, inſtead of being the free choice and repreſentative of the people, may become the creatures of Miniſters, and the inſtruments of their illegal power. We humbly conceive that Mr. Wilkes, having a great majority of voices on the poll, and being not under any legal incapacity at the time of his election, was duly elected. That no incapacity, declared afterwards, even by law, could in juſtice have affected him with a retroſpect, ſo as to have cancelled thoſe votes, and rendered them null and nugatory; much leſs any prior or ſubſequent declaration of one branch of the legiſlature, not only founded upon no ſtatute or uſage, but contrary to law and precedents; that by the Bill of Rights, (the confirmation of our liberties) it is declared, that elections of members of Parliament ought to be free; that by Magna Charta, no freeman can be diſſeiſed of his freehold, or liberties, or cuſtoms, but by lawful judgment of his Peers, [illegible] of Parliament, is part of the law of the land; but that nothing leſs than a clear and well eſtabliſhed courſe of uſage and precedent, is a ſoleciſm in terms; that the right of judging finally in matters of election, does by no means imply a right to abrogate or alter the law in matters of election; that keeping ſeparate in all caſes, the two great powers of government, that of declaring judgment upon laws enacted, is one of the chief barriers againſt arbitrary power; that nothing can be more fatal to liberty, than to judge individuals upon law occaſionally enacted and ariſing ſuddenly out of the heat of the times, and peculiar circumſtances of the caſe under contemplation; that the claim of one branch of the legiſlature to the powers of the whole in making laws, has once already ſhaken the conſtitution to its foundations, and that every exerciſe of ſuch claim, more eſpecially in judgment, muſt tend to the ſame ruinous and deplorable confuſion; that to affirm that both Houſes of Parliament, have, or hath a legiſlative power without the King, or any other words to the ſame effect, is contrary to an expreſs law, and ſubjects the offender to the danger and penalty of a premunire. Alarmed, therefore, at this violent, dangerous, and unprecedented proceeding which ſtrikes, as we conceive at the root of the laws of Parliament, and of all our moſt ſacred privileges; and dreading the conſequences which a ſpirit of almoſt univerſal diſaffection, and want of confidence in the exerciſe of government muſt produce, if not prevented by ſeaſonable remedies we ſhould be wanting not only to ourſelves and poſterity, but to that loyal zeal for the glory and poſterity of your Majeſty's reign with which our hearts are warmly animated, if we neglected at this criſis, moſt earneſtly to call on your Majeſty's royal and paternal care to avert the common danger, in removing for ever from your councils and favour thoſe evil counſellors, whoſe influence has been the occaſion of thoſe powers which the conſtitution has intruſted to your Majeſty's royal wiſdom [illegible] muſt effectually redreſs the paſt, and remove all apprehenſions for the time to come; reſtore confidence to your government both at home and abroad, and fixes your Majeſty in the hearts and affections of your faithful ſubjects, whoſe moſt ardent wiſh is, that your Majeſty may be known to the lateſt poſterity by the moſt glorious of titles, the FATHER of a FREE and HAPPY PEOPLE."

All the gentlemen of the militia in the county of Cornwall, except two, have ſigned the petition.

MADRID, October 5.

THE laſt letters from Cadiz adviſe, that the Engliſh Officers belonging to Commodore Spry's ſhip which lay at anchor in that bay, were arreſted by the Cuſtom houſe Officers as th[illegible] [illegible] demanded his Officers, but was told they could not be releaſed without an expreſs order from Court; upon which he weighed anchor and put to ſea. What will be the conſequence of this, time will ſhew.

Vienna, Oct. 7. The ſtates of lower Auſtria, continue to deliberate upon the petition ſent by the Empreſs Queen for next year. It is ſaid they are required to furniſh a conſiderable number of recruits more than uſual, and that they are applied to for 50 000 men.

Warſaw, Oct 12. The Ruſſians are preparing to enter into winter quarters. Prince Repnin will fix his at Jaroſlaw. A body of 15000 Ruſſians under General Proſorowſki, continue to purſue the Turks, and to ſeize what booty they can, principally horſes. ——They have taken lately 3000 Janiſſaries, ſome ammunition, baggage, and 8 pieces of cannon. It is believed that they will blockade Bender.

The great number of Confederacies ſeem to announce the ruin of the Diſſenters. The Confederates have obliged the city of Cracow to give them 28 000 Poliſh florins for 1000 tons of ſalt, which they had ſtolen, belonging to the King.

Vienna, Oct. 20. As the Ruſſians have penetrated far into Moldavia and Wallachia, and as ſome of their troops have appeared on the frontiers of Tranſylvania, we are aſſured that our Court is going to ſend thither a reinforcement of troops.

Warſaw, Oct 12. This city continues to enjoy the moſt perfect tranquility, and ſince the defeat of the Turks, the Confederates dare not make their appearance in this neighbourhood as they uſed to do. Many of them are even gone home, and it is thought by ſeveral people, that before the end of the year, there will not be a body of Confederates left under arms.

LONDON, *October* 30.

WE are credibly informed, that it has been propoſed to lay a tax on all places of public entertainment throughout the kingdom, to anſwer the expence for the enſuing year.

Extract of a letter from Saliſbury, October 30.

"Our accounts of the affair at Jerſey from the Regiſter of certificates, baring date the 2d inſt. ſay, that all matters, reſpecting the Government, were then at a ſtand, owing to the riſing of the country people, who aſſembled and went to the Court-houſe, and forced their way in, compelling the Govenor and Court, then ſitting, to ſign an order, conſiſting of thirteen articles, (one of which was for the expulſion of all Revenue Officers) and this order has been publiſhed in the market, and in all the churches in that iſland, the letter adds, that Lieutenant Baily, and many of the Jurats, have retired to the Caſtle, out of the reach of the mob, and put themſelves under the protection of the military force.

"Four or five companies of the Royal Scots, now quartered at Wencheſter, are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice for the ſaid iſland."

All thoughts of oppoſing the Lord Mayor Elect have been laid aſide ever ſince a great officer of the law declared in council, that he would not reſign the ſeals, till the public affairs are eſtabliſhed upon terms, agreeable to the people, and proper ſteps taken for redreſs, of the grievances they at this time labour under.

It is ſaid the Lord-Mayor Elect will make the moſt ſplendid appearance of any gentleman that ever filled that honourable office.

On Saturday laſt, a middle aged French gentleman, very decently dreſſed, hanged himſelf at the London Apprentice, in Old-ſtreet Road; a remarkable letter, written in French, was found in his pocket, ſetting forth, that ſome years ago he dream'd he was to die on the above-mentioned day, if not, he was to be d—mn—d eternally, and therefore for the ſalvation of his ſoul he thought it neceſſary to put an end to his life.

Saturday morning a fine Weſt-India turtle of 300 wt. was ſent by a merchant in the city as a preſent to Mr. Alderman Wilkes.

The Ruſſian fleet of ſhips of war have received orders to rendezvouſe in Gibraltar Bay, and then to ſail for Conſtantinople with he firſt fair wind.

It is reported, that though a great man in the law is very indifferent as to what may be determined relative to his continuing his office, or not, yet he has declared that he will not voluntarily reſign, nor will he trim, but always act, as his judgment and conſcience ſhall direct.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 4.

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 1 1769.

"I am very much inclined to believe, that unleſs you relax ſomewhat, we ſhall have no connection together at leaſt for one twelve month. There is a rumour of an intention to give you one General Aſſembly for the continent, or perhaps two, and that every thing is to be properly ſettled when the Parliament meets, but it is impoſſible with our Miniſtry to adjuſt ſo weighty a matter in ſo ſhort a time. I am ſtill of opinion the duties upon glaſs, paper, painters colours, will be repealed, but as certain that the duty on tea will remain. Our manufacturers are ſo little ſenſible of the want of their uſual trade with you, that people begin to entertain an idea, that America never was of half the conſequence to us that it was generally imagined to be; an opinion that it can never be your intereſt to confirm. The ſeaſon, as I wrote you before, is unfavourable to your reſolutions; the Ruſſian war and other circumſtances, concur in occaſioning an unuſual demand for our manufactures. I do not ſee there are the leaſt diſpoſitions to make repreſentations to Parliament for your relief, which ought to convince you, that you were indebted to the merchants acting from a motive of principle, rather than intereſt, in promoting the repeal of the Stamp-act; for I aſſure you, there is ſome degree of remembrance of paſt tranſactions remaining, which diſcourages us from acting ſo ſtrenuouſly as we might otherwiſe be inclined to do, had our friends given us our due degree of merit for our former ſervices; you yourſelves have taken the field, and I wiſh you ſucceſs in every conſtitutional relief you may aim at obtaining. Your hints are good, with reſpect to ſhipping goods, and at a proper ſeaſon I will profit by them, but cannot now think any further proviſion whatever, for a time that appears ſo diſtant. For my own part, I declare I ſee no poſſibility of any trade to your part of the world, till next ſpring twelve-month. Thus far with reſpect to trade, which is now leaſt tho't of.

"Affairs here grow very critical; the colonies are petitioning for a diſſolution of parliament; I think the times wear a gloomy appearance; the nation in general much diſſatisfied, and God knows what will content them. But I am of opinion, there will be ſome bills of attainder paſſed, before long, upon the heads of one of the two parties. Many ſuppoſe us ripe for rebellion, but it is too ridiculous an idea to attempt to refute; the Miniſtry are not ſtrong enough to bring matters to ſo deſperate a criſis."

[A Miniſterial Sycophant.]

Extract of a ſecond letter London, of the ſame date.

"News, there is little abroad. The town is at preſent empty, and the Parliament do not meet till the middle of January. Conſiderable betts are depending at the Weſt End, that the Lord Chancellor reſigns before Saturday ſe'nnight, and that either Sir F. Norton, or Mr. De Grey ſucceeds him. A Rumour was ſpread yeſterday, that Sir W. Draper is to be appointed Governor of South-Carolina, which has not ſince been contradicted. This appointment will not be much in favour of America, as Sir William has lately ſignalized himſelf very highly for the Court. The Merchants univerſal agreement not to import the manufactures of this kingdom, under the preſent circumſtances, will certainly have its influence, in procuring a repeal of the Revenue Acts. All ranks of people admire the calm reſolution with which the *Pennſylvanians* have proceeded to aſſert their rights and liberties; and it is now a general opinion, that a *total repeal* will take place early in the next ſeſſion, for which event every true lover of both countries is bound to pray.

Extract of letter from London, Nov. 2.

"The trade of puſhing forward petitions, for the diſſolution of the Parliament, goes on in different parts of the kingdom, with more ſucceſs, (tho' not without oppoſition) than could have been conceived; ſo that by the time the Parliament meets in January, this kingdom will be in the ſtrangeſt, and moſt unaccountable ſituation that can be imagined. No judgment can poſſibly be formed of ſuch a ſituation. It will be very fortunate, in my mind, if matters are prevented from coming to the moſt diſagreeable extremities next winter. Hitherto all parties have joined in ſhewing all poſſible reſpect in words at leaſt, to the king; but he will ſoon be brought into a very diſagreeable dilemma.

"With regard to your American affairs, the Miniſtry are diſpoſed, to afford you the wiſhed for relief. But to go through with this, and ſome other very ardent taſks, that await them this winter, demands a greater degree of courage, readineſs and perſeverance than they are maſters of.——We ſhall ſee how they behave—It is ſaid they intend to ſtand their ground, their head, the Duke of Grafton, means well; but, from his youth and inexperience, it cannot be expected that he can yet have acquired ſufficient authority to fill the high ſtation he now holds."

BOSTON, Jan. 11, 1770.

Letters by the packet inform, that —— Hughes, Eſq; Collector of his majeſty's cuſtoms at Portſmouth is appointed Collector of South-Carolina.—Benjamin Hollowel jun. Eſq; Collector at Portſmouth, in the room of Mr. Hughes, and —— Meſerve, Eſq; Comptroller at this port, in the room of Mr. Hallowell.

At the Court of Common Pleas now ſitting in Boſton for the county of Suffolk, is to come on an Action of Treſpaſs, wherein *James Otis*, Eſq; is Plaintiff, and *John Robinſon*, Eſq; Defendant. The Sum demanded in Damages is ſaid to be £.3000 Sterl. His Majeſty's Writ of Original Summons on this Occaſion, is very elegantly engroſs'd on the beſt gilt Paper. The above Writ was ſerv'd according to the Laws of this Province; not by holding to bail; but by leaving a tranſcript engroſs'd in the ſame Hand and Paper at the Defendant's Houſe.

Laſt week a Hog was killed at Dorcheſter, which after it was dreſſed, is ſaid to have weighed 800 lb.—It has ſince been ſhewn in this Town, as a Curioſity, at three Coppers a ſight.

Laſt Week Mr. John Potter, of South-Kingſton, in the Colony of Rhode-Iſland, killed 3 Hogs of his own raiſing, which, when dreſſed, weighed the firſt 740 lb. the ſecond 648 lb. the third 626 lb.—Total 2014 lb.

We hear from Beverly, that Mr. Robert Roundy killed a Calf not quite 9 Months old, the four Quarters of which weighed 371 lb. the Tallow 34 lb. the Hide 55 lb. and the Tongue 3 lb. half. The whole 463 lb. half. The Calf was raiſed at Plaſtow in New-Hampſhire Government.

MARBLEHEAD, Jan. 1, 1770.

The Number of Veſſels, belonging to this Place, which have been loſt ſince January, 1768, is as follows, viz.

8 Fiſhing Schooners in 1768.
13 Ditto in the Spring, 1769.
3 Ditto the laſt Fall.
4 Sail of Merchantmen.

Total 23 Sail, and all the Men belonging to them, amounting to 160 Whites, and 2 Negroes, (beſides ſome ſtrangers belonging to the Merchantmen, of whom no Account has been kept) were loſt.—The Number of Widows left by theſe Men were 70, with 155 Children. The Value of the intereſt loſt, is eſtimated to amount to £.14124-8-5 Lawful Money.

Beſides the above loſs of men, a conſiderable Number have been waſhed overboard and drowned in the ſame ſpace of Time, but as the Veſſels to which they belonged returned, no Account has been kept of them; one Veſſel, in particular, laſt Spring, ſhipped a Sea, by which ſix Men, out of eight, were waſhed overboard and drowned.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.

Extract of a Letter by the Packet, from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in Boſton, dated the 3d of November, 1769.

"During my ſtay at Yorkſhire, the reſolutions of your merchants, and the capricious Reſolves of many of your Aſſemblies, were frequently the topic of converſation amongſt my acquaintances in that part of the country. The Non-Importation ſcheme, which, on a former occaſion, operated ſo much to your advantage, is now looked upon by the principal Merchants and Manufacturers, as an idle menace, chiefly calculated to impoſe on the credulity of the vulgar.—Never could there have been a time, when an agreement of that kind would have leſs affected the manufacturers than the preſent.—The commotions in the north of Europe, of which I ſee no likelihood of a ſpeedy termination, have increaſed the demand for our woollens to ſuch a degree, that our merchants are obliged to ſolicit thoſe very perſons for their manufactures, who, not above eighteen months ago, conſidered themſelves, as under the greateſt obligations to them for their cuſtom.—The ridiculous, and ill-timed vaunts, which have been repeatedly thrown out in your news papers, ſuch as *that you will ſtarve Great Britain into your terms*, have had no ſmall effect in rouſing the reſentment not only of the miniſtry, but of the nation in general againſt you.

"Our friend Mr. T——, with with whom I dined yeſterday, informs me, that, amongſt other things, it was propoſed, at the laſt meeting of the miniſtry, that orders ſhall be ſent to the ſeveral Governors in America, directing them to iſſue their proclamations, aſſuring all ſuch perſons as were inclined to import goods from Great-Britain, of every protection which the civil power could afford, and if that proved inſufficient, the military ſhould be called to its aid.—If this plan be adopted, which our friend aſſures me, there is little reaſon to doubt of, it will certainly be attended with very ſalutary effects on your ſide the water, as it is univerſally beleived here, that nothing prevents moſt of your principal merchants from importing as uſual but a dread of the reſentment of a deluded people, under the influence of a few men, who like ſome of the *Worthies* here, have too long carried on the *baſeſt* deſigns under the maſk of Patriotiſm, and the glorious love of Liberty. If you expect to avail yourſelves of the diſturbances here, or that a change in the miniſtry would be productive of a change of meaſures, be aſſured, your hopes are founded on the moſt fallacious principles.——All the bawlings about Wilkes, Liberty, and miniſterial oppreſſion are nothing more, than the clamour raiſed by the *Outs*, to work themſelves into place, but, the moment they have gained their point, which there is little probability of at preſent, you may depend upon it, they will adopt thoſe very meaſures which they now ſo loudly exclaim againſt."

NEW-YORK, *January* 11.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, was pleaſed to give his aſſent to the following acts laſt Friday.

An Act for making a further Proviſion of £.2000, for furniſhing his Majeſty's Troops quarted in this Colony with Neceſſaries for one Year.

An Act for emitting the Sum of £.120,000, in Bills of Credit to be put out on Loan, and to appropriate the intereſt ariſing thereon to the Payment of the Debts of this Colony, and to ſuch public Exigencies as the Circumſtances of this Colony may from Time to Time render neceſſary.

In the hard Weather we had laſt Monday Se'nnight, we are apprehenſive much Damage has been done on our Coaſt; we have already heard that Capt. Ryker, in a Sloop from the Weſt-Indies for this Port, is aſhore at Squan Beach, the Crew and Cargo will be ſaved, and the Veſſel may be got of again; a Brig and Schooner are alſo aſhore on the South-Side of Long-Iſland; The Brig proves to be the Elizabeth, Capt. Conry, in Ballaſt, from Dublin, which he left the 24th of October, the People, 9 in Number, were all loſt, the Bodies of two and Part of another, were found on the Shore. The Veſſel beat to Pieces.

HARTFORD, January 22.

We hear that on Saturday the 13th inſtant, departed this Life, the Rev'd. ELIJAH MASON, Paſtor of a Church in Say-Brook.

Laſt Tueſday one *Dan Stow*, of Middletown, about 21 Years of age, having been ſledding wood at ſome diſtance from home, and not returning at Night ſo ſoon as was expected, his friends went in ſearch of him, and found him dead in the ſtreet about two o'clock next morning. It is ſuppoſed he died in a fit, to which he was ſubject.

Middletown, Jan. 12, 1770.

ALL perſons indebted to, or that have any demands on the eſtate of Ebenezer Cook, late of Middletown, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to Wenſly Hobby, *Adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, in order for a ſpeedy ſettlement.*

Wethersfield, Jan. 13, 1770.

To be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of the Wid. Griſwold, inn holder in Rocky Hill on Monday the 12th of Feb. next,

A Piece of land, lately call'd common land, containing 30 acres, lying eaſtward of land belonging to Thomas Deming's heirs, and weſtward of Jeremiah Standiſh's land, and butts north on a highway.——Alſo one acre in the great meadow, butted ſouth on land of Charles Butler, north on land of Nathaniel Robbins, and weſt on a high-way.——Alſo one piece of land containing four acres, lying on the road to Middletown, a little below the dwelling houſe of Capt. Thomas Curtiſs, bounded weſt on his land, and ſouth on Peter Bulkley's.——Said land may be ſo'd at any time before, at private ſale. For terms enquire of *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; at Hartford, or

Ezekiel Williams.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Addiſon, near Crown Point, deſiring to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, to ſee if they will chooſe a committee to ſurvey and bound out ſaid townſhip, and to lay a diviſion of home lots to ſaid proprietors——Theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Andrew Stewart in New-Fairfield, on the ſecond Tueſday of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 15th day of January, 1770.

Daniel Griſwold, Juſt. Pacis.

To be ſold by the

Subſcriber in Hartford for Caſh in hand.

RED and Blue Duffels at 5/ per Yard, Red blue and Drab colour'd Coatings, from 5/ to 7/ per yard. and many other European and India GOODS, for leſs advance from the Sterling coſt, as they pay a leſs freight. Alſo, a few articles in the Grocery way, dried Codfiſh, at 22/ per Quintle, Bohea Tea, at 4/2 per lb. Soal Leather at 1/2 per lb. Logwood at 10/ per Hundred, &c &c.

CALEB BULL.

Jan. 6, 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY

Iſrael Abbot,

OF Middletown,

BEtween ten or twelve acres of good land, lately the property of Mr. John Pentry Jones, in Eaſt Hartford, whereon ſaid Jones's barn now ſtands. Alſo one acre of land, adjoining the Great River, where the Ferry Boat lands, the one half North, and the other half South of Mr. Moſes Williams's houſe; for further particulars enquire of ſaid Abbot of Middletown or Mr. William Knox of Hartford.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Eleazer Dickinſon, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed, (☞ *Repreſented INSOLVENT* ☜) we therefore hereby notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, to bring in their claims to us, on the ſecond Tueſdays of Jan. and Feb. next, at the houſe of Abigail Griſwould in ſaid Weathersfield, as we will attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid days at ſaid place, at 1 o'Clock afternoon.

JOHN ROBBINS, } Commiſſi-
JOHN AMES, } oners.

Weathersfield, Dec. 12th, 1769.

Colony of Connecticut, }
Litchfield County, ſſ. }

Litchfield, January 12, 1770.

WHEREAS, purſuant to an act of ſaid colony entitled, An act to prevent fraud in debtors and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, &c. The eſtate of Capt. Abner Baldwin of Litchfield, an abſconding and concealed debtor hath been by a warrant, granted by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; chief Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield aforeſaid, ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, for the benefit of the creditors of the ſaid Abner, agreable to ſaid act. And he the ſaid Abner having neglected to diſcharge his juſt debts, and we the ſubſcribers being by the ſaid Judge appointed truſtees of the eſtate of the ſaid Abner: Theſe are therefore to notify all the creditors of the ſaid Abner Baldwin to meet at the dwelling houſe of widow Mary Welers, innholder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 7th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to diſapprove (if they think proper) of ſaid truſtees and elect others in their ſtead; and to do and tranſact any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do.

Jedediah Strong, }
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Picket. }

FREEMANS Pocket Almanack,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER VERSTILLE,

At his Store in Weathersfield, the following GOODS, at the loweſt Prices, for CASH only, viz.

CRimſon and other Broad Cloths, Scarlet Green & Blue Ratteens, German Serges, Cloth colour'd Kerſeys, Red Blue and Brown Half Thicks, Sagathys and Duroys, Bazies, Shalloons ſorted, Tammys, ditto. Durants, ditto Calamincoes, ditto Camblets, Plain & figur'd Cambletteens, Dorſetteens, Hungarian Stuffs, Poplins, Miſſinetts, Dreſdinetts, Genzetts, Broſſoes, Black Silk Crapes, ditto Bombazeens, Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys, Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians, Brown and White Stay Buckrams, Black figur'd Laſtings, Cotton Checks of all width's, Red & White & Blue & White Stripe'd Hollands, Black White, Crimſon, Green, Blue and Purple Pelong Sattins, Shear and Thick Muſlins, Cambricks and Lawns, Black and White Parſinetts, Black & White Catgute, Black & White Plain Gauze, Black & White figur'd ditto, Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silk, Men's & Women's Leather Gloves, and Mitts, Women's Silk Gloves and Mitts, 3-4 & 7-8 Bed Ticking. A fine Aſſortment of Chintz and Callicoes, Black and Colour'd Barcelona Hankerchiefs, Black Gauze Handkerchiefs innio and Silk ditto, Black Cravatts, Black Crimſon and Scarlet Snail Trimming Head

Flowers, Necklaces and Ribbands, Silver Tippits and Turbands, Cap Wires, Velvet Maſks, Sattin Hatts & Bonnetts, Black Ducape, Cloth colour'd and changeable Luteſtrings, brown Taffety, Marſeneco Luteſtrings, Silk and Cotton ditto, Paddleſtick Fans, and other ditto, Damaſcus and Soſeas for Waiſtcoats, Black & White Laces, Silk Stay ditto, 2-4 7-8 and Yard Wide Holland, and Dowlas, Womens Sheets, Ruſſia Linnin and Diapers, White figur'd Dimothy's, Mens and Womens Thread Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Black Blue Purple and cloth colour'd Breaches Patterns, Looking Glaſſes, Chaiſe and Hunting Whips, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Men's Caſtor and Felt Hatts, Flower Lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs, Ferritts and Galloons, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Horn, Mettle, Twiſt and Baſket Buttons, Beſt G. B. Wool and Cotton Cards, Beſt Kippens and Tillocks Snuff, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Redwood, Logwood, Rice, &c. Sowing Silk Cruel, Twiſt ſorted, Horn & Ivory Combs, Tapes, Pins Needles, Writing and Preſs Paper, Paper Hangings for Rooms, Pewter & Braſs, Shoe & Knee Buckles, Bellows, Nails and an Aſſortment of Hard Ware.

N. B. Ticklinburgs and Ozinbrigs, by the Bolt, and Ravens Duck by the piece.

THIS is to give Public notice, that thoſe Perſons that have any concern in taking the *Connecticut Courant*, for the year 1770 in the following towns or pariſhes, are deſired to make pay to Mr. KNIGHT SEXTON, near the Great Bridge in Hartford, viz. *Eaſt Hartford, Bolton, Andover, Coventry, Eaſt Windſor, Tolland Stafford, Somers, Enfield, Suffield, and Weſt Windſor.*

CLOCKS and Watches made in the beſt Manner, by PRESERVED CLAP of Amherſt.

Likewiſe all Kinds of Inſtruments in Surgery.

WHereas there is a diſpute about the qualifications for ſpecial ordinances, viz. Baptiſm and the Lords Supper, lately revived by Dr. Bellamy and others, it is now propoſed to re print by Subſcription,

Mr. *Stoddard's* Appeal to the Learned

Being a vindication of the right of viſible Saints to the Lord's Supper, tho' they be deſtitute of a ſaving work of the ſpirit of GOD, on their hearts againſt the exceptions of Mr. Mather and others.

The price to the ſubſcribers only ſtitch'd, will be about One Shilling L. Money.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Deac. Silas Kellogg, at Sheffield, Doct. Timothy Hoſmer in Farmington, and by the Printers hereof.

THE ſubſcriber having rode poſt almoſt four years, finds it abſolutely neceſſary to come to a general ſettlement with his cuſtomers to prevent any miſtakes that may happen in his accounts, not only by means of the length of time, but alſo as he is obliged to keep them in a ſmall pocket book, which by frequent uſing wears out in a few months, and thereby occaſions a tranſfer of them, and notwithſtanding all the care he can take will ſubject him to ſome omiſſions; he therefore intends to bring them to a cloſe with number 270, and hopes his good cuſtomers will be kind enough to meet him at the places where their reſpective papers are lodged upon thoſe days on which he commonly reaches the ſtages, that they may adjuſt the ſame.

He would not have any of his employers imagine that he intends to diſcontinue the buſineſs after that time, he ſtill hopes to have the pleaſure of ſerving them to their ſatisfaction in the ſame way, but his fixing upon a particular time for the ſettlement of the whole was, that for the future every mans account ſhould begin at the ſame time, which will ſave him a great deal of trouble in the ſettling of them, and render them not ſo much ſubject to error as before.——Compliance with the above, will much oblige your very humble ſervant,

William Stanton.

N. B. Thoſe perſons who have dropped the paper, and not been kind enough to make pay, are deſired to look upon this advertiſement as a call upon them to remember their duty.

'Tis money makes the mare to go.

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the houſe of Mr. David Bull Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 30th day of Jan. next, or at private ſale any time before,

THE home lot on which Mr. Elihu Wadſworth now dwells, containing about Ten Acres, together with the buildings thereon ſtanding, ſituate in a ſtreet about 60 rods weſt of the Court Houſe. Alſo Two Acres of excellent Mowing Land, adjoining to the Land of Col. Samuel Talcott, on which his ſhop ſtands. Alſo about 20 Acres in the North Meadow, in ſaid Hartford lying convenient to the town for a paſture or mowing. For particulars enquire of EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, at Weathersfield or the ſaid ELIHU WADSWORTH,

Hartford, 30th Dec. 1769.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

HARTFORD.
Printed by Green and Watſon.

MONDAY Jan. 29, 1770. Numb 266.

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.
Inſerted by particular deſire.

To Sir F—— B——.

FROM develloping the character, connections and conduct of your patron, L—— H——, I come now to an enquiry into thoſe of his favourite G——. From birth, Sir F——, you derive no ſplendor; it would even take more trouble, than I am inclined to beſtow upon a ſubject ſo inſignificant, to draw it from a ſecure obſcurity. From abilities, neither would you ever have claimed attention, had it not been for the memorable æra of the ſtamp act. It was then that your Excellency ſtept forth, and juſtified this obſervation of an incomparable female hiſtorian that "grovelling inſtruments of oppreſſion are ever inſolent in place in proportion to the baſeneſs of their education, and the ſervility of their natures." You became from that period the incendiary of Great Britain and her colonies, and the eligible inſtrument of eſtabliſhing deſpotiſm in America, to that ſet of men who were meditating the ſame deſtruction to the conſtitutional liberties of England.

You are now to appear at that tribunal from [illegible] appeal, the tribunal of the public. Here the upright magiſtrate has every thing to hope, the oppreſſor every thing to fear.

I begin with your firſt appearance during the ſtamp act: your repreſentation then was, that *the intention of the colonies was to render the authority of Great Britain contemptible.* This charge is brought againſt you, in the moſt ſolemn manner, by three and thirty Lords, ſpiritual and temporal: the validity of it therefore is hardly queſtionable.* The intention of it, Sir F—— is equally obvious: To inflame the minds of his Majeſty's miniſters and of the legiſlature ſo as to divert their attention from the juſtice of the American complaints, to a *criminal and exaſperating intention* in their oppoſition, which exiſted only in the malignity of your own heart. Governed thus by ſuppoſed intentions, and not by real facts, this country was to have denounced war againſt her colonies, and to have cut aſunder, with her own ſword, the ſinews of her commerce and of her wealth, to gratify the malice of an arbitrary provincial baſhaw. Happily, however, your views were, at that time, diſappointed; and your vengeance reſerved for a more favourable opportunity, which too ſoon preſented itſelf in the advancement of your preſent patron to the American department. The ſtamp act was repealed, and the thanks of the Americans for the repeal were tranſmitted, in addreſſes to our moſt gracious Sovereign, without once mentioning the declaratory [illegible] which threw a melancholy ſhade on the future proſpect; ſo far were the colonies from ſeizing every ground of complaint, or being ſolicitous to draw into contempt the authority of Great Britain. Every thing was now quiet in America. [illegible] in your own government the people acted with temper and moderation. May we not conclude then, Sir F——, that your charge was as groundleſs as it was malicious? A charge, in which you were ſupported by one other governor only.

The tranquility of America and the harmony between the two countries were now reſtored; and would, in all probability have laſted forever, had not the ſame arbitrary and offenſive ideas been reſumed, and drawn into exerciſe over the colonies. The duty act excited the alarm that [illegible] and furniſhed, to your ardent wiſh, a freſh opportunity of miſrepreſenting and embroiling the affairs of America. In this laudable ſpirit, we trace you next, interpoſing in your letter to the Earl of Shelburne againſt the circular letter from the repreſentatives of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to the other houſes of aſſembly; which was ſolely to inform them, that the houſe had voted an humble, dutiful, and loyal petition to his majeſty, laying before him [illegible] revenue act, and praying his conſtitutional interpoſition for their relief: to make the prayer of which petition more ſucceſsful, they deſired the concurrence of the other houſes. As the grievances ariſing from the act were general, the propriety of a general petition for relief was obvious: and it is left to your Excellency to point out what method an aggrieved people can adopt, more loyal, more innocent, & more conſtitutional, than petitioning the throne. In your letter however, you repreſent this moſt dutiful and moderate tranſaction, as an "undertaking calculated to inflame the whole continent, and engage them to join together in another diſpute with the parliament, about the authority of the latter; and if the act complained of ſhould be given up, all other acts of American revenue muſt follow*."

Thus you flattered yourſelf with having fixed an early prejudice againſt the juſt repreſentation of the people, and an unſurmountable bar to the redreſs of grievances. But the Noble Lord who then preſided over the affairs of America impreſſed with a true ſenſe of the conſtitutional rights of the colonies, viewed your attempt in its proper light; and you would have met what you deſerved, another diſappointment, had not the department fallen, in an evil hour, to one perfectly fitted for your purpoſe, which was in truth to inflame the whole continent, and renew the diſpute ſo little profitable to either country. How happily your patron and you have ſucceeded in this, the ſtate of America from that time to this, will abundantly demonſtrate. You have had the pleaſure of hearing your own words re-echoed back from the empty heads of your ſuperiors here; your plans have been adopted, and have kindled flames which rendered you unſafe in America, and may conſume you here.

Raro antecedentem ſcelestum Deſeruit pede pœna claudo.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

BASSETERRE, *in St. Chriſtophers Nov.* 1.

Advices from Paris, via Guadaloupe ſay, that the ſon of the late Chevalier de St. George is actually in Paris, and has had ſeveral interviews with his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina)

Dec. 7. Letters from *Penſacola*, by Capt. Woodſide, who arrived here laſt Monday confirm the accounts we had before received that the Spaniſh General O'Reily, who commands at New-Orleans, and has 3500 regular troops there, after having ordered every Engliſhman away from thence, with poſitive orders never to appear there again, takes every poſſible meaſure to prevent any intercourſe or correſpondence whatever, between them and that place: But that a Britiſh ſloop of war, lately ſent thither on a [illegible] the river, every aſſiſtance readily given, and every mark of reſpect readily ſhewn that could be expected.——That the General moſt aſſiduouſly cultivates the friendſhip of the ſeveral tribes of Indians within his government; and it is ſuſpected, encourages them to plunder and commit many irregularities, in order to oblige the Engliſh inhabitants to deſert their ſettlements about Lake Pont Chartrain. That upon his firſt arrival at La Balize, the French inhabitants who had been concerned in the late inſurrection there (refuſing ſubmiſſion to the Spaniſh government, which they deteſt) were flattered with expectations that every thing would be ſettled to their ſatisfaction; But that in a very ſhort time after, they were too fatally convinced of the contrary, by his cauſing fifteen of the Principals to be ſeized and confined; amongſt whom were, Monſ. Villeré who ſoon died, having mad on board a Spaniſh frigate; Monſ. Foucault, Intendant, judge commiſſary, &c. who was ſent to France probably to end his life in the Baſtile; Monſ. La Freniere, Attorney General; Monſ. Garic Provincial Secretary and Notary Public; Meſſieurs De Mazant, Marquis, Villaree, and Du Fovant French Officers, and Knights of the Order of St. Louis; Monſ. Doucette, Attorney at Law; Meſſieurs De Careſſe, Petit, Boreau, Poupette, Millette, ſen. and jun. Merchants. That he had ſince ordered ſix of them to be ſhot, in the room where they were confined; amongſt whom were La Freniere, Du Novant and De Careſſe; who, when offered to be blindfolded, refuſed, and faced their Death with a Roman intrepidity: The five others were to ſuffer perpetual impriſonment; and about thirty of inferior rank had been whipped at the Halberts; and the property of all confiſcated. That ſince theſe ſeverities had been exerciſed, the reſt of the French inhabitants had taken the oaths of allegiance to the King of Spain; with a hatred in their hearts, to the Spaniſh government that can never be eradicated. That no French Proteſtant, of which there had been many, were allowed to remain in that government, or to remove any of their effects; That for want of a ſufficient force to protect them in Weſt Florida, inſtead of removing thither, they were obliged to incorporate themſelves with the Savages. ——And that the deputies which were ſent laſt year to France, to repreſent the colony's grivances, as ſoon as they landed, had been hurried to the Baſtile and never heard of ſince, which was the caſe of the ſovereign council at St. Domingo, ſent to France, by the Prince de Rohan.——*Bleſſed Effects of arbitrary Power!*

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* *See the Proteſt of the L——, againſt committing the Bill for repealing the Stamp-Act.*

* *See the Letter Feb. 18, 1768.*

O Reiley!—In a Land of Freedom nurs'd!
Eternal *Infamy* attends *thy* Name,
By all Poſterity *thou* ſhalt be curs'd,
And live a *Scoundrel*, on the Liſts of Fame.

Dec. 13. We hear the perſons who call themſelves "Supporters of the Bill of Rights," have ſent letters to moſt parts of America, requeſting contributions for carrying on the deſign of their aſſociation, and we are told their letters have been received here.

The honourable the commons Houſe of Aſſembly, hath voted ten thouſand pounds, equal to 1500l. ſterling, to be remitted to London for the ſupport of the juſt and conſtitutional rights of Great Britain and America——The Houſe hath read a bill to encourage the making flax, linen and thread in this province and ordered a bill to be brought in for incorporating Charleſtown.

ON Saturday and Tueſday, 2d and 5th inſt. the tranſports with his Majeſty's [illegible] regiment, under the command of Major Thomas Whitmore, ſailed for Corke.

The Rev. George Whitefield ſet out on Sunday laſt for Georgia——He preached that morning to ſo crowded an audience that his friends were obliged to lift him in at one of the Meeting-houſe windows.

Dec. 14. The liſt of non ſubſcribers to the reſolutions of the 22d of July laſt (excluſive of crown officers) in this town, is now reduced to 30. Mr. Alexander Rantowle having acceded to them——There are a few inſtances, where indirect means have been uſed to elude thoſe reſolutions; but the parties have generally been diſcovered, and gained no credit thereby: On the other hand, ſome gentlemen, who have not ſubſcribed, adhere as ſtrictly to them as if they had formally acceded to the agreements, by not dealing with *other non ſubſcribers*, and not even *offering* their produce for ſale, but ſhipping it off; in conſequence whereof, near all the rice now loading for London, will belong to them and ſuch as *cannot* ſell it, and go on their own proper account and riſk! In general, as far as it is in every ſubſcriber's power, the reſolutions are moſt ſtrictly adhered to, for though (on account of ſome returns not being yet made) the country non-ſubſcribers names ſtill remain unpubliſhed, people nevertheleſs act with ſo much caution, that we do not know of one inſtance wherein they have been deceived.

We hear, that in the Little Carpenter, arrived ſince our laſt from London, is a large quantity of goods which are likely to be reſhipped: And it is remarkable, that only two dutyable articles are imported in this ſhip, viz. a bale of paper, and *two* caſks of paint. The next veſſel from England, in all probability, will bring out no goods whatever, but what are excepted in the general reſolutions.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight, Capt. Young from rks Iſland, ſpoke with a ſloop from Obercock for Jamaica, ſo leaky that both pumps could hardly keep her free, endeavouring to put back. He could not hear the names, and was to have kept her company, but about eight o'clock at night, her lights ſuddenly diſappeared.

Dec. 21. It is ſaid, that there will be a general meeting at Liberty-Tree, before or on, the firſt day of next month, of the inhabitants who ſigned the reſolutions of the 22d of July laſt in order to enquire, of the committee then appointed.

1ſt. How far the uſe of manufactures of this province have been, and can be, encouraged and promoted; and, whether they are ſold at the ſame rates as heretofore?

2dly. Whether the ſubſcribers have literally and ſtrictly adhered to the 2d article, whereby they ſolemnly promiſed, immediately to countermand all orders, except for certain enumerated Goods, and not to advance the prices of ſuch as they had on hand, or might receive, in conſequence of former orders, executed before they could be countermanded?——Who are the perſons that have thus diſtinguiſhed themſelves?——And, if any, who has been ſo regardleſs of the duty he owes to his King, his poſterity, as to neglect, evade, or obſtruct the only meaſure which can produce to them dignity, true proſperity, liberty, and honour?

3dly. Whether any Negroes have been imported from the Weſt Indies ſince the 1ſt day of October laſt, and ſold here; and by whom (if any) purchaſed?

4thly. Whether the 9th article of the reſolutions has been properly attended to; which reſtricts ſubſcribers from purchaſing any European and Eaſt India goods whatever, except coals and ſalt from maſters of Veſſels, tranſient perſons or non ſubſcribers, after the 1ſt of November laſt?——Whether there are any members of the community, ſo void of feeling, ſo deaf to the cries of their country, and ſo unjuſt to the patriotic merchants of this province, as to have violated, this part of their agreement?

5thly. Whether it may not be neceſſary adopt ſome new meaſure, to prevent the intentions of the aſſociation being defeated, by tranſient perſons bringing in cargoes of goods, offering them for ſale here? &c. &c.

We are aſſured, that ſeveral packages of Britiſh cloths, imported in the Little Carpenter Captain Maitland are actually re ſhipped for London, in the London capt. Curling.

For the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

AS there appeared in your late paper, propoſals for a general meeting of the Mercantile intereſt; and as hand bills are now circulating for that purpoſe—to obviate thoſe objections which from a ſmall acquaintance with trade in its general ſyſtem, as well as the narrow circle of their own connection, ſome honeſt men may make, will not be unſeaſonable or improper.

Such an aſſociation or meeting will not be objected to by the merchants, mechanics or manufacturers, if any there be among us.——their intereſt is too obvious——but theſe collected bear no compariſon to the whole community; the farmers are fifty to one—and if this worthy, and reſpectable majority can be convinced that their intereſt is equally connected and cannot fail of being equally promoted by every advantage, trade and commerce receives.——Common ſenſe aſſures us at once of their aſſent, and hearty endeavours to promote them. Many gentlemen of this order I am ſenſible are not only convinced of this fact, but are much more able to convince others than I can pretend to be, ſuch I rely on, to ſecond, and enforce the hints I may throw out on this ſubject, in this, and ſome ſucceeding papers; as well as to correct me where I am wrong——The experience of every age, and nation from the remoteſt knowledge, down to the preſent day, join in aſſerting this fact; *that no nation, ever became rich or poor, but in proportion to the increaſe, or decreaſe of their trade, and what is of vaſtly more conſequence, commerce, has thro' every period, gone hand in hand with liberty; roſe flouriſh'd and declin'd together.*

As trade increaſes, the number of the people will inevitably; in proportion to their numbers (even excluſive of foreign markets) will be the produce of the land, and conſequently its value, to the landholder.——Land the capital of the huſbandman, is of little or no value, (however fertile) if no market offer for its produce; and ever riſes, and becomes valuable, in proportion to the increaſe of trade, and commerce——To give but one inſtance, the lands in England, notwithſtanding the enormous tax of four ſhillings on the pound, have nearly doubled their value within forty years; and certain I am, no cauſe has ever been pretended, but the increaſe of trade, and the growth of manufactures.—But ſays my honeſt neighbour, I don't like their uniting this aſſociating together ſome ſcheme will be laid to procure our produce cheaper, and manage their trade with us as they pleaſe. Honeſt friend! however hard in moſt caſes to prove a negative, it may be prov'd here, if with all mankind you adopt this maxim—*intereſt never lies*—If the trader depend on the farmer for his very exiſtance in buſineſs; the leaſt penetration will ſhew him, nothing that hurts, or diſcourages him or in any ſhape embarraſſes, ought to be tolerated.

The *Plough*, and the *Sail* are certain, and inexhauſtable ſources of wealth, they ought forever to unite, and where they do, it is impoſſible in the nature of things, but that nation, or ſtate will become rich, and powerful—the latter is the rewarder of the former. What avails thouſands of acres under the beſt improvement if there is no demand for the produce but in the farmers own family? In this caſe twenty acres is of more value than twenty thouſand.—To purchaſe the produce of the farmer at a low, or under price, can never be the view of the ſenſible trader, for whoever attempts it, is undermining himſelf and acting directly againſt the intereſt of the community in general, it is eaſy to ſee, the higher any article is, in the firſt purchaſe (if in demand abroad) the greater profit to the trader, ſince the ſame charge and expence, tranſports the article commanding a high, as a low price to the market, for home conſumption proviſion can never be too high, when the labourer and manufacturer can purchaſe a competency, with the avails of his labour; dear or cheap living, being nothing but comparative expreſſions, the whole really conſiſting, in the proportion one thing, bears to another. Thus for inſtance it is dear, for the poor labourer to ſubſiſt in Ireland, notwithſtanding the plenty, and cheapneſs of proviſion exceed every other part of Europe or America.

But when a country produces more than ſufficient for internal uſe, foreign demand is brought into the queſtion, and will of courſe regulate the price.——The very foundation of trade, and with which every reaſonable man is content, is an adequate reward for tranſporting the produce of one country, to another.——A foundation this amply ſufficient, and certain to enrich the concerned, a ſtriking inſtance *Holland*, which in leſs than two centuries from poor diſtreſſed fiſhing towns, are become the *high and mighty ſtates*. From whence ſprung their ſudden, and amazing wealth? (their country is known to be deſtitute of almoſt every neceſſary of life) from theſe two cauſes alone uniting firmly in their mercantile concerns, and by aſſiduity, and attention, becoming the factors, and carriers for great part of Europe.

The great advantages, that will naturally, and almoſt neceſſary reſult, from the union of the trading intereſt of the colonies, the reaſon of the thing, joined to long, and unvaried experience concur to make evident, I purpoſe in a future paper to point out the chief, peculiar to this colony; as well as briefly to ſtate, the prodigious balance annually ariſing againſt this colony, for want of it; and ſhew ſome methods by which it may be probably prevented, and ſaved amongſt us. X.

[*To be continued.*]

NEW-YORK, January 15.

We hear from *Bound Brook*, that one *William Daniels*, near that Place, having beat his Wife ſome Time laſt Week, which he had frequently done before, ſhe left him, and went to reſide with a Daughter ſhe had at ſome diſtance,—and on Monday night laſt a Number of Perſons, who are term'd there, Regulators, went to Daniels, and taking him out of his Bed, whipp'd him very ſeverely; and then left him to himſelf, and the next morning he was found dead in his Bed.

Tueſday laſt departed this Life, in the 80th Year of his age Mr. Samuel Pell, a noted Tobacconiſt in this City.

Saturday night laſt, a number of men belonging to the 16th Regiment, quartered in this City, made an Attempt to cut down the Liberty Pole in the Fields, by ſawing off the Spurs round it, and afterwards attempted to blow it up, by boring a Hole in the Pole, which they filled with Powder, and ſet Fire to it; but all their endeavours were in vain; The pole being ſo well ſecured with Iron that they could not penetrate it, ſo that they could not accompliſh their deſign:—They then ſallied forth in a furious Manner, with their Bayonets drawn, upon a ſmall number of Gentlemen, (who were ſtanding near the houſe of Mr. Mountayne) when they entered the Houſe, after having deſtroyed all the Front Windows;—one of the Soldiers made a Thruſt with his Bayonet at a Perſon, which he parrying with his Hand, only received a ſlight wound in the Forehead;——After which ſome of their Officers interpoſing, they retired to their Barracks.

In a Cheſt that was drove aſhore, from the Wreck of the Brig Elizabeth, mentioned in our laſt, a Pocket Book was found, with a ſhipping Paper therein, with the following Names thereto, viz. John Conry, Maſter; Michael Cannon, Mate; John Timothy, Carpenter; Joſeph Reily, Richard Berford, Joſeph Burke, William Bowden, and William Arter. Three of the dead Bodies were taken up on the Beach laſt Wedneſday, much cut and bruiſed with the Ice.

Monday night laſt, a dreadful Fire happen'd at Newark, when the Barn, Stables, and ſome Out-Buildings, belonging to the Hon. David Ogden, Eſq; were entirely deſtroyed, with every Thing that was therein:—They were tho't to have been ſet on Fire by ſome evil minded Perſons.

The 1ſt Inſtant, a Company of young Men having met together in the Outward of this City, one of the men had a loaded Gun in his Hand, when Benjamin Moorwiſe, ſhaking Hands with him, his Gun accidentally went off, and wounded Moorwiſe in the Side, of which wound he died the 10th Inſtant.—The coroners inqueſt ſat on the Body, and bro't in their Verdict Accidental.

BOSTON, January 25.

Laſt Saturday died, Miſs Suſanna Condy, Daughter of the late Rev'd Jeremy Condy.

Capt. Hinſton's Schooner from the Weſtern Iſlands, we hear is aſhore near Plymouth.

Laſt Wedneſday Forenoon a large Dwelling Houſe was accidentally burnt at Chelſea.

Our Harbour is now entirely froze up, ſo that many People paſs and repaſs from the Town and Iſlands on the Ice.

IN my former Advertiſement, I informed my cuſtomers that I did not intend to drop the buſineſs of ſupplying them with papers, but that I ſtill hoped to ſerve them to their advantage.——would now further inform them of the method, propoſed for the future. That I will ride every week through the year from Litchfield to Hartford, and be back on Tueſday of each week, having the paper conveniently lodged at a ſhop (which is to be immediately erected for that purpoſe) near the court houſe in Litchfield, where conſtant attendance will be given, and the greateſt care and pains taken, to have them forwarded with all poſſible diſpatch; and it is hoped and deſired, that all gentlemen that may be in Litchfield, from the ſeveral towns round the country, would be ſo kind as to call and take their papers, by which means it is hoped they will always be conveyed ſo expeditiouſly as to make the preſent alteration really beneficial; however, ſhould it ſo happen that no good opportunity preſents to ſend them within the fortnight, I hereby engage to convey them by a ſpecial poſt on purpoſe, in ſuch a manner as to accommodate every cuſtomer once a fortnight through the year——the papers to be afforded at the old price of *Eight Shillings* lawful money per year, which is but two ſhillings more than the printers have of their cuſtomers in Hartford, where the papers are taken from their office, excluſive of charge of riding. The above terms being ſo very favourable to the cuſtomers, cannot fail of being agreeable: But ſhould it happen that any perſon diſlikes them, it is deſired that information may be given as ſoon poſſible, and their papers ſhall be ſtopped, otherwiſe it will be conſtrued into conſent, and they will be continued.

WILLIAM STANTON.

This is to inform the PUBLIC, that

Cotton Murray,

Taylor from BOSTON,

HAS ſet up his Buſineſs at the Printing-Office in Hartford, where he makes all ſorts of Men's CLOATHS, both Leather and Cloth. Any gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved as well as in Boſton.

Wincheſter, Jan. 24. 1770.

THESE are to give notice, to the Proprietors of Wincheſter, that have not paid their TAXES for 1769, to ſettle the ſame ſpeedily at my houſe, or they may expect trouble, from

DAVID AUSTIN, *Collector.*

WANTED,

A Journeyman Taylor, that well underſtands cutting and making all ſorts of men's Cloaths, and can take the whole Care of a Shop.——Enquire of Joſeph Clark of Canaan.

Now in the Preſs, and in a few Days will be Publiſhed,

Obſervations on a

Pamphlet entitled,

Remarks on Dr. GALE's Letter to *J. H.* Eſq; Sign'd *E. D.* of which

The Hon. *ELIPHALET DYER*,

Is the reputed Author.

Shewing, from the Matters therein contained, that ſuch an Imputation is highly injurious to the Character of that worthy Patriot.

By *Benjamin Gale*, A. M.

"The Liberty of the Preſs is the Birth right of a Briton, and is juſtly eſteem'd the firmeſt Bulwark of this Country.

It has been the Terror of all bad Miniſters; for their dark and dangerous Deſigns or their Weakneſs, Inability and Duplicity have thus been detected, and ſhewn to the Public generally in too ſtrong Colours for them long to bear up againſt the Odium of Mankind.

"A wicked and corrupt Adminiſtration muſt naturally dread this Appeal to the World, and will be for keeping all the Means of Information equally from the Prince, Parliament and People." *N. Briton.* No. 1.

Sejanus Wolſey hurt not honeſt Fleury,
But well may put ſome Stateſmen in a Fury.

[*The Author has, in a great Meaſure, left the perſonal Reflections of the Remarker unnoticed, and almoſt wholly confin'd himſelf to the Arguments advanced by the Remarker, in Favour of the Right this Colony has to the Lands call'd Suſquehannah which he humbly conceives he has fully refuted——and alſo examined the Remarkers Sentiments, relative to ſome of our moſt eſſential Charter Rights and Privileges, as inconſiſtent with our Charter.*

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER VERSTILLE,

At his Store in Weathersfield, the following GOODS, at the loweſt Prices, for CASH only, viz.

CRimſon and other Broad Cloths
Scarlet Green & Blue Ratteens
German Serges
Cloth colour'd Kerſeys
Red Blue and Brown Half Thicks.
Sagathys and Duroys
Bazies

Shalloons ſorted, Tammys, ditto. Durants, ditto. Calamiacoes, do Camblets, Plain & figur'd Cambletteens. Dorſetteens, Hungarian Stuffs, Poplins, Miſſinetts, Dieldinetts, Grezetts, Frolions, Black Silk Crapes, ditto Bombazeens, Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys, Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians, Brown and White Stay Buckrams, Black figur'd Laſtings, Cotton Checks of all widths, Red & White, & Blue & White Stripe'd Hollands. Black, White, Crimſon, Green, Blue and Purple Pelong Sattins, Shear and Thick Muslins, Cambricks and Lawns, Black and White Parſinetts, Black & White Catguts, Black & White Plain Gadze, Black & White figur'd ditto Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silk, Men's & Women's Leather Gloves, and Mittens, Women's Silk Gloves and Mitts 3 4 & 7 8 Bed Ticking A fine Aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes, Black and Colour'd Barcelona Hankerchiefs. Black Gauze Handkerchiefs. Linnin and Silk ditto Black Cravatts, Black, Crimſon and Scarlet Snail Trimming Head

Flowers, Necklaces and Ribbands, Silver Tippits and Turbands, Cap Wires, Velvet Masks, Sattin Hatts & Bonnetts Black Ducape Cloth colour'd and changeable Luteſtrings, Brown Taffety, Martineco Luteſtrings, Silk and Cotton ditto. Padleſtick Fans, and other ditto. Damaſcus and Soloas for Waiſtcoats, Black & White Laces. Silk Stay ditto. 3-4 7 8 and Yard Wide Hollands and Dowlas, Womens Shoes Ruſſia Linnin and Diapers White figur'd Dimothy's, Mens and Womens Thread Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Black Blue Purple and cloth colour'd Breaches Patterns, Looking Glaſſes, Chaiſe and Hunting Whips, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon Men's Caſtor and Felt Hatts, Flower Lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs, Ferritts and Gallooms, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Horn & Mettle, Twiſt and Basket Buttons, Beſt G. B. Wool and Cotton Cards, Beſt Kippens and Tillock's Snuff, Allom, Copperas, Brimſtone, Redwood, Logwood, Rice, &c. Sowing Silk Cruel, Twiſt ſorted, Horn & Ivory Combs, Tapes, Pins Needles, Writing and Preſs Paper, Paper Hangings for Rooms, Pewter & Braſs, Shoe & Knee Buckles, Bellows, Nails and an Aſſortment of Hard Ware.

N. B. Ticklinburgs and Ozinbrigs, by the Bolt, and Ravens Duck by the piece.

THIS is to give Public notice, that thoſe Perſons that have any concern in taking the *Connecticut Courant*, for the year 1770. in the following towns or pariſhes, are deſired to make pay to Mr. KNIGHT SEXTON, near the Great Bridge in Hartford, viz. *Eaſt Hartford, Bolton, Andover, Coventry, Eaſt Windſor, Tolland Stafford, Somers, Enfield, Suffield, and, Weſt Windſor.*

CLOCKS and Watches made in the beſt Manner, by
PRESERVED CLAP
of Amherſt.
Likewiſe all Kinds of Inſtruments in Surgery.

To be ſold by the Subſcriber in Hertford for Caſh in hand

RED and Blue Duffels at 5/ per yard, Red Blue and Drab colour'd Coatings, from 5/ to 7/ per yard, and many other European and India GOODS, for leſs advance from the Sterling coſt, as they pay a leſs freight. Alſo, a few articles in the Grocery way, dried Codfiſh, at 22/ per Quintle, Bohea Tea, at 4/2 per lb. Sole Leather at 1/2 per lb. Logwood at 10/ per Hundred, &c &c.

CALEB BULL.

Jan. 6, 1770.

Colony of Connecticut, }
Litchfield County, ſs. }

Litchfield, January 12, 1770.

WHEREAS, *purſuant to an act of ſaid colony entitled, An act to prevent fraud in debtors and for ſecuring the effects of inſolvent debtors for the uſe of their creditors, &c. The eſtate of Capt. Abner Baldwin of Litchfield, an abſconding and concealed debtor hath been by a warrant, granted by the Hon. John Williams, Eſq; chief Judge of the County Court in and for the County of Litchfield aforeſaid, ordered to be attached, ſeized and taken, for the benefit of the creditors of the ſaid Abner, agreable to ſaid act. And he the ſaid Abner having neglected to diſcharge his juſt debts, and we the ſubſcribers being by the ſaid Judge appointed truſtees of the eſtate of the ſaid Abner: Theſe are therefore to notify all the creditors of the ſaid* Abner Baldwin *to meet at the dwelling houſe of widow Mary Weller, Innholder in ſaid Litchfield, on the 7th day of February next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to diſapprove (if they think proper) of ſaid truſtees and elect others in their ſtead; and to do and tranſact any other buſineſs proper for ſaid creditors to do.*

Jedediah Strong, }
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.
Joſeph Picket. }

To be ſold at public Vendue, at the houſe of Mr. David Bull Innholder in Hartford, on Tueſday the 30th day of Jan. next, or at private ſale any time before,

THE home lot on which Mr. Elihu Wadſworth now dwells, containing about Ten Acres, together with the buildings thereon ſtanding, ſituate in a ſtreet about 80 rods weſt of the Court Houſe. Alſo Two Acres of excellent Mowing Land, adjoining to the Land of Col. Samuel Talcott, on which his ſhop ſtands. Alſo about 26 Acres in the North Meadow, in ſaid Hartford lying convenient to the town for a paſture or mowing. For particulars, enquire of EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, at Weathersfield or the ſaid ELIHU WADSWORTH.

Hartford, 30th Dec. 1769.

WHereas there is a diſpute, about the qualifications for ſpecial ordinances, viz. Baptiſm and the Lords Supper, lately revived by Dr. Bellamy and others, it is now propoſed to re print by Subſcription,

Mr. *Stoddard*'s Appeal to the Learned

Being a vindication of the right of viſible Saints to the Lord's Supper, tho' they be deſtitute of a ſaving work of the ſpirit of GOD, on their hearts againſt the exceptions of Mr. Mather and others,

The price to the ſubſcribers only ſtitch'd, will be about One Shilling L. Money.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Deac. Silas Kellogg, at Sheffield, Doct. Timothy Moſmer in Farmington, and by the Printers hereof.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Addiſon, near Crown Point, deſiring to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, to ſee if they will chooſe a committee to ſurvey and bound out ſaid townſhip, and to lay a diviſion of home lots to ſaid proprietors —— Theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Andrew Stewart in New-Fairfield, on the ſecond Tueſday of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 15th day of January, 1770.

Daniel Griſwold, Juſt. Pacis.

Weathersfield, Jan. 13, 1770.

To be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of the Wid. Griſwold, inn holder in Rocky Hill, on Monday the 12th of Feb. next,

A Piece of land, lately call'd common land, containing 30 acres, lying eaſtward of land belonging to Thomas Demming's heirs, and weſtward of Jeremiah Standiſh's land, and butts north on a highway.——Alſo one acre in the great meadow, butted ſouth on land of Charles Butler, north on land of Nathaniel Robbins, and weſt on a high way.——Alſo one piece of land containing four acres, lying on the road to Middletown, a little below the dwelling houſe of Capt. Thomas Curtiſs, bounded weſt on his land, and ſouth on Peter Bulkley's.—— Said land may be ſold at any time before, at private ſale For terms enquire of *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; at Hartford, or

Ezekiel Williams.

Middletown, Jan. 22, 1770.

ALL *perſons indebted to, or that have any demands on the eſtate of Ebenezer Cook, late of Middletown, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to* Wenſly Hobby, *Adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, in order for a ſpeedy ſettlement.*

On the Power and Benevolence of the Almighty Creator.

ETernal Maker, hail! hail power divine!
The heav'ns and earth, the day and night, are thine.
Matter and form to thee their being owe,
From thee, their great original, they flow:
When yet the mingled maſs unactive lay,
Thou gav'ſt it motion by the quick'ning ray:
Chaos and night thy pow'rful mandate heard,
And light, and glorious order ſoon appear'd.
If thou but hide thy face the creatures mourn;
But life and pleaſure with thy ſmile return;
The gentle ſmile dependent nature cheers,
Revives its hopes and diſſipates its fears.
The earth and ſkies thro' various changes run;
But thou whoſe wond'rous being ne'er begun,
Canſt ne'er thro' all eternity decay,
While time's ſwift flood bears all things elſe away.
By thy direction the fair orbs above,
In perfect order, thro' the æther move;
And all that's lovely, all that's pure below,
Immediately from thy bright eſſence flow.
Fountain of life, from thy immortal flame,
All ranks of intellectual beings came:
Our maker thou, our great original!
We own thy right, and thee our father call.

Printed by Green and Watſon.

MONDAY Feb. 5. 1770.

Numb 267.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 21.

To the PRINTERS.

In the New-York Journal of December 7, there is inſerted an account of ſome Occurrences at Wyoming, upon Suſquehannah, as it is there ſaid, by Information of one Smith, of Vollontown, in Connecticut, who lately came from thence; being deſirous that the World ſhould not be impoſed on by ſo baſe & falſe an Account, I beg Leave to acquaint you, that the very Reverſe of what is there aſſerted is the Truth. The Fact ſtands thus---

A Number of deluded People (for ſome ſuch, at leaſt, I would in Charity, ſuppoſe there are among them) came armed, in a hoſtile Manner, into this Province, from the Colony of Connecticut, have within this laſt Year, aſſembled at Wyoming, and forcibly ſeated themſelves on the Land lately purchaſed by the Proprietaries of the Indians nearly in the Center of this Province, to the Terror of the inhabitants, from which they have been twice removed by the civil Authority; and ſome of them fined, after a Trial by the Country in ſmall Sums, conſidering the Atrociouſneſs of their Doings; ſome few of which paid their Fines, and others broke the County Goal, and eſcaped. Since the Time of their ſecond Removal near Two Hundred Miſcreants, compoſed of the Dregs of the Colony of Connecticut, Pendergraſs's Gang of Rioters from New-York Government, and Horſe ſtealers, Debtors, and other Run-aways from the different Governments, came likewiſe armed into this Province, and built a large Fort, or Blockhouſe, at Wyoming, and fortified it with Swivels and Wall Pieces, &c. Since which they have been guilty of many diſorderly and wicked Practices, ſuch as taking the neighbouring People, ſettled under the Authority of this Government, into their Fort, whipping one of them, terrifying and threatening others violently, and diſſeizing them of their Farms: In doing one of which Acts, apprehending they ſhould meet with ſome Reſiſtance, they came, to the Number of Sixty, armed with Toma-hawks, Axes, and other Inſtruments of Violence, in order to take Poſſeſſion of ſome Land in the Tenour of Captain Ogden, who called about Twenty five of his Neighbours to his Aſſiſtance, to enable him to defend his Property, who were preſently attacked by this lawleſs Gang of fierce Warriors and five or ſix of them much wounded; but the Rioters were, however, preſently worſted by Captain Ogden's People, who had provided themſelves with ſome Oaken Sticks for their Defence, and made them ſoon run away to their Fort, their Captain, one Parks, leading the Way: Some of them, it is true, got broken Heads, from the hard Knocks they received in the Affray.

After the Affair was over, ſundry of their Tomahawks, and above twenty of their Axes remained in the Field of Battle. Major Durkee, who takes upon him the Command of the Fort, was ſo angry at his Soldiers and their Captain's Cowardice, who were chaced up to the Gates of their Fortreſs by a handful of Men, that for ſome Time he refuſed to admit them, calling them a Parcel of Poltroons and Cowards.

Theſe diſorderly Practices obliged the Magiſtrates again to ſend up the high Sheriff, with a Number of Men, about Half as many as were in the Fort, to apprehend thoſe Rioters; at whoſe Appearance thoſe Valliant People were ſo intimidated, that, after they were ſummoned to ſurrender, and a Quarter of an Hour given them for that purpoſe, they agreed many of them with Tears in their Eyes, to deliver up the Fort, upon Condition, that fourteen of their Number, only, with their Women and Children, ſhould remain there, to take Care of the Cattle, Houſhold Goods, and other Neceſſaries, belonging to them; accordingly about five or ſix Rooms of their large Building, being 150 feet long, was aſſigned them for that Purpoſe, and the other Part put into the Poſſeſſion of the Sheriff, and the reſt, being about 180, were ſuffered to depart, upon their Promiſe not to return, till his Majeſty in council ſhould be pleaſed to determine in whom the Property of the Land was. They likewiſe agreed, that thoſe who were left ſhould not commit any further Waſte, and only cut Wood enough for their Firing; and ſhould not receive more than five Perſons within their Rooms, nor let them ſtay any longer than three Days, nor even entertain them for that Time, till they had given in their names to the Magiſtrate reſiding there. To all which the Connecticut Committee, there being two who were called ſuch, ſigned in Behalf of themſelves, and the Connecticut Claimants.

The Seaſon of the Year, and the Difficulty of conveying ſuch a Number of Priſoners, near 60 Miles through the Woods, together with Compaſſion for the poor Creatures, who would have been, of courſe, confined in Goal, and put to great Expence, induced the two Magiſtrates, and the Sheriff, to releaſe them on the above mild Terms, which were counterſigned likewiſe by them.

As the King & Council has three ſeveral times already determined the Weſtern Bounds of Connecticut, it ſeems Aſtoniſhing, that any People can be ſo infatuated, as to claim Lands in this Province; but much more ſo, that any of the Inhabitants of this, or the neighbouring Provinces, ſhould buy their pretended Rights, which give them as much legal Right to Land in the Moon, as it does in the Province of Pennſylvania; and eſpecially, as a former Attempt of the Connecticut People to ſeat themſelves on the Wyoming Lands, was, in a great Meaſure, the Cauſe of the late bloody War with the Savages.

Your's, &c. A. B.

Anecdote of a Phyſician.

FABRICIUS Hildanus, a great Phyſician and very good Surgeon, once happened to find himſelf ſingularly embarraſſed. He was called to ſee a peaſant, into whoſe eye flew a ſparkle of iron. He attempted different ways to extract it, and even made uſe of ſome inſtruments; but the ſparkle eſcaped him by its tenuity, and all his operations ſerved only to occaſion an inflammation in the peaſant's eye. Fabricius returned home quite penſive, deſpairing of ſucceſs, when his wife, being informed of what had paſſed, began to laugh at her huſband's manner of treating his patient. The doctor's being put to a nonplus did not argue ſhe in her turn ſhould be reduc'd to a like dilemma; ſo that, deſirous to enjoy her triumph over him ſhe told her huſband that ſhe would be glad to accompany him to the patient, and that perhaps ſhe might be of ſome help to him. Fabricius, little thinking any further attempt would be attended with ſucceſs, aſſents to every thing, and obeys his wife, who bade him hold the patient's eye-lid as wide open as he could. This done, ſhe forthwith drew out of her Pocket a loadſtone which ſhe moved about as near as ſhe could to the ſurface of the eye, and the ſame inſtant the ſparkle of iron flew out towards the loadſtone, and the patient found himſelf relieved. Fabricius's wife, as may be well gueſſed, did not remain mute on this occaſion. She received the teſtimonies of the peaſant's gratitude: but what undoubtedly flattered her moſt was her huſband's acknowledging, that were it not for her, he ſhould not have the leaſt idea of ſo fortunate a reſource.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

IN the magnificent preſent, which the Nabob of the Carnatic has ſent to his Majeſty, there is among other things of very great value, one piece of muſlin, which we are credibly informed, is the fineſt that ever came to Europe: the texture of it is of a very peculiar nature, and the whole is remarkably fine. It coſt exactly 7800 rupees. which is about 975l.

Oct. 24. We are informed that a certain great perſonage, reſpecting whoſe health various reports have of late been propagated, labours at preſent under a ſevere fit of illneſs, which it is apprehended will (though it is hoped not) terminate in a diſagreeable event.

Oct. 26. The ruined finances, internal weakneſs of France, appear daily more and more. They now pay one half in French livres, and the other half in French promiſes. The Swedes are heartily ſick of their alliance with them, and the Turks perceive themſelves dupes to the ſo much boaſted aſſiſtance of France, who, God help her, is not able to aſſiſt herſelf, for theſe fifty years paſt, had no other ſubſiſtance but by fiſhing in troubled waters.

Nov. 2. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor elect, hath been pleaſed to order the following motto to be painted on his coach and banner, *Potior Metallis Libertas.*

A gentleman in Cheſhire has ſent us the following receipt for the cure of a certain contagion among the dogs of ſeveral gentlemen in this kingdom:—— "Take of Æthiops Mineral, well powdered, one ounce, which may be had at any apothecary's; divide it into three equal portions, and mix it up with freſh butter, making three ſmall balls. This muſt be given three ſucceſſive mornings faſting, and the dog to have no meat for three hours after each doſe: but if the dog has been affected long, give him the like doſes the week following, which will moſt certainly effect a cure.

Nov. 3. We are informed, that the true reaſon for the late meeting of the Parliament, is to give time for ſettling the America complaints; which we hear, will be the firſt object, and that a late Governor will return thither, early in the ſpring, with a douceur that will inſure his welcome.

We are informed that the m——y are vaſtly embarraſſed whether to take any, or what notice, at the opening of the next ſeſſions, of the various petitions that have been preſented.

Promoted J. A. Cherley, Eſq; by the Lords of the Admiralty, to be Regiſter of the Vice Admiralty Court at Halifax, in Nova Scotia, John M'Gall, Eſq; Captain of a Company in the 29th Regiment of foot, in the room of Chapel Norton, Eſq; preferred; and George Mackenſie, Gent. ſucceeds Capt. M'Gall as Lieutenant in the ſaid Regiment.

A very great Patriot, in the eyes of the public in general, but of the Livery in particular, has we are aſſured, within theſe two days declared, "that the expectations of the people ſhall be complied with;" and that "if petitions alone will not do, remonſtrances muſt follow."

VIENNA, October 20.

As the Ruſſians continue to ſpread greatly in Moldavia and Walachia, and ſome of their Troops have even appeared on the frontiers of Tranſylvania; it is aſſured our Courts is going to ſend there a Reinforcement of troops.

For the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

[*Continued from our laſt*]

ONE objection may poſſibly be ſtarted to this propoſed union, that the uniting of private perſons, will if effected, never be of conſequence, and weight ſufficient to render it reſpectable in the eye of the public, and carry the ſalutary purpoſes into execution. That it would be much more proper for the general aſſembly to take the matter up, &c. I confeſs this has been long wiſh'd for, and very happy ſhould we eſteem it, could that reſpectable body attend to this affair. *I ſay*, if they could, for under the preſent regulation how is it poſſible? three weeks is a long ſeſſion, in that ſpace conſider the public officers, civil and military to be appointed, the former laws to have explanatory, or ſupplemental acts, debated, and paſs on, probate matters, &c. &c. beſides near one hundred cauſes of private property, (many of them, of the moſt intricate, and perplexing ſort) to be judiciouſly heard and, determined upon, and then let any one ſay if it is? Rather admire that in ſo ſhort a ſpace they diſpatch ſo much buſineſs as they do. This has been long wiſh'd for, and often talk'd of, both in public and private, viz. that ſomething might be done, for trade and manufactures, and as often lamented that every effort that way, has hitherto proved ineffectual. The proſpect from this quarter is far from mending, private buſineſs increaſing to that degree, that in a few years we may expect all controverſies, of any conſequence will be iſſued this way, unleſs ſome different meaſures are taken. Very far from faulting thoſe worthy gentlemen who compoſe the aſſembly, it is eaſy to ſee, ſuch an inconvenience is the natural conſequence of a growing colony, under our conſtitution, without a court of chancery.— England was formerly under much the ſame regulation, until the growing inconvenience, of hearing thoſe matters of private concern at large; before the parliament pointed out the neceſſity of courts of chancery, and the like.— Time no doubt, will from the ſame cauſe, produce the ſame effect.

Mean while if the encouragement of trade and manufactures, is of the laſt importance, every attempt that way is worthy public notice, and attention, and if every propoſal that has as yet been made (for ſome motions of this kind I am told have been made in the aſſembly) have fell through, ſurely the uniting of gentlemen in a private capacity, to further and promote, what is univerſally approved of, and often propoſed by the public, can give offence to none, but on the other hand has a right to challenge, and expect the countenance and aſſiſtance of all that wiſh well to the country.——Reſpecting our manufactures, any one acquainted with the colony knows that we have in our power as many and as valuable materials for them, if not more, than any one colony on the continent; and equally evident it is, our neighbours take the almoſt ſole advantage of them. To give but two inſtances, what is the ſtaple of the eaſtern towns? what renders them populous and rich? the cod and the whale fiſhery; principally the materials for carrying them on, and without which they could not be ſupported, are known to be carry'd from this colony; and what are our returns? I will not ſay *European ſuperfluities*; allow them to be *neceſſaries*; yet how prodigious is the ballance againſt us in every light, we have ample proviſion of every kind, and our ſituation equally good for carrying on theſe branches of buſineſs, yet with our materials they are carried on elſewhere;—— their effects an unfailing, and profitable remittance to every part of Europe: and the goods returned for them, with accumulating charges of freight, commiſſions, profit, &c. are conſumed by us, in which if we form a calculation from the firſt material, to the final conſumption of its avails (which, by the way is the only juſt commercial calculation, the ballance will be found againſt us, in this article alone, beyond the conception of any one, that has not fully conſidered it; ſure I am, it far exceeds all our public expences annually many times over. This remedied will not only ſave the charges and profit on our importations, by lodging a very large ballance among us; but would help every other branch of manufacture, and labour, to a very great degree; it is needleſs, and would be tedious to mention the particulars, ſince I recollect no one, but would be benefitted by it, and none that could be prejudiced.—— *Wheat* we find is one of the ſtaple articles of *Great Britain*, the demand for it in Flour in the Weſt-Indies, is permanent, and can never fail, while the iſlands are improved; the call for it in Europe, is very conſiderable, at times, and in the courſe of an age, muſt agreeable to the tenor of things, be ſupplied in a great part from America. Our neighbours to the ſouthward are ſo ſenſible of its importance; that flour is one of the principal objects of their attention, and a capital export——this colony abounds in Wheat, tho' not a fourth of the wheat lands are improved, to that purpoſe—we have ſtreams, and mills in plenty, yet the manufacturing wheat into flour, for exportation, has been almoſt wholly unattended to, yet this ſingle article manufactured among us, would be a clear ſaving of more than ten thouſand per annum.

And as certain as they who now buy the wheat of us, grind it before they uſe it, ſo certain they would purchaſe the Flour if the Wheat was not offered. This eſtimate is no way wild, or uncertain; the quantity of wheat annually exported, is nearly aſcertained, and from that, the calculation is plain and determinate, the public, may, if they pleaſe, ſee the calculation, by which a larger ſum, than the before-mentioned, will appear, in favour of manufacturing our wheat into flour. I have mentioned but two branches out of many; their importance is no way exaggerated. And now let every candid perſon ſay, if it is not high time to ſeize the advantages, God in the nature of things has put into our hand, for the promoting the wealth and independance of this colony and our proſperity, our lands are all taken up, and ſettled, our increaſe in numbers is rapid, and whilſt trade and manufactures, are conſidered as trifling or ſecondary concerns; the emigration of our inhabitants will continue to the emolument of the neighbouring colonies; and to the damage of our own, perhaps to a greater ſum annually, than the neglect of both the other branches occaſions. X.

(*To be continued*)

LONDON.

Tranſlation of a letter from Count Lauragais, to a lady of quality in England, dated St. Cloud, Octo. 2, 1769. Dear Madam, "WE are all metamorphoſed into Engliſh; a ſtrange and ſudden revolution has happened in our dreſs, equipages, furniture, kitchens and diverſions. The French, who for theſe two centuries were, as M. Voltaire ſays, envied, cenſured, and imitated by their neighbours, have at laſt condeſcended to receive the faſhions of England. Our petites-maitres, who formerly were dreſſed, painted and perfumed like dolls at ten o' Clock before noon, ride after breakfaſt in the court La Reine, the Elyſian fields, and all the environs of Paris, in plain ſhirts and frocks like your jockies. Our delicate ladies who never ventured to ſtir out in the morning, run all over Paris, and the public walks, in the genteel and looſe dreſs of milk maids.—— Our carriages are neat, plain, and convenient. Horſe-races are frequent in the Iſle of France: our ſtables are full of Engliſh hunters and grooms; and our whips, ſaddles, and boots, manufactured by your countrymen, who have reduced ours to beggary. We have ſubſtituted paper to the tapeſtries of the Gobelius, and introduced in our ketchens, toaſt beef and pudding, in lieu of our ſoups, ragouts, and fricaſſes. We hunt, ſwear, and drink toaſts, and determine all diſputes by wagers, like your nobility and gentry. Our girls, who never were allowed to pay or receive viſits without a mother or an aunt, and were ſhut up in a nunnery till they were forced to marry men they often deteſted, to acquire the privilege of having an intrigue with a fop of their own choice, reſort to all places of diverſion without controul or reſtraint. Our proſtitutes are raiſed by our debauches to the rank of counteſſes, and return the diſdain of the court to the citizens. Our now Vauxhall is the rendezvous of the moſt celebrated beauties and courtezans, and the prelude of the petites ſoupers and revels of the night. Six millions of livres are already ſubſcribed towards building a Ranelagh houſe. In fine, we want nothing but the immenſe fortunes of your gambling lords and arrogant NaBobs, to equal them in profuſion, immorality and debauchery. I am dear Madam, your conſtant admirer,

Count de Lauragais."

BOSTON, February 1. 1770.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Boden in a Semiuner belonging to Marblehead, in but 30 Days from Falmouth in England; from the public Prints we have the following

Freſh and Late Advices.

LONDON.

Nov. 21. Certain intelligence has been received that the French are fitting out with all expedition, a conſiderable fleet at Toulon.

Yeſterday ſome extraordinary diſpatches were received in Town from Gen. Gage, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Land Forces at New York.

A very ſtrong and inſulting memorial, it is ſaid, is come from France, on the ſubject of obliging a French ſhip to ſtrike her colours in the downs. A great number of meſſengers have been continually going backwards and forwards for ſeveral days, and from a variety of circumſtances, it appears the French court is preparing to break with us.

Nov. 23. Certain Advice is received, of there being a Spaniſh fleet of twelve ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, now cruizing in the Mediterranean ſea. It is ſuppoſed that they are to be joined by the French fleet which is equipping with all expedition at Toulon. What is the object of theſe great armaments, muſt be left to time to diſcover. But it now appears obviouſly and undeniably, that our old and naturally enemies intend ſhortly to break with us.

At Ferrol the Spaniards are fitting out all the ſhips they have there; and at the Royal foundery at Barcelona, all hands are extremely buſy in caſting of cannon, for the uſe of the Royal Navy.

At the breaking up of a late Council at the Weſt End of the town, an expreſs was ſent to Gibraiter.

By a gentleman of veracity, juſt arrived, from France, we are aſſured, that the French have at this time 24 ſhips of the line at Toulon, and 28 at Breſt, none leſs than 50 guns, in fit order for ſea on the ſhorteſt notice.

The C—— of the E—— has written circular letters, in the moſt preſſing terms to the Kings men, as they are called, commanding their early attendance this winter, on the moſt extraordinary matters of the higheſt national importance, which are to come on at the very opening.

A courier arrived on Tueſday, brought an account than the Ruſſian army were upon the point of ſtorming Bender, and it was not doubted they would carry that place immediately.

BOSTON, Feb. 1 1770.

We have an authentic Account from Nova-Scotia, that the Poſt of Annapolis Royal, is, by his Majeſty's Orders, to be entirely evacuated, the Officers of the Board of Ordnance are to repair to England, and the Stores of the Garriſon are to be ſent to wherever General Gage thinks proper.

AMERICA ſeems to have been very early concerned in the Numbers 92 and 45: It was diſcovered in Fourteen hundred 92 and the Inhabitants of St Salvador (the firſt Land diſcovered) viſit Admiral Columbus in their Canoes with 45 Perſons in each.

HARTFORD, Feb 5, 1770.

Laſt Tueſday died in this town a lad, ſon of Moſes Riſley about eleven years old, his death was occaſioned by the bite of a MAD DOG, in his leg, about nine weeks before *his Death*, by which he was ſlightly wounded, the teeth of the dog ſcarcely penetrated thro' the ſkin. The dog was ſoon after obſerved to be attended with the ſymptoms of an unuſual diſorder, and killed: the child's wound ſoon healed up, and he remained in a uſual ſtate of health until about three days before his death, his firſt complaint was of a pain in his heal of the ſame leg that increaſing it was poulticed, his pain then removed to his knee, and then to his hip, and ſoon after his body on the ſame ſide began to ſwell, and ſo continued up to his head, and that ſide of his face was ſwelled to that degree, that it could ſcarce be diſcovered where his eye was, exhibiting a moſt ſhocking ſpectacle to beholders.

He had the uſe of his ſences for the moſt of the time during his illneſs—he complained of the moſt excruciating pain; his diſtreſs was ſo great, that his whole frame appeared diſtorted by a continual writhing of his body; a froth or ſaliva conſtantly iſſuing from his mouth; running or reaching out his tongue an unuſual length. He alſo diſcovered a great averſion to water and other liquids; in which circumſtances he continued until his death.

This inſtance was ſo alarming, and further danger being apprehended, as a very uncommon diſeaſe appearing to attend dogs, indicating madneſs, by means whereof ſundry perſons have ſuſtained damage in this and the neighbouring towns, the civil authority and ſelect men of this town met on Friday laſt, and ordered the inhabitants to confine or deſtroy their dogs, and all others that ſhould be found at large within this town. In conſequence whereof the next day a very great deſtruction was made among thoſe animals, many of whom were ſuppoſed to be affected with the diſorder.

The Merchants of the Town of Norwich on Tueſday laſt made choice of a Committee to attend the propoſed meeting of the Merchants at Middletown, on the 20th of February inſtant. *Ibid.*

We hear the above propoſed Meeting will be attended by Gentlemen from this and every neighbouring Town; it being very generally approved of; as it is expected many ſalutary meaſures may thereby be adopted, which may be of the utmoſt Utility to this Colony.

To the PRINTERS.

As a number of Dogs have run mad in ſeveral Parts of the Country, it is neceſſary the Inhabitants ſhould know the Symptoms of the Diſorder, that they may deſtroy their Dogs when the Symptoms firſt appears, before they do much Miſchief.

The Symptoms of Madneſs in Dogs, are as follows.——

"WHEN they are going to run mad, they appear, dejected, ſhun Company, and hide themſelves; they will not bark but ſeem to murmur, and are averſe to Food and Water; they will fly upon Strangers, but retain ſome Regard for their Maſters; their Ears and Tails hang down, and walk along as if they were ſleeping; other Dogs will ſhun them. This is the firſt Degree of the Diſeaſe, and though the Bite is then bad, it is not at the worſt. Afterwards they begin to pant, hang out their tongues, froth at the Mouth, and gape. Sometimes they will run, but not directly forward and ſoon ceaſe to know their Maſters. A Bite at this time is extremely dangerous."

WANTED a Perſon Skilled in making REEDS, in the beſt manner.——Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ON the 31ſt of Jan, 1770, was offered to Sale, to Mr. Lescoiet, Watch-Maker in Hartford, one large Silver Spoon, the handle broke [illegible] aks as if done with violence) mark'd S. B. and the letter R. ſcratch'd under it, ſuſpected to be Stolen. Any perſon having loſt ſuch an one, may know the name of the Perſon who is ſuſpected to have ſtolen it, by enquiring of the ſaid Lescoiet, or of Joseph Pease of Suffield, who was preſent.

LONDON, *October* 28.

[The following is a more particular Account than we have yet publiſhed, of the Actions between the Turks and Ruſſians, on the 3d and 9th of September.]

The court of Peterſburg has received from Prince Galitzin, chief commander of the imperial army, the following particulars relating to the two victories gained over the Turks on the 3d, and 9th of September laſt; "On the 24th of Auguſt the enemy began to erect a bridge under the cannon of Choczim; and having finiſhed it the 3d of September a body of five or ſix thouſand Turks paſſed the ſame day on this ſide the Nieſter, and took their camp againſt it having made in the hurry ſome intrenchments. In the night of the 3d, Prince Gallitzin ordered 4000 grenadiers under the command of four colonels, to attack and drive away the enemy; which was executed with ſuch ſucceſs, that of the Turks paſſed on this ſide, 2000 were killed, and but very few eſcaped, the reſt being cut to pieces or drowned in the river, which they attempted to paſs over by ſwimming. The next day and the following till the 9th, the enemy kept themſelves quiet, but on this day the whole Turkiſh army near Choczim, conſiſting of 70 000 light troops, and 12.000 Janiſſaries, headed by the Grand Vizir and the Khan of Tartary, began to paſs the river. As the intention of Prince Galitzin, was to draw the enemy on this ſide, in order to give a general action, he did not hinder him in his undertaking. As ſoon as the Ottoman army paſſed the Nieſter, which they did either upon the bridge, or by ſwimming in ſeveral places, they made their attack upon our vanguard, and ſoon after a general engagement began with our whole front. This action which was very violent and bloody, laſted for 5 hours, & the Turks having repeatedly attempted to ſurround our army, was always repulſed with great loſs by the firmneſs of our troops, & the fire of our artillery till at length they were entirely routed, and defeated. The enemy fled away in the greateſt diſorder, and with ſuch precipitation, that notwithſtanding their cuſtom to carry away their dead, left upon the field of battle above 3000 ſlain. They have loſt alſo a conſiderable number of people in croſſing the river, and when the meſſenger came away, there was not a Turk to be ſeen on this ſide the Nieſter. Our loſs which is but very ſmall conſidering the obſtinacy and fury of the enemy, conſiſts in 500 killed and wounded. The Prince Wolodimer Gallitzin, who was diſpatched with this important news to the Empreſs, brought alſo nine colours, taken from the enemy.

Extract of a Letter from Edingburgh, Oct. 25.

"As none of the accounts of the death of the Earl of Eglington are truly ſtated, I ſend you the whole of the tranſaction as related by a perſon preſent: Lord Eglington and Lord Kelly, who was at his Lordſhip's on a viſit, went out in their chair to take the air, followed by ſervants, who had guns and dogs: near the ſea ſide, in his Lordſhip's incloſures, he heard a gun go off, and eſpying one Campbell, whom he had long known for a poacher, he alighted from his carriage, purſued Campbell, came up to him, and demanded his gun, for ſhooting on his manor; he was anſwered by Campbell in very rude language, that he would not deliver up his gun, but if his Lordſhip inſiſted on it, he would give him the contents. My Lord Eglington then ſeized a large ſtick, which was in Lord Kelly's hand, who by this time had come up to the ſpot where the fray happened. Lord Eglington was advancing faſt on to attack the fellow with his ſtick, which the fellow ſeeing, levelled and preſented his piece —Lord Eglington ſeeing that, withdrew a few paces, and cried out, "Oh, are you for that ſport!" and called one of his ſervants to reach him his fowling piece, which was accordingly brought, and delivered into his hand; Lord Eglington faced about to Campbell with the gun in his hand, but before he could either cock or preſent it, the fellow fired, and unhappily the whole charge, wadding and all, entered on his right ſide, about two inches from the navel, of which wound he lingered about 12 hours, and then expired. The fellow was ſo confuſed, or ſo frightened, he fell on his back the inſtant he fired, but not before. Lady Eglington, my Lord's mother, is ſo terribly affected with the unhappy loſs of her ſon, that it is feared the diſtraction and indiſpoſition ſhe is thrown into will prove to be mortal."

IN my former Advertiſement, I informed my cuſtomers that I did not intend to drop the buſineſs of ſupplying them with papers, but that I ſtill hoped to ſerve them to their advantage.——would now further inform them of the method, propoſed for the future. That I will ride every week through the year from Litchfield to Hartford, and be back on Tueſday of each week, having the paper conveniently lodged at a ſhop (which is to be immediately erected for that purpoſe) near the court houſe in Litchfield, where conſtant attendance will be given, and the greateſt care and pains taken, to have them forwarded with all poſſible diſpatch; and it is hoped and deſired, that all gentlemen that may be in Litchfield, from the ſeveral towns round the country, would be ſo kind as to call and take their papers, by which means it is hoped they will always be conveyed ſo expeditiouſly as to make the preſent alteration really beneficial, however, ſhould it ſo happen that no good opportunity preſents to ſend them within the fortnight, I hereby engage to convey them by a ſpecial poſt on purpoſe, in ſuch a manner as to accommodate every cuſtomer once a fortnight through the year——the papers to be afforded at the old price of *Eight Shillings* lawful money per year, which is but two ſhillings more than the printers have of their cuſtomers in Hartford, where the papers are taken from their office, excluſive of charge of riding. The above terms being ſo very favourable to the cuſtomers, cannot fail of being agreeable: But ſhould it happen that any perſon diſlikes them, it is deſired that information may be given as ſoon poſſible, and their papers ſhall be ſtopped, otherwiſe it will be conſtrued into conſent, and they will be continued.

WILLIAM STANTON.

This is to inform the PUBLIC, that

Cotton Murray,

Taylor from BOSTON,

HAS ſet up his Buſineſs at the Printing-Office in Hartford, where he makes all ſorts of Men's CLOATHS, both Leather and Cloth. Any gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved as well as in Boſton.

Winchester, Jan. 24. 1770.

THESE are to give notice, to the Proprietors of Winchester, that have not paid their TAXES for 1769, to ſettle the ſame ſpeedily at my houſe, or they may expect trouble, from

DAVID AUSTIN, *Collector.*

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER VERSTILLE,

At his Store in Weathersfield, the following GOODS, at the loweſt Prices, for CASH only, viz.

CRimſon and other Broad Cloths Scarlet Green & Blue Ratteens German Serges Cloth colour'd Kerſeys Red Blue and Brown Half Thicks Sagathys and Duroys Bazies Shalloons ſorted, Tammys, ditto. Durants, ditto. Calamincoes, do Camblets, Plain & figur'd Cambletteens, Dorſetteens, Hungarian Stuffs, Poplins, Millanetts, Dreſdinetts, Greartts, Brolions, Black Silk Crapes, ditto Bombazeens Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians Brown and White Stay Buckrams, Black figur'd Laſtings Cotton Checks of all width's Red & White & Blue & White Stripe'd Hollands Black White Crimſon, Green, Blue and Purple Pelong Sattins, Sheer and Thick Muſlins Cambricks and Lawns, Black and White Parſinetts Black & White Calgusi, Black & White [illegible] Plain, Gauze Black & White, figur'd ditto Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silk Men's & Women's Leather Gloves and Mitts Women's Silk Gloves and Mitts 3 4 & 7 8 Bed Ticking. A fine Aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes Black and Colour'd Barcelona Hankerchiefs Black Gauze Handkerchiefs. Linnin and Silk ditto Black Cravatts Black Crimſon and Scarlet Snail Trimming Head Flowers, Necklaces and Ribbands, Silver Tippits and Turbands, Cap Wires, Velvet Maſks, Sattin Hatts & Bonnetts Black Ducape Cloth colour'd and changeable Luteſtrings, Brown Taffity, Martinneco Luteſtrings, Silk and Cotton ditto. Paddleſtick Fans, and other ditto. Damaſcus and Saloons for Waiſtcoats, Black & White Laces, Silk Stay ditto. 2·4 7 8 and Yard Wide Hollands and Dowlas, Womens Shoes Ruſſia Linnin and Dipers, White figur'd Dimothy's, Mens and Women's Thread Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Black Blue Purple and cloth colour'd Breeches Patterns, Looking Glaſſes, Chaiſe and Hunting Whips, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon. Men's Caſtor and Felt Hatts, Flower Lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs, Ferritts and Galloons, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Horn, Mortie, Twiſt and Baſket Buttons, Beſt G. B. Wool and Cotton Cards, Beſt Kippens and Tillocks Snuff, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Redwood, Logwood, Rice, &c. Sewing Silk Gruel, Twiſt ſorted, Horn & Ivory Combs, Tapes, Pins Needles, Writing and Preſs Paper, Paper Hangings for Rooms, Pewter & Braſs, Shoe & Knee Buckles, Bellows, Nails and an Aſſortment of Hard Ware.

N. B. Ticklinburgs and Oznabrigs, by the Bolt, and Ravens Duck by the piece.

THIS is to give Public notice, that thoſe Perſons that have any concern in taking the *Connecticut Courant*, for the year 1770. in the following towns or pariſhes, are deſired to make pay to Mr. KNIGHT SEXTON, near the Great Bridge in Hartford. viz. *Eaſt Hartford, Bolton, Andover, Coventry, Eaſt-Windſor, Tolland, Stafford, Somers, Enfield, Suffield, and, Weſt-Windſor.*

CLOCKS and Watches made in the beſt Manner, by PRESERVED CLAP of Amherſt.

Likewiſe all Kinds of Inſtruments in Surgery.

MONDAY Feb. 12, 1770.

Numb 268.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Further Advices by Capt. Boden, whoſe arrival was mentioned in our laſt.

ITALY, November 6.

THEY write from Barcelona, that a Squadron is to ſail from that Port, the deſtination of which is a ſecret. It is aſſerted that Cardinal Bernis has deviſed a plan for the marriage ſettlement of the Dauphineſs that is to be, and accommodation with the Pope; according to which plan the Empreſs Queen is to cede to France the entire property of the towns of Ipres, Furnes, and Menin; the Grand Duke of Tuſcany is to be put in poſſeſſion of Corſica, and reſign up to the Pope certain Territories in the Eccleſiaſtical State, by way of indemnification for the County of Avignon, which is to be kept by France.

LONDON.

Nov. 9. We are well informed, the ſubſidy of 676 000l. due to the King of Pruſſia at the cloſe of the late war, has never yet been paid, notwithſtanding what has been ſaid at that time in public on a certain occaſion, about the ſupport and honour of the Crown.

[illegible] capital of Moldavia, and when the laſt accounts came away, were laying ſiege to Bender, with 20,000 men, which is the laſt fortreſs but one till they arrive at Conſtantinople.

We are well informed that a patent is preparing to create Sir Jeffery Amherſt a Peer.

The report of Sir Francis Bernard being to be created a Peer, is entirely without foundation.

Nov. 11. Yeſterday morning, at ten o'clock, came on at the Court of Common Pleas in Weſtminſter-hall, the trial between the Right Hon. Lord Halifax, and John Wilkes Eſq; when after the Council had opened it, the Right Hon. Lord Temple, Humphry Coates, Eſq; Mr. Phillips, and ſeveral others, were examined, in order to prove the manner in which Mr. Wilkes was taken up, and the uncivil treatment he met with during his confinement in the Tower. Col. Onſlow, in his examination, could not recollect the receiving a certain letter from Mr. Wilkes; but Mr. Philips, on his examination, produced a copy of the ſaid letter he had received from Col. Onſlow himſelf, which occaſioned a laugh throughout the Court. The general charges were admitted by the Defendants, notwithſtanding the trial laſted till eight o'clock, when the Jury brought in the verdict for Mr. Wilkes, with 4000l. damages.

The council for the Plaintiff were, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, Mr. Serjeant Davy, Mr. Serjeant Whitaker.

As ſoon as the verdict was known in the hall, the too ſanguine expectations of the populance appeared to be diſappointed, as they expreſſed their diſſatisfaction by groans, hiſſes, and other marks of inſult.

The account given of a peſtilential wind that ſwept away all the white inhabitants of Cape Coaſt Caſtle, the Governor only excepted, is confirmed, word for word, by other letters received from the Guinea coaſt.

The preſent and late Lord Mayor, and the ſix other patriotic Aldermen, who attended the proceſſion yeſterday, were received with ſuch acclamations by the populace as were never known before, and at night the whole city was illuminated.

Nov. 21. We are informed that the ſeals, with the title of Lord Keeper, has been offered to Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot, and that his Lordſhip declined to accept of them.

We have it from pretty good authority, that Lord M—— [illegible] up a bill for regulating the [illegible] of the [illegible], and upon ſending it to the Lord C——r, to expunge what he pleaſed, had it returned to him with every line ſcratched out.

A noble Lord who has figured in the Eaſtern part of the globe, we hear, has made a propoſal within theſe few days to government, that if they will ſupply him with twenty ſhips of the *line* & ten thouſand land forces, he will undertake to pay off the national debt in the courſe of ſeven years.

From ſome late orders given, conſequen- [illegible] ſee in a ſhort time, our navy in a ſtate much fitter for action than at preſent, Plymouth, it is ſaid will ſoon be the place of rendezvous of a ſquadron of Britiſh ſhips, the deſtination of which, however, admits of many conjectures.

It is the opinion of thoſe verſed in politics, that before next ſummer the Mediterranean ſea will contain three fleets of the greateſt powers in Europe. But whether in ſtate of amity or contention, it is left to time to diſcover.

Yeſterday a full board was held at the Admiralty, at which Sir Edward Hawke, as firſt Lord, preſided; in conſequence of which, expreſſes were immediately ſent off to the commiſſioners of the ſeveral yards of Portſmouth, Plymouth, Chatham, and Sheerneſs, the purport of which is ſaid to be the getting the ſhips of war at thoſe different places in readineſs for ſervice with all expedition: The Lords of the Admiralty have alſo ordered ſeveral rendezvous houſes to be opened in Wapping, and other places, for engaging ſeamen to man the above ſhips.

Nov. 25 It is reported, that the intent of a private conference on Wedneſday laſt between a Great Perſonage and the premier was to determine on ſome method to draw the E—— of C—— from the preſent oppoſition.

Some ſay that at the above meeting it was reſolved to offer the E—— of C—— a Dukedom, with the power of appointing a certain number of his friends to places.

But it is aſſerted, that if the E—— of C—— ſhould be taken by this trap, it will immediately occaſion a breach between him and the E—— of T——, who has declared his determination of having no connexion with the preſent M——.

It is now aſſerted, that the fleet fitting out for the Mediterranean is intended to protect the Ruſſians in their expedition to the Archipelago, and oblige ſome folks to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, in caſe they ſhould offer to obſtruct their paſſage.

By a Gentleman well verſed in naval affairs, we are informed, that Great-Britain is able, at this time, to equip, on very ſhort notice, eighty ſhips of the line, which will be more than a match for all the ſhipping France and Spain can fit out for many months.

A correſpondent obſerves, that there is no doubt but France and Spain will declare war againſt Great-Britain as ſoon as they are able.

They expect, at a certain office at the other end of the town, a rupture ſoon with a neighbouring kingdom.

Nov. 28 On Friday laſt a Jew merchant ſold by auction, in the Bank, upwards of 50 000l Stock.

We hear that on Saturday was iſſued out of the Treaſury, 4000l. being the damages lately given in favour of Mr. Wilkes, againſt Lord Halifax, and which ſum is ordered to be paid Mr. Wilkes immediately.

Yeſterday morning, at eleven o'clock, came on in the Court of King's-Bench, before Lord Chief Juſtice Mansfield, and the reſt of the Judges of that court, the long expected queſtion, "Whether Samuel Vaughan Eſq; ſhould not ſhew cauſe in a complaint, at the ſuit of his Grace the Duke of Grafton, relative to the ſum of five thouſand pounds offered by that gentleman to his Grace, for procuring his ſon to the reverſionary grant of Clerk of the Crown in the Iſland of Jamaica."

The Lawyers employed on both ſides ſupported the ſentiments of their leaders, which continued till after four o'clock, when my Lord Mansfield, (after obſerving on the facts and pleadings with great good ſenſe and accuracy) with the unanimous conſent of his brother Judges, made the rule abſolute.

Lawyers for the Defendant.

Mr. Wedderburn, Mr. Lee.

For the Plaintiff.

The Solicitor General, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Ranby.

Nov. 30. We are well aſſured, that Lord G——m has declared that the Parliament muſt be abſolutely and totally diſſolved.

We are aſſured from undoubted authority, that a great lawyer has declared, if he reſigns, or is deſired to quit his high office, he never will reſume it, even at the interceſſion of his greateſt friends.

The Weſtminſter Petition is ſigned by 5135 Freeholders, which makes a reſpectable majority, as very few more than 9000 were ever known to poll at an election for that city.

All the Officers in the French Army and Navy, who reſide here, have received orders to repair to their reſpective poſts immediately.

It is ſaid a demand of a very important nature has lately been made upon our court by the Empreſs of Ruſſia.

On Monday evening the proper officers from the Exchequer, waited on Mr. Wilkes in the King's Bench, and took his receipt for the 4000l. adjudged to him by the verdict obtained againſt Lord Halifax.

We are confidently aſſured, that the firſt object to be taken into conſideration by a certain auguſt aſſembly, is the reſolution of a former ſeſſion, relative to a certain county election.

It is the opinion of the judicious in political matters, and of thoſe alſo, who have a knowledge of ſtate ſecrets, that there is not one reſolve, regarding the Knight of the Shire for a certain County, but what will be expunged before the expiration of the month of January next.

Laſt night a moſt dreadful fire broke out in the Rope walk, in Rotherhithe, which deſtroyed 27 houſes greatly damaged ſeveral others, and a number of ſheds were alſo conſumed.

December 2. A late Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is ſaid, is to take the lead in the patriotic intereſt at the meeting of a Great Aſſembly.

The Secretary of a Nobleman, while in office, it is ſaid, will ſupport the above gentleman's meaſures.

'Tis ſaid that a gentleman in the law department, who holds his place for life, is to reſign on a penſion of 3000l. per annum; and that he will afterwards be appointed preſident of the P—— C——.

A commiſſion is preparing to paſs the Great Seal for a new Board of Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms.

By a gentleman who has lately been at Toulon we are informed, that they are working with the greateſt diligence, to raiſe a formidable fleet. The gentleman landed there from Italy, and, in going through the port, counted ſeventeen new ſhips of the line quite finiſhed, beſides a number of frigates.

It is no joke, that a treaty of marrige is at preſent negociating between the Pr——d—e and one of the Princeſſes of the blood of the Houſe of Bourbon, but a fact.

The State Lottery began drawing in November, the 22d December, the Price of Tickets roſe to 22l. 5s.

Dec. 5. Whether the Parliament is diſſolved, or not, it is looked upon as certain, that there will be a total change in the adminiſtration; in which caſe a correſpondant aſſures us, that the following will nearly be the arrangement of the new miniſtry.

Firſt Lord of the Treaſury, the Marquis of Rockingham, with liberty to name his own board.

Secretaries of State for the Northen and Southern departments, the Earls Temple and Shelburn.

Preſident of the Council, Lord Cambden.

Lord Chancellor, Sir John Eardley Wilmot, who is to be ſucceeded as Cheif Juſtice of the common Pleas, by Mr. Serjeant Glyon.

Lord Privy Seal, the Earl of Chatham.

Lord Chamberlain, the Duke of Portland.

Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. William Dowdeſwell, Eſq;

Paymaſter of the Forces, the Hon. George Grenville, Eſq;

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl of Briſtol.

Firſt Lord of Trade, Earl of Dartmouth.

Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, Admiral Sanders, and Sir Edward Hawke to retire with a Peerage & Penſion

Yeſterday after braking up of the Levee at St. James's, his Grace the Duke of Grafton, the two Secretaries of State and Lord Barrington, Secretary at war, had a conference with his Majeſty.

The Reverend John Hinchliffe, D. D. is elected Biſhop of Peterborough.

Colonel John Burgoyne is appointed Governor of Fort William in North-Britain, in the room of the late Gen. Kinſley.

We hear that this week a number of Navy-Officers upon the half pay liſt have had notice ſent them to be in readineſs to enter upon actual duty when called on.

Letters from Vienna ſay, that 2000 horſes were arrived to remount the Imperial cavalry, and 4000 more were daily expected. Do not theſe indicate an approaching war?

The whole maritime force of Spain, we are told by this day's mail, is ordered to be got ready to put to ſea the moment his catholic Majeſty ſhall judge proper; and his orders, it ſeems are executed with ſuch celerity, that they work night and day in their dock yards.

They write from Trieſte, that ſeveral veſſels, arrived there from the Levant, had brought advice of 400 houſes having been thrown down by a violent earthquake in the iſland of St. Maure.

We hear that the Count de Chatelet Lomont, the French Ambaſſador arrived on Wedneſday from Paris.

Letters from Amſterdam mentions, that it was ſaid an expreſs had arrived there, with an account that General Count Panin has been ſurprized by a body of 20,000 Turks, & totally routed. This officer was diſpatched by General Romonzow, commander in chief of the Ruſſian army in order to lay ſiege to Bender.

We are told that a great Perſonage has declared, that he will take no kind of notice whatever of the petitions that have been, or may be preſented to him.

The London Gazette of Nov. 21, contains a Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament to the 9th of January, then to be held for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important Affairs.

Died. At Wotton in Buckinghamſhire, the Lady of the Right Hon. George Grenville, brother to Earl Temple. She was ſiſter to the Earl of Thomond.

Promoted: [illegible] Fitch, Advocate General of the Vice-Admiralty court of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

LONDON, Dec. 9.

It is ſaid that preſs warrants will be iſſued out ſoon after Chriſtmas.

By letters received yeſterday from Paris, dated Dec. 4 we learn, that they had juſt had advice from Breſt, that the Commiſſioners appointed for carrying on the proceſs againſt the Sieur Gordon (the Engliſh Spy) who after having been ſome months examining that affair, iſſued their definitive ſentence on the 14th ult. which condemned him to be beheaded, it was accordingly executed the ſame day. We farther learn, that the next day a ſoldier, of the regiment of Berne, who was an accomplice with Gordon, was tried, and condemned to be hanged; and that many other perſons are in cuſtody, who had a hand in this affair, and amongſt the reſt a phyſician named Durand.

The M——y are now at a loſs for a perſon to take the lead at the meeting of an auguſt Aſſembly, as, it is ſaid, Sir—— —— has declined it.

It is expected that R—— will be applied to, for to do the above buſineſs.

The E—— of E—— has declared, that he will take no part in any adminiſtration that ſhall be formed by the E—— of C——.

Yeſterday Doyle and Valline, the two Cutters were executed: Being great apprehenſion of a tumult, the unhappy ſufferers were obliged to be turned off before the uſual time: Immediately after their execution the mob ſeized the gallows, and burnt it to aſhes: They then went to the houſe of a maſter weaver, broke his windows, and deſtroyed part of his ſtock: A guard of ſoldiers were ſent for to quell the rioters, and two Juſtices of the peace went with them to read the Riot act; upon which they diſperſed. Three of the rioters were taken into cuſtody.

Dec. 14. Letters from Leghorn mention, that ſome Ruſſian Officers have lately ſurveyed the harbour of Ancona which is intended for the general rendezvous of the Ruſſian Fleet.

Ancona is ſeated on the Gulph of Venice, 30 miles from Urbino, and 116 from Rome.

A very diſagreeable diſcovery has been made at the Weſt End of the town. Lord —— having reaſon for ſome time to ſuſpect a too great intimacy between his Lady and a certain Perſonage, planned a method to make a diſcovery; which he effected, and caught his Lady in bed with her r——l paramour; he called up his ſervants to be witneſſes.

Whitehall, Dec. 22. The King has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Honourable William Earl of Dunmore to be Captain-General in chief of His Majeſty's Province of New-York, and the territories depending thereon, in America.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

It is ſaid that the Earl of Buchan will be appointed Governor of the colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, in the room of Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. a circumſtance, if true, that indicates an attention to the ſufferings of our North-American brethren. Other reports bear, that nobleman will be entruſted with the care of the education of an illuſtrious young Prince.

We hear that the plan for reſtoring the tranquillity of the colonies, will conſiſt chiefly in fixing the quota of the different provinces, according to a general ſcale of proportion to be drawn out, after the moſt mature deliberation and enquiry, the reſpective aſſemblies having the choice of the eaſieſt methods of affecting the people by internal taxes. None of the ſums ſo raiſed to be remitted to Britain, but applied to the purpoſes of ſupporting the expences of government in North-America. The revenue laws to be repealed, and reſpectable Governors, who are acquainted with American affairs, to be appointed to preſide in the different governments.

Report now ſays, the Parliament will not be diſſolved, but that the ſo-much complained of reſolutions will be reſcinded, and a new writ iſſued for another member for the county of Middleſex. In this caſe there can be no doubt, but that Mr. Wilkes will be returned, and we hear no further objections will be made to his ſitting in Parliament.

We hear that Lady Betty Germain has bequeathed 20,000l. to Lord George Sackville, together with her ſeat at Drayton in Northamptonſhire, and all the furniture therein; 20,000l. to Lady Vere Beauclerk; and annuities to all her ſervants, according to their ſtations. It is ſaid, notwithſtanding that lady has given in public and private charities 2000l. a year for 40 year paſt died worth, in jewels, plate and Money, 700,000l.

The Earl of Errol, ſon of the Earl of Kilmarnock, who ſuffered on Tower hill, for being in the rebellion 1745, will be choſen one of the ſixteen Peers of Scotland, in the room of the Earl of Eglington deceaſed.

It is ſaid, that a certain Nobleman is rendered inconſolable by the incontinence of his lady, as he married her purely on a principle of eſteem, being a perſon of no fortune in compariſon with his own.

The above Nobleman, we hear, has neither received nor paid any viſits ſince this unhappy affair.

We alſo hear that the damages ſued for are 150,000l, and not 100 000l. as mentioned in the papers.

When a Great perſonage was informed of the above affair, it is ſaid, he replied, "That he felt much for the injured Lord, and much alſo for himſelf, on account of the family ſtain that might be brought upon him by it."

For the *CONNECTICUT COURANT.*

(continued from our laſt)

IN my laſt I conſidered but two articles, in which this colony, by improving them to advantage, might make a moſt important ballance, annually ſav'd in its favour; and by employing a greater number of labourers, and manufacturers, prevent the now, almoſt neceſſary emigration of the induſtrious inhabitants, and of conſequence leſſen the weight of our public expences; and enhance the value of our lands——To mention at large every branch, capable of equally beneficial improvement, would exceed the brevity of my plan—there are many I am confident, of equal conſequence—I will hint one—When the nonimportation agreement was come into, we find Duck, Lines, Cordage, &c. excepted, as articles we muſt be dependant on Europe for. Is this our ſituation?—far from it, there is not a finer flax country on earth, than this colony; and experience proves this article may be raiſed, and manufactured among us, to equal perfection, in the above articles, and by proper encouragement may be had cheaper than from abroad.

Flax Seed, has become long ſince, a capital remittance from *New York*, well aſſured I am, that much the greateſt part there ſhipped, is the produce of this colony, let any one now calculate, the prodigious ballance againſt us in thoſe articles; in this article, in the firſt place, the coaſting freight, and charges ſav'd, by a direct exportation. The odds of the coſt of thoſe goods in their firſt purchaſe, with the avails, and the price at which they are taken and conſumed by us, in payment for our flax ſeed; and then add to both, the expenſive benefits naturally ariſing to the colony, from ſo conſiderable an increaſe, of our navigation, *an unfailing conſequence*, and it will be found a much larger ſum than is at preſent thought of in general. When we add the manufacture of duck, oznabriggs and ticklenburgh, &c. &c. among us, it will be no way inferior to either of the other two.

A ſtate of community civiliz'd, yet independant, is a perfect chimerecal idea. The creator of all things has ordered it ſo, that one man is dependant on another, through his whole period of exiſtence; and one climate on another for the neceſſaries, and conveniences of life. *All*, other ways would be uncultivated, ſavage, and deſart—mutual dependance, begets mutual intercourſe; reciprocal, kind, benevolent offices from whence the chain holds on to civiliz'd and ſocial life. Stoics may indeed pretend to compriſe the real neceſſaries of life, in a very narrow compaſs, a den to defend from the inclemencies of the ſeaſon, firing in winter, ſhade in ſummer, pulſe and water——This is indeed the life of a ſavage, but of ſuch, nothing need be ſaid. Man, in his nature, is a progreſſive being, with the rude materials put into his hands, he naturally riſes, from the real neceſſaries of life, to the conveniences, the delicacies, and the luxuries. Uſe is ſaid to be a ſecondary nature, ſo when habit has made the finer enjoyments of life, familiar they become natural, and neceſſary: and whilſt they are not deſtructive of the health, and virtue of the inhabitants, while the uſe of them, imported, furniſhes bread for thouſands of our fellow beings abroad, and for as many among ourſelves, in preparing, and exporting others in exchange, never in any ſtate, or country ought they to be diſcountenanced. It is but humane, it is a duty we owe one another, and the world in general; to encourage and promote them, from the maxim that charity begins at home, it becomes the duty of the patriot, is the great end of the honeſt well-wiſher to his country, ſo to order and manage this intercourſe, that the ballance may lye in favour of his own country, as far as poſſible, without injuring the foreign with which he deals.——*The injuring thoſe from whom we receive benefits, like a rebound is moſt uſually fatal to ourſelves.* Pardon this digreſſion; I may have inconſiderately advanced, that we have it in our power, to be intirely independant of any other part of the world, others with as little attention, & leſs well meant zeal, the direct reverſe——neither are our true ſituation, nor can we agreeable to the above ſyſtem ever wiſh for either—the truth is, the variety of climates now in poſſeſſion, of the Engliſh inhabitants of North-America, with the Weſt India iſlands, none of which are frozen, but fertile in the articles peculiar to them lays (the inhabitants united) the greateſt, the ſureſt foundation for future growth, wealth, affluence or even independance, that can be expected ever to be in the world beſide. Mean time, it is the duty of each colony, (peculiarly at a period, when the whole are threatned, with the moſt paſſive obedience, and abject dependance) it is a debt each individual owes the government under which he lives; carefully to examine into, and conſider the advantages, the beneficent author of our being has put into our hands, to live comfortably and agreeably, uſeful to ourſelves and others, to enjoy preſent affluence and provide for our poſterity, to ward off the above threatned ills, the greateſt of curſes; and hand down to future generations that greateſt of all temporal bleſſings, liberty.——Senſible of this obligation, I have in this, and two fore going papers, attempted ſomething of this kind; if miſtaken in my principle, or eſtimate, moſt thankfully will receive correction and inſtruction;——Of wilful error, I have not, nor will I be guilty in treating the ſubject——and my wiſh is to make it appear of conſequence ſufficient, to gain the attention of the public in general; and induce ſome gentleman, of more ability, than I have the vanity to think myſelf maſter of, to undertake, to treat it with that, plainneſs, & preciſion the ſubject requires.

[*To be continued*]

HARTFORD, February 12.

Laſt Friday Morning departed this life, in the LXII year of her age, Mrs. HANNAH BULL, widow of Doct. JONATHAN BULL, of this Town deceaſed.

Laſt Thurſday one Thomas Spencer, a tranſient perſon, very patiently ſubmitted to the diſcipline of the Whip in this town, for theft.——He was apprehended laſt Summer and lodg'd in the goal in this place, where he continued till the ſitting of the county court, when he had his trial, was found guilty of the fact, and ſentenc'd to be whipped, but prevented his receiving his puniſhment at that time by breaking the goal with ſome others, and making his eſcape, but he was ſoon after taken and conducted back to his former lodgings, there to remain till his ſentance could be put in execution.

BY Order of the Hon. Judge of Probates for the Diſtrict of Hartford, to be ſold at Publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, all the Real eſtate of Levi Jones, late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented Inſolvent) By us the Subſcribers, on Thurſday the 1ſt of March next.

Daniel Goodwin, } *Adminiſ-*
Samuel Marſh. } *trators.*

N. B. *All perſons inclining to purchaſe at private ſale may do it by applying to the ſubſcribers before the Day of ſale.*

THE Proprietors of the *Suſquehannah* purchaſe in January 1768 granted a tax of Two Dollars on each right, and alſo in April 1769 granted a tax of Two Dollars on each right, a conſiderable part of which taxes have been paid in, and improved for the Company's uſe, and at a meeting of ſaid company January 1770 it was agreed upon & voted, that ſuch proprietors as have hitherto neglected paying in ſaid taxes, that they pay them to the committee appointed to receive them by the firſt Day of March next; and ſuch as ſhall neglect to pay the ſaid taxes by that time, their Rights are declared by a Vote of ſaid company, forfeited, and to revert to ſaid company.

By Order of the adjourned Meeting held January 10th, 1770.

SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof price Half a Piſtareen,

Obſervations on a

Pamphlet entitled,
Remarks on Dr. GALE's Letter to
J. W. Eſq; Sign'd *E. D.* of which
The Hon. *ELIPHALET DYER*,
Is the reputed Author.
Shewing, from the Matters therein contained, that ſuch an Imputation is highly injurious to the Character of that worthy Patriot.
By *Benjamin Gale*, A. M.

"The Liberty of the Preſs is the Birth right of a Briton, and is juſtly eſteem'd the firmeſt Bullwark of this Country.

It has been the Terror of all bad Miniſters; for their dark and dangerous Deſigns, or their Weakneſs, Inability and Duplicity have thus been detected, and ſhewn to the Public generally in too ſtrong Colours for them long to bear up againſt the Odium of Mankind.

"A wicked and corrupt Adminiſtration muſt naturally dread this Appeal to the World, and will be for keeping all the Means of Information equally from the Prince, Parliament and People." *N. Briton*, No. 1.

Sejanus Wolſey, hate not honeſt Fleury
But well may put ſome Stateſmen in a Fury.

[*The Author has, in a great Meaſure, left the perſonal Reflections of the Remarker unnoticed, and almoſt wholly confin'd himſelf to the Arguments advanced by the Remarker, in Favour of the Right this Colony has to thoſe Lands call'd Suſquehannah, which he humbly conceives he has fully refuted——and alſo examined the Remarkers Sentiments, relative to ſome of our moſt eſſential Charter Rights and Privileges, as inconſiſtent with our Charter.*

Will be ſold at publick VENDUE, on Monday the 12th day of March next, at the Houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh, Innholder in Litchfield, unleſs earlier diſpoſed of, by private ſale.

All the real eſtate of

Friend Grant, late of Litchfield deceaſed, viz. about one hundred acres near the Meeting-Houſe, and ſundry other pieces of land lying in other parts of ſaid town. Said ſale will be made for Caſh in hand, or three months credit, with good ſecurity, and on intereſt.——Vendue to begin at 2 o'clock afternoon on ſaid day, and to be continued by neceſſary adjournment till the whole of ſaid eſtate be ſold——Further particulars may be known at ſaid time of ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before that time, may apply to *Oliver Wolcott*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.
Litchfield, 5 Feb. 1770.

⁂ ERRATUM, in our laſt; Page 3. Col. 1. Line 2 & 3. for *Proſperity*; read *Poſterity*.

L O N D O N.

By letters from France, of good authority, we are aſſured, that after an anſwer to the firſt remonſtrance, ſent to the French Court, on account of the obliging the captain of the ſhip to ſtrike his colours in the Downs, which was given in gentle and conciliating terms a ſecond remonſtrance was made, peremptorily demanding ſatisfaction, and the puniſhment of the officer, to which the ſimple and ſpirited reply was made, That he had obeyed his inſtructions. This puts the Duke de Choiſeul under great difficulties, as he has reaſon to fear the event and embarraſſment of a war at this juncture; and yet, being a Lorrainer dreads the reſentful imputation of giving up a point that ſo greatly affects the honour of France.

Dec. 5. A celebrated Nobleman of this kingdom, greatly advanced in years, but formerly eſteemed one of the prime wits of the age, is now ſo far changed from what he was, that falling into the hands of the Methodiſts, he is become one of that ſect.

A gentleman who has lately viſited our ports and royal yards, aſſerts that there are near thirty new ſhips of the line, of the moſt perfect and compact conſtruction, which have not been at ſea, but are now entirely finiſhed; among them is a ſhip of immenſe force, pierced for 120 guns.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, attended by ſome officers, is now inſpecting the ſtate of the navy at Portſmouth.

It was yeſterday ſtrongly reported, that War had been declared between two neighbouring ſtates on the continent; and that one of them had demanded our aid as in a former inſtance.

They write from Dublin, that an attempt (by bringing in a Privy Council Money Bill into their Houſe) to deprive the Commons of their immemorial Privilege of having all Taxation Bills take their riſe with them: But the Patriots having time to rally, their adverſaries were defeated.

The day before Sir Edward Hawke ſold out of the Stocks he informed the Miniſters of the advices he had received; to which, however, they ſeemed to give little or no credit; and he concluded with ſaying, he thought it his duty to acquaint them.

One of our Secretaries of State very lately confeſſed, that though nothing was more expreſſively pacific than the language of the French court at this time, yet the very great expences which they were now putting themſelves to in naval affairs make a war, in his opinion, very ſuſpicious.

We hear that orders are given for fitting out 24 of our ſhips of war with all due expedition; and warrants for enliſting ſailors to man them are iſſued out.

The Earl of Effingham has obtained permiſſion to take a command in the Czarina's ſervice, and his baggage is ſent on board a Ruſſia ſhip at Plymouth.

Admiral Geary is appointed Commander in chief of his Majeſty's ſhips at Portſmouth, in the room of Sir J. Moore.

Dec. 7. It is reported, that Lord Weymouth is forthwith to go on an extraordinary negociation to the Court of France.

The King of Sardinia lies dangerouſly ill at Turin: his diſorder is of the apoplectic kind.

Middletown, Jan. 12, 1770.

ALL perſons indebted to, or that have any demands on the eſtate of Ebenezer Cook, late of Middletown, Mariner, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts to Wensly Hobby, *Adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, in order for a ſpeedy ſettlement.*

WANTED a Perſon Skilled in making REEDS, in the beſt manner.——Enquire of the PRINTERS.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Addiſon, near Crown Point, deſiring to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, to ſee if they will chooſe a committee to ſurvey and bound out ſaid townſhip, and to lay a diviſion of home lots to ſaid proprietors—— Theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Andrew Stewart in New-Fairfield, on the ſecond Tueſday of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 15th day of January, 1770.

Daniel Griſwold, Juſt. Pacis.

IN my former Advertiſement, I informed my cuſtomers that I did not intend to drop the buſineſs of ſupplying them with papers, but that I ſtill hoped to ſerve them to their advantage ——would now further inform them of the method, propoſed for the future. That I will ride every week through the year from Litchfield to Hartford, and be back on Tueſday of each week, having the paper conveniently lodged at a ſhop (which is to be immediately erected for that purpoſe) near the court houſe in Litchfield, where conſtant attendance will be given, and the greateſt care and pains taken, to have them forwarded with all poſſible diſpatch; and it is hoped, and deſired, that all gentlemen that may be in Litchfield, from the ſeveral towns round the country, would be ſo kind as to call and take their papers, by which means it is hoped they will always be conveyed ſo expeditiouſly as to make the preſent alteration really beneficial; however, ſhould it ſo happen that no good opportunity preſents to ſend them within the fortnight, I hereby engage to convey them by a ſpecial poſt on purpoſe in ſuch a manner as to accommodate every cuſtomer once a fortnight through the year——the papers to be afforded at the old price of *Eight Shillings* lawful money per year, which is but two ſhillings more than the printers have of their cuſtomers in Hartford, where the papers are taken from their office, excluſive of charge of riding. The above terms being ſo very favourable to the cuſtomers, cannot fail of being agreable: But ſhould it happen that any perſon diſlikes them, it is deſired that information may be given as ſoon poſſible, and their papers ſhall be ſtopped, otherwiſe it will be conſtrued into conſent, and they will be continued.

WILLIAM STANTON.

This is to inform the PUBLIC, that

Cotton Murray,

Taylor from BOSTON,

HAS ſet up his Buſineſs at the Printing-Office in Hartford, where he makes all ſorts of MEN'S CLOATHS, both Leather and Cloth. Any gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved as well as in Boſton.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER VERSTILLE,

At his Store in Weathersfield, the following GOODS, at the loweſt Prices, for CASH only; *viz.*

CRimſon and other Broad Cloths. Scarlet Green & Blue Ratteens German Serges Cloth colour'd Kerſeys Red Blue and Brown Half Thicks Sagathys and Duroys Bazes Shalloons ſorted. Tammys, ditto. Durants, ditto. Calamincoes, do. Camblets, Plain & figur'd Cambletteens Dorſetteens, Hungarian Stuffs, Poplins. Miſſinetts, Dreſdinetts, Grezetts, Brolioes, black Silk Crapes, ditto Bombazeens Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians Brown and White Stay Buckrams, Black figur'd Laſtings Cotton Checks of all width's Red & White & Blue & White Stripe'd Hollands Black White Crimſon, Green, Blue and Purple Pelong Sattins, Shear and Thick Muſlins Cambricks and Lawns, Black and White Parſinetts Black & White Catgutt. Black & White Plain Gauze Black & White figur'd ditto Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silk Men's & Women's Leather Glov es and Mitts Women's Silk Gloves and Mitts 3 4 & 7 8 Bed Ticking. A fine Aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes Black and Colour'd Barcelona Handkerchiefs Black Gauze Handkerchiefs Linnin and Silk ditto Black Cravatts Black Crimſon and Scarlet Snail Trimming Head

Flowers, Necklaces and Ribbands, Silver Tipping and Turbands, Cap Wires, Velvet Maſks, Sattin Hatts & Bonnetts Black Ducape Cloth colour'd and changeable Luteſtrings, Brown Taffity, Martineco Luteſtrings, Silk and Cotton ditto. Padleſtick Fans, and other ditto. Damaſcus and Soleas for Waiſtcoats, Black & White Laces, Silk Stay ditto. 2-4 7 8 and Yard Wide Hollands and Dowlas, Womens Shoes Ruſſia Linnin and Diapers White figur'd Dimothy's, Mens and Womens Thread Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Black Blue Purple and cloth colour'd Breaches Patterns, Looking Glaſſes, Chaiſe and Hunting Whips, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Men's Caſtor and Felt Hatts, Flower Lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs, Ferrits and Galloons, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Horn, Mettle, Twiſt and Baſket Buttons, Beſt G. B. Wool and Cotton Cards, Beſt Kippens and Tillocks Snuff, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Redwood, Logwood, Rice, &c. Sowing Silk Cruel, Twiſt ſorted, Horn & Ivory Combs, Tapes, Pins Needles, Writing and Preſs Paper, Paper Hangings for Rooms, Pewter & Braſs, Shoe & Knee Buckles, Bellows, Nails and an Aſſortment of Hard Ware.

N. B. Ticklinburgs and Oznabrigs, by the Bolt, and Ravens Duck by the piece.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Taylor, that well underſtands cutting and making all ſorts of men's Cloaths, and can take the whole Care of a Shop.——Enquire of Joſeph Clark of Canaan.

Wincheſter, Jan. 24. 1770.

THESE are to give notice, to the Proprietors of Wincheſter, that, have not paid their TAXES for 1769, to ſettle the ſame ſpeedily at my houſe, or they may expect trouble, from

DAVID AUSTIN, *Collector.*

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watſon.

MONDAY Feb. 19, 1770. *Numb* 269.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

BOSTON, Feb. 8 1770.

YESTERDAY Morning arrived here the Brigantine Riſing-Liberty, Capt. Gannett, who left LONDON *the 2nd of November, the Downs the 1ſt of December, Dover the 18th, and the Land's-End the 2d of January: Capt. Gannett bro't Prints to the 19th December, from which we have the following.*

From the LONDON EVENING POST, December 19.

When the Complaints of a brave and powerful People are obſerved to increaſe in Proportion to the Wrongs they have ſuffered: When, inſtead of ſinking into Submiſſion, they are rouſed to Reſiſtance, the Time will ſoon arrive at which every inferior Conſideration muſt yield to the ſecurity of the Sovereign, and to the general Safety of the State. There is a Moment of Difficulty and Danger, at which Flattery and Falſhood can no longer deceive, and Simplicity itſelf can no longer be miſled. Let us ſuppoſe it arrived. Let us ſuppoſe a gracious, well intentioned Prince, made ſenſible at laſt of the great Duty he owes to his People, and of his own diſgraceful Situation; that he looks round him for Aſſiſtance, and aſks for no Advice, but how to gratify the Wiſhes, and ſecure the Happineſs of his Subjects. In theſe Circumſtances it may be Matter of curious Speculation to conſider, if an honeſt Man were permitted to approach a King, in what Terms he would addreſs himſelf to his Sovereign. Let it be imagined, no Matter how improbable that the firſt Prejudice againſt his Character is removed, that the ceremonious Difficulties of an Audience are ſurmounted, that he feels himſelf animated by the pureſt and moſt honorable affections to his King and Country, and that the great Perſon, whom he addreſſes, has Spirit enough to bid him ſpeak freely, and Underſtanding enough to liſten to him with Attention. Unacquainted with the vain Impertinence of Forms, he would deliver his Sentiments with Dignity & Firmneſs, but not without Reſpect.

S I R,

IT is the misfortune of your Life, and originally the cauſe of every reproach, and diſtreſs, which has attended your government, that you ſhould never be acquainted with the language of Truth, until you heard it in the complaints of your People. It is not, however, too late to correct the error of your education. We are ſtill inclined to make an indulgent allowance for the pernicious leſſons you received in your youth, and to form the moſt ſanguine hopes from the natural benevolence of your diſpoſition. We are far from thinking you capable of a direct, deliberate purpoſe to invade thoſe original Rights of your ſubjects on which all their civil and political Liberties depend. Had it been poſſible for us to entertain a ſuſpicion ſo diſhonourable to your character, we ſhould long ſince have adopted a ſtile of remonſtrance very diſtant from the humility of complaint. The doctrine inculcated by our laws, *That the King can do no wrong*, is admitted without reluctance. We ſeparate the amiable good-natured Prince from the folly and treachery of his ſervants, and the private virtues of the man from the vice of his government. Were it not for this juſt diſtinction, I know not whether your M——y's condition, or that of the E——h nation, would deſerve moſt to be lamented. I would prepare your mind for a favourable reception of truth, by removing every painful, offenſive idea of perſonal reproach. Your ſubjects, Sir, wiſh for nothing but that, as *they* are reaſonable and affectionate enough to ſeparate your perſon from your government, ſo *you*, in your turn, ſhould diſtinguiſh between the conduct which becomes the permanent dignity of a K——g, and that which ſerves only to promote the temporary intereſt and miſerable ambition of a Miniſter.

You aſcended the throne with a declared, and, I doubt not, a ſincere reſolution of giving univerſal ſatisfaction to your ſubjects. You found them pleaſed with the novelty of a young Prince, whoſe countenance promiſed even more than his words, and loyal to you not only from principle, but paſſion. It was not a cold profeſſion of allegiance to the firſt Magiſtrate, but a partial animated attachment to a favourite Prince, the native of their country. They did not wait to examine your conduct, nor to be determined by experience, but gave you a generous credit for the future bleſſings of your reign, and paid you in advance the deareſt tribute of their affections. Such, Sir, was once the diſpoſition of a people, who now ſurround your throne with reproaches and complaints. Do juſtice to yourſelf. Baniſh from your mind thoſe unworthy opinions with which ſome intereſted perſons have laboured to poſſeſs you. Diſtruſt the men, who tell you that the Engliſh are naturally light and inconſtant;—that they complain without a cauſe. Withdraw your confidence equally from all parties; from miniſters, favourites, and relations; and let there be one moment in your life in which you have conſulted your own underſtanding.

When you affectedly renounced the name of Engliſhman, believe me, Sir, you were perſuaded to pay a very ill-judged compliment to one part of your ſubjects, at the expence of another. While the natives of Scotland are not in actual rebellion, they are undoubtedly intitled to protection; nor do I mean to condemn the policy of giving ſome encouragement to the novelty of their affections for the Houſe of Hanover. I am ready to hope for every thing from their new born zeal, from the future ſteadineſs of their allegiance. But hitherto they have no claim to your favour. To honour them with a determined predilection and confidence, in excluſion of your Engliſh ſubjects, who placed your family, and, in ſpite of treachery and rebellion, have ſupported it upon the T——ne, is a miſtake too groſs, even for the unſuſpecting generoſity of youth. In this error we ſee a capital violation of the moſt obvious rules of policy and prudence. We trace it, however, to an original bias in your education, and are ready to allow for your inexperience.

To the ſame early Influence we attribute it, that you have deſcended to take a ſhare not only in the narrow Views and Intereſts of particular Perſons, but in the fatal Malignity of their Paſſions. At your Acceſſion to the *Throne*, the whole Syſtem of government was altered, not from Wiſdom or Deliberation, but becauſe it had been adopted by your Predeceſſor. A little, perſonal Motive of Pique and Reſentment was ſufficient to remove the ableſt *Servants* of the *Crown*; but it is not in this Country, Sir, that ſuch Men can be diſhonoured by the Frowns of a K——. They were diſmiſſed but could not be diſgraced. Without entering into a minuter Diſcuſſion of the Merits of the Peace, we may obſerve, in the imprudent Hurry with which the firſt Overtures from France were accepted, in the conduct of the Negociation, and terms of the Treaty, the ſtrongeſt Marks of that precipitate Spirit of Conceſſion, with which a certain Part of your Subjects have been at all times ready to purchaſe a Peace with the natural Enemies of this Country. On *your* Part we are ſatisfied that every Thing was honourable and ſincere, and if E——d was ſold to F——e, we doubt not that your M——y was equally betrayed. The Conditions of the Peace were Matter of Grief and Surprize to your Subjects, but not the immediate Cauſe of their preſent Diſcontent.

Hitherto, Sir, you had been ſacrificed to the *Prejudices* and Paſſions of others. With what Firmneſs will you bear the Mention of your own?

A Man, not very honourably diſtinguiſhed in the World commences a formal Attack upon your Favourite, conſidering nothing, but how he might beſt expoſe his Perſon and Principles to Deteſtation, and the national Character of his Countrymen to Contempt. The Natives of that Country, Sir, are as diſtinguiſhed by a peculiar Character as by your Majeſty's Favour. Like another choſen People, they have been conducted into the Land of Plenty, where they find themſelves effectually marked, and divided from Mankind. There is hardly a Period, at which the moſt irregular Character may not be redeemed. The Miſtakes of one Sex find a Retreat in Patriotiſm; thoſe of the other in Devotion. Mr. Wilkes brought with him into Politicks the ſame liberal Sentiments by which his private Conduct had been directed, and ſeemed to think that, as there are few Exceſſes, in which an Engliſh Gentleman may not be permitted to indulge, the ſame Latitude was allowed him in the choice of his political Principles, and in the ſpirit of maintaining them. ——I mean to ſtate, not intirely to defend his conduct. In the Earneſtneſs of his zeal he ſuffered ſome unwarrantable Inſinuations to eſcape him. He ſaid more than moderate Men would juſtify; but not enough to entitle him to the Honour of your M——y's perſo-al Reſentment. The Rays of R——l indignation, collected upon him, ſerved only to illuminate, and could not conſume. Animated by the Favour of the People on one Side, and heated by Perſecution on the other, his Views and Sentiments changed with his ſituation. Hardly ſerious at firſt, he is now an Enthuſiaſt. The coldeſt Bodies warm with Oppoſition, the hardeſt ſparkle in Colliſion. There is a holy miſtaken Zeal in Politics as well as Religion. By perſuading others, we convince ourſelves. The Paſſions are engaged, and create a material Affection in the Mind, which forces us to love the cauſe for which we ſuffer.——Is this a Contention worthy of a K——? Are you not ſenſible how much the Meanneſs of the Cauſe gives an Air of Ridicule to the ſerious Difficulties, into which you have been betrayed? The Deſtruction of one Man has been now, for many Years, the ſole Object of your Government; and if there can be any Thing ſtill more diſgraceful, we have ſeen, for ſuch an Object, the utmoſt Influence of the executive Power and every miniſterial Artifice exerted without Succeſs. Nor can you ever ſucceed, unleſs he ſhould be imprudent enough to forfeit the Protection of thoſe Laws, to which you owe your Crown; or unleſs your Miniſters ſhould perſuade you to make it a Queſtion of Force alone, and try the whole Strength of Government in Oppoſition to the People. The Leſſons *he* has received from Experience will probably guard him from ſuch Exceſs of Folly; and in your M——y's Virtues we find an unqueſtionable aſſurance that no illegal Violence will be attempted.

Far from ſuſpecting you of ſo horrible a Deſign, we would attribute the continued Violation of the Laws, and even this laſt enormous attack upon the vital *Principles* of the Conſtitution, to an ill adviſed, unworthy, perſonal reſentment. From one falſe ſtep you have been betrayed into another, and as the cauſe was unworthy of you, your miniſters were determined that the Prudence of the Execution ſhould correſpond with the Wiſdom and Dignity of the Deſign. They have reduced you to the Neceſſity of chooſing out of a Variety of Difficulties;——to a ſituation ſo unhappy, that you can neither do wrong without Ruin, nor right without Affliction. Theſe worthy Servants have undoubtedly given you many ſingular Proofs of their Abilities. Not contented with making Mr. Wilkes a Man of Importance, they have judiciouſly transferred the Queſtion from the Rights and Intereſts of one Man to the moſt important Rights and Intereſts of the People, and forced your ſubjects, from wiſhing well to the Cauſe of an Individual, to unite with him in their own. Let them proceed as they have begun, and your M——y need not doubt that the Cataſtrophe will do no Diſhonor to the conduct of the Piece.

The circumſtances to which you are reduced will not admit of a compromiſe with the Engliſh Nation. Undeciſive, qualifying Meaſures will diſgrace your Government ſtill more than open Violence, and, without ſatiſfying the People, will excite their Contempt. They have too much Underſtanding and Spirit to accept of an indirect Satisfaction for a direct Injury. Nothing *leſs* than a Repeal, as formal as the Reſolution itſelf, can heal the Wound, which has been given to the conſtitution, nor will any thing leſs be accepted. I can readily believe that there is an Influence ſufficient to recal that pernicious Vote. The H—— of —— undoubtedly conſider their Duty to the C——n as paramount to all other Obligations. To *us* they are only indebted for an accidental Exiſtence, and have juſtly transferred their Parents to their Benefactors;——from thoſe, who gave them Birth, to the Miniſter from whoſe Benevolence they derive the Comforts and Pleaſures of their political Life;——who has taken the tendereſt Care of their Infancy, relieves their Neceſſities without offending their Delicacy and has given them, what they value moſt, a virtuous Education. But if it were poſſible for their Integrity to be degraded to a condition ſo vile and abject, that, compared with it, the preſent Eſtimation they ſtand in is a State of Honour and Reſpect, conſider, Sir, in what Manner you will afterwards proceed. Can you conceive that the People of this Country will long ſubmit to be governed by ſo flexible a H—— of ——? It is not in the Nature of human Society, that any Form of Government, in ſuch circumſtances, can long be preſerved. In ours the general contempt of the People is as fatal as their Deteſtation. Such, I am perſuaded, would be the neceſſary Effect of any baſe conceſſion made by the preſent H—— of ——, and, as a qualifying Meaſure would not be accepted, it remains for you to decide whether you will, at any Hazard, ſupport a Set of Men, who have reduced you to this unhappy Dilemma, or whether you will gratify the united Wiſhes of the whole people of England by diſſolving the P——.

Taking it for granted, as I do very ſincerely, that you have perſonally no Deſign againſt the conſtitution, nor any Views inconſiſtent with the Good of your Subjects, I think you cannot heſitate long upon the Choice, which it equally concerns your Intereſt, and your Honor to adopt. On one Side, you hazard the affections of all your Engliſh ſubjects; you relinquiſh every hope of repoſe to yourſelf, and you endanger the Eſtabliſhment of your Family forever. All this you venture for no object whatſoever, or for ſuch an object as it would be an affront to you to name. Men of ſenſe will examine your conduct with Suſpicion; while thoſe who are incapable of comprehending to what Degree they are injured, afflict you with Clamours equally inſolent and unmeaning. Suppoſe it poſſible that no fatal Struggle ſhould enſue, you determine at once to be unhappy, without the hope of a compenſation either from Intereſt or Ambition. If an Engliſh K—— be hated or deſpiſed, he *muſt* be unhappy; and this perhaps is the only political truth, which he ought to be convinced of without Experiment. But if the Engliſh People ſhould no longer confine their Reſentment to a ſubmiſſive Repreſentation of their Wrongs; if, following the glorious Example of their Anceſtors, they ſhould no longer appeal to the Creature of the conſtitution, but to that high Being who gave them the Rights of Humanity, whoſe Gifts it were Sacrilege to ſurrender, let me aſk you, Sir, upon what Part of your Subjects would you rely for aſſiſtance?

The People of I——l——d have been uniformly plundered and oppreſſed. In Return, they give you every Day freſh Marks of their Reſentment. They deſpiſe the miſerable Governor you have ſent them, becauſe he is the Creature of Lord Bute; nor is it from any natural Confuſion in their Ideas, that they are ſo ready to confound the Original of a K—— with the diſgraceful Repreſentation of him.

The Diſtance of the colonies would make it impoſſible for them to take an active Concern in your Affairs, if they were as well affected to your government as they once pretended to be to your Perſon. They were ready enough to diſtinguiſh between *you* and your Miniſters. They complained of an act of the Legiſlature, but traced the Origin of it no higher than to the Servants of the C——n: They pleaſed themſelves with the Hope that their S——r——n, if not favourable to their Cauſe, at leaſt was impartial. The deciſive, perſonal Part you took againſt them, has effectually baniſhed that firſt Diſtinction from their Minds. They conſider you as united with your Servants againſt A——r——a, and know how to diſtinguiſh the S——r——n and a venal P——t on one Side, from the real Sentiments of the Engliſh People on the other. Looking forward to independence, they might poſſibly receive you for their K——g, but, if ever you retire to A——r——a, be aſſured they will give you ſuch a covenant to digeſt, as the Preſbytery of Scotland would have been aſhamed to offer to Charles the Second. They left their native Land in Search of Freedom, and found it in a Deſart. Divided as they are into a Thouſand Forms of Policy and Religion, there is one Point in which they all agree: They equally deteſt the Pageantry of a K——g, and the ſupercilious Hypocriſy of a Biſhop.

It is not then from the alienated Affections of I——l——d or A——r——a, that you can reaſonably look for Aſſiſtance; ſtill leſs from the People of E——l——d, who are actually contending for their Rights, and, in this great Queſtion, are Parties againſt you. You are not however deſtitute of every Appearance of Support: You have all the Jacobites, Nonjurors, Roman Catholics, and Tories of this Country, and all S——l——d without Exception. Conſidering from what Family you are deſcended, the choice of your Friends has been ſingularly directed; and truly, Sir, if you had not loſt the Whig Intereſt of England, I ſhould admire your Dexterity in turning the Hearts of your Enemies. Is it poſſible for you to place any Confidence in Men, who, before they are faithful to you, muſt renounce every Opinion, and betray every Principle, both in church and State, which they inherit from their Anceſtors, and are confirmed in by their Education? whoſe Numbers are ſo inconſiderable, that they have long ſince been obliged to give up the Principles and Language which diſtinguiſhed them as a Party, and to fight under the Banners of their Enemies? Their Zeal begins with Hypocriſy, and muſt conclude in Treachery. At firſt they deceive; at laſt they betray.

☞ *We have omitted the remainder of the above, together with the cure for the bite of a Mad Dog, in order to make room for the following pieces relative to the meeting of the Merchants at Middletown which is to be attended to-morrow, till our next.*

To the *Printers* in the Colony of *Connecticut*,

Pleaſe to inſert the incloſed in your papers, by which you will oblige a friend to the freedom of the preſs. No Merchant, but

A Lover of his Country.

To the Merchants and gentlemen who ſhall convene at Middletown, to conſult the welfare and good of this colony, agreable to notice given.

THE generous and patriotic ſacrifice of private intereſt, made by American merchants, by a non-importation of goods, in order to obtain a repeal of the revenue acts, I confeſs is truly great, and ought to be recorded to their immortal honor in the annals of *America*. But at the ſame time, I think in ſome of our colonies, they have exceeded the bounds which prudence and good policy would ſuggeſt.

I would therefore beg leave to ſuggeſt to you, what I believe every one of you will allow, that there is not a ſufficiency of wool in theſe northern colonies, for the clothing our numerous inhabitants with American manufactures; and there are ſome other neceſſary articles, which, for want of manufacturers, cannot be ſupplied within ourſelves. To what purpoſe then is it, for us to limit our importations to ſo narrow a compaſs, that a little time will oblige us to break through our moſt ſolemn engagements, which we have publiſh'd to the world, or diſtreſs ourſelves, for the want of thoſe very articles which we can by no means do without?

Moreover, can the greater part of the merchants ſupport themſelves without trade, *i. e.* a non-importation of goods, juſt as well as a farmer can live without land, or a ſufficient ſtock to manure and cultivate it?

Are not our poor the leaſt furniſhed with proper materials to manufacture their own clothing? If ſo, why would you injure yourſelves, to bring diſtreſs, firſt of all, upon our own poor? Had the colonies in general limitted themſelves to a non-importation of thoſe goods only, which were tax'd with a duty by the parliament of *Great Britain*, and to *unneceſſary trinkets*, and religiouſly abided by it, it would ſoon have ſtarv'd out thoſe *blood ſuckers*, the officers of the revenue, and ſufficiently manifeſted a juſt reſentment againſt ſo unjuſt taxation of Americans, by a Britiſh parliament. But I deſire to know upon what principles of true policy, the merchants in the neighboring governments proceed? how they can reconcile their practice with the laws of humanity, that becauſe a majority of the members of a Britiſh Parliament (who by the way are by places and penſions, bought and ſold, like *pigs and geeſe* in a market) have by miniſterial influence been pleas'd to tax ſome of the manufactures of Great Britain, that, therefore in revenge we will render our merchants bankrupts, diſtreſs our own poor for neceſſary cloathing, which they have not the materials to manufacture, & ſtarve one quarter part of the manufacturers of *Great Britain*, who are no more to blame than they are for the luxury & corruption of the Britiſh court.

But my reſentments againſt the popular ſentiments of my countrymen are more effectually rous'd, when I read or hear, of a general importation of Britiſh manufactures again taking place, as ſoon as the revenue acts, impoſing a trifling duty upon tea, glaſs, paper, painter's colours, &c. ſhall be repeal'd, while the court of admiralty courts, the *greater evil*, are unremoved——by which we are depriv'd of that invaluable privilege of a tryal by jury, and are ſubjected to the arbitrary and oppreſſive proceeding of the civil law, and the properties of Britiſh ſubjects, to the amount of many thouſands, oftentimes left to the deciſion of a *ſingle judge* of a court of admiralty, who is to be ſupported by the plunder of his fellow-ſubjects. When I conſider this, in competition with the money raiſed by the revenue acts, I view them in compariſon with the other, as the *ſmall duſt of the ballance*. Can Americans be conciliated by a repeal of the revenue acts, while the other, is to remain? Let the Britiſh parliament proceed to tax their own manufactures, Americans will be gainers——indeed, we have already been great gainers. It is not their taxing their own manufactures which we purchaſe from them, raiſes any reſentment in my mind, but it is their collecting in *America*, and that by a ſet of miſcreants, who are thereby render'd independant of the colonies, and made ſit tools of miniſterial oppreſſion and tyranny. If they will collect them in *Great-Britain*, let them tax to what degree they pleaſe. The legiſlature of this colony has ever been famous for a ſteady, uniform and manly procedure; Let the merchants follow their example, and [illegible] after the *patriots of North Carolina* who have agreed to import no Dutiable goods from *Great Britain*, nor even any *Gaws & Trinkets*, but ſuch things only as are of the greateſt Neceſſity. Import no cloaths from *Great Britain*, but what we can manufacture better among ourſelves; this will put the beſt Families upon a ſtrife to excel in our own Manufactures, but if the Britiſh Parliament will not let us drink *Tea* without paying the Officers of the Revenues 3d per lb. don't let your Reſentment move you not to import coarſe cloths to clothe the poor, from the inclemency of the ſeaſons, but import not one ſingle pound of tea from Great-Britain, for if we cannot obtain it without a duty, let us be content to live without it, as our anceſtors did before us, in all endeavours to ſave all the duties impoſed by the Revenue acts, & your country will bleſs you, and be ready to aſſiſt you under any difficulties you may meet with in your *lawful* [illegible], and as this continent is grown much [illegible] for the Weſt India trade, manufactures among ourſelves will become more and more neceſſary; therefore uſe every method you can think of to encourage them and inſtead of importing nails, import nail rods into all our towns, ſet the Smiths to manufacturing them, we ſhall more readily purchaſe than thoſe imported from abroad, although they ſhould even come at a higher price.

As I could not attend your meeting, I have preſum'd to ſend you theſe few hints, which your wiſdom will lead you to improve as you think they will beſt promote the good of your country, which I make no doubt you have at heart, and be aſſured gentlemen, that I am, No Merchant, but a

Lover of my Country.

Meſſ. Green & Watſon,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your next.

IT is a ſtrange thing, that nothing can be projected in this colony, let the project be never ſo good, and the ſcheme never ſo well calculated for the general good and advantage of the ſtate, trade & harmony of the colony, but that there will be ſome of thoſe, who find fault with every thing, except it be firſt hammer'd upon their own anvil. (Theſe ſort of people are vulgarly called grumbletonians) that is for the good of the public, and the tranquility of the colony. Of ſuch are thoſe who, without any foundation, of late inveigh, and ſpeak, and try all they can, to ſower the minds of the public in general, by every artifice in their power, againſt the intended meeting of the merchants, &c. of this colony, at Middletown, the 20th inſtant, for no other purpoſe but to regulate, give a ſpring, and encourage our fiſhing trade, manufactories, [illegible] to raiſe the price of their goods (which by the bye they have already ſold) and engroſs every thing into their own hands. Some others, that it is a political meeting, projected on purpoſe to make an overturn in the preſent happy adminiſtration in this colony. O ſtrange! what abſurd jealous notions thoſe ſort of grumbletonian people are poſſeſſed with! they are never at reſt, but always finding fault with either the church, ſtate or trade.

Theſe are therefore to certify, and ſatiſfy (if poſſible) all thoſe ſort of people, from good authority, that there never was, nor is there any ſcheme, ſtratagem or thing, intended at ſaid meeting (except) the regulation of trade, &c. as above.

A FREEMAN.

HARTFORD, Feb. 19.

We hear the inhabitants of Weathersfield, Farmington and Simsbury have confin'd and deſtroyed all their dogs, having diſcovered among many of them the ſymptoms of madneſs to a very high degree.——We alſo hear, that in the town of Pittsfield, upwards of twenty head of cattle, with a number of hogs, have, within a few days died there, by the bite of a mad dog.

WHEREAS his excellency Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of the province of New-Hampſhire, purſuant to order receiv'd from his Majeſty, granted to a number of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects about 140 townſhips of land then lying in ſaid Hampſhire province, weſt of Connecticut river, and eaſt of the line of the province of New York, and north of the line of the Maſſachuſetts Bay government, which grants being made agreeable to ſaid orders from his Majeſty; in conſequence whereof conſiderable ſettlements have been made on ſaid land, by the proprietors to whom ſaid grants were made. And whereas by means of ſome repreſentations ſince made to his Majeſty, he has been pleas'd to annex the ſaid land to the province of N. York, ſince which the governor of New-York hath re-granted a conſiderable part of thoſe lands to other Perſons, to the excluſion of the original proprietors, under the ſaid governor Wentworth. And whereas the claimers under the governor of N. York have began to eject many of the ſettlers upon the ſaid Hampſhire governors grants and more ſuits are ſoon expected to be commenced againſt the ſaid Hampſhire claimants. And it being thought grievous, burthenſome and unjuſt, that any one ſhould be obliged to defend ſaid Hampſhire title alone, ſeeing ſo many are alike intereſted in the cauſe.——Therefore at a meeting of a conſiderable number of ſaid Hampſhire proprietors held in Sharon, in Litchfield county, on the 23d day of January 1770 it was agreed, that a general meeting of the ſaid Hampſhire claimants be warned by advertiſements in the public prints of this and the neighbouring governments, to be held on the 2d Thurſday of March next, at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in Canaan, to conſult and agree upon the beſt method to defend ſaid Hampſhire title. Therefore all the ſaid Hampſhire proprietors are hereby deſired by themſelves or their agents, to attend ſaid meeting at the ſaid time and place for the ſaid purpoſe.

Whereas John Ledyard, Eſq; hath this day taken out Letters of Adminiſtration on the eſtate of Captain *John Coleman*, late of Hartford deceas'd, and repreſented the ſame inſolvent, and the honorable the Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, thereupon appointed us the Subſcribers Commiſſioners to examine and adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate; and hath allowed eight months for the doing of the buſineſs. [illegible] attend the buſineſs of our ſaid appointment on the firſt mondays in every of the ſucceeding months, till the expiration of ſaid eight months at the office of Tho. Seymour, one of the Commiſſioners in ſaid Hartford.

Thomas Seymour,
Richard Edwards, } *Commiſſioners*
George Smith.
Hartford, Feb 15. 1770.

RAN-AWAY

From his maſter Epaphras Bull, of Hartford, in Connecticut, on the night of the 12th inſt. one WILLIAM DAWSON by name, who was aſſigned to him in ſervice, by the hon County Court for the County of New London, in November laſt, for the term of fifteen years, upon a proſecution and conviction then had againſt him for Theft. He is a perſon about thirty years old, five feet and about ſeven inches high thin viſage, but well ſett, of a light complexion, light hair, which he wore, grey eyes, of good addreſs, has been a traveller, and of Iriſh extract. Had on when he went off and carried with him a brown bearſkin ſurtout, ſhort green coat, black under veſt, black Mancheſter breeches, [illegible] ſhoes grey ſtockings, & a caſter hatt that has had a lace ſewed upon it. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the Runaway, in any of his Majeſty's Goals on this continent, ſhall upon notice and application to his ſaid maſter, be intitled to the one half of the term of his ſaid ſervice. And as the ſaid Dawſon is ſuppoſed to be of the party and gang of villains that have long infeſted the roads and country from Philadelphia to New York, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland and Boſton, it is very probable he may ſoon alter his dreſs and appearance, and the public are deſired to be very vigilant in their obſervations, leaſt he eſcape their notice.

EPAPHRAS BULL.

Hartford, Feb 13.

For the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

(concluded)

A direct importation of the goods conſumed in this colony has ever been ſo trifling, when compared with the whole, as not to deſerve preſent computing. We have from our firſt ſettlement, been under the neceſſity of conſuming European goods, more or leſs; and our conſumption is too well known, to have been full equal to our ability in payment. On this important branch, we have for more than a century paſt, paid a proſit, a ballance to Boſton, New York, &c. greater I am bold to ſay, than all our country taxes, of every kind through that period, put together——ſhall I ſpend one thought on the laſt twenty years? An exact amount, it is impoſſible perhaps to obtain; but from the beſt intelligence, one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds annually, will be far from over rating on this ſum, a ballance muſt have aroſe, at the moſt moderate computation, of thirty two thouſand pounds lawful money per annum; in that term *ſix hundred thouſand pounds*.

The public expences of the colony, during that period are well known to exceed by much, thoſe of any other period, ſince the ſettlement of this colony, and the conſumption of goods bore proportion, yet when the difference of our bills, or medium of trade in that period, is brought into compariſon, with that of the twenty years preceding; the ballances will, notwithſtanding the ſmaller quantity of Engliſh goods conſumed, viz. from 1730 to 1750) be found ſtill greater againſt this colony.

A merchant in London, not perſonally acquainted with the circumſtances of this colony muſt conclude that from its next to no direct importation, no means for remittance were in our power, and therefore we contentedly put ourſelves, under the factorage of our neighbours Many good gentlemen among [illegible] of the ſame opinion. To one principal view in my writing. And to do it the more effectually, the pointing out ſome of the principal materials in our hands, I tho't it not improper. If the patience of the public permit, it will be purſued in a paper or two more. Meantime let commonſenſe (admitting the facts), judge, whether a colony that pays for its goods, at ſecond, or third hand, with an advance ſufficient to enrich thoſe intermediately concerned, can in the nature of the thing, be unable to pay for them directly, at their firſt purchaſe. X.

Will be ſold at publick VENDUE, on Monday the 12th day of March next, at the Houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh, Innholder in Litchfield, unleſs earlier diſpoſed of, by private ſale.

All the real eſtate of

Friend Grant, late of Lithfield deceaſed, viz. about one hundred acres near the Meeting Houſe, and ſundry other pieces of land lying in other parts of ſaid town. Said ſale will be made for Caſh in hand, or three months credit, with good ſecurity, and on intereſt.——Vendue to begin at 2 o'clock afternoon on ſaid day, and to be continued by neceſſary adjournment till the whole of ſaid eſtate is ſold——Further particulars may be known at ſaid time of ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before that time, may apply to

ſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

o.

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er Adver-

cuſtomers that I did

uſineſs of ſupplying

hat I ſtill hoped to

ntage,——would

now further inform them of the method, propoſed for the future. That I will ride every week through the year from Litchfield to Hartford, and ſo back on Tueſday of each week, having the paper conveniently lodged at a ſhop (which is to be immediately erected for that purpoſe) near the court houſe in Litchfield, where conſtant attendance will be given, and the greateſt care and pains taken, to have them forwarded with all poſſible diſpatch; and it is hoped and deſired, that all gentlemen that may be in Litchfield, from the ſeveral towns round the country, would be ſo kind as to call and take their papers; by which means it is hoped they will always be conveyed ſo expeditiouſly as to make the preſent alteration really beneficial; however, ſhould it ſo happen that no good opportunity preſents to ſend them within the fortnight, I hereby engage to convey them by a ſpecial poſt on purpoſe, in ſuch a manner as to accommodate every cuſtomer once a fortnight through the year——the papers to be afforded at the old price of *Eight Shillings* lawful money per year, which is but two ſhillings more than the printers have of their cuſtomers in Hartford, where the papers are taken from their office, excluſive of charge of riding. The above terms being ſo very favourable to the cuſtomers, cannot fail of being agreeable; But ſhould it happen that any perſon diſlike them, it is deſired that information may be given as ſoon poſſible, and their papers ſhall be ſtopped, otherwiſe it will be conſtrued into conſent, and they will be continued.

WILLIAM STANTON.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof price Half a Piſtoreen,

Obſervations on a

Pamphlet entitled,

Remarks on Dr. GALE's Letter to The Hon. *ELIPHALET DYER*,

Is the reputed Author.

Shewing, from the Matters therein contained, that ſuch an Imputation is highly injurious to the Character of that worthy Patriot.

By *Benjamin Gale*, A. M.

BY Order of the Hon. Judge of Probates for the Diſtrict of Hartford, to be ſold at Publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, all the Real eſtate of Levi Jones, late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented Inſolvent) By us the Subſcribers, on Thurſday the 1ſt of March next.

Daniel Goodwin, } *Adminiſ-*
Samuel Marſh } *trators.*

N. B. *All perſons inclining to purchaſe at private ſale may do it by applying to the ſubſcribers before the Day of ſale.*

THE proprietors of the *Suſquehannah* purchaſe, in January 1768, granted a tax of Two Dollars on each right, and alſo in April 1769 granted a tax of Two Dollars on each right, a conſiderable part of which taxes have been paid in, and improved for the Company's uſe, and at a meeting of ſaid company January 1770, it was agreed upon & voted, that ſuch proprietors as have hitherto neglected paying in ſaid taxes, that they pay them to the committee appointed to receive them by the firſt Day of March next; and ſuch as ſhall neglect to pay the ſaid taxes by that time, their Rights are declared by a Vote of ſaid company forfeited, and do revert to ſaid company.

By Order of the adjourned Meeting held January 10th, 1770.

SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER VERSTILLE,

At his Store in Weatherſfield, the following GOODS, at the loweſt Prices, for CASH only, *viz.*

CRimſon and other Broad Cloths Starlet Green & Blue Ratteens German Serges Cloth colour'd Kerſeys Red Blue and Brown Half Thicks Sagathys and Duroys Bazies Shalloons ſorted, Tammys, ditto. Durants, ditto. Calamincoes, do Camblets, Plain & figur'd Camblettees, Dorſettees, Hungerian Stuffs, Poplins, Miſſnetts, Dreſdinetts, Grezetts, Brolioes, Black Silk Crapes, ditto Bombazeens Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians, Brown and White Stay Buckrams, Black figur'd Laſtings Cotton Checks of all width's Red & White & Blue & White Stripe'd Hollands Black White Crimſon Green Blue and Purple Pelong Sattins. Shear and Thick Muſlins Cambricks and Lawns, Black and White Parſineats Black & White Plain Gauze Black & White figur'd ditto Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silk Men's & Women's Leather Gloves and Mitts Women's Silk Gloves and Mitts 3 4 & 7 8 Bed Ticking. A fine Aſſortment of Chints and Callicoes Black and Colour'd Barcelona Hankerchiefs Black Gauze Handkerchiefs Linnin and Silk ditto Black Cravats Black Crimſon and Scarlet Small Trimming Head Flowers, Necklaces and Ribbands, Silver Tippits and Turbands, Cap Wires, Velvet Maſks, Sattin Hatts & Bonnetts Black Ducape Cloth colour'd and changeable Luteſtrings, Brown Taffity, Martineco Luteſtrings, Silk and Cotton ditto, Padleſtick Fans, and other ditto. Damaſcus and Soſnas for Waiſtcoats, Black & White Laces, Silk Stay ditto, 3-4 7 8 and Yard Wide Hollands and Dowlas; Womens Shoes Ruſſia Linnin and Dipers White figur'd Dimothy's, Mens and Womens Thread Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Black Blue Purple and cloth colour'd Breeches Patterns, Looking Glaſſes, Chaiſe and Hunting Whips, Bohe Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mens Caſtor and Felt Hatts, Flower Lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs, Ferritts and Galloons, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Horn, Metals, Twiſt and Baſket Buttons, Beſt G. R. Wool and Cotton Cards, Beſt Kippen and Tillock Snuff, Allum Copperas, Brimſtone, Redwood, Logwood, Rice, &c. Sowing Silk Gross, Twill ſorted, Horn & Ivory Combs, Tapes, Pins Needles, Writing and Preſs Paper, Paper Hangings for Rooms, Pewter & Baſons, Shoe & Knee Buckles, Bellows, Nails and an Aſſortment of Hard Ware.

N. B. Ticklinburgs and Ozinbrigs, by the Bolt, and Ravens Duck by the piece.

This is to inform the PUBLIC, that

Cotton Murray,

Taylor from BOSTON,

HAS ſet up his Buſineſs at the Printing-Office in Hartford, where he makes all ſorts of Men's CLOATHS, both Leather and Cloth. Any gentlemen that pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may depend upon being ſerved as well as in Boſton.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Taylor, that well underſtands cutting and making all ſorts of men's Cloaths, and can take the whole Care of a Shop.——Enquire of Joſeph Clark of Canaan.

ARTFORD: *Printed by Green & Watſon.*

MONDAY Feb. 26, 1770.

Numb. 278.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

[*Remainder of the Piece ſign'd* Junius, *begun in our laſt*.]

AS to the Scotch, I muſt ſuppoſe your Heart and Underſtanding ſo byaſſed, from your earlieſt Infancy, in their Favour, that nothing leſs than *your own* Misfortunes can undeceive you. You will not accept of the uniform Experience of your Anceſtors; and when once a man is determined to believe, the very Abſurdity of the Doctrine confirms him in his Faith. A bigotted Underſtanding can draw a Proof of attachment to the Houſe of H——n——r, from a notorious Zeal for the Houſe of Stuart, and find Earneſt of future Loyalty in former Rebellions. Appearances are however in their Favour; ſo ſtrongly indeed, that one would think they had forgotten that you are their lawful K——, and had miſtaken you for a Pretender to the C——n. Let it be admitted then that the Scotch are as ſincere in their preſent Profeſſions, as if you were in Reality not an Engliſhman, but a Briton of the North, you would not be the firſt P——e of their native Country againſt whom they have rebelled, nor the firſt whom they have baſely betrayed. Have you forgotten, Sir, or has your Favourite concealed from you that Part of our Hiſtory, when the unhappy Charles (and he too had private Virtues) fled from the open avowed Indignation of his Engliſh ſubjects, and ſurrendered himſelf at Diſcretion to the good Faith of his own countrymen. Without looking for Support in their Affections as Subjects, he applied only to their Honour, as Gentlemen, for protection. They received him, as they would your M——y, with Bows, and Smiles; and Falſehood, and kept him until they had ſettled their Bargain with the Engliſh Parliament: then baſely ſold their native K——to the Vengeance of his Enemies. This, Sir, was not the act of a few Traitors, but the deliberate Treachery of a Scotch Parliament repreſenting the Nation. A wiſe P——e might draw from it two Leſſons of equal Utility to himſelf. On one Side he might learn to dread the undiſguiſed Reſentment of a generous People, who dare openly aſſert their Rights, and who, in a juſt Cauſe, are ready to meet their So——n in the Field. On the other Side, he would be taught to apprehend ſomething far more formidable;——a fawning Treachery, againſt which no Prudence can guard, no Courage can defend. The inſidious Smiles upon the Cheek would warn him of the Canker in the heart.

From the Uſes, to which one Part of the army has been and frequently applied, you have ſome Reaſons to expect, that there are no Services they would refuſe. Here too we trace to Partiality of your Underſtanding. You take the Senſe of the Army from the conduct of the Guards, with the ſame Juſtice with which you collect the Senſe of the Repreſentatives of Miniſtry. Your Marching Regiments, Sir, will not make the guards their Example either as Soldiers or Subjects. They feel and reſent, as they ought to do, that invariable, undiſtinguiſhing Favour with which the guards are treated; while thoſe gallant Troops, by whom every hazardous every laborious Service is performed, are left to periſh in Garriſons abroad, or pine in Quarters at home, neglected and forgotten. If they had no ſenſe of the great original duty they owe their Country, their Reſentment would operate like Patriotiſm, and leave your cauſe to be defended by thoſe to whom you [illegible] laviſhed the rewards and honours of their [illegible] a foreigner. The Prætorian Bands, enervated [illegible] they were, had ſtill ſtrength [illegible] Populace; but [illegible] they marched to Rome and gave away the Empire.

On this Side then whichever way you turn your Eyes, you ſee nothing but Perplexity and Diſtreſs. You may determine to ſupport the very Miniſtry who have reduced your affairs to this deplorable ſituation: You may ſhelter yourſelf under the Forms of a P——t, and ſet your People at Defiance. But be aſſured, Sir, that ſuch a Reſolution would be as imprudent as it would be odious. If it did not immediately ſhake your Eſtabliſhment, it would rob you of your Peace of Mind forever

On the other how different is the Proſpect! How eaſy, how ſafe and honourable is the Path before you! The Engliſh Nation declare they are groſly injured by their Repreſentatives, and ſolicit your M—— to exert your lawful Prerogative, and give them an Opportunity of recalling a Truſt, which, they find, has been ſo ſcandalouſly abuſed You are not to be told that the Power of the H—— of ——— is not original, but delegated to them for the Welfare of the People, from whom they received it. A Queſtion of Right ariſes between the Conſtituent and the Repreſentative Body. By what Authority ſhall it be decided? Will your M—— interfere in a Queſtion in which you have properly no immediate Concern? It would be a Step equally odious and unneceſſary. Shall the Lords be called upon to determine the Rights and Privileges of the commons? They cannot do it without a flagrant Breach of the Conſtitution. Or will you refer it to the Judges? They have often told your Anceſtors, that the Law of Parliament is above them. What party then remains but to leave it to the people to determine for themſelves? They alone are injured; and ſince there is no ſuperiour Power to which the Cauſe can be referred, they alone ought to determine.

I do not mean to perplex you with a tedious Argument upon a Subject already ſo diſcuſſed, that Inſpiration could hardly throw a new Light upon it. There are, however, two Points of View, in which it particularly imports your M—— to conſider the late proceedings of the H—— of ———. By depriving a ſubject of his Birthright, they have attributed to their own Vote an Authority equal to an act of the whole Legiſlature; and, tho' perhaps not with the ſame motives, have ſtrictly followed the example of the long Parliament, which firſt declared the Regal Office uſeleſs, and ſoon after, with as little ceremony, diſſolved the Houſe of Lords. The ſame pretended power which robs an Engliſh Subject of his birthright, may rob an Engliſh K—— of his c——n. In another View, the Reſolution of the H—— of ——, apparently not ſo dangerous to your M——, is ſtill more alarming to your People. Not contented with diveſting one Man of his Right, they have arbitrarily conveyed that Right to another. They have ſet aſide a Return as illegal, without daring to cenſure thoſe Officers who were particularly apprized of Mr. Wilkes's Incapacity not only by the Declaration of the H——, but expreſsly by the Writ directed to them, and who nevertheleſs returned him as duly elected. They have rejected the Majority of Votes, the only criterion by which our laws judge of the ſenſe of the people; they have transfered the rights of election from the collective to the repreſentative Body; and by theſe acts, taken ſeperately or together, they have eſſentially altered the original conſtitution of the H—— of ———. Verſed, as your M—— undoubtedly is in the Engliſh Hiſtory, it cannot eaſily eſcape you, how much it is your Intereſt, as well as your Duty to prevent one of the three Eſtates from encroaching upon the province of the other two, or aſſuming the Authority of them all. When once they have departed from the great conſtitutional Line, by which all their Proceedings ſhou'd be directed, who will anſwer for their future Moderation? Or what aſſurance will they give you that, when they have trampled upon their Equals, they will ſubmit to a Superior? Your M—— may learn hereafter, how nearly the Slave and tyrant are allied.

Some of your council, more candid than the reſt, admit the abandoned Profligacy of the preſent H—— of ——, but oppoſe their Diſſolution upon an opinion, I confeſs not very unwarrantable, that their Succeſſors would be equally at the diſpoſal of the Treaſury. I cannot perſuade myſelf that the nation will have profited ſo little by Experience. But if that opinion were well founded, you might then gratify our wiſhes at an eaſy rate, and appeaſe the preſent clamour againſt your government without offering any material Injury to the favourite cauſe of corruption.

You have ſtill an honourable part to act. The affections of your Subjects may ſtill be recovered. But, before you ſubdue *their* hearts, you muſt gain a noble Victory over your own. Diſcard thoſe little perſonal reſentments which have too long directed your public conduct. Pardon this man the remainder of his Puniſhment, and if reſentment ſtill prevails, make it, what it ſhould have been long ſince, an act of Mercy, but contempt. He will ſoon fall back into his natural Station—a ſilent Senator, and hardly ſupporting the weekly Eloquence of a News-Paper. The gentle Breath of Peace wou'd leave him on the Surface, neglected and unremoved. It is only the Tempeſt that lifts him from his place.

Without conſulting your Miniſter, call together your whole council Let it appear to the Public that you can determine and act for yourſelf. Come forward to your People. Lay aſide the wretched Formalities of a K——, and ſpeak to your Subjects with the ſpirit of a Man, and in the language of a gentleman. Tell them you have been fatally deceived. The Acknowledgement will be no diſgrace, but rather an honour to your underſtanding. Tell them you are determined to remove every cauſe of complaint againſt your government; that you will give your confidence to no man who does not poſſeſs the confidence of your Subjects; and that you will leave it to themſelves to determine, by their conduct at a future Election, whether or know it be in Reality the general ſenſe of the Nation, that their rights have been arbitrarily invaded by the preſent H—— of ———, and the Conſtitution betrayed. They will then do juſtice to their repreſentatives and to themſelves.

Theſe Sentiments, Sir, and the Stile they are conveyed in, may be offenſive perhaps, becauſe they are new to you. Accuſtomed to the Language of courtiers, you meaſure their Affections by the vehemence of their Expreſſions; and when they only praiſe you indirectly, you admire their Sincerity. But this is not a Time to trifle with your Fortune. They deceive you, Sir, who tell you that you have many Friends, whoſe affections are founded upon a Principle of perſonal attachments. The firſt Foundation of friendſhip is not the Power of conferring Benefits, but the equality with which they are received, and may be returned. The Fortune which made you a K——, forbad you to have a Friend. It is a Law of nature which cannot be violated with impunity. The miſtaken P——e, who looks for friendſhip,

L O N D O N, dated Salem in New-England, a town, in either Europe or America, also the ſpirit of oeconomy for manu- to the chief part of manufactories in a

The following is part of a letter August 23, 1769. It is amazing to ſee the prudence and failure, which prevails through the few years our wealthieſt men now

ſent to a tradeſman in London, "Providence has ſo ordered it, that wiſdom of the people in theſe provinces, country. Unleſs the oppoſite [illegible] appear in homeſpun cloth, and this

a gentleman who went over I am now ſettled in this town, as plea- in their country relative to the [illegible] appealed as [illegible] all generally more and

[illegible] as I have ever ſeen for few mea-will find a favourite, and in that favourite the Ruin of his affairs.

The People of E—gl—d are loyal to the house of H—ver not from a vain preference of one Family to another, but from a Conviction that the establiſhment of that Family was neceſſary to the ſupport of their civil and religious liberties. This, Sir, is a principle of Allegiance equally ſolid and rational, fit for Engliſhmen to adopt, and well worthy of your M——y's encouragement. We cannot long be deluded by nominal diſtinctions. The name of Stu—t, of itſelf, is only contemptible; armed with the ſovereign authority their principles were formidable. The prince, who imitates their conduct ſhould be warned by their example; and while he plumes himſelf upon the ſecurity of his title to the crown ſhould remember, that as it was acquired by one revolution, it may be loſt by another.

JUNIUS.

In a London Paper of December 26 is part of an anſwer of MODESTUS to JUNIUS, — the following is an Extract.

——Not contented with arraigning your government falſly, this ſower of ſedition thinks little to attack your M—'s character. I wave the conſideration of that ſacredneſs which ſurrounds the perſons of Kings. To Junius nothing is ſacred: But I congratulate your M— on that inſolence of virtue, which forces him to ſeek, in an unnatural and abſurd conſtruction, that ground of evil which the whole tenour of your life leaves him deſtitute of, in fact ——*After mentioning the demand of a Pardon for W—kes, Modeſtus adds,* ——— but this puniſhment, tho' it is rather a mock on juſtice than a puniſhment, your M——— is treated is ordered to remit, and you are menaced if you do not. You are accuſed of harbouring a mean reſentment againſt a contemptible wretch, and of adopting the reſentment of your Miniſters. You have heard that this man is ſo much beneath your notice, that to puniſh him is degrading your M———. In the intercourſes of life private perſons often put up with groſs inſults from their inferiors on motives of this nature; but a King cannot act upon ſuch principles: and the argument made uſe of to perſuade your M——— to pardon, is an unſurmountable diſſuaſive from pardoning. This is not a caſe in which you are perſonally concerned, though your ſacred perſon was inſulted. It ſtrikes at the very root of good government. And if ſuch crimes are ſuffered to paſs, there is an end of ſociety. Who is there that needs be inſtructed in this? For what are Magiſtrates eſtabliſhed, rank, reſpect, and ſubordination preſerved? If the loweſt can, with impunity, revile, and falſly revile the Higheſt, it were better to be ſuch a man as Wilkes, than the Monarch of a great and generous nation. Had your M—— been born in a private ſtation, and the ſame malice directed againſt you, your ſword would have done you juſtice on the miſcreant, unleſs a regard for religion and the laws of the land reſtrained you. Shall not then that law avenge the head of the ſtate for an injury by which the ſtate, and every individual in it is diſgraced? I, in the name of your ſubjects, for ourſelves, for our poſterity, and for all we hold dear, requeſt, implore, nay demand, that you will not ſully the faireſt flower of your crown, by extending your pardon to a crime, which in its conſequences, may involve us all in ruin, and which has already produced very fatal effects; and we profeſs our deep ſorrow, that the puniſhment inflicted by law has been ſo little adequate to the offence. From that fatal ſource ſprings the daring inſult which has been offered your M—— to day.

In the ſame ſtyle of menace by which your M—— is commanded to pardon Wilkes, you are ordered to diſſolve P———t becauſe the H. of C. judged him unworthy to ſit among them. I will not urge the clowniſh and cruel impropriety of ſeeking from you a vengence on thoſe who ſhewed themſelves ſenſible of outrages offered to you, and in behalf of a perſon who offered them. The indecency is glaring; but becauſe I am certain it [illegible] upon mean motives of perſonal [illegible] I ſhall only conſider it as a political [illegible] mean with reſpect to its effects [illegible] aſſertion of right in the H—

of C. to act as they have done, it has been ſifted to the uttermoſt; and every man's opinion, who is in a condition to form one, is already fixed. My own is eſtabliſhment beyond the poſſibility of a doubt. It is in favour of the deciſion. The arguments uſed to perſuade your M— to diſſolve the Parliament are threatening of the hatred, the contempt, nay the hoſtile intentions of your people againſt you. You are repreſented as already fallen from the throne, and ſeeking in every country and corner protection and refuge; and to complete the picture, every door is ſhut againſt you, expelled by the Engliſh, rejected by the Iriſh, betrayed by the *Scotch* and in *America* perhaps received but received under ſuch conditions as you could not ſubmit to.

Kings of England have been before now reduced to the greateſt part of theſe hard alternatives—but never in ſuch a cauſe. A King of England whoſe intentions are upright, whoſe adminiſtration is firm, who ſupports his parliament, and is ſupported by them, has nothing to fear from party clamour. The bulk of the nation will always remain true to their own intereſts, and on no ſlight occaſion will lend a hand to their own ruin, by unhinging the conſtitution. There have been times of delirium when even the wiſe were infected; but there is a wide difference between going a criminal length upon grounds, and going the ſame criminal length upon no grounds. There is a wide difference between a King who flies in the face of his parliament, and one who ſupports it. Between a people juſt emerging from barbariſm, and become ſenſible of the errors of a Gothic and imperfect conſtitution; and a people who enjoy a perfect and ſtable conſtitution, in which the rights of the King, and the liberties of the ſubject, are accurately defined; between a people heated with religious phrenzy, and a people who, to ſay no more would not willingly become martyrs to any ſect; and to ſum up all, there is a mighty difference between a King who pretended to include every thing within the bounds of prerogative, and one whom a part of his ſubjects would force to uſe his prerogative for the deſtruction of that Liberty which they pretend to ſupport.

For were your M——— diſpoſed to take advantage of the phrenzy of thoſe who invite you to diſſolve the P———t, ſuch a ſtep would certainly end in an acceſſion of power to the crown; indeed ſhould your intention point that way, you would have a very different party to encounter; A party of ſome more weight in the ſtate than thoſe, who by calling themſelves the *Supporters of the Bill of Rights*, have thrown deriſion upon a reſpectable *thing*, but there is no occaſion to argue upon a ſuppoſition which it would be injurious to you to make. You wiſh for no more power than the conſtitution gives you, will be maintained in the exerciſe of that, not by one part of your dominions or the other, not by this body of men but by the beſt and moſt reſpectable, the moſt numerous, the wiſeſt and the braveſt of all.

And what are theſe petitions for the diſſolution of P——t, under the ſhadow of which this madman has dared to threaten your M——y? Do we not know by whom, and what means, they have been promoted? Are not they the objects of ridicule, even to thoſe who obtain them to thoſe who ſign them, and to thoſe who preſent them at your throne? Yet were they in ſuppoſition as ſerious as they are ludicrous; in fact, what proportion do the petitioners bear to the body of your ſubjects? This which the faction diſplays as an argument of its ſtrength, is a convincing proof of its weakneſs. Conſidering the activity and arts that have been uſed, the petty intereſt that have conſpired, and many other circumſtances, it does honour to the nation that their number is not double; an honour which I hope it will preſerve, notwithſtanding the efforts of a faction, which in a headlong eagerneſs to get into power, ſcruples not to hazard the kingdom's ſafety; and notwithſtanding the invectives of Junius, who after having exhauſted all the food which the characters of ſubjects could afford to his malevolence, dares to raiſe his ſlanderous voice againſt the ſacred character of his S———.

MODESTUS.

London Articles not before publiſhed.

LONDON.

Nov. 13. *We are informed by a Gentleman, who is very curious, as well as accurate in his calculations, that within theſe two years the Patriotic Priſoner has received in preſents to the value of 6700l. abſtracted from eatables and drinkables, which may be very moderately computed at 300l. more, which may in all the ſum of 7000l. this, together with the 1200l, per annum, allowed him by the Supporters of the Bill of Rights affixes his annual income at 4100l.*

Nov. 14. *We are now told with a melancholy air of certainty, that the A———n have on the Tapis to appoint a general Licenſer for the Preſs, in conſequence of the extravagant lengths to which political controverſies have for ſome time paſt been carried on in the News-papers; but, a meaſure of this nature, though perhaps in ſome reſpects ſalutary, muſt be ſo generally odius, that there is little probability of their being able to carry it into execution.*

A right reverend gentleman lately embarked for America, has it is ſaid ſome very important commiſſions to execute in that country, having long been not only the Paſtor but Politician, of many provinces beyond the Atlantic.

London, Nov. 18. *This Morning is publiſhed, Price 1s. A conciſe, hiſtorical View of the Difficulties, Hardſhips, and Perils which attended the Planting and progreſſive Improvements of* NEW-ENGLAND. *With a particular Account of its long and deſtructive Wars, expenſive expeditions, &c. By AMOS ADAMS, A. M. Paſtor of the firſt Church of Roxbury. Reprinted for E. and C. Dilly, in the Poultry.*

Nov. 18. *A Lady of Conſiderable eminence in the literary World, has, we hear, received the moſt cordial invitations from beyond the Atlantic; which, it is thought, ſhe will as cordially accept, and gratify thoſe ſons and daughters of Liberty with an opportunity of converſing with ſo extraordinary a genius, ſome time the enſuing ſpring.*

Nov. 16. *We are well informed, that a new ſyſtem of regulation for the American Colonies has been for ſome time under conſideration, and will be laid before the Parliament as ſoon as they meet. This plan has been already communicated to ſeveral of the principal Merchants trading to America, & met with their approbation.*

Such is the prodigious hardſhip of the preſent times, that a Peruke-maker, not far from the Strand, at the chriſtening of a new-born ſon on Sunday evening, gave a ſupper that came to ſeven guineas; and even apologized for the ſcantineſs of his proviſions to the Company.

We are credibly informed that the bounty granted on the exportation of manufactured leather, will be taken off next ſeſſions for lowering the duty on ſealed ſkins, &c. not anſwering the intended meaning of the ſaid act.

The following extraordinary pro-

(Margent)

duction may be depended on as authentic—Three Dutch Potatoes, ſent by the late Dr. Templeman to Mr. Reynolds, of Adiſham, have actually produced this ſeaſon 351 pounds.

Briſtol Feb. 4. In the Brice, *Capt. Muir, which ſailed this week, went Sir William Draper, on his paſſage to South-Carolina.*

Various are Reports about Sir W. D—r's Voyage to South-Carolina; ſome ſay, that he is ſo ſtung by Junius's Letters, that this Report is induſtriouſly propagated, to put a ſtop to futher Publications; others, that he is going to purchaſe a large Tract of Land in Eaſt-Florida, and that he intends conſulting with Denys Rollie, Eſq; Member of Parliament for Barnſtaple, who is now on the ſpot: and ſome ſay, his Voyage is determined on to prevent an examination into the Manillia Ranſom at the Meeting of the Parliament. [illegible]

From the NEW-YORK GAZETTE.

The MODE of ELECTIONS conſidered.

"IN Pennſylvania Government, the Repreſentatives are choſen by Ballot, and each elector is furniſhed with a Ticket, by ſome one or other of the Friends, Agents, Attornies, Solicitors or Acquaintance of each Candidate; and every Elector that is ſo unfortunate as to be under an obligation, indebted to, or in the power of any of the Candidates, their ſaid Friends, Agents, Attornies, Solicitors, or Acquaintance, is as much compelled to vote againſt his inclination as if he had voted Viva Voce.

When ignorant Men become poſſeſſed of property and Influence, they are a Scourge to a Community; being generally biaſſed by the crafty and ſubtil Arguments uſually urged by Lawyers, Clerks, and men who act under a Cloak of Religion, without any regard either to the Welfare of their Fellow Citizens, or the true Intereſt of their Country.

The Germans, who are very numerous in that Government, as well as this, being of Foreign Birth and Education, are in general ſo unacquainted with our Language, that they are incapable of knowing whoſe Name is inſerted in the Ticket they deliver, & are thereby frequently the Means of Electing Perſons whom they deteſt in their Hearts; of which there was a ſtriking Inſtance a few Years ago, in the Government aforeſaid; when the Presbyterian Party gained their Election for Repreſentatives for the City and County of Philadelphia, from the Friends and their Connections.

The Mode of Election in Connecticut, is likewiſe by Ballot, in the following Manner ——Each Town in that Colony returns two Deputies (as they term them) to ſerve in General Aſſembly: one of whom is firſt elected, by having more Votes than all the other Candidates put together, and the ſecond is afterwards elected in like Manner; and the man who can put on the greateſt appearance of Sanctity, though deſtitute of every other qualification neceſſary to conſtitute a good Member, is generally choſen. And though it is pretended that no Means are uſed to influence the Electors, by open Houſes or otherwiſe, yet I deny that to be the Caſe, and inſiſt upon it, that the Friends of the Candidates not only make uſe of the means aforeſaid, but alſo of threats and other compulſory methods to bring about the completion of their Deſigns. In order to evince this, I have only to obſerve in the firſt place, that at the time of, and immediately after every Election, all the Taverns and Ale-Houſes within the town, where ſuch Election is held, are open to every perſon that chooſes to go to them; who having eat and drank what they pleaſe, go off without any Queſtions being aſked, and leave their Reckoning unpaid; by which it is obvious, that either this expence muſt be defrayed by the candidates, or the Tavern keepers loſe their money, and I believe few will think the latter to be the caſe. ——In the ſecond Place—one of the gentlemen who repreſented the town of Wethersfield, in the Autumn of 1768, tho' a man of Abilities and unblemiſhed Reputation, and who hath ſerved his country faithfully, yet loſt his Election in the Way following, by the ſuperior Influence and overbearing Power of the Friends of his competitor.——From whence it clearly follows, that the mode of Election hitherto uſed in this Government (whereby every Elector is at Liberty to declare the Sentiments of his Heart publickly, which is the glory of the Britiſh conſtitution) is preferable to either of thoſe beforementioned.

J. W a Squinter on public Affairs.
New York, December 29. 1769.

(An anſwer to the above will be in our next)

CONNECTICUT.

MIDDLETOWN, February 27.

The Merchants of this colony, agreeable to notice given, convened here laſt Tueſday, and on Wedneſday morning opened their meeting in the Town Houſe Chamber, and proceeded on buſineſs. They came into a number of Votes and Reſolves, which were ordered to be publiſhed, and among others to form a ſociety for the promoting Arts, Agriculture, Manufactures, Trade and Commerce, to encourage the laudable deſign, a ſubſcription was opened, and in a few hours, more than One Hundred pounds lawful money was generouſly given, copies of the ſubſcription were ordered to be diſperſed thro' the colony, with a view to obtain further donations, and as the plan propoſed, is truly patriotic, and diſintereſted, it is hoped will meet with ſucceſs. After the buſineſs was finiſhed, the meeting was adjourned to the 2d day of May next, to be attended at Hartford.

The meeting was open, and a number of reſpectable gentlemen of all ranks attended to hear their debates, who appeared highly ſatisfied with the proceedings: The buſineſs was carried on with great unanimity and diſpatch, and the whole conducted with decency and good order.

AT a Meeting of the major Part of the Merchants and Traders of the Colony of Connecticut, *and a Number of the reſpectable Inhabitants convened at* Middletown, *purſuant to an Advertiſement lately inſerted in the public News Papers of this Colony, upon the 20th of February, 1770.*

GURDON SALTONSTALL, Eſq;
In the Chair.

The ſeveral Matters mentioned in ſaid Advertiſement were diſtinctly propoſed, & calmly diſcuſſed, and conſidered; in conſequence whereof the following Votes and Reſolutions were paſſed and concluded upon, VIZ.

THIS meeting taking into conſideration the unmerited diſtreſs which the people of America in general, and the inhabitants of this colony in particular already ſuffer, and are further expoſed to, from the opperation of ſeveral acts of parliament impoſing duties on tea, paper, glaſs and painter's colours, for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America———And that it hath been the opinion of many of the people of Great Britain and America, that, to withhold our importation of goods from Great Britain was, and is the moſt likely means (under heaven) of averting the dangers and evils we are threatened with, and that the merchants and others, in moſt of the colonies, and in many trading towns in this colony, have come into agreements and meaſures for that purpoſe; which agreements in the towns this colony not being exactly ſimilar, by reaſon of which difficulties may ariſe——Now, to the intent that we may uniformely exert our endeavours, with our ſiſter colonies, in preſerving the juſt, the natural rights, liberty and welfare of America in general, and this colony in particular Therefore *Voted* and *Agreed*.

That we will not import, or cauſe to be imported, directly or indirectly, any goods, wares or merchandize from Great Britain, until the aforeſaid acts of parliament, impoſing duties for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue, are repealed—the following articles excepted, viz

Powder and ſhot, German ſteel, hemp and duck, wool cards, card wire, tacks, implements for the clothier's trade, fiſhhooks and lines, tin plates, and hatters trimmings, ſaltpetre, ſickles, barr lead, pins and needles, copperas and allom, brimſtone, ſea coal, ſheep ſhears, ſhoemaker's awls and tacks, ſheet copper, apothecary's druggs, paper-moulds, books, chalk and ſalt. Alſo, *Voted* and *Agreed*,

That we will not have any dealings with the inhabitants of the neighbouring colonies that do not accede to, or ſtrictly adhere to the non importation agreements of the merchants that have or ſhall be entered into in the ſame, and if any perſon or perſons in this colony ſhall violate, or act contrary to this agreement, we will withdraw all correſpondence in trade from him or them.——And we do further engage, and bind ourſelves not to raiſe the price on any of our goods, during the continuance of this agreement.

And whereas the incouragement of arts, agriculture, manufactures, trade and commerce have ever been and are of the utmoſt importance to every ſtate; and we conceive will be peculiarly ſo to this colony, under the preſent circumſtances, therefore voted and agreed——That we will recommend it to the gentlemen preſent, and all others within this colony; lovers of their country, and friends to its happineſs, proſperity and glory that they form themſelves into a voluntary ſociety for the purpoſe of promoting & extending the arts, agriculture, manufactures, trade and commerce of this colony, and for collecting and diffuſing uſeful knowledge in order for attaining the great end aforeſaid.

That a committee be appointed, and impowered to take the ſubſcriptions of ſuch gentlemen, in the ſeveral parts of this colony as ſhall think proper to join the ſame, and to receive the donations that may be offered by ſuch as chooſe to advance the ſame.

2d. That every perſon, that ſhall ſubſcribe and pay twenty ſhillings into the ſtock of the ſociety, ſhall be admitted to a vote in the meeting of ſaid ſociety, at all times hereafter.

3d. That a meeting of ſaid ſociety be held at Hartford, on the 2d day of May next, where premiums may be agreed upon and publiſhed, for the firſt, ſecond and third greateſt quantity of Wheat, raiſed on four acres of land—The firſt, ſecond and third greateſt quantity of Flax on one Acre——The firſt, ſecond and third, greateſt quantity of Wool, raiſed and ſhearn from twenty Sheep——To the firſt hundred pair ſtockings wove, or the firſt ſtocking loom erected in this colony ——For the encouraging of nail making—For the firſt, ſecond and third greateſt number of yards of woolen cloth made in a certain term, flannels excepted———and for ſuch other articles as they ſhall ſee fit to encourage, and as their ſtock will enable them.

And whereas it appears to us, that great & extenſive benefits, may, and will reſult from the manufacture of Flour, and opening the Cod and Whale fiſhery, and that the ſame cannot be effected without the aid of the legiſlature, Therefore voted that the committee appointed by this meeting for that purpoſe, humbly repreſent the ſame to the general aſſembly in may next, and implore their interpoſition therein, and with all ſubmiſſion to the wiſdom of that reſpectable body, to propoſe, that a bounty of ſixpence per hundred, be given on all flour manufactured in this colony, and exported out of the ſame, in bottoms belonging to this colony, to any market ſouth of Pennſylvania, or eaſt of this colony. And to raiſe a fund to ſatisfy, and diſcharge ſuch bounty there be a duty of ſixpence per pound, on all tea conſumed in this colony.

And that all veſſels owned in this colony, and employed in the cod and whale fiſhery, for the ſpace of four months, in any year, be free from any tax; and left out of the general liſt, for that year in which they are ſo employed. And that the perſons employed in ſaid, fiſhery, for ſaid term, ſhall be exempted from a poll tax, and from working at high ways, for the year in which they ſhall be ſo employed.

And conſidering the extreme ſcarcity of caſh in this colony, and the many frauds, and inconveniencies conſequent, upon notes of hand, not being negotiable here. Therefore voted, and and agreed, that all the members preſent, in this meeting, will uſe all proper means, to obtain at the enſuing aſſembly, an act paſſed to make notes of hand negotiable with us, under proper regulations, as they are in Great-Britain, and in ſome of our ſiſter colonies. Alſo to endeavour to obtain proper encouragement, for the erecting a glaſs houſe, for making window glaſs, &c. in this colony.

Publiſhed by order of the Meeting.
SILAS DEANE, Clerk of ſaid Meeting.
February 23 1770.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of John Lee Sherman, late of Saliſbury in Litchfield County deceas'd. We ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Dwelling Houſe, of capt. Samuel Moore, Innholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſday's in April next, from two of the clock in the afternoon of ſaid days until ſeven.

Joſhua Jewel, } Commiſſioners.
Thomas Chittenden. }

Febr. 20. 1770. 279

WHereas there is a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the town of Hartford, that have not paid their Country RATES to me the ſubſcriber. Thoſe on the Weſt ſide of the River, are hereby notified

(*Margent*)

and deſired, to meet me at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *Moſes Butler*, innholder in Hartford on Tueſday the 13th day of March next, and ſettle the ſame, as they would avoid having their names put into this paper, or bare the whole penalty of the law exacted. And thoſe on the Eaſt ſide of the River, are deſired to meet me at my own houſe on Thurſday the 15th day of ſaid March, & ſettle their Rates, or expect immediate trouble.

LEMUEL WHITE, Collector.
Hartford, Feb. 21, 1770.

Lately Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing Office in Hartford.

VISIBLE Saints lawful Right to Communion in Christian Sacraments, Vindicated. (In [illegible] Anſwer to a Sermon, [illegible] novem in New Jerſy, Nov. 4th, 1764. By the Rev. Jacob Green, A. M. In a Letter to a Friend. In three parts.
By GEORGE BECKWITH, A.M.
Paſtor of a Church in Lyme, Connecticut.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

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Hartford, Feb. 21, 1770.

Lately Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing Office in Hartford.

VISIBLE Saints lawful Right to Communion in Chriſtian Sacraments, Vindicated. (In Anſwer to a Sermon,

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By GEORGE BECKWITH, A.M.

Paſtor of a Church in Lyme, Connecticut.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

Will be ſold at publick VENDUE, on Monday the 12th day of March next, at the Houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh, Innholder in Litchfield, unleſs earlier diſpoſed of, by private ſale

All the real eſtate of

Friend Grant, late of Lithfield deceaſed, viz. about one hundred acres near the Meeting Houſe, and ſundry other pieces of land lying in other parts of ſaid town. Said ſale will be made for Caſh in hand, or three months credit, with good ſecurity, and on intereſt.——Vendue to begin at 2 o'clock afternoon on ſaid day, and to be continued by neceſſary adjournment till the whole of ſaid eſtate is ſold.——Further particulars may be known at ſaid time of ſale. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe before that time, may apply to

Oliver Wolcott, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

Litchfield, 5 Feb. 1770.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof price Half a Piſtareen.

Obſervations on a

Pamphlet entitled,

Remarks on Dr. GALE's Letter to

J. H. Eſq; Sign'd *E. D* of which

The Hon. *ELIPHALET DYER*,

Is the reputed Author.

Shewing, from the Matters therein contained, that ſuch an Imputation is highly injurious to the Character of that worthy Patriot.

By *Benjamin Gale*, A. M.

BY Order of the Hon. Judge of Probates for the Diſtrict of Hartford, to be ſold at Publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, all the Real eſtate of Levi Jones late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented Inſolvent) By us the Subſcribers, on Thurſday the 1ſt of March next.

Daniel Goodwin, } *Adminiſtrators.*
Samuel Marſh }

N. B. *All perſons inclining to purchaſe at private ſale may do it by applying to the ſubſcribers before the Day of ſale.*

THE proprietors of the *Suſquehannah* purchaſe, in January 1768 granted a tax of Two Dollars on each right, and alſo in April 1769 granted a tax of Two Dollars on each right, a conſiderable part of which taxes have been paid in, and improved for the Company's uſe, and at a meeting of ſaid company January 1770, it was agreed upon & voted, that ſuch proprietors as have hitherto neglected paying in ſaid taxes, that they pay them to the committee appointed to receive them by the firſt Day of March next; and ſuch as ſhall neglect to pay the ſaid taxes by that time, their Rights are declared by a Vote of ſaid company, forfeited, and do revert to ſaid company.

By Order of the adjourned Meeting held January 10th, 1770.

SAMUEL GRAY, Clerk.

WANTED a Perſon Skilled in making REEDS, in the beſt manner.——Enquire of the PRINTERS.

WHEREAS his excellency Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of the province of New-Hampſhire, purſuant to order receiv'd from his Majeſty, granted to a number of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects about 140 townſhips of land then lying in ſaid Hampſhire province, weſt of Connecticut river, and eaſt of the line of the province of New-York, and north of the line of the Maſſachuſetts Bay government, which grants being made agreeable to ſaid orders from his Majeſty; in conſequence whereof conſiderable ſettlements have been made on ſaid land, by the proprietors to whom ſaid grants were made. And whereas by means of ſome repreſentation ſince made to his Majeſty, he has been as'd to annex the ſaid land to the pro ce of N. York, ſince which the governor ew-York hath re-granted a conſiderable f thoſe lands to other Perſons to the ex of the original proprietors, under the ernor Wentworth, And whereas the claimers under the governor of N. York have began to eject many of the ſettlers upon the ſaid Hampſhire governors grants and more ſuits are ſoon expected to be commenced againſt the ſaid Hampſhire claimants. And it being thought grievous, burthenſome and unjuſt, that any one ſhould be obliged to defend ſaid Hampſhire title alone, ſeeing ſo many are alike intereſted in the cauſe.——Therefore at a meeting of a conſiderable number of ſaid Hampſhire proprietors held in Sharon, in Litchfield county, on the 23d day of January 1770, it was agreed, that a general meeting of the ſaid Hampſhire claimants be warned by advertiſements in the public prints of this and the neighbouring governments, to be held on the 2d Thurſday of March next, at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in Canaan, to conſult and agree upon the beſt method to defend ſaid Hampſhire title. Therefore all the ſaid Hampſhire proprietors are hereby deſired by themſelves or their agents, to attend ſaid meeting at the ſaid time and place for the ſaid purpoſe.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER VERSTILLE,

At his Store in Weathersfield, the following GOODS, at the loweſt Prices, for CASH only, viz.

CRimſon and other Broad Cloths Scarlet Green & Blue Ratteens German Serges Cloth colour'd Kerſeys Red Blue and Brown Half Thicks Sagathys and Duroys Bazies Shalloons ſorted Tammys, ditto Durants, ditto Calamincoes, do Camblets, Plain & figur'd Camblettees Dorſetteens, Hungarian Stuffs, Poplins, Miſſinetts, Dreſdinetts Gazetts, Broloes Black Silk Crapes, ditto Bombazeens Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians Brown and White Stay Buckrams. Black figur'd Laſtings Cotton Checks of all width's Red & White & Blue & White Stripe'd Hollands Black White Crimſon Green, Blue and Purple Pelong Sattins, Shear and Thick Muſlins Cambricks and Lawns, Black and White Paſſinetts Black & White Catgutt, Black & White Plain Gauze Black & White figur'd ditto Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silk Men's & Women's Leather Gloves and Mitts Women's Silk Gloves and Mitts 3 4 & 7 8 Bed Ticking. A fine Aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes Black and Colour'd Barcelona Handkerchiefs Black Gauze Handkerchiefs Linnin and Silk ditto Black Cravatts Black Crimſon and Scarlet Snail Trimming Head Flowers, Neckleces and Ribbands, Silver Tippits and Turbands, Cap Wires, Velvet Maſks, Sattin Hatts & Bonnetts Black Ducape Cloth colour'd and changeable Luteſtrings, Brown Taffity, Marſineco Luteſtrings, Silk and Cotton ditto Paddleſtick Fans, and other ditto, Damaſcus and Soſeas for Waiſtcoats, Black & White Laces, Silk Stay ditto 2-4 7 8 and Yard Wide Hollands and Dowlas, Womens Shoes Ruſſia Linnin and Diapers White figur'd Dimothy's, Mens and Womens Thread Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Black Blue Purple and cloth colour'd Breaches Patterns, Looking Glaſſes, Chaiſe and Hunting Whips, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon Men's Caſtor and Felt Hatts, Flower Lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs, Ferrits and Gulloons, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Horn, Mettle, Swift and Baſket Buttons, Beſt G. B Wool and Cotton Cards Beſt Kippens and Tillocks ſnuff, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, Redwood, Logwood, Rice, &c. Sowing Silk Gruel, Twiſt ſorted, Horn & Ivory Combs, Tapes, Pins Needles, Writing and Preſs Paper, Paper Hangings for Rooms, Pewter & Braſs, Shoe & Knee Buckles, Bellows, Nails and an Aſſortment of Hard Ware.

N. B. Ticklinburgs and Ozinbrigs, by the Bolt, and Ravens Duck by the piece.

WANTED,

A Journeyman Taylor, that well underſtands cutting and making all ſorts of men's Cloaths, and can take the whole Care of a Shop.——Enquire of Joſeph Clark of Cannon.

Whereas John Ledyard, Eſq; hath this day taken out Letters of Adminiſtration on the eſtate of Captain *John Coleman*, late of Hartford deceas'd, and repreſented the ſame inſolvent, and the honorable the Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, thereupon appointed us the Subſcribers Commiſſioners to examine and adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate; and hath allowed eight months for the doing of the buſineſs, &c. We do therefore hereby notify the ſaid creditors, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our ſaid appointment on the firſt mondays in every of the ſucceeding months, till the expiration of ſaid eight months at the office of Tho. Seymour one of the Commiſſioners in ſaid Hartford.

Thomas Seymour, }
Richard Edwards, } *Commiſſioners*
George Smith }

Hartford Feb 15. 1770.

RAN-AWAY

From his maſter, Epaphras Bull, of Hartford, in Connecticut on the night of the 12th inſt. one WILLIAM DAWSON by name, who was aſſigned to him in ſervice, by the hon County Court for the County of New London in November laſt, for the term of fifteen years, upon a proſecution and conviction then had againſt him for Theft. He is a perſon about thirty years old, five feet and about ſeven inches high thin viſage, but well ſett, of a light complexion, light hair, which he wore, grey eyes; of good addreſs, has been a traveller, and of Iriſh extract. Had on when he went off and carried with him a brown bearſkin ſurtout, ſhort green coat, black under veſt, black Mancheſter breeches, poor ſhoes, grey ſtockings, & a caſtor hatt, that has had a lace ſewed upon it. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the Runaway in any of his Majeſty's Goals on this continent, ſhall upon notice and application to his ſaid maſter, be intitled to the one half of the term of his ſaid ſervice. And as the ſaid Dawſon is ſuppoſed to be of the party and gang of villains, that have long infeſted the roads and country from Philadelphia to New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland and Boſton, it is very probable he may ſoon alter his dreſs and appearance, and the public are deſired to be very vigilant in their obſervations, leaſt he eſcape their notice. EPAPHRAS BULL.

Hartford, Feb 23.

Meſſ. *Green & Watſon*,

As the bite of a Mad Dog has been fatal in, at leaſt, one inſtance in this town, and as ſeveral have been bitten and are anxiouſly waiting the event you will pleaſe to inſert the following method of cure, which has in Europe, and the Eaſt Indies, ſucceeded in ſo many inſtances as to obtain the title of infallible.

AS ſoon as may be after the bite, rub into the wounded part a drachm of Mercurial ointment, keeping the wound open, as much as may be. The next Day repeat the Unction on all the wounded member, and purge the Patient with Drachm of mercurial Pills.—The third Day, after rubbing in the ointment on the bitten part,——take one fourth Part of the above Doſe of the Pills. Continue this Method for ten Days, at the end of which, take a full Doſe of the Pills, and it is to be hoped a cure will be effected.

Mercurial Pills.

Three Drachms of Crude Mercury extinguiſhed in a Drachm of Turpentine.

Choice Rubarb, }
Colloquintida in Powder, } of each 2 Drams.
Gutta Gamba, }

Make up the whole with a ſufficient quantity of Honey. The doſe one Drachm.

Mercurial ointment.

One ounce of crude Mercury, extinguiſhed in two Drachms of turpentine.

Hogs Lard, three oz's. Make an ointment of the whole. The quantity to be rubbed in each time, one Drachm.

This method is only proper for thoſe who are taken care of immediately after the bite. As for others, the doſe muſt be increaſed, and the medicines continued much longer. It muſt alſo be obſerved, the Doſe muſt be leſſened in proportion, for Children; and inſtead of the mercurial Pills, they may be purged with ſyrup of Rhubarb.

LONDON, Dec. 19.

Arrived at Plymouth, the Mayflower, Sears, from Boſton. The Hope Schooner, Dawſon, from Halifax, is arrived at Spithead, who brings Advice, that affairs are very bad in Boſton, owing, it is ſaid, to the taxes being ſo heavy. It is added, that there is no walking in the ſtreets after dark.

It being expected that an additional inland duty is going to be laid on TEA on account of the preſent duty very deficient; in conſequence of which, the price of common Bohea Tea is already advanced ſeven pence per Pound, and Singlo, eight pence or ten pence on the Exchange of London.

Nov. 17. It is reported, that Letters are received from Boſton New-England, mentioning, that in the courſe of three weeks, ſeveral duels had been fought there, between Gentlemen of oppoſite principles, in which ſome of the parties were dangerouſly wounded.

MONDAY MARCH 5, 1770. Numb 271.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

[The following piece was intended for our laſt, but came to hand after part of the papers were printed.]

CONNECTICUT, Feb. 24, 1770.

Meſs. PRINTERS,

Pray give the following a place in your next Courant—'twil oblige

YOUR CUSTOMER.

I AM no Merchant; yet, as I was at Middletown this week, when the gentlemen in trade met to conſult what of advantage could be done in the dark hour now upon us—The doors being open for all, I went in, and attended great part of the meeting—The ſatisfaction I received, richly attoned for the expence of time. There was a numerous body of the chief Merchants in the colony—they were generally gentlemen in the very prime of life—I ſaw them endeavouring, with the greateſt ſolicitude, to diſcover ſome means, or prepare ſome methods to deliver their country from its preſſures;—to ſave its trade from threatened ruin, and open a brighter ſcene for its commerce, its proſperity and Inhabitants.—Their ſpirited behaviour, their propoſals, plans & reaſonings, were to me more than pleaſing. I congratulate the colony on the happy omen of what theſe her ſons will probably one day perform in their commercial ſcene of life——if their generous intentions are properly encouraged. An account of their proceedings, 'tis ſaid is to be ſent to the preſs: One thing, as it was not done by the body of Merchants, is not ordered to be publiſhed, which, I think, ought to be known, and is; Mr. Verſtille, of Weathersfield, had, amongſt his goods (late from England) a quantity of courſe Woollens; theſe he claimed a right to diſpoſe of, conformable (as he alledg'd) to what was allowed in Boſton. Many letters, &c. from that town were read, and maturely conſidered. They did not appear ſo perfectly clear and conſiſtant; that a true ſtate of the caſe could be obtained by them. The Merchants were at a loſs—being on the one hand, very deſirous to act nothing contrary to agreement, that would be prejudicial to an honeſt man; on the other hand reſolutely determined not in the leaſt degree to violate, in any ſingle point, the *non-importation covenant*. Under this dilemma, ſome of the gentlemen went to Mr. Verſtille, gave him his price for his courſe woollens, and generally concluded that thoſe woollens ſhall lye and remain in ſtore, until the *non-importation agreement*, ſhall terminate. Our *Manufactures*, have ſufficiently ſupplied what of that kind would otherwiſe have been wanted.

[Anſwer to the Piece ſign'd, *J. W. a Squinter on Public Affairs* inſerted in our laſt.]

From the *NEW YORK* GAZETTE.

Mr PARKER,

UPON reading a late Hand Bill publiſhed in this City, of which the above is a true copy: I found it contained ſuch a high charge againſt the people of Connecticut, that I was induced to ſend one of thoſe extraordinary papers to a worthy Friend of mine in that colony, requeſting his candid Opinion, reſpecting that unexampled Aſſertion; who, in Vindication of their injured Character, from ſuch an ill natured puerile attack, tranſmitted me the following piece, which I deſire as one of your cuſtomers, you will give a place in your next Monday's Paper: And I hope ſome able Advocate for injur'd Innocence will not be ſilent in Pennſylvania, when they read the unmanly accuſation levelled againſt them.

It is truly aſtoniſhing, that Mr. Squinter, who I believe has made ſeveral tours to Connecticut, ſhou'd have learned the true character of that People no better:——However, as he ſquints by confeſſion, which is doubtleſs true, as he made uſe only of one I: I would adviſe him to employ ſome able Occuliſt, that in his next Performance he may be able to uſe both I's.

A Friend to Truth and Decency.

New-York Jan. 25. 1770.

SIR,

I HAVE peruſed the Paper entitled, *The Mode of Elections conſidered*, dated New-York, Dec. 29. 1769, and ſigned "J. W. a Squinter on public affairs.

How far Mr. Squinter is right in what he ſays concerning Pennſylvania, I am not able to ſay. But if his Remarks upon that Province have no better Foundation than his aſſertions concerning Connecticut, I am bold to affirm, there is no truth in them.

In his account of the latter, he certainly *ſquints* moſt abominably; and as perſons under that occular Infirmity, while they appear to look upon one Object, in reality are gazing at another: So this dabbler in Politicks, while pretending to deſcribe the Manner of chooſing repreſentatives in Connecticut, evidently had his attention fix'd upon a New-York Election. For in the firſt Place, he ſpeaks of Candidates, in his account of the Elections in Connecticut, a Name never known nor heard of in this colony, in the Senſe in which he uſes it. A Candidate is a competitor for an Office, ſo called from the *Togacandida*, or white ſhining Robe, worn by thoſe among the Romans, who ſought for public offices or honours in that ſtate. In this they appeared upon the Day of Election, and publickly ſolicited the Suffrages of the People in their Favour. In New-York indeed there is ſomething of this Kind. There a Number of Perſons appear before the Electors, and in perſon or by their Friends, openly ſolicit the Votes of the Freeholders and Freeman in their Favour——But in Connecticut there never is any Thing of this kind; here there is no ſuch thing as ſetting up for Aſſembly-men: but the Freemen, when met together, unſolicited & uninfluenced, bring in their votes in Writing for whomſoever they chooſe to ſerve them as Repreſentatives in general Aſſembly.——And the Deputies are ſo far from appearing as Candidates, or ſoliciting for the Suffrages of the Freemen, that I am perſuaded their ſo doing would be the moſt effectual Way to miſs of them.

No leſs miſtaken is this writer when he ſays: "The man who can put on the greateſt appearance of Sanctity, tho' deſtitute of every other Qualification to conſtitute a good member, is generally choſen." Whatever Qualifications he may think neceſſary for a member of Aſſembly, I preſume Sanctity or Religion is not one of the Number in his Account; otherwiſe he would have ſuppreſſed this awkward and profane Banter upon a religious character, when conſidered as a Qualification for an important Office. But he is not only profane, but highly injurious in this Remark. Herein he more than inſinuates, that the aſſembly of Connecticut is generally compoſed of members utterly deſtitute of every Qualification for Legiſlation.

To expoſe the Injuſtice of this Inſinuation, I need only refer to the Acts of Aſſembly contained in the Connecticut Law Book, and the good Effects of them in the civil Adminiſtration in ſaid colony. Dr. Douglaſs, who perhaps was as little prejudiced in Favour of an appearance of Sanctity, as Mr. Squinter himſelf in his account of this colony, ſays, "It is a Plantation of induſtrious ſagacious Huſbandmen——who in all their Elections of Governors, Councellors, Repreſentatives Judges, and other public officers by cuſtom, *generally prefer the moſt Worthy*." And after mentioning other Things to the ſame Purpoſe, adds, I could not avoid this Preamble by way of Eulogy upon the preſent Adminiſtration in their exemplary Juriſdiction. They have ſubſiſted as a Government about Ninety Years, and from œconomical experience, have formed a Body of Laws, lately reviſed and publiſhed, A. D. 1750, in a ſmall Folio of 258 Pages, of the moſt natural, equitable, plain and conciſe Laws of Plantations, hitherto extant. *Sum. Hiſt. Vol.* II. P. 158.

The people of Connecticut, tis true, have generally regarded, I hope they will ever continue to regard, a Religious character, as one very good Qualification for a Ruler. So far is this from being a reproach, that I am perſwaded, all ſenſible men will eſteem it an Honour to them. But that it is eſteemed the only one, eſpecially that perſons who have only the Appearance of Sanctity, tho' deſtitute of every other neceſſary Qualification, are generally choſen Deputies; is, I truſt, ſufficiently refuted by the above Remarks. And for the further conviction of Mr. Squinter, and others, who will be equally ignorant of the people he makes ſo free with, I will only mention one Inſtance as a Specimen, and leave the Public to judge for themſelves. What I mean is, their Conduct in making Proviſion for the King's Troops.

It is well known, that whenever any of ſaid Troops are paſſing thro', or quartered in any colony, certain Articles for their Subſiſtance, are by Act of Parliament required to be furniſhed for them at the Expence of ſaid colony. Now while other Aſſemblies have ſo conducted this matter, as either to incur the Diſpleaſure of the King and Parliament, or in effect given up their conſtitutional Right of Taxation, the Aſſembly of Connecticut is the only One, as far as I can learn, who have had the Addreſs and Prudence to ſtear clear of both. To do this, one would think requires ſome Qualifications beſides a bare appearance of Sanctity.——Mr. Squinter goes on, "and tho' 'tis pretended that no means are uſed to influence the Electors, by open houſes, or otherwiſe, yet I deny that to be the caſe, and inſiſt upon it, that the Friends of the candidates, not only make Uſe of the means aforeſaid, but alſo of threats and other compulſory Methods, to bring about the completion of their Deſigns." Here again, while he betrays his groſs Ignorance as to the mode of Elections in Connecticut, he is chargeable with downright Falſehood and Miſrepreſenta-

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LONDON.

Nov. 8. We hear that the celebrated Dr. Lucas, the Iriſh patriot, is ſhortly expected in London from Dublin, in order to lay a complaint of an extraordinary nature, before a great perſonage.

This day, about one o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, William Beckford, Eſq; the Lord Mayor Elect, with ſeveral of the Aldermen and the two Sheriffs, attended at Guild-hall, when the new Lord Mayor was ſworn into that office, and the chair and other enſigns of Mayoralty were ſurrendered to him, after the accuſtomed manner; the ſtreets were prodigiouſly crowded, and the acclamations of the people were almoſt incredible.

It is aſſured, that advices of a very intereſting and alarming nature, with reſpect to the colonies, have lately been tranſmitted from North-America.

Jonn Root

ſion. The people here know no ſuch creatures as Candidates for members of aſſembly. There are none that ſet up for that office, either by themſelves or their Friends; nor can any probable conjecture, many Times, be formed who is likely to be appointed, 'till the choice is over and publickly declared. Conſequently there is, there can be no ſuch thing as threats and compulſory methods to carry an Election.

Therefore what he ſays in the following Paragraph of all the Taverns and Ale houſes in the town being opened, at and after the time of Election for every Perſon that pleaſes to repair to, and eat and drink upon free coſt, &c. is all abſolutely falſe and groundleſs. Bad as the people in this colony are, ſuch a practice would be deemed infamous and diſhonourable.——I myſelf have lived both in the Eaſtern and weſtern parts of the colony and for ſome Years reſided in the two principal towns, Hartford and New Haven. I have generally attended the Elections for near 30 Years, having been an Elector the whole of that time; and I ſolemnly declare, I never have heard of any Tavern or Ale Houſes being opened, or any thing like it, upon theſe occaſions, and am morally certain nothing of that Kind has ever been done. I have heard indeed in ſome few Inſtances, that after the Election is over, and while the Votes are ſealing up, in order to be ſent into the Aſſembly, the Deputies newly elected, have called for a Bowl of punch to drink with the conſtables who have been preſiding for ſundry hours during the choice.—One Inſtance even of this Kind however being complained of to the aſſembly was generally diſcountenanced by the Houſe, as having too much the Air of Bribery, and the Member concern'd, if I am not miſtaken, publickly reprimanded for his conduct.

As to the particular Inſtance he mentions at Weathersfield; I have had an opportunity to enquire of a Gentleman, of character, belonging to the next Town, not more than three miles diſtant, who aſſures me, he never heard any thing of that nature, and fully believes it is falſe and groundleſs. The moſt that can be made of it, according to Mr. Squinter's account, is, that the people of Weathersfield ſaw fit, for ſome Reaſons not mentioned even by him, to neglect one who had formerly ſerved them as Repreſentative, and made choice of another.——He tells us indeed that this was done by the ſuperior Influence, and overbearing power of the Friends of the competitor. But if by this he means any thing more than that the Electors, for ſome reaſons beſt known to themſelves choſe to give their Votes for the perſon they elected: we muſt, after what has been above obſerved, have ſome better Evidence than his bare Aſſertion to induce us to believe it. And was Mr. Squinter right in the only Inſtance he has produced, I think it reflects no ſmall honour on this colony, that for near a century, it has furniſhed but one ſuch Example.

Upon the whole, it may undoubtedly be ſaid with great truth, that whatever other Vices the people of this colony are gilty of, Bribery and corruption have not yet found their way amongſt them; nor is there, I preſume, any one Spot of Earth in the Britiſh Empire, in which Elections are conducted with ſo much Freedom and good Order as in this colony. Whether this is owing to the particular mode of Election here practiſed, or to a greater degree of public virtue in the Electors; and whether an alteration in the mode of Elections in New-York, would be effectual to make them more free, and prevent any undue Influence in the choice, I ſhall not take upon me to determine. However, if the above Remarks may be thought to be of any Service in the preſent Diſpute ſubſiſting with you, they are entirely ſubmitted to your Diſcretion, either to publiſh or ſuppreſs as you ſhall think proper.

A FREEMAN.

Connecticut, January 20, 1770.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

To the PEOPLE *of* ENGLAND.

My Friends and Countrymen,

PERMIT me in this manner to addreſs you, though I muſt own I don't much deſerve your attention, for ſuppoſing you ſo weak, as in any degree to liſten to an anonymous writer in a news paper; much leſs I ought to think any one of you can be moved to ſwerve from that you owe your God, your King, and your country, by the ſpecious, but fallacious arguments of Junius; who has at laſt employed his pen, and his utmoſt abilities in the moſt diabolical deſign of which the human heart is capable; it is, my brethren, that of infuſing into you minds ſedition, and ſpiriting you up to rebellion.

You ſee your K— abuſed in the groſſeſt manner; but I muſt not here repeat any of thoſe abuſes, the recollection of them will long leave an impreſſion of horror on my mind; a character of itſelf ſo ſacred, and filled as it is by a P— of ſuch virtue, juſtice, and piety, would, one naturally might ſuppoſe guard him from the attacks of envy, malice and diſappointed ambition; for do we not well know the ſource of the preſent oppoſition? Are not the names of R———m, M———e, G———e, and S———n, a ſufficient antidote for the poiſon of their invectives? They have been employed in the higheſt offices of ſtate, their abilities not being ſufficient to maintain them in thoſe high offices, are now in an employent, which if they think they are qualified for, I ſhall not deny them that merit; but the merit of ſcandal, abuſe, detraction, and ſedition, is as inſignificant, as is the fountain from which they proceed, a bad heart. How noble and honourable might have been thoſe names I have mentioned! But can we with juſtice apply thoſe epithets to advocates for a W—s, to thoſe who have aſſociated and put themſelves on a level with De'aval, Coates, Horne, Bingley and Moore, for thoſe two laſt, inſignificant as they are, are fellow labourers in the ſame work, and equally intitled to their ſhare of merit and applauſe.

But let me, at this time, confine myſelf to Junius; not content with aſſaſſinating one character at a time, he now ſtrikes a great ſtroke indeed, and aſperſes not only his K— and the H—— of C———, but Engliſhmen, Scotch and Iriſh; the army and the colonies are all by him repreſented as diſaffected, as harbouring treaſon in their hearts, and only waiting an opportunity openly to avow their intentions, and proceed to action.

Is this a true account of you, my countrymen? Junius ſays it is; he has told our S———, he has told the whole nation (for his writings are but too much read) that you are ſuch. Infamous lyar! by what authority, or at whoſe inſtigation, but of him who is the father of lies, dareſt thou brand me and all the kingdom with treaſon? If theſe are thy thoughts, well doſt thou keep thyſelf ſecret; for though r— l clemency might withhold juſtice from rewarding ſuch ſervices with what they highly deſerve; yet the contempt, the diſdain which thou wouldſt meet with from every honeſt man, though not an adequate, yet is a puniſhment the certain conſequence of ſuch diſaffection and treaſon.

The generous ſpirit of Engliſhmen, from which we derive our national glory, will, if miſled, be productive of fatal conſequences. The annals of our nation are not wanting in examples of this ſort, the peruſal of them muſt fill every one with ſorrow for the miſeries of thoſe times: and can Britons applaud, can they forgive the man, who by his ſeditious writings would endeavour to infuſe ſuch a ſpirit in theſe times, recall former evils, & draw down on your heads the curſes and horrors of a civil war? Open your eyes, ye who have already been miſled into an artful and ambitious faction; It requires no uncommon penetration to ſee you are the tools only of diſappointed and deſigning men. I truſt you are but few. Return then to your duty, before it be too late; and give daily thanks to the Almighty, that you were not drawn in to join in the higheſt of all offences againſt him your King and country.

And now let me addreſs a few words to the Miniſtry. If you would wiſh to prove yourſelves worthy of the truſt which is repoſed in you, exert yourſelves in doing that duty you owe your King and country.——Whatever may be your royal maſters opinion of lenity and forbearance, let not this daring offence againſt him and againſt the conſtitution paſs unpuniſhed: how high ſoever the offender ſtands in the world, or by whomſoever abetted pluck him down: the eyes of the whole world are on you, and as ſervants of our Sovereign you have the good wiſhes of the greater and better part of the nation; do your duty and deſerve them.

P O R T I U S.

L E G H O R N, October 24.

THEY write from Kaminieck, that at the affair which happened near Caſſi and the Neiſter, their remained dead on both ſides, on the field of battle, 6000 men, and that more than 2000 Ruſſians were found with their heads cut off.

Peterſburg, Oct. 28. On account of the conqueſt of all Moldavia by the troops of the Empreſs, Te Deum was ſung here yeſter day, accompanied by a diſcharge of the artillery of the fortreſs and the admiralty. At night there was a ball at court, and the whole city, was illuminated.

The government, in order to continue the war with vigour, in caſe the interpoſition of certain powers to bring the porte to pacific ſentiments prove ineffectual, hath ordered 50,000 men to be raiſed, who are to be employed in the compe tion and augmentation of our land and ſea forces.

Warſaw, Oct. 21. The circolar letter which the Pruſſian miniſter addreſſed the 4th of this month, by order of the King his maſter, to the chiefs of the confederates in Poland and Lithuania, is a picture of all the exceſſes committed by them againſt his Majeſty's Subjects. The miniſter warns them ſeriouſly therein, to alter their conduct, if they do not chooſe to feel the effect of the King's reſentment, who, by means of a body of 50 or 60,000 men, could eaſily bring them to order.

The Turkiſh forces, ſince their retreat from Choczim, repaſſed the Danube, with many curſes againſt the new Grand Vizir and the Sultan, for ſending them out on ſo unſucceſsful expedition; and ſince that they are divided into two bodies, between which ſo great an enmity prevails, that they are making war upon each other. The number of confederates ſabred by them, on their retreat from Choczim, is ſaid to amount to 600 men.

Extract of a letter from Cape of Good Hope, dated May 16, 1769.

"By the accounts we have from the Dutch ſhips, our affairs in Bengal ſeem to be in a ticklish ſituation; our ſoldiers diſcontented on account of the arrears due to them by the company, have mutinied, and deſtroyed ſeveral of the out gariſons, and Hyder Ally's arms are ſtill victorious in the Carnatic: He now ſeems determined to accede to no terms of accomodation."

Nov. 13. Advice from the Continent confirms the report of an inſurrection of the people having happened at Conſtantinople, who flock in great crowds to the Seraglio, demanding the names of thoſe who firſt adviſed and promoted the war. The Janiſaries were then neuter.

It is computed there are now upwards of 400 ſail of ſhips in the River to be ſold, which uſed to be employed in the North-America trade, before the late taxation of the colonies. What a conſiderable decreaſe muſt this make in the conſumption of the manufactures of this country!

By a Gentleman from Porſmouth we are informed, that nothing can be more miſerable than the crew of the Ruſſian men of war lately in that port. He tells us, they lived chiefly on raw fleſh,——that they had ſcarcely any coin to purchaſe neceſſaries with at foreign ports, and that ſo little were they acquainted with the eſſentials requiſite for a long voyage, that they were not furniſhed with a ſufficient quantity of water for a week, and muſt have abſolutely periſhed for want of that element, had it not been totally from accident.

They adviſe from Copenhagen, that the King had prohibited, under ſevere penalties, the building any more ſhips of war in the dominion of Denmark, for the ſervice of France.

Letters from Berlin mention, that the Poliſh Marſhal Linſki, having been obliged to retire with the Confederates into the Pruſſian territories, was ſurrounded by a body of Huſſars, and made priſoner with all his people. His military cheſt contained 14,000 ducats, which will be employed in repairing the loſſes which his Pruſſian Majeſty's ſubjects have ſuſtained by the Confederates.

Letters arrived by this day's mail, bring authentic accounts, that fourteen ſhips of the line are fitting out by the French at Breſt, which it is ſuppoſed are deſtined for the Mediterranean, as a fleet of obſervation.

L O N D O N.

Nov. 15. It is ſaid, that if the Marquis of Granby reſigns, General Conway will ſucceed him in the Ordnance, and the Earl of Albemarle in the army.

A letter from Dieppe, dated the 10th inſtant, mentions that Lord Bute arrived there laſt Wedneſday night, and next day proceeded on his journey.

Particulars of the Peace concluded between the Engliſh and Hyder Alley.

The forts and places taken from each other to be reſtored: Each to bear the expence they have been at. A perpetual league offenſive, and defenſive, and the prices of troops hired in ſuch caſes ſtipulated. A mutual exchange and releaſement of priſoners: And a freedom of trade both in the Mycore Country and the Carnatic.

Nov. 24. In caſe of a war, 400 American ſhips may, as trade ſtands between us and the Colonies, be converted into privateers. If this is not tempora mutantur, we ſhould be glad to know what is?

It is ſaid, ſome great holders of Stock, had a hand in the raiſing and propagating the reports concerning a war with France. Their view in it, may be gueſſed, without a profundity of ſagacity; but that people ſhould be ſo impoſed on by them, as to ſell their ſtock under its value, requires an uncommon depth of wiſdom to find out.

Nov. 27. The celebrated Dr. Muſgrave has abſolutely refuſed to ſign the Devonſhire petition, altho' he was ſo great a ſtickler in the promotion of it.——The reaſon for his not ſigning it, it is ſaid, by ſome, to be the Freeholders having abſolutely refuſed to inſert therein the Dr's charge againſt Lord B. Lord H. &c. but others whiſper, that it is owing to means having been found, to remove all the patriotic Æſculapius's ſuſpicions of the malverſations of the noble perſons concerned in the negociating and concluding of the peace.

We hear, that although every Colony on the continent of America, except one or two, have come into a reſolution not to import Britiſh goods, yet not a manufacturing village in this kingdom complains of a ſlack trade; nay what is more, when ſome of them were applied to, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, to ſign a petition, ſetting forth their diſtreſſes ariſing from the ſuſpenſion of the American orders, they ſaid, that they were then ſo fully employed that they could not, with any colour of truth, ſign ſuch a petition.

The following letter has made its appearance in the public papers; on which, the public are left to make their comments:

To Charles Jenkins, Eſq; Lord of the treaſury.

S I R, Exeter, July 18. 1768.

"I Am ſorry to have any occaſion of writing to a gentleman upon a ſubject which, ſtriking deeply at his friend, muſt unavoidably be diſagreeable to himſelf. But I am under the neceſſity of telling your noble friend, Lord Bute, and I hope you will permit me to do it through you, that he ſtands accuſed of no leſs crime than ſelling the late peace to the French; ſome particulars of which accuſation were delivered to Lord Halifax more than three years ago. Lord Bute, I believe, is well apprized of the charge; and I need not tell you he has taken no ſteps to diſprove it. He will probably impute this to his contempt both of the accuſation and the accuſer; and if he does, I cannot contradict him. But I would be bold to ſay, that, in general, innocent men do not content themſelves with deſpiſing their accuſers in private, but commonly take ſome pains to convince the public too of their being really deſpicable. His Lordſhip, however, will do as he pleaſes. I ſhall only add, that if this private admonition is neglected (as probably it will) I ſhall think myſelf at liberty to give him a public one, which can never come more properly than when he is preparing to leave the Kingdom.

I am, Sir, with all
due reſpect, Your very
obedient, humble ſervant,
S. MUSGRAVE.

A Letter from Dublin, dated November 18.

"We are greatly aſtoniſhed to find that the H---e of C----s have not only agreed to the propoſal of the L—d L——t, for an augmentation; but have voted him an addreſs of thanks for the meaſure. According to this plan, the army on our eſtabliſhment is to conſiſt of 15,235 men; but though we are to pay for this number, we are to have only 12,000 here.——Surely the ſugar-plumb at the end of his L———p's meſſage could not have operated ſo ſtrongly? "The ſtaff offisers upon this eſta-" bliſhment who die, ſhall not be "replaced, but gradually reduced "to a commander in chief and "five general officers." There is a douceur for you, certainly every way adequate to the pay of 3235 men, who are to remain in your kingdom! Doctor L-----s is almoſt out of his ſenſes, and I have been intoxicated ever ſince I heard this addreſs was voted for yeſterday.

THOMAS L———N."

Notwithſtanding the complaint which generally prevails, that our trade is every where on the decline, and particularly in North-America, we are well informed, that in the year 1747, the net revenue of the cuſtoms did not amount to 900,000l and that this year it ſurpaſſes 2,800,000l. ſterling.

Meſſ *Green* & *Watſon*,

By inſerting the following cure for the bite of a Mad Dog, extracted from Doctor Meads Eſſays on Poiſons, you may (perhaps) render an acceptable ſervice to the Public.

"LET the patient be blooded at the "arm, nine or ten ounces, take "of the herb called in latin, *lichen cinereus terreſtris*, in Engliſh aſhcoloured ground "liverwort, cleaned, dried and powdered, "half an ounce of black pepper powdered, "two drachms (or a quarter of an ounce) "mix theſe well together, and divide the "powder into four doſes; one of which "muſt be taken every morning, faſting, for "four mornings ſucceſſively, in half a pint "of Cows milk warm. After theſe four "doſes are taken, the patient muſt go into "the cold bath, or a cold ſpring or river, "every morning faſting, for a month: he "muſt be dipt all over, but not ſtay in (with "his head above the water) longer than "half a minute, if the water be very cold. "After this he muſt go in three times a "week for a fortnight longer." The above method, the learned doctor ſays, he can ſafely affirm, he has never known fail of ſucceſs, when it it has been followed before the Hydrophobia, or dread of water began; altho' in the courſe of about thirty years, (beſides the experience of others both in town and country) he had uſed it a thouſand times, and adds, that he had often wiſhed that he knew ſo certain a remedy in any other diſeaſe.——The great Botaniſt, Dr Dillenius, gives the following diſcription of the herb, or rather moſs, as he calls it, grows cloſe to the ground, chiefly on heaths and in woody ſhady places, near the roots and ſtumps of trees; which being commonly covered with creeping moſſy herbs, it ſticks to them when gathered, the leaves when young are ſmall, but grow two or three inches in length, and an inch or two in breadth divided into ſeveral ſegments, they are ſometimes ſingle, ſometimes lying upon one another. At their extremities they produce little hard oblong bodies, which Botaniſts call pettæ and are undoubtedly the ſeminal capſulæ the leaves when dry, are aſhcoloured, darker on the upper part, on the under lighter. Frequent veins are obſerved along them from which here and there run ſmall white fibres into the earth, the roots of the plant.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Hartford, March 5 1770.

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TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY the night after the firſt inſt. from the ſubſcriber in Toland, an apprentice boy named Uriah Croſs, about 20 years of age, five feet and four inches high, thick ſet, wears his own dark colour'd hair, his left hand ſomething withered, a ſcar on the ſame, and another on his left elbow, had with him when he went away, a great coat, a ſtrait bodied coat, and a looſe veſt, all grey homeſpun kearſey, a black ſearge veſt, two ditto wove with a wale, ſtriped, one red and blue, croſs-barr'd with white, the other blue and white, a check'd linen ſhirt, a woollen ditto, two pair of blue ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of ſheepſkin breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or returns him to his maſter, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

ADONIRAM GRANT.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying off ſaid apprentice, on the penalty of the law.

NEW-MILFORD, Dec. 28, 1769.

On the 26 day of December inſt. at 6 o'clock afternoon, died inſtantly in the 60th year of his age, that mirror of chriſtianity, and ever affible man Deac. NATHAN GAYLORD, *his death was ſurpriſing, as he had juſt left a public Meeting at the Town-Houſe, and walk'd about 60 rods to Lieut. Daniel Boſtwick's, where he had ſet with a number of his friends in free Diſcourſe, with a book in his hand, about ſix or ſeven minutes, when the book drop't out of his hand, he put his hand upon his forehead and ſaid, the* LORD *have mercy on me, and without the leaſt motion or ſtruggle, in a moment reſign'd his breath.——His remains were decently interred on this day—the univerſal eſteem, which his truly chriſtian, benevolent, candid and charitable department had gain'd to all parties, was viſible on this occaſion, there being the greateſt number of attendants on this ſolemnity that was ever obſerved in town.*

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Whereas John Ledyard, Eſq; hath this day taken out Letters of Adminiſtration on the eſtate of Captain *John Coleman*, late of Hartford deceas'd, and repreſented the ſame inſolvent, and the honorable the Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, thereupon appointed us the Subſcribers Commiſſioners to examine and adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate; and hath allowed eight months for the doing of the buſineſs, &c. We do therefore hereby notify the ſaid creditors, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our ſaid appointment on the firſt mondays in every of the ſucceeding months, till the expiration of ſaid eight months at the office of Tho. Seymour, one of the Commiſſioners in ſaid Hartford.

Thomas Seymour,
Richard Edwards, } *Commiſſioners*
George Smith.

Hartford, Feb. 15, 1770.

RAN-AWAY

From his maſter Epaphras Bull, of Hartford, in Connecticut on the night of the 12th inſt. one WILLIAM DAWSON *by name, who was aſſigned to him in ſervice, by the hon County Court for the County of New London. in November laſt, for the term of fifteen years, upon a proſecution and conviction then had againſt him for Theft He is a perſon about thirty years old, five feet and about ſeven inches high thin viſage, but well ſett, of a light complexion, light hair, which he wore, grey eyes; of good addreſs, has been a traveller, and of Iriſh extract. Had on when he went off and carried with him, a brown bearſkin ſurtout, ſhort green coat, black under veſt, black Mancheſter breeches, poor ſhoes, grey ſtockings, & a caſtor hatt, that has had a lace ſewed upon it. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the Runaway, in any of his Majeſty's Goals on this continent, ſhall upon notice and application to his ſaid maſter, be intitled to the one half of the term of his ſaid ſervice. And as the ſaid* Dawſon *is ſuppoſed to be of the party and gang of villains, that have long infeſted the roads and country from Philadelphia to New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland and Boſton, it is very probable he may ſoon alter his dreſs and appearance, and the public are deſired to be very vigilant in their obſervations, leaſt he eſcape their notice.* EPAPHRAS BULL.

Hartford, Feb. 13,

WHEREAS his excellency Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of the province of New-Hampſhire, purſuant to order receiv'd from his Majeſty, granted to a number of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects about 140 townſhips of land then lying in ſaid Hampſhire province, weſt of Connecticut river, and eaſt of the line of the province of New-York, and north of the line of the Maſſachuſetts Bay government, which grants being made agreeable to ſaid orders from his Majeſty; in conſequence whereof conſiderable ſettlements have been made on ſaid land, by the proprietors to whom ſaid grants were made. And whereas by means of ſome repreſentations ſince made to his Majeſty, he has been pleas'd to annex the ſaid land to the province of N. York, ſince which the governor of New-York hath re-granted a conſiderable part of thoſe lands to other Perſons, to the excluſion of the original proprietors, under the ſaid governor Wentworth. And whereas the claimers under the governor of N. York have began to eject many of the ſettlers upon the ſaid Hampſhire governors grants and more ſuits are ſoon expected to be commenced againſt the ſaid Hampſhire claimants. And it being thought grievous, burthenſome and unjuſt, that any one ſhould be obliged to defend ſaid Hampſhire title alone, ſeeing ſo many are alike intereſted in the cauſe.——Therefore at a meeting of a conſiderable number of ſaid Hampſhire proprietors held in Sharon, in Litchfield county, on the 23d day of January 1770, it was agreed, that a general meeting of the ſaid Hampſhire claimants be warned by advertiſements in the public prints of this and the neighbouring governments, to be held on the 2d Thurſday of March next, at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in Canaan, to conſult and agree upon the beſt method to defend ſaid Hampſhire title. Therefore all the ſaid Hampſhire proprietors are hereby deſired by themſelves or their agents, to attend ſaid meeting at the ſaid time and place, for the ſaid purpoſe.

WANTED a Perſon Skilled in making REEDS, in the beſt manner.——Enquire of the PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD BY

PETER VERSTILLE,

At his Store in Weathersfield, the following GOODS, at the loweſt Prices, for CASH only, *viz.*

CRimſon and other Broad Cloths Scarlet Green & Blue Ratteens German Serges Cloth colour'd Kerſeys Red Blue and Brown Half Thicks Sagathys and Duroys Bazies Shalloons ſorted. Tammys, ditto. Durants, ditto Calamincoes, do Camblets, Plain & figur'd Cambletteens Dorſetteens. Hungarian Stuffs. Poplins, Miffinetts, Dreſdinetts, Grazetts, Bruſhoes, Black Silk Crapes, ditto Bombazeens Black and Cloth colour'd Drawboys Brown and Olive colour'd Fuſtians Brown and White Stay Buckrams. Black figur'd Laſtings Cotton Checks of all widths Red & White & Blue & White Stripe'd Hollands Black White Crimſon, Green Blue and Purple Pelong Sattins. Shear and Thick Muſlins Cambricks and Lawns, Black and White Parſinetts Black & White Catgutts, Black & White Plain Gauze Black & White figur'd ditto Black and Crimſon Capuchine Silk Men's & Women's Leather Gloves and Mitts Women's Silk Gloves and Mitts 3 4 & 7 8 Bed Ticking. A fine Aſſortment of Chintz and Calicoes Black and Colour'd Barcelona Hankerchiefs Black Gauze Handkerchiefs Linnin and Silk ditto Black Cravatts Black Crimſon and Scarlet Snail Trimming Head

Flowers, Necklaces and Ribbands, Silver Tippits and Turbands, Cap Wires, Velvet Maſks, Sattin Hatts & Bonnetts Black Ducape Cloth colour'd and changeable Luteſtrings, Brown Taffiy, Martineco Luteſtrings, Silk and Cotton ditto. Paddleſtick Fans, and other ditto. Damaſcus and Soſeas for Waiſtcoats, Black & White Laces. Silk Stay ditto. 3-4 7 8 and Yard Wide Hollands and Dowlas, Womens Shoes Ruſſia Linnin and Diapers White figur'd Dimothy's, Mens and Womens Thread Cotton and Worſted Hoſe, Black Blue Purple and cloth colour'd Breaches Patterns, Looking Glaſſes, Chaiſe and Hunting Whips, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Ginger, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Men's Caſtor and Felt Hatts, Flower Lawn & Kenting Handkerchiefs, Ferrits and Galloons, Shoe and Quality Bindings, Horn, Mettle, Twiſt and Baſket Buttons, Beſt G. B. Wool and Cotton Cards, Beſt Kippens and Tillocks Snuff, Allom, Coppetas, Brimſtone, Redwood, Logwood, Rice, &c. Sowing Silk Cruel, Twiſt ſorted, Horn & Ivory Combs, Tapes, Pins Needles, Writing and Preſs Paper, Paper Hangings for Rooms, Pewter & Braſs, Shoe & Knee Buckles, Bellows, Nails and an Aſſortment of Hard Ware.

N. B. Ticklinburgs and Oznbrigs, by the Bolt, and Ravens Duck by the piece.

BY Order of the Hon. Judge of Probates for the Diſtrict of Hartford, to be ſold at Publick Vendue, at the Houſe of Mr. David Bull, Innholder in ſaid Hartford, all the Real eſtate of Levi Jones late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented Inſolvent) By us the Subſcribers, on Thurſday the 1ſt of March next.

Daniel Goodwin, } *Adminiſ-*
Samuel Marſh. } *trators.*

N. B. *All perſons inclining to purchaſe at private ſale may do it by applying to the ſubſcribers before the Day of ſale.*

Lately Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing Office in Hartford.

VISIBLE Saints lawful Right to Communion in Chriſtian Sacraments, Vindicated. (In Way of Anſwer to a Sermon, entitled, Chriſtian Baptiſm, delivered at Hanover, in New Jerſy, Nov. 4th, 1764. By the Rev. Jacob Green, A. M. In a Letter to a Friend. In three parts.

By GEORGE BECKWITH, A.M.

Paſtor of a Church in Lyme, Connecticut.

WHereas there is a conſiderable number of the inhabitants of the town of Hartford, that have not paid their Country RATES to me the ſubſcriber. Thoſe on the Weſt ſide of the River, are hereby notified and deſired, to meet me at the Dwelling-Houſe of Mr. *Moſes Butler*, innholder in Hartford on Tueſday the 13th day of March next, and ſettle the ſame, as they would avoid having their names put into this paper, have or the whole penalty of the law exacted. And thoſe on the Eaſt ſide of the River, are deſired to meet me at my own houſe on Thurſday the 15th day of ſaid March, & ſettle their Rates, or expect immediate trouble. *LEMUEL WHITE*, Collector.

Hartford, Feb. 21. 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of John Lee Sherman, late of Saliſbury in Litchfield County deceas'd. We ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe, of capt Samuel Moore, Innholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſday's in April next, from two of the clock in the afternoon of ſaid days until ſeven.

Joſhua Jewel, } Commiſ-
Thomas Chittenden. } ſioners.

Febr. 20. 1770 270

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof price Half a Piſtareen,

Obſervations on a

Pamphlet entitled,

Remarks on Dr. GALE's Letter to *J. W.* Eſq; Sign'd *E. D.* of which The Hon. *ELIPHALET DYER*, Is the reputed Author.

Shewing, from the Matters therein contained, that ſuch an Imputation is highly injurious to the Character of that worthy Patriot.

By *Benjamin Gale*, A. M.

From the lateſt London Print.

A SOLILOQUY.

——" *I have deſerved the affections of my ſ——s and will rely upon them. Our happineſs is interwoven, is incorporated. God has joined them together: let no mortal therefore dare to put them aſunder. To exert p——ve to its full extent, would be to procure a divorce. To exert it in a caſe, in which I have no immediate concern, would be to forfeit what I value more than life—the confidence of future p——s, and even the confidence of future ſ——s in general. It is both my intereſt & my duty to prevent the three eſt—s from encroaching upon the province of each other. With what face, then can I begin the encroachment, or depart from the c——l line which terminates the ſphere of my p——ve? The liberties taken with the preſent H—— of —— deſerve no countenance, as they have no foundation; general cenſure is no cenſure at all; it is a tribute which often attends deſert. All p——s have been blamed more or leſs, and till there be a poſſibility of meeting with one that ſhall pleaſe all parties, it would be in vain to ſtruggle for it. The very impoſſibility is a ſtrong proof of the flouriſhing ſtate of freedom. It is only in a ſtate of ſlavery that all ſubjects are of one opinion. I ſhould be poor indeed, if the fortune which made me a —— forbad me to have a friend. Every one of my ſ——s is my friend; and I am, and will be, his! Thoſe who are convinced that the eſtabliſhment of the family of —— was neceſſary to the ſupport of their civil and religious liberties, were my friends, and muſt ſtill be ſo. I deſire no other th—e than the hearts of my p——e; and whilſt I ſecure that, ſhall fear no r——n from a conviction, that the ſame principles, which brought my a——s to the cr——n, will always be powerful enough to keep in my ſ—y.*"

Dec, 14. Since Mr. Wilkes's confinement in the King's Bench, Mr. Humphry Coates's bill, for Wines, ſupplied him during that period, is no leſs than 500 l.

The bill brought in by Mr. Wilkes's attorney s, ſaid to amount to 1500 l.

LONDON,

Nov. 9. A noble Lord who is going abroad, as ſome ſay for recovery of his health, has, we hear, in reward for his ſervices to the Public, obtained a grant of lands from the Crown, on which it is propoſed to erect a ſumptuous edifice (not in honour of the peace) for his own reſidence. The ſituation is in Hyde-Park, nearly oppoſite conſtitution Hill Gate.

Nov. 10. A letter from Leghorn, dated Oct. 20, ſays. "Mr. Dick and Mr. Udney, Engliſh conſuls, the one in this City and the other at Venice, have received orders from their court, to cauſe all the ſhips of their nation, to obſerve a perfect neutrality in the war between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte."

Advice is ſaid to be received, that when the laſt expreſs arrived at Smyrna from Conſtantinople, the banner of Mahomet had been diſplayed from the top of the tower of the grand Signor's Seraglio, which was never done but in the moſt dangerous inſurrections.

MONDAY March 12, 1770. Numb 272.

2

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

by Shaw

To the *IMPARTIAL PRINTERS,*
in the Colony of Connecticut.
You are requeſted to inſert the following in your several papers.

A Report was ſome time ſince, with active zeal, circulated in this colony, that the gentleman who now holds the firſt dignity therein, was intereſted in, and unfriendly to the government reſpecting the Maſon or Mohegan cauſe, now pending in Great-Britain; the reverſe of which was ſo notoriouſly true, that it ſeem'd impoſſible the ſlander ſhould make much impreſſion, or be worthy of contradiction. But, ſurprizing as it is, the ſame ſtory is ſaid to be new vamped and ſpreading with ſucceſs to ſeveral parts of Connecticut; and it ſeems but the part of a friend to juſtice and to mankind, to detect and expoſe the fallacy of every evil report, calculated to injure the character of any of our fellow men and eſpecially of a ruler of the people; and happily in this inſtance it is many ways in my power, but perhaps by none more effectually, than the following extract from a letter, lately received, from Dr. Johnſon, the worthy excellent agent of this colony, at the Britiſh court. Speaking of other [illegible] ſervices the honourable gentleman aforementioned had done for this colony, he ſays,

——“In the Mohegan cauſe, in which
“I was very particularly obliged to obſerve
“every thing that occurred, he diſcovered
“great extent of knowledge, exact attenti-
“on and ſound judgment. In that intereſting
“buſineſs (and it is as perplexed an affair
“as can almoſt be met with) I am very ſure
“the colony and the proprietors of the land,
“are much indebted to him for his good
“ſervices,” and adds, “here I cannot be
“miſtaken.”

I confeſs I have not the Doctors leave to publiſh the above, nor believe he had any thoughts of its ſeeing the light, but as to do to others, as we would they ſhould do to us, is a dictate of heaven, which approves itſelf to the reaſon and conſcience of every man, and as the greateſt integrity and innocence are no ſhield againſt the ſly aſſaults of detraction, and none can tell who is next to be wounded by its invenomed darts; I doubt not but he, and every worthy man will excuſe, and juſtify the liberty I venture to take——I know not whether the abovementioned report has yet reached the gentleman who is the ſubject of it, but I am certain that he is a perfect ſtranger to the letter referred to, its contents, and this publication.

HONESTUS.

Kingſton, (Jamaica) 23 December.

A Gentleman from Cuba, ſays, it was reported there, that general O'Rieley having married in Old Spain, the Dutcheſs of Jamaica, (ſo called there) by whom he had a Son: His Catholic Majeſty had offer'd him both Men and Money, when ever he ſhould think proper to make a Deſcent on that Iſland, to recover his Wife's Fortune, in favour of his Son.

The Spaniſh Guarda Coſtas have taken at Rio de la Hache, the following Veſſels, viz. two Sloops, Rutherford and Calves, from Jamaica, and a Schooner, Blanchard, from Hiſpaniola, with Proviſions for that River; and a Schooner, Brookman, from Hiſpaniola for Coracoa with Cotton.

Nov. 23. Yeſterday came down near the Eaſt End of the Iſland, two large ſhips, ſuppoſed, from the Number of Men and Guns, to be Spaniſh men of War; a Pilot boat belonging to Port-Royal ſeeing them lie to, ſuppoſing they wanted to come in, came up and put a Negro Pilot on Board the largeſt Ship; they immediately fill'd their Sails, ſtood off, carrying away the Pilot.

We have advice from the Moſquito Shore, that a Conſpiracy has been formed by the Spaniards, and Muſketo Indians, and a day fixed, to cut off the Engliſh ſettlers on that coaſt.

CHARLES TOWN, (So. Carolina) Jan. 2.

Our Advices from New-Orleans, that Gen. O'Reily, with all the Troops under his Command, except as a Garriſon, were gone back to Cuba; other Accounts ſay the troops only were gone, and that the General would go in two or three Months; others that, he and the troops were to go in that Time: And that Don Lewis De Anzares, had, or was to have, command of the troops and Government. About fifty French Soldiers had entered into the Spaniſh Service, were ſent up the Miſſiſippi, to garriſon a Fort on that River, oppoſite to the Illinois, under the Command of Mr. St. Ange.

Jan. 4. Laſt Thurſday Dec. 23. landed here, from on board the Brice, Capt. Muir, from Briſtol, Sir William Draper, Knight of the Bath, accompanied by Richard Collins, Eſq; a Capt. in his Majeſty's Navy, and his Lady, intending to make the tour of America. The Reports of Sir William's coming in a public character, were not true.

This Day put in here, the Schooner Nelly, Capt. Cavendon, from North Carolina, bound to Philadelphia, but blown off. Yeſterday ſailed for London, the Ship London, Alexander Curling, Maſter, having on board one of the richeſt Cargoes ſhipped ſince the Peace, viz. 368 caſks, containing 139,134 lb. Indigo; 26 Hhds. and 200 Bundles Deer Skins; 10 caſks containing 4000 lb. Bees-Wax, 4 caſks Pot-Aſh, 65 Barrels of Rice; 900 Barrels of Pitch; one Bag of Cotton; 4 Pipes and 2 Hhds. Madeira Wine; 17 Tons Brazilletto Wood; and of *return'd Goods* 5 Bales of Cloth, one Bale and one Caſk Silks, and *William Henry Drayton*, Eſq; Author of ſeveral political Pieces, remarkable for their elaborate Inconſiſtency, in Oppoſition to the patriotic Meaſures of his Countrymen, and the conſtitutional Rights and Liberties of all Engliſh America. This Gentleman's obſtinate perverſeneſs, threw him into the Moſt *ridiculous Diſtreſs* imaginable. It appears by his own petition to the Aſſembly, that (tho' he is a man of Fortune, and reckon'd one of the firſt Rank in the Province) he was ſhunned as an infected Perſon, condemned to Solitude in the Midſt of a populous City, and juſtly excluded from all ſocial Intercourſe. His Diſtreſs is a ſtriking Proof of the Efficacy of the Non-Importation Agreement, and an honourable Teſtimony of the Virtue and Integrity of thoſe concern'd in it.——His complaint ſeems ſomething ſimilar to that made to Samuel by Saul——*That God had forſaken him.*

We are told that the Brice, Capt. Muir, from Briſtol, has brought only 46 Packages of European Goods, and all enumerated in the Reſolutions. The Nancy, Capt. Jordan, from London, no Goods but Furniture and Baggage belonging to the Paſſengers.——The Jenny, Hunter, from Liverpool, Salt and a few other Articles, all enumerated, and the Induſtry, Kenny, from London, no Goods of any kind.

A great number of Settlers from the North of Ireland are arrived here.

Jan. 25. A new Pilot Boat belonging to Meſſrs. Waldrons, which had been miſſing ever ſince the 13 was on Thurſday laſt found on ſhore on the back of Coffin Land; two white men and two Negroes, who were in her, were drown'd. The Bodies of the two white Men and one Negro, have been found and inter'd.

Feb. 2. There was a general Meeting of the Inhabitants, at Liberty Tree on Tueſday laſt, in order to determine upon ſome matters of Difficulty relative to the general Agreement for Non-importation. When it was unanimouſly voted, That 100 pipes of Wine from Teneriffe, imported by Mr. Gillon, ſhould be ſtored, not to be uſed before a general Importation takes Place,——or to be re-ſhip'd; and effectual Meaſures were agreed upon to bring delinquents to reaſon, to prevent the Importation, buying or ſelling of goods contrary to the Agreement, brought by tranſient Perſons, or others, from the Colonies or any other Place; and a fix'd Determination appear'd in the Inhabitants of the Province to continue free from the ſmalleſt Violation of their Agreement. The Non-Subſcribers have tried every art to elude the Effects of it, and, diſpoſe of their Goods, Produce &c. but in vain——as they have refuſed to conform to the Meaſures neceſſary for the Preſervation of the Society, they are juſtly excluded from the Benefits of it——Their Intercourſe with it is cut off, and every one refuſes to buy of, or deal with them, or even with *any* Perſon who can be diſcover'd to act for them.

Several thouſand Pounds Sterling worth of Britiſh Goods not admiſſible by our agreement, which have been ſent here in Hopes of a Market, are now in Store, there to remain till a general Importation takes Place, or to be ſent back; among which is a Parcel lately brought from Rhode-Iſland, from which Place all Veſſels will be watched with particular Vigilance.

This Week 24 Caſks of Wine 40 Caſks of Raiſins from Boſton, and 3 Negroes from Jamaica, were re-ſhipped for the ports from whence they came. [The Carolina Papers contain a more particular account of the proceedings of this Meeting, which were conducted with the greateſt Coolneſs and Regularity. But we have not room for the Account.]

Martial Law was proclaimed the 23d of December laſt in Jamaica, it is ſaid under ſome apprehenſion from the enterpriſing Diſpoſition of Gen. O'Reily, who was returned to Havana, leaving only 500 Troops at New Orleans.

BOSTON *March* 5 1770;

One day laſt week a Soldier who has long paſſed for the bully of the 29th Regiment, bought two baskets of Charcoal from a Stoughton Man and in payment offered him a Piſtereen in lieu of a Shilling Sterl. which the man refuſed, and inſiſted on his money or the return of his coal. The Soldier denied to do either, on which the charcoal man ſaid he would take it out of his Hide, rather than trouble himſelf much about it. To which the Bully very readily agreed and was laid ſprawling at every paſs, till quite tired of the diverſion he profeſſed his ſatisfaction, took his fellow combattant to an ale houſe, and amicably ſettled the diſpute.

Not quite ſo fortunate were two of theſe Don Quixote adventurers, who fell upon a young man walking quietly near the lower end of Kingſtreet and ſtopping him in his way, inſulted him with very opprobrious language, on which after a very ſhort parley he laid both ſprawling, and went about his buſineſs. Two or three more ſuch rencounters having happened lately. 'Tis ſaid many of the 29th Regt. have armed themſelves with bludgeons of about two feet long, a round handle, and the body of the club three ſquare. With ſuch weapons as theſe, ſwords and cutlaſſes, on Friday laſt, about 11 o'clock, they made a formal attack on the Rope walk of John Gray; one of them appearing firſt, & complaining that ſome of their people had affronted him, & declared he would have ſatiſfaction. The workmen not much attending to him, he grew very abuſive, and challenged any one in the ropewalk to turn out and fight him; one of the hands ſtep'd out to him very ſpeedily tript up his heels and took his ſword from him. He than went from them, and ſoon returned with 8 or 9 more, armed as aforeſaid, asking very haughtily, why he had been uſed in that manner? The anſwers probably not pleaſing the gentlemen ſoldiers, (as it ſeems they affect to ſtile themſelves) they fell upon the ropemakers, who being accidentally well provided for their reception, made it neceſſary for the whole body to march in queſt of auxiliaries. Recruited to the number of 30 or 40, they viſited the ropewalk, and challenged any or all of the workmen to come out and fight them. This offer was readily embraced, & notwithſtanding the ſoldiers were three to one, prepared on purpoſe, they were beat off, many of them much bruiſed, and 2 or 3 of the workmen ſlightly wounded.

Mr. Juſtice Hill came up as this laſt riotous multitude advanced, told them he was in commiſſion of the Peace, and commanded them to go to their barracks. In this exerciſe of his duty he was ſtruck at by one of them with a club, which had it reached him might have been fatal; and ſo daring was this fellow, that in the Magiſtrate's preſence, he knocked down a laborer, dragged him about, and beat and abuſed him much in deſpite of the Juſtice's utmoſt interpoſition. No leſs audacious was the behavior of a tall Negro Drummer, to whom JuſticeHill particularly ſpoke, ordering him home, but he intent on wounding, or probably killing the Inhabitants, head ed the party ſword in hand, but had his ſword beat from his hold, which however being chained to his body he carried with him. He is ſaid to be much wounded.

This gallant party aſſaulted many ſingle perſons in the ſtreet, as they returned from the battle, but did no conſiderable damage as we learn.

Between 5 and 6 the ſame evening; a large body of them collected again, and were in full march for the field of battle; when Mr. John Gray, owner of the walks, met them, and diverted their intention for that evening. But on Saturday, about half after 4, three ſtout grenadiers, armed with bludgeons as above deſcribed, came into the bottom of the walks, and finding three young men ſpinning together unarmed, accoſted them in theſe moſt impudent words. 'You d——n'd dogs, don't you deſerve to be kill'd?' The lads not anſwering, Mr. James Young came up and ſpoke boldly, on which a grenadier aimed a blow at his head, but Mr. Young fended it off with his arms; he then turned from Young and made a paſs at Mr. Archibald M'Neil, jun. which he avoided, otherwiſe believes it might have killed him. During this bluſter one of Mr. W. Calef's journeymen went into the tan houſe, got two batts, and giving one to his comrade, ſoon cleared the walks of the ſoldiers.——

The Remains of *young Snider*, the unfortunate Boy who was barbarouſly murdered the 22d of February laſt, was decently interred the Monday following——His tragical Death and the peculiar Circumſtances attending had touched the Breaſts of all with the tendereſt Sympathy, *a few* only excepted, who have long ſhewn themſelves to be void of the Feelings of Humanity. The little Corps was ſet under the Tree of Liberty, from whence the Proceſſion began. About Five Hundred School Boys preceeded; and a very numerous Train of Citizens followed, in the Eſtimation of good Judges, at leaſt Two Thouſand of all Ranks amidſt a Crowd of Spectators; who diſcovered in their Countenace and Deportment the evident Marks of true Sorrow.

The Pall was ſupported by ſix youths choſen by the Parents of the deceaſed. Upon the Foot of the Coffin was an Inſcription in Silver'd Letters *Latet Anguis in Herba!* Intimating that in the gayeſt Seaſon of Life and amidſt the moſt flattering Scenes, without the leaſt Apprehenſion of an evil Hour, we are expoſed to the *unſeen* arrows of Death: *The Serpent is lurking in the Graſs*, ready to infuſe his deadly Poiſon!—Upon each Side *Haret Lateri Lethalis Arundo!* In Engliſh, *The fatal Dart is fix'd in his Breaſt!* And on the head was another Inſcription, *Innocentia NUSQUAM tuta!* The original Sentiment revers'd; and denoting that we are fallen into the moſt unhappy Times, when even *Innocence itſelf is no where ſafe!*

Upon this very ſorrowful occaſion, and during the Solemnity, the Sons of Liberty order'd a board to be affix'd to Liberty Tree, inſcribed with the following Quotations from the ſacred writings, which perhaps cannot eaſily be miſapplied.

Thou ſhalt take no Satiſfaction for the Life of a *Murderer*;——He ſhall ſurely be put to Death.

Though *Hand join in Hand* the Wicked ſhall not paſs *unpuniſhed*.

The Memory of the Juſt is *Bleſſed*.

BOSTON, March 5.

Thurſday laſt Capt. Paddock, in a Schooner, arrived here from London.

The Parents of the unfortunate Youth who was lately murder'd, have deſired in this public Way to acknowledge with Gratitude the Reſpect ſhewn to their Son by the Attendance of ſo great a number of the Friends of Liberty, at his Funeral on monday laſt.

We can aſſure the Public, that a Monument will be erected over the Grave of young Snider, with an inſcription, to perpetuate his Memory: A Number of patriotic Gentlemen have generouſly ſubſcrib'd for that purpoſe——It is ſaid it will be done in an elegant Simplicity, and that the overplus Money, if any, will be given to the Parents.

It is whiſpered that the Trial of Richardſon *and* Wilmot *will be put off till*——

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Dec. 6.

"*The Publication of Bernard's Letters, &c. has been of Service to the American cauſe. I am glad to find Mr. Bowdoin make ſo reſpectable a Figure. Hope he will always be animated by a Spirit of Liberty, and ſteadily oppoſe every Encroachment attempted to be made upon the rights of mankind, whatever Reſentments he may thereby expoſe himſelf to. The loſs of a Place in the Council, upon that account for which he was excluded, inſtead of being a diſgrace, will prove a laſting honor to him.*

"*The ſucceſs of the Ruſſians ſome ſuppoſe will haſten on a peace between them and the Turks; but I am otherwiſe minded: For I take it, the former will now inſiſt on higher Terms than the latter will comply with; and thereby the War be prolong'd 'till other Powers are at length drawn in to take Part. We have had lately ſtrong rumours of a War with France; and notwithſtanding what is aſſerted of a contra Tendency by the Miniſterial Party, I can't but apprehend there is ſomething in the Wind.*

"*The French appear, by the Dutch Papers, which uſually furniſh good intelligence, to be fitting out a Fleet at Toulon; and if ſo, they mean to uſe it I am afraid they will be ready to ſtrike the firſt Blow before us. Hope the Colonies will be upon their Guard. I would have your Militia be as well diſciplin'd as the Regulars, and was I among them, ſhould be ambitious of ſeeing them excel.*"

To The KING's moſt excellent MAJESTY in Council.

The PETITION of Sir FRANCIS BERNARD, Bart. Governor of the Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Humbly Sheweth.

THAT your Majeſty's Petitioner having receiv'd notice from the office of one of your Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State that a Remonſtrance of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the ſaid Province, containing divers charges againſt your Majeſty's petitioner, has been preſented to your Majeſty by the Agent of the ſaid houſe, and now lies before your Majeſty in your Privy Council, moſt humbly implores that your Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to order an early Day for the hearing the examination of ſeveral Articles of Charge againſt your Petitioner; for although the ſaid houſe of Repreſentatives had the *injuſtice to deny your Petitioner a* Copy of the ſaid Remonſtrance when it paſſed that Houſe ſometime before the 15th day of July, and your Petitioner *was not able to obtain ſuch Copy* till the 27th Day of that Month, only three Days before your Petitioner embarked for England, thereby evidently intending to prevent your Petitioner from procuring ſuch Evidence of the Falſity of ſuch Complaint as might be neceſſary for his juſtification, yet your Majeſty's humble Petitioner has no doubt that he ſhall be well able to manifeſt to your Majeſty's ſatisfaction, by the help of ſuch papers as are now in his poſſeſſion, and may be obtained from your Majeſty's Offices here, the Falſity and Malice of the Charges alledged againſt him.

And your Petitioner as in duty bound ſhall ever pray, &c. FRA. BERNARD.

Sept. 23, 1769.

[We are authoriz'd to aſſure the Public, that a Copy of the Remonſtrance refer'd to in the above-mentioned Petition, *never was denied to Gov. Bernard by the Houſe of Repreſentatives*——That after the General Aſſembly was prorogued, and not before, the Governor ſent a Meſſage to the Clerk of the Houſe, deſiring a Copy of the Remonſtrance; & the *ſame Day* it was made out and delivered to the Gentleman whom the Governor directed to receive it.]

Extract of a letter from London, December 5, 1769.

"We are induced to believe that a War with France is not at a great Diſtance; this may perhaps expedite a Redreſs of the grievances you are under, but let us beg you to preſerve your Firmneſs, relax not one iota, till you are compleatly redreſs'd.

Extract of another Letter from London, Dec. 4.

"Your Spirit and conduct in returning the Britiſh Manufactures, is noble, and a People with ſuch a Temper of Mind will *never be made Slaves by any Set of men whatever.*"

Extract of another Letter from London, dated in Dec.

"Bernard was at Court laſt Week, and very little attended to; and I am told attends the Doors of the Great frequently without admiſſion.

"the Torrent of Petitions from every County praying for a Diſſolution of Parliament, muſt be laid before them; it is hoped ſome impeachments will take place, which there is great reaſon to believe will be the caſe, if there is virtue enough in the Houſe of Commons to proceed with Spirit."

Extract of another letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in Boſton, dated 4th December 1769, by Capt. Paddock.

"The Parliament has not yet been called, and it is generally believed, *if it is not diſſolved*, that it will not meet till the latter end of January.

"The preſenting petitions ſtill goes on, the one from the County of Buckingham was Yeſterday preſented to the King by my Lord Temple, notwithſtanding ſome obſtacles which 'tis ſaid were purpoſely thrown in his Way.

"Your Bernard has got into his Friend Paxton's old lodgings in Pall Mall; he appears to be greatly dejected, and certainly is very much neglected.

"It is ſaid that Mr. G. Grenville and Lord Shelburne are determined that *he ſhall* be at the Bar of a certain Houſe, to account for certain Repreſentations made to Government while they were in adminiſtration——Hallowell is with him; the Treaſury have removed the latter to ſome Office in New-Hampſhire Province; *will he be ſafe there?*"

HARTFORD, March 12.

Laſt Wedneſday night, Mr. ELISHA PAINTER of New-Haven Merchant, was Married to Miſs HANNAH SEYMOUR, daughter of THOMAS SEYMOUR, Eſq; late of this Town deceas'd, a young Lady richly furniſhed with every Qualification neceſſary to render the married State moſt agreeable and happy.

By an Expreſs from Boſton to N. York, who went through this town on Friday laſt, we learn, That on Monday Evening laſt, a Captain of the Regulars ordered a ſmall Detachment of the Soldiers from the Guard, and drew them up oppoſite the Cuſtom-Houſe in King-ſtreet Boſton. A Number of the Inhabitants being in the Street, the Captain ordered his Men to fire—in Obedience to which Command, the Soldiers diſcharg'd their Pieces, and kill'd four Perſons on the Spot, and wounded a Number of Others, ſome of whom are ſince dead of their Wounds. For a more particular Account of this tragical Affair muſt wait the Arrival of the Thurſday's Poſt from Boſton, when we ſhall be able to give our Readers further Intelligence.

Laſt Tueſday one Joſeph Humphrys of Simſbury, by ſome accident fell from his horſe, which wounded him to that degree that he died the Friday following.

A few days ſince, Mr. David Judſon of Woodbury, kill'd a calf only two years old, which weigh'd as follows, viz.

Tallow - - -	101
Hide - - -	128
Quarters - - -	927
In all - - -	1156 lb.

☞ *We acknowledge the receipt of the piece ſign'd UNANIMOUS, and hope the author will not think us partial, in not publiſhing it, when we aſſure him that the only reaſon for its being omitted this day is, that it contains ſome reflections on a certain Aſſembly, which if publiſhed, would expoſe us to cenſure: however, this objection will be removed, and the piece inſerted, as ſoon as the author makes himſelf known to the Printers.*

LOST

LAST Wedneſday, ſuppos'd about FOUR POUNDS lawful mony, of Paper Bills, wrapt up in a News-Paper.——Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the Subſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

JAMES BUNCE.

Hartford, March 12, 1770.

AT the Upper Mills in Hartford Farmers may receive Money for a quantity of good clean WHEAT, from Three Shillings and Nine pence to Four Shillings a Buſhel, as the quality of the wheat is——about five hundred Buſhels, wanted to manufacture for a trvel.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MY laſt advertiſement not giving the ſatiſfaction I hoped, ſhall not adopt that plan, but continue to ride in the ſame manner as before, once a fortnight.——ALL perſons indebted to me are deſired to ſettle their accounts, thoſe that were to pay in Flax and Grain, are requeſted to bring them immediately, or I muſt be obliged to purchaſe them of others with Caſh, in which caſe I muſt exact the money of them——I ſhall refuſe no kind of Species that may be brought me, deſigning to make the pay as eaſy to my cuſtomers as poſſible.

WILLIAM STANTON.

Will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the third day of April next, at the houſe of Col. Marſh, Innholder in Litchfield.

ABOUT One Hundred Acres of good Land, part whereof is under improvement, with a convenient dwelling houſe thereon, now in the poſſeſſion of Joel Clemons, and which is advantageouſly ſituated about three miles weſt of the Court-Houſe in Litchfield, near the Iron-Works, on the New-Milford road——Said ſale will be made for caſh in hand, by

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

March 3, 1770.

Notice is hereby given

that *RUTH*, the wife of Aaron Bacon, late of Litchfield, hath abſented herſelf from my bed and board, and I am thoughtful that ſhe is determining to run me in debt——Theſe are therefore to forbid any perſon crediting her on my account, for I am determined not to pay any debt that ſhe ſhall contract.

AARON BACON.

Whereas John Ledyard, Eſq; hath this day taken out Letters of Adminiſtration on the eſtate of Captain *John Coleman*, late of Hartford deceas'd, and repreſented the ſame inſolvent, and the honorable the Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, thereupon appointed us the Subſcribers Commiſſioners to examine and adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate; and hath allowed eight months for the doing of the buſineſs, &c. We do therefore hereby notify the ſaid creditors, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs of our ſaid appointment on the firſt mondays in every of the ſucceeding months, till the expiration of ſaid eight months at the office of Tho. Seymour, one of the Commiſſioners in ſaid Hartford.

Thomas Seymour,
Richard Edwards, } *Commiſſioners*
George Smith.

Hartford, Feb. 15, 1770.

BOSTON, *Feb.* 26 1770.

LAST Thurſday Morning about 10 o'clok, ſome boys & children ſet up a large wooden Head, with a Board faced with paper on which was painted the figures of four of the Importers, who had entered into, and violated the Merchants agreement, in the middle of the ſtreet before Theophilus Lillie's door, who was one of them. Soon after it was ſet up, Ebenezer Richardſon, the famous Informer, came by, and endeavoured to perſuade a countryman to overturn it with his waggon: which he refuſing, he applied to a Charcoal man to drive his Cart againſt it; but he ſaid he had no buſineſs with it, and would not concern himſelf about it. Richardſon (as the boys ſay) preſſed him to it, ſaying he was a magiſtrate in the town, and would bear him out in it: The man ſtill denying to meddle therewith, Richardſon laid hold on the horſe & oxen and endeavoured to ſhove them upon the pole which ſupported the peageantry; the cart however paſſed without diſturbing it: Richardſon then left the place and came towards his own houſe at about 50 or 60 paces diſtance and meeting with Meſſrs. Edward Proctor, Thomas Knox, Capts. Riordon and Skillings, faced them in a very impudent manner, & cry'd out, perjury! perjury! often repeating it as he paſſed them. The gentlemen halted in the ſtreet, till getting within his door, he turned about and again repeated the inſult. Mr. Proctor with the other Gentlemen ſtep'd towards the door, and aſked him what he meant by perjury? He ſaid, I don't mean you Mr. Proctor, but looking ſpitefully on Mr. Knox, ſaid d—mn you, perjury, villains! Mr. Knox retorted the abuſe; on which Richardſon ſaid, by the eternal G—d, I will make it too hot for ſome of you before night! The boys on hearing the words began to gather round, and call him informer; on which both he and his wife, or woman, went out and talked to them in a very provoking manner, flouriſhing their arms, and advancing out into the ſtreet, with high threatnings; on which the children would retreat, and on their return, advance, with the ſqueeling and noiſe they uſually make on ſuch occaſions. This farce ſoon made a notable deverſion in favour of Mr. Lillie, Mr. Richardſon and Lady having drawn the whole attention on themſelves. The Boys at length began to throw light rubbiſh of one kind or other, as if to drive them into the houſe; this the woman often returned, till the matter became more earneſt. They then retreated into the houſe, and ſpeedily Richardſon opened the door, and ſnapp'd a gun preſented upon the people indiſcriminately. This raiſed them ſo much that they then pelted the houſe, and broke ſome of the windows——In a few minutes after this, Richardſon fired out of one of the windows among the people and wounded Mr. Sammy Gore, ſon of Capt. John Gore, thro' both thighs and two fingers of his right hand, beſides which, drove (one would think) a moderate charge into the breaſt and abdomen of Chriſtopher Snider, a boy about 11 years of age, who lived with Madam Apthorp. The child fell, but was taken up carried into a neighbouring houſe, where all the ſurgeons within call were aſſembled, & ſpeedily determined the wounds mortal, as they indeed proved about 9 o'clock that evening. The people on hearing the report of the gun, ſeeing one wounded and another as they thought killed, got into the new brick meeting and rang the bell, on which they had ſoon company enough to beſet the houſe front and rear; by the latter of which they entered, and notwithſtanding the menaces of Richardſon & his faithful aider and abettor, George Wilmot, ſeized on both, and wrenched a gun from the latter, heavily charged with powder, and cram'd with 179 gooſe and buck ſhot.

'Tis ſaid that ſome Perſons went into Richardſon before he fired, and diſſuaded him from it, but the event ſhewed he was not to be diverted from his deſign. The criminals were firſt carried before Mr. Juſtice Ruddock, who was pleaſed to ſend them to Faneuil-Hall, under a ſufficient guard, where three other magiſtrates, Richard Dana, Edmund Quincy, and Samuel Pemberton, Eſqrs, with Mr. Ruddock, took their examination before at leaſt a thouſand people, and committed them. The numberleſs affronts and abuſes both theſe perſons had heaped on the inhabitants, exaſperated them to ſuch a pitch, that had not Gentlemen of influence interpoſed, they would never have reached the priſon; but to the ſatisfaction of every good man, they are now in ſafe cuſtody, where we leave them, to obſerve, that ſoon after the Child's deceaſe, his body was opened by Doct. Warren, and others, and in it were found 11 ſhot or ſlugs, about the bigneſs of large peas, one of which pierced his breaſt about an inch and half above the midriff, and paſſing clear thro' the right lobe of the lungs, lodged in his back. This, three of the Surgeons depoſed before the Jury of Inqueſt, was the cauſe of his death; on which they brought in their verdict wilful murder by ſaid Richardſon. The right hand of the boy was alſo cruelly torn, whence it ſeems to have been acroſs his breaſt, and to have deadned the force of the ſhot, which might otherwiſe have pierced the ſtomach.

Doct. Warren likewiſe cut two ſlugs out of young Mr. Gore's thighs, but pronounced him in no danger of death, though in all probability he will loſe the uſe of the right fore finger, by the wound received there; much important to a youth of his dexterity in drawing and painting.——

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt Office, Hartford, March 5. 1770.

MARTIN BULL, Farmington, Captain Daniel Bull Hartford, Caleb Bull, do. Edward Bulckley Weathersfield, Ebenezer Balch do. Thomas Belding, Eſq; do. Jonathan Bull, Farmington, Giles Cone, Haddam, Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq; Windham, Ebenezer Devotion, jun. do. Eleazer Fitch, Eſq; do. Daniel Foot, Eſq; Colcheſter, Timothy Hall, jun. Glaſtenbury, William Hooker, Hartford, Miriam Harper, Eaſt-Windſor, Richard Hale, Coventry, Richard Magee, Eaſt-Hartford, Eliſha Root, Farmington, Capt. Jonathan Reynolds Weathersfield, Nathaniel Stilman, do. Allyn Stilman, do. Samuel Smith, Farmington, Hugh Thompſon, Ellington, Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Eſq; Lebanon, Dr. Edward Tudor, Windſor, Dyer Throop, Eſq; Haddam, Rev. Roger Viets, Simſbury, Rev. Eliphalet Williams, E. Hartford, Ezekiel Williams, Eſq; Weathersfield Capt. David Webb, do.

N. B. *Thoſe who are indebted to the Subſcriber for Poſtage of Letters, are deſired to ſettle the ſame immediately.*

W. ELLERY.

RAN-AWAY

From his maſter Epaphras Bull, of Hartford, in Connecticut, on the night of the 12th inſt, one WILLIAM DAWSON by name, who was aſſigned to him in ſervice, by the hon County Court for the County of New London, in November laſt, for the term of fifteen years, upon a proſecution and conviction then had againſt himſelf for Theft. He is a perſon about thirty years old, five feet and about ſeven inches high thin viſage, but well ſett, of a light complexion, light hair, which he wore, grey eyes; of good addreſs, has been a traveller, and of Iriſh extract. Had on when he went off, and carried with him, a brown bearſkin ſurtout, ſhort green coat, black under veſt, black Mancheſter breeches, pair ſhoes, grey ſtockings, & a caſtor hatt, that has had a lace ſewed upon it. Whoever will apprehend and ſecure the Runaway, in any of his Majeſty's Goals on this continent, ſhall upon notice and application to his ſaid maſter, be intitled to the one half of the term of his ſaid ſervice. And as the ſaid Dawſon is ſuppoſed to be of the party and gang of villains, that have long infeſted the roads and country from Philadelphia to New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland and Boſton, it is very probable he may ſoon alter his dreſs and appearance, and the public are deſired to be very vigilant in their obſervations, leaſt he eſcape their notice. EPAPHRAS BULL.

Hartford, Feb 13.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY the night after the firſt inſt. from the ſubſcriber in Toland, an apprentice boy named Uriah Croſs, about 20 years of age, five feet and four inches high, thick ſet, wears his own dark colour'd hair, his left hand ſomething withered, a ſcar on the ſame, and another on his left elbow; had with him when he went away, a great coat, a ſtrait bodied coat, and a looſe veſt, all grey homeſpun kearſey, a black ſearge veſt, two ditto wove with a wale, ſtriped, one red and blue, croſs-barr'd with white, the other blue and white, a check'd linen ſhirt, a woollen ditto, two pair of blue ſtockings, a pair of new ſhoes, and a pair of ſheepſkin breeches. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice and ſecures him in any of his Majeſty's goals, or returns him to his maſter, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

ADONIRAM GRANT.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid carrying off ſaid apprentice, on the penalty of the law.

WHEREAS his excellency Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of the province of New-Hampſhire, purſuant to order receiv'd from his Majeſty, granted to a number of his Majeſty's liege ſubjects about 140 townſhips of land then lying in ſaid Hampſhire province, weſt of Connecticut river, and eaſt of the line of the province of New-York, and north of the line of the Maſſachuſetts Bay government, which grants being made agreeable to ſaid orders from his Majeſty; in conſequence whereof conſiderable ſettlements have been made on ſaid land, by the proprietors to whom ſaid grants were made. And whereas by means of ſome repreſentations ſince made to his Majeſty, he has been pleas'd to annex the ſaid land to the province of N. York, ſince which the governor of New-York hath re-granted a conſiderable part of thoſe lands to other Perſons, to the excluſion of the original proprietors, under the ſaid governor Wentworth. And whereas the claimers under the governor of N. York have began to eject many of the ſettlers upon the ſaid Hampſhire governors grants, and more ſuits are ſoon expected to be commenced againſt the ſaid Hampſhire claimants. And it being thought grievous, burthenſome and unjuſt, that any one ſhould be obliged to defend ſaid Hampſhire title alone, ſeeing ſo many are alike intereſted in the cauſe.——Therefore at a meeting of a conſiderable number of ſaid Hampſhire proprietors held in Sharon, in Litchfield county, on the 23d day of January 1770, it was agreed, that a general meeting of the ſaid Hampſhire claimants be warned by advertiſements in the public prints of this and the neighbouring governments, to be held on the 2d Thurſday of March next, at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in Canaan, to conſult and agree upon the beſt method to defend ſaid Hampſhire title. Therefore all the ſaid Hampſhire proprietors are hereby deſired by themſelves or their agents, to attend ſaid meeting at the ſaid time and place, for the ſaid purpoſe.

MONDAY MARCH 19, 1770.

Numb 273.

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

By the Boſton Poſt who came to Town on Thurſday laſt, we have the following Account of the late Tragical Affair which happened there the 5th Inſtant, VIZ.

BOSTON, March 12.

THE Town of Boſton affords a recent and melancholy Demonſtration of the deſtructive conſequences of quartering Troops among Citizens in a Time of Peace, under a Pretence of ſupporting the Laws and aiding Civil Authority; every conſiderate and unprejudic'd Perſon among us was deeply impreſt with the Apprehenſion of theſe Conſequences when it was known that a Number of Regiments were ordered to this Town under ſuch a Pretext, but in Reality to inforce oppreſive Meaſures; to awe and controul the legiſlative as well as executive Power of the Province, and to quell a Spirit of Liberty, which however it may have been baſely oppos'd and even ridicul'd by ſome, would do Honour to any Age or Country. A few Perſons amongſt us had determin'd to uſe all their Influence to procure ſo deſtructive a Meaſure with a View to their ſecurely enjoying the Profits of an American Revenue, and unhappily both for Britain and this Country they found means to effect it.

It is to Governor Bernard, the Commiſſioners, their Confidents and Coadjutors, that we are indebted as the procuring Cauſe of a military Power in this Capital——The Boſton Journal of Occurrences, as printed in Mr. Holt's York Gazette, from Time to Time, afforded many ſtriking Inſtances of the diſtreſſes brought upon the Inhabitants by this Meaſure; and ſince thoſe Journals have been diſcontinued, our Troubles from that Quarter have been growing upon us: We have known a Party of Soldiers in the face of Day fire off a loaden Muſket upon the Inhabitants, others have been prick'd with Bayonets, and even our Magiſtrates aſſaulted and put in danger of their Lives, when Offenders bro't before them have been reſcued; and why thoſe and other bold and baſe Criminals have as yet eſcaped the Puniſhment due to their Crimes, may be ſoon Matter of Enquiry by the Repreſentative Body of this People——It is natural to ſuppoſe, that when the Inhabitants of this Town ſaw thoſe Laws which had been enacted for their Security, & which they were ambitious of holding up to the Soldiery, eluded, they ſhould more commonly reſent for themſelves——and accordingly it has ſo happened; many have been the Squabbles, between them and the Soldiery; but it ſeems their being often worſted by our Youth in thoſe Rencounters, has only ſerv'd to irritate the former——What paſſed at Mr. Gray's Rope-walk, has already been given the Public, and may be ſaid to have led the Way to the late Cataſtrophe——That the Rope walk Lads when attacked by ſuperior Numbers ſhould defend themſelves with ſo much Spirit and Succeſs in the Club-way, was too mortifying, and perhaps it may hereafter appear, that even ſome of their Officers were *unhappily* affected with this Circumſtance: Divers Stories were propagated among the Soldiery, that ſerv'd to agitate their Spirits; particularly on the Sabbath, that one Chambers, a Sergeant, repreſented as a ſober Man, had been miſſing the preceeding Day, and muſt therefore have been murdered by the Townſmen; an Officer of Diſtinction ſo far credited this Report, that he enter'd Mr. Gray's Rope-walk that Sabbath; and when required of by that Gentleman as ſoon as he could meet him, the Occaſion of his ſo doing, the Officer reply'd, that it was to look if the Serjeant ſaid to be murdered had not been hid there; this ſober Serjeant was found on the Monday unhurt, in a Houſe of Pleaſure——The Evidences already collected ſhew, that many Threatnings had been thrown out by the Soldiery, but we do not pretend to ſay that there was any preconcerted Plan, when the Evidences are publiſhed, the World will judge——We may however venture to declare, that it appears too probable from their conduct, that ſome of the Soldiery aimed to draw and provoke the Townſmen into Squabbles, and that they then intended to make uſe of other Weapons than Canes Clubs or Bludgeons.

Our Readers will doubtleſs expect a circumſtantial Account of the tragical Affair on Monday Night laſt; but we hope they will excuſe our being ſo particular as we ſhould have been, had we not ſeen the Town was intending an enquiry and full Repreſentation thereof.

On the Evening of Monday, being the 5th Current, ſeveral Soldiers of the 29th Regiment were ſeen parading the Streets with their drawn Cutlaſſes and Bayonets, abuſing and wounding Numbers of the Inhabitants.

A few minutes after nine o'clock, four youths, named Edward Archbald, William Merchant, Francis Archbald, and John Leech, jun. came down Cornhill together, and ſeparating at Doctor Loring's corner, the two former were paſſing the narrow alley leading to Murray's barrack, in which was a ſoldier brandiſhing a broad ſword of an uncommon ſize againſt the walls, out of which, he ſtruck fire plentifully. A perſon of a mean countenance armed with a large cudgel bore him company. Edward Archbald admoniſhed Mr. Merchant to take care of the ſword, on which the ſoldier turned round and ſtruck Archbald on the arm, then puſhed at Merchant and pierced thro' his cloaths inſide the arm cloſe to the arm pit and grazed the ſkin. Merchant then ſtruck the ſoldier with a ſhort ſtick he had, & the other Perſon ran to the barrack & bro't with him two ſoldiers, one armed with a pair of tongs the other with a ſhovel: he with the tongs purſued Archbald back thro' the alley, collar'd and laid him over the head with the tongs. The noiſe bro't people together, and John Hicks, a young lad, coming up, knock'd the ſoldier down, but let him get up again; and more lads gathering, drove them back to the barracks where the boys ſtood ſome time as it were to keep them in. In leſs than a minute 10 or 12 of them came out with drawn cutlaſſes, clubs and bayonets, and ſet upon the unarmed boys and young folks, who ſtood them a little while, but finding the inequality of their equipment diſperſed.——On hearing the noiſe, one Samuel Atwood, came up to ſee what was the matter, and entering the alley from dock ſquare, heard the latter part of the combat, and when the boys had diſperſed he met the 10 or 12 ſoldiers aforeſaid ruſhing down the alley towards the ſquare, and aſked them if they intended to murder people? They anſwered Yes, by G—d, root and branch! With that one of them ſtruck Mr. Atwood with a club, which was repeated by another, and being unarmed he turned to go off, and received a wound on the left ſhoulder which reached the bone and gave him much pain. Retreating a few ſteps, Mr. Atwood met two officers and ſaid, Gentlemen, what is the matter? They anſwered, you'll ſee by and by. Immediately after, thoſe heroes appeared in the ſquare, asking where were the boogers? But notwithſtanding their fierceneſs to naked men, one of them advanced towards a youth who had a ſplit of a raw ſtave in his hand, and ſaid damn them here is one of them; but the young man ſeeing a perſon near him with a drawn ſword and good cane ready to ſupport him, held up his ſtick in defiance, and they quietly paſſed by him up the little alley by Mr. Silſby's to Kingſtreet, where they attacked ſingle and unarmed perſons till they raiſed much clamor, and then turned down Cornhill ſtreet, inſulting all they met in like manner, and purſuing ſome to their very doors. Thirty or forty perſons, moſtly lads, being by this means gathered in Kingſtreet, Capt. Preſton, with a party of men with charged bayonets, came from the main guard to the Commiſſioners houſe, the ſoldiers puſhing their bayonets, crying, Make way! They took place by the cuſtom-houſe, and continuing to puſh to drive the people off, pricked ſome in ſeveral places; on which they were clamorous, and, it is ſaid, threw ſnow balls. On this, the Captain commanded them to fire, and more ſnow-balls coming, he again ſaid, damn your Fire, be the conſequence what it will! one ſoldier then fired, and a townſman with a cudgel ſtruck him over the hands with ſuch force that he dropt his firelock; and ruſhing forward aimed a blow at the Captain's head, which graz'd his hat and fell pretty heavy upon his arm: However, the ſoldiers continued the fire, ſucceſſively, till 7 or 8, or as ſome ſay 11 guns were diſcharged.

By this fatal manœuvre, three men were laid dead on the ſpot, and two more ſtruggling for life; but what ſhewed a degree of cruelty unknown to Britiſh troops, at leaſt ſince the houſe of Hanover has directed their operations, was an attempt to fire upon or puſh with their bayonets the perſons who undertook to remove the ſlain and wounded!

Mr. Benjamin Leigh, undertaker in the Delph Manufactory, came up, and after ſome converſation with Capt. Preſton, relative to his conduct in this affair, adviſed him to draw off his men, with which he complied.

The dead are Mr. Samuel Gray, killed on the ſpot, the ball entering his head and beating off a large portion of his ſkull.

A mulatto man, named Criſpus Attucks, who was born in Framingham, but lately belonged to New Providence and was here in order to go for North Carolina, alſo killed inſtantly; two balls entering his breaſt one of them in ſpecial goring the right lobe of the lungs, and a great part of the liver moſt horribly.

Mr. James Caldwell, mate of Capt. Morton's veſſel, in like manner killed by two balls entering his back.

Mr. Samuel Maverick, a promiſing youth of 17 years of age, ſon of the widow Maverick, and an apprentice to Mr. Greenwood, Ivory-Turner, mortally wounded a ball went through his belly, & was cut out at his back: He died the next morning

A lad named Chriſtopher Monk, about 17 years of age, an apprentice to Mr. Walker Shipwright; wounded, a ball entered his back about 4 inches above the left kidney, near the ſpine, and was cut out of the breaſt on the ſame ſide; apprehended he will die.

A lad named John Clark, about 17 years of age, whoſe parents live at Medford and an apprentice to Capt. Samuel Howard of this town; wounded, a ball entered juſt above his groin and came out at his hip, on the oppoſite ſide, apprehended he will die.

Mr Edward Payne, of this town, Merchant, ſtanding at his entry door, received a ball in his arm, which ſhattered ſome of the bones.

Mr. John Green, Taylor coming up Leverett's Lane, received a ball juſt under his hip, and lodged in the under part of his thigh, which was extracted.

Mr. Robert Patterſon a ſeafaring man who was the perſon that had his trowſers ſhot through in Richardſon's affair, wounded; a ball went through his right arm, and he ſuffered great loſs of blood.

Mr. Patrick Carr, about 30 years of age, who work'd with Mr. F—d, Leather Breeches maker in Queen-ſtreet wounded, a ball enter'd near his hip and went out at his ſide.

A lad named David Parker, and apprentice to Mr. Eddy the Wheelwright, a ball entered in his thigh.

The People were immediately alarmed with the Report of this horrid Maſſacre, the Bells were ſet a Ringing, & great Numbers ſoon aſſembled at the Place where this tragical Scene had been acted; their Feelings may be better conceived than expreſs'd; and while ſome were taking Care of the Dead and Wounded, the Reſt were in Conſultation what to do in thoſe dreadful Circumſtances.——But ſo little intimidated were they, notwithſtanding their being within a few Yards of the Main-Guard, and ſeeing the 29th Regiment under Arms, and drawn up in King Street; they kept their Station and appear'd as an Officer of Rank expreſs'd it, ready to run upon the very Muzzles of their Muſkets.——The Lieut. Governor ſoon came into the Town-Houſe, and there met ſome of his Majeſty's Council, and a number of Civil Magiſtrates; a conſiderable Body of the People immediately entered the Council Chamber, and expreſſed themſelves to his Honor with a Freedom and Warmth becoming the occaſion. He uſed his utmoſt Endeavours to pacify them, requeſting that they would let the matter ſubſide for the Night, and promiſing to do all in his Power that Juſtice ſhould be done, and the Law have its Courſe; Men of Influence and Weight with the People were not wanting on their part to procure their Compliance with his Honour's Requeſt by repreſenting the horrible Conſequences of a promiſcuous and raſh Engagement in the Night, & aſſuring them that ſuch Meaſures ſhould be entered upon in the Morning, as would be agreeable to their Dignity, and a more likely way of obtaining the beſt Satiſfaction for the Blood of their Fellow-Townſmen.——The Inhabitants attended to theſe Suggeſtions, and the Regiment under Arms being ordered to their Barracks, which was inſiſted upon by the People, they then ſeparated & returned to their Dwellings by One o'Clock. At 3 o'Clock Capt Preſton was committed, as were the Soldiers who fir'd, a few Hours after him.

Tueſday morning preſented a moſt ſhocking Scene, the Blood of our Fellow Citizens running like Water thro' King-Street, and the Merchants Exchange the principal Spot of the Millitary Parade for about 18 Months paſt: Our Blood might alſo be track'd up to the Head of Long Lane, and through divers of other Streets and paſſages.

At eleven o'clock the inhabitants met at Faneuil-Hall, and after ſome animated ſpeeches becoming the occaſion, they choſe a committee of 15 reſpectable Gentlemen to wait upon the Lieut. Governor in Council, to requeſt of him to iſſue his Orders for the immediate removal of the troops.

The Meſſage was in theſe Words:

THAT it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that the inhabitants and ſoldiery can no longer live together in ſafety; that nothing can rationally be expected to reſtore the peace of the town & prevent further bloodſhed and carnage, but the immediate removal of the Troops; and that we therefore moſt fervently pray his Honor that his power and influence may be exerted for their inſtant removal.

His Honor's Reply, which was laid before the Town then adjourn'd to the Old South Meeting-Houſe, was as follows,

Gentlemen,

I AM extremely ſorry for the unhappy differences between the inhabitants and troops, and eſpecially for the action of the laſt evening, and I have exerted myſelf upon that occaſion that a due enquiry may be made, and that the law may have its courſe. I have in council conſulted with the commanding officers of the two regiments who are in the town. They have their orders from the general at New-York. It is not in my power to countermand theſe orders. The Council have deſired that the two regiments may be removed to the Caſtle. From the particular concern which the 29th regiment has had in your differences, Col. Dalrymple who is the commanding officer of the troops has ſignified that that regiment ſhall without delay be placed in the barracks at the Caſtle until he can ſend to the general and receive his further orders concerning both the regiments, and that the main guard ſhall be removed, and the 14th regiment ſo diſpoſed and laid under ſuch reſtraint that all occaſion of future diſturbances may be prevented.

The foregoing Reply having been read and fully conſidered——the queſtion was put, Whether the Report be ſatiſfactory? Paſſed in the Negative, (only 1 diſſentient) out of upwards of 4000 Voters.

It was then moved and voted John Hancock Eſq; Mr Samuel Adams, Mr. William Molineux, William Phillips Eſq; Dr. Joſeph Warren, Joſhua Henſhaw, Eſq; and Samuel Pemberton, Eſq; be a Committee to wait on his Honour the Lieut. Governor, and inform him, that it is the unanimous Opinion of this Meeting, that the Reply made to a Vote of the Inhabitants preſented his Honor in the Morning, is by no Means ſatisfactory; and that nothing leſs will ſatisfy, than a total and immediate removal of all the Troops.

The Committee having waited upon the Lieut. Governor agreeable to the foregoing Vote; laid before the Inhabitants the following Vote of the Council received from his Honor.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor laid before the Board a Vote of the Town of Boſton, paſſed this Afternoon, and then addreſſed the Board as follows.

Gentlemen of the Council,

"I lay before you a Vote of the town of Boſton, which I have juſt now received from them, and I now aſk your Advice what you judge neceſſary to be done upon it."

The Council thereupon expreſſed themſelves to be *unanimouſly* of opinion, "that it was abſolutely neceſſary for his Majeſty's ſervice, the good order of the Town, and the Peace of the Province, that the Troops ſhould be immediately removed out of the Town of Boſton, and thereupon adviſed his Honor to communicate this Advice of the Council to Col. Dalrymple, and to pray that he would order the Troops down to Caſtle-William." The Committee alſo informed the Town, that Col. Dalrymple after having ſeen the Vote of Council, ſaid to the Committee, "That he now gave his word of Honor that he would begin his Preparations in the Morning, and that there ſhould be no unneceſſary delay until the whole of the two Regiments were removed to the Caſtle."

Upon the above Report being read, the Inhabitants could not avoid expreſſing the high Satiſfaction it afforded them.

After Meaſures were taken for the Security of the Town in the Night by a ſtrong Military Watch, the Meeting was Diſſolved.

The 29th Regiment have already left us, and the 14th Regiment are following them, ſo that we expect the Town will ſoon be clear of all the Troops. The wiſdom and true Policy of his Majeſty's Council and Col. Dalrymple the Commander appear in this Meaſure. Two Regiments in the midſt of this populous City; and the Inhabitants juſtly incenſed: thoſe of the neighbouring Towns actually under Arms upon the firſt Report of the Maſſacre, & the Signal only wanting to bring in a few Hours to the Gates of this City many Thouſands of our brave Brethren in the Country, deeply affected with our Diſtreſſes, and to whom we are greatly obliged on this Occaſion—No one knows where this would have ended, and what important Conſequences even to the whole Britiſh Empire might have followed, which our Moderation and loyalty upon ſo trying an Occaſion, and our Faith in the Commander's Aſſurances have happily prevented.

Laſt Thurſday, agreeable to a general Requeſt of the Inhabitants, and by the Conſent of Parents and Friends, were carried to their *Grave* in Succeſſion, the Bodies of *Samuel Gray, Samuel Maverick, James Caldwell,* and *Criſpus Attucks,* the unhappy Victims who fell in the bloody Maſſacre of the Monday evening preceeding!

On this Occaſion moſt of the Shops in Town were ſhut, all the Bells were ordered to toll a ſolemn Peal, as were alſo thoſe in the neighbouring Towns of Charleſtown, Roxbury, &c. The Proceſſion began to move between the Hours of 4 and 5 in the Afternoon; two of the unfortunate Sufferers, viz. Meſſ. *James Caldwell* and *Criſpus Attucks,* who were Strangers, borne from Faneuil-Hall, attended by a numerous Train of Perſons of all ranks; and the other two, viz. Mr. *Samuel Gray,* from the Houſe of Mr. Benjamin Gray, (his Brother) on the North ſide, the Exchange, and Mr. *Maverick,* from the Houſe of his diſtreſſed Mother Mrs. *Mary Maverick,* in Union Street, each followed by their reſpective Relations and Friends: the ſeveral Hearſes forming a Junction in King Street, the Theatre of that inhuman Tragedy! proceeded from thence thro' the Main-Street, lengthened by an immenſe Concourſe of People, ſo numerous as to be obliged to follow in Ranks of ſix, and brought up by a long train of Carriages belonging to the principal gentry of the Town. The Bodies were depoſited in one Vault in the middle Burying-ground; The aggravated Circumſtances of their Death, the Diſtreſs & Sorrow viſible in every Countenance, together with the peculiar Solemnity with which the whole Funeral was conducted, ſurpaſs Deſcription.

With fire enwrapt, ſurcharg'd with ſudden death,
Lo, the pois'd tube convolves it's fatal breath
The flying ball with heav'n directed force,
Rids the free ſpirit of it's fal'en corſe.
Well fated ſhades! let no unmanly tear
From pity's eye diſtain your honor'd bier:
Loſt to their view, ſurviving friends may mourn,
Yet o'er thy pile ſhall flames celeſtial burn;
Long as in *Freedom's* cauſe the wiſe contend,
Dear to your country ſhall your fame extend,
While to the world the letter'd *Stone* ſhall tell,
How *Caldwell, Attucks, Gray* and *Mav'rick* fell.

A military watch has been kept every night at the town-houſe and priſon, in which many of the moſt reſpectable gentlemen of the town have appeared as the common ſoldier, and night after night have given their attendance.

A Servant Boy of one Manwaring the Tide-waiter from Quebec is now in Goal, having depoſed that himſelf, by the order and Encouragement of his Superiors had diſcharged a Muſket ſeveral Times from one of the Windows of the Houſe in King-Street, hired by the Commiſſioners and Cuſtom Houſe Officers to do their Buſineſs in; more than one other Perſon ſwore upon Oath, that they apprehended ſeveral Diſcharges came from that Quarter.——It is not improbable that we may ſoon be able to account for the Aſſaſſination of Mr. Otis ſome Time paſt; the Meſſage by Wilmot, who came from the ſame Houſe to the infamous Richardſon before his firing the Gun which kill'd young Snider, and to open up ſuch a Scene of Villainy acted by a dirty Banditti, as muſt aſtoniſh the Public.

NEW-YORK, March 8.

By a Gentleman that left the Iſland of Jamaica January laſt, we have a Confirmation of a Spaniſh Veſſel carrying off one of their Pilots, but that he was ſoon ſent back, the veſſel having got in among the Keys, and was in real Diſtreſs, ſo that we have very little Reaſon to expect War on that Account.

HARTFORD, March 19.

The Public are caution'd to be- rare of falſe Paper Money, as there re Bills paſſing about of ſeveral Emiſſions and Denominations, which ave been altered from leſs to grea- er, particularly 1ſd. Bills into 10s: os. &c.) As there is a Reward of Ten Pounds offered by Govern- hent to whoever ſhall make Diſ- overy, ſo that the Perſons guilty f ſuch Practices may be convicted, is hoped ſome Perſon will be induced to detect the Authors of this Miſchievous Villany.

Inſerted by particular Deſire, as a Supplement to the Piece ſign'd *A Freeman,* inſerted in the Courant, No. 269.]

rom the NEW-LONDON GAZETTE.

To the PUBLIC.

Attended at the late meeting of the reſpectable body of merchants at Middletown, in the colony of Connecticut, on the 20th of February laſt; and it was too obvious not to be obſerved, that a few of thoſe ſort of people known by the name of *Grumbletonians,* attended ſaid meeting, on whom, and their conduct, I muſt beg leave to make a few remarks. The firſt was an elderly gentleman, who by the ſhaking of his head I judged to be turned of three ſcore and ten; and on my enquiring who he was, I was given to underſtand by one of my neighbours, that he was one of the firſt three of the g———n party in the colony of Connecticut, whom Mr. Freeman deſcribes as above; and on ſeeing him riſe and ſhake his venerable head, and ſpeak to the following effect, I thought my neighbour's knowledge of his true character was well grounded. He broke the ice (for it was in the winter) by ſaying, that he truſted that this was not intended for a political meeting, and that he hop'd there was no "politics in it," nor that there was no change of government affairs intended, &c. and that he hoped the meeting would act with a great deal of caution, and the like, and concluded at that time.——Indeed by the general run of his diſcourſe, I much doubted of his being a gentleman of liberal education, (but this I ſubmit to the gentlemen who heard him.)

I further obſerved, that this good old g———n gentleman, agreeable to his true g———n principle (which he and his party imbibe) ſpake and manifeſted his diſlike of every thing that was projected; which made me think of the man that in town-meeting deſired liberty to build a houſe on the ice; to which one of his neighbours, an old g———n, (for there were ſome of thoſe ſort of folks formerly, as well as at this day) ſaid, that if there was any privilege in granting him his requeſt, he thought that he had as good a right to it as any man in town.

A DREAM.

LAST Night as I lay in Bed, ruminating on the late Maſſacre (as we are inform'd by the Soldiers) of the Inhabitants of Boſton, and being anxiouſly concerned for the ſafety of ſome of my Friends there, I fell into a calm Slumber, and Dream'd, that the Inhabitants of Boſton had ſeiz'd all the C———rs of the Cuſtoms, their Servants, &c. (one only excepted) and had put them altogether into Leaden Canoes, with Iron Paddles, which they had previouſly prepared and had Reſhipp'd them Home, conſigned (as it is ſaid) with proper Credentials, either to the —— or G——— B———.

For the Solution of the above Dream, we impatiently wait the arrival of the Poſt, which is Hourly expected.

Hartford, March 13, 1770.

AT a general meeting of the proprietors of the ſeveral towns granted by his excellency Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of the province of New Hampſhire, lying on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, and north of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, being warned by advertiſement in the ſeveral public papers in New England & New-York, and conven'd at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in Canaan, on the 8th day of March, A.D. 1770. in order to agree upon the beſt method to defend ſaid Hampſhire grants, againſt other claimers that pretend to hold ſaid lands under patents from the governor of New-York.——Capt. Samuel Elmer was choſen Chairman, and Mr. Solomon Whitney was choſen Clerk.——Alſo, at the ſame meeting it was voted, that we will defend the ſaid Hampſhire title, to the utmoſt of our ability, againſt all other claimers whatever, as far as it can be defended by law or equity.——And whereas ſeveral writs of ejectments are now ſerved by thoſe claimants, under the governor of New York, on ſome of thoſe now ſettled on ſaid lands under ſaid governor Wentworth's grant, and money being now wanted to carry on and defend ſaid caſes, now depending: Therefore it is further voted and agreed, that each proprietor pay the ſum of half a dollar, on a right, to be uſed for the purpoſe of defending the ſaid cauſes depending; and that Capt. Stephen Fay of Bennington, Capt. David Wadkins of Arlington, Jeremiah French of Mancheſter, Benjamin Gardner of Pownel, Bliſs Willobough of Shaftſbury, Reuben Harman for Reufort and Poller, Thomas Bullen of Durham, John Strong of Paxton, Stephen Calkins of Derby, Capt. Samuel Elmer of Sharon, Charles Burrall, Eſq; of Canaan, Benjamin Ferris of the Oblong, Samuel Hungerford of New-Fairfield, Samuel Brown of Stockbridge, Samuel Averil of Kent, John Averts of Saliſbury, Phineas Sheldon of Suffield, John Burling of New York, Edward Burling of Weſt Cheſter, Ebenezer Fiſk of Farmington, Abraham Thomſon of New-Haven, Col. Nathan Stone, of Cumberland County, Col. —— Bailey of Oxbow Town, Daniel Rindie of Fairfield, and John Sharrer of Fiſh-Kills, a Committee to receive of each proprietor, the ſum of half a Dollar———to deliver the ſame to Charles Burrall, Eſq; who is appointed Treaſurer, and Receiver-General of all monies ſo collected; and ſaid Committe and Treaſurer, are hereby directed to apply ſo much of the money ſo collected, as he or they ſhall ſee needful, to the ſaid purpoſe of defending ſaid Hampſhire title.——And, the ſaid committee and treaſurer are to be accountable to this meeting, or to the ſaid proprietors that ſhall pay the ſame, for all monies ſo collected. And whereas the deciſion of the cauſes now depending, will probably be a preſident for the whole of ſaid lands, therefore it is ſtrongly recommended by this meeting to every proprietor, to pay ſaid ſum of half a dollar, ſince he will eventually, really pay it to defend his own rights.——Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be printed in this and the neighbouring governments.

At the ſame time ſaid meeting, for a further conſultation on the affair before them, was adjourn'd to the ſecond Wedneſday of May next, at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in ſaid Canaan.

The beforegoing is a true copy of the votes and agreements of ſaid Meeting.

Teſt, *SOLOMON WHITNEY,*
Clerk for ſaid Meeting.

A Letter from a married Daughter to her Mother.

My ever honoured and dear Mother,

WHEN I laſt paid my duty to you, at your houſe you aſked me what made me ſo dull and melancholy. The queſtion made my very heart bleed; and it was with much difficulty I compoſed myſelf, ſo as not to diſcover the anguiſh of my mind. But a wounded ſpirit, who can bear? Who can conceal? But leſt you ſhould be overwhelmed with my ſorrow, I can aſſure you, which is the only alleviation, it is n t my guilt, but my misfortune. To ſay all in a word, my huſband is unkind——Unkind did I ſay? He is cruel to himſelf, and in that unkind to me. You may read his deſtiny and the cauſe of my grief, in his face. I never ſaw him quite drunk, but often peeviſh or ſottiſh. When the horrors of poverty and diſgrace ariſe in my mind, I am all apprehenſion.—A thouſand diſmal phantoms croud upon my mind; and if I allow myſelf to anticipate the dreadful realities of his future doom, I am almoſt diſtracted. Dear Mamma, let your judicious pen afford ſome counſel, if no comfort, to your ſorrowful daughter.

The MOTHER's ANSWER.

My Deareſt Daughter,

YOUR caſe is indeed pitiable, and was it not alleviated by the conſideration you mention, as inſupportable by me, as it is by you. Therefore my preſent advice ſhall principally relate to yourſelf. And it may be comprehended in one word——*Preſerve your own innocency.*

Be not ſurpriſed at my advice. Grey-headed experience can inform of many temptations, that do not occur in younger life, eſpecially in the married ſtate.

Dulciſſa had as fair a character, in her maiden ſtate as any young lady in town. But when her huſband took to drinking, to relieve the anguiſh of her mind, ſhe fell into the ſame deteſtable vice herſelf. How doleful a ſight is a woman drunk! Nature don't afford ſo affecting a ſpectacle!

I confeſs, nothing can be imagined, that ought ſo ſenſible to touch a generous mind, as the conſideration of his own vicious practices, ruining a charming creature, that was the deſire of his eyes and the delight of his ſoul. But ſuch are generally void of this reflection; and the experiment is infinitely dangerous. But the more general *folly* is that of *upbraiding*, eſpecially in women of ſpirit: which has the ſame effect as pouring oil on fire. Therefore avoid all unkind treatment as you would a dagger pointed at your heart. There are, perhaps, no circumſtances in which a ſenſible, prudent woman can be placed, except jealouſy, that acquire more delicacy in a wife's conduct, than theſe we are conſidering. If ſhe loves her huſband, as ſurely ſhe ought, it will put her upon the conſtant exerciſe of that charity that covers a multitude of ſins; and engage her in the uſe of all the means that revelation and reaſon ſuggeſt to reclaim him. And in order to this, ſhe muſt endeavour to keep alive her affection for him, which will neceſſarily be in danger of being cooled if not quite extinguiſhed. But if that fatal criſis be not arrived, there may be ſome hope. As her tryals muſt be very great, ſhe muſt arm herſelf with *meekneſs, patience* and *ſilence*, without which nothing can avail. His temper muſt be ſtudied, and his humour complied with, as far as it innocently may. A little daſh of coquetry will ſometimes go farther, even with a man of ſenſe, than the graver arts of prudence and diſcretion. Never remonſtrate, but when he is in perfect good humour, and then do it with all the addreſs you are capable of. This requires every ſenſible art chaſtened with all the delicacy that Chriſtian purity inſpires, with a heart lifted up to that gracious Being, who bends a willing ear even to the interceſſions of ſinners, for thoſe more deeply involved, if made, in a penitent ſenſe of their own guilt, and an ardent deſire of the reformation of themſelves and others.

I know my daughter, this advice is croſs to fleſh and blood, and requires great fortitude of mind, as well as prudence. But I am perſuaded it will have a better effect than the maxims of the world. If you fail of ſucceſs, you cannot looſe your reward, for if your huſband is not the better man, you will certainly be a better woman; & enjoy peace & ſerenity of mind. The contrary courſe will be all ſtorm, horror and diſmal expectation, without the leaſt alloy.

A ſoft word breaketh the bone. He that ruleth his own ſpirit, is better than he that taketh a city: and ſhe that reclaimeth a vicious huſband, getteth to herſelf a pearl of great price, and her name ſhall be remembred with honour: She ſhall be numbered with *Deborah, Judith* and *Mary*. The angel of peace ſhall attend her. Glory ſhall dwell in her tent, and her lamp ſhall not be put out forever——The nobles of the land ſhall marry her daughters, and her ſons ſhall ſit in the ſeat of honour. Her beauty ſhall flouriſh like the tree of life, and ſhe ſhall be tranſplanted into the Paradiſe of God.

Your ſympathiſing,
and affectionate Mother
(Connecticut) *Mary Wiſewood.*

Farmington, March 10, 1770.

WE *the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Farmington, Commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Abigail Stedman, late of ſaid Farmington, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) we therefore hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims and Demands to us on the laſt Tueſdays of April and May next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon on each Day at the Dwelling Houſe of Noah Woodruff in Farmington, at we will Attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid Days, at ſaid Time and Place.*

Joſhua Woodruff, } *Commiſ-*
Gad Stanly. } *ſioners.*

Notice is hereby given

that *RUTH*, the wife of Aaron Bacon, late of Litchfield, hath abſented herſelf from my bed and board, and I am thougtful that ſhe is determining to run me in debt——Theſe are therefore to forbid any perſon crediting her on my account, for I am determined not to pay any debt that ſhe ſhall contract.

AARON BACON.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

Will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the third day of April next, at the houſe of Col. Marſh, Innholder in Litchfield.

ABOUT One Hundred Acres of good Land, part whereof is under improvement, with a convenient dwelling houſe thereon, now in the poſſeſſion of Joel Clemons, and which is advantageouſly ſituated about three miles weſt of the Court-Houſe in Litchfield, near the Iron-Works, on the New-Milford road——Said ſale will be made for caſh in hand, by

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

March 3, 1770.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MY laſt advertiſement not giving the ſatiſfaction I hoped, ſhall not adopt that plan, but continue to ride in the ſame manner as before, once a fortnight.——ALL perſons indebted to me are deſired to ſettle their accounts, thoſe that were to pay in Flax and Grain, are requeſted to bring them immediately, or I muſt be obliged to purchaſe them of others with Caſh, in which caſe I muſt exact the money of them——I ſhall refuſe no kind of ſpecies that may be brought me, deſigning to make the pay as eaſy to my cuſtomers as poſſible.

WILLIAM STANTON.

Hartford, March 12, 1770.

AT the Upper Mills in Hartford Farmers may receive Money for a quantity of good clean WHEAT, from Three Shillings and Nine pence to Four Shillings a Buſhel, as the quality of the wheat is——about five hundred Buſhels, wanted to manufacture for a tryal.

LOST

LAST Wedneſday, ſuppos'd about FOUR POUNDS lawful mony, of Paper Bills, wrapt up in a News-Paper.——Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to the Subſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

JAMES BUNCE.

Lately Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing Office in Hartford.

VISIBLE Saints lawful Right to Communion in Chriſtian Sacraments, Vindicated. (In Way of Anſwer to a Sermon, entitled, Chriſtian Baptiſm, delivered at Hanover, in New Jerſy, Nov. 4th, 1764. By the Rev. Jacob Green, A. M. In a Letter to a Friend: In three parts.

By GEORGE BECKWITH, A.M.
Paſtor of a Church in Lyme, Connecticut.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of John Lee Sherman, late of Saliſbury in Litchfield County deceas'd. We ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe, of capt. Samuel Moore, Innholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſday's in April next, from two of the clock in the afternoon of ſaid days until ſeven.

P.

Joſhua Jewel, } Commiſ-
Thomas Chittenden. } ſioners.

Febr. 20, 1770 270

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof price Half a Piſtareen,

Obſervations on a
Pamphlet entitled,
Remarks on Dr. GALE's Letter to
J. W. Eſq; Sign'd *E. D.* of which
The Hon. *ELIPHALET DYER,*
Is the reputed Author.
Shewing, from the Matters therein contained, that ſuch an Imputation is highly injurious to the Character of that worthy Patriot.
By *Benjamin Gale,* A. M.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON,
near the Great-Bridge.

MONDAY MARCH 26, 1770.

Numb 274.

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON,

Pleaſe to inſert in your next, the following Letter from the aſſociated Paſtors of the Church in Springfield, to the Elders and Meſſengers of the Churches convened at Somers, Sept. 20th, 1769.

Reverend and Beloved,

AS it is of importance to the intereſt of religion, that the churches of Chriſt ſhould maintain a harmony; ſo to this end, it is neceſſary there ſhould be a friendly correſpondence among their paſtors and repreſentatives, and that they ſhould be allowed freely, and without offence, to communicate their thoughts to each other, upon any matters which nearly concern the Kingdom of CHRIST.

Impreſs'd with theſe ſentiments, we write to you upon the ſubject of your late proceedings at *Somers*, not doubting but you, influenced by the ſame ſentiments, will receive our letter with candor.

We have been favoured with a ſight of your reſult of September laſt, in which we find ſome things quite unexpected to us, which we imagined proceeded from ſome miſtake, or want of due information, or from your not having time for a thorough conſideration of the ſtate of things at *Somers*. And we truſt you will not think it vanity or arrogance in us, if we ſuppoſe that by reaſon of our vicinity, we may in ſome reſpects, better underſtand the ſtate and circumſtances of the town than gentlemen at a conſiderable diſtance; though at the ſame time, we will not deny that the gentlemen at a diſtance, may be as impartial as thoſe in the vicinage. If then we can be ſo far aiding to each other, and to the town, that its true intereſt ſhall be promoted, it will be matter of joy.

You were convened at the call of a number of perſons that have ſeperated from the church and covenanted among themſelves, whom you call *the congregational church explicitly covenanting*.——You will allow us to ſay, gentlemen, we doubt the regularity of your call, which was neither by the town, nor by the church, but only by a ſeperate party: for we know of no eccleſiaſtical conſtitution, that provides for the calling an ordaining council in any other way than by the church, where there is a church incorporated; nor has any other uſage been known among us—nor does it appear to us reaſonable, that a party, ſeperating from the church and covenanting among themſelves, ſhould be allow'd to call a council to ordain a miniſter over the whole community, at leaſt ſo far as to ſubject them to the ſupport of him.

You have owned this ſeperate party as a regular church—Allow us to query, gentlemen, whether you were not too haſty? A church that has been long owned by ſiſter churches, is always to be preſumed regular, 'till ſhe appears otherwiſe: but a new church that ſets up in oppoſition to another, muſt appear regular before ſhe is acknowledged to be ſuch. We therefore beg leave to enquire, have you examined the manner in which, and the reaſons for which this new ſociety ſeperated? Have you given opportunity to their late brethren to offer their objections againſt them, and ſhow the irregularity of their conduct? Have you ſeen *recommendations* of particular members? Does it appear that none of them were ſcandalous, under cenſure, or inhabitants of other towns? We apprehend that theſe are things proper to be enquired into.

This new ſociety has in fact either with or without cauſe ſeparated from the ſtanding church. If there was cauſe for the ſeparation, then the ſtanding church is irregular in giving it. If there was no cauſe then the ſeparate ſociety is irregular in breaking off without cauſe.

You ſay, the church of *Somers* are, and long have been without an explicit church covenant; which you ſeem to ſuppoſe to be a ſufficient reaſon for the conduct of the party, that have covenanted among themſelves.

But in this matter, gentlemen, you have been ſo unhappy as to be miſinform'd. The church of Somers have had from the beginning, and ſtill have an explicit covenant. When it was formed, they, as is common for new churches, ſubſcribed ſaid covenant; and the original is ſtill to be ſeen, and ſince that members have been admitted from time to time, as uſual upon their common conſent. And it is indeed ſurpriſing that you ſhould repreſent them as not being in covenant.——If they are not explicitly in covenant, we queſtion whether you can find a church in *Chriſtendom* that is ſo. You ſuggeſt whether their living without the ſpecial ordinances of the goſpel has not provoked God to *leave* them, in their diſtreſſing circumſtances.—But, gentlemen, we muſt do this diſtreſs'd church the juſtice to aſſure you, that we never obſerved, in the abundant acquaintance we have had with them, any diſpoſition to live without ordinances. They have long been ſeeking and labouring for them, and their diſtreſs is that they cannot enjoy them, their living without therefore is not the cauſe of their diſtreſs.

There is a man preaching among them, that has been cenſured, ſilenced, and declared unworthy of chriſtian communion. While he remains among them, they can't enjoy ordinances in a ſtated regular manner. They have laboured for his removal, but been defeated——whoever contributes to his continuance there, contributes to the continuance of their diſtreſs. Is not your inſinuation unkind and uncharitable?

We find that you have judged it beſt (*all things conſidered*) *that Mr.* Ely *continue to preach at* Somers, and have adviſed *all people to attend his miniſtration, till you meet again*. Had we been call'd to judge and adviſe in this matter, we muſt have judged and adviſed otherwiſe, for the following reaſons.

1. The oppoſition to Mr. *Ely* in the town. His opponents are nearly equal in number, and not inferior in reputation, and intereſt, to his adherents: and it ſeems to us that ſuch an oppoſition is a ſufficient reaſon againſt his continuance there.

2. The diſſolution of his relation, as paſtor elect, both to the church and town. The church have long ago revoked their call. There has been a council called by the church, and explicitly agreed to by Mr. *Ely* and his adherents, and virtually conſented to by the town; which council has adviſed that his relation to *Somers* be entirely diſſolved——Whereupon Mr. *Ely* himſelf acknowledged it to be diſſolved, and the town conſidered it as being ſo, & did not pretend to hold him by virtue of a former agreement; but after his departure, recalled him by a new vote, in which vote the church has never concurred.—After this the town called a council for his ordination, which council after looking into the ſtate of their affairs, and the character, conduct and qualifications of the man, not only diſſolved the relation anew, but actually ſilenced him. After all this we could not have thought it adviſable that he ſhou'd continue at *Somers* any longer.

3. The character of the candidate.—You know, gentlemen, that it is of importance to the honour of the miniſtry, the intereſt of religion, and the peace of the church, that none be encouraged to preach, but men of a good character, and competent qualifications. The *Apoſtle*, you remember allows none to be introduced into ſacred office, but ſuch as have *a good report*. But, gentlemen, Mr. *Ely* has for years paſt lain under a very *bad report*. Wherever he has been preaching, whether near or remote, there is great complaint of his imprudence, and miſconduct, from the more ſober, and ſerious ſort of people. He cannot therefore be regularly introduced, until the ſcandal of theſe reports be removed. But this is not all. There was a council called in *September* 1768, by the agreement of the church on the one part, and Mr. *Ely* and his adherents on the other, to hear and determine all matters of difficulty: before which council he was found guilty of lying, and a ſeries of ſcandalous imprudences, and other faults. And, gentlemen, had you been preſent at the hearing of theſe matters, as ſome of us were, we are ſure that you would have thought the council treated him with great candor and tenderneſs.——In *April* laſt, another council, choſen wholly by Mr. *Ely* and his adherents, found him guilty of uttering ſome very ſhocking expreſſions in public; and delivering erronious and dangerous doctrine, and alſo deficient in many eſſential qualifications for the miniſtry, ſuch as prudence, aptneſs to teach, knowledge, a good report, &c. and accordingly ſilenced him, & adviſed to his ſtudying under the direction of ſome able divine, 'till he could recommend himſelf for a new licence.——After this the aſſociation which recommended him, withdrew their recommendation, and declared him unfit for chriſtian communion, in conſequence of their having found him guilty of forgery, lying, and ſuch villanous behaviour, as is ſeldom to be heard of, even in men who make no profeſſion of religion. Now we apprehend that Mr. *Ely* ought not to preach, nor any people to hear him, 'till the judgments of theſe reſpectable bodies are ſatisfied

et removed, which as yet they never have been. He did indeed conſent to the confeſſion preſcribed by the firſt council in *September* 1768. But he afterwards, as is credibly affirmed, retracted the confeſſion, by declaring he was not conſcionably though legally guilty, and the crimes he was convicted of before the other judicatures; he never as we can learn, has pretended to confeſs; ſo that the cenſures, ſtill lie and muſt lie upon him, until he either profeſſes his repentance; or upon a new hearing before ſome eccleſiaſtical judicature regularly called is found innocent. Now, gentlemen, we don't learn that you have pretended, to go into a regular hearing of theſe articles. You don't ſay that he has cleared up theſe matters and proved his innocence, or that he has made a full, and public profeſſion of his repentance. You will therefore permit us to ſay, we were ſurpriſed to find you had adviſed to his preaching. We muſt repeat it, gentlemen, we think he can't regularly preach, and no people can regularly attend on his preaching, until either the judgments of theſe bodies are reverſed by ſome other judicature, upon a full and thorough hearing of the articles and evidence; or until he has given ſome public ſubſtantial proof of his repentance, and in this way obtains a new recommendation.

You ſay, having examined the candidate with reſpect to his knowledge and experimental acquaintance with divinity, you find him ſound in the faith, and ſo far accompliſhed for the work of preaching the goſpel, that you judge it beſt (all things conſidered) that he continue to preach at *Somers*. But why ought you not to have examined his moral character, the evil reports that every where follow him, and the criminal facts of which he has been convicted? Integrity of life, a fair character, a good report, a prudent behaviour, are (in our opinion) as neceſſary qualifications, as thoſe which you mention. It ſeems you have examined him, and find him in *ſome reſpects* accompliſhed, but yet your expreſſion imports that you did not find him very *well* accompliſhed even in theſe reſpects, but *ſo far* that you think it beſt *all things conſidered*, that he ſhould continue to preach. But we are at a loſs *what things conſidered* can make it beſt that a man ſhould preach, who is not *well* accompliſhed in *theſe* reſpects and others too.

You don't recommend him to the churches in general, but you find him ſo far accompliſhed, that you think it beſt he ſhould continue to preach at Somers.——Why at Somers, gentlemen. Is Somers perfectly good, or is it incurably bad? That you imagine a man may be accompliſhed *far enough* to preach *there*, when you can't recommend him to other churches. We ſhould have thought there were ſufficient reaſons againſt his preaching any where, but eſpecially at Somers where is ſo great an oppoſition to him; and from whence he has by two councils been directed to depart. How cou'd you, gentlemen, adviſe a man to continue to preach there, who has by councils of his own chuſing been ordered to deſiſt, and who in contempt of their advice, has continued to preach, even when he was under cenſure and a ſolemn interdiction.

His conduct before, and ſince your ſeſſion at *Somers*, in preaching in the congregation of profeſſed *Seperatiſt's*, and in entering into the charges of neighbouring miniſters, and preaching without their knowledge or conſent, ſhews him to be a perſon not to be truſted with a licenſe to preach.

We rely upon your wiſdom and integrity, gentlemen, that at your adjourn'd ſeſſion, you will not only forbear to ordain this poor unhappy youth, who, we are ſure, cannot ſoon give the world ſatiſfactory proofs of his repentance, after ſuch a courſe of wicked conduct; but that you will alſo revoke what you have we imagine, too haſtily done; both in encouraging his preaching, and alſo in acknowledging this ſeperate ſociety as a regular church.

We doubt not, gentlemen, but you have the intereſt of religion, the peace of the church, and the honour of the miniſtry at heart; and would (as well as we) be reluctant to do any thing knowingly and intentionally to promote diſorderly ſeperations, or to encourage an ignorant and vicious man in profeſſing the miniſterial character, which ought to be always ſacred to truth and virtue.

Stephen Williams, } Moderator, in the name and at the deſire of the ſouthern aſſociation in the county of Hampſhire.

The aſſociated paſtors of the churches in the ſouth part of the county of Hampſhire to the Elders and Meſſengers of the churches convened at Somers, September 20, 1769, and ſtand adjourn'd to the third Wedneſday in next February.

Springfield, Jan. 10, 1770

NEW-YORK, March 12.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock laſt Thurſday Night a terrible Fire broke out in Scotch-Street, in this City. 'Tis ſaid to have begun in a large Wooden Building belonging to Mr. Jonathan Hampton, where ſome Carpenters had been at Work, and the place of Meeting of the St. John's Lodge, who have loſt all their Jewels and other Furniture. The Inhabitants, with their uſual Alertneſs on ſuch Occaſions, aſſiſted by the Officers and Soldiers of the 16th Regt. a great Number of Seamen from the Ships in the Harbour, and many of the Inhabitants of Brooklyn, on Long Iſland, with their Engine, uſed their utmoſt Endeavours to extinguiſh the Flames, but found their Efforts much baffled by the Narrowneſs of the Street, a Scarcity of water, being far from any of the Rivers, and the great Difficulty of getting to the Fire. The Flames from Mr. Hampton's Houſe, it being very high, ſoon extended acroſs the Street, and burnt with great Fury, carrying every Thing before it, being all Wooden Houſes; but about one o'clock, the Engines being well ſerved, and every Perſon preſent having exerted himſelf to the utmoſt, the Fire was happily ſubdued, but not without the Loſs of the following Houſes, and almoſt every Thing they contained, viz.

Jonathan Hampton's Houſe, Widow Campbell's Houſe, John Ball's Houſe, occupied by the Widow M'Dougall; a Houſe belonging to Capt. Witter, a Houſe belonging to Stephen Uſtick; a Houſe belonging to Tunies Scheack, wherein the Widow Johnſton, James Winderſon, and one Patterſon, lived; a Houſe in the Poſſeſſion of Jacob Brothers, owned by William Beekman; Adrian Bogart's Bolting-Houſe; a Store-Houſe belonging to Walter Franklin, with a Quantity of Logwood therein; two Houſes belonging to Daniel Amar, wherein the ſaid Amar, and one James, a Pilot, lived; a Houſe owned and occupied by —— Cherdevoyne; a Houſe belonging to one Hopkins; and three others the property of John Van Zandt, Cooper.

The above Fire is ſaid to have been the greateſt that ever happened in this City, and what makes the Loſs greater, is, that the Sufferers in general are in every indigent Circumſtances; therefore 'tis not doubted but the opulent in this Place will be liberal in contributing to the aſſiſtance of the Diſtreſſed, many of whom are left without a Bed to lay on, or a Second Shirt or Coat to their Backs.

BOSTON, March 15 1770.

Extract of a Letter from *Briſtol*, Dec. 4, 1769.

"*The repeal of American Revenue Acts ſeems more and more dubious, from the report of our head mens diſpoſition to enforce them;—we ſhall ſoon learn more of the miniſtry's intentions, reſpecting that intereſting matter.—The rumor of a war with France is not credited here.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, Dec. 6.

"I have little news to tell you. There is a dead calm of Politics at preſent, the town being ſtill empty, and not likely to be full, till after the holidays.——The Earl of Dunmore, brother-in-law to Lord Gower, is appointed to ſucceed Sir Henry Moore, and will ſhortly embark for New-York. Our King appears ever anxiouſly diſpoſed to make his people happy, and nothing now prevents a *total repeal* of the revenue Acts, but a falſe pride, which will not ſuffer us to acknowledge that we have been in the wrong. The dignity of P——t, ſay they muſt be ſupported, and a repeal at this juncture would evince to all the world, that we had attempted to infringe the rights of the people; and therefore, they have gone on adding to the heap of grievances, rather than openly confeſs their errors. It is now, however, a general opinion, that all things will be ſettled early in the next ſeſſion, to the mutual ſatiſfaction of both countries. The papers of the day contain little beſides invectives againſt Governor Bernard, and panegyrics upon Wilkes, the one for fighting againſt Liberty, and the other in favour of it,—from the ſame principle."

Laſt night died Patrick Carr, of the wounds he received in the tragical Affair on Monday Night the 5th inſtant.

By Capt. Schermerhorn arrived at New-York, from South Carolina, we have received a Paper which contains

His MAJESTY's Moſt Gracious SPEECH

To both Houſes of PARLIAMENT,

On Tueſday the Ninth Day of January, 1770.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is with much concern, that I find Myſelf obliged to open this Parliament with acquainting you, that the Diſtemper among the Horned Cattle, has lately broke out in this Kingdom, notwithſtanding every Precaution that could be uſed for preventing the Infection from foreign Parts. Upon the firſt Notice of its actual Appearance, My next attention was to ſtop, if poſſible, its further Progreſs, and as the Succeſs of thoſe Endeavours muſt, in all Probability, have been intirely defeated, by any the leaſt Degree of Delay in the Application of them, I thought it abſolutely neceſſary, with the Advice of My Privy Council, to give immediate Directions for every Step to be taken, that appeared moſt capable of checking the inſtant Danger of the ſpreading of the Infection, until I could have an opportunity of conſulting My Parliament upon ſome more permanent Meaſures for ſecuring us againſt ſo great a calamity: And to your immediate and moſt ſerious Conſideration, I earneſtly recommend this very important Object.

I have given My Parliament repeated Aſſurances, that it has always been My fixed Purpoſe, to preſerve the general Tranquility, maintaining, at the ſame time, the Dignity and Honor of My Crown, together with the juſt Rights and Intereſt of My People. The uncommon Burthens which My Subjects have born ſo chearfully, in order to bring the late War to a happy Concluſion, muſt be an additional motive, to make me vigilant to prevent the preſent Diſturbances in Europe from extending to any Part, where the Security, Honour, or Intereſt, of this Nation, may make it neceſſary for My Crown to become a Party. The Aſſurances I receive from the other Great Powers, afford Me reaſon to believe that My Endeavours will continue to be ſucceſsful; I ſhall ſtill make the General Intereſt of Europe the Object of My Attention; And while I ſteadily ſupport My own Rights, I ſhall be equally careful, not to acknowledge the claims of any other Powers, contrary to the Limitations of the late Treaties of Peace.

It is needleſs for me to recommend to the ſerious Attention of My Parliament the State of My Government in America. I have endeavoured, on My Part, by every Means to bring back My Subjects there, to their Duty and to a due Senſe of Lawful Authority. It gives Me much Concern to inform you, that the Succeſs of My Endeavours has not anſwered My Expectations, and that, in ſome of My Colonies, many perſons have embarked in Meaſures highly unwarrantable, and calculated to deſtroy the Commercial Connection between them and the Mother Country.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the proper Eſtimates to be laid before you; I am perſuaded that your Affection for My Perſon and Government, & your Zeal for the Public Good, will induce you to grant ſuch Supplies, as are neceſſary; and you may be aſſured, that on My Part, they ſhall be managed with the ſtricteſt Economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"As the Welfare and proſperity of my People have always been the Object of my Wiſhes, and the Rule of my Actions, ſo I am perſuaded, from my Experience of your conduct, that you will be governed in your proceedings by the ſame Principles; my ready Concurrence and Support, in every Meaſure that may ſerve to promote thoſe Ends, you may always depend upon. On you it would be now, more than ever, incumbent to avoid all Heats and Animoſities among yourſelves, and to cultivate that Spirit of Harmony, which becomes thoſe who have but one common Object in their View, and which may be moſt likely to give Authority and Efficacy to the reſult of your Deliberations: ſuch a conduct, on your parts, will, above all Things, contribute to maintain in their proper Luſtre, the Strength, the Reputation, and the Proſperity of this Country; to ſtrengthen the Attachment of my Subjects to that excellent Conſtitution of Government, from which they derive ſuch diſtinguiſhed Advantages; and, to cauſe the firm Reliance and Confidence, which I have in the Wiſdom of my Parliament, as well as in the *Zeal* for the true Intereſt of my People, to be juſtified and approved both at Home and Abroad."

BOSTON, March 22.

Saturday Capt. Chalmers arrived here after a ſhort Paſſage from St. Ubes. He informs, that he failed laſt November from Glaſgow for Bourdeaux in France, which laſt place he left the 1ſt of January, and that the chief topick of converſation among the French, when he came away, was an approaching war with England.

NEW-HAVEN, March 16.

We have had this week, ſome the moſt daring thefts committed in this town, that were known among us, and tho' the utmoſt induſtry has been uſed to recover the ſtolen goods, and bring the thieves to juſtice, yet not the leaſt diſcovery had been made, when this paper was put to preſs. The thefts, are as follows.——

On Monday Night laſt the Houſe of Mr. Jeſſe Leavenworth was broke open, and rob'd of ſundry articles of wearing apparel, to the amount of upwards of 20l. The next night the houſe of Capt. Stephen Mansfield, was broke open and rob'd of ſeveral large and ſmall ſilver ſpoons, and a ſilver tankard, a number of ſhirts and ſhifts, a new long red cloak, and ſundry other articles. And laſt night the Houſe of Mr. Doolittle clock maker, was rob'd of a number of ſilver watches.

HARTFORD, March 26

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Gibralter, to his friend in Norwich, dated the 17th of December, 1769.

"——I Now undertake to give you an account of what paſſes here, (or at leaſt what is reported) and firſt, you are to take notice, that the Ruſſians and the Greeks are of the ſame religion——That there are ſaid to be more Greeks in Europe than Turks, and in all the iſlands in the Archipelagoes—four Greeks to one Turk, now the empreſs of Ruſſia, has had her emiſſaries for more than 12 months paſt, in every part of Turkey, where the Greeks are. She has at this time, not leſs than 40 generals in the very heart of Turkey, trying to bring about a revolution: and in order to animate the Greeks to ſhake of the Turkiſh yoke, ſhe has fitted out a large fleet, conſiſting of 40 ſhips of the line, beſides frigates and ſtore ſhips, the firſt diviſion of this fleet paſſed by laſt week, except 5 ſail, which ſtopped here a few days, and has ſince ſailed. We hourly expect the ſecond diviſion, which is ſaid to be 15 ſail, 25 having paſſed us—their firſt place of rendezvous is at Minorca; there the commander in chief is to meet them from Leghorn. This general has been to Conſtantinople——has come down through every part of Turkey, where he choſe to viſit—he travels in the Greek dreſs, as do all the reſt of the Ruſſian generals now in Turkey. They all ſpeak the Greek language, by which means they paſs unſuſpected, this general is he who brought about the revolution, and is the Empreſs's particular favourite, and is her ſelf in command——we are told that as ſoon as the Ruſſian fleet makes its appearance up the arches, the Greeks will directly revolt from the Turks, and join the Ruſſians; if ſo, the Ruſſian fleet will ſail directly from Conſtantinople down the Helleſpont, into the black ſea. If once this is accompliſhed, the Turks will have no footing in Europe. This is the grand deſign of the empreſs of Ruſſia; for ſhe does not ſcruple to ſay (as we are informed) that ſhe would drive the Turks over the Helleſpont.——The laſt battle fought between the Ruſſians and the Turks, the former came of victorious, though vaſt numbers were killed on both ſides. The French are fitting out 15 ſail of the line at Toulon, it is ſaid to join the Turks. Capt. ——, in one of our frigates, is cruiſing off Toulon, to watch the motions of the French. We are alſo inform'd there is another fleet fitting out at Breſt.

"It is the opinion of our politicians here, that unleſs the Ruſſians and Turks make a peace this winter, all Europe will be brought into a War before the next.——"

Meſſ. Green & Watſon,

By giving the following a place in your Connecticut Courant, you may be inſtrumental to the promotion of juſtice, as well as oblige yours, and the publics humble ſervant,

The Author.

Thoughts offered to public conſideration, relative to the preſent unjuſt and oppreſſive method of maintaining and ſupporting the Highways, or public roads.

Queſtion. WHat are highways made for, and what is the uſe of public roads?

Anſwer. For the uſe of the public, and for the conveniençe of performing buſineſs, and conſequently, for the uſe of every particular member of the public, which is every man in natural life.

Q. And upon whom does reaſon and juſtice caſt the burden of maintaining thoſe highways, or public roads, which is no ſmall burden, and no little expence? Can it be caſt upon men of little or no intereſt or poor men? Or is it caſt upon the whole public body, rich and poor reciprocally as they are concerned in the public affairs? Surely not upon thoſe poor men, and conſequently upon the whole public body.

Now that the preſent method is caſting the burden upon poor men as above mentioned, is pretty eaſily demonſtrated, while numbers of men of ſmall intereſt, and that have but little uſe for public roads, have numerous families, which by the *law*, as it now ſtands, makes their taxes for highway maintainance, great and burthenſome, while others that have great eſtates, and great uſe for thoſe roads, do little, and ſome nothing at all; which is unequal and very unjuſt: And may it not be ſaid of thoſe great men, as it was of the Phariſees of old, "*wo to you, for you bind heavy burdens and grievous to be borne and lay them on men's ſhoulders, but you will not touch them with ſo much as one of your fingers?*"

And now, as I have undertaken to recite the grievance which poor men groan under, I will alſo undertake to preſcribe a method for the freemen of this corporation to come into, in order, if poſſible, to obtain ſome relief, viz. let them ſignify by their votes, or otherwiſe to their ſeveral repreſentatives, at their annual meeting in April next, in what manner they chooſe to have the highways ſupported; which muſt of neceſſity be ſomething different from the preſent method, and let them implore their repreſentatives, that they will uſe their influence to ſee to it that the ſame might be put into execution—and if we were thus united, it ſeems our moſt reſpectable legiſlative authority would ſo far compaſſionate us, as to grant us, at leaſt, ſome relief.

ANTILOQUUS.

WANTED, by

Geo. Phillips,

of Middletown,

A NUMBER of HORSES, ſuitable for Barbadoes Market.

To be Sold for CASH by

Nat. Buel,

of Saliſbury.

FIVE POT-ASH KETTLES, Ten Tons of Pig-Iron, one Forge Hammer and Anvil, a Cloathiers Plate, three large Iron Kettles, and a number of Cart-Boxes, all manufactured at Saliſbury Furnace.

N.B. An order drawn upon me by Capt. Comfort Sage of Middletown, to the value of Forty Pounds, or by Mr. Charles Dibble of Goſhen, for Twentyfive Pounds, will be as well accepted as the CASH, for any of the above articles.

A THEFT!

WHEREAS on the night after the 16th inſtant, the Shop of Aſa Foot of Colcheſter, was broken up, and the following pieces of Cloth, ſtolen, viz. One piece of of 12 & half yards—One ditto of 5 yds.—And one piece of Black, of 7 & half yds.—And one piece of a Mouſe colour of 3 yds—The laſt piece a little cowey, all of them ſhear'd—And one piece of 5 yds. Milldy'd, not ſheard.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Thief, and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, & the goods recover'd, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

ASA FOOT.

Colcheſter, March 17, 1770.

Unanimous's Piece mention'd in the Paper No. 272.

THE friends of the conſtitution and liberties of this colony, in New London and Windham counties, ſend compliments to the ſons of liberty in the other counties, and aſſure them, that they are firmly attached to the rights of the government, and continue inveterate enemies to ſtamp acts, and revenue taxes, and officers; and are inſeperably united againſt all oppreſſors, and their abettors——They cannot be reconciled to thoſe who are unfriendly to the civil and religious privileges of the people——They are determined to unite againſt all thoſe who have appeared unfavourable to their intereſts in the time of the ſtamp-act, who have not avowedly and openly diſapproved their conduct in that affair——They expect the further aſſiſtance of their friends in the colony, at the approaching election of their rulers, on the firſt monday after the firſt tueſday, in April——They are aware of the arts of the partizans of certain gentlemen to divide the freemen in their votes——They are ſenſible that all the hopes of a particular party, rely upon the diſunion of the friends of liberty; and that they can make no head againſt the combined voices of the ſons of liberty through the colony——To avoid the fatal conſequences which may enſue to their liberties upon a diſunion, they have determined to vote for the preſent adminiſtration to the ſame offices they now ſuſtain, for the enſuing year; without any alteration from the determination of the general aſſembly laſt October——They therefore deſire the mutual voice, and united votes of their brethren in the other counties, to ſecure the government from the introduction of the perſons into the adminiſtration, whom by far the greater part of the colony, eſteem as favourable to *parliamentary encroachments*——The foundation of this opinion is laid on facts, which all the freemen of the corporation are acquainted with——They wiſh the general attendance of the freemen upon the day of electing their civil rulers; that the inhabitants may be governed by officers of their own choice——They are firmly reſolved upon a union, for the preſent adminiſtration to their preſent poſts; and pray that all the freeholders in the colony may unite with them, to avoid thoſe dangerous effects which have enſued to the government of New York by a negligent choice of their preſent, mercenary houſe of aſſembly——The chief deſign of this addreſs is to inform their brethren of their reſolutions in general——They hope that every freeman will follow the dictates of his own conſcience, and vote for ſuch perſons as are friendly to the welfare of the colony——A union they conſider as much ſafer for the ſtate than diviſion, and ſuppoſe every voter holden to conſider what will, in the iſſue, be the beſt intereſt of the people, when he gives his voice.

Join or Die!

UNANIMOUS.

Farmington, March 10, 1770.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Farmington, Commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Abigail Stedman, late of ſaid Farmington, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) we therefore hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims and Demands to us on the laſt Tueſdays of April and May next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon on each Day at the Dwelling Houſe of Noah Woodruff in Farmington, as we will Attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid Days, at ſaid Time and Place.

Joſhua Woodruff, } *Commiſſioners.*
Gad Stanly, }

AT a general meeting of the proprietors of the ſeveral towns granted by his excellency Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of the province of New Hampſhire, lying on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, and north of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, being warned by advertiſement in the ſeveral public papers in New-England & New-York, and conven'd at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in Canaan, on the 8th day of March A.D. 1770, in order to agree upon the beſt method to defend ſaid Hampſhire grants, againſt other claimers that pretend to hold ſaid lands under patents from the governor of New-York.——Capt. Samuel Elmer was choſen Chairman, and Mr. Solomon Whitney was choſen Clerk.——Alſo, at the ſame meeting, it was voted, that we will defend the ſaid Hampſhire title, to the utmoſt of our ability, againſt all other claimers whatever, as far as it can be defended by law or equity——And whereas ſeveral writs of ejectments are now ſerved by thoſe claimants, under the governor of New York, on ſome of thoſe now ſettled on ſaid lands under ſaid governor Wentworth's grant, and money being now wanted to carry on and defend ſaid caſes, now depending. Therefore it is further voted and agreed, that each proprietor pay the ſum of half a dollar, on a right, to be uſed for the purpoſe of defending the ſaid cauſes depending; and that Capt. Stephen Fay of Bennington, Capt. David Watkins of Arlington, Jeremiah French of Mancheſter, Benjamin Gardner of Pownel, Bliſs Willoughby of Shaftſbury, Reuben Harman for Rauſort and Pollet, Thomas Bullen of Durham, John Strong of Paxton, Stephen Calkins of Darby, Capt. Samuel Elmer of Sharon, Charles Burrall, Eſq; of Canaan, Benjamin Ferris of the Oblong, Samuel Hungerford of New-Fairfield, Samuel Brown of Stockbridge, Samuel Averil of Kent, John Averts of Saliſbury, Phineas Sheldon of Suffield, John Burling of New York, Edward Burling of Weſt Cheſter, Ebenezer Fiſk of Farmington, Abraham Thomſon of New-Haven, Col. Nathan Stone, of Cumberland County, Col. —— Bailey of Oxbow Town, Daniel Rhodes of Fairfield, and John Sharrer of Fiſh-Kills, a Committee to receive of each proprietor, the ſum of half a Dollar——to deliver the ſame to Charles Burrall, Eſq; who is appointed Treaſurer, and Receiver-General of all monies ſo collected: and ſaid Committee and Treaſurer, are hereby directed to apply ſo much of the money ſo collected, as he or they ſhall ſee needful, to the ſaid purpoſe of defending ſaid Hampſhire title.—And the ſaid committee and treaſurer are to be accountable to this meeting, or to the ſaid proprietors that ſhall pay the ſame, for all monies ſo collected. And whereas the deciſion of the cauſes now depending, will probably be a preſident for the whole of ſaid lands, therefore it is ſtrongly recommended by this meeting to every proprietor, to pay ſaid ſum of half a dollar, ſince he will eventually, really pay it to defend his own rights.——Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be printed in this and the neighbouring governments.

At the ſame time ſaid meeting, for a further conſultation on the affair before them, was adjourn'd to the ſecond Wedneſday of May next, at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in ſaid Canaan.

The before going is a true copy of the votes and agreements of ſaid Meeting.

Teſt. *SOLOMON WHITNEY.*
Clerk for ſaid Meeting.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kinds, by the Printers hereof.

Notice is hereby given

that *RUTH*, the wife of Aaron Bacon, late of Litchfield, hath abſented herſelf from my bed and board, and I am thoughtful that ſhe is determining to run me in debt——Theſe are therefore to forbid any perſon crediting her on my account, for I am determined not to pay any debt that ſhe ſhall contract.

AARON BACON.

Will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tueſday the third day of April next, at the houſe of Col. Marſh, Innholder in Litchfield.

ABOUT One Hundred Acres of good Land, part whereof is under improvement, with a convenient dwelling houſe thereon, now in the poſſeſſion of Joel Clemons, and which is advantageouſly ſituated about three miles weſt of the Court-Houſe in Litchfield, near the Iron-Works, on the New-Milford road——Said ſale will be made for caſh in hand, by

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

March 3. 1770.

Hartford, March 12, 1770.

AT the Upper Mills in Hartford Farmers may receive Money for a quantity of good clean WHEAT, from Three Shillings and Nine pence to Four Shillings a Buſhel, as the quality of the wheat is——about five hundred Buſhels wanted to manufacture for a tryal.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of John Lee Sherman, late of Saliſbury in Litchfield County deceas'd. We ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Dwelling-Houſe, of capt. Samuel Moore, Innholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the firſt and ſecond Tueſday's in April next, from two of the clock in the afternoon of ſaid days until ſeven.

Joſhua Jewel, } Commiſſioners.
Thomas Chittenden. }

Febr. 20, 1770. 270

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof price Half a Piſtareen,

Obſervations on a Pamphlet entitled,
Remarks on Dr. GALE's Letter to *J. W.* Eſq; Sign'd *E. D.* of which
The Hon. *ELIPHALET DYER,* is the reputed Author.
Shewing, from the Matters therein contained, that ſuch an Imputation is highly injurious to the Character of that worthy Patriot.
By *Benjamin Gale*, A. M.

Lately Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing Office in Hartford,

VISIBLE Saints lawful Right to Communion in Chriſtian Sacraments, Vindicated. (In Way of Anſwer to a Sermon, entitled, Chriſtian Baptiſm, delivered at Hanover, in New Jerſy, Nov. 4th, 1764. By the Rev. Jacob Green, A. M. In a Letter to a Friend. In three parts.

By GEORGE BECKWITH, A.M.
Paſtor of a Church in Lyme, Connecticut.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON,
near the Great-Bridge.

MONDAY April, 2, 1770.
THE Connecticut COURANT.
Numb 275.
Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

To the impartial PUBLIC.

A Piece ſign'd *Unanimous*, made its Appearance in the laſt Courant, of ſo extraordinary a Kind, that, like other excentrical Productions, it is hard to fit it with a Name, expreſſive of its real Nature——Call it a CARD, the ſenſe (if any) runs thus——"The Friends to Liberty in Windham and New London Counties, (which by the way, we muſt ſuppoſe are all the Inhabitants) ſend their Compliments to the Freemen of the four other Counties, and (a great Condeſcention of Complaiſance) inform them, they are determined that the ſame Gentlemen now in Office ſhall be re elected, for the Year enſuing, & therefore expect (or require) their full, punctual Attendance on the Monday after the firſt Tueſday in April, then to give us ſuch further Aſſiſtance, as we ſhall ſtand in need of.—We expect, Gentlemen you will all act agreable to your own Conſciences——but then you are to conſider, at the ſame Time, there can be no Diviſion of Sentiment, or Diſſent from our above Determination, but what will be fatal to the Colony, and therefore muſt on no Conſideration be tolerated."——

Call it an Addreſs from thoſe two Counties in a ſerious Manner to the other Four, and it is a moſt glaring Inſult on the Common Senſe of every impartial, independant Freeman, not in the Counties addreſſed, or rather dictated to only, but to thoſe in the Counties pretendedly addreſſing.

Suppoſe it the notable Performance of ſome pretended (ſay) real Friend of the Gentlemen in Power—by having Recourſe to Facts that have not the leaſt Foundation, ſave in the Fumes of his own hot, enthuſiaſtical Imagination. By aſſerting that the two Counties of Windham and New London have agreed on certain Men for the Rulers of the Colony the Year enſuing, he muſt do thoſe worthy Gentlemen the higheſt Injury, and they may with Propriety ſay, they are wounded in the Houſe of their "Friend." To conſider the Author as an Incendiary, may be thought ſevere. The little Ability ſhewn in this motly Piece, will in a great Meaſure excuſe him. Happy is he, if in his own Breaſt, the Conſciouſneſs of his Deſign will go as far.

Of this the Public may be aſſured, that the uniting the two Counties aboveſaid inſinuated, is a mere Pretence, a political Fetch, to amuſe the honeſt and undeſigning, juſt at this period——But ſuppoſing the whole to be really as he has repreſented—can there be a more open, high handed Attempt to violate and deſtroy the equality, the independency, the liberty of the ſubject—if one man may dictate to another, can the perſon dictated to, be ſaid to be free?——Are not all combinations deſtructive of the freedom of elections? They ever have been ſo, in every ſtate, and have finally deſtroyed them——Shall two counties, thus dictate to four, nay, putting an inſtance, ſhall five dictate to one, in ſuch a manner?—The ſuppoſition is too abſurd, to ſpend a moments time upon——Every Freeman of this colony, has the ineſtimable privelege, of acting for himſelf—eſpecially in the important point of chooſing his own rulers.

How pernicious and deteſtable, is every, even the leaſt attempt to abridge them of it——every attempt of this kind, is in effect high treaſon againſt the rights of Freemen.——Never can we be too much on our guard, againſt ſuch a deſigning man or men, who with liberty on the lip, harbour, the moſt tyrannical deſigns in heart——The inſtance given, of a New-York aſſembly being venal, I leave this "patriot of an hour," and the "aſſembly" thus charged to ſettle at their pleaſure; and ſhall only obſerve, that parties at preſent, run high, in that city, and province; and that the almoſt ſole foundation, and what gave riſe to them, has been their ſetting up candidates at, and long before the day of election, publiſhing in the papers propoſals for combinations, (though I have never ſeen one, ſo weak, and contemptible as this under conſideration) and their actually agreeing, and combining who to vote for, beforehand.——From the like unhappy ſituation, into which every one of ſuch a diſpoſition as this writer appears to be of, endeavours to plunge us—it is the duty of all, who wiſh well to this colony, to do all in his power to preſerve us.——For this purpoſe I have troubled the public with the above obſervations on this piece, which at any other period, or under almoſt any other circumſtances, would have deſervedly died unnoticed, and paſs'd into oblivion, with the ſilent contempt of the public.

[1.] OBSERVATOR.

A TOKEN for the Author of the piece ſign'd *Unanimous*, to which is ſuffix'd this motto, "JOIN OR DIE!"

Dum vitant ſtulti Vitia in contraria currunt.

NOT ſo, my friend *Unanimous*! "*Join or Die.*" doſt thou ſay? with the O dreadful [!] ſuffix'd? and is this the language with which thou doſt preſume to addreſs a free people? doſt thou think this won't give umbrage even in a profeſs'd friend to the cauſe of liberty?——Perhaps I too, may be of the ſame ſentiment with thyſelf, and may wiſh for the ſame eſtabliſhment as to *adminiſtration*—as true a friend to liberty, I dare ſay. But what then?—why ſhould we *paw in the valley, ſmell the battle a far off*, ſound the alarm of war, and cry murder, if at the ſame time we are not under at leaſt ſome apprehenſions? there is policy in war, 'tis true; but whether an attempt to ſtir up faction, ſcatter the ſeeds of diſcord, blow up the flames of jealouſy, and hold out the ſignal for an engagement to battle, in a peaceable ſtate, where there is no appearance of danger, or even ſo much as the leaſt ſhadow of any (and all this under the maſk and vizzard of patronizing the cauſe of liberty) be more the part of a politician than a madman, and don't tend rather to enſlave, than eſtabliſh in liberty a free people, may poſſibly be made a queſtion—And perhaps thou art yet to be taught, that even if politicks ſhould be ſeaſoned with moderation, there would be nothing treaſonable in the compoſition.

Menaces of Death, thrown out promiſcuouſly upon a free people, & held up to public view as an object of terror,——to frighten and diſmay, in order to enforce a compliance; are high-ſeaſoned viands to ſenſible ſtomachs, and will be likely to have but cold influence to gain Proſelytes to LIBERTY's cauſe!————High conditions, harſh demands theſe! to inforce allegiance to that GODDESS whoſe very conſtitution is FREEDOM, and who will never deign to acknowledge any for her votaries but ſuch whoſe true characteriſtic is to be more free in nothing than in *being free* in the *very act* of inliſting to her ſervice; and won't willingly ſubmit, that the monſter t—r—y, by aſſuming her ſhape ſhould uſurp her empire——the point thou would'ſt ſeem deſirous of gaining (or rather eſtabliſhing) may indeed be good and ſalutary, but thou art to be told, that the method thou takeſt is no ways warrantable or commendable, nor ſuch as can ever paſs uncenſured by the judicious and ſenſible.

Liberty 'tis true is the darling of the human ſpecies even dearer than life, without which no people on earth can be proſperous or happy; nor can the greateſt degree of zeal in her cauſe ever expoſe any to her reſentment, ſo be it is ſuitably tempered with moderation and regulated by wiſdom: but nothing can be more exerciſing or grievous to her trueſt advocates, than to find that any of her pretended friends ſhould have the weakneſs and vanity to fancy that ſhe needs to call in the aſſiſtance of any ungenerous artifices, and even to make uſe of *comminations* and *threats* to eſtabliſh her juriſdiction even among a people who are ſettled upon her baſis——No, my friend——let reaſon, wiſdom and cool deliberation in thy head, have the aſcendency of animoſity and raſhneſs in thy breaſt; nor think to put thyſelf ſo forward in dealing out *Anecdotes* of policy or documents of government, till after thou haſt learnt the policy of governing thyſelf.

But tell me———my friend———didſt thou really mean by the MOTTO of thy performance, to furniſh out the true *picture*—*complexion*——*and expreſs effigies*——ſpeak the language and exemplify the *genius* and *ſpirit* of that reſpectable body thou doſt profeſs to perſonate? or rather whoſe tool thou aſſumeſt to be?——ſooner may'ſt thou expect to receive their chaſtiſements for thy temerity, than their thanks for thy ſervices.

PACIFICUS.

Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON,

Pleaſe to inſert the following and you will oblige one of your conſtant cuſtomers.

I Obſerve in your laſt paper, a piece ſign'd *Unanimous*—It is a little ſurprizing that this Unanimous ſhould undertake to dictate the whole colony, in the choice at the next Freemans meeting; & yet when I look back, and recollect paſt things, I remember this to have been the conſtant practice of this ſaid Eaſtward Unanimous, for more than fifty years. The firſt that I remember was began in order to diſplace governor Saltonſtall, for taking the Queen's Arms from the Soldiers that went to Wood Creek, (though ordered by her Majeſty Queen Ann) and depoſiting of them in his own garret, till further order. There indeed was a mighty ſtir, but proved abortive. The next thing I remember, was another mighty ſtir by this ſame Unanimous, to diſplace governor Talcott, and for no other reaſon that I ever heard, but becauſe he was ſeventy years old; and circular letters were ſent all over the colony for that purpoſe, but he happily eſcaped the ſnare of the fowler. The next was governor Law, in the New light time becauſe he was an oppoſer, as he was call'd—and every body knows how gov. Wolcott was diſplac'd by this ſame Unanimous, on account of the Spaniſh money, tho' it afterwards appear'd he was perfectly innocent. And governor Fitch, may thank this ſame gentleman, for diſmiſſing him from ſo much trouble. So that you may obſerve, upon the whole, that all the commotions in the colony with reſpect to the choice, of our rulers, for more than fifty years, have been occaſioned by this ſame eaſtward Unanimous. I would hereby caution all my brethren, the freemen in our colony, to beware of this crafty enterprizing Unanimous, and hearken to the dictates of your own conſcience, rather than the dictates of this gentleman.

(Sign'd) A Weſtward Unanimous.
Connecticut, March 28 1770.

LONDON, December 30.

It is ſaid the miniſtry are endeavouring, with the greateſt aſſiduity, to fix the laſt Junius upon Mr. Wilkes.

We are well informed that a certain law officer has given it as his opinion that a much talked of production is not *Treaſon*, but a High Miſdemeanor.

It was yeſterday reported, that the author of the laſt Junius is known, and that proper meaſures were taking in order to come at his perſon.

We hear that the officers on furlow, belonging to the garriſons of Gibraltar and Minorca, have received orders to join their regiments with all poſſible expedition.

A great man abſolutely declared this week that Junius's laſt letter had operated totally different from it's intentions; for that "thereby the miniſtry were now become immoveable."

It is reported that a Great Perſonage has within theſe few days had the real name of Junius, with the intelligence properly authenticated, ſent by an anonymous hand, through the channel of the common poſt.

The national debt of this and our ſiſter kingdom, Ireland, ſeems to terrify ſeveral among the moneyed men, who, in our preſent diſtractions, with ſo heavy a burthen, do not think their property would be over ſafe in the publick funds in caſe of another war as expenſive as the laſt.

We are aſſured that ſome advices of great importance are hourly expected from Madrid.

We are credibly informed, that the Kings of France and Spain are to have a perſonal conference in a few months, but in the dominion of which power we cannot yet determine.

We are informed that the laſt advices from his Excellency the Earl of Harcourt, our ambaſſadour at the court of Verſailles, contain matters of an extraordinary nature, and very alarming to our miniſtry.

The premium of inſurance on outward bound ſhips and goods continues daily to advance.

It is ſaid, that ſhould the adviſe of Lord Chatham be taken on an important ſubject, Mr. Wilkes will certainly take his ſeat without a diſſolution of parliament.

It is ſaid that a noble Lord, who lately matched a certain call off Dutcheſs is in the Jockey phraſe, already *ſick of the lay* & would willingly *pay forfeit*.

We are well informed that a certain unpopular American Governor has refuſed the offer of a Peerage.

We are well informed, that Lord Chatham intends to ſupport an entire new character on an enſuing occaſion.

A correſpondent remarks, that Junius, in all his letters never once ſhowed he wanted a head, till his laſt long laboured epiſtle, in which he ſtruck at the ſupreme head both in church and ſtate.

We are aſſured from undoubted veracity, that the preſent ſtate of the nation will undergo a very ſerious conſideration *at an enſuing meeting.*

LONDON,

Jan. 6. *Yeſterday the York ſhire, Worceſter-ſhire, Somerſetſhire, Herefordſhire, Northumberland, and Newcaſtle petitions, were preſented to his Majeſty.*

A proteſt from the town of Liverpool was yeſterday preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, againſt the petition now ſoliciting in the ſaid town, deſiring his Majeſty, for certain reaſons, to diſſolve the preſent parliament, which proteſt concludes as follows:—

"To ſay that the houſe of commons is partial, unjuſt, or corrupt, or does any thing out of malice, is, in our opinion, highly criminal, and tends to raiſe a ſcandal, upon the whole nation, whoſe repreſentatives they are. For theſe reaſons we cannot approve the matter, manner, or intent, of theſe petitions, and hope to be juſtified in making public the reaſons for our diſſent thereto. Our actions, in the moſt perilous and critical times, have proved us to be faithful ſubjects; and, we truſt, our conduct and candour in this affair, muſt prove us to be good citizens."

A council was holden this morning at the Cockpit Royal, when ſeveral important regulations, previouſly neceſſary to the meeting of parliament, were determined upon.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that the celebrated Junius has ſet out on his travels into foreign parts.

A certain nobleman, who labours under a very dangerous complaint, is not expected to live many days.

The Duke of Bedford's diſorders are reported to be an aſthma and a dropſy.

Some of our patriotick petitioners begin to be alarmed, leſt the parliament ſhould in earneſt be deſolved, and their ſeats come to be re-purchaſed, which would make them look as wiſe as the Iriſh patriots did on a like occaſion. It is ſuppoſed therefore, that they will be content with the King's ſending his parliament to Coventry for a month, as the French king has formerly ſent his to Pontoiſe. But ſome think it better that a bed of juſtice ſhould be holden at St. James's, the commons and their journal ſent for, and all their preſumptuous votes about the Middleſex elections ſtruck out by his Majeſty's command, after the example of his royal brother at Verſallies.

Yeſterday the following gentlemen waited upon his Majeſty at St. James's, with the petition of the citizens of Briſtol, and were graciouſly received, viz. Sir, William Codrington, Bart. Richard Hippeſley Cox, Eſq; Mr. Henry Cruger, and Mr. Samuel Span, merchant of that city. The two laſt gentlemen were deputed by their fellow citizens to preſent it.

We hear that Lord Chatham has a plan in contemplation, which, if executed, will entirely reconcile all parties, and give univerſal ſatisfaction.

A report ſtrongly prevails that a number of very eminent merchants have a ſcheme in agitation for preſenting a petition, ſetting forth the neceſſity of taking the American affairs under immediate conſideration.

We are informed that the Briſtol petition was ſigned by 2445 freemen.

The petition of the country of York, (which is ſigned by near 11,000 freeholders) was preſented to his Majeſty by the following gentlemen, viz. Sir, James Ibbitſon, the Sheriff, Sir, Marmaduke, Wyvil, Sir, George Armytage, and Sir, William Anderſon, Barts. John-Stephenſon Hall, John-Sylveſter Smith, Richard Wilſon, Benjamin Ferrend, John Melnes and Samuel Shore, Eſqrs. His Majeſty was pleaſed to receive the ſame very graciouſly.

NEW-YORK, March 29.

Laſt Saturday night, about 11 o'Clock, 14 or 15 Soldiers were ſeen about Liberty Pole in this City, which one of them had aſcenced, with an intent to take off and carry away the Top-maſt and Vane; as ſoon as they were diſcovered, five or ſix young Men, who were accidentally croſſing the Green at that Time made up towards the Pole, to ſee what they were about, but they were immediately attacked and driven off the Green by the Soldiers; who finding they were diſcovered, and being apprehenſive that the Inhabitants would be alarmed, they made off.

Soon after ſome perſons went into Town, and acquainted their friends with the Proceedings of the Soldiers; upon which 14 or 15 Perſons came up to the Green, and going to the Pole, were there ſurrounded by about 40 or 50 Soldiers, with their Cutlaſſes drawn; upon which 4 or 5 of them retreated to the Houſe of Mr. Bicker, and were followed by Part of the Soldiers, who immediately called out for the Soldiers, from the Barracks; upon which they were joined by a very conſiderable Body that came over the Barrack Fence—Mr. Bicker ſeeing himſelf and Family in Danger, and expoſed to the Inſults of a licentious and brutal Soldiery, ſtood with his Bayonet fixed, determined to defend himſelf to the laſt Extremity, and declared he would ſhoot the firſt Man, who ſhould attempt to enter; they ſeveral Times attempted to force the under Door, the upper Door being open, which Mr. Bicker kept ſhut, by fixing the Point of his Bayonet againſt it, while they kept cutting and hacking the Barrel of his Gun, in attempting to cut him down with their Cutlaſſes—but he ſoon after got the upper Door ſhut and barred; upon which they ſtrove to break open the Front Windows; (which were alſo ſhut, one of which they forced open, broke the Panes of Glaſs, and cut all the Frame to pieces in order to get into the Houſe.—Some people who were in the Houſe, ſeeing the eminent danger to which Mr. Bicker and his family were expos'd, got out the back Way and ran to alarm the Citizens. The Chapel Bell was immediately rung, upon the hearing of which, the Soldiers retreated precipitately.—A Number of the Citizens were up all night, and under Arms which probably prevented any miſchief being done, as they repeatedly ſwore they would ſet fire to the Houſe, and burn or deſtroy every perſon in it. Col. Robertſon, the Commanding Officer of the Regiment repaired to the Barracks, as ſoon as he had notice of the Diſturbance; he immediately ordered the Centinels to be confined, and remained up all night to prevent any further miſchief being done; and as a number of the inhabitants nightly guarded the Pole, till the Tranſports with the Soldiers were ſailed—They were diſaffected in effecting their Deſigns againſt it, altho' they poſitively ſwore they would carry off ſome part of it with them.

BOSTON, March 29 1770.

A prime ſailing Schooner, owned and commanded by Capt. Andrew Gardner, has been hired by this Town, to carry to England, a full Repreſentation of the tragical Affair on the Evening of the 12th of this Month. We hear ſhe ſails To-morrow.

DUBLIN.

Dec. 26. The SPEECH of His Excellency GEORGE Viſcount TOWNSHEND, Lord Lieutenant General, and General Governour of Ireland, to both Houſes of Parliament at Dublin, on Tueſday the 26th day of December, 1769

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE attention you have ſhewn to the great objects which have been particularly recommended by me to your conſideration, and the proviſions which have been made for the ſafety and ſecurity of this kingdom, call upon me not only to expreſs my approbation of but to thank you, as I now do, for your conduct in theſe particulars.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

It is with great pleaſure that I thank you, in his Majeſty's name, for the ſupplies which you have granted, and proviſion you have made for the preſent eſtabliſhment, the public credit, and the ſafety of this kingdom.

When I firſt met you in parliament, as I knew, and could rely upon it, that nothing could move from his Majeſty but what would be expreſſive of his conſtant and ardent deſire to maintain and preſerve every conſtitutional right to his people, I little thought that any thing would happen during the courſe of this ſeſſion, that could poſſibly affect the juſt Rights of his Majeſty, and of the Crown of Gt. Britain, ſo as to afford his Majeſty any juſt cauſe of diſſatisfaction and make it neceſſary for me ſpecially, to aſſert and vindicate thoſe rights.

It is therefore with great concern that I have ſeen and obſerved in the Votes and Journals of the Houſe of Commons, printed by your order; a late proceeding by you, of ſuch a nature, and of ſuch effect with reſpect to the Rights of his Majeſty and the Crown of Great Britain as to make it neceſſary for me, on this day, and in this place, to take notice, of, and animadvert thereupon: I mean, the vote and reſolution of the twenty firſt day of November laſt by which you, Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons, declare, that a bill, entitled, An Act for granting to his Majeſty the ſeveral duties, rates, impoſitions and taxes thereupon particularly expreſſed, to be applied to the payment of the intereſt of the ſums therein provided for, and towards the diſcharge of the ſaid principal ſums, in ſuch manner as is therein directed, which had been duly certified from hence to his Majeſty, and by his Majeſty, had been tranſmitted in due form, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, & which had been read a firſt time by you, and which was rejected by you on that day, was ſo rejected becauſe it did not take its riſe in your houſe.

This vote and this reſolution of yours declaring that the ſaid bill was rejected, becauſe it did not take its riſe in your houſe, being contrary to the acts of parliament of this kingdom, of the 10th of Henry the VII. and the 3d and 4th of Philip and Mary, and the uſage and practice ever ſince and intrenching upon the juſt rights of his Majeſty and the Crown of Great Britain, to tranſmit ſuch bills to be treated of and conſidered in parliament here; I am now to aſſert his Majeſty's Royal Authority, and the rights of the Crown of Great Britain, in this reſpect and in ſuch a manner as may be moſt publick and therefore I do here, in full parliament, make my publick Proteſt againſt the ſaid vote and reſolution of the Houſe of commons by which you Gentlemen of that Houſe, declare that the ſaid bill was rejected by you, becauſe it did not take its riſe in your houſe, and againſt the entries of the ſaid vote and reſolution, which remain in the journals of the Houſe of Commons: And I do require the clerk of this houſe now to read my ſaid proteſt, and to enter it in the journals of this houſe, that it may there remain to future ages, as a vindication of the Undoubted right and authority of his Majeſty, and of the rights of the Crown of Great Britain, in this particular.

In this proteſt, I think myſelf warranted in all reſpects, and if it needed as I conceive it doth not any other ſtrength than that which it derives from the ſtatutes which I have mentioned, and from the uſage and practice ever, ſince, it would be found in that precedent which appears in the journals of this houſe, of the 3d day of November, 1692 under the reign of that glorious and immortal Prince King William the III. the great deliverer of theſe kingdoms and the conſtant and magnanimous aſſertor and preſerver of the civil and religious rights of mankind.

LONDON, December 15.

We hear that, in conſequence of a printed hand-bill diſperſed on Saturday laſt in Spitalfields, to deſire a meeting of the journeymen weavers in Moorfields to-morrow morning, being ſent to one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, letters were immediately wrote to the acting Magiſtrates in the different diviſions, to apprize them of the ſame, that every branch of the civil power might be exerted, to prevent, as far as poſſible, ſuch tumultuous aſſemblies.

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue, on Thurſday the 12th day of April inſtant, at five of the clock afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, innholder in Hartford,

A Lot of Land in Hartford, in about 2 Miles of the State-Houſe, at a Place call'd Rocky Hill containing about 90 Acres Said Lot will make a good Farm, as the ſame is well proportion'd for plowing, paſturing and mowing Land, and Wood and Timber growing thereon ſufficient to ſupply one Family, and is well watered. Alſo a Lot of Land lying in the South Meadow containing about two Acres. Said Lands will be ſold for ready Money, or ſhort Credit for good Security. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the ſame by private Sale, before ſaid Day, or wants further Information about the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber,

JAMES NICHOLS.

Hartford, April 2, 1770.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Green-Buſh, near Albany, on the 21ſt Day of March laſt, two Mares, one of a Fox Colour, with a large white Streak down her Face, about 14 Hands high, natural Trotter about 8 Years old, her hind Feet white, low in fleſh, long Neck, large Tail, with a Lock of Hair cut out of the Middle, cloſe to the Dock, which may be diſcovered by a critical Examination; a Lump on the Middle of her Back which looks like a Wind-Gall. The other of a Bay Colour about 13 & half hands High, natural Trotter, ſhort thick Legs, well built a Switch Tail, thick buſhy Main, a ſmall Star in her Forehead ſhod before, about 9 Years old. Whoever ſhall take up the Thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Beaſts recovered ſhall have Seven Pounds New York Currency Reward paid by me,

April 2. ROBERT RILEY.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the night after the 28th inſt. a dark brown MARE, near 14 hands high, five years old, ſhod before, both paces and trots can't ſee with one of her eyes, the hair on one or both her thighs a little wore off with the geers, no brand. She had on a good ſaddle without a houſen, and a bridle.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and thief, and ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the Mare, &c, recovered, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JOSEPH BERNARD.

Hartford, March 30.

THE Creditors of the eſtate of Cornelious Brown, late of Norfolk deceas'd, are deſired to take notice, that whereas the ſetting of the Commiſſioners for examining ſaid creditors claims has been legally advertiſed; this is to give further notice, that ſaid commiſſioners will ſet by adjournment, on the ſecond Tueſday of April next, at the houſe of Giles Pettibone, Innholder in Norfolk.

March 20, 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

The following LONDON Advices are from the South-Carolina Gazette of March 3, 1770.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

WE hear a deſign is on foot to augment the Salaries of all his Majeſty's Governors in the Weſt Indies and North-America, for the better ſupport of their Dignity, as his Majeſty's repreſentatives in their ſeveral governments.

Dec 26. We hear the reſult of the many Cabinet councils lately holden, is a fixed reſolution Not to diſſolve the parliament.

We are well informed that Lord Chatham has declared in public, as well as to his Lordſhip's private friends, that he ſhall never reſt ſatisfied *until the gaſh that has been given to the conſtitution, in the Middleſex election, is healed.*

It having been a matter of doubt lately in many companies whether the news-papers reach the royal preſence; we can aſſure our readers, that all the papers are every day laid before his Majeſty; and that he not only peruſes the news part, but every political eſſay that appears.

Dec. 28. The preſent patriotick toaſt is—May his——be no longer like a clergyman's horſe.

The unfortunate captain Gordon, who was lately executed at Breſt, was an officer in one of our marching regiments, on the Iriſh eſtabliſhment, and poſſeſſed of an eſtate of 800 l. per annum. Having ſome time ſince fought a duel at Lucas's coffee houſe, Dublin, and killed his man, he was obliged to go abroad, to avoid being brought to juſtice by the friends of the unfortunate perſon he engaged with.

London, December 30. Letters from Dantzick inform us, that orders have been by her imperial majeſty to fit out another fleet of twelve ſhips of the line with the utmoſt expedition, the command of which, it ſaid, will be given to Mr. Koſmin, a Ruſſian officer, who was educated in the Britiſh navy under the late admiral Warren.

A bett of 100 guineas was yeſterday evening made at a coffee houſe not far from Charing croſs, that the author of Junius would be in cuſtody before the firſt of next February.

The whole Ruſſian fleet, which is gone to the Mediterranean, is built of fir timber, without any oak. The ſhips were deſigned by an Engliſh builder, and are, much of the ſame conſtruction as our ſeventy four gun ſhips were formed about twenty years ago. In conſequence of the Ruſſian ſhips being wholly of fir-timber, they are able to carry a much greater weight.

Yeſterday John Wilkes, Eſq; gave a grand entertainment to a great number of gentlemen, at his apartments in the King's bench priſon among whom were many members of the Bill of Rights Society.

We hear that a patriotick party are very ſanguine in their hopes of being able to bring about the expulſion of a certain military gentleman.

The Friends of the Miniſtry, and thoſe who are denominated *the Flying Squadron*, having found, in moſt parts of the country, ſuch a thorough diſapprobation of their meaſures laſt winter, that ſeveral of them (whoſe future elections are *problematical*) will not attend at the beginning of an enſuing meeting, but wait till the firſt heat is over, in order to diſcover on which ſide *is the beſt of the lay*.

It is believed, by thoſe who have an opportunity of judging, that the laſt letter of Junius has put matters in ſuch an agitation, as muſt bring them to a criſis with the miniſtry; either they muſt make the ſafeſt retreat they can, or they muſt collect ſufficient force to put an effectual check to ſuch bold attacks. Whether either of them can be eaſily effected, ſome doubt.

WANTED, by

Geo. Phillips,

Of Middletown.

A NUMBER of HORSES, ſuitable for Barbados Market.

To be ſold for CASH by

Nat. Buel,

of Saliſbury.

FIVE POT-ASH KETTLES, Ten Tons of Pig-Iron, one Forge Hammer and Anvil, a Cloathiers Plate, three large Iron Kettles, and a number of Cart Boxes, all manufactured at Saliſbury Furnace.

N.B. An order drawn upon me by Capt. Comfort Sage of Middletown, to the value of Forty Pounds, or by Mr. Charles Dibble of Goſhen, for Twentyfive Pounds, will be as well accepted as the CASH, for any of the above articles.

A THEFT!

WHEREAS on the night after the 16th inſtant, the Shop of Aſa Foot of Colcheſter, was broken up, and the following pieces of Cloth, Stolen, viz. One piece of 12 & half yards—One ditto of 5 yds.—And one piece of Black, of 7 & half yds.—And one piece of a Mouſe colour of 7 yds—The laſt piece a little cowey, all of them ſhear'd—And one piece of 5 yds. Milldy'd, not ſheard.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Thief, and give notice to the ſubſcriber, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, & the goods recover'd, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

ASA FOOT.

Colcheſter, March 17, 1770.

Farmington, March 10, 1770.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Farmington, Commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Abigail Stedman, late of ſaid Farmington, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) we therefore hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims and Demands to us on the laſt Tueſdays of April and May next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon on each Day at the Dwelling Houſe of Noah Woodruff in Farmington, as we will Attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid Days, at ſaid Time and Place.

Joſhua Woodruff, } *Commiſ-*
Gad Stanly, } *ſioners.*

AT a general meeting of the proprietors of the ſeveral towns granted by his excellency Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of the province of New-Hampſhire, lying on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, and north of the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay being warned by advertiſement in the ſeveral public papers in New-England & New-York, and conven'd at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in Canaan, on the 8th day of March A.D. 1770, in order to agree upon the beſt method to defend ſaid Hampſhire grants, againſt other claimers that pretend to hold ſaid lands under patents from the governor of New-York.——Capt. Samuel Elmer was choſen Chairman, and Mr. Solomon Whitney was choſen Clerk.——Alſo, at the ſame meeting it was voted, that we will defend the ſaid Hampſhire title, to the utmoſt of our ability, againſt all other claimers whatever as far as it can be defended by law or equity——And whereas ſeveral writs of ejectments are now ſerved by thoſe claimants, under the governor of New-York, on ſome of thoſe now ſettled on ſaid lands under ſaid governor Wentworth's grant, and money being now wanted to carry on and defend ſaid caſes, now depending. Therefore it is further voted and agreed, that each proprietor pay the ſum of half a dollar, on a right, to be uſed for the purpoſe of defending the ſaid cauſes depending; and that Capt. Stephen Fay of Bennington, Capt. David Wadkins of Arlington, Jeremiah French of Mancheſter, Benjamin Gardner of Pownel, Bliſs Willobough of Shaftſbury, Reuben Harman for Reufort and Pollet, Thomas Bollon of Durham, John Strong of Paxton, Stephen Calkins of Darby, Capt. Samuel Elmer of Sharon, Charles Burrall, Eſq; of Canaan, Benjamin Ferris of the Oblong, Samuel Hungerford of New-Fairfield, Samuel Brown of Stockbridge, Samuel Averil of Kent, John Averts of Saliſbury, Phineas Sheldon of Suffield, John Burling of New York, Edward Burling of Weſt Cheſter, Ebenezer Fiſk of Farmington, Abraham Thomſon of New-Haven, Col. Nathan Stone, of Cumberland County, Col. —— Bailey of Oxbow Town, Daniel Rindge of Fairfield, and John Sharrer of Fiſh-Kills, a Committee to receive of each proprietor, the ſum of half a Dollar——to deliver the ſame to Charles Burrall, Eſq; who is appointed Treaſurer, and Receiver-General of all monies ſo collected: and ſaid Committee and Treaſurer, are hereby directed to apply ſo much of the money ſo collected, as he or they ſhall ſee needful, to the ſaid purpoſe of defending ſaid Hampſhire title.—And the ſaid committee and treaſurer are to be accountable to this meeting, or to the ſaid proprietors that ſhall pay the ſame, for all monies ſo collected. And whereas the deciſion of the cauſes now depending, will probably be a preſident for the whole of ſaid lands, therefore it is ſtrongly recommended by this meeting to every proprietor, to pay ſaid ſum of half a dollar, ſince he will eventually, really pay it to defend his own rights.——Voted, that the proceedings of this meeting be printed in this and the neighbouring governments.

At the ſame time ſaid meeting, for a further conſultation on the affair before them, was adjourn'd to the ſecond Wedneſday of May next, at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in ſaid Canaan.

The before going is a true copy of the votes and agreements of ſaid Meeting.

Teſt. *SOLOMON WHITNEY,*
Clerk for ſaid Meeting.

Lately Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford,

VISIBLE Saints lawful Right to Communion in Chriſtian Sacraments, Vindicated. (In Way of Anſwer to a Sermon, entitled, Chriſtian Baptiſm, delivered at Hanover, in New Jerſy, Nov. 4th, 1764. By the Rev. Jacob Green, A. M. In a Letter to a Friend. In three parts.

By GEORGE BECKWITH, A.M.
Paſtor of a Church in Lyme, Connecticut.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof price Half a Piſtareen,

Obſervations on a
Pamphlet entitled,
Remarks on Dr. GALE's Letter to
J. W. Eſq; Sign'd *E. D.* of which
The Hon. *ELIPHALET DYER,*
Is the reputed Author.
Shewing, from the Matters therein contained, that ſuch an Imputation is highly injurious to the Character of that worthy Patriot.
By *Benjamin Gale*, A. M.

MONDAY April, 9, 1770.

Numb 276.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

CESAR, when maſter of the Roman empire, riding one day with ſome of his courtiers, through an inconſiderable village in Italy, the inhabitants of which were collected, in order to make choice, of their town officers.

One of his *Friars* obſerved in a merry, but contemptuous way, on the great ſolicitude of the candidates, to obtain poſts, which to him appeared ſo very trifling and inſignificant.

Ceſar made this ſerious reply. Trifling as this village, and this contention appear to you——*I had rather be the firſt man in it, than the ſecond man in Rome.*——Human nature is in every age and nation much the ſame. The ſituation of the actors, the taſte, dreſs, or complexion of the times making all the difference there really is, which at moſt is merely extrinſical.——There is no nation, but has in it, many Ceſars, who nevertheleſs from the circumſtances of the times, live and dye in obſcurity, yet under different ſituations, or meeting with incidents fortunate for the ſame purpoſe, would act the ſame part on the ſtage of the world.——We read that when the Prophet told Hazael of the inhuman barbarities of which he would one day be guilty, and the miſeries he would bring on the children of Iſrael——Hazael however his heart was ſtock'd with the ſeeds of ambition and cruelty, yet from his rank in life, having hitherto had neither the opportunity, nor temptation of acting ſuch a part, ſhudders at the idea, and expoſtulating with the Prophet for the hard thot's he entertained of him cries out, *Is thy ſervant a Dog that he ſhould do thus?* The Prophet's reply is the moſt laconic, pointed, and expreſſive, any language is capable of;——*The LORD hath ſhewed me, that thou ſhalt be King of Aſſyria.*

Moſt men form very wrong judgments of themſelves, and of their fellowmen by viewing them and their actions in a very wrong point of light, and through a fallacious medium.——The real character, and principles of men are but ſeldom aſcertained from their more public actions, and performances. Elevated on a Theatre, with the world for ſpectators, art, deſign, and often diſguiſe attend the moſt they ſay or do, and caſt an impenetrable veil over the heart, and ſecret ſprings of action.—To find theſe out we muſt attend them behind the ſcenes——Obſerve them when undreſs'd of offices, parade, and ſhow——follow them into the ſtill vale of private life, and domeſtic retirement, and there carefully watch the *minutiæ* of their behaviour, whilſt off their guard, which an appearance in public, never fails of putting on, in a greater, or leſs degree.

With what freedom, and ſeverity do we cenſure the corruption, the partiality, and tyranny of men in power, courtiers, and miniſters of ſtate;——yet on an attentive view of the conduct, and the motives that influence the conduct, of many in Colonies, Towns, and even Pariſhes we may often find the actions complained of in higher life, in miniature.——The man who ambitiouſly purſues preferment, and uſes indirect means to obtain it, in the ſmalleſt town or ſociety; would the ſcene changed, and the higheſt offices in the kingdom, as much in his reach uſe the ſame, in a proportionably greater degree.

The man who in private life is dogmatical, and ſupercilious to his inferiors, who is overbearing, and impatient, of having his opinion diſſented from in ſmaller communities, or ſociety; and from being accuſtomed to implicit ſubmiſſion, expects it from all; would exert theſe qualities in their moſt full, and fatal extent, in the character of a *grand Signior*, an *abſolute King*, a *Baſhaw* or a *prime Miniſter*.

The man who in the lower ſcenes of political life, labours to promote to offices of truſt, honor or profit, (though of no more importance than thoſe of *a common Juſtice of the Peace, or Grand jury man*) men whom he knows are moſt notoriouſly unequal to them, and ignorant even of the firſt principles of the employ, barely on account of relation, family connections, or the like—who by intrigue, and influence, effects the deſign, introduces the ignorant, contemptible blunderer, and introduced ſupports, and upholds him.—The man who does this may not improperly be ſtiled, Lord Bute below ſtairs——elevated to the ſame ſtation and poſſeſs'd of equal power and influence, the effects will be the ſame.——Nothing (ſay the Philoſophers) in the material world, is great, or ſmall; but as it bears proportion to greater, or leſs ſurrounding objects—ſimilar to this holds good, in the civil, moral actions of men.

[H.] OBSERVATOR.

By the brig Rainbow, arrived at Baltimore, Maryland, from Cork, we received a Cork paper as late as the 22d of Jan. from which we have the following advice.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Hon. the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 9°. Januarii, 1770.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the throne.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that it is with the greateſt concern we have underſtood that the diſtemper among the horned cattle has lately broke out in this kingdom. We deſire to expreſs our gratitude for your Majeſty's paternal care and attention to the welfare of your people, in the ſteps which it has pleaſed your Majeſty to take, with the advice of your Privy Council, to check the inſtant danger of the ſpreading of the diſtemper, upon the firſt notice of its appearance; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will immediately enter into the moſt ſerious conſideration of this very important object, and will exert our utmoſt endeavours in taking ſuch effectual meaſures, as may ſecure us againſt ſo great a calamity.

We return your Majeſty our thanks for the repeated aſſurances your Majeſty has been pleaſed to give us, of your fixed purpoſe to preſerve the peace; maintaining, at the ſame time the dignity of your crown, & the intereſts of your people. We have a dutiful ſenſe of your Majeſty's provident attention to prevent the neceſſity of involving your ſubjects in freſh difficulties, after the great burthens to which they ſo chearfully ſubmitted, in order to bring the late war to a happy concluſion; and we have great ſatisfaction in finding, that the aſſurances given to your Majeſty by the other great powers of Europe afford reaſon to believe, that, without prejudice either to the honour of your crown, the rights of your people, or the general intereſts of Europe, it may ſtill be in your Majeſty's power to continue to your ſubjects the farther enjoyment of the bleſſings of peace.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will take into our moſt ſerious conſideration the ſtate of your government in America. We beg leave to expreſs our utmoſt concern, that the ſucceſs of your Majeſty's endeavours to bring back your ſubjects there to a due ſenſe of lawful authority, have not anſwered your Majeſty's expectations. We ſhall be ready to give every aſſiſtance in our power for rendering effectual theſe your Majeſty's gracious intentions, and for diſcountenancing thoſe unwarrantable meaſures practiſed in ſome of your Majeſty's colonies, which appear calculated to deſtroy the commercial connection between them and the mother country.

We think it our duty to aſſure your Majeſty, that we are thoroughly ſenſible, that the welfare of your people has ever been the object of your wiſhes, and the rule of all your actions; and that we will endeavour to deſerve the favourable opinion, which your majeſty is graciouſly pleaſed to expreſs, of our being governed by the ſame principle. That we have a perfect reliance on your Majeſty's promiſed ſupport in ſuch meaſures, as may ſerve to promote thoſe ends. That as it is peculiarly incumbent upon us at preſent, to avoid heats and animoſities among ourſelves, ſo we ſhall endeavour to cultivate that harmony, which is ſo neceſſary to the common cauſe, and which alone can render our deliberations reſpectable & effectual; being fully perſuaded, that ſuch a conduct, on our part, muſt greatly contribute to the happineſs and proſperity of this country, and to eſtabliſh a due ſenſe of the very diſtinguiſhed advantages of our happy conſtitution, as well as a firm attachment to it; and muſt juſtify, both at home and abroad, your Majeſty's gracious confidence in the wiſdom of your parliament, and in their zeal for the true intereſts of your people.

His Majeſty's moſt gracious anſwer.

My Lords,

I thank you for this affectionate and loyal addreſs. Your reſolution to enter immediately into the conſideration of ſuch meaſures as may beſt ſecure us againſt the ſpreading of the diſtemper among the horned cattle, affords me great ſatisfaction.

I have ſtrong reliance on your determination to give me every aſſiſtance in your power to ſupport my government in America.

Your aſſurances of duty and loyalty towards me, and your reſolution to cultivate harmony amongſt yourſelves, give me very ſincere pleaſure.

The humble addreſs of the houſe of commons to the King.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

We your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament aſſembled, beg leave to return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

We cannot but look upon it as a very ſerious misfortune, that, notwithſtanding every precaution which could be uſed for preventing the communication of the infectious diſorder among the horned cattle from foreign parts, that moſt alarming diſtemper appears to have again broke out in ſome parts of the kingdom: At the ſame time, we are truly ſenſible of your Majeſty's paternal care and vigilence for the ſecurity of your people, in having given the earlieſt directions for every meaſure to be purſued, that might be moſt likely to give an immediate check to the firſt ſpreading of the infection; and we will not fail to take this important matter into our immediate conſideration; and to make ſuch proviſions as ſhall appear beſt calculated to carry into effectual and compleat execution your Majeſty's ſalutary intentions; thereby, as far as by human means can be accompliſhed, to guard againſt the danger of ſo great a calamity becoming general.

Your faithful commons have too juſt a ſenſe of the bleſſings of peace, and feel with your Majeſty, too tender a concern for the eaſe of their fellow ſubjects, not to rejoice at the proſpect which the aſſurances given by the other great powers of Europe afford to your Majeſty, that the preſent diſturbances will not extend to any part where the ſecurity, honour, or intereſt of this nation, may make it neceſſary for your Majeſty to become a party. We have the fulleſt confidence that your Majeſty will ever be mindful of thoſe important objects; and we obſerve, with great ſatisfaction your Majeſty's wiſe attention to the general intereſts of Europe, in your determination not to acknowledge any claims of any of the other powers of Europe, contrary to the limitations of the late treaties of peace.

We ſincerely lament, that your Majeſty's endeavours to bring back your ſubjects in America to a juſt ſenſe of their duty, have hitherto proved ſo little ſucceſsful. The ſtate of your Majeſty's government there does undoubtedly well deſerve the ſerious attention of parliament; and no endeavours ſhall be wanted on our part, to make effectual proviſions againſt the unwarrantable meaſures carried on in ſome of your Majeſty's colonies, which are ſo irreconcilable to every principle of commercial ſubſerviency to the intereſt of the mother country that ought to prevail in colonies, and which, by attempting to ſubject the higheſt legal authority to the controul of individuals tend to ſubvert the foundation of all government.

Your Majeſty may be aſſured, that we will with the utmoſt chearfulneſs and diſpatch grant the neceſſary ſupplies for the ſervice of the current year.

We acknowledge with the warmeſt gratitude that the welfare of thoſe kingdoms has been the conſtant object of your Majeſty's wiſhes and the unvaried rule of your actions. Permit us, Sir, at the ſame time, to offer to your Majeſty our moſt dutiful thanks for the favourable opinion which your majeſty is pleaſed to entertain of the conduct of your parliament; and to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will ſteadily perſevere in ſuch principles as are moſt agreeable to the true ſpirit of his free conſtitution, and invariably purſue ſuch meaſures as are moſt conducive to the real happineſs of the people.

Earneſtly deſirous of juſtifying to all the world your Majeſty's gracious declaration of your confidence in us, we will make it our ſtudy to avoid all heats and animoſities, and to cultivate that harmony amongſt ourſelves, which, we are truly ſenſible, is at this time peculiarly neceſſary, to give weight to our deliberations, to eſtabliſh the proſperity, and to maintain in its true luſtre the reputation, of this country.

And while we on our part are faithfully executing the truſt repoſed in us, by endeavouring to the utmoſt of our power to promote theſe good ends, we truſt that all who live under this happy conſtitution will be convinced how indiſpenſably it is their duty to pay that obedience to the laws, and juſt reverence to lawful authority, by which alone their own rights can be preſerved, and the diſtinguiſhed bleſſings which they enjoy above all other nations be rendered ſecure and permanent.

It is aſſured that the petition of the town of Liverpool was ſigned by 1200 perſons, & the proteſt by 200 only. The whole number of freemen belonging to that place, we are told, is but 1500. It is farther ſaid, that the proteſt was drawn up here, and ſent down to be ſigned.

The laſt letters from Breſt mention, that the general talk in all the principal ſea-ports of France was of an approaching war with England.

Jan. 10. Monday night there was a meeting of the miniſter's friends at the Cockpit (as uſual) previous to the opening the ſeſſion of parliament, when the number preſent was 449.

At a meeting of the gentlemen in oppoſition, at the Thatched houſe tavern, in St. James's 29 new members were preſent.

Jan. 11. A certain ſp—ch, from its not mentioning a word of ſome late petitions, has occaſioned great ſpeculations in the political world.

Tueſday the Lord Mayor was carried, though very much indiſpoſed to the houſe of Commons in his chair.

The ſpeech of a noble lawyer on a late occaſion, is, we are told, univerſally extolled by thoſe who heard it.

A correſpondent ſays, "early on yeſterday morning the laſt ſtab was given to expiring———."

It is currently reported, that Junius is retired to the ſouth of France, in order to ſpend a few weeks with the lords H——d and B——. The former, we hear, has engaged him to ſettle ſome of his accounts, which he finds himſelf under a neceſſity of adjuſting before he can conveniently return to E———.

On a diviſion that aroſe on a very important queſtion on Tueſday, in a numerous aſſembly, the majority againſt the queſtion was 254, and the minority for the queſtion of the ſame nature and tendency, the majority againſt the queſtion were nearly to the minority for the queſtion as three to one.

Lord Chatham ſpoke long, and with great ſpirit and force, and replied to the ſeveral arguments uſed againſt him in the courſe of the debate.

Yeſterday petitions from the following places were preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, viz. Devonſhire, Derbyſhire, Glouceſterſhire, Wiltſhire, and Herefordſhire.

We find by letters from Vienna, that the Emperor and his mother differ greatly in politics. The Empreſs queen, it ſeems, wants to ſtrengthen the alliance with France, by the ceſſion of ſome barrier towns in Flanders to that crown; whilſt, on the contrary, the Emperor is unwilling to contribute to the aggrandizement of that monarchy, and thinks an alliance with Pruſſia would be more conducive to the peace & welfare of Germany. The oppoſition of ſentiment is ſaid to have occaſioned a coolneſs between thoſe royal perſonages; and it is even reported that the Empreſs has taken the reſolution to retire into a convent.

Another account ſays that a diſagreement ſubſiſts between the courts of Vienna and Verſailles.

Jan. 12. The names of the following lords will be revered from the 9th inſt. to lateſt Poſterity, as friends to the Britiſh conſtitution, and aſſertors of the rights of their fellow ſubjects: The Dukes of Richmond, Portland, Mancheſter and Northumberland, The Marquis of Rockingham. The Earls of Suffolk, Stamford, Abingdon, Scarborough, Albermarle, Tankerville, Aylesford, Macclesfield, Effingham, Buckinghamſhire, Fitzwilliams, Temple, Randor and Chatham.—The Viſcount Torrington.——The Lords Abergavenny, Byron, Craven, Boyle, Trevor, King, Monſon, Chedworth, Edgecumbe, Forteſcue, Ponſonby, Lyttleton, Waycombe, Groſvenor, Milton, Camden.

The odds on Tueſday were 89 to 36, and 254 to 138.

It is ſaid that Lords Temple, Lyttleton, the Marquis of Granby, and Mr. Grenville, have had very frequent conferrences with the Earl of Chatham.

A perſon of great eminence in the law has joined the minority, as has alſo another great lawyer.

It is ſaid, that a certain military commander of the higheſt rank, who has ever been deſervedly a favourite with the people, has joined the minority, and declared that "he ſhall ever look upon his conduct, during the laſt year, as the moſt reproachful ære of his life."

It is ſaid, that one of our Eaſt-India ſhips, lately arrived, having occaſion in her paſſage to call at Mauritius, found there four French men of war, with ſeveral frigates, and a number of land forces on board. The Engliſh Captain was not ſuffered to go on ſhore in the day, but was permitted to pay his compliments in the night to the Governour, under a covered way, from whence he was obliged to return again before day light to his own ſhip.

N E W-Y O R K, April 9.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

Capt. Nuttle, in the Brig Juliana, left Liſbon February 18—And by ſundry Letters from thence, we learn that on the 14th the Packet arrived from England, which brought Accounts, that the Duke of Grafton had reſigned, and that Lord Camden and Chatham, was to take the Lead in the Miniſtry.—And that the Parliament had prohibited the Exoportation of Grain from England for 12 Months longer.

Boſton, April 2.

It will perhaps be ſurpriſing to the People of the Neighbouring Provinces to be told, that there is not above one ſeller of Tea in the Town of Boſton, who has not ſigned an Agreement not to diſpoſe of any more of that article, until the late Revenue acts are repealed.

The Betſey, Capt. Andrew Gardiner, hired by this Town, to carry a particular Account of the late horrid Maſſacre, ſail'd Yeſterday for London.

We hear three of the C———rs are ſkulking about the Country; and that the good People of the Province avoid them as they would Beaſts of Prey.

The People of the Province are at a loſs know what is become of the Perſon reputed the King's Attorney; he not having been viſible at the Superior Court now ſitting in Boſton for a conſiderable Time paſt.

C A M B R I D G E, March 21.

This day the Reverend *Samuel Locke* late Paſtor of the Church of Shelburne, was inſtalled Preſident of Harvard College.

There was a Proceſſion from Harvard-Hall to the Meeting Houſe in the following order:

The Students of the College
Reſident Graduates
The Librarian, with the College Seal, Records and Charter; and the Butler with the Keys.
The Reverend Corporation
The Profeſſors and Tutors in their proper Habits
His Honor, the Lieut. Governor and the Preſident elected
The Honorable and Reverend Overſeers
The Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives
The Reverend Clergy
A conſiderable Number of reſpectable Gentlemen.

The Solemnity was began with Prayer by the Rev. Mr Appleton. After which his Honor the Lieut. Governor, *as Preſident of the Overſeers* introduced Mr. Locke into his Office by a Latin Speech; delivering to him the Seal, Keys, Books and Charter, and ſeating him in the Preſident's Chair. The Preſident then delivered a Latin Oration, to which his Honour made a ſhort Reply. This was ſucceeded by a Latin Oration, pronounced by Mr. Dunbar, a ſenior Bachelor. The Rev. Mr. Pemberton made another Prayer; and the Solemnity was concluded with a Hymn and an anthem performed by the young Gentlemen of the College.

After the public Exerciſes were over, the Proceſſion returned to Harvard Hall, where an elegant entertainment was provided for his Honor the Lieut. Governor——the Overſeers of the College——the Houſe of Repreſentatives——and the other Gentlemen who honoureded the Solemnity with their Preſence.

The whole was conducted with Decency and Propriety, to the Satisfaction of all preſent.

HARTFORD, April 9.

Wedneſday the 18th inſt. is appointed by Authority, to be obſerved as a day of public Faſting and Prayer, thro'out this Colony.

A few days ſince, the wife Mr. Ebenezer McGrigory of Enfield, was ſafely delivered of three daughters at a birth, which weigh'd 18lb. 2 ozs. The Mother with the Children, are like to do well.

ADVERTISEMENT.

To be paid while you'd ſay Jack Robinſon,

A Reward of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS, Rhode-Iſland Currency, by me the Subſcriber, to any Perſon or perſons that ſhall apprehend *Shan-Ap-Morgan*(Shentleman of Wales) who eloped from his Bed and *Board* on Friday the 16th Inſtant, without the leaſt Provocation on one Part, and in direct Oppoſition to his Maſter's Orders on the other. As it is apprehended he is gone beyond Sea to prevent his being broght to Juſtice for ſundry heinous Crimes that will ſpeedily become public, all charitable and well diſpoſed People on this and the other Side the Water, are earneſtly requeſted for the good of the Public, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to ſtop ſaid Shan-ap-Morgan, that he may be dealt with according to the attrocioufneſs of his Crimes, in order to prevent in future ſuch hanious Offenders from breaking the ſacred Bonds of Society, and the Orders of their Maſters with Impunity: He is about five feet ten inches high, ſquare ſhoulder'd, and of a ſallow Complection, ſome what pock mark'd, an *undetermined* croſs, inconſiſtent, unpromiſing Countenance; very aukward in his Walk and Addreſs!—ſpeaks with a trembling Tone, and very inconnected in his Mode of Expreſſion——When he tells a *Story* makes it very long, and never to the Purpoſe; is very fond of miſquoting Acts of Parliament to ſhew his *Knowledge* where they have no Connection, and always looks very much *frighted*.

The ——— and other great Men in England are repueſted not to countenance ſaid *Fugitive*, as they may depend upon it he never was a Man of *Truth! Honor!* or *Honeſty!* Or he would have rewarded me *(agreeable to Promiſe)* for my *Jaunt* to St. *Euſtatia*.

GREGORY CORNELL.
Rhode-Iſland, March 19.

THE very beſt BOHEA TEA and INDIGO, to be Sold by DANIEL COTTON, near the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop, juſt below Meſſ. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King Street Hartford.

CYPHER'd and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and a variety of other Articles.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

AS an apprentice to a Chaiſe and Harneſs maker in Hartford, a likely LAD, about 12 or 14 years of Age.——Enquire of the PRINTERS.

ALL Perſons in the Town of Hartford, poſſeſſed of Steel-yards or Weights are hereby notified to bring them to the ſubſcriber to be tried by the Standard according to law.

THOMAS SLOAN Sealer of Weights.
Hartford, April 9. 1770.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of Peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a 16th part of the proprietors of *STOW*, near Onion River, a townſhip granted by Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of New-Hampſhire, deſiring to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, to ſee if they will chooſe a committee, to ſurvey, and bound out ſaid townſhip; and lay out a home lott, or firſt diviſion to each right. Theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid Townſhip to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Elias Read, innholder in Saliſbury, on the fourth Tueſday of April next, at one of the clock afternoon for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done, at ſaid meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 23 day of March, 1770.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pacis.*

Weathersfield, 5 April, 1770.

WE the ſubſcribers appointed by the hon. court of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Mrs. Grace Goodrich, late of Weathersfield deceas'd; (the eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) We ſhall attend that buſineſs, on the laſt monday of April inſtant, and on the firſt monday's of June and Auguſt next, at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Richards, jun. in ſaid Weathersfield from 2 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Daniel Andrus. } *Commiſſioners.*
Joſeph Richards, jun.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

From the Connecticut Journal, &c.

To the FARMER *and* GRASIER.

SOME time laſt Spring an unuſual diſtemper ſeized ſome horn cattle in my neighbourhood: The ſymtoms much like what are among us called the ſtaggers. Amputating a part of the tail generally ſucceeded well; eſpecially if the beaſt bled freely. It failing in a few inſtances, and a good natured farrier adviſing to perform the opperation at the other extremity, I immediately tied up a cow, that was ſo reduced that ſhe could ſcarcely ſtand, applied a ſaw to her left horn, and took it off about an inch and half above the hair. To my great ſurprize, the horn was perfectly hollow and bloodleſs: ſcarce a veſtige remained of the bony ſubſtance that compoſes the cells that uſually contain a quantity of blood: the other horn was taken off cloſe to the hair, and appeared in the like condition. I applied powder'd brimſtone mixed with tar, which was repeated three or four days. The cow recovered and made a good piece of beef.

Some deep Politicans of my acquaintance fancy that in his Majeſty's Speech at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, Horned Cattle are to be underſtood in ſome myſtical ſenſe; and are portentious of ſome notable event ſpeedily to take place in the political world But ſuch a whim is derogatory to majeſty, and I would by no means have my countrymen indulge ſuch idle fancies. As to the foregoing narrative, I declare on the word of a farmer that I do literally mean Horn Cattle, and them of the neat kind, and not Sheep or Goats.

JOHN HUBERD.

New-Haven, 27th March 1770.

NEW-HAVEN, *March 30.*

The following melancholly Accident happened at Long Iſland, on the 29th Inſtant, viz. As Four Perſons, whoſe Names were Richard Brown, Samuel Brown, (two Brothers) Peter Brown, and John King, all belonging to the Oyſter-Ponds, and near Neighbours, were returning from on board a Brig that was laying near the Fire Place, ſo called, off Eaſt Hampton, (on board of which they had been to viſit ſome Friends juſt returned from a Voyage) the Boat in which they were, overſet at about 40 Rods diſtance from the Shore, and filled; when they were heard to call for help! but before any aſſiſtance could be afforded them they were all unfortunately drowned.

BOSTON, March 26.

We are fallen into ſuch Times, that a Scrip from a S——y of S——e ſhall have ſo much Weight with a G——r in C——l as to lead him to act counter to clear Charter Right and a plain Act of the Province.

It is ſaid that the infamous Shan Robinſon has abſented himſelf from his Station and Duty, not meerly *without Leave*: from the Lords of Trade, or whoever are his Superiors in Office at Home—— Does there not appear a *Quam Deus Vult perdere prius dementat* in the whole of this Don Quixots late conduct——The honorable Mr. P. is regaling himſelf with *his Friends* at Cambridge, and Meſſieurs Burch and Hulton appear'd Yeſterday at Salem, and 'tis ſaid their Honors intend to Tour as far as Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire.

Extract of a Letter from Rhode-Iſland, 15th March 1770.

"A Young Fellow from this Place well known for a debauch'd and profligate Life, has (upon his firſt Application obtain'd an office at New-York with a Salary of *Fifty Pounds Sterling* per Ann. This Perſon it is ſaid, (and I believe with great Truth) was a Pimp and Procurer to the infamous J. R——n; and therefore probably may ſerve in a double Capacity in his new Appointment in Order to favor the myſterious Deſigns of his new Appointment Patron who it ſeems (by this and ſome other Appointments) has a wonderful Influence over his Brother C——ts, ſo that by placing Pimps, and ſending Spies, mighty Matters are to be expected from their Services."

TO BE SOLD at public Vendue, on Thurſday the 19th day of April inſtant, at five of the clock afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, innholder in Hartford,

A Lot of Land in Hartford, in about 2 Miles of the State-Houſe, at a Place call'd Rocky Hill containing about 90 Acres. Said Lot will make a good Farm, as the ſame is well proportion'd for plowing, paſturing and mowing Land, and Wood and Timber growing thereon ſufficient to ſupply one Family, and is well watered. Alſo a Lot of Land lying in the South Meadow, containing about two Acres. Said Lands will be ſold for ready Money, or ſhort Credit for good Security. Any Perſon inclined to purchaſe the ſame by private Sale, before ſaid Day, or wants further Information about the Premiſes, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber.

JAMES NICHOLS.

Hartford, April 2. 1770.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Green Buſh, near Albany, on the 21ſt Day of March laſt, two Mares, one of a Fox Colour, with a large white Streak down her Face, about 14 Hands high, natural Trotter about 8 Years old, her hind Feet white, low in Fleſh, long Neck, large Tail, with a Lock of Hair cut out of the Middle, cloſe to the Dock, which may be diſcovered by a critical Examination; a Lump on the Middle of her Back which looks like a Wind-Gall. The other of a Bay Colour, about 13 & half hands High, natural Trotter, ſhort thick Legs, well built a Switch Tail, thick buſhy Main, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, ſhod before, about 9 Years old Whoever ſhall take up the Thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Beaſts recovered ſhall have Seven Pounds New York Currency Reward paid by me,

April 2. ROBERT RILEY.

THE Creditors of the eſtate of Cornelious Brown, late of Norfolk deceas'd, are deſired to take notice, that whereas the ſetting of the Commiſſioners for examining ſaid creditors claims has been legally advertiſed; this is to give further notice, that ſaid commiſſioners will ſet by adjournment, on the ſecond Tueſday of April next, at the houſe of Giles Pettibone, Innholder in Norfolk.

March 20, 1770.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the night after the 28th inſt. a dark brown MARE, near 14 hands high, five years old, ſhod before, both paces and trots, can't ſee with one of her eyes, the hair on one or both her thighs a little wore off with the geers, no brand. She had on a good ſaddle without a houſen, and a bridle.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and thief, and ſecure him, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the Mare, &c. recovered, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JOSEPH BERNARD.

Hartford, March 30.

Farmington, March 10. 1770.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Farmington, Commiſſioners to receive and adjuſt the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of Abigail Stedman, late of ſaid Farmington, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) we therefore hereby notify the Creditors to ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims and Demands to us on the laſt Tueſdays of April and May next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon on each Day at the Dwelling Houſe of Noah Woodruff in Farmington, as we will Attend the buſineſs on each of ſaid Days, at ſaid Time and Place.

Joſhua Woodruff, } *Commiſ-*
Gad Stanly. } *ſioners.*

To be Sold for CASH by

Nat. Buel,

of Saliſbury.

FIVE POT-ASH KETTLES, Ten Tons of Pig-Iron, one Forge Hammer and Anvil, a Cloathiers Plate, three large Iron Kettles, and a number of Cart Boxes, all manufactured at Saliſbury Furnace.

N.B. An order drawn upon me by Capt. Comfort Sage of Middletown, to the value of Forty Pounds, or by Mr. Charles Dibble of Goſhen, for Twentyfive Pounds, will be as well accepted as the CASH, for any of the above articles.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printer, hereof price Half-a-Piſtareen,

Obſervations on a

Pamphlet entitled,

Remarks on Dr. GALE's Letter to

J. W. Eſq; Sign'd *E. D.* of which

The Hon. *ELIPHALET DYER,*

Is the reputed Author.

Shewing, from the Matters therein contained, that ſuch an Imputation is highly injurious to the Character of that worthy Patriot.

By *Benjamin Gale*, A. M.

Lately Publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

VISIBLE Saints lawful Right to Communion in Chriſtian Sacraments, Vindicated. (In Way of Anſwer to a Sermon, entitled, Chriſtian Baptiſm, delivered at Hanover, in New-Jerſy, Nov. 4th, 1764. By the Rev. Jacob Green, A. M. In a Letter to a Friend. In three parts.

By GEORGE BECKWITH, A.M.
Paſtor of a Church in Lyme, Connecticut.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON,

MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1770. *Numb 277.*

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

From the New-Hampſhire Gazette, March 23. 1770.

IN our obſervations on American grievances in a former Paper, we obſerved the miſery and ruin that ever attended tyranny wherever it prevailed; the horrid ſcenes of barbarity and murder committed by the tyrants of Rome; and that this would be our caſe, if tyranny prevailed in America: But little did we think our predictions would ſo ſoon be accompliſhed!——The ſtreets of BOSTON have already been bathed with the BLOOD of innocent AMERICANS! Shed by the execrable hands of the diabolical tools of Tyrants!—O AMERICANS! this BLOOD calls loud for VENGEANCE! the cry reaches Heaven! And ought to be heard by all on earth!—We are taught by ſad experience, " Not to put confidence in man, " nor in princes;" Innocence is no longer ſafe, we are now obliged to appeal to GOD, and to our ARMS for defence!——Let it be the DETERMINED RESOLUTION of every man, that a ſtanding army ſhall *never* be permitted in AMERICA, without the free conſent of the Houſe of Commons, in the province where they reſide. Standing armies have ever proved deſtructive to the Liberties of a People, and where they are ſuffered, neither life nor property are ſecure, for the ruling Tyrant when he pleaſes can ſeize the one, and take away the other. Therefore my countrymen, let us at this important criſis, act like men, and like chriſtians; act worthy the deſcendants of our illuſtrious anceſtors, who ſuffered hunger, cold, and nakedneſs, and every hardſhip human nature is capable of, and even Death itſelf, to purchaſe a quiet habitation for themſelves and poſterity; beſides ſhedding ſeas of blood in defending their country againſt their enemies. Surely 'tis beneath us, who are the poſterity of ſuch Heroes, to live when liberty is dead! or even to ſurvive it a day!—To be a Slave, is far below the character of an ENGLISHMAN, and is even a diſgrace to human nature!

In this province, we have been tho't by ſome, to have been too cold in the American cauſe, but be aſſured, we have not beheld with indifference, the multiplied oppreſſions heaped on the Americans; the moſt flagrant violation of their Rights; the innumerable inſults offered to this brave and loyal people, by the dirty minions of Tyrants: And above all, the BLOOD that has been ſhed by thoſe deteſtable wretches!——No! Our reſentment, (like Subterraneas fires which burn long conceal'd) will at laſt burſt forth with a devouring irreſiſtable flame!—We receive every injury done to America, as done to ourſelves; we are all one body, and an injury done to a member, is equally an inſult to the whole. Therefore the blood ſhed at Boſton, is the blood of America! and it equally concerns all America to defend the town; to ſee that their grievances are redreſſed, their injuries and loſſes compenſated. No compenſation can be made for the lives that have been loſt, but there may be for their loſſes otherways; and all America is bound in duty and intereſt to ſee that it be done.

As the Maſſachuſetts Houſe of Commons is now ſitting, we truſt, that illuſtrious Aſſembly, will grant ſome relief to Boſton; and we hope our King and this Parliament, will do themſelves the HONOR, and Boſton the JUSTICE, amply to compenſate them for their unparallelled injuries and aggravated ſufferings.

Whatever Acts may be repealed let us not reſt ſatisfied until compenſation has been made for the injuries we have received; and G. Britain gives up all pretenſions to a right to tax us, and eſpecially diſavows any right to keep a ſtanding army in the colonies without their conſent. As this violation of our conſtitution, has already been attended with the moſt alarming and horrid conſequences, we expect that every Houſe of Commons in America, will RESOLVE, " That if ever a ſtanding army ſhould again be ſent into the colonies, and ſhould refuſe obedience to the civil authority where they reſide, they ſhall be deemed enemies and traitors."

What an affront and mortification, it muſt be to an Engliſhman, whoſe Liberty is juſtly dearer to him than life, when he is inſulted and abuſed by the ſoldiery, and the hearts-blood of his countrymen ſhed by them, is running in the ſtreets! to be told by the KING's Repreſentative, the Captain-General of the province, " That he has no authority over the troops to order them out of town, but he will requeſt the military officer to take care of his men."——O ſhocking Thought! That the ſupreme authority of the land ſhould be trampled on by a lawleſs army, and the firſt magiſtrate in the province, become a humble petitioner to a Lieutenant Colonel of a Regiment, " That he would be graciouſly pleaſed to remove his Soldiers before all the inhabitants are murdered!"—This wants a Name!—! This will leave a ſtain of Infamy on the preſent Adminiſtration, which all the Revolutions of time will never efface!——In theſe circumſtances, I aſk, in the name of reaſon, " *Where is our Engliſh Liberty?*"—This is a ſtate of Slavery to perfection! Not one ray of Fredom remains, nor even the ſhadow of a ſhade!——

CONSIDERATION.

New-Hampſhire, March 12.

WESTMINSTER, *Jan. 23.*

HIS Majeſty being come to the Houſe of Peers, and ſeated on the Throne in his Royal Robes with the uſual ſolemnities, commanded Sir Francis Molyneux, Gentlemen Uſher of the Black Rod, to let the Commons know, it is his Majeſty's pleaſure they attend him immediately. Who being come, Sir Fletcher Norton was preſented as their Speaker to his Majeſty, who was graciouſly pleaſed to approve their choice.

A council is ſummoned to meet on Tueſday next, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 24. It is certain that Lord Cambden, before he attended the houſe of Lords on Monday, had a long conferrence with a great Perſonage.

It is whiſpered that a motion will be made for an addreſs to remove the M—y.

The following account is ſaid to be authentic: Lord Morden the late Lord Chancellor, (ſince Lord Cambden's removal was determined on) received hourly invitations from the Miniſtry to accept the ſeals; which he not only declined, but aſſured ſeveral members in the oppoſition (particularly Lord Rockingham) that he never would or could, on terms which he could not but look on as derogatory to his particular ſentiments as well as the intereſt of his country. On Wedneſday morning laſt he received a particular meſſage, immediately from his M——y, deſiring his attendance at the Queen's Palace, and there was ſo warmly ſolicited by him in perſon, that unable to withſtand ſuch repeated requiſitions, he aſſented. On his way home called at Lord Rockingham's, when meeting ſeveral members in the oppoſition, he told them what had happened, at which they one and all upbraided him, in ſuch poignant terms, with his infidelity, that he was inſtantly taken ill; from whence he was immediately removed to his own houſe, where he continued ſo till Saturday Evening, when he died. The Duke of Grafton being informed of this circumſtance, about eight o'clock the ſame evening, he with Lord Weymouth, and ſeveral others at the head of adminiſtration, immediately waited on his M——; when it was there reſolved, that the Seals ſhould not be perſonally diſpoſed of till after the enſuing term.

Mr. De Grey, we hear, has declined excepting the Seals, on account of his ill ſtate of health.

The laſt Lord Chancellor was the only one that died in that high office (except Lord Talbot) theſe 150 years.

On Monday and yeſterday Lord Cambden was at the houſe of Peers.

We hear it was reſolved yeſterday by the ſupporters of the bill of rights to take into conſideration the ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's affairs at their next meeting, that there may be no impediment to his enlargement from priſon at the expiration of his ſentence.

Jan. 25. Yeſterday died at his houſe in Downing ſtreet, Weſtminſter, the Right Hon. Sir, John Cuſt, Bart. Speaker of the Hon. Houſe of commons, in the late parliament, and re elected in the preſent to that office, which he diſcharged with great ability and integrity, till he was lately obliged to reſign it on account of his ill ſtate of health.

On Saturday next, we hear, comes on to be argued at the Cockpit, Whitehall, the complaints of a certain town in America againſt a particular perſon.

It is ſaid there are eighteen articles of complaint:

Mr Serjeant Glynn, and Mr. Lewis are the council retained by the above town.

The Minority now, with theſe who are gone over within a few days paſt, with a noble military commander, are ſaid to amount to 250.

We are informed, that when the S—r G—l waited upon the primier to reſign, he had this compliment paid him, "That he would very willingly accept of his reſignation, and that of as many of his friends as choſe it." Nevertheleſs Mr. D——g ſtill officiates as S—r G—l, as that office connot be vacated without a writ of *ſuperſedeas*.

We hear that Dr. Muſgrave arrived in town on Tueſday, and the ſame evening was admitted to a conference of ſeveral Great Perſonages.

Letters from Vienna aſſure, that by the laſt advices from Conſtantinople, Kerim Can, the Regent, of Perſia, was prepairing to invade ſome of the Turkiſh provinces; that the Montenegrins had gained ſeveral advantages in Dalmatia; and that the Georgians ſhewed tokens of being determined to throw off the Ottoman yoke.

Letters from Venice mention, that the Grand Signior had cauſed it to be notified to the Senate, that he will account the giving a reception of Ruſſian men of war in any of the ports of the Republic, as a declaration of war againſt himſelf.

This morning Sir, Edward Hawke had a long conference with his Gracce the Duke of Grafton, and afterwards preſided at a board of Admiralty.

A correſpondent ſays, "A great officer of ſtate is much chagrined to ſee Lord C——n bear the loſs of his important and lucrative poſt with eaſe and indifference, and appear at court ſo frequently, paying his reſpects to a great perſonage with a pleaſing unembaraſſed countenance; the ſure indication of goodneſs of heart, and rectitude of action."

It is reported that the above Nobleman has declared to his friends, that he ſhall not refuſe to reſume his office, if it ſhould be tho't that his ſervices can any way contribute to the real honour and advantage of his country.

We are told that ſeveral principal practitioners in the court of Chancery have actually put on mourning to teſtify their ſorrow for the loſs of Lord Cambden, who they ſay, by his diſmiſſion from that court, is in effect dead to them.

We are told that the patriotic party of both Aſſemblies have conſultations almoſt every morning before they repair to their reſpective ſeats.

Jan. 27. Letters from Liſbon inform, that a reconciliation between that court ond the Holy See, has been publiſhed there in form, and a trade opened with the Subjects of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate, to the great joy of both nations.

Letters from Paris mention, that the new Comptroller General of the finances, whom the French look upon as another Sully, told the King a few days ago, "That it was impoſſible to lay any new burthens upon his people, already ſinking under their load; and that he muſt ſeek reſources in œconomy and in the coffers of the financiers, which contained all the money of the kingdom."

Yeſterday the Earl of Waldegrave kiſſed her Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Maſter of the Horſe to her Majeſty.

We hear that yeſterday Sir Geo: Younge, and Sir Piercey Brett, reſigned their places as Lords of the Admiralty.

It is ſaid that the time granted to produce proper evidence in ſupport of certain complaints, was ſo ſhort, that, therefore, the council will move on Saturday for further time.

It is ſaid, that Mr. Cuſhing and Mr. Otis are the principal objects of a certain private man's reſentment, and of miniſterial vengeance.

It is ſaid the Right Hon. George Onſlow has entered his declaration againſt the Rev. Mr. Horne, and laid his damages at 10,000l. The cauſe is expected to come on next term.

They write from Genoa, that a French man of war, having come to anchor there, inſiſted on being ſaluted by an Engliſh that was then in the harbour, which occaſioned a briſk altercation between them, and would probably have been attended with ſerious conſequences, had not the Conſuls of the two nations interfered, and found means to put an end to the diſpute.

Jan. 27. We hear that the betts in a political ſociety, on a popular queſtion, were 180 to 224.

The ſum of 1,175,224l. will, it is alſo ſaid, be wanted for the land ſervice of the preſent year.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that Lord Manſfield will be appointed Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain.

BOSTON, April 9.

Laſt Saturday the Juſtices of the Superior Court of Judicature, ſitting in this Town, were pleaſed to admit to bail, Edward Manwaring, J. Monroe, &c. all indicted for murder on the terrible evening of the 5th of laſt month! Query. By what ſyſtem of law did the court admit thoſe perſons to bail? If there is reaſon to think by the evidence hitherto appearing, that they are innocent, why were they not tried? Upon this ſuppoſition, ought they not to be fully acquitted? if they are guilty, ought they not to be hanged?——As the court of general goal delivery was actually ſitting, what neceſſity was there, if innocent, of holding them in confinement a day longer? if guilty, how could they be admitted to bail—*ſub judice lis eſt*.—The Blood ſpilt loudly calls for the Vengeance of the law: if the cry is not duly attended to, may we not expect the vengeance of heaven. We deſire not that theſe Trials may be unreaſonable carried on; at the ſame time we have a right to demand that Juſtice be not unreaſonably delay'd.

Laſt Friday Ebenezer Richardſon was brought into the Superior Court in order for his Trial, having been indicted by the Grand Jury for the cruel murder of the unfortunate young Snider, on the 22d of February, but the Trial was poſtpon'd!

It is ſaid that S. F. Eſq; was made to underſtand by an anonimous Letter handed into his houſe by an unknown perſon, that ſomebody could ſware ſomething in favor of a moſt infamous and abandoned Villain; and that this was the ſole ground of the unparrallelled Lenity ſhewn to him the laſt Week.

Extract of a letter from London, January 26.

"There is nothing, as yet, done by Parliament in our American affairs,——Altho' the Miniſtry had a Majority in Both Houſes, viz. in Houſe of Lords 53, and in the Houſe of Commons 116, yet the Minority are gaining Ground daily, and it's thought will get the Lead ſoon; if ſo, the Americans will have every Thing they can wiſh or aſk for.——We are apprehenſive our American Affairs won't come on ſoon enough to ſave the Spring Trade: for as the orders ſent here, are not to ſhip any Goods before the Acts are totally repealed, we are fearful it will be the laſt of March or beginning of April before the Acts are repealed.—The Duke of Grafton and Lord Weymouth are for the repeal, L. Hillſborough is betterly againſt it.—Should the Minority get a little further a head, there will be a total Change in the Adminiſtration.

"If the Duty on Tea ſhould not be taken off, ſeveral of the Houſes here will be in the Sudds; for in full Expectation of the Tea, &c. they have given out their orders to a great Amount.————Notwithſtanding the talk of a French War ſoon, its all vaniſhed. The French as well as ourſelves are not in a Capacity of going to War ſoon."

A Maſter of a Veſſel writes from London of the 27th of January, That there then appeared ſo little Proſpect of the Revenue-Acts being repealed, that he ſhould ſoon ſail from that Place in his Ballaſt.

A Gentlemen from Newport ſays, that the 8th of February was the Day fixed upon by the Parliament for entering upon the Conſideration of American affairs.

HARTFORD, April 16.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning departed this Life, *Æt. 27. Elizabeth Watſon*, Wife of *Ebenezer Watſon*, one of the Printers of this Paper.

The Freemen of this Town, at their Annual Meeting on Monday laſt, made choice of Col. JOHN PITKIN, and Mr. BENJAMIN PAYNE, to Repreſent them in General Aſſembly, on the 10th of May next.

Meſſ. Green & Watſon,

IN your paper of March 26, you publiſhed a letter from the Southern Aſſociation in the county of Hampſhire, to the Elders & Meſſengers of ſeveral churches who were convened at Somers, Sept. 20. 1769.

The Aſſociation therefore deſire you, to inform the Public, in your next Paper, that *they* wrote ſaid Letter without any expectation or intention of its being made public, and that it was inſerted in your Paper without *their* direction or knowledge.

At an Aſſociation at Wilbraham,

Signed by order of the Aſſociation,

JOSEPH LATHROP.

April 11, 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

Of Middletown, ſundry pieces of Land, viz.

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Weſt on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr. Ellſworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Weathersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Mitchel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's, and partly on James Curtiſs's land, and north on Moſes Deming's.—THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francies Hanmor, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francies Hanmors land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow land, paſture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Juſtus Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Barns, and ſouth on land of Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Mortimer.

277 up the 3m.

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Gillet, late of Hartford deceas'd, (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) We ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. William Sedgwick, of ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Monday of May, and the firſt Mondays of June and Auguſt next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

Noah Webſter,
Ebenezer Crosby. } *Commiſſioners.*

April 14. 1770.

THE night after the 11 of April, 1770, was ſtolen out of the ſtable of Iſaac Ford of Hebron, a black Mare, about 11 or 12 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, has ſome white in her forehead, ſome white hairs on her dock, cloſe to her rump, ſhod all round, and a white ſpot on her left ſide.——Whoever ſhall ſecure ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo as ſaid Ford can have them, ſhall have *Five Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

ISAAC FORD.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the members of the Medical Corporation, that the laſt meeting ſtands adjourn'd to the Tueſday preceeding the general Election, and as matters of importance, will then lie before the Corporation, 'tis hoped that all its members will duely attend.

Litchfield, 9th April.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Litchfield, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Friend Grant, late of ſaid Litchfield, deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Court Houſe in ſaid Litchfield, on the firſt, ſecond and third Monday's of June A. D. 1770. at one of the clock afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

John Pierce,
Reuben Smith,
Abraham Bradley, } *Commiſſioners.*

April 11, 1770.

T. Hopkins,

HAS juſt receiv'd a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Store, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe Hartford.

N. B. He has likewiſe for Sale good Bohea Tea, Indigo and Coffee.

VANITATIS VITÆ

How gay at firſt life's chearful dawn
Attracts our raviſh'd ſight ;
Whilſt on it's flow'ry fields are drawn
Fair ſcenes of ſoft delight ?
With joy alert, we ſwift aſcend,
With trifling baubles pleas'd ;
On ſuch our youthful fancies bend,
By theſe our wants are eas'd.
Next learning, with majeſtic port,
Allures us to her ſide :
With ardour we her favours court,
Neglecting ought beſide.
Thro' ev'ry maze we boldly ſtray,
And ranſack all her ſtore ;
In toilſome ſtudies ſpend each day,
Yet, panting, ſigh for more !
On manhood's ſtage we next appear,
And think to roll in joy ;
But Oh ! how oft ſharp woes ſevere
Our darting hopes deſtroy ?
Ten thouſand croſſes round us riſe,
Misfortune's meagre train :
With Gorgon *horrors frights our eyes,*
And fills our ſouls with pain.
Thro' thorny paths thus forc'd to go,
With grief we journey on ;
Lamenting at each pungent throe,
That e'er our lives begun.
Too ſoon we find that all thoſe joys,
For which life's flame we waſte,
Are but deluſive empty joys,
Which vaniſh e'er we taſte.
Next hoary age, with wrinkl'd brow,
Spoils ev'ry pleaſing ſenſe ;
Our youthful ſpirits ceaſe to flow,
And ſink to indolence.
The gout, the dropſy, ſtone, & rheums,
With ev'ry tort'ring pain ;
Our ſtrength and faculties conſumes,
While help's invok'd in vain.
So, when death's awful king appears,
We aſk no pow'r to ſave ;
But meet his dart, devoid of fears,
And court the gloomy grave.
Then who would aſk life ? Painful boon !
Tho' ſeeming joys invite,
When we reflect, they jade, how ſoon !
And woe ſucceeds delight.
Let virtue then our pilot prove,
Thro' the hard toilſome way ;
Then we'll like autumn's ſpoils remove,
And gently glide away. W. W.

Weſtminſter, Jan. 22. The Lord Mansfield, who had by virtue of a commiſſion under the Great Seal, been appointed to ſupply the place of Lord Chancellor or Lord Keeper in the houſe of Peers, took his place this day accordingly.

At the Court at the Qeen's Houſe, the 21ſt day of Jan. Preſent. The King's moſt Excellent Majeſty in council.

His Majeſty, having conſtituted Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, Knight, one of the Barons of his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer, the Hon. Henry Bathurſt, Eſq; one of the Juſtice of his Majeſty's Court of Common Pleas, and Sir Richard Aſton, Knt. one of the Juſtices of his Majeſty's Court of King's Bench, Lords Commiſſioners for the cuſtody of the Great Seal, was this day pleaſed in council to deliver to them the Great Seal ; and the ſaid Lords Commiſſioners did thereupon take the oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and alſo the oath as Lords Commiſſioners for the cuſtody of the Great Seal.

THE very beſt BOHEA TEA and INDIGO, to be Sold by DANIEL COTTON, near the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop, juſt below Meſſ. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King-Street Hartford.

CYPHER'd and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and a variety of other Articles.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AS an apprentice to a Chaiſe and Harneſs maker in Hartford, a likely LAD, about 12 or 14 years of Age.——Enquire of the PRINTERS.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of Peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a 16th part of the proprietors of *STOW*, near Onion River, a townſhip granted by Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of New-Hampſhire, deſiring to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, to ſee if they will chooſe a committee, to ſurvey, and bound out ſaid townſhip ; and lay out a home lott, or firſt diviſion to each right. Theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid Townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Elias Read, innholder in Saliſbury, on the fourth Tueſday of April next, at one of the clock afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done, at ſaid meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 23 day of March, 1770.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pacis.*

Weatherſfield, 5 April, 1770.

WE the ſubſcribers appointed by the hon. court of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Mrs. Grace Goodrich, late of Weatherſfield deceas'd ; (the eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) We ſhall attend that buſineſs, on the laſt monday of April inſtant, and on the firſt monday's of June and Auguſt next, at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Richards, jun. in ſaid Weatherſfield, from 2 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Daniel Andrus, } *Commiſſioners.*
Joſeph Richards jun.

ALL Perſons in the Town of Hartford, poſſeſſed of Steel yards *or* Weights, *are hereby notified to bring them to the ſubſcriber to be tried by the Standard according to law.*

THOMAS SLOAN, Sealer of Weights.

Hartford, April 9, 1770.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Green-Buſh, near Albany, on the 21ſt Day of March laſt, two Mares, one of a Fox Colour, with a large white Streak down her Face, about 14 Hands high, natural Trotter, about 8 Years old, her hind Feet white, low in Fleſh, long Neck, large Tail, with a Lock of Hair cut out of the Middle, cloſe to the Dock, which may be diſcovered by a critical Examination ; a Lump on the Middle of her Back which looks like a Wind-Gall. The other of a Bay Colour, about 13 & half hands High, natural Trotter, ſhort thick Legs, well built a Switch Tail, thick buſhy Main, a ſmall Star in her Forehead, ſhod before, about 9 Years old. Whoever ſhall take up the Thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, and the Beaſts recovered ſhall have Seven Pounds New-York Currency Reward paid by me,

April 2. ROBERT RILEY.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof price Half-a-Piſtareen,

Obſervations on a

Pamphlet entitled,

Remarks on Dr. GALE's Letter to *J. D.* Eſq; Sign'd *E. D.* of which The Hon. *ELIPHALET DYER*, is the reputed Author.

Shewing, from the Matters therein contained, that ſuch an Imputation is highly injurious to the Character of that worthy Patriot.

By *Benjamin Gale*, A. M.

To be Sold for CASH by

Nat. Buel,

of Saliſbury.

FIVE POT-ASH KETTLES, Ten Tons of Pig-Iron, one Forge Hammer and Anvil, a Cloathiers Plate, three large Iron Kettles, and a number of Cart-Boxes, all manufactored at Saliſbury Furnace.

N.B. An order drawn upon me by Capt. Comfort Sage of Middletown, to the value of Forty Pounds, or by Mr. Charles Dibble of Goſhen, for Twentyfive Pounds, will be as well accepted as the CASH, for any of the above articles.

Lately Publiſhed, and is to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

VISIBLE Saints lawful Right to Communion in Chriſtian Sacraments, Vindicated, (In Way of Anſwer to a Sermon, entitled, *Chriſtian Baptiſm*, delivered at Hanover, in New-Jerſy, Nov. 4th, 1764. By the Rev. Jacob Green, A. M. In a Letter to a Friend. In three parts.

By GEORGE BECKWITH, A. M. Paſtor of a Church in Lyme, Connecticut.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

THE Creditors of the eſtate of Cornelious Brown, late of Norfolk deceas'd, are deſired to take notice, that whereas the ſitting of the Commiſſioners for examining ſaid creditors claims has been legally advertiſed ; this is to give further notice, that ſaid commiſſioners will ſet by adjournment, on the ſecond Tueſday of April next, at the houſe of Giles Pettibone, Innholder in Norfolk.

March 20, 1770.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1770.

Numb 278.

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Jonn Chapman

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.

An Anecdote of FRANCIS D'O, *formerly a* PRIME MINISTER *of* FRANCE.

FRANCIS D'O was ſuperintendant of the finances in the reign of Henry III. His abilities, though in other reſpects mean, were great in inventing funds to oppreſs the poor. He was at firſt in the army, but fancying, as he ſaid himſelf, that more money might be got by one daſh of the pen, than by the command of a regiment, he quitted the field for the cabinet. He procured himſelf a palace in the finances, and gradually aroſe to the dignity of a ſuperintendant or director. He made himſelf a compleat maſter of the buſineſs of the Treaſury, and was remarkable for that low ſpecies of cunning, which qualifies a man to be a complete rogue in a place which demands the greateſt integrity. This appeared from the immenſe ſums he expended upon palaces, gardens, Pictures, jewels, and harlots. He ridiculed his predeceſſors in office as a parcel of fools, who knew not how to make the beſt uſe of their places, and as unfit for their truſts, becauſe they could not accumlate a fortune out of the purſes of twenty millions of perſons. Tho' he had this degree of cunning, he was reſolved not to truſt entirely to it for his ſafety, but endeavoured to caſt an everlaſting veil over his frauds, by embarraſſing the public accounts ſo much, that they were deemed inexplicable.

In the year 1578, the eſtates of Burgundy ſent a petition to the King, by their deputies, requeſting him to conſent to a reduction of their taxes, and particularly to relieve them from the prodigious burthen which was occaſioned by the erection of new offices, employments and penſions.

Abbe Lupin, one of the debuties, enforced the petition with a ſpeech, in which he inveighed both againſt the taxes themſelves, and likewiſe againſt the arbitrary and oppreſſive methods of collecting them ; adding that remarkable ſentence of Tiberius, " That the good ſhepherd does not devour his ſheep, but is content to ſheer them moderately, when they abound in wool ;" and concluded with the reply of the orator Hibreas to Marc Antony, when he commanded the taxes of Aſia to be doubled ; " You muſt then, ſaid Hibreas, oblige the land to yield a double harveſt, and a double vintage."

The other deputies ſpoke to the ſame effect, but without making any impreſſion on Francis D'O. He applied himſelf to their paſſions, to make them relinquiſh their application, when he found himſelf unable to bias their underſtanding. He repreſented their petition as a ſeditious libel, and as tending to excite the King's ſubjects to rebellion. But as no words can diſplay his inſolence in a better light than his own, we ſhall give them to the reader in a tranſlation almoſt literal.

The Reply of FRANCIS D'O *to the Deputies of the States* Burgundy.

" It is dangerous to be the bearers of public complaints to the throne ; becauſe ſuch remonſtrances charge the King with ignorance or injuſtice, & ought to be received as the dawnings of a rebellion. The King will never pardon ſuch as have offended him, and made themſelves the vehicles by which the diſcontents of the public have been conveyed to his ear. He never was ſo liberal of his favours as to thoſe, who ſhewed themſelves ready to execute his will, and would by any means be inſtrumental in rending his power more abſolute. It is a miſtaken piece of Generoſity for men to pique themſelves upon promoting the intereſt of the nation, while they take this opportunity of advancing their private intereſt. In effect, what is the public, but a term made uſe of to impoſe upon the minds of the week and good natured, and which men of ſenſe never make uſe of but to impoſe upon the people ? A People who are worthy of favours, and incapable of gratitude to thoſe who promote their welfare—eſpecially to that part of them, who bear the weight of Taxes, and the expences of office and employments, now the objects of their complaints. As for the People, they only conſiſt of tradeſmen and peaſants, perſons born for ſervitude, and who like beaſts, ought to bear the burthens, and be ſubſervient to the pleaſures of their ſuperiors.—The people can give nothing but reputation, a mere phantom, which has no exiſtence but in the mouths of the rabble, or in the writings of idle and melancholic writers, who were ſtarving when they wrote them."

This ſpeech was worthy of a Prime Miniſter of France ; a Prime Miniſter of England durſt not have made ſuch a one. It had indeed its proper effect upon the deputies ; it did not ſilence their patriotiſm, but it rouzed it. They replied to it with all the freedom of Engliſhmen, and they convinced the French Miniſter, that oppreſſion will awake thoſe paſſions it is intended to cruſh and that a rational ſoul was never intended by the God of nature to animate the boſom of a ſlave.

Friday laſt arrived at Newport, Rh. Iſland, Capt. Nixon, in a Brig from London ; by whom we have a public Print of Jan. 27, from which the following articles are extracted.

LONDON, January 27.

IT is ſaid, that it is a point reſolved on, to ſettle nothing reſpecting the general ſituation of American affairs, till the formal complaints of a certain town in America, againſt their late G———, are heard and determined ; and that lenitent or contrary meaſures will take place, according as acquittal or condemnation is the fate of the accuſed.

It is reported that Mr. Thurloe is appointed Solicitor General, in the room of Mr. Dunning.

A certain Great Aſſembly ſat till thre o'clock on Friday morning.

It is ſaid the ſum of 383,248l. will be wanted to maintain the forces in the Plantations for the current year.

On Thurſday ſevennight a conference was held at a houſe in Groſvenor ſquare, at which, among other things, it was ſettled, that, ſhould the preſent oppoſition ſucceed, L——d C——m, L——d T——ple, and the M——s of R——m, would be created Dukes and hold each a cabinet office; that G. G——lle, under the controul of the three Dukes, ſhould appear as oſtenſible miniſter, at the head of the Treaſury, and to render the preſent adminiſtration permanent, that all thoſe who call themſelves the K——g's friends in both houſes ſhould be turned and forever kept out of office. The reſult of this conſpiracy againſt the authority of the S——n was ſoon after communicated to a G——t P——e, and he declared, with dignified reſentment, that, as he was conſulted in the arrangement, he was determined to prevent its taking place; and that the inſolence of their deliberations in *private* had fixed him, in the reſolution of NEVER employing them in the *public* councils of the nation.

It is affirmed, that, at a conference held within theſe two days between two Great Perſonages, one of whom lately held the moſt diſtinguiſhed poſt in the law, and the other a great martial employment, it was mutually agreed that no conſideration ſhould tempt either of them to reſume his place without the other; nor both of them, without a thorough change of men and meaſures.

It is reported that Mr. Thurloe is appointed Solicitor-General, in the room of Mr Dunning.

A motion has been made in a certain Society for an amendment in their proceedings, & that they ſhould for the future be guided by law and cuſtom; which was then objected to. Another motion was made in the ſame Society, that their proceedings relative to a certain expulſion was according to *their* law and cuſtom, which, on a diviſion, was carried by a majority of 44 only.

A further ſum of 366 914l. will be wanted to defray the current expence of the office of ordnance of land ſervice in 1770.

An Auguſt Aſſembly agreed on Wedneſday to a very prudent and humane regulation, purporting that ſhould be a ſtanding rule for the Sp---r to depart the ch--r whenever the calls of nature ſhould require his abſence, and that the H——e ſhould ſtill continue ſitting. The want of ſo provident a regulation, is thought to have haſtened the death of the late Sp---r.

The chairman of a certain Aſſembly publicly declared on Wedneſday that he was determined to have the orders of the H—e punctually obſerved, and if he found he could not effect it, he would inſtantly reſign.

That a certain great Commoner was not committed for a certain ſpeech, in a certain place, is ſaid to have greatly diſconcerted the meaſures of Oppoſition; for the members of the Minority ſeem now to make no great ceremony in acknowledging, that a commitment of any one of their party muſt have been a ſtroke which could not have failed terminating (by an additional cry of perſecution) in their long fought-for triumph over Ad——n.

Lord Hardwick, who went down to his country ſeat in Cambridgeſhire, in high diſguſt with his brother, the new Chancellor, the day before he died, was ſent for up to town, and arrived in Bloomſbury-Square about three hours before the Chancellor expired. The ſudden and unexpected event of Mr York's accepting the ſeals, joined with the equally ſudden and unexpected death of his brother, has thrown Lord Hardwick into a violent fever, and may probably be attended with bad, if not fatal conſequences.

Yeſterday morning the remains of Mr. Yorke, late Lord Chancellor, were carried from his houſe in Bloomſbury-Squre, to the burial vault of the family, near Whipple in Cambridgeſhire.

The Hon. Mrs. Yorke now lies dangerouſly ill, in conſequence of the ſhock ſhe received from the ſudden death of the Late Lord Chancellor.

We are aſſured, that Lady B---p P---r, ſiſter to the Hon. Mrs. Y——, has been commiſſioned to acquaint that Lady of the K—g's moſt gracious intentions, that the Peerage intended for her deceaſed huſband ſhall be confered upon her, in her own right, deſcending to the heirs male of the late Mr. Y——; or, if ſhe rather choſe it, ſhould be, in due time, conferred upon the elder ſon, inſtead of herſelf.

Yeſterday was held a Board of Ordnance, when General Conway was preſent.

Counſellor Cuſt, brother to the late Speaker, is gone down to Grantham to offer himſelf as a candidate for that borough, in the room of Sir John Cuſt. It is reported he will be ſtrongly oppoſed by the Rutland family intereſt.

We are informed, that Genera Paoli has actually received ſome important diſpatches from the Senate of Genoa.

It is remarked, that General Paoli ſcarcely now ſtirs out any where; and that his Excellency's time, night as well as day, is almoſt wholly ſpent in writing and ſending away packets and diſpatches; from whence ſome perſons ſeem to conjecture, that ſomething of importance, in which the fortune of the General muſt be materially concerned, is certainly at no very diſtant period.

Yeſterday a mail arrived from New-York, brought by the Harriot Packet, Capt. Oak.

This day a wardmote will be held at Girdlers-Hall, for the election of an Alderman of Baſſiſhaw Ward in the room of Sir William Baker, Knt. deceaſed.

It was reported yeſterday, though we hope without foundation, that notwithſtanding the great care lately taken to prevent the diſtemper among the horned cattle from ſpreading, a cow yeſterday fell down in Fore-ſtreet, near Moorfields, ſo bad with the diſtemper, that ſhe was obliged to be killed on the ſpot.

Our advices from Edinburgh acquaint us, that on the 18th inſtant the Court of Juſticiory reſumed the trial of Mungo Cumpbell, indicted for the Murder of the Right Hon. the Earl of Eglington, when their Lordſhips found the libel relevant, and appointed Monday the 5th of February next for examination of witneſſes.

Lieutenant Brown of the ſecond battallion of the Royal Artillery, is appointed Adjutant in the Room of —— Williamſon, Eſq; appointed a full captain.

We hear that on Thurſday Sir George Yonge and Sir Percy Brett reſigned their places as Lords of the Admiralty.

Letters from Paris mention, that the new Comptroller General of the Finances, whom the French look upon as another Sully, told the King a few days ago, "That it was impoſſible to lay any new burthens upon his people, already ſinking under their load; and that he muſt ſeek reſources in œconomy, and in the coffers of the financiers, which contained all the money of the Kingdom."

We hear from Carmarthen, that on Monday the 8th inſtant, William Williams, of the town of Llandovery, mercer, together with twelve other perſons, diſguiſed in waggoners frocks and armed with piſtols, ſwords, cutlaſſes, and caſed tucks, came to the dwelling houſe of William Powel, of Glanareth, in the county of Carmarthen, Eſq; and knock'd at the back door; upon its being opened William Williams and two of the villains, ruſhed into the parlor (whilſt others ſtood centry on the kitchen door with a drawn ſword and piſtols) where Mr. Powell was ſitting with three of his neighbours, and immediately ſtabbed him in nine different parts of his body till his bowels came out, cut off his noſe, and almoſt one of his hands; the people who were with him were ſo frightened, that they made no reſiſtance, but immediately run out; the aſſaſſins then retreated without attempting to hurt any other perſon. One of the Villains were taken up and confeſſed the whole, and that they were thirteen in number; and that they were all hired by the ſaid William Williams to murder Mr. Powell, and not to rob the houſe. This William Williams, in auguſt 1768, went with Mr. Powell's wife, and took her, and her children from the boarding-ſchool to London; and Mr. Powell was obliged to apply to the Court of King's Bench for a Habeas Corpus to get at his Children; and, by the recommendation of the Court, allowed her 100l. per annum for a ſeparate maintenance. This Williams had ſeveral ſchemes in order to take away Mr. Powell's life, and attempted to ſhoot him ſeveral times; the villains met on the ſeventh in Charles David Morgan's houſe, and continued there till they went the following evening to murder Mr. Powell. After the act was done, Williams declared he would ſoon poſſeſs himſelf of Mr. Powell's fortune. It was much to be feared that many more were concerned. One of the villains was diſpatched by Williams that very night, to inform Mrs. Powell's brother with what was done, and ordered him to come and take poſſeſſion of the eſtate; but Mr. Powell having made a will, and appointed guardians over his children, their ſcheme was defeated.

HARTFORD, April 23.

Arrived at Boſton this Week from London the Capts. Davies, Lyde, Freeman, and Bryant, and Mocey at Marblehead; and at New-York, the Lord Hyde Packet with the January Mail, and the Harriot Capt. Lee, with the Feb. Mail; by whom we have the public Prints to the 25th of February.

⁂ *The Number of lengthy Advertiſements which we have receiv'd this Morning oblige us to leave out a great number of articles brought by the above Veſſels which were prepared for this Paper till our next.*

Hartford, April 20, 1770.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers two journeymen ſhoemakers, viz. One from Thomas Newhall, named Thomas Griffiths, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, wears his own ſhort dark colour'd hair, full face, the great toe on his right foot has been put out of joint, and ſtands conſiderably higher than the other—had on a blue duffle great coat, a grey ratteen ſtrait-body'd coat, green ratteen double breaſted waiſtcoat, and a pair of black flower'd everlaſting breeches.

The other from Moſes Smith, named Samuel Merriman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, wears his own hair, had on a light grey colour'd coat without lining, two pair leather breeches, his other cloaths forgot. Whoever ſhall take up one or both of the above fellows, and return them to their Maſters, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Thomas Newhall,
Moſes Smith.

AT the deſire of a number of gentlemen belonging to the company of military adventurers, that a meeting of ſaid company may be called and held, at ſome ſuitable time and place. Theſe are therefore according to ſaid deſire, to warn and give notice, to all the gentlemen members of ſaid company, in theſe and the neighbouring colonies, that they meet together by themſelves, or their agents, at the court houſe in Hartford in the colony of Connecticut, on Thurſday the 24th day of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, then and there to conſider of, and act upon ſuch matters as may then be laid before ſaid meeting, relative to the affairs of ſaid company, more eſpecially to conſider of, and act upon the following matters, viz.

1. To inquire what monies have been ſupplied to General Lyman, and what return any of the ſaid company, either as a committee or a private perſon, have received from him during his reſidence in Great-Britain.

2. To receive and examine the accounts of Capt. John Coleman late of Hartford deceaſ'd, who was heretofore by ſaid company, choſen their treaſurer, and acted as ſuch till his death; and to chooſe ſome other perſon to act in that capacity for the future, who may alſo if needful, ſettle ſaid Colemans accounts.

3. To appoint a committee who may be inſtructed to write to *General Lyman*, to inform the company of what he has already done, or what proſpects he has of doing or obtaining any thing for the advantage of ſaid company. To call on thoſe gentlemen who were appointed a committee, to receive the ſubſcriptions of thoſe who entered themſelves of ſaid company, to ſettle their accounts of the ſame, and pay over ſuch ſum or ſums of money, as may ſtill remain in their hands, to the treaſurer that ſhall be appointed in order that the ſame may be applied for the benefit of the company, either by forwarding the ſame to General Lyman, or otherwiſe, as the company ſhall direct.

4th. Thoſe gentlemen who have any books or papers that properly belong to, or may be thought to be of ſervice to ſaid company are deſired to bring or ſend the ſame to ſaid meeting, that they be lodg'd in the hands of the Clerk of ſaid company for their uſe and benefit.

5th. To tax ſaid company to raiſe ſuch ſums as may be thought needful, to advance the future intereſt of ſaid company, and do and tranſact any other buſineſs proper for ſaid meeting.

DANIEL SHELDON,
Clerk for ſaid Company.

Hartford, 20th April, 1770.

STrayed or Stolen from the ſubſcriber at Litchfield, a brown or browniſh red Mare three years old, ſhod before, paces and trots, branded with 9 on her four ſhoulder. Whoever will bring Mare and Thief (if ſtolen) or Mare if ſtrayed, ſhall be well rewarded for the trouble and pains, by

DAVID BEECH.

Litchfield, 24 April.

This may inform the PUBLIC.

THAT SAMUEL FARNSWORTH of Hartford, has two likely *Stallions*, which, he intends to keep the enſuing ſeaſon, to cover *Mares*. The one is the noted horſe lately the property of Neil McLean, jun. and is counted by them that are judges, to be the ſwifteſt horſe on the continent, to take him on the three gates, pace, trot, and run. The latter is a very large thick heavy horſe, bred in Canada. Thoſe gentlemen that will favour me in bringing their Mares, ſhall charge only the bare ſum of Six Shillings for the ſeaſon, which will be greatfully acknowledged, by their, very humble ſervant, *SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.*

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Auguſtin Stanly, late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, on the firſt Mondays in October and November, and on the third Monday in Jan. next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the deceas'd, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on each of ſaid days.

Benjamin Colton,
George Kellogg } *Commiſſioners.*

Hartford, April 21.

NOtice is hereby given, to all the proprietors of the Townſhip of Panton, in the province of New Hampſhire, that at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the firſt Tueſday of Dec. 1765, a tax was voted of Ten Shillings L. Money, on each right, and I the ſubſcriber being choſen collector to gather ſaid tax. Do give public notice to ſaid proprietors, that they pay their rate or tax to me, on or before the ſecond Wedneſday of May next, or the rights of thoſe that are delinquent, or ſo much as will pay the tax and incident charges, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in Canaan on ſaid Wedneſday. Dated at Canaan, the 15th day of March, 1770. *David Holcomb, jun.* Collector.

LOST

ON Friday the 20 of inſtant April, between the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, and Mr. Wyards of Farmington, a leather Pocket Book, ſtamp'd Conſtantinople, containing two Ten Shilling bills, date forgot, a good Ivory comb, with a wooden caſe, 3 letters directed to the Nine Partners, and ſeveral to Maj. Durkee of Suſquehannah, beſides ſeveral orders. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to me at Suſquehannah, ſhall have One Dollar reward.

JESSE KINNE.

STray'd or ſtolen from Jonathan Belding of Canaan, on the night before the Faſt, a dark brown Mare, her right eye white, three white feet, branded on her left thigh thus, ɔ or what is call'd a half moon, natural trotter, a cub on her back, about 8 years old, ſhod all round. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, if ſtray'd, or Mare and thief if ſtolen, and return them to Roſſeter Belding of Hartford, or Jonathan Belding of Canaan ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Gillet, late of Hartford deceas'd, (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) We ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. William Sedgwick, of ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Monday of May, and the firſt Mondays of June and Auguſt next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

Noah Webſter,
Ebenezer Crosby. } *Commiſſioners.*

April 14, 1770.

The NEWS-PAPER.

'TIS truth (with deference to the college)
News-papers are the ſpring of knowledge,
The general ſource thro'out the nation,
Of every modern converſation.
What would this mighty people do,
If there, alas! were nothing new?
A news-paper is like a feaſt.
Some diſh there is for every gueſt;
Some large, ſome ſmall, ſome ſtrong, ſome tender,
For every ſtomach, ſtout or ſlender.
Thoſe who roaſt beef and ale delight in
Are pleas'd with trumpets, drums, & fighting.
For thoſe who are more puny made
Are arts and ſciences, and trade;
For fanciful and amorous blood
We have a ſoft poetic food;
For witty and ſatyrick folks
High ſeaſon'd, acid, bitter jokes;
And when we ſtrive to pleaſe the mob,
A jeſt, a quarrel, or a job.
If any Gentleman wants a wife,
(A partner, as 'tis term'd, for life)
An advertiſement does the thing,
And quickly brings the pretty thing.
If you want health, conſult our pages,
You ſhall be well, and live for ages;
Our empiricks, to get them bread,
Do every thing but raiſe the dead.
Lands may be had, if they are wanted,
Annuities of all ſorts granted.
Places, preferments, bought and ſold,
Houſes to purchaſe, new and old,
Ships, ſhops, of every ſhape and form,
Carriages, Horſes, ſervants ſwarm,
No matter whether good or bad,
We tell you where they may be had.
Our ſervices you can't expreſs,
The good we do you hardly gueſs;
There's no want of human kind,
But we a remedy can find.

BOSTON, April 9.

It is ſaid that upon the Queſtion whether to admit Manwaring and others (indicted for Murder) to Bail laſt Week, only three of the Judges Cuſhing and Oliver were in Favour of the Queſtion, and Judge Lynde againſt it.——It is poſſible therefore if there had been a full Bench upon this important Occaſion, the Queſtion might have been otherwiſe ruled.

The Town of Boſton at their late Meeting, Voted an humble Petition to the Lieutenant Governor in Council, praying a ſpecial Appointment of Juſtices for the Trial of the Perſons indicted for being Principals in the late execrable Maſſacre, in the Room of two of the honorable Bench of Aſſizes, taken off by bodily Indiſpoſition. But the Deciſion thereon, if any has not yet tranſpired.

We are told that his H——r the C——f J——e cannot act in that Station at this important Criſis; his Commiſſion being entirely ſuperceded by that of C——r in C——f. If this be a Fact, Does not the public loſe at leaſt a fifth Part of the Wiſdom of the S——r C——t, at a Time when, if ever, the whole is abſolutely neceſſiary.

CASH given for clean Cotten and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of Peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a 16th part of the proprietors of *STOW*, near Onion River, a townſhip granted by Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of New-Hampſhire, deſiring to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, to ſee if they will chooſe a committee, to ſurvey, and bound out ſaid townſhip, and lay out a home lott, or firſt diviſion to each right. Theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid Townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Eliaſ Read, innholder in Saliſbury, on the fourth Tueſday of April next, at one of the clock afternoon for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done, at ſaid meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 23 day of March, 1770.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pacis.*

THE very beſt BOHEA TEA and INDIGO, to be Sold by DANIEL COTTON, near the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop, juſt below Meſſ. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King-Street Hartford.

CYPHER'd and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and a variety of other Articles.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AS an apprentice to a Chaiſe and Harneſs maker in Hartford, a likely LAD, about 12 or 14 years of Age.——Enquire of the PRINTERS.

Weathersfield, 5 April, 1770.

WE the ſubſcribers appointed by the hon. court of Probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Mrs. Grace Goodrich, late of Weathersfield deceas'd; (the eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) We ſhall attend that buſineſs, on the laſt monday of april inſtant, and on the laſt monday's of June and Auguſt next, at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Richards, jun. in ſaid Weathersfield, from 2 to 8 o'clock in the afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Daniel Andrus, } *Commiſſioners.*
Joſeph Richards, jun. }

ALL *Perſons in the Town of Hartford, poſſeſſed of Steel-yards or Weights, are hereby notified to bring them to the Subſcriber to be tried by the Standard according to law.*

THOMAS SLOAN, Sealer of Weights.
Hartford, April 9. 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the members of the Medical Corporation, that the laſt meeting ſtan s adjourn'd to the Tueſday preceeding the general Election, and as matters of importance, will then lie before the Corporation, 'tis hoped that all its members will duely attend.

Litchfield, 9th April.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

T. Hopkins,

HAS juſt receiv'd a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Store, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe Hartford.

N. B. He has likewiſe for Sale good Bohea Tea, Indigo and Coffee.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Litchfield, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Friend Grant, late of ſaid Litchfield, deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Court Houſe in ſaid Litchfield, on the firſt, ſecond and third Monday's of June A. D. 1770, at one of the clock afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

John Pierce, }
Reuben Smith, } *Commiſſioners.*
Abraham Bradley, }

April 11, 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

Of Middletown, ſundry pieces of Land, viz.

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Weſt on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr. Ellſworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Weathersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Mitchel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's, and partly on James Curtiſs's land, and north on Moſes Deming's.—THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francies Hanmer, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francies Hanmors land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow land, paſture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Julius Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Bates, and ſouth on land of Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Mortimer.

277 op 3m.

THE night after the 11 of April, 1770, was ſtolen out of the ſtable of Iſaac Ford of Hebron, a black Mare, about 11 or 12 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, has ſome white in her forehead, ſome white hairs on her dock, cloſe to her rump, ſhod all round, and a white ſpot on her left ſide.——Whoever ſhall ſecure ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo as ſaid Ford can have them, ſhall have *Five Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

ISAAC FORD.

MONDAY, APRIL 36, 1756. Numb 279.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Advices by the laſt Veſſels from LONDON.

DANTZICK, January 18.

ACcording to ſome unqueſtionable advices juſt received, moſt of the ditches that are between Bender and Baita are filled up with the dead bodies of the Ruſſian ſoldiers, who were either killed, or died of the diſorders which prevail among them; the number of them is ſaid to amount to twenty thouſand.

Advices from the ROBINHOOD SOCIETY.

THE laſt time I was at the club, was on Tueſday ſe'nnight. I was in the *upper room*, where matters of public concern are alſo debated with freedom, but with ſomewhat more decency and regularity than is uſually obſerved in the lower room:—In this ſociety (I mean the upper chamber) there are ſome ſpeakers who would have made a diſtinguiſhed figure in the Grecian or Roman republics, and many of their ſpeeches are ſuch as would have done honour to the moſt celebrated orators of antiquity; there is *Charles Prattley* and *Juſtice MacMurray*, either of whom wou'd have made a Cicero; and above all, there is old *Will Chatwell* that wields the whole thunder of Demoſthenes!

" [illegible]
And younger hearings are quite raviſhed,
So voluble is his diſcourſe."

George Allworthy, the preſident, had juſt been there; I came in too late to hear him ſpeak, but was informed that he had talked to the ſociety concerning the diſtemper among the horned cattle, and the late commotions in America; giving them alſo much good advice for their future conduct, and particularly recommending harmony and unanimity.——Soon after *'Squire Allworthy* was gone, old *Will Chatwell* roſe up, and leaning forward on a crutch headed cane, delivered himſelf to the following effect:

Speech of Will Chatwell, in the Upper Club Room of the Robinhood Society.

IF, I attempt to ſpeak this Day, and in this Society, it is becauſe I am impelled to ſpeak, I feel an Impulſe, which I cannot reſiſt: And I ſhou'd not have been eaſy in my own mind, if I had not ſtepped forth at this *alarming Criſis*, to give my public Teſtimony in behalf of the People of England, and to declare my free Opinion of the diſtreſſed State of our Affairs in every part of the Globe.

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After a peace, by which we abandoned, (ſhamefully abandoned!) our Allies, I tho't, till this Day, that we were again on the ſlippery Edge of a *new* War,——without Allies *abroad*, and without Unanimity at *Home*.——If we turn our eyes towards America, the Proſpect is equally diſtreſsful.—Much has been ſaid of the Diſobedience of the Colonies to the Mother Country.——My opinion, with regard to America, is the ſame now, it ever was.——My opinion this, is *we ought to do juſtice, before we expect Obedience*——I feel the warmeſt regard for America: I love the Americans because they love Liberty! Liberty has ſpread, like a vine, from this Country to the Colonies: Liberty flouriſhes in the Wilds of America! I honor the Plant; I revere the Tree; and I would cheriſh the Branches——As to any tumults that may have happened in America, they are the *Ebullitions* of Liberty; they are only ſome breakings out in the Skin of the body politic, which if rudely reſtrained and improperly checked, may ſtrike *inwardly*, and endanger the vitals of the conſtitution.

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The other Parts of the Speech relate to his Sentiments with regard to the club in the lower room.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Marblehead, dated Feb 17 1770.

" The Affair of the Revenue Acts comes on again in the Houſe next Wedneſday the 21ſt Inſt. and it ſeems now pretty generally beleived that altereat will take place; and that the Article of Tea will be included; but if it ſhould, it is apprehended that it will be ſaddled here with at leaſt an Equivalent. We hope however a little Time will now inform us what we have to expect."

Extract of another Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in Marblehead, dated February 24, 1770.

" We have now the Mortification to acquaint you that the conſideration of the American Acts in the Houſe is again poſtponed to the 5th of March; and whether that will be deciſive or not, Time can only diſcover. Theſe repeated Delays are extremely diſagreeable, while we are kept in ſuch an uneaſy Suſpence. If not determined on ſoon, the Spring Shipping will be totally ruined."

BOSTON, April 19, 1770.

All the Letters we hear of, intimate that only the Duties on Paper Glaſs, and Painters Colours, will be taken off.

LONDON,

I consequence of the thoughts of an approaching War, perſons in power are daily ſolicited for commiſſions in the army and navy.

It is ſtrongly reported, that ſome very unpleaſing accounts are received from our Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

Accounts from Vienna declare, that advice has been received from Conſtantinople, that the Grand Signior will certainly put himſelf at the head of his troops early in the ſpring, and That two of the moſt reſpectable Powers in Europe, have engaged to furniſh him with twenty ſhips of the line, in caſe the Ruſſians ſhould commence hoſtilities in the Mediterranean.

LONDON, Feb. 12 1770.

Friday the Earl of Halifax was appointed Lord Privy Seal.

The Hon. Thomas Robinſon (ſon of Lord Grantham) is appointed one of the joint Vice-Treaſurers of Ireland, in the room of Lord Cornwallis, reſigned; place of 3400l per annum.

Admiral Holborne Charles Fox, ſon of Lord Holand, and Lord Liſburne are appointed Lords of the Admiralty,

Char'es Townſhend, Eſq; removed to the Treaſury in the room of Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq: Sir George, Yonge, and Sir Piercy Breit.

Thomas Pownall, Eſq; Secretary to the Board of Trade, it is ſaid, will be made one of the Lords of Trade, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Robinſon and brought into Parliament.

We are aſſured that a certain Premier has declared that, " He will never give up, till he meets with a man to ſucceed him, who is of his way of thinking and ſuperior abilities."

We are informed, upon good authority, that the Premier of a certain maritime board has publickly, declared, he will not reſign his employment into the hands of any miniſter; but as in the late cauſe of a great lawyer go out when he receives a ſpecial mandate for that Purpoſe from the Great Perſonage who appointed him to the office, and not till then.

Both Houſes of Parliament roſe on Friday at four o'clock, having adjourned to this day.

This day it is expected the Houſe of Commons will be very full.

In a certain Society this day the ſtate of the nation, it is ſaid will be taken into conſideration.

It is rumoured, that a great Aſſembly will be prorogued previous to the 18th of next April.

It is whiſpered, that one of the drafts of a bill now depending is to exclude a certain individual from ever holding and place of truſt or profit, with pains and penalties, &c.

The expreſſion of one of the Sh-r ffs, on a late occaſion, was this "That he ſhould refuſe in future to pay the ſaid tax in a country that was not repreſented."

We are aſſured that a certain perſon, whoſe intereſt connects him with the C——t, received a ſevere reprimand for his conduct, in withdrawing himſelf from a particular place, and taking his relation with him, when a late queſtion of importance was to be decided.

A quarrel between a noble Houſe, not far from Charing croſs, and the Butean family, relative to the marriage ſettlement of L—— P—— with a daughter of the latter, has entire'y ſeperated their domeſtic, as well as political principles.

We hear that a certain great man, who has lately altered his political conduct, has thereby ſo exaſpered a very great Perſonage, that he has ſtruck him out of a certain liſt with his own hand. And it is ſaid, he will be deprived of all his civil and maritime appointments.

A patriotic nobleman has delivered it as his opinion in a late c--ncil, that notwithſtanding the preſent unhappy diviſions at home and the exhauſted ſtate of our finances, the firſt blow that ſhall be ſtruck by France and Spain againſt the Ruſſians, muſt at all events be conſidered as a declaration of war againſt Great Britain; and we hear the majority of the members preſent acquieſced in his reaſons.

It is through the Intereſt of the Y—ke family, we are informed that a certain Knight of the Bath will be borough of Newport in the Iſle of Wight.

We are informed, that a certain great Perſonage has declared himſelf againſt conferring any more titles or honours on ſuch Commoners whoſe claim to them is their riches and not their deſcent.——It is further ſaid, this reſolution is the conſequence of ſome late very extraordinary applications.

We hear, ſo great a coolneſs ſubſiſts at preſent between two foreign Ambaſſadors, that they have not ſpoke together for ſome time, either at Court or public places.

The cauſe between the Right Hon. George Onſlow and Mr. Horne, will certainly come on at the next Surry aſſizes. The Court of Common Pleas on Thurſday laſt over ruled a motion made by Mr. Serjeant Glynn, as Council for Mr. Horne, to change the place of trial from being true, that the proſecution againſt that gentleman is dropped.

A treaty of marriage is talked of between his Grace the Duke of Devonſhire, and Lady Almeria Carpenter.

On Saturday Thomas Auſtin was committed to Newgate by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, he ſtanding indicted for the wilful murder of Allen M'Coy, late a ſeaman on board the Black Prince, of Briſtol, near Anamaboe, on the coaſt of Africa, and alſo for running away with the ſaid ſhip. He was taken at Boſton in New England.

Arrived, The Sabina, Ronat, from Boſton.

In the Houſe of Commons on Monday February 29, the firſt Queſtion was upon the Uſage of the Houſe, whether a Member had a Right to ſeparate a double Queſtion which contained two Propoſitions without a Reſolution of the Houſe) paſſed in the Negative 243 174. After which Lord North propoſed that the Queſtion ſhould be divided. Upon the firſt ſeparated Queſtion, that the Houſe was obliged to proceed according to the Law of the Land and the Uſage of Parliament the Houſe was unanimous. In the ſecond Queſtion, that the Houſe in their Proceedings againſt Mr. Wilkes had acted according to the Law of the Land and the Uſage of Parliament pro 237, con 159, majority 78.

When theſe two laſt Queſtions joined in one, were divided upon in the Committee on February 7, the Day after the Reſignation of the Duke of Grafton was made public, the Numbers were 246, 180, majority 40.

Deal, February 18. Arrived and ſailed for the River, the London Packet, Ca'eff, from Boſton.

We are informed that a patriotic dignitary of the church greatly advanced in years, has bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, which is ſaid to be upwards of 80 000l. except a few legacies, to a popular patriot.

One day laſt week a motion was made in the Court of King's-Bench, for leave (which was granted) to any juſtice of the Peace to accept the diſcharge of John Wilkes, Eſq; on the 18th of April, when the time of his confinement expires, as the Judges will at that time be all on their reſpective circuits.

An evening paper of Saturday night ſays, that ſome very preſſing and earneſt invitations to a popular patriot, have been received from ſeveral parts on the other ſide of the atlantic.

Notwithſtanding what is aſſerted, with ſeeming confidence, that the A——n affairs will not be taken into conſideration this ſeaſon, we are led to believe, from ſome late Acts of C——l, that the time is approaching when thoſe matters will become the ſubject of public deliberation, and in all probability, of much contention, warmth, and diviſion.

It is ſaid that a very great Perſonage has ſignified his intentions of viſiting his German dominions this ſummer, if party quarrels ſhould ſubſide.

As the ſecond queſtion was debating on Friday night laſt in a certain Society, a diviſion was propoſed by a Member, on account of the late hour, and the waſte of ſpirit they muſt neceſſarily have undergone during the former debate, when L—d C——m roſe up, and ſaid he was directly againſt that motion; for, added that N——n, "Tho' I am here ſuffering more than any other L— in the aſſembly, on account of my infirmities, I am willing to ſtay ſomewhat longer, that I might have, at leaſt, the pleaſure to ſee the ſun riſe on ſuch proceedings."

Feb. 24. Thurſday morning his Excellency Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. Governor of Maſſachuſetts Bay, had a conferrence for near an hour and half with the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough, at his houſe in Hanover-ſquare, on the ſubject of recent diſpatches from Boſton in New England.

Yeſterday (and not before) the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax, kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Briſtol.

Orders have this week been diſpatched from Lord Hillſborough's office to the Governors of all our Weſt-India Iſlands, to put their reſpective governments in the beſt poſture of defence.

We hear, that on Tueſday laſt an extraordinary cauſe, relating to a diſpute reſpecting military command, betwixt a governor of a Province in the Southern part of North-America, and a Colonel of his Majeſty's forces, was determined in the Court of Common Pleas in favour of the former who was defendant. The damages in the above cauſe was laid for ten thouſand pounds.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that there are twenty-two Weſt-India planters in a certain Aſſembly, and ſix in the London Tavern Club, all ſtrenuous advocates for the liberties of this country; whilſt in the Weſt Indies they hold at leaſt ſix thouſand men in *ſlavery* and *chains*. Such is the virtue of Britiſh air, that it humanizes the greateſt tyrants on earth whilſt here.

Letters from Paris, which arrived by yeſterday's mail, aſſert, that the Khan of Tartary has fallen upon a body of 8000 Ruſſians near Soroka, and after an obſtinate diſpute, entirely routed them.

It is ſaid that the Petition of the American Merchants, praying that the Parliament will repeal all the laws for internal taxation, is in conſequence of a plan concerted between ſome of the principals in that trade and A——n. This mode of redreſs is entirely diſagreeable to the Americans, & has been declared ſo by many of them who are now in England.

WHereas on the 23d of inſtant April, one *Steele* as he call'd his name, a ſtranger, ſlim fellow European born, about twenty years old, of a thin viſage, has had the ſmall pox, had on a blue coat, trim'd with flower'd braſs buttons, with a cape, a lightiſh colour'd jacket and breeches, wore his hair——Came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber in Hartford, and rode a large bay horſe, about nine years old, paces and trots well, white face and two hind feet, no brand, his off fore hough ſp'it from the hair to the toe of his foot, bro't a ſaddle and bridle with ſaid horſe——Said fellow pretended to be a traveller——After he had tarried a day or two, in the night ſeaſon, he broke open my deſk and ſtole from thence about twenty ſhillings in caſh, and ſundry articles of goods out of my houſe, and then ran off. After purſuing him ſometime, I recovered ſaid horſe, but the thief eſcaped. And as this horſe ſaddle and bridle is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, whoever ſhall appear to make out a juſt claim to the ſame, may have them again upon ſatisfying the ſubſcriber, and paying the charge of this advertiſement.

JOHN STEELE.

Hartford, April 27. 1770.

THe ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has removed with his family from Connecticut to Albany, and keeps a public houſe a little way weſt from the City Hall, in the houſe where Thompſon formerly kept a tavern, adjoining the houſe where Sawyer and Aſhburn formerly kept an Engliſh Tavern. If any perſons from New-England will oblige him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having civil treatment, and as reaſonable as any in the city.

Eliſha Benedict.

N. B. *My Sign is John Wilkes, Eſq;*

Hartford, April 27.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Moſes Williams, late of Hartford, deceas'd, *(repreſented inſolvent)* do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Daniel Pitkin, inholder in ſaid Hartford, on the laſt tueſdays of May, June, July and Sept. next, from two to ſix o'clock afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Jonathan Stanly,
Daniel Pitkin. } Commiſſioners.

CASH given for clean Cotten and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all the members of the Medical Corporation, that the laſt meeting ſtands adjourn'd to the Tueſday preceeding the general Election, and as matters of importance, will then lie before the Corporation, 'tis hoped that all its members will duely attend.

Litchfield, 9th April.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

BOSTON, April 26.

By Letters from London, brought by Capt. SCOTT in ſix Weeks it appears that the Duties on Paper, Glaſs, and Painters Colours, were taken off, the Duty on Tea remains. On the 5th March, when the Affair came on in a great Aſſembly, L. N—h began the debate, ſaying, the laſt year the Miniſtry had in Conſideration the complaints of the Americans againſt the late duties, and were of opinion that ſuch of them as were laid upon Britiſh Manufactures were uncommercial, and ought to be repealed. This was ſignified to the colonies by a circular letter; notwithſtanding which, they had been very refractory, and had entered into illegal combinations hurtful to themſelves as well as their Mother-country; and thereby they were intitled to no favour. Never heleſs as the Merchants of London trading to America had given in a petition upon this ſubject, and this day was appointed to conſider it he was content that the duties on Glaſs, Painters Colours and *Britiſh* Paper ſhould be repealed upon commercial principles only.—But he could not conſent to the repeal of the Duty on Tea, not only becauſe it was not a Britiſh manufacture, but becauſe it was inſiſted upon in the way of denying the Right of Parliament to tax the Colonies. It was not conſiſtent with the policy, dignity or honour of G. Britain to give way to the obſtinacy of America. He was not at all influenced by the American Aſſociations; they muſt be broke up; they had already brought diſtreſs on that Country, by the riſe of goods, and great quantities of goods were now going over. But as he was in the Cabinet when the circular letter was adviſed, tho' he had doubted of the propriety of it, he tho't himſelf obliged to make good the aſſurances it had given, tho' the Americans had forfeited the benefit of it; and if it was not for this obligation, perhaps he ſhould have tho't otherwiſe of the propoſal he made now. The Americans complained without reaſon, and had forgot the many indulgencies of Great-Britain in giving bounties upon almoſt every thing imported from America.——He added that there was a Treaty with the Eaſt India Company depending, which might poſſibly in its conſequences produce a repeal of the duty upon Tea; but he would engage for nothing. L. N—h was the only perſon on the ſide of the Miniſtry that ſpoke in favor the partial repeal; tho' ſome miniſterial men ſpoke againſt any repeal.

Mr. B-ckf—d, L—d M—r, moved for an amendment, ſo as to include the whole Act, urging that the Americans would not be ſatisfied without it; therefore the keeping the duty upon Tea was anticommercial, as it would hurt the Commerce of Great Britain.

Gov. [illegible]——ll ſpoke to the ſame purpoſe, and ſaid he did not aſk the repeal as a favour to America; not to repeal would be favour to Americans, as it would make them induſtrious, and raiſe manufactories; He propoſed it as a commercial object in favour of this Country. He denied that the Aſſociations were at an end, and offered to produce letters to ſhow they were not, and juſtified the legality of them. He complained that the Military was put above the Civil power, and ſaid that if any Miniſter would maintain that ſuperiority, he pledged himſelf that he would impeach him.

Col. M-ch y ſpoke next, and ſaid, that the Repeal of the Stamp Act had made the Americans wanton in their claims againſt Great Britain.——That three quarters of the Boſtonians would be againſt the combinations, if they could act for themſelves.——That notwithſtanding the cry againſt the Trooops, many prayed for their continuance for the ſake of the money they bro't in.——That the Military were ſo far from being ſuperior to the civil, it was the very reverſe; for when a Soldier had committed a trivial crime, the Juſtices firſt fined him more than he could pay, and then ſold him for non payment.——That the moſt illegal part of the conduct of the Americans aroſe from the encouragement they received from hence.

Mr. G——nv—le ſaid, that the queſtion put him under great difficulties. He had always diſapproved of this Act and thought it an improper one. But he was convinced that the Repeal of it at this time and under the preſent circumſtances, would give a wound to the Authority of Great Britain: If he ſhould vote againſt the Repeal he ſhould ſhow his approbation of an act which he did not like; if he voted for the repeal, he ſhould appear to aſſent to the pretenſions of the Americans, which he could not approve of: He had therefore nothing to do but to decline voting at all. He accordingly left the houſe with ſome of his friends.

It is ſaid that ſeveral other Members ſpoke, and among them two leading men in the miniſterial party againſt any repeal at all. The firſt Queſtion was for the Repeal of the whole Act, when it paſſed pro 142, con 204, majority 62. The ſecond queſtion was for the Repeal of Glaſs, Colours and Britiſh Paper: there were ſome Noes, but not enough to encourage a Diviſion. There was upon this occaſion, as much the repeal of the Stamp-Act, a great departure from the arrangement of parties; and therefore it is probable that there was no deſire on either ſide to diſtinguiſh the Voters.

HARTFORD April 30.

We hear that the Rev. Mr. Stephen Johnſon of Lyme, is nominated by his Honor the Governor, to preach the anniverſary Election Sermon at Hartford, on the 10th Day of May next.

This is to give public Notice, That

KNIGHT SEXTON,

(Near the Great Bridge in Hartford)

W*ILL have in Readineſs for the Subſcribers, the Piece written by the Rev Samuel Langdon, D. D. of Portſmouth in New Hampſhire, againſt Mr. Sandeman, at the Time of the next General Election in this Town. It is likely a conſiderable Number of Sets of this late Publication may be purchaſed at the ſame Time, by ſome that are not Signers. At the ſame Place may be had a Variety of other Books.*

T*HE Subſcriber intending to open School ſoon, deſires his Cuſtomers to ſend their Children into his Houſe, the Week after the Election, for he will be ready to ſerve them then.*

ISAAC BULL.

Litchfield, April 28, 1770.

P.S. Strangers may depend on good Uſage.

R*UN away from his Maſter, Nicholas Brown, on the Night after the 22d Inſtant, an Apprentice Boy named James Robinſon, about 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, wears his own brown Hair, dark Complexion, looks down, ſpeaks grum. Had on when he went away a light colour'd homeſpun mix'd Coat, commonly called Pepper and Salt, a ſtriped Waiſtcoat, light colour'd Breeches, a Pair of Calf ſkin Pumps. He ſtole and carried with him two Books of Leaf Gold. Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid Boy to his Maſter, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by*

NICHOLAS BROWN.

Hartford, April 30. 1770.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.

The following may be depended on as fact.

T*HAT ſome time in the beginning of January laſt, ſeveral men being together in the woods at Epſom in New-Hampſhire, found a bear in his den. They had ſeveral dogs with them, who were ſo intimidated by the threats of the bear, who, conſidering his houſe as his caſtle, menaced inſtant deſtruction to the audacious animal that ſhould attempt a forcible entry upon his habitation, that none of them could be perſuaded to undertake the hazardous enterprize. The men, hoping, by exciting his vindictive diſpoſition, to provoke him to the imprudence of a ſally to puniſh their inſolence, offered many contemptuous inſults to him and his habitation: But he, conſcious that, conſidering the ſuperior force of the beſiegers, his citadel was his only ſafety, wiſely curbed his natural haſty temper, and reſolved to act entirely upon the defenſive. This reſolution diſconcerted all the meaſures of the aſſailants. While they were deliberating and ſettling the plan of their future operations, a young man, driving a yoke or two of oxen came to them, & propoſed to go himſelf into the den, & faſten a chain to the hind legs of the animal, and draw him out with the oxen. The youth, a chain being faſtened about his middle, in order ſpeedily to withdraw him from military execution, in caſe of a ſummary proceeding againſt him by martial law, took a chain in his hand, boldly entered the gloomy abode, faſtened the chain as was propoſed, and returned in ſafety: the invective animal, ſurprized, as it ſeems, at the intrepidity of the youth, having made no reſiſtance.... At the firſt effort of the oxen, the chain ſlipped off from the bear's legs, and defeated the impatient hopes of the party. Our young adventurer, with the like precautions as before, now a ſecond time viſited the region of darkneſs, fixed the chain effectually, and returned to his companions. The oxen were obliged to pull pretty hard to diſlodge the animal from his dwelling, he endeavouring ſtill to keep poſſeſſion by cloſely embracing the roots of trees which ſupported his roof; but at length ſuperior force obliged him to quit his hold, and he was drawn by the cattle into the midſt of his enimies, whoſe unprovoked fury ſoon put a period to his life. Such was the unfortunate end of this* TRUE BORN SON OF LIBERTY!

(The gentleman that ſent the above informs the Printer that the Dreſs the Story is put in may perhaps make it diverting to ſome.——That the ſuſpicious part of mankind may perhaps ſuppoſe it to be a political Fable; but no ſuch thing is deſigned, the Printer may be aſſured upon the Honor of the Writer.)

Hartford, April 20, 1770.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers two journeymen ſhoemakers, viz. One from Thomas Newhall, named Thomas Griffiths, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, wears his own ſhort dark colour'd hair, full face, the great toe on his right foot has been put out of joint, and ſtands conſiderably higher than the other——had on a blue duffils great coat, a grey fatteen ſtrait-body'd coat, green ratteen double breaſted waiſtcoat, and a pair of black flower'd everlaſting breeches.

The other from Moſes Smith, named Samuel Merriman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, wears his own hair, had on a light grey colour'd coat without lining, two pair leather breeches, his other cloaths forgot. Whoever ſhall take up one or both of the above fellows, and return them to their Maſters, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Thomas Newhall,
Moſes Smith.

WE the ſubſcribers, being appointed, by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Gillet, late of Hartford deceas'd, (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent) We ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. William Sedgwick, of ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Monday of May, and the firſt Mondays of June and Auguſt next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

Noah Webſter,
Ebenezer Crosby, } *Commiſſioners.*

April 14, 1770.

STray'd or ſtolen from Jonathan Belding of Canaan, on the night before the Faſt, a dark brown Mare, white face her right eye white, three white feet, branded on her left thigh thus, ɔ or what is call'd a half moon, natural trotter, a nub on her back, about 8 years old, ſhod all round. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, if ſtray'd, or Mare and thief if ſtolen, and return them to Roſſeter Belding of Hartford, or Jonathan Belding of Canaan ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

LOST

ON Friday the 20 of inſtant April, between the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, and Mr. Wyards of Farmington, a leather Pocket Book, ſtamp'd Conſtantinople, containing two Ten Shilling bills, date forgot, a good Ivory comb, with a wooden caſe, 3 letters directed to the Nine Partners, and ſeveral to Maj. Durkee of Suſquehannah, beſides ſeveral orders. Whoever has found the ſame, and will return it to me at Suſquehannah, ſhall have One Dollar reward.

JESSE KINNE.

NOtice is herby given, to all the proprietors of the Townſhip of Panton, in the province of New Hampſhire, that at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the firſt Tueſday of Dec. 1765, a tax was voted of Ten Shillings L. Money, on each right, and I the ſubſcriber being choſen collector to gather ſaid tax. Do give public notice to ſaid proprietors, that they pay their rate or tax to me, on or before the ſecond Wedneſday of May next, or the rights of thoſe that are delinquent, or ſo much as will pay the tax and incident charges, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in Canaan, on ſaid Wedneſday. Dated at Canaan, the 15th day of March, 1770. *David Holcomb, jun. Collector*

This may inform the PUBLIC.

THAT SAMUEL FARNSWORTH of Hartford, has two likely *Stallions*, which he intends to keep the enſuing ſeaſon, to cover *Mares*. The one is the noted horſe lately the property of Neil McLean, jun. and is counted by them that are judges, to be the ſwifteſt horſe on the continent, to take him on the three gates, pace, trot and run. The latter is a very large thick heavy horſe, bred in Canada. Thoſe gentlemen that will favour me in bringing their Mares, ſhall charge only the bear ſum of Six Shillings for the ſeaſon, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by their very humble ſervant, *SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.*

STrayed or Stolen from the ſubſcriber at Litchfield, a brown or browniſh red Mare three years old, ſhod before, paces and trots, branded with 7 on her four ſhoulder. Whoever will bring Mare and Thief (if ſtolen) or Mare if ſtrayed, ſhall be well rewarded for the trouble and pains, by

DAVID BEECH.

Litchfield, 20 April.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Auguſtus Stanly, late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, on the firſt Mondays in October and November, and on the third Monday in Jan. next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the deceas'd, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on each of ſaid days.

Benjamin Colton,
George Kellogg. } *Commiſſioners.*

Hartford, April 21.

AT the deſire of a number of gentlemen belonging to the company of military adventurers, that a meeting of ſaid company may be called and held, at ſome ſuitable time and place. Theſe are therefore according to ſaid deſire, to warn and give notice, to all the gentlemen members of ſaid company, in theſe and the neighbouring colonies, that they meet together by themſelves, or their agents, at the court houſe in Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, on Thurſday the 24th day of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, then and there to conſider of, and act upon ſuch matters as may then be laid before ſaid meeting, relative to the affairs of ſaid company, more eſpecially to conſider of, and act upon the following matters, viz.

1. To inquire what monies have been ſupplied to General Lyman, and what return any of the ſaid company, either as a committee or a private perſon, have received from him during his reſidence in Great-Britain.

2. To receive and examine the accounts of Capt. John Coleman late of Hartford deceas'd, who was heretofore by ſaid company, choſen their treaſurer, and acted as ſuch till his death; and to chooſe ſome other perſon to act in that capacity for the future, who may alſo if needful, ſettle ſaid Colemans accounts.

3. To appoint a committee who may be inſtructed to write to General Lyman, to inform the company of what he has already done, or what proſpects he has of doing or obtaining any thing for the advantage of ſaid company. To call on thoſe gentlemen who were appointed a committee, to receive the ſubſcriptions of thoſe who entered themſelves of ſaid company, to ſettle their accounts of the ſame, and pay over ſuch ſum or ſums of money, as may ſtill remain in their hands, to the treaſurer that ſhall be appointed in order that the ſame may be applied for the benefit of the company, either by forwarding the ſame to General Lyman, or otherwiſe, as the company ſhall direct.

4th. Thoſe gentlemen who have any books or papers that properly belong to, or may be thought to be of ſervice to ſaid company are deſired to bring or ſend the ſame to ſaid meeting, that they be lodg'd in the hands of the Clerk of ſaid company for their uſe and benefit.

5th. To tax ſaid company to raiſe ſuch ſums as may be thought needful, to advance the future intereſt of ſaid company, and do and tranſact any other buſineſs proper for ſaid meeting.

DANIEL SHELDON,
Clerk for ſaid Company.

Hartford, 20th April, 1770.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate, for the diſtrict of Litchfield, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Friend Grant, late of ſaid Litchfield, deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the Court Houſe in ſaid Litchfield, on the firſt, ſecond and third Monday's of June A. D. 1770, at one of the clock afternoon, on each of ſaid days.

John Pierce,
Reuben Smith,
Abraham Bradley, } *Commiſſioners.*

April 11, 1770.

T. Hopkins,

HAS juſt receiv'd a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Store, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe Hartford.

N. B. He has likewiſe for Sale good Bohea Tea, Indigo and Coffee.

THE night after the 11 of April, 1770, was ſtolen out of the ſtable of Iſaac Ford of Hebron, a black Mare, about 11 or 12 years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, has ſome white in her forehead, ſome white hairs on her dock, cloſe to her rump, ſhod all round, and a white ſpot on her left ſide.——Whoever ſhall ſecure ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo as ſaid Ford can have them, ſhall have *Five Dollars* Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

ISAAC FORD.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a Juſtice of Peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a 16th part of the proprietors of *STOW*, near Onion River, a townſhip granted by Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of New-Hampſhire deſiring to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, to ſee if they will chooſe a committee, to ſurvey, and bound out ſaid townſhip; and lay out a home lott, or firſt diviſion to each right. Theſe are therefore to notify the proprietors of ſaid Townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Elias Read, innholder in Saliſbury, on the fourth Tueſday of April next, at one of the clock afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs proper to be done, at ſaid meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 23 day of March, 1770.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pacis.*

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1770.

Numb 280.

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

CAMBRIDGE, April 25, 1770.

On the 7th Inſtant, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to ſend the following Meſſage to both Houſes of Aſſembly.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

THE Secretary will lay before you ſeveral Papers which I have received from one of His Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, and divers other Perſons, Inhabitants of the town of Glouceſter, and which relate to a very diſorderly riotous Tranſaction in the ſaid town. A Perſon appears to have been moſt inhumanly treated, for ſeeking redreſs in a courſe of law, for former injuries received. As this Information comes to me while the General Court is ſitting I have thought it proper to communicate it to the Houſe of Repreſentatives, as well as to his Majeſty's Council, that if any Act or Order of the whole Legiſlature ſhall be judged neceſſary for ſtrengthening or encouraging the Executive powers of Government, there may be an opportunity for it. I muſt obſerve to you that a number of Perſons of the ſame Town were proſecuted and fined at the Superior Court for the County of Eſſex, in June laſt, for injuring the Perſon and Property of the preſent Complainant in a barbarous manner, and if it be truly repreſented, that the ſame Perſons have been concerned in this ſecond Offence, it is a great aggravation of their Crime and a Defiance of the Laws and the Authority of Government.

Council Chamber, T. HUTCHINSON.
April 7, 1770.

On Tueſday laſt Mr. *Hancock*, Col. *Warren*, Major *Hawley*, Mr. *Spooner*, and Mr. *Remmington*, a Committee of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, waited on his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, with the following Anſwer to the foregoing Meſſage.

May it pleaſe your Honor,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives, have taken into due Conſideration your Meſſage of the 7th Inſtant, with the Papers laid before them by the Secretary, agreeable to your Direction.

We aſſure your Honor that we have the utmoſt abhorrence of all diſorderly and riotous Tranſactions.—It is the Diſpoſition as well as the Duty of this Houſe to take the moſt effectual Meaſures to diſcountenance them; and to ſtrengthen and encourage the executive Officers in the exerciſe of all their lawful powers of government. Nothing therefore ſhall be wanting on our part for the promoting of theſe Purpoſes, whenever any further Steps ſhall appear to us to be neceſſary: at preſent it is the Opinion of the Houſe, that the laws now in being, duly executed would be fully ſufficient; and to add to the ſeverity of the proviſion made by them, without an apparent and *very urgent* Neceſſity, might put into the Hands of the Civil Magiſtrate a power that would be dangerous to the Rights and Liberties of the People.

When Complaints are made of Riots and Tumults, it is the Wiſdom of Government, and it becomes the Repreſentatives of the People eſpecially to inquire into the real Cauſes of them: If they ariſe from Oppreſſion, as is frequently the Caſe, a thorough Redreſs of Grievances will remove the cauſe, and probably put an end to the Complaint. It may juſtly be ſaid of the People of this Province, that they ſeldom if ever have aſſembled in a tumultuous Manner, unleſs they have been oppreſſed: it cannot be expected that a People accuſtomed to the Freedom of the Engliſh Conſtitution will be patient, while they are under the Hand of Tyranny and arbitrary Power: They will diſcover their reſentment in a manner which will naturally diſpleaſe their Oppreſſors; and in ſuch a Caſe, the ſevereſt Laws and the moſt rigorous Execution will be to little or no Purpoſe: The moſt effectual method to reſtore Tranquility would be to remove their burdens, and to puniſh all thoſe who have been the *Procurers* of their Oppreſſion.

Your Honor in your Meſſage has pointed us to an Inſtance, which you are pleaſed to call "a very diſorderly and riotous Tranſaction in the Town of Glouceſter": But we cannot think it conſiſtent with the Juſtice of this Houſe to come into Meaſures which may imply a cenſure upon individuals, much leſs upon a community hitherto unimpeached in point of good order; or even to form any Judgment upon the Matter, until more Light ſhall appear than the papers accompanying your Meſſage afford. The Houſe cannot eaſily conceive what ſhould determine your Honor ſo particularly to recommend this inſtance to the Conſideration of the aſſembly, while others of a much more heinous nature and dangerous tendency, have paſſed altogether unnoticed in your Meſſage; Your having received the information while the General court is ſitting, cannot alter its Nature and importance, or render it more or leſs neceſſary to be conſidered by the Legiſlature: The Inſtance, admitting it to be truly repreſented in all its aggravating Circumſtances, certainly cannot be more threatning to Government than thoſe Enormities which have been notoriouſly committed by the Soldiery of late; and in many inſtances have ſtrangely eſcaped Puniſhment, tho' repeated more than a ſecond time, and in defiance of the laws and authority of Government.

A military Force, if poſted among the People, without their expreſs Conſent, is itſelf one of the greateſt grievances, and threatens the total ſubverſion of a free conſtitution: Much more, if deſigned to execute a ſyſtem of corrupt and arbitrary Power, and even to exterminate the Liberties of the Country.—The Bill of Rights paſs'd immediately after the Revolution, expreſly declares, that "the raiſing and keeping a ſtanding Army within this province, in a Time of Peace, without the conſent of Parliament is againſt Law: & we take this Occaſion to ſay with Freedom, that the raiſing and keeping a ſtanding Army within this Province, in a Time of Peace, without the Conſent of the General Aſſembly, is *equally* againſt Law. Yet we have ſeen a Standing Army procured, poſted and kept within this Province, in a Time of profound Peace, not only without the conſent of the People, but againſt the Remonſtrance of both Houſes of Aſſembly! Such a ſtanding Army *muſt* be deſign'd to ſubjugate the People to arbitrary Meaſures: It is a moſt violent infraction of their natural and conſtitutional Rights; It is an unlawful Aſſembly of all others the moſt dangerous and alarming: And every inſtance of its actually reſtraining the Liberty of any individual, is a crime which infinitely exceeds what the Law intends by a Riot. Surely then, your Honor cannot think this Houſe can deſcend to the conſideration of matters comparatively trifling, while the capital of the province has ſo lately been in a ſtate of actual impriſonment, and the Government itſelf is under Dureſs. The fatal effects which will forever attend the keeping a ſtanding army within a civil Government, have been ſeverely felt in this province: They landed in an hoſtile Manner, and with all the Enſigns of Triumph! And your Honor muſt well remember that they early inveſted the Manufactory Houſe in Boſton; a capacious Building, occupied by a number of Families, whom they beſieg'd and impriſon'd. The extraordinary Endeavors of the Chief Juſtice of the Province, to procure the admiſſion of Troops into that Houſe in a manner plainly againſt Law, will not eaſily be eras'd from the Minds of this People: Surely your Honor could not be ſo fond of a Military Eſtabliſhment, as willingly to interpoſe in a Matter which might poſſibly come before you as a Judge: To what elſe can ſuch aſtoniſhing conduct be imputed, unleſs to a ſudden Surprize and the Terror of military Power in the Chief Juſtice of the Province, which evidently appear'd to have alſo arreſted the inferior Magiſtrate.

We ſhall not enlarge on the multiplied Outrages committed by this unlawful Aſſembly; in frequently aſſaulting his Majeſty's peaceable and loyal ſubjects; in beating and wounding the Magiſtrate when in the Execution of his Office; in reſcuing priſoners out of the hand of Juſtice; and finally, in perpetrating the moſt horrid Slaughter of a Number of inhabitants, but a few *Days* before the Sitting of this Aſſembly, which your honour muſt undoubtedly have heard of.—But, not the leaſt Notice of theſe outrageous Offences has been taken; nor can we find the moſt diſtant Hint of the late inhuman and barbarous Action, either in your Speech at the opening of the preſent Seſſion, or even in this Meſſage to both houſes. Theſe violences ſo frequently committed, added to the moſt rigorous and oppreſſive Proſecutions carried on by the Officers of the Crown againſt the Subjects, grounded upon unconſtitutional Acts, and in the Court of Admiralty, uncontroul'd by the Courts of common Law, have been juſtly alarming to the people.——

The Diſorder which your Honor ſo earneſtly recommends to the conſideration of the Aſſembly, very probable took its riſe from ſuch Provocations: the Uſe therefore which we ſhall make of the Information in your Meſſage ſhall be to inquire into the Grounds of the peoples uneaſineſs, and to ſeek a radical Redreſs of their Grievances. Indeed it is natural to expect, that while the terror of Arms continues in the Province, the Laws will in ſome degree be ſilent: But when the Channels of Juſtice ſhall be again opened, & the Law can be heard, the Perſon who has complained to your Honor, if he has truly repreſented his Caſe, will have his Remedy. We yet entertain hopes that the Military Power ſo grievous to the people, will ſoon be removed from the Province, to ſtations where it may better anſwer the Deſign for which it was originally rais'd. Till then, we have nothing to expect but that Tyranny and confuſion will ſtill prevail, in Defiance of the Laws of the Land, and the juſt and conſtitutional Authority of Government.

We cannot avoid before we conclude, to expreſs the deepeſt concern, that while the People are loudly complaining of intolerable Grievances, the General Aſſembly itſelf has juſt Reaſon to remonſtrate a violent and repeated infringement of *their own* Conſtitutional Rights; In order to avoid the moſt flagrant Impropriety of its being kept in a garriſoned Town it was the laſt Seſſion as it were, driven from its ancient and legal Seat; and even now it is held in this place at a diſtance from its offices and Records, and ſubject to the greateſt Inconveniences, without any neceſſity that we can conceive of the leaſt apparent Reaſon. Theſe alarming conſiderations have awakened and fix'd our attention; & your Honor cannot think we can very particularly attend to things of leſs Moment, within the Juriſdiction of the Executive Courts, at a time when in faithfulneſs to our Conſtituents, our Minds are neceſſarily employed in Matters which concern the very Being of the Conſtitution.

* * *

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 18.

WE intend oppoſing here the Ruſſian fleet, nineteen ſhips of war, eight of which are ready, and the reſt on the point of being built. The Ruſſian Reſident, with his retinue, is conducted to Demotica; and Count Potocki, with his, to Ruſzczyk.

Laſtezow, Feb 2. A courier from Moldavia has juſt brought to Count Romanzow advice that on the 18th ult. a body of 5000 Ruſſians had attacked near Fora 8000 Turks, of whom 3000 were left dead on the ſpot. This courier was charged with ſome valuable effects taken in this action from the Turks, ſome of which are for our General in Chief, and the others for the other Generals. We have no doubt that the Ruſſians will ſoon make themſelves maſters of the fortreſs of Brohilow; and that the Valachians will ſend Deputies to Peterſbourgh, to implore her Imperial Majeſty's protection.

LONDON.

Feb. 27. The Venus, Hamilton, from N. York to Dublin, is loſt near the Marks at Formby; the people are ſaved, except one man, who was ſtarved on board by cold: The cargo remains on board, but has been under water ſome days.

His Majeſty has appointed Francis Gabriel de Ruvynes, Eſq; to be a Major in America only.

Feb. 28. Tueſday the Supporters of the Bill of Rights dined at the London Tavern in Biſhopſgate ſtreet; Mr Serjeant Glynn in the chair, according to the choice of the laſt meeting. After dinner they examined into the ſtate of Mr. Wilkes's affairs, and came to the reſolution of removing every obſtacle which could poſſibly interfere with his enlargement at the expiration of his ſentence.

At the laſt meeting it is ſaid the amount of Mr. Wilkes's debts was reduced to about four thouſand pounds; and it further appeared that a Miniſterial agent has bought up ſixteen hundred pounds, which he is determined not to give a diſcharge for under twenty ſhillings in the pound.

Monday an expreſs was ſent off from the Admiralty Office, for Commodore Foreſt, Commander in Chief of the Leeward Iſlands ſquadron in the Weſt Indies.

Dummer Andrews Eſq; is appointed Regiſter of the Vice Admiralty Court lately eſtabliſhed at Charleſtown South Carolina.

The prevailing toaſt now upon the continent of America (which certainly ought to be adopted by all true friends to their country on this ſide the Atlantic) is, "May the King have his right, and none of his ſubjects a right to complain."

It is ſaid that a great conteſt has ariſen, within theſe few days, between two diſtinguiſhed Noblemen, in relation to the Government of Placentia in Newfoundland, vacant by the death of Otho Hamilton, Eſq;—Lord B—— having appointed one of his friends to that important poſt, and Lord H—— having preſented it to another; and we hear both the Gentlemen are ſtrenuouſly ſupported by their different patrons.

March 3. A celebrated foreign politician makes the following ſtriking remark upon the Engliſh Conſtitution: The laws, (ſays he) do not indicate, with proper perſpicuity and explicitneſs how far the rights of each of the three legiſlative powers extend: There are three things in England without any known limits; the King's prerogative; the liberties of the people; and the privileges of the Parliament. This, of courſe, muſt ſometimes make the Government vague and unſtable, and bring on confuſion: for how natural is it and it has more than once been actually the caſe, that the King, the people, and the Parliament, having no determined limits, ſhould be for extending their reſpective prerogatives, liberties and privileges, to an improper length. The conſequences of ſuch attempts have been violent conteſts and parties, which have divided the nation, and produced innumerable evils inteſtine wars, and revolutions.

The trade of the Colonies is really the trade of Great Britain herſelf; the profits thereof center here: It is one grand ſource from whence money ſo plentifully flows into the hand of the ſeveral manufacturers, and from thence into the coffers of landholders thro'out this kingdom; It is, in ſhort, the ſtrongeſt chain of connection between Britain and her Colonies. The embarraſſments, difficulties & inſupportable burdens under which this trade has laboured, have already made the Americans prudent frugal, and induſtrious; and ſuch a ſpirit in the Coloniſts, muſt ſoon, very ſoon enable them to ſubſiſt without the manufactures of Great-Britain, the trade of which, as well as its naval power, has been greatly promoted and ſtrengthened by the luxury of the Colonies; conſequently any meaſures that have a tendency to injure, obſtruct, and diminiſh the American trade and navigation, muſt have the ſame effect upon that of Great-Britain, and, in all probability, prove her ruin.

We are aſſured that Lord North has had the happineſs ſince he has been at the head of affairs, to give great ſatisfaction to both parties, by his candid and ſpirited conduct.

A CARD.

OLD England ſends her bleſſings to her ſons, the Agents and Advocates for N. America, conjuring them by all they hold dear and ſacred to themſelves and to their poſterity, to act as it becomes them—with firmneſs—yet with decency, upon the approaching important occaſion; and if they aſk nothing inconſiſtent with a parent's juſtice to herſelf—or tenderneſs to her other children to grant, they may ſafely rely upon her protection and favor. The mode of their prayer will either increaſe or leſſen the number of their relations—who wiſh to join them in a hymn of praiſe and thankſgiving—rather than to ſee them cloathed with ſackcloth and aſhes. Be wiſe in time.

LONDON.

March 8. Yeſterday at half after eleven the Sheriffs attended at St. James, to know his Majeſty's pleaſure when he would be waited on with the City addreſs Remonſtrance, and Petition; they waited till twenty minutes after two, when the levee being over, they with the Remembrancer, were admitted into the cloſet, when Mr. Sheriff Townſend addreſſed himſelf to his Majeſty in the following words:

'May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

'By order of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery, of the City of London, in Common hall aſſembled, we took the earlieſt opportunity as was our duty, to wait upon your Majeſty; and being prevented by one of your Majeſty's houſhold, who informed us, that it was your Majeſty's pleaſure to receive us this day, wait on your Majeſty humbly to know when your Majeſty will pleaſe to be attended with an humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition.'

To which his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer,

'As the caſe is entirely new, I will take time to conſider of it, and tranſmit you an anſwer by one of my principal Secretaries of State.'

The Addreſs Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, and Livery of the City of London, in Common Hall aſſembled, read by the Town Clerk in Guildhall on Tueſday.

To the KING's Moſt Excellent Majeſty.

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"WE have already in our Petition dutifully repreſented to your Majeſty the chief injuries we have ſuſtained. We are unwilling to believe that your Majeſty can ſlight the deſires of your people, or be regardleſs of their affection, and deaf to their complaints; yet their complaints remain unanſwered; their injuries are confirmed; and the only Judge whom the Revolution has left removable at the pleaſure of the Crown, has been diſmiſſed from his high office for defending in parliament the law and the conſtitution. We therefore venture once more to addreſs ourſelves to your Majeſty as to the father of your people, as to him who muſt be both able and willing to redreſs our grievances; and we repeat our application with the greater propriety, becauſe we ſee the inſtruments of our wrongs, who have carried into execution the meaſures of which we complain, more particularly diſtinguiſhed by your Majeſty's royal bounty and favour.

"Under the ſame ſecret malignant influences, which, through each ſucceſſive adminiſtration has defeated every good, and ſuggeſted every bad intention, the majority of the —— of —— have deprived your people of their deareſt rights.

They have done a deed, more ruinous in its conſequences than the levying of ſhip money by Charles the Firſt, or the diſpenſing power aſſumed by James the Second: A deed which muſt vitiate all the future proceedings of this ——; for the Acts of the Legiſlature itſelf can no more be valid without a legal —— of ——, than without a legal Prince upon the Throne.

"Rep——s of the people are eſſential to the making of laws; and there is a time when it is morally demonſtrable that men ceaſe to be r——s. That time is now arrived. The preſent —— of —— do not rep——nt the people. We owe to your Majeſty an obedience, under the reſtrictions of the laws, for the calling and duration of Parliaments; and your Majeſty owes to us, that our repreſentation, free from the force of arms or corruption, ſhould be preſerved to us in them.

"It was for this we ſucceſsfully ſtruggled under James the Second; for this we ſeated, and have faithfully ſupported your Majeſty's Family on the Throne.

"The people have been invariably uniform in their object; though the different mode of attack has called for a different defence.

"Under James the ſecond they complain'd that the ſitting of P——t was interrupted, becauſe it was not corruptly ſubſervient enough to his deſigns. We complain now, that the ſitting of this —— is not interrupted, becauſe it is corruptly too ſubſervient to the deſigns of your Majeſty's miniſters. Had the —— under James the Second been as ſubmiſſive to his commands, as it is at this day to the dictates of a miniſter, inſtead of clamours for its meeting, the nation would have rung, as now, with outcries for its diſſ——n. The forms of the Conſtitution, like thoſe of Religion, were not eſtabliſhed for the form's ſake, but for the ſubſtance. And we call God and men to witneſs, that as we do not owe our liberty to thoſe nice and ſubtle diſtinctions, which places and penſions, and lucrative employments have invented; ſo neither will we be cheated of it by them: but as it was gained by the ſtern virtue of our anceſtors, by the virtue of their deſcendants, it ſhall be preſerved.

"Since, therefore, the miſdeeds of your Majeſty's miniſters in violating the freedom of E——n, and depraving the noble conſtitution of P——t are notorious, as well ſubverſive of the fundamental laws and liberties of this realm; and ſince your Majeſty, both in honour and juſtice, is obliged inviolably to preſerve them, according to the oath made to God and your ſubjects at your coronation; We your remonſtrants aſſure ourſelves that your Majeſty will reſtore the conſtitutional government and quiet of your people, by d—— this P——, and removing thoſe evil miniſters for ever from your councils."

LONDON, *March* 10. 1770.

Lord Chatham in his Speech on Friday laſt, the 2d of March inſtant obſerved, "*That he would tell the warmeſt friends of America, that they had gone too great lengths, and puſhed matters much too far. How far they intended to proceed, he was at a loſs to determine, but thus much he would aſſert, and abide by, that if America was determined to ſet at defiance all the acts of trade and navigation of this country, they would not be able to find in this kingdom a more determined oppoſer.*"

On *Friday* during the debates on the neceſſity of augmenting the navy, in a certain great aſſembly, there was the moſt ſpirited ſpeaking known a great while, praticularly by Lord S——k and the E. of C——m. This laſt nobleman obſerved in the ſupport of the meaſure, "What a lamentable ſtate this oppreſſed nation was reduced to; that its internal rights were not only openly violated, and trampled on, but her conſequence in the connection ſhe ſtood to Europe, ſuffered to droop and languiſh—that conſequence, which a few years ago gave her the authority of dictating to the Belligerant powers of the world. We are now, ſays he, debating on affairs of ſo conſtitutional a texture, of ſuch ſelf-evident policy, that only conſidering our ſituation merely as an iſland, it is amazing how the utility of an augmentation can be conteſted; but when we add, the many recent inducements we have had beſides; ſuch as the reduction of Corſica by the French, the increaſe of their marine, and the general reform made in all their military departments, it becomes a perfect phænomenon." He concluded his oration, which laſted above an hour, in the following remarkable words: "And though this affair, my Lords, ſeems to be ſo unſettled amongſt us, as to become a ſubject of debate, whether we ſhall put on the armour of defence or not, (a queſtion, at worſt, if carried in the affirmative which cannot be conſidered but as an act of prudence) I do pledge myſelf to this Right Hon. Houſe, for the truth of what I am going to aſſert, that, at this very hour that we are ſitting together, there has been a blow of hoſtility ſtruck againſt us, by our old inveterate enemies the French, in ſome part of the world."

BOSTON, April 30.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London dated the begining of Feb. 1770.

AS to publick affairs, the Miniſtry are tottering—Duke of Grafton reſign'd, but ſupports the ſame deſpotic ſyſtem. Lord North made firſt Lord of the Treaſury, and continues alſo Chancellor of the Exchequer.——Lord Chatham, laſt night when debating on the ſtate of the Nation, was great indeed, I might ſay divine—He told the Houſe that they might, they ought to preſerve this Conſtitution from farther violation; they might by eſpouſing the cauſe of the injur'd people effectually reſtore to them their laſt privilege, (meaning the Middleſex Election,) and that it was their duty to ſupport the conſtitution with conſtitutional weapons, and prevent the neceſſity of the people's appeal to Heaven——He told them, that he with a few of his friends were not aſhamed to ſtand forth the profeſſed Champions for the injured Freeholders; that he from day to day, from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, from year to year, while his life remained, ſtand, and remain the unalterable advocate for them; that he was fix'd in his reſolution to proteſt (if thoſe of his opinion were unhappily a minority) againſt the proceedings; that the proteſt ſhould be ſent thro' the whole Kingdom, that the people might ſee a few of the Lords of the Realm were ready to ſhare their fate and if neceſſary, riſe with them into open oppoſition.—Such greatneſs, ſuch eloquence ſurely never met together in one man—He has many foibles; but he is a human creature——He, not many days ſince, declared himſelf ready to unite with any ſet of men who would readily endeavour to promote harmony, peace and concord, but that if the conſtitution was not ſoon repair'd; if ſome thing was not done ſpeedily to redreſs the people, he wiſh'd to ſee diſcord go forth; and that the people might try the experiment, whether they were ſtronger than the Tools of a diſpotic Miniſtry.——The Lord Chancellor has openly join'd Lord Chatham in this oppoſition——Lord Shelbourne is a real friend to America; his reſignation was owing to his holding ſentiments too favorable for the repeal of the duties on certain articles in the late revenue act only, without the leaſt demand for the removal of the Commiſſioners: nor can they be brought to take a large ground ſo that future applications might with propriety be made in the like manner; whereas, I humbly conceive, it was the duty of the London Merchants to acquaint Parliament, that the Commerce of America can never be reſtored, or fix'd on a firm and reſpectable footing, while the operation of any revenue Laws exiſts in America.——

Meſſ. Green & Watſon.

Pleaſe to inſert the following, and a number of your readers will be obliged.

WHile the merchants in our chief towns, are ſacrificing their intereſt for the good of America: we cant but be aſtoniſhed, to ſee a few ſo ſtupid to the good of their country, as to neglect manufacturing their own cloaths. While theſe noble ſons of liberty, the merchants, have reſolved not to import goods from Europe, why does not every one among us join with theſe patriots, to preſerve the liberties of America; by manufacturing their own cloaths ſince 'tis ſo much cheaper? Lately was purchaſed a ſmall quantity of wool, which was made into cloth, which coſt 4/9 hap per yd. it was half as wide as broad cloth, had it been as wide as broad cloth, the coſt muſt have been no more than 9/7 per yd. a yard of which is tho't by good judges, to be equal in all reſpects to broad cloth at 18s. per yd. in the country ſhops. We hope this may influence the daughters of liberty, to cloath their families the following winter, from the ſoft fleece.

This Is to requeſt all perſons that have any demand againſt Mrs. Ann Morſon (late of Hartford deceas'd) Capt. Geo. Smith and John Walker, as they were executors of the laſt will and teſtament, of Dr. Normand Moriſon late of Hartford deceas'd: to bring in their accounts againſt either, or all, of us as executors aforeſaid, unto Capt. George Smith in Hartford, or John Walker in Bolton, the only ſerving executors, by the firſt day of June next, in order for ſettlement. *JOHN WALKER.*

Hartford, May 1. 1770

Wanted Immediately.

A Perſon that can be well recommended, to take the care of a ſmall FARM, in the new country, by Connecticut river, for ſix months, and a very generous reward will be given.——Inquire of the PRINTERS.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Subſcriber, out of the South Meadow in Hartford, ſometime about December laſt, a black Horſe COLT, three years old coming, branded with I. C. on the left thigh, trots all, middling ſize.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Colt, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JOSEPH CHURCH.

Hartford, May 5.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Auguſtus Steely, late of Hartford deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, on the firſt Mondays in October and November, and on the third Monday in Jan next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the deceas'd, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on each of ſaid days.

Benjamin Colton, }
George Kellogg } *Commiſſioners*

Hartford, April 22.

HARTFORD, May 7.

Laſt Night about 11 *o'Clock, departed this Life, in the 47th Year of his Age, Mr.* Richard Edwards, *of this Town.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

O. Middletown, ſundry pieces of Land, viz.

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Weſt on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr. Ellſworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Weathersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Mitchel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's, and partly on James Curtiſs's land, and north on Moſes Deming's.—THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francies Hanmor, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francies Hanmors land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow land, paſture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Juſtus Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Baros, and ſouth on land of Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Mortimer.

277 np 3m.

CASH given for clean Cotten and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

Hartford, April 27 1770.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Moſes Williams, late of Hartford deceas'd, (*repreſented inſolvent*) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Daniel Pitkin, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the laſt tueſdays of May, June, July and Sept. next, from two to ſix o'clock afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Jonathon Stanly,
Daniel Pitkin. } Commiſſioners.

The ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has removed with his family from Connecticut to Albany, and keeps a public houſe a little way weſt from the City Hall, in the houſe where Thompſon formerly kept a tavern, adjoining the houſe where Sawyer and Aſhburn formerly kept an Engliſh Tavern. If any perſons from New-England will oblige him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having civil treatment, and as reaſonable as any in the city.

Eliſha Benedict.

N. B. *My Sign is John Wilkes, Eſq.*

T. Hopkins,

HAS juſt receiv'd a freſh Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, at his Store, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe Hartford.

N. B. He has likewiſe for Sale good Bohea Tea, Indigo and Coffee.

This is to give public Notice, That

KNIGHT SEXTON,

(Near the Great Bridge in Hartford)

WILL have in Readineſs for the Subſcribers, the Piece written by the Rev Samuel Langdon, D. D of Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, againſt Mr. Sandeman, at the Time of the next General Election in this Town. It is likely a conſiderable Number of Sets of this late Publication may be purchaſed at the ſame Time, by ſome that are not Signers. At the ſame Place may be had a Variety of other Books.

THE Subſcriber intending to open School ſoon, deſires his Cuſtomers to ſend their Children into his Houſe, the Week after the Election; for he will be ready to ſerve them then.

ISAAC BULL.

Litchfield, April 28, 1770.

P.S. Strangers may depend on good Uſage.

RUN away from his Maſter, Nicholas Brown, on the Night after the 22d Inſtant, an Apprentice Boy named James Robinſon, about 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, wears his own brown Hair, dark Complexion, looks down, ſpeaks grum. Had on when he went away a light colour'd homeſpun mix'd Coat, commonly called Pepper and Salt, a ſtriped Waiſtcoat, light colour'd Breeches, a Pair of Calf ſkin Pumps. He ſtole and carried with him two Books of Leaf Gold. Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid Boy to his Maſter, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by

NICHOLAS BROWN.

N. B. All maſters of Veſſels are forbid carrying off ſaid boy, as they muſt anſwer the conſequences at their peril.

Hartford, April 30, 1770.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY;

AS an apprentice to a Chaiſe and Harneſs maker in Hartford, a likely LAD, about 12 or 14 years of Age.——Enquire of the PRNTERS.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop, juſt below Meſſ. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King-Street Hartford.

CYPHER'd and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and Stone Lockets, with a variety of other Articles.

WHereas on the 23d of inſtant April, one *Steele* as he call'd his name, a ſtranger, ſlim fellow European born, about twenty years old, of a thin viſage, has had the ſmall pox, had on a blue coat, trim'd with flower'd braſs buttons, with a cape, a lightiſh colour'd jacket and breeches, wore his hair——Came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber in Hartford, and rode a large bay horſe, about nine years old, paces and trots well, white face and two hind feet, no brand, his off fore hough ſp'it from the hair to the toe of his foot, bro't a ſaddle and bridle with ſaid horſe——Said fellow pretended to be a traveller——After he had tarried a day or two, in the night ſeaſon, he broke open my deſk and ſtole from thence about twenty ſhillings in caſh, and ſundry articles of goods out of my houſe, and then ran off. After purſuing him ſometime, I recovered ſaid horſe, but the thief eſcaped. And as this horſe ſaddle and bridle is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, whoever ſhall appear to make out a juſt claim to the ſame, may have them again upon ſatisfying the ſubſcriber, and paying the charge of this advertiſement.

JOHN STEELE.

Hartford, April 27, 1770.

AT the deſire of a number of gentlemen belonging to the company of military adventurers, that a meeting of ſaid company may be called and held, at ſome ſuitable time and place. Theſe are therefore according to ſaid deſire, to warn and give notice, to all the gentlemen members of ſaid company, in theſe and the neighbouring colonies, that they meet together by themſelves, or their agents, at the court houſe in Hartford, in the colony of Connecticut, on Thurſday the 24th day of May, at 9 o'clock in the morning, then and there to conſider of, and act upon ſuch matters as may then be laid before ſaid meeting, relative to the affairs of ſaid company, more eſpecially to conſider of, and act upon the following matters, viz.

1. To inquire what monies have been ſupplied to General Lyman, and what return any of the ſaid company, either as a committee or a private perſon, have received from him during his reſidence in Great-Britain.

2. To receive and examine the accounts of Capt. John Coleman late of Hartford deceas'd, who was heretofore by ſaid company, choſen their treaſurer, and acted as ſuch till his death; and to chooſe ſome other perſon to act in that capacity for the future, who may alſo if needful, ſettle ſaid Colemans accounts.

3. To appoint a committee who may be inſtructed to write to General Lyman, to inform the company of what he has already done, or what proſpects he has of doing or obtaining any thing for the advantage of ſaid company. To call on thoſe gentlemen who were appointed a committee, to receive the ſubſcriptions of thoſe who entered themſelves of ſaid company, to ſettle their accounts of the ſame, and pay over ſuch ſum or ſums of money, as may ſtill remain in their hands, to the treaſurer that ſhall be appointed in order that the ſame may be applied for the benefit of the company, either by forwarding the ſame to General Lyman, or otherwiſe, as the company ſhall direct.

4th. Thoſe gentlemen who have any books or papers that properly belong to, or may be thought to be of ſervice to ſaid company are deſired to bring or ſend the ſame to ſaid meeting, that they be lodg'd in the hands of the Clerk of ſaid company for their uſe and benefit.

5th. To tax ſaid company to raiſe ſuch ſums as may be thought needful, to advance the future intereſt of ſaid company, and do and tranſact any other buſineſs proper for ſaid meeting.

DANIEL SHELDON,
Clerk for ſaid Company.

Hartford, 20th April, 1770.

STrayed or Stolen from the ſubſcriber at Litchfield, a brown or browniſh red Mare three years old, ſhod before, paces and trots, branded with 9 on her fore ſhoulder. Whoever will bring Mare and Thief (if ſtolen) or Mare if ſtrayed, ſhall be well rewarded for the trouble and pains, by

DAVID BEECH.

Litchfield, 20 April.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1770. Numb 281.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

CAMBRIDGE, *April* 28.

On Thurſday laſt his honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleaſed to direct the Secretary of the Province to read to the houſe of Repreſentatives in their own Chamber the following Meſſage——A Copy of which the Secretary laid on the Table; and then by Order of his honor, he declared the Great and General Court to be Diſſolved.

Gentlemen of the houſe of Repreſentatives,

ON the 7th Inſtant I received a Letter from James Davis, Eſq; a juſtice of peace for the county of Eſſex, informing me of a riot in the town of Glouceſter, and of a high handed and cruel aſſault and battery upon one Jeſſe Savil. This Letter was accompanied with a Petition from the ſaid Jeſſe Savil, and another petition from ſeveral of the Inhabitants of Glouceſter complaining of this riot, all which I laid before the Council for their advice——The Council being informed that ſome of the perſons complained of had been convicted of the like Offence in June laſt, at the Superior Court held at Ipſwich, adviſed me to lay the Papers before the Houſe of Repreſentatives. The Secretary carried them down, and I ſent a ſhort meſſage to you at the ſame time. Had you paſſed over this meſſage without any notice, or had you only ſignified to me that you thought the Laws in being ſufficient for preventing riots, you would have heard nothing more from me upon the ſubject. But under colour of anſwering my meſſage you have ſent me a long remonſtrance, a very ſmall part of which can with any propriety be ſaid to be an anſwer to the meſſage I ſent you. You charge me with endeavouring, as Chief Juſtice in the year 1768, to procure the admiſſion of troops into the manufactory houſe, *in a manner* plainly *againſt law*. This is a heavy charge, but it is highly injurious, and without the leaſt foundation. As I am informed the clerk of the houſe has already furniſhed one of the Printers with a copy of your remonſtrance, I am obliged in order to prevent or remove the obloquy which muſt otherwiſe lie upon me, to relate circumſtances of the affair you refer to. The Governor had for ſome days been endeavouring to prevail on the Council to join with him in providing quarters for the troops: at length the Council adviſed that a Houſe belonging to the Province ſhould be cleared, in part whereof one Mr. Brown remained a tenant at ſufferance and into other parts whereof certain perſons, ſome of them of bad fame, had intruded. The Governor had been informed that theſe people had been inſtigated to keep poſſeſſion of the Houſe by force, notwithſtanding the advice of Council. On Wedneſday the 19th of October, he deſired me, to go to the houſe and acquaint the People with the vote or advice of Council, and to warn them of the conſequences of their refuſal to conform to it, and he ſaid he thought it probable they might be prevailed on to remove, and all further trouble would be prevented. The Sheriff was directed to attend me, I went and acquainted Mr. Brown with the determination of the Governor and Council, and told him that in my opinion they had the authority of government in the receſs of the General Court, to direct in what manner the Houſe ſhould be improved, and adviſed and required him to remove without giving any further trouble; he replied that without a vote of the whole General Court he would not quit the Houſe. I told him he made himſelf liable for the damage which might be cauſed by his refuſal, and he and his abettors muſt anſwer for the conſequences. I remember that two perſons were in the Houſe and whilſt I was ſpeaking to Mr. Brown came into the yard. One of theſe perſons, whoſe name I afterwards found to be Young, intereſting himſelf in the buſineſs. I aſked him what concern he had in the affair? his reply was, that he came there as a witneſs——Nothing material paſſed further nor was any thing ſaid of my appearing as Chief Juſtice. I returned to the Governor, and informed him of the refuſal of the people to quit the Houſe; and upon his aſking my opinion what was the next proper ſtep, I acquainted him that the Superior Court was to be held at Cambridge the Tueſday following, and that I thought it adviſeable to let the affair reſt, and I would then conſult with the other Juſtices of the Court upon it. I ſuppoſed it would reſt accordingly, and went the ſame day to my Houſe in the country, where I remained until Friday, when I came again to Town, and then was firſt informed that the Sheriff had entered the Houſe by force. I do not remember any ſort of attempt by the Sheriff, to take poſſeſſion of the Houſe by force whilſt I was preſent. Your meſſage is drawn in ſuch a manner, as to lead the reader to think, that what you call the beſieging and impriſoning theſe families in the manufactory houſe, and my appearing there with the ſheriff, were parts of one and the ſame action; and that the latter preceded the former. The leaſt I can ſay is, that it was incautious and unkind in you to receive and ſuffer to be publiſhed for truth, upon ſuch ſlight evidence, what moſt certainly is not true, and to charge me with illegality, when no part of my conduct upon that occaſion was illegal, or in any degree unwarrantable or out of character.

Your examining into my actions before I came to the Chair, muſt raiſe a very ſtrong preſumption that you have nothing material to alledge againſt me ſince that time; for my nonfeſance in not laying before you facts notorious thro'out the province, and into which a due enquiry was making in a regular way, can never juſtly be imputed to me as a fault; and though you profeſs your diſlike of ſitting at Cambridge, yet when you conſider that I can ſee nothing in the Conſtitution of the government, nor in law to make it neceſſary for the court to meet at any uncertain place, and that I know it is his Majeſty's pleaſure I ſhould meet you at Cambridge, I flatter myſelf you will concur with me in opinion, that I am under obligations to hold the Court there; eſpecially if you attend to my commiſſion, which has been publiſhed and is of record; for in expreſs words I am authorized and impowered to exerciſe and perform all and ſingular the powers and authorities contained in the commiſſion, to the governor, according to ſuch inſtructions as are already ſent, or hereafter ſhall from time to time, be ſent to him, or as I ſhall receive from his Majeſty. Your exception therefore, if it has any grounds, ought to be made to the commiſſion, and not to my acts in the due execution of it.

There are no other parts of your remonſtrance which can with any propriety be applied to me; they extend much farther, to the authority of the King and of the Parliament. I can foreſee no advantage can ariſe from my engaging in a controverſy with you upon theſe points. I have induſtriouſly avoided it. I have avoided giving you any occaſion for it, I wiſh you had avoided ſeeking the occaſion. It is incumbent on me to tranſmit this remonſtrance to be laid before his Majeſty, [illegible] the other proceedings of the Seſſion: I ſhall do it without any Comment: It needs none.

T. HUTCHINSON.

Council-Chamber,
Cambridge, 26 April, 1770.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Edingburgh, Mar. 2.

"MR. Campbell has engroſſed all our converſation for ſome time paſt. He certainly will be remembered as a very extraordinary man. On Tueſday evening he received ſentence of death with a compoſure and reſolution that aſtoniſhed every one who ſaw him. When he was carried back to the priſon he appeared not at all diſconcerted; on the contrary he took an inventory of ſome things belonging to him, converſed in his uſual way, and drank a glaſs very chearfully. He was ſeen to ſtrip and go to bed, before the door of his room was locked upon him. Yeſterday morning the Rev. Mr. Roſs went to the priſon about nine o'clock to enquire for him, but upon his door being open he was found hanging, quite dead. It was expected that he would take this method to avoid the ſhame of being brought to the gallows, but that he would not have done it ſo ſoon. It is ſaid that the reaſon for being ſo haſty was, that he underſtood he was the very next day to be put in irons and cloſely confined."

A curious queſtion aroſe with regard to the diſpoſal of his body. His ſentence was to be hanged on the 11th of April, and his body there-after to be given to Dr. Monro for diſſection. Now as he had effectually prevented the execution of the firſt part of his ſentence, how could that part of it conſequent to the 11th of April take place? It was argued, that his having committed ſuicide, and a ſufficient cauſe for his body; and that ar-per-takers are actually engaged for that purpoſe.

The following is a genuine letter from Mungo Campbell, *to an intimate friend.*

"You tell me, my friend and fellow ſoldier, it is the opinion of the ableſt lawyers, that I muſt ſuffer. You are my friend indeed! You know the very temper of my ſoul, and hate a flattering thought! what indignity to a man's mind to be ſoothed with all the little pleaſing hopes that might ſupport a woman!! If I am to meet misfortune, let her wear her blackeſt garment firſt! You aſk me how my mind ſtands? Perfectly tranquil. It was my misfortune to be thrown into that unhappy ſituation, where the great laws of nature run counter to thoſe of ſociety. But though the force of the former proved, unfortunately for me, ſtronger than thoſe of the latter, yet my ſoul is unconſcious of murder. Had I never fallen, and had Lord Eglington never attempted to go round me, (with an intention as I thought, to over power me, and ſeize my arms) I never would have fired till he had proceeded to violence: But his rank, which ever ought to uſe its inferiors with gentleneſs; the ſuperiority of his ſtrength put in competition with an old man; the number of his attendants; and the perturbation of mind my fall occaſioned— I ſay, theſe added to the moſt mortifying of all inſults, the perſiſting to demand, and force my arms, will, to a mind like your's that never brooked affront, eaſily account for the accident. Had he asked me to pluck my heart out and lay it in his hand, it might been done; but to give up my arms, it was impoſſible! Woe to the man who firſt ſaid to his fellow creature, Yield up your arms! The dignity of human nature did ſurely never warm his breaſt. Bone down as I am, even now, with age, infirmities, and misfortunes, my ſoul revolts at the idea! To cold blooded caſuiſts, who can make diſtinctions between the diſgrace of giving up one's arms, and cowardice, I have nothing to ſay; no fire can warm their ſouls to the feelings of a man! They were not born in a country, where even to be ſuſpected of cowardice, is to be deteſted; they were not bred in camps to a profeſſion, where it is infamy indelible; they never received from the hands of a dying father, the weapons of his defence.—— "Take theſe, my ſon, they are all I have to give; they have been thy father's fortune, and may be thine; part with your life, but never part with theſe." But why do I thus idly talk to you whoſe ſoul has long been warmed with that celeſtial fire that dignifies mankind! bear with my weakneſs, and I will not detain you long. It has been ſaid that in other countries I would be acquitted; I do not believe it. The laws of all ſocieties are made, and wiſely made, to counteract that ſtrong impulſe of nature to be *ſelf righted*. If I have tranſgreſſed thoſe laws, I muſt pay the forfeit. They know but little of me, who think I either wiſh or mean to beg life. Ignominy! Ignominy! my friend, is what alone I wiſh to ſhun——and what I will ſhun. If no other means are to be deviſed remember it is from your friendly hand that laſt obligation is expected by

Tolbooth, Feb 24 *M. C.*

It is confidently reported at the Weſt end of the town, that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Common Council, &c. will be permitted to wait on his Majeſty with the Remonſtrance, eſpecially as the diſſenting part of the Aldermen and Liverymen are determined to preſent a Proteſt to the throne diametrically oppoſite to the ſentiments therein contained; but that the day their preſenting it will be kept as ſecret as poſſible, to avoid ſuch kind of treatment as the Addreſſers lately met with.

It is reported that there were very warm debates on Wedneſday, in a great though private meeting, relative to the receiving or rejecting the Remonſtrance, which was not then determined; but that the point was expected to be ſettled yeſterday, and an anſwer ſent to the Lord Mayor.

LONDON, March 10, 1770.

The WHISPERER. [No. IV.]

BRITONS, *awake! ariſe! at the voice of liberty, of truth and nature: This voice is ſounding through* ENGLAND; *and muſt be heard. Break the chains, which bind and diſgrace you;* CHAINS, *that have been forged by tyranny, upon the anvil of* impoſture.

AFTER the k— had cloſeted, and prevailed on Mr. Y—e to accept the ſeals, he ſent immediately for the D— of G— and upon his entering the room; ran eagerly to him and ſaid, with an exulting kind of Joy, G——n, "I have done what all of you could not do, I have ſent for Y—e, he has been here, and carried away the ſeals with him." Then, Sir we are ſafe, replied the proſtituted D—e, and ſhall be able to carry every thing agreeable to your *Will*; there will be nothing wanting *now*, but a reſolution in your M—— to ſupport at all events the preſent min—ry. They both gloried in the *venal* acquiſition; and the k— told him he *would*; in ſpite of all oppoſition; even at the riſque of his C——n and L——e.

The P——ſs D——s of W—— was immediately made acquainted with the *great* power, *firmneſs*, and reſolution of her ſon, and almoſt fainted with exceſs of joy. The k— ſaw her two or three hours after, when ſhe expreſſed her approbation of what he had done, in theſe ſignificant words— G——e you are *now* worthy of being called *my* ſon. In this manner the k—, his M——r and their Min—rs, glory in their in——y, and ſeem determined to ſupport at the riſque of their own *ſecurity*; and the peace of the Engliſh nation, the arbitrary and deſpotic meaſures they have adopted. Lord —— G——n was too honeſt for their purpoſe, he was violently forced out of his office; and the k—— corrupted the integrety of Mr. Y——e before he could be prevailed upon to ſucceed him. The complaints and grievances of the *People* are not thought worthy the k——'s notice, he acts by the advice of his M——r, and ſhe inſiſts upon it that he ſhall treat them with the contempt they *deſerve*. Nay, ſhe has even uſed threats; and explain to him the conſequence of complying with the requeſts of the people, *after* he had been previouſly conſulted upon the Mid——x E——n, and paſſed his word, that he would ſupport the Min—try in it. She told him, if he gave way to theſe *clamours*; he would certainly be deſerted by thoſe who meant to ſtand by him, and by that means make himſelf appear infamous in the eyes of the world; and as for *her* ſhe ſhould ever hold him in the greateſt contempt.

The flattering tongue of this infernal *Hecate*, has artfully inſinuated itſelf into the favour of her ſon, (through his w—k—ſs) and by falſe lights drawn him into meaſures, and conceſſions, derogatory to the honor of his C——n, and ruinous both to his family and to his ſubjects: but he muſt be very deficient in capacity, either as a ruler, or a rational creature, ſhould he continue deaf to the remonſtrances of a people who are the origin of his power, the ſource of his riches, and the natural defence of his perſon, crown and dignity: and become *like* Richard the *Second* who risked the affections of his ſubjects, and brought his dominions into contempt, by ſupporting or conniving at the proceedings of Lord Chancellor *Poole*, Chief Juſtice Treſilian, and the Duke of Ireland: a wretched Miniſtry! men raiſed from mean eſtates by ſpecial favour, and advanced to the degree of Privy Counſellors. Men of venal and corrupt Principles, and infected with the inſatiable itch of avarice, they deſpiſed the ſovereign under whoſe authority they acted; neglecting the intereſt of the nation; exhauſted the public treaſure, and almoſt totally enſlaved the people.

When theſe things were openly diſcovered; it was not the deep intrenchment of the Privy council, nor thoſe batteries, masked by the authority of the captivated King, that could defend them againſt the *righteous lips* of a Periſhing nation. Are the ſame proceedings in G——e the T——d and his Miniſters, to paſs unnoticed, and the nation to be enſlaved, at this day. Forbid it Heaven. The complaints of the people *muſt* be heard, their grievances *muſt* be redreſſed; if not, the Crown of England *muſt* expire under the miſeries of anarchy; or the Liberties of the People periſh in the gulph of arbitary power.

If the K— would peruſe, and ſeriouſly conſider the reigns of his predeceſſors, and the reigns of all former princes, he would clearly diſcern, that thoſe placed their confidence in the affections of their people, and governed according to the eſtabliſhed Laws of the land, were ever the moſt proſperous and happy; and that thoſe who through their own miſtaken notions of government; or through the ſeducement of wicked miniſters, (or wicked mothers) in order to eſcape the puniſhment due to their crimes, contended for an arbitary power, and put their truſt in mercenary troops, were always unhappy, inglorious, and infamous.

Let the K— look back to the time of Edward the *Third*, he will there ſee the miſeries which attended that brave Prince in the firſt Part of his reign (when he was very young) through the treachery of his Mother, and the criminal connection between her and *Roger Mortimer*, Earl of March; he will there find a ſtriking picture of h——f, with this difference, *Edward* was wiſe and valiant, *he* is w—k and Pu——us. He will there ſee his Mo——r and L—d B—e, properly delineated. He will there ſee the unhappy condition of a Prince under the government of his *mother*. Let him exert the ſpirit of *Edward*, confine his M——r to a monaſtry, (where ſhe may do Penance) and hang L—d B——e at Tyburn; then he will fulfil that *part* of his coronation Oath, where he promiſes to *cauſe Law and juſtice to be executed in mercy and truth, in all his judgments* when required.

The WHISPERER would adviſe his M——y not to put any ſort of dependance in the addreſs privately handed about by Sir L—— Æ——ſs, from Sc——d, where they aſſure him 20 000 S——h are ready to aſſiſt him and join 2d R——t of G——s, whenever requeſted.

Will not hiſtory afford his M———, numberleſs inſtances of mercenary armies, ſeting aſide the legal ſucceſſion of Princes in a reigning family? Nay, of their placing the Crown on the head of one of a different houſe. Beſides, he muſt entertain a mean, and deſpicable opinion of the ſpirit courage, and bravery of the Engliſh nation, to believe that 30,000 rebellious S———ts will ever be able to enſlave this country. O, unhappy P—e to be thus deluded and deceived by the treachery of *Scotchmen*, and the artifices of your M———r. Be aſſured, Sir, you ſeek any Power to deſtroy the Liberties and conſtitution of this country, it will prove fatal to yourſelf, and to your family. The People of England will not much longer remain paſſive under the preſent meaſures of government. How debaſed? how contemptiable! muſt we be, ſhould inſenſibility appear in the midſt of univerſal deſolation.

HARTFORD May 14.

Laſt Thurſday agreable to Charter the General Election of the Governor and Company of this Colony was held in this Place, when the following Gentlemen were duly elected by the Votes of the Freemen, (except the Governor, who not having a Majority of Votes, the Aſſembly proceeded to a Choice, when,

The Hon. *Jonathan Trumbull*, Eſq; was choſen & appointed Governor.
The Hon. *Matthew Griſwold*, Eſq; Deputy-Governor.

ASSISTANTS.
Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq;
Shubael Conant, Eſq;
Eliſha Sheldon, Eſq;
Eliphalet Dyar, Eſq;
Jabez Huntinton, Eſq;
William Pitkin, Eſq;
Roger Sherman, Eſq;
Robert Walker, Eſq;
Abraham Davenport, Eſq;
William-Samuel Johnſon, Eſq;
Joſeph Spencer, Eſq;
Zebulon Weſt, Eſq;
George Wyllys, Eſq; Secretary.
John Lawrence, Eſq; Treaſurer.

ROLL of Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Towns in the Colony of Connecticut, *choſen to attend the General Aſſembly of the Governor, and Company of ſaid Colony holden at* Hartford, *the ſecond Thurſday, (10th) May, 1770. VIZ.*

Hartford County.
HARTFORD.
COL. John Pitkin, Mr Benjamin Payne.
Farmington.
Col. John Strong, Col Iſaac Lee.
Haddam.
Col. Hez. Brainard, Capt. Jab. Brainard.
Suffield,
Capt. Samuel Kent, Capt John Granger.
Simsbury.
Mr. John Owen, Capt. Jon. Humphreys.
Colcheſter,
Capt. Henry Champion, Mr. Daniel Foot.
Windſor,
Capt. Joſiah Biſſell, Capt Joſiah Phelps.
Tolland.
Capt. Zebulon Weſt, (choſen Aſſiſtant)
Capt. Samuel Chapman.
Bolton
Capt. Benjamin Talcott, Capt. Joel White.
Somers.
Mr. Reuben Siker, Mr. Samuel Raynolds.
Eaſt-Haddam.
Mr. Dan. Brainard, Capt. Chriſtopher Holmes
Stafford,
Capt. Iſaac Pinney, Mr. Nathan Johnſon.
Wilington,
Mr. Moſes Holmes, Capt. Abner Barker.
Hebron,
Capt. David Barber, Capt. Obediah Horsford.
Weatherſfield
Hon. John Cheſter, Capt. Eliſha Williams.
Middletown,
Hon. Jabez Hamlin, *Speaker*,
Mr. Richard Alſop.
Eaſt Windſor,
Maj. Eraſtus Wolcott, Capt. Cha. Ellſworth
Chatham,
Mr. Eben. White, Mr. Nath. Freeman.
Glaſtenbury,
Mr. John Kimberly, Mr. Jonathan Welles.
Enfield,
Mr. Edward Collins, Capt. Ephraim Terry.

New Haven County.
New Haven.
Col. Nathan Whiting, Mr. Joſh. Chandler.
Milford,
Capt. John Fowler, Maj. David Baldwin.
Durham.
Col. Elihu Chauncey, Capt. James Wadſworth.
Derby,
Capt. John Holbrook, Mr. Joſeph Hull.
Branford.
Mr Joſiah Rogers, Mr. James Barker.
Guilford.
Capt John Elliot, Mr. John Burgis.
Walingford.
Capt. Macock Ward, Capt. Reuben Atwater.
Waterbury,
Mr. Tho. Matthews, Capt. Samuel Hickox
New-London County.
New-London.
Hon. Gurdon Saltonſtall, Mr. Wm Hilhouſe.
Norwich
Mr. Eliſha Fitch, Mr. Chriſtopher Leffingwell,
Lyme.
Mr. John Lay 2d. Capt. Joſeph Mather.
Stonington,
Mr. Charles Phelps, Capt. Phineas Stanton.
Preſton.
Mr. Robert Crary, Capt. John Tyler.
Groton,
Capt. Benadam Gallup, Capt. Moſes Fiſh.
Saybrook
Capt. Hez. Whitteſey, Maj John Murdock.
Killingworth
Mr. Benjamin Gale, Mr. Theo. Morgan.
Fairfield County.
Fairfield,
Capt. David Burr, Hon. Ebenezer Silliman.
Stamford,
Mr. Benjamin Weed, Maj. David Waterbury
Norwalk,
Mr. Thomas Belden, Mr. Joſeph Platt.
Danbury.
Mr. Joſeph P. Cook, Capt. Daniel Taylor,
Greenwich.
Mr. Amos Mead, Capt. John Mead.
Reading,
Capt. Stephen Mead, Mr. Lem. Sanford,
Ridgfield.
Mr. Samuel Olmſtead, Mr. Philip B. Bradly.
New Fairfield.
Capt James Potter, Mr. Nehem. Beardſley.
Newtown.
Capt. Henry Glover, Mr. Daniel Booth.
Stratford.
Capt. Theoph. Nichols, Capt. Sam. Adams.
Windham County.
Windham.
Mr. Nathaniel Wales, Capt. Jonath. Budd.
Lebanon.
Maj. William Williams, *Clerk*
Capt. Joſeph Trumbull,
Canterbury.
Capt. Jabez Fitch, Mr John Curtiſs.
Plainfield.
Capt. Jonath. Douglaſs, Mr. John Pierce.
Pomfret.
Capt. Ebenezer Williams, Mr. Sam. Craft.
Aſhford
Capt. Benjamin Sumner, Mr. Ezra Smith.
Killingley
Mr. Bryant Brown, Mr. Ebenezer Leonard.
Voluntown.
Capt. Robert Dixon, Mr. Samuel Stewart.
Woodſtock
Capt. Eliſha Child, Mr Manaſſah Hoſmer.
Coventry.
Mr. Phineas Strong, Mr. Richard Hale.
Mansfield.
Mr. Conſtant Southworth, Mr. Ed. Freeman.
Litchfield County.
Litchfield.
Mr. Abraham Kilborn, Mr. David Welch.
Saliſbury,
Mr. Joſhua Porter, Capt. James Landon.
New Milford.
Maj Bushnel Boſtwick, Capt Sam. Canfield.
New Hartford.
Capt. Iſaac Kellogg, Capt. Abel Merrells.
Torrington.
Mr. John Cook, Mr. Noah Wilſon.
Harwinton
Maj. Abijah Catlin, Capt. Daniel Catlin.
Woodbury.
Mr. Daniel Sherman, Capt. Benjamin Stiles.
Cornwall.
Mr Joſhua Pierce, Capt. Thomas Porter.
Canaan.
Mr John Whitney, Capt. Tarball Whitney.
Sharon.
Mr Simeon Smith, Capt. Thomas Pardee.
Kent.
Mr. John Ranſom, Capt. Joſeph Pratt.
Goſhen.
Capt. Samuel Naſh, Capt. Edmond Beach.

At the General Election held at Newport laſt Wedneſday, the following Gentlemen were choſen,

Hon. JOSEPH WANTON, Eſq; Governor,
Hon. DARIUS SESSIONS, Eſq; Dep. Gov.
Henry Ward Eſq; Secretary;
Oliver Arnold, Eſq; Attorney General,
Joſeph Clark, Eſq; Treaſurer.

The gentlemen members of the ſociety for promoting arts, agriculture, trade and commerce in this colony, are deſired to remember their meeting ſtands adjourned at Hartford, the 22d day of inſtant May, when it is hoped a general attendance will be given, not only by the members of the ſociety in particular, but by all without exception who wiſh well to the above ſociety. As it is undoubted, that a partial repeal of the revenue acts has been paſſed: it may be of very great importance, to take into conſideration the preſent ſtate of the colony, with reſpect to the nonimportion agreement in general; and the determinations of the merchants in the other colonies, reſpecting their future conduct in this important affair.

BOSTON, *May* 10

Laſt Thurſday the Premium of Four Guinies on the beſt Piece of Broad Cloth bro't to Edes & Gill's Printing Office for Sale, of 12 Yards long and 7 Quarters Wide, was adjudged to Mr. Toby Cambridge & co. of Lynn, who from the 1ſt of june 1769 to may 1ſt 1770 have made upwards of 500 yards of Broad cloth from 5 and a half to 8 Quarters wide; and upwards of 3000 yards of narrow Cloths from the 1ſt of April 1769 to the 1ſt of April 1770. --And the Premium of Two Guineas was adjudged to Mr. Abel Golding of Marlborough for the beſt Piece of Serge, which in the Opinion of the Judges far ſuppaſſes any Piece imported from Great Britain for at leaſt ten years paſt.

We hear the 29th Regiment now quartered at the Barracks on caſtle Iſland, have received Orders to march for Providence, the firſt Diviſion of which is to ſet off in a Day or two; Tranſports are to be ready at Providence to carry them to New-York, from thence they are to proceed to Amboy in New-Jerſey, where it is ſaid they are to be quartered.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof, for ready Money only,
The Connecticut Colony
LAW-BOOK,
Containing all the Laws now in Force in this Colony.

Pot-Aſh and Salts.

CASH and Weſt India Goods to be given for good merchantable POT ASH and dry SALTS, by
LATHROP & SMITH,
At their Store in Hartford.

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

Of Middletown, ſundry pieces of Land, viz.

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Weſt on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr. Ellſworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Weathersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Mitchel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's, and partly on James Curtiſs's land, and north on Moſes Deming's. THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francis Hanmer, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francis Hanmers land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow-land, paſture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Joſhua Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Bacon, and ſouth on land Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Mortimer.

277 ep 3m.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

Hartford, April 27 1770.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford commiſſioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Moſes Williams, late of Hartford deceaſ'd, *(repreſented inſolvent)* do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Daniel Pitkin, inholder in ſaid Hartford, on the laſt tueſdays of May, June, July and Sept. next, from two to ſix o'clock afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Jonathan Stanly,
Daniel Pitkin. } Commiſſioners.

The ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has removed with his family from Connecticut to Albany, and keeps a public houſe a little way weſt from the City Hall, in the houſe where Thompſon formerly kept a tavern, adjoining the houſe where Sawyer and Aſhburn former is kept an Engliſh Tavern. If any perſons from New-England will oblige him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having civil treatment, and as reaſonable as any in the city.

Eliſha Benedict.

N. B. *My Sign is John Wilkes, Eſq;*

This is to give public Notice, That

KNIGHT SEXTON,

(Near the Great Bridge in Hartford)

WILL have in Readineſs for the Subſcribers, the Piece written by the Rev. Samuel Langdon, D. D. of Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, againſt Mr. Sandeman, at the Time of the next General Election in this Town. It is likely a conſiderable Number of Sets of this late Publication may be purchaſed at the ſame Time, by ſuch that are not Signers. At the ſame Place may be had a Variety of other Books.

THE Subſcriber intending to open School ſoon, deſires his Cuſtomers to ſend their Children into his Houſe, the Week after the Election, for he will be ready to ſerve them then.

ISAAC BULL.

Litchfield, April 28, 1770.

P.S. Strangers may depend on good Uſage.

RUN-away from his Maſter, Nicholas Brown, on the Night after the 22d Inſtant, an Apprentice Boy named James Robinſon, about 18 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 4 Inches high, wears his own brown Hair, dark Complexion, looks down, ſpeaks gruff. Had on when he went away a light colour'd homeſpun mill'd Coat, commonly called Pepper and Salt, a ſtriped Waiſtcoat, light colour'd Breeches, a Pair of Calf ſkin Pumps. He ſtole and carried with him two Books of Leaf Gold. Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid Boy to his Maſter, ſhall have Ten Shillings Reward, paid by

NICHOLAS BROWN.

N. B. All maſters of Veſſels are forbid carrying off ſaid boy, as they muſt anſwer the conſequences at their peril.

Hartford, April 30, 1770.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

AS an apprentice to a Chaiſe and Harneſs maker in Hartford, a likely LAD, about 12 or 14 years of Age.——Enquire of the PRNTERS.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop, juſt below Meſſ. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King-Street Hartford.

CYPHER'D and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and Stone Lockets, with a variety of other Articles.

WHereas on the 23d of inſtant April, one *Steele* as he call'd his name, a ſtranger, ſlim fellow European born, about twenty years old, of a thin viſage, has had the ſmall pox, had on a blue coat, trim'd with flower'd braſs buttons, with a cape, a lightiſh colour'd jacket and breeches, wore his hair——Came to the houſe of the ſubſcriber in Hartford, and rode a large bay horſe, about nine years old, paces and trots well, white face and two hind feet, no brand, his off fore hough ſp it from the hair to the toe of his foot, brô't a ſaddle and bridle with ſaid horſe——Said fellow pretended to be a traveller——After he had tarried a day or two, in the night ſeaſon, he broke open my deſk and ſtole from thence about twenty ſhillings in caſh, and ſundry articles of goods out of my houſe, and then ran off. After purſuing him ſometime, I recovered ſaid horſe, but the thief eſcaped. And as this horſe ſaddle and bridle is ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, whoever ſhall appear to make out a juſt claim to the ſame, may have them again upon ſatisfying the ſubſcriber, and paying the charge of this advertiſement.

JOHN STEELE.

Hartford, April 27, 1770.

Hartford, April 20, 1770.

RUN away laſt night from the ſubſcribers two journeymen ſhoemakers, viz. One from Thomas Newhall, named Thomas Griffiths, about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, wears his own ſhort dark colour'd hair, full face, the great toe on his right foot has been put out of joint, and ſtands conſiderably higher than the other——had on a blue duffil great coat, a grey ratteen ſtrait-body'd coat, green ratteen double breaſted waiſtcoat, and a pair of black flower'd everlaſting breeches.

The other from Moſes Smith, named Samuel Merriman, about 5 feet 6 inches high, round face, wears his own hair, had on a light grey colour'd coat without lining, two pair leather breeches, his other cloaths forgot. Whoever ſhall take up one or both of the above fellows, and return them to their Maſters, ſhall have Twenty Shillings reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Thomas Newhall,
Moſes Smith.

This may inform the PUBLIC,

THAT SAMUEL FARNSWORTH of Hartford, has two likely *Stallions*, which he intends to keep the enſuing ſeaſon, to cover *Mares*. The one is the noted horſe lately the property of Neil McLean, jun. and is counted by them that are judges, to be the ſwifteſt horſe on the continent, to take him on the three gates, pace, trot and run. The latter is a very large thick heavy horſe, bred in Canada. Thoſe gentlemen that will favour me in bringing their Mares, ſhall charge only the bear ſum of Six Shillings for the ſeaſon, which will be gratefully acknowledged, by their very humble ſervant, *SAMUEL FARNSWORTH.*

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate, for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Auguſtus Stanly, late of Hartford deceas'd (*repreſented* inſolvent) do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, on the firſt Mondays in October and November, and on the third Monday in Jan. next, at the Dwelling-Houſe of the deceas'd, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, on each of ſaid days.

Benjamin Colton,
George Kellogg. } *Commiſſioners.*

Hartford, April 21.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Subſcriber, out of the South-Meadow in Hartford, ſometime about December laſt, a black Horſe COLT, three years old coming, branded with I. C. on the left thigh, trots all, middling ſize.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Colt, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JOSEPH CHURCH.

Hartford, May 5.

Wanted Immediately,

A Perſon that can be well recommended, to take the care of a ſmall FARM, in the new country, by Connecticut river, for ſix months, and a very generous reward will be given.——Inquire of the PRINTERS.

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1770.

Numb. 282.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Pot-Aſh and Salts.

CASH and Weſt-India Goods to be given for good merchantable POT ASH and dry SALTS, by

LATHROP & SMITH,
At their Store in Hartford.

OBSERVATOR, [No. III.]

"*Silence! coeval with eternity,*
"*Thou wert e'er nature's ſelf began to be:*
"*'Twas one vaſt* nothing all, *and all ſlept*
"*faſt in thee.*"

THE moſt celebrated of the antient philoſophers directed all who meant to be initiated into the myſteries of his doctrine, firſt to paſs a certain period in learning the art of ſilence in ſubordinate ſchools erected for that purpoſe; from whence after becoming maſters of this art, they were admitted into his academy, to receive with becoming gravity, and taciturnity, the ſublime or inſipid; the plain and obvious, or intricate and myſterious tenets, or doctrines of his ſchool;—A vaſt advantage this both to inſtructor and pupil, and much is it to be lamented that ſo uſeful an inſtitution has been allowed ſo far to drop, as it is at this day.

Silence is among the beſt poets conſidered as much more expreſſive than any language whatever; in the moſt affecting dramatic performances when all the powers of diction fail, a ſolemn ſilence enſuing, affects the audience more than the higheſt wrought expreſſions of the author or actor. This is obſervable in the moſt celebrated dramatic writers; from the inimitable author of the book of Job down to the preſent day; and by the way, right glad would the world have been if ninety nine hundredth's of the authors who in that period have exhibited their works to the world, had entertained ſo high an opinion of ſilence, as to have made their exit *ſub ſilentio*——Though in fine writing occaſional ſilence is both beautiful and of uſe, yet I would by no means recommend it to theological diſputants, or party writers on any occaſion whatever—Silence would inſtantly leſſen the attention of the populace, introduce reflection and a moſt diſagreeable train of conſequences, ruinous in the end to the *good cauſe*—Phyſicians may, and do make a very advantageous uſe of ſilence—the ſilent, ſolemn air of the doctor, entering a ſick man's chamber, the dumb ſignificance which overſpread his countenance whilſt feeling his pulſe, the important phiz aſſumed whilſt examining the patient's tongue, or water, the unintelligible ſtile of preſcriptions, and the myſterious characters they are envelop'd with, are of the laſt conſequence to the practitioner, and never fail proving in perfection—thrice glad would the ſurviving friend, or recovering patient be, did the ſame ſilence, & inexplicable myſtery attend the doctors demand, and apothecarys bill. But who in his ſenſes ever made uſe of an art longer than it was of uſe, pleaſure or profit? Lawyers except in ſilent demurrers, in a *conto progreſsi*, and ſome of the [illegible] of the bar can never practice ſilence to advantage.——Politicians of the true modern ſtamp avail themſelves of the greateſt benefits from a judicious practice of this art.——Among the antients it is true, in their popular ſtates, Rhetoric was of uſe, and public ſpeaking eſteemed a neceſſary attainment for the man who aimed at preferment, but in theſe as in our deſpotic governments, the ballance is much in favor of ſilence: and thanks to our ingenious improvements on the antients, it is now diſcovered that ſilence is equally beneficial to the popular ſtateſman, as eloquence formerly, and even much more ſo——Every public ſpeaker muſt form certain principles of his own, or adopt thoſe of others, or expect to be hiſs'd as an empty declaimer——This is a nice point, and on this, depends his future exiſtance in a popular ſtate, and if the popular notions of things happen, to be variable or uncertain, it requires the greateſt art, and addreſs in a public ſpeaker, to ſteer himſelf clear of popular diſapprobation. Again every cauſe tried, every ſubject diſcuſs'd, it muſt have two ſides, ſo two events muſt attend the ſpeakers, victory or defeat.——The more intereſting the cauſe, the more important the ſubject, as conqueſt will be proportionally more elevating, ſo defeat will be the more ſenſibly, and keenly felt, whilſt the ſilent ſtateſman riſks nothing——the courſer that never ſtarted, was never diſtanced; & a conteſt in which it is a glory even to be defeated is at beſt very ideal. Cicero, when ſpeaking of his favourite ſubject, after having exhauſted the whole circle of mental accompliſhments natural and acquired, to form his orator, goes largely into the perſonal & exterior, ſuch as ſtature geſture, port, air and even dreſs——It is to be remembered this great maſter of ſpeaking, paid for his eloquence, with the price of his *head*, whilſt the ſilent Atticus lived peaceably under every public commotion, and died in peace.——The ſilent ſtateſman at the ſame time that he needs not Cicero's large, and expenſive inventory of acquirements mental and perſonal, runs no hazard of ſuch misfortunes as often confound and overwhelm the orator; perſonal acquirements indeed are in a great degree neceſſary, ſuch as a certain importance of countenance, which hard to be deſcribed, happily is ſo frequently practiſed, as to render an attempt at the diſcription unneceſſary. In ſhort, it is that countenance which ſomehow impreſſes on the multitude the ſentiments of the ſoldier in Shakeſpear of Coriolanus expreſs'd after he had been introduced to his maſter viz. "He look'd ſo, "I was ſure there was more in him, than I "thought for.——Geſture indeed, on which Cicero enlarges, is alſo neceſſary here but the whole ſyſtem of it, is little more than important ſhruggs, ſignificant Nods, knowing ſmiles, and the familiar ſqueeze of the hand.——Some ſuperficially ingenious men, in inquiring into the cauſes of the decay of eloquence, among the moderns have aſſigned as the cauſe among many, the [illegible] of their [illegible] has been [illegible] by that incomparable humoriſt the late Mr. Yorick alias Sterne, and with how much juſtice is not at preſent my buſineſs to examine.——I am to have done at once, with this part of the ſilent Stateſman's perſonal or exterior. A *Wigg* is certainly of the laſt importance; yes, I inſiſt upon it, a *Wigg*. I pray your [illegible] and witlings not to be angry, it is unbecoming your characters, and inconſiſtent with your intereſt; for you will get nothing by it, but my forgiveneſs; which you are here aſſured of, not only as a chriſtian but as an author being certain that my hiſtory of the introduction, riſe, temporary growth and declenſion, with the preſent ſtate of Wiggs, and the effects moral and phyſical, which they have had on the heads of mankind, in different ages, which I am now preparing for the preſs, will [illegible] rights.

OBSERVATOR.

N. B. *Some extracts from this hiſtory will be in my next.*

Pomfret, 15 February, 1770.

Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your Papers, and you'll oblige many of your readers.

WE in this government for ſome years paſt, have very loudly complain'd of the conduct of public affairs in a neighbouring government, as being inconſiſtent with the privileges of free ſubjects, and the ſacred oath they are under as freemen of the corporation to which they belong: but we ſhould do well to conſider, whether we are not running very faſt into the ſame practices. It is well known, that for a long ſuite of years, we were happily united in our public affairs, and I believe it may be truly affirm'd, that until within theſe few years, we have been by far the moſt peaceable and happy government on this continent. But alas! it has ſo happened of late, that a ſpirit of contention, diſcord and ill will, has broken in among us, to the great diſquiet of the government and endangering the ruin thereof, which has been the great grief of all well wiſhers to the ſame; which ſtrifes and animoſities, have by a number of buſy gentlemen in divers parts of the government, by many artifices (ſome of which were not the moſt juſtifiable, to ſay no worſe of them) been endeavouring to keep them up; and the public will do well to conſider, whether the preſent efforts of the Suſquehannah company, to get a grant or releaſe, from the government, of their right to the lands lying on the river of that name; is not by ſome at the leaſt ſet on foot and carried on with a view to keep up the animoſity in the government, and to anſwer their friends party deſigns, rather than with any reaſonable proſpect of acquiring, and holding thoſe lands; and we are told many pompous ſtories of the fertility of thoſe lands lying on the branches of the Suſquehannah, and that the lands ſtill weſt of their purchaſe, are much richer, and would be an inexhauſtible ſource of wealth to this colony, if they would but ſet up their claim; and many gentlemen are ſo ſanguine, as to affirm, that neither Penn, or any one elſe, would ever pretend to diſpute the government in the caſe, but would immediately give up; nay we are told, that a naked quit claim only, of lands lying weſt of ſaid purchaſe, (and of only a ſmall part of what the government may juſtly claim and hold) £.10,000 lawful money, would be depoſited in the public treaſury of the colony, in leſs than three month's time, with much more to the ſame purpoſe; theſe are very fine ſtories (if true) and excellently well adapted to draw in the giddy and unthinking multitude, to favour their cauſe, but I truſt they are too flimſey to catch wiſe men. For I imagine that Mr. Penn, whether his title be good or bad, he believes that he has a good and legal title: and without doubt has able council to adviſe with, who moſt probably (as he is a good rich client) encourage him that his title is good, and 'tis well known he does not want money to defend his cauſe, and he well knows that the colonies do not ſtand on the beſt terms with the government at home. He alſo very well knows that in caſe the matter ſhould ever come in queſtion at home, that beſides his vaſt intereſt, he will have the whole body of Quakers to back his claim. What probability therefore is there, that he would tamely give it up to the government? And as to any gentlemen depoſiting their money for quit claim deeds only; every one that has learn'd the firſt rudiments of law, know that a mere releaſe or quit claim to one that is not in poſſeſſion, (there being no eſtate for ſuch releaſe to operate upon) is void, and conveys nothing. I look on that therefore, as a weak and idle imagination, and ſuch as no man acquainted with theſe things can believe. Beſides the long non-claim and actual ſettlements, made with the province of New York, (with many other weighty reaſons that might be urged) ſeems to put our right (if any we ever had) at a greater diſtance. Moreover it is plain to me, that if our claim was even ſo clear and indiſputable, and nothing ſtood in the way of our immediately entering upon, and holding all that our patriots pretend we have right to; it would not be for the health of the government, to recognize ſuch claim. For it would put the government into ſuch a ſhape and make it ſo large (and as other governments intervene betwixt us and thoſe lands) as would render it very inconvenient, nay I preſume impoſſible for us to govern any number of inhabitants, that ſhould ſettle on thoſe lands. Again, ſhould we acquire thoſe lands, it would be a means of drawing us off much money, and many of our valuable inhabitants, which in a country, already too thinly inhabited, and but poor, would be an irreparable loſs. In fine, I believe that ſhould ſuch a thing happen, it would in the end remove the ſeat of government into that new world, and whether that would be for the health of the government let the candid judge.

I conclude therefore, that the more deſcerning of the company, have two things principally in view, viz. firſt, that as they have a ready expended a conſiderable ſum of money in their purchaſe, & ſending an agent to the court of Great Britain, &c. they imagine (and that with good reaſon) that if they can get a grant, or only a releaſe from the government, it will render thoſe lands vendible, and ſo they will thereby have it in their power to get up their money again. Secondly, they hope that by the increaſe of the company, and their addreſs, they ſhall be able to govern all the elections in this colony, and if they can't hold that government, yet they will endeavour to make ſure of holding this; and I dare ſay that thoſe gentlemen that have had the addreſs, already to make this that was at firſt declared to be only a private affair to become a government affair already, will (if they can but double their number) lead the government where they pleaſe. Beſides all this, if the government have any right to thoſe lands, it is a common right, which every member of the community ought equally to enjoy, with the reſt of his fellow citizens: 'tis therefore not equal and juſt for the aſſembly to grant thoſe lands to any individuals whatever; and if thoſe gentlemen's hypotheſis be true, that thoſe lands be within the government, then it neceſſarily follows, that the very purchaſe, was a violation of a known public law of the community: it ſeems therefore (all things conſidered) that the company cannot with a very good grace, come and aſk the favour.

Again, it ſeems that for the government, in any manner to intermeddle with the affair, will be a very dangerous ſtep, and will in the end, involve the government in the defence of thoſe lands: for if any number of inhabitants, ſhould get fixed there, and an Indian war ſhould happen, if no other law, yet the law of common humanity, would neceſſarily draw the government in.

Upon the whole therefore, I hope the aſſembly will ſtear clear of the buſineſs, and by no means take a ſtep that will bring the government into danger. And I hope and truſt that the free electors of this corporation will not ſuffer themſelves to be impoſed upon, by any plauſible pretence whatever; but will in their elections, conduct themſelves, agreeable to the ſacred oath they are under, and give their votes, ſo as ſhall conduce to the beſt good of the government; without any ſiniſter views whatever. And will from time to time, fall upon ſuch conciliating meaſures as ſhall reconcile all parties; which is the hearty deſire of their friend and well-wiſher,

A Son of Liberty.

BOSTON,

Tueſday ſe'nnight arrived at Boſton the Brig Commodore hood, Capt. Cummins, in 6 weeks from LONDON, by whom we have public Prints of the 12th of March, which is 4 Days later than our laſt by Capt. Scott: The following Articles are extracted therefrom.

[Capt Cummins inform us, that the Remonſtrance, &c of the Livery of London, was preſented to his Majeſty, but being on the day he ſailed could bring no printed account of it; Capt. Cummins was one of the ſpectators, and ſays, the Lord Mayor went in the ſtate coach, Aldermen, &c. in their coaches, about 2 o'clock on the 14th of March; the proceſſion was from the manſion houſe, and the carriages reached beyond St. Paul's Church, ſaid to be above a mile; the greateſt concourſe of people ever known there together accompanying them: When they arrived at his Majeſty's palace at St James's, and the Lord Mayor alighted from his coach, three cheers were given, as alſo three more on his return, and likeneſs on his arrival at the manſion houſe when the people diſperſed without committing any diſorder: Capt. Cummins heard that the Remonſtrance, &c. was graciouſly received, that his Majeſty would give an anſwer, after laying it before his Council.]

LONDON, March 12.

Some additional circumſtances relating to the reception of the Sheriffs at St. James's.

WHILST in the Sheriffs waiting on Wedneſday, Lord Denbigh came up to the City Remembrancer, and aſked him whether the Addreſs, &c. was ſigned and ſealed, or how it was authenticated? The Remembrancer ſaid, he was a city officer, and that it was no part of his office to give Lord Denbigh an anſwer to his queſtion. Lord Denbigh then went to Mr. Sheriff Townſhend, and aſked him whether the buſineſs which brought him there was not new and ſingular; and whether the city had ever preſented a Remonſtrance to a King before? Mr. Townſhend replied with another queſtion, Did ever a King of England before turn a deaf ear to the petitions of 60,000 freeholders, and his back on thoſe who preſented them? Lord Denbigh then aſked, what made a corporate act? Mr. Townſhend, laughing, anſwered, an act of the Corporation, to be ſure.

On Thurſday evening the Sheriffs received the following letter from Lord Weymouth:

"Gentlemen

St James's March 8 1770.

"The King commands me to inform you, in conſequence of the meſſage which you brought yeſterday to St. James's, that he is *always ready* to receive applications *from any of his ſubjects*; but as the Remonſtrance and Petition, ſeems entirely new, I am commanded to enquire of you in what manner it is *authenticated*, and what the *nature of the Aſſembly* was, in which this meaſure was adopted?——When you furniſh me with anſwers to theſe queſtions, I ſhall ſignify to you his Majeſty's further pleaſure,

I am Gentlemen,

Your moſt obedient,

Sheriffs of London. Humble ſervant,

WEYMOUTH."

Friday noon at twenty minutes after twelve, the Sheriffs went to St. James's. About one, Lord Bollingbroke, the Lord in waiting, came: The Remembrancer told him, that the Sheriffs of London were attending his Majeſt's pleaſure, and that they required an audience. Some time after Lord Bollingbroke came out, and enquired of the Sheriffs whether he was to tell his Majeſty that they came with a freſh meſſage, or with a meſſage? The Sheriffs anſwered, with a meſſage. Soon after the two Secretaries of States, Lord Rochford and Lord Weymouth, came to the Sheriffs. Lord Weymouth aſked them, Whether they had received his letter, which was written by his Majeſt's order?

Sheriffs. We have.

Lord Weymouth. His Majeſty deſires to know whether you come in conſequence of that letter, or whether you come on any freſh buſineſs.

Sheriffs. We come in conſequence of that letter.

Lord W. Would it not be more proper to ſend an anſwer in writing through me?

Sheriffs. We act miniſterially. As Sheriffs of London we have a right to an audience, and cannot communicate to any other perſon than the King, the ſubject of our meſſage.

Lord W. I do not diſpute your right to an audience, but would it not be better and more accurate to give your meſſage to me in writing?

Sheriffs. We know the value and conſequence of the citizens right to apply immediately to the King, and not to a third perſon; and we do not mean that any of their rights and privileges ſhall be betrayed by our means.

His Majeſty's levee began at a quarter paſt two, at which time the two Secretaries came to the Sheriffs, and Lord Weymouth ſaid, "His Majeſty *underſtanding* that you come miniſterially, *authorized* with a meſſage *from the City of London*, will ſee you as ſoon as the levee is over."

As ſoon as the levee was over, the Sheriffs were introduced into the King's cloſet. The King did not, as uſual, receive them alone, but Lord Gower, Lord Rochford, and Lord Weymouth were preſent. Mr. Sheriff Townſhend addreſſed his Majeſty in theſe words:

"May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"When we had laſt the honor to appear before your Majeſty, your Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to *promiſe* an ANSWER by one of your Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; but we had yeſterday QUESTIONS propoſed to us by Lord Weymouth. In anſwer to which, we beg leave humbly to inform your Majeſty, that the application which we make to your Majeſty, we make as Sheriffs of the city of London, by the direction of the Livery in Common hall legally aſſembled. The Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, to be preſented to your Majeſty by their Chief Magiſtrate, is the act of the citizens of London in their greateſt Court; and is ordered by them to be authenticated as their act."

To which his Majeſty was *moſt graciouſly* pleaſed to reply, in theſe *moſt gracious condeſending* words to the City of London:

"I will conſider of the anſwer you have given me."

Whereupon the Sheriffs withdrew.

When the Sheriffs went into the cloſet, the City Remembrancer, according to his office and duty, would have attended them; but Lord Bollingbroke (like a Swiſs porter) rudely ſhoved him back, inſiſting upon it that he had not a right to go in, and ſhould not enter there.——When the Sheriffs audience was ended, the Remembrancer, like a man, an Engliſhman, and a worthy officer of a great and powerful city, very ſpiritedly and [illegible] told Lord Bollingbroke, that his [illegible] had done wrong; for that as Remembrancer, attending the Sheriffs, he had a right to enter the cloſet with the Sheriffs. Lord Bollingbroke ſaid, it might perhaps be ſo; but that he had never been in waiting on ſuch an occaſion before, and hoped he never ſhould again.

The reception of the Sheriffs at St. James's on Friday occaſioned, it is ſaid a meeting of ſeveral patriotic Noblemen and Gentleman, at the houſe of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning.

The opinion of the Public appears greatly divided as to the event of the Remonſtrance from the City to the King——Some think it cannot fail to inforce a compliance with what is required in it; others think it will ſubject the pricipal agents concerned in it to heavy puniſhments.——The Protracted delay made in the receiving it, does not augur favourable to its ſucceſs, or the indemnity of its promoters; as it may be preſumed to ariſe from the motive of gaining time to conſider of the mode of proceeding, as to thoſe points. An intention to grant the prayer of it ſeems to demand no procraſtination.

A correſpondent writes, that he has doubts as to the authenticity of the Remonſtrance which has appeared in the papers, for though the ſpirit and freedom of it may be every way conſiſtent with the temper of the times, yet its being publiſhed to the world before it was preſented, is ſuch a breach of the common rules of decency and good manners, that the Livery cannot be ſuppoſed capable of ſuch behaviour. He alſo aſſerts, that the Chancellor's being the only Judge at the Revolution left in the Power of the Crown, is not true, as they were all in the power of the Crown till his preſent Majeſty, greatly to his honor, put them out of it.

It is thought, that if a certain Remonſtrance ſhould be referred to the conſideration of a great Aſſembly, it will certainly be ordered to be burnt by the common hangman, as the beſt anſwer that can be given to it.

A Correſpondent ſays, The credulity of the preſent times is really aſtoniſhing, and I bluſh for my countrymen when I ſee them ſwallow the greateſt abſurdities. Who in his ſenſes will believe, that there is the leaſt truth in the account publiſhed in all the papers, of the converſation that paſſed at St. James's laſt Wedneſday? Is it poſſible to ſuppoſe a man of Mr. T——ſh——nd's delicacy could be brought to inſult his S—gn? Or if that unlikely circumſtance ſhould have happened, could he forget the duty he owes himſelf and aſſert a direct falſhood? Or could he have ſo ſmall an idea of the conſequence of an Alderman, as to affirm that the act of the Livery of London "is the act of the Citizens of London in their greateſt Court?". Theſe things cannot be; the Alderman muſt know in the firſt place, that the Livery of London and the Citizens of London are diſtinct bodies; and he muſt know too, that the greateſt Court of the Citizens, is a meeting of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council and not the Livery.

The American Merchats and Agents are much at a loſs how to act with regard to the exportation of goods to the colonies, as they are very doubtful whether any goods will be received without a total repeal takes place, which ſeems not to be the intention with reſpect to tea.

BOSTON, May 17.

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This Morning the 29th Regiment quitted the Barracks at Caſtle Iſland, and landed at Dorcheſter Neck, from thence they are to march to Providence.

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WHEREAS great improvement, hath of late been made in this Colony in Manufacturing and Dreſſing woolen Cloth, and as that Branch of Buſineſs is of great importance to the publick, and ſtill capable of further improvment, provided proper attention be given thereto; and thoſe concerned therein, would generouſly communicate, their ſkill to each other; and as the ſubſcriber hath for many years paſt, & ſtill practices the buſineſs of a cloathier in Hartford in all its branches, and humbly conceives that he hath made conſiderable improvement therein, by various experiments, but is not ſo vain as to think that he hath arrived to that degree of knowledge in ſaid buſineſs, but that he might receive further improvement from the ſkill of others, being deſirous that all uſeful ſkill that hath or may be obtained, might be defuſed among the fraternity, for the general good, would propoſe that there be a meeting of the Cloathiers in this colony, in caſe they ſhould judge proper, attended at ſome ſuitable time & place, for the purpoſe of informing one another, of any new improvements in ſaid art, and that for the future it be ſo agreed, that all new acquiſitions of knowledge in ſaid buſineſs be communicated to all that are properly accompliſhed, and regolarly introduced into ſaid buſineſs, thoſe that approve of the aforeſaid propoſal, are deſired to agree upon and affix the time and place of ſaid meeting.

JAMES TAYLOR.

Hartford, May 17th 1770.

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WHereas five of the proprietors of the town of Wincheſter, have made application to me the ſubſcriber, to warn a meeting of ſaid propietors, to come into ſome meaſures to raiſe money to defray and pay the expence of the governments committee for clearing the road, and to tranſact and do any other buſineſs that ſhall be tho't proper to be done at ſaid meeting. Theſe are therefore to warn all the proprietors of ſaid Wincheſter, to meet at the houſe of Joſeph Flagg, innholder at Hartford, on the 14th day of June next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider what they will do relating to the above-mentioned particulars.

Thomas Hoſmer, Proprietors Clerk.

Dated May 18, 1770.

THIS is to notify the Suſquehannah company to meet at Hartford on Wedneſday the 6th Day of June next, at nine of the Clock in the Morning. And as the Affairs then to be tranſacted may be of utmoſt Importance to ſaid Company, it is hoped there will be as univerſal an Attendance as poſſible.

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LONDON,

They write from Edingburg, that there was found in the appartment of Mungo Campbell, after he had deſtroyed himſelf, a very affecting letter addreſſed to his wife.

Extract of Letter from Peterſburgh, dated January 30.

"As there is no appearance of a ſpeedy re eſtabliſhment of peace between the two Empires, we foreſee that the approaching campaign will be more ſharp and bloody than the laſt war."

Extract of a Letter, by the laſt mail, from the Hague, to a Merchant of this City, dated Feb 30.

"Things are carrying on here in ſuch a manner, that it is not doubted but a war with Europe is near at hand; for it remains no longer a ſecret that the French and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors have both ſtrongly ſolicited the States General for their aſſiſtance in caſe either of their principals ſhould be attacked; But this has abſolutely been refuſed; whereupon they were as ſtrongly preſſed to obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, which I believe is moſt agreable to the Dutch in general, as thereby they will enjoy the benefit of trade. On the other hand, the King of Pruſſia ſeems (by the demands he has made) to think, that if a war ſhould break out, it will be incumbent on us to take part in it; on which account we have augmented our forces, both by ſea and land, that we may be prepared for the event."

Some of the lateſt Articles by Capt. Scott.

LONDON, March 3

Wedneſday came on the hearing of the allegations againſt Sir Francis Bernard, at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

We are aſſured, that although a certain Baronet is expected to be acquitted of all American accuſations, he was on Thurſday noon informed, by the Earl of H——, that it was not his M—j—y's intentions to employ him any more in America, but that he might hope for employment of his abilities, in his Maſter's ſervice, elſewhere.

A cele is drawn up, and expreſſed in very warm and urgent terms, by the Council for the people of the town of B—n in A——a, which is to be laid before a certain Board in a few days, and from whoſe opinion thereon much is expected.

March 8. A noble Lord in a certain place lately declared, that he was firmly perſuaded the colonies would revolt from the mother country, if they could find any government leſs arbitrary then hers, ready to take them under its protection; but as they could not, the former need not be afraid of inforceing its parental authority over such ungrateful, unnatural, and diſobedient children.

Late laſt night, after the breaking up of an illuſtrious aſſembly, above twenty expreſſes were ſent off to the merchants of the different ports, in order to diſpatch them to North America: So anxious are the commercial people of this metropolis to inform our brethren of the ſucceſs which has attended the application of our friends from the other ſide of the Atlantic.

The court party had a great majority in the Houſe of commons on Monday.

A patriotick member obſerved on Monday, when a motion was made to poſtpone the further hearing of American affairs, that it was much to be apprehended they would put the buſineſs off once too often.

In a certain political club debates on Monday laſt ran high on repealing three acts of that club's laying impoſitions on their friends acroſs the Atlantic.——The two firſt were repealed, but on the diviſion for the third, viz. Whether the Americans ſhall drink tea *freely*? the numbers were for repealing it 142, againſt repealing it 204.

Fifteen principal American Merchants, we hear, have declared themſelves ſatisfied with the ſteps that have been taken relative to the colonies.

Mr. Turner, ſon of Mr. Alderman Turner, is appointed to the office in Jamaica, for which Mr Vaughan ſolicited.

It is now very confidently aſſerted, that the Parliament will certainly riſe before the 18th of April.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof, for ready Money only,

The Connecticut Colony

LAW-BOOK,

Containing all the Laws now in Force in this Colony.

THe ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, that he has removed with his family from Connecticut to Albany, and keeps a public houſe a little way weſt from the City Hall, in the houſe where Thompſon formerly kept a tavern, adjoining the houſe where Sawyer and Aſhburn formerly kept an Engliſh Tavern, If any perſons from New-England will oblige him with their cuſtom, may depend upon having civil treatment, and as reaſonable as any in the city.

Eliſha Benedict.

N. B. *My Sign is John Wilkes, Eſq;*

Hartford, April 27 1770

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to receive & examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Moſes Williams, late of Hartford deceas'd, *(repreſented inſolvent)* do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Daniel Pitkin, inholder in ſaid Hartford, on the laſt tueſdays of May, June, July and Sept. next, from two to ſix o'clock afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Jonathan Stanly,
Daniel Pitkin. } Commiſſioners.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

STRAYED *or Stolen, from the Subſcriber, out of the South-Meadow in Hartford, ſometime about December laſt, a black Horſe* COLT, *three years old coming, branded with* I. C. *on the left thigh, trots all, middling ſize.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Colt, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by*

JOSEPH CHURCH.

Hartford, May 5

This Is to requeſt all perſons that have any demand againſt Mrs. Ann Morſon (late of Hartford deceas'd) Capt Geo. Smith and John Walker, as they were executors of the laſt will and teſtament of Dr. Normand Moriſon late of Hartford deceas'd: to bring in their accounts againſt either, or all, of us as executors aforeſaid, unto Capt. George Smith in Hartford, or John Walker in Bolton, the only ſurving executors, by the firſt day of June next, in order for Settlement.

JOHN WALKER.

Hartford, May 2. 1770

Wanted Immediately,

A Perſon that can be well recommended, to take the care of a ſmall FARM, in the new country, by Connecticut river, for ſix months, and a very generous reward will be given.——Inquire of the PRINTERS.

THE Subſcriber intending to open School ſoon, deſires his Cuſtomers to ſend their Children into his Houſe, the Week after the Election, for he will be ready to ſerve them then.

ISAAC BULL.

Litchfield, April 28, 1770.

P.S. Strangers may depend on good Uſage.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop, juſt below Meſſ. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King-Street Hartford.

CYPHER'd and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and Stone Lockets, with a variety of other Articles.

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

Of Middletown, ſundry pieces of Land viz.

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Weſt on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr. Ellſworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Weathersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Michel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's, and partly on James Curtiſs's land, and north on Moſes Deming's. THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francis Hanmer, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francis Hanmers land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow land, paſture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Joſhua Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Barns, and —ſouth on land Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Mortimer.

277 ep 3m.

NOTICE is hereby given to the gentlemen Members of the Medical Corporation in Litchfield County, that at their adjourn'd Convention of ſaid Corporation on the 8th Day of May A. D. 1770 Voted a tax of 3s. for each member to be paid to the Treaſurer of ſaid Corporation at the next convention on the ſecond Tueſday of June next, it is hoped that all the members will attend.

L O N D O N.

They write from Edinburgh, that there was found in the apartment of [illegible] after he had destroyed himself, a very affecting letter addressed to his wife.

Extract of a Letter from Petersburgh, dated January 30.

"As there is no appearance of a speedy re-establishment of peace between the two empires, we foresee that the approaching campaign will be more sharp and bloody than [illegible]."

Extract of a Letter by the last mail from the Hague, to a Merchant of this City, dated Feb. 3.

"Things are carrying on here in such a manner, that it is not doubted but a war with France is near at hand; for it remains no longer a secret that the French and Spanish Ambassadors have both [illegible] the States-General for their alliance, [illegible] of their principals should be attacked, but this has absolutely been refused, [illegible] strongly prefer'd [illegible] the city, which [illegible] is most agreeable to the Dutch in general, as thereby they will enjoy the benefit of trade. On the other hand, the King of Prussia seems (by the declaration he was made) to think, that if a war should break out, it will be incumbent on us to take part in it; on which account we have augmented our forces both by sea and land, that we may be prepared for the event."

Some of the latest Articles by Capt. Scott.

L O N D O N, March 3.

Wednesday came on the hearing of the allegations against Sir Francis Bernard at the Cockpit, Whitehall.

We are assured, that although a certain Baronet is expected to be acquitted of all [illegible] he was [illegible] lately been informed by the Earl of H—— that it was not his M—j—y's intentions to employ him any more in America, but that he might hope for employment of his abilities in his Master's service elsewhere.

A case is drawn up, and expressed in very warm and pungent terms, by the Council for the people of the town of B—n, [illegible] which is to be laid before a certain Board in a few days, and from whose opinion there is much expected.

March 8. A noble Lord in a certain place lately declared, that he was firmly persuaded the colonies would revolt from the mother country if they could find any government less arbitrary than hers ready to take them under its protection; but as they could not, the former need not be afraid of inforceing its parental authority over such ungrateful, unnatural and disobedient children.

Late last night, after the breaking up of an illustrious assembly above twenty expresses were sent off to the merchants of the different ports in order to dispatch them to North America. So anxious are the commercial people of this metropolis to inform our brethren of the success which has attended the application of our friends from the other side of the Atlantic.

The court party had a great majority in the House of commons on Monday.

A patriotick member observed on Monday, when a motion was made to postpone the further hearing of American affairs, that it was much to be apprehended they would put the business off once too often.

In a certain political club debates on Monday last ran high on repealing three acts of that club's laying impositions on their friends across the Atlantic.——The two first were repealed, but on the division for the third, viz. Whether the Americans shall drink tea *freely*? the numbers were for repealing it 142, against repealing it 304.

Fifteen principal American Merchants, we hear, have declared themselves [illegible] with the steps that have been taken here to the colonies.

Mr. Turner, son of Mr. Alderman Turner, is appointed to the office in Jamaica, for which Mr. Vaughan [illegible].

It is now very confidently asserted, that the Parliament will certainly rise before the 14th of April.

Just Published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof, for ready Money only,

The Connecticut Colony

LAW-BOOK,

Containing all the Laws now in Force in this Colony.

T[illegible]

N. B. Mr. [illegible]

Hartford, April [illegible] 1770.

WE the subscribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the district of Hartford, commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of Moses Williams, late of Hartford, deceased, represented insolvent, do hereby give notice, that we shall attend to said business at the house of Daniel Pitkin [illegible] in said Hartford, on the last Tuesdays of May, June, July and Sept. next, from two to six o'clock afternoon on each of said days.

Jonathan Stan[illegible]
Daniel Pitkin } Commissioners.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

STRAYED or Stolen, from the Subscriber, out of a pasture in Hartford, sometime in [illegible] a black horse [illegible] three years old [illegible] on the left [illegible] trots all [illegible] middling size.——Whoever shall take up said horse and send word to the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded, and all necessary charges paid, by

JOSEPH CHURCH.

Hartford, May 5.

This Is to request all persons that have any demand against Mrs. Ann Morison (late of Hartford deceased) Capt. George Smith and John Walker, as they were executors of the last will and testament of the Normand Morison late of Hartford deceased, to bring in their accounts against either or all of us as executors aforesaid, unto Capt. George Smith in Hartford, or John Walker in Bolton, the only surviving executors, by the first day of June next, in order for settlement.

JOHN WALKER.

Hartford, May 1, 1770.

Wanted Immediately,

A Person that can be well recommended, to take the care of a small FARM, in the neighbourhood of Connecticut river, for [illegible], and a very generous reward will be given.——Enquire of the PRINTERS.

THE Subscriber intending to open [illegible] desires his Customers [illegible] their Children into his [illegible] the Week after the Election, [illegible] ready to receive them there.

ISAAC BULL.

[illegible], April 18, 1770.

[illegible] may depend on good [illegible]

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop just below Mess. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King-Street Hartford.

CYPHER'D and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings set in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and Stone Lockets, with a variety of other Articles.

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

[illegible] of land, viz.

One piece or parcel

lying in [illegible] containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. West on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr Ellsworth, east partly on Scantick river, and south on [illegible].——TWO other pieces lying in [illegible] containing about twenty acres, being choice pasture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. East on land of Jonas Michels, west on land of [illegible] Nott's, south partly on land of Moses Hemings and partly on James Curtiss's land, and north on Moses Deming's. ONE other piece containing about six acres, butted east on land of Moses Deming, west on land of Francis Hanmer, north partly on land belonging to Gersham Nott, and partly on James Curtiss's, and south partly on land belonging to Thomas [illegible], and partly on Francis Hanmer's land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown containing thirty acres, consisting of plow land, pasture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Easterly on land of the heirs of Daniel [illegible], westerly on land of Joshua Wheeler, north on land of Joseph Bacon, and south on land of Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of said Mortimer.

[illegible] 3m.

NOTICE is hereby given to the gentlemen Members of the Medical Corporation in Litchfield County, that at their adjourned Convention of said Corporation on the 8th Day of May A. D. 1770 Voted a tax of 3s. for each member to be paid to the Treasurer of said Corporation at the next convention on the second Tuesday of June next; it is hoped that all the members will attend.

MONDAY, June 4, 1770.

Numb. 2

THE

Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freshest Advices Both Foreign and Domestick.

Jedh Strong Esq:

HARTFORD, May 28, 1770.

TUESDAY last the gentlemen members of the society for promoting arts, agriculture and commerce, within this colony, met pursuant to adjournment from Middletown in February last; the following premiums or donations were voted to be given by the society, viz. Twelve pounds lawful money, to the person who shall raise the greatest number of bushels of good merchantable wheat from four acres of land, lying in one intire piece in this colony in the year 1771.——Nine pounds to the person raising the second greatest number of bushels, and six pounds to the person raising the third greatest number of bushels as above.——Twelve pounds to the person raising the greatest quantity of good Flax, fit for family use, from one acre of land lying in one intire piece in this colony in the year 1771.——Nine pounds to the person who shall raise the second greatest quantity, and six pounds to the person raising the third greatest quantity under the above regulation.——Twelve pounds to the person who shall shear on or before the 15th day of June 1771 the greatest quantity of Wool from twenty sheep in this colony, owned in the colony as early as the 15th of June 1770, and to have been the property of the claimer early as the [illegible].——Nine pounds to the person shearing the second greatest quantity, and six pounds to the person who shall shear the third greatest quantity under the like restrictions.——Twelve pounds to the person who shall make the greatest number of yards of Woolen-Cloth in this colony, from the 1st of June 1770, until the 1st of June 1771, Flannels excepted.——Nine pounds to the person who shall make the second greatest number of yards, and six pounds to the person making the third greatest number of yards as above.——Ten pounds to the person who shall weave the first hundred pair of Stockings in this colony.——Twelve pounds to the person who shall make the greatest number of nails from 4d. to 20d. inclusive in this colony from the 1st of June 1770, until the 1st of June 1771.——Nine pounds to the person making the second greatest number in said term of time, and six pounds to the person who shall make the third greatest number.——Eight pounds to the person who shall on or before the 15th day of June 1771 shear the greatest quantity of Wool from twenty Ewe Sheep, having lambs the same season, the sheep to have been the property of the claimer, early as the 1st of November 1770.——Six pounds to the person shearing the second greatest quantity, and four pounds to the person shearing the third greatest quantity as above regulated.

The society then appointed Doct. Solomon Smith their Treasurer, to receive the several sums that have already, or may hereafter be subscribed for these and such like generous purposes.

Also determined on the mode of proof to be pursued by the claimants of any of the above donations, and chose a committee to adjudge the same, and draw on the treasurer therefor. The names of the committee, with the mode of proof, and time of their meeting will be soon and seasonably published.——As the design is universally allowed to be generous, and tending to the public emolument in a very extensive degree—Gentlemen who have not already subscribed, and are willing to assist in promoting these purposes, are desired to deposit their donations with said treasurer, or with Gurdon Saltonstall, Esq; of New-London, Charles Phelps, Esq; of Stonington, Mr Edward Mott, of Preston, Christopher Leffingwell, Esq; Norwich, Mr Richard Alsop, of Middletown, Mr Adam Babcock, of New Haven, Fisher Gay, Esq; Farmington, or Charles Burrall, Esq; Canaan. The society after appointing Messieurs Matthew Talcott, Richard Alsop and Silas Deane, a committee for corresponding with the Gentlemen in trade, or others in the neighbouring colonies, on the promoting arts, commerce, &c. &c. adjourned to New-Haven, to meet on the first Tuesday of February next, at which time, (as the subscription has a favourable aspect hitherto) it is expected larger and more extensive donations may be made by the society.

Messrs. Green & Watson,

As those lights which frequently appear in the North, called the Aurora Borealis, have occasioned much speculation and enquiry; and the thoughts of many have been exercised in searching after the cause of them, [illegible] any philosophical [illegible] upon them, I make no doubt [illegible] the curiosity of many of your readers [illegible] gratified by inserting the following extract in your public paper.

A probable [illegible] of the Aurora Borealis.

"WHEN the air, with its vapours [illegible] from the Ocean between the tropics, [illegible] to ascend in the polar regions, and [illegible] contact with the vapours arising there, the electrical fire they brought begins to be communicated, and is seen in clear nights, being first visible where it is first in motion, that is, where the contact begins, or in the most northern part; from thence the streams of light seem to shoot southerly, even up to the zenith of northern countries; but though the light seems to shoot from the north southerly, the progress of the fire is really from the south northerly, its motion beginning in the north, is the reason that it is seen there first. For the electrical fire is never visible but when in motion, and leaping from body to body, or from particle to particle through the air; when it passes through dense bodies it is unseen. When a wire makes part of the circle, in the explosion of the electrical phial, the fire though in great quantity, passes in the wire invisibly, but in passing along a chain, it becomes visible as it leaps from link to link. In passing along leaf gold, it is visible, for the leaf gold is full of pores, hold a leaf to the light and it appears like a net, and the fire is seen in its leaping over the vacancies; and as when a long canal is filled with still water, is opened at one end in order to be discharged, the motion of the water begins first near the opened end, and proceeds towards the close end, so the electrical fire discharged into the polar regions, perhaps from a thousand leagues length of vaporiz'd air, appears first where 'tis first in motion, viz. in the most northern part, and the appearance proceeds southward, though the fire really moves northward, &c."

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop just below Mess. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King Street Hartford.

CYPHER'D and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings set in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and Stone Lockets, with a variety of other Articles.

THIS is to notify the Susquehannah company to meet at Hartford on Wednesday the 6th Day of June next, at nine of the Clock in the Morning. And as the Affairs then to be transacted may be of utmost Importance to said Company, it is hoped there will be as universal an Attendance as possible.

Eliphalet Dyer,
Samuel Gray,
Jedediah Elderkin,
Nathaniel Wales jun. } *Committee.*

ALL Persons indebted to the subscriber of Torrington, are desired to make a settlement within one month from the date hereof, or expect trouble without further notice.

JOHN BURR.

Torington May 28 1770.

RANGER,

A FINE English STALLION of the Barbary breed, a fine dapple colour, rising of 15 hands high. He is allowed by good judges, to be the compleatest horse that was ever brought to America.——Will cover this Season, at the moderate price of Two Dollars the leap, or Five Dollars the season.——He is kept by Capt. JAMES NICHOLS, who has good Pasture for Mares at a moderate *Price.*

WHereas five of the proprietors of the town of Winchester, have made application to me the subscriber, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, to come into some measures to raise money to defray and pay the expence of the government's committee for clearing the road, and to transact and do any other business that shall be thought proper to be done at said meeting. These are therefore to warn all the proprietors of said Winchester, to meet at the house of Joseph Flagg, innholder at Hartford, on the [illegible] day of June next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to consider what they will do relating to the above mentioned particulars.

Thomas Hosmer, Proprietors Clerk.

Dated May 18, 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

LONDON, March 20

COPIES of a circular order from the Grand Signior for the obſervation of a day of humiliation, throughout all the provinces of his empire, in conſequence of the uncommon ſucceſs of his enemies, have lately been publiſhed, in which the ſtricteſt abſtinence is enjoined to all true Muſſulmen. The Mufti, and thoſe belonging to the church, were to appear dreſſed as penitents, and in all public places to implore the aſſiſtance of the Almighty. At Mecca the ſepulchral urn of Mahomet was to be expoſed to the people with very ſingular ceremonies. The inhabitants and pilgrims were to march ſix times round the urn, ſinging, in a doleful manner, the ſong of calamity; a ſolemn and generous proceſſion, of 25 miles round, was to conclude the whole in the following order. I. Six hundred perſons cloathed in habits ſtained with blood, their heads uncovered, their feet naked, bearing urns filled with the bones of the dead, armed with broken ſpears, bows, arrows, &c. II. Three hundred penitents in garments covered with blood and aſhes, making loud lamentations, beating their breaſts, &c. III. Six hundred men naked from the head to the middle, flaſhing their ſhoulders and ſides with branches of thorns, till their blood runs down to the ground. IV. The urn of the Prophet borne by thirty Spahis, without turbans, ſurrounded by thirty Pachas, with drawn ſcymitars in their hands, to aſſaſſinate upon the ſpot, whoever ſhould have the preſumption to regard with irreligious eyes the aſhes of Mahomet, and to throw their bodies immediately to the dogs for food. V. At every ſixth part of a mile they cut the throat of a Jew, and flay an aſs, ſo that during the proceſſion, one hundred and twenty five Jews, and as many aſſes left, on the road, bathed in their blood. VI. Thirty Pachas, defiled with the blood of the Jews, bearing horſe whips, with which they continually ſtrike the ground, in order to raiſe the duſt. VII. Three hundred Janiſaries with ſtaves, intreating mercy of God. VIII. The Viſir, with a ſky coloured turban, mounted on a lame jack aſs, which he continually ſtrikes on the head with a bulruſh, crying *Pardon, O Lord, my ingratitude!* IX. A cheſt filled with gold which is diſtributed to the poor. X. The ſolemnity is cloſed with a multitude, hermits, penitents, &c. who cut themſelves with knives, and invoke the deity to give them power over their enemies.

ITALY.

Leghorn, Feb. 17. A Muſcovite man of war, of 72 guns, entered our port the day before yeſterday, and another of 60 guns, arrived here this day. We learn from the crew, that the Ruſſian Admiral had diſpatched ſeveral frigates from Port Mahon for the Archipelago, and that he himſelf departed in order to follow them the third inſtant. Some veſſels are ſtill at Mahon, waiting for the arrival of Admiral Elphinſtone, after which they are to join the Ruſſian fleet at the Iſle of Wiſdom, and proceed on their rout to the Archipelago.

Genoa, Feb. 26. They are daily ſending great quantities of troops and ammunition from different ports in Spain to the Colonies of that monarchy in America: and our letters from that kingdom ſay, that a rupture between England and Spain is much apprehended.

From the frontiers of Italy, March 6. The laſt letters from the Levant mention, that the Ruſſian fleet had appeared at the iſlands of Cephalonia and Zante, in the Jonic ſea, and that they had ſailed with a fair wind for the Morea.

LONDON, March 24.

By a gentleman lately arrived in town from Carthagena, we have advice, that in that harbour are ſeveral firſt rate men of war, beſides frigates ready to put to ſea at few hours notice. The ſame gentleman ſays, he was aſſured that in every other port of Spain there were men of war and frigates, all well manned, and ready for immediate ſervice.

We learn from very good authority, that the Earl of Hillſborough aſſerted, a few days ſince, that all American matters will ſhortly be ſettled in a manner entirely ſatisfactory to all parties

March 27. The reports of the day reſpecting Lord Chatham are very contradictory: Some ſay his Lordſhip is extremely ill with the gout at Hayes; others that he is much better, was expected in town this day, and would declare in a certain aſſembly his authority, for having aſſerted ſome time ago in the ſame place, "That the French had ſtruck a blow againſt Great Britain in ſome part of the globe."—and it is alſo ſaid, that he would diſcloſe a ſcene that would thunder ſtrike certain Great Perſonages with terror and confuſion.

Several large mooring chains and ſwivels are now fabricating at Woolwich, to be ſhipped for Gibraltar and Port Mahon.

LONDON, March 20.

Warſaw March 7. A courier is juſt arrived with Advice of another conſiderable advantage which the Ruſſians have gained over the Turks. The new Grand Vizir had received orders from the Grand Signior to uſe his utmoſt endeavors to oblige the Ruſſians to retire from the provinces of Moldavia and Walachia, or at leaſt to prevent their paſſing the Danube; and knowing moreover that Lieut. De Stoffein was upon the march towards Brailawt detached 20,000 men who croſſed that river at Siliſtria, in order to advance to Bachareſt the capital of Walachia. The Ruſſian General receiving intelligence of theſe motions, immediately quitted Brailaw, and went to Dairgowa to wait for the enemy. The latter ſoon after arrived, attacked the Ruſſians with great ſpirit, but without ſucceſs. In the heat of the action Major Gen. Potenſkin took the enemy in flank with ſo much ſucceſs, that they were entirely defeated. Their loſs in killed and wounded is about 3000 men, and 2000 taken priſoners; moſt of their cannon and baggage likewiſe fell into the hands of the conquerors. The latter being willing to improve their victory, are taking proper meaſures to drive the Turks from both ſides the Danube.

Another account ſays, that the above action happened on the 18th of February, that 3000 Turks were left dead upon the ſpot, and 2000 taken priſoners.

March 27. A foreign Ambaſſador at our Court is ſaid to have demanded a categorical anſwer, relative to the intentions of Great Britain, ſhould the King his Maſter find it abſolutely neceſſary to oppoſe the Ruſſian court in the preſent war againſt the Grand Seignior.

There is certain advice that the King of Pruſſia has marched four battalions into Poland.

LONDON,

This morning, and not before, Admiral Elphinſton ſet out for Portſmouth, having received orders to haſten the departure of the Ruſſian fleet for the Mediterranean.

The laſt diſpatches from Murry, the Britiſh ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, confirm the accounts already publiſhed of the great warlike preparations of the Turks; and add, that the Grand Seignor will cut a more reſpectable figure at ſea this ſummer, than at any time ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Ottoman navy.

EPIGRAM.

SAYS Gouty to Gawkee, "Pray what do you mean?"
Says Gawkee to Gouty, "to mob King and Queen."
Says Gawkee to Gouty, "pray what's your intention?"
Says Gouty to Gawkee, "to double my PENSION."

HARTFORD, June 4.

Extract of a Letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in Boſton, March 29.

"A certain periodical paper called the *Whiſperer*, No. 5 and 6, having been laid before the lower room of the Robinhood Society. The club came to the following reſolution: "That the ſaid paper is a falſe, ſcandalous, and ſeditious libel, moſt inſolently affronting and calumniating his M— and his r—— f——y, preſuming even to throw out menaces againſt the K— endeavouring to create in his M. a diſtruſt of his people, as well as to alienate the affections of the people from his M. and tending to excite the moſt dangerous attempts againſt his M.'s perſon, and againſt the preſent happy eſtabliſhment of the government of theſe k——s in his M.'s illuſ——s h—— e." After which, it was ordered, that the ſaid reſolution be communicated to the upper room at a conference, and their concurrence deſired thereto; whereupon a meſſenger was ordered from the lower room to deſire a conference upon a matter of ſuch importance to the dignity of the c—n, and the honour of his M.'s perſon and g——t; and the meſſenger being returned, reported that the upper room had agreed to the ſaid conference; upon which a committee was appointed to manage the ſame, who laid the 5th and 6th numbers of the *Whiſperer*, together with reſolution of the lower room before them.——The lower room alſo reſolved, that an h——le a——s be preſented to his M. that he will be gr——ly pleaſed to give directions to his Att——y Gen——l, to proſecute the author or authors, the printer or printers, and the publiſher or publiſhers, of the ſcandalous, falſe, and ſeditious libel, in order that they may be brought to condign puniſhment for the ſame.

It, is ſaid that the author or publiſher of the *Whiſperer* is not to be found. They are only ſold by a Parcel of children, one of whom ſays he is Meſſer Moore the publiſher.

LEFT in the Store of the ſubſcriber of Hartford, a pair of Silver Shoe Buckles.——The owner may have them again, on proving his property, and paying for this Advertiſement, by applying to
WILLIAM KNOX.
Hartford, June 4, 1770.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof, for ready Money only,

The Connecticut Colony

LAW-BOOK,

Containing all the Laws now in Force in this Colony.

Pot-Aſh and Salts.

CASH and Weſt-India Goods to be given for good merchantable POT-ASH and dry SALTS, by
LATHROP & SMITH,
At their Store in Hartford.

BOSTON, May 31, 1770.

YESTERDAY being the Anniverſary of the day appointed by the Royal Charter for the Election of Councellors for this Province, the Great and General Court or Aſſembly met at Harvard College in Cambridge, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning; when the uſual Oaths were adminiſtred to the Gentlemen who were returned to ſerve as Members of the Honorable Houſe of repreſentatives, who alſo ſubſcribed to the Declaration.

Previous to the Choice of Councellors, Letters were read, from the Hon. BENJAMIN LINCOLN, Eſq; the Hon. JOHN HILL, Eſq; the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD, Eſq; reſigning their Seats at Council Board, on account of their Age and Bodily Indiſpoſition.

The following gentlemen were elected Councellors for the enſuing Year, viz.

For the late Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

The HONORABLE
SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq;
ISAAC ROYAL, Eſq;
JOHN ERVING, Eſq;
* WILLIAM BRATTLE, Eſq;
* JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq;
THOMAS HUBBARD, Eſq;
HARRISON GRAY, Eſq;
JAMES RUSSELL, Eſq;
ROYALL TYLER, Eſq;
JAMES PITTS, Eſq;
SAMUEL DEXTER, Eſq;
* JOSEPH GERRISH, Eſq;
* THOMAS SANDERS, Eſq;
* JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;
* ARTEMAS WARD, Eſq;
* BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Eſq;
* JOSHUA HENSHAW, Eſq;
* STEPHEN HALL, Eſq;

For the late Colony of PLYMOUTH.
* JAMES OTIS, Eſq;
WILLIAM SEVER, Eſq;
* JERATHMEEL BOWERS, Eſq;
* WALTER SPOONER, Eſq;

For the late Province of MAINE.
NATHANIEL SPARHAWK, Eſq;
JOHN BRADBURY, Eſq;
JEREMIAH POWELL, Eſq;

For SAGADAHOCK.
* JAMES GOWEN, Eſq;

At Large.
* JAMES HUMPHRY, Eſq;
* GEORGE LEONARD, Eſq;

The Gentlemen with this [*] were not of the Council laſt Year.

The liſt of Councellors choſen Yeſterday being this day agreeable to the direction of the Royal Charter, preſented to the Lieutenant-Governor, His Honor was pleaſed to conſent to the Election of the Gentlemen before mentioned, except the Hon. JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; and JERATHMEEL BOWERS, Eſq;

JOSEPH GERRISH Eſq; declined going to the Board.

NEW-YORK, May 31.

We hear that John Clay and Jacob Oſborne, the two Criminals who were to have been executed the 18th Inſt. have received his Honor the Lieut. Governor's Pardon.

We have undoubted Intelligence, not only that it was certain the Duty on Tea, would not be taken off, the laſt Seſſion of Parliament, but that the Repeal of the Duties on Paper, Glaſs, and Painters Colours, was not to take Place before December next. So that the Non-Importation Agreement, to anſwer the End, muſt neceſſarily ſubſiſt, at leaſt till after the Seaſon for next Fall Goods will be over.

MAY 21, 1770.

Paſſage-Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that I the ſubſcriber have provided a good BOAT convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail in the following manner, from the date above-mentioned every other week, viz. from Saybrook on Monday to Middletown, and from Middletown to Sagg-Harbour on Wedneſday, and from Sagg-Harbour back again on Friday, wind and weather permitting.——The fare for man and horſe is one dollar, and for a ſingle paſſenger, is half a dollar.——All gentlemen paſſengers, who are inclined to favour him with their cuſtom, will meet with good uſage, from their humble ſervant,
JEREMIAH LORD.

TO BE SOLD BY
Philip Mortimer,
Of Middletown, ſundry pieces of Land, viz.

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Weſt on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr. Ellſworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Weathersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Mitchel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's, and partly on James Curtiſs's land, and north on Moſes Deming's. THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francies Hanmor, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francies Hanmors land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow land, paſture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Juſtus Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Bates, and ſouth on land Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Mortimer.
277 ap 3m.

Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON

The incloſed are a few lines compoſed ſome time paſt with no deſign of publication; but ſince many who were acquainted with the eminent perſon, whoſe death occaſioned them, have deſired copies of them; I thought it would not be diſagreeable to the public to ſee them in your paper

On the death of Mr. *Jonathan Lyman*, written May 4th 1767, exactly one year after his death.

"How often we talk'd down the Summers ſun,
"And cool'd our paſſions by the breezy Stream!
"How often thaw'd & ſhortned winter's Eve!" YOUNG

THIS is the day, the lamentable day,
On which my muſe her yearly debt ſhall pay
Once has the ſun his annual courſe perform'd,
Once winter froze the earth, and ſummer warm'd:
Since cruel death has robb'd the world & me,
The world of truth, honor and honeſty;
Me of a friend moſt worthy and moſt dear,
Cordial as worthy virtuous as ſincere.
All the freſh pleaſures of the blooming ſpring,
The joys which chearful May was wont to bring,
All vaniſh at the thought of my loſt friend,
His pleaſant life and its untimely end.
O friendſhip's ſtrong indiſſoluble ties!
Stronger than death, & higher than the ſkies!
Friendſhip! juſt repreſentative of bliſs
Of future future life, by few enjoy'd in this.
Once by indulgent bounteous gracious heav'n,
To me was this exceeding bleſſing giv'n;
But now I've loſt th' ineſtimable prize.
Perpetual torrents guſh from my ſwol'n eyes
Mountains of pond'rous grief before me riſe
But view my friend beyond his earthly pain,
My loſs is his ineſtimable gain.
Free from all trouble free from all complaints
He talks with angels & he walks with ſaints,
No more he feels, nor fears the chaſt'ning rod
But in eternal hymns of praiſe employ'd
Stands near the throne of our almighty God.
He and that Choir unceaſing anthems ſing,
To their all gracious prophet prieſt & king.
My brother JONATHAN! *how much diſtreſs'd*
Is my ſoul heart with love for thee impreſs'd
My pungent grief, Angels I hope approve,
Thy love to me ſurpaſſed woman's love.*
How grievous then with ſuch dear friend to part
So ſweet his converſe, & ſo kind his heart
Say happy ſpirits — In your realms above,
Do ye forget the friendſhip and the love,
That purer happineſs, that bliſs refin'd,
Which warms the heart & gratifies the mind.
Since friendſhip is an intellectual joy,
'Tis what the power of death can ne'er deſtroy
The king of Terrors can't diſſolve the ſoul,
But leaves it's properties and motions whole.
When I ſhall reſt upon my earthly bed,
My name forgot, or number'd with the dead,
Then may my ſoul obtain ſome humbler place,
In thoſe bright manſions of eternal peace,
Near the bleſs'd ſoul of my departed friend,
Where love ſo well begun may never end,
Where human friendſhip adds to heav'nly bliſs
Their peace intire, ſecure their happineſs
As in this world our kindred ſouls were join'd
In heav'n our love will be increas'd refin'd
Where heart ſhall vie with heart, and voice, with voice
In rapt'rous Anthems and eternal joys.

* 2 Sam I 26

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, about three weeks ago, a bay Mare 3 years old branded with the letter X on her left ſhoulder, a ſtar in the fore head, halter broke, dock'd and trim'd.——Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid beaſt, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded by
MOSES ANDRUS.
Farmington, May 28, 1770.

Lathrop & Smith,

Have juſt Imported from LONDON, *and have for ſale at their Store in* Hartford, *the following* BOOKS, *at as low a rate as they are uſually ſold in* Boſton *or* New-York.——N. B. Thoſe articles marked thus [*] are to be Sold for very little more than the Prime Coſt.

DIVINITY.
ADDISON's Evidences
Berry Street Sermons
Burnham's pious memorials
Butler's Analogy
Bibles of various ſizes
Cruden's Concordance New Edition.
Common Prayer Books
Dodd's Common-Place Book
Doddrige's Family Expoſitor
——Riſe & Progreſs
——Power and Grace
——Life
——Regeneration
——Sermons to young
——Tracts (People
——Educat. of Children
——Hymns
Davis's Sermons
Derham's Phyſico Theology
Edwards on Orig[illegible]
[illegible] Sermons
Flavel's Works
Guyſe's Paraphraſe
[illegible] ſmall Concordance
Henry on the Bible
Hall's Contemplations
Hervey's Dialogues
——Letters
——Meditations
Henry on Prayer
——On the Sacrament
Lowmans Ritual of the Hebrew Worſhip
*Manton's Works 5 Vol. ſecond Hand
Newton on the Propheciſs
Owen on the 130 Pſ.
Pool's Annotations
Pſalters and Primmers
Perſall's Contemplations
Prideaux's Connection
Paradiſe Loſt & Regain'd
Pilgrims Progreſs
Ray's Phyſico Theology
Seed's Sermons 4 Vol.
Sherlock's Dean Sermons
——On Death
——On the Future State
——On Judgment
Sandeman's Letters
Tate & Brady's Pſalms
Taylor on Original [illegible]
Teſtaments
Tillotſon's Sermons in 12 Vol.
Venn's compleat duty of man
Willſon on the Sabbath
Watts's whole Works in 6 vol.
——58 Sermons with Hymns
——World to come
——Lyric Poems
——Scripture Hiſtory
——Philoſophical Eſſays
——Ruin & Recovery
——Orthodoxy and Charity
——Redeemer and Sanctifyer
——Guide to Prayer
——Hymns and Pſalms
Wells's geography of the Bible
Weſt and Littleton on the Reſurrection
Welles's Vindication of Preſbyt. Ordination
Whitefield's Hymns
Wollaſton's Religion of Nature
Young's Centaur
——Satyres
——Night Thoughts
——Reſignation
Arnolds Compleat Pſalmodiſt
[illegible] Pſ. Singers help
Tanſur's Royal Melody
Williams's Pſalmody

LAW
Attorney's Practice in Court Com. Pleas
Do. in King's Bench
Bacon's Abridg. 5th V.
Burn's Juſtice
Compleat Juryman
Every Man his own Lawyer
Hawkin's Pleas of the Crown
Hale's Hiſtory of the Common Law
Holt's Reports
Jacob's Law D'y.
Law of Evidence
Trials per Pais
Wood's Inſtitutes

PHYSIC, SURGERY, &c.
Allen's Synopſis
Arbuthnot on Aliments
Aſtruc's Diſeaſes of Children
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of Infants
Alexanders experimental Eſſays
Brook's Diſpenſatory
Ditto on Fevers
Brook's Pract. of Phyſic
——Introduction do
Boerhaave's Materia Medica,
Power of Medicine
Aphoriſms
Lectures 6 Vol.
Medical Correſpondence
Chamberlain's Midwifery
Cheyne on Health
Do Engliſh Malady
Cheſelden's Anatomy
Drake's ditto
Diſſertation on Drowning
Elaboratory laid open
*Friend's Hiſt. Phyſic
Emmenologia
Fuller's Pharmacopia Extempora
Gibſon on Fevers
Gooches Surgery
Gilchriſt on Sea Voyages
Huxham on Fevers
Hillary on the Small Pox
Heiſters Surgery
Harveies Midwifery
James's Diſpenſatory
Kiel's Anatomy
Ledran's Obſervations
Lobb's Practice
Langriſh on Muſcular Motion
Morgan's Principles of Medicine
Medical Obſervations
Do Tranſactions
——Eſſays
Quincy's Diſpenſatory
Sanctorious
Lexicon
Robinſon on Conſumptions
Shaw's Boerhaave
Diſpenſatory
Practice of Phyſic
Schomberg's Abridgment of Van Swieten's Commentaries
Smellies Midwifery
Sharp's Surgery
Swan's Sydenham
Smith on the Nerves
Tiſſot on Health.
Turner's Surgery
*Van Swieten's Commentaries on Boerhaave's Aphoriſms
Do 11th, 13th & 14th Vol by themſelves
*Winſlow's Anatomy
Wainwright on the Non Naturals

SCHOOL BOOKS.
Ainſworth's Latin Dictionary
Young's do
Art of Sp. king
Baileys Dictionary
Chambers ditto
Coles Latin Dictionary
Cockers Arithmetick
Cooks Compting Houſe
Clarks Grammar
——Juſtin
——Introduction
——Corderius
——Eraſmus
——Cornelius Nepos
——Eutropius
Cheevers Accidence
Dilworths Arithmetick
——Spelling Book
Dyches Dictionary
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences
Dixons Spel. Book
Davidſons Virgil and Horace
Fiſhers Arithmetick
Hills do
Guthries Cicero
Greek Lexicon
——Grammar
——Teſtament
Gordons Grammar
Horace in Uſum Delphini
Johnſons Dictionary
Lillys Grammar
Latin Teſtament
Lock on Underſtanding
Martins Grammar
Pocket Dictionary
Preceptor
Rudimans Rudiments
Salmons Grammar
——Gazetteer
Tulleys Orations
Do In Uſum Delph.
Virgil in Uſum ditto
Weſt India Pilot
Young Mans Companion
Young Students Pocket Library

HISTORY.
European Settlements in North America.
Kimbers Hiſtory of England.
Life of Marlborough
Lockman's Hiſtory of the Perſecutions
Martial Review of the late Wars
Neals Hiſtory of New England.
Do. of the Puritans
Newberys Hiſtory of England.
Preſent State of G. B.
Do Do of Europe
Rapins Hiſtory of England Abridged
Robinſon Cruſoe
Smolletts Hiſtory of England
Continuation of Do. by itſelf
Travels of Cyrus
Tour thro' G. Britain
Thomſons Travels

MISCELLANY
Art of preſerving health
Amelia
Adventurer
Boyles Adventures
Cato's Letters
Connoiſſeur
Duhamels Huſbandry
Dialogues of the Dead
Ellis's Practical Farmer
Friendly Inſtructor
Free-Maſons Pocket-Companion
Female Spectator
Family Inſtructor
Gardeners Calender
Gentleman Inſtructed
Grandiſon Sir Charles
Gaudentio de Lucca
Handmaid to the Arts
Hutchinſon on Beauty and Virtue
Do on the Paſſions
Hiſtory of Nourjahad
Idler
Letters to married Women
London Magazines bound or unbound
Lady's Library
* Moral Tales
Mrs. Rowes Letters
Pamela in Miniature
Pomphrets Poems
Popes Eſſay on Man
——Works in 9 Vols
Pamela
Religious Courtſhip
Seneca's Morals
Serm. to young Women
Thompſons Seaſons
Univerſal Spectator
* Vicar of Wakefield
Virtue the ſource of Pleaſure
World in 4 Vols
Young Lady Conducted. &c. &c. &c.
A great variety of ſmall books for Children
* Tragedies Operas, &c

By the direction of the Court of Probate.

TO be ſold at public vendue, all the real eſtate of Elijah Kent, late of Suffield deceas'd for the benefit of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, under the incumbrance of the Widows thirds being rendered Inſolvent, ſaid Vendue will be attended at the dwelling houſe of ſaid deceas'd on the laſt Tueſday of June next to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Samuel Kent,
Aaron Hitchcock. } *Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate.*

AT an adjourn'd meeting of the New-Hampſhire proprietors, held at the houſe of Charles Burrall, Eſq; in Canaan, on the 9th day of May, A. D. 1770, it appears by the returns made to this meeting, that the ſums of money already collected, by the committee appointed by ſaid proprietors, at our laſt meeting to collect half a Dollar on each right, are inadequate for the purpoſe of defending ſaid New-Hampſhire title. And whereas the trial of the cauſes depending between the New-Hampſhire and N. York claimers comes on at Albany, at the ſupream court to be held there on the fourth Tueſday of June next, before which time a large ſum of money muſt be had, or the cauſes then depending muſt fall to the ground, and perhaps the whole Hampſhire title with them. Therefore it is once more earneſtly recommended to every individual New-Hampſhire proprietor that hath any regard to his own intereſt, not by any means to neglect paying ſaid half a dollar on a right, ſo that the ſame may be depoſited with Charles Burrall, Eſq; treaſurer, by the tenth day of June next, ſince by ſo ſmall a ſum he may at this time, have ſo valuable an intereſt defended. And it is hoped that no one will on this urgent occaſion, forfeit his intereſt in ſaid lands, for fear of loſing 3/. only. And the whole meeting pledge their honor that the money ſhall be faithfully uſed for the defence of ſaid Hampſhire title and for nothing elſe.——Voted that the proceedings of this meeting be printed in this and the [illegible] papers.——Voted that this meeting be adjourned to the ſecond Wedneſday of October next, at the houſe of Capt. Stephen Fay in Bennington. The foregoing is a true copy of the proceedings of ſaid meeting. Teſt,

Solomon Whitney, Clerk for ſaid meeting.

☞ *The time money is really wanted, is by the tenth day of June next.*

Lanbier Leſcoiet,

(Clock and Watch maker from Paris),

TAKES this opportunity to inform the public, that he makes, mends and cleans all ſorts of Clocks and Watches, at his Shop in Kingſtreet Hartford, at the ſign of the Clock, at as reaſonable a rate as they can be done in any part of America, and all gentlemen favouring him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerv'd in the beſt manner.

N.B. *Said Leſcoiet, has for ſale a repeating* WATCH *of his own make, which he will warrant to be of the beſt kind, it being no way larger, than a common Watch, though its parts are more numerous.*

OIL, and BLUBBER, of the beſt Quality, Suitable for Tanners uſe, To be Sold by

Joſeph Barrett,
Of Hartford.

Whereas Betty Ned,

So called, to whom I was once married, hath for ſeveral years eloped from my bed and board, and has had children by other men, hath run me in debt, and am informed ſhe intends to do ſo again.——THIS is to notify all perſons not to credit her one penny on my account, for I will not pay any debt that ſhe may contract. JOHN CALE.

Hartford, May 19, 1770.

MONDAY, June 11, 1770.

Numb 285.

THE
Connecticut COURANT:

Containing the freſheſt Advice Both Foreign and Dome[illegible]

NEW-YORK, May 31.

Monday Evening arrived the Ship Britannia, Capt Thomas Miller, in 6 weeks from the Downs May the 25th Lon. 66 38. ſpake the Sloop Rainbow, Capt Solomon Phips, 12 Days from Caſco-Bay bound to Bermudas. The London Papers to the 16th April, by Capt. Miller, give us the following Advices, viz

LONDON, April 7

THE queſtion upon which the Min—ty became the M—j—y, yeſterday ſe'nnight, has not yet been clearly explained. A motion having been made by Mr G—lle for leave to bring in a bill for the more equitable deciſion of conteſted elections; the ſame was granted, but the min—try thought fit to oppoſe its paſſing, not perhaps becauſe they did not approve it, but becauſe they might think it was giving a branch of the m——l prerogative. It had been a cuſtom of which all m—s had availed themſelves from the time of the Revolution down to the preſent p——; to determine conteſted elections by numbers; and as the m——r could, in former P——ts, always command a majority, the deciſions in conteſt were ſure to be carried in favour of the man whom the m——r approved; inſomuch that during the Tory m—y of Q. Anne, there was not one inſtance of a Whig member's being admitted upon petition; and during the miniſtry of Sir R. Walpole, it is well known, that the loſs of the Chippenham election was the loſs of his power as a miniſter. To prevent theſe ſhameful proceedings for the future, the bill in queſtion provides, that 45 members ſhall be appointed by the Houſe as a ſelect committee, to inquire into the *merits* of the election in conteſt, out of which number each candidate ſhall have a right to except againſt *fifteen*; ſo that the number of *fifteen* will at laſt only remain to decide the conteſt; and theſe are, *upon oath*, to determine according to the evidence that ſhall be produced before them. A more equitable bill than this the mind of man could not have ſuggeſted. It was not therefore to be wondered that it met the countenance of a very great majority, and the rather, as the principle upon which it was oppoſed could have weight only with a few. This bill will, in its conſequences, operate farther than at firſt view it may ſeem, as it effectually ſtrikes at the root of bribery and corruption; for as there is already a law as ſtrong as words can frame it, againſt bribery and corruption, the ſlighteſt proof of any ſuch influence will now diſqualify any member from ſitting in the Houſe, and no m——r will be able to defend him.

April 14. Yeſterday the Houſe of peers adjourned to Thurſday the 26th inſt and the Houſe of Commons to Tueſday the 24th.

It is ſaid that a certain declaration in an auguſt aſſembly, made by a patriotic Peer, will be queſtioned after the holidays.

At the meeting of an auguſt aſſembly after the holidays, when the temporary buſineſs is gone through, the lately delivered petitions and remonſtrances will be farther conſidered.

At Guildhall yeſterday, after the Town-Clerk had read aloud the King's anſwer to the Remonſtrance, with the reſolutions and addreſs of the Houſe of Commons thereon; as likewiſe the reſolutions of the Goldſmiths Grocers, & Weavers; a motion was made and ſeconded, that the King's anſwer ſhould be entered on the City Journals which was agreed to.

The Lord Mayor thereon obſerved, 'That the anſwer received to the remonſtrance was a very harſh one; ſo much ſo, that in the whole hiſtory of England, it perhaps, could not be parallel'ed. Notwithſtanding this, he ſaid, he could not arraign his Majeſty, but his M——rs; who, on this, as well upon every other occaſion, treated the opinions of the people with inſolence and diſreſpect. As a proof of the affability of the King, he urged their having all had the honour to kiſs his hand.

He mentioned 'the danger he had run in ſupporting the late reſolutions of the Livery in a certain aſſembly, on which occaſion (he ſaid) he had been threatened with confinement, ſequeſtration of his effects, and even with baniſhment; and which threats he really believed would have been put in execution but for the ſpirited ſupport of another of the city's repreſentatives, Mr. Trecothick, and the two worthy Sheriffs, with ſome other gentlemen.

In regard to the reſolutions of the Goldſmith's Weavers, and Grocers he ſaid, 'That their reflections were as illiberal as untrue, as that, as well as every act of the Livery, was not done clandeſtinely or inſidiouſly, but in the face of open day, and with the joint concurrence (one only excepted) of the moſt reſpectable citizens in the world.'

He concluded with obſerving 'That he had accepted the office of Lord Mayor, with a determination to ſupport the dignity of it as an honeſt man, & their faithful guardian, and that, though they were charged with a deſign to promote riots and diſturbances in the city, he would, on every occaſion, take care to exert his authority to prevent them, and therefore recommended them ſtrongly to preſerve peace as much as poſſible the enſuing holiday week.'

The authenticity of a certain remonſtrance having been queſtioned, a correſpondent informs us, that if ſome kind of anſwer is not given to it, it has been reſolved to preſent another ſigned by the electors.

The proteſt againſt a remonſtrance of a certain city is ſigned it is ſaid, by near 2000 perſons, which is ſuppoſed to be the effect of undue influence.

Certain companies who have made ſome late extraordinary reſolutions, we hear, are likewiſe preparing a proteſt againſt the remonſtrance to be ſigned by the liveries of their reſpective companies.

From the Daily Advertiſer London April 16.

LYAR'S CORNER

It is confidently reported, that it is at all a ſettled point to releaſe Mr. Wilkes on Monday or Tueſday next, government agreeing for once in opinion with that gentleman, in the article of preventing any riotous aſſembling of the Populace on this occaſion.

Lond. Packet, April 12.

It is confidently ſaid that Lord Camden will have the Seals again in a few days, and

That the Earl of Chatham will ſhortly be appointed firſt Lord of the Treaſury. Ditto.

Great wagers are depending at the weſt end of the town that war will be declared againſt France and Spain in ſix Months time. Pub. Adv. April 13.

A report prevailed yeſterday morning that a certain colonel will vacate his ſeat by the acceptance of a place, when a new writ will be iſſued for the county, in order to give a patriotic gentleman an opportunity of being re-choſen.

Gazetteer, April 11.

It is confidently reported that the Min—ſtry begin to fall out with one another, which the adverſe party will take advantage of, and leap into the ſaddle.

Mid Journal, April 12.

The preſent plan talked of for an accommodation between the majority and minority is ſaid to be the production of Lord Lyttleton. Ditto, ditto.

On a ſtrict calculation it appears that above forty of his M jeſty's ſubjects have been killed by the ſoldiery in different parts of the kingdom within theſe three years.

Lond. Even Poſt, April 14.

No courier having hitherto arrived at the Ruſſian ambaſſador's with advice of the reduction of Brailow, the report concerning the ſame is now become doubtful. It is the ſame with reſpect to another rumour which prevailed, viz that the Ruſſian troops, commanded by general Panin, have taken the fortreſs of Bender by aſſault.

We hear that Mr. Wilkes has ſent circular letters to all his friends, requeſting them to exert their utmoſt Influence to preſerve good order among the people on the day of his releaſment.

It is ſaid that Miſs Wilkes will accompany her father on an excurſion for a few days into the country.

We hear that the ſeveral clubs which have elected Mr. Wilkes one of their members, have all made contributions for the total diſcharge of that gentleman's debts.

They write from Cirinceſter in Glouceſterſhire, that the ladies there are ſo zealous in the cauſe of Mr. Wilkes, that they intend giving a ball to the gentlemen on the night of Mr Wilke's releaſment, and that they have already diſperſed tickets for that purpoſe.

Friday the 13th March; ſailed from Spithead, Admiral Elphinſton, with the Ruſſian ſquadron under his command, conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line and three tranſports.

A private letter from Amſterdam mentions that one hundred tons of tea were actually ſhipped on board a Dutch veſſel, the latter end of March laſt, for Euſtatia, with deſign to be ſold to the North American veſſels which conſtantly reſort there.

They write from Hamburgh, that the Court of Peterſburgh ſeem ſomewhat alarmed for the fate of the Ruſſian ſquadron ſhould it be attacked by the French and Spaniſh fleets, which had occaſioned the holding divers Councils, at the breaking up of which, Couriers were diſpatched to the different Northern Courts in alliance with her Majeſty.

L O N D O N,

April 6 On Saturday laſt the following lines, wrote in large characters, were ſeen ſtuck up againſt the walls of St. James's Palace, viz.

A PROPHECY.

" A cold winter,—a mild ſpring ;
" A bloody ſummer ;—a DEAD ——."

The above being taken notice of it is ſaid one thouſand pounds reward will be offered to find out the author.

From the *Middleſex Journal*, March 22.

To the PRINTER.

WHAT Lord Chatham ſaid in a ſelect company laſt Friday, has been much miſrepreſented in the other papers ; I was preſent, and will report to you literally, what he did ſay.

Lord Chatham.

" The civil Liſt is appropriated in the firſt place to the ſupport of the civil government, and in the next, to the honour and dignity of the crown ; in every other reſpect the minute and particular expences of the Civil Liſt are as open to parliamentary examination & enquiry, in regard to the application and abuſe, as any other grant of the people, to any other purpoſe ; and miniſters are equally or more culpable for incurring any unprovided expence, and for running in arrear this ſervice, as for any other. The preambles of all the Civil Liſt acts prove this, and none but children, novices or ignorants, will ever act without proper regard to it, and therefore, I can never conſent to increaſe fraudulently the civil eſtabliſhment, under pretence of making up deficiencies, nor will I ever bid ſo high for Royal favour ; and the Miniſter who is bold enough to ſpend the people's money, before it is granted (even though it were *not* for the purpoſe of corrupting their repreſentatives) and thereby leaving the people of England no other alternative but either to diſgrace their ſovereign by not paying his debts, or to become the prey of every unthrifty and corrupt Miniſter, ſuch miniſter deſerves death.

" The late good old King had ſomething of humanity, and amongſt many other royal and manly virtues he poſſeſſed juſtice, truth, and ſincerity in an eminent degree ; ſo that he had ſomething about him, by which it was poſſible for you to know whether he liked you, or diſliked you.

" I have been told, that I have a penſion, and that I have recommended others to penſions ; it is true, and here is a liſt of them, you will find there the names of General Amherſt, Sir Edward Hawke, and others of the ſame nature ; they were given as rewards for real ſervices, and as encouragement to other gallant heroes.—They were honourably earned in a different ſort of campaigns than thoſe at Weſtminſter ; they were gained by actions full of danger to themſelves, of glory and benefit to this nation ; not by corrupt votes of baſeneſs and of diſtruction to their country. You will find no *ſecret* ſervice there ; and you will find that when the warrior was recompenſed the member of parliament was left free.——You will likewiſe find a penſion of 1500l. a year to Lord Cambden. I recommended him to be Chancellor ; his public and private virtues were acknowledged by all ; they made his ſtation more precarious. I could not reaſonably expect from him that he ſhould quit the Chief Juſticeſhip of the Common Pleas, which he held for life, and put himſelf in the power of thoſe who were not to be truſted, to be diſmiſſed from the Chancery, perhaps the day after his appointment. The public has not been deceived by his conduct. My ſuſpicions have been juſtified, his integrity has made him once more a poor and a private man ; *he was diſmiſſed for the vote he gave in favour of the Right of election in the ſubject.*"

Here the North Britiſh Lord, who made a remarkable declaration about the revolution, and talked of foreign force, called Lord Chatham to order. The *Confrerie of Sixteen* and the *Magpies* clamoured——to the – to the bar. L—— M——t moved, that Lord Chatham's words ſhould be taken down.

Lord Chatham.

" I neither deny, retract or explain theſe words. I do re affirm the fact, and I deſire to meet the ſenſe of the houſe ; I appeal to the honor of every Lord in this ——, whether he has not the ſame conviction."

Lord Rockingham, Lord Temple, and many other Lords, did on their honour moſt ſolomnly affirm the ſame.

Lord S——h and Lord W——h would have withdrawn the motion ; but L. M——t, encouraged by Lord M——d, perſiſted and moved in *Erſe*, that nothing had appeared to juſtify ſuch an aſſertion.

Lord Chatham.

" My words remain unretracted unexplained, and reaffirmed I deſire to know whether I am condemned or acquitted ; and whether I may ſtill preſume to hold up my head as high as the noble Lord who moved to have my words taken down."

To this no anſwer was given.

Lord Chatham.

" If I am to go off acquitted, I do now declare to you, that there are many men to impeach, and many meaſures to arraign for the ſecurity of this nation, and the very exiſtance of our laws and conſtitution ; and, by God's bleſſing, I will arraign and impeach them."

In this ſame ſelect company on the ſame days, a certain L–d was hard driven on a former declaration he had made, viz *That he never had diſcloſed and never would diſcloſe his opinion on the Middleſex Election, but that it ſhould be buried with him in his grave.* He was forced at laſt to add—*except in private intimate confidence.*

Let thoſe laugh here, who never laugh'd before ;
Let thoſe who always laugh'd, now laugh the more.

PROVIDENCE, May 26.

The Merchants of Newport have come to a Reſolution to renew their Importations of Britiſh Manufactures, and by the laſt Papers from thence we find freſh Aſſortments of Engliſh and India goods Advertiſed for Sale.——Some Perſons from Connecticut came to Town a few Days ſince, with a large Sum of Money, in order to purchaſe Goods ; but failing of a Supply here, they proceeded immediately to Newport.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire.

" *I rejoice to hear that the ſpirit of Liberty with you retains its Fervor, notwithſtanding the numerous Efforts of the Sons of Corruption to oppoſe your glorious Deſigns. May you go on and proſper! May you be the Inſtruments, in the Hand of Providence to ſave this ſpreading Empire from Slavery and Miſery ; while the Tools of Tyrany meet that Puniſhment which is due to their* aggravated Guilt. *You juſtly obſerve that, 'had our Efforts been unanimous and ſpirited, we ſhould long e'er now have obtained Relief." " This Union, however difficult to obtain, muſt be endeavoured by unwearied and unceaſing Application.*

" *The Merchants here have received a Letter from the Merchants at Boſton on the affair of Non Importation, but have not yet come to a final Reſolution. Happy ſhould we be, had we a generous* HANCOCK *here to lead the Way ! Such a Bleſſing is reſerved for Boſton. The Inhabitants of this Province are in general as true Friends to Liberty as thoſe in the other Colonies, had they as powerful Leaders.*"

Mr. PRINTER, *New-York, May 19.*

The following, though of an old Date, was received but yeſterday : I beg you will communicate it to the Public, through the Canpel of your next Paper, & oblige your's &c. P. London, Feb 7. 1770.

—" To be free, I grow more and more tired of my Country, and I ſhall be more and more in the Love with the Colonies, if they have carried their Point ; but I ſhall be grieved to my very Soul if they at length faint and crouch to the Burthen of unconſtitutional Impoſitions : I am fearful of them, and yet encourage myſelf to hope that they will hold out. Perſeverance, Union, and ſteadineſs muſt bring them Redreſs, and nothing beſides will do it.—The full Removal of American Grievances is not expected in general : It is thought that the Miniſtry will attempt the Repeal only of ſome, and not of all the Taxes, and that the Duty on Tea, and the Board of Commiſſioners will be continued to prove the Authority, and maintain the Right of England's taxing them ; ſhould this be the Caſe, you muſt renew your Aſſociations againſt trading with us, for if the Miniſtry once find you are to be wearied out, they will be always ſo, and you will have your Chains rivetted. The Time for your conteſting the Point with them is very favourable to you, through our party Diviſions and other Circumſtances, and ſuch an Opportunity may not ſoon offer again.—The Oppoſition to the Miniſtry is encreaſing in Weight and Conſequence as well as Numbers : Many of them (it is to be apprehended) are no Friends to America, but may help her from ſiniſter Views ; and will be glad of a Handle through her Aſſiſtance for overthrowing the Miniſtry.——The miniſterial Blunder in the Iriſh Parliament, is, and muſt be the Means of encreaſing the Oppoſition. The preſent Court Syſtem muſt be demoliſhed, or Liberty will ſicken and die.

" Liberty, it is likely, will erect its Standard in America, for the Sons of Liberty in all Quarters and of all Nations to flock to. *February 7.*

P. S. Talking yeſterday with Mr. ——,* I gathered, that the Merchants here would, *as it were*, ſit down quiet with a Repeal of the Duties, the Tea excepted :—That you are to be ſoothed with the Hopes of that's being repealed after a Time, by the Influence of the Eaſt India Company, and that the Troops ordered, would be ſent : To which I replied, that if ſo, the Merchants betrayed you, and I hoped that you would make them ſuffer for it by returning every Article, and ſo loading them with Freight out and in. The Merchants here want in general, Reſolution and Spirit, and you muſt force them into it ; would they exert themſelves properly, they would have greater Weight, but the Miniſtry have Tools among them, who are managed to betray the reſt."

* *This is a very conſiderable Houſe in London.*

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, May 19 1770

" Agreeable to Promiſe, I take this Opportunity to inform you of the Reſult of the Committee at Bradford's laſt Night, which was, " That no Reſolutions reſpecting Importation, be entered into before the 5th of next June, in order that they may have an Opportunity of being made acquainted with the Sentiments of their Siſter Provinces. That a Committee of twenty one Merchants (then appointed) in the intervening Time, prepare a Liſt of ſuch Articles of Merchandiſe as they ſhall think neceſſary to import, to be produced at a general Meeting on ſaid 5th of June."

" The Favourers of an Importation were our principal Dry Good Merchants. The principal Oppoſers, Perſons who were not Importers, or if any amongſt 'em are, but ſmally ſo Now ſay the principal Merchants ' *We* are immediately injured from a Non Import. *We particularly* are aggrieved, and ſhou'd not ſuffer any Perſon who has not ſigned our former Reſolutions or Agreement, or who is but triflingly concerned in trade to have any Voice in our Reſolutions.' Is this reaſoning patriotically ? Is there the ſmalleſt Appearance of Juſtice in ſuch an arbitrary Argument ? Shall a few Men becauſe they are extenſive, in particular Imports, (admit they cannot accumulate from a temporary Ceſſation of Importation as many Thouſands as their Avarice would dictate), ſhall they, I [illegible], ſhall ſuch Canker Worms of provincial [illegible]aſtry and Emolument have it in their power to form Reſolves apparently deſtructive of the Rights of every true Inhabitant in the Government ?——I am afraid many will ſay they have a Right to do ſo ; and I grant from one Principle they have, but at ſuch an important Criſis as this, I ſhall never think I am right, except when I indulge a contrary Opinion."

WILLIAMSBUR May 24.

By the maſter of a Veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, arrived at Hampton laſt Friday, we are informed that, being ſcarce of Water, and off the Havannah, he went into the harbour with his boat, in order to procure a ſupply ; but was immediately ordered out although the water was ſent after him. He counted in that Harbour, two and twenty ſhips of the line, moſt of which arrived there a few days before.

BOSTON, June 7.

On Monday laſt Capt. Spelling arrived here in 16 Days from St. John's, Newfoundland, who informs, that two days before he ſailed two Veſſels arrived there from Pool or Dartmouth in England, one in 19 the other in 18 days Paſſage.—They informed, that the Account of the Maſſacre here on the 5th of March laſt, was got Home, and publiſhed in the papers.

Several Letters from London and Briſtol mention that 'Adminiſtration had determined the Duty on Tea ſhould not be taken off this Seſſion of Parliament'.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated April 13.

" On Wedneſday laſt died our worthy and reſpectable Friend Mr. DE BERDT, after a ſhort Illneſs, which aroſe rather from a univerſal Decay, than from any other Cauſe.——He was too great a Character for me to deſcribe. He poſſeſſed every good Quality which makes human Nature great and amiable." Mr. Dennis Deberdt was in the 77th Year of his Age.——He had been Agent for the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this Province ſeveral Years paſt.

HARTFORD, June 11.

We hear from Hatfield, that on ſunday morning the 3d inſtant, about 7 o'Clock, departed this life, after a long Series of waſting illneſs, the Reverend TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, Paſtor of the Church in that Place (in the LVII year of his age, and 31ſt of his miniſtry) greatly lamented by all his acquaintance, more eſpecially by the people of his miniſterial charge, with whom he had always lived in the greateſt harmony unity and friendſhip——And that his Funeral was to be attended on the Wedneſday following.

Laſt Saturday departed this life, after a lingering & painful illneſs, the Rev'd. NATHANIEL HOOKER, Paſtor of the Weſt Church in this Town——We hear his Funeral is to be attended this Day.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived at New-London from Barbadoes, Captain John Bigelow, in whom came paſſenger, Mr. Samuel Wyllys of this town, who for ſeveral years paſt, has reſided in London.

Laſt Friday the General Aſſembly of this Colony broke up——having ended the buſineſs of the Spring Seſſions.

We hear from PAQUONNUCK, a pariſh in the weſtern part of Windſor, that about half an acre of the ſurface of the ground there, has lately ſunk, or fallen to a conſiderable depth below the common ſurface or level ; not unlike to what is frequently occaſioned by Earth-Quakes, though attended with no eruptions either of water or fire : for which event no natural cauſe has as yet been aſſign'd—And it is more unaccountable, as the ground that is ſunk was not contigious to, or bordering upon any precipiece or declivity, nor adjacent to any collection of water that ſhould occaſion it to ſink.

P. Verſtille,

of Wathersfield.

Has juſt received his Stored GOODS, together with all his Coarſe Woolens excepting nine pieces Bazes, and ſix pieces Duffles, which he ſold on the 20th February laſt, and in order for a quick Sale will ſell them Cheap for CASH only, *VIZ.*

BROAD Cloth's of the moſt faſhionable colours 3 4 6 4 7-4 8 4 plane and ſnap Coatings German Serges ſorted colours Blue and Green Ratteens Planes ſorted colours Turbans and Maſks Satrin Hatts and Bonnetts black Taffitys blak Ducape black blue green and crimſon Perſian Taffitys Fans black and white bone Lace Damaſens for Waiſtcoats Devonſhire Kerſeys Half Thicks Flowered Serges Wilton Cloths of the moſt Faſhionable Colours Sagathys ſorted ſingle and double Camblets Sprig Camblets Figurd ſtuffs Black & Colourd Crapes Dorſetteens Mecklingburgs Brilliant Dreſdens Dreſdenets Miſſinets Martinico Luteſtring half yard and yard wide Poplins ſorted Colours Grezetts Broſioes black Bombazeens black & Cloth Coloor'd Draw Boys brown and olive colourd Fuſtians brown & white Buckrams Cotton & Linnen Checks of all widths red and white blue and white ſtripe Hollands Pelong Sattins green and ſtraw colourd Saſſnetts Sheard and thick Muſlins black and white Catgut black Parſinets black and figurd Capuchine Silks Mens and Womens leather Gloves and Mitts Womens ſilk Gloves and Mitts 3 4 & 7 8 Bed Ticking Chintz and Callicoes Linnen Cotton & Silk Handkerchiefs black Cravatts Snail Trimmins Head Flowers Necklaces and Ribbons Silver Tippets 3 4 7 8 and yard wide Hollands Dowlas and Ruſſia Linins white figurd Dimotys for childrens Blankets ſtripe and ſpotted Swanſkins Draggetts and white Flannels Mens and Womens Cotton & Thread Hoſe black blue and cloth colourd knitt patterns for Breeches Flowerd Lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs Qualitys Ferrets and Galloons Horn Mettle Twiſt and Basket Buttons Twiſt and ſowing Silk wide and narrow Tapes Writing and Preſs Paper Paper hangings for Rooms Looking Glaſſes Shalloon of all colours Tammys and Durants of ditto Callamancoes ditto 6 4 and 8 4 blankets 6 4 & 8 4 ſpotted Ruggs Ravens Duck, Oznabrigs and Ticklingburg beſt G. B. Wool Cards Silk knee ſtraps Pewter & Braſs Penknives Table Knives & Forks Sleeve Buttons and Sciſſors Temple and other Spectacles Shoe and Knee Buckles Kippins Snuff Pepper and Allſpice Copperas an aſſortment of Glaſs and Nottingham Ware, &c.

N B *Moſt of the above Articles may be had at the Store of* STEPHEN MEKRS, *oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.*

STOLEN or Stray'd from the ſubſcriber, of the great Nine-Partners, on the 28th inſt. a light brown horſe, about 14 hands high, about ſix years old, a natural trotter, a ſtar in his forehead, black main, tail and leggs, the main hanging on the left ſide, his right hind foot white, and a lump about the bigneſs of a walnut on his left ſide.—Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, or if he is ſtolen, the thief ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM CORNWELL.

May 30, 1770.

WE The ſubſcribers being appointed a committee by the general aſſembly of the colony of Connecticut, in May laſt, upon the petition of Charles Dewey of Hebron, againſt Benjamin Taylor and others, to examine into the claims of the parties, to a certain large tract of land in ſaid Hebron, antiently granted by Capt. John Maſon, aſſignee of Uncus, Owanico and Joſhua Sachems, and portion thereof to make, &c.—Theſe are to notify all perſons concerned, to attend the ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Joſeph Waters in ſaid Hebron, on the 6th day of Auguſt next, when and where we ſhall enter on ſaid buſineſs. Dated at Hartford, 5th June, 1770.

JABEZ HAMLIN,
ZEBULON WEST,
NATHANIEL WALES, jun.
} *Committee*

HARTFORD, June 6.

At Meeting of the principal Merchants and Traders of the Colony of Connecticut. Taking into Conſideration the late Extraordinary and unprecedented Conduct of a large Number of the Merchants and Traders of the Town of NEW-PORT, in the Colony of RHODE-ISLAND, in breaking Through & Violating the Non-Importation Agreement, come into, and obſerved elſewhere throughout America; they by their Conduct declaring to the World the preference they give to their own preſent little SORDID VIEWS of ſelf INTEREST, before the preſent and future INTEREST, LIBERTY and WELL-BEING of AMERICA.—That ſuch a Conduct is juſtly alarming to the whole Continent, has tended to weaken that Union on which the Succeſs of all our Efforts ſo much depends, has given our Enemies both at Home and Abroad an advantage againſt us and juſtly incurred the Cenſure of every well-wiſher to AMERICA.

VOTED and Reſolved that for the future, and until the Revenue acts are Repealed, or until they ſhall make Public ſatisfaction for their late and preſent Conduct, we will not have any Connection or Dealing with the Inhabitants of the Town of New-Port, directly or indirectly, and will not only Diſcountenance, but withdraw all Connection from thoſe of this Colony, who ſhall hold any Traffic or Deal with them.—And thoſe of this Colony who ſhall preſume to Trade or Deal with the Merchants of the Town of New-Port, or any Perſon from thence, muſt expect to be conſidered as joining with thoſe Betrayers of their Country.

AND at the ſame Meeting Information being given, that two Perſons belonging to Hartford, had lately purchaſed Goods of the Importers at New-Port, and had opened them for Sale, they were de[illegible] to attend the Meeting, which [illegible] accordingly did; and it ap[illegible]ing on the Examination, that [illegible] Goods amounted to but a [illegible] Sum, and the Perſons con[illegible] they had acted Inadvertent[illegible] [illegible] that they had done, and Re[illegible] up ſaid Goods to be Stored, [illegible] on their Honor to [illegible] Connection with ſaid Im[illegible] [illegible] the future, but firmly [illegible] the before-mentioned [illegible] Goods reſigned, were [illegible] Stored, and the Af-

AT the ſame Meeting a number of Gentlemen were appointed a Committee, or Deputation to attend the propos'd General Conference of the Merchants on the Continent, at Norwalk, on the 18th Inſtant.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop, juſt below Meſſ. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King-Street Hartford.

CYPHER'd and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and Stone Lockets, with a variety of other Articles.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber of Torrington, are deſired to make a ſettlement within one month from the date hereof, or expect trouble without further notice.
JOHN BURR.
Torington May 28 1770

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

OIL and BLUBBER, of the beſt Quality, Suitable for Tanners uſe, To be Sold by

Joſeph Barrett,

Of Hartford.

Whereas Betty Ned,

So called, to whom I was once married, hath for ſeveral years eloped from my bed and board, and has had children by other men, hath run me in debt, and am informed ſhe intends to do ſo again.——THIS is to notify all perſons not to credit her one penny on my account, for I will not pay any debt that ſhe may contract.
JOHN CALIS.
Hartford, May 19. 1770.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, about three weeks ago, a bay Mare 3 years old branded with the letter *X* on her left ſhoulder, a ſtar in the forehead, halter broke, duck'd and trim'd.——Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid beaſt and ſend word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded by
MOSES ANDRUS.
Farmington, May 28, 1770.

MAY 21. 1770.

Paſſage-Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that I the ſubſcriber have provided a good BOAT convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail in the following manner, from the date above-mentioned every other week, viz. from Saybrook on Monday to Middletown, and from Middletown to Sagg Harbour on Wedneſday, and from Sagg Harbour back again on Friday, wind and weather permitting.——The fare for man and horſe is one dollar, and for a ſingle paſſenger, is half a dollar.——All gentlemen paſſengers, who are inclined to favour him with their cuſtom will meet with good uſage, from their humble ſervant,
JEREMIAH LORD.

By the direction of the Court of Probate,

TO be ſold at public vendue, all the real eſtate of Elijah Kent, late of Suffield deceas'd for the benefit of the creditors to the eſtate, under the incumbrance of the Widows thirds being rendered Inſolvent, ſaid Vendue will be attended at the dwellinghouſe of ſaid deceas'd on the laſt Tueſday of June next to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Samuel Kent.
Aaron Hitchcock. } *Adminiſtrators on ſaid Eſtate.*

Lanbier Leſcoiet,

(Clock and Watch maker from Paris)

TAKES this opportunity to inform the public, that he makes, mends and cleans all ſorts of Clocks and Watches, at his ſhop in Kingſtreet Hartford, at the ſign of the Clock, at as reaſonable a rate as they can be done in any part of America, and all gentlemen favouring him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerv'd in the beſt manner.

N.B. *Said Leſcoiet has for ſale a repeating WATCH of his own make, which he will warant to be of the beſt kind, it being no way larger, than a common Watch, though its parts are morenumerous.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

Of Middletown, ſundry pieces of Land, viz.

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz West on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr. Ellſworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Weathersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Mitchel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's, and partly on James Curtiſs's land, and north on Moſes Deming's. THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francies Hanmor, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francies Hanmors land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow land, paſture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Joſias Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Baros, and —ſouth on land Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Mortimer.
277 np the 3m.

Pot-Aſh and Salts.

CASH and Weſt-India Goods to be given for good merchantable POT ASH and dry SALTS, by

LATHROP & SMITH,
At their Store in Hartford.

LEFT in the Store of the ſubſcriber of Hartford, a pair of Silver Shoe Buckles.——The owner may have them again, on proving his property, and paying for this Advertiſement, by applying to
WILLIAM KNOX.
Hartford, June, 4, 1770.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watſon.

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MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1770.

Numb 280.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Since our laſt arrived here Captains Jacobſon and Jenkins, from London, and Duckett from Briſtol: by whom we have the following Advices from the Public Prints viz.

L O N D O N, *April* 10.

MONDAY Mr. Alderman Trecothick made a motion in a certain Aſſembly for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the Act for laying duties on Teas imported into America. It was ſtrongly oppoſed by Mr. C—ſt the Eaſt India Director, who ſaid, the Eaſt-India Company wiſhed that Act might remain unrepealed. He was anſwered by the worthy Lord Mayor in a very ſenſible and ſpirited manner. Lord C—e objected to the motion, as being diſorderly, having received a negative when debated a few days ago; and therefore it could not be brought on again this ſeſſion. His Lordſhip then moved a previous queſtion, which was, That the order of the day might be read, when there appeared, For the queſtion 80
Againſt it 52

April 3. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto Ward Hollowell, of Boſton in New England, merchant, and his heirs, licence and authority to change his name of Hallowell to that of Nicholas Boylſton.

On Wedneſday the aſſizes ended on the Crown ſide at Hereford, when 9 Priſoners were tried for the murder of William Powell, Eſq. ſix of whom received ſentence of death, and were ordered for execution on Friday laſt, and their bodies to be diſſected; but two were afterwards ordered to be hung in chains near the place where the murder was committed; and three were acquitted. The names of thoſe left for execution were, William Sniggott, David Lewellid, William Charles, David Morgan, William Morris, William Walter Evan, and David Morgan. This trial laſted from ſeven in the morning till eight at night.

We hear Mrs. Powell of Wales, will not be tried as an accomplice, for the murder of her huſband, there being no proof yet that will reach her; Williams, who committed this horrid fact, with a view to obtain at once the poſſeſſion of Mr. Powell's wife and fortune has for the preſent eluded juſtice, by abſconding, nor can he be heard of, notwithſtanding the indefatigable endeavours of the gentlemen of the country.

On Friday the convicts were conveyed to execution by the Sheriffs about 12 o'clock, and turned off about half an hour paſt one. Morris was in a fit, and quite inſenſible, before he came to the gallows, where he was obliged to be held up whilſt the halter was placed round his neck. Sniggot begged earneſtly to be buried in a church yard. The others appeared penitent and reſigned; and David Morgan addreſſed the ſpectators in Welch; deſiring them to take warning by his fate, and not to ſuffer wicked men to lead them into villany. Four of their bodies were delivered to the ſurgeons to be diſſected, and two are to be hung in chains in ſome part of the county of Hereford.

We hear a great perſonage has deſired a conference with Lord Camden on an affair of importance; and a report is calculated that this upright Lawyer will be reinſtated in the poſſeſſion of the Seals.

April 13. Wedneſday night died the Right Hon. the Marquis of Monthermer, only ſon of his Grace the Duke of Montague, at his Grace's houſe in Privy Garden, Whitehall.

Wedneſday ſeveral ballad ſingers were taken up ſinging a new ſcandalous ballad called the *Whiſperer Extraordinary*.

A motion was made yeſtereday in the Lower Rooms of the Robinhood Society by L——e S——ge, for leave to bring in a bill for the encouragement of the Mancheſter Linen-manufacture, by granting the ſame bounties as are allowed to the Iriſh and Scotch manufactures. His L——p ſupported his motion by procuring two witneſſes to prove the decline of the Mancheſter manufacture ſince the Scotch and Iriſh had received the aid of Parliament; but Mr. B——ke, Mr. F——ler, and many other gentlemen were of opinion that a parliamentary ſupport given to the Mancheſter manufactory would greatly injure, if not totally ruin thoſe eſtabliſhed in Scotland and Ireland; however, the queſtion being put it paſſed in the affirmative.

It is a circumſtance very well known that the Hon. Charles York was appointed Chancellor, and received the Seals only two days before he died; whereupon a Gentleman obſerved to the Duke of G——n, that the Seals could travel faſter than his Grace's race horſes. How do you make that out? ſaid the Duke. Becauſe, replied the other, *they have been to* York *and back again in two days.*

A man who was lately taken up for a Burglary, on his examination was aſked, What profeſſion he was of? When he anſwered, a Gentleman: A Gentleman, ſays the Juſtice, ſeeing his ragged condition, What do you mean by a Gentleman, or what ſort of a Gentleman are you? Why I am an Anti Miniſterial Writer:——Pray what is that? Why I am employed by the Committee at the London Tavern to chalk 45 on all the coaches in London, and ſometimes, ſays the fellow, I add Wilkes and Liberty, to keep up the ſpirit of the times.

April 13. Yeſterday at eleven o'clock, there was a moſt numerous and reſpectable meeting of the Livery at Guildhall, agreeable to the Lord Mayor's precepts, to receive the report of his Majeſty's anſwer to their humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition; likewiſe to take into conſideration ſome late reſolutions and orders of the Courts of Aſſiſtants of the Companies of Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers.

The Lord Mayor, attended by the two Sheriffs, Sir William Stephenſon, Alderman Croſby, a great number of the Common-council, and City Officers, took the chair a quarter after one; when ſilence being proclamed by the Common cryer, the Lord Mayor came forward, and opened the buſineſs of the Hall as follows:

Gentlemen of the Livery,

"I have called you together on this day to receive the report of his Majeſty's anſwer to your humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, with the Reſolutions, and their Addreſs in conſequence; as likewiſe to take into conſideration ſome late Reſolutions and orders of the Courts of Aſſiſtants of the Companies of Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers. As I have ſeveral obſervations to make on theſe ſubjects, I ſhall decline them for the preſent, till your Town clerk reads them to you regularly; then ſhall beg your patient hearing for ſome time."

This ſpeech being received with univerſal acclamations, the Town Clerk read aloud the King's Anſwer to the Remonſtrance, with the Reſolutions and Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons thereon; as likewiſe the Reſolutions of the Goldſmiths, Grocers, and Weavers: After this was done, a motion was made and ſeconded, that the King's anſwer ſhould be entered on the City Journals, which was agreed to *nem. con.*

The Lord Mayor then agreeable to his promiſe, came forward a ſecond time, and deſcanted on theſe proceedings. He obſerved, "That the anſwer received from the K— was a very harſh one; ſo much ſo, that in the whole hiſtory of England, it perhaps could not be parlleled. Notwithſtanding this, he ſaid, he could not arraign his M——y, but his Miniſters; who, on this, as well as every other occaſion, treated the opinions of the people with inſolence and diſreſpect. As a proof of the affability of the King, he urged their having all the honour to kiſs his hand. In reſpect to the H—— of C——, he obſerved, that as their proceedings claſhed ſo notoriouſly with the rights of the people, he ſhould ſay nothing farther on that head, but that he hoped it was univerſally known, that he, along with their two worthy Sheriffs, made a manly ſtand againſt that reſolution: which, if they had not, along with ſeveral other worthies who aſſiſted them, God only knows what would be the conſequenc, as he had been threatened with an impeachment, with ſequeſtration of his effects, and even with baniſhment.

In regard to the Reſolutions of the Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers, he ſaid, "That their reflections were as illiberal as untrue, as that, as well as every act of the Livery, was not done clandeſtinely, or *invidiouſly*, but in the face of open day, and with the joint concurrence (one only excepted) of the moſt reſpectable citizens in the world."

His Lordſhip concluded with an exhortation to them, as the holidays were comming on, to behave with order and decorum, as he was reſolved (if it was his brother) to puniſh any one who ſhould tranſgreſs. His Lordſhip ſpoke for near three quarters of an hour.

After which the following motions were made, and ſeconded, "That the King's anſwer, along with the reſolution of the Goldſmiths, Weavers, and Grocers, ſhould be referred to the conſideration of the laſt Committee of the Livery; and that the thanks of this Hall be given to the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, &c. who preſented the Remonſtrance; and this laſt to be printed in all the public papers;" which being univerſally agreed to (one hand only excepted) the buſineſs of the day concluded

The perſon's name who diſſented is Graham, formerly a ſtationer in the Minors, ſaid to be inſane.

Mr. Alderman Croſby, in a handſome ſpeech, aſſured the Livery, "That nothing but illneſs ſhould have prevented him from attending at the laſt Common Hall, and accompanying the Lord Mayor with the Addreſs to St. James's."

The City of London have retain'd Mr. Dunning Mr. Wedderburne, and Mr. Serjeant Glynn, in the cauſe which will be tried between the City and the Companies who have denied the authenticity of the Lord Mayor's precept, upon all occaſions except elections.

A motion was made by a patriotic gentleman, to poſtpone the conſideration of the bill for repealing the American duties till tomorrow fortnight. This motion being objected to warm debates enſued, and the queſtion being put, there appeared for the queſtion 9, againſt it 15.

L O N D O N, April 19.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Middleſex.

Gentlemen,

I Obey the ſtrong impulſe of a lively Gratitude, when I thus employ the firſt Moments of my Liberty to thank you for the many favours you have conferred on me during a long, cruel, and unmerited Impriſonment. My Sufferings the two laſt Years were endeared to me, as well as truly honorable, by the ſupport and Protection of the Friends of Freedom. The Trial was, indeed, long and ſevere, but the moſt happy Conſequences have followed. The favourable opinion you were pleaſed at firſt to entertain of my Integrity and Fortitude, has been confirmed on a variety of Occaſions, and I have experienced as frequent proofs of your unwearied zeal for your country, & ſteady regard to me. I will go on with the ſame ſpirit in the cauſe of a brave and free people. To their ſervice, to the defence of the law, and to the preſervation of the religious and civil liberties of the whole Britiſh empire, the remainder of my life ſhall be dedicated. I rely ſolely and entirely on your protection, and I will form no connection which may in the ſmalleſt degree, warp me from my duty to you, either as to be dependant of a Miniſter, or even as the ſervant of the Crown; for I think a Repreſentative of the people ought to be perfectly free and unbiaſſed, in order more effectually to keep every miniſter in awe, and to impoſe encroachment of the prerogative, againſt which the Houſe of Commons was eſtabliſhed as a firm barrier. I will therefore know no influence in Parliament but that created by the conſtitution, that of the conſtituents over their Repreſentative, and I do not mean to acknowledge any other conſtituents than thoſe patriotic friends, by whoſe favour I am the legal Member for the County of Middleſex.

I reflect, Gentlemen, with great ſatisfaction, that the many tedious months of my harſh confinement were not uſeleſsly employed in the common cauſe of public Freedom. I have enjoyed in priſon the fruits of my long labours, the glory of deſtroying that dreaded engine of arbitrary power ſo cruelly employed of late, and ſo often fatal to our countrymen, a General Warrant. After every delay of privilege and chicane from May 1763, an upright jury in laſt November declared a Secretary of State guilty. No puniſhment, however, has reached that firſt and great offender. The treaſury paid the fine, and the whole expence of the proſecution, and he has been even rewarded with the cuſtody of the Privy Seal. The very ſame abilities of my worthy collegue, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, were exerted through the whole of this important cauſe. To his indefatigable zeal, and love of legal Liberty, every ſubject of this empire owes the moſt eſſential obligations. I have taken care that all the proceedings of this great ſtruggle of the people againſt the uſurped power of miniſters ſhall be entered in the proper court, & I hope the Record will remain unaltered to our lateſt poſterity, as a complete triumph over deſpotiſm.

I feel with indignant ſorrow that I have not been equally ſucceſsful in another national concern which I had at heart, I mean a ſtrict parliamentary enquiry into the horrid Maſſacre of our countrymen in St. George's fields, on the fatal 10th of May 1768. I gave to the public all the original papers reſpecting that wicked ſhedding of innocent blood, by which the land is defiled, and I offered to bring the evidence to the bar of the Houſe of Commons. The only hope which now remains to us, is, that the virtue of a future parliament, faithful to the truſt repoſed in them by the people, will ſoon purſue the murderers, that juſtice will at length overtake them, and that the moſt ſhocking of all crimes will not be left unpuniſhed.— The horror of the action is ſtill freſh in the mind of every man of humanity, and I hold it to be the greateſt reproach of our age and nation, that ſo many of our fellow ſubjects have been baſely murdered by an inhuman ſoldiery in St. George's fields, and other hired ruffins at Brentford, without a ſingle victim to the public juſtice of our country, to the future ſecurity of our laws, or the violated laws of God and man.

The ſtate of this country, Gentlemen, is truly alarming. The Houſe of Commons have not only rejected a member choſen by a majority of freeholders, but likewiſe obtruded upon you a perſon whom you never elected. They have openly aſſumed the whole legiſlative power. By their vote they have declared an incapacity, where the law of the land and common right rendered the party eligible to Parliament. This proceeding is a direct attack both on the form and eſſence of the conſtitution, a flagrant violation of the fundamental privileges of Engliſhmen, and a robbery committed upon every elector of the kingdom, even in the moſt invaluable of his poſſeſſions, the right of repreſentation in the Houſe of Commons. You have *petitioned*, you have *remonſtrated*, in the ſpirit of the true Sons of Liberty, but in vain. The reaſon is moſt manifeſt. The meaſure of my expulſion and incapacity was previouſly ſettled in the Cabinet, and only brought to Parliament by the Miniſter in order to go thro' the common forms, as other buſineſs in the uſual courſe of the ſeſſion. The nation, however, are not the dupes of this artifice, and they regard the preſent Houſe of Commons as no longer a juſt and fair repreſentative of the collective body of the electors of this united kingdom, and therefore they do not hold that the power and authority of a legal houſe of parliament is inherent in the Aſſembly now ſitting at Weſtminſter.

I am happy, Gentlemen, to leave a baneful priſon without the leaſt ſpark of anger or reſentment againſt the authors of all my ſufferings. I have no malice nor revenge to gratify. I feel no paſſion but that of gratitude to my friends, and my only enemies ſhall be thoſe of my country, thoſe who ſtill manifeſt a rooted, unrelenting malice againſt the liberties of this kingdom, and who endeavour to entail ſlavery on us and our poſterity. If my perſecutions are not ended I will continue to bear up as a man firm and determined in the beſt of cauſes, nor for your ſakes will I ſcruple to dare all the vengeance of thoſe wretched Miniſters who are now the rulers over us, but poſſeſs neither the confidence, nor eſteem of the people. If his Majeſty be graciouſly pleaſed to liſten to the cries of a loyal but injured nation, and to remove a moſt corrupt and deſpotic Adminiſtration who are every day baſely and deſperately ſtabbing the vitals of the conſtitution, I ſhall then hope to live among you in the enjoyment of the firſt bleſſing and moſt ſovereign good, Liberty, both perſonal and political, and when I can no longer be uſeful to my country, to die happy in the applauſe of the friends of freedom and of England.

I am with deference and regard,
Gentlemen, your faithful, and
obedient humble ſervant,

April 18 1770. JOHN WILKES.

March 19. A correſpondent has ſent us the following being the genuine copy of a letter written by a noble Earl in the oppoſition, in excuſe for not accepting the Lord Mayor's invitation on the 23d inſt.

To the LORD MAYOR, &c.

"I am honoured with a card from your Lordſhip, inviting me to an entertainment at the Manſion houſe on the 23d inſt. My deſire of ſhewing every mark of reſpect to the chief magiſtrate of this city upon ſo public an occaſion, and the example of many noble friends, with whoſe opinions I am well inclined to concur, make it a very unpleaſant taſk for me to decline your invitation.

"When Lord Rockingham and his friends adminiſtered the affairs of this country, I was, by his Majeſty's favour, appointed to a department, in which, during the courſe of my endeavours in an office much above my merits, I had an occaſion of obſerving the integrity, and (as I think) the ability of thoſe, who then filled the great, and active offices of the ſtate; with theſe I have ſince joined in the meaſures of the ſucceeding adminiſtration, and to the preſent period have continued to oppoſe; but this I have done upon general, temperate, and conſtitutional principles; not with a view to embroil the ſtate, or diſtreſs my ſovereign, to whoſe perſon I bear all poſſible allegiance, and whoſe virtues I hold in conſummate veneration.

"The vehement meaſures to which oppoſition has now carried ſome amongſt us, and in particular the appeal which you, my Lord Mayor, have preſſed and obtruded upon the Throne, does in my eyes appear ſo unjuſtifiable a ſtep, that I am reſolved to be no man's companion in it; and I feel myſelf at this criſis called upon by every duty, whether as a Lord of Parliament, a man of property, a father of a family, or a ſubject, to teſtify my abſolute diſſent from and abhorrence of reſolutions of ſuch evil tendency.

"For theſe reaſons, my Lord Mayor, I am obliged to decline the honour of dining with your Lordſhip and your noble gueſts on the 23d of this month, and am, &c. &c. &c.

D———.

A certain patriotic nobleman has all along declared it to be the moſt ill-adviſed meaſure that could be adopted by the miniſtry, to pave the way for introducing the Ruſſians, as a maritime power, in the Mediterranean ſea.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THERE having been a report ſpread abroad, that I had purchaſed goods of one Capt. Aborn, of Rhode Iſland, in violation of the agreement entered into by the Merchants in this colony, which report was as groundleſs as it is injurious, yet as reports of that kind ſeldom fail to find ſome credulous enough to believe them, unleſs the contrary is made clearly to appear. I have therefore with a view, that the public might be diſabuſed, and my own character (which I apprehended ſenſibly affected thereby) cleansed of ſo foul a ſtain, tho't fit to give a juſt & impartial repreſentation of the real facts, which were in ſome meaſure the occaſion of ſaid report; they are as follows. Sometime in April laſt, I met with ſaid Capt. Aborn at Hartford, and ſold him a quantity of Wheat, and at the ſame time deſired him to bring me a ton of Pot Mettle when he ſhould come again; on the 24th of May, I ſaw a brother of the ſaid Aborn at Hartford, and inquired of him about the ſaid capt. Aborn, and by him was informed that he was in the river, upon which I wrote him that in caſe he had any Indigo or Tea, undiſpoſed of, that I ſhould take it as a favour to have the offer of it, after which the merchants here upon information that the merchants in Rhode-Iſland had broke through the non importation agreement; came into a reſolution not to deal with, or have any connection with the people of that colony, until ſuch time as they came to a ſenſe of their fault in that reſpect, and return to their duty; on the 6th inſtant being bound a journey from home, and concluding that ſaid Aborn would likely come up before my return, I ordered my clerk, who was entruſted with the care of my buſineſs, not to receive any tea or indigo from him, or any thing but the iron ware. That on the 8th day of June, ſaid Aborn came to Rocky Hill, and ſent word that he was there, and requeſted that the iron ware might be ſent for, upon which my clerk ſent a team and ordered the teamſter not to bring any thing but the iron ware, yet nevertheleſs the ſaid Aborn of his own volition, after he was repeatedly refuſed by the carter, inſiſted upon ſending a ſmall bag of tea, containing about 30 weight, and about 60 weight of indigo, which being brought to my ſtore my young man inadvertently ſold a few pounds of the tea, on the 13 day I returned from my journey, and upon being made acquainted with the affair immediately, without any intimation from any perſon, forbid any other ſale of ſaid articles, and, on being informed that Capt. Solomon Cowles had acquainted my Clerk that he underſtood in converſation with Mr. Dean, one of the committee of Importation, that in caſe the goods had been previouſly agreed for, they undoubtedly would be allow'd to be ſold (notwithſtanding ſaid reſolution) as he conceived that would not be contrary to the ſpirit thereof. I therefore applied to ſaid Cowles, to know further about the matter, who gave me an account ſimilar to what he had before to my Clerk; but knowing the indigo and tea were not contracted for, I determined not to ſell any of ſaid articles, and accordingly repeated my orders to that purpoſe, to my young man, and do ſolemnly declare, that never one ounce of ſaid indigo or tea, was ever ſold by my direction or conſent. Immediately thereupon I received from the ſaid Mr. Dean, a letter, acquainting me that he was informed that I had, contrary to the aforeſaid agreement, imported from Rhode-Iſland a cheſt of tea and other articles, and was ſelling them, and that thereby I had given great offence, and warning me to explain the matter to prevent conſequences of a diſagreeable nature. Upon the being conſcious to myſelf of my own innocence in the matter, I ſet out immediately for Hartford, and waited on ſome of the gentlemen of the committee there, and then went to Wetherſfield and let Mr. Deane know the ſtate of the affair, and requeſted a meeting of the gentlemen committee, and others concerned in trade as ſoon as might be, who accordingly met at Mr. Bulls, at Hartford, on the evening of the 14th, and with great candour heard the whole matter, and after proper enquiry into the evidence relative thereto, one and all declared they were fully ſatiſfied with my conduct, as it appeared on the evidence, that I had not in any manner acted any thing contrary to ſaid reſolution, or been privy to any deſign to counteract the ſame, but notwithſtanding they determined that ſaid Aborn had not in ſending out ſaid indigo and tea in my abſence, when he had been previouſly informed that he would not be allowed to make any further trade, and ſaid articles not being contracted for, before ſaid agreement was come into, had acted a part incompatible with that of a gentleman, and in derogation to that he had heretofore ſuſtained among us, & ordered that ſaid goods ſhould be ſent back to Rocky Hill, and there ſtored, which determination I readily acquieſced in, and the next day ſent back not only the indigo and tea, but the iron ware alſo, and have ſtored them with captain David Webb, at ſaid Rocky Hill, and taken his receipt therefor, to remain until the ſaid Aborn ſhall call for them, or the matter reſpecting Rhode-Iſland is ſettled, and liberty given, by the trade to diſpoſe of them, this being a true repreſentation of the facts, muſt leave the impartial public to judge whether I have done any one act, for which I ought to be blamed, to whom I appeal, and doubt not of an acquittal.

I would alſo greatfully acknowledge the friendly treatment, and candour of the gentlemen who met to inquire into this affair, & am theirs and the publics humble ſervant,

FISHER GAY.

Farmington, June 16 1770.

The foregoing repreſentation of Mr Gay's is truly as the affair appeared to us, and we are fully ſatiſfied of the truth of them.

Richard Alsop, }
Caleb Bull, } *Committee.*

HARTFORD, June 18.

Situation and Places of the Sun, and primary Planets, on the 21 of June, A.D. 1770.

Sun. *Its declination North, 23 degrees, 29 minutes Longitude in the firſt degree of the ſign Cancer.*

Saturn, *A bright Star now viſible in the weſtern part of the Hemiſphere, ſets about 25 degrees north of weſt, half after 9 in the evening nearly the apparent bigneſs of a Star of the firſt Magnitude, longitude 22 deg. in Leo.*

Jupiter, *A very ſplendid Star in the ſouth eaſt, about two hours and half high at 9 o'clock in appearance brighter and larger than Saturn: longitude 18 degrees in* Sagitarius.

Mars, *Riſes about one hour and half after Midnight, 10 deg. north of eaſt: longitude 24 deg in* Aries.

Venus, *A very large and bright Star, now viſible in the weſtern part of the Hemiſphere; ſets about 9 in the evening, about 24 deg north of weſt—longitude 23 deg. in* Cancer.

Mercury, *Sets about half after 8 at evening. 'tis ſcarce viſible by reaſon of an immerſion in the Sun's rays: its apparent progreſs now towards the Sun: longitude 14 deg. in* Cancer.

'Tis obſervable that Saturn, Venus and Mercury, are now ſituated nearly together. Jupiter and Mars more remote.

Laſt Wedneſday the wife of Mr. John Lankton of Springfield was delivered of two ſons at a birth, both of which, together with the mother, ſoon after died and were buried the Friday following in one coffin.

Laſt Saturday a Fellow who ſays his name is Livingſton, was committed to the goal in this place for a rape commited on the body of a young woman in Bolton.

Shephard & Hunt,

TAKE this method to acquaint their cuſtomers and others, that they have juſt imported from LONDON, a general aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, which they have for ſale at their Apothecary Store in Northampton—Eſſence of Pepper Mint—Eau de Luce—Beſt Turkey Figs—Choice new Currants. &c. &c.

Northampton, June 16, 1770.

Whereas my Wife Elizabeth behaves herſelf in ſuch a froward and undutiful manner towards me, violating all conjugal duty, and endeavours to run me in debt and undo me.——This is to notify all perſons whatever, not to harbour or entertain her, or to truſt or credit her on my account, as I will not pay any one penny that ſhe may contract.

ZACHARIAH SEYMOUR.

Hartford June 11. 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY

Jonathan Wadhams,

of Goſhen.

ONE piece of Land, containing about 60 acres with a good Houſe and Barn ſtanding thereon, with a good Orchard & Well, and is well ſituated in the town, and lies on the country road that leads to Canaan——For further particulars inquire of ſaid Wadhams.

Goſhen, 1 June 1770.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subſcriber in Hartford, on the 15th inſtant, a light bay, or cheſtnut colour'd MARE, five years old, 14 hands high, ſome white in her face and noſe, high life, tail ſomewhat long, paces and trots, fore feet ſhod, a little galled on one ſhoulder.——Whoever ſhall take up, and tranſmit ſaid Mare to the Subſcriber, ſhall be well paid for charge and trouble, by

Nehemiah Strong.

June 18. 1770.

PURSUANT to a vote of the proprietors of the townſhip of Wincheſter, at their meeting holden at Hartford, the 14th inſt. I give this public notice, that no perſon or Perſons as a committee or therwiſe, preſume to ſpend or repair at the coſt of the proprietors the north road (ſo called) through ſaid townſhip of Winchaſter, without firſt giving the proper notice, or being employed by me,

DAVID AUSTIN.

June 13. 1770.

N*OTICE is hereby given to all claimants and others, who are in any wiſe concerned in white pine logs, that now are or may be in Connecticut river, or at any mills or landings upon or near ſaid river, that they are required to give into the hands of Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown immediately, certificates of their having been regularly ſurveyed by one of his Majeſty's officers properly authorized ſo to do; and that they were adjudged by them unfit for his Majeſty's uſe. And further that they give in at the ſame time a depoſition, that they are poſſeſſed of no white pine logs, but what are contain'd in ſaid certificates.*

JOS. LORING, jun.
Deputy to the Hon. John Wentworth, Eſq

P. Verſtille,

of Wathersfield.

Has juſt received his Stored Goods, together with all his Coarſe Woolens excepting nine pieces Bazes, and ſix pieces Duffles, which he ſold on the 20th February laſt, and in order for a quick Sale will ſell them Cheap for CASH only, *VIZ.*

BROAD Cloth's of the moſt faſhionable colours 3 4 6 4 7-4 8-4 plane and ſnap Coatings German Serges ſorted colours Blue and Green Ratteens Planes ſorted colours Devonſhire Kerſeys Half Thicks Flowered Serges Wilton Cloths of the moſt Faſhionable Colours Sagathys ſorted ſingle and double Camblets Sprig Camblets Figurd Stuffs Black & Colourd Crapes Dorſenteens Mecklingburgs Brilliant Dreſdens Dreſdenets Miſſinets Martinico Luteſtring half yard and yard wide Poplins ſorted Colours Grezetts Brolioes black Bombazeens black & Cloth Colour'd Draw Boys brown and olive colourd Fuſtians brown & white Buckrams Cotton & Linen Checks of all widths red and white blue and white ſtripe Hollands Pelong Sattins green and ſtraw colourd Sarſinetts Sheard and thick Muſlins black and white Catgut black Parſinets black and figurd Capuchine Silks Mens and Womens leather Gloves and Mitts Womens ſilk Gloves and Mitts 3 4 & 7 8 Bed-Ticking Chintz and Callicoes Linnen Cotton & Silk Handkerchiefs black Cravatts Snail Trimmins Head Flowers Necklaces and Ribbons Silver Tippets

Turbans and Maſks Sattin Hatts and Bonnetts black Taffitys blak Ducape black blue green and crimſon Perſian Taffitys Fans black and white bone Lace Damaſcus for Waiſtcoats 3 4 7 8 and yard wide Hollands Dowlas and Ruſſia Linins white figurd Dimotys for childrens Blankets ſtripe and ſpotted Swanſkins Draggetts and white Flannels Mens and Womens Cotton & Thread Hoſe black blue and cloth colourd knitt patterns for Breeches Flowerd Lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs Qualitys Ferrets and Galloons Horn Mettle Twiſt and Baſket Buttons Twiſt and ſowing Silk wide and narrow Tapes Writing and Preſs Paper Paper hangings for Rooms Looking Glaſſes Shalloon of all colours Tammys and Durants of ditto Callamancoes ditto 6 4 and 8 4 blankets 6 4 & 8 4 ſpotted Ruggs Ravens Duck, Oznabrigs and Ticking long beſt G R. Wool Cards Silk knee ſtraps Pewter & Braſs Penknives Table Knives & Forks Sleeve Buttons and Sciſſors Temple and other Spectacles Shoe and Knee Buckles Kippins Snuff Pepper and Allſpice Copperas an aſſortment of Glaſs and Nottingham Ware, &c.

N B. *Moſt of the above Articles may be had at the Store of* STEPHEN MEERS, *oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.*

STOLEN or Stray'd from the ſubſcriber, of the great Nine Partners, on the 28th inſt. a light brown horſe, about 14 hands high, about ſix years old, a natural trotter, a ſtar in his forehead, black main, tail and leggs, the main hanging on the left ſide, his right hind foot white, and a lump about the bigneſs of a walnut on his left ſide.—Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, or if he is ſtolen, the thief ſecured, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM CORNWELL.

May 30, 1770.

WE The ſubſcribers being appointed a committee by the general aſſembly of the colony of Connecticut in May laſt, upon the petition of Charles Dewey of Hebron, againſt Benjamin Taylor and others, to examine into the claims of the parties, to a certain large tract of land in ſaid Hebron, antiently granted by Capt. John Maſon, aſſignee of Uncus, Owanico and Joſhua Sachems, and portion thereof to make, &c.—These are to notify all perſons concerned to attend the ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Mr Joſeph Waters in ſaid Hebron, on the 6th day of Auguſt next, when and where we ſhall enter on ſaid buſineſs. Dated at Hartford, 5th June. 1770.

JABEZ HAMLIN,
ZEBULON WEST,
NATHANIEL WALES, jun. } *Committee*

Lanbier Leſcoiet,

(Clock and Watch maker from Paris)

TAKES this opportunity to inform the public, that he makes, mends and cleans all ſorts of Clocks and Watches at his ſhop in Kingſtreet Hartford, at the ſign of the Clock, at as reaſonable a rate as they can be done in any part of America, and all gentlemen favouring him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerv'd in the beſt manner.

N B. *Said Leſcoiet has for ſale a repeating WATCH of his own make, which he will warant to be of the beſt kind, it being no way larger than a common Watch, though its parts are more numerous.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

Of Middletown, ſundry pieces of Land, viz

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz West on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr. Ellſworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Weathersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Mitchel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's, and partly on James Curtiſh's land, and north on Moſes Deming's. THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francies Hanmor, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francies Hanmors land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow land, paſture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Juſtus Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Barns, and —ſouth on land Miles Merwin. For further particular of enquire of ſaid Mortimer.

277 · np · the 3m.

HARTFORD:
Printed by Green and Watſon.

Pot-Aſh and Salts.

CASH and Weſt-India Goods to be given for good merchantable POT ASH and dry SALTS, by

LATHROP & SMITH,

At their Store in Hartford.

LEFT in the Store of the ſubſcriber of Hartford, a pair of Silver Shoe Buckles.——The owner may have them again, on proving his property, and paying for this Advertiſement, by applying to

WILLIAM KNOX.

Hartford, June, 4, 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop just below Meſſ. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King Street Hartford.

CYPHER'd and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and Stone Lockets, with a variety of other Articles.

MAY 21, 1770.

Paſſage-Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that I the ſubſcriber have provided a good BOAT convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail in the following manner, from the date above-mentioned every other week, viz. from Saybrook on Monday to Middletown, and from Middletown to Sagg Harbour on Wedneſday, and from Sagg-Harbour back again on Friday, wind and weather permitting.——The fare for man and horſe is one dollar, and for a ſingle paſſenger is half a dollar.——All gentleman paſſengers, who are inclined to favour him with their cuſtom will meet with good uſage, from their humble ſervant,

JEREMIAH LORD.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, about three weeks ago a bay Mare 3 years old branded with the letter X on her left ſhoulder, a ſtar in the forehead halter broke dock'd and trim'd.——Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid beaſt, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded by MOSES ANDRUS.

Farmington, May 28, 1770.

OIL and BLUBBER, of the beſt Quality, Suitable for Tanners uſe, To be Sold by

Joſeph Barrett,

Of Hartford.

ALL Perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber of Torrington, are deſired to make a ſettlement within one month from the date hereof, or expect trouble without further notice. JOHN BURR.

Torington May 28 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1770.

THE *Connecticut* COURANT.

Numb 287.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly held at Hartford in May laſt, appointed us the ſubſcribers agents to inquire after all debts dues, demands owing to the governor and company, by bill, bond, or any other ſecurity, and all fees, fines and forfeitures, & to ſettle with the former agents, king's attornies, and the managers of the government lottery and ferry point wharf lottery, & with the naval officers, and all other dues and demands whatſoever, except what relates to treaſurer Talcott's accounts. And alſo to conſider and allow all ſuch ſettlements and abatements as ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable, which by ſaid aſſembly were refer'd to the auditors to ſettle and adjuſt, as though they had been preſented before the firſt day of September laſt.——We do therefore according to the direction of ſaid aſſembly, notify all perſons concern'd, to meet us at the ſtate houſe in Hartford, on the ſecond Tueſday of July next and exhibit their accounts that the ſame may be adjuſted and ſettled accordingly.

John Cheſter,
Jabez Hamlin,
William Williams,

Hartford, June 8 1770.

To the Printer of the PUBLIC LEDGER.

LONDON, *March* 14

How doth the City ſit ſolitary? She that was great among the Nations, and Princeſs among the Provinces, her own feet ſhall carry her afar off to ſojourn.

JEREMIAH.

The Merchants ſhall weep over her, for no man buyeth her Merchandize any more, her Merchandize of Silver, of Cloth, and Purple, or Scarlet, or Silk, or Braſs, or Iron; for the Merchants which deal in theſe things ſhall ſtand afar off ſaying, Alas! this great City; for in one hour is our Riches and our Trade come to naught. All the Inhabitants of the Weſt ſhall be aſtoniſhed at thee, for thy Riches and thy Fairs! thy Merchandise, and thy Mariners; thy Pilots, and thy Caulkers; ſhall fall in the day of thy ruin.

SUCH was the prediction concerning Tyre, whoſe ruin was partly effected by luxury, but principally by the corruption and other vices of its rulers, whoſe whole aim was the oppreſſion of the People, and therefore many thouſands of its Merchants and Manufacturers embarked for Carthage, one of its Colonies, where the arts ſoon flouriſhed in the ſame degree as they declined at Tyre, which ended in its ruin.

The fall of the Mother Country, and the riſe of its Colony, in the above inſtance, ought to be a warning to us, but inſtead of this by our miſtaken policy, we are encouraging our Mechanicks and Manufacturers to embark for North America, where an army, which coſts this kingdom near five hundred pounds a year, is ſent to ſupport Officers in the collection of comparatively a *Barley Corn*: An Army compoſed of Manufacturers raiſed at Leeds, Halifax, Mancheſter, Norwich, Birmingham, Sheffie'd, &c. Such are the pains which Adminiſtration takes to compleat our ruin, by tranſplanting our Manufactures to the Colonies, where every man deſerting from our Army, is better and of more value than his weight in gold.

The miſtaken meaſure of firſt paſſing a Stampt-Act, and ſecondly to impoſe duties on our own manufactures or any other goods for the purpoſes of a revenue, in order to be applied to the payment of Judges of Vice Admiralty, 600l. ſterling a year, but who never tried a cauſe; as well as to allow ſalaries to Judges independant of the People; alſo to Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, and many others and even to ſupport the Army when ſuch revenue become equal to it. This a hoſt of civil and military Officers and Soldiers would all be ſupported on the property of the Colonies, and taken from them without their own conſent, and this Army of Locuſts would be independent of the Colonies. They have therefore reſolved to counteract thoſe Acts, by taking none of our goods: Thus the Landholder, the Merchant, the Mariner, and Manufacturer, are now but juſt beginning to feel their calamity; for the coloniſts, to prevent a duty to be raiſed upon them have not only entered into aſſociations not to have any more of our goods, but have even returned thoſe that were arrived by Captains Winne Faulkner, and a great quantity per the Lydia arrived at Briſtol, and other parts. In ſhort, the impoſing a Stamp Duty, ſending them Judges of Vice Admiralty, Provincial Judges with advanced ſalaries, Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms, with their thouſands a year each, with all their train of Leeches, and laſtly an Army to be paid by the Colonies, has altogether ſo diſguſted them, that when the troops and ſquadron came before Boſton, the alarm run through that Continent, that *Boſton was taken by the Engliſh*

To reconcile the Colonies to the Mother Country, to recover their affections, reſtore our trade with them, to deſtroy their manufactures, and be ſincerly one people, and united to them as heretofore, may be thought an arduous undertakeing; but with great ſubmiſſion to the Miniſtry, and to the Public, I think nothing ſo eaſy, if truth, right reaſon and juſtice, be our guide It is,

1ſt. Repeal the Act which impoſes a duty on Britiſh, or any other goods in America, for the purpoſes of a Revenue: Be content to take their money for your manufactures through your Merchants.

2d Aboliſh the board of Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms with all their train; attract their trade by your lenity, for the country is too extended to do it by compulſion.

3d. Withdraw your Judges of Vice admiralty, and the ſalaries lately given to Provincial Judges, as well as penſions.

4th. Call home your army for, they are both a burthen to this kingdom and the colonies, amongſt whom a traitor was never born.

5th. and laſtly. Whenever this kingdom wants American aid, let the King order his Vicegerant in his name to require ſuch from the repreſentatives of the people, who have never been wanting in duty and loyalty, and aſſiſtance to King William, Queen Anne, and George the Second, when they gave peace to this Kingdom by the conqueſt of Cape Breton, and in the late war they had 20 000 men in the field againſt the enemies of their Sovereign, as well as upwards of 20 000 ſeamen

If ſuch ſentiments as theſe be adopted, all will immediately be at peace and quiet and ſuch who are at preſent inclined to reſtore harmony, may be aſſured that it can never obſerve reproach to correct human policy and error, but on the contrary, they will be entitled, and muſt receive the thanks of this kingdom and America. Yours,

NICHOLAS RAY.

CHARLES TOWN, April 27.

The congreſs with the Cherokee Indians, mentioned in our laſt, began at Congarees, on Tueſday the 10th inſtant, when the conferences were opened by John Stuart Eſq; his Majeſty's Superintendant of India affairs, in preſence of Sir William Draper, Capt. Collins, Col. Howarth, and many other gentlemen. The Indians were Occonoſtota or the Great Warrior, Willanawaw Prince of Chote, Ottaſſite Ouſtenecka or Judd's Friend, Sallone the Young Warrior, Eccuy the Good Warrior of Keowee, the Wolf beloved Man of Deowee, Chenista Warrior of Sugar-Town, ſeveral Warriors of inferior rank, and a great number of young fellows and others. They behaved in a very friendly manner, but expreſſed great uneaſineſs on account of encroachments on their hunting grounds, on the ſide of Virginia. They alſo complained of the number of white hunters who deſtroy their game, and of the great number of looſe white men who ſwarm in their towns, ſubject to no controul or juriſdiction, and they requeſted the ſuperintendant to ſend Mr. Cameron into the nation, that he might bring the traders into ſome order, and lay them under proper regulations as formerly. The conferences ended on the 18th, and the Indians were then preparing to return home in very good temper, and well pleaſed with their treatment.

Some days before the Warriors left the Over Hill towns, a party of Indians returned from hunting, among whom was the late beloved Man or Prince of Chote, called by the Indians Governor of the nation. In the woods they met a White man in great diſtreſs, and almoſt ſtarved with hunger, ſome of the party ſhewed an inclination to kill him, which the Prince did not object to, but rather ſeemed to encourage; an Indian woman however took the white man under her protection, fed him and brought him ſafe into the town, and on her arrival, gave information to the Warriors of the part the Prince had acted regarding him. A general meeting was immediately called, at which all the cheifs aſſiſted, who unanimouſly depoſed the Prince for his ſaid behaviour, and elected in his room Willanawaw, Warrior of Toquo, as a perſon well diſpoſed and attached to his white brethren.

The King has been pleaſed to iſſue ſix writs of mandamus, ſeverally directed to the governors or commanders of his provinces in the ſouthren diſtrict of North America, viz. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Eaſt Florida and Weſt Florida, appointing the Hon. John Stuart, Eſq. ſuperintendant of Indian affairs in the ſaid diſtrict, to be a member of each of his Majeſty's council's in the ſaid provinces reſpectively, as a counſellor extraordinary and on Monday laſt the Superintendant was accordingly ſworn in and took his ſeat as a member of his Majeſty's council for this province.

May 4. The party of Shawaneſe Indians, formerly mentioned, is ſtill in the Creek county. Oucconoſtatota, and other principal warriors and cheifs of the Cherokees, refuſed to receive any of their Talks or to have any thing to do with them.

From Weſt Florida we learn, that two white men had been killed between Mobilla and the Creek country. The Mortar and other Creek Head men diſclaimed any knowledge of the murders, and declared their readineſs to deliever up the murderers ſhould they be diſcovered to be of their nation. The ſix companies of the 31ſt regiment were arrived from St. Auguſtine at Penſacola, which laſt named place we are informed is immediately to be put in a ſtate of Defence and that Brigadier Haldiman commending his Majeſty's forces in the ſouthern diſtrict is ſailed for Penſacola from St Auguſtine. The Spaniards have eſtabliſhed and garriſoned ſeveral poſts on the lakes Maurepas and Pontchartrain and other places on the frontiers of Weſt Florida ſo that it is almoſt impoſſible for any of the French Inhabitants of New Orleans to get out of the country

L O N D O N

April 19. *Tueſday evening about ſix o'clock, Mr. Wilkes left the King's Bench priſon. In order to blind the populace who had aſſembled before the priſon he had hired, and a gentleman went out in a coach [illegible] which drew the attention of the populace for ſome time on which Mr. Wilkes with a friend ſtept into a poſt chaiſe with four Horſes and th[illegible] as faſt as they could, [illegible] were [illegible] before they had gained the Windmill [illegible] where the people, at firſt, inſiſted [illegible] taking out the horſes in order to draw the carriage about in triumph but he avoided it [illegible] and was at laſt permitted to purſue his journey*

On Tueſday night the houſes in the Borough of Southwark, the town of Newington and great part of Lambeth were illuminated and [illegible] rang on account of Mr. Wilkes's enlargement

A Court of Aldermen is to be ſummoned to meet [illegible] at Guildhall, in order to [illegible] John Wilkes Eſq; Alderman of Farringdon Ward without; after which he [illegible] elegantly entertained by the Lord Mayor at the Manſion Houſe.

Cadiz, March 2. By letters from Mexico we have an account of the deaths of the Abbe d'Auteroche, and one of the two officers of the Spaniſh Marine, who had ſailed with that gentleman to the iſland of California. They fell ſick, with every one who accompanied them, on the 4th of June the very day after they had made their obſervation of the Tranſit of Venus over the Sun.

This obſervation, according to the ſame letters, was made with all poſſible advantages, the day being extremely fine, and the air remarkable ſerene. We learn, moreover, that the Sieur Paly, the famous geographer, who was among thoſe who fell ſick happily arrived, on the 24th of October, at Port St. Blaiſe, in the White Sea, with all thoſe who had the good fortune to eſcape the epidemic diſeaſe with which they were viſited.——Much is expected from the ſucceſs of the obſervation which was the grand object of the voyage of theſe Aſtronomers.

Briſtol, April 21. Wedneſday night, on account of the enlargment of Mr. Wilkes, entertainments, were provided in different parts of this city and illuminations appeared, ſome from inclination and others for the preſervation of their windows.

St James's April 16. The King has been pleaſed to appoint Soame Jenyns, Edward Eliot, John Roberts, W. Fitzherbert, Robert Spencer, (commonly called Lord Robert Spencer) George Greville (commonly called Lord Granville) and Wm Northey, Eſquires, to be Commiſſioners for trade and Plantations.—— *Gaz*

L O N D O N.

April 14. A ludicrous correſpondent aſſures us that when the anſwer of a great perſonage to the City Remonſtrance was read in Guildhall on Thurſday laſt, two of the greateſt men in this metropolis, Meſſrs. Gog and Magog, were obſerved to ſhed tears

A gentleman juſt arrived from Riga informs us, the Ruſſians are all in high ſpirits on account of the approaching ſummer campaign, as by all human appearance the final concluſion of the Turkiſh Empire in Europe will be terminated before next Chriſtmas-day.

We are aſſured that there is no preſent proſpect of Lord Camden's having the Seals returned him; and ſo far from that nobleman's having had private conferences of late with a Great Perſonage, reſpecting his reſtitution to office, as has been lately ſaid, he has not been once at court within this laſt month.

The reports of a coalition of parties are now univerſally believed to have their foundation in truth.

Yeſterday afternoon a buttock of beef was laid down to be Roaſted at the Manſion houſe, for the entertainment on Monday next, which weighed exactly 45 ſtone.

The ſame time a pigeon pye was prepared which conſiſted of 145 pigeons, for the ſame entertainment.

It may appear at firſt ſight wholly ridiculous to make any additional comment on the number, *forty five*; and yet it ſhould really ſeem as if that celebrated number muſt have more than ordinary connection with the affairs of Mr. Wilkes, ſome how or other. Who can read over the laſt advertiſment from the Society of the Bill of Rights, without joining in this obſervation? The Society mention but ſix or ſeven money articles about the patriot, and three of them contain the number *forty five*. They ſay they have compromiſed 14345*l.* of his debts; that there remains 5445 to be compromiſed [and which, by the bye, too, to make another 45, is 5445 read either backward or forward] and that ſince the meeting of the 13th of March, they have received in ſubſcriptions, for Mr. Wilkes's uſe, 945*l*.

H A R T F O R D.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

By inſerting the following Character you will do juſtice to the Memory of him who is the Subject of it; and 'tis to be hoped do no Diſſervice to the Public.

THE Rev'd Mr. NATHANIEL HOOKER, late Paſtor of the Church in the weſt Society in Hartford deceas'd, was born at Hartford December 15, A.D. 1737; he was the Son and eldeſt Child of Capt. *Nathaniel Hooker* of Hartford deceas'd, and of Mrs. *Eunice Hooker*, who was the Daughter of the Hon. *Joſeph Talcott*, Eſqr formerly Governor of the Colony of Connecticut; and was a Deſcendant from the Rev'd, Pious & Famous Mr. *Thomas Hooker*, who was the firſt Settled Miniſter in the Town of Hartford. His Deſcent and family Connexions on both Sides were reſpectable and reputable.

In very early Life he diſcovered a Genius diſtinguiſhingly Sprightly, ready and Active, and a Diſpoſition very hopeful & promiſing; which appeared eſpecially in an Uncommon fondneſs and propenſity to Books and Study, together with the Swift and eaſy Progreſs he made in the firſt Rudiments of Learning;—Encouraged by ſuch hopeful Beginnings, his Parents ſoon put him under Advantages for Neceſſary Preparations for Some public Seminary of Learning; And Accordingly September 10 A.D. 1751 he was received as a well Qualified Member into Yale College in the 14th Year of his Age. Where during his State of Education, he improv'd to ſo good Advantage his Time and Talents in the Purſuit of his Accademical Studies, and the Acquiſition of Uſeful and profitable Literature, as gave him the deſerved Reputation of an Accompliſh'd and univerſal Scholar. His Behaviour and Deportment were not only unexceptionable, but ſuch as recommended him as well to the Notice and Reſpect of his Inſtructors and Superiors, as to the good Eſteem and Affection of his Equals and fellow Students, and (in a word) as a worthy Member of that reſpectable Society: Accordingly after having gone through the Ordinary Courſe of Accademical Studies, he was dignified with the Uſual Honours of the College September 10, A.D. 1755, in the 18th Year of his Age. Being thus recommended to public Notice and Improvement, and being deſirous to be imploy'd in ſome good and laudable Profeſſion for the honour of GOD and the Good of Mankind, he made *Divinity* his Choſen and favourite Study, in which tho' but a very youth, he ſoon made ſo good Proficiency, as that it was tho't adviſable he ſhould offer himſelf upon Examination for Approbation as a Candidate for the work of the Goſpel Miniſtry, which he did Accordingly, and received a Licence. After which he was ſoon Apply'd to by the Weſt Society of Hartford, as a Probationer for Settling, and after a proper Time of Tryal, was unanimouſly Elected and Choſen by the Suffrages of both Church and Society as their Paſtor, and ordained to the Work of the Miniſtry among them, in December A.D. 1757, in the 20th Year of his Age: to the great Satiſfaction and mutual Comfort of both Miniſter and People, with whom he ever lived in the ſtricteſt Harmony, Unity and Friendſhip——His Mien and Deportment were natural, free, eaſy and unaffected; his Countenance, Meaning and Engaging, but without diſguiſe or Diſſimulation; his Fancy quick and lively, his Imagination ſtrong, active and fruitful, even beyond what is Common; of a retentive Memory, ſound Judgment, delicate Taſte, quick and eaſy Invention, which being well improved by Application and Study, furniſhed him with a happy Talent and diſtinguiſhing Abilities at Compoſition, in which he Shone with a peculiar Luſtre upon whatever Subject he Undertook——He was well acquainted with, and had a peculiar Taſte for Painting Rhetoric, Oratory and Poetry, in the three former of which (eſpecially) he was himſelf a good Proficient; he was well acquainted with Books, and with Authors both Antient and Modern, and eſpecially with thoſe of the Hiſtorical Kind and never ſeemed more in his Element than when reading or writing; for Amuſement, Novels and Dramatic Subjects were his Entertainment; he was well acquainted with human Nature, with Men and Things; In converſation he was affable, humane, eaſy of acceſs Free, Civil, and Courteous, as well as Inſtructive and Entertaining. In his general Conduct he ſhow'd a Great and Magnanimous ſpirit, generous, benevolent, kind and hoſpitable; a Sincere, Undiſguiſed, honeſt, open and true hearted Friend; a lover of his Country and of good and Virtuous Men In his Religious Sentiments he was to a good Degree Catholic and Charitable, not unreaſonably biggotted to any Favourite opinions Sect Party or Profeſſion.

In the Various Parts of his Miniſterial Character he approved himſelf the Studious, Diligent, Conſtant and faithful Miniſter and Servant of Jeſus Chriſt, his Lord and Maſter. As a Sermonizer he was correct, conciſe methodical Scriptural, and Rational; his Diſcourſes were well Studied and well Connected; and he performed the offices of the Sanctuary in ſuch ſort as by the Bleſſing of GOD, had a natural Tendency to Adminiſter Grace and Godly Edifying to the Hearer; As a Preacher he was Eloquent, Engaging, and of a Pathetic and winning Addreſs, and had a peculiar Talent at touching and moving the Paſſions of his Auditory as the Occaſion, or Nature of the Subject ſhould require; he had a free and eaſy Utterance, & a beautiful and manly Style; his Diſcourſes were embelliſhed with Elegant and well Choſen words, well Turned Periods and pertinent Sequences; and (in a word) was by the beſt Judges allow'd to be one of the moſt accompliſhed Preachers of the Day.

AND to ſum up all; May it not be Added that the Virtuous Qualifications of the ſincere Chriſtian;—The accompliſh'd ſcholar;—The facetious Gentleman;—The zealous Patriot:—The faithful Miniſter;—The affectionate Huſband;—The tender Parent;—The truſty and conſtant Friend, ſeemed to combine to furniſh out the neceſſary Lineaments for forming the true complexion of his general Character.

In the former part of his Miniſtry he for ſeveral Years (tho' naturally of a ſlender Conſtitution) enjoyed Life and Health to a comfortable Degree which to a People whoſe Expectation from him were great, offered a hopeful proſpect of his being continued a laſting Bleſſing among them; But about 3 years before his Death he was thrown into a weak, languid and declining State, in Conſequence of the unkind Operation of ſome mercurial Preparations, for the Removal of ſome glandular Obſtructions in his Throat to which he was ſubject and by a Complication of unuſual Nervous Diſorders (which ſeemed gradually to increaſe & prey upon his Conſtitution to the Day of his Death) his Animal Syſtem, ſeemed to be ſo univerſally Diſordered and Broken as not only to baffle the ſkill of the moſt able Phyſicians, but alſo to render his Life a ſcene of Pain, Trouble and Diſtreſs, more eſpecially the laſt Seven Months of it; when by Reaſon of the Prevalence of the Diſeaſe he was not only rendered uncapable of Public ſervice, but moſtly confin'd to his Room, and a great part of the Time to his Bed—This was the moſt affecting, trying and diſtreſſing Part of the whole ſcene, as he was deprived of all Reſt and Eaſe by Night and Day, and frequently in ſuch a Delirium as to be deprived of all Reaſon. A few weeks before his Death, tho' very feeble and almoſt reduced to a Skeleton, he ſeemed for the moſt Part to have the calm Exerciſe of his Reaſon, tho' in a much more feeble Degree than had been uſual, during which Interval tho' his Thoughts were much upon Death and the Eternal ſtate, which he view'd as very nearly approaching, yet he ſeem'd no ways Terrify'd at the ſolemn Proſpect, but with a becoming Chriſtian Fortitude and Calmneſs reſign'd himſelf to the Sovereign Will of Heaven, truſting in the mercy of GOD, thro' the Merits of CHRIST for Eternal Reſt and Happineſs: and on Saturday the 9th of June 1770 Departed this Life, in the XXXIII Year of his Age, and 13th of his Miniſtry.

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B O S T O N, *June* 21

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H A R T F O R D, June 25.

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June 22 1770

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Litchfield, 15th June, 1770.

Shephard & Hunt,

TAKE this method to acquaint their cuſtomers and others, that they have juſt imported from LONDON, a general aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, which they have for ſale at their Apothecary Store in Northampton—Eſſence of Pepper Mint—Eau de Luce—Beſt Turkey Figs—Choice new Currants, &c. &c.

Northampton, June 16, 1770.

Whereas my Wife Elizabeth

behaves herſelf in ſuch afroward and undutiful manner towards me, violating all conjugal duty, and endeavours to run me in debt and undo me——This is to notify all perſons whatever, not to harbour or entertain her; or to truſt or credit her on my account, as I will not pay any one penny that ſhe may contract

ZACHARIAH SEYMOUR.

Hartford, June 11, 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY

Jonathan Wadhams,

of Goſhen

ONE piece of Land, containing about 30 acres with a good Houſe and Barn ſtanding thereon, with a good Orchard & Well, and is well ſituated in the town, and lies on the country road that leads to Canaan——For further particulars inquire of ſaid Wadhams.

Goſhen, 1 June 1770.

LEFT in the Store of the ſubſcriber of Hartford, a pair of Silver Shoe Buckles.——The owner may have them again on proving his property, and paying for this Advertiſement, by applying to

WILLIAM KNOX.

Hartford, June, 4, 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

GOLDSMITH, at his Shop, juſt below Meſſ. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King Street Hartford.

CYPHER'd and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and Stone Lockets, with a variety of other Articles.

MAY 21, 1770.

Paſſage-Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that I the the ſubſcriber have provided a good BOAT, convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail in the following manner, from the date above-mentioned every other week, viz. from Saybrook on Monday to Middletown, and from Middletown to Sagg Harbour on Wedneſday, and from Sagg-Harbour back again on Friday, wind and weather permitting.——The fare for man and horſe is one dollar, and for a ſingle paſſenger, is half a dollar.——All gentlemen paſſengers, who are inclined to favour him with their cuſtom will meet with good uſage, from their humble ſervant,

JEREMIAH LORD.

P. Verſtille,

of Wathersfield.

Has juſt received his Stored GOODS, together with all his Coarſe Woolens excepting nine pieces Bazes, and ſix pieces Duffles, which he ſold on the 20th February laſt, and in order for a quick Sale will ſell them Cheap for CASH only, *VIZ.*

BROAD Cloth's of the moſt faſhionable colours 3 4 6 4 7-4 8 4 plane and nap Coatings German Serges ſorted colours Blue and Green Ratteens Planes ſorted colours Devonſhire Kerſeys Half Thicks Flowered Serges Wilton Cloths of the moſt Faſhionable Colours Sagathys ſorted Single and double Camblets Sprig Camblets Figurd Stuffs Black & Colourd Crapes Dorſetteens Mecklingburgs Brilliant Dreſdens Dreſdenets Miſſinets Martinico Luteſtraing half yard and yard wide Poplins ſorted Colours Grezetts Brolines black Bombazeens black & Cloth Colourd Draw Boys brown and olive colourd Fuſtians brown & white buckrams Cotton & Linnen Checks of all widths red and white blue and white ſtripe Hollands Pelong Sattins green and ſtraw colourd Saſſinetts Sheard and thick Muſlins black and white Catgut black Parſinets black and figurd Capuchine Silks Mens and Womens leather Gloves and Mitts Womens ſilk Gloves and Mitts 3 4 & 7 8 Bed Ticking Chintz and Callicoes Linnen Cotton & Silk Handkerchiefs black Cravatts Small Trimmins Head Flowers Necklaces and Ribbons Silver Tippets Turbans and Maſks Sattin Hatts and Bonnetts black Taffitys blak Ducape black blue green and crimſon Perſian Taffitys Fans black and white bone Lace Damaſcus for Waiſtcoats 3 4 7 8 and yard wide Hollands Dowlas and Ruſſia Linins white figurd Dimotys for childrens Blankets ſtripe and ſpotted Swanſkins Draggetts and white Flannels Mens and Womens Cotton & Thread Hoſe black blue and cloth colourd knitt patterns for Breeches Flowerd Lawn and Keoting Handkerchiefs Qualitys Ferretts and Galloons Horn Metile Twill and Basket Buttons Twill and ſowing Silk wide and narrow Tapes Writing and Preſs Paper Paper hangings for Rooms Looking Glaſſes Shalloon of all colours Tammys and Durants of ditto Callamancoes ditto 6 4 and 8 4 blankets 6 4 & 8 4 ſpotted Ruggs Ravens Duck, Oznabrigs and Ticklingburg beſt G. B. Wool Cards Silk knee ſtraps Pewter & Braſs Penknives Table Knives & Forks Sleeve Buttons and Sciſſors Temple and other Spectacles Shoe and Knee Buckles Kippins Snuff Pepper and Allſpice Copperas an aſſortment of Glaſs and Nottingham Ware, &c.

N. B. *Moſt of the above Articles may be had at the Store of* STEPHEN MEERS, *oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.*

Pot-Aſh and Salts.

CASH and Weſt-India Goods to be given for good merchantable POT ASH and dry SALTS, by

LATHROP & SMITH,

At their Store in Hartford.

WE The ſubſcribers being appointed a committee by the general aſſembly of the colony of Connecticut, in May laſt, upon the petition of Charles Dewey of Hebron, againſt Benjamin Taylor and others, to examine into the claims of the parties, to a certain large tract of land in ſaid Hebron, anticently granted by Capt. John Maſon, aſſignee of Uncus, Owanico and Joſhua Sachems, and partition thereof to make, &c.—Theſe are to notify all perſons concerned, to attend the ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Joſeph Waters in ſaid Hebron, on the 6th day of Auguſt next, when and where we ſhall enter on ſaid buſineſs. Dated at Hartford, 5th June, 1770.

JABEZ HAMLIN,
ZEBULON WEST,
NATHANIEL WALES, jun. } Committee

Lanbier Leſcoiet,

(Clock and Watch maker from Paris)

TAKES this opportunity to inform the public, that he makes, mends and cleans all ſorts of Clocks and Watches, at his ſhop in Kingſtreet Hartford, at the ſign of the Clock, at as reaſonable a rate as they can be done in any part of America, and all gentlemen favouring him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerv'd in the beſt manner.

N. B. *Said Leſcoiet has for ſale a repeating WATCH of his own make which he will warant to be of the beſt kind, it being no way larger than a common Watch, though its parts are more numerous.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

Of Middletown, ſundry pieces of Land, viz.

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Weſt on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr. Ellſworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Weathersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Mitchel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's, and partly on James Curtiſs's land, and north on Moſes Deming's. THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francies Hanmor, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francies Hanmors land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow-land, paſture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Joſiah Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Barns, and —ſouth on land Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Mortimer.

277 op 3m.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Farmington, about three weeks ago, a bay Mare 3 years old branded with the letter X on her left ſhoulder, a ſtar in the forehead, halter broke, dock'd and trim'd.——Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid beaſt, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded by MOSES ANDRUS.

Farmington, May 28, 1770.

MONDAY, JULY 2, 1770. Numb. 288.

THE
Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

HARTFORD, June 29.

FOR ſeveral Evenings paſt, has been noticed in the South-Eaſtern Part of our Hemiſphere a conſpicuous COMET; 'tis eminently of the *crinitial* ſort; on which Account its true Phaſes, can't be ſo exactly diſcern'd, nor its *Nucleus* but illy defined. At a ſlight Glance it ſeems to appear with a Luſtre between that of a *Nebula* or lucid Vapour and that of a common Star; and of a bigneſs nearly equal to that of a Star of the the 2d Magnitude. Some particular obſervations on which, are here exhibited to the View of the Public.

Tueſday, June 26, at Evening

	deg.	min.
COMET's Longitude in CAPRICORN, - - - - -	03	45
—Lat. North, - - - -	17	24
—Declination South - -	06	05
—Right-Aſcenſion - - -	94	00
—Meridian Altitude - -	41	55
—Time of Culmination precisely at Midnight.		

—Aſcenſional difference of the Comet and Sun exactly 12 Hours

Its *Poſition* is in the upper Part of the *Scutum Sobies* juſt upon the upper Border of the lower Divarication in the *Via-lactea* (or milky-way) a little above the middle of a right Line drawn from the (now illuſtrious) Planet Jupiter to a Star of the firſt Magnitude, in the Conſtellation *Aquila*, about 25 degrees from each, nearly 4 deg eaſt of the ſolſtitial *Colure*, and 30 above the Horizon, in a Direction from us about 40 Deg. to the South of a due eaſt Point.

Thurſday, June 28, 9 o'Clock at Evening,

	deg.	min.
—Long. in *Capricorn*, -	05	30
—Latitude North, - -	27	49
—Right Aſcenſion, - -	95	45
—Declination North - -	04	20
—Meridian Altitude - -	52	10
—Time of Culmination after Midnight,	7 Min.	

Its *Poſition* is about four Degrees Weſt from a Star of the 4th Magnitude, in the extremity of the *Serpent's* Tail.

REMARKS, &c.

THE preſent Aſpect of this COMET *in Reſpect of the Earth and the Sun is very Remarkable as it ſorm'd its aſcending Node, or, interſected the Ecliptic nearly at Right Angles, paſſing from a ſouthern to a northerd Latitude, near or upon the ſolſtitial Colure, in ſuch Sort that the Point of Interſection was in or very near to the firſt Degree in the Sign Capricorn, and if we may judge from its preſent apparent Velocity, 'tis probable this Interſection happened ſome Time on the 22d Day of this preſent Month; this being the caſe the Earth muſt at that Time be exactly or nearly in Conjunction with the Comet and Sun; or in a Right Line that Paſſes between them "And ſhould the Comet from that ſituation have ſteered and purſued a direct courſe towards the Sun it would needed to have made little or no Digreſſion to take the Earth in its way with it: That this is the true State of the Matter needs no other Illuſtration than what will ariſe from what appears in Fact from Obſervation, particularly from the Conſideration of the Comets Culminating or Southing at and near Midnight, compared with its ſeveral Latitudes and Differences of Longitude; which justly conſidered plainly import that it is and has been for ſeveral Days in a Point of the Heavens nearly Oppoſite to that of the Sun, &c. and hence on account of its proximity to this Point of Oppoſition, we may eaſily account for its being furniſhed with no viſible Appearance of any Tail, which is not becauſe it is without any but because from its preſent Attitude ‡ in reſpect of the Sun and a Spectator on the Earth the Tail can be View'd only end wave, ſo that (ſpacious and tremendous as it probably may be) it cant be View'd to any good Advantage, or ſo as to appear According to Reality any more than a View of the End of a Lengthy Cylinder would exhibit its true and juſt Appearance.*

On account of its preſent remarkable Situation as forementioned, it muſt (I think) be confeſſed that 'tis not ſo eaſy a matter meerly from the apparent direction of its courſe to determine the true direction of its real Motion viz. whether 'tis now in its Acceſs towards or Receſs from the Sun or rather its Perihelion; though its apparent Increment both as to Velocity and Magnitude (ſo far as Obſervations have hitherto been made) ſeem to favour the ſuppoſition of the former If it is now making its way towards the Sun, it muſt certainly (from the Nature of its Situation) be alſo increaſing its proximity to the Earth, in Conſequence of which we may expect it will be conſtantly increaſing both as to its Apparent Magnitude, Luſtre and Velocity; if the contrary was, contrary Appearances are to be expected. Be that as it may 'tis not now poſited in the forementioned Line of Oppoſition with this Earth, but makes an Angle of 27 Deg 37 Min. with it, and tho' it may be conſtantly Increaſing its nearneſs to this Earth yet it alſo as yet conſtantly makes a Remove at a greater Diſtance from the Line of Oppoſition forementioned; it has croſs'd the Equinoctial, and in about 6 Days hence, at about half after Midnight, will Paſs over our Heads, if it continues its preſent Velocity, which by obſervation appear to be much greater than was that of the late Comet when under Obſervation.——What its Deſtination is upon the whole Time and further Obſervation only muſt determine; its preſent apparent Velocity is no Unfavourable Sign in this Matter, which for the Laſt 48 Hours, was 10 Deg 48 Min. in its Trajectory in a Direction about 5 Degrees to the Eaſt of a Due North Point, over the Celeſtial Concave. As Time and Conveniency may allow, I ſhall Endeavour (as occaſion ſhall offer,) to Exhibit ſuch Publications upon the ſubject, as I ſhall judge to be Convenient and Entertaining to the Curious Public, and with as much Preciſion, Accuracy and Brevity, as my own Ability, and the Nature of the ſubject will allow.

N. S.

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‡ See this Matter more fully Illuſtrated in the 18 Note under the Obſervations on the late COMET, C. Courant for Sept. 18. 1769, No. 246.

To the Printers of the Colony of Connecticut.
Pleaſe to give the following a Place in your Papers, and you will oblige ſome of your Cuſtomers

THE affair of the Suſquehannah Company has become a ſubject intereſting to the colony, and ſeveral pamphlets have been lately publiſhed on the ſubject the authors of which appear not fully to have underſtood the true State of the caſe; many of their remarks being founded on a miſtake of facts; and the general aſſembly of the colony in October laſt, appointed a committee to inquire into all matters relating to the title of the colony to the lands contained in the charter, who in May laſt reported ſeveral matters relative thereto, not before generally known to the preſent inhabitants. I would therefore give the public the following brief ſtate of the caſe; which I think may be ſupported by original papers or records, viz. After the diſſolution of the North Virginia Company, incorporated in the year 1606, King James I. by letters patent, dated Nov. 3 1620 granted to the duke of Lenox and others, to the number of 40, by the name of the council eſtabliſhed at Plymouth in the county of Devon, for the planting, ruling, ordering and governing of New-England in America, and to their heirs, ſucceſſors and aſſigns forever, all that part of America, lying and being in breadth, from forty degrees of northerly latitude, from the equinoctial line, to 48 degrees of the ſaid northerly latitude, incluſively, and in length of, and within all the breadth aforeſaid, throughout the main lands from ſea to ſea, if not poſſeſſed or inhabited by any other Chriſtian Prince or ſtate nor within the limits of the ſouthern colony ——This Company, by deed, dated March March 19th. 1627 8, granted that part of ſaid tract of land which contained the old colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, to Sir Henry Roſwell, and others.—And Dr. Douglas, in his Summary, vol. 2. p. 160, ſays, that Robert, Earl of Warwick having obtained a grant, Anno 1630, from the Council of Plymouth, procured a patent from King Charles I of lands in New England, from Narraganſet river as the ſea coaſt runs, toward Virginia 40 leagues, and eaſt and weſt from ſea to ſea &c. The Earl of Warwick by his deed, dated March 19th, 1631, recorded in the records of this colony, granted the ſame lands to William, Viſcount, Say and Seal, Lord Brooks and nine others, their heirs and aſſigns and aſſociates, with all juriſdictions, rights and royalties, liberties, freedoms and immunities, powers, privileges franchiſes, &c. which the ſaid Earl of Warwick had, or might uſe, &c. (This deed was called the old patent for Connecticut) About the year 1635 the Lords Say and Seal, Brooks, &c. ſent over John Winthrop Eſq; (afterwards governor of this colony) to take poſſeſſion of the lands on Connecticut river, and commiſſioned him to be governor, and inſtructed him to procure a number of able men, for making fortifications, building houſes, &c. for their own accommodation, and ſuch as might receive men of quality. They accordingly built a fort at Say-Brook Anno. 1636, ſome people from the Maſſachuſetts Bay, went and ſettled at Hartford, Weathersfield, Windſor, &c. In 1637, Mr. Eaton, Mr. Davenport, with a number of others ſettled at New Haven, and places adjacent. Theſe people formed themſelves into two voluntary juriſdictions, the one called the juriſdiction of Connecticut, the other the colony of New-Haven. About the ſame time the Company of Lord Say and Seal &c. ſent over George Fenwick, Eſq; who took the overſight of the fort, and ſettlements at Say-Brook, till December 5th, 1644, when affairs in England had taken ſuch a turn, that thoſe noble Lords and Gentlemen had no [illegible], and Mr. Fenwick their agent, ſold their title to the juriſdiction of Connecticut for about ſixteen hundred pounds, and Mr. Fenwick joined with the colony, and was choſen an aſſiſtant. The colony went on exerciſing the powers of government, claiming under the grant from the *Earl of Warwick*, until the reſtoration, when they applied, by Mr. Winthrop their agent, to King Charles II in 1661, for a charter, which was granted April 23, 1662. 'Tis evident, that this charter was then conſidered as a confirmation of their former title to the lands therein deſcribed, with a further grant of privileges of government, & the grantees were conſidered as ſucceſſors of the company of Lord Say and Seal, &c. For it appears by their petition to the King, for a charter, that they claim under that title, which they ſay, they had obtained for a large ſum of money; they likewiſe by a letter to Lord Say and Seal, deſire his aſſiſtance in obtaining a charter, and he in anſwer, adviſed Mr. Winthrop to apply to the Earl of Mancheſter for his aſſiſtance; and ſays, "I have deſired him to acquaint you where you may ſpeak with Mr. Jeſſop, who when we had the patent, was our clerk, & he I believe is able to inform you beſt about it, and I have deſired my Lord to wiſh him ſo to do; I do think he is now in London."—And by the charter itſelf, it appears that they had obtained the lands for great and valuable conſiderations, and ſome part of it by conqueſt, &c. And at the concluſion of the charter mention is made of other gifts or grants by us, or any of our progenitors or predeceſſors heretofore made to the ſaid Governor and Company &c. And King Charles II in his letter to the Governor and Council of Connecticut, dated April 23 1664, uſes theſe words, "Having according to the Reſolution we declared to Mr. John Winthrop, at the time when we renew'd your charter, ſent theſe perſons of [illegible] abilities," &c.—And the governor and general aſſembly, in their anſwer to a letter from the commiſſioners, Anno. 1665, concerning Hamilton's claim, to the lands eaſt of Connecticut river by virtue of a deed from the Plymouth Company, dated Anno 1635 ſay "We humbly conceive that the original patent grant from royal authority to the Lord Say and Seal, and other nobles and gentlemen, which we purchaſed at a dear rate, is lately ratified and confirmed by our gracious ſoverign under the broad ſeal of England—the grant to Connecticut was precedent to that of Duke Hamilton ſeveral years, which gives us to conclude, that propriety of title will be ſettled upon priority of grant" &c. And it appears by the records of the commiſſioners of the united colonies, that the people of New Haven, as early as Anno 1642 purchaſed land of the Indians, on both ſides Delaware river, and built a trading houſe there; and Anno 1649 laid claim to thoſe lands which they ſay neither the Dutch, or Swedes had any juſt title to.

The patent to the Duke of York, of the land in the province of New York and New Jerſey, bears date March 12, 1663 4 and the grant of Penſylvania was made March 4 1680 1, both of them ſubſequent to the charter of Connecticut. The Dutch were in poſſeſſion of New-York, at the time of the grant to the council of Plymouth and continued their poſſeſſion under the ſtates of Holland, until September 1664, when it was taken by the Engliſh. It was retaken by the Dutch, Anno 1673, and reſtored to England, in February 1673 4. And as it was poſſeſs'd by a foreign power when the aforeſaid patent was made to the Duke of York, to remove all diſputes about the validity of that grant, King Charles II was adviſed to make a new grant of it to the Duke which he did June 29, 1674. And for the ſame reaſon thoſe lands did not paſs by the charter to this colony; they were alſo excepted in the grant to the council of Plymouth, from which our title is derived, and this accounts for the neceſſity of the ſettlement of the line between this colony and New-York, which cannot affect the title of this colony to the lands contained in the charter, lying weſt of that province. The diſpute ſettled by commiſſioners, Anno 1664, between the province of New York, and this colony, was about juriſdiction of ſettlements then made: and it was accordingly agreed, that all plantations weſt of the line, then ſettled, ſhould be under the juriſdiction of New York, and the plantations eaſt of ſaid line under the juriſdiction of Connecticut.

The foregoing facts, [illegible] are moſt of the difficulties [illegible] of this colony, to [illegible] the charter, lying weſt [illegible] New York, mentioned in [illegible] pamphlet lately printed [illegible] thoſe mentioned in an [illegible] lately printed at New [illegible] ſaid concerning the [illegible] then bounds of the [illegible] the colony bounded by the ſea [illegible] think the words of the charter contain ſufficient certainty, by which deſcribe the lands to be that part of our dominions in New England, in America, bounded on the eaſt by Narraganſet river, commonly called Narraganſet bay, where the ſaid river falleth into the ſea, and on the northerly the line of the Maſſachuſetts plantation, and on the ſouth by the ſea; and in longitude as the line of the Maſſachuſetts colony running from eaſt to weſt, that is to ſay, from the ſaid Narraganſett bay on the eaſt, to the ſouth ſea on the weſt. The ſouthern extent of New England, being 40 degrees north latitude the latitude granted by the charter cannot exceed that limit. There is another objection made by ſome, which ſeems to deſerve notice, viz. That if the colony once had a title to the lands in queſtion, they loſt it by non uſer. A grant of powers of government may be forfeited by non uſer, becauſe 'tis neceſſary that government ſhould always be kept up; but that lands ſhould be forfeited by non uſer of the owner, when no other perſon is in poſſeſſion of them, (unleſs it is made a condition in the grant) is a new doctrine. The opinion of Mr. Pratt, mentioned in the New York pamphlet, was founded on an *ex parte*, and very partial repreſentation of the caſe, as appears by the ſtate, and therefore, what the opinion of that great lawyer would have been, upon a true and full, ſtate of the caſe is not known.

And in anſwer to the enquiry made by the author of thoſe pamphlets, why the aſſembly ſhould grant to the Suſquehannah company the lands on Suſquehannah river, by them purchaſed of the Indians, in caſe ſaid lands do belong to the colony, or why all the inhabitants ſhould not be benefited by them, as well as that company. I would obſerve, that it has been the conſtant uſage of the aſſembly, (excepting the diſpoſal of a few townſhips in the northweſt part of Litchfield county) freely to grant the lands to ſuch perſons as have applied for grants, in order for ſettlement. That this aſſembly hold the lands in truſt for the inhabitants; that the Suſquehannah company are a reſpectable part of the inhabitants of this colony, that they pray for a grant of only a part of the ungranted lands; that they have been at great expence in purchaſing the native right to thoſe lands, which purchaſe was approved by the aſſembly, in May 1755; and that there are other ungranted lands contained in the charter, ſufficient to ſupply the other inhabitants, when any of them ſhall think fit to ſettle upon them. The memorial of the Suſquehannah Company is continued, till October next; and the committee appointed laſt October to enquire into the title of the colony, &c. is re-appointed to make further enquiry.

LONDON, April 25.

A proteſt of an extraordinary nature with reſpect to North America, is ſaid to have lately been received by the miniſtry, which has occaſioned much altercation in a great council.

The upper room of the Weſtminſter club is expected to be particularly full on Monday, as each member has been adviſed that ſome matters of utmoſt conſequence are appointed to come under conſideration.

April [illegible]. *It is now confidently ſaid, that the American duty on Tea will be repealed before the expiration of the preſent ſeſſion, by which all the grievances complained of by the Colonies, will be completely redreſſed. The reaſon given for this is, as the preſent M——y expect ſoon to reſign, they will not ſuffer their ſucceſſors in office to have glory of promiſing ſo popular an Act.*

April 30. *A letter from Col. Dalrymple, at Boſton to a General officer, his Friend, in England, mentions, that if the Troops had not retired out of town at Boſton at the Time they did, the moſt terrible and fatal Conſequences would moſt certainly have happened; as* [illegible] *had abſolutely Determined to* [illegible] *Attack upon the Military* [illegible] *in order to revenge the cruel and wanton* [illegible] *of their Countrymen* [illegible] *that the Soldiers who committed* [illegible] *Boſton would be* [illegible] *juſtice.*

[illegible] by the barley, [illegible] New-England aſſert, [illegible] the ſoldiers of the twenty ninth [illegible] had been heard to declare *ten days* [illegible] that there would be blood ſhed on the 5th of March: "That others were heard to ſay on the Friday and Saturday preceding, "That many would dine on Sunday who would not ſup on Monday and Tueſday night." And that ſeveral had warned their particular acquaintance among the town people during the preceding week,—Not to ſtir abroad on the Monday following, as there would be bloody work in the ſtreets on that day."

The Miniſtry expect, That if Captain Preſton, and the ſoldiers, who committed the late murders at Boſton, are condemned, That the Lieutenant Governor (Hutchinſon) will reprieve them during the King's pleaſure, which may occaſion another Porteus's affair) and it is reported, that the miniſterial plan now is to cenſure, ſome ſay to break Colonel Dalrymple for leaving his poſt without orders; that is, he ſhould not have quitted the town but have maintained full poſſeſſion of it at all events.—What the Colonel did was probably the moſt humane, as well as the moſt prudent: for if this report is true, ſuch cenſure or puniſhment would be conſidered as an example to other officers and ſoldiers, to maſſacre the people without ceaſing, till all reſiſtance and diſpute is finally ended.—*A notable confeſſion, of the vindictive ſpirit of* CARLTON *Houſe.*]

May 5. The late anarchous proceedings at Boſton, in New England, will, we hear, be taken into conſideration on Tueſday next.

To the PRINTERS.

AS the public were made acquainted with the receiving, and ſtoring Mr. Verſtille's goods in December laſt, it ſeemed but right that the proceeds for giving them up ſhould be publiſhed in the ſame manner.—This the gentlemen in trade propoſed at their meeting when they releaſed the goods, but it has been omitted by one means or other ſo long that had not Mr. Verſtille by his advertiſement either through the natural confuſion of his ideas, or with deſign; ſo held up the matter up to view, that this whole proceeding is greatly miſrepreſented it might perhaps with propriety have paſſed unnoticed.—The public are deeply intereſted in every thing, that immediately affects the non-importation agreement, and therefore have a right to deſire, and expect an explanation of every ſeeming inconſiſtency of conduct, in thoſe who are more immediately before in this important engagement—purſuant therefore to the deſire of the trade, ſhall give in a few words the motives for aſſigning Mr. Verſtille his goods, and explain the preamble to his advertiſement.—When Mr Verſtille was firſt called upon, he had never ſigned any non importation agreement, he however came in, and agreed to reſign his goods to be ſtored, and treated as other goods were at Boſton and elſewhere under the circumſtances—It will be needleſs to mention at large, the trouble this affair gave the neighbouring towns through the winter, it is well known (and by thoſe immediately acquainted) known to have aroſe principally from the double conduct or rather correſpondence of his friend and adviſer, or principal in Boſton, Mr. *Gilbert Deblois.*—It is ſufficient to ſay that in February laſt, Mr. Verſtille, after failing in his attempts to recover his goods, prefer'd a memorial at large to the general meeting of Merchants at Middletown, ſetting forth among other things, that there had been a partial releaſing of ſtored goods in Boſton, and thereupon praying his might be given up, which he urged the ſtronger, on account of their being imported before his coming into the agreement—It appeared in that meeting, that *Bohea* and *Duffles* had been given up in Boſton, expreſsly for the purpoſe of carrying on the Fiſhery, and the ſentiments of the meeting, ſeeming to be divided, concerning the propriety of giving up thoſe articles to Mr. Verſtille's

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NOTICE is hereby given to all claimants and others, who are in any wiſe concern'd in white pine logs, that now are or may be in Connecticut river, or at any mills or landings upon or near ſaid river, that they are required to give into the hands of Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown immediately, certificates of their having been regularly ſurveyed by one of his Majeſty's officers properly authorized ſo to do; and that they were adjudged by them unfit for his Majeſty's uſe. And further that they give in at the ſame time a depoſition, that they are poſſeſſed of no white pine-logs, but what are contain'd in ſaid certificates.

JOS LORING, jun.
Deputy to the Hon. John Wentworth, Eſq;

PURSUANT to a vote of the proprietors of the townſhip of Wincheſter, at their meeting holden at Hartford, the 14th inſt. I give this public notice, that no perſon or perſons as a committee or otherwiſe, preſume to ſpend or expend at the coſt of the proprietors the north road (laced out) through ſaid townſhip of Wincheſter, without firſt giving me proper notice, as being employed by me.

DAVID AUSTEN.
June 19, 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any kind, by the Printers hereof.

WE The ſubſcribers being appointed a committee by the general aſſembly of the colony of Connecticut, in May laſt, upon the petition of Charles Degsby of Hebron, againſt Joſeph Taylor and others, to examine into the claims of the parties, to a certain large tract of land in ſaid Hebron anciently granted by Capt. John Maſon, al- [illegible] of Uncas, Owaneco and Joſhua [illegible] thereof, and partition thereof to make, &c.—Theſe are to notify all perſons concerned, to attend the ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Joſeph Waters in ſaid Hebron, on the 6th day of Auguſt next, when and where we ſhall enter on ſaid buſineſs. Dated at Hartford, 7th June, 1770.

JABEZ HAMLIN,
ZEBULON WEST,
NATHANIEL WALES, jun.

CYPHER'd and Brilliant Stone Ear-Rings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver; Cypher'd and Brilliant Stone Buttons, Stone Rings, and Stone Lockets, with a variety of other Articles.

TO BE SOLD AT
James Tiley,
GOLDSMITH, at his Shop, juſt below Meſſ. Lathrop & Smith's Store in King-Street Hartford.

conſequence of ſuch a giving up to Meſſieurs *Alſop, Plummer, Way, Bull* and *Deane*, propoſed and agreed to give Mr. Verſtille the money for theſe articles, and engage to the public they ſhould be ſtored on their own account and riſque, until an importation ſhould take place, in conſequence of a total repeal of the revenue acts ſo called.——The money was accordingly paid, but the goods remain in the ſame ſtore they were firſt depoſited in, and orders given not to deliver them but under the above condition.—At this period, we thought this troubleſome affair would reſt for the future, eſpecially as Mr. Verſtille expreſs'd his ſatisfaction at the treatment he had now met with. In May he applied for the reſt of his goods; and gave this for his reaſon that theſe gentlemen in Boſton, who had the goods, which they imported before their ſigning the agreement ſtored, had them now given up, on their engaging to import no more, until a general importation ſhould take place, and as he engag'd the ſame, he tho't he had a right to his goods.—The majority of the committee though of opinion they might juſtly have detained the goods, as Boſton was not the ſole place they had agreed to be directed by, yet as Mr. Verſtille had all along ſaid that town and the treatment goods under ſuch circumſtances ſhould meet with there, principally in his view, in his firſt reſigning determined it beſt to give him up his goods, as he had already engaged in the Non importation agreement, and then repeatedly aſſured the committee of his abiding by it.——This is fully the facts as they ſtand, and what neceſſity Mr. Verſtille had for aſſerting in his advertiſement in the manner he has, or even of any advertiſement at all at a time when the very opening of goods, in like ocean, that flies every where in an inſtant; the public will judge.—The non-importation agreement is of that conſequence, if we may believe the beſt authority we can have for it in Great Britain, *that our all, our preſent*, and *future liberty* depends upon it, more than on every other circumſtance in our favor.——Every one muſt be either friend or foe to the ſucceſs of it, there is no middle way, to be neuter here is criminal; and that every tranſaction relative to ſo important an affair might ſtand in a true light, is the deſign of this publication. By order of the Committee of Merchants.

Hartford, June 1770.

HARTFORD, July 2.

On Monday laſt Lieut. governor Hutchinſon was pleaſe to prorogue the great and general court or aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, till Wedneſday the 25th of this inſtant July, then to meet at Cambridge.

The Merchants in Boſton, at an adjourn'd meeting held the 18th ult. unanimouſly reſolv'd not to have any trade or commercial intercourſe whatſoever with the Merchants of New-Hampſhire, while they are counteracting the laudable exertions of the other colonies, for the common good, by continuing their importation of European goods, and have recommended the like reſolution to the other Colonies and Provinces upon the Continent.

THE people concerned in trade, reſiding in the principal trading towns on Connecticut river, having received a letter from the committee of merchants in Boſton, to the committee of correſpondence in the colony of Connecticut, with the Boſton Evening Poſt, containing an account of the ill conduct of the Merchants of Portſmouth in New-Hampſhire, in continuing their importations, to the great prejudice of American liberty; notwithſtanding repeated ſolicitations to the contrary; ſetting forth, that the people of Boſton, had agreed to break off all commercial intercourſe with the people of ſaid Portſmouth, and requeſting that the people of Connecticut will concur in the aforeſaid meaſures.——It's unanimouſly agreed that we will, from this time, break off all commercial intercourſe with the ſaid people of Portſmouth, until their conduct is more conſiſtent with the public good of America, or until the revenue acts ſhall be repealed; and that we will uſe our utmoſt endeavours, that the ſame ſhall be punctually obſerved throughout this colony.

Montague, June 21. 1770.

Meſſ. Green & Watson,

By inſerting the following in your News Paper you will oblige your conſtant reader.

LAST week as John Gore a young man, of about twenty years of age, of undoubted veracity, in company with Daniel Burnham, a middle aged man, both of ſaid Montague, were walking on the banks of Connecticut river: the former was ſurprized with the ſight of a monſtrous ſerpent, about four feet in length, which on inſpection he found to have two heads; one of which jumped nimbly at a ſtick, which he put near him, in the frightful manner of a Rattle Snake. They both viewed him, while alive, and after they had killed him, his eyes, they thought, appeared more piercing than either of the ſpecies he repreſented. Upon inſpection, they found one of his heads, ———(for he had a head at each end) and had ſo body juſt in the form of a large yellow rattle ſnake, and the other end together with the head, exactly reſembling a large black ſnake, his length and other dimenſions being a mean between the two ſpecies. There was a common anus for diſcharging the excrements about the middle of the belly, where the two ſpecies of this double formed monſter joined. A farther deſcription of this frightful monſter I am not able to give, as the ſhocking ſight of this venemous reptile (*[illegible]*) prompted them, to throw him precipitately into the river.——As the narrator cannot recollect, that he has either read or heard, of any ſuch double formed animal before, and has called him a monſter, the learned philoſophers and naturaliſts, are deſired to inform him whether or not, he is right in the appellation; or whether there is really ſuch a ſpecies of ſerpents exiſting; Or 2dly, whether as there was two compleat heads externally appearing, there was not a double ſet of ſenſes, a double brain, a double ſet of nerves, with attendant animal ſpirits, and conſequently a double perception.—3dly Whether he had not two hearts a double ſet of arteries and veins, and conſequently a double circulation of the blood, and how far the arterial blood may be ſuppoſed to be protruded towards the middle of the ſerpent, before it was returned by the veins.——And 4thly whether this was not a monſtrous offſpring, proceeding from the unnatural coition of a male and female ſerpent of the rattle ſnake and black ſnake kind.

Aaron Van Horn,

Hereby informs the Public, that he has again ſet up and carries on the SCYTHE making buſineſs in all its branches, and has furniſhed himſelf with a compleat ſtock for that Purpoſe.——Any gentlemen who will oblige him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, by their humble ſervant.

AARON VAN HORN.

N. B. He will warrant them to be good for a ſmall conſideration more than his common price.

Springfield June 28, 1770.

WANTED Immediately, a Journeyman *SADDLER*, who is well qualified to take the whole care of a Shop. Such a one may hear of a good place by applying to the Northfield POST or to the PRINTERS hereof——None need apply without he can bring a good recommendation.

N. B. He will (if required) have his wages paid him every week.

Northfield, June 22 1770.

MAY 21. 1770.

Paſſage-Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that I the ſubſcriber have provided a good BOAT convenient for paſſengers which will ſail in the following manner, from the date above-mentioned every other week, viz. from Saybrook on Monday to Middletown, and from Middletown to Sagg Harbour on Wedneſday, and from Sagg Harbour back again on Friday, wind and weather permitting.——The fare for man and horſe is one dollar, and for a ſingle paſſenger, is half a dollar.——All gentlemen paſſengers, who are inclined to favour him with their cuſtom will meet with good uſage, from their humble ſervant,

JEREMIAH LORD.

WHEREAS the general aſſembly held at Hartford in May laſt, appointed us the ſubſcribers agents to inquire after all debts dues demands owing to the governor and company by bill bond, or any other ſecurity, and all fees, coſts and forfeitures, due to [illegible] with the former agents, king's attornies, and the managers of the Government lottery the ferry point wharf lottery, & with the naval officers, and all other dues and demands whatſoever, except what relates to treaſurer Talcott's accounts. And alſo to conſider and allow all ſuch ſettlements, and abatements as ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable, which by ſaid aſſembly were refer'd to the auditors to ſettle and adjuſt, as though they had been preſented before the firſt day of September laſt.——We do therefore according to the direction of ſaid aſſembly, notify all perſons concern'd, to meet us at the ſtate houſe in Hartford on the ſecond Tueſday of July next and exhibit their accounts that the ſame may be adjuſted and ſettled accordingly.

John Cheſter,
Jabez Hamlin,
William Williams.

Hartford, June 3 1770.

Lanbier Leſcoiet,

(Clock and Watch maker from Paris.)

TAKES this opportunity to inform the public, that he makes, mends and cleans all ſorts of Clocks and Watches at his Shop in Kingſtreet Hartford, at the ſign of the Clock, at as reaſonable a rate as they can be done in any part of America, and all gentlemen favouring him with their cuſtom, may depend upon being ſerved in the beſt manner.

N B. *Said Leſcoiet has for ſale a repeating WATCH of his own make which he will warrant to be of the beſt kind, it being no way larger, than a common Watch, though its parts are more numerous.*

STOLEN or Stray'd from the ſubſcriber, of the great Nine Partners, on the 28th ulti. a light brown horſe, about 14 hands high, about ſix years old, a natural trotter, a ſtar in his forehead, black main, tail and leggs, the main hanging on the left ſide, his right hind foot white, and a lump about the bigneſs of a walnut on his left ſide.—Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, or if he is ſtolen, the thief ſecured ſo that he may be brought to juſtice ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM CORNWELL.

May 30, 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

OIL and BLUBBER, of the beſt Quality, Suitable for Tanners uſe, To be Sold by

Joſeph Barrett,

Of Hartford.

∴ For Capt. Preſton's Caſe ſee the fourth Page.

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

Of Middletown, ſundry pieces of land, viz.

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 28 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Weſt on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr Ellsworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Wethersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Mitchel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's and partly on James Curtiſs's land, and north on Moſes Deming's. THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francis Hammon, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francis Hammons land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow-land, paſture and meadow land. Butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Joſiah Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Butler and —ſouth on land Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Mortimer.

L O N D O N.

CASE of Capt. THOMAS PRESTON of the 29th Regiment.

IT is Matter of too great Notoriety to need any Proofs, that the Arrival of his Majeſty's Troops in Boſton was extremely obnoxious to it's Inhabitants. They have ever uſed all Means in their Power to weaken the Regiments, and to bring them into Contempt, by promoting and aiding Deſertions, and with Impunity, even when there has been the cleareſt Evidence of the Fact and by groſly and falſly propagating Untruths concerning them. On the Arrival of the 64th & 65th, their Ardour ſeemingly began to abate; it being too expenſive to buy off ſo many; and Attempts of that Kind rendered too dangerous from the Numbers.——But the ſame Spirit revived immediately on its being known that thoſe Regiments were ordered for Halifax, and hath ever ſince their Departure been breaking out with greater violence. After their Embarkation, one of their juſtices, not thoroughly acquainted with the people and their Intentions, on the Trial of the 14th Regiment, openly and publicly, in the hearing of numbers of people, and from the Seat of Juſtice declared 'that the ſoldiers muſt now take care of themſelves, *nor truſt too much to their arms* for they were but a handful; that the Inhabitants carried weapons concealed under their Cloaths, and would deſtroy them in a moment *if they pleaſed*.' This, conſidering the malicious Temper of the people, was an alarming Circumſtance to the Soldiery. Since which ſeveral Diſputes have happened between the Towns People and Soldiers of both Regiments, the former being encouraged thereto by the countenance of even ſome of the Magiſtrates and by the protection of all the party againſt Government. In general ſuch diſputes have been kept too ſecret from the Officers. On the 2d inſtant, two of the 29th going through one Gray's Rope-Walk, the Rope-makers inſultingly aſked them if they would empty a Vault. This unfortunately had the deſired Effect by provoking the Soldiers, and from Words they went to Blows. Both Parties ſuffered in this affray, and finally, the Soldiers retired to [illegible] The Officers, on the firſt [illegible] tranſaction, took every [illegible] their power to prevent any ill Conſequences. Notwithſtanding which, ſingle quarels could not be prevented; the Inhabitants conſtantly provoking and abuſing the Soldiery. The Inſolence, as well as utter Hatred of the Inhabitants to the Troops, increaſed daily; inſomuch, that Monday and Tueſday, the 5th and 6th inſtant, were privately agreed on for a general Engagement; in conſequence of which ſeveral of the Militia came from the Country, arm'd to join their Friends, menacing to deſtroy any who ſhould oppoſe them. This Plan has ſince been diſcovered.

On Monday night about Eight o'clock two Soldiers were attacked and beat. But the Party of the Towns People, in order to carry Matters to the utmoſt Length, broke into two Meeting-Houſes, and rang the Alarm Bells, which I ſuppoſed was for Fire as uſual, but was ſoon undeceived. About nine ſome of the Guard came to and informed me, the town Inhabitants were aſſembling to attack the Troops, and that the Bells were ringing as the Signal for that Purpoſe, and not for Fire, and the Beacon intended to be fired to bring in the diſtant People of the Country. This as I was Captain of the Day, occaſioned my repairing immediately to the Main Guard. In my Way there I ſaw the People in great Commotion, and heard them uſe the moſt cruel horrid Threats againſt the troops. In a few Minuets after I reached the Guard, about an hundred people paſſed it, and went towards the Cuſtom-Houſe, where the King's Money is lodged. They immediately ſurrounded the Sentinel poſted there, and with Clubs and other Weapons threatened to execute their Vengence on him. I was ſoon informed by a Townſman, their Intention was to carry off the Soldier from his Poſt, and probably murder him. On which I deſired him to return for further Intelligence; & he ſoon came back and aſſured me he heard the Mob declare they would murder him. This I feared might be a Prelude to their plundering the King's Cheſt. I immediately ſent a non commiſſione Officer & 12 Men to protect both the Sentinel & the King's Money, and very ſoon followed myſelf, to prevent (if poſſible) all Diſorder; fearing leſt the Officer and Soldiery by the Inſults and Provocations of the Rioters ſhould be thrown off their Guard and commit ſome raſh Act. They ſoon ruſhed through the People, and, by charging their Bayonets in half Circle, kept them at a little Diſtance. Nay, ſo far was I from intending the Death of any perſon, that I ſuffered the troops to go to the Spot where the unhappy Affair took place, without any Loading in their Pieces, nor did I ever give orders for loading them. This remiſs Conduct in me perhaps merits Cenſure; yet it is Evident, reſulting from the Nature of things, which is the beſt and ſureſt that can be offered, that my intention was not to act offenſively, but the contrary Part, and that not without Compulſion. The Mob ſtill increaſed, and were more outrageous one againſt another, and calling out, 'come on, you Raſcals, you bloody backs, you Lobſter Scoundrels; fire if you dare, G—d damn you fire & be damn'd, we know you dare not;' and much more ſuch Language was uſed. At this Time I was between the ſoldiers & the Mob, parleying with & endeavouring all in my power to perſuade them to retire peaceably; but to no purpoſe. They advanced to the points of the Bayonets, ſtruck ſome of them, and even the Muzzles of the Pieces, and ſeemed to be endeavouring to cloſe with the ſoldiers. On which ſome well behaved Perſons aſked me if the Guns were charged: I replied, yes. They then aſked me if I intended to order the Men to fire; I anſwered no by no Means; obſerving to them, that I was advanced before the Muzzles of the Men's Pieces, and muſt fall a Sacrifice if they fired; that the Soldiers were upon the Half cock and charged Bayonets, and my giving the word fire, under thoſe Circumſtances, would prove me no Officer. While I was thus ſpeaking, one of the Soldiers, having received a ſevere blow with a ſtick, ſtept a little on one ſide, and inſtantly fired, on which turning to and aſking him why he fired without orders, I was ſtruck with a Club on my arm, which for ſome time deprived me of the Uſe of it; which Blow, had it been placed on my Head, moſt probably would have deſtroyed me. On this a general Attack was made on the Men by a great Number of heavy Clubs, and Snow Balls being thrown at them by which all our Lives were in imminent danger, ſome perſons at the ſame time from behind calling out, 'Damn your Bloods, why don't you fire?' Inſtantly three or four of the Soldiers fired, one after another, and directly after three more in the ſame confuſion and Hurry.

The Mob then ran away, except three unhappy Men who inſtantly expired, in which Number was Mr. Gray, at whoſe Rope Walk the prior Quarrel took place; one more is ſince dead, three others are dangerouſly, and four ſlightly wounded. The whole of this melancholy Affair was tranſacted in almoſt 20 Minutes. On my aſking the Soldiers why they fired without Orders, they ſaid they heard the word "Fire" and ſuppoſed it came from me. This might be the Caſe as many of the Mob called out "Fire, fire," but I aſſured the Men that I gave no ſuch order, that my words were, "Don't fire, ſtop your Firing:" In ſhort it was ſcarce poſſible for the ſoldiers to know who ſaid fire, or don't fire or ſtop your firing. On the People's aſſembling again to take away the dead Bodies the Soldiers ſuppoſing them coming to attack them were making ready to fire again, which I prevented by ſtriking up their Firelocks with my Hand. Immediately after a Townſman came and told me that 4 or 5000 People were aſſembled in the next ſtreet, and had ſworn to take my Life with every Man's with me; on which I judged it unſafe to remain there any longer, and therefore ſent the party and Sentry to the Main Guard, where the ſtreet is narrow and ſhort, there telling them off into Street Firings, divided and planted them at each end of the ſtreet to ſecure their Rear, momently expecting an attack, as there was a conſtant cry of the Inhabitants, "To Arms—run with your Guns," and the Town Drums beating to Arms. I ordered my Drum to beat to Arms, and being ſoon after joined by the different companies of the 29th Regiment, I formed them as the Guard into Street Firings. The 14th Regiment alſo got under Arms, but remained at their Barracks. I immediately ſent a Serjeant with a Party to Col. Dalrymple, the Commanding Officer, to acquaint him with every Particular. Several officers going to join their Regiment were knocked down by the Mob, one very much wounded, and his Sword taken from him. The Lieutenant Governor and Col. Carr ſoon after met at the Head of the 29th Regiment, and agreed that the Regiment ſhould retire to their Barracks, and the People to their Houſes; but I kept the Pique to ſtrengthen the Guard. It was with great difficulty that the Lieutenant Governor prevailed on the People to be quiet and retire: At laſt they all went off excepting about an Hundred.

A Council was immediately called, on the breaking up of which three Juſtices met, and iſſued a Warrant to apprehend me and eight Soldiers. On hearing of this Procedure, I inſtantly went to the Sheriff and ſurrendered myſelf, though for the Space of four Hours I had it in my power to have made my eſcape, which I moſt undoubtedly ſhould have attempted, and could have eaſily executed, had I been the leaſt conſcious of any Guilt.

On the Examination before the Juſtices, two Witneſſes ſwore that I gave the Men orders to fire; the one teſtified he was within two Feet of me; the other, that I ſwore at the Men for not firing at the firſt Word. Others ſwore they heard me uſe the word "Fire," but whether do or do not fire they could not ſay; others, that they heard the word "Fire," but could not ſay if it came from me. The next day they got five or ſix more to ſwear I gave the word to fire. So bitter and inveterate are many of the Malcontents here, that they are induſtriouſly uſing every Method to fiſh out evidence to prove it was a concerted Scheme to murder the Inhabitants. Others are infuſing the utmoſt Malice and Revenge into the People who are to be my Jurors by falſe Publications, Votes of Towns and all other Artifices, that ſo from a ſettled Rancour againſt the Officers and Troops in general, the Suddenneſs of my Trial after the Affair, while the People's Minds are all greatly inflamed, I am though perfectly innocent, under moſt unhappy Circumſtances having nothing in Reaſon to expect but the loſs of life in a very ignominious Manner, without the interpoſition of his Majeſty's Royal Goodneſs.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has opened a ſchool in Mr. Caldwell's ſhop where will be taught Reading; Writing; Vulgar & Decimal Arithmetic; the Extraction of the roots; ſimple and Compound intereſt, how to purchaſe or ſell annuities, leaſes for lives, or in reverſion, freehold eſtates, &c. at ſimple or Compound intereſt. The Italian Method of book keeping, menſuration of ſuperficies and ſolids; ſurveying; gauging, dialling, plain and ſpheric trigonometry, navigation and other branches of the Mathematics. Thoſe who are pleas'd to honour him with the care of educating their Children, may depend on having them treated in the moſt tender manner, punctually waited upon and carefully inſtructed, and to merit their approbation and give general ſatiſfaction ſhall be the conſtant ſtudy of their Obedient Humble ſervant. JONH MILLER.

N. B. He will attend a Morning Shool from 7 to half after 8 for young Ladies who are deſirous further to improve themſelves in Writing & Accounts; and write for gentlemen at his leaſure hours.

Notice is hereby given,

to the Creditors of John Hopſon of Colcheſter, an inſolvent Debtor, that they meet at the Houſe of John Tainter, Innholder in Colcheſter on the 24th Day of July next, to take into Conſideration ſundry Notes of Hand in Favour of ſaid Hopſon, againſt one Aſahel Strong, and determine whether they will divide ſaid Notes amongſt themſelves as they now are, or have them collected before Diviſion is made thereof, &c. when and where the Subſcribers will attend.

Humphry Lyon,
Charles Foot, } *Truſtees.*
Joſeph Iſham, jun.

June 22. 1770.

The Subſcriber deſires

his Cuſtomers in the County of Berkſhire, to meet him at the houſe of Mr. William Bement in Great Barrington on the 18th Day of July next, at 6 o'Clock Afternoon, to ſettle Accounts.—Thoſe that cannot attend themſelves, are deſired to ſend ſome other perſon properly qualified (viz. *with the CASH*) to act in their Behalf.

William Stanton.

P. S. I ſhould be glad to have as many perſonally attend as conveniently can, having ſome new Propoſals to make.

LEFT in the Store of the ſubſcriber of Hartford, a pair of ſilver Shoe Buckles.——The owner may have them again, on proving his property, and paying for this Advertiſement, by applying to

WILLIAM KNOX.

Hartford, June 4. 1770.

Taken up laſt Friday,

a black Mare, about 10 years old, fourteen hands high, paces and trots, branded with D P on the left ſhoulder, ſhe was once owned by the Wid. Ruſs who keeps a public Houſe in Eaſt Hartford, who diſpoſed of her to one Kenny. The Owner may have her again on proving his Property and paying Charges, by applying to

Elizabeth Ruſs.

N. B. There is a Mare Colt with her of a light Bay Colour, about two Years old, a Slit in her Face, no Brand.

Acrostic Nymph

ONDAY, July 9, 1770.

Numb 289

THE Connecticut COURANT.

ntaining the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

HARTFORD, July 9

Obſervations on the Comet continued.

urday, June 30th, 9 o'Clock at Evening

	deg.	min.
COMET's Long. in *Capricorn.*	22	30
Latitude North,	64	15
Declination North,	42	14
Right Aſcenſion,	282	45
Meridian Altitude from the northern Part of the Horizon,	89	45

[illegible] very near, or upon the Throat of [illegible] and about 5 Deg from a Star of the [illegible] Magnitude in its Wing, more north eaſt. [illegible] Near a Line drawn from thence to a [illegible] of the 4th Magnitude in the *Swan's* Wing.

ay, July 1ſt, 9 o'Clock at Evening

	deg.	min.
ngitude in *Gemini*, about	05	00
titude North,	67	26
lination North,	80	30
Aſcenſion about	350	00
ltitude from the northern Part of the Horizon about	47	02

[illegible] within about 7 Deg (eaſtward. [illegible] of [illegible] *Star* a little below the [illegible] from that to a Star of the 4th Magnitude in *Cepheus's* Heel, nearer the former.

ednesday, July 4, 3 o'Clock Morning

	deg	min
Longitude in *Taurus*	26	30
Latitude North,	21	20
Declination North,	44	59
Right Aſcenſion	85	30
Aſcenſional Difference of *Comet* and Sun.	15	30

Poſition about three quarters of a Degree th of a Star of the 2d Magnitude, in iga's right Shoulder, about 8 Deg from elta, and 3 eaſt of the *ſolſtitial Colure.* true Luſtre not well diſtinguiſhed, by on of Increaſing day light, which is alſo ficient to render its Tail Inviſible.

REMARKS, &c.

T appears that this *Comet* while under Obſervation has Paſs'd over an Arch in the vens of 140 Degrees, which wants but of compleating half a Circle. This gth it has run in 7 Days and 6 Hours ppears that the general Direction of its arent Courſe along its *Trajectory* Path, been nearly in a ſtrait Line from S. by to N. by E. The ſeveral Degrees of Vey with which it has Apparently moved e firſt Obſerved are as follow (viz)

	deg.	min.
the firſt 24 *Hours* after Obſervation, it moved about	04	00
the ſecond 24 Hours, about	07	00
ne next 48 Hours,	37	45
e next 24 Hours,	43	30
next 54 Hours,	46	45

When laſt under Obſervation it was about Degrees above the Horizon, and 40 Eaſt North, and no more than 26 Degrees from the Body of the Sun; And did probably paſs from a Northern to a Southern Latitude (thus forming its Deſcending *Node*) ſome Time on the 5th of this Month; Interſecting the Ecliptic about the 3d Degree in *Cancer* making therewith an Angle of About 78 Degrees; its Courſe tho' nearly in the ſame Line as heretofore, is Notwithſtanding now towards the South, it having paſs'd more than 90 Deg from our Zenith. Hence as it Daily paſſes our Meridian (between the Hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, it gains further towards the South, though inviſible to us. It was in, or near its *Perigee*, Or, leaſt Diſtance from the Earth, on Sunday P. M. July 1ſt, when its Poſition was near the North Star. It has probably paſs'd the Sun, a few Degrees to the Weſtward of its Body; and is moſt likely in its return from it, having Paſs'd its *Perihelion*; no more to be an object of Obſervation, unleſs it ſhould ſometime hence Emerge from below the ſouthern Horizon.

N. S.

ERRATA.

§¶§ In the Laſt *Paper*, firſt Col. againſt *Right Aſcenſion* firſt mentioned, *read* 274. And againſt the ſecond mentioned *Right Aſcenſion*, *read* 275° 45′.

BOSTON, June 28.

This Morning arrived here the Fair Lady, Capt. Lamson, in 7 weeks from Briſtol: We have a Briſtol Print of May 10; as alſo a London Print of May 8 by Capt. Lee arrived here from Falmouth: From theſe papers we have extracted the following Articles, viz.

LONDON May 7, 1770

From the LONDON GAZETTE of *May* 7.

VIENNA, *April* 7.

WE learn from the Frontiers of Turkey, that a Camp of about 140,000 Turks is forming in the Environs of Conſtantinople; that in the Capital alone 30 000 Turks had taken Arms; and that for Security Sake the greateſt Part of the Grand Seignior's Treaſure has been carried from the Seraglio to a Fortreſs, ſituated three Days Journey from the city.

LONDON, May 5 to 8.

It is aſſerted, that the parliamentary enquiry into the late diſturbances at Boſton in New England, muſt be ſuſpended till the arrival of ſome papers, in anſwer to thoſe lately diſpatched for a reſpectable perſonage here.

We are informed, that Governor Bernard will embark for his government of the Maſſachuſet's Bay, on board of one of the men of war appointed to convoy four Regiments to North America, preparations, it is ſaid, being actually making by his Excellency for that purpoſe.

We are aſſured, that at the C——l with regard to the preſent ſtate of affairs in America, very coercive means were adviſed, and adopted, and are now preparing to be employed.

The future reſources of the Boſtonians by calling in the people from the neighbouring towns to aſſiſt them in their late adopted meaſures, is, we hear, to be prevented by cutting off the communication of the town and country by a fort, which can be ſo erected as to anſwer that end effectually.

It is ſaid, that it has been determined on, in caſe any further violence ſhall have been committed at Boſton, before the arrival of the freſh troops, that all the inhabitants ſhall be deprived of their fire arms.

It is ſaid that the M——y are ſo much diſſatisfied with the Lieut. G——r of a certain Colony, in Regard to his Conduct on a late Occaſion, that he will ſpeedily be recalled.

It is rumoured, that the Chief Governor of a certain Colony, on his being lately required to repair to the ſame was ſo much afraid to comply with the Demand that he begged leave to retire on a penſion, which was refuſed.

It is aſſerted at the Weſt-End of the Town, that his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and that his Grace the Duke of Beaufort will ſucceed him as Maſter of the Horſes to the King.

Both Houſes are expected to ſit late every Night next Week till they break up for the preſent Seſſion. On which Account it may reaſonably be inferred, that affairs of great Importance are to be agitated.

The Journals of the Houſe of Lords May 1 (inſerted in the papers) mention, that the Earl of Chatham preſented to the Houſe a Bill, intitled, A Bill for reverſing the adjudication of the Houſe of Commons, whereby John Wilkes, Eſq. has been adjudged incapable of being elected a Member to ſerve in that preſent Parliament, and the Freeholders of the County of Middleſex have been deprived of one of their legal Repreſentatives: The Bill was read the firſt time: The ſecond time it was objected to; and the Queſtion was put and reſolved in the negative 89 to 43, and afterwards the Bill was reſolved to be rejected.

The 43 proteſting Lords publiſhed their Diſſentient.

The proteſting Lords is now the Toaſt drank in all patriotic Companies.

A great patriot of high Rank in his laſt Oration ſaid, that he conſidered the Freedom of Election and the Right of petitioning the Throne, as the eyes of the Conſtitution; that the one, in the caſe of the Middleſex Election, had been totally put out; and the other, by a certain Anſwer to a late Remonſtrance, had received ſuch a Blow that it had a very dangerous Film grown over it, and that it would require the Abilities of a very able political Oculiſt to remove it.

A certain great Man, in his Harangue on Friday in a certain Society, ſpeaking of a certain Anſwer, ſaid, that he did not mean any thing perſonal to the baneful Advice that he deteſted, and ſpoke againſt; not but that if the Adviſer would ſtep forth and declare himſelf, he ſhould then perſonally announce his Sentiments. While he was ſpeaking the above he had his Eye on a certain W—— P——k, "*and Felix trembled.*"

MINUTES of the H—ſe of C—m—ns, 26th April, 1770.

MR. Tr——th——k moved for an addreſs to the King for a Narrative & all accounts received by the treaſury, &c. relative to the late diſturbances in Boſton; alſo for orders and inſtructions ſent to America ſince the 24th June laſt.

Mr. B—ckf—d ſeconded the motion, and reſerved a right to ſpeak upon the ſubject, if others did: Accordingly afterwards, obſerved upon the ill policy of the American revenue laws——and the ill conduct of government towards the people there;——they are not ſubject to the people of Gr. Britain, but ſubjects in common with them.——General Gage's commiſſion is illegal, and ſupercedes all charters in that country; and placing the military above the civil power, is matter that deſerved the immediate conſideration of parliament; and he wiſhed to have a day appointed for an inquiry into the ſtate of the colonies.

Lord N——th was deſirous that the houſe might have a narrative of the diſturbances in America; and that his only objection to the motion was, that the words "all accounts relative" &c. would expoſe the names, and might ſubject to ill treatment the perſons who had given the information.

Mr. B—ke acknowledged the propriety of concealing the names of thoſe that had wrote, that they ſhould not be expoſed to ſuffer as thoſe had done, where letters had been laid before the houſe the laſt ſeſſions, and copies of them procured and forwarded by one Boſum or Bollan——On the other hand, he thought that garbled letters would not afford the houſe full information; but upon the whole declared he ſhould be ſatisfied with a narrative. He ſneered at the miniſtry for having in the laſt heedleſsly expoſed the intelligence of the King's officers in America, in laying before the houſe letters that were not required——Who aſk'd for that extraordinary letter of Governor Bernard's that recommended a total alteration of the conſtitution of the Maſſachuſetts government?——It was laid upon the table unaſked for; & the advice it contained too faithfully followed, for to that governor is principally owing the preſent unhappy ſituation of your affairs in America——To what a wretched paſs are affairs brought by the laſt three years ſhameful and weak conduct of adminiſtration!——Great-Britain, from being rever'd by all nations, has ſubmitted to one of her colonies,——two regiments have had an ignominious retreat from their ſtation, and are actually priſoners of war at Caſtle William and liable to be ſtarved out by the Boſtonians!——Adminiſtration may probably tell you that you ſhould adviſe them what meaſures to purſue with America——I will not give it——let them throw up the reins of government which they are unable to guide, and not wait until they drop out of their hands thro' indolence, or torn from them by force.

Gen. M——cky recommended to the houſe to be ſatisfied with a narrative of the affairs of Boſton, that the King's faithful officers there ſhould not be expoſed and diſcouraged from giving accouts, as it was their duty from time to time to furniſh to government——That expoſing their letters in the laſt ſeſſions was cruel, and if again practiſed would prevent any intelligence from thence that that already many avoided writing, and ſuch as did write were exceedingly cautious therein.

Mr G——v——He ſpoke againſt expoſing the names of the letter writers————————lamented the unhappy fate of affairs in America, which he did not think himſelf chargeable with being the occaſion of, altho' he had often been reflected on in that reſpect: For, ſaid he, with regard to the ſtamp act, the repeal of which has given riſe to the untoward ſituation of your affairs in America——I will take upon me to declare, that had I been ſuffered to continue in office at that time, I would forfeit 100 lives if the act had not gone down in America——I need not again give my opinion what your conduct ſhould be towards that country, you all know it.

Lord B—ch—mp oppoſed the motion in all parts, not willing to expoſe thoſe that have wrote, and not judging that garbled letters and accounts can give the houſe due information.

Col B—re faulted the meaſure of ſending troops, and repreſented the conduct of adminiſtration towards America weak and improper; had he been ſent upon the command inſtead of Col. Dalrymple he would have landed the troops at Caſtle William, then ſent to know the ſtate of the town, which, if in actual rebellion, he would have treated as enemies, but not otherwiſe carried his men thither——He ſpoke highly of Gov. Hutchinſon, and commended the prudence of Col Dalrymple in withdrawing the troops,——but at the ſame time lamented the diſgrace brought upon Great-Britain, by improperly placing troops where they had been obliged to retreat from their poſt in an ignominious manner, and become priſoners of war at Caſtle William.

Lord B—ngt—n gave an account of the Boſton affair, that the centinel at the cuſtom-houſe was firſt attacked, &c.——that he was glad the troops had retreated from Boſton, being in his opinion no longer uſeful there, becauſe there was no magiſtracy that would act with them that the government is a democracy, and all civil officers choſen by the people,——that in his opinion a royal council is neceſſary for a more proper diviſion of powers of government.

Wm. B—ke faulted the policy and conduct of adminiſtration towards America in the language of B—re and B—ke.

Mr. D—ſ—n openly propoſed an amendment to Mr T——th—ck's motion, and deſired to confine it to a narrative in ſuch wiſe as to ſave the names of the letter-writers.——and that finally obtained.

April 26 The miniſtry are now in a very uncommon dilemma, the news from Boſton has greatly perplexed them; and whilſt the council is divided with regard to the neceſſary meaſures to be taken for quelling ſuch an alarming tumult, the advices from Paris ſtill more diſturb them, as the French ſeem diſpoſed to avail themſelves of our unhappy miſunderſtandings at home a abroad, in order to ſtrike ſome very cap blow againſt us. In the mean time th have the mortification to find that M Wilkes ſtill maintains his ſo juſtly acquir popularity; and that notwithſtanding all artifices that have been practiced, he is n ſwore in, and acts in ſo capital a Charac as an Alderman of this opulent city. T Carltonhouſe Junto, who keep a regular co reſpondence with Lord Bute, have tranſm ted to him every particular relative to t conduct of the oppoſition; and we are w aſſured, that Mungo wrote to him on Tu day, to lay aſide all thoughts of returning England for ſome time, as, in the preſe critical ſituation of affairs, his appearance he might be dangerous not only to himſe but to all thoſe in power.

We cannot vouch for the authenticity the following paragraph, which a correſp dent has ſent us: Yeſterday morning t extraordinary expreſſes were ſent off f the Admiralty to Portſmouth and Plymou ſaid to contain orders for the expediti the ſeveral ſhips of war deſigned for Nor America; theſe ſhips are to touch at Cork with ſome tranſports, in order to convey conſiderable number of military forces, the quelling the late diſturbances which ha pened at Boſton: as no conceſſions whatev will now be made to any remonſtrance t may arrive from that place.

We are well aſſured a cabinet c——l w held laſt night to conſider of the recepti which ſhould be given to Mr. Wilkes on Wedneſday, when he will certainly appe to claim his ſeat in the H—— of C—— in quality of member for Middleſex.

We hear this day the Earl of Chatham attended the Houſe of Peers, in order to introduce a motion of great importance, and i was expected the Houſe would ſit late.

To Lord CHATHAM.

My Lord,

AS an Engliſhman I have frequently taken the liberty of calling on you t aſſiſt in ſaving your country, whoſe oppreſſions are too numerous to be reſiſted, unleſ ſtrenuouſly ſupported by thoſe illuſtrious men who, in theſe corruptive times, have pledged themſelves to the people, whoſe virtu and integrity all good men, and friends t liberty, revere and admire. At the head o this band is your Lordſhip, born with fin talents, and a perfect knowledge of that equal balance, by which the rights of th kingdom can either be ſupported or defended.——My Lord, on the ſide of publ freedom, is the beſt and richeſt blood in th three kingdoms, whilſt your enemies are tyrants, cowards and oppreſſors; evaders t law and juſtice. My Lord, they are me who delight in blood and murder; witneſ St. George's fields, and the butchers of Boſton. The eyes of all Europe are on you Our enemies dread your uprightneſs, and al good men confide in it.——America, my Lord, now claims your protection, from a the horrors of a provoked reſentment. Harangue the houſe you belong to with unceaſing eloquence, and conſider that the lives o thouſands may poſſibly be of your Lordſhip's ſaving Like Cato live, or boldly die, defending the people——I cannot conclude without paying my grateful reſpects to thoſe illuſtrious friends who cheriſhed and ſupport you.

PORTIUS.

Fribourg, in Switzerland, April 18.

The Prince of Diesbach died here this Day, in the 104th Year of his Age.

BOSTON, Jul

On the 6th and 7th of June they had at Charleſtown in South C[illegible], the [illegible] violent Storm ever known there at that Seaſon of the Year; which did great Damage to the Fortifications: Wharves and Shipping. The Loſs 'tis ſaid, exceeds 10 000l. Sterl.

CAMBRIDGE June 27, 1770.

Mr. DRAPER,

LAST evening, about half after nine I diſcovered a Comet in the S. E. about 30° high, near the milky-way. It was almoſt in the line between the laſt ſtar but one in the tail of Serpens, and the moſt weſtren ſtar in the croſs of Scutum Sobieſk, but more eaſterly, and nearer the latter than the former. It look'd like a ſtar ſhining thro' a miſt or thin cloud, but I could diſcover no tail. It was juſt in oppoſition to the Sun, being in 5° Capricorn and had 17° 40 N. Lat. being oppoſite to the Sun, its tail was projected behind its body. It may therefore have a conſiderable one, tho' we cannot diſcern it, on account of its ſituation.

J. WINTHROP.

NEW-YORK, July 5

On Monday Morning laſt at the Houſe of Mr. Hollingſhead in Burlington, New Jerſey, departed this Life, in the 56th Year of his Age, JAMES PARKER, Eſq; late of this City Printer, Comptroller, and Secretary of the Poſt Office for the Northern Diſtrict of the Britiſh Colonies. He has carried on the Printing Buſineſs chiefly in New York and ſome Time in New Jerſey, for about 30 Years, and was eminent in his Profeſſion.

NEWPORT, July 2.

Laſt Thurſday arrived the Brig Revenge, Capt. Evan Malbone, in 19 Days from Nichola Mole, on Hiſpaniola, and Yeſterday arrived the Brig Polly, Capt. Giles Stanton from the ſame place, by whom we are inform'd that on Sunday the 3d of June, there was a terrible Earthquake in that Iſland, which had intirely thrown down every houſe in Portau Prince except one, burying a great number of the inhabitants in the ruins, 500 of whom had been dug out:——The town of Leogane was almoſt intirely deſtroyed with moſt of the plantations adjacent: Pet. tegnava, Grandguava and Cild Sac. ſuffered greatly: A Village called Croix De Bouquets containing about a hundred families, two leagues from Portau Prince, had wholly ſunk and diſappeared, their being nothing but water to be ſeen in its place; the plantations being alſo deſtroyed for many miles round it. There were 80 perſons in the hoſpital at Portau Prince, all of whom were kill'd by the fall of the houſe except one man A large Inn, about 2 miles from Leogane, with a number of people in it, was inſtantly taken in by the opening of the earth, ſo that no remains of it could be ſeen.

The Trembling of the earth laſted about two Days, all which Time great Numbers of people, who had eſcaped out of the Towns, continued ſitting and walking on the Hills and Sides of the Mountains, in continual Fear of being ſwallowed down.——Many Veſſe's in the Harbours had their Cargoes ſhifted by the Violence of the Shock, in ſuch Manner that ſome of the Hogſheads were found ſtanding on their Heads, but the Veſſels and People on Board received no Hurt.

A very high Mountain ſtanding cloſe by the ſhore was thrown into the Sea, which cauſed a ſwell to riſe to the height of 130 Feet above the common Surface:——another large Mountain about 2 miles from Portau Prince, back in the country, was blown up into the Air, leaving a large Baſon of Water 3 or 4 Fathom deep. Capt's. Malbone and Stanton felt the Shock pretty hard at the Mole, about 130 or 140 Miles from Portau Prince, but no damage was ſuſtained at that Place.

NEW HAVEN, July 6.

Laſt Friday night died ſuddenly, at the weſt pariſh, in this town, Miſs *Jane Seymour*, youngeſt Daughter of Thomas Seymour, Eſq; of ſaid Hartford, deceas'd.

The next day died at Green Field, in Fairfield, of a lingering Diſorder, the Rev *Seth Pomeroy*, Paſtor of a Church in that Place.

HARTFORD, July 9.

On the 21 of June, Mr. *Aaron Buſh* of Weſtfield was married to the amiable Miſs *Keziah Ely* of Springfield.

LONDON, May 5.

By the torrents that lately poured from the mountains, by the melting of the ſnow on Pyreneës, two whole towns have been overflowed, more than 1200 houſes carried away, and the bridges of St. Eſprit and Dax totally eraſed.——On this melancholy occaſion 600 of the inhabitants were driven to the tops of towers and ſteeples, where they were forced to remain for three days without any ſuſtenance. The loſs in the neighbourhood of Bourdeaux, Dax and Bayonne, is inconceivable and the diſtreſs of the unfortunate people, who loſt their all by this inundation is inexpreſſible

The Raguſans have fitted out a ſquadron of 30 ſhips of force, in order as it is ſaid, to join the Ruſſians againſt the Turks.

Letters from Paris tell us, there are frequent private conſerrences at court, whereby it is imagined that ſomething very important is on the tapis. there is much talk of entering into freſh alliances, and it is given out that the peace cannot poſſibly laſt long, meaſures being privately taken to carry on a new war. Their troops are ſaid to be in as good a condition as can be deſired, and can be augmented in a very ſhort time. Their naval force begins to vie with G. Britain; ſo that, if neceſſity ſhould require it, France might, at a very ſhort notice, engage afreſh with greater advantage than ſhe begun the late war.

It is expected that a Noble Lord will make a motion in a great aſſembly this day, in favour of Mr. Wilkes.

About two o'clock this morning an extraordinary courier arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office from Sir Andrew Mitchil, the Britiſh ambaſſador at the court of Berlin, with diſpatches of the greateſt importance.

Strayed or Stolen out

of a Paſture in Torrington, ſometime in the month of May laſt, a brown Mare, about 14 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, hind feet white paces and trots well, no brand as I remember, about eight years old. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have *Five Dollars Reward*, paid, by TIMOTHY THRALL.

Windſor, July 3 1770.

AN ACCROSTIC. (NewLondon Gaz. *June* 15.)

R ETURN to Earth with Joy and Mirth, my long abſconded Muſe return.
A nd ſhadow forth the Praiſe and Worth of that bright Nymph for whom I burn.
C ome join ye Loves in Cyprian Groves, Elyſian Fields, and Halcyon Days,
H er generous Spirit and general Merit deſerve extenſive endleſs Praiſe.
E ach future Day, 'till Life's Decay, (and diſtant be that fatal Hour!)
L et Providence her Innocence reward with Pleaſures evermore.

M ercy and Truth adorn her Youth, whilſt Fortune ſmiles, and Friends careſs
C ontent with what the Fates allot, ſhe more than Riches doth poſeſs.
N o vaſt Eſtate, however great, is equal to ſuch Charms of Mind!
E nvy may rage, and Battle wage, in vain, if ſhe to me proves kind:
I f ſhe was mine, a Prize divine? I aſk no more, ye Powers above!
L et her but ſmile, and Time beguile each future Day ſhall better prove;
E ternities could not ſuffice to ſatiate ſuch a mutual Love.

Regions of Fancy,
June, 1770.

I am, Dear Self,
Yours, &c.

In SOLILOQUY.

Tiffany's Almanack

for the year 1771.

Containing above what Almanacks commonly contain, viz. the Moons Southing and Age, the Suns Declination every day of the year, Rules to find the Vulgar Notes, Kings of England &c. The Popes and Emperors ſince the Conqueſt, an account of the Counties, Cities, Market Towns, Pariſhes, Colleges in England and Wales, an account of Years, Months Weeks, Days, Explanation of the Solar Syſtem, Southing of Stars. The whole being curiouſly done, ſo that any perſon may be acquainted in Aſtronomical calculations. Which will be to be ſold at this Office early next fall any Traders or Shop Keepers may be ſupplied at a reaſonable rate

WE the ſubſcribers

Being appointed by the hon court of Probate for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to examine the claims and demands of the creditors to the eſtate of Abel Wright, late of Kent deceas'd; do accordingly hereby notify the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in their claims and demands on ſaid eſtate, on the firſt Tueſdays of Auguſt, September and October next following, at the dwelling Houſe of Peter Mills, Innkeeper in ſaid Kent, as we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, at ſaid times and place.

Eliphalet Comſtock } *Commiſſioners.*
Robert Ranſom, }

Kent. June 25, 1770.

LOST,

ON Saturday the 7th Inſtant, between the Hours of 12 and 1 o'Clock, at the Ferry Bank on the Weſt Side the River in Hartford, a Red Morrocco Pocket Book, containing £ 6 in Paper Bills of this Colony, with ſeveral Papers of Conſequence to the Owner. Whoever ſhall find and return ſaid Book with its Contents, to the Printers hereof, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and no Queſtions aſked.

Shephard & Hunt,

TAKE this method to acquaint their cuſtomers and others, that they have juſt imported from LONDON, a general aſſortment of Drugs and Medicines, which they have for ſale at their Apothecary Store in Northampton—Eſſence of Pepper Mint—Eau de Luce—Beſt Turkey Figs—Choice new Currens &c &c

Northampton, June 16 1770.

Aaron Van Horn,

Hereby informs the Public; that he has again ſet up and carries on the SCYTHE making buſineſs in all its branches, and has furniſhed himſelf with a compleat ſtock for that Purpoſe.——Any gentlemen who will oblige him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, by their humble ſervant.

AARON VAN HORN.

N. B. He will warrant them to be good for a ſmall conſideration more than his common price.

Springfield June 28, 1770.

Taken up laſt Friday,

a black Mare, about 10 years old, fourteen hands high, paces and trots, branded with D P on the left Shoulder, ſhe was once owned by the Wid. Ruſt who keeps a public Houſe in Eaſt Hartford, who diſpoſed of her to one Keney. The Owner may have her again on proving his Property and paying Charges, by applying to

Eliſabeth Ruſt.

N.B. There is a Mare Colt with her of a light Bay Colour, about two Years old, a ſlit in her Face, no Brand.

PURSUANT to a vote of the proprietors of the townſhip of Wincheſter, at their meeting holden at Hartford the 14th inſt. I give this public notice, that no perſon or Perſons as a committee or therwiſe, preſume to ſpend or repair at the coſt of the proprietors the north road (ſo called) through ſaid townſhip of Wincheſter, without firſt giving the proper notice, or being employed by me,

DAVID AUSTIN.

June 13 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given to all claimants and others, who are in any wiſe concern'd in white pine logs, that now are or may be in Connecticut river, or at any mills or landings upon or near ſaid river that they are required to give into the hands of Capt. Samuel Willis of Middletown immediately, certificates of their having been regularly ſurveyed by one of his Majeſty's officers properly authorized ſo to do; and that they were adjudged by them unfit for his Majeſty's uſe.—And further that they give in at the ſame time a depoſition that they are poſſeſſed of no white pine logs but what are contain'd in ſaid certificates.

JOS LORING, jun.

Deputy to the Hon. John Wentworth, Eſq;

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to acquaint the public, that he has opened a ſchool in Mr. Caldwell's ſhop where will be taught Reading; Writing; Vulgar & Dicimal Arethmetic; the Extraction of the roots; ſimple and Compound intereſt, how to purchace or ſell annuities, leaſes for lives, or in reverſion, freehold eſtates, &c. at ſimple or Compound intereſt: The Italian Method of book keeping, menſuration of ſuperficies and ſolids; ſurveying; gauging, dialling, plain and ſpheric tregonomitry, navigation and other branches of the Mathematics. Thoſe who are pleas'd to honour him with the care of educating their Children, may depend on having them treated in the moſt tender manner, punctually waited upon and carefully inſtructed, and to merit their approbation and give general ſatisfaction ſhall be the conſtant ſtudy of their Obediant Humble Servant.

JONH MILLER

N. B. He will attend a Morning Shool from 7 to half after 8 for young Ladies who are deſirous further to improve themſelves in Writing & Accounts; and write for gentlemen at his leaſure hours.

Notice is hereby given,

to the Creditors of John Hopſon of Colcheſter, an inſolvent Debtor, that they meet at the Houſe of John Tainter, Innholder in Colcheſter on the 24th Day of July next, to take into Conſideration ſundry Notes of Hand in Favour of ſaid Hopſon againſt one Aſahel Strong, and determine whether they will divide ſaid Notes amongſt themſelves as they now are, or have them collected before Diviſion is made thereof, &c. when and where the Subſcricers will attend.

Humphry Lyon,
Charles Foot,
Joſeph Iſham, jun. } *Truſtees.*

June 22, 1770

TO BE SOLD BY

Philip Mortimer,

Of Middletown, ſundry pieces of Land, viz.

One piece or parcel

Lying in Eaſt Windſor, containing 98 acres, 18 of which is choice meadow, the other wood land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Weſt on the country road, north on land belonging to Mr. Ellſworth, eaſt partly on Scantick river, and ſouth on a highway.——TWO other pieces lying in Weathersfield, containing about twenty acres, being choice paſture land, and is butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſt on land of James Mitchel's, weſt on land of Gerſhom Nott's, ſouth partly on land of Moſes Deming's, and partly on James Curtiſs's land, and north on Moſes Deming's. THE other piece containing about ſix acres, butted eaſt on land of Moſes Deming, weſt on land of Francies Hanmor, north partly on land belonging to Gerſhom Nott, and partly on James Curtiſs's, and ſouth partly on land belonging to Thomas Wells, and partly on Francies Hanmors land.——ONE other piece lying in Middletown, containing thirty acres, conſiſting of plow-land, paſture and meadow land, butted and bounded as followeth, viz. Eaſterly on land of the heirs of Daniel Merwin, weſterly on land of Juſtus Webſter, north on land of Joſeph Bates and —ſouth on land Miles Merwin. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Mortimer.

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WE The ſubſcribers being appointed a committee by the general aſſembly of the colony of Connecticut in May laſt, upon the petition of Charles Dewey of Hebron, againſt Benjamin Taylor and others, to examine into the claims of the parties, to a certain large tract of land in ſaid Hebron, antiently granted by Capt. John Maſon, aſſignee of Uncus, Owanico and Joſhua Sachems, and partition thereof to make, &c.—Theſe are to notify all perſons concerned, to attend the ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Joſeph Waters in ſaid Hebron, on the 6th day of Auguſt next when and where we ſhall enter on ſaid buſineſs. Dated at Hartford, 5th June, 1770.

JABEZ HAMLIN,
ZEBULON WEST,
NATHANIEL WALES, jun. } *Committee*

WANTED Immediately a Journeyman *SADDLER*, who is well qualiſied to take the whole care of a Shop such a one may hear of a good place by applying to the Northfield POST or to the PRINTERS hereof——None need apply without he can bring a good recommendation.

N B. He will (if required) have his wages paid him every week.

Northfield June 25 1770

WHEREAS the general aſſembly held at Hartford in May laſt, appointed us the ſubſcribers agents to inquire after all debts dues, demands owing to the governor and company, by bill, bond, or any other ſecurity, and all fees, fines and forfeitures & to ſettle with the former agents, king's attornies, and the managers of the Government lottery and ferry point wharf lottery, & with the naval officers, and all other dues and demands whatſoever, except what relates to treaſurer Talcott's accounts. And alſo to conſider and allow all ſuch ſettlements and abatements as ſhall appear juſt and reaſonable, which by ſaid aſſembly were refer'd to the auditors to ſettle and adjuſt, as though they had been preſented before the firſt day of September laſt——We do therefore according to the direction of ſaid aſſembly, notify all perſons concern'd, to meet us at the ſtate houſe in Hartford, on the ſecond Tueſday of July next, and exhibit their accounts that the ſame may be adjuſted and ſettled accordingly.

John Cheſter,
Jabez Hamlin,
William Williams,

Hartford, June 8, 1770.

STOLEN or Stray'd from the ſubſcriber, of the great Nine Partners, on the 28th inſt a light brown horſe, about 14 hands high, about ſix years old, a natural trotter, a ſtar in his forehead, black main, tail and leggs, the main hanging on the left ſide, his right hind foot white, and a lump about the bigneſs of a walnut on his left ſide.—Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid horſe ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, or if he is ſtolen, the thief ſecured ſo that he may be brought to juſtice ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

WILLIAM CORNWELL.

May 30, 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1770.

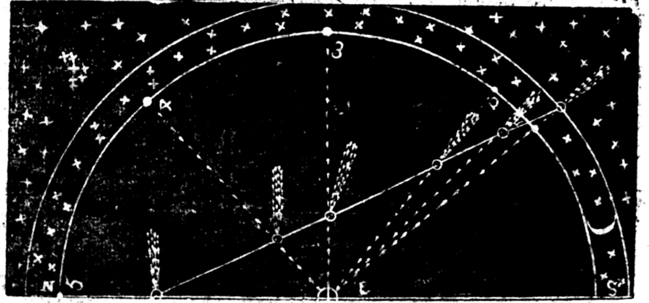
Numb 290

THE

Connecticut COURANT

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

A DIAGRAM exhibiting (though not the moſt Accurate yet) a ſufficiently true Repreſentation of the late Deſcent, &c. of the COMET towards this Earth, in its way towards the Sun, deducible from Obſervations made from June 26, to July 4, A.D. 1770



EXPLANATION.

THE *Baſe or Horizontal Line* N E S muſt be underſtood to run nearly from South by Weſt, to North by Eaſt (the Direction in which the Comet paſs'd over the Earth) in which let E be the Earth. The *interior Arch* S 3 N is an Azymuth Circle, or a Line extended from the fore mentioned Points of the Horizon over our Heads, and vertical in all its Parts to the ſaid horizontal Line, ſhewing the Comets apparent Trajectory Courſe in its *Geocentric* Orbit along the Starry Regions; on which the ſeveral white Spots mark'd 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and the Arches intercepted by them, repreſent the Apparent Places of the Comet in the Heavens, as view'd from the Earth, at the ſeveral Times of Obſervation, and the Diſtances paſs'd over in thoſe ſeveral Periods. *(See the laſt Paper)*——*The dotted Lines*, repreſent the various Directions in which it was view'd from the Earth, at the ſeveral Times of Obſervation; the firſt or Southermoſt of which, directs to the Place where the Comet was firſt ſeen, making with the Horizon an Angle of 41 Degrees 55 Minutes, equal to the then Meridian Altitude of the Comet.——*The Oblique plain Line*, with the Figure of the Comet at various Stages, repreſents the Deſcent it made from the Starry Regions in its Line of Approximation towards the Earth, in its way to the Sun, or to its *Perihelion*; And its ſeveral Stages on ſaid Line, ſhew its proportionate Proximity to the Earth at the particular Times of Obſervation reſpectively.

REMARKS, &c.

BY way of Remark would only add here, that the Viſible Arch which this Comet paſs'd over in the Heavens during the 12 Hours immediately before and after its *Perigee* or, its neareſt diſtance from the Earth, imports its real Motion to have been amazingly Swift and Rapid as it paſs'd by our Earth; for the determining of which to a good degree of Accuracy, nothing further can be requiſite than to be certain as to the true Diſtance it was then at from the Earth; which though that may not be a very eaſy Matter to determine with Preciſion, yet even on ſuppoſition it was no more than one quarter Part ſo diſtant as the Sun, 'tis demonſtrably true it muſt have gone at no leſs Rate than that of ELEVEN THOUSAND MILES per Minute, which is more than 11 Times ſwifter than the mean motion of the Earth in its Annual Orbit, and ſo in a like Proportion (directly) According as its Diſtance was greater or leſs than as above ſuppoſed——As it was then much Nearer to us than when firſt Obſerved, it would doubtleſs have exhibited a much more illuſtrious Appearance had it not been that its true Luſtre was very much diminiſhed by the Increaſing light of the Moon at ſome Times, and Day Light at others.

N. S.

From the NEW-YORK MERCURY.

Mr. *GAINE*,

At different times, for ſeveral years paſt, his majeſty's ſubjects in this part of the world, have been alarmed with the apprehenſions of France's making attempts to excite the Indians to take up the Hatchet againſt their new maſters. The general opinion has been, that the French would carry on their ſchemes clandeſtinely by the river Miſiſippi; while a few have imagined that they would ſend a ſtrong fleet up St. Lawrence, and try openly to regain their old poſſeſſions in Canada: Neither of which conjectures has proved true; tho' we have no room left to doubt of their hoſtile intentions: *For it has lately been diſcovered that they have found means to ſeduce our hitherto moſt faithful allies, the warlike Mo*HAWKS, *to their intereſt; and to make them (if their own words accompanied by their corresponding* actions, *may be relied on) the moſt inveterate enemies of the commercial intereſt of Great-Britain. Indeed the bad policy of the Engliſh government, in impoſing* duties on their own manufactures imported *into the* colonies, *has had no ſmall ſhare in alienating the affections of this brave nation.*

By Strong

New-York, June 27th, 1770.

WHEREAS it was diſcovered yeſterday that ſome Goods were offered for Sale in this City, by one David Hills, of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, who ſaid he purchaſed them at Boſton and Newport: a few of the inhabitants and the Committee of Inſpection, waited on the Culprit, and after having expatiated on the Nature and Heinouſneſs of his Crime, adviſed him to make a full and honeſt Confeſſion of *all* the Goods he had already ſold, — to whom, — the Places where, and of *whom* he had purchaſed them at Boſton and *Newport*; and to ſtore what he had left: In conſequence of which he voluntarily delivered into the Poſſeſſion of Mr. [illegible] of this City, to be under the direction of the Committee, three Barrels containing (as he ſaid) 174 Packs of Pins a parcel of Silk Handkerchiefs, and ſundry other Articles and promiſed to appear before the Committee, who were warned to attend in order to make what further Diſcovery he could, and by ſhewing their juſt abhorrence of ſuch conduct to prevent the like clandeſtine Practice for the future.——But whether to defeat the propoſed critical enquiry (by frightning the man to make off) whether from the natural malignity of their Hearts, or for the ſake of *Plunder*, or from a falſe Zeal to acquire the title of Sons of Liberty; or other unknown Cauſes, ſome lawleſs Ruffians, laſt night between one and two o Clock, diſguiſed like Thieves & Robbers, came to the Houſe of the ſaid Jonas [illegible], and found Means to prevail on him to open the Street Door, and afterwards the Door of the Room where the ſaid Goods were *confidentially* depoſited; which they carried out ſome little diſtance, ſet fire to them, and then went off. The Committee therefore in juſt Indignation of the above recited riotous Conduct, which they conſider as a high Inſult offered them, and through them to all the worthy fellow Citizens they have the honour to repreſent; flatter themſelves every good Member of Society will not only manifeſt on the preſent and every other ſimilar Occaſion, a due Abhorrence of ſuch villanous Proceedings; but do all that in him lies to bring the Authors, Aiders and abettors of ſo unwarrantable an Act to ſpeedy Juſtice.

James Desbroſſes jun.	*Iſaac Low,*
John Alſop,	*Thomas Wm Moore,*
John Broome,	*Henry Remſen jun,*
William Neilſon,	*John Har. Cruger,*
Thodorus Van Wyck,	*John Thurman jun*
Walter Franklin,	*Thomas Walton,*
John Murray,	*Peter T Curtenius,*
Jacob Watſon,	*Hubert V Wagenen,*
Theophilact Bache,	*Joſeph Bull,*
Thomas Franklin jun.	*Edward Laight,*
	Charles M Evers.

N. B. *Samuel Verplank,* out of Town.
Committee of Inſpection.

I Agree with the reſt of the Committee in condemning the act of burning the Goods, as highly unwarrantable and unlawful, but differ from them in the latter Part of the Advertiſement; ſo far, that I would not chooſe to manifeſt my abhorrence by doing all that in me lies to diſcover the Authors, Aiders, and Abbettors thereof, (even if I knew them) ſo as to bring them to ſpeedy Juſtice, becauſe I think what they did proceeded rather from Imprudence or an intemperate zeal, than from a real malignity of Heart; and therefore I cannot recommend the ſeeking of a Diſcovery to others, when I would not do it myſelf. It was with the above Exception I did ſign the Advertiſement of the Committee.

PETER T. CURTENIUS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Connecticut, who is one of the largeſt Traders in dry Goods in that colony.

There is nothing in life that gives a clearer Demonſtration of the inſtability of human Affairs, than the conduct of New York —— they have ſunk their Credit by their conduct, as far as I can learn.—with this, and all the other New England Governments;——you have had Meeting after Meeting, Cabal after Cabal,——dictated to your Neighbours in a haughty Strain,——value yourſelves high on the Honour you have to be New Yorkers.— the only people who have ſtood to the Non Importation Agreement, all this,——this Week,—— the next convinces the World of the reverſe: for my part, I am ſorry for New-York, a place I value ſo highly;——if they import before the other Governments, ——for altho' Non Importation is no Virtue in us, (as we import none of any Value at any Time,) yet we value our Rights as high as any others;— and as you have of late, got all our Trade, we look on you as our wall of defence, reſpecting the Non Importation, —as far as it relates to the Preſervation of our Liberties.——*There are ſeveral Letters in Town from New Jerſey and other Places, of the ſame Import.*

We hear that anſwers to the propoſals from this city for altering the Non-Importation Agreement, and opening the Trade to Great Britain, except for Tea or other Articles, on which a Duty is exacted, have been received from Boſton, Philadelphia &c And that they have unanimouſly and abſolutely rejected the ſaid propoſal,——being reſolutely determined firmly to adhere to the Non Importation Agreement as it ſtands; and that the People of Connecticut and New Jerſey have determined to have no further Dealings with this Place, unleſs the ſaid Agreement is ſtrictly maintain'd. And as the Condition upon which the people here ſign'd for the propoſed Alteration, was that Boſton and Philadelphia approved and came into the Meaſure, their Refuſal puts an End to the Meaſure propoſed, ſo that the Non Importation Agreement remains in full force, and will doubtleſs continue ſo, till the End is obtain'd.

On Monday Night laſt, a horrid Murder was committed in this City, by perſons unknown, upon a ſtranger, who came here a few Days ago from Middletown, in Connecticut, Paſſenger in a Veſſel. He was drinking late that Night in a publick Houſe, and it is ſaid had a conſiderable Sum of Mony about him, for the ſake of which it is ſuppoſed he was murder'd, by a Man, who undertook to conduct him to his Lodgings, and has ſince abſconded. The Body was found next morning and appear'd to have been ſtrangled and the Scull broke. They Coroner's Inqueſt ſat Yeſterday on the Body, but we have not heard their Verdict.

Such a Spirit of Induſtry prevails among the Inhabitants of the Town of Lancaſter, in Pennſylvania, that upwards of 27,739 Yards of Linens, Stuffs, &c have been manufactured in that town ſince the firſt of May, 1769.

QUEBEC, May 17, 1770.

On Saturday, the 12th inſtant, a Coroner's Inqueſt was held on the Bodies of William Perguilly, John Hilly, Margaret and Elizabeth Southerland, James, Alexander, Elizabeth and Ann Donallie, who, at about 8 o'Clock the Evening before were in a ruinous old ſtone building, near the Intendant's Palace, which inſtantly falling inwards, buried them under the Ruins; and tho' the greateſt Aſſiſtace was given to get them out, by the King's Troops who were quarter'd nigh, and all other Perſons, yet let every humane Heart make due Allowance for any Impropriety then tranſacted, the dreadful cries and groans of dying Sufferers confuſing all around; ſo that inſtead of taking Weight from off them, many at firſt enter'd in upon the Ruins; however, ſeveral were taken out alive, but ſoon expir'd; one Man and a child were taken out unhurt; a Woman eſcap'd by caſting herſelf out at a Window; another child was much bruis'd and hurt in the ſkull, whoſe life is deſpair'd of——The Wife and three children of Mr. Donnaili, were all burried in a Coffin together.—The Sight was truly Shocking to behold eight Perſons lying dead, cruſh'd and bruis'd in the Manner they were; and it is hoped every one, for the future, will take Warning from this Tragical Scene, and not venture their Lives in ſuch dangerous old decay'd Buildings.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, *&c.*

Lathrop & Smith,

Apothecaries in HARTFORD,

Have juſt Imported from LONDON,

A LARGE and freſh aſſortment of the beſt Drugs—Chemical Galenical, and Patended Medicines (that may be depended upon to be genuine)—Spices of all ſorts—— Amputating Inſtruments in neat Shagreen Caſes ——Surgeons Pocket Inſtruments—— Lancets —Syringes——Bell metal Mortars, of various ſizes, &c &c. Where alſo may be had, the very beſt of Tortuga Salt, by the Buſhel or larger Quantity—Barbadoes Rum by the Hogſhead or Gallon—Beſt Barbadoes Sugar by the Barrel or ſmaller Quantity—— French Brandy——Geneva (by the Caſe or Quart—and a variety of other cheap Spirits— Choice old Madeira, Malaga and Clarret Wine —Figgs——Raiſins——Tamarinds——Chocolate—Coffee—Rice—Oat Meal—French and Pearl Barley Sago—Powdered Salop ——Choice Hard Soap by the Box or Cake —Indigo——Verdigreaſe——Copperas—— Allum——Madder——Red Saunders—— Redwood——Logwood, &c. &c. &c.

N.B. *Said* Lathrop & Smith, *will give the Caſh for good Merchantable* POTASH, *and* SALTS *of* LYE.

To be Sold (at VENDUE*) by* Saul Alvord *at his Dwelling Houſe in Bolton, on the laſt Thurſday in July* 1770 *at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon.*

ONE Acre of LAND, with a good HOUSE and BARN thereon, lying near the Meeting-Houſe in Bolton, a Convenient place for a Tradeſman, eſpecially for a Hatter which is much wanted there.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

BOSTON, July 12.

urday laſt Capt. Conſtant Freeman ar here in 7 weeks from Briſtol, in whom paſſenger Capt. Andrew Gardner, with ches from divers perſons in anſwer to he carried expreſs from hence, cong the horrid Maſſacre on the 5th of h laſt; and which, we hear are to be efore the Town at their meeting to ow.——'Twas a wiſe ſtep this melis took in ſending an expreſs home; l Capt Gardner's arrival in England, e 2d of May, Adminiſtration were made lieve by falſe accounts, and miſrepreions, that there was a ſettled plan in nhabitants here to maſſacre the Kings ——'Tis ſaid, ſeven ſhips of the d four regiments, were ordered to ready with the greateſt diſpatch, to ce the two regiments then at Caſtle in order to retake the Engliſh at the coſt of which expedition was y ſaved by Capt. Gardner's timely a ——Capt. Gardner left London the of May, at which time 'twas thought u y on Tea would not be taken off, eho' the Commiſſioners were recalled. is reported, that a maſter of a Veſſel d at Salem on Tueſday Evening from Weſt Indies, 7 Days before his arrival a Veſſel from Liſbon bound to Phila the Maſter of which informed him, the Revenue Act was totally repealed; at he had it in a London Print of the of May.

EW-YORK, July 12.

erday ſail'd the Earl of Halifax Packet, with the Mail for Falmouth, She orders from the Merchants here for eral Importation of Goods, except the article TEA, (on which the Duty laid he Parliament for raiſing a Revenue in ries remains unrepeal'd) and all other s on which a Duty for the like Purpoſe be laid. Theſe orders are in conſeoe of a late Alteration in the Non-Imtion Agreement, which, ſince the Peo of Boſton and Philadelphia have refuſed conſent to, has been made, upon the cription of About 800 of the Inhabi which the oppoſite Party who were a the alteration, ſay is but about a fourth of the people who had a right to vote this occaſion; but who thinking the ceedings irregular, refuſed to ſign on any

They intend to publiſh a proteſt with names ſubſcribed, as alſo of the princion the other ſide.

HARTFORD, July 16.

or about 10 days paſt, there has increaſ nd prevailed in this and ſome of the hbouring Towns, ſuch Multitudes of a of Browniſh Streaked *Worm,* as have very deſtructive to the Fruits of the h. They frequently appear in ſuch ms as to almoſt cover the Surface of the in ſome Places and feed greedily on all of Herbage that comes in their way, her in Gardens or Fields, eſpecially the r, where they make ſuch a waſte among Graſs as threatens a great Diminution if almoſt the total Deſtruction of whole s——'Tis obſerved that their General ſe is to the Weſtward. And we hear the ſame kind of Vermine do alſo a d in Diſtant parts of the Country both h and South.

he Boſton and other Papers, contain melancholy accounts of the damage by the above Worms, which deſtroy e green vegitable that comes in their way.

An Extract from the Boſton Weekly News-Letter.

His Honor the Lieut. Governor has Iſſu'd out a Proclamation aſſuring a Reward of FIFTY POUNDS from the public Treaſury to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall effectually Inform againſt, or detect the Author or Authors of a wicked Conſpiracy which was Diſcovered by the Contents of an Anonymous Letter left at the Houſe of *Henry Barnes,* Eſq; of *Marlborough* directed to him, *threatning to fire his Shop & Deſtroy all his Subſtance that he had on Earth, to take his Body and Tar it, and if nothing elſe but Death will do he ſhould certainly have it if he did not Shut up his Shop, and forbear ſelling and importing Goods.* To the receiving of which Letter in Manner as aforeſaid, the ſaid *Henry Barnes* made Solemn Oath before one of his *Majeſty's* Juſtices of the Peace.

A Writer in the Eſſex Gazette, ſpeaking of the late comet, ſays. "The apparent motion of this Comet has been truly aſtoniſhing, for its velocity has increaſed in ſix days time from two degrees to about five and forty degrees in twenty four hours, the reaſon of which amazing apparent rapidity is doubtleſs its having lately paſſed its perigee, when it was as near to the Earth as it can come during its preſent revolution.

Laſt Monday Night the houſe of Seth Wetmore, Eſq; of Middletown was broke open and rob'd of Women's wearing Apparel to the Amount of 30l.——the Thief was taken the next Morning, and commitmitted to the Goal in this Place.

THIS may certify the public, that the Sloop Packet, Joſeph Viol maſter, now lying at Rockyhill Landing in Weathersfield, is the property of Mr. Henry Bowers merchant in Swanzy, and that all, and ſingular the goods and merchandize on board her, and that have been ſold out of her, ſince her arriving in this colony were the property of the ſaid Henry Bowers and by him purchaſed in Boſton, and elſewhere in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay. Teſt,

Jerathmeal Bowers, jun.

Sworn before me,
this 11th day of July 1770 }
Thomas Belding, Juſt. Pacis.

A RECEIPE.

To cure the WHOOPING COUGH, which has been tried with ſucceſs.

TAKE dried Colts-Foot, a good handful, cut them ſmall, and boil them in a Point of Spring water, till Half the water is boilded away, then take it off the fire; when almoſt cold, ſtrain it through a cloth, ſqueezing the Herbs as dry as you can; throw the Herbs away, and diſſolve in the Liquor Half an Ounce of Sugar Candy, finely powdered; when diſſolved, add to them one Spoonful and an Half of the Tincture of Liquorice——of which give a Child five Years old one Spoonful three or four times a day. Grown Perſons may take four Spoonfuls at a time, and as often. It will cure in two or three days.

TO be Sold, a Quantity of good FLEECE WOOL, by NATHANEL BURNHAM, in Eaſt-Hartford for Caſh or Country Produce.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. court of Probate for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to examine the claims and demands of the creditors to the eſtate of Abel Wright, late of Kent deceas'd; do accordingly hereby notify the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in their claims and demands on ſaid eſtate, on the firſt Tueſdays of Auguſt, September and October next following, at the dwelling Houſe of Peter Mills, Innkeeper in ſaid Kent, as we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, at ſaid times and place.

Eliphalet Comſtock, }
Robert Ranſom, } *Commiſſioners.*
Kent, June 25, 1770.

LONDON, MAY 8.

This morning ſome advices were received from his Majeſty's Conſul at Scanderoon by the way of Venice, which mention that a revolt was premedited in Syria and Paleſtine to throw off the Turkiſh yoke.

Sunday laſt the Right Hon. the Lord Mansfield received the ſacrament at Queen's ſquare chappel, to qualify himſelf the Speaker of the Houſe of Lords.

To morrow we are informed, Mr. Alderman Wilkes will go to the houſe of Commons, accompained by a ſelect Number of independent and reſpectable Gentlemen Freeholders of Meddleſex, to demand his ſeat, as Member of the ſaid county.

To morrow being the day that Mr. Wilkes is expected to demand his ſeat in the Houſe of Commons, we hear all the peals of bells in the Bills of Mortality, will ring a Dumb Adminiſtration.

The treaty of alliance between the courts of Berlin and Peterſborgh is finally concluded: On which 20 000 Pruſſians are on their march into Poland, to reinforce the Ruſſian army in that kingdom.

It is ſaid, that the diſpatches lately received from France were relative to the permiſſion given by the Goverment to ſome officers and inferior ſeamen to ſerve on board the Ruſſian fleet.

By letters lately received from a Gentleman now on his travels into Greece, there is an account that the White Iſland in the Bay of Santerini, which, in 1707, roſe out of the ſea, to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe, has lalely been obſerved to have received very conſiderable increaſe.——This added to the accounts received in France of the diſappearance of the Iſland of St. Helena; and in Holland, of the removal of the mountains in Bohemia; together with the freſh erruption of Mount Veſuvius, after an intermiſſion of two years only, a thing never before known, affords matter of ſerious contemplation to ſpeculative people, and it is ſaid, that the Jewiſh Rabbies have conceived hopes, that theſe preſages are forerunners of the completion of an antient prophecy, that is expected about the preſent æra, to be fulfilled in favour of the reſtoration of their nation to the promiſed land.——It is very remarkable that the famous Mr. Whiſton predicted ſome very conſiderable alteration in the appearance of the earth about the year 1770.

Since the Americans are become *Oeconomiſts,* and intend to lay aſide the cuſtom of drinking Tea, it were to be wiſhed for the public good, that Engliſh ladies would introduce into faſhion the ſalutary plants that are the gowth of this country, inſtead of deſtroying their conſtitutions by the exceſſive uſe of a preni cious Eaſt India vegetable

By Strong

BOSTON, July 5.

ON friday morning laſt information was given to the Committee of inſpection of land carriage at the ſouth end, that at about 4 o'clock two Waggons were heard driving out of the town; and being ſuſpected they were laden with Tea and Goods imported contrary to the agreement of the Trade, they were purſued and overtaken in Little Cambridge;—the Owner Mr Ebenezer Cutlar of Oxford in the County of Worceſter, accompanying them:—A number of people collected, and inſiſted on the Waggons returning to town:—To this Mr. Cutler objected at firſt, but at length he conſented, as alſo to put the Goods under the care of the Committee of Inſpection, to be ſtored until a general Importation ſhould take place; they being (as he ſaid) imported by Theophilus Lillie. Another waggon with Goods, belonging to ſome Gentlemen in Lancaſter, was alſo overtaken at the ſame place, and brought back as far as the fortification;—but upon the owner's ſatiſfying the committee that there were no Goods but what had been delivered out and allowed of by the Trade, the waggoner was permitted to proceed on his Way to Lancaſter.——By the time the two waggons entered the town, more people collected, and having Mr. Cutler on Horſe back he preceded the waggons, thro' the main ſtreet to the North part of the Town, buzzing as they paſſed the corners of the public ſtreets; Arriving at the North end Mr. Cutler alighted, and went into a houſe, where the committee of Inſpection met him, and where he ſigned an agreement to ſtore the Goods; he was to accompany them on foot to the public ſtore, the weather being then exceeding hot, and mid day: Here an additional number of people aſſembled, who inſiſted on his going in the waggon with the Goods, which being contrary to the minds of the Committee, one of the moſt reſpectable members to prevent diſturbances, took a ſeat behind him: They then proceeded up to the town Dock, and arriving at the public ſtore, the Goods were very dexteriouſly depoſited therein, and Mr. Cutler diſmiſſed as likewiſe the waggoners with their waggons, after promiſing not to cart any more Goods for any Importers.

It has been noted, that Mr. Cutler had the preceding Day, acted at leaſt a very imprudent Part, in that he had in the morning diſcourſed with ſeveral perſons concerning buying Tea, and repeatedly declared to one of the Committee of land carriage at the ſouth end that he would buy Tea, or what he pleaſed and of whom he pleaſed, without any regard to any honorable Committee man or men: The ſame afternoon he boaſtingly ſhewed a bag of Tea containing about a dozen pound; when the Committee man told him, "he tho't the offences he offered him as an individual, deſerved reſentment; but when thro' him, he meant to inſult the Community he looked upon himſelf in honour obliged to inform the people of his behaviour."—Conſiderable paſſed on this head, when he agreed to deliver the Tea into the cuſtody of a friend, till the Trade ſhould be open; and then departed.

The bag of Tea was by Mr Cutler's conſent taken out of his friend's hands, in which he lodged it, and was expoſed to the public as the Waggons paſs'd the ſtreets, and likewiſe committed to the public ſtore.

In the laſt South Carolina Papers, we find, that the Merchants ſtill adhere ſtrictly to their Agreement of Non Importation: They have given Notice, that Ann & Benjamin Mathews in Tradd ſtreet, Subſcribers to the Reſolutions in January laſt imported 50 packages of goods from London, inhibited by the ſaid Reſolutions; that they voluntarily agreed to ſtore the ſame, till a general Importation ſhould take place; but ſince opened and diſpoſed of many of ſaid Goods; and they having been ſince ineffectually tho' repeatedly, applied to, to make proper ſatiſfaction to the Public, for ſuch ſhameful Breach of their ſacred Contracts, but refuſed: The General Committee after all poſſible Lenity and Forbearance ſhewn, found themſelves reduced to the Neceſſity of Advertiſing the ſaid Ann & Benjamin Mathews as Violaters of the Reſolutions as Parties audaciouſly counter acting the united Sentiments of the whole body of the People, not only in that, but all the Northern provinces.——Meſſrs William Glen & Son having alſo been guilty of a Breach of the Reſolutions, which they repreſented as an Act of Inadvertency rather than Deſign, did after a voluntary Acknowledgment, make a ſufficient Atonement for their Fault, and were reſtored to the public's Favour and confidence.

Maryland diſapproves of the propoſal from New York, of going into Importation excepting Articles which pay a Duty, and adhere to their Agreement of Non importation till the whole Act is repealed.

The Freeholders, Merchants and Traders of New Brunſwick in New Jerſey have come into Reſolves, to operate with the other Colonies in reſpect of Non Importation; and to have no Commerce with Rhode Iſland.

On the 17th Inſtant, the Merchants and Traders and other inhabitants in general, at Lancaſter, in the Province of Pennſylvania, entered into and ſubſcribed an Agreement againſt the Importation of Britiſh Goods or dealing with thoſe that do, ſimilar to the Agreements of moſt of the Britiſh Colonies in America. In many other Places they are taking Meaſures to add ſtrength and Permanence to this important Agreement.

Aaron Van Horn,

Hereby informs the Public, that he has again ſet up and carries on the SCYTHE making buſineſs in all its branches, and has furniſhed himſelf with a compleat ſtock for that Purpoſe.——Any gentlemen who will oblige him with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, by their humble ſervant.

AARON VAN HORN.

N. B. He will warrant them to be good for a ſmall conſideration more than his common price.

Springfield June 28, 1770.

WANTED Immediately, a Journeyman *SADDLER*, who is well qualified to take the whole care of a Shop. Such a one may hear of a good place by applying to the Northfield POST or to the PRINTERS hereof.——None need apply without he can bring a good recommendation.

N. B. He will (if required) have his wages paid him every week.

Northfield, June 25. 1770.

WE The ſubſcribers being appoint a committee by the general a ſembly of the colony of Connecticut, in M laſt, upon the petition of Charles Dewey Hebron, againſt Benjamin Taylor and other to examine into the claims of the parties, a certain large tract of land in ſaid Hebron anciently granted by Capt. John Maſon, a ſignee of Uncus, Owanico and Joſhua S chems, and partition thereof to make, &c.—These are to notify all perſons concerned, attend the ſaid buſineſs, at the dwellin houſe of Mr. Joſeph Waters in ſaid Hebro on the 6th day of Auguſt next, when a where we ſhall enter on ſaid buſineſs. Date at Hartford, 5th June, 1770.

JABEZ HAMLIN,
ZEBULON WEST,
NATHANIEL WALES, jun.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to aquaint th public that he has opened a ſchool Mr. Caldwell's ſhop where will be taugh Reading; Writing; Vulgar & Dicimal A rethmetic; the Extraction of the roots ſimple and Compound intereſt, how to pur chace or ſell annuities, leaſes for lives, in reverſion, freehold eſtates, &c. at ſimp or Compound intereſt. The Italian Metho of book keeping, menſuration of ſuperficie and ſolids; ſurveying; gauging, dialling plain and ſpheric tregonometry, navigatio and other branches of the Mathematic Thoſe who are pleas'd to honour him wi the care of educating their Children, ma depend on having them treated in the mo tender manner, punctually waited upon an carefully inſtructed, and to merit their ap probation and give general ſatisfaction ſh be the conſtant ſtudy of their Obedient Hu ble Servant. JOHN MILLER.

N. B. He will attend a Morning Sho from 7 to half after 8 for young Ladies wh are deſirous further to improve themſelve in Writing & Accounts; and write for ge tlemen at his leaſure hours.

Notice is hereby gi-

ven, to the Creditors of John Hopſon Colcheſter, an inſolvent Debtor, that the meet at the Houſe of John Tainter, Inn holder in Colcheſter on the 24th Day July next, to take into Conſideration ſundr Notes of Hand in Favour of ſaid Hopſon againſt one Aſahel Strong, and determin whether they will divide ſaid Notes amongſt themſelves as they now are, or hav them collected before Diviſion is made thereof, &c. when and where the Subſcribers will attend.

Humphry Lyon,
Charles Foot,
Joſeph Iſham, jun. } *Truſtees.*

June 20. 1770.

Strayed or Stolen out

of a Paſture in Torrington, ſometime in th month of May laſt, a brown Mare, about 1 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, hind fee white, paces and trots well, no brand as remember, about eight years old. Whoeve will take up ſaid Mare, and return her t the ſubſcriber, ſhall have *Five Dollars Reward*, paid, by TIMOTHY THRALL.

Windſor, July 3. 1770.

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1770.

Numb 291.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

CONNECTICUT, *July* 19, 1770.

TO THE GENTLEMEN MERCHANTS AND TRADERS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK

THE following Letter with an Obſervation or two on your late reſolution e publiſhed without the leaſt apology.——he little weight, the opinion, arguments d even intreaties of this and the neighbouring colonies have had with certain gen lemen among you, determined on importati n, require and demand of each colony, a indication of the part, they have jointly, well as ſeverally acted, in this important fair.——I deſign a letter or two more o the ſubject; in which, a ſtrict regard to uth, and an impartial repreſentation of cts, will render me intirely fearleſs of of ending.——My obſervations on facts, if not ertinent, will be diſregarded, if not juſt, ill be eaſily anſwered.

Hartford, 19th June, 1770.

the Committee of Merchants in New York.

GENTLEMEN,

YOURS of the 16th acknowledging the receipt of ours of the 6th, and incloſing a copy of yours of the 16th inſtant, to the trade at Boſton; we received by your expreſs he contents of which, were equally ſurrizing to all we communicated them to, as ourſelves; we confeſs ourſelves unhappy, ever differing from the ſentiments, of our ethren, embarked in the ſame cauſe, eſpe ally from ſo reſpectable a number, as the erchants, &c. of New York, yet we can t but candidly, make a few remarks on our late propoſal, and give you our ſenti ents, and the ſentiments of thoſe in trade, d others we have converſed with on the bject, which we depend you will receive ith equal candor. As the propoſal you ave been pleaſed to make to Boſton, & com nicate to us, ſeems to have originated from e ſenſe of the people of New-York collect d in conſequence of printed advertiſements ſt circulated, give us leave to ſay; we take e ſtate of this important affair, to be ſome ow, very unhappily miſunderſtood, and re reſented in the advertiſement. That the artial repeal of the duties, was never moved r, or conſidered as a conciliating meaſure, ith regard to the colonies, is evident to us, om the public declaration of the Miniſtry in e houſe of Commons; and the declared eſign, and intent in leaving the duty on Tea nrepealed, until another ſeſſion of parlia ent, ſpeaks too plainly to be, as we con eive miſunderſtood. As to the determinati n againſt importing Tea at all, until the du y is taken off, we cannot ſee the great uti ity of ſuch a reſolution, if your propoſal akes place, ſince ſuch a prohibition, will ever intereſt the honeſt labourers, and Ma ufacturers of Great Britain in our favour, nor any one ſett of men ſave the Eaſt India company, whoſe intereſt and that of the nation, are already almoſt incompatible.——The giving up at this period, will fully confirm the predictions of many in Great Britain, concerning our ability for carrying our reſolutions through; diſcourage our friends at home ſtrengthen an adminiſtration inimical to us already, and forever fatally barr, all future aſſociations on the continent, for any public purpoſes of the like nature——One more word on the ſubject, if even when a whole continent were on the watch, Britiſh goods though totally, and intirely excluded, have found their way undiſcovered in among us, in ſome inſtances, what may we expect, when the doors, are thus widely laid open, and none appointed to be on the guard; as an individual article, will not be of that importance, in the eyes of the public—One obſervation further on your letter, immediately to us of Connecticut. You are pleaſed to ſay the ſentiments of your inhabitants are for embracing the preſent juncture as the moſt favourable we may perhaps ever hear of makeing a *decent and honorable retreat*—As we never engaged in this matter but from principle we are ſtill convinced of the juſtice of the cauſe, as great extenſive ſucceſs has already attended our joint efforts and an intire ſettlement of every thing to our wiſhes is near at hand——We cannot think of a retreat in any ſence of the word as either decent or honorable.—One of the firſt American characters, now at the court of Great Britain, in his letter of the 16th April laſt, after relating the ſucceſs Mr. Trecothick's motion for taking off the duty on Tea, had met with ſays expreſly, "that had the non "importation agreement been as virtuouſly "obſerved thro out America, as it had been "in New York, the whole revenue act would "have been repealed this ſeſſion of Parliament, but adds he, let us omit cenſure, "the whole dependence of the miniſtry, reſpecting America, is on the breach of this, "which once broken diſunites you forever; "but (continues the worthy patriot) the "game is in your own hands, and I truſt "there is virtue and ſkill enough in America ſo to play it to their advantage as to "ſettle the future liberties of America on a "firm and laſting baſis; your all in my opinion depends on this."——The above referred to letter, is not now before us, but having had it repeatedly read in our hearing, the above you may rely on as part of a long letter wholly almoſt on that ſubject, a copy of which we propoſe ſending you when obtained—and we can but hope, when you calmly, and impartially reconſider the whole, with the almoſt infinite conſequences that attend it, you will be ſo candid, as to withdraw your propoſal. The univerſal conſternation, the contents and purport of your expreſs, gave the people of all ranks among us, is eaſier to be conceived than expreſs'd, nor to be conceiv'd but by thoſe, who have been preſent, at the news of ſome public misfortune firſt ſpreading——Gentlemen, we eſteem, we reſpect you, yet muſt ſpeak thus freely and truly with you on the ſubject. our direct importation have ever been ſmall our conſumption large, and (theſe acts removed) increaſing, we are but an individual amid a number of colonies, yet from the ſenſe of thoſe we have had the opportunity of conferring with on the ſhort warning we have had, you may depend Connecticut will abide by their agreement, and will be ſo far from retreating, that we ſhall conſider it as an honor to fall in ſo good a cauſe; we this day had a meeting of a conſiderable number of the traders and others upon the contents of yours, and we write you this, as the ſentiments of the meeting——We doubt not but that the trade of this colony will turn into another channel, if your merchants ſhould be the firſt to break the non-importation agreement, which we hope will not be the caſe, we ſtill are confident you will reconſider your late propoſal, and ſtand firm to the non-importation agreement, which we doubt not but you'll find to be the ſentiments of Boſton.

GENTLEMEN, *as this will be with you before your intelligence from Boſton and Philadelphia will come to hand; when you propoſe taking the ſenſe of your inhabitants agin—The gentlemen preſent deſire you would publiſh to the people this letter before you take their ſentiments.*

THE enemies to America both at home and abroad have at all times inſiſted that the non importation agreement was come into and kept up by intereſted perſons and for temporary views, this inſinuation has we are credibly informed done us ſenſible wrong, a relaxation at this time, and under our preſent circumſtances, we cannot but think will be to countenance this their report——We are, Gentlemen, your moſt humble ſervants,

MATTHEW TALCOTT,
RICHARD ALSOP,
SILAS DEANE, } *Committee of Correſpondence.*

The above letter though of the 19th of June laſt, and forwarded by expreſs remains ſtill unanſwered.——A copy for publication, tho' requeſted by the gentlemen againſt importation, has it is credibly reported been refuſed by the Chairman with this reaſon, "They "had no authority to publiſh letters received on the ſubject."

How conſiſtent this is, let every one judge after reperuſing the paſſage in the above marked in Italic's. How far it ſerves to confirm the report, that thoſe of you in the importation ſcheme, had ſome time ſince ſent home your orders for goods, in expectation of a relaxing of the colonies at the propoſed conference, and therefore being embarked in the cauſe you could not poſſibly retreat with *decency* or *honor*, or rather with *intereſt* and *honor*, and therefore deſperately puſh'd toward to ſave the former though with the intire loſs of the latter—let the world judge. —Yes, gentlemen, the world will judge. For in the face of the world, you pledg'd your honor you plighted your faith in the ſtrongeſt manner repeatedly, and confederated with the other colonies, firmly, and inviolably to abide by the non importation agreement, until we obtained full redreſs —— is the redreſs obtained?—The moſt venal importers of ye all, will not pretend it —— On the 16th of June laſt you wrote thus to Boſton "The propoſal we made to you by expreſs was of ſuch a nature as appeared to us well adapted to ſtrengthen, rather than to weaken our ſeveral non importation agreements if they ſhould be thought tenable on their preſent footing, and on the other hand to prevent any reproach, or cenſure on any colony if an alteration or amendment of their reſpective agreements ſhould be concluded on as abſolutely neceſſary by general conſent to effect the deſired purpoſes."

How far a total breaking through, will deſerve to eſcape *reproach* and *cenſure*, rather than an *alteration or amendment*, of abſolute neceſſity, and by general conſent —— And how far the conſent of almoſt eight hundred inhabitants of the city of NYork (no ſmall part of them, the dependants tenants or debtors of thoſe who promoted the propoſal for importation) will juſtify the breaking an agreement, which effects the liberties of three millions of free-born ſubjects and their poſterity, may be well worthy your ſerious conſideration, or rather the conſideration of every one, who prefers freedom to ſlavery, and honor to the moſt laſting, and indelible infamy

I am, Gentlemen, &c.

A Freeman of Connecticut.

P. S. *When I ſay it is credibly reported that the Chairman refuſed a copy, &c. —— I might have ſaid ſeveral gentlemen have wrote to him for copies as they declare they were denied the liberty of having one from the Chairman.*

LONDON, May 14

It is ſaid that the only impediment to an immediate coalition of parties, is the want of obtaining a reconciliation of a certain great Perſonage to L— T——. To evidence that, in all probability, ſuch a reconciliation will not take place, and therefore if the conjunction of intereſts hinges on that event, there is but little proſpect of its accompliſhment, we are juſt reminded of a circumſtance which happened ſome few years ago: L— T——, when he was deprived of the office of P——y S——l (which was the higheſt and laſt place he ever held under government) was ſo diſguſted, that he was determined not only to oppoſe the meaſures of the M——y, but abſolutely to paſs a perſonal affront on the Crown itſelf. Soon after an opportunity was afforded him, and he embraced it: A general review had been in Hyde Park, from which a certain great Perſonage was returning on horſeback, properly attended: L— T——, who was riding at the ſame time for the benefit of the air, and perceiving it, put ſpurs to his horſe, and arrived juſt at the time his M——y was going out of the Park, through the gate at Hyde park corner, and, without ſtaying to let his M——y paſs, rode through the gate directly before him, without paying any reſpect to, or taking the leaſt kind of notice of him. The K— obſerving this piece of rudeneſs, ſaid, if he had been aware of his L——p's intent to affront him, he would have rode over him; & afterwards declared, that in conſequence of this tranſaction he would never do buſineſs with his L——p again.

This week is expected to be a very buſy one in the Upper Aſſembly; but no further matter of conſequence will be agitated, it is believed, this ſeſſions in the Lower Aſſembly, as great part of the Members are already retired to the country for the ſummer ſeaſon.

We are informed that the further motions which a certain great man is expected to make, neither relate to the Middleſex election, nor the city Remonſtrance.

Beſides the affairs of the Colonies, which it is certain will make one object of a great man's labours next week, a limitation of the prerogative of the c——n, in one or more inſtances, will alſo excite his abilities.

It is believed that the expected inveſtigation of certain matters, will be productive of more repeals.

It is ſaid that there were ſeven different reſolutions propoſed in a certain aſſembly on American affairs this week, none of which, took place

Laſt week a lady at the weſt end of the town, who had her head dreſſed in the preſent taſte, high and large, conſiſting of hair, wool, the dreſſings of flax, &c which conſtitute a roll for a foundation, and over that a large quantity of lace one row above another; had the misfortune to ſet the whole fabrick on fire with her candle, by not making a proper allowance of diſtance from the flames; the apprehenſion of ſuch a bonfire about her ears (as ſhe owns) ſtupified her ſo much that ſhe could not ring her bell nor call for help; and had not the ſmell of the burning hair alarmed her waiting maid, who was in the next room, ſhe muſt have periſhed, and perhaps the houſe been ſet on fire. She now lies dangerouſly ill of the fright, and having her forehead, eyes, and ears, much burnt notwithſtanding the care of the ſervant who almoſt ſet herſelf on fire in extinguiſhing her lady's.

We are credibly informed that the late dog-act is under conſideration, either for repeal or amendment

Mr. E Burke was two hours and a quarter in his Speech in the Houſe of Commons on Wedneſday Evening laſt, on the American Affairs; and went thro' that complicated Buſineſs with ſo much Preciſion and Oratory, that the Perſons in the Gallery could ſcarce refrain clapping him on the Cloſe of it,

Counſellor Wedderburn, ſpeaking of American Affairs a few Days ago, ſaid, "In the Reign of Charles the Second you conquered America——In the Reign of George the Third you loſt America; for I cannot conſider it now as any Part of the Britiſh Empire"

A patriotic Earl in a late eloquent Harangue told the Leaders of Adminiſtration, that they might be aſſured there was a Thunder Bolt hanging over their Heads, red with uncommon Wrath, which would e're long fall down and blaſt the men who ow'd their Greatneſs to their country's Ruin.

A noble Lord in the oppoſition appeared on a late Occaſion to be exceedingly agitated at the Meaſures of Adminiſtration, expreſſing the utmoſt anxiety for the wounds that had been given to the Conſtitution by a corrupt ſet of Miniſters, lamenting that the efforts of his noble Brother were in vain with Men who were dead to every ſenſe of conviction: and hoped that all the world would know in what abhorrence they were held by him, and that he proteſted againſt their arbitary and ſhameful meaſures.

A patriotic Nobleman and his Friends have frequent Conſultations on the preſent ſtate of affairs in America, the reſult of which will be communicated to a Great Aſſembly the beginning of this week

It is ſaid that ſome very important Matters will be agitated in an auguſt Aſſemb this day relative to Boſton, and that the Revenue Acts will be again conſidered.

We are informed that the report of ſeveral Ships of the Line having been lately ordered to America, is entirely without Foundation, and that no meaſures of any kind will b carried into Execution on that Continent til the ſenſe of two great Aſſemblies is known.

It is thought by ſome that the Act laying duty upon Tea exported to America wil not be repealed this ſeſſion of Parliament tho' others think it will ſtill be effected before they are prorogued.

The Carlton houſe junto, it is ſaid, are collecting all their forces for the field on Tue day next, when Lord Chatham has declare he intends to make a motion in favour o the oppreſſed Americans.

We are told, that no perſon will be employed in his Majeſty's revenue in Americ who has not been firſt employed in their mother country, many of the preſent diſorder taking their riſe from the ignorance of tho in power with the duties of the officers committed to them.

May 11. Tueſday laſt a motion wa made to the Houſe of Commons, by Governor Pownall, for an addreſs to his Majeſt to have the ſtate of the military eſtabliſhme in America reconſidered and rectified. Upon this occaſion the Miniſtry declared, th the troops are withdrawn from Boſton, an will not be ſent there again, until the civ magiſtrate calls for their aſſiſtance; and th his M—jſty had given orders to have the ſta of the commiſſioners, and the military commands in that country laid before the crow lawyers, in order that it might be reviſed, rectified, & put upon a conſtitutional foo ing.

Letters from Bourdeaux bring an accou of a terrible accident that happened the on Sunday the 8th inſtant, by the raiſing the waters of the Garronne. That river w full of chalops and ſmall veſſels, laden wi the goods and moveables of poor peopl A large tree, borne down by the violen of the currant, broke the cable of an ol hulk, which ſet adrift five or ſix ſhips, an theſe drew along with them a hundred o thoſe ſmall craft, which were all driven towards the ſea. The ſight was dreadfu The crews of many of theſe veſſels happened to be aſhore; thoſe who were on boar could do nothing but pray to GOD to hav mercy upon them. Moſt of the ſmall cra periſhed with all thoſe on board: three o four of the ſhips were entirely ſunk, and every one of the reſt were either run agroun or ſhared the fate of thoſe that periſhe The whole loſs is eſtimated at ſix million of livres.

TO be Sold, a Quantity of goo FLEECE WOOL, by NATHANEL BURNHAM, in Eaſt-Hartford for Caſh or Country Produce.

BOSTON, July 19

YESTERDAY being Commencement at *Harvard-College* in Cambrige,—after preparatory Prayer by the Rev'd Preſident LOCKE, the Exerciſes of the Morning began with a ſalutatory Oration in Latin, then followed an Engliſh Dialogue on the Importance of Science and public Liberty:—to this ſucceeded a forenſic Diſpute on public and private Education;——then followed a Dialogue in Greek;—after which the uſual Syllogiſtic Diſputes took place;——Theſe being ended, the Audience were entertained with a Dialogue in the Chaldaic Language; the firſt of the Kind ever exhibited in America, and wholly the Product of the generous Foundation of the late Hon. *Thomas Han*ck Eſq;—A Dialogue on Virtue and Liberty cloſed the Performance of the Forenoon. In the Afternoon the Candidates for aſters of Arts held their Syllogiſtic Diſputes in Latin, and a Valedictory Oration was onounced by one of the ſame Claſs. The veral Degrees were conferred in the uſual anner, previous to the Valedictory Oration, Prayer by the Preſident, and an Anthem reformed by the Under Graduates cloſed he Entertainment of the Day.

The young Gentlemen that received their Degree of Bachelor of Arts were dreſſed in black Cloaths, entirely of the Manufacture of New-England.

We have had ſeveral Reports the Week paſt that the Revenue Acts were totally re ed. The firſt ſaid to be by a Maſt Ship ived at Caſco Bay from England: the next that a veſſel arrived at Salem from Weſt-Indies ſpoke a veſſel from Liſbon bound to Philadelphia the Maſter of which informed [illegible] Acts were [illegible] repealed the 16th of May. A third Report was that Capt Lam ert, arrived at Salem, ſpoke a Packet near George's Banks, bound to New-York, which alarmed him that the Revenue Acts were totally repealed:——But the Report we had Yeſterday was ſo circumſtantial, that no one diſputed the Truth of it, and 'twas immediately ſpread in Cambridge, where a great Number of the principal Gentlemen were attending at the Commencement: the Report was, that the Maſter of a Coaſting Veſſel ſpoke a Brig in the Bay, early that Morning and upon aſking where ſhe was from, was anſwered from London, commanded by Capt. Smith, (a Veſſel hourly expected) and upon inquiring what News? was reply'd, the Revenue-Acts were totally repealed the 25th May; and they might inform the People thereof. A Brig was then coming in, but the Tide and Wind being againſt her, ſhe came to anchor off the Caſtle: Upon which Boat went down to her, and found her to e from Rhode-Iſland: And no other Brig coming ſince, this laſt report in two hours ame to nothing; and the other reports we re afraid are alſo void of Foundation.

NEWYORK, July 19

Capt. Prince, in 30 Days from Cayanne, informs, That the French are buſily employed in adding many new Works to the Fortifications of that Place and from their Diſpoſition it is looked at as if they were at the Eve of War.

Captain Bean arrived here laſt Friday, from Port au Prince in Hiſpaniola, confirms the Account we had in our laſt of the Earthquake there, and ſays the whole Place is intirely ſunk, but that there was only Twenty-five white People loſt in the Ruins.

New-London, July 6.

By Capt. Pyner, who came to town laſt Wedneſday, [illegible] 30 Days from Ja[illegible] formed, that ſome [illegible] Joſeph Savage, in a Sloop be[illegible] Weathersfield in this Colony, [illegible] at Euſtatia, where he ſhipped a new Set of Hands, as alſo a Mate, (who was an Iriſhman) that ſoon after, in a Paſſage from thence to the Leeward, Capt. Savage was inhumanly taken up by the Mate and one of the people, as he lay aſleep on the Quarter-Deck, and thrown over-board; he immediately cried for Help, and begged for Mercy, but the Mate took up a Cutlaſs and threatened to run the firſt Man through that ſhould afford him any Aſſiſtance: They ſoon after this run the Veſſel a Shore on the North ſide of Cuba, and after Robbing her of the Caſh that was on board, which they divided among the Crew, being Four in Number (including a Boy) they p[illegible]ded a-croſs the Iſland of Cuba, and imbarked in different Veſſels for Jamaica; but while on their Paſſage, the Boy which belonged to Capt. Savage's Veſſel acquainted the Maſter of the Veſſel he was Paſſenger in of the above Murder; and upon their Arrival, the Mate, (who was prnicipally concerned in the Crime) was taken up and committed to Goal, which in few days after he broke through, and was making his Eſcape; but being again apprehended, he was to have his Trial the middle of laſt Month. The other Perſon concerned in the Murder could not be found.

HARTFORD, July 23.

Laſt Wedneſday *Abner Root*, a Lad about 13 Years of Age, ſon to Deacon *Joſeph Root* of Montague, was unhappily drowned in the Great River, in endeavouring to relieve one of his Mates, who was in danger of Sharing the ſame Fate.

On Lord's Day the 15th Inſtant, July, at Farmington, after a painful, but ſhort Illneſs, departed this Life, the amiable Conſort of Mr. SETH LEE——She lived beloved, and died lamented.

LIST of LETTERS, remaining in the Poſt-Offices Hartford. N. B. Thoſe having no Town mentioned are all of Hartford.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Eſq; Henry Allin, Eſq; Windſor, Ebenezer Buſhnell Lebanon, Patt Butler at Goſhen near Lebanon, Zachariah Bunce, Weathersfield, Capt. Daniel Bull, Capt. Edward Bulkley, Weathersfield, John Cheſter Weathersfield, Giles Cone, Haddam, Capt. Solomon Cowles Farmington, Dorotha Dert, Bolton, Dr. Dickinſon Plainfield, Col. Aaron Eliot Killingſworth, Miſs Nancy Grant Eaſt Windſor, Mark Hopkins, Eſq; Great Barington, William Holt, Jun. Windham, Silvanus Higgins Chatham, Richard Hale, Coventry, Thomas Hauſſman, Saliſbury, Dr. Daniel Honting on Woodbury, Daniel Horſford, Hebron, eriam Harper, Eaſt Windſon, Jared Inger ol, Eſq; William Judd, Eſq; Frmington, Lewis Loveridge Colcheſter, Capt. Nathaniel Loomis Windſor. John Miller, Joſeph Marvin Weathersfield, Thomas Newhall, Nathaniel Niles in Hartford in the County of Cumberland in New York Government. Benjamin Peck Colcheſter, Alexander Phelps Hebron, William Robinſon Plainfield, Capt. Samuel Roſe Weathersfield, Samuel Stillman Weathersfield, Nathaniel Stillman Weathersfield, Thomas Sumner Hebron, 2. Lemuel Sarford, Daniel Smith Goſhen, Tho's. Skinner Hebron, John Smith Goſhen, Thad. Sturge Ridgefield, Samuel Safe Wintonbury, Samuel Smith Farmington, Habbakuck Turner Coventry, Daniel Williams Goſhen, Capt. David Webb Weathersfield, Dudley Woodbridge Eaſt-Hartford.

Thoſe perſons who have letters at this Office, are deſired when they ſend for them to ſend the money for the Poſtage, without which they will not be delivered.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon court of Probate for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to examine the claims and demands of the creditors to the eſtate of Abel Wright, late of Kent deceas'd; do accordingly hereby notify the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in their claims and demands on ſaid eſtate, on the firſt Tueſdays of Auguſt, September and October next following, at the dwelling Houſe of Peter Mills, Innkeeper in ſaid Kent, as we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, at ſaid times and place.

Eliphalet Comſtock } *Commiſſioners.*
Robert Ranſom,

Kent, June 25, 1770.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Lathrop & Smith,

Apothecaries in HARTFORD,
Have juſt Imported from LONDON;

A LARGE and freſh aſſortment of the beſt Drugs—Chemical, Galenical, and Patended Medicines (that may be depended upon to be genuine)—Spices of all ſorts——Amputating Inſtruments in neat Shagreen Caſes——Surgeons Pocket Inſtruments——Lancets—Syringes——Bell metal Mortars, of various ſizes, &c. &c. Where alſo may be had, the very beſt of Tortuga Salt, by the Buſhel or larger Quantity—Barbadoes Rum by the Hogſhead or Gallon—Beſt Barbadoes Sugar by the Barrel or ſmaller Quantity——French Brandy——Geneva (by the Caſe or Quart—and a variety of other cheap Spirits—Choice old Madeira, Malaga and Clarret Wine—Figgs——Raiſins——Tamarinds——Chocolate—Coffee—Rice—Oat Meal—French and Pearl Barley Sago—Powdered Salop——Choice Hard Soap by the Box or Cake—Indigo——Verdigreaſe——Copperas——Allum——Madder——Red Saunders——Redwood——Logwood, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *Said* Lathrop & Smith, *will give the Caſh for good Merchantable* POTASH, *and* SALTS *of* LYE.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

by [illegible]

BOSTON, July 12.

Laſt Saturday Morning arrived here from Briſtol, *the Ship* Juno *Capt.* Conſtant Freeman, *which Place he left the 16th of* May ; *and in whom came Paſſenger Capt* Andrew Gardner, *who the beginning of laſt* April *was ſent Expreſs from this Town with a particular Account of the horrid Maſſacre committed here by the Soldiers on the 5th of* March *preceding, by him we have* London *Prints to the 14th of* May ——

The NORTH BRITON, *publiſhed* May 12 1770 *after giving a long Account of the ſeveral Nations who have loſt their Freedom by means of ſtanding Armies, which have always been conſidered as inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of a free government, goes on, and ſays* ———

“THESE reflections naturally occurred to me upon conſidering the many outrages and maſſacres that have lately been committed by the army, firſt in St. George's, afterwards in Spital Fields, and now at laſt at BOSTON in New England. This laſt tragedy is at once the moſt bloody, & the moſt cruel and cowardly of any, as a preconcerted ſcheme ſeems to have been formed by the army for murdering the greateſt part, if not the whole of the inhabitants. This appears evidently from the *Short Narrative of the Maſſacre,* which is publiſhed by your bookſeller. The honorable *Thomas Hutchinſon* Eſq; *Lieutenant Governor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay,* the ſupreme magiſtrate in the colony, gives it under the ſeal of the province, that all the gentlemen, who took the depoſitions, are Juſtices of the Peace, and that full faith and credit is, and ought to be given to their ſeveral acts and atteſtations, both in court and without ; and the juſtices themſelves certify, that the ſeveral depoſitions contained in the Narrative, were taken before them, and have been carefully compared by them with originals & agree with the ſame ; and by theſe depoſitions it is incontestably proved, that a regular plan was laid by the army, for exciting a quarrel between them and the people, and thence taking occaſion to butcher the latter, without diſtinction of ſex or age.

William Newhall, in particular, declares, that 5 days before the maſſacre, he met 4 ſoldiers of the 29th regiment and that he heard them ſay, *that there were a great many that would eat their dinners on Monday, that ſhould not eat any on Tueſday.* *Daniel Calfe*, another evidence, declares, that two days preceding the maſſacre, a camp woman, wife to a grenadier of the 29th regiment, came into his ſhop, and, among other things ſaid, *that before Tueſday or Wedneſday night, the ſoldiers would wet their ſwords or bayonets in New England people's blood.* It likewiſe appears, from theſe depoſitions, that Enſign *Mall*, and ſeveral other officers, were privy to this black and diabolical deſign ; and Captain *Preſton* gave the word to fire ; and that the ſoldiers fired in conſequence ; by which fire three perſons were killed on the ſpot, two mortally wounded, who ſoon after died, and ſix others wounded, and their lives in imminent danger.

It is to be hoped, however, that Capt. *Preſton*, and his *fellow murderers*, have already met with the fate they deſerve. For, if they are reſpited, and his Majeſty pardon them, it will furniſh, I am afraid, but too juſt a handle to ſay, that however rigorouſly the laws may be executed againſt indifferent offenders, it ſeems to be laid down as a fix- [illegible] the K — obſer[illegible] [illegible] ſhall ſuffer dur- ſaid, if he had be[illegible] [illegible] have any, even intent to affro[illegible] [illegible] with the ſervants over him ; [illegible] were [illegible] with his chimney- conſequen[illegible] ſweep, or the ſcullion of his kitchen. The [illegible] of what I would infer from the above [illegible] and obſervations is, that there is now an additional reaſon, not merely for reducing, but for diſbanding the army ;—a reaſon which never exiſted before.

I omit the many other arguments which might be urged to this purpoſe, the ſaving the public money, the eaſing the burdens of the people, the reſtoring ſo many hands to trade, agriculture, and manufactures, the preventing the dangerous examples they ſet of lewdneſs, debauchery, and profaneneſs, &c.

I only inſiſt on this one argument, that if our government inſtead of a free, is become an abſolute ; inſtead of a civil, is become a military government, if our army is kept up, not to defend us againſt foreign forces, but to ſubject us to domeſtic ſlavery ; if thoſe who eat our bread may, with impunity cut our throats ; we ought to require the diſbanding of a moment. Or if our governors, with their uſual obſtinacy, ſhould refuſe to gratify us in ſo reaſonable a requeſt, it will be the duty of every man of ſentiment,——— to ſhun the company of a ſoldier ; that ſo the profeſſion being rendered, in time, as odious and contemptible, as ever it was honorable and reſpected, thoſe may be induced to diſband themſelves from ſhame, who cannot be diſbanded from any other motive : for I am afraid, we have not the courage to adopt the expedient employed by the Romans, of driving the ſoldiers into their forts and garriſons, and making a red coat in our towns, our cities, and in the open country, as uncommon a ſight as a wolf is in England.

May 3. A Tueſday two quarts of green peas was ſold in Covent garden market for 5 guineas.

It is now pretty certain that in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion of parliament effectual meaſures will be purſued towards the prevention of appointing military Governors to the different American Provinces.

They write from Jamaica that the Spaniards are in great want of negroes at the Havannah, a peſtilential diſtemper having ſwept off upwards of 17 000 ſlaves in the iſland of Cuba during the laſt winter.

We are informed that Mr. Wilkes has purchaſed an annuity for his life with the 4000l. he obtained by his ſuit againſt L. Halifax.

May 5. It is now ſaid to be determined to ſend a very conſiderable force, as well of ſhips as men, to New England ; and it is ſaid that General Gage is to go from New-York to command them.

The two reigments that were on the murmurs of the people, removed from Boſton to Halifax ſome time ago, have received orders it is ſaid to proceed to Boſton.

We are informed, the motion was overruled for ſending a reinforcement of troops to Boſton, until the return of anſwers from Governor Hutchinſon and Col. Dalrymple, to the laſt diſpatches ſent from London.

May 8 We are informed that 20,000l. will be wanted to defray the extra expences in America.

We hear that a certain great man has declared he has ſomething yet in petto, that will put the Miniſtry to greater difficulties than any thing he has hitherto propoſed.

A friend of Mr. Wilkes's was obſerving to him that he was grown fat of late.—— “Can you wonder at that, (ſaid the Patriot) when you conſider I am an Alderman and as fond of turtle as the fondeſt of them.”

Philip Levingſton, Eſq; Speaker of the Aſſembly of New York, lately ſent his ſon to London, who is appointed Commiſſary of Weſt Florida, worth 400l. a year.

May 9. We hear that ſtrict orders have been given that no perſon, of what rank ſoever, ſhall be allowed in future to ſell out of the army, that did not purchaſe into it.

It is expected that a certain great man will ſoon meet with a ſimilar fate to that of the late Duke of D———e, for his ſpirited animadverſions on a certain anſwer.

It was aſſerted the other day, by a patriotic Earl, “that the minds of three fourths of the people were notoriouſly alienated from their allegiance, and that they were almoſt ready to prove it by their actions.”——To which a certain Duke replied, “that if nominal majority were to draw their ſwords in that confidence, he would riſk his own head on their finding themſelves confoundedly miſtaken.”

A letter from Corfu, ſpeaking of the irruption made in the Morea, ſays, “That the Ruſſians were joined by 18 000 Lacedemonians, who cut in pieces all the Turks that refuſed to ſubmit. The greateſt carnage was at Patras, where the Turks were pretty numerous, and where they made an obſtinate reſiſtance. The garriſon was nearly put to the ſword. Some few, to ſave their lives, embrac'd chriſtianity.

It is ſaid to be in agitation to allow, by a public act of the City of London, 1000l. a year out of the city chamber, to Mr. Wilkes, for his public ſervices.

By an appeal from the Rolls to the court of Chancery, on a determination in a ſuit brought by the heirs of the late Sir William Pynſent, againſt a certain Nobleman, on the will of the deceaſed, it is apprehended the great man will, from the appearance of that affair be obliged to refund 10 000l.

Yeſterday a number of people aſſembled in the Lobby of the Houſe of Commons, and the avenues adjoining, in conſequence of a report which had been ſpread that Mr. Wilkes intended to go thither that day to claim a ſeat. The croud was ſo great that the members were hindered from paſſing and repaſſing ; whereupon the gallery was ordered to be locked and the lobby to be cleared ; but Mr. Wilkes did not go to the houſe.

The examination of Capt Preſton's caſe, we hear, is put off till a more particular and authentic detail of theſe tranſactions is received.

All the letters, papers, &c. which can any way lead to the tracing the cauſes of a late melancholy event at Boſton, are ordered to be laid before a reſpectable ſociety.

A patriotic Colonel and Member of a political club, has declared both within and without doors to his friends, that notwithſtanding his anger againſt the inſtruments of the late murders, he will coolly and impartially join with the M——y in their reſearches to bring to light every particular, relative to that alarming tranſaction.——We hear that a day will be ſet apart for the above enquiry.

The new method of ſheathing with ground glaſs has anſwered ſo, that ſloops which have been ſent up the rivers Senegal and Ganges, where the worms are largeſt, are returned uninjured.

MONDAY, July 30, 1770.

Numb 292.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſrs PRINTERS.

Pleaſe to give the following a place in one of your next and you will oblige one of your conſtant readers.

CONNECTICUT, July 21, 1770.

THOUGH I make no pretenſions to any ſkill in politics, yet from a very ſmall acquaintance with human nature and moral philoſophy, ſhould not perhaps be tho't arrogant if I ſhould aſſert that *mutual harmony, unanimity and concord are the great cement and connecting bands of human ſociety*, ſo abſolutely neceſſary to the well being of civil communities, that without theſe, no ſuch communities can ſubſiſt, and without even a good degree of which, none can be happy or proſperous, nor ſo much as any mutual intercourſe, or commercial intereſt be upheld, ſucceſsfully managed or carried on among mankind —— And 'tis an unqueſtionable truth that the ſocial or political felicity of a people does not only originate from but does commonly bear a very near or exact proportion to the degrees of harmony, or mutual concord that takes place among them in their political ſentiments, motives or purſuits, or in ſuch matters as are accounted or held up as objects publickly intereſting or of general concernment with them—As whole communities are made up of individuals, ſo the public or general *weal*, is no other than the *aggregate or ſum total* of the good or intereſt of thoſe individuals of which they are compoſed.—To promote therefore the general good or common weal of a community in the beſt manner, no ſurer method can be deviſed or come into, than ſuch an one as won't fail in the beſt and moſt effectual manner to ſecure and promote the good of all the individuals —— And when ſuch individuals view themſelves as being under ſuch a conſtitution as this, they can't but pronounce their ſituation the moſt eligible and happy, and cordially acquieſce in it as ſuch—— All *reaſonable* complaints therefore from a ſenſe of public burdens, oppreſſions, grievances, impoſitions or hardſhips, as reſulting from the nature or operation of a conſtitution itſelf, or the maleficent conduct of thoſe who are principals in its adminiſtrations, can ariſe from no other quarter than the reverſe of what is above ſuppoſed ; as therefore 'tis neceſſary that the main body and every department in a community ſhould conduct in a manner to itſelf the moſt ſalutary and conducive to its own felicity, that in the firſt place, they ſhould be united in ſentiment as to where their true intereſt and ſafety lies, and what are the moſt expedient methods to promote ; and alſo that they ſhould unitedly with perſevering zeal, reſolution and conſtancy purſue, and effectually carry into execution the ſame ; ſo when either of thoſe fail, there can be no rational proſpects of ſucceſs in any popular combinations, parades or ſhowy profeſſions of zeal and reſolution in the proſecution of any popular meaſures that may be adopted as patriotic and ſalutary to the ſtate —Shou'd it be aſk'd how far it may be ſafe to repoſe a truſt or confidence in promiſing ſhews, and high profeſſions of patriotiſm, zeal and reſolution in the cauſe of the ſtate, and even poſtponing perſonal to public intereſt where theſe come in competition ?—It may perhaps be anſwered that 'tis not a little difficult to aſcertain the true bounds of ſafety here : matters of this kind are beſt proved by events which in fact do enſue. That there is ſuch a thing as a truly laudable patriotic ſpirit in contradiſtinction from one which proceeds merely from views of a private perſonal ſelfiſh nature, none can queſtion, who have any tolerable acquaintance with the hiſtory of our own or foreign nations, but then how far a ſelfiſh or private ſpirit may aſſume the appearance or put on the maſk and vizard of true patriotiſm, may be a queſtion too little conſidered, and too difficult to be reſolved. Or to what a degree this ſpirit may be ſuppoſed ever to poſſeſs the general body of a people, ſo as to be of univerſal governing influence on their practice without a ſtrong preſumption of ſome very powerful connexions of private or perſonal intereſt, may be a point not eaſily determined.——Nothing can be more evident from fact experience, and the nature of the thing than that all human affairs are alike uncertain with thoſe views, proſpects, particular fancies, humours or paſſions, which have the aſcendency and leading influence in the minds of men. Show but the man whoſe views, proſpects, fancies and paſſions, in all circumſtances are uniform and ſtable, it will not be difficult to foreſee that his conduct as to the general tenor of it will be ſo too : and as this would be the caſe with individuals ſo by a parity of reaſon it would be the ſame with the body of the community made up therewith. Hence 'tis eaſy to ſee how intereſting a matter it is in times of public danger not only that the danger ſhould be realized, but alſo that ſome ſalutary means ſhou'd be deviſed for the public ſecurity ; and that the ſame ſhould be held up to public view in a manner that will be effectual to engage the attention and perſevering purſuit of all the members of the body, ſo far as they can have any influence——ſo far as any have juſt ground of complaint on account of public adminiſtrations, ſo far it becomes them to firmly adhere to all proper and prudent meaſures that may be adviſed as to what may prove effectual to obtain redreſs, and to remove the preſent calamity, or prevent the future danger ; and ſuch as will not do this for fear of in ſome meaſure differving their own private or perſonal intereſt,——can never be entitled to the laudable character of true patriots, however forward they may heretofore have been in popular pretenſions, ſhews and profeſſions of zeal for the public ſafety. Of ſuch beneficent influence no doubt would have been the NON IMPORTATION AGREEMENT, wiſely come into by the reſpectable body of the merchants and traders in this and the neighbouring colonies, had the ſame been univerſally and perſevereingly adhered to, and prudently conducted, by all that have pretended to intereſt themſelves therein. This method properly conducted, beyond all others, would have been in its nature the moſt innocent & harmleſs, and in its tendency the moſt effectual to redreſs the calamities which are injuriouſly brought upon us——'Tis therefore greatly to be lamented, that ſuch a departure from this agreement ſhould ever have taken place, as it ſeems there has by a conſiderable party, in one of our ſiſter colonies ; and what ſhall we ſay can be done to ſuch perfidious dealers ? Has not their moſt ſolemn engagements, and plighted faith been moſt treacherouſly violated ? Have they not departed from thoſe ſolemn engagements which they were moſt forward and zealous in propagating and ſetting forward, relying on whoſe fidelity, other colonies have boldly embarked in the ſame cauſe ? Can they now reaſonably expect that they ſhall receive any treatment from their neighbours, leſs prejudicial to their intereſt,————than what they themſelves have been the moſt forward to preſcribe as the juſt reward of ſuch perfidiouſneſs ? viz. the withholding all commercial dealing or intercourſe with them, unleſs they ſhall amply and ſatisfactorily revoke what they have done of this kind, ſo prejudicial to the important cauſe for the promotion of which they have pretended ſo great a forwardneſs themſelves ; this way of ſhewing reſentment ſeems to be the moſt natural and proper, as well as the moſt harmleſs innocent and unexceptional, and what the indignity offer'd eſpecially to thoſe who have ſteadfaſtly adhered to the agreement ſeems to demand.

PACIFICUS.

CONNECTICUT, July 20, 1770.

To the Gentlemen Merchants, and Traders in New-York, *who have reſolved to break the Non Importation Agreement.*

IN my laſt, I publiſhed the letter, from the trade of this colony to the chairman of your committee ; and informed you, of my deſign to write again on the ſubject——happy ſhould I think myſelf if ſome gentleman of greater ability and leiſure would undertake it——much happier were there no occaſion— To vindicate this colony, in reſpect to their conduct, in the non importation agreement, is very eaſy——There are not in the colony, more than five, or ſix gentlemen, who have made any inconſiderable importations from Great Britain at any time——Theſe were ſome of the firſt that promoted, and came into the non importation agreement among us, and have with the ſtricteſt honor abided by their engagement.——The other gentlemen in trade in the colony came early into the meaſure, and engaged not to import themſelves, nor to purchaſe goods, of any one in this, or the other colonies who did import — They have been ſo ſtrict, in the obſervance of their promiſe, that ſince their firſt coming into the agreement, it has never been violated: ſave in three or four trivial inſtances, inadvertently and inconſiderately done; and in every inſtance one excepted, public ſatiſfaction has been given, and the goods ſtored ——The exception, leaſt it ſhould be magnified was nothing more than a ſmall parcel of Tea; bought in Boſton for which no ſatiſfaction has been given ——The importation by Mr. Verſtille, is not under the ſame ſituation——He was in England, when the non importation agreement took place, and his goods arriv'd before any ſuch agreement had even been offered him to ſign; yet ſuch was the ſpirit, & firmneſs of our inhabitants, that they judg'd all, equally held, to ſupport a cauſe in which all were equally intereſted; as well thoſe who had as thoſe who had not ſign'd the agreement and accordingly his goods were ſtored. ——The ſenſe of our more ſubſtantial landholders, is fully expreſs'd in the vote of our general aſſembly, in October laſt; this body it is well known, conſiſts almoſt intirely of that order of men— They voted the thanks of the houſe to the merchants of this and the other colonies on the continent, for the glorious ſtand they had made in defence of the liberty of the colonies &c. &c.——In one word, all orders and perſuaſions, however differing, in ſentiment or party, united in this important reſolution—and eſteemed themſelves happy in the harmony which then ſubſiſted through the colonies ——When Rhode Iſland violated their agreement; Connecticut joined with you and the other provinces in cenſuring them, and to this hour have refuſed to hold the leaſt commerce or deal with them——Though quite deſtitute of goods and our traders moſt of them abſolutely dependant on their trade, for the ſupport of their families; yet no motion has been made for relaxing or giving up. on the other hand, it is the voice of all orders and ranks, that as every thing depends on our preſent conduct, we had much better be without trade, for a longer term than one or even ſeven years; than by breaking over our reſolutions, to give our enemies, the greateſt advantage, they in their moſt ſanguine expectations could ever have wiſhed for—— What will be our future conduct time only will ſhew.——True it is, when I conſider the large connections between you and us; and the ſcattered and diſunited ſtate, of our traders and ſhopkeepers, with the ſtrong temptation, which the proſpect of gain, held up in your very polite letters, now circulating among your cuſtomers, acquainting them with the large aſſortments ordered out, and at their ſervice; I am fearful of the conſequences——*We all know at whoſe doors the blame muſt forever lye, be it as it may*——As I propoſed in my former, a vindication of the part, which this colony has acted, in this important affair, I have been thus particular;—Though no accuſation has been ever laid againſt them; yet it may not be thought improper to form a proper contraſt, when the more ſtriking parts of your's, is held up to view; which with your leave, gentlemen, I ſhall now enter on.——It is a fact well known, that when you came into the a-

The K — obſer[illegible] ſaid, if he had bee[illegible] tion you wrote to the[illegible] to affi[illegible] the other colonies recommending the meaſure, and very worthily made uſe of every argument, to form an union thro' out the continent. You will remember, that juſt before that time, your importations had been uncommonly large, and your ſtores were then overloaded with goods——that you had large accounts open in this colony, and very great ſums due from the traders in it.——How far your intereſt was for the ſuſpenſion, of importation a ſhort time; in which you might make a general ſale, of your goods on hand; call in your money from the country; and by the ſtopping trade at home ſink bills ſo below parr, that the very diſcount, in your remittances would be a living profit, it is very eaſy to ſee——It is alſo evident your intereſt, independent of the intereſt of your country would prompt you thus far.——Nothing can give us ſo good a clue, to unravel the ſecret ſprings of mens conduct as a cloſe examination, where there intereſt lies, and a careful obſervation of their behavior, when it comes to be effected nearly——your goods ſold even the moſt unſaleable of them, to the beſt advantage, your accounts in a great meaſure cloſed; your money call'd in and remitted at a profit—what is the behavior now?——Every engine employed, to break your former ſolemn agreement.——This part of your conduct is ſuch a ſtriking comment on whatever proceeded among you; that nothing can be added, to place the whole in a more glaring point of light. You have however made one plea; the ſame which has been made by every tyrant, and for every ſpecies of tyranny that ever exiſted——Neceſſity——which plea is as well founded, and no better, in fact than the ſame made by any of the moſt daring invaders, or puſſilanimous betrayers of their country hiſtory has recorded.—This plea is to thoſe well acquainted with the firſt deſign, progreſs and ſucceſs, in your breaking the agreement, perfect trifling with common ſenſe——In May you propoſed a conference, declaredly to ſtrengthen the agreement ——when this colony had come into the meaſure, and Boſton, the Jerſeys and Philadelphia, had declined ſending, ſolely on this account, that they were ſo firmly convinc'd of the utility of the plan, they had adopted; and ſo determin'd on perſeverance that they tho't it unneceſſary, even to confer on a ſubject ſo plain, though ſo important——You then wrote us the 8th of June, deſiring us, in conſequence of theſe ſentiments, of Boſton, &c not to take any further notice of the affair at that time; as you are pleaſed to ſay——"*There is no doubt but the Inhabitants of the City, will ſhew equal firmneſs.*" ——Where gentlemen did this pretended neceſſity exiſt at this time?——Or if its birth was ſubſequent, how came its growth, ſo monſtrouſly rapid, as to require in the ſpace of one week, printed advertiſements to be firſt circulated, and then the minds of the inhabitants to be taken; "*without uſing further arguments on the ſubject, pro or con*" which you are pleaſed to term in your letter to Boſton an *infalible method?*——(indeed like the infallibility of his HOLINESS it has its riſe from contradiction and abſurdity)—to require expreſſes, to be diſpatched to Boſton and Philadelphia, to acquaint them with theſe your propoſals, of retreating as you call it, or rather even of giving up the cauſe of liberty?—Did this neceſſity exiſt any where, but in the inſatiable avarice of a few opulent Merchants, it would have ſhewn itſelf firſt in ſome other quarter——Again, you the wealthy knew your inhabitants had too much virtue, to be ſeduced with their eyes open, as therefore you had at firſt deceived them, by pretending the parliament had taken a conciliating meaſure, ſo to carry the point in character, you pretended to take the ſenſe of the neighbouring colonies, before you reſolv'd finally; yet refuſed to publiſh to the people what their opinion and reaſoning on the ſubject was, expreſly deſired—Never was there on earth exhibited, a compleater burleſque on patriotiſm——The moment private gain ceaſes, & private intereſt ſuffers, found the retreat——Though ſure in proſpect, of miniſterial ſmiles, & caſting up from the preſent ſcarcity of goods in the country, your future profits per cent——And tho' you may with theſe views before you, ſneer at the animadverſions, that have or may be made on your conduct; yet believe me, there is ſtill virtue enough left on the continent to raiſe ſuch an univerſal hiſs, on your thus leaving the ſtage, as will never be forgotten.

America will yet be ſaved and I have no doubt thoſe virtuous thoſe honorable ones (and I fondly believe they are the majority) in your city will yet be able to perſuade you to repair the defection, of which you have been guilty; by ſtill more ſtrenuous exertions than ever, in the common cauſe of liberty, with much greater pleaſure (this happening) will every one help to draw the veil of oblivion o'er what is paſt, than to expoſe and cenſure failings to which human nature is liable in greater or leſs degrees.

I am &c.

A Freeman of Connecticut

Hartford 28th July 1770

To the Gentlemen Committee, appointed by the Merchants at Mr David Bull's in Hartford, in June laſt relative to Mr. Samuel Burr's Goods, purchaſed at Newport, &c.

GENTLEMEN.

I Had the benefit of hearing all that was ſaid on both ſides, in that matter, and well remember that Mr. Burr at that time would not conſent to ſtore ſaid goods; upon which you were appointed a committee to treat further with Mr. Burr, and if he remained obſtinate you were deſired to make a full declaration of the whole matter in the *Connecticut Courant*: and I think the very next day I was call'd upon to wait on you and Mr. Burr, which I did with pleaſure, and the only terms you would excuſe Mr Burr on, was, that he ſhould depoſite the goods in your care on the general principle which I need not repeat, and you were to give your receipt accordingly, all which was then agreed to on both ſides, and you abſolutely receiv'd ſaid goods, and held them ſome time, and now, gentlemen, it ſeems you have given up ſaid goods, which muſt ſeem very unaccountable, until I am better inform'd; I therefore for myſelf, and in the behalf of all friends to liberty, beg you will favor the public with the good reaſon, why you ſo conducted, which I hope you will be able to do to general ſatiſfaction, which favour I hope you will not omit granting in the next paper, to oblige your very humble ſervant,

The INQUIRER.

TO be Sold, a Quantity of good FLEECE WOOL, by NATHANEL BURNHAM, in Eaſt-Hartford for Caſh or Country Produce.

BOSTON July 23.

Yeſterday arrived here the Brig Naſſau, *Capt.* Smith, *in* 8 *Weeks from* London *by whom we have the following Advices to the* 23d *of* May, *viz*

From the London Gazette

Weſtminſter, May 19 1770

THIS day his Majeſty came to the Houſe of Peers, and being in his royal robes ſeated on the Throne with the uſual ſolemnity, Sir Francis Molyneux Gentlemen Uſher of the Black Rod was ſent with a Meſſage from his Majeſty to the Houſe of Commons, commanding their attendance in the Houſe of Peers. The Commons being come thither accordingly, his Majeſty was pleaſed to make the following moſt gracious Speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE ſeaſon of the year, and the diſpatch you have given to the publick buſineſs, make it proper for me to put an end to this ſeſſion of Parliament.

The temper, with which you have conducted all your proceedings, has given me great ſatisfaction, and I promiſe myſelf the happieſt effects from the firmneſs as well as the moderation which you have manifeſted in the very critical circumſtances which have attended late deliberations

With reſpect to foreign affairs, I have nothing material to communicate to you. I will continue my endeavours to appeaſe, if poſſible, the troubles which ſtill prevail in ſome parts of Europe, or at leaſt to prevent them from ſpreading farther. In all events it ſhall be my firſt and conſtant care to watch over the intereſts, and to preſerve undiminiſhed the rights of my people

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons

I return you my thanks for the ſupplies you have ſo chearfully granted for the ſervice of the current year, as well as for your attention to make uſe of every opportunity of reducing the national debt. The proviſion you have been able to make in this ſeſſion for diſcharging ſo conſiderable a ſum without laying any further burthens on my ſubjects cannot but be highly advantageous to public credit.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I moſt earneſtly recommend to you to exert, in your reſpective countries, the ſame zeal and prudence that you have ſhewn in Parliament for promoting the peace and the welfare of the kingdom: nothing can be more favorable to the wiſhes of thoſe, who look with jealouſy on the ſtrength and proſperity of this country, as the prevalence of animoſities and diſſentions amongſt ourſelves: let it therefore be your care to diſcountenance every attempt to infuſe groundleſs ſuſpicions and diſcontents into the minds of your fellow-ſubjects: make them ſenſible of my conſtant attention to promote their happineſs, and convince them, that nothing can ſo effectually ſecure their liberties, as the maintenance of every part of our excellent conſtitution in its due force and authority.

Then the Lord Speaker, by the King's Command, ſaid,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT is his Majeſty's Royal Will and Pleaſure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thurſday the 19th *day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thurſday the* 19th *day of July next.*

Queen's Palace, St James's Park, May 22.

THIS morning between 8 and 9 o'clock, the Queen was happily delivered of a Princeſs.

We hear her Majeſty had a very favourable time, being only a few minutes in labour. Dr Hunter delivered her Majeſty.

Her Majeſty is, God be praiſed, as well as can be expected; and the young Princeſs is in perfect health.

May 23 The Duke of Bedford remains exceeding ill, and is tho't to be in imminent danger

In the courſe of the laſt ſeſſions his Majeſty went ſeven times to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the Royal Aſſent to 209 public and private bills.

NEW-YORK, July 26

Capt. Harris, in 25 Days from Cape Coaſt, in Africa, informs us, That it was ſo ſickly in the Garriſon whilſt he was there, that out of ſixty-three Men, of which it conſiſted, 43 died in twenty-one days.

The laſt Maryland Paper contains an account of the Proceedings of another of their Committees of Inſpection in the Diſtrict under their Care, by which it appears, that they, as well as the other Committees of Inſpection in that Province are extremely careful and exact in examining the Invoices of the Goods that arrive; and that every Article, however ſmall, imported contrary to the Non-Importation Agreement, is immediately ſtored and ſent home for England by the next opportunity.

BOSTON, July 26.

On Wedneſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met at Harvard-College in Cambridge, agreeable to his Honor the Lieutenant Governors Prorogation.

NEW-HAVEN, July 17.

Yeſterday there was a Meeting of the Merchants, Traders and other inhabitants of this Town, occaſioned by the late inconſiſtent Behaviour of the New-Yorkers; but we have not Time to inſert Particulars.

New-London, July 27.

By Capt. William Packwood, who left Cape Nichola the 4th *Inſtant, we learn, That ſince the Earthquake at the Iſland of Hiſpaniola on the* 3d *of June, there has been a daily trembling of the Earth, not only at Port au Prince and the Villages adjacent, but at the Cape* 150 *Miles diſtant,——That the Deſtruction occaſioned by the firſt Shock at Port au Prince ſurpaſſes Deſcription, and any Account of it was forbid by the General to be publiſhed in the Gazette, leaſt it might too much terrify and diſcourage the Inhabitants, moſt of whom had taken Shelter on board the Shipping for near a Fortnight after the firſt Shock, but on a ſeeming Probability that the Shocks would ſubſide Numbers of them returned to the Town with deſign to rebuild their Habitations: however, on the* 20th *of the Month they had another Shock ſtill more violent than the firſt, which threw down the only five Houſes that ſurvived the firſt Shock, and ſo much intimidated the Inhabitants that it was tho't the Town would be entirely abandoned, and another built in a New Spot.*

We alſo learn by Capt. Packwood, that the Town of Port au Prince was computed to contain 2500 *Houſes, and was the Seat of Government: That ſince the Earthquake it was very ſickly there.——The Shock was ſo great at the Cape as to ſhake off the Sheathing from ſundry Veſſels; and the Anchors of others fetch'd Way.*

LIST of LETTERS, remaining in the Poſt Office Hartford. N. B. Thoſe having no Town mentioned are all of Hartford

WILLIAM ADAMS, Eſq; Henry Allen, Eſq. Windſor, Ebenezer Buſhnell Lebanon Patt Butler at Goſhen near Lebanon Zichariah Bunce, Weathersfield, Capt. Daniel Bull, Capt. Edward Bulkley, Weathersfield, John Cheſter Weathersfield, Giles Cone, Haddam. Capt. Solomon Cowles Farmington, Dorothy Dart, Bolton, Dr. Dickinſon Plainfield. Col. Aaron Eliot Killingſworth, Miſs Nancy Grant Eaſt Windſor, Mark Hopkins, Eſq. Great Barrington, William Holt, jun. Windham. Silvanus Higgins Chatham Richard Hale, Coventry, Thomas Hauffman, Saliſbury. Dr Daniel Huntington Woodbury, Daniel Horsford, Hebron, Meriam Harper, Eaſt Windſor. Jared Ingerſol Eſq; William Judd Eſq; [illegible] Lewis Loveridge Colcheſter, Capt. Nathaniel Loomis Windſor John Miller, Joſeph Marvin Weathersfield, Thomas Newhall, Nathaniel Niles in Hartford in the County of Cumberland in New York Government Benjamin Peck Colcheſter, Alexander Phelps Hebron, William Robinſon Plainfield Capt. Samuel Roſe Weathersfield. Samuel Stillman Weathersfield. Nathaniel Stillman Weathersfield. Thomas Sumner, Hebron, 2 Lemuel Sanford, Daniel Smith Goſhen. Tho's. Skinner Hebron. John Smith Goſhen. Thad. Sturge Ridgefield, Samuel Safe Wintonbury, Samuel Smith Farmington. Hebbakuck Turner Coventry Daniel Williams Goſhen, Capt. David Webb Weathersfield, Dudley Woodbridge Eaſt Hartford.

Thoſe perſons who have letters at this Office, are deſired when they ſend for them to ſend the money for the Poſtage without which they will not be delivered.

RUN-AWAY,

FROM their Maſter, Benjamin Hale of Glaſtenbury, *the Night after the* 29th *Inſt a Negro Man and Woman, named* Robin *and* Jin; *the Negro Man about Forty Years of Age, of a middling Stature ſtrait Limb'd carried away with him one dark brown Coat one Great Coat light blue two blue Jackets, one white Cotton ditto one Beaver Hat,* 5 *Shirts,* 2 *Pair of Breeches, and ſundry other Cloaths——The Negro Woman about* 34 *Years of Age of a middling Size, carried away with her,* 4 *Gowns one white one Chince one Woollen ſtrip'd, a Shalloon Quilt of a light Blue a Pair of Stays, and many other Things; they both ſpeak good Engliſh. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Runaways, and return them to their Maſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by*

BENJAMIN HALE.

Glaſtenbury, 30th *July* 1770.

Strong, Esq

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PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

A Letter from the Merchants Committee *of* New York, *to the* Merchants Committee *in this Place, dated* July 10, 1770, *with the Anſwer &c.*

GENTLEMEN,

IN Purſuance of the printed Advertiſement incloſed you by our laſt Expreſs, we are directed to acquaint you, that the Senſe our inhabitants has been again taken, according to the incloſed written Propoſal from our Committee, which was not finiſhed until laſt Night; and as there appeared a great Majority for importing every Thing, except ſuch Articles as are, or may hereafter be ſubject to Duty for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America, and, in conſequence thereof, many Orders for Goods may be ſent by the Packet to ſail To-morrow or next Day; we are ordered to give you the moſt early Advice of this Event by another Expreſs, that if your Merchants ſhould chuſe to ſend any Orders, they may avail themſelves of a Veſſel, which we hear, will be ready to ſail from your Port for London, on Saturday next. Another opportunity will alſo offer from hence for Liverpool the ſame Day.

"We are very ſorry our late earneſt Endeavours to harmonize with our Brethren of Philadelphia, have proved abortive; but we flatter ourſelves the Event will abundantly juſtify the Meaſure adopted by the Majority of our Inhabitants, altho' they appear juſt now to be ſingular in their Opinion.

We remain, with great Regard,

GENTLEMEN,

Your moſt humble ſervants."

"To the Committee of Merchants in Philadelphia.

In the foregoing Letter was incloſed the following.

THE above Perſons are requeſted by the Committee of Merchants to divide themſelve in Pairs, one of each Party; and to take the ſenſe of their Ward for, and againſt, Importation; by taking down the Names of the Inhabitants, after reading to them the following Propoſition, without uſing any other Arguments, viz.

As by the return of our Expreſſes from Boſton and Philadelphia, we are adviſed by Letters from their Committee, that a Majority of both Places are for maintaining their preſent Footing:——

Is it your Sentiments, that we ſhould alſo abide by our preſent Non-importation Agreement; or to import every Thing, except the Articles which are, or may hereafter be, ſubject to Duty?

It is expected that every Perſon, who is waited on, will candidly give his Opinion for, or againſt Importation; and that the Committee appointed to wait on them, will make a Return of their Voices to the Committee of Inſpection at Mrs. Wragg's, on Monday Evening, the 9th of July, without fail.

By Order of the Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1770.

GENTLEMEN,

WE are ſorry to find, by your Letter of the 10th Inſtant by Expreſs, that a Majority of your City have determined to break your Non importation Agreement; a Meaſure which we think will be prejudicial to your own, and the Liberties of all America.——Arguments are now vain.——To Poſterity, and to your Country, you muſt anſwer for the Step you have now taken— The Diſpoſition you ſhewed on a former Occaſion, and the Letters we received from you, on the paſſing of the Act of 7 Geo. III. promiſed a different Conduct——We cannot even "flatter ourſelves the Event will juſtify the Meaſure you have adopted." You have certainly weakened that Union of the Colonies, on which their Safety depends, and will thereby ſtrenghten the Hands of our Enemies, and encourage them to proſecute their Deſigns againſt our common Liberty. We cannot forbear telling you, that however you may colour your Proceeding, we think you have, in the Day of Trial, deſerted the Cauſe of Liberty and your Country.

We are, GENTLEMEN,

Your humble Servants,

And aſſured Friends,

To the Merchants Committee of New-York.

The News being ſpread that the Merchants of New York, had departed from their Non importation Agreement, and had reſolved to import every Thing, except Tea, and ſuch Articles upon which a Duty is, or ſhould hereafter be laid, the Inhabitants of this City and Suburbs, and a great Number from the County, aſſembled at the State-Houſe, and having nominate JOSEPH FOX, Eſq; Chairman, entered into the following Reſolves.

1ſt. RESOLVED, THAT the Non-importation Agreement, entered into by the Merchants and Traders of the Colonies, is a ſafe, peaceable and conſtitutional Way of aſſerting our Rights, and if perſiſted in, there is Reaſon to believe it will produce the deſired Effect, and therefore ought to be conſidered as a Bulwark of our Liberty.

2d RESOLVED, That a Breach of the Agreement at preſent, cannot be owing to any Want of real Neceſſaries, eſpecially in the Northern Colonies, and that the partial Repeal of the American Revenue Act is no juſt Foundation for deviating from the Agreement entered into, as the Claim of Right to tax us, without our Conſent is ſtill kept up, and the Duty on Tea retained, as a Teſt of that Right.

4th. RESOLVED, That the Alteration adopted by a Majority of the Inhabitants of the City of New-York is a ſordid and wanton Defection from the common Cauſe, and that by that Defection they have, as much as in them lies, weakened the Union of the Colonies, wounded the public Character of America, ſtrengthened the Hand of our Enemies and encouraged them to proſecute their Deſigns againſt our common Liberty.

5th. RESOLVED, That all the bad Conſequences that may enſue to the Liberties of America, by their Defection, are chargeable upon a prevailing Faction at New-York.

6th RESOLVED, That as a Teſtimony to the World of our Diſapprobation of the late Meaſure adopted by that prevailing Faction, we will break off all commercial Intercourſe with New-York, ſo far as not to purchaſe of any of the Inhabitants of the Colony of New-York any Goods, except Alkaline Salt, Skins, Furs, Flax and Hemp, until they return to their Agreement, or until the Act of 7th of Geo III. is totally repealed. And we pledge ourſelves each to the other, that if we know of any Perſon attempting to bring into this City, or Province, any Goods from New-York, except thoſe above enumerated, that we will immediately give Information of them, to the Merchants Committee, that their Names may be publiſhed in the News Papers——Provided always, that every Inhabitant of this Town and Province, who has Effects at New York, may have Liberty to remove them from thence provided it be done within ſix Weeks from this Date.

Philadelphia, July 14. 1770.

The following Addreſs was handed about previous to the above Meeting.

To the Inhabitants of the City and County of Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN,

YOU are come here this Day to determine whether you will be *Freemen* or *Slaves*. The *New Yorkers* have betrayed a Meanneſs and Cowardice in deſerting us in the preſent important Juncture, which wants a Name. May Infamy be their Portion! And may the Names of a *Bute* a *Grenville*, a *Bernard*, and a *Yorker* hereafter be ſynonimous Words. Let no Arguments from Neceſſity or Intereſt have any Weight with you, to lead you to tread in their Footſteps. ——Much more is incumbent upon us than ever. It is our Buſineſs to ſupport our ſinking Country where they have ſtabbed it. Let us remember that we are *Penſylvanians* ——and Oh! let us not ſully that illuſtrious Name, by an Act that will bring Infamy and Slavery upon our Country. The Eyes of all *Europe*,—nay of the whole World are fixed upon us. Heaven itſelf cannot be diſintereſted in the Event of the preſent Conteſt. Let us be firm ——let us be united,——and Succeſs *will* crown our honeſt and manly Efforts to ſave ourſelves, and our Country from Deſtruction.

A PENNSYLVANIAN.

Philadelphia. State Houſe, July 14 1770.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

Lathrop & Smith,

Apothecaries in HARTFORD,

Have juſt Imported from LONDON,

A LARGE and freſh aſſortment of the beſt Drugs—Chemical, Galenical, and Patended Medicines (that may be depended upon to be genuine)—Spices of all ſorts—— Amputating Inſtruments in neat Shagreen Caſes ——Surgeons Pocket Inſtruments——Lancetts —Syringes——Bell metal Mortars, of various ſizes, &c. &c. Where alſo may be had, the very beſt of Tortoga Salt, by the Buſhel or larger Quantity—Barbadoes Rum by the Hogſhead or Gallon—Beſt Barbadoes Sugar by the Barrel or ſmaller Quantity—— French Brandy——Geneva (by the Caſe or Quart—and a variety of other cheap Spirits— Choice old Madeira, Malaga and Clarret Wine —Figgs—Raiſins——Tamarinds——Chocolate—Coffee—Rice—Oat Meal— French and Pearl Barley Sago—Powdered Salop ——Choice Hard Soap by the Box or Cake —Indigo——Verdigreaſe——Copperas—— Allum——Madder——Red Saunders—— Redwood——Logwood, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. *Said* Lathrop & Smith, *will give the Caſh for good Merchantable* POTASH, *and* SALTS *of* LYE.

Strayed or Stolen out

of a Paſture in Torrington, ſometime in the month of May laſt, a brown Mare, about 14 hands high, a ſtar in her forehead, hind feet white, paces and trots well, no brand as I remember, about eight years old. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have *Five Dollars Reward*, paid, by TIMOTHY THRALL.

Windſor, July 3. 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

MONDAY, AUG. 6, 1770.

Numb 293.

THE Connecticut COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Both Foreign and Domeſtick.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

Pleaſe to give the following thoughts on the neceſſity, nature and ends of civil government, a place in your next paper, that you will oblige your good friend.

PACIFICUS.

CONNECTICUT, JULY 30. 1770.

BY civil government here, nothing needs farther to be underſtood, than the due and proper regulation of a civil ſtate or community, ſo far as it reſpects the *rights, liberties, privileges or properties of the individuals* of which the community conſiſts.—— The ſpecial end and deſign of ſuch a regulation is the vindication and ſecurity of thoſe rights, &c. to thoſe individuals, by an equitable adminiſtration of juſtice and righteouſneſs among them.——And though it can't be ſuppoſed that this corrupt degenerate ſtate of human nature can ever admit of perfection in any civil adminiſtration, ſo as effectually and under all circumſtances to vindicate and ſecure to each and every individual his juſt and equitable right, yet to do this in the beſt manner, is the great end of civil adminiſtration; and that regulation which approaches the neareſt to this, is the neareſt to perfection which the nature of things will admit.—Life, breath and being, reaſon, will and diſpoſition are the common gifts of GOD to mankind; and theſe are privileges which thoſe who enjoy, may claim as their own, ſo far as that none has any right to deprive them of them (unleſs forfeited) but he who gave them; and they may improve the ſame for thoſe purpoſes, for which eſpecially they were given, (viz) the acquiſition of all thoſe *media* of happineſs, which will conſiſt with the will of the giver. Silently paſſing over what is eſſential to the definition either of LIBERTY or PROPERTY, 'tis ſufficient for my preſent purpoſe, to take it for granted there are ſuch things; and that theſe are natural, and common to all mankind in a greater or leſs degree.——Civil government then is for a ſecurity to mankind of what is their own; 'tis for a barrier of protection, or a bulwark of defence againſt thoſe frauds, invaſions, violences, incroachments and uſurpations upon their rights and liberties, to which, from the degenerate, depraved, corrupt, aſpiring tempers of men, they would otherwiſe be obnoxious.—For the due management and conducting of this, there muſt needs be ſome *RULES* adopted, to which recourſe muſt be had; which rules conſidered politically, can be no other than the *LAWS* by which the community is upheld; which gave birth and being to its conſtitution, being the cement or connecting *Stamina* or bands which hold it together.——The *laws* then of a ſtate are only *the general RULES according to which the ſame is to be regulated and governed*. And the *perfection of law* is no other than ſuch a complete ſyſtem of RULES, as being duly attended to, will in the beſt manner ſecure the *properties*, and protect and vindicate the lives and *liberties* of mankind.——Should it be aſk'd whence civil law has its riſe? Or on what footing does it ſtand?——The anſwer is, *that of right REASON*; or in other words, *the common ſenſe of mankind gives birth to civil law*. So that it may be ſaid that the laws of the community are nothing elſe but right reaſon properly modified, adapted and apply'd to the nature, condition and circumſtances of mankind conſidered as members of ſociety. ——LAW then in its moſt extenſive political *ſenſe* is only a compleat ſyſtem, ſubſtituted for, *that which is the general ſenſe of mankind as to right or wrong in matters wherein men have concern with each other as members of ſociety*. Not in this any novel conſtruction, but has been and ſtill is the common underſtanding of all thoſe who make any tolerable pretenſions to an acquaintance with the nature of civil policy.——But then, how comes it to paſs that *REASON* and *the common ſenſe of mankind*, have changed the nature and force of law?——*Anſwer*. As it is moſt fitting that the laws and rules of a community, ſhould be conformed to *reaſon*, ſo the general practice, uſages, cuſtoms, examples, reſolves, determinations, &c. which ſince the memory of man, have and do ſtill take place in communities, &c. which were meant to be conformed to reaſon, have determined it to be ſo, as they are the beſt *judges* or *dictators* as to determining what is right and equitable among mankind, of any that can be had. Hence the truth of a proverb,— "Cuſtom makes a law." Thus the practical conſent concurrence and accord of mankind in general, give it the ſanction of law & adopt it as ſuch. The whole force & ſtrength then of law conſiſts in the weight and authority there is in the general voice and opinion of mankind in matters of right and wrong.— 'Tis then the authority lodg'd in the body of the people that gives force to law; and thence is the authority derived to the civil magiſtracy.——All mankind in a ſtate of nature with regard to prerogative are upon an equal footing; 'tis in the nature of things impoſſible that one man ſhould be by nature ſo ſuperior to another, as to have any right of dominion over him, or warrant to abridge or deprive him of any of his rights, privileges or properties.——True indeed it is, that A. may by nature be endowed with twice the ſtrength and power of B. and may juſtly claim this his ſuperior power and ſtrength as his own right and property, conſequently a right to uſe and improve the ſame for his own benefit and advantage, and thereby to make greater acquiſitions than the other can with his ſmaller advantages; but not in any ſuch way as will in the leaſt be injurious or prejudicial to the others intereſt; his power tho' ſuperior to that of the other, ought to be ſo reſtricted by right reaſon, that he don't avail himſelf thereby to reduce the other in any meaſure to a ſtate of vaſſalage or ſlavery——ſo to do would be tyranny and oppreſſion in a true ſenſe——How comes it about then that there is any ſuch thing as *prerogative* in communities? or that ſome ſhould have the preeminence or aſcendency of others in point of authority and dominion? *Anſwer*; this is altogether derivative; originating entirely from deputation, delegation or ſubſtitution, conferred upon them by the common voice or conſent of the community, either implicit or explicit, either directly or more indirectly. The community (or governing part of it) are always preſumed to be the original conſtituents of civil magiſtracy.—— That authority with which they are veſted they derive from the community, and have none but what is thus derived, and this is by the community thus veſted with [illegible] [illegible] the general good of the body.——As the power is originally lodg'd in the body of the people; ſo they have a power to act in a way of delegating or ſubſtituting ſome individuals in their ſtead, to act either in a legiſlative or executive capacity (ſo as beſt to anſwer the ends of government) thus conveying or transferring to ſome individuals that power and authority which was originally lodged in the whole body, and which each had an equal right to.—And thus their ſubmiſſion and ſubjection to the civil magiſtracy is originally a free voluntary thing. And thus the whole affair of civil government is brought about by a general implicit compact, and conſent, of the general body politic.

[The remainder in our next.]

LONDON, May 8.

THIS day was the drawing room of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales. Any perſon of a curious and ſpeculative turn, to make obſervations on the ſcandalous venality of the Age, need only to have taken his ſtand in Pall mall about noon; and he would there have ſeen the ſons and daughters of corruption eagerly thronging to the temple of Rimmon, to pay their adorations at the ſhrine of power. He would have ſeen Lord North, the *Upſtart nominal* miniſter. He would have ſeen that celebrated *Junto*, conſiſting of Lord Egmont, the preſident; Lord Mansfield, the ſecret adviſer; Stuart Mackenzie, the *real* miniſter; Gilbert Elliot, his deputy, and chancellor of the exchequer in expectancy; Lord Barrington the [illegible]; Martin Dyſon, and Jenkinſon, thoſe *official* ſpies and ſecond rate miniſters; together with the whole profligate ſupporters of all acts of tyranny, vengeance and miſchief. And, perhaps he might have ſeen, (if the breach between the Carlton Houſe and the Bloomſbury Gang is not yet wide enough to cauſe them to ſeparate) the Lords Gower, Weymouth, Hil'ſborough, Rochford, &c. who, together with the above mentioned gentry, from the famous *double cabinet*; ſo ſincerely abhorred at home, and ſo univerſally deſpiſed abroad.

It is reported, that the C——ll—ſt is already near two months in arrear.

It is whiſpered, that an appeal, of an extraordinary nature, is now actually preparing by the cheifs of the minority, and will be laid before the tribunal of the People in a little time.

It is ſaid, that A———n are greatly at a loſs how to act with reſpect to the colonies; ſome adviſing lenitive meaſures as the propereſt method of bringing them to reaſon, and to ſuffer their aſſemblies to levy taxes as before; others are for coercive means of bringing them to reaſon. A writer of this day in a card to Lord N——h, ſays, "ſend directly a fleet of men of war and frigates, and block up all the refractory ports of North America; do not ſuffer a ſhip to go out, but to their mother country, until they ſubmit to the legiſlative power of Great Britain. This, and this only, will bring theſe ſtubborn people to their duty."

May 10. The late diſturbances at Boſton, have opened the eyes of the Miniſtry, to ſee the fatal conſequences of childiſh obſtinacy, with reſpect to the making them ſubject to the power of the Britiſh parliament, without an adequate repreſentation; and it is ſaid has determined them to take off the remaining tax on tea, before the expiration of the preſent ſeſſion, contrary to their late reſolve.

A correſpondent obſerves, that, "our preſent government is a ſtrange mixture of mean indigence and profuſe expence by which none are benefited but the real enemies of the country. The ſervants of the h—h—d have been almoſt ſtarved, while the tools of a deteſted Junto were fed with the fatteſt morſels.——It were heartily to be wiſhed that a certain great lady in this country would follow the example of the King France's daughter, and ſhut herſelf up in a convent for ever.

Notwithſtanding it is ſaid, and generally believed, that the national aſſemblies will be prorogued on Thurſday the 17th inſt. yet we hear, from pretty good authority, that the neceſſary buſineſs will certainly drive them into the laſt week of the preſent month.

LONDON, May 18.

——We learn from authority, the next ſeſſion of parliament will be opened with matters relating to the diſagreement at Boſton; and that no material buſineſs can be finiſhed till ſome further accounts are received, which according to expreſs orders, will be tranſmitted with the utmoſt expedition.

May 16. Monday the Earl of C———m made a motion in the Upper Room for an addreſs to the K. to deſire he would diſſolve the preſent p———t. He ſtated the public diſcontents in England, Ireland and America; affirmed that the people had no confidence in the H—— of C———s, who had betrayed their truſt, and ſhewed from the ſituation of public affairs, the great neceſſity of having a p———t on whom the people can place a proper confidence.—All Arguments were in vain, and the debates having laſted till nine o'clock, the Court Lords called for *the Queſtion!* and put a negative upon it, 78 to 29.

May 17. It is reported that inſtructions are preparing for the ſeveral American Governors, for purſuing proper meaſures to prevent any diſturbances which may ſeem likely to ariſe in their provinces.

We are informed that the great trial depending between a noble Lord and a certain great Perſonage for crim. con. will be tried in the ſittings after the preſent term, at the King's Bench Bar, Weſtminſter.

Monday night Lord C——m and his party effected a political manœuvre which had like to have been attended with great ſucceſs; for when Lord N--th leaſt expected it, a motion was made reſpecting the Middleſex election; which ſo alarmed the premier, that the ableſt ſpeakers of the court ſide were forced to exert their utmoſt abilities to evade the putting the queſtion for near two hours; while in the mean time meſſages were diſpatched to every quarter to ſummon the abſent members, whoſe arrival at laſt carried it by a majority.

Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. has obtained leave not to return any more to his Government.—He is to have a penſion for life of 800l. per annum.

The patent for appointing a new Governor in the room of Sir Francis Bernard, was actually making out laſt week at the Secretary of State's office, in favour of Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Maſſachuſetts-bay; but on the receipt of freſh letters from that part of America, it has been thought adviſeable to appoint ſome other perſon of more determined principles.

Another ſquadron of Ruſſian men of war is expected to anchor in the Humber early in the month of June, ſeveral pilots there having lately been engaged for that purpoſe, who have already ſailed for the Sound, in order to be ready to go on board as the ſhips arrive there, that no time may be loſt in the proſecution of this important expedition.

BOSTON. *Auguſt* 2.

On Thurſday laſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives at Cambridge unanimouſly came into a Reſolution, there being upwards of 70 Members preſent to abide by their Reſolution in the laſt Seſſion, viz. "That it is by no Means expedient to proceed to Buſineſs while the General Aſſembly is thus conſtrained to hold the Seſſion out of the Town-Houſe in Boſton."

Laſt Week arrived at Marblehead, Capt. Glover from Gibralter, 6 Weeks Paſſage: There was at Gibralter a Daniſh Fleet, conſiſting of 4 Ships of the Line, 3 Frigates, and 3 Boms: They were bound to Algier, to demand Satisfaction for ſome Captures and Inſults on the Daniſh Subjects: A very large Number of Engliſh Merchant Veſſels were at Gibralter, who were obliged to wait till the ſaid Fleet were ſupplied with Water. They had put into Cadiz, but were refuſed Supplies.

Extract of a letter from *Gibraltar*, dated June 3.

"This Day Arrived in this Bay a fleet of Daniſh Men of War, to the amount of Ten Sail, which are going to take Algeir from the Algerines; for theſe People have made a great Slaughter amongſt the Daniſh Merchant-Ships."

Another Letter from Gibraltar of the ſame Date mentions, Eight Sail of Daniſh Men of War and two Bomb Ketches arriving there, and that it was expected that the Turks will declare War with all Chriſtian Nations, except the Engliſh; for the Ruſſians gain ground of the Turks daily; the Turks put to Death in April laſt 18000 Greeks, on account of ſome of the Greeks in another Place rebelling and turning to the Ruſſians.

Laſt Lord's-Day ſe'nnight the Steeple of the Meeting-Houſe in Hamton was ſtruck by Lightning.—The Exerciſe being juſt over, the People collected, as many as could in the Porch—The Lightning ſtruck the Iron Spindle two or three Inches below the Vane followed that as far as it went—then burſt out the South Eaſt Side of the Spire, ſplit the lower Ball to Pieces ript off the Boards and Shingles it got to the Ogee—then ran down the North-weſt Poſt of the Tower, as far as the lower Story—then took the Girth, from thence proceeded to a Brace, which conveyed it to a ſtud within a Foot of the North-Door of the Porch, againſt which Mr. Jonathan Shaw was leaning—it left the Stud, ſtruck Mr. Shaw's Hat, made 4 ſmall Holes in it, then ſtruck his ſhoulder ran down his ſtomach and Back, went down his left Leg, and burſt out at his ſhoes, having melted his Buckle a little—He lay ſome Time for dead, but is now upon the Recovery. Eight other Perſons were ſtruck down; but throgh the Goodneſs of God, no Perſons was killed.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 2.

Capt. Warden in 42 Days from Madeira informs us, That His Majeſty's Ship the Tweed, with Lord Dunmore, our Governor, on Board, was hourly expected there from England, in his Way for his Government.

Saturday Night laſt the Rev. Mr. Whitefield arrived here from Albany, and Monday Evening preached in the Preſbyterian Meeting Houſe.

Extract of a Letter from New-Brunſwick, dated July 24.

"We are credibly informed, from Princeton, "That the ſenior "Claſs at Naſſau-Hall, have unanimouſly agreed to appear at "their enſuing Commencement, "dreſſed in American Manufactures."——How happy ought we to eſteem ourſelves, when we ſee ſome of our Youth, who will probably fill ſome of the higheſt Stations in their Country, when their Fathers have fallen aſleep, ſo early declaring their Love to their Country; and we hope they will meet with that eſteem which is their Due, and that many at this critical Juncture, will follow their laudable Example, in encourageing our own Manufactures."

New-London, Auguſt 3.

We hear that in conſequence of the perfiduous Conduct of the Merchants in New-York, a General Meeting of the Trade of this Colony is propoſed to be held at Middletown, the 21ſt of this Month; when it is expected ſuch Steps will be taken as ſhall effectually prevent any Dealings with the *Yorkers* for Britiſh Manufactures, until a general Importation takes Place at Boſton, Philadelphia, &c.

HARTFORD, AUGUST 6.

We hear from Eaſtbury, that on Saturday 28th of laſt Month, one SOLOMON HOLLISTER of that place, aged about 20 Years, as he was bathing himſelf with ſome others in a Mill Pond, was unhappily drowned.—He was the third Son of the unfortunate Mr. *Timothy Holliſter*, who together with his Son Timothy, in the Year 1763, falling a Victim to mercileſs Cruelty, was inhumanly Maſſacred by the Savage Natives in the Suſquehannay Country.

Laſt Week were Buried in this Town the Remains of *Eliſha*, *Sarah* and *Abigail Burnham*, the Father and two eldeſt Daughters; the Father died on Saturday, 28th July, the eldeſt Daughter on Thurſday, and the other on Saturday following, all with the ſame Diſeaſe—a Lingering ſlow Fever, attended with a ſtrange and unuſual kind of Malignancy.—As they were all Perſons of good Reputation, ſo their Death's are much lamented.——A Lad of the ſame Family, is now Sick with the ſame Deſeaſe. A diſtreſs'd ſorrowful Family!

Extract of a Letter from ——— to his friend in this Town.

"Now will the virtue of the other colonies be put to the teſt——Now is the time, for them to demonſtrate to all the world, their unſhaken regard for the rights of mankind, themſelves and poſterity — The infamous defection of New York, calls loudly on the neighbouring governments to redouble their vigilance in ſupporting the non-importation agreement.——If you and our other neighbours, will withdraw all connection with New York you will bring us to a ſenſe of our duty very ſoon for we cannot do without you and N. Jerſey, and beſure if any inhabitants of the city of New York comes your way who have been ſo zealous promoters of the importation, to treat them as enemies to their country, unleſs they can produce proper vouchers, that they were active ſupporters of the non importation agreement ——fail not——

I am with eſteem,
GENTLEMEN,
Your friend and ſervant,
A NON IMPORTER.

Shall N. York enſlave the whole Continent?

To the Inhabitants of the Colony of Connecticut.

AT a Meeting of the Gentlemen Merchants &c, held at Hartford, on the 4th of Auguſt, 1770 it was unanimouſly agreed,

THAT the Importation of European Goods from Great Britain, lately gone into by the City of New York, is in downright Violation of the ſolemn Agreement of this Colony, and of the neighbouring Provinces come into not to import until the Acts impoſing Duties were repealed (Duty on Tea ſtill remaining) and is an infamous Breach of their of public Faith, plighted to her ſiſter Colonies not to import, and is a Practice ſo deſtructive to the natural and civil Rights and Liberties of the People of America, that we muſt hold New York, for this perfidious Breach of public Faith in the utmoſt Deteſtation and Abhorrence. And they may be aſſured that we ſhall for the future, unleſs they immediately countermand their Orders, ſent for Goods, withdraw all Commerce with them, as being our and their Country's Enemies, as we eſteem every one who engages in Importation at the preſent Juncture of Affairs, and until the Duty on Tea is taken off. And Notice is hereby given to the Gentlemen Merchants, and the Land Holders in the County of Hartford, to meet at the State Houſe in Hartford on the 9th of Auguſt Inſt. at ten of the Clock in the Forenoon, in Order that Reſolutions more full and explicit may be come into and publiſhed upon the Subject.

Sign'd by Order of the Meeting.
JAMES CHURCH, *Clerk*.

NOTICE is hereby given, to thoſe who have encouraged the buſineſs of a *Poſt Rider* from Hartford to Northfield, that one year is now nearly expired ſince this buſineſs was undertaken, and that 'tis deſired and expected, that thoſe who have ſubſcribed for the News Papers, will at the end of the year, be in readineſs to pay their reſpective ſums according to ſubſcription ———SIX SHILLINGS has been the annual price of a paper, excluſive of Poſt-Charges—It appears from tryal made, that SIX PENCE per quarter, can be but a very moderate compenſation to the Poſt, for his time, charge and trouble, for the future, in caſe he ſhould ride once a week throughout the year, except from the beginning of November, to the beginning of April, when he will ride once a fortnight——For the future it will be expected that thoſe who ſhall ſign for the Papers in thoſe parts, do pay four ſhillings at entrance; and the other four at the years end. Such as have already ſigned, may expect to have their papers continued, unleſs ſpecial orders to the contrary be received.—Upon the above conditions, all may depend upon being ſerved in the moſt faithful & beſt manner.——And as the Printers at Hartford, are under the beſt advantages for collecting the moſt intereſting and entertaining news from every quarter, and purpoſe in the beſt manner to exert themſelves for that purpoſe, 'tis to be hoped that ſtill further encouragements will be given for the continuance of a buſineſs at this day ſo intereſting and entertaining to the public.

Hartford, July 30, 1770.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Farmington, on the Night of the 24th Inſtant, (out of a Saddle Room) a good Hunting SADDLE, almoſt new, and Lined thro'out of a deep ruſſit Colour, white flower'd Tuff Nails, with Iron Stirrups, and a Linen Girt, a German Serge Cloth Houſen, of an Aſh Colour, bound with Leather, and a Scollop'd Leather put above the binding and ſtich'd.——Whoever ſhall return ſaid *Saddle* to the Owner, and ſecure the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have *TEN DOLLARS* Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JAMES WADSWORTH.

Farmington, July 25, 1770.

RUN-AWAY,

FROM *their Maſter*, Benjamin Hale *of* Glaſtenbury, *the Night after the 29th Inſt. a Negro Man and Woman, named Robin and Jin; the Negro Man about Forty Years of Age, of a middling Stature, ſtrait Limb'd, carried away with him one dark brown Coat, one Great Coat light blue two blue Jackets, one white Cotton ditto, one Beaver Hat, 5 Shirts, 2 Pair of Breeches, and ſundry other Cloaths——The Negro Woman about 34 Years of Age, of a middling Size, carried away with her, 4 Gowns, one white one Chince one Wollen ſtrip'd, a Shalloon Quilt of a light Blue, a Pair of Stays and many other Things, they both ſpeak good Engliſh. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Runaways, and return them to their Maſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward, paid by*

BENJAMIN HALE.

Meſſ. PRINTERS.

The following lines wrote by the late famous Dr. BERKLEY, *Biſhop of* Cloyne, *on the proſpect of* Planting, Arts *and* Learning, *in* America, *pleaſe to inſert in your Courant.*

THE Muſe, diſguſted at an age and clime,
Barren of every glorious theme,
In diſtant lands now waits a better time,
Producing ſubjects worthy fame.
In happy climes, where from the genial Sun
And virgin Earth ſuch ſcenes enſue,
The force of Art, by Nature ſeems outdone,
And fancied beauties by the true.
In happy climes the ſeat of innocence,
Where nature guides and virtue rules,
Where men ſhall not impoſe for truth & ſenſe
The pedantry of courts and ſchools.
There ſhall be ſung another golden age,
The riſe of empire and of arts,
The good and great inſpiring epic rage,
The wiſeſt heads and nobleſt hearts.
Not ſuch as Europe breeds in her decay;
Such as ſhe bred when freſh and young,
When heavenly flame did animate her clay,
By future poets ſhall be ſung.
Weſtward the courſe of empire takes its way,
The four firſt acts already paſt,
A fifth ſhall cloſe the drama with the day;
Times nobleſt offspring is the laſt.

Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON,

You'll oblige one of your readers by inſerting the following in your public paper.

THAT man is dead to every laudable ſpring of action, and betrays an inexpreſſible meanneſs of ſoul, who prefers the gratification of a ſordid appetite to the ſafety and proſperity of millions —But when the principles of men are out of joint, their reaſonings and practice will commonly be ſo too——hence avaricious minds ſtick at no meaſures for the acquiſition of paltry gain, and think themſelves warranted in ſucking out the vital fluids of their country.—Their inward cravings contradict the ſenſe and meaſures of the people: and this leads them to wonder what you mean by a patriotic diſpoſition.——The idea of colour, may as eaſily be conveyed to a blind man, as an avaricious ſordid wretch inſpired with principles of patriotiſm.——There are inſtances indeed, in which the blind have received ſight, but the itch of avarice is an incureable diſeaſe, "what is bred in the bone will never be out of the fleſh.—" Men of this complexion are often times confounded, and their counſels rendered abortive, by the vigilance and zeal of the people, but they are never convinced; —As well might an Ethiopian change his ſkin, as a miſer be perſuaded to act from generous principles.——The deluſory arts that have been practiſed to vacate the non-importation agreement, are inſtances of the truth of theſe remarks; and that principles of avarice are fixed and immoveable principles. —We have no room to queſtion the ſtrength and permancy of a principle that prompts a perſon on to violate the moſt ſolemn and patriotic engagements, and renders the mind inacceſſable to every ſentiment of honor and humanity. Indeed for a perſon who is puſhing matters to this extremity to pretend he has any feelings of humanity or regard to his country would be an inſufferable inſult upon the underſtanding and eyeſight of the people. The patriotic agreement of the merchants is too ſacred and ſalutary to be tampered with; and there are none but thoſe who would rejoyce to enrich themſelves with the plunder of their country, and to fatten upon the blood of their fellow men, that would diſregard meaſures with which the life and happineſs of their country are ſo intimately connected. ——But there are no miſchiefs, which this curſed principle of avarice will not produce; —It is that has created the late diſcord and diſorders at New-York; perplex'd the meaſures of the merchants, and cauſed that noble and patriotic building to tremble at the foundation;—It is this that threatens death to the liberties of this country; ſhakes the rod of oppreſſion over the heads of Americans, and like a vulture gnaws at the vitals of the Britiſh conſtitution. Hence it is eaſy to ſee that we cannot too carefully guard againſt the baleful effects of avarice, and that avaritious men are a nuſance to the public, and ought to be view'd in the moſt contemptible light, even as conſpiring againſt the rights and liberties of mankind; and at this juncture as doing an injury to their country, for which all their ſubſtance cannot poſſibly atone ——Men of this ſize, however inſignificant in other reſpects, are of conſequence enough to be deſpiſed on account of the important miſchiefs, with which their principles are pregnant; and it is the duty of all who have the intereſt of their country at heart, to look upon them with an eye of unutterable contempt, and to exhibit a convincing teſtimony that they are not below the hatred and diſdain of their fellowmen.

It is yet in the power of the people to eſcape the ruin which hangs over our heads, for tho' ſome perhaps in almoſt every town and ſociety, are eagerly purſuing meaſures incompatible with the liberties of this country, yet by the virtue and vigilence of their neighbors, the execution of their avaritious and deteſtable deſigns may be eaſily eluded. —If therefore the people do not exert their utmoſt efforts——call forth every patriotic virtue into vigorous exerciſe——and invent every conſtitutional ſtratagem to blunder the enemies of their country, in proſecuting their ſordid deſigns, they will be left without excuſe, and their ſtupidity and irreparable loſs be lamented thro'out all generations.

PHILADELPHOS.

From the Public Ledger, April 16.

SPEECH of Sir JOSEPH YATES to *William Spiggot*, after his Trial at *Hereford* for the Murder of *William Powell*, Eſq.

WILLIAM SPIGGOT, you have been tried, and upon evidence that leaves not the ſmalleſt doubt, have now been found guilty of the moſt wicked, moſt ſavage, and the moſt horrid murder, that ever ſtaind the hand of man——A cool, deliberate, concerted aſſaſſination!——without a quarrel to provoke, without a paſſion to incite, without a motive to tempt you, but the blackeſt that ever diſgraced human nature—a willingneſs to earn the wages of iniquity, the execrable wages of an hireling aſſaſſin. And how hardened, how determined the preparations you made for that bloody work! Day after day projecting the deſign, till at laſt, deliberately putting on the ruſſin frock and blackened face, you daringly entered the doors of the deceaſed; and in his own houſe murdered him, with every circumſtace of ſavage barbarity: yet he had never done the leaſt wrong to you, not the ſmalleſt provocation or offence. That unfortunate man is now in his grave, and in two days you will be as cold and lifeleſs as he. But how different your departure! By your bloody hand he was wickedly murdered. You for that murder will juſtly die: It is now my duty to pronounce that dreadful ſentence; an office which to me is ever painful. I feel for the melancholy condition you are in, who are ſo ſoon to die by the hands of juſtice; but how little did you feel for the poor man you murdered! Friday next, the day after tomorrow, will in this world be your laſt; but think of the moſt dreadful day to come, when you will appear before a far more awful tribunal, before the great judge of all mankind. Think how you will ſtand before him, covered over with the blood of your fellow-creature, whom you ſo wickedly murdered, moſt daringly preſuming to deſtroy that life which the Almighty gave, and which he alone had a right to take away. You have now but two days to live, and in that ſhort time have much work to do. I therefore moſt earneſtly intreat you to employ every moment that is left you in imploring God's mercy and forgiveneſs, that your Soul may eſcape that dreadful puniſhment which laſts through all eternity. At this Bar you muſt expect no mercy. The ſentence of the law will moſt certainly be executed upon you; and that ſentence is, "That you muſt be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence on Friday next to the place of execution; that you be there hanged by the neck 'till you are dead; and that your body afterwards be delivered to the Surgeons to be diſſected. And the Lord have mercy on your Soul."

LIST of LETTERS, remaining in the Poſt-Office Hartford. N. B. Thoſe having no Town mentioned are all of Hartford.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Eſq; Henry Allin, Eſq; Windſor, Ebenezer Buſhnell Lebanon, Part Butler at Goſhen near Lebanon, *Zachariah* Bunce, Weathersfield, Capt. Daniel Bull, Capt. Edward Bulkley, Weathersfield, John Cheſter Weathersfield, Giles Cone, Haddam, Capt. Solomon Cowles Farmington, Dorotha Dart, Bolton, Dr. Dickinſon Plainfield. Col. Aaron Eliot Killingſworth, Miſs Nancy Grant Eaſt Windſor, Mark Hopkins, Eſq; Great Barrington, William Holt, jun. Windham, Silvanus Higgins Chatham, Richard Hale, Coventry, Thomas Hauffman, Saliſbury, Dr. Daniel Huntington Woodbury, Daniel Horſford, Hebron, Meriam Harper, Eaſt Windſor, Jared Ingerſol, Eſq; William Judd, Eſq; Frmington, Lewis Loveridge Colcheſter, Capt. Nathaniel Loomis Windſor, John Miller, Joſeph Marvin Weathersfield, Thomas Newhall, Nathaniel Niles in Hartford in the County of Cumberland in New York Government, Benjamin Peck Colcheſter, Alexander Phe[illegible] Hebron, William Robinſon Plainfield, Capt. Samuel Roſe Weathersfield, Samuel Stillman Weathersfield, Nathaniel Stillman Weathersfield, Thomas Sumner Hebron, 2. Lemuel Sanford, Daniel Smith Goſhen, Tho's. Skinner Hebron, John Smith Goſhen, Thad. Sturge Ridgefield, Samuel Safe Winterbury, Samuel Smith Farmington, Habbakuk Turner Coventry, Daniel Williams Goſhen, Capt. David Webb Weathersfield, Dudley Woodbridge Eaſt-Hartford,

Thoſe perſons who have letters at this Office, are deſired when they ſend for them to ſend the money for the Poſtage, without which they will not be delivered.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

The Connecticut COURANT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1770. [NUMB. 294.]

(Remainder of Pacificus's *Piece begun in our laſt)*

THAT reverence, fear, honour, obedience and reſpect, therefore which is due to the civil magiſtracy as ſuch, does not originate from any ſuperiority, dignity or authority, naturally inherent in them, but ſolely from the authority, &c. with which they are veſted by their conſtituents: for tho it be true that ſuch are always preſumed to be endowed with ſuch natural qualifications as are ſo ſuperior to the generality of the body, as to render them, *perſonally* worthy of ſuperior reſpect, deference, honour and eſteem, yet thoſe natural endowments (tho' qualifying properties) are not what give the power or right of dominion; tis preſumed indeed that civil magiſtrates are even *perſonally* worthy of ſuperior eſteem and reſpect; this is very amply teſtified by the univerſal voice of the body who are their conſtituents: for what can be the language of their electing or appointing any one to the office of civil magiſtrate, but that the ſame is endowed with thoſe excellent, virtuous and amiable qualities of wiſdom and ſkill, goodneſs and integrity, juſtice and probity, as render him worthy of being intruſted with, and equal to the execution of ſo important a truſt —— And when they act in character they may with great propriety be ſaid to be worthy of *double honour*: but though the civil magiſtrate is in an eminent and dignified ſtation; truly honorable and reſpectable, as well from perſonal merit, as the additional dignity derived to him by office: tho' he has a deſerved right in character to claim from others ſubjection and obedience, yet all this is to be in a proper ſubſerviency to the good of the ſtate.——Upon the whole 'tis the good, the health and ſafety of the community, they are ſpecially to regard and not their own private or perſonal intereſts; and that whether they act in a legiſlative or executive capacity: in the former they are to conſult what meaſures, what regulations, what decrees, &c. may be moſt likely to ſecure and protect the liberties, privileges and properties of the ſubjects: in the latter, faithfully to judge and reſolve between party and party, &c. agreeable to thoſe laws which are adopted by the community, or their ſubſtitutes, as rules by which the ſtate is to be regulated and govern'd—Hence 'tis eaſily underſtood of what conſequence it is to the community, that thoſe who are inveſted with power of civil adminiſtration ſhould be perſons of eminent and diſtinguiſhing accompliſhments; with ſuperior capacities and powers of mind, to underſtand what in its nature, tendency and conſequences will be moſt ſalutary to the ſtate; as alſo with probity, fidelity, goodneſs and integrity to diſcharge the reſpective truſt, repoſed in them.——Hence alſo it is clear that civil government duely regulated is *toto cœlo* different from tyranny and oppreſſion, ſo widely different therefrom that its original deſign is for a defence and ſecurity againſt it; the laws of a community therefore are ſo far from infringing upon the *liberties* of the ſubjects, that they are the great bulwark of defence and ſecurity to them; due obedience and ſubjection to law therefore is what does well comport with the greateſt liberty and freedom of the ſubject, in the true and proper ſenſe of *liberty and freedom*; the laws of a ſtate therefore are by no means to be looked upon or treated as burthenſome, grievous or hard conditions, impoſed by an arbitrary deſpotical uſurping power with a deſign to impoſe an unreaſonable ſubjection, obedience or ſervitude upon free ſubjects; but on the other hand as exhibiting the general reſult and verdict of reaſon and the common ſenſe of mankind as to what is right and equitable in matters of a civil kind. The due exerciſe of civil government and execution of law, is as different from tyranny and oppreſſion as the reſult of mature and deliberate reaſon, differs from the dictates of an arbitrary aſpiring paſſion for perſonal greatneſs, extent of power, and dominion over others; nor is it a truth leſs clear than important, that true *liberty* is as different a thing from LICENTIOUSNESS as the due exerciſe of government and ſubjection to law, is from tyranny and oppreſſion; tho' at the ſame time how far theſe by many are view'd and treated identically or as one and the ſame, is left to the judgment of the impartial to determine. Be that as it may, certain it is that, as true liberty does well conſiſt with the ſtricteſt ſubjection to law, it can't conſiſt in as be dependent upon a liberation therefrom, not in mens being ſo diſbanded from obligations of regard to theſe *rules* which are the life and ſupport of the community, as that they may at all times and on all occaſions act as they liſt with impunity; and purſue the promptitudes and dictates of their depraved tempers, unruly paſſions, exorbitant luſts, lawleſs ambition and avarice in all thoſe methods of injuſtice, fraud, rapine and cruelty which can be ſuggeſted by principles of corruption and wickedneſs; and yet not be accountable to the community of which they are members, and on whoſe protection they depend for their *own* preſervation, and the ſecurity of whatever they can call their own; 'tis the happy privilege of any ſtate to be under ſuch laws and government as will prove the beſt defence & ſecurity to what they eſteem moſt dear and valuable; but what individuals in any ſtate can have any ſecurity of theſe things unleſs the ſame is ſubject to ſome laws and regulations? If men rely upon the protection of civil government for the ſecurity of their own valuable intereſt from the ravages of others, 'tis equally reaſonable that on their parts they ſhould acknowlege their *protector* by paying that obedient regard thereto which it as reaſonably challenges of them; and not imagine they have themſelves a claim of protection againſt the injuries of others from the very law which they think to violate and tranſgreſs with impunity, in acts of violence and injuſtice to others.—If A. has the protection of law from the frauds and injuries of B, 'tis reaſonable that B ſhould be equally guarded by the ſame law from the invaſions of A; nor can A have any reaſonable objections to alledge againſt ſuch a protection to B, though the ſame may be contrary to his own ſuppoſed intereſt and be an abridgement of what he may call his liberty, viz. *a licence to do as he liſts*—Certainly the conſtitution which A is under, muſt be very lame and defective, as well as partial, if it can't ſecure to him all he has a right to challenge, without allowing him with impunity to infringe upon the rights and invade the properties of B, and ſo deny him that protection which it affords to A, & which the former has as good a claim to as the latter. Nor is it ſo very eaſy to convince how A is propely intitled to the character of the true patriot, or is more a ſon of *liberty than licentiouſneſs*, for his ſtrenuouſly and zealouſly pleading the cauſe of *liberty*, when his zeal is diſcovered in no other way more, than in acting a part which will allow of no conſtruction more favourable than that of violating thoſe laws of the community, by which the true liberties of the ſubjects are upheld and ſupported, in infringing upon the natural rights or invading the property of B,—In a word: *Reaſon*, is the beſt guide and ſecurity to men conſidered as individuals.——*Law*, as members of communities. And 'tis but a poor conſtitution whoſe laws are not ſufficient for its own protection: or, that can't admit of thoſe meaſures being paſs'd into a law which are ſo.

PACIFICUS.

LONDON.

The following is his Majeſty's Anſwer to the humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London.

I Should have been wanting to the Public as well as to myſelf if I had not expreſſed my Diſſatisfaction at the late Addreſs.

My ſentiments on that Subject continue the ſame; and I ſhould ill deſerve to be conſidered as the Father of my

People, if I could ſuffer myſelf to be prevailed upon to make ſuch an Uſe of my prerogative, as I cannot but think inconſiſtent with the Intereſt, and dangerous to the Conſtitution of the Kingdom.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor then addreſſed his Majeſty in thoſe Words;

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WILL your Majeſty be pleaſed ſo far to condeſcend as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare in your Royal preſence, on Behalf of his Fellow Citizens how much the bare Apprehenſion of your Majeſty's Diſpleaſure would, at all Times, affect their Minds; the Declaration of that Diſpleaſure has already filled them with unexpreſſible Anxiety & with the deepeſt Affliction. Permit me Sire, to aſſure your Majeſty that your Majeſty has not in all your Dominions any Subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majeſty's Perſon and Family, or more ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in the Maintenances of the true Honour and Dignity of your Crown.

We do therefore, with the greateſt Humility and Submiſſion, moſt earneſtly ſupplicate your Majeſty that you will not diſmiſs us from your preſense without expreſſing a more favourable Opinion of your faithful Citizens, and without ſome Comfort, without ſome Proſpect, at leaſt, of Redreſs.

Permit me, Sire, farther to obſerve that whoever has already alienated, or ſhall hereafter endeavour by falſe Inſinuations and Suggeſtions to alienate your Majeſty's Affections from your loyal ſubjects in general and from the City of London in particular, and to with-draw your Confidence in and Regard for your people, is an Enemy to your Majeſty's Perſon and Family, a Violator, of the public Peace, and a Betrayer of our happy Conſtitution as it was eſtabliſhed at the glorious and neceſſary Revolution."

The Lord Mayor waited near a Minute for a Reply, but none was given, The Humility and the ſerious Firmneſs with which the Lord Mayor uttered theſe Words filled the whole Court with Admiration and confuſion; for they found very different countenances amongſt the citizens than they expected from Lord Pomfret's Deſcription, who declared in the Houſe of Lords, that "however ſwaggering and impudent the Behaviour of the low citizens might be on their own dunghill, when they came into the Royal Preſence, their heads hung down like Bullruſhes, and they blinded with their Eyes like Owls in the Sunſhine of the Sun."

N. B. The Writer of the above Account having given great offence to ſome Perſons by inſerting in a former Paper, that—*Nero fiddled whilſt Rome was burning*— and an Information having been filed by the Attorney General againſt the Printer in conſequence, takes this Opportunity to declare, that it was not his Intention to falſify an hiſtorical Fact, or to give Offence to better Memories; he hopes therefore it will be admitted as a Recompence, if he now declares, that Nero *did not* fiddle whilſt Rome was burning.

LONDON, *May* 17.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter's bounty of 300 guineas was diſtributed yeſterday amongſt the ſerjeants, corporals, and private men of the firſt regiment of guards, now commanded by his Highneſs in proportion to their different ranks.

The collection at the rehearſal at St. Paul's has fallen 30l. ſhort of laſt year's, whereas the collection for proſtitutes at the Magdalen exceeds that of laſt year ſome hundreds.—What a portrait is this of the manners of the age!—What a reflection upon the diſcretion of the laity, or penurioſneſs of the clergy towards their Brethren!

They write from Gallipoli, that ten thouſand Turkiſh troops had lately arrived there, and are encamped in the neighbourhood of the city, to prevent ſo important a place falling into the hands of the Ruſſians.

A gentleman who has lately returned from making a tour along the French coaſt from Marſeilles and Toulon in the Mediterranean quite to Dunkirk, relates, that the account of their naval preparations in the principal ſea ports, have been highly exaggerated, and that he remembers the circulation of ſuch falſe and alarming reports having been frequently publiſhed from ſtock jobbing motives at the concluſion of the war before laſt.

From the NEW LONDON GAZETTE.

TO THE PRINTER.

SIR, July 30, 1770.

Pleaſe to inſert in your Paper the following Accounts from Wyoming, on Suſquehannah River, which will oblige many of your Readers.

BY letters from Wyoming, of the 18th and 30th of June laſt, we have advice, that two Indian Chiefs of the Six Nations on the 13th of June laſt came to Wyoming, to viſit the ſettlers there, ſent by a Council of ſaid Nations with a belt of wampum, to confirm friendſhip.—They had been informed, that the proprietary party had reported, that they were about to make war againſt the New England People at Wyoming; which was ſo far from truth, that the ſaid Council had directed them to go to all the ſmaller tribes and parties of Indians, ſettled on Wyoming, and charge them not by any means whatever, to be induced to take any part in the general quarrel between the New England Settlers, and the proprietary party—they alſo deſired the aſſiſtance of both parties to keep the Indians out of the quarrel——They were much affected with the difficulties ſubſiſting between the ſettlers and the proprietary party, and earneſtly requeſted that there might be no fighting in the affair, but deſired the white people to ſettle the matter as brethren.

They alſo deſired that their pacific intentions might be made known to the Governor of Connecticut, and that it ſhould be publiſhed in the public papers of Connecticut and Pennſylvania.

The aboveſaid Indians freely owned the purchaſe and ſale of ſaid lands to the New England people, and that the Indians of the Six Nations are well acquainted with the ſame, and acquieſce therein.——The ſame thing was alſo exhibited to the New England ſettlers in the ſummer 1769 by an Indian Chief, who was then ſent by the Six Nations to the New-England ſettlers on Wyoming, on ſaid River, to eſtabliſh a laſting and perpetual friendſhip with them. He brought with him a belt of wampum, on the ſeveral parts of which was a repreſentation of their ſeveral tribes and caſtles, which, after a long ſpeech made thereon, he delivered to Maj. Durkee, as a full confirmation of the friendſhip of the Six Nations to them: Alſo freely owning at the ſame time, that the New England people had honeſtly and fairly bought and paid for ſaid land; and he thought upon MANY accounts it would be better for them that the New-England people ſhould ſettle there and improve ſaid lands.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 13.

At a Meeting of the MERCHANTS *and* LAND-HOLDERS *of the County of* HARTFORD, *held at the* STATE-HOUSE *in Hartford, on the ninth Day of Inſtant Auguſt.*

ALEXANDER WOLCOTT, Eſq; *Chairman*,

IT is unanimouſly Agreed and Reſolv'd, That it is of the greateſt Importance to Ourſelves, our Country, and to Poſterity, to the lateſt Generations, that the Non-Importation Agreement, come into by the Americans, be cloſely adhered to, and preſerved inviolate by all; and that the Principles on which it was founded, were noble, virtuous, and truly patriotic; being the only effectual Expedient to procure a Redreſs of our Grievancies, and a Removal of the unconſtitutional Duties; and that the Reaſons for coming into ſaid Agreement at firſt, ſtill continue, and operate with equal or greater Force, the Duty on Tea ſtill remaining, as a Teſt of parliamentary Power, to tax America without her Conſent.

And that the Violators of it ought to be treated with all that Contempt and Diſregard which a perfidious Breach of public Faith and Treachery to their Country's Cauſe, juſtly deſerves.

And that it is adviſable, that the Committee of Correſpondence, proceed immediately to call a Meeting of the mercantile and landed Intereſt of the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, to be conven'd at *New-Haven*, on the Day next after the Commencement, to conſider and Reſolve on Meaſures proper to be taken to ſupport ſaid Agreement; and alſo, to take into Conſideration, the alarming Conduct of *New-York*, in violating the ſame: And that the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, be deſired to meet, and chooſe ſome meet Perſon or Perſons, to attend ſaid Meeting, fully informed and inſtructed the Sentiments of their Conſtituents, with Regard to ſaid Non-Importation Agreement, and the Violators of it.

Paſs'd in ſaid Meeting, Nem Con.

Teſt JESSE ROOT, *Clerk*.

PURSUANT to the above Advice given, We the Subſcribers, Committee of Correſpondence, do hereby give Notice that there is to be a general Meeting of the mercantile & landed Intereſt of this Colony, at *New-Haven*, on the Day next after the Commencement—for the Purpoſes aboveſaid. And the Inhabitants of the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, are hereby deſired to meet together and chuſe ſome meet Perſon or Perſons to attend ſaid Meeting, fully informed & inſtructed the Sentiments of their Conſtituents in the Matters and Buſineſs of ſaid Meeting aboveſaid.

Matthew Talcott,
Richard Alſop, } Committee.
Silas Deane,

The General Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſets-Bay, ſtill refuſing to do Buſineſs, unleſs removed to Boſton.—His Honour, the Lieut. Governor on Monday laſt, prorogued them to the 5th of September next, then to meet at Harvard College, in Cambridge.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 9.

Laſt week Mr. Applegate and Mr. Abrahams, of this City, went to the City of Brunſwick in New-Jerſey, having with them for Sale, a Quantity of Pine Apples, Limes, &c. The People of Brunſwick finding them to be Subſcribers for Importation, treated them ſo roughly, that they judged it not Safe to appear publickly, and being unable to ſell their Fruit, a great part of it ſpoil'd upon their Hands; they were glad to get off privately to avoid the Effects of the People's Reſentment,—— which Mr. Abrahams was not ſo lucky to eſcape at Woodbridge, on his return, where he was much inſulted, and duck'd in a Creek, and was likely to have been worſe uſed it not made his Eſape. We hear that two City Merchants, Subſcribers for Importation, who a few Days ago ſet out on a Journey to Philadelphia, at Woodbridge were both heartily duck'd,—— but the Particulars we have not heard.

Run away from the Subſcribers

in Plainfield, in Connecticut, the Evening after the 8th Inſt. two Negro Men, one named Boſton, about 30 Years old, a thin well ſet Fellow, of a middling Stature, very black, carried with him one check'd linen Shirt, one ſtreaked ditto, one old fine Holland ditto, one Pair Leather Breeches, one Pair ſtreaked long Breeches 4 Pair Stockins of divers Colours, one old beaver Hat, velvet Wriſtcoat, ſnuff colour'd horn Buttons, one other ditto, ſomething worn, ſtrait body'd Coat, browniſh, a new Great Coat, browniſh Colour, trim'd with flower'd Metal Buttons.——The other named Newport, a well-ſet Fellow, not quite ſo tall as the Former, and about 24 Years old, red Broadcloth Waiſtcoat, crimſon trim'd, Lincey woolcey ſtrip'd ditto, a ſtrip'd tow Shirts, Frock and Trowſers 1 Pair Cotton Stockings ſeem'd, Pair mix'd ſeem'd ditto, 2 Pair Shoes, a good Felt Hat, two Silk Handkerchiefs. Whoever will take up ſaid Fellows, and ſecure them in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that we can receive ſaid Negroes, ſhall have a Reward of SIX DOLLARS, and all neceſſary Charges paid by us,

ISAAC COIT,
ROBERT KINSMAN.

N. B. It is ſuſpected ſaid Negroes have got a forg'd Paſs.

Plainfield, Auguſt 10, 1770.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber, living at Wallingford, on the 8th day of Auguſt, a brown HORSE, 15 hands high, if he has any brand it is Y on the left ſhoulder, trots and paces, he went from the ſubſcriber at Litchfield.——Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and convey him to the ſubſcriber at Wallingford, or to Mr. Miles Beach, in Litchfield, if he be ſtrayed, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, and if the horſe is ſtolen, he that brings the horſe and ſecures the thief, ſhall have Ten Dollars and charges as above. There was on the horſe a Saddle with a red pluſh houſen, a huzza, a pair of Saddle Baggs, with one Shirt, two pair Stockings, one Handkerchief, one leather Ink Caſe, one Caſcal Razor, with a Soap Box and Bruſh, if any of ſaid articles ſhall be found ſeperate from the horſe, ſo that the owner may have them, the finder or conveyer ſhall be well rewarded by their humble ſervant,

MILES JOHNSON.

Wallingford, Auguſt 11, 1770.

INNOCULATION.

Doct. Tappen,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that for ſome Time paſt he has been, and ſtill is Carrying on that Branch of his Profeſſion, at *Kingſton*, alias *Sopus* in *Ulſter* County, and Province of *New York*; where thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that will favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on the moſt ſtrict and careful Attendance, and the genteeleſt Lodgings, at the moderate Price of One Dollar and an Half per Week for Board, and Three Dollars for his Medicine, Attendance, &c. ſo that in an Ordinary way, they may be carried Through the Opperation for TEN DOLLARS. This Method has proved ſo very Succeſsful, that out of 500 and more, that have had it here, not one has Died. The ſituation of the Place is very Pleaſant and Wholeſome, and I flatter Myſelf every one may find Company that will not be diſagreeable.

PETER TAPPEN.

Stolen out of the Paſture,

the Evening of the 7th Inſtant, a large ſorrel MARE, about 15 Hands high, natural to her Pace, white in her Face, ſix years old, no Brand. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid——And whoever will take up ſaid Thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to Puniſhment, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by me,

WILLIAM KING, jun.

Suffield, Auguſt 9, 1770.

Colony of Connecticut, Auguſt 6, 1770.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

As the conduct of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, *(which we eſteem one of the Bulwarks of Engliſh Liberty in North America) with reſpect to furniſhing Mr.* DeBerdt *with the proper Evidence to ſupport their charges againſt Governor Bernard has not been fully underſtood here.——Your inſerting the following, will oblige many of your cuſtomers, and alſo your old Friend and conſtant Reader.*

Amicus Bonorum.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

IT has been obſerved in ſome of the London papers, that Mr. DeBredt the Agent of the late Houſe of Repreſentatives, deſired that the hearing of their complaint againſt governor Bernard before the King in council, might be poſtpon'd, in order to give time for him to be furniſhed with evidence from this ſide the water,—This I believe is true; but I am at a loſs for Mr. DeBerdt's *ſolicitude* about the matter, for two reaſons more eſpecially: Firſt, becauſe *Bernard* owns the *moſt material* charges alledg'd againſt him, which rendered the vouchers unneceſſary; and ſecondly if he had denied them, *authentic* proofs were to be obtain'd at the Plantation and other Boards in England to which the Houſe refer'd him.——There he might have had atteſted copies of Bernard's letters to and from the Earls of S——e, H——h, and other Secretaries of ſtate as well as the depoſitions which he had procured to be taken here; wherein all that the Houſe have charged him with, reſpecting the *moſt weighty* matters of the complaint, would have been made fully to appear.——The Houſe in their letter to Mr. DeBerdt *expreſly* direct him to obtain authentic copies of *all* theſe letters and depoſitions, which they enjoin him "to claim in juſtice to an injured people," and to make a proper uſe of them.—Moſt of the material articles of complaint, as I obſerved before, *Bernard* confeſſes to be true; and with *an air* which diſcovers that he was under no apprehenſion of being cenſured by his judges (of whom my Lord of H. was one) for doing acts which he ſays "were dictated to him——by his Majeſty's ſpecial command, *ſignified by his ſecretary of ſtate*".——In excuſe for, or rather juſtification of his attempt to overthrow, the conſtitution of this colony, and to have the people deprived of their invaluable Charter Rights, alledg'd againſt him, he finds fault with the Right of the two houſes to elect Councellors; by which means he ſays, "the Royal Governor is ſubject to the controul of the *democratic* council." which no doubt was painful to a *Royal Governor*, of true *Stuartine* notions of government; and he adds, "it is a ſolecism in policy as hurtful in practice as it is abſurd in principle, and is the true cauſe of the *extreme imbecility of the crown in this government*." My Lord of H. could be at no loſs for evidence of Bernard's attempt to deprive the province of this Charter-Right before; neither could any of the Lords of C——l doubt of it, one would think, after ſuch an expreſs avowal of it in their own preſence.——We would not *willingly* ſuppoſe that Lord H—— or any other ſecretary of ſtate ever order'd Gov. Bernard to *recommend* the alteration of the eſtabliſhed conſtitution of the province in one of its *moſt eſſential* parts; tho' he vindicates himſelf by ſaying, this is one of the acts, the doing of which was dictated to him by ſpecial commands "ſignified by his——*ſecretary of ſtate*";——Thus alſo when the houſe charges him with ſending over depoſitions to the Miniſtry *privately* taken, &c. he is far from denying it; but *alertly* anſwers, that the depoſitions referred to muſt be thoſe which "he may be *ſuppos'd* to have tranſmitted to his Majeſty's miniſters in *obedience to his Majeſty's* commands ſignified to him *for that purpoſe*"; he ſays, "he is ſorry that he has not done in that reſpect ſo much as *may have been expected from him*", for "when he receiv'd ſuch commands, he had no power *to oblidge* people to give their teſtimony", which no doubt he would have been glad to have had, with a power to have inflicted pains and penalties for a refuſal; "He found it difficult to procure *voluntary* evidence; and therefore could not execute the King's commands with *that punctuality* &c." Certain it is however that he did *procure the voluntary evidence of ſome perſons*; and if upon the whole one could poſſible believe that Gov. Bernard *was ordered* to act the part he did, as he declares, it is not rational to ſuppoſe he would be condemn'd, much leſs puniſh'd, by thoſe *who adviſ'd to ſuch orders*, however grievous they may have been to the people of this Province; for he himſelf properly enough obſerves, that in ſuch a caſe, the charges muſt be underſtood to be directed againſt his ——'s adminiſtration—*The King can do no wrong*—This is a maxim all acknowlege; but his Miniſters may, for which in the former reigns ſome were made to feel the vengeance of an incenſed People—An attempt to overthrow the conſtitution, to borrow the expreſſion of another, is the higheſt crime againſt the State—This bro't an haughty *Stafford* to an untimely death——Little Traitors will always plead *the orders* of the great—The *Great* therefore are accountable and puniſhable. If they have given them orders to *oppreſs* the people; when *they* are made to atone for their crimes, the *vermin* who have crept from the dunghill and ſolac'd themſelves under *their* ſunſhine, will retreat & rot in their *native* obſcurity.

In conſequence of this complaint of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Bernard, it ſeems, *is recalled from the government*, tho' the Petition like the Remonſtrance of the great city of London is deemed by *ſome people*, to be ſcandilous.

RUN-AWAY,

FROM *their Maſter*, Benjamin Hale *of* Glaſſenbury, *the Night after the 29th Inſt. a Negro Man and Woman, named Robin and Jin; the Negro Man about Forty Years of Age, of a middling Stature, ſtrait Limb'd, carried away with him one dark brown Coat, one Great Coat light blue two blue Jackets, one white Cotton ditto, one Beaver Hat, 5 Shirts, 2 Pair of Breeches, and ſundry other Cloaths.——The Negro Woman about 34 Years of Age, of a middling Size, carried away with her, 4 Gowns, one white, one Calico, one Wollen ſtrip'd, a Shalloon Quilt of a light Blue, a Pair of Stays, and many other Things, they both ſpeak good Engliſh. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Run-aways, and return them to their Maſter, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward paid by* BENJAMIN HALE.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Farmington, on the Night of the 24th Inſtant, (out of a Saddle Room) a good Hunting SADDLE, almoſt new, and Lined thro' out of a deep ruſſet Colour, white flower'd Tuff Nails, with Iron Stirrups, and a Linen Girt, a German Serge Cloth Houſen, of an Aſh Colour, bound with Leather, and a Scollop'd Leather put above the binding and ſtich'd.——Whoever ſhall return ſaid *Saddle* to the Owner, and ſecure the Thief ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have *TEN DOLLARS* Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JAMES WADSWORTH.

Farmington, July 25 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to thoſe who have encouraged the [illegible] of a *Poſt Rider* from Hartford to Northfield, that one year is now nearly expired ſince this buſineſs was undertaken, and that 'tis deſired and expected, that thoſe who have ſubſcribed for the News Papers, will at the end of the year, be in readineſs to pay their reſpective ſums according to ſubſcription.—SIX SHILLINGS has been the annual price of a paper, excluſive of Poſt-Charges—It appears from tryal made, that SIX PENCE per quarter, can be but a very moderate compenſation to the Poſt, for his time, charge and trouble, for the future, in caſe he ſhould ride once a week throughout the year, except from the beginning of November, to the beginning of April, when he will ride once afortnight——For the future it will be expected that thoſe who ſhall ſign for the Papers in thoſe parts, do pay four ſhillings at entrance; and the other four at the years end. Such as have already ſigned may expect to have their papers continued, unleſs ſpecial orders to the contrary be received.—Upon the above conditions, all may depend upon being ſerved in the moſt faithful & beſt manner.——And as the Printers at Hartford, are under the beſt advantages for collecting the moſt intereſting and entertaining news from every quarter, and purpoſe in the beſt manner to exert themſelves for that purpoſe, 'tis to be hoped that ſtill further encouragements will be given for the continuance of a buſineſs at this day ſo intereſting and entertaining to the public.

Hartford, July 30, 1770.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

MONDAY, August 20, 1770. [NUMB. 295.]

From the *London Magazine for April* 1770.

To the *Benevolent Society*.

LADIES,

I Cannot help conſidering the conduct of the American ladies, as the ſevereſt of all ſatires upon ours, and am unſpeakably anxious to redeem the honour of our name.

From conceiving their country to have been ill-treated, they voluntarily enter into the public meaſures, and deſpiſing the capricious which the ſex ſtand chargeable, nay nobly obviating the charge, advance with their proteſt againſt the importation of an article, calculated for their own peculiar purpoſes.

When I look upon this circumſtance, how do I feel the glow of indignation on my cheek, from the conviction, that not one Britiſh female, even in the moment of hoſtilities and invaſion, ever ſacrificed an article of frippery to her reſentment againſt the French nation! That in the hour of war and devaſtation, French barbers, milliners, &c. &c. &c. are the only trades people that meet with encouragement, and that the inſtant a peace opens our ports, all our ladies of ſpirit & fortune fly over to reimburſe by their extravagance, the country that has ſo nearly ruined their own!

I earneſtly wiſh you would take this matter into conſideration, and employ your pen for the good purpoſe of awakening us to a juſt ſenſe of our meanneſs and folly, and by degrees lead us on to glorious reſolutions: our own manufactories, with our own ingenuity, would enable us to be ſufficiently adorned, & above all things make us ſenſible what a figure we ſhould make in hiſtory for only denying ourſelves idle gratifications, and caſting off the yoke of French fetters, *politely* called faſhions, by which we have been ſo long enſlaved; I am Ladies,

Your humble ſervant, Camilla.

From the New York Gazette, July 30, 1770.

To the Farmers of the ſeveral Counties of the Province of *New-York*,

Gentlemen,

IS it not Time now, for you to rouſe from your Lethargy, and view the impending Ruin which hangs over your heads, ere it burſt upon you like a torrent, when you will be forever unable to extricate yourſelves from it?—My dear Countrymen, the New-Yorkers have betrayed us, betray'd us did I ſay? nay they have ſold us! and are now actually entailing the *Curſe of Slavery* on us and on our Children, together with all the Inhabitants of America, born and unborn!——I need not tell you they have done it to gratify an avaricious and luxurious paſſion, which reigns predominant in their breaſts. Ariſe, my Fellow-Subjects! ariſe unanimouſly and break the curſed inchantment, which otherwiſe will forever keep you buried in a ſcandalous inaction. Break all your connections with thoſe faithleſs people; I mean thoſe Importers——Withdraw all your produce,——ſtop your cattle and ſheep which filled their markets with ſo great plenty,——let your timber ſtand, from which they have hitherto been ſupplied with fuel, for a ſhelter for the birds of the air, who will return you their thanks in melodious ſongs: In a word, bring them to their duty, which I know is in your power to do.——You can live without them, and well too, but they cannot live without you. If you ſtand in need of any thing which you cannot procure among yourſelves, you may find ſome in New-York, who have not deſerted the glorious cauſe of liberty: Trade with them; but avoid an Importer as you would the——. Liſten to none of their charms, leſt they deceive you, as he did our firſt parents. The neighbouring provinces have declared that they will hold no commerce with them. The New Yorkers, have manifeſted by their conduct, that they regard none but themſelves; yea, that they are beings, unfit for Society. My countrymen, I conjure you by all that is ſacred as you regard your own & your Children's Welfare, not to have any Dealings with any Man, by whom they may be ſupplied with the fruits of the field, until they return to their duty. And if you do this, your Names will ſhine like ſtars of the firſt magnitude, in the annals of Fame. But if you tamely ſubmit to the preſent impoſitions, you will ere long be forced to groan under a load of taxes, which will be laid on your produce, but to no purpoſe.——You will then curſe your inactivity, at a time, when you might have baffled all tyrannical meaſures.——Be reſolute then—be firm—join the glorious patriots of America, in the cauſe of Liberty: Then ſhall we put it out of the power of Earth and Hell to inſlave the free born ſons of America!

Huntington, July 19 1770. } J. P. a Farmer.

RECANTATION, No. I.

I THE Subſcriber, have maturely and deliberately conſidered the pernicious Conſequences that muſt follow a general Importation, do, in order to prevent my Name being handed down to Poſterity with Infamy and Diſgrace, hereby teſtify my Diſapprobation of ſuch Importation, and heartily deſire that my Name may be ſtruck out among thoſe Perſons who ſigned in favour of Importation, & who were ſaid to be a Majority of the Inhabitants; hereby alſo declaring, that my ſigning in Favour of ſuch Importation, was owing entirely to the Miſrepreſentation of two of the Perſons appointed to take the Senſe of the Inhabitants, and to my being at the Time of ſigning too much in Liquor to be truſted with the Diſpoſal of the common Rights of Mankind. This public Recantation I do hereby freely make, hoping that it will partly atone for my late ſilly Conduct.

Dated this 27th July, 1770.

his
Charles C. Prosser,
Mark.

N. B. It is ſaid Mr. John Dowers, and ſeveral other Gentlemen who ſigned in Favour of Importation, are about making a like Recantation.

BOSTON, Auguſt 9.

One Day laſt Week a Soldier of the 14th Regiment going a Fiſhing in a Canoe from Caſtle Iſland, accidentally fell over and was drowned.

A very melancholy Occurrence happened Yeſterday at Lynn: Two young Men and ſeven young Women, all of the Denomination of Quakers, going off in a Canoe to a Schooner that lay from the Shore, in which they were going on a Party of Pleaſure, being along ſide the Schooner, one of the Men jump'd on board, and two of the women, in a hurry to get on board alſo, got hold of the ſide of the Schooner, which made the Canoe heel down, whereupon the other Women got upon the oppoſite Side to prevent its overſetting, this occaſioned the canoe to go off from the Shooner, the two Women let go their hold, fell into the water, and ſunk; the canoe however overſet on the other ſide, but the Man left therein got on her Bottom, catched hold of the five Women by their Hands and held them, the Tide carrying them down near a mile: The Man that got on board the Schooner, who was Brother to one of the Women that ſunk, dove after them, when both catch'd hold of him, but finding he could not ſave them, diſengaged himſelf and came up almoſt ſpent: There was but 1 Man on board the Schooner when the canoe went off from the Shore, he ſeeing the Perſons floating down with the Tide, got a rope and ſwam after them, faſtened one end of the Rope to the canoe, and taking the other end between his Teeth, got to the ſhore, and towed them in, almoſt ſpent. The Names of the young Women drowned were——Baſſet and——Wood: The Body of the former has ſince been taken up.

The People on the Shore who were of the ſame Company, had no boat to go off to their Aſſiſtance.

By the Lord Hide Packet, which arrived at New York, laſt Saturday, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, May 29.

An addreſs and petition from the parliament in Ireland is preparing to be brought over by ſeveral of its members to be preſented to his Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from a correſpondent at Paris.

"*To the Liſt of the French Fleet which I ſome Time ago ſent you, and which you may be aſſured is exact, you may now add to it forty others from 94 to 84 Guns, the Duke of Choiſeul having purchaſed that Number of the late Eaſt India Company. The French Fleet at this Time conſiſts of upwards of an Hundred Sail, which may be ready for the Sea in a very ſhort time, and which can be completely manned in the Space of a Week.*

Yeſterday ſome Diſpatches of great Moment were received at St. James's, from the Court of Peterſburgh.

There is at this preſent Time a larger Demand for Ship Cannon and other Military Stores, than has been known for many Years in Time of Peace.

May 31. The National Debt, on the 5th of January laſt was 128,999 036 l. ſterling; the annual Intereſt of which amounts to 4.595 940 l.

☞ *Other Intelligence by the Packet muſt be omitted till next Week.*

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 9.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, Cape-Fear, July 16.

"Incloſed is our laſt paper; you will find we have received no late accounts from England. An expreſs went through this Province ſome days ago, with diſpatches from the governor, Botetourt, of Virginia, to our governor, and the lieutenant governor of South Carolina; the intention of which (as the man informs us) was to notify to the Southern provinces, that a number of Indians had deſtroyed 20 or 30 families on the back parts of Virginia. If this is a fact, we ſhall ſoon have employment in our provinces. It would have given us much more pleaſure to have heard of a war with France and Spain, than with thoſe Savages. Be ſo kind as to inform me whether the Sons of Liberty in your province intend to adhear ſtrictly to the non-importation agreement, until the revenue acts are totally repealed? God forbid the point ſhould now be given up. I hope our countrymen have more virtue and firmneſs than to bow their necks at laſt to the yoke, after making ſo noble a ſtand. Let us perſevere, and ſucceſs (I doubt not) will attend our endeavours."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 16.

We hear from Connecticut, that the Tavern-keepers thro' out that Colony, have fixed up a Liſt of the Names of the New York Importers, in all their Public Houſes, and have unanimouſly determined not to entertain or afford them the leaſt Succor, Aid or Aſſiſtance, in paſſing through that Government.

On the 15th ult. Sir William Johnſon Baronet, attended by Sir John, Col, Johnſon, and Clant, Doctor Shuckburg & ſeveral other Gentlemen, ſet out for the Upper Settlements beyond the German Flats, to meet the Six Nation Confederacy, and thoſe of Canada, with ſome Deputies from the Cherokees, on many important Affairs, particularly concerning a War propoſed by ſome of the Southern Indians to the Northern Nations. It is ſaid that a conſiderable number of Indians are already aſſembled on that occaſion.

By Letters from London we are informed of the Death of Robert Charles, Eſq; Agent for this Province, at the Court of Great-Britain.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 20.

On Wedneſday the 15th inſt. as the Widow *Merhab Nichols* of this Place was at a Corn Mill, upon ſome Buſineſs with the Miller, about 5 o'Clock P. M. ſhe was on a ſudden ſeiz'd with a Fit ſuppos'd to be of the apoplectic Kind, after which ſhe was carried into a houſe that was near, where ſhe continued in a ſpeechleſs and inſenſible State till about Sun ſet, then died, in the 68th Year of her *Age*.

So extreamly ſevere has been the Drought in this and many of the neighbouring Towns, that the Standing Crops are greatly threaten'd with being much cut ſhort if not wholly deſtroyed——Many Farmers have already cut up whole Fields of Indian Corn for Fodder, there being not the leaſt Proſpect of any Ears.

☞ *The Public are hereby notified, that the meeting of the Merchants and Landholders in this colony is to be held at New Haven, on the 13th of September next, the day next after the Commencement.*

SHARON, Auguſt 2, 1770.

YESTERDAY the heat was very extream, the Mercury aroſe in the Thermometer, in a dead ſhade, to an hundred degrees, four degrees higher than blood heat: To day it ſtood at 98° and about 5 o'clock afternoon, came on a violent Thunder guſt; the cloud aroſe in the ſouthweſt, and directed its courſe to the northeaſt. Before the cloud was vertical, and whilſt the ſun ſhone bright & clear, there proceeded out of the head of the cloud, a ſtream of Lightning, and ſtruck the Steeple of the Meeting-Houſe, and would have doubtleſs, tore it all to pieces, had it not been ſecured by an Iron Rod, which ſerved as a conductor, to carry off the Lightning, ſo that the ſteeple received no damage. At the upper end of the rod there were three ſharp points, but the lower end of the rod, lay only on the ground, and the bolt which was deſign'd to carry the lightning off, inſtead of pointing in the ground, pointed out; the point of the bolt by ſome means being broken off, ſo that when the lightning came down on the rod, it made a terrible report, tore the ground down as far as the ſolid rock, made three large furrows, and rais'd the duſt and ſmoke to an amazing degree, inſomuch that ſeveral people, who were at a few rods diſtance, imagin'd the ſteeple was tore all to pieces——In about ten or fifteen minutes after the firſt clap, there happen'd another, and ſome ſuppoſe came down the lightning rod as the other had done; for it was obſerv'd by one of the ſpectators, that around every one of the pointers, there was an atmoſphere formed, as large or larger than the blaze of a candle, which continued the whole time from the firſt to the ſecond clap, but diſappear'd as ſoon as that was over——The reaſon why the lightning made ſuch a report, and tore the ground in ſuch a manner, was doubtleſs owing, to the lower end of the rod's not being well ſecured; for inſtead of three points at the bottom as there was at the top, there was not one, and inſtead of being in the ground, it lay above the ground; and it is affirmed by thoſe that have made the experiment, that it requires as many points to throw off the lightning as to receive it. However this may ſerve as a convincing proof, of the real benefit and advantage, of lightning rods——and ſome among us, who were not fully ſatisfied of any advantage they could be, or as to the propriety of making uſe of 'em; are now by this ſurpriſing incident, fully convinced of their uſefulneſs and importance——As the preſervation of the ſteeple and meeting-houſe in this place, was doubtleſs owing, (under a kind providence) to the iron rod, though no better ſecured than ours was.

To the Merchant's Committee of Inſpection in Hartford.

GENTLEMEN,

I Cou'd not have believed you had loſt that ſpirit of vigilance with which ſome of you at leaſt ſeem'd to appear cloath'd in time paſt, had I not been well inform'd you have of late ſlid over ſome things which properly fell under your inſpection, and can find no excuſe for you, except the late unaccountable conduct of your other committee, in releaſing Mr. *Samuel Burr's* and *Merchant Cotton's* goods, being purchaſed under ſuch glaring circumſtances as they were; all which is well known to the public, and after a great ſtruggle were ſtored in the ſtricteſt manner, and on the moſt ſerious occaſion, and not acquainting the public with their reaſons for the releaſe, though call'd upon in a public manner. Are theſe the reaſons, gentlemen? Methinks I hear you whiſper yes, though with a bluſh of ſhame. If ſo, with all my heart I condole you in your loſs of time and expence, the laſt ſeven months. In vain have you roſe early, and ſat late, &c. &c. if you have thoſe among you and thoſe too from which moſt ſhould be expected, you may well now at laſt adopt Lord North's principles, and calmly ſubmit to parliamentary incroachments, and remain quiet ſpectators of your loſs of all that is valuable, whilſt the moſt worthleſs tools you have, may be imployed in tranſporting goods over land from Boſton, Rhode Iſland, &c. Thus, then, your want of Pins, Tea, Callicoes, and a few Nails for one houſe, or at the moſt for two, muſt prove ſo fatal. Purge then yourſelves from your domeſtic miniſterial tools; then may you, with a good front, join your neighbours in the colony, in the noble oppoſition of New-York's late & moſt hated reſolves, which will oblige your's and the public's aſſur'd friend and humble ſervant,

A NON-IMPORTER.

Hartford, 10 Auguſt, 1770.

Meſſ. *Green & Watſon*,

Pleaſe to inſert the following *Queſtion* in your next Paper.

Queſtion. WHAT is the difference betwixt an *Importer* and an *Indian*?

Anſwer 1. An Indian drinks Cyder——an Importer drinks the Blood of his Country.

2. An Indian is an Enemy only to himſelf——an Importer is an Enemy to America.

3. An Indian will ſometimes fulfil his Engagements——but the ſtrongeſt Cords, and the moſt ſolemn Engagements will not bind an Importer.

4. An Indian not having the Means of Light, are not ſubject to any tormenting Reflections——an Importer is eternally haunted with Apparitions, and the Horrors of a [illegible] Conſcience.

5. An Importer, covered over with Tar, would ſhine with an artificial Luſtre——whereas the black Colour of the Indian is natural.

6. How the Indians came *into* the Country is unknown——but if Importers ſhould have their Deſerts, there would be no Witchcraft in determining how they would go *out*. From whence it appears that the State of an Indian is much better than that of an Importer.

THESE are to notify all perſons whom it may concern that the meeting of the company of Military Adventurers held May 24, 1770, ſtands adjourned to the 6th day of Sept. next, to be attended at the houſe of Mr. David Bull, innholder in Hartford, at 9 o'clock in the fore-noon.—And any gentlemen who have in their cuſtody any writings or books, which concern ſaid company, are deſired and expected they will return the ſame to the clerk of ſaid company without fail, before ſaid meeting.

By Order of ſaid Meeting.

DANIEL SHELDON, *Clerk for ſaid Company.*

Auguſt 17 2770.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers being appointed a committee, by the Military Adventurers to ſettle with the receivers of all monies due to the company, give notice to all ſuch receivers that they immediately bring in all the names of the adventurers that ſubſcribed with them, and an account of the monies they have received, and account for ſuch monies with, and pay the ſame to Captain Hugh Ledlie of Hartford, treaſurer to ſaid company. And it is expected that all the receivers, do come in and ſettle at or before the adjourned meeting in Sept. next, as we cannot go on with the buſineſs, nor ſettle the companies accounts in any regular manner, until they bring in their accounts as above.

HUGH LEDLIE,
DANIEL BULL,
DANIEL PITKIN. } *Committee.*

Dated at Hartford, Auguſt 17 1770.

Wallingford, Aug. 10, 1770.

LAST night Stolen from the Subſcriber 4 White Holland Shirts, 2 Womens ditto, 4 Lawn Handkerchiefs, a Holland Aprons——Whoever will ſecure the Thief & things, or either of them, and give notice, ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble and coſt.

SAMUEL TYLER.

THE Subſcriber engaging in other buſineſs, purpoſes to drop that of riding in about ſix weeks, and deſires his cuſtomers would ſettle with him by that time——The accounts will all be made up to Number 300.

WILLIAM STANTON.

Stray'd from a Paſture in Hartford, about five weeks ſince, a dark ſorrel HORSE, about 9 years old, about 14 hands high, natural trotter, a ſtar in his forehead, branded on the near hip with *R I.* Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and return him to the Printing Office in Hartford, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

Hartford, Auguſt 20, 1770.

Hartford, Auguſt 18, 1770.

THIS is to give notice to all gentlemen, merchants & captains by ſea, who have agreed to the non importation, that *William Brown*, Weaver, lately from London, underſtands weaving all ſorts of linnen of the fineſt ſorts, ſuch as Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, Stuffs, Cover-lids of various ſorts; likewiſe Sale Cloaths of all ſorts, as made in England from No 1 to 8—Likewiſe Dogg, Bedticks, Bagging, and many more ſorts too tedious to mention.—He likewiſe weaves Diapers of moſt ſorts and figures. Any gentlemen that will ſet up and encourage the ſame, may depend upon an experienced workman.

WILLIAM BROWN.

P. S. *The ſaid William Brown was foreman and clerk to Iriſh & Johnſon, in the London manufactory, and Spittlefields. Pleaſe to direct a few lines to William Brown, at Capt. Phelps's Queen-Street.*

Dover, July 28, 1770

RUN-AWAY From *Jeremiah French*, of Dover, in Dutcheſs County, and Province of New York, A Swarthy Complexion Man, with large gray Eyes, his little finger upon his Right Hand ſmaller than Common, about twenty five Years of Age, had an old Beaver Hatt, with a hole in the Crown, a check'd woolen Shirt, a white flannel Jacket, with black ſpecks in it, ſhort, wide tow Trowſers and bare Legged.—Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Man, and ſecure him, or bring him home to me, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

JEREMIAH FRENCH.

N. B. *His Names is* Jabez Herrenton.

We the ſubſcribers, being appointed agents by the General aſſembly, held at Hartford in May laſt, to enquire after, all, debts, dues and demands owing and payable to the governor and company &c. did, according to the direction of ſaid aſſembly, notify all concern'd to meet us at the State Houſe in Hartford, on the 2d tueſday of July inſtant, to ſettle and adjuſt their accounts, &c. And many perſons concern'd not appearing according to notice given as aforeſaid, we adjourn'd our ſaid meeting until the laſt tueſday of Auguſt next, to be held at the ſame place, when and where we deſire, and further notify all concerned to come & ſettle their accounts, that we may not be obliged to commence actions againſt them for their neglect.

JOHN CHESTER,
JABEZ HAMLIN,
WM. WILLIAMS. } *Committee.*

Dated at Hartford, the 20th day of July, A.D. 1770.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford, a Pamphlet, entitled,

The Viſible Church, in Covenant with GOD.
FURTHER ILLUSTRATED.
Containing alſo, a brief Repreſentation of ſome other Goſpel Doctrines, which affect the Controverſy.

Interſperſed with Remarks upon ſome Things advanced by Dr. Bellamy, and Mr. Hopkins, in thoſe important Points,

By MOSES MATHER, A. M.

Stolen out of the Paſture the Evening of the 7th Inſtant, a large ſorrel MARE, about 15 Hands high, natural to her Pace, white in her Face, ſix years old, no Brand. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid——And whoever will take up ſaid Thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to Puniſhment, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by me,

WILLIAM KING, jun.

Suffield, Auguſt 9, 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 19.

The Boſton frigate has bro't two Veſſels into Hampton road, which ſhe ſeized in Potowmack river; for want, we hear, of proper credentials from the diſtricts in which they took their lading, although no dutiable goods were on board.

The Magdalen cutter, Capt. Collins, is arrived at Norfolk from Halifax.

Norfolk, *July* 16. *This Day arrived here the Sloop Molly, Capt. Valentine Wightman of Rhode-Iſland, laſt from Philadelphia. Having been refuſed to trade there, he came here to try our Markets; but, upon meeting with a cold Reception he returned immediately from whence he came. We think it our Duty to ſay that the Captain behaved well.*

The Ship Sharp, Capt. Spies, is going up Potowmack to load with Tobacco. She has on board 24 Bales, 18 Boxes and 9 Caſks of Goods, which have been refuſed here.

Charles-Town, (South Carolina,) July 5.

It is now ſaid, that if the Non-Importation Agreement entered into by the Colonies on this Continent (except Georgia) ſhould fail to have that Effect, which alone can reſtore trade and Confidence between them and Great-Britain, and by which the latter muſt always be, in many reſpects, very conſiderable Gainers; they, the ſaid Colonies, propoſe to ſacrifice their commerce and Intercourſe with all the Weſt-India Iſlands, from the 1ſt Day of November next, until they adopt the ſame Meaſure, and heartily unite in every other neceſſary Step towards preſerving and ſecuring the Birth-right of Engliſhmen for their Poſterity,——and it is well known, that the Weſt-Indies may be very eaſily ſtarved, by withholding the conſtant Supplies they receive from this Continent.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Farmington, on the Night of the 24th Inſtant, (out of a Saddle Room) a good Hunting SADDLE, almoſt new, and Lined thro' out of a deep ruſſet Colour, white flower'd Tuff Nails, with Iron Stirrups, and a Linen Girt, a German Serge Cloth Houſen, of an Aſh Colour, bound with Leather, and a Scollop'd Leather put above the binding and ſtich'd.——Whoever ſhall return ſaid *Saddle* to the Owner, and ſecure the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have *TEN DOLLARS* Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JAMES WADSWORTH.

Farmington, July 25, 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to thoſe who have encouraged the buſineſs of a *Poſt Rider* from Hartford to Northfield, that one year is now nearly expired ſince this buſineſs was undertaken, and that 'tis deſired and expected, that thoſe who have ſubſcribed for the News Papers, will at the end of the year, be in readineſs to pay their reſpective ſums according to ſubſcription—SIX SHILLINGS has been the annual price of a paper, excluſive of Poſt-Charges—It appears from tryal made, that SIX PENCE per quarter, can be but a very moderate compenſation to the Poſt, for his time, charge and trouble, for the future, in caſe he ſhould ride once a week throughout the year, except from the beginning of November, to the beginning of April, when he will ride once afortnight——For the future it will be expected that thoſe who ſhall ſign for the Papers in thoſe parts, do pay four ſhillings at entrance; and the other four at the years end. Such as have already ſigned may expect to have their papers continued, unleſs ſpecial orders to the contrary be received.—Upon the above conditions, all may depend upon being ſerved in the moſt faithful & beſt manner.——And as the Printers at Hartford, are under the beſt advantages for collecting the moſt intereſting and entertaining news from every quarter, and purpoſe in the beſt manner to exert themſelves for that purpoſe, 'tis to be hoped that ſtill further encouragement will be given for the continuance of a buſineſs at this day ſo intereſting and entertaining to the public.

Hartford, July 30, 1770.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber, living at Wallingford, on the 8th day of Auguſt, a brown HORSE, 15 hands high, if he has any brand it is on the left ſhoulder, trots and paces, he went from the ſubſcriber at Litchfield.——Whoever will take up ſaid Horſe, and convey him to the ſubſcriber at Wallingford, or to Mr. Miles Beach, in Litchfield, if he be ſtrayed, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, and if the horſe is ſtolen, he that brings the horſe and ſecures the thief, ſhall have Ten Dollars and charges as above. There was on the horſe a Saddle with a red pluſh houſen, a huzza, a pair of Saddle Baggs, with one Shirt, two pair Stockings, one Handkerchief, one leather Ink Caſe, one Caſeal Razor, with a Soap Box and Bruſh, if any of ſaid articles ſhall be found ſeperate from the horſe, ſo that the owner may have them, the finder or conveyer ſhall be well rewarded by their humble ſervant,

MILES JOHNSON.

Wallingford, Auguſt 11, 1770.

INNOCULATION.

Doct. Tappen,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that for ſome Time paſt he has been, and ſtill is Carrying on that Branch of his Profeſſion, at *Kingſton*, alias *Sopus* in *Ulſter* County, and Province of *New York*; where thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies, that will favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on the moſt ſtrict and careful Attendance, and the genteeleſt Lodgings, at the moderate Price of One Dollar and an Half per Week for Board, and Three Dollars for his Medicine, Attendance, &c. ſo that in an Ordinary way, they may be carried Through the Opperation for TEN DOLLARS. This Method has proved ſo very Succeſsful, that out of 500 and more, that have had it here, not one has Died. The ſituation of the Place is very Pleaſant and Wholeſome, and I flatter Myſelf every one may find Company that will not be diſagreeable.

PETER TAPPEN.

Run away from the Subſcribers

in Plainfield, in Connecticut, the Evening after the 8th Inſt. two Negro Men, one named Boſton, about 30 Years old, a thin well ſet Fellow, of a middling Stature, very black, carried with him one check'd linen ſhirt, one ſtreaked ditto, one old fine Holland ditto, one Pair Leather Breeches, one Pair ſtreaked long Breeches, 4 Pair Stockins of divers Colours, one old beaver Hat, velvet Waiſtcoat, ſnuff colour'd horn Buttons, one other ditto, ſomething worn, ſtrait body'd Coat, browniſh, a new Great Coat, browniſh Colour, trim'd with flower'd Metal Buttons.——The other named Newport, a well ſet Fellow, not quite ſo tall as the Former, and about 24 Years old, red Broadcloth Waiſtcoat, crimſon trim'd, Lincey wooley ſtrip'd ditto, 2 ſtrip'd tow Shirts, Frock and Trowſers 1 Pair Cotton Stockings ſeem'd, Pair mix'd ſeem'd ditto, 2 Pair Shoes, a good Felt Hat, two Silk Handkerchiefs. Whoever will take up ſaid Fellows, and ſecure them in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that we can receive ſaid Negroes, ſhall have a Reward of SIX DOLLARS, and all neceſſary Charges paid by us,

ISAAC COIT,
ROBERT KINSMAN.

N. B. It is ſuſpected ſaid Negroes have got a forg'd Paſs.

Plainfield, Auguſt 10, 1770.

The *Connecticut* COURANT

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MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1770. [NUMB. 296.]

Ez. Strong

From the BOSTON GAZETTE,

Meſſs. EDES & GILL,

LET us recollect what it was that fired the reſentment of the Americans againſt, the Stamp act and the Stamp officers. Was it not becauſe their money was to have been taken out of their pockets without their conſent? Did they not then think that the ax was laid at the very root of all their liberties, juſtly concluding, that no man could be free from the moment his property was to be controul'd by the arbitary will of another? Where then is the mighty odds, between the ſtate which the ſtamp act would have brought us into, and the ſtate we are now in? Is not our property as much controul'd by the acts of parliament of the 4th and 7th of Geo. III, now in full force. I mean the molaſſes act, and tea act, as it would have been by the ſtamp act? Are the Commiſſioners of the American board of cuſtoms and their numerous train of dependents, a more harmleſs ſet of *creatures* than the ſtamp maſters and theirs would have been? Tell me, what difference there is between theſe acts and that? Were they not all fram'd and deſign'd for the ſame purpoſe, of giving and granting our money without even aſking our leave, as if we were not the proper owners of what we have honeſtly earn'd, and many of us with the ſweat of our brows? Is not our money, which is the heart's blood of our buſineſs, and which gives motion to every ſpring, alacrity to every heart and dexterity to every hand employed in the various arts, as plentifully running through every vein, by the force of theſe acts, as it would have done, if the ſtamp act had been executed? Can you conceive any real difference in things, or, is not the difference in names only?——Theſe are very ſerious and alarming queſtions.

When the deteſtable ſtamp-act was in being, the merchants of New York voluntarily enter'd into an agreement among themſelves; and even before it could be communicated to the other colonies, they generouſly reſolv'd to ſacrifice the temporary profits of their trade, for the ſake of ſecuring their rights as men and citizens. The ſiſter colonies were inſpired by their patriotick example, and purſued the ſame meaſure. Every one can remember how far this operated towards the repeal of the act, and thereby the ſaving America from the ruin which is threatened.

I am far from thinking however, that the act would have long remained in force, if that meaſure had never been taken; for the colonies were too intelligent as well as too numerous and I will add, too *powerful*, to ſubmit to any law, unconſtitutional and unnatural as that was, and big with deſtruction. They very well know, that neither the British parliament, nor any parliament under Heaven, had the leaſt ſhadow of right or authority to ſubject them to the payment of a revenue without their conſent. They therefore ſpurnd at the act; and as one man, united in driving the ignominious *taſk maſters* out of their political exiſtence, as the chaff is driven before the tempeſt. They reſented from the bottom of their hearts, the indignity offer'd to them, as free born ſubjects; and before the reptile vermin began to crawl, they *ſtamp'd* them into atoms. Such was their indignation againſt thoſe who were appointed, to hold the iron rod over them, and who were baſe enough to accept the appointment, that the people, who knew that all laws ought to be calculated for their good; and forever form the beſt judgment and purſue the beſt meaſures when their rights are invaded by pernicious laws; who can at all times maintain their own freedom or die in the attempt, the juſtly incenſed people awoke and rous'd themſelves, like the Lion hungry for prey, and as it were in an inſtant, brought the trembling miſcreants to a reſignation of the pretended power. Such was the ſpirit at that time; and this, I have always thought, was mightily influential in repealing the ſtamp act.

But what then would open a new ſcene of confuſion and blood, if it can poſſibly be avoided, conſiſtent with the ſecurity of our ſacred Rights?——It was to prevent this, that the merchants of Boſton propos'd, that the ſalutary plan of non-importation from Great Britain might again take place, till *both* the revenue acts ſhould be repealed.——The ſouthern colonies choſe *for the preſent* to confine it to the act impoſing duties on paper glaſs, painter's colours and tea——Boſton acquieſced, and all agreed, except the ſmall colonies of New Hampſhire and Rhode Iſland and plighted their faith to each other that they would not import till the ſaid act ſhould be *totally* repealed.——All have religiouſly adhered to their agreement beyond the moſt ſanguine expectation, except New York—The merchants of New-York, who ſtood foremoſt in the time of the ſtamp act ſome of them at leaſt to their immortal ſhame and infamy, have ever been the firſt to break the ſolemn agreement,——an agreement which promis'd the happy effect deſign'd by it, and upon which the fate of millions unborn ſeems to be ſuſpended, or the lives of multitudes at ſome time hereafter, in the fierce conteſt for liberty; for I cannot think the people of America will tamely relinquiſh their liberties——I ſay, ſome of the merchants of New York, becauſe I know *all* have not been gilty of this perfidy.——The reſt it is to be hoped will make a ſtand againſt their baneful influence, whatever artful and unmanly ſteps they *may* have taken to enſnare their honeſt and well meaning fellow-citizens, who in general, are as ſenſible as any people on the continent, but for once have been fatally too *credulous*——The leaſt recollection will open their eyes to ſee their miſtake——And then I am perſuaded, the city and province of New-York, who have heretofore diſcovered a laudible zeal in the common cauſe, will again act their part with *firmneſs* and *prudence*—What will it advantage a man if he imports the whole world and looſes his cuſtomers? Will G. G. and a few tories, inſure them ſucceſs?——Will the myrmidons, which we have happily got rid of, be employed to *force* them to purchaſe the goods, which the favourites and tools of the miniſtry may import in conſequence of an unpardonable breach of truſt? No. It is in the power of the people of New York, and GOD, be praiſed, of the people of the continent, by REFUSING TO PURCHASE, the *baubles* brought from the *Iſland* of Britain to prevent their future importation: And in doing this, they will ſave their money and their country at once.

What then is to be done on this event? I will not call it alarming; for the deſigned importations at New-York, even ſhould they be as general as they would fain have us believe, will be trifling in compariſon with the whole continent—Let the merchants in every other colony (and even Rhode-Iſland and New Hamſhire we hear are coming into the agreement) be the more firm and determin'd——If they follow the evil example of New York, they will do the very thing which the enemies of America are now hoping for. Inſtead of *the leaſt abatement* of their zeal, let it ſtill wax warmer and warmer. And ſo long as they are in earneſt, *without wavering*, in the full execution of their well laid plan, let them have the voluntary, the cheerful and the *powerful* aid of the BODY of the people. But, if *any of them* ſhould even appear to deſert the noble cauſe of the country and of poſterity, which GOD forbid!) Let them, like the parricides at New-York be diſpis'd, hated, deteſted, and handed down to all future ages, as the betrayers of their country—at the very juncture when ſhe expected complete ſalvation from their virtue.

AN AMERICAN.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

WIL
The B
Ham

(Further Intelligence by the Packet.)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.

SINCE the inrodes the Ruſſians have made into the Morea, &c. our army hath been reinforced by 3000 men from Aſia, and conſiſts now of 150 000 men.

Three Tartars arrived here the 14th and 17th ult. diſpatched by the Pacha of Morea, with advice, that the inhabitants of that Peninſula had revolted; that the Pacha had marched at the head of 15,000 men, and had driven them to the mountains; but that the revolters being reinforced, had come from their heights, to the number of 30 000 and had forced the Pacha to retire to the fortreſs of Napoli di Romana, ſituate in the Gulph of that name.

We learn that on the 24th ult. Ali Pacha having paſſed the Danube, at the head of 12,000 men, with a view to cover the workmen employed in repairing the bridges on that river, had been attacked and defeated by the Ruſſians, and that the latter had afterwards deſtroyed the bridges.

Naples, April 4. The Greeks have made a horrible maſſacre of the Turks in the Morea, ſparing neither age nor ſex in revenge for the behaviour of the Turks when they ſeized on that country.

Otrano, May. The advices received from the Morea, by a merchant ſhip arrived here, continue ſtill unfavourable to the Muſkovites. The Turks are yet maſters of the citadels of Coron and Modon, and the conduct of the Greeks, inſtead of favouring the operations of the Ruſſians, throws difficulties in the way. The Minotes [the ancient Laedemonians] have given at Patras a proof of their pretended valour: A body of them being ordered to cover that place on the ſide of Aſia, againſt any undertakings of the Turks, who were encamped there, they thought proper to retire in the night of the 13th of April to the adjacent villages, on account of a heavy rain. The Turks were no ſooner informed of their retreat, than they advanced towards Patras, and committed their the horrible revenges above mentioned. In this attack they were joined by 10,000 Epirotes.

Trieſte, May 12. It is now no longer doubted that the Ruſſians have taken Modon and Coron in the Morea: They have bought two Grecian Polacres, and a Daniſh frigate here, which immediately ſet ſail for the Morea; the Ruſſians keep the Caſtle of Patraſo blocked up, and have made themſelves maſters of the town of Corinth. It is ſaid the Turks have killed all the Greeks in Salonica.

Warſaw, May 12. The face of affairs in this kingdom is ſo changed, that we are not only in hopes that a general confederacy will be formed, but likewiſe that the King will convoke a general Diet, which, by its wiſe reſolutions, may provide a cure for the wounds which diſcord has given the ſtate.

Venice, May 12. The laſt letters from the Levant confirm the account of the Turks being ſtill in poſſeſſion of Napoli de Romania, and Malvaſia places of conſiderable ſtrength, to which the greateſt part of the Turkiſh troops in the Morea have retired. Theſe advices add, that 12 Turkiſh veſſels have paſſed the Dardanelles, in their paſſage to the Morea, where the Greeks are daily receiving reinforcements.

Leghorn, May 9. By a ſhip juſt arrived from Tunis, we learn that the Bey has taken into cuſtody all the Greek inhabitants of that city, and the parts adjacent, and ſequeſtered all their effects.

From the Wieſſel, May 3. We have an account from the grand Ruſſian Army that they will have entirely paſſed the Nieſter about the middle of this month. The Ruſſians will now haſten their operations againſt the Turks, on every ſide, viz. The Generals Romanzow on the Danube, Panin againſt Bender, Berg againſt Crimea; Tottleben againſt Natolia when the fleet at Aſoph will aid, and afterwards in the Morea, and the head ſquadron of the Ruſſian fleet to the Archipelago, and againſt Conſtantinople itſelf. Mayor Gen. Switch has beaten a corps of Tartars near Bender in ſuch a manner that they ſhew no deſire of ſerving any more againſt the Ruſſians.

Warſaw, May 16. We have the following intelligence from the grand Ruſſian army and alſo by letters from Kaminieck, viz. A corps of 20,000 Turks ventured to croſs the Danube with a view to attack Lieut Gen. Stoffeln who was in the environs of Bucharest, but he was appriſed of their coming by the light troops, and took his meaſures ſo well, that he attacked the Turks at a time when they had the leaſt thoughts of it, which lucky event put them to flight: 3000 were killed on the ſpot, and many priſoners: The Ruſſians took likewiſe all their baggage and artillery. The battle happened the 5th inſtant not far from Brahilow.

Venice, May 19. *The face of affairs ſeems entirely changed in Morea. Corinth is again in the hands of the Turks, who are recovered of the conſternation into which they were thrown on the firſt deſcent of the Ruſſians. While they were buſied with the Emprizes in re taking Patras, advice was brought them that 4000 Mainotes were marching towards Achaia. The Ottomans directly advanced to meet them and killed 2000 of them on the Spot, the reſt being totally diſperſed. By this victory the whole Duchy of Clarenz, of which Patras is the capital, is again ſubject to the Ottomans. All the letters likewiſe received from that Peninſula, as well as from Zante, being that an army of 60 000 men, headed by a Seraſkier, is already arrived at Corinth.*

Trieſte, May 19. The following account is now given us of the demolition of Patras, which is deſtroyed from the very foundations. The garriſon, in the Caſtle which was blocked up made on the 13th of April, at ſeven in the morning, a ſally, which being ſupported by 6000 foot and 4000 horſe, they made themſelves maſters of the city, and put all in it, able to bear arms, to the ſword. The reſiſtance made to them was very ſmall; for the Turks having ſet fire to the city in many different places, ſuch of the unfortunate inhabitants as could not eſcape became a prey either to the flames or the ſword of the Barbarians. This carnage laſted ſeveral hours. The foreign Conſu's had the good fortune to eſcape to Zante, all except the ſon of the Engliſh Conſul, who had a good deal of difficulty to get out of the hands of the Turks; For this young Gentleman being retired to his Hotel with two Neapolitan travellers, and ſeveral women and young ladies belonging to the principal perſons of the city, to the number of about 70, a body of Albanians, armed with hatchets, endeavoured to force his gates; but he repreſenting to them that his nation was in alliance with the Porte, they conducted him to the Caſtle, together with all that were with him. In this fortreſs he ſaw a great number of perſons beheaded, and but for the arrival of the Turkiſh Commander, who knew him, wou'd have undergone the ſame fate. The Turkiſh officer ordered him to be conducted to his own apartments, where he remained till five in the evening, when he ordered him to be re conveyed to his Hotel, under a ſtrong eſcort; but on his arrival there, he found it in aſhes, ſo that about duſk, he withdrew to the ſea ſide with all his retinue, and one domeſtic and after three hours march, on the ſhore happily found a bark, into which he got with all who fled to him, and arrived ſafe at Zante.

The whole city is deſtroyed, together with all the villages around and moſt of the inhabitants murdered.

NEW-YORK, *Auguſt 23.*

Capt. Merſey from St. Luca, informs us, that the Daniſh Fleet mentioned in our laſt, lay at Gibralter the 4th of June, and conſiſted of four Ships of the Line, two Frigates, two Bombs, and four Tranſports with Troops, and that they were actually deſtined againſt Algiers, where it was imagined they would make an eaſy Conqueſt.

Thurſday laſt being the Anniverſary of the Birth Day of his Royal Highneſs Prince Frederick, an elegant Equeſtrian Statute of his preſent Majeſty, was erected in the Bowling-Green, in this city, near Fort George. On this occaſion, the Members of his Majeſty's Council, the City Corporation, the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Corporation of the Marine Society, and moſt of the Gentlemen of the City and Army, waited on his Honour the Lieutenant Governor, in the Fort, at his Requeſt, where their Majeſties and other loyal Healths were drank, under a diſcharge of 32 Pieces of Cannon from the Battery, accompanied with a Band of Muſic. This beautiful Statute is made of Metal, richly gilt, being the firſt Equeſtrian One of his preſent Majeſty, and is the Workmanſhip of that celebrated Statuary, Mr. Wiltons of London. We hear that in a few Days a Marble Pedeſtrian Statue of Mr. Pitt, will be erected in Wall-Street.

A CARD.

THE Merchants and Traders of the Colony of Connecticut preſent their moſt reſpectful Compliments to the Gentlemen *Importers* of New York, and beg that they will immediately draw out their Accounts, that they may be adjuſted and cloſed, as they are determined, to have no further Dealings with them. Such of the Importers as have Ballances in their Favour, are deſired to apply *in Perſon* for their Money that an Opportunity may be given to ſhew them every Mark of Reſpect, which their late patriotic conduct juſtly intitles them to,——for this Purpoſe no Money will be paid to their Attornies.

Laſt Week two New-York Importers in croſſing a brook in New Jerſey, in their Way to Philadelphia, the Bridge ſunk under them, and they were both handſomely ducked.——How enormous muſt be the Guilt of thoſe who would betray the Liberties of the Public, to advance their private Fortunes, when even a public Bridge is not able to ſupport the Weight of their Iniquities; May this be the Fate of every Wretch who would ſell his country for a Meſs of Pottage.

BOSTON, Auguſt 23.

A Gentleman from Caſco-Bay informs us, That a Veſſel was arrived there from Ireland, in 7 Weeks, and brought Dublin Prints to the 29th of June; in which he read a Paragraph under London Head, that on the 21ſt of June at 5 o'Clock in the Morning died the Right Hon. WILLIAM BECKFORD, Lord Mayor of London. And that Alderman TRECOTHICK ſucceeded him in that high Office.

New-London, Auguſt 24.

Capt. Boſworth who arrived here Yeſterday from Newport, has brought the following Certificate.

THESE may certify, That at a very full Meeting of the Trade and Inhabitants of the Town of Newport, held on Monday the 20th Day of Auguſt, 1770, it was reſolv'd to adhere to, and ſupport the Non-importation Agreement, entered into by the Inhabitants of ſaid Town on the 30th of Oct. laſt, ſo long as a Majority of the Colonies who have entered into ſimilar Agreements ſhould adhere to, and preſerve the ſame. Witneſs,

JAMES CLARK, Sec'ry.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 24.

We hear from Waterbury, that a Woman of that Town, who in the fourth or fifth Month of her Pregnancy, was taken with a moſt violent Longing, to eat the Fleſh from her Huſband's Arms——he indulged her in making ſeveral Attempts; but her Teeth were not ſufficient for her purpoſe; and her unaccountable Longing continued, until her Delivery, which was about three Weeks ago. The Infant refuſing the Breaſt, or any other Suſtenance uſually given to infants, it was offered the fleſh of a Fowl dipt in the Fowl's Blood, on which it has fed heartily every Day ſince its birth, and is the only Food the Child has taken, till a few Days ſince, when it eat a little Milk, mixt with Blood.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 27.

Laſt Monday departed this Life, *Ephraim Burnham*, a fourth Member of the diſtreſſed Family of *Burnham* mention'd in this Paper No. 293.

⁂ *The Select-Men, and Inhabit Town, being grieved and incenſed at the of New-York, have agreed to warn a to be holden at the State-Houſe on Monday Conſider & Appoint ſome of their moſt able to Repreſent them at the General Meeting at New-Haven, in September next, and they hope that the Towns in Connection with them, will publickly ſhew in the ſame way, how nearly they join in the General Concern.*

☞ *The piece ſigned* AMASA, *muſt be omitted 'till our next*

Cornelius Atherton,

Of Datcheſs County, or Province of New York, now living in the Great Nine Partners.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, and Clothiers in particular, that he follows making, repairing, & grinding Clothiers SHEARS in the very beſt manner, and as he has taken the utmoſt pains to conſtruct them after the beſt manner, ſo that they can be taken a part to be ground, without putting them out of their proper order. He hopes that ſo valuable improvement, may be a mean of incouraging thoſe gentlemen that want Shears to apply to the ſubſcriber, who will warrant them to be equal to any that can be brought from Europe any perſon in want, can be ſupplied on ſhort notice, by applying to the ſubſcriber where he now lives.

CORNELIUS ATHERTON.

Stop Thief!

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE open the night after the 25th inſt. the ſhop of *Jabez Swift*, of Saliſbury, and Stolen the following articles, viz. One piece of ſuperfine, reddiſh brown Broad-Cloth—One piece ſcarlet Ratteen—Two pieces of Hollands, one very fine—Three pieces of ſpotted Silk Handkerchiefs—Several pieces of Linnen ditto, and perhaps ſundry other articles—Alſo one 40ſ Bill, 1762 date—One 5ſ ditto.—One old Jerſey Bill—5 Dollars, and perhaps more—about 3 pints ſmall change—One pocket Accompt Book green parchment cover, with ſundry accounts in the ſame, with a large bundle of Notes, Bonds, &c. both in his own name and other perſons, as he was an attorney at law.—Whoever will apprehend ſaid Thief or Thieves, and ſecure the ſame, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by JABEZ SWIFT.

Saliſbury, Auguſt 26, 1770.

Run away from the Subſcribers

in Plainfield, in Connecticut, the Evening after the 8th inſt. two Negro Men, one named *Boſton*, about 30 Years old, a thin well ſet Fellow, of a middling Stature, very black, carried with him one check'd linen Shirt, one ſtreaked ditto, one old fine Holland ditto, one Pair Leather Breeches, one Pair ſtreaked long Breeches, a Pair Stockins of divers Colours, one old beaver Hat, velvet Wriſtcoat, ſnuff colour'd horn Buttons, one other ditto, ſomething worn, ſtrait body'd Coat, browniſh, a new Great Coat, browniſh Colour, trim'd with flower'd Metal Buttons.——The other named Newport, a well ſet fellow, not quite ſo tall as the Former, and about 24 Years old, red Broadcloth Waiſtcoat, crimſon trim'd, Lincey woolcey ſtrip'd ditto, 2 ſtrip'd tow Shirts, Frock and Trowſers 1 Pair Cotton Stockings ſeem'd, Pair mix'd ſeem'd ditto, 2 Pair Shoes, a good Felt Hat, two Silk Handkerchiefs. Whoever will take up ſaid Fellows, and ſecure them in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that we can receive ſaid Negroes, ſhall have a Reward of SIX DOLLARS, and all neceſſary Charges paid by us

ISAAC COIT,
ROBERT KINSMAN.

N. B. It is ſuſpected ſaid Negroes have got a forg'd Paſs.

Plainfield, Auguſt 10, 1770.

re to notify all perſons whom it may con- that the meeting of the company of Military held May 24, 1770, ſtands adjourned to the Sept. next, to be attended at the houſe of Mr. innholder in Hartford, at 9 o'clock in the fore- gentlemen who have in their cuſtody any or books, which concern ſaid company, are deſired expected they will return the ſame to the clerk of ſaid company without fail before ſaid meeting.

By Order of ſaid Meeting.

DANIEL SHELDON, *Clerk for ſaid Company.*

Auguſt 17, 1770.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers being appointed a committee, by the Military Adventurers to ſettle with the receivers of all monies due to the company, give notice to all ſuch receivers that they immediately bring in all the names of the adventurers that ſubſcribed with them, and an account of the monies they have received, and account for ſuch monies, with, and pay the ſame to Captain Hugh Ledlie of Hartford, treaſurer to ſaid company. And it is expected that all the receivers, do come in and ſettle at or before the adjourned meeting in Sept. next, as we cannot go on with the buſineſs, nor ſettle the companies accounts in any regular manner, until they bring in their accounts as above.

HUGH LEDLIE,
DANIEL BULL,
DANIEL PITKIN. } *Committee.*

Dated at Hartford, Auguſt 17, 1770.

Wallingford, Aug. 10, 1770.

LAST night Stolen from the Subſcriber 4 White Holland Shirts, 2 Womens ditto, 4 Lawn Handkerchiefs, 2 Holland Aprons——Whoever will ſecure the Thief & things, or either of them, and give notice, ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble and coſt.

SAMUEL TYLER.

THE Subſcriber engaging in other buſineſs, purpoſes to drop that of riding in about ſix weeks, and deſires his cuſtomers would ſettle with him by that time——The accounts will all be made up to Number 300.

WILLIAM STANTON.

Stray'd from a Paſture in

Hartford, about five weeks ſince, a dark ſorrel HORSE, about 9 years old, about 14 hands high, natural trotter, a ſtar in his forehead, branded on the near hip with *R I.* Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and return him to the Printing-Office in Hartford, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

Hartford, Auguſt 20, 1770

Hartford, Auguſt 18, 1770.

THIS is to give notice, to all gentlemen merchants & captains by ſea, who have agreed to the non importation, that *William Brown*, Weaver, lately from London, underſtands weaving all ſorts of linnen of the fineſt ſorts, ſuch as Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, Stuffs, Coverlids of various ſorts; likewiſe Sale Cloaths of all ſorts, as made in England from No. 1 to 8—Likewiſe Dogg, Bedticks, Bagging, and many more ſorts too tedious to mention.—He likewiſe weaves Diapers of moſt ſorts and figures. Any gentlemen that will ſet up and encourage the ſame, may depend upon an experienced workman.

WILLIAM BROWN.

P. S. *The ſaid William Brown was foreman and clerk to Iriſh & Johnſon, in the London manufactory, and Spittlefields. Pleaſe to direct a few lines to William Brown, at Capt. Phelps's Queen Street.*

Dover, July 28 1770.

RUN-AWAY From *Jeremiah French*, of Dover, in Dutcheſs County, and Province of New York, A Swarthy Complexion Man, with large gray Eyes, his little finger upon his Right Hand ſmaller than Common, about twenty five Years of Age, had an old Beaver Hatt, with a hole in the Crown, a check'd woolen Shirt, a white flannel Jacket, with black ſpeck in it, ſhort, wide tow Trowſers and bare Legged.—Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Man, and ſecure him, or bring him home to me, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

JEREMIAH FRENCH.

N. B. *His Names is* Jabez Herrenton.

We the ſubſcribers, being

appointed agents by the General aſſembly, held at Hartford in May laſt, to enquire after all debts, dues and demands owing and payable to the governor and company &c. did, according to the direction of ſaid aſſembly, notify all concern'd, to meet us at the State House in Hartford, on the 2d tueſday of July inſtant, to ſettle and adjuſt their accounts, &c. And many perſons concern'd not appearing according to notice given as aforeſaid, we adjourn'd our ſaid meeting until the laſt tueſday of Auguſt next, to be held at the ſame place, when and where we deſire and further notify all concerned to come & ſettle their accounts, that we may not be obliged to commence actions againſt them for their neglect.

JOHN CHESTER,
JABEZ HAMLIN,
WM. WILLIAMS. } *Committee.*

Dated at Hartford, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1770.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Harford, a Pamphlet, entitled,

The Viſible Church, in Covenant with GOD.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATED.

Containing alſo, a brief Repreſentation of ſome other Goſpel Doctrines, which affect the Controverſy.

Interſperſed with Remarks upon ſome Things advanced by Dr. Bellamy, and Mr. Hopkins, in thoſe important Points.

By MOSES MATHER, A. M.

Stolen out of the Paſture

the Evening of the 7th Inſtant, a large ſorrel MARE, about 15 Hands high, natural to her Pace, white in her Face, ſix years old, no Brand. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid——And whoever will take up ſaid Thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to Puniſhment, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by me,

WILLIAM KING, jun.

Suffield, Auguſt 9 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given, to thoſe who have encouraged the buſineſs of a *Poſt Rider* from Hartford to Northfield, that one year is now nearly expired ſince this buſineſs was undertaken, and that 'tis deſired and expected, that thoſe who have ſubſcribed for the News Papers, will at the end of the year, be in readineſs to pay their reſpective ſums according to ſubſcription —SIX SHILLINGS has been the annual price of a paper, excluſive of Poſt-Charges—It appears from tryal made, that SIX PENCE per quarter, can be but a very moderate compenſation to the Poſt, for his time, charge and trouble, for the future, in caſe he ſhould ride once a week throughout the year, except from the beginning of November, to the beginning of April, when he will ride once afortnight——For the future it will be expected that thoſe who ſhall ſign for the Papers in thoſe parts, do pay four ſhillings at entrance; and the other four at the years end. Such as have already ſigned may expect to have their papers continued, unleſs ſpecial orders to the contrary be received —Upon the above conditions, all may depend upon being ſerved in the moſt faithful & beſt manner.——And as the Printers at Hartford, are under the beſt advantages for collecting the moſt intereſting and entertaining news from every quarter, and purpoſe in the beſt manner to exert themſelves for that purpoſe, 'tis to be hoped that ſtill further encouragements will be given for the continuance of a buſineſs at this day ſo intereſting and entertaining to the public.

Hartford, July 30, 1770.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1770. [NUMB. 297.]

The deprived Father's Meditation.
Written for the Comfort of a Rev. and worthy
Gentleman, on the Loſs of two Sons.

OH! for a Medicine to heal
A Parent's wounded Heart!
What can aſſwage the Pains I feel,
And Joy divine impart?

Not all the Pow'r, the Pomp and Wealth,
Which Earth and Seas can boaſt;
Not Rocks of Gems, nor Mounts of Gold,
Can equal what I've loſt.

Not the rich Stores of eaſtern Climes,
Nor Plenty of the Weſt,
Can give me back my former Hopes,
Nor make me ſo much bleſs'd.

As in the dear, paternal Love,
Deep fixed in my Soul,
As in the filial Duties paid,
Without the leaſt Controul.

To Rocks and Trees, and Vales all Day,
Diſconſolate I weep,
And all the Night my Sighs and Tears,
Supply the Place of Sleep.

But why caſt down, my troubled Mind?
Look to almighty GOD;
Bleſſed are all his gracious Gifts,
Bleſſed his chaſt'ning Rod.

In him is Fullneſs infinite,
Of Comfort and Relief:
'Tis he can heal the wounded Heart,
'Tis he can cure my Grief.

In CHRIST's atoning, cleanſing Blood
I'll waſh my Tears away,
In him I'll truſt to meet my Sons
In everlaſting Day.

BOSTON, Auguſt 13

An Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinction in Connecticut dated Auguſt 14, 1770

THE Conſumers of Britiſh Manufacturers here, who are chiefly Landholders begin to be ſenſible of the great Advantages of a Reſtriction of Foreign Goods in itſelf conſidered, independent of defeating the Revenue act; as tending immediately to raiſe the Value of their lands in a Demand for their produce, and directly turning the Ballance in their Favour. As to the Neceſſity of an Importation, we muſt honeſtly declare we know of none, ſave in one or two Articles which we doubt not the Colony may be ſoon ſupplied with on this Continent. This being our Situation, it is moſt probable the landed Intereſt will take the Lead in oppoſing Importation, in which caſe the Matter will be ſettled on the moſt ſolid Baſis poſſible. Many Gentlemen in New York have been aſſiduous in their Application to Individuals in trade for their cuſtom, on the Arrival of their Goods; and I have the Pleaſure to ſay from perſonal Knowledge, they have in many Inſtances been treated as their Perfidy deſerved.

Stop Thief!

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE open the night after the 25th inſt. the ſhop of *Jabez Swift*, of Saliſbury, and Stolen the following articles, viz. One piece of ſuperfine, reddiſh brown Broad-Cloth—One piece ſcarlet Ratteen—Two pieces of Holland, one very fine—Three pieces of ſpotted Silk Handkerchiefs—Several pieces of Linnen ditto, and perhaps ſundry other articles—Alſo one 40ſ. Bill, 1762 date—One 5ſ. ditto.—One old Jerſey Bill—5 Dollars, and perhaps more—about 3 pints ſmall change—One pocket Account Book green parchment cover, with ſundry accounts in the ſame, with a large bundle of Notes, Bonds, &c. both in his own name and other perſons, as he was an attorney at law.—Whoever will apprehend ſaid Thief or Thieves, and ſecure the ſame, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JABEZ SWIFT.

Saliſbury, Auguſt 26, 1770.

Run away from the Subſcribers

in Plainfield, in Connecticut, the Evening after the 8th Inſt. two Negro Men, one named Boſton, about 30 Years old, a thin well ſet Fellow, of a middling Stature, very black, carried with him one check'd linen Shirt, one ſtreaked ditto, one old fine Holland ditto, one Pair Leather Breeches, one Pair ſtreaked long Breeches, 4 Pair Stockins of divers Colours, one old beaver Hat, velvet Waiſtcoat, ſnuff colour'd horn Buttons, one other ditto, ſomething worn, ſtrait body'd Coat, browniſh, a new Great Coat, browniſh Colour, trim'd with flower'd Metal Buttons.——The other named Newport, a well ſet fellow, not quite ſo tall as the Former, and about 24 Years old, red Broadcloth Waiſtcoat, crimſon trim'd, Lincey-woolcey ſtrip'd ditto, 2 ſtrip'd tow Shirts, Frock and Trowſers 1 Pair Cotton Stockings ſeem'd, Pair mix'd ſeem'd ditto, 2 Pair Shoes, a good Felt Hat, two Silk Handkerchiefs. Whoever will take up ſaid Fellows, and ſecure them in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that we can receive ſaid Negroes, ſhall have a Reward of SIX DOLLARS, and all neceſſary Charges paid by us,

ISAAC COIT,
ROBERT KINSMAN.

N. B. It is ſuſpected ſaid Negroes have got a forg'd Paſs.

Plainfield, Auguſt 10, 1770.

Cornelius Atherton,

Of Dutcheſs County, or Province of New York; now living in the Great Nine Partners.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, and Cloathiers in particular, that he follows making repairing, & grinding Cloathiers SHEARS in the very beſt manner, and as he has taken the utmoſt pains to conſtruct them after the beſt manner, ſo that they can be taken a part to be ground, without putting them out of their proper order. He hopes that ſo valuable improvement, may be a mean of incouraging thoſe gentlemen that want Shears to apply to the ſubſcriber, who will warrant them to be equal to any that can be brought from Europe. any perſon in want, can be ſupplied on ſhort notice, by applying to the ſubſcriber where he now lives.

CORNELIUS ATHERTON.

Linſeed Oil, of the beſt

Kind, to be ſold at the Printing-Office, cheap for Caſh only.

LONDON, June 7.

YESTERDAY ſome important diſpatches arrived in town from his Excellency Cadwallader Colden, Eſq; Governor of New York.

June 13. Yeſterday a meſſenger arrived at the Queen's Houſe from Dover, who brought an account of the ſafe arrival of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales at that place, and of her embarkation on board the yacht on ſaturday, which immediately ſailed for Calais

—On Friday evening after his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland had ſet out for Windſor Lodge, an expreſs was ſent to inform him, that his Majeſty deſired his attendance at the Queen's Palace, whither he came, and had a long conference with his Majeſty.

It is ſaid that preparations are making at Lutton Loo, for the reception of the Earl of Bute.

The Remonſtrance from the county of Surry, will certainly be preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's on Wedneſday next.

A letter from Calais mentions, that her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales embarked at Dover on Saturday morning at eleven o'clock, and arrived at Calais at four o'clock in the afternoon of the ſame day in perfect health. At ſeven o'clock that evening her Royal Highneſs ſet out from thence for Bruſſels.

Lord Holland continues ill, but is not ſo bad as was ſuppoſed.

The Duke d'Aigillon will moſt likely ſave his life, by being maſter of the ſecret relative to the late peace: To ſave a French peer by Engliſh intereſt is unuſual and ſtrange, —and therefore (as Hamlet ſays) " as a ſtranger give it welcome.

It is ſaid that the ſolicitor to the committee of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, has compromiſed almoſt the whole of what remained due to a certain popular Gentleman's debts at the laſt meeting of the Society.

Letters from Toulon and Marſeillis mention, that the greateſt diligence is uſing at both thoſe ports in augmenting the fortifications.

June 12. A Letter from Boſton, dated March 28 mentions the tranſactions of the 5th of that Month, and adds, that every friend of government is now left to the mercy of a mob, headed by people without property or principle, and who will ſtick at no villainy to gain their ends; which appear to be nothing leſs than to ſhake off entirely the Britiſh government. The news-mongers in Boſton dare publiſh nothing relative to the late proceedings, by which means the people are kept entirely in the dark; and as moſt letters are open which come from Boſton, by theſe ſons of liberty [*an abſolute falſhood*] few people dare to write their ſentiments, or even give a true account of the late operations, for fear of being maltreated by the mob.

It is privately whiſpered that a certain young Duke has made a conſiderable Advance in his Addreſſes to the Daughter of a patriotic Alderman.

June 1. It is certain Lords N——th and H———gh are two of the Committee of Noblemen which has been appointed to take into conſideration the ſtate of his Majeſty's dominions on the other ſide the Atlantic; and the third is ſuppoſed to be Lord B———n.

His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland will hoiſt his flag on board the Venus the 6th of June and it is reported will proceed to ſea with his ſquadron before Midſummer day.

June 6, Within theſe few days an eminent houſe in the city entered Britiſh manufactures to the value of 24 000l. for American exportation; being the largeſt entry made at the Cuſtom houſe for many months, for that quarter of the world.

Paris, May 26 There has been an inſurrection at Tours on account of the ſcarcity of bread. The calamity is ſtill greater in the Leomoſen and Marche, where it is computed upwards of FOUR THOUSAND *perſons have died of poverty and famine.*

Paris, June 3 The Fireworks which were exhibited on Wedneſday evening in the palace of Louis the XVth on occaſion of the Dauphin's marriage ended in a diſmal cataſtrophe, by the crowd all preſſing to get away at one and the ſame time. Several perſons of the firſt condition, who were endeavouring to get to their carriages, were bruiſed and trodden under foot; and ſo great was the confuſion, that the coaches were overturned, and horſes ſmothered, 137 dead bodies were expoſed the next day to be owned, among which are two Chevaliers de St Louis. And ſuch are the accounts of the bruiſed, who died after they were with difficulty carried home, that, upon the moſt moderate conjecture, at leaſt 300 perſons are ſuppoſed to have loſt their lives on this occaſion; but it does not as yet appear that there are any Engliſh among the Number.

NEW-YORK, August 30.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, to his friend in New-York dated June 1.

" *I have juſt been in Company with a conſiderable Virginia Merchant, who aſſures me he is now going to ſend a ſhip to Virgina fully loaded with dry Goods and that ſome other houſes were ſhipping largely to that province, in conſequence of orders received from ſome Gentlemen in Virginia, who had never come into the Non-Importation Agreement. The amazing Quantity of Goods that are daily ſhipping for Boſton, Rhode-Iſland, Halifax, and Canada, would really aſtoniſh you; it is impoſſible there can be a conſumption in the two laſt places for near the Goods that are now ſhipping, and lately gone. Surely all theſe circumſtances will be weigh'd by the judicious merchants of your province, and thoſe of Pennſylvania, who I am ſorry to ſay have been duped by all the other Provinces. I am, Your's, &c."*

Another letter of the 12th June, to the ſame Gentleman in this city, from his Correſpondent in London, ſays,——" That I was this day a Spectator of a Letter wrote from Philadelphia, ordering upwards of three thouſand pounds ſterling value, in goods, without any regard to the reſtricting cauſes."

The firſt Subſcribers for the Connecticut Courant, *by the Northfield Poſt are hereby informed that one Year ended with laſt Weeks Publication, being No 296 Thoſe Gentlemen that are willing to have their Papers continued and ſo Encourage a Poſt-Rider, which will be an intereſting Thing to the Public, are deſired to leave the Pay for the laſt Year, with 4 s. Lawful Money for half the Pay for the next Year, at the Places where their Papers were uſually left. 'Tis hoped that every one will be in Readineſs to make Pay for their Papers at the Time when the Money becomes due*

Stolen out of the Paſture of Robert Barrit of Kenſington in Farmington, on the Night next after the 28th Day of Auguſt laſt a black HORSE, about 13 and half Hands high, natural Pacer, paces ſquare, thick ſet, ſhod all round, branded on the left Thigh with the Letters TB about 12 years old Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Owner, and ſecure the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice ſhall have a reaſonable Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

Robert Barret.

Kenſington, Sept. 1, 1770

RUN away from the Subſcriber the night following the 28th Inſtant a Molatto Servant named SAMPSON, about 28 Years of age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, had a Squaw and a Child of about 3 Years old with him. He ſtole and rode away a large black Mare, 17 Years old, paces & trots well, hath a large Bunch on each ſide of her Noſe, had but one Shoe on when ſtole together with a ruſſet breaſted Saddle, made in Imitation of a quilted Saddle. He carried or wore away with him a brown Coat and Jacket, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever will take up ſaid Servant and convey him to his maſter, at Canterbury, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and do me word, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid. by DANIEL TYLER.

Canterbury, Auguſt 29 1770.

HARTFORD, September 3.

We hear from Coventry of a very ſorrowful Accident that was there diſcovered ſome time in the Evening or Night after the 29th Ult. the Particulars of which, ſo far as we can learn, are as follow. The Wife of Mr *Caleb Stanley*, of that Place, had been for ſome Time paſt in a low and declining State of Health, for the Recovery of which, by the Advice of Phyſicians, ſhe had frequently made Uſe of the Cold Bath; which Expedient (probably from a Principle of Modeſty) ſhe had, in ſome Inſtances, advantageouſly attempted alone, in a Ciſtern commodiouſly provided for that Purpoſe, in which, after being ſome time miſs'd by the Family ſhe was now found unhappily drown'd. As ſhe was a Perſon of exemplary Goodneſs, and of pious Converſation, ſo her Loſs is much regretted, and her Death lamented.

Mrs. Stanley was Siſter to the Widow *Burnham*, of the Family of *Burnham*, frequently mentioned in this Paper of late, who, in the Space of about a Month paſt, has been the unhappy Spectator of the Death of a Huſband and three Children; and now has this additional Sorrow from the News of the Death of her Siſter.

AT a Meeting of the Trade and Inhabitants of New port, *held by adjournment, on Monday the* 20*th of Auguſt* 1770.

THOMAS CRANSTON, Eſq; Moderator.

WHEREAS, in the preſent critical ſituation of America, harmony and an union in meaſures of the ſeveral Colonies is of ſo great importance for the preſervation of our invaluable rights and privileges, that without it there is the utmoſt danger of their being totally loſt: Reſolved therefore that we will cultivate the cloſeſt and ſtricteſt Union with the other Britiſh Colonies upon this Continent, and will heartily join with and ſupport them in every prudent and conſtitutional oppoſition to every attempt to ſubject us to a tax Act of the Parliament of G Britain.

Reſolved, That we adhere to and ſupport the Non Importation Agreement entered into by the inhabitants of this town on the 30th of October laſt, ſo long as a Majority of the Colonies who have entered into ſimilar agreements ſhall adhere to and preſerve the ſame.

Reſolved That the committee of correſpondence and inſpection be continued for the purpoſes of their appointment, and be requeſted and directed upon any breach of the ſaid agreement, and the refuſal of any perſon to comply therewith, to call together the trade and inhabitants of this town that every prudent and legal method may be taken to ſtrengthen and preſerve the ſaid agreement inviolate.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting be given to the committee for their pains and vigilence in the ſervice of the common cauſe of America, and of this town.

Reſolved, That the committee of correſpondence and Inſpection be requeſted immediately to tranſmit Copies of the Reſolves paſſed this Day to the reſpective Committes of the ſeveral Colonies with whom they have correſponded, and to ſuch other colonies as they ſhall think proper

Reſolved, That the Thanks of this Meeting be given to the ſeveral colonies upon this continent who have firmly exerted themſelves for the Preſervation of American Liberty.—And that they alſo be requeſted to cauſe the foregoing Reſolves to be printed in the Newport Mercury.

AT a very full meeting of the Merchants and Landholders in Middletown, Thurſday, Auguſt 30. 1770

MATTHEW TALCOTT, Eſq; *Chairman.*

THE Queſtion was then put, whether the Meeting will Appoint a Committee to attend the Meeting, to be held at New Haven, on the 13th of September next? Voted in the affirmative, *Nem Con.*

VOTED that *Matthew Talcot*, Eſq; Mr. *Richard Alſop*, *Seth Wetmore*, Eſq; and Mr. *Amos Miller*, be a Committee, to Repreſent this body at the ſaid Meeting at New-Haven. After which the Meeting was repeatedly call'd upon, that if any Members preſent, had any Arguments to uſe in favour of breaking through the Non Importation Agreement that they would uſe them, and they ſhould be heard upon it—But nothing in favour of it was offered.—Then Voted that the Members choſen to repreſent this Body, do uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to come into Meaſures, to ſupport the Non Importation Agreement inviolate, by ſuch Reſolves as ſhall be thought moſt proper for that Purpoſe, whereby we may avoid the fatal Effects to be feared from the alarming Conduct of the People of New-York. All paſt by a very great Majority.

Teſt BENJAMIN HENSHAW, *Clerk.*

Colony of Connecticut. ſs.

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town of Farmington in Hartford *County, held on the* 30*th Day of Auguſt*, 1770.

AT the ſame Meeting the Inhabitants of ſaid Town, taking into Conſideration the unhappy Circumſtances of the Britiſh Colonies in America, while groaning under the arbitrary and oppreſſive Exactions of the Parliament of Great-Britain, impoſing Duties upon Tea, &c. And in particular the Requeſt of the Committee of Merchants, deſiring a Meeting of the mercantile and landed Intereſt of the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, to be convened at *New-Haven* (by their Agents choſen for that Purpoſe) on the 13th Day of September next ——They proceeded to, and choſe Mr. *Jonathan Root*, and *Fiſher Gay*, Eſq; to repreſent the mercantile and landed Intereſt of ſaid Town, at the Time and Place aforeſaid, being informed and inſtructed the Sentiments of their Conſtituents, as followeth.

1ſt. It is our unanimous and earneſt Wiſh and Deſire, that the Gentlemen above appointed, uſe their beſt Endeavours to preſerve inviolate, the Non Importation Agreement entered into by the Merchants of the ſeveral Colonies in America

2d. That they ſtrive to perſwade every Inhabitant of this Colony to withdraw all Connections and Commerce from the Importers of this or any other Colony; and from all and ſingular the Inhabitants of the City of New York in particular; and that they be treated as Enemies to their Country's Cauſe——until they return to their Duty, and alſo countermand their Orders upon the Britiſh Merchants for Goods.

3d. That they encourage and promote, to the utmoſt of their Power, the Uſe of American Manufactures, in general, and of this Colony in particular.

4th That they labour to convince every Inhabitant of this Colony of the Inexpediency and Danger in purchaſing Goods of Hawkers, Pedlars, or Petty Chapmen; or any other Perſon or Perſons, that are imported contrary to Agreement, until the Revenue Acts, impoſing Duties on the Americans, be fully, compleatly and abſolutely repealed.

5th. That they uſe their Endeavours that every Inhabitant of this Colony who ſhall Purchaſe or bring into the ſame, any kind of Goods, Wares or Merchandize whatſoever; that are Imported contrary to the Articles of Agreement, be eſteemed and treated as Betrayers of their Country.

6th It was Reſolved by the Inhabitants of ſaid Town, that they would watchfully Inſpect, Apprehend and Convict if poſſible, all Pedlers, Hawkers or Petty Chapmen, that offer any kind of Goods for ſale, without being properly licenced therefor.

A true Copy of Record,
Examined by
SOLOMON WHITMAN, *Town Clerk.*

DIED.—At Tobago in the Weſt Indies, the 4th of May laſt, *Jonathan Seymour* jun. late of this Town.

☞ *Sylvanus* muſt be omitted for the preſent.

We the Subſcribers, being appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford, to examine into all the Claims and all the Dues to and for the Eſtate of Capt. Francis Holliſter, late of Glaſtenbury, deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby notify all Perſons to exhibit their Claims, and appear and pay their Dues, on the firſt Mondays in every Month from this Date to the firſt Monday in March next, at the Dwelling Houſe of David Hale, Inn holder in Glaſtenbury.

Elizur Talcott,
Jonathan Welles,
Eliſha Holliſter.

Auguſt 30 1770.

Dover, *July* 28, 1770.

RUN-AWAY

From *Jeremiah French*, of Dover, in Dutcheſs County, and Province of New York, A Swarthy Complexon Man, with large gray Eyes, his little finger upon his Right Hand ſmaller than Common, about twenty five Years of Age, had an old Beaver Hatt, with a hole in the Crown, as check'd woolen Shirt, a white flannel Jacket, with black ſpeck in it, ſhort, wide tow Trowſers and bare Legged.—Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Man, and ſecure him, or bring him home to me, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me.

JEREMIAH FRENCH.

N. B. *His Names is* Jabez Herrenton.

Hartford, Auguſt 18, 1770.

THIS is to give notice, to all gentlemen, merchants & captains by ſea, who have agreed to the non importation, that *William Brown*, Weaver, lately from London, underſtands weaving all ſorts of linnen of the fineſt ſorts, ſuch as Hollands, Lawns, Cambricks, Stuffs, Cover lids of various ſorts; likewiſe Sale Cloaths of all ſorts, as made in England from No. 1 to 8—Likewiſe Dogg, Bedticks, Bagging, and many more ſorts too tedious to mention.—He likewiſe weaves Diapers of moſt ſorts and figures. Any gentlemen that will ſet up and encourage the ſame, may depend upon an experienced workman.

WILLIAM BROWN.

P. S. *The ſaid William Brown was foreman and clerk to Iriſh & Johnſon, in the London manufactory, and Spittlefields. Pleaſe to direct a few lines to William Brown, at Capt. Phelps's Queen-Street.*

Stray'd from a Paſture in

Hartford, about five weeks ſince, a dark ſorrel HORSE, about 9 years old, about 14 hands high, natural trotter, a ſtar in his forehead, branded on the near hip with *R I.* Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Stray, and return him to the Printing-Office in Hartford, ſhall have ONE DOLLAR reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

Hartford, Auguſt 20, 1770.

THE Subſcriber engaging in other buſineſs, purpoſes to drop that of riding in about ſix weeks, and deſires his cuſtomers would ſettle with him by that time——The accounts will all be made up to Number 300.

WILLIAM STANTON.

Wallingford, Aug. 10, 1770.

LAST night Stolen from the Subſcriber 4 White Holland Shirts, 2 Womens ditto, 4 Lawn Handkerchiefs, 2 Holland Aprons——Whoever will ſecure the Thief & things, or either of them, and give notice, ſhall be well rewarded for their trouble and coſt.

SAMUEL TYLER.

THESE are to notify all perſons whom it may concern that the meeting of the company of Military Adventurers held May 24, 1770, ſtands adjourned to the 6th day of Sept. next, to be attended at the houſe of Mr. David Bull, innholder in Hartford, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon.—And any gentlemen who have in their cuſtody any writings or books, which concern ſaid company, are deſired and expected they will return the ſame to the clerk of ſaid compano without fail before ſaid meeting.

By Order of ſaid Meeting.

DANIEL SHELDON, *Clerk for ſaid Company.*

Auguſt 17, 1770.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers being appointed a committee, by the Military Adventurers to ſettle with the receivers of all monies due to the company, give notice to all ſuch receivers that they immediately bring in all the names of the adventurers that ſubſcribed with them, and an account of the monies they have received, and account for ſuch monies with, and pay the ſame to Captain Hugh Ledlie of Hartford, treaſurer to ſaid company. And it is expected that all the receivers, do come in and ſettle at or before the adjourned meeting in Sept. next, as we cannot go on with the buſineſs, nor ſettle the companies accounts in any regular manner, until they bring in their accounts as above.

HUGH LEDLIE,
DANIEL BULL,
DANIEL PITKIN. } *Committee.*

Dated at Hartford, Auguſt 17, 1770.

Stolen out of the Paſture

the Evening of the 7th Inſtant, a large ſorrel MARE, about 15 Hands high, natural to her Pace, white in her Face, ſix years old, no Brand. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, ſo that the Owner may have her, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary Charges paid——And whoever will take up ſaid Thief, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, ſo that he may be brought to Puniſhment, ſhall have Four Dollars Reward, paid by me.

WILLIAM KING, jun.

Suffield, Auguſt 9 1770.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Harford, a Pamphlet, entitled,

The Viſible Church, in Covenant with GOD.

FURTHER ILLUSTRATED.

Containing alſo, a brief Repreſentation of ſome other Goſpel Doctrines, which affect the Controverſy.

Interſperſed with Remarks upon ſome Things advanced by Dr. Bellamy, and Mr. Hopkins, in thoſe important Points.

By MOSES MATHER, A. M.

We the ſubſcribers, being

appointed agents by the General aſſembly, held at Hartford in May laſt, to enquire after all debts, dues and demands owing and payable to the governor and company &c. did, according to the direction of ſaid aſſembly, notify all concern'd, to meet us at the State Houſe in Hartford, on the 2d tueſday of July inſtant, to ſettle and adjuſt their accounts, &c. And many perſons concern'd not appearing according to notice given as aforeſaid, we adjourn'd our ſaid meeting until the laſt tueſday of Auguſt next, to be held at the ſame place, when and where we deſire and further notify all concerned to come & ſettle their accounts, that we may not be obliged to commence actions againſt them for their neglect.

JOHN CHESTER,
JABEZ HAMLIN,
WM. WILLIAMS. } *Committee.*

Dated at Hartford, the 20th day of July, A.D. 1770.

INNOCULATION.

Doct. Tappen,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, that for ſome Time paſt, he has been, and ſtill is Carrying on that Branch of his Profeſſion, at *Kingſton*, alias *Sopus* in *Ulſter* County, and Province of *New York*; where thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies that will favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on the moſt ſtrict and careful Attendance, and the genteeleſt Lodgings, at the moderate Price of One Dollar and an Half per Week for Board, and Three Dollars for his Medicine, Attendance, &c. ſo that in an Ordinary way, they may be carried Through the Opperation for TEN DOLLARS. This Method has proved ſo very Succeſsful, that out of 500 and more, that have had it here, not one has Died. The ſituation of the Place is very Pleaſant and Wholeſome, and I flatter Myſelf every one may find Company that will not be diſagreeable.

PETER TAPPEN.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1770. [NUMB. 298.]

Dr Board

HARTFORD, September 8.

Concutiuntur Fundamina Cæli, horrificis reſonat Clangoribus Æther, procul reboant Montes, horreſcunt Segetes; humana Corda Occupat Pavor, Pallor Ora, et Tremor Artus; et omnibus ante Oculos, plurima verſatur Mortis Imago.

SUCH has been the Notoriety of the amazing and terrible Effects of *Thunder and Lightning* upon Trees, Buildings and Animals, both human and brutal in ſo many Inſtances; that the Approach of a Thunder Storm furniſhes the Spectators with no unreaſonable Occaſion of Concern, and often Times of unavoidable Dread and Terror at the diſmal forebodings and Apprehenſions of what may be the Event—Hence it often happens that the pleaſing and grateful Senſations of the divine Benignity, in the liberal Effuſions of Rain upon the parch'd Earth, after diſtreſſing drought, which otherwiſe might be felt in every Breaſt, are by this Means in a great Meaſure loſt; a gelid Horror runs through every Vein and the whole Face of Nature being Array'd in frowns, brings on a diſmal Scene of anxious Fear and Conſternation, at the tremendous Blaze of Lightning and hideous Roar of Thunder; and what greatly aggravates the Horror of the Scene, is this, that even our Houſes, which Ordinarily prove a ſecure Retreat from the injuries of the Weather, Winds and Tempeſts, are not the leaſt Security againſt the Violent Inroads and mercileſs Attacks of this powerful *Meteor*, ſo but that in its natural Operations, 'tis as likely to prove miſchievous and hurtful to perſons when under the Covers of their Houſes, and even more ſo, than if they were abroad in the open Storm.

'TIS not to the Purpoſe now in Hand, to enlarge here upon the *Phyſical* Cauſe, or the Nature of Thunder and Lightning, it may ſuffice to underſtand that 'tis ſuppoſed to be no other than an electrical Fluid; and being ſo, is ſubjected to the general Laws of Electricity; This appears from the ſimilarity which the one bears to the other in their reſpective *Phænomena*, Operations and Effects, which are amply proved by ſuch a Variety of Electrical Experiments as are ſufficient to put the matter beyond all Doubt; be this as it may, 'tis well known by Experience and well atteſted Facts, that it has ſome very ſurprizing Properties, and often attended with very amazing Effects; Witneſs the frequent Devaſtations it makes upon Trees, Edifices, &c. ſplitting and rending them in ſunder, and inſtantly reducing them to Shivers; diſſolving Metals; and ſtriking with inſtantaneous Death whatever Animals come in its way——But notwithſtanding theſe and ſuch like terrible Effects (incredible as it may ſeem to vulgar Minds) 'tis no leſs certain than wonderful, that theſe terrible Effects, may in a good Meaſure be prevented; and *that* by innocent Methods, and even by human Art and Contrivance. For, though 'tis not in the Power of Man, to oppoſe, reſiſt or withſtand the natural Impetuoſity and Force of Lightning, yet from well atteſted Facts and Experiments it appears to be an undoubted Truth, that its common Rapidity and Violence may in a good Meaſure be prevented, and the Direction of its Courſe ſo diverted, as to render its Effects innocent and harmleſs, both to Houſes and their Inhabitants——In ſultry Weather the Clouds are often fraught with this electrical Fluid and by natural Cauſes Violently diſcharge themſelves in copious Streams of Lightning with tremendous Peals of Thunder. But notwithſtanding the amazing Velocity and Rapidity of Lightning, it is (like other Subſtances) reſtricted by certain Laws of Nature *ſui Generis* or peculiar to itſelf; hence 'tis very Obſervable that the Summits of lofty Buildings, Steeples, Towers, Trees and Mountains are much more ſubject to Shocks by Lightning, than plain and level Surfaces are; and of all Subſtances it appears that thoſe of the metalic kind have the greateſt attractive Influence on this Fluid; that it will much more readily take to Iron than Wood; that when theſe two are contiguous it will often over run the latter to get Poſſeſſion of of the former——Hence Iron Rods pointed and ſet in an erect Poſition, nearly contiguous to a Building, have proved very excellent Conductors to this electrical Fluid, giving it a Courſe along down the Rod, thence into the Earth; and it has been obſerved that during the Seaſon of a Thunder Storm thoſe Conductors maintain a Conſtant Stream of this *Effluvia* collected from the Clouds and paſſing as forementioned——Hence 'tis eaſy and natural to conceive, how by this Means, thoſe large Quantities of this Fire which otherwiſe might on a ſudden and with tremendous Violence be diſcharged from the Clouds upon a Building, rending it in Pieces, are by gentle Degrees, in ſmall Quantities moderately detach'd from the Clouds, diverted from the Edifice, and inoffenſively conducted into the Ground; and ſo the Noiſe and Terror of Thunder prevented, the Edifice ſecured, and Lives preſerved—And it ſeems a great Pity that a Method ſo innocent in its Nature, ſo beneficial in its Conſequences, ſo cheap and eaſy in its Performance ſhould fail of being generally improv'd for the ſalutary Purpoſes forementioned, and the preventing thoſe Shocking Effects of Lightning which may otherwiſe be frequently expoſed; and which are equally dreaded by all. By this means (under the Conduct of a good Providence) many valuable and coſtly Buildings might be ſaved from Ruin, and thouſands of precious Lives from untimely Deſtruction.

I AM not indeed inſenſible that one principal Objection which Obtains againſt this Practice, is an imaginary Apprehenſion of its carrying with it the Appearance of an Attempt to *fruſtrate the Deſigns, and to counteract and oppoſe the Purpoſes of Heaven*; And hence many fancy that an Implication of ſomething ſimilar to *bidding a kind of Defiance to the Powers above*, is inſeparable from ſuch a Practice; And thence conclude that all Attempts of this kind, would be ſuch an impious tempting of Providence, as would not fail to bring down, inſtead of diverting, the Judgments of Heaven.——But I conceive theſe Scruples are altogether groundleſs, and without all Foundation; except what is laid in a giddy and whimſical Imagination; which if indulged, would as effectually, and with equal Reaſon Obtain againſt all Attempts of Preſervation from every kind of Danger whatever; for all the Hazzards into which it is ſuppoſable men ſhould be brought, are no leſs the Effects of Providence than the Dangers of Lightning are; nor is it eaſy to conceive how endeavouring to ſecure ourſelves, or our Subſtances, from the Miſchiefs of Lightning falling from Heaven, ſhould be a Counteracting the Purpoſes of Heaven, more than an attempt to ſcreen ourſelves from the Injuries of the Rain or Hail that falls from thence would be: for the latter is no leſs under the Direction of Providence than the former.——Should a Perſon under the Operation of ſuch Scruples reſolve upon abiding the Severity of the moſt extreme Cold, or to endure the Miſchiefs of the ſevereſt Storms of Snow or Hail, leſt if he ſhould provide for himſelf any Cloathing, Shelter or Defence he ſhould be guilty of *counteracting the Deſigns of Heaven, and of bidding Defiance to the Powers above*; he might doubtleſs ſoon meet with matter of ſufficient Proof that it is truly enough the Deſign of Heaven he ſhould periſh in his preſent condition; Yet, but few, I truſt, will readily admit this as a Proof that the ſame Man would have Counteracted the will of Heaven, had he Prudently endeavoured his own Preſervation by ſeaſonably retiring from the Tempeſt, and by taking Shelter under the covers of his own Roof, which by the Will of Heaven was provided for a Security from ſuch Diſaſters.

Upon the whole, where iron Rods are ſuitably adjuſted to an Edifice, we may generally depend that 'tis the Will of Heaven, that the Lightning ſhould take to, and run down upon the Rods, and not fall upon the Edifice——That where there are no ſuch Rods, it may for ought we know be the Will of Heaven that with amazing Violence it ſhould by falling upon the Edifice, at once prove the Deſtruction both of that, and the perſons in it. After all, ſhou'd there be any of ſuch a Make, as that they can't proceed to ſuch a Practice, without feeling the Operation of a principle to counteract the Purpoſes of heaven, or of bidding Defiance to the Powers above; I wou'd undertake to warrant their Safety in the Uſe of ſuch Experiments. They have at once my free Conſent that they follow their own Inclinations in omitting the Experiment (at leaſt till a better temper poſſeſſes them) and without ſuch means humbly to truſt their Protection to the Care of Providence——But then wou'd beg leave to remind ſuch, that the Fault here does not ariſe from any thing bad in the Nature of the Experiment, but in the Manner of the Performance, and the iniquitous Temper of their own Hearts, which renders it unfitting they ſhou'd even attempt a Compliance with a Duty ſo plainly dictated by Nature, and enjoin'd by the Sixth Command, leaſt by ſuch an Attempt they ſhou'd be guilty of a much greater evil. BENEVOLUS

Meſſ. *Green & Watſon,*

WHEN this Continent are in the laſt Agonies and ſtruggles for Liberty, and when they are ſo univerſally agreed in one plan to get rid of ſome unconſtitutional arbitrary acts of parliament, 'tis aſtoniſhing and to the laſt degree intollerable, to ſee ſome few, weak, ſelfiſh, traiterous Jacobites and Tories.—(who for a ſingle groat would ſell their country) plead for breaking the non importation agreement. Upon pretence that it is debarring men of their liberty to conſtrain them not to import——pray what do theſe ſelfiſh creatures mean by liberty? Do they know what it imports? Is it a liberty to break over all Laws and rules human and divine? Is not the univerſal voice of the people the beſt humane law that can be made?——But ſome are very virulent, and with their poiſonous doctrines, would aſſiſt to overthrow a wholſome conſtitution;—by influencing weak minds where they can have any influence, that 'tis a trick of the merchants to get off their old goods. But, bleſſed be GOD, there is virtue enough left in this government, to ſee and withſtand them; there happens not to be above three or four in a town, and I wou'd have ſuch as do not immediately retract there curſed erroneous doctrines, but perſiſt in them, branded with infamy, and held up to view to the lateſt poſterity. Let them know by woful experience what an evil thing and bitter it is to ſet up againſt the univerſal judgment of the people, better one man die (a political death) than the whole people periſh. I wou'd have them hooted by the riſing generations, in whoſe cauſe the continent are ſtruggling: and if that won't do, I would uſe what has proved effectual, viz. tarr and feather in every town where ſuch are to be found, and perſiſt in it. I am,

the public's moſt humble ſervant,
A Trader that will not Import.

P. S. I hope if any remain after the foregoing hints, to perſiſt in ſuch principles to encourage an importation or to plead for New York in their baſe and treacherous conduct, that the ſeveral towns to which they belong will adopt the plan of Boſton and ſend their names to be printed as baſe perſiſting wretches in all the news papers in this colony.

Lebanon, Auguſt 23 1770.

I have now the ſatiſfaction to inform all who deſire the increaſe of uſeful knowledge among their fellow men, and eſpecially ſuch as have, by their generous ſubſcriptions in favour of my Indian charity ſchool, ſhewn their pious zeal to promote religion and learning among the ſavages of our wilderneſs that ſaid ſchool is now become a body corporate and politic under the name of Dartmouth College, by a moſt generous and royal charter, granted, and amply endowed with immunities, powers and privileges (in the opinion of good judges, not inferior to any univerſity on the continent) by his Excellency *John Wentworth,* Eſq; governor of New Hampſhire, whom GOD has raiſed up and commiſſioned for this purpoſe.

And in order to determine the particular town in ſaid province I have, with one of the truſtees of ſaid College, and another gentleman of known ability in ſuch affairs, whom we deſired to accompany and aſſiſt us therein ſpent ſeveral weeks in viewing the ſeveral places propoſed, in order to enable the truſtees underſtandingly to fix, not only upon the particular town, but on the particular part or ſpot in the town, on which it might be moſt convenient to erect the buildings for ſaid College; in conſequence of which have, with the greateſt unanimity, given the preference to the ſouth weſtern corner of Hanover adjoining upon Lebanon, on a choiſe tract of land, conveniently ſituate, containing more than 3300 acres, the whole of which is freely given for the uſe of the College, by the hon. Benning Wentworth, Eſq; late governor of ſaid province, and by the ſaid towns of Hanover and Lebanon. Where I hope ſoon to be able to ſupport by charity a large number not only of Indian youths in Moors charity ſchool which is connected and incorporated with the College, but alſo of Engliſh youth's in the College, in order to their being fitted for Miſſions among the Indians, &c.

And I would take this opportunity to adviſe thoſe who have ſo generouſly ſubſcribed for the uſe and ſupport of this inſtitution, that the ſeveral ſums by them ſubſcribed, are in conſequence of this incorporation of ſaid ſchool, become payable; and that their ſaid charities never were, and perhaps never will be more needed, than at this preſent juncture; nor can they likely ever be applyed more agreeable to the pious deſigns of the donors, or more for the benefit and furtherance of the ſame, than now by improving them to prepare thoſe lands for cultivation, which are given for the only uſe and benefit of ſaid inſtitution.

And as the ſubſcribers are ſcattered through this and the neighbouring governments, and many have not had opportunity for ſeveral years to pay the intereſt thereon, I propoſe that ſuch as ſhall not have an opportunity to ſettle the account with me, or my book keeper before, may have opportunity to do it at Mr. Beers's of New Haven, on the day of the enſuing Commencement, or the day after either with me, or one impowered by me for that purpoſe. And it gives me no ſmall ſatiſfaction that the proſpects which through the divine goodneſs are at preſent exhibited, give theſe and other generous benefactors, reaſon to hope that they will have no occaſion for painful reflections that theſe charities have been beſtowed in vain; or any occaſion of regret that they have not been applyed to ſo good purpoſe as they might have been. by

Their ſincere Friend, and
Servant in the Lord,
ELEAZER WHEELOCK.

P. S. The Printers at New-Haven and New London, are deſired to inſert the foregoing in their reſpective papers, as ſoon as may be.

Naples, April 4. The Greeks have made a horrible Maſſacre of the Turks in the Morea, ſparing neither Age nor Sex in Revenge for the Behaviour of the Turks when they ſeized on that country.

Venice, May 19. The Face of affairs ſeems entirely changed in the Morea. Coron is again in the hands of the Turks, who are recovered of the conſternation into which they were thrown on the firſt Deſcent of the Ruſſians. While they were buſied with the Epirotes in retaking Patras, advice was brought them that 4000 Mainotes were marching towards Achaia. The Ottomans directly advanced to meet them, and killed 2000 of them on the Spot, the reſt being totally diſperſed. By this Victory the whole Dutchy of Claren of which Patras is the Capital, is again ſubject to the Ottomans. All the Letters likewiſe received from that Peninſula, as well as from Zante bring, that an army of 60 000 Men headed by a Seraſkier, is already arrived at Corinth.

Warſow, May 16. We hear the following Intelligence from the grand Ruſſian Army, and alſo by Letters from Kulinieck, viz a Corps of 20 000 Turks ventured to croſs the Danube, with a view to attack Lieut Gen. Stoffeln, who was in the Environs of Bucharest, but he was apprized of their coming by his light troops, and took his Meaſures ſo well, that he attacked the Turks at a time when they had the leaſt Thoughts of it, which lucky event put them to flight; 3000 were killed on the Spot & many taken priſoners: The Ruſſians took likewiſe all their Baggag and Artillery. This Battle happened the 5th Inſtant not far from Brahilow.

NEW-YORK, *September 6.*

Sunday Morning the Harriot Packet, Capt. *Oake* arrived here in 7 Weeks from Falmouth; by her we have received London Papers of the 7th of July, from which are extracted the following Articles, viz

LONDON.

June 16. Laſt night ſome important diſpatches, it is ſaid, arrived in town from A. Cambell Frazer, Eſq; the Britiſh Conſul at Algiers, relative to the treatment of an Engliſh veſſel in the Mediterranean, by an Algerine xebeque, contrary to expreſs treaty.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived in town, from Sir James Grey, his Britannic Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Madrid, which was immediately carried to the Earl of Weymouth's office, and occaſioned a holding a Cabinet Council this morning at the Queen's Palace.

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived from Mecklenburgh Strelitz, ſaid to contain ſome diſagreeable advices from that court.

They write from Breſt, that advice had lately been received of an epidemical diſtemper having carried off two thirds of the French garriſon at the Mauritius.

It was laſt Night reported, that our M——y have received Advice, that eight Men of War, with the like Number of Frigates, and ſeveral Bomb ketches, are now ready to ſail from Carthagena; but their deſtination is unknown.

Letters from Poland aſſure, that another Ruſſian ſquadron is ready to ſail from Cronſtradt: It is compoſed of ſix ſhips of the line, eight frigates and a number of tranſports, and has on board 8000 ſoldiers and a conſiderable number of volunteers.

The ſame letters add, that it was whiſpered a rupture would ſpeedily break out between the Empreſs and a certain European power, in which it is imagined Great Britain will be obliged to take part.

July 7. It is ſaid that an army of 40 000 men is now ſtationed on the frontiers of Portugal. What this fineſſe means, time will probably ſoon ſhew.

It is ſaid a naval officers of high rank has informed a Great Perſonage, that the naval eſtabliſhment of this kingdom requires to be put on a reſpectable footing; which is to be laid ſhortly before a board of admiralty.

Letters in Town from Liſbon, mention, that the warlike preparations of the Spaniards ſtrike a general alarm throughout Portugal, and that the miniſtry there were taking all proper precautions to ſecure themſelves.

The thoughts of the intelligent are now upon an approaching war; and we are aſſured the commencing hoſtilities with a neighbouring power has been ſeriouſly debated in the privy council.

It is reported that in the journals of the Tamer ſloop of war ſome proceedings of the Spaniſh Commander are mentioned, which the miniſtry have thought proper to conceal at preſent.

It has been reſolved by the privy council, to put the Britiſh navy on ſo formidable a footing, as will intimidate our neighbours from offering any future inſults to the Britiſh nation.

They write from Leghorn, that the Italian States are extremely alarmed at the Preparations making by the Court of Turin.

A Holland Trader brings advice of a Dutch Frigate having ſailed laſt Friday from the Texel, with private Inſtructions to the Dutch Admiral in the Mediterranean.

Letters from Genoa and Leghorn mention that the Merchants of North America have eſtabliſhed ſome valuable Connections in moſt of the trading ports in the Mediterranean, and that their ſhips ſent them thither for Sale, are eagerly bought up by the Italian States.

HARTFORD, September 10.

At a Town Meeting held here on Monday laſt, John Ledyard, Eſq; Col. John Pitkin, Capt. John Lawrence, and Mr. Eliſha Pitkin, were choſen to repreſent the mercantile and landed Intereſt of this Town, at the General Meeting of the Merchants and Landholders of this Colony, to be held at New-Haven, the 13th Inſtant.

Laſt Friday Night one George Warren, a Traveller, getting intoxicated with Liquor at a public Houſe in Eaſt-Hartford, ſuffer'd himſelf to be directed in his Way by a tranſient Fellow who was preſent, who, taking Advantage of his Circumſtances, robb'd him on the Road of a large Gold Ring, a black Barcelona Handkerchief, and about £.6 in Caſh, and made his Eſcape.

Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of NORWALK, in the County of FAIRFIELD, takes this Method to inform the PUBLIC.

THAT he ſtill continues to INOCULATE for the SMALL-POX that he has repaired his Hoſpital, and made it both convenient and warm; that he has followed that Branch of Buſineſs for ten Years paſt; that he has inoculated Six Hundred or upwards, without the Loſs of a ſingle patient, or even had any one confined to the Houſe. He receives the patient as ſoon as come to Town, innoculates him immediately, carries him ſafe through in three Weeks, keeps him until entirely clean and well, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money.

Norwalk, Auguſt 22 1770.

N. B. The public may depend on being ſerved, by ſaid Rogers at any time, in this Way, as he inoculates when he has only a ſingle perſon, and at any ſeaſon of the Year, and intends to keep his Hoſpital open, and ready to ſerve the Public at any time.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(by Order of the Hon. Court of Probate) on the firſt Tueſday of November next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning. All the moveable Eſtate of *Noah Ruſt,* late of Eaſt-Hartford Deceas'd——Said Vendue will be attended at the Houſe of the ſaid Deceas'd. per AMAZIAH RUST,

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Whereas *Martha* the Wife

of me the Subſcriber, hath for ſome Time paſt, behaved Herſelf in a very Diſorderly Manner, by endeavouring to run me in Debt. THESE are Therefore to warn all Perſons not to Truſt or Credit her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt ſhe may Contract after this Date.

BENONI GRIFFEN, *jun.*

Turkey Hills, September 5. 1770.

Choice Claret Wine,

by the Caſk or in Bottles, to be ſold by ELEZER POMEROY in Hartford.

We the Subſcribers, being

appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford, to examine into all the Claims and all the Dues to and for the Eſtate of Capt. Francis Holliſter, late of Glaſtenbury, deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby notify all Perſons to exhibit their Claims and appear and pay their Dues, on the firſt Mondays in every Month from this Date to the firſt Monday in March next, at the Dwelling Houſe of David Hale Inn-holder in Glaſtenbury.

Elizur Talcott,
Jonathan Welles,
Eliſha Holliſter.

Auguſt 30 1770.

Stolen out of the Paſture of

Robert Barrit of Kenſington in Farmington, on the Night next after the 28th Day of Auguſt laſt, a black HORSE, about 13 and half Hands high, natural Pacer, paces ſquare, thick ſet, ſhod all round, branded on the left Thigh with the Letters TB about 12 years old. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Owner, and ſecure the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by

Robert Barret,

Kenſington, Sept. 1, 1770.

From the *New-London Gazette*, Aug. 17.

Sir, *If the following is worth a Place in your uſeful Paper, pleaſe to inſert it in your next.*

To the Freemen of the Colony of Connecticut.

FOR many years paſt, I have looked on it with concern, that the little attention which is paid to our commercial intereſt in this colony, by thoſe whoſe proper buſineſs it was, has been (amongſt other things) the great Cauſe of our preſent poverty, and want of caſh amongſt us. *Our* general Aſſembly has never made it their ſpecial care nor concern, as a government affair; tho' it has been the ſpecial care of almoſt *all nations* (whoſe ſituation would admit of it) to make their trade and commerce, a national conſideration of the greateſt moment, and many broils has happened and even bloody wars commenced between nation and nation, where the one enfringed on the trade and commercial intereſts of the other; and we ſee how much pains is taken to keep the balance of trade in their own favour, by all wiſe nations in the world, that are concerned with it. But has this been the caſe with his government? No, but far otherwiſe; as our commerce has never been encouraged, as a public good. We have no metropolis in the government, where our ſtrength is collected together: And as our ſea coaſt is of great extent, every little harbour is a trading place; and our traders ſettled in all parts and corners of this colony, where ever they pleaſed to ſit down on their own bottom: And thus our ſtrength for trade is ſcattered and ſo diſjointed that every little trader has no further views than his own private intereſt. And at his firſt ſetting up, he either goes to Boſton or York, to be truſted a few goods; and wherever he begins firſt, there he is tied. It is with him as it was with the Indians that come to our trading places, if they are truſted by any of our traders they become their mates (as they call it) and muſt never trade with any other, as long as they are in debt, which is generally as long as they can be truſted.—— From the earlieſt times, Boſton had almoſt the whole of our trade, till the injurious act that altered the currency of that province, in the year 1750; but much more ſo, when they found that the merchants in Boſton compelled them to pay according to their new regulation; which the traders here looked on as unjuſt, as a few of them would go to Boſton, but ſtayed at home and ſuffered themſelves to be ſued in their own government. This much incenſed them againſt Boſton for the injudicious treatment they met with; they turned their trade generally to New-York. The Yorkers ſeized this favourable opportunity of ingroſſing the trade of this colony, when it was (I may ſay) rejected by Boſton, as the trade of Ireland was by Philadelphia on the like occaſion. Thus the old ſaying was verified, that trade is like a coy maid, ſhe will be courted, but not forced. — Since that time the traders of this colony have been mates to the merchants of New York, (and that they know to their coſt). But as there has not been many goods brought into this government for two or three years paſt, the traders have got nearer being their own maſters than they ever have been ſince they got rid of Boſton. A favourable opportunity this, to break the yoke with thoſe perfidious people, that had all our trade, and on whom we depended, as our barrier, reſpecting the non importation agreement, which they have baſely broke Now is the moſt favorable opportunity that perhaps they will ever again ſee — Now is the time for our Traders to meet together, conſult and petition our general aſſembly, on this important ſubject——the importance of which will eaſily appear, if we conſider—— that it is generally allow'd that New York imports yearly on an average, about £ 5000,000 ſterling. Now it was allow'd in the time of the war, one half of their imports from Britain, went to Connecticut. But ſuppoſe we had but a third of them New Jerſey a third, and the importers the other third, it amounts to £ 166 666 13s. 4d Now allowing them a profit of 25 per cent. which is the loweſt on an average that the Connecticut Men buy goods, and from that to 33 and a 3d So that for want of encouragement to import our own goods, we yearly pay to New York, the ſum of £ 41 666. 13s 4d. ſterling above what the ſame goods would coſt if we imported them ourſelves which in proc. amounts to £ 55 555 11. 1 A pretty penny indeed !! But add to this the profit of our beef, pork, flax ſeed, pot-aſh, wheat, Indian corn, &c. all which they ſend in their own veſſels to foreign markets, and take the advantage of them, as well as of our fat cattle, which they take of our drovers (or rather of our merchants) at their own price, nearly for the ſame in their money, as they coſt here in proc. as indeed they do our beef, pork, rum, &c The balance being ſtill againſt us; we cannot help ourſelves.— Surely nothing but inſenſibility, and power of cuſtom could ever have led us into this ſituation! for I am well perſuaded, that if this colony, by fatality, or force were obliged to pay New-York a tax of but one thouſand a year, they would look on it as they did the ſtamp act, and venture their lives and fortunes to free themſelves from it.—Rouſe then my friends, free yourſelves from thoſe that have long enſlaved you, (tho' inſenſibly) and now have done their endeavours to enſlave the whole continent.——Now is our time to pitch on a metropolis, to unite our ſtrength and to import our own goods; and eſpecially as the New Jerſies, who are in our ſituation, are beginning to be rouſed, and promiſed aid by the non-importers of New-York. Who knows but that if we take proper ſteps for our own relief; pitch on New-London, or New Haven, for our metropolis, our aſſembly encourage the importing of goods directly from Europe; and lay a duty on all goods brought from New-York, but that many of the merchants non importers of New York, may move to our metropolis, if we be ſpirited and take proper meaſures, and the Jerſies does the ſame: In this caſe the plumes of that domineering city may yet feather the neaſts of thoſe whom they have long plucked. It is well known that it is in the power of a few merchants to ruin the trade of that city, in her preſent circumſtances and ſituation, and eſpecially with the aid of her neighbouring colonies. If our aſſembly would only lay a duty of 20s. a cord on wood, and 40s. on every yoke of oxen, that went over Byram-river, they would go with hungry bellies and cold fingers the enſuing winter. A good method thus to ſhew them their Ingratitude.—— The Grievances I complain of, are very obvious; and the proper methods to redreſs them no miſtery; and I hope thoſe concerned will look into it immediately.—— What a ſhame it is for the colony of Connecticut, voluntarily and inſenſibly to be tributes to any other government, while they have the ſtaple trade within themſelves. We have beef, pork, wheat, rye Indian-corn, oats, flax-ſeed, pot-aſh, and plenty of timber for ſhip building, good harbours, & all the conveniencies to carry on the fiſhery. Let us then throw off our dependancy; then ſhall we make a figure amongſt our ſiſter colonies in Great Britain, where at preſent we are either diſpiſed or unknown —— It is ſaid the reaſon trade has never been encouraged in this colony is, that whenever any thing of the kind has been propoſed in our aſſembly, it has been oppoſed by the farmers, as a ſcheme of the merchants, and conſequently incompatible with their intereſt. A great miſtake this; no, it is the conſumers of the goods that pay this heavy tax to the Yorkers——the farmer that has daughters to marry—and it is for their ſakes that I have thrown out the above hints; which I hope will be largely diſcuſſed by abler hands than

A *Connecticut* Farmer.

Cornelius Atherton,
Of Dutcheſs County, & Province of New York, now living in the Great Nine Partners.

BEGS leave to inform the Public, and Clothiers in particular, that he follows making repairing, & grinding Clothiers SHEARS in the very beſt manner, and as he has taken the utmoſt pains to conſtruct them after the beſt manner, ſo that they can be taken a part to be ground, without putting them out of their proper order. He hopes that ſo valuable improvement may be a mean of incouraging thoſe gentlemen that want Shears to apply to the ſubſcriber, who will warrant them to be equal to any that can be brought from Europe any perſon in want, can be ſupplied on ſhort notice, by applying to the ſubſcriber where he now lives.

CORNELIUS ATHERTON.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1770. [NUMB. 299.]

☞ *WHEREAS by Reaſon that foreign Intelligences don't come to Hand till the Sunday Evening or Monday Morning preceeding the Publication of this Paper, but a ſmall Portion of ſuch Intelligences can be inſerted till a Week after they are received—to remedy this Inconveniency, and the better to accommodate and oblige our Cuſtomers with the neweſt and freſheſt Advices, we have determined that henceforth the Date of the Emiſſion of the* Connecticut Courant *ſhall commence on the TUESDAY of every Week.*

The PRINTERS.

A Political Dialogue,

Between

SYLVESTER and *PHILARCHIAS*.

SYLVESTER. PRAY *Sir what are we to underſtand by a free and civil Community?*

PHILARCHIAS. I take it to be a political Body made up of Individuals properly endowed with Immunities and a Power of making ſuch Laws for their own Regulation as they Shall think moſt proper, thus bringing themſelves under a Civil Conſtitution.

Syl. *What is the ſpecial End and Deſign of ſuch a Conſtitution?*

Phi 'Tis to ſubſerve the general Good and to promote the Mutual Peace and Temporal Felicity of the Community in general and of the Individuals in particular.

Syl. *And how or in what way is it deſign'd to Effect this End?*

Ph. By ſecuring to each one in the beſt Manner that which is his *Own*, or by Vindicating and aſſerting to them their natural Rights, Liberties, Privileges and Properties, againſt the Iniquitous Demands, Invaſions, Encroachments, Injuries, Ravages and Violences of fraudulent, oppreſſive and unreaſonable Men, to which they might otherwiſe be expoſed.

Syl. *You ſpeak of aſſerting Liberty pray what are we to underſtand by Liberty? Is it not a Power to do as one liſts?*

Ph. No truly: that would not be Liberty but Licentiouſneſs: but there is a Wide Difference between theſe Two, though the Diſtinction is not always kept up, ſo but that they are often Confounded together.

Sy. *Pray wherein do they differ?*

Ph. Why, the Idea of civil Liberty implies no more than a free and unmoleſted Exerciſe of a Power to do as we have a Natural and reaſonable Right to do, and to poſſeſs and enjoy, uſe and improve, whatever we have a juſt and equitable Right to Poſſeſs, Enjoy, &c. ſo as to be under no Controul, or reſtraints but what ariſe from, or are founded upon Rules of Equity, and the Laws of Reaſon and Righteouſneſs——Whereas Licentiouſneſs conſiſts in Arrogating a Power of Acting as one liſts; whether right or wrong, reaſonable or unreaſonable, decent or indecent, without being under any Reſtraints, by any Power, Law or Rule whatſoever.

Sy. *Then Liberty according to you don't at all conſiſt in being diſbanded from Subjection to Law, and civil Power or Government?*

Ph Quite the Reverſe; for the Laws of a free Community are but the free Voice of the Body declaring by what Rules the State is determined to be Regulated, ſo as that Equity and Juſtice may in the beſt Manner be adminiſtred between Man and Man, and the Rights and Liberties of the Individuals protected and ſecured. So that the Laws of a Community are the very Baſis on which the Liberties of the Individuals are founded, and their properties protected from ſuch Ravages, and Invaſions which might Otherwiſe prove fatal to them.

Sy. *It ſhould ſeem then that whoever breaks over, or would ſet themſelves above Law, or even encourage or inſtigate others ſo to do, can't properly eſcape the Character of being Unfriendly to the Cauſe of Liberty, rather than Promoters of it?*

Ph. Why it ſeems you draw the Conſequence; though many who appear zealous in what may appear to them the Cauſe of Liberty, may not be apt to view it in that light: But what can be a greater difference to the Cauſe of Liberty upon the whole, than overſetting or undermining the great Bulwark by which it is ſecured and defended? And by that means lay themſelves and their Properties open to Anarchy and the Invaſions and Infractions of ſuch evil and Miſchievous Oppreſſors and Uſurpers as would not fail to reduce them into a State of Vaſſalage and Slavery?

Sy. *But may it not be ſuppoſable that the Exigencies of a State may be ſuch as to warrant, and even make Neceſſary the breaking over the Laws of the State, in order for its greater ſafety and Preſervation?*

Ph. Why really a State muſt be under very peculiar and pitiful Circumſtances, and of a very impotent, feeble and imperfect Conſtitution indeed, the Exigencies of which are of ſuch a Nature as to demand that Violence be offered to its very Conſtitution in order for its Reſtoration or Safety: and a very great *Solecism* in Policy this, to ſuppoſe that 'tis for the good of the Community that the very Laws and Regulations by which it ſubſiſts ſhould be Violated and ſet at nought.——Is it not the peculiar Prerogative of a free State to ſuperintend its own Preſervation and *ex Officio* to look out for its own Protection, by clearing out of the way whatever Obſtructs it, and by dictating, decreeing and enjoining upon its Members whatever may be of Poſitive Advantage or Neceſſary to its ſafety? If therefore the Exigencies of the State are ſuch, as to carry the Appearance of a Neceſſity of breaking over ſome of its preſent Laws, it can at beſt amount to no more than this, viz. a Neceſſity of ſome new Regulations, or that the now illegal meaſures Neceſſary for the Health of the State ſhould be adopted by the Community, by being paſſed into a Law, that ſo the Practice may be Warranted. And 'tis reaſonably preſumed that when any meaſures are not paſs'd into a Law, the Same are by the Body of the Community eſteemed either Unwarrantable or Unneceſſary; elſe what hinders their being Adopted? Can it be ſuppoſed that any meaſures can be known to be ſalutary to the State; and yet be of Dangerous Conſequence to the State to have the ſame paſs'd into a Law? Need the Community be afraid to decree for their own ſafety? Are Individuals to dictate Laws to the Body? or the Body to them?

Sy. *Why what you ſay is indeed convincing; and gives me ſome different Views of Things, and I fancy different from what many have.*

Ph. Why Mankind are apt to err even in matters where errors are of moſt dangerous Conſequence, becauſe they won't give themſelves Time to conſider; but 'tis not difficult to ſee that whoever treats with contempt the Laws of the State, is guilty of Injury to the Community in general, and as it may be, of Injury and Oppreſſion to ſome Individuals in particular, we ourſelves are fond enough (and well we may) of complaining when by unconſtitutional Meaſures we are oppreſs'd & depriv'd of our natural Rights and Liberties, and without our Conſent, rob'd of what is our *own*, by an unreaſonable and unequitable Demand, by miniſterial Power; and this we may well look upon as a Breach made upon our conſtitutional Rights, and the Privileges of the State: And is it ſo that we have no Way of repairing the Breach, and obtaining Redreſs, that is more generous than that of acting unconſtitutionally ourſelves in bringing *others* into the ſame Calamity we ſo reaſonably complain of, by forcibly abridging them of *their* natural and conſtitutional Rights and Priviledges?—What can this be but Tyranny in Miniature! The ſame hideous Monſter, only in another ſhape, ſhrouding himſelf under the ſpecious Garb of *Liberty*! When, from a pretended Concern for the Exigencies of the State, we are free to throw out Menaces of lawleſs Violence, and hold them up to public View as Objects of Terror, to enforce a Compliance to propoſed Meaſures, is it poſſible that a free and ſenſible People ſhould be ſo infatuated as not to ſee this Monſter peep out his excerable head? Or ſo faſcinated as to fancy themſelves charmed with the Voice of Liberty in ſuch Comminations?—Meaſures may indeed be good and eligible in themſelves, ſalutary to the State, by all proper Means to be recommended, encouraged and adopted; and yet the *Modus* for enforcing them be no ways eligible, or even ſufferable or warrantable: Nor would a State of Oppreſſion be likely to ſet more eaſy upon a People for their being brought under the Yoke by thoſe who are upon a Level with themſelves, than if this was done by the ſupreme Authority of the State.—Ought not the ſame Laws of Conſcience, Reaſon and Equity, by which the ſupreme Power ought to be regulated equally to obtain in every ſubordinate Department? Or ſhall we think it to be the blackeſt Vilany in the ſupreme Power to oppreſs *us*, and yet we at the ſame Time claim it as an eſſential Part of our Prerogative as Sons of Liberty, to make it criminal in others not to obey *our* arbitrary Demands of ſuch Reſignations of Right, as are ſubjected to the Dictates of our capricious Fancies?——Will any one ſay the Exigencies of the State require it!——Why don't they eſtabliſh it then to be lawful? May not *Parliamentarians* alledge alſo that the Exigencies of the ſupreme Power, the Support of which is neceſſary to the good of the State will alſo apologize for *their* Conduct? But who would mind them if they ſhould? Pray where is the great Difference?

Quare rides? – Fabula de te narratur mutato Nomine.

For what? is thy Servant a Dog, that he ſhould do this great Thing? was the Say of One in common Circumſtances; to whoſe mercileſs Rapine, when promoted to Place of Dominion, nothing was too ſacred to fall a Victim.

Sy. *Sir I thank you for this entertaining Interview——You have, I think, thus far ſet Matters in a juſt Light. Adieu for the preſent.*

BOSTON, September 13.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor having received his Majeſty's Orders to withdraw from His Majeſty's Caſtle William the Garriſon in the pay of the province, and his Majeſty having been pleaſed further to order that the ſaid Caſtle ſhould be garriſoned by His Majeſty's Regular Troops, on Monday the 10th Inſtant the Garriſon in the pay of the Province were by His Honor's Orders withdrawn, and the cuſtody and Government of the ſaid caſtle were, by His Honor committed to Lieutenant Colonel Dalrymple, and garriſoned by a Detachment of the regular Forces under his Command accordingly.

Laſt Friday Capt Preſton, with the ſoldiers and others who were indicted for the murders committed in Kingſtreet on the evening of the 5th of March laſt, were arraigned at the bar of the Superior Court and Court of Aſſize, &c. now ſitting here, and ſeverally pleaded not guilty: but their trial, we hear is put off till the 23d day of October next.

HARTFORD, September 17.

At the Superior Court of Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, in their late Seſſions in this Town, the Jurors for our Sovereign Lord the King, by Billa vera, did make Preſentment of one Thomas Alderman of the Town of Simsbury, indicted for the fowl and unnatural Crime of Beaſtality; and after a very full and lengthy Hearing of Evidences and Pleadings both on the Part of the King and the Criminal, after a Deliberation of ſeveral Days, the Jury return'd a Verdict in Favour of the Criminal, whereupon he was acquitted——'Tis ſaid the Jury were divided in their Opinions, that but 3 out of 12 were in his Favor.

At the ſame Seſſion one Charles Livingſton, a tranſient Perſon was alſo preſented and try'd on an Indictment for a Rape committed on the Body of a certain Woman belonging to ſaid Simsbury, (as has been mention'd) but there not appearing ſufficient Evidence to the Jury of his being guilty of the Crime charged, he was acquitted.

Alſo, Richard Steele and John Galloway, both tranſient Perſons, were convicted of Burglary, and ſentenced to be whip'd 15 Stripes each, and to be crop'd and branded with the Letter B on their Forehead, which Puniſhment they accordingly received on Friday laſt.

A Letter from Boſton, to a Gentleman in New-London dated on Monday laſt, ſays, "Great News has this Inſtant "tranſpired, by the laſt packet,—Our Caſtle which mounts "upwards of 100 Pieces of Cannon is to be given up to "the King's Troops; and this is to be the Rendezvous "for all the men of War. This is all the News yet tranſpired, tho' believe there is a great deal more of the ſame "Complection."

Another Letter of the ſame Date ſays——"The Caſtle "was delivered this day to the King's Troops——It is "ſaid, the General Court is never again to ſit in Boſton, "and that vigorous Meaſures are to be taken every where. "A ſhip was ſeen within the Light Houſe which is ſuppoſed to be Capt. Scott; if ſo it is probable we have "News that is intereſting."

On Thurſday laſt at 12 o'clock, Capt Scott arrived at Boſton from London who brings Advice, that Seven Men of War were ſoon to ſail from England, under Commodore Gambier, to relieve the ſhips in theſe parts, and that Boſton was to be the place of their Rendezvous.

AT a Meeting of the Mercantile and Landed Intereſt of the Colony of Connecticut, by their Repreſentatives, appointed by a great Majority of the Towns in ſaid Colony, held at New Haven, on the 13th, of Sept. 1770.

GURDON SALTONSTALL, Eſq; in the Chair.

THE preſent ſituation of the colony being very largely and particularly conſidered, both with reſpect to Great Britain, their neighbouring colonies; and their internal circumſtances; after a full and large diſcuſſion of the important ſubjects laid before them, particularly that of importation of Britiſh goods from Great Britain or elſewhere——It was fully and unanimouſly reſolv'd,

That the non-importation agreement come into by the colonies in general, and by this in particular by their ſeveral agreements, and the more general one entered into at Middletown, on the 20th of February laſt, were founded on free, virtuous peaceable, manly and patriotic principles, and if perſevered in, muſt (under God) be the moſt certain means of obtaining, not only the removal of thoſe unconſtitutional taxes and oppreſſions under which we labour, but as tending to introduce the moſt permanent and univerſal advantages to the preſent and future age.

That we find at preſent, neither reaſon nor neceſſity for receeding from, or relaxing ſaid agreement laſt mentioned, agreable to which we do agree and reſolve,

That until the act of Parliament impoſing a duty on tea imported into America, be repealed, or until a general importation be agreed to, and take place, we will not, by ourſelves or others, directly or indirectly import, or cauſe to be imported, any goods or merchandize from Great-Britain, except the articles mentioned in ſaid laſt mentioned agreement, viz. Powder and Shot, German Steel, Hemp and Duck, Wool Cards, Card Wire and Tacks, impliments for Cloathiers Trade, Fiſh-hooks & Lines, Tin-plates, Hatters Trimmings, Salt petre, Sickles, Bar-lead, Pins and Needles, Copperas & Allum, Brimſtone and Sea coal, Sheep ſhears, Shoemakers Awls and Tacks, Sheet copper, Apothecary Drugs, Paper moulds, Books, Chalk and Salt.

Nor will we purchaſe any goods for ourſelves or others, of any in this colony, or elſewhere, who ſhall violate or break through the general agreement.

The late defection of New-York, was by the meeting conſidered, on which it was fully agreed, that this colony is juſtly offended, and highly reſents their late precipitate deſertion of the common cauſe of American liberty, by violating their reiterated ſolemn engagements with the other colonies; not only without their conſent, but in direct contradiction to their advice and intreaties;—by which the union of the colonies, in this moſt important, ſalutary and conſtitutional meaſure, for obtaining a redreſs of our grievances, is greatly weakened, our enemies abroad rather animated againſt us, and our friends in a degree diſcouraged, for which reaſons we judge it highly neceſſary, and do reſolve to break off, all commercial intercourſe with the inhabitants of New York, ſo far as not to purchaſe of them any goods or merchandize imported from Great Britain directly or indirectly. Publiſhed by order of the meeting.

Teſt SILAS DEANE Clerk.

⁂ *As the Doings of the Merchants, &c. at their late Meeting at New Haven, came to Hand after the Paper was nearly compleated, we are obliged to omit the News by Capt. Scot, together with the Piece ſign'd* Amator Veritatis, *with a Number of new Advertiſements which were compoſed for this Day (for Want of Room) till our next.* ☞ *An Account of the late Commencement at New Haven is not yet come to Hand.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lanbier Leſcoiet,

INtending for London in about three weeks deſires all perſons who have any demands againſt him to come and receive their pay and all indebted to him are deſired to make payment by that time——all who have watches in his hands are deſired to come and receive them by the above time.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A Farm of land lying in Great Barrington, containing Two Hundred and Sixteen Acres under very good improvements, well proportion'd for plow land and Meadow, a good Farm for graſs, well watered, feaſible plow land not heavy timber'd, good faſhionable buildings almoſt new, the houſe 36 feet by 35, five lower rooms very convenient, four fire places below, a large good barn, two young, thrifty, bearing orchards, the beſt of fruit, one mile from a griſtmill, and ſaw mill, three miles from the meeting houſe, court houſe and church of England, on a public road, and a good ſituation. Alſo a farm of 100 acres, of good land, with a ſmall houſe upon it, 18 acres new, under improvements, well watered, a brook running through the farm by the door, on which there is good meadow land. Alſo twelve acres of the beſt of meadow at ſome diſtance, will be ſold with the 100 acres, now good mowing. All will be ſold at a reaſonable price, a reaſonable time of payment will be given——all is free from all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title will be given by me

Daniel Morris, living on the premiſes.

N.B. Thoſe farms join together, and will be ſold together or ſeperate, as may beſt ſuit the buyer.

Sept. 10 1770.

Colony of Connecticut ſſ. *Litchfield, Sept* 17, A.D. 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of Capt. Abner Balding of Litchfield, an Inſolvent debtor to meet at the dwelling houſe of the Widow Mary Welles Innholder in ſaid Litchfield on the 16th day of ſeptember next then and their to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid Baldwin's eſtate well authenticated and to determine whether they will apportion the credits and eſtate of the ſaid Baldwin, among themſelves, or adviſe the truſtees to ſell diſpoſe of and collect the ſame for their benefit: and to adviſe and aſſiſt the truſtees in any other matters proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting.

Joſeph Picket,
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.
Jedediah Strong.

To be ſold at public vendue on the third Monday of November next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the houſe of Capt. *Solomon Cowles*, in Farmington.

A Lot of land in ſaid Farmington, about half a mile from the meeting houſe, containing about two acres, with a ſmall orchard, and a houſe and barn, and a good well, very convenient for a tradeſman.

By *ASAHEL WADSWORTH.*

N.B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to

Farmington, 13th Sept 1770. *A. Wadſworth.*

Strayed or Stolen from the

ſubſcriber in Saliſbury, in the evening of the ſixth inſtant, a horſe ſaddle and Bridle the horſe brown or light cheſtnut coloured, with a white ſtreak in the face which is parted a little below his eyes with dark hair a croſs the white, both no brand, paces and trots, carries himſelf well, a ſmall head and ears, eight years old plain hunting ſaddle with blue german ſerge houſen, with a fringe round it, the off ſide of the fringe partly wore off, the off ſtirrup leather has been broke and is tied in a knot. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe and bring him to me or ſecure him ſo that I may have him and the theif if to be had ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS *reward and all charges paid by* JAMES BIRD.

PHILADELPHIA, *September* 6.

Extract of a letter from London July 5.

"Stocks have fallen much within theſe ten days; ſome of the monied Courtiers having ſold out, leads many People to apprehend the nation will be ingaged in a War e'er long.

"I ſhall be ſorry to hear that Boſton, New York, and Philadelphia, have concluded to abide by their old Agreement of Non-importation, without admitting a Number of neceſſary Articles,——It is not only injuring many worthy People, who ſubſiſt by their Buſineſs in each of thoſe cities at preſent, but it is turning the Trade to Montreal Rhode Iſland, Maryland, and Virginia.——The Quantities of Goods gone to thoſe Places, are very great——Orders now in London from Maryland ſay, If *Philadelphia* adheres to their old Reſolutions, then ſend four times the Quantity that you are to do otherwiſe."

NEW-YORK, September 13.

We have authority to aſſure the public, that Meſſrs. *Franklin* and *Foxcroft*, Deputy Poſt Maſters General of North America, now in London, have, by a proper Repreſentation to the Miniſtry, obtain'd the Appointment of a Fifth Packet-Boat between New-York and Falmouth, in order to render the Correſpondence more regular between Great-Britain and America;——And that the latter of theſe Gentlemen intended to leave England about the Middle of Auguſt, in a Veſſel bound for Philadelphia.

RUN-away from the Subſcriber the night following the 28th Inſtant a Molatto Servant named SAMPSON, about 28 Years of age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, had a Squaw and a Child of about 3 Years old with him. He ſtole and rode away a large black Mare, 17 Years old, paces & trots well, hath a large Bunch on each ſide of her Noſe, had but one Shoe on when ſtole to gether with a ruſſet breaſted Saddle, made in Imitation of a quilted Saddle. He carried or wore away with him a brown Coat and Jacket, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever will take up ſaid Servant and convey him to his maſter, at Canterbury, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and do me word ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by DANIEL TYLER.

Canterbury, Auguſt 29 1770.

We the Subſcribers, being

appointed Commiſſioners, by the Hon. Court of Probate for the Diſtrict of Hartford, to examine into all the Claims and all the Dues to and for the Eſtate of Capt. Francis Holliſter, late of Glaſtenbury, deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby notify all Perſons to exhibit their Claims and appear and pay their Dues, on the firſt Mondays in every Month from this Date to the firſt Monday in March next, at the Dwelling Houſe of David Hale Inn holder in Glaſtenbury.

Elizur Talcott,
Jonathan Welles,
Eliſha Holliſter.

Auguſt 30, 1770.

THE Subſcriber engaging in other buſineſs, purpoſes to drop that of riding in about ſix weeks, and deſires his cuſtomers would ſettle with him by that time——The accounts will be made up to Number 300

WILLIAM STANTON.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

Freſh Advices by the Packet.

LONDON.

June 12. It is ſaid the Reaſon why a certain great perſon has been refuſed his requeſt to ſpend two or three months this Summer with a Fleet in the Mediterranean, is, that no Umbrage may be given to any Foreign Power, while Things remain in their preſent State between the Ruſſians and the Turks.

It is reported that the extraordinary Step, intended to be taken by the Middleſex Freeholders, of refuſing to pay the Land Tax, has already occaſioned divers Councils to be reſolved on in caſe they ſhould put their Menaces in Execution.

The M——y's ſtriking a certain Duke and his Friends off the Privy Council Liſt in Ireland, is conſidered there as a great ſtretch of prerogative; and tho' the power of doing it is not diſputed, yet the arbitrarineſs and Impropriety of the Thing is both much wondered at and reviled.

The Duke of Grafton and Lord North have certainly differed very much within theſe few Days about diſpoſing of a Place in the Cuſtom-houſe.

It is now certain that L—d M——d is the principal adviſer of a Great Perſonage.

It is ſaid the Difference ſubſiſting between the D—— of G—— and L—— N—— is reconciled, and the Place in Queſtion given to the Perſon the former recommended.

By the Death of the late Right Hon. the Earl of Cholmondely, the Kingdom of Ireland is eaſed of 3700 per Annum.

June 15. Private letters from Paris mention, that the neutrality of the French King entirely depends upon what ſteps the Court of Berlin may take in the preſent war between the Turks and Ruſſians.

Saturday laſt as Lady Gage, in company with another Lady and two Gentlemen, was paſſing along the Strand in her Coach, the Traces broke, and the Horſe, run with great Violence down Surry Street, where they were ſtopped with much Difficulty; the Coachman being flung from the Box, had his Leg broke, and was taken up ſpeechleſs and without Hopes of Recovery, her Ladyſhip alſo was terribly bruiſed.

June 16. Letters from ſeveral Parts of Ireland ſay, that the popular Party is ſo ſtrong, and Matters are come to ſuch a Height, that nothing but a large Standing Army could long prevent an Inſurrection in that Kingdom.

The ſtates general are not a little alarmed at the preparations making by the court of Verſailles in the *Eaſt-Indies*, being very juſtly jealous for their ſettlement in that Quarter.

Thurſday morning a meſſenger arrived at the Right Hon. the Earl of Hillſborough's, in Hanover Square, with Diſpatches from the Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; governor of Maſſachuſett's Bay.

June 19. We hear there is a great Coolneſs between the D— of G—— and the D— of B——.

We hear that a Right Hon. A——— is exerting his greateſt Influence to promote a G—l Nomination of Sheriffs on Monday next.

Extract of a Letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at Paris, dated June 3.

"By the late diſaſter in this City one hundred and thirty-three Perſons periſhed on the Spot. The number of the wounded is incomparably greater, and they die in multitudes every Day. No age, nor ſex, nor rank, met with the ſmalleſt Diſtinction. The Duc de Richlieu eſcaped by a Miracle. The Duc de Biron, Colonel of the French Guards, has given a Penſion to two of his Soldiers for ſaving his Life. The prince of Clermont, ignorant of the calamity, deſired his coachman to drive forward; but in an Inſtant an hundred ſwords were drawn, to prevent him from moving a ſtep. Having told them he was the Prince of Clermont, he was anſwered only by Cries of horror, which ſaid we know not the Prince of Clermont.——A Lady of Diſtinction, offering a Penſion of a hundred Louis to any one who ſhould ſave her life, periſhed without an Attempt to aſſiſt her. There are among the dead many Knights of St. Louis and others of high Rank. The number of women and prieſts is much greater than that of others. Theſe are extremely fond of public ſpectacles, and little able to defend themſelves in a Crowd——The ſcene next day was truly mournful; many of the dead bodies lay all Night on the Ground. Theſe the next day, were reclaimed, under the inſpection of the Commiſſaries, by their Relations. I have not Room to deſcribe ſome ſtriking Incidents which happened on this Occaſion. To give an Idea of the reſt: A woman who miſſed her huſband, came to ſeek for him in the Heap of dead; at length his body was unveiled, all in blood and Deformity; thrice ſhe attempted to approach and claim him, and thrice her ſtrength failed her; then all at once, like one frantic, ſhe ruſhed forward, and without ſaying a word, threw herſelf on the dead body, which by her behaviour ſhe ſufficiently diſcovered to the ſpectators to be that of her huſband.

"On Saturday fifty ſeven perſons had been found who were drowned in the Seine.

"The accounts of this calamity are given differently by different perſons: The dead are ſaid to amount to five hundred, and the wounded to above two thouſand; but from the circumſtances of the caſe, it is impoſſible to be exact in theſe Particulars.

"The Parliament is to enquire into the Conduct of the Lieutenant of Police, &c. who are allowed to the 30th current to provide for their Defence."

LONDON, June 13.

PRIVATE letters from Conſtantinople mention, that the Divan had received authentic advices, that the treaty, negociating between the courts of St. Peterſburgh, and Iſpahan, is finally concluded, in conſequence of which, war it is ſaid, has been publickly declared by the latter againſt the Turks.

Yeſterday Sir Edward Hawke had a long conference with his M—y, and the Duke of Cumberland, at St James's in which it is ſaid, the neceſſity of ſending a ſquadron to Falkland's Iſland was ſtrongly enforced.

Lord Chatham has within theſe few days had a very preſſing invitation ſent him by a very great perſonage; by which it is imagined ſome extraordinary meaſures are in agitation.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. William Henry Littleton, Eſq; his Majeſty's ambaſſador at the court of Liſbon, went to court for the firſt time ſince his arrival in England, and had a long conference with his Majeſty.

Yeſterday a ſhip arrived in the river commanded by Capt. Scot, with returned goods from Boſton. Upon the above ſhip's arrival off Boſton, the greater part of the merchants, to whom the goods were conſigned, refuſed to have them ſtored, becauſe their right of taxation was not removed; but ſome conſented to take in their goods, which it is ſuppoſed will be their ruin, as few will deal with them. After the above goods were houſed: *An importer of Engliſh goods* was wrote on the doors of ſuch as had taken them in, as a mark of contempt.

Paris June 13. His moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has ordered 100 000 livres to be expended towards the relief of the unfortunate perſons who were hurt, or have loſt their relations in the confuſion on the night of the city fireworks. The Dauphineſs and the Meſdames have alſo contributed.

The number of dead, on that occaſion, is ſaid to be in all 712. Among which were four monks, two abbies, and 22 perſons of condition. It does not appear that there are any Engliſh among the number.

This week a memorial, couched in very ſtrong terms, was ſent off to the Hon. Mr. Murray, our ambaſſador at Conſtantinople, to be preſented by that Miniſter to the Ottoman *Porte*, complaining of the late inſults committed by the Turks upon Britiſh ſubjects in the Grand Signior's dominions, and to demand ſatiſfaction.

We hear that in conſequence of the daily accounts which arrive of the obſtinacy of the Americans, it has been reſolved by a great majority of C——l, to purſue the moſt active meaſures againſt them, to reduce them to their former obedience.

The reſolutions of the town of Abbingdon in America, relative to the preſent ſtate of affairs, have been repreſented, we hear, by a noble Lord to a Great Perſonage, as approaching very nearly the verge of declared rebellion.

It is whiſpered at the Court end of the town, that the preſent ſtate of our commerce with Portugal, the armaments of the houſe of Bourbon, and the part Britain is likely to take in the troubles between a Northern and an Eaſtern Empire, will require the two houſes of parliament to make a much ſhorter receſs than was at firſt propoſed.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1770. [NUMB. 300.]

HARTFORD, September 25.

ON the Sunday Night of 16 Inſtant ſome Time after 10 o'Clock, The AURORA BOREALIS *or Phænomenon of Northern Light was for ſeveral Hours very extraordinary: both on Account of its extenſive Spread over the greater Part of the Hemiſphere, and alſo its remarkable Luſtre. It ſeem'd moſtly to proceed from three principal Sources, one in the North Eaſt another in the Weſt, and the third in the Eaſt; from each of which Gleams of a pallid purple Light of pyramidical Form would ſeem to be darted forth in quick Succeſſions, meeting together nearly in our Zenith; ſo that the whole Face of the Atmoſphere Northerly of the* Prime Vertical, *ſeem'd to be overcaſt with a Purple or rather a Crimſon Hue, though not of ſo bright a Luſtre as the Sources fore mentioned. The whole exhibiting a Proſpect no leſs ſolemn than Conſpicuous*——The Works of the LORD are great, ſought out of all them that have Pleaſure therein.

VARIOUS have been the Conjectures that people have made as to what ſhou'd be the Cauſe of this wonderful Appearance called the *Aurora Borealis*, of which ſome are as improbable as they are unphiloſophical. Many have imagined it to be occaſioned by Subterraneous Eruptions of Fire from *Vulcanos* in the Northern Regions, ſhining upon the Atmoſphere, and thence reflected to us.—For the Refutation of which Opinion nothing further needs to be ſaid than, that the Phænomenon don't in any meaſure Agree, or Anſwer to ſuch a Cauſe, and therefore this can't by any Means be admitted as the true one, upon any Rule of philoſophiſing whatſoever; it would be ſtrange indeed that any ſubterraneous Eruption ſhould produce ſuch Shootings and Gleams of Light in conical Forms darted forth in perpendicular directions from almoſt every Point of the Horizon, to the height of our *Zenith* almoſt in an Inſtant; or any otherwiſe than as *Radii* from a Center.

Others have ſuppoſed it to be occaſioned by an infinite Variety or Combination of Reflections and Refractions of the Sun's Rays in our Atmoſphere——But as theſe Appearances often happen at Times when the Sun is ſo far below the Horizon, as that its Rays can have no immediate Acceſs to any Part of the Atmoſphere within the Bounds of our Hemiſphere, ſo neither can this, upon any philoſophical Principles, be admitted as the proper Solution.

Others have attempted a Solution of this Phænomenon by ſuppoſing it to be but a Reflection of Light from the Surface of ſome large Collection of Water in the northern Climes.——To this it may be ſaid that no ſuch Surfaces can reflect Light without firſt receiving it from ſome Luminary or luminous Body; but theſe *northern Lights* often happen when no ſuch Luminaries are above the Plain of the Horizon, conſequently can't ſhine upon any Surfaces that are above ſaid Plain, therefore no ſuch Reflections can be expected as would cauſe ſuch Appearances. Hence inaſmuch as this Light is not borrowed, or reflected from any luminous Body that we know of, it ſeems to follow of conſequence (for ought we can determine to the contrary) that it muſt proceed immediately from Bodies, or Particles which are *Luminous per ſe*, or ſuch at leaſt as have a Power, under certain Circumſtances, of emitting Light from themſelves. Therefore.

The laſt Opinion I ſhall mention is this, viz. That this Light is occaſioned by an *electrical Effluvia*, produced in the Atmoſphere by the Congreſs of theſe Aqueous Particles which are evaporated from the Ocean and thoſe from the Earth; the former being ſaline are Electrics *per ſe*, and the latter *non electrics* coming together in Contact occaſion ſuch a Conſtant Diſcharge † of this fire from Particle to Particle, in ſuch numberleſs Coruſcations, dartings or *Emications* as to give the Appearance now under Conſideration;——How far this Theory can be ſupported upon Principles of Philoſophy ſo as to Anſwer this Phænomenon, is humbly ſubmitted to the Speculative Diſquiſitions of the Philoſophical Virtuoſi.

Hartford, September 24, 1770.

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† *As Lightning is a Copious and plentiful Diſcharge of electrical Fire from the Clouds, which are but a Congeries or Collection of theſe Watery Particles that are evaporated from the Surface of the Sea, Lakes, Rivers, &c. ſo perhaps from Analogy it may not be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe that the* Aurora Borealis *is no other than an Effulgency of Light reſulting from thoſe promiſcuous, infinitely minute and Numberleſs Diſcharges of this Effluvia from Such ſeparated Particles, while unform'd, or before they are Condenſated into Clouds.*

Meſſ. Printers, *By inſerting the following, you will oblige your's,* Sylvanus.

Parva leves capiunt animos. OVID.

I Have obſerved with regret that men of the fineſt endowments both natural and acquired, are frequently erroneous in their judgments, and ridiculous in their taſtes. They admire and eſteem thoſe things which are frivolous and unbecoming. As a friend to my country, I would in a candid manner, and with a benevolent deſign, mention ſome of the reigning vices, and ſuperfluous cuſtoms of the preſent age; and whether handled in a humourous or grave ſtile, I hope it will not fail of the deſired end. mankind are extremely apt to ſhoot out into ſweeping trains, buſhy head dreſſes or full bottomed wiggs, with many other incumbrances of dreſs, that they ſtand in need of being often pruned, leſt they ſhould be oppreſſed with ornaments, and over run with the luxuriance of their habits. And for this reaſon I have a deſire to obtain an operator to act under me, with the ſame regard as a ſurgeon to a phyſician; the one might be employed in healing thoſe blotches and humours which break out in the body, while the other is ſweetning the blood, and rectifying the conſtitution. My intention is to correct thoſe depraved ſentiments that give birth to all thoſe little extravagancies which appear in the outward dreſs and behaviour. Foppiſh and fantaſtic ornaments, are only indications of vice, not criminal in themſelves. Extinguiſh vanity from the mind, and you naturally retrench the little ſuperfluities of garniture and equipage. The bloſſoms will fall themſelves, when the root that nouriſhes them is deſtroyed; but is not the propoſal of any ſuch ſcheme attended with many difficulties? cuſtom grows into nature, and a habit trifling in itſelf, if long continued in, will be very hard to remove. Now the uſual converſation of the polite world very much cheriſhes this natural weakneſs of being taken with outſide and appearance. Talk of a new married couple, and you immediately hear whether they keep a curricle and attendants, or eat in plate; Mention the name of an abſent lady or gentleman, and it is ten to one, but you learn ſomething of her gown and petticoat, or of his new ſuit. A ball is of great help to diſcourſe, and a birth day or wedding, furniſhes converſation for a twelve month after. A ſtomacher of gold, an hat buttoned with a diamond, a brocade waiſtcoat are ſtanding topics; in ſhort, they conſider only the drapery of the ſpecies, and never caſt away a thought on thoſe ornaments of the mind, that make perſons illuſtrious in themſelves, uſeful to others, and an honour to ſociety.

(*The Remainder muſt be left till next Week.*)

BOSTON, September 20

Tueſday arrived here the Ship Britannia Capt Daverſon, from London; He had almoſt loaded his Veſſel in London when Capt. Scott arrived there with returned Goods from this Place, but immediately took out all ſuch Articles he had on board which were not allowed of by the Non-importation Agreement here, excepting a few which were at the Bottom, his owners at the ſame Time advertiſed in the following Manner:

WHEREAS there may probably be on board the BRITANNIA, WILLIAM DAVERSON Maſter, bound for BOSTON in NEW ENGLAND, ſundry Articles prohibited by the Committee of Merchants at that Port to be imported. It is therefore thought neceſſary to give this public Information, that any Gentlemen who may have ſhipped ſuch Goods on board the abovenamed Veſſel, may have them taken out again upon their immediately applying to CHAMPION and DICKASON, No. 117, Biſhopſgate Street Within.

LONDON, *June* 10.

His Excellency the Earl of Dunmore Governor of New-York, who has been for ſome time ſo indiſpoſed, as to prevent his ſetting out for his ſaid Government ſo ſoon as he intended, is now ſo well recovered, that it is expected his Excellency will in a few days embark for the ſame.

July 16. Lord Mansfield had a long conference with his Majeſty on Thurſday laſt. Lord Groſvenor was at the levee on Friday.

Friday the Earl of Northington viſited the Earl of Chatham.

Saturday morning Lord North had a long conference with his Majeſty at Richmond Palace.

July 20. It is reported, that Major Rogers has obtained the command of a regiment in the ſervice of the Honorable Eaſt India company.

Yeſterday Capt. Gambier ſet out for Portſmouth, in order to ſail for his ſtation on the coaſt of New England, &c. to which command he was lately appointed.

July 23. According to letters from the frontiers of Wallachia, the grand Turkiſh army, conſiſting of 130 000 men, commanded by the Grand Vizir in perſon, having under him the famous Moldavangi Pacha, is in full march to Bender; and Ibraham Pacha, at the head of 27 000 men, is directing his march towards Chocxim and the Nieſter; whilſt a large corps of European militia, reinforced by 20 000 Tarters, is to act on the ſide of the Ukraine.

July 24 Lord Hillſborough is preparing to ſet out for Ireland upon his private affairs. His Lordſhip's ſtay in that Kingdom, it is expected will be two months at leaſt; during which time the American affairs will, of courſe continue at a ſtand.

It is ſaid, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Northington has recommended a mode of Adminiſtration that will entirely conciliate the preſent diſſentions between all parties, and that it is now under the conſideration of a great Perſonage.

By letters from Conſtantinople, of the 2d paſt, it is acknowledged, that Navarino had ſurrendered to the Ruſſians, and that the garriſon have ſince been tranſproted, in Engliſh ſhips, to the Iſland of Candia, to which iſland likewiſe 400 Turkiſh families had taken the opportunity to retire for their ſafety.

July 25. It is ſaid Sir Fracis Bernard will ſoon embark in order to return to his government of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

It is currently reported, that ſome regiments of infantry will ſpeedily be embarked, to reinforce General Gage in North-America.

The accounts in ſome of the papers, that two regiments of troops are ordered from New-York to Boſton, and that the King's ſhips are commanded to block up the harbour of Boſton, is not confirmed by the laſt prints from Boſton.

Advices juſt received by the packet from America ſay, that the Committee of Non importing Merchants was diſſolved for the preſent, with the general concurrence of the members.

By letters from New York received on Monday we hear, that "the inhabitants of that place, are now come to reſolution of receiving all imports from England, that are not liable to taxation, provided the Boſtonians will concur in the ſame meaſure."

LONDON, July 28 1770.

It is now ſaid, that the entire abolition of of the B—d and G—n party in the Cabinet, and the diſſolution of the preſent ——, were the actual *ſine qua non* preliminaries of the Earl of Northington's propoſals to the K— for the public good.

There is one circumſtance which reflects no little honour on the Earl of Northington, in his late negotiation with the Adminiſtration; and that is, his Lordſhip failed of ſucceſs, not as ſome others had done before him, for aſking too much for himſelf, (for he aſked nothing at all) but for aſking too much for his country—the greateſt crime a man *can* be guilty of in the preſent miniſterial ſituation of affairs!

We hear, what is ſomewhat extraordinary, that notwithſtanding in the late negotiations between ſome in power and a certain great man, for his re-aſſumption of miniſterial authority, much ſtreſs was laid on the appointment to be aſſigned Mr. G G yet the great man refuſed then to ſee that gentleman, as he had for ſome time before.

An evening paper of laſt night ſays, however improbable it may ſeem, there are letters now in town, which inform, that the Dutch are actually concerting a ſcheme that will ſurprize all Europe; which is no leſs than the making their preſent Stadtholder King of the United Provinces, and ſettlements belonging to the Republic, both in the Eaſt and Weſt Indies, &c.

CHARLES-TOWN, (South-Carolina) Auguſt 9.

It is very remarkable, and ſome very odd Conjectures are formed, from the Arrival of a Number of *Spaniſh* Veſſels, *all at once*, in the SEVERAL *Ports* of this and the neighbouring Provinces, viz. *one* at *Sunbury* and *one* at *Savannah*, the *only* Ports in GEORGIA; *one* at *Beaufort, Port Royal*, *two* here, and *one* at *George Town, Winyah*, ALL the Ports in this Province; and perhaps ſome may be alſo arrived in *every Port* Northward of us. They are all from Campeachy, and the Number ſailed from thence for *this Continent*, at one Time is, by ſome, ſaid to be 17, by others no leſs than 30. A *Famine* dreaded throughout the Spaniſh Provinces in and near the Gulph of *Mexico*, where 15 Months Drought is ſaid to have prevailed is the Pretence for their Viſiting *theſe Parts*, in Queſt of *Proviſions*: but does not their entering *every Port* look ſuſpicious? We know not, what is doing at the *Havannah*,—we know, that the *Spaniards* have *tampered* lately with the *Creek* and *other Indians*——we know the State of *all the Fortifications* in this Province—and we know, that the *Spaniards* do not allow *theirs* to be viewed, and the Navigation of their Rivers to be explored by *Foreigners*.

BOSTON, September 17.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, to his Friend in this Town, dated July 23. 1770.

THE voluntary receſs of your virtuous and brave anceſtors from the ſcenes of tyranny and corruption which the reign of the Stuarts had ſpread over this kingdom, and the colonies of churches which they eſtabliſhed on your continent, upon the more glorious principles of catholic Chriſtianity, I cannot but conſider as a moſt important event, by which very happy fruits, which are now (though amidſt heavy ſtorms) ripening for the ſignal benefit of the whole chriſtian church: For that noble ſtand you have made in the cauſe both of civil and religious Liberty, the whole chriſtian world owe you much thanks: The Star riſing out of your wilderneſs will, I truſt and pray, become a great Luminary, and enlighten the whole earth. May your patience and fidelity continue ſtedfaſt to the end. You have many ten thouſands here who ſincerely ſympathize with you, and unite their cry with yours—*How long, O Lord holy and true, doſt thou not judge*—But the councils of Heaven, however dark they may appear to us, are all infinitely wiſe, and perfectly right: and ſuch as we ourſelves ſhould undoubtedly chuſe, could we look into the event and connection of things, as the comprehenſive eye of the Supreme Diſpoſer doth.

All wiſe and candid men among us lament the unhappy conteſts betwixt Britain and its Colonies; we ſee and feel the malignant effects of their continuance

—May he who hath the hearts of Kings in his hand deliver you from the iron hand and rod of tyranny which lies grievouſly upon you!

The many raſh and unconſtitutional meaſures which the men in Power have of late purſued, have ſo embarraſſed and diſtreſs'd them, that they muſt ſoon either ſtrike ſome deſperate blow, or quit the field of conteſt. It is a happy event, that the City of London appears to think ſo juſtly and to act ſo firmly in the preſent criſis; two notable inſtances of which have juſt now happen'd, viz. in the choice of a moſt worthy member to repreſent them in Parliament, without any oppoſing candidate, a thing which is ſaid not to have happened for more than a century paſt and the verdict of the Juries acquitting the Sellers of Junius's Letter.

Theſe convulſions in the world are to open and prepare the way for thoſe *times of refreſhing* for which, according to the divine promiſe, we ſtedfaſtly look: The whole creation groans, and will continue to groan under the tyranny of that proud ſpirit, who is called the Prince of this world, and of the *little Tyrants* in whom he works, till the Times are accompliſhed, and the Myſtery of God is finiſhed. That happy period, we hope, is haſtening; and Satan now rages, as knowing his time is but ſhort:—But here is the proper trial of the patience, the faith, and fortitude of the ſaints ——That your's, dear Sir, and that of our afflicted brethren in the American Colonies, eſpecially in your city, may continue firm, and abound, and have great recompence of reward, is the earneſt prayer of Sir, Your's, &c.

BOSTON, September 20.

We are informed from good authority, that Commodore Hood at Halifax, has expreſſed great Diſpleaſure at the late attempt to impreſs a man from a coaſting veſſel coming into this harbour: From the ſame authority we can aſſure the public that the coaſting trade ſhall not be moleſted, but encouraged and protected to the utmoſt, while the Commodore has the command of his Majeſty's ſquadron in theſe ſeas.

We hear Capt. Scott brought no goods but what are agreeable to the Non importation Agreement; he has alſo brought with him a large Quantity of Caſh for ſome of the Merchants here.

In Capt. Scott came Paſſengers a number of Weavers and other Manufacturers.

Capt. Coombes who is arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth, which he left the third of Auguſt, ſays, the Day he ſailed an Account was brought of a terrible Fire which happened at Portſmouth in England, that it had conſumed Half the Place with the King's Stores, Arſenals, &c. but could learn no particulars.

Capt. Brace ſailed for this Place two days before Captain Coombes.

A State of the Caſe of the Maſſacre in this town on the 5th of March laſt, has been publiſhed in London: Other Depoſitions than what was in the Account publiſhed by the Town, are inſerted in this State of the Caſe.

NEW-HAVEN, September 21.

ON Wedneſday the 12th inſtant was held in New Haven, the public Commencement, with great Order and Decency. The uſual Exerciſes of Orations and Diſputations, were performed to good Acceptance; attended by as large and reſpectable an Aſſembly as was ever known on ſuch an Occaſion: When the following young Gentlemen received the Degree of Batchelor of Arts, viz.

Joſeph Buckminſter, Gerſhom Bulkley, William Conant, Iſaac Cowles, John Davenport, Ichabod E. Fiſk, Alexander Gillet, Andrew Hillyer, Joſhua Knap, John Lewis, Samuel Lyman, Daniel Lyman, Achilles Mansfield, Seth Padelford, Joſiah Pomeroy, John Potter, William Sherman, Iſaac Sherman, Solomon Williams, Jonathan G. Graham *New York College*.

The following Gentlemen were admitted to the Degree of Maſters of Arts, viz.

Salmon Hulburt, Jedediah Huntington, (*of Harvard College*) Nathaniel Hazard (*of New-Jerſey College*) Apollos Leonard, Solomon Kellogg, James Ward, Noah Bulkley, Aaron Bliſs, Iſaac Foſter, Samuel Wales, John Trumbull, Bela Elderkin, Samuel Huntington, John Treadwell, Joſeph Lyman, Elias Jones, John Minor, Daniel Moſs, Iſaiah Potter, Jonathan Kingſbury, Edward Carrington, Amos Butler.

HARTFORD. September 25.

We hear from Hatfield, that ſometime about the beginning of laſt week, Mrs. WILLIAMS, conſort to the hon. RAEL WILLIAMS Eſq; of that town, died very ſuddenly, 'tis ſuppoſed in a fit, as ſhe went to bed in the Evening in a ſtate of ordinary health but was found dead in the morning, as ſhe was lying in bed.

We alſo hear from Springfield, that ſome time laſt week a difference ariſing between ſome of the priſoners in goal, one of them received ſuch a hurt from the others, that he died the next day.

We hear from Canaan, that on the 13th inſt. as Cynthia Dunham, daughter of James Dunham of that place was drawing water at a deep well, when ſhe had got the bucket down to the water, the poll broke off from the ſweep, which flew back with ſuch force, that it ſprung out of the crotch, and fell on her head and wounded her to that degree that ſhe died in about 7 Hours.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof, and by William Stanton of Litchfield.

A BRIEF View of the Diſtreſſes, Hardſhips, and Dangers our Anceſtors encounter'd, in ſettling New England—the Privileges we enjoy, and our Obligations thence ariſing; with moral Reflections thereupon. In two Sermons, delivered at Litchfield, on the General Faſt, April 18 1770.

By JUDAH CHAMPION, A. M.

Paſtor, of the firſt Church in Litchfield.

Whereas my *Huſband* has attempted by an Advertiſement ſhamefully to ruin my Character! to defend Myſelf, I inform the Public that I can produce the fulleſt Proof that my Conduct has been prudent and blameleſs, eſpecially with Reſpect of running my Huſband in Debt, and as fully Prove that his Temper and Conduct and Diſpoſition has been extremely Ill: particularly by more than once running Away without the leaſt viſible Cauſe, leaving Me and a Family of ſmall Children in bad Circumſtances. And the laſt time he Abſconded, he tarried almoſt two Years, and returned a bound Servant, and almoſt naked. For information of ſtrangers I inſert this, for where he and I are known, 'tis beyond his Power to injure my Character. I deſire no one would Credit him with a view that my Father or I ſhou'd pay the Debt as we have often done—But my Father is releas'd of that Trouble & myſelf of Paying any more Debts: for the Selectmen have put a Prohibition on my kind Huſband, for his good Conduct, as by their act will more fully appear

MARTHA GRIFFEN.

Turkey Hills, September 19 1770

James Morton,

INTENDING for Europe very ſoon, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him, to come and ſettle immediately, if not, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands on ſaid Morton, are deſired to exhibit their accounts for immediate ſettlement.

N. B. Said Morton has Salt to change for Flax Seed.

Hartford Sept. 21 1770. 300

In my laſt Advertiſement I gave Notice that I ſhou'd ſtop the Papers at No 300. But at the Importunity of a great Number of Friends have Agreed to continue the Buſineſs ſometime Longer, and for Accompliſhing the ſame, have engaged two Riders, who will deliver the Papers in the uſual Manner once a fortnight the price of the Paper 8 / as before Particular care will be taken to have the Buſineſs performed Punctually and at ſtated Seaſons.——Muſt deſire all my Cuſtomers to ſettle by the Time ſet in the other Advertiſement, that being ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY, to prevent miſtakes in the Accounts, as they will be upon a different footing afterwards.

WILLIAM STANTON.

CASH given for clean Cotten and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

Lanbier Leſcoiet,

INtending for London in about three weeks deſires all perſons who have any demands againſt him to come and receive their pay and all Indebted to him are deſired to make payment by that time.——All who have watches in his hands are deſired to come and receive them by the above time.

RUN-away from the Subſcriber the night following the 28th Inſtant a Molatto Servant named SAMPSON, about 28 Years of age, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, had a Squaw and a Child of about 3 Years old with him. He ſtole and rode away a large black Mare, 17 Years old, paces & trots well, hath a large Bunch on each ſide of her Noſe, had but one Shoe on when ſtole together with a ruſſet breaſted Saddle, made in Imitation of a quilted Saddle. He carried or wore away with him a brown Coat and Jacket, and an old Felt Hat. Whoever will take up ſaid Servant and convey him to his maſter, at Canterbury, or ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals, and do me word ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by DANIEL TYLER.

Canterbury, Auguſt 29 1770.

Strayed or Stolen from the

ſubſcriber in Saliſbury, in the evening of the ſixth inſtant, a horſe ſaddle and Bridle the horſe brown or light cheſtnut coloured, with a white ſtreak in the face which is parted a little below his eyes with dark hair a croſs the white. hath no brand, paces and trots, carries himſelf well. a ſmall head and ears, eight years old. plain hunting ſaddle with blue german ſerge houſen, with a fringe round it, the off ſide of the fringe partly wore of. the off ſtirrup leather has been broke and is tied in a knot. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe and bring him to me or ſecure him ſo that I may have him and the theif if to be had ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward and all charges paid by JAMES BIRD.

Colony of Connecticut ſſ. Litchfield, Sept 17, A.D. 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of Capt. Abner Balding of Litchfield, an Inſolvent debtor to meet at the dwelling houſe of the Widow Mary Welles Innholder in ſaid Litchfield on the 16th day of ſeptember next then and their to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid Baldwin's eſtate well authenticated and to determine whether they will apportion the credits and eſtate of the ſaid Baldwin, among themſelves, or adviſe the truſtees to ſell diſpoſe of and collect the ſame for their benefit: and to adviſe and aſſiſt the truſtees in any other matters proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting.

Joſeph Picket,
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees.
Jedediah Strong,

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A Farm of land lying in Great Barrington, containing Two Hundred and Sixteen Acres, under very good improvements, well proportion'd for plow land and Meadow, a good Farm for graſs, well watered, feaſible plow land not heavy timber'd, good faſhionable buildings almoſt new, the houſe 36 feet by 35, five lower rooms very convenient, four fire places below, a large good barn, two young, thrifty, bearing orchards, the beſt of fruit, one mile from a griſtmill, and ſaw mill, three miles from the meeting houſe, court houſe and church of England, on a public road, and a good ſituation. Alſo a farm of 100 acres, of good land, with a ſmall houſe upon it, 18 acres new, under improvements, well watered, a brook running through the farm by the door, on which there is good meadow land. Alſo twelve acres of the beſt of meadow at ſome diſtance, will be ſold with the 100 acres, now good mowing. All will be ſold at a reaſonable price, a reaſonable time of payment will be given——all is free from all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title will be given by me *Daniel Morris*, living on the premiſes.

N.B. Thoſe farms join together, and will be ſold together or ſeperate, as may beſt ſuit the buyer.

Sept, 10, 1770.

To be ſold at public vendue on the third Monday of November next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the houſe of Capt. *Solomon Cowles*, in Farmington,

A Lot of land in ſaid Farmington, about half a mile from the meeting houſe, containing about two acres, with a ſmall orchard, and a houſe and barn, and a good well, very convenient for a tradeſman.

By *ASAHEL WADSWORTH*.

N B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the above before the day of ſale, may know the terms by applying to

Farmington, 13th Sept. 1770. *A. Wadſworth.*

Stolen out of the Paſture of

Robert Barrit of Kenſington in Farmington, on the Night next after the 28th Day of Auguſt laſt, a black HORSE, about 13 and half Hands high, natural Pacer, paces ſquare, thick ſet, ſhod all round, branded on the left Thigh with the Letters TB about 12 years old. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and return him to the Owner, and ſecure the Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have a reaſonable Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid by *Robert Barret.*

Kenſington, Sept. 1, 1770.

Whereas *Martha* the Wife

of me the Subſcriber, hath for ſome Time paſt, behaved Herſelf in a very Diſorderly Manner, by endeavouring to run me in Debt. THESE are Therefore to warn all Perſons not to Truſt or Credit her on my Account, as I will pay no Debt ſhe may Contract after this Date.

BENONI GRIFFEN, *jun.*

Turkey-Hills, September 5 1770.

Choice Claret Wine, by

the Caſk or in Bottles, to be ſold by ELEAZER POMEROY in Hartford.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

(by Order of the Hon. Court of Probate) on the firſt Tueſday of Nobember next, at 9 o'Clock in the Morning. All the movable Eſtate of *Noah Ruſt*, late of Eaſt-Hartford Deceas'd——Said Vendue will be attended at the Houſe of the ſaid Deceas'd. per AMAZIAH RUST.

Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of NORWALK in the County of FAIRFIELD, takes this Method to inform the PUBLIC.

THAT he ſtill continues to INOCULATE for the SMALL-POX that he has repaired his Hoſpital, and made it both convenient and warm; that he has followed hat Branch of Buſineſs for ten Years paſt; that he has inoculated Six Hundred or upwards, without the Loſs of a ſingle patient, or even had any one confined to the Houſe. He receives the patient as ſoon as come to Town, innoculates him immediately, carries him ſafe through in three Weeks, keeps him until entirely clean and well, at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money.

Norwalk, Auguſt 22 1770

N B. The public may depend on being ſerved, by ſaid Rogers at any time, in this Way, as he inoculates when he has only a ſingle perſon, and at any ſeaſon of the Year, and intends to keep his Hoſpital open, and ready to ſerve the Puplic at any time.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Harford, a Pamphlet, entitled,

The Viſible Church, in Covenant with GOD.
FURTHER ILLUSTRATED.
Containing alſo, a brief Repreſentation of ſome other Goſpel Doctrines, which affect the Controverſy.
Interſperſed with Remarks upon ſome Things advanced by Dr. Bellamy, and Mr. Hopkins, in thoſe important Points.

By MOSES MATHER, A. M.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1770. [NUMB. 301.]

J Pinnell

DIALOGUE, *II.*

BETWEEN
SYLVESTER *and* PHILARCHIAS.

SYLVESTER. *IN our former Interview you may remember that Converſation turn'd upon the Subject of civil LIBERTY, and you was pleas'd to ſay, that this is ſo far from being inconſiſtent with Subjection to civil Law, Government and Authority, that theſe are the very Baſis and Bulwark by which it is defended and ſupported; but pray, Sir, may we not ſuppoſe there may be ſome Laws which are Tyrannical and oppreſſive, tending in their Nature to abridge the Individuals of ſome of their valuable Rights and Privileges?*

PHILARCHIAS. Not in a free State; for of Such a State I was ſpeaking where Laws are made conſtitutionally by the free conſent of the Community. For 'tis impoſſible they ſhould by their own free Acts bring themſelves into a State of Oppreſſion and Tyranny—Freedom and Tyranny don't conſiſt together.—And though it be indeed true that there may be ſome Laws even in a free State, which in their Tendency and Operation may very much incommode and prejudice the private, or ſeparate Intereſts of ſome Individuals, ſo as to bring them under much worſe Circumſtances than if no ſuch particular Laws were in Force, yet ſuch Individuals are by no means Injured hereby, provided ſuch Laws are in their Deſign, Nature and Tendency ſubſervient to the greater Good of the Community in General. And in this Caſe they, *as Members* of the Community, are reaſonably Obliged to ſubmit to ſuch Laws, even though they may thereby be conſtrained to part with ſome Valuable Intereſt they might otherwiſe Rightfully have claimed and retained, and in this Caſe alſo, the Community have a Rightful Claim and Demand from them of ſuch Compliances and Reſignations—An Individual conſidered meerly as ſuch, might have a natural and reaſonable Right and Claim to ſome Things, to which he has no Right or Claim in the Quality of a Member of the Community; for in this character there is a Debt which he oweth to the Community in Conſequence of an implicit Conſent or virtual Compact, that is mutually binding on both Sides—The Community on their Part has a Claim from the Individuals of Subjection to its Laws, as the Condition of its Affording to them its Aid Protection and Defence; On the Other hand the Individuals have a Claim of Protection and Defence from the Laws of the Community in Caſe of their due Obedience to thoſe Laws. The Claim that an Individual has upon the Community for the Protection of his Life, Liberties and Properties, and of every Valuable Intereſt, from the Invaſions of Others, is Conditioned upon the footing of his own Conduct as a Worthy Member or ſubject of Such a Community, which he can't be, without ſubjection to its Laws and Government.——So that there can be no Oppreſſion in all This where eſpecially Individuals have a Voice in the Election of the Legiſlature.

Sy. *This ſeems to be reaſonable: but pray how comes it to paſs then that there is ſo much fault found with Law? Many ſeem to be as much prejudiced againſt Law and Courts, as if they were meer-Engines of Tyranny, Invented to Oppreſs, deſtroy and Impoveriſh the State; and as a very principal Source of Quarrelling and Contention; nay ſome have gone ſo far as to ſay, that the Law does more hurt than Good——Pray whence does this ariſe?*

Ph. Why, you know Mankind are won't many Times to pronounce raſhly upon things from but a very ſlight and partial View, under the ſtrong Prejudice and Byaſs of their own particular Fancies, Paſſions and Humours: not forming their Opinions from Reaſon or the true State and Nature of Things——Many things though of Abſolute Neceſſity may yet be the Accidental Occaſion of much hurt and Miſchief, yet by no means to be diſcarded and ſet at Nought. We are not to think that our Common Food and Water are to be rejected as hurtful and pernicious upon the whole, meerly becauſe that the former has in ſome Inſtances been the Occaſion of Choaking and the Latter of Drowning Men——Nor will any man ſay we had better be without the Element of Air than with it, meerly becauſe it ſometimes Contains ſuch Noxious Qualities as have proved fatal to ſome.—The beſt Things have their Diſadvantages——Thus the Law, tho' good in its Nature, may yet be abuſed and thus become the Occaſion of Miſchief, 'tis like an edge Tool that does good or hurt according as it is uſed—hence ſome are prone to condemn it in the Lump; as the Farmer did the Rain, becauſe it came in an unlucky Time for him, *he was very ſure it did more hurt than good one Time with another.* The Law is deſigned for the unruly and lawleſs, and when ſuch fall under the Laſh of it, 'tis no wonder if they Mutter, though at the ſame time 'tis (under Providence) the Protection and Security even of their Lives and Fortunes, and of every Thing they have a reaſonable Right to Enjoy.—Though the Law be in itſelf an impartial *Arbiter*, yet it is frequently converſant in partial & Party Matters, and in ſuch Caſes 'tis difficult to ſuit all Parties.—In a word, it may rather be ſaid 'tis a Pity there ſhould be any Occaſion for Law Suits, or any Neceſſity of Invoking its Aid, or flying to its Protection; than that it is in itſelf Bad, or of any ill Tendency—here lies the Miſtake.

Sy. *But pray, Sir, of whom does the legiſlative Body of a People Conſiſt?*

Ph. They are the General Aſſembly conſiſting of the Governor and Council, and Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Sy. *So I receiv'd it; but you ſpeak of Repreſentatives: pray let me know what is the Duty of a Repreſentative; or what part he is to act at the General Aſſembly; and I will offer you no more trouble at preſent——muſt he act his own Judgment and Opinion? Or is he only to do as the Town who Chooſe him tell him to do?*

Ph. 'Tis doubtleſs true, that as a Repreſentative is choſen to repreſent, or to perſonate the Town who Send him, ſo they have a right to expect he will act a true, honeſt and Faithful Part for them in the Diſcharge of whatever Truſt he Undertakes; And they have an undoubted Right to give, and he to receive particular Inſtructions from his Conſtituents, as to his Conduct before the Aſſembly—This may be ſaid in general—But if you would go into a more particular Conſideration of this Matter, perhaps the Deciſion of your Queſtion may pretty much depend upon the profeſs'd View the Town had in his Election and Miſſion; if from his being recommended by Superior good Senſe, and diſtinguiſhing Abilities and Qualifications of Wiſdom, Skill, Sagacity and Penetration into State Affairs, as well as by probity and Integrity, he is Pitch'd upon Choſen and Confided in as one who will to the beſt of his Skill improve theſe his ſuperior Talents for the good of the State; he may in this Caſe doubtleſs be juſtified in acting his own Judgment when he comes to the Aſſembly——But if the profeſs'd Notion and View a people Entertain of their Deputy is this, that 'tis ſufficient if he be only *Compos* of taking their Inſtructions as they ſhall deal them out to him, and to ſerve only as their DAPPLE-GRAY by whom to tranſmit their *Package* to the Aſſembly and chooſe him as ſuch, he may doubtleſs be excuſed, as having acquitted himſelf from Blame & as having acted a faithful Part to his Conſtituents, to his Country, and to the Cauſe of Liberty, if he ſuſpends his own Judgment, and confines his Atchievements within the Limits of his Tether, when he comes to the Aſſembly.

Sy. *Sir I thank you for your Instructive Communications—you will excuſe a haſty Viſit. At the preſent farewell.*

Saturday laſt arrived at New York the Ship Dutcheſs of Gordon Capt. Winn, from London but laſt from Portſmouth, in 7 Weeks; by whom there is the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, Auguſt 2

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth dated July 31, to a Merchant in London.

"I HAVE now the pleaſure to acquaint you, that the fire in the dock yard is quite extinguiſhed to the great joy of the inhabitants: Thank God there are no lives loſt, but a gentlewomans, who fell into fits by the fright, and expired ſoon after; and thoſe that had their limbs broke, wilfully ruſhed into the danger, without any poſſibility of being ſerviceable at that time towards extinguiſhing the flames; the damage done is much greater than what I mentioned in my former letter." It is no longer a doubt with us, but that it was wilfully ſet on fire, and by foreigners; ſeveral were obſerved to be very buſy about the yard the day preceeding the fire; but as there were no thoughts of their wicked deſign, they were not watched ſo narrowly as they ought to have been; beſides, there were cartridges, and other combuſtible matters found, placed about the buildings in ſuch a manner, as if it took fire in one place, it muſt ſoon communicate to another part.

"Since the fatal accident happened, it has by many been recollected, that ſeveral ſmall French veſſels had been hovering off our harbour for ſeveral days; and on Friday morning, when we were all in confuſion, they diſappeared; it is therefore upon the above circumſtances we ground our ſuſpicions."

Orders are iſſued from the Admiralty office, to the ſeveral dock yards at Deptford, Chatham, Plymouth, &c to get in readineſs all manner of ſtores, for the equipment of a number of ſhips, not only to ſupply thoſe lately deſtroyed by the fire at Portſmouth, but alſo to furniſh a much greater demand in caſe of need, as this ſtroke of the enemy is looked upon to be only the prelude to an interpriſe of much greater conſequence.

Yeſterday a meſſenger was diſpatched from the Admiralty and Navy boards to Portſmouth, with directions to the ſuperintendant of that dock yard, to engage all the artificers and labourers that can be found, to forward the repairs ſuſtained by the late dreadful fire. They are to have double wages, and the guards who are to be trebled, are to have an additional pay.

We hear that for the future, no perſon, whether native or foreigner, will be permitted to enter any of his Majeſty's dock yards or magazines without having previouſly obtained an expreſs order from the Commiſſioner.

We hear from Portſmouth that ſeven perſons have been apprehended and are now in cuſtody on ſuſpicion of being concerned in the late fire there.

A great reward, it is ſaid, will be offered by government, for the diſcovery of the perſons concerned in firing the dock yards at Portſmouth.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Auguſt 1.

"The fire in the Dock-yard is at laſt happily extinguiſhed by the help of three chain pumps which have diſcharged upwards of 1200 tons of water ſince Sunday morning. The Commiſſioners of the Navy have ſurveyed the damage ſuſtained, and we hear they have eſtimated the loſs at 500 000l and upwards. Some temporary ſtorehouſes will be erected with all expedition to receive ſtores until new ones ſhall be built; and we hear an additional number of artificers of all kinds will be immediately entered, in order the more ſpeedily to repair the late loſſes.

"Yeſterday evening three Frenchmen were taken up in the dock yard and conducted to the guard houſe blindfolded. It is ſaid they offered bribes to the centinels to let them paſs unnoticed."

A Gentleman late arrived at Toulon, aſſures us, that the French are at this time indefatigable in repairing and augmenting their Navy and that they are particularly careful thoſe preparations ſhall be ſeen as little as poſſible by foreigners.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24

At a Meeting of the Subſcribers to the Non importation Agreement (entered into on the 6th of February and 10th of March 1769) at Joſiah Davenport's Tavern, Sept the 20th 1770. Thomas Willing, Eſq being unanimouſly choſen chairman it was determined by a Vote, that the following Queſtions be put.

First ARE you of opinion that the non-importation agreement, as it now ſtands, ſhould be altered? Which was determined by a great majority in the affirmative.

Second Are you of opinion that the alteration propoſed ſhould be to open the importation of goods from G. Britain, and other parts of Europe, except teas, and ſuch other articles as are, or may be ſubject to duties for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America? Which was determined by a great majority in the affirmative.

Third. Whether it will be for the reputation of this city, to conſult the other colonies, before any breach is made in the preſent agreement? Which was determined in the negative.

Fourth. Whether the agreement is deemed to be broke or altered? Agreed that it is altered only.

Fifth. Whether any goods ſhall be admitted to be landed and ſold here, which ſhall ſail in any veſſel from Great Britain, before the 15th of January next, until the ſpring veſſels generally arrive, that all may be on a footing? Reſolved in the negative.

Mr. Thomſon acquainted the ſubſcribers met, that Meſſrs. William Fiſher, John Gibſon, John Maxwell Niſbet, George Roberts, Thomas Mifflin, Daniel Benezet, John Cox, jun Samuel Howell, Alexander Huſton, James Meaſe, and himſelf conſidering the non-importation agreement to be broke by the reſolves now paſſed, no longer deem themſelves of the committee.

It was then determined that the ſubſcribers to the non importation agreement be deſired by public notice to meet on Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock, at Joſiah Davenport's, to chooſe eleven perſons, to ſupply the places of thoſe gentlemen of the committee who have now reſigned.

The thanks of the ſubſcribers were then given to the chairman for his impartial conduct in propoſing the different queſtions at their meeting; alſo to the gentlemen of the committee, for their care and attention, in endeavouring to have the non importation agreement hitherto complied with.

SALEM, Sept 18.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Gibraltar to his Friend in Salem, dated July 10 1770.

"In my laſt I adviſed you that the ſecond diviſion of the Ruſſian Squadron, commanded by admiral Elphinſton, had paſſed this Place; a third Squadron is hourly expected in theſe Seas, which conſiſt of about 24 ſail, including Frigates, Storeſhips, &c. The Ruſſians have now in the Levant about fifteen Sail of line of Battle ſhips, beſides a number of Frigates, Bombs, &c. By the laſt Accounts, they were carrying every Thing before them, both by ſea and by land, having already conquered the greateſt part of the Morea, and we apprehend will go nigh to reduce all the iſlands in the levant, belonging to the Porte this Summer, altho' the Turks make a noble defence, but muſt be overcome at laſt by the Greeks, who are very numerous, and have all revolted, and taken up Arms in Favour of the Ruſſians ſo that there will be terrible Work among them, as it ſeems no quarters are given on either Side. We have a report in town that the French are actually fitting out their fleet at Toulon in order to aſſiſt the Turks, but this wants Confirmation; ſhould it prove true, a general rupture muſt enſue, as we are by treaty obliged to aſſiſt the Ruſſians.—About a fortnight ago a Daniſh Squadron, conſiſting of four Ships of the line, two Frigates, two Bombs, and three Storeſhips, put into this Bay, bound to Algiers, which place they intended to bombard in caſe the Dey refuſes to come into their Terms, ſome of his Cruiſers having lately ſeized and taken ſeveral Veſſels of that nation: However, we are of Opinion they will not come to blows, but that Matters will be made up.——The Dutch have had a Squadron in theſe Seas for ſome Time paſt, being afraid of ſome of the Barbary powers. The Swedes are likewiſe preparing a Squadron to ſend out to the Mediterranean, but with what View is not known.——The Emperor of Morocco has taken the Field at the Head of 40,000 Men, and a large train of artillery, and is now in his march towards Tetuan & many People imagine that he intends to attack Ceuta, which I ſhould not be ſurprized at. The laſt Letters from Tunis mention, that the Dey of ſaid place had ſeized upon all the Greeks in his Dominions, and it was apprehended would put them all to the Sword, on Account of their having taken up Arms againſt his Friends the Turks."

HARTFORD, Oct. 2.

Laſt Wedneſday the Great and General Court or Aſſembly of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, met at Harvard College in Cambridge, being the Time and Place to which they were prorogued.

☞ Advertiſements, &c. omitted, will be publiſhed in a Supplement on Thurſday next.

Dartmouth College, at Hanover, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, September, 1770

THESE are, according to the Inſtructions given in the Charter of Dartmouth College, to inform all concerned, that a meeting of the honourable corporation of ſaid College is appointed to be held at my dwelling houſe in ſaid Hanover, on the ſecond Thurſday of October next,

By ELEAZAR WHEELOCK,
Preſident of ſaid College

Strayed or ſtolen from the

Subſcriber of Eaſt Windſor, ſome time in April laſt a ſorrel Mare Colt, about two years old a ſtar in her fore head Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Colt and return her to the owner, ſhall have one Dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Nathaniel Loomis

September 27, 1770

Uriah Rogers, junr.

Of NORWALK, in the County of FAIRFIELD, takes this Method to inform the PUBLIC.

THAT he ſtill continues to INOCULATE for the SMALL-POX that he has repaired his Hoſpital, and made it both convenient and warm; that he has followed that Branch of Buſineſs for ten Years paſt; that he has inoculated Six Hundred or upwards, without the Loſs of a ſingle patient, or even had any one confined to the Houſe. He receives the patient as ſoon as come to Town, innoculates him immediately, carries him ſafe through in three Weeks, keeps him until entirely clean and well at the moderate Expence of Four Pounds, Lawful Money.

Norwalk, Auguſt 22, 1770

N. B. The public may depend on being ſerved, by ſaid Rogers at any time, in this Way, as he inoculates when he has only a ſingle perſon and at any ſeaſon of the Year, and intends to keep his Hoſpital open, and ready to ſerve the People at any time.

James Morton,

INTENDING for Europe very ſoon, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him, to come and ſettle immediately, if not, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands on ſaid Morton, are deſired to exhibit their accounts for immediate ſettlement.

N. B Said Morton has Salt to change for Flax Seed.

Hartford, Sept. 21 1770. 300

Colony of Connecticut ſſ *Litchfield, Sept* 17. A D 1770.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of Capt. Abner Balding of Litchfield, an Inſolvent debtor to meet at the dwelling houſe of the Widow Mary Welles Innholder in ſaid Litchfield on the 25th day of September next then and their to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid Baldwin's eſtate well authenticated and to determine whether they will apportion the credits and eſtate of the ſaid Baldwin, among themſelves or adviſe the truſtees to ſell diſpoſe of and collect the ſame for their benefit; and to adviſe and aſſiſt the truſtees in any other matters proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting.

Joſeph Picket,
Andrew Adams, } Truſtees
Jedediah Strong

A Few of Doct. Langdon's Remarks on Sandeman's Letters, to be ſold by *Knight Sexton*, near the Great Bridge in Hartford.

TO BE SOLD, by the Subſcriber,

A Farm of land lying in Great Barrington, containing Two Hundred and Sixteen Acres, under very good improvements, well proportion'd for plow land and Meadow, a good Farm for graſs, well watered, feaſable plow land not heavy timbered, good faſhionable buildings almoſt new, the houſe 36 feet by 35 five lower rooms very convenient, four fire places below, a large good barn, two young, thrifty bearing orchards, the beſt of fruit, one mile from a griſtmill, and ſaw mill, three miles from the meeting houſe, court houſe and church of England, on a public road, and a good ſituation. Alſo a farm of 100 acres, of good land, with a ſmall houſe upon it 13 acres new, under improvements, well watered, a brook running through the farm by the door, on which there is good meadow land. Alſo twelve acres of the beſt of meadow at ſome diſtance will be ſold with the 100 acres now good mowing. All will be ſold at a reaſonable price, a reaſonable time of payment will be given—all is free from all incumbrances, and an indiſputable title will be given by me

Daniel Morris, living on the premiſes.

N B. Thoſe farms join together, and will be ſold together or ſeperate, as may beſt ſuit the buyer.

Sept, 10 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY

Peter Verſtille,

(At his Store in Weathersfield.)

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, at the very loweſt Prices, for *Caſh only*, viz.

A Large aſſortment of Broad cloths from 8/ to 23/per yd 3 4 6 4 7 4 plain and nap coatings, from 3/6 to 8/ per yd. Other woollens as low as 2/6 per yd 8 4 fine Bath beaver coatings 6 4 blue green and cloth coloured Ratteens. Yorkſhire plains ſorted. Blue and cloth colour'd Devonſhire kerſies from 3/6 to 8/3 per yd Blue, cloth colour'd German ſerges, from 5/ to 5/10 per yd Flower'd ſerges Wilton cloths ſorted. Sagathys ſorted colours. Single and double camblets. Yard wide ſtrip'd and ſprig'd camblets. Yard wide ſtrip'd and ſprig'd ſtuffs. Black purple and cloth colour'd ſilk crapes. Dorſetteens, or ſilk camblets Mecklenburgs. Brilliants. Dreſdens Dreſſ tenitts. Millinitts. Martinico lute ſtrings Half yd & yd wide poplins Grizitts Brolios ſorted colours Black bombazines. Black and cloth colour'd drawboys. Black and cloth colour'd knit breeches patterns. Shalloons ſorted colours Horn metal twiſt and baſket buttons Black, blue, green, crimſon pink and cloth colour'd durants. Black blue, green crimſon, pink and cloth colour'd calimancoes Black, crimſon, white and cloth colour'd tammies, 6 4 and 8 4 roſe blankets 8 4 blue and green ruggs. 6 4 ſpotted ruggs. Raven's duck Ozna brigs and Ticklenburgs. Brown and olive colour'd fuſtians. Brown and white buckrams. 3 4 and 7 8 bedticking. Red and white and blue and white ſtrip'd hollands. Striped and ſpotted ſwanſkins White flannels. Pelong ſattins ſorted Crimſon and black capuchine ſilk. Black taffity's & Perſians Black ducape. Damaſcus for waiſtcoats. Black and white lace. Shear and thick muſlins Fans ſorted. Sattin hatts & bonnets. Chipt hatts & pins Black and white gauze handkerchiefs. Black and white plain gauze. Black and white figur'd ditto. Black paſſionits. Men's black cravatts. Men and Women's leather gloves and mitts. Women's ſilk & worſted gloves and mitts.

A few pieces chints and calicoes. Silk and linen handkerchiefs Crimſon broadcloth Crimſon, ſcarlet and black ſnail trimming Head flowers. Necklaces and ribbons 3 4, 7 8 & yd wide hollands Dowlaſs and Ruſſia linens. White figur'd dimoty's. Yarn, worſted cotton and thread hoſe.

Flower'd lawn and knoting handkerchiefs. plain and figur'd lawns. Qualities, ferrits and galloons. Broad and narrow tapes. Paper hangings for rooms Looking glaſſes. Beſt G B. wool cards Silk knee garters. Pewter & braſs. Knives and forks and pen knives. Temple ſpectacles. Shoe and knee buckles Kippen's ſnuff Ginger, Pepper, Allſpice, Nutmegs Cloves and Cinnamon, &c &c &c.

N B Moſt of the above articles may be had at the houſe Mr. Stephen Mears oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.

A Political PICTURE *of* EUROPE, *for June*, 1770.

THE *French* King leading Monarchs by the noſe; the political Puppet maſter of Europe.

The King of *Spain* holding in his hand a broken ſpear, pointed croſs the Bay of Biſcay.

. The King of *Portugal*, a feeble old man upon crutches; has but one eye, which is fixed upon Madrid.

The *Emperor* dancing a Pariſian jigg with the French Ambaſſador and ſeven Electors.

The King of *Pruſſia*, in a bramble buſh; peeping firſt out at one corner, and then at another; but ſeeing an old woman watching him whips in his head, and ſits ſtill.

While the other powers of Europe are laughing at each other, the DUTCH pick their pockets, and laugh at them all.

The King of *Denmark* a young man who has old counſellors a drawn ſword in one hand, and a branch of olive in the other.

The King of *Sweden* in a very ſickly Poſture, ſhaking hands with Ruſſia.

The Empreſs of *Ruſſia*, ſitting under an Imperial canopy with a Turkiſh foot ſtool, wearing a crown of laurel for herſelf.

The *Pope* ſitting in the Conſiſtary on a three-leged ſtool, ſometimes nodding at one Cardinal, and ſometimes at another.

The King of *Sardinia* hears much, but ſays very little.

The King of the *Two Sicilies* in a ſound ſleep.

The King of *Poland*, a Monarch without a crown, wandering through a Court without Nobles.

The Queen of *Hungary*, *Bohemia* reading Don Quixote with her daughters.

The *Grand Signor* ſtretched in a melancholy poſture on the borders of the Black Sea, half covered with ooze and ſea weed.

The King of *G—— B——* much puzz'ed; a fading *Roſe* and a broken Trident lying at his feet.

Ireland, a Lion in the toils. A LOOKER ON.

LONDON, June 3.

June 6. The province of Maryland is poſſeſſed of 36000l. Britiſh Bank ſtock, beſides the intereſt of divers large ſums of mony iſſued of the provincial loan office, and is ſubject to no debt. When will England be able to boaſt of ſuch ſplendid national circumſtance?

June 7 A Correſpondent, who freqnently favours us with his productions, has ſent us the following. Next Friday (ſays he) we are informed is the day fixed for the departure of the Princeſs of W—, upon a Tour of ſome Months, to viſit her Royal Relations in Germany.——How much Popularity or popular Applauſe is a mere Shadow, a Phantom never to be kept, the long unjuſt repeated Inſults ſhewn this Prenceſs ſtrongly vereſies. Every mind may inſtantly recollect, during the Life of her Royal Conſort, her Conduct was an example of the moſt amiable Wives. She was the Ornament of the matrimonial State. When ſhe became a Widow, many muſt remember that affectionate ſcene upon the great ſtairs of the palace; when ſurrounded by her royal Offspring in Weeds and deep Mourning, ſhe preſented them to his late M—j—ty the Grandfather of the beſt of Kings. His approbation of his Royal daughter in Law, in the affection of her Conduct, in the parental care of her Children, in the unfeigned grief of her Widowhood; ſuch Teſtimony of her Virtues from the aged parent of her deceaſed Prince, ſtill increaſed that popular Love and enthuſiaſtick Applauſe of the Multitude, that Prayers and Acclamations conſtantly attended her Footſteps. She was the Admiration of the refined mind; ſhe was the Adoration of the general public opinion. The Aera of baneful Faction ſoon commenced, Virtue was attacked, and the moſt amiable Characters were ſacrificed by the Infamy of falſehood, Envy, and Inveteracy. Natural affection, and paternal Tenderneſs for the Glory and Happineſs of the moſt amiable of Sons, of the greateſt Monarch, was eſteemed by faction, ſecret and unjuſt influence. Faction prohibits every natural Affection, every moral Virtue—Her Servants Relations are many; ſome the moſt inveterate in faction: Her R. H. Politicks are not ſo unconſtitutional as to occaſion a Diſmiſſion for any p—l—t—y conduct. ——Remember, my countrymen let me intreat you to remember, Bravery is a characteriſtick Virtue of Great Britain, Bravery and Gratitude are inſeparable virtues. Britons were never void of Gratitude. Unite therefore in your prayers for the ſafe return of a princeſs the moſt amiable of Chriſtians, to whom we are indebted for the beſt of Kings, the Ornament of the Annals of Great Britain. [*Thus writes a Courtier!*]

Extract of a Letter from Canterbury June 10.

"When the Princeſs Dowager of Wale paſſed thro' this city on Friday laſt, ſhe was moſt ſcandalouſly treated by the Mob, who repeatedly ſpit at her coach, and in the midſt of a torrent of abuſive Epithets, continually cried out "Wilkes and Forty five for ever! &c." They hiſſed her all through the Street, but gave great acclamations to the Duke of Glouceſter, who followed her ſoon after."

The Mayor apologized to her highneſs for the Behaviour of the Mob aſſuring her his Majeſty had not more loyal Subjects in the Kingdom nor her highneſs more faithful friends, than were to be found among the people of Canterbury. Her hignes behaved with great complacency upon the occaſion, and in a moſt affecting manner ſaid, ſhe hoped the populace would ſome time perceive how much they had been miſſed, and thanked the Mayor for his Profeſſion of attachment, &c.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 20.

About Eight o'Clock laſt Night, a new born Infant was found in an Alley in Bayard-Street, where no Doubt the inhuman Mother had caus'd it to be laid; the Child was carried to a Magiſtrate, who ſent it to the Poor-Houſe, that proper care ſhould be taken of it.

On the 22d and 23d of Auguſt, at a very general and reſpectable meeting of the Inhabitants of Charles Town, South Carolina. They enter'd into a number of reſolves, to maintain with the utmoſt Integrity and perſeverance, the Non Importation Agreement, 'till the end intended by it is Anſwer'd. They expreſs the utmoſt reſentment at the Defection of New York, upon whom their Reflections are remarkable ſevere, and reſolve, to have no commercial Intercourſe with them.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be ſold by the Printers hereof, and by William Stanton of Litchfield,

A BRIEF View of the Diſtreſſes, Hardſhips, and Dangers our Anceſtors encounter'd, in ſettling New-England—the Privileges we enjoy, and our Obligations thence ariſing; with moral Reflections thereupon. In two Sermons, delivered at Litchfield, on the General Faſt, April 18, 1770.

By JUDAH CHAMPION, A. M.

Paſtor, of the firſt Church in Litchfield.

Whereas my *Huſband* has attempted by an Advertiſement ſhamefully to ruin my Character; to defend Myſelf, I inform the Public, that I can produce the fulleſt Proof that my Conduct has been prudent and blameleſs, eſpecially with Reſpect of running my Huſband in Debt, and as fully Prove that his Temper and Conduct and Diſpoſition has been extremely Ill; particularly by more than once running Away, without the leaſt viſible Cauſe, leaving Me and a Family of ſmall Children in bad Circumſtances. And the laſt time he Abſconded, he tarried almoſt two Years, and returned a bound Servant, and almoſt naked. For information of Strangers I inſert this, for where he and I are known, 'tis beyond his Power to injure my Character. I deſire no one would Credit him, with a view that my Father or I ſhou'd pay the Debt as we have often done—But my Father is releas'd of that Trouble, & myſelf of Paying any more Debts; for the Selectmen have put a Prohibition on my kind Huſband, for his good Conduct, as by their act will more fully appear.

MARTHA GRIFFEN.

Turkey Hills, September 19, 1770.

Choice Claret Wine, by the Caſk or in Bottles, to be ſold by ELEAZER POMEROY in Hartford.

HARTFORD:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

The Connecticut COURANT.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1770. [NUMB. 302.]

Remainder of Sylvanus' Piece (ſee Courant No 300.)

WHEN both ſexes are thus perpetually dazling one another with imaginations and filling their heads with nothing but colours, it is no wonder that they are more attentive to the ſuperficial parts of life, than the ſolid and ſubſtantial bleſſings of it. No wonder, if thoſe things of a heavenly nature are baniſhed from the thoughts ſo long as gaudy habits, grand equipages, luxurious entertainments, poſts of honor, and ſcenes of pleaſure, gain the attention and entire conqueſt over the ſoul. The deceitful glare, ſplendor and flattering appearance of earthly ſenſual enjoyments, corrupt the judgment, ſeduce the mind, and prejudice the underſtanding of the unwary and inconſtant. It is an approved maxim that preſent pleaſures (however inſufficient in their nature, operations and effects) influence mankind much more than eternal uninterrupted ſcenes of joy. The converſation amongſt the learned, often turns upon the conveniency of ſuch a ſpot of ground to erect an edifice upon; the beauty of ſuch a particular lady; the advantage of red heels and top knots; the excellency of ſuch a piece cloth; on the fineneſs and propriety of a red ribbon; with innumerable ſubjects of this kind. And the young who are trained up in this polite method of communication, are in great danger of eſteeming every embroidered coat, of falling in love with any one who has a laced jerkin, and marrying him that carry's a watch in his pocket; and thus they proportion the worth and excellency of any one, to his outward dreſs and gay appearance: a bad method this, and equally detrimental to both ſexes. In a word, lace and ribbons, ſilver and gold gallooms, with the like glittering gewgaws, are ſo many lures to perſons of weak minds and low educations, and when artfully diſplay'd, are able to fetch down the moſt airy coquet from the wildeſt of her flights and rambles. Being ſuch a cuſtomary thing to viſit four afternoons in a week, I ſhall ſay thus much in vindication of the practice: that as the greateſt drudgery is the ſpending of three hours a day in labour or reading; I think ſome ſuitable amuſement ought to be found out for the proper ſpending of time, and if no better one can be invented, let the good old cuſtom be ſtill followed and if poſſible increaſed. I'm informed, that after the formal round of compliments is paſt, and their ſeats taken, each tries to outdo his companion by propoſing fooliſh queſtions, and relating uſeleſs ſtories, and many have laid it down as a fundamental principle, not to introduce any thing that borders upon knowledge or tends to improve their converſation. If my advice was to be taken, I would humbly propoſe the peruſal of ſome valuable author, and performing ſome pleaſant and advantageous work which would make life eaſy, and this world a ſcene of happineſs. SYLVANUS.

LONDON, July 31.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, July 28.

"I imagine you have already heard of the melancholy news of his Majeſty's dock yard being wilfully ſet on fire by ſome incendiary villains, who took the opportunity to execute their wicked deſign, whilſt the people were at Portſ Down fair, as there were ſeveral cartridges of powder found at the end of the long ſtore-houſe, now in flames. The combuſtible matter muſt have been laid in the evening, as the ſmoke was perceived by ſeveral at a great diſtance from Portcheſter, and as far as the Mother-bank. The men on board the cuſtom houſe cutter, ſaw a great ſmoke (thro' a ſpy glaſs) in four different places in the dock yard about three o'clock in the morning; they took it to be a ſhip, breaming; it was not diſcovered near us, till about five o'clock which was by the centinel near the place, who perceived it to burſt out vehemently thro' the roof. The damage according to beſt eſtimation, is about 160 cables of different ſizes; all the boatſwains and carpenters ſtores of ſhips in good condition; alſo 300 tuns of hemp, and the like number of barrels of tar, pitch and turpentine; ſlop and marine cloathing miſſing or loſt; the laying & ſpinning houſes, long ſtore houſe, new hemp houſe, block houſe, carpenters ſhop, glaziers, braziers, and plumbers ſhops, the large maſt-houſe near the academy, with the capital maſts laid there, with about half of the ſails in the ſtore houſes, are entirely conſumed. A ſervant maid in the dock yard, who was looking out of a garret window about four o'clock, was perceived by ſome perſons, who accoſted her with ſaying, you had better go to bed than riſe, for ſoon you will have a fine light to get up by; and then went off, ſaying to themſelves it is almoſt time to give the alarm. Our good friends now may rejoice as they have ſucceeded in this. And I now believe (as well as others) that it was ſet on fire ten years ago this month in like manner, though the conflagration then not half ſo large as now. It is a diſmal ſight to behold; and more ſo as the common was near meeting with the ſame fate; if that had happened, the next would have been the gun wharf, and then the garriſon (which is not well garriſoned, tho' it is the key of our iſle) the ſtrongeſt in the kingdom. God ſend the perpetrators may meet the reward they juſtly deſerve for ſo diabolical an execution."

Extract from another Letter of the ſame Date.

"Before this can poſſibly reach you, the public will be informed of the unfortunate cataſtrophe which happened this morning at 5 o'clock, when our Dock-Yard took fire, and burnt with moſt amazing rapidity; inſomuch that it alarmed greatly the adjacent neighbourhood. It is now rather abated, after having done great ravages, and is much larger than that in 1760. I cannot at preſent give you particulars; but ſuffice it to ſay, we have all our doubts concerning its firſt beginning; and this it is moſt probable, is a part of that blow Lord Chatham talked of. I am in haſte, intending to give you in my next a further account."

Extract of another Letter of July 30.

"I have now the pleaſure to aſſure you that the fire at the Dock has not ſpread ſince the firſt Day, and now is in a manner extinguiſhed, there having been a vaſt quantity of water pumped into the cellar under the Hemp Houſe.

"The Store Houſes have four floors, and on one floor only, the firſt laſt, was ſtored in ſeperate parcels, all the rigging, ſails and cables, with every inch of cordage, to equip 23 ſhips of the line. It was very ſhocking to ſee the people in the common throwing their goods out of their houſes, and run about ſcreaming and crying, expecting their houſes to be on fire, which was not without reaſon, for it was expected every moment that the north weſt corner would be all in flames, but with the help of two engines it was happily prevented. I am told that all the Stores were entirely full. Several Perſons are in Cuſtody, on ſuſpicion of having ſet fire to the Dock.

We have it from the beſt authority that the damage ſuſtained by the dreadful conflagration in the royal Yard at Portſmouth, is to the amount of between 5 and 600,000l. ſterling.

Orders are diſpatched to Plymouth, Chatham and Sheerneſs, for the ordinary guards of marines to be doubled in the ſeveral Dock Yards.

"Thoſe who have connexions with government want to ſtifle the affair, and ſeem to make light of the damage the nation ſuſtains by it, and that it has done no more than what can be repaired; however, we are not to be deceived by their fallacious arguments; we are ſenſible that the fineſt Dock Yard in England, or perhaps in the whole world, is made uſeleſs for a length of time, beſides deſtroying a vaſt quantity of maſts, ſails, ropes, &c. &c. which God knows how ſoon we may want. I hope they will at the other dock yards be more careful than they have been there.

" A great perſonage arrived here, it is ſaid to view the ruins: I hope he has no ill deſign upon our wives and daughters; if he has, I believe he'll be diſappointed, as we are determined to keep them within doors till his departure.—People do not pay him that reſpect which is due to him, conſidering his high ſtation."

A great number of labourers and artificers of all kinds, are already ſet out for Portſmouth in expection of advanced wages in order to aſſiſt in clearing the rubbiſh and rebuilding the ſtore-houſes.

By the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt Goodrich, and the Ship New-York, Capt Haight, arrived at New-York in 7 Weeks from London; and the Capts. Fellows and White, arrived at Boſton, there is the following Advices.

L O N D O N, *July* 26.

PARLIAMENT will certainly meet either the 6th or 9th of November next; and the reaſon of this early (though in fact but proper time of) meeting is the neceſſity of bringing the affairs of America under the conſideration of Parliament; for by a reſolution which the council have come to, the Miniſtry can take no farther ſteps without the aid of Parliament. The ſubſtance of the reſolution is, " That the Boſtonians have *forfeited* their charter;" and therfore, to ſupport this reſolution, Parliament muſt take away the charter.

Yeſterday morning the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the colonies, ſet out from his houſe in Hanover Square for Ireland.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed George Mackenzie, Eſq. Captain of the Arogant, a guardſhip at Portſmouth, to be Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips and veſſels at Jamaica, in the room of Commodore Forreſt, deceaſed.

It is ſaid that a fleet of ſhips will ſhortly be fitted out, under the command of Admiral Rodney.

Auguſt 6. The laſt blow was given to every branch of Lord N———n's negotiations on Thurſday laſt, at a meeting of certain great Perſonages in a houſe not far from St. James's ſtreet.

The miniſter is determined upon three points, which the public may be aſſured will be carried into execution before he quits the helm. The firſt, to bring the Americans to a ſenſe of their duty; the ſecond, to have Great Britain indemnified in the ampleſt manner, by all foreign powers on whom ſhe has claims of any ſort; and thirdly, to put the marine, in all its departments, upon a footing on which it has never yet been known.

Auguſt 7. Yeſterday diſpatches were received at the Secretary of State's office for the colonies from Boſton.

On Saturday laſt his Moſt Gracious Majeſty ſent a gentleman to Mr. Akerman, keeper of Newgate, who paid the ſum of 100l. which was levied by the Houſe of Lords on Mr. Edmunds (late publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, in which was inſerted the Lords Proteſt!) the dues to the Black Rod are ordered not to be paid.—An inſtance of Sovereign clemency in ſuch a caſe is not to be parallelled.

They write from the continent, that the progreſs of Ruſſia, with the late manœuvers of the King of Pruſſia, and the armaments making by moſt of the continentl powers, indicate a general war throughout Europe, which it is feared, will take place much ſooner than is expected.

By the great preparations made of late by the King of Pruſſia, it is thought he will ſoon declare either for the Turks or Ruſſians, having been much ſolicited by both parties.——Whoever he takes part with, it will certainly ſoon put an end to that bloody war.

The following article is copied *verbatim* from an Iriſh Evening Paper: " Advice is received that the late irregularities in the Morea will coſt the Pacha of that place his Head, or *ſomething worſe*."

Aug 2. We are aſſured that a great Lawyer talked very confidently to an exalted Perſonage of his reſolution to retire before the approach of winter, having laboured ſufficiently long in the *ſervice* of his country.

It is ſaid, that an eye has been caſting of late among the gentlemen of the Robe for a ſucceſſor ſufficiently qualified to fill up the vacancy, if a certain reſignation ſhould take place.

It is ſaid General Paoli is ſolliciting the intereſt of his friends to procure him a command in the honorable Eaſt-India Company's ſervice.

We are poſitively aſſured, that the moſt coerſive meaſures are now adopted by the major part of a certain Board, to reduce the refractory Americans to their Duty.

We hear a commercial treaty is concluded bewteen the King of Sardinia and the Empreſs of Ruſſia

Portſmouth, Auguſt 5. The following is an exact catalogue of what we have loſt and ſaved. Burnt—about 150 or 160 cables of different ſizes; all the boatſwins and carpenters ſea ſtores; all the ſtanding rigging for ſhips of fit condition; about 300 tons of hemp; about 300 barrels of tar, pitch, and turpentine, lying and ſpinning houſes, long ſtore houſe, block loſt, new hemp houſes, carpenters houſe & ſhop, with the new maſt-houſes, & all the capital maſts therein contained. Saved—the rigging-houſe, with the ſtores therein, and half the ſails; the lower maſt houſe, with its contents.

Auguſt 8 In laſt night's Gazette a reward of one thouſand pounds, clear of all deductions, is offered by the Lords of the Admiralty, to any perſon as ſhall, within three months, diſcover any of the perſons concerned in ſetting fire to the Store-houſes and Buildings in the Dock yard at Portſmouth; and his Majeſty promiſes his pardon to any of the ſaid offenders (except the perſon who actually ſet the premiſes on fire) who ſhall diſcover any one or more of his other accomplices in the ſaid offence, ſo that he or they may be apprehended and proſecuted to conviction.

It is a certain and a very pleaſing fact, that there are now in the ſtore houſes of Chatham-yard only, utenſils of every kind ſufficient to equip forty capital ſhips of the line.

Orders are now given for more ſhips of war to inveſt the town of Boſton, and for more Regiments, who are to re aſſume their old quarters in it.

An honeſt Jack Tar ſeeing the D— of G——— at Portſmouth ſcribbling with his pencil in a pocketbook cried out, " I wiſh your R—l H——ſs would write me a love-letter to Blue Moll at Wapping.

Wedneſday at Guilford, the Serjeant for ſtabbing Mr. Smith at Weſtminſter bridge, of which wound he afterwards died, was tried before Judge Smythe; the jury found him *Guilty*, when the Judge ſent them out of court again; and on their return they again found him *Guilty*; when the Judge again ſent them out of court, and on their return they brought in a *Special Verdict*.

B O S T O N, *October* 21.

Laſt Evening we were informed by a melancholly Meſſenger from Newbury Port, that Yeſterday Morning about 6 o'Clock, at that Place, the Reverend & renowned GEORGE WHITEFIELD, Chaplain to the Right Hon the Counteſs of Huntingdon, &c. &c. was, by a ſudden Mandate, ſummoned to the Boſom of his Saviour! He had been preaching in divers Parts of the Province ſince his Arrival from the Southward, with his uſual dilligence and Energy; was now from a Tour to the Province of New Hampſhire on his return to this Town but bing ſeized with a violent Fit of the Aſthma, was in a very ſhort ſpace tranſlated from the Labours of this Life, to the Entertainments of a better.——Of this truly pious and very extraordinary Perſonage little can be ſaid but what every Friend to vital Chriſtianity who has ſet under his Miniſtrations will readily atteſt: In his public Performances thro'out Europe, and on ſeveral different Viſits, in moſt Parts of Britiſh America; he has, for a long Courſe of Years, aſtoniſhed the World as a prodigy of Eloquence and Devotion! With what Frequency and Chearfulneſs did he aſcend the Deſk and Language of his Actions being ever, " Wiſt ye not that I muſt be about my Maſter's Buſineſs"; With what divine Pathos, did he not plead with, and perſuade by the moſt engaging Incitements, the Impenitent Sinner to the Practice of Piety and Virtue! Filled with the Spirit of Grace he ſpoke from the Heart; and with a Fervency of Zeal perhaps unequalled ſince the Days of the Apoſtles, ornamented the celeſtial animations of the Preacher, with the graceful and moſt enticing Charms of Rhetoric and Oratory. From the Pulpit he was unrivalled in the command of an ever crouded and admiring Auditory; nor was he leſs entertaining and inſtructive in his private Converſation and Deportment: Happy in a remarkable Eaſe of Addreſs, willing to communicate, ſtudious to edify, and formed to amuſe; ſuch in more retired Life, was the Character of the Perſon whoſe Departure we lament: and while a peculiar Pleaſantry enlivened and rendered his Company agreeable, his Converſation was ever marked with the great Objects of his purſuit Virtue and Religion! It were to be wiſhed, that the good Impreſſions of his Miniſtry may be long retained; and that the riſing Generation, like their pious Anceſters, may catch a Spark of that aetherial Flame which burnt with ſuch diſtinguiſhed Luſtre, in the Sentiment and Practice of this faithful Servant of the Moſt High GOD.

B O S T O N, October 4

Early on Monday Morning laſt a Number of Gentlemen ſet out from hence for Newbury Port, in order to convey the Corpſe of the Rev'd Mr. Whitefield, to this Town, to be here interred: The Gentlemen are not yet returned; and we hear the People at Newbury Port would not allow the Corpſe to be brought away, they having prepared a Brick Tomb under the Preſbyterian Meeting Houſe: His Funeral was attended by a great Concourſe of People, on Tueſday Afternoon;——We have received no Particulars thereof, nor of his Death; only that having Preached the Day before in an open Field at Saliſbury, arrived at Newbury Port that Evening;—about Two o'Clock he got up and dreſſed himſelf, complained of his Illneſs, and went to Prayer with the Gentlemen who accompanies him;—then lay on the Bed with his Cloaths on, and at 4 o'Clock, got up and ſaid he was near his End, and before the Rev'd Mr. Parſons could be called, he fainted and died.

In the Engliſh Papers are a Number of Letters from Boſton, containing the debates at Faneuil Hall, relative to Non Importation, Reports of Committees &c with many bitter and cruel reflections on the Inhabitants of the Town, who have ſuffered moſt of any Colony by the Agreement: The adherence to the Agreement in June laſt, and the Philadelphians and New Yorkers joining therein, gave a moſt ſenſible Alarm to the People in England, and made even the Enemies of America do Juſtice to *the Public Virtue and Patriotiſm of its Inhabitants* which they allow is unparrallelled in Modern Times:——But how will they be affected when the Orders arrive from New York for Goods; which doubtleſs would be in a Week after Capt. White failed! Certainly they will be ſurprized.

The Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives on Thurſday laſt appointed a Committe of nine Members of which the Speaker was Chairman, to take under conſideration his Honor's Speech delivered that Morning, who the next Day reported, that it was for the Intereſt of the Province *ſtill* to adhere to their former Reſolution not to proceed to the public Buſineſs. It was then moved and ordered that the Conſideration of the Report be poſtponed till Wedneſday next, and that in the mean time Expreſſes be ſent to call in the abſent Members.——On Saturday the Houſe voted to obſerve Wedneſday next as a day of Prayer, to ſeek the Direction and favour of Almighty GOD, and ſent the Vote to the Council Board, where it was unanimouſly concurred.

N E W - H A V E N, October 5

We hear, that on, or about the 23d ult a great number of the Inhabitants of the Province of Pennſylvania, beſet the Fort at Wyoming, on the Suſquehannah, in the Night, while the People in the Fort were aſleep cut and wounded many of them and took Poſſeſſion of the Garriſon; but that no lives were loſt.——Theſe are all the Particulars which we have heard.

We hear, that three of the Whalemen, fitted out at Middletown, laſt Spring are returned, having had very bad Succeſs.

H A R T F O R D, October 9.

We have advice from Springfield, that on Monday the firſt inſtant, one *William Shaw* of *Palmer*, was preſented before the Superior Court of Aſſize and general Goal delivery, then ſitting at ſaid Springfield, upon an indictment for the murder of one *Edward Eaſt*, of Barnets-Town: and that after a full & lengthy hearing of the evidences & pleadings, both on the part of the crown & the priſoner, the jury by their verdict declared the priſoner to be guilty; whereupon the ſentence of death was paſſed upon him; which we hear is to be executed on the 8th day of next month.

At the ſame time alſo, one *George French*, (as he call'd himſelf) a tranſient perſon was preſented and tried for his life; ſuppoſed to be acceſſory to ſaid murder; but there not appearing ſufficient evidence to the jury of his guilt, (after a ſecond conſideration) they returned a verdict in his favour.

N. B. The above murder was committed in the county goal, as lately mentioned in this paper.

We hear from Farmington, that on information that one of their inhabitants had purchaſed a box of Glaſs contrary to the reſolution come into by the inhabitants of ſaid town, heretofore publiſhed in this paper, and afterwards by the gentlemen merchants and landholders of this colony at New-Haven convened. The committee of inſpection, appointed by ſaid town, immediately acquainted the purchaſer aforeſaid, of the intelligence they had received, and endeavoured to lay before him the evil tendency of ſuch conduct and perſuade him not to make uſe of ſaid glaſs, but conſent to have it ſtored on good ſecurity, 'till the revenue acts impoſing duties on tea, &c. ſhould be totally repealed, or a general importation take place; but all was to no purpoſe.——Whereupon, the committee aforeſaid acquainted as many of the inhabitants of ſaid town as they could, of the whole of ſaid affair, and a large number of the reſpectable inhabitants who had the cauſe of liberty near their hearts, went to the ſaid purchaſer, and endeavoured by rational arguments to convince him of his error, and to perſuade him to comply with the advice of the committee aforeſaid; with all informing him, in caſe he ſhould refuſe, of the neceſſity they ſhould feel themſelves under of obliging him to ſubmit to ſo reaſonable a propoſal.——Whereupon he with ſeeming chearfulneſs, ſubmitted to their propoſals, and conſented it ſhould be ſtored as above. And accordingly they immediately Stored it, and each retired to his own buſineſs without the leaſt diſorder, and the whole from the beginning, was conducted with decorum, and the greateſt veneration to good order.

--SUSQUEHANNAH.---

WHEREAS we have received Accounts from our ſettlers on the Suſquehannah Purchaſe, of the moſt intereſting Nature, both with reſpect to ſaid Settlers, and ſaid Company, as alſo Accounts of Importance from Great-Britain relative to ſaid Purchaſe.

THESE ARE THEREFORE, to warn the Proprietors of the Suſquehannah Purchaſe to meet at the Court-Houſe in Windham, on the Seventeenth Day of October Inſtant, to take ſaid Matters into Conſideration, and act thereon as ſhall be thought beſt.

New London, October 2, 1770.

ELIPHALET DYER, }
SAMUEL GRAY, }
JEDEDIAH ELDERKIN, } COMMITTEE,
NATHANIEL WALES jun. }
GERSHOM BREED, }
EBENEZER BALDWIN. }

Converſe & Stone,

Breeches Makers, at the Sign of the Breeches in Hartford,

TAKE this Method to inform the Public, that they have ſet up, and carry on the Buſineſs of *Breeches Making* in all its Branches, in Hartford. As they have newly ſet up ſaid Buſineſs, they hope that Gentlemen (for their Encouragement) will favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. *They have a Number of Pairs of* Breeches *already made, together with Skins of the neateſt Kind, ſo that Gentlemen may ſuit themſelves.*

Hartford, October 8, 1770.

Hartford, Oct. 9.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of Clock and Watch making, at the ſhop of Mr. Stephen Auſtin, Taylor in Hartford——and likewiſe determines (if the public will favour him with their cuſtom) to treat them in the beſt *Engliſh* manner. He hath not ſuch a ſtock of arrogance as to warrant his work for three years without any manner of reſerve; he intends to do his work, and that ſhall be his recommendation.

JOHN FORBES.

Sublime

An ODE *to* DELIA.

WHILE you enjoy bleſt Solitudes Repoſe,
And court the Muſes in the lonely Grove.
Read Milton, Pope, with the great Addiſon ;
And turn the Volumes of immortal Young.
Feaſt your gay Fancy, on gay Nature's charms ;
And graſp Creation in your gen'rous Arms.
Let others dote on Riches, Honor, Fame,
Illuſtrious blood, and an immortal Name.
The Pomp of Dreſs, all the Parade of Art,
By which they wound a fickle foolish Heart,
Your Native Bloom put out their borrow'd Rays,
Like Sol's bright Beams the Hoſt of twinkling Stars.
Your Smiles wou'd ſmooth my Life's uneven Way,
Turn Midnight Darkneſs to the Blaze of Day.
Make horrid Winter bloſſom into Spring,
And fading Autumn, endleſs Summer bring.
When melancholy Thoughts poſſeſs my Soul,
Diſpel the Gloom before the nectar'd Bowl.
E'en in the Pangs of agonizing Death,
Make my Pulſe beat, my Lungs receive new Breath,
My Cheeks to glow with never fading Health.
Might I, with you dwell in connubial Bliſs,
I ne'er ſhou'd long for Angels happineſs ;
Since Marriage rites are ne'er perform'd above,
Therefore immortal, grant this life, great Jove.

STREPHON.

N E W - Y O R K.

The following is an Abſtract of a Letter to a Merchant in New York, from his friend in London, whoſe Veracity and Candour, cannot be doubted.

Dated London, July 31, 1770.

"— Am ſorry to find Parties run ſo high amongſt you. Things muſt be got to a ſad Pitch indeed, to produce ſuch Threats——I think the Manner of your Proceedings have been very modeſt and juſtifiable, and becoming a People that Loves Peace and Harmony.—I am ſorry you ſtill continue in the Mind to conſult the People of Boſton, who act treacherouſly by you : In my Opinion they are not worthy of your Notice : We have a late Inſtance of their Behaviour ; they pretended to return a ſhip with all the cargo ſhe took from hence, which was very large, but when ſhe had reported at the cuſtom houſe, and the goods landed, the ſearchers coming to examine them, they found in the trunks reported to be haberdaſhery, and various other Goods, Brick Bats and Straw tied up, and in ſome other Packages, Hams, and other Trumpery, to make the Packages ſeem full. Now if ſuch a deceitful People as theſe, are worthy to be conſulted, I leave you to judge. You may depend on the Truth of this : One of my Neighbours, a Man of good Credit and Reputation, was at the Cuſtom-Houſe and ſaw the Brick Bats, Straw, Hams, &c. in the Packages.——There are divers Ships now gone and going to Boſton, with large Quantities of Goods ——That whilſt you are contending and conſulting them, they are running away with your Trade."

Query, Can Carolina, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Brunſwick, Woodbridge or New Haven &c. &c. &c ſtill retain a deſire to hold an Union with thoſe Gentlemen, tho' they promiſe ever ſo great an Union in Deceit ? Can you ſtill reſolve and proteſt againſt the Merchants in New-York who maintained their Agreement inviolate, until they were convinced of the Propriety of an Alteration, and then acted bold and upright publickly declaring to the world their Intentions,——like honeſt Men.

L O N D O N, Auguſt 2.

Yeſterday a quantity of ſailmakers, boatſwains, and carpenters ſtores were ſhipt from Woolwitch yard, on board a tranſport for Portſmouth.

The laſt fire in Portſmouth Dock happened on the 3d of July, 1760, about one in the morning. The loſs was computed at about 100 000l.

As the fire at Portſmouth, has brought on the tapis the fate of Mr. Gordon, lately executed at Breſt, it may not be improper to give ſome account of that matter, of which ſo much has been publiſhed without foundation.

This young man was Gordon, of Biderne, Jun. in the North of Scotland, of an ancient family, and an eſtate of about 500l. per annum. In his peregrination through France, being in the retinue of the *Duke of Gordon*, the chief of his name, he declared his curioſity to viſit *Breſt*, and other ſea ports of France : He had diſcovered a genius for drawing, and was but juſt initiated in the art, wherever he came he took out his pencil, and at Breſt he could not refrain. He had not got within the fortifications, for no Engliſhman in France is allowed that privilege, he was only in the town and had a view of the harbour, the profile of which he began to ſketch out. Unfortunately for him he was obſerved, ſeized, tried, and condemned ; the Duke of Gordon was applied to in his favour, and that Nobleman was earneſt in his ſolicitation to procure him a pardon, and prevailed ſo far, that the ſentence was changed into perpetual impriſonment in Languedoc ; which being intimated to Mr. Gordon, he refuſed the proffer, and inſiſted to have his cauſe tried before the Parliment of Paris, by way of appeal ; which, when his Judges heard, and an unfavourable report was made of him, and he was beheaded by the common executioner, without being heard.

As ſoon as the news of the fire at Portſmouth was received at the houſe of the French and Spaniſh Embaſſadors, an account was immediately diſpatched by Couriers to their reſpective Courts.

T O B E S O L D B Y

Peter Verſtille,

(At his Store in Weathersfield.)

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, at the very loweſt Prices; for *Caſh only*, viz.

A Large aſſortment of Broad cloths from 8/ to 23/ per yd. 3 4 6 4 7 4 plain and nap coatings, from 3/6 to 8/ per yd. Other woollens as low as 2/6 per yd. 8 4 fine Bath beaver coatings. 6 4 blue green and cloth coloured Ratteens. Yorkſhire planes ſorted. Blue and cloth colour'd Devonſhire kerſies from 3/6 to 8/3 per yd. Blue, cloth colour'd German ſerges, from 5/ to 5/10 per yd. Flower'd ſerges. Wilton cloths ſorted. Sagathys ſorted colours. Single and double cambletts. Yard wide ſtrip'd and ſprig'd cambletts. Yard wide ſtrip'd and ſprig'd ſtuffs. Black, purple and cloth colour'd ſilk crapes. Dorſeteens, or ſilk cambletts Mecklenburgs. Brilliants. Dreſdens Dreſſdenitts. Miſſionets. Martinico lute ſtrings. Half yd & yd wide poplins. Grizitts. Brolins ſorted colours. Black bombazines. Black and cloth colour'd drawboys. Black and cloth colour'd knit breeches patterns. Shalloons, ſorted colours. Hair, metal, twiſt and baſket buttons. Black, blue, green, crimſon pink and cloth colour'd durants. Black, blue, green crimſon, pink and cloth colour'd calimancoes. Black, crimſon, white and cloth colour'd tammies. 6 4 and 8 4 roſe blankets. 8 4 blue and green rugs. 6 4 ſpotted rugs. Raven's duck, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs. Brown and olive colour'd fuſtians. Brown and white buckrams. 3 4 and 7 8 bedticking. Red and white and blue and white ſtrip'd hollands. Striped and ſpotted ſwanſkins. White flannels. Pelong ſattins ſorted. Crimſon and black capuchine ſilk. Black taffity's & Perſians. Black ducape. Damaſcus for waiſtcoats. Black and white lace. Shear and thick muſlins. Pacs ſorted. Sattin hatts & bonnets. Chipt hatts & pins. Black and white gauze handkerchiefs. Black and white plain gauze. Black and white figur'd ditto. Black pariſinits. Men's black cravatts. Men and Women's leather gloves and mitts. Women's ſilk & worſted gloves and mitts. A few pieces chints and calicoes. Silk and linen handkerchiefs. Crimſon broadcloth. Crimſon, ſcarlet and black ſoil trimming. Head flowers. Necklaces and ribbons. 3 4, 7 8 & yd wide hollands. Dowlaſs and Ruſſia linens. White figur'd dimoty's. Yarn, worſted cotton and thread hoſe. Flower'd lawn and kenting handkerchiefs. plain and figur'd lawns. Qualities, ferrits and galloons. Broad and narrow tapes. Paper hangings for rooms. Looking glaſſes. Beſt G. B. wool cards. Silk knee garters. Pewter & braſs. Knives and forks and pen knives. Temple ſpectacles. Shoe and knee buckles. Kippen's ſnuff. Ginger, Pepper, Allſpice, Nutmegs, Cloves and Cinamon, &c &c. &c.

N. B. Moſt of the above articles may be had at the houſe Mr. Stephen Mears, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

T U E S D A Y, OCTOBER 16, 1770. [NUMB. 303.]

L O N D O N, July 30.

THERE C——ls, ſince the 15th of this month, have been held on American affairs. Many members were of opinion, that his Majeſty, with the advice of his Privy council, was ſufficiently empowered to ſuppreſs the tumults in America in what manner he thought proper ; but a cautious member, of the law, obſerved, that in the preſent ſituation of affairs they cou'd not act too prudently, and therefore it was ſafer to leave the *manner* of quelling them to the Parliament, as by that means it would be the action of the *whole nation* : which opinion, we hear, was adopted.

It was ſaid on Monday night, with the greateſt confidence, and bets were laid upon it, that the leading men in the Boſton committee would pay a viſit to the Britiſh capital in leſs than three months.

Aug. 3. Yeſterday a full board of Treaſury was held, at the breaking up of which an expreſs was ſent to Lord North at North Rod, who, to the ſurpriſe of many did not appear yeſterday at St. James's.

A conſiderable number of Quakers, moſt of whom were females, attended the Levee at St. James's yeſterday, and had the honour of ſeeing their Majeſties, by whom they were noticed with the moſt gracious marks of attention.

Aug. 6. Thomas Bradſhaw, Eſq; one of the joint Secretaries to the Treaſury, will certainly reſign in a few days ; and ——Robinſon, private Secretary to Lord North, be appointed in his room. Mr. Robinſon already tranſacts the principal part of the Treaſury buſineſs.

A board of Trade and Plantations will be held to morrow.

His Majeſty ſeldom lies in bed after five o'clock, and moſt mornings either rides on horſeback, or walks ſeveral miles before breakfaſt.

Her Majeſty lately ſent the Queen of Denmark a preſent of ſome of her own needlework, of exquiſite fineneſs.

Aug. 8. We are aſſured that the report of an accommodation having taken place between the miniſtry and the minority, is not true.

Yeſterday a Board of Treaſury was held, at the breaking up of which, an expreſs was diſpatched to Lord North, at Dillington, in Somerſetſhire, in conſequence of which he is expected in town this day.

The report of Lord Northington's being ſent for to town to uſe his endeavour to bring about a coalition of parties, and that the Seals were offered to his Lordſhip and refuſed, is totally void of the leaſt foundation. The true reaſon of his Lordſhip's coming to town was to purchaſe a houſe, and furniſh it for the reception of Lady Northington, in caſe of his Lordſhip's death, as his Lordſhip has at preſent no town houſe.

The report of a coalition of parties is entirely falſe and groundleſs ; and we are aſſured no union will ever take place between the preſent contending parties, the gentlemen in oppoſition have frequently declared, that they will never come into power again, unleſs every man who has attached himſelf to the preſent adminiſtration be diſmiſſed from his employment.

Lord N—— has received a certain aſſurance of the certain poſſeſſion of all his honours and emoluments—till the 10 of November next at leaſt.

Paſſed by the Iſle of Wight, for the River, the Norfolk Boggin, from the Eaſt Indies, who brought advice of the Lord Holland, Narin, being loſt in Bengal River, and the whole crew being drowned, except twenty three ; amongſt the latter is the Captain and the third Mate.

The William, Babais, from Marblehead, is arrived at Bilboa.

Entered in from Boſton, the Leviathan, Jenkins.

From New England, the London, Hazel.

From No. America, the John & Eſther, Hodgſon.

We are authorized to inform the public, that Mr. Robinſon has not as yet done any part of the buſineſs of the Treaſury whatſoever.

Briſtol Aug 4. Saturday laſt died at his lodgings at Clifton, Robert Dinwiddie, Eſq; aged upwards of 80 many years Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, which office he ſome time ſince quitted on account of his years, with the higheſt reputation.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, *Sept.* 27.

Many reſpectable Freeholders and Inhabitants of this City and Country, juſtly alarmed at the Reſolutions formed by a number of the Dry Good Importers on Thurſday laſt at Davenport's Tavern, which reflect diſhonour on this City and Country, to meet in the State-houſe this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, to conſider and determine what is proper to be done to vindicate the Honour of this City, and to avert the Danger that threatens their Country.

WHEREAS the Parliament of Great Britain has of late claimed a Power of making Laws to bind the Colonies in all caſes whatſoever, and in conſequence of that claim, and to eſtabliſh a Precedent, has paſſed an Act, impoſing Duties on Tea, &c. imported into America, for the expreſs purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America, and have ordered the Money ariſing from thoſe Duties to be applied to "defray the Charge of the Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and the Support of Civil Government, in ſuch Provinces where they ſhall be found neceſſary, and towards the further defraying, protecting and ſecuring his Majeſty's Dominions in America." And whereas this Claim and Precedent are not only deſtructive of Property (as no Man can be ſaid to have a Property in that, which another may, as of Right, give and grant without his Conſent) but have a manifeſt Tendency to reduce Americans to the moſt abject Slavery can be more compleat, more miſerable, more diſgraceful, than that of a People where Juſtice is adminiſtered, carried on, and a ſtanding Army maintained, at Expence of the People, and yet without the leaſt Dependance upon them ? And whereas the carrying this Plan into execution tends to render our aſſemblies uſeleſs, which are our beſt Bulwark againſt arbitrary Power ; and in proſecution of the plan of ſubjugating the Colonies, a Board of Commiſſioners is eſtabliſhed in America, with unbounded and uncontroulable powers, for the better collecting the duties that are, or may be impoſed upon us, without our Conſent ; the Juriſdiction of Admiralty courts (which are unfriendly to Liberty) is extended and enlarged in America ; a Power arrogated of ſuperſeding and diſpenſing with Acts of Aſſembly; which have received the Royal confirmation, in order to increaſe the Fees of Crown Officers ; and perſons ſuſpected of Treaſons, and Miſpriſions of Treaſon, are threatened to be dragged from hence, and tried in England, contrary to law, and the Principles of the Engliſh Conſtitution ; and a ſtanding Army is kept up in time of profound Peace, independent of any Authority in the Colonies :

We, therefore, the GRAND JURY for the city and county of Philadelphia, think it our duty to declare, that we conſider ourſelves as FREEMEN, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of free-born Britiſh ſubjects.——"That it is inſeparably eſſential to a people, and the undoubted right of Engliſhmen, that no tax be impoſed upon them, but with their own conſent given perſonally or by their repreſentatives. That courts of juſtice are eſtabliſhed for the trial of all crimes committed within this province ; and that no perſon is, legally and conſiſtent with the principles of liberty and the Engliſh conſtitution, amenable before any court but of this Province, for any crimes committed within it."——And therefore leſt the alteration, which a majority of the importers of Britiſh merchandize in this city, who met at Davenport's tavern, on Thurſday the 20th inſtant, have made in the non importation agreement, may be conſtrued into an acquieſcence of the people in the parliament's claim of right to tax the colonies, in order to vindicate our juſt and inherent rights, we declare and reſolve :

1ſt. That we will, as far as in us lies, promote a union with the other colonies, and concur with them in any meaſures that may be deemed prudent and practicable, conſiſtent with the duty we owe to our King in endeavouring to procure a full redreſs of all our grievances, and a full enjoyment of Engliſh and conſtitutional liberty.

2d. That we will unite with our fellow ſubjects in diſcountenancing the uſe of Britiſh manufactures, and the conſumption of Britiſh merchandize, until the Parliament's claim of right to tax the colonies is given up, the act impoſing duties on tea, is repealed ; the juriſdiction and power of the Admiralty courts is reſtricted ; the Board of Commiſſioners diſſolved, and the ſtanding army removed, or put under the direction of the civil authority, ſo as not to be dangerous to the liberty of the people.

3d. That we will abſtain from the uſe of all ſuch articles of luxury imported from Great Britain, as ſhall hereafter be agreed to by our fellow ſubjects in this province.

By order of the *Grand Jury*,

Philadelphia, Sept. 24. *John Gibſon*, Foreman.

Captain Gregory, from Cadiz informs us, it was reported there, that four Ruſſian Men of War were lately loſt on ſome of the Iſlands in the Archipelago, by running aſhore in the night.

By Capt. Calef *and Capt.* Davies, *arrived here from* LONDON, *we have the following Advices* ;

LONDON, Auguſt 17. 1770.

ACCOUNTS *of two important Victories gained lately by the* Ruſſians *over the* Turks, *by Sea and Land.*

THE Ruſſians were ſo lucky as to make good their way into the Archipelago much ſooner than was expected, as the uſual courſe of the winds could not be depended on to carry them ſooner than September. They were not, however, far advanced into the ſea, when, on the 15th of July, being nineteen ſhips commanded by Admiral Elphinſton, they fell in with the Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of twenty-three ſhips, commanded by Zaffier Bey. They engaged each other with the appearance of great ardour on both ſides, and after an obſtinate engagement, the Turks were obliged to yield the victory ; and thoſe of their veſſels which remained in a condition to effect it, ſaved themſelves by flight. It is ſuppoſed the Turkiſh Admiral Zaffier Bey, was very near being taken, as the veſſel ſunk in which he was preſumed to be, as the commander was ſeen to get out of her, with great difficulty, into a boat.

The loſs of the Turks, in the above mentioned engagement, is three ſhips taken by the Ruſſians 2 ſunk, and ſeveral others ſo diſabled, in appearance, as to be in great danger of foundering before they could reach any port ; the reſt were diſperſed, moſt of them in a ſhattered condition. The Ruſſians on their part, received very inconſiderable damage. The Ruſſian fleet will not at preſent endeavour to force its paſſage to Conſtantinople, on account of the plague being in that city and neighbourhood ; but while it waits a more favourable ſeaſon, it will find important work, in deſtroying the remainder of the Turkiſh marine in thoſe ſeas, in taking the principal iſlands in the Archipelago, in cutting off ſupply of proviſions from Conſtantinople.

The Ruſſians had entirely evacuated the Morea before their fleet paſſed up the Archipelago, having occaſion for all their forces aboard, and having anſwered their intended purpoſe, landing part of them, for making an embarraſſing diverſion to the arms of the Grand Signior.

By an expreſs which arrived by way of Germany, and through Holland, certain and authentic advice is brought of a moſt ſignal and total victory of the Ruſſians over the principal army of the Turks, on the 15th of July.

Extract of a Letter of Count Romanzoff's, dated July the 19th, from the enemy's camp upon the Pruth, on the other ſide of the river Larga.

" At the defeat of the enemy on the 18th of June, upon the eminences leading towards Bender, our army purſued and came up with them on the 15th of July, when the Turks had fortified their army upon a very ſteep mountain on the other ſide of the river Larga. The enemy poured down upon us his beſt cavalry, to the amount of 20,000 men, which however were repulſed with very great loſs.

" As I had intelligence that the Turkiſh army, conſiſting of 80 000 men, was commanded by Caplan Hiry Kan, of the Crimea, who had under him three of the moſt eminent Baſhaws, I reſolved to come to a deciſive engagement with him ; which began on the 15th of July, and ended in a moſt compleat victory on our ſide : for as ſoon as our men had gained the ſummit of the mountain, they drove the enemy out of our entrenchments ſucceſſively, till they fled in the utmoſt confuſion, and abandoned to us their whole extenſive camp, and an immenſe quantity of all ſorts of ammunition and proviſions, together with 30 pieces of fine braſs cannon, and a great number of colours.

" As the purſuit of the enemy by our troops engroſſes all my time at preſent, I am not able to ſend you the particulars of this glorious action, as to the number of the ſlain, priſoners, and trophies, &c till the next opportunity."

The following account is brought by the laſt letters from Leghorn : ' The progreſs of the Ruſſian arms in the Morea, ' aſtoniſhes all that hear of it. ——— The Empreſs of ' Ruſſia is already become miſtreſs of the greateſt part of ' the Peloponneſus, and of ſeveral ports, and with a handful of her troops, joined by ſome thouſand Greeks, ſhe is ' giving law to a power which has hitherto been conſidered as one of the moſt reſpectable in Europe.'

HARTFORD, *October* 16.

On Thurſday laſt died at Middletown, Capt. *David Webb*, of the Small Pox, taken in New York, a ſhort Time ſince. He was a Gentleman who had, as Maſter of a Veſſel, long uſed the Weſt-India Trade, and by thus ſuddenly being cut off from a very numerous Family of young children, and favourable Proſpects in life, at once holds [illegible] the uſeful Leſſons of being always ready, and ſtrongly urges thoſe in that courſe of Life in particular, to avoid ſo peſtilential a Diſeaſe, by embracing the favourable Remedy of Inoculation, which a kind Providence, in Mercy to Mankind, has granted, in counterpoiſe to the Malignity of this terrible Diſorder.

☞ Preparing, and will ſoon be ready for the Preſs, an Anſwer to the Reſult of an Eccleſiaſtical Council, convened at Simſbury, Feb. 27 A D 1770, which Reſult has been lately Publiſhed.

Strayed away laſt ſpring,

from the ſubſcriber two COLTS the one a likely mare two years old this laſt ſummer, paces and trots, of a ſorrel colour. The other a black horſe Colt, one year old a natural pacer ——Any perſon that will inform, or bring ſaid colts, ſhall be well rewarded, by me

N.B *Without marks.* *MARGARET ASHLEY.*

Weſtfield, October 8 1770.

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of Clock and Watch making, at the ſhop of Mr. Stephen Auſtin, Taylor in Hartford——and likewiſe determines (if the public will favour him with their cuſtom) to treat them in the beſt Engliſh manner, He hath not ſuch a ſtock of arrogance as to warrant his work for three years without any manner of reſerve ; he intends to do his work, and that ſhall be his recommendation.

JOHN FORBES

James Morton,

INTENDING for Europe very ſoon, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him, to come and ſettle immediately, if not, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney. Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands on ſaid Morton, are deſired to exhibit their accounts for immediate ſettlement.

N. B. Said Morton has Salt to change for Flax Seed.

Hartford, Sept. 21 1770.

NEW-HAVEN, October 12.

Yeſterday the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this colony met in this Town.

The following is a Liſt of the Gentlemen choſen by the ſeveral Towns in this colony, (at the Freeman's Meetings, on the ſecond and third Tueſdays of September ult.) to repreſent them in the ſaid General Aſſembly.

HARTFORD COUNTY.

Hartford.
Col. John Pitkin
Mr. Benjamin Payne
Farmington.
Mr. Fiſher Gay
Col. John Strong
Haddam.
Capt. Joſeph Brooks
Col. Hezekiah Brainard
Suffield.
Capt. Samuel Kent
Mr. Gideon Granger.
Symsbury
Mr John Owen.
Capt. Jonathan Humphrys
Colcheſter.
Capt. Henry Champion
Mr. Elias Worthington
Windſor.
Mr. Alexander Wolcot
Mr. Roger Newburry
Tolland
Capt. Samuel Chapman
Mr. Samuel Cobb
Bolton.
Capt. Joel white
Capt. Benjamin Talcott
Somers.
Mr. Emery Peaſe
Capt. Luke Cooly
Eaſt Haddam.
Mr. Daniel Brainard
Capt. Dyar Troop.
Stafford.
Capt. Iſaac Pinney
Mr. Joſhua Fuller
Willington.
Capt. Abner Barker
Capt. Joſeph Crocker
Hebron.
Capt. Samuel Gilbert
Capt. David Barber
Weathersfield.
Hon. John Cheſter
Capt. Eliſha Williams
Middletown.
Hon. Jabez Hamlin *Speaker*
Mr. Seth Wetmore
Eaſt Windſor.
Maj Eraſtus Wolcott
Capt. Charles Ellſworth
Chatham.
Mr. Ebenezer White
Mr. Nathaniel Freeman
Glaſtenbury.
Mr. Jonathan Welles
Mr. John Kimberly
Enfield.
Mr. Edward Collins
Capt. Ephraim Terry

NEW HAVEN COUNTY.

New Haven.
Col. Nathan Whiting
Mr. Joſhua Chandler.
Milford.
Capt. John Fowler
Major David Baldwin
Durham.
Col. Elihu Chauncey
Capt. James Wadſworth.
Derby.
Mr. Joſeph Hull
Capt. John Holbrook
Branford.
Mr. James Barker
Mr. Jehiel Ruſſel
Guilford.
Mr Nathaniel Hill
Capt. John Eliot
Wallingford.
Hon. Benjamin Hall.
Waterbury.
Mr Joſeph Hopkins
Mr Thomas Matthews

NEW LONDON COUNTY.

New London.
Hon. Gurdon Saltonſtall
Mr. William Hillhouſe
Norwich.
Mr. Eliſha Fitch
Capt. Elijah Backus
Lyme.
Maj Samuel H Parſons
Mr. Eleazer Mather
Stonington.
Mr. Charles Phelps
Mr. Benjamin Clark
Preſton.
Capt Roger Sterry
Capt. John Tyler
Groton.
Capt. Robert Geer
Capt. Benadam Gallop.
Say Brook
Capt. Hezekiah Whittelſey
Capt. Samuel Shipman
Killingworth.
Mr. Benjamin Gale
Mr. Theophilus Morgan

FAIRFIELD COUNTY.

Fairfield.
Hon. Ebenezer Silliman
Mr. David Burr
Stamford.
Mr. Benjamin Weed
Maj David Waterbury
Norwalk.
Col. Thomas Fitch
Mr. Thomas Belding
Danbury.
Mr. Joſeph P. Cook
Mr. Daniel Starr
Greenwich.
Mr. Amos Mead
Capt. John Mead
Reading.
Col. John Read
Mr. Lemuel Sanford
Ridgfield.
Mr. Philip B. Bradley
Mr. Benjamin Stebbins
New-Fairfield.
Capt. James Potter
Capt. Nehemiah Beardſley
Newtown.
Capt. Henry Glover
Mr. Abel Booth
Stratford.
Capt. Theophilus Nichols
Mr Nathan Birdſey

WINDHAM COUNTY.

Windham
Capt Jabez Huntington
Mr. Nathaniel Wales
Lebanon.
Maj Wm. Williams, *Clerk*
Capt. Joſeph Trumbull
Canterbury.
Mr. John Curtiſs
Capt. Jabez Fitch
Plainfield.
Capt. John Douglas
Mr. John Pierce
Mansfield.
Mr. Conſtant Southworth
Maj Joſeph Storrs
Coventry.
Mr. Phineas Strong
Mr. Ephraim Root
Woodſtock.
Capt Eliſha Child
Mr. Manaſſah Hoſmer
Voluntown.
Capt. Robert Dixon
Mr. Samuel Stewart
Killingly.
Mr. Brayant Brown
Mr Samuel Learned
Aſhford.
Capt. Benjamin Sumner
Capt. Ichabod Ward
Pomfret.
Mr. Thomas Williams
Mr. Samuel Craft

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

Litchfield
Mr. Abraham Kilborn
Capt. Oliver Wolcot
Goſhen.
Capt. Ebenezer Norton
Capt. Jonathan Buell
Kent.
Mr. Eliſha Swift
Capt. Moſes Averil
Sharon.
Col. John Williams
Capt. Caleb Jewit
Canaan.
Capt. Samuel Forbes
Maj Charles Burral
Cornwall
Mr. Heman Swift
Capt. Thomas Porter
Woodbury.
Mr. Daniel Sherman
Capt. Benjamin Stiles
Harwinton.
Major Abijah Catlin
Mr. Joſiah Phelps
New Hartford.
Capt Matthew Gillet
Capt. Abel Merrels
New Milford.
Maj. Buſhnal Boſtwick
Capt Samuel Canfield
Saliſbury.
Mr Joſhua Porter
Capt. James Landon

PHILADELPHIA, Octo. 8

On Saturday ſe'nnight ſailed the Ship London Packet captain Cook, for London, by which Veſſel the merchants concerned in the Britiſh Trade, have forwarded their Orders for all ſorts of goods from Great Britain, except teas, and ſuch other Articles as are or may be ſubject to duties for the Purpoſe of raiſing an American revenue ; conſiſtent with the ſalutary alteration made on the 20th ult. in the non importation agreement, by a conſiderable number of the ſubſcribers thereto—And it is not doubted that every true friend to the liberties of America, will diſcountenance the importation of dutied articles from England, and thereby defeat the machinations of our enemies.

BOSTON, October 11, 1770.

THE Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives on Thurſday laſt proceeded to the conſideration of the report of the committee appointed to conſider his Honors ſpeech to both houſes ; the Subſtance of which Report was, that it was for the intereſt of the province that the houſe *ſtill* adhere to their former reſolution not to proceed to the public Buſineſs. After ſome Debate upon the Queſtion, Whether to accept this Report, it was moved that the further conſideration of it be refer'd, and that in the mean Time a committee be appointed to prepare a Meſſage to the Lieutenant Governor, praying that his Honor would be pleaſed to explain a certain Paſſage in his Speech ; and alſo that he would inform the Houſe whether he had received any late inſtructions with reſpect to the Continuance of the Aſſembly out the town of Boſton, and Mr. Hancock, Mr. John Adams, Mr. Ingerſol, Mr. Samuel Adams and capt. Fuller were appointed accordingly.

At a Meeting of the Merchants in this Town at the Britiſh coffee houſe, it was unanimouſly Voted to alter the Non Importation Agreement, and to open the Importation of Goods from Great Britain, except Teas, and ſuch other Articles as are, or may be ſubject to Duties for the Purpoſe raiſing of a Revenue in America.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, in Hanover, Oct. 11, 1770.

WHEREAS a meeting of the honorable corporation of Dartmouth College, was appointed to be on this day in this place, but by ſome means the advertiſement of the ſame, which was ſent to be publiſhed in the New-Hampſhire Gazette miſcarried, which makes another appointment neceſſary.

THESE are therefore to notify all concerned, that a meeting of ſaid Corporation is now appointed to be held at the houſe of Mr. *Wyman*, innholder in *Keen*, on monday the 22d inſtant, at nine o'clock in the forenoon.

By ELEAZER WHEELOCK,
Preſident of ſaid College.

LONDON.

May 7. It was extremely ſhocking Yeſterday, to ſee no leſs than five Carts conveying Malefactors, (all of them young Men, ſome not above ſeventeen or eighteen) to the fatal Spot, where they ſuffered an ignominious Death. One Charles Sparks behaved in a very hardened Manner at the Gallows, refuſing to pray with the Clergymen, and thinking the Executioner did not preform his Office dexterouſly, told him *he was not fit to hang a Dog, and much leſs a Man.* Two well dreſſed young Men were detected in picking Pockets while the Malefactors were putting in Cart; and one Gentleman had his Pocket picked of a Gold Watch.

Yeſterday the following priſoners were capitally convicted at the Old Bailey, viz.

Charles Stephens, Henry Holyoake, and Henry Hughes, for the wilful murder of John Shaw, in the City New Road, about 200 yards from the Angel Inn, when attacked with an intent to rob, but he making a vigorous reſiſtance with a large knife, Holyoake and Hughes retired, and Stephens advancing with a blunderbuſs, diſcharged it into his belly, which brought out his bowels; which, holding in his hands, he ran to the Angel Inn for help. Stephens was convicted as perpetrator of the murder, and the other two of being preſent aiding, abetting, and comforting him therein.

Yeſterday morning Charles Stephens, Henry Holyoake, and Henry Hughes, were executed purſuant to their ſentence, at Tyburn, and afterwards carried to Surgeons-Hall for diſſection; the two latter behaved very penitently, and declared that Stephens had bro't them to that courſe of life.

They were all young, the eldeſt of them ſeemingly not above twenty. Holyoake had a good character given of him by ſeveral gentlemen of the navy on Friday at the Old Bailey, whom he ſerved in capacity of ſteward, but Stephens ſhewed a hardened ſpirit during the whole trial; and after hearing a ſentence which affected the whole audience, he flung himſelf out of Court with an indifference that ſhocked every breaſt but his own, toſſing up his handkerchief in the form of a ball and playing with it as he paſſed through the crowd.

To the PRINTER.

And hang the wretch that Juryman may dine.
POPE.

HAVING ſeen a letter in your paper, wherein the author very juſtly laments, that three hundred and thirty perſons were laſt ſeſſions tried at the Old Bailey, many of whom were condemned to death, and the greateſt part of the remainder to tranſportation; it is indeed a moſt melancholy circumſtance to ſee ſuch numbers every ſix weeks dragged to execution, from which we muſt conclude, that either our people, from principle, are more abandoned than thoſe of the other nations of Europe, or that our laws are founded in injuſtice; the latter I believe, ſince, if natural juſtice only had taken place, there would long ſince have been no cauſe for the above complaint.

Juſtice, Sir, is to indemnify the perſon injured; a theif or a robber, therefore, ought to repay me with damages what I have ſuffered; and, for want of ability to do this, he might be condemned to work in the King's yards, or in coal or tin mines for a limited time, and he ſhould be rendered infamous by being pilloried and whipped; for a ſecond offence to be condemned to hard labour for life. This is the practice in Holland, where they raſp logwood, &c the good effect of which is, that ſometimes there is not a perſon put to death in that populous country by the hands of juſtice in twelve months It is the ſame in Connecticut in N. England which contains above half as many inhabitants as this vaſt metropolis, but in which no perſon ever yet loſt his life by the law; for murder was never yet committed in it, tho' it has been ſettled above 130 years; for ſtealing, the offender is condemned to be drummed and whipped about the town, with part of the ſtolen goods faſtened on him; he is to pay four fold, or ſold by the magiſtrates to the higheſt bidder for a limited time.——This only is juſtice.

Will any man ſay, that, becauſe a perſon has forgot himſelf ſo far as to invade his neighbour's property, he ought to be hanged? Surely it is inadequate to his crime! Life, being the moſt precious property, ought not to be taken away for ten ſhillings, ten pounds, or ten thouſand pounds; 'tis injuſtice whenever it is done; and I think I may venture to ſay, that, as it is contrary to the laws of nature, it is murder. Public executions, Sir, are meant as examples, to deter others from the like crimes; but have our executions ſuch effects?——Every one knows to the contrary.

In theſe remarks I do not mean to be an advocate for murder; ſuch perſons ſhould be puniſhed with death, for his crime is infinitely greater than the crime of him who invades my property. In ſhort, I think juſtice and humanity cry aloud, that we ſhould withdraw the ſeverity of our law to the latter offenders; for it is a reproach to this kingdom, that more people are put to death in it by the laws, than in all the kingdoms of Europe beſides; our people muſt, therefore, be worſe in their principles, or our laws unjuſt; beſides ſuch frequent condemnations render them very familiar to Old Bailey Jurors, who, according to my motto, often haſten through their verdict in order go to dinner.

It may perhaps be ſaid, that tranſportation carries with it no ſeverity; I admit it; but I am ſure it is bad policy; for thoſe perſons, being mechanics, carry our arts and the knowledge of manufactures to the colonies, to the great prejudice of this country. If theſe crude thoughts ſhould be read by any member of parliament, and he ſhould be thereby led to ſtep forward in the cauſe of humanity, by bringing in a bill to reform our criminal laws, he may depend he will thereby ſecure to himſelf immortal honour, in being inſtrumental to men's living out the days which God and Nature deſigned them.

R.

Strayed or ſtolen from the Subſcriber of Eaſt Windſor, ſome time in April laſt, a ſorrel Mare Colt, about two years old, a ſtar in her forehead. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Colt, and return her to the owner, ſhall have one Dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

September 27, 1770. *Nathaniel Loomis.*

Converſe & Stone,

Breeches Makers, at the Sign of the Breeches in Hartford,

TAKE this Method to inform the Public, that they have ſet up, and carry on the Buſineſs of *Breeches Making* in all its Branches, in Hartford. As they have newly ſet up ſaid Buſineſs, they hope that Gentlemen (for their Encouragement) will favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. *They have a Number of Pairs of Breeches already made, together with Skins of the neateſt Kind, ſo that Gentlemen may ſuit themſelves.*

Hartford, October 8, 1770.

--SUSQUEHANNAH.---

WHEREAS we have received Accounts from our ſettlers on the Suſquehannah Purchaſe, of the moſt intereſting Nature, both with reſpect to ſaid Settlers, and ſaid Company, as alſo Accounts of Importance from Great-Britain relative to ſaid Purchaſe.

THESE ARE THEREFORE, to warn the Proprietors of the Suſquehannah Purchaſe to meet at the Court Houſe in Windham, on the Seventeenth Day of October Inſtant, to take ſaid Matters into Conſideration, and act thereon as ſhall be thought beſt.

New London, October 2, 1770.

ELIPHALET DYER,
SAMUEL GRAY,
JEDEDIAH ELDERKIN,
NATHANIEL WALES jun.
GERSHOM BREED,
EBENEZER BALDWIN.
COMMITTEE.

A Few of Doct. Langdon's Remarks on Sandeman's Letters, to be ſold by *Knight Sexton*, near the Great Bridge in Hartford.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1770. [NUMB. 304.]

BOSTON.

SINCE our laſt we are favoured with a few particulars of the Death and Funeral of the late Rev'd and pious Mr. WHITEFIELD, which we doubt not will be acceptable to our Readers.

On the Morning he died, viz. the 1ſt of laſt Month, (having preached the preceeding Day in the open Field at *Exeter*, by Reaſon of the Meeting Houſe not containing half the People that came to hear him) he aroſe from his Bed about 3 o'Clock, and as his conſtant Manner was, immediately addreſſed himſelf to Heaven, in a pathetic and devout Prayer, Mr. Smith his Companion being the only Perſon then preſent, after this, ſetting awhile on his Bed, between 4 and 5 he aroſe a ſecond Time, complained of his Aſthma, found himſelf much ſtreightened for Breath, opened the Windows, walked ſeveral Times acroſs the Chamber, in great Diſtreſs, paſſed into the Entry, opening a Window there, but could get no Relief; ſaid to Mr. Smith, *I am going*, and being led by that Gentleman to a Chair, without a Struggle fell aſleep in Jeſus!——

The News of this melancholy Event being, as we mentioned in our laſt, brought to this Town, a reſpectable Number of Gentlemen of the South Church ſet out for Newbury Port with a view of bringing the Corps here for interment, knowing it to be Mr. Whitefield's deſire, in Caſe he ſhould die at or near Boſton, to be buried among his Friends there, inſomuch as to requeſt the favour of a particular Tomb: But to the Surprize of theſe Gentlemen upon Application for [illegible] to the Rev'd Mr. Parſons, at whoſe Houſe he died, they were totally defeated of their intended Compliance with Mr. Whitefield's Deſire; Mr Parſons abſolutely refuſing to permit the Corps being buried but from his own Houſe, and before his own Pulpit! and this tho' Mr. Smith, the Companion of Mr. Whitefield in his Life, and rightful Guardian of the Body, if there was any, intimated his Knowledge of Mr. Whitefield's Deſire to be buried at Boſton, and alledging that he could not anſwer any other Diſpoſal of it, to his own Conſcience, or to Mr. Whitefield's Friends at Home; and notwithſtanding to remove any further Objections, the Committee of the South Church conſented that all the honorary Ceremonies of Sepultre, ſhould be paid, by any who might think fit to attend, in eſcorting the Body from Newbury Port to the confines of the adjoining Town.

The Committee finding no Arguments would prevail on Mr. Parſons, and being informed that if they removed the Corps they muſt do it by an Officer, *and in the way of the Law*, thought proper, after attending the Funeral, to return; and that celebrated and ever memorable perſonage, the Reverend Mr. GEORGE WHITEFIELD, now lies buried in the Meeting Houſe at Newbury Port, of which the Rev'd Mr. Parſons is Paſtor; within the Bounds of New England, and next to Boſton, in one of the moſt capital Towns in the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

It is remarkable, that the day Preceding Mr. Whitefield's Death, upon going to out preach, he expreſſed himſelf deſirous, God willing, that the might finiſh his Work with that Day.

Funeral Sermons were preached Yeſterday in many Churches in this Town, on Account of the Death of the Rev. Mr. *Whitefield*.

Yeſterday a Child was baptized at the Old South Church in this Town, by the name of GEORGE WHITEFIELD.

We hear form Portſmouth in New Hampſhire, that laſt Tueſday all the Bells in the town were tolled from Eleven o'clock, till near ſun ſet, at three different Times, on the mournful Occaſion of Mr. *Whitefields* being interr'd at Newbury Port.

Mr. WHITEFIELD always appeared to be a truly pious and very extraordinary Perſonage, both in his public performances throughout Europe, and in his different viſits to moſt parts of Britiſh America.——It may be ſaid, that he has for a long courſe of years aſtoniſhed the world as a prodigy of eloquence and devotion! it is queſtionable whether any one ſince the days of the Apoſtles, or even they, had more hearers, he having delivered above ſeventeen thouſand Diſcourſes, to five, ten, fifteen, & twenty thouſand perſons at a time both in Europe & America.——He kept up his zeal and popularity to the laſt diſcourſe which he delivered the day before his death to an audience of at leaſt ſix thouſand in the open air, and tho' he was then much troubled with the Aſthma, yet the charms of his rhetoric & oratory were ſurprizing.——He always appear'd to ſpeak from the heart; and as to his fervency and zeal perhaps equalled by none.——From the pulpit he was unrivalled in the command of an ever crowded and admiring auditory; and in private converſation facetious, agreeable, pleaſant and inſtructing.——And while a peculiar pleaſure enliven'd & render'd his company agreeable, his converſation was ever marked with the great object of his purſuit, Virtue and Religion! He ſeemed to have a clear view of the entertainments of another life; and would commonly converſe ſo familiarly of death, as tho' he was a kind friend he was waiting for, and even long'd to receive the ſummons; and was unwilling to tarry here any longer than he could be ſerviceable to mankind——Such was the character of the Perſon whoſe departure we lament.——

LONDON.

Private letters from Paris adviſe, that ſeveral letters have been received there from Liſbon, which give an account, that on the 19th of laſt month the King of Portugal iſſued an ordinance, which enjoined all the inhabitants of Liſbon, on pain of death, to their houſes at the firing of a gun at a certain hour, and not ſtir out again till another gun ſhould be fired, the time for which was likewiſe appointed. The King's orders were very punctually obſerved, but when the people were at liberty to go abroad again, they were very curious to know the reaſon of their confinement; ſome of them accordingly repaired to the place of public execution, where they found thirty three monks hanged, fifteen gentlemen beheaded, and one man quartered. Theſe unhappy wretches had conſpired againſt the King their maſter, and one of them had even made an attempt againſt his life.

July 27. *Yeſterday the celebrated General Paoli was at Court, and had an audience of his Majeſty, by whom he was moſt graciouſly received.*

It is ſaid, that though conſiderable conceſſions have been made to Lord Chatham, yet he is reſolved not to take any poſt in the Adminiſtration, till a certain point in the right of election is cleared up.

It is whiſpered, that a Northen Potentate has certainly renewed a demand of a very extraordinary nature on the Britiſh Court.

There now actually ſubſiſts among the Merchants of Boſton in America, a great diviſion relative to the taxations. Many of them are for allowing the importation of Tea, and the reſt are ſtrenuous againſt it; whilſt the mob commit daily riots and diſorders, and pave the way for a military force to compel the town to any terms.

We are told that it has been determined to let the affairs of America remain in their preſent ſituation, (a regiment having been previouſly diſperſed in the environs of Boſton) till the meeting of parliament, and then to have concluſive and effectual meaſures determined on with all poſſible expedition.

77

From the Gazetteer and *New Daily Advertiſer*.

OUR able rulers have, at laſt, come to a determination to force ſlavery on the colonies with the ſword.—With this view a ſquadron is to block up the harbour of Boſton, and a land force is to march into the town, under a pretence of ſupporting the Officers of the Revenue in the diſcharge of their duty. The Aſſembly then is to be called to Boſton, and, under the muſquet and ſcrewed bayonet, are to paſs ſuch regulations as G——t pleaſes, or to be diſſolved, diſhonoured, and deprived of their charter. All theſe operations will be laid before a certain obſequious H——e in November, and will moſt certainly meet with their approbation,—*Ruunt omnes in ſervitium.*

SCÆVOLA.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 4.

Although Mr Serjeant Glynn, on the late trials of the Printers and Publiſhers of Junius's Letter, inſiſted on the Jury's right to judge on the *law* as well as the *fact*, the Counſel on the other ſide, would by no means acknowledge that right. We can, however, quote an authority that will place this important point beyond a doubt; the ſufferage we mean is of Littleton, who in his Tenure, ſect 368, declares, " That if a Jury will take upon them the knowledge of the law, upon the matter, they may." And this is agreed to by Coke in his comment thereupon.

Some years ago an eminent *Crown* lawyer, in giving his charge to a City Jury, told them, " they were only judges of *fact*, and not of *law*;" but as he was ſenſible this doctrine was rather new, he put the following caſe in defence of his poſition: " Suppoſe, Gentlemen, (ſays he) that a perſon was to be indicted for a diſbelief of the Trinity, and that there was a Deiſt on the Jury; we'll admit the fact ſufficiently proved by the declarations of the accuſed, is it to be ſuppoſed that this Deiſt, if he was not bound down merely to evidence, would ever criminate the party? certainly he would not, for diſbelieving the doctrine of the Trinity himſelf, he would never think another culpable for poſſeſſing the ſame ſentiments."——Thus we ſee when prejudice gets the better of law and reaſon, how jeſuitical evaſive become the arguments of the greateſt underſtandings; for as blaſpheming the Trinity is againſt law, a Juryman, though a Deiſt, would be bound, *in foro conſcientia*, to find a perſon guilty; becauſe the queſtion does not ariſe, what is the private opinion of the Juror, but has the accuſed tranſgreſſed the written laws of the land?"

A Writer, in favour of the Liberty of the Preſs, ſays " How much indebted are we to the late ſenſible, uncorrupt, and uninfluenced juries! Their glorious verdicts have prevented the eſtabliſhment of a ſyſtem of laws, that would have proved fatal not only to the Liberty of the Preſs, but to the art of Printing itſelf. Every improvement, every diſcovery in art or ſcience, would then be unknown. Even deſpotiſm would gain ground by ſilent and inſenſible degrees. The novelty would grow into habit, and the Engliſh, from being the freeſt nation on earth would become the moſt ſervile."

Aug. 2. The following is fact:—The Trained Bands, when exerciſed a few years ſince in Alderſgate-ſtreet, were ſo ignorant as not to know how to turn at the word of command; on which the officer exclaimed, " d—— ye all, face about to Barbican;" which was performed with the utmoſt exactneſs.

A correſpondent has ſent the following liſt of *killed* and *wounded* on Tueſday, the day the Orange Regiment of Militia were exerciſed on *Bunhill Plains*:

1 Had an eye knocked out by miſplacing his piece in firing.

2 Dropped down and expired——through fear.

3 Were dangerouſly wounded in the ſhoulder, by preſenting the wrong ends of their muſquets.

5 Loſt their eyes by the bayonets of their comrades. And

15 Who had ſtrayed from their ranks were found in a ditch, dead——*drunk*.

CHARLES-TOWN, (*South Carolina*) September 6.

Laſt Week died at the Horſe-Shoe, Mr. John Law, Son to a Lieutenant Governor of the Colony of Connecticut, and lately married to the Widow of Mr. William Glover.

At South-Carolina they are very warm againſt the New-York Revolters, as they ſtile them and it was propoſed that their worthy Committee write to Philadelphia, New Jerſies and Connecticut, exhorting them to withdraw their whole Trade from New-York, particularly their Flax ſeed, the great Staple of the Iriſh Factors at New-York;—alſo to write to the Landholders, Farmers and Mechanicks of Albany and Long-Iſland; to ſtop their intercourſe with New-York, and to take ſuch ſteps as may be moſt proper for recovering the Backſliders: And laſtly, to write to the Landholders and Mechanicks at New York, by all means to CALL THE PEOPLE TOGETHER, exhorting them *never* to have *any Dealings* with the *Revolters*, and oblige them to countermand their Orders for Goods, and to reſhip immediately all ſuch as may arrive. This, they ſay, *the People* have in their power to do, and no doubt will do, &c. &c.

BOSTON, October 18.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated July 27, 1770.

" YOU may rely on it as matter of fact, that it is voted in C——l, to ſend ſeveral Regiments into Boſton, to ſupport ſuch people there in importing and vending their Goods, as will in oppoſition to the ſenſe of the province, purſue ſuch a Buſineſs; and that a number of ſhips are alſo ordered to inveſt the Town"—If the foregoing be true, it ſhows how important the Non-importation agreement has been, even in the opinion of adminiſtration; how great a pity it is therefore, that the merchants did not continue it, at leaſt one ſeaſon longer. It remains then that the LANDHOLDERS take the matter under *their* conſideration, and withhold from buying a ſingle article——We can live without the baubles of Britain—If there are no purchaſers there can not long be Importers; we ſhall ſave our money, and ſave our Country.

It is ſaid that the freſh Talk in England of ſending Troops to this Place was occaſion'd by an Affidavit ſent from hence by —— under the immediate direction of **** in which the Province in general and ſome reſpectable Perſons in particular have been groſly calumniated—It is certainly high Time that Magiſtrates who take Depoſitions *ex parte*, to the prejudice not only of private Characters, but of the whole Community, ſhould be diſcountenanced by higher Authority.

We hear the Goods which have been ſtored in this Town by the committee of Inſpection for ſome Time paſt, are now delivering out to their reſpective Owners.

It is ſaid the Rhode-Iſland People exult in that they have adhered to the Non-Importation Agreement longer than any other Colony on the Continent, excepting South-Carolina.

We hear that at the Superior Court held at Taunton laſt Week, one Eliſha Bliſs of Rehoboth was convicted of aſſaulting a young Woman of that Town, and attempting to raviſh her; and was ſentenced to be ſet on the Gallows for the Space of an Hour, with a Rope about his Neck and the other End caſt over the Gallows, to be whipt 20 Stripes under the Gallows, to ſuffer 3 Months Impriſonment, and to be bound for his good Behaviour for ſeven years.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

Saturday Evening laſt, was married, Sir Willliam Draper, Knight of the Bath, to the amiable Miſs Suſanna De-Lancey, Daughter of the Hon. Oliver De Lancey, Eſq; a young Lady endowed with all the Accompliſhments neceſſary to render the Marriage ſtate happy.

Many letters from Leghorn, mention that the Empreſs of Ruſſia was miſtreſs of the Peleponneſus, and of ſeveral ports, &c.

We have juſt now the news of the Arrival of his Excellency, the Right Hon. Earl of Dunmore our Governor, at the Narrows, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Tweed Frigate.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

YESTERDAY being *Lord's Day*, uſually called by the *better ſort* of People SUNDAY, I took notice with abundance of *ſpiritual* Conſolation, that the *Dawn* was uſhered in with the Diſcharge of Cannon from all his Majeſty's Ships in this Harbour and *Fort* William—Leſt it ſhould be *forgot* by any, it may be proper to obſerve, that this Day is ſet apart Weekly in Commemoration of the Reſurrection of our bleſſed Saviour; The *Thunder* of Cannon therefore " *early in the Morning when it is yet dark*" may be *very ſuitable* to awaken ſleepy Chriſtians to a ſenſe of Duty; and probably the *ſolemn Fiſe and Drum* may hereafter as *heretofore*, be brought in to aid in the *religious Exerciſes* of the Day—a *ſacred* Regard to the *original* Intention in celebrating this day, muſt in the opinion of all *pious* Perſons ſufficiently atone for the great quantities of Powder which muſt be expended, if continued Weekly—or perhaps it may not be amiſs in order to ſave expence, to have A—— of P——t binding in the Colonies for the obſervation of the Lord's Day or Sunday once in a Quarter or half a Year—Upon a ſecond thought, Meſſrs. Printers, what if it ſhould be kept once only in the Year and that on *Chriſtmas Day*? This may be thought *by ſome* to be a happy Means of the long wiſh'd for Coalition between the Mother Country and the Colonies.

Your's, A TORY.

HUE AND CRY!

SEIZE THE ASSASSIN!

THE Cries of innocent Blood, the ſympathizing Feels of Humanity, Self-Preſervation, public Safety, and common Juſtice, loudly beſpeak all his Majeſty's good Subjects, far and near, as well to be wary of the malicious Attacks, as to detect, ſeize and apprehend, and (as ſoon as poſſible) bring to Juſtice the Perſon, of a certain Doctor *James Thomſon* a Native of Scotland, for ſome Time paſt a Reſident in this Town of Hartford; who on the Saturday Evening of the 20th Inſtant, void of the Fear of GOD, from Fore thought, Malice prepenſe, and of ſet Purpoſe, to Kill and *Murder*, did Wound, and with a Sharp Iron Weapon, cruelly and barbarouſly Stab the Body of Mr. *James Shepard*, of Northampton, privately & at unawares, coming behind and attacking of him, as he was peaceably and innocently walking in the main Street; by which Attempt of Aſſaſſination, his Life was imminently Endangered; and after which Attempt the *Aſſaſſin* made his Eſcape.

Said *Thomſon* is about 25 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, grey Eyes, has ſomething of the Scotch Manner of Pronounciation; had on when he fled a Wig made in Imitation of his own Hair, a light colour'd Broad-Cloth Surtout, a ſnuff colour'd, homeſpun Coat, Black Waiſtcoat and Breeches, &c. He has had a Wound on his Head, which perhaps is not entirely healed.

N. B. *All the Printers on the Continent are deſired to publiſh the above as ſoon as poſſible.*

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the Poſt-Office not before Publiſhed.* N. B. *All Letters where the Town is not mention'd are of Hartford.*

WILLIAM ADAMS, Eſq; Hyman Jacob Bockrah, Capt. Edward Bulkly, Weathersfield, Benjamin Bacon, Canterbury, Capt. John Bigelow, Capt. Moſes Buck, Chatham, John Commoo, Colcheſter, John Caſe, Farmington, Samuel Caſe, Wintonbury, Rev. Benjamin Chapman, Southington, Dr. Dickinſon, Nathan Eliot, Eſq; Kent, Benoni Griffin, Simſbury, Elizabeth Gibbs, Simſbury, Capt. Daniel Goodwin, Capt Ozias Goodwin, Committee Merchants, Hugh Kennedy, Simſbury, Capt. Samuel Marſh, Dr. Neil M'Lean, Committee Merchants, Weathersfield, Miſs Elizabeth Newbury, Windſor, John Ogden, Saliſbury, Ebenezer Plummer, Glaſtenbury, Peletiah Pierce, Timothy Parker, Eſq; Coventry, Dr. Reuben Smith, Litchfield, Thomas Skinner, Hebron, Capt. Nathaniel Stilman, Weathersfield Nehemiah Street, Farmington, Meſſ. Sheldon & Lord, Litchfield, Capt. William Tiley, Capt. Ruſſel Woodbridge, Eaſt Hartford.

Flax-Seed,

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

ENOCH REED,

ON Board the Sloop *TENDER*, lying at *Hartford* Ferry, will give a Buſhel and one Half of good Rock Salt, for every Buſhel of *Flax-Seed*, brought to him in *Hartford*, before the 1ſt of November. Alſo a Buſhel and three Pecks of like Salt for every Buſhel of good *Wheat*.

ENOCH REED.

N. B. *CASH will alſo be given for Flax-Seed.*

Hartford, 19th Oct. 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY

Peter Verſtille,

(At his Store in Weathersfield,)

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, at the very loweſt Prices, for *Caſh or Produce in Hand*, viz.

A Large aſſortment of Broad cloths from 8/ to 23/ per yd. 3 4, 6 4 7 4 plain and nap coatings, from 3/6 to 8/ per yd. Other woollens as low as 2/6 per yd 8 4 fine Bath beaver coatings 6 4 blue green and cloth coloured Ratteens. Yorkſhire planes ſorted. Blue and cloth colour'd Devonſhire kerſies from 3/6 to 8/3 per yd. Blue, cloth colour'd German ſerges, from 5/ to 5/10 per yd. Flower'd ſerges Wilton cloths ſorted. Sagathys ſorted colours. Single and double camblets. Yard wide ſtrip'd and ſprig'd camblets. Yard wide ſtrip'd and ſprig'd ſtuffs. Black, purple and cloth colour'd ſilk crapes. Dorſetteens, or ſilk camblets Mecklenburgs. Brilliants. Dreſdens. Dreſs Jenitts. Miſſinitts. Martinico lute ſtrings. Half yd & yd wide poplins. Grinitts. Brolios ſorted colours. Black bombazines. Black and cloth colour'd drawboys. Black and cloth colour'd knit breeches patterns. Shalloons, ſorted colours. Hard metal, twiſt and baſket buttons. Black, blue, green, crimſon, pink and cloth colour'd durants. Black, blue, green crimſon, pink and cloth colour'd calimancoes. Black, crimſon, white and cloth colour'd tammies, 6 4 and 8 4 roſe blankets. 8 4 blue and green ruggs. 6 4 ſpotted ruggs. Raven's duck, Oznabrigs and Tickleburgs. Brown and olive colour'd fuſtians. Brown and white buckrams. 3 4 and 7 8 bedticking. Red and white and blue and white ſtrip'd hollands. Striped and ſpotted ſwanſkins. White flannels. Pelong ſattins ſorted. Crimſon and black capuchine ſilk. Black taffity's & Perſians Black ducape. Damaſcus for waiſtcoats. Black and white lace. Shear and thick muſlins Facs ſorted. Sattin hatts & bonnets. Chipt hatts & pins Black and white gauze handkerchiefs. Black and white plain gauze. Black and white figur'd ditto. Black pariſinits. Men's black cravatts. Men and Women's leather gloves and mitts. Women's ſilk & worſted gloves and mitts. A few pieces chints and calicoes. Silk and linen handkerchiefs. Crimſon broadcloth. Crimſon, ſcarlet and black ſnail trimming. Head flowers. Necklaces and ribbons. 3 4, 7 8 & yd wide hollands. Dowlaſs and Ruſſia linens. White figur'd dimoty's. Yarn, worſted cotton and thread hoſe. Bays & Duffles, Flower'd lawn and keoting handkerchiefs. plain and figur'd lawns. Qualities, ferrits and gallooms. Broad and narrow tapes. Paper hangings for rooms Looking glaſſes. Beſt G.B. wool cards Silk knee garters. Pewter & braſs. Knives and forks and pen knives. Temple ſpectacles. Shoe and knee buckles Kippen's ſnuff. Ginger, Pepper, Allſpice, Nutmegs Cloves and Cinamon, &c. &c. &c.

N.B. Moſt of the above articles may be had at the houſe Mr. Stephen Mears, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

Further Articles by Capts. Calef *and* Davies.

LONDON,

Auguſt 1. A few days ſince the eldeſt ſon of a Great Perſonage, having ſome diſpute with one of his playfellows, in the midſt of ſome of their amuſements, the former was ſo greatly incenſed as to ſtrike the latter, which the Great Perſonage obſerving, commanded the little boy to pull off his cloaths and beat him ſoundly for being the aggreſſor, which he accordingly did, was commended for it, and given to underſtand the diſcipline was by way of diſcouraging the former from any attempt in future of lifting up his hand againſt a ſubject,

No ſooner did the Duke of C—— enter Portſmouth, but ſome men at the engines, aſked if his R. H. would take a *ſpell* at it.

We hear that the D. of C. paſſing by the Iron Houſe near the Dog and Duck, in his way to Portſmouth, obſerving *Multum in Parvo* wrote over the Door, heſitating ſome time, was at laſt over head by a Perſon riding by to read it *Mitcham in Surry*.

A Lady greivouſly afflicted with diſorders in her Bowels, having applied to the celebrated Mrs. Clive for a remedy, was adviſed by that witty Lady to ſwallow the *Riot Act* as a Cure for all *Inteſtine Riſings*.

On Sunday, the Bankers ſhops being of courſe ſhut, a Scotch Gentleman ſent his ſervant to his Friend, an Apothecary, for a little Caſh. The Servant returned with a Roll or two of Brimſtone. His Maſter reprehending him, the Fellow anſwered, "Why you know this *is Caſh at Edinburg*.

The following is fact; A pooor woman came from Hadley, near Barnet, a few days ſince to have her nativity calculated by the Old Baily Conjurer, but meeting with a Gentleman whom ſhe took for him, "Pray (ſaid ſhe) are you the cunning man?" "Yes, Dame, what would you have?" O Sir (cries the woman) "I want to have my *captivity captivated*."

A gentleman was obſerving the other day to the preſent firſt lord of the treaſury, That he was ſurprized that colonel Barre, who was ſo poor a miniſterial man, ſhould be ſo powerful when he became an oppoſer of government; but the premier anſwered, That he was not ſurprized at all, for a man might make a great figure in breaking windows, who would make but a very indifferent glaizer, was he ſet to mend them.

LONDON, Auguſt 9.

Commodore Palliſer yeſterday kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Comptroller of the Navy, in the room of George Cockburne, Eſq; deceaſed.

It is ridiculous to reflect on the Miniſtry for the late Fire at Portſmouth. How could they poſſibly prevent what no Human Wiſdom could foreſee?

The Situation of the Boſtonians is not alarming——if they are ſurrounded by Fleets and Armies, they have only to live quietly, receive all the Money that circulates, and accumulate Fortunes.

It is ſaid, an order ſimilar to that of Commodore Gambier has been tranſmitted to General Gage, Commander in Chief of the American Land Forces, who is to act in concert with the Commodore, if occaſion requires.

A great Perſonage has intimated, that he will make it an object of Parliamentary conſideration, to enact, or enforce, ſome ſumptuary laws for ſuppreſſing the immoderate luxury of the times, which he apprehends will be the ruin of this nation. Should ſuch a law take place, perſons of a certain condition only will be permitted to travel abroad to ape the French manners and geſtures, and that with certain limitations.

It is ſaid, as an encouragement to the Weſt India planters for not entering into the views of the American refractory Colonies, that an additional duty will be laid next ſeſſions on foreign Brandies, in order to increaſe the value and conſumption of Rum.

A celebrated engraver has juſt finiſhed a print of a great perſonage leaning on a lock of a door on the outſide at St. Alban's, in the character of a FOOL, with the following label from his mouth, "I'LL TAKE MY bible oath, I WAS NOT ON THE INSIDE." The lady is diſcovered in a ſwoon on the bed, the room pictureſquely deſcribed. In ſhort the whole forms a very exact picture of a late much celebrated amour.

Goſport, Aug. 10. Saturday Lord Halifax came to Portſmouth and viewed the dockyard, and afterwards dined on board the Tweed frigate; he was ſaluted both by the fort and ſhips and returned the ſame day to his ſeat in Suſſex. His Majeſty's ſhip Kennington is rigged and nearly compleated for ſea. She is ſtationed at the Weſt-Indies for three years.—Captain Mackenzie, commander of the Arrogant, a guardſhip in Portſmouth harbour, is appointed Commodore in the Weſt-Indies, in the room of Commodore Forreſter, deceaſed.——Remain at Spithead, the Dorſetſhire, Glory, Tweed and Montreal.

It is an alarming truth, that the Portugal gold that uſed to circulate in this country, is now transferred to our Colonies, and that the trade for corn, which uſed to ſupply England with the corn of that country, is now wholly carried on by the Americans. It is ſaid they have exported within theſe two years, wheat, flour, and Indian corn, from three provinces only, to the amount of 700 000l. and that many of the merchants of that country are ſo rich, as to have thouſands of pounds in the hands of their correſpondents in London, by which they make 8 or 10 per cent in bills of exchange

Letters from Poland ſpeak of the unhappy ſituation of Moldavia, who are butchered by the Turks, or made priſoners, on pretence of their Being rebels, and revolting to the Ruſſians. The truth is, the poor people having no means of reſiſtance when the Ruſſians entered their country, paſſively ſubmitted, and put themſelves under the protection of the enemy. Now the Turks have entered their country, they would again return to their duty, but the haughty Ottomans, refuſe their obedience, becauſe they ſay it is forced, and hand up the men with as little ceremony as if they were ſo many dogs, and carry off the likelieſt of their women and children into captivity.

It is poſitively aſſerted, that the King of Pruſſia has determined to take part with the Ruſſians, in caſe the Houſe of Auſtria ſhould in any manner oppoſe the operations of the Court of Peterſburg, in the preſent war with the Turks.

There are letters in town which poſitively affirm, that after the Daniſh fleet had deſtroyed the batteries of the Algerines upon the mole, a Flag of Truce was hung out, and that matters were likely to come to an accomodation, by the mediation of the French Conſul. Two of the Daniſh ſhips were much damaged by the ſhells of the enemy.

The long Reſidance of Gen. Paoli in England induces many People to think that his Excellency will enter into the Military Service of this Kingdom.

We are told, that one ſingle caſket of diamonds, the property of a civil officer in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, has lately been ſent home valued at 70 000.

Converſe & Stone,

Breeches Makers, at the Sign of the Breeches in Hartford,

TAKE this Method to inform the Public, that they have ſet up, and carry on the Buſineſs of *Breeches Making* in all its Branches, in Hartford. As they have newly ſet up ſaid Buſineſs, they hope that Gentlemen (for their Encouragement) will favour them with their Cuſtom.

N. B. *They have a Number of Pairs of* Breeches *already made, together with Skins of the neateſt Kind, ſo that Gentlemen may ſuit themſelves.*

Hartford, October 8, 1770.

Strayed away laſt ſpring,

from the ſubſcriber two COLTS, the one a likely mare two years old this laſt ſummer, paces and trots, of a ſorrel colour. The other a black horſe Colt, one year old, a natural pacer.——Any perſon that will inform, or bring ſaid colts, ſhall be well rewarded, by me

N.B *Without marks.* *MARGARET ASHLEY.*

Weſtfield, October 8 1770.

A Few of Doct. Langdon's Remarks on Sandeman's Letters, to be ſold by *Knight Sexton*, near the Great Bridge in Hartford.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1770. [NUMB. 305.]

October 12, 1770.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers, with others of our ſeveral occupations, did petition the hon. General Aſſembly of this colony in October laſt, for relief from the burthen of working at highways, as by law we are at preſent obliged to, which we look upon to be unequal and oppreſſive——and did in ſaid petition give reaſons ſufficient to have the ſame altered, but by reaſon of not having or employing ſufficient council or attorny's to ſpeak and ſupport the ſame, it fell through and nothing was done.——And whereas we look upon the ſaid law as it now ſtands, to be injurious, oppreſſive and unjuſt, we therefore promiſe to pay our proportion according to our ſeveral liſts, to pay ſufficient attornies to ſpeak to the caſe, and for defraying any other neceſſary charges in the approaching ſeſſions of aſſembly, hereby declaring that we never can reſt eaſy in the premiſes without relief.

N. B. We are ſenſible that many of us will be obliged to pay vaſtly more to mend the high ways by a rate.

Witneſs our Hands.

Samuel Tarbox
Stephen Johnſon
John Loveland
Benjamin Henſhaw
James Hopkins
John Barnes jun
Elijah Blackman
John Cotton jun
Joſeph Warner
John Ballon
Stephen [illegible]
Tim. Cornwell jun
Samuel Johnſon
Samuel Torrey
Hugh Brown
William Henderſon
Iſaac Williams
Samuel Bill
Jonathan Yeomans
Noah Higby
Lamberton Cooper
Joſeph King
Ephraim Stone
Jacob Goodwin
Richard Hamlin
Uziel Clark

William Miles
Abner Ely
Bennet Eggleſton
Adino Pomeroy
Andrew Campbell
Solomon Adkins
Eliſhu Cotton
Thomas Welſh
Abel Sizer
Thomas Brigden
Hezek. Hubbard jr.
Jeremiah Wetmore
Thomas Danforth
Ebenezer Rockwell
Aſhbel Burnham
Samuel Gleaſon
Stephen Pierce
Arthur Mogill
Joſiah Lee
Charles Knowles
John Canfield
William Redfield
John Goodwin
Elijah Row
Eliſha Clark

Ichabod Wetmore
John Hoſmer
Simeon Freeman
Timothy Starr
Juſtus Taylor
Willard Wright
Samuel Bidwell
Abijah Roberts
Samuel Foſter
Seth Roberts
Thomas Rockwell
Ebenez. Whitmore
William French
Benjamin Babb
James Starr
Elijah Hubbard
Francis Whitmore
Jared Starr
Amos Treadway
Joſeph Williams
Thomas Rand
Thomas Hewlet
John Hewlet
Joſeph Gipſon
Buller Gilbert

☞ 'Tis hoped the ſeveral towns in this colony, eſpecially where there are any ſeamen and tradeſmen, oppreſſed by the preſent mode of repairing the high ways, will ſign and publiſh ſomething ſimilar to the foregoing, that their minds might be manifeſt to the honourable aſſembly, who hitherto have not thought proper to liſten to the cries of their petitioners.

Friday laſt arrived here the ſhip Hercules, Captain Woolſey, from Dublin, by whom we have the following advices, viz.

GENOA, *July* 7.

We have received letters here which aſſert that execution lately ſaid to have been at Liſbon, was all fiction. It is however true, that a conſpiracy has been diſcovered. In conſequence of which his Majeſty has demanded ſuccours from the King of Spain, which have been accordingly granted, who form a chain round the frontiers of Portugal, while the Portugueſe guard their ports, in order to prevent any of the conſpirators from eſcaping.

Letters from Marſeilles adviſe, that the French fleet no ſooner arrived before Tunis, than the Bey ſubmitted to every thing which the French demanded of him, and he ordered his corſairs to be immediately diſarmed. The Daniſh ſquadron has left Gibraltar in order to go againſt the Algerines.

LONDON, Auguſt 11.

Letters from Germany, bring a confirmation of the great application made by the houſe of Auſtria to put its military not only in a reſpectable, but even a formidable ſituation. It is ſaid, that it conſiſts in the whole of above 200,000 troops throughly well trained, diſciplined, and provided.

Letters from Paris ſay, the Court of Verſailles has lately made ſome demands of a very extraordinary nature upon the Republic of Genoa, which has occaſioned the holding ſeveral Councils.

The terms, it is ſaid, Lord Mansfield is to retire on, are theſe: His Lordſhip is to have a penſion of 3000 per annum, with a proviſo of his attendance at council, and private levees.

From Conſtantinople, we learn, that the Grand Signior, in a fit of rage, ſtruck off the Viſier's head with his own hand in the midſt of the Divan, for giving him ſome wholeſome advice, which not agreeing with the maxims of his Sublime Highneſs, he took this method of acquanting the world that he was not to be contradicted, even in matters of the greateſt importance. The continual ſcene of confuſion on all ſides has ſo exaſperated his mightineſs, that it is no longer ſafe or prudent to venture into his preſence, ſo that the office of Viſier at preſent is looked upon as not very eligible, eſpecially by thoſe who would like to ſleep in a whole ſkin.

The report of a certain council having declared, that one of the American colonies had forfeited their charter, is totally void of foundation.

It is now more poſitively aſſerted than ever, that Lord Camden will be appointed Lord Chancellor next week.

Yeſterday a council was ſummoned to meet this day at St. James's when it is ſaid the motions of our enemies will be taken into conſideration, and what part Britain is likely to take in any troubles that may commence, in order to put her into a proper ſituation.

If it will afford any ſatisfaction to the colonies, we can aſſure them, that a noble Duke, not long ſince in high office, (on our talk and aſſertion, of being at the eve of a war) has wagered 1000 guineas to 500, that we ſhall have no rupture with any power, between this and Chriſtmas, 1771.

A ſquadron of five frigates, with two tenders, is now getting ready at Chatham to cruiſe about the French and Spaniſh ports, to watch their motions. The command will be given to an able ſea officer.

It is reported that at a Board of Admiralty held a few days ago, the immediate calling home of Engliſh ſeamen at the different foreign ports, was the ſubject under conſideration.

We learn from very good authority, that a great perſon has lately expreſſed the moſt earneſt deſire of having the unhappy differences between Great-Britain and America, terminated in a manner equally ſatisfactory to both parties, and with all the expedition the nature of the buſineſs will allow,

It is poſitively aſſerted, that the King of Pruſſia has determined to take part with the Ruſſians, in caſe the houſe of Auſtria ſhould in any manner oppoſe the operations of the Court of Peterſburgh in the preſent war with the Turks.

Auguſt 14. They write from Copenhagen, that a fleet is fitting out at Elſineur, ſuppoſed to be intended againſt ſome of the French ſettlements, and war is expected ſoon to be declared, the Daniſh Ambaſſador having left the French court.

BOSTON, October 25. 1770.

Laſt Saturday Morning a moſt violent Storm came on, the Wind at about N. N. E. attended with Rain and Hail: The Tide roſe about Noon to ſuch a height that it overflowed moſt of the Wharves in this Town, the Water came up into King ſtreet as far as Admiral Vernon's Head Tavern, as alſo into Dock ſquare, about the Draw-Bridge, and into the Streets at the South and North Parts of the Town, that were neareſt the Sea-ſide, ſo that it ran not only into the Cellars, but into the Shops and Rooms of Dwelling-Houſes, obliging ſeveral Families to retire up into Chambers: Many Stores on the Wharves were almoſt filled with Water, whereby great Quantities of Sugars, Salt, Lime &c. were deſtroyed: ſeveral large Stores removed by the Violence of the Wind and Waves: Vaſt Quantities of Fire Wood, Timber, Staves, Shingles, and other Lumber, were waſhed off the Wharves, and carried down the Harbour: A Number of Veſſels were forced from the Anchors, and drove aſhore on Dorcheſter Neck and Braintree Bay: Capt. Dunn, in a Ship from Glaſgow, laſt from Newbury Port, being at Anchor in Nantaſket Road, parted her Cables, and was obliged to cut away the Maſts, and drove on Braintree-Flats.—Capt. Bennet, in a Ship bound to Africa, was the only Veſſel in Nantaſket that rode out the Gale without Damage;——Capt. Higgins, in a Sloop bound to Connecticut, was obliged to cut away his Maſt and Bowſprit, and is ſince towed up to Town; another Sloop ſhared the ſame Fate; and a Schooner came aſhore on Deer-Iſland without any Perſon on board, ſuppoſed to have drifted from Lynn or Marblehead;——The Men of War and other Shipping lay in this Harbour received little or no Damage.—At Charleſtown they ſuffered in the ſame Manner as in this Town.—It is ſaid that the Tide roſe higher than has ever been known, excepting once about 47 Years ago, it roſe a Foot higher.

From the Southward we learn, that great Damage was done along that Shore: A Brig belonging to Providence and a Schooner to Newport, from Whaling, were caſt away at Tarpaulin-Cove: Capt. Scott from Turks Iſland for this Place, laden with Salt, was drove aſhore the Back of Cape-Cod, at Eaſtham: A Rhode Iſland Sloop from Whaling, aſhore near the ſame Place: A Sloop belonging to Plymouth aſhore at Race-Point: The people belonging to theſe Veſſels were ſaved.——At Plymouth, a Number of Veſſels drove aſhore, one of which was Capt. Ellis, from Rhode-Iſland; but the Account in Monday's Papers, that 40 or 50 Lives were loſt there, is a Miſtake; only two dead Bodies had been found drowned, theſe it was ſuppoſed belonged to ſome Eaſtern Coaſter. Several other Veſſels it is ſaid are aſhore and ſome ſunk, but we cannot learn what they are. Many that we were in fear of, have ſince heard they are ſafe.——At Hingham all their ſmall Veſſels drove aſhore, one or two of about 45 Tons, was floated on to a Wharf which at common Tides the Water never roſe ſo high as the top of the Wharf.——A ſmall Fiſhing Boat was ſunk between Nantasket and Hingham, the ſmall Pump, a Maſt that had been cut away, and Boat or Canoe, drove aſhore, the other Maſt held to the Rigging of the Boat that ſunk.——A Fiſherman was waſhed aſhore on the Beach but they cannot tell who he is, or where he belonged, he was a large Man, above 6 Feet in length had on thick Boots, an under and outer Jacket, had in his Trowſers Pocket only a Fiſh-hook and a ſmall Knife with two Letters cut on the Handle, but our informant could not recollect what the Letters were.

The greateſt Damage ſuſtained at the Southward was the waſhing away the Hay from the Meadows, ſpoiling the Sugars and Salt in Stores, carrying off the Cord-Wood, &c from the Wharves, blowing down Stores Sheds, Barns, Fences, Trees, and carrying off the Roofs of Houſes.

Far Eaſtward we don't learn that any great Damage was done. At Piſcataqua, Cape Ann and Newbury ſome Stores were hurt, &c. A new Ship coming out of Newbury Port, Capt Dunlap bound to this Place, was drove on Plumb-Iſland, and in her way ſtove a Sloop to pieces belonging to Newbury.

At Salem and Marblehead great deſtruction was made there: But have no Particulars. The Eſſex Gazette, it is ſuppoſed contains them, but the Paper is not come to hand.

The Loſſes ſuſtained in the Storm amounts it is ſuppoſed to ſome Thouſands of Pounds Sterling

NEW-YORK, October 22.

On Thurſday Morning laſt, we had the agreeable News of the Arrival of our Governor, the Right Hon JOHN EARL DUNMORE, at the Narrows, in his Majeſty's Ship the Tweed. About Three o'Clock his Excellency came up in a Barge, and landed at the Ferry Stairs at White Hall: On his Landing, the Battery Guns were fired and all the Shipping in the Harbour diſplayed their Colours: A crouded Aſſembly of People of all Ranks, attended him from the White-Hall to the Council Chamber, in Fort-George, with repeated loud Huzza's, and the utmoſt Joy appeared in every Countenance.

NEW-YORK, October 25.

On Friday laſt, the Day after the Governor's Arrival,

A Number of Gentlemen had a genteel Dinner at Hampden Hall, where the following Toaſts were drank viz.

1. The KING. 2. The QUEEN, PRINCE of WALES, and all the ROYAL FAMILY. 3. The Right Hon. the EARL of DUNMORE. 4. A total Abolition of all Party Spirit, by the juſt and equal Adminiſtration of the EARL of DUNMORE. 5. Great-Britain and her Colonies. 6. The Navy and army. 7. The Proteſting Lords and Diſſenting Commons. 8. Unanimity to the Colonies to the lateſt Poſterity. 9. All the Friends of America in Great-Britain, Ireland, and the colonies. 10. More Public Virtue and integrity, and leſs Venality throughout the Britiſh Empire. 11. Lord Chatham. 12. Lord Cambden. 13. Sir George Saevill. 14. General Conway. 15. Colonel Barre. 16. Mr. Burke. 17. The Freedom of Elections. 18. The Liberty of the Preſs.

On Sunday the 14th Inſtant, Sermons were preached in both the Preſbyterian Churches in this City, on the mournful Occaſion of the Rev. Mr. WHITEFIELD's Death, by the Rev. Doctor RODGERS, from Matthew xxv. 21, "His "Lord ſaid unto him, well done thou good and faithful "Servant, thou haſt been faithful over a few Things, I "will make the Ruler over many Things; enter thou in- "to the Joy of thy Lord:"—Which Paſſage of Scripture he applied with great Propriety to the Character and Reward of that eminent Servant of Chriſt.—The Rev. Mr. TREAT alſo took proper notice of this melancholy Event.

NEWPORT, October 22.

Samuel Caſey, who the Week before laſt was tried at S Kingſton, for feloniouſly making and uttering counterfeit dollars, on thurſday laſt received ſentence of death: His counſel declined and agreement upon the ſpecial verdict found, and waved the motion they had made in arreſt of judgment. On the ſame day Thomas Clark, Samuel Willſon, William Reynolds, and Eliſha Reynolds, having been indicted, and ſeverally convicted, before the ſame court, for making and uttering counterfeit Half Joes, received the following ſentences, viz. Thomas Clark to ſtand in the pillory one hour, to have both ears crop'd, to be branded with a hot iron on each cheek, with the letter R to pay 100l lawful money fine, & coſt of proſecution, & to ſtand committed till ſentence performed. Samuel Willſon to ſtand in the pillory and be crop'd and branded in like manner, to pay 600 fine, & Coſt, and ſtand committed till ſentence performed. William Reynolds to ſtand in the pillory for one hour, to have both ears crop'd, to pay 300l. fine, and coſt, and ſtand committed till ſentence performed. Eliſha Reynolds to ſtand in the pillory one hour to be whipped 39 laſhes, to pay coſt and ſtand committed till ſentence performed. The trial of Willſon laſted ten hours when the jury went out, and returned a verdict in leſs than ten minutes *guilty*.

Counſel for the King James Honeyman and Henry Marchant, Eſq'rs.

Counſel for the Priſoners. Matthew Robinſon, William, B. Simſon, and James M. Varnum, Eſq'rs.

The ſentences of thoſe who are to be pilloried, &c are to be executed upon Little Reſt hill, South-Kingſton, next Friday. Sundry perſons ſtand recognized over to next term, upon ſuſpicion of being concerned in counterfeiting gold & ſilver coins.——A more horrid and extenſive combination to defraud the public, has never been heard of in New England.—The public may be well aſſured it extends much further, and it behoves the magiſtrate, and every honeſt man, by all poſſible means, to deſtroy ſo baneful a practice. The authority here have greatly and worthily exerted themſelves in this affair and ſtill continue ſo to do.

In a field at Little Reſt has been found a ſet of inſtruments belonging to Samuel Caſey, for caſting, ſtamping and milling Joſephuſes of 1756 1760 1763; and for dollars of 1766 1767; and at Tower Hill, a ſet was found hid in a ſtone wall, belonging to Samuel Willſon, for caſting, ſtamping & milling dollars, dated 1748, 1763, 1764 1769, and piſtareens of 1755. All the inſtruments found have been brought to this town, except the 2 preſſes uſed in ſtamping, which weigh twenty hundred weight each.

Tho' Caſey and Willſon had every thing neceſſary for counterfeiting all the above dates, the following dates have not been found to be counterfeited in this town, viz. Dollars, 1748, 1763 and piſtareens, 1755; the others have.

NEW-HAVEN, October 26.

The Gentlemen, nominated by the Votes of the Freemen, to ſtand for Election in May next, as ſent in, to the General Aſſembly holden at New Haven, on the ſecond Thurſday of October, Anno Dom 1770, *are as follow, viz.*

The Hon. Jonathan Trumbull, Eſq; *The Hon* Matthew Griſwould, Eſq; Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq; Shubael Conant, Eſq; Eliſha Sheldon, Eſq; Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq; Jabez Huntington, Eſq; William Pitkin, Eſq; Roger Sherman, Eſq; Robert Walker, Eſq; Abraham Davenport, Eſq; William Samuel Johnſon, Eſq; Joſeph Spencer Eſq. Zebulon Weſt, Eſq; *The Hon.* Thomas Fitch Eſq; Ebenezer Silliman, Eſq; John Cheſter, Eſq; Jabez Hamlin, Eſq; Oliver Wolcot, Eſq; Nathan Whiting, Eſq;

HARTFORD, October 30

Laſt Thurſday night the large and commodious houſe of Mr. ——— Merriam of Wallingford, which had for ſome time been improv'd as a tavern, took fire, and was entirely conſumed, together with every thing it contain'd except the family, who had but juſt time to ſave themſelves.

Thurſday, the fifteenth of November next, is appointed to be obſerved as a Day of public THANKSGIVING thro' out this Colony.

Meſſrs. **PRINTERS.**

Whereas in your laſt weeks paper, you publiſh'd a HUE AND CRY, for Doctor James Thompſon, but by what authority, or who was the author, I'm not able to ſay; but of this I am certain it was from no lawful authority and I think the facts relative to the affair of the 20th inſtant were not fairly ſtated, in order that the reader might be able to judge impartially of the matter, here ſend you a true narration of the affair, and the circumſtances that attended it, as I have it from good authority, which pleaſe to give a place in your next.

I WOULD be very far from being underſtood in the leaſt to juſtify or extenuate a crime, which, in itſelf is of ſo deteſtible a nature, and ſo much beneath the character of a gentleman, as the late conduct of Doct. Thomſon with Mr. Shepard on the evening of the 20th inſtant——would only have the truth appear, which every man has an undoubted right to.—Some time paſt Dr. Thomſon was at a tavern, in company with ſome gentlemen, Mr. Shepard came into company, after ſome converſation, the Dr. aſk'd Mr. Shepard "if he intended to pay him the money that he won of him ſometime before at cards, which you promiſed upon honour?" To which Mr. Shepard reply'd, "that he thought but little of debts of that kind," upon which a warm diſpute aroſe between them; at length the Dr. told him, "that in caſe he would not give him his money, he ſhould give him ſuch ſatisfaction as a gentleman has a right to require," which Mr. Shepard refuſed; upon that the Dr. ſtruck Mr Shepard ſundry times with his cane, upon which Mr. Shepard with a chair gave the Dr. a wound on the head, which ended the diſpute for that time, which wound the ſurgeons for about a week thought would prove mortal, by which wound the Dr. is deſcrib'd in the HUE AND CRY. Before the Dr. was able to go out, and afterwards, he ſent ſundry times to Mr. Shepard to come and ſee him in order to ſettle with him, in a peaceable way for what had paſt; but Mr. Shepard refuſed coming. On the evening aforeſaid, Dr. Thomſon and Mr. Shepard met at a tavern with ſome other gentlemen—after drinking a few bottles of wine, the company broke up; the Dr. Mr Shepard and Mr. Brown, was going the ſame way, after walking ſome rods Thomſon ſays to Shepard, "you d——d raſcal, what ſatisfaction do you intend to give me for breaking my head?" With that making up to him, Mr. Brown ſtep'd in between them, deſired the Dr. not to make any diſturbance in the ſtreet; Mr. Brown went ſome ſteps between them, the Dr. ſtruck him over Mr. Brown, into his ſhoulder through the cape of his ſurtout with a ſmall pen knife he then had in his hand at which Mr. Shepard parted, being juſt by his lodgings, ſent for a ſurgeon, who found it to be but a ſlight wound, Mr. Shepard was not confin'd at all to his houſe on account of it——the Dr. went to his lodgings, reflected much on himſelf for what he had done, he took the knife and hove it into the fire.

The Dr. had for ſome time paſt determin'd to go into ſome other parts in order to look for a place to ſettle in, as this town was fully ſupply'd with gentlemen of his profeſſion. The late affair, together with his former reſolutions, was the cauſe of his precipitate departure. Since which there was ſearch made for the knife, which was found in the aſhes; it is a pen knife, of a ſhort blade not exceeding two inches in Length. Had that good gentleman that ſent out the HUE AND CRY, who appeared ſo zealouſly affected with the matter, have taken pains to inform himſelf more of the particulars of the affair before he wrote—it might have been as well, at leaſt it would have ſaved the trouble of this.

N. B. *All the Printers that have thought proper to publiſh the aforementioned HUE AND CRY, are deſired to publiſh the above as ſoon as poſſible.*

MOSES SMITH,

INtending to leave this government in about four weeks, deſires all perſons indebted to him to make payment by that time. And thoſe that have any demands againſt him are deſired to exhibit their accounts and they ſhall be paid.

Hartford, Oct. 30. 1770.

Elijah Goodrich

of Wintonbury,

HAS for ſale a farm of LAND in ſaid Wintonbury, containing about 80 acres, ſituate about a mile from the meeting houſe, and within half a mile of a good ſaw-mill and fulling mill—It has a good 40 foot houſe, a good barn and cow-houſe thereon ſtanding, with a good well, and an orchard that makes about 35 barrels of cyder per year, and meadow land that will yield about 17 loads of good hay per year, with a ſufficient ſupply of wood and paſture land. He has likewiſe for ſale, a quarter part of two griſt mills under one roof, all which will be ſold reaſonably, by *Elijah Goodrich* living on the premiſes. *tbctf.*

Wintonbury, October 30, 1770

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Inquire of the PRINTERS.

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WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

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Hartford, 19th Oct. 1770.

Meſſrs. PRINTERS,
Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next, and you will oblige your's, &c.

ON the 21ſt day of September, A.D. 1770, the wife of *Samuel Hungerford*, of New Fairfield in Connecticut, ſpun for herſelf with her own hand, on a common ſpinning wheel, 126 knots of good fine worſted yarn ; which was carefully reel'd by two credible young women, who can very ſafely atteſt to the truth of the ſame. She begun and performed the ſame by daylight, on the abovefaid day, in the ſpace of about twelve hours time ; under the diſadvantage of having a young ſucking child to take care of : ſhe being in the 43d year of her age, having 12 children now living born of her, and having alſo 5 grand children.

So great threfore, now is the ambition even of the fair ſex, in this colony, to honor thoſe worthy patriots, viz. the merchants and landholders of the colonies who are joined, in the laudable non importation agreement, that they are daily exerting themſelves to the utmoſt of their ability, to vie one another both in labour and art, in order to promote the manufactories of their own country : which if properly encouraged and ſtrictly adhered to, with the bleſſing of heaven, will be the only means of ſaving this country from threatened ruin, and alſo produce a greater fund of wealth, than all the rich mines that *Peru* can afford.

James Morton,

INTENDING for Europe very ſoon, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him, to come and ſettle immediately, if not, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands on ſaid Morton, are deſired to exhibit their accounts for immediate ſettlement.

N. B. Said Morton has Salt to change for Flax Seed.

Hartford, Sept. 21 1770. 300

John Forbes,
CLOCK AND WATCH maker from
PHILADELPHIA.

HEREBY informs the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of Clock and Watch making, at the ſhop of Mr. STEPHEN AUSTIN, Taylor in Hartford——and likewiſe determines (if the public will favour him with their cuſtom) to treat them in the beſt *Engliſh* manner. He hath not ſuch a ſtock of arrogance as to warrant his work for three years without any manner of reſerve ; he intends to do his work, and that ſhall be his recommendation.

LIST of LETTERS *remaining in the Poſt Office not before Publiſhed.* N. B. *All Letters where the Town is not mention'd are of Hartford.*

WILLIAM ADAMS Eſq; Hyman Jacob Bockrah, Capt. Edward Bulkly, Weathersfield, Benjamin Bacon, Canterbury, Capt. John Bigelow, Capt. Moſes Buck, Chatham, John Common, Colcheſter, John Caſe, Farmington, Samuel Caſe, Wintonbury, Rev. Benjamin Chapman, Southington, Dr. Dickinſon, Nathan Eliot, Eſq; Kent, Benoni Griffin, Simſbury, Elizabeth Gibbs, Simſbury, Capt. Daniel Goodwin, Capt Ozias Goodwin, Committee Merchants, Hugh Kennedy, Simſbury, Capt. Samuel Marſh, Dr. Neil M'Lean, Committee Merchants, Weathersfield, Miſs Elizabeth Newbury, Windſor, John Ogden, Saliſbury, Ebenezer Plummer, Glaſtenbury, Peletiah Pierce, Timothy Parker, Eſq; Coventry, Dr. Reuben Smith, Litchfield, Thomas Skinner, Hebron, Capt. Nathaniel Stilman, Weathersfield, Nehemiah Street, Farmington, Meſſ. Sheldon & Lord, Litchfield, Capt. William Tiley, Capt. Ruſſel Woodbridge, East Hartford.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

TO BE SOLD BY
Peter Verſtille,
(At his Store in Weathersfield,)

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the approaching ſeaſon, at the very loweſt Prices, for *Caſh or Produce in Hand*, viz.

A Large aſſortment of Broad cloths from 8/ to 23/per yd. 3 4. 6 4 7 4 plain and nap coatings, from 3/6 to 8/ per yd. Other woollens as low as 2/6 per yd 8 4 fine Bath beaver coatings 6 4 blue green and cloth-coloured Ratteens. Yorkſhire planes ſorted. Blue and cloth colour'd Devonſhire kerſies from 3/6 to 8/3 per yd. Blue, cloth colour'd German ſerges, from 5/ to 5/10 per yd. Flower'd ſerges. Wilton cloths ſorted. Sagathys ſorted colours. Single and double camblets, Yard wide ſtrip'd and ſprig'd camblets. Yard wide ſtrip'd and ſprig'd ſtuffs. Black, purple and cloth colour'd ſilk crapes. Dorſetteens, or ſilk camblets Mecklenburgs. Brilliants. Dreſdens. Dreſſdenitts. Miſſinitts. Martinico lute ſtrings. Half yd & yd wide poplins. Grizitts. Brolios. ſorted colours. Black bombazines. Black and cloth colour'd drawboys. Black and cloth colour'd knit breeches patterns. Shalloons, ſorted colours. Horn, metal, twiſt and baſket buttons. Black, blue, green, crimſon pink and cloth colour'd durants. Black, blue, green crimſon, pink and cloth coloured calimancoes. Black, crimſon, white and cloth colour'd tammies, 6 4 and 8 4 roſe blankets. 8 4 blue and green riggs. 6 4 ſpotted riggs. Raven's duck, Oznabrigs and Ticklenburgs. Brown and olive colour'd fuſtians. Brown and white buckrams. 3 4 and 7 8 bedticking. Red and white and blue and white ſtrip'd hollands. Striped and ſpotted ſwanſkins. White flannels. Pelong ſattins ſorted. Crimſon and black capuchine ſilk. Black taffity's & Perſians Black ducape. Damaſcus for waiſtcoats. Black and white lace. Shear and thick muſlins Fans ſorted. Sattin hatts & bonnets. Chipt hatts & pins Black and white gauze handkerchiefs, Black and white plain gauze, Black and white figur'd ditto. Black pariſinits. Men's black cravatts. Men and Women's leather gloves and mitts. Women's ſilk & worſted gloves and mitts. A few pieces chints and calicoes. Silk and linen handkerchiefs. Crimſon broadcloth. Crimſon, ſcarlet and black ſnail trimming. Head flowers. Necklaces and ribbons. 3 4, 7 8 & yd wide hollands. Dowlaſs and Ruſſia linens. White figur'd dimoty's. Yarn, worſted cotton and thread hoſe. Bays & Duffles, Flower'd lawn and knotting handkerchiefs. plain and figur'd lawns. Qualities, ferrits and galloons. Broad and narrow tapes. Paper hangings for rooms Looking glaſſes. Beſt G. B. wool cards Silk knee garters. Pewter & braſs. Knives and forks and pen knives. Temple ſpectacles. Shoe and knee buckles Kippen's ſnuff. Ginger, Pepper, Allſpice, Nutmegs Cloves and Cinamon, &c. &c. &c.

N.B. Moſt of the above articles may be had at the houſe Mr. Stephen Mears, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.

Strayed away laſt ſpring,

from the ſubſcriber two COLTS, the one a likely mare two years old this laſt ſummer, paces and trots, of a ſorrel colour. The other a black horſe Colt, one year old, a natural pacer.——Any perſon that will inform, or bring ſaid colts, ſhall be well rewarded, by me

N.B *Without marks.* *MARGARET ASHLEY.*

Weſtfield, October 8 1770.

A Few of Doct. Langdon's Remarks on Sandeman's Letters, to be ſold by *Knight Sexton*, near the Great Bridge in Hartford.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

[November, M.DCC.LXX.]

[NUMBER 307.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, November 6, to TUESDAY, November 13, 1770.

The Printers to the PUBLIC.

WHEREAS by Reaſon of the many new Sources, and freſh Occaſions of foreign Intelligence that have opened, and frequently happened of late, both in our own and foreign Nations; we have often been obliged, for Want of Room, either wholly to omit, or elſe give the Public but a very partial Account of many very interesting and important Articles of News which in larger Papers, are more fully and largely ſet forth. And whereas by Means hereof, many of our Cuſtomers and others, have expreſſed their Deſires that a larger and fuller Paper may take the Place of the preſent *Connecticut COURANT*——to remedy and redreſs the above Inconvenience, Therefore,

THE Public are hereby advertiſed, that we have determined to enlarge the Connecticut *COURANT to a Size no leſs than that of the Boston or York Papers, of which we here offer them a Specimen;——that we mean to devote our Attention and Care more particularly to the Buſineſs of furniſhing out the Paper with ſuch Collections of News as will render it as entertaining, uſeful and profitable as lies in our Power—and as the* New-York *and* Boſton *Poſts arrive here on Saturday every Week, and the Publication of the Paper being on Tueſday, we are allow'd ſufficient Time to collect and publiſh the* Whole *of the moſt material and important Advices that come to Hand; ſo by this Means we ſhall be able to make the Courant as reputable, and univerſally beneficial as any Publication of the Kind on the Continent. And as this Enlargement will neceſſarily ſubject us to an additional Expence, we depend our Cuſtomers will be willing to make the ſmall Addition of* ONE SHILLING *per Year; after which the Paper will be at as cheap a Lay as any One (of this Size) on the Continent. And as this Alteration will require a very ſpeedy Supply of Ready Caſh to furniſh the Office with Paper, and other Neceſſaries to continue the Buſineſs, we moſt earneſtly requeſt all and every of our good Cuſtomers who are in Arrears for the* Paper, *Advertiſements, or on any other* Account, *to make us Payment in Caſh or Country Produce, by the 18th Day of December next, the Day the Paper is publiſhed, which will compleat the third Year of the Partnerſhip; No. of the* Paper 312. *after which Time the intended Alteration will take Place.*

We earneſtly requeſt all indebted to us, to take this Matter into their Conſideration, and they will immediately ſee, that while they are obliging us (which Favours on all Accounts we are ready to acknowledge,) they themſelves will be reaping the Benefit, as they will by that Means enable us to fulfil our promiſed Enlargment.

And while we are importunate with thoſe of our Cuſtomers who are negligent in making punctual Payment, we would with Gratitude, acknowledge the Favors of thoſe who have been careful ſeaſonably to pay their Dues. Thoſe of our preſent Cuſtomers who are unwilling to comply with the propoſed Plan, we expect will ſignify their Diſlike, by deſiring us to diſcontinue their Paper by the Time forementioned. And thoſe who continue, as well as thoſe who ſhall newly ſubſcribe, are to expect that a Settlement will be inſiſted on at the End of every Year. Thoſe of our former Cuſtomers, whoſe Papers have been diſcontinued for Twelve Months paſt, on Account of their not making payment and who have not yet ſettled their Accounts muſt expect to be ſued without further Notice, as we are determined to come to a Settlement with ſuch. Thoſe of our preſent Subſcribers who do not make us Payment by the 18th of Dec. in Produce, muſt, after that, expect to pay the Caſh, or Produce will no longer anſwer.

The PRINTERS.

N. B. Thoſe who have Advertiſements for this Paper, are deſired to ſend the Pay with them, or they will not be inſerted.

Further Articles from the London Prints by Captains Jarvis and Hood.

LONDON, September 5.

Extract of a Letter dated June 19. 1770. from a young Engliſh Officer, (brought up in the Britiſh navy under Captain John Montegue) now ſerving in the Ruſſian fleet.

WE were lying off Matapan Bay in the Morea, when we were informed, that the whole Turkiſh fleet was at Napoli di Romana, ſix or ſeven leagues from us. Our Admiral, who is a brave Ruſſian, immediately reſolved to attack them, without waiting for our other diviſions comings up, in order it is ſuppoſed, to obtain the entire glory of the action; accordingly we went down to them with only three ſhips of the line, two frigates, and four tranſports. It was on Sunday morning that we diſcovered the enemy's fleet, conſiſting in all of 22 ſhips, eleven of which were of the line: the Admiral now ordered me (as I can ſpeak the Ruſſian language) to leave the frigate I was in, and go on board one of the line, in the room of a Lieutenant who was dead, and immediately after orders were given for a general engagement; ours was the firſt ſhip that was engaged, but how was I ſurprized at ſeeing my Ruſſian Captain and moſt of his officers, as ſoon as the Turkiſh fire became troubleſome meanly quit their poſts, and fly down to their cabins; ſo that there was none but myſelf left to command; in which authority I was further confirmed, by the Captain's ſending me up his own ſword. We were now obliged to put the beſt face on our dangerous ſituation! I had a brave Engliſh pilot who ſeconded me, and brought me, after paſſing through moſt of their fire, within piſtol ſhot of the Turkiſh Admiral in Chief, who carried 90 guns, whilſt we had but 64 Although I had received a broad-ſide from him in going down, yet I did not return it until I came cloſe up with him; I now called all hands aft, and told them, that we had nothing but the moſt cruel uſage to expect if taken, that we were all *brothers and Chriſtians, and therefore for the honour of her Imperial Majeſty, and our own, we ſhould reſolve to die, or conquer, with the † croſs in our hands. This ſpeech had the deſired effect; they gave me three cheers, and immediately I ordered a broadſide to be poured into the enemy which made him reel; after which our fire was ſo regular and hot that he ſoon determined to leave us; which he did by help of another ſhip, which now ran between us; but had I been properly ſeconded by our Commodore, who kept firing at too great a diſtance, I think we ſhould have taken her. The Admiral could not come up ſo ſoon as he wiſhed, ſo that for near two hours I was ſurrounded on all ſides, but at laſt he reached us, and began with throwing ſhells at the enemy, which determined them (thinking us, I believe, ſtronger than we were) to run into port; and leave us maſters of the day. Thank God I have not received one wound, although as I was ſhewing the men how to lavel a gun, a chain ſhot ſwept four of them away; I turned at one of their groans, and then another ball came and took off the clerk's right arm, as he was minuting down particulars, only about three yards from me. I had only 15 men killed, and wounded, which is but a few, conſidering how hard we were preſſed. The Admiral has thanked me publickly for my behaviour, and promiſes to recommend me properly, ſo that I am in hopes of returning a commander of one of her Imperial Majeſty's ſhips. We have now joined the whole of our fleet, which makes a fine ſhew. I hope, therefore, that the next I write will acquaint you with a total defeat of the enemy, and of our joyouſly returning home."

* *Brother being the word always uſed by the Ruſſians to expreſs a great affection.*

† *The croſs is what every good and brave man among them is proud to die for. Every Ruſſian ſailor wears the croſs at his breaſt, ſuſpended by a ſtring from his neck.*

The following contains a very particular Account of the ſea fight which happened on the 5th of July between the Ruſſians and Turks, and which has ſince been confirmed by the moſt authentic advices.

Extract of a Letters from Malta, dated July 29.

"Two Engliſh ſhips were arrived at Malta, under the command of Capt. Bodie, in the Ruſſian ſervice in 14 days from the channel of Scio; the ſaid Capt. declared, that on the 5th of July the Ruſſians having followed the Turkiſh fleet to the Channel of Scio, found them at the bottom of the Gulph Libuno, where it being reſolved to attack them they formed the line; Count Alexis Orlow was in the center in the three Primates: Commodore Grieg, Admiral Spiridoff, Admiral Elphinſtone, commanding on each ſide; Count Fidor Orlow was with Admiral Spiridoff, who quitted the line, and attacked the Capt. Baſhaw's ſhip of 90 guns, and ſo near, that the Ruſſian marines and ſoldiers tore the Turkiſh ſtandard from the ſtern, and having thrown a quantity of grenades, and artificial fire into the Baſhaw's ſhip, ſet her on fire, but her maſts and yards grappling with, and falling on the Ruſſian Admiral's, ſhe alſo took fire, and was blown up half an hour afterwards, but the Admiral, his ſon, and Count Fidor Orlow, ſaved themſelves, and twenty four officers were in time to get clear of her, and ſave themſelves in the barge: The Turkiſh fleet conſiſted of fifteen large ſhips, two large carnvillas, and five xebecs, eight half gallies; the Ruſſian fleet was compoſed of nine ſhips of the line, two frigates, and two packet boats. The ſaid action was on the 5th, and on the 6th the Turks prepared for battle on ſhore, to ſave themſelves, and the Ruſſians prepared four ſhips to burn them: at about midnight the ſaid four ſhips went down towards them, with four line of battle ſhips to defend them, but a bomb with artificial fire followed Caraliddle ſet her on fire, which communicated and burnt till the others, except *Zafier* Beg's of 70 braſs guns, and five half gallies, and a number of ſmall veſſels, which were all taken the next day by the Ruſſians; moſt of the Turks ſaved themſelvs on ſhore, but the Ruſſians have recovered and taken 400 Chriſtian ſlaves. Admiral Elphinſtone ſailed immediately with his ſquadron for the iſland of Tenedos to block up the Dardanelles.

Trieſte, Aug. 13. The Ruſſian and Turkiſh Squadrons, after the two combats, which they fought, the one near Napoli di Romania, and the other in the ſeas of Andros and Tenedos, retired, in order to repair their damages: the firſt to Sidre or Andros, and the latter to Samos. We have ſince learned by ſeveral letters, that the Turks returned to Napoli di Romania, where the Ruſſian ſquadron had followed them, and debarked their troops near Muchli, and erected ſome batteries, the firſt of which ſunk two Ottoman veſſels; that the other Turkiſh ſhips had been all deſtroyed, except two Galliots; that the Ruſſians had taken two ſhips laden with ammunition from Conſtantinople; that the batteries continued to fire on the place, and had deſtroyed the walls of Fort Palameda, and it was believed the town would ſoon ſurrender.

Extract of a letter from Minorca, dated St. Philips, Auguſt 10.

"The Daniſh fleet conſiſting of three ſhips of the line, two frigates two bombketches, ſix ſtore ſhips and tranſports, having been here three weeks; they did not attack Algiers as was reported. They expect another ſquadron will arrive here every day.

"Commodore Proby ſailed out of this harbour yeſterday morning with a conſiderable quantity of money on board for the merchants at Leghorn, and other ports in the Mediterranean, where he will winter.

"A frigate came down laſt week from the Ruſſian fleet, with a Rear Admiral on board, to take the command of a ſquadron daily expected here.

" There is great talk of war, & not without ſome appearance of reaſon, the Capt. of the Packet informing us, that he ſaw twenty ſhips of the line ready for ſea in the harbour of Toulon.

LONDON. Auguſt 20.

There are various conjectures concerning the reaſon of the King of Pruſſia's interview with the Emperor in Moravia; ſome impute it to an intention of concerting meaſures for ſome important enterprize, jointly deſigned; but the more judicious believe it to be only the effects of a little ſpirit of oſtantation in the young Emperor, to ſhow the flower of his army, which is really very fine, to a great millitary Prince; and of the readineſs in the King of Pruſſia to reconnoitre the troops he may probably, in future events, have occaſion to cope with; for the preſent great ſtrength of the Houſe of Auſtria, being in the moſt compleat readineſs to act, cannot be a matter of indifference to him.

They write from Rome, that the Pope has lately ordered ſome curious manuſcripts, which have lain dormant for ages in the Vatican Library, to be printed, that the Chriſtian World may no longer continue ignorant of their contents; they are to be printed under his own inſpection, for which purpoſe his holineſs has a preſs in his Palace.

Portſmouth, Auguſt 21. Yeſterday orders came to the Officers here, for their immediate opening places of rendezvous, for entering ſailors on board the following men of war here and at Plymouth, viz the Achilles, 60 Guns: Centaur, 74: St. Antonio, 64: Bellona, 74: Arrogant, 74: Ajax, 74: Dorſetſhire, 70: Rippon, 64: Hero, 74: Cornwal, 74: Tamerlane, 74: Burford, 70: Bel'ſle, 70: Perm, 64: and Edgar, 64: And that they may be manned as ſoon as poſſible, great encouragement is offered all able ſeamen that will enter.—It is ſaid that as ſoon as theſe Ships have got their compliment of Men, they will be ſtationed in the Mediterranean as a Fleet of obſervation.

LONDON,

To Lord NORTH.

My Lord,

MR. Luttrell's ſervices were the chief ſupport and ornament of the Duke of Grafton's Adminiſtration. The honour of rewarding them was reſerved for your Lordſhip. The Duke, it ſeems, had contracted an obligation he was aſhamed to acknowledge, and unable to acquit. You, my Lord, had no ſcruples, You accepted of the ſucceſſion with all its incumbrances, and have paid Mr. Luttrell his legacy, at the hazard of running the eſtate.

When this accompliſhed youth declard himſelf the Champion of Government, the world was buſy in inquiring what honours or emoluments could be a ſufficient recompence to a young man of his rank and fortune, for ſubmitting to mark his entrance into life with the univerſal contempt and deteſtation of his country. His noble father had not been ſo precipitate. To vacate his Seat in Parliament;——to intrude upon a country in which he had no intereſt or connection;—to poſſeſs himſelf of another man's right, and to maintain it in defiance of public ſhame as well as juſtice, beſpoke a degree of zeal or of depravity, which all the favour of a pious Prince could hardly require. I proteſt, my Lord, there is in this young man's conduct a ſtrain of proſtitution, which, for its ſingularity, I cannot but admire. He has diſcovered a new line in the human character; he has degraded even the name of Luttrell, and gratified his father's moſt ſanguine expectations.

The Duke of Grafton, with every poſſible diſpoſition to patroniſe this kind of merit, was contented with pronouncing Colonel Luttrell's panegyric. The gallant ſpirit, the diſintereſted zeal of the young Adventurer were echoed thro' the Houſe of Lords. His Grace repeatedly pledged himſelf to the Houſe, as an evidence of the purity of his friend Mr. Luttrell's intentions,—that he had engaged without any proſpect of perſonal benefit, and that the idea of compenſation would mortally offend him The noble Duke could hardly be in earneſt, but he had lately quitted his employment, and began to think it neceſſary to take ſome care of his reputation. At that very moment, the Iriſh Negociation was probably begun—Come forward, thou worthy Repreſentative of Lord Bute, and tell this inſulted country, who adviſed the King to appoint Mr. Luttrell Adjutant General to the Army in Ireland. By what management was Colonel Cunninghame prevailed on to reſign his employment, and the obſequious Gilborne to accept of a penſion for the Government of Kinſa'e*? Was it an original ſtipulation with the Princeſs of Wales, or does he owe his preferment to your Lordſhip? My Lord, tho' it may not be poſſible to trace this meaſure to its ſource, we can follow the ſtream, & warn the country of its approaching deſtruction. The Engliſh Nation muſt be rouſed and put upon its guard. Mr. Luttrell has already ſhewn us how far he may be truſted, whenever an open attack is to be made upon the liberties of this country. I do not doubt that there is a deliberate plan formed,—your Lordſhip beſt knows by whom;——the corruption of the legiſlative body on this ſide——a military force on the other——and then farewell to England! It is impoſſible that any miniſter ſhould dare to adviſe the King to place ſuch a Man as Luttrell in the confidential poſt of Adjutant-General, if there were not ſome ſecret purpoſe in view, which only ſuch a Man as Luttrell is fit to promote. The inſult offered to the Army in general is as groſs as the outrage intended to the people of England What! Lieutenant Colonel Luttrell to be Adjutant General of an Army of Sixteen thouſand men! One would think his Majeſty's Campaigns at Blackheath & Wimbleden might have taught him better.——I cannot help wiſhing General Harvey joy of a Colleague who does ſo much honor to the employment.—But, my Lord, this Meaſure is to paſs unnoticed, too dangerous to be received with indifference or ſubmiſſion. You ſhall not have Time to new model the Iriſh Army, They will not ſubmit to be garbled by Colonel Luttrell. As a Miſchief to the Engliſh Conſtitution, (for he is not worthy the Name of Enemy) they utterly deteſt him. As a Boy, impudently thruſt over their Heads, they will receive him with Indignation and Contempt.—As for you, my Lord, who perhaps are no more than the blind, unhappy Inſtrument of Lord Bute and her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs of Wales, be aſſured that you ſhall be called upon to anſwer for the Advice, which has been given, and either diſcover your Accomplices, or fall a Sacrifice to their Security.

JUNIUS,

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* *This infamous tranſaction ought to be explained to the Public Colonel Gisbore was Quarter-Maſter-General in Ireland. Lord Townſhend perſuades him to reſign to a Scotiſh Officer, one Fraſer, and gives him the Government of Kinſale. Colonel Cunninghame was Adjutant General in Ireland. Lord Townſhend offers him a Penſion to induce him to reſign to Luttrell. Cunningham treats the offer with contempt. What's to be done? Poor Gisborne was to move once more.—He accepts of a Penſion of 400l a Year, until a Government of greater value ſhall become vacant. Colonel Cunningham is made Governor of Kinſale, and Luttrell, at laſt, for whom the whole machinery is put in motion, becomes Adjutant General, and in effect takes command of the Army in Ireland.*

NEW YORK, November 8.

Monday arrived the Earl of Halifax Packet Boat, Capt. Boulderſon, in 7 Weeks and 4 Days from Falmouth; and the Ship Robert, Capt. Ruſſell, from Dublin, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON,

Sept. 4. Lord N—h, through the meditation of Lord H——d, is indefatigable in forming a coalition of parties againſt the enſuing ſeſſion. Though Lord C——m and his friends ſtill keep aloof, the Marquis of R——m and his party have liſtened to the propoſals, and Mr. B—— has in conſequence of theſe overtures, been in conference with Lord H——d ſeveral times within this fortnight paſt, particularly on Tueſday laſt, for above four hours. What the plan of accommodation is, has not yet tranſpired.

We hear that the miniſtry, in the above propoſals to Lord C——m, offered him his choice of any department, which he peremptorily refuſed without having a *charte blanche*.

They write from Paris, that it is thought there the King will be obliged at laſt, to uſe military force to ſuppreſs the diſcontents cauſed by the affair of the Duke d'Aiguillon.

Private letters from the Bay of Honduras ſay, that a ſharp diſpute had happened between the Bay men and the Spaniards, in which ſeveral of the former were killed.

It is reported, that when Commodore Proby was very lately at Cadiz, a native of Ireland, a Proteſtant, who having been fraudulently inliſted was then a ſoldier in the Spaniſh ſervice, at the riſk of his life, ventured out of the city, and leaping into the Commodore's boat, wrapped himſelf in the colours, claiming their protection as a ſubject of Great-Britain; that in violation of the ſacredneſs of our flag, the Spaniſh ſoldiers forced him from the boat: and to give proof how they are taught to reſpect an Engliſhman, they took the colours with him, which with an unparralleled inſolence they tore in pieces, and inſultingly trampled them under their feet. It is ſaid the Commodore has preferred a complaint to the Miniſtry, who (report ſays, we hope untruly) have hitherto treated it with diſregard.

Letters from Leghorn, dated Auguſt 18, ſay, " We have juſt now received certain advice from the Archipelago, that the Ruſſian fleet under Admiral Elphinſton had at laſt come up with the Turks, near the iſland of Scio, the 16th of July, N S. and had entirely deſtroyed them."

NEW-BERN, (North Carolina,) October 5.

On Wedneſday laſt, a ſpecial meſſenger arrived in town from Granville County to his excellency the Governor, with the melancholy account of a violent inſurrection, or rather rebellion, having broke out in Orange county among a ſett of men who call themſelves Regulators, and who have for ſome years paſt given infinite diſturbance to the civil government of this Province, but now have ſapped its whole foundation, brought its courts of juſtice to their own controul, leaped the ſtrong barrier of private property, and audaciouſly violated the laws of God and Man.

The people have for a long time oppoſed paying all manner of taxes, have entertained the vileſt opinion of the gentlemen of the law, and often threatened them with their vengence. Accordingly, as the Hon. Judge Henderſon, and ſeveral gentlemen of the law, were returning from Saliſbury circuit to Hillſborough in order to hold the court there, they were waylayed by a number of them with their rifles: but happily having notice of their helliſh deſign, by taking a contrary rout eluded their bloody plot. They ſtill gave out their threats of meeting them at Hillſborough, and wreaking their vengence on them there.

Theſe menaces were treated with contempt, or rather the violent ravings of a factions and diſcontented mob, than any ſettled and fixed reſolution of men of property to commit ſo daring an inſult to the laws of the country; and accordingly the court was opened, and proceeded to buſineſs But on Monday, the ſecond day of the court, the tragical ſcene began; a very large number of theſe People, headed by men of conſiderable property, appeared in Hillſborough, armed with clubs, whips, loaded at the ends with lead or iron, (a ſtroke from which would level the ſtrongeſt man) and many other offenſive weapons, and at once beſet the court-houſe. The firſt object of their revenge was Mr. John Williams, a gentleman of the law, who they aſſaulted as he was entering the court houſe; him they cruelly abuſed with many and violent blows with their loaded whips on the head and different parts of his body, until he by great good fortune made his eſcape and took ſhelter in a neighbouring ſtore. They then entered the court-houſe and immediately fixed their attention on Col. Fanning as the next object of their mercileſs cruelty; he expected his fate, and had retired to the judges ſeat, as the higheſt part of the court-houſe from which he might make the greateſt defence againſt theſe bloodthirſty and cruel ſavages; but, poor gentleman, vain were all his efforts, for after behaving with the moſt heroic courage, he fell a ſacrifice to numbers, and ſuffered a cruelty the richeſt language can but faintly paint: They ſeized him by the heels dragged him down the ſteps, his head ſtriking violently on every ſtep, carried him to the door, and forcing him out, dragged him on the ground over ſtones and brick batts, ſtruck him with their whips and clubs, kicked him, ſpit and ſpurned at him, and treated him with every poſſible mark of contempt and cruelty; till at length, by a violent effort of ſtrength and activity he reſcued himſelf from their merci eſs claws, and took ſhelter in a houſe; the Vultures purſued him there, and gave him a ſtroke that will probably deſtroy one of his eyes: In this piteous and grievouſly maimed condition they left him for a while, retreated to the court-houſe knocked down & very cruelly treated the deputy clerk of the Crown, aſcended the bench, ſhook their whips over judge Henderſon, told him his turn was next, ordered him to purſue buſineſs, but in the manner they ſhould preſcribe which was, that no lawyers ſhould enter the court-houſe, no juries but what they ſhould pick, and order new tryals in caſes where ſome of them had been caſt for their practices. They then ſeized Mr. Hooper, a gentlemen of the law, dragged and paraded him through the ſtreets, and treated him with every mark of contempt and inſult. This cloſed the firſt day. But the ſecond day preſented a ſcene, if poſſible, more tragic: Immediately on their diſcovering that the judge had made his eſcape from their fury, and refuſed to ſubmit to the dictates of lawleſs and deſperate men, they marched in a body to Col. Fanning's houſe, and on a ſignal given by their ringleaders, entred the ſame, deſtroyed every piece of furniture in it, ript open his beds, broke and threw in the ſtreets every piece of China and glaſs ware in the houſe, ſcattered all his papers and books in the wind, ſeized all his plate, caſh, and proclamation money; entered his cellar, and after ſatiating and gorging their more than ſavage ſtomachs with his liquors, ſtove and threw in the ſtreets the remainder; being now drunk with rage, liquor, and lawleſs fury, they took his wearing cloaths, ſtuck them on a Pole, paraded them in triumph through the ſtreets, and to cloſe the ſcene, pulled down and laid his houſe in ruins, Hunter and Butler, two of their chiefs, ſtripping in buff and beginning the heroic deed. They then went to a large handſome Church bell that Col. Fanning, at the expence of 60 or 70l. had made a Preſent of to the Church of Hillsborough, and ſplit it to pieces, and were at the point of pulling down the Church, but their leaders thinking it would betray their religious principles, reſtrained them. Their revenge being not yet ſatiated on this unhappy gentleman, they again purſued him, again cruelly beat him, and at length with dogs hunted him out of town, and with a cruelty more ſavage than blood hounds, ſtoned him as he fled. What heart but feels for the diſtreſſes of the unfortunate gentlemen! What hand that would not be uplifted in defence of ſuch injured innocence!

When they had fully glutted their revenge on the lawyers, and particular Col. Fanning, to ſhew their opinion of courts of juſtice, they took from his chains a Negro that had been executed ſome time and placed him at the lawyer's bar, and filled the judge's ſeat with human excrement, in deriſion and contempt of the characters that fill theſe reſpectable places. Would a Hottentot been guilty of ſuch a piece of brutality! or is there the moſt ſavage nation on earth whoſe manners are leſs cultivated!

WILLIAMSBURG, October 18.

On Monday the 15th Inſtant, about One o' Clock in the Morning, departed this Life, univerſally lamented throughout this Colony his Excellency the Right Honourable NORBORNE Baron de BOTETOURT, his Majeſty's Lieutenant Governor General, and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

PHILADELPHIA, November 1.

By an authentic Copy of a Report of the Lords of Trade and Plantations on the Petition lately exhibited by the honourable Proprietaries of Pennſylvania to his Majeſty in Council, againſt the Colony of Connecticut, for the Intruſions made by the People of that Government on the ſaid Proprietaries Lands on the River Suſquehanna, it appears, that the Agents for the ſaid Colony being called before their Lordſhips, declared, they had no other Inſtructions to avow the Proceedings of the Settlers upon the above Lands, as founded on any Authority from that Colony, or to ſet forth on behalf of the Colony, any Claim to the ſaid Lands.

Extract of a Letter from London, Aug. 24, 1770.

" The New-York Merchants here, in Conſequence of Orders from thence, by the laſt Packet, are ſhipping large Quantities of all Sorts of our Manufactures; thoſe for Woolen Goods in particular, are ſo extenſive, that there are not enough in the Market, I am well aſſured, to ſupply them. Thus the Ice being now broke, the other Colonies muſt ſoon follow their Example."

NEW-YORK, November 8

On Wedneſday laſt the 31ſt Ult. His Excellency the Governor iſſued a Proclamation, proroguing the General Aſſembly of this Province to the 12th Day of December next—*then to meet, to proceed upon Buſineſs*.

Capt. Eccleſton ſailed from Liverpool in Company with a Ship, Snow and Brig for this Port, moſtly loaded with Dry Goods; and we have Reaſon to expect in a few Days the Arrival of 20 Sail more, from the Ports of London, Briſtol, Liverpool and Hull, with different Sorts of European Goods alſo.

Thurſday laſt arrived here Capt. Jenkins, in a Brig from London, who has brought over Goods for ſeveral Merchants in this City.

HARTFORD, Nov. 13.

In the Evening of the 4th Inſtant, departed this Life, after a ſhort Illneſs, Miſs Meron Nevins, *in the 17th Year of her Age, Daughter of Mr. Robert Nevins late of this Place deceaſed, and Mrs. Mary Ledlie. She was poſſeſſed of every female Accompliſhment to render her dear as a*

Siſter, and deſirable as an

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Tueſday following, atten

Concourſe of Mourners.

Meſſ. *Printers*

As the practice of phyſic and ſurgery ſeems a ſo utely neceſſary, in our preſent ſtate of degradation, to preſerve the happineſs, or rather to relieve or mitigate the miſeries of mankind; and as our ſucceſs in phyſic and ſurgery depends very much upon our knowledge and experience; ſo perhaps nothing has contributed more to the enlarging our ſtock of knowledge, than the hiſtory of rare caſes and as I am deſirous to caſt in my *mite*, I herewith ſend you the following, your inſerting of which in your next paper, will, I hope, contribute to the relief of the miſerable part of mankind, and thereby oblige your old friend,

ELIOT RAWSON.

Middletown, Nov. 7, 1770.

A Hiſtory of a very extraordinary Aneuriſmatic Tumor.

MRS. *Sarah Lucas*, of this town, about 19 years ago, ſoon after ſhe was delivered of twins, diſcovered a ſmall tumor upon the right ſide of her neck which gradually increaſed and by turns grew painful, and more hard than common, eſpecially when ſhe had a fever. About 12 days ago upon fatiguing herſelf, and taking cold before ſhe had perfectly recover'd of a malignant fever, of which ſhe had been ill great part of this laſt ſummer, ſhe was ſeized with a violent diſtraction, and the tumor, which had enlarged much faſter the laſt ſummer than before, was ſurprizingly enlarged, and exceſſively hard. And in defiance of all that was done, died yeſterday morning, Æt 46. Upon examination this day, we found the ſkin of the tumor nearly the ſame colour of the reſt of her body, extending eleven inches from one ſide of her neck to the other, acroſs the trachea or windpipe, from her chin to the ſternum or breaſt bone ſix inches, upon making an inciſion round it, we found it adhered to the trachea, and ſeem'd to be a a ſarcomous cartilaginous dilatation of the carotid artery, in ſome part more than an inch thick, and contain'd by gueſs (of ſome of the byſtanders) near a pint of black fluid blood. Upon taking off this we diſcovered another tumor of the ſteatomatous, ſarcomous cartilaginous kind, about the bigneſs of a large gooſe egg, but more reſembling a large long pair, reaching from near her left ear down into the thorax, a little below the clavelet or colar bone. At her deſire I have frequently felt of the tumor within this 12 or 14 years, but could never, tho' I felt with that view, diſcover any pulſation, which I now account for, from the thickneſs and cartilaginæus nature of the capſula: and for its being more hard and painful in a fever, from the preternatural extention of the aneuriſmatic tumor, ariſing from the morbid expanſion of the blood and juices.——And if any ignorant bold operator had been truſted to cut it open or out, ſhe would have ſuddenly died under his hands.

The only method as it appears to me, in ſuch caſes that can be made uſe of to any advantage, is to mend the morbid ſtate of the blood and juices, and to abſtain from every thing that has a tendency to produce too much heat and motion.

Siquid noviſti rectius iſtis
Candidus imparti, ſi non, his utere mecum.

Stolen or ſtray'd out of

paſture of me the ſubſcriber on the 5th of this inſtant, a black roan horſe gelding, with one white hind foot, black main and tail, his main lies both ſides, is twelve years old, his two upper middle teeth ſhorter than the others, about fourteen hands high. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and bring him to me, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, by me,

Samuel Starr.

Middletown, *Nov.* 10, 1770.

THIS is to give Notice, that the *Suſquehannah* meeting, is ad-

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called himſelf by the name of *Richard Steele*.—Alſo, one young man of about 22 years old, ſomewhat thick & pretty ſhort, wore his own hair, had a very fair complexion, called himſelf by the name of *John Galloway*, both of them had lately been crop'd and branded for Burglary, the laſt mentioned is the perſon that broke up ſeveral houſes in New-Haven, and was there committed to goal, and broke out before his trial, and was advertiſed the beginning of July laſt, and a reward offered to any that ſhould apprehend him.—Alſo, another perſon of about 22 years old, called *Charles Levingſton*, wore his hair, and had a large ſcar on the fore part of his head, ſaid to be a good ſeaman, was here committed for a rape, had his trial and was acquitted, and ſtood committed for the coſt. The two firſt are ſhrewdly ſuſpected to be the ſame that on the next evening, broke open a ſhoe makers ſhop, in ſaid Hartford, and ſtole a greatcoat ſuit of cloaths, and two pair of ſhoes, and alſo laſt night Mr. Verſtille's ſhop at Weathersfield, carried off conſiderable money, and ſundry goods, were poorly clad when they went away, but probably by this time are well cloathed.

Whoever ſhall take up either of the two firſt mentioned perſons, and convey the ſaid Galloway to New-Haven Goal or to this, and the ſaid Steel to this, ſhall have 20ſ. lawful money reward for each, and, for the ſaid Livingſton a reward of 10ſ. per *Ezekiel Williams*, Sheriff.

N. B. The Thief ſtole from Mr. Verſtille two dollars, the one a Cobb, the other a Mill'd Dollar, which were both counterfeit, & about a Doz. black Barcelona handkerchiefs, ſeveral pieces of ribbon, &c.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

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TSON.

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[*The following is inserted by particular Deſire*]

YESTERDAY, after cloſely applying myſelf to buſineſs, I amuſed myſelf in walking in a neighbouring grove, very pleaſant in its ſituation, attended by the ſweet muſic of various and beautiful birds, echoing their harmonious notes through the wood. But ſoon their muſic was turned into ſilence, and my joy into mourning; for I ſaw many people with their heads bowed down, ſorrow in their faces, and every eye running down with tears. Amazed at the ſight, I ran with haſte to know the cauſe of their grief, and aſking them why they wept? one ſaid, "O! ſir, " art thou a ſtranger to theſe ſhades? haſt thou " not heard of the fall of LIBERTY? Liberty, " that deareſt of names, and beſt of bleſſings;— " follow me, ſir, and I will ſhew you the cauſe " of this great mourning." He conducted me to a mournful ſhade, where ſat a beautiful woman all beſmear'd in blood.—" This (ſaid he) is liberty " who is haunted by the nobles of the earth, " and whoſe wounds are almoſt inſupportable. " Alas! why was I born to this unhappy hour, " thus to behold dying liberty! or why do I " ſurvive only to be made wretched and live in " miſery! are all the pleaſures of life at at an " end? Alas! they are gone!"——But to behold the wounds, and the fatal ſtabs given by the hands of tyranny, would ſhock the hardeſt heart, to hear her crying out under the anguiſh of her wounds, " O! how I am caſt out, and how I am " forſaken by thoſe that were my friends, and " delivered into the hands of cruel murderers! " Behold thoſe that ſhewed their pretended zeal " for my cauſe; have now taken the ſword in " their hands to give the fatal wound and com- " pleat my ruin——to whom ſhall I go for ſup- " port, but to thoſe who move within the mid- " dle region of life;—but I faint under the pains " of my wounds—adieu."

A ſhocking ſight thus to behold dying liberty! O, my dear countrymen, is liberty a dying! I fear that its dead, if ſo it deſerves the moſt ſolemn mourning ever yet known in America. But if it be yet alive, let thoſe to whom, ſhe addreſs'd herſelf in her laſt words (viz. the common people or landholders) exert themſelves to the utmoſt of their power to defend and maintain her, ſince ſhe is forſaken by her pretended zealots, the import-

veral colonies on the continent.
ſland and N. York had broke
agreement, it was unanimouſ-
other colonies not to purchaſe
; but to treat them with re-
nemies to their country, and
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aper of pins or a ſilk neckloth? theſe duties
tea, &c are but " the beginning of ſorrows."
y are but " one ſmall drop of that cup of
trembling mingled for our future portion."—
ehold tyranny approaching, holding in one hand
e ſword of cruelty, and in the other the chains
ſlavery, juſt ready to faſten them on us and on
children, down to generations yet unborn.
iew our houſes & our lands mortgaged; our ſons
nd our daughters ſold into bondage; and not in our power to redeem them——Is it therefore not time to look out for our ſafety, and to unite in ſome method to prevent thoſe ſcenes of woe and ſtorms of impending ruin which are gathering over our heads, and threatens our final ruin. But to adopt meaſures for that purpoſe I muſt leave to the wiſe and candid lovers of liberty. Humbly offering this thought, viz that if the principal part of the towns on the continent would vote it at their public town meetings not to purchaſe any goods imported from Great Britain, contrary to the agreement formerly held to, nor allow any to be had in their families, and that all ſuch as purchaſe ſuch goods or wares, ſhall incur the diſpleaſure of the town, and be treated as enemies and betrayers of their country, and their names, together with the offences committed, be recorded in the public records of the town.——And further that they ſhall not be allowed the honour of any office of public truſt in ſaid town, nor have any privileges that they lawfully could withhold from them It would greatly diſcourage the importing of Britiſh goods into America, and perhaps for the preſent put a ſtop to it. Which is the earneſt prayer of a Son of Liberty, and a

FARMER.

* * *

LONDON,

Aug. 24. The poſt of Adjutant General in a neighbouring kingdom, which has lately been given to Colonel Luttrell, we are well informed is worth at leaſt 2500l. per ann. The late Lord Ch——r farmed it at 2000l.

Friday laſt, Edmund Burke, Eſq; Member for Wendover, arrived at his houſe in Fludger-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, from Ireland, where he has been for theſe two months paſt.

By the arrival of a certain Gentleman from Ireland, and the appearance of Junius's letter on Wedneſday, relative to Col Lutterell, many think the grand myſtery at length unravelled who is the real Junius.

The miniſtry have not now the leaſt doubt but that all the American Colonies will ſoon follow the example of that of New-York, as they think their ſelf love and avarice will not let them ſuffer New York to engroſs excluſively all the advantages of trade with the mother country.

There is no doubt but the colony of New-York would be very glad that all the other colonies would continue to abide by their non importation agreement, as the New York merchants muſt ſpeedily acquire enormous fortunes, by having as it were an excluſive power of ſupplying the whole continent of North-America, with the manufactures of Britain.

Plymouth. Auguſt 31. The Queen man of war, a new ſhip, is now unrigging in order to be put out of commiſſion, and to be laid up in ordinary. It is ſaid the Monk has been brought aſhore for two days together, and been under examination at the Commiſſioner's Office. He hath ſomthing about him very valuable, and it is a commodity that we ſtand much in need of: but it is doubtful whether it will thrive in our climate at this time, was the Holy Father diſpoſed to part with it.

The Preſent State of EUROPE.

RUSSIANS, ——— Fighting.
TURKS, ——— Running away.
GERMANS, ——— Drinking.
DUTCH, ——— Getting Money
ITALIANS, ——— Praying.
FRENCH, ———Bowing & deceiving.
SCOTCH, ——— Getting Places.
IRISH, ——— Grumbling.
ENGLISH, ———Doing nothing at all.

Elijah Goodrich,

of Wintonbury,

HAS for ſale a farm of LAND i
ſaid Wintonbury, containing a
bout 80 acres, ſituate about a mil
from the meeting houſe, and withi
half a mile of a good ſaw-mill an
fulling mill.—It has a good 40 foo
houſe, a good barn and cow-hou
thereon ſtanding, with a good well, and an orchard tha
makes about 35 barrels of cyder per year, and meado
land that will yield about 17 loads of good hay per yea
with a ſufficient ſupply of wood and paſture land. He ha
likewiſe for ſale, a quarter part of two griſt-mills unde
one roof, all which will be ſold reaſonably, by Elija
Goodrich, living on the premiſes.

Wintonbury, October 30, 1770.

John Forbes,

CLOCK AND WATCH maker from PHILADELPHIA,

HEREBY informs the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of Clock and Watch making, at the ſhop of Mr. STEPHEN AUSTIN, Taylor in Hartford—and likewiſe determines (if the public will favour him with their cuſtom) to treat them in the beſt *Engliſh* manner. He hath not ſuch a ſtock of arrogance as to warrant his work for three years without any manner of reſerve; be intends to do his work, and that ſhall be his recommendation.

Choice *INDICO*,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

James Morton,

INTENDING for Europe very ſoon, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him, to come and ſettle immediately, if not, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney. Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands on ſaid Morton, are deſired to exhibit their accounts for immediate ſettlement.

N. B. Said Morton has Salt to change for Flax Seed.

Hartford, Sept 21 1770. 300

TO BE SOLD

By Martin Hoffman,

The following tracts of Land, lying in Sharon, in the County of Litchfield, viz.

ONE piece containing 100 acres, with a houſe and barn thereon, under improvement, well proportioned for meadow, paſture and plow land, lying on the town-ſtreet. Also one tract containing 131 acres with a houſe and barn and good orchard, moſtly within fence, well timbered, good meadow, paſture and plow land, lying about a mile ſouth of the meeting houſe, on the country road. Alſo a farm lying about two miles eaſt of the meeting houſe, containing about 45 acres, has a good houſe and barn on it, and a very fine orchard, convenient for a farmer or tradeſman. Alſo about 46 acres lying half a mile eaſt of the town ſtreet, moſtly incloſed, well timbered, and good for meadow and paſture. Alſo ſundry wood-lots, lying convenient to the aforeſaid tracts of land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, a reaſonable time of payment will be given—for further particulars inquire of Mr. *Anthony Hoffman* of Red hook, in Dutcheſs County, or *John Canfield*, of Sharon.

Sharon, October 14, 1770.

BLANKS,

Of various Kinds, to be ſold at the Heart and Crown in Hartford.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

TUESDAY, November 20, 1770. [NUMB. 308.]

LONDON,

A ſummary of the trial of John Taylor, (Serjeant in the Firſt, or Royal Scots, Regiment of Foot) at Guildford, Auguſt 1, before Sir Sidney Stafford Smythe, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, for the murder of Mr James Smith; taken by a Gentleman preſent.

THE witneſs produced in favour of the proſecution was aſked, "Sir, do *you* know how to hold a pint pot?" Yes, ſaid the witneſs. Then the Council, ſtretching out his arm, ſaid, "Did not you, at the Wheatſheaf, and in company with the priſoner, hold out your arm thus, and ſay, *Here is damnation to all Scots, and damnation to them who will not drink it?*" Being anſwered in the affirmative, the Judge ſaid,——"Turn that fellow out of the Court; I will admit no ſuch evidence!" This done, a woman appeared; but it being objected to her that ſhe had frequently ſworn ſhe would hang the priſoner, her evidence was refuſed, but none of them ſwearing any thing to affect the priſoner's life, it was thought needleſs to bring any exculpatory proof.

The firſt witneſs examined was James Edwards, a coachman to the deceaſed, who depoſed, That being at the Wheatſheaf near the Turnpike, on the Surry ſide of Weſtminſter bridge, about nine o'clock in the evening, ſome time in the beginning of October laſt, drinking a pint of beer with one Pepper, his fellow ſervant, in the common taproom, the priſoner, in company with another ſoldier and a gardener, all Scotſmen, came in, and called for a pot of beer; and ſome words or diſpute ariſing between them, the Deponent in a low voice obſerved to his companion Pepper, that they ſeemed to be all of them Lord Bute's countrymen: which words being overheard by the Serjeant he jumped from his ſeat, and ſaid, D——n your bludes, what is that you ſay about Lord Bute and his countrymen? Did you ever know any harm by the Scots? "No, ſays Edwards, nor no good." The Serjeant then replied, "Did not the Scots fight the ſavages in America, and ſubdue them?" Edward ſaid, "That it was very fit one ſavage ſhould fight another?" upon which the Serjeant ſtruck Edwards on the ſide of his head, with a ſmall cane; and the Gardener likewiſe ſtruck him a terrible blow with his fiſt; the Deponent being fearful more harm might enſue, ran out of the tap room down into the yard, with a view to call in another fellow ſervant, one Brook, to his aſſiſtance, who, being buſy about his horſes, did not come immediately to his aid; however, he returned back again, and on coming into the paſſage leading from the yard to the tap room, he obſerved his maſter, the deceaſed, having the priſoner either by the arm, or collar, he would not be poſitive which, endeavouring to turn him out of the houſe, which he accompliſhed, and then quitted his hold; on this he obſerved the Serjeant to draw his ſword, and making a lounge, ran his Maſter, Mr. Smith, into the belly, and then took to his heels, and ran away; and on hearing Mr. Smith calling out, "Stop the villain, he has ſtabbed me," the Deponent and ſeveral others purſued him about forty yards, took him, and brought him back to the houſe.

The next witneſs examined was William Forreſt, a coach-liner, who was drinking a pint of beer; and with Edwards, Pepper, and the three Scotſmen, beforementioned were the only perſons preſent in the ſaid tap room, who entirely confirmed the evidence of Edwards, to the minuteſt particulars as to the words, blows, &c. &c. with the following additional circumſtances; that while Edwards was gone into the yard, the Scotſmen kept up ſuch a wrangling, and made ſuch an uproar, that Mr. Smith, who lived in the back part of the houſe, came into the tap room, being ſo deſired by Mrs. Sabine, (whoſe huſband rented the tap of Mr. Smith,) in order that he might put a ſtop to the noiſe and confuſion made by the Serjeant and his companions; Mr. Smith on his entering the room, enquired into the occaſion of the diſturbance; the Serjant replied, "D——n your fat guts, what is that to you, are you Landlord of the houſe?" Mr. Smith anſwered, "He was not Landlord, but Maſter of the houſe," and very civilly requeſted of them to pay their reckoning, and go quietly out of the houſe; the Serjeant then made uſe of many abuſive words declared he would not ſee his countrymen ill uſed, and ſaid, "He would as ſoon kill an Engliſhman, as eat a meſs of crowdie." Mr. Smith then ſaid to the Serjeant, "So, friend, becauſe you wear a red coat on your back, you think you have a right to come into people's houſes, and abuſe them as you pleaſe!" The Serjeant replying in a very impudent and abuſive manner, Mr. Smith took him by the ſhoulder or collar, and puſhed him out of the drinking-room into the paſſage, when he, the deponent, loſt ſight of them both; but in a very ſhort ſpace of time he heard Mr. Smith cry out, "Stop the villian! he has ſtabbed me;" and on Mr. Smith's return into the room he unbuttoned his waiſtcoat, and pulled up his ſhirt when the blood ſpouted from the wound in a moſt terrible manner.

The next witneſs examined, was one John Grundy, a Taylor, who depoſed, that he was coming by the door at the ſame time the affair happened, going home to his own houſe in the Upper Marſh, and hearing a great noiſe, he ſtopped, and ſaw Mr. Smith and the Serjeant in the paſſage; that the former had the latter either by the arm or coller and puſhed him out of doors, ſaying, that "he would be maſter of his own houſe;" that the Serjeant then drew his ſword inſtantly, and ſtamping with his foot, made a very furious lunge and ran his ſword into Mr. Smith's body, making uſe of this expreſſion, "There, d—mn you!" and ran away immediately; that he, (the ſaid deponent) purſued him, with ſome more perſons, near 40 yards, and helped to take him, and bring him back again to the houſe.

Two or three more witneſſes were examined, who gave their evidence to the above purport; and one of them, whoſe name was Joſeph Brooks (a ſervant likewiſe to Mr. Smith) depoſed, that on his Maſter's turning the Serjeant out, he ſaw him draw his ſword, and was ſo exact in his evidence as to diſpoſe, that he ſaw the ſword go into his Maſter's belly.

After the trial had laſted about four hours, the Judge ſummed up the evidence, with candour & impartiality and gave charge to the Jury, he obſerved, "Reflections upon countries were really horrid in themſelves, and ſuch as he, from the bottom of his heart, deteſted and abhorred: there is continued he, no Scotſman nor Engliſhman; we are all Britons, the ſubjects of the ſame Prince, and under the protection of the ſame government; the inhabitants of North-Briton have fought our battles and prevailed; let national prejudices be exploded, every Scotſman is an Engliſhman, and every Engliſhman is a Scotſman: this is the ſenſe of the Treaty of Union."

The Jury conſulted together half an hour, without going out of Court, when the Foreman gave in their verdict, "Guilty of Murder;" But the Judge ſeemed much ſurprized, and ſaid, "You are wrong; it is not Murder, only Manſlaughter:" On which the Jury, after ſome heſitation, and being confuſed, agreed that it ſhould be Special.

Sig; Strong

Immediately after the above circumſtance, Mr. Jaſper Smith, a near relation of the deceaſed, aſked a Counſellor preſent, whether he might be permitted to propoſe a queſtion? The Judge immediately enquired the perſon's name, and deſired him to walk forward, which he did. After making a handſome apology, he ſaid, he hoped there was no harm in his ſpeaking; to which his Lordſhip anſwered, No: Mr. Smith then obſerved, that he was much ſurprized at ſuch a tranſaction, and aſked whether it was uſual, after a Jury had brought in a ſolemn verdict, to have it cancelled? That he always underſtood that after a verdict was brought in by a Jury, it was deciſive and final; And further ſaid, "If this is to be the caſe, I think Juries to be entirely uſeleſs and unneceſſary." His Lordſhip made no reply, and every perſon preſent in Court ſeemed pleaſed with Mr. Smith's decent and ſpirited behaviour.

Cork, Aug. 20. Friday evening a riotous mob aſſembled in the North Liberty of this city to intercept ſome carrs expected from Dublin with woolen cloth the manufacture of that place; ſome carrs were met by them, but contained nothing but the cloathing of the army, which they unpack'd, deſtroyed ſome, and carried off a great deal more, among which were the waiſtcoats and breeches (which are buff colour) of a whole regiment.——

LONDON,

Aug. 21, Mr. Pitt of the Middle Temple, a Relation to the Earl of Chatham, is nominated for one of the American Law Departments.

The Clergy of Boſton rail againſt the Importers. Pulpits were formerly very uſeful in England during many of our political Squabbles.

The Report, ſome Time current, concerning Gen. Gage being recalled from the Command of the Troops in America, is void of Foundation,

Aug. 28. If his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter would condeſcend to make a Voyage to America, perhaps the preſence of the Brother of our Sovereign might go far towards reconciling our Diſputes with the Coloniſts.

The people of Dantzick write us word that they have ſatisfied the King of Pruſſia! The people of Dantzick then have wrought a Miracle!

If a Toleration is brought about in France, it will be done by the greateſt Atheiſt living, namely Voltaire; the Reformation was effected by the *then* wickedeſt Man living, Harry the VIIIth.

The laſt letters from Boſton are ſo far from informing that the pulpits ring with ſpiritual curſes againſt importation, that the Clergy there never meddle with the matter.

PHILADELPHIA,

Nov. 12. Capt. Loxley, from London, out laſt from Falmouth, which he left on the 30th of Sept. informs us, that Advice, it was ſaid, had been received by the Britiſh Miniſter of a very formidable Fleet of French and Spaniſh Men of War having entered the Mediterranean, with Deſign, it was apprehended to interrupt the rapid Progreſs of the Ruſſian Arms in the Levant, in conſequence of this and other Alarming Intelligence, Orders were iſſued out for equipping, at Chatham and Portſmouth with all poſſible expedition, 32 Ships of the Line, and ſeveral ſmaller Men of War, the principal Part of which were to be ſent into the Mediterranean as a Fleet of obſervation, and a ſtrong Squadron was deſtined for N. America—that he was told there was a very hot Preſs in & about London, &c. to man the Ships of War, 1700 Seamen, who are now very ſcarce in England, being wanted; and what confirms this, he was boarded in the Downs by a Lieut. of a Man of war, who took one of his beſt hands, which occaſioned his putting into Falmouth—that it was currently reported that a War between Britain, France, and Spain would inevitably take Place in a ſhort Time, and all the other Powers of Europe ſeem'd to be preparing for Action, particularly the King of Pruſſia, who has now, ready for the Field, the beſt diſciplined Army in the World, and it was generally believed he would ſoon ſtrike ſome capital Stroke——that it was reported that ſome terrible Commotions had lately ariſen at Conſtantinople, which had obliged all the European Ambaſſadors to flye from thence, in Diſguiſe, to preſerve their Lives.

NEWYORK, November 12.

Sunday Evening Capt. Miller arrived here from London, but laſt from Plymouth in 6 Weeks: Whilſt he lay there Advice was received that the Spainards had taken Faukland Iſland, (the Patagonian Country, in the South Seas) from the Engliſh, which occaſioned a hot Preſs at Plymouth, &c and a large Fleet of Men of War was immediately put into Commiſſion, which gave Cauſe to ſuſpect a ſpeedy Rupture between Great-Britain and Spain.

On Saturday, from Philadelphia, came to Town Capt. William Bedlow lately from Jamaica, which he left the 1ſt October, and reports, that on the 28th Sept. a Veſſel arrived there from Hiſpanola which brought advice that a Plague was broke out there at Leogane, Port au Prince, and other Places in the Bite. That the diſorder was not brought from any infected place, but ſuppoſed to originate there, and to be occaſioned by unwholſome Effluvia from the frequent Iruptions and Earthquakes, with which that Place has been viſited for ſome Months paſt, and have continued almoſt every Day ſince. That ſoon after the people are taken, a Boil riſes under the Arm, and they generally die in 18 Hours. That the General had retired from Port au Prince to the Plat Form, and that the French on the ſouth ſide the Iſland, had poſted troops to guard the paſſes and prevent Communication with infected places.

On the above Intelligence. Depoſitions were taken before the County Lieutenant in Jamaica, and orders given to admit no veſſels without Examination, or Quarantice. We hear there are orders for the like Precaution in this place————Capt. Bedlow's Depoſition having been taken before the Mayor on Sunday laſt; and on Monday, Capt. John Baptiſto Kan, in the Sloop having arrived from in Hiſpaniola was not admitted into the Harbour, but is now performing Quarantine at Bedlow's Iſland, in the Bay before the Town.

A London paper of the 20th of September, (by Capt Miller,) mentions that a Dutch ſhip laden with Military Stores for Morocco, having been forced by a ſtorm into Cadiz, the Cargo was ſeiz'd and the ſhip detain'd ——The Parliament of Paris continue to make new and ſpirited Remonſtrances againſt the arbitrary proceedings of the Court, as being contrary to the Letter and Spirit of the French Monarchy, and the Kings oath, and evincing a premeditated deſign to change the Form of Government.——The Daniſh Squadron had been reinforced with 3 Ships of the Line, 2 large Frigates, and ſeveral Bomb Ketches.—Had renew'd their Attack upon Algiers, made a great Breach, beat down ſome of the Battlements, diſmounted ſeveral Guns, and Terms of accomodation had been made, but rejected, and the Firing continued when the advice Boat left the Place. The Spaniſh Ambaſſador pretends to have 2 cauſes of Complaint.——One reſpecting Falconcers Iſland, the other for calling his Maſter a *Fool.* At the York Meeting, Sir George Saville is to have the Thanks of the Freeholders for his conduct in Parliament, when they are to aſſure him of Support.——The Duke of St. Albans, who has been abroad 16 Years, great part of the time a priſoner, is returned home, and has been viſited by many of the Nobility and Gentry. The French Fleet had bombarded Tunis, and thrown the place into Conſternation, on which, Terms of accommodation were propoſed, and a Ceſſation of the firings enſued But the Bey finding leſs damage was done than he expected, declared War againſt France, and the firing was renewed when the expreſs came away.

Two Fleets of Obſervation, it is ſaid are to be ſent out immediately, one to the Streights to aſſiſt the Ruſſians if attack'd and to watch the Motions of the French and Spaniards; the other to the Weſt Indies; each Fleet to conſiſt of 16 Ships of the Line. The hotteſt preſs in England for Seamen, that ever was known, from Fiſhing Boats and outward bound Veſſels, the Men are impreſſed and even, Landſmen, and Naval Preparations of every Kind are making with the utmoſt Diligence.——Sept. 18. At Portſmouth 9 more Ships of the Line ordered into Commiſſion, 3 are at Spithead, and from Chatham, 3 of 64 Guns, 1 of 74 and a ſloop of 14 are fitting for Channel Service, 1 of 74 is to remain a Guard Ship; all poſſible Expedition is uſed, and the greateſt Encouragement given to Artificers, who work extra Hours, one of 32, another of 50 are fitting at Sheerneſs.——Sept. 20. The Ruſſian Fleet not ſail'd from Dover, a Difference had ariſen between the Ruſſian Commanders and the Engliſh Maſters of Tranſports in their ſervice, the firſt requiring them to ſail under Ruſſian Colours, which the Engliſh refuſed, inſiſting upon having Engliſh Colours—The Ruſſian Ambaſſador gone down to ſettle the Diſpute,—not doubted but the Engliſh will be juſtified. The Board of Admiralty daily making Contracts for all Sorts of Naval Stores. 17 000 Seamen to be raiſed immediately.——An Army of 30 000 Men ordered by the Empreſs Queen, to the Frontiers of Hungary.——many think that Earl C. will have no Part in the new adminiſtration,—Wagers that England, France, Spain, Portugal, and Pruſſia, will be engaged in the War.——for which the Peace-makers may be thanked,——An Alliance ſaid to be on the Carpet between the French and Dutch, &c.

PROVIDENCE, *November* 16.

Saturday night laſt a conſiderable Number of People riotouſly aſſembled in King's County, and with their Faces black'd proceeded to his Majeſty's Goal there, the outer door of which they broke open with Iron Bars and Pick-Axes; they then violently entered the Goal, broke every Lock therein, and ſet at Liberty ſundry Criminals, viz William Reynolds, Thomas Clarke, Eliſha Reynolds, and Samuel Caſey lately convicted of Money-making, one of whom (Samuel Caſey) was under Sentence of Death.——A Proclamation is iſſued by the Governor, at the Requeſt of the General Aſſembly, offering a Reward of Fifty Pounds lawful Money for apprehending any one or more concerned in this Affair, and Fifty pounds more for apprehending Caſey. ——Information has been lodged againſt ſome of the Parties concerned in this daring Outrage, and Meaſures are taken for tracing the Villainy to its Source.

HARTFORD, *November* 20.

On Thurſday the 8th inſt. Mr. Samuel Munſon, was regularly introduced into the work of the goſpel miniſtry, by prayer and impoſition of hands at Lenox; when a Sermon was preach'd very pertinent to the occaſion, by Mr. Eliſha Rexford, of New-Stratford, from 2 Corinth. 4th chapter 7th verſe.

CASH given for good merchantable WHEAT, on board the Sloop *DOLPHIN*, lying at Hartford Ferry, any Time this Week, by JOHN UPDIKE.

RUN AWAY from me the ſubſcriber on the 16th day of inſtant Nov. a young man, about 24 years of age, a ſhort thick ſet fellow, red complexion, dark hair, hard favour'd, dull heavy eyes, ſtole and carried off with him when he went away, a wool hatt half worn, a brown home made coat and veſt, with ſmooth yellow buttons on, ſmall cuffs, with buttons thereon, which coat he doubtleſs wears. Alſo, a black veſt, homemade wove in diamonds, 1 pair leather breaches Philadelphia dreſs, 2 Holland ſhirts, 1 homemade check linnen ditto one pair blue yarn ſtockings. Whoſoever will ſecure the fellow in any of his Majeſty's goals, or bring him to me, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have three dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me DAVID BROWNSON.

Waterbury, Nov. 17, 1770.

Strayed from me the ſubſcriber, on the 12th day of November, a brown Horſe, black main and tail, about 14 hands high, eleven years old, branded with *I S* on his near forefoot, a white ring round each ear, one white ſpot or two on his back, one white hind foot, ſplit half way up his foot, a natural pacer, carries his head ſomething low. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and bring or ſend him to me ſhall have a reaſonable reward by me. JOSIAH BUCK.

Weathersfield, Nov. 16, 1770.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels, an Aſſortment of the following GOODS, which will be ſold very low for Caſh or the uſual Credit,

By Daniel Phænix,

At his Store in New-York, in Burret Street, oppoſite Meſſ. Samuel Broome, and Co. and near to James Jauncy Eſq;

Scarlet, blue and coloured broad cloths.
Duffles & Blankets
broad and narrow
Prizes
Forreſt cloths
Hunters ditto
Bath Coatings
Narrow Beavers
Spotted Ermines
Fearnoughts
Green Baize
Shalloons
Rattinets
Durants Tammies
Callamancos
Black Laſtings
Mecklinburgs
Check'd and figur'd Stuffs
Callicoes
Chintzes
Cambricks
Lawns 7 8 yd wide
Flowered Sileſia do.
Black Taffeties
Broad black Perſians
Ditto coloured and Striped
Silk and Lungee Romalls
Spotted and floured Bandanoes
Bordered Kenting Handker's
Black Barcelona do
Coloured do.
Printed linnen and Scotch do
Ribbons a great variety.
Sewing Silks
7 8 yd & wide Iriſh Linnens
Tandems
Quaduple
Sileſias
Dowlaſs
7-8 yd wide & yd 3 8 Cotton and Linnen Checks
Cotton Velvetts
Womens Silk do
Pelong Sattin
7 8 & yard wide white Cyprus
Clouting Diapers
Broad and narrow Bindings
Garterings
4lb. and 1-4 Pins
Mens and Womens worſted Hoſe
Scoth and coloured thread Buckrams
Gilt laced & white metal Buttons
Deathhead and basket do
Scarfe Twiſt
Silk Ferrit
Purple branch'd Mitts & Gloves
Womens Sattin do
Black worſted do.
Black, white and coloured Silk do
Broad and narrow Tapes
Scarlet and black Gimps & Fringes
Kneegarters
Temple Spectacles
Dutch do
Ink Powder
Wafers and Sealing Wax
Bibles
Teſtaments & Spelling books
Knives and Forks
Cuttees
Penknives
Razors
Shears and Sciſſars
Awl Hafts
Do blades ſorted
Shoe Tacks & Knives
Gimblets
Mens and Womens Thimbles
White Chappel darning & common Needles.
Braſs Ink Pots
Ivory Horn Combs
Bath metal Shoe & Knee Buckles
Steel do
Cork Screws
Knitting Needles
Plain Iron Candleſticks
Braſs ball'd do
Snuff Boxes
Sheep Shears
Mens and Boys felt Hatts
Pewter
4d 6d 8d 10d 12d 20 Nails in ſmall Caſks.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

By Benjamin Beckly, *jun.*

At the dwelling houſe of Mr. *Benjamin Galpen*, Innholder in Middletown, on monday the 24th day of December next, at two o'clock afternoon.

A New dwelling houſe, with a lintau along the backſide, with three fire places on the ground floor, with a good cellar under the ſame, a good well and garden thereto belonging; together with about two acres of choice good land, and a young orchard thereon, lying near the ſouthweſt corner of Weathersfield. Said houſe is conveniently ſituated for any gentleman, mechanick or trader, on the country road leading from Hartford to New Haven, within about a mile of Kenſington meeting-houſe, good title will be given for the ſame. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private ſale before ſaid term, may do it by applying to ſaid *Beckly*, and Mr. *Auſtin Mygate* living on the premiſes.

Weathersfield, Oct. 18. 1770.

LOST laſt Thurſday, a large KEY. Whoever has found the ſame, and will bring it to the Printing-Office, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded.

WANTED immediately, a young Woman that can be well recommended, to take the Care of a Family. Enquire of The PRINTERS.

THIS is to give Notice, that the *Suſquehannah* meeting, is adjourn'd from Windham to Hartford Court-Houſe, on the laſt Wedneſday of this Inſtant November, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon.

November 12, 1770.

FOR IRELAND and ENGLAND,
The Brig MANSFIELD,
***Hezekiah How*, Maſter,**

A Double Deck'd Veſſel, about 130 or 140 Tons Burthen, well accommodated for Paſſengers, &c. will ſail ſome Time in December next.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to SAMUEL MANSFIELD, or ſaid MASTER.

New-Haven, Nov. 9, 1770.

WHEREAS on the night after the 10th inſtant, the ſhop of the ſubſcriber was broke open, and the following articles ſtole from it, viz. One ſtrait bodied brown homeſpun Coat, Back and Sleves not lined—a blue broadcloth Waiſtcoat, a red Coating Great Coat, partly wore, and two pair mens Shoes, and ſundry other trifling articles. Whoever ſhall apprehend and ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the goods recovered, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Hartford, Nov 12, 1770. MOSES SMITH.

A Man's Great Coat was

lately found in this Place. The Owner may have it again, on proving his Property, and paying for this Advertiſement. Enquire at the Printing-Office Hartford.

Stolen or ſtray'd out of paſ-

ture of me the ſubſcriber on the 5th of this inſtant, a black roan horſe gelding, with one white hind foot, black main and tail, his main lies both ſides, is twelve years old, his two upper middle teeth ſhorter than the others, about fourteen hands high. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and bring him to me, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, by me,

SAMUEL STARR.

Middletown, *Nov.* 10, 1770.

TO BE SOLD

By Martin Hoffman,

The following tracts of Land, *lying in Sharon, in the County of Litchfield*, viz.

ONE piece containing 100 acres, with a houſe and barn thereon, under improvement, well proportioned for meadow, paſture and plow land, lying on the town-ſtreet. Alſo one tract containing 131 acres with a houſe and barn and good orchard, moſtly within fence, well timbered, good meadow, paſture and plow land, lying about a mile ſouth of the meeting houſe, on the country road. Alſo a farm lying about two miles eaſt of the meeting houſe, containing about 45 acres, has a good houſe and barn on it, and a very fine orchard, convenient for a farmer or tradeſman. Alſo about 46 acres lying half a mile eaſt of the town ſtreet, moſtly incloſed, well timbered, and good for meadow and paſture. Alſo ſundry wood lots, lying convenient to the aforeſaid tracts of land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, a reaſonable time of payment will be given—for further particulars inquire of Mr. *Anthony Hoffman* of Red hook, in Dutcheſs County, or *John Canfield*, of Sharon.

Sharon, October 14, 1770.

John Forbes,

CLOCK AND WATCH maker from PHILADELPHIA.

HEREBY informs the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of Clock and Watch making, at the ſhop of Mr. STEPHEN AUSTIN, Taylor in Hartford—and likewiſe determines (if the public will favour him with their cuſtom) to treat them in the beſt *Engliſh* manner. He hath not ſuch a ſtock of arrogance as to warrant his work for three years without any manner of reſerve; he intends to do his work, and that ſhall be his recommendation.

James Morton,

INTENDING for Europe very ſoon, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him, to come and ſettle immediately, if not, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney. Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands on ſaid Morton, are deſired to exhibit their accounts for immediate ſettlement.

N. B. Said Morton has Salt to change for Flax-Seed.

Hartford, Sept. 21 1770. 300

Choice *INDICO*,
To be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Elijah Goodrich

of Wintonbury,

HAS for ſale a farm of LAND in ſaid Wintonbury, containing about 80 acres, ſituate about a mile from the meeting houſe, and within half a mile of a good ſaw-mill and fulling mill—It has a good 40 foot houſe, a good barn and cow-houſe thereon ſtanding, with a good well, and an orchard that makes about 35 barrels of cyder per year, and meadow land that will yield about 17 loads of good hay per year with a ſufficient ſupply of wood and paſture land. He has likewiſe for ſale, a quarter part of two griſt-mills under one roof, all which will be ſold reaſonably, by *Elijah Goodrich*, living on the premiſes. *thctſ.*

Wintonbury, October 30, 1770.

MOSES SMITH,

INtending to leave this government in about four weeks, deſires all perſons indebted to him to make payment by that time. And thoſe that have any demands againſt him are deſired to exhibit their accounts and they ſhall be paid. *Hartford, Oct.* 30, 1770.

By Peter Verſtille,

at his Store in Weatherſfield.

A Fine Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, at the loweſt advance, for Caſh or Produce in hand.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

_ BLANKS, of various kinds, to be ſold at the Printing-Office.

H A R T F O R D:
Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1770. [NUMB. 309.]

By Capt. Loxley, *from* London, *and Capt.* Crawford, *from* Liverpool *and* Londonderry, *both arrived at* Phailadelphia *in ſhort Paſſages, we have the following Advices*, viz.

LONDON, September 10.

AT the late viſit of a certain Ambaſſador to Lord Weymouth, it is ſaid, that he inſiſted knowing the deſtination our men of war now fitting out, but his Lordſhip aſſured him, that the Engliſh would by no means be accountable to any nation on that head: Upon which the Ambaſſador replied, that if the Engliſh thought proper to drive his coutry into a war, his Court would be prepared for it; and immediately turning on his heel, abruptly left the Engliſh Miniſter.

Sept. 11. L—d C——n, it is now well known, will not accept the Seals, unleſs his Friend L—d C——m has, either publicly, or privately the Direction of Affairs.

It is ſaid that Col. L———l has reſigned the poſt of Adjutant General to the Army in Ireland, to which he was lately appointed. The following Reaſon is aſſigned for this Reſignation; upwards of 150 Officers have ſent over Letters to the Secretary of State, deſiring Leave to reſign their Commiſſions, and for no other reaſon, but becauſe Mr L——l was their Adjutant. The Adminiſtration, foreſeeing the diſagreeable Conſequences that might probably enſue from continuing Mr. L——l in his Office, prudently demanded his Reſignation.

Sept. 13 It was obſerved by a great Man at a late moſt reſpectable Meeting, that France and Spain were unfaithful as to the obſervance of Treaties ſubſiſting between them and this Nation; but that the Behaviour of Portugal, for a long Time paſt, has been Ingratitude itſelf.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 5.

"Some Politicians here are of Opinion, that notwithſtanding the Pains which the Miniſter of this Court, and that of Great Britain, ſeem to take, in order to maintain the Peace between the two Nations, Affairs are nevertheleſs in ſuch a Situation, as it will be impoſſible to regulate them to mutual Satisfaction, without coming to an open Rupture."

Extract of a letter from Warſaw, Auguſt 10.

"Advice has been received at Lemberg, that General Tottleben had gained a compleat Victory over the Turks, commanded by four Baſhaws in Armenia, the Conſequence of which was the taking of Erzerum The Turks loſt upon the Occaſion 6000 Men 15 Pieces of cannon, ſeverral Staffs of command, Horſes Tails, and a great Number of Tents."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Gibraltar, to a Merchant in London, dated Auguſt 21.

"Yeſterday we received Advice, by a Veſſel which put in here to deliver ſome Diſpatches from London, that a few Days before ſhe fell in with a Spaniſh Fleet conſiſting of ſix ſhips of the line, and as many Frigates, beſides Bomb-ketches and Store ſhips, ſteering towards the Mediterranean: She expected to be brought to, and examined, but they lay by, and continued ſo till it was dark, when ſhe ſaw no more of them. This account did not at all alarm us, as our Garriſon is very healthy, well ſupplied with proviſions, and the Fortifications repaired, and in good Order."

It is certain that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador has preſented a Memorial to our Miniſtry from his Court, touching ſome Inſults that Nation is ſaid to have met with from the Engliſh in the South Seas.

Diſpatches of Importance, relative to the ſecret Machinations of the Spaniſh Court, it is ſaid, have been very lately received from Gibraltar.

It is ſaid that a Patent has paſſed the Seal, appointing Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Maſſachuſett's Bay, to be the Governor of that Province.

A great Perſonage is reported to have declared it as his Wiſh, that a ſpeedy Reconciliation may be effected between Britain and her Colonies.

There are Letters in Town from Conſtantinople, which inform, that unhappy City now labours under all the Horrors of an approaching Famine, there being at preſent a great Scarcity; all the Supplies, both from the Black Sea and the Propontis being cut off by the Ruſſians.

Biſhop Lloyd, many Years ſince, fortold from the Revelations the Deſtruction of the the Turkiſh Empire: Whiſton, who was laughed at by the Wits for it, actually fixed the final Ruin of the Ottomans to the preſent Period, or very near it.

Sept. 22. The accounts from Plymouth, Portſmouth, Chatham and Sheerneſs, furniſh us with the following Liſt of 23 ſhips of War, ordered to be fitted out for immediate Service.

At Plymouth. Hero of 74 Guns, Cornwall 74, Defence 74, Temeraire 74, Prince of wales 74, Belleiſle 64, and Firm of 60 Guns.

At Portſmouth. Achilles of 60 Guns, Ajax 70, Centaur 70 Arrogant 74, St Antonio 50, Bellona 74, and Rippon of 60 Guns.

At Chatham. Ramillies 74 Auguſta 64, Yarmouth 64 Cerberus 64, King's Fiſher 64 Albion 70, and Mercury of 24 Guns.

At Sheerneſs. Portland of 50 and Minerva of 32 Guns

The Albion is intended for a Guardſhip

Orders are iſſued for the raiſing of 17,000 Seamen, with all poſſible expedition.

Several Perſons were preſſed Yeſterday in Newgate-ſtreet.

As ſoon as the preſs Warrants were iſſued out, the French and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors ſent Diſpatches with the Intelligench to their reſpective Courts.

We are aſſured, from very good Authority, the Parliament is to meet on Tueſday, the 13th Day of November next.

It is apprehended, that the Blow is ſtruck before this Time at Falkland Iſland.

We are aſſured from the beſt Authority, that there is not the leaſt Truth in the Report through Holland of an Inſurrection at Conſtantinople, or that any of the Ambaſſadors there have been put to Death, or even moleſted.

According to the returns at the Admiralty, no more than 902 ſailors were impreſſed the firſt night and day preſs warrants were iſſued, upwards of 100 of whom made their eſcape from on board the veſſel, which they run aſhore at Gray's.

Several houſes of rendezvous are opened at Hull, Shields and Sunderland, where the preſs is carrying on very hot. Tenders are at all the above places.

We hear that the preſent preſs warrants are confined to a limitted number of days.

Beſides the ſhips before ordered for ſervice, the following are put into commiſſion: At Woolwich, the Prudent, of 64 Guns. At Chatham, the Barfler, of 90 Guns Reſolution, 74; Egmont, 74; Buckingham, 74 At Portſmouth the Namure, of 90 Guns; Elizabeth, 74; Terrible, 74; Trident, 74; Boyne 74

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

Exract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Liſbon, October 15.

"We have advice from Braſil, that five ſail of Spaniſh men of war and frigates, with a large ſtore ſhip, had ſail'd in May laſt from Buenos Ayres, to diſlodge us from our new ſettlements at Faulkland iſland; this may poſſibly draw on hoſtilities on our ſide againſt the Spaniards.——The The Ruſſians have had amazing ſucceſs againſt the Turks which ſeems to give umbrage to France & Spain, & occaſions our ſending ſome ſhips of the line up the Medterranean."

Six Guardſhips are ordered to be ſtationed along the North American Coaſt.

By letters from Cadiz, of the 10th of September, we learn, That a Spaniſh frigate arrived there from Buenos Ayres the 6th of that month on which an expreſs was ſent off to the King at Madrid——that in the mean time no perſon was ſuffered to land from her, nor any to go on board, or even along ſide: It is ſaid ſhe has on board the Engliſh garriſon of Fulkland Iſland in the South Seas, of which the Spaniards have diſpoſſeſſed them.——This no doubt is the foundation for the ſituation for the fleet in England, and the hot preſs there, and will very probably terminate in a war between England and Spain.

Friday laſt arrived here, the ſhip Hope, Capt. John Robinſon, from the Bay of Honduras, which he left the 29th of September, by whom we learn, that a number of Spaniards having been detected in enticeing the Negroes to run away, were ſeized by way of reprizal, and put to work on board an Engliſh veſſel.

NEW-YORK, November 22.

The Ship Britannia, Capt. Miller whoſe Arrival here we mentioned in our laſt, ſail'd from London the 9th of September; but meeting with contrary Winds, he put into Plymouth, where all his hands were preſſed, which obliged him to ſend an Expreſs to London, the Return of whom brought Letters to the 28th of September, with Advice, that a Spaniſh War was hourly expected.——That the Spaniards had taken Faulkland Iſland from the Engliſh, and had a very large Fleet at Ferrol; on occaſion of which great Preparations were making in England; and that upon the Arrival of the next Mail or Expreſs from Madrid, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador was to give his definitive Anſwer,

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BOSTON, November 22.

Since our laſt arrived here, Capts. Hall, Reed, Langden and Burnell, from London, by whom there is the following FRESH ADVICES, viz.

LONDON, *September* 25,

The following is an authentic copy of a letter ſent on Monday night from the Admiralty to the maſter of Lloyd's Coffee houſe, Lombard ſtreet.

"The Favourite ſloop of war being arrived off the Mother Bank from Faulkland iſland, brings an account, that a Spaniſh men of war and five frigates with artillery and land forces on board, had diſpoſſeſſed His Majeſty of the ſettlement of Fort Egmont. I am commanded by the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty to give you this information, that the merchants, and others who are any ways intereſted therein, may be fully acquainted therewith."

Signed ———.

Several houſes of rendezvous are opened at Hull, Shields, and Sunderland, where the preſs is carrying on very hot. Tenders are at all the above places.

The Spaniſh ambaſſador diſpatched three expreſſes to his court in the ſpace of three hours after the meaſures for impreſſing was reſolved upon and had taken place.

A categorical anſwer has been demanded from the Court of Spain, whether they would immediately relinquiſh all pretentions to Faulkland's iſland.

We are well aſſured, that a few days ſince the Merchants in the Turkey trade applied to Lord N——h, to know the deſtination of the fleet now fitting out, (a certain information on that head was a matter of no ſmall imporance to them) when his Lordſhip waved acquainting them with the part of the world it was deſigned for, but declared it was NOT intended for the Mediterranean.

This naval armament now fitting out, is certainly in conſequence of the French and Spaniſh hoſtile meaſures, that they apprehend they can't act quick enough to be upon a footing with them.

A naval officer aſſures us, that near 6000 men have been impreſſed for the uſe of His Majeſty's navy ſince this day ſe'nnight.

Fifteen per Cent. Inſurance againſt a War for one Month, was offered Yeſterday at Lloyd's Coffee houſe.

Sept. 26. The preſs for ſeamen began in Ireland the very day it did in London.

Within theſe few days, the frieght of ſhipping in the river Thames has been raiſed very conſiderable on account of the riſe in ſeamen's wages, and the expectation of a war.

Laſt Friday evening a courier extraordinary arrived at the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's with diſpatches from the Court of Madrid; and it is ſomewhat remarkable, that he ſet out early next morning with diſpatches from his Excellency for the ſaid court.

Not leſs than nine meſſengers have been ſent from the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's within the courſe of a fortnight laſt paſt to the court of Madrid.

Yeſterday morning early an extraordinary packet ſailed with inſtructions to the Governor of Jamaica.

Meſſengers were ſent on Monday to ſome of the Members of the Privy Council who are out of town to repair hither immediately.

It is ſaid Lord Chatham is much againſt the tedious form of demanding the reſtitution of Faukland Iſland from the Spaniards; his Lordſhip, as they have firſt begun hoſtilities, being of opinion that ſome important blow ſhould be ſtruck immediately on our part.

Diſpatches are preparing to be ſent off with the greateſt expedition, to the governors and conſuls at all the Engliſh ſettlements in the Weſt Indies, & on the continent.

Sept 27 All the letters received by our merchants from Madrid, by the laſt packet, mention a report, which prevailed there, of an intended rupture with England; and that they every hour expected a declaration of war to be made there.

Preſs warrants are ſigned by the lord mayor for impreſſing men within the city.

Monday 20 per cent was given to inſure veſſels from the leeward iſlands, but to return 15 in caſe of no war before their arrival.

Why ſhould War, *ſays* a correſpondent, change the Miniſtry, ſeveral of the preſent ſet have given ample proof that they have no objection to *Scenes of Blood.*

The Earl of Chatham it is ſaid, is in high eſteem with a Great Perſonage; his declaration that the Spaniards had already ſtruck a blow againſt us in ſome part of the world, being now verified.

It is conjectured that Lord Chatham's intelligence came by means of the King of P——.

The Spaniards have taken care to be armed at all points to receive us; a new Governor has put Cadiz in a ſtate of defence; and Gen. O Reily from the Havannah, aſſures that every place in that part of the world was in thorough repair.

When the Spaniſh Ambaſſador was aſked concerning the truth of ſome important intelligence received by our Court, he very *politely* aſſured the Secretary, that he neither *could* nor *would* return an anſwer, till he recived further orders from Madrid.

The French and Venetians have lately entered into a treaty with each other, ſo that we may expect to ſee, when an additional French fleet is in the Mediterranean, an open alliance between thoſe States declared.

Some intelligent people imagine, that the French have no real deſigns in the Mediterranean, but that they will attempt to draw great part of our forces there, and then attack our poſſeſſions in the Atlantic.

The Situation of ENGLAND *with the* POWERS *of the* WORLD.

FRANCE and SPAIN——arming againſt Great Britain. ———PORTUGAL——ſoliciting the aſſiſtance of Spain, and treating England with contempt.———PRUSSIA and GERMANY——bound, by affection for each other; the former watching an opportunity to retaliate and pay himſelf what we owe him.———DENMARK——married our King's ſiſter, but F—e is the pedagogue of the pupil Prince.———HUNGARY——has conſolidated its intereſt by the marriage of the Dauphin.———SWEDEN——ſupplies ammunition to our enemy.———TURKY is leagued in with the intereſts of France.———The STATES of ITALY——are cemented by religion to the intereſts of France and Spain.———CORSICA——in the poſſeſſion of France.———PIRATES and ALGERINES——in awe of France.———ORIENTAL INDIA——rebelling againſt England.———HOLLAND——aſſiſting all ſtates but ours.———RUSSIA——making her own conqueſts, with the aſſiſtance of our ſeamen.———IRELAND——in mutiny———AMERICA——in open rebellion.———SCOTLAND——adviſing meaſures to prove herſelf the firſt great friend to the *Stuart Line*, and this ſwarm of enemies.——*Alias! poor England.*

BOSTON, November 19.

Extract of a Letter from *London*, September 19.

"The Nations of Europe are on the eve of a general Rupture. By the daily accounts, England and Spain will ſoon commence hoſtilities. Laſt night was a very great preſs for ſeamen. Powerful armaments are fitting out by ſea—the land forces recruiting. Frequent councils and conſultations between the King, Miniſters and Ambaſſadors of foreign Courts. Expreſſes returning to and from all quarters; in ſhort every thing bears the aſpect of War.

"How a war with Spain will affect the Colonies I cannot tell; but 'tis generally thought here a change of Miniſters will by that means be brought about in favour of the popular party. Should that take place, a union muſt enſue."——

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Sept. 25. 1770.

"MOST of our Friends are of Opinion a War will ſoon be declared, ten Guineas was offer'd laſt Night to inſure no War for a Month, to pay one hundred if it happens. Yeſterday a Letter was ſent to the Maſter of Old Lloyd's Coffee Houſe, ſigned Philip Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, acquainting him, That the Favourite Sloop of War was arrived at the Mother Bank from Faulkland's Iſland, who brings an Account that a Squadron of five Spaniſh Frigates, with Land Forces and Artillery, had diſpoſſeſſed his Majeſty's Forces of their Settlement there; which he was commanded by my Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, to acquaint him with, in order that the intelligence might be made public among the Merchants intereſted in this Information.—This Letter, and the large Fleet now fitting out, has a ſerious aſpect, and from all I collect, a War is likely to happen ſoon; if the Fleet are not manned ſoon, it is thought there will be a general Embargo in Great Britain and Ireland——Thirty eight ſail of the Line are now fitted and fitting out, beſides a great Number of Frigates, for manning which, a hot Preſs is going on.--The Spaniards are making vaſt Preparations for War at Barcelona, and other Places in Spain.--Lord North told the Turkey Merchants this Day, who waited on him, that the Spaniards had a Fleet at Ferrol, ready for the ſea.--An Expreſs from Madrid is daily expected, which it is thought will determine the Matter.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London, dated September 25.

"Our Attention at preſent is taken up with regard to the Naval preparations for War. Thirty eight Ships of the Line are already put into Commiſſions, and a Declaration of War againſt France and Spain is expected before this reaches your hands——Capt. Hall has been obliged to have a Protection for his Men, and the Lords of the Admiralty upon Application this Day made to them, have promiſed to protect the Ships homeward bound from North America——You will perceive that the Spaniards are the firſt Agreſſors, by taking Faulkland's Iſland, and in Conjunction with the French it is ſuppos'd they intend to deſtroy the Ruſſian Fleet that we are bound to protect."

Extract of another Letter of Sept. 26.

"We did not propoſe writing you again till the departure of Dixcy, but a ſudden alarm of a ſpeedy Rupture with Spain has determined us to give you the firſt Information thereof; Premiums of Inſurance are advanced, five Guineas per Ct. is now given from Boſton to London, and few Inſurers can be prevailed on juſt now on any terms. Such a univerſal Panic has taken Place on this ſudden Alteration of things. Great Preparations are making in our Marine, as much ſo, as though we were at the Eve of a War. The Spaniards having diſpoſſeſſed us of Faulkland Iſlands in the Streights of Magellan, is ſaid to be the ſole Reaſon of our arming ſuch a number of Ships of the Line and Frigates; but we can hardly believe this to be all. You will pleaſe to communicate this unhappy Account of Things to our ſeveral Friends who we have not time to write to by this Opportunity; tho' the Public Prints will ſufficiently alarm them."

Some other late Letters from London mention, that it was tho't WAR with Spain was inevitable, and that the Miniſtry only waited for the Return of a Meſſenger from the Court of Spain to cauſe the ſame to be proclaimed immediately.

Capt. Hall ſail'd from an Out Port in England 2ſt October:——The Preſs for Seamen was then as hot, as perhaps ever known.——A Gentleman Paſſenger in Capt. Hall, informs, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador had pack'd up his Baggage, quitted his Houſe, and was hourly expected to leave England.

A Letter from Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, dated laſt Friday, ſays, "Capt. William McLennan, who arrived at Caſco Bay laſt Tueſday, informs, That in Lat. 32, Long. 69, on the 3d of November, he ſpoke with Capt. Stevenſon, in a Brig, bound from Falmouth to Cape Fear, out 28 Days, who told him that when he left England, WAR was expected to be declared every Day againſt *France, Spain* and *Portugal.*——and did not doubt, but in a few Days after he left that Port it took place:—He further informs, that on his Paſſage, he was chaſed a whole Day by a Portugueſe Man of War, but luckily got clear.——Many wiſh here that this may prove true, as no doubt it would make buſineſs brisker, Caſh plentier, and perhaps put an end to our Diſputes both in England and America."

HARTFORD, November 27.

Laſt Tueſday departed this Life, Æt. 58, of a Paralytic Diſorder, Mrs. Hepſibah Collyer, Widow of Capt. Hezekiah Collyer, late of this Place deceaſed.

The following paragraph is in the Boſton Papers, viz.

"A Gentleman from Connecticut inform, that the General aſſembly of that colony, in their laſt ſeſſion, upon the petition of the Corporation of Yale College, voted between two and three hundred Pounds lawful Money, to diſcharge the debts of that ſociety: and that the aſſembly had alſo voted to found a profeſſorſhip of natural and experimental philoſophy at the expence of the government.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of the peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the townſhip of STOW, near Onion river, a townſhip lately granted by the governor of New Hampſhire deſiring to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, in order to chooſe a committee to ſurvey and bound out ſaid townſhip, and to lay out a firſt diviſion lot to each right. Theſe are therefore to notify all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Jonathan Gillet, inholder in Sharon, on the third tueſday of December next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs that may be tho't proper to be done at ſaid Meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 20th day of Nov. 1770.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pacis.*

MY cuſtomers may remember that I deſired a general ſettlement at No. 300, as I then expected to bring the buſineſs of riding to a cloſe, ſince which at the deſire of friends, have agreed to continue it, and have hired a man to perform the ſame who began at No. 301, who will deliver the papers at NINE SHILLINGS per year, which is the uſual price, with only the addition of *One Shilling,* (which is determined on by the Printers to defrey the expences of a propoſed enlargement of the paper, a ſpecimen of which they gave in No. 307) to be delivered once a fortnight. Muſt therefore earneſtly deſire every perſon to ſettle with me to the above number as ſoon as poſſible. Any perſons deſirous of becoming cuſtomers, may be ſupplied with the papers by ſending their names to me, and ſuch of the old cuſtomers as are inclined to diſcontinue their papers, may have them ſtopped by ſending me word. All thoſe long indebted to me upon note, are deſired to cancel them, if they would avoid thoſe diſagreeable conſequences that may happen upon a neglect.

Lathrop & Smith,

Bookſellers in HARTFORD.

TAKE this method to inform their cuſtomers, that they have juſt received (from *London*) a large aſſortment of *BOOKS*, containing a great variety of articles, not included in their laſt printed catalogue.——All perſons who ſhall be pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed. np

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Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels, an Aſſortment of the following GOODS, which will be ſold very low for Caſh or the uſual Credit,

By Daniel Phænix,

At his Store in New-York, in Bunret-Street, oppoſite Meſſ Samuel Broome, and Co. and near to James Jauncy Eſq;

Scarlet, blue and coloured broad cloths
Duffles & Blankets
broad and narrow Frizes
Forreſt cloths
Hunters ditto
Bath Coatings
Narrow Beavers
Spotted Ermines
Fearnoughts
Green Baize
Shalloons
Rattinets
Durants Tammies
Callamancos
Black Laſtings
Mecklinburgs
Check'd and figur'd Stuffs
Callicoe,
Chintze's
Cambricks
Lawns 7 8 yd wide
Flowered Sileſia do.
Black Taffeties
Broad black Perſians
Ditto coloured and Striped
Silk and Lungee Romalls
Spotted and floured Bandanoes
Bordered Kenting Handker's
Black Barceloна do
Coloured do.
Printed linnen and Scotch do
Ribbons a great variety.
Sewing Silks
7 8 yd & wide Iriſh Linnens
Tandems
Quaduple
Sileſias
Dowlaſs
7-8 yd wide & yd 3 8 Cotton and Linnen Checks
Cotton Velvetts
Womens Silk do
Pelong Sattin
7-8 & yard wide white Cyprus
Clouting Diapers
Broad and narrow Bindings
Gartterings
4lb. and 1-4 Pins
Mens and Womens worſted Hoſe
Scoth and coloured thread Buckrams
Gilt laced & white metal Buttons
Deathhead and basket do
Scarfe Twiſt
Silk Ferrit
Purple branch'd Mitts & Gloves
Womens Sattin do
Black worſted do
Black, white and coloured Silk do
Broad and narrow Tapes
Scarlet and black Gimps & Fringe.
Kneegarters
Temple Spectacles
Dutch do
Ink Powder
Wafers and Sealing Wax
Bibles
Teſtaments & Spelling books
Knives and Forks
Cuttoes
Penknives
Razors
Shears and Sciſſars
Awl Hafts
Do blades ſorted
Shoe Tacks & Knives
Gimblets
Mens and Womens Thimbles
White Chappel darning & common Needles.
Braſs Ink Pots
Ivory Horn Combs
Bath metal Shoe & Knee Buckles
Steel do
Cork Screws
Knitting Needles
Plain Iron Candleſticks
Braſs ball'd do
Snuff Boxes
Sheep Shears
Mens and Boys felt Hatts
Pewter
4d 6d 8d 10d 12d 20 Nails in ſmall Caſks.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

By Benjamin Beckly, *jun.*

At the dwelling houſe of Mr. *Benjamin Galpen*, Innholder in Middletown, on monday the 24th day of December next, at two o'clock afternoon.

A New dwelling houſe, with a lintau along the backſide, with three fire places on the ground floor, with a good cellar under the ſame, a good well and garden thereto belonging; together with about two acres of choice good land, and a young orchard thereon, lying near the ſouthweſt corner of Weathersfield. Said houſe is conveniently ſituated for any gentleman mechanick or trader, on the country road leading from Hartford to New Haven, within about a mile of Kenſington meeting-houſe, good title will be given for the ſame. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private ſale before ſaid term, may do it by applying to ſaid *Beckly*, and Mr. *Auſtin Mygate* living on the premiſes.

Weathersfield, Oct. 18. 1770

Strayed from me the ſubſcriber,

on the 12th day of November, a brown Horſe, black main and tail, about 14 hands high, eleven years old, branded with *I S* on his near forefoot, a white ring round each ear, one white ſpot or two on his back, one white hind foot, ſplit half way up his foot, a natural pacer, carries his head ſomething low. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and bring or ſend him to me ſhall have a reaſonable reward by me, JOSIAH BUCK.

Weathersfield, Nov. 16, 1770.

RUN AWAY from me the ſubſcriber on the 16th day of inſtant Nov. a young man, about 24 years of age, a ſhort thick ſet fellow, red complexion, dark hair, hard favour'd, dull heavy eyes, ſtole and carried off with him when he went away, a wool hatt half worn, a brown home made coat and veſt, with ſmooth yellow buttons on, ſmall cuffs, with buttons thereon, which coat he doubtleſs wears. Alſo, a black veſt, homemade wove in diamonds, 1 pair leather breaches Philadelphia dreſs, 2 Holland ſhirts, a homemade check linnen ditto one pair blue yarn ſtockings. Whoſoever will ſecure the fellow in any of his Majeſty's goals, or bring him to me, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have three dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me DAVID BROWNSON.

Waterbury, Nov. 17, 1770.

James Morton,

INTENDING for Europe very ſoon, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him, to come and ſettle immediately, if not, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney. Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands on ſaid Morton, are deſired to exhibit their accounts for immediate ſettlement.

N. B. Said Morton has Salt to change for Flax-Seed.

Hartford, Sept. 21 1770. 300

Choice *INDICO*,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

THIS is to give Notice, that the *Suſquehannah* meeting, is adjourn'd from Windham to Hartford Court-Houſe, on the laſt Wedneſday of this Inſtant November, at ten of the Clock in the forenoon.

November 12, 1770.

FOR IRELAND and ENGLAND,
The Brig MANSFIELD,

Hezekiah How, Maſter,

A Double Deck'd Veſſel, about 130 or 140 Tons Burthen, well accommodated for Paſſengers, &c. will ſail ſome Time in December next.—For Freight or Paſſage apply to SAMUEL MANSFIELD, or ſaid MASTER.

New-Haven, Nov. 9, 1770.

Elijah Goodrich

of Wintonbury,

HAS for ſale a farm of LAND in ſaid Wintonbury, containing about 80 acres, ſituate about a mile from the meeting houſe, and within half a mile of a good ſaw-mill and fulling-mill—It has a good 40 foot houſe, a good barn and cow-houſe thereon ſtanding, with a good well, and an orchard that makes about 35 barrels of cyder per year, and meadow land that will yield about 17 loads of good hay per year with a ſufficient ſupply of wood and paſture land. He has likewiſe for ſale, a quarter part of two griſt-mills under one roof, all which will be ſold reaſonably, by *Elijah Goodrich*, living on the premiſes. *thetf.*

Wintonbury, October 30, 1770

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1770. [NUMB. 310.]

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Pleaſe to inſert the following Extracts from the Records of the Colony of NEW-HAVEN, and you will oblige your humble Servant, &c.

"*At a* GENERAL COURT, *held at* NEW-HAVEN, *for the Juriſdiction, the 30th of January,* 1654.

A Petition was preſented by *Thomas Munſon*, and *Cooper*, of New Haven, on behalf of a company of perſons, intending to remove to Delaware Bay; wherein they propound,—— That for the enlargement of the Kingdom of Chriſt, the ſpreading of the goſpel, and the good of poſterity therein, that they may live under the wings of Chriſt; they would afford ſome encouragement to help forward ſo public a work. That two magiſtrates, Mr. *Samuel Eaton*, and Mr. *Francis Newman*, may have liberty from this court to go in perſon at firſt, and in caſe they ſee not themſelves called, to lay out ſo much of their eſtate, as is like to be diſburſed in ſuch an undertaking.—That then it would pleaſe the court, that out of the Juriſdiction, they may be honorably provided for, as men that are willing to lay out themſelves, for the public good. In caſe that there be an undertaking, they that go, may go under the protection of this Juriſdiction, and that in caſe of any affront, the Juriſdiction will engage to aſſiſt, 'till by the bleſſing of God, they may be able of themſelves to ſet up a common wealth, according to the fundamentals of government, laid at New Haven.——That ſeeing our numbers [illegible] they think may be a competent number, that we may ſerve God's Providence, and yet not let the work fall, for want of too great a number.—That two great guns and powder, and what belongs to them might be granted.—Seeing that moſt that have purpoſed to go, do only for public reſpects undertake, and not for any need at preſent, and thereupon do leave their houſes and lands without that improvement, that they themſelves did make; they deſire, that for ſometime, as the court ſhall think meet, they may be freed from rates and public charges——ſeeing that they whoſe hearts God ſtirs up to undertake at firſt, are men for the general, of no great eſtates and ſome cannot go without help; we deſire that a ſum of money may be raiſed in this Juriſdiction which may be employed, either to buy a ſmall veſſel, that may attend the ſervice, or otherwiſe, as ſhall be tho't meet.—Now that which occaſions this laſt, is not only the ſenſe of the great expence and charge at firſt, and the preſent need that ſome have now.—But alſo, we have heard from ſundry, that generally men are willing to help on the work, either by perſons or eſtates——Thus begging pardon for our boldneſs, and humbly deſire to commit all your conſultations, unto the direction of the God of wiſdom ——And ſo remain yours to be commanded.

New Haven, the 30th
of the 11th Month, 1654

JOHN COOPER,
THO'S MUNSON, *in behalf of the reſt.*

To which the court returned, "That having read and conſidered a prayer of ſome propoſitions preſented by Thomas Munſon, and John Cooper, of New Haven in the name and behalf of ſundry perſons of this Juriſdiction, and elſewhere, appearing as undertakers for the firſt planting of Delaware, in order to the publick good of this juriſdiction, and the enlargement and further advancement of the kingdom of Chriſt in theſe parts——Do return in anſwer, as followeth——That they are willing ſo far to deny themſelves for the furtherance of that work, in order to the ends propounded, as to grant liberty to one, or both of thoſe magiſtrates mentioned to go along with them, who, with ſuch other fit perſons, as this court ſhall ſee meet, to join with them, may be impowered for managing of all matters of civil government there, according to ſuch commiſſion as ſhall be given them by this court.——That they will either take the property of all the purchaſed lands into their own hands, or leave it to ſuch as ſhall undertake the planting of it:— Provided, That it be and remain a part or member of this Juriſdiction.——And for their encouragement they purpoſe, when God ſhall ſo enlarge the Engliſh Plantations in Delaware, as that they ſhall grow the greater part of the juriſdiction; that then due conſideration ſhall be taken for the eaſe and conveniency of both parts, as that the governor may be one year, in one part, and the next year in another; and the deputy governor is not. And that general courts for making laws may be ordinarily but once a year, and where the governor reſides. And if God much increaſe plantations in Delaware, and deminiſh them in theſe parts; then poſſibly they may ſee cauſe, that the governor may be conſtantly there, and the deputy governor here; but that the leſſer part of the juriſdiction be protected and eaſed by the greater part, both in rates and otherwiſe, which they conceive will be both acceptable to God, and (as appears by the concluſions of the commiſſioners, Anno 1651) moſt ſatisfying to the reſt of the uniting colonies.——That for the matters of charge propounded for [illegible] be given or lent to [illegible] particular plantations, and promote the buſineſs, for procuring ſome thing that way, and ſhall return their anſwer with all convenient ſpeed."

Lathrop & Smith,

Bookſellers in HARTFORD.

TAKE this method to inform their cuſtomers, that they have juſt received (from *London*) a large aſſortment of *BOOKS*, containing a great variety of articles, not included in their laſt printed catalogue.——All perſons who ſhall be pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed. np

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WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of the peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the townſhip of STOW, near Onion river, a townſhip lately granted by the governor of New-Hampſhire deſiring to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, in order to chooſe a committee to ſurvey and bound out ſaid townſhip, and to lay out a firſt diviſion lot to each right. Theſe are therefore to notify all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Jonathan Gillet, innholder in Sharon, on the third tueſday of December next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs that may be tho't proper to be done at ſaid Meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 20th day of Nov. 1770. DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pacis.*

By Peter Verſtille,

at his Store in Weathersfield.

A Fine Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, at the loweſt advance, for Caſh or Produce in hand.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

Dy Spring

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

By The KING.

A PROCLAMATION,

For encouraging Seamen to enter themſelves on Board his Majeſty's Ships of War.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS it is our royal intention to give all due encouragement to all ſuch Seamen, who ſhall voluntarily enter themſelves in our ſervice; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our Privy Council, to publiſh this our royal proclamation: and we do hereby promiſe and declare, that all ſuch able Seamen, not above the age of fifty, nor under the age of twenty years fit for our ſervice who ſhall, on or before the twenty-firſt day of October next, voluntarily enter themſelves to ſerve in our royal navy, either with the Captains or Lieutenants of our ſhips, or the chief Officers on board ſuch Tenders, as ſhall be employed for raiſing men for the ſervice of our navy, ſhall receive, as our royal bounty, the ſum of thirty ſhillings each man: and all ſuch ordinary Seamen, fit for our Service, who ſhall ſo enter themſelves as aforeſaid, ſhall receive the ſum of twenty ſhillings each man as our royal bounty; ſuch reſpective Clerks of the Cheque, reſiding at the ports or places where the ſhips, into which they ſhall be entered, ſhall be, immediately after the third muſter of ſuch ſeamen.——And we do declare, that the qualifications of the ſeamen, ſo entering themſelves as aforeſaid, ſhall be certified by the Captain, Maſter and Boatſwain of the ſhip or veſſel where they ſhall enter. And for prevention of any abuſes, by any perſons leaving the veſſels to which they ſhall belong, and entering themſelves on board any other our ſhips or veſſels, in order to obtain the ſaid bounty money; we do declare and command, that ſuch ſeamen, belonging to any of our ſhips or veſſels, as ſhall abſent themſelves from any of the ſaid ſhips or veſſels to which they ſhall belong, and ſhall enter themſelves on board any other of our ſaid ſhips or veſſels, in order to obtain the ſaid bounty, ſhall not only looſe the wages due to them in the ſhips or veſſels they ſhall leave but alſo be ſeverely puniſhed according to their demerits.

Given at our Court of St. James's the twenty-ſecond day of September, 1770, and in the tenth year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

LONDON, September 10.

The Right Hon. W—— G——, once eſteemed at the Britiſh court one of the moſt accompliſhed noblemen of the age, ſet out for Dover on his way to Rome. He is gone with a full determination never to return. He has cut his hair cloſe to his head, carries a knapſack at his back, and intends walking to Rome on foot, with no other companion than a very large dog. He was ever remarkable for his generoſity, and has divided his horſes, dogs, &c amongſt his acquaintance; ſeveral to his particular friend, the young Earl of T- - - -. He has never apppeared in public ſince the much talked of connection between him and a certain lady, by whoſe friends he was never pardoned, and from their behavior he has adopted the above mentioned extraordinary reſolution.

A ſhip of a very antient conſtruction was diſcovered and weighed up near Newcaſtle, the keel of which is upwards of 70 feet; her planks over lap one another and ſhe appears to be Spaniſh built, and is ſuppoſed to be one of the Spaniſh ſhips ſunk at the Spaniſh invaſion.

A great riot happened at the Methodiſts Chapel in Cumberland ſtreet: the Preacher himſelf was worſted, the congregation driven out, and a pad lock put upon the door.

LONDON,

Sept. 24. Laſt Friday Lord Hillſborough arrived in town from Ireland, having been ſent for.

The moment a war is proclaimed, Lord N——h has declared he will *reſign*.

We are aſſured from the beſt authority, that there is not the leaſt truth in the report through Holland of an inſurrection at Conſtantinople, or that any of the ambaſſadors there have been put to death, or even moleſted.

We hear that all the companies of the ſeveral regiments, both horſe and foot, are ordered to be compleated by the laſt day of the next month at fartheſt.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, dated September 24.

"Preſs warrants came down on Friday evening, to all the ſhips fitting out here, in conſequence of which they ſtripped all the merchant men in this port of their hands, and impreſſed all other able-bodied men they met with, both ſeamen and landmen, to the amount of about 200. The gangs are out day and night, and are continually picking up men. Gangs are alſo ſent to Southampton, Iſle of Wight, Lymington, and all places adjacent, where it is expected they will get great numbers."

LONDON, September 26.

Three regiments of foot are ordered on board the fleet as marines.

Yeſterday upwards of one hundred coal heavers were laid hold on by preſs gangs, and conveyed on board tenders to be carry'd to the guard ſhips.

A Gentleman lately arrived from France ſays, the French Navy conſiſts at Preſent of 78 ſhips of the line, mounting from 116 to 50 guns, beſides ſeveral others on the ſtocks at Rochfort, &c. 51 frigates from 40 to 16 guns, and 11 chebecks, from 20 to 12 guns.

The Premier has publickly declared, that before the end of the approaching ſeſſions, he will make every Colony in America act as dutifully and obediently as that of New-York has done.

We are informed, that 90 ſail of Dutch Merchant-men are on the point of ſailing for the French Iſlands in the Weſt-Indies, under convoy of four of their men of war.

The Morea is likely to be entirely depopulated, the Turks and Greeks reciprocally murdering each other, and neither of them given the leaſt quarter.

We hear Orders are juſt given for 11 000 Tons of Shipping immediately to be taken up on Government Contract, to be employed as Tranſports.

We hear three Regiments of Infantry, on the Iriſh Eſtabliſhment, are ordered to be in Readineſs to embark for foreign ſervice.

Halifax is ordered to march into [illegible] the Troops in York, to ſecure the Merchants againſt the Threats of the Populace.

The ſtricteſt orders are ſent to New-York, to ſupport the Friends of Government in that Colony with the utmoſt exertion of both the naval and military Powers.

Letters from Warſaw, dated Aug. 22, brought by this Days Mail, aſſure us, that the Plague has already carried off 30,000 Souls in the Neighbourhood of *Zaſlen*, Ortrog, Chmielnk, Conſtantinow, Dubno, and *Zbarat*.

John Forbes,

CLOCK AND WATCH maker from PHILADELPHIA,

HEREBY informs the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of Clock and Watch making, at the ſhop of Mr. STEPHEN AUSTIN, Taylor in Hartford---- and likewiſe determines (if the public will favour him with their cuſtom) to treat them in the beſt *Engliſh* manner. He hath not ſuch a ſtock of arrogance as to warrant his work for three years without any manner of reſerve; he intends to do his work, and that ſhall be his recommendation.

Now in the Preſs, and next Friday will be publiſhed by the Printers hereof,

Ames's ALMANACK, For the Year 1771.

From the Boſton Gazette.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

IT is ſaid that the late verdict of the jury in favor of Capt. Preſton, aroſe from a doubt whether he gave orders to fire: And that the ſoldiers who are to be tryed this week expect to obtain a verdict in their favour, by bringing full evidence that in firing they obey'd the orders of the Captain—But whether ſuch orders will be ſufficient to clear them, is ſaid to be matter of ſpeculation among ſome of the learned in the law. However, there may be a ſhort and eaſy method of clearing them all, by proving that the inhabitants were the aggreſſors, or which is the ſame thing, objecting to evidence to prove that they were not——The noted Richardſon who was convicted of murder in March term, remains yet unhang'd—Chriſtopher Monk who ſtill ſurvives the wounds which he receiv'd in the horrible maſſacre of the 5th of March, lives to ſee that the death of his fellow ſufferers is not yet reveng'd; and that the poor innocent young Snider is quite forgot!—What ſays the law of God? "Whoſo ſheddeth man's blood, by man ſhall his blood be ſhed."—"The murderer ſhall flee to the pit," and who dares ſtay him?—Some indeed begin to doubt whether there was any murder on the evening of the 5th of March; and whether the dogs greedily licking human blood in King-ſtreet, as has been ſaid, is any thing more than a dream. [illegible] it, that it calls for vengeance, and that righteous heaven will avenge it, ſooner or later—He that formed the eye, ſhall he not ſee!

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.

Capt. Dean from Gibraltar, adviſes, that five Engliſh Men of War of the Line, were gone up the Mediterranean to join Commodore Proby, but their Deſtination was kept ſecret; and that it was reported there, that two Engliſh Frigates were taken by the Spaniards.

Extract of a Letter from St Chriſtopher's, dated the 10th Inſt. juſt arrived in the Brig- - , Capt. Smith.

"*By a Gentleman who arrived Yeſterday from Dominica we are aſſured, as a Matter of fact, that the day before he left that Iſland, ſome Gentlemen who arrived from Martinico, brought Advice, that a French Frigate arrived at St. Pierre's from France, with diſpatches for his Excellency Count de Ennerie, which were of ſuch Importance, as made it neceſſary for him to communicate the Contents of them to the Governor of Fort-Royal, tho' then* 11 *o'Clock at Night. This cauſing ſome Speculation among the Inhabitants, they ſolicited his Excellency to inform them if they had any Thing to apprehend from the Engliſh—They were anſwered, they had not; but that Spain had already* declared WAR *againſt England, though the Engliſh had not yet declared. The Frigate ſailed in few Hours for Hiſpaniola.*"

NEW-YORK, November 29.

Sir Charles O'Hara, Governor of Senegal, ſailed for England laſt Sept. in order (it is ſaid) to eſtabliſh a new form of Government on the Windward Part of Africa, as well as lodge ſome Complaints reſpecting the Encroachments of the French in Gambia, &c.

BOSTON, November 29.

Tueſday came on at the Superior Court in this Town, the Trial of the Soldiers indicted by the grand jury for the Murder of the people on the evening of the 5th of March laſt. The Trial is not yet finiſhed.

NEW-HAVEN, November 30.

Laſt Tueſday was committed to the Goal in this Town, a Perſon Charged with breaking open and robbing the Shop of Mr. Marks of Derby: he ſays his Name is Richard James, but by the Mark on his Forehead, and ſome other Circumſtances, it appears he is the Perſon who was lately puniſhed at Hartford, for Burglary, by the Name of Richard Steele.

HARTFORD, Dec. 4.

Laſt Week as one John Rumrill of Enfield about 66 Years of Age, was returning home from a Neighbour's Houſe in the Evening, he fell down and died inſtantly.

Drugs & Medicines,

A FRESH and general aſſortment, juſt receiv'd, and will be ſold at a moderate advance from the ſterling coſt, by JOSEPH [illegible], jun. at his ſtore in Eaſt-Hartford, Patented Medicines, and Spices of all ſorts, choice Raiſins, Salt-petre, Allum Brimſtone, &c. &c.

Broke out of the County

goal in Litchfield county, the night following the 22d inſtant, James Sturdevant, about five feet ten inches high, wears dark brown hair, has a black ſharp eye, about forty years of age, was committed to goal for fine and coſt on conviction of counterfeiting coins, &c. Alſo John Brown (as he calls himſelf) a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, uncertain whether an Iriſhman or Dutchman, as he ſpeaks both languages well, was committed for burglary tis the ſame fellow that broke Mr Swift's ſtore in Saliſbury. Whoever will apprehend and return ſaid priſoners to me, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid.

Oliver Wolcott, Sheriff.

Litchfield, 23d Nov. 1770.

RUN AWAY from me the ſubſcriber on the 16th day of inſtant Nov. a young man, about 24 years of age, a ſhort thick ſet fellow, red complexion, dark hair, hard favour'd, dull heavy eyes, ſtole and carried off with him when he went away, a wool hatt half worn, a brown home made coat and veſt, with ſmooth yellow buttons on, ſmall cuffs, with buttons thereon, which coat he doubtleſs wears. Alſo, a black veſt, homemade wove in diamonds, 1 pair leather breaches Philadelphia dreſs, 2 Holland ſhirts, 1 homemade check linnen ditto one pair blue yarn ſtockings. Whoſoever will ſecure the fellow in any of his Majeſty's goals, or bring him to me, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have three dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

DAVID BROWNSON.

Waterbury, Nov. 17, 1770.

N E W-Y O R K, *November* 29.

r Charles O'Hara, Governor of Senegal, ſailed
England laſt Sept. in order (it is ſaid) to e-
iſh a new form of Government on the Wind-
l Part of Africa, as well as lodge ſome Com-
ts reſpecting the Encroachments of the French
ambia, &c.

BOSTON, November 29.

'ueſday came on at the Superior Court in
Town, the Trial of the Soldiers indicted
the grand jury for the Murder of the
ple on the evening of the 5th of March
The Trial is not yet finiſhed.

NEW-HAVEN, November 30.

Laſt Tueſday was committed to the Goal
his Town, a Perſon Charged with breaking
n and robbing the Shop of Mr. Marks of
by: he ſays his Name is Richard James,
by the Mark on his Forehead, and ſome
er Circumſtances, it appears he is the Per-
who was lately [illegible] at Hartford, for
glary, by the Name of Richard Steele.

HARTFORD, Dec. 4.

Laſt Week as one John Rumrill of Enfield
ut 66 Years of Age, was returning home
n a Neighbour's Houſe in the Evening,
fell down and died inſtantly.

Drugs & Medicines,

A FRESH and general aſſortment, just re-
ceiv'd, and will be ſold at a moderate
ance from the ſterling coſt, by JOSEPH
[illegible] at his ſtore in Eaſt-Hartford,
ented Medicines, and Spices of all ſorts,
ice Raiſins, Salt-petre, Allum Brimſtone,
. &c.

---

roke out of the County

in Litchfie'd county, the night following the 22d
nt, James Sturdevant, about five feet ten inches high,
rs dark brown hair, has a black ſharp eye, about forty
s of age, was committed to goal for fine and coſt on
iction of counterfeiting coins, &c. Alſo John Brown
he calls himſelf) a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 25
s of age, light hair, fair complexion, uncertain whe-
an Iriſhman or Dutchman, as he ſpeaks both lan-
ges well, was committed for burglary tis the ſame
w that broke Mr Swift's ſtore in Saliſbury. Whoe-
will apprehend and return ſaid priſoners to me, ſhall
forty ſhillings reward for each, and all neceſſary
ges paid. *Oliver Wolcott*, Sheriff.

itchfield, 23d Nov. 1770.

UN AWAY from me the ſubſcriber on the 16th day
of inſtant Nov. a young man, about 24 years of age,
ort thick ſet fellow, red complexion, dark hair, hard
ur'd, dull heavy eyes, ſtole and carried off with him
he went away, a wool hatt half worn, a brown home
coat and veſt, with ſmooth yellow buttons on, ſmall
, with buttons thereon, which coat he doubtleſs wears.
a black veſt, homemade wove in diamonds, 1 pair
er breaches Philadelphia dreſs, 2 Holland ſhirts, 1
emade check linnen ditto one pair blue yarn ſtockings.
oſoever will ſecure the fellow in any of his Majeſty's
, or bring him to me, ſo that he may be brought to
e, ſhall have three dollars reward, and all neceſſary
ges paid, by me DAVID BROWNSON.

Vaterbury, Nov. 17, 1770.

TO BE SOLD

By Martin Hoffman,

The following tracts of Land, *lying in Sharon, in the County of Litchfield, viz.*

ONE piece containing 100 acres, with a houſe and barn thereon, under improvement, well proportioned for meadow, paſture and plow land, lying on the town-ſtreet. Alſo one tract containing 131 acres with a houſe and barn and good orchard, moſtly within fence, well timbered, good meadow, paſture and plow land, lying about a mile ſouth of the meeting houſe, on the country road. Alſo a farm lying about two miles eaſt of the meeting houſe, containing about 45 acres, has a good houſe and barn on it, and a very fine orchard, convenient for a farmer or tradeſman. Alſo about 46 acres lying half a mile eaſt of the town ſtreet, moſtly incloſed, well timbered, and good for meadow and paſture. Alſo ſundry wood lots, lying convenient to the aforeſaid tracts of land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, a reaſonable time of payment will be given— for further particulars inquire of Mr. *Anthony Hoffman* of [illegible], in Dutcheſs County, or *John Canfield*, of Sharon.

Sharon, [illegible] 14, 1770.

Stolen or ſtray'd out of paſ-

ture of me the ſubſcriber on the 5th of this inſtant, a black roan horſe gelding, with one white hind foot, black main and tail, his main lies both ſides, is twelve years old, his two upper middle teeth ſhorter than the others, about fourteen hands high. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and bring him to me, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, by me,

SAMUEL STARR.

Middletown, *Nov.* 10, 1770.

Elijah Goodrich,

of Wintonbury,

HAS for ſale a farm of LAND in ſaid Wintonbury, containing about 80 acres, ſituate about a mile from the meeting houſe, and within half a mile of a good ſaw-mill and fulling mill—It has a good 40 foot houſe, a good barn and cow-houſe thereon ſtanding, with a good well, and an orchard that makes about 35 barrels of cyder per year, and meadow land that will yield about 17 loads of good hay per year with a ſufficient ſupply of wood and paſture land. He has likewiſe for ſale, a quarter part of two griſt mills under one roof, all which will be ſold reaſonably, by *Elijah Goodrich* living on the premiſes. *theiſ.*

Wintonbury, October 30, 1770.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

By Benjamin Beckly, *jun.*

At the dwelling houſe of Mr. *Benjamin Galpen*, Innholder in Middletown, on monday the 24th day of December next, at two o'clock afternoon.

A New dwelling houſe, with a lintau along the backſide, with three fire places on the ground floor, with a good cellar under the ſame, a good well and garden thereto belonging; together with about two acres of choice good land, and a young orchard thereon, lying near the ſouthweſt corner of Weathersfield. Said houſe is conveniently ſituated for any gentleman, mechanick or trader, on the country road leading from Hartford to New Haven, within about a mile of Kenſington meeting-houſe, good title will be given for the ſame. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private ſale before ſaid term, may do it by applying to ſaid *Beckly*, and Mr. *Auſtin Mygate* living on the premiſes.

Weathersfield, Oct. 18, 1770.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels, an Aſſortment of the following GOODS, which will be ſold very low for Caſh or the uſual Credit,

By Daniel Phænix,

At his Store in New-York, in Burnet Street, oppoſite Meſ. Samuel Broome, and Co. and near to James Jauncy Eſq;

Scarlet, blue and coloured broad cloths
Duffles & Blankets
broad and narrow
Frizes
Forreſt cloths
Hunters ditto
Bath Coatings
Narrow Beavers
Spotted Ermines
Fearnoughts
Green Baize
Shalloons
Rattinets
Durants Tammies
Callamancos
Black Laſtings
Mech inborgs
Checkl'd and figur'd Stuffs
Callicoess
Chintz e
Cambricks
Lawns 7 8 yd wide
Flowered Sileſia do.
Black Taffeties
Broad black Perſians
Ditto coloured and Striped
Silk and Lungee Romalls
Spotted and flowered
Bordered Kenting Handker's
Black Barcelona do
Coloured do.
Printed linnen and Scotch do
Ribbons a great variety.
Sewing Silks
7 8 yd & wide Iriſh Linnens
Tandems
Quaduple
Sileſias
Dowlaſs
7-8 yd wide & yd 3-8 Cotton and Linnen Checks
Cotton Velvetts
Womens Silk do
Pelong Sattin
7 8 & yard wide white Cyprus
Clouting Diapers
Broad and narrow Bindings
Garte ings
4lb. and 1-4 Pins
Mens and Womens worſted Hoſe
Scoth and coloured thread Buckrams
Gilt laced & white metal Buttons
Deathhead and baſket do
Scarfe Twiſt
Silk Ferrit
Purple branch'd Mitts & Gloves
Black worſted do
Black, white and coloured Silk do
Broad and narrow Tapes
Scarlet and black Gimps & Fringe
Kneegarters
Temple Spectacles
Dutch do
Ink Powder
Wafers and Sealing Wax
Bibles
Teſtaments & Spelling books
Knives and Forks
Cutt es
Penknives
Razors
Shears and Sciſſars
Awl Hafts
Do blades ſorted
Shoe Tacks & Knives
Gimblets
Mens and Womens Thimbles
White Chappel darning & common Needles.
Braſs Ink Pots
Ivory Horn Combs
Bath metal Shoe & Knee Buckles
Steel do
Cork Screws
Knitting Needles
Plain Iron Candleſticks
Braſs ball'd do
Snuff Boxes
Mens and Boys felt Hatts
Pewter
4d 6d 8d 10d 12d 20 Nails in ſmall Caſks.

MY cuſtomers may remember that I deſired a general ſettlement at No. 300, as I then expected to bring the buſineſs of riding to a cloſe, ſince which at the deſire of friends, have agreed to continue it, and have hired a man to perform the ſame who began at No. 301, who will deliver the papers at NINE SHILLINGS per year, which is the uſual price, with only the addition of *One Shilling*, (which is determined on by the Printers to defrey the expences of a propoſed enlargement of the paper, a ſpecimen of which they gave in No. 307) to be delivered once a fortnight. Muſt therefore earneſtly deſire every perſon to ſettle with me to the above number as ſoon as poſſible. Any perſons deſirous of becoming cuſtomers, may be ſupplied with the papers by ſending their names to me, and ſuch of the old cuſtomers as are inclined to diſcontinue their papers, may have them ſtopped by ſending me word. All thoſe long indebted to me upon note, are deſired to cancel them, if they would avoid thoſe diſagreeable conſequences that may happen upon a neglect.

WILLIAM STANTON.

Choice *INDICO*,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind; by the Printers hereof.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1770. [NUMB. 311.]

LONDON, October 2.

By the KING,

A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE. R.

WHEREAS our Parliament ſtands prorogued to Tueſday, the 13th day of Nov. next; We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publiſh and declare our Royal Will and Pleaſure that the ſaid Parliament ſhall on the ſaid 13th day of Nov. after, be held and ſit for the diſpatch of divers weighty and important affairs. And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, & the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeſſes, and the Commiſſioners for Shires and Burghs, of the Houſe of Commons, are hereby required, to give their attendance accordingly, at Weſtminſter, on the ſaid 13th day of November next.

" Given at our Court at St. James's, the [illegible]th day of September. 1770, in the 10th year of our reign.

GOD ſave the KING.

It is reported that Admiral Elphinſtone has already remitted upwards of 10,000l to his Lady at Plymouth.

It is talked, that yeſterday morning General Paoli had a long conference with the Ruſſian Ambaſſador.

A Gentleman of character and fortune is ſent off expreſs to Madrid. The miniſtry are determined not to act raſhly in the preſent criſis, but to proceed through every ſtep of this important quarrel deliberately and ſlowly they are determined to ſtoop to argument, before they riſe to blows. If the meſſenger meets with an honourable reception at the Court of Madrid, and receives candid anſwers to his interrogatories concerning Falkland Iſlands, it will ſeem to merit a candid diſcuſſion on both ſides; but if he is put off with ſhuffling, evaſive anſwers, (as is thought will be the caſe) the expreſs is to return immediately, —and a Britiſh fleet will eaſily aſſert the Britiſh rights.

It is aſſerted, that there are ſeveral aggravating circumſtances, relating to the affair at Falkland Iſlands, in the papers of the Favourite ſloop of war, which have not yet been made public. They are depoſited at the Admiralty-Office.

The commander of the Favourite ſloop of war, from Falkland Iſlands, has we hear, been introduced to his Majeſty, and honoured with a private conference.

Tueſday laſt a letter was ſent to the Lord Mayor, to inform him, that a Grand Council would be held in a few days, concerning the preſent critical ſituation of affairs with reſpect to Spain; and to aſſure his Lordſhip, that he ſhould be immediately acquainted with the determination thereupon.

Wedneſday, after the breaking up of the Admiralty Board, an Expreſs was ſent off to Falmouth, to be forwarded by an advice boat, to the Commander of his Majeſty's ſquadron at Newfoundland.

The ſame day an order was ſent to the Board of Ordnance, for a large quantity of powder, balls, bombs, and ſhells, for the uſe of his Majeſty's garriſons of Gibralter and Port-Mahon.

His Majeſty's ſhip Portland, of 50 guns, at Sheerneſs, is put into commiſſion, and the command of her given to Capt. Elliot.

Lord Chatham, it is reported, has been lately employed in drawing up a plan for ſettling the differences with America, which it is ſaid, his Lordſhip intends to lay before the Houſe of Peers, at the opening of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

It is confidently aſſerted that Admiral Knowles has been invited by the Empreſs of Ruſſia to enter into her ſervice; and it is generally believed that Admiral will ſoon go to Peterſburgh on that account.

This day came on at Guildhall the election of a Lord Mayor of this City for the year enſuing, on which occaſion the Lord-Mayor and Court of Aldermen went to Guildhall chapel to hear divine ſervice (inſtead of St. Lawrence's church, as uſual.) After the ſermon, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen returned to Guildhall, where on a ſhew of hands, Braſs Croſby and James Townſhend, Eſqrs. were returned by the Livery to the Court of Aldermen, who made choice of Mr. Croſby for Lord Mayor. When Sir Henry Bankes was put up, there was an almoſt general hiſs, and only three hands were held up in favour. There was a very full hall.

At preſent all party diſputes ſeem to be laid aſide: It is ſaid, that moſt of the principal members of oppoſition, who are perſons of character and property, have reſolved at this dangerous criſis, to ſtrengthen the hands of Government, that Great-Britain may act with vigour and unanimity againſt her foreign enemies.

The general toaſt in moſt companies now is Foreign War and Domeſtic Peace.

There is a report that a perſon in a public character, from a Southern Court, has been made to underſtand, that his viſits to ——— will be diſpenſed with, till an anſwer be received to ſome diſpatches lately ſent to the Continent.

Genl Court

DUBLIN, October 6.

A correſpondent aſſures us, that Admiral Elphinſtone is a Yorkſhire gentleman by birth, but deſcended from a ſecond ſon of James, the firſt Lord Balmerino, who attended King James the firſt, in 1605, into England, and marrying a gentlewoman of fortune, he ſettled in York, and his Poſterity have continued there ever ſince. The preſent Admiral was in the ſea engagement off Toulon with Admiral Matthews in 1743 and with Lord Anſon off cape Finiſterre 1757; after which he conducted the fleet of Sir George Pocock through the gulph of Florida in May 1762.

LONDON, October 2.

The following is the Letter which has given offence to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador.

I Would ſtart the D. of C· againſt any one of the three crowned heads of the Bourbon family. There ſeems to be diſtinct climax among their three Bourbonian Majeſties. The King of Sicilys eldeſt Brother, we all know, was put aſide from the throne, becauſe he was an abſolute, irrecoverable ideot. His preſent Majeſty of Sicily is, I conceive juſt one remove from his brother.

The next crowned head of the Bourbon family, I mean the King of Spain, may be allowed to be one remove and a half from his ſicilian Majeſty, if weighed in the ſcale of intelligent and intellectual beings.

As a proof that the King of Spain is removed ſomewhat more than a degree and a half from downright ideotry, I will relate a ſtory of him, which will convince any favourer of monarchial government, that his catholic Majeſty is endowed with ſufficient underſtanding to govern the rich and powerful kingdom of Spain, or indeed any other kingdom in Chriſtendom, according to the modern ſtandard of Bourbonean kings.

Some few years ago Charles the Third, his preſent catholic Majeſty, who is paſſionately fond of hunting had accoutred himſelf for the chace. It was in the month of January, and the weather at the extremeſt point of cold.— The ſnow began to fall in ſuch broad flakes, that the poor King was abſolutely prohibited the chace that day. The ſervants about his Perſon were ordered to lay three or four dozen of watches before their royal maſter, in order that he might amuſe himſelf with the delighful and inſtructive paſtime of winding them up. It ſeems that even this King affects, and is allowed, all the pageantry, ceremony, and parade of regal ſtate. His ſervants thus having brought him the watches, retired, and left him all alone. It is remarkable of this crowned head, that, like Cicero, he is *nunquam minus ſolus quam cum ſolus*; that is to ſay, he never perceives the leaſt difference whatever between a ſolitude and a multitude.

I take the winding up of thirty or forty watches to be an operation which muſt ſoon fatigue the mental faculties, and thoſe faculties fatigued make room for the exertion of the body powers; accordingly we are told that his Majeſty, who is an enemy to idleneſs and inaction, the moment he had wound up his watches, immediately percieved by dint of inſtinct, that the weather was extremely cold. To counter-operate the inclemency of this ſharp ſeaſon, what could his Majeſty do? His ſervants had left his hunting whip in the room with him; this room was hung with Gobalin tapeſtry. The vivid colours, and lively figure of an Arabian ſteed, ready ſaddled, was repreſented to the life. His Majeſty, who is not eaſily deceived, immediately approches the high-coloured arras, attempts to mount his Bucephalus; the pictured ſtirrup fails to admit his Kingly foot, and oh! dire miſhap, plump falls his Majeſty of Spain on the reſplendent wax rubbed floor. Long did this mighty Monarch, o'er whoſe wide dominions the ſun never ceaſes to ſhine, ponderate in his kingly breaſt, whether he ſhould correct the reſplendent wax-rubbed floor, or whether his hunting-whip would not fall with greater juſtice on the ſtill prancing, proud Arabian ſteed. Wiſely did Charles the Third diſtinguiſh between primary and ſecondary cauſes. The ſaddled palfry could not but appear to be the proper and immediate object of royal reſentment. This weighty point determined, and Charles having thus acted the two parts of juryman and judge, there remained only the executioner's part for him to perform. Inſtantly he ſprung from the floor and with his three thong'd hunting whip, during thirty-four minutes, two ſeconds and an half, with hand uplifted *ſubblimi flagello*, flogg'd the unmoveing, unmoved, ſtately quadruped. At length halfe drowned and half ſuffocated in his own unfragrant exudations, which copiouſly oozed out at every pore, the King quite ſpent, again involuntarily ruſhed rumbling down upon the reſplendent wax rubbed floor. Alarmed at this unuſual noiſe, the guard attendant in the outer room, breaking through all order and every etiquette of Madrid's ſolemn, ſtately marching court, quickly ruſhed into the apartment royal, found their monarch Cyrus like, weltering, if not in reaking gore, at leaſt in reaking ſweat.

The faculty called in, all ſtand aghaſt! and they themſelves ſhivering with cold intenſe, much wonder whence the cauſe of all this burning heat which thus unknown had overpowered their king. When ſtrait, as riſing from a trance, and ſtarting into life again, thus oracularly, anſwered Charles the Third.

"Be not ſurprized that thus I ſweat, for by this watch of Graham's make, thirty four minutes two ſeconds and a half, have I been flogging, with this whip whoſe ponderous handle is of maſſy gold, that high ſtomached quadruped, whoſe traiterous hoof hath twice extended my whole length upon this floor." Much more ſpoke he, while every word was to the full as pertinently wiſe.

From theſe outlines, characteriſtic of this crowned head, your readers will perceive I had ſtrong reaſons for ſaying that Charles the Third King of the two Indies, is rather more than a degree and a half leſs unwiſe than his Son Ferdinand the Fourth, King of the two Sicilies.

In my next letter I will draw the picture of that other crowned head of the Bourbon family, Lewis the Fifteenth, King of Navarre. One who Paints to the Life

NEW-YORK, December 6.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, dated October 12, 1770.

—"*The Court of Spain have not yet returned any Anſwer to the Memorial ſent from our Court; —therefore, there can be no Certainty, as yet, whether we are to have War or Peace.*"——

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Gaudalope, to his Friend in St. John's, Antigua, dated the 8th of Nov. 1770.

DEAR SIR,

"*I am now to acquaint you with the News current here: Yeſterday a Guarda Coſta came from Martinico expreſs, with an Account that a Man of War was arrived in 27 Days from France, and ſailed directly for St. Domingo, with Orders to put all the French Weſt-India Iſlands, immediately in the beſt ſtate of Defence poſſible; conſequently there is nothing but hurry and confuſion here: Tranſporting Cannon, Shot, and other Military Stores, to different Batteries; not only about this Town, but all parts of the Iſland, they are working with the greateſt Ardour.*

"*All the Detachments, belonging to the Regiments ſtationed here, are called in: The public are, that the Spaniards had deſtroyed one of our Frigates in the Mediterranean, and brought away Priſoners, the Garriſon of Falkland Iſland, in the Streights of Magellon, conſiſting of 7 Officers and 60 Soldiers. The Governor ſent Yeſterday for all the Merchants and Captains of the Veſſels, &c. he was out very early this Morning, about the Military Works carrying on.*

"*The French Man of War brings Advice of 8 Sail of the Line, and that 8 complete Battallions are ready to ſail at a moments Warning from Breſt, for thoſe Iſlands, if the Breach ſhould not be made up with the Spaniards, of which the French are the Mediators, by ſending the Duke de Nivernoiſe, as Ambaſſador extraordinary, to the Court of Gr. Britain.*"

HARTFORD, December 11.

We hear that on Tueſday the 4th Inſtant, departed this life after a waſting illneſs, aged LXIV years, the honourable ZEBULON WEST, Eſq; of Tolland, [*particulars are not yet fully come to hand*]——For many years he was repreſentative of that town—a juſtice of peace for Hartford county, and one of the *Quorum*—a judge of probate for the diſtrict of Stafford.—And from May 1766, till May 1770, ſpeaker of the houſe of Repreſentatives; at which time he was elected one of the ASSISTANTS of this colony, and was ſo at his death.—His good natural abilities, improved with a good degree of application and ſtudy, joined with exemplary goodneſs and piety, render'd him eminently ſerviceable as well in the more private, as in the ſeveral public offices he ſuſtained in the government; in all which, as he conducted with unexceptionable fidelity and integrity, & to univerſal ſatisfaction, ſo his death is greatly and univerſally lamented—His funeral was ſolemnized on the Thurſday after his death.

Fuit hoc luctuoſum ſuis, acerbum Patriæ, grave Bonis omnibus. *Cic de Orat.*

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Hopkins,

At his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe.

A GOOD Aſſortment of European and India GOODS, cheap for Caſh or country Produce in Hand.—Alſo Tea, Indigo, German Steel, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, good Weſt-India Rum.

To be Sold at Public Vendue. (by Order of the Hon. Judge of Probate) on Wedneſday the 26th of Inſt December at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, *innholder in ſaid Hartford, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.*

A Lot of Land, lying in the South Meadow in ſaid Hartford, which belongs to the eſtate of Thomas Clap, late of Hartford deceas'd, (*repreſented inſolvent*) containing about two and half acres, under the incumbrance of the widows dowry.——A good title will be given to the the premiſes, by

Elijah Clap,
Eunice Clap

N. B. All perſons having accounts unſettled the eſtate of ſaid Thomas Clap, are deſired to ſettle them within 6 weeks from this date, or they will not be allow'd.

Hartford, Dec. 10. 1770.

THESE are to notify all perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of *Richard Edwards*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, that we will attend on the buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid deceas'd, on the Wedneſdays of each week, in this and the two next proceeding months ——And all perſons that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to us.

GEORGE SMITH, } *Adminiſ-*
JOSEPH TALCOTT, *jun.* } *trators.*

Hartford, Dec. 10, 1770.

To be Sold,

A convenient Store-houſe, *at*

the Common Landing in Hartford, lately belonging to Capt. NATHANIEL HOOKER, *deceas'd Inquire of* JAMES HOOKER.

Windſor, *Dec.* 10, 1770.

New Opening, and to be Sold,

By *Heman & Levi Allen,*

At their Store in *Saliſbury*, near the Furnace.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European, Eaſt & Weſt India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Caſh and all ſorts of country produce, will be taken, and cuſtomers will have the uſual credit. Alſo Deerſkins by the pack, or ſmaller quantity ready dreſſed or otherwiſe.

Likewiſe the ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they have been at the expence of bringing workmen from Philadelphia, for dreſſing Leather, and making Breeches and Gloves in the neateſt Philadelphia faſhion. And now the public may be ſupply'd without ſending the money out of this colony, as cheap as in New York or Albany or elſewhere

HEMAN & LEVI ALLEN.

Saliſbury, December 5, 1770.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

By Benjamin Beckly, *jun.*

At the dwelling houſe of Mr. *Benjamin Galpen*, Innholder in Middletown, on monday the 24th day of December next, at two o'clock afternoon.

A New dwelling houſe, with a linter along the backſide, with three fire places on the ground floor, with a good cellar under the ſame, a good well and garden thereto belonging; together with about two acres of choice good land, and a young orchard thereon, lying near the ſouthweſt corner of Weathersfield. Said houſe is conveniently ſituated for any gentleman mechanick or trader, on the country road leading from Hartford to New Haven, within about a mile of Kenſington meeting-houſe, good title will be given for the ſame. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe by private ſale before ſaid term, may do it by applying to ſaid *Beckly*, and Mr. *Auſtin Mygate* living on the premiſes.

Weathersfield, Oct. 8. 770.

MY cuſtomers may remember that I deſired a genera ſettlement at No. 300. as I then expected to bring the buſineſs of riding to a cloſe, ſince which at the deſire of friends, have agreed to continue it, and have hired a man to perform the ſame who began at No. 301, who will deliver the papers at NINE SHILLINGS per year, which is the uſual price, with only the addition of *One Shilling*, (which is determined on by the Printers to defrey the expences of a propoſed enlargement of the paper, a ſpecimen of which they gave in No. 307) to be delivered once a fortnight. Muſt therefore earneſtly deſir every perſon to ſettle with me to the above number as ſoon as poſſible. Any perſons deſirous of becoming cuſtomers, may be ſupplied with the papers by ſending their names to me, and ſuch of the old cuſtomers as are inclined to diſcontinue their papers, may have them ſtopped by ſending me word. All thoſe long indebted to me upon note, are deſired to cancel them, if they would avoid theſe diſagreeable conſequences that may happen upon a neglect.

WILLIAM STANTON.

Ames's

ALMANACK,

For the Year 1771 to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford,

Strayed from me the ſubſcri-

ber, on the 12th day of November, a brown Horſe, black main and tail, about 14 hands high, eleven years old, branded with *I S* on his near forefoot, a white ring round each ear, one white ſpot or two on his back. one white hind foot, ſplit half way up his foot, a natural pacer, carries his head ſomething low. Whoever will take up ſaid horſe, and bring or ſend him to me ſhall have a reaſonable reward by me, JOSIAH BUCK.

Weathersfield, Nov. 6, 770.

James Morton,

INTENDING for Europe very ſoon, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him, to come and ſettle immediately, if not, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney. Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands on ſaid Morton, are deſired to exhibit their accounts for immediate ſettlement.

N. B. Said Morton has Salt to change for Flax-Seed.

Hartford, Sept· 2 1770. 300

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by William Stanton *in Litchfield, and by the Printers hereof,*

THE Rev Mr. *CHAMPION's* Faſt Sermon, 18th April 1770 Containing. a brief view of the Diſtreſſes, Hardſhips and Dangers, our Anceſtors encountered in ſettling New Egland—The Sickneſs among the Aboriginals —Hartford ſettled—The Pequod War—Peace reſtored— Philips War and Defeat—Sir Edmund Andruſs comes Governor—Revolution—King James Dethroned—King William and Queen Mary Enthrond—Port Royal taken—Cape Breton inveſted—Duke de Anvil's Expedition Blaſted—— William Henry Demoliſhed—Canada taken—Parliamentary Acts alarming to the Continent, &c. &c·

Lathrop & Smith,

Bookſellers in HARTFORD.

TAKE this method to inform their cuſtomers, that they have juſt received (from *London*) a large aſſortment of *BOOKS* containing a great variety of articles. not included in their laſt printed catalogue.——All perſons who ſhall be pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed. np

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Elijah Goodrich

of Wintonbury,

HAS for ſale a farm of LAND in ſaid Wintonbury, containing about 80 acres, ſituate about a mile from the meeting houſe, and within half a mile of a good ſaw-mill and fulling mill—It has a good 40 foot houſe, a good barn and cow-houſe thereon ſtanding, with a good well, and an orchard that makes about 35 barrels of cyder per year, and meadow land that will yield about 17 loads of good hay per year with a ſufficient ſupply of wood and paſture land. He has likewiſe for ſale, a quarter part of two griſt mills under one roof, all which will be ſold reaſonably, by *Elijah Goodrich,* living on the premiſes. *tbctſ.*

Wintonbury, October 30, 770.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of the peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the townſhip of STOW, near Onion river, a townſhip lately granted by the governor of New Hampſhire deſiring to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, in order to chooſe a committee to ſurvey and bound out ſaid townſhip, and to lay out a firſt diviſion lot to each right. Theſe are therefore to notify all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr, Jonathan Gillet, innholder in haron, on the third tueſday of December next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and do any other buſineſs that may be tho't proper to be d at ſaid Meeting. Dated at haron, the 20th day of N 1770. DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pa*

John Forbes,

CLOCK AND WATCH maker fro PHILADELPHIA,

HEREBY informs the public, that he has ſet the buſineſs of Clock and Watch making, at t ſhop of Mr STEPHEN AUSTIN, Taylor in Hartford -- and likewiſe determines (if the public will favour him w their cuſtom) to treat them in the beſt *Engliſh* mann He hath not ſuch a ſtock of arrogance as to warrant work for three years without any manner of reſerve; intends to do his work, and that ſhall be his recomme dation.

Drugs & Medicines,

A FRESH and general aſſortment, juſt r ceiv'd, and will be ſold at a modera advance from the ſterling coſt, by JOSEP MAKEN, jun. at his ſtore in Eaſt-Hartfor Patented Medicines, and Spices of all ſort choice Raiſins, Salt-petre, Allum Brimſton &c. &c.

Broke out of the Count

goal in Litchfield county, the night following the 2 inſtant, James Sturdevant, about five feet ten inches big wears dark brown hair, has a black ſharp eye, about for years of age was committed to goal for fine and coſt conviction of counterfeiting coins, &c. Alſo John Bro (as he calls himſelf) a ſhort well ſet fellow, about years of age, light hair, fair complexion, uncertain w ther an Iriſhman or Dutchman, as he ſpeaks both la guages well, was committed for burglary tis the ſa fellow that broke Mr Swiſt's ſtore in Salſbury. Who ver will apprehend and return ſaid priſoners to me, ſh have forty ſhillings reward for each, and all neceſſ charges paid. *Oliver Wolcott,* Sheriff.

Litchfield, 23d Nov. 1770.

RUN AWAY from me the ſubſcriber on the 16th d of inſtant Nov. a young man, about 24 years of ag a ſhort thick ſet fellow, red complexion, dark hair, ha favour'd, dull heavy eyes, ſtole and carried off with hi when he went away. a wool hatt half worn, a brown ho made coat and veſt, with ſmooth yellow buttons on, ſm cutis, with buttons thereon, which coat he doubtleſs wea Alſo, a black veſt, homemade wove in diamonds, 1 pa leather breaches Philadelphia dreſs, 2 Holland ſhirts, homemade check linnen ditto one pair blue yarn ſtocking Whoſoever will ſecure the fellow in any of his Majeſty goals, or bring him to me, ſo that he may be brought justice, ſhall have three dollars reward, and all neceſſa charges paid, by me DAVID BROWNSON.

Waterbury, Nov. 17. 1770.

By Peter Verſtille,

at his Store in Weathersfield.

A Fine Aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS. ſuitable for th ſeaſon, at the loweſt advance, for Caſh or Produc in hand.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Line RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

The *Connecticut* COURANT.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1770. [NUMB. 312.]

From the ESSAYS of *LANCELOT TEMPLE, Eſq;*
Of Large SOCIETIES.

WHEN a great number of weak heads and bad hearts are collected into a maſs, they muſt naturally improve in vice and folly; and very faſt too, if they are not kept in order by a wiſe diſcipline. It was probably from this conſideration among others, that in former times, a Prince celebrated for wiſdom, thought it an object of the utmoſt conſequence to a whole kingdom to put a ſtop at once to the further growth of its capital. In a very populous and overgrown city, eſpecially if it happens to be the ſeat of an extenſive commerce, great multitudes of people without either education or good natural ſenſe, muſt grow rich. Theſe, in all popular diſſentions, will generally throw their weight into the wrong ſcale; will join the clamour againſt the moſt ſalutary meaſures; raving for things unreaſonable, impracticable, and what with better eyes, they would often ſee detrimental and pernicious to themſelves. Yet ſuch heads as theſe lead the reſt of the nation, who conſider them as their true and uncorrupted ſource of political intelligence, their vigilant guardians their ſafe protectors, the ſoundeſt, ableſt, and moſt diſintereſted judges of whatever belongs to the management of national affairs.—God knows to what a contemptible degree they are miſtaken! for there is nothing more true, than that the inhabitants of a certain metropolis are in general, not only the moſt brutal, indecent, and immoral, but the moſt ſtupid and ignorant, of the whole people throughout the kingdom.

Oh!—to any one who feels for the honor, and dignity of England, what a ſubject of ſhame and mortification it muſt be, that the bad manners of thoſe who inhabit the capital, expoſe the whole nation to the contempt of all foreigners!——Oh! good God! to the contempt of all Europe; who muſt naturally form an unjuſt opinion of the more civilized and more ſenſible people in all the moſt diſtant corners of the kingdom, from what paſſes *here*. Where the maſter of a family is a clown, the whole family partakes in his diſgrace, and is even apt to be infected by him. Pray don't call the people of this town *Engliſhmen*——for the honor of *England* call them *Londoners* for ever——the yeſty dregs of Great-Britain and Ireland, the frothy ſcum of every nation in Europe, of every province in America, fermenting with the gowk ſpittle of *Jamaica*, is their compoſition. Such *Engliſhmen* as theſe *Londoners*, good Heaven! are the only real enemies of *England*; which never can be ruined but by their ſtupidity, their abſurdity, their madneſs and villany.

In this bleſſed meridian of *Liberty*, the French Proteſtants too, whoſe fathers, within the memory of ſome that are yet alive, fled hether for ſhelter from an inhuman perſecution, are become, of a moſt humble colony of ſuppliants, a gang of profligate ruffians that madly and ungratefully rebel againſt a government, to which they owed their protection then, and do to this day. In their own original country, the wheel, inſtead of the gallows, would long ago have put an end to their turbulence.

LONDON, Sept. 16.
Extract of a Letter from Dublin, Sept. 12.

"Nothing ſhews the baſeneſs and ill deſigns of Government ſo much as the daily attempts which are made to corrupt and ſeduce the few honeſt men who are in the intereſt of their country. A few days ago, Neville Jones, Eſq; member for Wexford (who was Engineer General in 1753) was applied to by Lord Townſend. It ſeems a conſiderable ſum of money due to him by Government, which he has frequently applied for in vain. Lord Townſend made this propoſal to him, "That if he would join the Court, he ſhould have an employment, which ſhould be ſtruck for him (his Lordſhip's Phraſe) and all the money paid, which was due to him by Government." To which Mr. Jones ſpiritedly anſwered, that he rejected the place, and deſpiſed the money upon that condition." How is a man to come at his right? muſt he be obliged to give up his country, in order to obtain that which is his own? There are no leſs than ſix new places making here, in order to become bribes. They are to be called Commiſſioners of accounts. The firſt Commiſſioner is to have 750l. a year; and the other five 500l. a year each. The place of Firſt Commiſſioner was intended for Mr. Jones. All that theſe Commiſſioners are to do has always been, and is now, very faithfully and fully executed, by one of the Clerks of the Cuſtom houſe, who thinks himſelf very well paid at 200l. per ann.

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A great man, in the adminiſtration of public affairs, was lately aſked by a particular friend, why he did not promote merit; to which the great man pertinently anſwered, Why! *becauſe merit did not promote me.*

London is the oldeſt city in the world; its foundation is dated back full 2900 years—No other place has remained undeſtroyed for ſo long a period.

From the *London Evening Poſt*, Sept. 22.
To the KING.

TO what a miſerable ſituation are your affairs reduced, by a gang of the greateſt *Villains* that ever infeſted any nation ſince the birth of Chriſt. To you perſonally the kingdom bears a proper reſpect. But the nation has a *vigour and will* complain, when its moſt eſſential and deareſt intereſts are abuſed and ſacrificed. The few great men, who are able, honeſt & wiſh to ſave their country, are baniſhed from your councils and ear. The common people ſee and know this. Hence it comes, that now, when it is neceſſary to call forth the ſtrength of your kingdom, your people do not voluntarily enter into your ſervice; but you are obliged to have recourſe to the odious and unconſtitutional method of impreſſing, to man the *firſt* fleet that has been put into commiſſion theſe *ſeven* years. If ſuch is your Diſtreſs now, what will it be next ſummer, when the flames of war will be raging in every nation of Europe? The army is abhorred for the wanton and cruel maſſacre in St. George's fields. And the baſe and cowardly ſurrender of the Manilla ranſom, has deſtroyed the beſt excitement to the navy. Your people are not ſo ignorant, as your miniſters wiſh them to be. This difficulty of getting men was foretold laſt Winter, by the Marquis of Granby, in the houſe of commons. He ſaid, "Such a general "diſlike to the ſervice prevailed among the people, in every part of the Kingdom, that the officers could not get "men to compleat their regiments." This, as well as every other diſtreſs is, owing to the want of able and honeſt miniſters. If the preſent blundering, ignorant and infamous ſet, continue much longer, an ideot may foretell, that the public credit will be deſtroyed.

An ENGLISHMAN.

Extract of a letter from New Caſtle, September 1.

"It is generally talked of here, that the Free Burgeſſes of this town (being quite ſick of looking for redreſs from the Throne) will ſhortly have a meeting, in order to draw up inſtructions for their members, to impeach in the Houſe, the next ſeſſions, ſome certain elevated State Plunderers; and in caſe the members ſhould refuſe to comply with requeſt, by oppoſing their liberty of judging, they will then proceed to petition the Houſe to expel them both."

BOSTON, Dec. 13.

This Morning arrived Capt. *WATT* in a Ship from *Briſtol*; From the public Prints we have extracted the few following Articles:

LONDON, October 6.

We hear that a convention is actually ſigned between the Turks and the Ruſſians, by the mediation of Great-Britain.

Died at his houſe at Whitehall, the Right Hon. Thomas Robinſon, Lord Grantham, K. B. and F. R. S.—At Chelſea, Sir Richard Lyttelton, K. B. Governor of Jerſey, &c.—— died in the 13th year of his age, the moſt noble George, Marquis of Tweedale, Earl of Gifford.

On the death of Sir Richard Lyttelton, the King immediately ordered a letter to be wrote to Sir Jeffery Amherſt, offering him the government of Jerſey——As in this he has Rewarded a brave and generous Man, & did not conſult his miniſtry, we may hope better days in other appointments. Sir J. A. immediately anſwered the letter with thanks, and acceptance of the office.

A great Perſonage has been obſerved to be in uncommon high ſpirits ſince the firſt rumour of a war.

On Friday and Saturday nights there was a very hot preſs on the River, every ſhip that came in was cleared of her hands, except the Capt. mate, and apprentices.

When the laſt letters were ſent from Boſton, every thing there was in the moſt profound tranquillity, the inhabitants being reſolved to wait with patience the meeting of the Britiſh parliament.

October 11. Tueſday night ſummonſes were iſſued for the Parliament to meet as ſoon as poſſible: and it is thought they will be aſſembled this week: It is not certain whether this unexpectedly early meeting is occaſioned by the evaſive anſwer from Spain, or by the plague having broke out in France. Expreſſes were immediately ſent to the members of both Houſes of Parliament in all Parts of Great Britain.

The laſt anſwer from the court Madrid, according to a private letter from thence, was to the following purport:—"That his Catholic Majeſty had ever looked upon the reciprocal friendſhip between Spain and Great-Britain as a proper object of attention, and worthy the conſideration of the reſpective powers, and which he, for his part, was deſirous of cultivating with every mark of confidence and good faith; and if any of his ſhips, either of war or others, had done any thing deſtructive of the mutual harmony that ought to ſubſiſt between them, immediate orders ſhould be ſent to the governors for redreſſing the ſame."

We do not hear that any meſſenger has been ſent off for Madrid ſince the arrival of Mr. Potter. The truth is, more intelligence concerning the Spaniſh diſpute is expected Saturday or Sunday next. If nothing ſatisfactory is received, final and concluſive diſpatches will be ſent off (perhaps by a meſſenger of greater immportance and character than the laſt) to Madrid, who will be inſtructed to demand a *Categorical* anſwer within a few hours.——Thus much has tranſpired from a very reſpectable quarter.

NEW-YORK, December 13.

ALEXANDER COLDEN, Eſq; of this City, is appointed Secretary and Comptroller of the General Poſt-Office for the Northern Diſtrict of North-America, in the Room of JAMES PARKER, Eſq; Printer, deceaſed.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia.

"Since our laſt arrived the Brig Dove, Gamble from Liverpool, and Brig Peggy, Conyngham from Antigua.

"Capt. Gamble who left Liverpool the 17th of Oct. ſays that they expected War would ſoon be declared in England, and moſt of the Ships in Liverpool that were near ſailing, were getting Guns, &c. on board as in Time of War.——We have one Liverpool Paper of the 12th Oct. but little in it, except the following articles.

"London, Oct. 6. Yeſterday morning at 3 o'Clock Mr. Potter, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, who was ſent from hence with Diſpatches to the Court of Madrid, arrived at Lord Weymouth's office from that Place; his Lordſhip came to Town in the afternoon, and on receiving the Diſpatches brought by Mr. Potter from Spain, his Lordſhip immediately ſet out for Richmond, to wait on his Majeſty.

"We hear the anſwer received from the Spaniſh Court is evaſive.

"We are well informed, that the Subſtance of the anſwer which the King of Spain has ſent, is, that as England has no miniſter at the Court of Madrid, no direct anſwer could be ſent by the meſſenger; but that he ſhould give inſtructions to his miniſter to give a proper anſwer to our demands.

"It is reported that the augmentation of the army was reſolved upon the laſt Cabinet Council,

"We are informed, from very reſpectable authority, that there will be no War at preſent."

The above is all the News that is in the Paper, worth mentioning.——Capt. Conyngham ſays, that at Antigua, Guadaloup, Martinico, &c. they were all putting the Iſlands in good order for defenſe, daily expecting a Declaration of War.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia)

Commons Houſe of Aſſembly, Monday, Nov. 5. 1770.

The Houſe being informed of the much lamented death of the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, which lately happened at Newbury-Port, in the Maſſachuſetts government, and taking into conſideration the many and uncommon inſtances of his friendly diſintereſted regard and attention to the welfare of the inhabitants of this province, as well as his benevolence to mankind in general and unwearied aſſiduity in preaching the goſpel wherever he had the opportunity; and this Houſe being deſirous to tranſmit to poſterity the juſt ſenſe they entertain of the Virtues of the deceaſed, and to perpetuate the commemoration of them, have unanimouſly come to the following reſolutions, viz.

Reſolved, That this Houſe will provide a ſufficient ſum to defray the expence of bringing the remains of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield from Newbury-Port, in the Maſſachuſetts government to be depoſited at the Orphan Houſe in this province.

Reſolved, That this Houſe will provide a ſufficient ſum to erect a proper monument at the Orphan Houſe, for depoſiting the remains of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield.

Reſolved, That this Houſe will provide a ſufficient ſum to defray the expence of putting the church of Savannah in mourning, on account of the death of the Reverend Mr. Whitefield.

Ordered, That Mr. Ewen and Mr. Crooke, do wait on the Rector of Chriſt Church, in Savannah, and requeſt he will preach a funeral ſermon, in memory of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, next Sunday.

Accordingly they withdrew, and being returned, Mr. Ewen reported they had (according to order) waited on the Rector and that he anſwered, he would prepare a ſermon accordingly.

Ordered, That the Clerk do write the Rector & Church Wardens of Chriſt Church in Savannah, acquainting them, That the Houſe having come to a reſolution to defray the expence of putting the church in mourning, on account of the death of the Rev. Mr. Whitefield, the Houſe therefore requeſts they will be pleaſed to give orders accordingly.

Ordered, That a committee be appointed to enquire what will be the expence attending the putting the foregoing reſolutions into execution, and report their opinion thereon to the Houſe; and a Committee was appointed accordingly Committed to Sir Patrick Houſtoun, Mr. Rae, Mr. Bulloch, Mr. Le Conte, and Mr. Young.

PROVIDENCE, Dec 1.

On the 22d ult. Capt. Bowen ſpoke the ſhip Two Peggies, George M'Kenzie Maſter, from Belfaſt, bound for New York, out 29 days. He informed Capt. Bowen, that the preſs for ſeamen continued throughout England and Ireland when he ſailed; That great Preparations were making for War, which it was hourly expected would be declared; and that a formidable Spaniſh Fleet had ſailed from Cadiz for the Weſt Indies, ſuppoſed to be deſtined againſt Jamaica.

NEWPORT, Dec. 3.

Yeſterday arrived Capt. Bourk from the Weſt-Indies who a few Days paſt, Lat. 34 Long 73, ſpoke with a Veſſel from Cork, bound to Virginia, with near 200 Servants on Board, about 6 Weeks out, the Captain of which told him there was a very hot Preſs in Ireland when he ſailed, and that a War was ſoon expected.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 14.

Laſt, Monday, one Richard Steele, was puniſhed in this Town, for the ſecond Offence of Burglary, by being whipt and branded, and having his left Ear cropt. He has ſince eſcaped from Goal, but was Yeſterday taken, and re-committed.

HARTFORD, December 18.

Agreeable to the late Appointment of the Rev'd Corporation (as mentioned in a late Paper) the Rev'd NEHEMIAH STRONG has accepted the Office of Profeſſor of *Mathematicks and natural Philoſophy*, at Yale-College; and this Day ſet out from this Town for New-Haven, to enter on the Buſineſs of ſaid Office.

We have advice from Springfield, that on thurſday 13th inſtant, about 3 o'clock P. M. (purſuant to the ſentence of the Superior Court of aſſize and general goal delivery, at their late ſeſſions there) was executed William Shaw *of Palmer, for the murder of Edward Eaſt, as mentioned in a late paper.—On which ſolemn occaſion, an affecting ſermon was delivered by the Rev.* MOSES BALDWIN *of Palmer, from Pſal. 1, 5, to an audience of many thouſands collected from all the adjacent towns as ſpectators of the awful ſcene.*

TUESDAY the fourth Day of December inſtant after a ſhort Illneſs, which in an uncommon Manner, affected his Lungs and other Viſcera died at his Seat in Tolland, the Honorable ZEBULON WEST, Eſq; He was Son to Deacon *Francis Weſt*, one of the firſt Settlers in the Town of Tolland, and the firſt Deacon in the Church; a Gentleman diſtinguiſhed for Piety, love of good Order and Benevolence to Mankind. In his youthful Age he diſcovered a promiſing Genius, good Memory and Judgment, which encouraged his Parents to put him to a Grammar School, as preparatory to a more Public Education, which was probably of Advantage to him, though he did not long purſue his Accademical Studies. His uncommon Abilities for doing good, ſoon Recommended him to Public Notice, and while a young Man, he was employed in Places of Public Truſt in the Town. He did not live for Himſelf, but ever Appeared to be under the Influence of a truly Benevolent and Public Spirit; laying himſelf out to do good to all, as he had Opportunity. His Advice in all Matters of Difficulty, whether of a Public or Perſonal Nature, was always Studiouſly ſought after, and highly Valued. He was a Friend to good Order, and ever careful to Recommend and Encourage what was Virtuous and Praiſe worthy, and though his natural make was little reſerved; yet he was far from every Thing that look'd like a Haughty, Supercilious Air, but was eaſy of Acceſs, and carefully attended to the juſt Complaints of the meaneſt Perſon; forward to Appear on the ſide of injured Innocence, to frown on the Oppreſſor, and to Puniſh the bold Offender. His Domeſtic character was truly Amiable; he Appeared to walk before GOD in his Houſe, with an upright Heart; was a tender Huſband, an affectionate Parent, a kind Maſter, and a faithful Friend——His benevolent Temper, upright Diſpoſition, and ſolid Judgment, recommended him to ſtill more Public Notice.

For a great Number of Years he faithfully ſerved the Town as their Repreſentative in the General Aſſembly as a ſingle Juſtice of the Peace; for ſeveral Years was Judge of the Probates, and one of the Juſtices of the Quorum, and alſo Speaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, till he was choſen a Member of the Council, which was at the General Election in May laſt, in all which Departments he acquitted himſelf with much Honor and to univerſal Acceptance; but to crown all, his whole Converſation exemplified the Chriſtian, he appeared to live under a realizing Belief of Spiritual and Divine things, and to live Religion without a noiſy Oſtentation. He was firmly Attached to the Doctrines of Divine Grace, as Profeſſed by the generality of Churches in this Land, happily avoiding the Extreme of Enthuſiaſtick Phrenzy, on the one Hand; and on the other, thoſe looſe Principles in religious matters which tend to ſap the foundation of Chriſtianity. Always profeſs'd to have his whole Dependance on the Mediator for Acceptance with GOD, yet not to the Encouragement of ſloth; Believing that Man's Religion to be vain, which dont diſcover itſelf in a Converſation according to godlineſs; the Doctrines and gracious Encouragement, of the Goſpel were his Support in his laſt Sickneſs, through the whole of which, he manifeſted a Chriſtian patience and reſignation to the Divine will; and while looking for his Departure (with the utmoſt calmneſs) profeſſed to be waiting the will of Providence, and (as we Charitably hope) fell aſleep in JESUS.

As he lived very generally Beloved and reſpected, ſo he died equally Lamented, leaving behind him a ſorrowful Widow and five afflicted Children.

THE creditors of Daniel Enſign of Hartland, Ephraim Patterſon of Cornwall, and Aaron Bayley of Salſbury, (inſolvent debtors) are hereby notified, that the ſubſcribers, after long and painful ſearch, are unable to find in either caſe, eſtate ſufficient to ſatiſfy their reſpective coſt.

ISAAC BALDWIN, } *Aſſignees.*
REUBEN SMITH. }

Litchfield, 10th Dec. 1770.

THE Subſcriber intends to Open a School To-morrow, at his Houſe where Mr. *Andrew Thomſon*, formerly kept Store, he will teach, READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETICK. Thoſe Perſons that will ſend their Children, may depend, that he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to learn them.

JOHN JEFFERY.

Hartford, December 18, 1770.

ALL perſons that have demands on *John Thomſon* of Middletown, by book accounts are deſired to bring him their ſaid accounts and receive their pay. And all perſons that are indebted to ſaid Thompſon by book are deſired to pay or ſettle the ſame, otherwiſe they will be ſued without further notice. Said Thompſon will ſell his houſe, lot and ſtills in the town plot, in ſaid Middletown, with other lots of land in ſaid town, cheap, the home lot is bounded on the great river eaſt, and the main ſtreet weſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid concerns by paying one quarter of the purchaſe down, may have long credit for three quarters the giving good ſecurity.

JOHN THOMSON.

TO BE SOLD BY
Zachariah Kelſy
of Weſt Diviſion,

50 acres of Land, well proportioned into mowing, plowing, and paſturing land, a good houſe and barn threon ſtanding, and a good well, about three and half miles from Weſt-Diviſion Meeting-Houſe, and about two and half miles from Wintonbury Meeting-Houſe, lies on a public road north, the whole length of the lot. For terms of ſale enquire of ZACHARIAH KELSY living on the Premiſes.

AMES'S
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1771 to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford,

James Morton,

INTENDING for Europe very ſoon, deſires all thoſe that are indebted to him, to come and ſettle immediately, if not, he will be under the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting their accounts into the hands of an Attorney. Likewiſe all thoſe that have any demands on ſaid Morton, are deſired to exhibit their accounts for immediate ſettlement.

N. B. Said Morton has Salt to change for Flax-Seed.

Hartford, Sept. 2 1770. 300

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by William Stanton *in Litchfield, and by the Printers hereof,*

THE Rev. Mr. *CHAMPION's* Faſt Sermon, 18th April 1770 Containing a brief view of the Diſtreſſes, Hardſhips and Dangers, our Anceſtors encountered in ſettling New Egland—The Sickneſs among the Aboriginals—Hartford ſettled—The Pequod War—Peace reſtored—Philips War and Defeat—Sir Edmund Andruſs comes Governor—Revolution—King James Dethroned—King William and Queen Mary Enthroned—Port Royal taken—Cape Breton inveſted—Duke de Anvil's Expedition Blaſted—William Henry Demoliſhed—Canada taken—Parliamentary Acts alarming to the Continent. &c. &c.

Lathrop & Smith,

Bookſellers in HARTFORD.

TAKE this method to inform their cuſtomers, that they have juſt received (from *London*) a large aſſortment of *BOOKS*, containing a great variety of articles, not included in their laſt printed catalogue.——All perſons who ſhall be pleaſed to favour them with their cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed. op

Elijah Goodrich

of Wintonbury,

HAS for ſale a farm of LAND in ſaid Wintonbury, containing about 80 acres, ſituate about a mile from the meeting houſe, and within half a mile of a good ſaw-mill and fulling mill—It has a good 40 foot houſe, a good barn and cow-houſe thereon ſtanding, with a good well, and an orchard that makes about 35 barrels of cyder per year, and meadow land that will yield about 17 loads of good hay per year with a ſufficient ſupply of wood and paſture land. He has likewiſe for ſale, a quarter part of two griſt-mills under one roof, all which will be ſold reaſonably, by *Elijah Goodrich*, living on the premiſes. *tbetſ.*

Wintonbury, October 30, 770.

WHEREAS application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of the peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the townſhip of STOW, near Onion river, a townſhip lately granted by the governor of New-Hampſhire deſiring to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, in order to chooſe a committee to ſurvey and bound out ſaid townſhip, and to lay out a firſt diviſion lot to each right. Theſe are therefore to notify all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr, Jonathan Gillet, innholder in Sharon, on the third tueſday of December next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs that may be tho't proper to be done at ſaid Meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 20th day of Nov. 1770. DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pacis.*

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind; by the Printers hereof.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

Broke out of the County

goal in Litchfield county, the night following the 22d inſtant, James Sturdevant, about five feet ten inches high, wears dark brown hair, has a black ſharp eye, about forty years of age, was committed to goal for fine and coſt on conviction of counterfeiting coins, &c. Alſo John Brown (as he calls himſelf) a ſhort well ſet fellow, about 25 years of age, light hair, fair complexion, uncertain whether an Iriſhman or Dutchman, as he ſpeaks both languages well, was committed for burglary tis the ſame fellow that broke Mr Swift's ſtore in Saliſbury. Whoever will apprehend and return ſaid priſoners to me, ſhall have forty ſhillings reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid. *Oliver Wolcott*, Sheriff.

Litchfield, 23d Nov. 1770.

Drugs & Medicines,

A FRESH and general aſſortment, juſt receiv'd, and will be ſold at a moderate advance from the ſterling coſt, by JOSEPH MAKEN, jun. at his ſtore in Eaſt-Hartford, Patented Medicines, and Spices of all ſorts, choice Raiſins, Salt-petre, Allum Brimſtone, &c. &c.

John Forbes,

CLOCK AND WATCH maker from PHILADELPHIA;

HEREBY informs the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of Clock and Watch making, at the ſhop of Mr. STEPHEN AUSTIN, Taylor in Hartford.... and likewiſe determines (if the public will favour him with their cuſtom) to treat them in the beſt *Engliſh* manner. He hath not ſuch a ſtock of arrogance as to warrant his work for three years without any manner of reſerve; he intends to do his work, and that ſhall be his recommendation.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Hopkins,

At his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe.

A GOOD Aſſortment of European and India GOODS, cheap for Caſh or country Produce in Hand.—Alſo Tea, Indigo, German Steel, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, good Weſt-India Rum.

THESE are to notify all perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of *Richard Edwards*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, that we will attend on the buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid deceas'd, on the Wedneſdays of each week, in this and the two next proceeding months.——And all perſons that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to us.

GEORGE SMITH, } *Adminiſ-*
JOSEPH TALCOTT, *jun.* } *trators.*

Hartford, Dec. 10, 1770.

To be Sold,

A convenient Store-houſe, *at the Common Landing in Hartford, lately belonging to Capt.* NATHANIEL HOOKER, *deceas'd Inquire of* JAMES HOOKER.

Windſor, *Dec.* 10, 1770.

[DECEMBER, M.DCC.LXX.] [NUMBER 313.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, to TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1770.

The Treaſurer of the COLONY *of* CONNECTICUT,

HEREBY gives Notice to the Conſtables, and Collectors of the TAX 1770, *that he expects they reſpectively pay off their arrearages, by the thirtieth day of January next, otherwiſe he ſhall think it his duty to ſend out his warrants of diſtreſs indiſcriminately, againſt thoſe that ſhall then be delinquent. Thoſe perſons alſo, that are indebted to the colony by bond, are deſired to diſcharge their obligations. The reſpective Sheriffs of the colony, are likewiſe directed to make returns of the executions committed to them by the Treaſurer The Agents——Kings Attornies are likewiſe called upon to ſettle with the Treaſurer. The collectors of duty on* Goods, *that remain in arrears to the government, are alſo notified to come and ſettle their accompts with the Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of February next, which will effectually prevent his taking thoſe meaſures that will be expenſive to them, as well as diſagreeable to him.*

Treaſury-Office, 21*ſt December* 1770.

As the Public have not lately been favoured with any Account from England of the Society of Bill of Rights, we ſhall give the following.

The following Letter was ſent by Robert Morris, Eſq; to the Chairman of the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, reſigning the office of Secretary to that Society.

GENTLEMEN,

THE poſt which I have held in your Society I ſhall ever eſteem to be one of the greateſt honors of my life, and the only ſort of place I ever deſire to accept. With what zeal, or abilities, I have promoted the common cauſe of liberty, you are beſt able to judge: Such as theſe have been, they ſtill ſhall never be wanting for the ſame purpoſes, when I conceive myſelf capable of exerting them to effect. Some ſucceſs has, without doubt, already attended the operations of our Society; but my own judgment is, that an unhappy neceſſity will require operations of a different nature, before we ſhall have fulfilled the duty, which, as *Patriots*, we owe to our country. In an age, ſpiritleſs and abandoned as the preſent, it is ſomething to have proceeded thus far. It is through our means that the claim of a free repreſentation has not long ago been cruſhed into its birth. Hitherto it has been ſuppreſt by the mere dint of ſuperior force; and now waits impatiently to be vindicated by the noble reſentment of an injured people. Through us the perſecution of an individual, who by the name of Countryman has every title to our ſupport, has been rendered almoſt ineffectual; and the abettors of it, however dignified, have become the ſcorn and hatred of the people. It has not been my fault if that gentleman has not been ſufficiently rewarded for all his troubles; I wiſh to ſee him ſuperior to his enemies, eaſy in his circumſtances as I know him to be independant in his principles. This he deſerves from the humanity, the gratitude, and if we have a deſire not to ſee a ſimilar proſcription repeated in our days, from the good ſenſe of this nation. As for thoſe perpetual candidates for power, penſion, or office, both within the ſenate and without, I equally [illegible] and adjure them all, whether they are poſ[illegible] preſent confidence or not; I hold them enemies to the liberty of the common people, impoſters in politics, and the ſcourge of this Kingdom.

"Much is wanting to give a proſpect of ſucceſs to our oppoſition againſt the Miniſters of Government We are not without abuſes, but without the legal means of reforming them. The whole frame of Adminiſtration is corrupt. It is a farce to call the P——t a compleat & adequate repreſentation of the people; againſt this more than the Middleſex election ſtares us in the face: it is in vain therefore to reſort to them, or poſtpone our hopes to the feeble remedy of a ſeptennial choice, a choice, placed in ſuch hands, as never to become expreſſive of the ſenſe of the community. Petitions and remonſtrances have been tried without effect. There remains however the good courage of the Engliſh nation, which I hope (though there has long appeared too great a deficiency of ſpirit) will never fail to ſhow itſelf when the meaſure of oppreſſion is fully compleated. I am in little doubt, that both the periods will ſoon arrive; till which, though I ſhould wiſh to prevent the occaſion, I ſhall reſerve myſelf, being of opinion with thoſe reſpectable ancients, who held it criminal not to take a part in the commotions of their country.

Having given this account of my principles, and theſe reaſons for my conduct, I muſt now reſign the office of Secretary, which I have been honoured with in your ſociety from its commencement. I ſhall ſtill be proud of being aſſociated with men, who I am perſuaded, have effectually removed themſelves, by the deciſive part which they have taken againſt the moſt favourite and determinate meaſures of the Court, from truſt, honour, or employ, whilſt the preſent ſyſtem of affairs continues. The ſupport of Mr. Wilkes, that victim to a woman's wrath, is a teſt to which the great leaders of parliamentary oppoſition will never ſubmit. They behold in him an unſurmountable barrier to the expected gratifications of all their labours. We have ſeen them ſeperate themſelves from him and from his cauſe (unleſs where they could make it ſubſervient to their own ambition) as they would from an infection; and whilſt they continue ſo ſeparated, I ſhall look upon them as intereſted men, more ſtudious to do themſelves good than their country. Theſe are not the perſons from whom we are to expect ſubſcriptions, ſolemn covenants, ſtipulations and confederacies. Such are the inſtruments and reſources of more honeſt men, for which the time already approaches; but to which theſe never will be driven, unleſs in mere deſpair of obtaining places: a matter which it is not impoſſible may ſoon happen, through the happy obſtinancy of the ſuperior powers; and thus they, who never could be virtuous before, be rendered ſo, from the want of otheir temptation, in deſpite of themſelves and their own evil inclinations.

"For my own part I will confeſs, that the cauſe of Mr Wilkes, as an injured and perſecuted individual, has been the firſt and hitherto only motive of my appearing in public. I have the ſatisfaction to ſay, that I leave this cauſe in a better ſituation, at leaſt, than when I found it; though not the vanity to think, that much of our ſucceſs (which indeed ought to have been greater) has been owing to my endeavours. I am reſolved however not to act any longer in the office of Secretary. I ſhould not have undertaken it at firſt, but in expectation that it would have ſoon fallen to the lot of others in turn, I have repeatedly deſired leave to reſign, and as conſtantly received no other anſwer than your compliments upon my conduct. I muſt now therefore reſign without leave, becauſe cannot continue in my office with the ſame alacrity I have done, being tired of my ſhare of the burthen, and having ſomething elſe to do. As for the odium which may have fallen upon my name, from the conſpicuous part I have appeared in, I ſhall eſteem that my greateſt reward; being ſatisfied it will come from a quarter whoſe enmity will be my greateſt honour. When you proceed to the election of another Secretary, I hope your choice will fall upon one much more worthy than,

Gentlemen,

Your devoted and obedient humble ſervant,

Aug. 6, 1770. ROBERT MORRIS.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

An Account of the DEATH *and* BURIAL *of* ROBERT MORRIS, *late* SECRETAY *to the* BILL *of* RIGHTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING this Gentleman ſo ſneakingly deſerted the Cauſe of LIBERTY yet no reſentment appeared thereon from that Illuſtrious Body—*The Supporters of the Bill of Rights* They charitably conſidered his former ſervices, and in memory of them were determined to bury him in all funeral pomp, as due to the Man who was once ſo inſtrumental and active in the ſupport of a Cauſe which it ought to be the intereſt of every Engliſhman to ſupport.

Yeſterday, at twelve o'clock at night, being the hour fixed for depoſiting the remains of this *quandam* Patriot, THE SONS OF LIBERTY accordingly attended at *Guildhall*, in the deep black; the body ſtanding in the center of the Hall, under the figures of Gog and Magog ſupported upon the ſhoulders of four Welch Gentlemen. After continuing in this poſition ſome hours, and being ſurveyed and viewed by all the loyaleſt of the loyal Citizens, Mr. *Beardmore*, in the character of the City *Anthony*, made a SPEECH, &c.

After that the elegant Oration was pronounced by Mr. Beardmore, the Funeral Proceſſion began in the following order, towards St. Sepulchre's Church.

The Ward of Farringdon Without.
The Waiters to the London Tavern.
The Cook.
Parſon Green.
The Lord Mayor, Half white Half black.
The Recorder, gagg'd.
Dryden Leach, hung with Middleſex Journals.
The Poet Kenrick, with an inkleſs pen and empty dram-glaſs.
A Printer's Devil, with the St. James's Chronicle, and Robert Morris's fatal Letter.
The Train Bands,
Conſtables
Death Hunters.
Forty five Welchmen in Yellow trimm'd with Black, and Leeks in their hats.

The BODY
Adorned with various Copies of the deceaſed Secretary's laſt Letter to the Province of CAROLINA.

The ſix Chief Mourners riding upon ſix Goats.
Buckhorſe, crying the Elegy.
A Turtle Shell filled with all the Letters of Thanks written by Robert Morris.
Four Babes, that could ſcarcely ſpeak, attempting to call out LIBERTY.

The Funeral Service being read by Parſon Green, as Cinna Shebeare was earneſtly looking into the grave, Dryden Leach give him a puſh, and he was earthed up with the unfortunate *Robert Morris.*

Sit tranſit gloria *mundi.*

From the London Chronicle of Sept. 11.

Seaſonable Reflections on the State of Affairs of Great-Britain, with reſpect to the other Powers [illegible] *Europe.*

HOWEVER we may be amuſed by the Friends of the preſent Administration, with the Hopes that the Treaty of Paris of 1763, will [illegible] inviolably obſerved [illegible] of the French and Spaniards for ſome Time to come, yet the general Face of Affairs in Europe plainly indicates the ſpeedy Termination of that diſgraceful Truce.

The power of the united Branches of the Houſe of Bourbon has been augmenting ever ſince that accurſed Period; and to add to the Strength and Influence of France and Spain, the former has conſolidated its Intereſt with the Court of Vienna, by the Marriage of the Dauphin with an Archdutcheſs of Auſtria: The Daughter of that very Maria Thereſa, that celebrated Queen of Hungary, who at one time was ſo perſecuted by the French, that if it had not been for Engliſh Blood, and Engliſh Treaſure, "ſhe would not have had a Town left to lie in at." And the latter is ſolicited to aſſiſt the King of Portugal with a Guard upon his Frontiers to prevent the Eſcape of his ſeditious Subjects; to ſend Succours to the very Prince who but the other Day was afraid of having his King taken from him by the Arms of Spain, and was then ſupported againſt that Monarchy by the good natured Engliſh. The King of Portugal's Throne totters under him; he ſeeks the Alliance of Spain, which will not be granted but on ſuch Terms as ſhall be preſcribed by the Court of Verſailles: Already the Miniſter of Portugal obſtructs the Commerce of the Engliſh and laughs at the Memorials and Repreſentations of a Miniſtry of London, who have neither Power, Credit, nor Influence beyond the Verge of St James's. We may then look upon the Alliance between Portugal, France and Spain, at preſent, to be nearly perfected on an offenſive and defenſive Footing. A future War will convince us of the Loſs we ſuſtain by this new Acceſſion to the Power of France. Her Family Alliance with the Empreſs Queen gives her another advantage over the Auſtrian Netherlands, if not ceded to France by the Marriage ſettlement (which moſt People believe) will moſt aſſuredly be garriſoned by, and ſubject to, the Military Government of France on all future Occaſions, when France ſhall be at War with England.

The Emperor of Germany is privately as great an admirer of the King of Pruſſia, as the late unfortunate Peter III. of Ruſſia, though he does not carry it to any ridiculous Height; but it is generally believed in Germany, that he will follow his Advice, and keep in cloſe Alliance with him, in caſe of any Rupture between the great Powers of Europe. The King of Pruſſia is at preſent no Friend to the Britiſh Court, and it is ſuſpected this Monarch and Prince Caunitz, the late Prime Miniſter at Vienna, weaned the young Emperor by Degrees from that remarkable Predilection he ſhewed in Favour of the Engliſh Nation at his Acceſſion, and ſome Time after.

On Denmark we can have little or no Reliance; a Court which has for many years been ſubſidied by France, and is now only attempting to look formidable through the aſpiring Genius of a young Prince, whoſe Syſtem of Politics cannot yet be known, but whoſe Weight in the Affairs of Europe is very trifling and inconſiderable.

It appears then by this ſlight Sketch of our Situation, that only two powers in Europe remain, with whom we can pretend the leaſt Alliance, viz. Holland and Ruſſia —— the Friendſhip of the former in Time of War is not to because it is not worth any Thing; and as to the maſculine Empreſs of Ruſſia, in all Probability, if the Turks do not check her ambition, her Subjects will; and her fall will be as rapid and fatal, as the dethroning and foul M———r of her H———d was ſudden and tyrannical.

We do not mean by this picture of our abandoned Situation with reſpect to the Powers of Europe, to plead in Favour of continental Connections, or to juſtify a Britiſh Miniſtry in exhauſting Great Britain of Men and Money to ſupport a viſionary Balance of Power, which, the Moment perhaps that it is formed, might be overturned by ſome future wretched Bigot, as ungrateful as the Queen of Hungary for whom we preſerved the Equilibre; but to point out the infamous conduct of the negotiators of the Peace of Paris, who left us deſtitute of the leaſt Shadow of an Alliance on the Continent, while France was aſſiduouſly ſtrengthening herſelf on all Sides by Family Compacts, and Treaties of Amity. It never will be ſaid again, "that America was conquered in Germany," for we have not one Friend in that extenſive Empire, or any part of the Continent, the Terror of whoſe Alliance might check the progreſs of the Houſe of Bourbon in a future War. Our Danger will not ariſe from any Contentious Sword in Hand, in Germany; we ſhall have no War to wage therein but the Miſchief is, that France, having nothing to fear from that Quarter, will not have her Forces called off from other Enterprizes, to maintain a freſh Conflict there; but will be able to collect and unite her whole Strength, combined with that of Spain, and to have in View by one capital Object when a rupture happens. This is no other, than the bringing the War home to our own Doors; but they will not do this till they are quite ready; Their Treaſury is not yet quite completely repleniſhed; but it is in a much better Situation than we are made to believe. As to their Marine, when joined to that of Spain, it will be formidable: And it is well known, Fleets are equipping in every principal port of the two Kingdoms. It is likewiſe no Secret, that tho' the Poor are dying for Want of Bread in many Provinces of France, yet all the Royal Magazines belonging to the Army and Navy, are ſupplied with Corn ſufficient for three Years Conſumption.

If no Hoſtilities are intended, if no War is meditated, why are the Granaries for the Uſe of the Troops and of the Seamen not opened, and the Famine ſtopped, which rages ſo violently, and has occaſioned in many Parts of France the moſt dreadful Riots, in which ſome Thouſands of the King's Subjects have been maſſacred by the Troops? Is it rational to ſuppoſe that the Corn would be withheld, if ſome great Deſigns were not in Agitation? There is no concealing our Fears when they are well grounded. The firſt Blow which the French and Spainards ſtrike againſt us, will be at home by a powerful Invaſion. It was a favourite Scheme of the late Marſhal Saxe and will moſt aſſuredly be attempted, whenever there appears to be a Proſpect of Succeſs. And if ever this Invaſion ſhould take Place, ſoon after the firing of our Docks, or when our Fleets are far from Home, or blocked up in our Ports by contrary Winds, or beaten at ſea, we, ſhall then feel the fatal Effects of our Luxury, of our Depravity of Manners, and fond Attachment to the Manners and Cuſtoms of the very People, whom we ought always to conſider as natural Enemies.

LONDON, October 11.

The Spaniſh ambaſſador has abſolutely refuſed to anſwer any queſtions concerning the preſent diſputes that may be put to him by the miniſtry, till he receives inſtructions from his court, which are expected every hour.

It is the opinion of all the politicians, that if hoſtilities are commenced between Great Britain and Spain, America will be the grand ſcene of the war.

Yeſterday Lord Mansfield, with the heads of the Miniſtry, had a private conference with his Majeſty.

We hear the Earl of Chatham and Lord Cambden are both ſummoned to attend the grand Council on the Spaniſh diſpute.

We are aſſured that there is yet another meſſenger at Madrid, waiting for the anſwer of the Spaniſh court to our laſt diſpatches.

It is certain, that the Spaniards have a fleet of between forty and fifty ſhips of the line at Ferrol.

In caſe of a war with Spain, we ſhall have all the privateers of France poured upon us, with Spaniſh commiſſions; which will be a great annoyance to our trade; while we can take nothing from the Spaniards, for they have nothing to take, now their galleons are come home.

Two regiments of foot are ordered to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark, on the ſhorteſt notice.

This day the following promotion of Admiral's took place; Sir Peter Dennis: Captains Buckle, Montague, Shuldam, Spry, and Lord Howe. No other promotions will be made, 'till the war is declared, which ſeems inevitable.

The Plague rages at Conſtable — at Bender which obliged the Ruſſians to abandon the ſiege. Alſo at the Levant. — It is alſo ſaid to be in France.

Auguſt 8, 1770 under the walls of Bender, & in the camp of Count Panin, General, Senator, and Knight and Commander in Chief of the ſecond army of her Imperial Majeſty.

"WE the under named Murſes and Chiefs, deputed from all the Murſes of Ediſan and Budgeak, and from all their communities, hereby declare that, in conſequence of the letters, as well as of the expreſs words of his Excellency Count Panin, General in Chief, all Murſes and Chiefs, and all peopel of Ediſan and Budgeak, without exception, have made oath, according to our religion, to ſeparate ourſelves entirely, and to depart from the Turkiſh dominion, and to unite ourſelves in friendſhip with the Ruſſian empire, upon the expreſs conditions, that we ſhall be under the protection and defence of her Imperial Majeſty, Empreſs of all the Ruſſians retain our antient cuſtoms and privileges, and be under no ſubjection: we alſo promiſe that, by the care of our Murſes, the Crimean, as well as the reſt of the Tartars, ſhall accede to the ſame alliance. We deſire not, nor will we ſuffer, ſuch a Chan to be our ruler, who will not join in all our common agreements, and in the good intentions which we have to reinſtate, by the aſſiſtance of the Ruſſian Empire, all the Tartar dominions in their antient freedom and independence. By the full power given to us, we ratify and confirm this agreement, in the moſt ſolemn and concluſive manner; and for the further ſecurity hereof, leave for hoſtages one Murſe of Ediſan, and one Budgeak, with two of our Chiefs, who ſhall remain here till ſuch time as the preſent treaty tending to the intereſt of both parties, ſhall be finally compleated —— On the other part, his Excellency Count Panin hereby grants to us, together with all our property, a free paſſage beyond the Danube, and permits us to abide in our former places, faithfully promiſing by his word and power, that from the ſigning hereof all friendſhip ſhall be ſhewn and all aſſiſtance given to us, both now and hereafter, by the Ruſſian troops of every denomination. This treaty we and all our community will not only endeavour to preſerve inviolate, but, we will alſo think it our duty to give immediate warning to the Ruſſian armies, as often as we have intelligence of any deſign of the Turks to attack them.

"May God aſſiſt and bleſs this our good intention, and ſtrengthen our mutual friendſhip forever! For the better confirmation of this treaty, we have ſet to it our hands and ſeals, and have delivered it to his Excellency Count Panin, from whom we have received one of the ſame tenor ſigned with his hand and ſeal."

The following is the Turkiſh account of the ſea engagement between their fleet and that of the Ruſſians, off the Iſle of Scio, in a letter from Conſtantinople, dated Aug 3.

"Our fleet which was compoſed of eighteen ſhips of the line, eight frigates, and ſome chebecs and galleys having, for ſome time, been cruiſing off the iſland of Scio, Haſſan Bey, who commanded a ſhip of 70 guns, demanded permiſſion, on July 5th, to encounter the Ruſſians with two frigates, in order to draw to an engagement under a battery of our cannon, which was planted on a height between Scio and the coaſt of Natolia, whither our fleet was to retire in caſe of an accident. No ſooner had Haſſan Bay ſet ſail, than he diſcovered the Ruſſians, conſiſting of twenty ſail, who immediately chaſed him. He directly gave the Signal to the Captain Pacha, who immediately prepared for an engagement. Soon after the frigates had joined the fleet the engagement began, and continued the whole of July 6 with equal obſtinacy. But on the decline of the day, the Captain Pacha thought proper to retire, with his fleet, under the cannon of the iſland of Scio, coaſt of Natolea, where he caſt anchor. This poſition being thought dangerous and contrary to the opinion of the famous Giaffer Bey, and others, a council of war was called, in which they gave their opinions freely, but he perſiſted in his reſolution of continuing there that night and the next day, and abſolutely forbid any Commander to weigh anchor, or put to ſea. Night being come the enemy obſerving our error, inveſted the place and detached ſucceſſively three fire ſhips, which ſet our fleet on fire, and entirely deſtroyed it, except the ſhip of Giaffer Bey, and ſome chebecs. Moſt of our felaccas eſcaped the conflagration, after taking on board about a third of the equipages of our fleet, with which they got off. — As to the Captain Pacha, he was dangerouſly wounded; and the Grand Signior on hearing the loſs, ordered his head to be ſtruck off, for not following the advice of Giaffer Bey and Haſſan Bey; his Highneſs has alſo appointed Giaffer Bey Captain Pacha and chief Commander of the Admiralty in his ſtead. Though the above was a great ſtroke againſt us, we have ſtill in our harbour ten ſhips of the line, a great number more at ſea, and we hope to be able to face the enemy with better ſucceſs."

Extract of a letter from Venice, Sept. 15.

"According to our laſt letters from Conſtantinople, the Divan were of opinion, that as the Grand Vizir had yet a ſufficient army, the Grand Signior ought to put himſelf at the head of his troops, in order to inſpire them by his preſence with an ardour, which might probably give a turn to affairs. By the ſame accounts, twelve Caravelles, ſome Saiques, and a great number of Soldiers had juſt been diſpatched to the Dardanelles. Some propoſitions of peace we are told at the ſame time, had been made on the part of a mediating power, which the Ottoman Miniſtry ſeemed inclined to liſten to, but the Grand Signior abſolutely refuſed even to hear them mentioned."

"The Secretary of the Society of Agriculture of Laon, hath drawn up a memorial, wherein he proves, 'that the great number of uſeleſs 'dogs in the kingdom annually conſume of ali'ments proper for the human ſpeices to the a'mount of ſixteen milions, which would furniſh 'ſubſiſtence for upwards of 300 000 men.'

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Sept. 27.

"We have juſt received a journal of Daniſh ſquadron that was ſent againſt Algier, which imports, that they had ineffectually bombarded and cannonaded that city from the 1ſt of July, to the 15th of the ſame month, a council of war had been held, and the reſolution taken to retire."

We hear the Lords of the Treaſury have given directions for the immediate payment of the money remaining due on the Civil Liſt, up to July laſt, including all arrears of expences, &c.

SALEM, December 28.

By a letter from a Capt. of a Veſſel at Martinico, dated Nov. 11, to a Gentleman in this Town, we learn, that the greateſt Preparations were making there for a War, and they expected it would commence in 15 Days from that time.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 20. 1770.

We all ſeem to be at an uncertainty with Regard to a War between Great-Britain and Spain: There has been no later Advices from England than what Capt. Watt brought laſt Week from Briſtol, which was to the 21ſt of October; it is certain War was not declared then in England.

We hear that the preſs for ſeamen was ſo hot in England, on the beginning of October laſt, that 2000 men were preſſed in one night in London.

Seamen are wanted for his Majeſty's ſhip the Tweed, bound for England; thoſe who apply will meet with encouragement.

On Friday laſt Matthew Killory, and Hugh Montgomery, two of the Soldiers who were lately try'd at the Superior Court for the Murder of the ſeveral Perſons in King-Street, on the 5th of March laſt, and who were found guilty of Manſlaughter, were branded in the Hand in open Court, and then diſcharg'd.

Several Watchmen of the Town, have informed us, that they have for ſeveral Mornings paſt diſcovered a Star, as they call it, or a Meteor, about 4 o'clock in Morning in the N. E. which continues for ſome Time riſing and lowering like a Lanthorn hung to a Kite.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

Saturday Night laſt the Ship Britannia, Capt. Munds, arrived here from London in 9 Weeks: He left the Downs the 11th of October, and the Land the 21ſt, the 24th, off Cape Finiſterre, Capt. Munds ſpoke with the Antigallican Frigate, who had been 7 days from Plymouth with Diſpatches for Gibraltar, &c who acquainted him, *War was not declared when he left England.*

Capt. Munds informs us, That about the 8th or 9th of October, the Courier who was ſent Expreſs to Madrid arrived at Dover, and that by what could be learned from him (he being very reſerved) the Court of Spain had made ſuch Conceſſions as were thought at Deal, by a Letter from Dover, that Matters would be ſettled to the Satisfaction of Great-Britain.

The Premiums of Inſurance on moſt of the Goods on board the Britain, is from 4 to 6 and Half per Cent, and tis generally believed in London, that a War between Great-Britain and Spain is unavoidable.

HARTFORD, December 25.

Laſt Thurſday Morning departed this Life, Mr. Ebenezer Benton, of this Place, aged about 76 Years. Alſo,

On Friday Night departed this Life, in the 37th Year of his Age, Capt. David Seymour, of this Place, late a very noted Sea Commander. And,

On the 19th Inſt departed this life, Deacon William Gaylord, of the Weſt-Diviſion, in the 93d year of his age: —He enjoy'd his health remarkably well, till a few days before his death.— He encounter'd death, the king of terrors with a calm mind, and a true chriſtian fortitude. And on the 21ſt, a ſermon was preach'd ſuitable to the occaſion, by the Rev. Hezekiah Biſſel *of Wintonbury; after which, the remains of the deceas'd were decently interred,*

He officiated in the church there, in the office of a Deacon, about 40 years: —His life was exemplary and worthy of Imitation: chaſtity and Temperance towards himſelf; juſtice and benevolence towards men: piety and love towards God, were always conſpicuous in his life and converſation: as a huſband, he was dear and loving: as a parent, tender and affectionate: as a neighbour kind and obliging: as a friend, faithful and ſincere. Oh! Hartford mourn, for this departed friend & ſaint, and wherein he imitated Chriſt his maſter, be ye followers of him.

New Haven, December 11, 1770.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING

A careful and ſtrict Examination of the external Covenant and of the Principles by which it is ſupported.

A REPLY

To the Rev. Mr. Moſes Mather's piece entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God, further illuſtrated, &c.*

Interſperſed with remarks upon ſome things advanced by Mr. Sandeman, on ſome of the important Points in debate.

IN this Piece is conſidered, *The moral Character of God exhibited in the Law given to Adam: the moral image of God, in which Adam; the nature of the depravity of Fallen Man; and it is inquired, whether the carnal Mind: and whether the Goſpel calls us to be reconciled to that Character of God againſt which we are at Enmity: and Whether the Law of God continues to bind man, ſince the fall, to obedience, as it did, before; the nature of the Covenant of Works, of the convenant of Grace, of the external Covenant: the Nature of the legal Conviction, of Regeneration, of a principle of Grace, of faith, of repentance: the nature of God's directions to unregenerate Sinners, and of Goſpel promiſes, and the reaſon there is no promiſes to the doings of the unregenerate &c &c.* The whole in a conciſe and familiar manner, adapted to the loweſt capacities; deſigned, eſpecially for the direction of Awakened Sinners, and for the confirmation of young Converts, in the right way of the Lord.

By JOSEPH BELEMY, D. D.

The price, to the Subſcribers, if the book contains 12 ſheets, as it is expected it will, ſhall be 1s and 4d lawful money; and ſo more, or leſs, in proportion, as it is larger or ſmaller. The Subſcriptions to be ſent to Meſſieurs GREENS, printers in New-Haven, by the firſt of May that it may be known how many books ſhall be ready for the Subſcribers at the next commencement in New Haven.

Stolen out of the Stable

of the Subſcriber on the Night after the 17th Inſtant, a Sorrel MARE, two years old paſt, 14 Hands high, a Star in her Face, light colour'd Main and Tail, ſmooth ſhod before, no Brand, a natural pacer. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and Thief, and bring them to Goſhen, in Litchfield County, to the Subſcriber, ſhall have two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

SAMUEL NORTON.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of *Eliſha Burnham*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, &c. And ſaid court hath allowed the creditors three months from the 17th day of December inſtant, for them to exhibit their reſpective claims. Theſe are therefore to notify all concerned that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Joſeph Flagg, innholder in Hartford, on Monday the 7th day of January next, and on Mondays the end of every fortnight after, during the ſaid three months. And as but a ſhort time is allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, it is deſired that all thoſe that purpoſe to do the ſame to do it as ſoon as convenient. As no accounts will be excepted after the end of ſaid three months; and a ſpeedy ſettlement thereof, will without doubt be advantageous to the creditors, as well as to ſaid eſtate.

THOMAS HOPKINS, } *Commiſ-*
WILLIAM ADAMS } *ſioners*

Hartford Dec 22, 1770.

Strayed or Stolen from

the ſubſcriber in Farmington ſome time in the ſummer paſt, a light bay or a light ſorrel Mare, three years old paſt, a natural pacer, white main and tail, a white ſtreak in the face, no brand.— Whoever has, or will take up ſaid mare, and convey her to the owner, or ſend him word, ſo that he may have her ſhall have One Dollor reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

BARNABAS THOMSON.

Northington (*in Farmington*) Dec. 21, 1770.

TO BE SOLD

By *Peter Verſtille*,

At his Store in Weathersfield, the following articles cheap for Caſh or Produce in Hand.

BROAD Cloths of the moſt faſhionable colours 3 4 6 4 7 4 8 4 plain and nap coatings German ſerges, ſorted colours Blue and green Ratteens Scarlet green and crimſon drapery Bazies Green crimſon Colcheſter Bazies Red and blue Duffles Fans Black & white bone Lace Damaſcus for Waiſtcoats Devonſhire Kerſies Half Thicks Flower'd Serges Wilton Cloths of the moſt faſhionable colours Sagathys ſorted Single and double Camblets Sprig Camblets Figur'd Stuffs Black and colour'd Crapes Durfeteens Mecklenburgs Dreſdinets Martinico Luteſtrings Half yd & yd wide Poplins ſorted colours Grezetts Brollogs Black Bombazines Black and cloth coloured Draw Bays, Brown and Olive coloured Fuſtians Brown and white Buckrams Cotton and linnen Checks Red and white, blue & white ſtripe Hollands Pelong Sattins Straw colour'd Sattinets Sheard and thick Muſlins Black Parſinets Black figur'd Capuchine Silks Mens and Womens leather Gloves and Mitts Womens ſilk Mitts Linnen cotton and ſilk Handkerchiefs Black Cravatts Snail Trimmings Head Flowers Necklaces & Ribbons

Silver Tippets 3 4 7 8 and yd wide Hollands Roſſia Linnens White figur'd Dimotys for Children's Blankets Stripe & ſpotted Swanskins Druggetts and white Flannels Mens and Womens cotton and thread Blue & cloth colour'd Knitt Patterns for Breeches Flower'd lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs Quality's Ferritts and Galloons Horn Mettle Twiſt & Basket Buttons Twiſt and Sewing Silk Wide and narrow Tapes Writing and Preſs Paper Paper hangings for Rooms Looking Glaſſes Shalloons of all colours Tammys and Durants of ditto Callimancoes ditto Oznabrigs & Ticklinburg Beſt G B Wool Cards Silk knee Straps Penknives Table knives & Forks Sleeve Buttons and Sciſſors Temple and other Spectacles Shoe and Knee Buckles Pepper and Allſpice Copperas Brilliants and Dreſdens Black and white Barcelona Handkerchiefs Womens black worſted gloves Plain and figur'd white Gauze Whale Bone & Pinns Womens Chipt Hatts Nutmegs Cloves & Cinnamon Raiſins and Loaf Sugar 4d 6d 8d & 10d Nails Gun powder & Brimſtone Kippens genuine Snuff Beſt French Indigo, &c. &c.

N. B. *Moſt of the above Articles may be had at the Store of Mr.* STEPHEN MEERS, *oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in*

POET'S CORNER.

Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON,

I Obſerv'd with Pleaſure, in your late Specimen for enlarging your Paper, that ſome Part of it would be devoted to the uſe of the Muſes, would therefore aſk the Favour of you to inſert the following in your Poet's Corner.

Verſes written by a Young L A D Y, *on Women born to be controul'd.*

HOW wretched is a Womans, Fate !
No happy change her Fortune knows,
Subject to Man in every State,
How can ſhe then be free from Woes ?
In Youth, a Father's ſtern Commands,
And jealous Eyes controul her Will ;
A lordly Brother watchful ſtands,
To keep her a cloſer Captive ſtill.
The Tyrant Huſband next appears,
With awful and contracted Brow ;
No more a Lovers Form he wears,
Her Slave's become her Sovereign now.
If from this fatal Bondage free,
And not by marriage Chains confin'd ;
But bleſs'd wih ſingle Life can ſee,
A Parent fond, a Brother kind.
Yet Love uſurps her tender Breaſt,
And paints a Phœnix to her Eyes,
Some darling Youth diſturbs her Reſt,
And painful Sighs in Secret riſe.
Oh ! cruel Powers, ſince you'ved deſign'd
That Man, vain Man, ſhould bear the Sway ;
To a Slave's Fetters add a ſlaviſh Mind,
That I may cheerfully your Will obey.

Hartford, 3d December, 1770.

Artful Revenge of an American Tribe on a French Trader.

THE Miſſouris, a people of Louiſiana, were ſtrangers to the Europeans, till about 50 years ago, a traveller, or hunter, coming into their country acquainted them with fire-arms, and ſold them muſkets, powder and ſhot, by means of which their next hunt was very ſucceſsful ; and of courſe, furniſhed them with a great quantity of ſkins. Some time after another adventurer went thither with amunition ; but the ſavages, part of their ſtock being yet remaining, were not very eager to deal with him, ſo that to retrieve this diſappointment, he bethought himſelf of a pretty odd ſtratagem. The ſavages being naturally curious, aſked him in what manner gunpowder, which they call grain, grew in France ; and he made them believe that it was ſown in the ſavannas, or fields, and reaped at certain times, like indigo and millet. The Miſſouris, overjoyed at this information, which ſeemed pregnant with ſuch vaſt benifits, fell to ſowing all their powder, and readily purchaſed that of the French trader, by which he got an immenſe profit in beaver and other ſkins. The Miſſouris went from time to time to ſee what appearance their powder made, and had placed a guard, that no beaſt might come and ſpoil this valuable crop ; but they ſoon ſaw into the dealers knavery. Be it obſerved that the ſavages are to be cheated but once, and that they never forget the fraud. Accordingly they determined to make themſelves amends on the firſt Frenchman who ſhould come among them. A little while after the allurement of gain prompted the powder monger to ſend a factor thither, with ſuch goods as he knew would go off well amongſt the Miſſouris. They by ſome means or other come to underſtand that this Frenchman was ſent by the man who had impoſed on them ; but inſtead of taking notice of that tranſaction, received him very courteouſly, and even lent him their common hut as a warehouſe. No ſooner were his goods ſpread abroad, and notice given of the ſale, than the Miſſouris ruſhed in, and all who had been ſo credulous as to ſow their powder, carried off a portion. The Frenchman inveighed againſt ſuch a procedure, with all the geſtures of rage, and even made his complaint to the chief of the nation, who with a ſolemn accent, anſwered, that ſatisfaction ſhould be made, but that nothing could be done till the harveſt of the powder ; and that on the word of a ſovereign, he would then order a general hunt, and every ſkin of beaver, deer, or other beaſt, ſhould be delivered to him, as the firſt fruits of the important ſecret, for which they are indebted to his ingenious countryman.

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Hartford, December 18, 1770.

ALL perſons that have demands on *John Thomſon* of Middletown, by book accounts are deſired to bring him their ſaid accounts and receive their pay And all perſons that are indebted to ſaid Thompſon by book are deſired to pay or ſettle the ſame, otherwiſe they will be ſued without further notice. Said Thompſon will ſell his houſe, lot and ſtills in the town plot in ſaid Middletown, with other lots of land in ſaid town, cheap, the home lot is bounded on the great river eaſt, and the main ſtreet weſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid concerns by paying one quarter of the purchaſe down, may have long credit for three quarters the giving good ſecurity.

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of Weſt Diviſion,

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THE creditors of Daniel Enſign of Hartland, Ephraim Patterſon of Cornwall, & and Aaron Bayley of Salſbury, (inſolvent debtors) are hereby notified, that the ſubſcribers, after long and painful ſearch, are unable to find in either caſe, eſtate ſufficient to ſatiſfy their reſpective coſt.

ISAAC BALDWIN, } *Aſſignees.*
REUBEN SMITH }

Litchfield, 10th Dec. 1770

To be Sold at Public Vendue. (by Order of the Hon. Judge of Probate) on Wedneſday the 26th of Inſt December at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, *innholder in ſaid Hartford, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.*

A Lot of Land, lying in the South Meadow in ſaid Hartford, which belongs to the eſtate of Thomas Clap, late of Hartford deces'd, (*repreſented inſolvent*) containing about two and half acres, under the incumbrance of the widows dowry,——A good title will be given to the the premiſes, by

Elijah Clap,
Eunice Clap

N. B All perſons having accounts unſettled the eſtate of ſaid Thomas Clap, are deſired to ſettle them within 6 weeks from this date, or they will not be allow'd

Hartford. Dec 10, 1770.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by William Stanton *in Litchfield, and by the Printers hereof.*

THE Rev. Mr. CHAMPION's Faſt Sermon, 18th April 1770 Containing, a brief view of the Diſtreſſes, Hardſhips and Dangers, our Anceſtors encountered in ſettling New-England—The Sickneſs among the Aboriginals—Hartford ſettled—The Pequod War—Peace reſtored—Philips War and Defeat—Sir Edmond Andruſs comes Governor—Revolution—King James Dethroned—King William and Queen Mary Enthroned——Port Royal taken——Cape Breton inveſted—Duke de Anvil's Expedition Blaſted—William Henry Demoliſhed—Canada taken——Parliamentary Acts alarming to the Continent, &c. &c.

Now Opening, and to be Sold,

By *Heman & Levi Allen,*

At their Store in *Saliſbury*, near the Furnace.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European, Eaſt & Weſt India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Caſh and all ſorts of country produce, will be taken, and cuſtomers will have the uſual credit. Alſo Deerſkins by the pack, or ſmaller quantity ready dreſſed or otherwiſe.

Likewiſe the ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they have been at the expence of bringing workmen from Philadelphia, for dreſſing Leather, and making Breeches and Gloves in the neateſt Philadelphia faſhion. And now the public may be ſupply'd without ſending the money out of this colony, as cheap as in New-York or Albany or elſewhere

HEMAN & LEVI ALLEN.

Saliſbury, December 5, 1770.

Elijah Goodrich

of Wintonbury,

HAS for ſale a farm of LAND in ſaid Wintonbury, containing about 80 acres, ſituate about a mile from the meeting houſe, and within half a mile of a good ſaw-mill and fulling mill—It has a good 40 foot houſe, a good barn and cow-houſe thereon ſtanding, with a good well, and an orchard that makes about 35 barrels of cyder per year, and meadow land that will yield about 17 loads of good hay per year with a ſufficient ſupply of wood and paſture land. He has likewiſe for ſale, a quarter part of two griſt mills under one roof, all which will be ſold reaſonably, by *Elijah Goodrich*, living on the premiſes. *thetſ.*

Wintonbury, October 30, 770

To be Sold,

A convenient Store-houſe, *at the Common Landing in Hartford, lately belonging to Capt.* NATHANIEL HOOKER, *deceas'd Inquire of*

JAMES HOOKER.

Windſor, *Dec.* 10, 1770.

THESE are to notify all perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of *Richard Edwards*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, that we will attend on the buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid deceas'd, on the Wedneſdays of each week, in this and the two next proceeding months——And all perſons that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to us,

GEORGE SMITH, } *Adminiſtrators.*
JOSEPH TALCOTT, *jun.* }

Hartford, Dec 10, 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Hopkins,

At his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe.

A GOOD Aſſortment of European and India GOODS, cheap for Caſh or country Produce in Hand.—Alſo Tea, Indigo, German Steel, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, good Weſt-India Rum.

Drugs & Medicines,

A FRESH and general aſſortment, juſt receiv'd, and will be ſold at a moderate advance from the ſterling coſt, by JOSEPH MAKEN, jun. at his ſtore in Eaſt-Hartford, Patented Medicines, and Spices of all ſorts, choice Raiſins, Salt-petre, Allum Brimſtone, &c. &c.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN & WATSON, near the Great Bridge, where this Paper may be had at NINE SHILLINGS, Lawful Money per Year, if ſent by the ſpecial Poſt, or SEVEN SHILLINGS without Poſtage. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for THREE SHILLINGS three Weeks, and SIX PENCE for each Week after, and longer Ones in Proportion ; and where all Manner of PRINTING WORK is done with Care and Diſpatch.

[JANUARY. M.DCC.LXXI.] [NUMBER 314.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, to TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1771.

From Lloyd's London Paper of Aug. 31ſt.

A PLAN humbly propoſed for the better Government of Britiſh America.

IT IS PROPOSED,

THAT the Act of Navigation, and all other Acts of Parliament made concerning America, be carefully reviſed and amended, ſuch as are found improper repealed, and, if practicable every thing relative to the connection and commerce between Great Britain and America, be reduced to one Act to take place on or before.

2. That the Parliament of Great Britain upon, or previous to the paſſing of the above Act, ſhall addreſs and impower his Majeſty, with the advice of his Council, to form a general plan of Government for Britiſh America, ſubject to the reviſion of parliament, in conſequence whereof, his Majeſty may obtain.

3. That all Colony or American Governors ſhall be appointed by the Crown, and be removeable at his Majeſty's pleaſure ; but that no Governor ſhall be continued in his Government longer than five years, nor be appointed to the ſame government a ſecond time.

4. That all American Governments, for the future, ſhall hold only of the Crown, and be ruled by one mode, or form of Government ; therefore all Charter and proprietary Governments ſhall be annulled and ſet aſide.

5. That the capital or principal town of each province or iſland, ſhall be made a City or Town Corporate to be Governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. for which purpoſe his Majeſty [illegible] ſhall be judged proper, or be found agreeable.

6. That the Britiſh America ſhall be erected into a kingdom, and unalienably annexed to the Crown of Great Britain : the King of which, for the time being, ſhall, to his other titles, add that of *King of North-America, and the Iſles*.

7. That a Lord Lieutenant, or Governor General, be appointed with the ſame rank, authority, and power, as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

8. That the Lord Lieutenant of America ſhall always be a Britiſh Peer, & changed every three years.

9. That a Chancellor, and other proper Officers of ſtate ſhall be appointed for North America and the Iſles, the ſame, or nearly the ſame, as in Ireland.

10. That an *American Parliament* ſhall be ſummoned and appointed by his Majeſty to meet and tranſact buſineſs in October under the Adminiſtration of the Lord Lieutenant of North America.

11. That a *Parliament* houſe and chapel, a fortified palace for the Lord Lieutenant, and other neceſſary buildings, ſhall be erected at or near *Boſton*, in New-England, as ſoon as poſſible.

12. That this Parliament, as thoſe of Great Britain and Ireland, ſhall conſiſt of an Upper and Lower Houſe.

13. That the upper Houſe ſhall be formed of a certain number of Gentlemen of the Council of the ſeveral Provinces and Iſlands to be nominated by the Crown, and hold their office for life.

14. That the Cities or Towns Corporate ſhall, by a Writ from his Majeſty, be impowered to *elect* a certain number of Repreſentatives, proportioned to the populouſneſs or commerce of each City or Town.

15. That the Aſſembly of each Province, or iſland, ſhall, by vote or ballot, elect a certain number of Repreſentatives, proportioned to the populouſneſs of every province, out of their own body.

16. That the Members of the Lower Houſe ſhall be Proteſtants, & properly qualified in point of fortune.

17. That an American Parliament ſhall ſit once in three years at leaſt, but not above three months at a time.

18 That vacancies occaſioned by death, or appointment to places, ſhall be filled up previous to the meeting of Parliament, by Writs of Election from the Governor of the reſpective Provinces or Iſlands.

19. That there ſhall be a new Parliament and, of courſe, a new Election of Members of the Lower Houſe, once in [illegible] years.

20. That all religions and ſects of religions, ſhall be tolerated in the ſame manner as in Great Britain, but no Teſt Act impoſed.

21. That no Roman Catholic chapels ſhall be allowed, unleſs licenſed by the Lord Lieutenant : and in ſuch as are licenſed, the Prieſts ſhall perform the offices of their church openly.

22 That North America ſhall be divided into three eccleſiaſtical diſtricts, or biſhoprics, in the following manner :

I. Boſton, or New England biſhopric, ſhall comprehend the Provinces of Maſſachuſets, New-Hampſhire, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, and Providence, Nova Scotia, Canada, New foundland, and other Iſlands to the Eaſt of Boſton. II. Penſylvania biſhopric ſhall include Penſylvania, New York, the Jerſeys, Maryland, Virginia, & Bermudas. III. Carolina biſhopric ſhall comprehend North and South Carolina Georgia, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and all the Iſlands belonging to Great Britain, commonly called the Weſt Indies

23. That a Biſhop for each of thoſe dioceſes ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty, and if judged proper the Biſhop of Boſton may be appointed Metropolitan.

[illegible] of thoſe dioceſes, in ſuch places as ſhall be judged moſt convenient.

25. That a proper number of Preachers, Readers, &c. ſhall be appointed to perform the duties of each Cathedral, and officiate by rotation as the Prebends do in England.

26. That all thoſe Eccleſiaſticks ſhall be maintained & provided for by grant of lands, private donations, and, if need be, out of the quit rents, and ſale of Crown lands in America.

27. That each Biſhop ſhall viſit his dioceſe once in ſix years and be allowed a yacht or other proper Veſſel, to tranſport him and his attendants, when, & where he ſhall think proper.

28. That the eldeſt Biſhop, or Metropolitan, ſhall rank next the Lord Lieutenant, the others with the Members of the Upper Houſe, according to their ſeniority.

29 That the Biſhops ſhall be allowed to ſit in the Upper Houſe ; but not to vote, or even ſpeak, except in matters of Religion.

30. That a proper number of yachts or other veſſels, ſhall be appointed, previous to the meeting of every parliament to conduct the diſtant Members of both houſes to the place of meeting, and to re convey them to the neareſt port of their reſpective reſidence, at the breaking up of each Seſſion.

31. That the ſeveral provinces and iſlands in Britiſh America ſhall continue to be governed by their reſpective Governors, Councils, and Aſſemblies, as heretofore.

32. That appeals in civil caſes may be made from the ſeveral Courts of Law, and the Governors, as Chancellors of the ſeveral provinces and Iſlands, to the Chancellor of America reſiding at Boſton, or the capital of America ; but the dernier reſort to be the Houſe of peers in Great Britain.

33. That the capital of every province and iſland ſhall be, ſo ſituate, as to be acceſſible to ſhips of war.

34. That the ſubjects of Great-Britain in America ſhall be allowed enſigns armorial and a diſtinguiſhing mark in their colours when at ſea.

35. That as free a trade, as is conſiſtent with the intereſt of Great Britain, ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants of Britiſh America, who, on all occaſions, ſhall be eſteemed and treated as freeborn fellow ſubjects ; the late undutiful behaviour of a few individuals forgiven, and all paſt offences buried in oblivion.

36 That due attention ſhall be had to the ſecurity, civilization, and converſion of the Indians, agreeable to the dictates of ſound policy, humanity, and religion.

37. That an Indian Council ſhall alſo be ſummoned to meet at the ſame time with the parliament, and the Indians of every nation allowed to ſend a certain number of Deputies, who ſhall be maintained by the Crown, and after a ſtay of one week, have leave to depart to their reſpective nations and ſettlements.

APPENDIX.

Steps apparently neceſſary to be taken, previous to the Meeting of the firſt Parliament of America.

As the erecting of Britiſh America into a ſeparate kingdom, is an affair of the greateſt conſequence ; the ſtrongeſt attention will of courſe be required to adjuſt and eſtabliſh every thing relating thereto in the moſt proper and effectual manner.

So ſoon as this ſtep is determined upon, it ſhould ſeem proper to inform the American Agents there of it, in order they may convey the news to their Conſtituents.

That the American Governors, for the ſame reaſons, ſhould alſo be informed of it, and directed to tranſmit home the names of ſuch Members of the Councils, as they know to be properly qualified as to abilities, principles, and fortunes, for Members of the Upper Houſe, of [illegible] as ſhall be judged neceſſary to form a reſpectable body of men, who are to ſit as peers of America, although not ſuch in title.

It may alſo be right, that the firſt Lord Lieutenant ſhould have an American title, which would be extremely agreeable to the Americans, eſpecially if he is ſuch a man as they have known, or has been diſtinguiſhed by any ſervice done, or attachment ſhewn to America.

As the native Americans, who have never been in England, can have no notion of the magnifice and grandeur of royalty, or of the Britiſh Court, it ſhou'd ſeem requiſite to diſplay, as much as poſſible, of both on ſo important an occaſion.

A proper ceremonial ought to be fixed, and ſtrictly obſerved in all the public proceedings, eſpecially where his Majeſty is concerned, and appears by his Repreſentative.

All theſe things cannot fail of impreſſing a proper awe and reſpect, and, contribute to remove that levelling ſpirit which prevails ſo much in ſome parts of America.

It were alſo to be wiſhed, that the Lord Lieutenant ſhould be a man of a liberal turn of good addreſs, eaſy of acceſs, and occaſionally affable ; which would operate greatly upon peoples minds, and win their affections.

In the choice of biſhops, great care ſhould be taken to ſelect men every way well qualified, to be founders of a new eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, ſo diſagreeable to many ; that they be men of great literary abilities, approved eloquence, and a truly Apoſtolical character.

The other Eccleſiaſticks ſhould, in every thing, reſemble their Biſhops ; and it ſhould ſeem proper, that at leaſt one half of them ſhould either be natives, or of ſuch as have lived long in America.

In founding this new eſtabliſhment, a proper opportunity would offer to reviſe the Articles of the Church of England, and make ſuch alterations therein as ſeems reaſonable in themſelves, are wiſhed for by many good men, and ſuitable to the Scripture doctrine, the ſimplicity, purity, and univerſal benevolence of true Chriſtianity.

Previous to the election of the Members of Parliament, a new Aſſembly ſhould be ſummoned in every American government.

If Clergymen are at all allowed to be elected as Repreſentatives in an American Parliament

POET'S CORNER.

Meſſ. GREEN & WATSON,

I Obſerv'd with Pleaſure, in your late Specimen for enlarging your Paper, that ſome Part of it would be devoted to the uſe of the Muſes, would therefore aſk the Favour of you to inſert the following in your Poet's Corner.

Verſes written by a Young LADY, on Women born to be controul'd.

HOW wretched is a Womans, Fate!
No happy change her Fortune knows,
Subject to Man in every State,
How can ſhe then be free from Woes?
In Youth, a Father's ſtern Commands,
And jealous Eyes controul her Will;
A lordly Brother watchful ſtands,
To keep her a cloſer Captive ſtill.
The Tyrant Huſband next appears,
With awful and contracted Brow;
No more a Lovers Form he wears,
Her Slave's become her Sovereign now.
If from this fatal Bondage free,
And not by marriage Chains confin'd;
But bleſs'd wih ſingle Life can ſee,
A Parent fond, a Brother kind.
Yet Love uſurps her tender Breaſt,
And paints a Phœnix to her Eyes,
Some darling Youth diſturbs her Reſt,
And painful Sighs in Secret riſe.
Oh! cruel Powers, ſince you'ved deſign'd
That Man, vain Man, ſhould bear the Sway;
To a Slave's Fetters add a ſlaviſh Mind,
That I may cheerfully your Will obey.

Hartford, 3d December, 1770.

Artful Revenge of an American Tribe on a French Trader.

THE Miſſouris, a people of Louiſiana, were ſtrangers to the Europeans, till about 50 years ago, a traveller, or hunter, coming into their country acquainted them with fire-arms, and ſold them muſkets, powder and ſhot, by means of which their next hunt was very ſucceſsful; and of courſe, furniſhed them with a great quantity of ſkins. Some time after another adventurer went thither with amunition; but the ſavages, part of their ſtock being yet remaining, were not very eager to deal with him, ſo that to retrieve this diſappointment, he bethought himſelf of a pretty odd ſtratagem. The ſavages being naturally curious, aſked him in what manner gunpowder, which they call grain, grew in France; and he made them believe that it was ſown in the ſavannas, or fields, and reaped at certain times, like indigo and millet. The Miſſouris, overjoyed at this information, which ſeemed pregnant with ſuch vaſt benifits, fell to ſowing all their powder, and readily purchaſed that of the French trader, by which he got an immenſe profit in beaver and other ſkins. The Miſſouris went from time to time to ſee what appearance their powder made, and had placed a guard, that no beaſt might come and ſpoil this valuable crop; but they ſoon ſaw into the dealers knavery. Be it obſerved that the ſavages are to be cheated but once, and that they never forget the fraud. Accordingly they determined to make themſelves amends on the firſt Frenchman who ſhould come among them. A little while after the allurement of gain prompted the powder monger to ſend a factor thither, with ſuch goods as he knew would go off well amongſt the Miſſouris. They by ſome means or other come to underſtand that this Frenchman was ſent by the man who had impoſed on them; but inſtead of taking notice of that tranſaction, received him very courteouſly, and even lent him their common hut as a warehouſe. No ſooner were his goods ſpread abroad, and notice given of the ſale, than the Miſſouris ruſhed in, and all who had been ſo credulous as to ſow their powder, carried off a portion. The Frenchman inveighed againſt ſuch a procedure, with all the geſtures of rage, and even made his complaint to the chief of the nation, who with a ſolemn accent, anſwered, that ſatisfaction ſhould be made, but that nothing could be done till the harveſt of the powder; and that on the word of a ſovereign, he would then order a general hunt, and every ſkin of beaver, deer, or other beaſt, ſhould be delivered to him, as the firſt fruits of the important ſecret, for which they are indebted to his ingenious countryman.

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JOHN THOMSON.

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Zachariah Kelſy
of Weſt Diviſion,

50 acres of Land, well proportioned into mowing, plowing, and paſturing land, a good houſe and barn threon ſtanding, and a good well, about three and half miles from Weſt-Diviſion Meeting Houſe, and about two and half miles from Wintonbury Meeting-Houſe, lies on a public road north, the whole length of the lot. For terms of ſale enquire of ZACHARIAH KELSY living on the Premiſes.

THE creditors of Daniel Enſign of Hartland, Ephraim Patterſon of Cornwall, & and Aaron Bayley of Saliſbury, (inſolvent debtors) are hereby notified, that the ſubſcribers, after long and painful ſearch, are unable to find in either caſe, eſtate ſufficient to ſatiſfy their reſpective coſt.

ISAAC BALDWIN, } *Aſſignees.*
REUBEN SMITH }
Litchfield, 10th Dec. 1770

To be Sold at Public Vendue. (by Order of the Hon. Judge of Probate) on Wedneſday the 26th of Inſt December at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, *innholder in ſaid Hartford, at 3 o'clock Afternoon.*

A Lot of Land, lying in the South Meadow in ſaid Hartford, which belongs to the eſtate of Thomas Clap, late of Hartford deces'd, (*repreſented inſolvent*) containing about two and half acres, under the incumbrance of the widows dowry.——A good title will be given to the the premiſes, by

Elijah Clap,
Eunice Clap

N. B All perſons having accounts unſettled the eſtate of ſaid Thomas Clap, are deſired to ſettle them within 6 weeks from this date, or they will not be allow'd

Hartford, Dec 10. 1770.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by William Stanton *in Litchfield, and by the Printers hereof,*

THE Rev. Mr. *CHAMPION's* Faſt Sermon, 18th April 1770 Containing, a brief view of the Diſtreſſes, Hardſhips and Dangers, our Anceſtors encountered in ſettling New-Egland—The Sickneſs among the Aboriginals—Hartford ſettled—The Pequod War—Peace reſtored—Philips War and Defeat—Sir Edmond Andruſs comes Governor—Revolution—King James Dethroned—King William and Queen Mary Enthrond——Port Royal taken——Cape Breton inveſted—Duke de Anvil's Expedition Blaſted—William Henry Demoliſhed—Canada taken——Parliamentary Acts alarming to the Continent, &c. &c.

Now Opening, and to be Sold,
By *Heman & Levi Allen,*
At their Store in *Saliſbury*, near the Furnace.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European, Eaſt & Weſt India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Caſh and all ſorts of country produce, will be taken, and cuſtomers will have the uſual credit. Alſo Deerſkins by the pack, or ſmaller quantity ready dreſſed or otherwiſe.

Likewiſe the ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they have been at the expence of bringing workmen from Philadelphia, for dreſſing Leather, and making Breeches and Gloves in the neateſt Philadelphia faſhion. And now the public may be ſupply'd without ſending the money out of this colony, as cheap as in New-York or Albany or elſewhere

HEMAN & LEVI ALLEN.
Saliſbury, December 5, 1770.

Elijah Goodrich
of Wintonbury,

HAS for ſale a farm of LAND in ſaid Wintonbury, containing about 80 acres, ſituate about a mile from the meeting houſe, and within half a mile of a good ſaw-mill and fulling mill—It has a good 40 foot houſe, a good barn and cow-houſe thereon ſtanding, with a good well, and an orchard that makes about 35 barrels of cyder per year, and meadow land that will yield about 17 loads of good hay per year with a ſufficient ſupply of wood and paſture land. He has likewiſe for ſale, a quarter part of two griſt mills under one roof, all which will be ſold reaſonably, by *Elijah Goodrich*, living on the premiſes. *thcſ.*

Wintonbury, October 30, 770

To be Sold,
A convenient Store-houſe, *at the Common Landing in Hartford, lately belonging to Capt.* NATHANIEL HOOKER, *deceas'd Inquire of*
JAMES HOOKER.
Windſor, *Dec.* 10, 1770.

THESE are to notify all perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of *Richard Edwards*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, that we will attend on the buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid deceas'd, on the Wedneſdays of each week, in this and the two next proceeding months——And all perſons that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to us.

GEORGE SMITH, } *Adminiſtrators.*
JOSEPH TALCOTT, *jun.* }
Hartford, Dec 10. 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas Hopkins,
At his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe.

A GOOD Aſſortment of European and India GOODS, cheap for Caſh or country Produce in Hand.—Alſo Tea, Indigo, German Steel, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, good Weſt-India Rum.

Drugs & Medicines,

A FRESH and general aſſortment, juſt receiv'd, and will be ſold at a moderate advance from the ſterling coſt, by JOSEPH MAKEN, jun. at his ſtore in Eaſt-Hartford, Patented Medicines, and Spices of all ſorts, choice Raiſins, Salt-petre, Allum Brimſtone, &c. &c.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN & WATSON, near the Great Bridge, where this Paper may be had at NINE SHILLINGS, Lawful Money per Year, if ſent by the ſpecial Poſt, or SEVEN SHILLINGS without Poſtage. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for THREE SHILLINGS three Weeks, and SIX PENCE for each Week after, and longer Ones in Proportion; and where all Manner of PRINTING WORK is done with Care and Diſpatch.

[JANUARY. M.DCC.LXXI.] [NUMBER 314.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, to TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1771.

From Lloyd's London Paper of Aug. 31ſt.

A PLAN humbly propoſed for the better Government of Britiſh America.

IT IS PROPOSED,

THAT the Act of Navigation, and all other Acts of Parliament made concerning America, be carefully reviſed and amended, ſuch as are found improper repealed, and, if practicable every thing relative to the connection and commerce between Great Britain and America, be reduced to one Act to take place on or before.

2. That the Parliament of Great Britain upon, or previous to the paſſing of the above Act, ſhall addreſs and impower his Majeſty, with the advice of his Council, to form a general plan of Government for Britiſh America, ſubject to the reviſion of parliament, in conſequence whereof, his Majeſty may ordain.

3. That all Colony or American Governors ſhall be appointed by the Crown, and be removeable at his Majeſty's pleaſure; but that no Governor ſhall be continued in his Government longer than five years, nor be appointed to the ſame government a ſecond time.

4. That all American Governments, for the future, ſhall hold only of the Crown, and be ruled by one mode, or form of Government; therefore all Charter and proprietary Governments ſhall be annulled and ſet aſide.

5. That the capital or principal town of each province or iſland, ſhall be made a City or Town Corporate to be Governed by a Mayor, Aldermen, &c. for which purpoſe his Majeſty [illegible] ſhall be judged proper, or be found agreeable.

6. That the Britiſh America ſhall be erected into a kingdom, and unalienably annexed to the Crown of Great-Britain: the King of which, for the time being, ſhall, to his other titles, add that of *King of North-America, and the Iſles.*

7. That a Lord Lieutenant, or Governor General, be appointed with the ſame rank, authority, and power, as the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

8. That the Lord Lieutenant of America ſhall always be a Britiſh Peer, & changed every three years.

9. That a Chancellor, and other proper Officers of ſtate ſhall be appointed for, North America and the Iſles, the ſame, or nearly the ſame, as in Ireland.

10. That an *American Parliament* ſhall be ſummoned and appointed by his Majeſty to meet and tranſact buſineſs in October under the Adminiſtration of the Lord Lieutenant of North America.

11. That a *Parliament* houſe and chapel, a fortified palace for the Lord Lieutenant, and other neceſſary buildings, ſhall be erected at or near *Boſton*, in New-England, as ſoon as poſſible.

12. That this Parliament, as thoſe of Great Britain and Ireland, ſhall conſiſt of an Upper and Lower Houſe.

13. That the upper Houſe ſhall be formed of a certain number of Gentlemen of the Council of the ſeveral Provinces and Iſlands to be nominated by the Crown, and hold their office for life.

14. That the Cities or Towns Corporate ſhall, by a Writ from his Majeſty, be impowered to elect a certain number of Repreſentatives, proportioned to the populouſneſs or commerce of each City or Town.

15. That the Aſſembly of each Province, or iſland, ſhall, by vote or ballot, elect a certain number of Repreſentatives, proportioned to the populouſneſs of every province, out of their own body.

16. That the Members of the Lower Houſe ſhall be Proteſtants, & properly qualified in point of fortune.

17. That an American Parliament ſhall ſit once in three years at leaſt, but not above three months at a time.

18 That vacancies occaſioned, by death, or appointment to places, ſhall be filled up previous to the meeting of Parliament, by Writs of Election from the Governor of the reſpective Provinces or Iſlands.

19. That there ſhall be a new Parliament and, of courſe, a new Election of Members of the Lower Houſe, once in [illegible] years.

20. That all religions, and ſects of religions ſhall be tolerated in the ſame manner as in Great Britain, but no Teſt Act impoſed.

21. That no Roman Catholic chapels ſhall be allowed, unleſs licenſed by the Lord Lieutenant: and in ſuch as are licenſed, the Prieſts ſhall perform the offices in their church openly.

22. That North America ſhall be divided into three eccleſiaſtical diſtricts, or biſhoprics, in the following manner:

I. Boſton, or New England biſhopric, ſhall comprehend the Provinces of Maſſachuſets, New-Hampſhire, Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, and Providence, Nova Scotia, Canada, New foundland, and other Iſlands to the Eaſt of Boſton. II. Penſylvania biſhopric ſhall include Penſylvania, New York, the Jerſeys, Maryland, Virginia, & Bermudas. III. Carolina biſhopric ſhall comprehend North and South Carolina Georgia, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and all the Iſlands belonging to Great Britain, commonly called the Weſt Indies.

23. That a Biſhop for each of thoſe dioceſes ſhall be appointed by his Majeſty, and if judged proper the Biſhop of Boſton may be appointed Metropolitan.

[illegible] of thoſe churches in ſuch places as ſhall be judged moſt convenient.

25. That a proper number of Preachers, Readers, &c. ſhall be appointed to perform the duties of each Cathedral, and officiate by rotation as the Prebends do in England.

26. That all thoſe Eccleſiaſticks ſhall be maintained & provided for by grant of lands, private donations and, if need be, out of the quit rents, and ſale of Crown lands in America.

27. That each Biſhop ſhall viſit his dioceſe once in ſix years and be allowed a yacht, or other proper Veſſel, to tranſport him and his attendants, when, & where he ſhall think proper.

28. That the eldeſt Biſhop, or Metropolitan, ſhall rank next the Lord Lieutenant, the others with the Members of the Upper Houſe, according to their ſeniority.

29 That the Biſhops ſhall be allowed to ſit in the Upper Houſe; but not to vote, or even ſpeak, except in matters of Religion.

30. That a proper number of yachts or other veſſels, ſhall be appointed, previous to the meeting of every parliament to conduct the diſtant Members of both houſes to the place of meeting, and to re convey them to the neareſt port of their reſpective reſidence, at the breaking up of each Seſſion.

31. That the ſeveral provinces and iſlands in Britiſh America ſhall continue to be governed by their reſpective Governors, Councils, and Aſſemblies, as heretofore.

32 That appeals in civil caſes may be made from the ſeveral Courts of Law, and the Governors, as Chancellors of the ſeveral provinces and iſlands, to the Chancellor of America reſiding at Boſton, or the capital of America; but the dernier reſort to be the Houſe of peers in Great Britain.

33. That the capital of every province and iſland ſhall be, ſo ſituate, as to be acceſſible to ſhips of war.

34. That the ſubjects of Great-Britain in America ſhall be allowed enſigns armorial and a diſtinguiſhing mark in their colours when at ſea.

35. That as free a trade, as is conſiſtent with the intereſt of Great Britain, ſhall be allowed to the inhabitants of Britiſh America, who, on all occaſions, ſhall be eſteemed and treated as [illegible] fellow ſubjects; the late unnatural behaviour of a few individuals forgiven, and all paſt offences buried in oblivion.

36 That due attention ſhall be had to the ſecurity, civilization, and converſion of the Indians, agreeable to the dictates of ſound policy, humanity, and religion.

37. That an Indian Council ſhall alſo be ſummoned to meet at the ſame time with the parliament, and the Indians of every nation allowed to ſend a certain number of Deputies, who ſhall be maintained by the Crown, and after a ſtay of one week, have leave to depart to their reſpective nations and ſettlements.

APPENDIX.

Steps apparently neceſſary to be taken, previous to the Meeting of the firſt Parliament of America.

As the erecting of Britiſh America into a ſeparate kingdom, is an affair of the greateſt conſequence; the ſtrongeſt attention will of courſe be required to adjuſt and eſtabliſh every thing relating thereto in the moſt proper and effectual manner.

So ſoon as this ſtep is determined upon, it ſhould ſeem proper to inform the American Agents there of it, in order they may convey the news to their Conſtituents.

That the American Governors, for the ſame reaſons, ſhould alſo be informed of it, and directed to tranſmit home the names of ſuch Members of the Councils, as they know to be properly qualified as to abilities, principles, and fortunes, for Members of the Upper Houſe, of [illegible] as ſhall be judged neceſſary to form a reſpectable body of men, who are to ſit as peers of America, although not ſuch in title.

It may alſo be right, that the firſt Lord Lieutenant ſhould have an American title, which would be extremely agreeable to the Americans, eſpecially if he is ſuch a man as they have known, or has been diſtinguiſhed by any ſervice done, or attachment ſhewn to America.

As the native Americans, who have never been in England, can have no notion of the magnifice and grandeur of royalty, or of the Britiſh Court, it ſhou'd ſeem requiſite to diſplay, as much as poſſible, of both on ſo important an occaſion.

A proper ceremonial ought to be fixed, and ſtrictly obſerved in all the public proceedings, eſpecially where his Majeſty is concerned, and appears by his Repreſentative.

All theſe things cannot fail of impreſſing a proper awe and reſpect, and, contribute to remove that levelling ſpirit which prevails ſo much in ſome parts of America.

It were alſo to be wiſhed, that the Lord Lieutenant ſhould be a man of a liberal turn of good addreſs, eaſy of acceſs, and occaſionally affable; which would operate greatly upon peoples minds, and win their affections.

In the choice of biſhops, great care ſhould be taken to ſelect men every way well qualified, to be founders of a new eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhment, ſo diſagreeable to many; that they be men of great literary abilities, approved eloquence, and a truly Apoſtolical character.

The other Eccleſiaſticks ſhould, in every thing, reſemble their Biſhops; and it ſhould ſeem proper, that at leaſt one half of them ſhould either be natives, or of ſuch as have lived long in America.

In founding this new eſtabliſhment, a proper opportunity would offer to reviſe the Articles of the Church of England, and make ſuch alterations therein as ſeems reaſonable in themſelves, are wiſhed for by many good men, and ſuitable to the Scripture doctrine, the ſimplicity, purity, and univerſal benevolence of true Chriſtianity.

Previous to the election of the Members of Parliament, a new Aſſembly ſhould be ſummoned in every American government.

If Clergymen are at all allowed to be elected as Repreſentatives in an American Parliament it might be proper that the Univerſities ſhould have the privilege by charter of electing ſuch.

The ceremonial of meeting, and the buſineſs to be tranſacted in the firſt parliament of Britiſh America, will be eaſily ſettled by thoſe who are acquainted with parliamentary proceedings, and properly inſtructed in the various intereſts of the parent country and its offſprings.

Some REMARKS, on a Plan propoſed, for the better Government of Britiſh America.

IN general I. No one can reaſonably object againſt, but be well pleaſed with, a Plan regularly propoſed, and really calculated for, the better Government of the American Colonies; if ſuch a one can be found.

II. In order hereunto, we are quite willing all anticommercial Acts and Laws, expedient & beneficial to Commerce, be enacted and made, for the ſtrengthening the Connection, and brightning the Chain betwixt Great Britain and America.

III. We are alſo willing his Britiſh Majeſty ſhould Form a general Plan of Government, for America, ſubject to the reviſal of Parliament: In Caſe it be alſo ſubmitted to, approved of and cordially accepted by the Colonies: But not otherwiſe.

IV. We are willing alſo, all our Governors ſhall be appointed by, and hold under the Crown, and removed at his Majeſty's Pleaſure, when we have all forfeited the Rights of Charter, own'd and ſubmitted to his Britiſh Majeſty, as an abſolute oriental Monarch: But not before.

V. We are willing too, our Colony Charters be made void, and annihilated, when we have violated the Condition on which they were given, and by which we hold them: But not till then.

VI. We are free each principal Town in the Provinces and Colonies, be made a City, with Mayor, Aldermen, &c. when we are large enough, rich enough, and need it: But not ſooner.

VII. We are willing to be made a Kingdom and unalienably annexed to the Crown of Great Britain, when our Governors are all broke, our Charters all took from us, and we all ſubject to Lordſhips—But not before, in the Form and Manner propoſed.

VIII. We will ſubmit to be under a Lord Lieutenant, as Ireland is, when conquered by Force of Arms, as Ireland was: But not 'till then.

IX. We will ſubmit alſo to an American Parliament, when our General Aſſemblies fail to anſwer the Deſigns of Government, and are finally diſſolv'd——But not ſooner.

X. We are willing all Religions be tolerated but ſuch only as are intolerable to Church and State, as Roman Catholicks, and the like.

XI. We are willing Biſhopricks, Metropolitan, Dioceſan, &c. be appointed, when our Lord ſhall repeal his Laws, Mat. 23. 8——13. And inſtead of ſaying "Ye are all brethren"——in the Miniſtry, ſhall ſay, "Some of you, ſhall be Lords, Metropolitans, &c. others Officials, Underlings, and the like;" But not till then.

XII. We are quite willing, and think it highly reaſonable, and even neceſſary, that the Articles, &c. of the Church of England be reviſed, and reduced to the ſacred Canaon, before any Plan of eccleſiaſtical Government be propoſed for North-America; And till this be done, and the Remarks above made, well conſidered, we muſt treat the Plan propoſed, as injurious to the Laws of Chriſt; contrary to good and ſound Policy; and even an high Affront to Reaſon and common Senſe.

Monday laſt arrived at Boſton the Brig Amherſt Capt. Dixcey, from London, by whom we have the following advices from the public prints, viz.

PETERSBURGH, (E. lon. 30. lat. 60. the Capital of the city of Ruſſia) Sept. 15.

THE garriſon of Bender ſtill defended themſelves with great bravery; ſince the 30th of July, when our troops opened the trenches before the city, to the 15th of Auguſt, they made ſeven unſucceſsful ſallies in which they loſt a conſiderable number of men.

Leghorn, (a port town of Italy) Sept. 15. The Ruſſians, after a vigorous defence, have taken the two caſtles on the Archipelago ſide of the Dardanelles, which are about 2000 paces from each other, and 130 miles from Conſtantinople. From thence they have penetrated into the canal, and Count Orlow is now battering the other two caſtles, called the New Dardenelles, in a part where the ſtrait is not above half a league broad, and where it is commanded by the cannon of both forts.

LONDON, October 12.

"Near twenty ſea officers yeſterday kiſſed his Majeſty's hand only on their arrival in town, which made the French ambaſſador look ſurprized, as he thought they had all got commiſſions.

Thurſday Morning, about two o'clock arrived at Prowis houſe, in Great Ormond Street, a courier from Madrid with diſpatches for the Spaniſh ambaſſador. It is ſaid that he brings no favourable anſwer to the Demands of the Engliſh court, with regard to Falkland Iſland. We hear that his Excellency communicated it on Thurſday to the ſecretary of ſtate. The courier ſet out from Madrid two days after Mr. Potter, one of his Majeſty's meſſengers, who arrived laſt Monday.

Mr. Potter is again ſet off for Madrid, and his Orders are even more peremptory than before. Quere, Whether a Fleet would not be the beſt Courier? The Elector Palatine carried his Points with Holland ſome few Months ſince by the Point of his Sword. He knew the Nature of Dutch deliberating, and therefore did not chuſe to let them think.

October 15, It is certain that the Earl of Chatham's advice has been aſked, and had, concerning the anſwer from the Court of Madrid. His Lordſhip was requeſted to wait upon the King, or to permit Lord North to wait upon him: for what reaſon we know not, but neither occurrence took place. The buſineſs itſelf was afterwards communicated to his Lordſhip in writing, and a written opinion was returned.

We hear that it has been propoſed to our Miniſtry by the Court of Spain, that Falkland's Iſlands, the matter now in diſpute, ſhall be evacuated by the preſent inhabitants, on condition that the Iſland be neutralized; that is, to be made no uſe of by either Power, but to remain in ſuch as if they had never been diſcovered.

We are informed that an augmentation of the army is now abſolutely determined on; and that orders were ſent to the War Office late on Saturday night for that purpoſe.

The following frigates of war were put into commiſſion on Saturday laſt, viz. The Venus frigate of 36 guns, commanded by George Belfour; the Pallas, of 36 guns, Capt. Laforey; the Diana, of 32, Capt. Onſlow; and the Juno of 32 guns, Capt. Stott.

A letter is received from a gentleman at Dunkirk, fully accounting for the report of the plague having made its appearance there, which was politically raiſed, in order to furniſh a pretext for re eſtabliſhing a principal guard at the mouth of the Harbour, which had been deſtroyed in conſequence of the late treaty of peace.

LONDON.

A Rope maker in Rothrithe has lately received orders from his Correſpondents in America, for cordage to the value of 5000l. whereas his orders only amounted to about 500l value, for the two preceeding Years.

October 17. Notwithſtanding all the reports of a peace between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Turks, ſhe is determined not to enter into any treaty till the end of the enſuing campaign.

It is confirmed that the Ruſſians have taken all the revenue that was ſending from Egypt to Conſtantinople and are ſo well ſupplied by proviſions taken from the Turks, as to ſtop all their contracts at Leghorn, &c.

Several private letters confirm the account that the plague has broke out in the Ruſſian army, and that there has been no general engagement between them and the forces of the Porte.

By the ſhips lately arrived from Bengal and China, we are informed that the French, in the Iſle of Madagaſcar have erected a fort upon the very ſpot where Captain Avery, Pirate, built a houſe, after he had carried away the Mogul's daughter, and, by his piracies, had rendered England, his native country too warm for him. The French ſettlement is in a flouriſhing condition, and the garriſon is numerous and ſtrong.

The 31ſt inſtant is the day appointed for a general meeting of the electors and Burgeſſes of Weſtminſter, for drawing up Inſtructions to their Representatives in Parliament. The Chairman is to ſit upon the upper ſtep leading to the Court of Common Pleas, and the Hall is expected to be exceeding full.

October 17. We are told that it was reſolved to increaſe the Navy if there had been no proſpect of a war. This reſolution might have been executed without impreſſing.

The Ruſſians have taken the Iſle of Lemnos, in which there is a very good port, and where it is probable their fleet will winter.

Private letters from Madrid mention that the Spaniſh nation is at preſent by no means diſpoſed for a war with England.

A certain diſtinguiſhed Nobleman is ſaid to be at the court of Madrid *incog.* gaining ſuch intelligence as it is imagined will prove of infinite advantage to the court of Great Britain, in a caſe of a war with Spain.

The following is ſaid to be a fact. When Mr. Potter left Madrid, he was accompanied by a meſſenger from that court who was to go to London with diſpatches to the Spaniſh ambaſſador. They kept together as far as Verſailles, where the Spaniſh meſſenger ſtopt to communicate ſome diſpatches to that court; after waiting a ſhort time there, he received an anſwer from the French Miniſtry, and bidding Mr Potter adieu, broke off his intended journey to London, and ſet off immediately back again to Madrid.

An Officer of ſtate is ſaid to have declared, that he has reſources, without taxing the nation to any great height, ſufficient to carry on a war for five years certain.

His Majeſty has promoted Lord John Murray to the rank of general of his forces.

Yeſterday government contracted for 50 tenders to be immediately taken into their ſervice at 8s. per ton.

Notwithſtanding the preſſing, and bounty money, it is ſaid there are not yet 8000 men provided in all, to man a fleet of 20 ſail of the line.

It is now reported at the weſt end of the town, that M. de Choiſeul, the French miniſter does not approve of the hoſtile proceedings of Spain at Falkland Iſland, but yet is for ſupporting the honor of the houſe of Bourbon, at the expence of the honor of the Britiſh crown; and propoſes that Spain ſhall relinquiſh that Iſland, if Great Britain will give up their title to it and let it remain neutral.

In *Aris's* Brimingham Gazette of Monday is the following article. On Wedneſday night laſt died at Wolcot, in Shropſhire, the Right Hon. Lord Clieve, Knight of the Bath, and Member of Parliament for Shrewſbury.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

A ſtrong report prevails, that the plague has made its appearence at Ibrailow, a conſiderable Ruſſian port, on the confines of Turkey.

Oct. 19. It is ſpoke of, with ſome confidence, at the Weſt end of the town, that the anſwer lately received from the Court of Madrid, was, "That as they, as well as the Engliſh, were parties, they could not ſo properly determine their own affairs: therefore they were willing to refer it to ſome neutral power, to be hereafter agreed upon." This for ſome days ſeemed to ſatiſfy our pacific Miniſtry; but it was warmly remonſtrated by a noble Lord in the Council, as a piece of fineſſe to gain time.

A noble Lord, it is ſaid, has given it as his advice not to wait any longer for an anſwer from the Court of Spain.

So far from the intended departure to Spain of the Prince Maſſareno, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, his Excellency is in a dying ſtate.

By an authentic letter from Paris we are aſſured that neither the French King nor the Miniſter are for war.

Monday a moſt ſhocking ſcence was exhibited in Beard Court, near Long Acre: A woman who ſells Oyſters there, had a room always faſtened by a padlock, & which none of the neighbours ever ſaw opened. They knew ſhe had Children, and imagined ſhe concealed them there as they were never ſeen and for a long time were deferred from enquiring for fear of ill treatment from this termagant; but a number of them aſſembled, broke open the door, and diſcovered the moſt ſhocking ſpectacle they ever beheld, and which before was never perpetrated by the moſt unnatural mother. Three infants, the eldeſt about ſix years old naked as they were born, emaciated to Skeletons ſtood frightened at their approach; their colour, for want of food and common neceſſaries, was that of a Mulatto; their hair matted together, and ſtanding up to their ankles in ordure, &c. which produced ſuch an uncommon ſtench, that they all declared, the moſt offenſive ſmell they had ever before known was even grateful to this; and that if this happy diſcovery had not then been made, the poor babes could not have exiſted many hours longer. They were immediately ſent to St. Martin's Workhouſe, and properly taken care of, and the moſt inhuman parent to Bridewell.

By advices juſt arrived from Boſton dated the 29th of Auguſt, being the day on which Capt. Preſton was to be tried, we are informed that the trial was put off for three or four days.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10.

Capt. Conyngham, from Antigua, informs, that Commodore Mackinzie paſſed Antigua about the 15th of November, on his way to Jamaica, being appointed for that Station—That the Engliſh Inhabitants of Dominica being in fear of the great Number of French on that Iſland, if a War ſhould break out, have ſent to Commodore Man, on the Antigua Station, for a Ship for their Protection.

NEW-YORK, December 27.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in New-York, Sept 12, 1770.

"A large naval Armament is now preparing for Sea; the Cauſe aſſigned is, a Memorial preſented by the Spaniſh Miniſter, about 10 Days ago wherein he demands Falkland Iſland; complains of an Indignity offered to the King his Maſter, in an Engliſh News Paper, and of Spaniſh Deſerters being harboured on board the Britiſh Fleet, for which he demanded Satisfaction, and a categorical Anſwer, the anſwer given was by no means pleaſing——He immediately ſent off an expreſs to his Court, and has not ſince appeared at St. James's; The Return of his Expreſs is expected in ten Days, & it's thought it's Contents will determine either for peace or War."

Friday laſt arrived here the Schooner ——— Captain M'Aroy, from St. Euſtatia, in 18 Days. Who informs us, that he put into Antigua, where he was informed, that they had received freſh advices from London, and were in great expectation of a War: That the Merchants at Antigua were fitting out Privateers, and all other Naval Preparations were carrying on, which bare the aſpect of War.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.

By Paſſengers in Capt. Dixey, we are informed, that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of this Province on his appointment to the chief Command, had a Salary of 1500l. Sterling a year annexed thereto.

The Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Secretary of the Province, is appointed Lieutenant-Governor, with a Salary of 300l. Sterling a Year.

We hear Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. has had the additional Sum of 400l. Sterling, to the 600l. granted him annually, until ſome Place offers.

Letters from London mention, that the Merchants there did not doubt of the Trade here ſoon following the Example of New York in ſending for Goods; and they were of opinion that it would be neceſſary, as the New York Merchants would have ſuch great Advantages in ſelling off their Goods. It is ſaid, that by a Computation made in England of the Value of the Goods ſent out to New York, from the time of their ſending Orders to the Month of October, amounted to Three Hundred & Fifty Thouſand Pounds Sterl.

It was ſuppoſed that both Houſes of Parliament would be the fulleſt ever known when they meet on the 13 of November.—American Affairs were to come on the firſt of the Seſſion.

The greateſt Naval Preparations were ſtill making,—a very large Squadron was fitting out at Spithead,—a Number of Cruizers were in the Channel,—and every thing had the greateſt appearance of War.—A Proclamation was iſſued giving a Bounty of 3l. to every able bodied Seamen and 2l. to every ordinary Seamen, who ſhould enliſt in the Service before the 30th of November, 1770. In the ſame Proclamation it is required that all ſea-faring Men that are in the Service of any Foreign States, forthwith quit ſuch foreign Service, and return home.

NEWPORT, December 17.

Captain Chriſtopher Champlin, who arrived here laſt Monday Night from the Weſt Indies, on the Firſt Inſt. ſpoke with a Brig, Capt Tolen 5 Weeks from London, for Cape Fear, who told Capt. Champlin War was declared in England 2 days before he ſailed.

NEW-LONDON.

Laſt Monday Morning departed this Life, in the 52d Year of his Age, Col. JOHN WHITING, who during the Laſt War, had a principal Command in the Troops raiſed in the Colony of Rhode-Iſland—from whence he removed in to this Town, ſome Years ago, for the Benefit of his health, having long laboured under a very painful Diſorder of the Lungs, during the Courſe of which he ſupported his Spirits with great Firmneſs, as well as a Chearfulneſs that made him an entertaining and agreeable Companion. In the laſt days of Life he behaved with the Reſolution of a good Chriſtain and honeſt Man and is much Lamented by all his Friends and acquaintance.

Wedneſday laſt Capt. Melally arrived here from the Weſt Indies; three days before his Arrival three of his Hands were by a Sea waſhed off the Bowſprit, one of which, Joſeph Lothrop of this Town, was drowned, the other Two were taken up.

Yeſterday ſet out for Boſton in order to embark for London, DUNCAN STEWART, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this port. ——The good eſteem the Inhabitants of the town entertain for this Gentleman is apparent in their univerſally regretting his Departure.

We hear from the Weſt Indies, that at Antigua, Guadaloupe, Martinico, &c. they were all putting the Iſlands in good Order for Defence, daily expecting a Declaration of War.

HARTFORD, January 1, 1771.

One Day laſt Week, one Cornelias Seers of Middletown, about 16 Years of Age, as he was ſcating on the Ice, he accidentally fell into a Glade and was drowned

The following Paragraph is in the laſt New-York Paper, viz

" Extract of a Letter from Boſton, dated laſt " Monday Noon.

" We have juſt now received the Cape Fear
" Mercury, and ſend you an extract from the
" ſame, dated Wilington Nov 21, Capt. Calen
" der on his Paſſage here from Boſton, ſpoke
" with a Schooner, which a few days before
" that, had ſpoke with a Ship from London for
" Charleſtown, out then 18 days, the Captain
" of which ſaid War had been declared 10 days
" before he left England.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Diſtinctioon in this Colony now in England, to his Friend in this Town, dated, Middleſex, October 10 1770.

" We are in Expectation of a ſpeedy War, for which we are arming with the warmeſt rapidity, though the very vigorous Meaſures the Miniſtry are now adopting, may perhaps poſtpone it a little longer."

☞ We wiſh our Cuſtomers a happy NEW-YEAR!

The ſubſcriber propoſes

to bring the Connecticut Courant to the houſe of Mr. GIDEON BENJAMIN, &c. for all that are or ſhall be ſigners for them on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river, at the rate of *ſeven ſhillings* per year, to be paid at the year's end either in caſh or country produce. JOHN GILL.

N. B. Any perſon making pay to the printers within the year ſhall be accepted.

LOST,

LAST Thurſday Night, between Capt. George Griſwould's in Windſor, and Eliſha Wright's of Weathersfield, a Silver Watch, with a ſilver Seal, a green Stone, a ſteel Chain, and a ſmall key to open the Watch. Whoever may find and will leave ſaid Watch at the Printing Office in Hartford, ſhall have One Dollar Reward.

Iriſh Linnens,

WILLIAM SCOTT, removed from Dock-ſquare, directly oppoſite to his former Store, near the ſt conduit, Boſton. Has juſt received from Ireland, a large aſſortment of linnens, conſiſting of fifteen hundred pieces of 3-4 7-8 and yard wide, of all prices, which are to be ſold on reaſonable terms.

Alſo, at ſaid Store are to be ſold a variety of plain and ſprig'd, black, white and crimſon ſattins, Ducapes, Mantau Silks, ſarceonets, &c. with ſundry Engliſh, Iriſh & Scotch goods.

Notice is hereby given

to the Members of the Medical Corporation of Litchfield County, that the next Convention is to be held at Litchfield Court-Houſe, on the third Tueſday of January next: All the Members are deſired (though heretofore they have been very negligent) to attend ſaid Meeting, as Matters of great Importance are then to be tranſacted.

THOMAS RUSSELL, Preſident.
SAMUEL CATLIN, Clerk.

WANTED,

A Journeyman GOLDSMITH. Any Perſon that is Maſter of that Buſineſs, and is out of Employ, may find a Place by applying to MILES BEACH, of Litchfield.

Strayed or ſtolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber, about the beginning of November laſt, a ſmall red rone Horſe about 13 and half hands high, four years old, branded on the near ſhoulder with A and on one of his fore hoofs with 10, with ſome white in his face, a natural pacer. Any perſon that will take up ſaid horſe, and ſecure him ſo that I can have him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JONATHAN KENNEDY.

Windham, Dec 22 1770.

Saliſbury Furnace

BEING now thoroughly rebuilt and in blaſt, all perſons may be ſupplied with ware of the following kinds, viz. Forge hammers and anvils, found upon repeated trials, to be equal to any imported. Pot-aſh kettles, eſteemed the beſt of any made in America. Potts and kettles of all ſizes, Sugar boilers, Skillets, Bake pans, Pye pans, Spiders and Griddles of all ſizes, Calcining and Clothier's plates, Hatter's Baſons, Rims and Arms for Forge hammers, Trundle heads for Griſt Mills, plain and ornamented Chimney backs, Smoothing Irons, finiſhed in the neateſt Manner, all kinds of Boxes for Carriages, Half Hundred and ſmaller Weights, with a variety of other Articles.

Alſo Caſtings to any particular Pattern left at the Furnace may be had at the ſhorteſt Notice, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

The Proprietor of ſaid Furnace alſo keeps a large and general Aſſortment of European and India Goods, which are ſold for Caſh or Country Produce, at the loweſt Rates.

January 1. 1771.

We the ſubſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Thomas Clap, late of ſaid Hartford, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, &c. Theſe are therefore to notify all concerned, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Bunce, in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt and ſecond, and laſt Mondays of January next, and as there is but ſix weeks more allow'd the creditors to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, it is deſired that all thoſe that purpoſe to do the ſame, to do it as ſoon as convenient, as no accounts will be allow'd after the end of ſaid time.

Joſeph Bunce, } Commiſſioners:
Barnabas Hinſdale. }

Hartford, Dec. 15. 1770.

Now Opening, and to be Sold,

By *Heman & Levi Allen*,

At their Store in *Saliſbury*, near the Furnace.

A LARGE and general aſſortment of European, Eaſt & Weſt India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon. Caſh and all ſorts of country produce, will be taken, and cuſtomers will have the uſual credit. Alſo Deerſkins by the pack, or ſmaller quantity ready dreſſed or otherwiſe.

Likewiſe the ſubſcribers beg leave to acquaint the public, that they have been at the expence of bringing workmen from Philadelphia, for dreſſing Leather, and making Breeches and Gloves in the neateſt Philadelphia faſhion. And now the public may be ſupply'd without ſending the money out of this colony, as cheap as in New-York or Albany or elſewhere.

HEMAN & LEVI ALLEN.

Saliſbury, December 5, 1770.

Strayed or Stolen from

the ſubſcriber in Farmington, ſome time in the ſummer paſt, a light bay or a light ſorrel Mare, three yeas old paſt, a natural pacer, white main and tail, a white ſtreak in the face, no brand.—Whoever has, or will take up ſaid mare, and convey her to the owner, or ſend him word, ſo that he may have her, ſhall have One Dollar reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

BARNABAS THOMSON.

Northington (*in Farmington*) Dec. 21, 1770.

TO BE SOLD,

A convenient Store-houſe, *at the Common Landing in Hartford, lately belonging to Capt.* NATHANIEL HOOKER, *deceas'd Inquire of*

JAMES HOOKER.

POET'S CORNER.

The Young Lady anſwered.

HOW happy is a Womans Fate,
Free from Care and free from Woe,
Secure of Man in every State,
Her Guardian God below.
In Youth a Father's tender Love,
And well experienced Eye,
Reſtrains her Mind too apt to rove,
Enamour'd with a Toy.
Suppoſe her with a Brother bleſs'd,
A Brother ſure is kind,
But in the Huſband ſtands confeſt,
The Father, Brother, Friend.
'Tis Man's to labour; toil and ſweat,
And all his Care employ,
Honour, or Wealth, or Power to get,
'Tis Woman's to enjoy.
But look we on thoſe halcyon Days,
When Women reign ſupreme,
While ſupple Man his Homage pays,
Full proud of their Eſteem.
How duteous is poor Strephon's Love!
How anxious is his Care!
Let gentle *Zephyr's* play too rough,
And diſcompoſe the Fair.
Then ſay not any Powers ordain,
That Man ſhould bear the Sway:
When Reaſon bids let Women reign,
When Reaſon bids obey.

Chriſtmaſs Day, Dec. 25 LEONIDAS.

Extem[illegible]re, on the OCEAN and FAME Men of [illegible] being ordered to be fitted out.

Addreſſed to the TARS.

YE Guardians to Britannia's throne,
Which beſt your deeds ſecures,
O keep the OCEAN all your own,
And FAME is ever yours. M.

SOME ſay the war is all a hum,
To make our enemy look glum,
And give ſome folks at leaſt,—a plumb.
Another, for I heard it ſpoke,—
Swears, and he meant it as a joke,
That all our threats will end IN SMOKE.

But others who can look much HIGHER,
Know that the proverb's not a liar,
Which ſays,—where SMOKE is muſt be FIRE.

S A L E M, December 28.

To the PRINTER.

Your publiſhing the following Toaſts, drunk by a Company of Soldiers in Town, a few Nights ſince, will oblige ſome of your ſeafaring Readers.

May our Captains have more Judgment and leſs Fancy, not all ſail and no Ballaſt.

May our Proviſions be ſuch as coſt the Full Price, and our Captains never play the Purſer's Game with Merchants.

May Currency never paſs for Sterling, and our Landladly's Pen carry but one Stroke.

May all Veſſels be ſtrong and tight, and every Yard ſwing by the Middle.

May every Mate be bred a Seamen, that as he has been governed, he may know how to govern.

May the Mole at Nichola become a barred Harbour, and he that attempts a Paſſage never ſucceed.

May the Sun ſhine bright when at his Meridian, the Horizon prove clear, and every Captain ſteer by his own Compaſs.

May every Sailor obey the Command of his Officers, and talk not of Politicks.

The Treaſurer of the COLONY *of* CONNECTICUT,

HEREBY gives Notice to the Conſtables, and Collectors of the TAX 1770, *that he expects they reſpectively pay off their arrearages, by the thirtieth day of January next, otherwiſe he ſhall think it his duty to ſend out his warrants of diſtreſs indiſcriminately, againſt thoſe that ſhall then be delinquent. Thoſe perſons alſo, that are indebted to the colony by bond, are deſired to diſcharge their obligations. The reſpective Sheriffs of the colony, are likewiſe directed to make returns of the executions committed to them by the Treaſurer The Agents——Kings Attornies are likewiſe called upon to ſettle with the Treaſurer. The collectors of duty on Goods, that remain in arrears to the government, are alſo notified to come and ſettle their accompts with the Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of February next, which will effectually prevent his taking thoſe meaſures that will be expenſive to them, as well as diſagreeable to him.*

Treaſury-Office, 21*ſt December* 1770.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of *Eliſha Burnham*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, &c. And ſaid court hath allowed the creditors three months from the 17th day of December inſtant, for them to exhibit their reſpective claims. Theſe are therefore to notify all concerned that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Joſeph Fagg, innholder in Hartford, on Monday the 7th day of January next, and on Mondays the end of every fortnight after, during the ſaid three months. And as but a ſhort time is allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, it is deſired that all thoſe that purpoſe to do the ſame, to do it as ſoon as convenient. As no accounts will be accepted after the end of ſaid three months; and a ſpeedy ſettlement thereof, will without doubt be advantageous to the creditors, as well as to ſaid eſtate.

THOMAS HOPKINS, } *Commiſ-*
WILLIAM ADAMS. } *ſioners*

Hartford, Dec. 22, 1770.

Stolen out of the Stable

of the Subſcriber on the Night after the 17th Inſtant, a Sorrel MARE, two years old paſt, 14 Hands high, a Star in her Face, light colour'd Main and Tail, ſmooth ſhod before no Brand, a natural pacer. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and Thief, and bring them to Goſhen, in Litchfield County to the Subſcriber, ſhall have two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

SAMUEL NORTON.

Goſhen, Dec. 20 1770

THE Subſcriber intends to Open a School To-morrow, at his Houſe where Mr. *Andrew Thomſon*, formerly kept Store, he will teach, READING, WRITING, and ARITHMETICK. Thoſe Perſons that will ſend their Children, may depend, that he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to learn them.

JOHN JEFFERY.

Hartford, December 18, 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

New-Haven, December 11, 1770.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING

A careful and ſtrict Examination of the external Covenant, and of the Principles by which it is ſupported.

A REPLY

To the Rev. Mr. Moſes Mather's piece entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God, further illuſtrated, &c.*

Interſperſed with remarks upon ſome things advanced by Mr. Sandeman, on ſome of the important Points in debate.

IN this Piece is conſidered, *The moral Character of God exhibited in the Law given to Adam: the moral Image of God, in which Adam; the nature of the depravity of Fallen Man; and it is inquired, whether the carnal Mind: and whether the Goſpel calls us to be reconciled to that Character of God againſt which we are at Enmity: and Whether the Law of God continues to bind man, ſince the fall, to obedience, as it did, before; the nature of the Covenant of Works, of the covenant of Grace, of the external Covenant: the Nature of the legal Conviction, of Regeneration, of a principle of Grace, of faith, of repentance: the nature of God's directions to unregenerate Sinners, and of Goſpel promiſes, and the reaſon there is no promiſes to the doings of the unregenerate, &c. &c.* The whole in a conciſe and familiar manner, adapted to the loweſt capacities; deſigned, eſpecially for the direction of Awakened Sinners, and for the confirmation of young Converts, in the right way of the Lord.

By JOSEPH BELAMY, D. D.

The price, to the Subſcribers, if the book contains 12 ſheets, as it is expected it will, ſhall be 1s and 4d. lawful money; and ſo more, or leſs, in proportion, as it is larger or ſmaller. The Subſcriptions to be ſent to Meſſieurs GREENS, printers in New-Haven, by the firſt of May that it may be known how many books ſhall be ready for the Subſcribers at the next commencement in New-Haven.

TO BE SOLD BY

Zachariah Kelſy

of Weſt-Diviſion,

50 acres of Land, well

proportioned into mowing, plowing, and paſturing land, a good houſe and barn thereon ſtanding, and a good well, about three and half miles from Weſt-Diviſion Meeting-Houſe, and about two and half miles from Wintonbury Meeting-Houſe, lies on a public road north, the whole length of the lot. For terms of ſale enquire of ZACHARIAH KELSY living on the Premiſes.

THE creditors of Daniel Roſign of Hartland, Ephraim Patterſon of Cornwall, & and Aaron Bayley of Saliſbury, (inſolvent debtors) are hereby notified, that the ſubſcribers, after long and painful ſearch, are unable to find in either caſe, eſtate ſufficient to ſatisfy their reſpective coſt.

ISAAC BALDWIN, } *Aſſignees.*
REUBEN SMITH }

Litchfield, 10th Dec. 1770.

ALL perſons that have demands on *John Thomſon* of Middletown, by book accounts are deſired to bring him their ſaid accounts and receive their pay. And all perſons that are indebted to ſaid Thompſon by book, are deſired to pay or ſettle the ſame, otherwiſe they will be ſued without further notice. Said Thompſon will ſell his houſe, lot and ſtills in the town plot in ſaid Middletown, with other lots of land in ſaid town, cheap, the home lot is bounded on the great river eaſt, and the main ſtreet weſt. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid concerns by paying one quarter of the purchaſe down, may have long credit for three quarters the giving good ſecurity.

JOHN THOMSON.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN & WATSON, near the Great Bridge, where this Paper may be had at NINE SHILLINGS, Lawful Money per Year, if ſent by the ſpecial Poſt, or SEVEN SHILLINGS without Poſtage. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for THREE SHILLINGS three Weeks, and SIX PENCE for each Week after; and longer Ones in Proportion; and where all Manner of PRINTING WORK is done with Care and Diſpatch.

[JANUARY, M.DCC.LXXI.] [NUMBER 315.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, to TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1771.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

If you think this worthy a place in your paper, you may inſert it by particular deſire from one of your readers.

IT has been matter of no ſmall ſurprize to many, that when the ſociety at home for propagating chriſtian knowledge in foreign parts, has been of late years ſo loudly complained of, for appropriating the money committed to their truſt to a different end and turning it into a different channel from the true intent of their charter and charitable deſign of the donors; no notice ſhould be taken of any thing done by the diſſenters (from whom the alarm and general outcry, *for ſo I think I may call it*, has been made) however flagrant and notorious tho' of a worſe nature. Reformation as to faithfulneſs in public truſts ſhould be as general as poſſible among the ſeveral denominations of chriſtians, and as ſome efforts have been uſed for ſtopping the profuſe liberality of the ſociety at home towards improper objects, I ſee no reaſon why the reformation ſhould be partial, eſpecially why it ſhould not take place where there is moſt need of it.

Who the commiſſioners are in this country among the diſſenters who are intruſted with public money for the ſupport of miſſionaries among the heathen I have never yet had information. But whoever they may be, I think we may reaſonably demand a juſtification of their conduct to the world, in reſpect to their ſeeming unfaithfulneſs in the truſt committed to them. [illegible] is the miſſion that is and has been for many years been maintained at Stockbridge, with the ſole pretence of propagating chriſtian knowledge among the heathen there. What I ſhall now advance is not without credible evidence and ſatisfactory proof to the writer, yet as we are fallible, liable to miſtakes and deception, I would not have what is here written to be interpreted as being of the nature of a charge till the other ſide be heard, unleſs ſilence ſhould approve and confirm the truth of what is here ſaid. At Stockbridge there is a miſſionary maintained out of a charitable fund ſolely to be appropriated to propagate chriſtian knowledge among the heathen. He has eighty pounds per annum, allowed him for his ſupport, paid out of this fund, by the commiſſioners appointed to lay out this money to the beſt purpoſes for the accompliſhing the aforeſaid end. What could now be expected but that he ſhould ſpend and be ſpent in this glorious cauſe, and labour the whole of his time for this heavenly purpoſe. But inſtead of this contrary as I have been told to his repeated deſire, he preaches two diſcourſes every ſabbath to the Engliſh; and performs all the other duties of a paſtor among them; which muſt unavoidably take up almoſt all his time ſo that the Indians can reap but little benefit of his labours through the week, unleſs occaſionally or accidentally. So that in effect this miſſionary is ſupported to diſcharge the office of a miniſter among the Engliſh, who give him but a mere trifle, perhaps not more than ſix or eight pounds per annum.

Stockbridge is a rich flouriſhing town. The Engliſh inhabitants are much better able to ſupport a miniſter than many neighbouring towns, which honorably maintain them; yea, to conclude otherwiſe, muſt be a ſevere reflection upon their prudence and frugality, ſince they have had the advantage of the ſupport of the goſpel among them, without any conſiderable charge from their infancy. And have had an opportunity of increaſing their fortunes, and enlarging their poſſeſſions by their merchandize in Engliſh goods, and rum and cyder, whereby they have almoſt diſpoſſed the Indians; by which means many of them ſpend great part of their year out of town, out of the way of receiving any benefit from the inſtructions of their miſſionary, and ſo of neceſſity, become wandering pilgrims and dwellers in deſerts.

It has been offered as a reaſon why the miſſion ſhould be laid down, "it does no good," what ground of hope is there that [illegible] could, whilſt there can be but little pains taken with them, the labours of their miſſionary being chiefly confined to the Engliſh, who by ſubtilty and craft in all poſſible ways are endeavouring to get away what little they have left, and diſpoſſeſs them of houſe and lands. However laborious and induſtrious their miſſionary may be in that little time he can ſpare for them, in inſtilling chriſtian knowledge and pious ſentiments into them, and warning them againſt ſinful courſes, others have undone all with infinite eaſe, either by a mug of cyder or pint of rum.

I will not compute how much has been laid out from this charitable fund in order to ſupport the goſpel among the Engliſh at Stockbridge. It is enough to ſay it would take a long time to earn it by honeſt induſtry.—In the name of the public; in the name of the charitable dead and gone, I would therefore call upon ſuch as are concerned in this matter, to juſtify their conduct to the world, and let us know why a miſſionary is paid out of this charitable fund, made for their ſupport among the heathen to chriſtianize the Engliſh at Stockbridge. Shall public truſts be ſo unfaithfully executed! Shall the languiſhing dying remains of [illegible] charity be ſo ſacrilegiouſly improved! [illegible] of their penury and want would call a [illegible] into ſuch a fund that ſhould be thus exhauſted to maintain diſſenters in the wealth and grandeur, and increaſe their numbers, An [illegible] like this, without any pretence [illegible] equalled in [illegible]

An effectual diſcouragement to all acts of charity in ſuch a way.—I have only to remark, ſhould this evil be remedied, that good conduct for the future, will not make amends for paſt miſcarriages without reſtitution.

It has been ſo common for phyſicians and ſurgeons to publiſh their own performances of late, when they have thought them little extraordinary, that it has been ridicu'ed by ſome—but I believe there is not a better way to propagate the art of healing, than by giving an exact deſcription of the diſeaſe and the method that proved ſucceſsful in the curing of it; eſpecially when the method is new, and the ſucceſs extraordinary, it ſeems more eſpecially neceſſary in this country, where, for want of proper advantages and experience, they have not arrived to that degree of ſkill that they have in moſt of the old countries Therefore, for the benefit of thoſe that may be in the like diſtreſs, and at the deſire of many who have had ſome knowledge of the benefit that has accrued, I have ventured to publiſh the following Caſes.

SOMETIME after I began the practice of phyſic, obſerving how thoſe in the dropſy, eſpecially that of the aſcetical kind lived a diſtreſſed and miſerable life for a while, and that it always ended in death I ſet myſelf to inveſtigate the cauſe, and if poſſible to find out a more certain method of cure; and after ſearching every author of phyſic and ſurgery on that diſeaſe that I could find, and much deliberation, I fix'd on a method which I had great hopes would do; but then I met with great diſcouragement; for whenever I recommended this method, part of which was tapping, to the patients, they were greatly diſcouraged, their judgment was governed by experience, and would object to my propoſals, that the phyſicians had not had ſucceſs in that operation—that they had heard of very few or none that had recovered—that whenever there had been any relief, it was but ſhort, and many had died very ſoon after the operation, much ſooner than it ſeemed they would, if the diſeaſe had been left to nature——and it was to little purpoſe to tell them that I expected better ſucceſs ſince I had made no trial.——But ſince ſome have ſubmitted, and I have ſucceeded ſo well, that many have deſired my aſſiſtance, and the ſucceſs has been beyond my moſt ſanguine expectation. A few of the moſt remarkable caſes are as follows.

A child of Mr. Eliſha Hibbard of Windham, was taken with an aſcetical dropſy, at about a year old; I did what I could for it, but to no purpoſe; ſeveral other Doctors were called, but had no better ſucceſs; the dropſy went on increaſing until it was two years old, at which time it was pined away to a mere ſkeleton and of a very corpſy colour——made very little urine, and very coſtive, the belly ſeemed the biggeſt part of the child, and in the greateſt anxiety and diſtreſs for breath imaginable; at this time I was called to the child, when it ſeemed to be juſt expiring; I made an inciſion into the abdomen, and took away by eſtimation near ſix quarts of water, the latter part of which was very bloody;——after the evacuation of the water, there were diſcovered ſeveral tumors which were cyſts, or bags of water, containing in each I believe about a pint; the wound was kept open by a ſponge tent; the cyſts broke one after another, and diſcharged their contents out of the wound; their ſides digeſted away or collapſed, the child was treated with proper medicines & a ſuitable regimen, and in about nine months recovered to a perfect ſtate of health.

Mrs. Rejoyce Pinco, then of about 32 years of age, put herſelf under my care for the cure of the dropſy which ſhe had had fifteen or ſixteen years; ſhe had tryed many Doctors of note, and about twelve years before I ſaw her, ſhe had been under the care of the late celebrated Dr. Elliot, without receiving any benefit, I took thirty bear quarts of water at one time, and three quarts more [illegible] months after, and ſhe is per[illegible]

Miſs Abigail Root of Hebron, of about 16, had been troubled with an aſcitical dropſy about ſeven months, attended with ſome other diſorders. She was of a thin habit, and her fleſh much waſted, and looked like one conſumptive, but without any cough, her bowels were ſwelled very hard and tenſe, the biggeſt part of her ſwelling was above the abdomen, extending quite up to the breaſt, the tenſity of her bowels was ſo great, that by preſſing the midriff up far into the Thorax, it was with great difficulty ſhe breathed (eſpecially when in a recumbent poſture) and otherways greatly diſtreſſed, as her aſpect was conſumptive I was in doubt what to do; at laſt I determined on the operation, and took from her fourteen quarts of water. She endured the operation very well, and it gave her great relief, which together with other applications, has recovered her to health.

Mrs. Mahitabel Chamberlain of Plymton, in the 21ſt year of her age had had the dropſy between four and five years, had been much hurt by endeavouring to evacuate the water by phyſic, ſent for me. She was very much emaciated, and without any colour in her face. When I ſaw her I was ſurpriſed at the largeneſs of her ſize. She was not corpulent, but rather ſlender in her natural ſtate. The 20th of laſt April I took ten gallons and an half of a thick muddy fluid, of a bloody caſt from her at one time. I was much ſurpriſed at the appearance of the water; however ſhe recovered very faſt, and by the firſt of June ſhe came to my houſe. She has recovered a good ſtate, and has late been a viſit to her friends at Plymton, and Boſton and is but little ſwelled.

There are many other inſtances of recovery, but none quite ſo remarkable and ſuch has been the ſucceſs, that of about twenty times that I have performed the operation, there are but three perſons but what are now living, two of which were about 60, and all of them had other diſeaſes which of themſelves were incurable, and of which they died.

Upon the whole, the operation when properly managed by a ſkilful hand, is ſafe not tedious, and with other proper applications in perſons not too old, will ſeldom fail of a cure, unleſs in abſceſs's of the liver, or in an unſound viſcera, in which caſes it may be dangerous, and therefore requires to be managed by men of the beſt judgment and large experience.

D. ADAMS.

Five Dollars Reward.

WHERBAS on the night of the 3d inſtant January, the ſhop of Miles Beach Goldſmith in Litchfield, was broke open, and robbed of ſundry articles, among which were three ſilver Watches, with China faces; ſix or ſeven pair of ſilver Buckles, ſome plain, and others ver Tea-Spoons and [illegible] ets, a large number of Main Springs, Keys, Watches; ſundry old Thimbles, two ſtone Lock- Chriſtials, China Faces, Seals and Chains for broken Buckles, ſome old [illegible] five yard check wollen Shirting, with 3 or 4 old ſtone Jewels. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be

N.B. Several of the above things were [illegible] with the two firſt Letters of my name.

Litchfield, Jan. 7, 1771.

By a Veſſel arrived at Cape-Ann *in a ſhort Paſſage from* Liſbon, *and by Capt.* Symmes, *arrived here Sunday from* London, *we have the following Advices from the Engliſh Prints to the 5th of* November, *viz.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

White-hall October 16, 1770.

THE King has been pleaſed to appoint Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief of His Majeſty's Province of the Maſſachuſet's-Bay in New-England.

The King has alſo been pleaſed to appoint Andrew Oliver, Eſq; to be Lieutenant-Governor; and,

Thomas Flucker, Eſq; to be Secretary of His Majeſty's ſaid Province.

Admiralty Office, Oct. 18. This day, in purſuance of his Majeſty's pleaſure, the following Flag Officers were promoted, viz.

Hon. John Forbes, Francis Holborn, Eſq; Admiral of the White.

Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart. his Grace the Duke of Bolton, Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. Right Hon. George Earl of Northeſk, Right Hon. Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath, Admirals of the Blue.

Thomas Pye, Eſq; Sir Samuel Corniſh, Bart. Francis Geary, Eſq; Vice-Admirals of the White.

Sir Piercy Brett, Knt. Sir John Moore, Knt. of the the Bath, Sir James Douglas, Knt. Sir John Bently, Knt. Vice-Admirals of the Blue.

Right Hon. Geo. Lord Edgcumbe, Samuel Graves, Eſq; William Parry, Eſq; Hon. Auguſtus Kepple, Rear Admirals of the Red.

John Amherſt, Eſq; his Royal Highneſs Henry Frederick Duke of Cumberland, Sir Peter Dennis, Bart. Matthew Buckle, Eſq; Rear Admirals of the White.

Robert Man, Eſq, Richard Spry, Eſq; Robert Harland, Eſq; Right Hon. Richard Lord Viſcount Howe, Rear Admirals of the Blue.

[*Thus far the Gazette.*]

LONDON, Nov 3.

A Letter from Conſtantinople ſays, That the Grand Signor has at laſt taken the Field in Perſon, ſets out with the ſtile of The Maſter of the World He is the only Turkiſh Emperor who has headed his own Armies ſince the time of Solomon the Magnificent.

Sir Charles Knowles has certainly accepted the Czarina's noble offers to enter into her ſervice. He is allowed to be the firſt mechanical genius in England in the ſhip building way, and having lived to ſee many of his excellent plans ſlighted, is determined to go where his abilities may be rewarded. He is to have a penſion of 10 000 rubles a year, with ſurvivorſhip to his children

Nov. 1. We are well informed the Premier has declared within theſe few days, that "if he continues, to have the ſanction of a great perſonage, he will go thorough ſtich with affairs, and bring them right at laſt or looſe his head."

Nov. 3. We are aſſured that a council is ſummoned to meet on Monday next, to take into conſideration the late conduct of the Weſtminſter electors.

It is ſaid that Mr. Calcraft has got underwritten exactly 47,000l. on the Marquis of Granby's life, and that the ſum advanced by him to his Lordſhip, was about 83,000l. ſo that Mr. C——'s loſs by the Marquis's death, will be 36,000l.

Major Archibal Patoun is appointed a Director of the military branch of the Ordnance, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel in the army, in the room of Major General Baſtide, deceaſed.

Capt. Matthew Dixon is appointed a Subdirector, with the rank of Major in the army, Major Patoun, prefered.

Major Gen. Carpenter is appointed Colonel of the 4th Regiment of dragoons, in the room of the Right Hon. Lieuten. Gen. Conway, removed to the Blues.

Major General William Auguſtus Pitt is appointed Colonel of the 12th Regiment of dragoons, on the eſtabliſhment of Ireland, in the room of Major G. Carpenter.

His Grace the Duke of Rutland, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Leiceſter, has appointed Charles Hazelrig, Eſq; heir to the late Sir Arthur Hazelrig, and High Sheriff for the county of Leiceſter Liet. Col. in the Leiceſterſhire militia.

Lord Granby has left behind him one natural daughter, a very amiable young lady; it is ſaid he died without making any proviſion for her, though ſhe has been bred up in the higheſt ſtile.

SALEM, January 1, 1771.

Laſt Sunday Capt. Benjamin Calley arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which Place he left the 5th of Nov. and informs, that the Spaniards are making great Preparations for a war with Great Britain, which they expected would commence very ſoon: That Troops are in Motion, and the Fortifications of Cadiz are receiving great Repairs & Additions: That two Engliſh Men of war lately at Cadiz lay upon their Quarters for ſeveral Nights, expecting to be boarded by the Spaniards, but left the Place before he ſailed: That the court of London had demanded Six Millions of Dollars of the Spaniards, as a Reimburſement for the Expences which their late Infraction has occaſioned, & for compleating the Manilla Ranſom. That the Court of Madrid would pay no more than half that Sum, viz. Three Millions; on which the Perſon ſent from London to make the Demand had left Madrid, having waited only nine Hours for an Anſwer.

It is ſaid the French were uſing their Influence to bring about a Reconcilation between Great Britain & Spain.

LONDON. October 13.

We are at Liberty to aſſure the bublic, that the following Narrative was received on Thurſday Night by a Perſon of Diſtinction from his Friend at Paris.

"A Courier that lately arrived in eight Days from Peterſburg to Paris, brings an Account of a Battle, by which the Fate of the Turkiſh Empire ſeems to be determined. The Ruſſians had been for ſome Time ſtraiten'd in their Camp, and beginning to want Forrage, reſolved to leave Bender blockaded, and to make a vigorous Puſh with the main Army into a more fruitful and healthful Country; they therefore ſtruck their Tents, and begun their March towards Conſtantinople. This, as might be expected, alarmed the Divan. Four Baſſas of three Tails were immediately diſpatched with Orders to riſque a general Engagement. The old Vizier, who had hitherto commanded the Turkiſh Army, at Sight of this Order ſunk into Deſpair alledged, that as the Ruſſians were now far diſtant from their own Country, nothing more was required for their Deſtruction, but to cut off their Convoys, break up the Ways before them, haraſs them with mock Attacks, and wait till Winter ſhould do the reſt. The Baſſas told him that their Orders were peremptory, and that he muſt fight or reſign to thoſe who had greater Courage. The Vizier replied, that he was willing to die, tho' he was not willing to fight: That he would lead on the Army, and as he was reſolved never to live to apologize for his Defeat, he charged them to remember and to report his Opinion. The two Armies met upon a kind of Peninſulas, formed by a Confluence of the Neiſter and Danube. The Diſpute was very bloody, and the Event for ſome Time doubtful. They begun, as is the preſent Cuſtom, by a dreadful Fire of the Artillery, during which the Vizier's Horſe was ſwept from under him, and the Left hand of General Rotezinſky carried away. The main Battle ſoon joined, and the Impreſſion may by the Janizares, who, throwing away their Muſquets, charged with their Scimeters, was ſo dreadful and violent, that if they had been well ſeconded by the Spahis and Tarters, there is Reaſon to believe they would have gained the Day. The firſt Line of the Ruſſians was broken, and fell back in Diſorder upon the ſecond. The Janizaries preſſed on with Savage Clamour, but in the Ardour of Succeſs relaxed their Ranks: while the Ruſſians Right Wing having encountred and diſperſed 20,000 Tarters, wheeled round upon their Backs, and obliged them to make two Fronts to oppoſe the Ruſſian Foot on one Side, & their Horſe on the other. Juſtice requires us to declare, that the Janizaries thus ſurrounded defended themſelves with unexampled Bravery, but the Number of their Enemies was too great. They were at laſt overwhelmed, and the Vizier died in his poſt according to his Prediction.—Of thoſe that eſcaped the Sword, ſome periſhed in the Nieſter, and ſome in the Danube; and thoſe few of the Foot that remain'd, were generally made Priſoners, The Turkiſh Horſe, as they fought but little, did not ſuffer much. The exact Number of thoſe killed or taken is not yet known. Two of the Baſſas of Three Tails are among the Priſoners; and the Ruſſians confeſs the Loſs of ſix General Officers.—Such are the Calamaties of War, to which (however we may rejoice at the Succeſs of the Ruſſians) we hope an End will be ſpeedily made by Britiſh Mediation."

LONDON, October 15.

The Spaniſh infantry including 33 battalions of Militia, amounting to 25 000 men, are eſtimated at about 92.000 Their cavalry conſiſts of about 12 000 men, and their ſeamen are ſaid to amount to 47000, all of whom are badly cloathed, badly paid, and badly diſciplined.

Authentic accounts from Hamburgh ſay, that three young men had dropped down dead at the Cuſtom Houſe in Dantzick, that ſeveral people had died there after a few hours illneſs, with livid ſpots on their bodies, which had thrown the inhabitants into the utmoſt conſternation.

It is aſſured, that part of the baggage of the Spaniſh Ambaſſador is already put on board a ſhip in the river bound for Cadiz; and that the departure of his Excellency is fixed for this day ſe'nnight. He is to go by the way of Paris to Madrid, in order to negotiate ſome important buſineſs with the Court of France, which he is, by the diſpatches he received by the laſt courier, charged with before he returns home.

Octo. 16. By letters from Leghorn, of the 21ſt of Sept. we learn, that ſix Engliſh men of war are arrived in that port, and that ten more are daily expected.

Orders are given for ſeveral ſmall ſloops and armed cutters to cruize in the channel and on the Scotch coaſt, to prevent any ſhips putting into our ports, ſuſpected of being infected.

Orders are alſo ſent to Ireland to take the ſame neceſſary precautions is in England.

A letter from Scanderoon brings the following account.

"It is well known all over Europe, that the Baſſa, governor of Egypt, having paid very little regard to the orders of the Turkiſh Court, has been for ſome time, raiſing forces, as it was imagined, to maintain himſelf in a ſtate of independence. About the middle of June, having filled his magazines and collected carriages from all parts of the kingdom, he drew his troops together, and began his march towards Arabia, with a deſign, as was ſuppoſed, to plunder Mecca, or perhaps to make himſelf maſter of ſome of the provinces of that wide extended tract, where he might have enjoyed the pleaſures of royalty without the crime of rebellion. A band of Janiſſaries, which he had perſuaded to follow him, when they came to the edge of the deſert began to mutiny. This he had foreſeen, and for this he had prepared. He immediately aſſembled the reſt of the army round them, and ſeizing upon thoſe officers who had been [illegible] refractory, diſmiſſed them with their beards ſhaven and their robes cut ſhort; a puniſhment equivalent to that of being drumed out of a regiment in European ſervice. He then diſtributed money throughout the army, and all promiſed to go forward with him. When he had advanced fifteen days march into the deſert, a meſſenger arrived in his camp, with the following Letter from Niſſareddin, an Arbian Prince, the ſon of him who a few years ago intercepted caravan of pilgrims."

To the moſt illuſtrious and renowned Baſſa of Egypt.

"That thou haſt advanced thus far into countries through which neither thou nor thy maſter have a right to paſs, conſider as the effect of Niſareddin's clemency. I hoped that the ſight of the deſert would have taught thee wiſdom, and have therefore given thee time for reflection and retreat. The line of ſeparation is now, drawn; and within two days march is the camp of Niſareddin. If thou can'ſt ariſe into the air and fall upon the clouds; if thou can'ſt mingle with the waters and glide through the caverns, thou may'ſt then hope to view the regions beyond the deſert. But the ſurface of the earth is given to the ſtrongeſt Lance and to the ſharpeſt arrow; and he who dares to paſs further, muſt encounter that nation whoſe proweſs no man ever yet returned to tell."

"The Baſſa ſent no anſwer to this Letter, but, (according to the cuſtom of the barbarians) but cutting off the thumbs of the meſſenger. He then continued his march for three days, without any other notice of an enemy than the clouds of duſt for ſome time ſeen flying at a diſtance. But towards the evening of the fourth day, the Arabian horſemen began to harraſs him, and the night after aſſaulted his camp in all quarters. The Turks being now prepared, eaſily drew together and maintained their ground; and the Arabs, whether through terror or ſtratagem, retreated to a ſmall diſtance. The Turks purſuing their victory puſhed forwards, and left their baggage a little behind them; when a freſh party of the enemy from another point ſet fire on a ſudden to their carriages. Fire in a ſandy deſert is not eaſily quenched. The Turks thus entangled on all ſides, ſaw their proviſions and warlike ſtores almoſt totally deſtroyed: Nothing now remained but to return, and this was made very difficult by the interruption of their purſuers, and the want of water. About the third part of the army has periſhed, and the reſt have regained the frontiers of Egypt."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27

Capt Brown informs, that the French at Martinico were ſo apprehenſive of a war that they are hurrying their produce to St. Euſtatia as faſt as poſſible; and that all the veſſels belonging to the French Iſlands that were able to carry guns, were fitted out as privateers, ſo that they will be able to put to ſea and ſeize our Ships immediately on the Declaration of War.—A Sloop from New York and another from Amboy, touched at St. Euſtatia a few Days before Capt. Brown ſailed, and went down to Leeward. About 17 Days ago off Sambraro, he ſpoke with Captain Jenkins, in a Sloop from this Port for Montſerat, all well.

NEW-YORK, January 3

Extract of a Letter from St. Euſtatia, Nov. 1770.

"*I think it may not be improper to inform you, That Capt. Pace, in a ſhort Paſſage from Grenada, gave us this Morning the following Account. That juſt before he ſailed a Sloop arrived there who had been chaſed by two Frigates belonging to a French Fleet, which he ſuppoſed by their courſe were bound to Martinico: We have a Number of corroborating Circumſtances relative to an approaching War between the French & us.*"

Laſt Night came up the Ship New York, Capt. Jones, in about 10 Weeks from Briſtol, and 8 Weeks and 5 Days from Milford. We have ſeen no Papers by him, but all the private Letters ſpeak of War as inevitable. The America, Capt. ——, and the Prince George, Captain Stanton, both full of Goods, were to ſail for this Port in a Fortnight after Capt. Jones.

BOSTON, January 3.

Capt. Symmes on his Paſſage, ſpoke with Capt. Dixcy from Cadiz, bound to Marblehead, who informed him, that he ſailed from thence about the 10th of November, at which time War was not declared.—That the Spaniards were making great Naval Preparations, at that and other Ports in Spain, and had a Fleet of 12 or 15 ſail of the Line at Cadiz, ready for the Sea.

Capt. Symmes left Falmouth the 11th November at which Time war was not declared, but that greater Naval Preparations than ever were making at Portſmouth and other Places.

We are informed by a private Letter from London, of the 27th of October, "That altho' Preparations for War continue, yet it is believed Spain will make ſatisfaction and prevent a Rupture."

Other Letters ſay, that there was no doubt of a War.

We hear the Right Hon. Geo. Grenville lay at the point of Death when the laſt Veſſel left England.

It is ſaid there had been Orders from Ruſſia to purchaſe in England One Million Pair of coarſe Stockings for their Troops. It is alſo ſaid, that the Demands for Woolen Cloths from the North Country were very great, that all that could be obtained of the Manufacturers in Yorkſhire were purchaſed to ſend there.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Liſbon, dated Nov. 14, 1770.

"The War ſeems daily nearer to an open Declaration. From Circumſtances we have Reaſon to fear it will be general. The great and unexpected Succeſs the Ruſſians have had againſt the Turks has raiſed a Jealouſy in the Emperor of Germany and the King of Pruſſia: Perhaps as the Ruſſian Force will moſtly be employed with the Turks, the Opportunity may ſeem favourable to the two former Powers, who, it ſeems, now demand Part of Poland from the Empreſs, and the free Town of Dantzick. However, all theſe Schemes may as likely be for no other Purpoſe but to bring the Empreſs to an Accommodation with the Turks. It alſo happens, in the Courſe of ſuch Deſigns, that the Parties diſagree, and the natural Conſequence is War: Therefore, while we ſee Pretenſions of that Nature, we think for the Worſt."

HARTFORD, Jan. 8.

Laſt Friday died at Weathersfield of the Small Pox, Mr. William Woodhouſe, of that town, aged 50 Years.

Laſt Week one Joel Gay of Hebron was whipt, cropt and branded in this Place for Burglary.

Richard Steel, who has been whipt crop'd and branded in this town for Burglary, has ſince received the ſame Puniſhment in New-Haven for the ſame Crime; ſince which he broke Goal in that Place, and is advertiſed in the New-Haven Paper for breaking open and robbing the Shop of Joſeph Hopkins, Eſq; of Waterbury.

Whereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber a juſtice of peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Manſfield, in the province of New-Hampſhire lying near Onion river, a townſhip lately granted by the governor of N Hampſhire, deſiring to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, in order to ſee if they will chooſe a committee to ſurvey, and bound out ſaid townſhip, and lay out a home lot or firſt diviſion to each right. THESE are therefore to notify and warn all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Jonathan Gillet innholder in Sharon, on the laſt Tueſday of January 1771, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs that may be tho't proper to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 31ſt day of December, 1770.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pacis.*

WANTED, a Journeyman Weaver, who is well ſkilled in the Weaving buſineſs, and two apprentice boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, which boys will be inſtructed in all the branches of the Weaving buſineſs. For further particulars inquire of ROSWOLD WOTTLES, of Suffield.

Suffield, January 4, 1771.

K. Sexton,

Near the Great Bridge in Hartford, has the following Books on Hand, which he will ſell for the following, Prices, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
SMALL Morrocco Bibles, bound in the neateſt Manner 2 Vols.	0	14	0
Teſtaments, London Print, large	0	3	3
An eaſy way to teach children to read,	0	1	8
Tiſſot on Health, 2 Vol Guilt,	0	10	0
Baxter's Saints everlaſting reſt.	0	4	6
McEuen on the Types.	0	3	10
Hymns of Enquiry.	0	1	6
Treatiſe on conviction of Sin.	0	0	6
Spring of Day.	0	0	6
Principles of Religion.	0	0	6
Select Hyms.	0	1	3
Mead's almoſt Chriſtian.	0	2	6
Excellency of Chriſt.	0	1	6
Bundle of Myrrh.	0	0	9
Compaſſionate Addreſs.	0	1	3
Family Religion.	0	0	8
Cato's Tragedy.	0	0	10
Vicar of Wakefield large.	0	5	4
Small ditto.	0	4	8
Providence, an Allegorical Poem.	0	3	8
Sacramental Catechiſm.	0	2	[illegible]
Dilworth's Spelling Book.	0	1	2
Watts's Pſal. & Hyms, bound together	0	3	10
Fordice's Sermon to Young Ladies.	0	10	0
Hervey's Dialogue, 2 Vol.	0	11	0
——— Meditations 2 Vol.	0	9	0
Religion of Proteſtants	0	8	0
Miſcellanies of Divinity.	0	6	6
Perkin's Works.	1	0	0
Evil Days, by Shepard,	0	1	6
Seaman's Practice.	0	1	0
Efficacy of the fear of Hell by Stoddard	0	2	0
Lewis Stuckly.	0	3	0
Baxter's Key for Catholics	0	6	0
Free Doctrines of Juſtification by Anthony Burgis.	0	6	0
The great Soul of Man, by Beverly.	0	5	0
The Strength and Weakneſs of human Reaſon, argu'd.	0	6	6
Chriſt Reveal'd.	0	3	6
Wainwright on Phyſic.	0	5	0
Odes of Horace in Engliſh	0	4	10
Harmony Chronicle and Order of the New Teſtament, by Lightfoot.	0	8	0
Voice of Nature.	0	3	10
Brief expoſition on the 12 Prophets	0	12	0
Langdon's Remarks on Sandemans Letters	0	5	0
Webb on the four laſt Things	0	5	0

Compendous view of the Goſpel of Chriſt.
Mr. Moodys Sermon to Children.
Woodward's kind caution to profane Swearers
Aſſembly's Catechiſm.
Watts's Catechiſm.
Davis's Ser. to Child
} at 4d ſingle and 3s. per Dozen.

Sinners in the Hands of an angry God, a Sermon preach'd by the Rev'd Jon. Edwards at Enfield, at a Time of great awakenings, at 6d ſingle or 4s per Dozen.

Edwards's Farewell Sermon to the people of Northampton, at 3d ſingle.

The Chriſtian's intereſt, being a Trial of a ſaving intereſt in Chriſt, by Wm. Guthrie. 0 2 4

McCarty's Sermon at the Execution of William Linſey. 0 0 6

Three Dialogues between a Miniſter & his Pariſhioner, on the principles of Religion. 0 0 6

Together with a great variety of Songs, and ſmall books for children, &c. &c.

He has likewiſe for ſale 1000 acres of good Land in the townſhip of Hanover, near Dartmouth College, in the province of New Hampſhire.

Alſo a good ſaddle horſe, and a yoke of good working Oxen——all which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit on good ſecurity.

N.B. All perſons indebted to ſaid *Sexton*, for Books, or on any other account, are deſired to make immediate payment.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of making GRAVE-STONES of all ſorts in Hartford Five-Miles. And if the public will favour him with their cuſtom, they ſhall have their work done in the beſt manner, and at the cheapeſt rate, for Caſh or Produce in hand, by me,

January 3, 1771. PETER BUCKLAND.

POET'S CRONER.

From a late *MAGAZINE*.
On the Death *of a* Beloved Wife
Written by her Husband.

WHILE pining Anguiſh, wild Deſpair,
Increaſe my pangs, prolong my Care;
Depriv'd of all my Soul held dear,
Enchanting Joy, and Love ſincere.
While round the gloomy Scene's diſp'ay'd,
And Death ſtill deepens ev'ry Shade;
Sad, ſilent, dark, the Pomp of Woe!
Shall Sorrow's Eye forbear to flow?
Flow ſtill, ye Tears! ye Sighs complain?
—But Sighs and Tears alike are vain!
See there all pale and dead ſhe lies:
For ever flow my ſtreaming Eyes!
Fly *Hymen* with extinguiſh'd Fires!
Fly Nuptial Bliſs, and chaſte Deſires!
CLEORA's fled, the lovelieſt Mind;
Faith, Sweetneſs, Wit, together join'd!
—Dwelt Faith, and Wit, and Sweetneſs here?
O view the Change, and drop a Tear!
Once in theſe Eyes each Grace was ſeen,
And Love and Mildneſs ſhone ſerene:
Once ſoft Perſwaſion tun'd her Tongue,
As Truth ſincere, and ſweet as Song:
Once this cold Hand could touch the Lyre,
And ev'ry tender Tho't inſpire.
Now ſinking to its Parent Clay,
All chang'd the body ſeems to ſay,
—Thus Life, a Shadow, fleets away!
O whiſper ſtill, thou voice divine!
Thine be the Lore, Attention mine;
And while this awful Object lies
Expos'd before my weeping Eyes,
Teach me ſome Genius from on high,
Like her to live, like her to die;
To emulate the Paths ſhe trod,
All humane, gen'rous, great, and good!
Like her, the Rage of Death, to charm,
And ev'ry ſting of Pain diſarm!
Riſe, as ſhe roſe, a ſpotleſs Soul,
Who aim'd at Joys beyond the Pole;
And, raptur'd on the Verge of Day,
Smil'd to behold the ſhining Way.
But hark! the ſadly ſolemn Bell,
Sullenly ſounds my laſt Farewell.
Lo! round the Corpſe, the plaintive Throng,
Slow moving, ſilent walk along.
The Torch that lends its mournful Light,
The myſtic Pray'r, the Fun'ral 'Rite,
The weeping Friends, th' expecting Ground,
The ſilent Horror all around,
Have tempted Sorrow from her Cave;
And now ſhe hovers o'er the Grave:
Now ſinks our Harts, impearls our Eyes,
And bids a gen'ral Groan ariſe;
Exclaims that man was doom'd to mourn,
And ſits in Pomp to guard the Urn.
'Tis done!—Oh ever Dear, adieu!
Each tender Name is loſt in you.
Adieu! thou once kind, lovely Fair,
Soft Spring of Joy, Relief from Care!
O Reſt! may love with ev'ry Grace,
And ev'ry Virtue, guard the Place:
While me receives the lonely Bed,
Sad, Proſtate, ſilent as the Dead!
Reſtleſs, I preſs the well known Place,
And vainly ſeek the dear Embrace;
While ſlow and dreer the Minutes roll,
And Anguiſh racks my inmoſt Soul.
[*The Remainder will be in our next.*]

We the ſubſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Thomas Clap, late of ſaid Hartford, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, &c. Theſe are therefore to notify all concerned, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Bunce, in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt and ſecond, and laſt Mondays of January next, and as there is but ſix weeks more allow'd the creditors to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, it is deſired that all thoſe that purpoſe to do the ſame, to do it as ſoon as convenient, as no accounts will be allow'd after the end of ſaid time.

Joſeph Bunce,
Barnabas Hinſdale. } Commiſſioners.
Hartford, Dec. 15. 1770.

TO BE SOLD
By *Peter Verſtille,*

At his Store in Weathersfield, the following articles cheap for Caſh or Produce in Hand.

BROAD Cloths of the moſt faſhionable colours 3-4 6 4 7-4 8-4 plain and nap coatings German ſerges, ſorted colours Blue and green Ratteens Scarlet green and crimſon drapery Bazies Green crimſon Colcheſter Bazies Red and blue Duffles Fans Black & white bone Lace Damaſcus for Waiſtcoats Devonſhire Kerſies Half Thicks Flower'd Serges Wilton Cloths of the moſt faſhionable colours Sagathys ſorted Single and double Camblets Sprig'd Camblets Figur'd Stuffs Black and colour'd Crapes Dorſetteens Mecklenburgs Dreſdinets Martinico Luteſtrings Half yd & yd wide Poplins ſorted colours Grezetts Brolioes Black Bombazines Black and cloth coloured Draw Boys, Brown and Olive coloured Fuſtians Brown and white Buckrams Cotton and linnen Checks Red and white, blue & white ſtripe Hollands Pelong Sattins Straw colour'd Saſinets Sheard and thick Muſlins Black Parſinets Black figur'd Capuchine Silk Mens and Womens leather Gloves and Mitts Womens ſilk Mitts Linen cotton and ſilk Handkerchiefs Black Cravatts Snail Trimmings Head Flowers Necklaces & Ribbons

Silver Tippets 3 4 7 8 and yd wide Hollands Ruſſia Linnens White figur'd Dimotys for Children's Blankets Stripe & ſpotted Swanſkins Drugetts and white Flannels Mens and Womens cotton and thread Blue & cloth colour'd Knitt Patterns for Breeches Flower'd lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs Quality's Ferritts and Galloons Hern Mettle Twiſt & Basket Buttons Twiſt and Sewing Silk Wide and narrow Tapes Writing and Preſs Paper Paper hangings for Rooms Looking Glaſſes Shalloons of all colours Tammys and Durants of ditto Callimancoes ditto Oznabrigs & Ticklinburg Beſt G B Wool Cards Silk knee Straps Penknives Table knives & Forks Sleeve Buttons and Sciſſors Temple and other Spectacles Shoe and Knee buckles Pepper and Allſpice Copperas Brilliants and Dreſdens Black and white Barcelona Handkerchiefs Womens black worſted gloves Plain and figur'd white Gauze Whale Bone & Pinns Womens Chipt Hatts Nutmegs Cloves & Cinnamon Raiſins and Loaf Sugar 4d 6d 8d & 10d Nails Gun powder & Brimſtone Kippens genuine Snuff Beſt French Indigo &c &c.

N. B. *Moſt of the above Articles may be had at the Store of Mr* STEPHEN MEERS, *oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford.*

The ſubſcriber propoſes

to bring the Connecticut Courant to the houſe of Mr. Gideon Benjamin, &c. for all that are or ſhall be ſigners for them, on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river, at the rate of *ſeven ſhillings* per year, to be paid at the years end either in caſh or country produce. John Gill.

N. B. Any perſon making pay to the printers within the year ſhall be accepted.

Iriſh Linnens,

WILLIAM SCOTT, removed from Dock-ſquare, directly oppoſite to his former Store, near the ſirſt conduit, Boſton. Has juſt received from Ireland, a large aſſortment of linnens, conſiſting of fifteen hundred pieces of 3-4 7-8 and yard wide, of all prices, which are to be ſold on reaſonable terms.

Alſo, at ſaid Store are to be ſold a variety of plain and ſprig'd, black, white and crimſon ſattins, Ducapes, Mantau Silks, ſarcenets, &c. with ſundry Engliſh, Iriſh & Scotch goods.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

Saliſbury Furnace

BEING now thoroughly rebuilt and in blaſt, all perſons may be ſupplied with ware of the following kinds, viz. Forge hammers and anvils, found upon repeated trials, to be equal to any imported. Pot-aſh kettles, eſteemed the beſt of any made in America. Potts and kettles of all ſizes, Sugar boilers, Skillets, Bake-pans, Pye-pans, Spiders and Griddles of all ſizes, Calcining and Clothier's plates, Hatter's Baſons, Rims and Arms for Forge hammers, Trunnle heads for Griſt Mills, plain and ornamented Chimney backs, Smoothing Irons, finiſhed in the neateſt Manner, all kinds of Boxes for Carriages, Half Hundred and ſmaller Weights, with a variety of other Articles.

Alſo Caſtings to any particular Pattern left at the Furnace may be had at the ſhorteſt Notice, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

The Proprietor of ſaid Furnace alſo keeps a large and general Aſſortment of European and India Goods, which are ſold for Caſh or Country Produce, at the loweſt Rates.

January 1, 1771.

Stolen out of the Stable

of the Subſcriber on the Night after the 17th Inſtant, a Sorrel MARE, two years old paſt, 14 Hands high, a Star in her Face, light colour'd Main and Tail, ſmooth ſhod before, no Brand, a natural pacer. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and Thief, and bring them to Goſhen, in Litchfield County, to the Subſcriber, ſhall have two Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

SAMUEL NORTON.
Goſhen, Dec. 20. 1770.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of *Eliſha Burnham*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, &c. And ſaid court hath allowed the creditors three months from the 17th day of December inſtant, for them to exhibit their reſpective claims. Theſe are therefore to notify all concerned that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Joſeph Fagg, innholder in Hartford, on Monday the 7th day of January next, and on Mondays the end of every fortnight after, during the ſaid three months. And as but a ſhort time is allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, it is deſired that all thoſe that purpoſe to do the ſame to do it as ſoon as convenient. As no accounts will be accepted after the end of ſaid three months; and a ſpeedy ſettlement thereof, will without doubt be advantageous to the creditors, as well as to ſaid eſtate.

Thomas Hopkins,
William Adams. } *Commiſſioners*
Hartford, Dec. 22, 1770.

THESE are to notify all perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of *Richard Edwards*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, that we will attend on the buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid deceas'd, on the Wedneſdays of each week, in this and the two next proceeding months——And all perſons that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to us.

GEORGE SMITH,
JOSEPH TALCOTT, *jun.* } *Adminiſtrators.*
Hartford, Dec. 10, 1770.

TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas Hopkins,
At his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe.

A GOOD Aſſortment of European and India GOODS, cheap for Caſh or country Produce in Hand. —Alſo Tea, Indigo, German Steel, Redwood, Logwood, Copperas, Allum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, good Weſt-India Rum.

HARTFORD: Printed by Green & Watson, near the Great Bridge, where this Paper may be had at Nine Shillings, Lawful Money per Year, if ſent by the ſpecial Poſt, or Seven Shillings without Poſtage. Advertisements of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for Three Shillings three Weeks, and Six Pence for each Week after, and longer Ones in Proportion; and where all Manner of Printing Work is done with Care and Diſpatch.

[January. M.dcc.lxxi.] [NUMBER 316.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT,

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, January 8, to TUESDAY, January 15, 1771.

PETERSBURG, (the capital city of Ruſſia) September 18

THE day before yeſterday Lieutenant Potomkin arrived here, diſpached from Field Marſhel Count Romanzow, with an account and particulars of the taking of Kilia Nova. This fortreſs ſurrendered by capitulation after eight days ſiege. The garriſon, conſiſting of 4000 men under one Baſhaw of Three Tails, and one of One Tail has obtained leave to retire to Tutſcha, on the right ſide of the Danube. The artillery conſiſting of ninety one braſs guns, with all the ammunition and proviſions, are in our hands, the keys of the town were delivered to Prince Repnin, the 1ſt of September who took immediate poſſeſſion in the name of her Imperial Majeſty, and received the oaths of fidelity from the inhabitants who preferred living under the government of our gracious Sovereign, to the offer made them by the Turkiſh garriſon to follow them.

LONDON, September 29.

The fermentations internally in France, and the ſame in England, may perhaps give mutual reaſons for a war in each kingdom, in order to quiet the people, and prevent a farther fermentation.

It is ſaid a great promotion will be made in the navy, there not being any ſince the laſt peace, to the great diſcouragement of that corps, whilſt ſo many general officers and others are continually making in the land ſervice.

"It is thought that the [illegible] Sir George Pocock, will now be ſolicited to take upon him the command of the fleet, there being no other officer of any great rank but himſelf fit for a great command.

It is ſaid there are three additional colonels of marines to be made, three additional lieutenants and ſix majors, and that uſeful body of men to be augmented to their full eſtabliſhment with all expedition.

It is computed the creditors of the public funds are, at leaſt twenty millions poorer than they were a month ago.

It is the talk that many conſiderable perſonages, who not long ſince made a jeſt of the people's petitions and apprehenſions, are now actually trembling with fear of ſome legal grievances falling ſoon on themſelves.

It is reported, that three regiments of foot will ſoon be embarked for the Weſt Indies, to augment and ſtrengthen the different garriſons in the Britiſh iſlands.

A correſpondent ſays, the Falkland Iſlands were firſt diſcovered by Sir Richard Hawkins in 1593, the principal of which he named Maiden-iſland, in honour to Queen Elizabeth. The name of Falkland was given afterwards to ſome new diſcovered port thereon, by Capt. Strong by which the whole have been ſince generally known. As thoſe Iſlands lie at the diſtance of near 300 miles from the continent, and conſiderably more from any of the Spaniſh ſettlements in South-America, the public may eaſily judge upon what right we found our claim, and whether the driving our people from thence ſhould not be conſidered a commencement of hoſtilities.

DUBLIN, (the capital of the province of Leinſter, October 27.

We are ſorry to acquaint the public, that there are authentic accounts from London of the much lamented death of the moſt noble the Marquis of Granby.

A race for a conſiderable wager was run up the ſteps of Newhall market, which is computed to be fifty foot high, between a gentleman on horſeback and a gentleman on foot, the race was won by the former, in the preſence, and to the aſtoniſhment of a great number of ſpectators. Great bets and conſiderable odds were laid on the occaſion.

LONDON, October 15.

AT the Common Council at Guildhall, on Friday the Lord Mayor, after the minutes, of the laſt Court were read and confirmed, declared "That nothing particular had happened ſince the laſt Court, except his having ordered a Court of Conſervancy, in order to impannel a jury to enquire into the encroachments on the river Thames at Durham yard." Mr. Alderman Wilkes then ſaid, "That at the opening of the laſt Court of Common Council the Lord Mayor had been ſo obliging as to ſtate to them what had paſſed between the Lords of admiralty and himſelf, relative to the preſs warrants lately iſſued, and therefore he hoped that his Lordſhip would indulge them with an account of what had ſince occurred on that ſubject, which was certainly of the higheſt importance to the perſonal liberty of very many citizens who were under his Lordſhip's immediate protection."——The Lord Mayor replied, that he had received a requiſition in form from the Privy Council, to give his utmoſt aſſiſtance in the ſervice of the preſs warrants; and that in conſequence, he had backed thoſe warrants, and ſent to the ſeveral Conſtables and other city officers, to be aſſiſtant to the military in the execution of them." Mr. Alderman Wilkes then replied, "That there was now a ſuſpenſion of *Magna Charta* in the city by their chief magiſtrate, that a preſs warrant was expreſly contrary to the words of the *Great Charter*, *N[illegible] liber homo capiatur, &c. niſi per lega[illegible] judicium parium ſuorum vel per legem terrae*, [illegible] the firſt principles of [illegible] lamented the unjuſt and cruel fate of ſo many of their fellow citizens, torn from their families, who would be left, perhaps, deſtitute of the common neceſſaries of life, &c. That at the Durham yard committee, Mr. Alderman Oliver, and himſelf had fully given their ſentiments to the Lord Mayor on the plain illegality of preſs warrants, and their hopes that they would never have the ſanction of the chief magiſtrate of that city." The Lord Mayor then confeſſed the illegality of preſs warrants, but declared, "That in that emergency the fleet muſt be manned, and he could not riſque the danger of delay." Mr. Alderman Wilkes ſaid, "That he wiſhed to ſee the fleet ſpeedily manned, but in a way conſiſtent with liberty and humanity: that if inſtead of the paltry ſum of thirty ſhillings, five pound per man had been offered by government we might have had ſailors enough, promiſing likewiſe on the public faith, their diſcharge after a certain number of years; that this ought to have been done ſix months ago, that 50000 ſailors on this calculation would only have coſt 250 000l. that above twice the ſum had been ſquandered away at *Kew, Richmond*, & for *moſt corrupt purpoſes*; and voted without any accounts, that ſuch a method ought to have been firſt tried: but that now in the very capital, our fellow citizens were every hour the prey of lawleſs ruffians, &c." My Lord Mayor then ſaid, "He thought the occaſion juſtified his conduct; and that it was *unfriendly* in Mr. Wilkes to mention it; but however, he avowed having given all the aid of the civil to the military in the city." Mr. Wilkes, replied, "That it was a great public concern, that it was *friendly* to his country, and that ſhould always have the firſt place in his heart, as well as be the leading principle of his actions."

St. Jago de la Vega, (Jamaica) October 4.

His excellency the governor having received information on oath, that a malignant diſtemper was raging at Port au Prince in the iſland of Hiſpaniola, called the Charbon, and there deemed a ſpecies of the Plague, did order all veſſels coming from any part of the ſaid iſland, to perform quarantine until farther orders; and his Excellency having this day received more certain information on oath, that there is no ſuch diſtemper at Port au Prince, or any other part of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, doth therefore hereby remand all orders of quarantine iſſued as aforeſaid.

SAVANNAH, (in Georgia) November 21.

Extract of a letter from Mecklenburgh County North Carolina, Oct. 27.

"Our old Regulators of Orange County in this Province, have been all in a flame lately, for, at the ſitting of the General Court at Williamſburgh, and in the time of it, they, with force and arms, broke into the Court-Houſe, dragged the Judge from the bench, flogged him confoundedly, ſeized upon the *Lawyers*, and lambaſted their carcaſſes almoſt to death, and flogged all their (the Lawyers) abettors. What will be the upſhot the Lord knows."

CHARLESTOWN, (S. Carolina)

Oct. 9. Laſt week 14 German families arrived here from Rotterdam, laſt from Cowes, in order to ſettle in this province.

Yeſterday the hon John Stuart, Eſq; Superintendant of Indian affairs, arrived here from holding a congreſs with Colonel Donaldſon, Major Lacy, and other Gentlemen of Virginia, and the Cherokee Indians. All the principal head men and chiefs attended. The number of Indians preſent was upwards of a thouſand. We hear the Boundary-line between Virginia and the Cherokees, which was the principal object of the congreſs, is ſettled to the ſatiſfaction of all concerned.

Nov. 20. About three weeks ago, there were only two Spaniſh ſhips of war in the Havanna, and not the leaſt hoſtile appearance, yet it is ſtrongly aſſerted, that the Spaniards have a fleet of fourteen or fifteen ſail of the line ſomewhere in the Weſt-Indies.

"*Sept. 24th.* We have the mortification to houſe the whole of the St. George's cargo, to avoid the new impoſitions levelled chiefly at the Britiſh ſubjects; the Conſul expects ſpeedy redreſs."

Oct. 4th. We are yet deterred from offering our imports for ſale and begin to dread it will be a long day before the unhappy diſpute will be decided."

Nov. 27. A Letter to a Gentleman in Trade here from his Correſpondent, dated Hamburgh, Sept 21ſt, 1770. ſays, "If we may judge from Appearances a War cannot be far off. The King of Pruſſia, who has already an Army of One hundred and eighty thouſand Men, has given Orders to augment each Company with forty Men, which makes the Augmentation Fifty thouſand Men; the Emperor had done the ſame; and it is ſaid thoſe two Powers intend to attack France, in order to conquer Alſace, Lorraine and Bar and that the King of Pruſſia is to have Poliſh Pruſſia and Swediſh Pomerania: His Brother Prince Henry is now in thoſe Parts and is ſoon to proceed to Peterſburg. I ſaw in the Arſenal of Berlin Arms for Fifty thouſand Horſe and Foot, and all the King's Arſenals are equally well provided. The Plague is in Poland, and the moſt rigorous Edicts are iſſued, and the greateſt Care taken to prevent its getting into Germany. The Ruſſians continue the War againſt the Turks with incredible Succeſs by Sea and Land, and they will, it is thought, drive them from Conſtantinople, and entirely out of Europe."

December 11. The Diſturbances in North-Carolina are not yet ſettled: On the 19th paſt, his Excellency Governor Tryon iſſued the following proclamation, viz. "WHEREAS information having been received, that ſome evil minded perſons did in the night of Monday the 12th inſtant, in the county of Granville, maliciouſly and clandeſtinely ſet fire to, and conſumed the barn and ſtables of Richard Henderſon, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's aſſociate juſtices of the ſaid province, together with ſeveral horſes, and a large quantity of corn therein; and alſo in the night of Wedneſday the 14th inſt. did maliciouſly and clandeſtinely ſet fire to, and conſume the late dwelling houſe of the ſaid Richard Henderſon, in the county aforeſaid: In order therefore to bring the offenders to juſtice, I have thought fit, by and with the advice, and conſent of his Majeſty's council, to iſſue this my proclamation, hereby requiring all civil officers within this government to be aiding and aſſiſting in diſcovering and apprehending the ſaid offenders. And hereby promiſe the ſum of *one hundred pounds*, proclamation money, to any one who ſhall apprehend the ſaid offender or offenders, and alſo his Majeſty's moſt gracious pardon to any one of the ſaid offenders, who ſhall make a diſcovery of his accomplice or accomplices, ſo that he or they may be proſecuted to conviction."

NEW-YORK, January 3.

On Monday Evening, the laſt Day of the Year, The following dreadful and ſurpriſing Accident, happen'd at a Houſe in Diviſion-Street, in this City, One *Hannah Bradſhaw*, [who on Account of her large Size, robuſt Appearance, and bold Behaviour, was) commonly known by the Name of *Man of War Nance*, (ſaid to be about 30 Years of Age, has lived a Dozen Years or more in this City, was a healthy likely looking Woman, remarkably induſtrious and neat in her Perſon and Manner of Living.—but bore a bad Character with Reſpect to Chaſtity and Sobriety] living in an upper Room, which had no communication with Rooms below, occupied by a Family, on the Evening of the 31ſt of December, ſhe deſired a young Woman, who work'd for her, and was going home, to come again early the next Morning, and about 7 o'clock the ſame Evening, another Acquaintance of hers parted from her, at which time ſhe ſeem'd to have drank a little too freely. No Perſon lived with her, and ſhe was generally alone in her Room, She was neither heard nor ſeen again till the next Day, when the young Woman came to work, who after knocking and calling, and having waited till paſt Eleven o'Clock, with the Aſſiſtance of the Man who lived below, ſhe got thro' a back Window into the Room, and open'd the Door, when looking with a Screen, which went quite acroſs the Room, and was fitted to reach to the Ceiling, ſhe beheld the Remains of the unhappy Hannah Bradſhaw, the moſt ſhocking Spectacle imaginable. The Body, or, rather the Bones were lying near the Middle of the Floor, wherein a Hole of about 4 Feet Diameter was burnt quite away and the Bones lying on the Ground, which was about a Foot beneath that Part of the Floor,—The Fleſh was entirely burnt off the Bones of the whole Body and Limbs, except a ſmall Part on the Scull, a little on one of the Shoulders, the lower Part of the right Leg and Foot, which was burnt off at the Small, almoſt as even as if cut off, and left lying on the Floor; the Stocking burnt as far as the Leg and no farther: The Bones, ſome of which were black and others white, like a Pipe Stem, were ſo thoroughly burnt that they might be crumbled to Duſt between the Fingers——the Bowels remained unconſumed. One of the Sleepers which lay under the Shoulders was burnt almoſt through: Part of the Head lay on the Planks at the Edge of the Hole, and near it a Candleſtick with Part of a Candle in it, thrown down, but did not appear to have touch'd the Body, or to have ſet any Thing on Fire. The Tallow was melted off the Wick, which remain'd unſcorched by the Fire, as alſo the Screen which almoſt touch'd the Hole. The Leg of a Ruſh bottom'd Chair, and about half the Bottom were burnt, ſo far as they were within the Compaſs of the Hole in the Floor and no farther. The Ceiling of the Room, which was white waſh'd Plaiſter, was as black as if cover'd with Lamblack as alſo Part of the Walls and Windows, and the Heat had been ſo great as to extract the Turpentine from the Boards of the Wainſcot,——after all theſe Opperations the Fire went entirely out, ſo that when the Body was found, not a Spark remained. It is extremely ſurpriſing that with ſuch an intenſe Degree of Heat as was neceſſary ſo entirely to conſume the Floor, &c. with the Body and to calcine the Bones, the Fire ſhould have ſtopped of itſelf without burning the Houſe, or ſcorching the Screen—which is hardly conceivable, if the Fire had blazed, and if it did not, it is equally inconceivable, that the Heat ſhould have been ſo intenſe. As there was a chimney in the Room, and a Cellar under Part of the Floor, with which the Fire open'd a Communication, it could not have ſtopped for want of Air. It is ſaid the Perſon who was laſt in Company with this woman at parting, told her he ſhould ſee her no more till another Year, little thinking as it was ſo near, that ſhe wou'd not live to ſee it, that ſhe was then on the brink of Eternity, and that before the Morning Light *her Soul would be required of her*.

Meſſr's Green & Watſon,

GENTLEMEN,

If you'll give the following a place in your News Paper, the public ſhall be welcome.

CONNECTICUT POLITIC'S for the preſent Day.

POOR N. York by their Connecticut brethren and humble ſervants, were juſt now call'd a pack of rogues, villains, and daſtardly apoſtates from the united agreement of all the colonies, ſtrugg'ling to raiſe up and reſtore liberty which was falling down. Yet poor N. York by their Connecticut brethren and humble ſervants, were call'd a great many ſuch hard names, and not only ſo, but a rod of correction was prepared for their villany; they were to have no more Connecticut beef and pork, all were in arms to ſtarve them out, to have no more dealings with theſe tories, they were no longer to be treated with common hoſpitality when they paſſed through the land, but were to depend upon their packs for food, and abide all night in the ſtreet, or where they cou'd find a covert: with a monumental ſigh they were ready to write an inſcription for her urn.

But this was word's not blows N. York: if Connecticut birds are to old to be catch'd with chaff yet good wheat will trap any of them; and you had nothing to fear from their big threats knowing yourſelves to be poſſeſs'd of the proper bait, or at leaſt had it importing from Europe, it has ſometime ſince arriv'd and wonderful its transforming influence! they became at once your fellows, and are proud to be caught in your toils.

When one reflects, if he don't ſhrink from the light, it muſt raiſe to his view an image like to that in ſacred writ. *magna parvis componere*, the world wondered after the beaſt.

No ſooner had N. York veſſels by order of their owners returned home loaded with Britiſh goods, but the high blown reſentment of Connecticut merchants had got to quite an ebb tide; the promiſing juncture for trade and gain allow'd them no more power to reſent——inſtead of a New-Haven convention united and vigourouſly oppoſing this threatening and moſt deteſtable of evils, theſe very men we ſee haſting with quick diſpatch to N. York, emulous who ſhou'd take off the greateſt quantity of their forbidden fruit, and ſooneſt fill their ſtores from thence. What N. Yorker laughs in his ſleeve at the farce [illegible] N. York your heroiſm in breaking the ice has made Connecticut merchants your greateſt admirers, faſteſt friends and moſt humble ſervants.

But not only upon Connecticut merchants does this burden lie, they have the teſtimony of a good conſcience from the countenance of the people, the people manifeſt as much readineſs to be dupes and humble ſervants to them, as they to the Yorkers, though a high advance, an uncommon profit ſhould be put on goods, yet the people grown hungry by a little while's abſtinence, take them off greedily at almoſt any lay. Thus from the merchants the heroes for liberty, every occaſion of ſhame and bluſhing is remov'd, and they with the people ſeem to have gone all together over the dam: are now united to oppoſe the common good as juſt now they were the common evil.

I mean not to ſhew myſelf an enemy to a well regulated trade, honourably manag'd, that I view important and worthy to be countenanc'd by every lover of his country. I have only hinted a few remarks, ſuch as the current of commercial affairs at this uncommon period naturally ſuggeſt, and from ſuch an inſtructive ſcene we may warrantably make the following reſolves.

Reſolve 1. That ſelf intereſt is irreſiſtable.

Reſolve 2 That liberty and public good can ſtand no chance among men when ſelf intereſt is its rival.

Reſolve. 3. That ſelf intereſt recommends the moſt underhanded ſchemes to every mans good conſcience.

Reſolve 4. That the human race muſt be a very degenerate ſpecies of being.

Reſolve 5, That their make is naturally ſuited to ſlavery.

Reſolve 6 That they act quite unnaturally in ſtruggling, for liberty.

ISSACHAR.

TO be ſold by the Select-men of Salisbury, 28 acres of good land all under improvement, well watered, and well proportioned for plowing, mowing and paſturing; has two young orchards on it; with a good new brick houſe and a barn, and is ſituate about two miles and half from the meeting-houſe, and about one from the furnace, lies in a corner where two public roads croſs, is very convenient for a trader, tradeſman or tavern keeper.

N. B. There is about 45 acres of good land, adjoining to the premiſes, formerly part of the ſame farm, which it is likely may be purchaſed at a reaſonable price.

Saliſbury, January 21, 1771.

BROKE OPEN!

ON the night after the 7th inſtant, the ſubſcribers ſhop, and taken from thence two pair round carved ſilver ſhoe buckles, the one pair ſmall finiſh'd, with ſquare ſteel chapes; the other larger not finiſh'd and without chapes and tongues. Alſo a green ſilk knit purſe, with about twenty ſhillings ſmall ſilver——Whoever ſhall diſcover the perpetrator of ſaid crime, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice ſhall receive One Dollar reward, and neceſſary charges paid, by DAVID ELLSWORTH, jun.

Windſor, 8th Jan 1771.

Whreas my perfiducus wife MARY, on the 23d day of October laſt, wilfully eloped from my bed and board, and I am told is now in the town of Suffield; in the colony of Connecticut, and am apprehenſive ſhe may run me in debt. Theſe are therefore to forbid all manner of perſons from truſting the ſaid Mary, on my credit, on any pretences whatſoever, for I ſhall utterly refuſe paying any debts contracted by the ſaid Mary.

ELIJAH METCALF.

Eaſt Haddam, January 7, 1771.

Ten Dollars Reward!

STRAYED or ſtolen from *Samuel Palmer*, out of a ſtable at the foot of Weſtfield mountain, on Glaſcow road, on the morning of the 12th inſtant, a dark brown MARE, ſix year old paſt, about 14 hands and half high, a ſtar in her forehead ſome white on all her feet, no brand, ſhod all round when ſhe went away, paces and trots. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and thief if ſtolen and return them to Stephen Sacket of Weſtfield, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, if only the Mare, Five Dollars.

LOST,

SUppoſed to be ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber a ſilver WATCH, ſilver face, on the back part of the caſe was a little flaw, tied with a pale red ribbon, a green ſeal. Whoever will find and deliver ſaid Watch to the owner, and apprehend and ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by JONAH GILLET, jun.

Wintonbury, Jan. 14, 1771.

The Treaſurer of the COLONY *of* CONNECTICUT,

HEREBY gives Notice to the Conſtables, and Collectors of the TAX 1770, *that he expects they reſpectively pay off their arrearages, by the thirtieth day of January next, otherwiſe he ſhall think it his duty to ſend out his warrants of diſtreſs indiſcriminately, againſt thoſe that ſhall then be delinquent. Thoſe perſons alſo, that are indebted to the colony by bond, are deſired to diſcharge their obligations. The reſpective Sheriffs of the colony, are likewiſe directed to make returns of the executions committed to them by the Treaſurer The Agents——Kings Attornies are likewiſe called upon to ſettle with the Treaſurer. The collectors of duty on Goods, that remain in arrears to the government, are alſo notified to come and ſettle their accompts with the Treaſurer, on or before the firſt day of February next, which will effectually prevent his taking thoſe meaſures that will be expenſive to them, as well as diſagreeable to him.*

Treaſury-Office, 21*ſt December* 1770.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

WILLIAMSBURG, *in Virginia, December* 20.

We learn from Norfolk, that laſt week they had the good fortune to detect a gang of thieves and houſebreakers that have infeſted that borough and neighbourhood theſe many years paſt, to the unſpeakable damage of the merchants and other people of property there. Several houſekeepers, as well as negroes, are already committed, and warrants iſſued for apprehending of others. In the houſe of one of the perſons committed, was found a great quantity of dry goods and wearing apparel, concealed under the plank of the chamber floor; and the ſteps of the ſtairs leading to the ſame were very ingeniouſly converted into drawers, in which were found abundance of ſilver ſpoons, rings, ear rings, and other articles of value, beſides a large ſum of money. The garret room had the appearance of a ware houſe, being full of iron pots, blankets, rugs, loaves of ſugar, and other bulky goods of various kinds.

NEW-YORK. *January* 10.

Late laſt Night arrived the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom we have the Papers to the 7th of November, but as we could not receive them till near ten o'Clock, juſt as this Paper was going to the Preſs, we have no time to mention the Particulars, nor indeed to look over the Papers.

"*The Opinion among the trading Part in general is, that a War will take Place; but till it is more certain, they decline making proper Inſurances, and yet fear to ſhip their Goods for foreign Exportation, at a Hazard, which Occaſions a ſtagnation in Trade*"

"*It is currently reported, that all Differences will terminate amicably between Gr. Britain and her Colonies, and that Trade will ſpeedily revive to its priſtine Vigour*"

The Account is confirmed of the Ruſſians having taken Bender from the Turks, the Garriſon conſiſted of 30 000 men 4000 Cannon, were found in the Town beſides an immenſe Booty.

The Boſcawen, Jacobſon, from Boſton, and the Golden-Fleece, Goſely, from Virginia, are arrived at Dover. It is ſaid that Lord Chatham has a Plan for accommodating all domeſtick Differences, which he will read in the Houſe of Lords at the opening of the enſuing Parliament. The Right Honourable Earl of Egmont is dangerouſly Ill at his Houſe in Pall-Mall.

The Right Honourable George Grenville has had a Relapſe and is again very Ill.

It was reported in London, by a Gentleman juſt arrived from America, that the American Company of Commedians under the Management of Mr. Hallam, going from Jamaica to North America. The Ship was ſet on Fire by the Careleſneſs of a Boy who went to draw ſome Rum; that moſt of them periſhed in the Flames, and the reſt were drowned.

This Account muſt be Falſe, and probably took its riſe from an imperfect Relation of the Accident that happened a Year or two ago, to a Veſſel going into Newport from Jamaica.

At a Meeting of the Electors at Weſtminſter, held at Weſtminſter Hall the 31ſt of October, in order to draw up a Remonſtrance and Petition to his Majeſty it was mov'd that their members ſhould be inſtructed to impeach Lord North in Parliament. This motion was over ruled but they agreed upon the Copy of the Petition and Remonſtrance to his Majeſty.

We have juſt heard that the Packet has bro't ſome Papers to the 17th of Nov. that the Parliament met on the 13th, That the Papers contain the King's Speech, which ſeems altogether pacific—mentioning that the taking of Falkland Iſland was without any Order or Knowledge of the Spaniſh Court, which diſclaimed any hoſtile Intentions, as did alſo the French.—But a Fleet of 40 Sail of the Line, ready for the Sea, were lying at Ferrol, beſides many in other Ports of France and Spain. The Speech we ſhall not be able to obtain in Time for this Paper.

The Turks have loſt ſeveral important Places and the Grand Signor had taken the Field in Perſon. Letters from Cadiz of the 5th and from Liſbon of the 14th of Nov. mention, that there are at thoſe Places the greateſt Preparations for, and Expectations of a ſpeedy War.

BOSTON, January 10.

Veſſels that arrive to the Southward generally agree, that in the Weſt India Iſlands they are in Expectation of a War, by the accounts that arrive there from Old Spain and France. That the French at Martinico were ſo apprehenſive of it, that they were hurrying their Produce to St. Euſtatia as faſt as poſſible; and that all the Veſſels belonging to the French Iſlands, that were able to carry Guns were fitted out as privateers ſo that they will be able to put to Sea and Seize our Ships immediately on the Declaration of a War.

SALEM, January 1. 1771.

Laſt Sunday Captain Benjamin Calley arrived at Marblehead from Cadiz, which Place he left the 5th of Nov. and informs, that the Spaniards are making great Preparations for a War with Great-Britain, which they expected would commence very ſoon: That Troops are in Motion, and the Fortifications of Cadiz are receiving great Repairs and Additions: That two Engliſh Men of War lately at Cadiz lay upon their Quarters for ſeveral Nights, expecting to be boarded by the Spaniards, but had left the Place before he ſailed: That the Court of London had demanded Six Millions of Dollars of the Spaniards, as a Reimburſement for the Expences which their late Infraction has occaſioned, and for compleating the Manilla Ranſom: That the Court of Madrid would pay no more than half that Sum, viz. Three Millions; on which the Perſon ſent from London to make the Demand had left Madrid, having waited only nine Hours for an Anſwer.

It is ſaid the French were uſing their Influence to bring about a Reconciliation between Great-Britain and Spain.

NEWPORT, December 31.

Laſt Friday Morning about 5 o'Clock, a terrible Fire broke out in a row of buildings on the ſouth ſide of Queen ſtreet in this town; which burnt with ſuch fury that, notwithſtanding the utmoſt vigilance and endeavours of the inhabitants, it entirely deſtroyed three conſiderable dwelling houſes by ſun riſe——His Majeſty's Cuſtom houſe, adjoining the weſtermoſt of thoſe burnt, actually took fire, and was ſo given over that all the books, papers, furniture, &c. were removed to other houſes, and the windows and doors taken out in good order, and the houſe muſt unavoidably have been conſumed had it not been for the extraordinary activity of the people in working the engines, &c. favoured by weather remarkably mild and calm for the ſeaſon, by which the fire was prevented doing it any conſiderable damage.

NEWPORT, January 7.

Laſt Saturday arrived here Capt. Iſaac Jeden in the ſchooner Polly after a paſſage of 43 days from Montego Bay, in the Iſland of Jamaica, by whom we are informed that one Yarth in a large white bottom'd Bermudas built ſloop, had turned pirate and captur'd a French ſchooner with 3000 dollars and a large quantity of hides, and alſo [illegible] another:—That an armed veſſel was equipped and diſpatched in queſt of the pirate and had retaken the French ſchooner and ſent her into Montego Bay, with 12 of the pirates on board who were immediately committed to goal:——That a frigate was alſo ſailed from Port Royal in Purſuit of Yarth, who it was ſuppoſed had gone towards the Bay of Honduras.

HARTFORD, Jan. 15.

A Letter from a Gentleman in New-York, to his Correſpondent in Farmington, dated Jan. 10, ſays,—"The Packet arrived laſt Night, and brings Accounts that we may depend on a WAR.—"

Laſt Sunday Night died at Farmington, of the Small Pox, Mrs. Abigail Hart, Wife of Mr. Stephen Hart, jun. of that Place.

The Diſturbances in North Carolina are not yet ſettled.

The Governor of Maryland has diſſolved the General Aſſembly of that Province.

To be ſold at Public

Vendue, on the 21ſt day of this inſtant January, at two of the Clock afternoon, at the Dwelling Houſe of JOSEPH FLAGG, innholder in Hartford, and to be continued till the whole be ſold.

ALL The houſhold goods, furniture and perſonal eſtate of Captain *John Coleman* deceas'd, among which are beds and bedding, chairs, tables, braſs, pewter, books, 4 volume Chambers dictionary, &c. and a riding chair, with a variety of other things too tedious to enumerate.

THE creditors to ſaid eſtate, are once more deſired to exhibit their accounts and claims to Meſſ. *Thomas Seymour*, *Iſaac Sheldon*, & *James Church*, the preſent commiſſioners thereon, who will meet to adjuſt the ſame, on the laſt mondays of January, February and March enſuing, at the dwelling houſe of the ſaid *Thomas Seymour* in Hartford, when their commiſſion expires.

January 15th 1771.

Saliſbury Furnice

BEING now thoroughly rebuilt and in blaſt, all perſons may be ſupplied with ware of the following kinds, viz. Forge hammers and anvils, found upon repeated trials, to be equal to any imported. Pot-aſh kettles, eſteemed the beſt of any made in America. Potts and kettles of all ſizes, Sugar boilers, Skillets, Bake pans, Pye-pans, Spiders and Griddles of all ſizes, Calcining and Clothier's plates, Hatter's Baſons, Rims and Arms for Forge hammers, Trundle heads for Griſt Mills, plain and ornamented Chimney backs, Smoothing Irons, finiſhed in the neateſt Manner, all kinds of Boxes for Carriages, Half Hundred and ſmaller Weights, with a variety of other Articles.

Alſo Caſtings to any particular Pattern left at the Furnace may be had at the ſhorteſt notice on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

The Proprietor of ſaid Furnice alſo keeps a large and general Aſſortment of Europeān and India Goods, which are ſold for Caſh or Country Produce, at the loweſt Rates.

January 1, 1771.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of *Eliſha Burnham*, late of Hartford, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, &c. And ſaid court hath allowed the creditors three months from the 27th day of December inſtant, for them to exhibit their reſpective claims. Theſe are therefore to notify all concerned that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Joſeph Fagg, innholder in Hartford, on Monday the 7th day of January next, and on Mondays the end of every fortnight after, during the ſaid three months. And as but a ſhort time is allowed the creditors to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, it is deſired that all thoſe that purpoſe to do the ſame to do it as ſoon as convenient. As no accounts will be accepted after the end of ſaid three months; and a ſpeedy ſettlement thereof, will without doubt be advantageous to the creditors, as well as to ſaid eſtate.

THOMAS HOPKINS, } *Commiſ-*
WILLIAM ADAMS. } *ſioners*

Hartford, Dec. 22, 1770.

Iriſh Linnens,

WILLIAM SCOTT, removed from Dock-Square, directly oppoſite to his former Store, near the flat conduit, Boſton. Has juſt received from Ireland, a large aſſortment of linnens, conſiſting of fifteen hundred pieces of 3-4 7-8 and yard wide, of all prices, which are to be ſold on reaſonable terms.

Alſo, at ſaid Store are to be ſold a variety of plain and ſprig'd, black, white and crimſon ſattins, Ducapes, Mantau Silks, ſarcenets, &c. with ſundry Engliſh, Iriſh & Scotch goods.

WANTED,

A Journeyman GOLDSMITH. Any Perſon that is Maſter of that Buſineſs, and is out of Employ, may find a Place by applying to MILES BEACH, of Litchfield.

Whereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Manſfield, in the province of New-Hampſhire, lying near Onion river, a townſhip lately granted by the governor of N. Hampſhire, deſiring to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, in order to ſee if they will chooſe a committee to ſurvey, and bound out ſaid townſhip, and lay out a home lot or firſt diviſion to each right. THESE are therefore to notify and warn all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Jonathan Gillet innholder in Sharon, on the laſt Tueſday of January 1771, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs that may be tho't proper to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 31ſt day of December, 1770.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pacis.*

BLANKS of moſt Kinds commonly uſed in this Colony, ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

IAMSBURG, *in Virginia*, December 20.

learn from Norfolk, that laſt week they e good fortune to detect a gang of thieves uſebreakers that have infeſted that borough ighbourhood theſe many years paſt, to the kable damage of the merchants and other of property there. Several houſekeepers, ll as negroes, are already committed, and nts iſſued for apprehending of others. In uſe of one of the perſons committed, was a great quantity of dry goods and wearing l, concealed under the plank of the chamr; and the ſteps of the ſtairs leading to ne were very ingeniouſly converted into rs, in which were found abundance of ſilons, rings, ear rings, and other articles of beſides a large ſum of money. The garm had the appearance of a ware houſe, full of iron pots, blankets, rugs, loaves of and other bulky goods of various kinds.

EW-YORK, January 10.

e laſt Night arrived the Harriot Packet, Lee, in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, by whom e the Papers to the 7th of November, but could not receive them till near ten o'Clock, this Paper was going to the Preſs, we o time to mention the Particulars, nor ino look over the Papers.

"The Opinion among the trading Part in geal is, that a War will take Place; till it is more certain, they decline making per Inſurances, and yet fear to ſhip their ds for foreign Exportation, at a Hazard, ich Occaſions a ſtagnation in Trade"

"It is currently reported, that all Differences l terminate amicably between Gr. Britain her Colonies, and that Trade will ſpeedily ne to its priſtine Vigour"

Account is confirmed of the Ruſſians having Bender from the Turks, the Garriſon conf 30,000 men 4000 Cannon, were found Town beſides an immenſe Booty.

Boſcawen, Jacobſon, from Boſton, and the -Fleece, Gooſely, from Virginia, are arriv- Dover. It is ſaid that Lord Chatham has for accommodating all domeſtick Differwhich he will read in the Houſe of Lords opening of the enſuing Parliament. The Honourable Earl of Egmont is dangerouſly his Houſe in Pall-Mall.

Right Honourable George Grenville has Relapſe and is again very Ill.

is reported in London, by a Gentleman rived from America, that the American y of Commedians under the Management Hallam, going from Jamaica to North na, The Ship was ſet on Fire by the Careof a Boy who went to draw ſome Rum; that f them periſhed in the Flames, and the reſt drowned.

r Account muſt be Falſe, and probably took from an imperfect Relation of the Accihat happened a Year or two ago, to a Veſg into Newport from Jamaica.

a Meeting of the Electors at Weſtminſter, Weſtminſter Hall the 31ſt of October, in draw up a Remonſtrance and Petition to ajeſty it was mov'd that their members be inſtructed to impeach Lord North in ment. This motion was over ruled but reed upon the Copy of the Petition and Reance to his Majeſty.

have juſt heard that the Packet has bro't Papers to the 17th of Nov. that the Part met on the 13th, That the Papers cone King's Speech, which ſeems altogether —mentioning that the taking of Falkland was without any Order or Knowledge of aniſh Court, which diſclaimed any hoſtile ions, as did alſo the French.—But a Fleet Sail of the Line, ready for the Sea, were at Ferrol, beſides many in other Ports of e and Spain. The Speech we ſhall not be obtain in Time for this Paper.

e Turks have loſt ſeveral important Places e Grand Signor had taken the Field in . Letters from Cadiz of the 5th and Liſbon of the 14th of Nov. mention, that re at thoſe Places the greateſt Preparatir, and Expectations of a ſpeedy War.

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been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of peace for the county of Litchfield, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Manſfield, in the province of New-Hampſhire, lying near Onion river, a townſhip lately granted by the governor of N. Hampſhire, deſiring to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors, in order to ſee if they will chooſe a committee to ſurvey, and bound out ſaid townſhip, and lay out a home lot or firſt diviſion to each right. THESE are therefore to notify and warn all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet together at the houſe of Mr. Jonathan Gillet innholder in Sharon, on the laſt Tueſday of January 1771, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and to do any other buſineſs that may be tho't proper to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Sharon, the 31ſt day of December, 1770.

DANIEL GRISWOLD, *Juſt. Pacis.*

BLANKS of moſt Kinds commonly uſed in this Colony, ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

POET'S CRONER.

[Remainder of the Poem began in our laſt.]

BUT ſee! what Heav'nly Power ſerene
Darts genly thro' the gloomy Scene?
'Tis She! ingliding from above;
The ſame her Form, the ſame her Love!
" Weep'ſt thou my Deareſt? Weep no more!
" The tranſient Scenes of Life are o'er;
" New Worlds now open to my view;
" Bliſs, Knowledge, Virtue boundleſs, true,
" Where Souls with ſocial Raptures glow;
" While Sin and Vengence reign below.
" Hence nightly I, thy Guardian Pow'r,
" For ever conſcious of the Hour,
" That join'd our hearts deſcend to keep
" My deareſt Charge: to watch thy Sleep;
" Hint ſofter Dreams; to chaſe away
" Black Error's Miſt, and bright diſplay
" The Form of Virtue to thy Sight;
" Dart o'er thy Soul a ſtronger Light;
" In Reaſon's Voice to whiſper ſtill;
" To purer Bliſs direct thy Will;
" A beamy Cloud around you throw,
" And viewleſs guide you as you go.
" Lo! few ſhort Moments roll'd between,
" I preſent change the darkſome Scene,
" Diſpel the awful Shades of Death;
" And gently eaſe your parting Breath;
" Glad hail you to the Realms above,
" Dear, bleſt immortal, as our Love.
" Thus while we leave thy lifeleſs Clay,
" To ſome bright Orb thy Soul convey,
" Where Virtue, Truth and Pleaſure join;
" And, raptur'd ſay—This Seat be thine!
" There Knowledge, great as Souls can know,
" Shall purge the Errors learn'd below,
" Enlarge thy Pow'rs, improve thy Sight,
" And ſhew thee Truth in native Light.
" See there you happy Shades employ
" Their Hours in bliſs and ſocial Joy;
" High rais'd on Virtue's Eaglet Wing,
" The Patriots act, the Poets ſing;
" With purer Fires the Lovers glow,
" Than Youth or Senſe inſpire below.
" Here join we then the Kindred Race,
" That Springs to meet our ſoft Embrace;
" Or, in ſome ſweet ſequeſter'd Grove,
" Mix Flame with Flame, and Love with Love
" Hence wing'd by Thought excurſive fly
" From Orb to Orb, and range the Sky;
" View Wiſdom, Pow'r, and Goodneſs ſhine
" Thro' Nature's Frame; their Source divine!
" —O call theſe Scenes to thy Relief;
" Bright future Scenes, and calm they Grief;
" Live happy, nouriſh ſtill the Love,
" That bleſt on Earth, and joins our Souls above."
She ſpoke, ſhe ſmil'd, ſhe ſoar'd away;
While Comfort glanc'd a healing Ray.

Five Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS on the night of the 3d inſtant January the ſhop of Miles Beach Gouldſmith in Litchfield, was broke open, and robbed of ſundry articles, among which were three ſilver Watches, with China faces; ſix or ſeven pair of ſilver Buckles, ſome plain, and others carved, ſeveral pair of Stone Buttons, a few ſilver Tea-Spoons and Thimbles two ſtone Lockets, a large number of Chriſtials, China Faces, Main Springs, Keys, Seals and Chains for Watches; ſundry old broken Buckles, ſome old broken Gold, a large parcel of Pinchbeck boſom Broaches, eight check linnen Handkerchiefs, five yard check wollen Shirting, with 3 or 4 old ſtone Jewels. Whoever will apprehend the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice ſhall receive the above reward of me, MILES BEACH.

N B. Several of the above things were mark'd with the two firſt Letters of my name.

Litchfield, Jan. 7, 1771.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of making GRAVE STONES of all ſorts in Hartford Five-Miles. And if the public will favour him with their cuſtom, they ſhall have their work done in the beſt manner, and at the cheapeſt rate, for Caſh or Produce in hand, by me,

January 3, 1771. PETER BUCKLAND.

K. Sexton,

Near the Great Bridge in Hartford, has the following Books on Hand, which he will ſel for the following, Prices, viz.

	£.	s.	d.
SMALL Morrocco Bibles, bound in the neateſt Manner 2 Vols.	0	14	0
Teſtaments, London Print, large	0	3	3
An eaſy way to teach children to read,	0	2	8
Tiſſot on Health, 2 Vol Guilt,	0	10	0
Baxter's Saints everlaſting reſt.	0	4	9
McEuen on the Types.	0	3	10
Hymns of Enquiry.	0	1	6
Treatiſe on conviction of Sin.	0	0	6
Spring of Day.	0	0	6
Principles of Religion.	0	0	6
Select Hyms.	0	1	3
Mead's almoſt Chriſtian.	0	2	6
Excellency of Chriſt.	0	1	0
Bundle of Myrrh.	0	0	3
Compaſſionate Addreſs.	0	1	3
Family Religion.	0	0	8
Cato's Tragedy.	0	0	10
Vicar of Wakefield large.	0	5	4
Small ditto.	0	4	8
Providence, an Allegorical Poem.	0	3	8
Sacramental Catechiſm.	0	2	0
Dilworth's Spelling Book.	0	1	2
Watts's Pſal. & Hyms bound together	0	3	6
Fordice's Sermon to Young Ladies.	0	10	0
Hervey's Dialogue, 2 Vol.	0	11	0
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Miſſcellanies of Divinity.	0	6	6
Perkin's Works.	1	0	0
Evil Days, by Shepard,	0	1	6
Seaman's Practice.	0	1	0
Efficacy of the fear of Hell by Stoddard	0	2	6
Lewis Stuckly.	0	3	6
Baxter's Key for Catholics	0	6	0
Free Doctrines of Juſtification by Anthony Burgis.	0	6	0
The great Sou' of Man, by Beverly.	0	5	0
The Strength and Weakneſs of human Reaſon, argu'd.	0	6	6
Chriſt Reveal'd.	0	3	6
Wainwright on Phyſic.	0	5	0
Odes of Horace in Engliſh	0	4	10
Harmony Chronicle and Order of the New Teſtament, by Lightfoot.	0	8	0
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Mr. Moodys Sermon to Children.
Woodward's kind caution to profane Swearers.
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Together with a great variety of Songs, and ſmall books for children, &c. &c.

He has likewiſe for ſale 1000 acres of good Land in the townſhip of Hanover, near Dartmouth College, in the province of New Hampſhire.

Alſo a good ſaddle horſe, and a yoke of good working Oxen——all which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit on good ſecurity.

N B. All perſons indebted to ſaid *Sexton*, for Books, or on any other account, are deſired to make immediate payment.

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By *Peter Verſtille*,

At his Store in Weathersfield, the following articles cheap for Caſh or Produce in Hand.

BROAD Cloths of the moſt faſhionable colours 3-4 6-4 7-4 8-4 plain and nap coatings German ſerges, ſorted colours Blue and green Ratteens Scarlet green and crimſon drapery Bazies Green crimſon Colcheſter Bazies Red and blue Duffles Fans Black & white bone Lace Damaſcus for Waiſtcoats Devonſhire Kerſies Half Thicks Flower'd Serges Wilton Cloths of the moſt faſhionable colours Sagathys ſorted Single and double Camblets Sprig Camblets Figur'd Stuffs Black and colour'd Crapes Dorſettees Mecklenburgs Dreſdinets Martinico Luteſtrings Half yd & yd wide Poplins ſorted colours Grezetts Brolioes Black Bombazines Black and cloth coloured Draw Boys, Brown and Olive coloured Fuſtians Brown and white Buckrams Cotton and linnen Checks Red and white, blue & white ſtripe Hollands Pelong Sattins Straw colour'd Sarſinets Sheard and thick Muſlins Black Parſinets Black figur'd Capuchine Silks Mens and Womens leather Gloves and Mitts Womens ſilk Mitts Linnen cotton and ſilk Handkerchiefs Black Cravatts Snail Trimmings Head Flowers Necklaces & Ribbons Silver Tippets 3-4 7-8 and yd wide Hollands Ruſſia Linnens White figur'd Dimoty's for Children's Blankets Stripe & ſpotted Swanskins Drogetts and white Flannels Mens and Womens cotton and thread Blue & cloth colour'd Knitt Patterns for Breeches Flower'd lawn and Kenting Handkerchiefs Quality's Ferritts and Galloons Horn Mettle Twiſt & Basket Buttons Twiſt and Sewing Silk Wide and narrow Tapes Writing and Preſs Paper Paper hangings for Rooms Looking Glaſſes Shalloons of all colours Tammys and Durants of ditto Callimancoes ditto Oznabrigs & Ticklinburg Beſt G B Wool Cards Silk knee Straps Penknives Table knives & Forks Sleeve Buttons and Sciſſors Temple and other Spectacles Shoe and Knee Buckles Pepper and Allſpice Copperas Brilliants and Dreſdens Black and white Barcelona Handkerchiefs Womens black worſted gloves Plain and figur'd white Gauze Whale Bone & Pins Womens Chipt Hatts Nutmegs Cloves & Cinnamon Raiſins and Loaf Sugar 4d 6d 8d & 10d Nails Gun powder & Brimſtone Kippens genuine Snuff Beſt French Indigo, &c &c.

N. B. *Moſt of the above Articles may be had at the Store of Mr* STEPHEN MEERS, *oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.*

We the ſubſcribers,

being appointed by the Hon. court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Thomas Clap, late of ſaid Hartford, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, &c. Theſe are therefore to notify all concerned, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Bunce, in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt and ſecond, and laſt Mondays of January next, and as there is but ſix weeks more allow'd the creditors to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, it is deſired that all thoſe that purpoſe to do the ſame, to do it as ſoon as convenient, as no accounts will be allow'd after the end of ſaid time.

Joſeph Bunce, } Commiſſioners.
Barnabas Hinſdale. }

Hartford, Dec. 15 1770.

WANTED, a Journeyman Weaver, who is well ſkilled in the Weaving buſineſs, and two apprentice boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, which boys will be inſtructed in all the branches of the Weaving buſineſs. For further particulars inquire of ROSWOLD WOTTLES, of Suffield.

Suffield, January 4, 1771.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN & WATSON, near the Great Bridge, where this Paper may be had at NINE SHILLINGS, Lawful Money per Year, if ſent by the ſpecial Poſt, or SEVEN SHILLINGS without Poſtage. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for THREE SHILLINGS three Weeks, and Six Pence for each Week after, and longer Ones in Proportion; and where all Manner of PRINTING WORK is done with Care and Diſpatch.

[JANUARY. M.DCC.LXXI.] [NUMBER 318.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important *Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.*

From TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, to TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1771.

At a General Aſſembly of the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut held at New Haven on the ſecond Thurſday of October A.D. 1770.

UPON the Petition of Richard Smith againſt Charles & George Caldwell, preferred to the General Aſſembly in May laſt, Col. Eliphalet Dyer, Col. John Cheſter, and Mr. Richard Alſop, were appointed a Committee. to Examine the ſeveral matters alledged in ſaid Petition, and Report to make; ſaid Committee having proceeded to hear and Examine the Parties, &c. on ſaid Petition do find a large Sum due from ſaid Company of Smith & Caldwell to ſaid Smith, which there is no means to pay but by an Aſſignment of the Company Debts to ſaid Smith, a Liſt whereof by the Agreement of ſaid Parties, was given to ſaid Parties, and ſaid Committe not being able to Compleat their Report now, and ſaid Debts being liable to, and in fact have ſome of them been receiv'd by ſaid Caldwell's, &c.

RESOLVED by this Aſſembly, that ſaid Petition be continued to the General Aſſembly in May next, and that ſaid Col. Eliphalet Dyar, Col. John Cheſter, and Mr. Richard Alſop be, and they are hereby Appointed a Committee on ſaid Petition, &c. &c. to Report to the Aſſembly in May next. And that ſaid Caldwell's are hereby prohibited from receiving or diſcharging any of ſaid Debts, contained in ſaid Liſt, and all Perſons therein nam'd, are alſo prohibited from Paying any of ſaid Debts, (having had notice of this Reſolve) to ſaid Caldwell's, on penalty of being liable to pay ſaid Debts over again to ſaid Smith until the riſing of the Aſſembly in May next.

A true Copy of Record,
Examin'd
By GEORGE WYLLYS, *Secret*

The humble ADDRESS of the Right Honorable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled.

Die Martis, 13° *Novembris*, 1770

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious Speech from the throne.

We beg leave to offer your Majeſty our very ſincere congratulations on the ſafe and happy delivery of the Queen, and the Birth of a Princeſs; and to aſſure your Majeſty of our unfeigned joy at the increaſe of your domeſtic happineſs; and that we conſider every addition to your illuſtrious houſe, from which theſe kingdoms have received the moſt important benefits, as a further ſecurity to our religious and civil liberties

We are too ſenſible of the bleſſing of peace, not to feel the greateſt concern at any event which threatens to interrupt its continuance, and defeat your Majeſty's wiſe and gracious purpoſe to maintain it. But, grateful as we are for this proof of your Majeſty's paternal regard to the repoſe and happineſs of your people, we owe your Majeſty no leſs thanks for your anxious vigilance over the honour of your crown, and the intereſts of your people.

We return your Majeſty our moſt thankful acknowledgments, as well for the immediate demand, which your Majeſty has been pleaſed to make from the Court of *Spain*, of ſatisfaction for the injury received, as for the inſtant preparations that your Majeſty made to do yourſelf juſtice, in caſe, your requiſition ſhould fail of procuring it. And we are exceeding happy to be aſſured, that your Majeſty will think it expedient to continue prepared to aſſert the honour of your crown, and the ſecurity of the rights of your people, upon an event ſo deeply affecting both, until the injury ſhall be properly repaired, and ſatiſfactory proof be given of the ſincere reſolution of other powers to preſerve the general tranquility of *Europe*. We, on our part, beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, that we will not fail to make the utmoſt efforts in our power, to maintain objects ſo juſtly dear to us, as the dignity of your Majeſty's crown, and the ſecurity of the national rights.

We are very happy to be informed, that the people in moſt of your Majeſty's colonies in North America are departing from thoſe combinations, which were calculated to diſtreſs the commerce of this kingdom; and we hope ſoon to ſee an entire end of thoſe unwarrantable practices which have ſo long oppreſſed your Majeſty's ſubjects in one of thoſe provinces.

We are highly ſenſible of your Majeſty's goodneſs and care in taking ſuch precautions to ſecure this country againſt the viſitations of that fatal calamity, which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant parts of *Europe*; and we ſhall always be ready to concur, in any meaſures that ſhall be found neceſſary to the ſupport of your Majeſty's endeavours for ſo ſalutary a purpoſe.

We have the moſt grateful ſenſe of your Majeſty's favourable opinion of our conſtant endeavours to promote the true intereſt of this country. We will, in all our deliberations upon points of a domeſtic nature, exert ourſelves for the extenſion of our commerce the improvement of the Revenue, and the maintenance of order and government; And we flatter ourſelves, that your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in the gracious expectations you have formed of our zeal, in the ſupport of your Majeſty's crown, and the reputation and proſperity of your kingdom.

His Majeſty's moſt Gracious ANSWER.

My Lords.

"IT gives me great ſatisfaction to find that you entertain ſo juſt a ſenſe of the importance of peace, while that deſirable object can be maintained conſiſtently with the honour of my crown, and the rights of my people. You may depend upon my beſt endeavours to preſerve that ineſtimable bleſſing, ſo long as it is compatible with objects ſtill more eſſential to the happineſs and proſperity of my kingdom.

"The affectionate part you take in the happy delivery of the Queen, and the increaſe of my family, gives me much pleaſure."

The humble ADDRESS of the Houſe of Commons to the King.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign.

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Commons of Great Britain in Parliament aſſembled return your Majeſty our humble thanks, for your moſt gracious Speech from the Throne.

We beg leave to offer to your Majeſty our congratulations on the happy delivery of her Majeſty, and on the birth of another Princeſs; eſteeming every increaſe of your Majeſty's royal family an additional ſecurity for the continuance of that happineſs we have already experienced under its auſpicious government

Among the many proofs we have received of your Majeſty's conſtant attention to the welfare & proſperity of your people, your Majeſty's earneſt deſire to continue to us the bleſſings of peace could not fail to inſpire us with ſentiments of gratitude and affection: But we could have reaped little real ſatiſfaction from the enjoyment of thoſe bleſſings, had we not at the ſame time been able to place the juſteſt confidence in your Majeſty, that you would never be induced, by a miſtaken tenderneſs for the preſent eaſe of your people, to ſacrifice their moſt eſſential, and more laſting intereſts. Theſe we cannot but conſider as having been dangerouſly ſtruck at, by the violence lately committed by a *Spaniſh* Governor upon one of your Majeſty's poſſeſſions. Under theſe circumſtances, your Majeſty's determination to make an immediate demand from the Court of *Spain* of ſuch ſatiſfaction as you had a right to expect, and at the ſame time to direct the neceſſary preparations to be made, without delay, for enabling your Majeſty to do yourſelf juſtice in caſe your requiſition to the court of *Spain* ſhould fail to procure it, demands our moſt hearty acknowledgments; and we rejoice to find that your Majeſty will not diſcontinue theſe preparations until you ſhall have received proper reparation for the injury, as well as ſatiſfactory proof that other powers are equally ſincere with your Majeſty in the reſolution to preſerve the general tranquility. In the proſecution of this your Majeſty's purpoſe, Your Majeſty will not be diſappointed in your expectation of receiving from your faithful Commons every degree of ſupport which in the progreſs of this very important buſineſs ſhall become requiſite: With this view, we will enter without delay into the conſideration of the ſupplies for the enſuing year; and whatever extraordinary expences the public ſervice ſhall require, we will chearfully provide for, in ſuch manner, as may be leaſt burthenſome to your Majeſty's ſubjects.

In conſidering the ſtate of your Majeſty's Colonies in *North America*, we will neglect no means of ſecuring the commercial intereſts of this Kingdom, or of providing for the protection of your Majeſty's good ſubjects there, from every degree of violence and oppreſſion,

We return your Majeſty our unfeigned thanks, for the timely precautions you have uſed, for guarding againſt the introduction of that fatal contagion which has of late appeared in ſome of the diſtant parts of *Europe*. And while, with your Majeſty, we place our ultimate reliance upon the Divine Providence for our preſervation from ſo great a calamity, we ſhall conſider it as our indiſpenſable duty to make uſe of every reaſonable precaution which human foreſight can ſuggeſt to us.

We aſſure your Majeſty, that we will apply ourſelves with all due diligence to the diſpatch of the public buſineſs; in which we will not fail ſteadily to purſue thoſe great ends recommended to us by your Majeſty in your Speech from the Throne, as well as by your royal example. And if any hopes ſhould have been conceived, or it may have been any where ſurmiſed, that among your Majeſty's people there were any ſuch differences ſubſiſting, as could in the leaſt degree abate the ardour of their affectionate attachment for your Majeſty, or prevent their joining as one man, in ſeconding your Majeſty's views, for maintaining unſullied the luſtre of your Crown, and preſerving undiminiſhed the rights of your people, we doubt not, by our proceedings, to convince the world how falſe and injurious are all ſuch ſurmiſes; and to make it manifeſt, that whenever we are called upon in the cauſe of our King and country, there will be but one heart and one voice among your faithful Commons.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The following is a correct Copy of the Remonſtrance, agreed to by the Electors of Weſtminſter, at their meeting on Wedneſday the 31ſt October, and afterwards preſented to his Majeſty.

To the KING's moſt excellent Majeſty.

The humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition, of the ELECTORS of the City and Liberty of WESTMINSTER.

" *May it pleaſe your Majeſty.*

"AS long as we have any confidence left in the integrity of your Majeſty's intentions, and in the ſincerity of your declarations, we cannot ceaſe moſt humbly, though earneſtly, to implore your royal interpoſition in behalf of a loyal and much injured people. We have already petitioned your Majeſty for a diſſolution of the preſent Parliament. That power is wiſely and inconteſtably placed by the conſtitution in your Majeſty, for the benefit of your people. There are but two ſituations in which it can be exerciſed——either when the people are diſſatisfied, or when they are ſatisfied with the conduct of their Repreſentatives. If your Majeſty means wholly to decline this power, as irreconcilable with the principles of the conſtitution, the people will loſe a conſtitutional remedy. If your Majeſty means to retain it, and to exerciſe it only in the latter caſe, as it has been very recently, and without any ſcruple, exerciſed over the American Aſſemblies, it can never be a benefit, but on the contrary, muſt be a grievous injury to your ſubjects. Your faithful City and Liberty of Weſtminſter, do therefore moſt earneſtly implore your Majeſty to exert it now, when the whole kingdom is moſt juſtly and generally offended with the conduct of this Parliament.

"With the moſt dutiful reſpect to your Majeſty, and with the moſt inviolable attachment to your royal Perſon and Family, we beg leave to repreſent to your Majeſty, that the redreſs of every grievance, the ſecurity of all our violated rights, the relief of all our ſufferings, the prayer of every petition of unanimity, harmony, and peace (*ſo often recommended by your Majeſty from the Throne*) are all intirely in your Majeſty's power to beſtow; for the injuries we have ſuſtained, and the evils of which we complain have been voted and produced by your Majeſty's own Miniſters, officers and ſervants, by thoſe Members of Parliament, eſpecially who are under the immediate influence of the Crown.

"Your Majeſty has long been ſo happily ſituated as to have a choice of means to give redreſs and contentment to your people; either by removing ſuch of your ſervants who have done the wrong (inſtead of diſmiſſing thoſe who refuſed their concurrence) or by diſſolving the preſent Parliament: That ſo, ſince no adequate proviſion has hitherto been made to prevent the Crown and its Miniſters from chooſing all their ſervants and dependants from amongſt the Repreſentatives thoſe who ſhall not be the ſervants and dependants of the Crown and its Miniſters.

"By the choice of independant, unbiaſſed, and real repreſentatives of the people and by the meaſures which ſuch men will naturally take for our ſecurity, we truſt, under the good Providence of God, that we ſhall not continue to ſee in this kingdom Electors denied the Right of Election, Juries denied the Right of Judgment, and Petitioners denied the right of Complaint."

LONDON, Nov 8

Extract of a letter from Peterſburgh.

"The joy produced by the ſucceſſes of the Ruſſian arms, againſt the Turks, has, on a ſudden, been eclipſed by a cloud that overſpreads the Court, and covers all the tranſactions of the Imperial Palace with impenetrable darkneſs. Nothing yet has paſſed to the public, but a vagrant and confuſed report of ſomething diſcovered. Nothing is pretended to be certainly known but that in the night of the 4th of Oct. the Counteſs Czernikoff and the Counteſs D'Algarotti, were each ſeized at midnight in their own apartments, and carried priſoners to different fortreſſes, where none are permitted to know their fate. On the next morning ſeveral of the Ladies attending on the perſon of the Empreſs were ordered to retire from the Court, and confine themſelves either at their own houſes in diſtant parts of the Empire, or in different towns named by her Imperial Majeſty. Such a ſudden revolution in many of the principal families has given riſe to different conjectures and reports. Some hold that a very dangerous correſpondence has been intercepted between the Counteſs D'Algarotti and the King of Pruſſia, while others no leſs confidently aſſert, that it happened between her and Prince Heraclius. Some whiſper, that the Swedes had formed a deſign to ſeize the Empreſs and enforce the reſtitution of Livonia and Finland. However this be, the guards have been changed, and the regiments which for ſome time paſt have done duty at the Palace, are deſtined to garriſon the forts on the frontiers of China. Some declare openly that the Counteſs Czernikoff, having received the knout, has confeſſed that ſhe has been privy to propoſitions for depoſing the Empreſs. Others add ſtill a blacker crime, that ſhe had treated for a reward to poiſon her. But ſince whatever the Counteſs has confeſſed or denied, was ſaid to particular Commiſſioners, with every precaution of ſecrecy, it is apparent that theſe reports can be conſidered as nothing more than ſuch gueſſes as curioſity and ignorance will always produce. But as no man knows the crime of thoſe that are now in cuſtody, ſo no man knows what may in a few days be charged up on himſelf; and a general dejection and diſmay is viſible through all the attendants on the Court. The affections of the people for their Imperial Miſtreſs is pourtrayed in the univerſal ſolicitude that clouds every face, where the report of her danger has been heard. It is hoped, however, by thoſe who judge moſt coolly, that the utmoſt crime of the Ladies has been only the diſcovery of ſome ſecrets of State, and that none of them have been ſo flagitiouſly corrupt, as to attempt the ſacred perſon of their Sovereign."

LONDON, Nov. 2.

A Gentleman of this City was a few days ago called on to give his reaſons for refuſing to pay the land tax, for his eſtates in a certain county, or ſuffer his tenants to pay it; he anſwered, that he will never pay a farthing till he is legally repreſented in Parliament, and that if his tenants pay the tax he will not allow it them again.

A letter from Portſmouth dated Oct. 26 ſays, "A perſon who arrived here yeſterday from Roſcof, near Breſt, has been to Admiral Lord Edgecomb, and made oath, that he left Breſt laſt Wedneſday, where the French were working night and day (Sundays not excepted) to fit out their fleet. This news the Admiral diſpatched by expreſs to the Admiralty laſt night."

Private advices from Paris ſay, that the Court had given orders for the utmoſt diligence to be uſed in fitting out for ſea every ſhip of war in the royal navy of France.

Nov. 3. We have it averred to us, that a certain Nobleman (againſt whom the proceedings of Wedneſday, at Weſtminſter were particularly pointed) happening juſt after the breaking up of the aſſembly, to meet in Saville-row, a patriot commoner of great fortune, his Lordſhip cried out, "Well, Sir, what have been the motions of the ragamuffins in Weſtminſter hall?"—"Why, my Lord, the ragamuffins have unanimouſly carried a motion to have no *impeachment* till they are ſure of *ſecollation*."

We hear Vice Admiral Sir W. Burnaby will have the command of a ſquadron of men of war deſtined for the Jamaica ſtation.

The ſhip London Packet, Capt James Cook, is arrived in the river from Philadelphia, and brings a confirmation of the account lately received of the Merchants of that Place having come to a reſolution to import goods as uſual (tea excepted); in conſequence of which ſhe immediately began to load for that place.

Some letters received yeſterday by the New-York packet, mention that moſt of the principal American Colonies are torn with inteſtine diviſions, which are not ſoon likely to be at an end.

The following promotions are immediately to take place in conſequence of the Duke of Argyle's death:

The Earl of Panmure to be Colonel of the Scot's Greys.

Major General Mackay to be Colonel of the 21ſt regiment of foot, vice Lord Panmure.

Major Gen. Urmſton of the Guards, to be Colonel of the 65th regiment of foot, vice Gen. Mackay.

An elegant houſe is taken in Hill ſtreet, Berkeley ſquare for the reception of Dr. Lucas, the Iriſh Patriot, who is ſpeedily expected in this capital.

His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint William De Grey, Eſq; (Attorney General) to be Lord Chancellor of Great Britain; and laſt night he was ſworn into that high office, before his Honour the Maſter of the Rolls.

Mr. Thurloe is appointed Attorney-General, and Mr. Wallace Sollicitor General.

Mr. De Grey is to have a Peerage, for which the patent is now making out.

Orders are given for detachments of the royal Regiment of Artillery to be in readineſs to embark for the iſlands of Guernſey and Jerſey.

Yeſterday ſummonſes were iſſued for a court of Common Council to meet at Guildhall next Thurſday, to conſider of a proper bounty to be given by the Corporation to able bodied ſeamen; his Lordſhip being of opinion, that the fleet will be more expeditiouſly manned by that ſalutary method than by impreſſing. Some other intereſting matters will alſo come under the conſideration of the court.

PHILADELPHIA, January 17

Copy of a Letter from Cadiz, dated Nov. 6.

SIR,

"I take the liberty to inform you, as acting Conſul for his Majeſty here, and being largely employed as a Factor for many of his Majeſty's ſubjects concerned in the trade of the colony which you preſide over, and there is for the preſent the ſtrongeſt appearance of a rupture betwixt Great-Britain and Spain, which may be a means of many veſſels arriving from his Majeſty's Plantations in North-America, in the different ports of this kingdom, after a war may be declared, and conſequently be made prize of: I have taken every precaution which occurred to me, towards preventing ſuch veſſels as may be on the way, from coming into this port, or others in Spain, ſhould a rupture actually happen; and I give you this notice, that you may make ſuch uſe of it as your prudence may ſuggeſt towards preventing other veſſels being diſpatched to theſe parts, until after accounts being received of theſe clouds being diſſipated, which I ſincerely wiſh they may be, favourably and ſoon, ſo as to enable his Majeſty's ſubjects trading this way, to purſue and re-aſſume their trade with ſecurity and ſafety. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, and moſt humble Servant,

To the Hon. JOHN PENN, *Eſq;* JAMES DUFF.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Oct. 9.

"I am ſorry to tell you, that I think things ſtill look embroiled, and I much fear that they may come to ſome extremity; the greateſt ſecurity againſt it is, that poor condition this country is in, they have neither men nor money to go to war with: ſo that, if they are brought into it, it will be very reluctantly; and I believe them to be diſpoſed to make any kind of conceſſions to avoid it; of which I hope our Rulers in England may make a proper advantage. The affair which has happened in South America, has undoubtedly been a blunder on the part of their Governor and others there; and in caſe of an accomodation, which I have ſtill ſanguine hopes of, they may be brought to a ſevere account."

Extract from the ſame dated Oct. 23.

"Things are exceedingly embroiled, though I am ſtill not without hopes that they will be adjuſted, but it is good to guard againſt the worſt; in caſe of war, the Portugueſe are likely to be brought in, and I am of opinion, that Spain means either to attack them or Gibralter; ſhould the Portugueſe take part with the Houſe of Bourbon, they will of courſe experience our reſentment, and you will do well to be cautious how you adventure cargoes to theſe parts of Europe for ſome time to come."

Extract of a letter from St. Kitts, dated Dec 8.

"There are 30 ſail of privateers at Martinico and Guadaloupe, ready to put to ſea. The French have bought up all the powder and ſhot that was at St. Euſtatia; ſhould a war be declared, our ſeas will be full of privateers."

Extract of a Letter from London, Oct. 31, 1770.

"I think there is good reaſon to ſuppoſe that the duty on tea will be repealed this ſeſſions in which caſe I hope things will again ſubſide into that regular channel which they flowed in before the eruption of theſe diſcontents. What has paſſed will no doubt excite a conſtant jealouſy in the Americans, of any future encroachments of arbitrary power, and will I truſt be a leſſon to miniſters to avoid the agitation of ſo dangerous a queſtion, as that of an American Revenue."

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, dated November 7, 1770.

"By the laſt accounts from Philadelphia I am informed, you have agreed to receive all goods but tea, ſhipped after the 15th of January next; I am in hopes the duty may be taken off in time, to include that article alſo, having ſome aſſurances of it.

"The Parliament meet next week, when we expect to be more fully informed, whether we are likely to have a war, which ſtill remains uncertain:—Moſt in the miniſterial intereſt, ſay, we ſhall have no war."

Extract of a letter from London, dated Nov. 13.

"I have juſt come from the Houſe of Commons, where I heard the King's Speech, it is too general to form any opinion from; but from the manner of debating it, on the Court ſide, a war will take place, if it can be done with any propriety."

Extract of a Letter from London, Nov. 7, 1770.

"With regard to our Diſpute with Spain, you may be aſſured, from good Authority, it is now reduced to a mere Punctilio, and that there is no Doubt of their Submiſſion. The French Court too, dread nothing ſo much as breaking with us at preſent. Theſe important Particulars you may depend on. But if, contrary to all reaſonable Expectation, the preſent Miſunderſtanding ſhould at length occaſion a War, our Fleet is in excellent Order. Eighteen Ships of the Line, with a great Number of Frigates, are already manned, and can put to Sea in a Week; Fifty more can be ready in a few Months; and the whole Engliſh Nation are quite alive & alert, in contemplation of a Rupture with their antient Enemies.

"As for our Finances, you may alſo be aſſured (and from good Authority likewiſe) that the Sinking Fund this Year (viz. from Michaelmas 1769, to Michaelmas laſt) amounts to £.2,833,860, which is juſt £.421,074 more than it was laſt Year; a Sum, which, together with an additional Shilling Land Tax, is ſufficient to carry on a naval War without laying any further Burthen upon the People. A Situation this, which our enemies know, and tremble at.

"Next Week the Parliament aſſembles, when we ſhall ſoon ſee what Turn public Affairs will take. It is thought the Parliament will not take off the Duty on Tea, nor give up the Right of Taxation in America. I moſt ſincerely wiſh this, and every future Diſpute, may be conducted, ſo as beſt to promote the Proſperity & Happineſs of the Whole. I can never be brought to think our Intereſts are, or ought to be, ſeparate."

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 9.

We are fluctuating between peace and war, our miniſters know not which. They have roſe in their demands upon Spain, when they found the French adviſing that Court to peace. This may diſguſt the Spaniards ſo much as to make them determine upon war—we ſhall know in a very few weeks."

Yeſterday Capt. Roſs arrived here from St. Croix, with whom came Paſſenger Captain Marſhall, who informs that about the 19th of December, a Spaniſh Sette arrived at Porto Rico from Cadiz, in 22 Days, the Captain of which reported, that War was expected to be declared in a Day or two after he ſailed; upon which the Governor ordered all the Engliſh off the Iſland; and they immediately ſet to Work in erecting new Batteries, mounting Guns and making the greateſt Preparations for War imaginable.

Capt. Bedford, in eight weeks from Cadiz, informs that a French regiment was arrived there, that the Spaniards were in daily expectation of a war, and were fortifying every place that was poſſible. A ſhip from London was the only Engliſh veſſel there, and the Houſe that ſhe was conſigned to, were in the utmoſt fear of her being ſeized.

Capt. Wilſon, from Hiſpanola, informs that the Spaniards were heaving down their veſſels, and making the utmoſt expedition in fitting them out as privateers. They were in ſuch expectation that many of them told Capt. Wilſon, that they would have him among the firſt of their Captures.

Laſt Saturday Morning died ALEXANDER BARCLAY, *Eſq; Comptroller of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms for this port.*

NEW-YORK, January 24.

Saturday laſt ended the Supreme Court for this Province, when three Perſons found Guilty of a Riot, were ſentenced to receive 39 Laſhes at the Public Whipping Poſt.

Meſſrs. Stephen De Lancey, James Sayre, and Abraham Fordon, were admitted to practice the Law, at the Supreme Court, which ended here on Saturday laſt.

BOSTON, Jan. 24.

Laſt Friday being kept as birth-day of our moſt gracious ſovereign Queen Charlotte, the ſame was obſerved here, by the diſplay of colours and the firing of cannon, from his Majeſty's Caſtle William and ſhips in this harbour, and from the batteries in town.

On Friday Evening laſt, an aſſembly was opened at Concert Hall, for the Winter Seaſon. It is ſaid a large Number of the principal Gentlemen of the Town who have been of very different Sentiments in the late Party Diſputes are Subſcribers, and that the aſſembly was propoſed, in order to reſtore Peace, Harmony and the bleſſings of ſocial life.

A correſpondent has ſent us the following.—"An odd and ſad accident lately happened to a Gentleman, who has a conſiderable poſt in the——. This Gentleman had the misfortune to fall deeply in love with another man's wife—ſhe was adverſe to his importunities for a long while, at length, tired of them——ſhe informs the huſband—he adviſes her to make an appointment with the Gentleman—this ſhe does. The wife is put out of the way—the huſband equipped in the wife's cap, &c. at the time appointed goes to bed—the Gentleman gets in at a window, and ſoftly makes his way into the room where his ſuppoſed miſtreſs lay—he undreſſes for bed—where, behold, juſt as he was entering, madam *with the cap on, gave a whiſtle, when three or four ſturdy rogues burſted out from a neighbouring cloſet, ſeized my Gentleman, who met with an irreparable loſs, and is now under the care of ſkilful ſurgeons."*

Maſſa. Spy.

Some time paſt the Lady of John Apthrop, Eſq; was ſafely deliver'd of a Son, at his ſeat in Cambridge, which was on Monday laſt chriſten'd there by the Rev. Mr. Serjeant, of Cambridge, by the Name of John Trecothic. His Honor the Lieut. Governor, together with Mr. Hulton, and Mrs. Burch, ſtood ſponſors.

NEW-HAVEN, Jan. 25.

On Tueſday the 15th Inſtant, the Hon. *ROGER NEWTON*, Eſq; departed this Life at New-Haven, where he was attending the County Court, aged 86.

He was endowed, by the great Author of Nature, with ſtrong natural Powers, both of Body and Mind; early in Life was he call'd to the Exerciſe of thoſe Powers in the Service of his Country.

When a Youth, he went out repeatedly for the Defence of the New-England Frontiers; in the Expedition formed againſt Canada, Anno 1709 he had a Lieutenant's Commiſſion, and the following Year the Command of a Company at the taking of Port Royal. Thoſe early Betruſtments he ſuſtained with Fidelity and Honour, diſcovering a good Judgment, a forward Activity, and an intrepid Fortitude of Mind.

Soon after, he was called to Civil Improvement in the Colony: More than Forty Years he was Member of the Honorable General Aſſembly, & near Thirty of them one of the Council: More than Forty Years he was *one* of the Judges, and Thirty-three Years *Chief* Judge of the County Court, and more that Twenty Years chief Colonel of the Second Regiment of Militia, which two laſt Offices and Truſts he ſuſtained at the Time of his Death, retaining the Powers of his Mind to ſuch a Degree, that he was able to Diſcharge thoſe important Truſts to general Acceptance, and, conſidering his advanced Age, to univerſal Admiration.

In the Town of Milford, where he lived, he has been for Fifty Years one of their leading Men, and a ſucceſsful Inſtrument of maintaining good Order and Peace in the Place, and in particular, had a conſiderable Hand in effecting the late very peaceable and happy Re-ſettlement of the Goſpel Miniſtry over the Church and Society to which he belonged; aſſerting ſteadily and conſcientiouſly the Right of the People to chooſe their own Miniſter, and their own Council.

In all the Variety of his public Improvements, he maintained the Character of underſtanding and judicious, ſteady and firm, upright and faithful; an undaunted Soldier, a wiſe Senator, and an able, important Judge.

Nor was he leſs diſtinguiſhed in his religious, and in his more private Character; he appeared to be governed by the Principles and Laws of the Chriſtian Religion, which he had early profeſſed, exemplifying well the chriſtian Virtues—perſonal, ſocial and divine. And in his laſt Sickneſs he had not only a comfortable Hope, but *Joy unſpeakable and full of Glory.* "Mark the perfect Man, & behold the Upright, for the End of that Man is Peace."

His Funeral was attended on Thurſday the 17th Inſtant; when the Court of which he had long been Preſident (then ſitting) with it's Officers, and all the Gentlemen of the Bar, went into Mourning.

The Corpſe was carried, at the Deſire of the Court, to the State-Houſe; the whole Court walking in Proceſſion as Mourners; there a Prayer was made, and an Oration delivered very ſuitable to the Occaſion. From thence the Corpſe was conveyed to Milford, where his Interment was attended by a very general Collection of the People, with all proper funeral Solemnity and the moſt expreſſive Marks of Reſpect.

On Tueſday laſt, the 22d Inſtant, departed this Life, in the 27th Year of her Age, Mrs. *Hannah Williſton*, Conſort to the Rev. Noah Williſton, of Weſt-Haven.

HARTFORD, January 29.

On the 16th inſtant, one *Elijah Alford* about 38 years of age, of Beeket, in the evening going up on a ſcaffold in his barn, his foot ſlip'd and he fell from the beam, and fractured his ſkull in ſuch a manner as that he died in a few minutes.

BLANKS of moſt Kinds commonly uſed in this Colony, ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Hartford, Jan. 21, 1771.

ALL Perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of *Nathaniel Humphrys*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with *JAMES HUMPHRYS*, Adminiſtrator.

POET'S CORNER.

Elegiac Reflections upon the News of the Death of the Honorable ZEBULON WEST, Eſq; who, after a few Months of diſtreſſing Sickneſs, died December, 1770.

'TIS true, the ſad, th' unwelcome news is true
Th' unwilling mind muſt yield each flatt'ring hope,
Various accounts atteſt the mournful truth,
And leave no room to doubt: theſe ſigns of woe,
The penſive look, the ſadd'ned countenance,
This general air of grief concur to prove it.
Our *Weſt* is dead, the lov'd and honor'd *Weſt*,
Has left our ſphere; the fel diſeaſe, that ſeiz'd
His fleſh, and ſorely threaten'd his dear life,
Has baffl'd all the healing arts, and ſpoil'd
His man'y form, the well conſtructed clay,
His earthly houſe, and lodg'd it in the grave.
He is no more! the places that have known him
With much delight, ſhall never know him more:
Nor feel the happy influence of his preſence.
How great the loſs! how mournful are the tidings:
The chriſtian, patriot, husband, father, judge,
The cordial friend, the lover of mankind,
And all the virtues, that did well adorn
Theſe public and domeſtic characters,
Are loſt in him, by an untimely death.
Well may his country, well the county mourn,
Well may the general, and the inferior court,
(To which he was ſo bright an ornament)
Well may his town, his diſtrict and his church,
And his bereaved family and friends
Lament their loſs with deep and painful ſorrow.

All his acquaintance will condole the loſs
Of ſuch true worth intire and uſeful virtue,
Such moral goodneſs, ſocial and divine,
The ſource, the life, the baſe of humane weal.
O *Hartfordſhire!* O the bereaved county!
How does this mournful providence renew,
A painful ſenſe of our late ſore bereavments!
(*Wolcott's* & *Pitkin's*, *Edwards Wells* & others,
Ariſe to thought upon this ſad occaſion)
How many of our Princes are no more!
Men of great ſocial and religious worth,
The light, the joy, the glory of their ſpecies;
Judges and ſenators and rulers chief:
Who late were, with us, in their various ſpheres
Of happieſt influence on their country's weal,
Now ſunk in death and ſhine on earth no more.
O could the wiſh of friendſhip and eſteem,
Or more extenſive love to human nature,
(Succeeded by kind heaven's all powerful aid)
Perpetuate their mem'ries and examples:
Ages to come ſhould know their heavenly worth,
Behold the charms of their ſuperior virtues,
And feel the force of thoſe attractive charms,
And *be* what they behold; then would their names
Be ſtill remember'd in the happieſt manner,
By virtues copied from their great examples
Still bleſſing, while they're bleſt by future ages—
As long as time ſhall roll his courſe, and bear
His fleeting ſons into th' eternal world——
Where the ſame virtues, in a better ſoil,
Free from the mixtures that alloy them here:
Beneath the beams of the great ſource of light,
Shall flouriſh, ripen and improve their bliſs
In every moral good, divine and ſocial,
Reſembling more their great original,
In new acceſs of glory and delight,
In endleſs progreſs with eternity——
Circling the throne ſupreme with ceaſleſs praiſe,
And warmeſt love to God and his Meſſiah,
The ſpring and means of all this good to man,
Ill-meriting, by ſovereign grace beſtow'd.

An EPITAPH *for his* TOMB.

His nobleſt worth, to heaven alone,
His chriſtian heart, was fully known.
But ſtrangers and the age to come,
May know, when they behold this tomb,
For powers and truſts all well improv'd,
He liv'd much honour'd and belov'd.

A Quantity of Crucibles and Black Lead Pots, to be ſold by

JAMES TILEY.

Hartford, Jan. 22. 1771.

LOST,

SUppoſed to be ſtolen out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber a ſilver WATCH, ſilver face, on the back part of the caſe was a little flaw, tied with a pale red ribbon, a green ſeal. Whoever will find and deliver ſaid Watch to the owner, and apprehend and ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JONAH GILLET, jun.

Wintonbury, Jan. 14, 1771.

Ten Dollars Reward!

STRAYED or ſtolen from *Samuel Palmer*, out of a ſtable at the foot of Weſtfield mountains, on Glaſcow road, on the morning of the 11th inſtant, a dark brown MARE, ſix year old paſt, about 14 hands and half high, a ſtar in her forehead ſome white on all her feet, no brand, ſhod all round when ſhe went away, paces and trots. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and thief if ſtolen and return them to Stephen Sacket of Weſtfield, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have Ten Dollars reward, if only the Mare, Five Dollars.

Wheras my perfiduous

wife MARY, on the 23d day of October laſt, wilfully eloped from my bed and board and I am told is now in the town of Suffield, in the colony of Connecticut, and am apprehenſive ſhe may run me in debt. Theſe are therefore to forbid all manner of perſons from truſting the ſaid Mary, on my credit, on any pretences whatſoever, for I ſhall utterly refuſe paying any debts contracted by the ſaid Mary.

ELIJAH METCALF.

Eaſt-Haddam, January 7. 1771.

BROKE OPEN!

ON the night after the 7th inſtant, the ſubſcribers ſhop, and taken from thence two pair round carved ſilver ſhoe buckles, the one pair ſmall finiſh'd, with ſquare ſteel chapes; the other larger not finiſh'd and without chapes and tongues. Alſo, a green ſilk knit purſe with about twenty ſhillings ſmall ſilver.——Whoever ſhall diſcover the perpetrator of ſaid crime, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall receive One Dollar reward, and neceſſary charges paid, by

DAVID ELLSWORTH, jun.

Windſor, 8th Jan. 1771.

TO be ſold by the Select-men of Saliſbury, 28 acres of good land all under improvement, well watered, and well proportioned, for plowing, mowing and paſturing; has two young orchards on it; with a good new brick houſe and a barn, and is ſituate about two miles and half from the meeting-houſe, and about one from the furnace lies in a corner where two public roads croſs, is very convenient for a trader, tradeſman or tavern keeper.

N. B. There is about 45 acres of good land, adjoining to the premiſes, formerly part of the ſame farm, which it is likely may be purchaſed at a reaſonable price.

Saliſbury, January 11, 1771.

THE Subſcriber hereby informs the public that he has ſet up the buſineſs of making GRAVE STONES of all ſorts in Hartford Five-Miles. And if the public will favour him with their cuſtom, they ſhall have their work done in the beſt manner, and at the cheapeſt rate, for Caſh or Produce in hand, by me,

January 3. 1771. PETER BUCKLAND.

WANTED, a Journeyman Weaver, who is well ſkilled in the Weaving buſineſs, and two apprentice boys, about 13 or 14 years of age, which boys will be inſtructed in all the branches of the Weaving buſineſs. For further particulars inquire of ROSWOLD WOTTLES, of Suffield.

Suffield, January 4 1771.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of Capt. *David Seymour*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, as ſoon as may be, in order for ſettlement.

WILLIAM STANLEY, Executor.

Hartford, Jan. 22, 1771.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford commiſſioners on the eſtate of Deborah Riſly, late of Hartford deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, &c. Theſe are therefore to notify all concerned, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of William Warren, jun. in Eaſt Hartford, on the firſt mondays of February, March, April, May, June and July next. And as there is but ſix months allow'd the creditors to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, it is deſired that all thoſe that purpoſe to do the ſame, will do it as ſoon as convenient, as no accounts will be allow'd after that time.

Thomas Wadſworth,
Jonathan Wells,
Moſes Forbs,
} Commiſſioners.

Hartford, Jan. 17, 1771.

New-Haven, December 11, 1770.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING

A careful and ſtrict Examination of the external Covenant, and of the Principles by which it is ſupported.

A REPLY

To the Rev. Mr. Moſes Mather's piece entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God, further illuſtrated, &c.*

Interſperſed with remarks upon ſome things advanced by Mr. Sandeman, on ſome of the important Points in debate.

IN this Piece is conſidered, *The moral Character of God exhibited in the Law given to Adam: the moral Image of God, in which Adam was created; the nature of the depravity of Fallen Man; and it is inquired, whether the carnal Mind is Enmity againſt God, merely conſidered as our enemy; or only againſt miſtaken Ideas of God; or againſt God's true and real Character: and if ſo, wherein lies the Contrariety between the holy nature of and the carnal Mind: and whether the Goſpel calls us to be reconciled to that Character of God againſt which we are at Enmity: & Whether the Law of God continues to bind man, ſince the fall, to obedience, as it did, before; the nature of the Covenant of Works, of the covenant of Grace, of the external Covenant: the Nature of the legal conviction, of Regeneration, of a principle of grace of faith, of repentance: the nature of God's directions to unregenerate Sinners, and of Goſpel promiſes, and the reaſon there is no promiſes to the doings of the unregenerate &c. &c.* The whole in a conciſe and familiar manner, adapted to the loweſt capacities; deſigned, eſpecially for the direction of Awakened Sinners, and for the confirmation of young Converts, in the right way of the Lord.

By JOSEPH BELAMY, D. D.

The price, to the Subſcribers, if the book contains 12 ſheets, as it is expected it will, ſhall be 1s and 4d lawful money; and ſo more, or leſs, in proportion, as it is larger or ſmaller. The Subſcriptions to be ſent to Meſſieurs GREENS, printers in New-Haven, by the firſt of May that it may be known how many books ſhall be ready for the Subſcribers at the next commencement in New-Haven.

Strayed or ſtolen,

FROM the ſubſcriber, about the beginning of November laſt, a ſmall red rone Horſe about 13 and half hands high, four years old, branded on the near ſhoulder with A and on one of his fore hoofs with 10, with ſome white in his face, a natural pacer. Any perſon that will take up ſaid horſe, and ſecure him ſo that I can have him again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JONATHAN KENNEDY.

Windham, Dec. 22, 1770.

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[FEBRUARY. M.DCC.LXXI.]

[NUMBER 318]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, JANUARY 29, to TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1771.

TOULON, *a port-town of Provence in France.* September, 2.

THE ſquadron ſent before Tunis has had the deſired effect, by producing a peace between that Regency and France, which it is feared they was forced to agree to by the [illegible] of the [illegible].

Warſaw, (*in Poland.*) Oct. [illegible]. Some letters from Walachia, adviſe, that a body of Ruſſians has been detached to inveſt Oczakow, at the entrance of the Boriſthenes, which is defended by ſeveral [illegible], and where the Turks generally keep a number of gallies, to prevent the incurſions of the Coſſacks on the Black Sea. They add that General Berg has advanced to the Peninſula of Crimea, with intent to inveſt Caffa, a very rich city in the Black Sea. As this place is defended by only two caſtles, they flatter themſelves that they ſhall ſoon be in poſſeſſion of it.

LEGHORN, (*a Port town of Italy.*) Octo. 4. [illegible] of the Engliſh frigates which were in [illegible], have ſailed from thence for Smyrna, with a deſign to get together all the ſhips of their nation. The reſt of the Engliſh ſhips are alſo ſailed, ſo that none remain here but the Pembroke, commanded by Commodore Proby.

[illegible] Octo. 6. The Preliminaries of peace between the King and the Regency of Tunis, which are ſigned, conſiſt of eight articles; [illegible] the Bey acknowledges the union of Corſica to France, and engages to deliver up before the ſignature of the formal treaty, all the ſubjects of that iſland, that were taken under French colours, and to reſtore their veſſels and effects or pay an equivalent; alſo to renew the French right to the fiſhery on their Coaſt and to pay the Company the damage ſuſtained in driving them from the ſaid fiſhery.

VIENNA, (*the capital of the circle of Auſtria, and of the German empire.*) Oct 10.

Our Court is employed, in concert with that of Berlin, to bring about a ſpeedy accommodation between the Ruſſians and the Porte.

CADIZ, (*a city and port-town of the Province of Andaluſia, in Spain.*) Octo 9.

This morning one of the King's Tartans, a packet-boat, a Brigantine, and ſix barks, ſailed from this bay, under convoy of the Emerald and Roſaire men of war. Theſe ſhips are bound to Carthagena in the Weſt Indies, and have on board the firſt battalion of the Regiment of Savoy, a company of artillery, ſtores of all ſorts.

Genoa, (*in Italy.*) Octo 13. The maſter of a veſſel arrived from Spain reports, that the Algerines have made themſelves maſters of three Spaniſh ſhips, which they have carried into Algiers.

The appearance of an Engliſh ſquadron in the Mediterranean has cauſed our governors, according to cuſtom, to place artillery on our ramparts. The preparations are as great on the ſide of Spain, as on that of England. The Spaniards have actually embarked 2000 ſoldiers at Cadiz for America.

The laſt letters from Madrid, ſay, that ſeveral members of the Spaniſh miniſtry are ſtrongly inclined for declaring war againſt England, but that the contrary party, which is at preſent the moſt numerous, and his Catholick Majeſty, were entirely for pacifick meaſures.

Utrecht, (*one of the united provinces of the Netherlands,*) Octo. 18.

If we may credit private letters from Madrid, the Court of Spain is not in the leaſt intimidated by the warlike preparations of England, and is reſolved not to yield to any of their pretenſions, which makes it thought that a war is inevitable.

Madrid, (*Spain,*) Octo 15. Our Court having reſolved to reinforce the garriſons in America, has juſt given orders for 11 battalions to be embarked immediately for Carthagena, Porto Rico, the Havanna, Carracas, and Campeachy.

Paris, (*in France.*) Octo. 2. We learn by Letters from Conſtantinople, dated the 3d of Sept. that the Ruſſians have poſſeſſed themſelves of the iſle of Thaſos, which will be very uſeful for their ſubſiſtence, as it is very fertile, abounding with Corn, Wine, &c.

Oct. 6. The Miniſters are at preſent employed entirely on ſome affairs of ſtate, which become more and more intereſting. War, which [illegible] near, muſt neceſſarily have an influence on the means for raiſing the ſupplies. We are told, that the Intendants of the finances have been ſent for to Fontainbleau, to be conſulted. It is pretended, that the King every evening on returning from the chace, after [illegible] ſhuts himſelf up for an hour or an hour and a half with the Comptroller general and the Duke of Villiere, and is indefatigably employed with theſe two Miniſters on ſome very ſecret affairs.

LONDON, October 23.

His Sardinian Majeſty has given orders for twelve line of battle ſhips to be fitted out with all expedition.

Letters by the William and Mary, Captain Dickinſon from [illegible], ſay, that ſeveral Engliſh ſhips of war are arrived there; and that the [illegible] to [illegible] the line, beſides frigates. [illegible] the Spaniſh and French [illegible] appeared. [illegible] that ſeveral ſhips are arrived there from America, with corn and other proviſions, ſo that there is great plenty in the town and garriſon.

Some letters in town poſitively affirm, that the Ottoman Porte hath accepted the mediation of the Emperor and the King of Pruſſia.

A letter from Paris mentions, that near 40 000 ſailors are now on actual duty in the ports of France, with 10 000 marines.

The neceſſary diſpoſitions are to be made to prevent any infectious diſtemper being communicated to the Britiſh American colonies, by means of the numerous ſhipping which now trade from thence to the mediterranean.

We are aſſured that the preparations now making in the ordnance office, &c. in the Tower, give great reaſon to believe that the preſent peace will be of ſhort duration.

Octo. 27. On Wedneſday night a meſſenger arrived at Lord Weymouth's office who was immediately diſpatched to his Majeſty at Richmond, with advices of great importance from the French Court, and yeſterday in the afternoon, Mr Coates, his Majeſty's meſſenger, ſet out expreſs for France, with anſwers to the ſaid advice.

An evening paper ſays, an accommodation we are from the beſt authority aſſured, is near at hand, between England and Spain, without the interpoſition of any other power.

The late diſpute between two members of the Privy Council is likely to occaſion a diviſion in the M——y.

Mr Wilkes was yeſterday at Guildhall, and on being on the rota, acted as ſitting Alderman. An impreſſed man was brought him and diſcharged.

On Thurſday 1000 beds and blankets were ſent in divers waggons for Portſmouth, for the uſe of the fleet, now fitting out there.

Letters received by this day's mail from Conſtantinople dated Sept. 3d. inform us, that the Grand Signor hath conſented that the Divan ſhall make peace with the Ruſſians, if they would give him an acquittance that he ſhould not be reproached with having made a ſhameful peace for the empire; which was immediately complied with, ſigned and ſealed by the general aſſembly conſiſting of 1500 perſons. The miniſtry were for making uſe of the mediation, of the Houſe of Auſtria, on this occaſion; but the people, on the contrary, demanded that of England; ſo that it is imagined it will be done in conjunction by theſe two Powers.

They write from Gibraltar, that the Spaniſh garriſon of St. Roche, near that place, has lately been reinforced by a number of troops, drawn from the internal provinces of Grenada, Murcia, &c.

Within theſe few days there have been held divers private meetings of the miniſtry, both in town and country, which were always conducted with the greateſt ſecrecy.

It is ſaid, that ſome private letters from Liſbon mention, that the prime miniſter has publickly declared, that it is of little concern to the nation whether Portugal trades any longer with the Engliſh or not, and he even wiſhes, that all commercial connections between them were diſſolved.

They write from Gibraltar, that four Ruſſian tranſports had fallen into the hands of the Algerines, who have a numerous fleet now cruiſing in the Mediterranean.

It is reported that all preſs warrants will ſpeedily be recalled without however taking off the bounty for ſeamen for ſome time.

Hely Hutchinſon, Eſq; previous to his ſetting out for Ireland, received ſome important inſtructions which it is imagined, will tend to [illegible] the diviſions now ſubſiſting in that kingdom.

OCTOBER 30.

Extract of a Letter from Dublin, October 23.

"At a general aſſembly held at the [illegible] of this city, on the [illegible] [illegible] was agreed to, and made an act of that aſſembly;

'Reſolved, That it would be a very ſalutary and conſtitutional proceeding in the corporation of the city of Dublin, to preſent a petition to the King expreſſive in the moſt grateful terms, of that zeal and loyalty which warms the breaſts of his majeſty's faithful citizens of Dublin; and at the ſame time in the moſt humble and dutiful manner to preſent to the throne the many grievances ſuſtained by this kingdom in general, and city in particular, by the late prorogations of Parliament.

A Gentleman who landed from the Continent, laſt Wedneſday, ſays, that the French King, ſo far from ſaying (as mentioned in the papers) "Let me have no war; let me have no war;" gave theſe orders fourteen days ago, "Let all my fleets be ready, and every regiment that can be ſpared, be within four miles of my ſhores." He adds, that the French are poſſeſſed of plenty of money without any new tax.

Nov. 1. Col. Boyd, Deputy Governor of Gibraltar, has informed the Miniſtry, that a very large body of Spaniſh troops have drawn freſh lines behind Gibraltar. The regiments now embarking in Ireland are ſuppoſed to be deſtined for that ſtation, though others imagine they are intended for the defence of Jamaica.

All the troops in Scotland have received orders to begin their march towards Plymouth.

Extract of a letter form Portſmouth, Oct. 26.

"A perſon who arrived here yeſterday from Roſcof, near Breſt, has been to Admiral Lord Edgcombe, and made oath, that he left Breſt laſt Wedneſday, where the French were working night and day (Sundays not excepted) to fit out their fleet. This news the Admiral diſpatched by expreſs to the Admiralty laſt night.

It is reported that diſpatches arrived in town from Peterſburgh, ſaid to be relative to ſome overtures made to that court on the part of the Grand Signior; and that this morning the Ruſſian Ambaſſador had a conference on the ſubject, with the Earl of Rochfort.

It is alſo rumoured that letters have been received from Peterſburgh, mentioning that the Ottoman Porte had agreed to ſurrender up to the Ruſſians forever the iſlands of Candia, Rhodes, Scio, and Patmos, together with part of the Grecian Peloponneſus, on condition of procuring a ſpeedy peace.

The Empreſs of Ruſſia, we are told, has declared, that ſhe will not make peace with the Turks, without procuring certain privileges and immunities for the Greek nation.

According to private advices from Paris we learn, that the Court had given orders for the utmoſt diligence to be uſed in fitting out for ſea every ſhip of war in the royal navy of France.

They write from Jamaica, that the Spaniards had lately landed ten regiments of infantry from on board ſome men of war and tranſports, at the Havanna.

A Correſpondent ſays, "a certain great Lady upon her arrival, being preſſed, it is ſaid, to give her opinion on ſome meaſures adopted in the preſent ſituation of affairs, very prudently declined it, and further declared, that ſhe would henceforward forbear to concern herſelf with matters of ſtate."

His royal highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter will be ſhortly nominated to the poſt of maſter general of the ordnance.

Among other regulations which the Emperor of Germany has introduced for the good of his people, one is, that he has ſet apart one day in every week, for the receiving petitions, & hearing grievances; at which time he has ſtrictly commanded that no ſubject, however mean, ſhall be refuſed admittance to his preſence.——An example this, well worthy the imitation of every ſovereign prince in Europe.

The following extract from a private letter, lately written by his Excellency, Mr. Murray, at preſent our ambaſſador at the porte, to one of his Friends in London, ſeems to countenance the report now circulating in Holland, that the Grand Signor has been depoſed, and his brother Muſtapha raiſed to the throne. "I never in my life knew, (ſpeaking of the Grand Signor) a more gentlemanlike and ſenſible man; and, to all appearance, he is one of the moſt humane. Since the abſence of the Grand Vizir, I have generally the honor of ſeeing him once or twice a week. The day before yeſterday I converſed with him above half an hour, without a druggoman, which, though he ſpeaks Italian perfectly well, is an inſtance of great affability. I was amazed at the eaſe with which he talked of his preſent ſituation; he called the empreſs of Ruſſia a female Alexander. He told me he had thoughts of putting Sultan Muſtapha, his brother, at the head of one of his armies. This I tho't very extraordinary, as he has been often preſſed to put the prince to death, who is a ſort of favourite with the Janiſſaries.

They write from Vienna, that the Court of Iſpahan appears greatly alarmed, at the rapid progreſs of the Ruſſian arms againſt the Turks.

Advice is juſt received, of a ſhip bound to England from the South Seas, having been denied the uſual ſupplies of refreſhment at Rio Janeiori, a Portugueſe ſettlement in that quarter.

It is reported, that letters are received from Peterſburgh, which mention, that it was with the utmoſt difficulty ſome great perſons could be ſaved from the fury of the populace, when the guards were conducting them to priſon, being accuſed of treaſon againſt the ſtate and the empreſs.

Another account ſays, Mr. Sawbridge in his ſpeech obſerved, that it would be rediculous and nugatory to impeach Lord North now he is raiſed to the fulleſt extent of power. To impeach a Premier before a certain aſſembly would be riſible, nugatory, and abſurd. In fact Lord North would there impeach Lord North, and conſequently ſuch meaſure would be only giving him greater ſtrength and credit with his ſovereign.

His Excellency the Ruſſian Ambaſſador has received, by yeſterday's mail from Holland, advice from Warſaw, which confirms the taking of Bender, by the Ruſſian army, by ſtorm. The greateſt part of the beſieged were put to the ſword, and the confuſion was ſo great, that a few Baſhaws only, with their retinue, eſcaped with the utmoſt difficulty.

Nov. 3. Thurſday morning Alexander Cruden, M. A. was found dead on his knees, at his lodgings in Camden-ſtreet, Iſlington: He had complained for three or four days of a ſhortneſs of breath. Mr. Cruden was a very worthy perſon, and much eſteemed by his acquaintance, but more known to the world as the compiler of a laborious and excellent work, in one volume quarto, intitled a complete concordance to the Holy ſcriptures of the old and new teſtament and the Apocrypha.

Nov. 6. A letter from Minorca mentions, that the French have lately landed a great number of ſhip-carpenters in Corſica, to be employed in building ſhips of war in the ports of that iſland.

On Thurſday a woman in the Old Baily received the following letter from her huſband, who was gone to his garden near Iſlington.

"Dear wife, before this reaches you I ſhall be no more: The weight of my misfortunes, which I have brought upon myſelf by my criminal intercourſe with Mrs. D——, I am unable to bear any longer, and am therefore determined to quit a life that for ſome years has been but of little uſe to you or my children. Farewel, for ever, from him who was once an indulgent huſband."——The poor woman got a friend, and went immediately to the place, where to their great concern, they found him hanging in the ſummer-houſe, quite dead.

Extract of a letter from Venice dated October 6.

"Advices from Cairo mention, that Ali Bey has been proclaimed Sultan of Egypt: the manner how this renowned Gentleman mounted the throne is as follows: "Ali Bey, to accompliſh this his view, firſt joined himſelf to the Divan of Egypt, in order to releaſe that powerful kingdom from the Ottoman yoke. Two years ago he forbid the Baſſa whom the Porte ſent, and who had the higheſt authority in the Divan, to enter the country: This luckily ending in his favour, he ſet the Divan itſelf aſide; and being ſupported by the nation he was proclaimed chief. In this new ſtation he has raiſed a great number of troops, and put them under brave commanders, and has made himſelf maſter of Jemen and the other provinces of Arabia, particularly Mecca; alſo the ports of the Red Sea, and of Gila, the moſt capital place for the Eaſtern trade on that ſide."

By Capt. Griſt arrived at Marblehead, and the Brig Belvadere, Capt. Farrel, arrived at New-York laſt Monday, both from Falmouth, we have advice to the 5th of December.

By them it appeared a War was inevitable: The Spaniards had actually formed three Encampments, one in Andaluſia, another in Galicia, and a third in the Province of Murcia.—That Letters from the Engliſh Conſul and Merchants in Barcelona, to England were ſtopped in Spain, and opened for intelligence.

The SPEECH of Lord C——m.

LONDON, December 6.

HE who has Ears to hear, let him hear. He who regards the Honour and Safety of his Country, let him attend.

THE Duke of Richmond having on the 22d of laſt month moved that an Addreſs might be preſented to the King, that his Majeſty might give orders for laying before the Houſe, all letters and papers received by the Miniſtry, between the 12th of September, 1770, and this being oppoſed by the Miniſtry upon the ground of the impropriety of it, while the matter in queſtion was the ſubject of a negotiation with the Spaniſh Ambaſſador; and that infinite regard and tenderneſs ought to be ſhewn to the delicacy of the Spaniſh Honour, and the punctilios of that Court. And Lord Hi——gh having ſpoken in a very exalted tone on the occaſion, the Earl of Ch——m roſe up and ſpoke as follows:

MY LORDS.

I riſe to give my hearty aſſent to the motion made by the noble Duke; by his Grace's favour, I have been permitted to ſee it before it was offered to the Houſe. I have fully conſidered the neceſſity of obtaining from the King's ſervants a communication of the papers deſcribed in the motion, and I am perſuaded that the alarming ſtate of facts, as well as the ſtrength of reaſoning with which the noble Duke has urged, and inforced that neceſſity muſt have been powerfully felt by your Lordſhips; what I mean to ſay, upon this occaſion, may ſeem perhaps to extend beyond the limits of the motion before us. But I flatter myſelf, my Lords, that if I am honoured with your attention, it will appear that the meaning and object of this queſtion are naturally connected with conſiderations of the moſt extenſive national importance. For entering into ſuch conſiderations, no ſeaſon is improper; no occaſion ſhould be neglected. Something muſt be done, my Lords, and immediately, to ſave an injured, inſulted, undone country. If not to ſave the State, my Lords, at leaſt to mark out, and drag to public juſtice thoſe ſervants of the Crown, by whoſe ignorance neglect, or treachery, this once great, once flouriſhing people, are reduced to a condition as deplorable at home, as it is deſpicable abroad. Examples are wanted, my Lords, and ſhould be given to the world for the inſtruction of future times, even though they be uſeleſs to ourſelves. I do not mean, my Lords, nor is it intended by the motion, to impede, or embarraſs a negociation, which we have been told is now in a proſperous train, and promiſes a happy concluſion.

In the diſtreſs and weakneſs of this country, my Lords, and conſcious as the Miniſtry ought to be how much they have contributed to that diſtreſs and weakneſs, I think a tone of modeſty, of ſubmiſſion, of humility, would become them better; *quædam cauſæ modeſtiam deſiderant*. Before this country they ſtand as the greateſt criminals. Such I ſhall prove them to be; for I do not doubt of proving to your Lordſhips ſatisfaction, that ſince they have been entruſted with the conduct of the King's affairs, they have done every thing that they ought not to have done, and hardly any thing that they ought to have done. The noble Lord talks of Spaniſh punctilios in the lofty ſtyle and idiom of a Spaniard. We are to be wonderfully tender of the Spaniſh point of Honour, as if they had been the complainants as if they had received the injury. I think he would have done better to have told us, what care had been taken of the Engliſh honour. My Lords I am well acquainted with the character of that nation, at leaſt as far as it is repreſented by their Court and Miniſtry, and ſhould think this country diſhonoured by a compariſon of the Engliſh good faith, with the punctilios of a Spaniard. My Lords, the Engliſh are a candid, an ingenuous people; the Spaniards are as mean & crafty as they are proud & inſolent. The integrity of the Engliſh merchant, the generous ſpirit of our naval and military officers, would be degraded by a compariſon with their merchants, or officers. With their Miniſters I have often been obliged to negociate, and never met with an inſtance of candor or dignity, in their proceedings; nothing but low cunning, trick and artifice; after a long experience of their want of candor and good faith, I found myſelf compelled to talk to them in a peremptory deciſive language. On this principle I ſubmitted my advice to a trembling council for an immediate declaration of war with Spain. Your Lordſhips well know what were the conſequences for not following that advice. Since, however, for reaſons unknown to me, it has been thought adviſeable to negociate with the Court of Spain I ſhould have conceived that the great and ſingle object of ſuch a negociation, would have been, to have obtained compleat ſatisfaction for the injury done to the Crown, and people of England. But, if I underſtand the noble Lord, the only object of the preſent negociation is to find a ſalvo for the punctilious honour of the Spaniards. The abſurdity of ſuch an idea is of itſelf unſupportable: But, my Lords, I object to our negotiating at all, in our preſent circumſtances. We are not in that ſituation, in which a great, and powerful nation is permitted to negotiate. A foreign power has forcibly robbed his Majeſty of a part of his dominions. Is the iſland reſtored? Are you replaced in ſtatu quo? If that had been done, it might then perhaps have been juſtifiable to treat with the aggreſſor upon the ſatisfaction he ought to make for the inſult offered to the Crown of England. But will you deſcend ſo low, will you ſo ſhamefully betray the King's Honour as to make it matter of negociation whether his Majeſty's poſſeſſions ſhall be reſtored to him or not? I doubt not, my Lords, that there are ſome important myſteries in the conduct of this affair, which, whenever they are explained, will account for the profound ſilence now obſerved by the King's ſervants. The time will come my Lords, when they ſhall be dragged from their concealments. There are ſome queſtions which, ſooner or later, muſt be anſwered. The Miniſtry, I find, without declaring themſelves explicitly, have taken pains to poſſeſs the public with an opinion, that the Spaniſh Court have conſtantly diſavowed the proceeding of their Governor; and ſome perſons I ſee, have been ſhameleſs and daring enough to adviſe his Majeſty to ſupport and countenance this opinion in his ſpeech from the Throne. Certainly, my Lords, there never was a more odious a more infamous falſhood impoſed on a great nation. It degrades the King's honour. It is an inſult to Parliament. His Majeſty has been adviſed to confirm and give currency to an abſolute falſhood. I beg your Lordſhips attention, and I hope I ſhall be underſtood, when I repeat, that the Court of Spain's having diſavowed the act of their Governor is an abſolute, a palpable falſhood. Let me aſk, my Lords, when the firſt communication was made by the Court of Madrid, of their being apprized of the taking of Falkland Iſlands, was it accompanied with an offer of inſtant reſtitution, of immediate ſatisfaction, and the puniſhment of the Spaniſh Governor? If it was not, they have adopted the act as their own, and the very mention of a diſavowal is an impudent inſult offered to the King's dignity. The King of Spain owns the theif, while he leaves him unpuniſhed, and profits by the theft; in vulgar Engliſh, he is the receiver of ſtolen goods, & ought to be treated accordingly.

If your Lordſhips will look back to a period of the Engliſh hiſtory, in which the circumſtances are reverſed, in which Spaniards were the complainants, you will ſee how differently they ſucceed. You will ſee one of the ableſt men, one of the braveſt officers this, or any other country ever produced (it is hardly neceſſary to mention the name of Sir Walter Raleigh) ſacrificed by the meaneſt Prince that ever ſat upon this Throne, to the vindictive jealouſy of that haughty Court. James the Firſt was baſe enough, at the inſtance of Gondomar, to ſuffer a ſentence againſt Sir Walter Raleigh, for another ſuppoſed offence to be carried into execution almoſt twelve years after it had been paſſed. This was the pretence. His real crime was, that he had mortally offended the Spaniards while he acted by the King's expreſs orders, and under his commiſſion.

The remainder of this Intereſting Speech will be in our next.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The Duke of Richmond aſſerted in a certain aſſembly, that upwards of two thouſand of the beſt Engliſh ſailors are at this time rotting in the jails of Spain, having been ſeized on frivolous pretences, many of them on no other charge than that of having a ſingle dollar in their pockets.

We can from undoubted authority aſſure the Public, that a Council held Yeſterday, War was determined on.

A few days ſince, Lord Weymouth told the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, that if he did not give in a ſatisfactory anſwer before the end of this week, he ſhould be aſk'd no more queſtions, but that immediate recourſe would be had to the *ultima ratio regum*.

Yeſterday [illegible]0 000 ſeamen were voted for the [illegible] year 1771 30 000 of which to [illegible] regiſtered. The expence for 1 year will be 2 millions.

This day the inſurance of merchant ſhips outward bound to the Weſt-Indies, was advanced at Lloyd's, from 4 to 10 per cent.

Extract of a Letter from Dartmouth.

Capt. Pitts, who left Spain, the 15 inſt. (Nov.) gives an account, that our ſhips are ſtopped there.

NEW-YORK, January 31.

We hear that when Capt. Farrel left Falmouth, four Packet Boats were lying there ready to ſail, ſuppoſed to be detained that the Declaration of War might be ſent out by them. ——One of theſe was the Packet for New-York, which was expected to ſail in three or four Days. A Veſſel was arrived there from Cadiz in ſeventeen Days, the Maſter of which Reports, that he came away by Stealth, the Engliſh Veſſels in that Harbour being detained, and that a Declaration of War there, was every Day expected. Private Letters by Capt. Farrel of the 5th December, mention, War as inevitable. From the public papers, the Probability ſeems rather to preponderate for War than Peace, and yet there are ſo many contradictory circumſtances that no certain Concluſion can be drawn,—notwithſtanding the Buſtle of Preparation, the Miniſtry and their Party ſeem neither well prepared, nor heartily diſpoſed for War; and they carry every queſtion as they pleaſe, in both Houſes, by Majority of Votes. The Speeches of Lord Chatham, Col. Barre, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dowdeſewell, &c. were extremely ſevere againſt the Miniſtry, who in their Turn retorted with Spirit and Keenneſs; but made no tolerable Figure in Point of Argument. On the 21ſt of November, the Mayor, Aldermen, & Commons of the City of London, preſented and read to his Majeſty, another Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, of the ſame Purport as thoſe before preſented, and in much the ſame Style, complaining of Grievances, praying the Removal of evil Miniſters, & the Diſſolution of Parliament, &c. The following is ſaid to be his Majeſty's Anſwer.

"As I have ſeen no reaſon to alter 'the Opinion expreſſed in my Anſwer to your laſt Addreſs upon this 'Subject, I cannot comply with the 'Prayer of your Petition.'

HARTFORD, February 5.

On Saturday the 19th ult. departed this life in Eaſt Windſor, Mrs. Esther Edwards, *the widow and relict of the Rev'd and Pious Mr. Timothy Edwards, late paſtor of the church of Chriſt in that place in the 99th year of her age. She was the daughter of the late venerable Solomon Stoddard, paſtor of the church of Chriſt in Northampton, having been married to the late Rev. Mr Timothy Edwards, paſtor of the church of Chriſt in that place; ſhe had by him ten daughters and one ſon, the late eminent and learned Jonathan Edwards, preſident of the college in New-Jerſey, during the courſe of a life drawn out to ſo uncommon a length ſhe exhibited a bright example of every female virtue. She was a perſon of ſingular prudence and diſcretion, having a mind endowed with accompliſhments beyond moſt of her ſex, which were all crowned with an unaffected piety. She retained her underſtanding, and all her intellectual abilities in a very uncommon manner, 'till a ſhort time before her death, and when this laſt enemy made his approach, She enjoyed a calmneſs and ſerenity of mind, ſuch as the principles of chriſtianity thoroughly imbibed and exemplified, in a long courſe of ſerious practical religion, has a natural tendency to produce and at laſt fell aſleep in Jeſus, and is gone to receive her reward.*

Laſt Saturday, as Eliphalet Nichols, of Chatham, was ſcating on the ice, near Capt. Cheney's building-yard, he accidentally went into a glade and was drowned, but ſoon after taken up by cutting a hole thro' the ice, about ten rods below.

Theſe may certify all whom it may concern. That whereas there has been a report ſpread abroad, that Joſeph Bidwell of Glaſtenbury, did in the month of May, in the year A.D. 1769 by whipping, or ſome other way, make way with one David Brewer a ſervant boy to ſaid Bidwell, (a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age) and ſaid boy has not been ſeen nor heard of ſince. And that ſaid Brewers apparition has appeared to Charles Riley, and told him his body was under the floor. And the ſaid Riley on the 28th day of January, A.D. 1771, apply'd to us the ſubſcribers, juſtices of the peace for Hartford county; that he had ſeen ſaid Brewers apparition, on the friday before at noon day, within about twenty rods of ſaid Bidwell's barn. We knowing ſaid Riley to be a man not to be depended upon, but to ſatiſfy people abroad, we went on ſaid 28th day, with about twenty judicious men, and pulled up ſaid Bidwell's barn floor, and dugg in ſeveral places, and found no appearance of any brackage of earth, until we were all ſatiſfied there was no perſon there, and there has five perſons of lawful age, teſtified under oath, that they have ſeen ſaid David Brewer ſince he run away from ſaid Bidwell.

Jonathan Hale, Juſtice Peace.
William Wells, Juſtice Peace.
Glaſtenbury, Feb. 2, 1771.

WE The ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Auguſtus Stanly late of Hartford, deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid deceas'd, on the 25th of March, & 15th of April next. And all thoſe who have accounts unſettled with ſaid eſtate, are hereby notified to exhibit them as ſoon as may be, as no accounts will be allow'd after ſaid time.

Benjamin Colton, }
George Kellogg. } Commiſſioners.
Hartford, Jan. 31, 1771.

The Thief is Caught!

And was laſt thurſday bro't to this town and again committed to goal. He is perhaps the moſt notorious one that ever infeſted this colony, was laſt September before the hon. Superior Court, held in this place, convicted of Burglary, by the name of Richard Steele, and in conſequence thereof crop'd and branded, not long after which he broke goal, and eſcaped, but purſuing his trade, was again taken for Burglary committed in Derby, and indicted at New-Haven before the adjourn'd Superior Court in December laſt, for the ſecond offence, and again crop'd and branded, and very ſoon after eſcaped from that goal, and has ſince (perhaps) committed more Burglary's than ever the notorious Fraſier, who was hanged at Fairfield, ever did in ſo ſhort a time. He is now put in irons in very cloſe confinement, leaſt he ſhould again eſcape, would that the world might know him, obſerve, that he is a young man of about 20 years old, rather of a ſlender make, and about or little more than midling for ſtature, his face finely pitted with the ſmall pox, has a keen black eye, wears his own hair, of a very dark colour, pretty well down on his forehead in order no doubt to hide his ſcars, is a very lively active man and I be[illegible] when at liberty, very ſociable and familiar. He had on him now when taken, a light coloured ſurtout, of a cloth call'd bearſkin or coating, which is probably ſtolen from Mr. Ingerſol of Wethsfield; a ſtrait bodyed coat, ſtolen from Dr. Hooker of this town, trim'd with ſilver buttons, on each of which was engrave at large, Sept. 2d, Daniel Hooker 1764; alſo 2 ſummer jackets ſtolen out of Mr. Mattock's ſhop, a barber in this place, from whom alſo it is ſuppoſed, he took at the ſame time 2 wiggs, not yet found; had alſo with him, two ſilver watches; one of which ſtolen from Mr Jonah Gillet of Wintonbury, the other with a China face, ſeems to anſwer the diſcription of one advertiſed to be ſtolen from ſomebody in Stratford; alſo 5 pair ſilver ſhoe buckles; 2 gold neckbeads; 2 pair ſtone jewels ſet in gold; 2 ſmall rings with 3 ſtones ſet in each; 3 watch ſeals ſet in ſilver; one pair gold ſleeve buttons; one chain ditto, marked within ſide B W; one worſted purſe with a mill'd dollar, marked G R and ſundry other pieces of ſilver money; 4 very good black Barcelona handkerchiefs, with a paper pin'd on one of them marked 91; a hatt crape; one braſs inker with penknife and caſe, marked D, a ſcale for a womans finger; a bodkin, and a ſmall gimblet; ſaid to be owned by Jonathan Burney of Union, where he was now apprehended, and whereabouts it is ſuppoſed he has diſpoſed of a conſiderable quantity of valuable goods.——The foregoing articles are now lodged with the Sheriff of this County, and may be ſeen by any claimers this week at the Court Houſe in Hartford, and any time afterwards before the ſetting of the ſuperior court, in March next at his own houſe in Weathersfield.

If the Printers ſhould generally inſert the foregoing in their papers, it might perhaps be of public ſervice.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Ebenezer Benton, late of Hartford deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent. Theſe are to notify ſaid creditors, that we will attend on ſaid buſineſs, on Wedneſday every week until the 20th of March next, being the laſt day allow'd by the judge of probate for that purpoſe, at the dwelling houſe of Joſeph Flagg in Hartford. What accounts are not bro't within ſaid term, will not be accepted, for we intend to finiſh within the time prefixed.

DANIEL SKINNER, |
JOHN KEITH. | Commiſſioners;
JOSEPH CHURCH. |
Hartford 4th Feb. 1771.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber in Torrington, a good farm, containing ſixteen acres of good land, with a houſe and barn ſtanding thereon, about a mile from the meeting-houſe, in a pleaſant ſituation, three quarters of which land is within fence, and under improvement, has a good orchard with 80 flouriſhing apple trees upon it, may cut 4 or 5 loads of hay, and have a ſuitable part of it for plow and and paſture land; will be ſold on reaſonable terms by

Timothy Judd.
Torrington, Jan. 28, 1771.

POET'S CORNER.

To a FRIEND.

NE'er judge my Friend, the man is Rich,
Who dazzled with his Golden Store,
Admires himſelf, and proudly thinks,
The only meanneſs to be poor.
Nor yet conclude the other bleſs'd,
Who fond, of a tranſmitted name,
Boaſts of his anceſtors, but taints
Their glorious actions with his ſhame.
That man is deſpicably mean,
Who, little in himſelf, won'd crown,
His falſe pretentions with the glare
Of merit that is not his own.
Shall I, when glit'tring knaves deride,
Fair virtue! ſhun thy heav'nly face,
And to deluſive grandeur run
From thy extatick, kind embrace?
'Tis virtue god-like and divine
That fills with real joy the breaſt,
Nor can the ſplender of a crown,
Without it make the monarch bleſs'd.
Live but from care, and vices free,
Bleſs'd with enough, and ſweet content,
You'll all the happineſs enjoy
That e'er for man on earth was meant.

Meſſ. PRINTERS,

The appearance of the following Acroſtick in your paper, will be very greatful to your friend

Tour of Reaſon, }
1ſt of Jan 1771. } IN SOLILOQUY.

FAIREST and beſt of fruit the ſpacious earth can boaſt,
Rareſt or loſt to thoſe who hug themſelves the moſt,
In every tour of tho't through matter, motion, ſpace,
Eternity and time, and men and things confeſs:
Nature cannoot afford, or heart of man conceive,
Delights ſurpaſſing thoſe thy favourite votaries have.
Strange then it is, but yet 'tis not more ſtrange than true,
Honor'd by all, thou art enjoy'd by very few!
In various ways purſu'd by thouſands in the dark,
Pride blinds the eyes of fools, and ſo they miſs the mark.

LONDON, November 13.

A few evenings ago, at a Coffee houſe not far from Temple bar, a countryman of Dr Lucas, the Iriſh Patriot, ſpeaking of that Gentleman as a great Orator, the following is the ſpeech verbatim, which he delivered his opinion on the occaſion: "Upon my conſcience, he ſpeaks with the tongue of an *Angel*; for when I firſt heard him, I thought the *Devil* was in the man."

By a letter from Cales, we hear, that the French Ambaſſador at Madrid has been preſented with a memorial relating to the preſent diſpute between the Engliſh and the Spaniards, complaining to the following purport.—— That their attempting to make up the breach was a groſs inſult on Spain, as they were the principal adviſers of their making a claim of Falkland Iſlands, and at the ſame time promiſed, if any rupture enſued from it, that they would join them to ſubdue the Engliſh; that after ſpending an immenſe ſum in equipping a large fleet and reinforcing their army, they had altered their minds, and adviſed them to compromiſe matters with the Engliſh, by reſtoring Falkland Iſlands, and paying all the expences they have been at in fitting out ſo large a fleet, &c.——However, they were determined not to follow their advice, and deſired an immediate anſwer whether they would abide by their former promiſe. The letter further ſays, the Ambaſſador has not yet given any anſwer, but has diſpatched a courier to his Court for inſtructions.

Letters from Italy, and other parts of the continent affirm, that a quadruple alliance has lately been concluded between the Courts of Vienna, Berlin, Turin, and London, which was projected by Lord Bute, and intended to counterpoiſe the weight of the *family compact* in the affairs of Europe.

So far from a certain military agent being a loſer by the death of a late noble commander, we are aſſured he has underwrote his life from quarter to quarter for ſome time paſt.

We hear that a late governor of the province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, is to be brought into parliament the firſt opportunity.

It is ſaid Mr. Wilkes's conduct in the City in his magiſterial capacity, in regard to the light in which he holds preſs warrants, and his procedure thereupon, has given great diſguſt at C——.

The extraordinary magazines which the French have already raiſed, and are daily raiſing in the three eccleſiaſtical Electorates on the Rhine, have occaſioned ſuch a ſcarcity, that the inhabitants are become very riotous, and it is imagined they will ſeize upon ſuch magazines, and convert them to their own uſe.

SALEM, January 1.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Liſbon, dated November 14.

"The war ſeems daily nearer to an open declaration. From circumſtances we have reaſon to fear it will be general. The great and unexpected ſucceſs the Ruſſians have had againſt the Turks has raiſed a jealouſy in the Emperor of Germany and the King of Pruſſia: Perhaps as the Ruſſian force will moſtly be employ'd with the Turks, the Ruſſian force will moſtly be employed with the Turks, the opportunity may ſeem favourable to the former powers, who, it ſeems, now demand part of Poland from the Empreſs, and the free town of Danizick. However all theſe ſchemes may as likely be for no other purpoſe but to bring the Empreſs to an accommodation with the Turks. It alſo happens, in the courſe of ſuch deſigns, that the parties diſagree, and the natural conſequence is war: Therefore, while we ſee pretenſions of that nature, we think the worſt."

New-Haven, December 11, 1770.

PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING

A careful and ſtrict Examination of the external Covenant, and of the Principles by which it is ſupported.

A REPLY

To the Rev. Mr. Moſes Mather's piece entituled, *The viſible Church in Covenant with God, further illuſtrated, &c.*

Interſperſed with remarks upon ſome things advanced by Mr. Sandeman, on ſome of the important Points in debate.

IN this Piece is conſidered, *The moral Character of God exhibited in the Law given to Adam: the moral Image of God in which Adam was created; the nature of the depravity of Fallen Man; and it is inquired, whether the carnal Mind is enmity againſt God; merely conſidered as our enemy; or only againſt miſtaken ideas of God; or againſt God's true and real Character; and if ſo, wherein lies the Contrariety between the holy nature of and the carnal Mind: and whether the Goſpel calls us to be reconciled to that Character of God againſt which we are at Enmity: & Whether the Law of God continues to bind man, ſince the fall, to obedience, as it did, before; the nature of the Covenant of Works, of the covenant of Grace, of the external Covenant: the Nature of the legal Conviction, of Regeneration, of a principle of Grace, of faith, of repentance: the nature of God's directions to unregenerate Sinners, and of Goſpel promiſes, and the reaſon there is no promiſes to the doings of the unregenerate, &c. &c.* The whole in a conciſe and familiar manner, adapted to the loweſt capacities; deſigned, eſpecially for the direction of Awakened Sinners, and for the confirmation of young Converts, in the right way of the Lord.

By JOSEPH BELAMY, D.D.

The price, to the Subſcribers, if the book contains 12 ſheets, as it is expected it will, ſhall be 1s and 2d. lawful money; and ſo more, or leſs, in proportion, as it is larger or ſmaller. The Subſcriptions to be ſent to Meſſrs. GREENS, printers in New-Haven, by the firſt of May that it may be known how many books ſhall be ready for the Subſcribers at the next commencement in New-Haven.

At a General Aſſembly of the Governor and Company of the Colony of Connecticut, held at New-Haven on the ſecond Thurſday of October A.D. 1770.

UPON the Petition of Richard Smith againſt Charles & George Caldwell, preferred to the General Aſſembly in May laſt, Col. Eliphalet Dyer, Col. John Cheſter, and Mr. Richard Alſop, were appointed a Committee, to Examine the ſeveral matters alledged in ſaid Petition, and Report to make; ſaid Committee having proceeded to hear and Examine the Parties, &c. on ſaid Petition do find a large Sum due from ſaid Company of Smith & Caldwell to ſaid Smith, which there is no means to pay but by an Aſſignment of the Company Debts to ſaid Smith, a Liſt whereof by the Agreement of ſaid Parties, was given to ſaid Parties, and ſaid Committe not being able to Compleat their Report now, and ſaid Debts being liable to, and in fact have ſome of them been receiv'd by ſaid Caldwell's, &c.

RESOLVED by this Aſſembly, that ſaid Petition be continued to the General Aſſembly in May next and that ſaid Col. Eliphalet Dyar, Col. John Cheſter, and Mr. Richard Alſop, be, and they are hereby Appointed a Committee on ſaid Petition, &c. &c. to Report to the Aſſembly in May next. And that ſaid Caldwell's are hereby prohibited from receiving or diſcharging any of ſaid Debts, contained in ſaid Liſt, and all Perſons therein nam'd, are alſo prohibited from Paying any of ſaid Debts, (having had notice of this Reſolve) to ſaid Caldwell's, on penalty of being liable to pay ſaid Debts over again to ſaid Smith until the riſing of the Aſſembly in May next.

A true Copy of Record,
Examin'd
By GEORGE WYLLYS, Secr.

A Quantity of Crucibles and Black Lead Pots to be ſold by
JAMES TIL
Hartford, Jan. 22, 1771.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of Capt. *David Seymour*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit the ſame to the ſubſcriber, as ſoon as may be, in order for ſettlement.
WILLIAM STANLEY, Executo
Hartford, Jan. 22, 1771.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford commiſſioners on the eſtate of Deborah Riſly, late of Hartford deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) to adjuſt the claims of the creditors to ſaid eſtate, &c. Theſe are therefore to notify all concerned, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of William Warren, jun. in Eaſt Hartford, on the firſt mondays of February, March, April, May, June and July next. And as there is but ſix months allow'd the creditors to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate, it is deſired that all thoſe that purpoſe to do the ſame, will do it as ſoon as convenient, as no accounts will be allow'd after that time.

Thomas Wadſworth, }
Jonathan Wells, } Commiſſioners.
Moſes Burbs, }
Hartford, Jan. 17, 1771.

Hartford, Jan. 21, 1771.

ALL Perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of *Nathaniel Humphrys*, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with *JAMES HUMPHRYS*, Adminiſtrator.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

BLANKS

OF moſt Kinds commonly uſed in this Colony, may be had at Mr. *William Stanton's* in Litchfield, and at the *Printing-Office* in Hartford.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN & WATSON, near the Great Bridge, where this Paper may be had at NINE SHILLINGS, Lawful Money per Year, if ſent by the ſpecial Poſt, or SEVEN SHILLINGS without Poſtage. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for THREE SHILLINGS three Weeks, and SIX PENCE for each Week after, and longer Ones in Proportion; and where all Manner of PRINTING WORK is done with Care and Diſpatch.

[FEBRUARY, M,DCC,LXXI.] [NUMBER 322.]

[FEBRUARY, MDCCLXXI] [NUMBER 321.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, to TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1771.

Meſſieurs GREEN & WATSON,

Be pleaſed in your next, to inſert the following, to oblige one of your conſtant cuſtomers.

IN your paper the 8th of January 1771, No. 315. In reading ſaid paper, I obſerved a very ridiculous, ungenteel, and immodeſt piece inſerted, relative to the miſſion, founded many years ago, and ſtill ſupported at *Stockbridge*. By ſome means it ſeems, the author of ſaid piece, has extended his knowledge ſo far, as to know, that there is a miſſion maintained at that place; [illegible] appears to be greatly troubled. He is full of zeal for the reformation of [illegible] but is empty of knowledge in the matter he has undertaken to expoſe. He is manifeſtly [illegible] that muſt belong to a man, and the apprehenſion of his own merit, has prompted him to [illegible] to write concerning that he has no [illegible] knows nothing about. [illegible] reading the piece, I [illegible] of ſome Epiſcopalian [illegible] money ſpent for preaching [illegible] not proſelyting to the church [illegible]; what at firſt had [illegible] was his exclamation, being introduced [illegible] popery, as he calls it [illegible] ſociety, for propagating the goſpel in foreign parts; which, if this writer may be credited, have been traduced by diſſenters, as being ignorant of the deſign of their incorporation, charter, and proper uſe of the donations put into their hands.) Upon a careful peruſal of this ſcurrilous piece, I changed my mind, and from the weakneſs of the performance, rather judged it to proceed from the miſguided zeal, and ignorance of ſome diſſenting clergyman, who by his introduction, deſign'd to diſguiſe and conceal himſelf, and leave no means to come at him, but to ſmoke him out of his hole.

I dont intend to reproach the generality of the diſſenting miniſters, far be it from me; I know they are many of them, gentlemen of the beſt ſenſe, and of very amiable characters, and I heartily wiſh they were all of them ſuch; (and it is likely I have to aſk the forgiveneſs of the Epiſcopal clergy, for ſuſpecting any of them; could be guilty of publiſhing ſo weak, falſe, and unchriſtian an accuſation, againſt any of their neighbours, or any ſociety of people) But there are ſome, for want of competent abilities, are obliged to mew up in holes and corners, in little places of obſcurity, to gain a livelihood. Yet ſome ſuch have an ambition to be accounted as lights ſhining in the world, and rather than not be ſeen and admired, will blow up ſuch a fire, as St. James informs us, is kindled by an unruly tongue.

Solomon juſtly brands the man with folly, who determines a cauſe before he has heard it; this inconſiderate and falſe accuſer is the very man. For he acknowledges he had not ſuch teſtimony of the matter, he publiſhes as to be ſure, even upon moral evidence, that what he wrote was the truth; and indeed it is impoſſible he ſhould, for many things he has ſet forth, are falſe. But thus it is, ſilly men who under the pretence of zeal, to reform mankind, but only in reality deſign their own honour and glory; —will, right or wrong, true or falſe, career after the, will with a whiſp or jacklanthorn, till they are plunged in dirt and mire.

I am well acquainted in the town of Stockbridge, perhaps as well as the author of the piece I am writing againſt. But as I am not called upon by one, who has a right to demand an account of the conduct of the honourable and reverend commiſſioners, the miſſionary or the town of Stockbridge, ſo that I ſhall not now trouble the public with that affair, and only deſire that ill reports, unſupported and groundleſs, might not gain credit. But if this anonymous author will put me upon a rejoinder, & make himſelf known, I will do the ſame, that the combat may be on even ground. I have a real averſion to controverſy, but a greater to detraction and falſhood, and had it not been to detect and prevent that, I would not have troubled the public nor myſelf with this; but the author of the piece I am conſidering, has determined that unleſs his miſrepreſentations be anſwered, they muſt and ſhall paſs for truth, wherefore if he is not incorrigible I hope to convince him of his error by this.

This buſy body acknowledges he does not know who the commiſſioners in this country are, and I dare venture to ſay, he knows as little of the reaſons of their conduct as he does of their perſons; but I will inform him, that they are a number of honourable and prudent gentlemen as any in the province, and have their eye ſteadily on the miſſion at Stockbridge, and without his information, have proper knowledge of the ſtate of it, and dont need to be told that of late years, there is an increaſe of the Engliſh inhabitants, and a decreaſe of the Indians, and have conducted the affair of the miſſion accordingly. And if the honourable and reverend commiſſioners, in their wiſdom and prudence, ſhould not turn every thing upſide down, ſo ſuddenly as this complainer wiſhes. 'Tis to be hoped he will exerciſe patience while they are conducting their own affairs, and not ſound his trumpet to alarm the dead, and to convene the commiſſioners, the miſſionary, and the town of Stockbridge, to give an account to us; (for the public have not yet called for an account) Where have this mighty us, erected their awful tribunal? from what monkiſh cell, has this barbariſm of language proceeded? from what bewildered brain, and viciated mind came that ſtrange ſentence? that a better conduct can't excuſe, unleſs there be a refund of money, and if there ſhould, I am ſatisfied no part (however he may hope) will come to him. For although he has ſpent a great deal of gall upon the miſſion; I dare venture to aſſure the public he has not ſpent a mite of any thing elſe towards ſupporting it. Therefore he muſt expect to receive the ſame only, for what meaſure he metes to others, the ſame he muſt expect will be meaſured to him again.

This news monger tells the public, that Stockbridge is a flouriſhing town. And what then? why he ſays they are as well able to maintain a miniſter as other towns; and I dont believe the miniſter of Stockbridge, has complained to him, or any body elſe, that he is not maintained as well as the miniſter of other towns. And certain it is, that other towns do not diſable themſelves from maintaining their own miniſters, by contributing to the ſupport of the miniſter of Stockbridge. Other towns made their own contracts, and it is their duty to ſee them fulfilled. The people of Stockbridge ought, and I hope will fulfil theirs. But the people of Stockbridge, this writer inſinuates, wallow in wealth and luxury. This is not true; ſome live comfortably and decently, and are hoſpitable and charitable to thoſe in want, and there are many poor in Stockbridge, that need aſſiſtance beſides the Indians, who are a very improvident people. The miſſionary he ſays, has eighty pounds a year from the commiſſioners, and what if he has? and but ſix or eight pounds a year from the town. This is not true.—— And if the miſſionary is in affluent circumſtances by a comfortable fortune of his own, and a ſalary for his ſervices, and further ſupport, why ſhou'd any one be envious, eſpecially ſince he enjoys it on a fair footing, and underſtands how to uſe it as a chriſtian and a gentleman. But the people of Stockbridge, he ſays, increaſe their riches by cheating the Indians with a mug of cyder, and a pint of rum, and ſo with infinite eaſe, undo at once, all that the miſſionary can do in the little time he has to ſpare, to inſtruct them in the principles of religion, and to inſtil religious habits. Indians do love to drink cyder and rum, but this is not peculiar to the Indians—ſome other people beſides Indians, love it too; and people that live out of Stockbridge. [illegible] that the Indians are impoſed on in ſuch ways; I cannot ſay but there may be people in Stockbridge, who are blame worthy, for the aboveſaid practice; but I have reaſon to believe that other towns are not leſs blameable in this reſpect.

I know of no ſhopkeeper of Engliſh goods in the town of Stockbridge. There are two taverns in the town, and they are judged to be needful. But the court of general ſeſſions of the peace, put them under bonds, at the taking out their licences, as alſo all the inn holders in the neighbouring towns, that they might not abuſe the Indians, by ſelling them ſpirituous liquors. How far the innholders of the town of Stockbridge, or other towns, have obſerved and regarded thoſe injunctions, it is difficult to know. But however that may be, it is a heavy charge, and undoubtedly groundleſs, to caſt this odium on the body of the people of the town, if there is any foundation to charge it on any individuals. But I will conclude, and only obſerve the advice of Solomon, who directs us to anſwer a fool according to his folly, leſt he be wiſe in his own conceit.——But if this inaccurate wrangler, ſhould ſound a ſecond falſe alarm, to deceive the living, and diſturb the dead; which I am inclined to think, will give equal attention to his declaration; I ſhall take the other part of the ſame wiſe man's advice, and not anſwer a fool according to his folly, leſt I ſhou'd be like unto him.——And as I have no particular intereſt in the miſſion at Stockbridge, ſo it will not behove me to defend it. But when I am convinced it will be any ſatisfaction to the public, to be informed of the riſe, progreſs, declenſion and preſent ſtate of the miſſion at Stockbridge, I ſhall be ready to gratify them herein.

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LONDON, Dec. 4, 6, 8.

YESTERDAY at noon ſome foreign diſpatches arrived at the Queen's Palace, which detained the King from going to chapel, but his Majeſty afterwards appeared in the drawing room.

Friday laſt a Council was held at Lord Weymouth's and immediately after it broke up, a meſſenger was ſent off to Ireland, to lay an embargo to prevent the exportation of any proviſions from that kingdom.

A ſpirited Gentleman (Col. B.) on Thurſday laſt, in a public company, cloſed his ſpeech with the following apoſtrophe: "And tell me, ye ſages of the Council, what was the amount of all Potter's *negotiations*?——Alas! what was it, but a ſeries of meaſures trifling and abſurd. He was diſpatched to warn the Spaniards to get ready for war, and to tell them we ſhould certainly fall upon them, as ſoon as they ſhould be ready to receive us."

It is ſaid the land-tax for the enſuing year will be 4s. in the pound.

The Remonſtrance from Ireland is to be tranſmitted from thence to his Majeſty by the Lord Lieutenant of that kingdom, and not to be preſented by Dr. Lucas.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

Wedneſday there was a great debate in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, upon the Land Tax. Mr. S--m-r moved, to put it off till after Chriſtmas. The M-n-ſt-y, contrary to the previous declarations, were determined to bring it on, and to encreaſe it to four ſhillings in the pound. L-d N-th altered his tone about war: he ſaid, "a war was but too probable." That the French and Spaniards were making great preparations upon all their coaſts; and that the money wanted this year would be at leaſt ſix millions; he would not be certain. Sir E. H--ke ſaid the navy was in a very proper ſtate, and that 18 ſhips of the line were ready for ſea. He was contradicted by the Admirals K-pp-l and S-nd-s; who ſaid if 18 ſhips were ready for ſea it was unpardonable to leave Gibraltar and Jamaica wholly expoſed to the Enemy, and that the garriſon of Gibraltar was lower now than in the peaceable time of Sir Robert Walpole. Many very ſevere things were ſaid of the Miniſtry; and, in ſhort, they were attacked from all ſides of the Room. When the queſtion was put, there appeared 121 for the adjournment, and 199 againſt it.

The debate in the other Room, the day before, was very ſpirited. L-d C--n attacked L-d M--d. He ſaid his L--p's paper, given to the clerk the day before [Monday laſt] he conſidered as a challenge to himſelf; that his L--p had thrown down the glove, and he was determined to take it up. He then propoſed to L-d M--d three queſtions, and demanded anſwers to them. L-d M--d replied, it was unfair; that he was taken by ſurprize; and ſaid, that he would not anſwer *interrogatories*. L-d C--n preſſed that a day might be appointed, and ſaid, he was ready to meet the noble L-d upon his ground of law; and L-d M--d, after ſome time, was brought to pledge himſelf to the Room, that the matter ſhould be diſcuſſed. The D-- of R--d then congratulated the Room upon the noble L-d's having pledged himſelf to the point. This brought L-d M--d up again; he ſaid, he did not pledge himſelf to the Room, he only ſaid, that he ſhould hereafter *give his opinion*.

The D-- of M--r then went on with his motion, which had cauſed the riot the day before. He ſhewed the naked ſtate at home; & all our poſſeſſions abroad, and our defenceleſs ſtate at home; and all this was owing, he ſaid, to the incapacity and puſilanimity of the K--'s --s, who were abhorred at home, and deſpiſed abroad. L-d C--, in a fine ſpeech confirmed this melancholy ſtate of our affairs; and added, that he had received intelligence, of a *plan being formed to attack Gibraltar*.

The minority in the Lower Room were joined on Wedneſday night by the L-ds H--y and G--le; the two Mr. D--k-s; Meſſrs. H--w--d, V-nſ-tt-rt, L-th--l-r, C-g-r-ve, Q--gl-y, S--thw--ll, Sir J--n--Rs, &c. &c.

LONDON, December 13.

A letter from Plymouth, dated Dec. 9 ſays, "Orders are received at this yard for fitting out for ſea the following men of war, viz the Queen, Dublin, Burford, Kent, and Bienfaiſant, and another ſhip of 80 or 90 guns."

Dec. 15. On Wedneſday laſt Sir E----d H----ke, being called upon in the Room, informed the Society, that our navy is now in a much better condition than it was in the year 1755, when the late glorious war began; that we have at preſent 20 ſhips of the line *full manned and fit for action*, and likewiſe 20 more in commiſſion who have got 3000 ſeamen towards their complement, and will ſoon be ready for ſervice; that (without interrupting the outward bound trade) we have actually 33,000 ſeamen in pay, which is only 7000 wanting of the full number voted by parliament.

A few days ago, when the augmentation of the army was under conſideration in an auguſt aſſembly a *patriotic* Member propoſed (as the quickeſt method of raiſing recruits) that each pariſh ſhould be obliged to furniſh *one Man*. There are 10,000 pariſhes in Great-Britain; ſo that by this method 10,000 recruits might be raiſed immediately, without diſtreſſing any branch of manufacture, or draining any particular part of the country.

All the officers ſtationed in the Weſt-India iſlands, and on the continent of America, are ordered to join their reſpective regiments immediately.

The augmentation, when compleated, for all the regiments on the Britiſh eſtabliſhment, we hear, will amount to about 21,000 men.

Sir G----e S----e upon a complaint of their not being men ſufficient to carry on the war, aſſured a reſpectable aſſembly a few days ſince, that he could raiſe immediately 4000 able fellows on his own eſtates, and the parts adjacent to them in Scotland, and that he did not doubt, but 40,000 ſoldiers might be enliſted in the ſpace of a few weeks.

LONDON, November 30.

"Late laſt night (ſays the Printer of a morning Paper) we received the two following paragraphs from an anonymous Correſpondent.

"On Sunday an expreſs arrived at the Admiralty, with an account of the French fleet from Breſt having ſailed, conſiſting of the following ſhips of the line and frigates: Duke of Burgoigne of 80 guns, Conquerant 74, Defenſeur 74, Gloriex 75, Diademe 78, Guerrier, 74 Magnifique 74 Robuſte 74 Dauphin Royale 70. Palmier 74 Vierge de Roſair 64 Solide 64 Vengeur 64, Actiſe 64 Protecteur 64. Le Galliard 36. L'Arathuſe 32, La Cheval Marin 32, and La Couvette 20.

"It is a certain fact that Capt. Gower of the Pearl, and Capt. Jarvis of the Alarm, both ſlipped their cables and got off by night out of the bay of Cadiz having an order ſent them ſo to do; telling them at the ſame time the deſigns of the Spaniards againſt Gibralter were no longer a ſecret, and that 25,000 French troops were arrived that day and the day before at Ferrol, with ſome of the beſt Engineers of France."

The following affidavit was ſtuck up at New Lloyd's Coffee houſe, in Pope's Head Alley.

An authentic Copy of an Affidavit made on Tueſday the 27th of Nov. 1770, by Capt. John Pitts, relative to the Engliſh Ships being detained in Spain.

"John Pitts, Maſter of the Schooner Catherine, left RivaDios the 15th of November 1770, and ſaith, that he waited on the Governor the 15th inſtant to demand his clearance in order to ſail that day, the Governor replied he would give no clearance until he ſhould have an anſwer from Madrid, where he ſhould write for that purpoſe by that day's poſt: This deponent being then detained until the 25th of November, on which he apply'd to the Conſul for advic he told him, that a war now ſeemed inevitab and would adviſe this deponent to take the f opportunity of the night to eſcape, for that the ſaid Conſul had received intelligence fr Henry Banks, Eſq; the Britiſh Conſul at Cor na, that the Spaniards had detained the Eng ſhips there, and unſhipped their rudders to p vent their eſcape: That this deponent follo ing the ſaid Conſul's advice at Riva Dios, a eſcaped in the night of the ſaid 25th of Nove ber unſeen by the Spaniards, and arrived at A within the Port of Plymouth the 23d of N vember."

Sworn before JOSEPH HOSKIN, Attorn
at Law in Plymouth.

Lord C------- in a public comp ny lately ſaid,—"The difficulty o the criſis demands a wiſe, a firm an a popular adminiſtration. The di honorable traffic of places has engaged us too long. Upon this ſubjec my L----s, I ſpeak without intere or enmity. I have no perſonal ob jection to any of the King's ſervant I ſhall never be Miniſter, certain not without full power to cut awa all the rotten branches of govern ment. Yet, unconcerned as I trul am for myſelf, I cannot avoid ſeein ſome capital errors in the diſtributio of the royal favour. There are men my L----, who, if their own ſervi ces were forgotten, ought to have a hereditary merit with the houſe o Hanover: whoſe anceſtors ſtood fort in the day of trouble, oppoſed the perſons and fortunes to treachery an rebellions and ſecured to his Majeſty family the ſplendid power of reward ing. There are other men, my L----s (ſhaking his fiſt at L---d M-------d who, to ſpeak tenderly of them, were not quite ſo forward in the demonſtrations of their zeal to the reigning family; there was another cauſe, my L---s, and a partiality to it, which ſome perſons had not, at all times, diſcretion enough to conceal. I know I ſhall be accuſed of attempting to revive diſtinctions. My L---s, if it were poſſible, I would rather aboliſh all diſtinctions. I would not wiſh the favours of the crown to flow invariably in one channel. But there are ſome diſtinctions which are inherent in the nature of things. There is a diſtinction between right and wrong—between Whig and Tory."

At the Board of Admiralty held yeſterday, ſeveral ſhips were commiſſioned, and the officers who attended received their commiſſions.

Advices are ſaid to have been received here on Tueſday, that 24 ſhips of war, with a number of troops, tranſports, &c. had ſailed lately from Spain for the Weſt-Indies.

WE The ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Auguſtus Stanly late of Hartford, deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid deceas'd, on the 25th of March, & 25th of April next. And all thoſe who have accounts unſettled with ſaid eſtate, are hereby notified to exhibit them as ſoon as may be, as no accounts will be allow'd after ſaid time.

Benjamin Colton, } Commiſſioners.
George Kellogg.
Hartford, Jan. 31, 1771.

In one of our late Papers, under New-York Head, is a ſtrange Account of a Woman being burnt to death in her Chamber without ſetting Fire to the Houſe, which is looked upon by ſome to be quite fabulous.—Therefore to convince ſuch that there have been ſimilar Inſtances, pleaſe to give the following a place.

An Account of the Death of the Counteſs *Cornelia Bardi*, of Celena who was conſumed by a Fire, kindled in her own body; with an Enquiry into the cauſe.

THIS Lady was in her 62d year, and well all day till night, when ſhe began to be heavy; after ſupper ſhe was put to bed, and talked three hours with her Maid, at laſt falling aſleep the door was ſhut. In the morning the Maid going to call her, ſaw her Corps in this deplorable condition; four feet diſtant from the bed was a heap of aſhes, two legs untouch'd, ſtockings on, between which lay the head, the brains, half of the back part of the ſkull, and the whole chin burnt to aſhes, which had this quality, that they left in the hand a greaſy and ſtinking moiſture. The air in the room had ſoot floating in it; a ſmall oil lamp on the floor, was covered with aſhes, but no oil in it. Of two candles on the table, the tallow was gone, but the cotton left; the bed undamaged; the whole furniture ſpread over with moiſt aſh colour'd ſoot, which penetrated the drawers, and fouled the linen, and a bit of bread covered with this ſoot, was refuſed by ſeveral dogs. In the room above, the ſaid ſoot flew about and from the windows trickled down a greaſy, loathſome, yellowiſh liquor, with an unuſual ſtink. The floor of the chamber was thick ſmeared with a gluiſh moiſture, not eaſily got off, and the ſtink ſpread into other chambers.

The fire was cauſed in her entrails by inflamed effluvia of her blood, by juices and fermentations in the ſtomach, and many combuſtible matters, abundant in living bodies, for the uſes of life; and laſtly, by the fiery evaporations, which exhale from the ſettlings of ſpirits, wine, brandy, &c. in the *tunica villoſa* of the ſtomach, and other membranes, engendering there a kind of camphor, which in ſleep, by a full breathing and reſpiration, are put into a ſtronger motion, and ſo more apt to be ſet on fire.

Her aſhes, found at four feet diſtance from her bed, is a plain argument, that ſhe by natural inſtinct, roſe up to cool her heat, and perhaps was going to open a window.

A ſimilar inſtance happened to one Grace Pett, a fiſherman's wife of Ipſwich, who going down into the kitchen, when ſhe was half undreſſed, was found there the next morning, extended over the hearth, with her legs on the deal floor; her body appeared like a block of wood, burning with a glowing fire with flame; the trunk covered like charcoal, with white aſhes, and her head and limbs much burnt, there was no fire in the grate, the candle was burnt out of the ſocket; a child's cloaths on one ſide of her and a paper ſcreen on the other, were both untouched, and the deal floor was not diſcolour'd, though the fat had ſo penetrated the hearth, as not to be ſcower'd out.

NEW-HAVEN, February 15.

Laſt Saturday, about 9 o'Clock in the Morning, (the Wind about N. E.) came on a Storm of Snow and Hail, which ſoon changed to Rain, and the Wind veering to the S. E. encreaſed till about ſix o'Clock, and brought into the Harbour, the fulleſt Tide ever known, which ebb'd and flow'd two or three Feet in a few Minutes; and at the Time, when it was expected to be low Water, the Tide was above High Water Mark. At about 11 o'Clock, the Wind ſhifted to S. S. W. when it blew a moſt violent Gale. A Brig and Sloop from the Long-Wharff and a Sloop from her Anchors were drove aſhore in different Parts of the Harbour.——The Sloops it is hoped will be got off without much Trouble and Expence, but the getting off the Brig, it is expected will be attended with a good deal of Coſt and Trouble. Great Quantities of Lumber was floated from the Wharves, and drove to different Parts of the Harbour, and mix'd, ſo that it was impoſſible for the Owners to diſtinguiſh their own Property.——The Rain occaſioned a conſiderable Freſhet, which deſtroyed a Quantity of Sugar, Salt, &c. in ſome Cellers, at a Diſtance from the Water Side.

We hear that a Veſſel belonging to New-London, drove a-Shore in the above Storm, at Sachem's Head, and it is fear'd that ſhe will be loſt with Part of her Cargo.

HARTFORD, February 19.

On Tueſday evening laſt, the following ſurpriſing accident happened at Southington, a pariſh in Farmington, Mrs RHODA LEE, the wife of Jared Lee, Eſq; ſitting up ſome time after the reſt of the family were a bed, was found fallen into the fire, and her cloaths & even fleſh incircled in the flames, exhibiting a moſt amazing ſpectacle to her conſort, who being wak'd (probably by the unuſual light and noiſe of the fire) was the firſt who ſaw the affecting cataſtrophe; it ſeems moſt probable upon conſideration of all the circumſtances, that having prepared to go to bed, undreſſed herſelf in part, buryed up the fire carefully, ſet back the chairs, &c. ſhe was ſiezed with ſome fit as ſhe was riſing from her ſeat to go bed, and fell forward upon a quantity of hot coals, and there lay without any conſiderable ſtruggle, as her ſhoes were only ſlip'd on, were found on her feet, which ſeems to indicate that ſhe died inſtantly.

In her were united the characters of a kind and faithful wife, tender and affectionate mother, obliging and benevolent neighbour, and cordial friend—was ſtrict in her morals, obſervant of her duty, circumſpect, conſcientious and exemplary in her behaviour, had the good will and reſpect of her acquaintance while living, and at her death greatly lamented.

By this ſudden and ſurpriſing death, we are reminded of the uncertainty of human life and of the importance of being always ready to make our final exit, ſince death may come without giving the leaſt previous notice.

"Thus mans death, dread commiſſion, ſtrike
" but ſo
"As moſt alarm the living by the dead.
—"Moſt happy they! whom leaſt his arts
" deceive,
"One eye on death, & one full fix'd on heaven,
"Becomes a mortal, and immortal man."

A QUESTION.

IN Hartford on a certain time, (of which I remember no more but that it was ſome time between the winter ſolſtice 1770, and the ſummer ſolſtice following) I chanced to ſee in my looking-glaſs the reflection of the ſun, the glaſs hung vertically, at the weſt end of the room, facing the eaſt directly, the center of the image was 7 feet, perpendicularly diſtant from the horizontal floor of my chamber, and 8 feet from the ſouth ſide of the room, in which the windows were; my eye at the time of obſervation was 4 feet above the floor, (for I was ſitting) 15 foot perpendicularly from the aforeſaid ſouth wall, and 24 feet from the weſt end or rather from the plane of the looking glaſs, meaſured by a perpendicular thereon. I deſire to know the month, day, hour and minute of the obſervation.

⁂ *We hope our Cuſtomers will excuſe our publiſhing this weeks Paper, on this ſmall ſize, as paper of the uſual ſize was not on any terms to be procured at the Paper Mill.*

¶ No Poſts this Week.

Whereas my infamous falſe huſband, ELIJAH METCALF, has been pleaſed to ſay in your former papers, that I wilfully eloped from his bed, which is altogether falſe, for with his approbation I came from home, which I can prove by Capt. Pratt and Wife, of Kent, and Mr Hopſon of Colcheſter, and as the ſaid Elijah, by a ſeries of bad and abuſive conduct, has not only ruined my character, but ſpent my eſtate. I do therefore forbid all ſtrumpets truſting the ſaid Elijah or any how trading with him as afore time, for I utterly refuſe letting him have any more of my eſtate to ſpend in ſuch a manner.

MARY METCALF.

Suffield, Feb. 2, 1771.

These are to warn all the proprietors of the townſhip of STOW, and MANSFIELD, near Onion river, lately granted by the governor of New Hampſhire, that have not paid the firſt purchaſe, and thoſe that have not paid for laying out ſaid townſhip, and the home lots, that they pay the moneys to me the ſubſcriber, before the firſt tueſday of March next, and if not, then ſaid rights or ſuch part of them are to be ſold to the higheſt bidder, to pay ſaid purchaſe, and all coſt that hath been for laying out ſaid townſhips and home lots, and the coſt of ſaid vendue, which will be at the houſe of Jonathan Gillet in Sharon, at one of the clock afternoon on ſaid tueſday, per

JOHN PENOYER, jun. *Collector.*

Sharon, Feb. 4, 1771.

This may certify that February 12th, A.D. 1771, the proprietors meeting of the townſhip of Tinmouth (lying on Otter Creek) is adjourn'd to their annual meeting, to be held on the ſecond Tueſday of March A.D. 1771, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the houſe of Mr. John Wyatt, inkeeper in Farmington, in Hartford county &c. It is deſign'd by the proprietors to conſult meaſures at ſaid meeting to compleat the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip the following ſummer. Teſt,

EBENEZER FISK *Proprietors Clerk.*

These may certify all whom it may concern. That whereas there has been a report ſpread abroad, that Joſeph Bidwell of Glaſtenbury, did in the month of May, in the year A.D. 1769, by whipping, or ſome other way, make way with one David Brewer a ſervant boy to ſaid Bidwell, (a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age) and ſaid boy has not been ſeen nor heard of ſince. And that ſaid Brewers apparition has appeared to Charles Riley, and told him his body was under the floor. And the ſaid Riley on the 28th day of January, A.D. 1771, apply'd to us the ſubſcribers, juſtices of the peace for Hartford county; that he had ſeen ſaid Brewers apparition, on the friday before at noon day, within about twenty rods of ſaid Bidwell's barn. We knowing ſaid Riley to be a man not to be depended upon, but to ſatisfy people abroad, we went on ſaid 28th day, with about twenty judicious men, and pulled up ſaid Bidwell's barn floor, and dugg in ſeveral places, and found no appearance of any breakage of earth, until we were all ſatisfied there was no perſon there, and there has five perſons of lawful age, teſtified under oath, that they have ſeen ſaid David Brewer ſince he run away from ſaid Bidwell.

JONATHAN HALE, Juſtice Peace.
WILLIAM WELLS, Juſtice Peace.
Glaſtenbury, Feb. 2, 1771.

POET'S CORNER.

The PROSPECT of WAR.

AWake BRITANNIA's guardian Power,
Each riſing danger wiſely view;
BRITONS thy wonted aid implore,
And wholly ſeek ſupport from you.

When threatning dangers moſt appear,
How oft are firmeſt treaties broke!
When no reſtraints there are to fear,
To keep thoſe treaties——'tis a joke.

But ceaſe, and view yon ancient wall,
Thoſe floating bulwarks on the main;
Then fear, thou too aſpiring GAUL,
Then dread, thou haughty coward SPAIN.

No more upbraid the watchful Pow'r,
Nor deign to drop one ſingle tear!
She ſtill protects, this happy hour,
Nor have you, BRITONS, ought to fear.

'Tis true, a while ſhe ſeem'd to ſleep,
Whence barb'rous foes might better know,
That ſtill BRITANNIA rules the deep,
Nor fears united force her foe.

LONDON, *November* 29.

Sir William Draper arrived in London from New York the 26th of November. The 28th 40 000 ſeamen were voted for 1771. 30 000 to be regiſtred: The expence for one year will be two millions; at 4l. per month.——Inſurances to the Weſt Indies was advanced at Lloyd's Coffee houſe from 4 to 10 per cent——Polices have been opened at the Coffee houſe, to give 9 guineas to return 100 if war is not declared in 7 days; and 40 to receive 100 if declared before the 31ſt of December.

The Preſs continues very hot.

It is ſaid a great Perſonage coincides in opinion with a noble Earl, that the Spaniards are certainly preparing to ſtrike a capital blow in the Weſt; and the French in the Eaſt Indies.——It is ſaid a certain ambaſſador has aſſured the M——y that no attack has been made by the King his Maſter's ſea or land forces, either upon Gibralter or Jamaica.

The Grenadiers of France conſiſting of 40 Battalions, are ſiting off towards Brittany.

Dec 4. Damages to the amount of 100,000l. are computed between Shrewſbury and Worceſter, by the late floods. A very heavy ſnow fell about 25th November, whereby a great number of ſheep and hogs were loſt: and the poor ſuffered conſiderably at Richmond in Yorkſhire. Great Damage has been ſuſtained in France and Italy by the late inundations.

It is very currently reported, that his Grace the Duke of Bedford has cauſed it to be ſignified to all his tenants who ſuffered by the late great floods on his eſtates, that he for forgives all rents now due by them to his Grace, and has ordered a conſiderable ſume of money to be diſtributed among his poorer tenants, who have ſuffered by the ſaid floods.

The audience at Mr Foot's Theatre at Edinburgh, calling out repeatedly for the *Minor*, and not acquieſcing to the firſt excuſe, Mr. Foote himſelf made his appearance, and in Latin intimated to the houſe, that the principal ſubject of ridicule having paid nature's great debt, he humbly ſubmitted to their reflection, whether ſuch an exhibitation would be ſeemly.

The ſtate Lottery began drawing in November: On the 15th December the Price of Tickets aroſe to 21l. 10s. One of the high Prizes drawn, viz 20 000l. was the property of Capt. Towry, of Iſleworth.

Among the ſix malefactors executed at Tyburn on the 12th of December, was the unhappy Man convicted of Beaſtality with a ſhe-Aſs: He chiefly excited the attention of the populace: He ſhewed great marks of ſincere repentance, and wept bitterly; yet numberleſs uttered execrations at the gallows againſt him. He had a Wife and one Child, and eſteemed among his Neighbours as a very ſober Man.

The Committee of Council of the City of London, Reſolved and ordered, the Sum of 40s. for every able Seaman, and 20s. for every ordinary Seaman, who ſhall enter at Guild hall, into the Service of his Majeſty's Navy, over and above the Bounty granted by his Majeſty. The town of Hull, give a Bounty to every bodied Seamen that ſhall enter.—Great Numbers have entered on theſe Encouragements,—428 in one month at Guildhall.

An Advertiſement is publiſhed in the Dublin Gazette, giving Notice that by a moſt extraordinary and unexpected demand for money at the Bank of Sir George Colebrook and Company the caſh of ſaid Bank has been ſo far exhauſted, as to make it neceſſary to forbear payments in ready money for a few days. The proprietors requeſt the Creditors not to be impatient or uneaſy, as they will pay all notes under 30l. before Chriſtmaſs, and have no doubt of being able to pay the other in a ſhort time after.

It being apprehended that there might be a diffidence in the other Banks at Dublin, the Lord Lieut. the Nobility, Gentry, principal Merchants, and Traders of that City, being ſenſible of the ſecure foundations of the houſes of Meſſrs David Latouche and Sons, Meſſ. William Glendowe and Co. Meſſ. Thomas Finley and Co. and Meſſ. John Dawſon, Coates and Partrick Ludlow, have advertiſed that they will continue to take the Notes of the ſaid Houſes as caſh, in all payments made to them.

Dec 15. Arrived at Dover, Betſey, Waters, from Boſton.

The [illegible], Kingſbury, of Glaſgow, bound from Newcaſtle, to North Carolina, is totally loſt on the Coaſt of Kent.

LONDON, *December* 13.

Proceedings in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society on Monday laſt.

On Monday General C——y, after the eſtimates of ordnance expences were read by Mr. C——ke addreſſed himſelf to the Preſident:

SIR,

"I DO not know whether it is neceſſary to ſay any thing in ſupport of the expences for the year 1771. Nor will I trouble the committee, till ſome objections are made. My honorable friend, who opened the buſineſs, has obſerved the ſums wanted for the repairs of the different garriſons of Gibralter and Minorca. As to the former, it is needleſs to point out the neceſſity of keeping it in repair, particularly upon the eve of a war: As to the latter, every military Gentleman, the leaſt acquainted with the fortreſs of St. Phillip's knows how dangerous the ſuburbs are, in caſe it is attacked by an enemy as plainly appeared in the late war, when, though the garriſon did their duty, the ſucceſs of the enemy was facilitated by their erecting their batteries under cover of the ſuburbs. The other place which requires defence is the dock-yard at Portſmouth; every body knows it is not fortified, but that Goſport which is oppoſite is: Theſe, Sir, and the 8000l. for fortifying Newfoundland, I preſume no Gentleman will object to:

"It is alſo propoſed, Sir, to add a battallion, conſiſting of eight companies, to the artillery, with one Colonel Commandant and Lieutenant Colonel. As a ſcarcity of Field officers has been much complained of particularly in Germany, where there was only one, though an Officer of the greateſt merit, yet the artillery were often left to the care of a Captain.

"And it is propoſed to add four pence *per diem* to the pay of Lieutenant Fireworkers, and make them ſecond Lieutenants. I do mean this augmentation merely on the ſuſpicion of a war, but to have it an eſtabliſhment; which will ſave this honorable Houſe the trouble of conſidering it annually. I wiſh it to be an eſtabliſhment in time of peace as well as war.

"It is alſo, Sir, propoſed to reduce the number of Gunners, which are ten, to eight; and as Gunners are allowed four-pence *per diem* more than a Matroſs, in their room to add two Matroſſes. Now, Sir, by adding the eight companies, it will be an honourable retreat for officers worn out in the ſervice. By this means we can more conveniently ſpare the other battalions upon foreign ſervice; and it is needleſs to mention how well that corps behaved in the late war; the variety of ſervices they were upon produced greater difficulties to them, and they did more ſervice than any one corps.

Lord G. G——e. "The Honourable Gentleman, who communicated the eſtimate of the ordnance expences, ſaid very little; but the other Honorable Gentleman, whoſe immediate province it is, has gone more largely into particulars, and given us a detail.——I ſhould be very ſorry to object or differ from him, but in ſome particulars I muſt diſſent. As to the repairs of the different garriſons, I confeſs them, though very great yet extremely neceſſary, eſpecially at Minorca, as we are now on the commencement of a war. As to that part of the expence for Newfoundland, I can have no objection; I am only ſurpriſed it is ſo trifling. Why, Sir, 8000l. is barely ſufficient for your fiſhery, and never can be meant to fortify the whole iſland.—We all can remember how ill provided it was laſt war, when the enemy took it and how happily it was retaken by an Honorable Gentleman behind me, (Colonel Amherſt) without waiting for orders from home. I can only imagine, the 8000l. is meant to ſecure a particular harbour, and not to put the whole iſland in a ſtate of defence againſt any attacks from an enemy.——The Hon. Gentleman did not enter into particulars; I have therefore no objections to offer; I *ſuppoſe* the ſupply demanded is juſt, and it is our duty to ſee the money is not *miſapplied*. As to the propoſed augmentation of the artillery, I *muſt* differ from the Hon. Gentleman. At the time of the reduction, the army were reduced from 100 to 50, but the artillery had three battalions preſerved; and the augmentation propoſed of eight companies, I conſider only as an additional expence to the people. I would not wiſh to be underſtood, that I object to the rewarding of merit, by oppoſing it: No, Sir, I am ſenſible that *this* corps have great merit, and that they have not been rewarded as they deſerved; but I can by no means conſent to the rendering of an additional battalion permanent, as the Honorable Member hinted. If it is to be a war, let us proceed regular.

THE Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, took it as an inſult on them, in not being ſuffered to be in the Upper Room, whilſt they were ſitting; and therefore were of opinion that they ought to do juſtice to themſelves upon this proceeding.

It was moved by Mr. D——g, that a Committee ſhould be appointed to ſearch the Journals of the Houſe of L——ds, of that day, as to what proceedings and reſolutions were therein, with relation to the not permitting any perſons to be preſent in any part of the ſaid Houſe, during the ſitting thereof.

Col. B——re, ſaid, "It is to the outrageous and daring Behaviour of certain Members of the Upper Room, who truſt to their Majority, that they are indebted for this inſult on this room——It was a conduct that ſhocked the honeſt part of that noble aſſembly. They acted like themſelves; they withdrew, rather than give their ſanction to ſuch an unworthy and unprecedented behaviour. I myſelf was preſent, and will affirm that no C——t of B——r——g——n ever equalled the horrid indecency I was there a witneſs to. Sir, we give up the rights of our C——nſt——t——nts, and of our own honor, if we do not reſent this uſage, or if we only make ſo tame a return to it, and ſo diſgraceful a one, as to act as improperly as they have done. I am for the motion, and hope it will go further."

L——d N——h, ſaid, "It ill becomes the Dignity of this houſe to ſuffer ſuch a language to be held as that uſed by the above Gentlemen, by diſcriminating what he calls the *honeſt part* of the room. Their conduct I condemn as any body; and therefore agreed with a Motion made by my Right Hon. friend who ſits near me, [Right Hon. G—— O——w] to have this Room exert its power over them, exactly as the Upper Houſe had theirs over us. Retaliation is all that is in our power, and all we ſhould think of. The Members of the Upper Room have not infringed any privilege of ours; they have not injured us; they have not inſulted us, &c. Searching the J——n——ls of the Upper Room will be uſeleſs and nugatory, and therefore diſgraceful and unworthy of us."

BLANKS

OF moſt Kinds commonly uſed in this Colony, may be had at Mr. *William Stanton's* in Litchfield, and at the *Printing-Office* in Hartford

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[FEBRUARY, M, DCCLXXI.]

[NUMBER 322.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, to TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1771.

LONDON, November 27.

YESTERDAY came on at the Court of Common Pleas, before Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot, and the reſt of the Judges of that Court, a motion for a rule, to ſet aſide the verdict in the caſe of the Right Honourable George Onſlow againſt Mr. Horne.

Serjeant Whitaker, Council for Mr. Onſlow, opened the pleading, by obſerving, "That though there could be no immediate damages proved, that Mr. Onſlow might have ſuffered, as thoſe places he poſſeſſes are places of honour, not of profit, yet the reflections made uſe of, were aſperſive on his character as a gentleman, and he muſt ſuffer very ſenſibly for them, as they reflected on that good name and probity that every perſon would wiſh to ſuſtain in his rank in ſociety; that if Mr. Horne could even make out his reflections to be true, there may be ſome colour in his vindication; but as he had not even diſtantly attempted to prove them on the trial, he hoped the verdict would be confirmed." He was ſupported on the ſame ſide by Serjeant Leigh, who added, "That if Acts of Parliament were ſo provident in ſupport of the characters of inferior officers, there could be no doubt, but that the more reſpectable character of a member of Parliament and Privy Counſellor, ſhould be more ſo." He aſked, "What imputations could any honeſt man put upon thoſe words of Mr Horne: 'As for inſtructing 'George Onſlow, you may as well inſtruct the 'winds, the water, or the eath; he may pro'miſe you but I do not expect him to keep 'it?" Do they not imply, in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible, a want of common probity and honour? Do they not attempt to rob him of his good name in ſociety, and ſtamp him with the character of double dealing, and incapable of belief?" He then quoted ſome precedents, and concluded in the firm perſuaſion of the verdict's being confirmed.

Serjeant Glynn then roſe, and ſpoke for above half an hour with great perſuaſion and oratory, to the following purport.

"I ſhall conſider this action as it is brought on the ſecond COUNT; which is, that Mr. Horne is charged with ſaying 'He may pro'miſe (ſpeaking of Mr. Onſlow) but I do not 'expect him to keep it.' Now, my Lords, I ſhould be glad to be informed, by either of my brothers how ſuch a charge is actionable? My brother Whitaker has obſerved, 'That if Mr. 'Horne could make out his reflections to *be* 'true, there may be ſome colour of defence.' Now, I would aſk him upon reflection, whether he does not believe Mr Horne could fully prove what he aſſerted; that is, 'That 'twas *only* his 'opinion, or that he *expected* Mr. Onſlow would 'not keep his word.' Certainly, my Lord, he could, if he has not changed his mind, for as 'twas only a matter of opinion, all neceſſary to prove it, is to ſwear that he thinks ſo.

"But, my Lord, let us conſider the nature of this meeting; it was on the legal, *laudable* purpoſe of inſtructing the Members of their county; where freedom of debate, and freedom of inveſtigation and inquiry were not only allowable, but conſtitutionally neceſſary; where the efficacy or inefficacy of inſtruction was to be truly pointed out; and let me aſk How was it poſſible this could be done, if the open opinions of the freeholders were not delivered? I agree with my brothers, that defamatory words ſpoken againſt men in trade or office, when theſe words reach the character of the parties, there an action is legal, becauſe their credit is affected, and a man may break and loſe his employment in conſequence; but in the preſent caſe, no ſuch thing happens; not even the danger (allowing it to be an office) of Mr Onſlow's loſing his ſeat in Parliament; and I appeal to my brothers, whether they have the leaſt doubts on their minds of their client's ſuffering in that manner. Let us examine this matter in ſome of the lower departments of office; the election of a church-warden for inſtance; if I know a perſon propoſed for that office, that I think not ſafe to be truſted with the public money, I have a right to declare it, and give my reaſons, and no action will lie, becauſe, as a pariſhioner attending the veſtry, I have a right to deliver any opinion that may tend to parochial utility. If the freedom of debate and inquiry is thus ſtopt, by being actionable, we ſhall never know on what grounds to proceed; we ſhall not know whether a candidate is worthy or not of the office he ſues for, a man's barely ſaying, "I don't approve of him," and no further, will bear the conſtruction of private pique and reſentment and will never have the leaſt prevalence with his brother elector (let the candidate be ever ſo unfit a perſon;) ſo, by this doctrine, a county meeting would reſemble an aſſembly of Quakers, with this difference, the freeholders would be ſilent through fear. But to put this matter at once to a ſhort iſſue, I do aver that in all our books, from *Crook* down to the lateſt reporter, will not be one inſtance found where defamatory words ſpoken againſt a Member of Parliament, merely in that capacity, have been found actionable; if ſo, I hope Mr. Onſlow's caſe will not be the firſt."

Serjeant Jephſon corroborated Serjeant Glynn's arguments, in a number of precedents ſtrongly in point: one in particular in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, where a Juſtice of the Peace was called 'a blood-ſucking villain, and that the child unborn would rue the day that he was born;' which words ſtrongly implied every thing that was bad; yet all the Judges of that time, except two, were clearly of opinion it amounted to nothing. So that, ſays he, reflecting or defamatory words are only actionable when they affect a man's temporal concerns, or where a perſon is charged with an action for which, from the nature of his office, he is puniſhable then indeed it is very reaſonable that the law ſhould provide redreſs but not otherwiſe.

Serjeant Whitaker cloſed theſe pleadings which continued from eleven o'clock till two, with a ſhort remark on Serjeant Jephſon's precedent of the Juſtice of the Peace that was called a blood-ſucker, by ſaying, "The opinion of the then Judges were no authority; that he remembered many reports, where Judges as well as other men, had done wrong things; and that he looked upon the two diſſenting Judges, in that caſe, to be extremely right, and that the others ought to be aſhamed of their opinion."

Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot then gave the opinion of the Court in the following manner:

"As ſo many caſes have been quoted, and "ſo many arguments advanced, it is rather too "late in the term to give judgment; it muſt "therefore lie over till the next term."

Council for Mr Onſlow.	*Council for Mr. Horne.*
Serjeant Whitaker,	Serjeant Glynn.
Serjeant Leigh.	Serjeant Jephſon.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

Serious reflections on extraordinary occurrences in the courſe of divine Providence, and compaſs of human obſervation, frequently with much propriety, claim and occupy a place in the News Paper, and particularly ſome memoirs, or anecdotes of a life or death, very eminent or ſingular. And foraſmuch as the righteous ſhould be in perpetual remembrance, & nothing almoſt more ſenſibly uſeful to ſurvivors, than a careful review of the diſtinguiſhing characters and exemplary conduct of departed friends, & agreeable peculiarities of the faithful ſervants of the Moſt High. Diſclaiming laviſh encomiums, or extravagant panegyricks on former acquaintances, merely becauſe removed to an incapacity of ſounding their own praiſes, and having long expected ſomething on the ſubject better calculated to pleaſe the public, and do juſtice to the memory of the dead.—I here preſent you with a compoſition which however imperfect otherwiſe you may be aſſured contains nothing more than truth, and which if ſufficiently recommended to a publication in your uſeful Courant, will be agreeable to

Litchfield, *February* 1771.

Your FRIEND.

ON the 4th day of November 1768, died at Litchfield, MARY BUELL, widow of John Buell, Eſq; deceas'd, aged about ninety years. She was born in Windſor, where ſhe was married at about ſeventeen years of age and thereupon removed to Lebanon, where ſhe lived with her huſband in the moſt agreeable manner, till the year 1720, when they removed with their family to Litchfield, being a moſt reſpectable part of the firſt ſettlers of this townſhip.——Where, continuing in all the ordinances of the Lord blameleſs, they enjoyed abundant proſperity, friendſhip and happineſs, even amidſt the unavoidable hardſhips and fatigues incident to the firſt and principal planters in ſuch a remote wilderneſs——and where, having long ſuſtained, and ever diſcharged with honor and fidelity, ſeveral important offices in church and ſtate, anno 1746 He patiently ſubmitted to a painful illneſs, and exulting in a bleſſed hope of aſſurance of a glorious immortality beyond the dark curtain of diſſolution—chearfully leaving his well beloved wife and children in poſſeſſion of a goodly inheritance together with the more valuable legacy of ſharing largely in thoſe peculiar bleſſings which ſeldom fail to attend and follow the footſteps of the righteous, even down to poſterity——In his life, and at his death frequently inculcating, and perſonally exhibiting a lively ſpecimen of the truth of that important obſervation on ſacred record, that "*godlineſs "is profitable to the life that now is and that "which is to come.*" Whom ſhe ſurvived, a conſpicuous pattern of patience and benevolence, a ſhining example of piety and devotion, and amiable mirror of every chriſtian grace, every ſocial, relative and practical virtue till ſhe could enumerate 410 of her own offſpring, whereof 336 ſurvived her.

VIZ.	*deceas'd.*	*ſurvivors*	*total.*
Children,	3	10	13
Grand Children.	26	75	101
Great Grand Children.	42	232	274
Grt. Grt Grand Children,	3	19	22
	74	336	410.

DEATH, like an over-flowing flood,
Sweeps all the human race away;
The old and young, profane and good,
Become his equal eaſy prey.
But though the tyrant o'er mankind,
May his extenſive victories boaſt;
Yet every gracious ſoul ſhall find
His bitterneſs is ſmall at moſt
Yea, his dread form is comely grown,
His ghaſtly horrors all diſpell'd;
To thoſe in whom true grace is ſown.
For though they fall, they win the field!
Faith can triumphant, meet the foe,
Though fleſh and ſenſe reluctant prove,
How ſaints rejoice, when call'd to go
To regions of immortal love!
To ſuch, death comes a welcome Friend,
His meſſage they receive with joy;
Here all their ſorrows have an end,
Hence pleaſures flow which never cloy!
What though the preſent ſtate ſoon ends?
What though 'tis full of toil and care?
Eternity will make amends
For all the righteous feel or fear.
Then weep not for thoſe precious few,
Who liv'd to GOD——though turn'd to clay;

Their corpſes ſhall (as GOD is true)
All-glorious riſe another day!
But mourn for ſuch as ſtill ſurvive,
Trifling in ſin with all their power,
Who painful lives uſe to contrive
To put far off the evil hour!
Whilſt faith through grace in exerciſe,
Makes all its ſubjects truly bleſs'd,
Makes this fair life a paradiſe,
And renders death a welcome gueſt.
Diſarms the monſter of his ſting.
Converts to bleſſing all his curſe,
Pleaſure in pain will always bring,
And reconciles the kindred duſt.
Who would regret to lay life down,
For ſure and certain hope to riſe,
Through the dark entrance of the tomb,
To endleſs joys beyond the ſkies?
Thus let me live, thus let me die,
Author of life natural and new!
Thus my creator glorify,
As is my duty and thy due.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

From the General Evening-Poſt

Sir William M—d—b's Speech in the Robinhood Society, on the 27th ult.

THERE is ſomething pleaſant in the language, as well as in the train of reaſoning adopted by our Miniſters. They perſuade themſelves that their meaſures will be cordially ſupported by the people, while the people are at varience with them and their meaſures. They expect that there will be no conteſt but that of diſplaying a ſuperiority of zeal in ſupport of the common cauſe, forgetting that the nation can never make a common cauſe with thoſe, whom it has found to be common enemies. It ſeems they are reſolved to be conſiſtent, and not deviate on this occaſion from the ſame prudential maxims which have hitherto directed their conduct, and rendered their plan of politics ſo ſucceſsful and ſatisfactory. The hearty concurrence of the kingdom they deem a juſt reward for having violated its moſt eſſential rights. Nor is this ſurpriſing in men of their principles and talents. Their paſt adminiſtration being only a tranſcript of the meaſures purſued by Charles the Firſt, why ſhould we wonder that they ſhould preſerve the ſame character to the laſt, and compleat the tragedy.—*Servetur ad imum qualis ab incepto proceſſerit, et ſibi conſtet.* Charles while openly invading the franchiſes of his people, had the temerity to engage in a war. What was the conſequence? The injured people would not fight, and thus brought diſgrace and ruin upon the head of the deluded and devoted monarch. Men will never diſcover ſpirit or valour, when they have no confidence in their leaders. Much more will this be the caſe, when they dread greater calamities from their leaders, than from the very enemies whom they oppoſe. Domeſtic ſlavery is no leſs terrible than a foreign yoke, even where that yoke is certain. What then will it be, where a foreign yoke is but barely poſſible? The danger with which we are threatened by France & Spain is diſtant and uncertain; but the blow aimed by our Miniſters at the vitals of liberty, the moſt precious of all poſſeſſions, is imminent and undoubted. Can it then be expected that Britons can ſally forth, like Quixottes, in queſt of diſtant enemies while foes more formidable, becauſe inſiduous friends, remain behind in poſſeſſion of the city, of the citadel, and every palladium of the conſtitution? Never believe it. They cannot exert their native gallantry in defence of that liberty, which no longer exiſts. Being deprived of the character of citizens, they will not expoſe their lives for a maſter. Accuſtomed to fight for themſelves, they will beware of encreaſing the power of a deſpot, and forging their own chains.

Recollect the fate of King John, abandoned by his Engliſh ſubjects, becauſe they ſpurned at oppreſſion, he loſt his tranſmarine dominions, and laid the foundation of all his future misfortunes. Call to mind the cataſtrophe of Edward the Second. In his war with the Scotch, fortune did not turn her back upon him, till he had firſt provoked his ſubjects to deſertion. A people of a generous and free ſpirit diſcover in ſuch circumſtances leſs valour than confirmed ſlaves. Their ſouls diſtracted between hope and fear are unmanned by the anxiety of ſuſpence, The Romans, oppreſſed by their Decemvirs, refuſed not only to fight, but to conquer. They fled before thoſe foreign enemies, who durſt not face them, when they had once quelled their domeſtic foes. Such are the effects produced by the dread of loſing liberty!

Of theſe truths all our great Princes were ſo fully convinced, that, before they embarked on the perilous ocean of war, they ſaw all the ſtorms of civil commotion laid, and internal peace and union reſtored to all their dominions. Thus ſupported by the love and united ſtrength of his ſubjects, Edward the Firſt conquered Scotland. Thus ſupported, Edward the Third victoriouſly traverſed France, and annexed Calais to the crown of England. Thus ſupported, Henry the Fifth quartered the lilly with the roſe, and left the poſſeſſion to his ſon.

But why ſhould I expatiate farther on a point ſo manifeſt in itſelf, that it hardly needs the teſtimony of hiſtory, which is ſo explicit in its behalf? Nothing but the perverſe obſtinacy and unenlightened politics of our preſent rulers could ſtand in need of any admonition on this head. Had they not avowed it both in the ſpeech, and in the addreſs, no ſober man could have ſuſpected that they would count upon the concurrence of the nation, till our deciſion of the Middleſex Election was reverſed. The grievance is ſo enormous and intolerable, that none, who deſerve not a cell in Bedlam, can reaſonably hope for ſuch an event. Of this truth I have ſo ſtrong a conviction, that though I know what little weight I have with the Miniſters, I cannot help conjuring them to take away this evil thing, this ſtumbling block, from among the people. If they will be deaf to the voice of reaſon, to the call of juſtice, and the requeſt of the nation, yet let them make this ſacrifice to their own ſecurity, and to the ſtability of the throne. Though you ſhould have no compaſſion on the preſent age, nor ſhew any regard to Poſterity, at leaſt conſult the ſafety of your own heads: and once in your lives do an act, which may prove your attachment to that maſter, and that family, of whoſe intereſts you pretend to be ſo tender.

LONDON, November 20 and 21.

The following is his Majeſty's anſwer to the addreſs of the Houſe of Commons on his moſt gracious Speech from the Throne:

"Gentlemen, I thank you for this very dutiful and affectionate Addreſs: and for the freſh mark you give of your attachment to me and my family, in your Congratulations on the happy delivery of the Queen and the birth of another Princeſs.

"Your ready concurrence in my ſentiments, and your chearful aſſurances of ſupport, afford me the higheſt ſatisfaction. You may be aſſured of the continuance of my endeavours to preſerve to my kingdoms the bleſſing of peace; but I ſhall conſider it as a bleſſing ſo long only, as it can be enjoyed conſiſtently with the honour of my Crown, and without prejudice to the rights of my people."

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The King's Order in Council, of the 16th inſtant, in Saturday's Gazettee, after expreſſing his Majeſty's deſire to prevent all obſtruction to trade, enjoins, that all ſhips and veſſels, already arrived, or that ſhall hereafter arrive from America or the Weſt-Indies, with rags or cotton wool on board the produce of thoſe places, be not laid under any reſtraint whatſoever on account of quarentine.

They write from Gibralter, that the garriſon is ſupplied with a great quantity of proviſions in caſe of a ſiege, which from the diſpoſion of the Spaniards from the land ſide, ſeems actually mediating.

Letters from Brimingham, Sheffield, Manſfield, Nottingham, and other manufacturing towns, mention, that they cannot get hands ſufficient to compleat the very extenſive orders now executing for North-America.

Dec. 8. Advice are received from Senegal, that the French ſtill continue to erreſt forts on the coaſt of Africa, and that freſh ſupplies of troops arrive daily to garriſon them.

The motion made by Serjeant G—n in the L——r A——y on Tueſday, was, "That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the adminiſtration of criminal juſtice, and the proceedings of the Judges in Weſtminſter hall, particularly in caſes relating to the Liberty of the Preſ's and the conſtitutional power and duty of juries." The Serjernt was ſeconded by Ald. Oliver & Townſend, who pointed out by name a certain Judge, preſident of one of the Courts of Juſtice as the grand culprit. The ſpeakers in behalf of the motion were Mr. Burke, Sir Joſeph Mawbey, (who complained greatly of Baron S—'s conduct in trying the Serjeant at the ſummer aſſizes at Guildhall) Mr. Sawbridge, Mr. Cornwall, Mr. Dunning, Mr. Wedderburne, Col. Barre, L G. Germine, and Sir G. Saville, Speakers againſt the motion: *Mr. Onſlow (who defended the conduct of Baron S--- at Guildhall) Lord Clare, C. Fox, the Attorney General, Sir Gilbert Elliot, Mr. Forreſter, and the Solicitor General, ſeventy-ſix of the company were for the enquiry, and 184 againſt it. Mr. D———g ſpoke for two hours and upwards. The ſtate has already incurred a very great expence, and appearances are ſtrong on the ſide of war. Should nine millions be wanted for the coming ear, or even ſix, moſt of them it is to be ſuppoſed, there may be a view of funding; but then where to lay the taxes will become the queſtion. Thoſe of the landed intereſt will probably be averſe to the bearing of any further part of the burthen than the increaſe of the land tax; and labour can bear none, the poor being hardly able to ſubſiſt already. To impoſe a new tax on the latter, therefore, in one way, will only prove the means of leſſening perhaps in a greater degree what they already pay in others: and to tax any neceſſary of conſumption will be likely to lay the burthen perhaps ten-fold on land and labour. To afford time, therefore, for forming plans for carrying on a war, without increaſing burthens to degrees that might prove ruinous, can better means be thought of than the alienation of crown lands by ſale, with the abolition of Rangerſhips which are burthenſome to the Crown? This would be a great improvement of national property, and at the ſame time ſerve to ſupport puplic credit as to make the ſtocks probably riſe, while it might greatly extend taxation, without adding to preſent burthens, and likewiſe afford ſcope for an increaſe of population. The meaſure would moreover make Government very popular, and cauſe the turning of much money from miſchievous to ſalutary purpoſes.*

It cannot be ſuppoſed the French and Spaniards are not fully apprized of the declining ſtate of our national circumſtances, and of courſe of the precarious ſituation of public credit; from which cauſe they may ground their ſtrongeſt hopes: ſo that diſappointment therein will beſt ſerve to intimidate them from their hoſtile intentions. The Miniſtry, therefore, cannot be too cautious of affording them any ſuch kind of encouragement by their modes of taxation.

LONDON. Dec. 18.

The following is a copy of the queſtions L—d C——n put to L—d M——d in the Upper Room of the Robinhood Society laſt Tueſday, in anſwer to the paper L—d M——d left with the Clerk of the Room the day before. As L—d M——d refuſed to anſwer theſe queſtions, (ſaying he would not anſwer Interrogatories) *they are alſo left with the clerk of the Room.*

1. *Does the opinion mean to declare, that upon the general iſſue of Not Guilty, in the caſe of a ſeditious libel, and Jury have no right by law to examine the innocence or criminalty of the paper, if they think fit, and to form their virdict upon ſuch examination?*

2. *Does the opinion mean to declare, that in the caſe above-mentioned, when the Jury have delivered in their verdict* Guilty, *that this verdict has found the fact only, and not the law?*

3. *Is it to be underſtood by this opinion, that if the Jury come to the bar, and ſay that they find the printing and publiſhing, but that the paper is no libel, that in that caſe the Jury have found the defendant guilty generally, and the verdict muſt be ſo entered up?*

4. *Whether the opinion means to ſay, that if the Judge, after giving his opinion of the innocence or criminalty of the paper, ſhould leave the conſideration of that matter, together with the printing and publiſhing, to the Jury, ſuch a direction would be contrary to law?*

5. *I beg leave to aſk, whether dead and living Judges, then abſent, did declare their opinions in open Court, and whether the noble L---d has any note of ſuch opinions?*

6. *Whether they declared ſuch opinions, after ſolemn arguments, or upon any point judicially before them?*

[The Lord Mayor backed the preſs-warrants that were granted by the Lords of the Admiralty for impreſſing of Seamen in the City of London, and ſent one warrant to the Conſtable of each ward, with this reſtriction, not to carry any perſon impreſed to the regulating Captains, before they were examined by a Magiſtrate. Several were carried before Alderman Wilkes, when ſitting Juſtice at Guildhall, who without heſitation diſcharged them, declaring at the ſame time, that according to his opinion, the warrants were illegal, and that he would take proper ſteps, as far as lay in his power, to ſtop their further proceedings.—Mr. Alderman Sawbridge and another Alderman proceeded in the ſame Manner. The Lord-Mayor at a meeting of the Common-Council confeſſed the illegality of preſs-warrants, but declared that in that emergency the fleet muſt be manned, and he could not riſque the danger of delay.]

A Writer in the London Chronicle of the 13th of Oct. after ſetting forth the alarming Situation of England under the preſent M——y concludes thus:

It is the Duty of every good Subject to ſpeak his Sentiments plainly: Lord Chatham has once already ſaved this Country. There is no Room now for the little Intrigues of the Cabinet. He *muſt* be called upon; the Nation expect it: He *muſt* be Miniſter. To day it might be made an Act of Voluntary Grace and Favour to the People: To-morrow it will be neceſſary; the next Day unavoidable. *A* WHIG, *and an* ENGLISHMAN.

A committee of the clergymen of Maryland, lately held at Annapolis, hath directed an application to the crown, for the nomination of a Biſhop in that province, that the ſtudents in divinity in the American univerſities, may not be obliged to the expence of a voyage to England before they can obtain orders; and that the profligacies of the clergy, too numerous in America, may not, as hitherto, paſs uncenſured.

NEW-YORK, February 14.

A Letter from Charleſtown, South Carolina, dated the 24th of January, from a Perſon lately from Port au-Prince, to his Freind in this City, adviſes, that at Port au-Prince there was the greateſt Apprehenſions of War, a Frigate juſt arrived from France, reported, that War was proclaimed both in France and Spain, againſt England, where 40 Tenders were conſtantly employed in preſſing Men, that the Spaniards made Prizes of all the Engliſh Veſſels they could take; and that in Conſequence of theſe Advices, they were uſing the utmoſt Dilligence to repair the Fortifications, mounting Guns in the Forts, and were loading Veſſels with Guns and other Military Stores, to ſend to the outer Ports.

Two days before Capt. Aſkey left Euſtatia, arrived a Brig and a Schooner from New England, and a Sloop, Capt. Wheaton, from New York, they had all been in bad Weather, the Brig and the Schooner had loſt their Fore-maſts, and the Sloop her Bowſprit. Capt Wheaton brought in a Molatto Man, whom he took from the Wreck of a Veſſel foundered at Sea, one of the other Veſſels alſo brought in the Capt. and a Foremaſt Man, whom he took from the Wreck of another foundered Veſſel and were all that were ſaved from theſe two Veſſels, a third veſſel ſhared the ſame Fate, and every Soul periſhed. Theſe three foundered veſſels belonged to New England, but their Names not remembered.

It was reported at Euſtatia, that 14 or 15 ſail of French or Spaniſh veſſels with Forces on board, were lying at Porto Rico, where they ſeemed to expect an Attack from the Engliſh, were preparing for Defence, and had taken Meaſures for evacuating the Town on the approach of the Engliſh.

TO BE LET BY

John Ellſworth,

A FARM in the firſt pariſh in Chatham containing 200 acres of improved LAND of which near 40 acres is choice meadow the remainder is very good up land fit for mowing, paſture and plowing with a good orchard, plenty of wood adjoining, with three Dwelling-Houſes and convenient Out Houſes, on the premiſes, well ſituated for a farmer, to be entered upon the 1ſt of April. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Ellſworth, near the Court Houſe Hartford.—He has alſo to let, about 60 acres of improved Land at Eaſt Windſor, with a good orchard on the ſame. 22—24

LOST On the Evening of the 20th inſtant, between Mr. Eliſha Wright's in Weather ſeild, and Hartford, a ſmall taffety cloak, tied up in a ſpotted handkerchief. Whoever has found and will care it at the printing office in Hartford, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Hartford, 22d Feb 1771.

Stolen from

the door of John Painter of Colcheſter, on the 20th of February inſtant a black MARE with a hunting Saddle and Bridle, about 5 years old, 14 hands high, paces and trots, ſhod before, a white ſtreak in her face her right hind foot white, long tail with ſome white hairs in it, carries it one ſide. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, if only the Mare One Dollar, and all neceſſary charges paid, by JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Colcheſter, 21ſt February 1771.

WANTED,

By the GRAINERY COMPANY, in *Middletown,*

Four Hundred buſhels

merchantable WHEAT, by the 10th day of March next. Any perſon that will bring and deliver into the Grainery any part of ſaid quantity ſhall receive the Money at four ſhillings a buſhel, by applying to

MATTHEW TALCOTT,
GEORGE PHILLIPS, } Committee.
BENJ. HENSHAW.

Middletown, Feb. 23 1771.

This is to give Notice,

TO the proprietors of Wincheſter to ſettle their reſpective land taxes, which are now behind, which I have the Care of collecting, whether granted by the aſſembly or by their own vote, as they would avoid putting me to trouble, and themſelves to coſt. (I mean to aſk no more!)

DAVID AUSTIN, Collector.

Wincheſter, Feb. 19th, 1771.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by the Printers hereof.

The Ungodly Condemned in Judgment.

A SERMON

Preached at Springfield,
December 13th 1770.
On Occaſion of the Execution of

William Shaw,

For Murder.

By MOSES BALDWIN, *A. M.*
Paſtor of the Church in PALMER.

POET'S CORNER.

Meſſ. PRINTERS.

Pleaſe to inſert the following anecdote in your Poet's Corner, and you'll oblige one of your conſtant cuſtomers.

IN the county of Eſſex, in England, a certain number of gentlemen, enter'd into a written agreement not to drink any Green or Bohea Tea for a limitted time——the practice there being judg'd injurious to health, and a detriment to the public Among thoſe that entered into this covenant was a certain Miller; a man of conſiderable eſtate, but none of the beſt of characters. And as he was the moſt forward to promote the agreement, ſo he was the firſt that broke it, and gloried in the violation of it Being call'd to account for his conduct by a committee appointed for that purpoſe, he (at the firſt) denied it, but the fact being afterwards fully proved, he ſent in the following apology in metre.

Will you hear the excuſe of an old wicked ſinner
That has broken his vow, and drank Tea for his (dinner?
As ſoon as the news of my late reſolution,
Had reached my houſe, they were all in confuſion.
My daughter's you know, they are apt to be (ſaucy.
They call'd me a fool, and they teaz'd with ut (mercy.
Their eyes darted fire, their voices were ſhrill,
And their tongues moved faſter than the clack (of my mill.
I thought I could order and govern my houſe,
But they ſoon let me know that I was but a (mouſe;
I ſwore in a paſſion and began for to caper,
But they ſaid I was drunk when I ſigned the (paper.
I own'd I lov'd flip, and ſometimes felt foggy,
But never ſo much as to be down-right groggy;
To eaſe their reſentment and ſtill their loud (thunder,
I was forc'd to ſubmit and compell'd to knock (under.
Thus you ſee my hard caſe, I muſt live in the (fire,
Or turn like the ſow, to wallow in mire
If I ſet up for order they'll nothing but rail,
So inſtead of being head I own I'm the tail.
I hope you will pity my woful condition,
And grant me at once a final diſmiſſion.
And if you'll forgive me for what has been paſt,
I will own I'm a liar from the firſt to the laſt.

A CUSTOMER.

From the late London Papers.

Hague, (in Holland) Nov. 22. Extract of a letter of Prince Gallitzin, Miniſtier from the Court of Peterſburg, to the States General, dated Oct. 30.

THE Chan of the Tartars being deſirous to go into Crimea with part of his troops, and the Turks which he kept with him after the defeat of the Grand Vizir, was attacked by land by Gen. Berg, and on the Dnieper by the Caſſacks Saporaſkys. He had upwards 20,000 horſes. &c.

Conſtantinople, (in Turkey) October 17. We have received advice that on the 9th of this month, Haſſan Bey put himſelf at the head of 3400 men, and ſailed from the Dardenelles to relieve the caſtle of Lemnos; that the troops had ſafely landed in that iſland; that he marched up to the beſiegers, both Greek and Ruſſians, cut them all to pieces, took the cannon employed in the ſiege, and delivered the caſtle. The garriſon had given hoſtages that very day, and was to have evacuated the place the next day. This affair has coſt the Ruſſians 2500 Greeks, which they had at Lemnos, and about 400 men of their own.

The laſt letters from Iſacktcha adviſe, that the Grand Vizir was making diſpoſitions to attack the Ruſſians in flank, on the ſide of Walachia, where there are two Baſhaws with 20,000 men, and a body of 20,000 Tartars; they add, that a detachment of 10,000 men, commanded by Dagueſtan Ali Baſhaw, was to form an attack on the right.

Trieſte (in Iſtria) Nov. 3. We learn from the Levant, that General Orlow was beſiging Tenedos, in the iſland of that name, which town was ready to capitulate. Admiral Elphinſtone, is ſtill in the neighbourhood of the Dardanelles. There are near Scio two Ruſſian Ships, the men of which intend to dive for the 500,000 rubles that were loſt when the Admiral's ſhips was burnt.

Further Addition to L——d C——'s Speech.

After cenſuring the three *doubting* Aldermen who diſcharged the impreſſed men his Lordſhip took occaſion to paſs the following encomiums on the late Lord Mayor:[*] "I ought "not to omit doing juſtice to a cha-"racter, which has ſuffered upon this "occaſion the united attacks of the "inſolent, the envious, and the ma-"licious. I have always conſidered "the late Lord Mayor as an able & "upright Magiſtrate, an amiable pri-"vate gentlemen, an honeſt man, & "an honour to the City."

[* TRECOTHICK.]

Enquiry has been made whether there was no Reply to Lord C——m; we can at preſent find only the following:

In anſwer to the ſentiments of this great patriot, another orator, well known under the title of a remarkable impeaching character in the *Beggar's opera*, remarked, "That tho' he never remembered to have heard the noble Earl's ſentiments coincide ſo nearly with him in ſome points, as they did on the preſent occaſion; yet he could not help conſidering his aſſertions in general to be mere *ipſe dixits*, or matters of opinion; for," continued he, "We have been told this day, that the preſent adminiſtration is a very unpopular one; that the people are quite diſſatiſfied; that we are not in a ſituation to defend ourſelves from foreign attacks; nay, that we have not even twelve ſhips of the line ready for ſervice. Now, as I have not the honor to be of the adminiſtration, I cannot ſpeak preciſely as to the truth of theſe declarations; but I have a right to give my opinion as well as the noble Earl; and my opinion is, we are in a ſituation to defend ourſelves againſt all our enemies; that the preſent adminiſtration is not an unpopular one; and that the people are not diſſatiſfied. I think the preſent oppoſition are ten thouſand times more unpopular, I ſee it every day—I ſee it in the laſt Weſtminſter remonſtrance—I ſee it in the common council—I ſee it in every part of the kingdom—In ſhort, it is nothing but *remonſtrance*, *inſtructions*, and *impeachment*, or, in other words, it is all *Wilkes* and *Eldridge*, noiſe, nonſenſe, and confuſion."

Whereas my infamous falſe husband, ELIJAH METCALF, has been pleaſed to ſay in your former papers, that I wilfully eloped from his bed, which is altogether falſe, for with his approbation I came from home, which I can prove by Capt. Pratt and Wife, of Kent, and Mr Hopſon of Colcheſter, and as the ſaid Elijah by a ſeries of bad and abuſive conduct has not only ruined my character, but ſpent my eſtate. I do therefore forbid all ſtrumpets truſting the ſaid Elijah or any how trading with him as afore time, for I utterly refuſe letting him have any more of my eſtate to ſpend in ſuch a manner.

MARY METCALF.

Enfield, Feb. 2. 1771.

These are to warn all the proprietors of the townſhip of STOW, and MANSFIELD, near Onion river, lately granted by the governor of New Hampſhire, that have not paid the firſt purchaſe, and thoſe that have not paid for laying out ſaid townſhip, and the home lots, that they pay the moneys to me the ſubſcriber, before the firſt tueſday of March next, and if not, then ſaid rights or ſuch part of them are to be ſold to the higheſt bidder, to pay ſaid purchaſe, and all coſt that hath been for laying out ſaid townſhips and home lots, and the coſt of ſaid vendue, which will be at the houſe of Jonathan Gillet in Sharon, at one of the clock afternoon on ſaid tueſday.

per JOHN PENOYER, jun. *Collector.*

Sharon, Feb. 4. 1771.

This may certify that February 18th, A.D. 1771, the proprietors meeting of the townſhip of Tinmouth (lying on Otter Creek) is adjourn'd to their annual meeting, to be held on the ſecond Tueſday of March A.D. 1771, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the houſe of Mr. John Wyard, inkeeper in Farmington, in Hartford county &c. It is deſign'd by the proprietors to conſult meaſures at ſaid meeting to compleat the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip the following ſummer.

Teſt, EBENEZER FISK *Proprietors Clerk.*

These may certify all whom it may concern That whereas there has been a report ſpread abroad, that Joſeph Bidwell of Glaſtenbury, did in the month of May, in the year A.D. 1769, by whipping, or ſome other way, make way with one David Brewer a ſervant boy to ſaid Bidwell, (a lad of about 14 or 15 years of age) and ſaid boy has not been ſeen nor heard of ſince. And that ſaid Brewers apparition has appeared to Charles Riley, and told him his body was under the floor. And the ſaid Riley on the 28th day of January, A.D. 1771, apply'd to us the ſubſcribers, juſtices of the peace for Hartford county; that he had ſeen ſaid Brewers apparition, on the friday before at noon day, within about twenty rods of ſaid Bidwell's barn. We knowing ſaid Riley to be a man not to be depended upon, but to ſatiſfy people abroad, we went on ſaid 28th day, with about twenty judicious men, and pulled up ſaid Bidwell's barn floor, and dugg in ſeveral places, and found no appearance of any breakage of earth, until we were all ſatiſfied there was no perſon there, and there has five perſons of lawful age, teſtified under oath, that they have ſeen ſaid David Brewer ſince he run away from ſaid Bidwell.

JONATHAN HALE, Juſtice Peace.
WILLIAM WELLS, Juſtice Peace.

Glaſtenbury, Feb. 2. 1771.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

HARTFORD: Printed by GREEN & WATSON, near the Great Bridge, where this Paper may be had at NINE SHILLINGS, Lawful Money per Year, if ſent by the ſpecial Poſt, or SEVEN SHILLINGS without Poſtage. ADVERTISEMENTS of not more than ten Lines, are taken in and inſerted for THREE SHILLINGS three Weeks, and SIX PENCE for each Week after, and longer Ones in Proportion: and where all Manner of PAINTING WORK is done with Care and Diſpatch.

[MARCH.M.DCC.LXXI.]

[NUMBER 323.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, to TUESDAY, MARCH 5, 1771.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

BY the late London papers you are favoured with a ſpeech made in the houſe of L—ds, by a noble L—d, who is revered and eſteemed by all true friends of liberty & the Britiſh conſtitution.—When this noble L—d ariſes, who is not ſilent—when he ſpeaks who is not attentive—and when the ſound echos acroſs the wide atlantic, whoſe tongue is not applauding.

But I am not a little ſurprized that, when ſo many are applauding the ſpeech, ſo few are alarmed at the danger diſcovered by it.—Indeed I have heard ſome ſay, that Britain is moſt in danger; and, ſay they, ſhould Britain fall, America may ſtand and proſper. That may poſſibly be the Caſe: But is their not great danger that the enemies of Britain may think they have a very particular advantage from a ſuppos'd diſaffection in the colonies occaſion'd by the cruel treatment they have for a number of years had from her? And has not this province been the butt of miniſterial reſentment? Is there not reaſon to expect they will fancy that a people who have for too long time been contending againſt chains and fetters, will not be ſo ſollicitous about the names of their maſters, or their places of reſidence as to trouble themſelves much to oppoſe a new one? Does not this, however chimerical it may be in the mind of a Frenchman or Spaniard, afford ſufficient ground for this province to be alarm'd at the approach of war? And have we reaſon to expect that we ſhall have ſo many ſhips of war and troops to protect us THEN, as now lie before our Capital, and have been poſted there to protect Commiſſioners and others in a time of profound peace!

My countrymen be wiſe, in time, you have ſeveral times heretofore, had the importance of military diſcipline laid before you. But what effect has it had?—At preſent the ſound of war grows louder and louder, and ſeems almoſt inevitable.

Permit me therefore once more to Addreſs you on this important ſubject. And, my Countrymen, important it is—for it is more than probable that the ſalvation of this country (under Heaven) will ſooner or later depend upon a well regulated militia—Conſidering then that your lives, your fortunes, your wives, your children, your religion, your all, is ſo much concerned in this matter, I earneſtly intreat your attention. And, to make you a little ſerious, only look back to your worthy anceſtors, who firſt ſettled this land, and ſee at what a dear rate they purchaſed the fair towns, the pleaſant gardens, the fruitful fields which you now enjoy.—See them, in a rigorous reign for the ſake of liberty, civil and religious, leaving their native land—See them toſſed on a boiſterous ocean——See them at length arrive at this then howling wilderneſs——See them ſurprized at the howlings of ſavage beaſts and more ſavage enemies—See hunger and cold ſtaring them in the face, and mortal ſickneſs ſweeping them away—See them erecting little hutts to ſecure their tender wives and harmleſs babes from the inclemency of the climate——See them ſubduing a ſtubborn ſoil, with a weapon in one hand fearing leaſt an enemy ſhould ſpring from his ambuſcade and deſtroy them——See them full of anxiety, leſt while abſent, ſome ſavage monſter ſhould aſſault their little cottages (which was often the caſe) and carry into doleful captivity their tender wives or daſh their harmleſs babes againſt the ſtones——See them when ſcorched with ſummers drought, ſlacking their thirſt at the purling ſtream——See them at mid day repairing to their little cottages, and there ſatisfying their appetites with the moſt coarſe fare——See them on Lord's days attending public worſhip with their weapons in their hands, leaſt heathens ſhould attack them at their worſhip. Thus much, my dear countrymen, may ſuffice to ſhew at what a dear price this land was purchaſed. And ſhould you, through careleſsneſs, or inattention loſe it, how will you anſwer it?—You are generally ready to ſay "we will ſpill the laſt drop of blood in our veins, before we will give it up"——But, my friends, words only will not ſave it.

Permit me, therefore, to lay two ſituations of a people before you. In the firſt place, I will lay before you what I think would be the natural conduct of a wiſe prudent and politick people who are ſenſible of the bleſſings they enjoy.—If they lie on the ſea coaſts, view them on that ſide; there you'll ſee forts and caſtles erected in the moſt important places; look within their walls, there you'll ſee implements of war of all kinds laid up in ſtore not only for immediate uſe, but to ſupply the places of diſabled ones.——Direct your courſe inland, there you'll ſee magazines erected in various places; for a prudent people will not truſt the whole of their ammunition or ſtores in one magazine, well knowing that they are not only ſubject to accidents but that an enterprizing general will always have his eye upon them.—View the militia of the ſtate, this, you'll ſee, well regulated, the regiments and companies well officer'd, the officers ſtudiouſly careful to make themſelves maſters of their duty, and diligently inſtructing all below them. Turn your eyes on the ranks, and ſee them in beauteous order ranged, the ſoldiers well armed, their eyes fixed, and they attentive, obedient and ready, at the word of command, to fly ſwift as Eagles, fierce as Lions; view the crowd around, who are exempt from adding to the numbers in the ranks, ſee them encouraging and applauding the manly behaviour of the armed men, ſee emulation catching from corps to corps, and each ſtriving to excel the other. I might next go on to their civil order, but as the military is what I have now in view, I ſhall omit it.

In the next place, let us reverſe the ſcene, and take a view of a people, who ſeem ſecure and live at eaſe, and are unconcerned. If you ſhould traverſe their ſea coaſts, there you'll ſee their forts and caſtles tumbling down, or, perhaps, ſomething as bad, never erected. Next turn your eyes inland and ſearch for magazines, but where are they? Next caſt your eyes on the militia of the ſtate; there you'll ſee regiments and companies without officers; or, if they have them, generally careleſs, unconcerned and ignorant of their duty; and ſo, of courſe, incapacitated to inſtruct thoſe under them. See the ranks in confuſed order, the ſoldiers ill arm'd, inattentive, diſobedient, talkative when they ſhould be ſilent. See the croud around inſtead of frowning on diſorders, at leaſt, laughing at them, and the diſciplining of ſoldiers treated as a matter of contempt and ridicule.

And now, my countrymen, which of theſe characters, or whether a middle one is neareſt the true condition of this people, I leave the candid reader to determine If you can claim the firſt, it is a very good one, you will in ſuch caſe be always ready to defend yourſelves; be careful that you fall not into ſecurity; be ever on your guard; your enjoyments are too precious to be neglected.

Should the laſt character neareſt reſemble your preſent condition, it is, my dear countrymen, a very unſafe one. Arouſe, and ſhew yourſelves men.—The God of nature has given you as much courage, ſtrength and genius, as any of your enemies.——New England has heretofore been famous for men of military genius for ſoldiers valiant in fight, in the wars in which they have been engaged—But you muſt remember the mode of fighting muſt be altered; your former dexterity, and what you now ſeem to build upon is your firing from ambuſcade; this, is of the utmoſt importance in cloſe woody places where you have trees rocks, logs, &c to ſcreen you, which heretofore was the ſituation of this country. But you are all ſenſible how much the country is altered in that method of attack which heretofore made you formidable, is now inſufficient; this mode of fighting will do on the frontiers; but ſomething more regular and uniform muſt be performed on the ſea coaſt, and in the old ſettled towns. Suppoſe a body of reguler troops ſhould land on any part of your ſea coaſt, ſuppoſing them to have a number of light field pieces, and to be well provided with ammunition and ſtores, how could you make head againſt them? I know there are ſome who boaſt what great things they would do; I requeſt ſome of thoſe to lay before the public a plan of operation, that ſo the militia might practiſe a little upon it, not knowing how ſoon we may be called to it. For my own part, I cannot conceive at preſent, how they cou'd be oppoſed without diſciplined troops. A ſcattering fire at a diſtance (and ſuch the fire of undiſciplined troops will always be) can never ſtop them. Could you reaſonably ſuppoſe that a body of regular troops would always keep the high road (without advance flank or rear guards to ſcour you from your lurking places) and when they came within one hundred yards of you, ſhould there halt, and ſo continue, and your markſmen lay well ſecured; in that caſe you would deſtroy a great many of them while their platoons would do you but little harm. But this ſuppoſition is ſo weak, that I am almoſt aſhamed to mention it, and am heartily ſorry that any build upon it. I would beg leave to recommend to ſuch as do, to read the King of Pruſſia's inſtructions to the Generals of his army, to be obſerved by them, when marching thro' woody or mountainous countries.

My countrymen, the art of war is an art that requires no ſmall care and pains to be maſter of it, although ſo many look upon it as trifling. Therefore be convinced of the importance of it.

Lemnos, and about 400 men of their own

mon council—I ſee it in every part of the kingdom—In ſhort, it is nothing

And ſhou'd it be thought proper, by thoſe whoſe right it is, to ſee that the ſeveral regiments within this province eſpecially thoſe that are within 30 or 40 miles of the ſea coaſt be well diſciplin'd, and each regiment furniſhed with two light field pieces, good ſtore of ammunition provided and properly depoſited, the arms of the militia kept in good order (and let me intreat all to unite in this matter) you will then have regiments able to face an enemy in the field and, while the diſciplined troops are attaking the enemy in front (ſhould you ever be called to it) your choſen markſmen poſted on their flanks will pick away their officers, and ſorely gall their ranks After having thus done your duty, you may reaſonably hope for a bleſſing to crown your arms with ſucceſs; and that your enemies will be ſcattered and deſtroyed before you; and that you will ſtill maintain & enjoy this good land, and your poſterity after you until time ſhall be no more; which is the ardent wiſh, and hearty prayer of

A Military Countryman.

February 12 1771.

LONDON Nov. 27.

L--d N——h moved that leave be given to bring in a bill for the better ſupply of his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and merchant ſhips, with mariners, ſimilar to an act which paſſed in 1755. allowing three fourth Britiſh

Thurſday there was a general muſter of the Penſioners belonging to Greenwich hoſpital, when a draught was made conſiſting of three diviſions, who were ordered to be in redineſs on the firſt notice to go on board the guard ſhips at their diferent ports.

Dec. 1 Letters from the North, yeſterday, give moſt diſagreeable accounts of the floods; they mention, that the corpſe of the late Duke of Argyle was driven down by the ſtrength of the current and the coachman, horſes and ſeveral perſons attending the corpſe were drowned.

In a certain place on Tueſday laſt, Lord H——x and the Duke of Ri——m——d, had very hot words, in conſequence of an aſſertion of the latter reſpecting the former; no leſs than the lie indirect paſſed between them:——However, the affair was adjuſted before they left the room, by the interpoſition of ſome friends.

Nov. 24 It was ſaid to a miniſter, the other day, "My Lord your enemies will certainly never ceaſe till they have forced you out of *power*," and it was replied. "And that will certainly never be, my Lord Duke, till they have forced me headlong to the *Tower*."—"I ſuppoſe your Lordſhip means by *Impeachment*" "Your Grace may be aſſured I do not mean by *remonſtrance*." The converſation is a fact; it was before half a ſcore witneſſes.

Dec. 15 When the Spaniſh Commander in Chief after declaring his maſter's meſſage to the Engliſh fort on Falkland Iſland landed his men on ſhore he declared to the Engliſh inhabitants, "That he had orders from his Court to drive them from it *three years* before but could not find the harbour out, till the Spaniſh frigates diſcovered it" There were ſeveral Engliſh Scotch, and Iriſh ſeamen on board the Spaniſh fleet: ſome of them declared *in confidence* to their countrymen that it was with the greateſt difficulty the Governor of Buenos Ayres was able to raiſe 500 ſoldiers, and that he compelled merchants and others, who had above 60,000 dollars property, to bear arms in the expedition.

Kilkenny, Nov. 7. Our letters from the county of Tipperary informs us that the White Boys have again made their appearance in that country On Wedneſday night laſt, a party of miſcreants armed, ſuppoſed to amount to 300 or upwards, all mounted, went to the houſe of James Fennin in the ſuburbs of Carrickon Suir, whom they took out of his bed; and being an old infirm man, they threw him acroſs an horſe, naked as he was, and carried him to the Fair-Green of that town, whipping him all the way; they then with ſavage cruelty threw him into the river ſeveral times, and hauled him out immediately. After which they preambulated the whole town, firing ſeveral ſhots as they went; and brought the unhappy man four miles from the town, repeating their barbarity all the way, of which cruel treatment he died next day. We hear that the only reaſon alledged for this unhuman murder is, that the deceaſed had agreed to give 3d. per tail for the tythe potatoes of the Deer Park of Carrick more than the Welders.

The RAMBLER, N° 204.

Nemo tam divos habuit faventes,
Craſtinum ut poſſit ſibi polliceri. Seneca.

SEged Lord of *Ethiopia* to the inhabitants of the world: To the ſons of *Preſumtion*, humility and fear; and to the daughters of *Sorrow*, conſolation and acquieſcence. Thus in the twenty ſeventh year of his reign, ſpoke *Seged*, the monarch of forty nations, the diſtributer of the waters of the *Nile*; At length, *Seged*, thy toils are at an end; thou haſt reconciled diſaffection, thou haſt ſuppreſſed rebellion, thou haſt pacified the jealouſies of thy courtiers, thou haſt chaſed war from thy confines, and haſt erected fortreſſes in the lands of thy enemies. All who have offended thee, tremble in thy preſence; and where ever thy voice is heard, it is obeyed. Thy throne is ſurrounded by armies, numerous as the locuſts of the ſummer, and reſiſtleſs as the blaſts of peſtilence. Thy magazines are ſtored with ammunition, thy treaſuries overflow with the tribute of conquered kingdoms. Plenty waves upon thy fields, and opulence glitters in thy cities. Thy nod is as the earthquake that ſhakes the mountains, and thy ſmile as the dawn of the vernal day. In thy hand is the ſtrength of thouſands, and thy health is the health of millions. Thy palace is gladdened by the ſong of praiſe, and thy path perfumed by the breath of benediction. Thy ſubjects gaze upon thy greatneſs, and think of danger or miſery no more. Why, *Seged*, wilt not thou partake the bleſſings thou beſtoweſt? why ſhouldſt thou only forbear to rejoice in this general felicity? why ſhould thy heart be heavy with fear, or thy face be clouded with anxiety, when the meaneſt of thoſe who call thee ſovereign gives the day to feſtivity, and the night to peace? At length, *Seged*, reflect and be wiſe What is the gift of conqueſt but ſafety, or why are riches collected but to ſecure happineſs?"

Seged then ordered his houſe of pleaſure, built in an iſland of the lake *Dambia*, to be prepared for his reception. "I will at leaſt retire, ſays he, for ten days from tumult and care, from counſels and decrees. Long quiet is not the lot of the governor of nations, but a ceſſation of ten days cannot be denied me. This ſhort interval of happineſs may ſurely be ſecured from the interruption of fear or perplexity, of ſorrow or diſappointments I will exclude all trouble from my abode, and remove from my thoughts whatever may confuſe the harmony of the concert, or abate the ſweetneſs of the banquet. I will fill the whole capacity of my ſoul with enjoyment, and try what it is to live without a wiſh unſatisfied."

In a few days the orders were performed; and *Seged* haſted to the palace of *Dambia*, which ſtood in an iſland cultivated only for pleaſure, planted with every flower that ſpreads its colours to the ſun, and every ſhrub that ſheds fragrance in the air. In one part of this extenſive garden, were open walks for excurſions in the morning; in another, thick groves, and ſilent arbours, and bubbling fountains for repoſe at noon. All that could ſolace the ſence, or flatter the fancy; all that induſtry could extort from nature, or wealth furniſh to art; all that conqueſt could ſeize, or beneficence attract, was collected together, and every perception of delight was courted by its object.

Into this delicious region *Seged* ſummoned all the perſons of his court, who ſeemed eminently qualified to receive or communicate pleaſure. His call was readily obeyed; the young, the fair, the vivacious and the witty, were all in haſte to be ſated with felicity. They ſailed jocund over the lake, which ſeemed to ſmooth its ſurface before them. Their paſſage was cheered with muſic, and their hearts dilated with expectation.

Seged landing herewith his band of pleaſure, determined from that hour to break off all acquaintance with diſcontent, to give his heart for ten days to eaſe and jollity, and then to fall back to the common ſtate of man, and ſuffer his life to be diverſified, as before, with joy and ſorrow.

He immediately entered his chamber, to conſider where he ſhould begin his circle of happineſs He had all the artiſts of delight before him; but knew not whom to call, ſince he could not injoy one, but by delaying the performance of another. He choſe and rejected, he reſolved and changed his reſolution, till his faculties were harraſſed, and his thoughts confuſed; and he returned to the apartment where his preſence was expected, with languid eyes and clouded countenance, and ſpread the infection of uneaſineſs over the whole aſſembly. He obſerved their depreſſion, and was offended; he found his vexation increaſed by thoſe whom he expected to diſſipate and relieve it He retired again to his private chamber, and ſought for conſolation in his own mind. One thought flowed in upon another; a long ſucceſſion of images ſeized his attention; the moments crept imperceptibly away through the gloom of penſiveneſs; till at laſt, having recovered his tranquility, he lifted up his head, and ſaw the lake brightened by the ſetting ſun. "Such ſaid *Seged* ſighing, is the longeſt day of human exiſtence; before we have learned to uſe it, we find it at an end"

The regret which he felt for the loſs of ſo great a part of his firſt day, took from him all inclination to enjoy the evening; and after having endeavoured, for the ſake of his attendants, to force an air of gaiety, and to excite that mirth which he could not ſhare, he reſolved to defer his hopes of pleaſure to the next morning; and lay down upon his bed, to partake, with labour and poverty, the bleſſing of ſleep.

He roſe early the ſecond morning, and reſolved now to be happy. He therefore fixed upon the gate of the palace an edict, importing, that whoever, during nine days, ſhould appear in the preſence of the King with dejected countenance, or utter any expreſſion of diſcontent or ſorrow, ſhould be driven for ever from the palace of *Dambia*.

This edict was immediately made known in every chamber of the court, and bower of the gardens Mirth was frighted away; and they who were before dancing in the lawns, or ſinging in the ſhades, were at once engaged in the care of regulating their looks, that *Seged* might find his will punctually obeyed, and ſee none among them liable to baniſhment.

Seged now met every face ſettled in a ſmile; but a ſmile that diſcovered ſolicitude, timidity, and conſtraint. He accoſted his favourites with familiarity and ſoftneſs; but they were afraid to ſpeak without premeditation, leſt they ſhould be convicted of diſcontent or ſorrow. He propoſed diverſions, to which no objection was made, becauſe objection would have implied uneaſineſs, but they were regarded with cold indifference by the courtiers, who had now no other deſire than to ſignalize themſelves by clamorous exultation. He offered various topics of converſation; but obtained only forced jeſts, and laborious laughter; and, after many attempts to animate them to confidence and alacrity, was obliged to confeſs to himſelf the impotence of command, and reſign another day to grief and diſappointment.

He at laſt relieved his companions from their terrors; and ſhut himſelf up in his chamber, to aſcertain, by ſome different meaſure, the felicity of the ſucceeding days. At length, he threw himſelf on the bed, and cloſed his eyes; but imagined in his ſleep, that his palace and gardens were overwhelmed by an inundation; and waked with all the terrors of a man ſtruggling in the water. He compoſed himſelf again to reſt; but was diſturbed by an imaginary irruption into his kingdom; and ſtriving, as in uſual in dreams, without ability to move, fancied himſelf betrayed to his enemies, and again ſtarted up with horror and indignation.

It was now day; and fear was ſo ſtrongly impreſſed on his mind, that he could ſleep no more. He roſe; but his thoughts were filled with the deluge and the invaſion; nor was he able to diſengage his attention, or mingle with vacancy or eaſe in any amuſement. At length his perturbation, gave way to reaſon, and he reſolved no longer to be harraſſed by a dream; but before this reſolution could be compleatly formed, half the day had elapſed. He felt a new conviction of the uncertainty of all human ſchemes, and could not forbear to bewail the frailty and weakneſs of that being, whoſe quiet could be interruped by vapours of the fancy. He at laſt diſcovered, that his grief and his terrors were equally vain; and that to loſe the preſent in lamenting the paſt, was only to protract a melancholy viſion. But the third day was now declining, and *Seged* again reſolved to be happy on the morrow.

LONDON, Nov. 7

If intereſts remain as at preſent, Lord M. we find, is to continue Preſident of a certain Aſſemby through the enſuing ſeſſions.

It is ſaid that Lord N—, ſince the muſter of his intereſt, has declared that he laughs at the attempts of the oppoſition to diſturb him in his adminiſtration.

QUEBEC, January 24

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Berthier, to his Friend in this City, dated the 14th Inſtant.

"I arriv'd here laſt Saturday Morning, after much fatigue.——On Thurſday laſt I found the body of Donald Moriſon, in the pariſh of the *Bai Du Fevre*, about 12 leagues from this Place, who was moſt inhumanly murdered on Sunday Morning the 30th Ult. by one Jean Baptiſte Dufourt, Native of France, by a Blow he gave him on the right Side of his Head, with a Stone of a Pound and Half weight, which ſuck into his Scull.——The Body was carried by the atrocious Murderer, on the ſame Night, into a Wood behind his Houſe, where he inter'd it, about two and an Half feet under Ground: Myſelf and another Perſon apprehended the Murderer, who ſhew'd us where he had conceal'd the Deceas'd's Merchandize, for the Sake of gaining which, and the Caſh the Deceas'd had about him (of which £93-17-0 has been found) he perpetrated his wicked Deſign; he alſo delivered the Stone with which he did the Execution——He is ſent Priſoner to Montreal, where no doubt he will be puniſhed according to his Crime."

Montreal, Jan. 14. The Face of Affairs is now greatly changed——Dancing, Feaſting and Meriment, go ſwingingly round——The greateſt Harmony and the beſt Underſtanding now ſubſiſts between both Sexes——The Black and White mingling together in Nocturnal Aſſemblies form an undiſtinguiſhed Band, where, throwing off the painful Reſtraint of Ceremony, our Youth freely unbend their Minds from the Labour of the Day, by indulging themſelves in innocent and inoffenſive Diverſion.——A ſmart young Lieutenant t'other Day (according to the galant Mode) ſaluted his ſable Partner with, "How do you feel E** this Morning, after your laſt night's Fatigue?"—*So much for Montreal News*.

NEW-YORK, February 21.

On Saturday laſt his Excellency the Right Honourable, JOHN, Earl of DUNMORE, gave his Aſſent to

An *Act* for emitting the Sum of £120 000 in Bills of Credit to be put out on Loan, and to appropriate the Intereſt ariſing thereon to the Payment of the Debts of this Colony, and to ſuch public Exigencies as the Circumſtances of this Colony may from Time to Time render neceſſary.

Friday laſt, as one Patrick Welſh, a Lad of about 12 Years of age, was ſcating on Freſh Water Pond, near this City, fell in, and after being in the Water about 20 Minutes, was taken out and carried to an adjoining Houſe, where all poſſible means were uſed for his Recovery, but without Effect.

The ſame Day died at Fluſhing, on Long-Iſland, Mrs. Rebecca Bayard, the amiable Conſort of Major Robert Bayard.——She was Daughter of the late Hon. Charles Apthorp, Eſq; of Boſton, New-England, Siſter to the Rev. ——— Apthorp, of London, and Siſter in-Law to the Hon. Barlow Trecothick, late Lord Mayor of the City of London.—A Lady univerſally regretted by all who had the Honour of her Acquaintance.

CHARLESTOWN, Jan. 7

Extract of a Letter from Liſbon, December 8.

"It is the opinion of every perſon here, that England and Spain will come to blows very ſoon. The Ruſſians have taken Bender, & have gained a deciſive battle againſt the Turks, wherein the former by their own account had ſix General officers killed; the Turkiſh General in chief was killed and moſt of all the Janiſſaries put to the Sword, after a vigorous and brave defence. It is ſuppoſed that the Ruſſians if they are not already, will in a ſhort time be, in poſſeſſion of Conſtantinople."

On Sunday laſt a veſſel arrived here from Belfaſt, with about 160 paſſengers on board, in order to ſettle in this Province The ſame veſſel put 53 paſſengers aſhore at Georgia, deſtined for that Province.

WILLIAMSBURG, Jan. 24.

We are informed from North Carolina, that the Aſſembly of that province have voted the Regulators rebels; and that Herman Huſbands, one of the aſſembly, and the chief ringleader, is committed to goal.

Jan. 31. By a veſſel arrived at Norfolk from Gibraltar, in a ſhort paſſage, we have advice that the Spaniards had fortified Cadiz with great expedition, and marched ſixteen thouſand troops into its neighbourhood; and that they were putting the whole kingdom in a poſture of defence. Mr Duff, the Britiſh Conſul at Cadiz, was expected at Gibraltar.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.

This winter has been the moſt remarkable ever known theſe many years, it having been ſo very mild that we have hardly had the appearance of ice in our river, till laſt monday morning, when it was nearly covered with ice of an inch thick, which almoſt diſappeared on Tueſday; but yeſterday it was nearly froze from ſide to ſide.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 15

Laſt Wedneſday one Mrs. Batton, of New-Caſtle aged about 80 Years was found Dead in the Fire, her Face and one Arm was burnt to Aſhes, ſhe was left by the Family ſetting in a Chair about half an Hour before.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

A QUANTITY OF

Choice Goſhen PEASE,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

HARTFORD, March 5.

A few days ſince died at Pelham, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, the Rev. *Richard Crouch Graham*, paſtor of a church in that place.

On Thurſday laſt, the notorious Steele, who is confined in the goal in this place for Burglary, made an attempt upon his own life, by hanging himſelf with a handkerchief, which he had placed upon a ſpike; but the attempt being diſcovered by the goal keeper he was cut down juſt time enough to ſave his life It is ſaid he is determined to deſtroy himſelf, if he can have an opportunity.

Meſſ PRINTERS,

IN your Paper of the 12th inſtant, I find a Queſtion handed out to the Public, by an Anonymous Author; If the *Queriſt* cant as yet recollect the Time of the Year, or of the Day, when he viewed the Image of the Sun in his Looking Glaſs as he tells us, he may be told, that *it was Nearly at 58 Minutes after 6 o' Clock in the Morning of the 3d Day of March*: Unleſs he has given a wrong Account of the Circumſtances under which he viewed it.

February 21. 1771.

††† The unavoidable neceſſity of printing this paper on a ſmaller ſize than uſual, obliges us to omit Obſervator No. 4, together with ſeveral other matters till our next.

Suſquehannah.

WHEREAS our ſettlers at Wyoming, on Suſquehannah river, are unjuſtly, and by force and arms drove off from their ſettlements, and it is judged neceſſary that ſome effectual meaſures be come into ſoon, to put an end to the diſpute. THESE are therefore to warn all the proprietors in the Suſquehannah purchaſe, to meet at the Court Houſe in Windham, on Wedneſday the 13th day of March next, to take ſaid matters into conſideration, and to come into ſuch meaſures as ſhall be judged beſt for ſaid company. Dated at Windham, Feb 8, 1771.

ELIPHALET DYER, SAMUEL GRAY, JEDEDIAH ELDERKIN, EBENEZER BALDWIN, GERSHOM BREED.	*Committe.*

THOSE that have purchaſed of the goods lately vendued, belonging to the eſtate of Capt. *John Coleman* deceas'd, and have not ſettled, are required to make *immediate* payment, either with the *ſubſcriber*, or at the office of *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; one of the *commiſſioners* on ſaid eſtate—and perhaps ſave the charge of a different advertiſement.

JOHN SKINNER, jun. *Auctioneer*.

Wanted Immediately,

A Journyman Houſe Joiner. Such an one may hear of good encouragement, by applying to

NATHAN BELDING.

Eaſt-Hartford, March 1, 1771.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the proprietors of the townſhip of ADDISON in the province of New Hampſhire, that at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the third tueſday of July 1770, a tax was voted of one pound five ſhillings New-York money on each right, and I the ſubſcriber being choſen collector to gather ſaid tax, DO give public notice to ſaid proprietors, that they pay their rate or tax to me, on or before the fourth tueſday of March next, or the rights of thoſe that are delinquent, or ſo much as will pay the tax and incident charges, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Jeremiah Frenches in Dutcheſs county, and province of New-York, on ſaid tueſday. Dated at New-Fairfield, the firſt day of February 1771.

ALEXANDER STEWARD, Collector.

POET'S CORNER.

From the NEW YORK JOURNAL.

Mr. HOLT.

The Inſertion of the following, is deſired, to oblige a Cuſtomer.

A Perſon who overheard the famous Dr *B*——, of Connecticut and his Deacons, talk upon *Election, Reprobation* and *Free Will* at his Departure left the following Lines on the Table

IF all Things ſucceed, as already decreed,
And immutable Impulſes rule us,
To Preach and to Pray, Is but time thrown away,
And our Teachers do nothing but fool us
And if we by hard Fate, are drove this Way (and that,
As the Carman with Whip drives his Horſes,
Then no Man can ſtray, but muſt go the right Way,
As the Stars that are bound in their Courſes.
But if by Free Will, We can go or ſtand ſtill,
As beſt ſuits each preſent Occaſion ——
Then fill up the Gaſs and conclude him an Aſs,
Who preaches up Predeſtination.

Meſſ. *Green & Watſon*,

GENTLEMEMEN,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your papers, and you will oblige ſome of your beſt cuſtomers.

SINCE it is almoſt an unpardonable crime for a phyſician (let his attainments be ever ſo ſmall) not to appear in public, I ſhall make no apology for my ſudden appearance. I think there has been no mention made by any of our aſtronomers this year concerning Comets, but notwithſtanding their ſilence, I have obſerved one paſs through our hemiſphere marked in the Connecticut Courant N°. 315, with D. Adams. Now I ſuppoſe the ingenious will demand what intelligence I have received from it; to which I anſwer, as ſuch kind of bodies are not very luminous ones, ſo it was hard for me who am but little ſkilled in the occult ſcience, to conjure much from it. But if I have any ſkill in gueſſing, its genius is not to ſpread true medical knowledge in the world. But to manopolize ſome parts of the buſineſs of phyſic, by a ſpecious pretence of inventing a new method to cure an aſcitical dropſy, as he pleaſed to call it, which he ſays partly conſiſts in tapping. Now it looks as romantic to me, that he ſhould call this method new, and that it coſt him much ſtudy and deliberation to find out, as it would to tell me that he has encloſed in his head mount Æ*t*na or Veſuvius, ſince it has been many years made notoriouſly plain by a very luminous body.* What the portenſions of ſuch bodies are, I leave for thoſe to determine who are more ſkilled in prognoſtications of this kind. Only would obſerve, the initial letters of its ſubſcription, inſtead of D. A. might be inverted, & would well ſignify Ambitious Deluſion.

PUBLICUM.

* *Doctor Sharpe.*

NEW-HAVEN February 22.

On the morning of January 2d. 1767 it was 19 and half Degrees in Extreme Cold, by the Thermometer in this Place, which was generally remarked thro' the Country, as being uncommonly cold. It is ſeldom more than about 16 17, or 18 Degrees in Extreme Cold, as our Thermometer is graduated; and many Winters paſs without its riſing to that Degree of Cold I have not obſerved it to be more than 14 Degrees in Extreme Cold for three Winters paſt. The general State of the Weather this winter is as follows, viz. Somewhere about the 23d of December it was 4 or 5 Degrees in Extreme Cold for two Mornings. Thro' the Month of January it was not once in Extreme Cold. Feb 6th, 4 Degrees in Extreme. 13th 14th. 3 Degrees in Extreme 16th. 2 Degrees in Extreme 19th, 1 Degree Extreme 20th, 11 and half Degrees Extreme. 21ſt it was 21 Degrees in Extreme. 22d, 18 Degrees in Extreme. N. D.

By a Gentleman from Danbury we are inform'd, That the inhabitants there have lately been under not a little Conſternation from mad-dogs About five weeks ſince a dog in the night run round into ſeveral incloſures in that town, and bit a number of cattle, ſwine and dogs. Ten or twelve days after this, the cattle which were bit, were infected with the diſorder, and run mad. None of them could be made to eat or drink any thing. They diſcovered a wildneſs and fierceneſs in their looks; and ſome of them a diſpoſition to run at every thing which came in their way. They continued an inceſſant lowing (the moſt doleful he ever heard) till they died. Eight cattle and ſome hogs have died in this manner, all of them, as it is thought by bite of this dog, tho' upon ſome there did not appear any external wounds.

A few nights ago another ſtrange dog mad as was ſuppos'd, went through the town and bit a number of hogs poultry &c. He was purſu'd, but made his eſcape. In Bethel, the next pariſh, he bit near 20 cattle, hogs and dogs, and finally went off without being killed

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Whereas my infamous

falſe huſband, ELIJAH METCALF, has been pleaſed to ſay in your former papers, that I wilfully eloped from his bed, which is altogether falſe, for with his approbation I came from home, which I can prove by Capt. Pratt and Wife, of Kent, and Mr Hopſon of Colcheſter, and as the ſaid Elijah by a ſeries of bad and abuſive conduct has not only ruined my character, but ſpent my eſtate. I do therefore forbid all ſtrumpets truſting the ſaid Elijah or any how trading with him as afore time, for I utterly refuſe letting him have any more of my eſtate to ſpend in ſuch a manner.

MARY METCALF.

Suffield, Feb. 2, 1771.

Theſe are to warn all

the proprietors of the townſhip of STOW, and MANSFIELD, near Onion river, lately granted by the governor of New Hampſhire, that have not paid the firſt purchaſe, and thoſe that have not paid for laying out ſaid townſhip, and the home lots, that they pay the moneys to me the ſubſcriber, before the firſt tueſday of March next, and if not, then ſaid rights or ſuch part of them are to be ſold to the higheſt bidder, to pay ſaid purchaſe, and all coſt that hath been for laying out ſaid townſhips and home lots, and the coſt of ſaid vendue, which will be at the houſe of Jonathan Gillet in Sharon, at one of the clock afternoon on ſaid tueſday per

JOHN PENOYER, jun. *Collector.*

Sharon Feb 4. 1771.

This may certify that

February 11th, A.D. 1771, the proprietors meeting of the townſhip of Fiemouth, (lying on Otter Creek) is adjourn'd to their annual meeting, to be held on the ſecond Tueſday of March A.D. 1771, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the houſe of Mr John Wyard, inkeeper in Farmington, in Hartford county &c. It is deſign'd by the proprietors to conſult meaſures at ſaid meeting to compleat the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip the following ſummer. Teſt,

EBENEZER FISK. *Proprietors Clerk.*

TO BE LET BY

John Ellſworth,

A FARM in the firſt pariſh in Chatham, containing 200 acres of improved LAND, of which near 40 acres is choice meadow the remainder is very good up land, fit for mowing, paſture and plowing with a good orchard, plenty of wood adjoining, with three Dwelling-Houſes and convenient Out Houſes, on the premiſes, well ſituated for a farmer, to be entered upon the 1ſt of April. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Ellſworth, near the Court Houſe Hartford —He has alſo to let, about 60 acres of improved Land at Eaſt Windſor, with a good orchard on the ſame. 22—24

LOST On the Evening of the 20th inſtant, between Mr. Eliſha Wright's in Weathersfield, and Hartford, a ſmall taffety cloak, tied up in a ſpotted handkerchief Whoever has found and will leave it at the printing office in Hartford, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

Hartford, 22d Feb. 1771.

Stolen from

the door of John Painter of Colcheſter, on the 20th of February inſtant a black MARE, with a hunting Saddle and Bridle, about 5 years old 14 hands high, paces and trots, ſhod before, a white ſtreak in her face, her right hind foot white long tail with ſome white hairs in it, carries it one ſide. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS reward, if only the Mare One Dollar, and all neceſſary charges paid by JOHN CHAMBERLAIN.

Colcheſter, 21ſt February 1771.

WANTED,

By the GRAINERY COMPANY, in *Middletown*,

Four Hundred buſhels

merchantable WHEAT, by the 10th day of March next. Any perſon that will bring and deliver into the Grainery any part of ſaid quantity, ſhall receive the Money at four ſhillings a buſhel, by applying to

MATTHEW TALCOTT,
GEORGE PHILLIPS, } Committee.
BENJ. HENSHAW,

Middletown, Feb. 23. 1771.

This is to give Notice,

TO the proprietors of Wincheſter, to ſettle their reſpective land taxes, which are now behind, which I have the Care of collecting whether granted by the aſſembly, or by their own vote, as they would avoid putting me to trouble, and themſelves to coſt. (I mean to aſk no more!)

DAVID AUSTIN, Collector.

Wincheſter, Feb. 19th, 1771.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be ſold by the Printers hereof.

The Ungodly Condemned in Judgment.

A SERMON

Preached at Springfield,
December 13th 1770.
On Occaſion of the Execution of
William Shaw,
For Murder.
By MOSES BALDWIN, *A. M.*
Paſtor of the Church in PALMER

[MARCH, M.DCC.LXXI.] { NUMBER 324. }

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MARCH 5, to TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1771.

OBSERVATOR, [N°. IV.]

IT is now ſometime ſince I promiſed the public, that in my next, ſome extracts from the Hiſtory of Wiggs ſhould be in inſerted.—— Having publiſhed no paper ſince, am not chargeable with a breach of promiſe; yet can by no means proceed in further publications of this paper, without giving the reaſons for my delay in exhibiting the promiſed ſamples of this moſt rare, and extraordinary work.——In the firſt place then (for I ſhall proceed methodically, gentlemen) method; (pardon the digreſſion) is of the laſt importance in buſineſs, does no harm to a ſenſible diſcourſe, if moderately uſed, and helps greatly to dignify nonſenſe, (eſpecially of the ſolemn kind) you who have never attempted hiſtory, can ſcarcely imagine how laborious the taſk, and how often a writer, let him have made the beſt diſpoſition, and arrangement poſſible of his materials, will be deceiv'd in the term of time the completion will coſt him.—— This is common, where the hiſtorian has every thing ready provided to his hand by thoſe who have gone before him on the ſubject; and conſequently has little more to do, than to make judicious additions, or trimmings off of luxuriances, ſhortning their prolixity, and interſperſing pertinent remarks, or digreſſions by way of embelliſhment.——But, *good Sirs*, where the ſubject like this, is entirely new, of great importance to the world, where ſcarce any records are extant, and little more than oral tradition, to throw light before the honeſt ſeeker, after the truth, of the facts he relates—there the labour becomes difficult, aye, and arduous, beyond the imagination, not only of thoſe who have never attempted, but even of thoſe, who for the good of their fellow men, and for the enlightening of poſterity, do attempt works of this nature— This I promiſe, by no means to prejudice opinion, in favour of the hiſtory, (which I have the pleaſure to inform the public, is in great forwardneſs, and will to the preſent period, be included in two portable volumes, the firſt of which will be publiſhed, ſome time in September next, probably at the commencement)—— But as excuſe, *Firſt* for not giving a ſpecimen of the work earlier—*Secondly*, it is well known, that the preſent clerical, or magiſtratical Wigg, has of late increas'd its ſize, or *nucleus* with a rapidity, equal'd by nothing among the modern phœnomena, that I recollect, except the Comet that appear'd laſt ſummer.——There is, (I aſk pardon, of all profeſſors of aſtronomy) a greater ſimilarity between a wigg and a comet, both in progreſs and portent, than they have had leiſure to calculate, or perhaps ever to think of at all. ——Of this, I ſhall treat at large in the twentieth chapter of the firſt volume; ſo diſmiſs it here, and obſerve, what the moſt ſhort ſighted of my readers, have I dare ſay anticipated, that the critical obſervation of this, has taken up no ſmall part of my time——It would have been the higheſt injury, *to poſterity at leaſt*, to have committed a blunder here, as well as a moſt laſting diſgrace to the author, had he been any way deficient, in his diſcription of, and diſſertation on, one ſo remarkable, ſo figurative, ſo emblematical——and his cotemporary.

This hiſtory will be divided into chapters, not *intirely* to comply with the mode, but for a weightier reaſon; to have the greater conveniency for introducing digreſſions, and phyſical diſſertations, with new and curious remarks, hiſtorical, political, &c.——In the firſt volume among many other important chapters, there will be one taken up with a learned diſſertation on ſpirit and matter, ſhewing their cloſe, and almoſt inſeperable connection, and relation, with the viſible mutual effects they have on each other in every thing, particularly dreſs.

Another with a demonſtration that the local reſidence or ſeat of the ſoul in the human body, ſo long ſearch'd after by the literati of all ages, is in the head—the fixing of which, conſequent upon the preceding diſſertation, opens a very extenſive field for ingenious ſpeculation on the ſubject of the hiſtory——ſeveral chapters will be hiſtorical, in which, their will be exhibited to the ſenſes of mankind, in an appeal to the experience, of different ages, and inconteſtable facts, the higheſt proof of the truth of this ſyſtem——the round formal cut of the hair, the ſtiff ruff and band, of Charles the firſt's day, and the principles, and manners of thoſe times correſpondent, when no ſuch prodigy of dreſs had appear'd as a wigg.

The huge fleecy perriwiggs, long ſwords, high heels, &c. introduced by Charles the ſecond, and the diſſolute morals attendant, will be held up in proper contraſt, and ſuitably obſerv'd on— *New England was ſettled without the aſſiſtance of a ſingle wigg* —How juſt are the complaints men in years make of the degeneracy of the riſing generation? (*Haud creditis poſteri.*) Theſe worthy men liv'd to ſee a wigg imported, and introduced even into the pulpit——This high violation, however, to their honor, did not paſs unnoticed, but was properly treated, and ſeparation made as will be ſeen in the tenth chapter ——I ſhould gladly give further hints of the contents of this new hiſtory, but think I have been ſufficiently copious, either for one weeks Obſervator, or a preface, which by the bye, I mean this ſhould be to the work, deſigning no other——as to a dedication, I will not promiſe, ſeveral *Barbers* of eminence, having already treated with me on the ſubject.

N. B. As the preſent party writers, (many of them at leaſt) have made a ſurpriſing improvement in controverſial writing, in this; that they appear as capable of anſwering a book, without ſeeing, or knowing more of it, than the title page, as if they had thumb'd and thumb'd it over, ever ſo often—Now, I generouſly give them notice, that if any of them, will oblige the world, with either an anſwer, reply, remarks, or even a dialogue on this true hiſtory—I will, provided it be prepared ſeaſonably, have it bound in the ſame volume——which hint improv'd, may be of ſpecial ſervice, as the reader will thereby have the whole *pro* and *con* before him at one view.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

A QUANTITY OF,

Choice Goſhen PEASE,

To be ſold at the Printing-Office.

From the London Evening Poſt.

In conſequence of the article which appeared in this paper on Tueſday laſt, concerning the report of Gibraltar being taken, the Printer has received the following intereſting letter.

To the Printer of the London Evening Poſt.

SIR,

AN article appeared in your paper (which is now remarkable for falſhood) on Tueſday night laſt. *That Gibraltar was taken by the French and Spaniards.* And it has been aſſerted, within theſe few days, that Jamaica is, alſo taken by the ſame powers. Certain it is, that Count Chatelet (the French Ambaſſador here) ſet out on Monday laſt, in the dead of the night, for Paris. The middle of the night is not the time for an honeſt man to depart. The wiſh of France to deprive us of Gibraltar, appears by nothing more ſtrong than a fact, which is but little known. Before the invaſion of Minorca laſt war, it was deliberated in the French cabinet. Whether they ſhould attack Gibraltar or Minorca; the former was determined upon, and that, when it was conquered, it ſhould be given to Spain. But Ferdinand, the then King of Spain, refuſed to accept of their propoſal; ſo the French changed their plan, and attacked Minorca. That obſtacle is now removed. The preſent King of Spain is in the ſtricteſt and firmeſt alliance with France by the family compact; and is moreover under the abſolute direction of the French Miniſter. The view of France is now, the ſame that it was then: for a proof of it, we need go no further back than the recent conqueſt of Corſica; which to uſe the remarkable words in the King of Sardinia's laſt memorial, relative to Corſica (that lay for ſeveral weeks at our Court without an anſwer) is, *To acquire the Empire of the Mediterranean Sea.* Theſe words require no comment. The deſign is hoſtile to England and Ruſſia.

Whatever truth there may be in the reports concerning Gibraltar and Jamaica, it is certain they are both in imminent danger Three times upon his legs, this ſeſſion of Parliament, has Col. Barre told the miniſtry of the weak condition of Gibraltar. But the Miniſtry, who are only the vindictive agents of Carlton Houſe, attend to nothing but the perſecutions of their fellow-ſubjects; and every honeſt man, who has ſpirit enough to OFFER TRUTH TO HIS SOVEREIGN, is to be brought before Lord Mansfield; is to be ruined by an expenſive proſecution, a ſevere impriſonment, and a heavy fine—We ſhall never enjoy domeſtic happineſs, until the venom and influence of Carlton-Houſe are totally removed——We have miniſterial authority, that a black cloud is gathering thick over this country;—for Sir Edward Hawke, when the ſeamen for 1770 were voted, declared, "*That let who would be Miniſter next year, he* (the next year's Miniſter) *would require an* addition *of* ſix thouſand ſeamen."—Yet this Courtly Houſe of Commons, or rather our Carlton Houſe Miniſtry, who are, upon every occaſion, very complaiſant to the French and Spaniards, did not think proper to make an addition of only two thouſand ſeamen this year; which occaſioned Sir Edward Hawke (in the warmth of his chagrin) to make the above declaration. Diſguſted, however, as he muſt be, at finding his opinions ſlighted and contemned, yet he meanly ſubmits to drop the preſent ruin us, corrupt, and. in every reſpect, ſcandalous ſyſtem of government. —Such likewiſe is the influence of the Miniſtry over another aſſembly, that when two patriotic Lords moved for an addreſs to his Majeſty, to deſire he would put his Royal Navy on a more reſpectable footing, which was ſupported by the dignity and eloquence of the Earl of Chatham, yet the Charlton Houſe flat being ſhewn againſt it, the polite majority put a negative on the motion.

Having, I hope, ſhewn you the contempt with which our rulers treat the ſafety of this kingdom, I will give you a ſhort, but true account of the preparations which our enemies are making for war.

At the concluſion of the laſt war, France had not ten ſhips of the line fit for ſervice. She has now ſeventy-two ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, and others which are building. She has at leaſt forty thouſand ſeamen. She has no leſs than ſeventeen thouſand men employed in the Newfoundland fiſhery which is her great nurſery for ſeamen. During the laſt five years only, ſhe has expended no leſs than twenty ſix millions ſterling upon her navy. (The annual revenues of France are eighteen millions: The French Clergy, who uſed to give eight millions to the King now give fourteen millions; and the miniſtry had abridged the King's private expences 400-000l annually; all which ſums they have employed in encreaſing their fleet and army.) There are ſix and twenty ſhips of the line at Breſt; there is a fleet at Toulon; and the Spaniards have a very large fleet at Ferrol. The French have at leaſt eight thouſand men at the Mauritius, ready to ſtrike in the Eaſt Indies. And the French and Spaniards together have, in the Weſt-Indies, five and twenty ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, and at leaſt four and twenty thouſand troops. This force is ſufficient to ſeize the iſland of Jamaica; a conqueſt which the Spaniards have very much at heart.

Theſe are but a few particulars of the preparations made by our enemies to commence hoſtilities. Whether Gibraltar or Jamaica, or both, be taken, a little time will ſhew. Certain it is they are both in the greateſt danger. And Count Chatelet's ſtealing, or running away, in the dead of the night (which is now a notorious fact) naturally leaves a diſagreeable alarm. In the mean time our Miniſters are conſidering of nothing but offering an hecatomb of Engliſhmen, to glut the vengeance of Carlton Houſe. They are neither willing nor capable of providing for the ſafety of Great Britain and her dependencies.——When the danger is become ſo apparent, that it can no longer be concealed from the common eye, then and not till then, will his Majeſty have permiſſion to ſolicit the aſſiſtance of thoſe able and honeſt men, who enjoy the confidence of the people.

B O S T O N, *March* 7.

Captain Bartlet in a Schooner belonging to Marblehead, left Falmouth in England the 25th of December: Laſt Sabbath Morning in the Snow Storm was ſtranded on Chelſea Rocks: the Veſſel and part of th Cargo loſt: Capt Bartlet was 40 Days between the Banks of Newfoundland and Marblehead.

We are favoured with ſome London Papers to the 20th of December, from which the following Paragraphs are extracted, viz.

St. J A M E S's, December 15.

HIS Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint the Right Hon. Earl Cornwallis to be Conſtable of the Tower of London, and Lieutenant of and in all the Hamlets of the ſame; and alſo to the Cuſtus Rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets, in the Room of John Lord Berkley of Stratton.

L O N D O N December 18 1770.

The Rev'd Mr Berridge of Everton near Cambridge, preaching on the Death of the Rev. Mr George Whitefield, from the firſt verſe of the twelfth Pſalm, took occaſion to give the following account of Mr. Whitefield's worth in money. "The fifteen hundred pounds of which he died poſſeſſed, was left him in ſeveral ſeparate legacies lately. Eight hundred pounds came to him by the death of his wife: one three hundred one two hundred, and two of one hundred pound, have been bequeathed to him by friends not long deceaſed."

We hear that Lord Chatham will make a motion in a few days in a certain Aſſembly, for immediately introducing an American Repreſentation.

We are informed that matters reſpecting the appointment of perſons to act as Conſuls in the different Colonies, will ſhortly be the ſubject of Conſideration.

The M——y were never in a more critical ſituation than at preſent; they ſeem to be greatly afraid that Gibraltar or Minorca is beſieged, and perhaps in poſſeſſion of our enemies: If this ſhould prove true, they know they muſt make a diſgraceful and precipitate retreat from poſts which the nation will then look upon them by no means qualified to fill.

This day the Admiralty Seſſion ended at the Old Bailey, before Sir Thomas Saliſbury, when Capt. Ferguſon, for the murder of a Negro Boy about 13 years of age, was capitally convicted, and received ſentance to be executed on Thurſday next.

The tryal of John Shoals, for the murder of Allan M'Cay, on board the Black Prince, and for running away with the ſhip, was put off till next Admiralty Seſſions.

L O N D O N, December 20.

The Spaniſh ambaſſador, we hear, has delivered a memorial within theſe few days, demanding why we are making ſuch vigorous preparations at preſent? The anſwer that has been given to him we are told, was two fold, "Firſt to defend our own rights and properties. And Secondly, becauſe we had a right to do as we pleaſed."

Yeſterday the Earl of Sandwich kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed Secretary of State for the Southern Department, in the room of Lord Weymouth.

The ſame Day Lord Weymouth kiſſed Hands on being appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the Room of Lord Townſhend.

The ſame day Henry Frederick Thynne kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed joint Poſt Maſter General, in the room of Lord Sandwich.

It is ſaid that Lord Viſcount Townſhend will be appointed Maſter General of the Ordnance, ſoon after his arrival here from Ireland.

It is ſaid that the true reaſon of L W—— h's Reſignation was owing to his Lordſhip's differing in opinion with the reſt of the M——y, in regard to the negotiation now depending with the court of Spain. He declared that he was in a reſponſible office, he never could conſent to any ſhameful and infamous conceſſions on the part of our nation; and has ſtrongly forewarned whoever may ſucceed him againſt coming into any meaſures ſo derogatory to the honor of Great Britain. Yet are our M——rs ſo fearful of loſing their places and emoluments that it is confidently reported that a French patched work'd peace will be the termination of theſe delays; and it is more to be apprehended as L. N—— h has given out amongſt his friends that he ſhall have no occaſion for a further ſupply and yet diſcharge a conſiderable part of the national debt.

Yeſterday the trial of Mr Robinſon, for publiſhing one of Junius's letters came on at Guildhall. Whilſt the Judge was giving his charge, one of the jury ſtarted up, and cried out You need not ſay any more, for I'm determin'd to acquit him. *On which the Attorney General moved to have that man removed from the jury; but this was objected to by Serjeant Glynn, on which the trial was put off till next term.*

It is ſaid the B—— of C—— has been offered to take his choice of any place he ſhall think proper, together with appointments for a certain number of his friends; but the propoſal was rejected on account of the latter part of it.

We hear many grand national objects both domeſtic and foreign, have been ſome time before Lord North for conſideration, by which he will be enabled to extricate this nation from its preſent embarraſſments.

A letter from Genoa ſays, "*According to our letters from Spain, the Court of Madrid finds the demands of the Britiſh Court too high; and therefore the former begins ſeriouſly of putting herſelf in a condition to enforce the reſolutions of her cabinet.*"

It was whiſpered, that in order to induce the Spaniards to reſtore Falkland Iſland an equivalent will be offered by Portugal, for which the latter is to have a compenſation from Great-Britain.

Died the 24th ult at Dublin, the Right Rev James Leſley, D. D. Biſhop of Lymerick in Ireland.

The expences for ſupporting his Majeſty's forces in the Plantations for the enſuing year, we are informed, will amount to 479,170l.

E P I G R A M.

On a late DUEL.

WHAT, *noble S—ck—lle,* ſay? *Good Folks, be civil;*
Who dares fight J—ſt—e, ſure may fight the DEVIL.
Z. Z.

S A L E M, March 5.

We hear from Methuen, That Ebenezer Barker, Eſq; a Juſtice of the Peace for this County, on Tueſday Evening laſt, was at the Houſe of Mr. Tyler, in Andover, on an Arbitration; and after finiſhing the Buſineſs, between 9 and 10 o'Clock was about to return Home to his Houſe in Methuen; but it being very ſtormy, and having Merrimack River in his Way to croſs on the Ice, he was perſuaded by one of the Company, who lived in Andover, to accept of a Lodging at his Houſe: Accordingly they ſet off; but on the Way Mr. Barker altered his Mind, and ſaid he muſt go Home; his Companion ſtrongly urged him not to think of it, as the tempeſtuous Weather would probably render it dangerous croſſing the River: But all Perſuaſions being ineffectual, Mr. Barker turned about, and purſued his Way, on Horſe-back, towards the River, in croſſing which a Perſon on Foot was about to accompany him. On entering upon the Ice the Foot Perſon took Hold of Mr. Barker's Horſe's Tail——They proceeded in this Manner not far, when the Perſon on Foot, feeling the Ice give Way, fell upon his Back, and thereby laved himſelf from falling through the Ice. The Horſe having broke quite through, Mr. Barker remained upon his Back, and ſeemed to hold faſt to the Mane. He was repeatedly called upon to throw himſelf off the Horſe's Back upon the Ice, and as often ſaid he could not. In this ſituation he kept gradually ſinking, till he and his Horſe were, by the Current, both carried away under the Ice, and periſhed.

The Storm of Rain, laſt Tueſday Night, occaſioned ſuch remarkable high Freſhets, that the Rivers, Brooks and Ponds, in different Parts of the Country, flowed to an uncommon Height, carrying away many Bridges, Mill-dams, &c whereby a great Number of Perſons have ſuſtained conſiderable Damage.

Capt. Alcock, from St. Euſtatia, which he left the 1ſt of February, and arrived here laſt Week, informs, That Capt. Joſeph Cordis, of Boſton was arrived at Dominica, with the loſs of his Deck Load: That Capt George Bartlet of Charleſtown, had loſt his Main Mainmaſt, and was arrived at Barbados: That Capt Gill of Halifax, after being blown off the Coaſt and loſing his Jibb and Foreſail, arrived at Dominica: That Capt Green, of Marblehead, from Cadiz, was blown off this Coaſt, broke his Rudder Irons, and was arrived at Barbados: And that Capt John White, of this Place, was arrived at St. Euſtatia, with the Loſs of his Mainmaſt.

Capt Mugford, in a Schooner of 90 Tons from Marblehead to St Euſtatia, was caſt away on Barbuda, Veſſel and Cargo loſt, but the Men ſaved.

Capt John Hodges, jun and Mr. Ebenezer Tozar, his Mate, both of this Place, on the Paſſage from hence to the Weſt Indies, were waſhed overboard, and both drowned. The Veſſel was arrived at Dominico before Capt. Alcock left 'Statia.

One of Capt. Alcock's Hands accidentally fell overboard on the Paſſage home, and was drowned.

Capt. Waters arrived here laſt Week from St. Euſtatia, which Place he left the 2d of February, and informs, that Capt. Porter, in a Veſſel from Cape Perſae, bound to Newbury-Port, was arrived at St. Euſtatia before he failed, having been blown of this Coaſt: That Capt. Boden of Marblehead was alſo arrived there, diſmaſted, and had loſt one of his men on the Paſſage, who was waſhed overboard by a Sea; That ſeveral Veſſels from New-London, &c. was alſo arrived there, diſmaſted.

Capt. Waters further informs, that a little before he failed, a Letter was received at 'Statia from Martinico, giving an Account of the arrival of a Veſſel in 5 Weeks from France, with Intelligence that Gibraltar was taken by the Spaniards. But this News gained little credit at 'Statia.

The News of great Preparations for War, making by the French and Spaniards in the Weſt Indies, is confirmed by the Veſſels arrived here from St. Euſtatia.

A Shock of an Earthquake was felt in this Town, Marblehead, &c. laſt Sunday Morning. The Shaking was but juſt perceptible.

B O S T O N, March 7

The Fourth Day of April next is appointed by Authority as a Day of Faſting and Prayer throughout this Province.

We hear that a ſmall Coaſting Veſſel, ſuppoſed to belong to Newbury Port, was caſt away in the late Storm at Cape-Ann, and all the People periſhed, one of the Men was found froze to Death in the Snow.

Tueſday laſt being the Anniverſary of the melancholy Fifth of March, 1770, when Meſſi. Gray, Maverick, Caldwell, Carr and Attucks, were killed by a Party of Soldiers in King-ſtreet: The Bells of the ſeveral Congregational Meeting-houſes, were tolled from XII o'clock at Noon till I.——In the Evening there was a very ſtriking Exhibition at the Houſe of Mr. Paul Revere, fronting the Old North Square, ſo called:—At one of the Chamber Windows was the Appearance of the Ghoſt of Chriſtopher Seider, with one of his Fingers in the Wound, endeavouring to ſtop the Blood iſſuing therefrom; near him his Friends weeping;——at a ſmall diſtance a monumental Pyramid, with his Name on the Top, and the Names of thoſe killed on the 5th of March round the Baſe: Underneath the following Lines.

Seiders pale Ghoſt freſh bleeding ſtands,
And Vengeance for his Death demands.

In the next Window were repreſented the Soldiers drawn up, firing at the People aſſembled before them—the Dead on the Ground—and the Wounded falling, with the Blood running in Streams from their Wounds. Over which was wrote Foul Play. In the third Window was the Figure of a Woman, repreſenting America, ſitting on the Stump of a Tree, with a Staff in her Hand and the Cap of Liberty on the Top thereof.——one Foot on the head of a Grenadier lying proſtrate.——Her Finger pointing to the Tragedy.

The whole was ſo well executed that the Spectators, which amounted to ſome thouſands, were ſtruck with ſolemn Silence, and their Countenances covered with a melancholy Gloom. At Nine o'clock the Bells tolled a doleful Peal, until ten, when the Exhibition was withdrawn, and the People all retired to their reſpective Habitations.

NEW-YORK, February 28

Laſt Friday Evening, a Highway Robbery was commited between New Rochelle and Maroneck, on a poor Oyſterman, whoſe Boat was laid up by the Ice, and who was returning to his Family. He ſtopt at a Tavern in New-Rochelle where he got a little Refreſhment and proceeded,——but he had not travelled far before he was overtaken by three Men and a woman whom he recollected to have left drinking at the Tavern, and before whom, in paying the Reckoning, he had exhibited the Strength of his Pockets, which conſiſted of between Seven and eight Dollars. They joined Company, and travelled together till they came to a convenient Spot to perpetrate their Deſign, when one of the Men demanded his Money, and threatened to blow out his Brains upon his not immediately complying, put his Hand in his Boſom as feeling for a Piſtol. The poor man terrified at his repeated Threats, dropped his Money on the Ground, when the wretch inſiſted on his picking it up and putting it into his Hand, damning him for a Raſcal, did he think he would ſtoop for his Money! He ſtripped him of a Shirt and Handkerchief and what Money he had about him, and then made off—The Oyſterman proceeded to the next Houſe, where getting Aſſiſtance, he perſued them, overtook two of the Men and the woman who were carried before a Juſtice of the Peace and committed to Goal at the White Plains——One of the Men has turned King's Evidence.

NEW HAVEN, March 8.

Laſt Sunday arrived here, in 32 Days from the Weſt-Indies, the Brig Frederick, Francis Brown Maſter. By Capt. Brown we are informed of a violent Gale of Wind, which happened on the 25th of December laſt, near the latitude of 26 and of the Damage that ſeveral veſſels ſuſtained thereby, viz.——Capt Timothy Ward, in the Sloop Vine, belonging to Killigworth, as he was ſcudding, over-ſet, by which Accident he loſt his Mate and five Hands, himſelf, and two others were ſaved, and taken off the Wreck two Days after, by a Ship belonging to New-Hampſhire, and carried into Antigua. Capt. Ward came Paſſenger in Capt Brown. The Schooner Dolphin, belonging to Connecticut River, met the ſame Fate, the Capt. whoſe name was Jonathan Wickham the Mate, Samuel Drake, of Hartford, and all the Hands, except an Indian, were loſt. The Indian remained on the Wreck, five Days, when he was taken up by Capt. Schemerhorn of New York, and carried into Euſtatia. Capt. Stilman from New London, in the Sloop Garland, loſt all his ſtock, off Deck, but 6 Horſes, and arrived at Antigua. Capt. Henry Billings of Norwich, was diſmaſted, and loſt all his Stock except 5 Horſes, and was arrived at Euſtatia. Capt. Wait Goodrich, in a Schooner, was ſpoke in the Lat. of the Iſlands, having loſt his Foremaſt, and 44 Horſes. Capt. Andrew Perkins, in a Brig from Norwich, loſt one of his Hands, and 28 Horſes; arrived at Granada. Capt. Chriſtopher Hews, of this Port, loſt 5 or 6 Horſes, and was very leaky when he arrived in the Weſt-Indies.

HARTFORD March 12.

A letter from a gentleman of this place, now in St. Euſtatia, to his friend here, contains the following account, viz.

St. Euſtatia, January 28, 1771.

S I R,

"WE arrived at St. Vincents, Dec. 28th, after 26 days paſſage, from thence we arrived here after ſix days paſſage, all well on board. We have daily accounts of our northward veſſels being loſt and diſmaſted. Capt. Ward, from Guilford, loſt veſſel and cargo and all the people except himſelf and two hands, which were taken up in his boat. Capt. Wickham from Middletown, loſt his veſſel and cargo, and all periſhed except an Indian fellow, taken from the wreck after being there five days. He gives us the following account, about ſunſet the gale came on at N. E. and blew very freſh, and about twelve at night ſhe overſet, the Capt. and one Royce were at helm, and went off the firſt ſea, Mr. Samuel Drake of Hartford, who, the Indian ſays, was mate of the veſſel, went after them in about ten minutes, and the reſt ſhared the ſame fate, ſoon after Capt. Allen Stilman of Wethersfield diſmaſted and loſt his horſes, his brother Samuel Stilman, ſhared the ſame fate, Capt. Billins from Norwich diſmaſted and loſt his horſes, the ſloop that brought in the aforementioned Indian, loſt her bowſprit, a brigg and ſchooner juſt came to an anchor, both loſt their main maſts, many others have ſhared the ſame fate. War is hourly expected here, there are two French veſſels lying in this harbour, who have got their commiſſions on board for privateers, their owners have given large ſecurities that they ſhall not commit any hoſtilities until war is abſolutely declared,

The Pennſylvania Journal contains an account of the arrival of the following veſſels, viz.

At Barbadoes, the Capts. Williams, Bill, Buckland, Groſs, Seymour, Robards, Smith, Olcott and Butler——And at St. Chriſtophers, the Capts. Caldwell and Burnham, all from N. London.

⁂ *The December packet is arrived at New-York from Falmouth, but as the poſt came away before the thurſday's N. York paper was publiſhed, we have receiv'd no intelligence brought by her.*

Suſquehannah.

WHEREAS our ſettlers at Wyoming, on Suſquehannah river, are unjuſtly, and by force and arms drove off from their ſettlements, and it is judged neceſſary that ſome effectual meaſures be come into ſoon, to put an end to the diſpute. THESE are therefore to warn all the proprietors in the Suſquehannah purchaſe, to meet at the Court Houſe in Windham, on Wedneſday the 13th day of March next, to take ſaid matters into conſideration, and to come into ſuch meaſures as ſhall be judged beſt for ſaid company. Dated at Windham, Feb. 8. 1771.

Eliphalet Dyer,
Samuel Gray,
Jedediah Elderkin,
Ebenezer Baldwin,
Gershom Breed.
} *Committe.*

THOSE that have purchaſed of the goods lately vendued, belonging to the eſtate of Capt. *John Coleman* deceas'd, and have not ſettled, are required to make *immediate* payment, either with the *ſubſcriber*, or at the office of *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; one of the *commiſſioners* on ſaid eſtate—and perhaps ſave the charge of a different advertiſement.

John Skinner, jun. *Auctioneer.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all the proprietors of the township of ADDISON, in the province of New Hampſhire, that at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the third tueſday of July 1770, a tax was voted of one pound five ſhillings New-York money on each right, and I the ſubſcriber being choſen collector to gather ſaid tax, DO give public notice to ſaid proprietors, that they pay their rate or tax to me, on or before the fourth tueſday of March next, or the rights of thoſe that are delinquent, or ſo much as will pay the tax and incident charges, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Jeremiah Frenches in Dutcheſs county, and province of New-York, on ſaid tueſday. Dated at New-Fairfield, the firſt day of February 1771.

ALEXANDER STEWARD, Collector.

POET'S CORNER.

An ELEGY,

Compoſed on hearing of the ſudden and ſurpriſing Death of Mrs RHODA LEE, the amiable Conſort of JARED LEE, Eſq; of Farmington.

MUST every human excellence be made,
A ſacrifice, a trophy to death's ſhade?
Muſt death the tyrant, ſweep us off the ſtage,
Without diſtinction or of ſex or age?
By ſad experience we find it ſo,
But will death ſoon make me a victim? No,
Saith the profane, I may reſign my breath
Some ages hence, e'er then prepar'd for death,
I ſhall be free from care and trouble ſoon,
Now there are other duties muſt be done,
I cannot yet, a ſaviour's call attend,
More bliſs I find, in making man my friend:
Not ſo the good, who all but ſuch deſpiſe,
As may with them aſcend above the ſkies,
And intimate with none but whom they ought,
And kind to all, as wiſe Enoch taught,
Each generous ſentiment, her boſom fill'd,
The beſt inſtructions from her lips diſtill'd,
Examples, precepts, there were join'd in one,
Who vies, the beſt purſue, all evil ſhun,
And like her, be prepar'd for ſudden fate,
Belov'd in this, and bleſt in future ſtate;
This moment now is your's, but fleets in haſte,
'Tis gone! improve the next! perhaps the laſt!

EPITAPH.

There fled unſhaken virtue, and each kind
Of grace attractive that adorns the mind.

The WISH.

WOuld Heaven but grant me my deſire,
A ſmall requeſt I would require,
A decent houſe and a good fire.
A pot of beer to give a friend,
And wealth enough for to extend
My charity to the abject poor,
And drive penury from my door.
But join to this a loving wife,
A ſtranger to conjugal ſtrife,
My happineſs would be compleat,
I'd envy not the rich and great,
But ſpend my days exempt from care,
Or anxious thought, of 'proaching war,
And quiet ſleep under my roof,
And aſk no more——think this enough.

The RAMBLER, No. 205.

—Volat ambiguis
Mobilis alis hora, nec ulli
Præſtat velox fortuna fidem. Sen.

ON the fourth morning, *Seged* roſe early, refreſhed with ſleep, vigorous with health, and eager with expectation. He entered the garden attended by the princes and ladies of his court; and ſeeing nothing about him but airy chearfulneſs, he began to ſay to his heart, "This day ſhall be a day of pleaſure." The ſun played upon the water, the birds warbled in the groves, the gales quivered among the branches. He roved from walk to walk as chance directed him; and ſometimes heard the virgins ſinging in the ſhade; ſometimes mingled with the dancers on the lawn; ſometimes let looſe his imagination in flights of merriment; and ſometimes uttered grave reflections and ſententious maxims, and feaſted on the admiration with which they were received.

Thus the day rolled on without any accident of vexation, or intruſion of melancholy thoughts. All that beheld him, caught gladneſs from his looks; and the ſight of happineſs, conferred by himſelf, filled his heart with ſatisfaction. But having paſſed three hours in this harmleſs luxury, he was alarmed on a ſudden by an univerſal ſcream among the women; and turning back ſaw the whole aſſembly flying in confuſion. A young crocodile had riſen out of the lake, and was ranging the garden in wantonneſs or hunger. *Seged* beheld him with indignation, as a diſturber of his felicity, and chaſed him back into the lake; but could not perſuade his retinue to ſtay in the ſame place, or free their hearts from the terror which had ſeized upon them. The princeſſes incloſed themſelves in the palace, and could yet ſcarcely believe themſelves in ſafety. Every attention was fixed upon the late danger and eſcape, and no mind was any longer at leiſure for gay ſallies or careleſs prattle.

Seged had now no other employment than to contemplate the innumerable caſualties which lie in ambuſh on every ſide to intercept the happineſs of man, and break in upon the hour of delight and tranquillity. He had, however, the conſolation of thinking, that he had not been now diſappointed by his own fault; and that the accident which had blaſted the hopes of the day, might eaſily be prevented by future caution.

That he might provide for the pleaſure of the next morning he reſolved to repeal his penal edict; for he had already found, that diſcontent and melancholy were not to be frighted away by the threats of authority, that power could not regulate the preceptions, and that pleaſure would only reſide where ſhe was exempted from controul. He therefore invited all the companions of his retreat to unbounded pleaſantry, by propoſing prizes for thoſe who ſhould on the following day diſtinguiſh themſelves by any feſtive performances; and the tables of the antichamber were covered with gold and pearls, and robes and garlands, decreed the rewards of thoſe who could refine elegance or heighten pleaſure.

At this diſplay of riches every eye immediately ſparkled and every tongue was buſied in celebrating the bounty and magnificence of the Emperor. But when *Seged* entered in expectation of uncommon entertainment from univerſal emulation, he found, that any paſſion too ſtrongly agitated, puts an end to that tranquillity which is neceſſary to gaiety; and that the mind that is to be moved by the gentle ventilations of mirth, muſt be firſt ſmoothed by a total calm. Whatever we ardently wiſh to gain, we muſt in the ſame degree be afraid to loſe, and fear and pleaſure cannot dwell together.

All was now care and ſolicitude. Nothing was done or ſpoken but with ſo viſible an endeavour at perfection, as always failed to delight, though it ſometimes forced admiration; and *Seged* could not but obſerve with ſorrow, that his prizes had more influence than himſelf. As the evening approached, the conteſt grew more earneſt; and thoſe who could not but allow themſelves excelled, began to diſcover the malignity of defeat, firſt by angry glances, and at laſt by contemptuous murmurs. *Seged* likewiſe ſhared in the anxiety of the day: for conſidering himſelf as obliged to diſtribute with exact juſtice the prizes which had been ſo zealouſly ſought he durſt never remit his attention; but paſſed his time in balancing different kinds of merit, and adjuſting the claims of all the competitors.

At laſt, knowing, that no exactneſs could ſatisfy thoſe whoſe hopes he ſhould diſappoint, and thinking, that, on the day ſet apart for happineſs, it would be cruel to oppreſs any heart with ſorrow, he declared they had all pleaſed him alike, and diſmiſſed all with preſents of equal value.

Seged ſaw his caution had not been able to avoid offence. They who had believed themſelves ſecure of the higheſt prizes, were not pleaſed to be levelled with the croud: and tho' by the liberality of the King, they received more than his promiſe had intitled them to expect, they departed unſatisfied; becauſe they were honoured with no diſtinction, and wanted an opportunity to triumph in the mortification of their opponents. "Behold here, ſaid *Seged*, the condition of him who places his happineſs in the happineſs of others." He then retired to meditate, while the reſt were repining at his diſtributions, and ſaw the fifth ſun go down in diſcontent.

The next dawn renewed his reſolution to be happy. But having now learned how little he could effect by any ſettled ſcheme or preparatory meaſures, he thought it beſt to give up one day entirely to chance, and left every one to pleaſe and be pleaſed his own way.

This relaxation of regularity diffuſed a general complacence through the whole court; and the Emperor imagined, that he had at laſt found the ſecret of obtaining an interval of felicity. But as he was roving in this careleſs aſſembly with equal careleſſneſs, he overheard one of his courtiers in a cloſe arbour murmuring to himſelf, "What merit has *Seged* above us that we ſhould thus fear and obey him; a man whom, whatever he may have formerly performed, his luxury now ſhews to have the ſame weakneſs with ourſelves?" This charge affected him the more, as it was uttered by one whom he had always obſerved among the moſt abject of his flatterers. At firſt his indignation prompted him to ſeverity; but reflecting, that what was ſpoken without intention to be heard, was to be conſidered only as thought, and was perhaps but the ſudden burſt of caſual and temporary vexation, he only invented ſome decent pretence to ſend him away, that his retreat might not be tainted with the breath of envy; and, after the ſtruggle of deliberation was paſt, and all deſire of revenge utterly ſuppreſſed, paſſed the evening, not only with tranquillity, but triumph, though none but himſelf was conſcious of the victory.

The remembrance of this clemency cheered the beginning of the ſeventh day; and nothing happened to diſturb the pleaſure of *Seged*, till, looking on the tree that ſhaded him, he recollected, that under a tree of the ſame kind he had paſſed the night after his defeat in the kingdom of *Goiama*. The reflection on his loſs, his diſhonour, and the miſeries which his ſubjects ſuffered from the invader filled him with ſadneſs. At laſt he ſhook off the weight of ſorrow, and began to ſolace himſelf with his uſual pleaſures; when his tranquillity was again diſturbed by jealouſies which the late conteſt for the prizes had produced, and which, having in vain tried to pacify them, by perſuaſion, he was forced to ſilence by command.

On the eighth morning, *Seged* was awakened early by an unuſual hurry in the apartments; and inquiring the cauſe, was told, that the Princes *Baikis* was ſeized with ſickneſs. He roſe; and calling the phyſicians, found that they had little hope of her recovery. Here was an end of jollity. All his thoughts were now upon his daughter; whoſe eyes he cloſed on the third day.

Such were the days which *Seged of Ethiopia* had appropriated to a ſhort reſpiration from the fatigues of war, and the cares of government. This narrative he has bequeathed to future generations, that no man may imagine the happineſs of a day in his own power.

TO BE LET BY
John Ellſworth,

A FARM in the firſt pariſh in Chatham, containg 200 acres of improved LAND, of which near 40 acres is choice meadow the remainder is very good up land, fit for mowing, paſture and plowing, with a good orchard, plenty of wood adjoining, with three Dwelling-Houſes and convenient Out Houſes, on the premiſes, well ſituated for a farmer, to be entered upon the 1ſt of April. For further particulars enquire of ſaid Ellſworth, near the Court Houſe Hartford.—He has alſo to let, about 60 acres of improved Land at Eaſt-Windſor, with a good orchard on the ſame. 22—24

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed (by the honourable court of probate for the diſtrict of Sharon) commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of Daniel Williams late of Canaan deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent.) Hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Tarbal Whitney, in ſaid Canaan, on the fourth tueſday of March next, the third tueſday of April, and firſt Tueſday of May next enſuing. Dated in Canaan, 28th Feb. 1771.

TARBAL WHITNEY, } *Commiſſioners.*
SAMUEL HIDE.

Printed by Green & Watſon.

[MARCH. M.DCC.LXXI.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

NUMBER 325.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MARCH 12, to TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1771.

[illegible] Smyth
Litchfield

OBSERVATOR, [N°. V.]

"*Qui tranſtulit, ſuſtinet*"
——*Motto of Connecticut Arms.*

WHO firſt introduced heraldry is undetermined by the *literati*, and may properly remain to be agitated by ingenious ſpeculatiſts, with the many queſtions in the ſolution of which, the world are no way intereſted—whilſt the deſign and uſe of the invention is obvious to all.——Heraldry if not ſo antient, undoubtedly took its riſe from the Egyptian hieroglyphicks, and has already, in many inſtances undergone the ſame fate.——The Egyptians ſinking into luxury and effeminacy, ignorance and ſuperſtition enſued, as their natural conſequence, and finally prevailed to that degree, that loſing ſight of the thing ſignified, by the hieroglyphic, or ſymbol——they reverenced, and adored, the ſenſible object, though often of the meaneſt order of reptiles, or even vegitables.—the moderns, (many of them) are utterly unable to decypher the arms they bear, or give to the world the leaſt intelligible account of their original deſign, or how they at firſt came intituled to them, tho' at the ſame time if they do not reverence and adore they at leaſt conſider them as their chief diſtinction and ornament.——This is leſs ſurpriſing in thoſe antient coats, the owners of which, have undergone all the viciſſitudes of affluence and penury, honor and infamy; in the many centuries elapſed, ſince their firſt inſtitution, than in thoſe of later date. The Arms of Connecticut, referred to, are but little more than a century ſtanding, and though for ingenuity, delicacy, and at the ſame time, manly piety, in their deſign and expreſſion, they equal, if not exceed any; yet they have been ſo little attended to, that I preſume, they are at this day miſunderſtood, or wholly diſregarded by the greater part of the colony.—I am far from mentioning this with the aſperity of cenſure, on the greater part of my countrymen, who from their ſituation and circumſtances in life, have had their attention neceſſarily directed, to the uſeful, rather than the ſpeculative——but in part, to juſtify myſelf, from the charge of officiouſneſs, in explaining the deſign of theſe arms, and holding up to view, at once the good taſte and undiſſembled piety, of the worthy founders of this colony, in this public teſtimonial.——True greatneſs of ſoul, and ſincere virtue, as well as abjectneſs of ſpirit, and hypocriſy are oftner diſcouraged, from the minute actions, and to appearance caſual expreſſions of men, than from their glaring atchievments in the field; or ſtudied harangues, in Temple or Senate.——Every one knows theſe arms, are nothing more, than three vines laden with cluſters, and properly ſupported, with this motto——*Qui tranſtulit ſuſtinet*, "*He who tranſplanted it hither, will ſupport, or ſuſtain.*"

A vine was very early in the world, and very naturally made the emblem of fruitfulneſs——when the meſſengers returned from ſpying out the land of Canaan, to give the moſt favourable idea of the country, they brought back cluſters of grapes, ſo large and weighty, that it is ſaid, they bear them on a ſtaff between two——It is a common obſervation of ingenious travellers, that no country appears more naturally adapted, to the culture of the vine, than America, and in evidence, appeal to the vines every where growing ſpontaneouſly; and producing though wild, a grape of an agreeable flavor and richneſs, even without the aid of cultivation; and from this, ſome have ſuppoſed, the vines to theſe arms, to have a ſignificant reference either to the fruitfulneſs of the country, or the probability of its being a wine colony—were either ſuppoſition true, it would reflect no diſhonor, on the ingenuity of the firſt founders——but the leaſt attention to the motto will convince every one, both are ſhort, as well as wide of the original deſign.——Whoever would carefully, and candidly enter into the hiſtory of theſe times, ought previouſly to be informed that a certain ſcriptural ſtyle and alluſion expreſſion and manners, ran through, and gives the colour and complexion to the whole of that early period.——In the new teſtament the church is frequently deſcribed under the ſimilitude of a vine——The clergy, and pious of that day, as well as many ſince uſed in prayer this expreſſion, "*this vine which thine own right hand hath planted*."——A vine though fruitful, is weak without ſupport. The firſt planters of this colony had for their objects civil and religious liberty——for this they relinquiſhed what, at preſent I am unable to deſcribe, or eſtimate; at this pure ſhrine they made a ſacrifice, which unſupported by facts, well atteſted, might juſtly paſs as incredible. And encountered what equals the antient Romantic heroiſm, realized—in this light, what an affiance on, what an appeal to, or what a ſacred claim, and challenge, do they here *in their then weak unprotected, and diſtreſs'd ſituation* make on the almighty aid? "*Thou! who haſt tranſported, or tranſplanted us, this vine will ſupport it, will be its ſtay, ſhelter and defence*——I have exceeded the bounds of a ſingle paper, but am very ſhort, of exhauſting the ſubject——many pages might I am ſenſible be wrote on it to advantage in a moral way—for myſelf, when I review the extraordinary ſeries of events in which the Almighty protection of heaven has been viſibly exerted in our favour; from that early period down to the preſent——a ſeries of events though not the moſt full of noiſe, and bluſter yet of pith, and moment equal to any——I can but conſider my motto, as a kind of ſacred prophecy fulfilled, and fulfilling; on which as I have acted the part of an expoſitor, it is time to cloſe in the ſtile of a ſermon, and ſay, "*GOD grant we may never diſhonor* "*thoſe whom we call fathers.*"

NEWBERN, North-Carolina, Dec. 7, 1770.

At the Opening of the General Aſſembly of this Province on Wedneſday laſt, after the Choice and Acceptance of the Speaker, His Excellency Governor *Tryon* made the following SPEECH, viz.

Gentlemen of His Majeſty's Honorable COUNCIL, Mr. SPEAKER, and Gentlemen of the HOUSE of ASSEMBLY.

NOTHING can be more ſeaſonable or more grateful to me than my meeting you at this time, in ſo full Aſſembly, while objects the moſt intereſting to this country wait your deliberations. On this occaſion I purpoſe to declare my mind with much freedom, conſidering that I am now ſpeaking to every freeholder in the province, through their Repreſentatives, on matters of the higheſt importance to them.

Setting aſide therefore every leſſer conſideration for the preſent I ſhall confine myſelf chiefly to theſe four points, which in the moſt urgent manner, I offer for your conſideration.

The abuſes in the conduct of the public funds, the general complaints againſt public offices and officers; the evils ariſing from the circulation of counterfeit money; and the injuries offered to his Majeſty's government at and ſince the laſt Hillſborough Superior Court.

[*The three firſt Points being leſs intereſting are here omitted, the forth is as follows.*]

The papers and depoſitions I have received reſpecting the late outrages at Hillſborough, which I ſhall lay before you, are the proceedings of a ſeditious mob. Men, who, regardleſs of the Royal clemency for former treſpaſſes and in open contempt of the admonition given them by a reſolve of your Houſe laſt ſeſſion, have (accompanied with circumſtances the moſt inſolent and inhuman) torn down juſtice from her tribunal, and renounced all legiſlative authority. Were theſe men, who have thus broken through all the bounds of human ſociety and trampled under foot the laws of their country would be deplorable indeed. Social liberty muſt then yield to brutal licentiouſneſs, and the honeſt of all conditions become a prey to the wicked. I am told theſe inſurgents are determined in the proſecution of their profligate deſigns. Admit it to be ſo; government has already ſhewn itſelf able to controul them and when armed with your manly determinations ſufficient force, under the providence of God, effectually to ſuppreſs theſe dangerous commotions to puniſh the ringleaders and to bring back the deluded to the duty of good citizens and good ſubjects. For the attainment of theſe deſirable ends I am bound in juſtice and duty to recommend to you to provide for the raiſing a ſufficient body of men, under the rules and diſcipline of war to march into the ſettlements of theſe inſurgents, in order to aid and protect the magiſtrates and civil officers in the execution of thoſe laws now exiſting or ſuch others as may at this critical juncture be found expedient for reſtoring the public tranquility of the whole colony.

You have here my unreſerved ſentiments of the preſent ſtate of your public affairs. I have much to wiſh they may penetrate into your hearts with the ſame warmth of ſenſibility that they flow from mine; and that you, with a becoming ſpirit, ſtand forth to vindicate the inſulted honor and dignity of his Majeſty's ſacred perſon and goverement, in juſtice to your own violated rights, and in humanity to the duties you owe your much injured countrymen, who, from the very nature and obligation of civil ſociety claim from the legiſlature full ſecurity and protection in their perſons and properties. And I have alſo much to wiſh you may wipe away the ſtain thrown, by theſe deluded people and their ſeditious ringleaders upon an adminiſtration that has been unwearied in every poſſible attention towards the advancement of the proſperity and perfection of this community.

I gladly embrace this opportunity offered me of making my grateful acknowledgments to the country for their gift of this very elegant and noble ſtructure, for the reſidence of myſelf and ſucceſſors in adminiſtration. A Palace, that is a public ornament and credit to the coſony, as well as an honor to Britiſh America. A conſtruction, I am perſuaded, from the ſtrength and choice of its materials, the integrity, diligence, and ability, of the architect, with the ſkill of the ſeveral artificers employed, will remain a laſting monument of the liberality of this country. I have the ſatisfaction to acquaint you the money already voted, and which has been taken up, will be ſufficient to carry the plan into execution, and that too within a few months. The diſburſements for carrying on this work are ready to be laid before you; whenever you have leiſure to inſpect them.

Gentlemen of the HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY,

I am to apply to you for a continuance of the preſent eſtabliſhment of Fort Johnſton, and to make immediate Proviſion of powder and lead, for his Majeſty's ſervice and the public ſafety. Let us not longer remain unprovided with articles ſo eſſential to our defence, againſt the attempts of a foreign enemy, who may poſſibly at this day be in a ſtate of war with Great-Britain, the guardian of our commerce, and protector from hoſtile invaſion.

I am directed to lay before you a memorial from ſome merchants in London, to one of his Majeſty's Secretaries of State, reſpecting the packing and ſhipping of naval ſtores to the Mother country; therefore I hope you will give due attention to the regulations recommended in the ſame.

If theſe times had permitted, I ſhould have recommended to you to eſtabliſh a public ſeminary in ſome part of the back country of this colony, for the education of youth. An inſtitution of this ſort, and in thoſe parts, would be very beneficial, by inſtructing the riſing generation in the principles of religion and virtue, in that healthy and fertile climate. Poſſibly you may not looſe ſight of this object, on a more favourable opportunity.

Gentlemen of his Majeſty's Honourable COUNCIL, *Mr.* SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY,

It is a pleaſing conſideration to me to reflect I have been happy in the favourable attention of this country. I confeſs I feel an ardent deſire to experience the like teſtimony at this important criſis, and that we may with candour, ſincerity, and firmneſs, co operate in meaſures for the public good. Believe me the cauſe before us is not the cauſe of an individual, or an oppoſition merely to adminiſtration, but to the conſtitution. If therefore theſe ſeditions are not ſpeedily ſuppreſſed, they may ſpread their contagion through the continent, and diſturb the internal tranquility of every colony in his Majeſty's American dominions. Suffer not then the malicious humours of dark deſigning malice, nor the intrigues of ſedition, to turn us from the road of juſtice, or ſtagger us in the path honor. Theſe are the invaluable rights of honeſt men, and lead to virtues, which caſt the brighteſt luſtre on acts of legiſlation.

I ſhall detain you no longer than to inform you, as his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to indulge me with leave of abſence from this government, I ſhall eſteem myſelf honourably rewarded for my invariable endeavours to diſcharge the duties of my ſtation, in promoting the welfare of this province, if I have the happineſs on my return to England, to give my Royal maſter the aſſurance, that by your wiſdom and vigour, I have been enabled to give ſtability, and a permanent regularity to the interior police of this country, and to reſtore among you the bleſſings of peace.

The Council and Houſe of Aſſembly in their reſpective humble Addreſſes to him, acknowledge the Importance of thoſe objects recomeneded to them by his Excellency, and expreſs their indignation at the Outrages committed at Hillsborough. They concur with the Governor in his ſentiments with reſpect to the Situation of their public Affairs: The Council concluded their Addreſs as follows:

Your Excellency's intended abſence from this Government, by leave from his Majeſty, would be more unfavorable to our wiſhes, if we did not hope it would be attended with the perfect re-eſtabliſhment of your health; but however providence may diſpoſe of you, Sir, we ſhall always retain the moſt grateful remembrance both of your public and private virtues, and we ſhall ever moſt chearfully bear teſtimony that your Excellency has omitted no part of the duties of your ſtation to render ſtable and permanent the peace and good order of this country. And from hence we have the ſureſt confidence that your Excellency will receive from his Majeſty that approbation which he ever beſtows on good and virtuous actions.

His Excellency in Anſwer to the Council ſays, That he ſhall take a ſenſible plaſure, on every proper occaſion, to acknowledge that much of the ſucceſs of his public endeavours has been owing to their counſel and advice.

[*The Aſſembly's Addreſs concludes thus.*] Your approaching departure from your government is a circumſtance truly detrimental to the intereſts of this province, and is juſtly lamented. It is a misfortune peculiar to this country, that as ſoon as its Governor is become acquainted with its conſtitution, and the temper of its inhabitants, he is by ſome ill fated means or other, removed from us. Nothing, Sir, on this affecting occaſion, can afford us conſolation, but a firm alliance that the well known benevolence of your diſpoſition, and friendly concern for the welfare of mankind, will diſpoſe you to uſe that influence your merit and ſtation juſtly intitled you to, in favour of the conſtitutional liberties of North-America in general, and the intereſts of this province in particular.—Your ſteady and uniform endeavours to render every ſervice to this country, have a juſt claim to the warmeſt return of gratitude and reſpect; and whitherſoever you may go, you have the united and unfeigned wiſhes of this people for the peace and happineſs of yourſelf and family.

RICHARD CASWEL, Speaker.

To which his Excellency was pleaſed to return the following ANSWER.

Mr. SPEAKER, *and Gentlemen of the* HOUSE *of* ASSEMBLY,

I THANK you for your truly loyal, ſpirited, and affectionate addreſs. The highly honorable teſtimonies you give me, of your approbation, of the ſeveral matters I have offered for your conſideration, with your reſolution to purſue vigorous and deciſive meaſures in ſupport of government, give new life to my hopes, and reanimate my zeal for your ſervice.—You cannot too much cheriſh and cultivate the liberal ſentiments you have at this juncture embraced; ſentiments nobly generous towards our King and country, and moſt honourable to yourſelves.

I receive with ſenſations of gratitude and eſteem the aſſurance you give me of the unfeigned wiſhes of the people of this province, for the felicity of my family. Though many powerful conſiderations require my return to England, you may reſt in confidence, that in whatever circumſtances I may be placed, or whatever part of his Majeſty's dominions may be my reſidence, I ſhall be happy to take part, as far as the narrow ſphere of my influence may reach, in favour of the true liberties of his Majeſty's ſubjects in America, and the peculiar intereſts of this province. Neither time nor diſtance can efface from my mind the juſt ſenſe of the obligation I owe you for your favourable opinion of my public ſervices, and aſſurances of ſupport againſt the ſecret and open abetters of the inſurgents.

That very elegant and noble ſtructure the PALACE, which has been erected here by this province, for the reſidence of his Excellency the governor, and his ſucceſſors in office, being now very near compleatly finiſhed; the opening of the ſame, together with the King's birth day, were celebrated here on Wedneſday laſt: At noon a royal ſalute was fired from the battery, and in the evening his Excellency gave a very grand and noble entertainment and ball at the Palace, at which were preſent the hon. his Majeſty's Council of this province, the Houſe of Aſſembly, a very great number of Gentlemen and Ladies from different parts of the Country, and the principal Gentlemen and inhabitants of this town. About eight in the evening the company were entertained with a very grand & ſurprizing exhibition of fire works, which were played off in the back yard of the Palace, a bonfire was alſo lighted up, and great plenty of liquor given to the populace.

BOSTON, March 14.

Laſt Friday arrived here the Ship Boſcawen, Capt. Robſon, and the Ship Marquis of Rockingham, Capt. Whitewood from LONDON, by whom we have the following Advices to January 4th.

LONDON, Dec. 15.

WE are aſſured, that in caſe of a War, Sir Francis Bernard will be appointed to a very conſiderable Poſt in North America.

Dec 15. It is whiſpered that the command of the Britiſh Army is intended to be offered to Prince Ferdinand.

It has been propoſed in parliament to augment the land forces in Ireland with the Roman Catholick ſubjects, of that kingdom, under certain reſtrictions, and which will take place ſhould our preſent negociations with Spain terminate in a war.

Dec 16 It was ſtrongly aſſerted on Tueſday night, at a Coffee Houſe at the weſt end of the town, that a Meſſenger was arrived at the Spaniſh Ambaſſador's, from the King of Spain, with propoſals for accommodating the differences reſpecting Falkland's Iſland; but that they were rejected by our Miniſtry, and returned with aſſurances that the Britiſh Crown would not accept ſuch trifling Conceſſions for the material injuries it has lately received from his Catholic Majeſty. Notwithſtanding which, ten to one was laid by a Perſon of Rank, that no War would commence with either France or Spain within twelve months.

There is a ſtrong Report that moſt of the P—y C—l are now for a War, and that it is particularly enforced by L— N—.

We are told that orders are ſent to Admiral Geary at Portſmouth, to attend the Board of Admiralty To morrow on Affairs of Importance.

On the Trial of Capt. Ferguſon, on Wedneſday at the Admiralty ſeſſion, for the Murder of his Cabbin Boy, it appeared, that ſix or ſeven Leagues from Cape Charles, on the Coaſt of Virginia, on their return home on the 2d of January laſt, the Captain knocked the Boy down and ſtamped upon him, becauſe he came on deck with only one Stocking on; and afterwards for further puniſhment, he confined him almoſt an hour to the Weather-Side of the Long Boat, expoſed to the ſeverity of the weather, which at that time was extreme, inſomuch that it broke the ſhrouds of the ſhip. Afterwards, in going down to the cabin by the companion he trod on him with both his feet, and perpetrated divers other ſeverities, of which he died the next day.

Dec. 27. They write from Madrid, that the King of Spain has made a great promotion in his military eſtabliſhment, as a war with the Engliſh appears inevitable.

Capt. Saltonſtall, from New London with Sugar, is loſt on Eyzeland, on the coaſt of Holland.

A Letter from Paris, ſays, their laſt advices from Spain are, that Don Bucarelli, Governor of Buenos Ayres, the ſame who conſtrained the Engliſh to evacuate Falkland iſlands, is arrived at Cadiz.——They alſo add, that the Spaniards have 100.000 men on foot, and in America 25,000 regular troops and a fleet of 34 ſhips of the line.

Dec 22. Letters from Havre de Grace inform, that ten regiments of infantry had lately arrived there from the interior provinces, ſaid to be deſigned for embarkation.

Wedneſday night there was a general Preſs, at one and almoſt the ſame hour in every part of Great-Britain.

Friday night 275 men were preſſed from on board the *outward* bound veſſels, ſaid to be deſigned for Adm. Howe's ſquadron.

By the return made at the Admiralty office, it appears, that 16000 men were collected in the different parts of Great-Britain on Wedneſday laſt, in conſequence of the general Preſs.

Dec. 25. We are aſſured that the M—y are poſitively determined, and that we are now at the eve of a war.

An embargo is expected every day to be laid on the outward bound trading veſſels whence it is concluded a rupture is at no great diſtance.

Private letters from France make mention of a prevailing rumor there, of an intended invaſion on the Engliſh territories.

Lord C——m, we hear ſtill continues to ſupport the declaration he made ſometime after the opening the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament, that we ſhould not be a nation two months from that time.—The expiration of this prediction happens on the 22d of January next, upon which account many perſons are under great apprehenſions.

It is ſaid to be in agitation to recall Capt. Preſton from Boſton, and to confer honors on him.

Laſt Friday there was the hotteſt Preſs at Portſmouth ever known there in the memory of man.

Jan 1. We hear there is not likely to be any War, at leaſt with France; for the King of France ſaid to the Duke de Choiſeul, "Why do you mention War? *I told you I would not hear of War?*" His Majeſty immediately ordered him from Court into the country, and ſent to the Duke de Noailles to ſucceed to the Premierſhip.

In caſe of a war with France and Spain, many viſionary politicians ſeem to apprehend, that the Colonies will throw off their dependence on the mother country; but even ſhould that be the caſe, the conſequence would be, that they muſt fight their battles ſingle handed, which would bring upon them ſuch a yoke as neither, they, nor their children would be able to bear; and reduce the people of America to the moſt miſerable condition of all men.

Our correſpondent from Paris remarks, that when the King came to hold *a bed of juſtice*, all the members of parliament went out, and left the King alone to enregiſter his edict, and the moment the King went out at one door, all the members entered at the other, and entered a formal proteſt againſt enregiſtering the ſaid edict.

The ſame correſpondent adds, that orders had been ſent for 20,000 trops immediately to ſurround the city of Paris, in order to quell if poſſible, the preſent inſurgents; and that it was thought the *military* on this occaſion would not act offenſively againſt the mutineers, provided they were *headed* by the Parliament; ſo that when this letter came from Paris, all was anarchy and confuſion there.

Sunday arrived from Boſton in New England Capt. Preſton, who was lately tried on account of a riot in that town, and acquitted.

Jan. 2. We are aſſured that the final determination from the court of Madrid is expected by the laſt meſſenger ſent there, whoſe return is fixed for the 2d of February, at which time the important point of Peace or War will be finally ſettled.

It is reported that Lord Townſhend has conſented to remain another year in his preſent ſtation in Ireland.

Jan. 3. Lord Weymouth it is aſſerted, moved in the Privy Council, that our miniſter at the Court of Madrid might be immediately recalled, and all negociations broke off; which not being adopted, his Lordſhip reſigned.

It is confidently ſaid, that Lord Towſhend has requeſted a reinforcement of 6000 troops, having received intelligence that the Spaniards intend to pay a viſit to Ireland.

New-York, March 7.

Some of the Letters received by the Packet mention War as doubtful, while others ſay it's inevitable, however we hear a Company of Light Infantry is to be added to all the Regiments in America, and 20 private men to each company; alſo that another Battalion is to be added to the Regiment of Artillery; and that moſt of the Line of Battle Ships in the Engliſh Navy are put in Commiſſion.

March 14. *A Gentleman that left Gibraltar the 11th of December, acquaints us, That when he came away the Garriſon of that Place conſiſted of ſeven Regiments and 400 of the Royal Regiment of Artillery and that three Regiments more were daily expected there from Ireland, but left only one Frigate in the Harbour, having ſailed in Company with Capt. St. John, in the Edgar, of 64 Guns, bound for Liſbon in order to get Caſh to pay the Garriſon: that the Spaniards had in the neighbourhood of St. Roke, and Algezara, about 8 Miles from Gibraltar, between 20 and 30 000 Men; that he himſelf ſaw many Thouſands of them, having obtained a Paſs to go a few Miles into Spain, and that the moſt of the Spaniſh Troops were ordered to their Sea Ports, as they were apprehenſive in Caſe of a Rupture with England, of being viſited by a Britiſh Fleet.*

BOSTON, March 11.

In Capt. Robſon from London arrived his Majeſty's ſeveral Commiſſions appointing,

The Hon. Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq. Governor and Commander in Chief in and over this Province.

The Hon. Andrew Oliver, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor.

The Hon. Thomas Flucker, Eſq; Secretary.

It is ſaid that the two former of theſe Gentlemen are to have Salaries annually paid to them out of the American Revenue independent of the People of the Province, which if it be true, is a Novelty which claims the ſerious Attention of this and the other Colonies. Of this; for although the Salaries are not paid out of the Treaſury, yet the Money is to be rais'd out of the Pockets of the people, not with their own or their Repreſentatives conſent, by an act of Parliament which has been juſtly complain'd of as a moſt violent Infraction of the natural Rights of all Men to diſpoſe of their own Money—It is all a jeſt then to ſay that the People of this Province will be altogether eas'd of the Burden of ſupporting the Governor. Beſides, as this Revenue is forc'd from us by the Britiſh Parliament, ſo there is a Power exerciſed by the King to diſpoſe of as much of it as he pleaſes to his Governor—Conſequently no check in the Hands of the People over the Governor—Conſequently an arbitrary deſpotic Power in the Governor—It ought alſo to be ſeriouſly conſidered by the Siſter Colonies; for, what reaſon is there that they ſhould be obliged to bear their Part in ſupporting the Government of Maſſachuſetts Bay, when they always have, and are ſtill willing to ſupport it themſelves.

Capt. Whitehead from London left Dover the 6th Day of January, by whom we learn, that nothing had been done in Parliament relative to American Affairs, and that they had adjourned to the 22d of January:—For all what the great Patriot has ſaid there are mighty Preparations for War, and the Preſs as hot as ever, the Protections being no ſecurity, not even to Greenland men: A Matter of 20 Sail of the Line lay at Spithead ready for the Sea, ſome of them it is ſaid are fully manned: but that notwithſtanding theſe great Preparations, it was thought by many that there would be no war, as the Court of France had declared they would take no part in the diſpute between Great Britain, and Spain:——And that an extraordinary Meſſenger arrived from Madrid the Day before he failed.

The 4th of April, which in laſt Thurſday's Gazette, was ſaid to be the Day appointed for a public Faſt, being Eaſter Week, his Honor the Lieutenant Governor, with the Advice of Council, hath ſince been pleaſed to appoint Thurſday the 18th Day of April next, and a Proclamation has been iſſued Accordingly.

We have this moment received the following piece of intelligence from Salem.

Salem, March 10.

"Yeſterday arrived a veſſel from the Weſt Indies, who 8 days ago met on George's Banks a ſhip's mainmaſt which had been cut away.——The maſt and top and top maſt, with the yard and top ſail yard————the topſail was furl'd ſnug, the mainſail partly furl'd—a red pendant in the top. The maſt was woulded with five wouldings, by all which it appears to be ſome man of war, perhaps the Beaver.

HARTFOD, March 19

On Saturday the 9th Inſt. as Mr. Jacob Merrells of Weſt Hartford was loading a Cart with Hay from a Mow in his Barn, he accidentally ſlip'd and fell on a Pitchfork that ſtood leaning againſt the Mow, the Handle of which entered at the lower Part of his Groin, and penetrated near 10 Inches into his Body, by which Accident he was ſo much wounded that he died the Monday following. He was about 46 Years of Age, of a fair Character, and his Death is much lamented.

We hear from the Nine-Partners, that a Griſt-Mill, and Saw-Mill, were ſwept off by the late Flood, and the Owner of them drowned, as he was attempting to give the Water Vent.

We hear from New-Fairfield, that about ten Days ago, as two Lads were trying which of them could ſhoot an Arrow the higheſt; one of them by the Fall of the other's Arrow pierced through his Skull, and expired in a few Moments.

Laſt Saturday ended the ſetting of the Hon. Superior Court in this Place. During the Term, the notorious Richard Steel (as has been mention'd) was had upon Trial for a Third Offence of Burglary, and after a very lengthy Hearing, both on the Part of the Crown and the Priſoner, the Caſe was committed to the Jury, who, after a Conſultation of two Days, return'd a Verdict, *Not Guilty.*

Laſt Week a Mulatto Girl owned by Mr. Daniel Judd of Colcheſter, was delivered of a Child unknown to any of the Family, a few rods from the Houſe, which ſhe moſt inhumanly murdered, by beating a large Hole in its Skull with a Stone. The Body was ſoon after found under a Hog ſtye, where ſhe had conceal'd it. A Jury of Inqueſt was immediately impannel'd, who found a Verdict, *Wilful Murder*; and upon Examination ſhe confeſſed the Fact. She is now under Keepers, and will be committed to Priſon as ſoon as her Health will permit.

Arrived at Barbados, Capts. Pratt and Danes, and at Jamaica, the Capts. Anderſon and Williams, all from New London.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for the Connecticut Courant for the year 1770, are once more deſired to ſettle their accounts immediately, for as he is call'd on by the Printers to pay for the ſame, ſo he is obliged to call on his late cuſtomers for that purpoſe; and deſires that they will not omit doing it immediately, for if they ſhou'd, it would put him to the diſagreeable neceſſity of calling on them in ſome other way, and they be put to coſt——Alſo, all other perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for books, &c. are deſired to diſcharge their debts, as he is ſoon about to remove into another province, it is abſolutely neceſſary that all his other accounts be ſettled ſoon, which will much oblige the ſubſcriber, KNIGHT SEXTON.

Hartford, March 12. 1771.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed (by the honourable court of probate for the diſtrict of Sharon) commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of Daniel Williams late of Canaan deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent.) Hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Tarbal Whitney, in ſaid Canaan, on the fourth tueſday of March next, the third tueſday of April, and firſt Tueſday of May next enſuing. Dated in Canaan, 28th Feb. 1771.

TARBAL WHITNEY, } *Commiſ-*
SAMUEL HIDE. } *ſioners.*

Wanted Immediately,

A Journyman Houſe Joiner. Such an one may hear of good encouragement, by applying to

NATHAN BELDING.

Eaſt-Hartford, March 1, 1771.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

POET'S CORNER.

Meſſ. PRINTERS,

You having generouſly afforded a place in your uſeful paper, for the entertainment of your poetical correſpondents——Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next.

IT has long been the received opinion, in the learned world that there are nine muſes, & no more. We are ſenſible that for us to depart from the opinion of antient and modern poets, ſo far, as to introduce a tenth muſe, may diſcover a ſpecies of arrogance, which won'd ruin our credit as authors, unleſs we adduce the beſt authority, and cleareſt evidence, to prove our hypotheſis. We propoſe, therefore, to make it as evident, that there are ten muſes, as that there are nine. This we propoſe to do, by giving a ſpecimen of our inſpiration, merely by invoking Sappho, our tenth muſe, whoſe aid, we only, (though paſſionately) implore.

Reader, if thou can'ſt read, read on—
Death is the man, deny't who can,
That never ſpareth none? SWIFT.

NOT the fam'd *nine* Urania and the reſt,
Can warm our ſouls, or raiſe our rapture'd (breaſt;
'Tis glorious *Sappho* melts us all away——
Her charms like fate command us to obey.
Whilſt others court without, the ſacred nine,
We hope, by *Sappho's* aid alone to ſhine.
What heavenly rapture did inſpire her breaſt,
When with the force of love her ſoul oppreſs'd,
She flung herſelf into the flowing tide,
And in the glorious leap immortal dy'd?
How gently kind her eaſy numbers flow——
Pathetick ſweet and ſoft as mortals know,
Nature and art, in happy union join,
And grow ſpontanious in her every line.
She wrote out what ſhe felt, & felt much more,
Than all her ſons has felt, ſince or before.
And yet ſhe not a muſe——bluſh human race!
Who can ſuſtain the ſhock? Oh wretched caſe!
Now let our poets court fair *Sappho's* ſhrine——
Approve her notes, and in her beauties ſhine.
Than not a mad-dog's death or woman's power,
Or man's controut con'd make us waſte an hour,
In the Sonnets—not a Magazine, (ſpleen,
Cou'd warm our thoughts, or make us court the
Nor cuſtomers lampoon, with warm deſire,
Won'd make us kindle at ſo low a fire—
This is our firſt—the next will far tranſcend,
All that has in this paper yet been pen'd.

PHILO-SAPPHO & Comp.

Great Barrington, 16th Feb 1771.

DESCRIPTION *of a wonderful* OLD MAN.

There was an old Man, & tho' it's not com- (mon,
Yet, if he ſaid true, he was born of a woman;
And though it's incredible, yet I've been told,
He was once a mere infant but age made him o'd.
Where'er he was hungry, he long'd for ſome (meat,
And if he cou'd get it, 'tis ſaid he won'd eat:
When thirſty, he'd drink, if you gave him a pot,
And his liquor moſt commonly ran down his (throat,
He ſeldom or never cou'd ſee without light
And yet I've been told he cou'd hear in the (night,
He has oft been awake in the day time, 'tis (ſaid,
And has fallen aſleep as he lay in his bed.
'Tis reported his tongue always mov'd when he (talk'd,
And he ſtir'd both his arms and his legs as he (walk'd,
And his gait was ſo odd, had you ſeen him you'd (burſt,
For one leg or t'other wou'd always be firſt.
His face was the oddeſt that ever was ſeen,
For if 'twas not waſh'd, it was ſeldom quite (clean;
He ſhew'd moſt of his teeth when he happen'd (to grin,
And his mouth ſtood acroſe 'twixt his noſe and (his chin.
When this whimſical Chap had a river to paſs,
If he cou'd not get over, he'd ſtay where he was:
'Tis ſaid, he ne'er ventur'd to quit the dry (ground!
Yet ſo great was his luck that he never was (drown'd
Among other ſtrange things that befel this good (Yeoman
He was married, poor ſoul! and his wife was a (Woman,
And unleſs by that liar, Miſs Fame, we'er be- (guil'd,
We may roundly affirm, ſhe was never with (child.
At laſt he fell ſick, as old Chronicles tell,
And then as folks ſaid, he was not very well.
But what is more ſtrange, in ſo weak a condition,
As he cou'd not give fees, he could get no Phy- (ſician.
What wonder he died! yet 'tis ſaid, that his (death
Was occaſion'd at laſt by the want of his breath.
But peace to his bones, which to aſhes now (moulder,
Had he liv'd a day longer, he'd been a day older.

LONDON, December 12.

A great Perſonage lately cenſured his brother very ſeverely for his irregular courſe of life; and particularly on account of his unbridled paſſion for intrigue. You ſee, ſays he, what a ſum I am to pay for you; you are ſenſible of the diſgrace you bring on the family, and how unworthy it is not to follow our better example. The young buck, with his uſual levity, turned round upon his heel, whiſtled; (for he is fond of muſic) and then left the room, humming to himſelf, *My Mother did ſo before me.*

Laſt week a woman, of the pariſh of Leigh, having been ill for ſome time before, and at laſt ſuppoſed to be quite dead, a perſon was ſent to beſpeak a coffin, and, among other preparations for her interment, an old woman came up into the room to lay out the corpſe; but leſt the deceaſed might have been carried off by ſome epidemical diſorder, to prevent being infected, ſhe entered the room with a lighted pipe of tobacco in her mouth, and then proceeded to buſineſs: but while ſhe was in a ſtooping poſture, placing the head of the corpſe, and the fumes of the tobacco copiouſly iſſuing from the pipe, the ſuppoſed dead woman ſuddenly ſtarted up, in a violent paſſion, with this expreſſion, *Curſe that pipe of tobacco!* which ſo terrified the old ſmoaker, that, beſides breaking her pipe into numberleſs ſhatters in the hurry of her flight, ſhe had like to have broke her own neck down the ſtairs.

Extract of a Letter from Edinburgh.

—"AT Cannon-mills, near this city, where it is the cuſtom of the Millers ſervants to watch the Mills nightly by turns, one of them was lately married to a handſome young girl.—Two or three nights after the marriage, it happening to be his turn to watch, he requeſted one of his companions to do his duty for him, and he would repay him another time in kind, as it was hard to be ſhut out from a young wife ſo ſoon. His friend very readily conſented, and home went the bridegroom, happy in the conceit of agreeably ſurpriſing his ſpouſe with his unexpected company.—His bride, ſenſible her huſband was on watch, reſolved, it ſeems, not to ſpend the night alone, and had, at that inſtant, a young Gentleman in bed with her.—It is the cuſtom, at that place, to keep the houſe door open, when the huſband is out, that he may have free acceſs at all times.—She being awake at his entrance, ſcreamed out violently that ſhe was like to die of a cholick, and that nothing could cure but a dram of Holland gin. He did not pay great attention to her at firſt, but pulled off all his cloaths, and was ſtepping into bed, when ſhe redoubled her cries, that ſhe ſhould die, if he did not immediately run for the gin. He in vain recommended to her ſome whiſky, that was in the houſe; but nothing but the gin would eaſe her; having cured her before ſhe ſaid.—Thus alarmed with her intreaties, he huddled on his cloaths haſtily, and ran out for the dram. On procuring it he threw down the price, and ſet out on his return with expedition; but he was called back by the honeſt publican, and acquainted that he had thrown down ſix ſhillings inſtead of three pence. The Miller would not believe him, telling him he was not worth ſo much, and could not be convinced on being offered back the money, till, putting his hand again into his pocket, he found a purſe, containing twenty-ſeven guineas and ſome looſe ſilver; and, upon farther inſpection, a pair of handſome new breeches, and a gold watch.—What paſſed between him and his ſpouſe, upon his return, we are not informed; but, it is ſaid, he conſiders himſelf ſufficiently recompenſed for the infidelity of his bride, and wiſhes ſhe may have the cholick, attended with the ſame circumſtances, every night. The ſtory has occaſioned much pleaſantry here, every one aſking his neighbour, *if he has loſt his breeches?*

NOTICE is hereby given to all the proprietors of the townſhip of ADDISON, in the province of New-Hampſhire, that at a legal meeting of ſaid proprietors, holden on the third tueſday of July 1770, a tax was voted of one pound five ſhillings New-York money on each right, and I the ſubſcriber being choſen collector to gather ſaid tax, DO give public notice to ſaid proprietors, that they pay their rate or tax to me, on or before the fourth tueſday of March next, or the rights of thoſe that are delinquent, or ſo much as will pay the tax and incident charges, will be ſold at public vendue, at the houſe of Jeremiah Preaches in Dutcheſs county, and province of New-York, on ſaid tueſday. Dated at New-Fairfield, the firſt day of February 1771.

ALEXANDER STEWARD, Collector.

Printed by GREEN & WATSON.

[MARCH. M.DCC.LXXI.]

[NUMBER 326.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MARCH 19, to TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1771.

WHEREAS the Co-partnerſhip of Green & Watſon, *the Publiſhers of this Paper, was Diſſolved on the 18th Day of December, A.D. 1770, being the 312th Number of ſaid Paper, ſince its Publication, ſince which time the Buſineſs hath been, and will ſtill be carried on by* Ebenezer Watſon. *The Diſſolution of ſaid Partnerſhip, hath made it abſolutely neceſſary, that all Accounts due to ſaid Company ſhould be [illegible]ly ſettled, that they may be enabled to ſettle their ſaid Copartnerſhip Accounts, which cannot otherwiſe be done. Therefore they deſire all thoſe indebted to ſaid Company by Book, for News Papers or otherwiſe, to ſettle their reſpective Accounts, to the ſaid 18th Day of December with ſaid* Watſon, *which they will eſteem as a particular favour.*

N. B. The Printing buſineſs in Hartford, being now entirely in the hands of Ebenezer Watſon, *he returns his ſincere thanks, to the generous encourages of ſaid buſineſs, for paſt kindneſſes, and earneſtly requeſts that the favours that have been ſhown him while a partner with Mr.* Green, *may be continued to him in his private capacity.——And the Public may depend upon the exertion of his utmoſt abilities to give (if poſſible) univerſal ſatisfaction.*

ALL Perſons indebted to THOMAS GREEN by Book, for News Papers, &c. before the Commencement of ſaid Co-partnerſhip, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts, either by Caſh, Produce, or their Notes of Hand, with WILLIAM ADAMS, Eſq; of Hartford, with whom ſaid Books are left to Settle. And as they are of long ſtanding, he flatters himſelf, they will do it without any farther Coſt or Trouble.

THOMAS GREEN.

Printing Office Hartford, March. 26, 1771.

OBSERVATOR, [N°. VI.]

"*Compound for ſins, they are inclin'd to,*
"*By damning thoſe, they have no mind to.*"
HUDIBRASS.

THERE is no topic for converſation, which in every age, and among every rank of mankind, is more univerſal, than the faults, and misfortunes, the follies or the vices of our fellowmen.——To ſuppoſe men take pleaſure in expatiating on a ſubject in itſelf ſo diſagreeable, without ſome ſelf-intereſt at the bottom is abſurd;——and the queſtion at once is how are they affected or intereſted? Is it from the noble, and generous principle of benevolence, or good will to their fellowmen, that in order to reform, and amend them, they are thus continually holding up to view the dark ſide of their character?——For the honor of mankind, one might wiſh it were ſo, but as theſe lectures are read not in the hearing of the perſons whoſe conduct is cenſured, not communicated to them with the private tenderneſs of friendſhip, nor even thro' a third perſon, the friend of the calumniated, but to their enemies, or at beſt to thoſe indifferent to them—we muſt ſearch for the true ſource of this prevailing paſſion elſewhere.—As advice naturally implies ſuperiority in the adviſor, and as it coſts us nothing, all mankind are extremely liberal of it——ſo cenſure or reproof as neceſſarily ſuppoſes, a rectitude in the reprover, wanting in him that is cenſured, on which imaginary ſuperiority, they who view things partially, are fond of pluming themſelves, and thus become deeply intereſted in the invectives they utter, though in reality they are neither in perſon or eſtate affected with the conduct they cenſure. Self-love, and a love of fame are the firſt, and moſt univerſal paſſions in human nature——every one, even the greateſt ſtoic, or devout hermit, that ever religion, or philoſophy produced, are at bottom ſlaves to theſe paſſions, & in fact much more ſo, than the thoughtleſs, gay, & volatile part of mankind. Every one has ſomething on which he peculiarly values himſelf, and foibles, which he in ſpite of human vanity, is conſcious of, and would wiſh to caſt into ſhade——effectually to do this, nothing appears more practicable, than to draw the attention of mankind, and fix it, on thoſe failings of his neighbours, of which he is not guilty, and from his time, or ſituation in life will never have the temptation to.——that there has been in the world at all periods much the ſame quantity, or proportion of vice and folly in reality, only differently modified, in different ages; every one who attentively reviews the hiſtory of mankind, muſt allow, yet in every age, it has been the complaint of men in years, that the riſing generation were much degenerated, ſince their youth——which if true in fact, and it certainly is as likely to be univerſally true, in every age ſince the flood, as in any individual one, mankind muſt long ſince have reached the perfection of human wickedneſs; but experience ſhews the contrary, & that the degeneracy complain'd of in youth, by thoſe in years, is generally nothing more than thoſe vices and follies in vogue, and prevalent in their day, new formed, and faſhioned by their ſucceſſors, tir'd of ſameneſs, and fond of variety——Thus the miſer, who wiſhes to diſguiſe a conduct, which is the higheſt diſgrace to human nature, by commending frugality and œconomy, virtues to which his vices bear ſome diſtant likeneſs at firſt view; and declaims with all the bitterneſs and ſeverity poſſible, at the profuſeneſs of the prodigal; that by condemning the character, the direct reverſe of his own, he implicitly paſſes his own panegyric or at leaſt, as my motto very ſenſibly expreſſes it; compound for his favorite vice, by damning its oppoſite——ſome inſtances of this kind, within my obſervation, are too ſtriking to paſs unnoticed by an impartial obſervator.——Mr. Graſpland is now riſing of ſixty, for more than forty years paſt, he has with a moſt undeviating, and ſucceſsful perſeverance, been accumulating, or adding field to field; during which period, his hand has held ſo ſtrongly what he gained, as never to relax, either to the calls of public, or private diſtreſs.——He values himſelf on all occaſions for the punctuality of his paying all demands upon him, and is eloquent in the hiſtory of the riſe, progreſs, and preſent ſtate of his fortune, nor leſs ſo in comparing himſelf with thoſe of his age, who began the world on as good a footing as himſelf, but who either through want of ability or indolence, or deſirous of enjoying life as it paſs'd, have not made any addition to, or perhaps have decreas'd their firſt ſtock——Graſpland is temperate, frugal, punctual in his dues to church and ſtate, is he not then perfectly right in valuing himſelf on thoſe nominal virtues which he confeſſedly has, and ſinking the foible of covetuouſneſs, of a continued anxious ſolicitude, which has during his life, prevented his vacant ſlumber of peace and content, and imbittered the bread of pleaſantneſs, by holding up to view, the misfortunes or diſgrace of thoſe who purſued a different courſe——and in declaiming againſt thoſe vices or follies which neither his intereſt, or ruling paſſion permitted him to purſue. Both in the pulpit and out, we continually hear of the crying vices of the times, and the judgments they have occaſioned and ſtill threaten——aſk any individual to particularize, and experience will almoſt univerſally evince the truth of my motto and obſervations——among the ſuperſtitious no calamity happens to a neighbour either in his perſon, character or eſtate, but they can immediately point out the crying ſin, of which the unfortunate mortal had ſome time previous, been guilty of, and which occaſioned the misfortune by way of judgment.——I have for ſome time paſt ſet down thoſe, to which different perſons of different characters have, both publickly and privately attributed the public grievances of which America complain, and ſhall in ſome future paper, publiſh them, for the reformation of the age.——

"To know ourſelves diſeas'd, is half our cure."

Mr. WATSON,

Be pleaſed to inſert in your next, the following ſober and candid remarks, on a piece contained in the beginning of your paper, No. 321 for February 19th 1771, and you will once more oblige one of your readers.

THE author of this piece, though a perſon of mental powers and abilities, does not appear to have uſed them to the beſt advantage, nor wiſeſt purpoſe in the cauſe he has eſpouſed. His piece plentifully abounds with invectives and is full of ſpirit, but greatly defective of argument. He appears to write in great heat, and like the man Solomon ſpeaks of, who ſcatters firebrands, arrows and death, hither and thither, and that in good earneſt too, which ſeems plainly to indicate conſcious perſonal guilt, and however he ſuppoſes himſelf to have no particular intereſt in the matter, yet the truths contained in that piece have ſufficiently nettled him, and ſet him all on fire.

He is careful to obſerve he has no particular intereſt in the miſſion, and yet vehemently exclaims againſt the writer he has undertaken to anſwer, as being a buſy body, and writing concerning that he has no buſineſs with. The firſt column is chiefly taken up with an account of his laboured inveſtigation of the author, which together with deſperate reproaches, is the ſum and ſubſtance of what he has wrote. To give a particular anſwer to every exceptionable ſentence and hard word, a ſmall volume would ſcarcely contain the remarks which might juſtly be made. I ſhall content myſelf with one or two general remarks.

My deſign is not to render railing for railing; nor ſhall I pretend to match him in keen invectives and bitter reproaches, nor do envy him the honor or pleaſure of them.——His language is worthy of obſervation. A flying attack appears through the whole performance. And here and there he throws out many hard words. I ſhall ſelect ſome of them in order to come at the purity of his ſtile, the excellency of his ſpirit, and whereby it may be ſeen how free he is of that gall with which he charges the writer. Theſe words are ſcattered about in his piece as he finds uſe for them. Ridiculous—ungenteel—ſcurrilous—ſmoke him out of his hole——weak—falſe—mewed up in holes and corners—ſilly—buſy-body—monkiſh cell—barbariſm——bewildered brain—vitiated mind—news-monger—wrangler and fool.—He appears to be greatly out of temper, and the paroxyſm ſeems to be incurable. But a thouſand hard words will not amount to an argument nor deſtroy a fact. They never fail to beget in the reader a ſuſpicion that the cauſe is not good, when the writer is obliged to have recourſe to ſuch weapons or none. Truth ſeems to irritate him to the laſt degree, which affords a ſtrong preſumption that he is not ſo diſintereſted in the matter as he would be thought to be, but ſome way acceſſory to the preſent declention of the miſſion.

Indeed he ſeems expert in quoting ſcripture, and applies thoſe words to the writer, with what meaſure ye mete to others, the ſame ſhall be meaſured to you again, but appears wholly to forget to apply them to himſelf.

In the tranſport of his zeal he enquires where have this mighty us erected their awful tribunal or tribunals and judgment ſeats, ſeem to be freſh in his mind, as though mankind might not make obſervations upon the unreaſonable conduct of one another without aſſuming the prerogatives of the moſt high——as though they were under no obligations to let their light ſhine before men. And as though ſome men were ſo reſpectable in their perſons, ſo infallible in their procedures as to be above human obſervations, and in need of nothing to rouſe their attention.

He introduces various things foreign to his purpoſe, and beſide the preſent queſtion. He aſſures the public that the writer has not ſpent a mite of any thing towards ſupporting the miſſion.——That other towns do not diſable themſelves from maintaining their miniſters, by contributing to the ſupport of the miniſter of Stockbridge.——That he knows how to ſpend the means of his ſupport as a chriſtian and a gentleman, and ſuch like things. Theſe eccentric obſervations I ſhall leave with him to apply to the ſupport of his cauſe.

He is careful to publiſh "that ſome other people love to drink cyder and rum beſides Indians and people that live out of Stockbridge too," this has not been denied; as he ſeems to ſuggeſt ſo it may doubtleſs be true, that ſome people in and ſome out of that town, may have been to blame by letting them have ſtrong drink. A very melancholy conſideration! to be lamented in tears of blood! but ſomething further than all this is contained in thoſe words by ſtrong implication, and he undoubtedly had another thing in view, if he had, I will leave him to the painful reflections of his ungrounded aſperſions in his ſober moments.

I am a hearty friend to the town of Stockbridge, their pious miſſionary and this venerable writer. His ſevere invectives I ſhall impute to the warmth of his ſpirit, and ſtill retain my idea of his dignity, juſtice and virtue. I do not conceive it any way neceſſary to publiſh my name, neither can I conceive on what better footing he might expect to be by letting the world know his name, unleſs he expects that will make up what elſe is wanting to make his cauſe good, neither can I perſuade myſelf he would be willing to father ſuch a piece as this.

He ſeems to ſpeak as tho' the venerable commiſſioners of late years had begun to make ſome amendments in the regulation of the miſſion, but is careful not to tell us what they be, nor aſſert that the people of Stockbridge, do bear their proportionable part in the miſſionaries ſupport.

He alſo informs, there is not a trader in the town of Stockbridge, & where elſe has there been of late years; or what need of any now the Indians money and lands are chiefly gone. And but two taverns licenced perſons, as though no others could let them have rum & cyder there, and in adjacent towns too.

After all the main point remains unreſolved, to which every thing elſe ſaid in that piece, were but appendages, viz. Wherein appears the juſtice of that conduct that maintains a miſſionary to preach to the Indians, who ſpends more than half of his time in diſcharging the duties of a paſtor among the Engliſh, ſince they have not and do not bear their proportionable part of his ſupport? This matter he has left undone, and ſaid many things that he ought not to have ſaid, and but little that he ought. If any thing I have wrote, ſhall in the iſſue, be a means of God's glory, I ſhall have my ends fully anſwered in his praiſe.

I ſhall leave this writer with my beſt wiſhes, and patiently wait for his rejoynder, or hiſtory of the riſe, progreſs, declention, and preſent ſtate of the miſſion, and hearken to the divinely inſpired writer. Make no friendſhip with an angry man, and with a furious man thou ſhalt not go, leaſt thou learn his way, and get a ſnare to thy ſoul.

LONDON, January 1, 1771

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, Nov. 2. 1770.

THE principal news ſince my laſt is the trial of Capt. Preſton, which began on Wedneſday October 24th, and was continued from day to day, Sunday excepted, 'till Tueſday the 30th, when the Jury returned their verdict, finding him Not Guilty. He was immediately diſcharged, and is now at the Caſtle. I employed a ſhort hand writer to take down the trial, which I ſhall ſend you by the next veſſel. The witneſſes examined on both ſides amounted to about fifty. The lawyers for the Crown were Mr. Paine and Mr Samuel Quincy; for the Priſoner Mr. Auchmuty and Mr. John Adams. Each of them ſpoke near three hours at leaſt. About Monday noon the Judges began their charge. Judge Trowbridge, who ſpoke firſt, entered largely into the contradictory accounts given by the witneſſes, and declared that it did not appear to him that the priſoner gave orders to fire; but if the Jury ſhould think otherwiſe, and find it proved that he did give ſuch orders, the queſtion would naturally be, what crime is he guilty of?—They ſurely could not call it murder.——Here he explained the crime of murder in a very clear, diſtinct manner, and gave it as his opinion, that by law the priſoner was not guilty of murder; obſerving, that the King had a right to ſend his troops here; that the commanding officer of theſe troops had a right to place a centinal at the Cuſtom houſe; that the centinel placed there on the night of the 5th of March was in the Kings peace; that he durſt not quit his poſt; that if he was inſulted or attacked, the Captain of the guard had a right to protect him; that the priſoner and his party who came there for that purpoſe, were in the King's peace; that while they were at the Cuſtom-houſe, for the protecting the centinel, it was plainly proved, they had been aſſaulted by a great number of people; that the people aſſembled there were not in the King's Peace, but were by law conſidered as a riotous mob, as they attacked the priſoner and his party with pieces of ice, & clubs, and that even one of the witneſſes againſt him confeſſed he was armed with a Highland broad-ſword; that the rioters had knocked down one of the ſoldiers of the party, laid hold of ſeveral of their muſkets, and that before the ſoldiers fired the cry was, Knock them down, Kill them, Kill them; that all this was ſworn to by the witneſſes, and if the jury believed them, the priſoner could not be guilty of murder. He then proceeded to explain what the law conſidered as manſlaughter, and obſerved, as before, that if they gave credit to the witneſſes who teſtified of the aſſaults made on the priſoner and his party, they could not find him guilty of manſlaughter: and concluded with ſaying, that if he was guilty of any offence, it could only be excuſable homicide; that this was only founded on the ſuppoſition of the priſoner's having given orders to fire; for if this was not proved, they muſt acquit him.

Judge Oliver, who ſpoke next, began with repreſenting, in a very nervous and pathetic manner, the inſults and outrage which he, and the Court through him, had received on a former occaſion (meaning the trial of Richardſon) for giving his opinion in a point of law; that notwithſtanding, he was reſolved to do his duty to his God, his King, and his country; that he deſpiſed both inſults and threats; and that he would not forego a moments peace of conſcience for the applauſe of millions. He agreed in ſentiments with the former Judge, that the priſoner was not guilty.

Judge Cuſhing ſpoke next, was but ſhort, and agreed entirely with the other two, with regard to the priſoner's caſe.

Judge Lyndes concluded. He ſpoke a conſiderable time, and was of the ſame opinion with the other Judges.——Towards the cloſe of his ſpeech, he ſaid "Happy I am to find, that after ſuch ſtrict examination, the conduct of the priſoner appears in ſo fair a light; yet I feel myſelf at the ſame time deeply affected, that the affair turns out ſo much to the diſgrace of every perſon concerned againſt him, and ſo much to the ſhame of the town in general."

Great Numbers attended during the whole trial which was carried on with a ſolemn decency.

After the Jury had returned their verdict, not guilty, Judge Trowbridge aſked the Jury, if any of them had the leaſt doubt in their minds, whether Capt. Preſton did, or did not, give orders t fire? He was anſwered, No; not the ſmalleſt doubt of his innocence.

Extract of another Letter from Boſton, in N England. [by which our Readers may ſe in what an odious Light the Inhabitants o this Town are repreſented to the People o England by ſome Perſons among us.]

"WHAT is now the State of Society in th Town of Boſton, that aſſumes to itſelf th Name of the Metropolis of America? No reſpe is paid here to Government; no ſenſe of Subordi nation; and from the want of ſome ſuperio Power to clinge to for protection, every Man ſuſpicious of his neighbour; whilſt a few Demagogues harangue the People, and under the nam of Liberty, lead them on to actions of violenc cruelty, and oppreſſion; and Society ſeems altogether without order, without government; t Magiſtrate ſhrinks from his duty, and the Demagogues preſume to dictate to the Judges on t ſeat of juſtice. Whilſt the Officers of the Crow are inſulted, aſſaulted, and abuſed, and the peaceable and quiet Subject, who would pay obedien to the law, is perſecuted, oppreſſed, bore dow and baniſhed: Amidſt all this, Government co tents itſelf with paſſing faint Reſolves that a ridiculed by every petty Aſſembly, which paſs return Counter reſolves of equal weight, as t firſt are unſupported; and the time that Gover ment waſtes in vain deliberations, is employed the Coloniſts themſelves in cementing their uni and ſtrengthening themſelves in a Reſiſtance the Authority of Great Britain."

A Gentleman who landed from the Co tinent laſt Wedneſday, ſays, that French King, ſo far from ſaying (as me tioned in the Papers) "Let me have War; let me have no War; gave th orders 14 days ago, "Let all my Flee be ready, and every Regiment that can ſpared, be within 4 miles of my ſhores He adds, that the French are poſſeſſed plenty of Money without any ne Tax."

NEW-YORK, March 21.

Capt. Campbell in 31 Days from Coracoa, informs us, That a large Dutch Ship that had been at Laguira with 900 Spaniſh Soldiers, had touched at Coracoa on her Way home, ſhe having ſome Invalids, &c. to carry to Spain: She was chartered at 3000 Dollars per Month.

Sunday Night laſt about 8 o'Clock, came to Town from Long-Iſland, a Seaman belonging to a Brig from Placentia, in Newfoundland, of and for Philadelphia, John Douglaſs, Maſter, and acquaints us, That on Sunday the 10th Inſtant, the ſaid Brig was caſt away on Quag-Beech, on Long Iſland; the Veſſel entirely loſt, and moſt of the Cargo, and 5 Seamen drowned; the Capt. and the Reſt of the Crew went to Rhode Iſland.

Extract of a Letter from St. Thomas's, dated February 6, 1771.

"The Spaniards at Porto Rico, are making great Preparations for a War; they have 3000 regular Troops, and 1000 Militia, doing Duty; their Fortifications are very ſtrong, and they are tranſporting Cannon every Day to the Bays where they think an Enemy will land: This Information I had from a Gentleman who belonged to the Factory, and was ordered to leave that Iſland about a Month ago: He left this Place 10 Days ſince for ſaid Place; and on his Arrival there wrote a Letter to the Governor deſiring Permiſſion to go on ſhore to ſettle his Buſineſs, as he had been lately made a Burger of Santa Croix. The Governor ordered him to depart the Port the next Day, by the Advice of the Attorney General. This Gentleman ſailed from Porto Rico the firſt Inſtant in the Evening. Next Morning he met a Spaniſh Man of War going in, in which a Lieut. General was expected, and more Troops."

By private Letters we hear that Admiral Saunders is appointed to the Command of a Squadron, and has hoiſted his Flag at Spithead.

SALEM, March 12 1771.

The fatal and inhuman Tragedy acted in King Street, Boſton, on the 5th of March 1770, was commemorated here laſt Tueſday, (being the Anniverſary of that ſhocking Cataſtrophe). A numerous and crowded Aſſembly met at the Rev'd. Doctor *Whitaker's* Meeting Houſe in the Evening, and devoutly joined the Doctor in a fervent, pathetic Prayer, pertinently adapted to the ſolemn, melancholy occaſion, in which, among other Petitions, it was humbly implored of the Almighty, that the Land might be freed from Blood Guiltineſs.—To which (after ſinging the 11th Pſalm) ſucceeded an excellent Diſcourſe from the 13th Chapter of Luke, 1ſt, 2d, and 3d Verſes: *There were preſent at that Seaſon ſome that told him of the Galileans, whoſe Blood Pilate had mingled with their Sacrifices. And Jeſus anſwering, ſaid unto them, Suppoſe ye that theſe Galileans were Sinners above all the Galileans, becauſe they ſuffered ſuch Things? I tell you, Nay: But except ye repent, ye ſhall all likewiſe periſh.*——The Doctor diſplayed the fatal Effects of Tyranny in its many hideous Forms, with the gradual Steps uſually attending its Introduction among a free People, deſcanting more particularly on the *Tools* which Tyrants generally employ in effecting their deteſtable Purpoſes, and the fatal Effects the TERROR OF ARMS has, in detering the Civil Magiſtrate from exerciſing his Authority for the Good of the People: Which Obſervations of the Doctor were abundantly verified at the Time of the Maſſacre, when even the C———s in C——f, the K—g's R———e, was ſo overcome with the Din and Horror of millitary Parade, and *Execution* (or *ſomething elſe*) that no Authority could be exerted for removing the Troops, although the Diſtreſſes of the People, and the cruel Exertions of Power in the Military, rendered the Interpoſition of Civil Authority of the laſt Importance. The Doctor finally applied his Diſcourſe to the affecting Situation of the People in the late Maſſacre,——interſperſed and concluded the ſame with ſuitable Reflections on the various Diſpenſations of Providence in the Government of the World, &c.

BOSTON, March 18 1771.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable the COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON, received a few days ago by the Dec Packet.

SIR,

"I Can't expreſs how much I feel myſelf obliged by your moſt kind Attentions ſhown to me in communicating with ſo much Tenderneſs, and Reſpect to Dear Mr. WHITEFIELD, the Account of his having fallen aſleep.——Thirty Years very intimate Friendſhip with him muſt make it a ſevere Stroke to all the remaining Self Love that it found in his Friends: I loved him, and highly honoured him, and this from the fulleſt Conviction that no Honeſter Man, a more faithful Miniſter of the Goſpel, & one ſo highly favoured of God, I have never known, and this through and to the End of his Bleſſed Pilgrimage on Earth."

At the Town Meeting laſt Tueſday, was read an elegant and pathetic Letter from the famous Dr. Lucas, in Dublin, in anſwer to one ſent him by the Committee appointed to tranſmit the Account of the Maſſacre to Europe. In this Letter the Doctor ſympathizes with his American Fellow Sufferers, and enumerates ſo many Inſtances of Military Barbarity, Inſolence and unbounded Licentiouſneſs, as demonſtrates that Law is the Will of the Miniſtry, for that Kingdom. He laments the Ignorance, Difference in Religion, and conſequent Want of Unanimity in the People which render them an eaſy Prey to any Kind of Force that would enſlave them, Profeſſes a high Eſteem for America, and ſtill hopes the unanimous Efforts of her wiſe and virtuous Children will have much Effect towards a general Reſtoration of conſtitutional Liberty.

NEW-HAVEN, March 22.

Laſt Sunday Evening the Appearance of the *Aurora Borealis*, or Northern Light was extraordinary here; it extended along on the Arch of the Horizon about 40 Degrees each Way from a North Point; And 'till about Half after Eight o'Clock its Altitude above the Horizon was about 20 Degrees at a mean, after which it roſe ſome what higher.—It was moſtly uniform in its Appearance, nearly reſembling the Dawn of the Morning; but at the Weſtern Extreme it would (at Turns) dart forth pyramidical Gleams, or Pillars of Light, of a purple crimſon Colour.

Some Time laſt Week the greater Part of the Students, from ſome Diſguſt, eloped from the College, under Pretence of going Home; but have ſince in great Numbers returned, and are daily returning to their Duty; the ſtated orders and Exerciſes of the College being kept up as uſual.

Laſt Week died at Norwalk of the Small Pox, Miſs EASTER FITCH, youngeſt Daughter of the Honorable THOMAS FITCH Eſq;

HARTFORD, March 26.

A QUESTION.

ON the 12th day of September 1770, an horizontal dial truly made and ſet in the latitude of 41° 24 was by miſtake ſo placed, that the point which ſhould face the north, was turned directly to the weſt. Now at a certain time of the aforeſaid day, the ſhadow marked 35 minutes 24 ſeconds after 12 at noon.—I demand the true time.

TO BE SOLD

A LOT of Land, containing about 44 acres, lying about one mile above the Court-Houſe in Hartford. The above may be had, for Caſh or ſhort Credit, on good ſecurity, by applying to GIDEON MERRELLS, SAMUEL MERRY.

26—28.

Hartford, March 26, 1771.

Imported from LONDON,
By Peter Verſtille,
And to be Sold at his Store in Weatherſfield,

A Fine aſſortment of Broad Cloth's—Kerſeys—Baizes—Planes—Druggetts, and other Engliſh and India Goods, too many to enumerate, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce.

N. B. The Broad Cloths, Baizes, Kearſeys, Planes and Druggetts, may be had for Country Produce payable next fall. And the like Aſſortment may be had of Mr. STEPHEN MEARS, on the ſame terms, at his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe. 26—31

THIS is to give Notice, that the SUSQUEHANNAH Meeting is adjourned from the 13th Day of March Inſtant, to the 4th Day of April next, at Windham Court-Houſe.

Windham, March 19, 1771.

Philadelphia Feb. 26, 1771.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, (living in Second Street, between Market and Arch Streets) about the latter end of laſt June, a negro fellow named Toby, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, a likely well ſet fellow, very talkative and complaiſant, eſpecially when in liquor, has been brought up to houſe work. He was taken up in New York, the 19th of Aug. laſt, and made his eſcape from goal the ſame day. It is ſuppoſed he is there got on board ſome veſſel bound to the Weſt-Indies, or went towards Albany or New-England. Any Perſon who ſhall take up ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

JOHN BAYRD.

N. B. His clothing are not deſcribed, as he took nothing but his common apparel, which it is ſuppoſed, by this time he has worn out or changed. He can write and perhaps he may change his name and pretend to be a free negro.

New-York, 16th Feb. 1771.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION.

MR. LATHAM, Surgeon to the King's (or 8th) Regiment of Foot, acquaints the Inhabitants of this province, as alſo thoſe of New England, that he has open'd convenient Houſes for the Reception of Patients, who chooſe to be inoculated after the Suttonian Syſtem, where the greateſt Attention will be obſerved, and every Thing neceſſary provided.

Mr. Latham likewiſe informs the Public, that he is the only Perſon who can inoculate, or who can authoriſe Perſons to inoculate after this approved, eaſy, and ſucceſsful Method, in any Part of America, North of Philadelphia: while Doctor Shuttleworth (Brother in Law to Mr. Sutton) is the only Perſon that can inoculate, or can cauſe to be inoculated in the ſame Method, South of Philadelphia. As the New-England People ſuffer ſo ſeverely by the natural Small-Pox, Mr. Latham aſſures them, that he will wait upon any ſufficient Number aſſembled together to be inoculated; and as his Deſire is to be of as much Service to Mankind as he poſſibly can, he will do every Thing in his Power to bring the Suttonian Syſtem to as great Utility and Practice in America, as it is now in England, Scotland, and Ireland; where Mr. Sutton has ſeveral Partners in each country.

Mr. Latham has inoculated in Canada, lately three Hundred Perſons, belonging to Maſſachuſett's-Bay and Connecticut Governments, who were never confin'd from doing their uſual Occupations. For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his Houſe in Broad Street.

ERRATA, in our laſt, Col. 1. L. 20, 21, from Bot. for *diſcouraged* read *diſcovered.*

column is chiefly taken up with an account of his laboured inveſtigation of the author, which together with deſperate reproaches, is the ſum and ſubſtance of what he has wrote. To give a particular anſwer to every exceptionable ſentence and hard word, a ſmall volume would ſcarce y contain the remarks which might juſtly be made. I ſhall content myſelf with one or two general remarks.

My deſign is not to render railing for railing; nor ſhall I pretend to match him in keen invectives and bitter reproaches, nor do envy him the honor or pleaſure of them.——His language is worthy of obſervation. A flying attack appears through the whole performance. And here and there he throws out many hard words. I ſhall ſelect ſome of them in order to come at the purity of his ſtile, the excellency of his ſpirit, and whereby it may be ſeen how free he is of that gall with which he charges the writer. Theſe words are ſcattered about in his piece as he finds uſe for them. Ridiculous—ungenteel—ſcurrilous—ſmoke him out of his hole——weak—falſe—mewed up in holes and corners—ſilly—buſy-body—monkiſh cell—barbariſm——bewildered brain—vitiated mind—news-monger—wrangler and fool.—He appears to be greatly out of temper, and the paroxyſm ſeems to be incurable. But a thouſand hard words will not amount to an argument nor deſtroy a fact. They never fail to beget in the reader a ſuſpicion that the cauſe is not good, when the writer is obliged to have recourſe to ſuch weapons or none. Truth ſeems to irritate him to the laſt degree, which affords a ſtrong preſumption that he is not ſo diſintereſted in the matter as he would be thought to be, but ſome way acceſſory to the preſent declention of the miſſion.

Indeed he ſeems expert in quoting ſcripture, and applies thoſe words to the writer, with what meaſure ye mete to others, the ſame ſhall be meaſured to you again, but appears wholly to forget to apply them to himſelf.

In the tranſport of his zeal he enquires where have this mighty us erected their awful tribunal or tribunals and judgment ſeats, ſeem to be freſh in his mind, as though mankind might not make obſervations upon the unreaſonable conduct of one another without aſſuming the prerogatives of the moſt high——as though they were under no obligations to let their light ſhine before men. And as though ſome men were ſo reſpectable in their perſons, ſo infallible in their procedures as to be above human obſervations, and in need of nothing to rouſe their attention.

He introduces various things foreign to his purpoſe, and beſide the preſent queſtion. He aſſures the public that the writer has not ſpent a mite of any thing towards ſupporting the miſſion.——That other towns do not diſable themſelves from maintaining their miniſters, by contributing to the ſupport of the miniſter of Stockbridge.——That he knows how to ſpend the means of his ſupport as a chriſtian and a gentleman, and ſuch like things. Theſe eccentric obſervations I ſhall leave with him to apply to the ſupport of his cauſe.

He is careful to publiſh "that ſome other people love to drink cyder and rum beſides Indians and people that live out of Stockbridge too," this has not been denied; as he ſeems to ſuggeſt ſo it may doubtleſs be true, that ſome people in and ſome out of that town, may have been to blame by letting them have ſtrong drink. A very melancholy conſideration! to be lamented in tears of blood! but ſomething further than all this is contained in thoſe words by ſtrong implication, and he undoubtedly had another thing in view, if he had, I will leave him to the painful reflections of his ungrounded aſperſions in his ſober moments.

I am a hearty friend to the town of Stockbridge, their pious miſſionary and this venerable writer. His ſevere invectives I ſhall impute to the warmth of his ſpirit, and ſtill retain my idea of his dignity, juſtice and virtue. I do not conceive it any way neceſſary to publiſh my name, neither can I conceive on what better footing he might expect to be by letting the world know his name, unleſs he expects that will make up what elſe is wanting to make his cauſe good, neither can I perſuade myſelf he would be willing to father ſuch a piece as this.

He ſeems to ſpeak as tho' the venerable commiſſioners of late years had began to make ſome amendments in the regulation of the miſſion, but is careful not to tell us what they be, nor aſſert that the people of Stockbridge, do bear their proportionable part in the miſſionaries ſupport.

He alſo informs, there is not a trader in the town of Stockbridge, & where elſe has there been of late years; or what need of any, now the Indians money and lands are chiefly gone. And but two taverns licenced perſons, as though no others could let them have rum & cyder there, and in adjacent towns too.

After all the main point remains unreſolved, to which every thing elſe ſaid in that piece, were but appendages, viz. Wherein appears the juſtice of that conduct that maintains a miſſionary to preach to the Indians, who ſpends more than half of his time in diſcharging the duties of a paſtor among the Engliſh, ſince they have not and do not bear their proportionable part of his ſupport? This matter he has left undone, and ſaid many things that he ought not to have ſaid, and but little that he ought. If any thing I have wrote, ſhall in the iſſue, be a means of God's glory, I ſhall have my ends fully anſwered in his praiſe.

I ſhall leave this writer with my beſt wiſhes, and patiently wait for his rejoynder, or hiſtory of the riſe, progreſs, declention, and preſent ſtate of the miſſion, and hearken to the divinely inſpired writer. Make no friendſhip with an angry man, and with a furious man thou ſhalt not go, leaſt thou learn his way, and get a ſnare to thy ſoul.

LONDON, January 1, 1771

Extract of a Letter from Boſton, Nov. 2. 1770.

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Judge Oliver, who ſpoke next, began with repreſenting, in a very nervous and pathetic manner, the inſults and outrage which he, and the Court through him, had received on a former occaſion (meaning the trial of Richardſon) for giving his opinion in a point of law; that notwithſtanding, he was reſolved to do his duty to his God, his King, and his country; that he deſpiſed both inſults and threats; and that he would not forego a moment's peace of conſcience for the applauſe of millions. He agreed in ſentiments with the former Judge, that the priſoner was not guilty.

Judge Cuſhing ſpoke next, was but ſhort, and agreed entirely with the other two, with regard to the priſoner's caſe.

Judge Lyndes concluded. He ſpoke a conſiderable time, and was of the ſame opinion with the other Judges.——Towards the cloſe of his ſpeech, he ſaid "Happy I am to find, that after ſuch ſtrict examination, the conduct of the priſoner appears in ſo fair a light; yet I feel myſelf at the ſame time deeply affected, that the affair turns out ſo much to the diſgrace of every perſon concerned againſt him, and ſo much to the ſhame of the town in general."

Great Numbers attended during the whole trial which was carried on with a ſolemn decency.

After the Jury had returned their verdict, no guilty, Judge Trowbridge aſked the Jury, if any of them had the leaſt doubt in their minds, whether Capt. Preſton did, or did not, give orders t fire? He was anſwered, No; not the ſmalleſ doubt of his innocence.

Extract of another Letter from Boſton, in N Eng and. [by which our Readers may ſe in what an odious Light the Inhabitants o this Town are repreſented to the People o England by ſome Perſons among us.]

WHAT is now the State of Society in th Town of Boſton, that aſſumes to itſelf th Name of the Metropolis of America? No reſpe is paid here to Government; no ſenſe of Subor nation; and from the want of ſome ſuperi Power to clinge to for protection, every Man ſuſpicious of his neighbour; whilſt a few Demagogues harangue the People, and under the nam of Liberty, lead them on to actions of violence cruelty, and oppreſſion; and Society ſeems altogether without order, without government; t Magiſtrate ſhrinks from his duty, and the Demagogues preſume to dictate to the Judges on t ſeat of juſtice. Whilſt the Officers of the Crow are inſulted, aſſaulted, and abuſed, and the peaceable and quiet Subject, who would pay obedien to the law, is perſecuted, oppreſſed, born dow and baniſhed: Amidſt all this, Government co tents itſelf with paſſing faint Reſolves that a ridiculed by every petty Aſſembly, which po return Counter reſolves of equal weight, as t firſt are unſupported; and the time that Gover ment waſtes in vain deliberations, is employed the Coloniſts themſelves in cementing their uni and ſtrengthening themſelves in a Reſiſtance the Authority of Great Britain."

A Gentleman who landed from the Co tinent laſt Wedneſday, ſays, that French King, ſo far from ſaying (as me tioned in the Papers) "Let me have War; let me have no War; gave th orders 14 days ago, "Let all my Flee be ready, and every Regiment that can ſpared, be within 4 miles of my ſhores He adds, that the French are poſſeſſed plenty of Money without any ne Tax."

NEW-YORK, March 21.

Capt. Campbell in 31 Days from Coracoa, informs us, That a large Dutch Ship that had been at Laguira with 900 Spaniſh Soldiers, had touched at Coracoa on her Way home, ſhe having ſome Invalids, &c. to carry to Spain: She was chartered at 3000 Dollars per Month.

Sunday Night laſt about 8 o'Clock, came to Town from Long Iſland, a Seaman belonging to a Brig from Placentia, in Newfoundland, of and for Philadelphia, John Douglaſs, Maſter, and acquaints us, That on Sunday the 10th Inſtant, the ſaid Brig was caſt away on Quag-Beech, on Long Iſland; the Veſſel entirely loſt, and moſt of the Cargo, and 5 Seamen drowned; the Capt. and the Reſt of the Crew went to Rhode Iſland.

Extract of a Letter from St. Thomas's, dated February 6, 1771.

" The Spaniards at Porto Rico, are making great Preparations for a War; they have 3000 regular Troops, and 1000 Militia, doing Duty; their Fortifications are very ſtrong, and they are tranſporting Cannon every Day to the Bays where they think an Enemy will land: This Information I had from a Gentleman who belonged to the Factory, and was ordered to leave that Iſland about a Month ago: He left this Place 10 Days ſince for ſaid Place; and on his Arrival there wrote a Letter to the Governor deſiring Permiſſion to go on ſhore to ſettle his Buſineſs, as he had been lately made a Burger of Santa Croix. The Governor ordered him to depart the Port the next Day, by the Advice of the Attorney General. This Gentleman ſailed from Proto Rico the firſt Inſtant in the Evening. Next Morning he met a Spaniſh Man of War going in, in which a Lieut. General was expected, and more Troops."

By private Letters we hear that Admiral Saunders is appointed to the Command of a Squadron, and has hoiſted his Flag at Spithead.

SALEM, March 12 1771.

The fatal and inhuman Tragedy acted in King Street, Boſton, on the 5th of March 1770, was commemorated here laſt Tueſday, (being the Anniverſary of that ſhocking Cataſtrophe), A numerous and crowded Aſſembly met at the Rev'd. Doctor *Whitaker's* Meeting Houſe in the Evening, and devoutly joined the Doctor in a fervent, pathetic Prayer, pertinently adapted to the ſolemn, melancholy occaſion, in which, among other Petitions it was humbly implored of the Almighty, that the Land might be freed from Blood Guiltineſs—To which (after ſinging the 11th Pſalm) ſucceeded an excellent Diſcourſe from the 13th Chapter of Luke, 1ſt, 2d, and 3d Verſes: *There were preſent at that Seaſon ſome that told him of the Galileans, whoſe Blood Pilate had mingled with their Sacrifices. And Jeſus anſwering, ſaid unto them, Suppoſe ye that theſe Galileans were Sinners above all the Galileans, becauſe they ſuffered ſuch Things? I tell you, Nay: But except ye repent, ye ſhall all likewiſe periſh.*——The Doctor diſplayed the fatal Effects of Tyranny in its many hideous Forms, with the gradual Steps uſually attending its Introduction among a free People, deſcanting more particularly on the *Tools* which Tyrants generally employ in effecting their deteſtable Purpoſes, and the fatal Effects the TERROR OF ARMS has, in detering the Civil Magiſtrate from exerciſing his Authority for the Good of the People: Which Obſervations of the Doctor were abundantly verified at the Time of the Maſſacre, when even the C——r in C——f, the K—g's R——e, was ſo overcome with the Din and Horror of military Parade and *Execution* (or *ſomething elſe*) that no Authority could be exerted for removing the Troops, although the Diſtreſſes of the People, and the cruel Exertions of Power in the Military, rendered the Interpoſition of Civil Authority of the laſt Importance. The Doctor finally applied his Diſcourſe to the affecting Situation of the People in the late Maſſacre,——interſperſed and concluded the ſame with ſuitable Reflections on the various Diſpenſations of Providence in the Government of the World, &c.

BOSTON, March 18 1771.

Extract of a Letter from the Right Honourable the COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON, received a few days ago by the Dec Packet.

SIR,

" I Can't expreſs how much I feel myſelf obliged by your moſt kind Attentions ſhown to me in communicating with ſo much Tenderneſs, and Reſpect to Dear Mr. WHITEFIELD, the Account of his having fallen aſleep.——Thirty Years very intimate Friendſhip with him muſt make it a ſevere Stroke to all the remaining Self Love that it found in his Friends: I loved him, and highly honoured him, and this from the fulleſt Conviction that an Honeſter Man, a more faithful Miniſter of the Goſpel, & one ſo highly favoured of God, I have never known, and this through and to the End of his bleſſed Pilgrimage on Earth."

At the Town Meeting laſt Tueſday, was read an elegant and pathetic Letter from the famous Dr. Lucas, in Dublin, in anſwer to one ſent him by the Committee appointed to tranſmit the Account of the Maſſacre to Europe. In this Letter the Doctor ſympathizes with his American Fellow Sufferers, and enumerates ſo many Inſtances of Military Barbarity, Inſolence and unbounded Licentiouſneſs, as demonſtrates that Law is the Will of the Miniſtry for that Kingdom. He laments the Ignorance, Difference in Religion and conſequent Want of Unanimity in the People which render them an eaſy Prey to any Kind of Force that would enſlave them, Profeſſes a high Eſteem for America, and ſtill hopes the unanimous Efforts of her wiſe and virtuous Children will have much Effect towards a general Reſtoration of conſtitutional Liberty.

NEW-HAVEN, March 22.

Laſt Sunday Evening the Appearance of the *Aurora Borealis*, or Northern Light was extraordinary here; it extended along on the Arch of the Horizon about 40 Degrees each Way from a North Point: And 'till about Half after Eight o'Clock its Altitude above the Horizon was about 20 Degrees at a mean, after which it roſe ſome what higher.—It was moſtly uniform in its Appearance, nearly reſembling the Dawn of the Morning; but at the Weſtern Extreme it would (at Turns) dart forth pyramidical Gleams, or Pillars of Light, of a purple crimſon Colour.

Some Time laſt Week the greater Part of the Students, from ſome Diſguſt, eloped from the College, under Pretence of going Home; but have ſince in great Numbers returned, and are daily returning to their Duty; the ſtated orders and Exerciſes of the College being kept up as uſual.

Laſt Week died at Norwalk of the Small Pox, Miſs EASTER FITCH, youngeſt Daughter of the Honorable THOMAS FITCH Eſq;

HARTFORD, March 26.

A QUESTION.

ON the 12th day of September 1770, an horizontal dial truly made and ſet in the latitude of 41° 24 was by miſtake ſo placed, that the point which ſhould face the north, was turned directly to the weſt. Now at a certain time of the aforeſaid day, the ſhadow marked 35 minutes 24 ſeconds after 12 at noon.—I demand the true time.

TO BE SOLD.

A LOT of Land, containing about 44 acres, lying about one mile above the Court-Houſe in Hartford. The above may be had for Caſh or ſhort Credit, on good ſecurity, by applying to GIDEON MERRELLS,

26—28. SAMUEL MERRRY.

Hartford, March 26, 1771.

Imported from LONDON,

By Peter Verſtille,

And to be Sold at his Store in Weathersfield,

A Fine aſſortment of Broad Cloth's—Kerſeys—Baizes—Planes—Druggetts, and other Engliſh and India Goods, too many to innumerate, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

N. B. The Broad Cloths, Baizes, Kearſeys, Planes and Druggetts, may be had for Country Produce payable next fall. And the like Aſſortment may be had of Mr. STEPHEN MEARS, on the ſame terms, at his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe. 26—31

THIS is to give Notice, that the SUSQUEHANNAH Meeting is adjourned from the 13th Day of March Inſtant, to the 4th Day of April next, at Windham Court-Houſe.

Windham, March 19, 1771.

Philadelphia Feb. 26, 1771.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, (living in Second Street, between Market and Arch Streets) about the latter end of laſt June, a negro fellow named Toby, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, a likely well ſet fellow, very talkative and complaiſant, eſpecially when in liquor, has been brought up to houſe work. He was taken up in New York, the 19th of Aug. laſt, and made his eſcape from goal the ſame day. It is ſuppoſed he is there got on board ſome veſſel bound to the Weſt-Indies, or went towards Albany or New-England. Any Perſon who ſhall take up ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward and all reaſonable charges. JOHN BAYRD.

N. B. His clothing are not deſcribed, as he took nothing but his common apparel, which it is ſuppoſed, by this time he has worn out or changed. He can write and perhaps he may change his name and pretend to be a free negro.

New-York, 16th Feb. 1771.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION.

MR. LATHAM, Surgeon to the King's (or 8th) Regiment of Foot, acquaints the Inhabitants of this province, as alſo thoſe of New England, that he has open'd convenient Houſes for the Reception of Patients, who chooſe to be inoculated after the Suttonian Syſtem, where the greateſt Attention will be obſerved, and every Thing neceſſary provided.

Mr. Latham likewiſe informs the Public, that he is the only Perſon who can inoculate, or who can authoriſe Perſons to inoculate after this approved, eaſy, and ſucceſsful Method, in any Part of America, North of Philadelphia: while Doctor Shuttleworth (Brother in Law to Mr. Sutton) is the only Perſon that can inoculate, or can cauſe to be inoculated in the ſame Method, South of Philadelphia. As the New-England People ſuffer ſo ſeverely by the natural Small-Pox, Mr. Latham aſſures them, that he will wait upon any ſufficient Number aſſembled together to be inoculated; and as his Deſire is to be of as much Service to Mankind as he poſſibly can, he will do every Thing in his Power to bring the Suttonian Syſtem to as great Utility and Practice in America, as it is now in England, Scotland, and Ireland; where Mr. Sutton has ſeveral Partners in each country.

Mr. Latham has inoculated in Canada, lately three Hundred Perſons, belonging to Maſſachuſett's-Bay and Connecticut Governments, who were never confin'd from doing their uſual Occupations. For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his Houſe in Broad Street.

ERRATA, in our laſt, Col. 1. L. 20, 21, from Bot. for *diſcouraged* read *diſcovered*.

POET'S CORNER.

Verſes to the Memory of a deceaſed Lady.

YE muſes all, contribute to my woe,
And bid my lays in plaintive numbers flow
O! all ye graces, your aſſiſtance lend,
To ſing the kindeſt mother, deareſt friend;
Come, all her friends, and to her mem'ry pay
What duty aſks, or tend'reſt love can ſay.
In each kind act the ſaint was all expreſs'd;
No angry paſſion harbour'd in her breaſt;
No gloomy malice there did e'er remain;
No envious thought her ſpotleſs ſoul did ſtain.
Her tender heart did always learn to glow
For others good, and melt at others woe.
Oh! view her now; a breathleſs corſe ſhe lies,
Whom once ye knew ſo virtuous and ſo wiſe.
Oh death! e'er thou canſt cut her fellow down,
Devouring time ſhall rob thee of thy crown.
Oh! I could ſit and weep the live long day!
Look on her grave, and ſigh my ſoul away.——
But why this grief; ſince now ſhe's fully bleſt,
While choirs of angels ſing her to her reſt?
Yet nature now returns, and now my ſong
In trembling accents falters on my tongue;
To ſing my grief, my fainting muſe does fail;
Only my ſighs can ſpeak the tender tale.
But ah! no language can her worth expreſs,
And guſhing tears muſt utter all the reſt.

On Ingratitude.

INgratitude, that bratt of hell,
Her character no tongue can tell:
She wears a gown of fair diſguiſe,
A gaudy caſe ſtuff'd full of guile and lies.
Deceiving every one that truſts her,
The D—l himſelf cou'd never worſt her.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, Sept. 6.

"On the 18th of Auguſt, about eight in the morning, the lightning fell at Breſcia, upon a magazine, in which were about 12,000 rubbi of fine cannon powder, which was to have been ſent to Venice on the 5th of the ſame month. This powder inſtantly took fire, and the exploſion was ſo great, that it overturned about a ſixth part of the houſes in the town, and according to the beſt information we have hitherto been able to receive, buried near 3000 perſons under their ruins. Belonging to the above magazine was a tower built of large ſtones, which blew up at the ſame time, and falling like hail upon the churches, houſes and other buildings, ſhattered them from the very roofs to the cellars. Several other fragments of Stones, launched horizontally, unroofed the houſes, pierced the walls, and beat down the moſt ſolid buildings. One of thoſe fragments driven by the violence of the ſhock to the diſtance of half a mile, there beat to pieces a houſe on which it fell and buried five perſons under the ruins. In ſhort there is not ſo much as one edifice, which has not ſuffered more or leſs by this terrible event. All the ſtreets are covered with ruins of every ſort, and beſides the houſes beat down from top to bottom, upwards of 500 more threatening every moment to fall. The exploſion was ſo violent, that the ſtrongeſt faſtnings, at 18 miles diſtance, were forced open: Some pieces of ſtone carried ten miles, and a cannon 25 Cwt. driven two miles and a half. The fields near the baſtion, on which the lightning fell, are entirely burnt up, and covered with the ruins of the houſes beat down, which were driven there, trees torn up by the roots, and with dead bodies. All the ſhops in the town were forced open by the violence of the ſhock, and many of the doors belonging to the houſes carried up into the air and ſhattered to pieces. In ſhort, through the whole city, not one ſquare of glaſs remains unbroken. The damage as yet is eſtimated at four millions of Philipins; and the Government has appointed 2000 men to clear away the ruins, and ſave, if poſſible, numbers of unfortunate people, who lie almoſt intirely buried beneath them, making the air reſound with the moſt horrible cries."

LONDON, Dec. 8.

For the PUBLIC LEDGER.

The CONDUCT *of* JOHN WILKES, *briefly conſidered.*

THAT the King took particular care of the King of Pruſſia in the late Treaty of Peace concluded at Fontainbleau, appears in the 13th Article in theſe words;

"France ſhall evacuate the fortreſſes *Weſel, Cleves, Guilders,* and in general all the *Countries* belonging to the King of Pruſſia, as ſoon as may be done."—This was complied with in ſix weeks.

Immediately after, the King called his Parliament, and in his ſpeech has theſe words:

"The powers at war with my good brother the King of Pruſſia, have been induced to agree to ſuch terms of accommodation as that great Prince has approved of, and the ſucceſs which has attended my negotiations has neceſſarily and immediately diffuſed the bleſſings of peace thro' every part of Europe."

To this Wilkes replies, in his number 45, in theſe words "The *infamous fallacy* of this whole ſentence is apparent to all mankind; for it is notoriouſly known, that the King of Pruſſia did not barely approve, but dictated every article of the form of the Peace, *no advantage* of any kind has accrued to that magnanimous Prince from our *Negotiations,* but he was *baſely deſerted* by the Scotch Prime Miniſter of England; he was known to be ſcarce on better terms of friendſhip *here* than at Vienna, and he was *betrayed* by us in the Treaty of Peace."

Reader, caſt your eyes on the above 13th article, then judge of this audacious and moſt inſolent man, in giving his Sovereign the Lie, when a greater truth was never uttered; for doing which he was very juſtly committed to the Tower, but the manner of doing it by a General Warrant, without his name, was illegal; of this ignorance of the Secretary he took advantage, ſet the nation in flame about Number 45, brought his action and recovered damages.

His next amuſement was, writing notes to a blaſphemous libel. Government, willing to bring the *libeller* of his *King* and the *blaſphemer* of his *God* to *Juſtice,* broke open his houſe. This again was contrary to law, and he again triumphed; but the miſtakes of Government were produced from his *abuſing* both his *God* and his *King,* therefore, *he* is the Origin of all the Confuſion that the Kingdom has and does labour under; but the Miniſtry were wrong in the manner of proſecuting him; he choſe to fly from his *Puniſhment* as well as from his *Creditors,* to whom he wa indebted *Twenty Thouſand Pounds.* Four years after, he returned; when the miſtaken multitude, thinking him their Deliverer, ſtunned the nation with Number 45. Amidſt this noiſe, he became a Candidate to repreſent the City, when the Livery treating him with juſt *contempt,* he ſet up for *Middleſex;* for which he was unhappily *duly elected,* by the weight of *Mile-end* and *Wapping.* But Adminiſtration being again ill adviſed, expelled him; he was *re-choſen* and again *expelled,* and the Liberty of the nation wounded thro' the ſides of *Middleſex,* who tho' *miſtaken,* were *uncontroulable* by any power on earth who they ſhould chuſe. This great miſtake in Government was, therefore, new matter for this *Incendiary* to alarm the Nation; this produced many *Remonſtrances;* of which there is yet no end. But as confuſion and diſorder is his delight, and by which he lives, and not having, as he thinks, occaſioned enough, he next ſet up for Alderman, in this he ſucceeded to wiſh, and being now in the tract of ſucceſſion, we may ſoon ſee him *Lord Mayor* of *London;* when he will have a right frequently to demand an Audience of his *Sovereign,* to whom he has given the Lie, and whom he has ſo often *traduced* as well as the *illuſtrious Perſonage* that bore him.

Let the candid reader now judge whether we ſhould have heard any thing of *General Warrants, committing* to the Tower, or King's Bench, and killing in St. *George's Fields* or *Brentford,* or of Expulſions, if he had not both *blaſphemed* his *God* and abuſed his *King,* for from that baſe conduct of his are ſprung all the proſtitutions, and all the confuſion that the Kingdom labours under; but the meaſure of his Iniquity not being full, he has lately dared to diſcharge impreſſed ſeamen, on whom the defence of the State depends, this he has done againſt the ſenſe of the Lords, Commons and ableſt Lawyers.

Such is the political conduct of this abandoned man; his debts at Naples, Paris Jewellers, Hopitals in England, and all his private life being a reproach to human Nature, it would be a ſhame to recite it.

CANDOUR.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

IT is ſaid a number of great mechanical Geniuſſes are employed to conſtruct an engine, by which the Province of Maſſachuſet's Bay, may be removed from where it now lies, nearer *home,* that we may have it more under our eye, and prevent, for the future, all "*Combinations,*" and "*unwarrantable Practices,*" which have conſtantly hitherto began in that province. It is farther ſaid, the Lever is to be the principal power uſed in this grand machine; but the Projectors meet with ſome difficulty reſpecting the Fulcrum, as a proper place cannot yet be found to fix it on.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed (by the honourable court of probate for the diſtrict of Sharon) commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors of the eſtate of Daniel Williams late of Canaan deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent.) Hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Tarbal Whitney, in ſaid Canaan, on the fourth tueſday of March next, the third tueſday of April, and firſt Tueſday of May next enſuing. Dated in Canaan, 28th Feb. 1771.

TARBAL WHITNEY, } *Commiſſioners*
SAMUEL HIDE. }

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for the Connecticut Courant for the year 1770, are once more deſired to ſettle their accounts immediately, for as he is call'd on by the Printers to pay for the ſame, ſo he is obliged to call on his late cuſtomers for that purpoſe and deſires that they will not omit doing it immediately, for if they ſhou'd, it would put him to the diſagreeable neceſſity of calling on them in ſome other way, and they be put to coſt——Alſo, all other perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for books, &c. are deſired to diſcharge their debts, as he is ſoon about to remove into another province, it is abſolutely neceſſary that all his other accounts be ſettled ſoon, which will much oblige the ſubſcriber,

KNIGHT SEXTON.

Hartford, March 12, 1771.

CASH given for clean Cotten and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[April. M.DCC.LXXI.]
[NUMBER 327.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, March 26, to TUESDAY, April 2, 1771.

WHEREAS the Co-partnerſhip of Green & Watſon, *the Publiſhers of this Paper, was Diſſolved on the 18th Day of December, A.D. 1770, being the 312th Number of ſaid Paper, ſince its Publication, ſince which time the Buſineſs hath been, and will ſtill be carried on by* Ebenezer Watſon. *The Diſſolution of ſaid Partnerſhip, hath made it abſolutely neceſſary, that all Accounts due to ſaid Company ſhould be immediately ſettled, that they may be enabled to ſettle their ſaid Copartnerſhip Accounts, which cannot otherwiſe be done. Therefore they deſire all thoſe indebted to ſaid Company by Book, for News Papers or otherwiſe, to ſettle their reſpective Accounts, to the ſaid 18th Day of December with ſaid* Watſon, *which they will eſteem as a particular favour.*

N. B. The Printing buſineſs in Hartford, being now entirely in the hands of Ebenezer Watſon, *he returns his ſincere thanks, to the generous encouragers of ſaid buſineſs, for paſt kindneſſes, and earneſtly requeſts that the favours that have been ſhown him while a partner with Mr.* Green, *may be continued to him in his private capacity.——And the Public may depend upon the exertion of his utmoſt abilities to give (if poſſible) univerſal ſatisfaction.*

ALL Perſons indebted to THOMAS GREEN, by Book, for News Papers, &c. before the Commencement of ſaid Co-partnerſhip, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts, either by Caſh, Produce, or their Notes of Hand, with WILLIAM ADAMS, Eſq; of Hartford, with whom ſaid Books are left to Settle. And as they are of long ſtanding, he flatters himſelf, they will do it without any farther Coſt or Trouble.

THOMAS GREEN.

Printing Office Hartford, March 26, 1771.

OBSERVATOR, [N°. VII.]

"*And all who told it, added ſomething new,*
"*All thoſe who heard it made enlargements to*"
TEMPLE OF FAME

THE fondneſs for novelty is ſo far from being peculiar to us degenerate moderns, that with many other paſſions and foible, which a certain cynical race of mortals, would fix on, and appropriate ſolely to their vicious cotemporaries, we may trace it, back to the firſt period of human exiſtance.——It is with many the firſt, and with almoſt all, the ſecond queſtion, What news? though we are not quite ſo intent on ſomething new, as thoſe we read of in the new teſtament, who ſpent their whole time in hearing, or relating ſome new thing, or news; yet one may ſafely from obſervation conclude, it is, if not uppermoſt, at leaſt among the firſt of human paſſions—view a man poſſeſs'd of, and enjoying the moſt ſubſtantial earthly happineſs——eaſy circumſtances with the ſocial converſe of agreeable companions, unbending at the conqueſt, or the ball——or in the more retired ſcenes of domeſtic enjoyments; how ſudden the mind lets go, for a moment, all its preſent enjoyments, at the ſound of ſomething new—news arriv'd——and fixes its whole attention on the news of the day—it may be important, but the probability is greatly againſt it; and at beſt, the mind relinquiſhes for a while a certainty for an uncertainty. Preſent joy, & pleaſing ſenſations, in queſt of others no way probable to equal them, and very poſſible, for thoſe intirely the reverſe.—The reaſons for this conduct ſeem to riſe from the very principles of human nature. Man is ſo form'd for ſociety, ſo deeply intereſted in what affects humanity, in any manner whatever; that his own enjoyments or misfortunes, are almoſt neceſſarily and involuntarily ſuſpended, which any thing is related, or about to be, whilſt effects others of his ſpecies.——It is to this I have often attributed the univerſal taſte for news papers as they are called——I ſay univerſal, for there is not an exception within my knowledge. Thoſe who are ſo ignorant that they can ſcarce read at all, and too dull to reliſh what is read by others,—The gay and volatile, the indolent and inattentive, the man of buſineſs and the man of taſte, readily find time for peruſing the news paper of the week, or the day—the very poſt, who ſpreads them becomes immediately of conſequence, is treated, and kindly noticed by all, even though his intelligence may be indifferent, or even diſagreeable.——The modern eſtabliſhment of poſts, or couriers, which for ſome centuries paſt has been made in all the civilized parts of Europe and America, is an improvement far exceeding any thing of the kind among the moſt celebrated of the antient ſtates. And tends more toward civilizing mankind, than any one regulation ever hit on by man.——By this, we have ſuch frequent, and regular intelligence, not barely from the moſt remote colonies in America; but from all the civilized parts of the world as inſenſibly intereſts us, in the happineſs or miſery of all mankind.——From Philadelphia to Boſton, which includes the beſt part of the colonies, we have intelligence of whatever is worth the relating, every week, and by ſmall improvement may be had twice in the ſame ſpace, which indeed is already in great part the caſe——Thus this great extent becomes but as one neighbourhood, to thoſe, whoſe buſineſs, or inclination, lead them to keep up a regular correſpondence; and to all, who will be at the trifling expence of purchaſing the news papers.——There is nothing human, but is capable of improvement, for the better or worſe.—A news writer cannot always pleaſe his cuſtomers alike, in a dead, dull time, when nothing intereſting either foreign or domeſtic, turns up, the paper muſt be in ſome degree barren, as has been the caſe for ſome months paſt——and muſt be always in peace, unleſs internal commotions, and debates, intervene; or ſomething important occur in neighbouring ſtates——Yet as this paper ſtill circulates, and is received as regular, as when fill'd with matters of the laſt importance; I have often lamented, that ſo uſeful, and ſo univerſal a vehicle of intelligence, ſhould ever be deſtitute of ſomething to inſtruct, or at leaſt to divert, and entertain the readers.——Tho' in America, a new country, where almoſt every one finds his private concerns ſufficient, to engroſs the whole of his time, and attention, it cannot be expected, that wit and humour, ſhould be carried to that height, as in Great-Britain, &c.—Yet as it is allowed, there is, as great a proportion of knowledge, and learning taking the people collectively, in America, as in any part of the world;—as arts, agriculture, manufactures, and the like, are but in their infancy here, no writer can ſurely be at a loſs for a ſubject, uſeful at leaſt, (if properly treated) to the public.——From among the ſenſible and ingenious, who make agriculture (or farming as it is called) their buſineſs; how many very extenſively uſeful experiments, might thro' this channel, be communicated to each other—by this means a farmer in Pennſylvania, and one in Connecticut, or further remote, might have all the advantages of each others improvements, as though their lands lay contiguous.——The ſame might be ſaid of various other branches, with the ſame juſtice——Eſſays, moral political, humourous, ſarcaſtic, or even religious; ſo long as private characters are not reflected on, and a decent ſtyle and temper maintained, may with propriety be introduced; and tend much to the improvement of our fellowmen, an object next, I may almoſt ſay, inſeparably connected with our own happineſs.

For this purpoſe, I have attempted to fill now and then a vacant page, in this Courant, and ſhall continue the obſervator, until ſome one, for the greater benefit of the public, will ſupply the place——that there are many very many more able, I have not the vanity even in thought, to deny; and ſhall think myſelf happy, even in my own dull performances, if they provoke ſome of them, to ſhew the world, how very dull, and inſipid they are, by placing their own in contraſt—Eſſays political or religious, are apt to be diſagreeable, yet I confeſs I ſee no cauſe why they ſhould be, if properly handled; the great difficulty appears to me to conſiſt in this, the writers, are ſcarce ever diſintereſted—the readers are in the ſame ſituation—add to this, the extreme jealouſy of mankind, on theſe ſubjects; which never patiently ſubmits their long adopted ideas, to be diſputed; much leſs to be humourouſly diſcanted on——though I will not promiſe, wholly to refrain from treating occaſionally on theſe, yet this far I pledge myſelf, never with deſign, to offend any ſect, or party.

Folly, has ever, in all free ſtates been adjudged lawful game; and as places of ſanctuary, have not been allowed of among the reformed nation; I truſt no action of damage will be brought againſt me, let me enter whoſe grounds I will in the chace.

Mr. WATSON,
Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next.
My dear Countrymen,

THE good effects which my laſt year's addreſs had in keeping thoſe gentlemen out of the Council who were formerly juſtly diſmiſſed, for favouring the Stamp Act, and thoſe worthy and tried patriots, in, who ſucceeded them, encourage me to offer you another word in ſeaſon. I have not the leaſt doubt, notwithſtanding the malicious and wicked endeavours of a ſmall diſcontented party, that you will keep ſteady, and be eaſy, as the ſaying is, while you are well; But as one new magiſtrate muſt be choſen this ſpring, and as the people in Hartford county have complain'd (though, as I ſhall ſhew, without cauſe) that they have not an equal ſhare in council there is reaſon to think they will make an attempt to replace at leaſt one of thoſe formerly left out, it moſt certainly becomes us to think ſeriouſly and ſeaſonably of ſo important a ſtep. I grant that the county of Hartford is on account of extent, numbers, wealth and buſineſs, by much the moſt reſpectable of any in the colony. And that, conſidering the remote ſituation of one of the Magiſtrates, and the almoſt continual abſence of the other from the county, the large and populous towns in the center are laid under ſome inconveniencies: yet we all know theſe conſiderations are not ſufficient to authorize our putting men into the council who are not fit for the important ſtation. The county of Hartford muſt therefore be content to put up with their preſent ſituation, until they ſhall have men among them capable of filling a ſeat in council with dignity and fidelity, when I can aſſure them the Sons of Liberty in New London and Windham Counties will give them their ſuffrages——I need ſay no more——a word to the wiſe is ſufficient.

UNANIMOUS.

From the Chambers of the Hall,
——March, 1771.

By the Earl of Halifax Packet, Capt. Bolderſon, in 10 Weeks from Falmouth, we have the following Advices viz.

MADRID, (*in Spain*) Nov. 10.

OUR Court is willing, we hear, to reſtore the Iſlands of Falkland to Great Britain; but on certain conditions, which the public at preſent are ignorant of.

Paris, (in France) Dec 3 On the 27th ult. a courier arrived here, diſpatched by Prince de Meſſerano, Ambaſſador from the King of Spain at the Court of London, who brings advice, that the negotiation for terminating in an amicable manner the differences between the Courts of Madrid and London has not yet taken any favourable turn In conſequence of which, a courier was diſpatched the ſame night from hence to Madrid.

Smyrna (in Turky) Oct. 15. The Captain of a French ſhip, who arrived here a few days ago from Lemnos, declares that a Ruſſian man of war of 80 guns commanded by Admiral Elphinſtone, has been loſt upon a rock, but that the crew and guns were ſaved.

Warſaw (in Poland) Dec 5. We have juſt received the important news that the garriſon of Brailow, fearing the ſame fate of that of Bender, abandoned the place, but that the greater part of them were drowned in croſſing the Danube Immediately after that ſhameful flight, the Ruſſians took poſſeſſion of Brailow.

Paris, Dec. 21 The Parliament has received letters from his Majeſty dated the 19th in which they are ordered to proceed on buſineſs; but they have refuſed to obey them.

L O N D O N.

Jan. 1. An Evening Paper of Saturday ſays, The diſpoſition of the new French Miniſtry is certainly FOR WAR.

As the King of Pruſſia was lately eaſily riding from Potzdam to Berlin attended by one Gentleman and one Huſſar he perceived on a poſt, which was placed in the road, a paper written in large characters; he ordered the Huſſar to bring it to him, when he perceived it was a libel againſt himſelf and government, wherein he was accuſed in moſt indecent terms, of every crime human nature could be guilty of. The King ſhewed it to the Gentleman and aſked him what he thought of it? "Why, Sir, ſaid he, you ſhould find out the author, and let him ſuffer the utmoſt rigour of the law." "Pho, pho," ſays the King, "here, Huſſar put it in its place again; it will ſave the poor author the trouble of writing another; was I to deſtroy this, he would have nothing to do but to write for a fortnight.

Extract of a letter received on Monday night from Paris

"The Duke de Noailles, who is not yet abſolutely Miniſter, has all the precaution of Choiſeul, without one ſpark of his ambition. He is for peace—he has repeatedly declared himſelf for peace with the Engliſh. With theſe ſentiments, I can aſſure you he entered into the head of the Cabinet of France."

A quantity of naval and military ſtores are ordered to be ſhipped for Senegambia; and a reinforcement of troops is alſo ordered for compleating the garriſon there.

It is reported that Captain Preſton has received aſſurance of being recompenced for his late ſufferings, in conſequence of the proſecution carried on againſt him at Boſton in New England.

It is ſaid that letters of recal are preparing for Lord Harcourt who is to aſſume a principal poſt in Adminiſtration and that a nobleman has been nominated to ſucceed him as Ambaſſador to the Court of France.

An Evening Paper has the following letter, which was received a few days ago by a certain Great Man.

"My Lord, A word before a blow, as the lightning is before the thunder. Beware how you make us deſperate by cauſing your doctrines to be approved by the worthleſs mercenaries in both houſes. Remember I ſo warn you: It is a ſubject which will be ſeen, heard and FELT ON.

Buckingham Gate August,
the 2d 1628

Extract of a letter from Dover, Dec. 30.

"A veſſel arrived yeſterday from Calais, brought the news that the inhabitants there were making great preparations to illuminate their houſes, a courier arrived embarking for England with the news that a peace, not a war, was the ultimate reſolution of the Courts of England and Spain. [Kentiſh Gazette]

The following is a fact; An Iriſhman at a certain coffee-houſe, who ſeemed to have the appearance of a gentleman explained to ſome company the true meaning of the proverb, "What's one man's meat is another man's poiſon," in the following manner: "You know, gentleman, (ſaid he) hemlock is deadly poiſon, to men, and, by Jaſus, it is very ſalutary to goats."

Yeſterday an expreſs arrived at the Dock-yard, to loſe no time in equipping the Royal William, of 80 guns, the Princeſs Amelia of 90, the Mars of 74 and the Worceſter of 64 guns.

We hear Admiral Geary has deſired leave to reſign.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.

Captain Aſhmead, arrived here from Barbadoes, informs us, That Captain Cotton, in a Sloop from New London, on the 25th of Dec. laſt, in Lat. 37 Long. 60, was obliged to cut away his Maſt, in a violent Gale of wind, had loſt 30 Horſes off his Deck, and the next morning ſaw a Sloop that was overſet.

In the Storm of Wind, Snow and Rain, on Saturday, the 9th Inſtant, the Brig Queen of the May, Captain Chancellor, bound to Liſbon from this Port parted her Cables about Seven o'Clock at night, and drove aſhore about a Mile within Cape Henlopen, about Ten o'Clock ſhe fell on her Beam Ends, and the People took to that Side of the Veſſel out of water to ſave themſelves, but the Sea making a continual Breach over them, they were in the moſt imminent Danger of their Lives, and a Negro Man was waſhed overboard and drowned; the next Morning the Captain, and an Apprentice had periſhed with Cold and Fatigue the reſt of the People made a Shift to get the Yawl free by which means they got ſafe on ſhore, much fatigued, and ſcarcely able to help themſelves.

NEW-YORK March 28

On Monday the 18th of March, Inſtant, *The Sons of Liberty* in this City, met at *Hampden Hall*, to celebrate the Day on which our moſt gracious Sovereign, in Compaſſion to his American Subjects, redeemed them from the Yoke of Slavery and Oppreſſion, by repealing the *Stamp-Act*.

NEW PORT, March 25.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived, in 38 days from St. Nichola Mole, the Brig Induſtry Capt. Samuel Lawton.——While Captain Lawton was lying to, in a hard gale at N. W. in lat 40 6. long. 69 at 3 o'clock laſt Saturday morning, a ſloop ran foul of him, and carried away his main top-maſt main-topſail yard, and all his chain plates; but what damage the ſloop received he could not tell, or whether ſhe ſunk or not; nor did he learn the Maſter's name, ſhe being out of ſight in 3 minutes, and could not be ſeen the next day; though imagines the ſloop was one which ſailed from the ſame place 5 days before him, belonging to Boſton, Benjamin Eldridge, Maſter.

By the laſt New London Paper, we find, that out of 5 or 6 veſſels only, belonging to Connecticut, 12 or 14 perſons were loſt in a violent gale of wind about the 25th of December, and near 100 horſes.

N. B. By a good calculation, it appears that the Northern Colonies have ſunk near 50 per cent. on all the horſes ſhipped for the Weſt-Indies for 10 years paſt.——How well worth purſuing is ſuch a trade! And who would not kill all their ſheep to enable them to raiſe horſes?

Laſt Thurſday as two brothers, named Stafford, were a gunning at the ſhore in Little Compton, the younger brother's gun accidentally went off, when the whole charge entered the right temple of the other, came out at the left eye brow, and killed him inſtantly. He has left a widow and 4 or 5 children.

Saturday evening arrived the ſloop Neptune, Capt. James Nixon, in 28 days from the Mole, by whom we are informed, that accounts were received from Port au Prince, of the arrival of ſeveral ſhips in ſhort paſſages, informing that affairs between England and Spain were likely to be amicably ſettled.——Captain Nixon had very bluſtring weather on the coaſt, and on the 18 inſt. lat. 37 40 long. 72, 30, ſpoke with Capt. Joſeph Dean, from Surinam for Boſton, 56 days out, who was determined to put into Philadelphia, or the firſt port he could make. Capt. Nixon brought part of three whaling crews belonging to Dartmouth, whoſe veſſels had been taken by two Spaniſh guardacoſtas on the ſouth ſide of Hiſpaniola, in Sam Bay; the maſters of ſaid veſſels were Silas Butler, William Roberts, and Richard Welding; alſo Ephraim Peaſe of the Vineyard was taken at the ſame time, but had his veſſel, and cargo of 200 barrels of oil, given him, to bring away the others hands: The other 3 veſſels were carried to St. Domingo, having each 100 barrels of oil on board. Theſe 4 veſſels were taken in the morning of the 11th of February.

B O S T O N, March 28.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Character in London, dated Dec. 24, 1770.

"I have the pleaſure to inform you that the Project, which has been ſtrongly urg'd by the enemies of your Province to alter your Charter, is now wholly laid aſide.——It is juſtly conſider'd as a *Compact* between the King and the people, which cannot be vacated without the *Conſent of both* Parties". Query, *Whether making a Governer* independent upon the People *for his* Subſiſtence *as well as* Exiſtence *as a Governer*, *would not eſſentially annihilate the* freedom *of our Charther*.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the Admiralty Office, dated Dec. 31, 1770.

The Talk is much of War. This Day the Preſs Warrants were renewed for a Year, as alſo the Preſs from Protections——Four five Ships were ordered Yeſterday to be got ready with the utmoſt Diſpatch; between 40 and 50 Sail of the Line preparing for Sea, 25 of them are mann'd."

Yeſterday Morning died at Roxbury, in the 77th year of his Age, his Excellency William Shirley, Eſq; formerly Governor and Commander in Chief of this Province. We hear his Funeral is to be attended on Friday next, at the Houſe of John Erving, jun. Eſq;

We are informed, by ſeveral Captains of Veſſels lately arrived at Salem, that from about the 13th to the 22d of January, a Comet, with a glimmering Tail, was ſeen, from ſeveral Iſlands in the Weſt Indies, in the S. E. Part of the Heavens which moved very faſt to the Weſtward.

WILMINGTON, (North-Carolina) Jan. 9.

Laſt Tueſday morning about two o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out at Capt. Oldfield's ſtore, at the ſouth ſide of the dock: The ſame moment, that diſcovered the flames, ſhew'd the impoſſibility of extinguiſhing them. The fire raged with its utmoſt violence until all the houſes in that ſquare, fifteen in number, were totally conſumed. Upon the firſt alarm by the fire-bell, the engines were immediately brought to the ſpot and work'd, but without effect. The inhabitants of the town, and the people from the veſſels that lay at the wharfs, ſhewed utmoſt alacrity in endeavouring to ſtop the progreſs of the flames, and removing what could poſſibly be ſaved, but notwithſtanding every effort, a very great quantity of dry goods, rum, ſugar, molaſſes, flaxſeed and proviſion was conſumed.

The rapidity of the flames threatening the immediate deſtruction of *Mr.* Burgwin's, tar houſe, and all the wharfs, houſes and ſtores below the dock, a number of gentlemen exerted themſelves at the utmoſt riſque, inciting others by their example, manifeſted that they preferred the preſervation of ſo great a part of the property of others, to any conſideration of their own ſafety. By this laudable conduct a quantity of naval ſtores and lumber were removed amidſt an almoſt ſuffocating ſmoak, and within the ſcorching heat of the fire, which was thus prevented from farther devaſtation. Happily the wind was eaſterly, to this circumſtance and to the oppoſite houſe being of brick, was in a great meaſure owing the preſervation of the houſe and ſtore of John Lyon, Eſq; Had the fire extended itſelf to that part of Front-ſtreet, the whole of Dock-ſtreet, and in all probability the greateſt part of the town, muſt have been reduced to aſhes; the loſs on this melancholly occaſion is computed at Ten Thouſand pounds Proclamation money. Mr. Robeſon loſt above 1000l. This is the ſecond time that he has unhappily been a conſiderable ſufferer in this country, by fire.

We are deſired to add, that the ſchooner Two Brothers, and Bedford (Simmons and Benney) both of Rhode Iſland, have loſt all their ſails and great part of their rigging, which had been put into one of Mr. Robeſon's ſtores conſumed by this fire.

Some Account of RUSSIA.

RUSSIA is one of the Moſt extenſive ſtates that we know of in the whole habitable world. It contains conſiderably more territory than all the reſt of Europe put together Its length from the frontiers of Livonia to Kamtſchatka, or nearly oppoſite to Japan, is above twelve thouſand wreſts, which are 714 German miles, reckoning ſeven wreſts to a mile (about 6856 Engliſh miles) its breath extends from the 4th degree of latitude to beyond the 70th. But then this vaſt empire is very far from being ſo well cultivated and peopled as moſt of the other nations in Europe. There are deſerts from 80 to 130, and even to 200 Engliſh miles, in which there is not a living ſoul to be found; though ſome parts of theſe deſerts are ſituated in a very good climate, and have the beſt ſoil that could be wiſhed. True it is that in ſome places there is a deficiency of wood and water; in others there is every thing that is neceſſary for human life, and yet are deſerts for want of inhabitants. In ſhort, this empire could very eaſily afford ſuſtenance for triple the number of inhabitants it contains. The following account may furniſh ſome grounds of judgment on this point. According to the laſt numbering, in the year 1744 and 1745, of the people of theſe provinces which properly conſtitute Ruſſia, there were ſeven millions of males, from the age of four years to that of ſixty, who pay the capitation or poſe tax. Seven millions more might be allowed for women, children, and old men. The officers of the revenue, and clerks of the chancery, who form a claſs apart, are, with their wives and children, reckoned about two hundred thouſand. For Livonia, Ingria, and Finland, provinces which are not comprehended in the capitation there are allowed ſix hundred thouſand ſouls. As for the Ukraine, of the Don, of the Jaick as well as for the different nations of heathens that inhabit Siberia and the frontiers of Auria and Japan, they are computed at a million eight hundred thouſand; the total making about eighteen millions four hundred thouſand individuals.

BOSTON, March 28.

Sunday laſt arrived here Capt. Rowe from London, by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

L O N D O N.

Dec. 25. Several American Agents are to wait upon Lord Hillſborough in a few days, to learn his Lordſhip's ſentiments on the ſubject of ſome particulars concerning the protection of the colonies, in caſe of a War.

It is generally believed Lord Weymouth will ſoon join the minority.

Dec. 29. It is now generally believed that Junius is the joint production of the Earl of Shelburne, Col. Barre, and Mr. Dunning.

A report is circulated at the Weſt End of the Town, that the Earl of Hillſborough will be appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the room of Lord Viſcount Townſhend.

It is ſaid, that a Bill is preparing to be laid before an auguſt Aſſembly, to enable his Majeſty to appoint the Council for the Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in the ſame manner as his Majeſty appoints the Privy-Council of Great-Britain and Ireland; the right of chooſing the Council for the ſaid Colony is at preſent veſted in its Aſſembly.

Jan. 4. It is ſaid a Courier is arrived with Diſpatches from the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid, with Articles of Aſſurance for an Accommodation of Peace.

It was univerſally reported yeſterday on 'Change and at the Coffee-Houſes, that there will be no War.

Jan. 5. Yeſterday after breaking up of the Levee, at St. James's, Lord North, Lord Hillſborough, & Lord Barrington, had a long Conference with his Majeſty on Affairs of Importance.

It is aſſerted that the Government has already contracted for 25,000 Barrels of Iriſh Beef and Pork.

Letters from Florence ſay that the Earl of Bute has again relapſed into his old diſorder.

A new ſyſtem of regulations for the American Colonies, has lately been ſubmitted to the inſpection of a great number of reſpectable merchants; and we are informed will certainly be taken into conſideration of Parliament ſoon after the adjournment.

Dr. Edmund Keene, Biſhop of Cheſter, is elected Biſhop of Ely in the Room of Dr. Mawſon, deceaſed.

Rev. John Averell, Biſhop of Limerick in the Room of Dr Leſlie, deceaſed. Rev. George Berkly, Dean of Limerick.——Rev. Mr. Young, Prebendary of Cantebury Cathedral.

The 11th of laſt month died, at Dublin, Curtis Fartan, Gent. late Capt. Lieutenant in the 64th regiment, commanded by Col. John Pomeroy.

On Thurſday died in the Fleet-Priſon, Stephen Welch, who had been confined by Court of Chancery hear thirty years, for CONTEMPT!

Arrived, Beaver, Coffin, and Tartar, Merrick from Nantuket. The Hannnah, Pope, from Rhode-Iſland, is put into King-Road by Streſs of Weather.

It was his Majeſty's ſloop of war the Peggy, Capt. Toby, of 8 guns, beſides 16 ſwivels, and 124 men, that was forced on ſhore in the late ſtorm at Happiſburgh. Of the number of men loſt this unhappy juncture, 82 of this Ship's crew were buried in Happiſburgh Church-yard, and it is ſuppoſed there were 20 more, went away with the tide, and were no more ſeen.

H A L I F A X, *Feb.* 19

We hear from good Authority, that the Wreck of the Ship Diadem, Capt. Seguin, who ſailed from the Harbour for England in January 1769 and was ſuppoſed to have foundered at Sea, was ſeen laſt Summer on Shore at one of the Weſtern-Iſlands, having been found floating in the Occean a few Leagues off the ſaid Iſland——and was towe'd on Shore by the Portugueſe.

On Friday laſt between 11 & 12 o'clock A. M. a Melancholy Accident happened to Mrs Elizabeth Stiver in the North Suburbs of this Town. It ſeems ſhe had been out into Town and returned home about 11 o'clock, when ſhe locked herſelf into the houſe as is ſaid was her cuſtom, and went to making a Fire, when, by whatever means is unknown, it is ſuppoſed ſome of her Cloaths took fire, which burn'd her in the Face, Breſt and Legs &c. to ſuch a Degree that when her huſband came home at 12 o'clock, from the Navy Yard, where he is employed as a Watchman, he being obliged, after knocking at the Door ſeveral Times and no one opening it, to burſt it open, and found her expired on the Floor.

HARTFORD, April 2.

His Honor the Governer has iſſued a Proclamation, appointing Thurſday the 18th of April next for a general Faſt in this Colony.

A few Days ſince the noted Richard Steel was diſmiſſed from Goal in this Place, where he had been confined for Coſts on his laſt Trial for Burglary——and on Tueſday Night laſt Week he broke open the Houſe of Mr. —— Kibbe, of Enfield, and rob'd it of ſundry Articles and a ſmall Sum in Money; from thence he went to the Barn of Mr. Terry of Enfield, and ſtole a Horſe, and made off; but he was purſued and taken the next Day at Weſton, and on Saturday returned to his former Lodgings in this Place, where it is hoped he will be confined till he ſhall receive a full Reward for all his paſt Offences.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office in Hartford, not before publiſhed.

N.B. Where the Town is not mentioned they are directed to Hartford.

REV'd *Mr. Allen, Pittsfield, Seth Auſtin Suffield, Mr. Allen Windſor, Stephen Andres New-Hartford, Thomas Benny Meriden Caleb Bull Ebenezer Buckus Windham, Hezekiah Biſſell, Eſq; Windham, Peris Bonney Goſhen, Samuel Caſe near Hartford John Crane James Downer Lebanon, Benjamin Douglaſs, Eſq; New-Haven, Hon Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq; Windham, Reuben Eaſton Windham Nathan Eliot Eſq; Kent Jedediah Elderkin Windham, Samuel Blackden Saliſbury Capt Azaul Fitch Lebanon, Col. Eleazer Fitch Windham 3 Dr. Ebenezer Gray Windham Ebenezer Hart, jun. Kenſington Jonathan Hatch Tolland, Nathaniel Humphrys John Jeffery 2, Ebenezer Jones 2, Benjamin Kent Suffield, William M'Charty, James M'Hard, Eſq, Haverhill, Mr. Moorehouſe Litchfield, Nathan Mather Windſor, Capt Samuel Marſh, James M'Clyſter Enfield, Rev Mr Newton Greenfield Thomas Olcott, New Hartford Eliſha Pitkin, Eaſt Hartford, John Patten Windham, Abner Prior Windſor, Capt. Caleb Phelps Windſor, Ichiel Roſe Coventry, Meſſrs Phelps & Pettibone Simſbury William Smith Farmington, William Stewart New London, Eliſha Seymour, Meſſ Winthrop & Roſwel Saltonſtall New London, Capt. Daniel Skinner John Smith Myer Ticer Windham.*

STRAY'd from the Subſcriber, of Kenſington, ſome time laſt ſummer, three ſteers, one three, the others two years old paſt, two of them red pide, the other red, mark'd with a ſlit in the end of the Right ear, and a half crop and a half penny the under ſide the left ear, branded with C. G. on the horns when they went away. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtrays and ſend word the owner ſo that he may have them again ſhall have a reſonable reward and all neceſſary charges paid by.

CALEB GALPIN.

Kenſington April 1 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of ground lying in Hartford, about 30 Rods north of the Court Houſe, on the main ſtreet, containing about half an acre, a good warrantee deed will be given, by

ROBERT SANFORD.

Hartford, March 29, 1771.

INOCULATION.

Dr. Tapper,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public, that he has for ſome time paſt, and ſtill is carrying on that branch of his profeſſion at Kingſton, alias Euſopus, in Ulſter County, province of New-York, where thoſe gentlemen and ladies that ſhou'd be inclin'd to take the Small Pox, may depend on having good genteel lodging and nurſing, at the moderate price of One Dollar and half per week, and Three Dollars for the Doctor, ſo that the whole expence, in an ordinary way, will not exceed nine or ten dollars. This place is extremely healthful and pleaſant, and out of near ſix hundred perſons that have been inoculated, not one ſingle patient has been loſt. 27

BROKE out, and made their eſcape from the common goal in Hartford, the night after the 26th inſtant, the following perſons, viz. John Marſhel Roberts of Tolland, a man of about 24 years of age, rather more than middling for ſtature, wore his own black hair. Alſo one Joel Gay of Hebron, he was a man of about 27 years of age, of a middling ſtature, wore his own hair, they both were committed for Burglary, the ſaid Gay, was crop'd and branded, but held in goal for the coſt, Roberts had his trial, and found guilty, but hath not received his puniſhment. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid perſons, or either of them, and convey them to this goal, ſhall have a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, paid, by

JOHN LORD, Goaler.

Hartford, April 2, 1771.

LAMP BLACK, in Caſks, and a quantity of choice Indico, to be ſold by Cotton Murray, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

POET'S CONRER.

The State of Nature. From the Eſſay on Man.

NOR think in nature's ſtate they blindly trod;
The ſtate of nature was the reign of God:
Self love and ſocial at her birth began,
Union the bond of all things, and of man.
Pride, then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beaſt, joint tenant of the ſhade;
The ſame his table, and the ſame his bed,
No murder cloath'd him, and no murder fed.
In the ſame temple, the reſounding wood,
All vocal beings hymn'd their equal God:
The ſhrine with gore unſtain'd, with gold undreſt;
Unbrib'd, unbloody ſtood the blameleſs prieſt:
Heav'n's attribute was univerſal care,
And man's prerogative, to rule, but ſpare.
Ah! how unlike the man of times to come!
Of half that live, the butcher, and the tomb;
Who, foe to nature, hears the gen'ral groan,
Murders their ſpecies, and betrays his own!
But juſt diſeaſe to luxury ſucceeds,
And ev'ry death its own avenger breeds;
The fury paſſions from that blood began,
And turn'd on man, a fiercer ſavage, man.

An Epigram.

CRIES Celia to a Rev'rend D—n,
What reaſon can be giv'n,
Since Marriage is an holy Thing,
That there is none in Heav'n?
There are no Women, he reply'd:
She quick returns the Jeſt,
Women there are, but I'm afraid
They cannot find a Prieſt.

LONDON, January 1, 1771.

On Saturday the 20th of Oct. there appeared in London Gazette a promotion by his Majeſty of *ſix* Captains to the rank of Admirals by which promotion *ſeven* very worthy officers, their ſeniors, were *ſuperſeded*, to the great ſurpriſe of every perſon acquainted with the navy. On the Saturday following the ſeven Captains ſo ſuperceded were likewiſe promoted to be Admirals, and their rank and precedency *reſtored* to them. This ſecond promotion was ſtill more ſurpriſing than the firſt. *Col. B—re*, in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, frequently called upon L—d N——h to account for this *ſtrange* proceeding, becauſe, he ſaid, one of the two ſteps muſt be wrong: if the *ſeven* deſerved to be *ſuperceded*, they ought not to have been reſtored; if, on the other hand, they deſerve the rank they had now obtained, it was ungrateful and ſcandalous to put ſuch a ſlight upon their ſervices, and ſuch a ſtigma on their characters, as had been done by ſuperceding them. L—d N——h being puſhed pretty hard one day on this ſubject, anſwered fretfully, that it was not in his department; that he would neither avow the meaſure nor diſavow it; that if gentlemen wanted to know who had adviſed his M——y to act ſo, they ought to aſk the Firſt L—d of the Ad——y, in whoſe department it was.

When this was ſaid by *L—d N——h*, it was generally underſtood that Sir E——d H——k's infirmities, and attention to other buſineſs, would prevent his being in the Lower Room this winter. However, when the augmentation of the navy was moved for, Sir E——d H—— was in the room. Col. B—e took the opportunity to apply to Sir E——d for the ſolution of the myſtery of a double promotion. Sir E——d H—k declared, that tho' in his department, it was not by his advice; he ſaid, he would tell the Room all he knew concerning it.—— 'I was directed to lay before his M—— a liſt of the navy down to *L—d H—e* incluſive, which I did according to their ſeniority, diſtinguiſhing the length of ſervice, and the particular character and ſervices of each. His M—— *immediately* gave me a ready written liſt of *ſix* whom he ſaid he had choſen to promote to the rank of Admiral; I intreated his gracious permiſſion to repreſent to him, that this promotion ſuperceded ſeven ſenior officers, diſtinguiſhed for their character, and eminent for their ſervices. His M—— replied, that he chooſe only *ſix*. I then requeſted his gracious M——, that the ſeven ſuperceded officers might be permitted to lay memorials of their ſervices before him. This his M—— moſt graciouſly permitted. I had afterwards orders to cauſe the ſeven ſuperſeded officers alſo to be inſerted in the Gazette." Col. B—re took occaſion from this hiſtory to obſerve, that it was the ſame caſe in the Ad——y as in every other part of government; that there was a certain buſy Devil that thruſt its head into every department, and did the buſineſs for every officer of State; that we have a nominal M——y, nominal S——s of State, nominal P—y C——l; men whoſe names are only uſed for reſponſibility; that ſo a deſpicable junto, who form the *interior cabinet*, may, at the riſque of others, work miſchief in darkneſs and obſcurity.

Extract of a Letter from Barnſtable, [England] December 14.

—"We have had moſt terrible windy weather, attended with abundance of rain, for ſeveral days paſt, which has done a great deal of damage, both by land and ſea, inſomuch that our coaſt is full of wrecks. Monday a large French veſſel, in great diſtreſs, was drove up St. George's channel, and got into Ilfracombe harbour; ſhe is full of hands & ſaid to be bound for Ireland. Our officers went on board her, and made a thorough ſearch, and found a great quantity of apples and pears of three pounds weight each, and many large cheſts of firelocks and other warlike inſtruments, with ſeveral great trunks of gold and ſilver laced cloaths, deſigned, it is ſuppoſed, to furniſh the Roman Catholicks in Ireland. Her whole cargo is ſaid to be worth upwards of 100,000l. Our officers have ſeized her, and put G. R. upon her, at which the French officers are highly incenſed, and ſwear they don't care a t—d for G. R nor any of the Engliſh, and wiſh to God they had foundered at ſea, rather than have fallen into our hands. They had a figure of the Virgin Mary on board, richly dreſſed, but ſhe could not inſure either ſhip or cargo, for which ſhe is highly abuſed by the whole crew, I don't doubt."——

The following extract of a letter from France is handed about in the city:——"The Engliſh Miniſtry are univerſally derided or pitied on the Continent; the ſeveral powers of Europe, even to the petty Electorates of the empire hold them in contempt, for carrying on a dilatory negociation with Spain, which was never meant by the latter to have a *pacific* iſſue. The political creed of every thinking people in Europe except of the Engliſh, in reſpect to the preſent commotions, is as follows: That the Spaniards are protracting this *negociation* to gain time, and equip themſelves for the field; that they will then attack the Britiſh territories in both Indies; that while our forces are hurried from home to oppoſe their motions in theſe places, and the kingdom left defenceleſs at home, France will pour in her ſtrength on the naked iſland, and endeavour to complete the ruin of that conſtitution, which they have admired and envied for ſo many centuries."

A letter from Portſmouth, dated Dec. 25, ſays, "Laſt night Admiral Geary gave notice to the maſters of ſuch ſhips as were bound to the Mediterranean, not to ſail without a convoy, which would be immediately appointed. A train of Artillery is ordered to this garriſon, which is expected every day."

In conſequence of ſome Expreſſions made uſe of by Governor Johnſtone in the Houſe of Commons laſt Friday, and applying them by inſinuation to the Rt. Hon. Lord George (Sackville) Germaine; the latter being informed of what paſſed, (for he was not in the Houſe that Day) followed Governor Johnſtone out of the Houſe Yeſterday, and called him into the Court of Requeſts, and there demanded Satisfaction, which Mr. Johnſtone ſeemed to decline, by ſaying, "He was in Order he had been quite Parliamentary, &c." Lord George ſaid, he had no Right to aſperſe his Character, and inſiſted upon his meeting him at Four o'Clock that Day (it was now Two o'Clock) at the Ring in Hyde-Park. As Governor Johnſtone could not uſe the Sword, Piſtols were agreed upon. Lord George took the Right Hon. Thomas Townſhend with him as his Second; and Sir James Lowther, Bart was Governor Johnſton's Second. Mr. Johnſton's Piſtols were fired firſt, and the Combatants having miſſed each other, (tho' the Diſtance was very ſmall between them) they had Recourſe to his Lordſhip's Piſtols. Lord George miſſed his Antagoniſt again; but Mr. Johnſtone's Ball ſtruck againſt the Cock of his Lordſhip's Piſtol. After this ſecond firing, the Seconds immediately interpoſed, and the affair ended.

Another Account ſays, the Duel fought in Hyde Park on Monday, between Mr. Johnſtone and Lord George, Germaine, was occaſioned by a Speech of the latter, in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, two Days before any Reſentment was ſhewn to it, and ſaid to have been one far from giving Offence, by many that were preſent; but to the ſurprize of the Aſſembly, two Nights afterwards Mr. Johnſtone got up, and ſpoke in a moſt indecent Manner, of Lord George, which aſtoniſhed the Hearers, but nobody took any Notice of it that Time; however Lord George ſent a Meſſage to the Gentleman to meet him in Hyde Park, which was complied with, and brought for his Second Sir James Lowther; and Lord George took with him Thomas Townſhend, Eſq. It was agreed to fight with Piſtols, and they fired twice at each other, but neither of them received a Wound. What was extraordinary, Lord George's Piſtol was ſhot out of his Hand at the ſecond Diſcharge of his Antagoniſt, but received not the leaſt hurt.

THIS is to give Notice, that the SUSQUEHANNAH Meeting is adjourned from the 13th Day of March Inſtant, to the 4th Day of April next, at Windham Court-Houſe.

Windham, March 19, 1771.

TO BE SOLD

A LOT of Land, containing about 44 acres, lying about one mile above the Court-Houſe in Hartford. The above may be had for Caſh or ſhort Credit, on good ſecurity, by applying to
GIDEON MERRELLS,
SAMUEL MERREY.
26—28
Hartford, March 26 1771.

Imported from LONDON,
By Peter Verſtille,
And to be Sold at his Store in Weatherſfield.

A Fine aſſortment of Broad Cloths—Kerſies Baizes—Planes—Druggetts, and other Engliſh and India Goods, too many to enumerate, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

N. B. The Broad Cloths, Baizes, Kearſeys, Planes and Druggetts, may be had for Country Produce payable next fall. And the like Aſſortment may be had of Mr. STEPHEN MEARS, on the ſame terms, at his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe. 26—31

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for the Connecticut Courant for the year 1770, are once more deſired to ſettle their accounts immediately, for as he is call'd on by the Printers to pay for the ſame, ſo he is obliged to call on his late cuſtomers for that purpoſe and deſires that they will not omit doing it immediately, for if they ſhould, it would put him to the diſagreeable neceſſity of calling on them in ſome other way, and they be put to coſt.——Alſo, all other perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for books, &c. are deſired to diſcharge their debts, as he is ſoon about to remove into another province, it is abſolutely neceſſary, that all his other accounts be ſettled ſoon, which will much oblige the ſubſcriber, KNIGHT SEXTON.

Hartford, March 12, 1771.

New-York, 16th Feb. 1771.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION.

MR. LATHAM, Surgeon to the King's (or 8th) Regiment of Foot, acquaints the Inhabitants of this province, as alſo thoſe of New England, that he has open'd convenient Houſes for the Reception of Patients, who chooſe to be inoculated after the Suttonian Syſtem, where the greateſt Attention will be obſerved, and every Thing neceſſary provided.

Mr. Latham likewiſe informs the Public, that he is the only Perſon who can inoculate, or who can authoriſe Perſons to inoculate after this approved, eaſy, and ſucceſsful Method, in any Part of America, North of Philadelphia: while Doctor Shuttleworth (Brother in Law to Mr. Sutton) is the only Perſon that can inoculate, or can cauſe to be inoculated in the ſame Method, South of Philadelphia. As the New-England People ſuffer ſo ſeverely by the natural Small-Pox, Mr. Latham aſſures them, that he will wait upon any ſufficient Number aſſembled together to be inoculated; and as his Deſire is to be of as much Service to Mankind as he poſſibly can, he will do every Thing in his Power to bring the Suttonian Syſtem to as great Utility and Practice in America, as it is now in England, Scotland, and Ireland; where Mr. Sutton has ſeveral Partners in each country.

Mr. Latham has inoculated in Canada, lately three Hundred Perſons, belonging to Maſſachuſett's Bay and Connecticut Governments, who were never confin'd from doing their uſual Occupations. For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his Houſe in Broad Street.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printers hereof.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[APRIL. M.DCC.LXXI.]
[NUMBER 328.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, APRIL 2, to TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1771.

Mr. WATSON.

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your next, and you will much oblige one of your conſtant readers.

An extract of a letter from a gentleman, to his friend, who was about to take up the work of the miniſtry.

DEAR SIR,

I Received yours of the 2d of March; and now, I embrace this, as the firſt opportunity, to return you an anſwer. I ſhould be very glad to have an opportunity, to converſe with you face to face, upon ſo important a point, as preaching the goſpel; but this I am deprived of at preſent, and therefore muſt content myſelf to be confined to this epiſtolary way of converſing. My ideas, ſir, you deſired me in your laſt letter, to let you know when I expected to enter into the *ſacred work of the miniſtry*—This is a *hard queſtion*, attended with two difficulties, which have perplexed my mind, not a little: however, I think at preſent, I am pretty well ſettled, with reſpect to them both: and I *would to GOD*, that every one was ſettled upon the right baſis, with reſpect to *preaching the goſpel*—You muſt know, ſir, that the difficulties which I ſpeak of are theſe, viz. Whether a man has any right to preach before ordination, or not; and whether a licence gives a man any right to preach? the latter of theſe, all who give licence deny: and to ſupport themſelves in this abſurd practice, they deny that any candidate does preach, and they likewiſe openly deny, that a licence does give him the *leaſt authority to preach*; and yet they inſiſt, that candidates ſhould be licenced. Now, *in the name of common ſenſe*, I would aſk why a man may not preach as ſafely, without a licence, as with, ſince it *gives him no authority at all to preach*, according to their own words? But here theſe jugglers, & abuſers of *common ſenſe* ſhelter themſelves under a *covert* of prieſt-craft, and ſay if candidates do not take a licence, we will tell the people not to hear them, altho' we know they preach the pure doctrines of chriſtianity: that is to ſay, if they will not help us to *ſupport* prieſt-craft, we will turn our arms againſt them; and we are ſo mighty in the earth *already*, that we can *cruſh all before us, even the moſt pious endeavours of all*, who are not on our ſide; and therefore we give *fair* warning to all, who would ſleep in a whole ſkin, to come over to our ſide. But I hope e'er long, to ſee all theſe ſupporters of Koraiſm, *drove* from under their *covert*, and hunted from all their ſecret *haunts*, and *expoſed* to the view of *common ſenſe*, where they will look like owls in open day light———You doubtleſs remember, my dear friend, that when we were at the univerſity together, I always expreſſed an *abhorrence* againſt *ſophiſtry*, and prieſt craft; but revered the ſacred *function* when rightly diſcharged. I think prieſt craft has reigned triumphant, long enough already: and I would to God, that the time might now *commence*, when the Popes ſhould ceaſe to grant indulgence——and when all ſhould be guided by the word of God. Could we once ſee this happy time, I am perſuaded, and that not without good reaſon, that we ſhould never more ſee a man attempt to preach, till he is firſt *ordained*. Indulgences would then be at an end; and candidates would then deſiſt from the bold invaſion, with a *ſhuddering horror*, like that which made the congregation of Iſrael flee, when the earth ſwallowed up Korah, Dathan and Abiram, for invading the prieſt's office. I ſay theſe things, not to affright you, but as a dear brother I would warn you, againſt running before you are ſent, or of accepting of any indulgence in miniſterial affairs; for the *word* of God knows of no ſuch thing, as what is now a days called a licence to preach; for how ſhall they preach except they be ſent? Rom. 10, 15. Read alſo, 1 Cor. 1, 21; Mark 16, 16; John 20, 21; Acts 13, 3 4, &c. When I talk with theſe gentlemen, who hold to the doctrine of indulgence, they are obliged to run into all manner of *abſurdities*, and contradict one moment, what they owned, but the moment before, and explain away the ſenſe of every thing, which oppoſes them, in order to ſupport their own doctrine. One moment they will tell you, that candidates do *preach*, the next, they will ſay, they do not. And if you deteſt them for the contradiction, they will tell you, that when they ſay candidates do *preach*, they mean to be underſtood in the vulgar, and not in the true ſenſe of the word; for in the ſtrict ſenſe, they ſay, that they do not ſuppoſe that a man can *preach*, till he is *ordained*; which is as *abſurd*, as to ſuppoſe that a man cannot get drunk, till 9 o'clock, let him *drink never ſo much*, becauſe it is before the third hour of the day. Thus by *contradictions*, *abſurdities and prieſt-craft*, theſe gentlemen ſupport, their principles by which, they grant indulgences——My friend, if you would ſee the doctrines of indulgence fairly confuted, read the reverend and learned Ebenezer Prime, Paſtor of the presbyterian church in Huntington on Long Iſland.

NAPLES, November 2.

THE commiſſaries of the Ruſſian ſquadron have received an order here, which will not allow the completing their agreement for proviſions for their fleet; and our merchants have received advice from their correſpondents at Marſeilles, to diſcontinue commerce with the Engliſh, from the Great-[illegible] of a rupture between the Engliſh and Spaniards.

Ferrari (in Italy) Dec 8. The republic of Venice has reſolved to permit no places of Aſylum in their ſtates; the hotels of the Ambaſſadors will even be deprived of that right which they have ſo long enjoyed. This affair will probably occaſion ſome coolneſs between the republic and ſome foreign Courts.

Warſaw, (in Poland) Dec. 5. The Ruſſians have at length made themſelves maſters of Ibrailow which was abandoned by the Turks, as Choczim was laſt year. A courier has brought a confirmation of it to Prince Wolkonſki, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador. After this conqueſt Gen. Romanzoff ſent a body of Troops towards Buchareſt and Giurgowa, to diſperſe ſuch of the enemy as may be in thoſe parts, that he may take up his winter quarters at Yaſſi.

Leghorn, (a port Town of Italy.) The Republic of Raguſa having been ſummoned by Count Orlow to renounce their neutrality, and either to embrace the Ottoman or Ruſſian Party, has declared for the former; in conſequence of which ſtep the Raguſans will henceforward be treated by the Ruſſians as their enemies.

Altena, (in Germany) Dec. 18. We learn from Copenhagen, that ſome more great changes have been made in the Miniſtry, which it is thought will be followed by others.

Paris, (in France,) Dec. 21. The Parliament has received letters from his Majeſty, dated the 19th, in which they are ordered to proceed on buſineſs; but they have refuſed to obey them.

Leiden, Dec 25. A letter of good credit from Paris, dated the 17th inſtant, aſſures us that the Parliament of that city in their Deliberations on the 14th, on the ſubject of the King's refuſal to give audience to his Parliament before they had reſumed their functions, had reſolved that their firſt preſident ſhould ſay to his Majeſty, "Your edict, Sire, is deſtructive of all law; "your Parliament is charged to maintain law: "and the law periſhing, they ſhould periſh with "it. Theſe are, Sire, the laſt words of your Parliament."

LONDON, *Jan.* 1.

Soon after the holydays many important motions will be made in the Lower Room of the Robinhood Society, according to notice given by the different Members.

Mr. P—— [illegible] move for an enquiry into the military [illegible] in St. George's-Fields.

Mr. S—— [illegible] move for a triennial or annual Parliament, and [illegible] for a bill to exclude placemen and [illegible].

Mr. [illegible] is to move for the [illegible] concerning game and [illegible] for the reſcinding of the H—— of C——, [illegible] privilege to the members in matters of [illegible].

Mr. D——d is again to make a ſtring of motions, reſpecting the freedom of election.

Mr D—— [illegible] to renew his motion on the ſubject of the [illegible] by the Lower Room from the [illegible]. And,

Mr. S—l —at G—— is to move inceſſantly till the right of juries [illegible] eſtabliſhed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Paris to his friend [illegible] London. Dec. 23.

"As ſoon as the [illegible] of the exile of the Duke de Ch[illegible] made known to this capital, conſternation [illegible] viſible in the [illegible] of all the inhabitants [illegible] rage and deſpair ſucceeded, on [illegible] being informed, that the Duke d'Aiguillon [illegible] appointed to ſucceed him. The people run in crowds to the parliament, which was aſſembled on this occaſion, crying out for the removal of [illegible]. The parliament has diſpatched ſome of their officers to all their different [illegible] in the provinces, to invite them to join [illegible] in making their humble remonſtrances [illegible] on this ſubject. If the King perſiſts in his choice, it is not doubted but that we ſhall ſee a civil war:——A happy circumſtance for your nation, if ſhe knows how to make an advantage of it.

"It is ſaid, that the two departments which were united in the perſon of the Duke de Choiſeul, will be divided: M. de Broglio is talked of for the department of war; and M. de Noailles, for foreign affairs, in the room of M. de Praſlin."

Some other letters from Paris mention the Duke de Choiſeul's being exiled, and ſucceeded by the Duke de Aiguillon; and add, that the Duke de Praſlin is alſo baniſhed.

We hear that on the 14th of Nov. laſt, by order of the King of Spain, all friars that had not taken up their orders, were inliſted into his ſervice, to the amount of 35 000 men.

A rumour prevails, that an authentic confirmation has been received from Holland, that ſeveral Dutch tranſports are now loading in the Texel, with all kinds of warlike ſtores for the uſe of the Spaniards; and that theſe ſhips will ſail with falſe clearances for the Dutch iſlands of Curacoa and St. Euſtatia, though really intended for the Havannah and other Spaniſh ports.

Some capital inſurrance on Spaniſh property were done on Thurſday at the under writing offices in the city at very advanced premiums.

The laſt letters from Amſterdam mention, that the ſum of three millions of gilder, was negotiating for the ſervice of his Pruſſian Majeſty.

It is now reported that his Grace the Duke of Grafton will certainly go as Lord Lieutenant to Ireland.

An embargo, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the Privy Council of Ireland, is laid upon the exportation of all Iriſh proviſions, to any parts whatſoever, excepting to Great-Britain and the dominions thereto belonging; & on Friday ſe'nnight ſome ſhips, laden with beef, butter, and pork, bound to France, were ſtopt by the embargo laid on by proclamation.

On the 27th of Nov. laſt, a packet boat from the Havannah, with about 600 cheſts of ſugar, and 8000 dollars, was loſt in the Harbour of Corunna; the Captain and 18 men were drowned. Alſo was loſt near Corunna, a ſloop from

Malago, bound to Dublin, and all the crew periſhed.

The Eleanor, Firbridge, from Memel to London, is loſt on the coaſt of Suffolk.

The bodies of 32 of the crew of his Majeſty's ſloop Peggy, which was forced on ſhore in the late ſtorm at Happiſburgh, have been taken up and buried there; it is ſuppoſed there were 20 more at leaſt carried away by the tide.

The Melvora, M'Gomery is put into Dover Pier, having met with a violent gale of wind at ſea; the crew were obliged to throw 70 hogſheads of tobacco overboard; ſhe had ſeven feet water in her hold.

LONDON, Jan. 1.

Yeſterday a warrant was made out for the executing Captain Ferguſon, at Execution dock, on Thurſday next, for the murder of his cabbin-boy on the high ſeas, and his body is afterwards to be hung in chains upon the marſhes down the river; the ſentence paſſed upon him by Sir Tho. Saluſbury, "to be diſſected and anatomized," being reverſed by the Lords of the Admiralty, who have a power by act of parliament to change that part of the ſentence, which they have accordingly done, and ordered him to be hung in chains as above mentioned.

Friday laſt a preſs gang was very buſy at Newington-Butts, and having impreſſed a poor countryman from his wife and children, the diſtreſſed woman followed her huſband with lamentations, which induced many women to ſally from their houſes; among the amazons was the famous Hannah Snell, who immediately demanded the captive from the Lieutenant; he refuſing, and hard words enſuing ſhe collared and ſhook him; two ſailors advanced to reſcue their officer, whom ſhe beat, and challenged to fight any of the gang with fiſts, ſticks, or quarter ſtaff, only let her be permitted to pull off her ſtays, gown and petticoats, and put on breeches, declaring ſhe had ſailed more leagues than any of them, and if they were ſeamen they ought to be on board, and not ſneak about as kid nappers; "but if you are afraid of the ſea, take Brown Baſs on your ſhoulders, and march through Germany as I have done, ye dogs; I have more wounds about me than you have fingers. By G--d, this is no falſe attack; I'll have my man." and accordingly took the poor fellow from the gang, and reſtored him to his wife. Thus did the long petticoats, headed by a veteran virago, overcome the ſhort trowſers.——Mrs. Snell has a penſion of 50l. per annum left by the late Duke of Cumberland for many manly ſervices by ſea and land.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, we find, ſecludes himſelf for the preſent, till he receives anſwers to the diſpatches he has lately ſent to his Court, touching their determinations as to England ſince the change in the French adminiſtration.

The ſiege of Ibraiiow coſt the Ruſſians 1200 men, in killed and wounded; amongſt them, nine officers. Col. Jeltſchaninow, Knight of the military order of St. George, was killed at this ſiege, and is greatly regretted by the whole army.

It is ſaid that our extraordinary treaty with Ruſſia for ſupplying her with ſixteen ſhips of war, whenever ſhe ſhall make a demand of them, will be called for in a certain place, and ſeriouſly agitated in a ſhort time.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Dec 29.

"His Majeſty's ſhips Warwick, Lenox, with many others, are put into commiſſion.

"Saturday his Majeſty's ſhip Glaſgow arrived at Spithead from Halifax.

"At Spithead twenty-ſix ſhips of war."

Jan. 2. The lateſt accounts from the Continent inform us, that there are now in the Pruſſian armies ſeveral thouſand Poles, who, not finding bread in their country, however fertile in itſelf, are glad to fly to a drum for bare ſubſiſtence in another.

Tueſday evening Mr. Arnold, Watch maker in St James's Street, preſented to his Majeſty a ſmall Repeating Watch in a Ring. One of the like kind, made by him for his Majeſty ſome years ſince, had been ſent him to clean. a few months ago, when on examining, he found the Cylinder worn out: This determined him to make one of an oriental Ruby, which, to the aſtoniſhment of the mechanical gentlemen! he has compleated, and its diameter is the 45th part of an inch, and its weight ſomething leſs than the 200th part of a grain.

His Majeſty has appointed Francis Bernard and John Bernard, Eſqrs. to be joint Naval Officers for the port of Boſton.

Yeſterday the Right Hon. Lord Howe went to Chatham, to hoiſt his flag on board the Barfleur, as Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief of the Squadron now fitting out.

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, April 4.

Laſt Saturday arrived here, from Liverpool, the Brig Aurora, Capt. Hoſea, which Place he left the 7th of Februrry, by whom we have the following freſh and important ADVICES, *viz.*

LONDON, January 26.

The Public may be aſſured the following are AUTHENTIC.

ABOUT Three o'clock Yeſterday Afternoon the Right Hon. Lord North laid before the Houſe of Commons, by His Majeſty's Command, the two following Papers.

TRANSLATION *of the* DECLARATION *ſigned and delivered by Prince de Maſerano, Ambaſſador Extraordinary from his Catholic Majeſty, dated the 22d day of January* 1771.

HIS Britannick Majeſty having complained of the violence which was committed on the 10th of June, 1770, at the iſland commonly called the Great Malouine, and by the Engliſh Falkland's Iſland in obliging, by force, the commander, and ſubjects of the Britannick Majeſty, to evacuate the port, by them called Egmont, a ſtep offenſive to the honor of his Crown;—— the Prince de Maſerano, Ambaſſador Extraordinary of his Catholic Majeſty, has received orders to declare, and declares, that his Catholic Majeſty, conſidering the deſire with which he is animated for peace, and for the maintenance of good harmony with his Britannick Majeſty, and reflecting that this event might interrupt it, has ſeen with diſpleaſure this expedition tending to diſturb it; and in the perſuaſion in which he is, of the reciprocity of ſentiments of his Britannick Majeſty; and of its being far from his intention to authorize any thing that might diſturb the good underſtanding between the two Courts; his Catholick Majeſty does diſavow the ſaid violent enterprize;—and in conſequence, the Prince de Maſerano declares, that his Catholic Majeſty engages to give immediate orders, that things ſhall be reſtored in the Great Malouine, at the port called Egmont, preciſely to the ſtate in which they were before the 10th of June 1770: for which purpoſe his Catholick Majeſty will give orders to one of his officers, to deliver up to the officer, authorized by his Britannick Majeſty, the port and fort called Egmont; with all the artillery, ſtores, and effects of his Britannick Majeſty, and his ſubjects, which were at that place, the day above named; agreeable to the inventory which has been made of them.

The Prince de Maſerano declares, at the ſame time, in the name of the King his Maſter, that the engagement of his ſaid Catholick Majeſty, to reſtore to his Britannick Majeſty, the poſſeſſion of the fort and port called Egmont; cannot, nor ought, any wiſe, to effect the queſtion of the prior right of ſovereignty of the Malouine Iſlands, otherwiſe called Falkland's Iſlands. In witneſs whereof I the underwritten Ambaſſador Extraordinary, have ſigned the preſent Declaration with my uſual ſignature, and cauſed it to be ſealed with our arms. London, the twenty ſecond day of January, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy one. (L. S.) Signed.

Le Prince de Maſerano.

TRANSLATION *of the Earl of Rochford's* ACCEPTANCE, *dated the 22d day of January* 1771, *of the Prince de Maſerano's Declaration of the ſame date.*

HIS Catholick Majeſty having authorized the Prince of Maſerano, his Ambaſſador Extraordinary, to offer in his Majeſty's name, to the King of Great Britain, a ſatisfaction for the injury done to his Britannick Majeſty by diſpoſſeſſing him of the Port and Fort of Port Egmont; and the ſaid Ambaſſador having this day ſigned a declaration, which he has juſt delivered to me, expreſſing therein, that his Catholic Majeſty being deſirous to reſtore the good harmony and friendſhip which before ſubſiſted between the two Crowns, does diſavow the expedition againſt his Britannic Majeſty's poſſeſſions, commander and ſubjects; and does alſo engage that all the things ſhall be immediately reſtored to the preciſe ſituation in which they ſtood before the 10th of June 1770. And that his Catholic Majeſty ſhall give orders, in conſequence, to one of his officers, to deliver up to the officer, authorized by his Britannic Majeſty the Port and Fort of Port Egmont, as alſo all his Britannic Majeſty's artillery, ſtores, and effects as well as thoſe of his ſubjects, according to the inventory, which has been made of them. And the ſaid Ambaſſador having moreover engaged, in his Catholic Majeſty's name, that what is contained in the ſaid declaration, ſhall be carried into effect by his Catholic Majeſty; and that duplicates of his Catholic Majeſty's orders to officers, ſhall be delivered into the hands of one of his Britannic Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, within ſix weeks. His ſaid Britannic Majeſty, in order to ſhew the ſame friendly diſpoſitions on his part, has authoriſed me to declare, that he will look upon the ſaid declaration of Prince de Maſerano, together with the full performance of the ſaid engagement, on the part of his Catholic Majeſty as a full ſatisfaction for the injury done to the Crown of Great Britain. In witneſs whereof I the under written, one of his Britannic Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, have ſigned theſe preſents with my uſual ſignature, and cauſed them to be ſealed with our arms. London, the 22d day of January, 1771.

(L. S.) Signed ROCHFORD.

[As the Miniſter did not favour the Houſe, neither in writing, nor by ſpeech, with the King of Spain's inſtructions to his Ambaſſador in London; we ſhall here give what is authentically the *purport* of them, though perhaps it may not be exactly the tenor.

The King of Spain condeſcends, out of his regard for his loving Brother, the King of France, to relinquiſh Falkland Iſland. But at the ſame time Proteſts againſt any Claim the Engliſh may ſet up to the Right.]

After the Clerk had read the papers,

Lord N—th ſaid, when the merits of the Spaniſh declaration came under the examination of the H—e, he would avow the part he had taken in the negotiation.

Mr. D——ll moved that all papers, letters, inſtructions to our M——rs. &c. relative to the taking of Falkland Iſland, and the negotiation with Spain upon the ſubject, might all be laid before the H—e

Lord N—th conſented; only he deſired the papers might be moved for in three diſtinct motions, inſtead of being all included in one.

Mr. M—ng made an objection as to the idleneſs, between one motion and three, for the ſame thing.

Mr. D—ll agreed to L. North's requeſt.

Mr. D—n made a fooliſh quibble about ſome words in the motion, conveying, as he pretended a meaning contrary to a part of the K—'s Speech, at the opening of the preſent ſeſſion.

Colonel B—e ſhewed, that the words objected to, were copied *exactly* from the K—'s Speech. He compared Mr. D—n to a ſnow ball, and was very ſevere upon him. He then called the Spaniſh Declaration, *ſcandalous* and *infamous*, *diſhonourable* to the crown, and diſgraceful to the nation. He ſaid, when the merits of this Declaration came under examination he ſhould ſpeak fully to it; for he had much to ſay upon it, and ſhould therefore reſerve himſelf for that day. But at preſent he could not help obſerving, there was not a man in England who did not condemn that declaration. What four months arming! and four months negotiating! and is this all!——The noble Lord (Lord N—h) ſaid in this H——e before the Holidays, that Spain ſhould pay a part of the expence we have been at, in making preparations to reſent the inſult. But there is not a word of the expence in the Declarations. The enemy was not ignorant of the weakneſs and cowardly diſpoſition of the M——s. The enemy know you dare not go to war (to Lord N—h) and therefore refuſe to make us any ſatisfaction. There is not an honeſt man in England, who does not abhor the preſent ſet of M——s. There is not a petty Prince in Europe, who does not laugh at and deſpiſe them. Thus it is in the power of any individual to put us to an enormous expence, and our M—s dare not avenge the affront. They dare not go to war, becauſe they are afraid they ſhall loſe their places. Thus the nation is expoſed to inſults abroad; and it is left a prey to Jobbers and ſharpers at home. A French Secretary, being in your ſecrets, has made near half a million of money by gaming in your funds. And ſome of the higheſt among yourſelves [Lord H——tf——d, Lord H——d, &c &c] have been deeply concerned in the ſame ſcandalous traffic. But a day of reckoning will come. This country cannot be quiet, while every thing that is dear and valuable to the people, is thus raviſhed from them.

Lord N——th denied, that he had ever ſaid Spain ſhould pay part of the expence. He declared, that he could not have ſaid ſo, becauſe he had never entertained the leaſt idea of making ſuch a demand.

Mr. C——s Fox ſaid, he did not remember the noble Lord to have ever made uſe of any ſuch words [*He looks very much like his Father.*]

Colonel B—re ſaid, he had not truſted to his own memory only, for his account of that fact. He had aſked ſeveral other m——rs, who all remembered the words.

Mr. B—ke ſaid he remembered the words. He condemned the declaration in very ſevere terms. He called it *ſcandalous, infamous and treacherous*. He ſaid, the nation would demand the blood of thoſe who made it. Nothing elſe could——nothing elſe would ſatisfy.——This declaration, this wiſdom, this ſpirit of the M——y, this vindication of the honour of the Crown, this ſecurity of the rights of the ſubject, which all lies in a nut ſhell, has coſt the nation above two millions of money! The Land Tax was prematurely voted; or rather, the country gentlemen have been duped out of 500,000l. The trade of this country has been greatly diſtreſſed and injured; 40 000 ſeamen have been voted; an additional army 13000 men have been voted and they muſt all be paid; a great number of ſhips have been put into commiſſion, at a great expence to the public, and all for what? Why, to procure that ſcandalous, baſe, and diſhonourable Declaration that lies upon the table.

The M——rs made no reply.

[While Mr. B—ke was ſpeaking, there was ſuch a confuſion and noiſe in the room from ſome of the m——rs going out others talking, that he was obliged to ſit down for a ſhort time. When he got up again, he began with words to the following purport: Is this Society ſo irregular, ſo totally loſt to decency and good manners, that I cannot be heard when I am ſpeaking to a queſtion of the utmoſt importance to the kingdoms in general, and to our conſtituents in particular? Are the ears of this Aſſembly to be wilfully miſlead from giving attention to me, when I am arguing on a point of ſuch a nature, that their muſt be blood, I ſay blood, to atone for the miſconduct of thoſe who tranſacted this dark affair? The day may not be immediately at hand; but it cannot, it muſt not, be at a great diſtance; It will come, when the lives of ſome concerned in this buſineſs make atonement to this injured nation, &c.

When the debate was over, ſeveral new writs were moved for. But when Mr. W——rn was mentioned, the members expreſſed their contempt of it, by a very loud and diſmal groan (ſuch as the Livery of London generally give in Guildhall, to the Name of an Alderman whom they diſlike) and it was negatived by ſeveral of the m——rs crying out, no! no! no! A circumſtance ſo extraordinary; and peculiarly diſgraceful, has not happened in the memory of the oldeſt member of the H—e of C——ns, and muſt forever cover the apoſtate with ſhame.

LONDON, January 3

On Monday laſt John Temple, Eſq; Lieutenant Governor of New-Hampſhire, arrived in town from North-America.

We hear orders are ſent to North-America to ſtop the farther exportation of any kind of proviſions, naval or warlike ſtores, to the French or Spaniſh Weſt India ſettlements.

St. James's, Jan. 23. His Majeſty this day has been graciouſly pleaſed to deliver the Great Seal to the Right Hon Henry Lord Apſley, and by his Majeſty's command ſworn one of his Majeſty's moſt Hon. Privy Council, and likewiſe Lord High Chancellor of Great-Britain.

Jan. 25. This day the Right Hon. Lord Grantham kiſſed his Majeſty's hand on being appointed the King's Ambaſſador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from Plymouth, Jan. 24.

"Orders are come down to ſtop the preſs-warrants for the preſent, but to continue to enter ſuch as offer, either for ſea or land ſervice. All hands in the dock yard are ſtill employed: and there are great preparations carrying on. Orders are this day received for the fitting out ſeveral more men of war as faſt as poſſible."

LONDON, January 26.

The reigning toaſt is, "May the late accomodation with Spain, be honorable, be durable, but not diſarming yet."

Some letters from Holland, of good authority, by the laſt mail adviſe, that the States General have ordered 18 men of war to be fitted out immediately.

LONDON,

A quantity of naval and military ſtores are ordered to be ſhipped for Senegambia; and a reinforcement of troops are alſo ordered for completing the garriſon there.

Lord Weymouth, we are confidently aſſured, gave his opinion in Council for an immediate War with Spain, and on this account was obliged to relinquiſh the poſt of Secretary of State for the Southern department, becauſe in ſuch diſpoſition he could not treat with the Spaniſh Miniſter for peace. His Lordſhip was offered the Northern Department, but choſe to retire.

It is ſaid there are conſiderable ſubſcriptions already paid to the Bill of Rights, for the purpoſe of trying the land tax affair, &c. with the Commiſſioners of Middleſex.

Our Correſpondent at Portſmouth ſays, "All the artificers belonging to our Dock yard worked on Sunday; they go on with great expedition in getting the ſhips in the harbour fit for ſea."

Harwich, Dec. 28. The Snow ſloop of war was amongſt the number of ſhips that were loſt on the Home Sand, and the crew, conſiſting of 80 men, periſhed.

BOSTON, April 4.

The foregoing intelligence was taken from a Liverpool print of the 1ſt of February; from the ſame paper we have alſo taken the following ſhort extracts, viz. THAT the Ruſſians have retaken the Iſle of Lemnos, and all the Turks found there were put to the Sword; they have alſo taken Diſcharſcrewo, the laſt Fortreſs the Turks had on the Danube, with a conſiderable ſlaughter, and 20,000 Tartars were ſubmitted to the Ruſſians laſt year, have taken up arms againſt the Turks: That the Earl of Sandwich, as firſt Lord of the Admiralty has declared that no new Lieutenants ſhall be made in the royal navy, till all the half pay Lieutenants are provided for:—That Mr. Juſtice Bathurſt is appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, William De Grey, Eſq; is appointed Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, in the room of Sir John Eardly Wilmot, who has reſigned, and Mr. Serjeant Naire is appointed a Judge in the room of the Lord Chancellor; and 'twas ſaid Mr. Serjeant Leigh will be appointed King's Serjeant in the room of Judge Naires. Mr. Thurloe is appointed Attorney General, and Mr Wedderburn Solicitor General:—That 'tis ſaid if peace ſhould enſue, 25 000 ſeamen are to be retained in his Majeſty's ſervice for the future:——That notwithſtanding the agreement to our requiſitions on the part of the court of Spain, it is ſaid their ambaſſador will not continue long in England; and it is the opinion of many that the Spaniards are more politic than honeſt, and ſome ſay their intentions are hoſtile, tho' their profeſſions are peaceful:——That the Ruſſians have taken and carried into Miſſina 7 ſhips of different nations laden with the productions of Egypt, and were bound to Conſtantinople:—That the court of Spain had given orders to diſcharge every ſubject of Great Britain from the naval ſervice of Spain:——That 'twas ſaid all the military preparations in Great Britain are to be carried on till finiſhed, and then to remain on that footing, and if England would keep 30,000 ſeamen in pay, perhaps we might not experience a war in the courſe of 30 years.——And that orders were ſent to Portſmouth to poſtpone the embarkation of the companies of the royal train of artillery for Gibralter, till further orders.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Liverpool, to another in Boſton, dated February 5 1771.

"*Matters with regard to a War ſeem at a hand, notwithſtanding the court of Spain has offer'd ſatisfaction (as it is called to our court) for the inſult given, which believe was accepted by the miniſtry, but greatly to the diſlike of both Lords and Commons, as well as the public.——How the diſpute will terminate, we cannot at preſent ſay, but the general cry ſeems for war.*"

By the NEW-YORK Poſt.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Jan. 2.

"*We are very much engaged in preparing for the Ship's Departure, are much perplexed by the preſs gangs, who are continually ſtripping the Ships; Protections are nothing, ſo that no Sailors dare appear; and when the Ships are loaded, we fear men cannot be had for Sea.*"

Captain Biddle ſailed from Port au Prince the 16th of February, at which time the French were in daily expectation of a War, which they much dreaded, as the place is quite defenceleſs ſince the earthquake, and a number of fine ſhips lay in the harbour, which might eaſily be cut; they have a ſmall Frigate of 20 guns lying there, but ſhe has buried moſt of her hands, and had not above 30 men fit for duty.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

A gentleman at Santa Croix writes his Friend here, that there has been lately diſcovered on that Iſland, a Gold Mine, the richeſt in appearance ever known; it is not difficult to work, and has yielded from 5 to 10 per cent. which is tho't immenſe. A party of ſoldiers have taken poſſeſſion of the Gentleman's plantation where the mine was found, all gold mines being the Kings property.

NEW-HAVEN, April 5.

Laſt Saturday a ſmall Sloop bound into Setauket Harbour, run on a Bar, and ſtove to Pieces, by which Accident three of the Paſſengers were drowned; one of whom was a Daughter of Mr. Seaton, of Setauket, about 10 *Years of Age.*

Laſt Monday the Hon. JARED INGERSOL, *Eſq; and* LADY, *ſet out for Philadelphia, where they are going to reſide; Mr. Ingerſol, ſome Time ſince, having been appointed Judge of Admiralty, for the Diſtrict of Philadelphia.*

HARTFORD, April 9.

A few Days ſince, died at Danbury, the noted Mr. ROBERT SANDEMAN.

The Freemen of this Town, at their annual Meeting held Yeſterday, made Choice of JOHN PITKIN, and BENJAMIN PAYNE, Eſqr's. to repreſent them in the General Aſſembly in May next.

His Honor the Governor has appointed the Rev. *James Coggſwell* of *Canterbury*, to preach the Election Sermon at this Place, the 9th of May next.

Thomas Hopkins,

HAS juſt received a freſh and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or Country Produce in Hand, at his Store oppoſite the north Meeting Houſe. Alſo, Tea, Indigo, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Glaſs, Nails, Hatter's Trimmings, &c

Hartford, April 8, 1771.

Sam. & Wm. Burr,

HAVE juſt opened at their Store in Hartford, a neat Aſſortment of Spring GOODS, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms. They have alſo, choice Tea, Spaniſh Indigo, Coffee, French Brandy, Claret Wine, &c. &c. April 8. 1771.

Stop Thief!

Twelve Dollars Reward.

SOme time in the night preceeding the 20th day of this inſtant March, ſome evil minded perſon or perſons, broke open the cloathiers ſhop belonging to George Dudley in Stockbridge, and ſtole out of ſaid ſhop, 5 pieces of cloth, dreſſed for mens wear, viz. One piece containing 15 yards, of a drab or light coloured brown, marked E M, one other piece of 15 yards ſame colour, marked I T, one piece of 8 or 9 yards clarret colour, marked D R, one piece clarret colour 6 or 7 yards, marked A L, one piece of mixed colour of 6 yards, marked W S. Whoever ſhall ſecure ſaid cloth, & thief or thieves, ſhall have Twelve Dollars reward, to be paid by the ſubſcriber. And it is deſired all Merchants and Taylors, if any ſuch cloth is brought to them, either for ſale or making up into cloathing would ſtop it, GEORGE DUDLEY.

Stockbridge, 29th March, 1771.

Paſſage-Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber has provided a good BOAT, convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail in the following manner; from Middletown on monday to Sagharbour, and back again on thurſday's, every 1ſt & 3d week in each month until November, winds and weather permitting. The fare for man and horſe is One Dollar, and for a ſingle paſſenger is half a Dollar. Attendance will be given, Middletown at Mr. Ranney's, Saybrook at Capt. Williams's, Sagharbour Mr. Hudſon's. All gentlemen paſſengers, who are inclined to favour him with their cuſtom, will meet with good uſage, from their humble ſervant, JEREMIAH LORD.

March 1771.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of JOHN BERNARD, late of Hartford deceas'd, are deſired to bring them in to the ſubſcribers, in order for a ſettlement.

Katherine Bernard,

April 6, 1771. John Bernard.

POET'S CORNER.

An ACCROSTIC.

B EREFT of wiſdom, learning, wit or ſenſe,
A nd crown'd with miſchief, folly, impudence,
C enſure like thine, it will avail thee not ;
H onor and juſtice, are by thee forgot :
E nvy and malice, with ill-judging ſpite,
L ink cloſe in thee, in thee they all unite.
O change thy conduct, and reform thy life.
R epent thine *errors*, bleſs the name of wiſe.

LONDON. *Jan. 1.*

A gentleman at Loweſtoft has favoured us with the following account ;—" The dreadful ſtorm on Wedneſday the 19th inſt. began about one o'clock in the morning, and continued with increaſing violence till five, when the wind ſuddenly changed from the South Weſt to the North-Weſt and for a few hours raged with a fury that was hardly ever equalled. Anchors and cables proved too feeble a ſecurity for the ſhips, which inſtantly parting from them, and running on board each other, produced a confuſion neither to be deſcribed or conceived ; not a few immediately foundered, others were diſmaſted, and none eſcaped unhurt. At daylight a ſcene of the moſt tragic diſtreſs was exhibited ; thoſe who firſt beheld it aſſert, that no leſs than eighteen ſhips were on the ſand before this place at one and the ſame time, and many others were ſeen to ſink ; of thoſe on the ſand one half were entirely demoliſhed, with their crews, before nine o'clock ; the reſt were preſerved a few hours longer ; but this dreadful pauſe ſerved only to aggravate the deſtruction of the unhappy men that belonged to them, who betook themſelves to the maſts and rigging ; theſe continually breaking, eight or ten were not unfrequently ſeen to periſh at a time, without the poſſibility of being aſſiſted ; fifteen only, about two in the afternoon, were taken off one of the wrecks, about as many more were ſaved by taking to their boats, or getting on board other ſhips when they boarded each other. It is impoſſible to collect with certainty, how many lives or how many ſhips were loſt in this terrible hurricane, twenty five at leaſt perhaps thirty ſhips, and two hundred men, do not ſeem to be an exaggerated account. This indeed is too ſmall a calculation, if credit is to be given to one of the ſeamen, who declares he ſaw ſix veſſels ſink not far without the Stanford, among which was a large ſhip bound for Liſbon with 60 or 70 paſſengers on board. One or two of the ſhips that are loſt belong to Yarmouth, and one to Plymouth, but the generality are colliers and belong to Sunderland, Shields, and other places in the North. The concern this deſtructive ſcene occaſioned to the ſpectators of it was increaſed by the following circumſtance ; when the maſts of one of the ſhips, on which were eight or nine men, fell, two of them were ſome time afterwards ſeen ſtruggling among the wreck, and at length, after unremitted efforts got upon the hull. In the afternoon a pilot-boat ventured from the ſhore, but it was found impracticable to adminiſter any relief, to the unfortunate ſufferers, whom they were compelled to leave in their forlorn ſtate ; an approching dark, cold, ſtormy night heightening the horrors of their ſituation. The next day, to the aſtoniſhment of every body, one of the men was obſerved to be alive, and about noon the boat again attempted to ſave him, and approached ſo near as to aſk the poor fellow ſeveral queſtions ; but the hull on which he was, being ſurrounded with wreck, and the ſea running ſo high, it was impoſſible to reſcue him from the impending danger. He was at the ſtern of the ſhip ; towards her head the ſailors conceived it barely poſſible to board her with ſafety. This they told the unhappy man they would attempt ; and bid him walk to the place, but replying he was too weak to change his ſituation, they were again obliged to leave him, making ſigns of his inconceivable diſtreſs. The inſuing night put a period to his misfortunes and life."——The gentleman concludes with the following reflection : " If ſuch calamities as theſe, which are the diſpenſations of Providence, occaſion any painful reflections, how great, muſt our emotion be, to conſider the thouſands of lives wantonly butchered in wars, kindled merely to gratify the whim of Princes, to feed the ambition of aſpiring men, or to furniſh men of diſſipation with means of indulging their exceſſes ? To a diſpaſſionate mind it ſeems equally wicked and abſurd, that two great and civilized nations ſhould ſacrifice the property, the repoſe, and the lives of their ſubjects to determine which of them has the beſt right to a deſert, truly as worthleſs to them both, as if it was placed in the ſatellites of Jupiter."

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office in Hartford, not before publiſhed.

N.B. Where the Town is not mentioned they are directed to Hartford.

REV'd Mr. Allen. *Pittsfield, Seth Auſtin Suffield, Mr. Allen Windſor, Stephen Andres New-Hartford, Thomas Benny Meriden. Caleb Bull, Ebenezer Backus Windham, Hezekiah Biſſell, Eſq; Windham. Peris Benney Goſhen, Samuel Caſe near Hartford. John Crane James Downer Lebanon. Benjamin Dougloſs, Eſq; New-Haven. Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq; Windham, Reuben Eaſton Windham, Nathan Eliot, Eſq; Kent, Jedediah Elderkin Windham, Samuel Blackdon Saliſbury, Capt. Azaul Fitch Lebanon, Col Eleazer Fitch Windham 3. Dr. Ebenezer Gray Windham, Ebenezer Hart. jun. Kenſington, Jonathan Hatch Tolland, Nathaniel Humphrys, John Jeffery 2. Ebenezer Jones 2, Benjamin Kent Suffield William M'Charty. James M'Hard. Eſq; Haverhill. Mr. Moorehouſe Litchfield, Nathan Mather Windſor, Capt. Samuel Marſh, James M'Cyſter Enfield, Rev Mr. Newton Greenfield. Thomas Olcott, New-Hartford. Eliſha Pitkin. Eaſt Hartford, John Patten Windham. Abner Prior Windſor, Capt. Caleb Phelps Windſor, Ichiel Roſe Coventry, Meſſrs Phelps & Pettibone Simſbury. William Smith Farmington. William Stewart New-London, Eliſha Seymour. Meſſ. Winthrop & Roſwel Saltonſtall New London, Capt. Daniel Skinner John Smith Myer Ticer Windham.*

New York, 16th Feb. 1771.

SUTTONIAN INOCULATION.

MR. LATHAM, Surgeon to the King's (or 8th) Regiment of Foot, acquaints the Inhabitants of this province, as alſo thoſe of New England, that he has open'd convenient Houſes for the Reception of Patients, who chooſe to be inoculated after the Suttonian Syſtem, where the greateſt Attention will be obſerved, and every Thing neceſſary provided.

Mr. Latham likewiſe informs the Public, that he is the only Perſon who can inoculate, or who can authoriſe Perſons to inoculate after this approved, eaſy, and ſucceſsful Method, in any Part of America, North of Philadelphia : while Doctor Shuttleworth (Brother in Law to Mr. Sutton) is the only Perſon that can inoculate, or can cauſe to be inoculated in the ſame Method, South of Philadelphia. As the New-England People ſuffer ſo ſeverely by the natural Small-Pox, Mr. Latham aſſures them, that he will wait upon any ſufficient Number aſſembled together to be inoculated ; and as his Deſire is to be of as much Service to Mankind as he poſſibly can, he will do every Thing in his Power to bring the Suttonian Syſtem to as great Utility and Practice in America, as it is now in England, Scotland, and Ireland ; where Mr. Sutton has ſeveral Partners in each country.

Mr. Latham has inoculated in Canada, lately three Hundred Perſons, belonging to Maſſachuſett's-Bay and Connecticut Governments, who were never confin'd from doing their uſual Occupations. For further Particulars, Application to be made to Mr. Latham, at his Houſe in Broad Street.

BROKE out, and made their eſcape from the common goal in Hartford, the night after the 26th inſtant, the following perſons, viz. John Marſhel Roberts of Tolland, a man of about 24 years of age, rather more than middling for ſtature, wore his own black hair. Alſo one Joel Gay of Hebron he was a man of about 23 years of age, of a middling ſtature, wore his own hair, they both were committed for Burglary, the ſaid Gay, was crop'd and branded, but held in goal for the coſt, Roberts had his trial, and found guilty, but hath not received his puniſhment. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid perſons, or either of them, and convey them to this goal, ſhall have a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, paid, by

JOHN LORD, Goaler.

Hartford, April 2, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of ground, lying in Hartford, about 30 Rods north of the Court Houſe, on the main ſtreet, containing about half an acre, a good warrantee deed will be given, by

ROBERT SANFORD.

Hartford, March 29, 1771.

INOCULATION.

Dr. Tappen,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public, that he has for ſome time paſt, and ſtil is carrying on that branch of his profeſſion at Kingſton, alias Eſopus, in Ulſter County, province of New-York, where thoſe gentlemen and ladies that ſhould be inclin'd to take the Small Pox, may depend on having good genteel lodging and nurſing, at the moderate price of One Dollar and half per week, and Three Dollars for the Doctor, ſo that the whole expence, in an ordinary way, will not exceed nine or ten dollars. This place is extremely healthful and pleaſant, and out of near ſix hundred perſons that have been inoculated, not one ſingle patient has been loſt. 27

STRAY'd from the Subſcriber of Kenſington, ſome time laſt ſummer, three ſteers, one three, the others two years old paſt, two of them red pide, the other red, mark'd with a ſlit in the end of the Right ear, and a half crop and a half penny the under ſide the left ear, branded with C. G. on the horns when they went away. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtrays and ſend word the owner ſo that he may have them again ſhall have a reſonable reward and all neceſſary charges paid by.

CALEB GALPIN.

Kenſington April 1 1771.

Imported from LONDON,

By Peter Verſtille,

And to be Sold at his Store in Weathersfield.

A Fine aſſortment of Broad Cloth's—Kerſies Baizes—Planes—Druggets, and other Engliſh and India Goods, too many to innumerate, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

N. B. The Broad Cloths, Baizes, Kearſeys, Planes and Druggetts, may be had for Country Produce payable next fall. And the like Aſſortment may be had of Mr. STEPHEN MEARS, on the ſame terms, at his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe. 26—31

TO BE SOLD

A LOT of Land, containing about 44 acres, lying about one mile above the Court-Houſe in Hartford The above may be had for Caſh or ſhort Credit, on good ſecurity, by applying to

GIDEON MERRELLS,
26—28 SAMUEL MERREY.

Hartford, March 26 1771.

Philadelphia Feb. 26, 1771.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, (living in Second-Street, between Market and Arch Streets) about the latter end of laſt June, a negro fellow named Toby, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, a likely well ſet fellow, very talkative and complaiſant, eſpecially when in liquor, has been brought up to houſe work. He was taken up in New York, the 19th of Aug. laſt, and made his eſcape from goal the ſame day. It is ſuppoſed he is there got on board ſome veſſel bound to the Weſt-Indies, or went towards Albany or New-England. Any Perſon who ſhall take up ſaid Negro, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward and all reaſonable charges.

JOHN BAYRD.

N. B. His clothing are not deſcribed, as he took nothing but his common apparel, which it is ſuppoſed, by this time he has worn out or changed. He can write and perhaps he may change his name and pretend to be a free negro.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

Lamp-Black in Caſks,
And a Quantity of choice
INDICO,
To be ſold at the Printing-Office, by
Cotton Murray.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[APRIL, M.DCC.LXXI.] [NUMBER 330.]

[APRIL, M.DCC.LXXI.] [NUMBER 329.]

Esqr Strong

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, APRIL 9, to TUESDAY, APRIL 16, 1771.

Mr. PRINTER,
Pleaſe to give this a place in your next paper, if ſo, you will oblige one of your readers.

Ubi intenderis ingenium, valet. Si lubido poſſidet, ea dominatur. Animus nihil valet.— Sulluſt Hiſtoria.

IT affords me a great degree of pleaſure and ſatisfaction, to ſee any riſing genius in our nation eſpecially in America, which but a few years ſince, was a barren deſolate wilderneſs, deep ſunk in ſavage ignorance and barbarity, but thanks to heaven it is now far otherwiſe. Hail auſpicious day ! when glorious liberty, and her intrepid ſons, firſt landed upon theſe inhoſpitable ſhores, and made way for the arts and ſciences to bring up the rear with all their happy train. The mechanic arts have been conſiderably improved, eſpecially theſe three, agriculture, architecture and medicine. The public by turns has afforded ſome encouragement to agriculture ; it is not of ſo much importance if architecture is neglected, ſince that will increaſe in proportion as a fine taſte and politeneſs of manners increaſes. But is it not a criminal neglect in the public, to take ſo little notice how the medical art flouriſhes, and to afford it no more encouragement ? I do not mean to tax the public in too high terms, with inhumanity and ſtupid inſenſibility.————Yet is it not the moſt adviſeable way to appoint a profeſſor of phyſic, who ſhould reſide at our college, and read daily lectures upon chymiſtry, botany, &c ?—— I cant but think it is full as expedient and neceſſary, as to have a profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy, altho' the knowledge of mathematics and natural philoſophy, tends as much as any of the arts and ſciences, to diſſipate ſuperſtitious chimeras, and old women's fables, which are the natural attendants of ignorance, and the offspring of over heated imaginations. (Pardon this digreſſion) to appoint as above would it not be the beſt, and moſt natural way, to debar from practice, all mountebanks, quacks and ignorant pretenders to phyſic. The world has been impoſed upon long enough by the above mentioned tribe of ignoramus's, did you never ſee one of theſe quacks aſſuming an important air, with arms a kimbo, racking his ſubtil brain to recollect ſome phyſical phraſes, which he underſtands a little better than the mimic parot, at length he rallies all his forces, then out comes a volley of hypocondrics, hyſterics, ipecacuanna's, with an inundation of noſtrums, the patient lies all this time, ſtruck with aſtoniſhment at the profound erudition of this eminent doctor, and in hopes of health, ſwallows the bitter pill, bleſſing his ſtars that he has got ſuch a ſkilful phyſician.—America has long been famed for theology, for ſententious and metaphyſical divines. There ſeems to be an unhappy war at preſent in the eccleſiaſtical world, between the two kingdoms of metaphyſics and Old Opinion, what the event will be, time only can reveal, yet it is hopeful that by the mediation of ſome power, they will come to happy and glorious capitulations of peace, before we are obliged to grapple with the united powers of the aſpiring houſe of Bourbon. *Sed major rerum tibi naſcitur ordo !* Perhaps there can be ſome reaſons aſſigned, why men of genius may not appear, but none why they may not exiſt in one period as much as in another, for rain, air, and the influences of the ſun, are not more neceſſary, in the evocation of the vigitable world, than externals as time, opportunity, and the patronage of ſome able friend, in producing the flowers & the ripening fruits of genius ; it is true Virgil and Horace, and all thoſe authors, who graced the Auguſtian age, were indebted to heaven for their divine talents, but if Meccinas and Auguſtus, had not afforded them patronage, their works would not have been immortalized, and their names muſt have been circumſcribed within the narrow limits of their acquaintance. So the world would have been robbed of the moſt glorious trophies of Antiquity. I cant think that we are deſtitute of Meccinas's patrons of literature eſpecially of Poetry, it gives me great degree of pleaſure when I am reading your Poets Corner, to point out a riſing Shakeſpear, a Milton, a Pope, and Addiſon, and all the enchanting ſons of the muſes.—Have we not reaſon to believe, that now the Auguſtian age is ripening in America ?

Timothy Bickerſtaff.

LONDON, *Jan. 26.*

We hear that matters were at length carried ſo high between our Miniſtry and the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, that when the laſt requiſition was made to his Excellency, he was allowed no longer than 48 hours to give his final anſwer.

We can aſſure the public, from undoubted authority, that before the Spaniſh miniſter wou'd condeſcend to explain himſelf in any ſhape, he inſiſted that a courier ſhould be ſent to Mr. Harris, to order him to ſtay at Madrid, or to return thither, if, in conſequence of the orders ſent him on the 21ſt of laſt month, he ſhould, have left that place. Our miniſtry received the law, and it is ſuppoſed this courier will find him at Paris. This is the way in which the King of Spain makes ſatisfaction to the King of Great Britain. The public will find the definitive treaty exactly of a piece with the preliminaries.

Upon the arrival of the Governor of Buenos-Ayres in Old Spain, the King of Spain immediately appointed him Vice Roy of Upper Navarre ; a poſt of great honour, power and truſt.—*Does this look like diſapproving of his conduct at Falkland's Iſland ?*

Notwithſtanding our diſputes ſeem for the preſent to be adjuſted with the Court of Spain, yet it is aſſerted that there are ſome very material points ſtill to be ſettled with the French Court ; and that Lord Rochfort ſent laſt week a very ſpirited memorial on this head to Lord Harcourt, our Ambaſſador at Paris.

Yeſterday there were full houſes of both Lords and Commons ; Lords Chatham and Camden were preſent in the former.

Lord Chatham ſpoke for a conſiderable time yeſterday in the Uper Aſſembly.

A Scheme is on foot, and it is ſaid will ſoon be carried into execution to make ſeveral extenſive grants of the Crown lands on fine certain, determinable on leaſes for 500 years.

Rear Admiral Harland is fitting out, with all expedition, for the Eaſt Indies, attended with a fleet of five ſail of the line, to protect our ſettlements.

Yeſterday an appeal of the Earl of C——m, *from* a late decree of the Court of Chancery, was preſented to the Upper Aſſembly, and received by their Lordſhips.

CHARLESTOWN, February 19.

This Province being annually drained of all the Gold and Silver brought into it, and laid out in purchaſing our produce, an Agreement is now entering into for raiſing the Value of Foreign Gold and Silver Coin which has been ſigned by all the principal Money lenders, Merchants and other Inhabitants, and will it is generally believed remedy the Evil ſo ſeverely felt and complain'd of. The Rates propoſed are :——*Spaniſh Coin* : Milled Dollar, 32 s. 6 d. do. unmilled, weighing 17 dwt. 8 gr. 32s. 6d. Piſtareen, 6s. 2 d. Double Doubloon, 24l. Doubloon, Piſtole, half and quarter Dollar, in Proportion.—*Portugal Coin* : Half Johannes, weighing 9 dwt. 13l. Moidore weighing 6 dwt. 20 gr 9l. 15s.

The Choctaw and Creek Indians have again commenced Hoſtilities, and ſeem as inveterate againſt each other as ever. There has been ſundry and various Reports for ſome Time paſt in this Province and Georgia, concerning the Cherokee Indians, and their hoſtile Intentions againſt his Majeſty's Subjects, which appear to have been much exaggerated. The Story of their having attacked and driven away the Virginians, is not true. It is however certain that the Weſtern Indians, who are greatly diſguſted on account of Encroachments made on their Lands, are very diligent in forming a Confederacy to give Weight to their Repreſentations on that Head, and by the laſt Accounts from the Country of the Cherokees, it appears they had a great number of Deputies and Emiſaries there, ſolliciting thoſe Indians, to join the *Great Weſtern Confederacy* above-mentioned.

It is ſaid, a Party of the Cherokees and ſome Northern Indians are gone againſt the Chickeſaws, to revenge the Death of ſome Cherokees killed by them.

We have this Day a Report from Jamaica, that the Spaniards have a large Fleet of Men of War and Tranſports with Troops on board, &c. at St. Jago de Cuba.

QUEBEC, Feb. 21.

We have lately had ſevere Snow Storms, in which ſeveral Perſons have loſt their Lives, only two have yet been found, one at Lorette, and the other near St. Foix.

BOSTON, April 4.

Yeſterday His Excellency THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſq; lately appointed Governor of this Province, on an invitation from the Corporation of Harvard-College, was pleaſed to viſit that Ancient Seat of Learning.

His Excellency with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Honourable His Majeſty's Council, in their Carriages, attended by the Sheriff of the County of Suffolk, and a detatchment of the Troop of Guards, went from the Province Houſe in this Town in Proceſſion, and were received at the County Line by the Sheriff of the County of Middleſex, and the principal Gentlemen of Cambridge in their Carriages. At the ſteps of Harvard-Hall, his Excellency was received and congratulated by the Preſident, Fellows, Profeſſors and Tutors in their Habits.——In the Philoſophy Chamber he was met and welcomed by the Honorable and Reverend Overſeers.

POET'S CORNER.

An ACCROSTIC.

B EREFT of wiſdom, learning, wit or ſenſe.

A

List of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office in Hartford, not before publiſhed.

N.B. Where the Town is not men-

INOCULATION.

Dr. Tappen,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public,

The Chapel not being large enough to Accomodate the Gentlemen who were preſent on this Occaſion, and the Members of the Society; His Excellency, with the Lieutenant Governor, the Overſeers, Corporation, Officers of the College and the other Gentlemen, went in Proceſſion from Harvard Hall to the Meeting-Houſe, preceded by the Students of the College, Graduates and Undergraduates.

The General Court being then ſitting in the College, a Committee of the Corporation waited on the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives to aſk their Attendance on the Exerciſes of the Day.—Which Invitation they were pleaſed to accept of.

The public Exerciſes began with a handſome Gratulatory Oration in Latin pronounced by Mr. WETMORE, one of the Reſident Graduates. To this his Excellency made an Elegant Reply in the ſame Language, teſtifying his Affection to the Seminary in which he had his Education, and his Regard to the Intereſts of Literature.

Then followed an ANTHEM, compoſed ſet to Muſic and performed by the young Gentlemen of the College.

The Words of the Anthem.

WE have heard with our Ears. O Lord, and our Fathers have told of thy might!—Thy wonders which thou didſt of old; how thou didſt drive out the heathen from among them!

For they got not their land by their own ſword; but it was thy right hand, thine arm, and the light of thy countenance! O Praiſe the Lord forever and ever.

—How bleſſed are all they that fear the Lord and walk in his Ways, for thou ſhalt eat the labour of thine hands.—O well is thee, and happy ſhalt thou be.

Lo! thus ſhall the man be bleſſed that fears the Lord.

For thus ſaith the Lord, from henceforth, behold all nations ſhall call thee bleſſed; for thy RULERS *ſhall be of thine own kindred; your* NOBLES *ſhall be of yourſelves, and thy GOVERNOR ſhall proceed from the midſt of thee.*

Awake! Awake! Put on thy ſtrength. O Zion,—break forth into joy with Hallelujah! for the Lord hath redeemed his people.

Bleſſing and glory, ſalvation and wiſdom, thankſgiving and honor and power and might, be unto the Lord GOD Almighty, who ſitteth on the throne, and unto the Lamb, forever and ever, Amen. Praiſe the Lord.

When the Exerciſes were over, the Proceſſion returned to the Hall, where a genteel Entertainment was provided for his Excellency, the Honorable and Reverend Overſeers—the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, and the other Gentlemen. The whole was conducted with the greateſt Decorum and Elegance.

ST. CHRISTOPHERS, January 16.

We hear from Porto Rico, that a few days ago arrived there ſixteen ſail of Settees, and ten ſail of Sweediſh and Spaniſh ſhips, with 7000 regular troops, and 1000 convict ſlaves, a number of braſs cannon, mortars and ammunition, from Spain; and a number of Iriſh officers, who are now raiſing a regiment of rangers. They work conſtantly on the garriſons with 700 men. The women and children are ordered to keep themſelves in readineſs to leave the town at a minute's warning; 50 men are taken from every pariſh, who are now in town learning diſcipline; almoſt all their officers are Iriſh. Orders are given to obſerve no holidays for ſix months to come.

WILMINGTON (North Carolina) March 12.

His Excellency the Governor having received information on oath, that the inſurgents, intended to pay a viſit to Newbern, with an intention to releaſe Herman Huſbands, and to lay that town in aſhes, diſpatched a meſſenger to Colonel Aſhe, and ſome other gentlemen here; upon receipt of his Excellency's orders, the militia was called, a great number of whom marched from the town yeſterday for Mr Collier's, where they are to wait for further orders from his Excellency.

The alacrity and ſpirit of the people upon this occaſion deſerve applauſe, and evince the truth of a late obſervation, "that this government can ſuppreſs internal inſurrections without any foreign aid."

His Excellency the Governor has been pleaſed to grant the prayer of a petition, ſigned by the ladies and gentlemen of this town, in favour of Malachi Hews, under ſentence of death for horſe ſtealing.

The extreme ſimplicity of this young criminal excited compaſſion, and part of his behaviour intermingled ſome degree of eſteem with commiſeration. He had propoſed to become evidence for the crown againſt the other priſoners, among whom were his father and brother; when he was brought before his Majeſty's Attorney General to be examined, he heſitated; Mr. Attorney then repreſented to him his melancholy ſituation, and very humanely gave him ſome time to conſider and determine what he would do; he choſe, at laſt, to ſtand trial, apprehending (as is thought) that his evidence would certainly convict two perſons, whom nature had very nearly connected him, tho' theſe perſons, eſpecially his father, had been the chief cauſe for committing the crimes for which he was condemned, and for which he would have ſuffered the moſt ignominious of deaths, had not juſtice yielded to the prayers of humanity, and the dictates of mercy. This incident ought to be a dreadful leſſon to thoſe inhuman parents, who neglect the education and morals of their children, and who inſtead of impreſſing on their tender minds the rudiments of virtue, encourage them by their immoral and abandoned conduct, in the moſt baſe and villainous practices.

The ſchooner Friendſhip, Capt. Noys, from Newbery, was caſt away in a violent gale of wind, a few days ago, on the Frying pan. The people and part of the cargo were ſaved, but the veſſel and a quantity of ſpecie were entirely loſt. Two pilot boats were beat to pieces by the ſame gale, on the beach near Fort Johnſton.

A traveller now in town, ſays he heard on his way hither, that the people who threatened to viſit Newbern rudely, had diſperſed, upon hearing Herman Huſbands was diſcharged from jail.

February 27. The detachment of militia, that encamped near Mr. Collier's, under the command of Col. Aſhe, was diſcharged on Sunday laſt, in conſequence of orders received from his Excellency our Governor, and it is thought the inſurgents will be more orderly for the future than they have been for ſome time paſt, or at leaſt that they have entirely dropped their deſign of beſieging Newbern.

The moſt authentic accounts of theſe infatuated people ſay, that only three hundred of them had begun their march before Mr Herman Huſbands returned among them.

Mr. WATSON,

Pleaſe to give the following piece a place in your Paper, and your humble ſervant will be thankful. S. A. P.

'TIS new times, if I miſtake not—new Lords—new laws—all new and nothing ſtrange—two proclamations late, one for thankſgiving, another for faſting, upon a *Thurſday*, and not upon *Wedneſday*, in the Engliſh colony of Connecticut too—and not in *his Majeſty's* Engliſh colony of Connecticut as *formerly*—Why this metaleptic ſyncopate?—dont Connecticut remain a part of his Majeſty's territory? do laws, writs, &c &c go off in his Majeſty's name? is not Wedneſday as good as formerly? is it not from the pious example of our forefathers, (who firſt ſettled this colony) delivered down to us their ſuffering children, as indeſpenſibly neceſſary to faſt upon Wedneſday and feaſt upon Thurſday—and pray what has the King done whereby he muſt loſe his honor in the colony of Connecticut—and pray whence the epithet of *the* Engliſh colony of Connecticut, when above half are Iriſhmen, the other half Indians, and the reſt a mixed multitude of all nations. Alas! farewel Mr Majeſty, and Lady Wedneſday too, you now keep open cloſets.—I will ſing my old ſong now upon Wedneſday.

"The ſouthern Boreas with her Eaſtern Queen,
"Flies from the Weſt, & lites upon the Green."

Paul.

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, April 11.

Laſt Sunday arrived here the Ship Lydia, Capt. Scott, and on Monday the Capts. Calef and Coffin. From the public Prints we have the following Articles.

LONDON, Jan. 11.

The earl of Sandwich kiſſed his Majeſty's hand at St. James's on being appointed (for the third time) firſt Lord of the Admiralty, in the Room of Sir Edward Hawke, who has reſigned.

Notwithſtanding the very ſhort time the earl of Sandwich has been ſecretary of ſtate, it is ſaid his lordſhip is intitled to a quarter's ſalary, and a complete ſervice of plate, both equal in value to 4500l.

Jan. 12. The Hon. Mr. Juſtice Bathorſt was appointed Lord Chancellor, and created Baron Apſley.

The earl of Suffolk, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal.

The earl of Halifax, Secretary of State, in the Room of the earl of Sandwich.

Mr. De Grey, Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas in the Room of Lord Chief Juſtice Wilmot who retires upon a penſion of 2000l. *per annum*.

Mr. Thurloe, Attorney General in the Room of Mr. De Grey.

Mr. Wedderburn, Solicitor General in the Room of Mr. Thurloe.

The Hon. Mr. Naſſau, Maſter of the Houſhold, in the Room of Mr. Thynne.

Jan. 2 When the Earl of S-ff-lk accepted of the Privy Seal, a Great Perſonage, to ſooth him, ſaid, "He lamented moſt exceedingly the loſs of his Lordſhip's friend, that great and good man, Mr. Grenville, whom he conſidered as an honor to human nature."

Jan. 15. Yeſterday Afternoon, at a quarter paſt ſix o'Clock died, at his Houſe in Bloomſbury-ſquare, his Grace the DUKE of BEDFORD.

His Grace is ſucceeded, in titles and eſtates, by his grandſon the Marquis of Taviſtock, now Duke of Bedford, a minor about five years of age.

The late Duke of Bedford was of Norman extraction, and his anceſtors appears to have been poſſeſſed of a large eſtate in Dorſetſhire in the year 1702.

We hear that Admiral Keppel is left guardian to the Marquis of Taviſtock, now Duke of Bedford.

We are credibly informed, that the late Duke of Bedford died poſſeſſed of a real eſtate of 45.000l. per annum, beſides about 700.000l. in the different public funds.

A few days ago a country gentleman, at a coffee-houſe, having a news-paper in his hand, ſaid to another who ſat next him, "I have been looking ſome time to ſee what the M—y are about, but I cannot being uſed to the London paper." To which the other anſwered, "Look amongſt the Robberies."

The D— of C——d is now every night in the ſide boxes with a merchant's wife, one Mrs. B——y, and the huſband goes about with them, and thinks it an honour.

Yeſterday morning M. Marener, bookſeller, in James ſtreet, Covent-garden, was brought up to the Court of King's-Bench, Weſtminſter hall, to receive judgment for ſelling a paper called the Whiſperer, No. V. and VI. when he was ſentenced to ſix months impriſonment for each number, and to find ſecurity for his good behaviour for two years.

During the laſt hard weather our moſt excellent Queen did not give leſs in charity to the poor people than 1500l.

Upper Houſe, Tueſday 14 Feb. 1771.

THE order of the day being read for taking into conſideration the papers relating to the diſpute about Falkland's iſland, & for the Lords to be ſummoned.

It was moved by the Duke of Newcaſtle, That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty to return his Majeſty our thanks for his gracious communication to this Houſe of the Declaration, ſigned by the Ambaſſador of his Catholic Majeſty, which his Majeſty has been pleaſed to accept.

"To offer to his Majeſty our moſt ſincere acknowledgements for having ſupported the honour of the crown of Great Britain, by a firm and unvaried adherence to his juſt demand of ſatiſfaction for the injury received, by the violent enterprize againſt Falkland's iſland, by which ſteady and uniform conduct his Majeſty has obtained from the King of Spain an explicit diſavowal of that expedition, together with an engagement to reſtore things to the preciſe ſituation in which they were before the late unjuſtifiable attempt.

"To expreſs our ſatiſfaction on the proſpect of the bleſſing of peace being ſecured to us, as we have no reaſon to doubt the good faith of his Catholic Majeſty, in the performance of his engagements; and to declare our grateful ſenſe of his Majeſty's paternal care of his people, in not too haſtily engaging them in the hazards and burthens of war.

"To aſſure his Majeſty of our zeal and readineſs, on all occaſions, to exert our utmoſt efforts to enable his Majeſty to carry into execution ſuch meaſures as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſupport of the honour and dignity of his crown."

Then the Duke of Mancheſter propoſed an amendment to be made to the ſaid motion, by leaving out the words from the end of the firſt paragraph thereof, to the end of the motion.

Which being objected to, after long debate, the queſtion was put thereupon. It was reſolved in the negative.

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Then the ſaid Addreſs was agreed to as at firſt propoſed, and ordered to be preſented to his Majeſty by the Lords, with white ſtaves.—Upon which the Lords in the minority entered a Proteſt.

Wedneſday the Spaniſh papers relating to the Convention came under conſideration of the Lower Aſſembly. Lord B——p moved in ſubſtance,—That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, returning him thanks for having agreed to the Convention, and for his compliance with the requeſt of that Aſſembly, in laying the Spaniſh papers before them.—Mr. D——ll moved, that all thoſe words contained in the addreſs, which conveyed the thanks of the Club for having ſigned the Convention, be left out, & then the propoſed addreſs would only thank his Majeſty for having laid the papers before them. Which being objected to, the debate began—Col. B——e made a moſt ſpirited ſpeech on the occaſion, highly condemning the ſteps taken by the Miniſtry in the affair of Falkland's iſland.

The debate laſted till half an hour paſt three yeſterday morning, when the houſe divided; 275 were for the addreſs, and 157 againſt it.

Feb. 19. Yeſterday the Lords preſented their Addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty on account of the late Convention with Spain: as did likewiſe the Commons, and were both moſt graciouſly received.

The following, we are aſſured, may be depended on: When the Britiſh miniſtry firſt made remonſtrances to the Court of Spain for reparation of the inſult at Falkland's Iſland, the pecuniary demand they made was, the immediate payment of three hundred thouſand pounds; at the ſecond interview they dropped down to one hundred and fifty thouſand pounds; and at laſt, they ſigned the convention.

LONDON.

Feb. 23. Thurſday a Meſſenger arrived in Town from Madrid with the Catholic King's Ratification of the Convention entered into between his Ambaſſador Prince Maſſerano and the Britiſh Court. And

Yeſterday Morning Notice was ſent to the Coffee-Houſes about the Royal Exchange, to prevent the Merchants making further Applications for Protections, as Matters were finally adjuſted between England and Spain.

Twelve Hundred Thouſand Pounds is the neat Sum expended upon the late Preparations for War.

The ſinking fund, brought in the Year 1770, to account at the Exchequer, is 2 700 000 juſt 650,000l. more than in the Year 1764 when Mr. Grenville was at the Head of the Treaſury.

When the Prince Maſſerano was laſt treated with about ſigning the Convention, twenty four hours only were allowed him to come to a determination. It is further aſſerted, that the diſpatch which notified this fact to the Spaniſh Court, prevented a meditated attack upon Gibralter, which at that time, it ſeems was reſolved on.

Capt. Preſton, who was tried at Boſton on account of a late Riot there, has been reimburſed his expences for that proſecution.

It is ſaid our warlike preparations will be continued as they are, as the King of Spain may not ratify the convention. Our Miniſtry are right, for as his Catholic Majeſty has thought proper to diſavow the attack upon Falkland's iſland, which was made by order of his Miniſter, he may, with as good reaſon, diſavow the preſent convention, which has been ſigned here by his Ambaſſador.

It is now, whiſpered, that after all the expence and buſtle made about Port Egmont in Falkland's iſlands, it has been determined to bring home the ſtores belonging to his Majeſty, and evacuate the ſettlement, tho' the French are ſuffered to continue in the poſſeſſion of one of them.

BOSTON, April 11.

Several Letters from London mention, that the Talk of War had almoſt ſubſided, and that all the Preſs Warrants were recalled; but that the People in general were very much diſſatiſfied with the Agreement with Spain, tho' there was a Majority of 138 in the Houſe of Commons for accepting it as a full Satisfaction for the Injury received.

We don't learn that any Thing had been done in Parliament relative to American Affairs, or that there was like to be.

We have Advice from the Weſt Indies, that on the 16th of February, between 7 and 8 o' Clock in the Evening, there was a ſmart Shock of an Earthquake at Dominica, and a much harder One at Martinico.

We hear that a great Number of Hogs, Sheep &c have lately been bit by ſome Mad Dogs in Southborough, Weſtborough, Grafton, and other adjacent Places.

By the NEW-YORK POST.

CHARLESTOWN (S. Carolina) March 21.

Herman Huſbands, ſaid to be chief Ring Leader in the late Commotions in North Carolina, and one of the Aſſembly having been taken and impriſoned at Newbern, the Inſurgents (as they are called) ſo ſeriouſly threatened to beſiege that town to releaſe him, that a Body of militia was raiſed to oppoſe them. On the 8th a Bill of Indictment was preferr'd againſt ſaid Huſbands at the Court of Oyer, and Terminer, but the grand Jury not finding the bill, he was diſcharged, and the quiet of the province is ſaid to be reſtored.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.

On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, the city was alarmed by the cry of fire, which proved to be in the houſe of Mr. Thomas Rodgers, in Front Street, near Market Street Corner, the effects of which were very tragical—Moſt of the houſe was conſumed, and ſeveral adjoining buildings, occupied by Mr. Harvy, Stay maker, and Mr. Aaron Hews, Hatter were greatly damaged, Mr. Rodgers himſelf periſhed in the flames, and alſo Mrs Baxter, an aged woman, related to Mr Rodger's family, two little daughters of Capt. Campbell, being grand-daughters of Mr. Rodgers, were very much burnt, and their recovery is doubtful. Mr Rodger's remains were not found till the next day, (yeſterday Morning) when they were taken out of the ruins reduced almoſt to a coal. Mrs. Rodgers, Mr. Baxter, his ſon in law, and an old negro woman eſcaped out of the houſe with great danger, and ſomewhat ſcorched, but not badly.—After part of the houſe had fallen in, one of the girls, about ſeven years old was taken out of an upper room, from the midſt of the flames, by the reſolution and activity of a young ſailor. The fury of the flames, and the difficulty of coming at the fire was ſuch, that notwithſtanding the extraordinary efforts of a vaſt multitude of people, with ſix engines conſtantly playing, it was not entirely ſubdued till 5 o'clock in the morning. The fire was firſt diſcovered in the back buildings of Mr. Rodger's houſe, by what accident unknown. Several Perſons are ſufferers, not only by fire, but by ſundry goods being ruined in attempting to remove them, in the hurry and confuſion uſual in ſuch times.—"*By terrible things in righteouſneſs, does the God of our ſalvation ſometimes viſit us.*"

NEW-YORK, April 11.

A Gentleman in about 8 Days from Newbern (in North Carolina) reports, that the Regulators who upon the Releaſe of Huſbands, ſeemed to have been appeaſed, had begun a new Inſurrection, and that Governor Tryon with a conſiderable Body of the Militia, was preparing to march againſt them.

NEW-HAVEN, April 12.

Laſt Tueſday died in this Place, Col. NATHAN WHITING.—The Particulars will be in our next.

HARTFORD, April 16.

Laſt Friday at Door. — *Cole of Eaſt Hartford, was ſharpening Rolls at his Door, he was ſeiz'd with an apoplectic Fit, and died in a few Minutes.*

Same Day as a Number of Perſons in E. Hartford, were ſailing in a ſmall Veſſel, on a Party of Pleaſure, one Jonathan Judſon of that Place, about 28 Years of Age, was accidentally knock'd over board by the Boom, and unfortunately drown'd. His Body was taken up the next Day and decently interr'd.

Laſt Sunday Morning Mr. William Sedgwick of Weſt Hartford, roſe as uſual, and went into the Barn (as the Family imagined) to fodder his Cattle, but ſtaying longer than common, his Son went after him, and found him hanging by his Neck to a Brace in the Barn quite dead.—The Jury impaneled according to Law, found a Verdict, Non Compus Mentis.

One Day laſt Week, the Body of a Man was found in Springfield, almoſt covered with Sand, but a ſmall Part of his Head and one Shoulder appearing, and that tore in a ſhocking Manner by the Ice, which came down in the Flood. He was conſiderably well dreſs'd, but had no Papers, or any Thing about him whereby it could be diſcovered who he was, or where he belonged.

The late great Rains has occaſion'd a greater Flood in Connecticut River this Spring than has been known for upwards of Twenty Years paſt; but we have not heard of any great Damage done by it.

Arrived at the Grenades. Capts. Schellinger, Perkins and Swaſey from New London.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber of Claverack, on the 1ſt day of inſtant April, a negro man named Harry, about 5 feet high, had on when he went away, a greyiſh coloured coat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, green Indian ſtockings, large brim'd beaver hatt, ſomething worn.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro, and convey him to Col. John Aſhley of Sheffield, or confine him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

JOHN UPHAM.

Claverack, April 10, 1771.

ALL Perſons in the Towns of Windſor, Suffield, Tolland, Coventry, Bolton, and Eaſt-Hartford, who are indebted for the Connecticut Courant, from the 18th of December, 1769, to the 18th of December 1770, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Knight Sexton in Hartford.

POET'S CORNER.

The BEGGAR.

PITY the ſorrows of a poor old man!
Whoſe trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whoſe days are dwindled to the ſhorteſt ſpan,
Oh! give relief, and Heaven will bleſs your ſtore.
Theſe tatter'd cloathes my poverty beſpeak.
Theſe hoary locks proclaim my lenthen'd years,
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
Has been the channel to a ſtream of tears.
Your houſe erected, on the riſing ground,
With tempting aſpect, drew me from my road,
For plenty there a reſidence has found,
And grandeur a magnificent abode.
(Hard is the fate of the infirm, and poor!)
Here craving for a morſal of their bread,
A pamper'd menial forc'd me from the door,
To ſeek a ſhelter in an humbler ſhed.
Oh! take me to your hoſpitable dome,
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
Short is my paſſage to the friendly tomb,
For I am poor, and miſerably old.
Should I reveal the ſource of every grief,
If ſoft humanity e'er touch'd your breaſt,
Your hands would not withhold the kind relief,
And tears of pity could not be repreſs'd.
Heaven ſends misfortunes; why ſhould we repine?
'Tis Heaven has brought me to the ſtate you ſee;
And your condition may be ſoon like mine,
The child of ſorrow and of miſery.
A little farm was my paternal lot,
Then like the lark I ſprightly hail'd the morn;
But ah! Oppreſſion forc'd me from my cot,
My cattle dy'd, and blighted was my corn.
My daughter, once the comfort of my age,
Lur'd by a villain from her native home,
Is caſt abandon'd on the world's wide ſtage,
And doom'd in ſcanty poverty to roam.
My tender wife, ſweet ſoother of my care!
Struck with ſad anguiſh at the ſad decree,
Fell, lingering fell, a victim to deſpair,
And left the world to wretchedneſs and me.
Pity the ſorrows of a poor old man!
Whoſe trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
Whoſe days are dwindled to the ſhorteſt ſpan,
Oh! give relief, and Heaven will bleſs your ſtore.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

The PARADOX.

MY Betſy, truſt me, for 'tis true,
At once I love and hate thee too.
'Tis true, thy wanton airs are ſuch,
I hate thee, yes I hate thee much.
Yet, ſuch is beauty's magic power,
Though much I hate, I love the more.
And ſuch my ſighs, as plainly prove,
Though much I hate thee, more I love;
Thus, though I hate, and hate ſincerely,
I ſtill muſt love, and love thee dearly.

BROKE out, and made their eſcape from the common goal in Hartford, the night after the 26th inſtant, the following perſons, viz. John Marſhel Roberts of To land, a man of about 24 years of age, rather more than middling for ſtature, wore his own black hair. Alſo one Joel Gay of Hebron he was a man of about 23 years of age, of a middling ſtature, wore his own hair, they both were committed for Burglary, the ſaid Gay, was crop'd and branded, but held in goal for the coſt, Roberts had his trial, and found guilty, but hath not received his puniſhment. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid perſons, or either of them, and convey them to ſaid goal, ſhall have a reward of TWENTY SHILLINGS for each, paid, by

JOHN LORD, Goaler.

Hartford, April 2. 1771.

Lamp-Black in Caſks,
And a Quantity of choice
INDICO,
To be ſold at the Printing-Office, by
COTTON MURRAY.

Thomas Hopkins,

HAS juſt received a freſh and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or Country Produce in Hand, at his Store oppoſite the north Meeting Houſe. Alſo, Tea, Indigo, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Glaſs, Nails, Hatter's Trimmings, &c.

Hartford, April 8, 1771.

Sam. & Wm. Burr,

HAVE juſt opened at their Store in Hartford, a neat Aſſortment of Spring GOODS, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms. They have alſo, choice Tea, Spaniſh Indigo, Coffee, French Brandy, Claret Wine, &c. &c. April 8, 1771.

Imported from LONDON,

By Peter Verſtille,

And to be Sold at his Store in Weathersfield.

A Fine aſſortment of Broad Cloth's—Kerſies Baizes—Planes—Druggetts, and other Engliſh and India Goods, too many to inumerate, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

N. B. The Broad Cloths, Baizes, Kearſeys, Planes and Druggetts, may be had for Country Produce payable next fall. And the like Aſſortment may be had of Mr. STEPHEN MEARS, on the ſame terms, at his Store in Hartford oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe. 26—31

Stop Thief!

Twelve Dollars Reward.

SOme time in the night preceeding the 20th day of this inſtant March, ſome evil minded perſon or perſons, broke open the cloathiers ſhop belonging to George Dudley in Stockbridge, and ſtole out of ſaid ſhop, 5 pieces of cloth, dreſſed for mens wear, viz. One piece containing 15 yards, of a drab or light coloured brown, marked E M, one other piece of 15 yards meſ-colour, marked I T, one piece of 8 or 9 yards clarret colour, marked D R, one piece clarret colour 6 or 7 yards, marked A L, one piece of mixed colour of 6 yards, marked W S. Whoever ſhall ſecure ſaid cloth, & thief or thieves, ſhall have Twelve Dollars reward, to be paid by the ſubſcriber. And it is deſired all Merchants and Taylors, if any ſuch cloth is brought to them, either for ſale or making up into cloathing would ſtop it, GEORGE DUDLEY.

Stockbridge, 29th March, 1771.

STRAY'd from the Subſcriber of Kenſington, ſome time laſt ſummer, three ſteers, one three, the others two years old paſt, two of them red pide, the other red, mark'd with a ſlit in the end of the Right ear, and a half crop and a half penny the under ſide the left ear, branded with C. G. on the horns when they went away. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtrays and ſend word the owner ſo that he may have them again ſhall have a reſonable reward and all neceſſary charges paid by.

CALEB GALPIN.

Kenſington April 1 1771.

WHEREAS the Co-partnerſhip of Green & Watſon, *the Publiſhers of this Paper, was Diſſolved on the 18th Day of December, A D. 1770, being the 312th Number of ſaid Paper, ſince its Publication, ſince which time the Buſineſs hath been, and will ſtill be carried on by* Ebenezer Watſon. *The Diſſolution of ſaid Partnerſhip, hath made it abſolutely neceſſary, that all Accounts due to ſaid Company ſhould be immediately ſettled, that they may be enabled to ſettle their ſaid Co-partnerſhip Accounts, which cannot otherwiſe be done. Therefore they deſire all thoſe indebted to ſaid Company by Book, for News Papers or otherwiſe, to ſettle their reſpective Accounts, to the ſaid 18th Day of December with ſaid* Watſon, *which they will eſteem as a particular favour.*

N. B. The Printing buſineſs in Hartford, being now entirely in the hands of Ebenezer Watſon, *he returns his ſincere thaks, to the generous encouragers of ſaid buſinneſs, for paſt kindneſſes, and earneſtly requeſts that the favours that have been ſhown him while a partner with Mr.* Green, *may be continued to him in his private capacity.——And the Public may depend upon the exertion of his utmoſt abilities to give (if poſſible) univerſal ſatisfaction.*

ALL Perſons indebted to THOMAS GREEN by Book, for News Papers, &c. before the Commencement of ſaid Co-partnerſhip, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts, either by Caſh, Produce, or their Notes of Hand, with WILLIAM ADAMS, Eſq; of Hartford, with whom ſaid Books are left to Settle. And as they are of long ſtanding, he flatters himſelf, they will do it without any farther Coſt or Trouble. THOMAS GREEN.

Printing Office Hartford, March, 26, 1771.

INOCULATION.

Dr. Tappen,

TAKES this method to acquaint the public, that he has for ſome time paſt, and ſtill is carrying on that branch of his profeſſion at Kingſton, alias Euſopus, in Ulſter County, province of New-York. where thoſe gentlemen and ladies that ſhould be inclin'd to take the Small Pox, may depend on having good genteel lodging and nurſing, at the moderate price of One Dollar and half per week, and Three Dollars for the Doctor, ſo that the whole expence, in an ordinary way, will not exceed nine or ten dollars. This place is extremely healthful and pleaſant, and out of near ſix hundred perſons that have been inoculated, not one ſingle patient has been loſt. -27

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of JOHN BERNARD, late of Hartford deceas'd, are deſired to bring them in to the ſubſcribers, in order for a ſettlement.

Katherine Bernard,
April 6 1771. *John Bernard.*

Paſſage-Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber has provided a good BOAT, convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail in the following manner; from Middletown on monday to Saggharbour, and back again on thurſday's, every 1ſt & 3d week in each month until November, winds and weather permitting. The fare for man and horſe is One Dollar, and for a ſingle paſſenger is half a Dollar. Attendance will be given, Middletown at Mr. Ranney's, Saybrook at Capt. Williams's, Saggharbour Mr. Hudſon's. All gentlemen paſſengers, who are inclined to favour him with their cuſtom, will meet with good uſage, from their humble ſervant, JEREMIAH LORD.

March 1771.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[APRIL. M.DCC.LXXI.] [NUMBER 330.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, APRIL 16, to TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1771.

BERLIN, (in Germany) January 29.

SIR Andrew Mitchel, Knight of the Bath, his Britannic Majeſty's Miniſter at this Court, died here yeſterday, after having filled that poſt fifteen years.

London, Jan. 2. We are aſſured, that when the P—y S—l was offered to L— S——k, he deſired time to conſider of it: The next day he deſired a conference with Lord N—h; L—d N——h did not chuſe to ſee him for three days; and when he did admit L—d S——k to an audience, informed him, that the place muſt firſt be offered to Lord Dartmouth and to Lord Hardwicke, and if they both refuſed it, then L—d S——k might have it. The hopeful young L—d, with a very large fortune of his own, 40 000l. with his Lady, a widower with only one child, a daughter, and who has [illegible] both the PARTIES, was humble enough to accept of the P—y S—l in this ignominious manner.

We hear the Duke of Bedford has left Richard Rigby, Eſq; ſole ſuperintendant and comptroller of all his boroughs, and every part of his parliamentary intereſt.

It is ſuppoſed that the late Duke of Bedford, for the laſt ten years, gave a thouſand yearly for the relief of the poor, beſides very large contributions to public inſtitutions.

Jan. 26. The laſt advices from India having brought no account of the Aurora, which failed for our ſettlements there with the three ſupervisors, [illegible] Vanſittart, Scrafton, and Colonel Ford, on board, there now, unhappily remains no manner of doubt but that ſhe is loſt.

From the London Magazine of January laſt, we learn, that 13 Scots Officers have proteſted againſt the Election of the Earl of Stair, as influenced by Adminiſtration unconſtitutionally.

In the Political Diſſenſions the Rev. John Horne has publiſhed a long Reply to a Number of Charges laid againſt him by John Wilkes, Eſq; among them is one or two of Fraud: Theſe Charges he undertakes to anſwer, and clear himſelf of.

We are aſſured, that the following converſation abſolutely paſſed at the Smyrna;—An old politician being aſked what he thought of the preſent diſpute between Mr. W—s and Mr. H—ne, replied, "I look upon the quarrel between W—s and H—ne with as much indifference as I would view a combat between a viper and a toad; which of the two prevails, I don't care a farthing; whether the viper ſtings the toad, or the toad poiſons the viper, or if they mutually deſtroy each other, ſo much the better; the public, by that means, gets rid at once of two very noxious and deteſtable animals."

Jan. 31. On Tueſday died, at his houſe in Cavendiſh-ſquare, the Hon. Richard Penn, one of the two proprietors of the Province of Pennſylvania.

Feb. 1. Capt. Briggs, of the Grace Cutter, is appointed to the command of the Favourite ſloop of war, which is to carry a packet to Boſton.

Feb. 11. Friday night an account was received from Ireland of the death of the Right Hon. Arthur Trevor, Viſcount Dungannon.

Lieutenant General [illegible] and Mr. Ralph Payne, have been created Knights of the Moſt Honorable Military order of the Bath.

Thomas Whately, Eſq; is appointed one of the Commiſſioners of Trade and Plantation in the Room of William Northey, Eſq deceaſed.

LONDON, Feb 23.

Summonſes are ſent to all the Members of the Upper Houſe to attend their duty in Parliament on Monday next, and to be there early; from whence it is ſuppoſed ſome affairs of great importance are to be then diſcuſſed.

It was on Thurſday reported, that His Moſt Catholic Majeſty was actually upon his way to the Court of Verſailles, where he is in Perſon to ſettle ſome matters with the French King, which are judged to be of too delicate a Nature to be tranſacted by Repreſentatives.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 20.

"We hear that Admiral Montague is to ſail to Halifax with a Flag of command on that Station."

The King has much interfered lately in endeavouring to bring together a certain Couple long ſince under Separation, but finds it equally difficult as the reconciling other Kinds of Parties.

L—d T——n, it is affirmed with Confidence, is already appointed to the Chief Juſticeſhip in Eyre; but to ſave Appearances, the Secret is to be kept till after the Riſing of the Great Aſſembly.

The Sweepſtakes, [illegible], from New England, is arrived at Falmouth.

A Letter from the Ruſſian General to the Ruſſian Ambaſſador in London, dated at Jaſſy, Dec. 24. mentions the taking of Brahilow, and found 74 pieces of Cannon, and a large magazine with military ſtores. during which Brig. [illegible] drove out of Bucharest 5000 of the enemy's troops, and purſued them to the Danube, and took poſſeſſion of that town; The General is determined to diſlodge the Grand Vizer from his poſt, and intends to extirpate the enemy from that ſide of the Danube.—A party of brave [illegible], paſſed the Danube, attacked [illegible] on the 10th of November took its Citadel, killed many thouſand Turks, and diſperſed the reſt. They took 13 pieces of cannon, but it being dangerous for ſuch a ſmall number to ſtay on the other ſide of the Danube they threw them into the river, & returned back ſafe. This greatly alarmed the Grand Vizer, who with his army flew into the mountains towards Babadon; The Grand Vizer intends to winter at *Adrianople.*

Warſaw, (in Poland) January 25.

LETTERS received here confirm the Report of the Ruſſians having raiſed the Seige of Czentochow. The regimentary Zaremba advanced to ſuccour the Place, which was commanded by the Sieur Pulawſki, one of the Chief confederates; the Ruſſians, to prevent their Deſign, detached Colonel Lang, who was defeated by Zaremba, and obliged to abandon three Pieces of Cannon. At the ſame Time Pulawſki cauſed a Sally to be made, in which they burnt all the Ruſſian *Proviſions* and Warlike ſtores. A Night or two after a general Sally was made in which great Numbers of Ruſſians were killed, who then raiſed the Siege, and left four Pieces of Cannon behind them. This Affair has greatly raiſed the Spirits of the Confederates.

The laſt overtures for an accommodation between the Empreſs of Ruſſia and the Grand Signor, were received by the latter ſovereign with high contempt and indignation, which makes the political world imagine, that ſome *new* powers on the continent have already declared in his favour, or at leaſt, that ſome diverſion will be made by ſome of the German powers to draw the Ruſſian forces out of the Turkiſh empire.

LONDON, *Feb.* 12.

A Bill for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion in the American Colonies has paſſed a great Aſſembly.

Notwithſtanding the late Convention, it is the general opinion that the Year 1771 will not be a year of Peace.

Feb. 23. We have it from very good authority, that the following Law promotions will take place before the breaking up of the preſent Parliament.

"Sir Fletcher Norton, Lord Chief Juſtice of the King's-Bench, in the room of Lord Mansfield, who retires with a penſion, yet holds his office as *occaſional* Speaker in the Houſe of Lords.

The Solicitor General to be made Attorney-General in the room of Thurlow, who is to be called up to the Common Pleas, in the place of Juſtice Gould, who retires.

And Counſellor [illegible] to ſucceed Mr. Wedderburn as Solicitor-General.

Admiral Pye is going out with a ſquadron, to command in the Mediterranean, in the room of Lord Howe.

Rear Admiral Montague is likewiſe to command in North America, and to ſuperceede Commodore Gambier.

The betts at the Weſt end of the town are ten guineas to one that the Parliament will not break up till the middle of May.

LONDON, Jan. 14.

The following Captains in the Royal Navy, viz. Thomas Allſon, William Bladwell, Henry Dyve, Edward Falkingham, Robert Jefferies, Charles Knowler, and John Weller, Eſqrs. are appointed Rear Admirals on half-pay, ſo that the ſuperannuated liſt now conſiſts of twenty eight, of which the expence to the nation is 8042l. 10s. per annum.

Laſt Thurſday the following promotions were made in the navy: Thomas Symonds and Thomas Pasley to the rank of Poſt Captains; Charles Hay, John Linzee, Henry Bryne, Matthew Squire, Cuthbert Baines & Skeffington Lutwidge to the rank of Maſter & Commander.

And the following gentlemen to the rank of Lieutenants: George Montagu, George [illegible], Roger Curtis, William Whitmore, Hon. Charles Phipps, Green Delpard, John Holloway, Henry Broady, George Wickham, and Hugh Cloberry Christian.

It is ſaid that the Lords of Admiralty have ſent orders to Portſmouth for three additional ſhips of war to be fitted out to join Commodore Byron's ſquadron, which will be ready to ſail about the middle of March next, for the protection of the Newfoundland cod fiſhery the enſuing ſeaſon.

A Bill is preparing to be brought into parliament for augmenting the bounty paid by Government on the tonnage of ſhipping employed in the Newfoundland Cod fiſhery.

Thurſday the affair of the priſoners, James Stevens, Robert Leſlie, William Thomſon, J. Biggs, and John Mein, who forced out of the King's Bench-Priſon the 19th of November laſt, came on before the Court in Weſtminſter-Hall, when the rule was made abſolute for an information againſt them.

Saturday a maſter of a ſhip was brought before the Right Hon. the Lord-Mayor, charged by the father of his apprentice, with ſelling the ſaid apprentice as a ſlave to a rope-maker at Nantucket.

In the courſe of the examination his Lordſhip, being Governor of the London Workhouſe, recollected that the maſter had applied for ſeveral apprentices, and had them but aſſured him that he ſhould never have any more. His Lordſhip was, however, under a neceſſity of diſcharging him, for want of evidence. The father produced a letter written by his ſon with a ſtick (for he could not procure a pen) informing him of the above tranſaction.

Yeſterday a Chapter of the Moſt Noble Order of the Garter was held at St. James's, when the Right Hon. Earl Gower was elected and inveſted with the enſigns of ſaid Order.

Warſaw, (in Poland) Dec. 23. The Chief, M Salva, has been entirely defeated by Count Branciki, near Wyſokie Litewſki. The former was at the head of 2000 men, and the latter had only 800. Two hundred of the Confederates were killed on the ſpot, and 500 taken priſoners.

BRANDISI (in Bohemia) Dec. 20.

LETTERS arrived here aſſure poſitively, that the Ruſſians have not only retaken the iſle of Lemnos, but alſo that all the Turks who were conducted there by Haſſan Bey, have been cut to pieces, and that the caſtle has ſurrendered. Some perſons have even already received the capitulation.

Conſtantinople, (in Turkey) Nov. 17. The Chevalier du Tot is returned here, after putting the Dardanelles in a good ſtate of defence; and the Grand Signor has made an offer to pay him 100 ſcudis per day, not only during the continuance of the war, but afterwards, on condition of his reſiding at this place, in order to teach the Turks military diſcipline.

We learn that the Ruſſians, not having been able to make themſelves maſters of any ports in the Archipelago, to refit or ſhelter their fleet, from the violent ſtorms that are frequently felt there, during the winter, have been obliged to abandon thoſe ſeas, and that beſides, they had not a ſufficient number of troops to venture a deſcent. Their retreat has opened the navigation of the Helleſpont, and our veſſels, as well as thoſe of other nations, arrive daily from thence without any obſtacle.

Stralſund, (in Germany) Dec. 5. Laſt Wedneſday in the afternoon the Powder Magazine in this town blew up, at a time when all the workmen were in it. By this accident, upwards of 100 people loſt their lives, and above 1000 were dangerouſly hurt. Seventy houſes were thrown down, and all the windows in the town were broken.

Venice, (in Italy) Dec. 12 We hear by letters from Conſtantinople, that the Grand Signor will not liſten to any propoſals of peace, and that his Highneſs has reſolved to put himſelf at the head of 300 000 men next campaign, to chaſe the Ruſſians from all the conqueſts they have made in his empire.

Cadiz, (in Spain) Dec. 26. For ſome days paſt all the batteries of this city have been mounted. The engineers, &c. work with the greateſt activity, in order to finiſh two new ones, which have been built at the extremities of the two moles for defending the entrance of the harbour.

Genoa, (in Italy,) Dec. 29. Letters from Toulon adviſe, that on the 19th inſt. the workmen in the dock yard were augmented, in order to finiſh with the utmoſt diſpatch 16 men of war of the line, and 8 frigates; and that at Port l'Orient, they were fitting out 40 men of war, which were all to aſſemble next May at Breſt; Mr. Bambeyon is to have the command of the latter. The ſame advices add, that the Grand Maſter of Malta has refuſed the Ruſſian ſhips the liberty of wintering at Malta; and that in order to guard the port againſt any ſurpriſe, he has ordered guns to be mounted upon the batteries and forts, and obliged all perſons above 15 years of age to bear arms.

Warſaw, (in Poland,) Dec. 29 Letters from Lemberg, dated the 23d of this month, declare, that the Turks have ſurrendered up the fortreſs of Scharſchewo the laſt important place on the Danube, to the Ruſſians, who have taken poſſeſſion of it.

Leghorn, (in Italy,) Jan 2. All the letters from Spain ſay, that the Catholic King is firmly reſolved to remain ſole maſter of the navigation of the South ſea, and conſequently not to tolerate any foreign nation that ſhould eſtabliſh ſettlements there, not even in the ſtreights of Magellan.

Madrid, (in Spain) January 3. There is a ſquadron of 12 ſhips of the line at Cadiz, ready to put to ſea, which is to be commanded by the Sieur Tillie; there is beſides at Ferrol, another ſquadron ready equipped, conſiſting of 12 ſhips of war, among which are one of 112 guns, five of 80, and ſix of 70, with ſix frigates, which wait only for the firſt notice to put to ſea under the command of Sieur Reggio.

Piſa, (in Italy,) Jan. 12. This morning Count Orlow, Miniſter Plenipotentiary and General of the Ruſſian troops, arrived here from Leghorn, after having performed his quarantine. He is accompanyed by the Engliſh Envoy; and intends to paſs part of the winter here, and at Leghorn, in order to inſpect the refitting of his ſquadron, ſeveral of which are expected from the Archipelago and Meſſina, at Port Ferraio and Leghorn, where they will be repaired and careened. The Sieur Rutherford, Commiſſary of the Court of Peterſburgh, will ſell at Leghorn the prizes taken by the Ruſſians, ſome of whom have lately arrived in the harbour.

Hague (in Holland) Jan. 18. The Province of Frieſland has juſt ſuffered a heavy loſs by the burning of its Admiralty at Harlingen, with the Stores, Archieves, and every Thing belonging to it.

By the NEW-YORK POST.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.

By Capt. Sparks, arrived here in a ſhort Paſſage from LONDON, we have the following ADVICES, viz.

LONDON, Jan. 18.

THE following is a tranſlation of the Letter de Cachet, ſent by order of the French King to the Duke de Choiſeul:

"My Lord Duke,

"I am extremely diſſatisfied with your ſervices; and I command you to reſign the three departments which you hold, viz. the office of Secretary of State for foreign affairs, Secretary at war, and Poſtmaſter-General: I further command you to retire inſtantly to Chanteloux: My firſt intention was to have baniſhed you to Bourges, but, in conſideration to the Dutcheſs de Choiſeul, I permit you to remain at your ſeat of Chanteloux, until you ſhall know my pleaſure.

Signed LOUIS."

Immediately after the delivery of the above Letter de Catchet, all the letters and papers belonging to Monſ. de Choiſeul were ſiezed by the Duc de Vrilliere, and carried to the King.

A certain Prelate meeting Col. Barre in the Court of Requeſts, ſaid, "Heavens bleſs the hands which have *preſerved* us from a war!" The Colonel anſwered, "I differ from you, my Lord, for I d—n the *Confectioners*."

Jan. 24 Yeſterday commiſſions paſſed the great ſeal, appointing the Earl of Halifax, Secretary of State for the northern department; and alſo the Earl of Suffolk, keeper of the privy ſeal; and yeſterday they both acted in that capacity.

Jan. 31. Wagers are already begun to be laid, that the obligation of the preſent convention does not bind the powers that have entered into it, ſo long as three months.

Feb. 5 It is whiſpered at the Weſtminſter end of the town, that there are ſeveral ſecret articles in the new convention, and that all our claim to Falkland's iſlands is ſigned away.

We are informed that the Parliament will riſe very early in April.

They write from Paris, that there is at preſent in and near that capital an army of 60 000 effective men.

The Liberty, Thorn, (late Carr) from Virginia, was loſt on the Horn Cliffs, near Chriſt's Church. Some of the materials of the ſhip will be ſaved.

We are told by a Court correſpondent, that the Spaniſh Ambaſſador diſcovers ſymptoms of uneaſineſs at the continuances of our naval preparations, and has even made repeated remonſtrances on the occaſion.

Feb. 15. Col. Barre wittily calls the Houſe of Commons the *Book of Numbers*; another, not leſs witty than himſelf, calls them the Book of *Exodus*, as they all ſeem gone aſtray and out of the way.

A letter from Madrid mentions, that notwithſtanding the late contention with England, the politicians there look upon a war to be unavoidable in a ſhort time, as both courts ſeem very little diſpoſed to relax in their hoſtile preparations.

We hear the greateſt care is taken to prevent a great perſonage reading the letters of Junius.

The etter de Cachet to each Member of the Parliament of Paris, was worded as follows:

"SIR,

"I write you this letter, to order you to depart this day out of my good city of Paris, without receiving or paying any viſits, and to repair, without delay, to ——, there to remain till further orders from me, without liberty to ſtir out of it, under pain of diſobedience.—Upon this, Sir, I pray God to take you into his holy keeping, &c

The toaſt of the weſt end of the town is, "May the Spirit of the Parliament of Paris diffuſe itſelf into the Senate of Great Britain."

The following, we are well aſſured, is a true copy of a letter ſent by the Duke deChoiſeul to the King of France, wrote immediately on his receiving his late diſmiſſion.

"When your Majeſty honor'd me with your favours and your bounty, I received them with the pureſt acknowledgment. This ſentiment could not but redouble in my heart the love I bear to your royal perſon, the application to my duties, and my efforts in all that could contribute to the glory of your reign. My incapacity only could make the faults which have determined your Majeſty to withdraw from me your confidence. The pain I receive with reſignation, as I did your benevolence with gratitude; and always penetrated with the ſame fidelity, I ſhall occupy myſelf in my retreat in praying only, that my ſucceſſor may unite more talents with as much zeal. I am, &c.

It was reported yeſterday morning that Port Egmont is to be abandoned as a uſeleſs place; no further ſettlement made on it by Gr. Britain.

A correſpondent having ſeen a liſt of Wilkes's champions, begs leave to add the weapons weilded by each reſpective hero.

TALBOT——	Gunpowder.
MARTIN——	Target.
DUNN——	Penknife.
FORBES ——	Sword.
ELDRIDGE——	Skewer.
HORNE ——	Sword of the Spirit.
MACLEANE——	Pen and Ink.

We are told that a certain Alderman is to procure a city addreſs of thanks on the Spaniſh convention. A correſpondent aſks who is to be thanked, the King of Spain, his Ambaſſador, or Don Buccarelli?

No wonder (ſays a correſpondent) the Miniſtry ſhould tempt Lord Lyttleton;—ſuch a character among them would almoſt ſanctify their evil deeds.

Feb. 16. The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered that the *Preſs* warrants ſhall be no longer in Force than till the end of this month.

A letter from a perſon of conſequence in France, ſays, "The King's throne ſhakes under him, and his crown totters on his head."

According to letters from Paris, ſome ſecret tranſactions between the French and Spaniſh Miniſters had lately been laid open to the moſt Chriſtian King, which it was thought would go near to ruin inevitably a certain exile.

FEBRUARY 23.

Thurſday, at five o'clock in the afternoon, a meſſenger arrived at Lord Rochford's office from Madrid, with the King of Spain's approbation of Prince Maſerano's declaration, relative to Falkland's Iſland, together with an order for the reſtitution of Port Egmont; upon which notice was inſtantly ſent to Lord North, in the Lower Aſſembly, where this intelligence was immediately made Known.——And yeſterday morning notice was ſent to the coffee-houſes about the Royal Exchange, to prevent the merchants making further applications for protections, as matters were finally adjuſted between England & Spain.

The conſpiracy formed between the Marquis de Grimaldi, the head of the Spaniſh Miniſtry, and the Duc de Choiſeul, to involve Europe in a general war, was the real cauſe of the diſgrace of the latter. It was agreed between the two miniſters, that the negotiation with England ſhould be protracted, till a French army of 40,000 men could be got ready to march into Brabant. The Count de Stainvill, Choiſeul's brother, was to have the command, and to carry a requiſition, that the United Provinces ſhould immediately become parties in the war on the ſide of France; in caſe of refuſal, he was to commence hoſtilities. The States, upon the diſcovery of this ſecret machination, applied immediately to the King of Pruſſia, whoſe Miniſter was the firſt perſon who carried the deſigns of Choiſeu to the King, his maſter—Louis, who is naturally an enemy to bloodſhed, preferred the turning out of his Miniſter to a war.

To the PRINTER of the GAZETTEER.

I Cannot find any argument for what has happened in reſpect to Falkland's Iſland, otherwiſe than that the Governor of Buenos Ayres has robbed the K—g of England, for which he ought to be hanged; that the Spaniſh K—g did receive the ſtolen goods, for which he ought to be tranſported; and that the —— of E—— together with his Miniſtry, ſhould be ſent after him, for compounding felony.

OXBALL.

QUEBEC, March 14.

We hear that a Woman, lately at Service at Point aux Trembles, near Montreal, being deſirous to quit her Place, demanded her Wages, but having no written Agreement with her Maſter, a Neighbour was call'd to witneſs the paying her the Sum due, after receiving of which ſhe ſet out to ſeek another Reſidence, and paſſing through a Wood was met by the ſame Man who had been witneſs to her receiving the Money, who, preſenting two charg'd Piſtols to her, demanded her to give him her Caſh, or then he would murder her, whereupon ſhe took the Money out of her Pocket, and threw it into the Snow on one ſide of the Road, deſiring him to take it rather than her life; he being over deſirous for the Prize, inadvertently laid down his Piſtols in the Road, which the Woman immediately ſeiz'd, and ſhot him dead on the Spot, but did not re-take her Money 'til ſhe had alarm'd the neareſt Neighbours to the Place where the Scene was tranſacted.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

It is ſaid Capt. Sparks reported that the Dutcheſs of Gordon was on the Point of ſailing for this port in Ballaſt.

PHILADELPHIA, April 11.

The following is the Subſtance of ſeveral Letters from London, by the Captains Falconer and Chriſtie, viz.

Feb. 12. The Parliament met to day, and this Morning it is confirmed, that Lord Sandwich on Saturday Night ſigned the Convention with Spain, which it is ſaid is ample; ſo all is Peace, and Funds riſe amazingly in conſequence thereof. If the Peace (for ſo it is termed) is approved, and can ſtand, the preſent Adminiſtration is firm as a Rock.

Feb. 23. "On the Report of our Differences with Spain being entirely ſettled, Eaſt-India Stock got up from 180 to 225; Bank ſtock from 133 to 131; three per Cent. conſolidated Annuities from 76 to 86; and all other Stocks in Proportion. The Parliament met Yeſterday, when Lord North declared to the Houſe, that the Affair, in regard to Falkland Iſland, was amicably made up, whether this will have a further Effect upon the Stocks, (they being now almoſt as high as before the War was talked of,) or not, I cannot ſay; but this I can ſay, with certainty, the Convention is generally diſliked, and it is believed at the ſame Time, by moſt People, that it will not be laſting."

NEW-HAVEN, April 19.

On Tueſday the 9th Inſt. about Seven o'Clock in the Evening, Colonel NATHAN WHITING *departed this Life, in the 47th Year of his Age, univerſally lamented; having maintained an excellent Character, even from his Childhood, to the Day of his Death.*

He was the youngeſt Child of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Whiting of Windham; but being left an Orphan when very young, he had a religious Education in the Family of the late Rev'd Preſident Clap.

In early Life he was noted for early Piety, and an amiable, virtuous Behaviour.

In the 21ſt Year of his Age, he had a Commiſſion, in the Expedition againſt Louiſbourgh, Anno 1745; in which he ſuſtain'd ſuch a Character, that at the Concluſion of that War, a Lieutenancy upon the Eſtabliſhment, was given him, by the General, Sir William Pepperell.

In the Beginning of the late War, Anno 1755 he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel; and the Year following Chief Colonel of a Regiment; and in every Campaign, until the Conqueſt of Canada, he was employed in the Service of his King and Country, and diſcharged with Fidelity and Honor to himſelf and the Colony, the important Truſt he ſuſtained.

Of late Years he has been Member of the General Aſſembly, as Repreſentative of the Town of New-Haven; and (being in the Nomination) would undoubtedly, in a few Years, had he liv'd, have been one of the Aſſiſtants.

He was of a generous, benevolent Diſpoſition; and grateful Deportment; and was univerſally reſpected, in all the Societies and Combinations of Men, with which he was connected, whether at Home or abroad. He had a peculiar Talent of diſcountenancing Vice, without giving Diſguſt; and of reſtraining Diſorders (when in Command) without Severity.

In him the Chriſtian and the Gentleman were very gracefully united; & he well maintained the religious Character, amidſt the Snares and peculiar Temptations of the Army. Having fought a good Fight, he finiſhed his Courſe with a ſteady Mind, truſting in God, upon the gracious Plan of the Goſpel, and thro' the Mediation of Chriſt, whom he regarded as the Captain of his Salvation; leaving a mournful Widow and four orphan Children, in the Care of that God, whoſe Goodneſs he ſo eminently experienced when he was an Orphan.

Laſt Week died at Southold, on Long-Iſland, William Hubbard, Eſq; Collector of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms at that Place.

BOSTON, April 19.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of conſiderable Note in London, dated February 24, 1771.

"I hope the ill Treatment you have had from our M—n—y, is drawing to a Period. They are, I believe, heartily ſick of the Affair, and ſo hard preſſed by the Oppoſition, as to be willing to leſſen the Number of your enemies, and of the Objections to your Management. I am ſo well perſuaded, that North-America will, within an hundred Years, be the Seat of Commerce, Liberty, and Power, and the Refuge of the Friends to Liberty, and the Proteſtant Religion: that, were I not ſo far advanced in Life, I would come over to you, with my Family."—

RUN away from Eliakim Deming of Farmington, in Hartford county, on the 13th of inſtant April, an indented ſervant, who calls himſelf by the name of Royce Davis, of a pale complexion, about 5 feet high, ſhort flat noſe, about 35 years of age, wore his own curl'd boſhy black hair, an old felt hatt, an old bearſkin great coat, the bottom of it cut off and patch'd, a dark colour'd waiſtcoat without ſleeves a check woolen ſhirt, a pair of ſhoes, with the ſtraps turn'd in, tied with ſtrings, is a very good workman at the farming buſineſs. Said Davis has been twice convicted of ſtealing, and has been puniſhed and bound out for the coſt.——He took with him a little black Dog called Penny, with ſhort legs. 'Tis ſuppoſed he is gone to the weſtward. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid run away and ſecure ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

ELIAKIM DEMING.

Farmington, April 22, 1771.

Made and Sold

By Epaphras Bull,

Oppoſite the South Meeting Houſe in Hartford,

ALL ſorts of Copper Ware ſuch as ſtills and Worms of all ſizes, Ship Kettles Fiſh, dit. Tea dit. Cloathiers dit. Pyepans, Stew Pans, Sauce pans, Coffee pots, Chocolate dit. ditto for boiling Victuals, Cranes for drawing off Rum.——Alſo a Number of Articles in the Braſs way, ſuch as Handirons all of Braſs, Braſs heads for iron ditto, Fire Fenders, Braſs Stirrups, with a Number of other Articles as Cheap as may be had in New York. Alſo mending of all ſorts of Copper or Braſs. 30

Hartford, April 22, 1771.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, on the Premiſes, Monday the 13th Day of May next.

A Farm of LAND, lying in the Town of Coventry, old Society, whereon *Habakkuk Turner* now Lives; ſaid Farm, contains ſixty Acres of excellent Paſture Land, has thereon a Houſe and Barn, with a large Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, ſituated within a few Rods of the Meeting Houſe. The Terms of Payment will be made very eaſy and an indiſputable Title given, by

30 JAMES CLARKE.

Coventry, April 12, 1771.

To be ſold at public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 14th Day of May next, at the Dwelling Houſe of Seth Smith in New-Hartford, at Four o'Clock Afternoon.

A Farm of Land, containing about 80 Acres, with a Houſe and Barn, and good orchard, lying within two Miles of New-Hartford Meeting Houſe, now improved by Theodore Gilbert. A good Title will be given, by

ABEL MERRELS.
BENJ. MERRELS.
SETH SMITH.

Hartford, April 13, 1770

Litchfield County, ſs.

THESE are to notify the creditors of the eſtate of Peter Brownſon, of New Milford in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor, to meet us the ſubſcribers truſtees on ſaid eſtate, on the 11th day of May next, at the houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; innholder in ſaid New-Milford, to receive their ſeveral dividends of ſaid eſtate, that is now collected.

New-Milford, 6th March, 1771.

Samuel Canfield,
Reuben Booth, } *Truſtees.*
Abel Camp.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber, out of his Stable in Hartford, on the Evening of the 17th Inſt. a dark brown, or black colour'd MARE, with white on her near hind Foot, had on her Breaſt, the Mark or Print of a Collar, about fourteen Hands High, five Years old; ſaid Mare is well ſhaped, very high Liv'd, and good Carriage, both Paces and Trots. ALSO a plain Ruſſet SADDLE, with a Saddle Cloth, and Bridle.—Said Mare, &c. is ſuppoſed to be Stolen by that notorious Burglarian, who calls himſelf by the Name of Richard Steel, he hath been twice Crop'd and Branded within 12 Months paſt. Said Steel, broke out of Hartford Goal but two Nights before ſaid Mare was Stolen, is about 21 Years old, of a middling Stature, ſomewhat Slender, of a genteel Shape and Appearance, hath lively Dark coloured Eyes, and is very finely pitted with the Small Pox, Dark coloured Hair, European Born. Whoever ſhall Apprehend and Secure ſaid Thief, ſo that he may be brought to Juſtice, or ſhall ſecure ſaid Mare, Saddle and Bridle, ſo that the Owner may have them again, ſhall have a Reward of TEN DOLLARS, Paid by me,

WILLIAM HOOKER.

Hartford, April 20th, 1771.

Whereas John Wright

Schoolmaſter, is about to remove from this Place. All perſons indebted to him, are requeſted to pay off their accounts, without further trouble.

Hartford, April 22, 1771.

To be ſold for Caſh by the Subſcriber,

A Span of ſorrill gelding HORSES, three years old, both foaled in a day, ſtars in their foreheads, fourteen hands and half high, both trot and pace, Snip breed, good in the carriage.

JOHN SUTLIF.

Waterbury, April 19 1771.

Hartford, April 16, 1771.

BROKE out of the county Goal in this town, laſt Night and eſcaped, the following perſons viz. The notorious Burglarian, that called himſelf Richard Steel, that has been twice crop'd and branded, and was at March Court, at Hartford, again tried for the third Offence, but found not guilty, purſuing his old Trade, was again taken up and cloſely confined in Irons, but has found Means to get them off. His appearance is that of a likely young Man, of about 21 years of Age, about middling for Height, ſomewhat ſlender, has a lively, keen, dark colour'd Eye, and is finely pitted with the Small Pox, wears his Hair, pretty dark Colour'd, but not unlikely he may ſoon get a wig to cover his Ears; he is pretty quick and lively in ſpeaking, and has a little different Manner from perſons born among us. Alſo one Moſes Allen, belonging to Windſor, a likely, handſome young fellow, to Appearance about 20 Years old, wore his own Hair, is a fair Countenance, ſomewhat ſhort and pretty well ſet, was committed for Theft, is ſuppoſed, to have carried on a Trade for ſome Time, of opening Shop Doors with Keys, of his own make, and carrying away Goods in ſmall Parcels, and putting in his own Cheſt, when he liv'd unſuſpected till of late.——Alſo, one John Robinſon, a young Man, called a tranſient Perſon, but laſt from Simſbury, and committed for Debt. Alſo a woman called Roſanna Blanchard, who had been convicted of harbouring and entertaining the above named Steel and puniſhed, and was held for the Coſt. Whoever ſhall take up either of the two firſt mentioned notorious Criminals, and ſecure them that they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have a Reward of Forty Shillings; Lawful Money, and all neceſſary Charges paid, For Robinſon, Twenty Shillings; and for the woman, Ten Shillings. per

Ezekiel Williams, Sheriff.

POET'S CORNER.

Verſes made by Mr. Samuel Weſt of Lebanon, who lived in ſeven reigns, wrote in the 92d year of his age. December 1763.

I Liv'd twelve years in Charles the ſeconds day,
The next four years, James did the ſcepter (ſway;
The famous William, thirteen years did reign.
The next thirteen were govern'd by Queen Anne.
King George the firſt, reign'd thirteen years or (more,
King George the ſecond almoſt thirty four.
King George the third, a man of tender age,
By heaven's bleſſing came upon the ſtage,
To wear the Crown.——
May heaven prolong his days, & bleſs his reign,
That he may conquer France, & humble Spain,
And [illegible] Rome, that ſhe may riſe no more,
And grant us peace on this our weſtern ſhore

An Occaſional Letter, From a dying LIBERTINE to his Friend.

Dear PHILO,

DEATH already ſeizes my extremities; but as my heart ſtill ſurvives, and checks me for the many follies you have been witneſs to in my former Life, and the bad advice I have ſo often gived you in regard to a future ſtate, I think it my duty, by way of reſtitution, to ſend you my preſent thoughts, which can't be ſuppoſed to be any ways byaſſed, when I am waiting the diſſolution of my mortal frame.—For while you are reading theſe lines, I ſhall in all probability, be either groaning under the agonies of abſolute deſpire, or triumphing in fulneſs of joy.

It is impoſſible for me to expreſs the preſent diſpoſition of my ſoul, the vaſt uncertainty I am ſtruggling with; no words can paint the force and vivacity of my apprehenſions; every doubt wears the face of horror, and would preſently overwhelm me, but for ſome faint beams of hope, which dart acroſs the tremendous Gloom.

What tongue can utter the anguiſh of a ſoul ſuſpended between extremes of infinite joy or eternal miſery? I am throwing my laſt ſtake for eternity, and tremble and ſhudder for the important event—Good God! how have I employed myſelf! How have I conſumed my days in a ſinful lethargy! I never waked 'til now! I have but juſt commenced the dignity of a rational creature; 'til this inſtant I had a wrong apprehenſion of every thing in nature; I have purſued ſhadows; entertained myſelf and friends with Dreams. I have been treaſuring up duſt, and ſporting myſelf with the wind.—While, I look back on my paſt life, I find it all blank, a perfect vacancy, except ſome memorials of infamy and guilt. Oh! I never had a juſt apprehenſion of the ſolemnity of the part I am to act 'til now.

It is this that arms death with all its terrors, elſe I could ſtill mock at fear, & ſmile in the face of the gloomy monarch. It is not giving up my breath; it is not being for ever inſenſible, that makes me ſhrink:—It is the terrible hereafter, the ſomething beyond the grave, at which I recoil.—Thoſe great realities, which you know, I, in the hours of mirth and vanity, treated as phantoms, & as the idle dreams of ſuperſtitious brains, ſtart forth and dare me now in their moſt terrible demonſtrations. O Philo! my awakened conſcience feels ſomething of that eternal vengeance I have ſo often ſtupidly defied.

To what heights of madneſs is it poſſible for human nature to reach? What extravagance is it to jeſt with death! to laugh at damnation! as we have done in the greateſt of our folly.—Every thing in nature ſeems to reproach this levity in human creatures. The whole creation, but man, is ſerious; man who has the higheſt reaſon to be ſo, while he has affairs of infinite conſequence depending on his ſhort uncertain duration. A condemned wretch may with as good a grace go dancing to his execution, as the greateſt part of mankind go on with ſuch a thoughtleſs gaiety to their graves.

Oh, Philo! with what horror do I recal thoſe hours of vanity we have waſted together! Return ye loſt neglected moments! How ſhou'd I prize you above the eaſtern treaſures! Oh, could I be permitted to live; to dwell with hermits; to reſt on the cold earth: and once more ſtand a candidate for an immortal crown, and have my probation for celeſtial happineſs; What worth is there in the vain grandeurs of a court! In ſounding titles! in periſhable riches! What conſolation! what relief can they afford me?

I have had a ſplendid paſſage to the grave! I die in ſtate, languiſh under a guilded canopy, I am expiring on ſoft & downy pillows, and am reſpectively attended by my ſervants and phyſicians: My dependents ſigh, my ſiſters weep, my father beareth a load of years & grief: my endearing wife pale and ſilent, conceals her inward anguiſh: My friend Euphormio, who was as my own ſoul, ſuppreſſes his ſighs, and withdraws from me to hide his burſting grief.——But, alas! who can anſwer my ſummons at the high tribunal? who can bail me from the arreſts of death? Who will deſcend into the dark priſon of the grave to relieve me there, or defend me from Corruption?

Here they all leave me, after having payed a few idle ceremonies to the breathleſs carcaſs, that lump of clay, which perhaps may lie repoſed in ſtate, while my ſoul, my only ſenſible part, may ſtand trembling before my Judge. The love and gratitude of my friends may perchance honour my remains with a ſtately monument inſcribed with, Hear lies the great.—*But, could the pale corpſe ſpeak, it would ſoon reply,*

—Falſe marble, where?
Nothing but poor and ſord'd Duſt
(lies here.
COWLEY.

While ſome flattering penegyric is pronounced at my interment, I may perhaps be hearing my juſt condemnation at a ſuperior tribunal, where an unerring verdict may ſentence me to everlaſting infamy. But I find comfort in the promiſes of God, and hope for mercy thro' Chriſt. Therefore repent, and farewell, 'til we meet in the world of ſpirits.

Paſſage-Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber has provided a good BOAT, convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail in the following manner; from Middletown on monday to Saggharbour, and back again on thurſday's, every 1ſt & 3d week in each month until November, winds and weather permitting. The fare for man and horſe is One Dollar, and for a ſingle paſſenger is half a Dollar. Attendance will be given, Middletown at Mr. Ranney's, Saybrook at Capt. Williams's, Sagghabour Mr. Hudſon's. All gentlemen paſſengers, who are inclined to favour him with their cuſtom, will meet with good uſage, from their humble ſervant,

JEREMIAH LORD.

March 1771.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of JOHN BERNARD, late of Hartford deceas'd, are deſired to bring them in to the ſubſcribers, in order for a ſettlement.

Katherine Bernard,
April 6, 1771. *John Bernard.*

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber of Claverack, on the 1ſt day of inſtant April, a negro man named Harry, about 5 feet high, had on when he went away, a greyiſh coloured coat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, green Indian ſtockings, large brim'd beaver hatt, ſomething worn.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro, and convey him to Col. John Aſhley of Sheffield, or confine him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by

JOHN UPHAM.

Claverack, April 10, 1771.

ALL Perſons in the Towns of Windſor, Suffield, Tolland, Coventry, Bolton, and Eaſt-Hartford, who are indebted for the Connecticut Courant, from the 18th of December, 1769, to the 18th of December 1770, are deſired to make immediate Payment to Knight Sexton in Hartford.

Stop Thief!

Twelve Dollars Reward.

SOme time in the night preceeding the 20th day of this inſtant March, ſome evil minded perſon or perſons, broke open the cloathiers ſhop belonging to George Dudley in Stockbridge, and ſtole out of ſaid ſhop, 5 pieces of cloth, dreſſed for mens wear, viz. One piece containing 15 yards, of a drab or light coloured brown, marked E M, one other piece of 15 yards [illegible] colour, marked I T, one piece of 8 or 9 yards clarret colour, marked D R, one piece clarret colour 6 or 7 yards, marked A L, one piece of mixed colour of 6 yards, marked W S. Whoever ſhall ſecure ſaid cloth, & thief or thieves, ſhall have Twelve Dollars reward, to be paid by the ſubſcriber. And it is deſired all Merchants and Taylors, if any ſuch cloth is brought to them, either for ſale or making up into cloathing would ſtop it, GEORGE DUDLEY.

Stockbridge, 29th March, 1771.

Imported from LONDON,

By Peter Verſtille,

And to be Sold at his Store, in Wethersfield.

A Fine aſſortment of Broad Cloth's—Kerſies Baizes—Planes—Druggetts, and other Engliſh and India Goods, too many to enumerate, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

N. B. The Broad Cloths, Baizes, Kearſeys, Planes and Druggetts, may be had for Country Produce payable next fall. And the like Aſſortment may be had of Mr. STEPHEN MEARS, on the ſame terms, at his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe. 26—31

Sam. & Wm. Burr,

HAVE juſt opened at their Store in Hartford, a neat Aſſortment of Spring GOODS, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms. They have alſo, choice Tea, Spaniſh Indigo, Coffee, French Brandy, Claret Wine, &c. &c. April 8, 1771.

Thomas Hopkins,

HAS juſt received a freſh and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or Country Produce in Hand, at his Store oppoſite the north Meeting Houſe. Alſo, Tea, Indigo, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Glaſs, Nails, Hatter's Trimmings, &c.

Hartford, April 8, 1771.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[APRIL. M.DCC.LXXI.] [NUMBER 331.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, APRIL 23, to TUESDAY, APRIL 30. 1771.

ROME, (in Italy) November 24.

THE Chevalier Charles Stuart arrived here the firſt of this month, and had the honour to be preſented to the Sovereign Pontiff.

Warſaw, (in Poland) Nov. 28. It is pretended that the Jews who have been expelled the States of Ruſſia, owe that diſgrace to the correſpondence which they kept up with the Jews of other countries, and particularly with thoſe diſperſed in Poland among the Confederates, and in Turky, whom they informed of every thing which paſſed in the States of the Empreſs.

Smyrna, (in Turky) Nov. 8. The regency of this place have refuſed admittance to an *Engliſh* ſhip of [illegible] guns, and to two frigates of the ſame nation, of [illegible] guns each, in conſequence of the intrigues of a certain European power, who hinted that theſe ſhips were Ruſſians under Engliſh colours, and had on board a large number of troops; and notwithſtanding an order obtained by the Engliſh Ambaſſador from the Grand Signior the Magiſtrates refuſed to obey it, and obliged them to caſt anchor before the Caſtle that defends the place.

Paris, (in France) Jan. 24. We are aſſured, that ſince the Duke de Choiſeul has been at Chanteloup a letter has arrived in characters which nobody was able to decypher, in conſequence of which the Abbe de la Ville went to Chanteloup, to aſk the explication from the diſgraced miniſter, which he gave, that the diſpatch came from the Ottoman Porte, in which the Grand Signor communicates to the Duke de Choiſeul a new treaty of peace between Turky and Ruſſia, in which England acted as Mediatrix, aſking his particular counſel in that reſpect, as he was reſolved not to act without his advice, and the approbation of France; to which he added a moſt flattering eulogium. the Duke de Choiſeul gave back the characters to the Abbe de la Ville, that the King might be able to verify the juſtneſs of the explication, and be convinced that the praiſes heaped by his Sublime Highneſs on that Miniſter were not ſervilely ſolicited.

Hamburgh, (in Germany) Jan. 18. Letters from Hanover adviſe, that the *King of Great-Britain* has given orders to remount the artillery, not only at Hanover, but alſo at Stade, Hamelen, Hardeburgh, Nienburgh, and other ſtrong places in the Electorate; to make new Baggage waggons, carts, and copper pontons, to replace thoſe that are worn out; and moreover, to take throughout the whole Electorate, an exact liſt of all the young men able to bear arms.

Conſtantinople, the Capital of Turky, Nov. 17. Notwithſtanding the advantages which General Count Totleben has gained over the Pachas who oppoſed his entrance into Armenia, he has been obliged to abandon that province without attacking the fortreſs of Akalſike to which he had approached within a league. This retreat has loſt the Ruſſians all the advantages which they had obtained in thoſe parts, during the former part of the campaign.

The plague has conſiderably decreaſed in this metropolis; the Ruſſian fleet has abſolutely left our ſeas, and the price of commodities has been conſiderably lowered ſince the Navigation of the Dardanelles has been opened.

Hague, (in Holland) Jan. 21. During the courſe of laſt year, 3434 proteſtants were baptized at Amſterdam, 7402 perſons died there, and [illegible] proteſtants were married. During the year 1770, 1579 veſſels entered into the Texel.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, we hear, is to be created Marquis of Rynham in Norfolk.

Two ſmall French frigates of war, have been obſerved for theſe three weeks paſt, cruiſing in the channel from Beachy-head down as low as the Deadman, to the weſtward of Plymouth. They are ſuppoſed to be ſtationed to obſerve what is paſſing at Portſmouth and Plymouth, having been ſeveral times ſeen quite within the Iſle of Wight, and cloſe to the *Mewſtone* off Plymouth Sound. This account is confirmed by ſeveral coaſting veſſels employed between Plymouth and the river Thames, lately arrived.

LONDON.

Jan. 13. The truth of the following circumſtances is poſitively aſſured by thoſe who pretend to be maſters of the ſecrets of the cabinet: Ever ſince the conqueſt of the Havannah, which ſhewed the real internal weakneſs of Spain, our Miniſtry have always treated the Spaniſh Ambaſſador reſiding at our Court with attention and politeneſs, but never permitted either the preſent Ambaſſador or his predeceſſor, to give themſelves any unbecoming airs. The preſent Ambaſſador had a mind, however, to try the preſent Adminiſtration whether they were made of ſupple materials or not. In this paroxyſm of Spaniſh haughtineſs, he began with ſpeaking in a ſtrain a little too high to Lord Weymouth; but this truly Nobleman cut the Inſolent Spaniard quite ſhort, by telling him in plain Engliſh, "I do not underſtand ſuch *impertinent language*, and I deſire never to hear any more ſuch from the Spaniſh Ambaſſador." Mortified with this Britiſh anſwer, the Ambaſſador began to find himſelf in the wrong box, and accordingly drew in his horns. On Lord Weymouth's receſs from office, and Lord Richmond being appointed to ſucceed him, the Spaniſh Ambaſſador again began to prick up his ears, and in a conference with the new Secretary of State, ventured upon the unlucky experiment of telling Lord Richmond that his Lordſhip had broke his word with him. Lord Richmond gave him a ſhort but ſmart reply, telling the hot and wrong headed Ambaſſador, "that he was determined always to have a check upon him," and begged that he might have no more impertinence; and that he would have no farther conference with him on any ſubject, upon any account whatſoever. In conſequence of this declaration, our Miniſtry ſent an Expreſs to the Court of Madrid, and on Wedneſday laſt, on the return of the courier, Prince Maſerano received his letters of recal.

By letters from Gibraltar there is advice that a veſſel which put in there from Tangier in Africa, brought an account that on the 2d of December laſt, there was a ſevere ſhock of an earthquake felt there, which laſted two minutes and a half; That great part of the houſes were thrown down, and the inhabitants buried in the ruins. The letters further ſay, that it was felt ſeveral leagues at ſea, that it was perceived at Gibraltar, and at the time it happened the ſea roſe conſiderably.

LONDON, *Jan.* 24.

Yeſterday Lord commiſſioner Bathurſt kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, with the title of Baron Apſley, of Apſley, in the county of Suſſex; as did alſo Edward Thurloe, Eſq; on being Appointed Attorney General; Alexander Wedderburne, Eſq; as Solicitor General; and Mr. De Grey, as Chief Juſtice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Jan. 28. Notwithſtanding the favourable aſpect which our political affairs ſeem now to wear, it is ſaid. "The mountain has laboured and brought forth a mouſe:" as the acquieſcence of the court of Madrid to the terms propoſed by ours, it is aſſerted by the knowing ones is a pretended temporary action on their part; & the ſole intention is only to blind our Miniſtry, Prepare themſelves more effectually, and prevail on the Court of France to act in conjunction with them, when the plot which they are certainly laying is ripe for action. If this is the caſe, which there ſeems great probability of, it behoves our Rulers to behave with the greateſt openneſs upon the occaſion and let their tranſactions appear in their true colours to their nation; that if there ſhould be more diſcerning men than themſelves, (a matter we need not doubt of) by their ſuperior ſkill they may be able to point out and convince the tranſactors of their errors; for ſecret negociations are certainly contrary to the ancient cuſtom of this kingdom; and if adhered to, and terminate in the matter above mentioned we may with juſtice make uſe of Sterling's words in the clandeſtine Marriage. "*Lord, Lord,* what will the World ſay?"

A bill is now depending for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion in the American colonies.

The diſpute between his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and the *Parliament of Paris*, hath terminated in the baniſhment of every one of them, and the creation of a new one. It is ſaid that many perſons have been lately committed to the Baſtile, and that the Prince of Conti hath been forbid to appear at Court.

The Grand Signior, notwithſtanding the great ſucceſs of the Ruſſians, is far from being diſpirited. He has rejected, with diſdain the propoſitions of peace made to him on the part of Ruſſia, and that in conſequence his *Highneſs* is preparing to take the field with a very formidable armament.

Great bodies of Pruſſian and Auſtrian troops have entered Poland.

It is reported that the King of Pruſſia has taken poſſeſſion of Poliſh Pruſſia.

They write from [illegible], that there is at preſent in and near that capital an army of 60,000 effective men.

Feb 13. It is ſaid, that a letter was received yeſterday from Paris, which mentions, that ſome Noblemen have been exiled, for refuſing to acknowledge the authority of the new Parliament there.

Lord Howe has declined accepting of the Mediterranean, or any other command, in times like theſe which look ſo much like peace.

James Hume, Eſq; is appointed Attorney General of Georgia.

Yeſterday Mr. Mariner, printer of a paper called the Whiſperer, was brought up to the Court of King's Bench to receive ſentence for printing a Number of the ſaid paper, and was ſentenced to be confined one year in the King's-bench priſon; to give ſecurity for his good behaviour, himſelf to be bound in 100 l. penalty, and two other perſons in 50 l. each.

Feb. 15. An evening paper ſays, it is rumoured with confidence, that a very melancholy account of the King of Denmark's ſtate of health has been received, from which conſequences are to be dreaded worſe than the death of that Monarch.

It is reported that Lord North will ſoon reſign the place of firſt Lord of the treaſury: It is alſo ſaid that Lord Gower will ſucceed him.

It is certain his Grace the Duke of Richmond has refuſed to accept the Viceroyſhip of Ireland, or any other poſt, on terms inconſiſtent with his honour and patriotic principles.

It is currently reported that authentic letters have been juſt received from the Continent, declaring that an amiable Northern Monarch has lately ſhewn tokens of inſanity, and is obliged to be watched with the utmoſt circumſpection.

Wedneſday the Spaniſh papers relating to the Convention, came under the conſideration of the Lower Aſſembly. Lord B——p moved in ſubſtance as follows, "That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his M——y, returning him thanks for having agreed to the Convention, and for his compliance with the requeſt of that Aſſembly, in laying the Spaniſh papers before them."——This motion was ſeconded by

Lord P—m—e. Mr. D———ll moved, "That all thoſe words contained in the Addreſs, which conveyed the thanks of the Club for having ſigned the Convention, be left out, and then the propoſed Addreſs would only thank his Majeſty for having laid the papers before them." Col. B—e ſeconded Mr. D———ll's motion. W—— E——, Eſq; ſpoke for a conſiderable time againſt the propoſed alteration. The debates then becoming general, the queſtion was ſpoke to by ſeveral Gentlemen, and Mr. D—g, in a ſpeech which laſted upwards of an hour, finiſhed the debate.

The queſtion was then put on Mr. D——ll's motion, which paſſed in the negative. On the diviſion there appeared for the queſtion 157; againſt it 275 Moſt Gentlemen in the Minority then left the Aſſembly, and L—d B—— p's motion to addreſs his M——y was carried without any farther oppoſition.

The ſpeakers were, L—d B——— p, L—d P—m—e, Mr D———ll, Col. B—e, Mr. B—s, Mr. C—F—, Gen. B——ne, Gen. C——y, L—d N—h, Adm. K———l, Mr. B—e, Mr. S——y, Com. H- -y, Sir G. S- -le, and Mr. D——g.

On Thurſday the Upper Aſſembly was prodigiouſly full when the Spaniſh papers came under their conſideration. The D. of N——e made a motion to addreſs. The D. of M——r, made a motion ſimilar to that made by Mr. D——ll in the Lower Aſſembly on Wedneſday The debates on the occaſion continued for ſeveral hours when the addreſs was agreed to. On the D. of M——'s motion being put, there appeared, for the amendment 55. with three proxies; againſt it 92, with 15 proxies. The Aſſembly was not up till half paſt eleven o'clock.

The principal Speakers were the D. of N—le, Lord C——y, Lord Hol—e, Lord Sh———e Lord R— d, D. of M——r, Lord Ab—— n, D. R——, Lord R———r, Lord P——t, Lord C———n, Lord M—f—d, Lord C——m, and Lord W——— h.

It is ſaid the two beſt ſpeeches which were made on Thurſday laſt, were thoſe of Lord G——n, and L—d Sh—— ne.

A paragraph of intelligence from Paris ſays, "The King has written a moſt obliging letter to the Dutcheſs of Choiſeul.—The Duke her huſband has leave given him to ſee the Nobility in his neighbourhood, ſo that Chanteloux is crowded by the beſt company. His Majeſty frequently mentions that he miſſes that Nobleman at his Court; from which it is imagined, that his diſgrace will not be of long continuance."

We hear that a proteſt was entered yeſterday againſt ſome proceedings on Thurſday.

Within this fortnight paſt, a certain Nobleman loſt, at one evening's ſitting, upwards of 6000 l. at cards.

LONDON, *Feb.* 8.

It is ſaid the preſent Duke of Bedford, when of age, will poſſeſs near ſeventy thouſand pounds per ann.

The Duke of Bedford, has made the Dutcheſs of Bedford's jointure equal to 10,000l. per annum, he has alſo bequeathed to her Grace, all her jewels, trinkets, and paraphernalia, entirely at her own diſpoſal; he has left her the uſe of Bloomſbury houſe, furniſhed as it is at preſent, and alſo Woodburn houſe and park, during life. He has left his grandſon, the now Duke of Bedford, 200l. per annum, till he arrives at the age of fifteen; at the age of ſixteen, 100l. a year more, till he arrives at the age of eighteen, at which period that income is to be augmented to 600l. per annum, which he is to receive till he comes of age. To each of his other two grandſons, has left an annuity for life of 600l. He has left his widow forty horſes. To Richard Rigby, Eſq; he has left the ſum of 6000l.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

THESE are to notify the creditors of the eſtate of Peter Browſon, of New Milford in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor, to meet us the ſubſcribers truſtees on ſaid eſtate, on the 11th day of May next, at the houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; innholder in ſaid New-Milford, to receive their ſeveral dividends of ſaid eſtate, that is now collected.

New-Milford, 6th March. 1771.

Samuel Canfield,
Reuben Booth,
Abel Camp. } *Truſtees.*

By the BOSTON POST,

BOSTON, April 25.

Monday laſt arrived here the Ship Thomas, Capt. William Davis, from London, by whom we have Papers to the 1ſt of March; which contain the following

FRESH ADVICES,

LONDON, *Feb* 25.

YEſterday the order was read in the Lower Aſſembly for the attendance of the Printers: and upon being called, and not attending, it was moved, "That for their contempt in not obeying the orders of the Houſe for their attendance on the Houſe this day, they be taken into the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe, or deputy." The numbers were 160 for the motion, and 17 againſt.

In the 3d Article of the Capitulation between the Commanding Officers of his Britannic Majeſty's Forces by Sea and Land and the Spaniſh General at the Falkland Iſlands It was required by the Engliſh that his Majeſty's Sloop Favourite ſhall go wherever they ſhall think proper. The Spaniard agreed but not till 20 Days after one of the Spaniſh Frigates had ſailed; and for ſecurity the Favourite ſhould be diſmantled, by putting her Rudder on ſhore

In a debate in a Great Room lately, on the Spaniſh papers, the affair of national and perſonal honour was canvaſſed Capt. A g ſt-s H-r v-y ſaid. "The national honour was as dear to him as his own perſonal honour; and inſiſted on the propriety of the addreſs, declared himſelf perfectly ſatisfied therewith" On which Capt. B- le W ls-ngh m ſaid, "I riſe to ſay a few words. I mean only to declare my opinion to be totally different from that of my honorable friend (Capt. A g ſt s H-rv y).——Had I been Commander of the Tamar ſloop, although I own and commend the ſuperior prudence of that Captain's conduct. I ſhould not have ſubmitted to the indellible diſgrace of having my Rudder taken from my ſhip the ſtrongeſt mark of diſhonor his Majeſty's flag could ſuſtain, and the bittereſt taunt with which a gallant man can live; and had Bucarelli (the Spaniſh Governor) come in perſon to offer this inſult, I would have chopped his head from his ſhoulders."

The Meſſenger who arrived at the Secretary of State's Office in Cleveland row, *from* Madrid, laſt Thurſday afternoon, brought a copy of the King of Spain's *formal* order for reſtoring Port Egmont; and an inſtrument of *approbation*, not of *ratification*, of Prince Maſerano's late *declaration*. But the claim of *right*, which the King of Spain has ſet up to Falkland's Iſlands, is to be the ſubject of ſubſequent negotiation. And there is great reaſon to apprehend, that, by *private* agreement, in order to obtain the abovementioned *formal* order for reſtitution, our miniſters have ſtipulated, or *promiſed*, not to ſend any officer, or ſhip, to re poſſeſs Fort and Port Egmont.

The beginning of laſt week, when a poor Iriſh woman was called to give evidence in a great Aſſembly in Weſtminſter, ſhe began her depoſitions by telling the audience, that "ſhe was a poor woman who had four *orphan* children, and that they had neither father nor mother except herſelf.

LONDON,

March 1. Yeſterday the Right Hon. Earl Temple gave a grand Entertainment to the Earl and Counteſs of Chatham and a great number of Nobility at his Houſe in Pall Mall.

Yeſterday a Board of Trade held at the Plantation office, at which the Earl of Hillſborough preſided, when ſeveral orders reſpecting the colonies were made.

The following is a liſt of the ſeventeen Gentlemen (and the two Tellers) who voted againſt taking the Printers into cuſtody on Tueſday laſt. Sir Robert Bernard Bart. N. Bailey, Eſq; Colonel Barre, Sir Piercy Brett, W. Burke, Rt. Hon. W. Dowdeſwell, J. Dunning, Sir Robert Clayton, Bart. C. W. Cornwall, Col. Jennings J. Mauger. R. Oliver, F. Standert, Sir George Savile. Bart. Charles Turner, R. Whitmorth, and Sir Cecil Wray, Bart. Alderman Sawbridge and Alderman Townſend Tellers.

A Warrant is ſigned by the Speaker for apprehending the two Printers who did not attend on a written order being left at their houſes. They are ſtill, however, we are aſſured, determined to reſiſt, and will not attend unleſs compelled by ſuperior force.

We are informed, that yeſterday the two Printers, who have neglected to appear at the Bar of a great Aſſembly, according to Orders, had agreed to attend their buſineſs as uſual; and that a conſtable was at hand, who was inſtructed to ſeize any perſon who ſhould aſſault them in their ſhops, and to carry him before the proper Magiſtrates, who was determined to commit him; and that the Printers would each of them bring a ſeparate action againſt him for an aſſault.

A member of the lower aſſembly aſked a brother member whether he did not think the Printers who had been called upon to appear before that houſe a ſet of audacious fellows? Not at all, ſays the other, for I always underſtood their intercourſe was with a parcel of *devils*, whom they keep continually under their roof; and if ſo, who but the *devil* would have any thing to do with them?

It is currently reported, that four Aldermen in the whole have declared, that if the Printers ſhould bring any officer of a certain place before them for ſeizing their papers, they will commit ſuch an Officer for an aſſault and falſe impriſonment.

The Printers have two precedents of reſiſtance to the authority of the Houſe of Commons: the caſe of Stawell, of Exeter, (an anceſtor to the preſent Lady Stawell, lately married to Lord Hillſborough) who in 1680, in the reign of Charles II, when the Houſe of Commons had made many arbitrary commitments, and complaints againſt thoſe violences were heard from all quarters he had the vigour and courage to put an end to the practice of the houſe in making diſcretionary commitments. The houſe had ordered him to attend. He refuſed to obey the order. The houſe then ſent the Serjeant at Arms to bring up in cuſtody. He ſtood upon his defence, and told the Serjeant there was no law by which they pretended to commit him. The houſe, finding it equally dangerous to proceed or recede, got off by an evaſion; they inſerted in their votes, that Mr. Stawell was indiſpoſed, and that a month's time was allowed for his recovery. Before the month was expired the houſe was up The other caſe of Allen, who was ſent to Newgate not two years ago, where he remained between three and four months, rather than acknowledge the power and juſtice of the Houſe, in a petition to the Speaker which was required of him. When the parliament was prorogued, he of courſe became at liberty, and ſtill remains ſo. The houſe not thinking it quite ſo prudent perhaps, to take any further notice of him, as he had repeatedly declared, in all companies, that if the Houſe ſhould determine to lay hold of him again, inſtead of flying his country, as was adviſed him, he would ſtand his ground, and repel force by force.

Wedneſday the Lower Aſſembly went upon the Nullum Tempus Bill, the debates were long and intereſting, many ſpeeches being made both for and againſt the intended amendment; at nine o'clock a motion was made for the Preſident to quit the chair, and the Houſe to form itſelf into a Committee, but the previous queſtion being put the lobby was cleared, and they divided, when the non amendment carried it by 9 votes; the numbers 164 to 155. As the majority were going into the Houſe again, a Gentleman, no Member, whoſe name was Hunt, mixed along with them and went in, but being almoſt immediately diſcovered, he was ordered into cuſtody, and the Houſe divided a ſecond time, when the numbers were as before; when the diviſion was over Mr. Hunt was called to the bar, and queſtioned why he came in? he anſwered, that he did it for no other reaſon than in hopes of getting into the gallery; he was then aſked, what Member he knew? He replied, that he was acquainted with ſeveral; among others, he was known by Mr Dunning and Serjeant Glynn, and he ought to be known to the Preſident, for he had been his client upwards of twenty years The Houſe conſidering his coming in as an act of inadvertency, more than any deſigned, and then (it being half paſt eleven) the Houſe broke up.

The further proceedings on the Nullum Tempus Bill, are poſtponed for three months.

Several Perſons are now living in Philadelphia in North America, who remember when there was not a ſingle Houſe in that City. By the laſt Accounts from thence we are informed, that there were then upwards of five thouſand good Brick Dwelling houſes in that City and it's Suburbs. The Streets are well paved and lighted, and the beſt Police is maintained in that beautiful City.

Patriotiſm ſeems now much upon the Decline; E——l T——ple's Love for his Country lies buried with his Br -er G- ge G——le; E—l S——e's is ſhortly to be tranſported into a diſtant Country, and poor W—kes almoſt forgot.

It is ſaid the following may be depended on; the B. of S———h being preſented with a printed ſermon, by one of the officers belonging to the upper aſſembly, preached on the 30th of January laſt, made anſwer, "that he had no room in his pocket for *ſuch things*."

A certain witty Earl was lately offered the government of a neighbouring Kingdom, which he repeatedly declined, with proper acknowledgments for the favour intended him; the Miniſter however ſtill continued to preſs it upon him moſt ſtrongly, and told him at laſt he muſt go there, as the nation was in a flame, That is the very reaſon, replied the Lord, that I will not go; for I'll be d——n'd if you ſhall burn me in your political conflagrations.

A gentleman of veracity juſt arrived from France, reports, that there is all the reaſon in the world to believe that a civil war will very ſhortly happen in that Kingdom.

They write from Briſtol and Liverpool, that ſince the confirmation of the Spaniſh convention being ſigned, a great number of Merchant ſhips have been engaged to ſail with full cargoes to different ports in Europe and America.

It is reported, that authentic advice is received of the ſafe arrival of the Aurora, Capt. Lee with the ſupervisors, at Bombay. It is ſaid they were becalmed for upwards nine weeks, and afterwards drove into an iſland where they were almoſt familhed, after ſtaying there five months.

Wedneſday the Sandwich man of war was paid off at Portſmouth.

Upwards of ſeventy Sailors were diſcharged on Wedneſday night from on board the tenders in the River.

A conſiderable quantity of ſtores is ſhipping in the River for Nova-Scotia.

The firſt Lieutenant of the Seaford man of war (arrived at Portſmouth from Jamaica) died on the paſſage.

Yeſterday the grant to Sir Eardly Wilmot, of a penſion of 2400l. per annum came from the Privy-Seal office, and was ſigned by the Lord Chancellor.

On Friday his Excellency Charles O'Hara, Eſq; Governer of Senegambia, took leave of his Majeſty, and in a few days will ſet out for Deal, to embark for his Government on board the Shelburne, Capt. Spence.

Extract of a Letter from Cracow, dated Jan, 26.

"*The united troops under the Marſhals Beltz and Czernichow made an attack the 13th inſt. at day-break on the ſuburbs of Caſimir, and afterwards on the City itſelf. The principal attack was however made againſt the aforeſaid ſuburbs and the gate of Grodzker, the fire was very hot, and laſted till noon. The Confederates were repulſed three times with great loſs, and failed in their attempt of battering down the gates of Schuſter with their battle-axes. The Ruſſian Major Uſchakow was dangerouſly wounded, and Col. Ochſchlewitz, our Commander was wounded by a carabine. The Ruſſians had ſeven men killed, and twenty wounded. Although the two companies of Imperial Guards fought with a bravery never to be ſufficiently extolled, their loſs was not the moſt inconſiderable. The Confederates, amounting to four thouſand, have pillaged the quarter of the Jews, where the damage ſuſtained is eſtimated at 300,000 ſilver florins of Poland.*

According to advices recieved from the Levant Provinces of Crim Tartary have revolted from the Grand Signior, and joined the Ruſſian army north of the Black Sea.

Some letters from Conſtantinople inform, that a Treaty between the Porte and the Court of Iſpahan is upon the point of being renewed; which, if effected, will prove very diſtreſſing to the Ruſſians, as the whole Perſian Empire will be engaged in favour of the Turks.

Some accounts of the Ruſſian ſquadron in the Mediterranean repreſent it to be in a deplorable ſtate.

A letter from Naples, dated Jan. 22, ſays, "If we may credit ſome Letters from the Levant, Admiral Spiritow, having received advice that ſome Turkiſh caravallei, joined with ſome other ſmaller ſhips of war, had left the Dardanelies, in order to ſet fire to ſome ſhips which were careening; the Admiral immediately ſet ſail, and coming up with them, after ſome hours engagement, he drove ſome on ſhore, ſunk ſome others, and diſperſed the reſt. The letter adds, that the Admiral afterwards landed on the iſland of Lemnos, the garriſon of which had ſurrendered themſelves priſoners of war."

LONDON, February 28.

Tueſday, in Compliance with an order of the Lords of the Admiralty, the preſs-warrants from the tenders in the river, and the rendezvous houſes at Wapping, &c. were returned to the Admiralty-Office.

Two tranſports, with warlike and ordinance ſtores, will accompany the men of war now getting ready to ſail for Port Egmont to take poſſeſſion of Falkland's Iſland from the Spaniards, on board of which will embark two companies of infantry, in order to render Port Egmont of ſufficient force, not to be ſurprized again (if the Spaniards ſhould break the preſent convention) on ſuch humiliating terms as before.

BOSTON, *April* 25.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Loba in 8 Days from Halifax, by whom we have the melancholy Account of the Loſs of the Granby Sloop, commanded by Mr. George Hoy, a Mate belonging to his Majeſty's Ship Salliſbury, with two Midſhipmen, a Pilot, and twelve Seamen, who all periſhed. She had on board ſome Stores and 3000l. ſterling, for Hallifax Navy Yard. From the Accounts of the Maſters of two Veſſels which were in Sight the Evening of the 8th Inſtant, when a Storm aroſe, it is ſuppoſed that ſhe ſtove to Pieces on the Light Houſe Rocks off Halifax:——Pieces of the Wreck were diſcovered next Day, alſo a Hammock with the King's Mark, ſeveral Covers of Boxes and ſome Caſks directed for Lord William Campbell drove aſhore at Proſpect Harbour. Seven dead Bodies had been found and buried.

NEWPORT, April 8

Laſt Friday arrived Capt. John Buſh, in the Sloop Pitt, in 80 Days from Martinico, having only his Mate and one ſick Man on Board; on the 9th of February he ſhipped a Sea which carried away all his larboard Rails, the next Day had one Man waſhed overboard & drowned; the 27th, Lat. 37, in a hard Gale, having ſhipped a large Sea, which unſteped his Maſt, ſo that it fell down on the Gunnel and ripped up Part of his Deck he was obliged to cut it away; 5 Days after he got up a Jury Maſt; and on the 28th of March another of his Hands died, after which he had no other Help but his Mate to navigate and ſail the Veſſel, juſt before he got up a Jury Maſt, he ſpoke with a Sloop from Boſton, on Board which Mr. John Malcolm was Paſſenger, bound to North Carolina, the Captain's Name not known; and though the Boat, with Mr. Malcolm and ſome of the Hands were ſent along ſide of Capt. Buſh, and ſaw his Difficulty, he could obtain no aſſiſtance from them, but as ſoon as they returned to their Veſſel, they made all the Sail they could from him. On the 12th of March he ſpoke with a Brig, Capt. John Cox, from Granada, who gave him a little Pork, the Weather being too bad to afford any other Aſſiſtance: the 19th, ſpoke a Schooner, Capt. Ephraim Johnſon, bound to Salem, who help'd him to ſome more Proviſion, by Means of a Line, the Weather not premitting them to get out their Boat; April 3. he ſpoke with a Brig, Monſ. Bommer) from Statia, who, with great Humanity, very generouſly gave him Proviſions, Water, Rigging, Nails, and ſome other Articles which he ſtood in Need of, all which Favours Capt. Buſh moſt gratefully acknowledges.

April 15. At the Superior Court, held laſt Week, in King's County, Bills of indictment were found againſt Eleven Perſons, being concerned in breaking open the Jail in ſaid County, on the 3d of November laſt, and letting out the Priſoners confined for counterfeiting Dollars &c. Several of the Rioters, who were young, and ſuppoſed to have been unadviſedly drawn into the Affair, were admitted as King's Evidence. ——The following were convicted viz.

Nathan Barbar; and ſentenced to a Fine of One Thouſand Dollars, to and for the Uſe of the Colony.——

Timothy Feckham, Blackſmith; and fined One Hundred Pounds lawful Money.

William Carliſle was convicted of paſſing counterfeit Dollars, and ſentenced to ſtand One Hour in the Pillory, on Little Reſt Hill, next Friday, to have both Ears cropped, to be branded on both Cheeks with the Letter R. to pay a Fine of One Hundred Dollars and Coſt of Proſecution, and to ſtand committed till Sentence performed.——This Carliſle, 'tis thought, has been One of the Emiſſaries, and employed as a Poſt to the moſt diſtant Connections of the numerous Gang of Money Makers, throughout the Colonies. The Public may be aſſured the Evil has been widely ſpread; but from the ſteady Exertions of Authority, 'tis hoped, ſo infamous a Practice will ſoon be ſuppreſſed.

Several of the Perſons, againſt whom Bills were found, had abſconded.

Whereas we the Subſcribers are appointed by the honorable Court of Probates for the Diſtrict of Sharon, Commiſſioners to examine the Claims and Demands of the Creditors on the Eſtate of Dr Ephraim Crocker, late of Kent in ſaid Diſtrict, deceaſed, which Eſtate is repreſented Inſolvent, We do therefore, hereby give Notice unto all the Creditors that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid Buſineſs, on the Second Tueſdays of May, June, July and Auguſt next, at the Dwelling Houſe of Peter Mills, Innholder in ſaid Kent, in Order to receive and examine the Claims. Dated at Kent, on this 6th Day of April, A. D. 1771.

Cyrus Marſh,
Lewis Mills, } Commiſſioners.

S H O E S,
On Hand, of all Sizes,
Made in the neateſt and beſt Manner,
To be Sold by MOSES SMITH,
near the South Meeting-Houſe in
Hartford.

The Subſcriber hereby informs the Public, that in Addition to the Clothier's Buſineſs carried on by him, near Enderkin's Bridge in Norwich, he carries on Weaving of all Kinds, practiſed in this Country, ſuch as Plaids of the beſt Kinds, and dying of all Colours for the ſame, alſo Linen and Cotton, and Linen and Woolen of all Kinds, for Men and Women's Wear. Alſo Lawns and Cambrits, or any other Sort of Weaving done in Old England. All Gentlemen and Ladies that pleaſe to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well uſed, by their Humble Servant,

SETH WALES.

Norwich, April 25, 1771.

Whereas John Wright Schoolmaſter, is about to remove from this Place. All perſons indebted to him, are requeſted to pay off their accounts, without further trouble.

Hartford, April 22. 1771.

To be ſold for Caſh by the Subſcriber,

A Span of ſorril gelding *HORSES*, three years old, both foaled in a day, ſtars in their foreheads, fourteen hands and half high, both trot and pace, Snip breed, good in the carriage. JOHN SUTLIF.

Warterbury, April 19. 1771.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

POET'S CORNER.

ON DEATH.

OH Death! ſweet Sleep to peaceful Breaſt,
Where virtuous Souls find balmy Reſt;
In whoſe cold Arms the Wretched lie,
Exempt from Pain and Miſery.
Thy Beck, ev'n Monarchs muſt obey,
And for Thee quit Imperial Sway,
The downy Couch on which they lie
The harder Coffin muſt ſupply;
The Velvet bed and gilded Room
Muſt be exchang'd for Marble Tomb.
Their Bodies mould'ring into Duſt
Be only ſeen in pompous Buſt.
The ſlave who ſweats in *Indian* Mines,
The Fop that in Embroid'ry ſhines,
The Cinder Wench that's cloth'd in Rags,
The gaudy *Belle* who Beauty brags
The Ruffian, Coward, and the Brave,
Muſt all be level'd in the Grave:
To *Death*, the ſtouteſt Heroes yield,
He conquers all, and ſweeps the Field.

Mr. WATSON,

"*THE corruptions of the times, is the general complaint of all times; it has " ever been ſo, and it ever will be ſo, not con" ſidering that the wickedneſs of the world is al" ways the ſame, as to the degree of it; though " it may change places, perhaps, and vary a " little in the matter. One while whoring it " in faſhion, another while gluttony to day, " exceſs in apparel, & more care of the body than " of the mind: to-morrow comes up the humour " of ſcoffing and after that perchance a vain " of drinking; when he ſhall be accounted the " braveſt man, that makes himſelf the verieſt " beaſt.*" SENECA.

DEAR SIR,

I Received your laſt, wherein you ſeemed to crown the cloſe of our correſpondence upon the ſubject of the times in this town (in particular) with a deſire to let things wear off by degrees as they came on——and let the pitiful, unmanly, ignominious, irreligious, and decaying ſpirit of a people, naturally endow'd with bleſſings ſufficient to form a loyal, and enterprizing diſpoſition to their nation ſleep a while, and if they will forget that they are (if they pleaſe) the favourites of heaven, and are not only the terror of half the globe but the envy of every nation but their own.—I confeſs there is ſomething even in that. The ſacred page alſo aſſures us, there is more rejoicing over one grievous ſinner that repents, and is ſaved, than over many ſaved, that never ſinned in their lives; yet that cannot be an argument (I conceive) that our youth ſhould be bred in debauch, and turn off the prime part of life. To commence chriſtians at forty, nor that men ſhould grow grey in iniquity, to be converted as they are making their *exit*. No, God forbid!——Whatever *indulgence*, (my friend) heaven is pleaſed to beſtow, that deſerves thanks, but when man beſtows *indulgence*, that *indulgence* is but man's, the ſtate differ in magnitude, yet ſtill are ſtate——but grant delays not dangerous, great *indulgence* ſhall be given but ſet a bound to indulgence, leaſt by growing inſolent, it do defeat itſelf, and as well as to men prove ungrateful to omnipotence and love——And what but ingratitude and careleſs inactivity, can pollute the mind with ſo foul a blot, and turn the heart to ſuch inſenſibility and hardneſs, that we are aſleep to all expoſtulations divine or human——when our parent country threatens abſolute ſubjection, internal diviſions catch every where around us, and expand to an amazing degree of increaſe——the magiſtrate, the miniſter, and inferior officer oppreſs'd and cloſe beſeged with univerſal oppoſition, and treated with levity, and what's as bad they treat themſelves with more, and a land of levity is a land of guilt, a perſon that prefers the body to the mind, ſuffers his mind to become ſubſervient to the luſts of the body, and thus proſtitutes the nobleſt work of God to the greateſt ignominy poſſible in a wicked world.

You know of ſome body that could call me a virtuoſo now indeed, and do it as one that's forced to an appetite by a bitter—and I aſſure you he may be half in the right at leaſt, and might be altogether ſo—for though I ſhould admoniſh him and his brothers of levity and debauchery I much rather would chooſe to meet them in a withdraw, than at the G—*d*—n B—l. Alarm'd at the reigning paſſion for *pleaſure*, and the madneſs of many of our neighbours plunging into all the miſeries of a falling ſtate—I cannot but open my ſoul laden with the nobleſt affection to my dear falling, expiring *Hartford*, and bemoan her approaching diſſolution——What? and while I am to ſpeak ſhall a grave, deliberate, ſimmering, *popular* knave, ſay that youth are ſubject to pleaſure, & debauchery, and that its requiſite that they ſhould ſpend an evening at an *enchanted* tavern, and that they are not accountable for ſins committed in youth and manhood as well as old age?—Shame to modern times!——waſhed to fouler ſtains?——I know there are (I hope but few) of thoſe trafficking old r—g—s that are in great demand, and therefore upheld, that wear the *gown*, for the ſole purpoſe, of ſlacking the reins of juſtice, under the ſpecious colour of governing, not as they were one day to render an account of their ſtewardſhip and important office——but merely to ingratiate a good number of votes——and thus enfeoff themſelves to popularity, a thing beneath the notice of a man, & the greateſt moth in a ſound government Cæſar and Pompey are examples of it.

I write not, ſir, to curry notice, vice and immorality flouriſh and look green—yet we are not paſt recovery, tho' yet much worſe than many of our neighbours; would to God we were as much above them as our advantages above theirs. I foreſee a doom pronounced upon my epiſtle, (if not upon the *preſs*) but I would be that I am & ſcorn the man dares be worſe, be he an Alderman or Layman. I write the *truth*, God be my witneſs (and that without price) be it high or low, languid or ſublime and the *preſs* the grateful *preſs*, ſhall publiſh it abroad, and *ſtand the trumpet in Zion* nor longer may a ſound part of us, thoſe that *feed the flock and guide the plough* and thoſe that endure the ſcorching heats of ſummer, have their crops ſhortened, & bear the ſins of diſtempered *luxury*.

And thoſe nobler few that the wrath divine keep back, and delay, by pious behaviour, and devout intreaties. Let my friends intreat them with firm union, and aſſiſtance that they do not faint, under a burthen almoſt inſupportable.

Philanthropos.

RAN-away from the ſubſcriber of Claverack, on the 1ſt day of inſtant April, a negro man named Harry, about 5 feet high, had on when he went away, a greyiſh coloured coat, a pair of buckſkin breeches, green Indian ſtockings, large brim'd beaver hatt, ſomething worn.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Negro, and convey him to Col. John Aſhley of Sheffield, or confine him in any of his Majeſty's goals, and ſend word to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by

JOHN UPHAM.

Claverack, April 10, 1771.

Imported from LONDON,

By Peter Verſtille,

And to be Sold at his Store in Wethersfield.

A Fine aſſortment of Broad Cloth's—Kerſies Baizes—Plaines—Druggetts, and other Engliſh and India Goods, too many to innumerate, which he will ſell on very reaſonable terms, for Caſh or Produce.

N. B. The Broad Cloths, Baizes Kearſeys, Plaines and Druggetts, may be had for Country Produce payable next fall. And the like Aſſortment may be had of Mr. STEPHEN MEARS, on the ſame terms, at his Store in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe. 26—31

Sam. & Wm. Burr,

HAVE juſt opened at their Store in Hartford, a neat Aſſortment of Spring GOODS, which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms. They have alſo, choice Tea, Spaniſh Indigo, Coffee, French Brandy, Claret Wine, &c. &c. April 8 1771.

Thomas Hopkins,

HAS juſt received a freſh and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or Country Produce in Hand, at his Store oppoſite the north Meeting-Houſe. Alſo, Tea, Indigo, Coffee, Loaf Sugar, Pepper, Glaſs, Nails, Hatter's Trimmings, &c.

Hartford, April 8, 1771.

Hartford, April 16 1771

BROKE out of the county Goal in this town, laſt Night and eſcaped, the following perſons viz. The notorious Burglarian, that called himſelf Richard Steel, that has been twice crop'd and branded, and was at March Court, at Hartford, again tried for the third Offence, but found not guilty, purſuing his old Trade, was again taken up and cloſely confined in Irons, but has found Means to get them off. His appearance is that of a likely young Man, of about 21 years of Age, about midding for Height ſomewhat ſlender, has a lively, keen, dark colour'd Eye, and is finely pitted with the Small Pox wears his Hair, pretty dark Colour'd, but not unlikely he may ſoon get a wig to cover his Ears; he is pretty quick and lively in Speaking, and has a little different Manner from perſons born among us. Alſo one Moſes Allen, belonging to Windſor, a likely, handſome young fellow, to appearance about 20 Years old, wore his own Hair, is a fair Countenance, ſomewhat ſhort and pretty well ſet, was committed for Theft, is ſuppoſed to have carried on a Trade for ſome Time, of opening Shop Doors with Keys, of his own make, and carrying away Goods in ſmall Parcels, and putting in his own Cheſt, when he liv'd unſuſpected till of late.——Alſo, one John Robinſon, a young Man, called a tranſient Perſon, but laſt from Simſbury, and committed for Debt. Alſo a woman called Roſanna Blanchard, who had been convicted of harbouring and entertaining the above named Steel and puniſhed, and was held for the Coſt. Whoever ſhall take up either of the two firſt mentioned notorious Criminals, and ſecure them that they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have a Reward of Forty Shillings; lawful Money, and all neceſſary Charges paid; For Robinſon, Twenty Shillings; and for the woman, Ten Shillings. per

Ezekiel Williams, Sheriff.

RUN away from Eliakim Deming of Farmington, in Hartford county, on the 19th of inſtant April, an indented ſervant, who calls himſelf by the name of Royce Davis, of a pale complexion, about 5 feet high, ſhort flat noſe, about 33 years of age, wore his own curl'd buſhy black hair, an old felt hatt, an old buckſkin great coat, the bottom of it cut off, and patch'd, a dark colour'd waiſtcoat without ſleeves a check woolen ſhirt, a pair of ſhoes, with the ſtraps turn'd in, tied with ſtrings. Is a very good workman at the farming buſineſs. Said Davis has been twice convicted of ſtealing, and has been puniſhed and bound out for the coſt.——He took with him a little black Dog, called Penny, with ſhort legs. 'Tis ſuppoſed he is gone to the weſtward. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid run away and ſecure ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

ELIAKIM DEMING.

Farmington, April 22, 1771.

Made and Sold

By Epaphras Bull,

Oppoſite the South Meeting Houſe in Hartford.

ALL ſorts of Copper Ware, ſuch as Stills and Worms of all ſizes, Ship Kettles Fiſh, ditto, Tea ditto. Cloathiers ditto. Pyepans, Stew Pans, Sauce pans, Coffee pots, Chocolate ditto, ditto for boiling Victuals, Cranes for drawing off Rum. ——Alſo a Number of Articles in the Braſs way, ſuch as Handirons all of Braſs, Braſs heads for iron ditto, Fire Fenders, Braſs Stirrups, with a Number of other Articles as Cheap as may be had in New-York. Alſo mending of all ſorts of Copper or Braſs. 30

Hartford, April 22 1771.

To be ſold at Public Vendue, on the Premiſes, Monday the 13th Day of May next.

A Farm of LAND, lying in the Town of Coventry, old Society, whereon *Habakkuk Tanner* now Lives; ſaid Farm contains ſixty Acres of excellent Paſture Land, has thereon a Houſe and Barn, with a large Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, ſituated within a few Rods of the Meeting Houſe. The Terms of Payment will be made very eaſy and an indiſputable Title given, by

30 JAMES CLARKE.

Coventry, April 12, 1771.

To be ſold at public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 14th Day of May next, at the Dwelling Houſe of Seth Smith in New-Hartford, at Four o'Clock Afternoon.

A Farm of Land, containing about 80 Acres, with a Houſe and Barn, and good orchard, lying within two Miles of New-Hartford Meeting Houſe, now improved by Theodore Gilbert. A good Title will be given, by

ABEL MERRELS.
BENJ. MERRELS.
SETH SMITH.

Hartford, April 13, 1770.

[MAY. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 332.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, APRIL 30, to TUESDAY, MAY 7, 1771.

OBSERVATOR, [No. VIII.]

POPULAR government is on many accounts the moſt eligible of any in the world, it appears to be that, which mankind forced by neceſſity to form ſocieties, firſt hit upon and preferr'd.—And what obſervation ſhews them, ſtill to be moſt fond of.—To ſuppoſe men in a ſtate of nature, willing to forego, and give up, the ſenſe of their own worth, all private right of power and ſuperiority, and tamely ſubmit to the abſolute will, pleaſure and controul of any individual is abſurd——compact, has by ſome ingenious writers been fix'd as the origin of government. If carefully conſidered it will be found not the origin, but rather the firſt regulation and form of government, which ever had, and forever will have its riſe from neceſſity——The neceſſities of the ſolitary and defenceleſs individual, urge him to form ſociety, by which his wants may be reliev'd, his circle of enjoyments enlarged, and the fruits of his labour, and induſtry ſecured to him.——Then comes the compact, in which he gives up part of his natural rights, to have the reſt ſecured to him. His wild and ſavage liberty of living, where, and in what manner he pleas'd, ſubmits to be circumſcribed, regulated, and reſtrain'd by laws, and rules formed by, and for the good of the whole.—However advantageous the bargain, and ſtimulating neceſſity urges him to come into it, yet pride, or a certain opinion of his own worth and ability which every man entertains and none ſo high as the unpoliſh'd ſavage, muſt forever bar his ſubmiſſion to the terms, were it not, that by conſenting to, or aſſiſting in, making the laws and regulations of the ſociety, and government in which he aſſociates, and to which he ſubmits his own importance is not neglected——he in ſhort is himſelf a governor whilſt governed, and by ſubmitting to no laws but thoſe to which he has firſt conſented —retains all the pleaſing ſenſations of mind ariſing from the idea of perfect liberty——and enjoys all the ſolid advantages of civil government —The extreme jealouſy which has always prevail'd in popular governments among the ſubjects; both of their laws, and their rulers is a ſtriking proof of what has been advanc'd—This jealouſy while kept within proper bounds, has ever been of ſervice in free ſtates, and not only tolerated but in ſome of them encouraged, but going beyond all reaſon, has been equally fatal to magiſtrates and people——its bounds are eaſily aſcertain'd beyond which it never ought to go, nor ought it ever to be wholly eradicated, or laid aſleep——implicit confidence in the beſt of mortals, like a two edged weapon is fatal both to him that confides, and the confided in; nor is it an over jealous temper, reſulting either from conſciouſneſs of our own weakneſs, or envy of the ſuperior abilities of another, leſs pernicious. In the antient popular ſtates of Greece, to be ſignal for learning, and virtue, for integrity, and ability in managing and conducting the intereſts of the common-wealth, was generally as dangerous, and fatal, to thoſe who poſſeſs'd theſe virtues, in a conſpicuous degree, as their contrary vices to others——*Ariſtides* whoſe integrity was ſo univerſally acknowledged, that the common conſent united in giving him the ſirname of *the juſt*, was it is well known baniſhed by the *oſtraciſm*——When a peaſant, a freemen of the republic, about to give his vote for his baniſhment, who was ſo illiterate that he could neither read nor write, and ſo perfectly ignorant of the worthy man, whom he had determined to drive into exile, that in the croud he met Ariſtides himſelf, and deſired him to write for him the name of a ſenator, whom he had determined to vote into baniſhment—Ariſtides willing to oblige him, aſk'd whoſe name he would have wrote——One Ariſtides reply'd the peaſant whom they call the juſt.——But friend, ſaid the worthy man, what cauſe of complaint, have you againſt this ſame Ariſtides? whom it ſeems by your own account, the public voice has conferr'd a very ſignal honor on, in thus diſtinguiſhing him by the title of the juſt? pray can the man whom all the republic have honored with ſo noble a title, deſerve baniſhment; unleſs guilty of the greateſt and moſt enormous of crimes? doubtleſs he cannot, of what crime is he accuſed? being a voter myſelf, have a right to know for my own direction —to make ſhort of the matter, reply'd the peaſant, I know no reaſon, why he ought to be honeſter, and juſter than other magiſtrates, or citizens; and I think this renders him dangerous to the community, as it gives him a ſuperiority over others which——you have ſaid enough, Ariſtides returned, interrupting him, and writing his own name for him.—It happen'd this vote turned the deciſion of the day, for baniſhing the beſt of men——At firſt we can hardly juſtify his own conduct, and may be inclin'd to ſubſcribe, to the character which the Poet gives him, when he ſays, "*In all things "juſt, ſave when he ſign'd the ſhell.*"

THOMSON.

Yet when we conſider that this patriot, had probably long before obſerv'd the growth and fatal effects of this paſſion, of jealouſy, and when he now found by experience, that all his public virtue, for which he had been diſtinguiſhed, was ſo far from protecting him, that it was made a cauſe for his ruin——conſciouſneſs of the contraſt, between his worth and dignity, and their envy and jealouſy, might juſtify his thus ſigning his own baniſhment, ſince he carried with him, what they could not deprive him of, what he could not part with on any compoſition or terms, and what had become an object of their jealouſy—his virtue——The conduct of the Roman republic was, as well as the Grecian in many inſtances, of the ſame caſt. The Romans ordained triumphs for their *ſucceſsful generals*, and commanders, yet leaſt triumph and parade, join'd with military ſkill and virtue, ſhould have any dangerous conſequence on the *liberty*, or rather equality of the State; it was not only permitted to the rabble, to ſay every thing they could think of, againſt the hero of the day, by way of invective—but expreſly appointed one to ride in the triumphial chariot with him, and in a public manner remind him of all his faults—this was a precaution of ſtate, leſt the worthy hero in triumph, might forget his own weakneſſes, might think the public eye fixed ſolely on the bright ſide of his character, and in conſequence think his fellow citizens his inferiors, ſo as to be properly fitted to be his ſubjects and vaſſals——I recollect a ſtriking inſtance—a celebrated Roman general, who had conquered the enemies of the republic in every quarter, whoſe conduct had in every reſpect, laid the foundation of the applauſe, with which Rome was ever impatient, to receive him on his triumphal entry; the hero entered——the public calumniator by his ſide——hackneyed as he was, in all the arts of aſperſion, he could advance nothing againſt the General, but that he was a bald pated lover of women——or letcher if you pleaſe. If we may compare antient times with modern, it will be found, that the ſame cauſes, have the ſame effects, and that the piece lately publiſhed, complaining of the alteration of our feaſt, and faſt days, from Wedneſday to Thurſday, is if properly conſidered, either the higheſt encomium on our preſent magiſtrate in chief—as it appears, malice can find nothing elſe againſt him——or a ſtriking inſtance of the ſuperlative dulneſs, and ſtupidity of its author, in fixing on the moſt indifferent circumſtance in nature, to give a vent to his jealous envy.

The piece referr'd to, in itſelf may ſeem too low, to deſerve a ſerious conſideration—but ſerious conſequences, often attend the moſt trivial performances, or actions; and they more generally, open the door for ſerious & uſeful obſervations and reflections—where a poiſonous reptile, carries in him, an antidote to his own miſchief. No one can be called a trifler, or an uſeleſs writer, who attempts his diſſection, and to draw if poſſible from his obſervations on the ſubject, what may be uſeful to his fellowmen.——From this principle ſolely have the above obſervations been made by an impartial, unbiaſſed, and diſintereſted Obſervator.

N. B. The term oſtraciſm, *was given to this method of voting, becauſe every voter, wrote the name of the perſon he deſign'd ſhould be baniſhed, on a ſhell, in their language called the Oſtra——from whence the angliciſm.*

LONDON, February 23.

It is obſerved by a wag, that lawyers never put an end to a cauſe; they only *prune* it, in order that it may ſpread into more branches. In the famous lawſuit between the Duke of Portland and Sir James Lowther; that now engages ſo much of the talk of the public, it began with *one* ſuit, which is now happily multiplied to 300; for there have been that number of ejectments ſerved at ſix guineas a head. All the Forests in England have been engaged on one ſide or the other; they have drawn up for theſe two years paſt, with their briefs and quills, *terrible as an army with banners*; both parties have been fleeced to their *mutual* ſatisfaction; and now when the cauſe is *juſt* going to be decided; the counſel on both ſide concur (from a love to juſtice) in carrying it to the legiſlature, to make a *new* law before it can be decided; and then by the *grace* of Weſtminſter hall, and the *harmony* of both Houſes, it may probably remain as much perplexed, and as freſh a caſe, as at the beginning.

Portſmouth, Feb. 26. Yeſterday the Sandwich man of war, of 90 guns, was paid off; and it is expected the other three deckers will likewiſe be paid off. The Juno frigate, Capt. Stott, and the Hound ſloop of War, Capt. Carr, are both ſheathed, and we hear are ordered to go to Falkland's Iſland, & take poſſeſſion of Fort Egmont. Juſt now arrived, and was put under quarantine, his Majeſty's ſhip Dorſetſhire, of 70 guns, Capt. Clements, from Gibraltar.

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, Feb. 15.

"Yeſterday a Court Martial was held on the Rev. Mr. Green, chaplain on board his Majeſty's ſhip Prince of Wales, for giving a challenge to the Lieutenant, who at that time had the command of the ſaid ſhip in the abſence of the Captain, which is deemed mutiny, and the charge being fully proved to the ſatisfaction of the Court, we hear he was diſmiſſed the ſervice, and rendered incapable of ſerving in that capacity in future."

Stralſund, Dec. 5. Laſt Wedneſday in the afternoon, the Powder Magazine in this town blew up at a time when all the workmen were in it. By this accident, upwards of 100 people loſt their lives, and about 1000 were dangerouſly hurt.——Seventy houſes were thrown down.

February 28, Col. B. when he was ſpeaking on Friday laſt, againſt the embarkment at Durham yard, ſaid he had obſerved, that whilſt the report was reading, the whole aſſembly were talking, except one man, and that was the Premier, who was faſt aſleep. He was then called to order by Lord S———ge. The Colonel acknowledged he might be diſorderly, but ſaid it was no uncommon thing there to be ſo.

SAVONA, Jan. 5.

THEY write from Corſica, that the French have reſtored all the effects that had been confiſcated under the preceeding government. They have publiſhed an edict there, eſtabliſhing the uſe of Stamped paper, but have diminiſhed a 20th of the impoſts of the preſent year as a former. The nephew of Count Marbœuf is going to raiſe a new regiment of Corſicans; they have eſtabliſhed a militia alſo there, but will grant no more paſſports to the Corſicans, who want to paſs to the Continent.

From the Frontiers of Poland, Jan. 25.

The Confederates in number about 1000 men, who attempted to make themſelves maſters of Cracovia, and who only were able to poſſeſs that part of the town called Wazimera, were driven from thence by a Ruſſian Lieutenant who commanded the place, and having received a reinforcement from Oidlchelwitz, attacked the Confederates, who retired after having 300 men killed, and leaving 100 horſes and ſeven pieces of cannon for the conquerors, whoſe Lieutenant was killed in the action.

Venice. (in Italy,) Jan. 30 Our inſurance company ſuſtains a loſs of above 86,000 Ducats on the two ſhips from Turkey, laden with tobacco, which foundered at ſea, off the Iſle of Cerigo, or Zante. Two veſſels carrying Engliſh colours, laden with ſalt meat, have, in the ſame latitude, met with the ſame misfortune. As to the negociation which has been carried on at Conſtantinople between M. Le Bas, the French Ambaſſador's Secretary, and Count Orlow, concerning peace between the Turks and the Ruſſians nothing has yet tranſpired. However, from the great warlike preparations, which are carried on with the utmoſt diligence, it may be concluded that it is come to nothing. It is ſaid that within this month the Grand Signior will remove the whole Court and Seraglio to Adrianople, in oder to be nearer his camp; and he is ſaid to have not as yet dropt the reſolution of putting himſelf at the head of his troops, which will be by far more numerous than any of the preceding campaigns.

Mahomed Baſhaw, the new appointed Grand Viſir, is making great ſtrides from the borders of Boſnia, at the head of a conſiderable number of Arnautes and Boſnians, towards Adrianople. A great number of officers are ſent to all parts in the Turkiſh dominions to raiſe troops, and to regulate the head quarters; particularly great diligence is uſed to reſtore the loſs of the artillery, and other warlike ſtores they loſt in the laſt campaign.

Zevenbergen, Feb 7 There now remains no longer a doubt but that the Ruſſians are maſters of Wallachia. All the peaſants who fled from thence into this principality, are returned to their home, except their wives, whom they left here, becauſe they would ſee firſt whether it was ſafe for them to return alſo. The Grand Vizir has forſaken the places on the Donau after he had reinforced the garriſon of Siliſtria and Varna, in Bulgaria, and retired farther into Romelia. From Adrianople (where the new Vizir is juſt arrived) to Baſaploctrick, along the river Muniſa, all ſwarms with troops, which are divided and ſtationed in villages and boroughs. The roads from Conſtantinople and Adrianople are continually covered with waggons and carriages, wherefore great numbers of artillery, ammunition and proviſion are continually arriving at the army.

Febuary 28. Dr. Wilſon has ſettled fifty pounds for life upon Mr. Wilkes; and ſays, that if any man will do more, he will equal him in generoſity. His chariot is always at the ſervice of the Patriot, who is, in civility, obliged to ſend for it oftner than he wants it, for fear the Doctor ſhould imagine he is neglected. the ſame reverend and public ſpirited Divine has frequently declared, that he has in his will left ſomething handſome to his friend; and that, after his death he will be independent.

Yeſterday the Serjeant at Arms and the Meſſengers of the Houſe of Commons went to the houſe of Mr. Wheble, publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, and not finding him at home, ſtood for ſome time in the Chapter coffee houſe, in expectation of meeting with them; at half after 5 they quitted their poſt, which they are to reſume at half after ten this day.

If by any means the printers ſhould be taken into cuſtody by the Serjeant at Arms of the Houſe of Commons, it is ſaid they are determined to bring ſeparate actions againſt that officer for illegally detaining their perſons, and it is thought a London jury will certainly give ample damages.

The eſtabliſhment of the army, from the 25th of next month is to be the ſame before the late augmentation, only the ten new companies are to ſtand.

From a London Paper.

TO LORD MANSFIELD.

MY LORD,

DURING the Courſe of this Winter we have under different Signatures, addreſſed a great Number of Letters to your Lordſhip; To *none* of theſe have you ever deign'd to make the ſmalleſt Reply. We do not intend at preſent to trouble your Lordſhip with a long String of puzzling *Interrogatories*; but, in order to bring Matters to an Iſſue, we beg Leave, once for all, to aſk your Lordſhip *one* very ſhort and very plain Queſtion, *Why won't you be a Patriot?*

Patriotiſm, my Lord, is a Cloak that covers a Multitude of Sins: If your Lordſhip *has* any that require ſuch a Covering, *Why won't you be a Patriot?*

Patriotiſm is a political Varniſh, that gives to every Action a fair and ſhining Appearance. If your Lordſhip wiſhes to eſcape Calumny and Miſrepreſentation; if you wiſh that all *your* Words & Actions ſhould be placed in the faireſt Point of View, *Why won't you be a Patriot?*

We have heard that Modeſty and Diffidence generally accompany true Genious, and ſuperior Worth: Your Lordſhip therefore may probably imagine, that, in order to ſupport the Character, and diſcharge the Duties of a Patriot, more Virtue and greater Abilities are requiſite than even *you* poſſeſs —— Believe us, my Lord, (for we ſpeak from Experience) the modern Practice of Patriotiſm requires but little Art, and no Genius: You have only to humour the popular Prejudices of the Times; inſult your S—v—n, embarraſs his Government, ſlight his Authority, oppoſe *all* the Meaſures of his Miniſters *right* or *wrong*; foment Diviſions at *home*, and expoſe our Weakneſs *abroad*; in a Word, JOIN OUR PARTY: Do this, my Lord, and we will recal thoſe Emiſſaries that are employed to calumniate and abuſe you; nay we will endeavour to wipe off all the Aſperſions that have hitherto been thrown out againſt you; become one of us; and from that Moment we will draw your true Colours; we will ſpeak of you as you deſerve, "and ſet down naught in *Malice*;" we will allow you all the Abilities that exalt the human Character, and all the Virtues that render it amiable; in ſhort, we will allow you to be *what you really* ARE.

BUT, my Lord, if you ſhould ſtill perſiſt in lending your Aid to Government, and in ſupporting Miniſters, whoſe places we MUST and WILL have; if you continue to inforce the Laws againſt *Blaſphemers* and *Libellers*, who are our very good Friends, and who are labouring for our Advancement; if my Lord, you ſhould obſtinately perſevere in obſtructing our Views and thwarting our Deſigns; in that Caſe you have every Thing to dread from our Reſentment.—The People of England are intirely at our Devotion; we ſhall continue with unremitting Dilligence to iritate and inflame them againſt you; every Art ſhall be practiſed to render you odious in their Sight; Libels ſhall be circulated through all Parts of the Kingdom; we will traduce your Character, miſrepreſent your Speeches, and poiſon your domeſtic Peace.

All this we will do, BECAUSE WE DARE.

Signed,

JOHN IMPUGER WILKES, HORNE, GLYNN, TOWNSEND, OLIVER, BELLOWS, PHILELEUTHERUS ANGLICANUS, JUNIUS, CALIGULA, DOMITIAD.

By the NEW-LONDON POST.

NEWPORT, April 15.

By a Gentleman from Nantucket, we are informed, that Iſaiah Chadwick & one Obed Bunker, Maſters of two Whaling Sloops in the Weſt-Indies, belonging to Nantucket, had informed their Owners by Letters, that as they were lying in the harbor of Abbaco, a Ship appeared off ſaid harbour making a ſignal: upon which one of the Captains with ſome hands from each Sloop went in a boat to their aſſiſtance; as ſoon as he went on board the acting Captain preſented a piſtol to his breaſt threatning to ſhoot him if he refuſed to carry him into the harbor; to which he replied, he was a ſtranger to the harbor, but had a Man in his boat who belonged there; the Man was called in and threatened in the ſame manner, who not knowing what elſe to do, undertook to ſtand Pilot, and carried her ſafe in and anchored her, a point of land being between the Ship and Sloops. The boat was ſoon diſcharged and returned to the Sloops: when they had a conſultation, being perſuaded the People on board the Ship had turned Pirates, as thoſe who went to bring her in obſerved they were almoſt all armed, and ſaw one Man below, walking alone in the Cabin, whom they ſuppoſed to be the proper Captain.—They therefore concluded to invite the acting Captain, and other Officers and Paſſengers on board one of the Sloops to dine with them: The pirate Captain, and Boatſwain went and carried the proper Captain in character of a Paſſenger; they had not been long on board before the Pirate grew uneaſy, and wanted to return to his Ship again; but they bound him faſt and would not ſuffer him to return: upon which the proper Maſter of the Ship gave them an account of the Pirates proceedings; they then told the Boatſwain if he would go on board the Ship, and bring the real Mate (who was confined in irons) and help them take the Ship, they would endeavor to have him, the Boatſwain, cleared, and further intimated to him that there was a Man of War within two hours ſail from them, to which they would go and procure force ſufficient to overpower them, and informed him what ſignal they would make if they ſucceded in getting help, the Boatſwain went to the Ship and delivered his meſſage to the Mate, but further told him their Captain was a priſoner; the Boatſwain not returning according to agreement, one of the Sloops weighed anchor and ſtood out as if going on one ſide of the Ship, upon which the Pirates got all their guns on that ſide in order to ſink the Sloop; but juſt before ſhe got up with the Ship, they altered her courſe and ran by on the other ſide, before the Pirates could ſhift their guns again; by which means the Sloop got out unhurt, and ſtood off till out of ſight of the Ship, when, tacking about, and putting out the ſignal, mentioned before, as a proof of their having ſucceeded in procuring force from the Man of War, they boldly ſtood in for the Ship; whereupon the Pirates ſeeing the Sloop coming up, and thinking they ſhould be taken, left the Ship and went aſhore, but were ſoon apprehended. The Whalemen boarded the Ship, releaſed the Mate from his irons, and carried her to New Providence, where the Pirate Captain was hanged; and the Whalemen had about 2500 Dollars allowed them for their good conduct and bravery.——The Ship belonged to Briſtol, had been on the Coaſt of Africa, and carried a cargo of Slaves to the Weſt Indeis and was homeward bound with a load of Sugars. The Gentleman who gave us the above account did not remember either the Ship's or Captain's name.

New-London, April 26.

We hear from Stratford, that the Rev. Doct. Johnſon, has taken a Houſe in that Town for the Dean of Limrick, whom he expects daily, he being appointed by the King to inſpect into the State of the Epiſcopal Churches on the Continent, and make return annually from this Colony. He is to continue in this Office Four Years.—Whether this Office is to be eſtabliſhed, or whether it is only to prepare the Way for an American Biſhop, we do not yet learn: But this is evident, that the preſent Method of Information, (by the Miſſionaries in their Letters to the Hon Society) renders it highly neceſſary that there ſhould be ſome other Way than what has been uſually practiſed, for a right information of the Epiſcopal Churches in theſe Colonies, & the Conduct of their Miſſionaries, and the great need they ſtand in of a *Viſitor*.

To PHILANTHROPOS.

> "*Two men went up to the temple to pray; the*
> "*one a Phariſee, the other a Publican,—the*
> "*Phariſee ſtood and prayed thus with him-*
> "*ſelf, God I thank thee I am not as other*
> "*men &c—or even as this Publican—I faſt*
> "*twice in the week, I give tythes of all I*
> "*poſſeſs*" St. Luke.

YOU ſee my dear, ſir, for your comfort, there were Phariſees in the world eighteen centuries ago. This ſhort, but pointed ſketch of their character, needs no comment upon, nor laboured explanation, to hold up to view the exact, and ſtriking reſemblance of the modern Phariſees to their antient predeceſſors.—As the world, that is, the little part of it, which is a conſiderable part indeed of this colony, that take the Connecticut Courant, may think poor Hartford in a terrible ſituation by the late lamentation you have made over it, it ſeems quite proper to tell the whole ſtory without mincing, or diſguiſing any part.

Mr. *David Bull* well known throughout this colony, and to the gentlemen of the neighbouring colonies, who travel through this town, for a civil, honeſt, and obliging tavern keeper or publican, without deſign, happened to offend, and become obnoxious to Philanthropos and his friends, I ſay without deſign, for I never could find whence their malevolence ſprung, unleſs from the flouriſhing circumſtances this gentleman appeared to be in——his ruin, ſo far as the depriving him of this method of getting his living would effect it was determined on.——St. Luke informs us above, that a Phariſee can make religion or the pretence of it, a handle to endeavor the ruin of a poor publican, even in the ſight of his maker. It was therefore as little as could be expected from Philanthropos, and his brethren to make the ſame pious uſe of it, to ruin an induſtrious neighbour in his intereſt in the world.—It was difficult to bring a charge againſt him that would lye, or was worthy notice. Finally the heinous crime of card-playing, which if we may believe Philanthropos occaſioned the ſhortneſs of our laſt year's crops, was alledged againſt him—not that he play'd himſelf, not that he encouraged or countenanc'd it, but that when gentlemen travellers, and others, in a chamber by themſelves, inclin'd to ſpend an evening at cards, he did not examine ſo ſtrictly into what they were about, but rather choſe to paſs it by in ſilence.

This was the whole charge, but by aſſiſtance of council learned in the law, it was ſo exaggerated, that the majority of the authority of the town, inclin'd to omit him in the nomination of tavern keepers for the preſent year. It would be tedious, or their whole ſiniſter, interſted views and proceedings, which all finally centered in getting his birth, and cuſtom for another perſon, a friend of theirs, ſhould be laid open and expos'd.——Mr. Bull conſcious of his endeavours to ſerve the public in the beſt manner, and ſenſible of the damage it would be to him to be thus diſgracefully broke up, applied a freſh to the town, and on ſecond conſideration they nominated him to the court for a licence—before the court every thing was ſaid to prevent his being licenced which a fertile invention, long hackneyed in every mode of aſperſion could ſuggeſt——It was to no purpoſe——as the Hon. Court ſaw for themſelves, ſo they judged, and without heſitation licenc'd Mr. Bull of whoſe conduct in his buſineſs for many years they had been eye witneſſes——. Thus defeated, Philanthropos ſounds aloud the trumpet of fanatical nonſenſe, and abuſes even the authority themſelves—tells of the enchanted tavern, of the G—d—n B—ll or Golden Ball, collects a few detach'd ſentences from a late celebrated author, to glitter like ſcarlet patches clumſily ſew'd on a thunder and lightning fuſtian coat—tells of trafficking old rogues wearing the gown of juſtice, who regard nothing ſave popularity, and ſecuring a number of votes to themſelves——indeed he ſeems to have a tenderneſs for the rogues after all, and therefore does not incline to write out their name at large, but like the political writers of the day, writes it r—g—s. Here Philanthropos you are truly politic in not offending the bigger half of your employers,—for had the county been purged twenty years ago of the rogues and fools that are in it, you muſt unavoidably have ſpent your days in tending ſheep, or driving the plough, and which honeſt and honorable callings, (for ſuch I have ever eſteemed them) I moſt heartily recommend to you rather than being trumpeter either for Zion or Hartford.

A POOR PUBLICAN.

By the NEW-YORK POST.

NEW-YORK, May 2.

Tueſday laſt arrived the Mercury Packet, capt. Dillon, with the Mail from Falmouth, which he left the 18th Feb. and conſequently brings no News ſo late as we have had. We hear that the Fifth Packet Boat, to ply between Falmouth and this Place, is to be built here, and that Orders for that purpoſe are brought by the Packet.

Capt Offar, in 26 days from Penſacola, acquaints us that the troops and inhabitants at that place are very healthy, and that they are buſily employed in erecting four new batteries there.

Yeſterday arrived the Brig Elliot, Captain Chriſtopher Miller, in 6 Weeks and 4 days from London, by whom we have London Papers to the 9th of March, which contain little news of importance, the particulars of which we muſt defer for want of Room.—Some of the moſt material Articles are,——That the King of France has aboliſh'd all the Parliaments in his Kingdom, and entirely new modell'd the internal Form of Government, that the greateſt confuſion and diſcontent prevails thro' all the Provinces, that a general Inſurrection is by many apprehended, and that the King is going to diſcard Madame Barre, for a new Miſtreſs.

That the King of Spain has ſent a ſpirited Remonſtrance to our Court, demanding a categorical Anſwer with Regard to one of the Molacca Iſlands, in the Weſt-Indies, to the Government of which Mr. Dalrymple has lately been appointed, and which is claimed by the Spaniards.——Another Paper denies that ſuch a Remonſtrance has been received. That the Juno Frigate, and the Hound Sloop of War, with 2 Transports, and 2 Companies of Infantry, a quantity of Ordnance and Warlike Stores, &c. are going to retake Poſſeſſion of Port Egmont, which the King of Spain has ordered to be reſtored.

That Col. Burgoyne's new rais'd Regiment of light Dragoons are diſbanded, as are to be all the other Regiments of Dragoons. That the Sandwich Man of War, and all the other 3 Deckers at Portſmouth, are ordered to be paid off. That Admiral Montague with 4 Men of War of the Line are coming to America. That the French, Spaniſh and Engliſh Miniſters have frequent Conferences with Steuart M'Kenzie, Eſq; (Lord Bute's Brother) who is *Secret Premier*. That the King of Pruſſia has made a large demand upon the Britiſh Court, and it is apprehended has a deſign to invade Hanover, in Conſequence of which Report, there was a conſiderable Fall in the Stocks, that there is ſoon to be a great Change in American Governors, That many Perſons have refuſed to accept of the Place of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, that the late prorogation of Parliament, there had ruined great Numbers of Manufactories and Workmen, that at the meeting of Parliament there the 26th Feb. the Houſe was ſurrounded by above 10,000 Perſons, that the Members, of the Court Party, were in Danger of their Lives, and were obliged to call in the military Aid, and that much Miſchief was apprehended. That at a board of Trade the 4th of March ſeveral Orders were made, reſpecting the American Colonies.

On the 9th of March, his Majeſty gave the Royal Aſſent to a Bill to continue an Act for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion in the American Colonies, For erecting a Play-Houſe in Liverpool and ſundry other Acts.

The Emperor and the King of Pruſſia, have aſſembled powerful Armies on the Frontiers of Poland, act in Concert, and it is imagined the Object of their Deſign is the re-eſtabliſhment of Peace in that Kingdom. It is ſaid the Ruſſians have again entered the Morea, and that the Inhabitants have join'd to aſſiſt them, that the Ruſſians continued the Operations, notwithſtanding the Severity of the Winter, had defeated 5000 Turks, and inveſted 2 Towns, the laſt the Turks had left on the Danube. That the Governor of Trebiſonde had revolted againſt the Porte, giving the Signal of his Rebellion by ſetting Fire to the Town, which was half burnt down. That the Ruſſians ſtill maintain'd their Advantages both by Sea and Land and that with far leſs Difficulties than they have already encounter'd, if their Succeſs continues another Campaign, they will gain the Poſſeſſion of Conſtantinople.

NEW-HAVEN, May 3.

Laſt Monday the notorious Burglar, Richard Steel, was taken at Milford, and conveyed to Fairfield Goal, (charged with ſeveral Burglaries and Thefts, ſince his late Eſcape from Hartford Goal, the laſt of which was committed in Stratford) alſo one Evens, an occaſional Landlord of Steel's, and at whoſe Houſe he was taken; Steel made a moſt vigorous Reſiſtance, and wounded the perſon in the Head with a Cutlaſs who took him.

HARTFORD, May 7.

We hear from Say-Brook, that on the 16th Inſtant the Wife of Mr. Handley Buſhnell, of that Place, was delivered of Twins, a Son and a Daughter. The laſt Children ſhe had before theſe were two Daughters, Twins, who are now in their 11th Year.—The Infant Twins were chriſtened laſt Sunday, and were carried out by their Twin Siſters, which is eſteemed a ſingular inſtance.

WILL COVER, this Seaſon, at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in HARTFORD,

The famous HORSE

Ranger,

HE is a Horſe of Size, Strength and Beauty, equal, perhaps, to any in America, of the true Barbary Breed, bred in England. The Price is Twelve Shillings, Lawful Money, the ſingle Leap, and Thirty Shillings the Seaſon.

JAMES NICHOLS.

N. B. He is the ſame Horſe that was in my Keeping laſt Seaſon.

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New-Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Burnham, which is extraordinary good meadow—A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman, which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pitkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford, which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about thee quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

THE Public are hereby informed that the Poſt-Office is removed from the Houſe where it has lately been kept, to the Houſe of John Ledyard, Eſq;

TO be completed at public vendue, on Tueſday the 14th of May inſtant, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler in Hartford, the ſale of the real eſtate of Capt. William Nichols deceas'd, conſiſting of a home lot containing four acres, ſituate about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the Great Bridge in Hartford, with a good convenient dwelling houſe and barn, &c. thereon ſtanding. Two pieces of land lying in the town Commons, ſo called, well wooded, and handy to the town. Alſo two other lots of land, lying on the eaſt ſide Connecticut river, the one at the Five Miles, and the other at Haucapum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe at private ſale, either any or all of ſaid pieces of land, may apply to

MARY NICHOLS, Executrix.

Hartford, 6th May, 1771.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

THESE are to notify the creditors of the eſtate of Peter Brownſon, of New Milford in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor, to meet us the ſubſcribers truſtees on ſaid eſtate, on the 11th day of May next, at the houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; innholder in ſaid New-Milford, to receive their ſeveral dividends of ſaid eſtate, that is now collected.

New-Milford, 6th March, 1771.

Samuel Canfield,
Reuben Booth,
Abel Camp.
} *Truſtees.*

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

James Church,

At his Store oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

A Neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Country Produce. Alſo, choice Indico, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c.

POET'S CORNER.

St. Valentine's Day, 1771,

Mr. *Watſon*,

Publication of the following Acroſtic will pleaſe

A BACHELOR.

H ow human nature on life's theatre, acts a (lively ſcene of wonders!
A nd conſtant ſtrife attends this life—a ſeries (of blunders!
P aſſion and ſenſe, ſerve as the lens, to ſort and (range the rays,
P leaſure and pain, vary the ſcene, ten thouſand (different ways.
I n hope and fear, (diſtant but near) the mind (here finds employ,
N othing poſſeſs'd, can make men bleſs'd, like (hope of future joy.
E TERNITY, (and that only to thoſe who here (prepare
S elected from the headleſs throng—careleſs (and full of care)
S ecures that gem at which we aim in vain if (ſought elſewhere.

A Thought on ETERNITY.

E'Er the Foundations of the World were laid,
E'er kindling Light th' Almighty Word obey'd;
Thou wert; and when the ſubterraneous Flame
Shall burſt its Priſon, and devour this Frame,
From angry Heav'n when the keen Lightning (flies,
When fervent Heat diſſolves the melting Skies,
Thou ſtill ſhalt be; ſtill, as thou wert before,
And know no change, when Time ſhall be no (more.
O endleſs thought! divine Eternity!
Th' immortal Soul ſhares but a Part of thee;
For thou wert preſent when our life began,
When the warm Duſt ſhot up in breathing Man.
Ah! what is Life? with ills encompaſs'd round,
Amidſt our Hopes, Fate ſtrikes the ſudden (wound:
To-day the Stateſman of new Honour dreams,
To-morrow Death deſtroys his airy Schemes.
Is mouldy Treaſure in thy Cheſt confin'd?
Think all that Treaſure thou muſt leave behind;
Thy Heir with Smiles ſhall view thy blazon'd (Hearſe,
And all thy Hoards with laviſh Hand diſperſe.
Should certain Fate th' impending Blow delay,
Thy Mirth will ſicken and thy Bloom decay;
Then feeble Age will all thy Nerves diſarm,
No more thy Blood its narrow Channels warm.
Who then would wiſh to ſtretch this narrow Span,
To ſuffer Life beyond the Date of Man?
The virtuous Soul purſues a nobler Aim,
And life regards but as a fleeting Dream:
She longs to wake, and wiſhes to get free,
To launch from Earth into Eternity.
For while the boundleſs Theme, extends our (Thought,
Ten thouſand, thouſand rolling Years are nought.

To the PRINTER.

Pleaſe to inſert the following Obſervations upon HEALTH, and the excellent Virtues of MILK.

HEALTH is univerſally eſteemed the greateſt Bleſſing in human Life, and the Means to preſerve this ineſtimable Jewel, has been the ſtudy of all Ages. What I would now offer upon the important Subject of Health, is a Recommendation of MILK. Perhaps Nature does not afford one Article beſides, ſo univerſally friendly and ſalubrious to the human Conſtitution as Milk. It is food, double refined, eaſy of Digeſtion, and ſoon prepared in the Stomach to paſs into the Blood, and convey that fine balſamic Nouriſhment of every Part of the human Body, which is requiſite to re-inkindle the vital Flame and make the Lamp of Life burn bright to old Age. How many Fevers, Dropſies Conſumptions, with a long Train, of other Diſorders, might the uſe of Milk Prevent?——And what vaſt Numbers have ruined their Health & brought on Diſeaſes and Death, by the corroſive enervating TEA, and the acid ſlipic Coffee! For a Proof of theſe things, let us look into other Nations, view paſt Ages, and the preſent Generation, with their different Ways of Living. The Antients lived upon the Produce of their own Country, and very much upon Milk, agreeable to the Advice of the moſt eminent and enlightened Phyſicians and Philoſophers, who judged that Vegetables and Animals nouriſhed in the ſame Climate and Air that we breathe in, are moſt agreeable to our Conſtitutions; and that Milk being a fine Extract from all the various wholeſome Vegetables, muſt be extremely nutritious and greatly contribute to Health & long Life. This is juſtly ſuppoſed to be one principal Reaſon why the Antients had ſuch robuſt Conſtitutions and lived to ſuch great Ages. Our own Obſervations upon the preſent Generation confirm the Truth of the above Remarks; for in England, Ireland, Scotland, and many other Parts of Europe, as well as in America, thoſe People who reject Foreign Luxury, and live upon the Produce of their own Farms, enjoy the fineſt Health, live to the greateſt Ages, their Minds are ſerene and clear, unclouded with thoſe Miſts which *Luxury* creates, like a lamp fed with pure Oil, the Candle of Life burns bright to the laſt. What Infatuation has ſeized upon ſuch Multitudes of Americans, to depart from the wiſe Example of their noble Anceſtors, from the Maxims of Reaſon, and become Enemies to themſelves, to their Country, to Poſterity and the human Species, (for a bad Man, or an ill Example, is an Injury to Mankind in general) and for momentary gratifications, to ſacrifice their Health, their Eſtates, and all that is dear to human Nature!——Can Humanity forbear weeping over ſuch ſtupid Mortals, and dropping a Tear at their untimely Graves!——

FORESIGHT.

Hartford, April 16 1771.

BROKE out of the county Goal in this town, laſt Night and eſcaped, the following perſons viz. The notorious Burglarian, that called himſelf Richard Steel, that has been twice crop'd and branded, and was at March Court, at Hartford, again tried for the third Offence, but found not guilty, purſuing his old Trade, was again taken up and cloſely confined in Irons, but has found Means to get them off. His appearance is that of a likely young Man, of about 21 years of Age, about middling for Height ſomewhat ſlender, has a lively, keen, dark colour'd Eye and is finely pitted with the Small Pox, wears his Hair, pretty dark Colour'd, but not unlikely he may ſoon get a wig to cover his Ears; he is pretty quick and lively in ſpeaking, and has a little different Manner from perſons born among us. Alſo one Moſes Allen, belonging to Windſor, a likely, handſome young fellow, to appearance about 20 Years old, wore his own Hair, is a fair Countenance, ſomewhat ſhort and pretty well ſet, was committed for Theft, is ſuppoſed, to have carried on a Trade for ſome Time, of opening Shop Doors with Keys, of his own make, and carrying away Goods in ſmall Parcels, and putting in his own Cheſt, when he liv'd unſuſpected till of late.——Alſo, one John Robinſon, a young Man, called a tranſient Perſon, but laſt from Simſbury, and committed for Debt. Alſo a woman called Roſanna Blanchard, who had been convicted of harbouring and entertaining the above named Steel and puniſhed, and was held for the Coſt. Whoever ſhall take up either of the two firſt mentioned notorious Criminals, and ſecure them that they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have a Reward of Forty Shillings; Lawful Money, and all neceſſary Charges paid; For Robinſon, Twenty Shillings; and for the woman, Ten Shillings.

per Ezekiel Williams, Sheriff.

RUN-away from Eliakim Deming of Farmington, in Hartford county, on the 13th of inſtant April, an indented ſervant, who calls himſelf by the name of Royce Davis, of a pale complexion, about 5 feet high, ſhort flat noſe, about 35 years of age, wore his own curl'd buſhy black hair, an old felt hat, an old bearſkin great coat, the bottom of it cut off and patch'd, a dark colour'd waiſtcoat without ſleves a check woolen ſhirt, a pair of ſhoes, with the ſtraps turn'd in, tied with ſtrings, is a very good workman at the farming buſineſs. Said Davis has been twice convicted of ſtealing, and has been puniſhed and bound out for the coſt.——He took with him a little black Dog called Peney, with ſhort legs. 'Tis ſuppoſed he is gone to the weſtward. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid run away and ſecure ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

ELIAKIM DEMING.

Farmington, April 22, 1771.

To be ſold for Caſh by the Subſcriber,

A Span of fortil gelding *HORSES*, three years old, both foaled in a day, ſtars in their foreheads, fourteen hands and half high, both trot and pace, Snip breed, good in the carriage.

JOHN SUTLIF.

Warterbury, April 19, 1771.

Made and Sold

By Epaphras Bull,

Oppoſite the South-Meeting Houſe in Hartford,

ALL ſorts of Copper Ware, ſuch as Stills and Worms of all ſizes, Ship Kettles Fiſh, ditto Tea dit. Clouthiers dit. Pyepans, Stew Pans, Sauce pans, Coffee pots, Chocolate dit. ditto for boiling Victuals, Cranks for drawing off Rum.——Alſo a Number of Articles in the Braſs way, ſuch as Handirons all of Braſs, Braſs heads for iron ditto, Fire Fenders, Braſs Stirrups, with a Number of other Articles as Cheap as may be had in New-York. Alſo mending of all ſorts of Copper or Braſs.

Hartford, April 22, 1771. 38

To be ſold at Public Vendue, on the Premiſes, Monday the 13th Day of May next.

A Farm of LAND, lying in the Town of Coventry, old Society, whereon *Habakkuk Turner* now Lives; ſaid Farm contains ſixty Acres of excellent Paſture Land, has thereon a Houſe and Barn, with a large Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, ſituated within a few Rods of the Meeting Houſe. The Terms of Payment will be made very eaſy and an indiſputable Title given, by

30 JAMES CLARKE.

Coventry, April 12, 1771.

To be ſold at public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, on the 14th Day of May next, at the Dwelling Houſe of Seth Smith in New-Hartford, at Four o'Clock Afternoon,

A Farm of Land, containing about 80 Acres, with a Houſe and Barn, and good orchard, lying within two Miles of New-Hartford Meeting Houſe, now improved by Theodore Gilbert. A good Title will be given, by

ABEL MERRELS.
BENJ. MERRELS.
SETH SMITH.

Hartford, April 12, 1770.

Whereas we the Subſcribers are appointed by the honorable Court of Probates for the Diſtrict of Sharon, Commiſſioners to examine the Claims and Demands of the Creditors on the Eſtate of Dr. Ephraim Crocker, late of Kent in ſaid Diſtrict, deceaſed, which Eſtate is repreſented Inſolvent, We do therefore, hereby give Notice unto all the Creditors that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid Buſineſs, on the Second Tueſdays of May, June, July and Auguſt next, at the Dwelling Houſe of Peter Mills, Innholder in ſaid Kent, in Order to receive and examine the Claims. Dated at Kent, on this 6th Day of April, A. D. 1771.

Cyrus Marſh,
Lewis Mills, } Commiſſioners.

The Subſcriber hereby informs the Public, that in Addition to the Clothier's Buſineſs carried on by him, near Elderkin's Bridge in Norwich, he carries on Weaving of all Kinds, practiſed in this Country ſuch as Plaids of the beſt Kinds, and dying of all Colours for the ſame, alſo Linen and Cotton, and Linen and Woolen of all Kinds, for Men and Women's Wear. Alſo Lawns and Cambrics, or any other Sort of Weaving done in Old England. All Gentlemen and Ladies that pleaſe to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well uſed, by their Humble Servant,

SETH WALES.

Norwich, April 25, 1771.

SHOES,

On Hand, of all Sizes,
Made in the neateſt and beſt Manner,
To be Sold by MOSES SMITH,
near the South Meeting-Houſe in
Hartford.

Whereas John Wright Schoolmaſter, is about to remove from this Place. All perſons indebted to him, are requeſted to pay off their accounts, without further trouble.

Hartford, April 22, 1771.

[MAY. M.DCC.LXXI.]

NUMBER 333.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſti

From TUESDAY, MAY 7, to TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1771.

OBSERVATOR, [N°. IX.]

A Neighbour of mine ſomewhat philoſophically diſpos'd, ſmoking a pipe with me the other evening, on my obſerving that it was a backward ſpring, reply'd aye, I think more ſo than has been known for ſeveral years, why I have not ſeen a ſingle political piece in the papers this ſeaſon, except a ſmall diminutive ſprout of Unanimous——on looking full in his face, with a countenance half ſurprize, and half interrogation, he knock'd the aſhes out of his pipe, and emptying the tankard of cyder, proceeded—you can but have obſerved in general, that the arts and ſciences, have as much their particular ſeaſon, as trees, and other race of vegitables—indeed differing climates, and cultivation are always to be conſidered in both caſes——with us, the only ſeaſon for politics, is from the firſt of January, to the middle of May or beginning of June.——The year 1766 was the moſt fruitful of any within my remembrance, yet if you recollect there was very little of any conſequence produced but in that term. The approach of the ſpring proxy, and election, has the ſame effect on theſe kind of writers, that the ſun has in the ſame ſeaſon, on waſps, flies, ſnails, and the whole race of beings, dormant through the winter——Not continued he, on my ordering a freſh tankard, that I believe the proxy, and conſequent election are the ſole cauſe of theſe productions at this ſeaſon;——The ſummer & winter, give different ſenſations, and often different ideas of the ſame object even to a philoſopher, and it is ſaid of one of the greateſt Poets that ever lived, that he found a moſt ſurprizing odds in himſelf about the vernal equinox, not being any way able in the other ſeaſons of the year, to think, and write with the ſame energy, and flow of imagination as at that——The extreme heat of ſummer relaxes, and unbends the human frame, and the powers of the mind have, you are ſenſible, a very large ſhare in whatever effects the body; beſides the ſeaſon itſelf is too warm, without either political or church debates, to deſtroy what little cool air the heavens graciouſly ſpare us. As light foods are recommended by phyſicians in them months, ſo the learned or ſentimental world ſeldom produces, or reliſhes any thing heavier than a diurnal eſſay, ſonnet, or favourite air. The next is called the ſober ſeaſon, in which the gradual approaches of winter, and the preparations for it, with all the bloom, and beauty of nature fading around us, rather prevent, than aid the efforts or ſallies of imagination——Winter like the evening of life calls us within doors and naturally leads to calm reflection on the paſt, and preſent, with ſerious meditation on the future——both man and beaſt are thro' this ſeaſon ſupported, and enabled with ſome degree of chearfulneſs, to bear up againſt the ſeverity of the climate, from the ſtock they frugally provided in better days——But the returning ſun, reanimates all nature, and as in the vegetable world it immediate ferments, and ſets in motion thoſe juices, for the due, and proper concocting, and purifying of which, the cold was abſolutely neceſſary—ſo in the mental.

You know modern wits have been very free in ridiculing the notion of the antients, that certain ſorts of food, and drink conduced as much as any thing to give perſons a particular turn of thinking. Yet if you conſider it unprejudicedly, you muſt give into the truth of the fact—Now I am fully convinced that cyder, which through the winter months, is our ſtaple liquor, as much conduces to inſpire the politics of the ſeaſon, as that the generous wine ſo freely drank, and ſo highly celebrated by antient poets help'd to give a ſprightlineſs to their imagination, and an energy of ſtile and ſentiment unequalled by any thing modern.——The laſt ſeaſon was very barren as to this article, particularly ſo in the two principal cyder counties, to which more than any thing, I attribute it, that we hear no more of the ſcheme, for making four new counties, and ten new regiments in the colony, at the next aſſembly.

You ſeem ſurprized, ſir, for my part I was a little uncertain I confeſs myſelf, on firſt hearing of the plan, whether it would do, but the reaſons in favour of it, are ſo very weighty, and concluſive that I think every one diſintereſted muſt at once give up the point—all I fear for is, that it will not be carried through this ſeaſon, and as you have ſome friends in both houſes, hope your influence will not be wanting—To this very odd harangue, thus odly concluded, I replied that the propoſal was intirely new to me, and was of courſe a ſtranger to the reaſons in ſupport of it——on which my friend after recruiting his exhauſted ſpirits, by a freſh application to the tankard, taking down the ingenious Mr. Parks's map of the colony, and ſpreading it on the table proceeded——turn the map upſide down, direct round, reverſe of the poſition it now lies in, I mean to begin on this eaſt ſide—look at New-London county——let me ſee, it is from Killingworth to Norwich more than thirty miles—from there to Windham or Lebanon but about eight——there are eight towns in it——what need many words about it, your eye tells you at once it is out of all proportion—there is in Windham county nine towns, you ſee at firſt view Windham is far from being the centre of this county. Turn your eye next on Fairfield, and Litchfield counties, and the diſproportion is equally ſtriking. To ſay nothing of New Haven. Hartford county is enormous North Weſt and South Eaſt 60 miles in extent, Eaſt and Weſt, thro' the centre, near forty, North and South more than 50——Now, Sir, if you conſider the ſituation of the colony, and particularly of the towns included in each county, at the time of their being ſet off as counties, you will find that the reaſons for their being ſo extenſive were, that there was not within them limits then, more buſineſs than ſufficient for one court, and that there were not, at them early periods men learned in the law to ſupply more courts with able judges, attorneys, &c. than were then erected——but if there is now ſix times the buſineſs there was then——and at that time you muſt grant there was ſufficient, or impeach the wiſdom of the hon. aſſembly in appointing the courts——and if we have now ſix aye twenty times the number of men ſkill'd in the law as then——for full proof of which, ſee the increaſe of Juſtices of the peace, and the enlargement of their power, within theſe few years—I ſay theſe facts being inconteſtible, the conſequence plainly follows that counties and judges ought to increaſe in number in ſome proportion.

In ſhort when every thing is conſidered, the honor it will do the colony, as well as many individuals truly deſerving of ſome higher title than (*his worſhip*) and the great conveniences that will ariſe from ſuch an alteration or increaſe of counties to the public in general, but more eſpecially to the young attorney's, make me think four new counties, will hardly be ſufficient, but it is beſt to begin moderate.

As to the ten new regiments, there certainly can nothing be ſaid againſt that part of the propoſal——the notion of ſkill in military diſcipline, being neceſſary for the officers that are to command the regiments, has long ſince been exploded; and we have the pleaſure to ſee the militia on a ſyſtem, in which knowledge of the art of war is ſo totally unneceſſary, that we have colonels, and majors appointed, of ſo peaceable a make, that they avoid like good chriſtians, not only the knowledge, but the leaſt appearance of any thing warlike——but as the name ſtill retains the ſame emphatical ſound, and in other parts of the world really means ſomething——as the bulk of mankind will couple an important idea, with a ſound of importance.—I think the making ten new regiments, as there will in conſequence be thirty new field officers, and not a half penny coſt to the colony, we ought by no means to put it off, eſpecially as we are threatened with a war——the news of ten new regiments, raiſed in Connecticut, might tend greatly to intimidate the proud Spaniards, and intriguing French, and continue a peace on our own terms.——My friend here ended his reaſons for the purpoſed additions, though as he obſerved he had but juſt touch'd on a few, out of an almoſt numberleſs variety.

For my own part am fully convinced, and deſirous every one elſe ſhould be ſo too, have publiſhed the converſation in order that ſo uſeful and honorable an act, may be promoted by all, as well thoſe without, as thoſe within doors.

WILL COVER, this Seaſon, at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in HARTFORD,

The famous HORSE

Ranger,

HE is a Horſe of Size, Strength and Beauty, equal, perhaps, to any in America, of the true Barbary Breed, bred in England. The Price is Twelve Shillings Lawful Money, the ſingle Leap, and Thirty Shillings the Seaſon.

JAMES NICHOLS.

N. B. He is the ſame Horſe that was in my Keeping laſt Seaſon.

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New-Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Keſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Burnham, which is extraordinary good meadow—A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman, which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pitkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford, which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about thee quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New-Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, May 9.

This Morning arrived the Lydia, Capt. Hood, from London, as did alſo the Paoli, Capt. Hall, this laſt in but five Weeks, from the Prints brought by them we have taken the following Articles of Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, March 25.

Extract from the Guild hall Rhota Book.

Guild hall, 15 March, 1771.

JOHN Wheble, the Publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, was this day brought before Mr. Alderman Wilkes at Guildhall, by Edward Twine Carpenter, a Printer being apprehended by him in conſequence of a Proclamation in the London Gazette of Saturday the 9th of March Inſtant; but the ſaid Edward Twine Carpenter not having any other Reaſon for apprehending the ſaid Mr. Wheble than what appeared in that Proclamation, the ſaid Mr. Wheble was diſcharged; and then the ſaidMr. Wheble charged Carpenter for aſſaulting and unlawfully impriſoning him, and on his making Oath of the Offence, and entering into a Recognizance to proſecute Carpenter at the next Seſſions in London, Carpenter was ordered to find Sureties to anſwer for this Offence, which he did, himſelf being bound in 40l. and his two Sureties in 20l. each, and was thereupon diſcharged.—— Carpenter requeſted a Certificate of his having apprehended Wheble which was given to him.

(COPY.) *Guildhall, 15 March, 1771.*

This is to certify, that John Wheble, the Publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, was this Day apprehended and brought before me, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace for the City of London, by Edward Twine Carpenter, of Hoſier lane, London, Printer.

JOHN WILKES, Alderman.

Immediately after this Mr. Wilkes wrote the following *To the Right Honourable the Earl of Halifax, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State.*

(COPY.)

Guildhall of London, March 15. 1771.

“ MY LORD,

“I Had the Honour of officiating this Day as the ſitting Juſtice at Guildhall, John Wheble, the Publiſher of the Middleſex Journal, a Freeman of London, was apprehended and brought before me by Edward Twine Carpenter, who appears to be neither a Conſtable nor Peace Officer of this City. I demanded of what Crime Wheble was accuſed, and if Oath had been made of his having committed and Felony, or Breach of the Peace, or if he lay under a Suſpicion ſtrong enough to juſtify his Apprehenſion or Detention. Carpenter anſwered, that he did not accuſe Wheble of any Crime, but had apprehended him merely in conſequence of his Majeſty's Proclamation, for which he claimed the Reward of Fifty Pounds. As I found that there was no legal Cauſe of Complaint againſt Wheble, I thought it clearly my Duty, to adjudge, that he had been apprehended in the City illegally, in direct Violation of the Rights of an Engliſhman, and of the chartered Privileges of a Citizen of this Metropolis, and to diſcharge him. He then made a formal Complaint of the Aſſault upon him by Carpenter; I therefore bound him over to proſecute in a Recognizance of Forty Pounds, and Carpenter to appear and anſwer the Complaint at the next Quarter Seſſions of thePeace for this City in a Recognizance of Forty Pounds himſelf, with two Sureties in Recognizances of Twenty Pounds each.

“ I am, my Lord,
“ Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient,
Right Hon. Earl “ humble ſervant ”
of Halifax. (Signed) “ JOHN WILKES.”

LONDON, March 25.

ABOUT two o'clock, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by Mr. Alderman Oliver, went from the Manſion-Houſe, to attend in their reſpective places in the houſe of Commons, purſuant to orders iſſued to them on Friday laſt. There was a prodigious concourſe of people about the manſion-houſe to ſee them come out, and the croud continued to increaſe the whole way to Weſtminſter hall.

When the members of the Houſe of Commons had taken their ſeats, the Houſe proceeded to the diſcuſſion of the very tender and delicate matter before them. Their Debates, relative to the Lord Mayor, we are told, turned principally upon theſe three points, Cenſure, Expulſion, or the Tower. The Majority ſeemed inclined to the ſecond. Very early, however, in the evening they had divided twice; and the numbers on the ſecondDiviſion, which was an adjournment, are ſaid to have been 213 Noes to 97 Ayes.

About half paſt ten o'clock, his Lordſhip finding his ſtrength exhauſted, and being unable to bear the pain and fatigue any longer, begg'd permiſſion to retire; which being granted, he returned to the City, attended as before by a vaſt concourſe of people, who took the horſes from the coach, and drew it all the way to the Manſion houſe, teſtifying their approbation of his Lordſhip's conduct by the loudeſt acclamations and repeated ſhouts of applauſe.

March 26. About three o clock in the morning the Debates in the Houſe of Commons ended, when Richard Oliver, Eſq; Alderman and Member of Parliament for the city of London, was ordered to be ſent to the Tower, but was indulged to lie at his own houſe in Fenchurch ſtreet, where the Serjeant at Arms attended between the hours of ſeven and eight o'clock, and conducted him in a coach to the above Priſon.

The numbers on this laſt Queſtion are ſaid to have been 138 Ayes to 83 Noes.

Lord Temple, and a great number of the Nobility, and Members of the Houſe of Commons, viſited Mr. Oliver in the Tower.

March 27. This day the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of the City of London went from the Manſion houſe, about one o'clock, (accompanied by the Committee) to attend in his place in the Houſe of Commons, purſuant to order. He was accompanied, as on Monday, by an amazing number of people, who ſeemed anxious to know the iſſue of the affair.

The Juſtices and High and Deputy Conſtables of Weſtminſter were all attending, and the Guards, both horſe and foot were ordered to be in readineſs, in caſe any tumult ſhould ariſe.

The members reſolved, “that the proceeding of the Lord Mayor, in diſcharging Miller, and committing the Meſſenger was a breach of the privilege of that houſe.” A motion was then made, that the Lord Mayor ſhould, for his contempt be committed to the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms, but upon his Lordſhip's obſerving, that if any offences had been committed, he was the greateſt offender, and that he longed to join his brother in office; an order was ſigned for his commitment to the tower, permitting his Lordſhip to ſleep that night at the Manſion houſe.

March 28. About four o'clock in the morning the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor arrived at the Tower, and was lodged at Mrs. Bradſhaw's, on the parade, next door to the Bloody Tower. His Lordſhip, notwithſtanding his indiſpoſition, was in great ſpirits.

Mr. Alderman Wilkes followed the Lord Mayor in Mr. Reynolds's Coach with him and another Gentleman to Palace Yard, and then returned to the City.

March 29. Mr. Wilkes, when he went to the Houſe of Commons yeſterday, deſigned only to attend the Lord Mayor on his way. When his carriage reached St. Martin's Lane, the populace took off the horſes, and drew it to the King's Arms Tavern Palace Yard.

The crowd was ſo great yeſterday in Old Palace Yard, and Weſtminſter Hall, that it was with the greateſt difficulty many of the members, eſpecially the Court Party, got to the Houſe of Commons; Lord North had his chariot glaſſes ſmaſhed to pieces, as well as his carriage; his wriſt was cut; and the Mob alſo took off his hat and cut it into pieces, and he narrowly eſcaped with his life. The two Mr. Foxes, and Mr Hans Stanly, were greatly inſulted and pelted with mud; Juſtice Kelynge attempted to read the Proclamation, but was ſo pelted that he was obliged to deſiſt; two hundred conſtables, could not keep the populace in order for on their endeavouring to keep the peace, the mob ſeized their ſtaves and broke them to pieces: As ſoon as a members coach appeared, they ſtopt it and obliged the coach man to inform them of his Maſter's name and they were treated according as they ſtood in their approbation, ſome with hiſſes and groans, and others with loud acclamation.

The Right Hon Lord North is extremely indiſpoſed of the wounds he received on Wedneſday at the door of the Houſe, and is attended by two ſurgeons and a phyſician of eminence.

The populace were very riotous yeſterday in the park and frequently inſulted a Great Perſonage. Among the reſt of the expreſſions made uſe of on the above occaſion, were a number reſpecting the P—— D——; and many called out, Where is the Lord Mayor? Set him him at liberty: Tower! Tower! &c. &c.

The Ruſſians are determined to carry on the War with Vigour againſt the Turks.

The Diviſion in the Houſe of Commons for commitin the Lord Mayor to the Tower, was 202 for, and 39 againſt it.

Extracts from the Speech of Alderman Townſend, in defence of the Lord Mayor.——

“ *Salus populi ſuprema lex eſto*, was long the maxim of of the Roman commonwealth; and I could wiſh that it were more attended to in this houſe. Unfortunately for this country too many of us are more aſſiduous to pleaſe female caprice than to ſatiſfy their conſtituents, Inſtead of endeavouring to deſerve well of the public, they ſtrive to deſerve well of *a woman*, who has during the reign, governed this nation.

“ Here ſeveral member cried out Name her! Name her! Why then, if I muſt name her, her name is, Auguſta, Princeſs Dowager of Wales. [Here he was called to order, but he proceeded.] Sir, I am not in a humour to retract or eat my words. That infamy I leave to the miniſterial gentry. I am not yet courtly enough to ſay and unſay the ſame thing in a breath. Were I ſuch a crouching ſpaniel, I ſhould plead the cauſe of liberty with a very bad grace. I do aver, that for theſe ten years paſt, we have been governed by *one woman*, and that, *the woman* is the *Princeſs Dowager of Wales*. If you doubt what I advance, appoint a committee for enquiring into her conduct, and I dare ſay, that you will find my aſſertion to be a fact.

Wedneſday night laſt the mob about the Parliament Houſe grew very outrageous, and inſulted not only the members, but even the magiſtrates; for when the Juſtice Sherwood very ſpiritedly went in among them, and harangued them his hat was pulled off, and he was otherwiſe miſuſed; and on his producing the riot act, and aſſuring them if they did not immediately diſperſe he would read it, they roared out “ Read, and be d—— d, that's all we want:” They then threw mud and dirt in his face, and at all the magiſtrates, who were compelled to retire; and Mr. Sherwood being called to the bar of the Houſe, he ſhewed how he and the other magiſtrates had been uſed, and after receiving the commands of the Houſe to uſe their diſcretion in quelling the mob, he and the other magiſtrates, aſſiſted by the Sheriffs, did (to their honor be it ſaid) keep the peace afterwards, without any military aid whatſoever.—Would to God the Surry magiſtrates had done the like on a former occaſion!

April 2. Laſt Saturday the Houſe of Commons ſat about an hour and a half, & then adjourned till Tueſday, April the 9th; ſo that they have adjourned beyond the day appointed for Mr. Wilkes's attendance, which was the 8th

Yeſterday policies were opened at ſeveral coffe houſes about the Royal Exchange, to receive five guineas to pay one hundred if theSpaniſh Ambaſſador does no leave this Court on or before the 25th inſt. Very few chuſe to underwrite it.

Yeſterday at noon a hearſe, followed by two carts, was drawn through the city and accompanied by a very great mob. In the firſt cart was the figure of the P D of W. and another of Lord B—e attended by a Chimney ſweeper praying for them; in the ſecond, the S—k—r and both the F—x's. They were dragged to Tower hill, and there burnt.

We hear that the Lieutenant of the Tower having ſent his compliments to the L. Mayor, informing his Lordſhip that he is at liberty to walk about any where within the Tower walls, attended by a warden if he deſired it; his Lordſhip returned him thanks for his kind offer; and added that he did not chuſe to aſk or accept of any favours; that he was ſatiſfied with the apartments allotted him, and would continue within them till his diſcharge ſhall be ordered.

MR. WATSON

AS your two laſt papers contain, the firſt a weak and boyiſh, the other a partial, falſe and malicious account of a late tranſaction, in the appointment of a certain *Taverner* in this town, and the conduct of the authority therein, ſhall aſk the favour *without mincing*, to ſet that extraordinary affair in a juſt light.—— It is too notorious, that the town of Hartford, (perhaps not alone) has been charged, (however juſtly) with many diſorders; of which, night *caballing*, *gaming* and *revelling*, are the chief and moſt predominant. That theſe baleful practices are found not only with the youth, but men of ſome buſineſs and families, inſomuch that for theſe and other reaſons, we were lately threatened with a diviſion of the town—— Great care, from year to year, was taken by ſome, to check the growing evil; ſtrict enquiry made for the ſecret lurking place of reſort, that gave birth to all our troubles; and was found at laſt to be chiefly at the G—n B—ll; a central ſpot indeed!—Here it appeared full ſcope was given by night and day——. Rooms made convenient, and ſequeſtered for the purpoſe——doors and windows ſecured and ſhutted——ſtrangers inſulted and neglected—and inſtead of a tavern according to its primary intent, it ſeemed a common *Fair*, inſtituted by the owner, to ſet to ſale the morals of the people, in which he himſelf was a great ſharer. The civil authority, and officers of the town, fully ſatisfied and alarmed in this matter, at their annual meetings heretofore, often threatned and admoniſhed this *civil*, *honeſt*, *obliging tavern keeper*, and he as often promiſed to reform——Complaints ſtill increaſing, big with ruin and evil example, ſuch as Saturday night *Junto's* till 9 o'clock and other flagrant inſtances——Witneſs a late inſult offered to the whole General Aſſembly, as alſo that of a moſt daring attempt upon the life of a youth; all iſſuing from a licentious indulgence at that houſe. The civil authority and officers of the town, at their uſual meeting in January laſt, fully conſidering their long try'd patience, as greatly abuſed, agreed to ſuppreſs this diſorderly tavern, not one hand (tho' two or three ſeem'd well inclined) was held up for it——That afterwards, at their adjourned meeting in the ſame month upon a ſecond trial, and full hearing (all poſſible pains and ſoothing to the contrary notwithſtanding) he was again negativ'd *Nemine Contradicente*——At the ſame meeting a plan for reformation was formed, and unanimouſly eſtabliſhed, reſolving that the laws made for the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality ſhould inviolably be put in execution that the ſame ſhould be printed and ſent into each quarter of the town, the better to effect ſo ſalutary a purpoſe. A hopeful proſpect now appeared, a d all engaged to ſupport the common cauſe——But, alas! the ſcene was changed, the joyful dawn was ſoon *eclipſed*——licentiouſneſs, juſt tottering, rear'd her baleful *creſt*——proxy day drew on——conſults were held—ſubſcriptions adviſed and ſet on foot——and every undue meaſure purſued to ſave the dreary manſion. Another convention of nominators muſt accidentally be held on Freeman's Meeting day, to cure the wild diſorder. Such as were preſent accordingly attended, ſome in return for favours juſt received, and being much worried with the fatigues of the day (very rainy) and the help of refreſhment, graciouſly beſtowed, a nomination immediately took place, obtained by ſeven *yeas* againſt five *nays*—two were neuter. This was ſoon handed about, and further names privately annexed—Being thus prepared, and all things ready, it was offered into Court on the laſt day, ſurrounded with a numerous train of anxious favourites, all muſtered on the occaſion, and received a ſilent ſanction. Thus, *Poor Publican*, you have the true ſtate of this intereſting matter and ſhall, without further notice, leave the public to conclude from what views and principles it has been conducted; I ſubmit it to the legiſlature, whether in this inſtance the court have not denied the town, the beſt judges, all right given by ſtatute, of correcting, ſuppreſſing, or nominating Taverners? or, in other words, could they (without force) admit and approve of a nomination thus unduly and unſeaſonably obtained? A FREEMAN.

HARTFORD, May 14.

Laſt Thurſday the annual General Election of the Governor and Company of this Colony met at this Place, when the following Gentlemen were duly elected, viz.

The Hon JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Eſq;
Governor
The Hon. MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Eſq;
Deputy Governor.

ASSISTANTS.

Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq;
Shubael Conant, Eſq;
Elisha Sheldon, Eſq;
Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq;
Jabez Huntington, Eſq;
William Pitkin, Eſq;
Roger Sherman, Eſq;
Robert Walker, Eſq;
Abraham Davenport, Eſq;
William Samuel Johnson, Eſq;
Joseph Spencer, Eſq;
Oliver Wolcott, Eſq;
John Lawrence, Eſq; Treaſurer.
George Wyllys, Eſq; Secretary.

Roll of Repreſentatives returned to repreſent the ſeveral towns in this Colony, the ninth of May Inſtant, viz.

Hartford County.
HARTFORD.
Col. John Pitkin, Mr. Benjamin Payne.
Simſbury,
Mr. John Owen, Capt. Hezekiah Humphry,
Haddam,
Capt. Jabez Brainard, Capt. Joſeph Brooks.
Eaſt Haddam,
Mr Daniel Brainard, Capt. Dyer Throop.
Hebron,
Col. Alexander Phelps, Capt. Samuel Gilbert.
Colcheſter,
Capt. Henry Champion Mr Elias Worthington.
Eaſt Windſor,
Mr. William Wolcott, Maj. Eraſtus Wolcott.
Bolton,
Capt. Joel White, Capt. Benjamin Talcott.
Farmington,
Mr. Fiſher Gay, Mr. Solomon Whitman.
Windſor,
Capt. Joſiah Phelps, Capt. Joſiah Biſſell.
Chatham,
Mr. David Sage, Mr. Nathaniel Freeman.
Stafford,
Mr. Daniel Alden, Mr. Joſhua Fuller.
Willington,
Mr Moſes Holmes, Capt. Timothy Pearl.
Somers,
Mr. Reuben Sikes, Mr. Emroy Peaſe.
Weathersfield.
Hon. John Cheſter, Capt. Eliſha Williams.
Suffield,
Capt. Samuel Kent, Mr. Gideon Granger.
Middletown.
Hon. Jabez Hamlin, *Speaker*, Mr. Seth Wetmore.
Tolland,
Capt Samuel Chapman, Mr. Samuel Cobb.
Enfield,
Mr. Edward Collins, Capt. Ephraim Peaſe.
Glaſtenbury.
Capt Jonathan Welles Mr. John Kimberley.
New-Haven County.
NEW HAVEN.
Mr. Joſhua Chandler, Mr. James A. Hillhouſe.
Durham,
Col. Elihu Chauncey, Capt. James Wadſworth.
Guilford,
Mr. Jonathan Burgis, Capt. Andrew Ward.
Waterbury,
Mr. Joſeph Hopkins, Mr. Thomas Matthews.
Milford,
Capt. Jonathan Fowler, Maj David Baldwin.
Derby,
Capt John Wooſter, Mr. Joſeph Hull, jun.
Branford,
Capt. William Gold, Mr. James Barker.
Wallingford,
Hon. Benjamin Hall, Capt Macoc Ward.
New London County.
NEW-LONDON.
Hon Gurdon Saltonſtall, Mr. William Hillhouſe
Lyme,
Maj Samuel H. Parſons, Mr. William Noyes.
Saybrook
Mr. Samuel Field, Mr. William Worthington.
Preſton,
Capt. William Witter, Col Samuel Coit.
Killingworth,
Capt. Elnathan Stephens, Mr. Stephen Wilcox
Stonington,
Maj Charles Phelps, Capt. John Williams.
Groton
Capt. Benadam Gallup, Capt. Joſeph Gallup.
Norwich,
Mr. Samuel Tracy, Mr. Benja. Huntington.
Fairfield County.
FAIRFIELD,
Hon Ebenezer Silliman, Mr. David Burr.
Danbury,
Mr. Joſeph P. Cook Mr. Daniel Starr.
Greenwich,
Capt. John Mead, Mr. Amos Mead.
Ridgfield,
Mr Philip B. Bradley, Mr. William Lee.
Stanford,
Maj. Charles Webb, Mr. Benjamin Weed.
Newtown,
Capt. Henry Glover, Mr. Richard Fairman.
New Fairfield,
Mr. Ephraim Hubbell, Mr. Alexander Stewart
Stratford,
Capt. Theophilus Nichols, Mr. John Brooks.
Reading,
Col. John Read, Mr. Lemuel Sanford.
Norwalk,
Col. Thomas Fitch, Mr. Thomas Belding.
Windham County.
WINDHAM
Mr Nathaniel Wales, Maj. Jedediah Elderkin,
Lebanon,
Maj. Wm. Williams *Clerk*, Capt. J. Trumbull.
Woodſtock,
Capt. Eliſha Child, Mr Jedediah Morſe.
Killingly,
Mr. Simeon Learned, Capt. Silas Hutchins.
Pomfret,
Mr. Samuel Craft, Col. Ebenezer Williams.
Plainfield
Capt. John Douglaſs, Mr. John Pierce.
Aſhford,
Capt. Benjamin Sumner, Mr. Ezra Smith.
Coventry,
Mr. Ephraim Root, Mr. Uriah Brigham.
Mansfield,
Mr. Conſtant Southworth, Capt. Exp. Storrs.
Voluntown,
Capt. Robert Dixon, Mr. Samuel Stewart.
Canterbury,
Capt. Aaron Cleveland, Mr John Curtiſs.
Litchfield County.
LITCHFIELD.
Col. Ebenezer Marſh, Capt. John Marſh.
Canaan.
Maj. Charles Burrall, Mr. Eliſha Baker.
Cornwall,
Mr. Heman Swift, Capt. Thomas Porter.
New Hartford.
Capt. Iſaac Kellogg, Mr. Seth Smith.
Torrington.
Mr. John Cook, Mr. Jonathan Coe.
Goſhen.
Capt. Samuel Naſh, Capt. Eliſha Sill.
Kent.
Capt. Joſeph Pratt, Capt. Joſias Sacket,
New Milford.
Mr. Thomas Noble, Capt. Sherman Boardman.
Harwinton.
Maj. Abijah Catlin, Mr. Joſiah Phelps,
Sharon.
Col. John Williams, Mr. Simeon Smith.
Saliſbury.
Mr. Joſhua Porter, Col. Tho's Chittenden.
Woodbury.
Mr. Daniel Sherman, Capt. Benjamin Stiles.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Doct. Thomas Walker, late of Middletown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted; and all indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to avoid trouble.

Richard Alsop,
Thomas Southmayd, } Executors.
Benjamin Henshaw.

N.B. The perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Doct. Thomas Walker, conſiſting of houſhold furniture, an aſſortment of druggs and medicine, a valuable collection of books, upon phyſic and ſurgery, and about thirteen ſuits of cloathes, ſome of which are almoſt new, and trimm'd with gold lace, &c. with many other articles, will be ſold by ſaid Executors, at a public vendue, at ſaid Henſhaw's ſtore, in ſaid Middletown, on Thurſday the 30th day May inſt. and to continue from day to day, till all is ſold.

Middletown, May 13. 1771.

To be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms, by CALEB BULL, of Hartford, King Street, and by CALEB BULL Jun at his Store in Hartford, North End the Court Houſe, and by CALEB BULL & SON, at their Store in Middletown, a freſh and general aſſortment of European, India and North American GOODS and MANUFACTURES, Viz

BROAD Cloth's, Serges, and Serge Denims Sagathy's and Rattinets Duroys and Tammies Shalloons and Calamancoes Light and Dark Chintzes and Calicoes Camblets and Cambletees Taffeties and Perſians White and Pink ſingle ditto Wide and Narrow Modes Satties and Sattinets Black and White, Figur'd and Plain Gauzes Cambricks and Lawns Black and Brown Mancheſters Jeans and Diapers Black Bombazeens and Crapes Scotch Plads Mens and Womens Silk Cotton Thread and Worſted Hoſe 7 8 and yd wide Iriſh Linnens Apron Checks 7 8 ditto Cloathiers Cartrage & Writing Paper Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings all ſorts of Iriſh Dowlaſs Caſtor and Felt Hatts Silk and Worſted Mitts and Gloves Leather ditto ſorted Drawboys and Everlaſtings Strip'd Damaſcus for Veſts Cotton and Linnen ditto Engliſh and Bilboa Barcelona Handkerchiefs Bandanoes ditto Cotton and Linnen ditto Black and cloth colour'd Breeches Pieces Sprig'd & Plain Poplins and Miſinets. Bed Bunts and Tickings A good aſſortment of Pewter Braſs and Copper ditto Hard hollow Wares beſt Hiſpanola Cotton A large aſſortment of China Wares all ſorts of Crockary ditto WindowGlaſs of all ſizes, Looking do ſorted a general aſſortment of Groceries Paint Linſeed and Liver Oil Powder Shot and Bar Lead Saddlers Ware Blackſmith's Anvils & Vices Draw Trimmings Tea and Indico Whale Bone Cane Poles for Reeds Die Woods. Coperas and Allum, Rice per Barrel or lb Codfiſh by the Quintle or lb. Beſt Scythe's made by the noted Mr Colt of Lyme. All ſorts of Nails made in Hartford by the beſt of Workmen and of Refined Iron and Warranted to be proper weights—Alſo Nail Rods of Refin'd Iron, and handſome wages will be given to workmen Nailers, in ſhop or out from a Card Tack to a Sheathing Nail, by CALEB BULL Hartford.

N. B. European Nails alſo as low as in the government, and a great number of other articles in Trade, too many to innumerate.

HARTFORD, May 14.

Laſt Friday died at Glaſtenbury, of an acute Fever, preceeded by an exceſſive ſanguineous vomiting, Mr. THOMAS BROWN, Æt. 35, who for many years paſt taught a School in that Place with Applauſe. He was an able, faithful School-Maſter, ſuſtained a reputable Character, and was of a generous and benevolent Diſpoſition. His Death is much regretted by his Employers, and other Acquaintance.

Laſt Week, as Edmond Lawrence of No. Four, and Abner Comſtock of Richmond, were croſſing the upper Bar, in the Great River at South-Hadley, in a Canoe, the Canoe overſet, and they were both drown'd.

POET'S CORNER.

To one who was in Debt, and would never fix a Time for Payment.

MONEY thou ow'ſt me;
Pr'ythee fix a Day,
For Payment promis'd,
Tho' thou never pay.
Let it be *Doomſday*——
Nay, take longer Scope;
Pay when thou'rt honeſt——
Let me have ſome Hope.

Mr. PRINTER,

It may ſerve my purpoſe, if I neither give you my name, or place of abode, but inform you, I am one who never could be reduced to reaſon until it was beat into me.

I Was bred an arrant clown, and never had the leaſt reliſh for piety, learning, or good breeding. For which reaſon I always deſpiſed, and envied thoſe who had ever ſince the late revival of ſinging commenced, which was, perhaps about ten years ago; I have obſerv'd it had a mighty influence over the minds of young people in general, eſpecially thoſe who were well inſtructed in the art of muſic; diſpoſing them much to civility, harmony, and good agreement. And although my mind has at ſeveral times been ſtruck with a ſence of its beauty. Yet finding myſelf an unqualified member for ſuch an agreeable ſociety, (by reaſon I could never till very lately, be perſuaded to apply myſelf to the ſtudy of the rules of ſaid art.) Have for the moſt part improv'd all my faculties, to invent means whereby to make myſelf the moſt diſagreeable to them I poſſibly could. Accordingly, whenever I heard of a ſinging meeting in the town, it was my practice to take with me, a crew of my own kidney, and often club the houſe, fling chips at the windows, and ſometimes ſet up a hideous yell in deriſion of the muſic. At other times I would enter the company with my train after me, all with our hats on, while our beters were bare, with long cains in our hands, and endeavour with many odd poſtures, and broggarly behaviour, to fix the attention of the learners wholly on our ſilly conduct; ſo as to render it impoſſible for the maſter to go on with his buſineſs, with any good ſucceſs. At a certain time, a number of us ruſhed into a chamber, where we knew that a company of ſingers for the evening had withdrew in the moſt private manner they could, to be rid of our inſults; when it was demanded why we came there? we replied, to hear and be civil. We had no ſooner obtain'd leave to ſtay, on condition of being civil, but we ſoon began, by jocund behaviour and merry airs, to ſtir up mirth and levity, among the young ones. We alſo endeavoured ſome of us, to get behind in the darkeſt part of the room, and would frequently whiſper ſome thing in the ears of the ladies, which would have proved very diſagreeable to them, had they been endow'd with the leaſt ſpark of modeſty. But inſtead of their being affronted with us, it would often produce a loud peal of laughter. This I perceived did not ſet well on the ſtomach of the maſter, who in very civil terms, beg'd us to act like men, and be mindful of our promiſe of being civil. On which I ſteps ſoftly behind him, and began to practice all the apiſh tricks of a merry Andrew. One while I would be mocking of him by twiſting my mouth half round my head, and fixing it directly under one of my ears, another while I would ſtretch it open to an unuſual width.—But all this while I endeavoured to keep conceal'd, from all but thoſe whom I knew were well pleaſed at the fun. When the maſter look'd about to ſee what it was that diverted his ſcholars ſo much; I took care to have my face dreſs'd up in ſo ſober a hue, that I tho't it impoſſible he ſhould miſtruſt my roguery: but his two watchful eye caught me in one of my tricks, which provoked him to that degree, (although commonly a good natur'd man) as that he caught hold of a quarter-ſtaff, & with one blow of it, laid me level on the floor. I was taken up for dead by two of the company, and carried home, where after the ſurgeon was ſent for, and being let blood, I was brought ſo much to my ſenſes, as to hear one of the company ſay, 'twas a wonder my brains were not beat out, I replied, no by no means, for if I ever had had any, I ſhould never have gone to have acted as I did. My ſurgeon encouraged me my wound was not mortal. I was greatly terrified, however for that night, with the thought's of death, being no ways prepared, as I believ'd for that change, I was made to reflect ſeverely on myſelf for many miſcarriages of the like nature, and could not but upbraid my afflicted parents, for induiging me ſo much in ſuch wicked habits, who had ſeveral complaints brought to them before, but they always took my part, in ſuch wiſe, as rather encouraged me, than detected me.

What makes me willing to hold up my conduct to public view, is, that others may ſee their own faces in my glaſs, and that the ſhameful accident I met with, might deter others from doing as I have done. And I would take this opportunity humbly to intreat parents and maſters to take more care that their children and ſervants behave better than I have done, otherwiſe I muſt confeſs 'twill be juſt if they meet with my fate. The gentleman who gave me the blow, came early next morning to inquire after my health, was exceeding ſorry he had been ſo paſſionate, beg'd my pardon, offered to pay the ſurgeon and to pay whatever damage I ſhould ſuſtain. I was touch'd with his generoſity, that I frankly forgave him, and confeſs'd I was much more to blame than he was, and aſk'd his forgiveneſs; and promiſed that for the future I would behave in another manner. After I recovered, which was about a month ſince, I went to the gentleman to deſire his inſtruction in the art of ſinging, which he freely granted, and in about two month's cloſe application, I have attained to a conſiderable degree of ſkill in the art of muſic in which I have experienced ſo much pleaſure and ſatisfaction, as I do not now wonder at thoſe who practice the art, that they cannot better bear with thoſe who deſpiſe it. I am conſtrain'd to confeſs, it has had a moſt improving influence over me; I am at length prevailed upon to relinquiſh my clowniſh actions, and have become a conſiderable civil fellow, and I ſincerely wiſh that hundreds, yea thouſands, would be induced by my example, to turn and become men The which if they will once do, I am perſuaded they will never repent it. There is certainly a ſatisfaction to be enjoy'd in it, that none can conceive of till experience makes it plain to them. I can now ſee the propriety of beating time in ſinging, which many make a ridicule of, and I know from experience that it is beſt for thoſe who lead in the ſinging part of worſhip, that they ſhould ſit pretty much together, and it much grieves me to ſee people from a malignant ſpirit, ſtrive ſo much to oppoſe it.

The Subſcriber hereby

informs the Public, that in Addition to the Clothier's Buſineſs carried on by him, near Elderkin's Bridge in Norwich, he carries on Weaving of all Kinds, practiſed in this Country such as Plaids of the beſt Kinds, and dying of all Colours for the ſame, alſo Linen and Cotton, and Linen and Woolen of all Kinds, for Men and Women's Wear. Alſo Lawns and Cambrics, or any other Sort of Weaving done in Old England. All Gentlemen and Ladies that pleaſe to favor him with their Cuſtom, may depend upon being well uſed, by their Humble Servant,

SETH WALES.

Norwich, April 25. 1771.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

James Church,

At his Store oppoſite the Court-Houſe.

A Neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Country Produce. Alſo, choice Indico, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c.

Litchfield County, ſſ.

THESE are to notify the creditors of the eſtate of Peter Brownſon, of New Milford in Litchfield county, an inſolvent debtor, to meet us the ſubſcribers truſtees on ſaid eſtate, on the 11th day of May next, at the houſe of Samuel Canfield, Eſq; innholder in ſaid New-Milford, to receive their ſeveral dividends of ſaid eſtate, that is now collected.

New-Milford, 6th March, 1771.

Samuel Canfield,
Reuben Booth,
Abel Camp. } *Truſtees.*

Made and Sold

By Epaphras Bull,

Oppoſite the South Meeting Houſe in Hartford,

ALL ſorts of Copper Ware, ſuch as Stills and Worms of all ſizes, Ship Kettles Fiſh, dit Tea dit. Cloathiers dit. Pyepans, Stew Pans, Sauce pans, Coffee pots, Chocolate dit. ditto for boiling Victuals, Cranes for drawing off Rum. ——Alſo a Number of Articles in the Braſs way, ſuch as Handirons all of Braſs, Braſs heads for iron ditto, Fire Fenders, Braſs Stirrups, with a Number of other Articles as Cheap as may be had in New-York. Alſo mending of all ſorts of Copper or Braſs.

Hartford, April 22 1771. 30

To be ſold at Public Vendue, on the Premiſes, Monday the 13th Day of May next,

A Farm of LAND, lying in the Town of Coventry, old Society, whereon *Habakkuk Turner* now Lives; ſaid Farm contains ſixty Acres of excellent Paſture Land, has thereon a Houſe and Barn, with a large Orchard of bearing Apple Trees, ſituated within a few Rods of the Meeting Houſe. The Terms of Payment will be made very eaſy and an indiſputable Title given, by

30 JAMES CLARKE.

Coventry, April 12. 1771.

Whereas we the Sub-

ſcribers are appointed by the honorable Court of Probates for the District of Sharon, Commiſſioners to examine the Claims and Demands of the Creditors on the Eſtate of Dr. Ephraim Crocker, late of Kent in ſaid Diſtrict, deceaſed, which Eſtate is repreſented Inſolvent. We do therefore, hereby give Notice unto all the Creditors that have any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid Buſineſs, on the Second Tueſdays of May, June July and Auguſt next, at the Dwelling Houſe of Peter Mills, Innholder in ſaid Kent, in Order to receive and examine the Claims. Dated at Kent, on this 6th Day of April, A. D. 1771.

Cyrus Marſh,
Lewis Mills, } Commiſſioners.

TO be completed at public vendue, on Tueſday the 14th of May inſtant at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler in Hartford, the ſale of the real eſtate of Capt. William Nichols deceas'd, conſiſting of a home lot containing four acres, ſituate about a quarter of a mile ſouth of the Great Bridge in Hartford, with a good convenient dwelling houſe and barn, &c. thereon ſtanding. Two pieces of land lying in the town Commons, ſo called, well wooded, and handy to the town. Alſo two other lots of land, lying on the eaſt ſide Connecticut river, the one at the Five Miles, and the other at Haucanum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe at private ſale, either any or all of ſaid pieces of land, may apply to

MARY NICHOLS, Executrix.

Hartford, 6th May, 1771.

THE Public are hereby informed that the Poſt-Office is removed from the Houſe where it has lately been kept, to the Houſe of John Ledyard, Eſq;

[MAY. M.DCC.LXXI.]

NUMBER 33[illegible]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MAY 21, to TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1771.

Mr. WATSON.

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your Paper, and you will oblige ſeveral of your cuſtomers.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

IN the New-London Gazette No. 342 and 343 I obſerved a piece ſigned E, ſetting forth, that "in the year 1727, an act (ſtill in force) was paſs'd by the general aſſembly of this colony, entitled, *An act for providing how the taxes levied on the profeſſors of the Church of England, for the ſupport of the goſpel ſhall be diſpoſed of; and for exempting ſaid profeſſors from ANY taxes, for the building meeting-houſes for the preſent eſtabliſhed churches of this government.*

And in the cloſe of this act it is aſſerted that, *the pariſhioners of the Church of England, attending as aforeſaid, are hereby excuſed from paying ANY taxes, for the building meeting-houſes, for the preſent* eſtabliſhed churches of this government.

But that notwithſtanding this act, the general aſſembly ſaw fit in 1764, to appropriate all the exciſe money (about £ 280 lawful money) then remaining in the hands of the exciſe maſter in *Norwich,* to erect a meeting-houſe at Chelcey, a pariſh in that town, *where a church of England had ſeveral years been built, and where was then an incumbent miſſionary.*—This money ſo given, was the property of the colony—and what churchmen, (for ought I can ſee) had a good right to enjoy the benefit of, in common with the reſt of the community.

[illegible] the general aſſembly, in [illegible] did enact that the colony tax, yearly ariſing in the pariſh of Chelcey (or as ſome ſay, all except the ſinkage of Connecticut Bills) ſhould be appropriated to the meeting houſe there, during the aſſembly's pleaſure; which act ſtill continues in force; and almoſt 40l. of the colony tax, *before the laſt rate,* has already been paid to the Committee of Chelcey ſociety.— *And as the churchmen now in Chelcey are about 1500l. in the Grand Liſt; the tax being two pence on the pound, muſt take from them more than 12l. lawful money (unleſs the deduction of ſinkage money ſhould make it ſomewhat leſs) beſides their proportion of almoſt 40l. in the colony taxes before: all this churchmen pay to a meeting-houſe,* which they do not want, *even while they are under an incumbent of their own, and have long before at their own expence built a church for themſelves, and do ſtill maintain it in repair.* Epiſcopalians are oblig'd to build their own houſes of public worſhip, if they have any, at their own expence; and is it either reaſonable or equitable, that they ſhould at the ſame time be conſtrained (even while under incumbents of their own, *and while a certain ſtatute law of this colony plainly declares that they are excuſed from paying ANY taxes, for the building of meeting houſes for the preſent eſtabliſhed churches of this government,*) I ſay, to aſſiſt in building meeting houſes for thoſe of a different perſuaſion, who are in theſe parts much more numerous and wealthy than themſelves? *Is this agreeable to the true deſign of that ſtatute of this colony, which excuſes churchmen under incumbents, from paying ANY taxes, for the building of meeting houſes for the preſent eſtabliſhed churches of this government?* Is this agreeable to the ſpirit of Engliſh liberty, *a thing greatly boaſted of in this colony? or is what the diſſenters in this colony mean by liberty, the engroſſing it intirely to themſelves, and depriving others of it?* Is this doing as they would be done by? *Will the general aſſembly grant the colony's money to build Epiſcopal Churches? No. Why then ſhould they grant churchmen's money, to build and maintain diſſenting meeting houſes?*

Though it was never propoſed or deſir'd by the church of England, that diſſenters ſhould be taxed for, or pay to, the maintenance of Biſhops in America; yet if they ſhould be oblig'd ſo to do, who of them could (with the leaſt modeſty) complain, ſeeing that they tax churchmen in the ſame manner, while under their power?

For my part, I do not ſee, why the reaſoning in this piece ſigned E, is not worthy of being attended to; nor why the members of the preſent aſſembly ſhould not think themſelves concerned (for the cauſe of equity, and the honour of this colony) to look into the truth of this affair; and upon finding it to be as here related, either move to have the grant of the colony tax ariſing in Chelcey ſociety, diſcontinued to their meeting houſe; or elſe that what of the colony tax ariſes from churchmen in that pariſh, ſhould be appropriated to the uſe of the epiſcopal church there, which is much wanted, and which is perhaps the moſt equitable.——For that churchmen ſhould ſtill be obliged, without any redreſs, to aſſiſt in ſupporting, what they look upon to have been, at firſt, an unreaſonable ſchiſm from themſelves, and ſtill continu'd as an inimical oppoſition, is what one would expect no reaſonable man could, with [illegible]. Nor could one have imagined (had not facts often verified it) that people who are tolerated, would be unwilling to tolerate that religion, from the members of which they did at firſt receive, and have ſince enjoy'd, their own toleration!

A Lover of Equity.

Mr. PRINTER,

Pleaſe to inſert the following in your next and you will much oblige an old cuſtomer.

HAVING lately ſeen a piece in your paper No. 323, in which is ſet forth the alarming ſtate of the American colonies in caſe of a war, earneſtly recommending the neceſſity and importance of putting our militia upon a more regular, and reſpectable footing, than has yet obtained among our colonies. I was highly delighted with the magnanimous and heroic ſpirit which appears throughout the performance, and could not but ſincerely wiſh, that every obſtacle which lies in the way of ſuch a reformation might be carefully removed; and though in that piece mention is made of ſundry things which want to be corrected and amended, before we are to expect that ſo important and ſalutary an event will take place; yet one thing has eſcaped his obſervation, which in my humble opinion, is of no ſmall conſequence to the forementioned deſign, viz. The cuſtom which prevails in moſt parts of this colony, for all perſons that are appointed to poſts of honour and command in the militia, to provide for their conſtituents and others preſent a coſtly and ſumptuous entertainment, the tendency of which if a little conſidered, will I doubt not appear to every judicious mind to be very pernicious and deſtructive to the health, happineſs and ſtrength of the colony, not only as it lays an effectual bar in the way of perſons being elected to offices of this kind, who are not men of fortune, or otherwiſe diſpoſed to favour this unneceſſary and evil cuſtom, however fully they may be poſſeſſed of military ſkill, and all the accompliſhments of intrepid, worthy, and brave commanders, but as it puts it in the power of ambitious ſycophants, however ignorant and unſkilful in all military exerciſes and accompliſhments, to engroſs all offices of honour and importance of this nature.

All wiſe ſtates and communities in all ages, have taken particular care and pains, to guard againſt the miſchief and danger which ariſes from bribery and corruption, in the election of all public officers, and a ſmall acquaintance with the hiſtory of mankind, will be ſufficient to inform us, that in proportion to the ſucceſs of their endeavours of this nature, they have flouriſhed, become powerful and happy, and on the contrary when this has been neglected, they have gradually declined, and fallen an eaſy prey to bold daring uſurpers. Great care and pains was taken by the wiſe founders of this colony, to guard againſt the evils reſulting from this quarter, and perhaps at preſent we are as free from it, as any community whatever, in the election of our legiſlative authority, although I am ſorry to ſay that by ſome late inſtances of this ſort, I fear we are in imminent danger of falling into the ſame fatal irregularity and extravagance in our elections, which is practiſed in our mother country, and in ſome of our neighbouring colonies; but I hope that by the [illegible] and care of our public [illegible] and others who are friends to the [illegible] of the colony, all ſuch [illegible] and thoſe who are guilty [illegible] with the puniſhment which their crimes deſerve.——But to return, it is really ſtrange and unaccountable, that in a community where a ſpirit of jealouſy, and concern for the public liberty, ſo much prevails as it does in this colony, that no more regard ſhould be paid to the well ordering and regulating the militia, nor no pains taken to correct and reform the preſent faſhionable, the ſhameful and dangerous cuſtom of [illegible] ferments, to military offices, by the [illegible] and bribery——to what purpoſe would it be [illegible] we be attacked by any foreign, or [illegible] enemy, to be able to boaſt that our [illegible] are firm and ſteady friends to the [illegible] and our charter of [illegible] [illegible] repel [illegible] the [illegible] ments of tyranny and deſpotiſm, while our military companies are wholly unacquainted with order and diſcipline, and their officers unable or unwilling to teach them? is not the militia the ſtrength of a community, and under heaven muſt it not be its final ſupport? I think every friend to the weal of the colony, muſt earneſtly deſire a reformation in theſe affairs, though there ſeems to be no poſſibility of it until this ridiculous cuſtom of feaſting and banqueting, be laid aſide, and ſome other criterion by which to judge of the abilities of candidates for military preferments be ſubſtituted, than the ſtalled ox, and well fattened ſwine.

LONDON, March 27, 1771.

Colonel ISAAC BARRE's *Speech, when the motion was made in the Houſe of Commons, for ſending Alderman* Oliver *to the* Tower.

Mr. SPEAKER,

SINCE I had the honour, or rather diſhonour, of ſitting in this Houſe, I have been witneſs to many ſtrange, many ſhameful tranſactions; but, ſince I could call myſelf a member of the Britiſh Senate, never were my ears ſhocked with ſuch an abominable propoſal, as that which now diſgraces this Aſſembly. A Repreſentative of the firſt City in the empire, or perhaps in the world, is to be treated as a ſtate criminal, for ſupporting the general rights of the nation, and the peculiar privileges of his fellow citizens. It has been proved to a demonſtration, that your claim of privilege was meant as a bulwark againſt the encroachments of the Crown, and not as a check upon your conſtituents. It has been clearly ſhewn that you have acted contrary to Magna Charta, and that the arraigned magiſtrates have adhered to the law of the land. Nor is this all——You have been convicted of invading the peculiar franchiſes of the city, and of trampling on numerous ſtatutes made in its favour—while the objects of your impotent malice have only acted according to the dictates of conſcience, and the religion of their oath.—You will puniſh them, becauſe they would not for the purpoſe of your tyranny betray their truſt, and be guilty of perjury. What can be your intention in ſuch an attack upon all honour and virtue? Do you mean to bring all men on a level with yourſelves, and to extirpate all honeſty and independence? Perhaps you imagine that a vote will ſettle the whole controverſy? Alas! you are not aware that the manner in which your vote is procured, remains a ſecret to no man. Liſten —— for, if you are not totally callous, if your conſciences are not ſeared, I will ſpeak daggers to your ſouls. Whence did this motion take its riſe? Where was the ſcheme conceived? Did it originate in this Houſe? Is it the legitimate offſpring of this Aſſembly? No; it is the abortion of five wretched Clerks, who, though a diſgrace to this Houſe, have the management, I beg pardon, the miſmanagement, of all national affairs. Theſe pitiful drudges brought the Treaſury into the ſcheme; the Treaſury influenced the Junto of Charlton houſe; Charlton houſe ſet all the adminiſtration in motion; and the adminiſtration gave life & vigour to the machines that compoſe the majority. Thus are you played off, like puppets, for the entertainment of the magicians that act behind the curtain. Do you not bluſh at ſuch infamy; Do not your cheeks burn with conſcious ſhame of being mere walking plants, perfect oxen in a ſtall, fed by the hand of your maſter, and forced to draw in his yoke? By Heaven, I had rather not be, than drag ſuch a heavy, ſuch a galling ſuch a deteſtable chain. There are, indeed, thoſe of whoſe commands I ſhould be proud, becauſe their ſervice is perfect freedom. The inſtructions of your conſtituents you ſhould be always ready to obey. But you have inverted the maxim of the Goſpel, and made the ſervant greater than his maſter. You, who are only deputies or factors, have uſurped a power not only ſuperior to that of your creators, but deſtructive of the very rights by which they exiſt as freemen. In the gulf of your privileges you have ſwallowed up the birthright of the People, who are ultimately paramount to all the three branches of the legiſlature. Had you been as tenacious of your duty as of your intereſt, you would have firſt provided for the ſafety of the people's rights, and then entered into the diſcuſſion of your own privileges. It is the privilege of the people to be tried by the law of the land and to ſee the courſe of juſtice free and uninterrupted. Both you have flagrantly violated, and opened a door for anarchy and confuſion. But where is the wonder that you act in this arbitrary manner, when you would not allow mention to be made of the traiterous Member, who declared, in the face of day, that he hoped to ſee his Majeſty as abſolute and deſpotic as the King of Pruſſia; and that he had brought his conſtituents, and made of their inſtructions an uſe not fit to be named! Had you been true repreſentatives, you would have immediately dropped every other ſubject, and bluſhed to determine any national affair, till you had removed from among you ſuch an accurſed thing, ſuch an abomination to all honour and honeſty. But you love to protect ſuch culprits, becauſe of ſuch is your kingdom compoſed. How then, can you imagine, that the people will tamely acquieſce in injuries received from men of your ſtamp? How can you imagine, that Britons will endure an act of tyranny, as alarming as any practiſed by the deſpot of France? Louis the *well beloved* eraſes the acts of his parliaments; and our *beloved* Houſe of Commons eraſes the legal proceedings of our courts of record. Why, the violence of Charles the Firſt, when he entered this Houſe in perſon, and ſeized the five Members, was not a matter of ſuch pernicious example! You have ſtruck at the very root of all law and juſtice, and endeavoured, at one blow, to annihilate all our liberties.

The conſequence is natural. After having aſſumed an arbitrary dominion over truth and juſtice, you iſſue orders, warrants & proclamations, againſt every opponent, and ſend priſoners to your Baſtile all thoſe who have the virtue and courage to defend the expiring freedom of their country. But it is in vain that you hope by fear and terror to extinguiſh every ſpark of ancient fire of this Iſle. The more ſacrifices, the more martyrs you make, the more numerous the ſons of liberty will become. They will multiply like the Hydra's head, and hurl vengeance on your devoted heads. Let others act as they will, while I have a tongue or an arm, they ſhall be free. And that I may not be a witneſs of this horrid proceeding, I will leave Houſe; nor do I doubt but every independant, the every friend to England, will follow me.

LONDON.

The Houſe of Commons have now more buſineſs (and that of a kind totally new to them) upon their hands, than they could have imagined at the commencement of the ſeſſions; the preſent affair ariſing from the diſcharge of the printers, will be to them at once intricate and detrimental; the powers of a Spaniſh inquiſition will not be ſuffered by the People without doors; they have been afforded an opportunity of having their eyes opened the people know how far they may *legally* reſiſt, and a *legal* reſiſtance will be made to its fulleſt extent. The houſe muſt loſe by the conteſt, and they may thank the ONSLOWS for their loſs.

The moſt candid and diſpaſſionate agree, that the proceedings of the lower aſſembly have been without method and illegal an Engliſh ſubject is by the conſtitution of his country allowed trial by his equals for every pretended offence againſt the laws of his country; for one branch of the legiſlature, and that no court of judicature; to reſolve itſelf at once into the triple capacity of plaintiff, judge, and jury, is as abſurd as it is unjuſtifiable; and thoſe who acknowledge what they term "the power of the houſe" to warrant their late proceedings deſerve to loſe thoſe invaluable privileges every Engliſhman has a legal right to enjoy.

The Lord-mayor and the two Aldermen who diſcharged Mr. Miller, Mr. Wheble, and Mr. Thompſon, have given the ſtrongeſt and moſt convincing proof of their ſtrict regard to that very important branch of their duty, "the preſervation and defence of the liberty and property of the freemen and citizens of London." It is hoped, and not at all doubted, by every lover of freedom but that at the next general election they will be three of the four members for the city, not brought in by a bought, venal majority, but by the unanimous and diſintereſted ſuffrages of the electors.

The following is an exact Copy of the Warrant of Commitment, by which Mr. Alderman Oliver is now detained in the Tower.

"Whereas the Houſe of Commons have this day adjudged, that Richard Oliver, Eſq; a Member of this Houſe, having ſigned a Warrant for the commitment of the Meſſenger of the Houſe, for having executed the Warrant of the Speaker iſſued under the Order of the Houſe, and having held the ſaid Meſſenger to his Bail, is guilty of a breach of the Privilege of the Houſe; And whereas the ſaid Houſe hath this day ordered the ſaid Richard Oliver Eſq; one of the Aldermen of the City of London, and a Member of this Houſe, be for his ſaid offence committed to the Tower of London:

Theſe are, therefore to require you to receive into your Cuſtody, the Body of the ſaid Richard Oliver, Eſq; and him ſafely to keep, during the Pleaſure of the ſaid Houſe for which this ſhall be your ſufficient Warrant. Given under my Hand the Twenty Fifth Day of March, One Thouſand Seven Hundred and Seventy One.

FLETCHER NORTON, *Speaker.*

To the Lieutenant of the Tower
of London or his Deputy.

The London Packet has the following extraordinary Paragraph:——Letters from ſeveral Parts of Devonſhire ſay, that when the Account was received of the Impriſonment of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver, the People aſſembled in large Bodies, and behaved in a very riotous Manner, calling out "To Arms!" It was with great difficulty that the Juſtices diſperſed them. They declared that they would at any Time (if Gentlemen of Diſtinction would head them) take up Arms in Defence of thoſe Magiſtrates who attempted to prevent the Laws from being trampled under Foot, and who preſerve the Rights and Privileges of the People from Violation.

On Wedneſday a city clergyman, after theſe words in the Litany, "for all priſoners," added, particularly for the worthy Aldermen now in the Tower."

It is ſaid the Populace who aſſembled on the Commitment of the Lord Mayor filled up a Space of Ground three Miles in Length.

We hear that Alderman Sawbridge was likewiſe committed to the Tower. And that 5 Regiments were ordered into the City of London to quell the Mob, when the Lord Mayor was committed.

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, May 23.

The following by Capt. Smith from Briſtol.

LONDON.

April 2 The following Addreſs of the Portreeve, Bailiff, and all the principal Inhabitants of the Borough of Honiton, in Devonſhire, has been tranſmitted to Sir George Young, Bart. and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of this City, their Repreſentatives in Parliament.

To Sir GEORGE YOUNG, Bart. and
BRASS CROSBY, Eſq;

GENTLEMEN,

'WE the Portreeve, Bailiff, and principal Inhabitants of the Borough of Honiton, think it our indiſpenſible Duty to return you, our Repreſentatives our warmeſt Thanks for your diſintereſted and unbiaſſed Conduct in parliament, in defence of our ineſtimable liberties, and conſtitutional Rights, as nothing is more dear to us, or could have rendered you more worthy of our Regard, and the Continuance of our Approbation, than the Part you have avowed and ſupported in Maintenance of thoſe invaluable Privileges.

'We beg Leave therefore to aſſure you, that your inflexible and uninfluenced Perſeverance in the ſame glorious Cauſe will ever render you moſt worthy of our Eſteem, and entitle you to our future Confidence, in Defiance of every undue Art which may be ſuggeſted as a Motive to ſhake our Reſolutions.

'Dated at Honiton, We are,
'March 29 1771. Gentlemen,
Your moſt humble Servants.'

LORD MAYOR's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Portreeve, Bailiff and Inhabitants of the Borough of Honiton.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAD the honor this day of receiving from you the nobleſt teſtimony of your approbation of my conduct in parliament: that ſacred truſt I have always conſcientiouſly diſcharged. I have in that ſtation, ſolely conſidered myſelf as intruſted by you to be a guardian of the invaluable Liberties, which this nation enjoys beyond any in the world. With anguiſh I have ſeen them attacked and violated of late in the moſt deſperate manner *and the wicked plan of deſtroying this Conſtitution ſeems now to be purſued with the utmoſt rigor.* But whatever the profligate attempts of our enemies may be, they ſhall find in me a zealous and intrepid aſſerter of the Liberties of this kingdom, a warm friend to the Conſtitution as by law eſtabliſhed, and that I am on every occaſion devoted to your ſervice.

I rejoice to find that all the undue arts to warp your integrity have been ineffectual; and I hope that in the ſevereſt trial I ſhall approve myſelf worthy of the ſupport of Gentlemen, whoſe publicvirtue is proof againſt every ſiniſter attempt, or open attack.

I am, with the utmoſt reſpect and gratitude,
Your faithful and obedient ſervant
From the Tower,
April 2. 1771 BRASS CROSBY.

April 3 Tueſday the 29th of March, an Expreſs arrived from Lord Harcourt, our Ambaſſador at Paris, with an account that the King of France had written a Letter to the King of Spain, "wherein he aſſured the Catholic King, that he was aſhamed of the Conduct of the Court of London; that he was ready and willing to co-operate with the King of Spain, in whatever future Meaſures ſhould be judged expedient; that he put himſelf entirely under the Direction and Wiſdom of the Catholic King; and only begged that in their future Operations, that Monarch would have an Eye to the preſent ſituation of France."

Next Day Lord North, and the two Secretaries of State, waited on the King who was exceedingly ſhocked at receiving this Account.

On the 8th or 10th of April the Courier is expected to arrive from the Court of Madrid. He is to take Verſailles in his way to London; ſo that on his Arrival here, the great event will be determined, and we ſhall then know whether Peace or War with France and Spain is to take place or not this Year.

April 4. The packet brought by the courier that arrived from Spain on Saturday laſt, is not in anſwer to thoſe ſent from London the 5th & 11th of March and therefore is not very material. It contains directions of courſe to the French and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors, in caſe they ſhould be called upon by our miniſters on matters relating to Falkland's iſland. In that caſe they are not to be very ſtrict in regard to the claim of his Catholic Majeſty, but they are to wait another courier for further inſtruction.——The meſſenger that was diſpatched by Lord Rochford with the ultimatum, was to be at Paris (on his return to London) the 2d inſt and is expected here to-morrow, which, it is ſuppoſed, will make great alteration in affairs; for as our miniſters have certain aſſurance of the hoſtile intention of Spain, they have inſiſted on their diſarming immediately; and a refuſal will be looked on as a declaration of war. As a categorical anſwer was *demanded*, nothing evaſive will be put up with; and a plan is fixed on which our miniſters are determined to proceed directly.—This the public may depend upon as fact; and further, that there have not been any diſpatches from Madrid received by the Secretaries of State, as mentioned in ſome yeſterday's papers.

The right to Falkland's Iſland, which is now the ſubject of diſpute between the Engliſh and Spaniſh miniſters, is the cauſe of the fluctuation of the ſtocks, and the premiums of inſurance. Hence likewiſe it is that the fleet, which was ordered to take poſſeſſion of theſe iſlands, had been commanded to poſtpone its departure. It is expected that the affair will be ſettled in a week's time, and that the next courier's arrival will determine whether we are to have peace or war. The danger which threatens the Ottoman empire is another circumſtance, which renders the continuance of peace doubtful. The French and conſequently the Spaniards will throw themſelves into the Turks, if the Ruſſians ſhould force their paſſage thro' the Dardanelles, or take the caſtles and batteries, by which the ſtreights are guarded.

A few days ago the Falkland's iſland fleet was countermanded, by *expreſs*. This week, by expreſs, it was ordered to proceed on its voyage with all poſſible expedition —— The ſtocks are not more fluctuating than the reſolutions of our auguſt counſellors.

We can from good authority, aſſure the public, that a truce is concluded between the Ruſſians and Turks.

Private letters from Portugal, mention, that ſome very extraordinary diſpatches had been received from Madrid, which required an immediate anſwer.

We have it from the beſt authority, that the Parliament will not be prorogued till all the matters which have been entered upon of a temporary nature ſhall be finally ſettled.

The premier has dropt all thot's of reſigning.

It is aſſerted that two Perſons of the *higheſt Rank* paid a Viſit *incog*, to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver on Saturday Evening. The reaſon of this viſit, we are told, is a political one.

It is aſſerted that very great conceſſions have been made to the popular priſoners in the perſons of two royal viſitors; but that they were of ſuch a nature as to be *genteely* declined.

Large wagers are laid that a certain aſſembly will proceed againſt Alderman Wilkes with the greateſt ſeverity; a great miniſter having publicly declared, that popular as he may be rendered by puniſhment, neither the particularity of his ſituation, nor his wiſhes to be proſecuted, ſhall furniſh him with a triumph over the laws of his country.

The buſineſs depending before both houſes of Parliament is ſo conſiderable, that it is thought they will not be prorogued till the latter end of May.

A noble Duke, who had impaired his fortue by gaming, ſince his arrival from his travels, at one ſitting laſt week won from a brother Peer, no leſs than 100,000 l. together with the Peer's carriages, horſes, &c.

March 30. A correſpondent ſays, "the diſturbance which has been occaſioned by the printing a few ſpeeches of the Members of the Houſe of Commons, reminds me of an anecdote which I have heard of the late Mr. Pelham. A motion was, in his time, made by ſome hot-brained Members to proſecute the printers of ſome of the magazines, for publiſhing ſome ſpeeches ſaid to be made in parliament. But Mr. Pelham, who had a little more wit than either Col. Onſlow, or his Couſin and nameſake, quaſhed the motion with the following obſervation: "Let them alone (ſaid he) they make better ſpeeches for us, than we can make for ourſelves.

NEW-PORT May 13.

Extract of a Letter, dated Tryall, in Jamaica, April 13.

"I am inform'd for certain by a Gentleman who dined here this Day, that Cudjo's Negroes are actually in Rebellion.——Capt. James, our Reſident there, upon the firſt Buſtle, fired among them, which irritated them to ſuch a Degree, that they all ruſhed upon him:—God knows what may be his Fate ——But Mrs. James has made her eſcape and alarmed St. James's, the Millitia of which are muſtered, & have Marched up the Country"

A Correſpondent informs us, that one *Pearce* of *Swanzey*, ſays, he has diſcovered the LONGITUDE, which is founded on ſo plain and eaſy Principles, that he can communicate the Knowledge of it to any Seaman by three words ſpeaking.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

Extract of a letter from Oxford, by the laſt Packet.

"I muſt not forget to tell you, that the Colony of *New-York* is in great Eſteem in England, at leaſt with all wiſe and good Men, for her prudent and loyal Conduct."

STRATFORD, May 18, 1771.

This day was found driven upon the ſhore in Stratford River about five miles above the town, the body of a man about 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, his face much diſfigured by putrifaction and worn with the water, his hair moſtly worn off, had on a blue upper veſt with pewter buttons, one red ditto lined with red, a pair of old leather breeches, check'd woolen ſhirt, a black handkercheif, home made black and white mix'd ſtocking old ſhoes, with one round braſs buckle the other tied with a ſtring, and braſs knee buckles. The jury of inqueſt brought in *Accidental death* He is ſuppoſed to be an old countryman who laſt winter work'd with a ſhip carpenter in Derby and in attempting to croſs a ſtream called Eight-Mile-Brook, upon a log, in the time of a flood, fell in and was drowned.

HARTFORD, *May* 28.

Laſt Friday as three men in Lyme were returning down the river in a boat, loaded with ſtone, the waves running high, they obſerved the boat was ſinking, when one of them jump'd into a canoe which they had in tow, which was alſo loaded with ſtone, but the boat ſinking before the other two could unload her, they were obliged to betake themſelves to the canoe, which over-loaded her ſo, that ſhe immediately ſunk, by which accident two of the men were drown'd, their bodies were ſoon after taken up and decently interr'd.

Laſt Saturday night as one William Barrett, a lad about 16 *years of age, was attempting to board a veſſel at the ferry in this place, he was accidentally drown'd. His body has not yet been taken up.*

Laſt Thurſday was taken up at Litchfield the notorious John Brown, and returned to the goal in this Place. He was apprehended here and committed to goal on election day for ſtealing in Kenſington, from which he made his eſcape on Tueſday Night laſt, and the next night broke up and robb'd the houſe of Capt John Kieth of this Town, of about 200l. in caſh, together with a horſe from Mr. James Church—moſt of the caſh, and the horſe was found with him—a ſpecial court was yeſterday call'd to try him, when he was found guilty and ſentenced to receive 25 ſtripes, on his naked body and to be cropt and branded, which puniſhment was accordingly inflicted.

Peter Verſtille,

Has juſt imported from London and Briſtol, by the Captains Bryant, Hall, and Gough, via Boſton, and by Capt. Bettenham via New-London,

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, part of the above goods are come to hand, which are as follows, viz.

Superfine black, blue, mix'd and dove coloured broad cloths, midling and low prized, ſcarlet ditto, blue, green, and cloth colour'd German ſerges, wilton cloths, ſtriped ſwanſkins and flowered ſerges, white flannels, ſagathys, double camblets, ſprig'd camblets, figur'd ſtuffs, black and colour'd crapes, dorſetteens, dreſdens and dreſdenitts, yard wide and half yard poppins, grizetts and brolio's, black bombazines, brown and white buckrams, Damaſcus for waiſtcoats, ſhalloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, plaids, ſcarlet, pluſh and ſaddle cloths, broad, black, plain ruſſets, Iriſh ſheeting, clouting and napkin diaper, 6 4, 7 4 and 8 4 table cloths, dowlas, Raven's duck, tickleaburgs and oznabrigs, black and white, plain and ſprig'd pelong ſattins, black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, cloth colour'd ſilk mitts, black cravatts, men and women's white and colour'd gloves and mitts, black and white plain and figur'd gauzes, black and white catgut, broad and narrow tapes, black cypreſs gauze, a fine aſſortment, black, bone and blond lace paſte work handkerchiefs, men's black, white and grey, plain and ribb'd hoſe, women's black and grey ditto, men's brown thread ſtockins and gloves, black, blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, ſcarlet and black ſmall trimmings, capwire, a fine aſſortment of gold and ſilver baſket buttons, parſinetts, bedticking, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, twiſt, baſket, horn, and metal buttons, mathemans's ditto, ſilk, twiſt, knee garters, holman's inkpowder, beſt Dutch quills, writing and preſs paper, copper teakettles, braſs kettles, beſt velvet corks, half and whole hunting whips, hour glaſſes, temple ſpectacles, ribbons and ferrets, tapes and pins, ſowing ſilks, wool, cotton and clothier's cards, burnt China cups and ſaucers, bowls and plates, blue and white China cups and ſaucers, white and blue and white ſtone cups and ſaucers, brown pint and quart mugs, blue and white delph tea pots and bowls painted, floor bruſhes, buckle and cloth bruſhes a fine aſſortment table knives and forks, penknives, white and yellow ſhoe and knee buckles by the doz. men and women's braſs and ſteel thimbles, braſs ink pots with pen knives, children's plain and ſtone rings, taylor's ſhears hunter's pipes, duck and pidgeon ſhot, powder, bar lead, braſs chaiſe nails, whalebone, loaf ſugar, nutmegs, pepper by the hundred or doz. allſpice, women's black worſted gloves and mitts gilt trunks, &c &c &c.

N. B. Chief of the above articles may be had of Mr. Stephen Mears, at his ſtore in Hartford, oppoſite the North meeting houſe.

Weathersfield, May 28. 1771.

WHEREAS five of the proprietors of the townſhip of Wincheſter have made application to me the ſubſcriber to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors to chuſe a new clerk, the preſent clerk having removed from ſaid town, and alſo to chuſe a committee to lay out and exchange ſuch highways in ſaid townſhip as ſhall be found neceſſary in ſaid town.

Theſe are therefore to warn all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip to meet at the houſe of Joſeph Flagg, inn holder in Hartford, on Wedneſday the 19th Day of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider what they will do relating to the above particulars, and tranſact any other buſineſs that ſhall be thought neceſſary. Dated May 21, 1771.

Thomas Hoſmer, Proprietor's Clerk.

TO be ſold at public vendue in Suffield on the third Monday of June next, at the houſe of Benjamin Kent, Innholder in ſaid Suffield ſundry ſmall pieces of land, of the real eſtate of Dudley Kent, late of Suffield, deceaſed, by

Benjamin Kent, Executor.

May 24. 1771.

*** *The Piece ſigned* Parentes, *came too late for this Day's Publication.*

POET'S CORNER.

The Road to Honour.

NOW he that's inflam'd with the fumes of ambition,
Muſt heave out his line, and ſtill be a fiſhing :
His hook he muſt bait with popular foibles,
Appear in the front, at all party ſquabbles.
Some* plans of importance muſt be in his head ;
And thoſe, by his tools, induſtr'ouſly ſpread.
If any oppoſe——be quick in their hair :
And ſomething ſtill do, to make people ſtare.
Blend virtue and vice to ſhew that he's able ;
And when over match'd come off with a quibble.
Be ſweet, and be ſour, be tempting & awful :
And ſtrain at a gnat and ſwallow a ſaw-mill.
Muſt wheedle and ſhift and ſail with all winds :
Profeſs no ambition but pleaſing his friends.
Be bowing and ſcraping, flouriſh and ſnicker :
Bribe ſome with pretences ; others with liquor,
Religion ſtill wear, on th' out-ſide his cloke ;
Yet hint to the *libertine*, "all's but a joke."
Theſe *rules* cannot fail, t' inveigle thoſe freemen,
Whoſe brains are but weak, or much prone to ſcheming,
The minion of mankind, thence he'll become ;
And may go their deputy, or may ſtay at home.
As ſtill he goes on (no end to ambition)
Th' attornies emp'oy'd to draw a petition.
(If th' peace to conſerve his principal thirſt is)
Th' aſſembly is pray'd, to make him a juſtice.
To ſign the memorial, he'll get all he can ;
A tipler or tenant, a monkey or man :
Or ſober, or drunk, by fair means or foul ;
A name is a name, tho' 't be but an owl.
Some friend, for a fee, may forward the matter ;
While he muſt be preſent, to flouriſh & flatter,
If there is the houſe then vote in his favour ;
He thence is a 'ſquire, 'ſquire would be, forever.

SEMPRONIUS.

* *Proteſting to caſhire a certain juſtice of the peace who had incur'd the odium of the populace, may get him elected deputy at one time—promiſing to retrench the governors ſalary, at another, may ſerve the turn—engaging the loan of money, &c. &c. may anſwer. That pill muſt be adminiſtered which beſt ſuits the diſeaſe of the patient.*

FREEDOM coeval with Man's life begin
The Teſt of Good, and Ill,—God's precious Gift to Man.
The Pow'rs of Darkneſs all their Force combind,
To filch the precious *Bleſſing* from Mankind ;
By Fraud and Force, his *Freedom* they aſſail'd,
And by *his* aid againſt *himſelf* prevail'd ;
Tyrannic power the groaning earth o'er Spread,
And *Freedom* found no Place to reſt its Head,
Till Britain entertain'd the Fugitive,
And in a noble Temple plac'd, to live—
Long there it floriſh'd, Bleſſings ſpreading round;
And Britain grew in Arts and Arms renown'd;
But oh ! ſad Change, ſome *Demon* moſt accurſt,
Of all the infernal Regions ever nurſt,
Hath driven Freedom from Britannia's Shore,
Wher peace & Happineſs ſhall reign no more !

THE Public are hereby informed that the Poſt-Office is removed from the Houſe where it has lately been kept, to the Houſe of John Ledyard, Eſq;

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of Doct. John Wells, late of Weather field, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in as ſoon as may be, in order for ſettlement, to us the ſubſcribers.

Mary Wells,
Oliver Wells.

Weathersfield, May 13. 1771

N.B. Thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, which will effectually prevent any diſagreable conſequences that may otherwiſe enſue.

STOLEN from New Haven on the night of the 3d inſtant a light bay or ſorrel mare, 14 and a half hands high, 9 or 10 years old, paces and trots, ſomething hump back'd, low in fleſh, and pretty croſs, ſhod all round when taken away. Said horſe is ſuppoſed to be ſtole by a thief that was appehended and committed to goal at Hartford, on the 9th inſtant, and left or ſold between Hartford and New Haven.

Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe, and give notice in the public prints at Hartford, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by

JOHN BROWN.

WAS taken in the encloſure of the ſubſcriber in Windſor, a white Mare, about 14 hands and half high, about 12 or 14 years old, paces and trots, one ſhoe on one of her fore feet, and one on one of her hind feet, no brand, a feather on her neck. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to

Moſes Phelps.

Windſor, *May* 21, 1771.

To be ſold at the Houſe of the Widow Edwards, where Mr. Morton formerly kept Shop, the following articles, by

Benjamin Morriſon,

ALL ſorts of earthen ware, delph and china, glaſſes and decanters of all ſorts, good Iriſh hollands, tea, coffee, chocolate, ſpices of all ſorts, Lynn ſhoes, indigo, Barcelona handkerchiefs, and a great many other things too tedious to enumerate, to be ſold cheap for caſh or country produce.

Hartford, *May* 21. 1771.

ALL perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of Samuel Toulſey, late of Saliſbury, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) are hereby notified to exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate, to us the ſubſcribers, on the firſt Tueſdays of June and July next, at the houſe of Mr. Elias Reed, inn holder in ſaid Saliſbury.

James Landon, } Commiſſioners.
Elias Reed, }

WILL COVER, this Seaſon, at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in HARTFORD,

The famous HORSE

Ranger,

HE is a Horſe of Size, Strength and Beauty, equal, perhaps, to any in America, of the true Barbary Breed, bred in England. The Price is Twelve Shillings Lawful Money, the ſingle Leap, and Thirty Shillings the Seaſon.

JAMES NICHOLS.

N. B. He is the ſame Horſe that was in my Keeping laſt Seaſon.

Good Paſture for Mares at a moderate Price.

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Burnham, which is extraordinary good meadow —A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman, which formerly belonged to Isaac Pitkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford, which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about three quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

TO be ſold, much cheaper than any in America, a large, valuable, and commodiouſly ſituated Tract of Land, lying between the eaſt Branch of Delaware River, and Suſquehannah River. Water Carriage from theſe Tracts of Land to Philadelphia and Maryland, and is about 40 miles from Eſopus, on Hudſon's River, which is navigable to New-York, in large Veſſels. For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Egbert Dumond at Eſopus, John Stevens on the Eaſt Branch of Delaware, and Colonel Bradſtreet at Albany.

Albany, May 5, 1771.

To be ſold on the moſt

reaſonable terms, by CALEB BULL, of Hartford, King Street, and by CALEB BULL, jun at his Store in Hartford, North End the Court Houſe, and by CALEB BULL & SON, at their Store in Middletown, a freſh and general aſſortment of European, India and North-American GOODS and MANUFACTURES, Viz.

BROAD Cloth's, Serges, and Serge Deniſon Sagathy's and Rattinets Durants and Tammies Shalloons and Calamancoes Light and Dark Chintzes and Callicoes Cambets and Cambletees Taffeties and Perſians White and Pink ſingle ditto Wide and Narrow Modes Sattins and Sattinets Black and White, Figur'd and Plain Gauzes Cambricks and Lawns Black and Brown Mancheſters Janes and Dipers Black Bombazeens and Crapes Scotch Plads Mens and Womens Silk Cotten Thread and Worſted Hoſe 7 8 and yd wide Iriſh Linnens Apron Checks 7 8 ditto Cloathiers Cartrage & Writing Paper Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings all ſorts of Iriſh Dowlaſs Caſtor and Felt Hatts Silk and Worſted Mitts and Gloves Leather ditto ſorted Drawboys and Everlaſtings Strip'd Damaſcus for Veſts Cotton and Linnen ditto Engliſh and Bilboa Barcelona Handkerchiefs Bandanoes ditto Cotton and Linnen ditto Black and cloth colour'd Breeches Pieces Sprig'd & Plain Poplins and Miſſiners Bed Bunts and Tickings A good aſſortment of Pewter Braſs and Copper ditto Hard hollow Wares beſt Hiſpanola Cotton A large aſſortment of China Wares all ſorts of Crockary ditto Window Glaſs of all ſizes, Locking do. ſorted a general aſſortment of Groceries Paints Linſeed and Liver Oil Powder Shot and Bar Lead Sadlers Ware Blackſmith's Anvils & Vices Draw Trimmings Tea and Indico Whale Bone Cane Poles for Reeds Die Woods, Coperas and Allom. Rice per Barrel or lb. Codfiſh by the Quintle or lb. beſt Scythe's made by the noted Mr Colt of Lyme. All ſorts of Nails made in Hartford by the beſt of Workmen, and of Refined Iron and Warranted to be proper weights—Alſo Nail Rods of Refin'd Iron, and handſome wages will be given to workmen Nailers, in ſhop or out from a Card Tack to a Sheathing Nail, by CALEB BULL Hartford.

N. B. European Nails alſo as low as in the government, and a great number of other articles in Trade, too many to innumerate.

Juſt imported, and to be ſold by

James Church,

At his Store oppoſite the Court Houſe.

A Neat and general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms for Caſh or Country Produce. *Alſo,* choice Indico, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, &c.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Doct. Thomas Walker, late of Middletown, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in that they may be adjuſted ; and all indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment, to avoid trouble.

RICHARD ALSOP, }
THOMAS POUTENEAU, } Executors.
BENJAMIN HENSHAW }

N.B. The perſonal eſtate of the ſaid Doct. Thomas Walker, conſiſting of houſhold furniture, an aſſortment of druggs and medicins, a valuable collection of books, upon phyſic and ſurgery, and about thirteen ſuits of cloathes, ſome of which are almoſt new, and trimm'd with gold lace, &c with many other articles, will be ſold by ſaid Executors, at a public vendue, at ſaid Henſhaw's ſtore, in ſaid Middletown, on Thurſday the 30th day May inſt. and to continue from day to day, till all is ſold.

Middletown, May 13 1771.

THE Subſcriber has again opened School at his Dwelling Houſe, where he hopes the Continuance of the Favors of his former Employers, and all others may depend on his utmoſt Endeavours to inſtruct their Children in Reading, Writing and Arithmetick.

JOHN JEFFERY.

Hartford, *May* 21, 1771.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[JUNE. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 336.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, MAY 28, to TUESDAY, JUNE 4, 1771.

MR. WATSON,

By inſerting the following you will much oblige your conſtant cuſtomer.

HAVING juſt now converſed with ſeveral members of Yale College in Connecticut, and perſons of undoubted character and veracity ; I thought myſelf in duty bound, to undertake to let the public know the true ſtate and ſituation of affairs in that ſeminary of learning, which every one knows was erected for, and is or ought to be, a public emolument not only to the colony of Connecticut, but alſo to the other colonies and provinces in America. The tranſactions of the governors and authority of that college in the late public puniſhments, are ſo miſterious and unaccountable, and ſo alarming to the country and colony in general, and I may ſay to every man of ſenſe, that I think it high time for the aſſembly of this colony to take it under conſideration, that the characters and lives of young gentlemen ſent there for an education may not be expoſed and deſtroyed as has been the caſe the laſt year. The government of that college I underſtand is ſubmitted to a number of the clergy by a generous charter granted them about the year 1700 by the aſſembly of the colony, with full power and authority of making ſuch laws, ſtatutes and ordinances, and putting them in execution, as were not repugnant to the laws of the realm, and the laws of the colony in particular. But happily ſecured by a clauſe which obliges the preſident, and fellows of the college, to lay all their proceedings before the aſſembly if thereto required. In conſequence of theſe privileges, the preſident and fellows have appointed a ſteward to provide ſuitable proviſion for the ſtudents, who hath now the generous price of ſix ſhillings per week, for [illegible] ſtudents, which every one knows is a [illegible] price to provide every thing wholeſome and every way neceſſary. But the ſteward has failed of performing his duty theſe many years ; and complaints and remonſtrances have been made to the authority of college ever ſince the year 1757, and no ſufficient redreſs and relief hath been had. For the proof of theſe abuſes, I appeal to thoſe gentlemen who have been educated there theſe twelve years. In conſequence of which the ſteward hath unjuſtly become eminently rich. But to return to the laſt winter, the ſcholars univerſally declare that the deficiency of the ſteward hath been unſufferable and intolerable in all reſpects. That the quantity of Butter afforded for the uſe of making toaſt for ninety ſtudents, the winter paſt, hath been but ten pounds, together with a large water pail, and that that was ſubject to as great a deduction (as well as all other proviſions) as the ſteward's negroes pleaſed. For the proof of this, I appeal to the overſeers and others that eat in college kitchen. However, to ſet the whole affair in a clear light, I need only eſtabliſh two propoſitions : the firſt that commons have been intolerably deficient & bad, the latter that ſufficient application hath been made to proper authority. The firſt of theſe propoſitions is conceded to by all the authority of college. The latter can be proved if the evidence of ninety ſtudents may be valued, who declare that application hath been made to the tutors of the College, ſixty or a hundred times the winter paſt, and that the tutors never failed to juſtify their complaints and condemn the victuals, but never redreſſed their grievances, or removed the cauſe of complaint. At length the deficiency was ſo great that there was not but three or four pints of milk for a ſupper for a claſs, for ſeveral times before the ſtudents left commons, at laſt they were forced to break out of commons, and agreed to board in town a week, but immediately choſe a committee to wait on the preſident, to deſire him to put them out of commons a week, while the ſteward made better proviſion, which they deſired the preſident to ſee done. The preſident told them that to put them out of commons a week was not in his power, but if it was he would not do it ; but as to making commons better, he would endeavour to do it.——————They then went to the ſteward and deſired him to put them out the week—he told them he would do it if the preſident would conſent—but between them they never did it. The reaſon of the ſtudents deſiring to be put out the week they had gone out, was founded on the ſtewards conſtant complaint, (when application was made to him, concerning the badneſs of common) that he could not get butter and ſauces at that ſeaſon of the year. The ſcholars told the ſteward that it was owing to his neglect, that he was not provided at that ſeaſon, and alſo that he had uſed them in like manner, every winter and always had the ſame excuſe ; and that the preſident and ſteward obliging them to go into commons, and run the chance of the ſteward getting a ſufficiency of proviſion at that ſeaſon, and making them pay for the week they had gone out, was highly unjuſt and injurious, eſpecially ſince the ſteward had declared that the deficiency was owing to the impracticability of getting proviſions at that ſeaſon. And the impoſſibility of the thing appeared from the people in town, not being able to get ſuitable proviſions to board the ſtudents more than ten days. The matter was then reduced to this, they muſt either return into commons, pay two dollars the week they had gone out, and let the whole affair revert to the old channel of making complaints, which time out of mind proves ineffectual, or continue out till vacations, but this was abſolutely impoſſible for the above reaſons. In this dilemma the ſtudents choſe a ſecond committee and ſent to the preſident, to petition a repetition, to lay before the authority all matters of grievance.——The reaſon of this was founded on a miſterious law prohiting any kind of petition to be prefer'd, without liberty firſt obtained. A thing unhear'd of, and before unknown, to any policy whatever ; the committee made known their buſineſs, but the preſident peremtorily denied them the privilege of petitioning. Matters having grown to this [illegible] *What ſhall be done ?* The preſident ſays return into common, and no doubt the ſteward will make better proviſion. And no doubt indeed if he had not failed fourteen years, and the impoſſibility of the thing according to his own commiſſion. The ſtudents thought the only remedy left them, was to return home and acquaint their parents which they did. Some of their parents adviſed their ſons to return, out of a view of their not looſing their time, determining to look into the affair themſelves, which ſome of them did immediately, and juſtified their ſons conduct, and ſome did not : but ſuffered their children to return becauſe the others had done it. Having given the public a narrative of facts as nigh as they can be had from the authority of college, and ſcholars ; I ſhall now give the public a relation of facts that happened after the ſtudents return to college, which is worthy the attention of every gentleman that has ever had, or ever will have any connection with that ſociety. Imprimis, they have not one law, ſtatute or ordinance that peremtorly affixes the puniſhment to thoſe who are guilty of any immorality, but have it to invent after the crime or fault is committed——Their laws are all *pro arbitrio*, ſo that if they have the leaſt diſguſt againſt a ſtudent, they can expel him, and no one can ſay why do you ſo ? except the aſſembly inquire into the cauſe.—To proceed, the preſident called ſome of the corporation ſoon after the ſtudents left college, and they examined a number of freſhmen and others who had returned, viz. who had been principal ſpeakers in the late diſorders ; they anſwered they were all equally active for ought they knew. But being threatened with immediate excluſion from college, they were obliged to anſwer interrogatives, which were all taken in writing (*experte*) and improved as evidences to prove ſome more active than others. A method the moſt illegal, unjuſt and dangerous, and ſuch as the law knows nothing of : ſome of which were never read in the hearing of the accuſed. And ſome of the accuſed were in fact put upon Connecticut night law in the day time. Five of the above mentioned affidavits aſſerted that two of the accuſed were at the head of three or four meeting ; when in fact they were out of town. However, ſome of the fellows of college having before trial declared that a number muſt be expelled for the ſupport of government, did not fail to put their deſign in execution, even after they had made a humble confeſſion, & one of the corporations, own draughting, and ſuch an one as they told them they would accept. A piece of cruelty unheard of to expel a number of young gentlemen that I am informed bid faireſt for uſefulneſs of any in college. *And all for what ?* Truly if the aſſembly do not look into the cauſe, I do not think the public will ever know, for what——Have they ever been guilty of any immorality ſince their reſidence at college ? they all ſay no. Have they aſſerted their right in ſtronger terms than the reſt ? truly I believe that is the caſe. But I ſubmit the facts to the conſideration of the impartial public, as I have them from undoubted authority. And ſhall only obſerve, that college ought to be put on a more reſpectable footing. The clergy are a ſet of men too cruel, and unacquainted with ſtate policy, to govern any ſociety whatever —There ought to be a viſitor appointed whereby the ſentences of the corporation may not be deciſive, as well as a number of laymen to inſpect the revenues of the college, eſpecially thoſe ariſing from college lands, &c. But as the aſſembly are about to undertake this buſineſs, there is no need to prefix a moddle of government to that ſociety. I therefore humbly ſubmit it to their wiſe conſideration, hoping and praying they will look into the proceeding of that court of inquiſition, and not ſuffer tyranny and oppreſſion to reign in the freeſt ſtate under heaven, parents money taken away, and their ſons branded all for nothing.

PARENTES.

LONDON, March 29.

To the PRINTER,

"SIR,

"I am no way ſurprized, though I am greatly afflicted, at the events, to which I have this day been a witneſs. I have ſeen a multitude, certainly not leſs than fourſcore thouſand, exerting themſelves, in the moſt extraordinary manner, in heaping inſults, and outrages of all ſorts, upon the King's perſon, and even loading him with execrations. This is very melancholy, Sir, but the cauſe of it is worſe. The King, with as many virtues as ever adorned a private perſon, is unfortunately beſet with men, who care as little for his real honour and intereſt, as they do for that of the nation. By *their* advice he ſhuts his ears to the complaints of his people, and ſuffers them to puſh him on to ſuch violent meaſures, as muſt end in deſtruction. To day, indeed, he heard the voice of the people pretty diſtinctly, and if one may judge by his royal countenance, the crown of England would be dearly purchaſed at the price of ſuch agonies of grief and ſhame, as he muſt have experienced this morning. The reſentment of the populace would probably not have been carried ſo far as it was, but for the indecent and moſt ſhocking behaviour of Mr. Charles Fox, who is ſuppoſed to have great influence with his Majeſty, and already aſſumes the ſtile and port of miniſter. This youth, for above half an hour, was leaning out of a coffee-houſe window in Palace yard, ſhaking his fiſt at the people, and provoking them by all the reproachful words, and menancing geſtures, that he could invent. George Selwyn ſtood behind, encouraging him and clapping him on the back, as if he was a dirty ruffian going to fight in the ſtreets. They often pointed to the horſe guards, and it was evident that they meant to urge the people to ſome violence, upon which they might call in the ſoldiery to butcher their fellow ſubjects. Theſe are our ſenators;—— theſe are the men, whom our gracious King ſupports and for whoſe ſake he expoſes his perſon to ſomething much more ſerious than ſcorn and contempt. I am truely ſorry to ſee him ſo ſhamefully ill adviſed."

A. B.

April 3. In the debate on Thurſday Morning laſt in the Lower Aſſembly, Lord North, in the cloſe of his laſt ſpeech, obſerved, "that he was very ſure the mob, who ſurrounded the avenues to the Houſe, and who had the brutality to attack him, were hired by the minority, to endeavour to effect without doors, what they deſpaired of doing within." Upon which Mr. W. Burke roſe up, and ſaid, "It was a falſehood, a moſt egregious falſehood; that the minority, to a man, were perſons of ſuch honor & conſequence as would ſcorn even the ſhadow of ſuch a reſource; that ſuch a charge could never come from any man but one hackneyed in indirect meaſures; and who could never impute ſuch a proceeding to any body of gentlemen, had he not a mind capable of adopting ſuch himſelf."

A meſſenger was yeſterday morning diſpatched from St. James's with letters to ſeveral perſons (in adminiſtration) at Newmarket, requiring their immediate attendance in town, on buſineſs of the greateſt importance.

We are aſſured from authority that private orders have been given for eight men of war of the line, to be ſtationed in the Downs immediately, Admiral Buckle is to have the command.

We hear, that by a ſecret convention between the two courts England has, after all this expence and inſult, agreed to give up Falkland's iſland again, after the Spaniards have made reſtitution of it to us in due form.

A great Perſonage, in a converſation the other day with one of his Secretaries of State, aſked him his opinion. "What would be the beſt method of ſettling the preſent diſpute between his Parliament and the City? To which Lord R. replied, "If I might adviſe your Majeſty, the two Citizens ſhould be ſent to the Tower, and the two Onſlows to St. Luke's."

[A Mad Houſe]

The following are the names of the perſonages who were on Monday carried in two carts, with a hearſe before them, through the city and down the minories, to Tower Hill. The P. D. Ld. B. G——I; Mr. W——roe, hung by the heels as being a turn coat; Sir G——t E——t, Meſſrs. D——n and J——n; C. F—x, in the body and legs a man, head and tail a fox with a bunch of grapes before him; Ld. H. with a ſtick, in imitation of a penſioner, or one out of place; Ld N—h. Near ten thouſand people were aſſembled. One gentleman who ſeemed to be a merchant treated the people with beer, and lent a hand in tying them to the gallows, which was thirty feet high; after hanging an hour, the mob, ſeeing a hearſe to take away the bodies, declared they had been ſuch enemies to the king and country, that they ſhould not be delivered, for they would burn them on the gallows which was done. A ſweep chimney, with a band, attended as ordinary.

It was yeſterday morning ſtrongly reported on 'Change, (on that authority, or for what purpoſe we pretend not to ſay) that Gibraltar was attacked by the Spaniards, both by ſea & land; that the fleet which lay before it conſiſted of 30 ſail of ſhips from Barcelona, and other Spaniſh ports; and that the army employed againſt it conſiſted of 17 000 men who had raiſed ſeveral large batteries within gun ſhot of the fort; and that it was expected before this time, that the Spaniards had made themſelves maſters of it.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Bengal, dated Calcutta, Sept 4.

"You will undoubtedly receive very ſhocking accounts of the famine that has made ſuch terrible ravages in the province of Bengal, Bahear, and Oriza, nay throughout all Indoſtan: The dearth has been ſo very great for the laſt ſix months, in the company's diſtricts alone, (upon a moderate computation) there have died upwards of three hundred thouſand inhabitants through mere want. During the laſt ſix weeks we have loſt in Calcutta and its environs, 7600 and the cities of Patna and Muxadabad, it is ſuppoſed more than double the number, altho' there are many public charities open, and every method that can be thought of taken for their relief. Hunger drives many of them to ſuch diſtreſs, that the ſtrongeſt frequently in ſome parts of the country fall upon the weaker and devour them.

Balls, concerts, and all public entertainments ought to ſubſide at this time of general ſcarcity; but I am ſorry to ſay they have not; and under the doors and windows of theſe places of amuſements, lie many dead bodies, and others again in all the agonies of death, deſpair and want. But let me quit this melancholy ſubject, and inform you that there is a proſpect of a very plentiful harveſt and grain begins to be cheaper. There has alſo been a great mortality among the Europeans here; upwards of two hundred have died within theſe two month, and the ſickly ſeaſon is not yet over.

"There was never ſo great a ſcarcity of caſh in Bengal as at preſent; not a rupee to be had even from the company; part of the troops two months in arrear; trade is dead, and the Company I am afraid will fall ſhort of their revenues this year, the Company being quite impoveriſhed, the villages deſerted, and the riots (or renters) flown to the large towns for relief. However, among all the calamities there is not the leaſt talk of a war either here or upon the Coaſt.

April 6. By authentic advices from Cadiz we learn, that the Spaniards go on briſkly in their preparations for war, which event they look upon for certain about the month of auguſt next.

April 3. Great bets are now depending that the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver are releaſed by Tueſday.

Two more apartments in the Tower are ordered to be got ready againſt the meeting of the Parliament after the Holidays, the one is called the *Bloody Tower*, the other *little Eaſe*: The firſt is ſuppoſed to be intended for Mr. Alderman Townſend, and the ſecond for Mr. Alderman Sawbridge.

A gentleman in company the other evening, amongſt other queſtions was aſking whether the Lord Mayor was a rich man, and what he was worth?—" Worth," ſays a gentleman preſent, "Why he is worth—*his weight in diamonds.*"

His Majeſty has ſigned commiſſions and orders for the march of 10 000 of the militia.

It is ſaid, that on Tueſday the 14th Inſtant, the French and Spaniſh Ambaſſadors waited on the Earl of Rochford, and ſaid, That although the King of Spain had conſented to put his Britannic Majeſty in poſſeſſion of Port Egmont, yet they were inſtructed to demand of his Lordſhip, *when his Britannic Majeſty's Officer would evacuate the ſame*; and inſiſted upon the day being named; they alſo demanded, that the queſtion of right to Falkland's Iſland ſhou'd be determined before that day. Lord Rochford ſaid he would enter into no negotiation about it. To which the Ambaſſadors replied, they muſt ſend an account to their Courts, and they apprehended the anſwer they ſhould receive [illegible] be *their recall.*

The Empreſs Queen has ſignified in form to our court, that in caſe of a rupture on the continent, ſhe will not become a principal in a war in defence of Flanders; the revenues of that country not being adequate in a degree, to the expence of one campaign: It is therefore highly probable, that the French will be ſoon in Poſſeſſion of all the Sea-ports of the Auſtrian Netherlands.

This day at high Change, two Carts, attended by a great mob, paraded the Strand, Fleet-ſtreet, and Cheap ſide. In the firſt cart ſat Jack Ketch, as it was guarding ſome paintings and paſte boards which were ſupported by a wooden Frame fixed on the cart.—On the back of three paſteboard figures theſe words, "A letter of Thanks." After him came Halifax and Harvey, the latter of whom was repreſented in an Alderman's gown; each having a night cap, and being drawn with grievous countenances, as if going to carry their accounts to the other world.

In the ſecond cart ſat another Jack Ketch, guarding ſome figures with ſorrowful countenances, drawn by ſome perſons that ſeemed well acquainted with the attitude and dreſs of the undermentioned names, which were depicted on the backs of four figures; Jemmy Twitcher, De Grey, Lutterell the Uſurper, Cocky Onſlow. An hour after this proceſſion, the right and true laſt dying ſpeeches of the malefactors executed on Tower hill, were cried about the ſtreets.

It is ſaid that the committee of enquiry into the cauſes of the riots, have not yet been able to make any diſcoveries.

It is ſaid that the Commander in chief, lately ſailed to take poſſeſſion of Falkland's Iſlands is furniſhed with a diſcretionary power to act according as he finds the diſpoſition of the Dons towards literally fulfilling the late convention.

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, May 30, 1771.

Yeſterday being the Anniverſary of the Day appointed by the Royal Charter for the Election of Councellors for this Province, the Great and General Court or Aſſembly met at Harvard-College in Cambridge, at Nine o'Clock in the Morning; when the uſual Oaths were adminiſtred to the Gentlemen, who were returned to ſerve as Members of the Honorable Houſe of Repreſentatives, who alſo ſubſcribed to the Declaration:——The Houſe then made Choice of Mr. Samuel Adams for their Clerk; after which they choſe the Hon. Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; their Speaker.

About Nine o'clock His Excellency the Governor, with thoſe Gentlemen of the Council who reſided in Town, ſet out from the Province-Houſe, being eſcorted by a Party of the Troop of Guards from Roxbury, arrived at Harvard-College, and being in the Chair, a Committee of the Houſe preſented the Speaker elect to His Excellency, who afterwards, ſent a Meſſage in Writing, agreable to the Royal Explanatory Charter, that he approved of their Choice.

At Eleven o'Clock His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the Honorable His Majeſty's Council, the Hon. Houſe of Repreſentatives, and a Number of other Gentlemen, preceded by a Military Company, under Capt. Gardner, went in Proceſſion to the Meeting-Houſe where a Sermon very ſuitable to the Occaſion was preached by the Rev'd Mr. John Tucker of Newbury, from thoſe Words in the 1ſt Epiſt. Peter, 2d Chap. 13th, 14th, 15th, & 16th Verſes.

After Divine Service the Proceſſion returned to Harvard-Hall, where an Entertainment was provided, at which were the Hon. Members of the Aſſembly, the Hon. Commodore Gambier, and a Number of other Gentlemen who had been invited by his Excellency the Governor and Council.

At noon the Guns at the Batteries in Boſton were fired, & at the caſtle at One o'clock: It being alſo the Anniverſary of King Charles 2d Reſtoration, the Guns on board his Majeſty's Ships of War in this Harbour were fired at one o'clock.

The following Gentlemen were elected councellors for the enſuing Year, viz.

For the late Colony of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

The HONORABLE.

SAMUEL DANFORTH, Eſq;
ISAAC ROYAL, Eſq;
JOHM ERVING, Eſq;
WILLIAM BRATTLE, Eſq;
JAMES BOWDOIN, Eſq;
THOMAS HUBBARD, Eſq;
HARRISON GRAY, Eſq;
JAMES RUSSEL, Eſq;
JAMES PITTS, Eſq;
SAMUEL DEXTER, Eſq;
THOMAS SANDERS, Eſq;
ARTEMAS WARD, Eſq;
BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, Eſq;
JOSHUA HENSHAW, Eſq;
STEPHEN HALL, Eſq;
*JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq;
*CALEB CUSHING, Eſq;
*TIMOTHY WOODBRIDGE, Eſq

For the late Colony of Plymouth.

JAMES OTIS, Eſq;
WILLIAM SEVER, Eſq;
WALTER SPOONER, Eſq;
*JERATHMEEL BOWERS, Eſq;

For the late Province of Maine.

NATAANIEL SPARHAWK, Eſ.
JOHN BRADBURY, Eſq;
JEREMIAH POWEL, Eſq;

For Sagadahock.

JAMES GOWEN, Eſq;

At Large.

JAMES HUMPHRY, Eſq;
GEORGE LEONARD, jun. Eſq;

The Gentleman with this (*) Mark, were not of the Council laſt Year.

The Liſt of Councellors choſen Yeſterday being agreeable to the Direction of the Royal Charter, preſented to his Excellency the Governor, His Excellency was pleaſed to conſent to Election of the Gentlemen before-mentioned, except the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; and Jerathmeel Bowers, Eſq;

By the New-York Poſt.

CHARLESTOWN, (*South Carolina*) April 4.

On the 7th of March, about three o'clock in the afternoon, though they had no rain in town, a flood poured down through all the ſtreets of Baſſeterre, St. Chriſtopher, with ſuch rapidity, that it forced a paſſage through the Church yard (a great part of which was laid under water,) and ſeveral houſes on the upper ſide of Cayon ſtreet, and did conſiderable damage. The river of Cayon was ſo full, that ſome negroes attempting to croſs it, were carried away and daſhed in pieces.

NEWBERN North Carolina, April 26.

On Wedneſday laſt his Excellency the Governor, attended by ſeveral of the members of his majeſty's council, and the principal gentlemen of the town, marched from this place, at the head of near 300 men, a train of artillery, and a number of baggage waggons for the ſettlements of the *Regulators*, in the heart of the country, where his Excellency will ſoon be encamped at the head of 2000 men, which are collected from the ſeveral counties of this province, and now in full march for *Orange* county; the dangerous and precarious ſituation of the province, in having ſuch a number of deluded and infatuated men, armed in the heart of it, making it abſolutely neceſſary to oppoſe them with a force that may at once be deciſive, and reſtore peace and tranquility to that part of the province.

The very ſhort time in which ſuch a number of men have been inliſted, the chearfulneſs, ſpirit and alacrity, with which they marched, and the great emulation among gentlemen of the firſt rank and fortune in the province to attend the campaign, bids fair under divine providence, to quell this dangerous inſurrection, and return to their allegiance a body of men, who, under colour of redreſſing nominal grievances, have had nothing more in view, than overturning civil government of this province, and reducing it to a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion.

His Excellency our Governor, is now appointed to the reſpectable ſtation of governor of New-York, and, did he conſult his eaſe and intereſt, would be preparing to repair thither, with all imaginable ſpeed and convenience. Inſtead of which we ſee him at the head of the provincial troops of this province, undergoing a tedious and painful march of near 200 miles exposed to all the perils of war, and ſacrificing his health, and domeſtic felicity, to the internal peace and good government of this province. Such a conduct can be actuated only by a true regard for the honour and ſervice of his royal maſter, and the eaſe and happineſs of the people of a colony committed to his government.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

We hear from North Carolina, that the Regulators in the back counties, to the amount of 5000 are determined to meet the Governor and Militia; who are going out to quell them. The Regulators, it is ſaid, are provided with a number of wooden cannon well bound round with iron hoops, with which they can do great execution, and fire very quick.

Extract of a Letter from London, April 2.

"Before this comes to hand, you will no Doubt have heard of the *Lord Mayor*, and *Alderman Oliver*, being committed to the Tower. The Fact is certain, and it is with deep Concern I aſſure you, that the Face of Things here has a melancholy Appearance. In general, People ſeem much exaſperated at this arbitrary Proceeding, and talk of addreſſing his Majeſty on the Occaſion; but, whether they will or not, a few Days will determine. It is however very certain, that Lord North, and ſeveral of his Friends, were attacked laſt Week by the Populace near the Parliament houſe, and were put in Fear of their Lives. His Lordſhip was reſcued by Sir William Meredith, and acknowledged his Obligations *openly* in the Houſe to that Gentleman, with Tears on his Cheeks. Upon hearing this, the old Duke of Rutland ſaid, that "my Lord North had been ſaved from a *cruel Death* by a *merry Death*." The Minority Members did not forbear to exult over ſuch Timidity as their opponents diſcovered.—I am ſorry to be able to write you ſo much bad News, and the more ſo as it is feared that theſe are only the beginnings of Trouble. Many are the Evil Predictions of the Wiſe in State Affairs from theſe Omens; but, being not the leaſt of a Politician, I only relate Facts and leave the Iſſue of them to Providence. War too is warmly talked of again with France and Spain.——At preſent the Parliament is adjourned, but meet on Monday next, when Mr. Wilkes is ordered to attend the Houſe. This he will undoubtedly refuſe to do, and then coercive Meaſures are expected to follow; but of this hereafter. The Lord Mayor is a good Character; but Mr. Oliver (and I have it from his intimate Friends) is a cool, ſteady and ſenſible Man.—A Letter he hath lately publiſhed proves him to be the laſt.—— I ſhall write further by Capt. Oſborne, who ſails in a few Days."

NEW-YORK, May 30.

We hear from Stratford, that the ſtory in our laſt from New-London about Doct. Johnſon's having taken a houſe for the Dean of Limerick, for four Years, who was ſaid to be ſoon ſent by the King to inſpect the Affairs of the church of England in America, and make report, &c. is without any Truth or Foundation, and could be invented and reported only from pure Malice to the Epiſcopal clergy, to take occaſion thence to abuſe and ſlander them as men of no Truth in their Report of the the Affairs of the church. All that the Dean (i. e. *Doctor Berkley*) *ſaid, was that he had inherited from both his Parent, (who formerly reſided here) ſuch an Affection for America, that he purpoſed in a Year or two to make a Viſit thither, and if he did, he had Thoughts of taking a Houſe for a Year, at Stratford from the Friendſhip he had to Doctor Johnſon and his Son.*

Sunday Night the 12th Inſt. one William Blakey, and William Caſey, in Company with ſeveral other Perſons, being at the Houſe of Thomas Dunn, Inn-keeper, living on the Common in this City, a Quarrel aroſe between Blakey and Caſey, who ſtrip'd and went into the Street to fight, when ſeveral Blows paſſed, whereby Blakey was much bruiſed, and in a Fall he received he broke his Thumb.—A ſhort Time after he was carried home, where he lay in the greateſt Pain and Miſery, having ſuch violent Convulſions, that he became Lockjawed, and continued in that Situation till Thurſday laſt, when he expired.—The Coroner's Inqueſt ſat on the Body, who brought in their Verdict *Manſlaughter*, ——Caſy, (who it is ſaid belongs to Philadelphia) at firſt kept out of the Way, but on Saturday Evening, delivered himſelf up, to the Coroner, gave Bail for his Appearance on his Trial, and is ſince gone to Sea.

NEW-HAVEN, May 31.

Laſt Friday Evening Mr. John Cooper, *of North-Haven, was drowned in the Eaſt River, near Morris's Bridge, where he was eeling. His Body was taken up the next Day.*

HARTFORD, June 4.

On Wedneſday laſt there was a Convention of the Church Clergy of this Colony, at Norwich: The Service of the Church was read by Mr. Boſtwick of Great Barrington, and a Sermon preached by Mr. Andrews of Wallingford.

Laſt Saturday the Body of William Barret, (mentioned in our laſt to be drown'd) was taken up at Rocky-Hill, and decently interred.

Laſt Tueſday as a Number of Perſons in Haddam were raiſing a Houſe, one Side (not being well ſecured) fell, by which Accident one Man was wounded in ſuch a Manner, as that he died in about an Hour afterwards.

Suſquehannah!

THESE are to notify the Proprietors of the Suſquehannah Purchaſe, that the Meeting of ſaid Company ſtands adjourned to Wedneſday the 12th Day of June Inſtant to meet at Windham. A general Attendance is very neceſſary. Teſt,

Samuel Grey, Clerk.

Hartford, June 2. 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

By E. Auſtin,

(Near the Court Houſe in Hartford)
The following Articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweler's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteel Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, Salt Petre, Borax, Iron Rivet Wire Moulding Sand, Rotten Stone, Pummice Stone, Sandever. Sand Paper, Buckle bruſhes, Flower of Putte, red and white Foil, cypher'd and white Stone rings, cypher'd and white Stone Earrings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Gold, Stone Broaches ſet in Silver, Coral Beads, Corn Emery and fine ditto, &c. &c. &c.

STray'd out of the paſture of John Ledyard, Eſq; in Hartford, ſome time between the 10th of May and the 1ſt of June inſt a ſorrel MARE about 14 hands and an half high, about 6 years old. Whether ſhe had any artificial marks it not remembered. Whoever will return her to Mr Ledyard's, ſhall be well rewarded and all charges paid.

Hartford, June 3d 1771.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Lieut. Joſiah Robinſon, late of Meriden, in Wallingford, deceaſed are deſired to bring in their claims to the ſubſcriber —— And alſo all thoſe that owe ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

EUNICE ROBINSON, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Meriden, May 28 1771.

CHOICE SPINNEL, to be ſold by JOSEPH STEEL in Hartford, (Cooper Lain.)

A Number of

SCYTHES,

Of the beſt Kind, to be ſold by

Cotton Murray,

At the Printing-Office in Hartford.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington, on the eſtate of Biſhop Manroſs, late of Farmington, deceaſed, do hereby give notice to all perſons who are indebted to or have any demands upon ſaid eſtate, to exhibit their accounts to us, on the firſt monday of July next, and the firſt monday of Auguſt next, at the dwelling houſe of Deacon Eliſha Manroſs, where we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs.

Thomas Hart } Commiſſioners
Aſa Upſon. }

POET'S CORNER.

THE honeſt Heart, whoſe thot's are Clear
From Fraud, Diſguiſe, and Guile,
Need neither Fortune's frowning fear
Nor court the Harlot's Smile.
The Greatneſs that would make us grave,
Is but an empty Thing;
What more than Mirth would Mortals have?
The cheerful Man's a King.

Mr. PRINTER,

Your inſerting the following may gratify the curioſity of ſome of your readers.

IN the ſmall new town of Goſhen, there has been in the year 1770 fifty births, (twenty ſons and thirty daughters) and but five deaths, four infants and an old gentlemen, aged 93. If ſome gentleman in each town in the colony would favour us with an account of the births and deaths in each town annually, it would ſerve as a ſpecimen to ſhew how prodigiouſly faſt this country increaſes in its number of inhabitants, as likewiſe the health and increaſe of each particular town But for want of that, I ſhall for the preſent calculate according to the increaſe of this town. Goſhen, as I obſerved before, is a ſmall new town, is but one pariſh, and that not very large. Now there is in the colony about 160 pariſhes (excluſive of churchmen, baptiſts, &c.) if we allow the proportion of births to deaths to be ten to one, as it is here, there will be 160 multiplied by 50, is 8000 births and 10 death's out of a 100 births, is 800 from 8000, conſequently 7200 remains for the increaſe of the year paſt. If this calculation be not too large, which I believe is not king George has 7200 more ſubjects in the colony of Connecticut this year, than he had laſt, ſuppoſing emigrants and incomers to be equal.

Your's, &c. A CUSTOMER.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of Doct John Wells, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in as ſoon as may be, in order for ſettlement, to us the ſubſcribers.

Mary Wells,
Oliver Wells.

Weathersfield, May 13 1771.

N B. Thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, which will effectually prevent any diſagreable conſequences that may otherwiſe enſue.

STOLEN from New Haven on the night of the 3d inſtant a light bay or ſorrel mare, 14 and a half hands high, 9 or 10 years old, paces and trots, ſomething hump back'd, low in fleſh, and pretty croſs, ſhod all round when taken away Said horſe is ſuppoſed to be ſtole by a thief that was appehended and committed to goal at Hartford, on the 9th inſtant, and left or ſold between Hartford and New Haven.

Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe, and give notice in the public prints at Hartford, ſhall be well rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by

JOHN BROWN.

TO be ſold, much cheaper than any in America, a large valuable, and commodiouſly ſituated Tracts of Land, lying between the eaſt Branch of Delaware River, and Suſquehannah River. Water Carriage from theſe Tracts of Land to Philadelphia and Maryland, and it about 40 miles from Euſopus, on Hudſon's River, which is navigable to New-York, in large Veſſels For further Particulars, enquire of Mr. Egbert Demund at Euſopus, John Stevens on the Eaſt Branch of Delaware, and Colonel Bradſtreet at Albany.

Albany, May 5 1771.

WHEREAS five of the proprietors of the townſhip of Wincheſter have made application to me the ſubſcriber to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors to chuſe a new clerk, the preſent clerk having removed from ſaid town, and alſo to chuſe a committee to lay out and exchange ſuch highways in ſaid townſhip as ſhall be found neceſſary in ſaid town.

Theſe are therefore to warn all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip to meet at the houſe of Joſeph Flagg inn holder in Hartford, on Wedneſday the 19th Day of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider what they will do relating to the above particulars, and tranſact any other buſineſs that ſhall be thought neceſſary. Dated May 21, 1771.

Thomas Hoſmer, Proprietor's Clerk.

TO be ſold at public vendue in Suffield on the third Monday of June next, at the houſe of Benjamin Kent, Innholder in ſaid Suffield ſundry ſmall pieces of land of the real eſtate of Dudley Kent, late of Suffield, deceaſed, by

Benjamin Kent, Executor.

May 24, 1771.

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Burnham, which is extraordinary good meadow —A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pitkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford, which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about thee quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

WILL COVER, this Seaſon, at the Houſe of the Subſcriber, in HARTFORD,

The famous HORSE

Ranger,

HE is a Horſe of Size, Strength and Beauty, equal, perhaps, to any in America, of the true Barbary Breed, bred in England. The Price is Twelve Shillings Lawful Money, the ſingle Leap, and Thirty Shillings the Seaſon.

JAMES NICHOLS.

N. B. He is the ſame Horſe that was in my Keeping laſt Seaſon.

Good Paſture for Mares at a moderate Price.

ALL perſons having any demands on the eſtate of Samuel Touſley late of Saliſbury, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) are hereby notified to exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate to us the ſubſcribers, on the firſt Tueſdays of June and July next, at the houſe of Mr. Elias Reed, inn holder in ſaid Saliſbury.

James Landon
Elias Reed, } Commiſſioners.

To be ſold at the houſe of the Widow Edwards, where Mr. Merton formerly kept Shop, the following articles, by

Benjamin Morriſon,

ALL ſorts of earthen ware, delph and china, glaſſes and decanters of all ſorts, good Iriſh hollands, tea, coffee, chocolate, ſpices of all ſorts, Lynn ſhoes, indigo, Barcelona handkerchiefs, and a great many other things too tedious to enumerate, to be ſold cheap for caſh or country produce.

Hartford, *May* 21. 1771.

WAS taken in the encloſure of the ſubſcriber in Windſor, a white Mare, about 14 hands and half high, about 12 or 14 years old, paces and trots, one ſhoe on one of her fore feet, and one on one of her hind feet, no brand, a feather on her neck. The owner may have her again, on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to

Moſes Phelps.

Windſor, *May* 21, 1771.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

We hear that in the

Country Towns, the Caterpillars have taken the Apple Trees: We are requeſted to inform the Public of a Method of deſtroying them in Embryo, which has never failed of anſwering the purpoſe, viz. Make a ſmall Mop of Tow or Rags, dip into Lamp-Oil, and wet the Neſts that contains them, and ſome of the Limbs of the Tree whereon the Neſt hangs, and it kills them inſtantly.

N.B. Theſe Caterpillars are different from the Worms which generally deſtroy the Fruit in the Spring.

Peter Verſtille,

Has juſt imported from London and Briſtol, by the Captains Bryant, Hall, and Gough, via Boſton, and by Capt. Bettenham via New-London,

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, part of the above goods are come to hand, which are as follows, viz.

Superfine black, blue, mix'd and dove-coloured broad cloths, midling and low prized, ſcarlet ditto, blue, green, and cloth colour'd German ſerges, wilton cloths, ſtriped ſwanſkins and flowered ſerges, white flannels, ſagathys, double camblets, ſprig'd camblets, figur'd ſtuffs, black and colour'd crapes, dorſetteens, dreſdens and dreſdenitts, yard wide and half yard peppins, grazetts and brolio's, black bombazines, brown and white buckrams, Damaſcus for waiſtcoats, ſhalloons, callimancoes, tammies and durants, plaids, ſcarlet, pluſh and ſaddle cloths, broad, black, plain ruſſets, Iriſh ſheeting, clouting and napkin diaper, 6 4, 7 4 and 8 4 table cloths, dowlas, Raven's duck, ticklenburgs and oznabrigs, black and white, plain and ſprig'd pelong ſattins, black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, cloth colour'd ſilk mitts, black cravatts, men and women's white and colour'd gloves and mitts, black and white plain and figur'd gauzes, black and white catgut, broad and narrow tapes, black cypruſs gauze, a fine aſſortment, black, bone and blond lace paſte work handkerchiefs, men's black, white and grey, plain and ribb'd hoſe, women's black and grey ditto, men's brown thread ſtockins and gloves, black, blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, ſcarlet and black ſnail trimmings, cap wire, a fine aſſortment of gold and ſilver basket buttons, paſinetts, bedticking, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, twiſt, basket, horn, and metal buttons, matheman's ditto, ſilk, twiſt, knee garters, holman's inkpowder, beſt Dutch quills, writing and preſs paper, copper teakettles, braſs kettles, beſt velvet corks, half and whole hunting whips, hour glaſſes, temple ſpectacles, ribbons and ferrets, tapes and pins, ſowing ſilks, wool, cotton and clothier's cards, burnt China cups and ſaucers, bowls and plates, blue and white China cups and ſaucers, white and blue and white ſtone cups and ſaucers, brown pint and quart mugs, blue and white delph tea pots and bowls painted, floor bruſhes, buckle and cloth bruſhes a fine aſſortment table knives and forks, penknives, white and yellow ſhoe and knee buckles by the doz. men and women's braſs and ſteel thimbles, braſs ink pots with pen knives, children's plain and ſtone rings, taylor's ſhears hunter's pipes, duck and pidgeon ſhot, powder, bar lead, braſs chaiſe nails, whalebone, loaf ſugar, nutmegs, pepper by the hundred or doz. allſpice, women's black worſted gloves and mitts gilt trunks, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. And as he intends to leave the Colony ſoon, will retail them as cheap as in Boſton or New York, for Caſh. Good merchantable potaſh will be taken in pay for the above goods.

☞ Chief of the above articles may be had of Mr. Stephen Mears, at his ſtore in Hartford, oppoſite the North meeting houſe.

Weathersfield, May 28, 1771.

THE Subſcriber has again opened School at his Dwelling Houſe, where he hopes the Continuance of the Favors of his former Employers, and all others may depend on his utmoſt Endeavours to inſtruct their Children in Reading, Writing and Arithmetick.

JOHN JEFFERY.

Hartford, *May* 21, 1771.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[JUNE. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 337.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, JUNE 4, to TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1771.

OBSERVATOR, [N°. X.]

" *This calls the church to deprecate our ſin,*
" *And hurls the thunder of the law on gin.*"
POPE.

ASK Lawyer Vulture what crying Sin of the Day brought in a venal corrupt Miniſtry, and put it into their Heads to tax, and enſlave America, and he will never ſo much as conceive any part of the Cauſe is to be attributed to the Chicanery and Litigation of the Bar.——Aſk the Rev'd Dr. Categoricus the ſame Queſtion, his Anſwer is ready, the Hereſy of the Day——Juſtice Bumkin has ſettled the matter beyond Diſpute, and has fix'd it on the neglecting to proſecute on all the Penal Statutes in the Colony Law Book, particularly the open tolerating our Youth to play Quoits in the Street, and Chequers in almoſt every Family; he heſitated indeed a while whither a conſiderable proportion of our Calamities ought not to be attributed to Fidling and Dancing, and occaſionally walking or doing errands on Saturday, and Sunday Evenings, but the Parſon of his Pariſh, after ſeveral Years painful Labour on the Subject, has effectually ſilenced the former, and the 'Squire having conſiderable Buſineſs on his Hands, finds it beſt to leave out the latter in his Catalogue of Sins deadly——Graſpland deſirous a few Years ſince, to Improve his fortune by venturing part of his Money out at Intereſt, contented himſelf with the moderate rate of Twelve per Cent, but calling on one of his Debtors, who was though Poor, as litigious, as the Creditor was avaricious, he threatned to file a Bill againſt him for Uſury; this was a terrible blow to Graſpland who well knew the Force of that Law he had broke, thefore compounding the Matter with his Debtor leaſt the Example ſhould take among others, He as ſoftly, and prudently as Poſſible collected in his Monies which he found on ſo hazardous a footing, not without frequent groaning in Spirit for the wickedneſs of the Times, and often very wiſely obſerving that a People ſo deſtitute of Faith, and Honor, as to break their Contract by taking ſuch Advantages of the Law, juſtly deſerved the judgments they felt, and thoſe they feared——but finding the Law againſt Uſury had made an exception, reſpecting any Uſage, or Cuſtom that had or might obtain reſpecting the hiring out of Cattle—he took Courage, altered the tenor of his Bonds into Cows, and Sheep, and now has the Pleaſure of taking Thirty per Cent Intereſt for his Money with impunity; this diſpel'd the Gloom, which the Dread of looſing a Penny never fails ſpreading over Graſplands viſage, and ſet him to look for ſome other Cauſe for our Calamities.——All mankind are extremely prone to determine every diſpenſation of Providence which any way thwarts their own Intereſt, or inclination into a Judgment, as it is commonly call'd, in the next Place to find out what has occaſioned, or provoked the Judgment, in which Enquiry they always go Abroad, & never fail of Succeſs, any more than Graſpland who having but a ſhort Crop of Corn the laſt Year, in inquiring into the Cauſe, the very firſt Step ſuggeſted it plainly——the Sins of the Poor conſume of Bread—Graſpland reaſoned juſtly [illegible] Righteous ought not to ſuffer with the [illegible]ed, and therefore that the Judgment might [illegible] where it [illegible] raiſed the Price of his Corn in [illegible] ſcarcity——a few Years ſince there [illegible] ſt Proſpect of an extraordinary Crop, and the univerſal Cry was that Grain would be very Plenty and Cheap, every time Graſpland made a Tour round his, and the neighbouring Fields loaded with the growing Plenty, the Thought of a low Price came acroſs him, and rendered the Proſpect the moſt gloomy to be conceiv'd, his Spirits ſunk, having nothing but the hopes of a Blaſt, or an early Froſt to ſupport them, without which he declar'd, he Fear'd his Grain would hardly be worth the getting in——neither happen'd, and the Judgment of the Plenty lay ſo heavy upon him that he had probably never ſurviv'd it, had not an unexpected Demand from abroad occaſioned by a moſt diſtreſſing Dearth in Europe reliev'd him.—I dare foretel that Ninety Nine out of a Hundred (if this Paper have ſo many Readers) will be looking out of themſelves, to find ſome Individual on whom to fix the Character of Graſpland—once for all therefore I give them my Word neither the Picture of Graſpland, nor any other which I have attempted, are Perſonal, and therefore Deſire they may not be applied, otherways than this, every one is at Liberty to find out as many of his own Features, or all of them if the reſemblance hold through as he pleaſes in any of the Characters given in this Paper. The Deſign of which is in the moſt diſintereſted Manner from actual Obſervation, to divert, and improve.—In drawing likeneſſes in this Manner if I may ſo call it, all Parts ought really to be taken from actual Life, yet if any Individual is ſo ſtrongly, and to the Life drawn that every one muſt unavoidably fix the Deſcription perſonally—The writer may expect no other conſequence but the ill-will of the Individual, and the neglect of the reſt of the World, which ſelf-intereſt will I truſt, (if nothing elſe does) ever Help me to keep clear of.—Vice, and Folly however nearly allied, ought by Moraliſts to be treated diſtinctly, and in a different Manner;——If the Follies of mankind, are from the Deſk treated with the ſame ſeverity as thoſe Capital vices, prejudicial to ourſelves and neighbours, the Audience will conclude both are equally Heinous in the ſight of the Preacher, which will of Courſe lead them to make a very Abſurd eſtimate of Things, if they believe their Inſtructor is right.

That Vice is Folly none will deny, but that every ſpecies of Folly is Vice, none but the moſt ſuperficial, or ſuperſtitious Perſon on Earth, will maintain. There are follies in Dreſs, and follies in Diverſion, follies peculiar to every Age, and Rank or Employment which ought ever to be conſidered and treated of diſtinct from Vice—In a former Obſervator I promiſed to lay before the Public ſome of the cauſes of the judgments of the Day in the Opinion of ſome individuals of my acquaintance. I have touch'd on the ſentiments of but a few out of many——If the higheſt Folly is Vice, I ſubmit it to the impartial, what rank that Folly takes which from the abſurdity of human Pride, pretends to be in the ſecrets of Heaven, to be able readily, and with certainty to Account for all the diſpenſations of Providence——The Eternal fitneſs, or unfitneſs of every Thing throughout the Univerſe, yet at the ſame Inſtant is conſcious there are wonders, and myſteries in the formation, and properties of a grain of Sand or the meaneſt Vegitable, ſufficient forever to confound all the pride of Philoſophy and pedantry of Schools. X.

LONDON, April 2, 1771.

Alderman SAWBRIDGE's SPEECH, *in defence of the* LORD MAYOR, *in the Houſe of Commons.*

Mr. SPEAKER,

BEFORE you come to the determination of arraigning ſuch a high magiſtrate as the Lord Mayor, I think it would not be amiſs to enquire into the ſtate of the law, and ſee whether he has really been guilty of an offence. You ſay that he has violated your priviliges. But has he violated the law of the land, which is the ſtandard of a magiſtrate's conduct? I defy you to prove ſuch an aſſertion. He has ſtrictly adhered to the letter of the law, and the ſpirit of the conſtitution. I do not therefore riſe ſo much to defend him and his brother aldermen, as to return them my ſinceteſt acknowledgements for their uprightneſs and intrepidity. Had I been in their place, I truſt I ſhould have had the virtue to act with equal firmneſs. Entertaining theſe ſentiments, how can I help exclaiming againſt the propoſed motion? The magiſtrates of the city have walked on legal and conſtitutional ground; do you follow their example. If you have already erred, do not aggravate your guilt by a freſh treſpaſs. It is enough that your warrant was illegal; another illegal act will not mend the matter. You ſtare, and look aſtoniſhed, that I ſhould call your warrant illegal. But I have ſaid nothing which I am not ready to prove. Nor ſhall I uſe my own words; that what I affirm may have the more weight, I will uſe the words of Lord Coke. Four things (ſays that oracle of the law) are eſſentially neceſſary in a warrant. He who iſſues it in any particular caſe, muſt have lawful authority, it muſt be under his hand and ſeal; there muſt be a lawful cauſe of commitment; and it muſt have a lawful concluſion; that is, the warrant muſt declare that the culprit is to be ſafely kept, till he be diſcharged by a due courſe of law. Now are all theſe ingredients to be found in the warrant, which was brought before the Lord-Mayor? No, not one. For by what law is the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons authorized to apprehend any delinquent in the city of London? No law for the reverſe. The city has from time immemorial enjoyed the right of executing and returning all writs, precepts, commandments, and warrants by its officers. No preſs-warrant is valid within the city, except it is backed by the Lord Mayor. Where is the particular ſtatute, that exempts the warrant of the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons from this rule? I defy you to point it out. But preſcription alone, which in this caſe would be ſufficient, is not for the city. It has alſo poſitive acts of the whole legiſlature in its favour. Magna Charta ſays, let London poſſeſs all its antient franchiſes and cuſtoms. The charter granted by Edward the third, with the conſent of parliament, in 1327, declares, that no ſummons, attachments, or executions ſhall be made, but by the miniſters of the ſaid city. The charter granted by Edward the fourth, in 1460, renews the ſame aſſurance, and declares, that the right of executing and returning all ſorts of writs and warrants ſhall be in the city. The act of William and Mary, in 1690, is, if it be poſſible, ſtill more explicit; and, as it paſſed at a time when the government was unhinged, for the purpoſe of ſecuring liberty, I look upon it as a conſtitution as irreverſible as Magna Charta. Indeed it is the peculiar Magna Charta of the city, and ought to be for ever held ſacred. What then becomes of the legality of your warrant? In the city it is not only contrary to immemorial preſcription, which is common law, but alſo to all the charters of the city, and to the irreverſible ſtatute of William and Mary. Thus then the warrant is illegal in this particular caſe; becauſe it infringes the rights of the city. This, though a ſufficient juſtification of the Lord Mayor's conduct, is not the only defence that may be offered.——The warrant is ſubverſive of the general and fundamental laws of the realm; laws which exiſted before the Houſe of Commons was known. The Great Charter ſays, " that no freeman ſhall be taken or impriſoned, &c. but by the lawful judgments of his peers, or by the law of the land;" or, as theſe words are explained by the ſtatute of the 25th of Edward the third, chap. 24, " by indictment or preſentment of good and lawful people of the ſame neighbourhood where the crime was committed, or by proceſs made by writ original at the common law." The ſame language is held in 28 Edw. III, C. 2. How come you by the authority of ſuperſeding theſe I apprehend that the three branches of the legiſlature cannot, without overturning the conſtitution aſſume ſuch an authority. They have, indeed, in caſes of great danger and neceſſity, ſuſpended the Habeas Corpus act But was it ever heard that when there was a king upon the throne, and a Houſe of Lords in being, the Commons arrogated to themſelves ſuch a power? In the preſent caſe you claim a perpetual authority of ſuſpending the law; a privilege, which the people certainly never meant to grant to the whole legiſlature, much leſs to a part, and that part too their own ſervants I own that you can impriſon, becauſe you can impeach. But is this your intention on the preſent occaſion? None of you will pretend to advance ſuch an abſurdity. That courſe, according to Lord Holt is never to be taken, except where the crime requires a ſtrict proſecution, and very much concerns the public. In no other caſe, but in that of actual contempts in the Houſe, have you the right of committing perſons who are not members of your Houſe In conſequence of a meſſage ſent by James the firſt to his Houſe of Commons, they gave up this claim; except where you mean to proſecute, you have no authority to impriſon; becauſe your impriſonments are in the nature of judgments and puniſhments; powers not veſted in you as you are not a court of judicature.—What is the reaſon? you cannot adminiſter an oath. And a party, who denies or juſtifies, can never be legally cenſured or puniſhed without an accuſation upon oath.

The ſecond ingredient in a lawful warrant is in yours totally wanting. You have no ſeal to uſe; a clear proof that the conſtitution did not mean to leave you the power of iſſuing warrants any more than to the ſovereign. If either of you judge yourſelves injured, you are to order the proper officer to proſecute the offenders, in the court of juſtice. When the King is obliged to follow this courſe, it is no degradation of your authority to be ſubject to the ſame regulation. However great and awful you may reckon yourſelves, the law ought to be ſtill more great and awful.

The third requiſite in a good warrant needs but little diſcuſſion. The reaſon why you would commit was, becauſe your ſpeeches had been publiſhed Is this a legal cauſe of commitment? Do you imagine that your conſtituents have no right to know how you execute your commiſſion, how you diſcharge the truſt repoſed in you? You may complain that your ſpeeches have been miſrepreſented. In what ſhape? Are they leſs elegant, nervous, or ſententious? You cannot be vain, or uninformed enough to entertain ſuch a notion. But they aſcribe to you opinions, which you never harboured. I cannot think it. I have heard many of your harrangues, and I am tolerably well acquainted with the doctrines embraced by the reſpective members; yet I cannot ſee any injury done to them in the obnoxious ſpeeches. Your political creed is there pretty faithfully copied. The only injury done you is, that your conceptions are better arranged, and better expreſſed. At any rate, if a particular member thinks that he is miſrepreſented, or rendered obnoxious to his conſtituents, why does he not commence an action at law? A jury will give him ample damages.

But, though your warrant had been unexceptionable in theſe three points, yet the concluſion would have made it abſolutely illegal and abominable. For it does not order the priſoner to be ſafely kept till he be diſcharged by due courſe of law, but till it ſhall pleaſe the Houſe to diſmiſs him. What can be more ſubverſive of our conſtitution, than ſuch an unlimitted, ſuch an arbitrary power? It is, equally dangerous in the hands of a ſmall body of men, and in the hands of a ſingle perſon. It is vain that we have reſcued ourſelves from the arm of the ſovereign if we are to be left to the diſcretion of the commons. In my mind, one tyrant is preferable to five hundred.

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, June 6.

Tueſday laſt arrived here Capt. Wilſon from Glaſgow which he left the 1ſt of May) and Capt Jenkins from London which he left the 23d of April: The lateſt Papers are to the 20th, which contain the following Articles:

LONDON,

April 19. Yeſterday, about one o'clock, Serjeant Glynn made a motion in the court of common pleas, for a Habeas Corpora to remove the bodies of the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver out of the Tower; in which he was ſeconded by Serjeant Jephſon.

After the affidavit and the Letter of Commitment had been read, the Lord Chief Juſtice granted the Habeas Corpora.

When Lord North opened the Budget on Wedneſday, he took a view of the preſent ſtate of affairs, both foreign and domeſtic; laughed at the late riots, and all mobs; cenſured the late petitions and remonſtrances; and blamed the ten gentlemen who divided the houſe 23 times upon a queſtion reſpecting the privileges of their own houſe.

Mr. Cornwall objected to raiſe the ſupplies by way of Lottery, unleſs a clauſe was inſerted, reſtricting the members of that houſe from receiving any number of tickets from the miniſter, by way of douceur for paſt or future ſervices He alſo expreſſed a wiſh (*in vain*) that the diſſolution of that aſſembly might ſpeedily take place.

Mr Burke, the Right Hon Thomas Townſhend, Mr. Alderman Townſend, and many other minority gentlemen, attacked the miniſtry with great warmth and ſpirit upon their late proceedings reſpecting domeſtic and foreign affairs.

Mr E Burke made a great Figure on Wedneſday in his oppoſition to the plan for raiſing the ſupplies for the ſervice of the preſent year

Neither the Premier, nor any of his friends, return'd anſwers to the many weighty objection made uſe of by ſeveral members to the contents of the budget. After he opened it he threw himſelf back in his ſeat, in his uſual manner, with his arm acroſs, and the reſt of the treaſury bench imitated him, ſecure in the knowledge of the number of their votes.

Not a word was mentioned by either party, concerning the releaſe of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver; nor any notice taken of the Grand Jury's having found the bill againſt the meſſenger

The Lord Mayor is elected a member of the ſociety of Supporter of the Bill of Right.

John Wilkes, Eſq; having propoſed to alderman Oliver, now in the Tower, to be colleague with him in the office of ſheriff for the city of London, Mr. Oliver wrote for anſwer, that he was determined not to ſerve in the office of ſheriff with him becauſe he really did not think his political aims were ſimilar to his.

We are aſſured that Mr. Bull has not promiſed to ſerve as ſheriff with Mr. Wilkes, nor has he declared his acceptance of the office of treaſurer to the Bill of Rights.

Mr Alderman Kirkman having refuſed to be a Candidate with Mr Wilkes for the Office of Sheriff, Mr. Alderman Roſſiter has at length been prevailed upon to afford Mr. Wilkes the Credit of his Name, and be his Fellow Candidate for that honourable and important Office.

They write from Leghorn, that when the Poſt left Conſtantinople an Inſurrection was beginning in that City, on Account of the great Succeſs of Ali Bey againſt the Turkiſh Arms in Egypt and Syria.

This morning at eleven o'Clock the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver are to attend the Court of Common Pleas in Weſtminſter Hall, in conſequence of their application for a writ of Habeas Corpus.

April 20 Prince Galitzen, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague, has received a letter from Count Romanzow, dated March 15, giving an account of his having taken the town and fortreſs of Giurgio, on the Danube, which was defended obſtinately by 10 000 Turks and covered by two intrenchments, from both of which they were driven, with the loſs of 4000 men killed; after which the remainder retired to the caſtle for ſeveral days, when a magazine of powder blowing up, the remainder, amounting to about 3000, on account of the want of proviſions, were ſuffered to join the main body of their army. Sixty two pieces of braſs cannon two mortars, and a vaſt quantity of warlike ſtores, were likewiſe taken. The Ruſſians had only 400 killed, and 100 wounded; among the latter the Generals Gottenhelm and Molico, and Col. Count Natali.

There has been no ſhock, no miſunderſtanding at St. James's; the K— will not give way: Lord North is firm and acceptable to him, his Conduct is approved of and has met with applauſe and grateful acknowledgment. No change was dreamt of—none will happen. The meaſures of government, tho' moderate, are determined and unalterable: Thoſe of oppoſition have left ſuch a ſtigma of folly and Brutality on their names, that to admit them into office, would add contempt and diſgrace to ruin.

LONDON.

April 19. *Mr. Ridley had determined to move on Wedneſday in the Houſe of Commons for the releaſement of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver, from the Tower, he applied to a gentleman to ſecond him, who replied—'No, I will have no hand in any part of this infamous buſineſs; let thoſe who ſent them thither get the Aldermen out of the Tower, and themſelves out of the ſcrape how they can; I ſhall not aſſiſt them." Mr. Ridley at length perſuaded Sir William Meredith to ſecond the motion; but finding neither ſide of the houſe willing to countenance it was denied.*

An expreſs is arrived from the iſland of St. Croix, in America, which brings the news of the diſcovery of a gold mine, the vein is eleven feet wide ſolid. Four expreſſes are diſpatched for Copenhagen, with this great news for the King of Denmark. The mine is on the eſtate of Baron Von Britton.

Betts were yeſterday upon Change five to one, that Mr. Wilkes will not be choſen ſheriff this year.

A CARD *to Lord* NORTH.

The compliments of fifty thouſand of his Majeſty's moſt faithful ſubjects wait on Lord North, and requeſt the favour that no motion be made for the enlargement of the Lord-Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, now in the Tower, till they have improved the preſent opportunity, and from the nearer and moſt diſtant parts of the kingdom, have ſent up their dutiful and affectionate acknowledgments to theſe ſtate priſoners, for their glorious defence of the good old conſtitution of this country.

Dated *Eaſt,*
Weſt,
North
and *South* } of England, *April*, 1771.

This Morning a great many people aſſembled in Weſtminſter Hall expecting the Lord-Mayor and Mr. Oliver to appear in the Court of Common Pleas, as was intimated in the morning papers.

The following is an authentic copy of the reſolution of Common Council of Bedford.

Town of Bedford. } *At a Court of Common-Council holden in the Council Chamber adjoining to the Guildhall of the ſaid town, on Monday the 8th day of April,* 1771, *viz.*

It is unanimouſly agreed, that the Right Hon. Braſby Croſby, Eſq; Lord-Mayor of London, be preſented with the freedom of this town without Fee or Reward.

RICHARD CAVE, *Mayor*.

April 20. *It is ſaid the Right Hon. Lord North will addreſs the Houſe of Commons in a Speech of a peculiar nature in a few days, which will greatly ſurprize the nation in general.*

The public prints contain a number of Addreſſes to the Lord-Mayor & Alderman Oliver, in the Tower: they were from the Inhabitants of the Wards of the Tower, Billingſgate, Cheap, Queenithe, and from the Burgeſſes of the Corporation of Newcaſtle upon Tyne: The Corporation of Bedford preſented the Lord-Mayor with the Freedom of that town.

The laſt Account of the proceedings of the houſe of Commons was the 18th of April, the debates then were chiefly relating to the Durham yard imbanking bill; and a bill for prohibiting the exportation of proviſion for a limitted time.

By the NEW-YORK POST.

NEW-YORK, June 6.

On Tueſday arrived the Ship Prince of Wales, Capt. M'Kenzie in 5 Weeks and 4 Days from Belfaſt, by whom we have a public Print of the 19th April. And Yeſterday arrived the Ship Hopewell, Capt. Fullerton, in 41 Days from Dublin. From a Dublin Paper by this Ship of the 22d April, and the above we have the following Advices, viz

ROME, (in Italy) March 20.

THE Pope is going to make a new ſaint, to wit, Cardinal Burallo, whoſe beatification is already approved of. Brother Nicholas Longobardi is likewiſe in a fair way of being a citizen of heaven.

Conſtantinople, (in Turky) March 4. On the 18th paſt, at Midnight a dreadful fire happened at Galate which conſumed two thouſand five hundred houſes and ſhops. It broke out near the gate of Tophana and a very high northerly wind ſpread the flames with rapid vehemency; ſo that the fire raged for fifteen hours. The miſerable inhabitants were chiefly Greeks Armenians, and Jews, and ſuffered much from the cold which was ſo intenſe, that a continual ſnow fell to the ground, frozen like hail; ſome children and ſick people are ſaid to have loſt their lives by it; but we do not hear that any periſhed in the flames. Two other fires began the ſame night at Conſtantinople; the one laid twelve houſes in Aſhes the other three, before it could be extinguiſhed. It is ſaid to be diſcovered that all the three fires were cauſed by Incendiaries, and that an attempt was made the ſame night to ſet fire to the quarter of the Greeks at Fanal in Conſtantinople.

LONDON, April 9 10, 11, and 22.

It is confidently ſaid that a certain Nobleman, not a Jacobite, has ſatisfied a very great Perſonage, that it is not for the intereſt of the Crown that the King's Miniſter ſhould ſhelter himſelf under the privilege of the Parliament, and thereby exert, with ſecurity, a more abſolute dominion over the people, than was exerciſed by the moſt arbitrary King in the days of unlimitted prerogative.

It is currently reported, that a certain great Lady, concerned at the complaints of the people has been very preſſing to her Conſort in favour two conſcientious Magiſtrates, as ſhe calls them; and it is imagined ſhe has been ſo ſucceſsful; that for the future there will be but one cabinet.

We are aſſured, that a great perſonage moſt ſeverely checked one of the miniſterial party for ſpeaking ludicrouſly of the citizens of London.

We can aſſure the public that the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, will certainly be releaſed from the Tower before the end of this week.

We hear from Cadiz, that the grand rendezvous of 20 ſail of Spaniſh men of war, that were ordered to be equipped, is to be at Ferrol, and that beſides their uſual complement of ſea men, ſome land forces are to go on board.

The Committee for inquiring into the cauſes of the late riots has met with a terrible misfortune Yeſterday, when they were to give in their report the requiſite number of members did not aſſemble; and therefore nothing was done. Is not this the mountain in labour of a mouſe? Alas poor Wedderburne! how diſappointed how ridiculous thou art!

When Lord North was attacked on Wedneſday ſe'nnight by the mob, he cried out, 'Gentlemen! Gentlemen! Is this liberty? Do you call this liberty?—Yes. (replied a wag) and *great liberty too*."

LONDON, April 13 15 and 16.

From the general face of peace over all Europe, and the inability of France to enter into a war at preſent, Lord North is opening his budget, on Wedneſday, took notice, there would be no need of any ſupply to be granted this year to his Majeſty This declaration had a general effect upon all the ſtocks that is to ſay; they all roſe in nearly the ſame proportion, which is one of the beſt Barometers in the Alley.

On Friday Mr Wilkes waited on Mr Alderman Oliver in the tower, and told him the reſolution he had taken to be Sheriff next year with Mr. Oliver. Mr Oliver gave him many ſtrong public reaſons why he ought not to attempt it; but he was not able to prevail over the private reaſons of Mr. Wilkes.

The cauſe of ſome gentlemen's diſapprobation of Mr. Wilkes' intention ſo ſerve the office of Sheriff next year, is ſaid to be, that ſhould Mr. Luttrel vacate his ſeat, when Mr. Wilkes is Sheriff, the county of Middleſex will be betrayed, and the grand queſtion of the right of election be left undecided.

We hear the preſent attempt of the Shelburne party to ſet aſide Mr. Wilkes from being Sheriff meets with the general abhorrence of the livery.

It is aſſerted that the Lord Mayor, Sir Joſeph Mawby, and many other gentlemen of the beſt character and fortune, have expreſſed in ſtrong terms the diſlike of the preſent attempt to ſet aſide Mr. Alderman Wilkes.

It is ſaid that a diſſolution of the Parliament has been ſtrongly debated in the cabinet, and determined on. Lord North, it is reported, was diſſentient in the ſhigheſt terms.

This day there was no Court of Aldermen held for want of a proper number to conſtitute a Court.

We hear, that if Mr. Wilkes ſhould be choſen Sheriff, he will not deſert the freeholders of Middleſex. Should the Miniſtry vacate Mr. Luttrel's ſeat, Mr. Wilkes, as Sheriff will take no notice of the writ, as knowing no ſuch man ever was member for Middleſex; But if the Parliament ſhould be diſſolved, as is talked of, then Mr. Wilkes will put up for the city and liberty of Weſtminſter.

It is aſſerted for fact, that Lord North was not conſulted in the apointment of a Governor, &c. to the Prince of Wales.

Laſt night the Durham yard bill paſſed: The numbers in favour of the embankment were 44 againſt 14. Mr. Dunning ſpoke for an hour and an half against the embankment. Meſſrs. Glynn, Townſend, and Sawbridge, ſpoke very ably upon the occaſion.

A fleet of four ſail of the line ſailed from Cadiz for the Havanna the 20th ult. having on board two companies of artillery, and great ſtore of proviſions.

HARTFORD, June 11.

Laſt Tueſday departed this Life of a lingering Illneſs, Capt. JOHN TALCOTT, eldeſt Son of the Hon, Joſeph Talcott, Eſq; formerly Governor of this Colony.

Laſt Thurſday the General Aſſembly of this Colony broke up, having finiſhed the Buſineſs of the Spring Seſſions.

Laſt Week the Body of a drowned Man was taken up at Rocky-Hill—He had on a Pair of double-ſoald Shoes, tied with Strings, and a check'd woolen Shirt, and had his Cap in his Hand. The above is all the Diſcription of the Body we have been able to obtain.

Juſt Imported,
From LONDON *and* BRISTOL,
And to be Sold, by

Lathrop and Smith,

At their Store in HARTFORD,

A large and freſh Aſſortment of MEDICINES, and all Sorts of Apothecary Wares——Spices of all Sorts——Quart and half pint Bottles, and ſorted Phials—Surgeon's Inſtruments of all Kinds,——Briſtol Beer, in Bottles, by the Groſs or Doz. ——Window Glaſs by the Box—All Sorts of Painter's Colours, and Painter's Bruſhes——

Alſo, a large Aſſortment of BOOKS, treating upon all Sciences, &c. Writing Paper of various qualities—Dutch Quills——Wafers of the beſt Kind—Scales and Dividers—

They have alſo for Sale, Beſt Tortuga Salt, Weſt India Rum by the hogſhead or Gallon—Madeira, Liſbon and Malaga Wine——French Brandy——Ginneva by the Caſe, and a Variety of other Spirits, &c &c.

All Perſons who ſhall be pleaſed to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having every article at a reaſonable Price.

Hartford, 10th June, 1771.

Choice Linſeed Oil,

Together with a ſmall Quantity of Engliſh GOODS, to be ſold cheap for Caſh in Hand, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Hartford, June 11, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to Capt. Timothy Seymour of Hartford by Book or Note, are deſired to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame with Mrs. Lydia Seymour, or with the Subſcriber, as they will prevent a Suit at Law.
Wm. Judd.

This is to give Notice

to all Perſons, that we the Subſcribers with Thomas Darling, Eſq; Committee from the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticutt, on the Petition of *William Jepſon* of Hartford, in ſaid Colony, praying to be diſcharged, upon his reſigning up all his Eſtate for the Benefit of his Creditors—Shall meet to hear ſaid Petition, with the Objections of the Creditors (if any they have) on the 20th Day of Auguſt next, at the Houſe of Capt. Hugh Ledlie in ſaid Hartford. Hartford, June 10th, 1771.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
JOSEPH TRUMBULL. } *Committee.*

To be ſold much cheaper than any in America, large, valuable, and commodiouſly ſituated tracts of LAND, lying between the eaſt branch of Delaware river, and Soſquehannah river. Theſe tracts are extremely well covered with timber, fit for Philadelphia or Maryland markets, and has water carriage to both places, particularly to Philadelphia —they go in boats carrying eight hundred buſhels of wheat, and is about forty miles land carriage to Euſopus, on Hudſon's river——and both Delaware and Suſquehannah are better ſtored with fiſh than any rivers in the north parts of America. Such as do not chuſe or are unable to purchaſe, may have leaſes forever, paying thirty ſhillings New York currency per hundred acres, three years rent free, and may have any quantity not leſs than one hundred acres—Several townſhips are already ſpoke for, and each ſetler is to take a right of four hundred acres for which they are to have deeds forever, paying at the rate of thirteen pounds York currency for every hundred acres, ſuch as are not able to pay the whole purchaſe money, to pay one third of it, and ſecurity will be taken on the lands for the remainder. Such as incline to purchaſe or leaſe any of theſe lands, may apply to Col. John Bradſtreet at Albany, Mr. Egbert Demond at Euſopus, Mr Samuel How, or Capt. John Stevens at Canaan, and Mr. Andrew Stevens on the premiſes.

Albany, May 22, 1771.

Benjamin Henſhaw
of Middletown,

WANTS to purchaſe about twenty well turn'd Shipping HORSES, from three to ſeven years old within three weeks from 5th June, 1771.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county; now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A. D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 16, A.D. 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS,
JONATHAN WELLS. } *Truſtees to ſaid* Caldwell.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to Amaſa Jones, of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A D 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors, at Capt. Dudly Wrights innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then & there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate, for and among ſaid creditors.

Colcheſter, June 10, 1771.

HENRY CHAMPION,
ELIAS WORTHINGTON, } *Truſtees to ſaid Jones.*

POET'S CORNER.

An EPIGRAM.

LOLLIUS, with Head bent back and cloſe-(ſhut Eyes;
All Service-Time, devoutly ſnoring lies.
Fie Pies! the Neighbours their Abhorrence ſhew,
And wonder Lollius breaks the Sabbath ſo.!
But I think Lollius keeps the Sabbath beſt.
For why?—He makes it ſtill a Day of Reſt.

LONDON,

The Eaſt-India expedition is ſuſpended, and it is believed will be totally laid aſide. It was to Balambangam. When our miniſters reſolved upon making a ſettlement there, they had no knowledge of a proteſt, which the court of Spain againſt the deſign, and which proteſt lay among the papers of the Eaſt-India company, till Governor Pownall called upon them publickly, by moving that it ſhould be laid before Parliament. This circumſtance it ſeems, has ſo alarmed and frightened them, that they have laid aſide the expedition, after putting the nation to a great expence in equipping it.

Mr. Dalrymple is diſmiſſed from the ſervice of the Eaſt India company.

A letter from Amſterdam ſays, that there was a flying report that the King of Pruſſia was dead.

The proſecutions againſt the Printers, and the whole courſe of the city quarrels, have certainly been carried on ſolely by private influence, no ſanction having been given to them by any perſonage in the higher departments of ſtate. Lord North diſavows the whole proceedings; the Lord Chancellor has not been conſulted; and Lord Halifax totally diſapproves them, for which reaſon he has not yet aſſiſted at any Councils held on the buſineſs of the Printers.

BOSTON.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Character, dated London, April 6.

SINCE my laſt I have received your obliging Preſent of the Trial of the Soldiers. The Evidence, on my Peruſal of it, appears to me very ſatisfactory, and fully juſtifies the Verdict given by the Jury. I confeſs I did not expect to find the Evidence in all Reſpects as favourable as it now turns out.

Parliament is entirely taken up with attention to Riots and other Inſults on its Privileges. I fancy the Accounts of them appear more formidable in the Colonies, from our News Papers, than in Truth they are in themſelves: Important Conſequences are not I believe to be feared from them, yet they are at preſent very vexatious and provoking.

The States of Europe are all armed and ready for War, if not diſpoſed to it, make it poſſible at leaſt it may be involved in a War with very little Notice, which makes it therefore neceſſary we ſhould be provided for.——This Proviſion takes up much of the Time of Parliament.

A Number of
SCYTHES,
Of the beſt Kind, to be ſold by
Cotton Murray,
At the Printing-Office in Hartford.

CHOICE SPINNEL, to be ſold by JOSEPH STEEL in Hartford, (Cooper Lain.)

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Lieut. Joſiah Robinſon, late of Meriden, in Wallingford, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their claims to the ſubſcriber——And alſo all thoſe that owe ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

EUNICE ROBINSON, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Meriden, May 28, 1771.

STray'd out of the paſture of John Ledyard, Eſq; in Hartford, ſome time between the 10th of May, and the 1ſt of June inſt. a ſorrel MARE, about 14 hands and an half high, about 6 years old. Whether ſhe had any artificial marks is not remembered. Whoever will return her to Mr. Ledyard's, ſhall be well rewarded and all charges paid.
Hartford, June 3d, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,
By E. Auſtin,
(Near the Court Houſe in Hartford.)
The following Articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweler's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteel Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, Salt Petre, Borax, Iron Rivet Wire, Moulding Sand, Rotten Stone, Pummice Stone, Sandever, Sand Paper, Buckle bruſhes, Flower of Putte, red and white Foil, cypher'd and white Stone rings, cypher'd and white Stone Earrings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Gold. Stone Broaches ſet in Silver, Coral Beeds, Corn Emery and fine ditto, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS five of the proprietors of the townſhip of Wincheſter have made application to me the ſubſcriber to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors to chuſe a new clerk, the preſent clerk having removed from ſaid town, and alſo to chuſe a committee to lay out and exchange ſuch highways in ſaid townſhip as ſhall be found neceſſary in ſaid town.

Theſe are therefore to warn all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip to meet at the houſe of Joſeph Flegg, inn holder in Hartford, on Wedneſday the 19th Day of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider what they will do relating to the above particulars, and tranſact any other buſineſs that ſhall be thought neceſſary. Dated May 21, 1771.

Thomas Hoſmer, Proprietor's Clerk.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington, on the eſtate of Biſhop Manroſs, late of Farmington, deceaſed, do hereby give notice to all perſons who are indebted to or have any demands upon ſaid eſtate, to exhibit their accounts to us, on the firſt monday of July next, and the firſt monday of Auguſt next, at the dwelling houſe of Deacon Eliſha Manroſs, where we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs.

Thomas Hart, } Commiſſioners
Aſa Upſon, }

Suſquehannah!

THESE are to notify the Proprietors of the Suſquehannah Purchaſe, that the Meeting of ſaid Company ſtands adjourned to Wedneſday the 12th Day of June Inſtant to meet at Windham. A general Attendance is very neceſſary. *Teſt,*

Samuel Grey, Clerk.
Hartford, June 2, 1771.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled with the eſtate of Doct. John Wells, late of Weathersfield, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in as ſoon as may be, in order for ſettlement, to us the ſubſcribers,

Mary Wells,
Oliver Wells.

Weathersfield, May 13 1771.

N B. Thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, which will effectually prevent any diſagreable conſequences that may otherwiſe enſue.

TO BE SOLD
A Farm in the Pariſh
Amity, in New Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Burnham, which is extraordinary good meadow—A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman, which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pitkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford, which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about thee quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

Peter Verſtille,
Has juſt imported from London and Briſtol, by the Captains Bryant, Hall, and Gough, via Boſton, and by Capt. Bettenham via New-London,

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, part of the above goods are come to hand, which are as follows, viz.

Superfine black, blue, mix'd and dove coloured broad cloths, midling and low prized, ſeat et ditto. blue, green, and cloth colour'd German ſerges, wilton cloths, ſtriped ſwanſkins and flowered ſerges, white flannels, fagathys, double camblets, ſprig'd camblets, figur'd ſtuffs, black and colour'd crapes, dorſetteens, dreſdens and dreſdenitts, yard wide and half yard popplins, grizetts and brolio's, black bombazines, brown and white buckrams, Damaſcus for waiſtcoats, ſhalloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, plaids, ſcarlet, pluſh and ſaddle cloths, broad, black, plain ruſſets, Iriſh ſheering, clouting and napkin diaper, 6 4, 7 4 and 8 4 table cloths, dowlas, Raven's duck, ticklenburgs and oznabrigs, black and white, plain and ſprig'd pelong ſattins, black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, cloth colour'd ſilk mitts, black cravatts, men and women's white and colour'd gloves and mitts, black and white plain and figur'd gauzes, black and white catgut, broad and narrow tapes, black cypruſs gauze, a fine aſſortment, black, bone and blond lace paſte work handkerchiefs, men's black, white and grey, plain and ribb'd hoſe, women's black and grey ditto, men's brown thread ſtockins and gloves, black, blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, ſcarlet and black ſnail trimmings, cap wire, a fine aſſortment of gold and ſilver baſket buttons, parſnetts, bedticking, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, twiſt, basket, horn, and metal buttons, matheman's ditto, ſilk, twiſt, knee garters, holman's inkpowder, beſt Dutch quills, writing and preſs paper, copper teakettles, braſs kettles, beſt velvet corks, half and whole hunting whips, hour glaſſes, temple ſpectacles, ribbons and ferrets, tapes and pins, ſowing ſilks, wool, cotton and clothier's cards, burnt China cups and ſaucers, bowls and plates, blue and white China cups and ſaucers, white and blue and white ſtone cups and ſaucers, brown pint and quart mugs, blue and white delph tea pots and bowls painted, floor bruſhes, buckle and cloth bruſhes a fine aſſortment table knives and forks, penknives, white and yellow ſhoe and knee buckles by the doz. men and women's braſs and ſteel thimbles, braſs ink pots with pen knives, children's plain and ſtone rings, taylor's ſhears hunter's pipes, duck and pidgeon ſhot, powder, bar lead, braſs chaiſe nails, whalebone, loaf ſugar, nutmegs, pepper by the hundred or doz. allſpice, women's black worſted gloves and mitts gilt trunks, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. As he intends to leave the Colony ſoon, will retail them as cheap as in Boſton or New-York, for Caſh. Good merchantable potaſh will be taken in pay for the above goods.

☞ Chief of the above articles may be had of Mr. Stephen Mears, at his ſtore in Hartford, oppoſite the North meeting houſe.

Weathersfield, May 28, 1771. 335

TO be ſold at public vendue in Suffield on the third Monday of June next, at the houſe of Benjamin Kent, Innholder in ſaid Suffield ſundry ſmall pieces of land, of the real eſtate of Dudley Kent, late of Suffield, deceaſed, by

Benjamin Kent, Executor.
May 24. 1771.

ALL perſons having any demands on the eſtate of Samuel Touſley, late of Saliſbury, deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) are hereby notified to exhibit their demands on ſaid eſtate, to us the ſubſcribers, on the firſt Tueſdays of June and July next, at the houſe of Mr. Elias Reed, inn holder in ſaid Saliſbury.

James Landon, } Commiſſioners.
Elias Reed, }

THE Subſcriber has again opened School at his Dwelling Houſe, where he hopes the Continuance of the Favors of his former Employers, and all others may depend on his utmoſt Endeavours to inſtruct their Children in Reading, Writing and Arithmetick.

JOHN JEFFERY.
Hartford, *May* 21, 1771.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[JUNE. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 338.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, JUNE 11, to TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1771.

Mr. WATSON,
SIR,

AS your public paper (No 336) has been improved for the purpoſe of ſpreading a great number of ſlanderous falſhoods, tending to the prejudice of a reſpectable body in the colony, (viz.) the Rev'd *Corporation* of Yale College in New-Haven; I dont therefore meerly aſk it as a favour, but think I may claim it as an indiſpenſable piece of juſtice, not only to the corporation, but the public, that you make your paper the inſtrument of conveying *truth*, as extenſively, as it has been improv'd for ſpreading *falſhood*.—Were it barely the character of the corporation that had been concerned in this affair, we ſhould have paſs'd it over with that ſilent contempt, which its ſcurrility deſerves; but as many of the leſs-thinking, honeſt people may be in danger of giving it at leaſt ſome credit to the repreſentation, and ſo by that means concieve an unjuſt and unfavourable opinion as to the ſtate and government of college, I therefore think it incumbent upon me, to aſſure them, not from information but my own perſonal knowledge, that all the facts there related to the prejudice of the corporation, are ſo far from the truth that the whole piece as to the ſubſtance of it, is one complication of the moſt glaring and injurious falſhoods. *

WE are freely willing the world ſhould be fully acquainted with the whole truth of facts, relative to the proceedings of the corporation in the affair; and though there are obvious reaſons which forbid the publication of theſe matters at large in a news paper, yet we are ready at all times to give full ſatisfaction to any gentlemen who ſhall think fit to enquire into them.—We mean not to take up a controverſy upon the ſubject with any anonymous defamer, who ſecure as to his own character, can when he liſts, throw out the moſt injurious reflections and glaring falſhoods, without danger to himſelf, and with no better view than to raiſe a tumult, & ſpread the flames of jealouſy in the community.

I would only add by way of remark, how eaſy it is for any *evil minded ſcribler*, to throw out the moſt groſs and injurious aſperſions upon any particular perſon, or body of men, or the proceedings of any court in the colony, even the hon. *General Aſſembly* not excepted.——That ſome difficulties ſhould at times ariſe among the youth at any college, even under the direction and government of the wiſeſt and beſt of men on earth, ſhould not be thought ſtrange or unaccountable, and however unexceptionable the governors may be in their adminiſtrations at ſuch times, 'tis no wonder if there appear ſome who would endeavour to their utmoſt to vilify their characters by repreſenting their proceedings in the moſt diſadvantagious and injurious light.

NAPHTALI DAGGETT.

New Haven, June 12, 1771.

* *Beſides many falſe oblique inſinuations, I find there are near twenty articles of material and palpable falſhood, as to facts.*

LONDON, *April* 11.

IT was yeſterday expected that a motion would have been made by a miniſterial member, for the diſcharge of the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver; but from the diſpoſition of the Treaſury bench, we can ſafely aſſure the public, that no ſuch thing is intended; and it is now ſuppoſed they will remain in the Tower till the Parliament riſes.

Notwithſtanding it is daily and confidently aſſerted, that the Parliament will ſit till after Whitſuntide, yet ſeveral of the Miniſtry aſſerted yeſterday, that it will riſe either the end of this month or very early in May.

There was much conſternation on Monday at St. James's, in conſequence of one of the Court emiſſaries having upon his ſcout picked up a peice of falſe intelligence. This attentive liſtener had collected a report that a number of bad perſons intended to proceed yeſterday in ſolemn proceſſion to Tower-hill, with the effigy of a very great perſonage, and there perform the rites of execution; and that it was alſo intended to make the parade go cloſe to the palace gates. In conſequence of this information, the uſual precautions were determined on; that is, private orders were to be communicated to the guards on the firſt appearance of the proceſſion; and ſpies to be ſet to work to obſerve and mark down. The intentions of the L—d B——d, and others conſulted on this occaſion, received, however no opportunity of execution, ſince nothing of the kind occured; and people in general imagine that the ſtory itſelf was raiſed by ſome perſons to hum the Court runner, who very readily ſwallowed the bait.

Monday, the 8th of April, 1771.

Committee to aſſiſt the Lord-Mayor and Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver in their defence, &c.

Reſolved, That it be recommended to my Lord Mayor, that he do not iſſue precepts for a common hall, until the whole buſineſs propoſed to be there agitated be laid before his Lordſhip, and received the approbation of a committee of the common Council. HODGES.

The following are the names of the Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, who on Monday found the Bill againſt the Meſſenger of the Houſe of Commons, for an aſſault upon the printer of the London Evening Poſt: Thomas Nowell, Foreman; Thomas Goodwin, Thomas Aſhton, John Woollaſton, John Champion, Guy Warwick, Thomas Scattergood, Alexander Grieve, William Whitehead, John Sampſon, Thomas Honiborne, Holloway Brecknock, George Ritherdon, William Ubley, Joſeph Wiſe, Abraham Atterbury, and George Baugham.

It is ſaid that the King of Pruſſia has declared an intention to paſs ſome months in England in a private character this enſuing ſummer, & that directions are already given for fitting up a ſeat, within a ſmall diſtance from London for his reception and accommodation.

His Majeſty's ſhip the Barfleur, of 60 guns, Capt. Hamond, now at the Nore, in which Lord Howe was to have proceeded to the Mediterranean, is ordered to Spithead.

All the ſhips of the line of battle, in commiſſion at Plymouth, are likewiſe ordered up to the general rendezvous at Spithead.——This occaſions ſome ſpeculation.

It is ſaid that all proceedings in Doctors Commons between a certain Lord and his Lady are ſtopped.

Three French battalions are ordered to embark at Marſeilles to quell the rioters in Corſica, who, to the amount of ſome hundreds, harbour in inacceſſible places in the mountains.

It is ſaid that Lord North, when he opened the budget yeſterday, acquainted the Houſe that a ſum of 200 000l. was to be raiſed by lottery; the ſcheme to be the ſame as that of laſt year, with this difference, the tickets at 13l. per ticket, and 10 per cent. to be deducted out of every prize.

It is ſaid, that to morrow the Gentlemen of the Inqueſt of the Tower Ward will pay their compliments to the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver in the Tower.

Yeſterday the Deputy and Common Council of Billingſgate Ward waited on the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, their Alderman, with their Addreſs, for their ſteady ſupport of the city's and the nation's liberties.

Laſt Sunday the Lord Mayor's Chaplain was not allowed to preach at the Tower, leſt he ſhould preach up Liberty to the Third regiment, and alter the Political Creed of thoſe docile gentlemen.

A Noli Proſequi will certainly iſſue to ſtop the proſecution againſt the Meſſengers: but cannot hinder the Printers from bringing actions of aſſault and falſe impriſonment; it can only ſtop the preſent mode of proceeding by indictment, as the Crown is in this caſe the proſecutor.

The Printer received laſt night the following paragraphs from an anonymous correſpondent.

To pacify the doubts of many of your readers, who may have large concerns in the Alley, you may aſſure them there is not the moſt diſtant probability of any rupture at preſent between the Courts of Great Britain and Madrid, Prince Maſſerano having ſigned all the neceſſary documents for the ſurrender of Falkland's Iſland to the Crown of Great Britain, the day before Capt. Stott's, and the other two King's ſhips failed for that iſland. In conſequence of this amicable ſigniture, Mr. Potter was again diſpatched for Madrid on Thurſday laſt, with orders to ſtop at Verſailles, and inform the Engliſh courier, who was expected in London as yeſterday, that he need not be in any very extraordinary hurry, matters having been finally and happily adjuſted with the Crown of Spain.

This day it is expected an extraordinary manœuvre, relative to the five Engliſh ſhips of war which lately ſailed from the Eaſt Indies, will be made public, and which was planned by the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, through whoſe ſole advice this meaſure was carried into execution.

LONDON.

April 19 At a very full Meeting of the Bill of Rights, a very violent Altercation paſſed, as uſual between Mr Wilkes and Mr Horne, replete with the common Expreſſions of falſe, ſelfiſh, malignant, ſurreptious, inſolent, and ſo forth. Mr. Wilkes, in particular, declared that Mr. Horne's Conduct, both to him and the Public, had neither been conſiſtent with the Truth of a Clergyman, or the Faith and Honour of a Gentleman. Mr. Horne ſaid, that the Society was become nothing more than a Scene of perſonal Quarrel; the public Intereſts were abſorbed in the petty Faction of one Individual; that Regularity, Decency, Order and Concord, were baniſhed together; he therefore moved, "That the Society ſhould be diſſolved." It was in vain objected, that a Motion of that conſequence ſhould not be put ſo ſuddenly, whatever Cauſe to it the preſent Diſturbances might afford; that, in fact, the Ferment in which the Society then was ſhewed an improper Temper of diſcuſſing ſo ſerious a Queſtion; and that at leaſt, the Senſe of the Society ſhould be firſt taken, whether they would reſcind the deſtructive Reſolution againſt opening any new Subſcriptions whatſoever, but for the private Purpoſes of Mr. Wilkes, till the whole Liſt of Debts was diſcharged; as the Charge againſt the Society for exiſting only in the Capacity of Mr. Wilke's Committee, might then be obviated. Both Parties equally ſure of a Victory, or deſirous of Meeting their Defeat, were eager to put the Queſtion. The Motion to defer the Conſideration of a Diſſolution, was only ſupported by five Members, among whom were Dr Lee, Mr. Morris, Mr. Grieve, &c. The main Queſtion was then put, when their appeared for the Diſſolution, 24; againſt it, 26. Mr. Alderman Townſend was in the Chair, and the whole Number preſent at the Meeting was 53, being the fulleſt Meeting which had ever been held in the Society.

By the NEW-YORK POST.

NEW YORK, *June* 13.

Extract of a letter from Kingſton, in Jamaica, April 10, 1771.

"The 18th of March laſt, was tried and convicted at a Court of Oyer and Terminer, held here, Capt. Zachary Day, for the Murder of Samuel Long his Boatſwain, on the high Seas, near the iſland of Cuba; and on the day following in the ſame court was convicted Thomas Bell, late chief mate of a ſloop belonging to Montego Bay, for piratically robbing and plundering a Spaniſh ſchooner, near Cuba, of 14 000 dollars——this is the perſon who was concern'd with capt. Yarr, in October laſt, in the above mentioned piracy; they were convicted upon the teſtimony of ſome of their veſſel's crew, whom they had turn'd adrift at ſea (to the number of 12 in the Spaniſh ſchooner, after they had robbed her) without water or proviſions, but who fortunately arrived here a few days afterwards. Day was executed the 25th day of March, and Bell the 1ſt of April; the former had taken a quantity of Laudanum, in rum, and was very much intoxicated, tho' he had, with Bell, taken the ſacrament the day before. The latter died very penitent.

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, June 13.

Account of a bloody Battle at Alamanſee, North-Carolina, between the Loyaliſts and Regulators, ſo called

The following Account of Governor Tryon's ſetting out, is taken from the Southern Papers.

CHARLESTOWN, *South Carolina.*

MAY 20.

ADVICES from North-Carolina, by Poſt, inform us, That his Excellency Governor TRYON marched from Newbern on Wedneſday April 24th, attended by ſeveral Members of his Majeſty's Council, and other Gentlemen at the Head of Three hundred Men, a Train of Artillery, and a Number of Baggage-Waggons, for the Settlements of the People called Regulators. The ſame Advices add, That his Excellency was arrived at Colonel Bryan's on Neuſe River, appointed for the general Rendezvous where he reviewed the Troops under his Command, amounting to Twelve hundred Men, all in Health and high Spirits. An Expreſs was arrived at the Camp from General Waddel to the Governor, informing his Excellency that the General was at Saliſbury, in Rowan County at the Head of Eight Hundred Men, ready to march. The whole Body was expected to be at Hillſborough, in Orange-County, the principal Reſort of the Regulators, on Wedneſday laſt the 15th Inſtant.

NEWBERN, *North Carolina,* April 26.

The dangerous and precarious ſituation of the Province, in having ſuch a Number of deluded and infatuated Men, armed in the Heart of it, made it abſolutely neceſſary to Oppoſe them with a Force that may at once be Deciſive, and reſtore Peace & Tranquility to that Part of the Province.

The very ſhort Time in which ſuch a Number of Men have been enliſted, the Cheerfulneſs, Spirit and Alacrity, with which they marched, and the Great emulation among Gentlemen of the firſt Rank and Fortune in the Province to attend the Capaign, bids Fair, under divine Providence to quell this dangerous Inſurrection, and Return to their Allegiance a Body of Men, who, under Colour of redreſſing nominal Grievances, have had nothing more in View, than overturning the civil Government of this Province, and reducing it to a State of Anarchy and Confuſion.

His Excellency our Governor, is now appointed to the reſpectable ſtation of governor of New-York, and, did he conſult his eaſe and intereſt, would be preparing to repair thither, with all imaginable ſpeed and convenience. Inſtead of which we ſee him at the head of the provincial troops of this province, undergoing a tedious and painful march of near 200 miles, expoſed to all the perils of war, and ſacrificing health, and domeſtic felicity, to the internal peace and good government of this province. Such a conduct can be actuated only by a true regard for the honour and ſervice of his royal maſter, and the eaſe and happineſs of the people of a colony committed to this government.

Yeſterday Morning arrived here Capt. Freeman from Cape Fear, who has favoured us with the following Account,

From the CAPE-FEAR MERCURY

WILMINGTON, May 22.

ON Wedneſday laſt his Excellency the Governor marched at the Head of 2000 Men in the Regulators Encampment near great Alamanſee; being told the Regulators intended to ſurround him he ordered the Artillery to fire, which they returned with a fire of ſmall Arms; a hot engagement enſued, which laſted an Hour and three Quarters with an almoſt inceſſant Fire on both Sides.

BUTLER, one of their Principals, and above 40 other Regulators were killed, and a great many wounded. Of the Loyaliſts 7 were killed, their Names unknown, but no officers of Diſtinction. Col. Harris of Grenville and Mr. Cornell were wounded; A Ball went through the Butt of the Governor', Gun, but his Excellency was not hurt, as was at firſt reported.

The Regulators had 2300 Men and they expect a Reinforcement of 1000; when that arrives they intend to attack the Governor. His Excellency has ſent Orders to different Counties to have more Men raiſed. General Waddell has not yet joined the Governor, and Mr. F. Campbell did not get up till after the Battle.

Mr. Gibſon is raiſing a Company of Light-Horſe at Croſs-Creek, and every body there, that can, is going to join the Governor. It is hoped the ſame noble Spirit will prevail here.

Some days before the Engagement, the Regulators took Lieutenant Aſhe and Mr, John Walker, whom they whipped and would have put to Death, but for the Interceſſion of Rednad Howel; who was next Day taken by the Loyaliſts, when Mr. Aſhe and Mr. Walker returned Howell's Civility, by interceeding for him with the Governor.

There are ſome Letters in Town which ſay, James Hunter was ſuppoſed to be mortally wounded——that the Engagement laſted only half an Hour and that the Regulators fled, leaving the Loyaliſts Maſters of the Field.

⁂ *The length of Mr. Smith's Advertiſement, obliges us to omit the remainder of this account till our next.*

HARTFORD, June 18.

We hear from Chickeby that laſt week as two boys were bathing in the great river at that place, going beyond the depth, were carried down by the current and drowned.

Laſt Wedneſday the Rev'd Mr. JOHN FOSTER was ordained to the paſtoral care of the church at Poquonnock in Windſor.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linen RAGGS of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

Whereas the General

Aſſembly of this colony held at Hartford, on the 2d Thurſday of May, *A. D.* 1771 upon the petition of *Richard Smith* of *Boſton*, in the county of Suffolk, and province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, againſt Charles and George Caldwell, &c. Reſolved and Ordered,

That all the debts due and owing from the perſons whoſe names are contained in the following liſt, to the late company of Smith and Caldwell, contracted either at Saliſbury or Simſbury, ſhall be payable to ſaid Smith only, his order or attorney, and that no receipt, or diſcharge of the ſaid Caldwell's ſince the riſing of the general aſſembly in October laſt, ſhall be available in the Law.

This is therefore to notify & deſire all perſons whoſe names are contained in the following liſt that are indebted to, or that have any demands againſt the late company of Smith and Caldwell, contracted either at Simſbury or Saliſbury immediately to ſettle the ſame, viz those contracted at Saliſbury with Mr. William Whiting at Saliſbury, and thoſe contracted at Simſbury with capt. William Tiley, at Hartford, or to expect trouble, viz.

Of the debts contracted at Saliſbury, by the people living at Saliſbury.

MOſes Knap
Benaj. Williams
Matthew Touſly
John Butler
Capt. Eliſha Sheldon
Lt. Joſeph Lee
Stephen Chatfield
Joſeph Bradley
Bethuel Selleck
Lot Norton
Andrew Surdam
James Meigs ſen
Caleb Woodworth
Jonathan Dudly
Eliphalet Marſh
Matthew Kelly
Ebenezer Fitch
David Lord ſen
Eliphalet Jewel
David Whitney
Daniel Ketcham
Nathaniel Porter
Nathaniel Skinner
Jabez Swift Eſq
Reuben Chapin
John Hutchinſon Eſq
Iſaac Peck
William White
Iſaac Benton
John Eldridge
Iſaac White
Aſa Landon
Capt. Nath. Everts
James Nichols
John Hurlbart
Gilbert Everts
James Clayhorn ſen
Ezra Selleck
Samuel Hally
John Moor
Joſhua Jewel
Gamaliel Painter
Oliver Jewel
Ezekiel Landon
Peter Rud
Joſhua Surdam
Amaſa Holcomb
Capt. James Bird
Amos Fuller
Elias Reed
Samuel Norton
Benjamin Griſwold
Samuel Northrup
Daniel Bingham
Joſeph Hanmer
Joel Camp
Jeſſe Sawyer
Gideon Smith
Simeon Lyman
Jonathan Chipman
Jonathan Kelſy
Lt Ebenezer Stevens
Lawrence White
Henry Vanduſon
Bethel Selick
Jabez Knap
John Turner ſenr
Phineas Adams
Gabriel Dutcher
Iſrael Dean
John Everts
Alpheus Holmes
Levi Benton
Hezekiah Camp jun.
William Pew
William Bemont ſen.
Thomas Tuttle
Eleazer Barrett
Ebenezer Fletcher
Benjamin Bingham
Noah Iſbel
John Welding
Nathaniel Jewel
Ruleof Dutcher
Abner Woodworth
Philip Coot
Seth Dean
John Cammeron
Ebenezer Bemont
James Holmes
Aaron Owen
Jonathan Canfield
John Chipman
Joſhua Whiting
Claudius Britol
Ebenezer Hebord
Titus Ives
Moſes Rud
Tamer Pell
Timothy Turner
Wid. Ruth Topper.
Benjamin Bingham
Daniel Evarts
Samuel Lee
Canaan
Jeſſe Stevens
John Enſign
Capt. John Stevens
Andrew Bacon
Joſhua Preſton
Nehemiah Lawrence
Samuel Douglaſs
Jonas Marſh
Benjamin Stevens
Andrew Stevens
Daniel Stevens
David Holcomb ſen
Allen Ward
John Enſign
Samuel Wells
Daniel Farrand
Rufus Marſh
David Lawrence
Timothy Moſes
Iſaac Lawrence jun
John Spalding
John Richards
Jared Huxly
Giles-Hamlin
Noah Wells
Samuel Marble
Jeremiah Horſford
Ruſſel Hunt
Elijah Cobb
Nathaniel Lawrence
Samuel Stord
Hezekiah Andrews
Jonathan Lawrence
Stephen Lawrence
Iſaac Lawrence
Jeremiah Lawrence
John Sloan
Daniel Brown
Jacob Van Bremer
Samuel Hide
Jacob Bryant
Guſtin Bryant
Saliſbury
Philip Chatfield
Jared Everiſt
Stephen Chatfield
Janna Meigs junr
Philip Coon
Joſhua Stanton
Amos Brownſon
Samuel Owen
William Trumbull
John McNeal
Jeremiah Adams
Suſannah Biſhop
David Benton
Joſhua Jewel
Joſeph Bengham
Joſeph Tharp
James Packs
Joſeph Munger
Hartford
Alexander Chauket
Norfolk
Giles Pettibone
Abraham Camp
Andrew Moor
Samuel Ranſome
Brotherton Seward
Luther Barber
Eliſha Richards
Samuel Phillips
Samuel Pettibone
Joſeph Cowls
Aſahel Caſe
David Phelps
Samuel Knap
Nathaniel Peaſe
Samuel Gaylord
Reuben Munger
Joel Walter
Capt Iſaac Holt
Samuel Mills
Samuel Barber
Nine Partners
Andrew Boſtwick
William Stiller
Stephen Haight
Lewis Bryant
Henry Sherburn
John Wiltſey
Robert Baſſy
Seth Caſe
Elijah Phelps
Blodget Smith
Darby Linſey
Seth Allen
Timothy Winchel
John Tinglebough
Alexander Bryant
John Truſdale
Abel Sprague
Joſeph Harriſs
Moſes Lilley
Joſeph Jaſop
Elias Curtiſs
Elijah Wheaton
Samuel King
Joſhua Griffith
James Young
John Adams
Alexander Bryant
Herman Huſman
Oblong
Jotham Clerk
Samuel Smith
Adminiſtrators Tiffany
Brockway
William Knickerbacker
Joſeph Peck
Daniel Wright
Capt Daniel Wright
Samuel Skinner
Jabez Wright
Richard Sliter
Uriah Lawrence
Samuel Eccleſton
Philip Lawrence
Eliphalet Wheelor
At Sheffield.
John Sharp
Doct. Lemuel Bernard
Theod. Sedgwick, Eſq;
Jonas Galuſh
Doct. Salo Pell
Nathaniel Auſtin
Capt. Micah Veal
Eliſha Enſign
Samuel Trowbridge
Jeruſha Fellows
Meriam Pell
Doct John Bull
James Coon
Capt. Ezra Fellows
John Pell
Simeon Hathway
Livingſton's Manor
Eliſha Phelps
New Marlboro'
Iſaac Aſhley
Nathaniel How
John Coller
Simeon Adams
David Church
Litchfield
William Stanton
Alexander M'Neal
Pittsfield
Doct. John Lee
John Keelor
Joſeph Keelor
Cornwall
Noah Rogers
Henry Steward
Noah Bewell
Benjamin Chandler
Sharon
John Canfield, Eſq;
Stephen Sears
Thadeus Jewet
Eliphalet Bull
Cotton Mather Smith
William Goodrich
Eleazer Jewet
Caleb Jewet
Leonox
Eliſha Willard
Rymebeck
Philip Jacobs
Jacob Thomas
Great-Barrington
David Ingerſoll, Eſq;
Doct. Pomeroy
Thomas Colton
William Beement, jun.
Joſeph Dwight
Benedict Dewy
William Pixley
Richmont
Samuel Benton
Alexander Gaſtin
Kent
Eliſha Swift
Redhook
Col Martin Hoffman

The following is a liſt of the debts contracted at Simſbury from Norfolk

Aſahel Humphry
Amos Phelps
Moſes Camp
Stephen Walter
John Phelps
David Phelps
Samuel Moſs
Giles Pettibone
Eleazer Wilcocks
Iſaac Pettibone
Timothy Barber
Samuel Mills
Ezekiel Willcocks
Brotherton Seward
Joſeph Coons
From Simſbury
Joſeph Meſſenger
Dudley Caſe jun.
Benjamin Adams
Amos Wilcocks, ſen.
Jeremiah Caſe, ſen.
Aaron Smith
Nathaniel Wilcox
Jonathan Morgan
David Mills
Jonathan Pettibone, Eſ
Martin Humphry
Daniel Olmſtead
Gideon Mills
Emanuel Humphry
John Mills jun.
Charles Caſe
Jacob Pettibone
Joſeph Mills
James Hecock
John Roberts
John Lillie
Edward Caſe
Ezekiel Mills
Darius Pinney
Nathaniel Alderman
Noah Humphry
William Caſe
Wait Latimore
Bildad Barber
Joel Wetmore
Jonathan Alderman
William Humphry
Job Caſe
Joſeph Teff
Jeſſe Alford
Enoch Caſe
Abraham Barber
Eliſha Corniſh
Joſeph Seger
Samuel Humphry
Locklan McLean
Solomon Terry
Jeremiah Griſwold
Jonathan Noble

[Remainder of this Advertiſement muſt be left till next week]

ALL perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of Mr David Deming deceaſed, late of Weathersfield, or who are indebted to ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired without delay to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement.

David Deming } *Adminiſtrators.*
John Deming }

Weathersfield, June 11, 1771.

TO be ſold ſome fine lots of land, unimproved in the center and ſouth bounds of Granville, nigh the mill adjoining to Hartland north bounds, on the colony line either in 1, 2, or 300 acre lots or more, inquire of Captain Phineas Pratt, or Mr Timothy Robinſon ſurveyors, or Mr. Luke Hitchcock, all of ſaid Granville, or by a line by the poſt to Boſton, directed to Mr. Lewis Deblois, merchant, at the golden eagle in market ſquare Boſton. Likewiſe a fine ſquare leavel lot of Land, of about 240 acres, in one piece in Weſton, the ſouth part, adjoining to Brimfield north line, about a mile or two ſouth of the meeting houſe, inquire of Mr. Iſaac Leaſon adjoining to ſaid land in Weſton. Or a line to the abovefaid Mr. Lewis Deblois in Boſton, who has juſt imported a large variety of all ſorts of hard and other ware goods, as pewter, braſs nails and a great variety of moſt other goods from the makers, &c.

Hartford, June 11, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to Capt. Timothy Seymour of Hartford by Book or Note, are deſired to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame with Mrs. Lydia Seymour, or with the Subſcriber, as they will prevent a Suit at Law. *Wm. Judd.*

A Number of
SCYTHES,
Of the beſt Kind, to be ſold by
Cotton Murray,
At the Printing-Office in Hartford.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

Juſt Imported,
From LONDON and BRISTOL,
And to be Sold, by

Lathrop and Smith,

At their Store in HARTFORD,

A large and freſh Aſſortment of MEDICINES, and all Sorts of Apothecary Wares——Spices of all Sorts——Quart and half pint Bottles, and ſorted Phials—Surgeon's Inſtruments of all Kinds.——Briſtol Beer, in Bottles, by the Groſs or Doz——Window Glaſs by the Box—All Sorts of Painter's Colours, and Painter's Bruſhes——

Alſo, a large Aſſortment of BOOKS, treating upon all Sciences, &c. Writing Paper of various qualities—Dutch Quills——Wafers of the beſt Kind—Scales and Dividers—

They have alſo for Sale, Beſt Tortoga Salt, Weſt India Rum by the hogſhead or Gallon—Madeira, Liſbon and Malaga Wine——French Brandy——Ginneva by the Caſe, and a Variety of other Spirits, &c &c.

All Perſons who ſhall be pleaſed to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having every article at a reaſonable Price.

Hartford, 10th June, 1771.

Choice Linſeed Oil,

Together with a ſmall Quantity of Engliſh GOODS, to be ſold cheap for Caſh in Hand, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Benjamin Henſhaw

of Middletown,

WANTS to purchaſe about twenty well turn'd Shipping HORSES, from three to ſeven years old within three weeks from 5th June, 1771.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A D. 1771 there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10 A.D. 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS. } Caldwell.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Lieut Joſiah Robinſon, late of Meriden, in Wallingford, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their claims to the ſubſcriber——And alſo all thoſe that owe ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

EUNICE ROBINSON, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Meriden, May 28 1771.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington, on the eſtate of Biſhop Manroſs, late of Farmington, deceaſed, do hereby give notice to all perſons who are indebted to or have any demands upon ſaid eſtate, to exhibit their accounts to us, on the firſt monday of July next, and the firſt monday of Auguſt next, at the dwelling houſe of Deacon Eliſha Manroſs, where we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs.

Thomas Hart } Commiſſioners
Aſa Upſon. }

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Butcham, which is extraordinary good meadow—A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman, which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pitkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about three quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

WHEREAS five of the proprietors of the townſhip of Wincheſter have made application to me the ſubſcriber to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors to chuſe a new clerk, the preſent clerk having removed from ſaid town, and alſo to chuſe a committee to lay out and exchange ſuch highways in ſaid townſhip as ſhall be found neceſſary in ſaid town.

Theſe are therefore to warn all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip to meet at the houſe of Joſeph Flagg inn holder in Hartford, on Wedneſday the 19th Day of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider what they will do relating to the above particulars, and tranſact any other buſineſs that ſhall be thought neceſſary. Dated May 21, 1771.

Thomas Hoſmer, Proprietor's Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

By E Auſtin,

(Near the Court Houſe in Hartford)
The following Articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweler's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteel Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, Salt Petre, Borax, Iron Rivet Wire, Moulding Sand, Rotten Stone, Pummice Stone, Sandever, Sand Paper, Buckle bruſhes, Flower of Putte, red and white Foil, cypher'd and white Stone rings, cypher'd and white Stone Earrings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Gold, Stone Broaches ſet in Silver, Coral Beeds, Corn Emery and fine ditto, &c &c. &c.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to Amaſa Jones, *of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A D 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors, at Capt. Dudly Wrights innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then & there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.*

Colcheſter, June 10, 1771.

HENRY CHAMPION, } *Truſtees to*
ELIAS WORTHIGTON. } *ſaid Jones*

CHOICE SPINNEL, to be ſold by JOSEPH STEEL in Hartford, (Cooper Lain.)

Peter Verſtille,

Has juſt imported from London and Briſtol, by the Captains Bryant, Hall, and Gough, via Boſton, and by Capt. Bettenham via New-London,

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, part of the above goods are come to hand, which are as follows, viz.

Superfine black, blue, mix'd and dove coloured broad cloths, midling and low prized, ſcarlet ditto, blue, green, and cloth colour'd German ſerges, wilton cloths, ſtriped ſwanſkins and flowered ſerges, white flannels, ſagathys, double camblets, ſprig'd camblets, figur'd ſtuffs, black and colour'd crapes, dorſetteens, dreſdens and dreſdenitts, yard wide and half yard poppins, grazetts and brollo's, black bombazines, brown and white buckrams, Damaſcus for waiſtcoats, ſhalloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, plaids, ſcarlet, pluſh and ſaddle cloths, broad, black, plain ruſſets, Iriſh ſheeting, clouting and napkin diaper, 6 4. 7 4 and 8 4 table cloths, dowlas, Raven's duck, ticklenburgs and oznabrigs, black and white, plain and ſprig'd pelong ſattins, black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, cloth colour'd ſilk mitts, black cravatts, men and women's white and colour'd gloves and mitts, black and white plain and figur'd gauzes, black and white catgut, broad and narrow tapes, black cypruſs gauze, a fine aſſortment, black, bone and blond lace paſte work handkerchiefs, men's black, white and grey, plain and ribb'd hoſe, women's black and grey ditto, men's brown thread ſtockins and gloves black, blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, ſcarlet and black ſnail trimmings, cap wire, a fine aſſortment of gold and ſilver basket buttons, paſſodtts, bedticking, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, twiſt, basket, horn, and metal buttons, mathemin's ditto, ſilk, twiſt, knee garters, holman's inkpowder, beſt Dutch quills, writing and preſs paper, copper teakettles, braſs kettles, beſt velvet corks, half and whole hunting whips, hour glaſſes, temple ſpectacles, ribbons and ferrets, tapes and pins, ſowing ſilks, wool, cotton and clothier's cards, burnt China cups and ſaucers, bowls and plates, blue and white China cups and ſaucers, white and blue and white ſtone cups and ſaucers, brown pint and quart mugs, blue and white delph tea pots and bowls painted, floor bruſhes, buckle and cloth bruſhes a fine aſſortment table knives and forks, penknives, white and yellow ſhoe and knee buckles by the doz. men and women's braſs and ſteel thimbles, braſs ink pots with pen knives, children's plain and ſtone rings, taylor's ſhears hunter's pipes, duck and pidgeon ſhot, powder, bar lead, braſs chaiſe nails, whalebone, loaf ſugar, nutmegs, pepper by the hundred or doz. allſpice, women's black worſted gloves and mitts gilt trunks, &c &c &c.

N. B. And as he intends to leave the Colony ſoon, will retail them as cheap as in Boſton or New-York, for Caſh. Good merchantable potaſh will be taken in pay for the above goods.

☞ Chief of the above articles may be had of Mr. Stephen Mears, at his ſtore in Hartford, oppoſite the North meeting houſe.

Weathersfield, May 28, 1771. 335

This is to give Notice

to all Perſons, that we the Subſcribers with Thomas Darling, Eſq; Committee from the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticutt, on the Petition of *William Jepſon* of Hartford, in ſaid Colony, praying to be diſcharged, upon his reſigning up all his Eſtate for the Benefit of his Creditors—Shall meet to hear ſaid Petition, with the Objections of the Creditors (if any they have) on the 20th Day of Auguſt next, at the Houſe of Capt. Hugh Ledlie in ſaid Hartford. Hartford, June 10th, 1771.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, } *Committee.*
JOSEPH TRUMBULL. }

SUPPLEMENT to the *CONNECTICUT COURANT.*

TUESDAY, June 18, 1771. [*No.* 338.]

From the LONDON PACKET.
Or, NEW EVENING POST,
For APRIL 3, 1771.

To the KING.

SIRE,

THE time has at length arrived, in which you are undeceived, and informed by the teſtimony of your own Senſes of the Sentiments of your Subjects. Laſt Friday you were feelingly convinced of the great Difference between the abject Flattery of venal Courtiers, and independent Voice of unbought Freemen. Thoſe Groans, thoſe Hiſſes, and Execrations, with which your Ears were ſaluted, muſt have at laſt ſatisfied you, that the Repreſentations of your Miniſters were fallacious, and that the Body of the people diſapproves not only of their, but of your Conduct. This Truth, indeed, was long ago obvious to every diſcerning Eye. The numerous Petitions and Remonſtrances, which arrived from every uninfluenced Part of the Kingdom, rendered the matter clear as Noon Day.——What excuſe can your Majeſty give for remaining ſo long hood-winked? Notwithſtanding all the Arts of thoſe unprincipled Men, who repreſent all the preſent Ferment as the Work of a deſpicable Faction, common Sagacity would have taught you, that the Majority of the Nation is not to be brought into Action by Words, but by Deeds. Had not the Miſdeeds of your Miniſters been notorious, the different Counties and large Corporations would have ſtill remained quiet; nor would you have been ſhocked with the ſound of, *No Lord Mayor! No King!* When a Citizen of London can be wrought to ſuch a Degree of Fury, what can you expect from the more illiterate Part of the Kingdom? London has been till now, the Bulwark of your Family as well as of Liberty; and, when it deſerts you, it is a clear proof that there is ſomething rotten in the State, that there are ſome hoſtile Deſigns formed againſt the Conſtitution. No man of common Underſtanding now doubts that is the Caſe. Your Miniſters are fully determined to render the Crown abſolute, and to ſacrifice the Rights of the People to the Poſſeſſion of their places. When Matters are thus circumſtanced, where is the Wonder that there are Mobs and Tumults? The Wonder would be, that there were none. If the People were ſo tame and puſillanimous, we might conclude that our Freedom was gone forever, and that we were come to the calm and ſilent Reign of Deſpotiſm. Your Miniſter, I doubt not, imagined that the Terrors of the Houſe of Commons had already bro't the Nation to this bleſſed State; but he found himſelf miſtaken. He diſcovered too late that Aſſembly to be formidable no longer than it coincided in Opinion with the Nation. Being but the Repreſentative of the People, it loſt its Importance, when it does not lean upon them for Support. I wiſh your Majeſty may not find the ſame Maxim applicable to you; as you bear the Name of Majeſty, becauſe you repreſent the Majeſty of the People. Their late Treatment of you ſeems to indicate that they are ſenſible of this Truth. They endeavoured to make you ſenſible, that you are not a *jure divino* King, but the Creature of the People. Theſe Truths may appear bold, and be unwelcome to your delicate Ears. Did not the Time call for blunt, but wholſome, Counſel; I would be more tender of your Feelings which undoubtedly have been greatly ſhocked with the ungracious Reception, which was given you lately by Eighty Thouſand unbiaſſed Subjects, I am ſorry to ſay it, but the public Cauſe extorts it from me; unleſs the preſent Plan of Government is altered, you have I fear, ſeen but the beginning of Sorrows. Suppoſe that no Diſaſter ſhould happen during your Reign, may they not make the Crown of your Succeſſor a Crown of Thorns? What Reparation can your Miniſter make to your Family for the Loſs of that Predilection, which the People have long entertained for it? His Head will be but a poor Attonement. The People would not have been fully ſatisfied with the *Peine forete et dure*, which they intended to inflict upon him, if they had not been prevented by the Interpoſition of a Man, who is generally moſt brave, where there is no Danger.

The *Freeholder.*

From the MIDDLESEX JOURNAL.

To the PRINTER.

I Arrived at Cork from Madrid the 12th of this month, where I have been for near eight months; and being well acquainted with ſome of the heads of that place, I had an opportunity of being informed of many particulars relative to the late diſputes between Spain and England; and to aſſure you, that a plan is concerted by Spain, which will ſoon aſtoniſh all Europe. The ſcheme is kept very ſecret, and is intended to be carried into execution in leſs than three months. Their army now is in full march in all parts of Spain, are well diſciplined, and joining in large bodies marching cloſe to the ſeaports, in order to hold themſelves in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice. Their marine diviſions are in good order, and their ſhips are well ſupplied with ſailors, many of whom are Engliſh, Iriſh and Scotch. I was told by ſome of the officers, that they expected to attack our fleet at Gibralter, which they were aſſured would be beat; and that they would beſiege that place by ſea and land, for which purpoſe they intended to aſſemble a great fleet of men of war, and, by forming a chain of Spaniſh ſhips acroſs from Gibraltar to Tetuan, to prevent our ſhips from paſſing the Gut. They ſay that Gibraltar will ſurrender in five days after they make the attack—Ceuta is now full of ſoldiers with that intent, as well as Old Algiers. The great Army now before Gibraltar, as well as thoſe on the hill of St. Torowk, it ſeems is alſo to make a deſcent upon the iſland of Minorca; and to aſſiſt in that expedition, they have an army at Majorca, as well as in Barcelona—but Gibraltar is the place where they intend to ſtrike the firſt blow. They ſay, that when they have taken Gibraltar, they are ſure of Minorca, and all the Engliſh ſhips of war that are now in the Mediteranean. They declare that Prince de Maſſerano was ſent to England, with no other intent than to patch up a kind of declaration, in order to blindfold England for a little time, till Spain is ready for war. They ſay they will then begin a fadango; which dance will be led off by their old friends the French. I was in company with an officer of diſtinction in Madrid who ſaid, he did not doubt, but that in leſs than two years Spain and France would make a riding ſchool of England for their dragoons. He declares, they would give no quarter to the Iriſh, as to the Scotch, he ſaid, they had often invited them over. The company preſent drank many toaſts againſt England and Ireland, but ſeemed tender of the Scotch. They alſo ſaid, that England need not expect any money for the Manilla ranſom; and that if ſhe inſiſted on it, ſhe might expect for payment powder and ball.

That England may be aware of the duplicity of Spain, I have ſent you, Mr. Printer the above intelligence.

JOHN WENTWORTH.

LONDON.

It is thought the intention of ordering all the men of war to Spithead, is for a generel review of the fleet, and that their Majeſties purpoſe to viſit Portſmouth this ſummer, a yatcht being ordered to be got ready in the river, and to go round to that port to be in readineſs for their reception.

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JOHN WENTWORTH.

L O N D O N.

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Juſt Imported,
From LONDON *and* BRISTOL,
And to be Sold, by

Lathrop and Smith,

At their Store in HARTFORD,

A large and freſh Aſſortment of MEDICINES, and all Sorts of Apothecary Wares——Spices of all Sorts—— Quart and half pint Bottles, and ſorted Phials —Surgeon's Inſtruments of all Kinds.——Briſtol Beer, in Bottles, by the Groſs or Doz, ——Window Glaſs by the Box—All Sorts of Painter's Colours, and Painter's Bruſhes——

Alſo, a large Aſſortment of BOOKS, treating upon all Sciences, &c. Writing Paper of various qualities—Dutch Quills——Wafers of the beſt Kind—Scales and Dividers—

They have alſo for Sale, Beſt Tortuga Salt, Weſt India Rum by the hogſhead or Gallon—Madeira, Liſbon and Malaga Wine——French Brandy——Ginneva by the Caſe, and a Variety of other Spirits, &c &c.

All Perſons who ſhall be pleaſed to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having every article at a reaſonable Price.

Hartford, 10th June, 1771.

Choice Linſeed Oil,

Together with a ſmall Quantity of Engliſh GOODS, to be ſold cheap for Caſh in Hand, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Benjamin Henſhaw

of Middletown,

WANTS to purchaſe about twenty well turn'd Shipping HORSES, from three to ſeven years old within three weeks from 5th June, 1771.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A D. 1771 there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10 A D 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS } Caldwell.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Lieut Joſiah Robinſon, late of Meriden, in Wallingford, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their claims to the ſubſcriber —— And alſo all thoſe that owe ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment.

EUNICE ROBINSON, *Adminiſtratrix.*

Meriden, May 28 1771.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers being appointed Commiſſioners by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington, on the eſtate of Biſhop Manroſs late of Farmington, deceaſed, do hereby give notice to all perſons who are indebted to or have any demands upon ſaid eſtate to exhibit their accounts to us, on the firſt monday of July next, and the firſt monday of Auguſt next, at the dwelling houſe of Deacon Eliſha Manroſs, where we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs.

Thomas Hart. } Commiſſioners
[illegible]ſon }

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Burnham, which is extraordinary good meadow —A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman, which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pitkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about thee quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

WHEREAS five of the proprietors of the townſhip of Wincheſter have made application to me the ſubſcriber to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors to chuſe a new clerk, the preſent clerk having removed from ſaid town, and alſo to chuſe a committee to lay out and exchange ſuch highways in ſaid townſhip as ſhall be found neceſſary in ſaid town.

Theſe are therefore to warn all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip to meet at the houſe of Joſeph Flagg, inn holder in Hartford, on Wedneſday the 19th Day of June next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, to conſider what they will do relating to the above particulars, and tranſact any other buſineſs that ſhall be thought neceſſary. Dated May 21, 1771

Thomas Hoſmer, Proprietor's Clerk.

TO BE SOLD,

By E. Auſtin,

(Near the Court Houſe in Hartford)
The following Articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweler's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteel Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, Salt Petre, Borax, Iron Rivet Wire, Moulding Sand, Rotten Stone, Pummice Stone, Sanover, Sand Paper, Buckle bruſhes, Flower of Putte, red and white Foil, cypher'd and white Stone rings, cypher'd and white Stone Earrings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Gold Stone Broaches ſet in Silver, Coral Beeds, Corn Emery and fine ditto, &c &c. &c.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to Amoſa Jones, *of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A D 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors, at Capt Dudly Wrights innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then & there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.*

Colcheſter June 10, 1771.

HENRY CHAMPION, } *Truſtees to*
ELIAS WORTHIGTON. } *ſaid* Jones.

CHOICE SPINNEL, to be ſold by JOSEPH STEEL in Hartford, (Cooper Lain.)

Peter Verſtille,

Has juſt imported from London and Briſtol, by the Captains Bryant, Hall, and Gough, via Boſton, and by Capt. Bettenhom via New-London,

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, part of the above goods are come to hand, which are as follows, viz

Superfine black, blue, mix'd and dove coloured broad cloths, midling and low prized, ſcarlet ditto, blue, green, and cloth colour'd German ſerges, wilton cloths, ſtriped ſwanſkins and flowered ſerges, white flannels, ſagathys, double camblets, ſprig'd camblets, figur'd ſtuffs, black and colour'd crapes, dorſetteens, dreſdens and dreſdenitts, yard wide and half yard popplins, grazetts and brolio's, black bombazines, brown and white buckrams, Damaſcus for waiſtcoats, ſhalloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, plaids, ſcarlet, pluſh and ſaddle cloths, broad, black, plain ruſſets, Iriſh ſheeting clouting and napkin diaper, 6 4, 7 4 and 8 4 table cloths, dowlas, Raven's duck, tick coburgs and oznabrigs, black and white, plain and ſprig'd pelong ſattins, black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, cloth colour'd ſilk mitts, black cravatts, men and women's white and colour'd gloves and mitts, black and white plain and figur'd gauzes, black and white catgut, broad and narrow tapes, black cypruſs gauze, a fine aſſortment, black bone and blond lace paſte work handkerchiefs, men's black, white and grey, plain and ribb'd hoſe, women's black and grey ditto, men's brown thread ſtockins and gloves, black, blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, ſcarlet and black ſnail trimmings, cap wire, a fine aſſortment of gold and ſilver baſket buttons, paſinetts, bedticking, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, twiſt, baſket, horn, and metal buttons, matheman's ditto, ſilk, twiſt, knee garters, holman's inkpowder, beſt Dutch quills, writing and preſs paper, copper teakettles, braſs kettles, beſt velvet corks, half and whole hunting whips, hour glaſſes, temple ſpectacles, ribbons and ferrets, tapes and pins, ſowing ſilks, wool, cotton and clothier's cards, burnt China cups and ſaucers, bowls and plates, blue and white China cups and ſaucers, white and blue and white ſtone cups and ſaucers, brown pint and quart mugs, blue and white delph tea pots and bowls painted, floor bruſhes, buckle and cloth bruſhes a fine aſſortment table knives and forks, penknives, white and yellow ſhoe and knee buckles by the doz. men and women's braſs and ſteel thimbles, braſs ink pots with pen knives, children's plain and ſtone rings, taylor's ſhears hunter's pipes, duck and pidgeon ſhot, powder, bar lead, braſs chaiſe nails, whalebone, loaf ſugar, nutmegs, pepper by the hundred or doz. allſpice, women's black worſted gloves and mitts gilt trunks, &c &c. &c.

N. B. And as he intends to leave the Colony ſoon, will retail them as cheap as in Boſton or New York, for Caſh. Good merchantable potaſh will be taken in pay for the above goods.

☞ Chief of the above articles may be had of Mr. Stephen Meats, at his ſtore in Hartford, oppoſite the North meeting houſe.

Weathersfield, May 28, 1771. 335

This is to give Notice

to all Perſons, that we the Subſcribers with Thomas Darling, Eſq; Committee from the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticutt, on the Petition of *William Jepſon* of Hartford, in ſaid Colony, praying to be diſcharged, upon his reſigning up all his Eſtate for the Benefit of his Creditors—Shall meet to hear ſaid Petition, with the Objections of the Creditors (if any they have) on the 20th Day of Auguſt next, at the Houſe of Capt. Hugh Ledlie in ſaid Hartford. Hartford, June 10th, 1771.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, } *Committee.*
JOSEPH TRUMBULL. }

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

SUPPLEMENT to the *CONNECTICUT COURANT.*

TUESDAY, June 25, 1771. [*No.* 339.]

Whereas the General Aſſembly of this colony held at Hartford, on the 2d Thurſday of May, *A. D.* 1771 upon the petition of *Richard Smith* of *Boſton*, in the county of Suffolk, and province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, againſt Charles and George Caldwell, &c. Reſolved and Ordered,

That all the debts due and owing from the perſons whoſe names are contained in the following liſt, to the late company of Smith and Caldwell, contracted either at Saliſbury or Simſbury, ſhall be payable to ſaid Smith only, his order or attorney, and that no receipt, or diſcharge of the ſaid Caldwell's ſince the riſing of the general aſſembly in October laſt, ſhall be available in the Law.

This is therefore to notify & deſire all perſons whoſe names are contained in the following liſt that are indebted to, or that have any demands againſt the late company of Smith and Caldwell, contracted either at Simſbury or Saliſbury immediately to ſettle the ſame, viz. theſe contracted at Saliſbury with Mr. William Whiting at Saliſbury, and thoſe contracted at Simſbury with capt. William Tiley, at Hartford, or to expect trouble, viz.

Of the debts contracted at Saliſbury, by the people living at Saliſbury.

MOſes Knap
Benaj. Williams
Matthew Touſly
John Butler
Capt. Eliſha Sheldon
Lt. Joſeph Lee
Stephen Chatfield
Joſeph Bradley
Bethuel Selleck
Lot Norton
Andrew Surdam
James Meigs ſen
Caleb Woodworth
Jonathan Dudly
Eliphalet Marſh
Matthew Kelly
Ebenezer Fitch
David Lord ſen
Eliphalet Jewel
David Whitney
Daniel Ketcham
Nathaniel Porter
Nathaniel Skinner
Jabez Swift Eſq
Reuben Chapin
John Hutchinſon Eſq
Iſaac Peck
William White
Iſaac Benton
John Eldridge
Iſaac White
Aſa Landon
Capt. Nath. Everts
James Nichols
John Hurlburt
Gilbert Everts
James Clayhorn ſen
Ezra Selleck
Samuel Hally
John Moor
Joſhua Jewel
Gamaliel Painter
Oliver Jewel
Ezekiel Landon
Peter Rud
Joſhua Surdam
Amaſa Holcomb
Capt. James Bird
Amos Fuller
Elias Reed
Samuel Norton
James Owen

Benjamin Griſwold
Samuel Northrup
Daniel Bingham
Joſeph Hanmer
Joel Camp
Jeſſe Sawyer
Gideon Smith
Simeon Lyman
Jonathan Chipman
Jonathan Kelſy
Lt. Ebenezer Stevens
Lawrence White
Henry Vanduſon
Bithel Sellek
Jabez Knop
John Turner ſenr
Phineas Adams
Gabriel Dutcher
Iſrael Dean
John Everts
Alpheus Holmes
Levi Benton
Hezekiah Camp jun.
William Pew
William Beemont ſen.
Thomas Tuttle
Eleazer Barrett
Ebenezer Fletcher
Benjamin Bingham
Noah Isbel
John Welding
Nathaniel Jewel
Rulcef Dutcher
Abner Woodworth
Philip Goot
Seth Dean
John Cammeron
Ebenezer Bemont
James Holmes
Aaron Owen
Jonathan Canfield
John Chipman
Joſhua Whiting
Caudius Britol
Ebenezer Hebord
Titus Ives
Moſes Rud
Tamer Pell
Timothy Turner
Wid. Ruth Tapper,
Benjamin Bingham

Daniel Evarts
Samuel Lee
Canaan
Jeſſe Stevens
John Enſign
Capt. John Stevens
Andrew Bacon
Joſhua Preſton
Nehemiah Lawrence
Samuel Douglaſs
Jonas Marſh
Benjamin Stevens
Andrew Stevens
Daniel Stevens
David Holcomb ſen
Allen Ward
John Enſign
Samuel Wells
Daniel Farrand
Rufus Marſh
David Lawrence
Timothy Moſes
Iſaac Lawrence jun
John Spalding
John Richards
Jared Huxly
Giles Hamlin
Noah Wells
Samuel Marble
Jeremiah Horsford
Ruſſel Hunt
Elijah Cobb
Nathaniel Lawrence
Samuel Stow
Hezekiah Andrews
Jonathan Lawrence
Stephen Lawrence
Iſaac Lawrence
Jeremiah Lawrence
John Sloan
Daniel Brown
Jacob Van Bremer
Samuel Hide
Jacob Bryant
Guſtin Bryant
Saliſbury
Philip Chatfield
Jared Everiſt
Stephen Chatfield
Janna Meigs junr
Philip Coon
Joſhua Stanton
Amos Brownſon
Samuel Owen
William Trumbull
John McNeal
Jeremiah Adams
Suſannah Biſhop
David Benton
Joſhua Jewel
Joſeph Bingham
Joſeph Tharp
James Packs
Joſeph Munger
Hartford
Alexander Chaulker
Norfolk
Giles Pettibone
Abraham Camp
Andrew Moor
Samuel Ranſome
Brotherton Seward
Luther Barber
Eliſha Richards
Samuel Phillips
Samuel Pettibone
Joſeph Cowls
Aſahel Caſe
David Phelps
Samuel Knap

Nathaniel Peaſe
Samuel Gaylord
Reuben Munger
Joel Walter
Capt Iſaac Holt
Samuel Mills
Samuel Barber
Nine-Partners
Andrew Boſtwick
William Stiller
Stephen Haight
Lewis Bryant
Henry Sherburn
John Wilſey
Robert Baſſy
Seth Caſe
Elijah Phelps
Blodget Smith
Darby Liney
Seth Allen
Timothy Winchel
John Tingleboug
Alexander Bryant
John Truſdale
Abel Sprague
Joſeph Harriſs
Moſes Lilley
Joſeph Jeſop
Elias Curtiſs
Elijah Wheaton
Samuel King
Joſhua Griffith
James Young
John Adams
Alexander Bryant
Herman Huſman
Oblong
Jotham Clerk
Samuel Smith
Adminiſtrators Tiffany
Brockway
William Knickerbacker
Joſeph Peck
Daniel Wright
Capt. Daniel Wright
Samuel Skinner
Jabez Wright
Richard Sliter
Uriah Lawrence
Samuel Eccleſton
Philip Lawrence
Eliphalet Wheelor
At Sheffield.
John Sharp
Doct. Lemuel Bernard
Theod. Sedgwick, Eſq;
Jonas Galuſh
Doct. Salo Pell
Nathaniel Auſtin
Capt. Micah Veal
Eliſha Enſign
Samuel Trowbridge
Jeruſha Fellows
Meriam Pell
Doct. John Bull
James Coon
Capt. Ezra Fellows
John Pell
Simeon Hathway
Livingſton's Manor
Eliſha Phelps
New Marlboro'
Iſaac Aſhley
Nathaniel How
John Coller
Simeon Adams
David Church
Litchfield
William Stanton
Alexander M'Neal

Pittsfield
Doct. John Lee
John Keelor
Joſeph Keelor
Cornwall
Noah Rogers
Henry Steward
Noah Bewell
Benjamin Chandler
Sharon
John Canfield, Eſq;
Stephen Sears
Thadeus Jewet
Eliphalet Bull
Cotton Mather Smith
William Goodrich
Eleazer Jewet
Caleb Jewet
Leonox
Eliſha Willard
Rymebeck
Philip Jacobs
Jacob Thomas
Great-Barrington
David Ingerſoll, Eſq;
Doct. Pomeroy
Thomas Colton
William Beement, jun.
Joſeph Dwight
Benedict Dewy
William Pixley
Richmont
Samuel Benton
Alexander Gaſtin
Kent
Eliſha Swift
Redhook
Col. Martin Hoffman

The following is a liſt of the debts contracted at Simſbury from Norfolk

Aſahel Humphry
Amos Phelps
Moſes Camp
Stephen Walter
John Phelps
David Phelps
Samuel Moſs
Giles Pettibone
Eleazer Wilcocks
Iſaac Pettibone
Timothy Barber
Samuel Mills
Ezekiel Willcocks
Brotherton Seward
Joſeph Couns
From Simſbury
Joſeph Meſſenger
Dudley Caſe jun.
Benjamin Adams
Amos Wilcocks, ſen.
Jeremiah Caſe, ſen.
Aaron Smith
Nathaniel Wilcox
Jonathan Morgan
David Mills
Jonathan Pettibone, Eſ.
Martin Humphry
Daniel Olmſtead
Gideon Mills
Emanuel Humphry
John Mills jun.
Charles Caſe
Thomas Barber
Solomon Taylor
Richard Caſe
Jacob Pettibone
Joſeph Mills
James Hecock
John Roberts

John Lillie
Edward Caſe
Ezekiel Mills
Darius Pinney
Nathaniel Alderman
Noah Humphry
William Caſe
Wait Latimore
Bildad Barber
Joel Adams
Jonathan Alderman
William Humphry
Job Caſe
Joſeph Teff
Jeſſe Alford
Enoch Caſe
Abraham Barber
Eliſha Corniſh
Joſeph Seger
Samuel Humphry
Locklan McLean
Solomon Terry
Jeremiah Griſwold
Jonathan Noble

[The following names were not inſerted laſt week.]

New-Hartford.
Samuel Enſign
Eliphalet Enſign
Moſes Douglaſs
Thomas Walling
John Edgcomb
Elias Seymour
Seth Smith
Jonas Wead
Jonathan Marſh
Elias Merrells,
Zebulon Merrells
James Benham
Ithamar Andras
Samuel Alcott
Martin Smith
Hezekiah Seymour
Joſeph Marſh 2d
Ebenezer Moody
Job Marſh
Uriah Seymour
Mary Douglaſs
Eliakim Merrells
William Winthorn
Ephraim Wilcox
Daniel Shepard
Michael Loomiſs
Abial Taylar
Samuel Merrells
Michel Goodwin
Aſhbel Kellogg
John Spencer
Oatis Enſign
Thomas Stone
Samuel Peck
Iſaac Cadwell
Elijah Flowers
John Walten
Earl Wright
Nehemiah Andrews
Samuel Douglaſs
Jeſſe Doolittle
Ephraim Tucker
Abel Ives
Moſes Marſh
Noah Kellogg
William Steel ſen
Aſa Rine
Nathaniel Spencer
Theodore Gilbert,
Zachariah Watſon
Stephen Chub
Jonathan Marſh jun
David Seymour

William Steel jun.
John Merrells—Notes
Lois Steel
Iſac Kellogg
Roger Crow
John Nickeſon
Jeſſe Goodwin
Thomas Olcutt jun
Seth Griſwold
Hartford
William Watſon
John Jeffery
Caleb Turner
Ebenezer Bernard
Iſac Oaks
Aſhbel Steel
Simeon Grahams
Caleb Croſwel
James Mookler
Neil McLean jun
Joſeph Steel
Timothy Benny
Farmington
Stephen Norton
Gideon Baldwin
Iſac Bidwell
John Wyard
Ambroſe Humphry
Abel Humphry
Medad Newhall
Notes
Dr. Timothy Hoſmer
Bolton
Allin McLean
Torrington
Aaron Auſtin ſen
Amaſa Marſhall
Samuel Hurlburt
Torringford
Jeſſe Cook
John Burr
Lebanon Nathaniel Porter
Windſor
John McLean
Levi Soaper
Abigail Humphry
Colebrook
Nathan Baſs
Francis Griſwold
John Rockwell
Joſeph Seymour
Samuel Rockwell
Barkhemſted
Eleazer Smith
Miles Andrews
Canaan
Rufus Marſh
Iſac Peck
Jeremiah Lawrence
Samuel Stow
Rufus Lawrence
Northington
Nathan Newel
Suffield
Simeon Hathaway
Coventry
Joſiah Roſe
Middletown
Luther Sage
John Whitmore jun
Sandisfield
John Stilman
William Underwood
James Eroy
Notes
John Stilman
Samuel Sage
Theodore Preſſon
From Salmon-Brook.
Abijah Roe
Alexander Corſet
From Winchester
John Hill
Notes
Noah Gleaſon,
From Cornwall.
Samuel Butler
From Somers.
Edward Kibby
From Great Barrington
William Beemont
Collyers Account.
Jonathan Fiſher
Jeremiah Wetmore
Wood Cutters
William Harrington
Reuben Phelps
Enoch Stoddard
Timothy Talcott
Hezekiah Smith
Andrew Bell
John Woodruff
Andrew Harrod
Moſes Roberts
James Patterſon
James Anderſon
Richard Warren
Joſeph Cadwell
Zephaniah Rogers
Notes from ſundry perſons
Jeſſe Gates
Samuel Stone Butler
Elias Hopkins
Samuel Kellogg
Jacob Barnhart
Aſhbel Porter
Locklan McLean
Jonathan Merrells jun
Ezekiel Humphry jun
Thomas Dyer
Jonath Merrells ſen.
Daniel Wilcox
Uriah Edgcomb
Jonathan Humphry
John Briſtol
John Hill
William Walter
Jehiel Hull
Salmon Haſkel
Conſider Hopkins
Matthew Gillet Eſq
Samuel Benham
Samuel Marſhall
Samuel Cadwell
Michael Humphry
Abraham Camp
Joſeph Rockwell
Benjamin Merrells
The following is a liſt of the names contain'd in the Petty Ledger.
Amaſa Marſhal
Phineas Grover
Daniel Keone
John Frame
Elijah Smith
Joſeph Kenne
Samuel Spencer
Patrick Dream
Ebenezer Hurlburt ſen
Samuel Preſton
Hannah Forbs
Dudly Moor
John Owen
Samuel Beeman
Ephraim Adams
John Drake
Elijah Eaſten
Edward Higgins
Mary Lee
Sarah Stoddard
Bell Thayer
Martin Moor
John Battolph
Samuel Dolph
Jedediah Moor
William Davis
John Sutton
Joſhua Woodward
James Murray
Peter Johnſon
Solomon How
James Baily
Clement Ray
Eleazer Loomis
Enoch Phelps
Ebenezer Loomis
Purchaſe Capen
Patrick Flemming
Andrew Barton
The following is a liſt of perſons whoſe accounts are ſome of them ſuppoſed to be diſcharged by ſaid Caldwell and others to be taken by ſaid Smith to anſwer demands againſt ſaid company many of which it is ſuppoſed will be ballanced by accounts the people have againſt ſaid company, viz.
Samuel Barber
Edward Payne
Loclan McLean
Elijah Atwood
Jonathan Merrells, jun.
Ezekiel Humphrys jun.
Ezra Wilcox
Thomas Dyer
Jonath. Merrells ſen.
Alexander Hoskins
Uriah Edgcumb
William White
Andrew Moor
Jonathan Humphry
Eliſha Phelps
Charles Caſe & Comp.
Uriah Seymour
Eliakim Merrells
John Briſtol
George Wolcott
Iſac Holt
Benjamin Caſe
Bildad Phelps
Daniel Egleſton jun
John Hill
Reuben Caſe
William Walter
Noah Caſe
Moſes Cook
John McAlpin
Nehemiah Andruſs
Jehiel Hull
Joſeph Seward
Salmon Haskell
Conſider Hopkins
John Caſwell
Ebenezer Center
Thomas Winchell
Matthew Gillet Eſq;
Samuel Benham
Samuel Marſhall
John Briſtol
Samuel Cadwell
Benjamin Merrells
Jonathan Marſh
Abraham Camp
Michael Humphry
Joſeph Rockwell
David Bull
Robert Tenance
Miles Bradly
Samuel Chipman
Samuel Northrup
Ebenezer Taways
William Maltby
Jacob Brown
Charles Brewſter
John White
Mark Hopkins
Simeon Kelmar
Silas Bingham
Abel Moulton
Thomas Conklin
Abner Owen
Simeon Strong
Mariam Owen
Ezra St. John
Alexander Phelps
Charles Wilcox
B—— Thrall
Ebenezer Hurlburt jr.
Patrick Ray
Rufus Lawrence
Jonas Marſh
Lt. Ebenezer Stevens
Samuel Ranſom
David Lawrence
Jonathan Chipman
Joel Walter
Naſh of Gt. Barrington
John Phelps
Joſeph Seward
Dr. Timothy Hopkins
Elijah Auſtin
Brotherton Seward
Lt. Jonathan Moore
Giles Pettibone
Andrew Moore

Dated at Hartford, this 11th Day of June, A. D. 1771.

Per
RICHARD SMITH.

ALL perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of Mr. David Deming deceaſed, late of Weathersfield, or who are indebted to ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired without delay to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement.

David Deming, } *Adminiſ-*
John Deming } *trators.*

Weathersfield, June 11, 1771.

TO be ſold ſome fine lots of land, unimproved in the center and ſouth bounds of Granville, nigh the mill adjoining to Hartland north bounds, on the colony line either in 1, 2, or 300 acre lots or more, inquire of Captain Phineas Pratt, or Mr. Timothy Robinſon ſurveyors, or Mr. Luke Hitchcock, all of ſaid Granville, or by a line by the poſt to Boſton, directed to Mr. Lewis Deblois, merchant, at the golden eagle in market ſquare Boſton. Likewiſe a fine ſquare leavel lot of Land, of about 240 acres, in one piece in Weſtorn, the ſouth part, adjoining to Brimfield north line, about a mile or two ſouth of the meeting houſe, inquire of Mr. Iſac Leaſon adjoining to ſaid land in Weſtorn. Or a line to the aboveſaid Mr. Lewis Deblois in Boſton, who has juſt imported a large variety of all ſorts of hard ware and other goods, as pewter, braſs, nails and a great variety of moſt other goods from the makers, &c.

Hartford, June 11, 1771.

ALL Perſons indebted to Capt. Timothy Seymour of Hartford by Book or Note, are deſired to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame with Mr. Timothy Seymour, or with the Subſcriber, as they will prevent a Suit at Law. *Wm. Judd.*

A Number of

SCYTHES,

Of the beſt Kind, to be ſold by

Cotton Murray,

At the Printing-Office in Hartford.

To be ſold much chea-

per than any in America, large, valuable, and commodiouſly ſituated tracts of LAND, lying between the eaſt branch of Delaware river, and Suſquehannah river. Theſe tracts are extremely well covered with timber, fit for Philadelphia or Maryland markets, and has water carriage to both places, particularly to Philadelphia—they go in boats carrying eight hundred buſhels of wheat, and is about forty miles land carriage to Euſopus, on Hudſon's river——and both Delaware and Suſquehannah are better ſtored with fiſh than any rivers in the north parts of America. Such as do not chuſe or are unable to purchaſe, may have leaſes forever, paying thirty ſhillings New York currency per hundred acres, three years rent free, and may have any quantity not leſs than one hundred acres—Several townſhips are already ſpoke for, and each ſetler is to take a right of four hundred acres for which they are to have deeds forever, paying at the rate of thirteen pounds York currency for every hundred acres, ſuch as are not able to pay the whole purchaſe money, to pay one third of it, and ſecurity will be taken on the lands for the remainder. Such as incline to purchaſe or leaſe any of theſe lands, may apply to Col. John Bradſtreet at Albany, Mr. Egbert Demond at Euſopus, Mr Samuel How, or Capt. John Stevens at Canaan, and Mr. Andrew Stevens on the premiſes.

Albany, May 22. 1771.

This is to give Notice

to all Perſons, that we the Subſcribers with Thomas Darling, Eſq; Committee from the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticutt, on the Petition of *William Jepſon* of Hartford, in ſaid Colony, praying to be diſcharged, upon his reſigning up all his Eſtate for the Benefit of his Creditors,—Shall meet to hear ſaid Petition, with the Objections of the Creditors (if any they have) on the 20th Day of Auguſt next, at the Houſe of Capt. Hugh Ledlie in ſaid Hartford. Hartford, June 10th, 1771.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, } *Committee.*
JOSEPH TRUMBULL. }

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A.D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10, A.D. 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS, } Caldwell.

[July. M.dcc.lxxi.] NUMBER 340.]

THE

CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, June 25, to TUESDAY, July 2, 1771.

Peter Verſtille,

Has juſt imported from London and Briſtol, by the Captains Bryant, Hall, and Gough, via Boſton, and by Capt. Bettenhom via New-London,

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, part of the above goods are come to hand, which are as follows, viz.

Superfine black, blue, mix'd and dove-coloured broad cloths, midling and low prized, ſcarlet ditto, blue, green, and cloth colour'd German ſerges, wilton cloths, ſtriped ſwanſkins and flowered ſerges, white flannel's, ſagathys, double camblets, ſprig'd camblets, figur'd ſtuffs, black and colour'd crapes, dorſetteens, dreſdens and dreſdenetts, yard wide and half yard popplins, grizetts and brawl's, black bombazines, brown and white buckrams, Damaſcus for waiſtcoats, ſhalloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, plaids, ſcarlet, pluſh and ſaddle cloths, broad, black, plain ruſſets, Iriſh ſheeting, clouting and napkin diaper, 6 4 7 4 and 8 4 table cloths, dowlas, Raven's duck, ticklenburgs and oznabrigs, black and white, plain and ſprig'd pelong ſattins, black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, cloth colour'd ſilk mitts, black cravatts, men and women's white and colour'd gloves and mitts, black and white plain and figur'd gauzes, black and white catgut, broad and narrow tapes, black cypreſs gauze a fine aſſortment, black, bone and blond lace paſte work handkerchiefs, men's black, white and grey, plain and ribb'd hoſe, women's black and grey ditto, men's brown thread ſtockings and gloves, black, blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, ſcarlet and black ſnail trimmings, cap wire, a fine aſſortment of gold and ſilver baſket buttons, parſinetts, bedticking, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, twiſt, baſket, horn, and metal buttons, mathemin's ditto, ſilk, twiſt, knee garters, holman's inkpowder, beſt Dutch quills, writing and preſs paper, copper teakettles, braſs kettles, beſt velvet corks, half and whole hunting whips, hour glaſſes, temple ſpectacles, ribbons and ferrets, tapes and pins, ſowing ſilks, wool, cotton and clothier's cards, burnt China cups and ſaucers, bowls and plates, blue and white China cups and ſaucers, white and blue and white ſtone cups and ſaucers, brown pint and quart mugs, blue and white delph tea pots and bowls painted, floor bruſhes, buckle and cloth bruſhes a fine aſſortment table knives and forks, penknives, white and yellow ſhoe and knee buckles by the doz. men and women's braſs and ſteel thimbles, braſs ink pots with pen knives, children's plain and ſtone rings, taylor's ſhears hunter's pipes, duck and pidgeon ſhot, powder, bar lead, braſs chaiſe nails, whalebone, loaf ſugar, nutmegs, pepper by the hundred or doz. allſpice, women's black worſted gloves and mitts gilt trunks, &c. &c. &c.

Since the above Advertiſement,

he has received by the Captains Peaſe and Jenkins, via Boſton the following articles viz.

A Fine aſſortment of cotton checks, red and white, blue and white ſtripe hollands, 6 4 6-4 and half, 7 4 7 4 and half and 8 4 bed bunts, cloth colour'd fuſtians and white jeans, figur'd dimotys, crimſon flower'd ſattins. A fine aſſortment of the beſt London pewter, as diſhes, plates, baſons, porringers, tankards, quart and pint pots, quart and pint canns, tea pots, and cream pots, tea, and table ſpoons, frying pans, fire ſhovels and tongs, common and beſt White Chappel needles, & gloves ditto. An aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion braſs candleſticks, iron and braſs bal'd candleſticks, flat Japand candleſticks, ſteel and japand ſnuffers. An aſſortment braſs handles and eſcutcheons, poliſh ſhoe and knee chapes. An aſſortment gimblets. A fine aſſortment ſaddlers ware, wood ſcrews, ſingle and double ſpring cheſt locks thumb latches, hinges, knitting needles, flat irons, 8 and 14 oz tacks, 4d and 6d brads, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glaſs, beſt hoſe, womens ſhoes, pins, red and white, blue and white and yellow and white Nonſuprity's gartering, ſhoe and quality bindings.

N. B. And as he intends to leave the Colony ſoon, will retail them as cheap as in Boſton or New York, for Caſh. Good merchantable potaſh will be taken in pay for the above goods.

☞ Chief of the above articles may be had of Mr. Stephen Mears, at his ſtore in Hartford, oppoſite the North meeting houſe.

Weathersfield, May 28, 1771. 335

Choice Linſeed Oil,

Together with a ſmall Quantity of Engliſh GOODS, to be ſold cheap for Caſh in Hand, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Juſt Imported
From LONDON and BRISTOL,
And to be Sold, by

Lathrop and Smith,

At their Store in HARTFORD,

A large and freſh Aſſortment

of MEDICINES, and all Sorts of Apothecary Wares——Spices of all Sorts——Quart and half pint Bottles, and ſorted Phials—Surgeon's Inſtruments of all Kinds.——Briſtol Beer, in Bottles, by the Groſs or Doz.——Window Glaſs by the Box—All Sorts of Painter's Colours, and Painter's Bruſhes——

Alſo, a large Aſſortment of BOOKS, treating upon all Sciences, &c. Writing Paper of various qualities—Dutch Quills—— Wafers of the beſt Kind—Scales and Dividers—

They have alſo for Sale, Beſt Tortuga Salt, Weſt India Rum by the hogſhead or Gallon—Madeira, Liſbon and Malaga Wine——French Brandy——Ginnevs by the Caſe, and a Variety of other Spirits, &c &c.

All Perſons who ſhall be pleaſed to favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend upon having every article at a reaſonable Price.

Hartford, 10th June, 1771.

RUN away from Daniel & Iſrael Lewis of Charlotte Precinct, in Dutches county, province of New York, a Negro man named ISAAC, between 30 and 40 years of age, had on when he went away, a brown veſt, and check ſhirt, a pair leather breeches, and a ſmall pack of other cloaths, any perſon that ſhall take up ſaid negro and confine him ſo that the owners may have him again or return him to ſaid owners, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward and all neceſſary charges paid by us.

Daniel Lewis,
Israel Lewis.

Charlotte Precinct, June 17th, 1771.

Loſt (ſuppos'd to be

lent) a GUN, with the owner's name at large engrav'd on the ſcrew plate. Whoever hath the ſame, and will return it to the owner, or printer, ſhall be entitled to a reward adequate to their trouble, by

Hezekiah Merrells.

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New-Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Burnham, which is extraordinary good meadow —A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holaman, which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pinkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford, which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about thee quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

STray'd from the ſubſcriber of Hartford, the laſt week in april laſt, a black Mare, three years old paſt, natural trotter, no brand, a few white hairs on her noſe, never ſhod. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and have all neceſſary charges paid by *John Thomas.*

Barzillai Hudſon,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of a TOBACCONIST at his houſe in Hartford, where may be had beſt pig tail and paper tobacco in ſmall or large quantities as cheap, and equal in goodneſs to any ſold in New-York. And as ſaid Hudſon has employed a compleat workman, thoſe gentlemen who are pleas'd to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on being well uſed.

Hartford, June 24, 1771.

Wanted by the ſubſcriber,

a few ſprightly pacing HORSES, from three to ſix years old, about 14 hands high.

Joſeph Bunce.

Hartford, June 24, 1771.

TO be ſold ſome fine lots of land, unimproved in the center and ſouth bounds of Granville, nigh the mill adjoining to Hartland north bounds, on the colony line either in 1, 2, or 300 acre lots or more, inquire of Captain Phineas Pratt, or Mr Timothy Robinſon ſurveyors, or Mr. Luke Hitchcock, all of ſaid Granville, or by a line by the poſt to Boſton, directed to Mr. Lewis Deblois, merchant, at the golden eagle in market ſquare Boſton. Likewiſe a fine ſquare leavel lot of Land, of about 240 acres, in one piece in Weſtorn, the ſouth part, adjoining to Brimfield north line, about a mile or two ſouth of the meeting-houſe, inquire of Mr. Iſaac Leaſon adjoining to ſaid land in Weſtorn. Or a line to the aboveſaid Mr. Lewis Deblois in Boſton, who has juſt imported a large variety of all ſorts of hard ware and other goods, as pewter, braſs, nails and a great variety of moſt other goods from the makers, &c.

HARTFORD:
Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon.*

NUMBER 340.]

URANT.

th Foreign and Domeſtic

, 1771.

BE SOLD
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TFORD:
Ebenezer Watſon.

By the NEW-YORK POST.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

Thurſday laſt arrived the Duke of Cumberland Packet, Capt. Marſham in 6 Weeks and 4 Days from Falmouth by whom we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, April 30.

THIS day the following bills received the royal aſſent, by a Commiſſion from his Majeſty.

The bill for applying the ſum granted for the pay and cloathing of the militia for the year 1771.

The bill for embanking that part of the Thames adjoining to Durham Yard, in the Strand.

The bill for making a navigable cut, or canal from Bradford, to join the Leeds and Liverpool canal, at Winchill, in the townſhip of Idle, in Yorkſhire, and many other bills.

On Saturday ſome of the Common Council men and principal inhabitants of Bridge Ward Within went to the Tower in ſeventeen coaches, and preſented an addreſs to the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver.

Yeſterday Sir George Rodney ſet out from his houſe in Welbeck ſtreet for Portſmouth to take upon him the command of the ſquadron deſtined for Jamaica.

So greatly have adminiſtration increaſed their power of late by an enormous number of dependants that above 700 000l. per ann. goes to the ſeveral officers concerned in collecting the various taxes.

The army have ſhewed that they retain the ſame ſpirit of liberty which Engliſh armies have always ſhewn: they have had the judgment, in the firſt inſtance to ſtop the attempt of introducing foreign troops into the Engliſh dominions and have dared to vote in ſpite of influence, againſt the bill for the more effectually raiſing a military force for the protection of the ſettlements and poſſeſſions of the Eaſt India Company, *and threw it out* to the great joy of all thinking men, who are friends to his Majeſty's and the houſe of Hanover, and the liberties of England.

Diſpatches, the contents of which are kept a profound ſecret, have, within theſe few days, been ſent off for the naval commanders on the American ſtation.

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, April 27.

"We daily expect Admiral Rodney here from London, in order to ſet ſail for the Weſt-Indies, his ſquadron being ready for ſailing.

"We expect 16 ſhips to be paid off here, but the men turned over to other ſhips.

May 1. Yeſterday the Lords North and Rochford, had a long conference with his Majeſty at the Queen's palace.

Yeſterday morning the Earl of Hillſborough, as ſecretary of ſtate for the colonies, had a grand levee of colony Governors, Agents and American merchants, at his houſe in Hanover ſquare.

The ſame morning Lord Sandwich had a grand and numerous levee of admirals, and other naval officers at his houſe at the Admiralty.

It was yeſterday reported (but we cannot vouch for the authenticity of the aſſertion) that the Earl of Halifax died on Monday evening at his ſeat at Buſhy Park.

The Sheriff of Middleſex, when he enters into his office, ſwears, *That he will truly* RETURN all the *King's writs*. It is probable Mr. Wilkes did not know the nature of the ſheriffs oath, when he talked of refuſing to make a return in caſe of Mr. Lutterell's ſeat being vacated as member for the county of Middleſex. Beſides, if it were poſſible to get over the perjury by the ſtatutes of 8 Henry VI c. 7. and 23 Henry VI c. 14 a ſheriff by ſuch refuſal would incur the penalty of two hundred pounds, one to the King and the other to him who ſhall ſue, and will likewiſe ſuffer a year's impriſonment.

The houſe of Commons will certainly finiſh buſineſs to morrow, when they will adjourn till Monday or Tueſday, as it is thought impoſſible for the upper houſe to finiſh the whole of their buſineſs till to morrow ſe'nnight ſo that the prorogation is now fixed for Thurſday ſe'nnight.

Extract of a letter from Liſbon, March 23.

"A very extraordinary event has happened lately here, in regard to commerce. Some days ago French cloths were refuſed diſpatch in the cuſtom houſe and ſtopt; and ſince then a general order has been ſent to that tribunal, to ſtop all goods of French manufacture which are either compoſed of wool, or have any mixture of that material in them; even their druggets are comprehended. You may eaſily conceive what an uproar this has occaſioned among the French merchants; they have applied to their envoy here, who has ſent home their caſe and written to his court for inſtructions."

May 2. Yeſterday the common council and principal inhabitants of the Ward of Cripplegate Within, in a long proceſſion of coaches, waited on the Lord Mayor with an addreſs.

Yeſterday the principal inhabitants of the ward of Aldgate waited on the Lord Mayor in the Tower, and preſented his Lordſhip an addreſs, expreſſing their approbation of his late conduct.

It is a miſtake that Mr. Wilkes at Mile end talked of making no return to the writ. He mentioned not obeying it ſo far as to call the county together, when there was no legal vacancy and returning the writ with the ſpecial matter endorſed on the back.

They write from Peterſburgh, that her imperial Majeſty has lately recalled all of her ſubjects whomſoever from baniſhment in Siberia, who had reſided in that inhoſpitable deſert for the term of ſeven years.

The houſe of Peers was very full yeſterday, all the Lords having been ſummoned, on a motion of the Earl of Chatham's for an addreſs to diſſolve the preſent p——t. None were admitted but peers. The debates were continued very late, when, we are informed, it paſſed in the negative.

The ſtate of the corn trade, for allowing the exportation of grain, &c. from America duty free, is dropt.

This morning Lord North had a conference with his Majeſty at the Queen's palace.

On Friday evening laſt a maſquerade was given for the amuſement of the children of Nobility in Soho ſquare at the houſe of Lord Pigot. Nurtured in the boſom of frivolity and luxury, it is not to be wondered if they wiſhed to imitate their pappas and mammas, the *bigger children* at Mrs. Cornley's.

May 4. It is ſaid the following motion was made on Wedneſday by the Earl of Chatham, in the upper houſe: "That an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, moſt dutifully and earneſtly beſeeching his Majeſty that under the late violations of the rights of the electors of Great Britain, in the election for Middleſex, ſtill unredreſſed, and in the preſent conflict which has ſo unhappily ariſen between the claims of privilege of the houſe of commons on one ſide and thoſe of the magiſtracy on the other, his Majeſty will, in his paternal wiſdom, deign to open the way to compoſe this alarming warfare; and that in order to prevent the ſaid houſe and the Nation from being involved in intemperate diſcuſſions of undefined powers, which in the extreme may endanger the conſtitution, and tend to ſhake the tranquility of the Kingdom, his Majeſty will be graciouſly pleaſed to recur to the recent ſenſe of his people, by diſſolving, after the end of this ſeſſion the preſent parliament, and calling, with convenient diſpatch, a new parliament; 23 for it, 72 againſt it.

We hear a proteſt is entered againſt the Durham Yard embarking bill, ſigned by Lord Shelburn, and two other Lords.

We are aſſured that upon the day the parliament is prorogued, the whole city of London will meet upon Tower hill and places adjoining, in carriages and on foot, to attend the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver to the Manſion houſe. All the bells in the city of London and ſuburbs will ring the whole day, and the illuminations are expectated to be more general than ever were known upon any other occaſion.

A patent is preparing for creating Sir Jeffery Amherſt a peer.

The Earl of Halifax was yeſterday much better and out of danger.

Run away from the

ſubſcriber in Canady, in Windham County, Jeremiah Durket, an apprentice Boy about 17 years of age, had on and carried away two felt hats four ſhirts, and all his other cloaths. is about five feet nine inches high, and a little croſs eyed goes lame his left great toe is cut off. Whoever will take up ſaid runaway and bring him to me, ſhall have three dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by

Nathaniel Moſeley, jun.

N. B. Two more went with him one Badlok, and one Fuller.

July 2, 1771.

ANNAPOLIS, June 20.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, dated June 9.

I am juſt returned from the South Side of James River, where I have ſeen the moſt dreadful calamity which has ever yet befallen this country. The damages done by the late ſevere freſh cannot amount to leſs than five Hundred thouſand pounds; upon James River only, not leſs than five hundred houſes have been ſwept away, 2000 hogſheads of tobacco from Shockoe's, Byrd's, and near as many more from the tobacco houſes of different people; the wholeſale ſtore houſes of every merchant in Shockhoe, Rocky Ridge and Warwick: Thoſe at Oſborne's were afloat, but fortunately ſaved, by being tied to large trees, though all the goods were damaged, as the waters were up five or ſix lengths of ſhingles upon the roofs. All the iſlands and low grounds were under water; their laſt year's corn, and their preſent crops of corn, wheat and tobacco, with all their ſtock, and ſome negroes, not only carried off but the very ſoil itſelf waſhed away. Upon Roanoke they ſay it has been ſtill worſe. Shannadoe has ſuffered greatly, and the crops upon the low grounds of Pomonkey and Mattapony ruined. The freſh has alſo done great damage upon Rappahannock but not ſo much as upon Roanoke, James River, and Shannadoe. The crop of tobacco now growing muſt be leſſened at leaſt 25 000 hogſheads.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.

By a Gentleman from Mecklenburg County, in North-Carolina, we are informed, that he came through Orange County and was at the Governor's Camp 2 Days after the late Battle with the Regulators, where he learnt the following Particulars, viz. That on the 15th of May, a party of the Regulators came up with one of the Provincials at ſome Diſtance from the main Body, whom they cut to pieces; that on the 16th juſt before the Action, one of the Regulators, named Thomſon, came up to the Governor and groſly inſulted him with threatening Language, bidding him fire for they did not regard him, nor all his Forces, on which he ſhot him dead, when the Engagement enſued, by a heavy Fire, killed nine or ten of the Principals, and wounded about 60; that the Regulators being badly diſciplined and under no Command, attacked the Governor very irregularly afterwards; that the Action laſted near two Hours, when the Regulators began to diſperſe; that upwards of 250 of them were killed, a great Number wounded, about 100 taken Priſoners; that on the 17th the Governor iſſued a Proclamation, offering his Pardon to thoſe who would come in, lay down their Arms, and ſwear Allegiance to his Majeſty within a limited Time; that upwards of 300 had come in and there were continually ſurrendering themſelves, and it was thought that moſt if not all of them would ſurrender, except about 63, who were out outlawed; that one James Pew, an Outlaw, was hanged in the Governor's Camp; and that on the 20th, the Day he came away, a Court was to be held at Hillſborough, for the Trial of the Priſoners.—He further informs, that as he came through Virginia, he was told by ſeveral People that one who's Family at Green Briar, on the Frontiers of that Province, were killed by the Cherokee Indians, in their Excurſions.

By Letters, &c. from North Carolina, we learn, that in the Action on the 16th, as mentioned above, there were 300 of the Regulators left dead on the Field, and that the Number killed and wounded amounted to 900, and that ſince the Action 1500 of them had come in, thrown down their Arms and ſworn Allegiance. It is ſaid that Hunter, one of the Leaders of the Regulators, was killed in the Battle, and that Herman Huſbands, the other of their Chiefs, after aſſuring them of Victory and encouraging them, rode off. The Governor's Party have deſtroyed the Houſe and laid waſt the Plantation of ſaid Huſbands, and were in purſuit of him, when the laſt Accounts came away.

NEW-YORK, June 27.

A Gentleman who was in the Engagement with Governor TRYON, in North Carolina, againſt the Regulators, in his Letter to a Gentleman in this City, ſays, "Some Days before the Battle, a Number of Gentlemen from the back Country on Horſeback, properly equipped, joined the Governor who formed them into a Troop and were of great Service; that before the Battle the Governor ſent a Meſſage to the Regulators deſiring them to lay down their Arms, and deliver up their Principals, which they refuſed; that he ſent them a ſecond Meſſage by the High Sheriff, agreeable to an Act of Aſſembly paſſed laſt Seſſion, acquainting them if they did not diſperſe in one Hour, he would fire on them, which they refuſed; that when the Hour was expired, he ordered the commanding Officer of the Artillery to fire, which was immediately obey'd; in Conſequence of the Governor's Proclamation, in 12 Days after the Engagement, 1300 of the Regulators had ſurrendered their Arms, took the Oath of Allegiance and were pardoned."

SALEM, June 25.

On the 10th Inſtant, about 9 o'Clock in the Evening, Mr. Edward Cambridge, of Lynn, returning home from this Town, on horſeback, juſt on this Side the Old Sluice, (ſo called) 5 or 6 Miles from hence, was attacked by a Highway Robber, who ſeized the Horſe's Bridle cloſe to his Mouth, and accoſted Mr. Cambridge thus—Dam you, deliver your Money,—*Mr. Cambridge ſaid, I have no Money.——The Robber then ſaid,* Dam you, I'll have your Money or your life, *The Inſtant of his uttering theſe laſt Words the Horſe ſuddenly inclined backward, and very providentially prevented the Contents of a loaded Piſtol from entering Mr. Cambridge's Body, which he felt paſs by his Breaſt, and which was diſcharged by the Highwayman immediately on ſpeaking the Words laſt mentioned. The firing off the piſtol occaſioned the Horſe to ſtart forward with ſuch Force as to diſengage the Bridle from the Villains Hand, when Mr. Cambridge rode off, and happily got clear.—The Robber had on a Dutch woolen Cap, a ſhort dark colour'd Jacket, and long Trowſers.*

HARTFORD, July 2.

Laſt week a man in Middletown bathing in a Mill Pond was drowned. He was about 21 years of age, we have not been able to obtain his name.

Laſt Friday a Child of Mr. Coleman of Weathersfield, about 7 years of age, riding in a cart with his father, fell from his ſeat to the ground, before one of the wheels, which (before his father could ſtop his cattle) went over his head and kill'd him in a moment.

A Letter from a Clergyman to a Quaker, who was a Watchmaker.

From Berwick *in* Elmot, *the Reſidence of my fleſhly Tabernacle, the ninth Day of the ſixth Month, in the Year 1706 according to our Computation, where thou mayeſt be welcome to ſuch Creatures as I have.*

Friend,

I Have ſent an erroneous Watch to receive thy friendly Correction and Reproof. She hath been long guilty of Lying, and would ſeldom ſpeak the Truth; ſo that by her Leaſing I have often been deceiv'd, and led into Miſtakes. She hath been twice at thy Schoo for Amendment; but, as yet, hath profited nothing under thy Hands. Thou telleſt me in thy Note, thou haſt rectify'd the Centre Wheel, yet the whole Machine goes wrong; that thou haſt clean'd her, yet her ill Tricks remain; that thou haſt taken out her Bruiſes, yet the old Sores continue; that thou haſt turn'd the Top of her Teeth, and yet ſhe remains unconverted from her Faults: So that in a Senſe literal I may ſay to thee, O Watchman, thou haſt watched in vain, and haſt buſied thyſelf to no Purpoſe!

I tell thee Friend, mark me, I confide much in thy outward Skill and Ability, and hope thy Integrity is equal to them. If theſe Imperfections proceed from any Defects in the inner Man (I mean the Spring) or from any other Cauſe I deſire thou wouldſt rectify them; caſt the Spirit of Untruth out of her, make her go in the Ways of Truth and Verity, and inſtruct her to point at that which is right.

I own, thou art worthy of recompence, when they [illegible] profits me. I have once more ſent her to thee; pray enter into a friendly Conference with her, in reſpect of her Evils. I will board her with thee for ſome Time, and pay thee for her Table, if thou doſt requeſt it of me. Thus committing her to thy friendly Care and Correction,

I remain thy Friend,
GEORGE PLAXTON.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of John Rumrill, late of Enfield deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs on the firſt mondays of Auguſt, September and October next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the Houſe of Capt. Ephraim Peaſe innholder in ſaid Enfield.

Joſeph Kingſbury, }
Peter Raynolds. } *Commiſſioners.*

TO BE SOLD BY

E. Auſtin,

(Near the Court Houſe in Hartford)
The following Articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweller's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteel Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, Salt Petre, Borax, Iron Rivet Wire, Braſs ditto, Moulding Sand, Rotten Stone, Pummice Stone, Sandever, Sand Paper, Buckle bruſhes, Flower of Pumice, red & white Foil, cypher'd and white Stone rings, cypher'd and white Stone Earrings ſet in Gold, ditto, in Silver, cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, Stone Broaches ſet in Silver, Coral Beeds, Corn Emery and fine ditto, &c. &c. &c.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber hereto, the evening following the 12th of May laſt paſt from Milford, in the colony of Connecticut, in New-England, a negro man named Newport, aged 29 years, a ſtout well ſet, broad ſhoulder'd fellow, for height about middling, rather ſtoops when walking, if carefully obſerved, was born in Newport, Rhode-Iſland, talks plain. He carried with him, one brown homeſpun flannel coat and breeches almoſt new, and one ſcarlet broad cloth veſt, with flowered pewter buttons alſo one coarſe cinamon colour'd lappel'd broad cloth coat with metal buttons, one blue and white ſtriped lappel'd linen veſt, one ſuch ſhirt, one fine white ditto, three coarſe check'd woolen ditto, one courſe flannel out ſide jacket, and great coat mix'd, black and white wool, two pair ribb'd ſtockings, one pale blue worſted, the other brown thread, one old beaver hat, with a white metal button, and ſilver'd loop. The ſame night went from the ſame houſe, a large white feemale, aged about 27 years, red hair, ſtoops as ſhe walks about her houſework.—Carried off with her ſundry aprons, ſome blue and white ſmall check linen, and ſome white, one ſcarlet broad cloth ſhort cloak, much worn with a ſilver lace about the ſame, and a woman's black ſattin bonnet almoſt new. She ſtole of her own with her, ſundry new tow cloth ſmocks, ſeveral petticoats, ſtriped new linen blue and white ſhort gown, ſome blue and white check woolen aprons, two check linen handkerchiefs, is ſomething near ſighted, wore men's ſhoes. They were ſeen about 14 miles to the northward. Whoever will take up ſaid negro, and convey him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him ſo that he gets him again, if taken in this colony ſhall receive Five Dollars, if out of this colony Eight Dollars reward and all neceſſary charges—and if any of the articles ſuppoſed ſtolen by the feemale be taken and return'd, the perſon that returns them ſhall receive half the value of what may be ſo returned. The foregoing reward ſhall be paid by

EDWARD ALLEN.

N. B. If ſaid negro hears of this advertiſement and ſhall return to his duty within one month from the date, he ſhall be received into his maſter's ſervice, without corporal puniſhment.

Milford, *June* 18 1771.

ALL perſons who have any demands on the eſtate of Mr. David Deming deceaſed, late of Weatherſfield, or who are indebted to ſaid deceaſed's eſtate, are deſired without delay to call on the ſubſcribers for ſettlement.

David Deming, } *Adminiſ-*
John Deming } *trators.*

Weatherſfield, June 11, 1771.

Whereas the General

Aſſembly of this colony held at Hartford, on the 2d Thurſday of May A. D. 1771 upon the petition of *Richard Smith* of *Boſton* in the county of Suffolk and province of the *Maſſachuſetts Bay*, againſt Charles and George Caldwell, &c. Reſolved and Ordered.

That all the debts due and owing from the perſons whoſe names are contained in the following liſt, to the late company of Smith and Caldwell, contracted either at Saliſbury or Simſbury, ſhall be payable to ſaid Smith only his order or attorney, and that no receipt, or diſcharge of the ſaid Caldwell's ſince the riſing of the general aſſembly in October laſt, ſhall be available in the Law.

This is therefore to notify & deſire all perſons whoſe names are contained in the following liſt that are indebted to, or that have any demands againſt the late company of Smith and Caldwell, contracted either at Simſbury or Saliſbury immediately to ſettle the ſame viz. thoſe contracted at Saliſbury with Mr. William Whiting at Saliſbury, and thoſe contracted at Simſbury with capt. William Tiley, at Hartford, or to expect trouble, viz.

Of the debts contracted at Saliſbury, by the people living at Saliſbury.

MOſes Knap
Benaj. Williams
Matthew Toully
John Butler
Capt. Eliſha Sheldon
Lt. Joſeph Lee
Stephen Chusfield
Joſeph Bradley
Bethuel Selleck
Lot Norton
Andrew Surdam
James Meigs ſen
Caleb Woodworth
Jonathan Dudly
Eliphalet Marſh
Matthew Kelly
Ebenezer Fitch
David Lord ſen
Eliphalet Jewel
David Whitney
Daniel Ketchem
Nathaniel Porter
Nathaniel Skinner
Jabez Swift Eſq
Reuben Chapin
John Hutchinſon Eſq
Iſaac Peck
William White
Iſaac Benton
John Eldridge
Iſaac White
Aſa Landon
Capt. Nath. Everts
James Nichols
John Hurlbort
Gilbert Everts
James Clayhorn ſen
Ezra Selleck
Samuel Hally
John Moor
Joſhua Jewel
Gamaliel Painter
Oliver Jewel
Ezekiel Landon
Peter Rud
Joſhua Surdam
Amaſa Holcomb
Capt. James Bird
Amos Fuller
Elias Reed
Samuel Norton
James Owen
Benjamin Griſwold
Samuel Northrup
Daniel Bingham
Joſeph Hanmer
Joel Camp
Jeſſe Sawyer
Gideon Smith
Simeon Lyman
Jonathan Chipman
Jonathan Kelſy
Lt. Ebenezer Stevens
Lawrence White
Henry Vanduſon
Bethel Sellek
Jabez Knap
John Turner ſenr
Phineas Adams
Gabriel Dutcher
Iſrael Dean
John Everts
Alpheus Holmes
Levi Benton
Hezekiah Camp jun.
William Pew
William Beomont ſen.
Thomas Tuttle
Eleazer Barrett
Ebenezer Fletcher
Benjamin Bingham
Noah Iſbel
John Weiding
Nathaniel Jewel
Ruleef Dutcher
Abner Woodworth
Philip Goit
Seth Dean
John Cammeron
Ebenezer Bement
James Holmes
Aaron Owen
Jonathan Canfield
John Chipman
Joſhua Whiting
Claudius Britol
Ebenezer Hebord
Titus Ives
Moſes Rud
Tamer Pell
Timothy Turner
Wid. Ruth Tappet,
Benjamin Bingham
Daniel Evarts
Samuel Lee,
Canaan
Jeſſe Stevens
John Enſign
Capt. John Stevens
Andrew Bacon
Joſhua Preſton
Nehemiah Lawrence
Samuel Douglaſs
Jonas Marſh
Benjamin Stevens
Andrew Stevens
Daniel Stevens
David Holcomb ſen
Allen Ward
John Enſign
Samuel Wells
Daniel Farrand
Rufus Marſh
David Lawrence
Timothy Moſes
Iſaac Lawrence jun
John Spalding
John Richards
Jared Huxly
Giles Hamlin
Noah Wells
Samuel Marble
Jeremiah Horsford
Ruſſel Hunt
Elijah Cobb
Nathaniel Lawrence

he General

, held at Hartford, on
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Smith of *B tton* is the
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contained in the fol-
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ldwell's ſince the riſing
in October laſt, ſhall

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ed in the following liſt
that have any demands
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Simſbury or Saliſbury
ſame viz thoſe con-
Mr. William Whiting
ontracted at Simſbury
y, at Hartford, or to

at Saliſbury, by the
at Saliſbury.

Phineas Adams
Gabriel Dutcher
Iſrael Dean
John Everts
Alpheus Holmes
Levi Benton
Hezekiah Camp jun.
William Pew
William Beemont ſen.
Thomas Tuttle
Eleazer Barrett
Ebenezer Fletcher
Benjamin Bingham
Noah Isbel
John Weiding
Nathaniel Jewel
Ruleef Dutcher
Abner Woodworth
Philip Coot
Seth Dean
John Cammeron
Ebenezer Bement
James Holmes
Aaron Owen
Jonathan Canfield
John Chipman
Joſhua Whiting
Claudius Brittel
Ebenezer Hebord
Titus Ives
Moſes Rud
Tamar Pell
Timothy Turner
Wid Ruth Tappet
Benjamin Bingham
Daniel Everts
Samuel Lee
Canaan
Jeſſe Stevens
John Enſign
Capt. John Stevens
Andrew Bacon
Joſhua Preſton
Nehemiah Lawrence
Samuel Douglaſs
Jonas Marſh
Benjamin Stevens
Andrew Stevens
Daniel Stevens
David Holcomb ſen
Allen Ward
John Enſign
Samuel Wells
Daniel Ferrand
Rufus Marſh
David Lawrence
Timothy Moſes
Iſaac Lawrence jun
John Spalding
John Richards
Jared Huxly
Giles Hamlin
Noah Wells
Samuel Marble
Jeremiah Horsford
Ruſſel Hunt
Elijah Cobb
Nathaniel Lawrence

Samuel Stow
Hezekiah Andrews
Jonathan Lawrence
Stephen Lawrence
Iſaac Lawrence
Jeremiah Lawrence
John Sloan
Daniel Brown
Jacob Van Bremer
Samuel Hide
Jacob Bryant
Guſtin Bryant
Saliſbury
Philip Chatfield
Jared Everiſt
Stephen Chatfield
Janna Meigs junr
Philip Coon
Joſhua Stanton
Amos Brownſon
Samuel Owen
William Trumbull
John McNeal
Jeremiah Adams
Suſannah Biſhop
David Beaſon
Joſhua Jewel
Joſeph Bingham
Joſeph Tharp
James Packs
Joſeph Munger
Hartford
Alexander Chaulker
Norfolk
Giles Pettibone
Abraham Camp
Andrew Moor
Samuel Ranſome
Brotherton Seward
Luther Barber
Eliſha Richards
Samuel Phillips
Samuel Pettibone
Joſeph Cowls
Aſahel Caſe
David Phelps
Samuel Koop
Nathaniel Peaſe
Samuel Gaylord
Reuben Munger
Joel Walter
Capt Iſaac Holt
Samuel Mills
Samuel Barber
Nine Partners
Andrew Boſtwick
William Stiller
Stephen Haight
Lewis Bryant
Henry Sherburn
John Wilſey
Robert Baſſy
Seth Caſe
Elijah Phelps
Blodget Smith
Darby Lincy
Seth Allen
Timothy Winchel
John Tinglebough
Alexander Bryant
John Truſdale
Abel Sprague
Joſeph Harriſs
Moſes Lilley
Joſeph Jeſop
Elias Curtiſs
Elijah Wheaton
Samuel King
Joſhua Griffith
James Young
John Adams
Alexander Bryant
Herman Hoſman
Oblong
Jotham Clerk
Samuel Smith
Adminiſtrators Tiffany
Brockway
William Knickerbacker
Joſeph Peck
Daniel Wright
Capt Daniel Wright
Samuel Skinner
Jabez Wright
Richard Sliter
Uriah Lawrence
Samuel Eccleſton
Philip Lawrence
Eliphalet Wheeler
At Sheffield.
John Sharp
Doct. Lemuel Bernard
Theod. Sedgwick, Eſq;

Jonas Galuſh
Doct. Salo Pell
Nathaniel Auſtin
Capt. Micah Veal
Eliſha Enſign
Samuel Trowbridge
Jeruſha Fellows
Meriam Pell
Doct. John Bull
James Coon
Capt. Ezra Fellows
John Pell
Simeon Hathway
Livingſton'sManor
Eliſha Phelps
NewMarlboro'
Iſaac Aſhley
Nathaniel How
John Coller
Simeon Adams
David Church
Litchfield
William Stanton
Alexander M'Neal
Pittsfield
Doct. John Lee
John Keelor
Joſeph Keelor
Cornwall
Noah Rogers
Henry Steward
Noah Bewell
Benjamin Chandler
Sharon
John Canfield, Eſq;
Stephen Sears
Thadeus Jewet
Eliphalet Bull
Cotton Mather Smith
William Goodrich
Eleazer Jewet
Caleb Jewet
Lenox
Eliſha Willard
Rymebeck
Philip Jacobs
Jacob Thomas
Great Barrington
David Ingerſoll, Eſq;
Doct. Pomeroy
Thomas Colton
William Beemont, jun.
Joſeph Dwight
Benedict Dewy
William Pixley
Richmont
Samuel Benton
Alexander Gaſlin
Kent
Eliſha Swift
Redhook
Col Martin Hoffman
The following is a liſt of the debts contracted at Simſbury from Norfolk
Aſahel Humphry
Amos Phelps
Moſes Camp
Stephen Walter
John Phelps
David Phelps
Samuel Moſs
Giles Pettibone
Eleazer Wilcocks
Iſaac Pettibone
Timothy Barber
Samuel Mills
Ezekiel Willcocks
BrothertonSeward
Joſeph Couns
From Simſbury
Joſeph Meſſenger
Dudley Caſe jun.
Benjamin Adams
Amos Wilcocks, ſen.
Jeremiah Caſe, ſen.
Aaron Smith
Nathaniel Wilcox
Jonathan Morgan
David Mills
Jonathan Pettibone, Eſ.
Martin Humphry
Daniel Olmſtead
Gideon Mills
Emanuel Humphry
John Mills jun.
Charles Caſe
Thomas Barber
Solomon Taylor
Richard Caſe
Jacob Pettibone
Joſeph Mills

James Hecock
John Roberts
John Lillie
Edward Caſe
Ezekiel Mills
Darius Pinney
Nathaniel Alderman
Noah Humphry
William Caſe
Wait Latimore
Bildad Barber
Joel Adams
Jonathan Alderman
William Humphry
Job Caſe
Joſeph Teff
Jeſſe Alford
Enoch Caſe
Abraham Barber
Eliſha Corniſh
Joſeph Seger
Samuel Humphry
Locklan McLean
Solomon Terry
Jeremiah Griſwold
Jonathan Noble
New-Hartford.
Samuel Enſign
Eliphalet Enſign
Moſes Douglaſs
Thomas Walling
John Edgcomb
Elias Seymour
Seth Smith
Jonas Wead
Jonathan Marſh
Elias Merrells,
Zebulon Merrel's
James Benham
Ithamar Andrus
Samuel Alcott
Martin Smith
Hezekiah Seymour
Joſeph Marſh 2d
Ebenezer Moody
Job Marſh
Uriah Seymour
Mary Douglaſs
Eliakim Merrells
William Winthorn
Ephraim Wilcox
Daniel Shepard
Michael Loomiſs
Abial Taylor
Samuel Merrel's
Michel Goodwing
Aſhbel Kellog
John Spencer
Oaris Enſign
Thomas Stone
Samuel Peck
Iſaac Cadwell
Elijah Flowers
John Wallen
Earl Wright
Nehemiah Andrews
Samuel Douglaſs
Jeſſe Doolittle
Ephraim Tucker
Abel Ives
Moſes Marſh
Noah Kellogg
William Steel ſen
Aſa Rice
Nathaniel Spencer
Theodore Gilbert
Zachariah Watſon
Stephen Chob
Jonathan Marſh jun
David Seymour
William Steel jun.
John Merrells—Notes
Lois Steel
Iſaac Kellogg
Roger Crow
John Nickeſon,
Jeſſe Goodwin
Thomas Olcott jun
Seth Griſwold
Hartford
William Watſon
John Jeffery
Caleb Turner
Ebenezer Bernard
Iſaac Oaks
Aſhbel Steel
Simeon Grahams
Caleb Croſwel
James Mookler
Neil McLean jun
Joſeph Steel
Timothy Beany

Farmington
Stephen Norton
Gideon Baldwin
Iſaac Bidwell
John Wyard
Ambroſe Humphry
Abel Humphry
Medad Newhall
Notes
Dr. Timothy Hoſmer
Bolton
Allin McLean
Torrington
Aaron Auſtin ſen
Amaſa Marſhall
Samuel Hurlbart
Torringford
Jeſſe Cook
John Barr
LebanonNathaniel Porter
Windſor
John McLean
Levi Soaper
Abigail Humphry
Colebrock
Nathan Baſs
Francis Griſwold
John Rockwell
Joſeph Seymour
Samuel Rockwell
Barkhemſted
Eleazer Smith
Miles Andrews
Canaan
Rufus Marſh
Iſaac Peck
Jeremiah Lawrence
Samuel Stow
Rufus Lawrence
Northington
Nathan Newel
Suffield
Simeon Hathaway
Coventry
Joſiah Roſe
Middletown
Luther Sage
John Whitmore jun
Sandisfield
John Stilman
William Underwood
James Eroy
Notes
John Stilman
Samuel Sage
Theodore Preſſon
From Salmon Brook.
Abijah Roe
Alexander Corſet
From Wincheſter
John Hill
Notes
Noah Gleaſon,
From Cornwall.
Samuel Butler
From Somers.
Edward Kibby
From Great Barrington
William Beemont
Collyers Account.
Jonathan Fiſher
Jeremiah Wetmore
Wood Cutters
William Harrington
Reuben Phelps
Enoch Stoddard
Timothy Talcott
Hezekiah Smith
Andrew Bell
John Woodruff
Andrew Harrod
Moſes Roberts
James Patterſon
James Anderſon
Richard Warren
Joſeph Cadwell
Zephaniah Rogers
Notes from ſundry perſons
Jeſſe Gates
Samuel Stone Butler
Elias Hopkins
Samuel Kellogg
Jacob Barnhart
Aſhbel Porter
Locklan McLean
Jonathan Merrel's jun
Ezekiel Humphry jun
Thomas Dyer
Jonath. Merrells ſen.
Daniel Wilcox
Uriah Edgcomb

Jonathan Humphry
John Briſtol
John Hill
William Walter
Jehiel Hull
Salmon Haſkel
Conſider Hopkins
Matthew Gillet Eſq
Samuel Benham
Samuel Marſhall
Samuel Cadwell
Michael Humphry
Abraham Camp
Joſeph Rockwell
Benjamin Merrells
The following is a liſt of the names contain'd in the Petty Ledger.
Amaſa Marſhal
Phineas Grover
Daniel Keene
John Frame
Elijah Smith
Joſeph Keene
Samuel Spencer
Patrick Dream
Ebenezer Hurlburt ſen
Samuel Preſton
Hannah Forbs
Dudly Moor
John Owen
Samuel Beeman
Ephraim Adams
John Drake
Elijah Baſton
Edward Higgins
Mary Lee
Sarah Stoddard
Bell Thayer
Martin Moor
John Buttolph
Samuel Dolph
Jedediah Moor
William Davis
John Sutton
Joſhua Woodward
James Murray
Peter Johnſon
Solomon How
James Baily
Clement Ray
Eleazer Loomis
Enoch Phelps
Ebenezer Loomis
Purchaſe Capen
Patrick Flemming
Andrew Barton
The following is a liſt of perſons whoſe accounts are ſome of them ſuppoſed to be diſcharged by ſaid Caldwell and others to be taken by ſaid Smith to anſwer demands againſt ſaid company many of which it is ſuppoſed will be ballanced by accounts the people have againſt ſaid company, viz.
Samuel Barker
Edward Payne
Loclan McLean
Elijah Atwood

Jonathan Merrells, jun.
Ezekiel Humphrys jun.
Ezra Wilcox
Thomas Dyer
Jonath. Merrells ſen.
Alexander Hoskins

Uriah Edgcomb
William White
Andrew Moor
Jonathan Humphry
Eliſha Phelps
Charles Caſe & Comp.
Uriah Seymour
Eliakim Merrells
John Briſtol
George Wolcott
Iſaac Holt
Benjamin Caſe
Bildad Phelps
Daniel Egleſton jun
John Hill
Reuben Caſe
William Walter
Noah Caſe
Moſes Cook
John McAlpin
Nehemiah Andruſs
Jehiel Hull
Joſeph Seward
Salmon Haſkell
Conſider Hopkins
John Caſwel
Ebenezer Center
Thomas Winchell
Matthew Gillet Eſq;
Samuel Benham
Samuel Marſhall
John Briſtol
Samuel Cadwell
Benjamin Merrells
Jonathan Marſh
Abraham Camp
Michael Humphry
Joſeph Rockwell
David Bull
Robert Tenance
Miles Bradly
Samuel Chipman
Samuel Northrup
Ebenezer Taways
William Maltby
Jacob Brown
Charles Brewſter
John White
Mark Hopkins
Simeon Kelmar
Silas Bingham
Abel Moulton
Thomas Conklin
Abner Owen
Simen Strong
Mariam Owen
Ezra St. John
Alexander Phelps
Charles Wilcox
B—— Thrall
Ebenezer Hurlbutt jr.
Patrick Ray
Rufus Lawrence
Jonas Marſh
Lt. Ebenezer Stevens
Samuel Ranſom
David Lawrence
Jonathan Chipman
Joel Walter
Naſh of Grt. Barrington
John Phelps
Joſeph Seward
Dr. Timothy Hopkins
Elijah Auſtin
Brotherton Seward
Lt. Jonathan Moore
Giles Pettibone
Andrew Moore
Dated at Hartford, this 11th Day of June, A. D. 1771. Per
Richard Smith.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A.D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10. A.D. 1771.
ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS, } Caldwell.

[JULY. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 341.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, July 2, to TUESDAY, July 9. 1771.

By the laſt Accounts from North Carolina, publiſhed in the late Papers here, the Circumſtances of the Colony appear to be truly alarming. No Man will believe that the People would riſe in Arms againſt the Government there, without ſome Reaſon for it. They are called Factious and Rebels. Theſe are Terms of Reproach uſually apply'd by Oppreſſors to thoſe who reſiſt Oppreſſion; and however ready ſome who have taken to themſelves the Appellation of Friends to Government may be to fix ſuch odious Terms on the People, when they murmur at and complain of the Meaſures of Government, be it remembered that it is poſſible for the Government itſelf to rebel, and when thoſe who are entruſted with the Conduct of the Affairs of the Public, oppreſs the People, inſtead of protecting them, and do them wrong, inſtead of diſtributing impartial Juſtice among them, they and not the People who reſiſt them, are Rebels. We have lately ſeen the Accounts of the Conduct of the Governor of North Carolina and the Loyaliſts as they call themſelves, and thoſe who are called Regulators, printed by Authority; Audi alteram partem: Hear both ſides; This is juſt; but it may be full as difficult for thoſe People in the back Parts of that Colony, who ſay they are oppreſſed, to make known their Grievances to the World, as it would have been for the Counties of Hampſhire and Berkſhire, or Cumberland and Lincoln in this Province, in Caſe they had been alike aggrieved, and the Preſs in Boſton had been under the Controul of thoſe who oppreſs'd them: Hence it may be that we have been, and are ſtill at a Loſs to find the particular Cauſes of the Commotions which have already iſſued, and the Bloodſhed of our Fellow Subjects on both Sides —— May God prevent any further! It is to be hoped we ſhall have a full Account of this important Matter before long; in the mean Time the Reader is preſented with the beſt Light we can at preſent afford, in the following Letter publiſhed in Newbern North Carolina, Dec 7 1770.

To the Hon. MAURICE MOORE, *Eſq; of Newbern.*

SIR, ORANGE, Nov. 25 1770.

THE other day I received an open letter from you, by the hand of Mr John Butler, and obſerve the contents. You ſay it is an anſwer to a letter you received from a perſon who ſtiles himſelf A True Regulator, and ſuppoſe it to be from Mr. Huſbands and me. As to the letter I know nothing about it, or the author, I having always ſubſcribed my name to all the letters I ever wrote; however, as your anſwer relates to the regulation, I ſhall chearfully undertake to anſwer it, eſpecially as you have charged us with what we are wholly innocent of, and ſome things we are wholly unacquainted with. You charge Huſbands and me with being the eſſence of that regulation, which has produced ſo much irregularity in the province. If you would only turn yourſelf round, and view the many enormities, extortions, and exactions, daily practiſed on us by lawyers, clerks, regiſters, ſheriffs, &c. I am ſure you could not in truth count us the eſſence of it.

As to charging you with writing friendly to Col. Fanning, I never charged you or any other man about it, except Col. Fanning himſelf, for expoſing your private letter. However I obſerve you plead much in his behalf, to excuſe his extortion, even to the calling our laws and table of fees intricate and confuſed; ſo that no two judges can agree in the conſtruction of them, & then recommend us to uſe charity on his plea of ignorance, &c. Pray, Sir, uſe that ſame charity towards us and our ignorance, and I am ſure you will not wonder the people are confuſed alſo under ſuch laws, eſpecially as we have ſo many ſimilar caſes of convulſions and confuſions daily publiſhed in every news paper. But pray, Sir, obſerve, by the way, Fanning had not one ſimilar caſe in the whole province, not even his predeceſſors; and it is obſervable alſo that he could not poſſibly raiſe ſuch a fortune from nothing in a few years, and maintain ſuch extravagance as he did, but by extortion, and grinding the face of the poor. Beſides, he endeavoured to enlarge the regiſters in ſome other counties to follow his example, but none of their conſciences proved large enough. As to Teyel's caſe I always thought his crime did not deſerve to take his life, nor indeed all his fortune. And as to Mr Huſbands's caſe, almoſt every man in the whole county was eye and ear witneſs to it themſelves; and ever ſo much ſcholaſtic ſtatings of facts, that you or any other can contrive, will not beat us out of a known truth. How were Milner and Naſh ſtrangers to them that impriſoned Huſbands? You ſay Huſbands, you believe, was impriſoned at the ſuit of the Crown; but I believe the Crown had commenced no ſuit againſt him till after the giving them bonds. He was impriſoned by guards procured by lawyers, clerks, and other extortionate officers, collected for that purpoſe, and ſuch officers got his bonds, and was there in company with them. How is the caſe then, ſuch as you have ſtated it? Every Body believes there was a joint confederacy of extortionate officers to cow him from bringing their example. [illegible] I believe, had evidence been allowed, it would have appeared ſo to the jury. How could it appear otherwiſe? He was firſt taken without a warrant, not by any ſheriff or civil officer, but by a banditti of lawyers, clerks, tavern keepers, &c ſent to goal without a mittimus, then taken out at midnight, put under guard, tied his feet under the horſe's belly, a gallows fixed in the goal, and his trial to be under the mouths of cannon, and could not even walk within the limits aſſigned him, but baydnets thruſting at him, and other weapons of war; and after all, not one jot or tittle could be proved againſt him. You ſay Mr Hooper well knew no ſuch allegation as dureſs could be proved againſt Mr. Milner. It was not poſſible Mr. Hooper could well know any ſuch thing. Huſbands had ſeveral meſſages ſent him before the court that 300 l. was the ſum agreed on for him to pay. This firſt put it in his head that ſum would pacify them, for it was no matter to whom it was paid, ſo it went among the fraternity; and I verily think, on the whole, it would have appeared dureſs to every man who had the ſmalleſt degree of candour or humanity in their compoſition. So much for that caſe: And now I will endeavour to anſwer in order every queſtion you have aſked, that ſam, or ſo far as I am concerned. And as to your firſt queſtion, I can take God to witneſs that it was for the ſake of public Juſtice that we proſecuted every officer, and not for reſentment, ſpite, malice, our gain; but the motive that ſtired me up, was the repeated cries of the poor oppreſſed people.

2dly. It was for the reformation of Magiſtrates, and other officers, that we ſued on the penal laws, and not for the ſake of the penalty. We had bound ourſelves up not even to bear expences with the money, but to apply it to pay off extortionate fees. You took care, however, among you, that we ſhould get little money that way, or let many of them be reformed, but they were rather eſtabliſhed in their curſed evil extortionate practices.

3dly. To anſwer to your third queſtion, Solomon ſays, "Oppreſſion will make a wiſe man "mad, and if you tread upon a worm it will "turn and fight." We are wholly deprived of juſtice. I dare ſay, try it when you will, three-fourths of the people in this county will ſay, even on oath, that they verily believe we were deprived of juſtice.

4thly. As to the ambuſcade being laid for Mr. Henderſon and Fanning, the report is entirely groundleſs, as it is as far as I know.

5thly. I can truly ſay it is out of pure love to our ſelves, our neighbours, and our poſterity, that we contend unweariedly for our conſtitutional rights and privileges, and not to protect any particular or private property whatſoever.

6thly. It is in ſupport of government that we chuſe to keep our money until we have ſome probability or aſſurance that it will be applied towards the ſupport of government.

Can any juſt man blame us for this, or ſay we have not a juſt cauſe to withold it, when we have had but one ſheriff theſe thirteen years who have ſettled their public accounts.

As to the 7th queſtion, I am concerned to anſwer it, having never beat a ſheriff in my life; and as to Demoſthenes, Cicero, or the P. S. of the letter, I know nothing about, nor who they were: And I ſhould think it the happieſt day I ever ſaw, if I could with ſecurity to my property betake myſelf to a quiet and honeſt induſtry, it is all my heart's deſire. And as to running the country to 7 or 8000l. coſt, it is aſtoniſhing to think that any government ſhould run to ſuch coſt purely to ſcreen and uphold a few of a pack of unjuſt extortionate officers, inſolvent ſheriffs, roguiſh bonds &c. and as quelling us by a military force rather than allow us the juſt execution of that confuſed law you ſpeak of; for that juſtly executed, would ſatisfy every one. But if we muſt fall a ſacrifice to that military force, we ſhall not be the firſt but muſt bear it, for death itſelf is better than ſuch ſlavery. Is it poſſible you cannot know our juſt complaint, or are you wilfully blind and deaf to our calamities? Some for a debt of 43s. have paid 56l. coſt, and executions out for 148l. more. Another lent a horſe to an Attorney, and for aſking him again was put in priſon, and [illegible]. But am I going to undertake? It would take a large folio volume to contain our complaints of that nature. You ſay if any perſon has been unjuſtly dealt by let him apply to the law, and he ſhall be redreſſed. Alas! Sir, ſome of us have attended court after court, this two years and upwards, with our complaints, to your knowledge, and have almoſt brought ourſelves to the brink of ruin, by attending court, and paying the coſt of malicious proſecutions; and are no nearer redreſs than we were at firſt. I ſhall now in return aſk you a few queſtions, and ſhall be glad to receive direct anſwers to them; 1ſt. When the Governor had promiſed us the Attorney General's Aſſiſtance, ſignifying the King hated nothing more than extortion in his officers, why did you put off the trials except a few againſt Col. Fanning, the firſt court, court after court, till the evidences were tired out, and then ſhew ſuch a diſlike to our proſecuting them as you did, both perſonally in court, and by this your letter? 2dly. Why was you ſo careful on every of the ſaid trials, except the firſt, as to hide from us the juſt fees? Was not this to keep us juſt where we were, at an uncertainty what they ought to take, that they might ſtill carry on their extortion? 3dly. was the ſuit againſt Patrick Craton, for a malicious proſecution; and againſt Mr. Huſbands, continued from court to court, and never ſuffered to come to trial? Was it not becauſe the laws are ſo clear in their favour that they would certainly be cleared, and the county then would be afraid no longer to proſecute officers? Many of theſe queſtions I might aſk, but leſt I ſhould tire your patience, I conclude, and ſubſcribe myſelf, Sir,

Your humble ſervant,
JAMES HUNTER.

P. S. There is one queſtion occurs, which I think too material to be omitted; that is, when you ſhewed ſo much earneſtneſs to proſecute rioters, on the ſide of the country, and yet when Fanning and Hart, who were officers, were indicted for a riot, and the bill found, why were thoſe ſuits never ſuffered to come to trial at all? J. H.

LONDON, April 21.

We are informed that Mr. Alderman Wilkes received a letter by the penny poſt containing only this ſingle queſtion, *What is the Government?* To which the patriotic Alderman returned for anſwer, *A ſet of Knaves and Fools.*

An Anecdote.—Soon after the revolution, when every act had paſſed that human prudence could deviſe, to ſtrengthen the conſtitution, upon the ſtrongeſt and moſt permanent foundation, King William thought ſomething ſtill wanting to compleat the ſtructure: He accordingly ſent Lord Somers to the leaders in adminiſtration, both Lords and Commons, requeſting they would conſider and draw up an act in the moſt extenſive manner they thought proper, reſpecting their privileges: In conſequence of the meſſage many conferences were held; but ſo jealous were both houſes in defining what was, and what was not, proper to reduce into a record, that at laſt it was thrown out as either *impoſſible* or abſolutely *improper* to be defined.

April 23. In opening the budget, a noble Lord obſerved, that the oppoſition had ſtudiouſly contrived to lead the houſe into ſuch dilemmas, that they could not be moderate without being accuſed of timidity: or vigorous without being charged with oppreſſion. Mr. Bourke in his anſwer obſerved, "That moſt people who had been brought into dilemmas, were content to take only one part of the evil alternative; but this miniſtry had managed matters ſo as to fall into both the evil extremes. They had with great dexterity contrived to be at once remiſs and rigorous; but in ſuch a manner that their moderation ſhould always evidently appear to the world the effect of fear, and their rigour the effect of injuſtice. They ſhewed their ſpirit by impriſoning two members of their own who, in obedience and deference to their orders, had put themſelves into their power; and they ſhewed their lenity, by ſuffering Mr. Wilkes to eſcape who had diſpiſed their authority."

He animadverted on their expedient of adjourning over laſt Monday, for the purpoſe of flying from Mr. Wilkes who had been ordered to attend that day. "They pretend this, ſaid he, to be out of contempt;" but that pretence only diſcovered more fully their dread of him; for if they deſpiſed him too much to ſee him on the day of their order, why did they make an order for his attendance? why did they renew their order? Their effacing a day from the Kalender might, ſaid he, be an improvement in aſtronomy, but it made a miſerable figure in politics, ſince ſo ſtrong a meaſure by which they cut off a day from their buſineſs, without any other reaſon or pretence, declared in the moſt deciſive manner to the world, how much they dreaded to have any thing to do with an adverſary who had given them ſo much trouble."

By expunging that Monday from the parliamentary Kalender they rendered it memorable forever. It will ſaid he, always hereafter carry the name of Wilkes's Monday. He had before been their martyr: he was now their ſaint. He obſerved that the fortune of that gentleman was ſingular, and in almoſt all points the leaſt conformable to what was to be expected from his natural complexion; that the laſt characters he ſhould have expected to have found Mr. Wilkes in were thoſe of an alderman and a ſaint; but this was a proof, the only remaining proof of the omnipotence of the houſe.

It is ſaid a certain noble family have ordered medals to be ſtruck in gold and ſilver with emblems expreſſive of the wound Britannia has received in the impriſonment of her firſt magiſtrate.

WESTMINSTER HALL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Exchequer. After Serjeant Glynn had finiſhed his ſpeech for the diſcharge of Mr. alderman Oliver on Tueſday laſt in this court, every body preſent except four, was ſo convinced, by the ſtrength of argument and the irreſiſtable force of the learned Serjeant's reaſoning as well as animated by the love of liberty which more than ordinary inſpired the Serjeant on that occaſion, that no body doubted the determination in favour of fixed laws againſt undefined privilege. The two learned council who ſpoke after Serjeant Glynn, followed his example. The arguments took three hours upon this moſt important queſtion. It was decided by the court in almoſt as many minutes, that Mr. Oliver ſhould be remanded back to the Tower.

But, as uſual, as if the agents to the crown were friends to liberty, ſeveral flaws were diſcovered in the return, which might have been fatal to the Carlton Houſe Junto, if Mr. Oliver, as if he had a mind to be at croſs purpoſes too, had not ſtood up for arbitrary power: When the Lieutenant of the Tower had by his blunders in the return left open a window for the honorable priſoner to eſcape, he preferr'd captivity to liberty on ſuch terms; and while the crown lawyers were confounded at the diſgraceful blunders and ſaw as it were, their priſoner ready to ſlip through their fingers Mr. Oliver roſe up and ſaid, If your Lordſhips will not releaſe me on the general and public ground I do not wiſh to take advantage of theſe miſtakes.——What could Regulus have done more!

LONDON, *May* 4.

Lord Chatham never appeared in Parliament with a greater luſtre than on Tueſday laſt. No man queſtions the intrepidity of his ſpirit; no man denies the wonderful extent of his abilities. The dignity, firmneſs, and conſiſtency of his conduct make his character compleat.——After giving the warmeſt ſupport to the Duke of Richmond's motion on Tueſday, he entered largely into the conſideration of the melancholy ſtate of the country; the depraved ſyſtem of government, which had, in a very few years, reduced us from a moſt flouriſhing to a moſt miſerable condition. He went thro' the whole proceedings of the Houſe of Commons in the late buſineſs of the printers, and arraigned every part of it in the ſtrongeſt terms. He warmly defended the magiſtrates in the conſcientious diſcharge of their duty;—that the Houſe, in committing them to priſon without hearing their defence upon the point of priviledge, had been guilty of a groſs and palpable act of tyranny;—that they had heard the proſtituted electors of Shoreham in defence of an agreement to ſell a borough by auction, and had refuſed to hear the Lord Mayor of London, in defence of the laws of England;—that their expunging by mere force, the entry of the recognizance, was the act of a mob, not of a Parliament; but that their daring to aſſume a power of ſtopping all proſecutions by their vote, ſtruck at once at the whole ſyſtem of the laws;——that it was ſolely to the meaſures of government, equally violent and abſurd, that Mr Wilkes owed all his importance:—that the King's miniſters, ſupported by the ſlaviſh concurrence of the Houſe of Commons, had at once made him a perſon of the greateſt conſequence in the kingdom;——that they in effect had made him an Alderman of London, and Repreſentative of the county of Middleſex; and now it ſeems they intend to make him ſheriff, and, in due courſe, Lord Mayor of London;——that the proceedings of the Houſe of Commons, in regard to this gentleman, made the very name of Parliament ridiculous;—that after repeated reſolutions, by which they had made him amenable to their juriſdiction they had ſhamefully given up the point at laſt; and, in the face of the world, acknowledged him to be their Lord and Maſter.——That there remained but one poſſible remedy for the diſorders, with which the government of this country was univerſally infected;—That to ſave the name and inſtitution of Parliaments from contempt the Houſe of Commons muſt be diſſolved. This he hoped might reſtore good government on one ſide,——good humour and tranquility on the other; yet that this was rather a hope in him than any ſanguine expectation. He feared that it might prove only a temporary and partial remedy; that to reſiſt the enormous influence of the crown ſome ſtronger barriers muſt be erected in defence of the conſtitution. That formerly the inconveniencies of ſhortening the duration of Parliament has had great weight with him; but that now it was no longer a queſtion of convenience;—the *Summa Rerum* is at ſtake;—your whole conſtitution is giving way;—and therefore, with the moſt deliberate and ſolemn conviction to his underſtanding, he now declared himſelf a convert to *Triennial Parliaments.*—His Lordſhip concluded with deſiring a call of the Houſe for next day, and declared his intention to move an addreſs for the diſſolution of the preſent Parliament. Accordingly on Wedneſday his Lordſhip made the motion, but it was overruled, 72 againſt 23.

The other day the French King found, under a plate that was ſet for him at dinner, a ſcroll of a paper, on which was written, "the firſt Damien miſſed his aim, the ſecond will be ſure."

The diſputes between the French King and his Parliament, it is thought, will be carried to much greater lengths than were at firſt imagined, as that Monarch is not ſatisfied with the diſſolution and baniſhment of the members, but is determined to compel them to reſume their nominal dignity; and, however repugnant to their inclinations, or conſciences, to oblige them to ſubſcribe to the meaſures he ſhall chooſe to purſue. Deſpotiſm, thank heaven, a Britiſh conſtitution, as yet, knows nothing of!

Anecdote of the life of the late King.

IN 1745, when the rebellion exiſted, the city of London opened their chamber for ſubſcriptions to raiſe men and money for the ſafety of his majeſty and the conſtitution, as we had very few forces at home. The train bands were well exerciſed, but our army, then under the late Duke of Cumberland, could not be ſoon brought over. The pretender, and ſecretary Murray, with their rebels, had advanced to Derby; one of the Lords in waiting adviſed the King to go to Hanover till peace ſhould be reſtored at home, as he did not conceive that the whole force in Britain, if collected together, could face the rebels. (At this time news was brought that the pretender had began to march from Derby towards Nottingham and London.) His Majeſty like a man of honor anſwered, "I thank you, my lord, for the concern you have for my perſonal ſafety. Let the Pretender advance; I am ſure the city of London will march to my ſtandard at Finchley Common and there, with the city's train bands, I will fight the Pretender and his Rebels; I am ſure to defeat them. I am King of England, and will die King in England, at the head of my Londoners, much rather than run away from the Pretender." Here was the moſt ſincere confidence on each ſide; the city of London ſurrounding the Throne, protecting their King; all England animated by them, and following the loyal example.

From the Cape Fear MERCURY. June 5 1771.

RELATION of the battle at Almance on thurſday MAY 16.

ON wedneſday evening the 15th inſtant, his Excellency received certain information that the inſurgents were aſſembled at about 5 miles from the camp at great Almance. a council of war being called, it was unanimouſly reſolved to march the next morning againſt them; accordingly on Thurſday the 16th, the army leaving the tents ſtanding and all the baggage and proviſions in camp, under the guard of a field officer and about 30 men, began to march at about 8 o'clock in the morning and advanced to an old field within half a mile of the rebels, when his Excellency formed the order of battle in two lines, a part of the artillery on each wing, and the remainder in the centre of the firſt line.——His Excellency then ſent one of his aids du camp and Sheriff of Orange, with a letter to the rebels, requeſting them to lay down their arms; ſurrender their outlawed ringleaders, and ſubmit to the laws of their country; allowing them one hour to accept of the terms to prevent the effuſion of blood, that muſt enſue, as they were at that time in a ſtate of war and rebellion againſt their king, their country and their laws.—In the mean time, the army kept advancing near the enemy——the meſſenger ſoon afterward returned, and reported to his Excellency, that the rebels had received his offers with diſdain, and the general cry among them was BATTLE, BATTLE. Immediately after, a conſiderable body of them appeared in ſight, and waved their hats, daring us to advance.—Upon which the army continued moving towards them until they were within 30 yards of the enemy, when his Excellency ſent his aid du camp to inform them the hour was elapſed, and that he ſhould immediately fire. They cried out, "that he might fire and be dam'd."—Upon the return of the aid du camp, the action began, and a hot fire was kept up on both ſides for about an hour and a quarter when it abated a little from the enemy. The cannon was then ordered to ceaſe firing and the whole army to advance. Then the firſt line after engaging three quarters of an hour longer, drove the enemy out of the field and gained a compleat victory——Their camp was taken with many horſes, arms, ammunition, cloaths and proviſions.

It is computed that the rebels muſt have had killed in the battle about one hundred men, two hundred more wounded and upwards of twenty taken priſoners. The loſs of the loyaliſts was nine killed and about ſixty wounded. The number of the rebels from the beſt information could not be leſs than two thouſand three hundred, our army did not exceed one thouſand men, of which not more than ſix hundred were engaged—the artillery was well ſerved and did great execution. The behaviour of the Officers and men, on this occaſion, will appear by what the governor gave in orders the next day.

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Extract of a letter from London, April 22.

"You have no doubt heard e'er this time of the Lord Mayor's commitment to the Tower by the Houſe of Commons. The affair has made great noiſe here, but is likely to end very quietly. The minority decline daily—Wilkes has loſt his former popularity, and ſeveral others who bid fair to ſucceed him in the good opinion of the people have been "bought off" (as they call it) by the Miniſtry. This is notoriouſly the caſe of Mr. Wedderburne, who having accepted a place under the Crown, contradicted in one week every thing that he ſaid in the Houſe of Commons in the week preceding. I ſaid the affair of the Chief Magiſtrate's commitment was likely to end quietly: By which I mean, that it would end without mobs in the City, or remonſtrances at Court: But it ſeems the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver mean to proſecute Sir Fletcher Norton, as the Signer of an illegal warrant—and where that proſecution will end, the Judges muſt be called upon to determine."

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Whereas we the ſubſcribers, are appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Sharon commiſſioners to examine the claims, and demands, of the creditors on the eſtate of Doct. Ephraim Crocker, late of Kent in ſaid county deceas'd, which eſtate is repreſented inſolvent. We do therefore hereby give notice, unto all the creditors that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, on the 2d tueſdays of July, Auguſt and September next, at the dwelling houſe of Peter Mills, innholder in ſaid Kent, in order to examine the claims. Dated at Kent, the 14th day of June, A.D. 1771.

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John Chadwick, }
Jacob Brown, } *Committee for ſale of delinquent lot*
Giles Jackſon }

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lent) a GUN, with the owner's name at large engrav'd on the ſcrew plate. Whoever hath the ſame, and will return it to the owner, or printer, ſhall be entitled to a reward adequate to their trouble, by

HEZEKIAH MERRELLS.

POET'S CORNER.

On the Commitment of the two Magiſtrates to the Tower.

HAIL, Tower-hill! thy honour's truly great;
Within thee, now, no rebels mourn their ſtate,
Rebels and Murderers, in theſe righteous times,
Find friends at Court to varniſh o'er their crimes:
Whilſt Oliver and Croſby, good and true,
Who dar'd be juſt amongſt a venal crew,
Who dar'd the City's charters to defend,
Nor would though threaten'd to oppreſſion bend,
Are ſent thy priſoners—Such rewards they ſhare,
Who love their King and freedom hold moſt dear.
Patriots like theſe to priſons give a grace,
Their virtues gild each ſolitary place;
Encloſing them, thy walls delight mine eye,
And thou, oh Tow'r, doth which St. James's vie!

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Barnham, which is extraordinary good meadow.—A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman, which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pitkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about a mile weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford, which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about thee quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Watertown, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A. Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

STray'd from the ſubſcriber of Hartford, the laſt week in april laſt, a black Mare three years old paſt, natural trotter, no brand, a few white hairs on her noſe, never ſhod. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her, ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and have all neceſſary charges paid by John Thomas.

Barzillai Hudſon,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of a TOBACCONIST at his houſe in Hartford, where may be had beſt pig tail and paper tobacco in ſmall or large quantities as cheap, and equal in goodneſs to any ſold in New York. And as ſaid Hudſon has employed a compleat workman, thoſe gentlemen who are pleas'd to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on being well uſed.

Hartford, June 24. 1771.

TO be ſold ſome fine lots of land, unimproved in the center and ſouth bounds of Granville, nigh the mill adjoining to Hartland north bounds, on the colony line either in 1, 2, or 300 acre lots or more inquire of Captain Phineas Pratt, or Mr. Timothy Robinſon ſurveyors, or Mr. Luke Hitchcock, all of ſaid Granville, or by a line by the poſt to Boſton, directed to Mr. Lewis Deblois merchant, at the golden eagle in market ſquare Boſton. Likewiſe a fine ſquare ſeaver lot of Land, of about 240 acres, in one piece in Weſton, the ſouth part, adjoining to Brimfield north line about a mile or two ſouth of the meeting houſe, inquire of Mr. Iſaac Leaſon adjoining to ſaid land in Weſton. Or a line to the aboveſaid Mr. Lewis Deblois in Boſton who has juſt imported a large variety of all ſorts of hard ware and other goods, as pewter, braſs, nails and a great variety of moſt other goods from the makers, &c.

Wanted by the ſubſcriber

a few ſprightly pacing HORSES from three to ſix years old, about 14 hands high.

Joſeph Bunce.

Hartford, Jun. 24, 1771.

Peter Verſtille,

Has juſt imported from London and Briſtol, by the Captains Bryant, Hall, and Gough, via Boſton, and by Capt. Bettenhom via New-London,

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, part of the above goods are come to hand, which are as follows, viz

Superfine black, blue, mix'd and dove coloured broad cloths, midling and low prized, ſcarlet ditto, blue, green, and cloth colour'd German ſerges, wilton cloths, ſtriped ſwanſkins and flowered ſerges, white flannels, ſagathys, double camblets, ſprig'd camblets, figur'd ſtuffs, black and colour'd crapes, corletteens, dreſdens and dreſdeants, yard wide and half yard poplins, gazzets and prolio's, black bombazines, brown and white buckrams, Damaſcus for waiſtcoats, ſhalloons, calimancoes, tammies and durants, plaids ſcarlet, poliſh and ſaddle cloths, broad black plain ruffles, Iriſh ſheeting, clouting and napkin diaper, 6-4, 7-4 and 8-4 table cloths, cowlas, Ravens duck, tickenborgs and oznabrigs black and white plain and ſprig'd pelong ſattins, black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, cloth colour'd ſilk mitts, black cravatts, men and women's white and colour'd gloves and mitts black and white plain and figur'd gauzes black and white catgut, broad and narrow tapes black cyprus gauze a fine aſſortment, black bone and broad lace ſilk work handkerchiefs, men's black white thread grey plain and ribb'd hoſe, women's black and grey ditto, men's brown thread ſtockings and gloves, black, blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, ſcarlet and black ſnail trimmings, cap wire, a fine aſſortment of gold and ſilver baſket buttons, paſteboards, bed ticking, cambrick and lawns, muſlins, twiſt, baſket, horn, and metal buttons, mohair, ditto ſilk, twiſt, knee garters, Holman's ink powder, beſt Dutch quills, writing and preſs paper, copper tea kettles, braſs kettles, beſt velvet corks, half and whole hunting whips, hour glaſſes, temple ſpectacles, ribbons and ferrets, tapes and pins, ſowing ſilks, wool, cotton and clothier's cards, burnt China cups and ſaucers, bowls and plates, blue and white China cups and ſaucers, white and blue and white ſtone cups and ſaucers, brown pint and quart mugs, blue and white delph tea pots and bowls painted, floor bruſhes, buck and cloth bruſhes, a fine aſſortment table knives and forks, penknives, white and yellow ſhoe and knee buckles by the doz. men and women's braſs and ſteel thimbles, braſs ink pots with pen knives, childrens plain and ſtone rings, taylor's ſhears, hunter's powder, duck and pidgeon ſhot, powder, bar lead, braſs chaiſe nails, whalebone, loaf ſugar, nutmegs, pepper by the hundred or dozen, allſpice, women's black worſted gloves and mitts, gilt trunks, &c &c. &c.

Since the above Advertiſement,

he has received by the Captains Peaſe and Jenkins, via Boſton the following articles viz

A Fine aſſortment of cotton checks red and white bleached white Hope holland 6-4, 6-4 and half, 7-4, 7-4 and half, and 8-4 bed bunts, cloth colour'd ſuſtians and white jeans, figur'd dimoty, crimſon flower'd ſattins. A fine aſſortment of the beſt London pewter as diſhes, plates, baſons, porringers, tankards, quart and pint pots, quart and pint cans, tea pots and cream pots, tea, and table ſpoons, laying pans, fire ſhovels and tongs, common and beſt White Chappel needles, & gloves ditto. An aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion braſs candleſticks iron and braſs bal'd candleſticks, flat Japand candleſticks, ſteel and japand ſnuffers. An aſſortment braſs handles and eſcutcheons, poliſh'd ſhoe and knee chapes. An aſſortment gimblets. A fine aſſortment ſadlers ware, Wood ſcrews, ſingle and double ſpring cheſt locks, thumb latches, hinges, knitting needles, flat irons, 8 and 10 oz tacks, 4d and 6d brads. 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glaſs, beſt hoſe, womens ſhoes, pins, red and white blue and white and yellow and white Nonſuttitty's gartering ſhoe and quality bindings,

N. B. And as he intends to leave the Colony ſoon, will retail them as cheap as in Boſton or New York, for Caſh Good merchantable potaſh will be taken in pay for the above goods.

☞ Chief of the above articles may be had of Mr. Stephen Sears, at his ſtore in Hartford, oppoſite the North meeting houſe.

Weathersfield, May 28, 1771. 335

This is to give Notice

to all Perſons, that we the Subſcribers with Thomas Darling, Eſq; Committee from the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, on the Petition of *William Jepſon* of Hartford, in ſaid Colony, praying to be diſcharged, upon his reſigning up all his Eſtate for the Benefit of his Creditors—Shall meet to hear ſaid Petition, with the Objections of the Creditors (if any they have) on the 20th Day of Auguſt next, at the Houſe of Capt. Hugh Ledlie in ſaid Hartford. Hartford, June 10th, 1771.

OLIVER WOLCOTT, } *Committee.*
JOSEPH TRUMBULL.

TO BE SOLD BY

E. Auſtin,

(Near the Court Houſe in Hartford.)

The following Articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweller's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteel Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of beſt Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, Salt Petre, Borax, Iron Rivet Wire, Braſs ditto, Moulding Sand, Rotten Stone, Pummice Stone, Sanders, Sand Paper, Buckle bruſhes, Flower of Putte, red & white Poll, cypher'd and white Stone rings, cypher'd and white Stone Earrings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, Stone Broaches ſet in Silver, Coral Beeds, Corn Emery and fine ditto, &c &c &c.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber hereto, the evening following the 12th of May laſt paſt, from Milford, in the colony of Connecticut, in New England, a negro man named Newport, aged 29 years, a ſlim well ſet, broad ſhoulder'd fellow, his height about middling, rather ſtoops when walking, if carefully obſerved. Was born in Newport, Rhode Iſland, talks plain. He carried with him, one brown homeſpun flannel coat and breeches almoſt new, and one ſcarlet broad cloth veſt, with flowered pewter buttons, alſo one coarſe crimſon colour'd lappel'd broad cloth coat with metal buttons, one blue and white ſtriped lappel'd linen veſt, one ſuch ſhirt, one fine white ditto, three coarſe check'd woollen ditto, one coarſe flannel out ſide jacket, and great coat mix'd, black and white wool, two pair ribb'd ſtockings, one pale blue worſted, the other brown thread, one old beaver hat, with a white metal button, and ſilver'd loop. The ſame night went from the ſame houſe, a large white female, aged about 27 years, red hair, ſtoops as ſhe walks about her houſe work. Carried off with her ſundry aprons, ſome blue and white ſmall check linen, and ſome white, one ſcarlet broad cloth ſhort cloak, much worn with a ſilver lace about the ſame, and a woman's black ſattin bonnet almoſt new. She had of her own with her, ſundry new tow cloth ſmocks, ſeveral petticoats, ſtriped new linen blue and white ſhort gown, ſome blue and white check woolen aprons, two check linen handkerchiefs, is ſomething near ſighted, wore men's ſhoes. They were ſeen about 14 miles to the northward. Whoever will take up ſaid negro, and convey him to the ſubſcriber, or ſecure him ſo that he gets him again if taken in this colony ſhall receive Five Dollars, if out of this colony Eight Dollars reward and all neceſſary charges—and if any of the articles ſuppoſed ſtolen by the female be taken and return'd, the perſon that returns them ſhall receive half the value of what may be ſo returned. The foregoing reward ſhall be paid by

EDWARD ALLEN.

N. B. If ſaid negro hears of this advertiſement and ſhall return to his duty within one month from the date, he ſhall be received into his maſter's ſervice, without corporal puniſhment.

Milford, *June* 18. 1771.

Choice Linſeed Oil,

Together with a ſmall Quantity of Engliſh GOODS, to be ſold cheap for Caſh in Hand, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

HARTFORD:
Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon.*

[July. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 342.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, July 9, to TUESDAY, July 16, 1771.

Mr. Watson,

Pleaſe to put the following in your paper. I hope it will be the laſt on the occaſion.

I intimated in my laſt, of the 19th of January, in anſwer to one publiſhed, in your paper 8th of January, which contained many reflections on the miſſion at Stockbridge: that I would for the ſatisfaction of the public, if I was put to anſwer again, give a ſhort and conciſe narration, of the beginning, and continuance of the miſſion, down to this time: that the public might judge, whether thoſe aſperſions were, or were not groundleſs. But I muſt be brief, leſt I ſhould take up more of your paper, than my part, and ſo deprive the public of that which is more valuable. But before I begin this account, I muſt be allowed to premiſe two or three things. Firſt, when an author keeps himſelf ſecret, it generally indicates a bad deſign, unleſs where it is to prevent oſtentation, and the praiſe of men. Secondly, every man who has a right, and it is his duty, to blame others and call them to account, need not fear to make himſelf known. Thirdly, that common obſervation verifies the apoſtles aſſertion, that every man ought to be quiet, and abide in the calling wherein he is called: and not to be buſy bodies in other mens matters.——I proceed now to give a brief account of the miſſion at Stockbridge, from the beginning down to this time. Anno Domini 1734, the honorable and reverend commiſſioners, for propagating the goſpel in and about New England, by advice, opened a miſſion to the Houſatonnuck tribe of Indians: this part of the province then being an extenſive, and uncultivated wilderneſs, and the hunting grounds, and ſettlements of ſeveral ſmall clans of the Hudſons river Indians, as alſo of ſome of the Iroquois, or five nations. The commiſſioners made choice of Mr Sergeant, a gentleman excellently qualified for the buſineſs, for their firſt miſſionary. When he came to his miſſion, he found about ſixty Indians old and young, male and female, ſettled in little clans, upon the Houſatonnuck river, at ſome diſtance from each other; he applied himſelf with great aſſiduity to his buſineſs; but found himſelf embaraſſed by the ſituation of the Indians. The government being apprized of this difficulty, ſoon provided a remedy, by making proviſion for the Indians ſettling in a compact body, at the place now called Stockbridge, and there built them a houſe for public worſhip. And alſo made a further proviſion for the ſettlement of ſix Engliſh families among the Indians: and to this little Engliſh auditory, Mr. Sergeant pray'd twice with, and preach'd twice to, on the Lord's days; and alſo preach'd and pray'd twice, to the Indians in their own language, and pronounc'd the bleſſing in both languages, and would not receive any thing of the Engliſh for his ſervices; it being his opinion, that the Engliſh under their circumſtances ought to have the goſpel freely preach'd to them: and beſides his ſabbath exerciſes, he ſpent much of the week in inſtructing the Indians, and exhorting them to live the life of chriſtians.

Mr. Sergeants faithfulneſs and fame in a few years, drew together from ſeveral parts, a conſiderable congregation of Indians, to be inſtructed in the chriſtian religion: and all things ſeem'd to ſucceed well, till a war broke out with France. Stockbridge being a frontier town, put the inhabitants to great charge, difficulty and danger. The Indians engaging on the ſide of the Engliſh went into the ſervice, which in ſome meaſure corrupted their morals. After this ſervant of God had laboured in his maſters vineyard, about twelve years, his Lord by death, call'd for him, to receive the reward of his faithful ſervices, ſoon after the peace was concluded with France. The miſſion being vacant two years, the commiſſioners obtained the worthy, and pious Mr. Edwards to ſupply it; which was greatly to the ſatiſfaction of the Engliſh families, being then but ten in number. The commiſſioners ſettled his ſalary at ſeventy pounds ſterling per annum, he having a large & expenſive family. For his further ſupport, the Engliſh inhabitants engaged to pay him, ſix pounds thirteen ſhillings and four pence lawful money, and twenty loads of wood yearly, as long as he continued in the miſſion. He carried on the public exerciſes of religion, as Mr. Sergeant had done, only he had not the Indian language, and was obliged to preach by an interpreter. During his miniſtry another war commenced between England and France. In ſomething more than ſix years, after Mr. Edwards was inducted into the miſſion, he was removed to the preſidentſhip of New-Jerſy College; by which means the miſſion was again vacant, for about one year & an half, until the commiſſioners engaged Mr. Weſt, the preſent miſſionary to undertake the ſervice; the commiſſioners ſettled ſixty pound ſterling as his ſalary yearly.—The Engliſh families by that time, it being in the year 1759 had increaſed to the number of ſixteen. Theſe families for Mr. Weſt's further encouragement, gave him forty pounds lawful money, to aſſiſt him in procuring a ſettlement, and continued to him the ſame annually as they gave Mr. Edwards, and beſides that ſum, forty loads of wood yearly. In the laſt war, the Indians were for ſeveral years, near all the men that were able to bear arms, in the ſervice of the country, a conſiderable number of them periſhed in the war, by being kill'd, captivated, and dying with ſickneſs, who left ſeveral widows, and many helpleſs orphan children. And thoſe that ſurvived, contracted a habit of idleneſs, drunkenneſs, and deſoluteneſs in morals; and diſſipation of religious ſentiments. And of their difficulty and danger, they do not ſeem to be ſenſible or attentive; notwithſtanding all the care and pains the miſſionary can take with them; who have two public exerciſes with them on the Lord's day, through the year, and but one with the Engliſh, ſix months in the year, viz. from fall to ſpring. In the ſummer ſeaſon there are two religious exerciſes to the Engliſh, and two to the Indians, yet I would not be underſtood to mean that this degeneracy is univerſal, for ſome of the Indians retain a better diſpoſition. But their decline from their former profeſſion and appearance of chriſtian virtue, is too general and too evident. And as they have worn out all their old improved lands, and by bad huſbandry rendered them unfertile, and having no diſpoſition to clear and cultivate new lands, and their former hunting grounds being every where ſettled with Engliſh: thoſe that are diſpoſed to hunt, which Indians are more inclined to than to huſbandry, are obliged to go long marches, and make little or no returns of profit. And as theſe ſources of ſupport fail, they neceſſarily become poor, and nature ſtill making a demand for food and rayment, for themſelves and children, and their ſtrange propenſity to ſpirituous liquors, has been the means of their contracting large debts from time to time, which to diſcharge, they have been neceſſitated to avoid a priſon, to diſpoſe of much of their land; by which means there has of late years, been a conſiderable increaſe of Engliſh families in town, and the Indians have of late years decreaſed. Still there is at leaſt double the number of Indians, now alive in the town of Stockbridge, to what there were when the miſſion firſt began, and a conſiderable number generally attend the public worſhip—and their children the ſchool.

Nevertheleſs, the commiſſioners taking notice of the late increaſe of the Engliſh, have had this matter in contemplation for ſome time paſt, whether the Engliſh inhabitants ought not to bear a greater proportion toward the ſupport of the goſpel, than, heretofore they had done; and came to a reſolution laſt year, (notwithſtanding great part of the late ſettlers, are ſcarcely able to provide themſelves, the neceſſaries of life, being on a new, rough and heavy timber'd land) to withdraw one half of Mr. Weſt's ſalary, viz. forty pounds lawful money, and the Engliſh Inhabitants have taken on themſelves to pay Mr. Weſt that ſum for his ſervices to the Engliſh.

(*The Remainder in our next.*)

LONDON, *April* 10.

The Gazeteer gives the following from an anonymous Correſpondent: It is a notorious fact, of which the public will be very ſoon convinced, that there have been diſcovered in an out-houſe near the dwelling-houſe of a certain Alderman of the City of London, arms ſufficient to put into the hands of 20,000 fighting men; near the ſame place a quantity of powder and ball was lodged; and there is great reaſon to think, that, upon cloſer ſearch, more arms and ammunition will be found out.

The laſt accounts from the Baltic are full of the vaſt preparations, both by ſea and land, on the Eaſtern Coaſt thereof, as if more powers than one were ſoon to be involved in a war.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, dated March 23.

"The Courts of Vienna, Peterſburgh, and Berlin, have agreed to re-eſtabliſh tranquility in Poland, and we hear that this affair was ſettled brought into order during the ſtay of Prince Henry of Pruſſia at Peterſburgh, and that the

Courts of Vienna and Berlin have taken the quieting the diſturbances of that kingdom on themſelves. As ſoon as Mr. Saldren is return ed hither, a beginning will be made in this important buſineſs, and it is further ſaid that the Courts of Vienna and Paris will ſend Ambaſſadors to this city, whom we hear are already appointed."

We hear ſome papers of dangerous tendency were found on Saturday morning near the Royal Exchange.

LordNorth has often ſaid, that he has broght the Court of Spain to comply with every article that they could in honour agree to: But it is greatly feared his Lordſhip has had too great a regard for their *honour*, and ſacrificed ſome of the moſt ſubſtantial points of Engliſh *honour*, to ſome of the moſt romantic punctilios of Spaniſh *honour*

April 30. The expence of the Parliament buſineſs done this ſeſſion on account of the city, it is ſaid, already amounts to near 4000l.

Laſt Friday ſeveral Conſtables were examined before the Committee, relative to ſome late riots; but they could give no information of any particular perſon, except one Keys, for pelting the Conſtables; and he is out upon bail.

The following remarkable paſſage occurs in Mr. Dunning's ſpeech, in favour of the Lord Mayor ——" Suppoſe (ſaid he) you ſhou'd actually commit theſe gentlemen, what will be the conſequence? They will be brought by habeas corpus before the judges, and they will be releaſed, if the judges chooſe to pay any regard to the law. For as they are not committed for treaſon, felony, or breach of the peace, the judges are obliged by that act to diſcharge them upon ſufficient bail. Commitments by the Houſe of Commons are not excepted in it; and if ſuch a thing was meant at the time of making the act, it would have been ſpecified, as the Houſe was ſufficiently appriſed of every circumſtance. As the law is general, the judges muſt make no arbitrary exception. Judge then how much this ſtep will degrade your authority. You have not even a criminal juriſdiction, as the act requires in every commitment. With what face then can the expounders of the law adjudge your commitments legal?"

Freſh Intelligence.

By the Snow Ann, Capt Livingſton, arrived at Philadelphia, in 33 Days from Liſbon, we are favoured with a London Paper of the 11th of May from which we have the following Advices viz

Elbing April 17. We have received advice that the Ruſſian army, under Count Romanzow is in full march His Magazine is immenſe. Poland is taxed to furniſh him with 54 000 buſhels of oats 3084 laſt of wheat, the laſt to conſiſt of ten meaſures, and 25 000 carriages.

Extract of a letter from the Hague May 3.

" If ſome letters from Madrid may be relied on, there ſeems to be a coldneſs between the courts of Madrid and Verſailles, occaſioned it is ſaid by the King of Spain having been informed that the French King has ſome thoughts of re eſtabliſhing the Jeſuits within his dominions; a ſtep which hath ſo much affected the Spaniſh Monarch, that, he hath ſent orders to his ambaſſador, reſident at Paris, to declare to the court of Verſailles, that if it ſhou'd take the reſolution of re eſtabliſhing that ſociety in its ſtates, at a time when affairs are in ſo good a train to annihilate totally that pernicious ſociety by whoſe deſtructive machinations France, to all other kingdoms, hath too ſeverely ſuffered his Catholic Majeſty will find himſelf obliged to break the treaty known by the name of *The Family Compact*, and to declare that he will no longer, in any manner be bound by it; and that he will recal his ambaſſador fromParis. If this is true, as theſe letters aſſure us it is, his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty will re conſider this matter before he determines to recall the diſciples of Loyola into his kingdom.

[There are no London Dates between the 4th and 10th of May, in which Time there is no Doubt the *The Parliament was prorogued, and the Lord Mayor & Alderman Oliver diſcharged.*]

LONDON, May 10.

The Lord Mayor finding himſelf ſeized yeſterday morning with a ſlight fit of the gout, by the advice of his friends, ſet out for his houſe at Dulwich, to ſpend a few days there for the recovery of his health, and Sir William Stephenſon ſat in the manſion houſe in his room.

Yeſterday Mr. Alderman Oliver viſited Earl Temple, at his houſe in Pall Mall, and afterwards paid his *reſpects* to other Noblemen, &c.

Sir Fletcher Norton had a grand levee at his houſe on Wedneſday evening, where the mobility and others that paraded the ſtreets that evening repaired, and teſtified their *reſpects*, by breaking moſt of the windows.

The mob on Wedneſday Night broke a great number of windows in the Strand, & left not a whole pane in Somerſet houſe Coffee room.

The reaſon aſſigned for breaking open the iron gates at Serjeant's Inn, is, that the populace got intelligence that the Recorder of London, who lives there, had given directions to have the gates ſhut much ſooner than uſual, to prevent any illuminations in the Inn.

Wedneſday night a deſperate fray happened between the mob and a party of chairmen, in St. James's Square, when two of the former, it is ſaid, were killed on the ſpot, and ſeveral on both ſides dangerouſly wounded.

May 11. There are ſeveral letters in town, which poſitively affirm, that the interior provinces of Ruſſia are almoſt depopulated, by means of the wars, notwithſtanding the ſucceſs of their arms.

They write from Brimingham that 15 000 muſkets, with bayonets and cartouch boxes, were ſent from thence in waggons, to be ſhipped at Briſtol for St. Peterſburgh, on the Empreſs's account the 24th ult.

When the Lord Mayor came out of the tower, he gave ten guineas to the wardens, as a compliment, for the civility they ſhew'd to him and his friends, whilſt he was under confinement.

Laſt wedneſday night the mob aſſembled before Lord N—— 's houſe in Downing ſtreet and broke ſeveral of the windows; likewiſe the fan light, and the two lamps over the door.

Sir F. N. came home not above half an hour before the mob aſſembled in his court yard; they threw ſtones ſo faſt at the widows, that the family were obliged to remain all the time in the back apartments.

A gentleman ſent a complementary card to Sir Fletcher Norton yeſterday morning, deſiring to know how he did after the riot; to which he is ſaid to have returned for anſwer, " That he was very eaſy, for he had not one Pane left."

This morning their Majeſties came from Richmond to the Queen's palace, where Lord Rochford attended, to deliver an expreſs to the King, which arrived laſt night in haſte from the Hague.

On Wedneſday night his Majeſty's wardrobe at Richmond was broke open, and robbed of valuables to the amount of 6000l.

We are aſſured that ſome very important ſecrets, relative to the expediture of a large ſum of the national treaſure, have been brought to light, within theſe few days, by the indefatigable zeal of ſome patriotic members.

We are aſſured, by recent letters from Paris, that the States-General have preſented a remonſtrance to the French King touching the injuſtice done to the ſubjects of Holland, who hold annuities in that kingdom.

A loan of 500,000l. is now negotiating by an agent in London, at 5 per cent. for the King of Pruſſia.

The ſudden change of affairs in Liſbon, in favour of the Engliſh traders we are aſſured was effected by a Remonſtrance ſent our Court by Captain Belfour, in the Venus Frigate.

It is a fact, that the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor received yeſterday a letter, highly approving his conduct with reſpect to the Printers, from a perſon in a diſtinguiſhed office at Court.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, ſince his arrival at the Manſion Houſe, has received upwards of 200 cards of congratulation from the Minority, on his releaſement from the Tower; to all which his Lordſhip returned ſuitable anſwers.

We hear that the ball and entertainment, intended to be given by the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor at the Manſion houſe, will be on the 20th inſtant.

Thurſday commiſſions were ſent to Birmingham and Sheffield, to the amount of 50,000 l. for goods to be got ready for exportation to America.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.

Extract of a letter from London, dated May 1.

" Things continue exactly in the ſame State as they have done for ſome time paſt: The Peace is now become, in all Probability, permanent, both the Spaniards and we having actually diſarmed. Fifteen ſhips of the Line were ordered the other Day to be paid off; and yet it is intended to keep in Commiſſion a much larger Number of Ships than we had before our late Armament. It now appears pretty evidently, that neither the Spaniards nor the French meant, in earneſt, to break with us upon this Occaſion. Happily for Great Britain, the internal State of France, and the various Cauſes of Diſcontent, which rather encreaſe than abate among that People and which actually threaten to terminate in ſome great Convulſion, leave us little Room to dread any Diſturbance from that Quarter for a great while to come. And, ſo far as I am able to judge, the preſent Miniſtry, and every Thing elſe, reſpecting the Public will remain for ſome Time in their preſent Situation.

" The Papers will inform you, that our Patriots are now falling out among themſelves. The Seceders from the Supporters of the Bill of Rights now call themſelves *The Conſtitutional Society*. Townſend Sawbridge and Oliver, are in Oppoſition to Wilkes & his perſonal Friends, the latter refuſing to ſtand along with him for the Office of Sheriff next Midſommer Day. Horne and Wilkes, in particular, are at mortal Enmity; which ever Party prevails, it muſt end in their Deſtruction. Wilkes himſelf is indefatigable in acting his Part; but I am convinced his utmoſt Efforts will be fruitleſs, and that his Glory is upon the Wain.

" American Affairs have not been ſo much as mentioned of late. Probably they will be reſumed next Seſſion, and ſome Regulations regarding Trade propoſed, that will tend to our mutual Benefit.

" We have had a very long and hard Winter, and hardly any Appearance of Spring yet; ſo very backward a Seaſon I never remember before The Price of all the Neceſſaries of Life are nearly doubled within theſe few Years. Notwithſtanding which, as Money is much circulated and every Body in full Employment, we hear very few Complaints."

NEW-YORK, July 11.

On Monday laſt, in the Sloop Sukey, Captain Yarborough, in five Days from North Carolina, His Excellency WILLIAM TRYON Eſq; our newly appointed Governor with his Lady and Daughter arrived at the Narrows about 3 o'Clock in the Morning, and between 12 and 1 came up to town where at his landing he was welcom'd by a ſalute of 15 Guns from the Fort, to which he was conducted by the Gentlemen of the Council, and others who waited his Landing.

On Tueſday the Gentleman of his Majeſty's Council aſſembled at the Fort, where his Excellency's Commiſſion was read, Oaths of Office adminiſtered after which, attended by the Mayor and Corporation the Sheriff and other Officers of the City, with many other Gentlemen, they marched in Proceſſion to the City Hall, where his Commiſſion was publiſhed; and after the cuſtomary Formalities, His Excellency, with the Gentlemen of the Council, return'd to the Fort, where an elegant Dinner was provided. At Night the City was illuminated.

We hear that Col. JOSIAH MARTIN, now in this City, who ſucceeds to the Government of North Carolina, will next week depart for that Place, in the ſame Veſſel in which his Excellency our Governor lately arrived from thence.

BOSTON, July 8.

Laſt Friday His Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to Prorogue the Great and General Court of this Province, to Wedneſday the 4th of September next, then to meet at Harvard-College in Cambridge.

BOSTON, July 11.

Yeſterday the Select-Men of the Town viſited the Public Schools, at whoſe Invitation His Excellency the Governor, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, ſeveral of his Majeſty's Council, and a Number of other principal Gentlemen, with ſome of the Rev. Miniſters, attended, who all expreſſed great Satisfaction in the good Order and Proficiency of the Youth in the reſpective Schools, which did great Honor to their ſeveral Inſtructors.

Medford July 6 1771.

AS Thomas Warren, Son of Deacon Warren of this Town, was travelling to Weſtown, laſt Monday morning (having roſe very early for that purpoſe) there appeared, about 3 o'Clock, out of the buſhes, near a ſmall bridge at ſome diſtance from Quarry Hill between here and Cambridge, a Man, who ſeizing his horſe's bridle accoſted him thus, Dam you deliver up! Deliver up what? anſwer'd young Warren. Why deliver up your Horſe and Money, or I'll ſend you into eternity very ſoon, and utter'd many prophane oaths and imprecations; on which Warren told him he talk'd very prophanely, upon which the Man threatned to ſtrike him with a club about four or five foot long ſaying he would ſend him to hell before the ſun roſe if he did not deliver up; but Warren having conſiderable preſence of mind, tho' very much ſurprized told him, 'twas not in his power to ſend him to hell, and ſaid there were company behind him who would prevent him from his intended robbery, on which he ſaid he would kill them and him too for half a copper; on which inſtant a young colt, ſeeing him go by with his horſe juſt before, jump'd out of the paſture at ſome diſtance behind, which the fellow hearing the noiſe of as he was galloping along after the horſe, immediately let go the reins of the bridle, and ſtruck a blow with his club in both hands, but Warren leaning forward, happily miſſed it, but it fell upon and lamed the horſe conſiderably.——The man damning him, immediately ran into the buſhes from whence he came——The man had on a blue double breaſted Jacket, a pair of trowſers, and a Dutch cap.

NEWPORT, July 8.

In North-Carolina a Dollar paſſes for Eight Shillings; and we are aſſur'd that the Sheriffs there often ſell fine fat Cattle at 14 Shillings a Head, and the beſt Sheep at 2 Shillings (which is one Dollar and three Quarters for Cattle, and a Quarter of a Dollar for a fine fat Sheep) to pay Rates; and that very frequently, after the Sheriffs have collected large Sums they puſh off Robberlike to ſome of the back Parts of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, &c. and leave the People to pay the Whole of their Taxes over again. Now is it poſſible for any Man, unleſs he poſſeſs the Soul of a real Cannibal, to wiſh Succeſs to an Adminiſtration ſo corrupt, ſo abſolutely void of Humanity, and every Chriſtian Virtue, as that of North Carolina.

HARTFORD, July 16.

Laſt Week on Monday, the following melancholly Accident happened at Farmington, viz. As a Number of People were raiſing one of the principal Rafters of a Meeting-Houſe in that Place, the Strap of one of the Blocks gave Way, when the Rafter fell, and knock'd off three men, (viz. Lieut. Abner Curtiſs, Allen Merrells, and Jonathan Mountogue.—Merrells's Scull was fractur'd by the Fall, and he was otherwiſe much bruiſed, ſo that he died the Thurſday following. Curtiſs had one of his Shoulders broke, and his Arm much wounded, which has occaſioned a Mortification in it, and his Life is deſpaired of. Mountague was wounded in one of his Hips, and other Parts of his Body, but is in a fair Way of Recovery.

The ſame Day one Jonathan Higley of Simſbury in attempting to croſs a River in that Place, where there was a ſwift Current, was carried down by the Stream and drowned. His Body was taken up on Friday laſt, about three Miles below the Place where he was drowned, and decently interr'd,

To the PUBLIC.

THOMAS BROWN of Hartford, in Connecticut, hath lately diſcovered a way through the woods from Montreal, to the ſettlements on the weſt ſide of Connecticut river, at a place called Waits-Town, above Doctor Wheelocks college. He ſet out from Montreal on the 8th of June laſt, with nineteen horſes, ſeven Frenchmen, and two Indians——Croſs'd the river *Lacol*, at a place call'd Nut Iſland, thence travelled ſix days on good feazable land for a road, and headed the bay of *Miſſiquie*, and from thence a ſouth eaſt courſe, till he came to Connecticut river aforeſaid, was 15 days in the woods, and brought in all his horſes well, and from thence to Hartford; he made ſuch remarks and diſcoveries on his way, as that he can with ſuitable incouragement eaſily find and open a communication by land from Montreal and Quebec to Connecticut river, in the diſtance of about two hundred miles and that after a ſuitable road was cleared, it might be travel'd in the ſpace of five or ſix days.—And as ſuch a diſcovery muſt be very beneficial to the colonies in general, he would readily undertake it if a proper reward might be provided him.

Mr. *Watſon*,

As your paper is deſign'd to ſerve the public good, please to inſert the following recipe to cure the horn diſtemper in cattle, of which a great many have lately died

CUT the horn off near the head, then take urine and ſalt it till it is almoſt brine, and diſſolve in it a ſmall quantity of blubber and ſqueeze it into the horn every day, keep the horn open that it may diſcharge the putrid matter. I lately cured an ox in a ſhort time, whoſe head was ſo rotten, that when I began with him the liquor would run directly out at his noſtrils.

LOST laſt Friday between Tolland & Hartford, four yards of white ſilk lace, about two inches wide, with an old leather pocket book, containing ſundry papers, &c. of no conſequence to any perſon but the owner. Who ever hath found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be thankful rewarded, by

Tolland, July 13, 1771. Joſeph Baker.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Joſeph Wood, late of Windſor deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of John Filley in ſaid Windſor, on the firſt mondays of Auguſt, September and October next, at nine o' clock in the forenoon on each of ſaid days — And as there is but ſix months allow'd for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, and no accounts will be allow'd after ſaid time.

John Filley,
Watſon Loomis } Commiſſioners.

Windſor, July 13, 1771.

THIS is to give public notice to all whom it may concern, that Phineas Heath of Tolland, who is now a minor, and under the care of me the ſubſcriber, who is parent and natural guardian to ſaid Phineas. Do hereby warn all perſons of trading with, or truſting him, or his wife Hannah Heath, upon any expectation of my paying the the ſame, for his trading is altogether without my conſent, and ever hath been.

ISAAC HEATH.

Tolland, July 4 1771.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of peace for the county of Berkſhire, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Tunbridge, in the province of New-Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip. This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together at the houſe of Captain Eliſha Nobles in Sheffield, in ſaid county, on Wedneſday the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to ſee about laying out ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be thought proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Great Barrington, the firſt day of July 1771.

Mark Hopkins, Juſtice Peace.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſiah Bodges, late of Eaſt Windſor deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Capt John Ellſworth innholder in ſaid Eaſt-Windſor, on the firſt tueſdays of Auguſt, September and October next, from 12 to 6 o'clock afternoon. Eaſt Windſor, July 12th, 1771.

Aaron Biſſel,
James Harper,
Joſeph Allen, jun. } Commiſſioners.

To be Sold at the Houſe of Widow MARGARET CHENEVARD, *near the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.*

CHOICE Madeira and Liſbon WINE, CHOCOLATE, INDICO, MOLASSES, RUM, beſt Kippen's SNUFF, Bohea TEA, &c. &c. &c.

TAken up by the ſubſcriber in Weathersfield on Thurſday morning laſt, a ſorrel Mare, about 7 years old ſhod all round, no brand, about 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, 4 white feet, both paces and trots, but moſt incines to pace. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

Joſeph Butler.

Weathersfield, July 6, 1771.

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. Watſon,

If you think fit you may inſert the following lines, perhaps they may ſhew ſomething of the ill conſequences of a religious paper war.

WHen late involv'd in war Britannia ſtood,
And foes unnumber'd thirſted for her blood,
When potent France, in league with haughty Spain,
Oppos'd great George, the monarch of Britain.
With curs'd deſign pronounc'd theſe diſtant land,
A field of blood, a prey to ſavage band,
When fell deſtruction glar'd on every ſide,
And man array'd in all his horrid pride.
Like ſome infernal fury breath'd menace,
To us deſtruction, to our king diſgrace:
Had ſecret diſcord ſpread her helliſh taint,
And open faction rais'd her loud complaint,
Thro' court and camp the councils of the great,
Of officers and miniſters of ſtate,
Had officers to whom it did belong,
To execute the orders of the throne,
Unto the royal will oppos'd their own.
How ſure had triumph led the gallick band,
And we been helpleſs captives in their hand,
Our vanquiſh'd troops had breathleſs ſtrow'd the plain
While Britain yeild the empire of the main
Our monarch throne had toter'd from the baſe,
And all the nation plung'd in foul diſgrace,
Thus ſure deſtruction to the chriſtian cauſe,
Contempt of Chriſt his goſpel and his laws,
Flow from religious feuds and holy jars,
(Of all the moſt deſtructive bloody wars)
Its foes with triumph ſee departing peace,
And ſhout when diſcord uſhers in diſgrace.
Lo all the powers of earth and hell combine,
To hurt the cauſe and blaſt the kind deſign,
Athieſts and Demons riſe againſt the Lord,
And call in open vice to oppoſe his word,
Shoot poiſon'd arrows at the little flock,
And ſtrive to ſhake what's founded on a rock,
But while with humble love and holy fear.
It joins in cries to the Almighty ear,
While bound in charity's harmonious ties,
With hearts enraptur'd, & with watchful eyes
Are ſin and hell their fouleſt enemies.
Paſtors united under Chriſt their Lord,
With zeal and love diſpence the ſacred word:
To Chriſt their head they look for his command,
And wiſely ſtrengthen one anothers hand.
Zion may ſhout victorious in her king,
And while her foes menace, his praiſes ſing.
Would God that all Chriſt's miniſters would ceaſe
Their paper war, follow the prince of peace,
Forbear to wrangle with their ſcribling pens,
And ſhew the world that chriſtians can be friends

Barzillai Hudſon,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has ſet up the buſineſs of a TOBACCONIST at his houſe in Hartford, where may be had beſt pig tail and paper tobacco in ſmall or large quantities as cheap, and equal in goodneſs to any ſold in New York. And as ſaid Hudſon has employed a compleat workman, thoſe gentlemen who are pleas'd to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on being well uſed.

Hartford, June 24. 1771.

Choice Linſeed Oil,

Together with a Quantity of Engliſh GOODS, to be ſold cheap for Caſh in Hand, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

STray'd from the ſubſcriber of Hartford, the laſt week in april laſt, a black Mare, three years old paſt, natural trotter, no brand, a few white hairs on her noſe, never ſhod. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her ſo that the owner may have her again, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and have all neceſſary charges paid by *John Thomas.*

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New-Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Burnham, which is extraordinary good meadow —A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman, which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pitkin—a houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Athbel Anderſon—Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about thee quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting-Houſe, which is good paſture—Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting-Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hilhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

TO BE SOLD BY

E. Auſtin,

(Near the Court Houſe in Hartford)

The following Articles for Goldſmith's and Jeweller's Uſes, viz.

ROUND and ſquare ſteel Shoe Chapes and Tongs, Knee ditto; an Aſſortment of Files, Crucibles, Black Lead Pots, Salt Petre, Borax, Iron Rivet Wire, Braſs ditto, Moulding Sand, Rotten Stone, Pummice Stone, Sandever, Sand Paper, Buckle bruſhes, Flower of Putte, red & white Foil, cypher'd and white Stone rings, cypher'd and white Stone Earrings ſet in Gold, ditto in Silver, cypher'd and white Stone Buttons ſet in Silver, Stone Breaches ſet in Silver, Coral Beeds, Corn Emery and fine ditto, &c. &c. &c.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of John Rumrill, late of Enfield deceas'd. (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs on the firſt mondays of Auguſt, September and October next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the Houſe of Capt. Ephraim Peaſe innholder in ſaid Enfield.

Joſeph Kingſbury, } *Commiſſioners.*
Peter Raynolds. }

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A D. 1771 there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10 A.D. 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS } Caldwell.

RUN away from Daniel & Iſrael Lewis of Charlotte Precinct, in Dutches county, province of New York, a Negro man named ISAAC, between 30 and 40 years of age, had on when he went away, a brown veſt and check ſhirt, a pair leather breeches, and a ſmall pack of other cloaths, any perſon that ſhall take up ſaid negro and confine him ſo that the owners may have him again or return him to ſaid owners, ſhall receive twenty ſhillings reward and all neceſſary charges paid by us.

DANIEL LEWIS,
ISRAEL LEWIS.

Charlotte Precinct, June 17th, 1771.

TO BE SOLD

By John Allyn

of Kenſington.

THREE acres of plow land, with a houſe and barn ſtanding thereon, about three miles north of the Court Houſe in Hartford, a good well, very convenient for a tradeſman.—For further particulars inquire of John Allyn of Kenſigton. Kenſigton July 3, 1771.

A reaſonab'e time of payment will be allow'd on good ſecurity.

Whereas we the ſubſcribers,

are appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to examine the claims, and demands, of the creditors on the eſtate of Doct. Ephraim Crocker, late of Kent in ſaid county deceas'd, which eſtate is repreſented inſolvent We do therefore hereby give notice, unto all the creditors that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, on the 2d tueſdays of July, Auguſt and September next, at the dwelling houſe of Peter Mills, innholder in ſaid Kent, in order to examine the claims. Dated at Kent, the 14th day of June, A D. 1771.

Thomas Ruſſell, } Commiſſioners.
Lewis Mills. }

Strayed or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber in Granville, about the middle of June laſt paſt, a gray MARE, three years old, no brand, upwards of fourteen hands high, her main, tail and legs almoſt-black, ſhod before, paces and trots. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her, and give notice to me, or bring ſaid mare, ſhall be handſomly rewarded, and all neceſſry charges paid, by me.

Granville, July 1. 1171. Iſaac Chapman.

Great-Barrington, June 26, 1771.

This day eſcaped from

me the ſubſcriber in this place, a negro man named Harry about 24 years of age, ſpeaks good Engliſh, had on a red coat, cuff'd and lappel'd with green velvet, ſuppos'd to be an old coat of his maſters, Sir John Johnſon, Knt. on Mohawk river, ſaid negro is about 5 feet 9 inches high, well built, a pleaſant countenance, ſhows his teeth much when he laughs—has buſhy hair behind, and cut off before. Whoſoever will take up ſaid negro man, and ſecure him in any of his Majeſtys goals, ſo that Sir John may have notice of him, or to me at Schanectady, ſhall have Three Dollars reward and all neceſſary charges paid, by me

CALEB GLEASON.

Theſe are to give notice

to the proprietors of thoſe lands call'd the Eleven Thouſand Acres, in the county of Berkſhire, that ſome of ther lands have been ſold at public vendue, for a tax of 7/3 on each right, for lotting out ſaid lands and a tax of 3/ to make and lay out roads through ſaid lands, and deeds will be given on the 19th day of July next, unleſs redeemed before ſaid day.

Tyringham, June 28, 1771.

John Chadwick. } *Committee for*
Jacob Brown, } *ſale of delinquent lot.*
Giles Jackſon. }

HARTFORD:
Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon.*

[July. M.dcc.lxxi.] NUMBER 343.]

THE

CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, July 16, to TUESDAY, July 23, 1771.

(*Remainder of the piece begun in our laſt*)

THUS I have given the public a juſt, but ſhort account, from the beginning to this time of the miſſion at Stockbridge, that they may judge of the ignorance, and arrogance of the writer of a piece publiſhed in the Connecticut Courant, Hartford Jan 8th; wherein the author undertakes to charge the honourable and reverend commiſſioners, of unfaithfulneſs in their truſt, and in a very imperious and ſupercilious manner, calls them to give an account of their miſ doings, eſpecially to account for their conduct in ſpending charitable money, in ſupporting a miſſion at Stockbridge, for chriſtianizing the Engliſh. The miſſionary next comes under his laſh, for ſpending his time to chriſtianize the Engliſh at Stockbridge, when he has eighty pounds a year, of money appropriated to the ſole uſe of chriſtianizing the heathen——one would judge by his manner of expreſſion, that he viewed the Engliſh at Stockbridge, to be heathens. And why does he then find fault, for he allows the fund to be for this end: and this author might do well if he would come to Stockbridge, and partake of the inſtructions, with his brother pagans and be chriſtianized, and ſo learn not to intermeddle where he is not called to it; nor to accuſe people of knavery indiſcriminately, as he has the town of Stockbridge. When he was charged in a peice, publiſhed January 19th in the Hartford paper, of unjuſt repreſentations: In his anſwer, March 26, he ought and it was juſtly expected, in order to maintain his character with the public, he would have produced ſome ſort of evidence, in ſupport of the things he had in his former piece given out to the public as truths. As he made the charge upon the commiſſioners, their miſſionary, and the people of Stockbridge, he took the burden of proof on himſelf and until he proves what he has aſſerted, he ought to lye under the imputation of a ſlanderer, which he has not attempted to do. And if the narrative foregoing is true, reſpecting what the Engliſh have done, toward the ſupport of the miſſion, what he has ſaid will always remain untrue; and for the truth of what is declared, the Engliſh precinct records in Stockbridge makes it evident. Further, the Engliſh bear the burden of all public charges, and the highways and bridges coſt them about one hundred pounds a year, while the Indians do nothing. The truth of the caſe is, the Engliſh have not been wanting in doing their full proportion in ſupport of the miſſion, all things conſidered, from the beginning to this day. I write theſe things to ſhew the vanity and imbicility of the author of the piece publiſhed in ſaid paper Jan 8th; wherein he undertakes to inform the public of things he is very ignorant of. And in his piece publiſhed the 26th of March, which he pretends is an anſwer to one publiſhed Jan. 19th, in this the reader will find but a little more than a continual repetition of the ſpirit, heat, zeal and warmth, of the piece he is anſwering. Theſe and other like things, are introduced in the place of reaſon, and argument, and inſerted only to make out his harangue, determining he would ſay ſomething, although it was nothing to his purpoſe, but only to make manifeſt his vindictive ſpirit. He had in the piece he undertook to anſwer once and again, been charged with publiſhing things that were not true; and how does he vindicate himſelf from this charge? Why he ſays the author that he is anſwering, did not improve his abilities in the wiſeſt and moſt advantagious manner for his cauſe: be it ſo, this no ways proves him innocent of the charge alledg'd againſt him, but he ſcatters fire brands, arrows & death; neither does this prove but he is guilty of the charge laid againſt him. But to whom does this character properly belong of, ſcattering fire brands, &c? To the perſon that ſecretly wounds his neigbours reputation, or to him that warmly condemns that practice? If it belongs to the former, as undoubtedly it does, then according to the conclusion of my antagoniſt, he muſt be conſcious of perſonal guilt. He continues his method of proving and ſays the truths contained in his piece has nettled the author he is anſwering, and ſet him all on fire. Unhappy man! he has yet to make out, that there was a word of truth in any thing he wrote. All the pain I endure from his nettles & fire, is, that I have troubled myſelf in a contraſt with ſo impotent an adverſary.

The next tack the author takes, is to collect a number of words from the ſeveral parts of the peice he is quarreling with, which he calls hard words, and in a kind of triumph, cries out, behold the ſpirit of the man, and the ſtile of his writing, full of invectives, now he ſeems to imagine he has overſet the whole at one blow: but with all his victory, he does not attempt to ſhew, but that every word was properly uſed, and fitly applyed; and I believe he thinks they were, and thus far I agree with him. His next argument is his paroxyſm, and as I was not thrown into a fever nor ague, nor any other diſeaſe, but a deſire to rectiſy the errors of his miſguided mind; and when that is done both will be pretty well. A thouſand hard words he ſays don't amount to an argument, nor deſtroy a fact; it is ſo; neither does that number of falſe ones. He ſays the weapons uſed againſt him are the only ones that can be uſed, and that begets ſuſpicion in the reader that the cauſe is not good: it is difficult to know what weapons to uſe, when we don't know who they are to be uſed upon. Truth irritates, again he ſays, was it ſo, perhaps it might, but ſince it is not, it muſt be ſomething elſe. But he inſiſts upon it, this proves that is the writer, he is anſwering, ſome way or other, acceſſory to the decline of the miſſion; I have no conception of his mode of evidence, it being new to me, but I don't perceive any witchcraft in it, but was it not for the reverence I bear to the gentlemen in the miniſtry I ſhould be apt to ſay it was prieſtcraft, which is next to it.

He further ſays, that in thoſe plain words, that ſome people that don't live in Stockbridge love ſpiritous liquors too, there is ſome ſtrong implication, that the writer had in view, beſides the matter expreſs'd, if he knows of any myſterious meaning in them words; I will be as fair with him as he is with me, and leave him to make his own application, in his own time and way. The author he is writing againſt he ſays is careful to inform the public, of his having no particular intereſt in the miſſion. He endeavours to fix it in the minds of people, that the author he is controverting with, laid great ſtreſs on this, and ſome other things that were but juſt mentioned, as they naturally fell in. Thoſe accidental matters were not the things in controverſy.—The matter that was and now is in controverſy, is, whether the writer I am contending with, did not ſhamefully revile people, without reaſon or right, & impoſe on the public by miſrepreſentations. This author alſo ſays there were many things ſaid in the piece he is writing againſt not to the purpoſe, and but few that were; we have his ſay ſo for it, but no pretence to ſhew wherein. But I am weary of following this gooſe chaſe, and ſhall leave this author with his own paroxyſms, eccentricks, lamentations and tears of blood, till another opportunity; only juſt obſerving that a mind not calous to the ſentiments of ſocial virtue, and feelings of conſcience and benevolence; would not tolerate ſuch a practice as I have undertaken to condemn. And I do now declare, what I have wrote is with a pure deſign to diſcountenance ſuch unchriſtian practices: not having the leaſt apprehenſion that all this author can ſay or do, will have any influence on the miſſion, that he has been aiming to overthrow, or the perſons he has undertaken to vilify. I confeſs I do not like this wrangling in the dark: I always love to know who I have to do with, whether a chriſtian, an infidel, a Turk or a Jew. But if my antagoniſt likes obſcurity, he may remain in it: yet he ought to remember, that they which love darkneſs rather than light, it is becauſe their deeds are evil.

As to his not making friendſhip with an angry man, he may do as he pleaſes: and as to his getting a ſnare to his ſoul, he has done that already: and the beſt advice I can give him to get out of it is, as he has wounded in ſecret, ſo to weep; and ſhed (with a due ſenſe of his fault) a few penetential—natural, watery tears, for no blood is required; and then he will find a forgiving and true friend.

T. Woodbridge.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſiah Blodget, late of Eaſt-Windſor deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of Capt. John Ellſworth innholder in ſaid Eaſt-Windſor, on the firſt tueſdays of Auguſt, September and October next, from 12 to 6 o'clock afternoon. Eaſt-Windſor, July 11th, 1771.

Aaron Biſſel,
James Harper, } Commiſſioners.
Joſeph Allen, jun.

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, July 18

Yeſterday arrived here the Brig Dianno, belonging to Piſcatoqua, Capt. Perkins from London, by whom we have the following Articles, viz.

LONDON,

May 8. This morning as ſoon as it was certainly known that his Majeſty would go to the Houſe, to put an end to the Seſſions of Parliament, Summonſes were iſſued from Guildhall to the Aldermen and Common Council to attend. At two o'clock ſome of the Aldermen and a great Number of the Common Council went from thence to the Tower. On the Lord Mayor and Mr. Oliver being brought to the Tower gate by the proper officer of that fortreſs, they were ſaluted by 21 pieces of Cannon belonging to the Artillery Company, the Members of which accompanied the proceſſion in their uniforms, which made a fine appearance; there were 53 Carriages in the train. Sir William Stevenſon, and the Aldermen Townſend, Sawbridge, Wilkes, and Trecothick were in the Proceſſion: Only one of the Sheriffs Mr Martin, was preſent. The greateſt Acclamations were continued all the way to the Manſion Houſe, not only from the People aſſembled in the ſtreets, but amazing numbers teſtified their ſatisfaction from the windows of the houſes by which they paſſed. On the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver's arrival at the Manſion-Houſe, the Artillery Company ſaluted them. They then ſat in the ſtate coach till all the carriages of the Common Council had paſſed, in order to return their ſalutes. The Lord Mayor and Mr Oliver then aſcended the ſteps at the Manſion-Houſe, preceded by the mace and ſword bearers, and accompanied by the Aldermen and Sheriffs amidſt the inceſſant ſhouts and roars of applauſe of an incredible number of their grateful fellow citizens. On their arrival at the baluſtrades fronting the great gate, the Lord Mayor and Mr Oliver bowed in return to the people aſſembled, and were again ſaluted with loud and univerſal huzzas.

His MAJESTY's SPEECH, at the Prorogation of the Parliament.

"*My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

AS the ſtate of public buſineſs no longer requires your attendance, I think it right, at this ſeaſon of the year, to put an end to the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

"The ſatiſfaction I have obtained from his Catholic Majeſty, for the injury I had recieved, together with the proofs which the Courts of France and Spain have given me, by laying aſide their armaments, of their ſincere diſpoſition to preſerve the general tranquility of Europe, have enabled me to reduce my forces by ſea and land. The zeal with which you have exerted yourſelves, upon the apprehenſion of a rupture with Spain, muſt convince the world of your affectionate attachment to me, and of your conſtant regard for the true intereſts of your Country. On that ſupport I ſhall always rely for the defence of my honour, and for the ſecurity of the rights of my people.

"With regard to the troubles which ſtill agitate ſome parts of the Continent, my endeavours have never been wanting to bring them to an end; and in thoſe Endeavours, you may be aſſured, I ſhall perſevere."

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

"It was with real Concern that I found myſelf called upon, by the Situation of public Affairs, to aſk of my faithful Commons more than ordinary Supplies for the Service of the current Year; and I cannot ſufficiently thank you for the Unanimity, Cheerfulneſs, and public Spirit, with which they have been granted."

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"While we acknowledge the Goodneſs of Divine Providence in preſerving us from theſe Calamities with which ſome Parts of Europe have been afflicted let me exhort you to employ your beſt Endeavours, in your ſeveral Stations and Countries, to render the National Happineſs compleat, by diſcouraging and ſuppreſſing all groundleſs Suſpicions, and domeſtic Diſturbances.—— ——I have no other Object and I can have no other Intereſt, than to reign in the Hearts of a free and happy People: And it is my earneſt Wiſh that my Subjects may not be prevented, by any Miſtakes or Animoſities amongſt themſelves, from enjoying, in the fulleſt Extent, the Bleſſings of a mild & legal Government. The Support of our excellent Conſtitution is our common Duty and Intereſt: By that Standard I would wiſh my People to try all public Principles and Profeſſions, and to look upon thoſe as their moſt dangerous Enemies, who, under any Pretence whatſoever, wou'd perſuade them to violate theſe Laws, and undermine that Authority, which the Conſtitution has provided for the Purpoſe of preſerving the general Liberty and Happineſs."

Then the Lord Chancellor, by his Majeſty's command prorogued the Parliament to Tueſday the 23d of July next.

Sir Fletcher Norton, in his Addreſs to his Majeſty yeſterday, obſerved, that the Commons hoped a proper uſe would be made of the Supplies granted this Seſſions, which were larger than had been voted by that Houſe on any former occaſion.

We are informed, that as ſoon as news was carried to Hayes, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham had carried his Cauſe in the Houſe of Lords every houſe was illuminated, and the populace were entertained at his Lordſhip's charge.

By the New-York Poſt.

PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

Saturday laſt arrived here Capt. Peters from Liſbon, who brought with him two London Papers, from which we have the following Advices.

CADIZ, April 5.

THE different Companies of Militia of this Province, who have done duty here during the time we apprehended a rupture with England, are ſent back to their reſpective diſtricts.

LONDON, May 14

Lord Chatham towards the concluſion of his ſpeech on Wedneſday ſe'nnight in the houſe of Lords, on his motion for a diſſolution of parliament ſaid "That though no man prized himſelf more on his attachment to his native country, the proceedings of thoſe people who call themſelves its governors had rendered it ſo diſagreeable to him that was he but ten years younger he would ſpend the remainder of his days in a country (meaning America) which had already given ſuch earneſts of its independent ſpirit; nor ſhould my advanced age (continued that ſpirited Nobleman) even now prevent me, did not conſiderations of the laſt conſequence (my bodily infirmities) interfere.

The ſame Nobleman ſpeaking of the Shoreham election ſaid, "he hoped that that Borough which has been ſo long the property of Bengal and Indoſtan would be at laſt found to belong to the county of Suſſex.

On Thurſday laſt the Printer of the London Evening Poſt was ſerved with the following notice.

London, } The King againſt William Witham, otherwiſe Wittam.

Let the Proſecutor his Attorney, Clerk in Court, Solicitor, or Agent attend me on Saturday next, at 8 o'Clock in the afternoon, at my chambers in the Inner Temple, to ſhew cauſe why a *Noli proſequi* ſhould not be entered upon the indictment againſt the defendant in this caſe. Dated this 9th of May, 1771.

E. THURLOW

The ſtate of the national debt as it ſtood the 5th of January amounts to 128 998 219 8 2½ and the annual intereſt or other charges attending the ſame amounts to 4 581 317 8 8.

They write from Paris that both the court and city now ſwarm with informers.

NEWBERN, (N Carolina) June 28

The Supreme Court of Oyer & Terminer for the Tryal of the Regulators in the Back County began at Hillſborough the 30th of May and continued to the 20th of this Inſtant June; during which Twelve were tried and condemned for High Treaſon, the evidence againſt them being clear, that they, with a large Body of Regulators, withſtood and oppoſed the Forces under his Excellency's Command, in the Battle of the 16th of May laſt; which Act is declared to be Treaſon by a Law of this Province, paſſed the laſt Seſſion of Aſſembly. Bills of Indictment were found againſt Two others upon the ſame Charge but the Petit Jury acquitted them. His Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to ſuſpend the Execution of Six out of the Twelve, till his Majeſty's Pleaſure be known; the other Six were executed on Wedneſday the 19th Inſtant at Hillſborough. Among theſe laſt the moſt diſtinguiſhed was *Benjamin Merrill* who had for ſome Years been a Captain of Militia in Rowan County.

When the Chief Juſtice paſſed Sentence, he addreſſed himſelf in the following Manner.

Benjamin Merrill you have been indicted and found guilty by your Country of High Treaſon which is the greateſt Crime that any Man can commit, conſidered as a Member of the Community; becauſe thereby he would overturn the State of Order and Civil Government which ſecures to us every Thing that is valuable or deſirable in Life.

To complain of Grievances, and to endeavour a Redreſs of them in a lawful Way, is not only juſtifiable, but Praiſe worthy; but to ſnatch the Sword from the Magiſtrate and to refer to the Deciſion of Arms, what the Laws of your Country ſhould alone determine is a moſt deteſtable Crime; for it brings on the Miſeries of an inteſtine War which is perhaps the greateſt Evil that any Nation or People can ſuffer.

It is probable, that when you firſt formed your fatal Connection with the People called *Regulators*, you did neither intend or foreſee the Miſchiefs they would lead you into, but greatly infatuated as you was it is Matter of Aſtoniſhment that the Act of Aſſembly paſſed the laſt Seſſion, could not reſtrain you from the raſh and vain conſtruction which has now brought you to the Bar of this Court. That Act ordained, that if any Body of Men ſhould withſtand or oppoſe an armed Force raiſed in Virtue thereof, that in ſuch Caſe they ſhould be adjudged Traitors, and it ſo accordingly Divine Providence, which ever acts for wiſe & gracious Purpoſes, permitted you & your deluded companions to deſpiſe this Law; you daringly withſtood his Majeſty's Troops, and warned, and wilful, ruſhed upon your Fate.

I earneſtly beſeech you to employ the ſhort Time you have to live in a Manner ſuitable to your unhappy Condition, that ſo, after having ſatisfied the offended Juſtice of your Country, we may yet piouſly hope, that you will obtain Forgiveneſs at the Throne of GOD.

I muſt now cloſe my afflicting Duty, by pronouncing upon you the awful Sentence of the Law; which is That you *Benjamin Merrill*, be carried to the Place from whence you came, that you be drawn from thence to the Place of Execution where you are to be hanged by the Neck; that you be cut down while you are yet alive, that your Bowels be taken out and burnt before your Face, that your Head be cut off, your Body divided into Four Quarters, and this to be at his Majeſty's Diſpoſal; and the Lord have Mercy on your Soul.

NEWYORK, July 18.

A Letter from Detroit of the 25th of May ſays, "By Indians who are juſt now arrived Expreſs from William Tucker an Indian Trader, we have the diſagreeable news that the Sloop Beaver which failed from hence the 6th Inſtant for Niagara is caſt away upon the Rocks about 10 leagues below Sanduſky, and that Capt Jacobſon, his Crew and ten Paſſengers, in all 15 have periſhed. The Barge was found ashore all ſmaſhed to Pieces and a ſmall Trunk with our Letters drove up on the Beach many of them loſt and ſeveral others damaged and illegible; There was on board about £3000 in Peltry and a large Quantity of Flour for Niagara.

CAMBRIDGE, July 18.

YESTERDAY, being the Aniverſary Commencement at Harvard College, his Excellency the Governor—his Honor the Lieutenant Governor—the Honorable and Reverend Overſeers and principal Gentlemen of the Province; with a great Number of Ladies, & a vaſt Concourſe of People of all Ranks attended at the College. The Public Exercises in the Forenoon, conſiſted of a ſalutary Oration in Latin—a Dialogue in Greek——ſyllogiſtic Diſputations a Dialogue in the Samaritan Language——An Engliſh Oration on Patriotiſm and a humourous Speech on Quackery in all Profeſſions. In the Afternoon the Preſident began with an Oration in Latin—then followed the ſyllogiſtic Diſputations and an Oration in Engliſh

When theſe Excercifes were ended, the Degree of Batchelor of Arts was conferred on 82, and the Degree of Maſters of Arts on 34 young Gentlemen.

The Rev'd Naphtali Dagget, Preſident of Yale-College.

The Rev. Eliphalet Williams, Fellow of Yale-College.

The Rev'd John Baoon educated at Naſſau Hall,

Having before received the Degree of Maſter of Arts in their reſpective Colleges, were admitted Ad Eundem.

The Honorary Degree of Maſter of Arts was given to John Cumming, Eſq; of Concord.

And the Degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred on the Rev. Nathaniel Appleton of Cambridge.

The ſolemnity was concluded with a Latin Oration and an Anthem.

The whole was conducted with Elegance and Propriety, much to the Credit of the College, and the Satiſfaction of the Audience

HARFORD, July 23.

The Accounts from England agree that ſince the Prorogation of the Parliament, and the Diſcharge of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver, from the Tower, every Thing is quiet and peaceable, as recommended in his Majeſty's Speech, which was received with great Pleaſure and Satiſfaction. The Adminiſtration, it is ſaid, remain firm.

On Monday the 8th Inſt. at a ſpecial Court held at Poughkeepſie in Dutcheſs County, New-York Government, one Alexander Graham was convicted of attempting a Rape on the Body of a Child about 11 Years of Age, and was ſentenced to ſtand two Hours in the Pillory and be whipped 39 Stripes, which Sentence was immediately put in Execution.

⁂ *Advertiſements, &c. omitted (for Want of Room) will be publiſhed in a Supplement on Thurſday next.*

A RECIPE to cure the Whooping-Caugh.

TAKE Spikenard Roots wiped clean, and ſeparated from its woody or inner Parts a ſmall Hat Crown full; Spring Water one Gallon; put the Roots in the Water and boil it away to 3 Pints; then ſtrain off the Liquor and preſs the Roots dry, and to the ſtrained Liquor add of the beſt Sugar a ſufficient quantity to make a Syrup.

The Doſe is two or three Spoonfuls, to be taken after the Fits of Coughing; one Quart will cure any one perſon.

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD.

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh —— He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons——cypher'd & white ſtone rings and a variety of articales in the goldſmith's and jeweler's way which he will ſell for rye at Caſh price.

Advertiſement.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to the late company of Smith and Caldwells, and Smith and Caldwell, whoſe debts were contracted at Simſbury, and their accounts by vertue of of an act of the general aſſembly in May laſt, made payable to Richard Smith only, or his attorney—a liſt of whoſe names has been lately advertiſed in the Connecticut Courant, are hereby further notified that Capt. *William Tiley* (attorney to ſaid Smith) with Mr. *Hugh Kennedy*, will attend on the ſettlement of ſaid accounts at the houſe of Oliver Humphry, Eſq; at Simſbury, on monday the 29th of inſtant July, by 10 o'clock in the morning, and at Mr. Seth Smith's at New-Hartford, on Wedneſday the 31 of ſaid July, at Mr. Amos Cowles at Farmington, on Friday the 2d of Auguſt, at one of which places each perſon concern'd, is deſired to attend and make payment, or give ſecurity to ſaid Smith, or in default they may expect to be ſued without further notice.

N. B. All perſons who have demands againſt the ſaid company's are alſo deſired to attend as above, for the ſettlement of their accounts, in order that the books and accounts of ſaid company's may be finally adjuſted and ſettled.

RICHARD SMITH.

Hartford, July 22, 1771.

These are to give notice

to the proprietors of thoſe lands call'd the Eleven Thouſand Acres, in the county of Berkſhire, that ſome of ther lands have been ſold at public vendue, for a tax of 7/3 on each right for lotting out ſaid lands, and a tax of 3/ to make and lay out roads through ſaid lands, and deeds will be given on the 29th day of July next, unleſs redeemed before ſaid day.

Tyringham, June 28, 1771.

John Chadwick,
Jacob Brown,
Giles Jackſon. } *Committee for ſale of delinquent lot.*

TAken up by the ſubſcriber in Wethersfield on Thurſday morning laſt, a ſorrel Mare, about 7 years old ſhod all round, no brand, about 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, 4 white feet, both paces and trots, but moſt inclines to pace. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

Joſeph Butler.

Wethersfield, July 16, 1771.

TO BE SOLD

By John Allyn

of Kenſington.

THREE acres of plow land, with a houſe and barn ſtanding thereon, about three miles north of the Court Houſe in Hartford, a good well, very convenient for a tradeſman—For further particulars inquire of John Allyn of Kenſington. Kenſington July 3 1771

A reaſonable time of payment will be allow'd on good ſecurity.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of John Rumrill, late of Enfield deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs on the firſt mondays of Auguſt, September and October next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the Houſe of Capt. Ephraim Peaſe innholder in ſaid Enfield.

Joſeph Kingſbury,
Peter Raynolds. } *Commiſſioners.*

This is give to notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A D 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10 A.D 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS,
JONATHAN WELLS } *Truſtees to ſaid* Caldwell.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Joſeph Wood, late of Windſor deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent.) Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of John Filley in ſaid Windſor, on the firſt mondays of Auguſt, September and October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon on each of ſaid days.——And as there is but ſix months allow'd for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, and no accounts will be allow'd after ſaid time.

John Filley,
Watſon Loomis } Commiſſioners.

Windſor, July 13 1771.

THIS is to give public notice to all whom it may concern, that Phineas Heath of Tolland, who is now a minor, and under the care of me the ſubſcriber, who is parent and natural guardian to ſaid Phineas. Do hereby warn all perſons of trading with, or truſting him or his wife Hannah Heath, upon any expectation of my paying the the ſame for his trading is altogether without my conſent, and ever hath been.

ISAAC HEATH.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of peace for the county of Berkſhire, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Tunbridge, in the province of New-Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip. This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together at the houſe of Captain Eliſha Nobles in Sheffield, in ſaid county, on Wedneſday the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to ſee about laying out ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be thought proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting Dated at Great Barrington, the firſt day of July 1771.

Mark Hopkins, Juſtice of Peace.

From the CAPE-FEAR MERCURY, of May 29.

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction to a Gentleman in Brunſwick, dated Alamanſee-Camp, May 18. 1771.

—"WE halted two days at Hilſborough, during which time an expreſs arrived with the diſagreeable news, that the Regulators had ſurrounded General Waddell with a force more conſiderable than it was imagined poſſible for them to muſter, and that in conſequence of the deſertion, or what is much the ſame, the connexion he diſcovered to ſubſiſt between his own camp and the inſurgents, that brave officer had the mortification to find a retreat to Saliſbury the only reſource he had. Upon this intelligence, his Excellency marched immediately for the ſettlements of theſe rebels, who had returned with avowed intentions of oppoſing his march, and being in appearance as deſirous of meeting us, as we could poſſibly be of meeting them, a very few days brought us within three miles of each other. It was expected that they would have oppoſed our paſſage over the Haw river, where the ſword was ſo defencible that it muſt have coſt a good deal of blood to have effected a paſſage; but by a briſk march, we happily arrived there a day ſooner than they expected us, and arrived where we are now, the 13th inſt. The people round about as being generally diſaffected to government, it was impoſſible to obtain any intelligence relative to the inſurgents that we could depend upon, except that their number was conſiderable, and that they were determined to give us battle. On the 15th they ſent to his Excellency a paper they called a petition, purporting, that they deſired his Excellency to redreſs their grievances in a manner ſatisfactory to *them* as the only means of preventing that bloodſhed, which, from the ardour of the leaders and the troops on both ſides, muſt otherwiſe enſue; and deſired an anſwer in four hours. Their meſſenger was diſpatched with a reply, that his excellency would ſend them an anſwer by twelve o'clock the next day, notwithſtanding which, Mr. John Aſhe (ſon of Mr. Samuel Aſhe) and Mr. John Walker, who were ſent out of camp upon duty, were ſeized by theſe people on the very ſame night, not far from our camp, tucked up to trees and ſeverely whipped, and made priſoners till we releaſed them the next day. On the 16th, in conſequence of a reſolution unanimouſly entered into the evening before, we marched about three miles from our ſtation. When we came within half a mile of them, three guns were fired as a ſignal to form in order of battle, which was immediately done in two lines about an hundred yards from each other: They anſwered our guns by three huzzas and by beating to arms, by which they were to give us battle; we proceeded to advance upon them till we came within two hundred yards of them, where we halted. I forgot to tell you, that, previous to this, his Excellency had ſent them, in anſwer to their petition, that as he had in every circumſtance, both in his particular and legiſlative character, purſued every meaſure that was in his power to quiet them without effect, that nothing was left him now to offer but an immediate ſubmiſſion to government, a promiſe of payment of their Taxes ſo long withheld from the public, an immediate return to their habitations, that they would no longer protect thoſe perſons indicted, from being brought to a fair trial for their offences, that he gave them an hour to conſider of it, and, if they did not agree to propoſals ſo fair, the conſequence that followed muſt be imputed to them. When our meſſenger arrived, they had not patience to read the propoſal, but bid him return to BILLY TRYON, and tell him that they defied him, & that battle was all they wanted. Some of their leaders, however prevailed on them to liſten; [illegible] they again expreſſed impatience to engage, with [illegible] the moſt horrid oaths of putting every one of us to death. We then, as I ſaid before, advanced within two hundred yards of them and halted.

They were alſo advancing in order of battle, and their number ſurpriſed us. We did not believe it poſſible that ſo many people could implicitly be under the influence of ſuch men as Huſbands, Hunter, &c. and in ſo villainous a cauſe. They came in that order to a ſtrait reach of the road, when they halted, waving hats to us to advance, and daring us to do it. His Excellency then ſent a magiſtrate with an officer, with the proclamation, agreeable to act of Aſſembly, ordering them to diſperſe within an hour, which he read accordingly; but they diſdained to liſten.——*Battle, battle, battle* was their cry; which they ſaid they impatiently expected, that they waited only for us to fire the firſt gun, which they dared us to do. This conduct incenſed our people to ſuch a degree, that it was difficult to keep them from ruſhing upon the enemy. The unfeigned ardour they expreſſed to engage, was a happy preſage of the victory which enſued, and gave the officers of the army the pleaſing and certain aſſurance of not being deſerted by their men; which in men new raiſed, and many of them connected with the Rebels, was a circumſtance not impoſſible to ſuppoſe might happen. The Governor with a coolneſs peculiar to himſelf, bore theſe inſults with patience till the hour expired, which time he ſpent in viſiting the lines, company by company, putting every thing in order, recommending to the officers and men, not to fall into diſorder, and ſhewing, by his ſteadineſs and ſerenity, and by the judicious diſpoſition he made of the troops, that courage, and that military ſkill every General ought to poſſeſs.

Being informed the inſurgents had an intention of putting Walker and Aſhe in the front of their line, a meſſage was ſent them by his Excellency, that as he ſhould keep the priſoners we had in a place of ſafety, he depended they would do the ſame by Meſſieurs Walker and Aſhe. They returned no direct anſwer to this, but ſaid, they would give them up provided his Excellency would give up all we had taken of theirs. This unequal exchange was extremely grating to the Governor, as it implied a conceſſion on the ſide of government not quite conſiſtent with the reſolutions we had taken; but all of us joining in a petition to his excellency to comply with it, leſt they ſhould hang up Walker and Aſhe, he was ſo good as to grant our requeſt, and ſent them word, provided they would ſend the gentlemen to him, he would ſend our priſoners (in number 7) immediately to them. They agreed to this, but being very tardy in the execution, and our people complaining that ſtanding in the ſun began to make them faint, and clamouring to advance upon the enemy, it was thought adviſeable to lead them on. We marched in profound ſilence and exact order upon them, till their advanced guard, and our firſt line met almoſt breaſt to breaſt. Our troops were ordered not to fire till they received his Excellency's orders, ſo that they were almoſt mixed with thoſe of the enemy, who were ſtationed a little before their main body; then they ſlowly retreated to join their army, bellowing forth defiance, and daring us to fire. We proceeded till within 20 or 25 yards of them when we halted. They continued reviling us, daring us to fire, and aſking us why we delayed? That *battle, battle* was their wiſh, many of them advancing towards the enemy, opening their breaſts, and defying us to begin. Here we loſt a glorious opportunity. The greateſt part of their army were then open to us, and within 30 yards, but his Excellency had promiſed not to fire upon them till the priſoners were delivered up, and till he gave them notice; and ever punctual to his word, he would not break it even to thoſe wretches. During this time we ſaw them going to the places they had agreed to occupy, and theſe were beſt calculated to ſecure themſelves, and annoy us. They had waited to receive us, ſo had an opportunity to chooſe their ground, and it muſt be confeſſed they choſe it with judgment. The ground they paraded upon was the place they wiſhed us to ſtand at, and as they had contrived wh[illegible] themſelves, it was the only ground to ſtati[illegible] without action obtain. We were entirely open to their fire, moſt of them as well ſecured as poſſible from ours, and as the greateſt part of our artillery was in the road, they diſpoſed their beſt troops to attack it.

In this ſituation we impatiently expected the word fire. Upon the return of an Adjutant, ſent to receive Walker and Aſhe, who brought word they would deliver them in half an hour, they were told we could wait no longer, and if they did not directly lay down their arms, we ſhould immediately fire upon them. *Fire and be damn'd* was their anſwer. The joyful word was given, and the action immediately began, and as immediately became general.

The Governor's conduct can never be too much commended. He ſeemed preſent at every place, gave his orders with a compoſure and judgment which did him honour, and greatly contributed to the ſucceſs of the day. The officers and men behaved with a bravery truly commendable, every order received was punctually executed; a regular and continual fire was kept up, and no expoſure of perſons was dreaded or avoided, the hotteſt fire fell upon the artillery company, who both officers and men, behaved in a manner truly brave and ſpirited. The artillery was ſerved in a manner which did as much ſervice to the cauſe, as honor to thoſe concerned in the direction of it; about thirty were killed and wounded out of this ſmall corps, which in proportion to their number, you will think conſiderable, as it was ſerved by two ſmall companies. They killed and wounded a good many of our people (the number I do not know exactly) and amongſt theſe are one or two officers, only one killed. I have the pleaſure to acquaint you that few of your intimate acquaintances are hurt, though many of them were in the hotteſt of the action, and I have ſtill greater pleaſure in informing you they all behaved well.——Mr. Harnet, who behaved with great ſpirit and bravery, received a ſmall ſtroke on his breaſt with a muſquet ball, but it had ſtruck againſt ſomething that had weakened its force, that it did not enter his body, and he is now quite well.

By accounts we received from the inſurgents, and from ſome who have ſince the battle come in and ſurrendered themſelves, they had above 200 men killed and wounded. They fought us with a ſpirit that would have done them honour in a good cauſe. May the blood, which by their means has been ſhed, bring theſe people to a proper ſence of their duty and ſerve to convince thoſe perſons in our part of the country, who blamed the meaſures taken againſt them, that nothing but chaſtiſement could have reſtored peace to the community preſerved the conſtitution of the country or protected government from outrage and inſult. To continue in another opinion would be a high inſtance of ingratitude and obſtinacy.

We have taken a good many priſoners, among them ſome outlaws, who, I fancy, will be inſtantly hung up. Never was victory more compleat. We took their proviſions, ammunition, baggage, horſes, ſaddles, &c &c. &c. We purſued them a good way from the field of battle; but our men being greatly fatigued, and our wounded men requiring attention, we were ordered to return to the field, from which we marched into camp, where now we are. To-morrow we march to Hunter's, where it is imagined we ſhall halt and ſend our detachments to collect the taxes, and to diſperſe the rebels wherever they are. News is juſt now brought that they have again collected themſelves, and are determined, by a deſperate puſh to retrieve their affairs; and that they expect to be joined by a thouſand from Grenville. We ſhall ſoon know the truth of this, and, if it is ſo, ſhall I dare ſay prevent their junction. Their number, when they fought us, was certainly two thouſand; our number about half that. I have now given you as exact an account of the action as the ſituation I am in will admit."

Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon.*

N°. 343/344

SUPPLEMENT to the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

THURSDAY, July 25, 1771. Seqr N°. 343.

NEWBERN, (N. Carolina) June 19.

SUndry papers and letters have been found in the houſe of Hermon Huſbands (the *Cataline* of this province) by which it appears, the inſurgents were confident they ſhould defeat the Governor, and were determined to put every man in his army to death——that they looked upon themſelves ſo much maſters of the province; that many of the public offices had been already diſpoſed of—ſuch were the views—ſuch were the deſigns of theſe people, of whom it has been iniquitiouſly reported, "that they wanted only to obtain juſtice for their *poor oppreſſed brethren.*" But theſe diabolical ſchemes are now happily defeated, and Alamance is made their court of record. Yet, though every friend to his country muſt rejoice at the ſucceſs of the Loyaliſts, it is impoſſible not to lament the fate of thoſe unhappy people, who, through their own ignorance, have been perſuaded by a few artful and deſigning men to join with them and impiouſly attempt to ſubvert the conſtitution of the province.

June 28. On Monday evening laſt his Excellency the Governor, returned to the Palace, in good Health, from the Expedition againſt the Regulators; and tho' it was late in the Evening before he arrived, yet as ſoon as it was known, the whole Town was inſtantly illuminated, and a Bonfire kindled. Many Gentlemen, met, and ſpent the remainder of the Evening in feſtive joy, for the ſafe Return and happy Deliverance of his Excellency's Perſon from the imminent Perils to which it has been expoſed in the late Battle with the Regulators.

Juſt before the Battle between our Troops and the Regulors began, they ſent his Excellency the following Petition.

To his Excellency WILLIAM TRYON, Eſq; his Majeſty's Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of NORTH CAROLINA.

The PETITION of us the Inhabitants of Orange County,

Humbly ſheweth,

Firſt, THAT we have often been informed of late, that your Excellency is determined not to lend any kind of Ear to the juſt Complaints of the People in Regard to having roguiſh Officers diſcarded, had others more honeſt propagated in their Stead; and Sheriffs and other officers in Power who have abuſed the Truſt repoſed in them, to be brought to clear, candid, and impartial Account for their paſt Conduct, and other Grievances of the late nature, we have long laboured under, without any apparent Hopes of Redreſs.

Secondly. That your Excellency is determined on taking the Lives of many of the Inhabitants of this County, and others adjacent to it; which Perſons being nominated in the Advertiſement, we know them to be Men of the moſt remarkable honeſt Characters of any in our Country. Theſe Aſperſions, though daily confirmed to us, yet ſcarcely gains Credit with the more polite amongſt us, ſtill, being ſo often confirmed, we cannot help having ſome ſmall Jealouſies abounding among us. In order therefore to remove them, we would heartily implore your Excellency, that of your clemency, you would ſo far indulge us as to let us know (by a kind Anſwer to this Petition) whether your Excellency will lend an impartial Ear to our Petition or not; which, if we can be aſſured of, we will with joy embrace ſo favourable an opportunity of laying them before your Excellency, with a ſmall Detail of all our Grievances, and remain in full Hopes and Confidence of being redreſſed by your Excellency, in each and every of them, as far as lies in your Power, which happy change would yield ſuch Alacrity, and promulgate ſuch Harmony in poor penſive North-Carolina that the ſad preſaged Tragedy of the warlike Troops marching with Ardour to meet each other, may by the happy Conduct of our Leaders on each ſide be prevented. The Intereſt of a whole Province, and the Lives of his Majeſty's Subjects, are not Toys, or Matters to be trifled with. Many of our common People are mightily infatuated with the horrid Alarms we have heard; and we ſtill hope they have been wrong repreſented. The chief Purport of this ſmall Petition, being to know whether your Excellency will hear our Petition or no: We hope for a ſpeedy and candid Anſwer. In the mean Time, your humble Petitioners ſhall remain in full Hopes and Confidence of having a kind Anſwer.

And as in duty bound ſhall ever pray, &c.

Signed in Behalf of the County, by *John Williams, Samuel Low, James Wilſon, Joſeph Scoot; Samuel Clark.*

To which his Excellency ſent the following ANSWER.

Great Almance Camp, May 16, 1771.

IN Anſwer to your Petition, I am to acquaint you that I have ever been attentive to the true intereſt of this Country, and to that of every Individual reſiding within it; lament the fatal Neceſſity to which you have reduced me, withdrawing yourſelves from the Mercy of the Crown and the Laws of your Country, to require you who are aſſembled as Regulators, to lay down your arms, ſurrender up the outlawed Ringleaders, and ſubmit yourſelves to the Laws of your Country, and then reſt on the lenity and mercy of Government: By accepting Terms in one Hour from the delivery of this Diſpatch you will prevent effuſion of Blood, as you are at this Time in a ſtate of War and Rebellion againſt your Country, and your Laws.

To the people now aſſembled in Arms, who ſtyle themſelves Regulators. }

Whereas we the ſubſcribers, are appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to examine the claims, and demands, of the creditors on the eſtate of Doct. Ephraim Crocker, late of Kent in ſaid county deceas'd, which eſtate is repreſented inſolvent. We do therefore hereby give notice, unto all the creditors that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, on the 2d tueſdays of July, Auguſt and September next, at the dwelling houſe of Peter Mills, innholder in ſaid Kent, in order to examine the claims. Dated at Kent, the 14th day of June, A.D. 1771.

Thomas Ruſſell, }
Lewis Mills. } Commiſſioners.

Strayed or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber in Granville, about the middle of June laſt paſt, a gray MARE, three years old, no brand, upwards of fourteen hands high, her main, tail and legs almoſt black, ſhod before, paces and trots. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her, and give notice to me, or bring ſaid mare, ſhall be handſomly rewarded, and all neceſſry charges paid, by me.

Granville, July 1, 1171. Iſaac Chapman.

To be Sold at the Houſe of Widow MARGARET CHENEVARD, *near the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.*

CHOICE Madeira and Liſbon WINE, CHOCOLATE, INDICO, MOLASSES, RUM, beſt Kippen's SNUFF, Bohea TEA, &c. &c. &c.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of John Rumrill, late of Enfield deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs on the firſt mondays of Auguſt, September and October next, at one o'clock afternoon, at the Houſe of Capt. Ephraim Peaſe innholder in ſaid Enfield.

Joſeph Kingſbury, }
Peter Raynolds. } *Commiſſioners.*

Adv. Sat. [illegible]

Peter Verſtille,

Has juſt imported from London and Briſtol, by the Captains Bryant, Hall, and Gough, via Boſton, and by Capt. Bettinham via New-London,

A fine aſſortment of GOODS, part of the above goods are come to hand, which are as follows, viz.

Superfine black, blue, mix'd and dove coloured broad cloths, midling and low prized, ſcarlet ditto, blue, green, and cloth colour'd German ſerges, wilton cloths, ſtriped ſwanſkins and flowered ſerges, white flannels, ſagathys, double camblets, ſprig'd camblets, figur'd ſtuffs, black and colour'd crapes, dorſetteens, dreſdens and dreſdenitts, yard wide and half yard popplins, grizetts and brolio's, black bombazines, brown and white buckrams, Damaſcus for waiſtcoats, ſhalloons, calimancoes, rammies and durants, plaids, ſcarlet, pluſh and ſaddle cloths, broad, black, plain ruſſets, Iriſh ſheeting, clouting and napkin diaper, 6 4, 7 4 and 8 4 table cloths, dowlas, Raven's duck, ticklenburgs and oznabrigs, black and white, plain and ſprig'd pelong ſattins, black and white ſilk gloves and mitts, cloth colour'd ſilk mitts, black cravatts, men and women's white and colour'd gloves and mitts, black and white plain and figur'd gauzes, black and white catgut, broad and narrow tapes, black cypruſh gauze, a fine aſſortment, black, bone and blond lace paſte work handkerchiefs, men's black, white and grey, plain and ribb'd hoſe, women's black and grey ditto, men's brown thread ſtockins and gloves, black, blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns, ſcarlet and black ſnail trimmings, cap wire, a fine aſſortment of gold and ſilver basket buttons, paſſinetts, bedticking, cambricks and lawns, muſlins, twiſt, basket, horn, and metal buttons, matheman's ditto, ſilk, twiſt, knee garters, holman's inkpowder, beſt Dutch quills, writing and preſs paper, copper teakettles, braſs kettles, bell velvet corks, half and whole hunting whips, hour glaſſes, temple ſpectacles, ribbons and ferrets, tapes and pins, ſowing ſilks, wool, cotton and clothier's cards, burnt China cups and ſaucers, bowls and plates, blue and white China cups and ſaucers, white and blue and white ſtone cups and ſaucers, brown pint and quart mugs, blue and white delph tea-pots and bowls painted, floor bruſhes, buckle and cloth bruſhes a fine aſſortment table knives and forks, pen-knives, white and yellow ſhoe and knee buckles by the doz. men and women's braſs and ſteel thimbles, braſs ink pots with pen knives, children's plain and ſtone rings, taylor's ſhears hunter's pipes, duck and pidgeon ſhot, powder, bar lead, braſs chaiſe nails, whalebone, loaf ſugar, nutmegs, pepper by the hundred or doz. ice, women's black worſted gloves laced mitts gilt trunks, &c. &c. &c.

Since the above Advertiſement, he has received by the Captains Peaſe and Jenkins, via Boſton the following articles viz.

A Fine aſſortment of cotton checks, red and white, blue and white ſtripe hollands, 6 4 6/4 and half 7 4 7 4 and half and 8 4 bed bunts, cloth colour'd fuſtians and white jeans, figur'd dimotys, crimſon flower'd ſattins. A fine aſſortment of the beſt London pewter, as diſhes, plates, baſons porringers, tankards, quart and pint pots quart and pint canns, tea pots, and cream pots, tea and table ſpoons, frying pans, fire ſhovels and tongs, common and beſt White Chappel needles, & glover ditto. An aſſortment of the neweſt faſhion braſs candleſticks, iron and braſs bail'd candleſticks, flat japand candle ſticks, ſteel and japand ſnuffers. An aſſortment braſs handles and eſcutcheons, poliſh ſhoe and knee chapes. An aſſortment gimblets, A fine aſſortment ſaddlers ware, wood ſcrews, ſingle and double ſpring cheſt locks, thumb latchets, hinges, knitting needles, flat irons, 8 and 14 oz tacks, 4d and 6d brads, 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 window glaſs, beſt [illegible], womens ſhoes, pins, red and white, blue and white and yellow and white Nonſoprity's gartering, ſhoe and quality bindings.

N. B. And as he intends to leave the Colony ſoon, will retail them as cheap as in Boſton or New York, for Caſh. Good merchantable potaſh will be taken in pay for the above goods.

☞ Chief of the above articles may be had of Mr. Stephen Mears, at his ſtore in Hartford, oppoſite the North meeting houſe.

Weathersfield, May 28, 1771. 335

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New-Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Burnham, which is extraordinary good meadow —A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman, which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pitkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about thee quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray*, in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

LOST laſt Friday between Tolland & Hartford, four yards of white ſilk lace, about two inches wide, with an old leather pocket book, containing ſundry papers, &c. of no conſequence to any perſon but the owner. Who ever hath found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be thankful rewarded, by

Tolland, July 13 1771. Joſeph Baker.

Choice Linſeed Oil,

Together with a Quantity of Engliſh GOODS, to be ſold cheap for Caſh in Hand, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Joſeph Wood, late of Windſor deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent.) Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of John Filley in ſaid Windſor, on the firſt mondays of Auguſt, September and October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon on each of ſaid days —— And as there is but ſix months allow'd for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, and no accounts will be allow'd after ſaid time.

John Filley,
Watſon Loomis } Commiſſioners,

Windſor, July 13 1771.

Theſe are to give notice to the proprietors of thoſe lands call'd the Eleven Thouſand Acres, in the county of Berkſhire, that ſome of their lands have been ſold at public vendue, for a tax of 7/3 on each right, for lotting out ſaid lands, and a tax of 3/ to make and lay out roads through ſaid lands, and deeds will be given on the 29th day of July next, unleſs redeemed before ſaid day.

Tyringham, June 28, 1771.

John Chadwick,
Jacob Brown,
Giles Jackſon. } *Committee for ſale of delinquent lot.*

Advertiſement.

ALL perſons who ſtand indebted to the late company of Smith and Caldwells, and Smith and Caldwell, whoſe debts were contracted at Simſbury, and their accounts by vertue of of an act of the general aſſembly in May laſt, made payable to Richard Smith only, or his attorney—a liſt of whoſe names has been lately advertiſed in the Connecticut Courant, are hereby further notified that Capt. *William Tiley* (attorney to ſaid Smith) with Mr. *Hugh Kennedy*, will attend on the ſettlement of ſaid accounts at the houſe of Oliver Humphry, Eſq; at Simſbury, on monday the 29th of inſtant July, by 10 o'clock in the morning, and at Mr. Seth Smith's at New-Hartford, on Wedneſday the 31 of ſaid July, at Mr. Amos Cowles at Farmington, on Friday the 2d of Auguſt, at one of which places each perſon concern'd, is deſired to attend and make payment, or give ſecurity to ſaid Smith, or in default they may expect to be ſued without further notice.

N. B. All perſons who have demands againſt the ſaid company's are alſo deſired to attend as above, for the ſettlement of their accounts, in order that the books and accounts of ſaid company's may be finally adjuſted and ſettled. RICHARD SMITH.

Hartford, July 22, 1771.

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD.

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh —— He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons——cypher'd & white ſtone rings and a variety of articules in the goldſmith's and jeweler's way which he will ſell for rye, at Caſh price. 343

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of peace for the county of Berkſhire, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Tunbridge, in the province of New-Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip. This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together at the houſe of Captain Eliſha Nobles in Sheffield, in ſaid county, on Wedneſday the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to ſee about laying out ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be thought proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Great Barrington, the firſt day of July 1771.

Mark Hopkins, Juſtice of Peace.

THIS is to give public notice to all whom it may concern, that Phineas Heath of Tolland, who is now a minor, and under the care of me the ſubſcriber, who is parent and natural guardian to ſaid Phineas. Do here warn all perſons of trading with, or truſting him or his wife Hannah Heath, upon any expectation of my paying the the ſame, for his trading is altogether without my conſent, and ever hath been. ISAAC HEATH.

[July. M.dcc.lxxi.] NUMBER 344.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, July 23, to TUESDAY, July 30, 1771.

Jedediah Strong

LEGHORN, April 12.

THE day before yeſterday was brought into our port a French ſhip which the Ruſſians had taken, under the pretext that ſhe was carrying to Conſtantinople the merchandizes with which ſhe was laden; and in a few days her cargo will be ſold.

Genoa, (in Italy) April 20. The ſmall Council of this Republic has balotted ſeveral times to chuſe two perſons to compleat the ſix, out of which the Great Council was to chuſe one, to fill up the vacant dignity of Doge. On the 15th inſtant, they ballotted twice; and Marcello Durazzo, and Sig. Jean Baptiſte Cambiaſo, appeared to have a legal number of votes; and, on the 16th inſtant, the Great Council met, and made choice of Sig. Jean Baptiſte Cambiaſo.

Berlin, (in Germany) April 30. Laſt Sunday the different regiments which compoſe this garriſon marched out of town, and were exerciſed by his Pruſſian Majeſty, in the preſence of the King of Sweden, and of his Brother Prince Frederick Adolphus, who both expreſſed great admiration at the celerity and exactneſs with which the troops performed their various exerciſes and evolutions.

Petersburg, (in Ruſſia) April 12. We are equipping, with great activity, a new ſquadron for the Archipelago. It will ſail in the courſe of this Summer.

Temeſwaer, (in Hungary) April 18. The Ottoman army is actually on its march towards the enemy, and is 150 000 ſtrong. Huſſey Bey, Pacha of Romelia, commands the advanced guard, which conſiſts of a body of 30 000 men, as well Albanians as Boſniacs. The Grand Viſir is advancing by the way of Kirkel, with the grand army and the artillery, which is very numerous. He has already traced out and fortified a camp between Bazargic and Siliſtrie, from whence he intends to carry on its operations againſt the Ruſſians.

Warſaw, (in Poland) April 26. Prince Dolgorucki, Commander of the ſecond Ruſſian army, is preparing for the ſiege of Oczakow, and for the conqueſt of Crimean Tartary. The Ruſſian ſquadron will attempt to force the Dardanelles, upon the arrival of Count Alexis Orlow.

Otranto, (in Italy) April 10. Letters from Raguſa mention, that the Montenegrins have recommenced their operations againſt the Turks.

LONDON, May 11.

Yeſterday the Hon. Henry St. John kiſſed his Majeſty's hand, on being appointed one of the Grooms of the Bed Chamber to his Majeſty, in the room of the late Col. Nugent. As did Sir Ralph Payne, on being appointed Governor of one of the Leward Iſlands.

Lord Sandwich, Firſt Lord of the Admiralty, viſited the dockyard and ſhipping at Deptford yeſterday. He was attended by ſeveral other Lords, and the Commiſſioners of the Navy. This day his Lordſhip will viſit Woolwich yard, and to morrow he will go on board the yatch in the river to viſit Sheerneſs and Chatham.

When the ſhipping and fortifications ſhall have been reviewed by Lord Sandwich, it is ſaid they will be repaired, and put into the beſt ſtate of defence.

It is ſaid the Common Council of Mr. Wilkes's Ward will make him a preſent of a fine chariot, and a pair of horſes, if he ſhould be choſen Sheriff for the year enſuing.

On Tueſday laſt ſeven ragged fellows were poſted in Guildhall at the time that the Court of Aldermen met. Mr. Townſend and Mr. Sawbridge came together; ſo ſoon as they entered the Hall, one of the ſeven cried out—"*No deſerters, no deſerters.*" Another of them cried—"*Damn the Conſtitutional Club.*" Mr. Sawbridge ſtopped ſhort, and ſeeing no perſons in the Hall but theſe ſeven in a huſtle, he counted them with his finger, and ſmiling ſaid,—"Hey day! what only ſeven of you, and in ſuch a ragged plight! Mr. Wilkes ſhould take more care of your cloathing, when he ſends you of ſuch errands; his French ſervants have better liveries."

A letter from Copenhagen ſays, "Our King gains upon the hearts of his People, approaching to adoration. His whole ſtudy ſeems bent towards making them a happy nation. He ſeems to bid fair to realize the idea of a *Patriot King*. As Princes are but a ſort of Truſtees for the People, and are poſſeſſed of the means to make them happy, it is matter of wonder that ſo few ſhould have the inclination."

They write from Vienna, that though the preparations for the opening the campaign are continued with the ſame expedition, and artillery and warlike ſtores daily ſent off for Hungary yet no time is mentioned for the Emperor's departure. This makes many people imagine, that his Imperial Majeſty will not fix the time 'till after the arrival of a Courier from Prince Lobkowitz at Peterſburg.

Private letters from Vienna mention, that an interview is propoſed to take place this Summer between their Sovereign and the King of Pruſſia.

A private letter from Rotterdam, received by the laſt mail, mentions the arrival of the Earl of Bute in that City, on his way to England; and that he propoſed to come over in the next packet. It is added, that his Lordſhip is extremely weak, is unable to ſtir out of his apartment, & eats nothing but milk and vegetables.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that the clamour made about a mob being hired to huzza a great Perſonage, is not an unprecedented meaſure, but was frequently done in both the late reigns; and that the then Duke of Newcaſtle was well known to have hired and headed mobs in behalf of thoſe Monarchs on ſeveral occaſions.

We are informed that the buſineſs relative to the impriſonment of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver in the Tower, on which two eminent Council are employed, will come on before the Common Council, at Guildhall, on Wedneſday next.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, April 27.

"A report prevails here, that the Emperor has declared to the foreign Miniſters, That he cannot look with an indifferent eye on the great advantages which the Ruſſians have gained over the Ottomans; and that he is reſolved to make uſe of his forces to oppoſe the paſſage of the former over the Danube, ſhould they attempt it to augment their conqueſts; that in conſequence he has ſent Prince Lobcowitz to Peterſburg to inform the Empreſs of this reſolution; and that if her anſwer which is expected the 20th of next month, ſhould not be conformable to his expectation, he will immediately order his troops to prevent the Ruſſians from paſſing the Danube."

Yeſterday a remarkable cauſe was determined in the King's Bench in favour of a Merchant, who had demands on a perſon protected by a foreign Ambaſſador, that no perſon not being a real ſervant brought over with the Ambaſſador, but having procured his protection.——Of all the cauſes determined within theſe 20 years, perhaps no one is of more importance than the preſent, hardly excepting that of General Warrants. The power of defrauding the Engliſh in this and many other cauſes, is too frequently lodged in the hands of foreigners, but it is hoped there never will be wanting men of ſpirit to aſſert their rights, and that this cauſe, and a former one in the year 1754, when B——ti's protection was taken off by an Engliſhman's application, will ſhew that Foreigners can never injure us with impunity.

Yeſterday at the Seſſions at Guildhall the trial of Mr. Witham, the Meſſenger, for an aſſault on Mr. Miller, the Printer, was put off, on account that Mr. Serjeant Glynn (retained for the Proſecutor) could not attend.

According to letters from Vienna, a ſecret treaty is ſaid to be now on the tapis between the Emperor and Court of Verſailles.

It is ſaid, that laſt night at Almack's, there were between 30,000l. and 40,000l. won and loſt.

Yeſterday ſome intereſting diſpatches arrived at the Secretary of State's Office, from the Court of Berlin.

It was rumoured this morning, but we know not on what foundation, that the Chevalier D'Eon was lately ſeen at Calais under a ſtrong guard.

We are informed that there are 60,000 l. and upwards, to ſettle upon the Policies relative to the Chevalier D'Eon.

Witham, the Meſſenger, it is ſaid, has made an affidavit that he intended no aſſault againſt Mr. Miller, and that every thing he did was as an officer of the Houſe of Commons, acting under their directions, & in conformity to their orders.

Peter Verſtille. windew glaſs, beſt f.ſe, [illegible] ſheet, pins,

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, July 25.

By Capt. Stevens who is arrived from Falmouth in England, we have the following Articles from the public Prints, viz

WARSAW. April 24.

A Courier arrived from Choczim, has bro't the following news. Maj. Gen. Weiſman having paſſed the Danube the 5th of this month with a detachment of light troops conſiſting of 720 men attacked near Fuloza a body of 5000 Turks; killed 500 of them among whom there was a Baſhaw and ſeven Agas; made 100 priſoners, and diſperſed the reſt. His trophies conſiſt of [illegible] and ſix ſtandards, twenty nine pieces of cannon were by his orders thrown into the river. After this happy expedition he returned to the head quarters at Iſmail.

LONDON.

May 18. Yeſterday public notice was given in the drawing room at St. James's that her Majeſty would appear no more there till after her lying in.

The ſame day Lord Camden was at court and ſtayed for ſome time.

We hear that yeſterday a paper containing treaſonable matter, was ſent to the right hon. the Lord Mayor, and his Lordſhip immediately tranſmitted the ſame to one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State.

It is ſaid the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor is ſo far recovered of the gout as to entertain hopes of being capable to reſume the functions of his high office next monday at the Manſion Houſe.

Preparations are making at Lord Bute's houſe in South Audley ſtreet Groſvenor Square, for his reception, he being expected in town by the 29th inſtant. Part of his baggage is already arrived.

May 21. The Marchioneſs of Rockingham lies dangerouſly ill at his Lordſhip's houſe in Groſvenor ſquare, attended by Doct. James and other phyſicians.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, *May 14.*

"According to letters from Madrid, the King of Spain is firmly reſolved, and invariably determined to effect, let the conſequence be what it will, the ſuppreſſion of the ſociety of Jeſuites; in order to which his Catholic Majeſty has ſent a new order to Mr. Azpuru his ambaſſador reſident at Rome to inſiſt on and labour the point moſt ardently with the pope for the diſſolution of that pernicious ſociety.

"We are informed that the averſion of the Spaniſh Monarch to the Jeſuites is increaſed ſince a farther and more ſcrupulous ſearch has lately been made in the houſes which theſe ſons of Loyola poſſeſſed in Spain; whereby it was diſcovered that theſe hypocrites had concealed to the value of near 70 millions of piaſtres, and many papers of importance."

It is ſtrongly reported that Lord Bute landed at Dover yeſterday morning; and that he is expected at his houſe in South Audley Street this day.

May 23. A Man in Office, *whoſe letter is dated* St. James's May 21, *ſays, "you may aſſure the public Lord North will moſt certainly be out of office before the 24th of June next. He knows it, and is buſy in providing for all his poor relations.—The King has come into the meaſure at expreſs requeſt of all his ſervants, who can no longer bear his* brutality *and ſhameleſs capacity."*

The Head-dreſſes of the Ladies in the Year 1771, is ſo enormouſly high, that a plan is ſaid to be in agitation to raiſe the roofs of the hackney coaches to prevent the ladies being incumbered in riding.

The Right. Hon. the Lord Mayor has but the ſlighteſt relict of the gout in his left hand, and yeſterday rode on horſeback.

The Britiſh Court, on the 23d of May, went into Mourning for his Royal Highneſs Francis Xavier, Infant of Spain, lately deceaſed.

A letter from Bergen, in Northway, April 26, ſays, "A fire broke out here the 2d inſt. which laid the moſt opulent and extenſive quarter of the City in aſhes. The damage is computed from 100,000l. to 150 000l. ſterling; the number of houſes burnt, beſides warehouſes is reckoned 120."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, April 20.

"There are great doings here in the political way. On Saturday there was a ſecond Bed of Juſtice at Verſailles. The King appointed the Members of this great Council in the place of the Parliament of Paris, which is now entirely diſſolved. The Duc D'Aiguillon is Miniſter for foreign affairs. There were none of the Princes of the Blood, except the Count de la Marche, at Verſailles on Saturday. They had all however been ſummoned; and not appearing, they are henceforth forbid the Court. All the Peers preſent, it is ſaid, adhered to the proteſt of the Duc de Uze's, the oldeſt Peer in France. The Princes, of the Blood, who, as I have ſaid, were not at Verſailles, gave in their proteſt at Paris, to the Greffier or Clerk of the Parliament. A thouſand things beſides are ſaid, but this is enough to ſhew you the diſſenſions in this country."

The following is Mr Wilkes's Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Grand Jury of the County of Carmarthen, in South Wales

Princes court, May 4. 1771.

"Gentlemen,

"THE very honourable mark of the approbation of the Grand Jury of the County of Carmarthen, which I received from Watkin Lewis, Eſq; fills me with gratitude. My poor ſervices are overpaid when I am thanked in ſo polite a manner by thoſe who are themſelves diſtinguiſhed by an ardent zeal for Liberty, and by the moſt noble efforts for its preſervation, againſt the common enemies of our excellent Conſtitution.

"The conduct of the preſent venal Aſſembly at Weſtminſter, continues to ſpread horror through the Nation. We have ſcarcely a Right which they have not invaded. Without any account they have voted away the property of the People, to diſcharge a long arrear of civil liſt debts, contracted for purpoſes ſubverſive of parliamentary Independency. They have violated the Rights of Election, uſurped the legal Powers of Juries, impriſoned our Fellow-Subjects, under the pretence of their Privileges contrary to Law, refuſed even to inquire into fouleſt Murders, becauſe perpetrated by the connivance, at leaſt, of Adminiſtration; and at length proceeded to the mad violence of erazing a judicial Record, in open contempt and defiance of the firſt principles of juſtice. This laſt odious act of their tyranny, more ſuited to the meridian of France than of England, will, however, be rendered entirely ineffectual by the firm and upright conduct of the Magiſtrates; and I am ſure that the Laws will always find two intrepid Guardians in the Gentlemen who have now the honour of ſuffering impriſonment for a great public cauſe.

"As to myſelf, the only appeal I ſhall make for the truth and validity of my declarations, is the integrity and conſiſtency of my future conduct. By that moſt infallible teſt I deſire to be judged; and I truſt it will always confirm the favourable opinion which your obliging partiality entertains of Gentlemen,

Your moſt reſpectful and obedient
humble Servant, JOHN WILKES."

From a late Britiſh MAGAZINE.

On the epidemical Madneſs of the Times.

IT is very manifeſt, we are all of us under the influence and government of a woman. Do not imagine, Sir, I ſquint at Carlton-houſe. I think no ſuch thing; I mean under the influence and management of Madam Luna. It is a mad world we live in, and we are all mad in it; and though my reſidence is not at preſent in the manſion-houſe of Moorfields, yet I candidly confeſs to you, Sir, I am a downright lunatic; but mad as I am, I will undertake to prove, that every mortal elſe, from the K— to the cobler, is ſo too. You will perceive I am no party man; neither for or againſt the miniſtry, as I think both ſides are mad. The *ins* are mad at the oppoſition, and the *outs* are mad to get into their places. Is not the K— mad to quarrel with his people? Lords and Commons are mad after places and penſions, and biſhops are mad after tranſlations. The plump dean is mad after pluralities, and the lean curate is mad for meat to fill his belly. The formal phyſician is mad for his fee, and the patient is mad in ſending for him. Every lawyer is mad to be Lord High Chancellor, and every ſoldier to be a ſtaff officer. Citizens and tradeſmen are mad after the faſhions and follies of the court, after keeping coaches, country houſes, and neglecting their buſineſs; and all the common people are mad to live as high and luxurious as their ſuperiors. Nor are women leſs lunatics than men.—Maidens are mad after huſbands, wives are mad to get rid of thoſe they already have, and widows are ſtarkſtaring mad for a ſecond. And now, Sir, let us wind up our bottom, by concluding with ourſelves. We writers are undoubtedly mad in producing ſuch miſerable ſtuff, as few will read, and none regard; and you printers are certainly mad in publiſhing it.

MOONSICK.

By the NEW-YORK POST.

St. CHRISTOPHER's, May 2.

By a ſloop from Porto Rico we learn, that a veſſel had lately arrived there from Cadiz with an account that the King and Royal Family had removed from Madrid to Seville; that they were ſtill buſy in repairing the fortifications in the different parts of that kingdom, manning their ſhips of war, and compleating the troops, notwithſtanding the reports of an accommodation with the Court of Great Britain; that general O'Reily, with 15 ſail of the line and ſome troops, were to ſail in a few days after the veſſel left Cadiz, for Porto Rico. The above ſloop alſo brings intelligence, that the greateſt preparations for a vigorous defence were making at Porto-Rico, in caſe they ſhould be attacked by the Engliſh.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

"We hear from N. Carolina, that an Officer of repute, in the Governor's Army, relates the following Circumſtance, as Matter of Fact: That after ſeveral Meſſengers had paſſed between the Regulators and Governor, and the Time allotted being almoſt, though not quite, expired; when one of the Regulators, who had waited on the Governor, and received for Anſwer—That he would not have any Thing further to ſay to them, unleſs they delivered up their Ringleaders, laid down their Arms, &c. with which Meſſage he was returning to his diſtreſſed Brethren; when an Officer ſaid to the Governor, that he tho't, that the Meſſage the Man was carrying, would only put the Regulators on their Guard, and give his Excellency more Trouble: on which the Governor told the Officer to call the Meſſenger back. The Officer obeyed, but the Meſſenger refuſed; on which his Excellency called to him, and told him he ſhould be ſhot if he did not return: The Man returned for Anſwer, that he ſhould deliver his Meſſage, and kept on his Way, when he was fired at, ſhot through the Back and killed on the Spot. He immediately told his Aid de Camp to order the Captain of the Artillery to fire; but the Captain anſwered, it was a Thing of Conſequence, and would not fire without the Governor's written and perſonal Orders: Upon this the Governor came up and gave Orders, and the dreadful Slaughter began, while the Regulators were ſtill in Council and Numbers were killed by the firſt Diſcharge of the Cannon, before they expected it, or the Hour allowed them, by the Governor, was expired."

NEW-HAVEN, July 26.

A few Days ago a Letter from the notorious Richard Steel (now in Fairfield Goal, and who is to be tried for his Life for Burglary at the next Superior Court) directed to a Woman belonging to Milford, named Alling was intercepted, the Contents of which was to deſire her to be out of the Way at the Time of his Tryal, ſhe being the principal Witneſs againſt him;—but to prevent her Eſcape ſhe was laſt Evening committed to the Goal in this Town; not being able to procure Bail.

By the NEW-LONDON POST.

New-London, July 19.

Laſt Friday Night came to Town from Philadelphia, Mr. Jaſon Cheſter of Groton, late Mate of the Sloop Fancy, Capt. Richard Hubbard, owned by Mr. Richard Alſop, of Middletown; which veſſel ſailed from this Port the 19th Dec. laſt, bound to the Weſt Indies with a cargo of Horſes, and on the 25th of the Month in lat 36 long 63, in a moſt violent gale of Wind the Veſſel overſet, and while they were cutting away the Maſt a Sea ſtruck the Veſſel which ſwept the Deck of every Thing thereon, filled her with water, and waſhed every Perſon overboard, when the Capt. and ſuper cargo (Mr. Samuel Farnſworth of Hartford) and five of the People were all drowned, but the Mate and two of the Hands named —— Gilbert and Joſhua Taylor, both of Eaſt Haddam, got on board again, and ſecured themſelves on the Bowſprit; three Days after this a Schooner hove in Sight, and beat the whole Day to get to them, but the Wind being ſmall they at Night ſtood from them, tho' within a Mile of each other. On the 1ſt Day of Jan. they were all waſhed off the Bowſprit by a Sea, when Gilbert was drowned, the other two again ſecured themſelves on the Bowſprit, and on the 2d of Jan. Taylor, thro' Hunger, Fatigue, and Deſpair grew delirious, when Cheſter at Night ſecured him with a Rope, but the next Morning he untied himſelf, while Cheſter was aſleep, who was waked by his falling into the water when he was drowned. About 6 Hours after Taylor's death, a Snow from Philadelphia, Capt. Dean bound to Liſbon, was diſcovered by Cheſter in a direct Courſe for him, but when at about a League Diſtance ſhe tacked and ſtood from him, and after an Hour or Two ſhe tacked and ſtood for him and came within a Mile, when the Snow was again putting about to leave him but providentially one of the Hands at that Inſtant, diſcovered him, when a Boat was ſent and took him on Board. Cheſter was ſo weak that he was not able to ſtand for a Month, and it is owing to the kind Uſage and prudence of Capt. Dean, under God, that he recovered; great Part of his Cloths were waſhed off his Back and his Fleſh much chafed and worn off. The Day after the Veſſel foundered they got a Caſk of Water out off the Hold, which two Days after was carried off by a Sea; they alſo got ſome Pork which floated out of the Fore peak.

PORTSMOUTH, July 12.

We hear from Damiſcotte, that about three Weeks ago, three Men being in a Canoo, fiſhing, about half a mile from Shore, a large Shark came along ſide, after going ſeveral Times round the Canoo, came up and took the man ſtanding in the middle, overboard, bit him in two Pieces and ſwallowed both Parts; afterwards came up to the Canoo again when the other two, being greatly terrified, hove over all their Fiſh, and laid themſelves down on the Bottom, on which the Shark made towards a Boat, lying at a little diſtance, and luckily one of the People had a Gun, and on the Shark's coming up along Side, ſhot him inſtantly dead. They afterwards towed him on ſhore, opened him, and took out the two Parts of the Man, and buried them. He left a ſorrowful Widow and three ſmall Children to lament his unhappy Death.

Duxborough July 5. 1771.

A Very malignant *putrid Fever* has for ſome Time paſt much prevailed in this town; about 150 Perſons, chiefly Children, having had it in the Courſe of a few Months; to a conſiderable Proportion of whom it has proved fatal. More eſpecially of late its Malignity having very much increaſed. And in one Family in particular (Mr. Benjamin Wadſworth's) five children out of Six have died of it in the ſhort ſpace of a Week; the only one ſurviving being now dangerouſly ſick.

This Fever ſeems to differ from what has been uſually called the *Scarlet Fever* only in point of Malignity; the Appearances in thoſe who have it favourably being in all Reſpects the ſame.

It is remarkable that though it has made its Appearance in every Part of this Town, ſcarce a Family or Perſon in any of the neighbouring Towns have as yet been viſited with it.

NEW HAVEN, July 4.

We hear from Meriden, that one Day laſt Week, Mr. Nicholas Andrews, of that place having finiſhed a Piece of Plowing, he took his Horſe from the Plow, and delivered him to the Care of his Son, a Lad about 10 Years old; by ſome Means the Hook that faſtened the Gears to the Plow, catcht in the Boy's Clothes, and the Horſe taking a ſudden Fright, drew him with ſuch Violence againſt a Stone, that he was kill'd in an inſtant.

HARTFORD, July 30.

On the 5th of June laſt the Rev. Zadock Hunn was ordained Paſtor of the Church of Chriſt in Becket—the Rev. Joſhua Belding of Weathersfield preached a Sermon ſuitable to the Occaſion, from 2 Cor. ii. 16.

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She was always of a tender and delicate Conſtitution, of a mild and winning Diſpoſition and Deportment, ſteady uniform and chearful in her Piety: and in the Character of a Wife, a Mother, a Relative, a Friend and Acquaintance, how faithfully and endearingly ſhe acted her Part, they to whom ſhe ſtood in ſuch Relation can Witneſs; and tenderly feel and Mourn their Loſs, while they have Reaſon to rejoice in her Gain "They riſe up and call her bleſſed—The Righteous ſhall be had in everlaſting Remembrance."

"As thoſe we Love decay, we die in Part,
String after String is ſever'd from the Heart—
There Reſt ſecure, eſcap'd this Mortal Strife,
Above the joys, beyond the Woes of Life—
Yes, we muſt follow ſoon, will glad obey,
When a few Sun's have Roll'd their cares away;
Tir'd with vain Life, will cloſe the willing Eye:
'Tis the great Birth right of mankind *to die.*
Bleſs'd be the Bark! that waſts us to the ſhore,
Where Death-divided Friends ſhall Part no
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I am ſo unhappy in my laſt marriage as to inform the public that my wife Mary has privately run me in debt at many places, and has abſented herſelf from my bed and board, and carried off with her all ſhe bro't with her, and thirty pounds or upwards of my eſtate. And as I am apprehenſive ſhe intends to run me more in debt, therefore I forbid all perſons trading with her, or entertaining her upon my credit, for I will not pay any debt contracted by her. Dated in Goſhen, in Litchfield County, July 28th, 1771.

SAMUEL PETTIBONE.

Whereas I the ſubſcriber have removed from Eaſt-Haddam to Winchester, and my wife Mary utterly refuſing to remove to my bed and board, by which refuſal ſhe hath forfeited the priviliges of a wife —— Theſe therefore are to forbid all perſons trading with, or truſting the ſaid Mary, with any expectation of my paying the debt ſo contracted on any pretence whatſoever. For I ſhall utterly refuſe to pay the ſame. Dated at Winchester, July 22 1771.

Jonathan Alvord.

Whereas Nancy *the* wife of me the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed and board, and has run me in debt, and I am apprehenſive ſhe will further involve me—Theſe are therefore to warn all perſons not to trade with, or truſt her on any expectation of my paying the ſame for I utterly refuſe paying any debt contracted by her after this date.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Blanford, July 11, 1771.

All perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Cyrus Marſh Eſq; late of Kent deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their claims to us the ſubſcribers. And alſo all perſons that owe any thing to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment. Kent July 8 1771.

William Marſh
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This is to give notice to all the creditors of Silas Bingham of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, innholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the laſt tueſday of Auguſt next, then and there to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Bingham's eſtate, ſo as to come to a final ſettlement of ſaid Eſtate.

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Aaron Biſſel,
James Harper, } Commiſſioners.
Joſeph Allen, jun.

Ad. Pat. [illegible]

Peter Kershill

POET'S CORNER.

The FALLEN ANGEL.

SOme mirthful lads, the other day,
A fancy took to act a play.—
Each choſe the part that pleas'd him beſt.
Young Phaeton too, amongſt the reſt,
Choſe one:—he long'd to repreſent
A meſſenger from heaven ſent,
As he came ſailing through the air,
His heavenly errand to declare,
(Whether on purpoſe, or by chance,
Is no material circumſtance)
O ſad diſaſter! the machine
The hero was ſupported in,
Crack'd on a ſudden from above,
And did irregularly move.
Afraid of what might be th' event
Of ſuch unlucky accident,
The angel cries, "G-d d-n you all!
"Take care, or elſe, by G-d I fall."
Juſt as he ſaid, it came to paſs;
And down he fell upon his a—
Which having ſcratch'd, byG-d he ſwore,
He'd never be an angel more.

A Defence of the Princeſs Dowager of WALES.
From the PARLIAMENTARIAN'S *Letters.*

AS to coupling the word Junto with the deſignation of Carlton houſe, it is not poſſible for malice itſelf to imagine a more cruel injuſtice to that unfortunate Princeſs; nor a more ignominious inſult to the Sovereign himſelf, who, for his moſt natural and exemplary affection, and dutifulneſs to one of the tendereſt of mothers, might have expected from his people, even if his filial piety had been carried to exceſs, a leſs, ſevere puniſhment than, in his own capital, to receive ſuch brutal outrages, ſuch perſonal indignities, as muſt give the juſteſt concern to every Briton who has but a human heart.

Nor is the caſe of the princeſs Dowager leſs hard, who owes the barbarous treatment which ſhe has undergone, principally to the three following cauſes, two of which do infinite honour to her heart, and the other will cover with ſhame and confuſion the original authors of her perſecution, when truth and time ſhall have diſſipated the illuſions of calumny and party rage.

Firſt, That boundleſs reſpect of hers for the memory of her deceaſed huſband, which unhappily led her to *continue* that favour and confidence which, in his life-time, he had ſhewn for a man, the choice of whom, moſt undoubtedly, did no great honour to his diſcernment; and than whom, it is demonſtrable, that there could not exiſt, on earth, one who leſs deſerved, eſpecially from that Princeſs, that continuance of a regard of which the motive was ſo perfectly honourable.

Secondly, Her exceſſive fondneſs for her children, which in quality of an exceſs is ſo far a fault of that amiable nature, as could never juſtly provoke the inhuman indignities of which it has been made one of the pretexts: A fault too, which has, in ſome meaſure, carried its own puniſhment with it, to the great triumph of ſuch as take an infernal delight in the tortures of any object whom they have once begun to hate, eſpecially without reaſon; whoſe agonies of grief, and diſtreſs of mind, they exultingly enjoy, and in whoſe heart they ſeem pleaſed with twiſting the daggers, which a moſt cowardly Ruffian aſſaſſination of a character will have ſtruck to it.

Thirdly, It is well known that every Sovereign of Great Britain has of late been even ſyſtematically conſidered as the mere tool, the legal property of whatſoever Miniſtries, Juntos, or parties, could get poſſeſſion of his authority for their own uſe and diſpoſal. Thence it was that many, who agreed in nothing elſe, agreed in their jealouſy of an influence, which they apprehended might interfere with their projects of tyranny over him. Thence their black ungrateful, and too ſucceſsful, ſcheme of broaching, adopting, and propagating thoſe execrable falſities, which a too credulous multitude have been made to ſwallow implicitly, while the Authors of them have been pluming themſelves in keeping up the manly ſpirit of affronting a helpleſs woman, a foreigner, a Princeſs, the mother of our King, and, above all, perfectly innocent, having never, in her life, offended them, or the nation: One, in ſhort, againſt whom they ſeem to cheriſh the more unrelenting a rancour, on the horrid principle of deteſting thoſe whom one has injured, "*Odiſſe quos laeſeris.*"

But certainly the great and noble cauſe of liberty, the genuine ſpirit of patriotiſm, muſt much diſdain a recourſe to ſuch poiſoned arms; or to ſtoop to take the loweſt kennels of ſcandal for dirt to throw at a character which, for many reaſons, deſerved the higheſt reſpect; and eſpecially that protection of all generous and noble-minded Britons, to which the atrocious indignities that have been heaped upon her, can be only a recommendation and engagement the more.

In the mean while, none are more intereſted to encourage this vulgar error of a ſuſpicion of undue influence from the Soverign's mother, than thoſe precious Cabinet Confidents the Junto, whoſe load of juſt blame that error ſerves to lighten, by making a very innocent perſon ſhare it with them. They deſire no better. Poſſibly this has been the principal reaſon of their faintneſs in her defence. At leaſt from both their abſent patron and them, the moſt virulent abuſe of her is not what has met with the leaſt reward: Perhaps this was their manner of expreſſing their ſenſibility to what ſhe was actually ſuffering, for being imagined to ſupport and favour them: While nothing is more certain than that their meanneſſes, their blunders, their iniquities, have been all their own; and great pity it were to rob them of any part of the glory of them."

From the LONDON CHRONICLE. May 14

To Mr. JOHN WILKES.

SIR,

YOU have ſaid, "the public have a right to truth, and every impoſition on mankind ought to be detected and expoſed." I am not entirely of that opinion: I think there are certain ſeaſons when ſome particular truths ought to be with held; and my lips ſhould have been for ever cloſed on the ſubject of your real character and conduct, if you could by any motives have been perſuaded, or by any art or contrivance been compelled, to continue a voluntary or involuntary inſtrument of good to your country I have long been, with others, ſtruggling to make it your intereſt to be honeſt, and founded all my hopes not on your principle but common ſenſe. At length I deſpair of any good from you, and apprehend much miſchief: I think it therefore my duty to be no longer ſilent; and I come to an explanation without any apprehenſion of diſgrace; becauſe I know that though *Wilkes* and *Liberty* may for a while bear down every thing before them in the ſtreet, yet, as far as they are not connected by public principles, they will ſurely be ſeparated in the cloſet. But whatever may be the opinions of any perſons concerning my conduct, I ſhall not alter it; Their uninformed opinions affect me little: I know my own ſituation; I muſt ever remain a poor and a private man, and can never be a candidate for the favour or confidence of the public. The voice of the people is not the voice of God to me, tho' (in the fair meaning of the word *people*) I have never thought it wrong; but it is the voice within me that ſhall ever be the guide of my actions.

It is not my intention here to open any account with you on the ſcore of private character: In that reſpect the public have kindly paſſed an act of inſolvency in your favour; you have delivered up your all, and no man can fairly now make any demand. I blame your public conduct, and never had a difference with you on any other ſubject: And though it has ſuited your ſelfiſh politics & to inſinuate pretend ſome private pique between us, yet you have not ventured, even anonymouſly to ſuggeſt any particular cauſe of my diſſatiſfaction.

That I may be well underſtood, it is neceſſary to give a ſhort hiſtory of the commencement, progreſs, and concluſion of the intercourſe between us. And this I will begin to do in my next; not for my own juſtification, for I could be well contented to leave each man to this opinion concerning me; but that the people at large, to whoſe ſafety and happineſs it is important, may be better able to form their judgment how far they ought, and how far they ought not, to ſupport you; and that they may perceive your general profeſſions and proteſtations to be like thoſe of laſt Wedneſday's ſpeech, equally calculated to miſlead and impoſe, and to which every particular act as well of *your* oppoſition, as of *his* government, is a flat contradiction.

JOHN HORNE.

LONDON, May 14.

Extract of a Letter from Danſe in Scotland, MAY 2. "The following odd affair has lately happened in this town. One William Rutherford a Taylor, and juſt out of his time, married a young woman, who lived a ſervant with a Gentleman, and was thought a great beauty. The Gentleman, with whom ſhe lived, adviſed him to ſet up in buſineſs, and lent him money for that purpoſe. Accordingly he told his wife, yeſterday ſe'nnight that he ſhould, the next morning early, ſet out for Edinburgh, to buy goods at the beſt hand. The wife acquainted the Gentleman with her huſband's intended journey, and he was no ſooner gone, but her gallant was with her. Whether the huſband ſuſpected his wife's fidelity is unknown; however in about an hour he returned and found his wife in the arms of her gallant; at which he was greatly enraged, and vowed he would murder them both; but ſeeing the Gentlemen's breeches lie upon a chair, he ſeized them, and finding a good deal caſh and a gold watch, in the pockets, he marched off with his booty, and has not been heard of ſince. This affair has made ſuch a noiſe in the town, that the Gentleman and the Taylor's wife were obliged to leave the place, and retire into the remote part of the country, where they may indulge their amorous paſſion without notice."

TAken up by the ſubſcriber in Weathersfield on Thurſday morning laſt, a ſorrel Mare, about 7 years old ſhod all round, no brand, about 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, 4 white feet, both paces and trots, but moſt inclines to pace. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to Joſeph Butler.

Weathersfield, July 16, 771.

This is to give notice to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A.D. 1771 there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10, A.D. 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS. } Caldwell.

HARTFORD:
Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon.*

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THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, July 30, to TUESDAY, August 6, 1771.

The GUARDIAN. [No 69.]

Saturday, May 30

Jupiter eſt quodcumque vides —— Lucan.
Where e'er you turn your eyes, 'tis God you ſee.

I HAD this morning a very valuable & kind preſent ſent me, of a tranſlated work of a moſt excellent foreign writer, who makes a very conſiderable figure in the learned and Chriſtian world It is intitled, *A demonſtration of the exiſtance, wiſdom, and omnipotence of God*; drawn from the knowledge of nature, particularly of man, and fitted to the meaneſt capacity by the Archbiſhop of Cambray, author of *Telemachus* and tranſlated from the French by the ſame hand that Engliſhed that excellent piece This great author, in the writings which he has before produced has manifeſted an heart full of virtuous ſentiments, great benevolence to mankind, as well as a ſincere and fervent piety towards his Creator. His talents and parts are a very great good to the world; and it is a pleaſing thing, to behold the polite arts ſubſervient to religion, and recommending it from its natural beauty. Looking over the Letters of my correſpondents I find one which celebrates this treatiſe, and recommends it to my readers.

SIR. To the GUARDIAN.

I Think I have ſomewhere read, in the writings of one whom I take to be a friend of your's, a ſaying which ſtruck me very much; and, as I remember, it was to this purpoſe: "The exiſtence of a God is ſo far from being a thing that wants to be proved, that I think it the only thing of which we are certain" This is a ſprightly and juſt expreſſion. However, I dare ſay, you will not be diſpleaſed that I put you in mind of ſaying ſomething on the demonſtration of the Biſhop of Cambray. A man of his talents views all things in a light different from that in which ordinary men ſee them; and the devout diſpoſition of his ſoul turns all theſe talents to the improvement of the pleaſures of a good life. His ſtyle clothes philoſophy in a dreſs almoſt poetic; and his readers enjoy in full perfection the advantage while they are reading him, of being what he is. The pleaſing repreſentation of the animal powers in the beginning of his work, and his conſideration of the nature of man with the addition of reaſon in the ſubſequent diſcourſe impreſſes upon the mind a ſtrong ſatisfaction in itſelf, and gratitude towards him who beſtowed that ſuperiority over the brute world. Theſe thoughts had ſuch an effect upon the author himſelf, that he has ended his diſcourſe with a prayer. This adoration has a ſublimity in it beſitting his character, and the emotions of his heart flow from wiſdom and knowledge. I thought it would be proper for a Saturday's paper, and have tranſlated it, to make you a preſent of it I have not as the tranſlator was obliged to do, confined my ſelf to an exact verſion from the original; but have endeavoured to expreſs the ſpirit of it, by taking the liberty to render his thoughts in ſuch a way as I ſhould have uttered them if they had been my own. It has been obſerved, that the private letters of great men are the beſt pictures of their ſouls; but certainly their private devotions would be ſtill more inſtructive, and I know not why they ſhould not be as curious and entertaining.

If you inſert this prayer, I know not but I may ſend you, for another occaſion, one uſed by a very great wit of the laſt age, which has alluſions to the errors of a very wild life, and I believe you will think it written with an uncommon ſpirit. The perſon whom I mean was an excellent writer, and the publication of this prayer of his may be perhaps ſome kind of antidote againſt the infection in his other writings. But this ſupplication of the Biſhop has in it a more happy and untroubled ſpirit; it is (if that is not ſaying ſomething too fond) the worſhip of an angel concerned for thoſe who had fallen, but himſelf ſtill in the ſtate of glory and innocence. The book ends with an act of devotion to this effect.

"O my God, if the greater number of mankind do not diſcover thee in that glorious ſhow of nature which thou haſt placed before our eyes, it is not becauſe thou art far from every one of us. Thou art preſent to us more than any object which we touch with our hands; but our ſenſes, and the paſſions which they produce in us, turn our attention from thee. Thy light ſhines in the midſt of darkneſs, but the darkneſs comprehends it not. Thou, O Lord, doſt every where diſplay thyſelf. Thou ſhineſt in all thy works, but art not regarded by heedleſs and unthinking man The whole creation talks aloud of thee, and echoes with the repetitions of thy holy name. But ſuch is our inſenſibility, that we are deaf to the great and univerſal voice of nature. Thou art every where about us, and within us; but we wander from ourſelves, become ſtrangers to our own ſouls and do not apprehend thy preſence. O thou who art the eternal fountain of light and beauty, who art the ancient of days without beginning, & without end; O thou who art the life of all that truly live, thoſe can never fail to find thee, who ſeek for thee within themſelves. But, alas! the very gifts which thou beſtoweſt upon us, do ſo employ our thoughts, that they hinder us from perceiving the hand which conveys them. We live by thee, and yet we live without thinking on thee. But, O Lord, what is life, in the ignorance of thee? A dead unactive piece of matter, a flower that withers, a river that glides away a palace, that haſtens to its ruin; a picture made up of fading colours, a maſs of ſhining ore, ſtrike our imaginations, and make us ſenſible of their exiſtence. We regard them as objects capable of giving us pleaſure not conſidering that thou conveyeſt through them all the pleaſure which we imagine they give us. Such vain empty objects that are only ſhadows of being, are proportioned to our low and grovelling thoughts. That beauty which thou haſt poured out on thy creation, is as a veil which hides thee from our eyes. As thou art a being too pure and exalted to paſs through our ſenſes, thou art not regarded by men, who have debaſed their nature, and have made themſelves like the beaſts that periſh So infatuated are they, that notwithſtanding they know what is wiſdom and virtue, which have neither ſound, nor colour, nor ſmell, nor taſte, nor figure, nor any other ſenſible quality; they can doubt of thy exiſtance becauſe thou art not apprehended by the groſſer organs of ſenſe. Wretches that we are! we conſider ſhadows as realities, and truth as phantom. That which is nothing, is all to us; and that which is all appears to us nothing. What do we ſee in all nature but thee, O my God! Thou, and only thou appeareſt in every thing. When I conſider thee O Lord, I am ſwallowed up and loſt in contemplation of thee. Every thing beſides thee, even my own exiſtance, vaniſhes, and diſappears in the contemplation of thee. I am loſt to myſelf, & fall into nothing when I think on thee. The man who does not ſee thee, has beheld nothing; he who does not taſte thee, has a reliſh of nothing. His being is vain, and his life but a dream. Set up thyſelf, O Lord that we may behold thee. As wax conſumes before the fire, and as the ſmoke is driven away; ſo let thine enemies vaniſh out of thy preſence. How unhappy is that ſoul, who, without the ſenſe of thee, has no God, no hope, no comfort to ſupport him! But how happy the man who ſearches, ſighs, and thirſts after thee! But he only is fully happy on whom thou lifteſt the light of thy countenance, whoſe tears thou haſt wiped away, and who enjoys in thy loving kindneſs the completion of all his deſires. How long how long, O Lord, ſhall I wait for that day, when I ſhall poſſeſs, in thy preſence, fulneſs of joy, and pleaſure for evermore? O my God, in this pleaſing hope, my bones rejoice, and cry out, Who is like unto thee! My heart melts away, and my ſoul faints within me, when I look up to thee, who art the God of my life, and my portion to all eternity."

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Joſeph Wood, late of Windſor deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent.) Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of John Filley in ſaid Windſor, on the firſt mondays of Auguſt September and October next, at nine o'clock in the forenoon on each of ſaid days.—— And as there is but ſix months allow'd for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, and no accounts will be allow'd after ſaid time.

John Filley,
Watſon Loomis } Commiſſioners.

Windſor, July 13 1771.

Choice Linſeed Oil,
Together with a Quantity of Engliſh GOODS, to be ſold cheap for Caſh in Hand, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Dan'l Lankton

By the Earl of Halifax Packet Boat, Capt. Bolderſon, arrived at New York from Falmouth, on Sunday Morning laſt, there is the following Advices.

LONDON, *June 7.*

The beginning of laſt month there arrived at Madrid no fewer than ten expreſſes from Verſailles in one day.

The King was ſent for from his palace about 20 miles from Madrid, and the Grand Council continued ſitting all day.

The next morning a report was current through Madrid that his Catholic Majeſty gave orders for fifteen thouſand infantry, and four thouſand horſe to prepare themſelves for ſetting out for France with the utmoſt expedition, to prevent a revolution in that kingdom.

June 6. Yeſterday morning at half an hour paſt one o'clock her Majeſty was taken in labour notice of which was immediately ſent to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, the Secretaries of State, and the Ladies of the Bed chamber; and a little before ſix o'clock her Majeſty was ſafely delivered of a Prince. This happy event was announced to the Public by the ringing of the bells, hoiſting of flags and firing the Tower guns.

Her Majeſty and the young Prince were yeſterday in the afternoon as well as could be expected.

It is ſaid that a certain great Perſonage is at length come to a reſolution to diſmiſs from his ſervice all ſuch of his ſervants as he finds are grown obnoxious to his people.

It was reported yeſterday that a new treaty of commerce is now upon the tapis between the Courts of Liſbon and London.

A letter from Breſt mentions, that an Engliſhman had been taken into cuſtody there, for making a too minute inſpection into the fortifications and harbour.

May 4. The Death of General Wolfe, a picture at the exhibition of the Royal Academy, by Mr. Weſt, is ſaid to be purchaſed by Lord Groveſnor for 600 guineas a circumſtance highly honourable to the Britiſh artiſts. [Mr. Weſt is a native of Philadelphia.]

Lord Chatham lately went to the exhibition of pictures at the Royal Academy in Pall Mally on purpoſe to ſee Mr. Weſt's celebrated picture of General Wolfe's death; his Lordſhip placed himſelf before the piece for a conſiderable time, and examined it with great attention: Upon retiring he pronounced it well executed upon the whole but thought there was too much dejection not only in the dying hero's face but in the faces of the ſurrounding officers, who he ſaid, as Engliſhmen, ſhould forget all traces of private misfortunes, when they had ſo gloriouſly conquered for their country.

May 23. It is ſaid that the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax will ſoon reſign as Secretary of State on account of his ill ſtate of health.

We hear that one merchant near the Royal Exchange will loſe upwards of 25,000l by the late failure of a houſe in Holland.

Extract of a letter from the Hague,
MAY 3.

"The kingdom of France is in an abſolute ſtate of confuſion, ſlavery and poverty. All their priſons are full, and their ſhops empty. Their coffee-houſes are full of ſmall politicians, who live upon politics all day, and go to bed at night after having eat a cruſt of bread and drank a glaſs of water. There are continual draughts from theſe coffee-houſes to fill the different priſons. It is no ſmall conſolation for an Engliſhman, that he can cry out when he is hurt; ſhould a Frenchman do it, he would pay dear for his temerity."

May 25. Private letters from Madrid mention, that certain intelligence had been received at Court of a dangerous inſurrection in a principal province of Spain in South-America.

Yeſterday morning a great houſe in the city ſtopped payment.

May 29. Yeſterday morning at ſeven o'clock the Earl of Bute arrived at his houſe South Audley-ſtreet, from aboard.

Yeſterday morning the Earl of Bute received congratulatory compliments from a great number of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, &c. at his houſe in South Audley-ſtreet.

May 30. On Saturday night the Earl of Bute paid a viſit to the Princeſs of Wales at Charlton-houſe.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 1.

We hear, the lateſt Advices from France are, That the Parliament of the Province of Britany, being greatly diſſatisfied at the Meaſures of the French Court, particularly that the Duke of Aiguillon, who for many atrocious Crimes proved againſt him, had been legally condemned to loſe his Head, was not only ſcreened from Puniſhment but favoured by the King and ſuppoſed to be the ſecret Director of his Councils; and that the King perſiſted in refuſing to permit the Sentence to be executed; wherefore the Parliament had paſſed and publiſhed an Order, that all their Members, (eſpecially the Rohan Family, and the Nobility, of which the Prince Soubize, a great Favourite of the King, was the Chief) ſhould immediately leave their Employments at Court, and return home, under penalty of the Forfeiture of their Eſtates: That in order to counteract theſe Proceedings, the King had ſent a new Governor, properly inſtructed to Rennes, the Capital of the Province—That the Inhabitants refuſed to acknowledge or admit him;—that the King to enforce Obedience, had ſent an army of 30,000 Men—That the Army were refuſed Admittance into the City, and oppoſed by the Heat of their Reſentment, fired upon the Army and killed about 200 Men. notwithſtanding which, the Soldiers, convinced that the Cauſe they were ſent to ſupport was unjuſt,—declared their Readineſs to fight againſt the Enemies of their Country, but unanimouſly refuſed to fire upon their Friends and Countrymen, and immediately diſbanded. The Confirmation of this News is impatiently expected.

The following is an Extract of a Letter received laſt Week from a Gentleman in Pennſylvania, who is diſtinguiſhed for an uniform Attention to the true Liberties of his Countrymen. The Reflections he makes muſt convince every ſenſible Perſon the neceſſity of the Meaſures lately purſued by that truly great Character which now preſides over this Province.

"A Kind of internal War is carried on within the Bounds of this Province; which, if not ſpeedily check'd, will have ſerious Conſequences to us, and prove as dangerous as the Regulators of North-Carolina: I mean the Attempt of the Connecticut people, with a ſet of lawleſs Banditti from our Frontiers, to fix a Settlement at Wyoming, on the North Branch of Suſquehannah——There have been frequent Engagements between theſe People and ours, ſome Lives have been loſt, and ſeveral Laws paſſed againſt them. We expect daily to hear of another Engagement, for they are beſieging our People with a large Body.

"It is the Opinion of Folks in this Country, that if ſome Method is not fallen upon of reducing theſe Frontier Rioters to a Submiſſion to Law, that one general Chain will be form'd of them throughout the whole continent, as the Views and Conduct of them all are ſimilar."

BOSTON, Auguſt 1.

On Thurſday laſt came on at the Inferior Court held here, the Trial of the Cauſe between the Hon. James Otis, Eſq; of this Town, and the Hon. John Robinſon, Eſq; one of the Board of Commiſſioners, for aſſaulting, and, with the aſſiſtance of others, dangerouſly wounding ſaid Otis, (as mentioned ſome time ſince) for which the Jury after a fair Hearing, gave in their Verdict £2000 Sterling Damages and Coſt of Court.——Mr. Otis laid his Action at £.3000 and has appealed from the Judgment.

We learn from Quebec, that ſeveral Attempts have lately been made by ſome evil minded Perſons to ſet Fire to that City, particularly in the Night between the 6th and 7th of June laſt in the Lower Town and on the Night following in the Upper Town, which had well nigh ſucceeded: A Reward of Three Hundred Dollars is offered for the Diſcovery and Conviction of the Offenders.

It has been reported in town for a few days paſt that his Excellency Governor Tryon intends a viſit to this metropolis, for the benefit of his health. The congratulating gentry will then have another opportunity to *Try on* their pens.

It is ſaid, that a certain Governor is hooted at by the boys in the ſtreets of the chief city of his *new* Government.

We hear from Newbury Port, that laſt Sabbath Se'nnight a child of Mr Halch of that town was baptiſed by the name of *Thomas Hutchinſon.*

The ſpirit of naming children, &c. after great Folks, prevails ſo much in this and the neighbouring towns, that a Gentleman the other day named a favourite Spaniel puppey of his, TRYON.

NEWLONDON, July 26.

Departed this Life in the firm Hope of bleſſed immortality on Tueſday the 16th Inſtant the Rev'd *Ebenezer Devotion* the firſt Paſtor of the Third Church in Windham, in the 58th Year of his Age, and 36th of his Miniſtry who lived in good Harmony and Peace with the Church and Society, highly eſteemed by his Acquaintance, and his Death is greatly lamented.

NEW-HAVEN, Auguſt 2.

We have diſagreeable accounts from the country, of great damage being done to the grain, &c. by the late great rains.

STRATFIELD, July 29. Yeſterday, in time of divine ſervice, about a quarter of an hour before twelve, a moſt terrible flaſh of lightening ſtruck the new ſteeple, which was not quite finiſhed, which began on the large ball, ſplit it to pieces, it then went in directions down ſundry of the rafters and ſhivered them, and ſome of the poſts, together with the ſhingles, braces and laths down to the ground—as it approached the lower windows, it ruſhed into the houſe, and killed two men, viz. John Burr, Eſq; and Mr. David Sherman, both of them men of worth and value, one in a public, the other in a private capacity; they have each left a ſorrowful widow and ſmall children. Their remains were this day decently interred, and a ſermon preached by the Rev. Mr Hubbard, of Fairfield, from Pſal. lxiv 5. to a very large aſſembly who appeared ſuitably affected upon this melancholy occaſion.—Theſe perſons were killed as they were ſtanding in their pews cloſe by the poſt of the houſe, near the windows each ſide of the ſteeple—ſundry other perſons were much hurt, but are like to recover. The Rev Mr. Roſs, who was preaching, was partly knock'd down, and much the greater part of the congregation who were in the lower part of the houſe felt a very great ſhock—the report was like that of cannon, only ſharper.—and what ſeems remarkable, there was only that ſingle claſp of loud thunder in this or the adjacent places.

NORTH-HAVEN, July 29. Yeſterday about half an hour after one o'clock there aroſe out of the ſouthweſt a very thick and heavy cloud from which terrible flaſhes of lightening with heavy thunder iſſued with unuſual frequency; eſpecially about 40 minutes after one there were three terrible ſtreams of lightening, with heavy thunder, almoſt one upon the back of the other; the laſt, which was by far the moſt awful, was a ſtream from the northweſt to the ſoutheaſt, which paſſed the vane of the meeting-houſe, (perhaps at about 20 or 30 feet diſtance yet ſo near as to drive it round the ſpindle ſeveral times with great velocity) and pitched into a tree a few feet from the ground, at about 24 rods diſtance. Juſt by this tree ſtood a ſabbath-day houſe, the neareſt corner of which was not more than five feet from the tree. This houſe belonged to Capt. Joſeph Pierpont, who with a number of their brethren and their children were preſent. Five perſons who all ſat upon one bench in the houſe, viz. Mrs. Lydia, the wife of Capt. Pierpont, Mr Abel Brocket, and his wife, Mr. Giles Pierpont, and his wife were all ſtruck with the lightning. Mr Brocket had ſeveral ſmall holes burnt in his ſhirt, about his loins, and was conſiderably burnt himſelf, tho' leſs hurt than any of the others. Mr Pierpont was ſtruck on one ſide, the lightning ran down upon the under ſide of his thigh, and leg, ſing'd off the hair, and burnt the fleſh ſo that it appeared as red as tho' it had been ſcalded. [*] The women were all much more hurt than the men. They were all raiſed up from their ſeats by the force of the lightening, and then fell altogether upon the ſeat, except Mr. Pierpont, who was fixed to his ſeat, and could not move without help. They were in great diſtreſs for breath, and their blood ſeemed to be ſtagnated to a very great degree; and it appeared by bleeding, that there was a very conſiderable ſeperation between the ſerous & globular parts of the blood. They ſhewed ſigns of great diſtreſs at firſt, complained as ſoon as capable of manifeſting their diſtreſs, that they felt as if they were in the fire. The moſt of them are now comfortable, and it is hoped that they will all ſoon recover.——Mr Giles Pierpont had two children with him either in the arms of their parents, or in the arms of ſome of their friends on the ſame ſeat who received no ſenſible harm. The houſe was full of people, but none but thoſe mentioned, who all ſat on one ſeat, received any hurt.

Round the tree ſtruck with lightening there were three horſes and a colt, which were all killed inſtantly upon the ſpot. There were no ſigns that the lightening ever ſo much as touched any part of the ſabbath day houſe, altho' the people in it were ſo much hurt.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 6.

Laſt Friday the people here were ſpectators of a very melancholly ſcene—In the afternoon, after a very ſultry day, a thunder ſtorm ſeemed to be gathering, whereupon the wind, before ſteady and ſtrong at S. in the ſpace of about half an hour veer'd round to every point of the compaſs, whereby a moſt formidable collection of clouds, plentifully charged with electrical fire, was made over our heads, the effects of which were ſoon viſible. A large tree at Mr. Amos Hinſdale's door was ſtruck with the lightning, but little ſhatter'd; alſo the houſe of Mr. Elijah Clap, with no other damage than beating off part of the top of the chimney. But the greateſt fury of the lightning fell on the ſouth meeting houſe, the ſteeple of which it ſtruck, and its principal effects were, that after being conducted by the ſpindle thro' a large ball, and about two feet in length of the maſt, it there broke it off and ſhiver'd it ſeveral feet downwards; it then ſeems to have forſook the maſt and ſhivered to pieces three of the rafters of the ſpire, from which, on the ſouth and eaſt ſides eſpecially, it tore off great part of the boards and ſhingles; it then ſplit three poſts of the balcony; one ſmall part of it then took a pole, that ſupported a winding ſtair-caſe within the ſteeple, and ſhattered it for about 20 or 30 feet, when its force ſeems to have been ſpent. A larger part of it took a main poſt of the ſteeple and houſe, ſplit it from top to bottom, ripped off the caſing, &c. but the largeſt part ſeems (by the effect) to have taken a ſtudd, on the oppoſite ſide to the poſt, and was conducted from ſtudd to ſtudd to the ground, ſhivering them all the way in a moſt ſurprizing manner, ripping off many of the clapboards burſting out a window, and rending off one half a door caſing. Happy was it for the people here, that the exploſion did not happen on the ſabbath, in time of public worſhip, as probably many lives muſt have been loſt: May we be taught to ſing rightly of mercy as well as judgment.

This ſorrowful providence affords another convincing proof of the benefit of iron rods, as conductors of the lightning, againſt which there has been ſo much; I will not ſay reaſoning, but railing; for, tho' the ſpindle went thro' a large wooden ball, and about two feet farther into the maſt, yet both were perfectly unhurt, till we come to the end of the ſpindle, where the maſt is ſnapt off, and the fatal effects begin.

Same day the ſteeple of the Rev'd Dr. Dana's meeting-houſe in Wallingford was ſtruck by lightning, and very much ſhatter'd.

Laſt Saturday a child of Mr. Daniel Brooks of Middletown, fell from a plank into a brook and was drowned.

☞ *Whereas many Gentlemen are enquiring concerning the ſituation, circumſtances, &c of Dartmouth College, this may inform the public, That A Continuation of the Narrative of the Indian Charity-School in Lebanon in Connecticut; From the Year 1768 to the Incorporation of it with Dartmouth-College, and removal and ſettlement of it in Hanover, in the Province of New Hampſhire, 1771 is lately publiſhed, which, it is apprehended will give them all the needful information in the points they may be inquiſitive about. They may be had at the Printing Office in Hartford.*

N. B. If the Printers in general would be ſo kind as to inſert the above in their reſpective papers, the favor will be gratefully acknowledged, and poſſibly the public benefited.

James Jepſon,

Tin Plate Worker, oppoſite the North Door of the Court-Houſe in Hartford, has for ſale,

ALL ſorts of Tin ware, at the cheapeſt rate, where traders or ſhopkeepers may be ſupply'd with any quantity they may want, as low as can be bought in Boſton or N. York. Alſo, tin plate Wire, Scales and lead Weights, wool Cards, writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, beſt Kippen's Snuff, long and ſhort Pipes, Lynn Shoes, Penknives, Sciſſars, Combs Fans, black Handkerchief's, Snuff Boxes, Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, Punch Bowls, Wine Glaſſes, Beakers Salts, muſtard Pots, white and black beads &c. The above articles will be ſold at the loweſt prices, for Caſh or Country produce in hand. 51

STray'd from the ſubſcriber the firſt inſtant, a black horſe, about 24 hands and half high, about 4 years old, a ſmall white ſtar in his forehead ſmall ſlip of white on his noſe, paces and trots, ſhod all round, and had when he went away a poke on. Whoſoever may ſecure ſaid horſe, and ſend me word, or return ſaid Horſe ſhall be well rewarded. ELIAS WILLIAMS.

Weathersfield 5th Aug. 1771.

The Creditors of *Nathaniel Chapin* of Enfield, an inſolvent debtor are hereby notified that a ſecond diviſion of ſaid Chapin's effects will be made on the 17th day of September——all ſaid creditors are intreated to give their attendance at the houſe of Capt. Ephraim Peaſe innholder in ſaid Enfield, on ſaid day, as a final cloſe of ſaid affairs is then deſigned.

N. TERRY
WM. ADAMS } Aſſignees.
S. DEANE

Enfield, July 26, 1771.

Auguſt 2d. 1771.

Whereas *Hannah*, wife of Richard Smith in Glaſtenbury makes it her ſteady buſineſs to paſs from houſe to houſe, with her buiſey news tattling and bawling and lying, and carrying out things out of my houſe, things contrary to my knowledge——theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons of having any trade or commerce with the ſaid Hannah.

Richard Smith.

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[*] *The women were ſo burned that bliſters aroſe upon their fleſh, which were of a bright vivid colour, like the fleſh of Mr. Pierpont, as above related.*

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Richard Smith

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. Watſon,

The following lines were compoſed in a great ſtorm of Thunder and Lightning which happen'd after a great drought in the year 1749. If you pleaſe you may inſert them (at this time) in your Poet's Corner.

THunder and lightning from the ſky,
Diſplay the power and majeſty
Of God our king, whoſe awful voice,
Makes ſinners tremble and rejoice.
Rejoice to ſee the water fall,
Tremble to ſee the fiery ball,
Blazing and ſtreaming to the ground,
And hear the thunder's awful ſound.
If we thus tremble at the dire,
Effect of thunder and the fire,
What ſhall we do when heaven rends,
And Chriſt our glorious judge deſcends?
A greater voice than this we hear,
And firey ſtreams will then appear,
'Twill burn the earth and rend the tombs,
How we ſhall tremble when he comes!
Prepare my ſoul for ſuch a ſight,
Into Chriſt's arms now take your flight,
That he may ſave you from the dire,
Effects of this tremendous fire. T. H.

LOST laſt Friday between Tolland & Hartford, four yards of white ſilk lace, about two inches wide, with an old leather pocket book, containing ſundry papers, &c. of no conſequence to any perſon but the owner. Whoever hath found the ſame, and will return it to the ſubſcriber, ſhall be thankful rewarded, by

Tolland, July 13 1771. Joſeph Baker.

TO BE SOLD

A Farm in the Pariſh

Amity, in New Haven, containing 32 acres, with a good Houſe, Barn and Orchard, moſtly in Stone Fence, and about 70 Acres of Land, in Kenſington, formerly the property of Joſiah Burnham which is extraordinary good meadow —A houſe and 3 acres of ground, now in poſſeſſion of Samuel Holeman, which formerly belonged to Iſaac Pitkin——A houſe with one acre of land in Eaſt-Windſor, now in Poſſeſſion of Aſhbel Anderſon——Alſo about 95 acres of land formerly the Commons, about 2 miles weſt of the north Meeting-Houſe, in Hartford which is principally wood land, and 6 acres of land which is about three quarters of a mile weſt of the ſouth Meeting Houſe, which is good paſture——Alſo 100 acres of land lying in Waterbury, 1 and half miles weſt of the Meeting Houſe, 25 acres is good paſture, the remainder wood land. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe any or all of the above houſes and lands, may apply to *Thomas Seymour*, Eſq; in Hartford, *James A Hillhouſe*, Eſq; in New Haven, or *John and Robert Ray* in New-York, who will give a good title for the ſame. 32—44

TAken up by the ſubſcriber in Weathersfield on Thurſday morning laſt, a ſorrel Mare, about 7 years old ſhod all round, no brand, about 14 hands high, a blaze in her face, 4 white feet, both paces and trots, but moſt inclines to pace. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to Joſeph Butler.

Weathersfield, July 16, 771.

All perſons that have

any demands on the eſtate of Cyrus Marſh, Eſq; late of Kent deceaſed are deſired to bring in their claims to us the ſubſcribers And alſo all perſons that owe any thing to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment. Kent July 8 1771.

William Marſh
Hannah Marſh. } Adminiſtrators.

Whereas Nancy *the*

wife of me the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed an board and has run me in debt, and I am apprehenſive ſhe will further involve me.—Theſe are therefore to warn all perſons not to trade with, or truſt her on any expectation of my paying the ſame for I utterly refuſe paying any debt contracted by her after this date.

JOHN SAVAGE.

Blanford, July 11, 1771.

Whereas I the ſubſcri-

ber have removed from Eaſt Haddam to Winchester, and my wife Mary utterly refuſing to remove to my bed and board, by which refuſal ſhe hath forfeited the priviledges of a wife —— Theſe therefore are to forbid all perſons trading with, or truſting the ſaid Mary, with any expectation of my paying the debt ſo contracted on any pretence whatſoever. For I ſhall utterly refuſe to pay the ſame. Dated at Winchester, July 22. 1771. *Jonathan Alvord.*

I am ſo unhappy in my

laſt marriage as to inform the public that my wife Mary has privately run me in debt at many places, and has abſented herſelf from my bed and board, and carried off with her all ſhe bro't with her, and thirty pounds or upwards of my eſtate. And as I am apprehenſive ſhe intends to run me more in debt, therefore I forbid all perſons trading with her, or entertaining her upon my credit, for I will not pay any debt contracted by her. Dated in Goſhen, in Litchfield County, July 28th, 1771.

SAMUEL PETTIBONE.

WHereas application has been made to me the ſubſcriber, a juſtice of peace for the county of Berkſhire, by more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Tunbridge, in the province of New-Hampſhire, to warn a meeting of the proprietors of ſaid townſhip. This is therefore to notify ſaid proprietors to meet together at the houſe of Captain Eliſha Nobles in Sheffield, in ſaid county on Wedneſday the fourteenth day of Auguſt next, at two of the clock in the afternoon, to ſee about laying out ſaid townſhip, and do any other buſineſs that may be thought proper and neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Great Barrington, the firſt day of July 1771.

Mark Hopkins, Juſtice of Peace.

THIS is to give public notice to all whom it may concern, that Phineas Heath of Tolland who is now a minor, and under the care of me the ſubſcriber, who is parent and natural guardian to ſaid Phineas. Do here warn all perſons of trading with, or truſting him or his wife Hannah Heath, upon any expectation of my paying the the ſame for his trading is altogether without my conſent, and ever hath been. ISAAC HEATH

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſiah Blodget, late of Eaſt Windſor deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Capt. John Ellſworth innholder in ſaid Eaſt Windſor, on the firſt tueſdays of Auguſt, September and October next, from 12 to 6 o'clock afternoon. Eaſt-Windſor, July 11th, 1771.

Aaron Biſſel,
James Harper. } Commiſſioners.
Joſeph Allen jun.

HARTFORD:
Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon*.

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD,

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh —— He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons—— cypher'd & white ſtone ring's, and a variety of articules in the goldſmith's and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat or rye at Caſh price. 343

This is to give notice

to all the creditors of Silas Bingham of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, innholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the laſt tueſday of Auguſt next, then and there to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Bingham's eſtate, ſo as to come to a final ſettlement of ſaid Eſtate.

Andrew Adams,
Thomas Chittenden, } *Truſtees.*
Dan Raymond

Saliſbury, 5 July, 1771.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county; now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A. D. 1771 there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10 A. D. 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS } Caldwell.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of John Rumrill, late of Enfield deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend the buſineſs on the firſt mondays of Auguſt, September and October next at one o'clock afternoon, at the Houſe of Capt Ephraim Peaſe innholder in ſaid Enfield.

Joſeph Kingſbury,
Peter Raynolds. } *Commiſſioners.*

Strayed or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber in Granville, about the middle of June laſt paſt, a gray MARE, three years old, no brand, upwards of fourteen hands high, her main, tail and legs almoſt black, ſhod before, paces and trots. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her, and give notice to me, or bring ſaid mare, ſhall be handſomly rewarded, and all neceſſry charges paid, by me.

Granville July 1 1771. Iſaac Chapman

Whereas we the ſub-

ſcribers, are appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to examine the claims, and demands, of the creditors on the eſtate of Doct. Ephraim Crocker, late of Kent in ſaid county deceas'd, which eſtate is repreſented inſolvent We do therefore hereby give notice, unto all the creditors that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, on the 2d tueſdays of July, Auguſt and September next, at the dwelling houſe of Peter Mills, innholder in ſaid Kent, in order to examine the claims Dated at Kent, the 14th day of June, A. D. 1771.

Thomas Ruſſell,
Lewis Mills. } Commiſſioners.

[AUGUST. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 346.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, to TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1771.

From the Pennſylvania Gazette.
Philadelphia County, July 17, 1771.
Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,
GENTLEMEN,

Your inſerting in your Gazette the incloſed Extract from a Man of undoubted Character in North Carolina to his Friend here, will be giving the Public the fulleſt Account, that has yet appeared, of the unhappy Difference and Battle between Governor Tryon and a great Number of the People of that Province. I am yours, &c.

Extract of a Letter from a Perſon in Carolina to his Friend in Pennſylvania, dated May 27.

I AM ſorry I have to inform you that our Country and the Governor have come to open War. The Juſtneſs of the Cauſe on the Side of the Country during a conteſt for this year or two paſt, has gained them ſuch a Majority all over this Province, that it was in vain the Governor and officers tried to raiſe the Militia before the laſt Sitting of our Aſſembly, when a Law paſſed under the Title of a Riot Act; whereby, they ſay, the Governor is inveſted with as arbitrary a Power as the King of France has. However that may be, it is Fact, that he has collected out of the meaner Sort, an Army of 1500 or 2000 Men, by Way of enliſting for Bounty Money and high Wages, and Promiſes of equal Share of Plunder; with which Army he is paſſing through the country, deſtroying Houſes, Fields of Wheat, Corn and Orchards, and taking from the Inhabitants all Manner of Proviſions. This Uſage, never heard of in America before ſuddenly raiſed the Country very unanimouſly, who firſt ſurrounded a Party of about 4 or 500, commanded by Col. Waddel, and prevailed on him to retreat, convincing him and his Officers that there was not Occaſion for ſuch hoſtile Proceedings; and a few Days after met the Governor, hoping to prevail with him in the ſame Manner; but he ſoon fired on them, with both great and ſmall Arms, about 15 Minutes after they had his Promiſe of an Hour to conſider of his Terms. The Country, who had not the leaſt Order or Diſcipline, but as every Man had ran together, as it were to quench devouring Flames, the moſt Part without Arms or Ammunition, who fled at the firſt Fire. About 300 ſtood, and returned the Fire for three Quarters of an hour, in which Time the Governor ſtruck his Colours twice, hoiſted a white Flag, and beat a Parley, but the Country, being quite ignorant of any Signals or Terms of War kept a conſtant Firing, as long as their Ammunition laſted, and then left the Ground.

"There were ſeven killed on the Spot, and two more fell, after running ſome Diſtance; eight more are ſince dead of their Wounds, and two or three more not yet out of Danger. The Number of Slain on the Governor's Side is uncertain, as he keeps it as much as poſſible a Secret; but, by the beſt Accounts, it amounted to 27 on the Spot, with a proportionable Number of wounded. The Governor took 20 or 30 Priſoners, one of whom he hanged the next day. The Slain, on the Side of the Country, lay unburied, except two, who were ſtolen away by their Families. The Governor makes all the Advantage he can of this Affair, and it is ſuppoſed aims to have all their Lands forfeited; the Conſequence of this Affair is yet unknown. Numbers are coming in, and ſubmitting to certain Terms, &c. others are ſtanding out, and collecting in bodies, and many People are of opinion, that moſt of the Inhabitants will leave this Province, before they will live under the intolerable Oppreſſion & Slavery that naturally muſt attend a Conqueſt, made by Men of ſuch Principles. "There never was any people more abuſed by Authority than this Country has been, which would be too tedious to relate in a Letter, but in a very ſhort way. The main Subſtance of the Difference was in the Sheriffs* of moſt Counties not having ſettled their Accounts for 8 or 10 Years paſt; nor the Treaſurers having ſettled Accounts with the Public for upwards of 20 Years paſt; ſo that by Computation they were, on the whole, Eighty or One Hundred Thouſand Pounds behind. The honeſt Party in the Adminiſtration, appeared to be too weak to bring theſe over-grown Members to an Account; therefore, to ſtrengthen their Hands, great Part of the Country ſtopped Payment of any Taxes but what were agreeable to Law, and this of Conſequence could not be known, till theſe Public Accounts were ſettled. Next to this the Officers had extorted unlawful Fees, in an unreaſonable Manner, and when the Country proſecuted them, could get no Redreſs, or any Kind of fair Trial, but on the contrary, the Proſecutors were like to be ruined, by Suits commenced againſt them by Officers, for Damages, Scandal, &c. and by the Means of picked Juries, compoſed of the Officers themſelves, who were indicted, and liable to Indictments, ſo that a General Court Writ, againſt ever ſo innocent a Man, became as dangerous and dreadful as a Piſtol clapt to his Breaſt by a Robber, for nothing would ſatisfy but a Surrender of all you poſſeſſed; this cauſed Riots, Tumults, &c.

"In the Aſſembly it was propoſed to ſend a Committee of Enquiry into thoſe Counties where the Tumults happened, but was ſtrenuouſly oppoſed by the Court Party, and put aſide; but in a private Conference among the Members, Mr. Knox, and Mr. Lewis, were appointed, and they rid up to the next General Court, to be held in Rowan County, for the Diſtrict of Saliſbury, when the whole Body of Officers of that Diſtrict, conſcious of their Guilt, and convinced of the upright and good intentions of the Country, came to an amicable and firm Agreement, under Hand and Seal, to refund back all they had extorted & taken contrary to Law, which was to be decided by Arbitrations, unanimouſly choſen by either Side; both Officers and People were heartily ſincere in this Agreement; but the Governor and Officers in the five other Diſtricts of the Province, reſented it in the higheſt Degree, and immediately entered into an Aſſociation to prevent its taking place, by ruſhing up into the Settlements of the Inſurgents, as they call them, with an armed Force, and reſtoring Peace on conſtitutional principles, as the Governor termed it in a Letter to Col. Trohawk; wherein he told him he ſhould ſuffer for entering into that Agreement at the Tribunal of his Country. It is matter of Fact, that the Officers of this Diſtrict had inclined to comply, & make the Country Reſtitution above a Year before this, but were deterred by the Officers of the other five Diſtricts, no Doubt, from a Fear they muſt come to the ſame Juſtice.

"Huſbands, who was a principal Man in proſecuting every legal Method for Juſtice and Redreſs, has been accuſed as Principal in the Acts of Riots, &c. he has been made Priſoner, and ſtood Trial three Times on that Account, and cleared each Time by Proclamation. The Court Party, deſpairing of finding him guilty in the ordinary Courſe of Proceedings, & according to the Engliſh Laws, makes a particular Law for that Purpoſe, to continue one Year, by which Law, without any Precept, or his Knowledge, and unheard, finds a Bill againſt him for a Riot, Aſſault, &c. for which they came with the aforeſaid Army, and deſtroyed his Houſe, Plantation and Goods; for which I ſuppoſe, it is to be granted now that he is guilty in the Eye of that particular Law, though he is really clear, and quite innocent of the Charge. Many others, as well as he, have ſhared the ſame Fate; ſome were 40 Miles diſtant from the Place, at the Time the Crimes laid to their Charge were committed."

LONDON,

May 27. A Nobleman, who lately wrote to Lord Bute on the ſubject of his return, informed his *Lordſhip*, that the public prints were again preparing to attack him, and that the people of England would never ſuffer him to live among them quietly. "I know that too well, my dear friend, (replied the Earl in his ſucceeding letter,) but ſurely they can have no objection to my dying quietly among them; I deſire no other favour at their hands; though I doubt not, when the rage of party has ſubſided, that they will be convinced I could have no intereſt in being their intentional enemy."

Baron Diede, the Daniſh Miniſter at this Court, is upon the point of a temporary return to Copenhagen, charged, it is ſaid, with a buſineſs of the greateſt importance to the general repoſe of Europe, which is now likely to be diſturbed by the intended partition of a certain northern Republic. When Holland was invaded by the arms of Louis XIV at the concluſion of the laſt century the Prince of Orange who then commanded the Dutch forces, being aſked what he would do when his country was entirely ſubdued, gloriouſly anſwered, "I will die in the laſt ditch." Similar to this it is expected the conduct of Poniatowſki will be, ſince he lately declared, that though he might not live ſo happy, he never would fall a deſpicable Sovereign."

June 1. Some letters from the Hague mention, that the States General have received ſome very important diſpatches from two powerful Courts, the contents of which had thrown them into great conſternation.

Letters from the Continent ſay, that there is not the leaſt probability that an accommodation between the Ruſſians and the Turks will ſpeedily be brought about, as the *Empreſs* will not give up ſeveral points laid down as the baſis of a pacification, which the *Porte* looks upon as too humiliating and diſhonourable.

June 4. By private letters from Paris we learn, that the Court finds new, and almoſt inſurmountable difficulties, in their attempt to raiſe the new impoſts; and that the whole Kingdom are upon the point of revolting; ſo that it is generally imagined that the King will at laſt be conſtrained *malgre lui* to recall the old parliament.

June 5. Her Majeſty's delivery was ſo ſudden, that there was not time to provide any of the great officers of ſtate uſually preſent on ſuch occaſion. Dr. Hunter and ſome German Ladies only were preſent.

June 8. The French intend to ſecure to themſelves the poſſeſſion of Corſica by the following politic, though barbarous plan. They are continually tranſporting new ſettlers thither, and bringing away the natives; ſo that in time the greateſt part of the malcontents will be removed off the iſland, the chiefs ſhut up in the priſons of old France, and the reſt diſperſed through their colonies.

They write from the Hague, that couriers are frequently paſſing between that place and Berlin, in conſequence of an affair of importance now on the carpet between that States General and his Pruſſian Majeſty.

The account in ſome of the papers, of a large body of troops marching from Madrid, to prevent an expected inſurrection in France, is entirely without foundation.

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* *Sheriffs in* North Carolina *collect the Provincial and County Taxes, and other Public Dues.*

Mr. WATSON.

By inſerting the following you will oblige a friend to truth.

WHEREAS the preſident of Yale College hath undertaken to contradict a piece inſerted in your paper (No. 336) and calls the facts therein contained, "injurious falſhoods, tending to the prejudice of the corporation of Yale-College, &c. and as your paper has been inſtrumental in ſpreading falſhood, ſo ought it to be in ſpreading truth." And alſo "that the whole piece is a complication of injurious falſhood." And again he ſaith, "they are ready at all times to give full ſatisfaction to any gentlemen that think fit to inquire into the facts;" but ſtill he dont mean to "take up a controverſy with an anonymous defamer," &c. I aſk Mr. Preſident why he was not ready to give the neighbouring miniſters ſatisfaction, when they came in and humbly requeſted it of him, inſtead of peremptorily denying them any anſwer, and telling them that they might call him rogue, fool, knave, lyar, &c? 'Tis likely Mr. Preſident will call me a lyar as he has Parentes, but as theſe things are not done in a corner, and as the Preſident and corporation (thank God) are ſubject to the aſſembly, there is a time coming when we ſhall ſee whether or not Parentes was right or wrong. I have taken as much pains to inform myſelf in regard to the facts related by Parentes as Parentes did himſelf, and am ſure that he has aſſerted nothing as to ſubſtance, but what is truth, and this I am ready and determined that the aſſembly ſhall be acquainted with the next ſeſſion. We cannot ſuppoſe that ſcholars can be acquainted with ſtate policy or divinity as men that have ſpent their whole time and life in it, but ſtill there is none (I dare ſay) that are ſo ignorant that they cannot taſte, and ſmell, and know when they have victuals enough, and we all know that they give price enough. Right is right, and wrong is wrong; the devils ought to have their due, as well as all wicked men, if the boys have been to blame they ought to be puniſhed, and with ſuch a puniſhment as is adequate to the crime. But not to be killed and murdered, becauſe they will not eat victuals when they cannot get it, nor becauſe they run home to tell their parents that they are abuſed, ſtarved and oppreſſed. It is no ſmall thing to check a young man of a ſprightly genius with an expulſion from college, at the very cloſe of his ſtudies, when his expectations, as well as that of his parents run high. I aſk parents to propoſe this queſtion to themſelves, whether they are willing to ſpend four or five hundred dollars on a child for an education, and have him expelled and branded with eternal infamy to ſupport ſuch a government as obliges them to pay their money for nothing? Again, ſuch puniſhments almoſt univerſally are undoing to youth, it makes them think low and mean of themſelves, keep bad company, and fall into bad practices. However I believe the fact is this, the preſident and corporation mean to make ſuch rules and practices that the public can never come at the knowledge of their proceedings, for it is a manifeſt truth (as Parentes obſerved) that they will not ſuffer any petitions to be made, unleſs liberty firſt obtained. I would not have called it rules and practices if they govern'd by any law: that *arbitrio* is juſt like the Popes Bull's mandates and abſolutions &c.

Having received a copy of the judgment from one of the ſtudents, for the curioſity of the public I will inſert that part on which the judgment was predicated. "At a meeting of the Preſident and Fellows of Yale College in New-Haven, at the Library April 23. 1771 Whereas Lewis Beebe, John Brown, David Humphry, and David Cloſe, members of this College appear partly by their own confeſſion, and partly by other evidences, to have been the principal actors, adviſers and ringleaders in the late diſturbances and diſorders of college, and did in conſequence of a moſt diſorderly and criminal combination, formed by them, with ſundry other ſtudents rebelliouſly depart and run away from college, on the 13th day of March laſt, in open contempt and defiance of all the laws and authority of College; hereby deſigning and endeavouring as much as in them lay to break up the order and exerciſes of the ſame, practically aſſuming the government of it into their own hands, as if by ſuch diſorderly conduct, they could carry their point (now obſerve well) as they are perſons belonging to the ſenior claſs, 'tis rationally to be preſumed that they were inſtrumental in ſeducing thoſe of the under claſſes into ſimilar diſorderly conduct, and whereas ſuch audacious behaviour (or rather preſumtive behaviour) ſtrikes at the foundation of government ——ſo they were puniſhed on a mere preſumtion it ſeems by their own ſhewing; a fine evidence to kill a man upon! If the corporation are ſuch a reſpectable body as the preſident intimates, they ought not to be beggars to the aſſembly every year, which muſt be the caſe if the aſſembly do not make an alteration in government.——The clergy cry hereſy alway, when the aſſembly talk of government, but I pray the public to hear a word, the ſtudents recite Edwards by order of corporation, and by a vote of corporation Mr. Dickinſon has publiſhed a piece againſt Edwards, I believe they regard power more the hereſy. Moreover one of their own tutors declared at Hartford (at the laſt ſeſſion of the aſſembly) to one of the council, that if the aſſembly did not take college under their protection it was undone. If a ſcholar is bad, vitious and wicked, and will not mind his ſtudies, and becomes irreclaimable he ought to be purged, but to ſkim a claſs becauſe 'tis imagined that there are ſome more influential in endeavouring to get redreſs under an abſolute grievance is unſufferable. The preſent ſenior claſs muſt have been abuſed or elſe they have been the worſt claſs that ever entered college, for out of twenty eight which firſt entered college, there is but twelve that have been examined for a degree. I would have the preſident and tutors prepare to anſwer for their conduct as they were the cauſe of all the diſturbance and wickedneſs, and not charge Parentes with lying, for I know better and ſo do they.

MISERACORDIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 1.

Extract of a letter from Fort Chartres.

"One Wood, a ſoldier, in the Royal Regiment of Ireland, was taken priſoner by a party of Pottawatamy Indians, after a moſt gallant reſiſtance: The poor lad was amuſing himſelf with his gun a little way from the fort; a ſavage came up to him with an intention to tomahawk him, but the ſoldier killed him with the load he had in his gun; then a number of about twenty, leaped out of the buſhes to ſurround him; he then took to his heels and loaded with ball as he ran. The Indians finding he out ran them, fired a volley after him, and wounded him; he then took to a tree, and when they ſurrounded him, he ſhot another, but was overpowered and led away in triumph, poor fellow, I ſuppoſe, for a deliberate torture: However, the ſavages acknowledged to the French, on the oppoſite ſide of the river, that they bought his life dearly."

Extract of a Letter from London, June 5 1771.

"Every thing in the political way, remains exactly in the ſame ſituation as when I wrote laſt. If Wilkes is choſen Sheriff next Midſummer Day, as I am apt to think he will, it will ſerve to prolong his political life for ſome time longer. When in office it is expected he will be guilty of ſome extravagance or other, which may tend to undo him; but whether that ſhall happen or not, he is an object highly unworthy any farther conſideration.

I ſaw Dr. Franklin To day. He juſt returned from a little excurſion into the country, and is in perfect health, I hope the time is approaching, when our Miniſtry will have both inclination and leiſure to liſten to his advice. No man hath more ſtudied, and more fully comprehends the true intereſt of both countries, and has more enlarged views of human nature, and the general intereſts of mankind, than he has; no man deſerves better of ſociety; and, of courſe, no man is fitter to be conſulted upon the great objects now in contemplation, and upon the ground of diſpute, which ſtill remains to be adjuſted between us."

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 8.

Laſt Saturday the Brig Lord Hyde, Capt. Shoemaker, arrived here after a paſſage of 32 Days from Madeira; who informs us, that Rear Admiral Rodney with four Ships under his Command arrived at Madeira the 22d of June; and on the 27th ſailed from thence for his Station at Jamaica.

BOSTON, Auguſt 8.

Tueſday laſt, by Farenheits Thermometer, was the hotteſt day we have had for twenty-two years paſt, except one, the Mercury at noon roſe to 91 degrees; the day before it was at 90.

By the late veſſels from Cape Nichola Mole, we learn that on the 9th of July they had at Port au Prince, on Hiſpaniola, another ſevere ſhock of an Earthquake, which deſtroyed the few remaining old houſes, together with ſuch new ones as had been lately erected.—No Lives were loſt at this time, as a ſmall ſhock preceded the large one, the Inhabitants removed from their Houſes at firſt to ſome diſtance.

SALEM, Auguſt 8.

The Beginning of laſt Week a Fiſhing Schooner arrived at Marblehead, having on board 4 Men and 2 lads, who gave an account, that about a Week or Fortnight before they got in, one Saturday Evening, after the Crew had made a Supper of Pork and boiled Dumplins, their Skipper, Mr. ——, and one Ruſſel, died very ſuddenly, the former immediately after Supper, & the latter the next Morning. Although the Men and Lads agreed in the Circumſtances relative to theſe Deaths, yet the Magiſtracy tho't proper to make a legal, particular Enquiry into the affair, which was done laſt Saturday, when it appeared, that Ruſſell, after the Men had finiſhed their Supper, challenged the Skipper, or any other, to drink Bumpers of Rum with him; which being accepted, a Pint Mug was filled, and Ruſſell drank it off, and the Skipper then drank the ſame Quantity: Ruſſel repeated the fatal Draught which compleated a Quart; but before the Skipper had Time to drink his ſecond Draught, he fell, and immediately expired. The Champion dropt very ſoon after, continued in a lethargic State till the next Morning and then died. The 4 Men and 2 Lads agreed to conceal the unhappy Cauſe of theſe Deaths; which they did till examined by Authority.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 2.

Laſt Monday arrived here Capt. William Packwood, in 16 Days, from Trinity, in Martinico, at which place it was very ſickly with the Meaſels and Yellow Fever; he loſt Three of his People with the Fever.

Five thouſand troops had arrived there from the Firſt of April to the Twelfth of June.

To the PUBLIC.

AS the Small Pox of late has been introduced in many of the towns in this colony, in a manner unaccountable to the civil authority, and moſt of the inhabitants, and is now become conſiderably prevalent and alarming in the town of Middletown, and great ſuſpicions have ariſen, that ſome evil diſpoſed perſons, with a view to their own private emolument, would willingly propagate that moſt diſmal diſeaſe throughout the continent, to prevent which it is moſt earneſtly recommended to the guardians of the people and every friend of mankind that they do unite in extinguiſhing and ſuppreſſing ſo dangerous an evil, which if once to take place, at this ſeaſon, muſt be of the moſt fatal conſequences to the community.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons creditors to Amaſa Jones, of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May A.D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors, at Capt. Dudly Wrights innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate, for and among ſaid creditors.

Colcheſter, June 10 1771.

Henry Champion, } Truſtees to
Elias Worthington. } ſaid Jones.

Stolen from the Subſcriber of Pittsfield, on Thurſday Night laſt, a black Stone Horſe, about 14 hands high, five years old, branded with the letter X on his near ſhoulder, a little white on his off hind foot near his hoof, natural trotter; had on when left in the paſture, a pair of iron fetters, and carries his head ſomething low. The ſuppoſed thief is named William Wright, is about 20 years of age, fair complexion, is an old countryman, has taught a ſchool ſome time in Pittsfield. Had on, and took with him, a blue double breaſted coat, with yellow metal buttons, white waiſtcoat, breeches and ſtocking. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid thief, and ſecure him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by

URIAH JUDD.

Pittsfield Auguſt 8 1771.

NICHOLAS Brown *near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, is now erecting and in three weeks from the date hereof, will have compleated a neat and convenient* Stage Coach, *which he propoſes for the accommodation of travellers from this place to New-Haven, and from thence back again, or otherways as occaſion ſhall ſerve.—This method of travelling being attended with leſs expence, and performed with as great diſpatch as any other way, and ſaid Brown being determined by his aſſiduity in the buſineſs, and reaſonableneſs of his demands to give ſatisfaction, he hopes for the cuſtom and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully acknowledged by him.*

N.B. Said Brown has a Number of Carriages of different Kinds which he will diſpoſe of for Caſh or Produce.

HARTFORD, AUGUST 12, 1771.

Catalogue of BOOKS, imported directly from LONDON, and to be Sold (at a moderate Advance from the Prime Coſt) by

LATHROP and SMITH,

At their Store in HARTFORD.

DIVINITY.

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Burnams pious memorials
Butler's Analogy
Bibles of various ſizes
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Common Prayer Books
Church Pſalters
Dodd's Common Place Book
Doddridge's Family Expoſiter
——Riſe and Progreſs
——Power and Grace
——Life
——Regeneration
——Sermons to young People
——Tracts
——Education of Children
——Hymns
Davies's Sermons
Derham's Phyſico Theology
Edwards on Original Sin
——On the Will
Erſkine's Sermons
Evans Sermons
Flavel's Works
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——Meditations
Henry on Prayer
——On the Sacrament
Lewmans Ritual of the Hebrew Worſhip
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Pool's Annotations
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Paradiſe Loſt and Regain'd
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——Ruin and Recovery
——Orthodoxy and Charity
——Guide to prayer
——Hymns and Pſalms
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Weſt & Littleton on the Reſurrection
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——Satyres
——Night Thoughts
——Reſignation
——whole works in 5 Vol
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Kaib's Pſ. Singers help
Tanſurs Royal Melody
Williams's Pſalmody

LAW.

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Blackſtone's Commentaries
Bacons Abridgement in 5 Vol.
——5th Vol by itſelf
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Crown Circuit Companion
Every Man his own Lawyer
Hawkins's Pleas of the Crown
Hales Hiſt of the Common Law
Holt's reports
Jacobs Law Dictionary
Do. Abridg'd
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Stranges Reports
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Trials per Pais
Wood's Inſtitutes
Gilberts Caſes in Chancery
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Allens Synopſis
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Aſtruc on Fevers
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——Practice of Phyſic
——Introduction
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——Power of Medicine
——Aphoriſms
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Do. Engliſh Malady
Cheſeldens Anatomy
Drakes ditto
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Fullers Pharmacopia
Glaſs on Fevers
Gooches Surgery
Gilchriſt on Sea Voyages
Huxham on Fevers
Hillary on the Small Pox
Heiſters Surgery
Hervies Midwifery
Hindleys Surgery
James's Diſpenſatory
Jones on Opium
Keil's Anatomy
Ledrans Obſervations
Lobbs Practice
Langriſh on Muſcular Motion
Morgans Principles of Medicine
Medical Obſervations
Do. Tranſactions
——Eſſays
Meads Sun and Moon
Pharmicopia Londinenſis
Quincys Diſpenſatory
——Sanctorious
——Lexicon
Robinſon on Conſumptions
Shaws Boerhaave
——Diſpenſatory
——Practice of Phyſic
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Smelles Midwifery
Sharps Surgery
Swan's Sydenham
Smith on the Nerves
Tiſſot on Health
——On Sedentary Diſeaſes
Turners Surgery
Van Swietens Commentaries on Boerhaaves Aphoriſms
Winſlows Anatomy
Wainwright on the Non Naturals

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Ainſworths Latin Dictionary
Art of Speaking
Atkinſons Epitome
Baileys Dictionary
Coles Latin Dictionary
Cockers Arithmetick
Cooks Compting houſe
Clarks Grammer
——Juſtin
——Introduction
——Corderius
——Eraſmus
——Cornelius Nepos
——Eutropius
——Eſops Fables
——Florus
Clark on Education
Cheevers Accidence
Cicero's Tuſculan Diſputations
Caſtalios Dialogues
Dilworths Arithmetick
——Spelling Book
Dyches Dictionary
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences
Davidſons Virgil
Drydens Juvenal
Enticks Pocket Dictionary
Fiſhers Arithmetick
Hills ditto
Hodders ditto
Guthries Cicero
Greek Lexicon
——Grammar
——Teſtament
Gordons Grammer
Greenwoods Engliſh Grammar
Horace in Uſum Delphini
Johnſons Dictionary
Lillys Grammar
Latin Teſtament
Lock on Underſtanding
Louths Engliſh Grammar
Loves art of Surveying
Martins Grammar
——Philoſophy
——Philological Library
Mariners Kalender
Ditto Compaſs
Pocket Dictionary
Preceptor
Rudimans Rudiments
Salmons Grammar
——Gazetteer
Tulleys Orations
Tulley de Officii
Do. In Uſum Delphini
Virgil in Uſum ditto
Weſt India Pilot
Wards Greek Grammar
——Mathematicks
Young Mans Companion
Youngs Dictionary

HISTORY.

Anſons Voyage
Czar Peter
European Settlements in North America
Hiſtory of Eugene
Hanways Travels
Kimbers Hiſtory of England
——Peerage of England
Lockmans Hiſt. of the Perſecutions
Life of Cromwell
Martial Review of the late Wars
Neals Hiſtory of New England
Do. of the Puritans
Newberys Hiſtory of England
Preſent State of Great Britain
Do. Do. of Europe
Rapins Hiſt. of England Abridged
Robinſon Cruſoe
Robinſons Hiſtory of Scotland
Rollins Antient Hiſtory
Travels of Cyrus
Tour thro' Great Britain
Thomſons Travels

Unfortunate Young Nobleman
Wyns Hiſtory of New England

MISELLANY.

Art of preſerving health
Adventurer Amelia
Addiſons Works 4 Vol
Adventures of a Guinea
Butlers Hudibras
Boyles Adventures
Beauties of the Spectator in 2 Vol
Cato's Letters
Connoiſſeur
Duhamels Huſbandry
Dialogues of the Dead
Death of Abel
Duty of Women
Ellis's Practical Farmer
Friendly Inſtructor
Free-Maſons Pocket Companion
Female Spectator
Family Inſtructor
Gardeners Calender
Gentleman Inſtructed
Grandiſon Sir Charles
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Guardian
Handmaid to the Arts
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Sermons to Young Women
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Univerſal Spectator
Vicar of Wakefield
Virtue the ſource of Pleaſure
World in 4 Vols
Young Lady Conducted, &c &c.
A great variety of ſmall books for children
Tragedies Operas, &c.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled either by book or note with the eſtate of Jacob Merrells, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of ſaid deceaſed on the laſt Tueſday in September, and the two firſt Tueſdays in October next, in order finally to ſettle their accounts with ſaid eſtate. Thoſe who neglect to comply with the above requeſt, muſt expect to be ſued to Nov. court without further notice.

Mary Merrells, Adminiſtratrix.
Joſeph Skinner, Adminiſtrator.

On the 4th day of July inſtant eloped from Jeſſe Higgins, his wife, by name *Ruth Higgins*; and this is to give public notice to all perſons, not only in this government, but in thoſe around it, not to detain or harbour the ſaid Ruth, or allow her to come under their ruff, nor to board her, nor to ſell or buy any thing of her, on penalty of the law, and loſing what they pay her for any thing they buy, or what they let her have.

JESSE HIGGINS.

Chatham, July 17, 1771.

TO be ſold by Timothy Miller of Middletown, a good Corn Mill, all the Mill and Dam was new laſt Summer, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and large new Malt-Houſe, two Orchards, and ſome ſmall Lots of choice good Land adjoining the ſame. Alſo a good Houſe, Barn, &c. in the Town Plat.——For further Particulars, enquire of ſaid Miller on the Premiſſes, at the Mill known by the Name of the Weſt Mill. Part or all of the above may be bought reaſonably for Caſh, or 8 or 10 Months Credit on good Security, by

TIMOTHY MILLER.

Middletown, Auguſt 8, 1771.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber in Windſor, in the Pariſh of Wintonbury, on the 1ſt of Auguſt Inſtant, a lightiſh dapple grey Mare, about 7 Years old, white Main and Tail, head ſomething ſpotted, rediſh Ears, no Brand, about 14 Hands high, both paces and trots, but moſt inclines to pace. The Owner may have her again on proving his Property, and paying Charges by applying to

JONAH GILLET.

Windſor, Aug. 6, 1771.

POET'S CORNER.

A FABLE.

In imitation of Sternhold *and* Hopkins.

A POOR Man once a Judge beſought
  To judge aright his Cauſe;
And with a Pot of Oil ſalutes
  This Judger of the laws.
My Friend, quoth he, *thy Cauſe is good*
  He glad away did Trudge;
Anon his wealthy Foe did come
  Before this partial Judge.
A Hog well fed this Churl preſents,
  And craves a ſtrain of Law.
The Hog receiv'd the poor Man's right
  Was judg'd not worth a Straw.
O partial Judge! the poor man cry'd
  Thy Doom hath me undone;
When Oil I gave my Cauſe was good,
  But now to ruin run.
Friend, quoth the Judge, *I thee forget*;
  Behold thy Cauſe of Oil;
A Hog came ſince into my Houſe,
  And eat up all thy Oil.

LONDON. May 18.

The Terra de la Core, a Spaniſh regiſter ſhip from the Manilles, is loſt on the coaſt of Chili, in America, all the crew and cargo, valued at 250 000 dollars, are loſt.

Wedneſday Afternoon, May 30

The public may depend on the authenticity of the following important intilligence. The terms of the Treaty of Peace, on the eve of being concluded, between Ruſſia and the Porte, under the mediation of the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, are theſe:

Belgrade and all the forts on the Danube, to its mouth, to be ceded to Auſtria, as a barrier againſt the Turks. Bender ceded to the ſame power, as a barrier againſt the Ruſſians.

The intermediate countries between the Neiſter and the Danube, to remain neutral, under their Princes and Waywodes.

The Danube to bound the Turkiſh dominions in Europe.

All the coaſt of the Black Sea, with its ports and harbours, comprehending thoſe of the Crimea,—ceded to Ruſſia.

The Crim-Tartars to become nominally independent. The Ruſſians *not* to have the free navigation of the Boſphorus and Helleſpont; and to evacuate the Archipelago and its iſles.

The Throne of Poland to be declared vacant; and a free election permitted, by the withdrawing of all foreign troops, which might over awe the Diet.

The candidates for the Poliſh Throne to be the Elector of Saxony, the preſent King, and an Arch duke.

Should the Election not fall on the preſent King, (which is generally believed it will not) he is to retain the title of King, to which will be annexed the Dutchy of Posin.

The King of Pruſſia to cede his part of Sileſia to Auſtria, and to receive Poliſh Pruſſia and Dantzick in lieu of it, guarantied by Auſtria.

The only obſtacle which retards the completion of the above Treaty is the Neutrality of Countries between the Nieſter and Danube, which the Houſe of Auſtria wiſh to erect into a Sovereignty for a branch of their family.

The French and Spaniſh Courts, in the mean time, uſe all their influence at Vienna and Conſtantinople, to break a treaty, in which the King of Pruſſia is the Umpire between the contending parties.

France, whoſe Finances will be in a good way, after an intended public bankruptcy, inſinuates that a ceſſion extorted from the Porte can never be ſecure. She therefore propoſes to the Auſtrians to take a part in the war againſt Ruſſia, and, upon that condition, to procure a voluntary ceſſion of all the Turkiſh dominions to the eaſt of the Danube, without any condition of neutrality.—Spain, to induce the Court of Vienna to this ſtep, offers a large ſubſidy in money; whilſt the French propoſe to enter Germany with an army.

The King of Pruſſia has not confined all his views to this treaty. That active genius, by a mixture of policy and force, is taking ſteps to form the United Provinces into a limited Monarchy, for the family of Orange. The intrigues, on this important ſubject, have long ſince begun; and it is ſuppoſed, that the conſpiracy for the diſſolution of the Republic is already far advanced.

June 7. At a Court of Common Council held yeſterday, a report was read from the Committee appointed to conſider the Petition of the Livery concerning the company of Goldſmith's, Weavers, and Grocers refuſing to obey the Lord Mayor's precept; as alſo a caſe, and the opinion of Counſel concerning the ſame. A motion was made to lay theſe opinions before the Common Hall on midſummer day next, which was carried in the affirmative. Theſe opinions are, that the Members of theſe ſeveral Companies, who made that refuſal, were liable to be disfranchiſed for the ſame, by an action brought by the Common Serjeant againſt them in the Mayor's Court.

A report was read from the Committee appointed to conſider and aſſiſt the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Oliver, with the opinion of Counſel, whether their impriſonment by the Houſe of Commons could be tried by a legal courſe of law. The Counſel's opinions are that it could not: however, a motion was made, that this alſo be laid before the Common Hall on midſummer day next. The Counſel conſulted on this occaſion were Meſſrs. Glynn, Dunning, Mansfield, and the Common Serjeant.

It is ſaid the Rev. Mr. Horne will ſoon have the tutorſhip of a young Nobleman during his travel abroad.

All the Greeks in the neighbourhood of Argentum, in the night of the 4th ult. revolted to the Ruſſian fleet lying near the Dardanelles.

Yeſterday morning a great houſe in the city ſtopped payment.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Thurſday from France, ſays that at Calais it is very difficult to get a joint of meat ſince the exportation of live cattle from England has been ſtopped; and that the poorer ſort of people there are in the greateſt diſtreſs. This gentleman adds, that trade is totally at ſtand; and that at Paris, he bought for four guineas, a ſword, for which he muſt have paid ten when trade was in a flouriſhing condition; ſo greatly are the French in want for money.

TO BE SOLD By
James Tiley,
in HARTFORD,

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh——He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons——cypher'd & white ſtone ring's and a variety of articules in the goldſmiths and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat or rye at Caſh price. 343

This is to give notice

to all the creditors of Silas Bingham of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, inſolvent debtor, to meet at the houſe of Ebenezer Fletcher, inholder in ſaid Saliſbury, on the laſt tueſday of Auguſt next, then and there to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Bingham's eſtate, ſo as to come to a final ſettlement of ſaid Eſtate.

Andrew Adams,
Thomas Chittenden, } *Truſtees.*
Dan Raymond.
Saliſbury, 5 July, 1771.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county; now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A.D. 1771 there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10 A.D. 1771.
ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS. } Caldwell.

All perſons that have

any demands on the eſtate of Cyrus Marſh, Eſq; late of Kent deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their claims to us the ſubſcribers. And alſo all perſons that owe any thing to ſaid eſtate to make ſpeedy payment. Kent, July 8, 1771,
William Marſh. } Adminiſtrators.
Kendal Marſh.

Whereas I the ſubſcriber

have removed from Eaſt Haddam to Wincheſter, and my wife Mary utterly refuſing to remove to my bed and board, by which refuſal ſhe hath forfeited the privileges of a wife—— Theſe therefore are to forbid all perſons trading with, or truſting the ſaid Mary, with any expectation of my paying the debt ſo contracted on any pretence whatſoever. For I ſhall utterly refuſe to pay the ſame. Dated at Wincheſter, July 22 1771. *Jonathan Alvord.*

I am ſo unhappy in my

laſt marriage as to inform the public that my wife Mary has privately run me in debt at many places, and has abſented herſelf from my bed and board, and carried off with her all ſhe brot with her, and thirty pounds or upwards of my eſtate. And as I am apprehenſive ſhe intends to run me more in debt, therefore I forbid all perſons trading with her, or entertaining her upon my credit, for I will not pay any debt contracted by her. Dated in Goſhen, in Litchfield County, July 28th, 1771.

SAMUEL PETTIBONE.

Whereas Nancy *the*

wife of me the ſubſcriber, has eloped from my bed an board and has run me in debt, and I am apprehenſive ſhe will further involve me.— Theſe are therefore to warn all perſons not to trade with, or truſt her on any expectation of my paying the ſame, for I utterly refuſe paying any debt contracted by her after this date,

JOHN SAVAGE.

Blanford, July 11. 1771.

Auguſt 2d. 1771.

Whereas *Hannah*, wife

of Richard Smith in Glaſtenbury makes it her ſteady buſineſs to paſs from houſe to houſe, with her buiſey news, tatling and bawling and lying, and carrying out things out of my houſe, things contrary to my knowledge——theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons of having any trade or commerce with the ſaid Hannah.

Richard Smith.

James Jepſon,

Tin Plate Worker, oppoſite the North Door of the Court-Houſe in Hartford, has for ſale,

ALL ſorts of Tin ware, at the cheapeſt rate, where traders or ſhopkeepers may be ſupply'd with any quantity they may want, as low as can be bought in Boſton or N. York. Alſo, tin plate Wire, Scales and lead Weights, wool Cards, writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, beſt Kippen's Snuff, long and ſhort Pipes, Lynn Shoes, Penknives, Sciſſars, Combs, Fans, black Handkerchief's, Snuff Boxes, Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, Punch Bowls, Wine Glaſſes, Beakers, Salts, muſtard Pots, white and black beads, &c. The above articles will be ſold at the loweſt prices, for Caſh or Country produce in hand. 51

STray'd from the ſubſcriber the firſt Inſtant, a black horſe, about 14 hands and half high, about 4 years old, a ſmall white ſtar in his forehead, ſmall ſlip of white on his noſe, paces and trots, ſhod all round, and had when he went away a poke on. Whoſoever may ſecure ſaid horſe and ſend me word, or return ſaid Horſe ſhall be well rewarded. ELIAS WILLIAMS.
Weathersfield, 5th Aug 1771.

The Creditors of *Nathaniel Chapin*

of Enfield, an inſolvent debtor are hereby notified that a ſecond diviſion of ſaid Chapin's effects will be made on the 17th day of September——all ſaid creditors are intreated to give their attendance at the houſe of Capt. Ephraim Peaſe innholder in ſaid Enfield, on ſaid day; as a final cloſe of ſaid affairs is then deſigned.

N. TERRY,
WM ADAMS, } Aſſignees
S. DEANE.
Enfield, July 26, 1771.

HARTFORD:
Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon*:

[AUGUST. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 347.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, AUGUST 13, to TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1771.

TO THE PRINTER.

Yet a few years, or days perhaps,
Or moments paſs in ſilent lapſe,
And time to me ſhall be no more;
No more the ſun theſe eyes ſhall view,
Earth o'er theſe limbs her duſt ſhall ſtrew,
And life's fantaſtic dream be o'er.
KING of PRUSSIA.

A Young lady, who I have the pleaſure of being intimately acquainted with, has been ſo obliging as to favour me with the following copy of a letter from another young lady with whom ſhe is united in the ſtricteſt bands of friendſhip.

"You know, Mira, I have often preſſed Siderio, to give me a view of the ſecret room you and I have obſerved him retire to ſo conſtantly, evening and morning during our reſidence at Clindon houſe. I am now returned again to the delightful ſpot, on a viſit, of a month, to Siderio's ſiſter, and ever ſince my arrival, I have been plaguing him with the old requeſt; he always reſiſted my importunity, and put me off with ſome trifling excuſe, till laſt night, he had been talking to me on ſeveral grave ſubjects; I, in my uſual manner, rallied him on a gravity ſo unbecoming his years and rank in life; but he, with the perſuaſive eloquence he is ſo much maſter of, attempted to convince me that a ſerious air is much more becoming, than the thoughtleſs flippant one of a modern fine gentleman.

"After talking ſome time, he brought me to a ſubject he knows I think very little of——DEATH He talked upon the ſubject with all the gravity of a philoſopher, and then taking my hand between his he preſſed it with that graceful freedom you know is ſo natural to him, and, looking attentively at me ſaid, "The lovely Aſphelia knows very well ſhe one day muſt die, yet how little ſhe thinks of that period, which will put an end to all thoſe perſonal charms ſhe now poſſeſſes; the time will come when thoſe bright eyes which now ſparkle with ſo engaging a radience that they captivate every beholder, will looſe their ſplendor in the gloomy regions of the dead; that lovely face and engaging perſon, which now can ſcarcely be matched for beauty, will one day be a prey to death; corruption ſhall deſtroy their charms, and moulder them into duſt: Why then, ſhou'd Aſphelia give all her attention to this corruptible part, and neglect ſo much that incorruptible part, her SOUL, which is doomed to live for ever?" I could make no anſwer to ſo home a queſtion. Obſerving my ſilence he continued; "The generality of the youth of the preſent age think more of enjoying the preſent moment, than they do of preparing themſelves for that eternity which is to come; but I (ſince the death of my brother who was carried off ſo ſuddenly) have reſolved, that death ſhall not come upon me unexpected, for I make that awful period and futurity the principal ſubjects of my thoughts. I am ſatisfied I ſhould not now look upon this arrival as premature; on the contrary, I ſhould welcome the kind meſſenger who comes to ſet me free from this earthly priſon, and give me liberty in the realms of happineſs. That the gaiety which ſurrounds me may not tempt me to forget that I am mortal, I have had recourſe to a precaution, that, in ſpite of the bewitching allurements of the world, keeps me conſtantly in mind of death. If you will give me leave to attend you into the private room you have ſo often wiſhed to ſee I will explain myſelf." I offered my hand, and he conducted me, well pleaſed to ſee this ſecret place. The firſt door opened not, as I expected, into a room, but into a long gallery, at the end of which was another door; but before Siderio opened it he deſired I would not be ſurpriſed if I ſaw a very extraordinary ſight; I anſwered, I could depend on his honour, and had no fear. He then opened the door; but what was my aſtoniſhment at the ſight I beheld! A very large dark room enlightned only by the feeble glimmer of ſeveral ſmall lamps, that ſpread horror over the contents of this diſmal place; the room was lined with black, and ſurrounded with coffins and enſigns of death. I ſtarted and was going to run back, but recollecting myſelf I ventured in with him; he ſhut the door and then ſaid, "Now, Aſphelia, your curioſity is gratified; you ſee here the ſecret room you have ſo often wiſhed to ſee; here I reſort morning and evening to think on death, and offer up my devotions to the great Creator; the ſolemnity of the place keeps out all thought of the world, and my imagination wings its way through boundleſs futurity, to thoſe ſcenes of permanent delight, which I make no doubt my ſoul will one day enjoy: every object you ſee is calculated to compoſe the mind into thoughtfulneſs; theſe coffins contain the remains of my anceſtors for many ages back: I had them removed privately from the family vault to aſſiſt me in my meditations. That one covered with the black velvet pall contains the body of my beloved brother; his ſudden death reminds me how uncertain life is, and teaches me to live ſo as to be always ready to reſign it. the ſight of his coffin reads a more affecting lecture on the brevity of human life, then the moſt eloquent divine could; it ſpeaks to the heart; there is no reſiſting ſuch evidence. The paintings you ſee are all upon ſubjects ſuitable to the place; there are done by an eminent hand, representing the day of Judgment, nothing can more effectually remind me of the account I am to render of all my actions on that great day of *dread, deciſion, and deſpair!* That I may be prepared for the ſolemn reckoning I make it a rule every night, to revolve in my mind the actions of the preceeding day, and note them down in that ſmall book lying on my brother's coffin. Oh, Aſphelia, how deplorable is the condition of thoſe foolish mortals, who never think of death till he arrives! it is then too late to repent; the grizly tyrant will not ſtay any longer, but gives the fatal ſtroke, and ſends them, unprepared, to give an account of their actions before the great and juſt Judge. What account can they give? none at all: They have lived the life of the ungodly, and they muſt receive their doom according."

"I was ſo much affected with the ſolemn ſcene I could not ſpeak; my conſcience began to reproach me for the heedleſs life I have lived; it is true, I have never committed great crimes, but the levities I have been guilty of immediately occured to me. I remained ſilent looking fixedly on one of the coffins: he proceeded, "Oh, how ſhocking would it be if the King of Terrors was now to throw his unerring javeline at the gay, the lively Aſphelia! her charms would not ſave her; death is no reſpecter of perſons; I fear ſhe is but ill prepared for the ſummons that will call her to the ſhades: that final ſcene has as yet employed but a ſmall portion of her reflections: I have obſerved, with infinite regret, how thoughtleſly ſhe advances to that laſt period, and with what heedleſs gaiety ſhe paſſes away the flying moments that ought to be better employed; I have often tried to reaſon her out of this fancied ſecurity, but in vain; ſhe turned all I ſaid into raillery, which induced me to give her a ſight of thoſe awful remembrancers. I pray heaven they may effect what I have ſo often attempted without ſucceſs! Siderio then took my hand, and led me to a coffin at the other end of the room; the lid was off, and it empty. 'There, Aſphelia, (ſaid he) is my coffin; in a very few years at furtheſt, perhaps in a very few days, that ſmall ſpot will contain your friend Siderio.' I ſtarted. 'Why ſtarts Aſphelia? There is nothing frightful in this ſight; I enjoy the moſt pleaſing reflections when I look at it: It is the door through which I am to enter into eternity; here my body will ſleep in peace, till the trumpet at the laſt day proclaims the coming of my bleſſed Redeemer; then ſhall I ariſe and appear at the dread tribunal without any fear or apprehenſion; my actions will be approved, and I ſhall be bleſſed to all eternity.'

"You can hardly conceive, my dear Mira, the condition I was in during this ſcene. At my firſt entrance conſcience upbraided me for my paſt conduct, and the words of the eloquent Siderio had a double force in ſo ſolemn a place; his laſt words affected me very much; to ſee him look with ſo much compoſure on his own coffin, convinced me of the greatneſs of thoſe principles he would fain inſpire me with. He continued looking at the coffin with a fixed attention. I, unable to view it longer, turned, to a monument I obſerved againſt the wall—An angel deſcended from the clouds, holding forward, on his right hand, a roll on which was wrote the Adjuration out of Young's Night Thoughts. I read, and felt the whole force of the powerful words.

"While I was thinking of the ſolemn warning they gave, Siderio came up to me and taking my hand, led me to another monument at the upper end of the room, it was of white marble, and executed in a moſt maſterly manner; the ſubject a beautiful young woman riſing out of her coffin at the ſound of the trump, on the laſt day; around her are graves giving up their dead in baſſo relievo; the young woman's countenance expreſſes her joy, and reliance on the merits of her redeemer; her eyes fixed upon Heaven. After we had viewed it ſome time, Siderio ſaid, 'That, Aſphelia, is a monument of the memory of my eldeſt ſiſter; I loved her as I love myſelf; ſhe was all that is amiable: her perſon was lovely beyond deſcription, but her mind infinitely eclipſed thoſe leſſer beauties; ſhe is now a bright inhabitant of the regions of light.' How amiable this deſcription, Mira! O, how trifling a life I have lived: Till now I never felt what it was to live; I only exiſted before: Thoſe ſolemn forewarners have awakened me to reflections of a nature vaſtly different from thoſe which formerly occupied my thoughts.

"Before the blooming young philoſopher led me out of the ſolemn repoſitory, he gave me advice, cloathed in the tendereſt expreſſions for regulation of my future conduct, and implored me, in the moſt ardent manner, to live ſuch a life as make my election ſure, and ended by ſaying act thus, adorable Aſphelia! and you will, with pleaſure, meet the end of all things; Death, when he comes, will wear the form of an Angel, inſtead of a tyrant; he will give you liberty, in the manſions of bliſs, there to injoy, during the round of vaſt boundleſs eternity, happineſs beyound the power of mortals to form any idea of.

STray'd from the ſubſcriber the firſt Inſtant, a black horſe, about 14 hands and half high, about 4 years old, a ſmall white ſtar in his forehead, ſmall ſlip of white on his noſe, paces and trots, ſhod all round, and had when he went away a poke on. Whoſoever may ſecure ſaid horſe, and ſend me word, or return ſaid Horſe ſhall be well rewarded. ELIAS WILLIAMS.
Weathersfield, 5th Aug 1771.

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COURANT.

Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

UESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1771.

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"You can hardly conceive, my dear Miſs, the condition I was in on this ſcene. At my firſt entrance conſcience upbraided me for my paſt conduct, and the words of the eloquent Siderio had a double force in ſo ſolemn a place; his laſt words affected me very much; to ſee him look with ſo much compoſure on his own coffin, convinced me of the greatneſs of thoſe principles he would fain inſpire me with. He continued looking at the coffin with a fixed attention. I, unable to view it longer, turned, to a monument I obſerved againſt the wall—An angel deſcended from the clouds, holding forward, on his right hand, a roll on which was wrote the Adjuration out of Young's Night Thoughts. I read, and felt the whole force of the powerful words.

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Weathersfield, 5th Aug 1771.

Mr. WATSON,

Pleaſe to give the following a place in your next public paper, and you'll oblige one of your conſtant readers.

IN the Hartford paper No. 345. I obſerve a piece ſaid to be an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Pennſylvania, who is diſtinguiſhed for an uniform attention to the true liberties of his country.—By this diſcription, it ſeems, as if the immortal farmer was meant, to be pointed out, as the author.—If the ſentiments of the extract are the farmers ſentiments, his mind muſt be clouded and ſhackled by ſelf intereſt, and the overgrown affluence of the Lord proprietor;—But I affirm in the poſitive degree, he cannot be the author—his principles, even if varied thro' all the moods and tenſes; and through all the declenſions of nowns, pronouns, and participles, will remain like a poniard perforating the heart and bowels of ſuch a monſtrous production.—The deſign of the extract was to inflame the minds of mankind againſt the people of Connecticut, who are ſettling at Wyoming, on the north branch of Suſquehannah; and thereby to bring on a deciſion, of the title of thoſe lands by the point of the ſword. But, in order to collect an armed force, ſufficient to carry his ſcarlet principles into execution, who but the heroic T.y.n muſt head the battallions. Accordingly we find in the extract, an oblique (for it is a ſquint eyed piece) juſtification of the meaſures of this matchleſs warrior with the Regulators of N. Carolina, but the more effectually to preſs him into his ſervice, a forged claim of regulators, of which, the Connecticut people form one link, is ſtretched from one end of the continent to the other; a ſure way to create apprehenſions in the mind of this valient hero.——The news of his marching at the head of his myrmidons, in aid of the Ogden party, to ſubdue the Connecticut rebels, is not yet come to hand but may probably be in the next public paper.——Now, is this the plan of the farmer or of any body, who deſerves to be diſtinguiſhed for an uniform, or indeed, for any attention at all, to the true liberties of his country?—Is not the title of the Suſquehannah lands, in diſpute?—And does not every man of common diſcernment, who has inquired into the affair know, that the only legal, fair and impartial method of ending the controverſy, is, by a court of law? That the people of Connecticut, at Wyoming are a peaceable people, and anxious to have the matter iſſued by a legal trial, and before proper judges? That the people of Pennſylvania are not proper judges of the title; that the meaſures to evade a legal trial, made uſe of by the oppoſite party, are violent meaſures, and ſuch as ought not to be tolerated, or even winked at, in a chriſtian land? And that, for any province, to enact laws to encourage and protect ſuch villany: is, in effect, to eſtabliſh robbery and murder by law? Is it not manifeſt, that the late riot act paſſed in Pennſylvania, ſo far as it is calculated to opperate at Wyoming, and diſturb the ſettlements of the Connecticut people there, is unconſtitutional, replete with miſchief, and an implicit declaration of war againſt the colony of Connecticut? Will not the charter of Connecticut, which is prior to Penn's and the Indian title, which the Suſquehannah company have purchaſed for a valuable conſideration, eternally juſtify them in the view of the impartial world, in taking poſſeſſion, and improving part of thoſe lands till the oppoſite claimants will condeſcend to have the matter legally determined——but to proceed.—Are not the unparalled inſults, heaped upon the Connecticut people, ſo many arguments of the invalidity of Penn's claim; of his conſciouſneſs of the weakneſs of his title; and that it will not bear an examination before a court of records under the inſpection of impartial judges? Is not the governor, who holds his commiſſion under, and during the pleaſure of the proprietaries, who claim the fee of the land in diſpute, by every principle of law and juſtice, excluded from judging in a cauſe in which the title of his maſters land is the queſtion in debate? Is not the riot act, if extended to Suſquehannah, an invention to eſtabliſh the proprietors claim, and, rite or wrong, to veſt the title of thoſe lands in him, and can a law be founded on reaſon, under the protection of which, a gang of villains may plunder and murder innocent people with impunity?——The truth is, that "folks in this part of the country are of opinion," that the thirſt of the Lord propietor for extent of territory is unquenchable; and that if the riot act can conſtitutionally have the binding force of a law at Wyoming, there is a bolt inlaid in the bowels of that conſtitution, which will, forever prove an irreſiſtable temptation, for the owner of the province to encroach on his neighbours. The Suſquehannah, with all its cooling ſtreams, will not abate the inflammation!——His next ſtride, perhaps, will carry him to the banks of Connecticut river;—and then all weſtward will be deemed rioters, outlawed, and laid open to the mercileſs ravages of robbers and cut throats. And why may we not reaſonably conclude, if ſuch meaſures are conſtitutional, that this gormandizing principle, after ſwallowing up the continent of America, will croſs the atlantic, graſp the iſland of Great Britain, and travail on through Europe, Aſia, and Africa, till the government of Pennſylvania is bounded by the two poles. Are theſe the ſweet and precious fruits of proprietary government! Indeed, if theſe hints could find a paſſage to the moon, it is a queſtion, whether the inhabitants of that lunar region, after effectual meaſures for the ſecurity of their title, would not ſend circular letters to all the planetary worlds, to give notice of their approaching danger, from the operation of the late riot act under the direction of G——l T.y.n, in vindication of the boundleſs extent of the Lord proprietors claim. For, it is a clear point, if ſuch an act can extend to Wyoming, it may with equal propriety here; any where in the King's dominions; and thro' all the planetary orbs. If Mr. Penn can extend his claim at pleaſure, and in conſequence thereof make riot acts, and puniſh thoſe with death, who venture to diſpute the ſtrength of his title, (for this is the whole of the Connecticut people's crime; let them call it a riot, rebellion, or by what name they pleaſe) if he is veſted with ſuch an abſolute, an unlimited power, the parliament of Great Britain, or the inhabitants of any other world, as far as I know, might be guilty of high treaſon in diſputing the equity of his claim to the univerſe.——If ſuch a formed act, with all its forks and horns, be a proper weapon to diſpute the title of Suſquehannah; I could wiſh that the colony of Connecticut would puſh againſt them, with an engine of the ſame complexion. I claim no property in the Suſquehannah lands, except what is comprehended in the general intereſt of the colony of Connecticut; however, principles and laws, which tend to fill the earth with violence, and the blood of innocents; and to diſturb the order and harmony of more worlds than one, ought to be held in the higheſt abomination, and by every reaſonable being, treated with the contempt they deſerve.

One remark further, and I have done.—As General T.y.n, by the author of the extract, is pitched on to enforce his meaſures, and vindicate the extent of the proprietors claim, he will doubtleſs be entitled to a high ſeat of dignity in his lordſhip's kingdom; and if the ſolar ſyſtem, be eventually found within his juriſdiction, the ſun, of courſe, muſt be the ſeat of government;——The thoughts of the general might therefore be profitably exerciſed in thinking before hand, how ſuch a climate would ſuit his conſtitution & whether he has reaſon to expect a meet recompence, in that element, for all his labour and toil againſt the regulators.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3.

NOT only Giorgewo, but alſo the City of Sinope, ſituated on the Black Sea, in Natia, is taken by the Ruſſians, and three men of war on the ſtocks were burnt. The iſland of Chios have refuſed a contribution of 100 000 Piaſtres, has been taken by the Ruſſians, in ſpite of all the efforts of the Pacha of the Dardanelles, and the Captain Pacha.

Warſaw, April 24. A Courier arrived from Chozim has bro't an account that Maj Gen Weiſman, having paſſed the Danube on the 5th, with a detachment of 720 light troops, had attack'd a body of 5000 Turks near Po'ſko. 500 of whom were killed, among whom was a Pacha and ſome Agas, 100 priſoners taken. He brought off two pieces of cannon, & threw 29 into the river.

According to an exact liſt the plague has carried off in this Kingdom 245,000 perſons, but happily has now ceaſed.

Madrid. May 2. Advices from Cadiz confirm, that the Engliſh have been diſlodged from St. David's Iſle by the Spaniards, which makes us apprehend new troubles between the two nations.

L O N D O N, May 6.

THE affair which happened on Tueſday laſt, in the Green Park between an Engliſh Nobleman and an Italian Count was occaſioned, as we have been informed, by the event related in the following ſtory. Lord L—— had frequently obſerved inſtances of levity in his Lady's behaviour when in company with the Count, and thought proper to give her Ladyſhip ſome gentle reproofs on the occaſion; intimating, that, however unqueſtionable her virtue might be, her reputation was at ſtake. This had no other effect but to alarm her pride; her conduct remained the ſame. His Lordſhip had ſome time after this, been detained in town by buſineſs, which would not permit him to return with his Lady to their country Seat, in the neighbourhood of which the Count had taken up his reſidence. It happened laſt week, that a window in a lower apartment of his Lordſhip's Country Houſe had been found open in the morning. This circumſtance occaſioned mutual upbraiding between the ſervants; when each obſtinately denying the charge of neglect, one of them, an old ſervant, was bent on making a further diſcovery. Accordingly, he took the reſolution of ſitting up the next night to watch in this apartment. About midnight, to his aſtoniſhment, he ſaw his Lady enter the Room, and (on a ſignal given by the Count) admit him through the window, and conduct him up ſtairs, where he remained till about four o'clock in the morning, and then departed by the ſame avenue at which he entered. In the morning the ſervant came to town, and acquainted his Lord with the important diſcovery, who immediately haſted to the coffee houſe frequented by the Count, and charged him with the injury he had done to his honor, inſiſting on ſatisfaction at the point of his ſword. The Count neither denied the charge, nor declined the ſatisfaction required. They repaired to the park without ſeconds, and ſoon after they had engaged, his Lordſhip dropped his ſword, his Antagoniſt ſuppoſed him wounded, and deſired to know if he required further ſatisfaction. His Lordſhip replied, that he did not deſire to live, but he would not die cowardly. On reſuming the conflict the Count received a wound in the ſword arm and two other ſlight wounds, and then dropped his ſword. Lord L. attended him to the Surgeon where his wounds were dreſſed. His Lordſhip, we hear will proſecute for damages, and ſue out a divorce.

The following particulars reſpecting the cauſe of a late duel, we are aſſured may be depended upon:—The noble Lord has for ſome time been diſſatisfied with his Lady's behaviour, but could not fix on any thing particular to accuſe her of, till the following accident, which called forth his reſentment. He aſked his Lady to accompany him in a little excurſion, but ſhe excuſed herſelf under pretence of an indiſpoſition; He left her therefore, as he thought, confined by it to her chamber; Accident more than deſign brought him back, when, to his great aſtoniſhment, he heard his Lady was gone to the Opera; He followed, and found her in cloſe converſation with the wounded Nobleman. This circumſtance, with ſome dark hints from the ſervant, occaſioned the late rencounter, when the Count accuſed the Lady of being the ſeducer. The Lady has retired from her huſband to lodgings, and aſſerts her innocence. Her father has declared, if ſhe is innocent, he will ſee that juſtice be done her; but if the contrary ſhould appear he will aſſiſt the injured huſband in making her an example.

THis is to give notice to all perſons creditors to Amaſa Jones, of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly, held at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May A D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors, at Capt. Dudly Wrights innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate, for and among ſaid creditors.

Colcheſter, June 10 1771.

Henry Champion,
Elias Worthington. } Truſtees to ſaid Jones.

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD,

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh.——He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons——cypher'd & white ſtone ring's and a variety of articules in the goldſmiths and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat or rye at Caſh price.

From the Engliſh Prints brought by the Tamar, arrived at Boſton on Saturday laſt we have the following Advices to the 24th of June, viz.

L O N D O N, June 8

THE laſt letters from Gibralter intimate, that a camp was form'd in the neighbourhood of Lorche, and that one Maldivi, a French engineer in the Spaniſh ſervice had declared that Gibraltar was no impenetrable.

We hear that Commodore Byron has carried out with him freſh inſtructions to keep the French within their boundaries, for carrying on the Cod Fiſhery at Newfoundland, as every ſeaſon ſince the concluſion of the late war, they have given great trouble to the Governors and Captains of the Men of war, ſtationed there.

We have been favoured with the following authentic intelligence from Paris:—Paris now repreſents a ſcene of the utmoſt diſſolution; the baſtile being crammed full of unfortunate people, and the exceſſive heat of the weather, has cauſed the goal diſtemper to rage to ſuch a ſhocking degree, that 50 or 60 priſoners die in a day. This diſtemper is of ſo contagious a nature that it has communicated itſelf into different parts of the city, which cauſes the poorer ſort of people to die like ſheep. The King is deaf to all this diſtreſs which he has occaſioned, indulging himſelf with the company of Madam Barre, going a hunting. But it is the opinion of every thinking man there that a ſpeedy *revolution* cannot fail to take place, as it is daily expected to hear of the King's aſſaſſination; hardly any of the nobility now go to Court, and none of the Princes of the Blood.

The laſt advices from Paris ſay, that the French King is afraid to enter that city. He ſpends his time entirely between Verſailles and Marli, and permits his Chancellor to perform all public buſineſs. Not a night paſſes but treaſonable papers are found poſted up in the public ſquares. One of them concluded with theſe words—'*Oh! for another Ravillac!*'

The ſalary of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland it is ſaid, to be increaſed from 16 000l. to 20,000l. per annum.

On Saturday died at Bath, of an Apoplectic Fit, the Right Hon. James Stanly Smith, Lord Stanley commonly called Lord Strange, eldeſt Son of the Earl of Derby.

Yeſterday died at Buſhey Park, George Montagu Duke, Earl of Halifax, Viſcount Sunbury, Secretary of State for the North Department, Ranger and Warden of Salſey, and Buſhey Park, Lord Lieutenant and Cuſtos Rotulorum of Northamptonſhire a Governor of the Charter Houſe, and ranked a Lieutenant General of the Army.

In conſequence of the above event ſeveral important changes will immediately take place. Lord Suffolk will certainly ſucceed to the Buſineſs of the Northern Department, as the Duke of Grafton will the Privy Seal—Lord Weymouth declines every Offer,—The Law Changes are not ſettled.

June 10. His Majeſty was very near being killed at the foot of Weſtminſter bridge on his return from the review on Thurſday by one of his footmen, who rode foremoſt, ſtriking a horſe in a coach that ſtood in the way on the head; which made the beaſt ſtart back with the carriage, by which means it broke through the pannels of his Majeſty's chaiſe, & very much frightned him, though he eſcaped unhurt.

James Irwin, Eſq; is appointed Naval Officer at Jamaica.

John Pownal, Eſq; is appointed Provoſt Marſhal General of the Leeward Iſlands.

On Sunday night, at twelve, died, at his houſe in Tenderden ſtreet, Hanover ſquare, the Hon. Dr. Richard Trevor, Biſhop of Durham, Cuſtos Rotulorum of the principality of Durham, and brother to Lord Trevor. His Lordſhip was conſecrated Biſhop of St. David's in 1744, and tranſlated to the ſee of Durham in 1752.

It is reported, that the Spaniards have taken another iſland in the South Seas.

June 11. The French are continually tranſporting new ſettlers to Corſica, and bringing away the natives.

The French are buſy in erecting additional Fortifications at Honfleur, and Havre de Grave.

We are aſſured by a Gentleman from Paris, that the Court are ſo apprehenſive of a Riot, that an edict has been publiſhed, in which the People are forbidden, under pain of ſevere puniſhment, to be ſeen talking to the number of half a dozen, at a time in the ſtreet.

Two diſguiſed Jeſuits were lately apprehended at Madrid, in whoſe garments were found quilted Diamonds to immenſe value.

The loſs by the late inundation at Riga, amounts to above 2,000 000 Rubles, beſides above 300 perſons drowned.

Lord Suffolk is talked of for Secretary of State in Lord Halifax's room; and Lord Shelburne, or Lord Weymouth, Privy Seal, in the room of the Earl of Suffolk.

Some confidently aſſert, that as ſoon as the ſum of 40 000l (of which the Chevalier D'Eon, is to have a fourth) is underwritten, the myſterious matter of his abſence is to be diſcloſed.

Lord North is yet firm in his Place, and boaſted a Week ago, that the Riots occaſioned by conſulting the Lord Mayor had fixed him more firmly than ever.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, Auguſt 8.

The report of a party of men being cut off, who were diſpatched from Northampton county with proviſions for our people at Wioming, who are beſieged by the Connecticut party, appears by the following extract of a letter (which came to town the 6th inſtant, by expreſs) from the perſon who commanded the convoy, to be without foundation.

Wioming, Auguſt 1, 1771.

"Laſt Tueſday about break of day, I arrived at this place with 31 men, and the proviſions; and was attacked by the Connecticut party who had information of our coming by a letter falling into their hands with which an Indian was ſent by Capt. Ogden. We were ſurrounded by their fire, and loſt two horſe loads of our flour, and got in with the remainder and 22 men 2 of whom are wounded. Nine of our men are miſſing; whether they retreated, or are killed, I cannot as yet give information. They have kept an almoſt continual fire on the Block houſe ever ſince, from four intrenchments; but we are determined to hold out to the laſt extremity. I am, Sir, your humble ſervant,

JOHN DICK."

We hear with certainty, that the nine men who were miſſing, retreated, and are returned to the Inhabitants.

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 15.

We hear from Albany, that Sir William Johnſon is now holding a Congreſs at his Seat at Johnſon-Hall, with the Chiefs of the Six Nations, in Conſequence of ſome important intelligence he has received from the Southward.

It appears by the Virginia Papers, that in the late dreadful Freſhes, about 3 Million 400 Thouſand Pounds of Tobacco, were deſtroyed in the public Warehouſes on James, and Rappahannock Rivers, and that to relieve the Sufferers the Aſſembly have paſſed an act whereby they are entitled to receive from 16/8 to 20/. per Hundred for the ſaid Tobacco, according to its Quality. To raiſe this Money the following Taxes are laid, viz.

Upon every 4 wheel'd Carriage except Waggons, 20/. every 2 wheel'd Chaiſe or Chair 10/. every Ordinary Licence 20/. on every original Writ, or Subpœna in Chancery in the General Court 2/6. every Summons or Petition, for lapſed Land, and every Caveat entered in the Secretary's Office, alſo for every ſuch Writ or Subpœna in an inferior Court 1/3, on every Hogſhead of Tobacco paſſed & delivered to be ſhipped after the 25th of October next 3/, and becauſe the ſaid Taxes cannot be immediately collected, the Treaſurer is empowered to iſſue Treaſury Notes to the Amount of £. 30,000 redeemable the 10th of December, 1775.

They have alſo paſſed an Act to erect an elegant Marble Statute of his late Excellency the Right Hon. Norborne Baron de Botetourt, with proper Inſcriptions, expreſſing the Houſe's grateful Senſe of his Lordſhip's prudent and wiſe Adminiſtration, and their great Solicitude to perpetuate the Remembrance of thoſe many public and ſocial Virtues which adorned his Character; and a Committee is appointed to ſend for it to G. Britain.

They alſo paſſed Acts, for better regulating and diſciplining the Militia.

For paying the public Printer £ 450 per Annum, and ſeveral other Acts.

B O S T O N, *Auguſt 15.*

BY a gentleman lately arrived from London we learn, that Mr Wilkes, in all probability, will be choſen Sheriff for the city of London at the enſuing election. Mr. Luttrell's ſeat in the houſe of commons being vacated, a precept muſt of courſe be directed to the ſheriff to return a perſon in his ſtead, but as Mr. Wilkes is their legal and conſtitutional member, it is determined no other ſhall be choſen, but that Mr. Wilkes ſhall take his ſeat, and when the return is called for, aſſign the reaſons why no new choice has been made; if he is rejected again, or impriſonment takes place, the grand criſis may come on, and it is poſſible that the people may take the government into their own hands, and puniſh their ſervants, for betraying the important truſt committed to them by THE PEOPLE.

HARTFORD, Auguſt 20.

By Accounts from North Carolina we are informed, that Capt. Benjamin Merrill, who was lately executed for high treaſon, in oppoſing the career of Governor Tryon, *died, in the moſt heroic manner, his children being around him and animating him at the place of execution.——He declared that he died in peace with his Maker, and in the cauſe of his oppreſſed countrymen, and that he would not exchange conditions with even the governor himſelf.*

Five thouſand regular troops have arrived at Martinico, between the firſt of April & the 12th of June laſt many of which have died.

An act paſſed the laſt ſeſſion of parliament for granting a bounty upon the importation of white oak ſtaves and heading, from any of the Britiſh colonies and plantations in America, after the firſt of January 1772.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers are appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Simſbury, commiſſioners to examine the claims and demands of the creditors on the eſtate of Jonathan Higley, late of ſaid Simſbury deceaſed, which is repreſented inſolvent. WE do therefore hereby give notice unto all the creditors that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, on the firſt mondays of October, November and December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling-houſe of Decon Aſahel Holcomb innholder in ſaid Simſbury, in order to examine the claims, and as there is but ſix month's allowed for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, and no accounts will be allowed after ſaid time. Dated at Simſbury, Auguſt 7, 1771.

Aſahel Holcomb.
Joſeph Forward } Commiſſioners.

ALL perſons indebted to the inſolvent eſtate of Jonathan Higley late of Simſbury deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy ſettlement to me the ſubſcriber, or they may expect trouble.

Jonathan Higley, Adminiſtrator.

Simſbury, Auguſt 7, 1771.

NIcholas Brown *near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, is now erecting and in three weeks from the date hereof, will have compleated a neat and convenient* Stage Coach, *which he propoſes for the accommodation of travellers from this place to New-Haven, and from thence back again, or otherways as occaſion ſhall ſerve.—This method of travelling being attended with leſs expence, and performed with as great diſpatch as any other way, and ſaid Brown being determined by his aſſiduity in the buſineſs, and reaſonableneſs of his demands to give ſatisfaction, he hopes for the cuſtom and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully acknowledged by him.*

N.B. Said Brown has a Number of Carriages of different Kinds which he will diſpoſe of for Caſh or Produce.

HARTFORD:
Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon*.

HARTFORD, AUGUST 12, 1771.

Catalogue of BOOKS, imported directly from LONDON, and to be Sold (at a moderate Advance from the Prime Coſt) by
LATHROP and SMITH,
At their Store in HARTFORD.

DIVINITY.

ADDISON's Evidences
Berry Street Sermons
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Butler's Analogy
Bibles of various ſizes
Cruden's Concordance New Edition
Common Prayer Books
Church Pſalters
Dodd's Common Place Book
Doddridge's Family Expoſiter
——Riſe and Progreſs
——Power and Grace
——Life
——Regeneration
——Sermons to young People
——Tracts
——Education of Children
——Hymns
Davies's Sermons
Derham's Phyſico Theology
Edwards on Original Sin
——On the Will
Erſkine's Sermons
Evans Sermons
Flavel's Works
Guyſe's Paraphraſe
Goodby's ſmall Concordance
Hall's Contemplations
Harvey's Dialogues
——Letters
——Meditations
Henry on Prayer
——On the Sacrament
Lowmans Ritual of the Hebrew Worſhip
Manton's Works 5 Vol. ſecond Hand
Newton on the Prophecies
Owen on the 130th Pſalm
Pool's Annotations
——Synopſis
Pſalters and Primmers
Perſall's Contemplations
Prideaux's Connections
Paradiſe Loſt and Regain'd
Pilgrims Progreſs
Ray's Phyſico Theology
Seed's Sermons
Sherlock's Dean Sermons
——On Death
Sandeman's Letters
Stanhope on the Epiſtles
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——Ruin and Recovery
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——Guide to prayer
——Hymns and Pſalms
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Weſt & Littleton on the Reſurrection
Welles's Vindication of Preſbyterian Ordination
Whitefield's Hymns
Wallaſton's Religion of Nature
Wilſon on the Sacrament
Young's Centaur
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——Reſignation
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Do. in Kings Bench
Burns's Juſtice
Blackſtone's Commentaries
Bacons Abridgement in 5 Vol.
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Crown Circuit Companion
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Hales Hiſt. of the Common Law
Holt's reports
Jacobs Law Dictionary
Do. Abridg'd
Law of Evidence
Stranges Reports
Shaws Juſtice
Trials per Pais
Wood's Inſtitutes
Gilberts Caſes in Chancery
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Arbuthnot on Ailments
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Armſtrong on diſeaſes of Infants
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Aſtruc on Fevers
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——Practice of Phyſic
——Introduction
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——Aphoriſms
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Do. Engliſh Malady
Cheſeldens Anatomy
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Fullers Pharmacopia
Gibſon on Fevers
Gooches Surgery
Gilchriſt on Sea Voyages
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Heiſters Surgery
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Shaws Boerhaave
——Diſpenſatory
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Smelles Midwifery
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Smith on the Nerves
Tiſſot on Health
——On Sedentary Diſeaſes
Turners Surgery
Van Swietens Commentaries on Boerhaaves Aphoriſms
Winſlows Anatomy
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Art of Speaking
Atkinſons Epitome
Baileys Dictionary
Coles Latin Dictionary
Cockers Arithmetick
Cooks Compting houſe
Clarks Grammer
——Juſtin
——Introduction
——Corderius
——Eraſmus
——Cornelius Nepos
——Eutropius
——Eſops Fables
——Florus
Clark on Education
Cheevers Accidence
Cicero's Tuſculan Diſputations
Caſtalios Dialogues
Dilworths Arithmetick
——Spelling Book
Dyches Dictionary
Dictionary of Arts and Sciences
Davidſons Virgil
Drydens Juvenal
Roticks Pocket Dictionary
Fiſhers Arithmetick
Hills ditto
Hodders ditto
Guthries Cicero
Greek Lexicon
——Grammar
——Teſtament
Gordons Grammar
Greenwoods Engliſh Grammar
Horace in Uſum Delphini
Johnſons Dictionary
Lillys Grammer
Latin Teſtament
Lock on Underſtanding
Loaths Engliſh Grammar
Loves art of Surveying
Martins Grammar
——Philoſophy
——Philological Library
Mariners Kalender
Ditto Compaſs
Pocket Dictionary
Preceptor
Rudimans Rudiments
Salmons Grammer
——Gazetteer
Tolleys Orations
Tolley de Officii
Do. In Uſum Delphini
Virgil in Uſum ditto
Weſt India Pilot
Wards Greek Grammar
——Mathematicks
Young Mans Companion
Youngs Dictionary

HISTORY.

Anſons Voyage
Czar Peter
European Settlements in North America
Hiſtory of Eugene
Hanways Travels
Kimbers Hiſtory of England
——Peerage of England
Lockmans Hiſt. of the Perſecutions
Life of Cromwell
Martial Review of the late Wars
Neals Hiſtory of New England
Do. of the Puritans
Newberys Hiſtory of England
Preſent State of Great Britain
Do. Do. of Europe
Rapins Hiſt. of England Abridged
Robinſon Cruſoe
Robinſons Hiſtory of Scotland
Rollins Antient Hiſtory
Travels of Cyrus
Tour thro' Great Britain
Thomſons Travels
Unfortunate Young Nobleman
Wyens Hiſtory of New England

MISELLANY.

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Addiſons Works 4 Vol
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Gaudentio de Lucca
Guardian
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Hiſtory of Nourjahad
Human Prudence
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Letters to married Women
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——Preceptor
Lock on Government
Moral Tales
Mrs Rowes Letters
Miſs's Magazine
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A great variety of ſmall books for Children
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ALL perſons having accounts unſettled either by book or note with the eſtate of Jacob Merrells, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of ſaid deceaſed on the laſt Tueſday in September, and the two firſt Tueſdays in October next, in order finally to ſettle their accounts with ſaid eſtate. Thoſe who neglect to comply with the above requeſt, muſt expect to be ſued to Nov. court without further notice.

Mary Merrells, Adminiſtratrix.
Joſeph Skinner, Adminiſtrator.

On the 4th day of July

inſtant eloped from Jeſſe Higgins, his wife, by name *Ruth Higgins*; and this is to give public notice to all perſons, not only in this government, but in thoſe around it, not to detain or harbour the ſaid Ruth, or allow her to come under their roff nor to board her, nor to ſell or buy any thing of her, on penalty of the law, and loſing what they pay her for any thing they buy, or what they let her have.

JESSE HIGGINS.

Chatham, July 17, 1771.

TO be ſold by Timothy Miller of Middletown, a good Corn Mill, all the Mill and Dam was new laſt Summer, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and large new Malt-Houſe, two Orchards, and ſome ſmall Lots of choice good Land adjoining the ſame. Alſo a good Houſe, Barn, &c. in the Town Plat.——For further Particulars, enquire of ſaid Miller on the Premiſſes, at the Mill known by the Name of the Weſt Mill. Part or all of the above may be bought reaſonably for Caſh, or 8 or 10 Months Credit on good Security, by

TIMOTHY MILLER.

Middletown, Auguſt 8, 1771.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber in Windſor, in the Pariſh of Wintonbury, on the 1ſt of Auguſt Inſtant, a lightiſh dapple grey Mare, about 7 Years old, white Main and Tail, head ſomething ſpotted, rediſh Ears, no Brand, about 14 Hands high, both paces and trots, but moſt inclines to pace. The Owner may have her again on proving his Property, and paying Charges by applying to

Windſor, Aug. 6, 1771. *JONAH GILLET.*

[AUGUST. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 348.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, to TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1771.

The fatal Effects of Criminal Connections.

[illegible] PRINTER.

WILL a ſtory of domeſtic diſtreſs be acceptable to your readers? For I, ſir, have no purpoſe of my own to anſwer by the inſertion of it; the tears, the ſympathy of humanity cannot heal; however, in ſome inſtances, they may ſoothe the wounded boſom.

The Antitheſis, of which the ancients were ſo fond, the light and ſhade of life were never more ſtrikingly diſplayed than in my misfortunes; but I will not take up your paper with reflections, moral ſuggeſtions ſhall not impede my wretched narrative. Reflection and morality muſt be familiar to the mind of experience, and youth and proſperity will refuſe them acceſs, leſt they ſhould waken the feelings of melancholy, or give birth to ſenſations of regret.

My father and mother were a proverb of conjugal felicity; the felicity of reaſon, refinement, and friendſhip. Eaſy in their circumſtances, and unaſpiring in their views, ſought no other improvement of their fortune, than purchaſing the bleſſings of their ſpecies, by employing all they could ſpare from their own immediate uſe, to aſſiſt, relieve and ſupport the children of diſappointment, the children of adverſity.

A brother and myſelf were the whole of their family; a brother, whoſe perſon was beyond deſcription lovely, and whoſe heart appeared fraught with [illegible]. My mother's affection was irreſtrainably lively; her ſon, her boy, was her joy and pride; not that her girl was in the ſmalleſt degree neglected, but the filial attention, the univerſal merit of her ſon was ſuch as at his early age and for his [illegible] rendered him the more public an object of [illegible].

[illegible] brother, that he might be uniformly unexceptionable, in his one and twentieth year, became tenderly attached to the moſt accompliſhed young woman in the country. My brother was not to be reſiſted, all modeſt encouragement was his, and though delicacy forbad the verbal acknowledgement, the affection, the attachment was reciprocal. My father having ſettled the preliminaries with the father of the ſweet girl, the day of their union was appointed, and ſmiling peace with all her blooming retinue, appeared to have fixed their everlaſting abode in our family.

Alas! how deceitful are human appearances! the deſigns of the deity, how far beyond the penetration of his creatures! Juſt GOD! for what wiſe end were thy ſeeming favourites devoted to endleſs miſery and never ceaſing diſgrace? Had they forgot either themſelves or thee, that the ſeverity of chaſtiſement ſhould be neceſſary? But pity the preſumption——oh, pity and pardon the daring duſt that would arraign, that would expoſtulate with the father of the univerſe.

At this period of general ſatisfaction, a ſudden dejection overſpread my brother's fine features; the glow of pleaſure was loſt, the expreſſion, the ſweetneſs of his countenance was no more; terrified at what we were unable to comprehend we beſought him not to refuſe us a ſhare in his viſible uneaſineſs, he ſighed; he eluded our enquires.

On the morning of the wedding day, Sir, juſt as we were preparing for church, the door was beſet with meſſengers of juſtice—the youth every body ſo fondly loved, was charged with forgery, and declared their priſoner, with all the unfeeling inſolence of ignorant inhumanity. Down at their feet ſunk, the moſt wretched and moſt affectionate of mothers. Mercy, mercy, cried ſhe, in accents of deſpair and horror! Oh have mercy on my [illegible] child,—Can you tear him from me? Will you caſt him in a dungeon, the [illegible] of my tendereſt attention? Have I watched over him only for this? Was it for this purpoſe theſe arms bore him about, and theſe eyes with rapture beheld the endearments of infancy?——But he ſhall not [illegible] ſhall be his redemption.

Unmindful of himſelf, the tear was wholly filial—he endeavoured to raiſe her——behold the return, ſaid he, of all your kindneſs; your child has lodged daggers in your boſom—ſpurn, therefore, ſpurn the ingrate; this life is forfeited to the laws of his country, and let his guilt obliterate every trace of affection.

My mother ſtood motionleſs; the amiable ſiſter of my heart was conveyed in a ſwoon to another apartment; my father and brother were in the moſt affecting ſituation, and I too keenly miſerable for deſcription. At length my father exclaimed, it is I who have by unhappy inadvertence, deſtroyed our ſon. Unacquainted with his proceedings, unconſcious of every demand upon the bank denying his draught, I have given up to juſtice, my poor miſtaken child had you but truſted your ſecret in your father's breaſt, all had now been well.

This ſtroke was too much for the mother to ſuſtain; ſhe fell ſenſeleſs on the floor, and the officers impatient to execute their dire commiſſion, pronounced this the beſt opportunity of bearing him to priſon.

Oppoſition would have been vain; the mark of infamy was ſet upon him; I ſaw him fettered, I ſaw him conveyed from a habitation where he had ever been a welcome gueſt, but where he never more was to return.

The undone youth confeſſed, that he had for ſome time (notwithſtanding our good opinion of him been betrayed into an unwarrantable intimacy with a married woman in the neighbourhood, who threatened, on his reſolving to abandon her, to publiſh their mutual guilt, unleſs he would furniſh her with five hundred pounds, to enable her to ſeek a ſettlement in another country ſuggeſting the method he had purſued, for obtaining the money, as not only practicable not only ſafe, but wholly void of crime, as his father's property was indirectly his own. Trembling for the conſequences of ſo daring a diſcovery, both with reſpect to his family, and the one he was on the point of entering into, and with but little knowledge of the world, he choſe the former, as the leſſer evil; ſo incapable are we of chuſing, when vice has once got poſſeſſion in the heart.

When my mother revived, the anguiſh of affliction returned on her with double force. Let us at leaſt, ſaid ſhe, forſake him, only when our ſervices can avail him no longer. I will be his companion in his priſon, the maternal taſk ſhall not be interrupted on this ſide the grave. I will ſtill ſmooth his pillow, ſtill perform the offices of my character, and indulged in this requeſt, what cannot be averted by me, ſhall be ſuſtained with fortitude.

My father, mother, my intended ſiſter, and myſelf—— what a journey! We entered the horrid manſion in ſilence——the ſad criminal approached us with downcaſt eyes. My intended ſiſter alone was compoſed at the interview—a kind of a romantic philoſophy ſeemed to have ſeized her ſoul, and ſhe talked of his dying with an inſenſibility that made me ſhudder.

The proſecution was carried on with the utmoſt virulence, not from perſonal enmity, but for public utility; a fraud on the Bank of England was ſtabbing the very vitals of our commerce, and ſhut up all proſpects, and all poſſibility of mercy.

But notwithſtanding our hopeleſs ſtate, my mother would leave nothing untried; ſupported by her [illegible], and her actual daughter ſhe caſt herſelf at the feet of majeſty, her petition in her hand; nor was ſhe ſatisfied with the gracious acceptation of that petition; the language of grief, the language of maternal diſtreſs burſt forth. "It is the mother, ſacred Sir," cried "ſhe, that thus proſtrates herſelf to ſave the beſt "of ſons from final deſtruction. He never erred "till now. Never was diſpoſition more gentle, "principles more juſt, or manners more engaging. He is the ſupport of my life, the delight of my eyes. O! royal Sir, the feelings "of nature are alike in all conditions; and "whilſt you experience the cares, the ſolicitudes the pleaſures of the parental character, "you cannot but be alive to the poignancy of "my deſpair."

The humanity of the ſovereign was melted——but public juſtice was neceſſary for public good. Nothing could be done for us; the day of execution drew near, and my mother's miſeries were multiplied upon her head; but the evening before the fatal period, ſhe was attacked by a fever, and happy delirium; for whatever ſhe might ſuffer from her diſtemper, was light in compariſon to what the retention of her reaſon would have expoſed her.

The parting between the ſweet girl and her wretched lover was affecting beyond deſcription; when ſhe broke from him, ſhe earneſtly [illegible] my hand, and bid me farewell alſo, with the air and the accent of the wildeſt deſcription. Her manner was ſo extraordinary, that I ſuſpected her intentions were deſperate and on confeſſing my ſuſpicions, and intreating her to live for my ſake ſhe gave me up a phial with which ſhe had provided herſelf for a purpoſe ſufficiently obvious. The fatal poiſon, however, had been taken; the agonies of death ſoon ſeized her, and ſhe expired in my brother's preſence juſt as the officers were leading him out to execution.

My mother is yet living, but ſunk into a deſpondency never to be cured; my father continually upbraids himſelf, as the murderer of his ſon, and both call upon me for conſolation, while my own boſom is conſtantly harrowed up by a recollection of our common calamity. It is for you, ſir, to comment on theſe viciſſitudes incident to humanity, yet the foregoing ſtory cannot poſſibly want a comment. It points out plainly the danger of being connected with the profligate of our ſex, and ſhews the inconſiſtency of youth, the additional neceſſity of rectitude, ſince the affliction ariſing from their miſconduct is not confined to the criminals themſelves but reaches in a lamentable degree to the parents, whom they deeply venerate, and the relations they tenderly love.

I am, Sir, Your conſtant reader.

MATILDA.

LONDON.

The following is the laſt Stanzas of the Order for his Majeſty's Birth Day as it was performed before his Majeſty on the 4th of June laſt.

Lovelieſt of months! bright June, again
Thy ſeaſon ſmiles. With thee return
The frolic band of pleaſure's train,
With thee Britannia's feſtal morn,
When the glad land her homage pays
To George, her monarch and her friend.
"May cheerful health, may length of days,
"And ſmiling peace his ſteps attend!
"May every good"—Ceaſe, ceaſe the ſtrain;
The prayer were impotent and vain;
What greater good can man poſſeſs
Than he, to whom all bounteous Heaven,
With unremitting hand, has given
The *power* and *will* to bleſs?

St JOHN's, in ANTIGUA, July 27.

The following Account of a horrid murder and piracy, committed on board the Snow Eſther, Charles Finnie maſter, is extracted from a memorandum taken on board ſaid veſſel.

"On Sunday eve. June 22, 1771. Charles Finnie, maſter of the ſnow Eſther, Robert Dann, half owner, and Richard Bolton, ſurgeon, were on the quarter deck the people at the ſame time diverting themſelves at play ſeemingly: at half paſt 8 in the evening, Capt. Dann and Bolton, retired to the cabin. Immediately after they left the deck, the Doctor cried out, 'Lord have mercy on us! the people have ſeized Capt. Finnie,' and directly after, we (Dann and Bolton) ſaw him going aſtern, calling out, Capt. Dann! Immediately after this they called out to Capt. Dann to come up on deck, ſwearing 'Damn him, he ſhall go overboard after Finnie.' Capt Dann then begged them to ſave his life, as he had done no injury to any of them. George Waſhington then came down, with ſeveral others, broke open the arm cheſt, which lay in the Steerage, and loaded the arms, none of them being loaded before; Dann and Bolton had no time to get arms themſelves; the cry ſtill continued very ſtrong, particularly by John Cooper, who was chief mate, for Capt Dann to come on deck, where Thomas Jenkins ſtood ready with an axe to cut him down. Dann not coming upon deck, Thomas Terney went down, with a cocked piſtol to ſhoot him; but a negro wench who was on board, hung on him in ſuch a manner, and begged on her knees that he would ſhoot her and ſpare her maſter's life, that the villain relented and went on deck again.

In this ſituation we paſſed the night; in the morning the revolters held another conſultation when it was determined to kill Capt. Dann, but falling out among themſelves, his fate was reſpited. They at laſt reſolved to land Capt. Dann and Doctor Bolton on ſome unfrequented iſland where they might periſh. But the Almighty was pleaſed to interfere in our Deliverance in manner following.

On Wedneſday, July 10th, 1771 at half paſt eleven at night, Capt. Dann and the Doctor being aſleep in the cabbin, they were alarmed and greatly terrified by a prodigious noiſe and ſcoffing on deck, yet not daring to ſtir in their diſtreſſed ſituation, nor go up to ſee what was the matter. They retired under the cabbin deck, where they ſoon after heard Thomas Jenkins call on Capt Dann, and the Doctor to come up and take poſſeſſion of the veſſel again.

As they knew Jenkins to be as great a villain as any of them, though he and ſome others had ſeparated on the firſt quarrel after the murder of Capt. Finnie, they thought he was decoying them up to kill them, they therefore did not go up. Two of the wounded were at the ſame time calling on the Doctor to come up and dreſs their wounds, or they ſhould bleed to death. The Doctor at laſt ventured up and was followed by Capt. Dann, on the Doctor's aſſuring him he was ſafe. On their coming on deck they found Franciſco Maſſo, a Spaniard, who could not ſpeak a word of Engliſh, in poſſeſſion of the deck, and with no other weapon than an axe, had cut and wounded in a terrible manner Geo. Waſhington, alias Fiſher, who acted as Captain; Thomas Packer who acted as mate; James Watſon, who was Boatſwain, and John Lamb, who acted as gunner. The three laſt are ſince dead of their wounds. Bartholemew Lane he threw overboard; John Cooper, who was ſhipped as chief mate, and John Burrell, ſeaman, made no reſiſtance againſt the Spaniard, but hid themſelves below.

Thus was Captain Dann put in poſſeſſion of his veſſel again, in a moſt miraculous manner, and what moſt remarkably ſhews the immediate interpoſition of Providence in this diſcomfiture, is that the brave Spaniard received only one blow on the head with a hand ſpike which made a contuſion of about four inches long notwithſtanding the pirates were in poſſeſſion of the arm cheſt, and ſleeping all around it on deck. Jenkins and Terney, who were left out of irons, to aſſiſt in navigating the veſſel, intended to cut us off privately, a day or two before we made the land, but were timely ſecured in irons. The priſoners have ſince given information, that Waſhington & Terney had ground their knives, with intention of murdering Capt. Dann and Dr. Bolton, and that at another time the axes were brought up, and put under the boat for the ſame purpoſe; that at other times it was reſolved to ſeize and throw them overboard as they were making their obſervation. What prevented theſe helliſh deſigns, is not yet come to light.

William Neiſon was at the helm, when Finnie was thrown overboard, and does not appear to have been concerned in that action; but was privy to every other matter concerted by them after the murder of Finnie, and deeply engaged in the conſpiracy.

Their intention was to have landed Captain Dann and the Doctor on ſome deſolate iſland about the Cape de Verds; then to have proceeded to the Brazils to ſell the veſſel and cargo: But on the 8th inſt. being fearful of falling ſhort of proviſions, they altered their deſign, and bore away for the Bay of Honduras. It appears alſo, by the confeſſion of Thomas Jenkins, that James Anderſon ſecond mate, and John Barlow, carpenter, were both acquainted with the intentions of the pirates ſome time before their horrid ſcheme was put in execution, but never gave the leſt hint thereof to Capt. Dann or Dr. Bolton, though it does not appear they had any hand in throwing Charles Finnie overboard.

Capt. Dann, of the Snow Eſther, returns Lt. Col. Reynolds of the 68th regt his moſt grateful thanks, for his politeneſs and extraordinary expedition in ſending off a party of ſoldiers to eſcort on ſhore the band of [illegible] pirates, from whoſe bloody machinations [illegible] has pleaſed the Almighty ſo very miraculouſly to deliver him, and his ſurgeon Mr. Bolton.

On Tueſday night laſt, five of the pirates were brought aſhore under a ſtrong guard and lodg'd in the goal: And on Wedneſday morning were brought to the court houſe and underwent an examination before three of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace; when the evidence appearing clearly againſt them, they were remanded back to priſon, to take their trials before a Court of Admiralty, as ſoon as a commiſſion for that purpoſe can be obtained from his Honour the Lieutenant General.

NEW-YORK August 22.

A Mandamus was received by the laſt Packet, appointing *William Axtell*, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Council for this Province, in the Room of the Hon. *Joſeph Reade*, Eſq; deceaſed; who was accordingly ſworn in on Wedneſday the 7th Inſt.

On the 17th Inſtant, his Excellency the Governor iſſued a Proclamation, notifying to all Perſons who under Titles derived from the Government of France, while in Poſſeſſion of Canada, claim Property in Lands ſituate on Lake Champlain, within the Limits of the Province of New-York but have not made known to this Government the Nature and Extent of their Claims under ſuch Titles as aforeſaid, to any Lands upon Lake Champlain N. of Crown-Point, and South of the 45th Degree of N. Latitude—To tranſmit to the Secretary's Office of the Province of New York within three Months from the Date hereof, authentic Exemplifications of the original Grants, together with ſatisfactory Evidence of the Lands therein mentioned, and of the Validity of the Title of the Claimants thereof at the Time of the Surrender of Canada to the Crown of G. Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 8.

The following droll affair happened ſome time ſince.——Some young men having tied an old broken chair to the tail of a large dog, turned him out in the ſtreet; away he run with great ſwiftneſs, and in his way the chair catched hold of the gown of a very genteel dreſſed woman, & threw her down with great force; the dog being very ſtrong, and the chair holding in her gown, he drawed her a little way along the pavement, and bruiſed her in ſeveral places. But this was not the worſt of the ſcene; the lady having her hair dreſſed in the modern perpendicular taſte, the violence of the fall ſhook this temporary monument to the very foundation, and great was the fall! The materials with which it was erected were as follows: A piece of black knit breeches ſtuffed with black wool, and made proportionable to the manner in which the hair was dreſſed; and on the outſide was hair very ingeniouſly worked into the breeches; upon this ſurpriſing piece of workmanſhip was frizzed the Lady's own hair, in order to raiſe the edifice. She being diſentangled, got up, and complained of being hurt a little, but took no notice of her piece of ornament for the head, which ſome boys had got hold of, kicking about the ſtreet as a foot-ball.

NEWBERN, N. Carolina, July 19.

By a perſon arrived in town, who has been through the Settlements of the Regulators, we have advice, that upwards of 6000 of thoſe people have taken the oaths of allegiance to his Majeſty, and happily returned to their farms and plantations: They ſay they are now perfectly contented, & expreſs much ſatisfaction at the event of the battle which has opened their eyes, and fully convinced them of the wrong meaſures they were purſuing.

By ſeveral intercepted letters from the Regulating Chiefs, it has very plainly appeared, that they intended to ſeize the government, tho' it was a profound ſecret among themſelves, and not ſuffered to tranſpire among the common people, who were to have been led on by degrees, with the pretence of redreſſing grievances, 'till their ſucceſſes againſt the provincial forces, which they made no doubt of, ſhould have infatuated their minds & ripened them for the execution of the grand plot.

NEW-LONDON, Auguſt 23.

Trinity Church in Pomphret was dedicated on Friday the 12th of April laſt, by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, of Norwich. Mr. Peters of Hebron, read Prayers, and aſſiſted at the Solemnity.

Laſt Sunday Se'nnight was baptized at ſaid Church, by the Rev. Mr. Tyler, Polly Walton, Daughter of Dr. William Walton.——Col. Godfrey Malbone, his Lady, and Mrs. Aplin, ſtood Sponſors.

HARTFORD, Auguſt [illegible]

Thurſday laſt at Twelve [illegible] Capt. Collier arrived at Boſton [illegible] London—The following Para[illegible] is all the Intelligence brought [illegible] Capt. Collier, that is contained [illegible] Boſton Papers, viz.

"LONDON, June 19. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to deliver the Cuſtody of the Privy Seal to his Grace the Duke of Grafton; and alſo to appoint the Earl of Suffolk to be one of his Principal Secretaries of State."

Laſt Wedneſday as Mr. Benjamin Daman of Eaſt-Hartford was bathing under a Mill-Dam, his Feet ſlip'd, when he fell upon a ſharp Stone, by which Fall he was ſo much wounded that he died in a few Minutes.—He was 78 Years of Age, of a fair Character, and his Death is juſtly lamented by his Acquaintance.

Laſt Friday one John M'Donold, a tranſient Iriſhman, was publicly whipt in this Place for Theft.

The notorious Richard Steel, ſo well known in this Town and County, and who was tried for his Life for Burglary laſt March Term, in this Place and acquitted, was again tried for his Life laſt Week at Fairfield for a like Offence, and again acquitted.

HARTFORD:
Printed by *Ebenezer Watson*

Mr. WATSON,

In your Paper of Auguſt 13, 1771, I find the following Paſſage in a Letter from Carolina, &c.

"NEXT to this the Officers had extorted unlawful Fees in an unreaſonable Manner, and when the Country proſecuted them, cou'd get no Redreſs, or any kind of fair Trial, but on the contrary, the Proſecutors were like to be ruined by Suits commenced againſt them by Officers for Damages, Scandal, &c. & by the Means of picked Juries, compoſed of the Officers themſelves, who were indicted and liable to Indictments: ſo that a General Court Writ, againſt ever ſo Innocent a Man, became as dangerous, and dreadful as a Piſtol clap'd to his Breaſt by a Robber."—Now, Sir, if this Account is true, the People were really under the moſt deplorable Circumſtances. But I ſhould be glad to know from ſome abler Pen, if their Condition was abſolutely remedileſs, and whether they deſerved to be ſhot by their Governor, becauſe they had been oppreſs'd by their Sheriffs, &c? And whether it is abſolutely impoſſible that their wicked Rulers ſhould be call'd to Account before ſome proper humane Tribunal according to the Engliſh Conſtitution?

The Hiſtory of Rome informs us that *Tarquinius Superbus*, after he had added to his other Vices, the raviſhing the chaſte Lucretia, was deprived of his Kingdom and driven from Rome.

That Julius Cæſar, the Conquerer of the World, for endeavouring to enſlave his Country, was kill'd in the Senate Houſe, by his beſt Friends, becauſe they were ſtill more friendly to their Country, than to the Perſon of a Tyrant.

And the Engliſh Hiſtory informs T[illegible] I. for murdering a great N[illegible] his Subjects, &c. had his ow[illegible] cut off before his own Banquetting-Houſe.

Archbiſhop Laud had his Head cut off to appeaſe the well founded Reſentments of a moſt monſtrouſly abuſed People.

Judge Thorne was hanged.

Lord Chancellor Bacon, was condemned of Bribery and Corruption, was deprived of his Office as Lord Chancellor, his Seat in the Houſe of Lords, and his Eſtate, and confined to the Tower.

As the Earl of Northampton (in the Reign of James I.) was Warden of the Cinque Ports, the Jeſuits and Romiſh Prieſts, could ſafely land there without being examin'd at their Arrival. By this Means their Number ſo increaſed in a very ſhort ſpace, that the People loudly murmured at it, and caſt the Blame on the Earl of Northampton.

Wherefore to Silence thoſe that talked too freely, he took out a Writ of *Scandalum Magnatum* againſt ſome of them. He believed it was not impoſſible to convict him of a Thing founded only upon *Common Report*, and that ſuch Evidence not being valid in Law, he ſhou'd ſilence his Enemies by the Puniſhment of ſome the moſt forward to ſpeak againſt him. But the Archbiſhop of Canterbury broke his Meaſures, by producing a Letter under the Earl's own Hand to Cardinal Bellarmine, wherein he ſaid, "That however the Situation of the Affairs of England, and the Inſtances of the King, compell'd him to be a Proteſtant in ſhew; nevertheleſs his Heart ſtood firm with the Catholics, and he wou'd be ever ready to countenance them to the utmoſt of his Power." Upon this Letter the Parties accuſed were diſcharged; Nay the King ſo reprimanded the Earl, that he returned to his Country Houſe, where he died ſoon after.——Vide Rapin. Vol. 2, Fol. 226.

After being put in Mind of theſe Inſtances, hope ſome of your Readers that are Maſters of the Subject, will Point out a proper Remedy for our diſtreſſed Friends in Carolina, and tho' they can't raiſe the dead, yet perhaps, they may ſave the living; and thereby contribute to the Glory of God, by promoting the Good of Men, and oblige your old Friend,

AMATOR BONORUM.

Connecticut, Aug. 22, 1771.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) June 10.

The 18th of March laſt, was tried and convicted at a court of oyer and terminer, held here, Capt in Zachariah Day, for the murder of Samuel Long, his boatſwain, on the high ſeas, near the iſland of Cuba; and on the day following, in the ſame court, was convicted, Thomas Bell, late chief mate of a Sloop belonging to Montego-Bay, for piratically robbing and plundering a Spaniſh ſchooner, near Cuba, of 44,600 Dollars. They were convicted upon the teſtimony of ſome of their veſſels's crew, whom they had turned adrift at ſea (to the number of 12, in the Spaniſh ſchooner, after they had robbed her) without water or proviſion, but who fortunately arrived here a few days afterwards. Day was executed the 25th of March, and Bell the firſt of April.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) July 3.

We have an account from the Cherokee country, that the Weſtern Indians have killed four Cherokees, and a man named Joſhua Downes.

The Cherokees are endeavouring to get the Creeks to agree to the giving up the land they propoſe as a compenſation to the traders for their debts, which they (the Creeks) claim by conqueſt, but it is thought the Creeks will never be brought to renounce their claim. Could it be a conſiderable addition of a body of good land to this province, as well as advantageous to individuals concerned in the Cherokee trade who have large debts there; However the Cherokees are reſolved to give it up and to ſupport their right; upwards of 40 of them, among whom are the greateſt men of that nation, are now running the lines of the lands to be given up, and they threaten the Creeks, if they ſhould interfere, to bring upon them ſeveral Indian nations with whom they are in alliance.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 15.

From St. Chriſtophers we learn, that on the 16th of July the following men of war arrived there in their way to Jamaica, viz. Princeſs Amelia, Admiral Rodney, Capt. Marſhall of 80 guns; Boyne, Captain Burnet of 73; Modeſte, Capt. Wheelock, of 64; and Achilles, Captain Collins, of 60 guns. The Diana Frigate, Captain Onſlow, of 32 guns, and the Merlin Sloop Capt. Fotheringham of 16 guns, with the above ſhips, were not then arrived.

American INVENTIONS.

Between 1740 and 1745. MErcurial Inoculation; by Doct. Murſon of Long-Iſland; Afterwards borrowed at the Suttonian Hoſpital.

1750, Electrical pointed Rods for ſecuring Houſes and Veſſels from the fatal Effects of Lightning; by Benjamin Franklin, of Philadelphia.

1762, Making Iron of Black Sand; by Jared Eliot of Connecticut.

1766 *or before,* Theory for inveſtigating the Quantity of Matter in Comets; by Profeſſor Winthrop.

After you is good Manners for me!

Whereas Richard Smith

of Glaſtenbury, by the perfidious inſtigation of his children, has repreſented me in a falſe and ungenerous light, to be waſtful, tattling, and wilfully abſenting myſelf—I think myſelf abſolutely neceſſitated to aſk the public, how a woman ought to behave to a huſband, who keeps himſelf (for the moſt part) intoxicated ten degrees below the level of a beaſt, and allows ſome of his children to treat a ſtep mother with the moſt abuſive, ignominious language, not ſparing to kick her. As the woman is the weaker veſſel, I think it high time to clip the wings of theſe public ſpirited gentlemen, that make ſo great an appearance in our weekly papers.

Hannah Smith.

Glaſtenbury Auguſt 22d, 1771.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Decd. Samuel Porter, late of Farmington deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles innholder in ſaid Farmington on the ſecond Mondays of September October and November next from twelve to five o'clock afternoon.

Farmington August 14. 1771.

Thomas Cowles, } Commiſſioners.
James Cowles. }

IN THE PRESS,

And will be ready for the ſubſcribers at the approaching Commencement, in N. Haven,

A careful and ſtrict

Examination of the external Covenant, and of the Principles by which it is ſupported.

A REPLY to Mr. MATHER's *Viſible Church &c. further illuſtrated.*

A Vindication of the Plan, on which the Churches in New England were originally formed.

Interſperſed with Remarks upon ſome Things advanced by Mr Sandeman, on ſome of the important Points in Debate

By JOSEPH BELLAMY, D.D.

Whereas the Proprietors

of the townſhip of Panton, in the county of Albany, and province of New York at their meeting held in Canaan on the 4th day of April laſt, agreed to lay a tax of ſix ſhillings lawful money on each right to defray the charges of making highways in ſaid Panton,—Theſe are therefore to notify all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip of Panton thereof, and unleſs the ſaid tax is paid to me the ſubſcriber before the firſt day of October next, ſo much of the right, or rights of ſuch delinquents as do, not pay ſaid tax will be ſold at vendue at the dwelling houſe of Doct Simeon Smith in Sharon, as ſhall be ſufficient to pay ſaid tax, with other incident charges thereon ariſing.

Per TIMOTHY HALCOMB, Collector,
Dated in Canaan, Auguſt 21, 1771.

Dr. Uriah Rogers, jun.

OF NORWALK,

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he propoſes to open a Hoſpital within two Miles of his Houſe in Norwalk, by the firſt Day of September next, for the purpoſe of carrying on Inoculation. And at the ſame time intends to inoculate at his hoſpital in Salem, ſuch as chuſe to have the Small Pox at ſaid Hoſpital. Both ſaid Hoſpitals will be made convenient, and good Proviſion and Attendance afforded. Dated at Norwalk, the 17th Day of Auguſt, 1771.

N B. The ſaid Doct. Rogers intends, (if he be not prevented by Buſineſs) to be at New-Haven, at the next Commencement, where he may be ſpoke with either at Mr. Beers's, or at Eſq; Lyman's; and expects to be there on Tueſday before Commencement. He expects to be at Capt Joſeph Bryant's at Milford on the Monday preceding.

Writing Paper,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office in HARTFORD.

LOST Yesterday, between the firſt Hill, and Hartford, on the North Road, a Silver WATCH, with a China Face, a Steel Chain, and a Stone Seal ſet in Silver, the Owner's Name, Auſtin Ledyard, under the Bill. Whoever ſhall find, and will return ſaid Watch to the Owner, ſhall have Eight Shillings Reward, paid by AUSTIN LEDYARD.

Hartford, Auguſt 27, 1771.

POET'S CORNER.

On HOPE.

HOPE, ſovereign balm, for each dejected ſoul,
This only can all human cares controul:
Great ſource of action—Kings & ſlaves reſerve;
Without it, ſlaves rebel, and monarchs ſtarve.
Take this away, and nature feels her doom,
Hell heaves to view, and brings its horrors home.
When princes, riot in the lap of eaſe,
Give law to nations and command the ſeas;
Add HOPE, or ſcepter'd heads, in frantic air,
Curſe fortune's ſmiles, and tumble on deſpair.
The labourer, toils beneath a ſcorching ſun,
In HOPE of food, and reſt, when day is gone.
The ſons of pleaſure (curſe the wretch who firſt
Adduc'd that term, to grace the ſcenes of luſt)
In wild ignoble revels, waſte their days,
In HOPE of pleaſure in the dreary maze.
The ſons of fame (bluſh all of human race!)
Purſue the giddy, *ignis fatuus* chaſe,
In HOPE of honour, and a glorious name;
Yet graſp diſquiet, grief, eternal ſhame.
The miſer (ſordid wretch!) e'en he appears,
To live on HOPE, amidſt his load of fears.
And I the author HOPE—alas! for what?
'Tis only this, that I may be forgot.

PHILO-SAPPHO.

Mr. PRINTER,

After I have ſtated my caſe to you truly, I may then hope thro' your means, for a redreſs of my grievance; the which if I obtain, will oblige ſeveral of your young friends, as well as myſelf.

I Am a lad, of about fourteen years of age who by a natural good genius, aſſiſted by the labours of a ſkilful maſter, have attained a conſiderable degree of knowledge in the art of Muſic. After I had experienced ſome of the pleaſures and benefits which neceſſarily flows from ſuch an uſeful knowledge, I was ſolicitous to impart the ſame to as many of my play mates as could be perſuaded to liſten to my advice. I have ſucceeded ſo well, as that I have learn't a little number, to know almoſt as much of the rules as I do—we are now able to perform in concert, to the admiration of thoſe who are the beſt judges. And by means of this improving art, we have been ſo fortunate as to gain the friendſhip and eſteem of ſome perſons of worth and merit, who have condeſcended to own it as a favour to be admitted into our little ſociety, when we have met together for the improvement of ſinging. This we mention not out of oſtentation, but with thanks and gratitude to gentlemen who have honoured us with their good company and approbation. There are a multitude of advantages I could mention as flowing from this pleaſant art, as it diſpoſes us to peace and agreement among ourſelves, to induſtry that we might gain time to improve in ſaid art, to a dutiful obedience to our parents, that we might gain their good will and concurrence in the thing. We naturally learn good manners, as our ſkill often introduces us into the company of gentlemen of polite education. The laſt, and greateſt advantage I ſhall mention at this time, as flowing from the knowledge of this art; is the aſſiſtance it affords to an upright heart (in ſounding forth the praiſes of the great creator of all things) in a moſt harmonious and decent manner, which never fails to delight the ears of thoſe who poſſeſs a good heart, and have a reliſh for muſic. After we had experienced ſomething of the advantages above named, we by the advice of ſome friends, endeavoured to ſit together in one ſeat on ſundays, that we might be the better accommodated to aſſiſt and encourage each other in performing the counter part, as that part is well adapted to young voices; and we hoped we ſhould be countenanced by almoſt all. But alas! there are but few, comparitively that openly incourage us. Some only deride us, and others are ſo ſilent or paſſive, as that we are greatly at a loſs whether we pleaſe or diſpleaſe the greater part. ſince the oppoſition we meet with from the envious and illnatured, cannot have paſs'd unobſerv'd, and yet no means have been uſed to prevent the growing miſchief.

TO be ſold by Timothy Miller of Middletown, a good Corn Mill, all the Mill and Dam was new laſt Summer, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and large new Malt-Houſe, fine Orchards, and ſome ſmall Lots of choice good Land adjoining the ſame. Alſo a good Houſe, Barn, &c. in the Town Plat.—For further Particulars, enquire of ſaid Miller on the Premiſſes, at the Mill known by the Name of the Weſt Mill. Part or all of the above may be bought reaſonably for Caſh, or 8 or 10 Months Credit on good Security, by

TIMOTHY MILLER.

Middletown, Auguſt 8, 1771.

On the 4th day of July

inſtant eloped from Jeſſe Higgins, his wife, by name *Ruth Higgins*; and this is to give public notice to all perſons, not only in this government, but in thoſe around it, not to detain or harbour the ſaid Ruth, or allow her to come under their roof, nor to board her, nor to ſell or buy any thing of her, on penalty of the law, and loſing what they pay her for any thing they buy, or what they let her have.

JESSE HIGGINS.

Chatham, July 17, 1771.

ALL perſons having accounts unſettled either by book or note with the eſtate of Jacob Merrells, late of Hartford, deceaſed, are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of ſaid deceaſed on the laſt Tueſday in September, and the two firſt Tueſdays in October next in order finally to ſettle their accounts with ſaid eſtate. Thoſe who neglect to comply with the above requeſt, muſt expect to be ſued to Nov. court without further notice.

Mary Merrells, Adminiſtratrix.
Joſeph Skinner, Adminiſtrator.

Stolen from the Subſcriber

of Pittsfield, on Thurſday Night laſt, a black Stone Horſe, about 14 hands high five years old, branded with the letter X on his near ſhoulder, a little white on his off hind foot near his hoof, natural trotter; had on when left in the paſture, a pair of iron fetters, and carries his head ſomething low. The ſuppoſed thief is named William Wright, is about 20 years of age, fair complexion, is an old countryman, has taught a ſchool ſome time in Pittsfield. Had on, and took with him, a blue double breaſted coat, with yellow metal buttons, white waiſtcoat, breeches and ſtocking. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid thief, and ſecure him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by

URIAH JUDD.

Pittsfield Auguſt 8 1771.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber in Windſor in the Pariſh of Wintonbury, on the 1ſt of Auguſt Inſtant, a lightiſh dapple grey Mare, about 7 Years old, white Main and Tail, head ſomething ſpotted, rediſh Ears, no Brand, about 14 Hands high both paces and trots, but moſt inclines to pace. The Owner may have her again on proving his Property and paying Charges by applying to

Windſor, Aug. 6, 1771. *JONAH GILLET.*

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD.

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh.—He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons—cypher'd & white ſtone ring's and a variety of articules in the goldſmiths and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat or rye at Caſh price.

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THis is to give notice to all perſons creditors to Joſiah Jones, of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May A D. 1771. there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors, at Capt. Dudly Wrights innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate, for and among ſaid creditors.

Colcheſter, June 10 1771.

Henry Champion,
Elias Worthington. } Truſtees to ſaid Jones.

NIcholas Brown near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, is now erecting and in three weeks from the date hereof, will have compleated, a neat and convenient Stage Coach, which he propoſes for the accommodation of travellers from this place to New Haven, and from thence back again, or otherways as occaſion ſhall ſerve.—This method of travelling being attended with leſs expence, and performed with as great diſpatch as any other way, and ſaid Brown being determined by his aſſiduity in the buſineſs, and reaſonableneſs of his demands to give ſatisfaction, he hopes for the eſteem and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully acknowledged by him.

N.B Said Brown has a Number of Carriages of different Kinds which he will diſpoſe of for Caſh or Produce. Aug. 20 1771.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers are appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Simſbury, commiſſioners to examine the claims and demands of the creditors on the eſtate of Jonathan Higley late of ſaid Simſbury deceaſed, which is repreſented inſolvent, WE do therefore hereby give notice unto all the creditors that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, on the firſt mondays of October, November and December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling-houſe of Deacon Aſahel Holcomb innholder in ſaid Simſbury, in order to examine the claims, and as their is but ſix month's allowed for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, and no accounts will be allowed after ſaid time. Dated at Simſbury, Auguſt 7, 1771.

Aſahel Holcomb
Joſeph Forward } Commiſſioners.

ALL perſons indebted to the inſolvent eſtate of Jonathan Higley late of Simſbury deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy ſettlement with the ſubſcriber, or they may expect trouble.

Jonathan Higley Adminiſtrator.

Simſbury, Auguſt 7, 1771.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A.D. 1771 there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 26 A.D. 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS,
JONATHAN WELLS } [illegible]

The Creditors of *Nathaniel Chapin*

of Enfield, an inſolvent debtor are hereby notified that a ſecond diviſion of ſaid Chapin's effects will be made on the 17th day of September—all ſaid creditors are intreated to give their attendance at the houſe of Capt. Ephraim Peaſe innholder in ſaid Enfield, on ſaid day, as a final cloſe of ſaid affairs is then deſigned.

N. TERRY,
WM ADAMS,
S. DEANE. } Aſſignees

Enfield July 26 1771.

James Jepſon,

Tin Plate Worker, oppoſite the North Door of the Court-Houſe in Hartford, has for ſale,

ALL ſorts of Tin ware, at the cheapeſt rate, where traders or ſhopkeepers may be ſupply'd with any quantity they may want, as low as can be bought in Boſton or N. York. Alſo, tin plate Wire Scales and lead Weights, wool Cards, writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate Pepper, beſt Kippen's Snuff, long and ſhort Pipes, Lynn Shoes, Penknives, Sciſſars, Combs, Fans, black Handkerchief's, Snuff Boxes, Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, Punch Bowls, Wine Glaſſes, Beakers, Salts, muſtard Pots, white and black beeds, &c. The above articles will be ſold at the loweſt prices, for Caſh or Country produce in hand.

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Auguſt 2d. 1771.

Whereas *Hannah*, wife

of Richard Smith in Glaſtenbury makes it her ſteady buſineſs to paſs from houſe to houſe, with her buiſey news, tatling and bawling and lying, and carrying out things out of my houſe, things contrary to my knowledge—theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons of having any trade or commerce with the ſaid Hannah.

Richard Smith.

[SEPTEMBER, MDCCLXXI.] NUMBER 349.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, to TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1771.

OBSERVATOR. [No. XI.]

"*Juſt education forms the man.*"
GAY.

IF in the preſent ſituation of the world, the inhabitants of London, Paris and other polite cities in Europe, are in the ſcale of intelligence as much ſuperior to the Hottentots in Caffraria, as thoſe Hottentots are ſuperior to the brute creation.—If this difference ariſes ſolely from the advantages of education, can any argument be worth uſing in favour of learning, after holding up the contraſt to public view—that the difference ariſes ſolely from education may poſſibly be diſputed by ſome, who are fond of being thought ſo far the favourites of heaven as to have inherited by birth a double portion of its favours; not deſirous of diſputing the matter with theſe, who plume themſelves on their native ſtrength of genius; will only remind them of that equitable doctrine, which ſays *to whom much is given, of him alſo is much required*; and ſay from my own obſervation on mankind, in different climates, and under very different regulations, as to their firſt education, and ſubſequent conduct; forms of government civil and religious, I have ever found common ſenſe, like the other moſt important bleſſings of heaven (which are too often unnoticed becauſe frequent) to be equally diſtributed, among the ſons of men, in every corner of the globe. Not that this equality is abſolute and univerſal, between all the individuals, which compoſe the great whole of kingdoms & continents but that it is generally ſo.—The great importance of well educating youth, is a ſubject too copious, to be minutely diſcuſs'd in a paper like this, and I truſt too obvious to need it. One good conſequence of liberal education, and a public encouragement of letters, is, that nothing ſo effectually ſecures the liberties of mankind, both civil, and religious.—As full proof of this, view the completely deſpotic governments in Aſia,—There, as alſo in Turkey, it is a prime maxim of the tyrants, to baniſh the liberal arts, and ſciences from their dominions, and to take off every genious, that attempts to purſue them, as being a moſt dangerous ſubject.

A policy like this, is abſolutely neceſſary, in ſuch tyrannical ſyſtems of government; for the maxim "*that men once ignorant are ſlaves*," may be revers'd, and be equally true, "that "*men once learned will be free*;" and have the experience of all ages to confirm it.—That a people well acquainted with the rights of men, and indulged in freedom of enquiry and ſentiment, ſhould ever ſubmit to abſolute ſlavery, is a contradiction in the nature of things.—The examples of the preſent day are very ſtriking—France has long been conſidered as an abſolute monarchy, yet the ſubjects have enjoyed as much greater liberty, than thoſe in Spain and Portugal, as Britons have ſuperior to them;—For a century paſt France has encouraged letters, and their academies have produced men, of the firſt character in the learned world; I ſay *for a century paſt they have encouraged* they have always in ſome degree tolerated letters; and the conſequence has been happy, in keeping out of their kingdom, that court of hell—the inquiſition—Nor has his holineſs himſelf, ever had an abſolute power in France, never even ſo great a power, as he once had in England.—The noble ſtruggles and ſpirited efforts which are now making in France for liberty, and which will undoubtedly prove ſucceſsful in the end; are, under heaven, entirely to be attributed to their encouragement of learning.—It has become a common topic among our retailers of politics for the day, that the Britiſh nation, is now ripe for abject ſlavery, and the conſequence are not far from [illegible]. Theſe political Doctors, [illegible] unlike the quacks in Medicine, who [illegible] a good conſtitution againſt a diſeaſe, are often fatally aided by their own poiſon, [illegible] ſymptoms of inſtant death—that corruption is too fatally prevalent, and luxury carried to a great height in the nation, none will deny, yet at the ſame time I challenge one ſingle inſtance, in the hiſtory of the world, of a nation ſubmitting to ſlavery, when the arts and ſciences were in ſo flouriſhing a ſtate, as in Great Britain, at this day; when the *freedom of ſpeech* or debate of the preſs, were tolerated in ſo high a degree as even to border (at leaſt) on licentiouſneſs.

That we have a venal miniſtry, who would gladly enſlave the nation for their own private advantage is a melancholy truth and their attack on the freedom of the preſs, is a full proof from what quarter they expect and fear the greateſt oppoſition, and confirms what I wiſh to convince my countrymen of, that the arts and ſciences, or in other words a good education is the greateſt ſecurity a people can have againſt tyranny & ſlavery.—The encouragement given to ſchools, both public and private by the founders of this colony, in their firſt ſettlement, and at a time when they could but ill afford to ſupport any expence [illegible] does honour to their legiſlature, and has anſwered in a great degree their generous deſigns in diffuſing the immediately uſeful branches of learning, thro' all ranks ſo that we may without boaſting challenge the world to produce an equal proportion of inhabitants in any colony, or province where there will be found ſo few totally ignorant or a greater number liberally educated.

I have conſidered the benefits of a good education only in reſpect to the liberties of mankind, and they if no other reſulted from learning, are of the laſt importance and may deſervedly claim the firſt attention of the ſtate.

There is no inſtitution but is ſubject to be, and often is abuſed, nor are any of the ſyſtems, ſchemes, or plans of men, ſo perfect at firſt, if ever, but that very great alterations, and improvements to advantage may be made in them.—The plan on which our private ſchools were firſt regulated in the colony, was as I have hinted, well adapted to anſwer the generous deſign, of general, uſeful inſtruction, but unhappily we have not improved on it, in proportion as the country has increaſed, nor been generous towards their ſupport, in any degree, equal to our ability.—The abſurd, the miſerly notion of preferring cheap ſchools, has ſomehow ſtrangely, and fatally prevailed;—a little pittance of public money, as it is call'd, in the very nature of things deſign'd, generally deſign'd to aſſiſt thoſe in the education of their children, whoſe circumſtances in life were neceſſitous; has been by the opulent improv'd as a fund, principally deſign'd for them, and to which they have the firſt right; and has been held up to view as a ſum, equal to the ſupport of ſchools in the colony; at leaſt it has been the ſtudy of many, in various parts of the colony, to reduce the expence of a maſter, or inſtructor, and the contingent charges of our ſchools, to that ſcanty allowance, and they have been, and are ſtill, too unhappily ſucceſsful.—The ſole criterion with them to determine the ability of the candidate for a ſchool, is his price.—The conſequence of this conduct is, juſt what it might have been expected—our ſchools languiſh & decline, and are by no means on ſo reſpectable a footing as they were thirty years ago. Gentlemen of [illegible], will not undertake the taſk of them, if any other [illegible] offers; [illegible] at this time ſchools in the colony of repute for inſtruction; and to which perſons, ſenſible of the great advantages of learning, would of choice, ſend their children, except thoſe [illegible] ſupported principally by private [illegible] in a great meaſure [illegible] that the public monies [illegible].—The light in which they are now regarded and the manner in which they are applied, are really productive of the above ill conſequences.

To remedy which, as the number of our poor do and muſt continue to increaſe, would it not be proper to [illegible] all thoſe monies appropriated ſolely and abſolutely for their children, and leave the wealthy to bear the expence of their own families, on their own eſtates? [illegible] the colony will ſoon find proper ſubjects enough, to take up even a much larger ſum.—Our private ſchools are of proportionably greater conſequence, than the public ones, or colleges, as a much greater number will be benefited by the former, which are, or ought to be calculated to ſerve all, without exception [illegible] which nothing is taught but what is abſolutely neceſſary.—In our colleges, but a few are educated, and the mode of education unhappily but ill adapted to the uſeful and the neceſſary [illegible]—when we add to this, the little judgment exerciſed in conſulting the genius of the youth ſent there—It will not be ſurprizing if the colleges are found leſs beneficial, than we could wiſh, and though many of the youth educated there, rather unfitted than fitted for buſineſs. The author of the Complainant, No. 2, exclaims [illegible] of the ill conſequences of not conſulting the genius of youth, in their education, in the characters of *Thomas* and *William* [illegible] two brothers, the elder of which contrary to his inclination and genius, was forc'd into college, thence into the pulpit, where after leading a few years worſe than uſeleſs life, he was diſmiſs'd from his pariſh, ſilenc'd, reduc'd to poverty, and finally obliged to butcher, and ſerve as oſtler at an inn for a living.—While the younger was ruined, by being fix'd in a courſe of life equally contrary to his natural genius and inclination. A friend of mine, has lately favoured me with a letter, which Tom who thought himſelf bore hard on, wrote to the Complainant, together with his own hiſtory, which as it was not ſent ſeaſonably for that paper, he has deſired me to publiſh in the Obſervator. I ſhall in ſome future paper, comply with his requeſt, ſince pointing out the ill effects of any thing, naturally tends to excite our attempts, and direct our efforts for removing its cauſe.

X.

A *Diſſertation* upon *Solitude*.

HAPPY is he who, eſtranged from the tumultuous buſtle of the world, enjoys the ſweets of a delightful ſolitude, and whoſe principal converſation conſiſts of an agreeable intercourſe with himſelf. The teſtimonies of a good conſcience make him view with contempt the follies and vanities of the world. His ſole ambition is centered in mental tranquility; he neither fears the inconſtancy of fortune, nor the caprices of fate, he contemns riches and deſpiſes the tranſitory grandeurs of the earth. Satisfied with the preſent, he is perfectly eaſy about the future. Contented with himſelf, he is never a burthen to his companions. He never finds himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of ſpeaking againſt his ſentiments, or feeling the effects of ſtubborn contradiction. Diſtant from the court, he has nothing to dread from the ill humours of a Prince; nor need he take any mortifying trouble to inſinuate himſelf into his good graces. He is not compelled to exerciſe the mean complaiſance extracted by the great; and he is ſo happily ſituated that it is impoſſible for him to injure any one. He ſtudies the paſt, obſerves the preſent, and limits his cares to himſelf, without troubling himſelf with the buſineſs of others. Equally inacceſſible to pride and ambition, avarice appears to him madneſs and luxury a brilliant folly, envy a meanneſs, and lazineſs a crime. Employed in praiſing his Creator, his tongue is never exerciſed about trifles. Having no cauſe to be melancholy or out of temper, he ſees nothing that can diſpleaſe him. Engaged in the converſe of the wiſe and learned men of antiquity he finds himſelf happily delivered from the importunities of the ſilly contemporaries. Sober and frugal in his repaſts, he does not expoſe his health to the dangers of luxury. He can compaſs all his wants, becauſe he requires nothing but what is in his power. He goes to reſt with tranquility, and riſes with joy Time is a bleſſing to him, and his life is a tiſſue of intermingled ſilk and gold. His correſpondence is with Heaven, whither his thoughts inceſſantly carry him. He has no deſire for the things of this world becauſe he is acquainted with their tranſitory duration. He ſighs only for celeſtial objects, to which all his views are confined. In a word he waits for death, without either deſiring, or fearing it.

A Deſcription of a TORY.

EVERY fool is not a Tory, but every Tory is a fool. The man who maintains the "divine right of kings to govern wrong" is a fool, and alſo a genuine Tory. Becauſe all legitimate ſuperiority, and all juſt power is derived from God, to conclude, that all the tyrannical power that has been exerciſed by wicked kings, ſuch as William the Norman, Henry the Eighth, Charles the Firſt and Second, James the Second, is likewiſe derived from God, and that ſuch kings are God's vicegerents, are the real principles of a Tory, and are not only fooliſh but blaſphemous. One may ſay with the ſtricteſt preciſion, that ſuch kings are the Devil's vicegerents; for they do the Devil's work, and advance his kingdom. But the Tory is ſuch an egregious fool as to contend, that theſe agents of the Devil are the repreſentatives of the all juſt God; and, in neceſſary conſequence, that paſſive obedience to them is the indiſpenſable duty of their ſubjects. Such were the principles, that in Charles the Firſt's reign, provoked the honeſt and ſenſible part of the nation to take up arms and *repel* force by force; And what was the conſequence? This idol of theſe fools the Tories, his God's vicegerent, was permitted by providence to be brought to the block; his eldeſt ſon, after a long miſerable exile, & a vicious, profligate reign, to be poiſoned; his younger ſon and all his race, to be expelled, and, by the moſt ſolemn laws, for ever excluded from reigning over the Britiſh dominions. Wonderful it is, after the reigns of *William* the Third, Anne, George the Firſt and Second, and in the 11th year of the reign of George the Third, to ſee the ſame fooliſh, abſurd, blaſphemous principles revived and aſſerted; but you have the ſolution above, "Though every fool is not a Tory, yet every Tory is a fool."

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

By Capt. Collier, and Capt. Robert Jervis, *from* London, *we have the following Advices from the public Prints.*

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St. James's, June 12.

THIS day the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in common council aſſembled, waited upon his Majeſty; and being introduced to his Majeſty by the Right Hon. the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain of his Majeſty's houſhold, Sir James Hodges, Knt. Town Clerk made their compliments in the following addreſs.

To the King's moſt Excellent Majeſty.

The humble addreſs of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

"WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, in Common Council aſſembled, embrace this joyful occaſion of approaching your Majeſty with our ſincere congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the auſpicious birth of another Prince.

"Your Majeſty's ever loyal and faithful Citizens of London, exceeded by none of your ſubjects in honeſt and anxious zeal for your Majeſty's happineſs, and the glory and proſperity of your reign, rejoice in all events which augment your Majeſty's domeſtic felicity; firmly truſting that every increaſe of the auguſt houſe of Brunſwick will prove an additional ſecurity to our religion and the great charter of liberty, which in conſequence of the glorious and neceſſary revolution that illuſtrious houſe was choſen to defend.

Signed by Order of Court,

James Hodges."

To which addreſs his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious anſwer.

"I thank you for this dutiful addreſs & for your congratulations on the ſafe delivery of the Queen, and the birth of another Prince.

"It gives me great ſatisfaction to find that you conſider the increaſe of my family as an additional ſecurity to our religion, and to that liberty which I look upon with pleaſure as the baſis of my government, and which I ſhall always think my honour and intereſt concerned to defend."

They were all graciouſly received, and had the honour to kiſs his Majeſty's hand.

June 21. Yeſterday her Majeſty ſat up a ſhort time, for the firſt time ſince her lying in. The young Prince, it is ſaid, is ſo troubled with convulſions that his life is deſpaired of.

LONDON, June 21. 1772.

A Very powerful aſſociation is forming in the capital provinces of *France, to refuſe the Payment of all Taxes.*

The Earl of Halifax dying without iſſue male, his title becomes extinct.

Mr. Whatley is appointed Under-Secretary by the Earl of Suffolk. He is alſo appointed Surveyor of the King's Bench private roads in the room of Hatton Finch, Eſq; a place worth 1000l. per annum.

It is certain, that the Biſhop of Litchfield goes to Durham, and Dr. Brownlow North ſcarce 30 years of age, Dean of Canterbury, to Litchfield.

Notwithſtanding the Duke of Grafton is appointed Lord Privy Seal, he is not admitted to the Cabinet. Lord North has ſo far prevailed, though he could not keep the Duke out of office, yet to keep him out of Council; ſo that his holding the high Office of Lord Privy Seal, may be conſidered as a penſion; a great nominal Employment, without any Duty.

Lord Suffolk has been ſo dangerouſly ill of a Fever that his Life has been deſpaired of.

It may be depended on, that a ſingle elderly gentleman of conſiderable fortune, near Frome, in Somerſetſhire, has bequeathed an Eſtate to Mr. Wilkes of 1200l. per annum after his deceaſe; and it is ſaid, that he has already preſented the Patriot with a genteel Preſent as a Reward for his Services.

We hear Lord North is appointed Ranger of Buſhy Park in the room of the late Lord Hallifax. The ſalary is 600l. per annum.

Whatever may be ſaid to the contrary, a little time will ſhew that the Duke of Grafton is not a mere nominal Miniſter as reported: He has the entire confidence of the K——, and it is thought will, in the end, bring about a change at preſent but little thought of, to the aſtoniſhment of thoſe who now labour to oppoſe his intentions."

A *Bon Mot*, which lately fell from the Prince of Wales, is much talked of at Court: Being lately at play with his brothers, and ſome other little ones of diſtinction, it was ſuggeſted by one of the young Gentlemen to make a temporary priſon of a large cloſet in the room, and to confine ſuch offenders there as violated the eſtabliſhed laws of any amuſement with which they choſe to divert themſelves.——The Prince, however, inſtantly diſapproved the propoſition, ſaying, that "Liberty in this country was too ſerious a thing ever to be made a jeſt of."

The London Papers are filled with Diſputes relative to Wilkes and Horne, and Addreſſes to the Liverymen for the Office of Sheriff. Samuel Plumbe, Eſq; and John Kirkman, Eſq; addreſs that they are the two ſenior Aldermen in Rotation.——Richard Kirkman Eſq; puts up with John Kirkman, Eſq;——John Wilkes, Eſq; and Frederick Bull, Eſq; are in Nomination together.——The Choice was to be on the 24th of June.

LONDON, June 8.

One of the Footpads, who robbed the Reverend Mr. Horne, turned about to that Patriot, as he was going off, and clinking the Guineas in the Hollow of his Hand, ſaid, "This is the firſt public Money that I ever handled."

BASSATERRE, (St. Chriſtopher's) July 27.

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatius, July 20.

This is to inform you that we have juſt received advice, that Mr. Bloyden's ſloop is taken by the Spaniard's with a full load of turtle, and that the turtlers to the number of 32 men, were carried to St. Domingo as ſlaves. Mr. Thomas Low's ſchooner was at the ſame place, and was obliged to cut, and run, fearing they ſhould ſhare the ſame fate.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 22.

Extract of a letter from Peterſburg, Auguſt 6.

"Laſt night a Runner arrived here from fort Chartres; he came from thence the 20th of June, with a party, in three battoes, two officers, and a recruiting party of ſoldiers, which he left yeſterday morning at the Miegoe Town, about 40 miles down the river. By him we learn that the Kickapoes and Oaiottanons have ſtruck the Engliſh, and have killed a man that lived on a place down there, belonging to Mr. Morgan; alſo another white man, and a negro; that they purſued this party, and intended to way lay them at ſome creek, but by their diligence they paſſed the creek two days before the Indians arrived."

NEWPORT, (Rh. Iſland) Aug. 19.

Laſt Tueſday a ſhip, built on a new conſtruction, for carrying home to England a large quantity of timber, was launched at Warren in this colony.—She was partly loaded before launching, with timber fram'd in ſo as to be almoſt ſolid, and is to be filled up in the ſame manner; by which means, though ſhe will meaſure but about 160 tons, carpenter's tonnage, 'tis ſaid ſhe will carry upwards of 1200 tons of timber. This veſſel is built on the plan contrived by Mr. Levi, who has a patent for building this ſort of veſſels, which are called Rafts

BOSTON, Auguſt 26

We learn from Newbern in North-Carolina, that a News Paper of the 27th of June laſt, called *The Maſſachuſetts Spy*, No. 17, had been received there, in which was inſerted a piece ſigned LEONIDAS, containing ſundry particulars relative to the Meaſures purſued by that Government againſt the Regulators, and highly reflecting upon the conduct and character of Governor Tryon, and the diſadvantages they laboured under for want of a free Preſs; the Inhabitants of that Town, in order to do themſelves and their late Governor Juſtice, thought themſelves compelled in point of honour to call a public meeting, which was accordingly done on Monday the 29th of July, in order to collect their ſentiments reſpecting the Contents of ſaid Paper; and the Hon. Samuel Cornell, Eſq; being appointed Chairman, they came to ſeveral Reſolutions in vindication of the character of Governor Tryon, for his integrity and propriety of Conduct in public life; and that the Preſſes there were ever conſidered by them as entirely free, and as being open to all parties, but influenced by none; that therefore the ſuggeſtions contained in the ſaid Maſſachuſetts-Spy were conſidered by them as an high inſult and indignity offered to that ſpirit of conſtitutional freedom and independence which the Inhabitants of North Carolina have ever diſcovered:—They then concluded with the two following Reſolves.

That the Paragraphs in the ſaid Maſſachuſetts-Spy, which have reference to the Meaſures of Government taken by Governor Tryon againſt the Regulators, are replete with the baſeſt Miſrepreſentations, the moſt palpable Falſities, and and abuſive Epithets, and ſcandalous Invectives, and that therefore it is a ſhameful perverſion of the Liberty of the Preſs, & that the Authors and Publiſhers thereof deſerve to be publickly ſtigmatized, and loaded with the heavieſt contempt and reproach. And,

That the chairman be directed to requeſt the Sheriff of the County to give orders that the paper called the Maſſachuſetts Spy, No. 17, be publickly burnt under the Gallows by the hands of the common Hangman, as an open Teſtimony of the utter Abhorrence and Deteſtation in which that infamous Production, and its ſtill more infamous Authors, are held by the People of this Government.

BOSTON, Auguſt 29.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR's Commiſſion of Vice-Admiral, came in one of the laſt Veſſels from England.

It was reported that a few days ſince, that the MURDERER Richardſon's pardon came with Capt. Jarvis: But ſome people think that it arrived ſome months ago, & could not be applied, becauſe he was not condemned, and that ſome other means will be found out, whereby he may eſcape Juſtice, and the laws of God, nature, and the land be eluded.

We have authority to aſſure the public that the celebrated Juſtice M---y, & the infamous MacM----rs, both of whom are now in England, have been introduced by the Nettleham Baronet to Lord North, as men who have ſuffered for their ſteadineſs in the ſupport of *government*, & therefore worthy of his Lordſhip's notice in the pecuniary way who has promiſed the Juſtice a reward of 1000l. and Mac 300l. *Judas had but thirty pieces of ſilver, How much more encouragement have men* now *to be traitors than* ſeventeen hundred years *ago!*

NEW-YORK, Auguſt 29

Laſt Friday departed this Life after a lingering Sickneſs, at Brooklyn, on Long Iſland, in an advanced Age, Capt. Francis Koffler;—he was eſteemed an honeſt and upright Man, and is greatly lamented.—The laſt War he had the Command of ſeveral Privateers out of this Port, and acquired great honour by the Bravery and Reſolution with which he acted in the ſeveral Engagements he was in.

A ſtranger, lately arrived here, who calls himſelf Dr. Anthony Yeldall, and ſells Medicines from a Stage; who by his Harangues, the odd Tricks of his Merry Andrew, and the ſurpriſing Feats of Activity of his little Boy, highly diverts the People, has for ſeveral Weeks paſt exhibited at Brooklyn, on Long Iſland; to which Place, it is ſaid, ſeveral thouſand of People, moſtly from this City, have flock'd to ſee and hear him every Day of his Exhibition. On Monday laſt a great Multitude, as uſual, having attended him; on their Return to croſs the Ferry, the Boats being inſufficient to carry them all, were prodigiouſly crowded; every one got in as ſoon as he could, and when the Boat was full, they put off without waiting for the Ferry men. One of the Boats that put off about Sunſet, having on board 110 Perſons, Men Women and Children. Before they could well fix themſelves for rowing, the Rapidity of the Tide drove the Boat upon and over a Rock, by which the Rudder was beat off, and the Bottom ſhatter'd, thro' which the Water ruſhed in Sluices. Before they could think of any Meaſures for their Preſervation, the Boat was driven upon and over another Rock, which increaſed the Leaks, together with the Confuſion and Diſmay of the People on board, where the Water rapidly increaſed every Moment. The Tears and Cries of the Women and Children, the Looks of Aſtoniſhment and Terror of the whole Company, at the Proſpect of immediate Death, from which no Means of Deliverance appear'd, produced a Scene of Diſtreſs, that Words cannot deſcribe. The Men were thrown into a ſtupefaction, that hindered them from attempting any Thing for their Preſervation; and their confuſed Noiſe and Geſtures, were by the People on ſhore ſuppoſed to be the Effects of Mirth and Jollity. At laſt ſome of the Boys on board began to lade out the Water with their Hats, which being obſerved by the People on ſhore, and in Boats at a Diſtance, convinced them that theſe diſtreſſed People were in need of aſſiſtance, which was given with all poſſible Expedition by ſeveral Boats which arrived juſt in Time to ſave the People in the leaky Boat, which was upon the Point of ſinking, the Water being above the Knees of the Men, and up to the Middle of ſome of the Children, and the Edge of the Boat not above a Hand's Breath above Water.

To ſuch a Number of People in perfect Health and high Spirits, this ſtriking Proſpect of immediate Death, and providential Deliverance from it——whereby many families have been ſaved from *Mourning, Lamentation and Woe*, ſhould not fail of making a ſtrong and laſting Impreſſion, and having a good Effect not only upon the Perſons who were the immediate Actors in the Scene, and their near Relatives, but upon all who were Witneſſes of it.

From Virginia we have Advice, that the very heavy Rains that fell, the latter End of laſt Month, have drowned half the Tobacco on the low Grounds of Rappahannock and Patowmack, on both Sides the Rivers which, it is ſaid, will make the growing Crop the ſhorteſt that has been ſince 1757.

A LIST *of* RELICKS *to be ſeen in the Church of Dobberan, a village of the Duchy of Mecklenburg, ſituate two Miles from the Baltic. From* NUGENT's *Travels through Germany.*

IN the Church of Dobberan are ſtill preſerved many of thoſe Relics ſo much ſought after in Popiſh Times. They are ſhewn now as a Curioſity, and a Mark of the Ignorance and Superſtition of former ages. The Liſt of them is as follows

1. A ſmall Quantity of Flax, which the Virgin Mary had for ſpinning.
2. A Bundle of Hay, which the Three Wiſe Men of the Eaſt had for their Cattle, and left behind them at Bethlehem.
3. A Book of Ignatius Loyola, the Founder of the Jeſuits.
4. A Piece of poor Lazarus's Garment.
5. A Bone of St. Chriſtopher, and the firſt Joint of his Thumb.
6. The Shoulder Blade of the ſaid St. Chriſtopher.
7. A Piece of Linen Cloth, which the Virgin Mary wove with her own hands.
8. A Piece of the Head belonging to the Fiſh mentioned in Tobit.
9. The Napkin, which the Bridegroom made uſe of, at the Marriage in Cana of Galilee.
10. Some Bones of Mrs. Adams, Grandmother of an Abbot of Dobberan.
11. A Piece of Joſeph's Mantle, which he left in the Hands of Potiphar's Wife, when ſhe tempted him to lie with her.
12. A Hair of St. Jerome's Muſtachoes.
13. Part of Judas's Bowels, which guſhed out as he burſt aſunder.
14. The Sciſſars, with which Delilah cut off Sampſon's Hair.
15. A Piece of the Apron which the Butcher wore, when he killed the Calf, upon the Return of the Prodigal Son.
16. A Fragment of Chriſt's Winding-Sheet.
17. One of the five ſmooth Stones which David put into his Bag when he went to encounter the Giant Goliah.
18. A Branch of the Tree on which Abſalom hung by the Hair.
19. The Stone, with which Zipporah circumciſed her Child on the Road.
20. A Night-Cap of the Virgin Mary, with ſome of the Bones of the holy Innocents ſlaughtered by Herod.
21. A Night-Cap of the Infant Jeſus.
22. The Head of St. Thomas the Apoſtle.
23. The Head of St. Paul.
24. The Head of St. Peter.
25. A Piece St Peters Fiſhing-Net.

This is the whole Collection, which they preſerve with as much Care as if it contained a moſt valuable Treaſure. The Profeſſor told Mr. Nugent, that one of the principal Relics had been ſtolen in the laſt Century; and it was no leſs than a Quill of the Angel Gabriel's Wing.

NEW LONDON, Auguſt 23.

We hear from Wyoming that one John Dick, an Iriſh Fellow, with a Party of about 30 Ruffians, the off ſcouring of two or three Governments, in the Night Time of the 30th of July laſt, ſurpriſed the Connecticut People at Wyoming, by firing on the Centry, one Richard Cook, whom they [illegible]; but the Connecticut People rallying, ſoon diſperſed theſe Villains.——This is the ſame John Dick that has been a pretended Conſtable, this two or three Years, to worry the Connecticut People, with his Colleague another Conſtable, one James Logan, a Muſtee or Moleſto Fellow. Thoſe two have been Principally employed under the famous (or rather infamous) Capt. Ogden, as Civil Officers, perhaps two of the moſt daring, infamous Raſcals that the two Nations of Iriſh & Negro can afford; and is the ſame John Dick and James Logan, that ſome Time paſt, and ſince they were in the Commiſſion of Conſtable, broke into the Houſe of one Brink, of Lower Smithfield, on Delaware River, and after they had raviſhed his Daughter, they ſnapped a Piſtol at his Wife by which ſurprize ſhe miſcarried.—Brink preſſed hard to have Juſtice againſt them and had them bound-over;—but they were ſo uſeful in murdering and robbing of the Connecticut People at Wyoming they were releaſed, and Juſtice could not be had againſt them.—And theſe are likewiſe the ſame Villains that laſt Winter perpetrated the Cruelty on the Wife of one [illegible]——A great Evidence of the badneſs of a Cauſe, when the vileſt of Men & Monſters are made Uſe of to ſupport it: When at the ſame Time the Connecticut People are ready and deſirous to have it ſettled in a legal Way, without Difficulty or Bloodſhed.

Run-away from me the

ſubſcriber of Litchfield the night before the 20th of inſtant Auguſt an apprentice boy, named Joel John, a ſlim boy about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 18 years of age, dark complexion a thick upper lip, a large ſcar on his right great toe, had on when he went away, a white tow ſhirt, a black jacket, a pair of coarſe trowſers, a felt hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Two Dollars reward by me. JOHN DAVIES jun.

Auguſt 30 1771. 49

Taken up laſt Saturday

morning, a dark bay HORSE, *about fourteen half hands high paces and trots, ſhod all round, branded H on the left ſhoulder ſtar in his forehead. The owner may have him again on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to* SAMUEL PORTER.

Kenſington, Sept 2 1771.

John Wright *School-*

maſter, being about to remove from this place, all perſons indebted to him, are deſired to make immediate pay to Mr. John Cook, otherwiſe expect trouble.

N. B. Any perſon that has any demands on ſaid Wright, let them produce them to Mr. Cook, otherwiſe hereafter be ſilent.

TO be ſold a good Farm of about two hundred acres, with a good Houſe and Barn, and an Orchard of about 300 apple trees, with other fruit trees plenty. The moſt part of ſaid Farm is under improvement, the whole within fence good mowing paſture and plowing land enough. Said Farm may be had very cheap, one half of the money will be expected down, and ſecurity will be taken for the remainder. Said farm is ſituated handſomely on the great road that goeth from Sharon to Rhynebeck and is about two miles weſt of the city meeting houſe. For further particulars inquire of Joſeph Stanton, who owneth and liveth on the ſame.

Great Nine Partners, Aug. 7, 1772.

Writing Paper,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office in

HARTFORD.

☞ ERRATA, *in our laſt page 3, inſtead of Judge Thorns read Judge Thorpe, inſtead of impoſſible read poſſible, for* Fol. 226, *read* 206.

POET'S CORNER.

Would you ye Fair a laſting conqueſt gain,
Let graceful Eaſe, and decent Neatneſs [illegible] (reign;
Contemn the Arts, th' Extravagance of Dreſs,
The Prudent ne'er are guilty of Exceſs
What tho' *Miranda* by her Airs cou'd fix
A Man of Faſhion, in his Coach and Six;
And gay *Belinda* with ſucceſsful Art,
Has triump'd o'er the pious *Lorenzo's* Heart?
They never knew the Sweets of true Contents,
In Cards and Viſits all their Lives are ſpent:
Irkſome and tedious paſs their Hours away,
They are but in Appearance always gay.
But ye, who wiſh the real Joys to prove,
That flow from conſtant, and from artleſs Love,
Know [illegible] only runs into Exceſs,
For *Eaſe* and *Neatneſs* are the Height of Dreſs.
In elegant Simplicity alone,
True Taſte in Dreſs, and prudent Thought are [illegible] (ſhown.
Does any Fair a Man of Merit bind,
Her *Form is artleſs*, and *adorn'd her Mind*.

TO be ſold by Timothy Miller of Middletown, a good Corn Mill, all the Mill and Dam was new laſt Summer, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and large new Malt-Houſe, two Orchards and ſome ſmall Lots of choice good Land adjoining the ſame. Alſo a good Houſe, Barn, &c. in the Town Plat.—For further Particulars, enquire of ſaid Miller at the Premiſes, at the Mill known by the Name of the Weſt Mill. Part or all of the above may be bought reaſonably for Caſh, or 8 or 10 Months Credit on good Security, by

TIMOTHY MILLER.

Middletown, Auguſt 8, 1771.

Stolen from the Subſcriber

of Pittsfield, on Thurſday Night laſt, a black Stone Horſe, about 14 hands high, five years old, branded with the letter X on his near ſhoulder, a little white on his off hind-foot near his hoof, natural trotter; had on when left in the paſture, a pair of iron fetters, and carries his head ſomething low. The ſuppoſed thief is named William Wright, is about 30 years of age, fair complexion, is an old countryman, has taught a ſchool ſome time in Pittsfield. Had on, and took with him, a blue double breaſted coat, with yellow metal buttons, white waiſtcoat, breeches and ſtockings. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid thief, and ſecure him ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the horſe recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by

URIAH JUDD.

Pittsfield Auguſt 8. 1771.

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD,

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes,—black lead melting pots and crucibles, which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh.—He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver,—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons,—cypher'd & white ſtone ring's and a variety of articles in the goldſmiths and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat at the Caſh price. 343

THis is to give notice to all perſons creditors to [illegible] Jones, of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A.D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors, at Capt. Dudly Wrights innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate, for and among ſaid creditors.

Colcheſter, June 10 1771.

Henry Champion, } Truſtees to
Elias Worthington. } ſaid Jones.

Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon.*

NIcholas Brown near the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford, is now erecting and in three weeks from the date hereof, will have compleated, a neat and convenient Stage Coach, *which he propoſes for the accommodation of travellers from this place to New Haven, and from thence back again, or otherways as occaſion ſhall ſerve.—This method of travelling being attended with leſs expence, and performed with as great diſpatch as any other way, and ſaid Brown being determined by his aſſiduity in the buſineſs, and reaſonableneſs of his demands to give ſatiſfaction, he hopes for the cuſtom and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully acknowledged by him.*

N.B. Said Brown has a Number of Carriages of different Kinds, and a new Horſe Cart, which he will diſpoſe of for Caſh or Produce.

Hartford, Aug. 20 1771.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers are appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Simſbury, commiſſioners to examine the claims and demands of the creditors on the eſtate of Jonathan Higley, late of ſaid Simſbury deceaſed, which is repreſented inſolvent: WE do therefore hereby give notice unto all the creditors that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, on the firſt mondays of October, November and December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the dwelling-houſe of Deacon Aſahel Holcomb innholder in ſaid Simſbury, in order to examine the claims, and as their is but ſix month's allowed for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, and no accounts will be allowed after ſaid time. Dated at Simſbury, Auguſt 7, 1771.

Aſahel Holcomb, } Commiſſioners.
Joſeph Forward }

ALL perſons indebted to the inſolvent eſtate of Jonathan Higly late of Simſbury deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy ſettlement to me the ſubſcriber, or they may expect trouble.

Jonathan Higley, Adminiſtrator.

Simſbury, Auguſt 7, 1771.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A D 1771 there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for, and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10 A.D. 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS. } Caldwell.

Whereas *Hannah*, wife

of Richard Smith in Glaſtenbury makes it her ſteady buſineſs to paſs from houſe to houſe, with her buſy news, tatling and bawling and lying, and carrying out things out of my houſe, things contrary to my knowledge—theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons of having any trade or commerce with the ſaid Hannah.

Richard Smith.

After you *is good Manners for* me!

Whereas Richard Smith

of Glaſtenbury by the pernicious inſtigation of his children, has repreſented me in a falſe and ungenerous light, to be waſtful, tatling, and wilfully abſenting myſelf—I think myſelf abſolutely neceſſitated to aſk the public, how a woman ought to behave to a huſband, who keeps himſelf (for the moſt part) intoxicated ten degrees below the level of a beaſt, and allows ſome of his children to treat a ſtep mother with the moſt abuſive, ignominious language, not ſparing to kick her. As the woman is the weaker veſſel. I think it high time to clip the wings of theſe public ſpirited gentlemen, than make ſo great an appearance in our weekly papers.

Hannah Smith.

Glaſtenbury Auguſt 23d, 1771.

James Jepſon,

Tin Plate Worker, oppoſite the North Door of the Court Houſe in Hartford, has for ſale.

ALL ſorts of Tin ware, at the cheapeſt rate, where traders or ſhopkeepers may be ſupply'd with any quantity they may want, as low as can be bought in Boſton or N. York. Alſo, tin plate Wire [illegible] and lead Weights, wool Cards, writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, beſt Kippen's long and ſhort Pipes, Lynn Shoes, Pen-knives, Sciſſars, Combs, Pins, black Handkerchiefs, Snuff Boxes, Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, Punch Bowls, Wine Glaſſes, Beakers, Salts, Muſtard Pots, white and black beads &c. The above articles will be ſold at the loweſt prices, for Caſh or Country produce in hand. 35

Auguſt 2d, 1771.

Whereas the Proprietors

of the townſhip of Panton, in the county of Albany, and province of New York at their meeting held in Canaan on the 9th day of April laſt agreed to lay a tax of ſix ſhillings lawful money on each right to defray the charges of making highways in ſaid Panton.—These are therefore to notify all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip of Panton thereof, and unleſs the ſaid tax is paid to me the ſubſcriber before the firſt day of October next, ſo much of the right or rights of ſuch delinquents as do not pay ſaid tax will be ſold at vendue at the dwelling houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith in Sharon, as ſhall be ſufficient to pay ſaid tax, with other incident charges thereon ariſing.

Per TIMOTHY HALCOMB Collector.

Dated in Canaan, Auguſt 21 1771.

IN THE PRESS,

And will be ready for the ſubſcribers at the approaching Commencement, in N. Haven.

A careful and ſtrict

Examination of the external Covenant, and of the Principles by which it is ſupported.

A REPLY to Mr. MATHER'S *Viſible Church &c. further illuſtrated.*

A Vindication of the Plan, on which the Churches in New England were originally formed.

Interſperſed with Remarks upon ſome Things advanced by Mr Stoddard, on ſome of the important Points in Debate

By JOSEPH BELLAMY, D.D.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon Judge of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Deac. Samuel Porter, late of Farmington deceaſed (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles innholder in ſaid Farmington on the ſecond Mondays of September October and November next from twelve to five o'clock afternoon.

Farmington Auguſt 14. 1771.

Thomas Cowles, } Commiſſioners.
James Cowles }

Dr. Uriah Rogers, jun.

OF NORWALK

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he propoſes to open a Hoſpital within two Miles of his Houſe in Norwalk, by the firſt Day of September next, for the purpoſe of carrying on Inoculation. And at the ſame time intends to inoculate at his hoſpital in Salem ſuch as chuſe to have the Small Pox at ſaid Hoſpital. Both ſaid Hoſpitals will be made convenient, and good Proviſion and Attendance afforded. Dated at Norwalk, the 27th Day of Auguſt, 1771.

N B. The ſaid Doct Rogers intends (if he be not prevented by Buſineſs) to be at New-Haven, at the next Commencement, where he may be ſpoke with either at Mr Beers's, or at Eſq; Lyman's; and expects to be there on Tueſday before Commencement. He expects to be at Capt. Joſeph Bryant's at Milford on the Monday preceding.

[SEPTEMBER. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 350.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, September 3, to TUESDAY, September 10, 1771.

From the PENNSYLVANIA JOURNAL, &c. *of Auguſt 8, 1771.*

To the PUBLIC.

WE have in the public prints an account of a battle fought between the Militia of North Carolina, commanded by William Tryon, Eſq; on one part, and a party of Men who ſtile themſelves Regulators. The accounts we have of this very unhappy diſturbance, or as the Government of that province calls it, of this rebellion, are not ſufficiently particular to enable us at this diſtance to form a juſt opinion of it. We muſt ſuppoſe the Governor judged it expedient to act the Part he has taken on the one hand, even to his firing upon these people, before the expiration of the time he had allotted them for repentance; nor can we imagine that any [illegible] companies of individuals, varying from each other in principles, civil and religious, as well as ſtations, could enter into ſo dangerous an oppoſition to government, unleſs they found themſelves aggrieved, and had reaſon to deſpair of relief from any other quarter. That Subjects have a right to complain of public oppreſſion, and inſiſt on having grievances redreſſed, is in this day well underſtood. The deſign of government is acknowledged to be the good of the people. Its ſtrength and happineſs depends more on the [illegible] of the adminiſtration than on any particular form; Nay, we have many inſtances in which bad rulers have availed themſelves of ſuch eſtabliſhments as ſeemed to inſure happineſs to the people and ſtability, to perpetrate impoſitions and cruelties which would not have been borne but for a confidence in the laws, and an attachment to the form. As to the affair in Carolina, it is underſtood but by few. As humanity intereſts every tender heart in the diſtreſs of fellow creatures; and a field of battle covered over with the garments of fellow citizens rolled in blood is an unuſual ſcene to us, the following extracts from ſome of the public papers may not be unacceptable; they may at leaſt ſerve to give us ſome idea of what thoſe unhappy people felt.

The diſturbances appear to have originated in the county of Granville; to have extended ſome time after to Halifax, &c. and at laſt to Orange. In Granville they ſay, "It is not our form of government or body of laws we quarrel with, but the [illegible] practices of the officers of our County Courts, and the abuſes we ſuffer by thoſe who are impowered to manage our public affairs—and the notorious and intolerable abuſes that have crept into the practice of the law, &c." And with regard to their meaſures they proceed thus. "Let us be careful to keep ſober, do nothing raſhly, but act with deliberation; Let us do nothing againſt the known laws of the land, that we appear not in a faction, endeavouring to ſubvert the laws and over turn the ſyſtem of government; but [illegible] care to appear what [illegible] by birth, endeavouring to [illegible] our [illegible] rights, by reducing the [illegible] practices of the Officers of our Courts down to the Standard of Law." Then they [illegible]

[illegible] read at one of their public Courts of the county [illegible] for quitting of office & carrying no unjuſt appreciations, &c. "As there are many [illegible] of this nature complained of in this county of Orange in private amongſt the inhabitants, [illegible] in order to remove the jealouſies out of our minds. Honeſt rulers in power will be glad to ſee us examine this matter freely." Their propoſed procedure for enquiry is, "Let each neighbourhood throughout the county meet together and appoint one or more men to meet together at a ſuitable place where there is no ſtrong liquor at which meeting let it be judiciouſly enquired into whether the freemen of this county labour under any abuſes of power or not, and let the ſame be notified in writing." In conſequence of this notification, at a [illegible] meeting of deputies from ſeveral neighbourhoods, they iſſued the following. "At a general meeting, &c. Auguſt 20 1766, to examine if the freemen of this county labour under any abuſes of power, and to examine into the public tax by what laws, and for what uſe they are laid; and in order to remove jealouſies out of our minds; the Repreſentatives, Veſtry men, and other Officers, are requeſted to give the members of ſaid meeting what information they can. So far as they value the good will of every freeholder, and the execution of public office pleaſant and delightful." They met again for this purpoſe, but were not favoured with the company of any one officer. On this they drew up a paper, propoſing a yearly conference of the freeholders from the different parts of that extenſive county, to conſider the matters aforeſaid, and agree in the choice of Repreſentatives. In this paper we find the following paragraph referring to the Officers, Lawyers, &c. "If they hereafter are inclined to anſwer our requeſt (of a general conference and enquiry) we will attend them at ſome other time and place on their giving us proper notice."—April 4, 1768, they ſay, "We will attend our meeting of conference as often as is neceſſary and convenient, to conſult our Repreſentatives on the amendment of ſuch laws as ſhall be found grievous, [illegible] than we have heretofore for Burgeſſes and Veſtrymen; and to petition the Houſe of Aſſembly, Governor and Council, King and Parliament, for the redreſs of grievances; and to inform one another, learn, know and enjoy all the privileges, &c. that were ſettled on us by our worthy anceſtors, the founders of our preſent conſtitution, to preſerve it on its ancient foundation."

[illegible] However pleaſing their hopes might be from the [illegible] they [illegible] of the ſhort continuance, the Governor iſſued a proclamation, [illegible] two perſons were apprehended. However [illegible] and although upwards of 700 armed men were aſſembled at the time from a circuit of 50 miles to prevent theſe two from being carried to Newbern (200 miles) one of whom had not been concerned in the regulation; yet [illegible] the Secretary's [illegible] to the proclamation, a verbal meſſage from the Governor, "That if they would petition the Governor he would protect & redreſs them againſt any unlawful extortions and oppreſſions of any officer in the county; provided they would diſperſe and go home." No ſooner was the joyful meſſage received, than with one voice they all cried out, "*Agreed! That is all we want; liberty to make our grievances known.*" They accordingly returned home [illegible] the agreement with the Governor, and called a general meeting to be on the 21ſt May; at which meeting they came to the following concluſions.

"It was unanimouſly agreed to continue the petition, agreed on [illegible] to the Governor, Council and Aſſembly, for redreſſing every grievant, cruel, iniquitous & oppreſſive practice of our Officers; which, we generally conceive, we have laboured under, for theſe many years, contrary to law.

"And in purſuance of a verbal meſſage from the Governor ſent [illegible] by his Secretary, delivered to us the 3d of this inſtant, we agree to renew our ſaid petition. And as ſundry forms have been read here this day, and ſigned by ſundry neighbourhoods, we appoint, W M, W C, H C, J L, J M, J H, R H and G H, to form one out of the whole, referring to the ſeveral complaints for information of grievances. And being conſcious of our loyalty to King George the Third, on the [illegible], and our firm attachment to the preſent eſtabliſhment and form of government; which we ſincerely believe, all our grievances are quite oppoſite and contrary to, by downright roguiſh practices of men who have crept into poſts of office, and have practiſed upon our ignorance and [illegible].

"We, therefore, order the above Committee to implore the Governor's pardon and forgiveneſs, in the moſt ſubmiſſive manner, for any error that we may have committed, that is, of may be conſtrued to derogate from the honour of his Majeſty's crown and dignity, or tending to obſtruct the peace and good order of government.

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* *Thus they ſay of themſelves. "The Governor repreſented us a faction of Quakers, and Baptiſts, who aimed to overſet the Church of England, &c. This put us upon viewing ourſelves, and we found our body to conſiſt promiſcuouſly of all ſects, and the men we put moſt confidence in were of the Church of England communion." This is the more extraordinary, that the men they put moſt confidence in, or the principals of the Regulators ſhould be members of the Church of England, as a very great majority of the people are Diſſenters; and as the eſtabliſhment of Epiſcopacy is ſaid to have been one of their cauſes of complaint. [illegible] that the [illegible] of the Church of England in that province are determinately oppoſed to the eſtabliſhment of a ſpiritual as well as civil tyranny in the colonies.*

"And for the Governor's better information, we order the Committee to prepare copies of all our proceedings, which was agreed on by our body, even from the firſt beginning, to go with our ſaid petition, and a ſuitable number of the ſaid Committee to wait on the Governor with them, as ſoon as poſſible.*

"And as we have received a letter from Anſon County, informing us of an aſſociation there on the ſame account and requeſting information of our manner of proceeding, we order a copy of this to be ſent to them immediately, to prevent ſpeedily their running into any errors. We believe their ſcruples to be well grounded and their intentions honeſt."

To this the Governor replied, that "their ſteps, carried but a little farther, would have been called and muſt have been treated as High Treaſon." He commended to them Col Fanning and his Officers conduct as diſcreet; and taxed them—"as actuated by cowardice and as having, from a ſenſe of that public juſtice due to their crimes, abſconded themſelves from public view;" and made it a term "of any further clemency" on his part, "that they deſiſt from any future meetings, and that all titles of Regulators or Aſſociators ceaſe from among them." Notwithſtanding the Governor ordered them to deſiſt from future meetings, yet as the Sheriff was up to collect the taxes, and they had referred this very matter of the taxes and ſettlement of the public accounts to the Legiſlator, and were hoping for relief, they ventured again to hold another meeting to conſider of an anſwer to the Governor's letter. This they forwarded to him by two of their number, who found him raiſing the Militia with 9 days proviſions, and 9 charges.——However, on the 17th of Auguſt, they ventured to meet again, in conſequence of an appointment from his Excellency, that on that day the Sheriffs ſhould attend with their accounts, and render public ſatiſfaction: Inſtead of which they were once again ſurpriſed with another letter from him, "*requiring peremptorily at leaſt 12 of their principals, and thoſe of the firſt property*" to wait on him, and give bond, £1000 each, that no reſcue ſhould be made of the two perſons under recognizance, to appear at next Court. This they declined and for theſe reaſons, that the report of the Governor's intention to cut off the people had taken ſuch entire poſſeſſion of the minds of the generality, that the few more deliberate and ſenſible had been obliged to exert all their influence, in any meaſure to moderate their paſſions and keep them to a rational and legal mode of proſecuting a redreſs of public grievances. That theſe of courſe might be deemed principals; and that ſhould ſuch a number of principal conſiderate men give into ſaid meaſure, it would tend to leſſen their weight with the enraged multitude, and throw all into confuſion. The Governor having told theſe people in the ſame meſſage, that he thought it his duty to provide for the ſafety of government and having put himſelf at the head of a military force, &c. On the day of the Court, about 3700 Regulators appeared within a mile of the town, armed and unarmed, determined not to act unleſs a maſſacre, as they termed it, ſhould be attempted; and if their terms were not accepted by the Governor and Council, to return home, and leave the Governor to fight the air. From this place they propoſed to the Governor, that if he would let them come peaceably into town to complain of their Officers and pardon all paſt breaches of the peace, except the two under bail, they would pay their levies, &c. But he inſiſted they ſhould all deliver up their guns; on which they returned home, except a few who were arreſted by the civil Officers and preſented to the Grand Jury for riots, who returned the bill Ignoramus.——However, at this Court there were four preſentments againſt Herman Huſbands, (one of the two under recognizance) Three of the bills were thrown out by the Grand Jury; the other being a preſentment for a riot was returned a true bill; but by the Petit Jury he was acquitted; this indictment was at the inſtance of Col. Fanning, who, during Huſband's impriſonment and before he was admitted to bail, exacted the following promiſes, viz "You promiſe never to give your opinion of the laws, nor frequent aſſembling yourſelf amongſt the people, nor ſhew any jealouſies of the Officers taking extortionary fees; And if you hear any others ſpeaking diſreſpectfully, or hinting any jealouſies, of that nature, of Officers, that you will reprove and caution them, and that you will tell the people you are ſatiſfied, all the taxes are agreeable to law") nor, however, without having ſuffered ſeverely; being confined in a ſmall goal with a new erected gallows over his head, which he was told was erected for him; inſulted in the ſtreets, dragged into a public houſe, ſet upon a table, ſurrounded by the ſoldiers, and bayonets thruſt at his breaſt; his neighbours and evidences frightened, &c. ordered out of town; and none of his fellow complainants ſuffered to come in. One Lawyer indeed he could procure, to whom he gave all the money he had, and bonds and notes for £150 more, to appear for him in the action of a riot. But being threatened with a more capital proſecution he applied again to the Lawyers, and gave them what notes and bonds they pleaſed to write a retaining fee. At the next Superior Court they demand payment of theſe obligations, and have ſince put them in ſuit. Not ſuch was the caſe of Col Edmund Fanning, the Governor's *diſcreet Officer*, who was brought on his trial upon ſeven different indictments for extortion: To one he pleads guilty, and was found guilty by the Juries in the other ſix, and for each fined by the Court *One Penny*.* Notwithſtanding this diſcouragement they carried on their proſecutions at the next Superior Court in 1769, but were leſs ſucceſsful; though upon the matter of taxes being laid before the Aſſembly it was reſolved that 2s. per taxable of the public tax was wrong, as it had been levied by the Officers. At the next Court, however, no troops being raiſed by government, and all the Officers continuing to take the ſame extortionary fees as before except Fanning, the people flocked in to make information; and notwithſtanding the difficulty of attending Courts 60 miles from home, and the threats of the Officers to ſue for malicious proſecution, &c and though the Attorney did not attend the two or three firſt days ſo that many were diſcouraged, and went home, yet ſome trials were brought on and the Officers convicted in every cauſe but one, in which he immediately ſued the complainant.

Being thus harraſſed and diſcouraged even by their ſucceſs at law, their only hopes were from the Aſſembly, but the houſe was diſſolved before they could complete much buſineſs of conſequence; and things were left in confuſion and diſorder. Had the Governor given his aſſent to a bill, the houſe had prepared for a ſingle Juſtice of the peace to try £5 cauſes, and for laying greater penalties on lawyers &c. for extortion; (inſtead of leaving it in the breaſt of a court to fine only one penny for reiterated extortions) and for explaining the fee bill, &c it might have ſet aſide the plea thoſe unhappy people now avail themſelves of.

From the foregoing, which is the ſubſtance of their publications, ſome idea may be formed of the ſituation, temper, and intentions of thoſe people. They muſt appear to have been an illiterate injured multitude ſtruggling againſt all the weight, influence, and artifices of, their oppreſſors; without any one advantage, except what they derive from the juſtneſs of their cauſe. Their ſituation, at a diſtance from the ſeat of government and juſtice; the juriſdiction of the County Courts being, beyond any precedent, very limited; appeals to the Superior Courts for ſmall crimes encouraged; law proceedings inſupportable, becauſe of undue practices, and heavy extortions; Juries choſen by the Court; a Grand Jury compoſed of five old Sheriffs, all the reſt except three being, as they ſay, limbs of of the law, againſt whom their complaints lay; a Governor who had denied them any hopes of future clemency; and their laſt reſource, the Aſſembly, haſtily diſſolved; £30,000 raiſed by taxes more than propoſed by law, while £60 000 was ſtill current among them, and yet to be ſunk: I ſay ſuch a ſituation is truly melancholy, and muſt juſtify every legal and rational mode of proſecuting an enquiry and redreſs. Whether they were happy in the expedient they uſed; whether they could have been expected to do better; whether they were not objects of tender compaſſion, rather than of unrelenting vengeance, muſt be determined by every man for himſelf. Blood has now been ſhed on both ſides. Government ever has it in its power to give plauſible pretences, and cloath impoſitions and cruelties under the mantle of law and clemency: Reaſon and law are inclined to ſupport the ſtrongeſt party. Theſe people may alſo be unfair in their repreſentation, and unreaſonable in their complaints; but it muſt be remembered they knew they were contending againſt the halter, forfeitures, and every thing that man can dread. What is here offered muſt be ſubmitted. It was thought hard that the government accounts only ſhould be in the view of an impartial public, which has been the caſe; to hear what have been the complaints and the cauſe of this unhappy people. If there are any untruths or miſrepreſentations the leaſt misfortune ariſing from it is to us; they have deceived themſelves to their own ruin. However, the many other cauſes which cannot be decided by venal and corrupt adminiſtration of law, or the fulſome adulation of Court Sycophants on one hand, nor by inſurrection and oppoſition on the other, this muſt be referred for a final deciſion to a ſuperior tribunal;—to the ſelf-condemning conſciences of the guilty, and to an avenging God.

Among the papers ſhewn to the Governor was the following reſolution, viz. "If the Governor is yet againſt us, and we can get no redreſs no way, we will, rather than riſe in riots; agree not to go to law at all, but leave our differences to arbitration. At this paper the Governor flew in a paſſion, and ordered the bearer to burn it."

Col. Fanning in particular acquitted himſelf, by pleading ignorance of the fees eſtabliſhed by law, which the judge gave in charge to the jury, as a ground on which they might acquit.

ST. JOHN'S [Antigua] July 6.

Extract of a private letter from Barbados, dated June 21.

I AM *ſorry* to acquaint you that there arrived from Tobago, yeſterday, an acount of a new inſurrection at the eſtate of Mr Fooke a gentleman of Barbados; the Negroes have deſtroyed a manager and his ſervant; the eſtate is called Petry wood and ſituated in Bloody bay. A party of ſoldiers, and volunteers went againſt the Negroes who fled towards the mountains where they made a ſtand, and gave one fire, by which they wounded a volunteer and Mr. Alexander Cambell, very dangerouſly; they were fired upon in return by the ſoldiers, &c which occaſioned their throwing themſelves precipitately down a ſteep hill; it is imagined the white party wounded many of the Negroes very deſperately, as they were extremely near when they received their fire; they left behind them a good deal of ammunition which they had taken from the eſtate. It is ſuppoſed the ring leader of the former inſurrection is at the head of this, as he is not yet taken.

BOSTON, Sept 5.

It has been reported in town, that Governor Tryon intends ſhortly to go to England.

We are aſſured that Mr. Herman Huſbands, one of the cheif of the Regulators, ſo called, was not in North Carolina, at the time of the battle at Alamance. It is ſaid he is now in the back parts of Pennſylvania government.

We are told that Huſbands ſold his eſtate in Carolina before he was out lawed, ſo that it is poſſible the cheif commander of the Alamance expedition may get into trouble for making devaſtations there.

The following *droll* affair happened in this town laſt week. A *Porter* was conveying a large cheſt in a wheel barrow through a ſtreet at the ſouth part of the town, when ſeveral boys diſcovered the finger of a human perſon through the key hole. They immediately aſked the porter what he had got in his cheſt. But he refuſed ſatiſfying them, bidding them be gone. However the boys ſtill continued importuning him, and hallooing there was a woman in the cheſt, &c. whereupon the porter attempting to drive them away, when one unlucky rogue with a penknife cut a cord which was looſely tied about the cheſt, and lifted up the lid, where behold a young woman of the town, "lay as ſecure as a thief in a mill!"

Saturday laſt a Man who had been employed to drive a Cart in this Town was committed to Goal being charged with the unnatural Crime of *Beſtiality*.——'Tis ſaid he came to this Place but a few Weeks ago, from ſome Part of New-Hampſhire Government, where he has a Wife, &c.

The Owner of the Beaſt had her immediately put to Death.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 5.

Capt. Fairly, in the Sloop Nancy, from Jamaica, the 22d of July, off the Grand Commanders, ſpoke with the Elliot, Capt. Baker, from this Port for Penſacola, 4 Weeks out, all well; the 7th ult, with a Spaniſh Tranſport, from the Havanna for Cadiz, who had run aſhore on the Martiers, but had got off again with the Aſſiſtance of Capt Fairly.—She was Part of a Fleet of 10 Sail under Convoy of 2 Men of War, two more of which Fleet were aſhore likewiſe near the ſame Place, as alſo Capt. Dudley, from Jamaica for Liverpool, but the latter got off.

NEW-HAVEN, September, 6.

Laſt Monday night we had very hard Thunder, and ſharp Lightning, with abundance of Rain; the Storm continued ſevere for five or ſix hours, and the Lightning ſtruck in ſeveral Places near the Town.——The next Day, in the Forenoon, we had another ſevere Storm of Thunder and Lightning, which ſtruck the Maſts of two Sloops and a Brig, lying in the Harbour; the Maſts of Sloops have received not much Damage, but that of the Brig is ſo much ſhiver'd that it muſt be taken out.—The People on board had left the Decks of the Veſſels, on Account of the Rain; ſo that none of them received any Hurt.

HARTFORD, September 10.

Laſt Tueſday evening departed this life, after a ſhort confinement by a Paralytick diſorder, JOHN LEDYARD, Eſq; of this town, in the 71ſt year of his age.

He was born in England of reputable parents, his natural parts were uncommonly bright and ſtrong, which his parents took early care to cultivate, by a good grammar-ſchool education under a very able maſter, afterwards, he ſpent ſeveral years with a merchant in the city of Briſtol. About the age of 19 he came over to America, and fixed at Groton in this colony, where, in character of a ſchool-maſter, he obtained ſuch reputation, as to be advanced to ſome of the moſt important truſt's which were in the power of the town to beſtow; for a very conſiderable number of years he repreſented them in the general aſſembly, (as he alſo did the town of Hartford after his removal thither) where his ſuperior abilities were very ſoon noticed; he was very early in life put into commiſſion for the peace, which office he ſuſtained for more than forty years, in which he behaved with ſuch ſkill and diſcretion, that he was able to ſay, but little before his death, that no judgment of his had ever been reverſed by any higher court; from time to time he was appointed to offices of importance in the colony, and to tranſact buſineſs of conſequence to the public, in which he acquitted himſelf much to his own honor and the benefit of the community.—But the brighteſt part of his character was his ſincere and undiſſembled piety. The firſt principles of religion were inſtilled into his tender mind, by his pious grandmother, while he was yet upon her knee, and not long after his arrival in New-England, he experienced, as he then and ever after tho't, a ſaving converſion from ſin to GOD, and his after converſation through life, gave the beſt evidence that he was not miſtaken. He appeared, to thoſe intimately acquainted with him, to maintain a life of near and intimate communion with GOD, and his practice to be a careful imitation of the example of CHRIST; he was a great oppoſer of vice and promoter of vertue both in his public and private character. He was a good commonwealth's-man, a kind huſband, a tender father, a good maſter, a faithful friend and a lover of all good men.—For ſome time before his death he ſeemed to have a ſtrange preſage upon his mind, that he ſhould not long ſurvive; but always ſpoke of his departure with that compoſure, reſignation and confidence in divine mercy, as nothing but religion can inſpire. At length he was ſuddenly deprived of ſpeech, and for ought appears, nearly of reaſon, and after a day or two fell aſleep as we truſt in JESUS. He left a ſorrowful widow, and a numerous family of children, to mourn his departure, but if companions in grief are any alleviation of it, they may be aſſured that they will not mourn alone.

Four young new Negro

ſlaves, three of them girls and a boy, to to be ſold cheap for Caſh. Inquire of the Printer hereof.

Ebenezer Bridgham,

At the Staffordſhire and Liverpool Ware Houſe,
In King Street BOSTON.

HAS juſt received a very large and compleat aſſortment of China, Glaſs, Delph & Stone ware, conſiſting of almoſt every article of thoſe manufactures, which (as he has them directly from ſeveral manufactorers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool) he is able and fully inclin'd to ſell as low as they were ever ſold in America. Alſo, *Pipes* per the box. Nails of all ſorts, and a general aſſortment of Ironmongery. Braziery and Cutlery ware, remarkably cheap, for ready money only.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, late of Chatham, deceaſed, (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent.) WE do hereby give notice to all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Gideon Arnold innholder in Chatham, on the firſt Tueſdays of November, December, January and February next, at one o'clock afternoon. And as there is but ſix months allowed for bringing in their accounts none will be allowed after ſaid time. No accounts not legally atteſted will be accepted.

Stephen Olmſtead,
Abijah Hall,
John Norton, jun. } *Commiſſioners.*

Chatham, September 5. 1771.

IN THE PRESS,
And will be ready for the ſubſcribers at the approaching Commencement, in N. Haven,

A careful and ſtrict

Examination of the external Covenant, and of the Principles by which it is ſupported.

A REPLY to Mr. MATHER'S *Viſible Church &c. further illuſtrated.*

A Vindication of the Plan, on which the Churches in New England were originally formed.

Interſperſed with Remarks upon ſome Things advanced by Mr Sandeman, on ſome of the important Points in Debate.

By JOSEPH BELLAMY, D.D.

Juſt imported in the laſt Arrivals from LONDON a well Aſſortment of the very beſt CHYMIC and GALENIC DRUGS and MEDICINES and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit by

Munſon & Mather,

At their Store newly open'd, near the Hay-Market in New Haven.

LIKEWISE they have for ſale, a Number of Patent Medicines, warranted genuine, from the original Sources in London.——Alſo, Books, Chyrurgeon's Inſtruments, Painter's colours, &c.

Gentlemen Practitioners, in town or Country, and others, that will favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, as they will not only ſell as cheap as any on the Continent, but warrant their Medicines as good and genuine. All orders will be attended to with the utmoſt Diſpatch.—Gentlemen Practitioners in the Town, that will be kind enough to direct their Recipes to them, may depend upon the utmoſt Fidelity in their Preparations.

Left at the Shop of

Mr. Miles Beach, the latter end of July laſt, a blue and white linnen handkerchief, containing one dollar and half. The owner may have it again, on proving his property and paying for this advertiſement.

Litchfield, September 5 1771.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Deac. Samuel Porter late of Farmington deceaſ'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice that, we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Capt Solomon Cowles innholder in ſaid Farmington on the ſecond Mondays of September, October and November next from twelve to five o'clock afternoon.

Farmington, Auguſt 14, 1771.

Thomas Cowles,
James Cowles. } Commiſſioners.

Whereas the Proprie-

tors of the townſhip of Panton, in the county of Albany, and province of New York at their meeting held in Canaan on the 9th day of April laſt, agreed to lay a tax of ſix ſhillings lawful money on each right to defray the charges of making highways in ſaid Panton.—Theſe are therefore to notify all the proprietors of ſaid townſhip of Panton thereof, and unleſs the ſaid tax is paid to me the ſubſcriber before the firſt day of October next, ſo much of the right or rights of ſuch delinquents as do not pay ſaid tax will be ſold at vendue at the dwelling houſe of Doct. Simeon Smith in Sharon, as ſhall be ſufficient to pay ſaid tax, with other incident charges thereon ariſing.

Per TIMOTHY HALCOMB, Collector.

Dated in Canaan, Auguſt 21, 1771.

James Jepſon,

The Plate Worker, oppoſite the North Door of the Court-Houſe in Hartford, has for ſale,

ALL ſorts of Tin ware, at the cheapeſt rate, where traders or ſhopkeepers may be ſupply'd with any quantity they may want, as low as can be bought in Boſton or N. York. Alſo, tin plate Wire, Scales and lead Weights, wool Cards, writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Coffee, Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, beſt Kippen's Snuff, long and ſhort Pipes, Lynn Shoes, Penknives, Sciſſars, Combs, Fans, black Handkerchief's, Snuff Boxes, Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, Punch Bowls, Wine Glaſſes, Beakers, Salts, muſtard Pots, white and black beeds, &c. The above articles will be ſold at the loweſt prices, for Caſh or Country produce in hand. 51.

Auguſt 2d, 1771.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen Raggs, of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

HARTFORD:
Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon.*

at the Shop of

as the Proprie-

nes Jepſon,

iven for clean
Linnen Raggs, of any
Printer hereof.

RTFORD:
y Ebenezer Watſon.

POET'S CORNER.

Truth and Error.

HOW bold and open, is eternal Truth!
Blooming and fair, in everlaſting Youth.
How free and eaſy her majeſtic Gait!
Like ſome bright Goddeſs clad in heavenly State,
Divinely calm ſhe ſpreads her Charms abroad,
Free from the Stains of Artifice and Fraud,
Nobly ſhe walks amid the Blaze of Day,
Nor fears the Critic's Eye, nor keen Survey,
But bids the deep read Sage ply all his Art,
Canvaſs her Nature, and look thro' her heart.
Not thus, low ſkulking Error: She invades
The piercing Eye, & lurks beneath the Shades:
She deals in Sophiſtry, Deceit and Lies;
Loves the Dark Corner, and obſcure Diſguiſe:
She ſtarts from Truth, & ſkulking at her Rays,
Seeks the blind Covert of ſome winding Maze;
Which bare bold Front ſhe trembles to aſſail,
But baſely hides beneath a fine ſpun Vail,
Pinch her, Proteus-like, ſhe wreathes & ſqueaks,
Changes her Shape, and wears a thouſand Forms,
If you detect her, ſmitten by your Eyes,
As by a Baſiliſk, ſhe droops and dies.

Dartmouth College, N. Hampſhire, Aug. 1771.

Mr. *Watſon*,

To contribute my mite, towards the relief of our diſtreſs'd friends in Carolina, whilſt ſome abler pen ſhall point out a compleat remedy, according to the propoſal of Amator Bonorum, in your paper of Auguſt 27, I have ſent you the following quotations. By your inſerting of which in your next, will oblige many of your readers, and among the reſt, your old friend,

AMATOR VERITATIS.

CONNECTICUT, *Auguſt* 29, 1771.

"SPEAK every man truth with his neighbour." St. *Paul.*

"As for the truth it endureth and is always ſtrong, it liveth and conquereth forever more. With her there is no accepting of perſons, or rewards, but ſhe doeth the things that are juſt, and refraineth from all unjuſt and wicked things, and all men do well like of her works, neither in her judgment is any unrighteouſneſs, and ſhe is the ſtrength, kingdom, power and majeſty of all ages. Bleſſed be the God of Truth." *Zorobabel.*

"And with that he held his peace: and all the people ſhouted and ſaid, great is *truth*, and mighty above all things." *Eſdras.*

"The lip of *truth* ſhall be eſtabliſhed for ever." *K. Solomon.*

"The *truth* ſhall make you free." *Jeſus Chriſt.*

"And ſo if the defendant be able to juſtify and prove the words to be true, no action will lie, even tho' ſpecial damage hath enſued; for then it is no ſlander or falſe tale." *Blackſtone Vol. III. P.* 125.

After all theſe authorities which exactly correſpond with, and confirm our own natural notions of treating every thing as being what it is; will any mortal be ſo hardy as to pretend that the ſheriffs, &c. had any juſt right to recover of the abuſed people for complaining of their oppreſſive conduct? "There can be no ſuch thing as public liberty without *freedom of ſpeech*."

This ſacred privilege is ſo eſſential to free governments, that the ſecurity of property, and *freedom of ſpeech*, always go together: and in thoſe wretched countries, where a man can't call his tongue his own, he can ſcarce call any thing elſe his own. The adminiſtration of government is nothing elſe but the attendance of the truſtees of the people, upon the intereſt of the affairs of the people, and as it is the part and buſineſs of the people, for whoſe ſake alone all public matters are, or ought to be tranſacted, "to ſee whether they be well or ill tranſacted;" ſo it is the intereſt, and ought to be the ambition, of all honeſt magiſtrates to have their deeds openly examin'd and publickly ſcanned.

Guilt only dreads *liberty of ſpeech* or has any thing to fear from it, ſays "the *Britiſh Cato*." Upon this ſame principle, the parties accuſed by the Earl of Northampton (in the reign of James I) were diſcharged. As alſo the ſeven biſhops, who for petitioning James II, were accuſed of a libel, and ſent to the tower, were diſcharged, when the jury to their immortal honour found it a true bill.

The ſame principle likewiſe has prevailed in America, upon which John Peter Zenger printer in New York was diſcharg'd, from the accuſation of the court party, by an honeſt jury.

And how will any mortal dare to ſay, that our poor oppreſs'd fellow ſubjects at Carolina, could be guilty of ſpeaking the truth? Can there be any guilt in conforming to reaſon, revelation, and the laws of their country? And if they were under colour of law and countenance of their authority, treated as guilty when they were really innocent; will not this at leaſt excuſe their taking arms, in defence of their country and the Britiſh conſtitution? The famous Mr. *Lock* ſays, "where violence is uſed or injury done, tho' by hands appointed to adminiſter juſtice, it is ſtill violence and injury, howbeit colour'd with the name, pretences or forms of law, the end whereof being to protect and redreſs the innocent, by an unbiaſſed application of it, to all who are under it; wherever that is not *bona fide* done, *war is made upon the ſufferers*, who having no appeal on earth to right them, they are left to the only remedy in ſuch caſes, an appeal to heaven." Lock on Gov. P. 156. When we ſee this to be the opinion of a man of Mr. Locke's great underſtanding, and long experience, can we eaſily imagine, that a kind and tender father would fire upon his own miſtaken children, before the time was expired, which he had given them *himſelf*, to conſult about returning to their duty; and while they were only petitioning in the moſt humble manner for a redreſs of their long ſuffered grievances? Is this imitating the father of the prodigal ſon, or the God of all grace and *truth*, who is good to all, and whoſe tender mercies are over all his works?

TO be ſold a good Farm of about two hundred acres, with a good Houſe and Barn, and an Orchard of about 300 apple trees, with other fruit trees plenty. The beſt part of ſaid Farm is under improvement, the whole within fence, good mowing, paſture and plowing land enough. Said Farm may be had very cheap, one half of the money will be expected down, and ſecurity will be taken for the remainder. Said farm is ſituated handſomely on the great road that goes from Sharon to Rhynebeck, and is about two miles north of the city meeting houſe. For further particulars inquire of Joſeph Stanton, who owneth and dwells on the farm.

Great Nine Partners, Aug 7 1771.

John Wright *School-*

maſter, being about to remove from this place, all perſons indebted to him, are deſired to make immediate payment to Mr. John Cook, otherwiſe expect trouble.

N. B. Any perſon that has any demands on ſaid Wright, let them produce them to Mr. Cook, otherwiſe hereafter be ſilent.

Taken up laſt Saturday

morning, a dark bay HORSE, *about fourteen half hands high, paces and trots, ſhod all round, branded I B on the left ſhoulder, ſtar in his forehead. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to* SAMUEL PORTER.

Kenſington, Sept 2 1771.

Run-away from me the

ſubſcriber of Litchfield, the night before the 20th of inſtant Auguſt an apprentice boy named Joel Judſon, a ſlim boy about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 18 years of age, dark complexion, a thick upper lip, a large ſcar on his right great toe, had on when he went away, a white tow ſhirt, a black jacket, a pair of trowſers, a felt hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Five Dollars reward by me, JOHN DAVIES Jun.

Auguſt 30, 1771. 49

Whereas *Hannah*, wife

of Richard Smith in Glaſtenbury makes it her ſteady buſineſs to paſs from houſe to houſe, with her buſy news, tatling and bawling and lying, and carrying out things out of my houſe, things contrary to my knowledge——theſe are therefore to forbid all perſons of having any trade or commerce with the ſaid Hannah.

Richard Smith.

After you is good Manners for me!

Whereas Richard Smith

of Glaſtenbury, by the inſtigation of his children, has repreſented me in a falſe and ungenerous light, to be wilful, tattling, and wilfully abſconding myſelf—I think myſelf abſolutely neceſſitated to inform the public, how a woman ought to behave to a huſband, who keeps himſelf (for the moſt part) [illegible] degrees below the level of a beaſt, and allows ſome of his children to treat a ſtep mother with the moſt abuſive, ignominious language, not ſparing to kick her. As the woman is the weaker veſſel, I think it high time to clip the wings of theſe public ſpirited gentlemen, that make ſo great an appearance in our weekly papers.

Hannah Smith.

Glaſtenbury Auguſt 26th, 1771.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A. D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10 A. D. 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS } *Caldwell.*

THIS is to give notice to all perſons creditors to [illegible] Jones, of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May A. D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors at Capt. Dudly Wright's innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate, for and among ſaid creditors.

Colcheſter, June 10 1771.

Henry Champion, } Truſtees to
Elias Worthington, } ſaid Jones.

TO BE SOLD BY

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD.

STEEL ſhoe and knee buckles of various ſizes—black lead melting pots, and crucibles; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh.——He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons——cypher'd & white ſtone rings and a variety of articles in the goldſmiths and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat or rye at Caſh price. 332

Dr. Uriah Rogers, jun.

OF NORWALK,

TAKES this Method to inform the Public, that he propoſes to open a Hoſpital within two Miles of his Houſe in Norwalk, by the firſt Day of September next, for the purpoſe of carrying on Inoculation. And at the ſame time intends to inoculate at his hoſpital in Salem ſuch as chuſe to have the Small Pox at ſaid Hoſpital. Both ſaid Hoſpitals will be made convenient, and good Proviſion and Attendance afforded. Dated at Norwalk, the 17th Day of Auguſt, 1771.

N. B. The ſaid Doct. Rogers intends, (if he be not prevented by Buſineſs) to be at New-Haven, at the next Commencement, where he may be ſpoke with either at Mr. Beers's, or at Eſq; Lyman's; and expects to be there on Tueſday before Commencement. He expects to be at Capt. Joſeph Bryant's at Milford on the Monday preceding.

Writing Paper,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office in
HARTFORD.

[SEPTEMBER. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 351.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, to TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1771.

By Capt. Dollon, arrived at New York, in 7 Weeks from Falmouth, there is the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, June 18.

AN evening paper of laſt night ſays, notwithſtanding the Duke of Grafton is appointed Lord Privy Seal, he is not admitted to the cabinet. Lord North has ſo far prevailed, though he could not keep the Duke out of office, yet to keep him out of council. So that his holding the high office of Lord Privy Seal, may be conſidered as a penſion; a great nominal employment, without any duty.

It is pretty certain that the preſent Lord Mayor will be re elected for the year enſuing; and if Mr. Wilkes ſhould be choſen Sheriff this year, which is moſt probable, the year 1773 may ſee Alderman Wilkes Lord Mayor.

It is whiſpered that a great Perſonage is deſirous that all party feuds may be ended, and that a certain popular Gentleman will abſolutely accept of a penſion.

June 22. It is ſaid, the King of Portugal is in a very declining ſtate of health.

It is not true, as lately reported, that commercial affairs in that kingdom are taking a turn in our favour, no ſuch intelligence having really arrived, our factory and trade there ſtill continuing to decline.

We hear that a Royal Proclamation will ſoon be iſſued out, for putting the laws in force againſt all Foreſtallers, Monopolizers, and Regraters in order to reduce the exorbitant price of proviſions.

A funny Correſpondent obſerves, that the Scottiſh leaders of the Charlton houſe junto have provided Mr Oliver a worthy colleague in his ſtruggles for City Sheriff as none can be more worthy the Scottiſh Miniſter, or an Oliver, than a *Kirk-Man*.

Private letters from Liſbon mention that the late pretended miſunderſtanding between the Courts of France and Portugal, is nothing but a State joggle.

It was on Wedneſday night ſaid at a caffee houſe near the Royal Exchange, that three indigent Liverymen had actually been offered twenty guineas each for their ſingle votes, which they nobly refuſed.

June 25. Early on Saturday morning his Serene Highneſs Prince Charles Lewis Frederick of Mecklenburgh Strelitz, ſecond brother to her Majeſty, arrived in town from Germany, and in the afternoon he waited on their Majeſties at the Queen's Palace.

An Account of the Proceedings Yeſterday at Guildhall.

Yeſterday about one o'clock the Lord Mayor, attended by aldermen Townſend Oliver Plumbe, Wilkes, Stephenſon, Sawbridge, the Sheriffs, Recorder, Town clerk, and Common Serjeant, opened the Court of Common hall. When the Recorder came forward on the Huſtings to explain the buſineſs of the day, he could not be heard for hiſſing. At length the noiſe ſubſided, and he proceeded without interruption, till he came to talk of the diſtraction of the Livery, and to declare that he had for theſe nine years ſerved the City, acting according to the dictates of honour and conſcience, &c. when there aroſe an univerſal hooting and hiſſing, which did not ceaſe till the Lord Mayor interpoſed, and convinced the Hall that the buſineſs could not go on without the formality of an addreſs from the Recorder. He then made a few obſervations; after which the ſeveral Aldermen who had not ſerved the office of Sheriffs were put up for that office, as were alſo near twenty Commoners, and on the holding up of hands there appeared a very great majority for Mr. Alderman Wilkes and Mr. Bull, but a poll being demanded for Mr. Alderman Kirkman and Mr. Alderman Oliver, by Mr. Deputy Judd, and George Bellas, Eſq; as alſo for Mr Alderman Kirkman with Mr Alderman Plume, by Mr. Deputy Hopkins and Mr. Rivington; the ſame was alſo demanded for Mr. Alderman Wilkes and Mr. Bull. The poll began exactly at half paſt four, which continued open till ſix, when the numbers ſtood as follows:——For Mr. Alderman Wilkes 296, Mr. Bull 276 Mr Alderman Kirkman 45, Mr. Alderman Plumbe 24 and Mr. Alderman Oliver 28. The poll was then adjourned till this morning.

After the uſual buſineſs of the day was over, the Caſe and report of the Common Council, concerning the Companies refuſing to iſſue ſummonſes to convene their Livery, in conſequence of a precept from the late Lord Mayor deceaſed, were read, when it was unanimouſly carried, "That Mr. Common Serjeant do forthwith file proper informations of disfranchiſement in the Mayor's Court, againſt the Maſter or Prime Warden, and the reſt of the Wardens of the Company of Goldſmiths; the Maſter or Bailiff and Wardens of the Company of Weavers; and the Maſter, or Prime Warden, and the reſt of the Wardens of the Company of Grocers London, or ſuch of them as refuſed or neglected to ſummon the Liverymen of their ſeveral and reſpective Companies, to appear at a Common hall, in obedience to a precept or precepts iſſued for that purpoſe by our late moſt reſpectable Chief Magiſtrate. Mr. Alderman Beckford, in his ſecond Mayoralty for this city; and that every officer in this city, in his ſeveral and reſpective department, be aſſiſting therein."

Then the report from the Committee to aſſiſt the Lord Mayor and Meſſrs Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, in their defence, was read.

A motion was made that an humble Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and petition be preſented to his Majeſty; which Addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition being read, was agreed to nem. con.

A motion was then made, and univerſally agreed to, that the Livery of London do deſire the Common Council to preſent a ſilver cup to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, of the value of 200l with the city arms engraved thereon, and to Mr. Wilkes and Oliver one each, of the value of 100l. as a mark of their gratitude for their upright conduct in the affair of the Printers, and for ſupporting the city charters.

Mr Wilkes had acknowledged that he ſolicited to be ſent Ambaſſador to Conſtantinople but ſays that he ſoon dropped the idea. But he has not told us that in revenge for this repulſe he wrote his famous letter to the Duke of Grafton, who has been the occaſion of his ill ſucceſs.

According to letters from Venice, advice is received there that an inſurrection had lately happened at Conſtantinople, which continued for three days before it was ſuppreſſed.

When the motion was made yeſterday morning at Guildhall for a freſh Remonſtrance, the Lord Mayor ſtept forward, & informed the Livery, he would adviſe that the Addreſs be ſtiled, "The Addreſs, Remonſtrance, and Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Livery of London in Common Hall aſſembled;" for if his Majeſty did not pay any attention to this Addreſs, it then would be time enough for the Common Council to take the matter up, and preſent another, his Lordſhip declaring, that, for his part, he never ſhould either be afraid or aſhamed to go to the King at the head of the Livery, or with the Common Council, until the grievances they laboured under were properly redreſſed.——After a ſhort pauſe, the Addreſs was drawn up and read to the Livery, its contents were ſpirited and proper beginning with a moſt pathetic recital of the injury ſuſtained by the people in the affair of the Middleſex Election; relating next the arbitrary and deſpotic conduct of the H—— C—— during the late ſeſſion, reſpecting the illegal impriſonment of the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver, for having kept their oaths as Magiſtrates for the city, and particularly enlarging upon the amazing ſtroke of tyranny, exerciſed in their aſſuming a power unknown to the courts of law; alſo the arbitrary Act of the Durham yard Embankment; and finally deſiring his Majeſty to diſſolve the Parliament, and put forever from his preſence thoſe Miniſters, who by their wicked and deſigning arts, had perſuaded him to iſſue his proclamation for apprehending the Printers, contrary to the known laws of the land. The Addreſs met with the unanimous approbation of all preſent.

June 27. The Spaniards are diſarming at Cadiz, but continue hard at work upon the fortifications.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 12.

"We are informed that the charge des affaires for the Court of Madrid at this republick, had a private conference a few days ago with Mr Fagel, Regiſter of the States General, in which the former communicated the latter, by order of the King his Maſter, that his catholick Majeſty, for certain ſolid reaſons which he reſerved to himſelf, has reſolved that for the future he will no longer permit any frigate of war of whatever nation, to enter and water in the Ports of the Spaniſh monarchy, as they have been heretofore accuſtomed to do; and at the ſame time required Mr. Fagel to inform their High Mightineſſes of this reſolution, that they may inſtruct the commanders of their frigates deſtined for the Mediterranean ſea accordingly. This unexpected meaſure has occaſioned a great conſternation here."

It is remarkable, that the number of votes on Monday for Mr. Wilkes for Sheriff was exactly 296, the ſame as that with which Col. Luttrell was ſeated in the houſe of Commons laſt Middleſex Election; and that Mr Kirkman, who is one of Mr. Wilkes's antagoniſts, polled juſt 45.

Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, gave his vote for Mr. Alderman Wilkes & Mr Bull.

They write from Paris, that on the night of the 18th inſtant, two perſons of diſtinction were ſecretly arreſted by the King's orders, and carried under a ſtrong guard to the Baſtile.

Yeſterday Mr. Bellas was ſhoved down the ſtairs, leading from the Huſtings, and otherwiſe roughly treated by the populace.

A writer againſt Mr. Wilkes ſays, "It will be much to be wondered at, if any man of wealth and independence ever again takes part in defence of the rights of the Citizens of London; the treatment of Meſſ. Oliver, Townſend, & Bellas laſt Monday by Mr. Wilkes's friends was equally infamous and unreaſonable. Theſe vociferous bellowers for Wilkes and Liberty have the impudence to pretend that they are contending for freedom, and yet would they deny their ſuperiors in the conteſt, all free-will and free agency."

A Writer in favour of Mr. Wilkes ſays, Call to mind the ſervices he has done us; conſider that your houſes are ſacred, your papers ſafe from general warrants, which but for Wilkes, had now perhaps been let looſe among you; with penetration to diſcover, and courage to reſiſt the wicked ſchemes of an infamous adminiſtration, ſhould Mr. Wilkes be unemployed?"

Milaneſe, and dictate to all Italy, except

Bachas, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Kitis, [illegible]

NUMBER 351]

URANT.

both Foreign and Domeſtic

BER 17, 1771.

July 4. A Great Perſonage has declared he will on no account admit the popular Patriot into his preſence, but that when he comes to St. James's in his magiſterial capacity upon any popular occaſions, he muſt expect to be received only by the Lord in waiting.

On Monday night the populace aſſembled before the houſes of Meſſrs Plumbe and Kirkman and obliged them to be illuminated.

On Monday night an effigy of Mr Horne in a canonical habit, with a pen in one hand, and in the other a ſalt box, intended to repreſent the Treaſury box of the Bill of Rights, after being carried through the principal ſtreets in the city, was conſumed in a bonfire, which the populace made for that purpoſe before the Manſion houſe. The like was done in Saliſbury court, Fleet ſtreet.

On the trial of Edward Twine Carpenter on Monday for an aſſault on Mr. John Wheble, and unlawfully impriſoning him, Mr. Serjeant Glynn, with great energy and force of argument, evinced the violation of the law in apprehending the perſon of the proſecutor under the pretext of the King's Proclamation, which, it is allowed, would render the liberty of the ſubject entirely precarious. On the other ſide, the authority of Royal Proclamations in general, and that in litigation in particular, was argued in an hiſtorical manner, and ſupported by caſes cited by Mr. Morgan, Counſel for the Defendant. But Mr. Carpenter was convicted on proof of his own letter to Mr. Wheble, acknowledging the fact. For want of producing an atteſted copy on ſtamps of the Royal Proclamation (Mr. Recorder not permitting the ſame to be read from the Gazette, though admitted by the proſecutor's Counſel) the whole diſcuſſion of the matter intended to be brought in iſſue, the juſtification or extenuation of the fact under the ſanction of the proclamation, was left entirely undecided.

Laſt Tueſday evening the Committee for Meſſrs. Plumbe and Kirkman's Election met at the Queen's Arms, to conſider the expediency of demanding a Scrutiny; after being debated for ſome time, it was carried in favour of a Scrutiny. Mr. Alderman Roſſeter, Mr. Deputy Leckey, and Mr. Wimbolt, ſpoke againſt the meaſure, as it would rather tend to irritate and inflame, than conciliate the preſent breach unhappily ſubſiſting amongſt us.

We hear that the late poll for Sheriffs has coſt Frederick Bull, Eſq. not leſs than 718 l. 16 s. and that the Sheriffalty of himſelf and Wilkes will amount to 300 l. more.

Yeſterday the two Sheriffs, accompanied by one of the Under Sheriffs, went at half an hour paſt ten to Guildhall, and caſt up the poll books for the new election of Sheriffs, which they finiſhed about a quarter after three, when Mr. Common Serjeant, in the room of the Recorder, was at the Seſſions Houſe, declared the numbers to be as follow, viz. For Alderman Wilkes 2516; Mr. Bull 2194; Alderman Kirkman 1949; Plumbe 1875; Oliver 119: Whereupon the two firſt were declared duly elected; which was received by the very numerous concourſe of people in the hall, with long and loud acclamations, and the Sheriffs elect addreſſed the Livery as follows:

Mr. Alderman WILKES's SPEECH.

Gentlemen, and Fellow Citizens.

"I Thank you for the honour you have done me, and congratulate you on the compleat triumph of this day over the corrupt arts of a profligate Adminiſtration, the moſt barefaced Bribery and daring Menaces, the many ſhameful practices of the wretched Tools of arbitrary Power among us, the inſolent mandates of Placemen, & the Treachery of the pretended Friends of Liberty and their Country. Your firmneſs and zeal have cruſhed the united forces of all thoſe, who meant to enſlave this great City. I have not the leaſt doubt that the ſame happy union among ourſelves will always remain a firm barrier againſt every future attack, from the concealed and inſidious Friends, or the open Enemy.

"Permit me to aſſure you of the cloſeſt attention to every part of my duty, and the faithful diſcharge of my office. One particular only I moſt entirely leave to my worthy Collegue, as I am incapable of acting. *Petitions* from this City to the Houſe of Commons I cannot preſent at the Bar of that Houſe, becauſe I am actually a part of the Repreſentative Body of this kingdom, being one of the legal Members for this County. The independent and ſpirited Freeholders of Middleſex have given me as clear a right to a ſeat in Parliament, as the Electors of any other Knight of a Shire of England can give to any Gentleman. By the moſt atrocious injuſtice of a *Majority*, placed and penſioned by the venal influence of the Miniſter, I am deprived of the enjoyment of that right, in direct violation of the cleareſt privileges of a free people. My legal claim however is clear, and ſhall on all occaſions be ſupported with ſpirit.

"The Sheriffs, Gentlemen, merit all our thanks for their attentive, upright, and impartial behaviour during the courſe of a tedious poll. To a thorough knowledge of buſineſs they joined the utmoſt fairneſs & candor. In the whole of their proceedings they have ſecured the approbation of the public. Their conduct cannot at any time be excelled, but I hope it will be equalled, at leaſt by thoſe who through your favour, are to be their immediate ſucceſſors."

The Speech of FREDERICK BULL, Eſq;

"Gentlemen of the Livery
and Fellow Citizens,

"Permit me to acknowledge to you the ſenſe I have of the honour you have now called me to, and I cannot but think myſelf the more obliged, as it was unſolicited by me.

"I ſhould not in theſe alarming times have waited to be aſked to accept, could I have thought myſelf equal to this important Office. However, Gentlemen, as you have been pleaſed to fix on me, give me leave to aſſure you, I will do every thing in my power to preſerve the peace, and to promote the welfare, the honour, and independence of the City of London."

The Sheriffs were particularly careful in caſting up the Poll, on account of its having been reported, that a Scrutiny would be demanded, but no motion was made for that purpoſe.

It is ſaid that a motion will be made, in the firſt Common Council, for allowing Mr. Wilkes 1500 l. out of the Chamber of the City, towards defraying the expence of his preſent office.

Great betts are ſtill depending whether Mr. Wilkes will be admitted by the higher powers to ſerve the Office of Sheriff or not. But many are of opinion, that no objection will be made to him, merely to avoid the tumult and diſorder which ſuch refuſal would occaſion.

According to letters from Vienna, the Court of Peterſburgh is actually meditating an expedition to the frontiers of China, and the Mogul's country, which will be carried into execution after peace is made with the Grand Seignior.

They write from Breſt, that while the French are apparently diſarming fleets at Breſt, Rochfort, and Toulon, the Intendants of the Marine at theſe Ports are indefatigable in augmenting the naval ſtores, collecting magazines of ſhip timber, and compleating the ſeveral men of war on the ſtocks.

Extract of a Letter from Venice, May 30.

"According to advice received here from Conſtantinople, the Grand Vizier hath received orders to remain peaceable in his camp, and not to engage in any hoſtile meaſures till further inſtructions ſhall be ſent to him."

St. James's, July 2. Laſt night the ceremony of chriſtening the young Prince was performed in the Great Council Chamber, by his Grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury. His Royal Highneſs was named Erneſt Auguſtus.

Naples, May 14. On Thurſday laſt Mount Veſuvius began to ſend out columns of black ſmoak with loud exploſions; ſoon after a Lava burſt forth near the ſame ſpot where the great eruption was in the year 1767. Their Sicilian Majeſties are preparing to leave Portici at a moment's warning. But as the Lava has taken its courſe towards Reſina, (the ſpot under which the ancient City of Herculaneum is buried) and does not menace Portici, it is thought the Court will not remove. The Lava is about five miles in length, has deſtroyed ſome vineyards, and is ſtopped within a mile of Reſina. Mr. Hamilton, his Britannick Majeſty's Miniſter at this court, had the honour of conducting their Sicilian Majeſties to Lava which happened to be remarkably curious at the moment of their arrival, having juſt taken its courſe into a deep trench, forming a moſt aſtoniſhing caſcade of fire, the fall of which was perpendicular, and not leſs than 60 feet.

Laſt Saturday died at Cawood, in the 105th year of his age, Samuel Miller, Butcher.

June 29. They write from New York, that the currency of Spaniſh gold and ſilver has lately been diſcovered to be greatly adulterated by ſome Jews, who had fled the province and were ſuppoſed to have gone to the Havanna.

The Annapolis Royal, Viett, took fire at ſea: The crew were ſaved by a veſſel belonging to Briſtol; but the ſhip and cargo are entirely loſt.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, June 7.

"The King hath cauſed to be publiſhed throughout his States, that from this time to the 1ſt of November, all his faithful ſubjects, without any diſtinction, may have free acceſs to the foot of the Throne every Monday, Tueſday, and Wedneſday, from four to five o'clock in the evening; and that he will receive their complaints, and anſwer their petitions."

One day in the laſt term the names of public defaulters were called over before the Barons of the Exchequer, amongſt which was Lord H. when on an affidavit being read that his Lordſhip was proceeding to ſettle his accounts with all poſſible expedition, the Barons were pleaſed to grant two months longer time to finiſh them.

A perſon at New Shoreham who was intruſted lately by a Candidate with 3000 l. in order to bribe the voters, has lately decamped *à la ſourdine.*

The ſtatue of William Beckford, Eſq; late Lord Mayor of this City, is finiſhed, but will not be ſet up in Guildhall till the week before Michaelmas day.

Letters from Liſbon ſay that a report prevails there that the French King had threatened to recall his Miniſter and Conſuls from every place in Portugal, on account of ſome commercial infringements, which his ſubjects had lately ſuffered in that kingdom.

Several ſhips of the Ruſſian fleet have left the Mediterranean, to return towards the North. By the above circumſtance, it is ſuppoſed that the treaty of pacification between the Turks and Ruſſians is in great forwardneſs, if not concluded.

A liſt of new arrangements, ſaid ſoon to be adopted in the Miniſtry, is handed about; but, we are informed, that there is no probability of their taking place.

A letter from Paris, dated June 24, mentions, that "a paper hath been poſted upon the pedeſtal of the ſtatue of Louis XV. with this inſcription— *Ludovico ultimo*."

July 2. It is ſaid that one reaſon why Mr. Wilkes ſtands a candidate for the office of Sheriff is, the opportunity that office will give him of being admitted into his Majeſty's preſence, and of laying his caſe before him in perſon.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 25.

"Letters received here from Peterſburgh adviſe, that on the 3d inſtant a dreadful fire broke out in that city, which it is believed was effected by ſome Incendiaries; 50 ſtone houſes and 500 wooden houſes were conſumed, with the magazines of hemp, pitch, and tar, in which happily there was not a great quantity. This unfortunate accident has ruined many private perſons; and the damage it has occaſioned, amounts to upwards of a million of rubles."

A letter from the Hague, dated June 28, ſays, "It is whiſpered here, that the King of Portugal hath lately run a new riſk for his life, by a poiſoned letter which had been preſented to his moſt Faithful Majeſty; but that happily it had not the effect which the Traitors who ſent it expected."

Yeſterday came on, at the adjournment of the Seſſions at Guildhall, the trial of Edward Twine Carpenter, for an aſſault, in ſeizing the perſon of J. Wheble, according to the Royal Proclamation for that purpoſe, when he was found guilty, fined one ſhilling, and ordered to be impriſoned for two months in Wood ſtreet Compter.

We hear that the Lord Chancellor has within theſe few days had private conferences with a great Perſonage, on the ſubject of a popular Alderman being elected Sheriff.

Run-away from me the

ſubſcriber of Litchfield, the night before the 26th of inſtant Auguſt, an apprentice boy named Joel Johns, a ſlim boy about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, about 18 years of age, dark complection, a thick upper lip, a large ſcar on his right great toe, had on when he went away, a white tow ſhirt, a black jacket, a pair of courſe trowſers, a felt hat. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive Five Dollars *reward, by me.* *JOHN DAVIES*, jun.

Auguſt 30, 1771. 49

By ſeveral Veſſels lately arrived at Boſton from London, we have advice to the 27th of July.

LONDON, July 22.

The Knights who will be inſtalled in perſon at the enſuing Inſtallation, are, the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh, the Duke of Cumberland, the Dukes of Marlborough and Grafton the Earl of Albermarle, and Earl Gower.

Wedneſday ſeveral papers were ſcattered thro' the neighbourhood of St. James's, bearing only theſe words: *To your tents, O Iſrael! Bind your Nobles in chains, and your Princes in fetters of iron.* They were diſperſed by a man who appeared diſordered in his ſenſes, and ſeemed no leſs a religious than a political enthuſiaſt.

Mr. Alderman Townſend ſat yeſterday as Juſtice for Mr. Alderman Wilkes, at Guildhall. A good Sign. And it is ſaid that all the differences between the contending Patriots are amicably ſettled.

Tueſday morning a fine turtle, weighing upwards of 200 lb. was ſent to Mr. Wilkes as a preſent from the Captain of a Weſt Indiaman lately arrived.

July 23. We hear from the Levant, that the Ruſſian fleet has above one half of the hands on board from different countries, moſt of whom, except the Iriſh and Scots (of whom there is a conſiderable number) diſcover an averſion to act [*but*] upon the defenſive, ſo that it is thought the Dardanelles will not be attacked this ſeaſon.

Since the Arrival of the Earl of B—e Bets are greatly in Favour of the preſent Miniſtry, as Harmony and conciliating Meaſures are ſtrongly recommended to them.

A ſhip is lately arrived from Miſſiſippi with a cargo of furs, amounting to near 90,000 l. She is the firſt Engliſh veſſel which ever came from that part of the world, and makes ſo very favourable a report of the country, that ſeveral Boards of trade have been held, in which the propriety of eſtabliſhing a government there, has, we hear, been abſolutely determined upon by the Commiſſioners.

The following Gentlemen are abſolutely Freeholders of Middleſex at this time.

William King, William Prince, James Duke, Thomas Earl.

William Church, Charles Churchman, Richard Chappel.

John Parſons, William Deeon, John Prieſt.

Joſeph Miller, Edward Smith, William Cook, William Butcher, John Glover, Peter Taylor, Samuel Butler, John Barber, George Gardner, Henry Turner, John Fuller, John Cooper, William Baker, Daniel Chandler, Charles Porter, Iſrael Skinner, John Goldſmith, Charles Carpenter, George Slater, Joſeph Carter, Samuel Packer, John Cheeſeman, John Mercer.

Henry Eaſt, Edward Weſt, Thomas South.

John Farmer, James Fiſher, Benjamin Threſher.

Henry Day, Joſhua Night.

Francis Deadman, Stephen Pitt, William Grave.

We hear from Cornhill, in Northumberland, of a very melancholy death lately in that neighbourhood. Colonel Max—ll being indiſpoſed, was waited upon by ſome friends who, upon entering his houſe, were alarmed by the ſervants informing them they had juſt heard a report like that of a piſtol from his chamber; whereupon one of the gentlemen, a clergyman, immediately ſtepping to his room found him weltering in his blood with a ſword in his hand, and a blunderbuſs lying on the floor, with which he had ſhot himſelf.

Among the tranſports conveyed on Wedneſday morning from Newgate on board the ſhip deſtined to carry them to America, were the two Kennedies.

A remarkable circumſtance happened at the fire which broke out on Saturday in Great St Andrew's ſtreet Seven dials. A woman, who was a lodger, had lately been brought to bed of three children, all of whom ſhe let down in her apron, and then jumped into a blanket held by ten men, and both mother and children eſcaped unhurt.

The Diſpute between Horn and Wilkes ſeems to have ſubſided, the Papers hint that while Horne was writing his 13th Letter to Mr Wilkes, he received a Blow from *Junius* that brought on a Mortification, which ſo rapidly attacked his *noble* parts, that he politically expired in great agonies of mind on Monday July 8.

To Meſſrs. WILKES *and* HORNE.

SAYS John Wilkes to John Horne, "You're a
  curſed Dog;"
Says John Horne to John Wilkes, "You're a
  very great Rogue;"
—We all are convinced, by the Letters you
  write,
That you both have ſpoke Truth, that you're
  both in the Right.

July 23. The Parliament is further prorogued till the Firſt of October next.

Two married Ladies, who have lately made ſome Noiſe in the World, have taken Lodgings at Windſor at the Price of 50 Guineas for three Days.

A Cornchandler, not many Miles from the Royal Exchange, paid no leſs than Fifty Guineas for four Tickets to admit himſelf his Wife, and two Daughters in the Hall at Windſor.

NEW-HAVEN, September 13.

Laſt Wedneſday the public Commencement was held in this Town, attended by a very large and polite Aſſembly of People —The Solemnities of the Day were introduced with Prayer, by the Reverend *Preſident*—then followed an elegant Salutatory Oration in Latin pronounced by Mr. *Hart*; and after it, firſt a ſyllogiſtic, and then a Forenſic Diſputation—to this ſucceeded an entertaining Dialogue, by Meſſ. *Gould* and *Woodbridge*—a beautiful and well compoſed Oration in Engliſh, on the Advantages of Oeconomy and Induſtry, by Mr. *Muirſon*; and an Anthem agreeably concluded the Forenoon Excerciſes.

Mr. *L'Baron* began the Afternoon Exerciſes with a ſenſible Oration upon the *Action of the Pulpit*, pronounced with Dignity and Spirit—To this ſucceeded Syllogiſtic Diſputation, by the Gentlemen Candidates for the Maſters Degree.—Then the Rev. Preſident proceeded to admit the following Gentlemen to their reſpective Degrees, viz.

BATCHELORS OF ARTS.

Joſeph Barker, Lewis Beebe, John Brown, William Burral, Abiel Cheney, David Cloſe, Joſiah Cotton, Thomas Cutler, Henry Dagget, William Gould, David Humphry, Mark Leavenworth, Allen Mather, Sylveſter Muirſon, Daniel Olds, Shadrack Winſlow, Joſeph Woodbridge.

MASTERS OF ARTS.

Samuel Norton, Robert Woodhouſe, Charles Kellogg, Iſreal Aſhley, Jonathan Bird, John M'Claren Breed, Thomas Brockway, David Brooks, Joſeph Church, Samuel Fowler, John Auguſtus Graham, Joſiah Graves, Seth Hoot, Lemuel L'Baron, Amzi Lewis, Theophilus Munſon, Allen Olcott, Elijah Parſons, Seth Sage, Oliver Stanley, Nathaniel Weſt, Thomas Wooller.

Alſo the Reverend Meſſieurs *William Mills*, and *John Cloſe*, who had been graduated at NASSAU HALL, in the New Jerſey, were admitted *ad Eundem*. Upon which Mr. *Parſons* gratified the Audience with an elegant claſſical valedictory Oration in Latin.—The Graduates and young Gentlemen of the College exemplified their Skill in Muſic, by ſinging an Anthem, to the Acceptance of all preſent; and a pertinent Prayer, by the Rev. Preſident, concluded the whole.

HARTFORD, *September* 17.

On the 28th of Auguſt, was held the firſt Commencement at Dartmouth College, in the Province of New Hampſhire, which was attended by Governor Wentworth, *with many of the Council, and a reſpectable Body of the Clergy, and a Concourſe of other Perſons beyond all Expectation. The following Gentlemen, Meſſrs. John Wheelock and Samuel Gray, independent Students and Meſſrs. Levi Friſbe and Sylvanus Ripley, educated for Miſſionaries among the remote Indians, Candidates for the firſt Degree, performed the Exerciſes of the Day under the Conduct of the Rev. Preſident* Wheelock, *to the entire approbation of the Honorable Truſtees preſent and obtained the admiration and applauſe of a crowded Audience.—The Exerciſes conſiſted of an elegant Engliſh Oration upon the Virtues, ſucceeded by an Anthem; a Philoſophic Oration in Latin; a Sylogiſtic Diſputation, and Valedictory Oration in Latin, followed by an Anthem, compoſed and ſet to Muſic by the young Gentlemen Candidates for a Degree.—The next Day was ordained Mr. David Avery, educated at that Seminary, in order to his immediate Departure, as Miſſionary among the Indians.*

On Wedneſday the 4th inſtant, was celebrated the anniverſary Commencement in Providence.

The following young Gentlemen were admitted to the Degree of A. B.

Thomas Arnold,	*Benjamin Farnham,*
Micah Brown,	*Thomas Uſtick,*
Ranna Coſſit,	*Samuel Ward.*

Mr. Daniel Hitchcock of Yale College, received the Degree of A. M.

The honorary Degree of A. M. was conferred on the Reverend Francis Peliſie and William Nelſon.

Laſt Tueſday died very ſuddenly at Weathersfield, the Hon JOHN CHESTER, Eſq; of that Place, the particular Circumſtances of whoſe Death are not yet come to Hand.

THOSE perſons who have received the Connecticut Courant of the ſubſcriber at Pittsfield, Great Barrington &c. are hereby informed that the Year expires with No. 352 of ſaid paper— He therefore deſires all indebted to him to leave the pay at the places where their reſpective papers have been left. Thoſe who are late ſigners for ſaid paper are deſired to pay up to the above time, that their year may begin with the firſt ſubſcribers. And as he is obliged to make a conſiderable payment to the Printer, he hopes ALL concerned will comply with the above requeſt, which will effectually enable him to fulfil his engagements, and the Favour be ſuitably acknowledged by their Humble Servant.

John Gill.

N.B. As the encouragement for continuing the buſineſs of riding as News Carrier to the above towns is too inconſiderable to ſupport the Expence of it, he propoſes to ride only once a Fortnight throughout the year, unleſs he ſhould be farther encouraged; thoſe who are at preſent ſubſcribers will have their papers continued to them unleſs orders are left for them to be ſtopped.

P. Verſtille,

HAS a neat and univerſal aſſortment of Engliſh, and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce in hand, at his Store in Weathersfield.

TAken up in Norfolk by the Subſcriber, a dark brown mare Colt, ſuppos'd to be paſt two years old. The owner may have her on proving his property and paying for keeping.

JOSEPH GILBERT.

September 16, 1771.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office at Hartford. N. B. Where the Town is not mentioned they are directed for Hartford.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Eſq; Seth Auſtin Suffield, Aſhbel Anderſon Eaſt Windſor, Cornelius Atherton Nine Partners, William Aylward, Jacob Brown, John Barron, Henry Baldwin North-Bolton, Thomas Brown Coventry, Charles Caldwell, Samuel Dix Weathersfield, Samuel Dwight Summers, Robert Fulton, New-Cole Rain, Nathaniel Fullerton E. Hartford, Jonathan Hatch Tollon, John Jeffery, Capt. Joel Jones Hebron, Samuel Kingſbury Coventry, Jonathan Kimball Northleck, Nathan Kimball ditto, Capt. Lynde Lord Litchfield, Bernard Lintell, Benjamin Morſon, Thomas Newhal, Peter Olcott E. Hartford, Samuel Prouty Saliſbury, Eliſha Root Farmington, Dr. —— Talor E. Windſor, David Trowbridge Hatfield, James Twiſoot Coventry, Eliſha Seymour, Jonathan Smith Weathersfield, Seth Sacket Weſtfield, Henry Stiles Hatfield, John Stanton Coventry, John Skinner jun.

Timothy Burr,

HAS juſt opened a neat aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Griſwold, in Poquonock, in the town of Windſor, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Windſor, September 16, 1771.

Writing Paper,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office in
HARTFORD.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen Raggs, of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

Milaneſe, and dictate to all Italy, except Bachas, Tripoli, Aleppo, and

POET'S CORNER.

BEAUTY's VALUE.

Beauty is but a vain and fleeting Good,
  A ſhining Gloſs that fadeth ſuddenly;
A Flower that dies, when almoſt in the Bud,
  A brittle Glaſs that breaketh preſently.
A fleeting Good a Gloſs, a Glaſs, a Flower,
Loſt, faded, broken, dead within an Hour.
As Goods when loſt are wond'rous ſeldom found,
  As faded Gloſs, no rubbing will excite;
As Flowers when dead, are trampl'd on the
(Ground,
  As broken Glaſs, no Cement can unite.
So Beauty blemiſh'd once, is ever loſt,
In ſpite of Phyſick, Paintings Pains, and Coſt.

WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA, July 24. *The following are copies of ſome papers found in the houſe of* Hermon Huſbands.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons that may have any EXCLAIM againſt George Mabry come to John Kinbrough's the firſt Friday in January and you will oblige your friend John Bryan.

December 6th 1770.

MR. George Mabry ſir I underſtand that you have wronged Robert Jackſon greatly, for in that fray you had at the face you was the firſt that ſtruck as I underſtood and the more that you got from Jackſon he is obliged to work for by day work, inſtead of working for his family and the mare you let him have in favour of pretending is not worth ten ſhillings, and I did not think a man of your ability would go to uſe any poor man ſo villinly [villainouſly] as you did him and now my deſire is to you, for to take Jackſon his mare home again or ſix pounds. Take back your ten ſhilling mare again and deliver him up his note and I deſire that all this may be completed by this day three weeks or you may expect what will follow. This is from your friend. John Bryan.

January [illegible]th, 1771.

THE judgment of the committee is, that George Mabry is to pay Robert Jackſon the ſum of ſix pounds ten ſhillings proc. which money the ſaid Jackſon paid Mabry for abuſe.

And likewiſe to pay James Garran four Shillings proc. the money which Garran paid Mabry for feeding his mare.

And likewiſe, the judgment of the committee is, that *George* Mabry ſhall in twenty days from the above date, that he the ſaid Mabry ſhall bring in four ſufficient freeholders, and give in to John Bryan as ſecurity for his good behaviour and if the ſaid Mabry ſhall fail or neglect ſo to do, then the ſaid Mabry ſhall leave the province in twenty four days after that without fail. William Field, John Field, Joſeph Robbins, John Bell, Alexander Smith, William Thorſbury, Edward Thorſbury.

A true copy of the judgment of the Regulators certified by me John Bryan, Capt of the regulators.

⁂ The genuineneſs of this copy of the judgment of the committee has been proved by the oath of John Kimbrough, who ſeen the above named ſign it, and who ſaw John Bryan certify it as above; and by the oath of George Mabry, who in his oath further declares, he was obliged to pay the money as by them awarded, they threatning to whip him and burn his houſe in caſe of his refuſal.

January 28th, 1771.

Loving Friend,

MR. Mabry has been here on his journey to leave the province. He tells me his father lies dead and he would willingly go home and bury him, beſides the manner that he is leaving the province in, is not anſwering the purpoſe you intended. I would not have you think that we want to aboliſh any thing you have done but I think, at this critical time, it is better for him to return to his family and bury his father and let the matter ly over for a further hearing, becauſe the manner he accepts of the puniſhment is anſwering no purpoſe, it only exaſperates both parties. He ſays that judgment paſt againſt him at the firſt meeting, ſo that he had not the liberty of getting his evidence. We cannot tell how it is, but pray don't concern with him for ſtopping his journey. Conſider a partner is a nigh friend to part with. There was a company of people here as he went along and ſtopt him or elſe he would have purſued his journey. So we hope you will not hurt him as we were the cauſe.

We have agreed to ſet on for Newbern on Monday the 11th of next month and has great dependence on your parts. Let no private animoſities diſturb you at this time when the public call us to action. Write to your friends on this occaſion—We remain your friends.

William Butler,
James Hunter,

To Mr. JOHN BRYAN.

Colonel Fanning is arrived at New-York in 10 Days from Newbern, in North Carolina.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the Hon. Judge of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Doctor Samuel Porter, late of Farmington deceaſ'd (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles innholder in ſaid Farmington on the ſecond Mondays of September October and November next from twelve to five o'clock afternoon.

Farmington, Auguſt 14. 1771.

Thomas Cowles, } Commiſſioners.
James Cowles, }

Four young new Negro

ſlaves, three of them girls and a boy, to be ſold cheap for Caſh. *Inquire of the Printer hereof.*

Ebenezer Bridgham,

At the Staffordſhire and Liverpool Ware Houſe, *In King Street BOSTON.*

HAS juſt received a very large and compleat aſſortment of China, Glaſs, Delph & Stone ware, conſiſting of almoſt every article of thoſe manufactures, which (as he has them directly from ſeveral manufacturers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool) he is able and fully inclin'd to ſell as low as they were ever ſold in America. Alſo, Pipes per the box, Nails of all ſorts, and a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Braziery and Cutlery ware, remarkably cheap, for ready money only.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, late of Chatham, deceaſed. (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent.) WE do hereby give notice to all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Gideon Arnold innholder in Chatham, on the firſt Tueſdays of November, December, January and February nextt at one o'clock afternoon. And as there is but ſix months allowed for bringing in their accounts none will be allowed after ſaid time. No accounts not legally atteſted will be accepted.

Stephen Olmſtead. }
Abijah Hall. } *Commiſſioners.*
John Norton, jun. }

Chatham, September 5. 1771.

Left at the Shop of

Mr. Miles Beech, the latter end of July laſt, a blue and white linen handkerchief, containing one dollar and half. The owner may have it again, on proving his property and paying for this advertiſement.

Litchfield, September 5 1771.

Juſt imported in the laſt Arrivals from LONDON *a neat Aſſortment of the very beſt* CHYMIC *and* GALENIC DRUGS *and* MEDICINES *and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by*

Munſon & Mather,

At their Store newly open'd, near the Hay-Market, in New Haven.

LIKEWISE they have for ſale, a Number of Patent Medicines, warranted genuine, from the original Stores, in London.——Alſo, Books, Chyrurgeon's Inſtruments, Painter's colours, &c.

Gentlemen Practitioners, in town or Country, and others, that will favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, as they will not only ſell as cheap as any on the Continent, but warrant their Medicines, as good and genuine. All orders will be attended to with the utmoſt Diſpatch.

James Jepſon,

Tin Plate Worker, oppoſite the North Door of the Court-Houſe in Hartford, has for ſale,

ALL ſorts of Tin ware, at the cheapeſt rate where traders or ſhopkeepers may be ſupply'd with any quantity they may want, as low as can be bought in Boſton or N. York. Alſo, tin plate Wire, Scales and lead Weights, wool Cards, writing Paper, Dutch Quills, Coffee; Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, beſt Kippen's Snuff, long and ſhort Pipes, Lynn Shoes, Penknives, Sciſſars, Combs, Fans, black Handkerchief's, Snuff Boxes, Tea Pots, Cups and Saucers, Punch Bowls, Wine Glaſſes, Beakers, Salts, muſtard Pots, white and black beeds, &c. The above articles will be ſold at the loweſt prices, for Caſh or Country produce in hand. 51.

Auguſt 2d. 1771.

TO be ſold a good Farm of about two hundred acres, with a good Houſe and Barn and an Orchard of about 300 apple trees, with other fruit trees plenty. The moſt part of ſaid Farm is under improvement, the whole within fence, good mowing paſture and plowing land enough. Said Farm may be had very cheap, one half of the money will be expected down, and ſecurity will be taken for the remainder. Said farm is ſituated handſomely on the great road that goeth from Sharon to Rhynebeck and is about two miles weſt of the city meeting houſe. For further particulars inquire of Joſeph Stanton, *who owneth and liveth on the ſame.*

Great Nine Partners, Aug 7 1771

John Wright *School-*

maſter, being about to remove from this place, all perſons indebted to him, are deſired to make immediate pay to Mr. John Cook otherwiſe expect trouble.

N. B. Any perſon that has any demands on ſaid Wright, let them produce them to Mr. Cook, otherwiſe hereafter be ſilent

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Taken up laſt Saturday

morning, a dark bay HORSE, *about fourteen half hands high paces and trots, ſhoe all round, branded* I B *on the left ſholder ſtar in his forehead. The owner may have him again, on proving his property, and paying charges, by applying to* SAMUEL PORTER.

Kenſington, Sept 2 1771.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May A D 1771 there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10 A.D. 1771.

ALEXANDER PHELPS, } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS } Caldwell.

THis is to give notice to all perſons creditors to Moſes Jones, *of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond Thurſday of May A.D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors, at Capt. Dudly Wrights innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate, for and among ſaid creditors.*

Colcheſter, June 16 1771.

Henry Champion, } Truſtees to
Elijah Worthington. } ſaid Jones.

HARTFORD:
Printed by *Ebenezer Watſon.*

[SEPTEMBER. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 352]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, to TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1771.

[*By deſire of the Clergy the following is inſerted.*]

To the PUBLIC.

New-York, Auguſt 13 1771.

AS Doctor *Chandler*, and thoſe of his brethren who have publickly eſpouſed the romantic and pernicious project of importing a Biſhop into America, have conſtantly endeavoured, in order to facilitate the meaſure at home, to perſuade their ſuperiors, that it has no oppoſers in this country, except the Non Epiſcopalians, and comparatively ſpeaking but a few of them; it is conceived neceſſary, for preventing the operation of ſuch an iniquitous deception, to make the following Proteſts and Reſolve as public as poſſible; and the more ſo, as two of our three printers have not thought proper to inſert the former in their papers, for what reaſon, and by what influence, is beſt known to themſelves.

Previous to their inſertion in this paper, I ſhall make the ſix following remarks.

1. That had a number of Laymen publiſhed an advertiſement expreſſive of one purpoſe for aſſembling a Convention, when they intended it for another of which they gave no intimation, they would never have been able to retrieve their characters as honeſt men.

2. That there cannot be a ſtronger argument of the extreme arrogance and affrontery of the eight Clergymen who voted for the application in queſtion, than that they ſhould take upon themſelves to agitate ſo momentous a matter in a province in which, as appears by one of the Proteſts, there are above an hundred Epiſcopal Clergymen; nay, that they ſhould arrogate to themſelves an authority of acting for all the Laity of Virginia, their conſent unaſked; nay, what is the very quinteſſence of all impudence, for all the Laity in America—If eight little pariſh prieſts can occaſionally aſſume ſuch extenſive prerogatives, what may we not expect from ſo diſtinguiſhed a Dignity as my Lord the Biſhop!

Quid domini facient, audent cum talia fures?

3. That it is the duty of every Epiſcopal Clergyman in this province, who has been any ways inſtrumental in impoſing on the public, as before mentioned, (and of Doctor *Chandler* in particular, as the chief of ſinners in that tranſgreſſion) to make all the amends in his power, by undeceiving every perſon who has been deluded by his artifice, as he can have no doubt either of the Virginians being Epiſcopalians, nor of their being oppoſed to the project under conſideration.

4. That the following publication renders it evident, that a perſon may be oppoſed to the ſaid project without being diſaffected either to the Church of England, or the Britiſh Conſtitution (a calumny moſt liberally beſtowed by thoſe who ought to be an example of chriſtian meekneſs and charity, on all that oppoſed it in this province) becauſe I cannot think that the Doctor or even the moſt ſcurrilous ſcribbler in his train, will preſume to impeach the Virginians either of want of loyalty to the King, or proper affection to their own church.

5 That the reſolve of the Houſe of Burgeſſes for thanking the Proteſtors, was *nemine contradicente*, which in legal conſideration, is full evidence that the people of Virginia (excepting only the eight Clergymen before mentioned) are univerſally againſt an American Biſhop. That conſequently,

6 Doctor *Chandler* in the ſecond edition of his appeal, ought to deduct from the number of Epiſcopalians, whom he ſuppoſed were for an American Biſhop, all the white people in that dominion, except eight, and (as all negroes according to his Argument, are preſumed to be of their maſters religion) all the blacks in that province, except thoſe belonging to the ſaid eight.

The Proteſts, as taken from the Virginia Gazette, are as follow.

The Proteſt againſt the Proceedings of the Convention, holden at William and Mary College, on the 4th day of June, 1771.

WHEREAS the following Reſolution was agreed to, by a majority of the Clergy aſſembled at the ſaid Convention,

That a committee be appointed to draw up an addreſs to the King for an American Epiſcopate, and that the committee ſhall apply for the hands of the majority of the clergy of this colony; in which, if they ſucceed, the Biſhop of London is to be humbly addreſſed for his concurrence, and requeſted to preſent their addreſs to his Majeſty, but without a concurrence of a majority of the clergy the addreſs not to be tranſmitted, and that the Reverend Meſſieurs Camm, Wylie, Skyring and Fountaine, or any three of them, are appointed a Committee to prepare the ſaid addreſſes.

We whoſe names are hereunto ſubſcribed, and who did vote againſt the ſaid reſolution, do publickly declare our diſſent, and proteſt againſt it.

Firſt. Becauſe as the number of the clergy in this colony is, at leaſt, a hundred, we cannot conceive that twelve clergymen are a ſufficient repreſentation of ſo large a body.

Secondly. Becauſe the ſaid reſolution contradicts a former reſolution of the ſame convention, which put a negative upon the queſtion, *Whether the King ſhould be addreſſed upon an American Epiſcopate?*—And, that an aſſembly, met upon ſo important an occaſion, ſhould reſcind a reſolution, agreed to and entered down but a few minutes before, is, in our apprehenſion, contrary to all order and decorum.

Thirdly. Becauſe the expreſſion, *American Epiſcopate*, includes a juriſdiction over the other colonies; and the clergy of Virginia cannot, with any propriety, petition for a meaſure, which, for aught that appears to the contrary, will materially affect the natural rights and fundemental laws of the ſaid colonies, without their conſent and approbation.

Fourthly. Becauſe the eſtabliſhment of an American Epiſcopate, at this time, would tend greatly to weaken the connexion between the mother country and her colonies; to continue their preſent unhappy diſputes; to infuſe jealouſies and fears into the minds of proteſtant diſſenters; and to give ill diſpoſed perſons occaſion to raiſe ſuch diſturbances, as may endanger the very exiſtance of the Britiſh empire in America.

Fifthly. Becauſe we cannot help conſidering it as extremely indecent, for the clergy to make ſuch an application, without the concurrence of the PRESIDENT, COUNCIL and REPRESENTATIVES of this province—an uſurpation directly repugnant to the rights of mankind.

Sixthly. Becauſe the Biſhops of London have always, hitherto, exerciſed eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction over this colony; And we are perfectly ſatisfied with the mild juſt and equitable government of our excellent dioceſan, the preſent Lord Biſhop of London; and do think a petition to the crown to ſtrip his Lordſhip of any part of his juriſdiction, but an ill return for his paſt labours, and contrary to our oath of canonical obedience. We do farther conceive, as it had been unanimouſly determined, by this very convention, that his Lordſhip ſhould be addreſſed for his opinion, relative to this meaſure, the clergy ought to have waited for his Lordſhip's paternal advice, before they had proceeded any farther, in an affair of ſuch vaſt importance.

Seventhly. Becauſe we have particular objections to that part of the reſolution, by which the committee are directed *to apply*, as it is termed, *for the hands of the majority of the clergy of this colony*; A method of proceeding in our opinion, contrary to the univerſal practice of the chriſtian church, it having been cuſtomary for the clergy to ſign all acts of an eccleſiaſtical nature in public convention; whereas the manner of procuring their concurrence, now propoſed, is unworthy the decorum and dignity, by which ſo venerable a body ought ever to be guided.

(*To be concluded in our next*)

LONDON, July 10

The following is a copy of a Letter received on Tueſday night by the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, from the Earl of Hertford, Lord Chamberlain;

" My Lord, 9 July 1771.

" As in conſequence of the notice given of the time your Lordſhip propoſes ſetting out To-Morrow, the Livery may be induced to attend your Lordſhip to St. James's I have the King's commands to acquaint you, that it being unprecedented to admit the Livery upon ſuch occaſions, as well as impracticable to introduce ſo numerous a body, no perſons beyond the number allowed by law to preſent petitions to the Throne will be admitted, except your Lordſhip, the Aldermen, Common Council, and City Officers.

I am, with the greateſt reſpect, my Lord,
Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient humble ſervant,
Groſvenor Street 9 July. HERTFORD."

July 10. On the Lord Mayor's coming into Council he read the Letter above-mentioned to the Livery then aſſembled; in conſequence of which a Committee of ten (the number allowed by law to preſent a petition) was appointed from the body to attend the Lord Mayor into the King's preſence.

July 11. Yeſterday the Lord Mayor, attended by the Aldermen Stephenſon, Trecothick, Townſend, Sawbridge and Oliver, the two Sheriffs &c. with upwards of 100 of the Common-Council, in about 50 carriages, attended by the committe appointed from the Livery to attend the Lord Mayor into the King's preſence, with Sir James Hodges (Town Clerk) the City Marſhal, &c &c, proceeded, amidſt the greateſt acclamations of the people to St. James's, with the following addreſs, Remonſtrance and Petition, which was read to his Majeſty by the Town Clerk, viz.

" *Moſt Gracious Sovereign;*

WE your Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the City of London, in the Anguiſh of our hearts, beg leave to approach your royal Perſon, & deeply to lament that we ſtill ſuffer, together with many others, all thoſe great and unparallelled Grievances, which we have before ſubmitted to your Majeſty, with the hope of a full and ſpeedy Redreſs from our Sovereign, as the Father of his People.

" The ſame arbitrary Houſe of Commons which violated the ſacred Right of election, and ſeated among themſelves, as a Repreſentative of the People, a Man who was never choſen into Parliament, have, the laſt Seſſion, proceeded to the moſt extravagant Outrages againſt the Conſtitution of this Kingdom, and the Liberty of the Subject, of which your Majeſty is by Law the great Guardian. They have ventured to impriſon our Chief Magiſtrate, and one of our Aldermen, for diſobeying their illegal Orders, and not violating the holy ſanction of their oaths to this great City, as well as their duty to their Country. They have, by the moſt artful Suggeſtions, prevailed upon your Majeſty, to ſuffer your royal Name to give a pretended Authority to a Proclamation iſſued at their expreſs deſire, contrary to the known Laws of the Land. At length they proceeded to the enormous Wickedneſs of eraſing a judicial Record, in order to ſtop the Courſe of Juſtice, and to fruſtrate all poſſibility of Relief by an appeal to thoſe Laws, which are the nobleſt birthright and inheritance of all the Subjects of this Realm.

" During the unjuſt Confinement of our Repreſentatives, they proceeded to a Law, depriving the Citizens of London of a conſiderable Part of their Property in the Soil of the River Thames, ſolemnly granted to them by divers Charters, and confirmed by the authority of Parliament; and under colour of Equity, inſerted in that Law an unuſual ſaving Clauſe, ſubverſive of the known and eſtabliſhed Laws of Property; they have, without any pretence of an Abuſe, ſuperſeded the Conſervancy of the River Thames, in the liberty which the Citizens of London have enjoyed from the Conqueſt.

We therefore, your Remonſtrants, again ſupplicate your Majeſty to reſtore our Rights, and to give peace to this diſtracted Nation, by a ſpeedy Diſſolution of Parliament, and by removing your preſent wicked and deſpotic Miniſters for ever from your Councils and Preſence."

To which Addreſs, Remonſtrance and *Petition his Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer:*

I Shall ever be ready to exert my Prerogatives as far as I can conſtitutionally, in redreſſing any real Grievances of my Subjects; and the City of London will always find me diſpoſed to liſten to any of their well grounded Complaints: It is therefore with Concern that I ſee a Part of my Subjects ſtill ſo far miſled and deluded, as to renew, in ſuch reprehenſible Terms, a Requeſt, with which, I have repeatedly declard, I cannot comply.

July 17. Monday ſome particular diſpatches were ſent off from Lord Hillſborough's Office, for his Excellency Governor Tryon at North-Carolina, relative to the affair of the Regulators.

Yeſterday was held a Court of Lord-Mayor and Aldermen at Guildhall, when Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull gave bond to ſerve the Office of Sheriff.

We are aſſured, that in leſs than a month the preliminary articles of peace will be ſigned between Ruſſia and the Porte.

July 18. The meaſures adopted by the Miniſtry for making the American Governors independent of the provinces, ſeems very well calculated to ſecure the dominion of the mother-country: while the Governors depended entirely upon the provincial aſſemblies for their ſalary, they were always ſlaves to the party preponderating, and were often led into conceſſions, not a little injurious to the ſupremacy of England: the removal of the cauſe therefore will naturally annihilate the effect, and we ſhall not make the guardians of our rights the unavoidable betrayers of our property.

Miſs Elizabeth Knowles, daughter of Sir Charles Knowles (now at the court of Peterſburgh) is appointed one of the Maids of honour to her Majeſty.

A correſpondent ſays, "His Majeſty told the Sheriffs, he would receive the Lord Mayor and Aldermen; by which it is ſuppoſed the Livery are to ſtand without-ſide the gate, as a proper puniſhment for their *inſolence* in chuſing Mr. Wilkes Sheriff."

July 19. We have the pleaſure to acquaint the public, that the Earl of Rochford has ſent a very ſpirited memorial to the French Court inſiſting on the immediate payment of the Money due on account of the Canada papers; and that a firm reſolution is at length taken, that this matter ſhall no longer remain the diſgrace of our public conduct, and a ſtain on the national honour.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague. July, 1.

" We have juſt received advice here, that not only frigates, but likewiſe all ſhips of war, without diſtinction, of every nation, are forbidden by the King of Spain to enter into any of the ports of his States; and we are aſſured his motives for this ſtep are, that it has been perceived for a long time paſt, that ſhips which are not ſubjected to Viſitation have greatly abuſed the permiſſion granted them by the Spaniſh Monarch of putting into his ports, by exporting not only a great quantity of gold and ſilver in money & in ingots, but alſo by carrying on a contraband trade with the inhabitants, which has greatly prejudiced the Revenue of the Crown.

By the Boſton Poſt.

BOSTON, September 19.

Since our laſt arrived here Capt. Scott, Capt. Chambers, and Capt. Symmes, from London: From the public Prints, one of which is to the 3d of Auguſt, brought by Capt. Chambers, who put into Falmouth, we have the following Advices:

WARSAW, July 13.

LETTERS from the army of Field Marſhal Romanzow adviſe, that General Weiſſman having paſſed the Danube for the third time, had attacked the 19th of laſt month, under Tulcza, a body of 8000 Turks drove them from their intrenchments, cut to pieces near 1000 of them, took 106 priſoners, and 24 pieces of cannon, with ſeveral ſtandards.

LONDON, Auguſt 3.

The Holland Mail has brought the important News from Peterſburg, that the Ruſſian Prince's Dolgorucki's Army has forced the Lines of the Turkiſh Army which conſiſted of 50 000 Tartars, and 7 000 Turks, with the Loſs of only about 100 killed and wounded, among the latter were four Officers: The Prince's Trophies conſiſted of 40 Pieces of Cannon, and a great Quantity of Powder and Ball.

A dreadful Fire happened at Conſtantinople, the 3d of June, which laid in aſhes two Thouſand Houſes.

LONDON,

July 25. It is ſaid, that the ſcheme for eſtabliſhing a Biſhop in America is privately carrying on, and that a Clergyman at the head of a Church Seminary there, is ſhortly expected over, to facilitate the plan concerted between the Miſſionaries in America and their Superiors in this Kingdom.

Extract of a Letter from Glouceſter. July 20.

" The moſt ſhocking inſtance of ſavage barbarity ever heard of in theſe countries was perpetrated, on Thurſday evening laſt, near Lidney, in this county.—Miſs Mary Jones, youngeſt daughter of William Jones, Eſq; of Naſs, and Miſs Gough, a young lady of Monmouth, who was upon a viſit at Naſs, were inhumanly murdered in a meadow near Lidney Church, as they were returning from Lidney to Naſs.—The young Ladies after tea, took a walk to Lidney, where they were detained by the rain till near ten o'clock, at which time they ſet out for Naſs, about two miles diſtant, without any attendant. The family at Naſs, ſurpriſed the Ladies did not return, ſent a ſervant with a lanthorn to meet them, who found Miſs Jones lying dead acroſs the path in the meadow, with the back part of her ſkull beat to pieces, and Miſs Gough in a ditch near the ſame place moſt ſhockingly bruiſed. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the diſtraction into which the family was thrown. The whole country being ſoon alarmed, every man was ſummoned to go in purſuit of the murderer. William Morgan, a young man of Lidney, a Sawyer by trade, was the only perſon abſent. He was in bed, when one of his neighbours called him up, and told him what had paſſed. As ſoon as he came down, ſome blood being obſerved upon the knee of his breeches, he was directly charged with the fact, which he without heſitation confeſſed. On Saturday evening he was brought to our Caſtle, and gives this account of the horrid deed.—He ſays, he had been playing at fives on Thurſday evening, and had loſt all his money; but had engaged to play for ſix pence the next night. Whilſt he was thinking how to get the Money, theſe two young Ladies paſſed him, and it came into his mind that he might eaſily rob them of their money as they went home. He accordingly followed them, and it being nearly dark, paſſed by them. Miſs Jones ſaid, *Good night to you Will.* Finding that he was known, he determined to murder them, and taking a little circuit in the meadow, came behind them, and with a ſtake ſtruck Miſs Jones upon the head, which brought her to the ground; he then gave her another blow, and left her dead on the ſpot. Miſs Gough, who had run a few yards, he followed, and ſtruck in the ſame manner. She ſcreamed out, upon which he repeated his blows till ſhe was, to all appearance, lifeleſs. He ſuppoſes, in ſtruggling ſhe had fallen into the ditch, as he did not throw her there. He then knelt down and took off Miſs Jones's pockets, but left her watch, and in kneeling down his breeches were ſtained with the blood. Juſt as he had taken off the pockets, he ſaw the ſervant coming up with a lanthorn, and ran off. He ſays, as he paſſed through Lidney Church Yard, he heard a terrible noiſe in the church, which threw him into ſuch a panic, that if a pool of water had been near he ſhould have drowned himſelf; however, he continued on his way home, and went to bed. When he was firſt apprehended, and queſtioned, whether any other was concerned with him, the villain charged an innocent man as his accomplice, but afterwards recanted. He appears to have been an ignorant idle, diſſolute fellow.——Says, he did not intend doing the Ladies any injury, if Miſs Jones had not diſcovered ſhe knew him.——Miſs Gough, upon being carried to a houſe, ſhewed ſome ſigns of life; and, by the means of Mr. Jones, of Newnham, and Mr. Hawker, of Chepſtow, the Surgeons who were called in, ſhe revived ſo far as to ſpeak ſome incoherent words, and was not dead yeſterday but lay in a delirious ſtate. This melancholy event has affected the whole country. Theſe unfortunate young Ladies were diſtinguiſhed by their amiable and excellent qualities."

July 25. We hear from Hayes, in Kent, that the Right Hon. the Earl of Chatham is not ſo dangerouſly ill as has been repreſented.

July 26. Wedneſday an Expreſs was ſent off from the Earl of Hillſborough's Office, for his Excellency the Governor of North-Carolina.

Letters from Leghorn mention, that all the Raguſan ſhips in that port are diſarmed and laid up, leaſt they ſhould fall into the hands of the Ruſſians.

We are aſſured, from good authority, that there is now caſting at one Foundery in London, 150 tons of Cannon Balls, for Spain; and Agents are alſo buying up all the old balls they can meet with, for the ſame kingdom: a great quantity lies now ready at a certain wharf to be ſhipped immediately.

Aug. 3. Two ſhips of 74 guns each, at Portſmouth, and three of 60, at Chatham, are ordered to be got ready forthwith for the Leeward Iſlands ſtation.

A circular Letter from the Cofferer's Office has been ſent to the Lord Mayor of London, to their Graces the two Archbiſhops, the Preſident of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Groom of the Stole, the Lord Chamberlain, the Maſter of the Horſe, the three Secretaries of State, and the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, that the Cofferer has not been able to iſſue the uſual number of Warrants for Veniſon, on account of the deficiency in his Majeſty's Parks and Foreſts, which this Year fell ſhort no leſs than 65 Bucks.

Bills of Indictment have been found againſt ſundry Perſons for ſtealing ſilver Diſhes and other Plate, and Table Linnen, at the late Inſtallation at Windſor.

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On the 11th inſtant a large ſhip was ſeen on fire a few leagues off Cape Florida, thought to be from Jamaica with rum, &c. and continued burning till next morning, when the maſter of the veſſel, who brings us the intelligence, conjectures ſhe muſt have gone down, as he could ſee no more of her. Several other ſhips were in company with, or in ſight of her.

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On Thurſday Evening laſt, a Duel was fought with Piſtols, in a Room in Mr. Holliday's Tavern on the Bay, between Dr. John Haly and Peter Delancy, Eſq. Poſt-Maſter General of the Southern Diſtrict of North-America, which unhappily ended in the immediate Death of Mr. Delancey. The Diſtreſs of the Families of both Parties may be more eaſily imagined than deſcribed.

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That Sir Francis Bernard was returned from Lincolnſhire, and was in great Credit by the principal nobility in England, particularly Lord North and Lord Hillſborough.

Lord Hillſborough was to embark for Ireland the 24th July, and intended to return in about two Months.

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Laſt Wedneſday the Rev. Mr. Daniel Brewer, was ordained Paſtor of that Church and Congregation, in Guilford, which was lately under the Paſtoral Care of the Rev. Mr. Sprout, now of Philadelphia.

The Reverend Corporation of Yale College, in this Place laſt Week, made Choice of the Rev. Mr. Salter, of Mansfield to be one of their Body, in the Room of the Rev. Mr. Ruggles, deceaſed.——They alſo appointed Capt. Daniel Starr, of Danbury, Steward of the College, in the Room of Jonathan Fitch, Eſq; and Mr. John Trumble, a Tutor, in the Room of Mr. St. John, deceaſed.

HARTFORD, September 24.

Laſt Friday as Mr. Jedediah Spencer of Eaſt-Hartford, was riding in an empty cart down a hill, the cart overſet, when the hind rave fell upon his head and kill'd him inſtantly.

The Freemen of this town, at their annual meeting on Tueſday laſt, made choice of JOHN PITKIN, & BENJAMIN PAYNE, Eſqr's, to repreſent them at the General Aſſembly at New Haven in October next.

Weathersfield, 20th Sept. 1771.

ON Wedneſday the 11th Inſtant ſuddenly departed this Life, the Hon. JOHN CHESTER, Eſq; of this Town. He appear'd in the Morning quite well, and in high Health. About 9 o'Clock he rode near three Miles into the Meadow, with Capt. *Fiſk* of *Farmington*, where he found ſome of his Hay that needed opening. After having opened a few Cocks, as he was walking from one of them to another, converſing with a young Man who was there concerned in and about the Hay, he ſuddenly ſet his Fork into the Ground, laid his Hand on his Breaſt, and cried out, O dear! and inſtantly ſunk down. Capt. Fiſk and the young Man ran to his Aſſiſtance; but no Symptoms of Life appeared. The Doctors, as ſoon as poſſible were with him, let him Blood, and uſed other Means to recover him, but all to no purpoſe. His Death appears to have been as ſudden as can well be conceived of.

He was a Gentleman, in many Views, highly diſtinguiſhed—was deſcended from a Train of honorable Anceſtors——liberally educated at Cambridge, and excellently furniſhed by the God of Life, with a Genius, and ſuperior Accompliſhments, for public Uſefulneſs and Service. In the earlier Part of his Life, he was conſtantly a Member of the General Aſſembly; for many Years was Colonel of the ſixth Regiment of Militia; and one of the Aſſiſtants of the Colony, and employed in various other Stations of Truſt and Importance in the Government; in which he acquitted himſelf to his own Honour, and the Acceptation of the Public. He was a Gentleman of great Penetration and a ſettled Judgment; of inflexible Uprightneſs, Truth and Fidelity in his Adminiſtration; ſagacious to diſcern what was juſt and right to be done; ſteady and firm in purſuing the Dictates of his own Mind, and the Welfare of the Community. As a Member of the General Aſſembly, and as one of the Hon. Council, he was ever diſtinguiſhed for his upright and independant Conduct. His inclination and Genius, equally with his affluent Circumſtances in Life conſpiring to render him, in the Departments he ſuſtained, unbias'd either by popular Applauſe, or Diſapprobation, to act contrary to his Sentiments, which, though uncommonly modeſt in delivering, yet he ever gave them when call'd on, with a Freedom and Firmneſs, which demonſtrated to his Honour, that he had firſt weigh'd them, and convinced himſelf of their juſtneſs. He was a Friend to, and Promoter of Order and Peace; a ſteady and exemplary Attendant on the Worſhip of God's Houſe and the Ordinances of the Goſpel, and a Friend to its Miniſters. He was highly eſteem'd and valued by the People in this Place, whoſe Peace and Proſperity he wiſely and ſteadily purſued. In a Word, Wiſdom and a ſound Mind, Steadineſs, Impartiality and Integrity; an uncommon Spirit of Government, and Skill and Ability to promote the comman Good; Virtue and a ſolemn Profeſſion of the Religion of the Son of God; the Virtues and Duties of the ſocial Life: and in the ſmaller Circle of his own Family, Prudence and Fidelity, Kindneſs and Oeconomy; with a Veil of Humility and Modeſty caſt over the whole, mark and diſtinguiſh his Character.

A ſtrong Pillar fell, when CHESTER died. The Exertion of his great Abilities, for a Courſe of Years for the Welfare of the Colony, and the Peace and Happineſs of this Place juſtly demand and call forth a tributary Tear. So great was our Regard for him; ſo great our Dependance upon him, in this Place, that we very ſenſibly and tenderly feel the impoveriſhing Stroke—the awful Frown of a Sovereign Holy God. The Tears of Weathersfield are plentifully wept over the Duſt of the dear and Honorable deceaſed. May God who liveth forever, and with whom is the Reſidue of the Spirit, be a Repairer of our Breaches—a Father to the Fatherleſs, and a God to the Widow.

I have ſaid ye are Gods—but ye ſhall die like Men, Pſalm lxxxii. 6, 7.

He deceaſed in the 69th Year of his Age, and left a mournful Widow and ſix Children—four Sons and Two Daughters.

All perſons having accounts unſettled either by book or note with the eſtate of Capt. Nathaniel Doane late of Chatham deceaſed are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of the deceaſed, on the firſt ſecond and third tueſdays of October next, in order to ſettle their accounts with ſaid eſtate. Thoſe who neglect to comply with the above requeſt, muſt expect to be ſued without further notice. Dated at Chatham, September 3. 1771.

Sarah Doane, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Bryan Parmele, *Adminiſtrator.*

Stephen Mears,

WAnts about 400 yards of good homeſpun yard wide woolen check, for which Engliſh goods of any kind will be given in Payment.

N. B. The cloth is wanted in about 14 Days.

Hartford, Sept. 24. 1771.

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Weathersfield, 20th Sept. 1771.

ON Wedneſday the 11th Inſtant ſuddenly departed this Life, the Hon. JOHN CHESTER, Eſq; of this Town. He appear'd in the Morning quite well, and in high Health. About 9 o'Clock he rode near three Miles into the Meadow, with Capt. *Fiſk of Farmington*, where he found ſome of his Hay that needed opening. After having opened a few Cocks, as he was walking from one of them to another, converſing with a young Man who was there concerned in and about the Hay, he ſuddenly ſet his Fork into the Ground, laid his Hand on his Breaſt, and cried out, O dear! and inſtantly ſunk down. Capt. Fiſk and the young Man ran to his Aſſiſtance; but no Symptoms of Life appeared. The Doctors, as ſoon as poſſible were with him, let him Blood, and uſed other Means to recover him, but all to no purpoſe. His Death appears to have been as ſudden as can well be conceived of.

He was a Gentleman, in many Views, highly diſtinguiſhed—was deſcended from a Train of honorable Anceſtors——liberally educated at Cambridge, and excellently furniſhed by the God of Life, with a Genius, and ſuperior Accompliſhments, for public Uſefulneſs and Service. In the earlier Part of his Life, he was conſtantly a Member of the General Aſſembly; for many Years was Colonel of the ſixth Regiment of Militia; and one of the Aſſiſtants of the Colony, and employed in various other Stations of Truſt and Importance in the Government; in which he acquitted himſelf to his own Honour, and the Acceptation of the Public. He was a Gentleman of great Penetration and a ſettled Judgment; of inflexible Uprightneſs, Truth and Fidelity in his Adminiſtration; ſagacious to diſcern what was juſt and right to be done; ſteady and firm in purſuing the Dictates of his own Mind, and the Welfare of the Community. As a Member of the General Aſſembly, and as one of the Hon. Council, he was ever diſtinguiſhed for his upright and independant Conduct. His inclination and Genius, equally with his affluent Circumſtances in Life conſpiring to render him, in the Departments he ſuſtained, unbias'd either by popular Applauſe, or Diſapprobation, to act contrary to his Sentiments, which, though uncommonly modeſt in delivering, yet he ever gave them when call'd on, with a Freedom and Firmneſs, which demonſtrated to his Honour, that he had firſt weigh'd them, and convinced himſelf of their juſtneſs. He was a Friend to, and Promoter of Order and Peace; a ſteady and exemplary Attendant on the Worſhip of God's Houſe and the Ordinances of the Goſpel, and a Friend to its Miniſters. He was highly eſteem'd and valued by the People in this Place, whoſe Peace and Proſperity he wiſely and ſteadily purſued. In a Word, Wiſdom and a ſound Mind, Steadineſs, Impartiality and Integrity; an uncommon Spirit of Government, and Skill and Ability to promote the comman Good; Virtue and a ſolemn Profeſſion of the Religion of the Son of God; the Virtues and Duties of the ſocial Life: and in the ſmaller Circle of his own Family, Prudence and Fidelity, Kindneſs and Oeconomy, with a Veil of Humility and Modeſty caſt over the whole, mark and diſtinguiſh his Character.

A ſtrong Pillar fell, when CHESTER died. The Exertion of his great Abilities, for a Courſe of Years for the Welfare of the Colony, and the Peace and Happineſs of this Place juſtly demand and call forth a tributary Tear. So great was our Regard for him; ſo great our Dependance upon him, in this Place, that we very ſenſibly and tenderly feel the impoveriſhing Stroke—the awful Frown of a Sovereign Holy God. The Tears of Weathersfield are plentifully wept over the Duſt of the dear and Honorable deceaſed. May God who liveth forever, and with whom is the Reſidue of the Spirit, be a Repairer of our Breaches—a Father to the Fatherleſs, and a God to the Widow.

I have ſaid ye are Gods—but ye ſhall die
like Men, Pſalm lxxxii. 6, 7.

He deceaſed in the 69th Year of his Age, and left a mournful Widow and ſix Children—four Sons and Two Daughters.

All perſons having ac-

counts unſettled either by book or note with the eſtate of Capt. Nathaniel Doane late of Chatham deceaſed are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of the deceaſed, on the firſt ſecond and third tueſdays of October next, in order to ſettle their accounts with ſaid eſtate. Thoſe who neglect to comply with the above requeſt, muſt expect to be ſued without further notice. Dated at Chatham, September 3 1771.

Sarah Doane, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Bryan Parmele, *Adminiſtrator.*

Stephen Mears,

WAnts about 400 yards of good homeſpun yard wide woolen check, for which Engliſh goods of any kind will be given in Payment.

N. B. The cloth is wanted in about 24 Days.

Hartford, Sept. 24, 1771.

Milaneſe, and dictate to all Italy, except ... Bachas, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Kiis, ...

POET'S CORNER.

SHORT is the Date, and narrow is the Span,
Which bounds the little Life of fooliſh Man,
Gay Scenes of Bliſs the raviſh'd Soul ſurpriſe,
Raiſe his vain Hopes, and glitter in his Eyes,
Of ſwelling Titles he ſupinely dreams,
Vaſt are his Projects, and refin'd his Schemes:
But when the Morning Views of Joy are paſt,
The melancholy Evening comes at laſt,
The Tyrant Death, a haſty Summons ſends,
And all his momentary Glory ends.

L O N D O N.

There are letters in town from Bengal, which adviſe that Heyder Ally's army is more numerous than ever, and that they are ſo properly poſted as to be ready to join at twenty four hours notice.

They write from Jerſey, that ſcarce one third of the Fiſhermen have gone out this ſeaſon to the Banks of Newfoundland as did laſt year: on the other hand, the number of French ſhips ſailed for that place is near double to that of laſt year.

July 20. Yeſterday a Board of Trade, on colony affairs, was held at the Plantation office, at which the Earl of Hillſbourgh preſided.

Notwithſtanding the young King of Sweden has made the warmeſt profeſſions of friendſhip to our Court, we are well aſſured, that ſome underhand negociation is now carrying on between him and the Court of France.

During Lord Halifax's reſidence in Ireland, the ſalary of the Lord Lieutenant was (by his intereſt) raiſed from 12 000l. to 17 000l. per annum; which however, he would not accept for himſelf, but politely thanked government for their attention to his ſucceſſors.

Several Councils have been held at Paris on the benefit and advantage of their conqueſt of Corſica, which has coſt, in ſoldiers and ſailors, 32,000 men, 29 070 600 livres in money; it coſts ſince the departure of Paoli, all accounts balanced, 3000 000 livers a year. The iſland does not bring more than 1800,000 livers, excluſive of the woods: it was thought that this article would have proved very advantageous, but as it is under the management of the King's undertakers for ſhip building, the timber is bro't to the docks 18 per cent. leſs than that bro't and imported from the North.

July 20. Admiral Montague now Commander in North America, is appointed Rear Admiral of England, in the room of Admiral Holbourne, deceaſed.

It is thought that Sir John Bently, Knight, Vice Admiral of the White, and one of the preſent Directors will ſucceed to the Governorſhip of Greenwich Hoſpital, in the room of the late Admiral Holborne.

Arrived, The London Ca'ef; the Argo, Bryant; and the Thames, Darby, from Boſton; and the Providence, Gilbert, from Rhode Iſland.

Orders were on Tueſday laſt ſent from the Admiralty Office, to the Commiſſioners of Chatham, Sheerneſs, and Portſmouth, for an immediate account to be tranſmitted of the number frigates which are fit to be employed as cruizers, with their names, number of guns, &c.

Newcaſtle, July 6. Thurday, on the arrival of the poſt with the account of Meſſrs. Wilkes and Bull being elected Sheriffs of London, their friends here ſet the bells a ringing; and, in the evening, a painted canvas fixed on a gibbet, on one ſide of which were painted the portraits of the Lords M——d and B—e chained together, and on the other ſide, Townſ—d, H—ne, and Judas, with their names at length, was carried in proceſſion about the town, & torn to pieces in the fleſh market, under the ſign of Mr. Wilkes amidſt the acclamations of a great number of perſons.

P. Verſtille,

HAS a neat and univerſal aſſortment of Engliſh, and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce in hand, at his Store in Weathersfield.

Printed by *Ebenezer Watson.*

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county, now of Hartford, in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A.D. 1771. there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.

Hartford, June 10, A.D. 1771.

ALEXANDER [illegible], } *Truſtees to ſaid*
JONATHAN WELLS. } Caldwell.

Liſt of Letters remaining in the Poſt-Office at Hartford. N. B. Where the Town is not mentioned they are directed for Hartford.

WILLIAM ADAMS, Eſq; Seth Auſtin Suffield, Aſhbel Anderſon Eaſt Windſor, Cornelius Atherton Nine Partners, William Ayward Jacob Brown John Barron Henry Baldwin North-Bolton, Thomas Brown Coventry, Charles Caldwell Samuel Dix Weathersfield, Samuel Dwight [illegible], Robert Fulton, New Cole Rain, Nathaniel Fellerton E. Hartford, Jonathan Hatch Tolland, John Jeffery, Capt. Joel Jones Hebron, Samuel Kingſbury Coventry, Jonathan Kimball Marblehead, Nathan Kimball ditto, Capt. Lynde Lord Litchfield, Barnard Lintell, Benjamin Morſon, Thomas Newhall, Peter Olcott E. Hartford, Samuel Prouty Saliſbury, Eliſha Root Farmington, Dr. —— Todor E. Windſor, David Trowbridge Hatfield, James Twiſoot Coventry, Eliſha Seymour, Jonathan Smith Weathersfield, Seth Sachet Weſtfield, Henry Stiles Hatfield, John Stanton Coventry, John Skinner jun.

TAken up in Norfolk by the ſubſcriber, a dark brown mare Colt, ſuppos'd to be paſt two years old. The owner may have her on proving his property and paying for keeping.

JOSEPH GILBERT.

September 16, 1771.

Timothy Burr,

HAS juſt opened a neat aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Griſwold, in Poquonock, in the town of Windſor, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Windſor, September 16, 1771.

THis is to give notice to all perſons creditors to Amaſa Jones, of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A.D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors, at Capt. Dudly Wrights innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate, for and among ſaid creditors.

Colcheſter, June 10 1771.

Henry Champion, } Truſtees to
Elias Worthington. } ſaid Jones.

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD,

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh——He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons——cypher'd & white ſtone ring's and a variety of articales in the goldſmiths and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat or rye at Caſh price. 343

Four young new Negro

ſlaves, three of them girls and a boy, to be ſold cheap for Caſh. *Inquire of the Printer hereof.*

Ebenezer Bridgham,

At the Staffordſhire and Liverpool Ware-Houſe,
In King Street BOSTON.

HAS juſt received a very large and compleat aſſortment of China, Glaſs, Delph & Stone ware, conſiſting of almoſt every article of thoſe manufactures, which (as he has them directly from ſeveral manufacturers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool) he is able and fully inclin'd to ſell as low as they were ever ſold in America. Alſo, Pipes per the box, Nails of all ſorts, and a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Braziery and Cutlery ware, remarkably cheap, for ready money only.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, late of Chatham, deceaſed, (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent.) WE do hereby give notice to all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Gideon Arnold, innholder in Chatham, on the firſt Tueſdays of November, December, January and February next, at one o'clock afternoon. And as there is but ſix months allowed for bringing in their accounts, none will be allowed after ſaid time. No accounts not legally atteſted will be accepted.

Stephen Olmſtead, }
Abijah Hall, } *Commiſſioners.*
John Norton, jun. }

Chatham, September 5, 1771.

Left at the Shop of

Mr. Miles Beech, the latter end of July laſt, a blue and white linnen handkerchief, containing [illegible] and half. The owner may have it again, on proving his property and paying for this advertiſement.

Litchfield, September 5, 1771.

Juſt imported, in the laſt Arrivals from LONDON, a neat Aſſortment of the very beſt CHYMIC and GALENIC DRUGS and MEDICINES, and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

Munſon & Mather,

At their Store newly open'd, near the Hay-Market, in New Haven.

LIKEWISE they have for ſale, a Number of Patent Medicines, warranted genuine, from the original Stores, in London——Alſo, Books, Chyrurgeon's Inſtruments, Painter's colours, &c.

Gentlemen Practitioners, in town or Country, and others, that will favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, as they will not only ſell as cheap as any on the Continent, but warrant their Medicines, as good and genuine. All orders will be attended to with the utmoſt Diſpatch.

THOSE perſons who have received the Connecticut Courant of the ſubſcriber at Pittsfield, Great-Barrington, &c are hereby informed that the Year expires with No. 352 of ſaid paper——He therefore deſires all indebted to him to leave the pay at the places where their reſpective papers have been left. Thoſe who are late ſigners for ſaid paper are deſired to pay up to the above time, that their year may begin with the firſt ſubſcribers. And as he is obliged to make a conſiderable payment to the Printer, he hopes ALL concerned will comply with the above requeſt, which will effectually enable him to fulfil his engagements, and the Favour be ſuitably acknowledged by their Humble Servant,

John Gill.

N.B. *As the encouragement for continuing the buſineſs of riding as News Carrier to the above towns is too inconſiderable to ſupport the Expence of it, he propoſes to ride only once a Fortnight throughout the year, unleſs he ſhould be farther encouraged; thoſe who are at preſent ſubſcribers will have their papers continued to them unleſs orders are left for them to be ſtopped.*

Writing Paper,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office in HARTFORD.

[October. M.dcc.lxxi.] NUMBER 353

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, September 24, to TUESDAY, October 1, 1771.

[The Remainder of the peice begun in our laſt.]

A Proteſt againſt the application for a Biſhop.

Dissentient,

Firſt. BECAUSE the Advertiſement for the convention of the clergy, being greatly defective both in language and grammar, afforded a violent preſumption that the ſaid advertiſement was ſpurious illegitimate, and by no means the * offspring of a perſon of ſo much learning and eminence as the Commiſſary. And this preſumption, inſtead of being weakened, received a great acceſſion of probability from a certain pretence to openneſs and candour that was obſervable in the ſaid advertiſement, inaſmuch as ſuch a pretence, by evidencing a duplicity and variableneſs of conduct, has been affected to derogate very highly from the honour and reputation of the Commiſſary. It being manifeſtly his intention, as will appear from a † former advertiſement, not only to conceal the buſineſs of this preſent convention from the laity, but even *alſo* from the clergy themſelves, until the very time it was to be propoſed to their conſideration. To this preſumption, therefore, muſt be aſcribed the non attendance of a very great § Majority of the clergy; —— and as the meaſure that has now been adopted muſt undoubtedly, be thought not only greatly to affect this dominion in particular, but alſo all his Majeſty's colonies and plantations in America; we humbly conceive that the well grounded ſuſpicions concerning the legitimacy of the *convening* advertiſement ought to have been removed, and as full a convention of the clergy obtained, as the importance of the deliberation demanded.

Secondly. Becauſe the ſolicitation of the Clergy of Virginia for the appointment of an American Biſhop, without either applying for the concurrence, or knowing the objections of the other colonies in America which are equally concerned in ſuch an eſtabliſhment, muſt be deemed a rude encroachment upon, and a direct violation of, the rights of the ſaid colonies. An uſurpation that deſerves the greater oppugnation and reſentment, as the clergy of Virginia have not the leaſt ſhadow of excuſe for ſo precipitate a proceeding, and as the rights that have been invaded by this haſty reſolution are thoſe that merit to be the moſt carefully protected,— the rights of conſcience in matters of religion.

Thirdly. Becauſe their Lordſhips the Biſhops of London having hitherto poſſeſſed and excerciſed all epiſcopal rights in his Majeſty's colonies and Plantations in America, this new attempt to introduce an American Biſhop muſt be conſidered by the world as an indecent and unprovoked attack upon his preſent Lordſhip's juriſdiction and ſufficiency. And as no legal cauſe of complaint has, in this convention been aduced againſt the conduct of his Lordſhip, we cannot think ourſelves juſtifiable not only in not co operating, but alſo in not endeavouring to contravene a meaſure by which his Lordſhip is to be diveſted of a conſiderable part of the power intruſted to him by the laws; and which, as it does not appear, he has either abuſed or neglected, it cannot be thought conſiſtent with reaſon or common juſtice to deprive him of.

Fourthly. Becauſe the arguments that have been employed and inſiſted on, in this convention, to impreſs a conviction of the neceſſity and expediency of this American Biſhop, have not only appeared extremely inconcluſive, and nugatory, but alſo moſt extravagantly abſurd and chimerical. —— And this latter property they poſſeſs in ſo eminent a degree, that we may, with equal confidence, expect to ſee the fables of Ovid become true ſtories, as to ſee thoſe fears and apprehenſions realized on this ſubject.

Fifthly. Becauſe even granting the ſeveral advantages that have been ſuppoſed will reſult from the Succeſs of this intended application, yet as it has a manifeſt tendency to raiſe jealouſies and to excite diviſions in his Majeſty's Colonies in America (an evil much more than ſufficient to counter balance the greateſt good it can poſſibly be productive of) we ſhould ſtill think it our duty, without the influence of any other motive, to employ every effect in our power to oppoſe it. For ſhould this American biſhop not be appointed, yet ſtill our religious rights would not be injured. But ſhould we deſtroy the union among the Colonies, our civil rights will, from that moment, become acceſſible to the baſe deſigns of corrupt Stateſmen and abandoned Miniſters.

Sixthly. Becauſe laſtly, and principally, as the right of appointing this American Biſhop, is veſted in the Crown, and will, at preſent, be delegated to a Miniſtry whoſe ſentiments have ever appeared extremely hoſtile and inimical to, the common rights of mankind, it can never be thought for the intereſts of religion, in the preſent ſituation of political affairs, to extend the power of the crown, and the influence of * ſuch miniſters. In all deliberations, the liberty of the people ought to be the operating motive. Nor will this aſſertion, when examined, be found leſs true when applied to eccleſiaſtical than to civil diſcuſſions. For as the end of true religion is the happineſs of man, and as God has ordained that liberty and human happineſs ſhould be eſſentially connected, religion can never dictate a meaſure by which the civil rights of mankind can poſſibly be endangered. For when civil freedom is gone *true* religion alſo muſt neceſſarily be loſt with it; and in its place will ſucceed the religion of the tyrant that is, any ſuperſtition that he thinks the beſt adapted to keep him in poſſeſſion of the tyranny he has gotten.

Influenced by theſe conſiderations, and diſclaiming every motive that malice or ill nature may aſſign for this Proteſt,—— we ſubſcribe it, without expectation of favour or fear of reſentment:

RICHARD HEWITT,
WILLIAM BLAND.

Extract from the Journal of the Honourable House *of* Burgesses *of* Virginia, *Friday July,* 12

Reſolved nemine contradicente, that the thanks of this houſe be given to the Rev. Mr. Henley, the Rev. Mr. Hewitt, and the Rev. Mr. Bland, for the wiſe and well timed oppoſition they have made to the pernicious project of a few miſtaken clergymen, for introducing an American Bishop; a meaſure by which much diſturbance, great anxiety, and apprehenſion would certainly take place among his Majeſty's faithful American ſubjects; and that Mr. Richard Henry Lee, and Mr. Bland, do acquaint them therewith.

LONDON.

To his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON.

My Lord,

THE profound reſpect I bear to the gracious Prince, who governs this country with no leſs honour to himſelf than ſatisfaction to his ſubjects, and who reſtores you to your rank under his ſtandard, will ſave you from a multitude of reproaches. The attention I ſhould have paid to your failings is involuntarily attracted to the hand that rewards them, and though I am not ſo partial to the royal judgment as to affirm, that the favour of a King can remove mountains of infamy, it ſerves to leſſen at leaſt, for undoubtedly it divides the burthen. While I remember how much is due to *his* ſacred character, I cannot, with any decent appearance of propriety, call you the meaneſt and baſeſt fellow in the kingdom. I proteſt, my Lord, I do not think you ſo. You will have a dangerous rival, in that kind of fame to which you have hitherto ſo happily directed your ambition, as long as there is one man living, who thinks you worthy of his confidence, and fit to be truſted with any ſhare in his government. I confeſs you have great intrinſic merit; but take care you do not value it too highly. Conſider how much of it would have been loſt to the world, if the King had not graciouſly affixed his ſtamp, and given it currency among his ſubjects. If it be true that a virtuous man, ſtruggling with adverſity, be a ſcene worthy of the Gods, the glorious contention between you and the beſt of Princes deſerves an audience equally reſpectable. I think I already ſee other Gods riſing from the earth to behold it.

But this language is too mild for the occaſion. The King is determined, that our abilities ſhall not be loſt to ſociety. The perpetration and deſcription of new crimes will find employment for us both. My Lord, if the perſons, who have been loudeſt in their profeſſions of patriotiſm, had done their duty to the public with the ſame zeal and perſeverance that I did I will not aſſert that government would have recovered its dignity, but at leaſt our gracious Sovereign muſt have ſpared his ſubjects this laſt inſult, which, if there be any feeling left among us, they will reſent more than even the real injuries they received from every meaſure of your Grace's adminiſtration. In vain would we have looked round him for another character ſo conſummate as yours. Lord Mansfield ſhrinks from his principles;——his ideas of government perhaps go farther than your own, but his heart diſgraces the theory of his underſtanding.—— Charles Fox is yet in bloſſom; and as for Mr. Wedderburne, there is ſomething about him, which even treachery cannot truſt. For the preſent therefore, the beſt of Princes muſt have contented himſelf with Lord Sandwich.—— You would long ſince have received your final diſmiſſion and reward; and I, my Lord, who do not eſteem you the more for the high office you poſſeſs, would willingly have followed you to your retirement. There is ſurely ſomething ſingularly benevolent in the character of our Sovereign. From the moment he aſcended the Throne, there is no crime, of which human nature is capable, (and I call upon the Recorder to witneſs it) that has not appeared venal in his ſight. With any other Prince, the ſhameful deſertion of him, in the midſt of that diſtreſs, which you alone had created,—in the very criſis of danger, when he fancied he ſaw the Throne already ſurrounded by men of virtue and abilities would have outweighed the memory of all your former ſervices. But his Majeſty is full of juſtice, and underſtands the doctrine of compenſations. He remembers with gratitude how ſoon you had accommodated your morals to the neceſſities of his ſervice;—how chearfully you had abandoned the engagements of private friendſhip and renounced the moſt ſolemn profeſſions to the public. The ſacrifice of Lord Chatham was not loſt upon him. Even the cowardice and perfidy of deſerting him may have done you no diſſervice in his eſteem. The inſtance was painful, but the principle might pleaſe.

You did not neglect the Magiſtrate, while you flattered the *Man.* The expulſion of Mr. Wilkes predetermined in the Cabinet;—the power of depriving the ſubject of his birthright attributed to a reſolution of one branch of the Legiſlature;—The Conſtitution impudently invaded by the Houſe of Commons;—Theſe are the ſtrokes, my Lord which in the preſent reign, recommend to office, and conſtitute a Miniſter. They would have determined your Sovereign's judgment, if they had made no impreſſion upon his heart. We need not look for any other ſpecies of merit to account for his taking the earlieſt opportunity to recall you to his Councils. Yet you have other merit in abundance, —Mr. Hine, — the Duke of Portland.— and Mr Yorke.— Breach of truſt R y, and M r. You would think it a compliment to your gallantry, if I added Rape to the catalogue;—but the ſtile of your amours ſecures you from reſiſtance. I know how well theſe ſeveral charges have been defended. In the firſt inſtance, the Breach of Truſt is ſuppoſed to have been its own reward. Mr. Bradſhaw affirms upon his honour (and ſo may the gift of ſmiling never depart from him!) that you reſerved no part of Mr. Hine's purchaſe money for your own uſe, but that every ſhilling of it was ſcrupulouſly paid to Governor Burgoyne.—Make haſte, my Lord; another patent, applied in time, may keep the *oaks* in the family.— If not, Birnham Wood, I fear, muſt come to the *Macaroni.*

The Duke of Portland was in life your earlieſt friend. In defence of his property he had nothing to plead, but equity againſt Sir James Lowther, and preſcription againſt the Crown. You felt for your friend; *but the law muſt take its courſe.* Poſterity will ſcarce believe that Lord Bute's ſon in-law had barely intereſt enough at the Treaſury to get his grant compleated before the General Election.

Enough has been ſaid of that deteſtable tranſaction, which ended in the death of Mr *Yorke.* I cannot ſpeak of it without horror and compaſſion.— To excuſe yourſelf, you publicly impeach your accomplice, and to *his* mind perhaps the accuſation may be flattery. But in murder you are both principals. It was once a queſtion of emulation, and if the event had not diſappointed the immediate ſchemes of the cloſet, it might ſtill have been a hopeful ſubject of jeſt and merriment between you.

This letter, my Lord, is only a preface to my future correſpondence. The remainder of the ſummer ſhall be dedicated to your amuſement. I mean now and then to relieve the ſeverity of your morning ſtudies, and to prepare you for the buſineſs of the day. Without pretending to more than Mr. Bradſhaw's ſincerity, you may rely upon my attachment, as long as you are in office.

Will your Grace forgive me, if I venture to expreſs ſome anxiety for a man, whom I know you do not love? My Lord Weymouth has cowardice to plead, and a deſertion of a later date than your own. You know the Privy Seal was intended for him; and if you conſider the dignity of the poſt he deſerted, you will heardly think it decent to quarter him upon Mr. Rigby. Yet he muſt have bread, my Lord, or rather, he muſt have wine. If you deny him the cup, there will be no keeping him within the pale of the Miniſtry.

JUNIUS.

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* Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis:
Eſt in Juvencis, Eſt in Aſinis Patrum
Virtus———

† The Words of the Advertiſement alluded to are as follows:

"William and Mary College, April 2 1771:

"*The annual Meeting of the Clergy for the ſupport of the Fund for the Relief of Clergymens Widows and Orphans being appointed to be at this place the 4th of May the Commiſſary begs leave to add his Requeſt that there may be a general Attendance of the Clergy at that Time, and the Meeting may be as full as poſſible.*"

Neither Clergy nor Laity, I preſume, could have immagined from this Advertiſement that the full Meeting requeſted was to make application for an American Biſhop. But I am rather inclined to think that if any of them ſhould have had Leiſure enough to form any Conjectures concerning the Buſineſs of it they muſt have ſuppoſed it related only to the Fund for the ſupport of Widows and Orphans.

§ *There were only Twelve Clergymen preſent at this Convention.*

* *Such Miniſters, in the Appointment of an American Biſhop could never think of chuſing a man the moſt proper and fitting to diſcharge the Functions of ſo important an Office. They would only be ſolicitous to meet with a perſon of blind Submiſſion and unlimited Obedience who ſhould never feel any Remorſe in executing what they,* in their Omnipotence, *ſhould command him.*

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JUNIUS.

By the Boſton Poſt.

BOSTON, September 26.

Since our laſt arrived here Capt. Brace from Falmouth in 40 Days, by the public Prints we have the following Articles, viz.

LONDON, Auguſt 6.

They write from Plymouth, that the Regiment lying in the barracks at the Dock there, has orders to hold itſelf in readineſs to embark for N. America.

Another Remonſtrance to the King is in contemplation, wherein it is ſaid the Lord Chamberlain's letter to the Citizens, with their conſequential reception at St. James's, will have a capital place.

The Earl of Rochford, one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, ſuperintends the American department during the Earl of Hillſborough's reſidence in Ireland, ſo that the execution of the buſineſs of the colonies is in no degree obſtructed by his Lordſhip's abſence.

Letters from Paris mention that to ſuch a height are the public diſputes in that metropolis arrived, that the King has doubled his body guard; for there is great reaſon to ſuſpect that there are Damiens yet left in France.

It was reported this morning that very ſatisfactory anſwers have been received by our Miniſtry from the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid regarding certain caſes now upon the point of being happily terminated.

Miſs Jones, who was lately murdered in Glouceſterſhire, was a great benefactor to the Wretch who committed the horrid deed. She put him apprentice. This poor young lady was to have been married in a fortnight to an amiable gentleman of large fortune, who has ſince the dreadful event kept his bed in a high fever, and is delirious.

The late Miſs Jones, of Naſs in Glouceſterſhire, who was unfortunately murdered was about 23 years of age, and very beautiful, tho' rather ſhort, and of the moſt mild and benevolent diſpoſition; at the death of an old aunt, now upwards of 80 ſhe would have come to a fortune of 80 000 l.

By advices received from Lidney in Glouceſterſhire, we are informed, that Miſs Gough, who was cruelly beaten and robbed by the ſawyer on Thurſday ſe'nnight, on her return from Naſs, in company with the late Miſs Jones, is now in a fair way of recovery.

At the Inſtallation on the 25th of July.

Two thouſand beds were made in the Caſtle at Windſor, & two thouſand tables were ſpread on Thurſday. There were ſeventeen kitchens, and fifty cooks in each kitchen beſides other attendants.

After dinner on thurſday, at Windſor, the new regulation of the Lord Steward took place about the ſcramble; as it was thought a better plan of *œconomy* to carry the victuals to the mob, than to let the mob come to the victuals. Accordingly the windows of the Caſtle were thrown open, and the proviſion toſſed out to the gaping croud below. A cloud of hams, chickens, paſties haunches, and delicates of every kind with knives, forks, plates, table cloths, and napkins, their *companions* darkened the air. This was ſucceeded by ſhowers of liquor; ſome conveyed in bottles, properly corked, but the greater part in rain. The ſcramble was more diverting than any other part of the preceding farce. You would ſee one ſtooping for the fowl; and a great ham falling plump upon his back; another having a fork ſtuck in his ſhoulder, and looking up to ſecure himſelf from more of the arrows thus flying by day, received a creamed apple pye full in his face. A beef eater having loſt his cap in the ſcuffle had his loſs repaired by a veniſon paſty falling inverted upon his head. A bargeman, who had juſt ſecured a noble haunch of veniſon, was retiring as faſt as he could with his booty, and ran with it full againſt the back of Lord ———, and made an impreſſion on it ſo like a gridiron, that all the mob, after they ceaſed their laughter, cried out, ſmoak the Merry Andrew.

AUGUST 1. It is ſaid that the late diſpute between the French Ambaſſador's ſervants and the conſtables, at a public houſe in Crown Court, Weſtminſter, cannot be ſettled, and in all probability will be the foundation for a war, a meſſenger having been ſent to Paris for inſtructions how the Ambaſſador is to proceed further in the affair, who returned from thence yeſterday.

It is the opinion of the politicians at the weſt end of the town, that England will be at war with both France and Spain before the expiration of eight months. [LONDON PACKET]

Some propoſitions of a very ſingular nature relative to the Miniſtry, will ſhortly be preſented to a great Perſonage by ſome leading men in the Minority. [IBID]

A ſquadron of ſix men of war and two frigates, is now fitting out at Chatham.

King James the Second had a great number of remonſtrances preſented to him by his aggrieved ſubjects, all of which were received with as little concern and attention as thoſe of their deſcendants are by ——— ———

Auguſt 3. Advice is received that the Empreſs of Ruſſia has rejected ſeven of the articles of peace drawn up for ratification between Ruſſia and the Porte.

It is ſaid ſome very unpleaſing accounts were received on Saturday night, in an expreſs from the Britiſh Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople.

We hear it is in contemplation at the Admiralty Board to advance the pay of Midſhipmen and Petty Officers on board the Royal Navy.

The young King of Sweden is to be crowned at Upſal on the 3d of September next.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in India,
October 23 1770.

"On our arrival here, we found the river full of dead human carcaſes floating up & down, and the ſtreets crouded with the dead and dying, without any one attempting to give them relief; ſo horribly has the famine raged here, that they who were able to walk and procure food for themſelves were ſo accuſtomed to ſee their fellow creatures periſhing before them that it did not even create a painful emotion. The numbers that have periſhed in Calcutta only, amounted (while they found it poſſible to keep an account) to 10 or 11.000 a week, but afterwards they became ſo numerous, that they were every morning juſt gathered together in an heap, and thrown into the river without any poſſibility of numbering them. I have myſelf paſſed by and ſeen 20 or 30 lain down to die in the length of one ſtreet. I have beheld the hapleſs infant tugging at the empty breaſt of its mother juſt expiring without being capable of affording them the ſmalleſt aid. The dying mothers have frequently been delivered of the fruit of their wombs in the ſtreets, and both have immediately been ſwept up amongſt the dead. It was no uncommon ſight to ſee dogs running about with human limbs in their jaws, and I am told that many of the expiring wretches were ſeen gorging on the bodies of thoſe, who periſhed within their reach. The third part of this once populous country is at the ſmalleſt computation entirely cut off. The famine is now at an end, though the effects of it are too viſible. Thoſe who have withſtood the calamity (many of them), are not able to procure for themſelves, and are ſo numerous, that charity, of which much has been extended, cannot relieve them all. There are many therefore ſtill dying daily in our ſight. The ſtench of the mortality has made the laſt ſickly ſeaſon very fatal to the Europeans, but that occaſions no complaints, as it makes room for ſome of the others, who were waiting to ſucceed them, and are very numerous in proportion to the buſineſs."

BOSTON, September 26.

On Thurſday Morning came on for Trial before the Superior Court at Worceſter, the Action of Treſpaſs brought by Ebenezer Cutler of Oxford, Plaintiff, againſt Robert Peirpont & Caleb Davis, Defendants:—The Damages he demanded were 5000 l. Lawful Money.——We hear the Cauſe was cloſed by Mr. Joſiah Quincy for the Defendants, and by the Attorney General for the Plaintiff, the Day following: when it was committed to the Jury, who agreed in about 8 hours, and brought in their Verdict on Saturday, in Favour of the Defendants.

Extract of a letter from London, July 29.

"You will perhaps have heard before this arrives, that Wilkes is choſen one of the Sheriffs for Middleſex, by a great majority. A fortunate accident gained him his election, which was the following letter or note, wrote by J. Robinſon to Benj. Smith, Eſq; a tool of Lord N—h, that was delivered into the hands of another perſon of the ſame name, a friend to Wilkes, who immediately made it public, which ſo rouſed the indignation of the Livery at the dictatorial ſtile thereof, that it is thought 500 of them gave their ſuffrages in favour of him and Bull;——Mr Robinſon is under ſecretary to the Treaſury.——The note is as follows,

"*Mr. Robinſon preſents his compliments to Mr. Smith. Mr. Harley meets his Ward publicly to day, to ſupport Aldermen Plumbe and Kirkman. The friends of Government will be very active and it is deſired that you will be ſo good as to exert yourſelf to the utmoſt of your power to ſupport thoſe Aldermen. It is thought it will be advantageous to puſh the poll to day with as many friends as poſſible, therefore it is deſired that you will purſue that conduct. Mr. Harley will be early in the city to day and to be heard of at his compting houſe in Barge yard, Bucklerbury, and if you or ſuch perſon as you intruſt in this matter, could ſee him to conſult thereon it might be beneficial to the cauſe.*"

"There has alſo appeared in one of the papers of to day, the following humourous thing called *Wilkes's Will*. In which he is made to leave Lord Rockingham "ſpirit to ſuppport a good cauſe." His Lordſhip may ſmile at the wit of the piece, tho' at the ſame time he heartily deſpiſes both Wilkes and his party.

IN the name of Common Senſe. Amen. I John Wilkes of the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, Eſq; being apprehenſive that my political exiſtance is drawing near to its end, think proper, as a prudent man, to make this my laſt will and teſtament; and as my being renders no good to any one, and my worldly goods of ſmall value: Firſt, what nature, education and experience have furniſhed me with, I bequeath in the manner and form following, according to the ſeveral wants of my after named friends, whom I hope will be ſatisfied with my cordial remembrance, and the juſtice I have attended to in the diſtribution of my effects; and as I have been at great pains in collecting and diſpoſing of the ſeveral articles, I do hereby ſtrictly enjoin my undermentioned executors to be careful in the diſcharge of the truſt I have repoſed in them, *any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithſtanding* as the wiſdom of our legiſlature often expreſſes it.

Imprimis, To my dear Wife——*my Love*.
To my Daugter—*my Bleſſing*.
To the Pr. Dowager of Wales and Lord Bute—*my Affection*.
To the Duke of Glouceſter—*my Malvolence*.
To the D of Cumberland—*my original Love letters*
To Lord Suffolk——*my Knowledge in French*.
To the Duke of Grafton—*my Perſeverance*.
To Adminiſtration—*my Popularity*
To Lord North—*my political Lies*.
To Lord Denbigh——*my Good Nature*.
To Humphry Cotes—*my Prudence*.
To Lord Rockingham—*Courage in a good Cauſe*
To Lord Mansfield——*Impartiality*.
To Lord Cambden——*Deceit*.
To Mr. Fitzherbert——*Miſchief*.
Rt. Hon. Mr Rigby——*Diffidence*.
Rt. Hon. Mr. Harley——*Revenge*.
Aldermen Townſend and Sawbriege—*my Pen*.
Aldermen Trecothick—*Slander*.
Sir F. B. Delaval & Geo. Bellas, Eſq;—*Modeſty*.
M. Reynolds—*Truth*.
To my Jeweller in Paris *Patience and Caution*
Sir Fletcher Norton——*Integrity*
Col. Barre——*my Buckinghamſhire Cockade*.
Sir George Saville——*Luſt of Power*.
My Friend Vaughan——*Common Senſe*.
Mr. Wedderburne——*Firmneſs*.
The Attorney General & Sorry George—*Chaſtity*.
Lord Groſvenor——*Virtue*.
Braſs Croſby——*Judgment*.
Alderman Oliver——*my Aſſurance*.
Sir Richard Glynn——*ſome wit*.
Sir James Lowther——*Benevolence*.
Lord Weymouth——*Sobriety*.
Anti Sejanus——*Religion*.
The People of England——*Patriotiſm*.
The great People of Scotland——Loyalty,
Lord Temple——*my Gratitude*
The Rev Bench of Biſhops——*Grace*.
Wellbore Ellis——*Honeſty*.
Lord Barrington——*Humanity*.
Carlton Houſe Junto——*my Politics*
King's Bench Patriots——*my Love of Liberty*.
Electors of Middleſex——*my Seat in the Houſe*.
Mrs. Catharine M'Cauly——*my Breeches*
The Public——*my Debts*.
Junius——*my Preſs*.
City of London——*my old Shoes*.
Kearſly—*my N. Briton, to pay him for the Paper*
Lord Sandwich——*my Eſſay on Woman*.
To Mr. Horne—*my old laced Cloaths, my Bible, and all the Bank Notes that ſhall be found in it*.

Laſtly, I conſtitute and appoint all the Printers and Publiſhers of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, my true and lawful Executors, begging their acceptance for their trouble of my Manuſcript Hiſtory of England; and in gratitude to the Society of the Bill of Rights I do hereby declare them my reſiduary legatees.

London, July 25. 1771. J. W.

Fairfield, in Connecticut, Sept. 1771.

ON Monday the 2d Inſtant, September, in the Morning came on ſome dark Clouds, the Wind ſprung up from the Eaſtern Quarter, and threatened a ſpeedy and heavy Rain; but a ſmall Quantity only fell till about Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, when there aroſe a very black Cloud in the South Eaſt, from which iſſued a Flaſh of Lightning followed with a conſiderable Clap of Thunder accompanied with a heavy Shower of Rain; and then it moderated and rained but a little till about Eight of the Clock in the Afternoon, when the wind ſhifted to about South weſt; and then came on the ſevereſt Storm of Lightning, Thunder and Rain ever known in the memory of any one living; the oldeſt Perſon among us can recollect none in any Meaſure equal to, or even to be compared with it. The whole Atmoſphere ſeemed to be filled with Electrical Fire, which kept almoſt continually (for the ſpace of two or three hours) burſting in the moſt fearful Blazes of Lightning and terrible Peals of Thunder, as if the laſt and dreadful Day had commenced; ſo great was the Concuſſion, that our Houſes rock'd & ſhook over our Heads as if they would tumble in heaps upon us; the Tremor was ſo great as to throw the Pewter in ſome Houſes from the Shelves, the ſhocking Effects of which ſtill remains in a great many Inſtances upon the Bodies & Subſtances of many: The Dwelling Houſe of Mr. Abel Wheeler, Inn keeper, near Black-Rock Harbour was ſtruck in ſuch a manner as that the Marks of it are to be ſeen more or leſs in every Room in the Houſe; he himſelf and ſundry of his Family were ſtruck down, tho' happily no lives were deſtroyed; the Top of the Chimney was intirely thrown down, the Poſt on which his Sign hung was ſhivered from Top to Bottom. At the Weſt End of the Town-Plot, a large Barn belonging to Mr David Barlow, well filled with Wheat, Barley, Oats and Engliſh Hay, was by the Lightning, ſet on fire and intirely conſumed with all it contained; alſo the Houſe of Mr. William Benoit jun was ſtruck and he himſelf conſiderably hurt and by another Flaſh his Shop ſtanding on the oppoſite Side of the Street was ſtruck and ſix Swine killed that lay near it; in the ſame Storm one Mr. Curtiſs, of Stratford, I am told, had an Ox killed, many Trees were ſtruck and ſundry Sheep Geeſe &c. were killed in divers Places. Many Perſons ſince the Storm complain of a Stupor & dull heavy pain in the Head, which ſome imagine may be productive of ſome peſtilential diſeaſes. But as the merciful Governor of thoſe deſtructive elements, protected his Peoples Lives, when thoſe terrible Cataracts of Fire were burſting over their Heads can alſo preſerve them from other fatal Effects of them.

The dreadful Conſternation People in general were thrown into, is rather to be conceived than deſcribed. May it ſerve to convince us all, of the Neceſſity of being always ready to meet our Judge, even in the terrible Diſplays of his awful Glory and Majeſty.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, a boy about ſixteen years of age, named ELIZUR WARE wears his own black buſhey hair, wore away with him a woollen ſhirt, and long tow trowſers & frock, a felt hat about half wore, and a pair ſhoes. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid boy, and return him to me, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

Thomas Stevens.

Glaſtenbury, Sept 25. 1771.

All perſons indebted to

the inſolvent eſtate of ELISHA BURNHAM, late of Hartford deceas'd, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to me the ſubſcriber, as they would prevent trouble.

JOSEPH CHURCH, jun. *Adminiſtrator*.
Hartford, September 30, 1771.

Eleazer Miller, jun.

Has juſt imported in the America. Capt Hervey from Hull, and the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold on the loweſt terms at his Store in Hanover ſquare New York:

ROSE and ſtrip'd blankets
Blue, red & mixt coating
Bear ſkins
Bath coating
Broad & narrow baize
Pl & ſpotted ſwanſkins
Check'd ditto
Halfthicks
Frizes
Emboſſed ſerges
Broadcloths }
Hunters do. } large aſſortment.
Forreſt do. }
Wiltons & Ger. ſerges
Shalloons
Callimancoes
Durants and tammies
Camblets & figur'd ſtuffs
Miffinets
Poplins
Drawboys
Velverets
Cotton counterpanes
Cotton ſtripes
Linnen do.
French do.
7 8 yard wide yard 3 8 and 6 4 checks
Figur'd & corded Dimoty
Bed bunts and ticking
Fuſtians and Jeans
Silk romal }
Bandanoe }
Spotted ſilk }
Blk Barcelona } hankerchifs
Cotton romal }
Scotch }
Cotton & linnen }
Malabar }
Black Cravatts
A la mode
Do. handkerchiefs
Mens & womens }
Thread }
Cotton and } hoſe
Worſted }
Worſted breeches
Silk do.
Mens & womens Silk mitts and gloves
Worſted & leather mitts
3 4 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linnens
Iriſh & Ruſſia Sheeting
Oznabrigs and dowlaſs
Cambricks and Lawns
Callicoes and Chintzes
Black & white gauzes
Plain & flower'd ſattins
Manto ſilk
Engliſh & India taffety
Broad & narrow perſians
Sarſinets
Black Sattinetts
Do. denims
Quality }
Shoe & } binding
Coat }
Variety of ferrets and tapes
Scotch & colord thread
Sewing ſilk
Scarf & ſilk & hair twiſt
Buttons
Dutch & Trolly lace
Edgings
A large aſſortment of ribbons
Buckram
Italian tiffany
Hatband crape
Chip Hatts
Knee garters
Common }
Second beſt & } needles
Whitechapel }
Pins
Felt hats
Sailor's bound do.
Writing paper
Wool cards
6d. 12d. & 20d. nails
6 by 8 7 by 9 and 8 by 10 glaſs,
Knives and forks
Cutteaus & penknives
Sciſſars
Snuff Boxes
Horn and ivory combs and many other articles.

N. B. He expects by the next veſſels a variety of other articles ſuitable for the ſeaſon, all of which will be ſold on the loweſt terms.

Stolen at Litchfield laſt

Tueſday evening, a dark brown MARE, four years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, branded IL on the left ſhoulder, & ſhod before, having on a hunting ſaddle and bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and Thief ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and neceſſary charges. ELISHA KILBORN.

Litchfield, 20th. Sept. 1771.

To be ſold about 600

acres of LAND, in the center of Southwick, (formerly Moor Town) in the county of Hampſhire, on the great country road that leads from Weſtfield to Simſbury, all within fence, with a dwelling houſe and barn, well watered, conſiderable part under improvement, will cut twenty tons of hay, & lies well to make two farms: For further particulars inquire of JOHN INGARSOL, Eſq; Weſtfield,

Weſtfield, 23d Sept. 1771.

THIS is to notify the Suſquehannah Company to meet at Windham, on the 9th day of October next, as matters of conſequence ſtrongly urge their attendance.

Eliphalet Dyer, }
Jedediah Elderkin. } *Committee.*

Eleazer Miller, jun.

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Wiltons & Ger. ſerges
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Camblets & figurd ſtuffs
Miſſinets
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Linnen do.
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Buckram
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Hatband crape
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Knee garters
Common
Second beſt&
Whitechapel } needles
Pins
Felt hats
Sailor's bound do.
Writing paper
Wool cards
6d. 12d. & 20d. nails
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Knives and forks
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Jedediah Elderkin. } Committee.

POET'S CORNER.

TOO long has Vice triumphant led the Way,
And baniſh'd Virtue from the Realms of Day
Virtue! the ſafeſt Guide, the trueſt Friend!
From her, true Joys and Happineſs deſcend;
She, when we quit this Tenement of Clay,
Will waft our Spirits to the Realms of Day.
Juſtly may we lament our wretched State,
(A dreadful Prelude to our future Fate)
But Conſcience muſt with Sorrow ever own,
That Heaven is juſt—and Sin brings on our Doom
Riſe Britons! riſe—your utmoſt Pow'rs unite,
To baniſh Vice, as Day the Shades of Night.
Seek the ſtraight Path, & with an humble Fear,
Teach your abandon'd Sons their God to fear.
Fair Virtue then ſhall deign a heav'nly Smile.
And ſpread her potent Wings o'er Britain's Iſle.
Expiring Freedom ſhall revive again,
And o'er all Britain's Realms for ever reign.

A deſcription of a WHIG.

EVERY perſecutor is not a whig but every whig is a perſecutor——the man who believes "the divine right of mobs to govern wrong" is a perſecutor, a tyrant, and a modeſt whig ——He is a whig who practices upon the infallible text of whigs, as you may find written in the book of St. Oliver, chap. 1ſt, verſes 1ſt and laſt

"*Vox Populi, vox Dei Eſt.*"

A whig believes the divine right of all legal power, actively and poſitively, took its origin from the voice and decree of the people, and not from God—this is evident from the text "the voice of the people is the will of God"——Obſerve the text—it does not ſay *vox Dei, vox populi eſt*—was it ſo in the original, it would image the doctrine of a tory in his paſſive obedience—*ergo*, tis demonſtration, that *vox populi*, election, decree, action &c. of a whig, is the *vox Dei* election decree, &c of God—therefore a whig loves election, to be elected a governor, and loves to govern elected, or non elected; yet 'tis a violence on his conſcience to be governed either by King's, or the mobs whom he ſtiles God's vicegerents—whenever the act of election falls upon himſelf—He loves obedience and government, both active and paſſive, when himſelf is governor. A whig loves courts of inquiſition, *tryal de ordeal*, paſſive and active obedience in all men to himſelf, a whig takes double tythes, and offers to ſwear the tory is a fool, for not tithing *Geneva* and the *maids* in his ſchool——a whig concludes that Jones, Ireton, and Bradſhaw, were vicegerents of God by murdering their king and their country—a whig ſells and buys (like Judas) his king by perfidy of "ſolemn league & covenant," makes paſtime in burning and ripping up women, whipping and hanging of quakers and witches, when they do, or do not oppoſe the calf's head club faction, ſupporting "the good old cauſe"—to ſpeak with preciſion of ſuch vicegerents of *vox populi*, they reſemble their parents who ſaid "away with him and crucify him," whoſe fruits evidence their inſpiration was by *vox inferiorum vel populorum*, whoſe vicegerents they were—yet the whig is ſo infernally obſtinate beyond the force of reaſon and check of conſcience, as omnipotently to contend "with ſwords and ſtaves," that the *vox Dei* is the vicegerent of *vox populi* and of conſequence the king and all governors are in duty bound to pay all *active* obedience (which evidently includes paſſive obedience) to the ſovereign power and divine right to mobs, the Lord people—ſworn ſubjects to the k—ke rebels too. Such were the principles in the gunpowder plot—Oliverian uſurpation, and Gonz lian ſetlement, that finally the *vox populi*, or ſuperintendants of cruelty, by the juſt judgment of God and the king, were condemned to be pendent on a *Welſh ſign poſt*, adorned with a *Scots* neckloth; their children outlawed, and tranſported with their ſmectymnean garment envy, variance, hatred one to another—there to be buried with the burying of an aſs. Amazing it is, that after ſo many years of exile, ſo many acts of oblivion, ſo many bounties in the pecuniary way ſo many calls to repentance, even now in the auſpicious reign of George third, to find the ſame egaity philanty the ſame rebellious gubernatoral dictatorial ſovereign, ſubmiſſive, active paſſive haughtily obedience, noxiouſly living and judging in His Majeſty's court ſupremity, and moving people——But you have the reaſon above, every perſecutor (or tyrant) is not a whig, but every whig is a tyrant and perſecutor——the maxim is as certain as that the tory is a fool, or that the devil is a great walker abroad ſeeking whom he may devour.

JOB TORY.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, late of Chatham, deceaſed, (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent.) WE do hereby give notice to all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Gideon Arnold inn holder in Chatham, on the firſt Tueſdays of November, December, January and February next, at one o'clock afternoon. And as there is but ſix months allowed for bringing in their accounts none will be allowed after ſaid time. No accounts not legally atteſted will be accepted.

Stephen Olmſtead,
Abijah Hall,
John Norton, jun. } *Commiſſioners.*
Chatham, September 5, 1771.

Ebenezer Bridgham,

At the Staffordſhire and Liverpool Ware Houſe,
In King Stret BOSTON.

HAS juſt received a very large and compleat aſſortment of China, Glaſs, Delph & Stone ware, conſiſting of almoſt every article of thoſe manufactures, which (as he has them directly from ſeveral manufacturers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool) he is able and fully inclin'd to ſell as low as they were ever ſold in America. Alſo, Pipes per the box, Nails of all ſorts, and a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Braziery and Cutlery ware, remarkakably cheap, for ready money only.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Suffield on ſunday night laſt, a dark brown HORSE 4 years old paſt, both paces and trots, a ſtreak in his face, has lately been rowel'd about 14 & half hands high low in fleſh. Whoever takes up & returns ſaid horſe to the owner, ſhall have a handſome reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by CEPHAS KENT.
Suffield, September 24 1771.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by

James Church,

At his Store oppoſite the CourtHouſe,

A Large and general aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or Produce in hand.
Hartford, September 24 1771.

All perſons having ac-

counts unſettled either by book or note with the eſtate of Capt. Nathaniel Doane late of Chatham deceaſed are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of the deceaſed, on the firſt, ſecond and third tueſdays of October next, in order to ſettle their accounts with ſaid eſtate. Thoſe who neglect to comply with the above requeſt muſt expect to be ſued without further notice. Dated at Chatham, September 3 1771.

Sarah Doane, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Bryan Parmele, *Adminiſtrator.*

Juſt imported, in the laſt Arrivals from LONDON, a neat Aſſortment of the very beſt CHYMIC and GALENIC DRUGS and MEDICINES and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

Munſon & Mather,

At their Store newly open'd, near the Hay-Market, in New Haven.

LIKEWISE they have for ſale, a Number of Patent Medicines, warranted genuine, from the original Stores, in London ——Alſo, Books, Chyrugeon's Inſtruments, Painter's colours, &c.

Gentlemen Practitioners, in town or Country, and others, that will favour them with their Cuſtom, may depend on being well uſed, as they will not only ſell as cheap as any on the Continent, but warrant their Medicines as good and genuine. All orders will be attended to with the utmoſt Diſpatch.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen Raggs, of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

Stephen Mears,

WAnts about 400 yards of good homeſpun yard wide woolen check, for which Engliſh goods of any kind will be given in Payment.
N. B The cloth is wanted in about 14 Days.
Hartford, Sept. 24 1771.

P. Verſtille,

HAS a neat and univerſal aſſortment of Engliſh and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce in hand, at his Store in Weathersfield.

Four young new Negro

ſlaves, three of them girls and a boy, to to be ſold cheap for Caſh. *Inquire of the Printer hereof.*

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD,

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh ——He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons——cypher'd & white ſtone ring's and a variety of articales in the goldſmiths and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat or rye at Caſh price. 343

THis is to give notice to all perſons creditors to Amaſa Jones, *of Colcheſter in the county of Hartford, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday of May, A.D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Jones's creditors, at Capt. Dudly Wrights innholder in ſaid Colcheſter, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Jones's eſtate, for and among ſaid creditors.*
Colcheſter, June 10 1771.
Henry Champion,
Elias Worthington. } Truſtees to ſaid Jones.

Timothy Burr,

HAS juſt opened a neat aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, at the houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Griſwold, Poquonock, in the town of Windſor, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.
Windſor, September 16, 1771.

TAken up in Norfolk by the Subſcriber, a dark brown mare Colt, ſuppos'd to be paſt two years old. The owner may have her on proving his property and paying for keeping.
JOSEPH GILBERT.
September 16, 1771.

This is to give notice

to all perſons that are creditors to *George Caldwell* late of Saliſbury in Litchfield county; now of Hartford in Hartford county, inſolvent debtor, that purſuant to an act of the General Aſſembly held at Hartford on the ſecond thurſday of May, A.D. 1771, there is to be a meeting of ſaid Caldwell's creditors at Mr. David Bull's innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the firſt Thurſday of October next, then and there to exhibit their debts, and to agree on the beſt method for recovering, diſpoſing of, and diſtributing ſaid Caldwell's eſtate for and among ſaid creditors.
Hartford, June 10 A.D. 1771.
ALEXANDER PHELPS,
JONATHAN WELLS. } *Truſtees to ſaid* Caldwell.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[OCTOBER. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 354]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, to TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1771.

Mr. WATSON,

AS reſolves and addreſſes are become very familiar, it wou'd be well to exhibit antient and modern in the ſame paper, that the public may judge whether there is any ſimilitude in the complection, and judge what ſtreſs is to be laid on the flattery of expectants and dependant tools. You are therefore deſired to publiſh the following, as it is thought it will oblige many of your readers.

IN 1686, when James the II was introducing Popery and arbitrary power, the laws of the land ſtood in his way, and to gratify the King, all the judges, except one, gave their opinions for the King, and made it a general rule in law, (1ſt) That the laws of England are the Kings laws. (2d) That therefore it is an incident, inſeperable prerogative of the Kings of England, as of all other ſovereign princes, to diſpenſe with all penal laws in particular caſes, and upon particular neceſſary reaſons. (3d) That of theſe reaſons and neceſſities, the King is the ſole judge. Conſequently (4th) That this is not a truſt inveſted in, and granted to the King, but the antient remains of the ſovereign power of the Kings of England, which never was yet taken from them, nor can be.

Rapins Hiſt. of Eng. Vol. 2d. Fol 1149

An ADDRESS preſented to the King the 11th of June 1687. by the lawyers ſtiled the ſociety of the Middletemple.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty.

WE, your majeſty's dutiful ſubjects, to our great joy, have received a happy occaſion of making this declaration of our gratitude: and we know that your Majeſty's goodneſs is the greateſt that ever was ſhown by a prince to his ſubjects, ſo we wiſh the voice of men and angels to return ſufficient thanks for your Majeſtys condeſcention and clemency to all your ſubjects, in your gracious declaration for a toleration. And as for this compaſſion and goodneſs, thanks ought to be paid your Majeſty by all his ſubjects, ſo we eſpecially of the profeſſion of the law, have moſt reaſon to be thankful for the honour you have done us, by aſſerting your own royal prerogative which is the very life of the law, and our profeſſion. Which prerogatives, as they were given by God himſelf, ſo we declare, that no power upon earth can diminiſh them; but they muſt always remain entire and inſeperable to your royal perſon. Which prerogatives, as we have ſtudied to know them, ſo we are reſolved to defend them, by aſſerting with our lives and fortunes, that divine maxim, *A Deo Rex, A Rege Lex.* And now, as a teſtimony of our perfect ſatisfaction in this our addreſs and acknowledgment, we have ſubſcribed our names, that your Majeſty may know us to be yours; and that the reſt of our profeſſion may follow our example. And therefore we beg your Majeſty will accept this addreſs from us, who in concluſion make bold to offer our beſt wiſhes and hearty deſires, that your Majeſty's councils may proſper in wiſdom, your kingdoms flouriſh in peace, and your royal perſon enjoy a long, happy and glorious reign over us."

Rapin's Hiſtory of England, Vol. 2 *Fol.* 1157.

From the New York JOURNAL, &c.

To his EXCELLENCY.
WILLIAM TRYON, *Eſquire,*
Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over the Province of New York, and the Territories depending thereon in America; Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

The humble ADDRESS of the *Judges*, the *Attorney General*, *Practicers of the Law*, and other Officers of the Supreme Court of Judicature for the Province of New York.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to diſcontinue the generous Adminiſtration of your noble Predeceſſor, by calling him to his Service in a diſtant Colony; permit us, Sir, to congratulate you on your Appointment to a Government characterized for its Loyalty to our moſt gracious Sovereign, and his illuſtrious Houſe.

The Magiſtrate who hazards his Life in Support of the Laws, and prefers the Calls of Duty to the Invitations of Eaſe, muſt obtain the Applauſe of his royal Maſter, and command the Affection of every Friend to the Conſtitution.

Influenced by this Sentiment, we ſhall endeavour, in conſulting the Happineſs of our Governor to teſtify our Gratitude to his Majeſty, for committing the Colony to the Care of a Gentleman, no leſs capable of advancing its Welfare by Wiſdom in Council, than of maintaining its Security by Bravery in the field.

While the ſame Principles, which have hitherto directed, continue to actuate your Conduct, and the Government ſhall derive Dignity and Importance from the Character of its Ruler, your Adminiſtration cannot fail to be happy; for ſo long as the Laws are preſerved from Violation, Virtue patroniz'd, and Learning encouraged, the Felicity of the Province will be daily augmented, and you will not only poſſeſs a Right to the Obedience, but to the Eſteem and Affection of all its inhabitants.

Public Juſtice is of too great Moment to Society to require any Intreaties for the Protection of thoſe who are concerned in its Diſtribution, we are confident that the Law will never be denied your Countenance and Support. Your Excellency may depend on our conſtant Endeavours to render your Reſidence as agreeable to yourſelf and Family, as we have reaſon to believe your Adminiſtration will be beneficial to the Colony.

An Addreſs of Men and Friars,
And modern practic liars.

HIS Majeſty having been pleaſed to diſcontinue the generous adminiſtration of your noble predeceſſor, by illing him to his ſervice in a diſtant land. ermit us, Sir, to congratulate you on your ppointment to the government of a provinc characterized for its loyalty, to our moſt grous ſovereign and his illuſtrious houſe. Thiagiſtrate who hazards his life in the ſupport the law of ſelf intereſt, and prefers the calls thof to the invitation of eaſe, to mend a brokentune or ſuppor extravigance, muſt obtain tipplauſe of all his comrades, and command aff ctions of all ſycophats. Ifluenced bis ſentiment, we ſhall endeavour to teſtify oratitude for the appointment of a gentleman the chief command, no leſs capable of advag the plan of extortion and oppreſſion by hisdom in council, than of maintaining its ſdyby bravery, or rather perfidy in the field, e the ſame principles of perverting the laſ nature and nations, and protecting of exon, which hitherto directed your councilntinue to actuate your conduct, and the goent derive ſtrength and importance from thracter of its ruler. your adminiſtration cannil to be diſtreſſing ſo all lovers of freedand ſo long as the laws of extortion are prd inviolate, and bribery and corruptionbraged, the filicity of your diſcreet cfficel be daily augmented, and you will not poſſeſs a right to the obedience of your, but the reſpect and eſteem of all ſlat

The laws of ſtreſt are of too great moment to you to require any intreaties for the protection of thoſe who are concerned in the diſtribution of your plunder. We are confident therefore they will never be denied your countenance and ſupport. Your Excellency may depend on our endeavours to render your plan as profitable as it is agreeable to your diſpoſition. We cannot but admire your wiſdom in introducing to our acquaintance Don *Alonzo Giocomo*, a man who hath the art of raiſing an immenſe fortune in a very ſhort time, from whoſe acquaintance we hope greatly to increaſe our profits, altho' the fees now are ſo many and ſo great that a man of a moderate fortune can ſcarce live, or even die with any credit. We may juſtly have great expectations from a man who cou'd make a plea of ignorance in a lawyer, procure a charge to a jury to acquit him from an indictment for extortion; and you may depend on it, that if ſuch indictment ſhould be brought againſt any of your tools, and they ſhould, by any unpolite twelve men, vulgerly call'd a *Jury*, be found guilty, we ſhall not lay any more upon them than *one penny* for each conviction. And if we, according to the true Britiſh maxim, give you a feather as often as you protect us in filching a gooſe, which we certainly ſhall do; you cannot fail to grow immenſely rich. We cannot ſufficiently admire your intrepidity in opening the way to confiſcations, the only ſure method to enſlave America: and we doubt not your wiſdom in ſuggeſting to your ——— that thoſe lands ſhould not be ſold to pay any preſent demands, but let out at very ſmall rents, to be held in tenancy at will, by ſome of the illegitimate ſons of ———. And though theſe be neither illuſtrious villains nor illuſtrious ſlaves, yet ſure they will be ſycophantic knaves; a ſet of people abſolutely neceſſary in the plan of inſlaving America.

Mr. WATSON,

"*THE God of Iſrael ſaid, the rock of Iſrael ſpake to me he that ruleth over men, muſt be juſt, ruling in the fear of God.*"

King David.

"*He that juſtifieth the wicked, and he that condemneth the juſt, even they both are abomination to the Lord.* K. Solomon.

"*It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before he that is accuſed have the accuſers face to face, and have licence to anſwer for himſelf, concerning the crime laid againſt him.*" Our Bible.

"*Nullus liber homo capiatur vel, impriſonetur, &c.—Niſi per legale judicium parium ſuorum, vel per legem terræ, &c.*"

Magna Charta.

"Monteſquieu, *who concludes, that becauſe Rome Sparta and Carthage have loſt their liberties; therefore thoſe of England in time muſt periſh! Sp L. Lib xi 6 Shou'd have recollected that Rome, Sparta and Carthage, were ſtrangers to the trial by jury.*"

Judge Blackſtone, Vol. 3. Fol 379.

BUT in defiance of all laws humane and divine, I obſerve with the greateſt horror and deteſtation, in the New-York Journal of Auguſt 29th, 1771, and in your paper alſo, a moſt ſhocking account of ſome, whom the writer ſtiles a company of gentlemen, aſſembled at the Kings Arms tavern in Newbern. That they accuſed, and then without the formalities of a legal trial, as hearing them in their own defence, &c condemned and executed, Iſaiah Thomas, printer of the Maſſachuſetts Spy No. 17, in Boſton, and his two co partners, Leonidas and Mucius Scævola. All which appears nothing but a mere mockery of juſtice, and violation of all the rules of righteouſneſs. If this is a juſt ſpecimen of the trials commonly had in North-Carolina, we have no great reaſon to wonder, that men ſhould ſtill be found hardy enough to abet the meaſures, or rather join the well-grounded complaints, of ſuch poor, diſtreſs'd Engliſh ſubjects, whom the writer, with *a ſort of mildneſs peculiar to himſelf*, is pleas'd to call "a ſet of villains, who were in actual rebellion againſt one of the mildeſt adminiſtrations in America! had torn down from their ſeats the Judges of his Majeſty's courts of law in this province, ſeverly whipped the lawyers, clerks and other crown officers." According to the ſame account, there had been upwards of 7000 in the ſmall province of North Carolina, about the ſame number that God declared, that he had reſerved to himſelf in Iſrael. And I cant imagine that taking the oaths of allegiance, will reconcile them to the mild adminiſtration abovementioned, where ſpeaking truth is miſcall'd ſlander, and puniſh'd with death. Nor can I imagine that 7000 Engliſhmen can be found in his Majeſty's dominions, that will be fond of ſuch courts, judges, lawyers, &c. Sir Edward Coke was a great lawyer and judge both: and yet we find that he complains of oppreſſors without fear of giving offence to any honeſt lawyer, or upright judge.

"It is not credible ſays Lord COKE, what horrible oppreſſions and exactions, to the undoing of infinite numbers of people, were committed by Sir *Richard Empſon Knight*, and *Edmond Dudley*, being juſtices of peace thro'out England—but at the parliament in the firſt year of Henery VIII this act of the ſecond Hen. VII, is repealed, and the reaſon thereof is yielded, for that by force of the ſaid act, it was manifeſtly known, that many *ſiniſter and crafty, feign'd and forged informations*, had been purſued againſt divers of the Kings ſubjects, to their great damage and vexation, and the ill ſucceſs hereof, and the fearful end of theſe two oppreſſors, ſhould deter others from committing the like."

N. B. Henry VIII cauſed Sir Richard Empſon Kight, and Edmond Dudley, the inſtruments of his fathers extortions, to be convicted and executed as traitors, A.D. 1510.—Will any body venture to ſay, that theſe two monſters, ſo juſtly infamous for converting the *law*, the *means* of the people's preſervation into the inſtruments of their deſtruction, would ever have ſuffered their deſerved puniſhment, if the oppres'd had been deny'd the poor, the little, the almoſt no privilege of complaining? After what my Lord Coke has wrote, will any body venture to affirm, that the oppres'd Carolinians, were guilty of an unpardonable crime; or indeed any crime at all, in complaining of the cruel, iniquitous and oppreſſive practices of their officers, contrary to law?—" while thoſe that govern (ſays a writer in the reign of George II) do it with any tolerable degree of moderation and juſtice, and in any good meaſure act up to their office and character, by being public benefactors; the people will generally be eaſy and peaceable; and be rather inclined to flatter and adore, than to inſult and reſiſt them." Nor was there ever any *general* complaint againſt any adminiſtration, *which laſted long*, but there was good reaſon for.

'Til men find themſelves greatly abuſed and oppreſſed by their governors, they are not apt to complain; and whenever they do in fact find themſelves thus abuſed and oppreſs'd, they muſt be ſtupid not to complain.

To ſay that ſubjects in general are not proper judges, when their governors oppreſs them and play the tyrant; and when they defend their rights, adminiſter juſtice impartially, and promote the public welfare, is as great *treaſon* as ever man uttered; 'tis *treaſon*—not againſt one ſingle man, but againſt the ſtate——againſt the whole body politic—'Tis *treaſon* againſt mankind——'Tis *treaſon* againſt common ſenſe——'Tis *treaſon* againſt God! And this impious principle lays the foundation for juſtifying all the tyranny and oppreſſion that ever any prince was guilty of.

The people know for what end they ſet up and maintain their governors; and they are the *proper judges*, when they execute their *truſt* as they ought to do it; when their prince exerciſes an equitable and paternal authority over them; when from a prince and common father, he exalts himſelf to a tyrant; when from ſubjects and children, he degrades them into the claſs of ſlaves——plunders them——makes them his prey, and unnaturally ſports himſelf the rules of righteouſneſs. If this is a juſt ſpecimen of the trials commonly had in North-Caro ina, we have no great reaſon to wonder, that men ſhould ſtill be found hardy enough to abet the meaſures, or rather join the well-grounded complaints, of ſuch poor, diſtreſs'd Engliſh ſubjects, whom the writer, with *a ſort of mildneſs peculiar to himſelf*, is pleas'd to call "a ſet of villains, who were in actual rebel ion againſt one of the mi deſt adminiſtrations in America! had torn down from their ſeats the Judges of his Majeſty's courts of law in this province, ſeverly whipped the lawyers, clerks and other crown officers." According to the ſame account, there had been upwards of 7000 in the ſmall province of North Carolina, about the ſame number that God declared, that he had reſerved to himſelf in Iſrael. And I cant imagine that taking the oaths of allegiance, will reconcile them to the mild adminiſtration abovementioned, where ſpeaking truth is miſ call'd ſlander, and puniſh'd with death. Nor can I imagine that 7000 Engliſhmen can be found in his Majeſty's dominions, that will be fond of ſuch courts, judges, lawyers, &c. Sir Edward Coke was a great lawyer and judge both: and yet we find that he complains of oppreſſors without fear of giving offence to any honeſt lawyer, or upright judge.

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AMATOR GENERIS HUMANI.

Connecticut, 1771.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST, July 9.

To his Grace the Duke of GRAFTON.

MY LORD,

THE influence of your Grace's fortune ſtill ſeems to preſide over the treaſury. The genius of Mr. Bradſhaw inſpires Mr. Robinſon. How remarkable is it, (and I ſpeak of it not as matter of reproach, but as ſomething peculiar to your character) that you have never yet formed a friendſhip, which has not been fatal to the object of it, nor adopted a cauſe, to which, one way or other, you have not done miſchief! Your attachment is infamy while it laſts. and which ever way it turns, leaves ruin and diſgrace behind it. The deluded gir', who yeilds to ſuch a profligate, even while he is conſtant, forfeits her reputation as well as her innocence and finds herſelf abandoned at laſt to miſery and ſhame. Thus it happened with the beſt of P——s, Poor Dingley too!——I proteſt I hardly know which of them we ought moſt to lament:——The unhappy man, who ſinks under the ſenſe of his diſhonour, or him who ſurvives it. Characters ſo finiſhed, are placed beyond the reach of panegyric. Death has fixed his ſeal upon Dingley & you my Lord, have ſet your mark upon the other.

The only letter I ever addreſſed to the K—was ſo unkindly received, that I be'ieve I ſhall never preſume to trouble his M——, in that way again. But my zeal for his ſervice is ſuperior to neglect, and like Mr. Wilkes's patriotiſm, thrives by perſecution. Yet his M—— is much addicted to uſeful reading, and if I am not ill-informed, has honoured the *Public Advertiſer* with particular attention. I have endeavoured therefore, and not without ſucceſs (as perhaps you may remember, to furniſh it with ſuch intereſting and edifying intelligence, as probably wou'd not reach him through any other channel. The ſervices you have done the nation,——your integrity in office, and ſignal fidelity to your approved good maſter, have been faithfully recorded. Nor have his own virtues been entirely neglected. Theſe letters, my Lord, are read in other countries and in other languages; and I think I may affirm without vanity, that the [illegible] the beſt of P——s is by this time not only perfectly known to his ſubjects, but tolerably well underſtood by the reſt of Europe. In this reſpect alone, I have the advantage of Mr. Whitehead His plan I think, is too narrow. He ſeems to manufacture his verſes for the ſole uſe [illegible] the hero, who is ſuppoſed to be the ſubject of them, and, that his meaning may not be [illegible]awfully exported in foreign bottoms, ſets all [illegible]nſlation at defiance.

Your Grace's re appointment to a ſeat in the Cabinet was announced to the public by the ominous return of Lo[illegible] Bu[illegible]e to this country. When that [illegible]oxious pl[illegible]et approaches England, he never fails to bring [illegible]lague and peſtilence a long with him. The [illegible] already feels the malignant effect of your i[illegible]ence over his Councils. Your former adminiſtra[illegible]n made Mr. Wilkes an Alderman of London and Repreſentative of Middleſex. Your next appearance in office is marked with his electio[illegible] for the Shrievalty. In whatever meaſure you [illegible] concerned, you are not only diſappointed [illegible] ſucceſs, but always contrive to make the G[illegible]nment of the beſt of P——s contemptible i[illegible] his own eyes, and ridiculous to the whole [illegible]ld. Making a'l due allowance for the effect [illegible] the Miniſter's declared interpoſition. Mr. [illegible]nſon's activity, and Mr. Horne's new zeal i[illegible]pport of adminiſtration, we ſtill want the [illegible]ius of the Duke of Grafton to account for [illegible]niting the whole intereſt of government in t[illegible] city, to the conduct of Mr. H——y. I wi[illegible]t bear hard upon your faithful friend and [illegible]ary T——t, for I know the difficulties of [illegible]tuation, and that a few lottery tickets are o[illegible] to his œconomy. There is a proverb conc[illegible]g perſons in the predicament of this gentl[illegible], which however connot be ſtrictly applie[illegible] him. *They commence dupes, and finiſh* [illegible]*es*. Now Mr. T——t's character is uni[illegible] I am convinced that his ſentiments never [illegible]ded upon his circumſtances, and that, i[illegible] moſt proſperous ſtate of his fortune, he [illegible]lways the very man he is at preſent.——[illegible]s there no other perſon of rank and conſequ[illegible]n the city, whom Government could confid[illegible] but a notorious Jacobite? Did you ima[illegible]hat the whole whig intereſt of London wou'd attend at the levy, and ſubmit to the directions of a notorious Jacobite? Was there no Whig Magiſtrate in the city, to whom the ſervants of George the Third could intruſt the management of a buſineſs ſo very intereſting to their maſter as the election of Sheriffs? Is there no room at St. James's, but for Scotchmen and Jacobites? My Lord, I do not mean to queſtion the ſincerity of Mr. H——y's attachment to his Majeſty's Government. Since the commencement of the preſent reign, I have ſeen ſtill greater contradictions reconciled. The principles of theſe worthy Jacobites are not ſo abſurd as they have been repreſented. Their ideas of divine right are not ſo much annexed to the perſon or family, as to the political character of the S——n. Had there ever been an honeſt man among the *Stuarts*, his ——'s preſent friends would have been whigs upon principle. But the converſion of the beſt of —— has removed their ſcruples. They have forgiven him the ſins of his H——n anceſtors, and acknowledged the hand of Providence in the deſcent of the——upon the head of a *Stuart*. In you, My Lord, they alſo behold, with a kind of predilection, which borders upon loyalty, the natural Repreſentative of that illuſtrious family. The mode of your deſcent from Charles the Second is only a bar to your pretenſions to the Crown, and no way interupts the regu'arity of your ſucceſſion to all the virtues of the *Stuarts*.

The unfortunate ſucceſs of the Reverend Mr. Horne's endeavours, in ſupport of the miniſterial nomination of Sheriffs, will I fear obſtruct his preferment. Permit me to recommend him to your G——'s protection. You will find him copiouſly gifted with thoſe qualities of the heart, which uſually direct you in the choice of your freindſhips. He too was Mr. Wilkes's friend, and as incapable as you are of the liberal reſentment of a gentleman. No, my L—d:—it was the ſolitary vindictive malice of a monk, brooding over the infirmities of his friend, until he thought they quickened into public life.; and feaſting with a rancorous rapture upon the ſordid catalogue of his diſtreſſes. Now, let him go back to his cloiſter. The church is a proper retreat for him. In his principles he is already a Biſhop.

The mention of this man has moved me from my natural moderation. Let me return to your G——.—you are the pillow, upon which I am determined to reſt all my reſentments. What idea can the beſt of S——s form to himſelf of his own g——nt: in what repute can he conceive that he ſtands with his p—p'e, when he ſees, beyond the poſſibility of a doubt, that, whatever be the office, the ſuſpicion of his favour is fatal to the candidate, and that, when the party he wiſhes well to, has the faireſt proſpect of ſucceſs. If his R——l inclination ſhou'd unfortunately be diſcovered, it drops like an acid, and turns the election? This event, among others, may perhaps contribute to open his M——'s eyes to his real honor and intereſt. In ſpite of all your G——'s ingenuity, he may at laſt perceive the inconvenience of ſelecting, with ſuch a curious felicity, every villain in the nation to fill the various departments of his G——nt. Yet I ſhall be ſory to confine him in the choice either of his footmen or his friends.

JUNIUS.

To JUNIUS.

YOU ſtill perſiſt in peſtering the Duke of Grafton with the moſt conſummate Impertinence and Calumny; but the noble Lord has too much good Senſe to bear your Calumny & Revenge without paying that Deference which is due to ſuch a Character as yours—ſilent Contempt & Indifference. I cannot help admiring your Expreſſions of one whom you at one Time call one of the beſt of Princes, at another Fool, Murderer, and every thing that is baſe. The major part of Mankind are not at a loſs to know the villainy of your Heart. The repeated Inſults and Calumnies thrown out againſt Sir William Draper, with as little cauſe as you have done againſt the Duke of Grafton, made that Gentleman addreſs you in a true Engliſh Style, to come forward and unmaſk yourſelf, and give him that Satisfaction which is expected from a Man of Honour, for ſuch a groſs Attack upon his Character. You, like a Portugueſe Deſperado, preferred ſecret Aſſaſſination to the Dignity of a Man of Courage, rather than be made a public Example of. Is that the Spirit and Honour of a Gentleman? Cou'd I drag you from your Den, the ſame Step ſhould ſoon be taken; but I know your cowardly Principles too well. One of your chiefeſt Pleas againſt the Duke of Grafton is, that he is a Libertine, but not a Word mentioned of his good Qualities. You know that would not be a ſincere Friend to his King and Country, grateful and ſtedfaſt to his Friends, and one that is always fond of rewarding true Merit. The malicious Pen of a Junius can never affect ſo great a Character. You leave no Stone unturned to ſhade your Villainy; but be aſſured your Subtlety will never be a Shield to protect you from the Cenſure and Contempt of good Men.

RECTUS.

From the public Prints brought by Capt. Derby, arrived at Boſton ſince our laſt from London, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, Auguſt 12.

THURSDAY died, Sir William Mildmay, Bart. He was one of the Commiſſaries at Paris, for ſettling the Limits of Nova Scotia in the Year 1754. Dying without Iſſue his Title is extinct. Died alſo, Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Bart. Died, General Whitmore Warden of the Tower.

We hear that by the death of Sir Francis Blake Delaval an eſtate devolves to his brother of 4000l. per ann. He has likewiſe left in ſpecie 36,000l.

St James's Auguſt 17.

The King has been pleaſed to appoint Sir Charles Hardy, Knt. to be Maſter of his Majeſty's Hoſpital at Greenwich in the County of Kent, and alſo one of the Commiſſioners or Governors thereof.

His Hajeſty has been pleaſed to grant unto Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bart. the office or place of Rear Admiral of Great Britain, and of the Admiralty thereof, and of Rear Admiral of the Navies and Seas of the Kingdom of Great-Britain.

LONDON, Auguſt 12.

A Great Perſonage, we are aſſured, has been greatly importuned to exert his ſuperiority and power in checking the many wanton and licentious attacks from the preſs on his ſacred perſon; His anſwer was, "No! I was born, was inſtructed, and will continue as the friend of freedom; thoſe who think me otherwiſe, are of a nature incapable of comprehenſion, as their principle of protecting liberty is the laying of ſnares to entrap it."

L—d M——d, lately ſpeaking on the freedom of the preſs, to a nobleman high in office, obſerved, that this country was likely to be undone by its news-papers. "Did they repreſent the true ſtate of things (ſaid his Lordſhip) they would be valuable vehicle of public information; but hourly ſtriving rather to confirm than correct the worſt prejudices of the people, they become a very capital evil and, as ſuch *muſt* be confined within the line of ſome rational regulation."——Tremble, ye ſons of the Preſs! a northern whirlwind is preparing for your deſtruction.

A correſpondent adviſes that our Miniſtry will immediately engage in a War with ſome of the continental powers, to prevent the people engaging in civil War among themſelves.

Aug. 14. We are aſſured, that at the laſt Council, which was held for enquiring the cauſe of the late fire at Portſmouth were poſtponed for *three* weeks.

We are alſo aſſured, that on the above occaſion Lord R——d and and the Duke of G—n inſiſted on charging France directly with the burning of the ſtores; but Lord N—h proteſted againſt this, and Lord M——d would not hear of it. This ſpirited reſolution will be therefore entirely cruſhed, unleſs ſome further proofs ariſe.

RUN away from *Peter Provoſt*, gunſmith in New York, about 5 weeks ago, an Iriſh ſervant boy named *John Foſhy*, he ſome times calls himſelf *John Green*, about 5 feet 3 inches high, light complexion, ſandy coloured hair, longer over his ears than behind, about 19 years of age, no beard. Had on when he went away, a little round hat, black neckloth, blue cloth coat, with ſtriped waiſtcoat, black knit breeches, white thread ſtockings, braſs buckles in his ſhoes a little knock kneed, ancles fall in more than common, very talkative about his trade. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy in any of his Majeſt'ys goals or conveys him to New York, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by PETER PROVOST, living juſt oppoſite the old ſlip market.

N B. Said boy was ſeen in Hartford ſince he left his maſter.

September 7, 1771.

CHARLESTOWN, South-Carolina, Aug. 26.

The North-Carolina, Gazette of the 19th of July ſays, "*Upwards of 6000 of the people called Regulators have taken the oaths of allegiance to his Majeſty, and happily returned to their farms and plantations*."——Their taking the oaths we make no doubt of; but we are informed, that ſince the battle of Almance more than 1500 families, whoſe proviſions were exhauſted, and ſettlements broke up, by the march of Governer Tryon's army through Orange and the adjacent counties, have removed into this province, and will be followed by many more; and that the late "*ſignal and glorious victory*," as has been called, is like to ruin and depopulate a great part of that province.

BOSTON, OCTOBER 3, 1771.

His Excellency the Governor received by one of the late Ships from London, the Pictures of His Majeſty's King GEORGE the Third and Her Majeſty's Queen CHARLOTTE, drawn at full Lengths, and the Work elegantly executed.

Brookfield Aug. 31. 1771.

THIS day *Aaron Croſby*, A. B. ſet out from this place, for the Indian County on Suſquehanna River, under the direction of the Reverend & Honorable Board of Commiſſioners at Boſton, with a pious reſolution to learn the Onyda Language, that being the prevailing language of all the Six Nations:——He generouſly conſented to deny himſelf the pleaſures of a gay and cultivated Life, for that mortifying and ſelf-denying Life which he muſt lead, with thoſe barbarous and hardy Sons of the Wilderneſs:—He purpoſes to place himſelf in ſome of the more reputable Families among them, and confine himſelf wholly to them, 'till he is become maſter of their Language, that he may be qualified to ſerve as a Miſſionary, without being obliged to conform to the ſlow and expenſive way of inſtruction by an Interpreter. He was accompanied from the Rev'd Mr. Forbes by James Dean, a Student of Dartmouth College in Hanover, New Hamſhire, who is a perfect Maſter of the Onyda Language, and who was ſent by Dr. Wheelock, to ſolicit Indian Children, for Dr. Moore's Indian Charity School, and to ſee if there is an opening for a Miſſionary among the Tuſcarores.——It is truely melancholy! that the pious and zealous endeavours of Dr. Wheelock to humanize and chriſtianize the Heathen, has, (notwithſtanding the vaſt expence and labor.) hitherto proved abortive, as all his Indian children have left him but two, and he has not one School-Maſter or Miſſionary in all the Indian Country.

However the Board at Boſton has been more ſucceſsful;——as they have had a Miſſionary at Onohoquagie ever ſince the year 1762, when a church was gathered and planted there, by the Rev. Mr. Eli Forbes of Brookfield, which, has increaſed from the number of 7 to 25 all walking in the faith and order of the goſpel under the paſtorial care of the Rev. Mr. Ebenezer Moſley;—the whole town is greatly reformed as to their morals and civil life:——Mr. Moſley ſays, "that there is but two drunkards in all the town, and it evidently appears that religion has taken hold of the hearts and defuſed its happy and divine influence over the lives of many.

They have another Miſſionary at the Onyda Caſtle, the Rev. Mr. Kirkland, who has learnt their language and meets with great ſucceſs, the poor benighted wretches are continually flocking round him to hear as they expreſs it (*Colli whyuſeteugh*) *Gods news*, and to enquire of him the way to Heaven.

And now they have ſent out a third, Mr. Croſby, on a plan that promiſes much;—O may the time come when the divine Father ſhall give to his bleſſed Son the heathen for his inheritance and the uttermoſt ends of the earth for his poſſeſſion!

There went with Meſſiurs. Croſby and Dean, a young Woman of the Onyda Tribe, who has been near four years under the care and inſtruction of the Rev. Mr. Forbes, and who has made good proficiency in the knowledge of the Engliſh Tongue, in reading and writing:—In civil and religious life, ſhe is ſober, ſtrictly temperate and very modeſt, and adorn'd with many amiable female virtues, and it is hoped, ſhe will be very ſerviceable to the Miſſionaries, as ſhe is well acquainted with every branch of good Houſe wifery, and very uſeful to her Tribe, by recommending to them, by inſtruction and example the practice of the chriſtian and ſocial virtues.

NEW-YORK, October 3.

Extract of a Letter dated 20th of March 1771, from a Gentleman in Dunkirk, old France, to his Friend in New-York.

"Yeſterday old Mr. Chapman, who ſold *Pots* (that is Peltry) was moſt barbarouſly murdered in his own Houſe, by ſome Perſon or Perſons not yet diſcovered, who broke one of his Arms and his Scull all to Pieces, ſtabbed him in ſeven Places and then robbed the Houſe of £200 Sterling a great deal of Plate, Cambrick and other valuable Goods to the Amount of £400 Sterling.

NEW-HAVEN, October 4.

On the 25th ult. Dr. WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, (one of the Council of this Colony) arrived at New-York, in Capt. Winn, from London; and laſt Tueſday Evening he got home to his Family, at Stratford, after an Abſence of near five years. He was appointed ſpecial Agent, (in October 1766, and ſoon after went to England) to repreſent this Colony, in a Cauſe which has been for many Years in Diſpute between them and one *Maſon*, known by the Name of the *Maſon*, or *Mohegan Cauſe*: which Cauſe was heard in England, in the Month of June laſt, but the Judges had not given their Decree, when the Doctor left Great Britain, which was about the Middle of Auguſt laſt.

HARTFORD, October 8.

On Wedneſday the 25th ult. departed this Life at Coventry, Mrs. Hannah Huntington, the late amiable and prudent Conſort of the Rev. Joſeph Huntington of that Place. She was ſecond Daughter to the late Rev. Mr. Devotion of Windham.

On the 3d of September, the Rev'd Ephraim Judſon was ordained to the Work of the Miniſtry at Chelſea in Norwich. Rev. Mr. Wight made the firſt Prayer: Rev. Mr. Benedict preached the Sermon. Rev. Mr. Lord made the ordaining Prayer, and gave the Charge, Rev. Mr. Roſſeter made the concluding Prayer.

We have Advice from Antigua, That on the 24th of Auguſt laſt five Pirates were executed at that Place for the murder of Capt. Finney, and taking his Veſſel as mentioned in the papers ſome time ago.

STray'd away from the Subſcriber laſt May, a bay roan Mare, with a black Main and Tail, three Years old paſt, about 13 hands and half high, was not dockt, but had the Hair of her Tail cut off, trots and paces. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her ſo that the Owner may have her, ſhall have One Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

TITUS IVES.

Norfolk, October 2d, 1771.

THE Subſcriber, having at great Expence, furniſhed himſelf with an elegant, and convenient Stage Coach, and four Horſes, propoſes for a low and moderate Price, upon ſuitable Encouragement, to drive between Hartford, and New Haven, once in each Week and to return to Hartford, the Day after he comes down to New-Haven; and as it may greatly tend to encreaſe the Intercourſe between the two Towns of Hartford and New-Haven, and (if another Coach ſhould proceed from Hartford, to Boſton as is probable will be the Caſe, if that takes place) encourge Gentlemen from the Southern Provinces, travelling to Boſton to paſs through this Colony, who now generally go by Water from New York to Providence, And as he muſt for a long Time at leaſt, be Money out of Pocket, and riſque impoſing on himſelf conſiderable Loſs, he humbly deſires all Gentlemen diſpoſed to countenance the Undertaking, to leave their Names at the Printing Office in New-Haven, or at his houſe in Hartford, adding ſuch Sum for him as their Generoſity ſhall dictate.

If any Gentlemen are diſpoſed to ſhare with him, the Loſs or Gain of the Undertaking, he is ready to admit them into Partnerſhip.

NICHOLAS BROWN.

POET'S CORNER.

To the YOUNG LADIES.

Moſt hard! in pleaſing your chief glory lies
And yet from pleaſing your chief dangers (riſe.
Then pleaſe the beſt: and know to men of ſence,
Your ſtrongeſt charms are native innocence.
Arts on the mind, like paint upon the face,
Fright him that's worth your love, from your (embrace.
In ſimple manners all the ſecret lies,
Be kind and virtuous, you'll be bleſt and wiſe.
Vain ſhow and noiſe intoxicate the brain,
Begin with giddineſs, and end in pain.
Your ſex's glory is to ſhine unknown,
Of all applauſe, be fondeſt of your own.
To drink of pleaſure but enflames deſire,
And abſtinence alone can quench the fire,
Take pain from life, and terror from the tomb,
Give peace in hand, and promiſe life to come.

Eleazer Miller, jun.

Has juſt imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold on the loweſt terms at his Store in Hanover ſquare New York.

ROSE and ſtrip'd blankets
Blue, red & mixt coating
Bear ſkins
Bath coating
Broad & narrow baize
Pl. & ſpotted ſwanſkins
Check'd ditto
Halfthicks
Frizes
Emboſſed ſerges
Broadcloths } large aſſortment.
Hunters do
Forreſt do.
Wiltons & Ger. ſerges
Shalloons
Callimancoes
Durants and tammies
Camblets & figurd ſtuffs
Miffonets
Poplins
Drawboys
Velverets
Cotton counterpanes
Cotton ſtripes
Linnen do.
French do.
7 8 yard wide yard 3 8 and 6 4 checks
Figur'd & corded Dimoty
Bed bunts and ticking
Fuſtians and Jeans
Silk romal } handkerchifs
Bandanoe
Spotted ſilk
Blk. Barcelona
Cotton romal
Scotch
Cotton & linnen
Malabar
Black Cravatts
A la mode
Do. handkerchiefs
Mens & womens } hoſe
Thread
Cotton and
Worſted
Worſted breeches
Silk do.
Mens & womens Silk mitts and gloves

Worſted & leather mitts
3 4 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linnens
Iriſh & Ruſſia Sheeting
Oznabrigs and dowlaſs
Cambricks and Lawns
Callicoes and Chintzes
Black & white gauzes
Plain & flower'd ſattins
Mantua ſilk
Engliſh & India taffety
Broad & narrow perſian
Sarſianets
Black Sattinetts
Do. denizens
Quality } binding
Shoe &
Coat
Variety of ferrets and tapes
Scotch & colord thread
Sewing ſilk
Scarf & ſilk & hair twiſt
Buttons
Dutch & Trolly lace
Edgings
A large aſſortment of ribbons
Buckram
Italian tiffany
Hatband crape
Chipt Hatts
Knee garters
Common } needles
Second beſt &
Whitechapel
Pins
Pelt hats
Sailor's bound do.
Writing paper
Wool cards
6d. 12d. & 20d. nails
6 by 8, 7 by 9. and 8 by 10 glaſs,
Knives and forks
Cutteaus & penknives
Sciſſars
Snuff Boxes
Horn and ivory combs and many other articles.

N. B. He expects by the next veſſels, a variety of other articles ſuitable for the ſeaſon, all of which will be ſold on the loweſt terms.

To be ſold about 600

acres of LAND, in the center of Southwick, (formerly Moor-Town) in the county of Hampſhire, on the great country road that leads from Weſtfield to Simſbury, all within fence, with a dwelling houſe and barn, well watered, conſiderable part under improvement, will cut twenty tons of hay, & lies well to make two farms. For further particulars inquire of JOHN INGERSOL, Eſq; Weſtfield,

Weſtfield, 23d Sept. 1771.

All perſons indebted to

the inſolvent eſtate of ELISHA BURNHAM, late of Hartford deceas'd, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to me the ſubſcriber, as they would prevent trouble.

JOSEPH CHURCH, jun. *Adminiſtrator.*

Hartford, September 30, 1771.

Stolen at Litchfield laſt

Tueſday evening, a dark brown MARE, four years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, branded IK on the left ſhoulder, & ſhod before, having on a hunting ſaddle and bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and neceſſary charges. ELISHA KILBORN.

Litchfield, 20th, Sept. 1771.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, a boy about ſixteen years of age, named ELIZUR WARE, wears his own black buſhey hair, wore away with him a woollen ſhirt, and long tow trowſers & frock, a felt hat about half wore, and a pair ſhoes. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid boy, and return him to me, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paidby me

Thomas Stevens.

Glaſtenbury, Sept 25, 1771.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen Raggs, of any Kind, by the Printer hereof.

THIS is to notify the Suſquehannah Company to meet at Windham, on the 9th day of October next, as matters of conſequence ſtrongly urge their attendance.

Eliphalet Dyer, } *Committee.*
Jedediah Elderkin.

Juſt imported, in the laſt Arrivals from LONDON, a neat Aſſortment of the very beſt CHYMIC and GALENIC DRUGS and MEDICINES, and to be ſold very cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit, by

Munſon & Mather,

At their Store newly open'd, near the Hay-Market, in New Haven.

LIKEWISE they have for ſale, a Number of Patent Medicines, warranted genuine, from the original Stores, in London —— Alſo, Books, Chyrugeon's Inſtruments, Painter's colours, &c.

Gentlemen Practitioners, in town or Country, and others, that will favour them with their Coſtom, may depend on being well uſed, as they will not only ſell as cheap as any on the Continent, but warrant their Medicines, as good and genuine. All orders will be attended to with the utmoſt Diſpatch.

All perſons having ac-

counts unſettled either by book or note with the eſtate of Capt. Nathaniel Doane late of Chatham deceaſed are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of the deceaſed, on the firſt, ſecond and third tueſdays of October next, in order to ſettle their accounts with ſaid eſtate. Those who neglect to comply with the above requeſt muſt expect to be ſued without further notice. Dated at Chatham, September 3 1771.

Sarah Doane, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Bryan Parmele, *Adminiſtrator.*

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by

James Church,

At his Store oppoſite the Court Houſe,

A Large and general aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or Porduce in hand.

Hartford, September 24. 1771.

STray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Suffield on ſunday night laſt, a dark brown HORSE, 4 years old paſt, both paces and trots, a ſtreak in his face, has lately been rowel'd about 14 & half hands high low in fleſh. Whoever takes up & returns ſaid horſe to the owner, ſhall have a handſome reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by CEPHAS KENT.

Suffield, September 24 1771.

Ebenezer Bridgham,

At the Staffordſhire and Liverpool Ware Houſe,
In King Stret BOSTON.

HAS juſt received a very large and compleat aſſortment of China, Glaſs, Delph & Stone ware, conſiſting of almoſt every article of thoſe manufactures, which (as he has them directly from ſeveral manufacturers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool) he is able and fully inclin'd to ſell as low as they were ever ſold in America. Alſo, Pipes per the box, Nails of all ſorts, and a general aſſortment of Ironmongery, Braziery and Cutlery ware, remarkakably cheap, for ready money only.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, late of Chatham, deceaſed, (ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent.) WE do hereby give notice to all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Gideon Arnold, innholder in Chatham, on the firſt Tueſdays of November, December, January and February next, at one o'clock afternoon. And as there is but ſix months allowed for bringing in their accounts, none will be allowed after ſaid time. No accounts not legally atteſted will be accepted.

Stephen Olmſtead, } *Commiſſioners.*
Abijah Hall,
John Norton, jun.

Chatham, September 5, 1771.

Timothy Burr,

HAS juſt opened a neat aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, at the houſe of Mr. Nathaniel Griſwold, Poquonock, in the town of Windſor, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Windſor, September 16, 1771.

TAken up in Norfolk by the Subſcriber, a dark brown mare Colt, ſuppos'd to be paſt two years old. The owner may have her on proving his property and paying for keeping.

JOSEPH GILBERT.

September 16, 1771.

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD,

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh —— He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons —— cypher'd & white ſtone ring's and a variety of articules in the goldſmiths and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat or rye at Caſh price. 349

P. Verſtille,

HAS a neat and univerſal aſſortment of Engliſh, and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce in hand, at his Store in Weathersfield.

Stephen Mears,

WAnts about 400 yards of good homeſpun yard wide woolen check, for which Engliſh goods of any kind will be given in Payment.

N. B. The cloth is wanted in about 14 Days.

Hartford, Sept. 24. 1771.

Writing Paper,

To be Sold at the Printing-Office in
HARTFORD.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[October, M.dcc,lxxi.]

NUMBER 356

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, October 8, to TUESDAY, October 15, 1771.

WILLIAM STANTON to his CUSTOMERS.

Gentlemen,

HAVING ſupply'd the county of Litchfield and ſome towns adjacent, with the Connecticut Courant, *for almoſt ſix years, and in that ſpace of time have often requeſted a ſettlement with my cuſtomers, but my requeſt has for the moſt part been diſregarded. Am therefore determined to bring the whole to a cloſe, and make a general ſtop at number 357, and would earneſtly deſire every individual perſon, to take the earlieſt opportunity and pay their ballances.—— Thoſe alſo who have long been indebted to me upon note, and neglect to make me pay, would do well ſeriouſly to conſider, that if any diſagreeable conſequences ſhould follow, they muſt blame themſelves and acquit me.*

From the London Papers in Auguſt.

Extract of a Letter from Vienna, dated Aug. [illegible]

"[illegible] has lately ſubſiſted between the Imperial Court and the French King, and which daily encreaſes, is now perfectly unravelled. Our Ambaſſador at Paris, has, by his great abilities, diligence, and penetration, ſent ſuch information of the fineſſe and perfidy of the French, as not only clearly explains this myſtery, but their whole political ſyſtem for this laſt twelve month. With infinite pains and perſeverance the French have laboured, for ſome time, to influence the Imperial Cabinet to collect the whole military force of the Houſe of Auſtria in Hungary; to leave ungarriſoned all her fortified towns in Flanders, Germany, and Italy; and, with this vaſt army of Imperialiſts, to dictate terms of peace to Ruſſia, and, if refuſed, to attack the Ruſſians at the ſame inſtant they ſhould be engaged with the Ottoman troops. France not only promiſed a magnificent ſubſidy for the charge of ſuch a campaign, that muſt have expended ſo much treaſure for the marching of ſuch an army from Flanders, and the Milaneſe into the Turkiſh dominions; but likewiſe engaged, that the French and Spaniſh fleets, in the Mediterranean, ſhould ſail to the Levant, and unitedly attack the Ruſſian fleet, as well as land a conſiderable body of troops in the Morea and at the Dardanelles. Such were the promiſes of France, none of which ſhe ever had the ſlighteſt idea of performing, excepting the embarkation of troops. They were to be landed indeed, not upon any part of the Turkiſh territories, but at Genoa; nor long to remain there in garriſon. The Milaneſe being deſtitute of troops, ſuch an opportunity was not to be loſt. Mantua was the object. Auſtria was ſuppoſed not to have any objection to ſuch an operation, as it would awe the Venetians, and prevent their fleet uniting with the Ruſſians, taking poſſeſſion of the Morea for themſelves, and having the advantage of defeating the Turks. This political object the French declared could not be obtained, if their fleet cruized in the Adriatic; for it was uncertain their being able to prevent the junction of the Ruſſians and Venetians; and without the French fleet the Ottomans would be unequal even to the Ruſſians alone. France well knew being in poſſeſſion of Mantua with a good garriſon and a line of troops extending to the mountains, ſhe ſhould prevent the return of the Auſtrians into the Milaneſe, and dictate to all Italy, except Piedmont.

"By the fidelity of ſome Germans in the French ſervice, a diſcovery was made of the plan formed for ſeizing of Luxemburg, upon which expedition French battalions only were to be employed; the French Miniſtry being convinced there was no garriſon at Luxemburg to oppoſe them, therefore, if their numbers were great, they might perhaps have reſolution to ſucceed. The impoſſibility of employing the German battalions was obvious; for they would ſooner revolt than march upon ſuch a ſervice, ſo diſhonourable.

"Our Court is in the higheſt degree of agitation, and ſo much enraged that it is expected the French Ambaſſador will be immediately ordered to leave Vienna, and conducted to the frontiers with the ſame marks of diſgrace, as a French Miniſter was ſome years paſt from the Imperial Court of Peterſburgh."

Peterſburgh, July 13. [illegible] garriſon of Precop, conſiſting of 871 men, [illegible] 20 Officers, and 781 Turkiſh ſoldiers, finding themſelves obliged to ſurrender at diſcretion, [illegible] and obtained to be carried by ſea to [illegible], on condition not to bear arms during the war againſt the Ruſſians. There were found [illegible] 74 pieces of braſs cannon, 56 of iron, [illegible] and 10 mortars. Our whole loſs [illegible] men killed, 133 wounded, [illegible] of wounded, beſides 23 taken priſoners.

Before Prince Dolgorucki forced the lines of Precop, he had detached Prince Czerbaroff to take poſſeſſion of Arabat in marching by Genitſch and the neck of land on the ſide of the ſea of Azoff; and after the taking of Precop he ſent Major General Brano with another detachment to make himſelf maſter of Koſloff; but the Turkiſh garriſon did not wait his arrival, but demoliſhed the fortification, embarked on board ſome veſſels which were there, in order to repaſs into their own country ſo that General Brao took poſſeſſion of the place without ſtriking a ſtroke. The garriſon of Arabat, however, conſiſting of between 700 and 800 men, held him; but Prince Czerbatoff, attacking the fortreſs, carried it by aſſault, and the greater part of them were thus deſtroyed or made priſoners. In the mean time Prince Dolgorucky marched to within thirty five worſtes of Caffa, where he waits the coming in of the whole Tartar Nation to make their ſubmiſſion, and expects to finiſh his expedition into the Crimea in a fortnight or three weeks at fartheſt.

General Weiſeman's expedition beyond the Danube ſucceeded completely, he beat a corps of 5000 Turks near Tulcza, made 160 priſoners, burnt 30 veſſels, and took 18 cannon.

The corps of Prince Repnin have quitted the Banks of the Danube, in order to draw the enemy on this ſide, and to cut them off.

The Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow, by the laſt accounts was not far from Kabul, famous by the glorious battle on Aug. 1, 1770.

It is ſaid this General has a deſing of paſſing a conſiderable detachment over the Danube, in order to gain a footing on the other ſide of that river.

The advices from Chozim fully confirm the news Prince Dolgorouki had forced the lines of Iſthmus and Peninſula of Crimea the 25th of June and that the taking of the fortreſs had been the immediate conſequence.

Letters from Conſtantinople, by yeſterday's mail, dated July 3, tells us, that their advices from Syria are very diſagreeable. Ali Bey has publiſhed a Manifeſto, in which he ſtyles himſelf Sultan of Egypt, Succeſſor to the Pharaohs, and Deliverer of the land of Promiſe, Mecca, the Holy Land of the Turks. That the Bachas, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Kilis, with the Beraskier of Urſa, having aſſembled their forces to oppoſe his enterprizes after a moſt bloody engagement, in June had been defeated, and in conſequence of it, Ali Bey had made a triumphal entry into the City of Damas.

JUNIUS *in his laſt Letter to the D— of G— having mentioned Parſon Horne it brought on an Altercation between them.—The latter [illegible] controverſy with the following Letter.*

TO JUNIUS.

SIR,

FARCE, *Comedy,* and *Tragedy,*——*Wilkes, Foote,* and *Junius,* united at the ſame time againſt one poor Parſon, are fearful odds. The two former are only labouring in their vocation, and may equally plead in excuſe that their aim is a livelihood. I admit the plea for the *ſecond*; this is an honeſt calling, and my clothes were lawful game; but I cannot ſo readily approve Mr. Wilkes, or commend him for making patriotiſm a trade, and a fraudulent trade. But what ſhall I ſay to *Junius* the grave, [illegible] the didactic? Ridicule, indeed [illegible] called the teſt of truth; but ſurely to [illegible] you loſe your *natural moderation* when [illegible] is made of the man, does not promiſe [illegible] truth or juſtice when you ſpeak of [illegible].

You charge me with, "*a new zeal in ſupport of Adminiſtration*" and with [illegible] *riſs.*" The reputation which your talents have deſervedly gained to the ſignature of *Junius* draws from me a reply, which I diſdained to give to the anonymous lies of Mr. Wilkes. You make frequent uſe of the word *Gentleman*; I only call myſelf *a man*, and deſire no other diſtinction; If you are either, you are bound to make good your charges, or to confeſs that you have done me a haſty injuſtice upon no authority.

I put the matter fairly to iſſue—I ſay that ſo far from any "*zeal in ſupport of Adminiſtration,*" I am poſſeſſed with the utmoſt abhorrence of their meaſures; and that I have ever ſhewn myſelf and am ſtill ready, in any rational manner, to lay down all I have——my life, in oppoſition to thoſe meaſures. I ſay, that I have not, and never have had any communication or connexion of any kind, directly or indirectly, with any Courtier or miniſterial Man, or any of their adherents: That I never have received, or ſolicited, or expected, or deſired, or do now hope for, any reward of any ſort from any party or ſet of men in Adminiſtration or Oppoſition: I ſay, that I never uſed any "*endeavours in ſupport of the miniſterial nomination of Sheriffs*:" That I did not ſolicit any one Liveryman for his vote for any one of the Candidates; nor employ any other perſon to ſolicit it: And that I did not write one ſingle line or word in favour of Meſſrs. Plumbe and Kirkman, whom I underſtand to have been ſupported by the Miniſtry.

You are bound to refute what I here advance, or to loſe your credit for veracity: You muſt produce facts; ſurmiſe and general abuſe, in however elegant language, ought not to paſs for proofs. You have every advantage, and I have diſadvantage: You are unknown, I give my name: All parties, both in and out of Adminiſtration, have their reaſons (which I ſhall relate hereafter for uniting in their wiſhes againſt me: And the popular prejudice is as ſtrongly in your favour, as it is violent againſt the Parſon.

Singular as my preſent ſituation is, it is neither painful nor was it unforeſeen. He is not fit for public buſineſs who does not even at his entrance prepare his mind for ſuch an event. Health, fortune, tranquility, and private connexions I have ſacrificed upon the altar of the Public; and the only return I receive, becauſe I will not concur to dupe and miſlead a ſenſeleſs multitude, is ſarely that they have not yet torn me in pieces. That this has been the only return is my pride; and a ſource of more real ſatisfaction than honours or proſperity. I can practice before I am old the leſſons I learned in my youth: Nor ſhall I ever forget the words of my antient Monitor.

"'Tis the laſt key ſtone
"That makes the arch: The reſt, that there (were put,
"Are nothing till that comes to bind and ſhut.
"Then ſtands it a triumphal mark! then men
"Obſerve the ſtrength, the height, the why and (when
"It was erected; and ſtill walking under,
"Meet ſome new matter to look on and won- (der!"

I am, SIR,
Your humble ſervant,
JOHN HORNE.

To the Rev. Mr. HORNE.

SIR, *July* 17, 1771.

I Cannot deſcend to an altercation with you in the news paper. But ſince I have attacked your character, and you complain of injuſtice I think you have ſome right to an explanation. You defy me to prove, that you ever ſolicited a vote, or wrote a word in ſupport of the miniſterial Alderman. Sir, I did never ſuſpect you of ſuch groſs folly. It would have been impoſſible for Mr. Horne to have ſolicited votes, and very difficult to have written for the news papers in defence of that cauſe, without being detected and brought to ſhame. Neither do I pretend to any intelligence concerning you, or to know more of your conduct than you yourſelf have thought proper to communicate to the public. It is from your own letters I conclude that you have ſold yourſelf to the miniſtry; or, if that charge be too ſevere, and ſuppoſing it to be poſſible to be deceived by appearances ſo very ſtrongly againſt you what are your friends to ſay in your defence? Muſt they not confeſs, that to gratify your perſonal hatred to Mr. Wilkes, your ſacrificed, as far as depended upon your intereſt and abilities, the cauſe of the country? and if ever I ſhould be convinced that you had no motive but to deſtroy Wilkes I [illegible] ter, and to declare to the world that I deſpiſe you ſomewhat leſs than I do at preſent —— But as a public man, I muſt for ever condemn you. You cannot but know,—nay, you dare not pretend to be ignorant, that the higheſt gratification which the moſt deteſtable in the nation is capable, would have been the defeat of Wilkes. I know *that man* much better than any of you. Nature intended him only for a good humoured fool. A ſyſtematical education, with long practice, has made him a conſummate hypocrite. Yet this man, to ſay nothing of his worthy miniſters, you have moſt aſſiduouſly laboured to gratify. To exclude Wilkes, it was not neceſſary you ſhould ſolicit votes for his opponents. We incline the balance as effectually by leſſening the weight in one ſcale, as by increaſing it in the others.

The mode of your attack upon Wilkes (tho' I am far from thinking meanly of your abilities) convinces me that you either want judgment extremely, or that you are blinded by your reſentment. You ought to have foreſeen that the charges you urged againſt Wilkes, could never do him any miſchief. After all, when we expected diſcoveries highly intereſting to the community, what a pitiful detail did it end in! —— Some old cloaths—a Welch poney—a French footman, and a hamper of claret. Indeed Mr. Horne, the public ſhould, and *will* forgive him his claret and his footmen, and even the ambition of making his brother Chamberlain of London, as long as he ſtands forth againſt a miniſtry and a parliament, who are doing every thing they can to enſlave the country, and as long as he is a thorn in the King's ſide. You will not ſuſpect me of ſetting up *Wilkes* for a perfect character. But the queſtion to the public is, Where ſhall we find a man who, with purer principles, will go the lengths, and run the hazards that he has done? The ſeaſon calls for ſuch a man, and he ought to be ſupported. What would have been the triumph of that odious hypocrite and his minions, if *Wilkes* had been defeated! It was not *your* fault Rev. Sir, that he did not enjoy it compleatly —— But now I promiſe you you have ſo little power to do miſchief, that I much queſtion whether the miniſtry will adhere to the promiſes they have made you. It will be in vain to ſay that I am a partizan of Mr. Wilkes, or perſonally *your enemy*. You will convince no man, for you do not believe it yourſelf. Yet, I confeſs I am a little offended at the low rate at which you ſeem to value my underſtanding. I beg, Mr. Horne, you will hereafter believe that I meaſure the integrity of men by their conduct, not by their profeſſions. Such tales may entertain Mr. Oliver or your grandmother, but truſt me they are thrown away upon *Junius*.

You ſay you are a *man*. Was it generous, was it manly repeatedly to introduce into a news paper, the name of a young lady, with whom you muſt heretofore have lived in terms of politeneſs and good humour! —— but I have done with you. In my opinion your credit is irrecoverably ruined. Mr *Townſhend* I think, is nearly in the ſame predicament. —— Poor *Oliver* has been ſhamefully duped by you. You have made him ſacrifice all the honour he got by his impriſonment.—As for Mr. *Sawbridge* whoſe character I really reſpect I am aſtoniſhed he does not ſee through your duplicity. Never was ſo baſe a deſign ſo poorly conducted.—This letter, you ſee, is not intended for the public, but if you think it will do you any ſervice, you are at liberty to publiſh it. JUNIUS.

NEW HAVEN, October 11. 1771.

Roll of Repreſentatives returned from the ſeveral Towns in this Colony, as Members of the General Aſſembly, which met in this Town Yeſterday.

Hartford.
Col. John Pitkin
Mr. Benjamin Payne
Middletown
Hon Jab. Hamlin *Speaker*
Mr. Richard Alſop
Farmington.
Col. Iſaac Lee
Mr. Fiſher Gay
Weathersfield
Capt. Eliſha Williams
Mr. John Cheſter
Stafford
Capt. Iſaac Pinney
Capt. Nathan Johnſon
Haddam
Col. Hezekiah Brainerd
Capt. Jabez Brainard
Tolland
Capt. Samuel Chapman
Mr. Samuel Cobb
Suffield
Mr Gideon Granger
Mr. Alexander King
Simſbury
Mr. John Owen
Mr. Samuel Lawrence
Willington
Mr. Moſes Holmes
Mr Elijah Fenton
Bolton
Capt. Joel White
Capt. Thomas Pitkin
Somers
Mr. Reuben Sikes
Mr. Zerah Kibbe
Chatham
Mr Ebenezer White
Mr Nathaniel Freeman
Glaſtenbury
Mr. John Kimberly
Capt. Jonathan Wells
Eaſt-Haddam
Mr. Daniel Brainerd
Capt. Dyer Throop
Enfield
Mr Edward Collins
Capt. Epraim Peaſe
Colcheſter
Capt. Henry Champion
Mr. Daniel Foot
Hebron
Capt. Samuel Gilbert
Capt. David Barber
Windſor
Mr. Alexr. Wolcott
Capt. William Manly
Eaſt-Windſor
Major Eraſtus Wolcott
Capt Charles Ellſworth
New Haven
Mr. Joſhua Chandler
Mr. James A Hillhouſe
Wallingford
Hon. Benjamin Hall, Eſq
Capt. Macoc Ward
Durham
Col. Elihu Chauncey
Capt James Wadſworth
Branford
Mr James Barker
Major William Gould
Waterbury
Capt. Timothy Judd
Mr. Joſeph Hopkins
Milford
Capt John Fowler
Major David Baldwin
Derby
Mr Joſeph Hull jun.
Capt John Wooſter
Guilford
Mr. John Burgis
Mr. Nathaniel Hill
New London
Hon. Gurd. Saltonſtall
Mr. William Hillhouſe
Norwich
Mr. Benja. Huntington
Mr Samuel Tracy
Lyme
Maj Samuel H Parſons
Mr. Samuel Selden
Preſton
Mr John Avery
Mr. Timothy Leſter
Groton
Capt. Nathan Gallop
Capt. Thomas Fiſh
Killingworth
Capt. Elnathan Stephens
Col. Aaron Eliot
Stonington
Major Charles Phelps
Capt. Phineas Stanton
Say Brook
Mr. John Cockran
Cap Wm Worthington
Fairfield
Capt. David Burr
Mr. Thaddeus Burr
Norwalk.
Col. Thomas Fitch
Capt. Thomas Belding
Stratford.
Major Charles Webb
Mr Benjamin Weed
New Fairfield
Capt Neh Beardſlee
Mr. Zechariah Towner
Newtown
Mr John Chandler
Capt. Henry Glover
Danbury
Mr. Joſeph P Cook
Mr. Daniel Starr
Greenwich
Capt John Mead
Mr. Amos Mead
Stamford.
Capt Theoph Nichols
Mr. John Brooks
Reading.
Col John Read
Mr. Hezekiah Sanford
Windham
Capt. Jabez Huntington
Mr. Nathl. Wales jun.
Lebanon
Maj Wm. Williams *Clk.*
Capt. Joſeph Trumbull
Voluntown
Capt. Iſaac Gallup
Mr. Moſes Kinnee
Killingly
Mr. Bryant Brown
Mr. Ebenezer Learned
Mansfield
Mr. Conſt Southworth
Capt. Samuel Gurley
Coventry
Capt. Ebr. Kingſbury
Mr. Phineas Strong
Woodſtock
Capt. Eliſha Child
Mr. Jedediah Morſe
Aſhford
Capt Benja. Sumner
Mr. Ezra Smith
Pomfret
Col. Ebenezer Williams
Mr. Thomas Williams
Plainfield
Capt. John Douglas
Mr. John Pierce
Canterbury
Col Jabez Fitch
Mr. John Felch
Litchfield
Mr Jedediah Strong
Capt. Lynde Lord
Sharon
Col. John Williams
Mr. Simeon Smith
Woodbury
Mr. Daniel Sherman
Capt. Benjamin Stiles
Kent
Mr. Ephr Hubbel jun.
Capt. Moſes Averil
Harwinton
Major Abijah Catlin
Mr. Joſiah Phelps
Cornwall
Mr Heman Swift
Capt. Thomas Porter
New Hartford.
Capt. Matthew Gillet
Capt Abel Merrils
Goſhen
Capt. Ebenezer Norton
Mr. Stephen Goodwin
New Milford
Capt. Sherm. Boardman
Mr. Samuel Comſtock
Saliſbury
Col. Tho's Chittenden
Mr. John Evarts
Canaan
Capt. Samuel Forbes
Major Charles Burril
Torrington
Mr John Cook
Mr. Noah Marſhall

HARTFORD, October 15.

Yeſterday Morning departed this Life, Mrs. *Mary Nichols*, Widow of Capt. *William Nichols*, late of this Place deceaſed.

Dartmouth College, Sept. 30, 1771.

This morning, about eight o'clock, departed this life, after a few days illneſs of a nervous fever, in which he was for the moſt part delirious and incapable of converſation, the Rev. JOHN MALTBY, formerly of Bermuda, and lately of Wilton, in South Carolina. If we conſider him in the character either of a gentleman, a ſcholar, a chriſtian, or a goſpel miniſter; the loſs muſt be eſteemed very great, both to his relatives and particular friends, to his flock, to the church of God in general, and eſpecially to his orphan children, (five in number.) May the father of the fatherleſs be their God, guide, and portion: and may the Lord help when the godly thus ceaſe, and faithful fail.

Stray'd from the ſubſcriber, a STEER of a black pide colour, three year old paſt marks unknown, he left a drove in Middletown plains. Whoever takes up and returns ſaid ſtray to the owner, ſhall have a handſome reward and all neceſſary charges paid, by Hartford Oct. 14 1771. ASHBEL STEELE.

Daniel Cotton,

H*AS juſt received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh and India* GOODS, *ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or Produce in Hand, at his Store near the Court-Houſe in Hartford.*

Run away from me the ſubſcriber, a negro man, named TOM, *a little on the molatto colour, aged* 19 *years, ſpeaks good Engliſh and low Dutch, has a blemiſh in one eye. Had on when he went away, a light but coat white Philadelphia buttons, and veſt of the ſame colour. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and brings him to me, ſhall have five dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me,* JOHN DELAMETTER.
Dutcheſs County, Amenia, Oblong, Oct. 25, 1771.

A MEMORIAL, praying for an Act of Aſſembly to hang the Memorialiſt.

To the Honorable the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, to be conven'd at New-Haven, on the ſecond Thurſday of October, 1771.

The MEMORIAL of *Richard Steele* Burglarian, now confin'd in Fairfield Goal, in behalf of himſelf and the reſt of the Houſebreakers who now, or hereafter may, practice their calling and profeſſion, within ſaid colony: humbly ſheweth,

THAT one certain ſtatute law of this colony, entitled an act for the puniſhment of burglary and robbery, is found by the woful experience of your honor's memorialiſts, as well as from the obſervation of all impartial by-ſtanders, greatly deficient, and inadequate to the purpoſe therein deſigned, by a wiſe and virtuous legiſlature, viz. the reformation of your memorialiſts.—At the ſame time that the puniſhment is, we humbly conceive, far too ſevere for the offence, heinous as we acknowledge it to be in the eye of the wealthy and proſperous part of the community.

We therefore your honors memorialiſts, hearing that your honors propoſed, at your next ſeſſion, to take ſaid ſtatute and us the ſufferers thereby, under your wiſe conſideration —— and being informed that certain men, of a penurious turn of mind, and unhappily of contracted ſentiments, eſpecially towards your honours memorialiſts on account of the great expence of convicting us, and confining afterwards —— as alſo for the repair of the goals broke by us, which we are ſenſible being great expence to the public, though a lucrative perquiſite to his Majeſty's attornies —— have determined if poſſible to prevail with your honors, to alter the preſent ſtatute by making the puniſhment death for the firſt offence—or that your unhappy memorialiſts, ſhould during life, or for a long time, be confin'd to hard labour and ſevere diſcipline, in ſome meaſure to make reſtitution to the private ſufferer and for public coſt —— concluding your honors will in ſome manner alter ſaid ſtatute, and dreading the conſequences, ſhould the latter of the above propoſals take place.

We beg leave with all ſubmiſſion, to pray your honors, to admit and conſider this our memorial, previous to any ſuch determination, —— Though ignorant of moſt of the great matters which concern the community in general, yet in this particular, we beg leave to aſſure your honors, we are well vers'd both in theory and practice, and therefore fondly hope what we humbly offer to your honors conſideration, will be allowed its full weight.

In the firſt place we beg leave to aſk for a total repeal of the preſent ſtatute, and for the reaſons which follow, among many more that might be adduced.

The great and ultimate end and deſign of this, as well as of all other penal ſtatutes —— the reformation of the puniſhed—has by this, never been in any degree effected—not owing as we conceive to the extreme incorrigibleneſs of the criminals many of whom were noted for being of kind humane and tractable diſpoſitions, and not a few of them virtuouſly educated and inclined, until by a gradual looſneſs of conduct & œconomy, aided by the ſnares of bad company, they have been reduced to indigence, when in ſome unguarded & often intoxicated moment, they have been tempted to invade their neighbours property —The conſequence of a detection has never fail'd to fix irreverſibly our ſad fate—like the firſt murderer, a mark is ſet upon us, which not the lenient hand of time, not the moſt obſtinate courſe of virtue, nor the waters of Lethe, can ever waſh out or efface.

Alas! what incentives are left us to virtue? —— Cut off from the ſociety of the good, and confin'd for coſts utterly out of our power to anſwer in a noiſome priſon, what can we hope for? What can be hoped for from us, but perſeverance in the courſe we have begun? If we break the priſon and fly to the remoteſt corner of the globe —— unhappy wretches! though every accuſing tongue is ſilent, our very fronts betrays us—and our mutilated ears, ſpeak us, to have been treated like the moſt inferior beaſts of property —— depriv'd of the peculiar honor of humanity, that of raiſing the human face divine toward heaven, and oh our fellowmen—branded with indelible infamy —— every avenue leading back to the high road of public eſteem, and virtue inſeparably bar'd and block'd up—A war in ſome meaſure declared againſt us by the community —— can we be thought plaintive in adopting the language of the firſt malefactor— OUR PUNISHMENT *is greater than we can bear* —— happy! would our mark operate like his, and prove our protection, inſtead of our ruin —— ſome may have—(their number is certainly ſmall, no burglarian is of that claſs)—ſuch exalted ſentiments of the innate beauty of virtue, that they can be eaſy under ignominy irreparable in this world, and peaceably and contentedly purſue the common, honeſt courſe of life, unencouraged either by the hope of eſteem, or the certain proſpect of reward; ſave a ſelf conſciouſneſs of aiming at the right. Theſe hints, with your honors obſervation on the effects of this ſtatute, when moſt rigorouſly executed, will, we humbly conceive, fully ſhew the deficiency of the ſtatute complained of.

We your honors memorialiſts beg leave in the next place to deprecate the confining of us to hard labour.

This, to ſay the leaſt that may juſtly be ſaid againſt it, is utterly inconſiſtent with the privileges and liberties of Engliſhmen, in compariſon with the leaſt violation of which, death is altogether preferable.

Men of ſpirit have in all ages preferred death to ſlavery —— and we ſee that Great Britain has been ſo careful to keep up this ſpirit, that tho' they annually ſentence numbers to the gallows, yet never preſume, even for the moſt heinous offences to inflict ſo degrading a puniſhment.

Our averſion to labour was one of the chief cauſes, of our entering on the enterprizing life we lead, and to be forced back to that, the hatred of which drove us through all the perilous adventures we have made, is to us, much worſe than death itſelf.

The conſequence of ſuch a proceeding, muſt in a ſhort time break up, and utterly ruin our whole fraternity, which permit us to hint for its antiquity, is ſurpaſs'd by none, if equal'd by any, and in however bad a light we are ſenſible, it is view'd by partial, intereſted and ſuperficial obſervers, may eaſily be made appear to be of great importance to in the ſtate—particularly, in tending to put mankind on that equal footing as to property, ſo often though hitherto in vain wiſh'd for by many. —— In keeping up the ſtate, a ſpirit for hardy, and hazardous enterprize, contempt of danger, fatigue and hardſhip —— a ſpirit of vigilance, cunning and addreſs, both offenſive and defenſive, all which in a time of peace, would be in danger of being wholly extinguiſhed and loſt, were it not for the bold exploits and alarming depredations, made by us from time to time —— Whereas the reducing us to become more uſeful machines in labour for the ſtate, muſt have, your honors will readily ſee, a quite different effect. —— Whilſt on the other hand, a bold fellow proceeding from one hazardous robbery to another, makes the whole country ring with his ſpirited exploits—when apprehended, convicted and puniſhed, degrading as the preſent one is, he is ſure at leaſt of the pity even of the good, and of the intereſt and aſſiſtance of the bad, beſide the ſatisfaction of being the principal object of attention, in a crowded court —— but if he breaks priſon and eſcapes, or gets clear in his trial, and inſults the court, how is his courage and addreſs admired, envied and imitated by the little and inferior beginners in the buſineſs? —— If ſentenced to the gallows, what crowds attend him! What reſpect and pity paid him! So that he appears not unlike his ſuperior brethren of antiquity, thoſe celebrated robbers of provinces and kingdoms, on the day of their triumph —— whilſt the ſilent, yet viſible indignation of all, at the wretched executioner of the ſentence is a ſtriking proof, of their opinion of the ſentence itſelf —— a military force being here equally neceſſary, to prevent a reſcue of the unhappy ſufferer, and to guard this finiſher of the law from being torn to pieces on the ſpot —— Never, permit us to aſſure your honors, whilſt ſuch a diſpoſition prevails—whilſt ſuch our public puniſhment, will our ſociety fail of increaſing in its numbers. The reaſon of the thing as well as the experience of Great Britain confirm this truth. —— But ſhould a decree paſs, to confine us to hard labour, and be put in execution —— *Adieu* at once to the very being of us KNIGHTS of the SHADE, and to all ſpirit of enterprize among us —— We ſhould have as little of it, as remains among the pitiful ſtates of Holland, if your honors ſhould thus unhappily adopt their plan.

Further, it muſt be a queſtion, well worthy the conſideration of all parſimoniouſly diſpoſed patriots —— a great number of which we have heard there are —— whether any expence would be ſaved, by ſuch an act ſince the houſe which muſt be erected for this purpoſe of confinement to labour —— would ſoon become uſeleſs for want of inhabitants for the reaſons above—In addition to which, we pray them to obſerve, what numbers of inhabitants daily come from the ſouthern provinces, to avoid a confinement of this kind, which inhabitants muſt be loſt by a freſh emigration, if ſuch a ſcheme is adopted, and the loſs of ſubjects is hurtful to every ſtate, but peculiarly to a new province.

Again, as ſome, (and indeed not a few) perſons of ſubſtance, have lately had the ſpirit to attempt our calling, and its ſiſter profeſſions, viz. counterfeiting, coining, &c. forfeitures and fines, have ſo increaſed, that over and above paying all the public coſt, we occaſion in helping to the honorable Superior Court in their circuits, a ſum is paid into the public treaſury of the colony, which increaſing branch of revenue muſt be cut off, and loſt on this low prepoſterous plan.

On the whole therefore we humbly pray your honours, that the preſent ſtatute may be wholly repealed.

That the propoſal for confining us to hard labour may (as we are confident it will) be treated with the contempt it deſerves.

And that if in the preſent imperfect ſtate of things, it is judg'd impolitic to admit and allow of that equality of property among men —— which the tolerating and encouraging us would produce.

But that there muſt be ſome law in force againſt us —— That your honors would order, decree and enact that the firſt offence be puniſhed with death —— which we ſhall acknowledge as the greateſt favour in compariſon of what we muſt ſuffer, under the preſent ſtatute.

Your Honors will, we hope, take our diſtreſſed ſituation into your wiſe conſideration, and grant us the relief we aſk in the premiſſes, and your Honor's mutilated, yet ſpirited Memorialiſts, as in duty bound (even under the gallows) ſhall ever pray. Dated September 1771.

R—— ST——E,
For Self and Fraternity.

PROVIDENCE Sept. 28.

At the Superior Court held at Neport, Sarah Crandall, for the ſuppoſed murder of a female Baſtard Child, in June laſt, was tried, and acquitted.

William Burchin, of New-York, was tried for Theft, and likewiſe acquitted.

John Pond Clark was convicted of ſtealing ſundry Goods out of the Store of Mr. Simon Peaſe, of Newport, and ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory two Hours, with a Halter about his Neck, a Label affixed to his Breaſt, containing theſe Words —— *A notorious Thief*; to be whipped 39 Laſhes at a Cart's Tail, in the moſt Public Parts of the Town; to reſtore Twofold, & pay a Fine of One Hundred Pounds, or be ſold for 7 Years.

TO BE SOLD,

A *Very convenient and good Dwelling Houſe very pleaſantly ſituated on the Bank on the ſouth Side the little River, about* 4 *Rods weſt of the Town-Bridge, and oppoſite Mr. Moſes Butler's Tavern in Hartford. Alſo a choice and very good Tract of uncultivated Land about* 200 *Acres, lying in Hartland, in a very agreeable ſituation, on each ſide Farmington River, being one third Part of a large Farm formerly the Property of Dr. Norman Morriſon, deceaſed. Alſo a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Stables, and about* 20 *Acres of the beſt Land (in that Part of the Country) lying in Eaſt Windſor, in a very convenient ſituation for a Tavern, for which Purpoſe it has for ſome Time paſt, and ſtill is improved, by Capt. Hugh Thomſon, about five Miles Eaſt from Connecticut River. To which Lands and Houſes indiſputable Titles will be given, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, for farther Particulars, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber in Hartford.*

RALPH POMEROY.

POET'S CORNER.

To MELANCHOLY.

1 HAil, *Melancholy!* gloomy pow'r,
Companion of my lonely hour,
To ſober thoughts confin'd;
Thou ſweetly ſad ideal gueſt.
In all thy ſoothing charms confeſt,
Indulge my penſive mind.

2 No longer wildly hurried through
The tides of mirth, that ebb and flow
In folly's noiſy ſtream,
I from the buſy crowd retire,
To court the objects that inſpire
Thy philoſophic dream.

3 Thro' yon dark grove of mournful yews,
With ſolitary ſteps, I muſe,
By thy direction led;
Here, cold to pleaſure's airy forms,
Conſociate with my ſiſter worms,
And mingle with the dead.

4 Hail, midnight horrours! awful gloom!
Ye ſilent regions of the tomb,
My future peaceful bed;
Here ſhall my weary eyes be clos'd,
And all my ſorrows lie repos'd
In death's eternal ſhade.

5 Ye pale inhabitants of night,
Before my intellectual ſight
In ſolemn pomp aſcend!
O tell! how trifling now appears
The train of idle hopes and fears,
That human life attend.

6 Ye faithleſs idols of our ſenſe!
Here own how weak your vain pretence,
Ye empty names of joy!
Your tranſient forms like ſhadows paſs,
Frail offspring of the magic glaſs,
Before the mental eye.

[*The Remainder will be in our next*]

Stolen at Litchfield laſt

Tueſday evening a dark brown MARE, four years old, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, branded IK on the left ſhoulder, & ſhod before, having on a hunting ſaddle and bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and Thief, ſhall receive TWO DOLLARS reward, and neceſſary charges. ELISHA KILBORN.

Litchfield, 20th, Sept. 1771.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, a boy about ſixteen years of age, named ELIZUR WARE, wears his own black buſhey hair, wore away with him a woollen ſhirt, and long tow trowſers & frock, a felt hat about half wore, and a pair ſhoes. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid boy, and return him to me, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

Thomas Stevens.

Glaſtenbury, Sept. 25, 1771.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by

James Church,

At his Store oppoſite the Court-Houſe,

A Large and general aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or Porduce in hand.

Hartford, September 24, 1771.

All perſons having accounts

unſettled either by book or note with the eſtate of Capt. Nathaniel Doane late of Chatham deceaſed are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of the deceaſed, on the firſt ſecond and third tueſdays of October next, in order to ſettle their accounts with ſaid eſtate. Thoſe who neglect to comply with the above requeſt, muſt expect to be ſued without further notice. Dated at Chatham, September 3. 1771.

Sarah Doane, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Bryan Parmele, *Adminiſtrator.*

RUN away from *Peter Provoſt*, gunſmith in New-York, about 5 weeks ago, an Iriſh ſervant boy named *John Foſby*, he ſome times calls himſelf *John Green*, about 5 feet 3 inches high, light complexion, ſandy coloured hair, longer over his ears than behind, about 19 years of age, no beard. Had on when he went away, a little round hat, black neck'cloth, blue cloth coat, with ſtriped waiſtcoat, black knit breeches, white thread ſtockings, braſs buckles in his ſhoes a little knock kneed, ancles fall in more than common, very talkative about his trade. Whoever ſecures ſaid boy in any of his Majeſty's goals or conveys him to New York, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by PETER PROVOST, living juſt oppoſite the old flip market.

N. B. Said boy was ſeen in Hartford ſince he left his maſter.

September 7, 1771.

THE Subſcriber, having at great Expence, furniſhed himſelf with an elegant, and convenient Stage Coach, and four Horſes, propoſes for a low and moderate Price, upon ſuitable Encouragement, to drive between Hartford, and New Haven, once in each Week and to return to Hartford, the Day after he comes down to New-Haven; and as it may greatly tend to encreaſe the intercourſe between the two Towns of Hartford and New Haven, and (if another Coach ſhould proceed from Hartford, to Boſton as is probable will be the Caſe, if that takes place) encourge Gentlemen from the Southern Provinces, travelling to Boſton to paſs through this Colony, who now generally go by Water from New York to Providence. And as he muſt for a long Time at leaſt, be Money out of Pocket, and riſque impoſing on himſelf conſiderable Loſs, he humbly deſires all Gentlemen diſpoſed to countenance the Undertaking, to leave their Names at the Printing Office in New Haven, or at his houſe in Hartford, adding ſuch Sum for him as their Generoſity ſhall dictate.

If any Gentlemen are diſpoſed to ſhare with him, the Loſs or Gain of the Undertaking, he is ready to admit them into Partnerſhip.

NICHOLAS BROWN.

STray'd away from the Subſcriber laſt May, a bay roan Mare, with a black Main and Tail, three Years old paſt, about 13 hands and half high, was not dockt, but had the Hair of her Tail cut off, trots and paces. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her ſo that the Owner may have her, ſhall have One Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

TITUS IVES.

Norfolk, October 2d, 1771.

P. Verſtille,

HAS a neat and univerſal aſſortment of Engliſh, and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce in hand, at his Store in Weathersfield.

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD,

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles; which he will ſell, as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh.——He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons——cypher'd & white ſtone ring's and a variety of articoles in the goldſmiths and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat or rye at Caſh price. 343

To be ſold about 600

acres of LAND, in the center of Southwick, (formerly Moor-Town) in the county of Hampſhire, on the great country road that leads from Weſtfield to Simſbury, all within fence, with a dwelling houſe and barn, well watered, conſiderable part under improvement, will cut twenty tons of hay, & lies well to make two farms. For further particulars inquire of JOHN INGERSON, Eſq; Weſtfield.

Weſtfield, 23d Sept. 1771.

Eleazer Miller, jun.

Has juſt imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold on the loweſt terms at his Store in Hanover ſquare New-York.

ROSE and ſtrip'd blankets
Napped & mixt coatings
Bear ſkins
Bath coating
Broad & narrow baize
Pl. & ſpotted ſwanſkens
Check'd ditto
Halfthicks
Frizes
Emboſſed ſerges
Broadcloths } large aſſortment
Hunters do.
Forreſt do.
Wiltons & Ger. ſerges
Shalloons
Callimancoes
Durants and tammies
Camblets & figur'd ſtuffs
Miſſonets
Poplins
Drawboys
Velverets
Cotton counterpanes
Cotton ſtripes
Linnen do.
French do.
7 8 yard wide yard 3 8 and 6 4 checks
Figur'd & corded Dimoty
Bed bunts and ticking
Fuſtians and Jeans
Silk romal } handkerchiefs
Bandanoe
Spotted ſilk
Blk Barcelona
Cotton romal
Scotch
Cotton & lineen
Malabar
Black Cravatts
A la mode
Do. handkerchiefs
Mens & womens } hoſe
Thread
Cotton and
Worſted
Worſted breeches
Silk do.
Mens & womens Silk mitts and gloves
Worſted & leather mitts
3 4 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linnens
Iriſh & Ruſſia Sheeting
Oznabrigs and dowlaſs
Cambricks and Lawns
Callicoes and Chintzes
Black & white gauzes
Plain & flower'd ſattins
Mantua ſilk
Engliſh & India taffety
Broad & narrow perſians
Sarſinets
Black Sattinetts
Do. denizms
Quality } binding
Shoe &
Coat
Variety of ferrets and tapes
Scotch & colord thread
Sewing ſilk
Scarf & ſilk & hair twiſt
Buttons
Dutch & Trolly lace
Edgings
A large aſſortment of ribbons
Buckram
Italian tiffeny
Hatband crape
Chipt Hats
Knee garters
Common } needles
Second beſt &
Whitechapel
Pins
Felt hats
Sailor's bound do.
Writing paper
Wool cards
6d. 12d. & 20d. nails
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 glaſs,
Knives and forks
Cutteaus & penknives
Sciſſars
Snuff Boxes
Horn and ivory combs and many other articles.

N. B. He expects by the next veſſels, a variety of other articles ſuitable for the ſeaſon, all of which will be ſold on the loweſt terms.

All perſons indebted to

the inſolvent eſtate of ELISHA BURNHAM, late of Hartford deceas'd, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to me the ſubſcriber, as they would prevent trouble.

JOSEPH CHURCH, jun. *Adminiſtrator.*

Hartford, September 30, 1771.

LONDON,

Auguſt 16. Meaſures of the moſt lenitive nature are ordered, by authority, to be adopted among the diſcontented Americans. Nothing, of what nature ſoever, is now neglected by a Great-Perſonage, that promiſes the moſt diſtant hopes reſtoring tranquility thro' all his dominions in general.

Aug 16. Yeſterday Governor Penn took leave of his Majeſty at St. James's previous to his ſetting out for Pennſylvania.

There is no doubt but that at the enſuing meeting of parliament oppoſition will not be known in that Houſe; that is, if the amicable plan now in agitation is brought to the wiſhed-for period. This is a circumſtance, it is thought, that cannot fail: as the meaſures adopted are of ſuch a ſoftening nature, that Catilines they muſt be, indeed, who can refuſe them.

HARTFORD:
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[OCTOBER, M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 356.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, to TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1771.

An ADDRESS to the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut, now conven'd at New-Haven.

" *May it pleaſe your Honours,*

THE Engliſh conſtitution (ſays a learned writer) is originally and materially free. The character which *Julius Cæſar*, and *Tacitus* both give of the ancient Britons, ſo long ago, is, that they were extremely jealous of their liberties, as well as a people of a martial ſpirit." And the Engliſh, (ſays the baron *Monteſquieu*) have a great deal of reaſon to be jealous of their liberty—were they ever to be ſo unhappy as to loſe it, they would be one of the moſt ſervile nations upon earth.

Spt L. Vol. I Pol. 25."

And it was for the ſake of preſerving and tranſmitting inviolate, this liberty, civil and religious to their poſterity, that our pious forefathers made their flight over a vaſt ocean, into this weſtern world—then a howling wilderneſs; and the Lord of Hoſts was with them; intimidated the wild beaſts—and drove out the heathen before them—and gave them this good land, in which we now dwell; and has, without much expence to our mother country, made us a great people, to dwell on the face of this continent—and has united us together under the ſame happy, great, and glorious Engliſh conſtitution. Under which the King in his coronation oath, ſwears to exerciſe *only* ſuch a power as the ſame conſtitution gives him——and all officers, from the King in ſupreme, to the loweſt in ſubordination, are limited by law, and deſigned to preſerve the peace, and promote the happineſs of the people.

Or in the language of St. Paul, " the miniſters of God for good,"—Or in the words of the ſpirit of the Lord, by King David, " he that ruleth over men, muſt be juſt, ruling in the fear of God."—ſo juſt—ſo merciful——ſo godlike, that the Lord himſelf has ſaid they are " Gods." And conſequently are indiſpenſably obliged to imitate that great and glorious being, who is good to all, and whoſe tender mercies are over all his works. And not the prime artificers, and grand engineer of all miſchief——as a roaring lion go about ſeeking whom he may devour. And as I conſider ourſelves, and the ſeveral other colonies, not only members of one another, on this continent, but alſo as members of our vaſtly extended Britiſh empire; and I moſt fervently and devoutly pray the Supreme Lord of all, that this connexion may always continue, and that our lateſt poſterity may enjoy all the great and gracious privileges of the Engliſh ſons of God, as long as the ſun and moon ſhall endure——And as the connection now ſubſiſts, I can't help feeling, & commiſſerating the miſeries of North-Carolina, one of our ſiſter colonies, that cries out of oppreſſion, either from a ſet of banditti, or a late G—— Tryon and his accomplices.—And as a late infamous writer from Connecticut, to his friend in New York, has, without the leaſt ſhadow of truth, with the moſt brazen effrontery, proſtituted impudence, and conſummate wickedneſs, intimated that Connecticut, and indeed the whole Engliſh continent, were engaged in a moſt horrid, ſenſeleſs conſpiracy, to overthrow the Engliſh conſtitution, if his *hero* had not providentially ſtepd forth and miraculous intripidity, ſaved our new, ſinking world from ruin. I would, with all due deference to the great wiſdom of ſo auguſt an aſſembly of great and good men, humbly move, that all that has hitherto been publiſhed upon the new and before unheard of ſcene of blood, and ſlaughter in North Carolina, with the cauſes, concomitants and conſequences, ſo far as they have been diſcover'd, might be laid before this aſſembly and ſuch methods taken, and meaſures purſued, by ſending commiſſioners to collect a true hiſtory, upon the very ſcenes where the action happened: or otherwiſe, as your great wiſdom ſhall judge beſt, ſo that we may not ſuffer, from any falſe repreſentations, or groundleſs reflections. And for this motion, which is benevolently deſign'd, I ſhall apologize only by tranſcribing ſome parts from the Pennſylvania Journal of Auguſt 8th, 1771, as publiſhed in our Hartford paper of Sept. 10. 1771.

" From the foregoing—theſe people—muſt appear to have been an illiterate, injured multitude, ſtruggling againſt all the weight, influence and artifice of their own officers, without any one advantage, except what they derived from the juſtneſs of their cauſe——Their ſituation at a diſtance from the ſeat of juſtice——Law-proceedings inſupportable, becauſe of undue practices and heavy extortions——Juries choſen by the court—a Grand Jury compoſed of five old ſheriffs, all the reſt, except three being as they ſay, limbs of the law, againſt whom their complaints lay;——A governor who had denied any hopes of future clemency——and their laſt reſource, the aſſembly haſtily diſſolved——£30 000 raiſed by taxes, more than propoſed by law, while £60 000 was ſtill current among them—and yet to be ſunk.——I ſay, ſuch a ſituation is truly melancholy, and muſt juſtify every rational mode of proceeding to obtain redreſs." I am, gentlemen, with the moſt profound reverence and reſpect, your moſt ſincere friend, and obedient, humble ſervant,

A FREEMAN.

Connecticut, Oct. 10 1771

Mr. PRINTER,

By inſerting the following you will do good, as it may tend to cure the principal of a forced toleration, given to tolerators, by the humble ſervants of the people now convened at New-Haven upon other men's buſineſs.

IT is a given point in thoſe northern colonies, that the ſouthern regulators may complain of abuſes offered them by their governor, chief juſtice, pettifoggers and partial juries. My complaint cannot be thought unreaſonable only with ſuch as have a diſcovery and love oppreſſion, ſeeing I aim at truth, juſtice and facts as none deny.——In Connecticut law book page 169, 170, is an act providing how towns ſeized an churchmen ſhall be diſpoſed of and exempting them from paying to diſſenters——wherein, after giving themſelves power to tax churchmen, and uſe their money to ſupport diſſenting teachers—unleſs " it ſo happens that there be a ſociety of the church of England, who have a prieſt ſettled and abiding and performing divine ſervice among them. So next to a man who hath declared himſelf of the church, that he can conveniently, and doth attend worſhip there——then the collector having gathered his rate, ſhall pay it to the church miniſter, &c." From this law a common Engliſhman would imagine, the legiſlator deſigned ſome favour to the church of England, by way of Lex Talionis, were it not for the Indian diſcovery founded upon facts. And,

1. This law, like the Stamp Act, or rather is more intollerable and contrary to Magna Charta, in giving diſſenters power to tax churchmen, (who are free born real ſubjects to the king) without their vote or conſent.

2 Diſſenters ſhall uſe churchmen's money to ſupport their diſſentions from the eſtabliſhed religion, unleſs the profeſſors of the church, actually have a prieſt abiding and performing divine ſervice among them——hence ariſes diſtreſs, vendues & law ſuits, upon the death of a church miniſter; becauſe the diſſenters being unable or unwilling to pay their own teachers, and having legal minds and opportunities to help themſelves, ſeize the various utenſils of churchmen, and ſell them at the poſt, for money to pay their own teachers with——thus legally they act until the churchmen ſay " ours is our grief," and actually procure an orthodox clergyman to abide with them again——reaſon will bear its own weight——the church people being under neceſſity of great expence, in hiring candidates, and ſending them to Europe for holy ordination—building churches, &c.—Yet all this time are forced by this merciful law, to build meeting houſes and pay diſſenting teachers, for ſchooling diſſenters——and if ever this law is not practiced upon, 'tis owing to a ſovereign act of grace among the pariſhioners, who have read and found out, that one good turn deſerves another, that themſelves live by toleration, and their brethren, the diſſenters, never any tax or tythe to any orthodox clergy, in England, Scotland and Ireland——yet by this ſeeming favourable law, the church prieſt muſt not be ſick, ſo as not to be able to " perform divine ſervice ſo nigh a profeſſor, who hath declared himſelf of the church, that he can conveniently, and doth attend worſhip there."

3d. From hence is viſible another principal of oppreſſion in this law—" every churchman muſt attend," ſick or well, or pay rates to the diſſenters.——Now turn about, ſhould every diſſenter that attends on worſhip, be obliged to pay rates to the orthodox clergy, it would be nigh impoſſible to diſcover one diſſenting teacher who enjoyed an hundred pound ſalary, that would not cry out " tyranny, oppreſſion, a heavy yoke, a burthen, our fathers could not bear."

To the Printer of the MORNING CHRONICLE,

SIR, *London, July 29.*

WHEN men renounce their natural freedom, and ſubmit to the reſtraint and direction of a ruler, they have in view their own advantage and ſecurity. The obedience they beſtow is to purchaſe protection they are entitled to refuſe obedience. The end of government is to ſecure ſociety from the diſorders which reſult from the paſſions and the crimes of individuals, not to furniſh to Princes an opportunity to inſult and oppreſs mankind with impunity. In the courſe, however, of time, the original conditions which bind and unite the ſubject and the Prince become leſs diſcernable. The purſuits of pleaſure and property occupy the maſs of the people, and withhold their attention from matters of government. Princes, mean while, ſucceeding each other in a regular ſucceſſion, are induced to fancy, that the dominions over which they preſide belong to them of abſolute right. They forget that they are no more than Magiſtrates, removable at the pleaſure of the people; and become tyrants. It is thus perpetually, that diſpotic monarchies are eſtabliſhed.

To the honour of England it may be mentioned, that the zeal of the people for their natural and conſtitutional rights, though it has ſometimes been ſuppreſſed, has never been extinguiſhed. If they have groaned under the oppreſſion of tyranny, they can boaſt of having taught their Princes, that their conduct may reach an extremity which they will not tolerate. At a time when Lawyers and Divines were inculcating that the perſons of Princes were ſacred and inviolable, Charles the Firſt was led out to execution. But the diſcontents of the People are never excited without a juſt foundation. It is not on every trivial pretence, that they are fond to complain. It is not till after repeated and daring inſults that they proceed to their laſt reſource.

The fate of Charles ſhould have taught moderation to his ſucceſſors. But power has the ſtrongeſt allurements; and a weak and incapable Monarch, under the direction of infamous counſellors, may adopt meaſures which would fill with terror an enlightened and courageous Prince. He perceives no danger, while he is advanceing to a percipice; and ſecure in ſupine ignorance, is aſtoniſhed at the fears that pervade the hearts of his ſubjects. Their remonſtrances, though carried to his ear, leave no impreſſion behind them. He ſtares with amazement at what he cannot comprehend, and continues a conduct of which he foreſees not the conſequences.

"That a King of England can do no wrong" is a maxim which as been ſometimes contradicted by our hiſtory. At preſent, however we diſpute not its propriety. The delicacy of modern manners may have given a ſanction to this tenet. But it is alſo a maxim that the oppreſſive acts of Miniſters are to paſs unnoticed? Are the Repreſentatives of the people to forget the duties which they owe to them, and politely to refrain from impeachments?

The Commons according to the original frame of the conſtitution, were intended as the Guardians of the rights of the nation; but ſince the freedom of elections has been infringed, and boroughs and counties have become objects of ſale, the people are repreſented by the partiſans of the Crown. The democratical branch of our government ſeems accordingly to be overthrown; and Miniſters imagine they can act without controul.

But in the hurry with which advances are made towards deſpotiſm, Adminiſtration ſhould remember, that whatever undue influence may be acquired in the Houſe of Commons, the People will not forget the "Declaration of Rights" which took place at the Revolution. By this *Deed* they are informed of the moſt effectual method by which they may procure the redreſs of every grievance and oppreſſion. It marks out to them the duties which they owe as ſubjects, and the occaſions when it is neceſſary that they ſhould reſiſt authority. As it explains the bounds beyond which prerogative cannot legally extend, and aſcertains the foundations of public liberty, it is highly proper to appeal to it in every conteſt between the Crown and the people. While it points out to the ambitious Monarch the dangers, which attend all advances to *arbitrary ſway*, it furniſhes the ſubject with an antidote againſt tyranny. It teaches the people, that it is in their own power to ſecure their liberties, and to tranſmit them to their poſterity.

GRACCHUS.

LONDON.

Extract of a Letter from Wiſbich, July 25.

"Yeſterday came on at Cambridge aſſizes, before Sir William De Grey, Knt. Lord Chief Juſtice of the Common Pleas, the trial of a Merchant, Grocer, and Cordwainer of this town, for wilful and corrupt perjury; which laſted ſix hours and thirteen minutes, when the jury brought him in guilty; and he is to receive ſentence the firſt day of next term. It was the moſt remarkable trial that has happened in this country in the memory of man, and the moſt complicated ſcenes of villany ever heard of brought to light. He has been an old offender in ſuch horrid practices, and much miſchief has been done by him; however, by this conviction he is become infamous, and it is not doubted but he will meet with the fate he deſerves."

Extract of a letter from a Lady at Southampton, July 29.

"I was yeſterday looking out of my window upon the beach were the people bathe, and ſaw a moſt affecting accident. A little child was going to be dipped; and the fond mother was ſo terrified, that ſhe would not truſt it to the guide, but would dip the child herſelf; and between her fright and the child's ſtrugling, it ſlipped out of her arms, and was drowned. I hear it was an only child; the unhappy lady was almoſt diſtracted at the loſs."

The principal wounds Miſs Gough received from the ſawyer in Glouceſterſhire, were on the top, back part, and ſide of her head, from which her face and one eye have been very much ſwelled. Her hat was almoſt cut in pieces and her wriſts much bruiſed in defending herſelf from the ruffian. The death of her amiable friend, after whom ſhe often enquires, has not yet been made known to her.

The murderer, when firſt brought to Glouceſter caſtle, was not only loaded with the heavieſt irons on his legs, but had a collar of iron round his neck, from which a heavy chain going down his back, and between his legs, was faſtened to his hand bolts; however, it appearing that he could not live under the weight of his fetters the collar has been taken off.

LONDON, Auguſt 9.

A Gentleman of Experience in the political world obſerved, on Friday night in a large company, that he wanted no other proof of miniſterial folly than the inceſſant oppoſition to Mr. Wilkes; "there will always be a party againſt Government in a free country; the ambition inſeparable from human nature makes it impoſſible to be otherwiſe; a prudent Miniſter, therefore, ſhould rejoice when this party is inſignificant, inſtead of giving it weight by ridiculous perſecutions."

It is now certain that the Letter from Mr. Robinſon was to Mr. Smith Merchant in Paternoſter row, (not Budge row) whoſe daughter or neice he married: So that all that has been ſo roundly aſſerted of the Secretary to Lord North influencing the election for Sheriff, and invading the freedom of election, &c. turns out to be nothing more than a familiar epiſtle from one relation to another, which perhaps has happened every week while in town.

No party ever made ſo much uſe of the news papers as the preſent patriots. The many puffing paragraphs which Mr. Wilkes makes himſelf is amazing: He had no leſs than ſeven paragraphs in the daily papers in one day, as evidences of the Miniſtry's interpoſition in the preſent election for Sheriff, and yet it was publickly declared at Lloyd's Coffee-houſe laſt Saturday, by a Gentleman belonging to the Office of Ordnance, that there had not been one letter, or intimation about the election, come to that office where there is a certainty of 200 votes.

A very curious and valuable library, ſome time ſince, being on ſale, among the reſt, a manuſcript law book was put up, the performance of a late eminent hand: to enhance the price, and ſtimulate the company to purchaſe it, Mr. ——— the auctioneer, told them, that beſides its originality, it had the additional advantage of an opinion concerning it, written in a blank leaf, by one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed ſages of the law, but he muſt beg to be excuſed the producing it till after it ſhould be ſold: this took ſo well with the literati, that they advanced on one another at each bidding, till it was knocked down at a very conſiderable price, to one who was determined to have it at any rate, who when it was delivered to him, ſo eager was the expectation and impatience of the company to read the opinion, that the purchaſer for fear of being crouded to death, to his mortification, read theſe words:

Mem. I have carefully peruſed this book, and do pronounce it worth not one farthing. H.

One day laſt week, a Gentleman in Jermyn-Street, St. James's, that would be thought a great *Connoiſſeur* in *Antiquities*, went to an eminent Seal Engraver in the City, and aſked if he had by him a particular *Antique* head. No, Sir, ſaid he, but I can *make* you one: Do ſo, and ſend it home: It was accordingly done, and the price was 70 guineas—"*A new* way of *modernizing* ANTIQUITY."

Aug. 19. One day laſt week as Richard Sambler, a thatcher, at Burton, near Chriſt-church, Hants, was getting ſuddenly out of the chimney corner, to prevent a child that was near him from taking hold of a knife, which lay on the table, he unfortunately threw down a charged fowling piece, which went off, and ſhot his wife, then big with child, dead on the ſpot.

Extract of a Letter from Paris.

"Within theſe two hours I have received a copy of our great loſs in the late bloody engagement in Corſica. Marbœuf acted in the late unhappy action like a prudent, cautious, conſummate Officer; yet the natural ſituation of the country, the deep ravages between Caſida and La Tavagna, made it impoſſible for the braveſt and beſt diſciplined troops to reſiſt the barbarous feroſity of the natives; therefore the French failed in the attack, but made their retreat in good order. No human wiſdom could prevent the enemy taking the baggage and military cheſt at Fiemalto; for they deſcended the ſide of a vaſt mountain, that ſeemed inacceſſible, with ſuch a multitude, that they ſeemed a rapid torrent after a thunder ſtorm, ruſhing over every obſtacle with a furious impetuoſity. The following is a return of the killed and wounded; viz. 96 Officers killed, and 216 wounded; 544 Rank and File killed, and 1173 wounded. The numbers miſſing ſince the general attack are not included, nor thoſe taken priſoners in the ſurprize of the baggage, who, we fear, have not experienced much politeneſs from the Savages.——M. de Marbeuf attributes the loſs of this battle to one Ardachy, a ſerjeant in the Royal Italian regiment, who deſerted two days before, and is ſuppoſed to have gone over to the Mountaneers, to inform them of the diſpoſition of the French General, and directed their defence. The baggage and the military cheſt ſeem inacceſſible and impregnable at Fiemalto. This capture will prove a powerful comfort to the rebels, and enable them to reſiſt for a long time to come."

BOSTON, October 17.

We are informed by a Letter from London, that the Affair of ſetting Fire to Portſmouth Yard, is, at length like to come out; a Perſon having ſent a Letter to the Lord Mayor of London, offering to diſcover it, if he might be pardoned; in conſequence of this, the King has pardoned him; and 'tis ſaid, that this Man (who is an Engliſhman) has a great number of original Letters reſpecting this Affair, and that the French were the tempters. There are great Expectations from this Diſcovery.

NEWHAVEN, October 18.

The following Gentlemen, we are told, are nominated for the Election in May next, viz.

The Hon. *Jonathan Trumbull, Eſq;*
The Hon. *Matthew Griſwold, Eſq;*
Hezekiah Huntington, Eſq;
Shubael Conant Eſq;
Eliſha Sheldon, Eſq;
Eliphalet Dyer, Eſq;
Jabez Huntington, Eſq;
William Pitkin, Eſq;
Roger Sherman, Eſq;
Robert Walker, Eſq;
Abraham Davenport, Eſq;
William Samuel Johnſon, Eſq;
Joſeph Spencer, Eſq;
Oliver Wolcott, Eſq;
The Hon. *Thomas Fitch Eſq;*
Ebenezer Silliman, Eſq;
Gurdon Saltonſtall, Eſq;
Jabez Hamlin, Eſq;
James Abraham Hillhouſe, Eſq;
Daniel Sherman, Eſq;

A few Days ago a Spaniſh Ship, put into New London, in order to refit, having in a violent Gale of Wind, about the firſt of this Month, been diſmaſted, and received conſiderable Damage in her Hull. We are told ſhe was bound from St. Domingo to Cadiz; and is the ſame Veſſel that was mentioned in our laſt, under Newport Head. The Captain of the above Ship, and ſome other of her Officers came to Town laſt Evening.

HARTFORD, October 22.

Laſt Wedneſday ſen'night, in the Morning, Capt. John Cotton, of Middletown, in a Brig, bound to New London from the Weſt Indies, run aſhore on Narraganſet Beach, and is entirely loſt with Part of her Cargo.—The People were all ſaved.

WHEREAS upon the report of the Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Stephen Blake, late Conſtable of Middletown, his eſtate is inſolvent; and by the advice and direction of the Court of Probate, for the diſtrict of Middletown, the eſtate of the ſaid Blake, both real and perſonal, is ordered to be ſold at private Sale, if it can be ſold for near the value it was appriſed at in the Inventory. Whoever inclines to purchaſe all, or part of ſaid eſtate, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, any time between this and the laſt Monday of November next on which laſt Monday of November, I purpoſe to attend at the dwelling houſe of Mrs. Eſther Wetmore of Middletown, to make legal conveyances, if ſold —if not, I am ordered further to adviſe with ſaid court about the ſales thereof. The eſtate is a home lot, of about eight acres, with about 20 apple trees, a ſmall manſion houſe, one ſtory and an half high, with three fire places below, and a cellar under the whole, with a good barn cow houſe, ſtable and one ſtory houſe, and good well. Situate about a mile and a half from the meeting houſe, in the firſt ſociety in Middletown. Alſo five other pieces of land, of about 70 acres, within a mile and an half of the ſaid homeſtead, all under good improvement except about forty acres of woodland; four of ſaid pieces are within half a mile of ſaid houſe, and conſiſt of good plow, paſture and mowing land.

SETH WETMORE,
Adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate.

The ſaid Wetmore has alſo to ſell or let, a dwelling houſe, tan yard, and ſhoemaker's ſhop, with 40 rods of land, well watered for tanning and where the ſhoemaking and tanning buſineſs has been lately carried on, ſituate about one mile from the above meeting houſe, and near a good corn mill.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen Rags of any kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Now in the Preſs, & will ſpeedily be compleated.

A poſthumous Publication, of Six Diſcourſes, preached by the Rev'd NATHANAEL HOOKER, late of *Hartford*, deceaſed, on the following Subjects and Texts, *Viz.*

I. A Grateful Recollection of GOD's Providence Particularly relative to the *remarkable Settlement, Defence,* and *Increaſe*, of the four *New England*, Colonies——being a Diſcourſe delivered on the Annual *Thankſgiving*, November 17, 1768, from Deuteronomy xxxii, 7.

II. *A particular Providence aſſerted, demonſtrated* and *improved*, Proverbs xx 24.

III. *Chriſtian Sincerity* John i. 47

IV. *Scripture Examples*, their Deſign and Uſe, Hebrews xi, 32.

V. The Nature, Extent, and obligations of *Charity*, delivered before the North Aſſociation, in Hartford County, and as the Author apprehended, and as the Reader will ſee, and the Event afterwards proved THE LAST SERMON he Preached to his Brethren in the Miniſtry, 1 Corinthians, xiii. 3

VI. Pertinent Reflections on *Old Age*, or *Old Age* Improved. Geneſis xlvii 8 9

It is ſuppoſed the above Sermons will contain Six Sheets, will be printed in a legible Character, on good Paper——ſew'd in a Book, covered with Paper, afforded to the Subſcribers at One Shilling and Four Pence Lawful Money, to be Paid at the Delivery of the Books.

N. B. *The above Sermons are carried to the Preſs as they were left in the Authors own Hand Writing ſufficiently correct for Printing. Its apprehended, by good Judges that in Sentiment.* Method and ſtile *the Compoſition is* delicate *and* excellent *that the Reader, if ſerious and judicious, will be both edified and pleaſed; and conſidering the Importance and Uſefulneſs of the Subjects treated of. Mr.* HOOKERS *approved Character, as an Author, how cheap the Books will come to the Subſcribers, and that none will be Printed, except for thoſe concerned in the Subſcription, it is hoped the work will ſoon be compleated.*

Thomas Hopkins,

(At his ſtore oppoſite the north meeting houſe)

Has juſt received

A freſh & general aſſortment of Engliſh & India

GOODS,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or Produce in Hand.

October 21, 1771.

Taken up by the Subſcriber

of Hartford on Monday the 14th inſt. a dark brown Horſe about 14 and half hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder, but is ſo dull that it can't be diſcern'd what it is, natural trotter, has a ſtar in his forehead and a white ſpot on the end of his noſe, low in fleſh, and had on a pair of leather fetters. The owner may have him again on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

WILLIAM HENRY.

October 21 1771.

As Mr. *Wyllys* calls on

the ſubſcriber for payment, he is oblig'd to call on all indebted to him for, the uſe of the Horſe RANGER the two laſt ſeaſons—and wou'd inform them that unleſs they make him immediate payment, they will be call'd upon again *very ſoon*, tho' in another manner, by

JAMES NICHOLS.

October 21, 1771.

ACCOUNT Books of different ſizes, Blanks of all Kinds commonly uſed in this Colony, Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire, of different Kinds, to be Sold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Juſt receiv'd and to be ſold very low for Caſh only,

By William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great Bridge in Hartford, a genteel Aſſortment of Cream Colour'd, (or Queens Ware) White Blue and White, and Black Stone, Delph Earthen & Glaſs Wares, conſiſting of the following Articles.

Cream Colour'd Diſhes

in Setts or Single. Fruit Baſkets plain and open work with and without ſtands from 2/9 to 7/. Large and ſmall fruit and ſallad plates. Sauce bowls with covers and ſpoons. Butter tubs and ſtands. Tureenes. Quart, pint and half pint muggs plain and enamel'd. Large and ſmall plates. Pitchers and Canns. Tea pots different ſizes from 10d to 2/. Tea cups & Saucers plain, flower'd and enamel'd. Small tea and coffee bowls. Chocolate ditto. Milk pots. Sugar diſhes and ſugar boxes. One, two and three leav'd pickle ſtands, very beautiful, from 1 to 2/. Sauce boats different ſizes. Muſtard pots with and without ſpoons. Pepper caſters. Flower Bottles. Waſh hand baſons, &c.

White Stone tea cups and ſaucers. Plates of different ſizes. Quart, pint and half pint mugs. Cream and muſtard pots. Sauce Boats as low as 1/ a pair. Bowles, Pepper caſters, &c.

Black, Agate and Green tea pots different ſizes, Bowls, Sugar Diſhes & Cream pots.

Blue and white ſtone, large and ſmall pickle pots. Jugs from 1 to 12 Quarts. Quart and pint mugs, and chamber pots.

Yellow and black and red earthen Jugs, Porringers, Chamber pots, &c.

Delph tea pots, diſhes, flower horns, Gallon, half gallon quart and pint bowls.

Glaſs, Quart, pint and half pint decanters, ſingle and double flint, plain & flower'd, from 3/6 to 15/ a pair. Tumblers (or beer glaſſes) from half a gill to a pint, ſingle and double flint. Cut flower'd, enamel'd and plain wine glaſſes, from 6 to 18/ per doz. Plain and cut ſalts. Single and double flint vinegar cruits. Quart, pint, and half pint bottles.

Alſo; Choice flower of muſtard, by the pound, half or quarter pound. Beſt Kippens Snuff. Chocolate Ginger. Loaf Sugar. Pepper. Alſpice. Beſt Holland Geneva by the caſe or ſingle bottle very low. Molaſſes, &c &c.

N. B. *Mr.* ELLERY *acquaints his friends and others, that he propoſes to keep conſtantly by him, a good aſſortment of the above different kinds of wares, and flatters himſelf that his priſes will be agreeable to all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.*

Hartford, October 22, 1771.

Daniel Cotton,

HAS juſt received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or Produce in Hand, at his Store near the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

WILLIAM STANTON to his CUSTOMERS.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING ſupply'd the county of Litchfield and ſome towns adjacent, with the Connecticut Courant, *for almoſt ſix years, and in that ſpace of time have often requeſted a ſettlement with my cuſtomers, but my requeſt has for the moſt part been diſregarded. Am therefore determined to bring the whole to a cloſe, and make a general ſtop at number 357, and would earneſtly deſire every individual perſon, to take the earlieſt opportunity and pay their ballances.——Thoſe alſo who have long been indebted to me upon note, and neglect to make me pay, would do well ſeriouſly to conſider, that if any diſagreeable conſequences ſhould follow, they muſt blame themſelves and acquit me.*

POET'S CORNER.

[*Concluded from our laſt.*]

THE dazzling colours, falſely bright,
Attack the gazing vulgar's ſight
With ſuperficial ſtate ;
Tho' *Reaſon's* clearer optics view'd,
How ſtripp'd of all its glare, how rude,
Appears the painted cheat !

Can wild ambition's tyrant pow'r,
Or ill got wealth's unbounded ſtore,
The dread of death controul ?
Can pleaſure's more bewitching charms,
Avert or ſooth the dire alarms
That ſhake the parting ſoul ?

Religion ! ere the hand of fate
Shall make reflection plead too late,
My erring ſenſes teach,
Amidſt the flatt'ring hopes of youth
To meditate the ſolemn truth
Theſe awful relicks preach.

Thy penetrating beams diſperſe
The miſts of error, whence our fears
Derive their fatal ſpring :
'Tis thine the trembling heart to warm,
And ſoften to an angel form
The pale terrific King.

By thee ſublim'd the ſoul aſpires
Beyond theſe trifling low deſires,
In nobler views elate ;
Unmov'd her future change ſurveys,
And with intrepid courage pays
That univerſal debt.

In earth's ſoft boſom ſooth'd to reſt,
She ſleeps, by ſmiling dreams careſt,
That gently whiſper peace,
Till the laſt morn's fair op'ning ray
Unfolds the bright eternal day
Of active life and bliſs.

TO BE SOLD,

A Very convenient and good Dwelling Houſe very pleaſantly ſituated on the Bank on the ſouth Side the little River, about 4 Rods weſt of the Town-Bridge, and oppoſite Mr. Moſes Butler's Tavern in Hartford. Alſo a choice and very good Tract of uncultivated Land about 200 Acres, lying in Hartland in a very agreeable ſituation, on each ſide Farmington River, being one third Part of a large Farm formerly the Property of the Norman Morriſon, deceaſed. Alſo a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Stables, and about [illegible] *Acres of the beſt Land (in that Part of the Country) lying in Eaſt Windſor, in a very convenient ſituation for a Tavern, for which Purpoſe it has for ſome Time paſt, and ſtill is improved, by Capt. Hugh Thomſon, about five Miles Eaſt from Connecticut River. To which Lands and Houſes indiſputable Titles will be given, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe for farther Particulars are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber in Hartford.*

RALPH POMEROY.

To be ſold about 600

acres of LAND, in the center of Southwick, (formerly Moor Town) in the county of Hampſhire, on the great country road that leads from Weſtfield to Simſbury, all within fence, with a dwelling-houſe and barn, well watered, conſiderable part under improvement, will cut twenty tons of hay, & lies well to make two farms. For further particulars inquire of JOHN INGERSOL, Eſq; Weſtfield.

Weſtfield, 23d Sept. 1771.

Juſt imported from London, and to be ſold by

James Church,

At his Store oppoſite the Court-Houſe,

A Large and general aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh or Porduce in hand.

Hartford, September 24, 1771.

Eleazer Miller, jun.

Has juſt imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and the laſt veſſels from London Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold in the loweſt terms at his Store in Hanover ſquare New York.

ROSE and ſtrip'd blankets
Blue red & mixt coating
Bear ſkins.
Bath coating
Broad & narrow baize
Pl. & ſpotted ſwanſkins
Check'd ditto
Halfthicks
Frizes
Emboſſed ſerges
Broadcloths }
Hunters do } large aſſortment
Forreſt do. }
Wiltons & Ger ſerges
Shalloons
Callimancoes
Durants and tammies
Cambletts & figur'd ſtuffs
Miſſonets
Pop'ins
Drawboys
Velverets
Cotton counterpanes
Cotton ſtripts
Linnens do.
French do.
7 8 yard wide yard 3 8 and 6 4 checks
Figur'd & corded Dimoty
Bed bunts and ticking
Fuſtians and Jeans
Silk romal }
Bandanoe }
Spotted ſilk }
Blk. Barcelona }
Cotton romal } handkerchiefs
Scotch }
Cotton & linnen }
Malabar }
Black Cravats
A la mode
Do. handkerchiefs
Mens & womens }
Thread }
Cotton and } hoſe
Worſted }
Worſted breeches
Silk do.
Mens & womens Silk mitts and gloves
Worſted & leather mitts
3 4 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linnens
Iriſh & Ruſſia Sheeting
Oznabrigs and dowlaſs
Cambricks and Lawns
Callicoes and Chintzes
Black & white gauze
Plain & flower'd ſattins
Mantua ſilk
Engliſh & India taffety
Broad & narrow perſians
Sattinets
Black Sattinetts
Do. denims
Quality }
Shoe & } binding
Coat }
Variety of ferrets and tapes
Scotch & colour'd thread
Sewing ſilk
Scarf & ſilk & hair twiſt
Buttons
Dutch & Trolly lace
Edgings
A large aſſortment of ribbons
Buckram
Italian [illegible]
Hatband crape
Chipt Hats
Knee garters
Common }
Second beſt & } needles
Whitechapel }
Pins
Felt hats
Sailor's bound do.
Writing paper
Wool cards
6d. 10d. & 20d. nails
6 by 8 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 glaſs,
Knives and forks
Cutteaus & penknives
Sciſſars
Snuff Boxes
Horn and ivory combs and many other articles.

N. B. He expects by the next veſſels, a variety of other articles ſuitable for the ſeaſon, all of which will be ſold on the loweſt terms.

RUN away from *Peter Provoſt*, goldſmith in New York, about 5 weeks ago, an Iriſh ſervant boy named *John Fahy*, he ſome times calls himſelf *John Green*, about 5 feet 3 inches high, light complexion, ſandy coloured hair, longer over his ears than behind, about 19 years of age, no beard. Had on when he went away, a little round hat, black neck cloth, blue cloth coat, with ſtriped waiſtcoat, black knit breeches, white thread ſtockings, braſs buckles in his ſhoes a little knock kneed, ancles fall in, more than common, very talkative about his trade. Whoever, ſecures ſaid boy in any of his Majeſty's goals or conveys him to New York, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by PETER PROVOST, living juſt oppoſite the old ſlip market.

N. B. Said boy was ſeen in Hartford ſince he left his maſter.

September 7, 1771.

STray'd away from the Subſcriber laſt May, a bay roan Mare, with a black Main and Tail, three Years old paſt, about 13 hands and half high, was not docked, but had the Hair of her Tail cut off, trots and paces. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her ſo that the Owner may have her, ſhall have One Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

TITUS IVES.

Norfolk, October 2d, 1771.

THE Subſcriber, having at great Expence, furniſhed himſelf with an elegant, and convenient Stage Coach, and four Horſes, propoſes for a low and moderate Price, upon ſuitable Encouragement, to drive between Hartford, and New Haven, once in each Week and to return to Hartford, the Day after he comes down to New Haven ; and as it may greatly tend to encreaſe the Intercourſe between the two Towns, of Hartford and New Haven, and (if another Coach ſhould proceed from Hartford, to Boſton as is probable will be the Caſe, if that takes place) encourage Gentlemen from the Southern Provinces, travelling to Boſton to paſs through this Colony, who now generally go by Water from New York to Providence. And as he muſt for a long Time at leaſt, be Money out of Pocket, and riſque impoſing on himſelf conſiderable Loſs, he humbly deſires all Gentlemen diſpoſed to countenance the Undertaking, to leave their Names at the Printing Office in New Haven, or at his houſe in Hartford, adding ſuch Sum for him as their Generoſity ſhall dictate.

If any Gentlemen are diſpoſed to ſhare with him, the Loſs or Gain of the Undertaking, he is ready to admit them into Partnerſhip.

NICHOLAS BROWN.

TO BE SOLD By

James Tiley,

in HARTFORD,

STEEL ſhoe and knee Chapes of various ſizes—black lead melting pots and crucibles ; which he will ſell as cheap as they are ſold in Boſton for Caſh.——He has likewiſe for ſale cypher'd and white ſtone ear rings ſet in gold, ditto in ſilver—cypher'd and white ſtone ſleeve buttons——cypher'd & white ſtone ring's and a variety of articles in the goldſmith's and jeweler's way which he will ſell for wheat or rye at Caſh price. 343

P. Verſtille,

HAS a neat and univerſal aſſortment of Engliſh, and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce in hand, at his Store in Weathersfield.

All perſons having ac-

counts unſettled either by book or note with the eſtate of Capt. Nathaniel Doane late of Chatham deceaſed are deſired to meet the ſubſcribers at the houſe of the deceaſed, on the firſt ſecond and third tueſdays of October next, in order to ſettle their accounts with ſaid eſtate. Thoſe who neglect to comply with the above requeſt muſt expect to be ſued without further notice. Dated at Chatham, September 3 1771.

Sarah Doane, *Adminiſtratrix.*
Bryan Parmele, *Adminiſtrator.*

RUN away from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday the 24th inſtant, a boy about ſixteen years of age, named ELIZUR WARE, wears his own black buſhey hair, wore away with him a woollen ſhirt, and long tow trowſers & frock, a felt hat about half wore, and a pair ſhoes. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid boy, and return him to me, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

Thomas Stevens.

Glaſtenbury, Sept. 25 1771.

Run away from me the

ſubſcriber, a negro man, named TOM, a little on the mulatto colour, aged 19 years, ſpeaks good Engliſh and low Dutch, has a blemiſh in one eye. Had on when he went away, a light blue coat, white [illegible] *buttons, and* [illegible] *of the ſame colour. Whoever takes up ſaid negro, and brings him to me, ſhall have five dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me.*

JOHN DELAMETTER.

Dutcheſs County, Amenia, Oblong, Oct. 25, 1771.

Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

OCTOBER, M.DCC.LXXI.]

NUMBER 357.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, OCTOBER 22, to TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1771.

OBSERVATOR [No. XIII.]

" *And Lawyers fees to ſuch exceſs are run,*
" *That Clients are redreſs'd 'till they're undone.*"
YOUNG.

ONE of the chief complaints, of the unhappy North Carolinians has been the oppreſſion, extortion and villany of their lawyers, countenanced and ſupported by the governor, and judges——to ſhew the world, that their grievances were real, they lately publiſhed an account of ſeveral bills of coſt, that had been taxed againſt them in ſuits commenced for mere trifles, which appeared to be really enormous——as to their eſtate's being ſold, much below the value, to diſcharge theſe coſts—I confeſs however hard it appears upon them I cannot conſider it as a grievance, ſo directly worthy the attention of the public, ſince it daily is, and ever muſt be, the fate of thoſe under the neceſſity of raiſing money, to ſell their effects at a low price——In the publication refer'd to, they ſtated in one column, the damages, or debt recovered, and in the oppoſite the coſt taxed, in ſeven, or eight actions it appeared, the debt in ſome, was but a trifle, and in all of them, amounted to a ſum, ſhort of ten pounds——the coſt to more than eighty in the whole——every good man, muſt deteſt ſuch cruel proceedings, and deeply commiſerate our unhappy fellow-ſubjects, thus groaning under the worſt of all evils [illegible]——and in ſpite of all the addreſſes made governor T—n, by a corrupt, and proſtituted clergy ; or a venal time ſerving laity, his character wrote in the blood of his fellow ſubjects, muſt to all poſterity, mark and point him out, as one of the wanton and perfidious butchers of mankind.——But not to ſpend the whole of our indignation, againſt the authors of this miſchief, nor looſe ourſelves in commiſerating the unhappy ſufferers,—let us for a moment conſider, the above account of their cauſe for complaint, and compare it with ſomething ſimilar, much nearer home ;——On examining the judgments of our courts, (confeſſedly as upright, and impartial as any under heaven) ſhall we not find as exorbitant bills of coſt, bills as far exceeding the debt, or damage recovered as thoſe refered to above ? Every one converſant in our courts muſt anſwer in the affirmative.——Not many years ſince, two neighbours of mine, unhappily differed about the property of a hen and chickens ; this originated between the children, who ſoon drew their parents, on both ſides into the quarrel, as they liv'd ſcarce a ſtones throw apart, and their lands joined, they had frequent opportunities, of doing each other numberleſs little ill offices, which though more irritating, than even ſubſtantial ills, they found no redreſs but in retaliation, their overt acts, not being actionable at law, and the language on both ſides, though as abuſive as the whole force of their invention could make it, ſhort of legal ſcandal——at length an opportunity offered, for giving vent, in a different channel, to the unfriendly paſſions, which had hitherto preyed only on themſelves.——Mr. *Teſty* had a lot joining his neighbour *Quibble*, through which for twenty years, during their good underſtanding, Mr. Quibble paſs'd and repaſs'd, to, and from a lot of his, lying by it, without the formality of a leaſe, or written permit therefor.——*Teſty* on adviſing with his friend *Bramble*, (who generally gave advice in ſuch caſes for little, or no reward, ſave the pleaſure of bringing forward a law ſuit, and of courſe, of being employed either as chamber council, or evidence before the court, where he greatly improved in knowledge of ſuch matters) contriv'd to lay a ſnare for Quibble, by plowing and ſowing this lot—— Quibble without being forbid, drove his cattle through, as uſual, for two or three days, until Teſty, having got ſufficient evidence of the treſpaſs commenced his action, demanding twenty ſhilling damages ; the cauſe, of courſe came before a ſingle magiſtrate, where Quibble on the advice of lawyer *Demur*, plead title to the land, and removed it to the County Court.——It would be tedious to give a minute hiſtory of this cauſe, which being adjourned and continued from court to court, for about two years, at each of which courts, the parties with a large number of witneſſes duly attended——was on the point of being brought to an iſſue, when Mr. *Demur* found a flaw in the plaintiffs writ, abated it, and obtained a large ſum in coſt, near one fourth of what the defendant had paid out in the ſuit.——This was a heavy blow to *Teſty*, as beſide taking the whole income of the reſt of his lands, for the two years back, he was now obliged to ſell his cows, at a low rate, to ſatisfy *Quibbles* execution. All this indeed, he could have got through, but the diſgrace of being beat and that by a mear trick, and when Mr. *Vulture* his attorney, declar'd it was a very clear caſe, had the writ been good, was abſolutely intolerable——grown obſtinate, if not wiſe by this misfortune, he commenced his ſuit anew, and after two years farther purſuing it, in court, obtained a compleat victory——judgment for about five ſhillings damage, and ſomewhere near twenty pounds coſts of ſuit.——The victory however, was like that which *Pyrrhus* obtained over the Romans, it well nigh ruined him, without a ſecond, which muſt have compleatly done it.——His attorney told me, that the coſt of this ſuit, to both parties, was near as he could calculate, about eighty pounds—which obliged poor *Quibble* to ſell his land, and move into the new ſettlements, and *Teſty* to part with his ſtock, and to live very hard and cloſe, by which in two or three year, he recovered himſelf to a conſiderable degree.——It is proper to obſerve here, that the above ſum expended, was very far from being the whole damage, they ſuffered by the ſuit.——This under borrowed names, is the true hiſtory of a ſuit at law, even in Connecticut, and within ten years paſt ſome immaterial circumſtances varied or omitted—were it the only one of the kind, I ſhou'd not have hinted at it, my deſign being to avoid ſuch particular characters and tranſactions, in this paper, which may fail of having a general effect for the better on the readers——ſo far from it, that it is but one inſtance, out of hundreds of a like nature in that ſpace of time.——No court of juſtice can prevent every evil of this kind, not having it, in their power, to make men good-natured, nor at all times even honeſt.——To remedy various grievances, irremediable by courts of law, thoſe of equity are erected——the general aſſembly in this colony act in this capacity——As this body are continually changing in conſequence of their being twice every year elected——the time of their ſeſſion very ſhort——the buſineſs before them various and perplexed ; not a little ſo, by an unhappy intermixture of public concerns, and private grievances, before the ſame board——and as it has become, almoſt an eſtabliſhed rule to commit every cauſe brought before them to committees, to hear, examine, and report to their next ſeſſion, (a method much more coſtly than the courts of law)——and but ſeldom that any coſts are allowed——under theſe conſiderations may one with ſubmiſſion, query, whether the relief obtained in this way, is not often more fatal to the petitioners, than the firſt grievance he complained of, could poſſibly have been ?——(to ſay nothing of the expence to the public, nor of the unhappy neglect of many important matters on this account)——The hiſtory of one, one of the many private cauſes agitated here in equity, might here be given, to ſhew that vexatious and expenſive as the former method often is ; this is frequently much more ſo—but I prefer laying down the outlines of the coſt, of a common petition, from its firſt commencement, to its iſſue, & leave every one to make the particular calculation, according to the cauſes they calculate for,—obſerving by the way, that the aſſembly take cognizance of cauſes of ten pounds, & very frequently of half that conſequence The coſt & charge to the public is not taken into the following eſtimate, but ſuppoſe if one half days expence of the honorable aſſembly be put to each (in its whole proceſs) it will be quite moderate.——A days public expence of the honorable aſſembly being upwards of thirty pounds lawful money to the colony.

X——Vs——Z.

Z formerly took advantage of X, in a mortgage of land, to the damage of X the petitioner, the ſum of ten pounds lawful money, and refuſing to make ſatisfaction, &c &c. &c. the interpoſition of the honorable aſſembly is prayed—an abatement is plead, and ruled not to abate—a committee granted—report made to the next ſeſſion that Z ſhall pay X ten pounds, or permit him to redeem—no coſt allowed to be taxed.——Bill of the coſt of X.

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
First Aſſembly.			
Drawing petition 10*ſ.* ſerving and returning 12*ſ.*	1	2	0
Copy deed mortgage 1/6 ten written depoſitions 1/6 each	0	16	6
Fees to attorney, and expence of taking, viz. citation &c.	0	12	0
Travel to general aſſembly 10*ſ.* two days expence 10*ſ.*	1	0	0
Two attorney's fees, at 30*ſ.* each.	3	0	0
Secretary's fees, & coſt of copy, &c.	1	2	6
Committee.			
Drawing citation to the parties 1/6 ſerving 3*ſ.*	0	4	6
One days attendance of the committee, at 12*ſ.* each.	1	16	0
One attorney to attend them	1	0	0
Depoſitions and evidence—(omit charging)			
Coſt of the houſe—(ſay moderate)	1	0	0
—Z is not ready to go through—(they adjourn)			
At ſecond meeeting			
One day of committee as before.	1	16	0
Expence of the houſe, &c. &c.	1	0	0
Here is omitted (attorney's fees, expence of evidence, &c.)			
Second Aſſembly.			
Return——			
Coſt of attorney (ſuppoſing no objection is made to report) for drawing bill in form &c.	0	10	0
Total expence for recovering £ 10 excluſive of the time of X,	14	19	6

The coſt of Z the petitionee, muſt of courſe be much the ſame——thirty pounds expended to recover ten pounds, beſide fifteen pounds expence to the public.—Is not the doctrine true ?——Extreme of right produces at times extreme wrong.

Let no one imagine the above coſt is fictitious or exaggerated——ſo far from it, that it is below the common expence in ſuch caſes——and I could were it neceſſary, inſtance caſes, when the expence of one of theſe commiſſions in equity, has been more than ſixty pounds lawful money——to point out a remedy for theſe evils, (if I may give them ſo hard a name) might be thought too aſſuming, therefore ſhall not attempt it. But when one conſiders the increaſing numbers of little vexatious ſuits, in our courts, already too large for the ſtated periods of their ſitting to try one half of them—many of them of no more conſequence, and as expenſive as *Teſty's* and *Quibble*,——That the petitions to the honorable aſſembly increaſe, with equal rapidity, and indeed with double expence to the public and individuals.——That the unneceſſary expences this way are double to all the neceſſary, for ſupport of government certainly to wiſh for relief, is neither idle or impertinent.

I had wrote thus far, when Mr. *Vulture* call'd upon me—as I had mentioned his name, and the caſe he was concerned in, I thought it but juſtice to ſhew it him, which I did, and he obſerving that every cauſe had two ſides to it, has undertook to convince the public, that the above expences are not only neceſſary but beneficial to the colony in general, and individuals —— As this will be in my next, hope the public will ſuſpend their judgment, until they hear the whole.

(*Continued from our laſt.*)

'TIS owned that the law is worded in a very leaky manner, (not to ſay it is a monſter with a double face) wanting a determinate meaning · for by this law, how doth a man become a churchman? By declaration is one ſtep but yet in this point, the law leaves it undetermined before whom declaration ſhall be made.—The ſecond ſtep is the man "ſhall live ſo nigh," alas! here is another law twiſt, "ſo nigh," how nigh ſo nigh is, is for each judge to determine, whether it is a ſabbath day's journey, or twenty or one hundred miles——but here the lawyer helps the law;—So nigh means ſo nigh as he can conveniently attend. Alas! this helps the matter none, except to perplex it; for this conveniency is to be determined by ſome body, and by uſage the profeſſor is prevented by the judges favour. But the words following ſeem to explain the law, or the common ſenſe of conveniently in this caſe. "and doth attend;" but the wiſdom of great men have found out that even this may be no certain diſtinction of the words "ſo nigh," ſince the law ſays not how many ſundays in a year a man muſt attend in order to be deemed a churchman "in heart." Hence it happens a man living twenty miles off from the church, and having attended twenty two ſundays in a year, four ſundays went to the meeting, ſtayed at home twenty ſix ſundays, and run the gantlope, according to the viſible compound fractions of the law otherwiſe, yet is judged a diſſenter, becauſe twenty ſix and four are more than twenty two, therefore he did not live ſo nigh as he conveniently or could attend; and the law ſays he ſhall attend the church or be deemed a diſſenter, and pay rates for his crime. I do not complain of the puniſhment if the rule was general, that is, if all ſtay at home, diſſenters were puniſhable the ſame way, and were obliged to pay to ſupport what they judged wrong. In this general view diſſenters would not be gainers, but as the caſe now ſtands, they obtain nine tenths of their ſalaries from bad churchmen, wicked baptiſts, vile quakers, zealous ſeparates, and ſtay at home brethren. 'Tis therefore I complain of this two-faced, half-faced, no-faced, precarious lurid law, and only aſk for juſtice and redreſs, that for the future the magiſtrates be obliged to give uniform judgments, and not be hither and thither blundering out their meanings.

This law hath coſt with the help of litigious committees, collectors, &c. not leſs than £10,000 ſince its unhappy birth, to the mutual diſſatisfaction of proteſtants and diſſenters——Lawyers and magiſtrates differ in conſtructing this law—one ſays, that becauſe B declared himſelf to be a churchman ſix months after the rate was voted, and ſix months before ſaid rate was due or to be paid—the church ſhould hold B rate, but another court calls it an error, becauſe the rate was voted before B was a churchman.——Yet the ſame court judged Q was legally holden to pay a rate, which was voted four years after he was a churchman, becauſe in ſaid vote was included 10 l. due the diſſenting miniſter from the whole pariſh, three years before Q was a churchman—hence the world may ſee how W loſt his caſe—it was becauſe B was not a churchman, until after the rate was voted—and if ſo, why did D loſe his caſe too?—O! it was becauſe the rate was voted four years after Q was a churchman.

Again, 'twas a churchman, and being mad with his miniſter, went off to the diſſenter, one month before the rate was due—the collector got his rate, and paid it to the diſſenters, a ſuit was brought before juſtice X who rendered judgment, that the church miniſter had no right to T's rate, becauſe T was a diſſenter when the rate became due.

Well, O being mad with his miniſter, declared for the church two months before the rate was due——the collector got the rate and paid it to the diſſenters——the church prieſt ſued for it before juſtice W whoſe judgment was, that the church miniſter had no right to ſaid rate, becauſe ten months of the year was ſpent with the diſſenters, and there was no equity for two months to govern ten. And when theſe matters were brought before others in order to find out what was right, there were minds and mouths, filled with becauſe and buts while a demurrer was judged proper for impertinent churchmen.

(*To be finiſhed next week.*)

Dartmouth College in N. Hampſhire Oct 10.

THE Rev. Doctor *Wheelock* through the ſurpriſing ſmiles of heaven upon his unwearied endeavours, has now ſo nearly effected his great and arduous undertaking to ſettle and accomodate his Indian School and College, in a howling wilderneſs, that he has the faireſt proſpect, in a little time, to be able to ſupport an hundred Indian and Engliſh youths upon charity and all with a view to the firſt and grand object of the inſtitution, viz. the ſpreading the bleſſed goſpel of the Redeemer among the ſavages. This ſolitude hitherto proves moſt favourable and friendly to the ſtudies of the youth's; as they are thereby free from a thouſand ſnares, temptations and divertiſements, which were, and would have been unavoidable, if this ſeminary had continued where it was or been fixed in any populous town in the land; and he hopes in the allwiſe governor and diſpoſer of all things, that he will mercifully ſo direct and overrule in the ſettlement of the new pariſh, now forming here, that his ſtudents both Engliſh and Indians may ſtill have no examples hereto influence them but to virtue and religion. And though it has not been practicable, to keep more than four or five of his Indian children with him, while he has been removing and building to accommodate and ſettle ſo large a number in the wilderneſs yet he hopes in a very ſhort time, to have convenient ſtudies, in the buildings, which are near finiſhed, for an hundred ſtudents; and has accordingly ſent by his miſſionaries the Rev. Mr. Avery, whom he has ſent to be colleague with the Rev. Mr. Kirtland at Onoida, and Mr. Dean a member of this college, for a Number of boys of the ſix nations, if they may be obtained, and is ſeeking for proper agents to fetch as many more, from the northern tribes, where he hears there are a number deſirous of an education.

And as the hon. London board in Boſton have with great chearfulneſs and a laudable generoſity, lately undertaken to ſupport the Rev. Mr. Kirtland in his miſſion, ſo it is hoped they will alſo ſupport his worthy colleague, the Rev. Mr. Avery, in the ſame ſervice.

And as the Doctor has two more prepared to be miſſionaries, to ſouthern and very remote and numerous tribes, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit, next ſpring, under the direction and conduct of the Rev. Mr. Brainard, it is alſo hoped that the hon. board in Boſton, or ſome others who have money in their hands, ſacred to ſuch uſe, will generouſly ſupport them in their miſſion. He has alſo two others who are prepared for a miſſion, among nothern tribes, as ſoon as a door ſhall be opened for them, which he alſo hopes will be next ſpring. The Doctor has others preparing for the ſame ſervice, and hopes there will be no more occaſion of complaint of money in any public fund or more private ſtore, lying unimproved for want of proper agents to ſpend it in their glorious cauſe. And it is much to be deſired & hoped that all parties will agree and unite, in this great and moſt intereſting cauſe of the Redeemer, and that there will be no boaſting, of one againſt another, nor any undermining or unmanly plottings, or endeavours of one party, to overthrow, diſcredit or obſtruct another, in the proſecution of the ſame glorious deſign.

VIRGINIA, Auguſt 20.

WE the ſubſcribers, who are in cloſe goal, in Middleſex county, for preaching Jeſus Chriſt, and him crucified, outſide of our few licenced meeting houſes wherein we believe we act agreeable to the Lord's commiſſion given all faithful miniſters in Mark xvi. 15 16. do take this public method to inform the rulers of our colony, for their tender conſideration, that we and many others of our inoffenſive and conſcientious brethren, who are King George's loyal ſubjects are ſuffering great perſecution for want of a toleration law in Virginia—The people of our perſuaſion, viz. the Baptiſts in this government, are falſely accuſed with many things touching our tenets and practices, more eſpecially in our doctrines to the Negroes, and for joining the Regulators in North Carolina, and heading that mutiny; we confeſs ſome few of our private members were ſeduced by the mob to join them, which were long ſince cenſured by all the orderly members of our churches; one of our Miniſters ran the riſk of the Regulators rage laſt fall in bearing teſtimony in his preaching, againſt their rebellious practices.

We humbly beg an intereſt in the prayers of all God's people, that the Lord, in his great mercy may ſtrengthen our ſouls, and all in like circumſtances, that with patience, meekneſs, and reſolution, we may endure our affliction, whilſt we are thus ſet for the defence of the glorious goſpel.

The laſt ſabbath, while one of us introduced God's worſhip, by ſinging and praying, and during the while that three of us one after the other, ſpoke for edification to the multitude that flocked round the priſon window to hear us a drum was beat near the window to drown the ſound of the goſpel trumpet.

William Webber,
Robert Ware,
James Greenwood,
John Waller jun.

PORTSMOUTH, October 11.

We hear from Merrimack, that Samuel Wentworth, Eſq; of that Place, has raiſed in his Garden this Seaſon a CUCUMBER, that Meaſured in Length 22 Inches——If ſuch Things are done in Merrimack, what may we not expect from that fertile Land about DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, which is certainly much richer and the Soil deeper, as an Evidence a few hills of Corn being planted on the Earth thrown out of the bottom of a Well 30 or 35 Feet deep, grew to the equal highth and goodneſs of that in the reſt of the Field [illegible] 9 or 10 Feet high ——On ſuch Land as this ſhall the People of the Towns in and about Portſmouth, who live on trifling ſmall Farms, refuſe to go, and keep their Eyes ſhut till the Connecticut, New-York and Rhode-Iſland People have ſecur'd all the Lands to themſelves, and in a few years, will ſend ſuch a Number of Repreſentatives from thoſe new Towns, as will outvote the original Inhabitants, and thoſe call'd Town born Children in all important Matters.

THERE has for many years been a great noiſe about an *American Biſhop*: ſome oppoſing and others exerting themſelves to introduce what *they call a Biſhop*. Nothing can be more ridiculous than a contention about an American Biſhop, for we have now about five hundred in New England, beſides great numbers in the other provinces.——Agreeable to the ſcriptures, every Goſpel Miniſter is a Biſhop; for Elder, Preſbyter, and Biſhop ſignify the ſame thing, and are common appellations in the New Teſtament, given to Miniſters of the Goſpel. Any one who wants to be further ſatiſfied upon this ſubject may conſult Dr. Chauncy's *View of the ancient Biſhops*, where he will find it fully proved that all Miniſters of the Goſpel and Elders of the Church, are BISHOPS.—Therefore it is propoſed that every ordained Miniſters ſhall hereafter have the title of Biſhop.

AMERICA.

—By the BOSTON POST.—

BOSTON, October 24.

Since our laſt arrived here Captn. Hall and Briant, from London:—The following Articles are from the Prints.

LONDON, Auguſt 20.

It is ſaid that Lord Camden has refuſed taking the Seals again, alledging that he was certainly as well qualified to hold them two years ago as now.—But the truth ſeems to be, that his Lordſhip is grown very fond of a retired Life.

Aug. 28. Monday Morning the French Ambaſſador Le Count de Guignes, ſuddenly ſet out for Paris, without taking Leave. And,

Yeſterday morning his Horſes were ſent after him. All the Furniture in his late Dwelling-Houſe in Great George ſtreet, is ſold.

It is ſaid that the French Ambaſſador's Return home is occaſioned by a great Difference having ariſen in his Royal Maſter's Councils, and not from any Umbrage taken at this Court.

The abrupt departure of the French Ambaſſador occaſions a variety of conjectures.

Count de Guignes, previous to his departure, ſent a meſſage to the Spaniſh Ambaſſador, informing him of his Recall.

It is now confidently aſſerted, that the author of Junius is a Barriſter of the Middle Temple, nearly allied to a certain noble Earl, and that the manner of the diſcovery will ſhortly be made public.

It is reported to be abſolutely intended to repeal the American duty on tea next winter, in conſideration of the colonies peaceably returning to their obedience to the mother country.

Auguſt 24. The Chancellor of France has at length obtained leave for M de Voltaire to return to his native country. He is accordingly preparing to ſet out for Paris, where this celebrated genius is now likely to end his days.

Auguſt 30. Monday laſt the two Meſſengers who had been in different parts of the kingdom, in queſt of perſons ſuſpected about the firing of Portſmouth Dock, arrived at St. James's; but what the reſult of their journey was, has not yet tranſpired.

Though a perſon has ſurrendered, and is actually in the Compter, on the ſubject of the fire at Portſmouth dock yard, yet, we are now aſſured, that he has not been examined by [illegible] Lord Mayor, his Lordſhip looking upon it [illegible] buſineſs that does not come properly within [illegible] province. All reports, therefore, of the ſaid perſon having been re examined on Wedneſday night, are without foundation.

Her Majeſty is again pregnant.

Aug 31. It is ſettled, we hear, beyond a doubt, that the Earl of Chatham is to come into the miniſtry in about 8 or 9 weeks at the fartheſt.

It is ſaid that at the next meeting of Parliament a motion will be made to eraſe the ninth Commandment, or to leave out the negative [illegible] future impreſſions of the Bible, as from the [illegible] ſhionableneſs of the ſin forbidden and condem[illegible] ed, its authority and influence are uſeleſs [illegible] diſregarded.

A ſhip arrived from Davis's Streights [illegible] ſeaſon brings advice, that ſhe ſailed ſo far up [illegible] Pole, that the magnetic compaſs had no [illegible] and that ſhe then came into an open broad ſea, where there was not the leaſt appear[illegible] ice or land.

We mention it as a peculiar and happ[illegible] cumſtance that in the large and populous [illegible] of Thaxted in Eſſex, there is not *one* [illegible] The inhabitants are ſurely either very [illegible] or very poor, to be free from thoſe all devo[illegible] locuſts.

St. JOHN (in ANTIGUA) Auguſt [illegible]
On Saturday laſt, about 9 o'Clock in th[illegible] ing, the five pirates were brought from [illegible] and carried in two carts to the place of [illegible] on, where they attended by the Rev. Mr. [illegible]; after prayers, at which they ſeemed [illegible] with great fervency, on being aſked if [illegible] any thing to ſay, they uniformly anſwe[illegible] negative; only Cooper addreſſed the [illegible] particularly the ſeafaring part of it, to [illegible] ing by their fate, and recommended [illegible] and due ſubordination to their officers. [illegible] minutes after ten the carts were pulle[illegible] whilſt they continued calling God to hav[illegible] on their ſouls. Cooper and Waſhingt[illegible] afterwards gibbetted near St. James Fort, [illegible] ant to their ſentence.

NEW YORK, October 24.

Friday the 18th Inſt. was held at the Queens Head Tavern in New York, a Grand Lodge of the moſt ancient and honourable Fraternity of *Free and Accepted Maſons*; when a Commiſſion from the Right Honourable Lord Blaney, Grand Maſter of England, appointing Sir John Johnſon, Bart. Grand Maſter of Maſons for the Province of New York, was preſented to George Harriſon, Eſq; then Grand Maſter; and received with the general Approbation of the Brethren. After the Commiſſion was read, he was immediately in due Form inveſted with the Badges of that *important office*, and placed in the Chair, agreeable to the Rites and Uſages practiſed upon ſuch ſolemn Occaſions, by that *reſpectable* and Catholic Society. In theſe *Ceremonies* he was aſſiſted by the Right Honourble Lord Drummond, and Colonel Johnſon. After the Inſtalment was over, an elegant Entertainment was given to all the Members, and ſeveral other Gentlemen, Maſons, who had been permitted to be preſent. The Evening was concluded with that *Feſtivity* and Mirth which are the never failing Attendants upon Friendſhip and good Cheer.

Laſt Night arrived the Ship Earl of Dunmore Capt. Lawrance, who left London the 4th September, Mr. Lindley Murray, of this City Merchant and his Lady are among the Paſſengers. The Papers by Capt. Lawrance to the 2d of Sept. contain nothing remarkable, more then thoſe by Capt. Chambers, except that one Dudley and one Britain have confeſſed themſelves to be concern'd in the late Fire at Portſmouth, which it is ſaid was procured by the French, with the connivance of ſome people of Note in England. Dudley it was ſaid, was to be ſent to Portſmouth to confront ſome Accomplices there. On his Information, Britain was taken up and confined in Reading Gaol. He owns being concern'd, and ſays he was hired; has written Letters to two noble Lords in Adminiſtration, daring them to bring him to a Trial; intimating that People of too high a Rank are concern'd, to ſuffer an Inquiry to be made, and offering to ſuffer as a prin[illegible] if he does not prove this Charge. (Time, [illegible] Room admit no more.)

NEWPORT, October 14.

At the Superior Court holden at South-Kingſtown laſt Week one CÆZAR HAZARD, a Negro Man, was indicted upon the Stat. 22 and 23. Car. II for feloniouſly aſſaulting on Benjamin Deeling with a Hedge Stake, with an Intent to maim and disfigure him; Upon Trial it appeared the murder of Deeling was principally intended; that his Scull was fractured, and he left as dead: The Trial took up the greateſt Part of the Day, when the Jury withdrew, and in about 15 Minutes, brought him in GUILTY, and Sentence of Death was pronounced accordingly.

BOSTON, October 24.

We hear that Captain Preſton who was lately juſtified *by the laws of his country*, for *killing* ſome *rioters* on the 5th of March 1770 has had a ſtill further compenſation from his ſovereign, for his ſervices. It is ſaid, that the King ever willing to reward thoſe who beſt promote *the intereſt* of the crown has conferred on this Captain 500l ſterling, to recruit him in what he expended and alſo a *penſion* of 200l. per annum. "*Vengeance is mine ſaith the Lord*, I WILL REPAY."

HARTFORD, October 29.

On Tueſday Evening laſt a Woman who appear'd to be a Traveller, went into a public Houſe in Farmington, where ſhe procured Lodgings for the Night for herſelf and a Child about two Months old, and when ſhe went to bed, deſired the Family not to be troubled, at the crying of the Child in the Night, as it was apt to be very uneaſy when in Bed. However, ſome Time after the Family went to bed the Child was hear'd to cry exceſſively, which engaged the Landlady to go to its Aſſiſtance, when, to her Surprize, ſhe found it alone in Bed, and the Woman abſconded. In the Morning the Town was alarm'd and the moſt diligent Search made to diſcover the barbarous Mother, but as yet no Intelligence can be obtained, where ſhe came from, or where ſhe is gone. The Select Men of the Town have taken proper Care of the Child.

Lynde Lord, Eſq; is appointed Sheriff of the County of Litchfield, in the Room of the Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Eſq; reſign'd.

The 14th of next Month is appointed to be obſerved as a Day of public Thankſgiving throught this Colony.

The 21ſt of Nov. next is appointed to be obſerved as a Day of public Thankſgiving throughout the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

Notice is given in the London Papers of the 31ſt of Auguſt, That a fifth and final Diſtribution of Prize Money to the Officers and Soldiers that were at the Surrender of the Havanna the 12th of Auguſt 1762, will begin on the 28th of October: Thoſe belonging to Major Gorham's Corps, the Connecticut, Rhode Iſland, New-Jerſey, New York, &c. on the 28th of November: The Shares not then demanded, will be ready to be paid on the firſt Thurſday in every Month for three years, to come, by Jonathan Garton in Great Ruſſel Street, Bloomſbury.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Marſh

ANVILS, German and Engliſh Steel, Bar Iron, Redwood, Logwood, Allum, Copperas, Preſs paper, Cartridge paper, ſmall Cards for Clothiers, and a neat aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS, a few buſhels of Peaſe, cheap for Caſh or Produce.

Hartford, October 28. 1771.

Now in the PRESS,
And will be publiſhed in Numbers, weekly,

A FAN for FANNING, and a TOUCHSTONE to TRYON, being an Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of the ſo much talked of REGULATION in North Carolina; which ended in a civil War; the firſt perhaps ever heard of in America, among thoſe who call themſelves Chriſtians; and may an over-ruling hand of Providence ſo order the affairs of government as that it may be the laſt. It will be publiſhed in half ſheets, in ſuch manner as that when compleated, it may be bound in a ſmall octavo volume. It will come out on Fridays, and may be had at the Printing Office in Hartford, every Monday, for five coppers each number.

Broke out of Litchfield

county goal, the night following the 17th of inſtant October, John Brown, an Iriſhman, about 27 years of age, by trade a burglarian, was convicted by the honorable ſuperior court in Auguſt laſt, and puniſhed, and committed for the coſt. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward and charges paid.

WILLIAM STANTON, DEPUTY GOALER.
Litchfield, October 18. 1771.

Stolen out of the ſhop

of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 17th day of October inſtant, a ſmall pair of mens worſted black ſtockings, & two pieces of clarret colour'd homeſpun ſerge, both pieces containing about 18 yards.—'Tis likely that ſome other articles are taken away that are not miſſed yet. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, and him or them commit to any of his majeſty's goals, and ſecure ſaid goods ſo that the ſubſcriber may obtain them again, and bring the thief or thieves to proper puniſhment, ſhall have a reward of Two Dollars, and all neceſſary charges paid,

per WALTER HYDE.
Lebanon, October 17, 1771.

POET'S CORNER.

The firſt and laſt Stanza's of Mr. Pope's
UNIVERSAL PRAYER.

FAther of all! in every Age,
In every Clime ador'd,
By Saint, by Savage, and by Sage,
Jehovah, Jove or Lord!

To thee whoſe Temple is all Space,
Whoſe Altar, Earth, Sea, Skies:
One Chorus let all Being raiſe,
All Nature's Incenſe riſe.

Juſt receiv'd and to be ſold very low for Caſh only,

By William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great Bridge in Hartford, a genteel Aſſortment of Cream Colour'd, (or Queens Ware) White, Blue and White, and Black Stone, Delph, Earthen & Glaſs Wares, conſiſting of the following Articles.

Cream Colour'd Diſhes

in Setts or Single. Fruit Baſkets plain and open work with and without ſtands, from 2/9 to 7/. Large and ſmall fruit and ſallad plates. Sauce bowls with covers and ſpoons. Butter tubs and ſtands. Tureenes. Quart, pint and half pint muggs plain and enamel'd. Large and ſmall plates. Pitchers and Canns. Tea pots different ſizes, from 10d to 2/. Tea cups & Saucers plain, flower'd and enamel'd. Small tea and coffee bowls. Chocolate ditto. Milk pots. Sugar diſhes and ſugar boxes. One, two and three leav'd pickle ſtands, very beautiful, from 1 to 3/. Sauce boats different ſizes. Muſtard pots with and without ſpoons. Pepper caſters. Flower Bottles. Waſh hand baſons, &c.

WHITE STONE.

Tea cups and ſaucers. Plates of different ſizes — Quart, pint and half pint mugs. Cream and muſtard pots. Sauce Boats, as low as 1/ a pair. Bowles, Pepper caſters, &c.

BLACK, AGATE and GREEN Tea pots different Sizes —— Bowls —— Sugar Diſhes and Cream pots. ——

BLUE and WHITE STONE

Large and ſmall Pickle Pots. —— Jugs from 1 to 12 Quarts. Quart and pint mugs and chamber pots.

Yellow and black and red earthen Jugs, Porringers, Chamber pots, &c.

DELPH

Tea pots, diſhes, flower horns, Gallon, half gallon quart and pint bowls.

GLASS

Quart, pint and half pint decanters, ſingle and double flint, plain & flower'd, from 3/6 to 15/ a pair. Tumblers (or beer glaſſes) from half a gill to a pint, ſingle and double flint. Cut, flower'd, enamel'd and plain wine glaſſes, from 6 to 18/ per doz. Plain and cut ſalts. Single and double flint vinegar cruits. Quart, pint, and half pint boules.

Alſo; Choice flower of muſtard, by the pound, half or quarter pound. Beſt Kippen Snuff. Chocolate. Ginger. Loaf Sugar. Pepper. Allſpice. Beſt Holland Geneva, by the caſe or ſingle bottle very low. Molaſſes, &c &c.

N. B. Mr. ELLERY *acquaints his friends and others, that he propoſes to keep conſtantly by him, a good aſſortment of the above different kinds of wares, and flatters himſelf that his priſes will be agreeable to all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.*

Hartford, October 22, 1771.

WHEREAS upon the report of the Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Stephen Blake, late Conſtable of Middletown, his eſtate is inſolvent; and by the advice and direction of the Court of Probate, for the diſtrict of Middletown, the eſtate of the ſaid Blake, both real and perſonal, is ordered to be ſold at private Sale, if it can be ſold for near the value it was appriſed at in the Inventory. Whoever inclines to purchaſe all, or part of ſaid eſtate, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, any time between this and the laſt Monday of November next, on which laſt Monday of November, I purpoſe to attend at the dwelling-houſe of Mrs. Eſther Wetmore of Middletown, to make legal conveyances, if ſold —if not, I am ordered further to adviſe with ſaid court about the ſales thereof. The eſtate is a home lot, of about eight acres, with about 20 apple trees, a ſmall manſion houſe, one ſtory and an half high, with three fire places below, and a cellar under the whole, with a good barn cow houſe, ſtable and neceſſary houſe, and good well. Situate about a mile and a half from the meeting houſe, in the firſt ſociety in Middletown. Alſo five other pieces of land, of about 70 acres, within a mile and an half of the ſaid homeſtead, all under good improvement except about forty acres of woodland; four of ſaid pieces are within half a mile of ſaid houſe, and conſiſt of good plow, paſture and mowing land.

SETH WETMORE.
Adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate.

Said Wetmore has alſo to ſell or let a dwelling-houſe, tan yard, and ſhoemaker's ſhop, with 40 rods of land, well watered for tanning and where the ſhoemaking and tanning buſineſs has been lately carried on, ſituate about one mile from the above meeting houſe, and near a good corn mill.

STray'd away from the Subſcriber laſt May, a bay roan Mare, with a black Main and Tail, three Years old paſt, about 13 hands and half high, was not dockt, but had the Hair of her Tail cut off, trots and paces: Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her, ſo that the Owner may have her, ſhall have One Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

TITUS IVES.

Norfolk October 21 1771

TO BE SOLD,

A Very convenient and good Dwelling Houſe very pleaſantly ſituated on the Bank on the ſouth Side the little River, about 4 Rods weſt of the Town Bridge, and oppoſite Mr. Moſes Butler's Tavern in Hartford. Alſo a choice and very good Tract of uncultivated Land about 200 Acres, lying in Hartland, in a very agreeable ſituation, on each ſide Farmington River, being one third Part of a large Farm formerly the Property of Dr Norman Morriſon, deceaſed. Alſo a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Stables, and about 20 Acres of the beſt Land (in that Part of the Country) lying in Eaſt Windſor, in a very convenient ſituation for a Tavern, for which Purpoſe it has for ſome Time paſt, and ſtill is improved, by Capt. Hugh Thomſon, about five Miles Eaſt from Connecticut River. To which Lands and Houſes indiſputable Titles will be given, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, for farther Particulars, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber in Hartford.

RALPH POMEROY.

WILLIAM STANTON to his CUSTOMERS.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING ſupply'd the county of Litchfield and ſome towns adjacent, with the Connecticut Courant, *for almoſt ſix years, and in that ſpace of time have often requeſted a ſettlement with my cuſtomers, but my requeſt has for the moſt part been diſregarded. Am therefore determined to bring the whole to a cloſe, and make a general ſtop at number 357, and would earneſtly deſire every individual perſon, to take the earlieſt opportunity and pay their ballances.—— Thoſe alſo who have long been indebted to me upon note, and neglect to make me pay, would do well ſeriouſly to conſider, that if any diſagreeable conſequences ſhould follow, they muſt blame themſelves and acquit me.*

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen Rags of any kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Daniel Cotton,

HAS juſt received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or Produce in Hand, at his Store near the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

ACCOUNT Books of different ſizes, Blanks of all Kinds commonly uſed in this Colony, Writing Paper by the Ream or Quire, of different Kinds, to be Sold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

P. Verſtille,

HAS a neat and univerſal aſſortment of Engliſh, and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce in hand, at his Store in Weathersfield.

THE Subſcriber, having at great Expence, furniſhed himſelf with an elegant, and convenient Stage-Coach, and four Horſes, propoſes for a low and moderate Price, upon ſuitable Encouragement, to drive between Hartford, and New Haven, once in each Week and to return to Hartford, the Day after he comes down to New-Haven; and as it may greatly tend to encreaſe the Intercourſe between the two Towns of Hartford and New-Haven, and (if another Coach ſhould proceed from Hartford, to Boſton as is probable will be the Caſe if that takes place) encourage Gentlemen from the Southern Provinces, travelling to Boſton to paſs through this Colony, who now generally go by Water from New York to Providence. And as he muſt for a long Time at leaſt, be Money out of Pocket, and riſque impoſing on himſelf conſiderable Loſs, he humbly deſires all Gentlemen diſpoſed to countenance the Undertaking, to leave their Names at the Printing Office in New Haven, or at his houſe in Hartford, adding ſuch Sum for him as their Generoſity ſhall dictate.

If any Gentlemen are diſpoſed to ſhare with him, the Loſs or Gain of the Undertaking, he is ready to admit them into Partnerſhip.

NICHOLAS BROWN.

Stray'd from the ſubſcriber,

a STEER of a black pide colour, three year old paſt marks unknown, he left a drove in Middletown plains. Whoever takes up and returns ſaid ſtray to the owner, ſhall have a handſome reward and all neceſſary charges paid, by Hartford, Oct. 14 1771. ASHBEL STEELE.

As Mr. *Wyllys* calls on

the ſubſcriber for payment, he is oblig'd to call on all indebted to him for the uſe of the Horſe RANGER the two laſt ſeaſons—and would inform them that unleſs they make him immediate payment, they will be call'd upon again very ſoon, tho' in another manner, by

JAMES NICHOLS.

October 21, 1771.

Taken up by the Subſcriber

of Hartford on Monday the 14th inſt. a dark brown Horſe about 14 and half hands high, 4 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder, but is ſo dull that it can't be diſcern'd what it is, natural trotter, has a ſtar in his forehead and a white ſpot on the end of his noſe, low in fleſh, and had on a pair of leather fetters. The owner may have him again on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

WILLIAM HENRY.

October 21, 1771.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

NOVEMBER. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 358.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, to TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1771.

HAMBURGH, July 19.

[illegible]HIS city is at preſent expoſed to a melancholly ſcene of diſtreſs. [illegible]e beautiful and rich vale from hence to Laugenburgh is over flowed by an inundation of the Elbe. The water already comes into one of the gates of the city; and the inhabitants are alarmed, leſt it ſhould break the dam, which has been ſtrengthened by ſeveral thouſand ſacks of ſand that ſeparate it from the Alſter; were it to overflow, a great part of the city would be under water, and the damages to the houſes and warehouſes would be very great. The waters having riſen, from the 17th to yeſterday morning, fifteen inches.——The Senate held an extraordinary aſſembly, which laſted till four o'clock in the afternoon, to conſider of the means of preventing this miſchief; and came to the reſolution of making three ſlopes in the great Dyke of the Elbe, that the waters may empty themſelves into that river. The ſuburbs, which extend two Engliſh miles on that ſide, with fine country houſes and gardens, are all under water, which is of ſuch a height, that nothing is to be ſeen but the tops of the trees; and the great road, which leads to Berlin, is impaſſable. We are by this deprived of all fruits and vigetables, as well as forage for the horſes and cattle, with which this city uſed to be ſupplied from thence. And the loſs of the rich crops of corn, by which the people expect to be relieved from the dearneſs of it, is a melancholly event, of which bad conſequences cannot but be apprehended. The damage the city has already ſuſtained, is computed, at 200,000l ſterling. The price of all kinds of proviſions is daily increaſing; and a thouſand pounds weight of hay, which uſed to be ſold for 14 or 15s, is not to be had at preſent for leſs than 3l. ſterling. A public Faſt is ordered on Sunday the 28th Inſt. on account of this calamity.

LONDON, Auguſt 6.

A few days ago a moſt audacious robbery was committed at an Apothecary's in Prince ſtreet; but the witty preſence of mind with which it was perfected, even after a diſcovery, deſerves to be recorded. A fellow went in at the private door (which happened to be left open) walked up one pair of ſtairs, packed up the bed, mattraſs, and all the bedding and furniture of the bed, and came ſoftly down ſtairs with it; by ſome accident, his foot ſlipped in the paſſage, as he was going out, and the load fell from off his head. The noiſe brought out the apothecary—'Hey day, friend,' ſays he, 'what are you doing there? Sir,' replied the man, without the leaſt heſitation, 'I have brought home the bed an bedding you purchaſed to day at the Auction.' I purchaſe a bed at an auction!' was the anſwer, I was at no auction, nor have I bought any bed.'—'I am ſure' returned the fellow, 'my maſter told me it was near an apothecary's.—I am ſorry for the miſtake, Sir, and I beg you will be ſo good as to help me up with my load again, that I may carry it to the right place.' The apothecary very civilly did as he was deſired, and the man marched off with his prize—but lo! when the apothecary and his wife withdrew for bed at night, all that preſented itſelf to their view was a naked four poſt bedſtead! and the party robbed diſcovered that he had literally aſſiſted in the robbing of himſelf.

Auguſt 11. Thurſday died, Sir William Mildmay, Bart. He was one of the Commiſſaries at Paris, for ſettling the limits of Nova Scotia in the Year 1754. Dying without Iſſue his Title is extinct. Died alſo, Sir Francis Blake Delaval, Bart. Died, General Whitmore, Warden of the Tower.

We hear that by the death of Sir Francis Blake Delaval an eſtate devolves to his brother of 4000l. per ann. He has likewiſe left in ſpeice 36000l.

LONDON, Auguſt 26.

Yeſterday Col. Coote, who arrived on Monday laſt by land from the Eaſt Indies, was introduced to his Majeſty at St. James's, and graciouſly received.

On Sunday the Duke of Glouceſter, being detained by contrary winds, came from aboard the Venus, dined and drank tea at the Rooms at Weymouth, and afterwards returned on board. The ſhip was not gone out of Portland Race on Monday.

The Duke d'Aremberg, who a few days ſince left England, is a Prince of the Empre, and enjoys an eſtate of 30,000l. per annum near Bruſſels with a deſign to viſit England INCOG. but in leſs than a week, being known, his views were fruſtrated, and he was obliged to enter into public life, was preſented at court, and as ſoon after as poſſible left the kingdom.

When the news was brought to Mr. Foot of Sir Francis Blake Delaval's death, he burſt into tears. On Sir Francis being named to Mr. Foot by ſome Ladies in the Boxes, he again expreſſed the ſame ſorrow—'You may wonder, Ladies, (ſays he,) at this feeling of mine; but Democritus himſelf muſt have felt thus at the loſs of ſuch a friend! Theſe tears are but a poor teſtimony of my gratitude for a life of ſervices received from him, and particularly for the tenderneſſes of days and hours at my bed-ſide, when I loſt my limb at the ſeat of Sir Francis's brother, Lord Mexborough."

It is ſaid Mr. Alderman Wilkes is now buſily employed in ſtudying that great lawyer Coke's Inſtitutes on the laws of England, both common and ſtatute, and has made ſome diſcoveries relative to the Office of Sheriff, which it is thought will be obſerved by all ſucceeding Sheriffs in future ages.

We hear Mr. Alderman Wilkes is at length provided with all the neceſſary requiſites for the important office to which he was lately elected. Mr. Sheriff Blake having given him the chariot in which he himſelf ſerved the laſt year, and Mr. Croſby having lent him the uſe of two of his longtailed horſes.

Stolen out of the ſhop

of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 17th day of October inſtant, a ſmall pair of mens worſted black ſtockings, & two pieces of clarret colour'd homeſpun ſerge, both pieces containing about 18 yards —'Tis likely that ſome other articles are taken away that are not miſſed yet. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, and him or them commit to any of his majeſty's goals, and ſecure ſaid goods ſo that the ſubſcriber may obtain them again, and bring the thief or thieves to proper puniſhment, ſhall have a reward of Two Dollars, and all neceſſary charges paid,

per WALTER HYDE.

Lebanon, October 17, 1771.

Daniel Cotton,

HAS juſt received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or Produce in Hand, at his Store near the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

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By ſeveral Veſſels arrived at Boſton from London, ſince our laſt, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Friday one Britain, confined in Reading Jail on the information of Mr. Dudley, ſent a letter to a Great Perſon in the Miniſtry, defying him, it is ſaid, to bring him to juſtice; and ſaying, he does not in the leaſt deny his being concerned in ſetting fire to Portſmouth Dock Yard, but he did it through want of bread; and that ſeveral perſons were concerned in it, whoſe influence will be ſufficient to prevent any enquiry.

The above Britian appears to be a very ſenſible man and a ſcholar, was, many years ſince, a Dragoon in his Majeſty's ſervice, and lately, as we are informed, an Officer——, but by various turns of fortune was reduced ſo low that he was ſtarving for want of the common neceſſaries of life, when he was hired to commit the above atrocious crime: he is viſited by great numbers of Gentlemen and Ladies in the priſon, ſays that he has been promiſed any money he wants, on condition of his obſerving an inviolable ſecrecy, which he refuſed; he has wrote to two noble Lords in Ad—n, a Copy of one of which letters follows hereafter.

Copy of a letter to a perſon in the City.

Reading, Aug. 28, 1771.

Mr. ——,

"I have ſent you the true copy of a letter I ſent to Lord —— by yeſterday's poſt. I hope you have courage enough to publiſh it, and then the world will ſee what a wretched ſet of men compoſe the preſent Adminiſtration. Sir, they dare not bring me to a tryal. I know too much of their wickedneſs. I have dared the Earl of ——, about ten days ago, in as ſharp a letter as this. All the anſwer I received was a letter from an Agent, either of their's or of the French, offering to bail me out of priſon, provided I would quit the kingdom & go to France . . . . Publiſh this letter literally, and ſign Britian at the bottom.

I am, Sir, your humble ſervant.

J. BRITAIN.

Copy of a Letter ſent to Lord ——, *dated Aug.* 27.

"My Lord,

"I am not—ſurpriſed, that you ſhould do all that lies in your power to bury in oblivion the late fire at Portſmouth Dock.—In all debates wherein the honour of the Britiſh Nation is really concerned, we always ſee Lord ——'s name prefixed to the contrary ſide of the queſtion, conſequently we muſt expect the ſame, when the affair will expoſe your Lordſhip's conduct; wherein will be proved your receiving large ſums of money at different times for your Secret Services. Perhaps you ſay, "what credit can be given to the evidence of a villain, who would be ſuch a traitor to his King and Country?" But hold, my Lord, your crimes are more heinous than mine.—What money I received was a bare ſubſiſtance—Your's my Lord, to indulge luxury.—I was in a mean capacity, a menial ſervant only. You my Lord, in a high office, intruſted with the Rights and Privileges of the People of England. Beſides, my Lord, I have another advantage over you I am the penitent Publican, while you continue the hardened Phariſee.

——Do not let the above diſpleaſe your Lordſhip, as I ſend it to give you an opportunity to vindicate your character, and bring the People concerned in that affair (i. e. Portſmouth Fire) to a trial, which I believe your Lordſhip dare not do. If my evidence is not ſufficient to prove all the charges I have made, I will ſuffer as the Principal. Tho' my Lord, you muſt not alter the Law of the Land: Thoſe tricks muſt be left off. I am,

Your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient
Humble Servant,
BRITAIN.

N. B. The Printer can procure any Gentleman of Diſtinction a ſight of the original letters; in which the names of the perſon to whom they are addreſſed, are written at full length.

LONDON, September 11.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 2.

"THE ſudden arrival in this city from London of Count de Guignes threw us all into Surpriſe, imagining ſome very great and important Matters were upon the Carpet, and what confirmed us in this Opinion the more, a Council was immediately held, and before it broke up Diſpatches were ſent to every Sea Port in this Kingdom, from which it is conjectured that a War is near at hand. We have likewiſe learned, that another Reaſon for the Count's ſudden Appearance here is on account of ſome very important Diſcoveries being made in London with regard to the Fire at Portſmouth, not at all to the Honor of the French. As ſoon as the Council broke up, Expreſſes were ſent to Spain and Portugal on ſome extraordinary Affairs, which Time can only diſcover, as every one about the Court is quite ſilent as to what has paſſed there, and are ſo very reſerved in Converſation, they will not enter upon any State or Political Matters. However, this we are certain of, that unleſs France is aſſiſted by Spain and Portugal, and the Dutch ſupplies them with Money, the Finances are ſo low, that they will not be able to carry on a War one Year, but nothing will be done till the Return of the Couriers from Spain and Portugal."

Sept. 9. It was currently reported all day yeſterday, that two great perſons had been ſent to the Tower at two o'clock the ſame morning, being charged with being concerned in the late Fire at Portſmouth.

Sept. 16. They write from Portſmouth that above ſix perſons, two of them capital Traders, have abſconded from thence ſince the beginning of Auguſt laſt.

The Parliament of England is not to meet till after chriſtmas.

Orders are ſent to Chatham for equipping a Fleet of five Ships immediately, three of which are to be of the Line. The Deſtination is as yet a profound Secret.

Tueſday a Packet was ſent off from the Admiralty Office, to be forwarded with all Expedition for Sir George Rodney at Jamaica.

NEWBERN, (N. Carolina) Aug. 30.

The laſt words and dying ſpeech of BENJAMIN MERREL, executed at Hillſborough.

I Stand here expoſed to the world as a criminal, my life will ſoon be a change; God is my comforter and ſupporter; I am condemned to die for oppoſing government; all you that are here preſent, take warning by my miſ[illegible] end, when I ſhall be hung up as a [illegible]acle before you. My firſt ſeducers were Hunter and Galaſpie; they had often ſolliceted me, told me a ſettlement was only contended for, with reſpect to public officers, who they ſaid, had oppreſſed the people, and that unleſs theſe meaſures were taken, there could be no remedy or redreſs hereafter.

Thus they preſſed me on by aſſuring me the diſputes (as they called them) then exiſting, might be ſettled without ſhedding of blood. I conſidered this unhappy affair, and thought poſſibly the contentions in the country might be brought to ſome determination without injury to any, and in this mind I joined the regulation. After I had liſted under the banner of the regulators, I was ever after preſſed to be made a leading man amongſt them, and was one with the number that oppoſed Colonel Waddell with his troops; informations prevailing, the Governor was on his march to lay waſte this country, and deſtroy its inhabitants; informations which I now find to be falſe, and propagated to ſcreen old offenders from juſtice.

As to my private life, I do not know of any particular charge againſt me; I received, by the grace of God, a change fifteen years ago, but have, ſince that time, been a backſlider; yet providence, in whom is my chief ſecurity, has been pleaſed to give me comfort under thoſe evils in the laſt hour; and although the halter is now round my neck, believe me, I would not change ſtations with any man on the ground All you who think you ſtand, take heed leſt ye fall.

I would be glad to ſay a few words more before I die; the purport of which is,—in a few moments I ſhall leave behind me a wife and ten children, to a wicked and cenſorious world, and entreat it as a favour no reflections may be caſt upon them on my account; and if it is poſſible, ſhall eſteem it as a bounty, if you, gentlemen, will petition the governor Council, &c. that ſome part of my eſtate may be ſpared to them, it will be an act of mere Charity, though I have forfeited the whole by the laws of God and man. Here he pauſed—

I have ever ſince the day of battle, been thoroughly convinced, I was wrong in oppoſing the laws and government of my country; I was blindly led into the atrocious act by wicked and deſigning men, without provocation and reſentment, but O! it is now too late to call back the bloody intention; the blow is given and I muſt die for the crime—here he pauſed again—

All you that are here preſent, beware of drunkenneſs, lying, curſing and ſwearing. I could point out ſome inſtances of this kind, but it will avail nothing at preſent, they are regiſtered in heaven.

HARTFORD, Nov. 5.

Laſt Friday ended the Fall Seſſions of our General Aſſembly at New-Haven.

The Child that was left at the Tavern in Farmington, as mentioned in our laſt, belonged to New-Haven, and its unnatural mother is the Wife of one Benjamin Oſborn.

(*Concluded from our laſt*)

ALL parties have reaſon to complain of this law, or the capacity of the judges, as they differ from themſelves, except the petty foggers and nine penny ſtock jobbers——'tis hoped the legiſlators (of this colony where chriſtian and political freedom is in its zenith) will at leaſt try to form an explicit meaning to ſaid ambiguous law or repeal it, and ſo let every man pay as his conſcience ſhall dictate—but if the former, the ſubject will know what to do—if the latter, 'twill be bad enough—pray let it be known to whom the collector is accountable by this law, for the rate collected of a churchman, for I cannot find out, by any woful experiment yet tried—for if the collector or treaſurer or committee are ſued, the action barrs, or if all jointly, then the action bars, by the opinion and practice of different judges. I therefore give it as my opinion, that the general court would do great juſtice, by aſcertaining the meaning of ſaid laws—reſpecting churchmen baptiſts and other ſchiſmaticks (as they are called by a learned judge of the law) but ſhould they think otherwiſe my opinion is that all the clergy of the epiſcopal diſſention for the future depend upon the Lord and not upon the preſent law for their ſupport; hereby will make a ſaving of collective litigation and vaſt pure expences; hereby alſo may ſilent the popular legaliſts and fulfil the deſign of the goſpel—the deſign of the goſpel by preaching to the poor for nothing which will compel of all denominations of heriticks and ſchiſmaticks to come in the chriſtian church more than the force of reaſon the ſtrength of conſcience and the word of God have kept out for theſe two hundred years.

The free toleration given epiſcopal diſſenters by real diſſenters I muſt well reſemble the favours of many (not Queen of Seats) obſerve their law ſays, that churchmen ſhall be taxed by and with diſſenters——Suppoſe now a vacant pariſh in this colony of diſſenters who contend & refuſe ſettling a teacher among them for ten years all this time are no rates to be paid——Suppoſe alſo that in ſaid pariſh are fifty churchmen and a parſon in orders 'tis a fact the clergyman all theſe ten years can recover no rates by this compaſſionate law becauſe the diſſenters will not tax themſelves nor churchmen who not much unlike their brethren, are proud of legal righteouſneſs and a ſtarved prieſt—who voluntarily ſay, Where is your tax? Can it be ſuppoſed this was the cordial intention of the legiſlator, thus to uſe Epiſcopalian miniſters whoſe unhappy lot and portion ſhall happen to be reſident among them? No, no. For diſſenters love a free and generous toleration, eſpecially for themſelves. Therefore the law ſays, "That when diſſenters taxation of churchmen fall ſhort of paying their miniſter, then they may tax themſelves." Incomprehenſible liberty this! Epiſcopalian ſons rejoice and exert your gratitude for nothing!——You might do juſt ſo much before this law of licence' and may tell the diſſenters that they may give their miniſters what money they pleaſe. And here you need not fear that tythes and hundreds will be given, ſeeing the law of God by Moſes is repealed—Behold the licence given to churchmen. But did the legiſlator deſign to aſſiſt ſuch licence with a warrant to enforce it? The anſwer is viſible in the following narration of facts, viz. The wardens and veſtry made a rate on themſelves, &c. for a warrant applied to a juſtice who, for wiſe and known reaſon is not a churchman, who replied thus, You had no legal meeting when you made your rate——the law does not ſay I ſhall give a warrant——implication is nothing, &c—The wardens ſaid, how ſhall we have a legal meeting?——The Eſquire ſaid I muſt ſign a notification, and lead you to a choice of a clerk, &c. Well, Mr. juſtice, we aſk for ſuch a notification. Ah! ſaid the juſtice, I cannot give it by any law——Implication is nothing——Lord have mercy on us! Mr. juſtice why then was the law made that churchmen ſhould tax themſelves, if the diſſenters did not tax them high enough, what power, what privileges have churchmen by this law? Mr. juſtice wiſely and legally anſwered, I will tell——

"Tom Tib went one evening to drive home the cows——it come into his head to take his gun, as bears formerly were plenty, not thinking he ſhould find a bear while after the cows; but coming into the cow-paſture, thought there might be a bear in a certain thicket of vines,—and as he came nigher to the ſwamp he heard a noiſe——he cock'd his gun——drew it up to his face——walk'd ſoftly round the buſhes, not thinking to find any thing—but when he got round the corner, behold! he found——nothing——"

Upon the whole, that which is crooked ſhould be made ſtraight. To do that let churchmen, quakers, baptiſts, new lights, &c &c. turn whigs and for the future refuſe paſſive obedience to any oppreſſive, tyrannical laws, and cry aloud for redreſs of grievancies and intollerable burdens placed on ſeven by a unit.——If ſuch men have the ſenſe of feeling, and ſpirit of martyrs they unitedly may have redreſs without delay. Let but ſufferings and indignation meet it will create an emetic, which will cauſe terrible convulſions in the Boſom of this colony, ſhake the lucrative poſt of governor, and make councillors tremble next May.

Legal Perſecution is to be cured by legal Moderation

A Son of Liberty and Freedom.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber in Pittsfield, a good lot of land containing 32 acres, with a ſhop and barn ſtanding thereon, about two mile and half from the meeting houſe in the eaſt part of the town on the road to Weſtfield convenient for any tradeſman with a tanyard. Alſo 3 acres of plowland 20 acres well ſet with white pine timber. Alſo a ſmall orchard with flouriſhing trees upon it. The whole will be ſold on reaſonable terms by

Solomon Crosby.

Pittsfield, October 11 1771.

Nathanael Goodwin,

HAS juſt received a Freſh and General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell Cheap for Caſh or Produce, at his Store in Hartford.

BROKE out of the county goal in this town laſt night, a young man of about 20 years of age, well ſet, ſhort of ſtature, pretty fair complexion, wears his own hair of a dark colour, calls himſelf by the name of John Brown, and has been twice crop'd and branded for burglary.—Alſo Thomas Martin, about 23 years old, light colour'd waiſtcoat, lined with green baize, ſwarthy complexion, wears his own dark colour'd hair, and was committed for horſe ſtealing.—Alſo one Edward Davis, about 40 years old, was committed laſt ſummer for paſſing counterfeit coins, has had his trial, was found guilty, but has not had his puniſhment.——Alſo Mercy Burgy of Colcheſter, about 50 years old, committed for criminal converſation with a negro. Whoever ſhall take up one or all of the above criminals, and return them to the goal from whence they made their eſcape, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, paid by

JOHN LORD, GOALER.

Hartford, October 4, 1771.

Stolen out of the Paſture

of the ſubſcriber in Dover, in Dutcheſs County New York, on the night after the 28th of October laſt, a ſorrel HORSE four years old, about 14 hands high, light colour'd main and tail main worn off with a collar a ſmall blaze in his forehead, hind feet white ſhod before, paces and trots——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe and return him to the owner ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by PELETIAH HUNT.

Dover, (Dutcheſs County) October 31 1771.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon court of probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, commiſſioners to Examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Smith late of Chatham deceas'd ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent. We do hereby give notice to all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr Gideon Arnold, Innholder in Chatham, on the firſt Tueſdays of November, December, January and February next at one o'clock afternoon. And as there is but ſix months allowed for bringing in their accounts, none will be allowed after ſaid time. No account not legally atteſted will be accepted Dated at Chatham 25 Oct. 1771.

Stephen Olmſtead,
Abijah Hall, } *Commiſſioners.*
John Norton, jun

Eleazer Miller, jun.

Has juſt imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool and to be ſold on the loweſt terms at his Store in Hanover ſquare New-York.

ROSE and ſtrip'd blackets
Blue, red & mixt coating
Bear ſkins
Bath coating
Broad & narrow baize
Pl. & ſpotted ſwanſkins
Check'd ditto
Halfthicks
Frizes
Emboſſed ſerges
Broadcloths }
Hunters do. } large aſſortment
Forreſt do. }
Wiltons & Ger. ſerges
Shalloons
Callimancoes
Durants and tammies
Cambletts & figurd ſtuffs
Miffonets
Poplins
Drawboys
Velverets
Cotton counterpanes
Cotton ſtripes
Linnnen do.
French do.
7 8 yard wide yard 3 8 and 6 4 checks
Figur'd & corded Dimoty
Bed bunts and ticking
Fuſtians and Jeans
Silk romal }
Bandanoe }
Spotted ſilk }
Blk Barcelona } handkerchifs
Cotton romal }
Scotch }
Cotton & linnen }
Malabar }
Black Cravatts
A la mode
Do. handkerchiefs
Mens & womens }
Thread } hoſe
Cotton and }
Worſted }
Worſted breeches
Silk do.
Mens & womens Silk mitts and gloves

Worſted & leather mitts
3 4 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linnens
Iriſh & Ruſſia Sheeting
Oznabrigs and dowlaſs
Cambricks and Lawns
Callicoes and Chintzes
Black & white gauzes
Plain & flower'd ſattins
Mantua ſilk
Engliſh & India taffety
Broad & narrow perſian
Sattianets
Black Sattinetts
Do. denizms
Quality }
Shoe & } binding
Coat }
Variety of ferrets and tapes
Scotch & color'd thread ſewing ſilk
Scarf & ſilk & hair twiſt
Buttons
Dutch & Trolly lace
Edgings
A large aſſortment of ribbons
Buckram
Italian tiffany
Hatband crape
Chipt Hatts
Knee garters
Common }
Second beſt & } needles
Whitechapel }
Pins
Felt hats
Sailor's bound do.
Writing paper
Wool cards
6d. 12d. & 20d. nails
6 by 8 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 glaſs,
Knives and forks
Cutteaus & packnives
Sciſſars
Snuff Boxes
Horn and ivory combs and many other articles.

N. B. He expects by the next veſſels, a variety of other articles ſuitable for the ſeaſon, all of which will be ſold on the loweſt terms.

Juſt receiv'd and to be ſold very low for Caſh only,

By William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great Bridge in Hartford, a genteel Aſſortment of Cream Colour'd, (or Queens Ware) White Blue and White, and Black Stone, Delph Earthen & Glaſs Wares, conſiſting of the following Articles.

Cream Colour'd Diſhes

in Setts or Single. Fruit Baſkets plain and open work with and without ſtands, from 2/9 to 7/. Large and ſmall fruit and ſallad plates. Sauce bowls with covers and ſpoons. Butter tubs and ſtands. Tureenes. Quart, pint and half pint muggs plain and enamel'd. Large and ſmall plates. Pitchers and Canns. Tea pots different ſizes, from 10d to 2/. Tea cups & Saucers plain, flower'd and enamel'd. Small tea and coffee bowls. Chocolate ditto. Milk pots. Sugar diſhes and ſugar boxes. One, two and three leav'd pickle ſtands, very beautiful, from 1 to 2/. Sauce boats different ſizes. Muſtard pots with and without ſpoons. Pepper caſters. Flower Bottles. Waſh hand baſons, &c.

WHITE STONE.

Tea cups and ſaucers. Plates of different ſizes——Quart, pint and half pint mugs. Cream and muſtard pots. Sauce Boats, as low as 1/ a pair. Bowles, Pepper caſters, &c.

BLACK, AGATE and GREEN

Tea pots different Sizes——Bowls——Sugar Diſhes and Cream pots.——

BLUE and WHITE STONE

Large and ſmall Pickle Pots.——

Jugs from 1 to 12 Quarts. Quart and pint mugs and chamber pots.

Yellow and black and red earthen Jugs, Porringers, Chamber pots, &c.

DELPH

Tea pots, diſhes, flower horns, Gallon, half gallon quart and pint bowls.

GLASS

Quart, pint and half pint decanters ſingle and double flint, plain & flower'd, from 3/6 to 24/ a pair. Tumblers for beer glaſſes, from half a gill to a pint, ſingle and double flint. Cut, flower'd, enamel'd and plain wine glaſſes, from 6 to 18/ per doz. Plain and cut ſalts. Single and double flint vinegar cruits. Quart, pint, and half pint bottles.

Alſo; Choice flower of muſtard, by the pound, half or quarter pound. Beſt Kippins Snuff Chocolate Ginger Loaf Sugar Pepper. Allſpice. Beſt Holland Geneva by the caſe or ſingle bottle very low. Molaſſes, &c &c.

N. B. *Mr.* Ellery *acquaints his friends and others that he propoſes to keep conſtantly by him, a good aſſortment of the above different kinds of wares, and flatters himſelf that his priſes will be agreeable to all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.*

Hartford October 22, 1771.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Marſh

ANVILS, German and Engliſh Steel, Bar Iron, Redwood, Logwood, Allum, Copperas, Poſt paper, Cartridge paper, ſmall Cards for [illegible], and a neat aſſortment of Engliſh *GOODS*, a few buſhels of Peaſe, cheap for Caſh or Produce.

Hartford, October 28, 1771.

Now in the PRESS,

And will be publiſhed in Numbers weekly.

A FAN for FANNING, and a TOUCH-STONE to TRYON, being an Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of the ſo much talked of REGULATION in North Carolina; which ended in a civil War; the firſt perhaps ever heard of in America, among thoſe who call themſelves Chriſtians; and may an over-ruling Hand of Providence ſo order the affairs of government as that it may be the laſt. It will be publiſhed in half ſheets, in ſuch manner as that when compleated, it may be bound in a ſmall octavo volume. It will come out on Fridays, and may be had at the Printing Office in Hartford, every Monday, for five coppers each number.

Now in the Preſs, & will ſpeedily compleated. be

A poſthumous Publication, of Six Diſcourſes, preached by the Rev'd NATHANAEL HOOKER, late of *Hartford*, deceaſed, on the following Subjects and Texts, *Viz.*

I. A Grateful Recollection of GOD's Providence Particularly relative to the *remarkable Settlement, Defence,* and *Increaſe,* of the four *New England* Colonies——being a Diſcourſe delivered on the Annual *Thankſgiving,* November 17, 1768, from Deuteronomy xxxii, 7.

II. *A particular Providence aſſerted, demonſtrated* and *improved.* Proverbs xx. 24.

III. *Chriſtian Sincerity* John i, 47.

IV. *Scripture Examples,* their Deſign and Uſe. Hebrews xi, 32.

V. The Nature, Extent, and obligations of *Charity* delivered before the North Aſſociation, in Hartford County, and as the Author apprehended, and as the Reader will ſee, and the Event afterwards proved, THE LAST SERMON he Preached to his Bretheren in the Miniſtry, 1 Corinthians xiii. 3.

VI Pertinent Reflections on *Old-Age,* or *Old Age* Improved Geneſis xlvii 8, 9.

It is ſuppoſed the above Sermons will contain Six Sheets, will be printed in a legible Character, on good Paper——ſew'd in a Book covered with Paper, afforded to the Subſcribers at One Shilling and Four Pence Lawful Money, to be Paid at the Delivery of the Books.

N. B. *The above Sermons are carried to the Preſs as they were left in the Authors own Hand Writing ſufficiently correct for Printing. Its apprehended, by good Judges that in Sentiment, Method and Stile the Compoſition is delicate and excellent, that the Reader, if ſerious and judicious will be both edified and pleaſed; and conſidering the Importance and Uſefulneſs of the Subjects treated of, Mr* HOOKERS *approved Character, as an Author, how cheap the Books will come to the Subſcribers, and that none will be Printed, except for thoſe concerned in the Subſcriptions, it is hoped the work will ſoon be compleated.*

Thomas Hopkins,

(At his ſtore oppoſite the north meeting houſe)

Has juſt received

A freſh & general aſſortment of Engliſh & India

GOODS,

Which he will ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Caſh or Produce in Hand.

October 21 1771.

Broke out of Litchfield

county goal, the night following the 17th of inſtant October, John Brown an Iriſhman, about 27 years of age, by trade a burglarian, was convicted by the honorable ſuperior court in Auguſt laſt and puniſhed, and committed for the coſt. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward and charges paid.

WILLIAM STANTON Deputy Goaler.

Litchfield, October 18, 1771.

P. Verſtille,

HAS a neat and univerſal aſſortment of Engliſh, and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce in hand, at his Store in Weatherſfield.

As Mr. *Wyllys* calls on

the ſubſcriber for payment, he is oblig'd to call on all indebted to him for the uſe of the Horſe RANGER the two laſt ſeaſons—and would inform them that unleſs they make him immediate payment, they will be call'd upon again *very ſoon,* tho' in another manner, by

JAMES NICHOLS.

October 21, 1771.

WHEREAS upon the report of the Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Stephen Blake, late Conſtable of Middletown, his eſtate is inſolvent; and by the advice and direction of the Court of Probate, for the diſtrict of Middletown, the eſtate of the ſaid Blake, both real and perſonal, is ordered to be ſold at private Sale, if it can be ſold for near the value it was appriſed at in the Inventory. Whoever inclines to purchaſe all, or part of ſaid eſtate, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, any time between this and the laſt Monday of November next on which laſt Monday of November, I purpoſe to attend at the dwelling-houſe of Mrs. Eſther Wetmore of Middletown, to make legal conveyances, if ſold—if not, I am ordered farther to adviſe with ſaid court about the ſales thereof. The eſtate is a home lot, of about eight acres, with about 20 apple trees, a ſmall manſion houſe, one ſtory and an half high, with three fire places below, and a cellar under the whole, with a good barn cow houſe, ſtable and neceſſary houſe, and good well, ſituate about a mile and a half from the meeting houſe, in the firſt ſociety in Middletown. Alſo five other pieces of land of about 70 acres, within a mile and an half of the ſaid homeſtead, all under good improvement except about forty acres of woodland; four of ſaid pieces are within half a mile of ſaid houſe, and conſiſt of good plow, paſture and mowing land.

SETH WETMORE.

Adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate.

Said Wetmore has alſo to ſell or let, a dwelling houſe, tan yard, and ſhoemaker's ſhop, with 40 rods of land, well watered for tanning and where the ſhoemaking and tanning buſineſs has been lately carried on, ſituate about one mile from the above meeting houſe, and near a good corn mill.

THE Subſcriber, having at great Expence, furniſhed himſelf with an elegant, and convenient Stage Coach, and four Horſes, propoſes for a low and moderate Price, upon ſuitable Encouragement, to drive between Hartford, and New-Haven, once in each Week, and to return to Hartford, the Day after he comes down to New-Haven; and as it may greatly tend to encreaſe the Intercourſe between the two Towns of Hartford and New Haven, and (if another Coach ſhould proceed from Hartford, to Boſton as it probable will be the Caſe if that takes place) encourge Gentlemen from the Southern Provinces, travelling to Boſton to paſs through this Colony who now generally go by Water from New York to Providence. And as he muſt for a long Time at leaſt, be Money out of Pocket, and riſque impoſing on himſelf conſiderable Loſs, he humbly deſires all Gentlemen diſpoſed to countenance the Undertaking, to leave their Names at the Printing Office in New Haven, or at his houſe in Hartford, adding ſuch Sum for him as their Generoſity ſhall dictate.

If any Gentlemen are diſpoſed to ſhare with him, the Loſs or Gain of the Undertaking, he is ready to admit them into Partnerſhip.

NICHOLAS BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

A *very convenient and good Dwelling Houſe very pleaſantly ſituated on the Bank on the ſouth ſide the little River, about 4 Rods weſt of the Town-Bridge, and oppoſite Mr. Moſes Butler's Tavern in Hartford. Alſo a choice and very good Tract of uncultivated Land about 200 Acres, lying in Hartland, in a very agreeable ſituation, on each ſide Farmington River, being one third Part of a large Farm formerly the Property of Dr. Norman Morriſon, deceaſed. Alſo a good Dwelling Houſe Barn and Stables, and about* 20 *Acres of the beſt Land (in that Part of the Country) lying in Eaſt Windſor, in a very convenient ſituation for a Tavern, for which Purpoſe it has for ſome Time paſt, and ſtill is improved, by Capt. Hugh Thomſon, about five Miles Eaſt from Connecticut River. To which Lands and Houſes indiſputable Titles will be given, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, for farther Particulars, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber in Hartford.*

RALPH POMEROY.

November. M.DCC.LXXI.] NUMBER 359.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, November 5, to TUESDAY, November 12, 1771.

"THIS GUNPOWDER PLOT DISCOVERED."

Fœlix, qui poteit rerum cognoſcere cauſas. R

Happy the man of mortals, happyeſt (he,
Who can from their effects, their (cauſes ſee.

Mr. *Watſon,*

AM very much pleas'd with the good ſenſe, learning, and good nature apparent in the Obſervator No. XIII, in your paper, and heartily wiſh him ſucceſs in endeavouring to free the people, from what he very juſtly ſtiles "the worſt of all exactions—a legal one." And as a further expreſſion of my good will—ſhall, through the channel of your paper communicate to him, and publiſh the hiſtory of judge *Brierbuſh,* that lived in the reign of George II, and was a near relation to your lawyer *Bramble,* and a curious antiquarian is of opinion, that they both deſcended from the antient family of the *Brambles* mentioned in the ninth chapter of Judges: and that lawyer Bramble and judge Brierbuſh, have endeavour'd, as far as their power and reſolution wou'd admit, to keep up to the character of the firſt founders of the family.

The Judge, like all other Brambles and *Brierbuſhes,* roſe from dirt to opulence, by ſucking the ſtrength out of all the beſt land, and ſtarving all around him.—From being ſued in a great number of actions himſelf he firſt learnt to ſerve a writ, and then to draw it. And as a great number of his abated, he learnt to abate others—'till at length, at the expence of his employers, he became a mere adept in all the tricks and quirks of the law—the true grounds & reaſons of law, I myſelf have heard him own, he never knew. But by this method of making conſtant uſe of all the tricks & quirks of law, he rais'd a reputation of the ſame kind of the ſoil, from which he ſprang—and as likeneſs begets love, he ſoon collected and aſſimilated a great number of Shrubs and Brambles and Brierbuſhes, that took their riſe from much the ſame ſoil, and grew much in the ſame manner—'til at laſt he obtain'd among them, the character of the ableſt manager of all cauſes that took their riſe from the ſame ſoil—But as a large *Brierbuſh* was found, by long experience, to be very troubleſome at the bar, thoſe that officiated there were deſirous of moving it, as they thought, out of their way, to the bench—and accordingly effected the thing—but to their great mortification they found, that their expedient did not anſwer their deſign of getting rid of him, but only enlarged the ſphere of his action, and that in dancing from the bar to the bench, & from the bench to the bar, he ſcratch'd worſe than ever. For though like your lawyer *Bramble,* he cou'd adviſe to a caſe to bring it forward, and ſwear to ſupport it, yet before his elevatian to the bench, he cou'd never, by a legal judgment, determine in favour of his friend, or againſt his enemy; and to their coſt they ſoon found, they had by their thus advancing him to the bench from the bar, only *jump'd* out of the frying-pan into the fire.—But as the ſupreme diſpoſer of all things, has ſo ordered that good frequently comes out of evil, this perhaps gave being to an act of parliament, made in the 5th of George II, by which it is provided, (ſays a learned modern writer upon the law) "that no practiſing attorney, ſolicitor or proctor, ſhall be capable of acting as a juſtice of the peace." *Judge Blackſtone,* Vo. I F 353.

And though I muſt confeſs, I have no opinion of extending *acts of parliament* in general, to the plantations; yet if extending this, wou'd in any meaſure prove a remedy, which the Obſervator's exceſſive modeſty, wou'd not ſuffer him to "attempt," I ſhou'd be glad to have this ſingle act extended, with a proviſo in favour of all honeſt lawyers.——For "certainly (as the Obſervator afterwards very judiciouſly obſerves) to wiſh to be freed from the almoſt infinite number of vexatious law-ſuits; or "for relief, is neither idle or impertinent," unleſs his friend *Vulture* ſhould convince the public, that the above (ſuits and) expences are not only neceſſary, but beneficial to the colony in general and individuals.

Shall add here one curious anecdote in the hiſtory of judge *Brierbuſh,* which may perhaps give us ſome *general, faint idea* of his true character.

"Mr. Querens, after having modeſtly obſerv'd to Dr. *Blunt,* that he had heard many complain, of the Doctors good friend judge Brierbuſh, aſk'd him to be ſo kind as to give him his true character. That, ſays the Doctor, is not in my power—but this I can ſay in one word that he is ſuch a devil, that if he could get five ſhillings, by adviſing the beſt friend he has in the world, into the law to ſpend five hundred pounds, he'd certainly do it." Or in the language of a late elegant poet,

"At war with every welfare but his (own,
As wiſe as Lucifer, and half as good;
And by whom none but Lucifer can (gain."

As it is now grown late at night, muſt omit the remainder of this curious hiſtory, to another opportunity, and conclude a real friend and admirer of every honeſt lawyer and upright judge. Your conſtant reader,

Connecticut, Nov. 5th. A.D. 1771. } Honestus.

BROKE out of the county goal in this town laſt night, a young man of about 20 years of age, well ſet, ſhort of ſtature, pretty fair complexion, wears his own hair of a dark colour, calls himſelf by the name of John Brown, and has been twice crop'd and branded for burglary.—Alſo Thomas Martin, about 23 years old, light colour'd waiſtcoat, lined with green baize, ſwarthy complexion, wears his own dark colour'd hair, and was committed for horſe ſtealing.—Alſo one Edward Davis, about 40 years old, was committed laſt ſummer for paſſing counterfeit coins, has had his trial, was found guilty, but has not had his puniſhment.——Alſo Mercy Burgy of Colcheſter, about 50 years old, committed for criminal converſation with a negro. Whoever ſhall take up one or all of the above criminals, and return them to the goal from whence they made their eſcape, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, paid by

JOHN LORD, Goaler.

Hartford, October 4, 1771.

Nathanael Goodwin,

HAS juſt received a Freſh and General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell Cheap for Caſh or Produce, at his Store in Hartford.

STray'd away from the Subſcriber laſt May, a bay roan Mare, with a black Main and Tail, three Years old paſt, about 13 hands and half high, was not dockt but had the Hair of her Tail cut off trots and paces. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and ſecure her ſo that the Owner may have her, ſhall have One Dollar Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

TITUS IVES.

Norfolk, October 2*d,* 1771.

SALEM, Nov. 5.

Laſt Saturday Capt. Peaſe, in the Brig Union, arrived at Marblebead from London, by whom we are favoured with a London Print of the 17th of Sept. from which the following Articles were taken, viz.

PETERSBURGH, Auguſt 16.

BY ſeveral letters from our army under Prince Dolgorouki, we learn, that our fleet from Aſoph is in the harbour of Caffa, which has ſtruck terror into the inhabitants of Conſtantinople.

Arta in Lower Albany, July 31.

They write from Negropont that the peaſants of the neighbouring countries have quitted their habitations to take ſhelter in the heart of the iſland. Athens has been ſacked, and the natives of Albany, in their different incurſions, have laid waſte above a hundred leagues of ground.

Reading, (England) *Sept.* 14. Britain, who has lately engaged the public attention, by acknowledging himſelf to be one of the incendiaries employed to burn Portſmouth dock-yard, ſtill perſiſts in his former declaration, and ſeems greatly diſappointed, that no order has yet been received for his removal to London; he denies having the leaſt knowledge of Dudley, and is quite ſilent relative to the particulars of the fire; though he ſometimes appears fond of giving a detail of the various ſcenes of villany in which he has been engaged; among others, he mentions having received a ſum of money in June 1770. (in conjunction with four more) to ſhoot a Great Perſon in Hyde-park, which he ſays would actually have been effected, had not his Piſtol miſſed fire.

LONDON, Sept. 13. 1771.

Letters from Breſt ſay, that ſome hundreds of the Engliſh ſhip-builders, who were employed in the King's Yard there, are ordered to Toulon, to expedite the fitting out of ſome men of war ſaid to be deſtined for the French ſettlements in North-America.

It appears, from the navy regiſters kept in every ſea port town in France, that 43,000 ſea-men are enrolled in the French King's ſervice.

Sept. 17. It is now ſaid the Parliament will meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs ſome time in November.

Laſt week Sir Robert Bernard and Barre arrived in the town from their travels; they have made the tour of Spain, Italy, and Portugal, where it is ſaid they have picked up ſome material intelligence.

Two Algerine Xebiques have taken a Daniſh frigate of 20 guns in the Mediterranean, after an engagement of one hour, and have carried her into Algiers. The Capt. and ſome of the crew eſcaped in their long boat, whilſt the Barbarians were boarding their frigate. They were ſoon after taken up by an Engliſh frigate, which went in purſuit of the Xebeques, but without being able to come up with them; the account ſays the Mediterranean ſwarms with theſe pirates.

We are aſſured that ſome extraordinary Changes in the Admiralty and Navy-Offices will take place at the beginning of the enſuing Winter.

There is a current report that the merchants of London will eſpouſe the cauſe of Meſſrs. Aldermen Peers and Naſh at the enſuing election for Lord-Mayor; if ſo, it is thought their connections in trade will carry the election.

A letter from a gentleman at Dunkirk, to his friend in town, mentions, that an embarkation of troops was carrying on with great expedition at that place, and at the different ſeaports in France.

Saturday advice was received by expreſs from Paris, to a merchant of this city, that an account was brought there of the ſailing of two fleets, one from Breſt, and the other from Toulon; that they had taken on board proviſions for ſix months, but to what part they were bound was kept a profound ſecret. It further ſays, that councils are daily held, and that Count de Guignes is preſent at all of them.

LONDON, *Auguſt* 31.

We learn from good authority, that the French King has iſſued orders for immediately manning and victualling twenty ſail of the line, to be ready for ſervice at the ſhorteſt notice.

The proſpect of an Eaſt-India war is ſo ſtrong, that Heyder Ally has lodged 2,500,000 *pagodas with a merchant at Fort St. George, to purchaſe the aſſiſtance of the Engliſh Company.*

Six Couriers, with Letters to the French Chargé de Affaires, have arrived ſince the Departure of the Count de Guignes. It is ſaid the Count is ſoon expected to return hither.

Sept. 14. *Lord North has declared he will not quit the helm till he has conveyed the political veſſel into a quiet harbour. "I took the command (ſaid he, lately to a naval friend) in the midſt of a hurricane, and have almoſt reached a port of ſecurity; when I caſt an anchor to my ſatisfaction there, the admiral may give the rudder to whom he pleaſes, and my beſt wiſhes for a proſperous voyage ſhall certainly attend the new captain."*

The pretended diſcoveries of Dudley and Britain, relative to ſetting fire to Portſmouth dock-yard, gain not the leaſt credit at the Weſt end of the town; but they are impatient to hear how the hum will end.

Britain and Dudley are culprits deſerving a ſevere puniſhment, whether they did or did not actually ſet fire to Portſmouth dock-yard.

Britain was a priſoner for forgery, and Dudley for debt, and their information is thought to be a ſcheme to get rid of their difficulties, and a releaſe from confinement.

The Northington Eaſt Indiamen, lately arrived, hath brought over an Arabian Poney, extremely fierce and ravenous, valued at 3000 *guineas, and the whelp, of a wild Tyger. In her paſſage ſhe met with a ſtorm, when both got looſe. The horſe killed one man and devoured him, and tore out the bowels of another, before they could ſecure him again. The whelp got upon the gib boom, where it ſat a conſiderable time, to the no ſmall terror of the ſhip's company; at laſt a Sailor ſwore, if the Captain would give him a* Cann *he would fetch it down if it was the Devil. The promiſe given, up went the Tar, and brought him down as gentle as a Lamb. The whelp, it is ſuppoſed, had a ſtrong ſenſation of its danger, and expreſſed its gratitude to its kind preſerver, by permitting him to play with it with great familiarity, whilſt to every other perſon who approached him, he ſhewed the Ferocity of his Nature.*

Amongſt the many reports about the perſons of high rank that are concerned in the fire at Portſmouth, it is ſaid, that a certain great perſonage, who has long been the cat's paw of an unpopular junto, is very ſtrongly ſuſpected of having ſome concern about that buſineſs, People are tender in ſpeaking out upon the occaſion, but it is certain that he is, and for ſome time has been, in actual cuſtody; His houſe is night and day ſurrounded by a ſtrong guard, and when he is permitted to go abroad, he is conſtantly attended by a troop of light horſe.

NEW-YORK, November 7.

Extract of a Letter from Kingſton, in Jamaica, September 16, 1771.

"SEPT. 3d. This Morning about 8 o'Clock, we had a moſt dreadful & terrible Earthquake, which laſted about one Minute; had it continued half that Time longer every Houſe in this City muſt have been levelled to the Ground. The Shock was ſo ſevere that it was with much Difficulty People could keep their Feet. The general Terror among the Inhabitants can better be conceived than expreſſed; every One being in dreadful Expectation of inſtantaneous Death It pleaſed God, however, to ſpare us, and in his Judgments to remember Mercy. My Houſe rocked like a Cradle, and I fully expected it muſt have rent aſunder. Think my Friend, what muſt have been the Situation of my Mind on this Occaſion! To ſee my Wife and Family flying frantic & wild, ſeeking Protection from me—Good God! I would not paſs ſuch another Minute tho' to purchaſe Millions of Worlds.—About Half an Hour after, we had another Shock, tho' not ſo violent, and betwen 9 and 10 at Night, another ſomething harder than the laſt. The next Day there were no leſs than five Shocks more, and between that Time and the Date of this Letter, ſcarce a ſingle Day has paſſed without our feeling this dreadful Convulſion of Nature, and ſtill this City is preſerved as a Monument of God's Mercy & Goodneſs. The late Earthquake at Hiſpaniola being called to our Minds afreſh, you may well imagine added much to our Apprehenſions."

On Saturday the 26th ult. ended our Supreme Court, at which William Daviſon was convicted of Felony, and received Sentence to be hanged on the fifteenth inſt.

On Wedneſday laſt the Sloop Jenny, Francis Lowndes, Maſter, arrived here in 19 *days from Turks Iſland, in a very diſtreſs'd condition. Soon after they left the Iſland, the Captain and moſt of his people were taken ſick, principally owing to their having eaten a poiſonous kind of Fiſh at St. Thomas's. The Veſſel about the ſame time ſprung a Leak, ſufficient to keep one Pump almoſt conſtantly going, and they have much reaſon to believe that had they not fortunately fell in with Capt. John Wilſon, (in the Brig George, bound from Philadelphia to Cadiz, on the* 25th *ult. in Lat,* 37, 35, *two Days out, all well) who moſt generouſly aſſiſted them, with what freſh proviſions, and other Neceſſaries they wanted, they could not have got the Veſſel to Port, and therefore they conſider themſelves as bound in Gratitude make to this public acknowledgement to Capt. Wilſon for his Kindneſs.*

On the 12*th of October, his Excellency the Earl of Dunmore, Governor of Virginia iſſued a Proclamation, diſſolving the General Aſſembly of Virginia, the Reaſons for which are not mentioned, nor any Thing of the Election of a new Aſſembly.*

ANNAPOLIS, (in Maryland,) October 24.

There are at this Time, in his Excellency the Governor's Garden, two Trees, that, in their proper Seaſon, brought plentiful crops of fruit, now ſtock'd with ſundry cluſters of apples, of a ſecond crop, and One of them continuing ſtill in Bloſſom.——A remarkable inſtance of the oppenneſs of the Seaſon, as well as of the ſuperfæcundity of nature.

QUEBEC, October, 10.

On Thurſday the 26 of September laſt between the Hours of 4 and 5 in the Evening happened the following extraordinary Accident, viz.

Upon the Arrival of a young Man, in a Caleche at one Joſeph Renaud's Door in the Pariſh of St. Peters, South River, the Earth opened, ſwallowed up, and buried him under its Maſs, together with the Carriage and two Horſes. There were in the houſe a Woman, two Girls, and a young Lad; the latter perceiving this extraordinary Accident, cried out *let us ſave ourſelves*, at the ſame Time going out of the houſe to make his Eſcape, when he ſaw the Earth again opening about 18 Feet wide, which obliged him to retire, but the Woman, who likewiſe endeavoured to ſave herſelf, was ſwallowed up; the Lad was returning into the Houſe where the Girls had remained, in the greateſt conſternation and fright, when all on a ſudden it fell down, was carried to about the Diſtance of an Acre and Half from where it ſtood, and buried in the River, under an enormous Maſs of Land, which prevents any Part of its being ſeen except the End of one of the Rafters; notwithſtanding the Lad was only found up to the Shoulders in the Earth, and whoſe doleful Cries brought ſome People to his Aſſiſtance, who had almoſt dug him out, when the Barn, which was at a greater Diſtance than the Houſe, fell and was likewiſe ſwallowed up in the Abyſs, this obliged the People to leave the Lad, who continued calling for their Aſſiſtance; but a little Time after, notwithſtanding the Danger, they returned and ſaved him.

This Immerſion has formed a Bank, at leaſt three Acres broad, the Height of which exceeds the Shore, by about 15 Feet; it has ſhut up the Channel of the River in ſuch a Manner, that the Waters had not ceaſed to re flow the 29th, and left it quite dry below the Bank.

It is a difficult Matter to diſcover the Cauſe of ſo extraordinary a falling as there was not the leaſt Sign of an Earthquake, and as it was a Hill, the declivity of which to the River was very gentle: Yet, as the land formed a ſmall Creek, againſt which the Waters ſtruck, and had cut a very deep Channel therein, it is to be preſumed, that having, by Degrees, waſhed away the Earth, which is of a very ſoft Clay, it had in Courſe of Time, made a ſubterraneous paſſage; This appears the more probable, as in the Place where the land ſunk, there appeared a deep Pit about 60 Feet perpendicular.

It is to be obſerved that ſome days before this Accident, the Chimney ſeemed to the Maſter of the Houſe to have ſunk, and a few Stones had fallen down.

On the Whole we leave, to the Conſideration of Perſons of better judgment, to give ſome more natural Reaſons for the above fatal Event.

BOSTON, Nov. 7.

By letters, &c. from the Bay of Honduras we learn, that there is, and like to continue, a great famine in that country, the locuſt having overſpread the country in ſuch a manner, that they have eat up every green thing: and it is ſaid in ſome parts that they lay on the ground a foot thick—At Ambergreaſe, it is ſaid, that 17,000 Indians had died for want, and in other parts of the country thouſands were dead, and dying; ſo that it was computed that upwards of 80,000 Indians had died with the famine when the laſt accounts came away.—Proviſions were very ſcarce at our ſettlements on the Bay, ſo that many veſſels failed from thence with very ſhort allowance; the famine is alſo great among the Spaniards, they having ſent to Honduras for flour.

Tueſday laſt being the fifth of November, the ſame was obſerved here as uſual.

We learn that notwithſtanding the various reports in England relating to a rupture with the French or Spaniards, that Great-Britain muſt either bear the *inſults* of foreigners, or chaſtiſe their *inſolence* by the *art* of *War.*

Extract of a Letter from Portſmouth, to his Friend in this Town dated September 11, 1771.

"We are not very briſk in our motions here, we are all waiting and making the beſt preparations we can, in order to be in readineſs when the firſt blow is ſtruck."

HARTFORD, November 12.

A few days ſince the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Sexton of Colcheſter, accidentally took fire, and was entirely conſumed, together with all the houſhold furniture.

A few Days ſince died at Litchfield, the Rev. Solomon Palmer, an Epiſcopalian Miniſter at that place.

We hear from Charleſtown, South-Carolina, that Dr. Haley, who had been ſome time abſent on account of an affair of honor with Mr. De Lancy, has voluntarily ſurrendered himſelf to take his trial at the general ſeſſions, which was to begin on Monday the 21ſt of October.

STray'd or ſtolen out of the paſture of Mr John Skinner of Hartford, about four weeks ſince, a dark bay MARE, ſix years old, both paces and trots about 14 half hands high, branded on her fore near hoof with *W T* ——Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid ſtray to the owner, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and have all neceſſary charges paid, by

Daniel Cotton.

Hartford, Nov 13. 1771.

Hartford, November 5, 1771.

Stray'd or ſtolen out of the paſture of Mr. Jared Seymour of Hartford, a dark bay, or cheſtnut colour'd well built *MARE*, with dark main and tail, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, is inclined to hold her head ſomewhat low, has lately been uſed in journeys——Whoever ſhall bring ſaid Mare to the Rev. Mr. Patten, in ſaid Hartford, will be handſomely rewarded by him.

Ebenezer Plummer,

Has juſt received from LONDON, in the Captains Collyer, Fellows, Caleſ and Bryant, (lately arrived at Boſton)

A General aſſortment of Engliſh and India

GOODS,

ſuitable for all ſeaſons, which are now ready for ſale at his ſtore in Glaſtenbury.

To enumerate the articles, would exceed the limits of an advertiſement in a News Paper—but thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom, may be ſupply'd with as great a variety of articles and on as ſeaſonable terms, as at any ſtore in the colony.

TO BE SOLD

By *Thomas Converſe,*

At his Store North of the Court Houſe in *HARTFORD.*

A Neat aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell cheap for *CASH or PRODUCE* in Hand.

At the above ſtore and ſign of the Leather Breeches, *Converſe & Stone*, carries on the Breeches making in all its branches; and as they have leather of the neateſt kind, together with a number of breeches already made, they make no doubt but gentlemen may be eaſily ſuited.

WE alſo return our ſincere thanks to all our good cuſtomers for paſt favours, and doubt not but our continuance to do our work well, and courteous and kind treatment to cuſtomers, will inſure their further favours, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervants,

C & S.

Stolen out of the Paſture of the ſubſcriber in Dover, in Dutcheſs County New York, on the night after the 28th of October laſt, a ſorrel HORSE four years old, about 14 hands high, light colour'd main and tail, main worn off with a collar a ſmall blaze in his forehead, hind feet white, ſhod before, paces and trots ——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe and return him to the owner ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

PELETIAH HUNT.

Dover. (Dutcheſs County) October 31, 1771.

Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

POET'S CORNER.

AUTUMN.

THE Wood Path is cover'd all over with (Leaves
The Glories of Summer decay ;
The Goddeſs of Plenty has bound up her Sheaves,
And carried the Harveſt away.
With diſſonant Guns, Hills and Valleys reſound,
The Swains thro' the Coppices rove ;
The Partridges bleed on the dry Stubble Ground,
The Pheaſants lie dead in the Grove.

Stolen out of the ſhop

of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 17th day of October inſtant, a ſmall pair of mens worſted black ſtockings, & two pieces of clarret colour'd homeſpun ſerge. both pieces containing about 18 yards —'Tis likely that ſome other articles are taken away that are not miſſed yet. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, and him or them commit to any of his majeſty's goals, and ſecure ſaid goods ſo that the ſubſcriber may obtain them again. and bring the thief or thieves to proper puniſhment, ſhall have a reward of Two Dollars, and all neceſſary charges paid,

per WALTER HYDE.

Lebanon, October 17, 1771.

Daniel Cotton,

HAS juſt received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or Produce in Hand, at his Store near the Court-Houſe in Hartford.

Stray'd from the ſubſcriber,

a STEER of a black pide colour, three year old paſt, marks unknown he left a drove in Middletown plains. Whoever takes up and returns ſaid ſtray to the owner ſhall have a handſome reward and all neceſſary charges paid, by Hartford, Oct. 24 1771. ASHBEL STEELE.

Juſt receiv'd and to be ſold very low for Caſh only,

By William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great Bridge in Hartford, a genteel Aſſortment of Cream Colour'd, (or Queens Ware) White, Blue and White, and Black Stone, Delph, Earthen & Glaſs Wares, conſiſting of the following Articles.

Cream Colour'd Diſhes

in Setts or Single. Fruit Baſkets plain and open work with and without ſtands, from 2/9 to 7/. Large and ſmall fruit and ſallad plates. Sauce bowls with covers and ſpoons. Butter tubs and ſtands. Tureenes. Quart, pint and half pint muggs plain and enamel'd. Large and ſmall plates. Pitchers and Canns. Tea pots different ſizes, from 10d to 2/. Tea cups & Saucers plain, flower'd and enamel'd. Small tea and coffee bowls. Chocolate ditto Milk pots. Sugar diſhes and ſugar boxes. One, two and three leav'd pickle ſtands, very beautiful, from 1 to 3/. Sauce boats different ſizes. Muſtard pots with and without ſpoons. Pepper caſters. Flower Bottles. Waſh hand baſons, &c.

WHITE STONE.

Tea cups and ſaucers. Plates of different ſizes —— Quart, pint and half pint mugs. Cream and muſtard pots. Sauce Boats, as low as 1/ a pair. Bowles, Pepper caſters, &c.

BLACK, AGATE and GREEN

Tea pots different Sizes —— Bowls —— Sugar Diſhes and Cream pots. ——

BLUE and WHITE STONE

Large and ſmall Pickle Pots. —— Jugs from 1 to 12 Quarts. Quart and pint mugs and chamber pots.

Yellow, and black and red earthen Jugs, Porringers, Chamber pots, &c.

DELPH

Tea pots, diſhes, flower horns, Gallon, half gallon quart and pint bowls.

GLASS

Quart, pint and half pint decanters, ſingle and double flint, plain & flower'd, from 3/6 to 15/ a pair. Tumblers (or beer glaſſes) from half a gill to a pint, ſingle and double flint. Cut, flower'd, enamel'd and plain wine glaſſes, from 6 to 18/ per doz. Plain and cut ſalts. Single and double flint vinegar cruits. Quart, pint, and half pint bottles.

Alſo ; Choice flower of muſtard, by the pound, half or quarter pound. Beſt Kippens Snuff Chocolate. Ginger Loaf Sugar Pepper. Alſpice. Beſt Holland Geneva by the caſe or ſingle bottle very low. Molaſſes, &c &c.

N. B. *Mr.* ELLERY *acquaints his friends and others that he propoſes to keep conſtantly by him, a good aſſortment of the above different kinds of wares and flatters himſelf that his priſes will be agreeable to all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.*

Hartford, October 22, 1771.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Marſh

ANVILS, German and Engliſh Steel, Bar Iron, Redwood, Logwood, Allum, Copperas Preſs paper, Cartridge paper, ſmall Cards for Clothiers, and a neat aſſortment of Engliſh *GOODS*, a few buſhels of Peaſe, cheap for Caſh or Produce.

Hartford, October 28 1771.

Now in the PRESS,
And will be publiſhed in Numbers, weekly.

A FAN for FANNING and a TOUCH STONE to TRYON, being an Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of the ſo much talked of REGULATION in North Carolina ; which ended in a civil War , the firſt perhaps ever heard of in America, among thoſe who call themſelves Chriſtians ; And may an over-ruling hand of Providence ſo order the affairs of government as that it may be the laſt. It will be publiſhed in half ſheets, in ſuch manner as that when compleated, it may be bound in a ſmall octavo volume. It will come out on Fridays, and may be had at the Printing Office in Hartford, every Monday, for five coppers each number.

Now in the Preſs, & will ſpeedily compleated be

A poſthumous Publication, of Six Diſcourſes, preached by the Rev'd NATHANAEL HOOKER, late of *Hartford*, deceaſed, on the following Subjects and Texts, *Viz.*

I. A Grateful Recollection of GOD's Providence Particularly relative to the *remarkable Settlement, Defence.* and *Increaſe*, of the four *New England* Colonies —— being a Diſcourſe delivered on the Annual *Thankſgiving*. November 17, 1768, from Deuteronomy xxxii, 7.

II *A particular Providence aſſerted, demonſtrated* and *improved*, Proverbs xx 24.

III *Chriſtian Sincerity* John i. 47.

IV. *Scripture Examples*, their Deſign and Uſe, Hebrews xi, 32.

V. The Nature, Extent, and obligations of *Charity*, delivered before the North Aſſociation, in Hartford County, and as the Author apprehended, and as the Reader will ſee, and the Event afterwards proved, THE LAST SERMON he Preached to his Bretheren in the Miniſtry, 1 Corinthians, xiii, 3

VI Pertinent Reflections on *Old Age*, or *Old Age* improved, Geneſis xlvii 8, 9.

It is ſuppoſed the above Sermons will contain Six Sheets, will be printed in a legible Character, on good Paper —— ſew'd in a Book, covered with Paper, afforded to the Subſcribers at One Shilling and Four Pence Lawful Money, to be Paid at the Delivery of the Books.

N B. *The above Sermons are carried to the Preſs as they were left, in the Authors own Hand Writing, ſufficiently correct for Printing. Its apprehenced, by good Judges, that in* Sentiment, Method *and* Stile *the Compoſition is* delicate *and* excellent, *that the Reader, if ſerious and judicious, will be both edified and pleaſed ; and conſidering the Importance and Uſefulneſs of the Subjects treated of,* Mr. HOOKERS *approved Character, as an Author, how cheap the Books will come to the Subſcribers, and that none will be Printed, except for thoſe concerned in the Subſcriptions, it is hoped the work will ſoon be compleated.*

Thomas Hopkins,

(At his ſtore oppoſite the north meeting houſe)

Has juſt received

A freſh & general aſſortment of Engliſh & India

GOODS,

Which he will ſell on the lowest Terms, for Caſh or Produce in Hand.

October 21. 1771.

Broke out of Litchfield,

county goal, the night following the 17th inſtant October, John Brown an Iriſhman, about 27 years of age, by trade a burglarian, was convicted by the honorable ſuperior court in Auguſt laſt and puniſhed, and committed for the coſt. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward and charges paid.

WILLIAM STANTON DEPUTY GOALER.
Litchfield, October 18, 1771.

P. Verſtille,

HAS a neat and univerſal aſſortment of Engliſh, and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce in hand, at his Store in Weathersfield.

As Mr. *Wyllys* calls on

the ſubſcriber for payment, he is oblig'd to call on all indebted to him for the uſe of the Horſe RANGER the two laſt ſeaſons—and would inform them that unleſs they make him immediate payment, they will be call'd upon again *very ſoon*, tho' in another manner, by

JAMES NICHOLS.

October 21, 1771.

WHEREAS upon the report of the Commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Stephen Blake, late Conſtable of Middletown, his eſtate is inſolvent ; and by the advice and direction of the Court of Probate, for the diſtrict of Middletown, the eſtate of the ſaid Blake, both real and perſonal, is ordered to be ſold at private Sale, if it can be ſold for near the value it was appriſed at in the Inventory. Whoever inclines to purchaſe all, or part of ſaid eſtate, are deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate, any time between this and the laſt Monday of November next on which laſt Monday of November, I purpoſe to attend at the dwelling-houſe of Mrs. Eſther Wetmore of Middletown, to make legal conveyances, if ſold —if not, I am ordered further to adviſe with ſaid court about the ſales thereof. The eſtate is a home lot, of about eight acres with about 20 apple trees, a ſmall manſion houſe, one ſtory and an half high, with three fire places below, and a cellar under the whole, with a good barn cow houſe, ſtable and neceſſary houſe, and good well. Situate about a mile and a half from the meeting houſe, in the firſt ſociety in Middletown. Alſo five other pieces of land, of about 70 acres, within a mile and an half of the ſaid homeſtead, all under good improvement, except about forty acres of woodland ; four of ſaid pieces are within half a mile of ſaid houſe, and conſiſt of good plow, paſture and mowing land.

SETH WETMORE,
Adminiſtrator on ſaid eſtate.

Said Wetmore has alſo to ſell or let, a dwelling houſe, tan yard, and ſhoemaker's ſhop, with 40 rods of land, well watered for tanning and where the ſhoemaking and tanning buſineſs has been lately carried on, ſituate about one mile from the above meeting houſe, and near a good corn mill.

[NOVEMBER, M.DCC.LXXI. NUMBER 360.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, to TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1771.

TO THE PRINTER.
SIR,

HAPPINESS is univerſally allowed to be the object which all mankind, ſome way or other, are in purſuit of. At the ſame time it is univerſally allowed, that few, very few, if any, ever attain it. If we take a view of mankind in general, we ſhall find this obſervation very juſt. For, if you aſk a man who riſes early, and takes ſcarcely any reſt, thereby ſacrificing the hours which nature intended for the refreſhment of ſleep, to the hurry and fatigue of buſineſs ; if you ſhould aſk this man, I ſay, Why he is purſuing buſineſs with ſuch earneſtneſs and ſolicitude ? he will immediately tell you, That it is to acquire a fortune, with which, after having borne the burden and heat of the day, he may live *happy* the reſt of his days, ſit down and enjoy himſelf, and partake the pleaſures which proceed from a retired life, domeſtic happineſs, and ſocial friendſhip. Thus he is building caſtles in the air, anticipating joys which he will never poſſeſs, and taking anxious tho'ts not only for the morrow, but for a diſtant period of time, which moſt probably he will never ſee. For how many men of this ſtamp have we ſeen, who, juſt when they were about to retire from buſineſs, have retired into the other world ? whilſt they were building a commodious houſe, and furniſhing it with a thouſand decorations, death, cruel inſatiable death, was preparing them a bed in the ſilent, ſolitary grave, where the indigent man lays as ſoftly, and ſleeps as ſoundly, as the moſt oppulent poſſeſſor. And of thoſe few who retire from buſineſs, are thoſe happy expectations they had conceived fully anſwered ? Are thoſe pleaſing ideas they had formed realized ? No ; the man who has been uſed to hurry and buſtle of buſineſs connot bear the ſolicitude of retirement. Time, that heavieſt of burdens, hangs upon his hands ; he cannot find amuſement for his leiſure hours, and would willingly engage again in that buſineſs which he ſo lately quitted. As he is not contented, of courſe he cannot be happy. Let us next take a view of thoſe who glory in their high birth and ſounding titles, who revel in fortune's lap, and enjoy all the pleaſures which riches and honour can afford ; whoſe life is one continued ſcene of gay diverſions and faſhionable amuſements. Surely theſe muſt be happy who poſſeſs every thing their imaginations can fancy, or their hearts can wiſh ?—No, they are not ; the enjoyment of theſe things produce nothing but diſappointment ; and a life ſpent in purſuit of them will end in vanity and vexation of ſpirit. Beſides, in their exalted ſtation they are ſubject to envy and ambition, two paſſions as diametrically oppoſite to the nature of happineſs, as light is to darkneſs, as virtue is to vice. The one creates an anxiety in their minds when they behold any perſon poſſeſs an accompliſhment which they are not maſter of ; the other (ambition) never permits them to attain the height of their wiſhes ; and whilſt there remains anxiety in the mind, there can be no happineſs ; where there remains an enjoyment unfulfilled, a craving unſatisfied, there can be no felicity. Thus, if we were to enquire into the lives of different characters and profeſſions in the world, as philoſophers, poets, ſtateſmen and divines, we ſhould find, that theſe likewiſe come ſhort of the mark. But if there is ſuch a thing as happineſs to be obtained on this ſide of the grave ſurely it belongs to that man who lives a life of contentment, eats the bread of induſtry, and ſleeps the ſleep of temperance ; who maintains that beſt of bleſſings, a good conſcience, and enjoys the gift of providence with a thankful heart ; who, as a member of ſociety, contributes every thing in his power for the good of the community to which he belongs ; and, as a private man, fills every character of life with integrity and uprightneſs. This man is happy, this man is bleſſed in all his works.

H.

A Diſpute hath, for ſome time paſt, been carried on in the Virginia News papers for and againſt an American Epiſcopate, in which the writers, on both ſides have diſcovered great ingenuity and abilities. The following humorous addreſs appeared in a Paper of the 10th inſt. and ſeems deſigned to ridicule a publication in a preceeding paper, for convening the clergy of that colony, with a view of petitioning for a Biſhop to preſide over them.

To the TAYLORS *in the colony and dominion of* Virginia.

Dearly beloved BRETHERN,

WITH the approbation of a good conſcience, I deſire a convention of the TAYLORS at *Williamſburgh*, the 16th of this inſtant, when (at this critical juncture) matters of very great importance (to the TAYLORS only) will be laid before you. It is probable that before that time another cauſe of meeting will ariſe, and which it will be our duty to attend. But, that none may be backward in coming, I think it neceſſary they ſhould know ſome ſmall part of the important matters that will be then agitated : It is no leſs than to join unanimouſly in drawing up a petition for a GRAND TAYLOR to preſide over us ; for want of which we have long laboured under many intollerable grievances. Such a Supreme Judge of our trade would not ſuffer us to be uſed as we have hitherto been ; for although it is well known NINE TAYLORS but make a man, yet are we often had up before the odious courts of juſtice, and dock'd of our juſt charges ; and if we but cabbage ever ſo little, we are ſometimes forced to rake hell to make ſatiſfaction, which would never happen, had we an independant juriſdiction of our own, and we have every bit as good a right to it as the CLERGY.

I am, reſpectfully, Gentlemen,
your affectionate brother,
and very humble ſervant,
JOHN THIMBLE.

GOOSE, NEEDLE, & SHEARS, Eſquires, are Candidates for the above high office.

From the London Chronicle.

An Original Letter.

SIR,

DO aſſure that Goods ſent were beſt in kind ſhop could produce make it Rule never to ſend Cuſtomer but beſt am ſorry dont pleaſe can make no 'Batement in price When orders came time for ſending being fix'd could not wait elſe had had more time might have anſwer'd orders better as expect freſh Goods in few days am, &c. &c.

FAR be it from me to ſuppoſe a gentleman in trade, when he writes a letter relative to his buſineſs ought to aim at elegance of ſtyle ; *or even ſo much accuracy as if it was to appear in print.— But ſurely if he had any regard for the language of his country, he would at leaſt* write *with as much* accuracy, *as he would ſpeak. I know the uſual excuſe is, that it is for* brevity ; *but that is no excuſe for* nonſenſe. *Let any man ſay he would* ſpeak *in that ſtyle, and not be aſhamed, I would be aſhamed for him : and if he would not* ſpeak *ſo, much leſs ought he to* write *ſo.* VERAX.

BOSTON, November 14.

Yeſterday arrived here Capt. Lyde, in 7 Weeks from London; by whom we have the following Advices from the public Prints, viz.

VENICE, Aug. 24.

LETTERS from Corſou Adviſe, that the Ottoman fleet, conſiſting of 56 ſail having run the hazard of ſailing out from the Dardanelles, whilſt Vice Admiral Arf was cruiſing in the Streights of Tenedos; the Ruſſians attacked and purſued them into the port of Modron, where they were deſtroyed or burnt, except four caravelles, which they have taken. This action happened on the fifth of laſt month.

LONDON, September 17 to 20.

From good authority the Printer received the following account, dated Venice the 24th of Auguſt, 1771:—They write from Corſu, that a Turkiſh fleet, conſiſting of fifty-ſix ſail, came out of the Dardanelles by order of the Grand Signior, and that Rear-Admiral Arf, who cruiſed with his ſquadron thereabouts, having met them, affected to ſhun them till he had drawn them out upon the high ſea; then facing about, he attacked them with ſuch impetuoſity, that the aſtoniſhed Turks betook themſelves to flight, and ſaved themſelves in the harbour of Modron near Lemnos, where they erected batteries on ſhore, in order to defend the entrance of the port. Rear-Admiral Arf, who was not ſtrong enough to force the entrance, blocked up the mouth of it, in order to hinder the Turks from eſcaping, while he ſent for ſuccours; and Admiral Spiritoff, upon the firſt notice, flew immediately to join him; they then ſet aſhore 1500 Albanians who, with ſurpriſing bravery, took the Turkiſh batteries; ſo that our ſhips entered the harbour without any reſiſtance, and burned the whole Turkiſh fleet, except only four Caravells, which have been ſaved and fell into the hands of the victors. This affair happened on the 5th of July laſt.

The virulent & unjuſt abuſe daily propagated againſt the public and private character of a great perſonage calls to mind what a celebrated female hiſtorian is ſaid to have thrown out in a company of Republicans, who were treating the Royal character with great freedom and levity: "I am (ſaid ſhe) as much for a Republic as any of you; but whilſt you have a *King*, treat him like a *Gentleman*."

The late Mr. Pelham, as able and as honeſt a miniſter as any this country has been bleſt with, was once ſolicited by a hackney-writer of better parts than principles to engage his pen in defence of the King and his Adminiſtration, but declining to give the leaſt encouragement, the man retired, muttering, that he would draw his pen againſt them: when Mr. Pelham, with becoming dignity, ſaid, "You may write againſt me as much as you pleaſe, but depend upon it, that my gracious Maſter's character ſhall not be traduced with impunity."

One day laſt week an officer of the Cuſtoms at Rocheſter, ſearched a young lady's *high head*, on an information, and found concealed in her roll a large quantity of foreign lace, which he ſeized. It is thought this new mode of ſmuggling has been practiſed with great ſucceſs, but by the above diſcovery the ladies *heads* will be often ſubject to an examination, which will diſcommode the oeconomy of their hair. If this fact ſhould induce the fair ſex to lower their heads to a moderate ſtandard, it will be a great ſaving to the Nation.

A correſpondent ſays that the paragraph in our paper concerning a painter's bill, brings to his remembrance a ſtory of a ſimilar nature: a church warden in his pariſh having been at ſome conſiderable trouble to remove a woman who was with child out of his parophical territories, innocently made a charge of it in his bill to the veſtry, in the following words. *To getting a Woman with Child out of the Pariſh?* 2s. 6d.

A perſon preſent aſked him what he would charge for getting a woman with child, *in the Pariſh?*

Extract of a Letter from Chatham, September 15.

"All our docks and ſlips are full in building and repairing ſhips at this port."

A perſon lately arrived from Madrid ſays, that the King of Spain is taking the moſt effectual method to increaſe his marine, and that the Spaniards, in caſe of a war, will become more formidable than they have for ſome tieme appeared.

A perſon lately arrived from Cadiz, informs, that no leſs than five veſſels, laded with troops and ammunition, have ſailed from thence within theſe two months for the Spaniſh ſettlements.

A maſter of a veſſel lately arrived from the Weſt-Indies ſays, he ſpoke with nine ſail of Spaniſh men of war, and that the Commodore hoiſted out his boat and boarded him, and aſked him, if he knew what men of war were at Jamaica, to which he anſwered in the negative. They behaved very civilly.

By a Dutch ſhip that is arrived off Dover, from Denia we have advice, that the Spaniards have ten ſhips of the line, four frigates, and ſeveral ſtoreſhips, lying in the harbours there, all ready to ſail at a few hours notice; and a Regiment of ſoldiers daily exerciſing, which are to be embarked as ſoon as orders come for their ſailing. The Capt. further ſays, that they will not admit an Engliſh ſhip into their harbours.

A report prevails at the weſt end of the town, that the Court of Spain have, by a new treaty, guarantied to France all her ſettlements in New-Orleans on the American continent for ever.

A Correſpondent aſſures us he has receved letters from Spain, which mention, that it is a general talk there, that the whole force of the Court of Madrid will ſhortly be employed againſt the Ruſſians, if ſo, it is impoſſible that England can long preſerve her neutrality.

We hear from Plymouth that ſix ſail of large ſhips, ſuppoſed to be French Men of War, paſſed by in the night of the 15th of this Month.

SALEM, November 12.

Laſt Wedneſday Morning the Trial of Bryan Sheehen, for committing a Rape on the Body of Mrs. Abial Hollowell, wife of Mr. Benjamin Hollowell, of Marblehead, in September laſt, came on before the Superior Court of Judicature, at the Court-houſe in this Town. The Trial laſted from between nine and ten o'clock, A. M. till three in the Afternoon, when the Jury withdrew, and in about one hour brought in their Verdict GUILTY. Mrs. Hollowell's Teſtimony againſt the Priſoner was corroborated by the Phyſician who attended her, and by the People who were in the houſe at and after the Perpetration of the Crime; by which the Guilt and Barbarity of the Priſoner was ſo fully demonſtrated, that the Verdict of the Jury has given univerſal ſatisfaction,

This Bryan Sheehen (who has not received his ſentence) is the firſt perſon, as far as we can learn, that has been convicted of Felony, in this large country, ſince the memorable Year 1692, commonly called *Witch-Time*.

His Excellency Governor Wentworth of New-Hampſhire, has iſſued a Proclamation ſetting forth, That he has receiv'd an Information or Complaint from the Collector and Comptroller of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms for the Port of Piſcataqua, "That on the 26th of October laſt, Richard Keating, Maſter of the Brig Reſolution, then in that Port, came to His Majeſty's Cuſtom-Houſe, and enter'd ſaid Veſſel from St. Lucia and St. Martins, but did not enter One Hundred Hogſheads of Molaſſes, then on board, with Deſign to defraud the King of the Duties thereon; in Conſequence of which they ſeiz'd ſaid Brig and Molaſſes, agreeable to the Laws, and put the Officers belonging to the Cuſtoms in Poſſeſſion of ſaid Veſſel and Goods to ſecure them. That on the 29th between 11 and 12 o'Clock at Night, there enter'd on Board ſaid Brig a numerous Company of Men in Diſguiſe, armed with Clubs, and wreſted ſaid Veſſel out of the Hands of the Officers then on board, turned ſome of them out of the Veſſel, and confined others in the Cabbin, and then proceeded to unload and carry away the Molaſſes."—The Governor with the Advice of His Majeſty's Council have promis'd and engaged a Reward of Two Hundred Dollars to be paid out of the public Treaſury, to any Perſon who ſhall inform of, and diſcover any of the principle Actors or Abettors of the aforeſaid illegal & riotous Tranſaction, ſo that they may be convicted thereof.

Three Pounds Reward.

ON the Night of the 10th Inſt. the Shop of the Subſcriber in Durham was broke open, when the following Articles were ſtolen, viz.

One Shagg Beaver Hat, with a green Silk Lining, a large Button, and broad Loop—One ſmalliſh plain ditto, both a little worn——Two Caſtor ditto, newly finiſhed off. One new plain Ruſſet Bridle——a Pinchbeck Watch with a ſingle Caſe, and a Bottle of Rum, &c.

Whoever ſhall take up the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward of Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for the Goods without the Rogues, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by

ELIHU ADKINS.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they were the ſame Fellows that broke the Houſe of Capt. Reuben Atwater in Wallingford the Night before.

Durham, Nov. 12, 1771.

Found in a bye place,

on the 13th of November inſtant, ſuppoſed to be hid by a thief, a bundle of cloaths, conſiſting of ſhirts, handkerchiefs and ſtockings. the owner or owners on proving his or their property, may have them again on paying charges. apply to *John Arnold*

Eaſt Hartford, November 18 1771.

Notice is hereby given

to all concerned, that the meeting of the *Medical Corporation* of the county of Litchfield, ſtands adjourned to Tueſday the 24th day of December, A D 1771, to be held at the town-houſe in Woodbury.

Teſt,

S. ORTON, *Clerk.*

The ſubſcriber hereby

informs the public, that he has lately ſet up the buſineſs of weaving ſtockings, &c in Eaſt-Hartford—and that ſaid buſineſs may be carried on in all its branches he has engaged one *William White* from Nottingham in England who perfectly underſtands his buſineſs—He weaves worſted, cotton, linen or ſilk men and women's ſtockings—alſo breeches and waiſtcoat patterns, men's caps and gloves—women's mitts of different work, both cloſe and open. All gentlemen and ladies who are diſpoſed to encourage the manufacturing the above articles and will favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and on as reaſonable terms as at any manufactury in America—and the favour be thankfully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

RUSSEL WOODBRIDGE.

NB Thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom, are deſired not to over twiſt their thread and worſted.

This informs the Gentlemen

who ſubſcribed for Doct Blackſtone's *Commentaries* with me, that the firſt volumes are come to hand

JESSE ROOT.

Wanted immediately,

as an apprentice, to ſerve at leaſt ſeven years, to a genteel buſineſs, a young lad of a reputable family, of good character, and that can write a good hand, if he has ſtudied latin it will be better, between 13 and 15 years of age.——For further particulars enquire of

The Printer hereof

Hartford, November 19, 1771.

Pot-Aſh Kettles and

Coolers, Clothiers Plates & Chimney Backs, manufactured at Saliſbury, to be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms by WILLIAM TILEY, at his Store in Hartford.

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Daniel Pomeroy.

Suffield, November 13 1771.

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ſeveral creditors whoſe accounts have been exhibited and allowed againſt the eſtate of Biſhop Manroſs late of Farmington deceas'd, to meet at the houſe of *Deacon Eliſha Manroſs* of Farmington, on the 4th day of December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, in order to receive their ſeveral proportions of ſaid eſtate, which then will be diſtributed by us,

November 5. 1771.

Aſa Upſon, } Diſtri-
Mercy Manroſs, } butors

Stray'd or Stolen from

the ſubſcriber in Eaſt-Hartford, the night after the 13th day of November inſtant, a bay *Horſe* about 13 half hands high, branded on the left thigh with an uncertain dull brand, both paces and trots ſhod before. Whoever ſhall convey ſaid horſe to the owner, or ſecure the thief if ſtolen, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have a reward of *Two Dollars*, and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

Widow Martha Porter.

November 15. 1771.

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II. *A particular Providence aſſerted, demonſtrated and improved*, Proverbs xx 24.

III. *Chriſtian Sincerity* John i, 47.

IV. *Scripture Examples*, their Deſign and Uſe. Hebrews xi, 32.

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It is ſuppoſed the above Sermons will contain Six Sheets, will be printed in a legible Character, on good Paper——ſew'd in a Book, covered with Paper, afforded to the Subſcribers at One Shilling and Four Pence Lawful Money, to be Paid at the Delivery of the Books.

N. B. *The above Sermons are carried to the Preſs as they were left, in the Authors own Hand Writing, ſufficiently correct for Printing. Its apprehended, by good Judges, that in Sentiment, Method and Stile, the Compoſition is delicate and excellent, that the Reader, if ſerious and judicious, will be both edified and pleaſed; and conſidering the Importance and Uſefulneſs of the Subjects treated of, Mr.* HOOKERS *approved Character, as an Author, how cheap the Books will come to the Subſcribers, and that none will be Printed, except for thoſe concerned in the Subſcriptions, it is hoped the work will ſoon be compleated.*

WANTED.

A Quantity of large PORK, for which the Caſh will be given, by *JOSEPH BARRET.*

Hartford, Nov. 19, 1771.

Eleazer Miller, jun.

Has juſt imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be ſold on the loweſt terms at his Store in Hanover ſquare New-York.

ROSE and ſtrip'd blankets
Blue red & mixt coating
Bear ſkins
Bath coating
Broad & narrow baize
Pl. & ſpotted ſwanſkins
Check'd ditto
Halfthicks
Frizes
Emboſſed ſerges
Broadcloths }
Hunters do. } large aſſortmen
Forreſt do. }
Wiltons & Ger. ſerges
Shalloons
Callimancoes
Durants and tammies
Camblets & figured ſtuffs
Miffonets
Poplins
Drawboys
Velverets
Cotton counterpanes
Cotton ſtripes
Linnen do.
French do.
7 8 yard wide yard 3 8 and 6 4 checks
Figur'd & corded Dimoty
Bed bunts and ticking
Fuſtians and Jeans
Silk romal }
Bandanoe }
Spotted ſilk }
Silk Barcelona } hankerchifs
Cotton romal }
Scotch }
Cotton & linnen }
Malabar }
Black Cravatts
A la mode
Do. handkerchiefs
Mens & womens }
Thread } hoſe
Cotton and }
Worſted }
Worſted breeches
Silk do.
Mens & womens Silk mitts and gloves
Worſted & leather mitts
3 4 7 8 and yard wide Iriſh linnens
Iriſh & Ruſſia Sheeting
Oznabrigs and dowlaſs
Cambricks and Lawns
Callicoes and Chintzes
Black & white gauzes
Plain & flower'd ſattins
Manton ſilk
Engliſh & India taffety
Broad & narrow perſian
Sattinets
Black Sattinetts
Do. denizns
Quality }
Shoe & } binding
Coat }
Variety of ferrets and tapes
Scotch & colord thread
Sewing ſilk
Scarf & ſilk & hair twiſt
Buttons
Dutch & Trolly lace
Edgings
A large aſſortment of ribbons
Buckram
Italian tiffany
Hatband crape
Chipt Hatts
Knee garters
Common }
Second beſt & } needles
Whitechapel }
Pins
Felt hats
Sailor's bound do.
Writing paper
Wool cards
6d. 12d. & 20d. nails
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10 glaſs,
Knives and forks
Cuteaus & penknives
Sciſſars
Snuff Boxes
Horn and ivory combs and many other articles.

N. B. He expects by the next veſſels, a variety of other articles ſuitable for the ſeaſon, all of which will be ſold on the loweſt terms.

Now in the PRESS,

And will be publiſhed in Numbers, weekly.

A FAN for FANNING, and a TOUCHSTONE to TRYON, being an Account of the Riſe and Progreſs of the ſo much talked of REGULATION in North-Carolina; which ended in a civil War; the firſt perhaps ever heard of in America, among thoſe who call themſelves Chriſtians; and may an over-ruling hand of Providence ſo order the affairs of government as that it may be the laſt. It will be publiſhed in half ſheets, in ſuch manner as that when compleated, it may be bound in a ſmall octavo volume. It will come out on Fridays, and may be had at the Printing Office in Hartford, every Monday, for five coppers each number.

TO be ſold by the ſubſcriber in Pittsfield, a good lot of land containing 32 acres, with a ſhop and barn ſtanding thereon, about two mile and half from the meeting houſe in the eaſt part of the town on the road to Weſtfield convenient for any tradeſman with a tanyard. Alſo 3 acres of plowland 10 acres well ſet with white pine timber. Alſo a ſmall orchard with flouriſhing trees upon it. The whole will be ſold on reaſonable terms by

Solomon Crosby.

Pittsfield, October 11, 1771.

hree PoundsReward.

N the Night of the 10th Inſt. the Shop of the Subſcriber in rham was broke open, when the owing Articles were ſtolen, viz. One Shagg Beaver Hat, with a en Silk Lining, a large Button, broad Loop—One ſmalliſh plain o, both a little worn——Two tor ditto, newly finiſhed off. One plain Ruſſet Bridle——a Pinch- Watch with a ſingle Caſe, and ottle of Rum, &c.

Whoever ſhall take up the Thief Thieves, ſo that he or they may brought to Juſtice, ſhall have above Reward of Three Pounds, Thirty Shillings for the Goods hout the Rogues, and all reaſon- e Charges paid, by

ELIHU ADKINS.

B. It is ſuppoſed they were the ſame Fellows that broke the Houſe of Capt. Reuben Atwater in Wallingford the Night before. rham, Nov. 12, 1771.

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ound in a bye place,

the 13th of November inſtant, ſuppoſed to hid by a thief, a bundle of cloaths, conſiſting ſhirts, handkerchiefs and ſtockings. the own- owners on proving his or their property, have them again on paying charges, apply

John Arnold

Hartford, November 18 1771.

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lotice is hereby given

all concerned, that the meeting of the *dical Corporation* of the county of Litchfield, ds adjourned to Tueſday the 24th day of cember, A D 1771, to be held at the town- ſe in Woodbury. Teſt,

S. ORTON, *Clerk*.

---

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rms the public, that he has lately ſet up the ineſs of weaving ſtockings, &c in Eaſt-Hart- d—and that ſaid buſineſs may be carried on all its branches he has engaged one *William* *ills* from Nottingham in England who per- tly underſtands his buſineſs—He weaves ſted, cotton, linen or ſilk men and women's ckings—alſo breeches and waiſtcoat patterns, n's caps and gloves—women's mitts of dif- ent work, both cloſe and open. All gentle- n and ladies who are diſpoſed to encourage manufacturing the above articles and will our him with their cuſtom, may depend on ing their work done in the beſt manner, and as reaſonable terms as at any manufactury America—and the favour be thankfully ac- owledged by their humble ſervant,

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Knee garters
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Sailor's bound do.
Writing paper
Wool cards
6d. 12d. & 20d. nails
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Cutteaus & penknives
Sciſſars
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Solomon Crosby.

Pittsfield, October 11, 1771.

BROKE out of the county goal in this town laſt night, a young man of about 20 years of age, well ſet, ſhort of ſtature, pretty fair complexion, wears his own hair of a dark colour, calls himſelf by the name of John Brown, and has been twice crop'd and branded for burglary.—Alſo Thomas Martin, about 23 years old, light colour'd waiſtcoat, lined with green baize, ſwarthy complexion, wears his own dark colour'd hair, and was committed for horſe ſtealing.—Alſo one Edward Davis, about 40 years old, was committed laſt ſummer for paſſing counterfeit coins, has had his trial, was found guilty, but has not had his puniſhment.——Alſo Mercy Burgy of Colcheſter, about 50 years old, committed for criminal converſation with a negro. Whoever ſhall take up one or all of the above criminals, and return them to the goal from whence they made their eſcape, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS reward for each, paid by

JOHN LORD, GOALER.

Hartford, November 4, 1771.

T O B E S O L D,

A *Very convenient and good Dwelling Houſe very pleaſantly ſituated on the Bank on the ſouth Side the little River, about 4 Rods weſt of the Town-Bridge, and oppoſite Mr. Moſes Butler's Tavern in Hartford. Alſo a choice and very good Tract of uncultivated Land about* 200 *Acres, lying in Hartland, in a very agreeable ſituation, on each ſide Farmington River, being one third Part of a large Farm formerly the Property of Dr. Norman Morriſon, deceaſed. Alſo a good Dwelling Houſe, Barn and Stables, and about* 20 *Acres of the beſt Land (in that Part of the Country) lying in Eaſt Windſor, in a very convenient ſituation for a Tavern, for which Purpoſe it has for ſome Time paſt, and ſtill is improved, by Capt. Hugh Thomſon, about five Miles Eaſt from Connecticut River. To which Lands and Houſes indiſputable Titles will be given, on the moſt reaſonable Terms. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe, for farther Particulars, are deſired to apply to the Subſcriber in Hartford.*

RALPH POMEROY.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. court of probate for the Diſtrict of Middletown, commiſſioners to Examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Joſeph Smith, late of Chatham deceas'd ſaid eſtate being repreſented inſolvent. We do hereby give notice to all perſons that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Gideon Arnold, Innholder in Chatham, on the firſt Tueſdays of November, December, January and February next, at one o'clock afternoon. And as there is but ſix months allowed for bringing in their accounts, none will be allowed after ſaid time. No account not legally atteſted will be accepted Dated at Chatham 25 Oct. 1771.

Stephen Olmſtead, }
Alijah Hall, } *Commiſſioners.*
John Norton, jun }

Broke out of Litchfield

county goal, the night following the 17th of inſtant October, John Brown, an Iriſhman, about 27 years of age, by trade a burglarian, was convicted by the honorable ſuperior court in Auguſt laſt, and puniſhed, and committed for the coſt. Whoſoever ſhall take up ſaid fellow, and deliver him to me, ſhall have ten ſhillings reward and charges paid.

WILLIAM STANTON, DEPUTY GOALER.

Litchfield, October 18, 1771.

Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

Juſt receiv'd and to be ſold very low for Caſh only,

By William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great Bridge in Hartford, a genteel Aſſortment of Cream Colour'd, (or Queens Ware) White, Blue and White, and Black Stone, Delph Earthen & Glaſs Wares, conſiſting of the following Articles.

Cream Colour'd Diſhes

in Setts or Single. Fruit Baskets plain and open work with and without ſtands, from 2/9 to 7/. Large and ſmall fruit and ſallad plates. Sauce bowls with covers and ſpoons. Butter tubs and ſtands. Tureenes. Quart, pint and half pint muggs plain and enamel'd. Large and ſmall plates. Pitchers and Canns. Tea pots different ſizes, from 10d to 2/. Tea cups & Saucers plain, flower'd and enamel'd. Small tea and coffee bowls. Chocolate ditto. Milk pots. Sugar diſhes and ſugar boxes. One, two and three leav'd pickle ſtands, very beautiful, from 1 to 3/. Sauce boats different ſizes. Muſtard pots with and without ſpoons. Pepper caſters. Flower Bottles. Waſh hand baſons, &c.

WHITE STONE.

Tea cups and ſaucers. Plates of different ſizes——Quart, pint and half pint mugs. Cream and muſtard pots. Sauce Boats, as low as 1/ a pair. Bowles, Pepper caſters, &c.

BLACK, AGATE and GREEN

Tea pots different Sizes——Bowls——Sugar Diſhes and Cream pots.——

BLUE and WHITE STONE

Large and ſmall Pickle Pots.——Jugs from 1 to 12 Quarts. Quart and pint mugs and chamber pots.

Yellow and black and red earthen Jugs, Porringers, Chamber pots, &c.

DELPH

Tea pots, diſhes, flower horns, Gallon, half gallon quart and pint bowls.

GLASS

Quart, pint and half pint decanters, ſingle and double flint, plain & flower'd, from 3/6 to 15/ a pair. Tumblers (or beer glaſſes) from half a gill to a pint, ſingle and double flint. Cut, flower'd, enamel'd and plain wine glaſſes, from 6 to 18/ per doz. Plain and cut ſalts. Single and double flint vinegar cruits. Quart, pint, and half pint bottles.

Alſo; Choice flower of muſtard, by the pound, half or quarter pound. Beſt Kippins Snuff. Chocolate. Ginger. Loaf Sugar. Pepper. Allſpice. Beſt Holland Geneva, by the caſe or ſingle bottle very low. Molaſſes, &c &c.

N. B. *Mr.* ELLERY *acquaints his friends and others, that he propoſes to keep conſtantly by him, a good aſſortment of the above different kinds of wares, and flatters himſelf that his priſes will be agreeable to all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.*

Hartford, October 22, 1771.

STray'd or ſtolen out of the paſture of Mr John Skinner of Hartford, about four weeks ſince, a dark bay MARE, five years old, both paces and trots, about 14 half hands high, branded on her fore near hoof with *W T* ——Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid ſtray to the owner, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and have all neceſſary charges paid, by

Daniel Cotton.

Hartford. Nov 13. 1771.

Stolen out of the ſhop

of the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 17th day of October inſtant, a ſmall pair of mens worſted black ſtockings, & two pieces of claret colour'd homeſpun ſerge, both pieces containing about 18 yards—'Tis likely that ſome other articles are taken away that are not miſſed yet. Whoever will apprehend the thief or thieves, and him or them commit to any of his majeſty's goals, and ſecure ſaid goods ſo that the ſubſcriber may obtain them again, and bring the thief or thieves to proper puniſhment, ſhall have a reward of Two Dollars, and all neceſſary charges paid,

per WALTER HYDE.

Lebanon, October 17, 1771.

T O B E S O L D B Y

Samuel Marſh

ANVILS, German and Engliſh Steel, Bar Iron, Redwood, Logwood, Allum, Copperas, Preſs paper, Cartridge paper, ſmall Cards, for Clothiers, and a neat aſſortment of Engliſh G O O D S, a few buſhels of Peaſe, cheap for Caſh or Produce.

Hartford October 28. 1771

Ebenezer Plummer,

Has juſt received from LONDON in the Captains Collyer, Fellows, Calef, and Bryant, (lately arrived at Boſton)

A General aſſortment of Engliſh and India

G O O D S,

ſuitable for all ſeaſons, which are now ready for ſale at his ſtore in Glaſtenbury.

To enumerate the articles, would exceed the limits of an advertiſement in a News Paper—but thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom, may be ſupply'd with as great a variety of articles and on as reaſonable terms, as at any ſtore in the colony.

T O B E S O L D

By *Thomas Converſe*,

At his Store North of the Court Houſe in *HARTFORD*.

A Neat aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS which he will ſell cheap for *CASH or PRODUCE* in Hand.

At the above ſtore and

ſign of the Leather Breeches, *Converſe & Stone*, carries on the Breeches making in all its branches; and as they have leather of the neateſt kind, together with a number of breeches already made they make no doubt but gentlemen may be eaſily ſuited.

WE alſo return our ſincere thanks to all our good cuſtomers for paſt favours, and doubt not but our continuance to do our work well, and courteous and kind treatment to cuſtomers, will inſure their further favours, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervants,

C & S.

Nathanael Goodwin,

HAS juſt received a Freſh and General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India G O O D S, which he will ſell Cheap for Caſh or Produce, at his Store in Hartford.

P. Vertille,

HAS a neat and univerſal aſſortment of Engliſh, and Eaſt-India GOODS, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms for Caſh or Produce in hand, at his Store in Weathersfield.

Stolen out of the Paſ-

ture of the ſubſcriber in Dover, in Dutcheſs County New York, on the night after the 28th of October laſt, a ſorrel HORSE four years old, about 14 hands high, light colour'd main and tail, main worn off with a collar a ſmall blaze in his forehead, hind feet white, ſhod before, paces and trots——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe and return him to the owner, ſhall have FIVE DOLLARS reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

PELETIAH HUNT.

Dover, (Dutcheſs County) October 31. 1771.

Hartford, November 5, 1771.

Stray'd or ſtolen out

of the paſture of Mr. Jared Seymour of Hartford, a dark bay, or cheſtnut colour'd well built *MARE*, with dark main and tail, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, is inclined to hold her head ſomewhat low, has lately been uſed in journeys——Whoever ſhall bring ſaid Mare to the Rev. Mr. Patten, in ſaid Hartford, will be handſomely rewarded by him.

[NOVEMBER. M.DCC.LXXI. NUMBER 362.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, to TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1771.

Mr Lamb Dan[illegible]

Daniel [illegible]

[*The following account of the late Commencement at Providence (though out of ſeaſon) is inſerted here by particular deſire.*]

ON Wedneſday the 4th of September was celebrated the anniverſary Commencement of the College in Providence. After the uſual proceſſion, which was from the College Hall to the rev'd Mr. Snows meeting houſe. At 10 o'clock A.M. the buſineſs of the day was preceded by prayer. An elegant ſalutatory oration was then pronounced in latin by Mr. Samuel Ward, which juſtly procured him the applauſe of the learned part of the aſſembly. A ſenſible Engliſh dialogue betwixt Meſſieurs Arnold and Brown, was the next entertainment. An intermediate oration pronounced with much ſpirit by Mr. Uſtick, on the advantages of peace concluded the forenoon exerciſes.

The afternoon began with litigating this thesis in latin "*juſtilia Punitiva eſt Dei attributam.*" Mr. Arnold reſpondent, and Meſſieurs Brown, Coſſit, Farnham & Uſtick opponents. This diſpute was judiciouſly managed on both ſides. Mr. Ward vindicated literature from the aſperſions thrown upon it, proving that it promotes virtue and religion. Whoſe arguments on that ſubject were retorted with much ingenuity and ſarcaſtic wit, by Mr. Coſſit, who, in concluſion, addreſſed the audience with a ſharp, and exceedingly pleaſant, popular ſatire on the ſons of the three grand learned profeſſions, divinity, law and phyſic: both whoſe arguments were accurately weighed and examined, by Mr. Farnham, who ſpoke with great depth of judgment and preciſion of phraſe, and demonſtrated the great advantages derived to the cauſe of religion and virtue, from a ſuitable progreſs in the liberal arts and ſciences.

The following young gentlemen were then admitted the degree of A. B. Thomas Arnold, Micah Brown, Ranna Coſſit, Benjamin Farnham, Thomas Uſtick and Samuel Ward. Mr. Daniel Hitchcock of Yale College, received the degree of A. M. The honorary degree of A. M. was conferred on the rev'd Francis Pelotte and William Nelſon.

A conciſe, pertinent charge, was then delivered to the graduates, by the preſident, in which he fully vindicated the college from the various calumnies pointed at it, by the errors of the ignorant, and the malice of thoſe whoſe knowledge and profeſſions had given room to expect better things. That it is a peculiar recommendation of that ſeminary, that it is free from that biggotry and intolerant principle, which at once deſtroys chriſtian charity, and defeats, in a great degree, the purpoſes of learning. That the conduct of the firſt ſons of the college had, and he truſted would ſtill continue, to afford it the higheſt recommendation.

The valedictory oration was delivered by Mr. Arnold, on the antiquity of laws; an oration agreeable in its manner, and ſtrong in its argument.

The whole ſolemnity was conducted ſo as to do honour to the inſtitution, and give much ſatisfaction to a numerous and polite audience.

HARTFORD.

The following Act paſſed in the General Aſſembly of this Colony, at their laſt Seſſions in New-Haven.

"*An act to prevent* injuſtice by the bills of credit of the neighbouring colonies, paſſing in this colony.

WHEREAS the paſſing of paper bills of credits, as a medium of trade, not carrying in the face of them a ſufficient ſecurity for payment in money, to the poſſeſſors in a reaſonable time, the ſums therein mentioned, hath formerly proved very prejudicial to the trade of this colony, and occaſioned injuſtice in dealing, by reaſon of the depreciation of ſuch bills——Which for the future to prevent:

BE it enacted by the Governor, Council of Repreſentatives in General Court aſſembled, and by the Authority of the ſame——That from and after the firſt Day of January, in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven hundred and Seventy Two—No Perſon or perſons, ſhall directly or indirectly, utter or receive in any Payment, Trade or Dealing in this Colony, any Bill or Bills of Credit, emitted, or that may be hereafter emitted, by any of the neighbouring Colonies, except ſuch Bills, ſecure to the Poſſeſſors thereof, (appearing on the Face of the Bills) the Value of the Sum expreſſed in ſuch Bills, to be paid in Silver or Gold in a reaſonable Time, not exceeding two Years, if without Intereſt, or not exceeding Five Years on Intereſt.———And whoever ſhall be Guilty of the Breach of this Act, ſhall Forfeit and Pay the Sum of Five Pounds, or ſuch greater Sum not exceeding Twenty Pounds, as the Court before whom the Conviction is (having reſpect to the aggravation of the Offence) ſhall Judge reaſonable, one half of which Penalty ſhall belong to the Treaſury of the County, wherein the Trial is had, and the other half to any Perſon who ſhall Sue for, and Proſecute the ſame to Effect—Provided nevertheleſs—That nothing in this Act, ſhall extend to Prohibit the Currency, in this Colony, of any of the Bills of Credit, emitted by the Province of New-York, before the Firſt Day of January, in the Year of our Lord, One Thouſand Seven hundred and Sixty Eight.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Auguſt 3.

We have advice, that Ali Bey having recalled his army from Syria to Egypt, to attack a competitor who had riſen up againſt him, the Ottoman Troops had taken the advantage of this circumſtance to attack him in his retreat, & that they entirely defeated him in a battle, in which Chiek Daher was wounded. By accounts received by a veſſel from Paros, to Smyrna, Count Orlow arrived there the 10th ult. with two ſhips and ſix frigates. Some ſay he is preparing to make an expedition in Candia; others that he intends to try a new interprize in the Morea. It is not without much uneaſineſs, that this Admiral was ſeen before Smyrna. The plauge only can defend this city from the Ruſſians, who will not like penetrating it as long as that diſorder, which daily encreaſes, continues within the walls. All the foreign Conſuls are obliged to retire to the country. Cara Oſman Oglow, Governor of this city, and Kan Cioban Oglow, live in tents to preſerve them from the contagion. It is remarkable, that the plague makes more progreſs among the Turks and Jews than among the Greeks. Every family is ordered to bury their dead, and if any one who dies without relations or friends, his neighbours are to bury him.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, Sept. 7

"I am ſorry that I can tranſmit no agreeable accounts to you of the negociations of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte. I am told that the Count of Vienna does not at all reliſh the project of the Court of Peterſburgh, for rendering the Crim independent of the Porte for the future, and that they have made ſtrong repreſentations to the Czarina againſt

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ſuch an independency. What view they may have in this, or how far it may be their intereſt that the Crimea ſhould remain under the power and influence of the Turks, I confeſs I have not penetration enough to diſcover. The King of Pruſſia is far from their way of thinking, and has refuſed to join with them in remonſtrating to the Empreſs of Ruſſia againſt that meaſure. In the mean while this difference of opinion retards the negociation."

LONDON, Sept. 21.

In the Courſe of next week a Privy Counſel will be ſummoned to meet at St. James's, when it will be then finally determined, whether the Parliament will meet for the diſpatch of buſineſs before Chriſtmas, or be further prorogued to January next.

The accounts from the ſecond Ruſſian army ſay, that after the conqueſt of the Crimea, a great part of Circaſſia has ſubmitted to the Ruſſians, inſomuch that the Ruſſians are entirely maſters of the navigation in the Black Sea, and in the Propontis from Azoff, down even to Conſtantinople, and on the eaſtward to the mouth of the Danube.

Lord Chatham ſpeaking of the ſtruggle likely to be in the City for the office of Lord Mayor, declared, that Mr. Wilkes acted very imprudently to make his deſigns ſo public: "He is ſo eager (ſaid this great man) to engroſs all the employments to his own circle, that his true motives cannot remain long concealed; and the moment the Livery diſcover that he is not only labouring to make himſelf their maſter, they will ſee their independency as much in danger from him, as it is from an abandoned Adminiſtration."

LONDON Sept. 18, 1771.

Copy of a letter from BRITAIN, *now in Confinement in Reading Goal, to a ſecond* Noble Lord.

To Lord ——.

AS the late Fire at Portſmouth Dock engroſſes the public Attention, I hope you will abſolve me from my Promiſe of ſecrecy made to the Under Secretaries when at Reading, & give me Leave to lay the whole State of the above Fire before the Public; which I intend to do in a Series of Letters to my Friends in London, and to be publiſhed in the public papers. I hope your Lordſhip will not deny me this Requeſt, as it is but reaſonable that I ſhould have ſome Hearing to clear myſelf from the falſe Reports that have been propagated by the Miniſtry. They have declared, "that I want a ſum of Money and my Liberty out of Priſon, which induced me to declare myſelf concerned in the above Fire." This you know, my Lord, is falſe. When I ſolicited a Pardon, I was then at Liberty in London; and in my Letter to the Lord Mayor I informed him, "that I wanted no Fee or Reward whatever but his Majeſty's Pardon." In the ſaid Letter I owned being concerned in ſetting Fire to Portſmouth Dock-Yard, and the Writer of a reaſonable Letter ſent to the Lord Mayor, dated June 13. where "his —— is expreſly called a Blockhead, his —— and Dignity threatened to be in Danger, and plainly told that the Government of the — Empire will be given to one more worthy of it before July the 10th, 1772." I owned myſelf a Party concerned in attempting his ——'s Life, and theſe were the Crimes I wanted a Pardon for. Now, his Majeſty's Pardon to me is only conditional; in the Gazette for July 31ſt it ſays, "His Majeſty is hereby pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to the Writer of the ſaid Letter for the Offences therein mentioned, provided Information ſhall be given to one of the principal Secretaries of State, upon which the Parties concerned may be apprehended and brought to Juſtice."

"Now, my Lord, as I ſaid before, this Pardon is only conditional; therefore if my Information is not ſufficient to bring the Parties concerned to Juſtice why do you forgive me the other Offences? If a poor Printer only print the Truth, you are ready to devour him, Pray what will you do now? Nothing, my Lord! You dare not! I do not crave your Favour, but once more DARE you to bring me to a Trial. You know you had Information ſufficient, provided you had exerted yourſelf as a —— of State ought to have done. It is not the Poſt you are in that is to be deſpiſed for the Neglect, but the Man who fills that Poſt. There is a Clerk in one of your Officers (as I told the Under Secretaries) who gave the French Intelligence of your ſecret Counſels; his Name is —— ——. Will you deny now that you have not Information enough to ſecure that Clerk? I do not doubt but you will. You know, my Lord, I deſired you to confront me with Count Guignes long before he left England. If I was in the wrong, why did not you do it? You have been called upon to publiſh my Depoſition; why don't you? Your Secretaries were ſo careful to keep it from the Public, that they would not let the Mayor of Reading ſee the leaſt Tittle of it. Nay, moreover, you have debarred me the Uſe of Pen & Paper, and I do not doubt but as ſoon as you read this Letter, but my Keeper will have Orders from you to ſhut me up in a Dungeon; but if you do order it, the Public will ſoon be appriſed of it; and they may judge of your Conduct as they think proper.

"Before I take my Leave of your Lordſhip, permit me to return you my moſt humble Thanks for the Pains you have taken in propagating a Report that I am *Inſane*; and as a Proof of my Gratitude, I aſſure your Lordſhip, that I will prove ſome of your dear *Friends* Traittors to their King and Country; and the Public may be aſſured, that *Tower hill* will be found a more neceſſary place then *Bedlam*.

I am, my Lord, your Lordſhip's
Moſt obedient humble Servant,
JONATHAN BRITAIN."

Reading, September 14.

A Correſpondent ſuppoſes the Letter from Britain to a ſecond noble Lord to be written by an Iriſhman, as he makes him write it at a Time when he ſays he is debarred the Uſe of Pen and paper.

The Government have offered Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander two frigates to proſecute their raſearches and diſcoveries in another voyage round the world, which theſe two ingenious naturaliſts, have accepted; and propoſe ſetting out early next Spring round the Cape of Good Hope for India.

The four voyages round the world by Commodore Byron, Carteret, Walace and Cooke, are now ordered for publication as ſoon as poſſible; and ſome of the moſt ingenious men of the age, have been applied to, to prepare the papers, and direct the publication.

On Wedneſday night, between one and two o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in Eaſt-lane, near Bullſtairs, Southwark; the tide being low, the engines were for a long time uſeleſs, during which time upwards of twenty-five dwelling-houſes, beſide warehouſes and ſheds, were reduced to aſhes.

The Letters ſigned JUNIUS are now generally ſuppoſed to have been written by William Gerrard Hamilton, Eſq; He is Chancellor of the Exchequer in Ireland, and Member for old Sarum.

NEW-YORK, November 21.

His Excellency our Governor was pleaſed to pardon William Davidſon, who was to have been executed the 15th Inſtant, agreeable to the ſentence he received the laſt Supreme Court, on Condition that he ſhould leave the Province in 24 Hours.

BOSTON, *November* 22.

We hear that a Council held at the Council Chamber laſt Saturday, a piece ſigned *Mucius Scævola*, publiſhed in the Maſſachuſetts-Spy of Nov. 14th, printed by Iſaiah Thomas, was taken into Conſideration, when it was unanimouſly Ordered, That the Attorney General be directed to proſecute the publiſher thereof.

It is ſaid the piece referred to above, (from its Nature and Tendency) is the moſt daring production ever publiſhed in America.

HARTFORD, November 26.

One evening laſt week, Enſign Timothy Peck of Litchfield, was found dead in Farmington, with his head maſh'd in a moſt ſhocking manner —— He had been to this place with a cart for a load of goods, and 'tis ſuppoſed he by ſome accident fell before one of the wheels of his cart, which went over his head, and kill'd him in a moment.

Pot-Aſh Kettles and

Coolers, Clothiers Plates & Chimney Backs, manufactured at Saliſbury, to be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms by WILLIAM TILEY, at his Store in Hartford.

WANTED,

A Quantity of large PORK, for which the Caſh will be given, by *JOSEPH BARRET*.

Hartford, Nov. 19, 1771.

To the Printer of the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

The lice that bite us have lice that bite them.

A PHILOSOPHER.

THE character of Judge Brierbuſh drawn in your paper, by Honeſtus, having proved ſo highly entertaining to your readers, I was ſorry they could not enter into it with ſo full a reliſh as I could, who know that ſame Dr. *Blunt*, that in converſation with Mr. *Querens*, threw out the ſhort and comprehenſive diſcription of the Judge, which concludes, I may ſay contains Honeſtus's character of him—there is much contained in it, but all depends upon the credit due to the aſſertion of Dr. Blunt, of this many of your readers may not be judges; I mean with your permiſſion, to introduce him to their acquaintance, and give them his riſe, progreſs and character.

His parentage was illuſtrious, he is deſcended from an antient and very honourable family, you ſhall hear him boaſt much of his anceſtors before the revolution, who could read and write, as he ſays; but for the laſt century he chuſes to be ſilent; I have the honour of his intimate acquaintance, but muſt own myſelf ignorant whether he has had any anceſtors within the laſt hundred years or not.

His genius from infancy was ſurpriſing, it ſurmounted every difficulty with eaſe his imagination was rich and copious, his invention fertile and quick, his judgment ſolid and ſure, he read every thing and remembered all he read. 'Tis true his acquaintance obſerved nothing of all this nevertheleſs the fact is inconteſtable; he concealed the ſplendor of his talents, till on ſome worthy occaſion, he might burſt the veil at once, and dazzle us with the ſudden luſtre of his genius; he was a Junius Brutus for that, I have only to lament this worthy occaſion has never happened.

His education was private, he purſued his ſtudies on nights in obſcure places, and in the day time amuſed himſelf in tending cattle and hogs, and in rural labour, till he was of full age, when for three months, he ſubmitted to the tuition of a phyſician in an obſcure town for the ſake of retirement; I have heard him heap encomiums upon the learning and ſagacity of his preceptor, and eſteem himſelf very fortunate in this, that his maſter, being above the drudgery of buſineſs, had full leiſure to devote himſelf to his inſtruction, though he ſays his ſcholar entered into every part of the ſcience with ſuch facility, that the taſk was rather delightful than tedious.

His learning is a copious topic—the arts and ſciences are his handmaids—in languages he is ſo paſſionately fond of the latin, that he has been known to commit to memory, after he was turned of thirty, the whole of the *Sententiæ ſelectæ pueriles*, or ſelect latin ſentences for boys. He talks as familiarly of Demoſthenes, Longinus, Cicero, Quintilian, and the other great anticnts, as tho' he had been their play fellow. To preſerve his knowledge of Greek, he makes his apprentice on ſunday morning, read a chapter in his family in Engliſh, out of the new teſtament, whilſt he overlooks him in a greek one.

The force of his *rhetoric* upon town meetings is pungent, & operates like a powerful cathartic.

As every truth ſimple or complex he is poſſeſſed of, is derived from inſtruction or the native force of genius, he has no need of *logic*, for why ſhould he ſubmit to ſtudy rules of reaſoning when he is above the thing?

Metaphyſics being his favourite, is as familiar to him as his clyſter pipe, he has made himſelf ſo great a maſter in this ſcience, that he not only underſtands the whole doctrine of entity, as delivered by former maſters, but has actually diſcovered a method of reducing entity to nonentity, ſuprizing as this may ſeem, he has made it evident in the ſureſt way, I mean by experiments often repeated.

In *natural philoſophy and mathematicks*, his ſkill is ſo nice, that he openly profeſſes he can as certainly determine the ſtrength or weakneſs of a patients conſtitution, from the ſize and conglomeration of the *anus*, as a markſman can a good fowling piece, from its ſhape & the ſize of its *bore*.

His *ethicks* follow the uſual tract, ſave in this he is particular, inſtead of *love your enemies*, in the vulgar tranſlation, he tranſlates it *laſh your enemies*, all great genius's are fond of their own refinements, and he is fond of this noſtrum, and loves to practiſe upon it, or at leaſt would love to, if he had an enemy to practiſe upon.

(*The remainder in our next*)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber at Farmington, in the night after the 23d inſtant, a cheſnut ſorrel HORSE, about 15 half hands high, ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on the near hind leg, below the ſtifle joint, ſhod all round, both paces and trots, a Bridle almoſt new, ſewed with white leather the forehead piece bound with red and green ferret. Whoever ſhall return ſaid Horſe, and ſecure the Thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and if the Horſe only, a reaſonable reward and charges paid, by

James Wadſworth.

Farmington, Nov. 24 1771.

N. B. Said Horſe is ſix or ſeven years old.

Burglary.

A Growing evil of Connecticut, was the fourth time committed on a Goldſmith's Shop belonging to the ſubſcriber in Waterbury, on the night of the 19th inſtant, and ſtolen, 3 pair large oval carved ſilver ſhoe buckle rims; and 3 pair brilliant ſtone ear rings in gold not finiſhed, and likely ſome other articles not yet miſſed.. Whoever will ſecure ſaid articles, and the felon or felons ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and neceſſary charges paid, by

Joſeph Hopkins.

Waterbury, Nov. 22 1771.

TO BE SOLD

By Stephen Auſtin,

At his Shop near the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.

A LARGE number of LEATHER BREECHES, of the beſt kind, juſt received from Philadelphia, from 22 to 28s. a pair— together with a quantity of Shammy Leather, proper for linings—alſo beſt Whitechapel and Common Needles, both round & ſquare pointed.

Stray'd away out of

Weathersfield meadow, in the month of November inſtant, a cheſtnut colour'd *MARE*, three years old laſt June about 14 hands and an inch high, a ſtar in her forehead branded W. on the left ſhoulder, a natural pacer, ſhod all round.— Whoever ſhall take up ſaid MARE and give notice, or bring the ſame to *Dr Ezekiel Porter*, ſhall have all reaſonable charges paid, and a reward of TWO DOLLARS, by

EZEKIEL PORTER.

Weathersfield, November 21 1771.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber

of Simſbury, a lot of Land, containing about 220 acres, lying in the townſhip of Southwick, in the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, having a ſmall dwelling houſe thereon, about 40 acres within fence; ſituated upon two country roads for terms of ſale inquire of

Aſabel Holcomb.

Simſbury, Nov. 24 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

By *Thomas Converſe*,

At his Store North of the Court Houſe in *HARTFORD*.

A Neat aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS which he will ſell cheap for or *CASH PRODUCE* in Hand.

At the above ſtore and

ſign of the Leather Breeches, *Converſe & Stone*, carries on the Breeches making in all its branches; and as they have leather of the neateſt kind, together with a number of breeches already made, they make no doubt but gentlemen may be eaſily ſuited.

WE alſo return our ſincere thanks to all our good cuſtomers for paſt favours, and doubt not but our continuance to do our work well, and courteous and kind treatment to cuſtomers, will inſure their further favours, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble ſervants,

C & S.

Edward Dodd, jun.

HAS juſt received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell cheap for caſh or produce in hand at his ſtore under the Printing Office in Hartford.

FOR the benefit of the public I beg leave to advertiſe, that one Jacob Burgot of Great-Barrington hath the ſkill of curing the dropſy by a Cyrup which may be had by applying to him. It hath been effectual to great numbers in Dutcheſs County. Dr. Lot Brewſter of Middletown is a remarkable inſtance.

By your ſincere S. Johnſon.

Middletown, November, 1771.

Stray'd or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber of Wallingford, when he was at the Townſhip of Wenhall, in the Province of New-York, on the 28th of Auguſt laſt, a cheſtnut colour'd Horſe about 13 and half hands high, had a whith ſpot on the near ſide of his noſe, the letter E cut in the hair on the near buttock, about nine years old, ſhod all round, had on a ſmall bell, and a ſore on his near ſide both paces and trots, but is apt to change legs. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe & ſend the ſubſcriber word, and ſecure the thief (if ſtolen) ſo that he may be brought to condign puniſhment, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by

ELNATHAN IVES.

Wallingford, Nov. 23d, 1771.

N.B. Said Wenhall is ſituated about 20 miles W. of No. Four, on Connecticut River. If any horſe anſwering the above diſcription ſhould be offer'd for ſail at any town on ſaid river, he is deſired to be ſtopped, and information given as above.

New Haven, November 22d, 1771.

Run away laſt evening

from the ſubſcriber two Negro Fellows, one named *Peter*, the other *Primus*. Peter is a ſtout fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty-nine years of age, buſhy head of hair, took with him a ſuit of light cloth clothes, and ſome other articles of apparel not poſſible to be deſcribed. Primus is about 27 years old, a thin built fellow, ſomething yellowiſh; has pretty long hair for a negro, and I think has loſt one of his toes: he lately run away from the Jerſies and was taken up in this town, where he was purchaſed. He took with him a ſnuff colour'd coat and breeches lined with red coating, a black velvet waiſtcoat, &c. he is a handy fellow, and pretty good carpenter; 'tis likely he may have a paſs, and change his name from Primus to Charles. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid negroes, and confine them, and give their maſter intelligence where they are, or convey them home, ſhall be rewarded in a very generous manner, and receive the thanks of their humble Servant,

RALPH ISAACS.

Stolen out of the ſhop

of the ſubſcriber in Hartford, a large ſquare carv'd ſilver Shoe Buckle, very wide rim, mark'd on the inſide of the rim HAD 1771 and xxxxvi Whoever will return ſaid Buckle to the owner, ſhall have a reaſonable reward, and neceſſary charges paid, by

JOHN CABLE.

Hartford, Nov. 25, 1771.

STRAY'd or Stolen about the 12th of this month from the ſubſcriber, a dark brown Mare, with a red noſe, with ſome white hairs ſcattering about her body, and more on her buttocks, four years old, a natural pacer, about 14 hands and an inch high. Whoever ſhall convey ſaid Mare to the ſubſcriber at Eaſt-Haddam, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by Grean Hungerford.

Eaſt Haddam, Nov. 20, 1771.

Hutchins', Ellſworth's,

Low's and Weſt's Almanacks, for 1772, to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartord.

POET'S CORNER.

PICTURE OF LIFE.

"WHat is this life thatmortals idly crave ?
The noiſy paſſport to the ſilent grave
Each moment ſinks the value of the prize,
And death is daily marching 'fore our eyes.
Drunk with the joys of life, we heed them not
Till ſickneſs warns us of the common lot,
The lot which levels all on equal terms,
And gives an olio banquet to the worms,
That rudely knaw, in undiſtinguiſh'd graves,
The fleſh of Emperors, and fleſh of ſlaves.
Abaſhing, humbling thought ! enough to force
Strong wing'd ambition from her eagle courſe—
Enough to curb the ſelf-ſufficient will,
And bid the luſt of earthly praiſe be ſtill.
What is this life—a temporary ſtage,
Where divers men in divers parts engage.
The fleeting forms in quick ſucceſſion glide,
As one moves off his abſcence is ſudply'd ;
And, ſhould ſome fav'rite actor quit the ſcene,
Into his place another ſteps ſerene :
Serene, and, full of ſelf, he tries to ſoar
And reach a height, that ne'er was reach'd before
Behold the wither'd, ſapleſs tree of fame,
That boaſts no other virtue but the name :
Yet, by the dupes of admiration view'd,
Its trunk appears magnificently rude :
In ſhatter'd pomp it ſtill attracts the ſight.
And warms each novice with a ſtrange delight
In vain—for ſouls renown'd in ancient days,
With greedy hands have pre engroſs'd her bays,
Each twig ſo rifl'd that no modern now
Can find one leaf to dignify his brow,
Yet, tho' her branches gradually fade,
Man ſtill ſeeks refuge in her ſcanty ſhade.
Vain fooliſh man ! When all the precious fruit
Is torn away, to reverence the root."

Stray'd or Stolen from

the ſubſcriber in Eaſt-Hartford, the night after the 13th day of November inſtant, a bay *Horſe* about 13 half hands high, branded on the left thigh with an uncertain dull brand, both paces and trots, ſhod before. Whoever ſhall convey ſaid horſe to the owner, or ſecure the thief if ſtolen, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have a reward of *Two Dollars*, and all neceſſary charges paid by me,

Widow Martha Porter.

November 15, 1771.

Theſe are to notify the

ſeveral creditors whoſe accounts have been exhibited and allowed againſt the eſtate of Biſhop Manroſs late of Farmington deceas'd, to meet at the houſe of *Deacon Eliſha Manroſs* of Farmington, on the 4th day of December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, in order to receive their ſeveral proportions of ſaid eſtate, which then will be diſtributed by us,

November 5, 1771.

Aſa Upſon,
Mercy Manroſs, } Diſtributors

Taken up by the Subſcriber

at Suffield, on the 30th of October laſt, a brown Mare, about 14 hands high, paces and trots, about 14 years old. The owner may have her again, on proving his property and paying charges, by applying to

Daniel Pomeroy.

Suffield, November 13 1771.

Hartford, November 5, 1771.

Stray'd or ſtolen out

of the paſture of Mr. Jared Seymour of Hartford, a dark bay, or cheſtnut colour'd well built *MARE*, with dark main and tail, 7 or 8 years old, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, is inclined to hold her head ſomewhat low, has lately been uſed in journeys—— Whoever ſhall bring ſaid Mare to the Rev. Mr. Patten, in ſaid Hartford, will be handſomely rewarded by him.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

Wanted immediately,

as an apprentice, to ſerve at leaſt ſeven years, to a genteel buſineſs, a young lad of a reputable family, of good character, and that can write a good hand, if he has ſtudied latin 'twill be better, between 13 and 15 years of age.—— For further particulars enquire of

The Printer hereof

Hartford, November 19, 1771.

This informs the Gentlemen

who ſubſcribed for Doct Blackſtone's *Commentaries* with me, that the firſt volumes are come to hand

JESSE ROOT.

Three Pounds Reward.

ON the Night of the 10th Inſt. the Shop of the Subſcriber in Durham was broke open, when the following Articles were ſtolen, viz.

One Shagg Beaver Hat, with a green Silk Lining, a large Button, and broad Loop—One ſmalliſh plain ditto, both a little worn——Two Caſtor ditto, newly finiſhed off. One new plain Ruſſet Bridle——a Pinchbeck Watch with a ſingle Caſe, and a Bottle of Rum, &c.

Whoever ſhall take up the Thief or Thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to Juſtice, ſhall have the above Reward of Three Pounds, or Thirty Shillings for the Goods without the Rogues, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by

ELIHU ADKINS.

N. B. It is ſuppoſed they were the ſame Fellows that broke the Houſe of Capt. Reuben Atwater in Wallingford the Night before.

Durham, Nov. 12, 1771.

Found in a bye place,

on the 13th of November inſtant, ſuppoſed to be hid by a thief, a bundle of cloaths, conſiſting of ſhirts, handkerchiefs and ſtockings, the owner or owners on proving his or their property, may have them again on paying charges, apply to

John Arnold

Eaſt Hartford, November 18 1771.

Notice is hereby given

to all concerned, that the meeting of the *Medical Corporation* of the county of Litchfield, ſtands adjourned to Tueſday the 24th day of December, A D 1771, to be held at the town-houſe in Woodbury.

Teſt,

S. ORTON, *Clerk.*

The ſubſcriber hereby

informs the public, that he has lately ſet up the buſineſs of weaving ſtockings, &c in Eaſt-Hartford—and that ſaid buſineſs may be carried on in all its branches he has engaged one *William White* from Nottingham in England who perfectly underſtands his buſineſs.—He weaves worſted, cotton, linen or ſilk men and women's ſtockings—alſo breeches and waiſtcoat patterns, men's caps and gloves—women's mitts of different work, both cloſe and open. All gentlemen and ladies who are diſpoſed to encourage the manufacturing the above articles and will favour him with their cuſtom, may depend on having their work done in the beſt manner, and on as reaſonable terms as at any manufactury in America—and the favour be thankfully acknowledged by their humble ſervant,

RUSSEL WOODBRIDGE.

NB Thoſe who may favour him with their cuſtom, are deſired not to over twiſt their thread and worſted.

STray'd or ſtolen out of the paſture of Mr. John Skinner of Hartford, about four weeks ſince, a dark bay MARE, ſix years old, both paces and trots, about 14 half hands high, branded on her fore near hoof with *W T* ——Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid ſtray to the owner, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and have all neceſſary charges paid, by

Daniel Cotton.

Hartford, Nov 13, 1771

Ebenezer Plummer,

Has juſt received from LONDON, in the Captains Collyer, Fellows, Gales and Bryan, (lately arrived at Boſton)

A General aſſortment of Engliſh and India

GOODS,

ſuitable for all ſeaſons, which are now ready for ſale at his ſtore in Glaſtenbury.

To enumerate the articles, would exceed the limits of an advertiſement in a News Paper—but thoſe who favour him with their cuſtom, may be ſupply'd with as great a variety of articles and on as reaſonable terms, as at any ſtore in the colony.

Juſt receiv'd and to be ſold very low for Caſh only,

By William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great-Bridge in Hartford, a genteel Aſſortment of Cream Colour'd, (or Queens Ware) White, Blue and White, and Black Stone, Delph, Earthen & Glaſs Wares, conſiſting of the following Articles.

Cream Colour'd Diſhes

in Setts or Single. Fruit Baſkets plain and open work with and without ſtands, from 2/9 to 7ſ. Large and ſmall fruit and ſallad plates. Sauce bowls with covers and ſpoons. Butter tubs and ſtands. Tureenes. Quart, pint and half pint muggs plain and enamel'd. Large and ſmall plates. Pitchers and Canns. Tea pots different ſizes, from 10d to 2ſ. Tea cups & Saucers plain, flower'd and enamel'd. Small tea and coffee bowls. Chocolate ditto. Milk pots. Sugar diſhes and ſugar boxes. One, two and three leav'd pickle ſtands, very beautiful, from 1 to 3ſ Sauce boats different ſizes. Muſtard pots with and without ſpoons. Pepper caſters. Flower Bottles. Waſh hand baſons, &c.

WHITE STONE.

Tea cups and ſaucers. Plates of different ſizes.——Quart, pint and half pint mugs. Cream and muſtard pots. Sauce Boats, as low as 1ſ a pair. Bowles, Pepper caſters, &c.

BLACK, AGATE and GREEN

Tea pots different Sizes——Bowls——Sugar Diſhes and Cream pots.——

BLUE and WHITE STONE

Large and ſmall Pickle Pots.——Jugs from 1 to 12 Quarts. Quart and pint mugs and chamber pots.

Yellow and black and red earthen Jugs, Porringers, Chamber pots, &c.

DELPH

Tea pots, diſhes, flower horns, Gallon, half gallon quart and pint bowls.

GLASS

Quart, pint and half pint decanters, ſingle and double flint, plain & flower'd, from 3/6 to 15ſ a pair. Tumblers (or beer glaſſes) from half a gill to a pint, ſingle and double flint. Cut, flower'd, enamell'd and plain wine glaſſes, from 6 to 18ſ per doz. Plain and cut ſalts. Single and double flint vinegar cruits. Quart, pint, and half pint bottles.

Alſo ; Choice flower of muſtard, by the pound, half or quarter pound. Beſt Kippens Snuff. Chocolate. Ginger. Loaf Sugar. Pepper. Alſpice. Beſt Holland Geneva, by the caſe or ſingle bottle very low. Molaſſes, &c &c.

N. B. *Mr.* ELLERY *acquaints his friends and others, that he propoſes to keep conſtantly by him, a good aſſortment of the above different kinds of wares, and flatters himſelf that his priſes will be agreeable to all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.*

Hartford, October 22 1771.

[DECEMBER. M.DCC.LXXI.
NUMBER 364.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, to TUESDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1771.

From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.

Mr. DRAPER,

If you think the following Morſel worthy of a Place in your next, I ſhall ſend you the remaining Chapters.

ZOROASTER.

An Eaſtern Hiſtory.

CHAP. I.

1. AND it came to paſs in the ſeventeen Hundredth and ſixtieth Year, in the Eighth Month, on the Twenty fifth Day of the Month, that George, the great King of the Britainites, ſlept with his Fathers and was buryed in the Sepulchre of the Kings; and George the Third, his Grandſon, reigned in his ſtead.

2. Twenty and two Years old, was George the Third, when he began to reign; and his Mother's Name was Auguſta.

3. And he did that which was right in the Sight of the Lord, and walked in all the Statutes and Ordinances of the Lord blameleſs.

4. And all the Tribes of the People rejoiced greatly, becauſe that the Lord had made George the Third King over them; and they ſhouted with a loud voice, ſaying, God ſave the King.

5. And the thing pleaſed the Lord exceedingly; and he ſaid unto them, behold I have given unto you a King after mine own Heart, who will go in and out before you, and lead you with a ſkilful Hand, and with an upright Heart, even as my Servant George the ſecond did.

6. Now therefore be wiſe, and hearken unto his Words; and whatſoever he ſhall ſay unto you, that obſerve and do.

7. If ye be obedient, and do all that I command you this Day; if ye ſhall love, honor and reverence mine anointed, and ſhall lead quiet and peaceable Lives in all Godlineſs and Honeſty;

8. Then I will be your God and ye ſhall be my People, and it ſhall be well with you, and happy ſhall ye be, you and your children for ever.

9. But if ye be diſobedient, ſtiff necked, and rebellious, hearkening unto the deceiving Words of wicked Men, and grieving and vexing the righteous Soul of my Servant whom I have ſet over you this Day, and doing Evil in my Sight;

10. Behold, I will come out in Anger againſt you, and will give you up to Hardneſs of Heart, and Blindneſs of Mind; and ye ſhall become a Stench in my Noſtrils; and I will take from you my Servant whom I have choſen, and ye ſhall become a Prey to crafty Tyrants, who ſhall turn you aſide from the paths of Peace, and ſhall lead you in the Way that is not good.

11. And all the People anſwered and ſaid, it is well ſpoken; the Words of the Lord and of the King we will obſerve, to keep and to do them.

12. And the People hearkened unto the Voice of the Lord, and obeyed the King for a Seaſon; and the Lord bleſſed them in Riches and Honors, more and more; and made all their Enemys to flee before them; and the Land had reſt.

13. And the King's Heart was right before the Lord, and towards his People; and his Soul loved them, and he ſpake kindly unto them, and was unto them as a good, indulgent Father.

14. And the King ruled with Juſtice & Equity over all his People, even over the Britainites, and the Hibernianites, and the Inhabitants of the Iſles, and over the Provinces beyond the great Waters, even the Maſſachuſites, and the Connecticutenſians, and the Hampſhirites, and the Rhodians, and the Jerſites, and the Yorkites, and the Penſylvanians, and the Virginians, and the Merylandians, and the Carolinites, and the Georgites, and the Canadites.

15. And the King ſet Governors over all the Provinces and over all the Iſles; and Francis was Governor over the Maſſachuſites.

16. And all the People, even the Britainites and the Hibernianites, and the Dwellers in the Iſles and in the Provinces proſpered, and were happy; and Joy and Gladneſs ſported in their Countenances, and all Clouds were removed from their Brows; and they bleſſed God and the King.

17. And it came to paſs in the ſeventh Month on the tenth Day of the Month, that Stephen, the chief Judge over the Maſſachuſites, dyed, and was gathered to his Fathers.

18. And Francis, the King's Governor, called together the great Men of his Counſel; and they appointed Thomas to be chief Judge over the Land, in the Room of Stephen.

19. Now Thomas was an upright Man, one that feared God and eſchewed Evil; moreover Thomas was well ſkill'd in all the Statutes, [illegible] to hear.

20. And all the People rejoiced exceedingly, becauſe that Thomas was appointed to be chief Judge over them.

21. But Jacob had ſaid in his Heart, behold now Stephen is dead, and I, even I, will be chief Judge over the Land.

22. So when Jacob heard that Thomas was appointed to be cheif Judge, his Countenance fell; and he was exceeding wroth.

23. And one told Jacob the younger ſaying, behold Thomas is cheif Judge.

24. Then was Jacob the younger's Wrath greatly kindled; and he ſaid, God do ſo to me, and more alſo, if I do not kindle in the Land a Flame which many Waters cannot quench.

25. Now the reſt of the Acts of Jacob the younger, and all that he ſaid, and all that he did, behold, are they not written in the Books of the Chronicles of the Jacobites. So Jacob the younger ceaſed from troubling, and was buryed under the Mantle of Charity.

26. And in thoſe Days certain of the Sons of Belial ſaid among themſelves, behold now, we have neither Vineyards nor Olive yards, nor Flocks nor Herds, nor Gold nor Silver, what therefore can we loſe? yet peradventure by our Craft, we may gain ſomething.

27. Behold, Jacob the elder, and Jacob the younger, have ſet themſelves againſt Francis the Governor and Thomas the cheif Judge; come therefore, and let us join ourſelves unto the Jacobites; who can tell but Francis may purchaſe our Friendſhip at our own Price.

28. So Samuel the Publican, and William the Scribe, and Will the Weaver, with others of the Sons of Belial, ſet themſelves to oppoſe Francis the Governor, and Thomas the chief Judge, and drew much People after them; and the Land was diſquieted.

29. But it came to paſs that when Thomas the chief Judge had performed his Circuit thro' the Land, and had judged the People in Righteouſneſs, the Maſſachuſites perceived that they had been mocked and deceived by the Sons of Belial.

30. And they ſaid unto them, behold now, what is this that ye have done, & why have ye wickedly troubled our Spirits with vain Imaginations? for now have we ſeen and heard for ourſelves, and we know of a Truth, that ye have ſent forth a lying Spirit to mock us with Leaſing concerning Thomas the chief Judge.

31. Wherefore ceaſe from troubling us; for, as the Lord liveth, we will no longer hearken to your Words, but we will turn a deaf Ear to all your Reproach.

32. And the Sons of Belial were amazed, and confounded and put to Silence. So the Land again had Reſt.

33. And it came to paſs after Many Days, that George, ſirnamed Grenville, one of the Kings chief Counſellors, ſtood before the King, and ſaid;

34. O King live forever; behold now thy People, even the Britainites and the Hibernianites, are burthened with heavy Taxes; & have contributed great part of their Gold & Silver, & Corn and Wool, to protect the Iſles in the Sea, and the Provinces beyond the great Waters, againſt the Heathen Natives round about them.

35. And now behold the Dwellers in the Iſles, and in the provinces are become numerous and wealthy; and it is fit that they ſhould bear part of the Burthen with us; for behold we are Brethren.

36. [illegible] tion of this Burthen be raiſed by a Duty on certain Writings.

37. And the Thing pleaſed the King, becauſe it ſeemed juſt and right in his Eyes; and the King called together his Nobles and the wiſe Men of the Nation, and required of them their Advice in this matter.

38. Then the Nobles, and the wiſe Men of the Nation, ſtood before the King, and counſelled him on this wiſe, ſaying, let the Decree go forth according to the Word of George the chief Counſellor.

39. So the King ſent forth his Decree, and appointed Officers, in the Iſles, and in the provinces, to receive the Dutys. In all this, the King's Heart was wholly right, neither was Guile found in his mouth.

40. But when the Dwellers in the provinces heard thereof, they were ſorely diſquieted, and would have ſupplicated the King to repeal his Decree.

41. But the Sons of Belial ſaid among themſelves, behold now the Time of our Deliverance is at Hand; come therefore let us provoke the people to Wrath.

42. So the Sons of Belial reviled the King, and his Nobles, and the wiſe men of the Nation, and counſelled the People to diſobey the command of the King, and to refuſe Obedience to his Decree.

43. And certain alſo of the Prieſts, joined themſelves unto the Sons of Belial, and, in the name of the Lord, ſtirred up the people to commit Folly and Wickedneſs in the Land.

44. So the Men of the great Citys aroſe, and came upon the King's Officers, and evil intreated them, and drove them out. Alſo certain of the Sons of Belial in the City of Boſtonia, aroſe by Night, and beſet the Houſe of Thomas the chief Judge, and utterly deſtroyed it; but Thomas fled and eſcaped.

45. And when Tidings of theſe Things were brought to the King's Ears, then was his Soul greatly troubled within him; and he turned his Face to the Wall and wept: for he loved his people in the provinces, even as a Father loveth his Children.

46. And the Thing that the People had done diſpleaſed the the Lord exceedingly; and his Anger was ſorely kindled againſt them, becauſe they had diſobeyed the Voice of his Word, and had grieved the Soul of his Anointed. And the King prayed unto the Lord for them.

From a late Publication.

THE following anecdote which was related by a gentleman who was himſelf a witneſs to the truth of the fact, is ſo remarkable an inſtance of an heroic and unſhaken ſenſe of friendſhip, among perſons of a claſs that we have accuſtomed ourſelves to conſider and indeed (often to the infinite diſgrace of humanity) to treat as barbarians, that I could not diſpence with the communicating it to the public.

At a late public ſale of negro ſlaves at Santa Cruitz, among the great numbers that Chriſtian avarice had been either the immediate or ſecondary means of placing on a level with the cattle daily brought to our markets, were two, each of them apparently about the age of thirty, whoſe deportment ſeemed ſuperior to the reſt.—What their rank had really been, they with a ſullen dignity ſeemed reſolved to conceal from every one.——Yet mingled with a haughty manner to all beſides, there appeared in every look and action the tendereſt affection and heart-felt attachment to each other.——When the captain of the veſſel which had brought them hither, entered on the neceſſary buſineſs of diſtributing his marketable goods into the proper lots for ſale, both of them, in the moſt ſubmiſſive manner, and with an earneſtneſs that ſpoke more than common feelings, clung round his knees, and hung about his garment, intreating him only to favour them ſo far as to permit them both to be appointed to the ſame lot, by which means they may ſerve one maſter, and at leaſt enjoy the trifling ſatisfaction of being companions even in ſlavery.——But even this poor requeſt itſelf, either through the brutality of their ſaleſman, or from apprehenſions of their combining in ſome mutinous deſign, was denied them.

Yet earneſt as they ſeemed in their deſire, the refuſal was received with manly reſignation by them both: and when upon the point of being delivered to their reſpective maſters, they only begged the leave of a few words with one another, permitted out of hearing, tho' not of ſight of thoſe they were to ſerve.——This was allowed them; which after a few minutes converſation, and a cloſe embrace, they parted, and were ſent to their reſpective ſtations.—Seven days after the tranſaction, they both (as it afterwards appeared) were miſſing at the ſame hour; nor were they, though the ſtricteſt ſearch was made after them, to be found; till at about a week's diſtance, a planter riding through a thicket which lay in the midway between the two plantations they had been deſtined to, ſaw, to his great ſurpriſe, two bodies hanging on one tree, locked faſt, and folded in each others arms, embracing and embraced; which, on enquiry made, proved to be the faithful, yet deſperate friends.

Such was the attachment, even in death, of mortals, formed like ourſelves, with ſouls informed with every noble & generous ſentiment, and capable of cultivation like our own; but whom with the moſt barbarous oppreſſion, we, at our pleaſure, deprive of liberty, of life, and even of thoſe advantages which common humanity induces us to beſtow upon the more domeſtic brutes, the horſe and ox.——Hear this ye Chriſtians; hear it and bluſh!

Stolen from the ſubſcriber on the 26th inſtant, a black mare, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, one hind foot white, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod all round, about 7 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder thus 8, had on a bridle and breaſted ſaddle. Whoever ſhall take up the thief & mare ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have five dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me, SAMUEL ELMER.

Sharon, November 26. 1771.

WRITING PAPER of different kinds——BLANKS of moſt kinds uſed in this Colony, to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

BOSTON, December 12 1771.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription a neat Edition of

The celebrated Letters OF JUNIUS,

With Sir William Draper's Letters, and Anſwer's; alſo the Letters ſigned PORTIUS, ASTOS JUNIA, FRANCES, and MODESTUS, being all the Letters that were anſwered by JUNIUS at the ſeveral periods in which they were written. The Names to each Letter. The Blanks properly filled up, and a copious Table of Contents.

The whole has been reviſed and corrected by one of the firſt Men in point of political and literary Knowledge in Great Britain.

JUNIUS's Letter to Lord NORTH, Aug. 22. 1770, on the appointment of Mr. Luttrell to be Adjutant General to the Army in Ireland, ends this firſt Volume: The ſecond Volume is now printing in London, and will be publiſhed here immediately after the Receipt of a Copy.

Price to Subſcribers 3s. 4d. ſtitched in blue, for the firſt Volume, and the other in Proportion.—The Money to be paid at the Delivery of the Books.

The Work to be put to Preſs immediately upon the Appearance of a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers for defraying the Expences.

Subſcriptions are taken in by HENRY KNOX, the Publiſher, in Cornhill, Boſton, and by E. WATSON, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

THE ſubſcribers for the Connecticut Courant, *are hereby informed, that one year ſince the expiration of the partnerſhip between* Mr. THOMAS GREEN *and the ſubſcriber, concludes with this paper, being* No. 364. *And as he is engaged in large ſums for the uſe of printing materials, together with other expences in carrying on the buſineſs, he earneſtly deſires all his kind cuſtomers* WHO ARE INDEBTED TO HIM FOR THE COURANT, *to make immediate payment, that he may be thereby enabled to diſcharge his obligations, and continue the buſineſs in this place in a better manner than he hath been able.*

N. B. Thoſe perſons who ſhall not make payment, by the middle of January, will be waited upon for ballances due from them, about that time, by Mr. Barzillai Hudſon—*and it is hoped they will be ready to ſettle, either by Caſh or their obligations, which will lay an additional obligation on their much obliged humble ſervant,*

EBENEZER WATSON.

Alſo, thoſe who were ſubſcribers for this paper in the towns of Middletown and Durham, before they were carried by Mr. Roſwell Stanly, *are deſired not to make any payment to him, for the ſame. And thoſe that ſubſcribed to receive the papers of him, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with him very ſoon, as he will be diſcontinued from ſaid buſineſs after No. 370.—And if any gentlemen ſhall deſire ſtill to continue their papers, they will receive them by* Mr. Joſeph Knight, *who hath undertaken to deliver them in a punctual manner.* E. W.

Printing Office: Hartford, December 17. 1771.

ALL perſons indebted to the inſolvent eſtate of George Caldwell of Hartford, either in the late company with Charles Caldwell, or in the late company with Richard Smith, as to accounts not aſſigned over to ſaid Smith, or any otherways, on note, bond, book debts, executions, &c. are hereby deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and pay up their reſpective ballances to the ſubſcribers, truſtees to the eſtate of ſaid George Caldwell, purſuant to a late reſolve of aſſembly, or they muſt expect trouble. Dated in Hartford, the 13th of December, A.D. 1771.

Samuel Chapman, } Truſtees.
Eliſha Steel, }

Frederick Bull,

INforms the public that he now carries on the buſineſs of Nail making, near the common landing in Hartford, where may be had the beſt of Nails of almoſt every ſize, and warranted to be no more leſt than is beneficial to the purchaſers. And as the manufacturing of Nails in America is of public utility, hopes to find proper encouragement from the conſumers, as the priſes will be agreeable, and many articles excepted for pay, where it is not convenient to pay caſh.

Hartford, December 9. 1771.

N. B. *Nail Rods of the beſt kind to be ſold at ſaid place, as cheap as in New York.*

Stolen out of the deſk of the ſubſcriber in the night of the 30th Nov laſt, a large Pair of ſquare carv'd ſilver Shoe Buckles, the price mark'd with a pin, 8 or 9l. ſome odd ſhillings O T with a black Barcelona Handkerchief——If the perſon who ſtole them, will be ſo kind as to leave the buckles where they can be recovered again, ſhall have the handkerchief for their trouble, & no queſtions ask'd.

December 16. 1771. THOMAS BROWN.

To be ſold, a farm in Simsbury, in the county of Hartford, containing twenty acres of wood land, and an orchard of above three acres, with a houſe, and good well of water. For further particulars, and terms of payment, enquire of James Jepſon, the plate worker, near the court houſe in Hartford, who makes and ſells, all ſorts of ſilver-ware cheap for caſh or country produce.

ALL perſons indebted by judgment, execution, bond, book debt, or otherwiſe, to the company of *Gardiner & Jepſon*, or the ſubſcriber, are deſired to ſettle and pay their debts to *JESSE ROOT*, Eſq; in Hartford, by the firſt day of March next, or expect trouble without further notice.

WILLIAM JEPSON.

Hartford, Dec 10. 1771.

MADE his eſcape from the county goal in Hartford, laſt night, a tranſient perſon named *Lemuel Guſtin*, about 26 years of age, midling ſtature, fair complexion, and made a gay appearance. Had on a light colour'd broad cloth coat, his other cloathing is forgot, was committed laſt week, on ſuſpicion of paſſing counterfeit money. Whoever will take up ſaid *Guſtin*, and return him to the goal from whence he made his eſcape, ſhall have Forty Shillings reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

Alſo eſcaped from ſaid goal, a young fellow who has been twice crop'd and branded for burglary, call'd by the name of John Brown. Whoever ſhall take him up and return him, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, per

Ezekiel Williams, Sheriff.

Hartford, November 28, 1771.

TO BE SOLD,

By *Thomas Converſe*,

At his Store North of the Court Houſe in *HARTFORD*.

A Neat aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell cheap for *CASH or PRODUCE* in Hand.

At the above ſtore and ſign of the Leather Breeches, *Converſe & Stone*, carries on the Breeches making in all its branches; and as they have leather of the neateſt kind, together with a number of breeches already made, they make no doubt but gentlemen may be eaſily ſuited.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 6.

About five Weeks ago, was brought to Dr. Hall Jackſon of this Town, one Fletcher, of Winter Harbour, he is now in the thirty-ninth Year of his age; when he was ſix Months old, he loſt his ſight, and has remained perfectly blind ever ſince; the next day after his arrival here, he had his left Eye couched, but beſides the diſeaſe that attended this Eye, from his Infancy, he had received a Blow from the End of a Mop Staff, which had rendered the Diſorder ſo complicated, as to afford little or no proſpect of ſucceſs, notwithſtanding it ſo far ſucceeded, as to make him capable of diſtinguiſhing ſome Objects, tho' not with any great degree of exactneſs; he in ſome Meaſure though not wholly, loſt the little Benefit that he received by a violent inflammation that ſucceeded the Operation, and this retarded it's being performed on the other Eye, until laſt Thurſday week when it was done with all the ſucceſs that could be expected or deſired: No ſooner was the Inſtrument out of his Eye, when he was able clearly, and diſtinctly to ſee the many Perſons and Objects that ſurrounded him, in all of which he immediately perceived a Difference, but how or in what this difference conſiſted, he could give no Account, as he had no Idea of Form, Colour, Magnitude, diſtance, or even a Plurality of Things but what he had formed in his Mind, from the Senſe of Hearing and Feeling; which plainly demonſtrates that were we deprived of the Uſe of our ſenſitory Organs we could have no Ideas of Things whatever.

All objects and colours ſeem'd equally agreeable to this Perſon but Red and green, the former of which he could not look upon with any degree of ſatisfaction, but with the latter he appeared to be much Pleaſed.

The Joy expreſſed by this Perſon in being reſtored to ſo valuable a Senſe, did by no Means appear ſo great as in thoſe that have been before ſenſible of the enjoyment of it.

About ten days ago a Negro Man belonging to Mr. Nathaniel Meſerve of Durham, who had been blind for ſome Years, had both his Eyes Couched by Doctor Hall Jackſon, and perfectly reſtored to ſight.

NEW-HAVEN, December 13.

Laſt Tueſday Evening departed this Life, in the 24th Year of her Age, Mrs. LUCY JONES, the amiable Conſort of Mr. ISAAC JONES, of this Town, and only Child of Captain CHARLES GOODRICH, of Pittsfield: A Lady of many very amiable Qualifications, lived univerſally beloved, and died greatly lamented by all that had the Pleaſure of her Acquaintance; and, we truſt, is now rejoicing amongſt the redeemed above, whilſt her Friends are almoſt inconſolable at their irreparable Loſs. Many affecting Circumſtances attend both the Huſband and Father of the Deceas'd. In leſs than Three Years the Huſband has been bereaved twice; both Mother and Child buried in the ſame Grave, and the Father in the ſame loneſome State. This particular caſe calls for the ſympathizing Pity of all their Friends.

Her Remains were decently interred Yeſterday Afternoon.

On Sunday the 1ſt Inſtant, the Brig Ann, bound from Boſton to N. York, Joſep Crew, Maſter, run on a reef of Rocks near Norwalk harbour, and received ſo much Damage that it is thought the Veſſel will be rendered unfit for any further Service. No Lives were loſt; but the Cargo is much damaged.

We hear from Salem, in the Province of New-York, That about Three Weeks ſince, a white Woman, the Wife of a Molatto, belonging to that Place, was found dead in a Mill Pond, with ſeveral Marks of Violence on her; and her Huſband who is the ſuppoſed Murderer has abſconded.

Laſt Saturday Evening Mr. Moſes Cook, of Waterbury, being at Mr. Clark's Tavern, in Bethany, where there was an Indian named Moſes Paul, who had behaved ſo diſorderly, (on Mrs. Clark's refuſing to let him have a Dram) that he was turned out of doors, when he ſwore to be revenged on ſome one Perſon in the Houſe; and Mr. Cook going out ſoon after, received from the Indian, (who 'tis ſuppoſed lay in wait, near the houſe, in Order to put his Threat in Execution) a violent blow on his Head, with ſome Weapon, that broke his Scull in ſo terrible a Manner, that he died of the Wound laſt Night.

The Indian was apprehended and committed to the Goal in this Town laſt Sunday.

HARTFORD, December 17.

Laſt Week, died at Stockbridge, Mrs Abigail Woodbridge, Conſort of the Hon. Timothy Woodbridge, Eſq; one of the Council of the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

Middletown, December 14, 1771.

THE ſon of Mr. Antony Ames of this town, a promiſing child about ſix years old, as he was reaching after a diſh that was ſwimming in the water, accidentally (laſt Tueſday) fell headforemoſt into a tub of ſcalding water, juſt after they had taken the hog out, and was ſcalded in ſo terrible a manner, that in defiance of all that was done for his relief, a fever ſet in, he turn'd delirious, and expired next morning. A moſt melancholy confirmation of the truth and juſtneſs of the obſervations made long ſince, by a divinely inſpired writer.

"*Man that is born of a woman is of*
"*few days and full of trouble.*
"*He cometh forth like a flower, and*
"*is cut down: he fleeth alſo as a ſha-*
"*dow and continueth not.*"

For the benefit of the public, I would beg leave to obſerve, that ſoft ſing old linnen cloths, dipped in warm milk or cream, and immediately applied to the burn—and then dipping other cloths in the ſame milk or cream, and applying them upon the firſt, by way of fomentation, is one of the beſt external applications, that can be made———then dreſſing the burn with ſome ſoft eaſy diſgeſtive ointment—and afterwards at each dreſſing, fomenting the burn with a tea made of Bark, of burn bruſh, that grows frequently in little ſwamps, & wears a button, almoſt like the button-wood tree. Giving, at the ſame time, ſuch medicines, as will have a tendency to defend the vitals—promote inſenſible perſpiration—prevent or remove a fever—for any other ſymptom that may threaten the patient—by the advice of an able experienced phyſician, who in no caſe is more neceſſary, in the opinion of your old friend, and ſervant of the public,

ELIOT RAWSON.

ERRATA in our laſt, Page 3, Col. 2. Line 1, after not, *add* only

A Gentleman in London writes to his Correſpondent here, that he is greatly diſappointed of being Inſpector of the Army's Proviſions in Halifax Nova-Scotia, as that Appointment is given to James Morden, Eſq; Ordinance Store-keeper there.

Juſt receiv'd and to be ſold very low for Caſh only,

By William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great Bridge in Hartford, a genteel Aſſortment of Cream Colour'd, (or Queens Ware) White, Blue and White, and Black Stone, Delph, Earthen & Glaſs Wares, conſiſting of the following Articles.

Cream Colour'd Diſhes

in Setts or Single. Fruit Baſkets plain and open work with and without ſtands, from 3/9 to 7/. Large and ſmall fruit and ſallad plates. Sauce bowls with covers and ſpoons. Butter tubs and ſtands. Tureenes. Quart, pint and half-pint muggs plain and enamel'd. Large and ſmall plates. Pitchers and Canns. Tea pots different ſizes, from 10d to 2/. Tea cups & Saucers plain, flower'd and enamel'd. Small tea and coffee bowls. Chocolate ditto. Milk pots. Sugar diſhes and ſugar boxes. One, two and three-ſtav'd pickle ſtands, very beautiful, from 1 to 2/. Sauce boats different ſizes. Muſtard pots with and without ſpoons. Pepper caſters. Flower Bottles. Waſh hand baſons, &c.

WHITE STONE.

Tea cups and ſaucers. Plates of different ſizes.——Quart, pint and half pint mugs. Cream and muſtard pots. Sauce Boats, as low as 1/ a pair. Bowles, Pepper caſters, &c.

BLACK, AGATE and GREEN

Tea pots different Sizes——Bowls ——Sugar Diſhes and Cream pots.——

BLUE and WHITE STONE

Large and ſmall Pickle Pots.—— Jugs from 1 to 12 Quarts. Quart and pint mugs and chamber pots.

Yellow and black and red earthen Jugs, Porringers, Chamber pots, &c.

DELPH

Tea pots, diſhes, flower horns, Gallon, half gallon quart and pint bowls.

GLASS

Quart, pint and half pint decanters, ſingle and double flint, plain & flower'd, from 3/6 to 15/ a pair. Tumblers (or beer glaſſes) from half a gill to a pint, ſingle and double flint. Cut, flower'd, enamel'd and plain wine glaſſes, from 6 to 18/ per doz. Plain and cut ſalts. Single and double flint vinegar cruits. Quart, pint, and half pint bottles.

Alſo a Choice flower of muſtard, by the pound, half or quarter pound. Beſt Kippens Snuff. Chocolate. Ginger. Loaf Sugar. Pepper. Allſpice. Beſt Holland Geneva, by the caſe or ſingle bottle very low. Molaſſes, &c. &c.

N. B. *Mr.* ELLERY *acquaints his friends and others, that he propoſes to keep conſtantly by him, a good aſſortment of the above different kinds of wares, and flatters himſelf that his priſes will be agreeable to all thoſe who will pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom.*

Hartford, October 22 1771.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber at Farmington, in the night after the 23d inſtant, a cheſtnut ſorrel HORSE, about 15 half hands high, ſtar in his forehead, a white ſpot on the near hind leg, below the ſtifle joint, ſhod all round, both paces and trots, a Bridle almoſt new, ſewed with white leather, the forehead piece bound with red and green ferret. Whoever ſhall return ſaid Horſe, and ſecure the Thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have TWENTY DOLLARS reward, and if the Horſe only, a reaſonable reward and charges paid, by

James Wadſworth.

Farmington, Nov. 24. 1771.

N. B. Said Horſe is ſix or ſeven years old.

POET'S CORNER.

A Requeſt to the DIVINE BEING.

By a LADY.

THou great and ſacred Lord of all,
Of Life the only Spring;
Creator of unnumber'd Worlds,
Immenſely glorious King!
Whoſe Image ſhakes the ſtaggering mind,
Beyond conception high;
Crown'd with Omnipotence, and veil'd
With dark Eternity.
Drive from the Confines of my Heart,
Impenitence and Pride,
Nor let me in erroneous Paths
With thoughtleſs Idiots glide.
Whate'er thy all-diſcerning Eye
Sees for thy Creature fit,
I'll bleſs the Good, and to the Ill
Contentedly ſubmit.
With humane Pleaſure let me view
The Proſperous and the Great;
Malignant envy let me fly,
With odious Self-Conceit,
Let not Deſpair, nor curs'd Revenge,
Be to my Boſom known;
O give me Tears for othersWoe,
And Patience for my own;
Feed me with neceſſary Food,
I aſk not wealth nor [illegible]
But give me Eyes to [illegible]
And Senſe to praiſe [illegible]
And when thy Wiſdom think[illegible]
To ſhake my troubled Mind,
Preſerve my Reaſon with my Griefs,
And let me not repine.
May my ſtill Day obſcurely paſs,
Without Remorſe or Care;
And let me, for the parting Hour,
My trembling Ghoſt prepare.

Burglary.

A Growing evil of Connecticut, was the fourth time committed on a Goldſmith's Shop belonging to the ſubſcriber in Waterbury, on the night of the 19th inſtant, and ſtolen, 3 pair large oval carved ſilver ſhoe buckle rims, and 3 pair brilliant ſtone ear rings in gold not finiſhed, and likely ſome other articles not yet miſſed. Whoever will ſecure ſaid articles, and the felon or felons, ſhall have Three Dollars reward, and neceſſary charges paid, by

Joſeph Hopkins.

Waterbury, Nov. 22, 1771.

Stray'd away out of

Wethersfield meadow, in the month of November inſtant, a cheſtnut colour'd *MARE*, three years old laſt June about 14 hands and an inch high, a ſtar in her forehead, branded W on the left ſhoulder, a natural pacer, ſhod all round.— Whoever ſhall take up ſaid MARE and give notice, or bring the ſame to *Dr. Ezekiel Porter*, ſhall have all reaſonable charges paid, and a reward of TWO DOLLARS, by

EZEKIEL PORTER.

Wethersfield, November 21, 1771.

TO BE SOLD

By Stephen Auſtin,

At his Shop near the North Meeting Houſe in Hartford.

A LARGE number of LEATHER BREECHES of the beſt kind, juſt received from Philadelphia, from 22 to 28s. a pair— together with a quantity of Shammy Leather, proper for linings— alſo beſt Whitechapel and Common Needles, both round & ſquare pointed.

HARTFORD:
Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

John & James Morton,

Have juſt received by the laſt Veſſels from Europe, via New York, a freſh ſupply of GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale at their Store at Mr. Richard Woodhull's, which is the corner houſe oppoſite the Northeaſt front of White Haven Meeting Houſe in New Haven.

Superfine broadcloths
Midling do.
Low pric'd do.
Red duffils
Blue do.
Red peniſtons
Green do.
Red coatings
Blue do.
Grey do.
Bloombath do.
Blue cap
Green do.
Blue halfthicks
Roſe blankets
Green rugs
Shalloons
Durants
Tammies
Calamancoes
Stript camblets
Dorſiteens
Plain camblets
Worſted damaſks
Callicoes and chints
Black breeches patterns
Blue and white cotton furniture
Red and white do.
Copperplate do.
Taffaties and perſians
Luteſtrings
Silk bandannoes
Silk romall handkerchiefs
Cotton do. do.
Check linnen handkerchiefs
Blue and white ſtamp ditto
Red and white do
Black gauze handkerchiefs
Black Barcelona do.
Black Cravats
Cambricks
Lawns
Flower'd lawns
Knitting handkerchiefs
Flower'd ſilk gauze aprons
Black flowered gauze
Black plain do.
White flower'd do.
White plain do.
Iriſh Linnens
Iriſh ſheeting
Cotton checks
Linnen do.
Bed ticks
Mens worſted hoſe
Womens do. do.
Mens buckſkin gloves
Mens black ſilk do.
Mens white do. do.
Womens black ſilk do.
Womens white do.
Womens ſilk mitts
Womens worſted do
Quality binding
Coat do.
Gartering
Scotch threads
Sewing ſilk
Ivory and horn combs
Knives and forks
Cotteau knives
Pen do.
Sciſſors
Ribbons black gimp
Black lace, white do.
Twiſt tailors buttons
Metal do.
Glaſs ſleeve buttons
Braſs do. do.
Apron tapes
Fans, pins
Mohair, ſilk & [illegible]
Black ſattin and Pelong
Black alamode
Black beeds
Nails, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs
Year's beſt Scotch ſnuff in bladders
Writing paper
Holland Quills, &c.

Edward Dodd, jun.

HAS juſt received a freſh aſſortment of Engliſh GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon which he will ſell cheap for caſh or produce in hand at his ſtore under the Printing Office in Hartford.

New Haven, November 22d, 1771.

Run away laſt evening

from the ſubſcriber two Negro Fellows, one named *Peter*, the other *Primus*. Peter is a ſtout fellow, of a yellow complexion, about thirty-nine years of age, buſhy head of hair, took with him a ſuit of light cloth clothes, and ſome other articles of apparel not poſſible to be deſcribed. Primus is about 27 years old, a trim built fellow, ſomething yellowiſh; has pretty long hair for a negro, and I think has loſt one of his fore teeth; he lately run away from the Jerſies and was taken up in this town, where he was purchaſed. He took with him a ſnuff colour'd coat and breeches lined with red coating, a black velvet waiſtcoat, &c. he is a handy fellow, and pretty good carpenter; 'tis likely he may have a paſs, and change his name from Primus to Charles. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid negroes, and confine them, and give their maſter intelligence where they are, or convey them home, ſhall be rewarded in a very generous manner, and receive the thanks of their humble Servant,

RALPH ISAACS.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

Peter Verſtille

Is now ſelling off the remainder of his Goods on hand, VERY CHEAP, for Caſh or Produce: the articles are as follows.

Superfine black blue mix'd dove and other colour'd broadcloths
Midling blew griz'd do.
Black blue green & cloth colour'd Germ Serges
Red and blue Duffils
Green rugs and ſtripe blankets
Wilton Cloths
Stripe [illegible] and flower'd Serges
Double Cambrets for men's Cloaks and women's Ridinghoods.
Figur'd Stuffs
Yard wide black and coloured crapes
Durfences
Dreſdens and Dreſdonets
Yd wide & half yd Poplins
Grizetts and [illegible]
Black Ducape
Black Bombazeene
Brown & white Buckram
Shal'oons Callimancoes Tammies & Durants
Italian Black
Scarlet Pluſh and Saddle Cloths and a fine aſſortment of Sadlers Ware
Broad black plain Ruſſels
Iriſh Sheeting
Clouting and napkin Diapers
6-4 7-4 and 8-4 Table Cloths
Iriſh Linnens
Dowlaſs
Ravens Duck
Ticklenburg & Oznabrigs
Black Crimſon & white ſprig Sattins
Black white crimſon & green plain Sattins
Black & white ſilk gloves and mitts
Black Cravats and Barcelona Handkerchiefs
Lungee Romalls and Bandanno Handkerchiefs
Black and white plain & figur'd gauzes
Cypreſs ditto
Black and white Catgut
White Fuſtians
Black bone Lace
White bone Lace
Mens & womens thread and worſted ſtockings
Black blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns
Snail & fur Trimmings
Cap Wires
A fine aſſortment of gold and ſilver Baſket Buttons
Beſt Baſket & metal Buttons
Engliſh Bed Ticking
Bed [illegible]
Writing Preſs and Boxes
[illegible] Paper
Black Taffety
Ink Powder and beſt Dutch Quills
Beſt Velvet Corks
Hunting Whips
Fine Ribbons and Silks
Beſt OD Cotton Clothiers wool Cards by the dozen
Delph Stone and China Ware
Painted Floor Bruſhes
A fine aſſortment of table Knives & Forks
A large aſſortment of Shoe & Knee Buckles very cheap by the doz.
A fine aſſortment of beſt London Pewter and Braſs Kettles
Nutmegs
Cloves & Mace
Cinnamon and Ginger
Pepper by the hundred or dozen
Allſpice
Tea
Chocolate & Raiſins
Duck & Pigeon Shott
Hour Glaſſes
6 by 8 & 7 by 9 Window Glaſs
Bar Lead
Frying Pans
Fire Shovels & Tongs
Cheſt and Stock Locks
H and HL Hinges
Wood Screws
Chapes and Tongs
Round & Square Needles
Knitting Needles
Braſs handles and Eſcutchions
Whale Bone
Tea Kettles
Green & cloth colour'd Ratteens
Druggets & Half Thicks
Blue and cloth colour'd Kerſeys
Black & cloth colour'd Drawboys
Plain white & colour'd Fuſtians
White figur'd Dimotys
A fine aſſortment apron and ſhirting check
Stripe Hollands and Callicoes
6d 8d and 10d Nails
4d & 6d Brads 8 12 and 14 12 Tacks
Beſt Kippens Snuff, &c.

Alſo, about 25 acres of good wood land, about 2 miles from Rocky Hill Ferry in the bounds of Glaſtenbury.

☞ As ſaid *Verſtille* is about to leave the colony ſoon, deſires all perſons that are indebted to him either by bond, book or note, to ſettle the ſame *immediately*, to prevent further trouble.

To be ſold at public

Vendue, at the dwelling houſe of Mrs. Sarah Stillman, innholder in Wethersfield, on Thurſday the 16th day of January next, twenty acres of choice Paſture Land, lying in ſaid Wethersfield, lately improv'd by Mr. [illegible] the conditions of ſale will then and there be made known, and a good warrantee deed given of the ſame, by

PHILIP MORTIMER.

Middletown Dec 6 1771.

[DECEMBER. M.DCC.LXXI.

NUMBER 366

THE CONNECTIC COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, DECEMBER 24, to TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1771.

Continuation of the Eaſtern Hiſtory.

CHAP. II.

1. IN thoſe Days aroſe William the Orator, and John the Wilkite, and ſet themſelves to diſturb the Peace of the Britanites.

2. Now William the Orator had before time been chief Scribe unto the King; but the King had removed him out of his Place; therefore was William the orator exceeding wroth, and joined himſelf unto John the Wilkite, who feared not God, neither regarded Man.

3. And when the King heard what was done in the Provinces, he called together his great Counſellors, and the Nobles, and the wiſe Men, and ſpake unto them ſaying.

4. Behold now, ye have heard how that my People in the Provinces have rebelled againſt me, and have ſet at nought my Decree, and have evilly intreated my Officers: what think of ye it?

5. Then aroſe, William the Orator and ſpake unadviſedly with his Lips ſaying, as the Lord liveth, the Thing which the King has done is not good.

6. But the People in the Provinces have done wiſely in that they have diſobeyed the Voice of the King, and have refuſed Obedience to his Decree, and have drove out his Officers;

7. For the King, and the Nobles and the wiſe Men, have no [illegible] over them; neither are they bound in any wiſe to yield Obedience to your Commands.

8. Nevertheleſs, the King and the Nobles and the wiſe Men may reſtrain the People in the Provinces in their Handicrafts, ſo that it ſhall not be lawful for them to take even a Nail for a Horſes Hoof, or to grind a handful of Corn at their own Mills.

9. And if I hear but a Dog in any of the Provinces murmuring or complaining againſt this Thing, behold I, even I, who am grey-headed, will lead forth the Hoſts of the Nation to battle againſt them, and will cut off from among them, every one that piſſeth againſt the Wall.

10. And the King and his Nobles and all the wiſe Men of the Nation, marvelled greatly at the ſtrange Saying of William the Orator.

11. Howbeit, becauſe he had Compaſſion on their Infirmities, he repealed the Decree.

12. And when the Tidings came to the People in the Provinces, that the King had repealed the Decree, they rejoiced with exceeding great Joy, and praiſed God, and bleſſed the King, and again the Land had Reſt.

13. But the Sons of Belial raged furiouſly, becauſe the Decree was repealed, and becauſe all Contention, Strife and Murmuring had ceaſed from among the People; for they ſaid among themſelves, ſurely now, unleſs Diſcord prevail in the Cities, our Names will no more be had in Remembrance.

14. Therefore the Sons of Belial ſpake unto the People ſaying, behold how the King, and his Nobles, and his wiſe Men, have repealed the Decree whereof in time paſt ye complained; but, wot ye not, that they have done this Thing thro' Fear?

15. Know ye not that there are yet remaining divers Statutes, Laws, and Ordinances which are not good?

16. Riſe therefore and play the Men; be no longer like Aſſes couching under their Burthens, but ſtand up for your Liberties, leſt ye be ſold for Bondſmen and Slaves, you and your Wives, and your little ones.

17. Howbeit the People hearkened not unto their Words; they perceived that Deceit and Falſhood was in their Heart. So the People returned every Man to his Tent.

18. And it came to paſs, in proceſs of Time, that the King, at the Requeſt of his Nobles and wiſe Men, ſent forth another Decree, that whoſoever ſhould carry in Ships to the Provinces, any Chryſtal, or Parchment, or Balm, or blue, or ſcarlet, or crimſon Colours, ſhould pay unto the King a reaſonable Duty.

19. For the Nobles, and the wiſe Men, and all the Britanites ſaid, verily it is lawful for us to do what we will with our own; and why ſhould the Dwellers in the Provinces murmur at this thing, ſeeing they are not compelled to take of us, the Work and Labour of our Hands?

20. And when the dwellers in the Provinces heard thereof, they were not diſpleaſed for the Thing did not appear altogether wrong in their Eyes

21. But the Sons of Belial again took Council together, how they might diſquiet the People with vain Fears and Jealouſies, and provoke them again to do evil in the ſight of the Lord.

22. For they ſaid, peradventure we may perſwade the People that this Thing proceedeth altogether from the Machinations of Francis the Governor; and that the King, and his Nobles, and the wiſe Men of the Britanites, and Francis the Governor, and Thomas the chief Judge, and all the King's Officers, and all the Judges and Rulers of the Land, are contriving to bring all the Dwellers in the Provinces into miſerable Bondage, notwithſtanding we are Brethren.

23. So the Sons of Belial ſet themſelves to perſwade the people concerning theſe Things; and they ſpake in the Ears of the People according to all the wicked Intentions of the Thoughts of their Hearts; and their Words ſank deep in the Hearts of the Multitude, and they were greatly diſmayed and terrifyed. And the Land was ſorely diſquieted.

24. Moreover the Sons of Belial wrote Letters unto John the Wilkite in the Priſon; (for the Judges over the Britanites had caſt him into Priſon for ſpeaking Evil of God and the King;) and John the Wilkite wrote a Letter unto the Sons of Belial; and the Souls of the Sons of Belial were knit unto the Soul of the John the Wilkite.

25. And the Sons of Belial perſwaded the Multitude that they ſhould not part with their Money to buy Balm of the Britanites, becauſe they ſaid, the Land of the Maſſachuſites abounded with Balm, and many of the People believed their Report; but others laughed them to ſcorn.

26. Moreover they perſuaded the Multitude that they ſhould buy no Merchandize of the Britanites; but ſhould rather pay double Price to certein cunning Merchants of the Provinces, whoſe Store-houſes were filled with all manner of Merchandize.

27. So theſe Merchants made unto themſelves great Gain. Likewiſe the Sons of Belial profited by their Craft in buying and ſelling of Spinning Wheels, and in talking about fine Linnen, and in receiving Gifts.

28. Moreover the Sons of Belial ſtirred up the Multitude to evil intreat all ſuch as preſumed to buy Merchandize of the Britanites; and they aroſe upon the men and beſmeared them with Pitch, and covered them with Feathers and expoſed them to ſcorn and Deriſion, and to Mockings and Scourgings; and took from them their Goods, and caſt them out of the Cities; and Confuſion and Tumult prevailed in the Land.

29. Thus were the People deceived, and led aſtray, and became a Reproach among all the Inhabitants of the Earth.

30. And when theſe Things were told unto the King, he was grieved at their Folly; nevertheleſs becauſe he had a Regard unto them, he forgave them; and would not come out in Anger againſt them, according to the Saying of William the Orator; but the King was kind and gracious unto his People in the Provinces, and he repealed his Decree; and required of them only one fourth part of the Duty on Balm, which they and their Forefathers had paid from the Beginning

31. And when the Dwellers in the Provinces heard [illegible] then were their Hearts filled with Joy [illegible] Gladneſs; and in all the Iſles, and [illegible] all the Provinces, the Land had Reſt ſave [illegible] in the Province of the Maſſachuſites; for there the Sons of Belial yet continued to deceive the Multitude, and to provoke them to work Abomination in the Sight of the Lord.

32. And they made long Speeches in the Market places, concerning the King and his wiſe Men, and concerning Francis the Governer; but the number of thoſe who believed them not increaſed daily more and more; howbeit many ſtill believed on them, and were diſquieted in vain.

33. And it pleaſed the King to remove Francis whom he had ſet to be Governor over the Maſſachuſites and to appoint in his ſtead Thomas their Brother.

34. And Francis being accuſed of many Things, deſired to be brought before the King and his great Council, to be enquired of touching thoſe Things, whereof he was accuſed, and to ſee his Accuſers Face to Face; and Francis was found faithful and upright in all Things; and he found Favour in the Sight of the King.

LONDON, Auguſt 20.

THE Lords in the oppoſition have in one of their proteſts declared, that there has been a ſyſtematical plan carried on, during this reign, for rendering the Houſe of Commons odious and the Houſe of Lords contemptible, for the purpoſe finally throwing all power into the hands of the crown. The ſame Scheme adopted in the reign of Charles the ſecond, of laſcivious memory. Lord Clifford propoſed in the Houſe of Lords a perpetual fund, which was to be applied to the advancement of the prerogative, and the degradation of parliament. The King and the Duke of York attended in the Houſe, in order to countenance the deſign. The Lords who were in the ſecret, ſtaring at one another, and anxiouſly meditating upon the fate of England, remained in an awful ſilence. At lenghth, Lord Shaftſbury, who had promiſed to co-operate in the deſign, in order to have a better opportunity of revenging himſelf and his country, ſtood up, and clearly proved, that the ſcheme would have no other end but that of ſending the royal family once more upon their travels, without any hopes of return. While he was ſpeaking, the Duke of York whiſpered the King, "What a rogue have you of a Lord Chancellor?" The King briſkly riplied, "God's fiſh! what a fool have you of a Lord Treaſurer!" The King's brother only attended laſt year when the vital ſtab was given to the conſtitution at midnight. The King was dandling his children.

Aug 21. France was never in a more diſtreſſed condition than at preſent. The repeated failures in ſupporting the foreign credit have entirely locked up every public Coffer in Europe

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from her reach: London, Amſterdam Genoa,
Leghorn, all have refuſed to advance any more
ſums to that nation, until there is ſome proſpec
of a recovery of their former loans. In this di-
lemma, the French have now recourſe to œcon-
omy in their revenues for ſuch ſuplies as they
ſhall want. The conqueſt of Corſica greatly
drained their Treaſury of the ready ſpecie, and
is daily adding to their debts. For this reaſon
they have come to a reſolution to get it off thei
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was made to the Duchy of Parma, where th
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tom, when in company, to drink the lady
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By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, December 26.

Monday laſt arrived here the Ship Brita-
nia, Capt. Robſon, from London,
whom we have the following Artic
from the public Prints, viz.

LONDON, October 4.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dat
September 2.

"EVERY thing in this City bea
the appearance of an immed
ate war. No fewer than eighteen ſh
of war including Chebecs, have ſailed fr
this Port with men and ammunition
South America within theſe ſix wee
The City is filled with Soldiers, Marin
&c. Two additional battalions are
dered to be immediately raiſed to add
the old regiments of Matroſſes. A b
talion of Walloon Guards, 1400 pic
men from the Italian regiment, and 6
Swiſs, are to embark in a few days
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Harbour, and which is conjectured to
deſtined for the Spaniſh Settlements in
South Seas. The workmen are conti
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LONDON Sept. 28

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His Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſ

from her reach: London, Amſterdam Genoa, Leghorn, all have refuſed to advance any more ſums to that nation, until there is ſome proſpect of a recovery of their former loans. In this dilemma, the French have now recourſe to oeconomy in their revenues for ſuch ſuplies as they ſhall want. The conqueſt of Corſica greatly drained their Treaſury of the ready ſpecie, and is daily adding to their debts. For this reaſon, they have come to a reſolution to get it off their hands at any rate. Spain and Sicily were applied to, but it is ſaid were obliged to reject the propoſal for want of money. The next offer was made to the Duchy of Parma, where the bargain at preſent ſtands.

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LONDON *Sept.* 28.

It ſeems to be the better opinion, that nothing will come out from Dudley's pretended diſcoveries of the incendiaries at Portſmouth, as he was proved to have been two hundred miles diſtant at the time of that dreadful fire breaking out.

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His Excellency the Spaniſh Ambaſſador had a long conſerrence with his Majeſty yeſterday.

October 5. It is very certain that ſome extraordinary Advices have been received relative to the Preparations of the Court of Spain; and that in Conſequence of which, a Noble Lord ſold Yeſterday out of the Funds upwards of 30,000l.

It is ſaid, that a Bill will be brought into Parliament next Winter, for naturalizing General Paoli.

At the Cloſe of the Poll, the laſt Day, the Numbers ſtood thus, for Alderman Naſh, 2199. Alderman Sawbridge, 1878. Lord Mayor, 1795. Alderman Halifax, 846. Alderman Townſend, 151. Sir H. Bankes, 36.

Whereupon Alderman Naſh, and Saltar, and Alderman Sawbridge, Frame-work-knitter, are to be returned to the Court of Aldermen, when no doubt Alderman Naſh will be elected Lord-Mayor.

The Schiſms which have unhappily weakened the patriotic Band, affords the moſt melancholy Reflections to every true Friend to Liberty. It is to Mr. Wilkes, and to him alone the City owes a courtly Lord Mayor. By dividing Mr. Townſend and Sawbridge, he has been fighting the Battles of the Miniſtry, who have ſeen Mr. Townſend inſulted and neglected. Mr. Wilke's Popularity is greatly on the wain.

JUNIUS has publiſhed another long Letter to the Duke of Grafton; as alſo one to the Livery of London, while they were polling for Lord Mayor: But neither was received with any great Eclat.

Jonathan Britain, has wrote a third Letter from his Confinement in Reading Goal, to a noble Earl, which contains principally Complaints that he has not been brought to an Examination relating to the Fire at Portſmouth. He ſays that Dudley was no ways knowing to the Affair.

The Poſt Boy going from London, with the North Road Mails, was robbed on Houndsfields, the 13 of October, and 22 Bags of Letters carried off, among them the Leeds, Halifax and Scotch Letters.

Sunday the 13th of October was great ſtorm of Wind in the River Thames and in the Channel of England, and conſiderable Damage done to the ſhipping.

The Engliſh Papers by Capt. Jenkins are to the 27th af September; by Capt. Robſon to October 5th, by Capt. Rowe we have only one of the 15th of October. The Prints between the 5th & 15th are on board Capt White or Capt. Reed, who left London about that time for this Place, but are not yet arrived.

The Report of the Otteman Fleet having been deſtroyed by the Ruſſians in the Port of Modon, the 6th of July laſt was not true: It was a ſkirmiſh between ſome Turkiſh or Barbarian Veſſels, and a Diviſion of the Ruſſian Fleet, to the Advantage of the latter.

By the Paper of the 15th of October, there does not appear any probibility of a Spaniſh War.

Mr. Charles Rivington, is appointed city Printer, in the Room of Mr. Deputy Kent.

It is now known, that one principal Reaſon for allowing a Popiſh Biſhop in Canada, was to furniſh a pretence for eſtabliſhing a proteſtant prelacy throughout all the Britiſh Colonies.

Important Intelligence!

BOSTON.

Extract of a letter from Putney, in [illegible] *Government, dated De*[illegible]*be 11th, 1771, 12 o'Clock* high, b-ght.

—ould (in great haſte) inform you that a certain Gentleman, one Howard by name, who it is ſaid, is Lieutenant Colonel of the King's life guard, is arrived here from England, via New-York, and has brought a Mandamus from the King; in conſequence of which Mandamus, he has obtained a Charter of the antient town of Hinſdale, ſigned by Gov. Tryon, and warned all the people off their ſettlements.—Several other Mandamus's he has alſo, one for General Amherſt of twenty thouſand acres, with ſundry others, all which according to the Mandamus's, are to be laid out in this County, in ſuch places (or towns) as have not been Granted by New-York. I am affraid of your intereſt this way, except Sir you uſe ſome precaution about the ſame.

The people of Hinſdale are in great perplexity, knowing not what to do, though many of them are the wealthieſt men on the River, many of their farms eſtimated at ten, fifteen & twenty thouſand pounds old-tenor each.—

Extract of another Letter from Putney, dated December 14, 1771.

"LAST Wedneſday I wrote to you in great haſte, informing you as well as I was then able, of a very extraordinary affair, viz. The antient town of Hinſdale being chartered by New-York to one Howard, in conſequence of a Mandamus from his Majeſty.—The particulars of which affair I will relate to you as far as I am able.——Yeſterday I was at Judge Wells's upon ſome particular buſineſs of my own; I ſaw this gentleman, & had ſome converſation, which is the means of my information,—He, viz. Lieut. Col. Howard, had a Mandamus from the King for 10,000 acres of land, to be laid out in the province of New York, which had not been granted before by ſaid province.——He, upon information at York, of the value of the town of Hinſdale, made a pitch of ſaid place by plan, obtained a charter under the province ſeal of the ſame, ſigned by governor Tryon—Immediately upon which he comes here, with two livery ſervants his attendants—tells Hinſdale people of it, makes them one offer, viz. to leaſe the lands to them they now enjoy for five years, at one penny ſterling per acre; another five years for one ſhilling ſterling per acre; and at the expiration of ſaid term, to come to ſome new agreement.—Hinſdale people have got the ſame under conſideration; they are in great perplexity, not knowing what to do; they are wealthy men, many of them, but perſons of no great education, and am afraid they will do ſomething prejudicial to themſelves on that account. Theſe, Sir, are real facts, and deſerve to be put in the public prints.—One Katham living here, has opened a ſecret, viz. A New-York gentleman being up here, who you have heard of, but whoſe name I forbear mentioning, ſent a letter to him laſt Thurſday, deſiring him a[illegible] to ſign a power of attorney, [illegible] ſent incloſed in the letter from [illegible]tleborough, aſſuring them that their patent ſhould be ſigned for Fullam, immediately upon his arrival at York, which place he ſets out for next Wedneſday; which power was by Katham and ſons ſigned, and who are now full of the moſt conſummate aſſurances, that they ſhall ſhortly have the charter.——And I muſt Gentleman give you my opinion, that according to the complexion of things, and knowing ſo many artful, deſigning tricks managed about theſe lands, if you are not ſpeedy, and uſe your utmoſt vigilance in further ſecuring your intereſt, up here, you will loſe it, or at leaſt it will be ſo embarraſſed, that to remove the evils theſe bad men may involve you in, will coſt more than half your lands will be worth——I am not intimidated Gentlemen by theſe perſons conduct, as to in the leaſt ſuſpect the juſtneſs of your cauſe; but when men are corrupt, and affairs carried on by deſigning men, what muſt be the conſequence? I believe you will upon cool ſober thought join with me in ſentiment. Your ſettlers are very uneaſy, and upon my word, I cannot blame them; for if they loſe what they have here, they loſe their all.

Extract of another Letter from Putney, dated December 14, 1771.

"ONE Mr. Howard a Lieutenant Colonel in the King's Guards, has obtain'd a Patent under the great ſeal of the Province of New-York, of all the land that is in Hinſdale on the weſt ſide of Connecticut River, and to extend three quarters of a mile into Guildford.

This Patent was obtain'd in conſequence of a Mandamus from the King, &c. to Governor Tryon, wherein he was directed to lay out to Lieut. Colonel Howard, 10,000 Acres of Land within the Province of New-York, in ſome Place that never before had been patenteed, and ſo as not to interfere with any lands poſſeſs'd or claim'd by the Indians. The Land that is within the Town of Hindſdale near one hundred years ago, was granted by the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay to the Proprietors of Northfield; theſe Proprietors ninety five Years ago purchaſed of the Indians their Right to theſe Lands, and the Deeds which were obtain'd from the Indians, are now in being. About eighty Years ago the Proprietors above-mentioned went into poſſeſſion of this Land, and have improved a conſiderable Part of the ſame for about eighty Years ſucceſſively.

Soon after the Settlement of the Line between the Maſſachuſetts and New-Hampſhire, this Land was confirm'd to the Heirs and Aſſigns of the Original Proprietors above-mentioned, by a Patent under the Great Seal of New-Hampſhire."

BOSTON, December 19.

Extract of a letter from London dated October 5.

"Saturday at three o'clock the Poll cloſed I believe finally, when the Numbers were as follow: For Naſh 2199, for Sawbridge 1179, Croſby 1879, Halifax 846, Townſhend 151, Banks 36. By the above you will find it all over with the patriots."

Sunday afternoon arrived here the ſhip Boſcawen, Captain Robſon from London, by whom we have the public prints, but they contain no articles of material intelligence, except that the parliament was prorogued to the 26th of November, but that it was thought they would not ſit for the diſpatch of buſineſs till after Chriſtmas:—That a ſpeedy war with Spain was looked upon as inevitable; and alſo from ſeveral concurring circumſtances, it was conjectured, that the King of Pruſſia was preparing to engage in a war with an European power:—And that Meſſirs. Wilkes and Bull, the two ſheriffs elect were ſworn into their office at the court of Exchequer: The former having on the pannels of the door of his new chariot, the motto, *Libertas*, and on the ſide pannels, *Aroui meo non couſido*; and the door of the latter, *Mens Conſcia Recti*.----

NEW-HAVEN, December 27.

Laſt Friday came on, in this Town, before the Honorable, the Superior Court, the Trial of Moſes Paul, an Indian, for the Murder of Mr. Moſes Cook, as has been mentioned. The Trial began at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, and continued till Eight in the evening.—The Jury ſoon agreed; and the next Morning brought in their Verdict, GUILTY; and this Day Sentence of Death was pronounced upon him.

HARTFORD, December 31.

Laſt Thurſday died at New-York, the eldeſt Son of Mr. EBENEZER PLUMMER of Glaſtenbury. He was a promiſing Youth of about 15 Years of Age.

☞ *The printer hereof, having always endeavoured to act through the courſe of his publications with the ſtricteſt impartiality—ever avoiding any private diſputes between individuals—yet having publiſhed a piece ſigned Honeſtus, (ſee Courant No. 359) though whatever the author's intentions were, was taken by many to point at a certain gentleman——which piece has introduced into the Courant, a private diſpute, between Neo and Honeſtus. And as the printer has given a ſecond piece from each party, and the diſputes being entirely perſonal, and (as he underſtands) unentertaining to his cuſtomers; he would therefore ſave the parties the trouble of continuing the diſpute, as their pieces cannot, for the above reaſons be inſerted, which is the occaſion of a piece from Honeſtus on the ſubject, intended for this days publication being omitted.*

The Treaſurer of the

Colony of Connecticut, hereby gives notice to the Conſtables and Collectors of the TAX 1771, that he expects they reſpectively pay ſaid Tax, by the thirtieth Day of January next, in Bills emitted on this Colony, the 10th Day of May 1770, or in hard Money, otherwiſe he ſhall think it his Duty to ſend out his Warrants of Diſtreſs indiſcriminately, againſt thoſe that ſhall then be delinquent. Thoſe Perſons alſo that are indebted to the Colony, by Bond or Note, or any otherways whatſoever, are deſired to Diſcharge the ſame. The reſpective Sheriffs of the Colony, are likewiſe directed to make returns of the Executions committed to them by the Treaſurer. The Agents, King's Attornies, are likewiſe called upon to ſettle, which will effectually prevent his taking thoſe Meaſures that will be expenſive to them, as well as diſagreeable to him

Treaſury Office, 17th December, 1771,

Frederick Bull,

INforms the public, that he now carries on the buſineſs of Nail making, near the common landing in Hartford where may be had the beſt of Nails of almoſt every ſize, and warranted to be no more heft than is beneficial to the purchaſers. And as the manufacturing of Nails in America is of public utility, hopes to find proper encouragement from the conſumers, as the priſes will be agreeable, and many articles excepted for pay, where it is not convenient to pay caſh.

Hartford, December 9, 1771.

John & James Morton,

Have juſt received by the laſt Veſſels from Europe, via New York a freſh ſupply of GOODS ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which are now opening for ſale at their Store at Mr. Richard Woodbull's, which is the corner houſe oppoſite the Northeaſt front of White Haven Meeting Houſe in New Haven.

Superfine broadcloths
Middling do.
Low pris'd do.
Red duffles
Blue do.
Red peniſtons
Green do.
Red coatings
Blue do.
Grey do.
Bloombath do.
Blue cap
Green do.
Blue halfthicks
Roſe blankets
Green rugs
Shaloons
Durants
Tammies
Calamancoes
Stript camblets
Dorſiteens
Plain camblets
Worſted damaſks
Callicoes and chintz
Black breeches patterns
Blue and white cotton furniture
Red and white do.
Copperplate do
Taffaties and perſians
Luteſtrings
Silk bandanoes
Silk romall handkerchiefs
Cotton do do.
Check linnen handkerchiefs
Blue and white ſtampt ditto
Red and white do
Black gauze handkerchiefs
Black Barcolna do.
Black Cravats
Cambricks
Lawns
Flower'd lawns
Kenting handkerchiefs
Flower'd ſilk gauze aprons
Black flowerd gauze
Black plain do.
White flower'd do.
White plain do.
Iriſh Linnens
Iriſh ſheeting
Cotton checks
Linnen do.
Bed bunts
Mens worſted hoſe
Womens do. do.
Mens buckſkin gloves
Mens black ſilk do.
Mens white do. do.
Womens black ſilk do.
Womens white do.
Womens ſilk mitts
Womens worſted do
Quality binding
Coat do.
Gartering
Scotch threads
Sewing Silk
Ivory and horn combs
Knives and forks
Cotteau knives
Pen do.
Sciſſors
Ribbins black gimp
Black lace, white do.
Twiſt baſket buttons
Metal do.
Glaſs ſleeve buttons
Braſs do. do.
Apron tapes
Fans, pins
Mohair, ſilk & hair twiſt
Black ſattin and Pelong
Black alamode
Black beeds
Nails, 7 by 9 Window Glaſs
Wear's beſt Scotch ſnuff in bladders
Writing paper
Holland Quills, &c.

Now in the Preſs,
And next Saturday will be publiſhed,

Ames's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1772.

POET'S CORNER.

Mr. PRINTER.

THE late accounts of the rapid progreſs of the Ruſſian arms againſt the Turks, would almoſt induce us to think, that nothing leſs than the diſſolution of the Turkiſh power, (eſpecially in Europe) will be the conſequence. There has been many traditions concerning the fall of that mighty ſtate; their truth or falſhood, time will diſcover ——The following is an extract, from a poem entitled the Northern Star, which made its appearance in the life time of Czar Peter the Great; and ſeveral years after it was publiſhed, the author received a preſent from the Czarina his conſort and ſucceſſor, in acknowledgment of her approbation—as it may be of amuſement to your readers, pleaſe to inſert it.

FROM nameleſs outlets—endleſs naval hoſts,
Black'ning, ſtill more, the ſable *Euxine's* coaſts,
Shall teach the PORTE's imperial walls to ſhake,
And the fell Sultan's iron ſceptre break.
Grecia's loſt ſoul ſhall be reſtored by thee!
Great ſaver!—ſetting empire's genius free!
Then *Helleſpont*, whoſe ſtream indignant glides,
And a ſubjected world's two bounds divides,
Shall feel, while reaching both, thy thunder roars,
EUROPE and ASIA trembling to her ſhores!
Then, may thy floating empire's conqu'ring ſweep
New greet vaſt RUSSIA, round th' *Atlantic* deep.
So ſpring the ſeeds of pow'r, when wiſely ſown!
So pregnant genius plans the future throne!
Mean while, great founder! gath'ring ſtrength from blows,
They ſpread thy glory, who thy arms oppoſe.
The ſelf-priz'd Lords of CHINA's boaſtful land
Feel their pride ſhrink, beneath thy bord'ring hand!
The trackleſs wilds, which both vaſt ſtates disjoin,
Are, even when arm'd with ſhiv'ring winter, thine.
O'er realms of ſnow thy furry ſquadrons fly,
And bring at eaſe, the dreadful diſtance nigh!
In vain oppos'd, th' enormous WALL they ſee:
Proclaim'd defiance can but quicken THEE!
Zemla's white cliffs—eternal hoards of froſt!
Where proud diſcovery has ſo oft been loſt!
Thro' ev'ry period of the world till now,
Have check'd all keels that would thoſe oceans plow:
Nature's laſt barrier! they, all ſearch withſtood:
And bound ambition up—in freezing blood!
Reſerv'd by Heav'n—and for thy reign deſign'd,
Thy piercing eye ſhall that dark PASSAGE find:
Or, Eaſt's & Weſt's embracing confines ſhown,
Join two emerging worlds—and both thy own.
Stop, headlong Muſe——ah! whither wouldſt thou go?
Look down, with caution, on the depth below!
Proſpects too vaſt the raſh preſumer fright;
And, dazling, wound an unco lected ſight.
Congratulate, a while, our Church's gain;
And, mingling joy, relax thy wonder's ſtrain.
Shall then at laſt, beneath propitious ſkies,
The croſs, triumphant, o'er the creſcent riſe?
Shall we behold earth's long ſuſtain'd diſgrace
Reveng'd, in arms, on *Oſman's* haughty race?
Shall Chriſtian *Greece* ſhake off a captive's ſhame?
And look, unbluſhing, at her Pagan fame?
'Twill be—Prophetic *Delphos* claims her own;
Hails her new *Cæſars*—on the *Ruſſian* throne.
Athens ſhall teach once more! once more aſpire!
And *Spartan* breaſts re-glow with martial fire?
Still, ſtill *Byzantium's* bright'ning domes ſhall ſhine,
And rear the ruin'd name of CONSTANTINE.

To be let and enter'd

upon immediately, a good houſe, convenient for one or two families, ſituate in the town of Winchester, together with a farm of good land, containing about 230 acres, partly under improvement, and is about 5 miles from New Hartford meeting-houſe——the above premiſes will be let on reaſonable terms. For further particulars inquire of *Jared Seymour of Hartford, or Martin Smith of New Hartford.*

Hartford, December 23, 1771.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

ALL perſons indebted

to, or that have any demands upon the eſtate of JOHN LEDYARD, Eſq; deceas'd are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle, and adjuſt the ſame with the ſubſcriber. And thoſe that have failed to pay the intereſt monies due to the Grammar School, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame to the committee without further notice.

Thomas Seymour.

Hartford, December 18 1771.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Enoch Merrills, late of Eaſt Windſor deceas'd repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of Aaron Biſſel, in ſaid Eaſt Windſor, on the ſecond tueſdays of January Febrbary & March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, on each of ſaid days. And as there is but four months allowed for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, no accounts will be allowed after ſaid time.

Aaron Biſſel,
Amaſa Loomis, } *Commiſſioners.*

Eaſt Windſor, December 20, 1771.

STray'd out of the meadow in Eaſt Hartford, a cheſtnut brown mare, with a black liſt down her back, about ſix years old about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be almoſt blind. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and give information to me the ſubſcriber ſhall be handſomely rewarded. OBEDIAH JINCKS.

Hartford, December 20, 1771

We the ſubſcribers be-

ing appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Litchfield, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Caleb Thomſon, late of Harwinton deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the houſe of Daniel Catlin, Eſq; innholder in ſaid Harwinton, on the firſt and laſt tueſdays of January, and the third tueſday of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

Aſhbel Skinner,
Reuben Barber, } *Commiſſioners.*
Eli Wilſon,

Harwinton, December 11, 1771.

Stolen out of the deſk

of the ſubſcriber in the night of the 30th Nov laſt, a large Pair of ſquare, carv'd ſilver ſhoe Buckles, the price mark'd with a pin, 8 or 9l. ſome odd ſhillings O T with a black Barcelona Handkerchief——If the perſon who ſtole them, will be ſo kind as to leave the buckles where they can be recovered again, ſhall have the handkerchief for their trouble & no queſtions aſk'd. And whoever ſhall detect the thief and ſecure him ſo that he may be properly puniſhed, and the goods recovered, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid.

December 16, 1771 THOMAS BROWN.

To be ſold, a farm in

Simsbury, in the county of Hartford, containing twenty acres of wood land, and an orchard of above three acres, with a houſe, and good well of water. For further particulars, and terms of payment, enquire of James Jepſon, tin plate worker, near the court houſe in Hartford, who makes and ſells, all ſorts of tin ware cheap for caſh or country produce.

ALL perſons indebted to the inſolvent eſtate of George Caldwell of Hartford, either in the late company with Charles Caldwell, or in the late company with Richard Smith as to accounts not aſſigned over to ſaid Smith, or any otherways, on note, bond, book debts, executions, &c. are hereby deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and pay up their reſpective ballances to the ſubſcribers, truſtees to the eſtate of ſaid George Caldwell, purſuant to a late reſolve of aſſembly, or they muſt expect trouble. Dated in Hartford, the 13th of December, A.D. 1771.

Samuel Chapman,
Eliſha Steel. } Truſtees.

THE *ſubſcribers for the* Connecticut Courant, *are hereby informed, that one year ſince the expiration of the partnerſhip between Mr.* THOMAS GR[illegible]nd *the ſubſcriber, concluded with* No[illegible]———————*And as he is engaged in large ſums for the uſe of printing materials, together with other expences in carrying on his buſineſs, he earneſtly deſires all his kind cuſtomers* WHO ARE INDEBTED TO HIM FOR THE COURANT, *to make immediate payment, that he may be thereby enabled to diſcharge his obligations, and continue the buſineſs in this place in a better manner than he hath been able.*

N. B. Thoſe perſons who ſhall not make payment, by the middle of January, will be waited upon for ballances due from them, about that time, by Mr. Barzillai Hudſon—*and it is hoped they will be ready to ſettle, either by Caſh or their obligations, which will lay an additional obligation on their much obliged humble ſervant,*

EBENEZER WATSON.

Alſo, thoſe who were ſubſcribers for this paper in the towns of Middletown and Durham, before they were carried by Mr. Roſwell Stanly, *are deſired not to make any payment to him, for the ſame. And thoſe that ſubſcribed to receive the papers of him, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with him very ſoon, as he will be diſcontinued from ſaid buſineſs after No. 370.—And if any gentlemen ſhall deſire ſtill to continue their papers, they will receive them by Mr.* Joſeph Knight, *who hath undertaken to deliver them in a punctual manner.* E. W.

Printing-Office Hartford, December 17, 1771.

BOSTON December 21, 1771.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription a neat Edition of

The celebrated Letters OF *JUNIUS*,

With Sir William Draper's Letters, and Anſwers; alſo the Letters ſigned PORTIKASTOS JUNIA, FRANCES, and MODESTUS, being all the Letters that were anſwered by JUNIUS at the ſeveral periods in which they were written, The Dates to each Letter. The Blanks properly filled up, and a copious Table of Contents.

The whole has been reviſed and corrected by one of the firſt Men in point of political and literary Knowledge in Great Britain.

JUNIUS's Letter to Lord NORTH, Aug 22, 1770, on the appointment of Mr. Luttrell to be Adjutant-General to the Army in Ireland, ends this firſt Volume: The ſecond Volume is now printing in London, and will be publiſhed here immediately after the Receipt of a Copy.

Price to Subſcribers 3s. 4d. ſewed in blue, for the firſt Volume, and the other in Proportion. —The Money to be paid at the Delivery of the Books.

The Work to be put to Preſs immediately upon the Appearance of a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers for defraying the Expences.

Subſcriptions are taken in by HENRY KNOX, the Publiſher, in Cornhill, Boſton, and by E. WATSON, at the Printing-Office in Hartford."

Stolen from the ſub-

ſcriber on the 26th inſtant, a black mare, about 14 hands high, natural pacer, one hind foot white, a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, ſhod all round, about 7 years old, branded on the left ſhoulder thus 8, had on a bridle and breaſted ſaddle. Whoever ſhall take up the thief & mare ſo that I may have her again, ſhall have five dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by me, SAMUEL ELMER.

Sharon, November 26, 1771.

[JANUARY. M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 367.]

1128

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, DECEMBER 31, to TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1772.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

BY the laſt letters from Bengal, dated in February 1771, it appears they were under great apprehenſions of a ſecond famine, rice being then from 15 the 17 Seers per Rupee. A gentleman gives the following account of the firſt famine in a letter to his friend.

"As ſoon as the dryneſs of the ſeaſon foretold the approaching dearneſs of rice, our gentlemen in the company's ſervice, particularly thoſe at the ſubordinates, whoſe ſtations gave them the beſt opportunities, were as early as poſſible in buying up all they could lay hold of. When the effects of the ſcarcity became more and more ſenſible, the natives complained to the Nabob at Maxadavad that the Engliſh had Engroſſed all the rice, particularly in the Bahar and Purnea provinces. The complaint was laid before the preſident and council by the Nabob's miniſter who reſides in Calcutta; but the intereſt of the Gentlemen concerned was too powerful at the board; ſo that the complaint was only laughed at and thrown out. Our gentlemen in many places purchaſed the rice at 120 and 140 ſeers for a rupee, which they afterwards ſold for 15 ſeers for a Rupee to the black merchants; ſo that the perſons principally concerned have made great fortunes by it; and one of our writers at the Durbar who was intereſted therein, not eſteemed to be worth a thouſand rupees laſt year, has ſent down, as it is ſaid, 60 000l. ſterling to be remitted home this year. The black merchants who had made the groſs purchaſes from our gentlemen, brought down great quantities of their rice, and depoſited it in the golahs and granaries about Calcutta, where very unfortunately for the poor inhabitants, great part of it was deſtroyed by the moſt terrible fires, which we had in the months of April and May, before which time the Engliſh had ſold off all they had on hand. The effects of the ſcarcity continuing to become daily more alarming, our Governor and council bethought themſelves, though much too late, to ſend into the interior part of the country to purchaſe what rice they could on the company's account, fixed the price of ſales in Calcutta, at ten ſeers for a rupee, and ſeized all they could upon the rivers. The black merchants remonſtrated, that the charges of bringing the rice down the country, together with the high intereſt which they paid the ſhroffs or bankers for raiſing the money, and other contingencies, ran ſo exceſſively high, that they ſhould, upon theſe terms, be loſers by their purchaſes: upon which, by an order of council, ſeypoys were ſtationed at their golahs to prevent the delivering any rice without a permit or order; and notwithſtanding all the orders for purchaſing up the country on the company's account, ſo bare were the company's granaries here, that the council were obliged to ſend and take from the merchants golahs what they want for the ſupport of their workmen on the fortifications at Calcutta and Budge-Bridge, who were threatening to deſert for want of victuals, and it was deemed a great favour if the merchants were allowed to carry from their golahs a few maunds to the Bazars to ſell for the ſupport of the inhabitants. The Nabob and ſeveral of the great men of the country at Maxadavad diſtributed rice to the poor gratis, untill their ſtocks began to fail, when thoſe donations were withdrawn, which brought many thouſands down to Calcutta in hopes of finding relief amongſt us. By the time the famine had been about a fortnight over the land, we were greatly affected at Calcutta, many thouſands falling daily in the ſtreets and fields, whoſe bodies, mangled by dogs, jackalls, and vultures, in that hot ſeaſon (when at beſt the air is very infectious) made us dread the conſequences of a plague. We had 100 people employed upon the Catcherry liſt on the company's account with doolys, ſledges and bearers to carry the dead & throw them into the river Ganges. I have counted from my bed chamber window in the morning when I got up forty dead bodies lying in the agonies of death for want, bending double with their ſtomachs quite cloſe contracted to their back bone. I have ſent my ſervant to deſire thoſe who had ſtrength to remove farther off, whilſt the poor creatures, looking up with arms extended, have cried out, baba, baba, my father! my father! This affliction comes from the hand of your countrymen, and I am come here to die, if it pleaſe God, in your preſence, I cannot move; do what you will with me. In the month of June our condition was ſtill worſe, only three ſeers of rice to be had in the Bazar for a rupee, and that very bad which when brought muſt be carried home ſecretly to avoid being plundered by the famiſhed multitude on the road. One could not paſs along the ſtreets without ſeeing multitudes in their laſt agonies, crying out as you paſſed, my God! my God! have mercy upon me, I am ſtarving; whilſt on other ſides numbers of dead were ſeen with dogs, jackalls, hogs, vultures, and other birds of prey, feeding on their carcaſes. It was remarked by the natives, that a greater number of thoſe animals came down at this time than was ever known, which upon this melancholy occaſion was of great ſervice: as the vultures and other birds take the eyes and inteſtines, whilſt the other animals knaw the feet and hands; ſo that very little of the body remained for the Catcherry people to carry to the river, notwithſtanding they had very hard work of it. I have obſerved two of them with a dooly carrying twenty heads, and the remains of the carcaſes that had been left by the beaſts of prey, to the river at a time. At this time we could not touch fiſh, as the river was full of carcaſes; and of thoſe who did eat it, many died ſuddenly. Pork, ducks, and geeſe alſo lived moſtly upon carnage; ſo that our only meat was mutton when we could get it, which was very dear, and from the dryneſs of the ſeaſon ſo poor, that a quarter would not weigh a pound & a half. Of this I uſed to make a little broth, and after I had dined, there were 100 poor at the door waiting for the remains, which I have often ſent among them cut up into little pieces; ſo that as many as could might partake of it; and after one had ſucked the bones quite dry, and thrown them away, I have ſeen another take them, and do the ſame, and ſo by a third, and ſo on. In the month of Auguſt we had a very alarming phænomenon appeared of a black cloud at a diſtance in the air, which ſometimes darkened the ſun and ſeemed to extend a great way all over and about Calcutta. The hotter the day proved, the lower this cloud ſeemed to deſcend, and for three days cauſed great ſpeculation. The Bramins pretended that this phænomenon, which is a cloud of inſects, ſhould make its appearance three times, and if ever it deſcended to the earth, the country would be deſtroyed by ſome untimely misfortune. They ſay that about 150 years ago they had ſuch another bad time, when the ground was burnt up for want of rain; this is the ſecond time of this phænomenon's appearing, and that they came much lower than is recorded of the former. On the 3d day, the weather being very hot and cloudy with much rain, we could perceive them with the naked eye, hearing a continual buzzing.

"About one o'clock they were ſo low as 30 feet from the ground, when we ſaw them diſtinctly to be a great number of large inſects, about the ſize of a horſe ſtinger, with a long red body, long wings, and a large head and eyes keeping cloſe together like a ſwarm of bees, ſeemingly flying quite on a line. I did not hear that any were caught, as country people were much frighted at the prognoſtications of the Bramins. Whilſt it rained they continued, in that poſition for near a quarter of an hour; they then roſe five or ſix feet at once, and in a little time deſcended as much, until a ſtrong northweſt wind came and blowed two days ſucceſſively, when they gradually aſcended, in the ſame manner, but more precipitately until the next morning when the air was quite clear. It was very remarkable that for ſome days before the appearance of this phænomenon, that toads, frogs and inſects that in numbers innumerable always make a continual noiſe here, the whole night, during the rains diſappeared, and were neither ſeen or heard, except in the river.

"Whilſt the famine continued news came down privately to Calcutta, that the Nabob was dead, and had died in his garden of the ſmall pox. Many people would not give credit to the report, as the governor and council pretended they did not know it for three weeks afterwards, when Mahomed Reza Cawn came down from Maxadavad, and bro't with him the young brother of the deceaſed Nabob, the only male heir remaining of Meer Jeffier's family, whom the ſaid governor and council in the preſence of ſome of their friends proclaimed Nabob the very next day at the court houſe."

A woman, ſiſter to the grave digger of St. Luke's, old ſtreet, has been brought to bed within theſe ten months of five children, who are all alive and well.

LONDON, *October* 1.

The committee of the Livery at the Paul's Head Tavern, in Support of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor and Mr. Alderman Sawbridge, lamenting that Difference among the popular Candidates, which endanger the worſt of Evils, the Prevalence of the Court Party in the City, readily embraced an Overture from Mr. Townſend's Friends, to treat with Mr. Townſend upon his declining the Poll, his Intereſt being manifeſtly too weak to have any other effect but that of injuring the public cauſe, and promoting that of the Court. With this view they appointed a committee to wait upon Mr. Townſend, with the propoſal that follows, which, with his anſwer, they now ſubmit to the candour of the Public.

(COPY) Sept. 30, 1771.

At a meeting of many of the Livery of London this Day at the Paul's Head tavern, it was reſolved that an application ſhould be made to Mr. Alderman Townſend requeſting him to decline the Poll as one of the candidates to be returned to the Court of Aldermen, for their Choice of Lord Mayor for the Year enſuing, in favour of the Right Hon. Braſs Croſby Eſq; and John Sawbridge Eſq; and we whoſe Names are here under written were deſired to wait on Mr. alderman Townſend with the ſaid Requeſt.

Copy of Mr. Townſend's Anſwer.

"I have declared my ſentiments very fully in Common Hall, which have been correctly printed in this Days Public Advertiſer. I have no favour to aſk, nor any benefit to receive. The Livery of London may if they pleaſe abandon their Conſiſtency. My integrity dearer to me than my life, has never yet been impeached. Let the kingdom judge between us. I will not decline the poll.

JA. TOWNSEND."

Fenchurch Street, London, Monday, Sept. 30.

To Meſſ. William Plomer, John Cricket, Joseph Heylin, James Tew, Nicholas Feſter, Committee of the Livery from the Paul's Head Tavern.

By the Boſton Poſt.

Venice Sept 20. By a letter from a Greek merchant, at Smyrna, to his brother in this city, we learn that the famous Ali Bey, who lately revolted from the Grand Signior, has, at length, conquered all Syria, and on the 27th of Auguſt made a public entry into Antioch, where he was received with the loudeſt acclamations by the people of that metropolis: He was immediately waited on by the patriarch at the head of his clergy, and by above 300 monks of different orders preceded by an officer, carrying a ſtandard with the croſs. They were graciouſly received, and the patriarch addreſſed remains of the ancient church of Syria into his protection. His Highneſs aſſured them that all religions ſhould find favour, and that no injury whatſoever ſhould be done to his Chriſtian ſubjects, whilſt they behaved with fidelity and circumſpection. He ſeems to have taken a great liking to the patriarch, and ſpends ſeveral hours in his company, from whence large immunities are expected for the Chriſtians in Syria and Paleſtine.

LONDON, October 8.

At half paſt one o'clock the Lord Mayor and Aldermen came upon the huſtings; when the common Serjeant declared Mr. Alderman Naſh duly elected. The Lord Mayor Elect then addreſſed the Livery as follows:

The LORD MAYOR *Elect's Speech to the Livery.*

"*Gentlemen of the Livery,*

"I beg leave to return you my thanks for the high honor you have conferred upon me, by chooſing me your chief Magiſtrate for the year enſuing.

"When I conſider the dignity and importance of that exalted ſtation, I cannot help reflecting how unequal I am to the great and arduous taſk.

"[illegible], if a ſacrifice of my private concerns, by a conſtant attendance on the duties of the office, if a ſtrict and impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, if a watchful attention to the franchiſes, intereſt, and proſperity of my fellow citizens, can merit your eſteem, you may be aſſured of my utmoſt endeavors to deſerve it; and in which, as I have the example ſo I hope I ſhall have the kind aſſiſtance of my brethren.

"Providence having crowned my induſtry with an independent fortune I am determined to be an independent Magiſtrate, uninfluenced by any motives that may lead me from the public ſervice to my own advantage.

"I cannot conclude without publicly acknowledging my obligations to my Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs, for their ready attention to the preſervation of the peace, and ſecurity of my perſon in coming to, and going from, this place, during the poll."

His ſpeech was received with burſts of applauſe.

"Never did circumſtances more ſtrongly concur in favour of the Miniſtry than in the late election for Lord Mayor. Mr. Naſh's extenſive buſineſs ſecured the votes of many merchants, grocers, and ſugar bakers, to the amount of ſome hundreds; his connections with the Diſſenters gained him a third of the votes of that body; his good character likewiſe favoured him; and the prudence of the Miniſtry, in lending him their intereſt while they concealed their interference, gave him many votes without diſguſting many of his own private friends who were of the popular party."

When Lord North was acquainted with the majority of numbers in favour of Mr. Alderman Naſh, he replied, "So, So I think the *ſcum of the earth* hath at laſt boiled over."

October 10. Alderman Townſend did not dine on Tueſday at the Manſion-Houſe but Alderman Sawbridge did. In conſequence ſome converſation paſſed between him and Mr. Wilkes; and in the courſe of it, Mr. Wilkes declared that he would always inform the public of every part of their conduct that he thought intereſting to the community; that, as long as he had an arm, and a pen, he would employ them in the cauſe of truth; and, when his arms failed, he would learn to write with his toes; and therefore he deſired them to look to their conduct, for he would ſpare none of them.

BOSTON, January 2, 1772.

GOVERNOR Tryon has iſſued a proclamation againſt a number of perſons, who, he ſays, under the title of a claim from New-Hampſhire, have encroached on Lands, they have no right to. He warns all magiſtrates to be vigorous in the exertion of their duty, and to take care that *the laws* be *duly* obſerved. Perhaps a new expedition is in contemplation by this enterpriſing genius. Under the conduct of General Tryon and Lieut. Colonel Howard, a ſeries of important events may take place. Should this be the caſe, we hope the ſame conſequences may not take place as enſued at Almance, unleſs by the Laws of *mutatis mutantis.*

HARTFORD, January 7, 1772.

On Wedneſday Morning laſt, about 11 o'Clock, departed this Life, Mrs. SUSANNA JEPSON, the amiable Conſort of Dr. WILLIAM JEPSON of Hartford, aged thirty two Years, as ſhe was eſteemed and beloved in Life, her Death is regretted by all who had the pleaſure of her Acquaintance.—Her Remains were decently interred on Friday Evening laſt.

⁂ *By means of an accident we are obliged to contract this day's publication to half a ſheet, but the deficiency ſhall abſolutely be made up another time.*

Stray'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, the latter end of September laſt, three likely, two and vantage Heifers marked with a ſwallow tail or hollow crop in the top of each ear, and a halfpenny the upper ſide of the rite, one of ſaid heifers red, with a white face, one red with large ſpots of each the other chiefly red with a white back and ſomewhat brown about the head. Whoever has taken up ſaid heifers, and will return them to the ſubſcriber or inform him ſo that he may have them, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by the ſubſcriber. Dated at Lebanon, 2d ſociety, January 1ſt, 1772.

JAMES PINNEO Jun.

We the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Woodbury, commiſſioners, to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate Jonathan Norton late of Waterbury deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Amos Hains innholder in Farmington in New-Cambridge, on the third wedneſdays of January, February and March next.

Robert Cogſwell,
Hezekiah Gridly, jun. } *Commiſſioners.*

Farmington, (New Cambridge) Nov 5 1771.

Frederick Bull,

INforms the public that he now carries on the buſineſs of Nail making, near the common landing in Hartford, where may be had the beſt of Nails of almoſt every ſize, and warranted to be no more heſt than is beneficial to the purchaſers. And as the manufacturing of Nails in America is of public utility, hopes to find proper encouragement from the conſumers, as the priſes will be agreeable, and many articles excepted for pay, where it is not convenient to pay caſh.

Hartford, December 9, 1771.

Whereas Dr. ABIJAH PERKINS, practices Inoculation for the Small Pox, finding every neceſſary through the diſtemper, at the low price of three pounds York money, never confining his patients to their houſe during the diſtemper, and has inoculated great numbers yet never loſt one. His conſtant ſucceſs, joined with the cheapneſs of his price, and his ſalubrious part of the country, being near the North River, where fiſhing and game are plenty and other amuſements, he doubts not may be a ſufficient recommendation to the reſpectable public, and all may be aſſured of the beſt care and attendance at his houſe in Newburgh, oppoſite Poughkeepſie and the Fiſh Kill.

ABIJAH PERKINS, *Surgeon.*

Newburgh, January 1, 1772.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by the Printer hereof,

Ames's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1772.

To be let and enter'd upon immediately, a good houſe, convenient for one or two families, ſituate in the town of Winchester, together with a farm of good land, containing about 50 acres partly under improvement, and is about 5 miles from New Hartford meeting-houſe—the above premiſes will be let on reaſonable terms. For further particulars inquire of *Jared Seymour of Hartford, or Martin Smith of New Hartford.*

Hartford, December 3 1771.

The Treaſurer of the Colony of Connecticut, hereby gives notice to the Conſtables and Collectors of the TAX 1771, that he expects they reſpectively pay ſaid Tax, by the thirtieth Day of January next, in Bills emitted on this Colony, the 10th Day of May 1770, or in hard Money, otherwiſe he ſhall think it his Duty to ſend out his Warrants of Diſtreſs indiſcriminately, againſt thoſe that ſhall then be delinquent. Thoſe Perſons alſo that are indebted to the Colony, by Bond or Note, or any otherways whatſoever, are deſired to Diſcharge the ſame. The reſpective Sheriffs of the Colony are likewiſe directed to make returns of the Executions committed to them by the Treaſurer. The Agents, King's Attornies are likewiſe called upon to ſettle, which will effectually prevent his taking thoſe Meaſures that will be expenſive to them, as well as diſagreeable to him.

Treaſury-Office, 17th December, 1771.

ALL perſons indebted to, or that have any demands upon the eſtate of JOHN LEDYARD, Eſq; deceas'd are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame with the ſubſcriber. And thoſe that have failed to pay the intereſt monies due to the Grammar School, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame to the committee without further notice.

Thomas Seymour.

Hartford, December 18 1771.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Enoch Merrills, late of Eaſt-Windſor deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Aaron Biſſel, in ſaid Eaſt Windſor, on the ſecond tueſdays of January February & March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, on each of ſaid days. And as there is but four months allowed for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, no accounts will be allowed after ſaid time.

Aaron Biſſel,
Amaſa Loomis. } *Commiſſioners.*

Eaſt Windſor, December 10, 1771.

Printed by E. Watſon.

PRESENTED BY
Henry H. Goodwin

[JANUARY, M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 368.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, JANUARY 7, to TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, 1772.

NEWYORK, Jan. 2 1772.

Laſt Thurſday Night arrived here in ten Weeks from Falmouth, the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, and by Capt. OSBORNE, *from London, arrived at Philadelphia, we have the following Advices, viz.*

LISBON, Sept. 10.

LAST, Friday at noon as the Marquis of Pombal, principal Miniſter of his moſt Faithful Majeſty, was going out of the King's Palace, he was attacked in his carriage, in the midſt of the horſe-guards who accompanied him, by a young countryman almoſt naked, who threw a ſtone at him with ſuch violence, that it ſplit the coach door againſt which it happily hit; he had time to throw another, before he was ſeized by the guards, who would have cut him to pieces, had not the Marquis forbid their hurting him. This wretch did not endeavour to eſcape, and only ſeems to regret his not being killed by the guards; he was immediately carried to the priſon of the Jonquiere.

Peterſburgh Aug. 27. Notwithſtanding the expences of the preſent war are prodigious, yet they are far from being burthenſome to the people, who contribute nothing of their own thereto. The method of negociating money, the ſpoils taken from the enemy, and the contributions which the Imperial armies draw from the conquered provinces, [illegible] defraying the above expences.

Ratiſbon, Sept. 4. The famine that has happened at Bohemia, has occaſioned a contagious diſtemper in that Kingdom, which is ſaid to have carried off 1700 perſons within the ſpace of 12 days.

Warſaw, Sept. 5. The Confederates taking advantage of the abſence of General Branicki, and Colonel Drewitz, are again aſſembling to a conſiderable number in the Palatinate of Cracow; and it ſeems as if they wanted to ſurround the regiment of Lithuanian guards, which has been left at Wieliczka; but it is hoped their deſign will be fruſtrated.

Naples, Sept. 3. The ſmall-pox has made ſuch havock in this city, that in the Month of Auguſt 600 children died of that diſtemper.

Venice, Sept. 7. By the laſt letters from Conſtantinople, the renowned Moldavangi Baſſa, Commandant of the Dardanelles, was beheaded by order of the Sultan, becauſe he had not properly paid the troops under his command.

From the Iſle of Elbe, Sept 7. If ſome advices from Corſica are to be credited, the French have been obliged to ceaſe all their works in that iſland as the Malcontents come in the night, and burn, blow up, or demoliſh them. In ſhort 22 of thoſe wretches in one night, deſtroyed all the work a whole battalion of French had completed in a week; their hatred towards the French is ſo great, that they poiſon all the wells, ciſterns, fountains, and little ſprings, which are in that part of the country they inhabit; they kill the horſes in the fields, and infect the hay they are to eat, and are continually maſſacreing ſome of the French officers. It is ſaid, that being determined to throw off the French yoke, they have ſent ſeven of their Deputies to offer the general government of the iſland to an Italian Prince. According to the plan they have made among themſelves, and the capitulation they have agreed to, this Prince is to accept of Corſica as an hereditary kingdom to his family. The nation is to furniſh him with a revenue of 800 000 Sequins per ann and is to reſerve the right of always having 6000 men on foot in the iſland. On the Prince's ſide, he is to ſupport nine battalions of infantry, three companies of huſſars, and one corps of artillery of about 360 men.

Vienna, Sept. 14. By letters from the Danube we are informed that General Eſſen in attempting to paſs that river has been totally defeated, and deſpoiled of the greateſt part of his baggage and ammunition. The ſame letters add, that Prince Repnin is highly diſpleaſed at the conduct of Count Romanzow, and that he has begged leave to retire.

Eſcurial, Sept. 15. The crops in Spain have been this year very abundant; and the harveſt all over the kingdom has been as fine as could be wiſhed.

Baſtia, Sept 16. A new act of indemnity will ſoon be paſſed in favour of the inſurgents, on condition of their returning peaceably to their reſpective places of abode before the expiration of two months; in failure of which they will again be declared rebels againſt the King of France, and their goods will be confiſcated. Notwithſtanding theſe ſalutary precautions the banditti daily increaſe, and commit dreadful ravages.

Baſtia. Sept. 18. The Court of France has ennobled ſeveral Corſican families who aſpired to that honour. Theſe new nobles are coming to this capital, to aſſiſt at the next aſſembly [illegible]

Paris, Sept. 20. It is aſſured that the Miniſtry has ordered all the Ex Jeſuits, who were about to ſettle in Paris, to depart from the city. At leaſt it is certain, that thoſe who had begun to preach, have diſappeared, without fulfilling the engagements that they had entered into, to exerciſe the duty of certain churches. It is ſaid to be at the requeſt of the King of Spain, that the Government has determined to ſend them at a diſtance from the capital.

Paris, Sept 23. A young man, who had been taken up for a ſlight offence, ripped open his belly with a knife as he entered the Court of Juſtice. He had the ferocious courage to tear out his liver, and the abdomen, of the ſtomach; he twiſted his bowels round his hands, and in that frightful poſture he fell down. He lived twelve hours in that dreadful condition, crying out in a moſt horrible manner.

Cologne, Sept 23. Letters from Genoa adviſe, that the Court of Ruſſia having communicated to a mediating power the conditions upon which it would conſent to make peace with the Porte, that power declared, that ſuch conditions were neither fit to be propoſed nor accepted; and that if ever the Porte did accept of them, that power would be the firſt to oppoſe it.

Paris, Sept 22. Letters from Rome adviſe that Mr. Meuret, Secretary to Prince Edward, has been carried off, in conſequence of ſuperior orders; what makes people ſuſpect ſome myſtery in the caſe is, that the Pretender, before he left Rome, in a letter, which that Prince wrote to his intendant, only ſays, that he is going to treat about an affair of importance, and that it is a ſecret, which he cannot truſt with any perſon.

Antwerp, Oct. 4. All the advices from Flanders bring us ſad accounts of the diſtemper among the horned cattle, which has broke out again, and makes great havock there.

LONDON, *Sept* 28.

On Tueſday, at a coffee houſe at the Royal Exchange, a gentleman agreed to give another 100 guineas, to receive one guinea every week for three years, or to ceaſe paying it when Mr. W. ſhall be choſen Lord Mayor.

A gentleman converſant with maritime affairs aſſures us that when a man of war is manned and victualled for a ſix month voyage ſhe ſtands the Government in juſt 1000l. a gun.

Ruſſia, which a century ago had ſcarcely a ſhip of war in her whole ſervice, is now generally eſteemed the ſecond naval power in Europe, and bids fair to be the firſt, if the Miniſtry of this nation do not pay a ſtrict attention to the wooden walls of England.

Claret, Burgundy, and Champaigne, which now ſell at prodigious high prices in this country, are to be raiſed in as much perfection in the Britiſh territories on the Miſſiſippi as in any part of France, and could be ſold for a ſhilling a bottle to the people of London, was a ſettlement once eſtabliſhed in that part of the world, by our government.

A plan for new American repreſentation has been laid before his Majeſty, and has met with his approbation.

Sept. 30. Admiral Elphinſtone has quitted the Empreſs of Ruſſia's ſervice. In the diſcharge which has been ſent him, her Imperial Majeſty returns him thanks for his ſervices. It is ſaid that many of the Engliſh ſailors left the Ruſſian fleet on this occaſion.

Oct. 1. It is ſaid, that the French and Portugueſe ſhips of war have free admiſſion into the [illegible]

The city of London is [illegible] different parties, that Adminiſtration conſiders it, we hear, as a very impotent enemy: If therefore, it would acquire a real importance in the conſtitutional ſcale the citizens ſhould attend to the re-eſtabliſhment of their general tranquility; concord is the only ſhield which can ever render them invincible; and when they are internally diſtracted, they are not more employed in oppoſing miniſterial invaſion, than in publicly injuring themſelves.

Thoſe political barometers the funds, fell yeſterday amazingly, in conſequence of a report circulated relative to an immediate war. Yet conſiderate men imagine the report wholly a Change-ally artifice, as the Parliament is prorogued, which would inſtantly aſſemble for ways and means, was there any real apprehenſion of a rupture.

Twelve guineas were yeſterday frequently offered round the Change, for the receipt of an hundred, in caſe a war with France or Spain took place in the courſe of a twelvemonth; yet notwithſtanding the preſent ſerenity of the political horizon, very few ventured to take the money; a circumſtance which ſtrongly corroborates the report of that rupture which created ſo alarming a reduction in the ſtocks.

Orders are ſent to Cork and Kingſale to provide quarters immediately for ſix regiments of foot, which are to be quartered there for the greater convenience of embarkation.

They write from Marſeilles, that the Captain of a French frigate, lately returned from the Levant is broke, for not taking ſatisfaction for an inſult given to the flag by a Ruſſian corſair; and another officer of the ſame rank has met with the like fate, for ſuffering another corſair of that nation to take a French veſſel in his ſight.

It is now known, that one principal reaſon for allowing a Popiſh Biſhop in Canada, was to furniſh a pretence for eſtabliſhing a Proteſtant Prelacy throughout the Britiſh colonies.

Lately died Miſs Elizabeth Gordon, a maiden Lady, at her ſeat near Harwich; ſaid to have died worth 50,000l. great part of which ſhe

Capt Williams

Capt Williams

has left to charitable uſes; among the reſt 2000l. for erecting an hoſpital for the relief of indigent *old maids*.

Though the colonies ſeem ſtill to adhere to that one reſolution, "that they would import no tea till the duty laid on it here is taken off," yet it is ſaid, the orders from them for that article are as many and great this year as they uſed to be formerly.

Oct. 2. A maſter of a veſſel, lately arrived from Dunkirk, ſays, that the Week before he left that place, no leſs than nine veſſels arrived there from England laden with corn.

Oct. 3. The American agents are very buſy in preparing to lay before the enſuing parliament many beneficial regulations, reſpecting the trade of the colonies.

Letters from Conſtantinople affirm, that a Malteſe Renegado, renowned for his knowledge and valour in maratime affairs, had, in a converſation lately with a Caimacan, declared, that in the preſent ſtate of the Dardanelles, it was far from impoſſible for a few men of war not only to force that famous paſſage with impunity, in diſpute of the Turkiſh artillery, but even to advance to Conſtantinople, and bombard the city. It is added, that the Grand Signor, on being informed of the affair, far from puniſhing the Renegado, as uſual in former times, had given him a commiſſion to inſpect into theſe antient fortreſſes and make what improvements he thought neceſſary to their defence.

It is ſaid that the French Miniſter at Peterſburgh being diſcovered of reflecting in his letter with great freedom on that court, will be ordered home without permiſſion of an audience of leave.

Letters from Paris ſay, that the people in the inland part of that kingdom are in a ſtarving condition for want of corn.

Oct. 4. It is reported that ſome of the great officers of State will go to Reading the beginning of next week, to examine Britain confined in the goal there, relative to the crimes he has lately charged himſelf and others with.

They write from the iſland of Sky, that no leſs than 370 perſons have lately embarked from that iſland in order to ſettle in North Carolina; ſeveral of them are people of property, who intend making purchaſes of the land in the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland, is ſaid to be the reaſon of this emigration.

Yeſterday a Gentleman of Saliſbury court, Fleet ſtreet, ſaid to be worth 30,000l. was detected in ſtealing writing paper from the ſitting Alderman's room in Guildhall. He was committed to Woodſtreet Compter, to take his trial at the enſuing ſeſſion.

When Mr. Sheriff Martin on Saturday laſt pulled off his gold chain upon the Huſtings, he delivered it to a perſon who attended to receive it from him, in order to convey it to the new Sheriff, Mr. Wilkes, who uſed it for the ceremony of being admitted into his chair, but ſo little confidence did Mr. Martin repoſe in his ſucceſſor's honeſty, that he ſaid out aloud before all the by ſtanders, "Take notice, I deliver this chain on the account of Mr Bull; and you are to bring me a receipt for it from that Gentleman." Accordingly the man returned with Mr. Bull's receipt. The value of the chain is about one hundred pounds.

Wedneſday two of the Directors of the E. I. C. had violent words about the preſent conteſted Election for Lord Mayor, and a challenge was given, which would have been anſwered had not their friends immediately interfered.

After the cloſe of the poll yeſterday at Guildhall, ſome of the mob called out to Mr. Alderman Naſh to come down to the Huſtings, which he condeſcendingly did; after bowing to them ſeveral times. No ſooner had he complied with their requeſt, but they began to be ſo outrageous, that ſome of the Aldermen's friends were obliged to call Conſtables together to his aſſiſtance, who after they had with great difficulty eſcorted him from the hall to the yard, put him into his coach and ordered the coachman to drive on; but this was prevented by one part of the mob, while the others forced in the panels of the carriage. Mr. Sheriff Wilkes, as ſoon as he heard of theſe tumultuous proceedings came forward, and genteely offered Mr. Naſh the uſe of his chariot, which he readily accepted, and they both were drove to the Alderman's houſe in Cannon ſtreet.

Oct. 5. Yeſterday the Prince de Poniatowſki nearly related to his Poliſh Majeſty, arrived here from Poland.

Oct. 9. An officer of rank, who was lately caſhiered for breaking his arreſt, is reſtored to his former command.

A great number of marine officers have been called from half-pay upon actual ſervice, it being ſettled that no new ones ſhall be appointed on that eſtabliſhment till the old ones are provided for.

The following letter was received on Monday by the Sheriffs at the time of calling up the poll

"Meſſrs. *Wilkes & Bull*,

"*Gentlemen*,

"I beſeech you to pardon a ſtranger preſuming to give you a hint in the execution of your office. As the name of Mr. Alderman Banks ſtands loweſt on the board behind you you may poſſibly overlook its importance. The rule has lately been introduced of declaring him who has had the loweſt number duly elected; it was ſo in the caſe of the Middleſex election. You will be pleaſed not to let prejudices ariſing from cuſtom, determine you to tranſgreſs a rule ſo lately eſtabliſhed; and eſtabliſhed too by ſo very reſpectable authority as the preſent moſt virtuous, diſintereſted unbiaſſed, and uncorrupted Houſe of Commons, Your's, J. C."

Oct. 11. By an account from Lyons in France we hear that a ſilk manufacturer being at dinner at the houſe of a friend, a little girl brought him a box tied with pack thread, which ſhe preſſed him to open, as it required an anſwer; accordingly he opened it and having pulled off the ſtring which bound ſomething in it, two piſtols loaded with ball went off, and ſet fire to ſome gun powder in the box; the balls did no damage, but the gun powder ſet fire to his cloaths and ſcorched his face. Enquiry has been ſtrictly made after the contrivers of this plot, but to no purpoſe. A ſimilar affair to the above happened about ten years ago at the ſame place.

On Tueſday night an expreſs arrived from Paris at the French Ambaſſador's houſe in Great George ſtreet, that his Excellency Count de Guignes would be in town to-morrow; and preparations are making for his reception.

great a ſtagnation in trade, that ſeveral merchantmen bound to different ports now lie in the river unable to procure freights.

The ſum of two millions five hundred thouſand pounds, it is computed, will be wanting to ſupply the exigencies of the enſuing year.

Oct. 13. Some late letters from the Hague adviſe, that the French are equipping ſeveral men of war, frigates, &c. at Toulon, and the other ports of France, in order to have a powerful ſquadron at ſea early in the ſpring.

According to recent letters from Genoa, the Republic has engaged to build ten new ſhips of war of different rates, for the ſervice of France which are to be furniſhed with the utmoſt expedition.

Oct. 14. We are aſſured, that a number of reſpectable merchants in the city intend, in a few days to wait upon Lord North, in order to learn his Lordſhip's ſentiments as to the likelihood of a ſpeedy war: and it is hoped his Lordſhip will be very candid and explicit upon a ſubject ſo important to the nation in general, but more particularly intereſting to the trading part of it.

An anonymous correſpondent has ſent us the following paragraph:—It is with the utmoſt concern we inform our readers, that the ſo much celebrated and truly diſintereſted patriot John Wilkes, Eſq; is in a deep conſumption, and that the gentlemen of the faculty have pronounced it impoſſible he ſhould hold out longer than the end of his Sheriffalty.—Oh! poor old England.

ANECDOTE.

ABOUT the middle of Auguſt, 1758, his preſent Majeſty (then Prince of Wales) ſet out with his Tutor, Lord Bute, on a Tour into Scotland. Dreſſed as private Gentlemen, and attended only by two Servants, they reached Edinburgh, without being diſcovered.—Here, while they alighted to change horſes, an Officer of the Horſe paſſed unluckily by the Inn, and eaſily traced the Royal features through all the diſguiſe which covered them. He immediately took horſe, and followed the Travellers at a diſtance. Eager to unriddle ſome important myſtery, which might be the cauſe of their journey, he followed them from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, from thence to the Weſt of Scotland, and, finally, to the Iſland which gives title to Lord Bute. From thence he traced them by another road back to the Inn where he firſt found them at Edinburgh, without making any diſcoveries.—This the Writer ſays is a well atteſted fact; and thoſe who ſay that his Majeſty never travelled through any of his dominions do him great injuſtice

ANECDOTE.

The preſent ſtate of France.

IT has been the conſtant cuſtom whenever the French Monarch comes out of Verſailles, or any of his Palaces, for the people to croud the carriage and ſalute him with the cry of *Vive le Rio*. But ſince the many acts of tyranny, under which the French ſuffer, they have turned their backs to the coach in ſullen diſdain. A poor infirm old woman was ſtanding with a little baſket of cakes, to ſell in the outward Court of Verſailles; ſome little time ago when Louis came out of the Palace and drove to the ſpot where the old woman was, before ſhe could get out of the way, on her not giving the uſual ſalutation, one of the guard rode up to her and demanded, why ſhe did not cry Vive le Roi? I would, replied the old woman, with all my ſoul, but was afraid the people would have ſtoned me to death if I had.

ANECDOTE.

A Biſhop and a general being in company, the biſhop gave the French King for a toaſt. The general after drinking it, expreſſed his ſurpriſe that the biſhop ſhould give ſuch a toaſt. I did it, ſaid the biſhop, in compliment to you; for were it not for the French King, there would be no need of any army. When it came to the general's turn, he gave the devil; the biſhop refuſing to drink it, the general inſiſted he ſhould, declaring, that were it not for the devil, there would be no occaſion for eccleſiaſtics.

The following ſhort *Anecdote* will ſhew the advantage of public ſatire to men in the higheſt ſtations.

DURING the firſt triumvirate of Pompey, Cæſar, received one of the oldeſt plays in the Latin tongue, in which there happened to be the following lines; *noſtris miſeriis magnus es*, 'by our miſeries thou art become great.' The whole audience immediately applied this to Pompey, who was as well known by the name of Magnus, as that of Pompey; and made the actor repeat it an hundred times.—What did Pompey? Did he reſent the ſatire, or the people's applauſe? No——his conduct was wiſe and prudent; he reflected juſtly within himſelf, that ſome actions, of which he had been guilty, had rendered him unpopular. He began, from that hour, to alter his meaſures; he regained, by degrees, the people's eſteem and confidence, grew popular; and neither feared their wit, nor felt their ſatire.

ANECDOTE concerning L. C. J. COKE.

IN the year 1508, Sir Edward Coke, then Attorney General, married the Lady Hatton, according to the book of common prayer, but without bans or licence, and in a private houſe; ſeveral great men, were then preſent, as Lord Burleigh, Lord Chancellor Egerton, &c. they all, by their Proctor ſubmitted to the cenſure of the Archbiſhop, who granted them an abſolution from the excommunication they had incurred; the act of abſolution ſet forth, that it was granted by reaſon of penitence, and the fact ſeeming to have been done through *Ignorance of Law*.

Whitgiſt and *Collier*.

LONDON, Oct. 14, 1771.

THE following is an exact ſtate of facts. Mr. Townſend made no reply publickly in the Common council to Mr. Wilkes, when he called on Mr. Townſend to name a certain perſon unworthy of the Cup, who had been guilty of colluſion in the buſineſs of the Printers, and made one of them guilty of *Perjury*, which ought to be imputed to him. Mr. Wilkes immediately, in the face of the Court, declared the aſſertion to be an *impudent falſehood*; a falſehood only to be paralleled by another of the ſame Alderman, when he went down with Mr. Horne to Franham laſt ſummer, on a viſit to Mr. Bellas, on purpoſe to tell him that Mr. Reynolds had given Mr. Wilkes 200l. for his intereſt to ſucceed the Town Clerk. To this, advanced in the face of the Court, Mr. Townſend made no reply. Afterwards Mr. Wilkes ſat down in his place next to Mr. Oliver, at whoſe left-hand Mr. Townſend was. Mr. Wilkes then ſaid to Mr. Townſend, in the hearing of Mr. Oliver, "You juſt now advanced an *impudent lye*." Mr. Townſend replied, "You are a Scoundrel." Mr. Wilkes then added, "Set your name to the charge, and I will prove *you a lying* Scoundrel to the world." Nothing more paſſed at that time, nor has ſince. When Mr. Townſhend has ſettled his former Affair, of honour with Mr. Heaton Wilkes, he will, probably, begin with the elder Brother.

A certain Secretary has publickly declared, that he will oppoſe the Repeal of any Acts that may affect the Colonies, there being a talk of ſome ſuch proceedings at the enſuing Parliament.

Sunday died, greatly lamented, in the 74th year of his age, the Reverend and learned Dr. John Gill, an eminent Diſſenting Miniſter of this City.

Tueſday laſt, about two o'clock, after Major Rogers had paſſed thro' Deptford, the poſt-chaiſe man, who drove him told him a highwayman hovered round the chaiſe. As ſoon as the fellow came to the Major, he ſeized him by the hand and pulled him into the chaiſe—The highwayman anſwers the deſcription in an advertiſement of Sir John Fielding's. The Major carried him to the Mayor at Graveſend, & after an examination there, ſent him to the Rotation office, in Bow ſtreet.

BOSTON.

Application having been made to the Governor to grant a further ſhort Reprieve to Bryan Sheehen, in order to his preparing for Death, His Excellency has been pleas'd further to Reprieve him until the 16th inſtant.

Capt. Grandy who arrived at Marblehead laſt Week, in 61 Days from Cadiz, on George's Bank, the 17th Inſtant ſaw a large Schooner, almoſt under Water, ſuppoſed to be about 100 Tons Burthen; her Foremaſt was partly out of Water, ſome part of her Sails looſe, and her ſides and Quarter painted black and yellow.—She was ſuppoſed, by the Freſhneſs of the Tar, to be an outward bound Veſſel.

Laſt Week a Veſſel arrived at Salem from the Weſt-Indies, who about a Fortnight before, off the Capes of Virginia, fell in with Capt. Wanton in a Sloop from the Mole bound to Rhode-Iſland, who having met with a violent gale of Wind, and in a ſhattered condition, with 5 Feet of Water in the Hold, took him and his Crew on board and brought them ſafe into Salem. The Captain has ſince ſet out for Newport with one of his Servants, leaving another to the Charity of this town, who would have ſuffered much had he not been relieved by the Humanity of the Overſeers of the Poor here.

We hear from Newbury-Port, that on the 15th ult. the Schooner Neptune Capt. Jones, arrived there from the Weſt-Indies, who the ſame day ſaw a Schooner between the Iſle of Shoals and Hampton-Beach, that was overſet, and appeared to be about 50 or 60 Tons burthen; her Foremaſt was ſtanding, but her Mainmaſt gone; her ſails were waſhing along ſide; ſhe had ſome red paint upon her quarters; Her Boat was laſhed upon Deck, but no perſons were diſcovered on board, ſo that it is feared the Crew were all drowned.

We hear that a young Woman in the Service of Mr. Brewer, Innholder in Waltham, having lain in Bed one Morning rather later than common, Mrs. Brewer ſent up to enquire the Reaſon; the young Woman ſent back Word, that ſhe ſhould be down in a few minutes, and accordingly came; when Mrs. Brewer, obſerving that her Looks and behaviour were not as uſual, aſked her if ſhe had had a child; to which ſhe anſwered, that ſhe had not: But her Reply not being ſatisfactory, Search was made in her Chamber, and a new-born Infant was found dead under her Bed-Cloaths. The young Woman, we alſo hear, was ſo ill, after the Diſcovery, that it was thought ſhe could not ſurvive.

NEW-LONDON, Jan. 10.

Laſt Tueſday came into Stonington-Harbour, the Sloop ——, Capt. Lilly, owned by Mr. Jaſper Griffing of Guilford, which veſſel being at Anchor at Block-Iſland, on Sunday Night laſt drove aſhore on that Iſland, received conſiderable Damage, loſt both Anchors, and had the Cargo taken on Shore;—after getting the Veſſel off again, the Mate brought her into Stonington as above, without Anchor or any Ballaſt on Board. Capt. Lilley had 34 Days Paſſage from St. Kitts: In Lat. 38 ſaw a Sloop Bottom upwards, being a Brimſtone Bottom, which Veſſel they took to be Capt. Spencer, who ſailed from St. Kitts the ſame Day with Capt. Lilley, and belonged to the ſame Owner.

Capt. Ederton, in a Norwich Brig, was at St. Euſtatia the 20th of November, having carried his Cargo in well.

HARTFORD, January 14.

Laſt Tueſday departed this Life in the 68th Year of his Age, Captain DANIEL GOODWIN, of this Place. He was a Gentleman of an unblemiſhed Character, and his Death is deſervedly lamented by his Acquaintance.

New-England *RUM*.

Beſt New-England RUM, to be ſold

By Lathrop & Smith,

at their Store in HARTFORD, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, either for Caſh, Pork, Hog's Fat, or White Beans.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER intends ſhortly to leave this town, he deſires ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO HIM, to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT, whereby he may be enabled to diſcharge his own obligations.—Thoſe who fail to comply with this requeſt, will be ſued without further notice.

THOMAS BROWN.

Hartford, January 13 1772.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAY'd or Stolen from the ſubſcriber of Coventry, in the night after the 2d inſtant, a ſorrel Horſe, 4 years old paſt, blaze in his face, white main and tail, ſhod all round, and cork'd before, three white feet, both paces and trots, about 13 hands and two inches high.—Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and if ſtolen, ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice and the Horſe recovered, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward but if the horſe is not ſtolen, the perſon who ſhall return him, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Ichabod French.

Coventry, January 3. 1772

N. B. *If the Horſe is only ſtray'd 'tis ſuppoſed he is gone towards Saliſbury, where he was bred.*

Writing Paper of different kind.——Blanks of moſt kinds uſed in this Colony to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Tueſday Morning IX o'Clock no Poſts arrived.

POET'S CORNER.

HAPPINESS.

Aſ happineſs is all our aim,
Some ſeek to purchaſe it by fame;
While others think in honour lies,
The ſo much wiſh'd and ſought for prize;
And ſome, that wealth alone's the thing,
Which can at once the treaſure bring:
Health, beauty, wit, we all deſire,
For each of theſe the world admire;
But theſe are idle, falſe and vain,
And of the ſource of grief and pain:
The path to happineſs we find,
Through virtue lies, and peace of mind.

Whereas Dr. ABIJAH

PERKINS, practices Inoculation for the Small-Pox, finding every neceſſary through the diſtemper, at the low price of three pounds York money, never confining his patients to their houſe during the diſtemper, and has inoculated great numbers yet never loſt one. His conſtant ſucceſs, joined with the cheapneſs of his price, and his ſalubrious part of the country, being near the North River, where fiſhing and game are plenty and other amuſements, he doubts not may be a ſufficient recommendation to the reſpectable public, and all may be aſſured of the beſt care and attendance at his houſe in Newburgh, opposite Poughkeepſie and the Fiſh Kill.

ABIJAH PERKINS, *Surgeon*.

Newburgh, January 1, 1772.

We the ſubſcribers be-

ing appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Woodbury, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate Jonathan Norton late of Waterbury deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Amos Barns innholder in Farmington in New-Cambridge, on the third wedneſdays of January, February and March next.

Robert Cogſwell,
Hezekiah Gridly, jun. } *Commiſſioners.*

Farmington, (New Cambridge) Nov. 5, 1771.

Stray'd or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber, the latter end of September laſt, three likely, two and vantage Heifers, marked with a ſwallow tail or hollow crop in the top of each ear, and a halfpenny the upper ſide of the rite, one of ſaid heifers red, with a white face, one red with large ſpots of each the other chiefly red with a white back and ſomewhat brown about the head. Whoever has taken up ſaid heifers, and will return them to the ſubſcriber or inform him ſo that he may have them, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by the ſubſcriber. Dated at Lebanon, 2d ſociety, January 1ſt, 1772.

JAMES PINNEO jun.

The Treaſurer of the

Colony of Connecticut, hereby gives notice to the Conſtables and Collectors of the TAX 1771, that he expects they reſpectively pay ſaid Tax, by the thirtieth Day of January next, in Bills emitted on this Colony, the 10th Day of May 1770, or in hard Money, otherwiſe he ſhall think it his Duty to ſend out his Warrants of Diſtreſs indiſcriminately, againſt thoſe that ſhall then be delinquent. Thoſe Perſons alſo that are indebted to the Colony, by Bond or Note, or any otherways whatſoever, are deſired to Diſcharge the ſame. The reſpective Sheriffs of the Colony, are likewiſe directed to make returns of the Executions committed to them by the Treaſurer. The Agents, King's Attornies, are likewiſe called upon to ſettle, which will effectually prevent his taking thoſe Meaſures that will be expenſive to them, as well as diſagreeable to him.

Treaſury-Office, 17th December, 1771.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

ALL perſons indebted

to, or that have any demands upon the eſtate of JOHN LEDYARD, Eſq; deceas'd are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame with the ſubſcriber. And thoſe that have failed to pay the intereſt monies due to the Grammar School, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame to the committee without further notice.

Thomas Seymour.

Hartford, December 18 1771.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Enoch Merrills, late of Eaſt-Windſor deceas'd repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of Aaron Biſſel, in ſaid Eaſt Windſor, on the ſecond tueſdays of January February & March next, at one of the clock in the afternoon, on each of ſaid days. And as there is but four months allowed for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, no accounts will be allowed after ſaid time.

Aaron Biſſel,
Amaſa Loomis. } *Commiſſioners.*

Eaſt Windſor, December 10 1771.

THE ſubſcribers for the Connecticut Courant, *are hereby informed, that one year ſince the expiration of the partnerſhip between Mr.* THOMAS GREEN *and the ſubſcriber, concluded with No.* 364.—*And as he is engaged in large ſums for the uſe of printing materials, together with other expences in carrying on his buſineſs, he earneſtly deſires all his kind cuſtomers* WHO ARE INDEBTED TO HIM FOR THE COURANT, *to make immediate payment, that he may be thereby enabled to diſcharge his obligations, and continue the buſineſs in this place in a better manner than he hath been able.*

N. B. Thoſe perſons who ſhall not make payment, by the middle of January, will be waited upon for ballances due from them, about that time, by Mr. Barzillai Hudſon—*and it is hoped they will be ready to ſettle, either by Caſh or their obligations, which will lay an additional obligation on their much obliged humble ſervant,*

EBENEZER WATSON.

Alſo, thoſe who were ſubſcribers for this paper in the towns of Midaletown and Durham, before they were carried by Mr. Roſwell Stanly, *are deſired not to make any payment to him, for the ſame. And thoſe that ſubſcribed to receive the papers of him, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with him very ſoon, as he will be diſcontinued from ſaid buſineſs after No.* 370.—*And if any gentlemen ſhall deſire ſtill to continue their papers, they will receive them by Mr.* Joſeph Knight, *who hath undertaken to deliver them in a punctual manner.*

E. W.

Printing Office Hartford, December 17 1771.

STray'd out of the meadow in Eaſt Hartford a cheſtnut brown mare with a black liſt down her back, about ſix years old about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be almoſt blind. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and give information to me the ſubſcriber ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

OBEDIAH JINCKS.

Hartford, December 10 1771.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by the Printer hereof,

Ames's
ALMANACK,

For the Year 1772.

We the ſubſcribers be-

ing appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Litchfield, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Caleb Thomſon, late of Harwinton deceas'd (repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend that buſineſs, at the houſe of Daniel Catlin, Eſq; innholder in ſaid Harwinton, on the firſt and laſt tueſdays of January, and the third tueſday of February next, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

Aſhbel Skinner,
Reuben Barber } *Commiſſioners.*
Eli Wilſon.

Harwinton, December 11, 1771.

To be ſold, a farm in

Simsbury, in the county of Hartford, containing twenty acres of wood land and an orchard of above three acres, with a houſe, and good well of water. For further particulars, and terms of payment, enquire of James Jepſon, tin plate worker, near the court houſe in Hartford, who makes and ſells, all ſorts of tin ware cheap for caſh or country produce.

ALL perſons indebted to the inſolvent eſtate of George Caldwell of Hartford, either in the late company with Charles Caldwell, or in the late company with Richard Smith as to accounts not aſſigned over to ſaid Smith, or any otherways, on note, bond, book debts, executions, &c. are hereby deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and pay up their reſpective ballances to the ſubſcribers, truſtees to the eſtate of ſaid George Caldwell, purſuant to a late reſolve of aſſembly, or they muſt expect trouble. Dated in Hartford, the 13th of December, A.D. 1771.

Samuel Chapman,
Eliſha Steel. } Truſtees.

BOSTON December 1 1771.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription a neat Edition of

The celebrated Letters
OF
JUNIUS,

With Sir William Draper's Letters, and Anſwer's; alſo the Letters ſigned POSTIKASTOS JUNIA, FRANCES, and MODESTUS, being all the Letters that were anſwered by JUNIUS at the ſeveral periods in which they were written. The Dates to each Letter. The Blanks properly filled up, and a copious Table of Contents.

The whole has been reviſed and corrected by one of the firſt Men in point of political and literary Knowledge in Great Britain.

JUNIUS's Letter to Lord NORTH, Aug 22, 1770, on the appointment of Mr. Luttrell to be Adjutant General to the Army in Ireland, ends this firſt Volume: The ſecond Volume is now printing in London, and will be publiſhed here immediately after the Receipt of a Copy.

Price to Subſcribers 3s. 4d. ſewed in blue, for the firſt Volume, and the other in Proportion. —The Money to be paid at the Delivery of the Books.

The Work to be put to Preſs immediately upon the Appearance of a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers for defraying the Expences

Subſcriptions are taken in by HENRY KNOX, the Publiſher in Cornhill, Boſton, and by E. WATSON, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

LONDON, September 17.

Thurſday afternoon about two o'clock, one of the powder mills at Moulſey, in Surry, blew up: a young man was blown through ſome pales and killed: another was blown into the River, and his head much cut, and body burnt, who died yeſterday; and a third burnt in the ſtomach and belly ſo much that his liver and bowels were ſeen, who likewiſe died yeſterday in great agonies.

Printed by E. Watſon.

[JANUARY, M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 369.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, JANUARY 14, to TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1772.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE of Sept. 28.

To His Grace the DUKE of——

MY LORD,

THE people of England are not appriſed of the full extent of their obligations to you. They have yet no adequate Idea of the endleſs variety of your Character. They have ſeen you diſtinguiſhed & ſucceſsful in the continued violation of thoſe moral and political duties by which the little, as well as the great ſocieties of life, are collected and held together. Every colour; every character, become you. With a rate of abilities, which Lord Weymouth very juſtly looks down upon with contempt you have done as much miſchief to the community as *Cromwell* would have done, if Cromwell had been a coward, and as much as *Machiavel*, if Machiavel had known, that an appearance of morals and religion are uſeful in ſociety.——To a thinking man, the influence of the Crown will, in no view, appear ſo formidable, as when he obſerves to what enormous exceſſes it has ſafely conducted your Grace, without a ray of real underſtanding, without even the pretenſion to common decency, or principle of any kind, or a ſingle ſpark of perſonal reſolution. What muſt be the opperation of that pernicious influence (for which our Kings have wiſely exchanged the nugatory name of prerogative) that in the higheſt ſtations, can ſo abundantly ſupply the Miniſter, of a great nation, whom a private Gentleman would be aſhamed and afraid to admit into his family! Like the univerſal paſſport of an Ambaſſador, it ſuperſedes the proviſion of the laws, baniſhes the ſtaple virtues of the country, and introduces vice and folly triumphantly into all the departments of the ſtate. In former times corruption was conſidered as a foreign auxiliary to government, and only called in upon extraordinary emergencies.——The natural reſources of the Crown are no longer confided in. Corruption glitters in the van;——collects and maintains a ſtanding army of mercenaries, and, at the ſame moment, impoveriſhes and inſlaves the country.——His Majeſty's predeceſſors (excepting that worthy family, from which you, my Lord, are unqueſtionably deſcended) had ſome generous qualities in their compoſition, with vices, I confeſs, for frailties in abundence. They were Kings or Gentlemen, not hypocrites or prieſts. They were at the head of the church, but did not know the value of their office. They ſaid their prayers without ceremony, and had too little prieſtcraft in their underſtanding, to reconcile the ſanctimonious forms of religion with the utter deſtruction of the morality of their people.——My Lord, this is fact, not declamation.——With all your partiality to the Houſe of *Stewart*, you muſt confeſs, that even *Charles the Second* would have bluſhed at that open encouragement, as thoſe eager, meretricious careſſes, with which every ſpecies of private vice and public proſtitution is received at——. The unfortunate Houſe of *Stewart* has been treated with an aſperity, which, if compariſon be a defence, ſeems to border upon injuſtice. Neither *Charles* nor his brother were qualified to ſupport ſuch a ſyſtem of meaſures, as would be neceſſary to change the government and ſubvert the conſtitution of England. One of them was too much in earneſt in his pleaſures,—the other in his religion. But the danger to this country would ceaſe to be problematical, if the Crown ſhould ever deſcend to a Prince, whoſe apparent ſimplicity might throw his ſubjects off their guard,—who might be no libertine in behaviour,—who ſhould have no ſenſe of honour to reſtrain him, and who, with juſt religion enough to impoſe upon the multitude, might have no ſcruples of conſcience to interfere with his morality. With theſe honourable qualifications, and the deciſive advantage of ſituation, low craft and falſhood are all the abilities that are wanting to deſtroy the wiſdom of ages, and to deface the nobleſt monument that human policy has erected.——I know *ſuch* a man; My Lord, I know you both; and with the bleſſing of God (for I too am religious) the people of England ſhall know you as well as I do. I am not very ſure, that greater abilities would not in effect be an impediment to a ſign, which ſeems, at firſt ſight to require a ſuperior capacity. A better underſtanding might make him ſenſible of the wonderful beauty of that ſyſtem he was endeavouring to corrupt. The danger of the attempt might alarm him. The meanneſs and intrinſic worthleſſneſs of the object (ſuppoſing he could attain to it) would fill him with ſhame, repentance, and diſguſt. But theſe are ſenſations, which find no entrance into a—, contracted heart. In ſome men, there is a malignant paſſion to deſtroy the works of genius, literature and freedom. The *Vandal* and the *Monk* find equal gratification in it.

Reflections like theſe, my Lord, have a general relation to your Grace, and inſeparably attend you, in whatever company or ſituation your character occurs to us. They have no immediate connection with the following recent fact, which I lay before the public, for the honour of the [illegible] of Sovereigns, and for the edification of his people.

A Prince (whoſe piety & ſelf denial, one would think, might ſecure him from ſuch a multitude of worldly neceſſities) with an annual revenue of near million ſterling, unfortunately, wants money.———The navy of England, by an equally ſtrange concurrence of unforeſeen circumſtances (tho' not quite ſo unfortunately for his Majeſty) is in equal want of timber. The world knows, in what a hopeful condition you delivered the navy to your ſucceſſor, and in what a condition we found it in the moment of diſtreſs.——You were determined it ſhould continue in the ſituation in which you left it.——Upon a repreſentation from the Admiralty of the extraordinary want of timber, for the indiſpenſable repairs of the navy, the Surveyor General was directed to make a ſurvey of the timber in all the royal chaces and foreſts in England. Having obeyed his orders with accurancy and attention, he reported that the firſt timber he had any where met with, and the propereſt in every reſpect for the purpoſes of the navy, was in *Whittlebury Foreſt* of which your Grace, I think, is hereditary Ranger. In conſequence of this report, the uſual warrant was prepared at the Treaſury and delivered to the Surveyor, by which he or his Deputy were authoriſed to cut down any trees in *Whittlebury Foreſt*, which ſhould appear to be proper for the purpoſes abovementioned. The Deputy, being informed that the warrant was ſigned and delivered to his Principal in London, croſſes the country to Northamtonſhire, &, with an officious zeal for the public ſervice, begins to do his duty in the Foreſt. Unfortunately for him, he had not the warrant in his pocket. The overſight was enormous, and you have puniſhed him for it accordingly. You have inſiſted that an active, uſeful officer, ſhould be diſmiſſed from his place. You have ruined an innocent man, and his family.——In what language ſhall I addreſs ſo black, ſo cowardly a Tyrant?——thou worſe than *one* of the *Brunſwicks*, and all the *Stewarts*!—To them who know Lord North, it is unneceſſary to ſay, that he was mean and baſe enough to ſubmit to you.—This however is but a ſmall part of the fact. After ruining the Surveyor's Deputy, for acting without the warrant, you attacked the warrant itſelf. You declared it was illegal, and ſwore, in a fit of foaming, frantic paſſion, that it never ſhould be executed. You aſſerted, upon your honour, that in the grant of the Rangerſhip of *Whittlebury Foreſt*, made by *Charles the Second* (whom with a modeſty that would do honour to Mr. Righby, you are pleaſed to call your Anceſtor) to one of his baſtards (from whom I make no doubt of your deſcent) the property of the timber is veſted in the Ranger.—I have examined the original grant, and now, in the face of the Public, contradict you directly upon the fact. The very reverſe, of what you have aſſerted upon your honour is the truth. The Grant, *expreſly, and by a particular clauſe*, reſerves the property of the timber for the uſe of the Crown.

In ſpite of this evidence,—in defiance of the repreſentations of the Admiralty,—in perfect mockery of the notorious diſtreſſes of the Engliſh Navy, and thoſe equally preſſing, and a moſt equally notorious neceſſities of your pious Sovereign,—here the matter reſts.—The Lords of the Treaſury recal their warrant;—the Deputy Surveyor is ruined for doing his duty;—Mr. John Pitt (whoſe name I ſuppoſe is offenſive to you) ſubmits to be brow beaten and inſulted;—the oaks keep their ground;—the King is [illegible]ed, and the Navy of England may periſh for want of the beſt and fineſt timber in the Iſland. And all this is ſubmitted to——to appeaſe the Duke of G——n!—To gratify the man, who has involved the King and his Kingdom in confuſion and diſtreſs, and who, like a treacherous Coward, deſerted his Sovereign in the midſt of it!

There has been a ſtrange alteration in your doctrines, ſince you thought it adviſeable to rob the *Duke of Portland* of his property, in order to ſtrengthen the intereſt of Lord *Bute's* ſon in law, before the laſt general Election. *Nullum tempus occurrit regi* was then your boaſted motto, and the cry of all your hungry Partiſans. Now it ſeems, a grant of *Charles the Second* to one of his Baſtards, is to be held ſacred and inviolable! It muſt not be queſtioned by the King's ſervants, nor ſubmitted to any interpretation but your own.——My Lord, this was not the language you held, when it ſuited you to inſult the memory of the glorious Deliverer of England from that deteſted family, to which you are ſtill more nearly allied in principle than in blood.——In the name of Decency and Common Senſe, what are your Grace's merits, either with King or Miniſtry, that ſhould intitle you to aſſume this domineering authority over both? —Is it the fortunate conſanguinity you claim with the Houſe of *Stewart*?—Is it the ſecret correſpondence you have for ſo many years carried on with Lord Bute, by the aſſiduous aſſiſtance of your *cream coloured Paraſite*;—Could not your gallantry find ſufficient employment for him, in thoſe *gentle* offices by which he firſt acquired the tender friendſhip of Lord *Barrington*?——Or is it only that wonderful ſympathy of manners, which ſubſiſts between your Grace and one of your Superiors, and does ſo much honour to you both?——Is the union of *Bliſil* and *Black George* no longer a *Romance*?——from whatever origin your influence in this Coun-

Capt Williams

try ariſes, it is a phænomenon in the hiſtory of human virtue and underſtanding.——Good men can hardly believe the fact. Wiſe men are unable to account for it. Religious men find exerciſe for their faith, and make it the laſt effort of their piety, not to repine againſt Providence.

JUNIUS.

NEW-YORK, January 13.

By the Earl of Halifax Packet, Captain BOLDERSON, *arrived here on Thurſday Evening laſt, in 7 Weeks and 4 Days from Falmouth, we have received the follow* INTELLIGENCE, *viz.*

Conſtantinople (the Capital of Turkey) *Sept.* 7.

WE look upon a peace to be farther removed than ever. Muhzun Oglou, at the head of 30 000 horſe, has ſurprized and beat a body of 15 000 Ruſſians.

Sept. 10. Abaza Pacha and ſeveral other Officers, have been beheaded by order of the Grand Signor, for having abandoned the Crimea without making any effort to defend it: Their heads were expoſed at the gate of the Seraglio.

Authentic advices from Syria, contradicted the accounts of Ali Bey's death.

Frontiers of Poland, Sept. 15. They write from Hungary, that the Grand Vizir, at the head of 100 000 men, has paſſed the Danube over ſeveral bridges.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Lady Bute is talked of as to be created, Ducheſs in her own right, the dukedom to be hereditary in her family.

Certain advices have been received from Paris, which ſay, that the King of Spain has actually inſiſted on the co-operation of the Court of France with him, in a ſcheme, to be put in motion early the enſuing ſpring; and in caſe of non compliance, threatned to diſſolve the alliance now ſubſiſting between the two Crowns. Lewis was greatly alarmed at this, and forced to take his head out of the boſom of his fair enchantreſs, and betake himſelf to ſtudy. A council was ſummoned, when it was determined to favour the demands of his Catholic Majeſty. Since this, every method has been taken to drain money from the Subjects, and ſome of the moſt oppreſſive kind that ever was attempted in that kingdom before.

By the lateſt accounts from Germany, things do not appear to be in the pacific ſtate A——n could wiſh, on many parts of the continent; ſo that notwithſtanding all the induſtry exerted to keep the peace the enſuing ſpring is expected to be a martial one, and that ſome campaigns, both offenſive and defenſive, are formed to take place very early.

To ſuch a pitch of gaming are our gentry arrived, that we are told no leſs a ſum than 35 000l. was won by a noted young cub, at a Coffee houſe near Pall-Mall, the laſt week.

Yeſterday, two eminent corn-merchants waddled out of the corn-market, Mark Lane, for 15,000l.

A writer in the St. James's Chronicle who ſubſcribes S. Meanwell, ſays I am bold to affirm the letters ſigned Junius, are not the productions of the indigent Mr. B--ke or of the ſingle ſpeeched Iriſh Chancellor of the Exchequer. They did not flow through the quill of any Hibernian. They do not belong to the Republican Amazon. The hero of Minden dares not claim them. The phrenzy of pride, envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableneſs, could never be ſo lively painted but by the perſon who actually poſſeſſed it. I do not know three ſuch perſons: One I do know! Come forth thou ſelf-tormentor, whoſe heart never was in union with itſelf! Thou murderer of ſleep! thou aſſaſſin, in whom all above mentioned paſſions are combined, ſtand forth! In what language ſhall I addreſs thee thou penſioned E—l Ch—t—h—m

Extract of a letter from Capt. Robert Dunn, of the ſnow Eſther, dated St. John, Antigua, Auguſt 19.

"Yeſterday ended the trial of George Waſhington, alias Fiſher, Pirate Captain; John Cooper, Chief Mate, John Barlow, Carpenter; Thomas Jenkins, Thomas Ternay, and James Burrell, Seamen; late belonging to the ſnow Eſther, for the piratically running away with the ſaid veſſel, and murdering Charles Phennie; when they were all condemned to be hanged on the 24th inſtant, the two former in chains. They arraigned the juſtice of the court, damned the Judges, and behaved in the moſt inſolent manner telling the ſpectators, eſpecially the ſailors, that were they out they would behave worſe than they had ever done, and aſking the Judges whether they might not be aſhamed to condemn ſo many ſtout young men for ſo trifling a crime as they had been guilty of."

The city of Jeruſalem has, we are told, ſubmitted to Ali Bey. Amazing are the revolutions this antient city has undergone. Jews, Chriſtians, Turks and Pagans, have alternately poſſeſſed it.

By letters from Madrid we are informed, that the King of Spain has for ſome time paſt diſcontinued his uſual diverſions of ſhooting and hunting, in order to attend more cloſely to the buſineſs of the ſtate.

By a gentleman who arrived this week from Cherburgh we learn, that the baſon, and all the works deſtroyed by the Engliſh in the late war, are almoſt put into the ſame condition they were before; he ſays he ſaw a number of Iriſh labourers employed on thoſe works, who are well paid; that they are building frigates there, and that there were ſeveral upon the ſtocks; that he ſaw above twenty Engliſhmen employed on that work, and was told by ſome of them that they had almoſt double the wages they have in their own country. He farther ſays, they have plenty of proviſions, which are chiefly brought there by Engliſh veſſels out of Derbyſhire. He alſo gives an account, that curioſity led him to take a view of the place, for which he was taken and carried before a Magiſtrate, and ſearched; but having nothing about him but a bit of pencil, and his countrymen declaring they would leave their work if he was not diſcharged, he was diſmiſſed, but ordered to quit the place immediately. So different is the conduct of the French to that of the Engliſh, who invite their enemies to ſee the weak condition of their navy.

NEW HAVEN January 10

Laſt Tueſday Morning died at Stratford in the 76th Year of his Age, the Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON D. D. Miſſionary from the Society for propagating the Goſpel in foreign Parts, and late Preſident of New York College.

Laſt Monday Morning one Amos Potter, of this Place, was found dead on North Haven Road. It is ſuppoſed that he died of a Fit.

HARTFORD, January 21.

About the laſt of December, the houſe of Mr. Samuel Allin of Sandisfield took fire. Mr. Allen was gone a diſtance from home, & Mrs. Allen having occaſion to go to a neighbours houſe, about 12 rods diſtance in the evening, after having put her 3 children in bed, and about half an hour after, ſhe was alarm'd by the cry of her eldeſt child (about 9 years of age) who had been awak'd by the fire, and made its eſcape from the houſe.—Mrs. Allin immediately ran to the fore door of the houſe, which, when ſhe had open'd, the fire burſt out upon her, and prevented her going in.—She tried to get into the houſe at ſeveral other places, in order to ſave her two children that remain'd in the houſe, but the inſide being all in flames, rendered every means to ſave them ineffectual, and the two innocent babes periſhed in the flames—One of them the next day was taken out of the bed where it lay, the bed entirely burnt up, and the body about half conſum'd—the other in endeavouring to ſave itſelf, left the bed and ran into the dwelling room, which was over the cellar, and the bones of it were found in the cellar the next evening, the body entirely conſum'd—but the liver remained untouched by the fire.

An extemporaneous Antidote againſt the Court Poiſon—the Oppreſſion and "*Covetouſneſs, which is Idolatry,*" that is defended by *Zoroaſter*, in the Eaſtern Hiſtory.

UPON examining into antient Hiſtory, find Zoroaſter was a great Idolater, that lived about 1300 Years after *Noah's* Flood, founded a ſect of groſs (and it ſeems lately covetous) Idolaters, that were worſhippers of Fire, to which Element they have and will undoubtedly be conſign'd, unleſs a timely Repentance, by the aſſiſtance of Divine Grace, mercifully prevents.

To reduce theſe modern Idolaters to a ſincere Repentance, turn them from Darkneſs to Light, and from the Power of Sin and Satan, to the acknowledgment of the only living and true God, the Poſſeſſor of all Being, and the Fountain of all good; and to deter them from the Idolatrous Worſhip of the *Mammon of unrighteouſneſs*, you'll be ſo impartial, as to inſert in your next Paper, theſe Extracts from the ſacred Oracles.——1 Kings, Chapter 21, from the 1ſt Verſe to the 26th.

"AND it came to paſs after theſe things that Naboth the Jezreelite had a vineyard, which was in Jezreel, hard by the palace of Ahab king of Samaria.

2. And Ahab ſpake unto Naboth, ſaying, Give me thy vineyard, that I may have it for a garden of herbs, becauſe it is near unto my houſe, and I will give thee for it a better vineyard than it; or if it ſeem good to thee, I will give thee the worth of it in money.

3. And Naboth ſaid to Ahab, The Lord forbid it me, that I ſhould give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee.

4. And Ahab came into his houſe, heavy and diſpleaſed, becauſe of the word which Naboth the Jezreelite had ſpoken to him: for he had ſaid, I will not give thee the inheritance of my fathers: and he laid him down upon his bed, and turned away his face, and would eat no bread.

5 But Jezebel his wife came to him and ſaid unto him, Why is thy ſpirit ſo ſad, that thou eateſt no bread?

6. And he ſaid unto her, Becauſe I ſpake unto Naboth the Jezreelite, and ſaid unto him, Give me thy vineyard for money; or elſe if it pleaſe thee, I will give thee another vineyard for it: and he anſwer'd, I will not give thee my vineyard.

7. And Jezebel his wife ſaid unto him, Doſt thou now govern the kingdom of Iſrael? ariſe, and eat bread, and let thine heart be merry: I will give thee the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite.

8. So ſhe wrote letters in Ahabs name, and ſealed them with his ſeal, and ſent the letters unto the elders and to the nobles that were in his city dwelling with Naboth.

9. And ſhe wrote in the letters, ſaying, Proclaim a faſt, and ſet Naboth on high among the people:

10. And ſet two men, ſons of Belial, before him, to bear witneſs againſt him, ſaying, Thou didſt blaſpheme God and the king: and then carry him out, and ſtone him that he may die.

11. And the men of his city, even the elders and the nobles who were the inhabitants in his city, did as Jezebel had ſent unto them, and as it was written in the letters which ſhe had ſent unto them.

12. They proclaimed a faſt, and ſet Naboth on high among the people.

13. And there came in two men, children of Belial, and ſat before him: and the men of Belial witneſſed againſt him, even againſt Naboth, in the preſence of the people, ſaying, Naboth did blaſpheme God and the king. Then they carried him forth out of the city, and ſtoned him with ſtones, that he died.

14. Then they ſent to Jezebel, ſaying, Naboth is ſtoned, and is dead.

15 And it came to paſs when Jezebel, heard that Naboth was ſtoned, and was dead, that Jezebel ſaid to Ahab, Ariſe, take poſſeſſion of the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, which he refuſed to give thee for money; for Naboth is not alive, but dead.

16 And it came to paſs when Ahab heard that Naboth was dead, that Ahab roſe up to go down to the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, to take poſſeſſion of it.

17 And the word of the Lord came to Elijah the Tiſhbite ſaying,

18 Ariſe, go down to meet Ahab king of Iſreal, which is in Samaria; behold, *he is* in the Vineyard of Naboth, whither he is gone down to poſſeſs it.

19 And thou ſhalt ſpeak unto him, ſaying, Thus ſaith the LORD, Haſt thou killed, and alſo taken poſſeſſion? And thou ſhalt ſpeak unto him, ſaying, Thus ſaith the LORD, In the place where dogs licked the blood of Naboth, ſhall dogs lick thy blood, even thine.

20. And Ahab ſaid to Elijah, Haſt thou found me, O mine enemy? And he anſwered, I have found *thee*; becauſe thou haſt ſold thyſelf to work evil in the ſight of the LORD.

21 Behold, I will bring evil upon thee, and will take away thy poſterity, and will cut off from Ahab him that piſſeth againſt the wall, and him that is ſhut up, and left in Iſreal.

22 And will make thine houſe like the houſe of Jeroboam the ſon of Nebat, and like the houſe of Baaſha the ſon of Ahijah, for the provocation wherewith thou haſt provoked *me* to anger, and made Iſrael to ſin.

23 And of Jezebel alſo ſpake the LORD, ſaying, The dogs ſhall eat Jezebel by the wall of Jezreel.

24 Him that dieth of Ahab in the city, the dogs ſhall eat; and him that dieth in the field, ſhall the fowles of the air eat.

25. But there was none like unto Ahab, which did ſell himſelf to work wickedneſs in the ſight of the LORD whom Jezebel his wife ſtirred up.

26. And he did very abominably in following idols, according to all *things* as did the Amorites, whom the LORD caſt out before the children of Iſrael."

Would only remark, that we learn from the ſame divinely inſpired book that the dogs lick'd the blood of *Ahab* in about two years, and eat the body of Jezebel in about five years, after they brought their falſe accuſation, by which, upon the falſe witneſs of two ſons of Belial, the innocent Naboth, was wickedly deprived of his life and property both.

"*For impious greatneſs vengeans is in (ſtore;*
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Dei Cultor Veri.

Connecticut, January 17, 1772.

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WILLIAM JEPSON.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1772.

THIS gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that William Jepſon has removed from his dwelling houſe in Queen Street Hartford, to his houſe next door to Deacon Daniel Bull's, at the head of Tanner's-Lane, weſt of the town bridge, and all perſons that has any accounts or demands againſt him of whatſoever nature, are hereby notified that conſtant attendance will be given, in order to receive and adjuſt the ſame, at his ſhop in Queen-Street, on every Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. from 3 to 6 P. M in each week from this date, to the firſt day of March next enſuing that they may be adjuſted by that time, in order for a final ſettlement of his affairs.

Hartford. January 13. 1772.

P. S Any perſon poſſeſſed of any Book or Books belonging to ſaid William Jepſon, either Phyſic, Surgery, Anatomy, Hiſtory or Divinity, are deſired to return the ſame immediately to him, at his ſhop aforeſaid.

Whereas at a legal

meeting of the proprietors of the townſhips of Stow and Mansfield, two townſhips lately granted by the governor and council of New Hampſhire, on the 9th of October laſt, it was voted that a tax of THIRTY SHILLINGS on each right, in the townſhip of ſaid Mansfield, and alſo a tax of TWENTY SHILLINGS on each right, in the townſhip of ſaid Stow. And that at a legal and adjourn'd meeting of the proprietors of ſaid Stow, on the 14th of January, inſtant, that a tax of TEN SHILLINGS more ſhould be raiſed on each right. Said taxes to defray the charge of bounding out ſaid townſhips and their home-lots. The proprietors of ſaid townſhip of Mansfield, are hereby notified to pay their ſeveral taxes to Jonah Barns of ſaid Sharon and the proprietors of ſaid Stow, are likewiſe notified to pay their ſeveral taxes to Stephen Sears of ſaid Sharon.

JONAH BARNS, } COLLECTORS
STEPHEN SEARS }

Writing Paper of different kind.——Blanks of moſt kinds uſed in this Colony to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers are appointed by the hon. court of probate, for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to examine the claims and demands of the creditors on the eſtate of Mr. Andrew Stevens, late of Canaan in the county of Litchfield deceas'd, which eſtate is repreſented inſolvent. We do therefore hereby give notice, unto all the creditors that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs the fourth tueſday of February and March next, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Tarbal Whitney innholder in Canaan, aforeſaid, at nine of the clock in the morning each day. Dated in Canaan, this 9th day of January, 1772

NATHANIEL STANLY, } Commiſſioners.
JONAS LAWRENCE. }

To be ſold a good Dwelling houſe with a Clothiers ſhop under the ſame and every thing neceſſary for carrying on ſaid buſineſs, ſituate in Farmington, in the ſociety of New Cambridge, about half a mile from the meeting-houſe, and the ſame diſtance from a good griſt mill. Said place commands perhaps as much cuſtom as any of the occupation in the county.—Likewiſe, three quarters of an acre of land, whereon the building ſtands, and 18 acres of wood land, about one mile from the ſame. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the particulars, by applying to JOHN CARTER, on the premiſes.

New-Cambridge 9th January, 1772.

James Green,

HAS juſt receiv'd a neat & General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Enfield.

Enfield, January 18, 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Samuel Farnſworth, late of Hartford deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent. Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Aaron Bull, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the laſt monday of January inſtant, and the firſt and laſt mondays of February and March next. And as there is but three months allowed for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, no accounts will be allowed after that time.

AARON BULL, } Commiſſioners.
JONATHAN BULL. }

Hartford, January 16, 1772.

The ROYAL SPIRITUAL
MAGAZINE:
OR, THE
CHRISTIAN's GRAND
TREAURE.

Printed at Philadelphia by Subſcription.
This Publication is in monthly Numbers, Price One Shilling for each.
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JOHN M'GIBBONS.

Caſh given for clean Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

and ſent the letters unto the elders and to the nobles that were in his city dwelling with Naboth.

9. And ſhe wrote in the letters, ſaying, Proclaim a faſt, and ſet Naboth on high among the people:

10. And ſet two men, ſons of Belial, before him, to bear witneſs againſt him, ſaying, Thou didſt blaſpheme God and the king: and then carry him out, and ſtone him that he may die.

11. And the men of his city, even the elders and the nobles who were the inhabitants in his city, did as Jezebel had ſent unto them, and as it was written in the letters which ſhe had ſent unto them.

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14. Then they ſent to Jezebel, ſaying, Naboth is ſtoned, and is dead.

15 And it came to paſs when Jezebel, heard that Naboth was ſtoned, and was dead, that Jezebel ſaid to Ahab, Ariſe, take poſſeſſion of the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, which he refuſed to give thee for money; for Naboth is not alive, but dead.

16 And it came to paſs when Ahab heard that Naboth was dead, that Ahab roſe up to go down to the vineyard of Naboth the Jezreelite, to take poſſeſſion of it.

17 And the word of the Lord came to Elijah the Tiſhbite ſaying,

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WILLIAM JEPSON.

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meeting of the proprietors of the townſhips of Stow and Manſfield, two townſhips lately granted by the governor and council of New Hampſhire, on the 9th of October laſt, it was voted that a tax of Thirty Shillings on each right, in the townſhip of ſaid Manſfield, and alſo a tax of Twenty Shillings on each right, in the townſhip of ſaid Stow. And that at a legal and adjourn'd meeting of the proprietors of ſaid Stow, on the 14th of January, inſtant, that a tax of Ten Shillings more ſhould be raiſed on each right, Said taxes to defray the charge of bounding out ſaid townſhips and their homelots. The proprietors of ſaid townſhip of Manſfield, are hereby notified to pay their ſeveral taxes to Jonah Barns of ſaid Sharon and the proprietors of ſaid Stow, are likewiſe notified to pay their ſeveral taxes to Stephen Sears of ſaid Sharon.

JONAH BARNS,
STEPHEN SEARS } Collectors

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Nathaniel Stanly,
Jonas Lawrence. } Commiſſioners.

To be ſold a

good Dwelling houſe with a Clothiers ſhop under the ſame and every thing neceſſary for carrying on ſaid buſineſs, ſituate in Farmington, in the ſociety of New Cambridge, about half a mile from the meeting-houſe, and the ſame diſtance from a good griſt mill. Said place commands perhaps as much cuſtom as any of the occupation in the county.– Likewiſe, three quarters of an acre of land, whereon the building ſtands, and 18 acres of wood land, about one mile from the ſame. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the particulars, by applying to JOHN CARTER, on the premiſes.

New-Cambridge 9th January. 1772.

James Green,

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Enfield, January 18, 1772.

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Aaron Bull,
Jonathan Bull } Commiſſioners.

Hartford, January 16, 1772.

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JOHN M'GIBBONS.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

POET'S CORNER.

Means to enjoy a Happy Life.

SEriouſly my Son, attend,
To the Counſels of a Friend;
Would you lead a happy Life,
Care avoid, and ſhun the Strife,
Which from Law muſt ever riſe,
Fatal Flame that never dies.
If poſſeſs'd of moderate Wealth,
And more ample Stock of Health,
Keep a chearful Look ſerene,
Void of any haughty Mein,
Seek companions blithe and free,
And of equal Rank with thee;
Prudence follow, nor advance
Into wild Extravagance;
By a plain, but wholeſome Diet,
Sleep you'll purchaſe ſound and Quiet;
Let your Conduct ever run
To all obliging, rude to none;
Chooſe a modeſt, virtuous Wiſe,
Skill'd to ſmooth the Rubs of Life.
With theſe Bleſſings well poſſeſs'd,
Own yourſelf compleatly bleſs'd;
And whate'er your ſettled Spot,
Well contented with your Lot,
Calmly be reſigned to Fate,
When it ſummons, ſoon or late,
Thus let ſurly Death appear,
Without a Wiſh, without a Fear.

LONDON.

Extract of a letter from Naples written by a Biſhop.

" While I was at Calabar a few days ſince viſiting my dioceſe, the following ſhocking and inhuman affair was committed: a widow had conceived a paſſion for a young man, who refuſed to eſpouſe her, on account of her having two children by her former huſband; and ſhe, at length, after repeated applications to him, deſpairing of the accompliſhment of her wiſhes while her infants ſurvived, with her own hands murdered them both. She has been ſince apprehended and committed to the priſon of Coſence in order to receive puniſhment for her crime. But what puniſhment can be adequate to ſuch inhumanity."

On Thurſday at the launching of the Grafton man of war at Deptford, the following remarkable incident happened:—In the morning of that day the Royal Standard Flag of England, fixed at the top of the flagſtaff 70 feet high, and placed in the center of the deck, fell down, occaſioned by the halliards not being properly ſecured. The neceſſity of replacing it before the launch was evident, but no perſon was found hardy enough to undertake it; at laſt one of the common ſhip-carpenters, in the yard, with great alertneſs climbed up to the top, though it was conſtantly waving with the wind, at length he gained the ſummit, and having a ſpunyarn tied about his waiſt he laid himſelf flat on the truck, a board at the top, about three feet diameter; he then put the ſpunyarn through the truck, and let it down, by which proper halliards were drawn up, and afterwards the ſtandard, which the carpenter properly fixed, and then deſcended to the infinite amazement of the numerous ſpectators. He was introduced to Lord Sandwich, who made him a genteel preſent, with a promiſe of future preferment.

New-England *RUM.*

Beſt New-England RUM, to be ſold
By Lathrop & Smith,
at their Store in Hartford, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, either for Caſh, Pork, Hog's Fat, or White Beans.

AS THE SUBSCRIBER

intends ſhortly to leave this town, he deſires all persons indebted to him, to make immediate payment, whereby he may be enabled to diſcharge his own obligations.— Thoſe who fail to comply with this requeſt, will be ſued without further notice.

THOMAS BROWN.

Hartford, January 13 1772.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAY'd or Stolen from the ſubſcriber of Coventry, in the night after the 2d inſtant, a ſorrel Horſe, 4 years old paſt, blaze in his face, white main and tail, ſhod all round, and cork'd before, three white feet, both paces and trots, about 13 hands and two inches high.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and if ſtolen, ſecure the thief ſo that he may be brought to juſtice and the Horſe recovered, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward but if the horſe is not ſtolen, the perſon who ſhall return him, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Ichabod French.

Coventry, January 3 1772

N. B. *If the Horſe is only ſtray'd 'tis ſuppoſed he is gone towards Saliſbury, where he was bred.*

Stray'd or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber the latter end of September laſt, three likely, two and vantage Heifers, marked with a ſwallow tail or hollow crop in the top of each ear, and a halfpenny the upper ſide of the rite one of ſaid heifers red, with a white face, one red with large ſpots of each the other chiefly red with a white back and ſomewhat brown about the head. Whoever has taken up ſaid heifers, and will return them to the ſubſcriber or inform him ſo that he may have them, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by the ſubſcriber. Dated at Lebanon, 2d ſociety, January 1ſt 1772

JAMES PINNEO jun.

We the ſubſcribers being

appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Woodbury, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate Jonathan Norton late of Waterbury deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Amos Barns innholder in Farmington in New-Cambridge, on the third wedneſdays of January, February and March next. Robert Cogſwell,
Hezekiah Gridly, jun. } *Commiſſioners.*

Farmington (New Cambridge) Nov. 5 1771.

To be ſold, a farm in

Simſbury, in the county of Hartford, containing twenty acres of wood land, and an orchard of above three acres, with a houſe, and good well of water. For further particulars, and terms of payment, enquire of James Jepſon tin plate worker, near the court houſe in Hartford, who makes and ſells, all ſorts of tin ware cheap for caſh or country produce.

ALL perſons indebted to the inſolvent eſtate of George Caldwell of Hartford, either in the late company with Charles Caldwell, or in the late company with Richard Smith as to accounts not aſſigned over to ſaid Smith or any otherways, on note, bond, book debts, executions, &c. are hereby deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and pay up their reſpective ballances to the ſubſcribers, truſtees to the eſtate of ſaid George Caldwell, purſuant to a late reſolve of aſſembly, or they muſt expect trouble. Dated in Hartford, the 13th of December. A.D. 1771.

Samuel Chapman,
Eliſha Steel. } Truſtees.

Boston December 1. 1771.
PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription a neat Edition of
The celebrated Letters
OF
JUNIUS,

With Sir William Draper's Letters, and Anſwer's; alſo the Letters ſigned Pobtikastos Junia, Francis, and Modestus, being all the Letters that were anſwered by JUNIUS at the ſeveral periods in which they were written. The Dates to each Letter. The Blanks properly filled up, and a copious Table of Contents.

The whole has been reviſed and corrected by one of the firſt Men in point of political and literary Knowledge in Great Britain.

JUNIUS's Letter to Lord North, Aug 22, 1770 on the appointment of Mr. Luttrell to be Adjutant General to the Army in Ireland, ends this firſt Volume: The ſecond Volume is now printing in London, and will be publiſhed here immediately after the Receipt of a Copy.

Price to Subſcribers 3s. 4d. ſewed in blue, for the firſt Volume, and the other in Proportion. —The Money to be paid at the Delivery of the Books.

The Work to be put to Preſs immediately upon the Appearance of a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers for defraying the Expences.

Subſcriptions are taken in by Henry Knox, the Publiſher, in Cornhill, Boſton, and by E. Watson, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

ALL perſons indebted

to or that have any demands upon the eſtate of John Ledyard, Eſq; deceas'd are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle, and adjuſt the ſame with the ſubſcriber. And thoſe that have failed to pay the intereſt monies due to the Grammar School, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame to the committee without further notice.

Thomas Seymour.

Whereas Dr. ABIJAH

PERKINS practices Inoculation for the Small-Pox finding every neceſſary through the diſtemper at the low price of three pounds York money, never confining his patients to their houſe during the diſtemper, and has inoculated great numbers yet never loſt one His conſtant ſucceſs, joined with the cheapneſs of his price, and his ſalubrious part of the country, being near the North River, where fiſhing and game are plenty and other amuſements, he doubts not may be a ſufficient recommendation to the reſpectable public, and all may be aſſured of the beſt care and attendance at his houſe in Newburgh, oppoſite Poughkeepſie and the Fiſh Kill.

ABIJAH PERKINS, *Surgeon.*

Newburgh, January 1, 1772.

Juſt publiſhed and to be ſold by the Printer hereof,
Ames's
ALMANACK,
For the Year 1772.

Printed by E. Watſon.

NUMBER 370.

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, to TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1772.

NEWYORK Jan· 13 1772.

Tueſday laſt the General Aſſembly of this Province met here when his Excellency made the following ſpeech to both Houſes.

Gentlemen of the Council, and Gentlemen of the Aſſembly,

WHILE I reflect on the important duties attendant on the elevated ſtation in which it has pleaſed my Royal Maſter to place me, and that I have the honor to ſucceed the noble Perſonage who ſo juſtly merited the high applauſe he received from a grateful People, my heart is filled with every ſenſible anxiety; but when I review the honourable and affectionate Addreſſes preſented to me on my arrival, my ſpirits are cheered with the moſt pleaſing expectations: That theſe may be realized; I am now to entreat the aid of your united and generous efforts in ſupport of an adminiſtration which can be only ſucceſsful in proportion to the aſſiſtance I receive from you.

Through the extenſive Beneficence of my Sovereign, unſolicited and unexpected, I appear in the rank I now ſtand before you, Finding my own health, and that of my family, greatly impaired by a ſouthern climate, I had requeſted, and actually obtained, the King's leave to return to my native Country; ſoon after which, three weighty objects preſented themſelves to my view; the diſtractions of the Province I was in, my appointment to this Government, and the regard due to a family oppreſſed with ſickneſs. On the one ſide the ſupport of a People, friends to the laws, attached to the conſtitution, and loyal to their Prince was offered me to ſuppreſs an inſurrection that had even ſubverted their civil liberties; on the other; my inclination led me to accept the more friendly invitation to this happy climate, where I expected to reap thoſe benefits which my family have ſince in a great meaſure, experienced in their health;—public duty, however, prevailing over every other paſſionate deſire, my honour, and my ſervices I held engaged in the public cauſe, free from any motive of revenge, or feeling other reſentment than what ſpring from a ſenſe of my country's wrongs. The enterprize was ſucceſsful, and the event crowned with the perfect reſtoration of good order and public peace to the country; bleſſings under Providence effected by a ſmall body of officers and men, whoſe ſpirited conduct has made the deepeſt impreſſions of gratitude on my mind. This ſervice unavoidably prevented my paying an earlier obedience to his Majeſty's commands, and my own wiſhes, by repairing to this Government.

Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

Having nothing in command, immediately from his Majeſty, to communicate; it is my duty to point out to you the neceſſity of framing a Militia Bill upon ſuch a ſyſtem as will render it moſt uſeful in defence of the country.

The injuries of time and ſtorms have ſo defaced the fortifications of this city, that they require a thorough repair, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will admit;—I am, therefore, to recommend to you to provide as wel for this eſſential work, as the ſupplies for his Majeſty's Troops, and the ſupport of government.

Gentlemen of the Council and Gentlemen of the General Aſſembly,

It is from the very favourable reception I have met with ſince my arrival, that I draw my moſt aſſured hopes of future happineſs among you. Influenced only by principles that flow from an honeſt heart, I feel an ardent deſire to co-operate with you in every meaſure that will beſt promote the honor and dignity of his Majeſty's government, and advance the real felicity of a People eminently diſtinguiſhed by their loyalty to the beſt of Sovereigns, and affectionate diſpoſition to their mother country.

New-York, 8th Jan. 1772. W. TRYON.

LONDON, October 23.

Wedneſday laſt there was a very long and warm debate in the Commons, upon the addreſs of thanks to his Majeſty, and another to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for his ſpeech from the Throne. The Court party met with a very ſtrong oppoſition, and able ſpeakers, who vehemently proteſted againſt every paragraph in the addreſs to Lord Townſend, except one; which expreſſed their loyalty and duty to the King. Dr. Lucas, Henry Flood, Eſq; Mr. Huſſey, Sir William Mayne, Mr. French, and others, particularly exerted themſelves on this occaſion, eſpecially in their debate on the fourth paragraph of the Addreſs, reſpecting the large arrear which has been incurred on account of the parliamentary deductions made from the revenue, for the payment of different grants for premiums, bounties, and public work,

Early in the debate, a motion was made by Mr. Flood, that one of the lights in Dome ſhould be taken out, in order to admit a greater quantity of freſh air. Some Members oppoſed it, on account of the danger of catching cold. Dr. Lucas immediately replied, That he hoped the Speaker, nor one of the honorable Gentlemen would think him pedantic if he preſumed in that caſe to give his advice, as he was always ready to preſcribe for the good of his friends. That, if the *North* light was taken out, the wind being about South Weſt, the foul air. (he was ſorry to ſay there was *foul* air in the Houſe of Commons) would go out, and the freſh come in without endangering the health of any gentlemen preſent—This ſtroke of wit occaſioned much laughter for a conſiderable time.

After debating on the queſtion, Whether an Addreſs ſhould be preſented to the Lord Lieutenant, about half an hour after three in the morning, it was reſolved in the affirmative; which Addreſs, the Speaker, attended by a numerous train of dependent Members, preſented on Thurſday (the 10th) to the Lord Lieutenant, at the Caſtle.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Hilſborough took his Seat in the Houſe of Peers.

Acre in Syria, July 18. Aly Bey has ordered ſome new pieces of money to be ſtruck, in which he aſſumes the title of Lord of two Seas, Countries, and two holy Cities, implying the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, the Countries of Aſia and Africa, and the Cities of Mecca and Jeruſalem.

Leghorn, Oct. 3. All that we know of the Muſcovite Fleet is, that on the 4th of laſt Month it was preparing to ſail from Paros on a grand Expedition, leaving for the Defence of that Iſland, four Ships and a ſtrong Garriſon.

LONDON, *October* 17.

A certain celebtated Iriſh orator has intirely exculpated himſelf to a Great Perſonage, with reſpect to being the author of the letters ſigned Junius, and the ſuſpicion is now ſaid to fall intirely on a late Secretary to a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who was diſtinguiſhed in that country by the name of *one ſpeech H——n*, in conſequence of his never having ſpoken but once in the national Aſſembly there.

Letters from the Continent of the 29 ult. adviſe, that the Prince of Brunſwick and ſome other Volunteers of the Ruſſian Army, had very near fallen with their Eſcorte, into the Hands of the Confederates near Warſaw; but, after a ſharp Conteſt, they beat them off with conſiderble Loſs. His Royal Highneſs and his Retinue are ſince arrived ſafe in Gen. Romanzow's Camp.

Among the Livery of London are now to be found a Doctor in Divinty, a Counſellor at Law, a Capt. in the Army, and a notified patriot Apothecary, if not a Phyſician.——Yet with all their *preaching*, *adviſing*, *fighting* and *quacking*, the City ſtill remains much out of order, and diſeaſed in *mind*, *body*, and *eſtate*.

Oct. 18. Private letters from Paris mention that the Count de Guignes intereſt at court is at an end, and that he will not return again to England in a public character, nor is any perſon yet appointed to ſucceed him.

LONDON, October 8.

THE following extraordinary account of the Fire at Portſmouth, and a moſt horrid conſpiracy having juſt appeared in a periodical paper, we thought it our duty to lay the moſt remarkable paſſages of it before our readers, leaving it to themſelves to decide what degree of credit it ought to obtain.

"Jonathan Britain was born in the north part of Yorkſhire; his father and mother were Roman Catholics, and he declares that he ſecretly profeſſed that Religion himſelf, but appeared openly as a proteſtant. About four years ago he entered as a common man in Mordaunt's Dragoons, he was ſoon after made a Corporal, and in a ſhort time Serjeant, from that he was raiſed to Serjeant Paymaſter.—Some time after he was placed in this ſtation, he was ſent into Glouceſterſhire upon a recruiting party, where he got acquainted with one Pierre Rogers, who has a Commiſſion in the French ſervice, and was employed to enliſt men here for the uſe of the King of France, by order of C——de G——, the late Ambaſſador. Britain and Rogers entered into a long converſation together; the latter ſoon found the former was of the ſame religion as himſelf, and therefore opened his mind without any ſort of reſerve; he made him large promiſes, and told him he would introduce him to the French Ambaſſador, and that he ſhould receive one ſhilling a day, pay from the French King, and two guineas and a crown for every man he got; he was at length prevalied upon to undertake this dangerous buſineſs, & accordingly beat up for volunteers with redoubled vigour; he prevailed on many to go to France, who were immediately ſent to Rogers, and he took care of them till there was a proper opportunity for ſhipping them off.

"Britain, after he had been acquainted with Rogers ſome conſiderable time, was introduced by him to one Le Jeune, a Roman Catholic Prieſt, and one Jean Caleane; they had frequent meetings together, and when Britain became a little intimate with them, Le Jeune ſaid he had a matter of great importance to communicate, and begged they might all meet at a certain time he then mentioned, at the Golden Croſs, Charing Croſs, which they did; Le Jeune told them as ſoon as they met, that before he could open the buſineſs, he muſt enjoin them all in an oath of ſecrecy, and adminiſter the Sacrement to them, this was directly complied with, and as ſoon as done, (though they all knew the deſign of meeting before, except Britain,) Le Jeune, after a ſhort introduction,

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addreſſed them nearly in the following words: "The purpoſe of this meeting, Gentlemen, was, to acquaint you, that a deſign is formed of ſetting fire to Portſmouth Dock Yard, afterwards to the Governor's houſe, and then to the town, in different parts; for this purpoſe I have got a certain number of balls made of pitch, tar, roſin, and other combuſtible matters, hollow within, and in order to ſhew you the execution theſe balls will do, I will burn one now before you." Le Jeune then put a little tow into the hole, touched it with the candle, and it burnt a full quarter of an hour.

"This matter being finiſhed, their next buſineſs was to fix the places of rendezvous, which they did; the firſt was at Havant, a market town in Hampſhire, where they met on the 21ſt of July, 1770; but not having balls enough ready, as they imagined, to put their diabolical ſchemes effectually into execution, it was deferred till the 27th, the fatal morning, and they proceeded to Chicheſter, to the White Swan, where they ſta'd till late in the evening of the 27th, and then made the beſt of their way to Portſmouth. They arrived there a little after one in the morning. Caleane went to Broker's Point, and prepaired a boat in order to convey them all off, Britain, Le Jeune. and Rogers, ſet fire to the Dock Yard in thirty-one or thirty-two places: the flames came out in a few minutes with great violence: upon ſeeing that, fear ſoon got the better of their reſolutions, and their deſign was carried no further into execution at that time, and they made the beſt of their way to London; Rogers ſet off directly from thence, the 28th, to the ſeat of a Gentleman, in the ſouth part of Yorkſhire, who is a Roman Catholic, by whom he was harboured for ſome time."

This daring paper, after accuſing ſome people of the firſt rank in England of being concerned in the above affair, proceeds thus:

"They then formed a ſcheme for ſhooting a Great Perſonage; the day fixed was the fourth of June laſt the King's Birth Day; Britain was to be the principal agent in this ſhocking buſineſs: an Ambaſſador's ſervant was concerned with them. In the morning of the fourth of June, Rogers went to Count de G——, and ſoon after returned to his accomplices at a houſe by Charing Croſs, where he brought in a green purſe between forty and fifty guineas, which was equally divided amongſt them: they then began to drink pretty freely of brandy, in order to prepare themſelves with new ſpirits for the execution of this horrid deed; Britain was to fire at the Great Man; Rogers was to walk at a ſmall diſtance with more ball and powder, in caſe the firſt did not take effect. Britain now makes no ſcruple to declare, that he went with a deſign to kill the K——; for that purpoſe he took a large Horſe piſtol loaded with ball, and Rogers and he went into St. James's Park, in order to wait his M——'s coming out of the Court to go to Buckingham Houſe, which he did; ſoon after they were there in a chair; attended by a few Yeomen and Footmen only. Britain walked as near to the ſide of the chair as he poſſibly cou'd; he had the piſtol concealed under his coat, which he cocked and drew out ſo carefully as not to be ſeen; he pulled the trigger; the lock ſnapped, but there was no flaſh; he turned round immediately, to get more powder of Rogers, whom he found (inſtead of being cloſe behind) at more than two hundred yards diſtance; this led him to ſuſpect that they all deſigned to eſcape and leave him to fall a victim. Rogers and he proceeded to the houſe from whence he came; they examined the piſtol, found the pan did not ſhut cloſe, and that the powder had run out in carrying it along. From this time Britain's ſuſpicions increaſed: this, with ſome remorſe of conſcience, determined him not to truſt to them any longer, but to make a full diſcovery of the whole affair, which he did a few weeks after: and deſired Lord S——, in a letter, not to ſuffer Count de G—— to leave the kingdom till he was brought before him; if this had been done, which it was undoubtedly the duty of Lord S—— to do, the other Inceadiaries might have been ſecured, and brought to condign puniſhment." [WHISPERER

In the inconſiſtent account of the firing the Dock-Yard at Portſmouth, given by Jonathan Britan now in Reading Gaol, he mentions his aſſociate Rogers having been concealed at the ſeat of Earl Falkenbridge, a Roman Catholic Nobleman in Yorkſhire; now we are well informed, there is no perſons of that title in the county, there is indeed an Earl Fauconberg, but he is a Proteſtant, and was created to that rank, in the year 1756, by his late Majeſty King George II.

By authentic accounts from Reading, we hear, that a perſon concerned in the publication of a violent periodical paper, lately had a conference there with Britain, who boaſted he could furniſh particulars that would ſell 5000 papers in a day, provided he could receive an adequate reward for his trouble.

I underſtand there is an extraordinary number of Whiſperers publiſhed, ſaid to be my depoſition concerning the late fire at Portſmouth. I beg leave to inform the public, "That the publication is ſpurious, it is not my depoſition, neither was I acquainted with its being publiſhed." One Moore, who lives at No. 32, in Chancery lane, came down to me and deſired I would give him an explanation to the blanks of my late letters, which I did, and, he minuted them down; but for any other particulars, he is totally unacquainted with. The public will be preſented with a true and genuine copy very ſhortly, and once more I aſſure them, that Moor's ſtory is moſt of it his own invention.

JONATHAN BRITAIN.

Reading-Goal, Oct. 8.

L O N D O N.

Oct. 21. Advices have been received from Spain, that the Court has no intention of committing acts of hoſtility againſt any Chriſtian Power, and that the putting the Spaniſh navy on a reſpectable footing is only following the example of all the other maritime Powers in Europe.

The Canady paper money being now recovered, as we hear, from France, it is confidently aſſerted, that Lord North is determined to make the Spaniards, pay the Manilla ranſom, and to convince his Countrymen, that under his Adminiſtration, no Potentate on earth ſhall offer an injury with impunity to England.

Oct. 25. Private letters from Holland, by Tueſday's mail, ſay, that they have juſt received advice that the King of Pruſſia is raiſing forces in every part of his dominions. The ſame letters add, that the Queen of Hungary, jealous of the deſigns of his Pruſſian Majeſty, has ordered all her frontier towns to be ſtrongly garriſoned, and has taken every neceſſary ſtep to prevent any part of her kingdom being ſuddenly attacked.

Very extenſive orders are now executing at Briſtol, and Liverpool, and London, for goods to be ſhipped to North-America.

L O N D O N.

The extreme impropriety of Clergymen interfering in temporal matters is obvious to the ſimpleſt layman, it being their province to explain the terms, and point out the road to ſalvation, to enforce (both by example and precepts) our obedience to ſpiritual and moral duties, not to lead us in the rule of politics, in which every man, either from reading or obſervation, may be ſuppoſed as well verſed as themſelves; if we implicitly pin our political faith on their ſleeves, who knows but ſome of them may carry it to the grave? Many ſober chriſtians have ſometimes been apt to imagine they were attending a party lecture at ſome miniſterial levee, rather than a ſermon breathing the pure doctrine of Chriſt, in the houſe of God. A witty poet recommends it to them to

"Stick to the cuſhion and the text,
"And clear the paſſage when per-
(plext,"

rather than any other avocation whatſoever.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13.

Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, Nov. 11.

"It may not be unacceptable to you to have the Account I have lately received from a Gentleman, my intimate Friend, who is now on his Circuit through the weſtern Counties of this Province. He ſays he has the Pleaſure to inform me that the ſpirit of Regulation there is entirely ſubdued, Peace and Order reſtored, the ſurviving Regulators, Out-laws excepted, returned to the Cultivation of their Lands and reſpective Occupations, happy that an End is put to an Inſurrection in which moſt of them were involved through Ignorance and the Subtility of a few, without any Idea of the Deſigns and Intention of it. That no Reſentment ſeems to be retained either againſt Government for the Meaſures adopted againſt them, or thoſe who bravely executed theſe Meaſures. It is further the Opinion of all the judicious honeſt People of the province, that the Battle of Alamance has not deprived us of one valuable Inhabitant except thoſe who ſuffered for Government in the Battle. You may rely on the authenticity of what I write."

On Thurſday, the Day after Chriſtmas laſt, at Smith's Town, Long Iſland, 7 young Men went out with Guns to Hunt for Foxes; on the Way, one of the young Men, whoſe Name was David Smith, ſeeing a Fox, attempted to fire, but did not, thinking the Diſtance too great, forgetting to uncock the Gun, they all went to a Station, where he and 5 others waited, while the other Man went to a Thicket at the End of a long Beach, in order to drive out the Foxes which uſually harboured there, and muſt in their Retreat neceſſarily paſs the Place where the 6 young Men were ſtation'd, which was on the Declivity of a Hill. They being all ſeated on the Ground which was frozen and ſlippery, Mr. Smith having reſted the But of his Gun on the Ground, leaning the upper Part on his Shoulder, it ſlipped from him down the Hill, and as he ſnatch'd at, and haſtily drew it up, it went off; the Muzzle being juſt above his right Pap, the whole Charge enter'd there, ſhatter'd the upper Joint of the Arm and Shoulder in a dreadful Manner, and lodged among the broken Bones. After remaining a Moment in a kind of Aſtoniſhment, he ſprung up, ran a few Steps, and ſaid, I am a dead Man. He was carried to a neigbouring Houſe, and lived in great Agony till the 1ſt Inſt. and then died in the 24th Year of his Age, leaving a young Widow and one Child.

HARTFORD, January 28.

Laſt Friday Morning died at Middletown very ſuddenly, Mrs. Lydia Bull, conſort of Mr. Samuel Bull of that place.

On the 23d Inſtant was married at Middletown, Captain John Ellſworth of that place, to Miſs Martha Hall.

Haddam, January 25, 1772.

Mrs. Hannah Sutlief, the widow of Capt. Nathaniel Sutlief, late of this town, after a ſhort illneſs, died here, laſt Tueſday, in the 93d year of her age. She retained in a remarkable degree, the uſe of her reaſon, and underſtanding, her limbs and ſenſes.

TO BE SOLD

The noted excellent

farm lately belonging to Stephen Hopkins, Eſq; deceaſed, in the Nine Partners, Dutcheſs County, containing about 240 acres, is one of the fineſt farms in the county, yields about 70 ton of good Engliſh hay, well proportioned for plowing and timber land, well wartered, with a large dwelling houſe, barn, orchard, cyder mill, cow houſes, &c. hath been eſteemed by good Judges to be worth £. 2400 but may be had very cheap, the title indiſputable, it lieth in a pleaſant valley, in the center of Amenia precinct. There is alſo two other fine farms adjoining each, containing 263 acres, to be ſold. Alſo, a farm of 500 acres in the New Paltz patent, adjoining the North River, oppoſite to Poughkeepſie, hath on it a good ſaw mill, dwelling houſe and conſiderable improvements, chiefly wood land the title indiſputable, may be had extraordinary cheap. Enquire of

t. b e t. A. n. *ROSWEL HOPKINS.*

TO Be ſold by Lynde Lord and Reuben Smith, a good dwelling houſe in Litchfield, two ſtories high, with three fire-places on the floor, and one in the chamber, a good cellar under the whole, well cover'd and glaz'd, and partly finiſhed withinſide, with two acres of land adjoining, on which is a ſmall orchard, conveniently ſituated for a tradeſman, about a quarter of a mile from the court-houſe, and within a few rods of a good griſt-mill on the great road from Hartford to Litchfield.

Litchfield 17th January, 1772.

Writing Paper of different kind.

——Blanks of moſt kinds uſed in this Colony to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Peter Verſtille;

Is now ſelling off the remainder of his Goods on hand, VERY CHEAP, for Caſh or Produce: the articles are as follows.

SUperfine black blue mix'd dove and other colour'd broadcloths
Midling & low priz'd do
Black blue green and cloth colour'd German Serges
Red and blue Duffils
Green rugs & ſtripe blankets
Wilton cloths
Stripe Swanſkins and flowerd Serges
Double Camblets for mens cloaks & womens ridinghoods
Figur'd Stuffs
Yard wide black and colour'd crapes
Dorſteens
Dreſdens and Dreſdinets
Yard wide & half yard Poplins
Grizetts and Brolios
Black Ducape
Black Bombazeene
Brown and white Bockram
Shalloons Callamancoes
Tammies and Durants
Italian Plads
Scarlet Pluſh and Saddle Cloths and a fine aſſortment of ſadlers Ware
Broad black plain Ruffles
Iriſh Sheeting Clouting and napkin Diaper 6-4 7 4 & 8 4 table cloths
Iriſh Linnens
Dowlaſs
Ravens Duck
Ticklenburg and Oznabrigs
Black Crimſon & white ſprig Sattins
Black Crimſon & white and green plain Sattins
Black and white ſilk gloves and mitts
Black Cravatts and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Longee Romals and Bandanoe handkerchiefs
Black and white plain and figur'd gauzes
Cypreſs ditto
Black and white Catgut
White Parſinets
Black bone Lace
White blown Lace
Mens and Womens thread & worſted Stockings
Black blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns
Snail & fur Trimmings
Cap Wires
A fine aſſortment of gold & ſilver basket buttons
Twiſt basket & mettle buttons
Engliſh Bed Ticking
Bed Bunts
Writing Preſs and Bonnet paper
Black Taffety
Ink Powder and beſt Dutch Quills
Beſt Velvet Corks
Hunting Whips
Pins Ribbons and Silks
Beſt G B Cotton
Cloathiers wool Cards Cheap by the dz.
Delph Stone and China Ware
Printed Floor Bruſhes
A fine aſſortment of beſt London Pewter & braſs Kettles
Nutmegs Cloves and Mace
Cinnamon and Ginger
Pepper by the hundred or doz.
Allſpice
Tea
Chocolate and Raiſins
Duck and Pidgeon Shott
Hour Glaſſes
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs
Bar Lead
Frying Pans
Fire Shovels and Tongs
Cheſt and Stock Locks
H & HL Hinges
Wood Screws
Chapes & Tongs
Round & Square Needles
Braſs handles and Eſcutcheons
Whale Bone
Tea Kettles
Green & cloth colourd Ratteens
Druggets & Half Thicks
Blue and cloth colourd Kerſeys
Black & cloth colour'd Drawboys
Plain white & colour'd Fuſtians
White figurd Dimoty's
A fine aſſortment apron & ſhirting check
Stripe Hollands and Callicoes
6d 8d and 10d Nails
4d & 6d Brads
8 z & 14 z Tacks
Beſt Kippens Snuff, &c. &c. &c.

Alſo, about 25 acres of good wood land, about 2 miles from Rocky Hill Ferry in the bounds of Glaſtenbury.

☞ As ſaid Verſtille is about to leave the colony ſoon, deſires all perſons that are indebted to him, either by bond, book, or note, to ſettle the ſame immediately, to prevent trouble.

Wanted Immediately,

a number of ſettlers, to remove and ſettle in a town called RELHAM, near Dartmouth College, in New Hampſhire, and in other towns in ſaid province, where the land is remarkable rich, and on which inhabitants are removing faſt from this and the other colonies. Great encouragement will be given to thoſe who ſpeedily apply to the publiſher of the New Hampſhire Gazette at Portſmouth, or to the printer hereof, between this, and the firſt of March.

The ſubſcriber hereby

informs the public, that he has, at a conſiderable expence, purchaſed of Dr. Jonathan Blakſlee, the method of curing the Epilepſy, or Falling-Sickneſs, and Fits of the Convulſive kind; and holds himſelf in readineſs to help and aſſiſt any of his fellow creatures, that are afflicted with that obſtinate diſorder. The cuſtom of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns, will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

Eliakim Fiſh.

Hartford, January 28, 1772.

Hartford, January 27, 1772.

Broke out of the County Goal

in this town, the laſt evening, one JOHN SMITH, who came into this colony a few years ſince, ſuppoſed from the province of New-York, and has reſided chiefly at Suffield, where he married a wife, and where, as it is ſuppoſed, his principal buſineſs has been (with ſundry others,) counterfeiting money, chiefly the New-Jerſey and New-York new Bills, for which he was now convicted before the honourable Superior Court ſitting in this place, but had not received his puniſhment, he was a likely prompt looked youngerly man, ſomewhat ſhort of ſtature, wears his own hair.———Alſo, eſcaped at the ſame time, one Obadiah Mathers of New-Cambridge, in Farmington, who was committed on an execution of 500l. now recovered againſt him at ſaid Court, by a young woman for defamation.———Alſo, one Jechaniah Holcomb of Simſbury, one Jonas Caſe of Hebron, and one John Swaney a tranſient perſon, laſt from Chatham, all for debt.——Alſo, one George Tryon, belonging to Farmington, a young lad committed for want of bail, on a young woman's ſwearing a child upon him.—Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid John Smith, and return him to the goal from whence he eſcaped, ſhall have a reward of Six Pounds, Lawful Money, and for the ſaid Mathers, Forty Shillings, and for either of the others, Thirty Shillings,

per EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

To be ſold, a farm in

Simsbury, in the county of Hartford, containing twenty acres of wood land; and, an orchard of above three acres, with a houſe, and good well of water. For further particulars, and terms of payment, enquire of James Jepſon, tin plate worker, near the court houſe in Hartford, who makes and ſells, all ſorts of tin ware cheap for caſh or country produce.

ALL perſons indebted to the inſolvent eſtate of George Caldwell of Hartford, either in the late company with Charles Caldwell, or in the late company with Richard Smith, as to accounts not aſſigned over to ſaid Smith, or any otherways, on note, bond, book debts, executions, &c. are hereby deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and pay up their reſpective ballances to the ſubſcribers, truſtees to the eſtate of ſaid George Caldwell, purſuant to a late reſolve of aſſembly, or they muſt expect trouble. Dated in Hartford, the 13th of December, A.D. 1771.

Samuel Chapman,
Eliſha Steel. } Truſtees.

We the ſubſcribers being

appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Woodbury, commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate Jonathan Norton late of Waterbury deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent. Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Amos Barns innholder in Farmington in New-Cambridge, on the third wedneſdays of January, February and March next.

Robert Cogſwell,
Hezekiah Gridly, jun. } *Commiſſioners.*

Farmington, (New-Cambridge) Nov. 5, 1771.

* * *

POETS CORNER.

The WINTER's WALK.

O Now behold! where'er we rove,
  What dreary proſpects round us riſe;
The naked hill, the leafleſs grove.
The hoary ground, the frowning ſkies!
  Nor only through the waſted plain,
Stern winter, is thy force confeſs'd;
Still wider ſpreads thy horrid reign,
I feel thy power uſurp my breaſt.
  Enliv'ning hope, and fond deſire,
Reſign the heart to ſpleen and care.
Scarce frighted love, maintains her fire,
And rapture ſaddens to deſpair.
  In groundleſs hope and cauſeleſs fear,
Unhappy man! behold thy doom,
Still changing with the changeful year,
The ſlave of ſunſhine and of gloom,
  Tir'd with vain joys, and falſe alarms,
With mental and corporeal ſtrife,
Snatch me my faireſt, to thy arms,
And ſcreen me from the ills of life.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers are appointed by the hon. court of probate, for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to examine the claims and demands of the creditors on the eſtate of Mr. Andrew Stevens, late of Canaan in the county of Litchfield deceas'd, which eſtate is repreſented inſolvent. We do therefore hereby give notice, unto all the creditors that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs the fourth tueſday of February and March next, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Tarbal Whitney innholder in Canaan, aforeſaid, at nine of the clock in the morning each day. Dated in Canaan, this 9th day of January, 1772.

NATHANIEL STANLY,
JONAS LAWRENCE. } Commiſſioners.

To be ſold a good Dwelling houſe with a Cloathiers ſhop under the ſame, and every thing neceſſary for carrying on ſaid buſineſs, ſituate in Farmington, in the ſociety of New Cambridge, about half a mile from the meeting-houſe, and the ſame diſtance from a good griſt mill. Said place commands perhaps as much cuſtom as any of the occupation in the county. Likewiſe, three quarters of an acre of land, whereon the building ſtands, and 18 acres of wood land, about one mile from the ſame. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the particulars, by applying to JOHN CARTER, on the premiſes.

New-Cambridge 9th January, 1772.

James Green,

HAS juſt receiv'd a neat & General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Enfield.

Enfield, January 18, 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Samuel Farnſworth, late of Hartford deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent. Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Aaron Bull, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the laſt monday of January inſtant, and the firſt and laſt mondays of February and March next. And as there is but three months allowed for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, no accounts will be allowed after that time.

AARON BULL,
JONATHAN BULL. } Commiſſioners.

Hartford, January 16, 1772.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

Printed by E. Watſon.

The ROYAL SPIRITUAL

MAGAZINE:

OR, THE

CHRISTIAN's GRAND

TREASURE.

Printed at Philadelphia by Subſcription.
This Publication is in monthly Numbers, Price One Shilling for each.
The Fourth Number is already publiſhed, and the Fifth is in the Preſs.

GENTLEMEN who are pleaſed to exemplify and encourage this Work, may repoſe their Names with the Printer, in Hartford, where the firſt, ſecond third and fourth Numbers may be ſeen and examined. Likewiſe,

PROPOSALS for PRINTING the WORKS of

Flavius Joſephus.

In Four Volumes, Octavo, tranſlated by Sir ROGER L'ESTRANGE, Kt. at the moderate Price of *Seven Shillings*, Pennſylvania Money each Volume, ſewed in blue Boards. Subſcriptions are taken in as above. I am the Public's moſt obliged humble ſervant,

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

ALL perſons indebted by judgment, execution, bond, book debt, or otherwiſe, to the company of *Gardiner & Jepſon*, or the ſubſcriber are deſired to ſettle and pay their debts to *JESSE ROOT*, Eſq; in Hartford, by the firſt day of March next, or expect trouble without further notice.

WILLIAM JEPSON.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1772.

THIS gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that William Jepſon has removed from his dwelling houſe in Queen Street Hartford, to his houſe next door to Deacon Daniel Bull's, at the head of Tanner's-Lane, weſt of the town bridge, and all perſons that has any accounts or demands againſt him of whatſoever nature, are hereby notified that conſtant attendance will be given, in order to receive and adjuſt the ſame, at his ſhop in Queen-Street, on every Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M. from 3 to 6 P. M. in each week from this date, to the firſt day of March next enſuing that they may be adjuſted by that time, in order for a final ſettlement of his affairs.

Hartford, January 17, 1772.

P. S Any perſon poſſeſſed of any Book or Books belonging to ſaid William Jepſon, either Phyſic, Surgery, Anatomy, Hiſtory or Divinity, are deſired to return the ſame immediately to him, at his ſhop aforeſaid.

Whereas at a legal

meeting of the proprietors of the townſhips of Stow and Manſfield, two townſhips lately granted by the governor and council of New Hampſhire, on the 9th of October laſt, it was voted that a tax of THIRTY SHILLINGS on each right, in the townſhip, of ſaid Manſfield, and alſo a tax of TWENTY SHILLINGS on each right, in the townſhip of ſaid Stow. And that at a legal and adjourn'd meeting of the proprietors of ſaid Stow, on the 14th of January inſtant that a tax of TEN SHILLINGS more ſhould be raiſed on each right. Said taxes to defray the charge of bounding out ſaid townſhips and their home-lots. The proprietors of ſaid townſhip of Manſfield, are hereby notified to pay their ſeveral taxes to Jonah Barns of ſaid Sharon, and the proprietors of ſaid Stow, are likewiſe notified to pay their ſeveral taxes to Stephen Sears of ſaid Sharon.

JONAH BARNS,
STEPHEN SEARS } COLLECTORS

AS THE SUBSCRIBER

intends ſhortly to leave this town, he deſires ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO HIM, to make IMMEDIATE PAYMENT, whereby he may be enabled to diſcharge his own obligations.—Thoſe who fail to comply with this requeſt, will be ſued without further notice.

THOMAS BROWN.

Hartford, January 13, 1772.

New-England *RUM.*

Beſt New-England RUM, to be ſold.

By Lathrop & Smith,

at their Store in HARTFORD, by the Hogſhead or Barrel, either for Caſh, Pork, Hog's Fat, or White Beans.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAY'd or Stolen from the ſubſcriber of Coventry, in the night after the 2d inſtant, a ſorrel Horſe, 4 years old paſt, blaze in his face, white main and tail, ſhod all round, and cork'd before, three white feet, both paces and trots, about 13 hands and two inches high.——Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and if ſtolen, ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice and the Horſe recovered, ſhall have Eight Dollars reward, but if the horſe is not ſtolen, the perſon who ſhall return him, ſhall have Two Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Ichabod French.

Coventry, January 3 1772.

N. B. *If the Horſe is only ſtray'd 'tis ſuppoſed he is gone towards Saliſbury, where he was bred.*

Stray'd or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber, the latter end of September laſt, three likely, two and vantage Heifers, marked with a ſwallow tail or hollow crop in the top of each ear, and a halfpenny the upper ſide of the rite, one of ſaid heifers red, with a white face, one red with large ſpots of each the other chiefly red with a white back, and ſomewhat brown about the head. Whoever has taken up ſaid heifers, and will return them to the ſubſcriber or inform him ſo that he may have them, ſhall be handſomely rewarded, and all neceſſary charges paid by the ſubſcriber. Dated at Lebanon, 2d ſociety, January 1ſt, 1772.

JAMES PINNEO jun.

BOSTON, December 1 1771.

PROPOSALS for printing by Subſcription a neat Edition of

The celebrated Letters OF *JUNIUS,*

With Sir William Draper's Letters, and Anſwer's; alſo the Letters ſigned PORTIKASTOS JUNIA, FRANCES, and MODESTUS, being all the Letters that were anſwered by JUNIUS at the ſeveral periods in which they were written. The Dates to each Letter. The Blanks properly filled up, and a copious Table of Contents.

The whole has been reviſed and corrected by one of the firſt Men in point of political and literary Knowledge in Great Britain.

JUNIUS's Letter to Lord NORTH, Aug. 22, 1770, on the appointment of Mr. Luttrell to be Adjutant General to the Army in Ireland, ends this firſt Volume: The ſecond Volume is now printing in London, and will be publiſhed here immediately after the Receipt of a Copy.

Price to Subſcribers 3s. 4d. ſewed in blue, for the firſt Volume, and the other in Proportion.—The Money to be paid at the Delivery of the Books.

The Work to be put to Preſs immediately upon the Appearance of a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers for defraying the Expences.

Subſcriptions are taken in by HENRY KNOX, the Publiſher, in Cornhill, Boſton, and by E. WATSON, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

STray'd out of the meadow in Eaſt Hartford a cheſtnut brown mare, with a black liſt down her back, about ſix years old about 13 hands high, ſuppoſed to be almoſt blind. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid mare, and give information to me the ſubſcriber ſhall be handſomely rewarded. OBEDIAH JINCKS.

Hartford, December 10, 1771.

[FEBRUARY. M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 371.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, to TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1772.

Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, Jan. 15, 1772.

Mr. WATSON,

The publication of a Piece in your Paper No. 365, and 366, intitu'ed the Eaſtern Hiſtory, occaſioned the following obſervations, though not made in the ſame ſtile that the author thereof has adopted, leaſt ſuch a perverſion ſhould tend to impreſs the minds of ſome of your readers, with irreverent ideas of the holy ſcriptures. And as many of your cuſtomers live in this province, who undoubtedly expect to ſhare in all the privileges of your preſs, with others who live in your colony.—The ſame is preſented to you with a deſire that you would give them a place in your next.

A MASSACHUSETTENSIAN.

WHEN king Henry the fourth apprehended that he was near expiring, he earneſtly deſired to ſee the young Prince of Wales, in order to enrich him with ſome wholeſome advice concerning his government, whereupon the prince appeared in the preſence of his pious father, who pronounced the following exhortation to him, viz: "I refer all to God, but charge thee on my bleſſing, and as thou wilt anſwer it at God's tribunal, that thou adminiſter juſtice uprightly, that thou eaſe the oppreſſed, and exerciſe mercy, that thou avoid flatterers the bane of princes, that thou puniſh the oppreſſors of the people, and ſuffer not thy officers to wrong and oppreſs them, by needleſs delays and extortions, ſo wilt thou obtain the love of thy ſubjects and the favour of God, who, while they live and have wealth, thou ſhalt have peace and plenty, but if made poor by tyranny and oppreſſion, they will be continually making commotions & inſurrections."

Which ſolemn charge the young prince very politely aſſured his father, that he would keep engraven upon his heart, and that he lived and reigned in a religious and punctual obſervance thereof. Hiſtory furniſhes us with inconteſtable evidence, and that he and his ſubjects enjoyed all the happy fruits that naturally reſult from ſuch rules of action is equally evident—ſince it plainly appears that wholſame advice ſtrictly attended to, is productive of great good, and liberally contributes to the peace and comfort of the ruler of the ruled. And if George the ſecond of bleſſed memory, had (before he ſlept with his fathers) communicated his ſentiments upon the ſame important ſubject, to the then Prince of Wales, and he had paid the ſame attention and regard thereto, that the firſt mentioned prince did, undoubtedly he would have been a conſtant poſſeſſor of the delicious fruits thereof, and his ſubjects have lived in the fruition of peace and plenty, and intirely devoted to his M——y's perſon and government.——Whereas inſtead of his conforming to ſuch rules of action, he has ſuffered himſelf to be ſurrounded with a crew of fawning, flattering, cringing miſcreants, totally void of every principle of virtue and humanity, who prefer their ſiniſter views and intereſts, to that of their maſters or his ſubjects, and are continually making repreſentations to him concerning his people, replete with falſhood and deceit, with no other view than to deſtroy all confidence between the prince and his people, which ought always to be preſerved inviolate—who are inceſſantly plodding and deviſing meaſures, wholly ſubverſive of every fundamental principle, on which the happy conſtitution of the Britanites, and of the Maſſachuſites, depend for its exiſtence. Inſtances whereof, I have no doubt are freſh in the minds of every well-wiſher to his country—witneſs the deteſtable Stamp-Act, the execution of which would inevitably have deprived the Americans of great part of the little ſubſtance that they had acquired by frugality and induſtry, and when that was repealed, was it not ſucceeded with another equally unconſtitutional and pernicious? And in order to inforce the ſame, a board of commiſſioners eſtabliſhed, who were to reſide in our metropolis, the members whereof, compoſed of the moſt abandoned morals, being beſt calculated to execute the purpoſes of a corrupt, profligate, abandoned adminiſtration. Troops uſhered in upon us, under a pretence of protecting ſuch board in the execution of ſaid act, when there was never the moſt diſtant proſpect of their being obſtructed or moleſted—whereby the ſtreets of our metropolis were crimſoned with the blood of our fellow citizens. And had not we a governor appointed to preſide over us, who exerted himſelf on every occaſion in ſupporting ſaid board in all their illegal and wanton proceedings, who ſought for every trivial pretence to repreſent the people of this province to his majeſty, as being averſe to his perſon and government, and every little tumult or riot, was conſtrued into open acts of riot and rebellion, and an account agreeable to ſuch conſtruction, tranſmitted to his majeſty by him, in the moſt aggravated point of light. Whereas the people of this province have always diſtinguiſhed themſelves for their affection for his Majeſty's perſon, and for preſerving and maintaining peace and good order amongſt us. And after he was recalled to anſwer for his mal-adminiſtration, whilſt in the chair, was he not heard and acquitted in a manner unknown to Britiſh liberty? And was not he ſucceeded by one, who has ever ſince his advancement to the chief ſeat of government, been aſſiduous in purſuing meaſures ſimilar to thoſe of his predeceſſors? Nay, has he not attempted ſome things more fatal to us, (if poſſible) and provided he ſhould ſucceed therein, according to his wiſhes, will undoubtedly in the ſequel, operate to the total annihilation of our charter, and the ſtanding laws of this province. As for inſtance, has he not given miniſterial inſtructions, the force of law in this province, by his ordering the garriſon at Caſtle William, in the pay of this province, to be withdrawn, and the fortreſs to be garriſoned by his majeſty's regular forces, whereby the key of the province is taken from us, and depoſited in the hands of ſtrangers, on whom in a time of danger, we have no right to depend for protection? And has he not continued the ſeſſions of the general aſſembly, in a place where they are beholden to the owners of private property for ſhelter, at a great diſtance from their records, and the reſort of their conſtituents, to whoſe advice and complaints they are anxious to attend—whereby a coſtly and commodious building provided for them, is rendered uſeleſs? Has he not refuſed his conſent to a tax bill, unleſs the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms, their ſuperior and inferior officers were exempted from paying their proportionable part of the public taxes. Whereas the charter veſts full power and authority in the general aſſembly of this province to impoſe, and levy proportionable and reaſonable aſſeſſments, rates and taxes, upon the eſtates and perſons, of all and every the proprietors and inhabitants of the province, & that they are inhabitants thereof, and receive their protection from this government, is undeniably true. Hence it plainly appears, that he prefers miniſterial inſtructions not only to the intent & meaning of the charter, but the letter of it, which is a conſcious and wanton abuſe of his prerogative, and if extended much further in this way, will reduce the aſſembly of this province, to this fatal alternative, viz. either to have no taxes impoſed, and levied upon the polls and eſtates of the province, or to have the ſame [illegible] in ſuch a way and manner, and upon thoſe only, whom a miniſter of ſtate ſhall order, for if he can order that A. be exempted from paying taxes, he can with equal propriety order, that B ſhall alſo, and finally determine, that the whole ſhall be impoſed upon ſome individual in the province, who by his adherence to the cauſe of his country, has rendered himſelf obnoxious to thoſe in power, for by eſtabliſhing the firſt principle, the other inſtances will remain good, which would in a little time, put an end to civil liberty, and eſtabliſh tyranny & oppreſſion. Hence it is that we have had ſome ſmall commotions amongſt us, being what every one had a right to expect, agreeable to the ſaying of King Henry.

DUBLIN, Oct. 12.

His Excellency GEORGE Lord Viſcount TOWNSHEND, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, his Speech to both Houſes of Parliament, at Dublin, on Tueſday the 8th day of October, 1771.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

MY experience of your attachment to his Majeſty's perſon, and of your zeal for the public ſervice affords me the beſt grounded hopes, that nothing will be wanting on your part to co-operate with his majeſty's gracious intention to promote the welfare and happineſs of this kingdom; and when to this conſideration I add my remembrance of your kind regard to the eaſe and honour of my adminiſtration, I feel the moſt ſenſible pleaſure in the preſent opportunity which his Majeſty has given me of meeting you a fourth time in Parliament.

The preſent proſpect of public affairs ſeems to afford you the fulleſt opportunity for deliberation on ſuch ſubjects as immediately relate to your own domeſtic happineſs. I muſt therefore recommend to your own conſideration whatever tends to promote and ſtrengthen the interior police of this kingdom, and ſuch laws as may be ſalutary and for the benefit of the lower orders of the community, for theſe have ever been found the moſt effectual means of binding their affections to their country, and ſecuring their allegiance to our common parent.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

As in aſſembling you together in the laſt ſeſſion it was not his Majeſty's purpoſe to aſk ſupplies, but ſolely to comply with the wiſhes of his people, it was not thought proper to call upon you, at that time, for any further aid; but as in the ordinary courſe it now becomes neceſſary to provide for the expences of the enſuing two years, your laſt grants being nearly expired, I have no doubt of your turning your thoughts to that important ſubject, and of your granting ſuch ſupplies as ſhall be found neceſſary for the honour and firm ſupport of his Majeſty's government, for the ſecurity of this kingdom, and for the maintenance of the public credit.

I have ordered the proper eſtimates and accounts to be laid before you, from which you will find, not only that the revenue has fallen conſiderably ſhort of former years, but that the deductions made therefrom for payment of different grants for premiums, bounties, and public works, have been ſo very great, that it has not been nearly ſufficient to defray the charges of

Capt. Williams Esq

his Majeſty's eſtabliſhments and other neceſſary expences of government, and that a larger arrear has been incurred on that account. If ſuch grants are judged proper to be continued, either for theſe or other public uſes, you will obſerve that it is impoſſible that the revenue, as it now ſtands, can anſwer thoſe ſervices, and alſo the ſupport of government: I therefore think it incumbent upon me to recommend this ſubject to your moſt ſerious conſideration.

It is with concern that I muſt aſk a ſum of money to diſcharge the arrears already incurred on his Majeſty's eſtabliſhments, but you will find that they have been unavoidable, for that the ſtricteſt œconomy has been uſed, not only in the charges of the late augmentation, upon which a very large ſaving has been made, but in the reduction of the ſtaff which is now deminiſhed to the number directed by his Majeſty.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The birth of another Prince is ſuch an addition to his Majeſty's happineſs and our ſecurity, that it muſt afford us the trueſt ſatisfaction.

It is my indiſpenſible duty to recommend particularly whatever intereſts the proteſtant religion: there can be no proviſion in its favour, which ſhall tend to carry into execution the good effects of that important law for limiting the duration of Parliament, and are at the ſame time conſiſtent with the principles of humanity, and the natural rights of mankind, which ſhall not fail to have my hearty concurrence.

The illegal aſſociations and audacious outrages committed in different parts of this kingdom, particularly in the North, deſerve your moſt ſerious attention; they are as deſtructive to commerce, as diſgraceful to liberty.

The wiſdom of former Parliaments, and the affection of my predeceſſors in this high ſtation for your intereſts, have uniformly co operated in ſupport of your charter ſchools and your linen manufacture: I am perſuadeded our zeal for theſe national objects will equal theirs.

His Majeſty has the firmeſt reliance on your loyalty and duty, and is perſuaded that your proceeding will be no leſs conſiſtant with your own dignity than with the true intereſts of your country. For my part, I have reſided ſo long amongſt you, that I truſt it will be needleſs for me to make any new declaration to you of my attachment and affection.

The following is the ſubſtance of the addreſs of the Houſe of Commons to be preſented to his Majeſty.——They aſſure his Majeſty of their firm attachment to his ſacred perſon, Royal Family and Government; and return their humble thanks to his Majeſty, for continuing his Excellency the Lord Viſcount Townſhend in the government of this kingdom, from whoſe long experience of their loyalty and zeal for his Majeſty's ſervice, from whoſe ſincere wiſhes for the proſperity of this country, manifeſted during a reſidence of four years amongſt them, they have every reaſon to expect, that the buſineſs of this ſeſſion, will be carried on with candor, temper, and unanimity. They congratulate his Majeſty upon the further addition to his Majeſty's royal houſe, by the birth of another Prince, an event which muſt give the higheſt pleaſure to a people deeply intereſted in every thing that can contribute to his Majeſty's happineſs. That they bring with them every diſpoſition to promote the honour of the crown, and the ſervice of the public; and that his Majeſty may be aſſured that they will take into their moſt ſerious conſideration, thoſe important objects recommended to them from the throne, and chearfully make every proviſion for the honourable ſupport of his Majeſty's government, the ſecurity of this kingdom, and the maintenance of the public credit. That they have ſeen with extreme concern, the illegal aſſociations, and audacious outrages committed by the lower order of the people, in different counties of this kingdom & particularly in ſome places in the North which, if not duly attended to, muſt be productive of the moſt fatal conſequences; and while they are truly ſenſible are diſgraceful to a country of liberty, and ruinous to a country of commerce; and that it is their firm purpoſe to uſe the moſt effectual methods to ſtop their progreſs, and prevent them for the future. That they will give particular attention to thoſe great national objects, the linen manufacture, and the Proteſtant charter ſchools. They beg leave to aſſure his Majeſty, that in all their deliberations they will ſupport, to the beſt of their power, the honour of the crown, and the true intereſt of their country.

LONDON, *October* 11.

Some private Letters from the Hague ſay, that the States intend to have a fleet, or a ſtrong ſquadron, at ſea early in the ſpring; the motive of the ſetting out, and the real deſtination of which are very differently repreſented.

The laſt letters from Paris adviſe the Duc d'Harcourt, who ſometime ſince refuſed taking the command of the troops in Normandy, is baniſhed to Savitelle, in the foreſt of Brittany.

Orders are ſent down to Portſmouth for ſix of the men of war now lying in the harbour, to be fitted out with all expedition; they are to be ſtationed at Spithead for their more ſpeedy ſailing on any emergency.

Conſiderable bets are laid at the weſt end of the town, on the delivery of Port Egmont up to the Engliſh, by the Spaniards. The Hound ſloop of war, which was to be diſpatched to bring advices, is expected home the beginning of December next.

Amongſt the jewels of an eminent Jeweller of this city, is a clock of exquiſite workmanſhip, deſigned for the *Grand Signior*; the caſe is maſſy gold finely embelliſhed, overlaid with diamonds; ſome as large as a guinea and larger, of the fineſt luſtre; pearls as big as bird's eggs hang to two gold enamelled trees that grow out of the gold rock, on which the clock ſtands, as its pedeſtal a tree on each ſide, the fruit of which is pearls, and leaves of emeralds, two great emeralds, as big as pears are fixed on the two front pillars the characters on the dial plate, which are Turkiſh, are of diamonds, ſo are the hands.

Wedneſday a youth about fourteen was tried before Sir John Feilding at Guildhall, Weſtminſter, and was ſentenced to be tranſported for life; on his leaving the bar, he ſaid aloud thank you Sir John, for d—m my e—s you have ſaved me from the gallows.

A Gentleman reading yeſterday a paragraph in the Newcaſtle paper of a perſon's having married a Lady of fortune who was dumb, an Iriſhman ſtanding by cries out "Arrah, by my ſhoul, and he was very lucky, for if he cuts her throat after he's got the money ſhe can't tell who did it."

It is rumoured that a treaty is on the carpet between the courts of London and Copenhagen, for Great Britain to be furniſhed with thirty ſail of Daniſh men of war of the line when wanted.

The Pitt, Dunderſon, from Virginia to London, has been on ſhore of Deal, but is got off with conſiderable damage.

SHIP NEWS EXTRAORDINARY.

Came down and ſailed, the *Wilkes* fireſhip. Aground on the *Horne* point the *Oliver* Weſt Indiaman. Run aſhore the *Republican*, Captain *Sawbridge*: It is thought this veſſel will be got off without damage. Remain the Remonſtrance, *Crosby*; the City Trader, *N—h*; the Lord Holland *Paterſon*, and the Malagrida, *Townſhend*. Wind full North W.

LONDON, November 25.

The Rev. Mr. Cooper, Preſident of the College of New York, is juſt arrived in the Fox, Capt. Norman, from New-York. He is ſaid to have come over at the deſire of the clergy, to further the ſettlement of a Biſhop in America.

The affair of the Miſſiſippi government is revived ſince Lord Hillſborough's return from Ireland, and we are told that a civil eſtabliſhment on that river will take place in the courſe of the preſent winter.

A Mr.—— is arrived from Bengal, who is ſaid to have amaſſed above one hundred thouſand pounds by a monoply of rice; and to which monoply, it is ſaid, was chiefly owing the late terrible and affecting famine in that country, by which nearly 100,000 unhappy people loſt their lives.—Who would wiſh the enjoyment of riches at ſuch a price?

It is ſaid that the ſeizures made ſince the firſt of June laſt, on the coaſt of Great Britain and Ireland, amount to upwards of 90 000l.

The ſmugglers from the iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey, taken by his Majeſty's cutters in the courſe of this year, have been computed to 40,000l.

We are informed, that the malady of the P. Dowager gaining ground, and having ſeized the organs of ſpeech, her R. H. languiſhes under an inability to expreſs what ſhe ſuffers.

When Lord R. and Lord S. attended a Great Perſonage lately, they obſerved the Royal countenance to be with tears, which affected them ſo much, that ſeveral minutes elapſed in mutual ſilence.

A War in Germany is inevitable. The King of Pruſſia has entered Poland with forty thouſand men. The Ruſſians have evacuated the fortified places in their poſſeſſion, on the Germanic ſide of Poland, for Pruſſian Garriſons. The unadviſed precipitancy of the Court of Vienna, in making a demand of ceſſions on the ſide of Moldavia, kindled this flame. The Czarina was enraged, and ſhe ſet all engines at work to rouſe his Pruſſian Majeſty's ambition and natural jealouſy againſt Auſtria.

The diſpute between Great-Britain & Spain will produce no immediate conſequences. It was altogether a ſmuggling affair in the Weſt-Indies; and it will be explained away. In the mean time Spain is actually arming. France will not continue an idle ſpectator on the continent; and we, from treaty as well as good policy, muſt take an active part on the oppoſite ſide.

The Cabinet here has declared, in the moſt ſolemn terms, againſt a continental war. I hope the reſolution will be kept. But it is apparent, it is certain, that we muſt in three weeks begin to arm. The general diſpoſition to war on the continent renders the meaſure neceſſary; and I am convinced that every neceſſary meaſure will be taken. To be prepared is, perhaps, to prevent war: If we keep to the ocean, hoſtilities, under a prudent management, will do no harm to commerce.—I would, therefore, adviſe ſtockholders not to be bubbled out of their property.——There is no fear of public bankruptcy; there can be no fear as long as we are determined to confine ourſelves to our own element, the ſea. SCÆVA.

Extract of a Letter from Legborn, Nov. 2.

"I could not ſuffer the courier to depart, without the pleaſure of acquainting you, that his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Gloceſter is ſo far recovered as to be able to bear the motion of the coach without affecting his breath, and to dine with his company as uſual. We leave this place the 12th inſt. for Piſa, where our ſtay may be about three weeks; it is then a doubt whether we make Florence in our way to Rome, or take it in our return.

Nov. 29. An old correſpondent, on whoſe intelligence we can depend, ſays, that while the miniſtry are traduced from all quarters, and charged with almoſt every poſſible malverſation, their conduct in regard to the naval department (a very eſſential branch of their buſineſs) is highly meritorious and praiſe-worthy, for that our fleet is in excellent order; 40 ſail of the line can, on any emergency, be fitted out immediately; and though the eſtabliſhment of our Navy is now ſo high and ſo reſpectable, there is not a ſingle Navy Bill at this time bearing Intereſt, which has not been the caſe for a great many years paſt.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

It is thought, notwithſtanding many Paragraphs in the Papers relating to the preparations for War, there will not be one with Spain very ſoon.—The ſeizing the Schooner in the Weſt-Indies being on Account of a ſuppoſed Breach of Acts of Trade.

The following are the Particulars relating to that Affair.

Lieut. G——, in the Sir Edward Hawke Schooner of eight guns and thirty men, in the government ſervice, with the King's Commiſſion and Colours, being near the mouth of Carthagena harbour, was taken by two guarda coſtas of twelve guns each, and fifty men or more, on pretence of being within the limited diſtance of the ſhore.

The Carysfort frigate, being near, immediately made a demand of the Schooner, which was delivered up and returned to Port-Royal; where Sir George Rodney called a Court-Martial on the Commander of the Schooner, at which (though he had been known to have behaved courageouſly in action, and eſteemed an excellent officer, and though real reſiſtance would have been fruitleſs) he was ſentenced to be broke for having ſuffered himſelf to be carried in by the guardcoſtas without firing a gun: Had he fired a gun and ſtruck he had been ſafe.

The Carysfort had demanded ſatisfaction; but, as ſhips in the King's commiſſion are not liable to be ſearched, and for which reaſon the Spaniards have lately denied them acceſs to their ports, and this being the firſt inſult of the nature, Sir George Rodney, as Rear-Admiral of England, inſiſting on a national ſatisfaction, immediately ſent down the Achilles, of ſixty guns, and a frigate, to join the Carysfort, and demand ſatisfaction for the affront to the Engliſh colours, the reſult of which is daily expected by the Dunkirk, Capt. Mackenzie, who waits the Governor's anſwer.

BOSTON, January 23.

Letters from London by the Packet mention, That the Board of Revenue and Exciſe in Ireland being made into two diſtinct Boards; Sir Francis Bernard, Bart. was appointed firſt Commiſſioner of the Board of Exciſe, with a Salary of 1000 £. Sterling a Year.

That Mr. Venner late Secretary to the Board of Commiſſioners here, has an Employment under the new Board of Exciſe in Ireland, a Place of 130 £. a Year.

BOSTON, January 27.

If what we hear is true, we are now to expect *high* Admiralty Juriſdiction; when the Crown has *needy* Servants the People are always oppreſſed by overſtraining the Laws. If a man's Effects happen to fall into the Hands of a Cuſtom-Houſe officer, and get into a Court of Admiralty, not leſs than the whole will content ſome of the *Fleecing Gentry*, nor does any Thing ſo enrage them as the clearing a ſmall Pittance, though never ſo righteouſly, by the Judge. Any Thing favourable to the Sufferer, procures a Reſentment to the Judge; and ſuch Appraizers are cenſured, and the Perſon ſuffering Loſs led into Snares by being tempted to claim Property, that an action may be brought againſt him to ruin him. This in ſome ſort ſeems to be the Caſe now with William Tyng, Eſq; nay, if we are not miſinformed, the malicious deſign of a Horſe Leach Crown Officer runs higher, even to a Demand that Mr. Tyng be diſmiſſed from the profitable Office of High Sheriff: But Mr. Tyng has one Security, he is not "generally *reputed* to be concerned with Iſaiah Thomas in printing and publiſhing the Maſſachuſetts Spy."

The Hinſdale Affair has changed its Countenance, in ſome Sort, and the Inhabitants are allowed to keep their Lands, provided they will pay 10 Dollars for a *Quietus*, for every 100 Acres, if not the Owners muſt turn out, or defend their Property, perhaps againſt "Governor and General W. T—n," who ſome ſay, *murdered* the people in North Carolina, becauſe they *juſtly* complained of Extortions.—We doubt whether an expedition againſt Hinſdale would be ſo ſucceſsful.

Mr. WATSON,

Give this a Place in your Paper, and you will oblige many of your conſtant Readers.

IN May, 1770, many of the Gentlemen Merchants of the Society for promoting Arts, Agriculture and Commerce, met at Hartford, and form'd themſelves into a Body, and then voted many Premiums or Donations to be given by ſaid Society, upon ſundry Arts, Agriculture, &c. choſe a Treaſurer to receive the money, and likewiſe determined on the Mode of Proof to be purſued by the Claimants of any of the Donations, and likewiſe choſe a Committee to adjudge the ſame, and draw on the Treaſurer therefor, and after doing ſome other Buſineſs, adjourn'd to New Haven in February next—Upon which Encouragement many of the Inhabitants in this Colony have exerted themſelves in order to become Claimants, and have waited patiently, hoping to receive ſome Intelligence from the Gentlemen Committee, until almoſt diſcouraged,——It doubtleſs would be agreable to many of the Inhabitants of this Colony, if the Gentlemen Committee would publiſh in this Paper, the Method how, the Time when, and the Place where they will receive the Accounts of thoſe that have laid themſelves out in order to become Claimants, and eſpecially their Humble Servant,

AMICUS.

The ROYAL SPIRITUAL

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JOHN M'GIBBONS.

Hartford, January 28, 1772.

Broke out of the County Goal in this town, the laſt evening, and made their eſcape——

one Obadiah Mathers of New-Cambridge, in Farmington, who was committed on an execution of 500l. now recovered againſt him at ſaid Court, by a young woman for defamation.——Alſo, one Jechaniah Holcomb of Simſbury, one Jonas Caſe of Hebron, and one John Swaney a tranſient perſon, laſt from Chatham, all for debt.——Alſo, one George Tryon, belonging to Farmington, a young lad committed for want of bail, on a young woman's ſwearing a child upon him.—Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid John Smith, and return him to the goal from whence he eſcaped, ſhall have a reward of Six Pounds, Lawful Money, and for the ſaid Mathers, Forty Shillings, and for either of the others, Thirty Shillings,

per EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Made their eſcape from

the County Goal in Litchfield, on the night of the 25th of January, 1772, the following perſons, viz. the notorious John Brown, and Iſaac Buck, *Brown* was committed for breaking open the dwelling houſe of the *Rev. Mr. Lee* of Saliſbury, is a ſhort thick fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, 22 years of age, has been twice cropt and branded. *Buck* was committed for counterfeiting coin, is a ſtout fellow, 6 feet high, 40 years of age. Whoſoever ſhall apprehend and return either of ſaid fellows to ſaid goal, ſhall receive for ſaid *Brown* Ten Dollars, and for *Buck* Six Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by LYNDE LORD, *Sheriff*.

Litchfield, January 26, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted by judgment, execution, bond, book debt, or otherwiſe, to the company of *Gardiner & Jepſon*, or the ſubſcriber, are deſired to ſettle and pay their debts to *JESSE ROOT*, Eſq; in Hartford, by the firſt day of March next, or expect trouble without further notice.

WILLIAM JEPSON.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1772.

THIS gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that William Jepſon has removed from his dwelling houſe in Queen Street Hartford, to his houſe next door to Deacon Daniel Bull's, at the head of Tanner's-Lane, weſt of the town bridge, and all perſons that have any accounts or demands againſt him of whatſoever nature, are hereby notified that conſtant attendance will be given, by him or his attorney Mr. *Joſeph Church*, jun. at his houſe at the head of Tanner's lane aforeſaid, on every Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. in each week from this date, to the firſt day of March next enſuing, that they may be adjuſted by that time, in order for a final ſettlement of his affairs.

Hartford, January 17, 1772.

P. S. Any perſon poſſeſſed of any Book or Books belonging to ſaid William Jepſon, either Phyſic, Surgery, Anatomy, Hiſtory or Divinity, are deſired to return the ſame immediately to him, at his ſhop aforeſaid.

N B It being found very ill convenient on account of the ſeaſon of the year for ſaid Jepſon to attend ſaid buſineſs at his ſhop in Queen Street aforeſaid, is the occaſion of the alteration of the place for attending ſaid buſineſs.

A few of the

Norfolk Exerciſe,

To be Sold at the Printing Office in Hartford.

Ames's Almanack for

the Year 1772, to be ſold at the Printing Office in Hartford.

Printed by *E. Watſon*.

POETS CORNER.

A FABLE.

By a LADY.

DRAWN by the ſun's declining beam,
A wily fiſher ſought the ſtream ;
With wreathing worm he ply'd his hook,
And caſt his line with anxious look ;
A ſportive fiſh, of little ſize,
To ſeize the tempting morſel tries ;
Swims round the bait with eager haſte,
While ſight anticipates the taſte ;
Another, through experience wiſe,
To his unwary comrade cries,
"Ah ! ſimple creature, ſhun the bait,
Leſt keen repentance be thy fate ;
For, buſy thoughtleſs trifler know,
Death's in the thing you covet ſo."

MORAL.

Vice is the fiſher with his hook,
And Youth the fiſh with eager look ;
While Wiſdom, in the other fiſh,
Reproves the folly of his wiſh :
—Life's temptations charm the eye,
Invite the taſte and bid us die.

Wanted Immediately,

a number of ſettlers, to remove and ſettle in a town called RELHAM, near Dartmouth College, in New Hampſhire, and in other towns in ſaid province, where the land is remarkable rich, and on which inhabitants are removing faſt from this and the other colonies. Great encouragement will be given to thoſe who readily apply to the publiſhers of the New Hampſhire Gazette at Portſmouth, between this, and the firſt of March.

TO Be ſold by Lynde Lord and Reuben Smith, a good dwelling houſe in Litchfield, two ſtories high, with three fireplaces on the floor, and one in the chamber, a good cellar under the whole, well cover'd and glaz'd, and partly finiſhed withinſide, with two acres of land adjoining, on which is a ſmall orchard, conveniently ſituated for a tradeſman, about a quarter of a mile from the court-houſe, and within a few rods of a good griſt-mill, on the great road from Hartford to Litchfield.

Litchfield 17th January, 1772.

TO BE SOLD

The noted excellent

farm lately belonging to Stephen Hopkins, Eſq; deceaſed, in the Nine Partners, Dutcheſs County, containing about 240 acres, is one of the fineſt farms in the county, yields about 70 ton of good Engliſh hay, well proportioned for plowing and timber land, well watered, with a large dwelling houſe, barn, orchard, cyder mill, cowhouſes, &c. hath been eſteemed by good Judges to be worth £. 2400 but may be had very cheap, the title indiſputable, it lieth in a pleaſant valley, in the center of Amenia precinct. There is alſo two other fine farms adjoining each, containing 263 acres, to be ſold. Alſo, a farm of 500 acres in the New Paltz patent, adjoining the North-River, oppoſite to Poughkeepſie, hath on it a good ſaw mill, dwelling houſe and conſiderable improvements, chiefly wood land, the title indiſputable, may be had extraordinary cheap. Enquire of

t. b. e. t. M. n. *ROSWEL HOPKINS.*

The ſubſcriber hereby

informs the public, that he has, at a conſiderable expence, purchaſed of Dr. Jonathan Blakſlee, the method of curing the Epilepſy, or Falling-Sickneſs, and Fits of the Convulſive kind ; and holds himſelf in readineſs to help and aſſiſt any of his fellow creatures, that are afflicted with that obſtinate diſorder. The cuſtom of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns, will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

Eliakim Fiſh.

Hartford, January 28. 1772.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

Peter Verſtille,

Is now ſelling off the remainder of his Goods on hand, VERY CHEAP, for Caſh or Produce : the articles are as follows.

SUperfine black blue mix'd dove and other colour'd broad-cloths Midling & low priz'd do. Black blue green and cloth colour'd German Serges Red and blue Duffles Green rugs & ſtripe blankets Wilton cloths Stripe Swanſkins and flowerd Serges Double Camblets for mens cloaks & womens ridinghoods Figur'd Stuffs Yard wide black and colour'd crapes Dorſeteens Dreſdens and Draſtinets Yard wide & half yard Poplins Grizetts and Brollecs Black Ducape Black Bombazeene Brown and white Buckram Shalloons Callamancoes Tammies and Durants Italian Plads Scarlet Plush and Saddle Cloths and a fine aſſortment of ſadlers Ware Broad black plain Ruſſ[illegible] Iriſh Sheeting Clouting and napkin Diaper 6-4 7 4 & 8 4 table cloths Iriſh Linnens Dowlaſs Ravens Duck Ticklenburg and Oznabrigs Black Crimſon & white ſprig ſattins Black Crimſon & white and green plain Sattins Black and white ſilk gloves and mitts Black Cravatts and Barcelona handkerchiefs Lungee Romals and Bandanoe handkerchiefs Black and white plain and figur'd gauzes Cypreſs ditto Black and white Catgut White Parſinets Black bone Lace White blown Lace Mens and Womens thread & worſted Stockings Black blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns Snail & fur Trimmings Cap Wires A fine aſſortment of gold & ſilver basket buttons Twiſt basket & mettle buttons Engliſh Bed Ticking Bed Bunts Writing Preſs and Bonnet paper Black Taffety Ink Powder and beſt Dutch Quills Beſt Velvet Corks Hunting Whips Pins Ribbons and Silks Beſt G B Cotton Cloathiers wool Cards Cheap by the dz. Delph Stone and China Ware Painted Floor Bruſhes A fine aſſortment of beſt London Pewter & braſs Kettles Nutmegs Cloves and Mace Cinnamon and Ginger Pepper by the hundred or doz. Allſpice Tea Chocolate and Raiſins Duck and Pidgeon Shott Hour Glaſſes 6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs Bar Lead Frying Pans Fire Shovels and Tongs Cheſt and Stock Locks H & HL Hinges Wood Screws Chapes & Tongs Round & Square Needles Braſs handles and Eſcutcheons Whale Bone Tea Kettles Green & cloth colourd Ratteens Druggets & Half Thicks Blue and cloth colourd Kerſeys Black & cloth colour'd Drawboys Plain white & colour'd Fuſtians White figurd Dimotys A fine aſſortment apron & ſhirting check Stripe Hollands and Callicoes 6d 8d and 10d Nails 4d & 6d Brads 8 oz & 14 oz Tacks Beſt Kippens Snuff, &c &c. &c.

Alſo, about 25 acres of good wood land, about 2 miles from Rocky Hill Ferry in the bounds of Glaſtenbury.

☞ As ſaid Verſtille is about to leave the colony ſoon, deſires all perſons that are indebted to him, either by bond, book, or note, to ſettle the ſame immediately, to prevent trouble.

ALL perſons indebted

to, or that have any demands upon the eſtate of JOHN LEDYARD, Eſq; deceaſ'd are deſired ſpeedily to ſettle and adjuſt the ſame with the ſubſcriber. And thoſe that have failed to pay the intereſt monies due to the Grammar School, are requeſted immediately to diſcharge the ſame to the committee without further notice.

Thomas Seymour.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Samuel Farnſworth, late of Hartford deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent. Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Aaron Bull, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the laſt monday of January inſtant, and the firſt and laſt mondays of February and March next. And as there is but three months allowed for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, no accounts will be allowed after that time.

AARON BULL, } Commiſſioners.
JONATHAN BULL, }

Hartford, January 16, 1772.

N. B. No accounts will be allowed, unleſs properly atteſted.

James Green,

HAS juſt receiv'd a neat & General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon, which he will ſell cheap for Caſh, or ſhort credit, at his ſtore in Enfield.

Enfield, January 18, 1772.

To be ſold a good Dwelling houſe with a Cloathiers ſhop under the ſame, and every thing neceſſary for carrying on ſaid buſineſs, ſituate in Farmington, in the ſociety of New Cambridge, about half a mile from the meeting-houſe, and the ſame diſtance from a good griſt mill. Said place commands perhaps as much cuſtom as any of the occupation in the county. Likewiſe, three quarters of an acre of land, whereon the building ſtands, and 18 acres of wood land, about one mile from the ſame. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may know the particulars, by applying to JOHN CARTER, on the premiſes.

New-Cambridge 9th January, 1772.

WHEREAS we the ſubſcribers are appointed by the hon. court of probate, for the diſtrict of Sharon, commiſſioners to examine the claims and demands of the creditors on the eſtate of Mr. Andrew Stevens, late of Canaan in the county of Litchfield deceas'd, which eſtate is repreſented inſolvent. We do therefore hereby give notice, unto all the creditors that have any demands on ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs the fourth tueſday of February and March next, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Tarbel Whitney innholder in Canaan, aforeſaid, at nine of the clock in the morning each day. Dated in Canaan, this 9th day of January, 1772

NATHANIEL STANLY, } Commiſſioners.
JONAS LAWRENCE. }

Whereas at a legal

meeting of the proprietors of the townſhips of Stow and Mansfield, two townſhips lately granted by the governor and council of New Hampſhire, on the 9th of October laſt, it was voted that a tax of THIRTY SHILLINGS on each right, in the townſhip of ſaid Mansfield, and alſo a tax of TWENTY SHILLINGS on each right, in the townſhip of ſaid Stow. And that at a legal and adjourn'd meeting of the proprietors of ſaid Stow on the 14th of January inſtant, that a tax of TEN SHILLINGS more ſhould be rais'd on each right. Said taxes to defray the charge of bounding out ſaid townſhips and their homelots. The proprietors of ſaid townſhip of Mansfield, are hereby notified to pay their ſeveral taxes to Jonah Barns of ſaid Sharon, and the proprietors of ſaid Stow, are likewiſe notified to pay their ſeveral taxes to Stephen Sears of ſaid Sharon.

JONAH BARNS, } COLLECTORS
STEPHEN SEARS. }

Whereas Dr. ABIJAH

PERKINS, practices Inoculation for the Small-Pox, finding every neceſſary through the diſtemper, at the low price of three pounds York money, never confining his patients to their houſe during the diſtemper, and has inoculated great numbers yet never loſt one. His conſtant ſucceſs, joined with the cheapneſs of his price, and his ſalubrious part of the country, being near the North River, where fiſhing and game are plenty and other amuſements, he doubts not may be a ſufficient recommendation to the reſpectable public, and all may be aſſured of the beſt care and attendance at his houſe in Newburgh, oppoſite Poughkeepſie and the Fiſh-Kill.

ABIJAH PERKINS, *Surgeon.*

Newburgh, January 1, 1772.

Writing Paper of different kind.

——Blanks of moſt kinds uſed in this Colony to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

[FEBRUARY, M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 372.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, to TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1772.

To the Printer of the Connecticut Courant.

Pleaſe to give this a place in your paper, and it may be acceptable to your readers, in general, as well as to your humble ſervant.

A Letter to a FRIEND.

Dear Sir,

ACcording to your deſire, after the converſation we had, not long ſince, on the late diſputes relative to the operations of the divine ſpirit on the hearts of ſinners in their converſion, I ſend you my thoughts on the ſubject.——When I parted with you, I flattered myſelf that I ſhould be able to reflect ſome light on the affair, that might tend to free it from the embarraſſments controverſy has thrown upon it. But when I came ſeriouſly to review my own thoughts, and carefully to ſearch the ſcriptures on the point, found my own ſyſtem liable to exception, and that it was very difficult, if not impoſſible, clearly to determine on which ſide of the queſtion the truth lay.

In this enquiry I had a ſpecial regard to the diſcourſe our Saviour had with *Nichodemus*, in the 3d of John, on the important ſubject of *regeneration.*

That ruler, it ſeems was convinced by the miracles our Saviour wrought, that he was ſent of God, and came into the world on purpoſe to teach men the true knowledge of God, and how they might obtain that happineſs God had provided for his people.—To be inſtructed in theſe important matters, and fully ſatisfied about them, was the great deſign of *Nichodemus* in coming to Chriſt—this appears from what our Saviour ſays to him in the third verſe, "verily, verily I ſay unto thee, except a man be born again, *or from above, as it is in the margin,* he cannot ſee the kingdom of God" Here our Saviour, by the eaſieſt, and perhaps the beſt choſen metaphor, in all the ſcripture, endeavours to inſtruct this ruler in the nature, and convince him of the neceſſity of *true religion*, in order to the divine acceptance, and a participation of the bleſſings of God's people.

But it appears from what Nichodemus ſays, in the 4th verſe, that he greatly miſapprehended our Saviour's meaning, "how can a man," &c. Our Saviour farther to explain, and inforce his doctrine, adds in the 5th and 6th verſes, "verily verily I ſay unto thee except a man be *born* of *water* and of the *ſpirit*, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God—that which is *born* of the *fleſh* is *fleſh*, and that which is *born* of the *ſpirit* is *ſpirit*," i. e. men born in this world, by natural generation, have faculties and inclinations to do the buſineſs, and enjoy the pleaſures of this world ; and worldly ſenſual things, naturally engage and govern their purſuits they that are *born* of the *ſpirit* (or from above) are new creatures in a *moral ſenſe*, are *born* into the world of happy ſpirits, they ſee the reality and ſuperlative excellency of ſpiritual and eternal things, have inclinations, and in ſome meaſure, a *freedom* to purſue the ſame ſpiritual deſigns that all good ſpirits do, and are pleaſed in the enjoyment of the ſame objects, that all good ſpirits are delighted in —You ſee therefore the neceſſity of this *new ſpiritual birth.* Verſe 7th, our Saviour adds, "marvel not that I ſaid unto you, ye muſt be *born* again."——It is very certain then, that there muſt be a regeneration of men in order to their being accepted of God, and happy in the enjoyment of him, but the manner in which it is wrought, by the ſpirit of God, Chriſt tells Nechodemus, he can't comprehend in the 8th verſe, "the wind bloweth, &c."—After all it ſeems Nichodemus did not underſtand the nature and neceſſity of regeneration, by what he ſays in the 9th verſe, "how can theſe things be?"—That he ſhould remain thus ignorant of the nature and neceſſity of *regeneration*, after our Saviour had explained himſelf in the cleareſt manner, the nature of the thing would admit of, is what our Saviour is ſurpriſed at, and blames him for——and well he might, as *Nichodemus* was a profeſſed *maſter* in Iſrael, one acquainted with the writings of Moſes, and the prophets, had read the ſcripture account of the original formation and glorious ſtate of man in innocency——his ſhameful apoſtacy from God—the evil imaginations of heart, and impious practices of men ever ſince—Job's doctrine that none can bring a clean thing out of an unclean——David's confeſſion that he was "ſhapen in iniquity," and prayer that God would create in him a clean heart—the exhortation of the prophets to get, & God's promiſe that he would give his people a new heart, as the principle of all acceptable obedience &c.——That a *maſter* in *Iſrael*, one who was under advantage to know theſe things, whoſe very profeſſion it was to ſtudy and teach the great truths of religion, ſhould not know the nature and neceſſity of *regeneration*, as our Saviour had explained it, in his preceeding diſcourſe, nor have learned it from the ſcriptures, was juſt matter of ſurpriſe—and for this he is blamed ; but not because he was unable to underſtand the manner of the divine operation, in [illegible] our Saviour ſeems more than to intimate, that the human mind cannot comprehend and explain it—And this, perhaps is no more neceſſary for us to underſtand, than to know how "the bones grow in the womb of her that is with child."—While we tabernacle in fleſh perhaps we are incapable of forming any juſt conceptions of the manner of the operations of unimbodied ſpirits, and if ſo how ſhall we comprehend and explain the manner of the divine ſpirit, in his operations upon the hearts of ſinners in ſaving converſion ? Is not an eager and too curious enquiry in this matter, Diſcountenanced by what our Saviour ſays in the 12th verſe of this 3d of John, "if I have told you earthly things," i. e. If I have taught you the nature and neceſſity of true religion, in order to your happineſs, by ſomething known on earth, "and ye believe not," and dont underſtand "how ſhall you believe, if I tell you of heavenly things"

I muſt confeſs, Sir, ſince I more ſeriouſly entered into the diſquiſition of the matter, I am more diffident, and ſhou'd no other advantage accrue from my enquiry, I hope this will be the conſequence to myſelf at leaſt, to have learnt a little modeſty in affirming and diſputing about things beyond my meaſure. And I cant but think the diſputants, on both ſides of the queſtion, go beyond what is written in the bible.—This I am certain of, "the wrath of man worketh not the righteouſneſs of God." It is an old and true ſaying that "where there is much diſpute about *religion*, there is *commonly* but a little of the power of it.

The greateſt benefit we can do to mankind, is to make them ſenſible of the evil, and danger of ſin, the neceſſity of *regeneration*, through the influences of the divine ſpirit, and a heavenly life——and in order hereto, I cant but think the great truths and motives of the goſpel, *in a practical view of them*, are the grand appointed means—"knowing the terrors of the Lord, (ſays the apoſtle) we perſuade men, teſtifying repentance toward God, and faith in Jeſus." I am perſuaded the power of the holy ſpirit makes theſe means effectual, *when, where*, and in what *manner* and *degree* he ſees fit, without "reſpect of perſons," where the goſpel is preached.——I am therefore determined, (laying aſide ſuch curious queſtions, which naturally, and as in fact is found, *gender ſtrife*) to be "inſtant in ſeaſon and out of ſeaſon," in inculcating the plain, practical truths of the *goſpel*, and the infinite concerns of *eternity*, relying entirely upon the energy of the divine *ſpirit*, to make my labours ſucceſsful:—and am perſuaded, ſhould it pleaſe God to put this into the hearts of all the miniſters of the goſpel, and graciouſly bleſs their labours in this way, for the revival of religion in the power of it, theſe diſputes would ſoon vaniſh and give no further trouble either to the preſs or converſation. I am, Sir, &c.

The ſubſcriber hereby

informs the public, that he has, at a conſiderable expence, purchaſed of Dr. Jonathan Blakſlee, the method of curing the Epilepſy, or Falling-Sickneſs, and Fits of the Convulſive kind ; and holds himſelf in readineſs to help and aſſiſt any of his fellow creatures, that are afflicted with that obſtinate diſorder. The cuſtom of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns, will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

ELIAKIM FISH.

Hartford, January 28, 1772.

TO BE SOLD

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farm lately belonging to Stephen Hopkins, Eſq; deceaſed, in the Nine Partners, Dutcheſs County, containing about 240 acres, is one of the fineſt farms in the county, yields about 70 ton of good Engliſh hay, well proportioned for plowing and timber land, well watered, with a large dwelling houſe, barn, orchard, cyder mill, cowhouſes, &c. hath been eſteemed by good Judges to be worth £. 2400 but may be had very cheap, the title indiſputable, it lieth in a pleaſant valley, in the center of Amenia precinct. There is alſo two other fine farms adjoining each, containing 263 acres, to be ſold. Alſo, a farm of 500 acres in the New Paltz patent, adjoining the North River, oppoſite to Poughkeepſie, hath on it a good ſaw mill, dwelling houſe, and conſiderable improvements, chiefly wood land, the title indiſputable, may be had extraordinary cheap. Enquire of

t. b. e. t. M. n. *ROSWEL HOPKINS.*

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Litchfield 17th January, 1772.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

Ezekiel Williams Esq

From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IN reading *Yorick's* excellent Sentimental Journey, a few nights ago, I met with the following paſſage in the hiſtory of his ſervant Le Fleur: "He emptied the contents of his pocket on the floor——pulled out a dirty cravat, a handkerchief, a comb, a whip laſh, a night cap—then gave a peep into his hat, *&c.*" I was much pleaſed with the ingenious manner in which he had characteriſed him from the ſimple contents of his pocket. The whole paſſage was ſo impreſſed upon my mind, that after I went to bed and fell aſleep, I was led to the following dream, which, if it will not be foreign to the deſign of your uſeful paper, I ſhould be glad to ſee publiſhed when you have not any thing of more importance to communicate to your cuſtomers.——I thought I ſet off upon a journey through the weſtern parts of this province, with a commiſſion from the Governor to ſearch the pockets of every man I ſhould meet on the road. The improbability of a perſon's being entruſted with ſuch a commiſſion in a free country is obvious to every body, but will readily be overlooked by ſuch who know how much dreams are compoſed of improbabilities of a more abſurd and ridiculous nature. Soon after I left the city, I met with a Military Officer; upon ſearching his pocket I found a guinea, a letter from his commanding officer, and a copy of a bill for 50l. ſterling, to be drawn ſome months hence. The next man I met with was a Lawyer; he had in his pocket a few Half Johannes's, and a bundle of old papers, which appeared ſo confuſed, that, I would not take time to read them. The next perſon I met, was a Phyſician, who had been viſiting a patient; he had in his pocket a clyſterpipe, a large ſnuff-box, an empty pill box, and a ſmall caſe of ſurgeons pocket inſtruments. The next man I met was a Miniſter of the Church of England; he had in his pocket a common prayer book, a collection of marriage licences, Dr. Chandler's plea for a Biſhop, and a few numbers of that periodical paper, called the *Anatomiſt*. Soon after parting with this Clergyman, I met another of the Preſbyterian denomination; he had in his pocket an old Bi[illegible] relative to the trial of Andrew [illegible] collection of papers lying along with Alexander [illegible], to be referred to the Synod, and laſtly, a few numbers of the *Centinel*. The next man I met was a plain Quaker, whom I found, upon enquiry, to be a preacher; I deſired to ſearch his pockets, he conſented, but upon trial I found he had none. After travelling for ſome time, I met with a young man dreſſed like a perſon of rank and fortune; upon examining his pockets, I found nothing there but a tavern bill; the caſe was, he had been drunk the night before, had ſlept in a houſe of bad fame, and had been robbed of his money, watch, buttons, buckles, and every thing he had valuable about him. The next man I met was a Merchant; his pocket was filled with two large bundles of paper money, three mortgages for plantations and five bonds in judgments. The next man I met, I judged from his appearance to be a Jew. Upon ſearching his pocket, I found there an old Hebrew Bible, and a pair of gold ſcales. A little farther on I met with a plain Countryman; he had a piece of lincey woolſey under his arm; in his pocket he had a quantity of looſe cut tobacco, a certificate from the miniſter of the congregation he belonged to, a ſealed letter, the ſuperſcription of which was as follows, "To James M'Dowell in Ireland, to the care of the Rev. Mr. Rutherford miniſter there, this with care;" beſides theſe I found a looſe piece of paper, containing a memorandum of ſundry things to be bought in Philadelphia; the following is a copy of it, "a pair of wool cards, the ſhorter catechiſm, a tobacco box, an almanack, and a pound of Bohea tea for my wife when ſhe has company." The next man I met, appeared to be formal and reſerved; I attempted to ſearch him, but he refuſed to ſtand ſtill, unleſs I approached him with my hat off; this I readily complied with, and upon putting my hand into his pocket, I found there a cat and nine tails, Wingate's arithmetic, an old ſilk pocket handkerchief, and a Barlow penknife; I was at no loſs in pronouncing him to be a country Schoolmaſter. The next man I met looked full and bloated; upon ſearching his pocket, I found there half a fowl wrapped up in an old news paper, Glaſs's art of cookery, with blank leaves, on ſome of which were written annotations or explanations of the author's meaning; beſides theſe, I found a little ode humbly addreſſed to a frying-pan. As I had travelled a long way without eating any thing, I took the liberty of helping myſelf to the wing of his fowl, which offended him greatly; he lifted up his fiſt and attempted to ſtrike me; I ran from him as faſt as I could; he chaced me, and luckily for me, in ſtepping acroſs a cart rut, he fell ſprawling upon the ground—I was ſo diverted with his fall, and his droll figure as he lay acroſs the road, that I roared out a laughing, upon which I awoke, not a little mortified, to find the whole was nothing but a Dream. N.

For the LONDON PACKET.
Some Anecdotes of Mr. EYRE, the celebrated Paper Stealer.

HE was put an apprentice, and ſerved his time with Mr. Shuckburgh, bookſeller, in Fleet-ſtreet. Upon the death of his father, who left him an affluent fortune, he commenced gentleman, took lodgings in Saliſbury court, Fleet-ſtreet, and either married, or ſeemed to be married, to a young woman, by whom he had ſeveral children. Soon after this connection, an aunt of his died in Somerſetſhire, to whom he was heir at law. She had been attended during a long and tedious illneſs, by a phyſician in the neighbourhood, who, from his friendſhip and regard for her, not only promoted her recovery, (ſome years before her death) but would not accept of any fee for his long attendance on her. His kindneſs and aſſiduity ſo highly ingratiated him into her eſteem, that ſhe made a will, whereby ſhe bequeathed him all her fortune, which was very conſiderable; and when he waited upon her one day, ſhe preſented him with it, ſaying, "pray, Doctor, read that paper at your leiſure;" he accordingly took it with him: but, upon ſeeing her again, repreſented to her, in the moſt forcible terms, that he had a ſufficient competency to live eaſily and contentedly, that he had no higher ambition than to attend his patients, ſerve them, and merit their good opinion: but that if he were to accept the bequeſt ſhe propoſed, he might forfeit their eſteem, in diverting the [illegible] family; but, with great difficulty he perſuaded her to make a new will, in which ſhe bequeathed the Doctor only a thouſand pounds, appointing him one of her executors. Upon the demiſe of the good old Lady, the Doctor wrote to her nephew in London, informing him that he had ſucceeded to his aunt's fortune, and deſiring Mr. Eyre to come down to give the neceſſary orders for her funeral. Mr. Eyre accordingly went down into Somerſetſhire, and, upon his arrival at his aunt's, was met by the Doctor, who informed him there was a will made in his favour, in her bureau, directing him to the drawer in which it was. Mr Eyre went up ſtairs, and finding his aunt's teſtament, with the item in favour of the Doctor, who upon ſeeing Mr. Eyre again, aſked him if he had found the will. Eyre, at firſt, denied having met with any one; but being hard preſſed, at length acknowledged that he had deſtroyed it, ſaying there was no occaſion for a will, as he was by law heir to the whole eſtate. "Yes, (ſays a friend of the Doctor's who was preſent) but there was a legacy of a thouſand pounds in behalf of the Doctor——do you intend to pay that?" "I know nothing of any legacy, replied Eyre, and ſhall pay none." This ſo enraged the Doctor though he deſpiſed the money, that he immediately ſaid, "If that's the caſe, you have deſtroyed the will, and have no one to ſhew:——let me tell you I have one," and immediately produced the will in his poſſeſſion, whereby he became ſucceſſor to a fortune of near twelve thouſand pounds.

Thus we find Mr. Eyre's infamous thirſt of gain has always been his foe;——and the late inſtance of expoſing himſelf to tranſportation for a few quires of paper, ſeems to ſum up his wretched character in a ſhort compaſs.

For the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Mr. *Watſon*,

THAT there is an eternal and unalterable difference between truth and falſhood in ſpeculation, & right and wrong in practice——That the wiſe and virtuous ſhou'd be rewarded, the vicious puniſh'd, the reſentment that glows in every breaſt demonſtrates——And that the rules of juſtice and equity, ſhou'd conſtantly govern all our actions, as every man naturally feels this paſſion riſe againſt the villany, baſeneſs oppreſſion and cruelty of others——That mankind in general ſee, and approve of what is right, though they may do what is wrong, and that they are in ſome meaſure, capable of conforming their lives, words and actions to the laws of reaſon, revelation and their country, are maxims upon which commerce is carried on, and government [illegible]. But that this power of knowing, approving and doing right, is frequently baſely proſtituted to the vileſt purpoſes; the ſaying and doing wrong, is evident from a great number of inſtances; and eſpecially from an extract of a letter from North-Carolina, of November 11, publiſhed in your paper of January 23, 1772. In which the writer ſays, "that the ſpirit of regulation is intirely ſubdued—the ſurviving regulators *happy* that an end is put to an inſurrection, in which moſt of them were involved, through ignorance and the ſubtilty of a few, without any idea of the deſigns and intentions of it. That no reſentment ſeems to be retained either againſt government, for the meaſures adopted againſt them, or *thoſe who bravely executed thoſe meaſures*. It is further the opinion of *all the judicious, honeſt people* of the province, that the battle of *Alamance*, has not deprived us of one valuable inhabitant, except thoſe who ſuffered for government in the battle."—If this was all a true genuine account, what need of this concluding clauſe?" You may rely upon the authenticity of what I write." We have been repeatedly adviſed by the beſt authorities, that the people have been long, and moſt horribly oppreſſed, under colour of law, & countenance of their wicked men in authority—that iniquity has been connived at, if not eſtabliſhed by law. That the diſcreet, and indeed comparatively innocent *Fanning himſelf*, was convicted of *extortion*, in a number of inſtances, and for each conviction was fined the enormous ſum of *one ſingle penny*. From which conduct, I think we may fairly conclude, that however dear he had ſold *juſtice*, the court rated guilt very low. A late elegant writer upon the laws of England, ſays, "there is yet another offence againſt public juſtice, which is a crime of deep malignity; and ſo much the deeper, as there are many opportunities of putting it in practice, and the power and wealth of offenders, may often deter the injured from a legal proſecution. This is the oppreſſion and tyrannical partiality of *judges, juſtices* and other *magiſtrates*, in the adminiſtration and under the colour of their office. However, when proſecuted either by impeachment in parliament, or by information in the court of King's Bench, (according to the rank of the offender) it is ſure to be ſeverely puniſhed with forfeiture of their offices, fines &c.*"

The fining an *egregious malefactor*, only *one ſingle penny for extortion*, when perhaps he had taxed his ten thouſand pounds that way, might be the beſt reaſon a late writer had for calling it one of the mildeſt adminiſtrations in America. We have alſo been adviſed that the intrepid or *rather perfidious* T—n, ſued upon the people imploring from him, as the common father of the province, and one that ruled over men, that he would be "juſt ruling in the fear of God," and give them a fair opportunity of repreſenting, ſo that he might faithfully redreſs their grievances. If this was doing *right*, there ſeems to be no poſſibility of doing *wrong*. And in the N. York Journal of October 29 1771, it appears that his excellency governor Martin of North-Carolina, beſides the uſual proclamations, publiſhed three extraordinary. The firſt againſt vice and debauchery; the ſecond in his majeſty's name againſt *extortion*, from which it ſeems his majeſty thought it had been practiſed there; the third in governor Martin's own name, requiring all officers to poſt up a table of their fees——and tranſmit a copy of the ſame to him immediately, without fail, as they ſhall anſwer the contrary at their peril, &c. After all that has been before publiſhed will any mortal be ſo hardy, as to venture to affirm, that this late audacious account, or that the moſt horrid extortion, & barbarous and cruel murders, in ſupport and defence of the vileſt, the moſt intolerable of all oppreſſions, appears conſonant to right reaſon? (Which an antient writer ſays) is the law of *truth*, agreeable to nature, implanted in all men, univerſal and eternal; it is not one law at Rome, and another at Athens—one to day, and another tomorrow. But one, and the ſame law continues and extends itſelf to all times, and to all places, and I will add to all perſons, as one God is the common father of us all. And no one can violate this law without offering violence to his own nature or conſcience, and thereby ſuffering the greateſt *puniſhment*, though he ſhould eſcape all other things that are call'd ſo. This late account from Carolina brings to my remembrance what the Son of God who came down from heaven to bear witneſs to the truth, once ſaid of the Jews, "ye are of your father the devil, and the luſts of your father ye will do; he was *a murderer* from the beginning, and abode not in the *truth*, becauſe there is no truth in him. When he ſpeaketh a *lie*, he ſpeaketh of his own: for he is a *liar* and the father of it."

Indeed I will freely own, that it clearly appears to me, that a *creature*, that can now venture to publiſh ſuch an account, muſt be either very weak, or very wicked.

Amicus Veritati.

Connecticut, January 29 1772.

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* *Judge Blackſtone, Vol. IV. P. 140.*

NEW-YORK, February 6.

The General Aſſembly have appointed five of the Members of the Houſe, to be a Committee to examine and ſee what Repairs are neceſſary to be made to the Fortifications of this city, and to report their Opinion thereupon to the Houſe, with all convenient ſpeed.

They have alſo ordered, that a Bill be brought in granting unto his Majeſty the Sum of Two Thouſand Pounds, for furniſhing the Troops quartered in this Colony, with Neceſſaries for one year.—The ſame to be made payable out of the Intereſt Money ariſing by Virtue of an Act, entitled, An Act for emitting the Sum of £. 120,000, in Bills of Credit to be put out upon Loan, and to appropriate the Intereſt ariſing thereon, to the Payment of the Debts of this Colony, and to ſuch public Exigencies as the Circumſtances of this Colony may from Time to Time render neceſſary.

On Monday laſt, about 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, a Sloop loaded with Staves, ſome Flax Seed, and 10 Caſks of Pot Aſh (Chatfield Maſter) from New-Haven bound here, in coming through Hell-Gate the Wind ſuddenly dying away, was driven upon the Rocks on the Long Iſland Shore, where the Veſſel will be loſt, but the People were, and it is hoped moſt of the Cargo will be ſaved.

NEW-HAVEN, February 7.

Capt. Smith Odel, of Stratfield, (who has for many Years been a Coaſter from that Place to Boſton and New York) was on Monday the 27th ult. oppoſite to Hempſtead, Long-Iſland, ſtruck overboard by the Boom, and drown'd. The ſame Day, Capt. Smith, belonging to Connecticut River, was alſo knock'd over by the Boom, and drowned in the Sound, near Say-Brook.

Laſt Wedneſday died in this Town at Dr. Rhodes's, Monſieur Laurent Moiſſon; he arrived here a few Months ſince from Hiſpaniola, where was his Place of Reſidence, and where he was eſteemed an honeſt, worthy Man. His Funeral was attended Yeſterday by the Free Maſons, and a Number of other reſpectable inhabitants.

The ſame Day, as Mr. Nathaniel Luddington, of Waterbury, was taking a heavy Log out of a Sled, he received ſo violent a Stroke, under his Chin, with a Lever, that his Jaw-bone was broke and his Neck diſlocated, of which he expir'd inſtantly.

HARTFORD, Feb. 11.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant in Cadiz, to his correſpondent in London, dated October 20, 1771.

"A*T five o'clock this afternoon, the Vera Cruz, a Spaniſh frigate (Don Antonio de la Vega, Commander) arrived here from the Iſle of Falkland, after a paſſage of 35 days; and two hours after, one Scot (an Iriſh ſailor, who has been for ſome time in the Spaniſh ſervice, and ſailed in the ſame frigate) came to my houſe.——This fellow aſſures me, that on 15th or 16th of July, two Engliſh ſhips arrived at that iſland, in order to take poſſeſſion thereof, in conformity to the convention lately ſigned between the Spaniſh Ambaſſador and Lord Rochford; that the Commodore preſented his orders to the Spaniſh Commander, but that he raiſed ſo many difficulties about the reſtitution, whether it was to be of the whole Iſland, or barely of Port Egmont, that after a three days conference upon the matter, the ſaid Engliſh ſhips were forced to depart; yet it is not known for what port they ſet ſail. The ſailor could not inform me what was the purport or ſubſtance of the difficulties ſtarted; however, the fact is what I have related, and that the Vera Cruz was purpoſely diſpatched hither, to give information of this affair to the court and that for the greater ſecrecy of it, the Captain has his orders to pretend, that he comes immediately from Buenos-Ayres, and to ſuffer nobody to come aſhore. The ſailor in my houſe, being one of thoſe who rowed the boat that brought aſhore the Court diſpatches, watched his opportunity to elope, and in hopes of a handſome gratuity, for bringing the news to an Engliſhman, fled to my houſe to communicate it to me, as, through the Captain's great care, it is kept a profound ſecret from the public.*

"*This is ſo very intereſting a piece of intelligence, that I beg you will immediately cauſe it to be in our papers, that the nation may not be ſurpriſed and impoſed upon, but prepared againſt every event that may happen; and if you have an intimacy with any of our Miniſters, you will do well to communicate it to them, and produce this very letter of mine, to convince them of the reality of the matter, &c.*"

'*P. S. By the next poſt you may expect farther particulars relative to this affair, time not permitting me at preſent to ſay more.*'

Boſton, January 1, 1772.

A Gentleman in England, of diſtinguiſhed character for many munificent deeds to the Public, having ordered his Correſpondent here to ſubſcribe Ten Guineas towards printing a ſecond Volume of Collection of Papers relative to the Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the Work will begin to be printed as ſoon as other Subſcribers ſufficient to defray the Expence ſhall appear. The Volume will be about the ſame ſize and delivered to ſubſcribers at the ſame price of the former. None will be printed for Sale, the Publiſher having principally in view the Preſervation of theſe Papers for the Benefit of Poſterity. *SUBSCRIPTIONS to encourage the Printing of this Collection will be received by* E. Watſon, *Printer in Hartford.—The Volume will contain about* 600 *Pages, and no money is expected till the Books are delivered.*——

☞ *As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear, from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment.*

A few of the firſt Volume of *Collection of Papers*, may be had at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Boſton.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Capt. Juſtus Taylor of Middletown deceas'd, are deſired to ſend them in ſpeedily for adjuſtment. And all indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to avoid trouble, to

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All the houſhold goods, or the moſt valuable of them, lately belonging to the ſaid Capt. Juſtus Taylor, conſiſting of the very neweſt faſhion mahogany carv'd leather bottom chairs, with feet imitating eagles claws, and two very fine mahogany ſquare tables, and a neat mahogany deſk, with rich and handſome furniture, tea table and other tables, caſes of drawers, three good feather beds, a quantity of plate, among which is a beautiful new faſhion bear quart tankard, porringers ſpoons, cream pot and caſtor, three braſs kettles, a quantity of pewter diſhes, &c. braſs dogs, poliſh'd ſteel ſhovel and tongs, and too many valuable articles to be here innumerated, and will be ſold at public vendue for caſh in hand, (before the delivery of the goods) to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 26th of February inſtant, at 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Timothy Bigelow innholder in ſaid Middletown, where gentlemen of taſte will do well to attend.——Said Henſhaw has 5 or 6 hogſheads of good Weſt-India RUM to ſell for Caſh.

Middletown, Feb. 8, 1772.

Middletown, January 29, 1772.

We the ſubſcribers being (by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown) appointed commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Edward Collins Whitmore late of ſaid Middletown deceas'd. Do give notice that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, on the third tueſdays of this and the three next months at the dwelling houſe of the late deceas'd in ſaid Middletown from two of the clock in the afternoon until ſix.

N.B. All accounts muſt be atteſted or will not be accepted.

Philip Mortimer,
Comfort Sage,
John Stocker. } Commiſſioners.

A*LL Perſons that are Indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Book or Note, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately, to prevent trouble in the Law.* Jonathan Fitch.

New-Haven, Feb. 6, 1772.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber of Weſt Hartford, a lot of ground containing about eight acres, all good mowing ground, ſituate about 40 rods north of Capt. Timothy Seymour's——Alſo about two and a half acres of land, partly plow, and partly wood land, lying a quarter of a mile eaſt of ſaid Capt. Seymours, on Farmington road. For terms of ſale inquire of

Allin Stanly.

N. B. If the above ground is not ſold at private ſale by the 20th of March next, it will then be ſold at public vendue to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, innholder in Hartford.

Hartford, Feb. 7, 1772.

The ſubſcriber takes this method to advertiſe the public, that he has had great ſucceſs in that mortal diſtemper, the *Dropſy*, by a ſyrrup or beer, which has been effectual to many labouring under that diſeaſe, in particular Dr. Lot Brewſter, of Middletown, is an inſtance of its ſalutary effects, by obtaining a compleat cure in a few weeks. Thoſe who are pleas'd to make the trial, either by applying to me in perſon, or ſending for the medicine, may depend on my beſt endeavours to ſerve them in this way, at a moderate price.

Jacob Burgot.

Great Barrington, Jan. 12, 1772.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber at the houſe of Mr. David Ball innholder in Hartford, on the 5th inſtant, a bright ſorrel colour'd horſe, a white ſtrip in the face, crooper gall'd, about 15 hands high, five years old, hair rub'd off his ſide, paces and trots, a hunting ſaddle, with a cloth, ſaddlebags, and a full buckle bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and return him to ſaid Ball's, or to the ſubſcriber in Colcheſter, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

JOHN TAINTOR.

Colcheſter, Feb. 7, 1772.

POETS CORNER.

A devout wiſh for the revival of religion, or orthodoxy and union.

O! That kind heaven in energy divine——
The power that firſt from darkneſs call'd
(forth light,
The chaos form'd into this beauteous world;
And in his image man: and ſet him high
Over his works, with noble powers indow'd
To know his Maker, and imbibe his love;
His wiſhes center'd and all ſatisfied
In God, the boundleſs ſource of joy divine:
Whence his glad heart o'erflow'd with gratitude
To heaven and kind benevolence to earth.
(O! how unlike our preſent ſtate elaps'd!)
Would God, in tender mercy to his works,
Ruin'd by ſin, and our chief glory loſt,
The heavens bow, and by his powerful ſpirit,
Come down and wake us to a lively ſenſe,
Of what concerns us moſt, our future weal.
Reform our hearts, ſet right our moral powers;
And with his gracious efficacy form us
Anew in Chriſt, with chriſtian principles,
To all the virtues of the chriſtian life.
Thus freed from the vile ſervitude of ſin;
And rais'd above the low purſuits of earth,
We ſhould, with vigour and unceaſing aim,
Seek the great ſource of life and every good;
And center in him all our vaſt deſires,
Until our ſouls would be conform'd to him,
In every moral excellence, deſired
And copied from him with divine delight.
Then from their fill of nobleſt bliſs, our ſouls
Would raiſe their higheſt honours to their ſourſe,
Adore the wond'rous meaſures heavenly love
Has plan'd to work all this for rebel man.
Thence would our hearts with warmeſt wiſhes
(glow,
To ſee this glory and this good defus'd
Through the whole world to all the fallen race.
This is the principle, the ſureſt baſe,
(Wrought and ſupported by heaven's powerful
Communicated through and for the ſake [ſpirit,
Of the great Mediator freely) this
The ſpring of true morality, that gives
Prime honours to their heavenly ſourſe, & makes
Each individual in himſelf moſt happy.
And this diffus'd through families and ſtates,
Would make them happy in all ſocial good.
And with the common ſmiles of providence
Would bleſs the world with all this ſtate allows;
And form us to a better life hereafter,
The height of moral excellence and bliſs.
When all theſe flattering & theſe vexing trifles
Shall be no more, and vaſt eternity
Will ſee the full and ſtill increaſing joy.
O! that this ſpirit might prevail and ſpread
Through every nation, every rank of men
How would the world be bleſs'd—"the wrath
(of man,
That worketh not the righteouſneſs of God;"
But grieves his ſpirit and reſiſts his grace,
And ſpreads confuſion in the church and ſtate,
In various forms, wou'd diſcontinue ſoon.
With party zeal, outragious ſpirit that breaks
The deareſt ties of nature and religion;
Beclouds the mind, and oft enſnares the good
With dang'rous errors, ſwerv'd from ſimple truth,
The bane of ſocial bliſs—and nice diſpute,
That pains the head, and never mends the heart,
And leads the mind, in curious ſearches deep,
Above plain ſenſe, exploring ſomething new
With its fine thoughts ſtill pleas'd; unapt to hear
The ſpirits gentle, ſtill, perſuaſive voice,
Or feel the influence of his doctrines pure
That fills the meeken'd ſoul with heavenly love,
And all his happy fruits that bleſs mankind.
Theſe evil paſſions, that engender ſtrife,
And vex the heart and yield ſuch bitter fruit,
Would ceaſe on earth—— men to them'elves
(reſtor'd,
And to their makers Image and his love,
Thro' faith in Chriſt, and in believing feel
That peace and joy, the ſpirit of grace imparts
To humble penetents, from ſin reclaim'd,
In ſenſe of pardon and the glorious hopes
The goſpel gives, the effect of ſovereign love.
Such joyful ſenſe, ſuch inward peace will prompt
To kindeſt deeds—the patriot and divine,
And every order, every rank would ſtrive,
But to advance the welfare of the whole,
And propagate the pleaſures that they feel,
In knowing theſe grand truths and ſentiments,
That make men men, to their prime ſtate reſtor'd;
Not by proud argument and thoughts impos'd,
But cleareſt reaſonings, calm and meek addreſs,
T' inform the mind and reconcile the heart;
With humble prayer and truſt in heaven alone,
To give ſucceſs to their endeavours kind.
Then might we hope that God wou'd dwell
(with men,
And righteouſneſs and peace prevail on earth.
Men orthodox in heart, diſpos'd t' imbibe,
The ſpirit of the goſpel and receive,
The genuine impreſs of its doctrines pure;
And live by faith in Chriſt, would ſoon unite
In the kind ſentiments of Chriſtian love.
Endearing tie, the moſt diſtinguiſh'd badge
Of Chriſt's diſciples, his own ſpirit diffus'd
Through all their hearts, in friendlieſt amity
Wou'd bind their ſouls together, move far off
All angry ſtriſe, that blemiſhes the cauſe
And name of Chriſt, with ſcandal infinite.
And pure benevolence to all mankind,
Would raiſe the honor of the goſpel high:
And its diſtinguiſh'd glory ſtill command
Eſteem and reverence from th' admiring world.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. Judge of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Samuel Farnſworth, late of Hartford deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent. Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Aaron Bull, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the laſt monday of January inſtant, & the 1ſt 3d and laſt mondays of February and March next. And as there is but three months allowed for the ſettlement of ſaid eſtate, no accounts will be allowed after that time.

Aaron Bull,
Jonathan Bull, } Commiſſioners.

Hartford, January 16 1772.

N. B. No accounts will be allowed, unleſs properly atteſted.

ALL perſons indebted by judgment, execution, bond, book debt, or otherwiſe, to the company of *Gardiner & Jepſon*, or the ſubſcriber, are deſired to ſettle and pay their debts to *JESSE ROOT*, Eſq; in Hartford, by the firſt day of March next, or expect trouble without further notice.

WILLIAM JEPSON.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1772.

THIS gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that William Jepſon has removed from his dwelling houſe in Queen-Street Hartford, to his houſe next door to Deacon Daniel Bull's, at the head of Tanner's Lane, weſt of the town bridge, and all perſons that have any accounts or demands againſt him of whatſoever nature, are hereby notified that conſtant attendance will be given, by him or his attorney Mr. *Joſeph Church*, jun. at his houſe at the head of Tanner's lane aforeſaid, on every Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. in each week from this date, to the firſt day of March next enſuing, that they may be adjuſted by that time, in order for a final ſettlement of his affairs.

Hartford, January 17 1772.

P. S Any perſon poſſeſſed of any Book or Books belonging to ſaid William Jepſon, either Phyſic, Surgery Anatomy, Hiſtory or Divinity, are deſired to return the ſame immediately to him, at his ſhop aforeſaid.

N B It being found very ill convenient on account of the ſeaſon of the year for ſaid Jepſon to attend ſaid buſineſs at his ſhop in Queen Street aforeſaid, is the occaſion of the alteration of the place for attending ſaid buſineſs.

Wanted Immediately,

a number of ſettlers, to remove and ſettle in a town called RELHAM, near Dartmouth College, in New Hampſhire, and in other towns in ſaid province, where the land is remarkable rich, and on which inhabitants are removing fſll from this and the other colonies. Great encouragement will be given to thoſe who ſpeedily apply to the publiſhers of the New Hampſhire Gazette at Portſmouth, between this, and the firſt of March.

Peter Verſtille,

Is now ſelling off the remainder of his Goods on hand, VERY CHEAP, for Caſh or Produce.: the articles are as follows.

SUperfine black blue mix'd dove and other colour'd broad-cloths
Midling & low priz'd do.
Black blue green and cloth colour'd German Serges
Red and blue Duffles
Green rugs & ſtripe blankets
Wilton cloths
Stripe Swanſkins and flowerd Serges
Double Camblets for mens cloaks & womens ridinghoods
Figur'd Stuffs
Yard wide black and colour'd crapes
Dorſeteens
Dreſdens and Dreſdinets
Yard wide & half yard Poplins
Grizetts, and Broſſors
Black Ducape
Black Bombazeene
Brown and white Buckram
Shalloons Callamancoes
Tammies and Durants
Italian Plads
Scarlet Poſh and Saddle Cloths
and a fine aſſortment of ſadlers Ware
Broad black plain Ruſſe's
Iriſh Sheeting
Clouting and napkin Diaper 6-4 7 4 & 8 4 table cloths
Iriſh Linnens
Dowlaſs
Ravens Duck, Ticklenburg and Oznabrigs
Black Crimſon & white ſprig ſattins
Black Crimſon & white and green plain Sattins
Black and white ſilk gloves and mitts
black Cravatts and Barcelona handkerchiefs
Longee Romals and Bandanoe handkerchiefs
Black and white plain and figur'd gauzes
Cypreſs ditto
Black and white Catgut
White Parſnets
Black bone Lace
White blown Lace
Mens and Womens thread & worſted Stockings
Black blue and cloth colour'd breeches patterns
Snaſſ & ſur Trimmings
Cap Wires
A fine aſſortment of gold & ſilver baſket buttons
Twiſt baſket & mettle buttons
Engliſh Bed Ticking
Bed Bunts
Writing Preſs and Bonnet paper
Black Taffety
Ink Powder and beſt Dutch Quills
Beſt Velvet Corks
Hunting Whips
Pins
Ribbons and Silks
Beſt G B Cotton
Cloathiers wool Cards
Cheap by the dz.
Delph Stone and China Ware
Painted Floor Bruſhes
A fine aſſortment of beſt London Pewter & braſs Kettles
Nutmegs Cloves and Mace
Cinnamon and Ginger
Pepper by the hundred or doz.
Allſpice
Tea
Chocolate and Raiſins
Duck and Pidgeon Shott
Hour Glaſſes
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glaſs
Bar Lead, Frying Pans
Fire Shovels and Tongs
Cheſt and Stock Locks
H & HL Hinges
Wood Screws
Chapes & Tongs
Round & Square Needles
Braſs handles and Eſcutcheons
Whale Bone
Tea Kettles
Green & cloth colourd Ratteens
Druggets & Half Thicks
Blue and cloth colourd Kerſeys
Black & cloth colour'd Drawboys
Plain white & colour'd Fuſtians
White figurd Dimory's
A fine aſſortment apron & ſhirting check
Stripe Hollands and Callicoes
6d 8d and 10d Nails
4d & 6d Brads
8 z & 14 oz Tacks
Beſt Kippeus Snuff, &c &c &c.

Alſo, about 25 acres of good wood land, about 2 miles from Rocky Hill Ferry in the bounds of Glaſtenbury. 370

☞ As ſaid Verſtille, is about to leave the colony ſoon, deſires all perſons that are indebted to him, either by bond, book, or note, to ſettle the ſame immediately, to prevent trouble.

Made their eſcape from

the County Goal in Litchfield on the night of the 25th of January 1772 the following perſons, viz the notorious John Brown, and Iſaac Buck, *Brown* was committed for breaking open the dwelling houſe of the *Rev Mr. Lee* of Saliſbury, is a ſhort thick fellow, about 5 feet 4 inches high, 22 years of age, has been twice cropt and branded. *Buck* was committed for counterfeiting coin, is a ſtout fellow, 6 feet high, 40 years of age. Whoſoever ſhall apprehend and return either of ſaid fellows to ſaid goal, ſhall receive for ſaid *Brown* Ten Dollars, and for *Buck* Six Dollars reward, and all reaſonable charges paid, by LYNDE LORD, *Sheriff*.

Litchfield, January 26, 1772.

Ames's Almanack for

the Year 1772, to be ſold at the Printing Office in Hartford.

Printed by *E. Watson*.

[FEBRUARY, M.DCCLXXII.]
NUMBER 373.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, to TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1772.

OBSERVATOR [No. XV.]

Salus populi ſuprema lex eſto.

LET the ſafety of the people be the ſupreme law, is a maxim ſo evidently founded on the reaſon and nature of things, that it needs no laboured diſſertation to prove, either the truth, or extent [illegible] of it——its uſefulneſs ariſes from being [illegible] ſimple rule, level with the moſt common underſtanding,—yet ſufficient to try with the greateſt certainty, the juſtneſs, or inequality of every law, and ſyſtem of government, that ever did or does ſubſiſt, and take place in the world.—On this principle I mean to make an obſervation or two, on the late act of aſſembly, publiſhed in the Connecticut Courant, relative to the paper bills, of our neighbouring provinces, obtaining a currency among us.——This act at firſt view, I own appears not barely anti-commercial, it even wears the aſpect of an arbitrary exertion of the powers of government, to controul individuals in the diſpoſal of their property, and to forbid their receiving in payment what they judge an equivalent, under fine or forfeiture.

Penal laws, however fond of them the arbitrary governors of their ſubjects may be, are ever odious to a free people, when made frequent, are ſeldom put in execution but with reluctance, and never effectually take place among them, but where there is the moſt evident neceſſity, and the ſafety and ſecurity of the people require it.——If on a fair conſideration of the ſubject, this act appears in this light, every well wiſher to the colony will ſtrengthen the hands of government, and at the ſame time ſerve their own intereſt, by putting it in execution——It will readily be granted that a paper currency may be ſo well regulated, as to ſupply all the purpoſes of ſilver and gold, and in commerce, be vaſtly preferable to either, in the diſpatch and ſafety, it will give buſineſs—It muſt alſo be owned, that a bad regulated currency of paper bills, if not worſe than none, is at leaſt productive of the moſt extenſive miſchief.

Paper bills deſigned for a currency, muſt either by an act of government, be good in all payments between man and man, or give the poſſeſſor indubitable, and poſitive ſecurity for their value, in ſpecie from ſomewhere, ſome bank, or treaſury when call'd for—otherways thoſe grounds of certainty will be wanting, which are requiſite to give the bills the needful credit——Whenever a government iſſues an emiſſion of bills, the government of courſe (acting honeſtly) ought to become obligated not barely for the payment of them, ſometime or other, but explicitly engage it, in a reaſonable time, and make public proviſion therefor—for inſtance, when this colony found it neceſſary to iſſue bills, though they did not preſume to make them abſolutely a currency and payment, yet they gave them out in form of notes, promiſing the payment at ſuch a time with intereſt, and left their bills to obtain their credit, and currency from the punctuality of their payment.

This without partiality, was putting them on the faireſt and moſt generous, as well as on the moſt certain footing——the conſequences demonſtrated the truth of this aſſertion——as the bad effects of the old tenor, for want of being on ſuch a footing, very fatally proved in its turn—The province of New York have found, and ſtill are under, the neceſſity of a paper currency of ſome kind or other, as well as their neighbours, their former emiſſions have been abſolutely a currency in that province, and obtained a credit accordingly—on ſuch a footing their bills were good, and greatly promoted the intereſts of commerce among themſelves and [illegible]——[illegible] their bills, was [illegible] had hitherto, [illegible] pass'd bills for a [illegible] the royal diſ[illegible] having made [illegible] it a favourite [illegible] if poſſible, any paper currency [illegible]

Thus ſtood matters [illegible] reſpecting a paper currency, which [illegible] for, at the time of [illegible] breach of the non importation agreement, immediately after which, they obtained the royal aſſent to a bill for emitting one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds in paper——no trifling reward for the important [illegible]. I wiſh not to dwell on the diſagreeable ſubject, and had their emiſſion on whatever grounds or conſiderations it was obtain'd, been regulated to anſwer and promote the valuable purpoſes of trade, it might have been ſo far an atonement, as that there might have been no neceſſity of mentioning it at all. Their late emiſſion is made neither for the payment of debts due from the province, nor do they carry with them any ſecurity for their being paid off in ſpecie, at any given time, but only that they ſhall paſs in payment at the treaſury, not that the poſſeſſor ſhall be intitled to demand ſilver or gold for them, but that if he happen to owe the treaſury, theſe bills will anſwer his purpoſe——the province have ordered theſe bills to be put on a loan of five per cent. and having made no other proviſion for the paying them off, than that their treaſurer ſhall take them in payment, it is eaſy to ſee at once, that by this bubble they will receive an annual income of ſix thouſand pounds for nothing more, than the trouble of ſtriking off, loaning out the bills, and we may add, lending their names to help on the impoſition. It is ſaid, (ſuppoſe it to be ſo) that they have paſs'd an act that in twenty years this bank ſhall be ſunk or call'd in, and ſo it will by its own intereſt, which in that time will amount to one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, I ſay it will—but I ſpeak improperly, the treaſurer will have receiv'd in favour of the province this ſum, and ſtill have in hand ſecurity for ſo much more—put the caſe, this annual intereſt is paid in the bills themſelves, then ſecurity ſtill remains for ſo much more, which muſt be paid in ſilver or gold—or if the annual intereſt is paid in that ſpecie, there is reſerved the ſecurities for calling in the original emiſſion, without the leaſt expence to government——In ſhort, they are to clear the neat ſum of one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, in twenty years, granting that they are obligated to, and do punctually redeem their emiſſion of bills, ſuppoſing the contrary, twice the ſum——the queſtion is, of whom do they get this money, and what do they give in conſideration? This is eaſily anſwered, of thoſe who borrow, and circulate it, and the value given, nothing more, than their authority, to give an idea of reality, to what is without any in itſelf, or any thing to ſupport it——ſo far as this is confin'd to that province, no one elſewhere is intereſted, but when their inhabitants after borrowing it at five per cent, attempt letting it to thoſe in this colony, whoſe circumſtances are neceſſitous, at a much higher; or paſs it off in payment for our proviſions, it is of the laſt importance to prevent their thus making us tributary to them; or in other words foreign from us, the ſupport of their government, for in caſe one half their emiſſion could have been let out here, and the plan was laid, and agents ready, to have gone farther than that ſum; but ſuppoſing one half, or ſixty thouſand pounds, the intereſt againſt us, muſt be three thouſand annually, which in twenty years, would bring a balance of ſixty thouſand pounds out of this colony, not for ſilver and gold, nor for the neceſſaries of life, and commerce, but for what in itſelf, was of no kind of value, and ſcarcely had the nominal character of a value on it——did they really intend the punctual payment of their bills, at the end even of twenty years, is it not ſtrange they ſhould omit mentioning it on the face of the emiſſion?——Who that views their bills, can imagine it poſſible they ſhould exiſt twenty years? Wrapped in ſilk, and laid away, they may be preſerved; but if uſed in the way of commerce, more than one half of them, muſt periſh unavoidably, in the handling, and conſidering every thing, charity can hardly believe this circumſtance was unobſerved, or undeſigned by the projectors, and managers of this emiſſion.

That the inhabitants of this colony want ſpecie, or its ſubſtitute, paper, to carry on their buſineſs to advantage, I readily grant; but at the ſame time muſt maintain, that the receiving theſe bills, and circulating them, tends to make the evil ſtill greater, they cannot be called a ſubſtitute, with any propriety——they are not the ſhadow of money; but if of any thing, the ſhadow of a ſhade——Is not the credit of Connecticut, as ſufficient to ſupport a loan of one hundred and twenty thouſand pounds, as that of New-York? And is not an annual income of ſix thouſand pounds into the treaſury worth our attention? Or is it better to purſue publicly the cautious maxim, "*that it is better not to make uſe of our privileges, than run any riſk of offending them, that may take them from us?*"—privately the narrow and ſelfiſh one, "*that every man muſt take care of himſelf, and the public of themſelves, that ſo long as it will paſs in payment for ſo much, it is no matter as to its value, or the conſequences of its circulation to the public?*—Such, (I am ſorry to ſay it) ſeem to be the principles that actuate too many, both in public and private life——to men in general, general truths are of the moſt conſequence, and have the greateſt effect—I know of no one more general than *that intereſt never lies*, or *that actions ſpeak louder than words*—that it is their intereſt to puſh this money into Connecticut, is evident from what I have already obſerved——and though they may pretend it was deſign'd for their own province, the agreement with their celebrated agent in uſury, to loan out forty thouſand pounds of it in this colony immediately after its emiſſion, evidences the deſign, and ſhews the wiſdom, and prudence of the legiſlature in thus early preventing their plan.——What has been advanced reſpecting paper emiſſion in general, may with equal juſtice be applied to the New-Jerſey bills——ſeveral circumſtances indeed, render this money inferior to the other, but the large ſums of it counterfeited and altered, would probably ſtop its circulation, even if no act was againſt it—and if no other reaſon was or could be urged to its diſadvantage——an honeſt induſtrious farmer of my acquaintance the laſt ſeaſon, ſold the produce of his farm to a coaſter, a ſtranger, to the amount of between forty and fifty pounds and took the New-Jerſey bills in payment, every one of which proved counterfeit, to the very great diſtreſs of himſelf and family. This is one inſtance out of many, of the ſame kind, though perhaps few, to ſo great an amount——gentlemen in trade muſt be principally depended on, to enforce this ſtatute effectually; at the ſame time, the authority whoſe peculiar province it is, will undoubtedly exert themſelves to put ſo beneficial a ſtatute in force. Z.

NEWPORT, January 20.

Laſt Saturday Night put in here, for a Harbour, the Schooner Betſy, Moſes Allen Maſter, from the Grenades and St. Thomas's, bound for Boſton; the Maſter and Mate being ſick.

The following we received from Grenada, laſt Week, with an earneſt Requeſt that it might be inſerted in this Paper.

GENERAL L' Leyborne arrived here about 5 weeks before he called a council, & when he did call one, it was for no other purpoſe than to ſwear in Mr. de Chanteloupe, one of the old French ſubjects, and a Roman Catholic, by virtue of the Kings Mandamus. Governor Leybourne's commiſſion, which contains a power which no other Governor of a British colony ever had, gives him that of receiving old French ſubjects into the council and aſſembly, commiſſions of the peace, and making them Judges of the courts of common pleas and court of errors, & diſpenſes them from taking the teſts although every other of his Majeſty's ſubjects are obliged by the ſame commiſſion to conform themſelves to the Acts of Parliament. It has been urged that the Teſt-Act did not extend to the colonies, but by Governor Melville's commiſſion, 9th of April, 1764, it was made to extend as well as all the other laws of England, and a conſtitution perfectly ſimilar to that of the other British Iſlands was given to Grenada.——This was the Charter of that Iſland, given the Inhabitants in the moſt ſolemn manner, under the great Seal, and in their opinion as irrevocable as Magna Charta is in England. Then all officers were obliged to take the teſt, and all went on well. An aſſembly was called for one year, and at the expiration of it, another, for the ſame term, but now the aſſemblies of Grenada are to be during pleaſure; and compoſed, in part, of Roman Catholics, ſo that beſides the Illegality, if the people happened to be deceived in their choice, they may ſuffer many years without hopes of remedy; and for the time to come, cannot reckon upon the Enjoyment of *one* ſingle advantage for any length of time, as the *will* of the *Prince* is to be *law* in poor Grenada.——Tobago and St. Vincents are exempted from Roman Catholic Judges and lawgivers, but their conſtitution is equally unſtable with that of Grenada.

The Gentlemen of the council ſeeing no end of theſe innovations, refuſed ſwearing in Mr. de Chanteloupe.—They repreſented to the Governor, that they were willing to obey any legal orders of the crown, but that they could not, bound as they were by a ſolemn oath, aid and aſſiſt in the putting in Execution any unlawful ones. They repreſented to the Governor, that the King had ſworn to govern the realm of England, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, by the Statutes agreed on in Parliament and the laws and cuſtoms of the ſame.—That it was out of the power of the crown in any part of the British Dominions, to enforce an Act of Parliament on one part of the ſubjects and diſpenſe with it on another Part; that it was as much a law throughout the colonies, that every office of truſt, civil or Millitary, ſhould be filled by ſubjects ſigning the Teſt, as any other law whatever; and if that had not been the caſe, it was introduced into Grenada by General Melville's commiſſion of April 9th, and could not be revoked but by King, Lords and commons.

The Governor was reminded of his own oath, but he ſaid that was his affair and not the council's, that oath was read, ordered by an Act of *William* and Mary 8th, chap. 22. Sec. 4. and is as follows, "That he the ſaid Governor ſhall be ſworn in Council to the punctual and *bona fide* obſervances of all the clauſes in that Act," among which is the following, "That all places of truſt in the courts of law, and what relates to the treaſury of the *Plantations*, ſhall be in the hands of native born ſubjects of England, Ireland, or of the ſaid Plantations." Now, it is to be obſerved, that the council is a court of errors and appeal.

The Governor ſaid he did aſk advice or conſent, that the King's orders muſt be complied with.—He ordered the Provoſt Marſhall to introduce Mr. de Chanteloupe, he was introduced, and the Governor ordered the oaths to be immediately adminiſtered to him.——The Gentlemen of the council were bound, by their oaths, to ſupport the conſtitution, and being all Gentlemen of independent property, ſtopped the putting ſuch an unconſtitutional meaſure into Execution, by retiring.—One and all left council chamber, and the Governor and M. de Chanteloupe remained alone.

It is ſuppoſed they will be ſuſpended, and others named, to do this dirty buſineſs.

The names of the Gentlemen of the council are Judge *Maxwell*, Judge *Wilkes*, eldeſt brother of the Alderman, *John Melvill*, *John de Ponthieu*, and Major *M'Lellan*.

This affair is a common one to all the colonies. If this diſpenſing power is not put a ſtop to, what will become of us? Can we ſay we are ſure a ſingle hour?"

GRENADA.

By his Excellency William Leyborne Leyborne, Captain-General, and Governor in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Iſland of Grenada, the Grenadines St. Vincent and Tobago, Chancellor, Ordinary, and Vice Admiral of the Same, &c. &c. &c.

WHEREAS Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe, Eſquire, did preſent to me a Mandamus under his Majeſty's Sign Manual, appointing him one of the members of his Majeſty's council of the Iſlands of Grenada, and the Grenadines: And whereas, at a meeting of the members of his Majeſty's council for the ſaid Iſlands of Grenada, and the Grenadines, held in the council chamber in the Town, of St. George, on the third day of this inſtant December, I did direct the ſaid Mandamus to be ready, and in purſuance thereof, ordered the Provoſt Marſhal to call in the ſaid Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe, (who was attending for that purpoſe) to be ſworn in a member for the ſaid council: And whereas the honourable Patrick Maxwell, John Melvill, John de Ponthieu, Robert M'Lellan, Iſrael Wilkes, Eſquires, being all the members of his Majeſty's council then preſent in the Iſland of Grenada, did object to, and refuſe to ſwear in the ſaid Charles Nicholas de Chanteloupe a member of his Majeſty's council, in diſobedience of his Majeſty's ſaid Mandamus, and wilfully abſented themſelves from the council, (notwithſtanding they were admoniſhed by me, that the conſequence of ſuch diſobedience would be their ſuſpenſion from being counſellors) for which ſaid diſobedience, refuſal and abſence, I have ſuſpended the ſaid P. M. J. M. J de P. R, M. and J W. Eſquires, and each and every of them, from ſitting in, and being of his Majeſty's council, and they, the ſaid P. M. &c. and each and every of them are, and is hereby, ſuſpended accordingly from being members of his Majeſty's ſaid council.

Given under my Hand this third day of Dec.

Signed WILLIAM L. LEYBORNE.

KINGSTON, *Jamaica*, Nov. 2.

Extract of a Letter from Montego Bay.

"There is very bad news arrived from the coaſt of Cuba. Two Spaniſh guarda coſtas have taken all the veſſels on the coaſt belonging to this place and St. Ann's none of which made any reſiſtance againſt them, except captain Baird belonging to this place, who fought with them near two hours. The Spaniards delivered the wounded men a long boat they had taken which is arrived here."

SAVANNA, in Georgia, Jan. 1.

By a Veſſel from Jamaica we learn, that Admiral Rodney was returned from the Spaniſh Main, without having the Britiſh priſoners delivered to him by the Spaniards.—It was expected that the Admiral would ſoon be appointed Governor of that Iſland.

CHARLESTOWN, (South-Carolina,) December 31.

This day put in here in diſtreſs, a Spaniſh tranſport ſhip named the Diana, from the Havanna, for Cadiz, between three and four hundred tons burthen, having on board three companies of Infantry of the Royal Iriſh Regiment, in the Spaniſh ſervice, under the command of Don Hugo O'Reilly.

NEW-YORK, February 13.

The Ship York, Capt. Provooſt, arrived here laſt Friday, in 9 Weeks and two Days, from Portſmouth; having ſailed from thence in Company with his Majeſty's Ship the Portland of 60 Guns, for Antigua, but parted with her a few Days after they came out, in a Gale of Wind.

Capt. Provooſt informs us, That his Majeſty's Ships the Royal Oak, Terrible, Worceſter, and Lenox, were to ſail from Portſmouth for Spithead the Day after him, in order to join Admiral Pye, who lay there with 9 Ships of the Line.

Extract of a letter from Mr. *Dunlop Adams*, merchant, of Trenton, to his friend in New-York, dated February 2d.

"About 2 o'clock in the morning of laſt Thurſday I awoke, hearing the crackling noiſe of fire; I deſir'd my wife to ariſe, for that I thought the houſe in flames! I ran to the ſtore door in the hall, from whence the noiſe proceeded, and on opening it, the ſmoke and flame iſſued out in a torrent;—paſſing up the ſtaircaſe, it prevented my aſcending to the relief of the reſt of my family: I then made all the noiſe in my power to awake them, which ſucceeded, but the ſmoke and flames prevented their deſcending; providence inſpir'd them with preſence of mind and courage to retreat to the back window.——My ſecond daughter jump'd down with her younger ſiſter in her arms; who, with the reſt of the children, a young lad, and ſervant girl, all eſcaped unhurt.—Thanks be to God for opening my eyes at the inſtant he did! in a few minutes after, we muſt all have awoke in eternity! I can ſcarce muſter ſpirits to write to my brothers, but requeſt you will do it, and inform them that I ſav'd neither book, paper, nor any thing, except one bed and a few trifles. The inhabitants came to our aſſiſtance as quick as they could, with fire engines &c. but the flames ſpread ſo rapidly, they cou'd not be ſtopped, 'till the following houſes were deſtroyed, viz. Micajah How's Eſq; Mr. Cummins's, Mrs Mercelies's, Mr. Job Moor's and a ſtable belonging to William Morris, Eſq."

BOSTON, February 6.

The Legiſlature of New-Hampſhire, in a law for regulating Highways, have enacted, that any Perſon (when working on the Roads) who ſhall offer any Liquor to travellers, and receive Money for the ſame, ſhall be liable to the ſame Penalties as are inflicted for ſelling ſpiritous Liquors without Licence.

BOSTON, February 13.

It is ſaid, that the fortifications of the city of Quebec are diſmantled, or at leaſt are in a defenceleſs ſtate, moſt of the cannon, &c. having been tranſported to England ſome time laſt fall.

The reigning toaſt is, Laſting honour and renown to the five ſuſpended counſellers, and a Halter for the infamous governor of Gren--a.

We learn, that a perſon who has for many years paſt been a maſter in ſeveral large manufactories for Linnen, Cotton and Callico printing, likewiſe cutting and ſtamping of the copper-plates for the ſame, intended ſome time laſt month to leave England for America, with ſix journeymen, and all materials for carrying on the ſaid buſineſs.

We hear, that on Tueſday laſt, at a very full meeting of Dr. Cooper's church and congregation, it was determined by a unanimous vote, that it was expedient to erect a new houſe of worſhip; a committee was choſen to make an eſtimate, procure plans, and obtain a ſubſcription for that purpoſe.—In one half day the money ſubſcribed amounted to 1900l. L. money, as we are informed.

On Wedneſday the Rev. Mr. Lemuel LeBaron was ordained paſtor in the ſecond church and congregation in Rocheſter, in the county of Plymouth.

BOSTON, February 13.

A Letter from St. Euſtatia mentions, that the greateſt Part of the principal Town on the Iſland of Grenada, was lately conſumed by Fire.

ALBANY. Dec. 30.

On the night of monday the 23d inſt. a large bear, of uncommon ſhape, broke into the ſheep pen of Mr. Adolphus Wolrath, of Conojohary, and killed 13 ſheep.——The pen being built of logs, he found it impregnable below, but on climing up to the roof, which was covered with looſe boards, he made a breach and got down.—In the morning Mr. Wolrath was alarmed by an unuſual noiſe among the ſheep, and having diſcovered the cauſe, he called loudly for the aſſiſtance of his neighbours, who inſtantly aſſembled, armed with axes, ſithes, ſtubbing hoes, guns, &c.——The appearance of ſo formidable an army, thus equiped, enraged the ferocious brute to a degree of fury, eaſier to be conceived than expreſſed; ſeeing no way to eſcape, he ſprung up to the breach which he had made, and ſeizing one of the boards, with his teeth, hung ſuſpended by them; his terrific appearance damped the ardour of the oldeſt veteran in the army, until Mr. Wolrath's ſon, animated with the hope of acquiring immortal glory, intrepidly advanced, and with an axe cut off his under jaw; then the univerſal hoſt made a general diſcharge, and poiſing their well tried weapons high, they pierced the ugly brindled monſter to the heart.

Extract of a Letter from Benningtown Dec. 25.

"A very odd kind of a providence happened lately in our neighbourhood, viz. Mr. Zebulon Stanhope, a farmer, living about five miles N. E. by N of this townſhip; having trained up a couple of large bears to the plough, and other ſervices; clapped them before his ſled laſt week, with 20 ſchipples of wheat, for the New City.—The animals drew extremely well for four miles and an half; when the halter of the near bear giving way, the farmer ſet about repairing it; but whilſt he was thus employed, the inhuman brute ſeizing him by the right leg, tore it miſerably; and both bears halling at once, ran away with the ſled; ſo that with the utmoſt difficulty he got home in four hours on foot.

Meſſengers were diſpatched to look for the ſled and cargo; and two days being ſpent in fruitleſs ſearch, they were given up for loſt: But on the third, at noon, the noiſe of the carriage near the houſe was heard; and young Gad Stanhope jumped up to ſee who was coming; when,——Behold! to his great aſtoniſhment, it proved to be the two bears drawing the ſled into the barn; with no earthly thing in it, except four large bears and three cubs.—The lad, and two men, that happened to be then in the houſe, ran nimbly, and ſhutting the barn door, with my long gun ſhot them all through a crevice.

The wheat has ſince been diſcovered; but the farmer's leg is expected to ceaſe in a day or two.

NEWPORT, January 27.

The 9th inſtant at the Vineyard, one Butler and another young Man agreed to meet at Butler's Houſe, and go early next Morning to kill a Seal, which uſed to frequent a certain Rock near the Shore; but inſtead of meeting Butler, the other went away alone and placed himſelf in a proper ſituation to wait for the Seal;—when Butler found his Companion did not appear according to Agreement, he ſet out alſo in queſt of the Seal; and coming near the Place, obſerved ſomething unuſual on the Beach or Shore, and imagined the Seal had come on Shore, inſtead of getting on the Rock as uſual; ſo took Sight and fired, when, to his great Surpriſe, he found he had killed his friend and Companion. The young Man killed was about 19 Years of Age, his Name we can't learn.

Feb. 3. A new General having lately arrived at Hiſpaniola, ſome Regulations have taken Place, in Conſequence of which ſeveral Northern Veſſels have been ſeized; and 'tis thought likely the Trade that Way will be broke up, or laid under ſevere reſtrictions.

NEW-LONDON, Feb. 14.

Wedneſday ſe'nnight, as Mr. Moſes Dodge of Groton was going out of a Swamp in that Town, with a Burden of Wood upon his Back, he fell upon ſome Ice, which cut his Head in a terrible Manner, and he died of the Wound the next Day; leaving a very needy Family, conſiſting of a widow and Four Children.

The next Day as Two Men near this Town were attempting to roll a large Log upon the Axeltree of a Cart, the Log, by means of a block ſlipping gave way, and a boy who was near the Log accidentally falling upon ſome Ice at the inſtant the Log gave way, it rolled upon his Body, and he died of the Wound thereby received in Half an Hour after.——He was about 11 Years old, Son of Mr. Jonathan Smith, jun'r.

The General Aſſembly of North-Carolina, now ſitting at Newbern, have paſſed a Bill for emitting £. 60,000, Proclamation Money, in Paper Bills of Credit, to diſcharge the Expedition under Governor Tryon, and other Services.

The General Court or Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſets-Bay is prorogued to the 11th Day of March next, then to meet at Harvard College in Cambridge.

Laſt Friday Capt. John Chapman arrived here from Hiſpaniola; on the 2d Inſt. he ſpoke with Capt. Snow from Virginia bound to Bermuda, who a Day or Two before had met with a hard Gale of Wind, when it was with the greateſt Difficulty he cleared the Land; and as he ſtreatched a long Shore from Cape Charles to Cape Hatteras ſaw near 20 Sail of Veſſels on Shore, moſt of whom ſailed from Virginia the ſame Day with him.

By Capt. Chapman we hear that Capt. Jacob Goodwin and Capt. Peabody, both from this Port, have been ſeized at the Cape by a French Man of War, under Pretence of their having too great a Quantity of Flour on Board.

HARTFORD, *February* 18.

Laſt Saturday about 1 o'clock in the morning, the dwelling-houſe of Mr. Edward Rockwell of Middletown took fire, and was intirely conſumed, together with all the houſhold furniture, cloaths, &c. which was very valuable, and the family very narrowly eſcaped, by jumping out of the windows, Mr. Rockwell was conſiderably burnt in getting out of the houſe. The fire ſoon communicated itſelf to the Weavers ſhop belonging to Mr. Rockwell, which was alſo conſumed, with all its contents, conſiſting of five looms, a large quantity of cloth, yarn, &c.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Capt. JOHN COLEMAN, late of Hartford deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler inn holder in Hartford, on the laſt monday in February, the firſt and two laſt mondays in March next.

N. B. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid days.

Thomas Seymour,
Iſaac Sheldon, } *Commiſſioners.*
George Smith.

Hartford, February 17, 1772.

ALL *perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for the* Connecticut Courant, *are deſired to leave their reſpective ballances at the ſeveral places where their papers have been left, as ſoon as may be, up to No.* 378, *at which time he will diſcontinue riding as a carrier of ſaid paper, as he finds by long experience, that the number of ſubſcribers for ſaid paper, is by far too ſmall to defray the expence.*

JOHN GILL.

WHEREAS the Communication between the capital Places of New-York and Boſton, is of the greateſt public Concern: The Subſcribers, living in Hartford, have projected a Plan, upon proper Encouragement, for eſtabliſhing a STAGE-COACH, for the Conveyance of Paſſengers through that beautiful Part of the Country of the Upper Poſt Road, to and from thoſe Places; and accordingly have actually built two neat Coaches, for Structure and Convenience equal (if not ſuperior) to the Providence and Portſmouth Stage Carriages, and purpoſe to ſet off from Hartford on the Firſt Monday of May next, the one for New-York, the other for Boſton, to drive four good able Horſes; change the Set at about half the Diſtance between thoſe Places; to arrive in Boſton Wedneſday Night; return out of Boſton Thurſday Noon, and to reach Hartford Saturday Night, ſo as to compleat the whole Diſtance from New York to Boſton in the Courſe of one Week: and for about the Price of the Hire of a ſingle Horſe. To prevent All Altercation and needleſs Delay, every Paſſenger is to enter his name at ſome place that will be appointed for the Purpoſe, and pay half his Paſſage a convenient Time before the Hour appointed for the Coach to ſet off from each Place reſpectively.

And the Subſcribers would inform any Perſon in New-York and Boſton, and if they are diſpoſed to unite with them in their Endeavour to ſerve the Public by furniſhing a Coach to make a Day's Journey out of their Towns upon the Road, they will readily co-operate with them in this Meaſure, and would be glad to receive from them the earlieſt Notice of ſuch Intention, which will render the Purchaſe of an additional Number of Horſes unneceſſary to us.

JONATHAN BROWN,
NICHOLAS BROWN.

Caſh given for clean Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

The ſubſcriber takes this method to advertiſe the public, that he has had great ſucceſs in that mortal diſtemper, the *Dropſy*, by a ſyrrup or beer, which has been effectual to many labouring under that diſeaſe, in particular Dr. Lot Brewſter of Middletown, is an inſtance of its ſalutary effects, by obtaining a compleat cure in a few weeks. Thoſe who are pleas'd to make the trial, either by applying to me in perſon, or ſending for the medicine, may depend on my beſt endeavours to ſerve them in this way, at a moderate price.

Jacob Burgot.

Great Barrington, Jan. 12, 1772.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber of Weſt Hartford, a lot of ground containing about eight acres, all good mowing ground, ſituate about 40 rods north of Capt. Timothy Seymour's——Alſo about two and a half acres of land, partly plow, and partly wood land, lying a quarter of a mile eaſt of ſaid Capt. Seymours, on Farmington road. For terms of ſale inquire of

Allin Stanly,

N. B. If the above ground is not ſold at private ſale by the 20th of March next, it will then be ſold at public vendue to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, innholder in Hartford.

Hartford, Feb. 7, 1772.

Middletown, January 29. 1772.

We the ſubſcribers being (by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown) appointed commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Edward Collins Whitmore late of ſaid Middletown deceas'd. Do give notice that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, on the third tueſdays of this and the three next months at the dwelling houſe of the late deceas'd in ſaid Middletown from two of the clock in the afternoon until ſix.

N.B. All accounts muſt be atteſted or will not be accepted.

Philip Mortimer,
Comfort Sage,
John Stocker. } Commiſſioners.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Capt. Juſtus Taylor of Middletown deceas'd, are deſired to ſend them in ſpeedily for adjuſtment. And all indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to avoid trouble, to

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All the houſhold goods, or the moſt valuable of them, lately belonging to the ſaid Capt. Juſtus Taylor, conſiſting of the very neweſt faſhion mehogany carv'd leather bottom chairs, with feet imitating eagle's claws, and two very fine mehogany ſquare tables, and a neat mehogany deſk, with rich and handſome furniture, tea table and other tables, caſes of drawers, three good feather beds, a quantity of plate, among which is a beautiful new faſhion bear quart tankard, porringers ſpoons, cream pot and caſtor, three braſs kettles, a quantity of pewter diſhes, &c. braſs dogs, poliſh'd ſteel ſhovel and tongs, and too many valuable articles to be here innumerated, and will be ſold at public vendue for caſh in hand, (before the delivery of the goods) to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 26th of February inſtant, at 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Timothy Bigelow innholder in ſaid Middletown, where gentlemen of taſte will do well to attend.——Said Henſhaw has 5 or 6 hogſheads of good Weſt-India RUM to ſell for Caſh.

Middletown, Feb. 8, 1772.

ALL Perſons that are Indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Book or Note, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately, to prevent trouble in the Law. Jonathan Fitch.

New-Haven, Feb. 6, 1772.

Printed by *E. Watſon*.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber at the houſe of Mr David Bull innholder in Hartford, on the 5th inſtant, a bright ſorrel colour'd horſe, a white ſtrip in the face, crooper gall'd, about 15 hands high, five years old, hair rub'd off his ſide, paces and trots, a hunting ſaddle, with a cloth, ſaddlebags, and a full buckle bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and return him to ſaid Bull's, or to the ſubſcriber in Colcheſter, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

JOHN TAINTOR.

Colcheſter, Feb. 7, 1772.

Boſton, January 1, 1772.

A Gentleman in England, of diſtinguiſhed character for many munificent deeds to the Public, having ordered his Correſpondent here to ſubſcribe Ten Guineas towards printing a ſecond Volume of Collection of Papers relative to the Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the Work will begin to be printed as ſoon as other Subſcribers ſufficient to defray the Expence ſhall appear. The Volume will be about the ſame ſize and delivered to ſubſcribers at the ſame price of the former. None will be printed for Sale, the Publiſher having principally in view the Preſervation of theſe Papers for the Benefit of Poſterity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to encourage the Printing of this Collection will be received by E. Watſon, *Printer in Hartford.—The Volume will contain about* 600 *Pages and no money is expected till the Books are delivered.*——

☞ *As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear, from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment.*

A few of the firſt Volume of *Collection of Papers*, may be had at the *Heart and Crown* in Boſton.

The ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that he has, at a conſiderable expence, purchaſed of Dr. Jonathan Blakſlee, the method of curing the Epilepſy, or Falling-Sickneſs, and Fits of the Convulſive kind ; and holds himſelf in readineſs to help and aſſiſt any of his fellow creatures, that are afflicted with that obſtinate diſorder. The cuſtom of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns, will be gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant,

Eliakim Fiſh.

Hartford, January 28, 1772.

TO BE SOLD

The noted excellent *farm lately belonging to Stephen Hopkins, Eſq; deceaſed, in the Nine Partners, Dutcheſs County, containing about 240 acres, is one of the fineſt farms in the county, yields about 70 ton of good English hay, well proportioned for plowing and timber land, well watered, with a large dwelling houſe, barn, orchard, cyder mill, cow-houſes, &c. hath been eſteemed by good Judges to be worth £. 2400 but may be had very cheap, the title indiſputable. it lieth in a pleaſant valley, in the center of Amenia precinct. There is alſo two other fine farms adjoining each, containing 263 acres, to be ſold. Alſo, a farm of 500 acres in the New Paltz patent, adjoining the North River, oppoſite to Poughkeepſie, hath on it a good ſaw mill, dwelling houſe, and conſiderable improvements, chiefly wood land, the title indiſputable, may be had extraordinary cheap. Enquire of*

t. b c. t. M. n. *ROSWEL HOPKINS.*

Wanted Immediately, a number of ſettlers, to remove and ſettle in a town called RELHAM, near Dartmouth College, in New-Hampſhire, and in other towns in ſaid province, where the land is remarkable rich, and on which inhabitants are removing faſt from this and the other colonies. Great encouragement will be given to thoſe who ſpeedily apply to the publiſhers of the New Hampſhire Gazette at Portſmouth, between this, and the firſt of March.

The ROYAL SPIRITUAL
MAGAZINE:
OR, THE
CHRISTIAN's GRAND
TREASURE.

Printed at Philadelphia by Subſcription. This Publication is in monthly Numbers, Price One Shilling for each.

The Fourth Number is already publiſhed, and the Fifth, is in the Preſs.

GENTLEMEN who are pleaſed to exemplify and encourage this Work, may repoſe their Names with the Printer, in Hartford, where the firſt, ſecond, third and fourth Numbers may be ſeen and examined. Likewiſe,

PROPOSALS for PRINTING the WORKS of
Flavius Joſephus.

In Four Volumes, Octavo, tranſlated by Sir ROGER L'ESTRANGE, Kt. at the moderate Price of *Seven Shillings*, Pennſylvania Money each Volume, ſewed in blue Boards. Subſcriptions are taken in as above. I am the Public's moſt obliged humble ſervant,

JOHN M'GIBBONS.

ALL perſons indebted by judgment, execution, bond, book debt, or otherwiſe, to the company of *Gardiner & Jepſon*, or the ſubſcriber, are deſired to ſettle, and pay their debts to *JESSE ROOT*, Eſq; in Hartford, by the firſt day of March next, or expect trouble without further notice.

WILLIAM JEPSON.

Hartford, Jan. 20, 1772.

THIS gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that William Jepſon has removed from his dwelling houſe in Queen-Street Hartford, to his houſe next door to Deacon Daniel Bull's, at the head of Tanner's-Lane, weſt of the town bridge, and all perſons that have any accounts or demands againſt him of whatſoever nature, are hereby notified that conſtant attendance will be given, by his or his attorney Mr. *Joſeph Church*, jun. at his houſe at the head of Tanner's lane aforeſaid, on every Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. in each week from this date, to the firſt day of March next enſuing, that they may be adjuſted by that time, in order for a final ſettlement of his affairs.

Hartford, January 17, 1772.

P. S. Any perſon poſſeſſed of any Book or Books belonging to ſaid William Jepſon, either Phyſic, Surgery, Anatomy, Hiſtory or Divinity, are deſired to return the ſame immediately to him, at his ſhop aforeſaid.

N B It being found very ill convenient, on account of the ſeaſon of the year for ſaid Jepſon to attend ſaid buſineſs at his ſhop in Queen Street aforeſaid, is the occaſion of the alteration of the place for attending ſaid buſineſs.

Hartford, January 27, 1772.

Broke out of the County Goal in this town, the laſt evening, and made their eſcape——one Obadiah Mathers of New-Cambridge, in Farmington, who was committed on an execution of 500l. now recovered againſt him at ſaid Court, by a young woman for defamation,——Alſo, one Jechaniah Holcomb of Simſbury, one Jonas Caſe of Hebron, and one John Swaney a tranſient perſon, laſt from Chatham, all for debt.——Alſo, one George Tryon, belonging to Farmington, a young lad committed for want of bail, on a young woman's ſwearing a child upon him.—Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Mathers, ſhall have a reward of Forty Shillings, and for either of the other Thirty Shillings,

per EZEKIEL WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

[FEBRUARY, M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 374.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, to TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1772.

Ezekiel Williams Esq

On the Injuſtice of thinking any Life pleaſing to the Omnipotent Being, that is not uſeful to Mankind.

An Eaſtern Tale.

IT pleaſed the mighty Sovereign Abbas Caraſcan, from whom the Kings of the earth derive honour and dominion, to ſet Mirza his ſervant, over the province of Tauris. In the hand of Mirza the balance of diſtribution was ſuſpended with impartiality ; and under his adminiſtration the weak were protected, the learned received honour, and the diligent became rich ; Mirza therefore, was beheld by every eye with complacency, and every tongue pronounced bleſſings upon his head. But it was obſerved, that he derived no joy from the benefits which he diffuſed ; he became penſive and melancholy ; he ſpent his leiſure in ſolitude ; in his palace he ſat motionleſs upon a ſofa ; and, when he went out, his walk was ſlow, and his eyes were fixed upon the ground : He applied to the buſineſs of the State with reluctance ; and reſolved to relinquiſh the toil of government, of which he could no longer enjoy the reward.

He therefore obtained permiſſion to approach the throne of his Sovereign ; and being aſked what was his requeſt, he made this reply : "May the Lord of the world forgive the ſlave whom he hath honoured, if Mirza preſume again to lay the bounty of Abbas at his feet. Thou haſt given me the dominion of a country, fruitful as the gardens of Damaſcus ; and a city, glorious above all others, except that only which reflects the ſplendour of thy preſence. But the longeſt life is a period ſcarce ſufficient to prepare for death : All other buſineſs is vain and trivial, as the toil of emmets in the path of the traveller under whoſe foot they periſh for ever ; and all enjoyment is unſubſtantial and evaneſcent, as the colours of the bow that appears in the interval of a ſtorm. Suffer me therefore, to prepare for the approach of eternity ; let me give up my ſoul to meditation ; let ſolitude and ſilence acquaint me with the myſteries of devotion ; let me forget the world, and by the world be forgotten, till the moment arrives in which the veil of eternity ſhall fall, and I ſhall be found at the bar of the Almighty." Mirza then bowed himſelf to the earth, and ſtood ſilent.

By the command of Abbas it is recorded that at theſe words he trembled upon that throne, at the footſtool of which the world pays homage : He looked round upon his Nobles ; but every countenance was pale, and every eye was upon the earth. No man opened his mouth ; and the King firſt broke ſilence, after it had continued near an hour :

"Mirza, terror and doubt are come upon me ; I am alarmed, as a man who ſuddenly perceives that he is near the brink of a precipice, and is urged forward by an irreſiſtible force ; but yet, I know not, whether my danger is a reality or a dream. I am, as thou art, a reptile of the earth ; my life is a moment, and eternity, in which days, years, and ages are nothing ; Eternity is before me, for which I alſo ſhould prepare ; But by whom then muſt the faithful be governed ? By thoſe only, who have no fear of judgment ? By thoſe only, whoſe life is brutal, becauſe, like brutes, they do not conſider that they ſhall die ? Or who, indeed, are the faithful ? Are the buſy multitudes that crowd the city in a ſtate of perdition ? And is the cell of the derviſe alone the gate of Paradiſe ? To all, the life of a derviſe is not poſſible : To all, therefore, it cannot be a duty. Depart to the houſe which has in this city been prepared for thy reſidence ; I will meditate on the reaſon of thy requeſt ; and may he, who illuminates the mind of the humble, enable me to determine with wiſdom."

Mirza departed ; and on the third day, having received no command, he again requeſted an audience, and it was granted. When he entered the Royal Preſence, his countenance appeared more chearful ; he drew a letter from his boſom, and, having kiſſed it, he preſented it with his right hand.

"My Lord, ſaid he, I have learned by this letter, which I received from Coſrou the man who now ſtands before thee, in what manner life may be beſt improved. I am enabled to look back with pleaſure, and forward with hope ; and I ſhall now rejoice ſtill to be the ſhadow of thy power at Tauris, and to keep thoſe honours which I ſo lately wiſhed to reſign." The King, who had liſtened to Mirza with a mixture of ſurpriſe and curioſity, immediately gave the letter to Coſrou, and commanded it ſhould be read. The eyes of the Court were at once fixed on the hoary ſage, whoſe countenance was ſuffuſed with an honeſt bluſh ; and it was not without ſome heſitation that he read theſe words :

"To Mirza, whom the wiſdom of Abbas, our mighty Lord, has honoured with dominion, be everlaſting health ! When I heard thy purpoſe to withdraw the bleſſings of thy government from the thouſands of Tauris, my heart was wounded with the arrow of affliction, and my eyes became dim with ſorrow. But who ſhall ſpeak before the King, when he is troubled ; and who ſhall boaſt of knowledge, when he is diſtreſſed by doubt ? To thee I will relate the events of my youth, which thou haſt renewed before me ; and thoſe truths which they taught me, may the Prophet multiply to thee.

Under the inſtruction of the phyſician Aluazar, I obtained an early knowledge of his art. To thoſe who were ſmitten with diſeaſe, I could adminiſter plants, which the ſun had impregnated with the ſpirit of health. But the ſcenes of pain, languor, and mortality, which were perpetually riſing before me, made me often tremble for myſelf. I ſaw the grave open at my feet : I determined, therefore, to contemplate only the regions beyond it, and to deſpiſe every acquiſition which I could not keep. I conceived an opinion, that as there was no merit but in voluntary poverty, and ſilent meditation, thoſe who deſired money were not proper objects of bounty ; and that by all, who were proper objects of bounty, money was deſpiſed. I, therefore, buried mine in the earth ; and renouncing ſociety, I wandered into a wild and ſequeſtered part of the country ; my dwelling was a cave by the ſide of a hill. I drank the running water from the ſpring, and eat ſuch fruits and herbs as I could find. To increaſe the auſterity of my life, I frequently watched all night, ſitting at the entrance of the cave with my face to the eaſt, reſigning myſelf to the ſecret influences of the Prophet, and expecting illuminations from above. One morning after my nocturnal vigil, juſt as I perceived the horizon glow at the approach of the ſun, the power of ſleep became irreſiſtible, and I ſunk under it. I imagined myſelf ſtill ſitting at the entrance of my cell ; that the dawn increaſed ; and that, as I looked earneſtly for the firſt beam of day, a dark ſpot ſeemed to intercept it. I perceived that it was in motion ; it increaſed in ſize as it drew near, and at length I diſcovered it to be an eagle. I ſtill kept my eye fixed ſtedfaſtly upon it, and ſaw it alight at a ſmall diſtance, where I now deſcried a fox whoſe two fore legs appeared to be broken. Before this fox the eagle laid part of a kid which it had brought in its talons, and then diſappeared. When I awaked, I laid my forehead upon the ground, and bleſſed the Prophet for the inſtruction of the morning. I reviewed my dream, and ſaid thus to myſelf ; Coſrou, thou haſt done well to renounce the tumult, the buſineſs and the vanities of life ; but thou haſt as yet done it only in part : Thou art ſtill every day buſied in the ſearch of food, thy mind is not wholly at reſt, neither is thy truſt in providence compleat. What art thou taught by this viſion ? If thou haſt ſeen an eagle commiſſioned by heaven to feed a fox that is lame, ſhall not the hand of Heaven alſo ſupply thee with food ; when that which prevents thee from procuring it for thyſelf is not neceſſity but devotion ? I was now ſo confident of a miraculous ſupply, that I neglected to walk out for my repaſt, which, after the firſt day, I expected with an impatience that left me little power of attending to any other object : This impatience, however, I laboured to ſuppreſs and perſiſted in my reſolution ; but my eyes at length began to fail me, and my knees ſmote each other ; I threw myſelf backward, and hoped my weakneſs would ſoon increaſe to inſenſibility. But I was ſuddenly rouzed by the voice of an inviſible being, who pronounced theſe words :

"Coſrou, I am the angel who by the command of the Almighty have regiſtered the thoughts of thy heart, which I am now commiſſioned to reprove. While thou waſt attempting to become wiſe above that which is revealed, thy virtue has perverted the inſtruction that was vouchſafed thee. Art thou diſabled as the fox ? Haſt thou not rather the powers of the eagle ? Ariſe, let the eagle be the object of thy emulation. To pain and ſickneſs be thou again the meſſenger of eaſe and health. Virtue is not reſt, but action. If thou doſt good to man, as an evidence of thy love to God, thy virtue will be exalted from moral to divine ; and that happineſs which is the pledge of Paradiſe, will be thy reward upon earth."

"At theſe words I was no leſs aſtoniſhed than if a mountain had been overturned at my feet. I humbled myſelf in the duſt ; I returned to the city, I dug up my treaſure ; I was liberal, yet I became rich. My ſkill in reſtoring health to the body, gave me frequent opportunities of curing the diſeaſes of the ſoul. I put on the ſacred veſtments ; I grew eminent beyond my merit : and it was the pleaſure of the King that I ſhould ſtand before him. Now, therefore, be not offended, I boaſt of no knowledge that I have not received ; As the ſands of the deſert drink up the drops of rain, or the dew of the morning ; ſo do I alſo, who am but duſt, imbibe the inſtructions of the Prophet. Believe then that it is he who tells thee, all knowledge is prophane, which terminates in thyſelf ; and, by a life waſted in ſpeculation, little even of this can be gained. When the gates of Paradiſe are thrown open before thee, thy mind ſhall be irradiated in a moment ; here thou canſt little more than pile error upon error ; there thou ſhalt build truth upon truth. Wait, therefore, for the glorious viſion ; and in the mean time emulate the eagle. Much is in thy power ; and, therefore, much is expected of thee. Though the Almighty only can give virtue ; yet, as a Prince thou mayeſt ſtimulate thoſe to beneficence, who act from no higher motive than

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P O L A N D, Warſaw, Nov. 9.

HIS Majeſty the King of Poland, thank be
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horrid attempts made on his ſacred perſo
The wound which he received on the head fro
a ſabre is not dangerous. All thoſe who hav
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King, was buried the 6th of this month in th
church yard of the Diſſidents, with the greate
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days. The miller and his wife, to whoſe hou
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LONDON, *November* 16.

Extract of a Letter which Prince Gallit
zin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague
received the 14th inſt. from an office
on board the Ruſſian fleet, in the Ar
chipelago, dated at Taſſo, Oct. 19.

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Ezekiel Williams Esq

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POLAND, Warſaw, Nov. 9.

HIS Majeſty the King of Poland, thank heaven, is pretty well, conſidering the late horrid attempts made on his ſacred perſon. The wound which he received on the head from a ſabre is not dangerous. All thoſe who have ſeen the coach he was in, and the clothes he wore that day agree that the hand of the Almighty had viſibly protected him on the occaſion. His garment is pierced in two different parts, not only with balls, but ſeemingly with cut lead, beſides a ſtroke upon the back which is cut in two, without his Majeſty's receiving any wound.

The Heyduck, who loſt his life by the courageous reſiſtance he made to ſave that of the King, was buried the 6th of this month in the church yard of the Diſſidents, with the greateſt pomp, and the company who followed the corpſe amounted to upwards of a thouſand perſons, amongſt whom were three Knights of the King's Orders. The mother of this faithful ſervant will be amply provided for the remainder of her days. The miller and his wife, to whoſe houſe the King retired in the night have received an hundred ducats from his Majeſty, who hath beſides given orders for a new mill to be built at his own expence, which is to be poſſeſſed by them and their deſcendants free of all taxes and impoſts. The aſſaſſins were concealed in the Dominicans convent in the old town, and from that aſylum watched the opportunity to execute their barbarous deſign.

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Extract of a Letter which Prince Gallitzin, the Ruſſian Miniſter at the Hague, received the 14th inſt. from an officer on board the Ruſſian fleet, in the Archipelago, dated at Taſſo, Oct. 19.

"The tranſactions of the preſent campaign, tho' perhaps not ſo brilliant as thoſe of laſt year, are nevertheleſs of ſome conſequence. Before any great ſtroke could be ſtruck, it was neceſſary previouſly to deſtroy the magazines which were eſtabliſhed for the ſupply of the captial. With this view Count Alexis Orlow went with the fleet and bombarded Negropont, while the troops which landed ſeized the magazines of corn and flour. His ſquadron afterwards cruiſed along the coaſt of Macedonia, bombarded Cavallo, deſtroyed or carried off the conſiderable magazines at Salonica, and in the gulph of Caſſandra. On the other ſide, Count Theodore Orlow ſcoured Natolia, cannonaded Rhodes, and afterwards entered the gulph of Macrin. This place ſince the war has been made the depoſitory of the corn that is brought from Syria and Egypt, which from thence is ſent by land to Conſtantinople. Under the direction of his Excellency I had the honour to command the troops that were ſent aſhore upon this occaſion. The enemy at firſt made a ſhew of defending their magazines, but were ſoon obliged to abandon them with the loſs of ſixty men, beſides ſeveral wounded and made priſoners. We likewiſe took ſome chebecks and four pieces of cannon, and had only two men killed and a few men wounded. A tranſport ſhip with troops on board was attacked by five Turkiſh galleys, but after a ſmart engagement the latter were forced to ſheer off. This is the ſubſtance of what has paſſed in this part of the world."

NOVEMBER 23.

The great cauſe between Sir James Lowther and the Duke of Portland is certainly finally determined by the trial on Wedneſday laſt. The title of the Duke to Inglewood Foreſt is now eſtabliſhed by the *Nullum Tempus* act paſſed laſt ſeſſions, which declares an undiſturbed poſſeſſion of 60 years a ſufficient title, and now precludes government from granting a freſh leaſe. The eſtate has been in the Portland family near 64 years.

Extract of a Letter from Eye, in Suffolk, dated October 31, to a Merchant in London.

"We have had this week a very odd affair happened, within Four miles of this Town. Farmer W. whom you know is very wealthy; and a great engroſſer of ſmall farms to the great hurt of many people about him; having three Years corn by him, and the poor being in great want, the parſon of the pariſh, a very good ſort of man, deſired him divers times to ſupply the poor with it, at a moderate price, but in vain. Laſt Sunday the Farmer being at church (a thing not common with him) the Parſon took his text from Prov xi. ver. 26.—"He that withholdeth corn the people ſhall curſe him: But bleſſing ſhall be upon the head of him that ſelleth it." The gentleman handled his diſcourſe ſo well (being an excellent preacher) that it wrought ſo powerfully upon the Farmer, that next day he employed workmen to threſh out his wheat; but to his great ſurpriſe, on opening the firſt ſtack, he found a whole Year's crop deſtroyed by vermin! and they had begun upon the next year: this ſo affected him, that he retired to his bed-chamber and hanged himſelf; but was diſcovered by his wife before he was dead, cut down, and he is in a fair way of recovery. This has ſo much alarmed the reſt of the Farmers, that they are determined to threſh out their corn, by which we hope ſoon to be ſupplied with it at a reaſonable price. But it is to the Parſon's eloquence we are indebted for it, and not to the goodneſs of the Farmers, many of whom are a diſgrace to human nature."

LONDON,

Nov. 16. By a gentleman juſt arrived from Dublin, we are informed, that Dr. Lucas, the late celebrated Iriſh Patriot, died ſo poor, that, like a ſecond Ariſtides, his family muſt be taken care of at the public expence.—A rare inſtance of patriotiſm, when it is well known he has often refuſed 1000l. a year penſion for himſelf, and a majority for his eldeſt ſon, who has been living ever ſince the laſt peace on Lieutenant's half pay.

We hear that Mr. Cunningham is modelling a deſign for a monument to the memory of the late late Dr. Lucas: the deſign of which is the ſtatue of Liberty letting fall her ſtaff, and exhibiting a baſſarelievo on a ſhield, repreſenting the Doctor defending Hibernia from oppreſſion, with other emblems, &c. the expence of which will not exceed 300l.

The Gardner at Wauſworth who lately engaged to drink a butt of beer in fourteen days, has actually effected it in eight.—He performed the ſame about eight years ago.

A gentleman at Wincheſter meeting a friend, told him *Vowel* was condemned to be hanged. Well, ſays the other, I am glad to find it is neither *you* or *I*.

In an inventory of the effects of a Gentleman, who lately died in the county of Donnegal, in Ireland, which has been tranſmitted, by an eminent Attorney at that place, to the heir at law of the deceaſed in this city, is the following *curious* article:—*Item.* To an *empty* candle cheſt, *full* of old wigs, *worth nothing at all*, 0l. 5s. 0d.

ANECDOTE.

THE late Captain William Montagu was a commander in the Navy, and brother to the Earl of S—h. He was remarkable for his humour, and went by the name of Mad Montagu. Being at Portſmouth, where he commanded one of the King's ſhips, and where a Dutch man of war then lay; an accident happened to the latter by loſing her boat and all her people at Spithead in bad weather. Word thereof being brought to Montagu, and that ſeveral of the dead bodies were driven aſhore on the beach, he ſent away his Cockſwain and ſeveral of his people, to put the dead men's hands into their pockets. At dinner this misfortune was the ſubject, the Dutch Captain being in company, when Capt. Montagu obſerved, that "they were drowned, Dutchman like, with their hands in their pockets." It nettled Mynheer to ſuch a degree that he threatened to call him to an account. Montagu laughing at his taking offence ſwore "he would be d——d if it was not ſo," and offered to be fifty guineas to five, which being accepted by Mynheer, all the company, by agreement, after dinner, poſted away to the ſpot, where, finding it to be as Montagu had ſaid, the Dutchman was ſo aſhamed, that he went on board his ſhip, and did not come on ſhore again till they had convinced him it was only a piece of Montagu's fun.

PHILADELPHIA, January, 27.

Extract of a Letter to a Gentleman in Burlington, from a Correſpondent in London.

"You will ſoon have a ſtrong proof of the attention of Government to thoſe who have ſupported the power of Parliament in America, in the appointment of Z. H—d, Eſq; to the Government of Maryland, it being now no ſecret that that province will fall into the hands of the Crown.—It is ſaid that Mr. H—s is to ſucceed him in his Office in Penſylvania."

NEW-YORK, *February*, 20.

From Newburgh, in Ulſter county, we learn, that a few Days ſince, at the Raiſing of a building there, ſome Words happened between one Samuel Moor, and David Horton, which ſoon brought on Blows, when the former was beat to ſuch a Degree that he died in three Days after. Horton, was immediately committed to Goal.

Saturday laſt the Brig Liberty, Capt. Prince, arrived here from Cayanne, in ſeven Weeks. On his Paſſage, touched at the Windward Iſlands, where he was informed, that on the 27th of December laſt a moſt terrible Fire broke out in the Iſland, of Granada, which burnt down no leſs than 600 Houſes; and that not more then 40 were left ſtanding in the whole Town of Grenada.

BOSTON, February 20.

We hear that the Members of Dr. COOPER's Congregation have already ſubſcribed a Sum which is thougt Sufficient for the Purpoſe of Errecting a large and elegant Church; and that among the generous Subſcribers for this Purpoſe, the Honorable JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; diſtinguiſhed on many Occaſions by his Benevolence and publick Spirit, has given One Thouſand Pounds, Lawful Money.

We are informed, that at the Requeſt of a Committee appointed by this Town, an ORATION is to be publickly delivered next Month by JOSEPH WARREN, Eſq; on the dangerous Tendency of *Standing Armies* to the Rights of *Civil Society*; and in Commemoration of the *horrid Maſſacre* perpetrated on the 5th of March 1770.

HARTFORD, February 25.

At the Superior Court held at Litchfield the 11th inſtant, came on the trial of the notorious John Brown, for the third offence of burglary, when after a lengthy hearing both on the part of the crown and priſoner, the caſe was committed to the jury, who, after a conſultation of three days, return'd with a verdict GUILTY. Whereupon ſentence of death was pronounced upon him, which is to be executed the firſt of July next.

For the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Mr. Watſon,

THE extortion, oppreſſion, and maſſacre in *North-Carolina*, under colour of law, and countenance of wicked men in authority, together with the late attempt upon our fellow ſubjects at *Hinſdale*, &c. brought to my mind *Brady* and *Tates* verſion, of the eighty ſecond pſalm; which your inſerting in your next paper, will, I make no doubt, be acceptable to all lovers of truth, juſtice, religion, liberty, and the rights and privileges of Engliſhmen.

Amicus Juſtitiæ.

Connecticut, Feb. 18, 1772.

Pſalm LXXXII.

1. GOD in his great aſſembly ſtands,
where his impartial Eye
In ſtate ſurveys the earthly Gods,
and does their judgments try.
2. How dare ye then unjuſtly judge,
or be to Sinners kind?
Defend the Orphans and the Poor;
let ſuch your Juſtice find.
4. Protect the humble helpleſs Man,
reduc'd to deep Diſtreſs,
And let not him become a Prey
to ſuch as would oppreſs.
5. They neither know, nor will they
but blindly rove and ſtray: [learn,
Juſtice and Truth, the World's Sup-
thru' all the land decay. [ports,
6. Well then might God in anger ſay,
"I've call'd you by my Name:
"I've ſaid y'are God's, & all ally'd
"to the moſt High in Fame
7. "But ne'ertheleſs your unjuſt Deeds
"to ſtrict account I'll call:
"You all ſhall die like common Men,
"like other Tyrants fall."
8. Ariſe, & thy juſt Judgments, Lord,
throughout the Earth diſplay;
And all the Nations of the World
ſhall own thy righteous Sway.

Would obſerve farther, that "thus ſaith the Lord God—the prince ſhall not take of the people's inheritance by oppreſſion, to thruſt them out of their poſſeſſion." *

"They are to govern (ſays a learned writer of an eſtabliſhed reputation) by promulgated, eſtabliſhed laws, not to be varied in particular caſes, but to have *rule* for rich and poor, for the favourite at court, and the *countryman at plough*. †

To which I would add, that no man, however dignified by office, has any *right* to do *wrong*. And that the greater and more numerous his obligations are, the more agravated or numerous his tranſgreſſions wil be.

As the faithleſs & cruel guardian, that inhumanly butchers his innocent ward, the defenceleſs infant, for the ſake of ſeizing his eſtate, is more guilty than a common robber & murderer. "The very *attempting* an inſtance of injuſtice, or aſſiſting others in ſuch an *attempt*, muſt be *wrong* and *evil*." "If there be any thing which P can truly and properly call his, then if T takes or uſes it, without the conſent of P, he declares it to be *his* (for if it was *his* he could do no more) when it is *not his*, and ſo acts a *lye*: in which conſiſts the *idea* and formal ratio of moral evil." ‡

If eighty or ninety years quiet and peaceable poſſeſſion, under a grant made by one of his Majeſty's general aſſemblies, together with a lawful purchaſe, made of the Indians, the prime occupants, will not create a good property, what will?

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* Ezek. xlvi.
† Locke on Government, Fol 239.
‡ Wollaſton's Religion Nature, Fol. 255.

Juſt Publiſhed, and are ready for the Subſcribers,

SIX DISCOURSES,

On Different Subjects; preached by the
Rev'd NATHANIEL HOOKER, *A. M.*
And late Paſtor of the fourth Church of Chriſt
in Hartford. Being,
A Poſthumous Publication,
from the Author's
Original Manuſcripts,
At the Deſire, and with the Advice, of many
Judicious Perſons, both of the Clergy and
Laity.

Loſt about two months ſince, a long ſcarlet cardinal CLOAK, almoſt new, had a yard red ribbon, for ſtrings, with a head, and a piece of gymp before. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the printing office, ſhall be thankfully rewarded.

WHEREAS more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Middlebury, on Otter Creek, lately granted by the governor of New Hampſhire, have applied to me the ſubſcriber one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Litchfield, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors. Theſe are therefore to warn the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Elias Reed innholder in Saliſbury in Litchfield county, on thurſday the twelveth day of March next, at twelve o'clock on ſaid day then and there to tranſact any buſineſs that ſhall be thought proper to forward and promote the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip, or any other buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Saliſbury, in Litchfield county, this 5th day of February, A. D. 1772.

James Landon, Juſtice of the Peace.

TO be ſold a certain tract of Land, lying near the Oſatonock river, at the ſouth weſt part of the town of Cornwall, containing about 90 acres, ſaid lands hath a ſmall orchard on it, and about ſeven acres of good Engliſh meadow on it, about 30 acres under improvement, the reſt good timber'd land, Whoſoever ſhall appear to buy ſaid lands, if we cant agree I will leave it to indifferent men; payment to be made the one half in ſix months from the ſale, provided good ſecurity is given, the other half in twelve months. Said land is to be ſold at public vendue on the 22d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, provided that none appear to buy ſaid lands, before ſaid day, ſaid lands to be ſold by REUBEN DEAN.

Cornwall, 15th January 1772.

Wanted for a Forge in New-Milford, two good Bloomers that are maſters of the buſineſs, ſober, honeſt men, that can be well recommended, and that will be ſteady to their employ; ſuch perſons may meet with good encouragement, by applying to Angus Nicholſon at New Milford, or William Stanton at Litchfield; they may depend upon receiving the pay punctually, according to the agreement that ſhall be made, ſhould be glad to have ſuch perſons apply by the firſt of March next, if convenient, or as ſoon after as poſſible.

ALL Perſons that are Indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Book or Note, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately, to prevent trouble in the Law. Jonathan Fitch.

New-Haven, Feb. 6, 1772.

☞ *No Advertiſements will for the future be publiſhed in this paper, without the money is firſt paid, unleſs it be for ſuch perſons as have open accounts with The Printer.*

POETS CORNER.

Hull ALE, A Poem.

By W. TAYLOR.

LONG time did a ſilly old proverb prevail.
That meat, drink & cloth, were all found in good ale,
Till a lover of truth went on purpoſe to Hull,
And to try an experiment, drank his ſkin full;
He began to ſee viſions, his head it turn'd round,
Till off from his keffel he fell on the ground,
There in trance profound our philoſopher mellow,
Lay all night in the ſnow conſulting his pillow;
Oracular vapours give prophecy birth,
As Plutark reports, ſpringing out of the earth.
Whether this was the cauſe or however inſpir'd,
Our ſage gave a ſentence will e'er be admir'd,
'Twas this," I pronounce that good ale is good meat,
For I find, I have no inclination to eat;
That good ale is good drink, is a lye. I'll be ſworn;
For I ne'er was ſo dry ſince the hour I was born.
The cloth cries a punſter who chanc'd to come by
Muſt be a good drab, if it kept you ſo *Dry*.

WHEREAS the Communication between the capital Places of New York and Boſton is of the greateſt public Concern: The Subſcribers, living in Hartford, have projected a Plan, upon proper Encouragement, for eſtabliſhing a STAGE COACH, for the Conveyance of Paſſengers through that beautiful Part of the Country of the Upper Poſt Road, to and from thoſe Places; and accordingly have actually built two neat Coaches, for Structure and Convenience equal (if not ſuperior) to the Providence and Portſmouth Stage Carriages, and purpoſe to ſet off from Hartford on the Firſt Monday of May next, the one for New-York, the other for Boſton, to drive four good able Horſes; change the Set at about half the Diſtance between thoſe Places; to arrive in Boſton Wedneſday Night; return out of Boſton Thurſday Noon, and to reach Hartford Saturday Night, ſo as to compleat the whole Diſtance from New York to Boſton in the Courſe of one Week and for about the Price of the Hire of a ſingle Horſe. To prevent All Alteration and needleſs Delay, every Paſſenger is to enter his name at ſome place that will be appointed for the Purpoſe, and pay half his Paſſage a convenient Time before the Hour appointed for the Coach to ſet off from each Place reſpectively.

And the Subſcribers would inform any Perſon in New York and Boſton, and if they are diſpoſed to unite with them in their Endeavour to ſerve the Public by furniſhing a Coach to make a Day's Journey out of their Towns up on the Road, they will readily co operate with them in this Meaſure, and would be glad to receive from them the earlieſt Notice of ſuch Intention, which will render the Purchaſe of an additional Number of Horſes unneceſſary to us.

JONATHAN BROWN,
NICHOLAS BROWN.

Boſton, January 1, 1772.

A Gentleman in England, of diſtinguiſhed character for many munificent deeds to the Public, having ordered his Correſpondent here to ſubſcribe Ten Guineas towards printing a ſecond Volume of Collection of Papers relative to the Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts Bay, the Work will begin to be printed as ſoon as other Subſcribers ſufficient to defray the Expence ſhall appear. The Volume will be about the ſame ſize and delivered to ſubſcribers at the ſame price of the former. None will be printed for Sale, the Publiſher having principally in view the Preſervation of theſe Papers for the Benefit of Poſterity.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to encourage the Printing of this Collection will be received by E. Watſon, Printer in Hartford.—The Volume will contain about 600 Pages and no money is expected till the Books are delivered.—

☞ *As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear, from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment.*

A few of the firſt Volume of *Collection of Papers*, may be had at the *Heart and Crown* in Boſton.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for the Connecticut Courant, *are deſired to leave their reſpective ballances at the ſeveral places where their papers have been left, as ſoon as may be, up to No 378, at which time he will diſcontinue riding as a carrier of ſaid paper, as he finds by long experience, that the number of ſubſcribers for ſaid paper, is by far too ſmall to defray the expence.*

JOHN GILL.

ALL perſons that have any demands on the eſtate of Capt. Juſtus Taylor of Middletown deceas'd, are deſired to ſend them in ſpeedily for adjuſtment. And all indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make ſpeedy payment to avoid trouble, to

BENJAMIN HENSHAW, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. All the houſhold goods, or the moſt valuable of them, lately belonging to the ſaid Capt Juſtus Taylor, conſiſting of the very neweſt faſhion mehogany carv'd leather bottom chairs, with feet imitating eagle claws and two very fine mehogany ſquare tables, and a neat mehogany deſk with rich and handſome furniture, tea table and other tables, caſes of drawers, three good feather beds, a quantity of plate among which is a beautiful new faſhion bear quart tankard, porringers ſpoons, cream pot and caſtor, three braſs kettles, a quantity of pewter diſhes, &c. braſs dogs, poliſhed ſteel ſhovel and tongs, and too many valuable articles to be here innumerated, and will be ſold at public vendue for caſh in hand, (before the delivery of the goods) to the higheſt bidder, on Wedneſday the 26th of February inſtant, at 2 o'clock afternoon, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Timothy Bigelow innholder in ſaid Middletown, where gentlemen of taſte will do well to attend.—Said Henſhaw has 5 or 6 hogſheads of good Weſt-India RUM to ſell for Caſh.

Middletown, Feb 3 1772.

Middletown, January 29. 1772.

We the ſubſcribers being

(by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown) appointed commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Edward Collins Whitmore late of ſaid Middletown deceas'd, Do give notice that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, on the third tueſdays of this and the three next months at the dwelling houſe of the late deceas'd in ſaid Middletown from two of the clock in the afternoon until ſix.

N.B. All accounts muſt be atteſted or will not be accepted.

Philip Mortimer,
Comfort Sage,
John Stocker. } Commiſſioners.

To be ſold by the ſubſcriber

of Weſt Hartford a lot of ground containing about eight acres, all good mowing ground, ſituate about 40 rods north of Capt. Timothy Seymour's—Alſo about two and a half acres of land, partly plow, and partly wood land, lying a quarter of a mile eaſt of ſaid Capt. Seymours, on Farmington road. For terms of ſale inquire of

Allin Stanly.

N. B. If the above ground is not ſold at private ſale by the [illegible] of March next it will then be ſold at public vendue to the higheſt bidder, at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler, innholder in Hartford.

Hartford, Feb. [illegible] 1772.

The ſubſcriber takes

this method to advertiſe the public, that he has had great ſucceſs in that mortal diſtemper, the *Dropſy*, by a ſyrup or beer, which has been effectual to many labouring under that diſeaſe, in particular Dr. Lot Brewſter of Middletown, is an inſtance of its ſalutary effects, by obtaining a compleat cure in a few weeks. Thoſe who are pleas'd to make the trial, either by applying to me in perſon, or ſending for the medicine, may depend on my beſt endeavours to ſerve them in this way, at a moderate price.

Jacob Burgot.

Great Barrington, Jan. 12, 1772.

TO BE SOLD

The noted excellent

farm lately belonging to Stephen Hopkins, Eſq; deceaſed in the Nine Partners, Dutcheſs County containing about 240 acres, is one of the fineſt farms in the county yields about 70 ton of good Engliſh hay, well proportioned for plowing and timber land, well watered, with a large dwelling houſe, barn, orchard, cyder mill, cowhouſes, &c. hath been eſteemed by good Judges to be worth £2400 but may be had very cheap, the title indiſputable, it lieth in a pleaſant valley, in the center of Amenia precinct. There is alſo two other fine farms adjoining each containing 263 acres, to be ſold. Alſo, a farm of 500 acres in the New Paltz patent, adjoining the North River, oppoſite to Poughkeepſie, hath on it a good farm with dwelling houſe and conſiderable improvements, chiefly wood land, the title indiſputable, may be had extraordinary cheap. Enquire of

t. b c t. M. n. *ROSWEL HOPKINS.*

ALL perſons indebted by judgment, execution, bond, book debt, or otherwiſe, to the company of *Gardner & Jepſon*, or the ſubſcriber are deſired to ſettle and pay their debts to *JESSE ROOT*, Eſq; in Hartford, by the firſt day of March next, or expect trouble without further notice.

WILLIAM JEPSON.

Hartford, Jan. 20. 1772.

THIS gives public notice to all whom it may concern, that William Jepſon has removed from his dwelling houſe in Queen Street Hartford, to his houſe next door to Deacon Daniel Bull's, at the head of Tanner's Lane, weſt of the town bridge, and all perſons that have any accounts or demands againſt him of whatſoever nature, are hereby notified that conſtant attendance will be given, by him or his attorney Mr. *Joſeph Church* jun at his houſe at the head of Tanner's lane aforeſaid on every Tueſday, Wedneſday, Thurſday and Friday, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. in each week from this date, to the firſt day of March next enſuing, that they may be adjuſted by that time, in order for a final ſettlement of his affairs.

Hartford, January 17. 1772.

P S Any perſon poſſeſſed of any Book or Books belonging to ſaid William Jepſon, either Phyſic, Surgery, Anatomy, Hiſtory or Divinity, are deſired to return the ſame immediately to him, at his ſhop aforeſaid.

N B It being found very ill convenient on account of the ſeaſon of the year for ſaid Jepſon to attend ſaid buſineſs at his ſhop in Queen Street aforeſaid, is the occaſion of the alteration of the place for attending ſaid buſineſs.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber

at the houſe of Mr David Bull innholder in Hartford, on the 5th inſtant, a bright ſorrel colour'd horſe, a white ſtrip in the face, crooper gall'd, about 15 hands high, five years old, hair rub'd off his ſide, paces and trots, a hunting ſaddle, with a cloth, ſaddlebags, and a buckle bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and return him to ſaid Bull's, or to the ſubſcriber in Colcheſter, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

JOHN TAINTOR.

Colcheſter, Feb. 7. 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Capt. JOHN COLEMAN, late of Hartford deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler innholder in Hartford, on the laſt monday in February, the firſt and two laſt mondays in March next.

N. B. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid days.

Thomas Seymour,
Iſaac Sheldon,
George Smith. } *Commiſſioners.*

Hartford February 17, 1772.

Printed by *E. Watſon*.

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[MARCH. M.DCC.LXXII.

NUMBER 37[illegible]]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, to TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1772.

Ezekiel Williams Esq

To the PUBLIC.

ABSTRACTED from our late political Party conſiderations, it has for a long time paſt been problematical whether Tea drinking ought to be encouraged among us. Some ſay, it occaſions a very unneceſſary expence of time; the anſwer is, that Tea or no Tea the ſame would be ſpent in ſome other amuſement and it may not be more innocent. Others except to the uſe of it as one of our meals becauſe it is expenſive. In anſwer to this objection, many who have made the computation ſay it's leſs expenſive in a large family of children and ſervants than even bread and milk. At the late low price of Tea, if the expence exceeds, it is not ſo much as many imagine. But the great queſtion is, whether it is not a noxious plant to the human frame, and this deſerves conſideration now it is ſo univerſally uſed. In the Countries where it grows it has been in uſe for many Centuries, and it is eſteemed very ſalutiferous. I have drank it moderately all my life and ſo have hundreds of my acquaintance without experiencing any ill effects, and I know it to have been frequently charged with being the cauſe of nervous diſorders without any reaſon. It is however moſt certainly an aſtringent, and when the infuſion is too great may have an ill effect upon weak nerves. It is the practice, in the country eſpecially, to drink the Bohea Tea very ſtrong. This proceeds from a fooliſh affectation of being thought generous, or not parſimonious. When the leaf has been adulterated I am of opinion that Tea moderately uſed tends to preſerve health. It is a moſt happy ſuccedaneum or ſubſtitute in the place of Toddy to which many people of both ſexes have too long been habituated. You will ſeldom ſee a thirſt for RUM and a thirſt for TEA in the ſame Perſon.

The adulteration is generally by drying or ſtraining the old "leaves or what is called grounds" in liquor in which Lignum Vitae or other dry Wood has been infuſed, and then drying the Leaves. The Jews buy up vaſt quantities of theſe grounds all over Europe and ſend them to Holland from whence they are re-exported. You may generally diſcover the adulteration by the old, though not properly muſty taſte, and the high colour of the Tea at the firſt extraction, which is loſt before the ſecond draught or run. What is imported from England is generally pure, in the ſame package as it comes from China. Of the ſeveral ſpecies of Tea, which are ſaid to be all in the ſame plant differently cured, none exceeds the Bohea and it is only the cheapneſs of it makes it leſs eſteemed. I have drank Congo, which is one ſort of bohea, of a fine agreeable bitter, but this is not often to be met with. Moſt of the Congo is faint and inſiped. The Souchong, which ſeems to be a Mongrel of Green and Bohea, is ſometimes very good. Sometimes you meet with fine Green Tea without the diſtinguiſhing flavour of the Hyſon and in my judgment every way preferable. Upon the whole it is my opinion that for a ſingle Perſon whoſe life has been loſt by Tea, thouſands have been ſlain by RUM.

MEDICUS.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS.

IN this degenerate and luxurious age many are the vices which loudly call for the cenſure of the moraliſt; but of all the numerous train, none is attended with more fatal conſequences than that of gaming. It is deſtructive in every ſtage and condition of life; it affects not only the individual, but the community: it ruins as well the health as the fortune of it's followers, and is a worm that eats out the peace and happineſs of families. In whatever light we view it, its baleful influence equally appears, whether in unthinking youth, or in cautious old age. Let us firſt take a view of the unhappy youth, unwarily drawn into the ſnare of the ſharpers, ſee him urged on by the unbridled heat which is peculiar to that age, perhaps fired with wine, plunging into a ſtate that may forever load him with infamy, ſtripped of the ſubſtance which an indulgent father had granted him, and engaging in a debt without a proſpect of diſcharging it; oh! miſerable young man, urged on by the importunities of the creditor, perhaps to rob; at beſt, doomed to a loathſome priſon. Though thy misfortunes have been cauſed by thine own folly, my heart bleeds for thee. Let us next obſerve the man, whom age ſhould have taught wiſdom, and experience to have avoided the fatal gulph, obſerve him at firſt, perhaps led by curioſity, or more likely, by avarice, that ruling paſſion of age, with what caution he engages, with what exactneſs he calculates each chance of the dice, till, irritated by loſſes, he forgets his determined prudence, and ruſhes with all the impetuoſity of youth, upon that dangerous rock from which few paſſengers eſcape unhurt; ſee him in the madneſs of paſſion, in a ſingle moment, venturing upon the caprice of fortune, what whole years of anxiety had been ſcraping together. He inſtantly, ſees his folly, curſes his raſhneſs, is diſquieted in his very ſoul; and every moment of reflection is followed by hours of miſery. His tender wife preſents herſelf to his view in all the miſery of diſtreſs; ſhe, whoſe affectionate behaviour had long endeared her to him, who with the gentle hand of love had always ſmoothed his wrinkled brow of ſorrow; her, whoſe fortune had entituled her to affluence now beholds reduced to want and beggary; and by him who ſhould have aſſiſted and ſupported her. His children too, thoſe dear pledges of their love, whoſe tender years had been ſpent in eaſe and plenty, who had been long flattered with the proſpect of independency are now forc'd to *depend* on the rough world for a bare maintenance. Now if he ever felt the pleaſures of aſſiſting the indigent, and relieving the diſtreſſed, what would he give if all that he has thus fooliſhly thrown away on the moſt worthleſs of mankind, had been thus applied? He muſt with the deepeſt remorſe and contrition, acknowledge to the great author and giver of all things, that for his abuſe of his gifts, he is moſt juſtly deprived of them. Neither in this wreck of fortune, if his peace of mind is not deſtroyed, does his health eſcape unimpaired? thoſe hours which by nature were alotted for the eaſe and refreſhment of the body are ſpent in tedious watchings, in eagerneſs of expectation, or vexation of diſappointment and loſſes, till, worn out with continual fatigues, he ſinks down a prey to infamy and diſeaſe. From the neceſſary conſequence of the community being injured where the individual ſuffers, it will be needleſs to enlarge upon this peſt of ſociety, farther than to warn my countrymen againſt the danger attending this growing vice which ſeems to have affected all orders of men. Rouſe then, my countrymen, and let ſome generous ſpirit give the fatal ſtroke to this vice, by daring to puniſh thoſe who think they may offend with impunity, and ſhew them that the laws can bind, as well their makers as the vulgar. Then ſhall this monſter ſhrink back to it's wonted night and darkneſs, which now dares venture forth in open day.

LONDON, October 15.

ON Wedneſday laſt, a beggar picking up dead wood in the Grove in Hyde Park, ſaw a gentleman with a ſword by his ſide walking in a penſive manner, and thinking he came to fight a duel, hid himſelf behind a buſh; after the gentleman came near the place where the beggar lay, and taking a paper out of his pocket, read it, and then tore it in pieces; he then pulled out a piſtol, looked at the priming, and beat the flint with a key; after throwing his hat on the ground, he clapt the piſtol to his head, but it only flaſh'd in the pan.—The beggar ran up to the gentleman, laid hold of his piſtol, and ſaid, "For ſhame, Sir, have more courage; I have lived more than twenty years in pain & miſery, but leave God to put an end to them." The Gentleman was ſo ſtruck with this rebuke, that he burſt into tears, and giving a purſe extracted a promiſe from the beggar never to mention it. The gentleman then went off towards Kenſington, and the beggar to Groſvenorſquare gate, and there, notwithſtanding the promiſe told the ſtory.—But it muſt be obſerved, the beggar was a woman.

October 26. The following anecdote of the late Duke of Bedford may, it is ſaid, be depended upon as a fact.—When his Grace negociated the laſt peace at Paris, he ſigned the preliminaries with the French Miniſter Choiſeul, and ſtipulated no farther for the poſſeſſions of the Eaſt India Company than he was adviſed to ſtipulate by the Court of Directors. A gentleman (a Dutch Jew of great abilities and character) hearing this, wrote a letter to the Duke of Bedford, informing him that the Engliſh Eaſt India Company had materially neglected their own intereſt, as their cheif conqueſts were made *ſubſequent* to the period at which they had fixed their claim of ſovereignty; and if theſe *latter* conqueſts were to be reſtored, an immenſe annual revenue would neceſſarily be taken from England. The Duke, ſtruck with the force of the fact, yet embarraſſed how to act as preliminaries, were really ſigned, repaired to Choiſeul at Verſailles, and addreſſed him thus.—"My Lord, I have committed a great miſtake in ſigning the preliminaries as the affair of the India poſſeſſions muſt be carried down to the laſt conqueſt in Aſia." To this Choiſeul replied, "Your Grace aſtoniſhes me; I thought I had been treating with the Miniſter of a great nation, and not with a ſtudent in politics who does not conſider the validity of written engagements." "Your reproach, my Lord, is juſt (returned the Duke); but I will not add treachery to negligence, nor betray my country deliberately, becauſe I overlooked her intereſt unaccountably in a ſingle circumſtance; therefore, unleſs your Lordſhip agrees to cede the latter conqueſts in India, I ſhall return home in twelve hours, and ſubmit the fate of my head to the diſcretion of an Engliſh Parliament." Choiſeul, ſtaggered at the Duke's intrepidity, complied; and this country now enjoys above half a million annually, through the firmneſs of a man, whom it is even patriotiſm at preſent to calumniate, but whoſe virtues have never yet received juſtice from the community. On the termination of the affair, to his ſatisfaction, he gave his informant, the Dutch gentleman, the warmeſt recommendations to England, who accordingly, came over, and receives at this moment a penſion of 500l. a year from the Eaſt India Company, as a reward for his ſervices.

L O N D O N December 20.

We are informed that the Engliſh officers and ſailors who conducted the Ruſſian tranſports from Reval in Ruſſia to the Mediterranean, were promiſed a proportioned ſhare of the Captures; but in the diſtribution of the prize money of twenty veſſels taken from the French laden with proviſions for the Turks, the officers received 100l. each, but the common men not a ſingle farthing.

By a Gentleman, a native of Great Britain, lately an officer in the Ruſſian ſervice in the Mediterranean, we are informed that the foreign officers and ſailors of all nations, who have entered into the Ruſſian ſervice, are heartily ſick and tired of the ſame, the Ruſſians being very arbitrary and tyrannical, as well as conceited and ignorant. It was thought this was the principal reaſon why the gallant Admiral Elphinſton, and other officers, quitted that ſervice.

The following we are told of as an authentic Narrative: An Algerine Chebeck of 30 Guns, being taken by the Spaniards, the Captain thereof wrote to the Dey, informing him that he was in no condition to have reſiſted, having received much damage in a ſcuffle with a French frigate with whom he maintained an obſtinate diſpute near four hours. The Dey immediately ordered an embargo on all the French ſhips in the port of Algiers, ſeverely reprimanded the French Conſul, and diſpatched a veſſel to Marſeilles to demand ſatisfaction, for the inſult he received.

The Dutch ſeem to be under ſome apprehenſions, as the States have ordered a general ſurvey of the Barrier Towns.

A Gentleman offered yeſterday at a coffee houſe at the Weſt End of the Town, twenty guineas for one hundred, to be paid on Lady day next, if war was not declared between France and Holland before that time.

We hear by the moſt undoubted intelligence, that all hopes of a peace in the Eaſt of Europe are vaniſhed. The ignorance and haughtineſs of the Ottomans prevent it. They know not their own ſituation; and they will not acquieſce in equitable terms. The intrigues of France carry every thing in the Divan; and Auſtria is the dupe of the weak Politics of Louis the Fifteenth.

They write from Paris of the 4th inſt. that two very eminent perſons in that city had lately been committed to the baſtile for being concerned in a new publication, entitled "A ſurvey of the French finances, or Parliamentary ſupplement."

The breach with Spain ſeems to widen daily, notwithſtanding the pacific meaſures of the Prince de Maſſerano and the Britiſh Miniſtry.

Nov 23. Before the laſt war we imported from our colonies about 70,000 hogſheads of ſugar annually, which, from our acquiſitions upon the peace, is increaſed to 130 000 notwithſtanding ſugar is dear, owing to the luxury of the age, and the vile ſpirit of engroſſing. Mr. Naſh, it is ſaid in this article alone, turns near a million & a quarter every year, and can raiſe the price of that commodity at his pleaſure.

We are aſſured that there was lately a ſharp altercation between the Premier and Lord Sandwich, reſpecting our preſent diſgraceful ſubmiſſion to the injurious treatment of Spain; when the Firſt Lord of the Admiralty nobly declared, that ſhould the next advices from Admiral Rodney not be in every reſpect ſatisfactory, and war was not inſtantly declared he would certainly reſign. He ſaid he gloried in being in the ſervice of his King and Country, but that he would not remain at the head of the Admiralty of England, and ſee the Britiſh Flag inſulted with impunity by Spain.

A letter from Senegal mentions, that a crew of pirates in an armed ſchooner, who had committed divers robberies on the coaſt, finding themſelves purſued by an Engliſh man of war, and that it was impoſſible to eſcape her, blew themſelves up, by ſetting fire to the powder room, and every perſon on board periſhed.

It is reported that Mr. Eyre has received a free pardon, on condition of his diſtributing 2000l. among the different charities in this city.

It is ſaid that three fifths of the ſeamen in the merchants ſervice are Scotchmen.

D U B L I N, November 6.

Character of our late Patriot.

DOCTOR Charles Lucas *was born in Dublin, about the begining of the preſent century, and having received a liberal education, was bread an apothecary. He was a gentleman of unblemiſhed honour, and endued with every virtue that could adorn a public ſtation. As a phyſician, he was eminent, humane and charitable; and as a Senator, unbiaſſed in judgment, invariable in conduct, of incorruptible integrity.——In the year 1749 he was voted an enemy to his country, by a venal majority of the moſt, abandoned——that ever gave laws to this kingdom (except the preſent) and, like Chriolanus, became an exile, for having juſtly merited the thanks and approbation of his fellow ſubjects. Several years elapſed, during which he improved his medical knowledge, and became eminent in that profeſſion. In the year 1761 he returned to his native country in conſequence of a* Noli Proſequi, *obtained from his preſent Majeſty, and a vacancy happening at the ſame time for the city of Dublin, by the diſſolution of parliament on the demiſe of the late King—he was elected a member for this city, by the grateful ſuffrages of a loyal and free people, who were acquainted with his ſufferings, and had the moſt unreſerved confidence in his patriotic virtues. He then entered on the theatre of public life, and has ever ſince continued to diſcharge his duty to his conſtituents, with a firmneſs not to be parallelled; and with an intrepidity, not to be intimidated. He remained unmoved amidſt every change of government, and every revolution of police, and perſiſted to the laſt moment of his life in an avow'd deteſtation of tyranny and injuſtice, and a love to his country, which no threats could diminiſh, nor bribes could purchaſe. In the midſt of venality and corruption, unplaced, unbribed, and unpenſioned, he ſtemmed the torrent of abuſe, the oppoſition of party, and the frowns of power. He was the palladium of conſtitutional liberty, in this kingdom, and one of thoſe few friends to the public, who have kept the promiſes made to their conſtituents, through all temptations of advancement and every ſiniſter artifice of miniſterial craft, or vice-royal influence.*

M I L I N, *Oct.* 22.

On the 16th inſtant, the day after the marriage of the Archduke Ferdinand with the Princeſs Maria Beatrice d'Eſt was celebrated here, 200 young women were married, and each of them received a purſe of 50 crowns, by order of the Empreſs-Queen. The public diverſions upon this occaſion continued for ſeveral days. A ſcaffold fell down one day, with about 50 perſons upon it, ſeveral of whom were hurt, but only one girl loſt her life.

Warſaw, Oct. 19. According to the letter which the Field Marſhal Count de Romanzow lately wrote to Mr. Saldron, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador at this Court, a certain Prince of Walantember, when Lieut. Col. Fabricius defeated, at Rymnick, near Olta, a body of 3000 Turks. This Prince commanded the corps in perſon, of which 600 men were killed on the ſpot, and 40, among whom were two Agas, were made priſoners. The Ruſſians two ſtaffs, two ſtandards, the Prince's turban, with the enſigns of his dignity, his equipages, and all the baggage of the principle officers and Baiards of Walachia; they alſo burnt a large magazine which the Turks had at Rymnick. This action coſt the Ruſſians only 23 killed and 66 wounded.

Vencie Oct. 19. Five ſaiques, laden with proviſins for Conſtantinople, have been taken by two large Ruſſian men of war off the Iſland of Cyprus.

Warſaw, Oct. 30. There is advice that the Plague is broke out again at Prodolia, extends even beyond the Frontier. The Ruſſian Garriſon of Ibrahilow, and alſo that of Iſmael, are ſaid to be infected with the Contagion. This circumſtance may probably forward the negotiation of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte.

G E R M A N Y.

Vienna, Oct. 30. We hear from Prague, that the Jews, who farmed the Tobacco there, have been all arreſted at the ſame moment, and a ſeal put on their papers and Magazines. It is ſaid they were clandeſtinely ſending corn out of the kingdom: Their accomplices in this city are in great conſternation, as a guard is kept over them, till ſome further diſcoveries can be made.

Hamburgh, Nov. 8. The epidemical diſtemper among the horned cattle has entirely ceaſed in our environs; but we learn from the county of Hoya, that it continues to make exceſſive ravage there.

LONDON, November 1.

If a great perſonage had ever read the hiſtory of Tarquin the Proud, it cannot be doubted that he would long ago have given orders for tying up the profligate Duke of Cumberland.

What a pity (ſays a correſpondent) it is, that the Duke of Cumberland, who has expoſed his num ſcull to ridicule at ſo many different places this ſummer, was not made a *mecanic* inſtead of his elder brother, and taught ſome uſeful trade ſuch as *button making* or *turnery*. Nothing but diſgrace can be expected from him in the naval profeſſion, and it would not be ſurpriſing if this *gallant* commander, who behaved ſo *heroically* at St. Alban's, ſhould ſhare the fate of Admiral Byng, upon the breaking out of ſome future war; or at leaſt be broke for cowardice and deſertion.

It is not many years ſince his Royal Highneſs was counted the moſt hopeful and ingenius of the royal brethren. If it be true that "a fooliſh ſon is the reproach of his mother," Good God! what diſgraces have fallen to the lot of her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager.

There cannot be a more ridiculous and degrading contraſt, than between the *preſent* and a *late* glorious Duke of Cumberland, unleſs it be that between the preſent Duke's brother and a late King.

We hear that the Earl of Bute intends ſoon to ſet out for France, by the advice of his phyſicians.

A REMARKABLE ANECDOTE.

A Noble Lord in the county of *****, lately falling deſperately in love with one of his tenant's daughters, he took every opportunity of accompliſhing his determined purpoſe of ruining her; but, "ſo coy a dame was ſhe to him," not all his vows of never-ceaſing love, not all the vaſt profuſion of toys & preſents that he profferred her, nor the alluring propoſition of a ſettlement, that would have inſured her ſtate and equipage for life, "could win her to his bed."——Her virtue ſerved but as fuel to his fire. What was to be done? Diſcloſe his unconquerable and unconquering paſſion to her father—hum!—yea, now there are hopes indeed; a father's poverty may ſuperſcede a father's love; a laviſh bribe may annihilate a parent's duty. He ſucceeded to his wiſh. The terms indeed were high——a *Thouſand Pounds!* but "All for love, or the world well loſt." The father received the wages of his conſent and aid, and (true to his promiſe) introduced his Lordſhip into his daughter's chamber at the dead of night, with a ſolemn promiſe, that no aſſiſtance ſhould be conſequent of any cries of diſtreſs. Cries, indeed, for ſome time *were* made; but what did they avail? "The cruel ſpoiler triumphed, cropt the fair roſe, and rifled all its ſweetneſs;"—but, "at length the morning came," when, behold! who did the noble enamorato find himſelf embracing? No other than his "wedded wife," whom the juſtly artful & reſenting father had privately acquainted with "the ſtory of her huſbands love."——What followed this diſcovery?—Diſappointment—rage diſtraction—deſperation—ſullenneſs reflection—ſhame—contrition—interceſſion—reconcilement—pardon. The reſcued victim then was led, bluſhing, by her honoured, honourable parent, to the preſence of the noble, and now happy couple: When her Ladyſhip (praiſing her virtue, & folding her in her arms) generouſly doubled to the lovely girl the ſum that had been paid by his Lordſhip to her father, as the intended purchaſe of her honour.

B O S T O N, February 20.

☞ "*Moderate men*, (ſays a writer in favour of the liberty of the preſs) are apt to cry down the preſent *licentiouſneſs* of the preſs: let us aſk them, will they hazard all the benefits that ariſe from an open and free publication, merely to ſuppreſs, "the growing evil," as they term it? Will ſuch men be hardy enough to venture upon the deſtruction of ſo noble a fabrick? Will they be ſo daring as to ſtrike immediately at the root, the very foundation of that roof which protects them from the inclemencies of the weather? And all this to get rid of an *imaginary* inconvenience? Upon theſe terms I think we may ſafely anſwer for theſe men of *moderation*; for they have *prudence* too. Shall we attempt to diſengage ourſelves from ſo *trifling* a miſchief by the entire ſacrifice of our lives and properties? Certainly no; here the queſtion comes home, and nature prompts every individual to ſelf preſervation. If we eradicate the genuine ſtamina of our freedom by chooking up the channels of public intelligence—farewel all the learning, wit and genius of the nation—farewel that generous emulation in the cauſe of liberty and our country, which was wont to animate the boſoms of our glorious anceſtors: we ſhall, by ſuch falſe proceeding, open a ſluice for every ſpecies of corruption and abhorred tyranny."

We hear that the large donation of the late Nicolas Boylſton, Eſq; to Harvard College, was paid by his executors on Tueſday ſe'nnight, to the Hon. Thomas Hubbard, Eſq; Treaſuer of the College, the Corporation being preſent. After the Treaſurer had given a diſcharge for the money, the Preſident delivered to the executors a vote of the corporation, a copy of which is as follows. viz.

"At a Meeting of the Corporation of HARVARD-COLLEGE, February 11th 1772.

"The late NICHOLAS BOYLSTON, Eſq; having given in his laſt will to Harvard College, the ſum of One Thouſand Five Hundred Pounds, lawful money, for founding a Profeſſorſhip of Rhetoric and Oratory; and his executors, Joſeph Green Eſq; and Mr. Thomas Boylſton having this day paid the ſaid ſum into the hands of the College Treaſurer; the corporation embrace this opportunity to expreſs their moſt grateful reſpect to the memory of Mr. BOYLSTON, whoſe name will be diſtinguiſhed in future ages among the firſt patrons and benefactors to the intereſt of Literature in his native country.

"At the ſame time, the Corporation return their thanks to his executors, for the obliging manner in which they have diſcharged this part of their truſt, aſſuring them, and the near relations of the generous *founder* that nothing in their power ſhall be wanting to render this *new and important inſtitution* anſwerable to his memory.

"The Corporation alſo aſk the favour of Mr Thomas Boylſton, That he would permit a full length portrait of his deceaſed brother, to be drawn at the expence of the College, from an original in his poſſeſſion, to be placed in the Philoſophy room, with the portraits of Thomas Hollis and the Hon. Thomas Hancock, Eſqrs the founders of the other Profeſſorſhips in this College.

[Copy.] SAMUEL LOCKE, Preſident"

New-London, February 28.

Yeſterday Se'nnight Capt. Buckland of Hartford arrived here in a Sloop from the Weſt-Indies, and on Tueſday laſt the Sloop was left to the Care of the Mate and a Pilot to be carried into Connecticut River; ſhe arrived at Say-Brook the ſame Evening, when the Pilot & Hands went on Shore, leaving the Mate and a Boy on Board. The Veſſel an Hour or Two after drove out of the River, tis ſuppoſed by Means of the Ice, was forced to Sea; and has not ſince been heard of.

We hear that about Ten Days ago, a Schooner from this Place, Crowell, Maſter, was ſeized at Boſton, under pretence of her having 8 Hogſheads of Sugar on Board, which had not been cleared at the Cuſtom-Houſe in this Port.

HARTFORD, March 3.

We have heard that the following bridges were ſwept away by the late flood, viz. the large bridge at Windſor, with one at Pequonnock, one at Suffrage, and one at Farmington, all bridges of great conſequence to the public, together with almoſt all the bridges of leſs importance on Farmington river.

Laſt Friday ſen'night there was the greateſt Freſhet at Norwch-Landing that has been known for 30 Years paſt, occaſioned by a ſudden Thaw and the breaking up of Shetucker-River. The riſe of the Water was ſo ſudden that there was not Time to ſecure but a ſmall Part of the Goods which were expoſed——Upwards of 5000 Buſhels of Salt, a large Quantity of Sugars and other Weſt-India Goods, alſo of European Goods to a conſiderable Amount are loſt: Add to the Loſs the Town has ſuſtained in Bridges this Seaſon, and 'tis ſaid the Town has ſuffered about 3000l. Damage.

Lathrop & Smith,

Who for ſeveral Years paſt have carried on the Apothecaries buſineſs in Hartford.

TAKE this Method to inform their Cuſtomers, that the Copartnerſhip ſubſiſting between them is to be diſſolved this ſpring——And they requeſt that all perſons who have accounts open with ſaid company, or with ſaid Smith, would (as ſoon as may be) bring them in to be adjuſted, that ſo they may be enabled to cloſe their company accounts.

And as ſaid company have lately met with a very heavy loſs they requeſt (as a particular favour) that all thoſe who are indebted to them, would (at this juncture) exert themſelves to make all the remittance they can. And they are under the neceſſity of informing thoſe of their debtors, who are conſcious to themſelves, that they have greatly over run the uſual time of credit, that unleſs they make ſpeedy payment, they muſt be call'd upon in a more diſagreeable way.

N. B. Notwithſtanding the diſſolution of the Partnerſhip, the buſineſs (in all its branches) will be carried on at the ſame place, and (we hope) as largely as heretofore.

Lathrop & Smith.

Hartford, 3 March, 1772.

Theſe are to inform

the public, that whereas a tranſient Negro man, who calls his name *Fortune*, to appearance about 50 years of age, of a midling ſtature, who came to Torrington on the 18th day of January laſt, and taken in by Mr. Aaron Auſtin of ſaid town, in a very diſtreſſing condition, on account of his being much froze, where he remains at great charge. And as no intelligence can be had by ſaid Negro, he giving ſo many falſe accounts where he came from, or who his maſter is, although great inquiry having been made therefor, both in and out of the government. Therefore deſire whoever is knowing where he belongs, or who his maſter is, would be ſo good as to acquaint the ſubſcribers, ſo that if any iniquity there have been, concerning the ſaid Negro, to convey him away by his maſter, as is ſuppoſed, to get rid of his maintenance, might be found out, and he be obliged to pay all coſt ariſen.

Ebenezer Coe, } Select-Men.
Amos Wilſon, }

February 25. 1772.

Tueſday Morning X o'Clock no Poſts arrived.

her having 8 Hogſheads
Board, which had not
at the Cuſtom-Houſe in

FORD, March 3.
heard that the following
ſwept away by the late
e large bridge at Wind-
at Pequonnock, one at
l one at Farmington, all
eat conſequence to the
her with almoſt all the
ſs importance on Far-

ſen'night there was the
et at Norwch-Landing
known for 30 Years
ed by a ſudden Thaw
king up of Shetucket-
riſe of the Water was
there was not Time to
mall Part of the Goods
xpoſed——Upwards of
of Salt, a large Quan-
and other Weſt-India
f European Goods to a
Amount are loſt: Add
he Town has ſuſtained
s Seaſon, and 'tis ſaid
ſuffered about 3000l.

p & Smith,

ars paſt have carried on the
ſineſs in Hartford.
thod to inform their Cuſto-
he Co partnerſhip ſubſiſting
be diſſolved this ſpring ——
that all perſons who have
h ſaid company, or with ſaid
ſoon as may be) bring them in
ſo they may be enabled to
y accounts.
pany have lately met with a
ey requeſt (as a particular
ſe who are indebted to them,
cture) exert themſelves to
tance they can. And they are
of informing thoſe of their
anſcious to themſelves, that
over run the uſual time of
they make ſpeedy payment,
upon in a more diſagreeable

ſtanding the diſſolution of
p, the buſineſs (in all its
ill be carried on at the ſame
e hope) as largely as here-

Lathrop & Smith.
1772.

e to inform

reas a tranſient Negro man,
Fortune, to appearance a-
e, of a midling ſtature, who
on the 18th day of January
Mr. Aaron Auſtin of ſaid
eſſing condition, on account
roze, where he remains at
as no intelligence can be
he giving ſo many falſe ac-
e from, or who his maſter
quiry having been made
d out of the government.
oever is knowing where he
maſter is, would be ſo good
bſcribers, ſo that if any ini-
n, concerning the ſaid Ne-
away by his maſter, as in
of his maintenance, might
e be obliged to pay all coſt

ezer Coe, }
. Wilſon, } Select-Men.
2.

POETS CORNER.

The proud FLY, or the judgment of ſenſe expoſed.

A FABLE.

'TWAS in the peaceful month of May,
(No matter which for the day)
When Phœbus had his noon attain'd,
And in the blaze of glory reign'd.
A fly as gay as e'er was ſeen,
Clad o'er with azure get and green,
Gay for his part, as birth day bow,
Whoſe ſoul is vaniſh'd into ſhow.
On a fam'd temple chanc'd to light,
To eaſe his long, laborious flight,
There as his optics gaz'd around,
An inch or two his utmoſt bound.
He thus began, " men vainly tell,
How they in works of ſkill excel,
This edifice they proudly ſhow,
To prove what human art can do.
'Tis all a cheat before mine eyes,
What infinite diſorders riſe,
Here tedious cavities appear,
And broken precipeces there.
They never us'd the plain or line,
But tumbled heaps without deſign."
He ceas'd contemptuous and as flies,
Diſcern with microſcopic eyes,
from what he ſaw he reaſon'd right,
But how inadequate the ſight!
To mark the building from the baſe,
The pillard pomp the ſculptured grace,
The dome the croſs, the golden ball,
Much leſs the grand reſult of all.
So impious wits with proud diſdain,
May heavens myſterious works arraign,
View but a part and then deny,
The eternal wiſdom of the ſky.
But can they then preſumptuous man,
Unfold thy Makers boundleſs plan?
As well may inſects organs view,
Th' harmonious ſtructures raiſed by you,
As their imperfect tube explore,
Thy God, and trace his ſyſtems o'er.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Capt. JOHN COLEMAN, late of Hartford deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler inn holder in Hartford, on the laſt monday in February, the firſt and two laſt mondays in March next.

N. B. No accounts will be allowed after ſaid days.

Thomas Seymour, }
Iſaac Shelden, } *Commiſſioners.*
George Smith. }

Hartford, February 17, 1772.

Stolen from the ſub-

ſcriber at the houſe of Mr David Ball innholder in Hartford on the 9th inſtant, a bright ſorrel colour'd horſe, a white ſtrip in the face, crooper gall'd, about 15 hands high, five years old, hair rub'd off his ſide, paces and trots, a hunting ſaddle, with a cloth, ſaddlebags, and a full buckle bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and return him to ſaid Ball's, or to the ſubſcriber in Colcheſter, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

JOHN TAINTOR.

Colcheſter, Feb. 7, 1772.

Wanted for a Forge in

New-Milford, two good Bloomers that are maſters of the buſineſs, ſober honeſt men, that can be well recommended: and that will be ſteady to their employ; ſuch perſons may meet with good encouragement, by applying to Angus Nicholſon at New Milford, or William Stanton at Litchfield; they may depend upon receiving the pay punctually according to the agreement that ſhall be made ſhou'd be glad to have ſuch perſons apply by the firſt of March next, if convenient, or as ſoon after as poſſible.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

Juſt Publiſhed, and are ready for the Subſcribers,

SIX DISCOURSES,

On Different Subjects; preached by the
Rev'd NATHANIEL HOOKER A. M.
And late Paſtor of the fourth Church of Chriſt
in Hartford. Being,
A Poſthumous Publication,
from the Author's
Original Manuſcripts,
At the Deſire, and with the Advice of many judicious Perſons, both of the Clergy and Laity.

Boſton, January 1, 1772.

A Gentleman in England, of diſtinguiſhed character for many munificent deeds to the Public, having ordered his Correſpondent here to ſubſcribe Ten Guineas towards printing a ſecond Volume of Collection of Papers relative to the Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the Work will begin to be printed as ſoon as other Subſcribers ſufficient to defrey the Expence ſhall appear. The Volume will be about the ſame ſize and delivered to ſubſcribers at the ſame price of the former. None will be printed for Sale, the Publiſher having principally in view the Preſervation of theſe Papers for the Benefit of Poſterity. *SUBSCRIPTIONS to encourage the Printing of this Collection will be received by* E. Watſon, *Printer in Hartford —The Volume will contain about* 600 *Pages and no money is expected till the Books are delivered.*——

☞ *As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear, from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment.*

A few of the firſt Volume of *Collection of Papers*, may be had at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Boſton.

WHEREAS the Communication between the capital Places of New York and Boſton is of the greateſt public Concern: The Subſcribers, living in Hartford, have projected a Plan, upon proper Encouragement, for eſtabliſhing a STAGE COACH, for the Conveyance of Paſſengers through that beautiful Part of the Country of the Upper Poſt Road, to and from thoſe Places; and accordingly have actually built two neat Coaches, for Structure and Conveniency equal (if not ſuperior) to the Providence and Portſmouth Stage Carriages, and purpoſe to ſet off from Hartford on the Firſt Monday of May next, the one for New York the other for Boſton, to drive four good able Horſes; change the Set at about half the Diſtance between thoſe Places; to arrive in Boſton Wedneſday Night; return out of Boſton Thurſday Noon, and to reach Hartford Saturday Night, ſo as to compleat the whole Diſtance from New York to Boſton in the Courſe of one Week and for about the Price of the Hire of a ſingle Horſe. To prevent All Altercation and needleſs Delay, every Paſſenger is to enter his name at ſome place that will be appointed for the Purpoſe, and pay half his Paſſage a convenient Time before the Hour appointed for the Coach to ſet off from each Place reſpectively.

And the Subſcribers would inform any Perſon in New York and Boſton, and if they are diſpoſed to unite with them in their Endeavour to ſerve the Public, by furniſhing a Coach to make a Day's Journey out of their Towns up on the Road, they will readily co operate with them in this Meaſure and would be glad to receive from them the earlieſt Notice of ſuch Intention which will render the Purchaſe of an additional Number of Horſes unneceſſary to us.

JONATHAN BROWN,
NICHOLAS BROWN.

Loſt about two months

ſince, a long ſcarlet cardinal CLOAK, almoſt new, had a yard red ribbon, for ſtrings with a head, and a piece of gymp before. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the printing office, ſhall be thankfully rewarded.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for the Connecticut Courant, *are deſired to leave their reſpective balances at the ſeveral places where their papers have been left, as ſoon as may be, up to No* 378, *at which time he will diſcontinue riding as a carrier of ſaid paper, as he finds by long experience, that the number of ſubſcribers for ſaid paper, is by far too ſmall to defray the expence.*

JOHN GILL.

WHEREAS more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Middlebury, on Otter Creek, lately granted by the governor of New Hampſhire, have applied to me the ſubſcriber one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Litchfield, to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors. Theſe are therefore to warn the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Elias Reed innholder in Saliſbury in Litchfield county, on thurſday the twelveth day of March next, at twelve o'clock on ſaid day, then and there to tranſact any buſineſs that ſhall be thought proper to forward and promote the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip, or any other buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Saliſbury, in Litchfield county, this 1[illegible]th day of February, A D. 1772.

James Landon, Juſtice of the Peace.

TO be ſold a certain tract of Land, lying near the Oſatonock river, at the ſouth weſt part of the town of Cornwall, containing about 90 acres, ſaid lands hath a ſmall orchard on it, and about ſeven acres of good Engliſh meadow on it, about 30 acres under improvement, the reſt good timber'd land. Whoſoever ſhall appear to buy ſaid lands, if we cant agree I will leave it to indifferent men; payment to be made the one half in ſix months from the ſale provided good ſecurity is given, the other half in twelve months. Said land is to be ſold at public vendue on the 22d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, provided that none appear to buy ſaid lands, before ſaid day, ſaid lands to be ſold by

REUBEN DEAN.

Cornwall, 15*th January,* 1772.

TO BE SOLD

The noted excellent

farm lately belonging to Stephen Hopkins, Eſq; deceaſed, in the Nine Partners, Dutcheſs County, containing about 240 *acres is one of the fineſt farms in the county yields about* 70 *ton of good Engliſh hay, well proportioned for plowing and timber land, well watered, with a large dwelling houſe, barn, orchard, cyder mill, cowhouſes, &c. hath been eſteemed by good Judges to be worth £* 2400 *but may be had very cheap, the title indiſputable, it lieth in a pleaſant valley, in the center of Amenia precinct. There is alſo two other fine farms adjoining each containing* 263 *acres, to be ſold. Alſo, a farm of* 500 *acres in the New Paltz patent, adjoining the North River, oppoſite to Poughkeepſie, hath on it a good ſaw mill, dwelling houſe, and conſiderable improvements, chiefly wood land, the title indiſputable, may be had extraordinary cheap. Enquire of*
the Man. ROSWEL HOPKINS.

ALL Perſons that are Indebted to the Subſcriber, either by Book or Note, are requeſted to ſettle the ſame immediately, to prevent trouble in the Law. Jonathan Fitch.
New-Haven, Feb. 6, 1772.

☞ *No Advertiſements will for the future be publiſhed in this paper, without the money is firſt paid, unleſs it be for ſuch perſons as have open accounts with* The Printer.

Printed by *E. Watſon.*

[March, M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 378.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, March 3, to TUESDAY, March 01, 1772.

[illegible] Williams Esq

By the Boſton Poſt.

BOSTON, February 27.

Laſt Saturday night arrived at Marblehead, Capt Cailey from Falmouth, the News Papers he brought were in regular Order from Nov. 30th to Dec. 21ſt from London which were ſent to the Printer at Salem. Laſt Evening we received the Eſſex Gazette, which contains the following Articles from the ſaid Papers viz.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

St JAMES's *December* 11.

THIS day was received from Capt. Stott, Commander of his Majeſty's ſhip Juno, who arrived at Plymouth the 9th inſtant in 70 days from Port Egmont, the following account of the execution of his commiſſion to receive the poſſeſſion of Falkland's Iſland, in his Majeſty's name. On the evening of the 13th of September laſt, Capt. Stott arrived at Port Egmont, with his Majeſty's frigate Juno, the Hound Sloop, and Florida Storeſhip, under his command. The next morning, ſeeing Spaniſh colours flying, and troops on ſhore at the ſettlement formerly held by the *Engliſh*, he ſent a Lieutenant to know if any officer was there on behalf of his Catholic Majeſty, empowered to make reſtitution of poſſeſſion to him, agreeable to the orders of his Court for that purpoſe, duplicates of which he had to deliver to ſuch Officer. He was anſwered, That Don Franciſco de Orduna, a Lieutenant of the Royal Artillery of Spain, was furniſhed with full powers, and ready to effect the reſtitution. Don Franciſco ſoon after came on board the Juno; when Capt. Stott delivered to him his Catholic Majeſty's Orders. They then examined, together, into the ſituation of the ſettlement and ſtores; adjuſted the forms of the reſtitution and reception of the poſſeſſion; inſtruments for which were ſettled, and reciprocally delivered. On Monday the 16th of September Capt. Stott landed, followed by a party of marines, and was received by the Spaniſh officer who formally reſtored him Falkland's Iſland, Port Egmont, its Fort, and other dependencies, giving the ſame poſſeſſion as his Majeſty had before the 10th of June 1770; on which he cauſed his Majeſty's colours to be hoiſted, and took poſſeſſion accordingly. The next day Don Franciſco, with all the troops and ſubjects of the King of Spain, departed in a ſchooner which they had with them.

Accounts of the Ruſſian Victories.

Warſaw Nov 26. This moment we are informed, that General Romanzow has retaken Giurgewo by ſtorm: there were in the fortreſs a very large magazine and above 150 pieces of cannon. The Count effected this enterprize with a detachment from his army; the main body he ſent over the Danube to oppoſe the Grand Vizir, he declined making his way to Giurgewo through the corps of Ruſſians; the latter, therefore, attacked him, totally defeated him, and took 107 pieces of cannon, beſides a great many other trophies of war; the Grand Vizir then fled towards Adrianople.

HAMBURGH, December 3.

Mr. Groſs, the Ruſſian miniſter here, received the following account of the operations of Count Romanzow's army from his court, dated Nov. 20.

" The 20th of October Major Gen. Geiſman attacked Tulcza, and Major Gen. Miloradowitz attacked Meczin, and after having forced the two Turkiſh retrenchments, they made themſelves maſters of the two towns, and their caſtles, where, they found a great quantity of artillery, ammunition, proviſion, and all the baggage of two Turkiſh corps. The following night Gen. Weiſman marched towards Babadagh, where the Vizir Seliktar Mahomet Pacha had a grand entrenchment, a great quantity of artillery, and moſt part of the military cheſt. After Gen. Weiſman had diſperſed to different Turkiſh detachments, who came to oppoſe his march, he attacked the Grand Vizir and drove him out of his camp, which he took; as alſo the town and caſtle of Babadagh.——The Grand Vizir fled by the Road to Baſarezi ſituated 30 miles from thence in the mountains; Gen. Weiſman taking the advantage of the terror, and having ſent more than 50 pieces of cannon on the other ſide of the Danube, went himſelf, the 23d of October towards Iſaccia, intending to drive the enemy from thence."

At the departure of the Courier, General Romanzow received the agreeable news that Lieutenant Gen. Eſſen had totally defeated the army of Seraſkier Mouſſon Oglou, that he was then purſuing them, and that he had taken all their artillery and baggage.

(*A later Account ſays,*)

The Victory of Gen. Eſſen over the body of Turkiſh troops which was poſted over againſt the fortreſs of Giurgewo, and the defeat of the Grand Vizir by Major Gen. Weiſman, are now fully confirmed, and the advantages, it appears, are greater than were at firſt known. The conſequences of theſe important events are, the loſs of the whole camp & baggage, & more than 165 pieces of artillery;——The iron cannon were burſt or ſunk in the river, and the 165 pieces of braſs cannon were carried off by the victors. To theſe ſucceſſes may be added the retaking of the fortreſs of Giurgewo, and the demoliſhing the fortreſſes of Iſakczia Babadagi, Tulczi, Medzin and Hieſkows. And what is ſtill better, theſe events have obtained for the Ruſſian troops ſafe and quiet winter quarters, eſpecially as the whole Turkiſh army is now at a great diſtance from the banks of the Danube. A report prevails, that the Grand Signior is dead at Conſtantinople, of the conſequences of ſickneſs.

LONDON, *Dec.* 3.

The Lord Chamberlain, has ſignified to the Duke of Cumberland, by order of the King, that his Royal Highneſs's preſence at Court will be diſpenſed with; and it has alſo been ſignified, by authority, to the miniſters, and to all the ſervants of the Crown, that if any of them viſit the Duke or Dutcheſs of Cumberland, they muſt not appear at St. James's. The Duke and Dutcheſs are at Windſor.

A letter from Scotland to a gentleman in town ſays, " Your news papers will have informed you of the vaſt inundation in all parts of the North, and the extraordinary movement of Solway Moſs. I had the curioſity to ride to ſee the devaſtation it had made. Many hundred acres of the moſt beautiful incloſures are covered with it, and now appear as wild as any part of Penrith Fell. Ten villages are deſtroyed by it, but no lives loſt. The people, goods, and cattle, were taken out at the roofs of the houſes and walked into the moſs. Before we came to the part in motion, the ground was broke into vaſt chaſms as with an earthquake. We ſtood and ſaw many acres of ground in motion; by my watch it moved 2 yards in a minute."

In the Houſe of Commons in Ireland, on the 25th of November, was a Debate on the Penſion of Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; (one of the Buckingham-Houſe Junto, and known in England by the Name of Mungo.) It was urged that his penſion was very *burthenſome* and *unneceſſary*, as it was beſtowed on one who had never been of any ſervice in Ireland. The Queſtion was put. For the penſion, 105, againſt, 106, Majority *One*. Then Reſolved:

That the penſion granted to Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; and his three ſons is an unneceſſary charge upon the eſtabliſhment of Ireland, and ought not to be provided for.

Ordered, That the ſaid penſion be ſtruck off the liſt of penſioners, upon the eſtabliſhment of Ireland.

When the numbers were declared, there was as great a plaudit, both in the houſe and in the gallery, as was ever heard in a theatre. So deteſted is every tool in the King's ſervice throughout all his dominions—— except Scotland.

A letter from Dublin ſays, " We cannot ſufficiently admire the incorruptible integrity of Sir Edward Neweham, a placeman who has preferred the cauſe of his country, to the almoſt certain ruin of his private fortune."

A correſpondent at Dublin has favoured us with the following authentic copy of the Speech which Mr. Flood made in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, on Monday the 25th of Nov. laſt, when the debate on the Penſion of Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq; came on before the committee of Supplies.——The debate was opened by Sir William Mayee, who obſerved " that he conſidered this penſion as *burthenſome* and *unneceſſary*; *burthenſome* inaſmuch as it was *one thouſand pounds* per annum—— and *unneceſſary*, as it was beſtowed upon a man who had never been of any ſervice to that kingdom." This was feebly replied to by a certain Chief Magiſtrate, who was a ſore anſwered; after which Mr Flood got up and ſpoke as follows:

" I cannot help obſerving, on this occaſion, that the ſubject of the preſent debate is one of the moſt intereſting and important to the good of this diſtreſſed kingdom, as (*if the honeſt men in the Houſe carry their point*) it may ſerve as a precedent for other *burthenſome* and *unneceſſary* penſions being ſcratched off our enormous penſion liſt; and at the ſame time I am ſorry to obſerve, that ſo neceſſary an expedient as the eaſing our aggrieved country of the dreadful weight upon its ſhoulders ſhould find opponents in this houſe, and be brought to a debate.

" I have but little to ſay, on a ſubject which ſpeaks ſo amply for itſelf. It is the misfortune of this country, that it has always been ill uſed, and ill uſed by *foreign* hands too——*foreign* governors, *foreign* penſioners, *foreign* paraſites. With all the natural requiſites of life within our own kingdom, and with all the artificial conveniencies of it within our reach, our countrymen live in beggary, and die in deſpair, while other people riot in our treaſures, and bend under the weight of our ſpoils, we are gaſping for our daily ſubſtance, and treated with all the indignity of a petty province.—Tell me, can it be ſaid that Great-Britain has treated us with the ſame honour and reſpect with which one *ſiſter* kingdom ought to treat another? Though we have our own legiſlature, our own laws, our own revenues, have we not always been, and are we not ſtill inſulted with oppreſſion and reproach, as *an out caſt among the nations*? If there is a man on the other ſide of the water who has ſpent his life in court intrigues and court ſlavery, done underhand jobs for the worſt purpoſes, and ſerved all the evil purpoſes an of evil Miniſtry; is he not immediately diſpatched to Ireland with a *miniſterial mandate* in his pocket, and ſaddled upon our revenue for poſts and penſions, as the reward of his evil doing?——In the midſt of all this miſery, it were ſome comfort, ſince we *muſt* be preyed upon, if we were preyed upon by the *Caterpillers* of our own land.—But to be *eat up* by the *vermin* of *another* nation, is the curſe that galls me.

"But of all the burthens which it has pleaſed Government to lay upon our devoted ſhoulders, that which is the ſubject of the preſent debate is the moſt grievous and intolerable.——Who does not know *Jeremiah Dyſon Eſq!*——*We* know little of him indeed, otherwiſe than by his *name* in our penſion liſt; but there are *others* who know him by his *actions*. This is he who is endued with thoſe happy talents that he has *ſerved every* Adminiſtration, and ſerved every one with equal ſucceſs—a civil, *pliable*, good natured gentleman, who will do what you will, and ſay what you pleaſe——for *payment*."

[Here Mr. Flood was interrupted, and called to order by Mr. M——, who urged that more reſpect ought to be paid to Mr. Dyſon as one of his Majeſty's *Officers*, and, as ſuch, one whom his Majeſty was graciouſly pleaſed to repoſe *confidence* in. However, Mr. Flood went on.

"As to the royal *confidence* repoſed in Mr. Dyſon, his gracious Majeſty (whom God long preſerve) has been *graciouſly* laviſh of it, not only to Mr Dyſon, but the *friends* of Mr. Dyſon: and I think the choice was good: the *royal ſecrets* will, I dare ſay, be very ſecure in their breaſts, not only for the *love* they bear to his gracious Majeſty but for the *love* they bear to *themſelves*. In the preſent caſe, however we do not want to be informed of *that* part of Mr. Dyſon's character——we know enough of him——every body knows enough of him——aſk the Britiſh Treaſury—the Britiſh Council—aſk *any* Engliſhman—who he is, what he is——they can all tell you, for the *Gentleman is well* KNOWN. But what have *we* to do with him? He never ſerved Ireland, nor the friends of Ireland. And if this diſtreſſed kingdom was never benefitted by his council, intereſt or ſervice, I ſee no good cauſe why this kingdom ſhould reward him. Let the honourable members of this houſe conſider this, and give their voices accordingly. For God's ſake, let every man conſult his conſcience; if *Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq;* ſhall be found to deſerve this penſion, let it be continued; if not, let it be lopped off our revenue as *burthenſome* and *unneceſſary*."

Mr. Dyſon is now a Commiſſioner of the Treaſury.

Dec. 7. We are informed that a Great Perſonage has declared againſt all meaſures for rendering a late unpopular marriage void.

The Miniſtry are determined to purſue the moſt vigorous meaſures, if ſatisfactory conceſſions are not made for the late inſult offered to the Britiſh flag.

The ſatisfaction on which it is thought the Iriſh Commons will inſiſt, is a law declaring all penſions totally illegal that are given without the immediate conſent of Parliament.

The Iriſh Houſe of Commons voting the penſion of 1000l. a year to Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq. and ſons as undeſerved, unneceſſary, and that no proviſion ſhall be made for it, is ſaid to be totally a new manœuvre, and has thrown the Court Party into the utmoſt conſternation; ſeveral of whom are trembling, leſt a reviſal of their own deſervings of the Iriſh Penſions they enjoy ſhould one day follow.

Several privy Councils have lately been held on the preſent proceedings of the Iriſh parliament; and we are told that all the Judges will be ſhortly required to give their opinion with reſpect to the power of the Royal Prerogative over the money of that kingdom.

Letters from Gibralter mention that the Spaniards are embarking 10 800 men, deſigned for the Weſt Indies.

Dec. 5. Yeſterday Earl Temple was at the levee at St. James's.

Though Lord Bute is ſeldom ſeen publickly about St. James's or Richmond, we are aſſured that he is more frequently with a Great Perſonage than any other Miniſter, and in the diſpoſal of places he has more, than all the Miniſtry put together.

It is by ſome conjectured, that the approaching ſeſſion of P——t, will not only be the buſieſt, but alſo one of the moſt important ever known in this kingdom.

Lord North, by the new meaſures with the two noble brothers (if the report of thoſe meaſures are really to be depended upon) is not to remove from his preſent department, nor is Lord Sandwich: In the reſt of the miniſterial arrangements, it is ſaid there will be a very conſiderable change.

It is ſaid that a diſcovery of a Dutcheſs of York, which ſeems to gain much credit, has created a great conſternation among the Luttrels, and damps the hopes which the account of the Dutcheſs of Cumberland's pregnancy had given to that aſpiring family.

Dec. 10. We can aſſure the public, from undoubted authority, that the King of Pruſſia had already advanced the Empreſs of Ruſſia four millions of rubles, all which were coined very ſecretly at Magdeburg, for the uſe of the Ruſſian army in Poland, Moldavia, and Walachia; the ſum is very near 800 000l. ſterl. From this loan of the King of Pruſſia it appears, that he will, in a ſecret treaty, have ſecured to himſelf ſome important acquiſition on the ſide of Poland; as it is well known that this great Prince never was uſed to throw his money away.

Dec. 14. It is apprehended that the Spaniards intend building a fort upon Falkland's Iſland, within gun-ſhot of Fort Egmont.

Since the arrival of Captain Stott, from Falkland's Iſland the miniſterial Runners have induſtriouſly circulated, *according to order*, "That the Spaniards have given up Falkland's Iſland entirely—The whole iſland—Fort Egmont and all!" It is more than probable the London Gazette will confirm this report. If it does, it will not be the *firſt falſhood* which the London Gazette has given to the world. The fact is, the Spaniards have ſurrendered Port and Port Egmont ONLY. The Spaniards drove our People from the *Iſland*; they would not ſuffer them to remain upon any part of it. They took poſſeſſion of the whole; ſaying, "the Iſlands belonged to the King of Spain." The Papers laid before the Parliament laſt winter (which were publiſhed) give us the fact. The Spaniards have reſtored to us the Port and Fort *only*. But to whom does the *Sovereignty* of the Iſland belong? Is that to be the ſubject of another negotiation? Or is it to be tamely given up? The ſpeech at the enſuing ſeſſion will doubtleſs be full of this great condeſcenſion in Spain. That ſtate paper the Miniſters think is *privilledged vehicle of fallacy*. But tho' the North Briton was perſecuted with a rancor that would have diſgraced the reign of a Stewart, for ſpeaking *bold truths*, yet this LIE, if it is told, ſhall not go undetected.

Dec. 14. A correſpondent ſays that when Capt. Stott arrived in London, neither of the S——ries of S——e were in a condition to preſent him to his Majeſty; one of them being laid up with the gout, the other having two black eyes; he was therefore under a neceſſity of waving ceremonials, and obtained a no leſs gracious than ſatisfactory audience, tho' not agreeable to the common forms.

Letters from France adviſe, that thirteen men of war, and three frigates were fitting out at Toulon with great expedition, they are to be ready for ſea by the latter end of Feb. next.

Yeſterday a gentleman at the Change laid five guineas to one, that preſs warrants would be iſſued within a fortnight.

BOSTON, February 27.

In our laſt we gave an Account of the Opening of the Superior Court and of the Charge given to the Grand Jury for the County of Suffolk.—Since which, viz. on Saturday laſt between Twelve and One o'clock, the Grand Inqueſt came in and delivered their Bills of Indictment; after peruſing them the Court inquired whether they had any other Buſineſs lying before them, which was anſwered in the Negative. The Chief Juſtice then ſaid, Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury you are diſmiſſed—Immediately after, the foreman gave in a Paper, which was delivered to the Court, ſaid to relate to Ebenezer Richardſon, who was convicted of Murder ſome Months ago. The Court then enquired whether that Paper which was ſigned by the Foreman in Behalf of his Brethren, was delivered as from the Grand-Jury, they being diſmiſſed, or as from private Perſons. It was replied that it was intended as from the Grand-Jury——The Court thought it proper to direct their Attendance at four o'Clock Afternoon. This made much Speculation among the People, who crowded to obſerve the Event. At four o'Clock P. M. the Chief Juſtice ſaid to the Grand Jury, that the Court charitably believed they were ignorant that the Caſe of Ebenezer Richardſon was then before His Majeſty.——They declared they did not know it, and the Court was then adjourned.

Saturday Afternoon laſt, the Captain's Clerk of the Beaver Man of War now in this Harbour, and the Gunner of the ſame ſhip, having ſome Words in a Shop in King-Street, ſoon roſe to Blows on the Side of Mr. Bryant the Clerk, and were returned by Mr. Quelch the Gunner, with a Stab by a Spear from a Cane under the Left Pap, which penetrated the Breaſt, but immediately cloſed and the wounded man fainted away.—Dr. Young was brought ſpeedily, who recovered him a little with Volatiles, and Dr. Warren coming directly after, they dilated the Wound and gave Vent to the Blood, on which he came to his Speech, and being laid in a proper Poſture, paſſed the Night, and the Forenoon of the next Day, in a tolerable eaſy Condition: But in the Afternoon Mr. Bryant had a ſlight Delirium with Spaſms, whence the Doctors fear his life is in much Danger. Mr. Quelch readily ſurrendered himſelf, and was committed to Priſon, much concerned for the unhappy Accident, of which probably the Sufferer was but too much the immediate Occaſion.

Laſt Monday Evening one Thomas Dunn, a labouring Man, at the North End, who has been in a delirious Condition, went into his Chamber while his Wife was in Bed, took the Candle and went on the Top of the Houſe, and walked to the Eves, from whence he fell into the ſtreet, whereby his Neck was diſlocated, and he died in about three hours after.

New-London, March 6.

We have received the following Account of the Loſs of the Sloop Mary Ann, Capt. Stephen Buckland, which was mentioned in our laſt to be drove out of the Mouth of Connecticut River, viz. About an Hour after the People went on Shore at Say Brook, a large Cake of Ice parted both the Sloop's Cables, when ſhe drifted on Lyndes's Point, where ſhe lay upwards of an Hour, and then drifted into the Sound, with only the Mate, (Mr. Samuel Cotton) and a Boy named George Cropper belonging to Virginia, about 14 Years old, on Board: They made no Sail during the Night, and in the Morning found the Veſſel to have drifted between Plumb-Iſland and Gardiner's Iſland; when the Mate concluded if Poſſible to puſh her into Newport; but the Wind riſing and blowing a hard Gale from W. N. W. and the Sails and rigging froze ſtiff, found it impracticable to Work the Veſſel to Advantage; ſo that about 4 o'clock in the Afternoon ſhe drove on Brenton's Reef, where the Veſſel in a ſhort time bilged: They lay there till next Morning, being almoſt buried in Water; and the Weather very cold, the Mate held the Lad in his Arms to prevent his periſhing. In the Morning he (the Mate) ſwam on ſhore, and ſoon after a Boat went aboard, when they found the Lad drowned on the Cabin Floor—The Bottom of the Sloop is beat out, and her Cargo, conſiſting principally of Salt, almoſt all loſt.

Capt. Adams from Guadalope, on Friday laſt put into Tarpaulin Cove, where the Gaſpee armed Schooner had in Cuſtody a large Schooner deeply laden from the Weſt Indies, which ſhe had ſeized near the above place, and was bound to Boſton with her. A Sloop was alſo ſeized about the ſame time near Tarpaulin Cove, by one of his Majeſty's Cruiſers, who are uncommonly Vigilant about this time.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE *out of Litchfield County Goal the night after the third of March 1772, the notorious burglarain John Brown, who was lately condemned and received ſentence of death—is a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, has been twice cropped and branded, about 22 years old. Whoſoever will apprehend and return ſaid fellow to ſaid goal, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward, paid by,*

Lynde Lord, *Sheriff.*

Litchfield, March 4, 1772.

Whereas the buſineſs

of carrying the Connecticut Courant to Litchfield county, has for a number of years paſt been carried on by Mr. William Stanton, of Litchfield, who having engaged in other buſineſs, finds it inconvenient to continue in ſaid buſineſs any longer. THIS is to give notice to all perſons who incline to become ſubſcribers for ſaid paper in that quarter, that Mr. Joſeph Bunce of Hartford, has undertaken to ſupply them therewith, and will ſet out from Hartford on tueſday, and be at Litchfield tueſday evening, from Litchfield he will go to New Milford, and New Fairfield, then to Sharon and the City, in York government, then to Salliſbury and Canaan, then to Goſhen and Torrington, then to New Hartford, and through Simſbury to Hartford, provided a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers appear to ſupport the expence. He will ride once in a Fortnight, & deliver the papers at the places where they ſhall be directed to be left, at the moderate price of Nine Shillings each per year; & as the preſent unſettled ſtate of public affairs, together with the great proſpect of a ſpeedy WAR, renders the papers of conſequence to the public, it is imagined a ſufficient number to defray the expences will ſoon appear. Thoſe who were ſubſcribers when Mr. Stanton rode as poſt, will have their papers left where he left them, by leaving their names at thoſe places. Thoſe who ſubſcribed to Mr. John Hoye, will have their papers continued to them. And as the undertaking will be attended with very great expence at firſt, ſaid Bunce hopes every cuſtomer will not think him unreaſonable to aſk, but will willingly comply with his requeſt of paying four ſhillings at the time of their ſubſcribing, which will enable him to carry on the buſineſs in ſuch a manner as to give them ſatisfaction. This he hopes to merit by his being very punctual as to the delivery of the papers at a particular ſet time.——Any perſon may at any time make payment to him when on his circuit, or to Mr. William Stanton at Litchfield

JOSEPH BUNCE.

Hartford March 3, 1772.

Whereas a conſider-

able Number of the Proprietors in the Suſquehannah Purchaſe, have applied to us the Subſcribers, Committe for ſaid Proprietors, for a meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to take into Conſideration ſundry Matters of Importance relative thereto: Theſe are therefore to warn all the Proprietors in ſaid Suſquehannah Purchaſe, to meet at the Court Houſe in Norwich on Wedneſday the Firſt Day of April next to take into conſideration ſundry Matters of Importance reſpecting the Settlement of ſaid Purchaſe, and tranſact any Matters relative thereto that ſhall be judged beſt for the peaceable and orderly Settlement of ſaid Lands, and to do any other Buſineſs that ſhall be proper to be done on ſaid Day.

Windham, Feb. 10th, 1772.

Eliph. Dyer,
Jed. Elderkin,
Samuel Gray,
Eben. Baldwin,
Gerſhom Breed, } COMMITTEE.

HARTFORD, March 10.

We hear from Holland, that Monſieur De Voltaire, has lately publiſhed a Book called REPENTANCE, *in which he publickly confeſſes and recalls the horrible and abominable Sentiments and Vices, he for ſo many Years has been attacked to.* Non demoreris in errore impiarum; mortem confiteris.

No. 25614 in the preſent State Lottery, a Prize of £.10,000, is the Property of Mr. Thomas Fiſher, of New-York, Merchant, who ſome time ago it is ſaid, gave a quarter of the ſame to his Brother Mr. John Fiſher, and his Nephew Mr. John Shatford Jones.

From the *New York Journal* of Dec. 5. 1771.

[*Several of our Cuſtomers having expreſſed a Curioſity to ſee the Piece ſigned* Mucius Scævola *mentioned in our laſt, which was publiſhed in the* Maſſachuſetts Spy, *of the 14th of November, and gave ſo much Offence to the Governor of that Province and ſome of the Council, that they ſent Summonſes to the ſuppoſed Author and the Printer of the ſaid Paper, to appear before them, who diſregarding the Orders, and refuſing to attend, and the Council, after a Day's Debate, not agreeing to a Motion, made by ſome of their Body to commit the Printer, &c. to Priſon for Contempt, they (the Council) afterwards unanimouſly agreed to adviſe the Governor to Order the King's Attorney to proſecute the Printer at Common Law. The following is a Copy of the Piece complained of viz.*]

For the MASSACHUSETTS SPY, *Nov.* 14.

IF it be true, that the exceptionable clauſe in the late proclamation, was not propoſed by Mr. Hutchinſon, but by one of the council; yet there it ſtands, and is nevertheleſs exceptionable, and muſt reflect diſhonour ſomewhere, even though it were *inadvertently* inſerted.

It is not denied, even by Mr. Hutchinſon's friends, that the other part of the proclamation was drafted by him; We may conſider him then as triumphing over us as SLAVES or perſons who have no priveledges; and though he well knew it would be a piece of mockery, to lead us to the throne of grace, with thankſgiving for the preſervation of privileges, which, by his means, in part, we have been deprived of; yet he *thought fit*, with the advice of ſix out of twenty-eight of his council, (if he by *his craft*, could make their act) to inſert it.

We have need of the wiſdom of ſerpents who are concerned with ſuch rulers; to be conſidered by them as fools, is irritating; for fools they muſt think us, if they can imagine that we can complain of loſs of liberty in one breath, and with the next ſolemnly thank God for the preſervation of it. What account can be given for ſuch conduct conſiſtent with common honeſty, mankind muſt judge.

It would give me pain to harbour one thought that the ſix members, who it is ſaid voted for the inſertion of that impious paragraph, intended thereby to carry favour with the miniſtry; I can not indulge ſuch a thought, beſides, there is no danger that this people will ever receive a council appointed by the KING himſelf: And certainly it is unlikely, that if the repreſentatives of this people ſhould once adopt ſuch a ſentiment of them, that theſe men ſhould ever again be re-choſen into the council. Mr. Hutchinſon may think we are eaſy, becauſe we have ſo long waited for a redreſs of grievances; but our patience is nearly exhauſted. It cannot be that we ſhall bear much longer, to have our money forced from us.—An Engliſhman ſhould never part with a penny but by his conſent or the conſent of his agent, or repreſentative, eſpecially as the money thus forced from us, is to hire a man to TYRANNIZE over us, whom his *Maſter* cal's our *Governor*. This ſeems to be Mr. Hutchinſon's ſituation; therefore I cannot but view him as a uſurper, and abſolutely deny his juriſdiction over this people; and am of opinion, that any act of aſſembly conſented to by them, in his pretended capacity of Governor, is *ipſo facto*, null and void, and conſequently, not binding on us. A ruler, independent on the people, is a monſter in government; and ſuch a one is Mr. Hutchinſon; and ſuch would George the third be, if he ſhould be rendered independent on the people of Great-Britain. A Maſſachuſetts Governor, the King by compact, with this people may *nominate* and *appoint*, but not *pay*: For his ſupport he muſt ſtipulate with the people and until he does, he is no legal Governor; without this, if he undertakes to rule, he is a USURPER.

It is high time then, my countrymen, that this matter was inquired into, if we have no conſtitutional Governor, it is time we had one. If the pretended Governor, or Lieut Governor, by being independent on us for their ſupport, are rendered incapable of completing acts of government, it is time, I ſay, that we had a lawful one to preſide, or that the pretended Governors, were diſmiſſed and PUNISHED as USURPERS, and that the council, according to charter, ſhould take upon themſelves the government of this province.

MUCIUS SCÆVOLA.

From the New London Gazette of Nov. 2, 1771.

IT is ſaid the Piece above (from its Nature and Tendency) is the moſt daring Production ever publiſhed in America.

From the Boſton Gazette and Country Journal, of February 24, 1772.

BOSTON.

We hear that the Piece in the Maſſachuſetts-Spy of the 14th of November laſt, ſigned MUCIUS SCÆVOLA, was laid before the Grand-Jury, and a Bill prepared by the King's Attorney, agreeable to an Order of the Governor and Council: But the good men of the County returned *Ignoramus* thereon, not being able to find *upon their Oaths*, that it was "FALSE," &c.——

Quere, Whether this is a Proof that ſeven-eighths of the People of this Province deteſt the Writings of our "pretended Patriots," as we have lately been told in the Maſſachuſetts Gazette.

The great Integrity and ſpirited Behaviour of the late Grand-Jury, will certainly meet with the higheſt Approbation of the impartial Public.—Their Names are as follows.

Nathaniel Appleton, *Foreman.*
William Mackey,
Nat. Barber,
Jonathan Brown,
William Boardman,
Henry Baſs, } *Boſton.*
Nat. Patten, *Roxbury.*
Thomas Lyon, *Dorcheſter.*
David Rawſon, *Milton.*
Jonathan Thayer, *Braintree.*
Elathan Bates, *Weymouth.*
John Hubbard, *Hingham.*
John Ellis, *Dedham.*
Nathan Coolidge, *Medfield.*
Joſeph Hawes, *Wrentham.*
Solomon Hill, *Brookline.*
John Bacon, *Needham,*
Robert Capen, *Stoughton.*
Aſa Ellis, *Medway.*
Ezekiel Bates, *Billingham,*
Nat. Kingſbury *Walpole.*

From the Maſſachuſetts Spy of Feb. 27, 1772.

THE *reigning toaſt is,* "The late ſpirited Grand Jury for Suffolk, who had their country's honour and intereſt at heart."

[*His Excellency the Governor, his honour the lieutenant governor, &c. were preſent at the opening of the preſent ſuperiour court for this county.*]

An Oſtenſible magiſtrate quitting his chair, parading in public, and ſetting himſelf down to enjoy the fulſome adulations of a creature of his own creation—his dependent—his —— is an exhibition reſerved for the memorable Æra of Mr. H———n. That tainted gale of flattery which cauſed, as the poet has it.

"*My ſtomach to gorge at it.*"

was ſnuffed with as much ſhameleſs pleaſure as it was breathed: And that incenſe which was enough to contaminate with peſtilence a whole city, was ſwallowed without ſuffocation by the little temporary diety of a day.

We read of Auguſtus Cæſar, that he was a cunning man, *no great genius; but dexterous to apply the abilities of others to his own ends. After many inſtances of cruelty, revenge, ſelfiſhneſs and cowardice;* after all the crying calamities and afflictions, all the oppreſſion and vaſſalage, that his ambition had brought upon his country, *one would ſee the praiſes of ſycophants which deifyed his Earthſhip muſt have paſſed for ſatire and mokery. But ambition, ſucceſsful ambition is a credulous paſſion; for whether he believed ſuch praiſes or no, he received them graciouſly, and careſſed the authors—But modern America* WILL *improve upon the ſhameleſs ſcenery of proſtituted Rome.—When the ſacred ſeat of ——ſhall become ſubſervient to the baſe views of miniature Deſpots, ſervile paraſites, and fawning Panders.——Even a Cæſar was not ſo abandoned and loſt to bluſhing, as to bear in public the lying adulations of a Virgil, a Horace or a Paterculus.*

TEMPUS.

POETS CORNER.

From the Maſſachuſetts Spy.

A MODERN TALE.

To J. G—— F, Eſq;

YOU, by *ſuſpicion*, are a rogue!
A character that's much in vogue!
You are requir'd to come and ſcrape
Before long T—m and every ape,
At vice's hall of fools dependance;
Or you'll be trimm'd for non attendance!
It is on Tueſday, now, remember,
The tenth of that cold month, December:
At ten o'clock before 'tis noon,
If loggerheads can riſe ſo ſoon.
My board of weather-cocks I'll *muſter*,
And in my chair will make a bluſter:
And then and there with ſmoke and vapour,
You will be aſk'd about a paper,
That's call'd the Maſſachuſetts Spy,
Which doth all villainy deſcry.
Now, G——f, mind this writ, and come,
Or at your peril ſtay at home:
Dated the ſixteenth of *November*,
A month which *tyrants* ſhou'd remember,
By order of the public chairman,
With the advice of every layman:
Sign'd in the uſual form and hand
As Prorogations, by command.

The DISMISSION.

A council by their chairman flatter'd,
This work and folly did, and ſcatter'd.

Deceitful Chronos now declares,
With all his miniſterial airs——
That G——f, by ſome former bounty,
Was made a ſquire of Plymouth county:
And *thought* to have an hand and eye
In publiſhing that thorny Spy!
I only by ſuſpicion go!
Nor law nor evidence I know!
Since he our ſummons don't obey,
To come before ſuch f——s to day,
In order for examination
But puts us off with deteſtation:
And not attending to his ſummon
'Twas thereupon adviſed in common,
That the ſaid G——f be no more,
A juſtice as he was before!
This is new faſhion law and right!
This is a tyrant's boyiſh ſpite!
Now ſpiteful T—m has his deſire,
And G——f is no more a ſquire.

However lordly fool's would be!!!
FOREVER ſhall the PRESS be FREE.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Capt. JOHN COLEMAN, late of Hartford deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler inn holder in Hartford, on the laſt monday in February, the firſt and two laſt mondays in March next.

N B No accounts will be allowed after ſaid days.

Thomas Seymour,
Iſaac Sheldon,
George Smith. } *Commiſſioners.*

Hartford February 17, 1772.

Juſt Publiſhed, and are ready for the Subſcribers,

SIX DISCOURSES,

On Different Subjects; preached by the *Rev'd* NATHANAEL HOOKER, *A. M.* And late Paſtor of the fourth Church of Chriſt in Hartford. Being,

A Poſthumous Publication,
from the Author's
Original Manuſcripts,

At the Deſire, and with the Advice of many judicious Perſons, both of the Clergy and Laity.

Writing Paper of different kind.

——Blanks of moſt kinds uſed in this Colony to be ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Boſton, January 1, 1772.

A Gentleman in England, of diſtinguiſhed character for many munificent deeds to the Public, having ordered his Correſpondent here to ſubſcribe Ten Guineas towards printing a ſecond Volume of Collection of Papers relative to the Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts Bay, the Work will begin to be printed as ſoon as other Subſcribers ſufficient to defrey the Expence ſhall appear. The Volume will be about the ſame ſize and delivered to ſubſcribers at the ſame price of the former. None will be printed for Sale the Publiſher having principally in view the Preſervation of theſe Papers for the Benefit of Poſterity. *SUBSCRIPTIONS to encourage the Printing of this Collection will be received by E. Watſon, Printer in Hartford.—The Volume will contain about 600 Pages and no money is expected till the Books are delivered.——*

☞ *As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear, from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment.*

A few of the firſt Volume of *Collection of Papers*, may be had at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Boſton.

Stolen from the ſubſcriber

at the houſe of Mr David Ball innholder in Hartford, on the 5th inſtant, a bright ſorrel colour'd horſe, a white ſtrip in the face, crooper gall'd about 15 hands high, five years old, hair rub'd off his ſide, paces and trots, a hunting ſaddle, with a cloth, ſaddlebags, and a full buck'e bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid horſe and return him to ſaid Ball's, or to the ſubſcriber in Colcheſter, ſhall have Five Dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by me

JOHN TAINTOR.

Colcheſter, Feb 7 1772.

Wanted for a Forge in

New-Milford, two good Bloomers that are maſters of the buſineſs, ſober, honeſt men, that can be well recommended, and that will be ſteady to their employ; ſuch perſons may meet with good encouragement, by applying to Angus Nicholſon at New Milford, or William Stanton at Litchfield; they may depend upon receiving the pay punctually, according to the agreement that ſhall be made, ſhou'd be glad to have ſuch perſons apply by the firſt of March next, if convenient, or as ſoon after as poſſible.

TO be ſo'd a certain tract of Land lying near the Oſatonock river, at the ſouth weſt part of the town of Cornwall, containing about 90 acres, ſaid lands hath a ſmall orchard on it, and about ſeven acres of good Engliſh meadow on it, about 30 acres under improvement, the reſt good timber'd land. Whoſoever ſhall appear to buy ſaid lands, if we cant agree I will leave it to indifferent men; payment to be made the one half in ſix months from the ſale provided good ſecurity is given, the other half in twelve months. Said land is to be ſo'd at public vendue on the 22d day of April next, at 12 o'clock, provided that none appear to buy ſaid lands, before ſaid day ſaid lands to be ſold by REUBEN DEAN.

Cornwall, 15th January 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for the Connecticut Courant, *are deſired to leave their reſpective ballances at the ſeveral places where their papers have been left, as ſoon as may be, up to No 378, at which time he will diſcontinue riding as a carrier of ſaid paper, as he finds by long experience, that the number of ſubſcribers for ſaid paper, is by far too ſmall to defray the expence.*

JOHN GILL.

Printed by *E. Watſon.*

Lathrop & Smith,

Who for ſeveral Years paſt have carried on the Apothecaries buſineſs in Hartford,

TAKE this Method to inform their Cuſtomers, that the Co-partnerſhip ſubſiſting between them is to be diſſolved this ſpring.——And they requeſt that all perſons who have accounts open with ſaid company, or with ſaid Smith would (as ſoon as may be) bring them in to be adjuſted, that ſo they may be enabled to cloſe their company accounts.

And as ſaid company have lately met with a very heavy loſs, they requeſt (as a particular favour) that all thoſe who are indebted to them, would (at this juncture) exert themſelves to make all the remittance they can. And they are under the neceſſity of informing thoſe of their debtors who are conſcious to themſelves, that they have greatly over-run the uſual time of credit, that unleſs they make ſpeedy payment, they muſt be call'd upon in a more diſagreeable way.

N B. Notwithſtanding the diſſolution of the Partnerſhip, the buſineſs (in all its branches) will be carried on at the ſame place and (we hope) as largely as heretofore.

Lathrop & Smith.

Hartford, 3 March, 1772.

Theſe are to inform

the public, that we can a tranſient Negro man, who calls his name Fortune, to appearance about 50 years of age, of a middling ſtature, who came to Torrington on the 18th day of January laſt, and taken in by Mr Aaron Auſtin of ſaid town, in a very diſtreſſing condition, on account of his being much froze, where he remains at great charge. And as no intelligence can be had by ſaid Negro, he giving ſo many falſe accounts where he came from, or who his maſter is, although great inquiry having been made therefor, both in and out of the government. Therefore deſire whoever is knowing where he belongs, or who his maſter is, would be ſo good as to acquaint the ſubſcribers, ſo that if any iniquity there have been, concerning the ſaid Negro to convey him away by his maſter, as is ſuppoſed, to get rid of his maintenance, might be found out, and he be obliged to pay all coſt ariſen.

Ebenezer Coe.
Amos Wilſon. } Select Men.

February 25 1772.

WHEREAS more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Middlebury, on Otter Creek lately granted by the governor of New Hampſhire, have applied to me the ſubſcriber one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Litchfield to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors. Theſe are therefore to warn the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Elias Reed innholder in Saliſbury in Litchfield county, on thurſday the twelveth day of March next, at twelve o'clock on ſaid day, then and there to tranſact any buſineſs that ſhall be thought proper to forward and promote the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip, or any other buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Saliſbury, in Litchfield county, this 11th day of February, A.D. 1772.

James Landon, Juſtice of the Peace.

☞ *No Advertiſements will for the future be publiſhed in this paper, without the money is firſt paid, unleſs it be for ſuch perſons as have open accounts with* The Printer.

Caſh given for clean

Cotton and Linnen RAGGS of any kind by the Printer hereof.

[MARCH, M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 372.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT,

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MARCH 10, to TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1772.

THE Committee, appointed by the Gentlemen Merchants, &c. at Hartford, on the 23d of May, 1770, to Receive, Examine and Judge of the Claims that might be made, to the ſeveral Bounties or Premiums, by them voted to ſeveral Articles of Produce and Manufactures, were in Purſuance of their Appointment, to have met at Middletown on Wedneſday laſt, but the badneſs of travelling prevented.—They have therefore agreed to meet at the Houſe of Mr. *Joſeph Flagg*, Innholder at Hartford, on the 20th Day of May next, for the purpoſes aboveſaid.—All Perſons making Claim to any Premium voted by ſaid Society, are deſired to attend the mode of Proof, hereafter inſerted, and bring, or ſend in their ſeveral Claims—and all Gentlemen Subſcribers, are requeſted to remit their ſeveral Subſcriptions to Dr. SOLOMON SMITH, Treaſurer to ſaid Society, before ſaid 20th of May, as the Fortunate claimants will then expect their reſpective Premiums.

Meſſieurs MATTHEW TALCOTT, RICHARD ALSOP, Colonel SAMUEL TALCOTT, RALPH ISAACS, FISHER GAY, EBENEZER PLUMMER, and SILAS DEANE, were appointed the Committee.

Mode of Proof, voted by ſaid Society, viz. That for the Bounty on Wheat—the Land on which the ſame was raiſed, ſhall be meaſured by a ſworn Surveyor, or ſome other Perſon ſkill'd in Surveying, and Oath made thereto, (if by a Surveyor not Sworn) before ſome Aſſiſtant or Juſtice of the Peace—And that the ſame is well Clean'd, and free of traſh.

That for the Bounty on Flax, the Land be meaſured, and certified in the ſame Manner as for Wheat, and the Proof of the Quantity be alſo in the ſame Manner, and that the ſame is well Dreſs'd and Clean'd, fit for Spinning, and that a ſample thereof be produced and Sworn to ſaid Committee.

That for the Bounty on Wool, a Certificate be produced from an Aſſiſtant or Juſtice of the Peace, of the Weight thereof, and that it is well waſh'd and clean'd, and the Claimant make Oath, that the ſaid Wool was all ſhorn from twenty Sheep, which were his Property the firſt of November, before the Shearing the ſame, and that the Sheep were owned this Colony the Firſt of June, 1770.

That for the Bounty on Woolen Cloth, a Certificate be produced from an Aſſiſtant, or Juſtice of the Peace of menſuration of each Piece, made in his Preſence, after the ſame was fully wrought, and that a ſample of each Piece, be produced to the Committee, and that the Claimant make Oath, that the Number of Yards, ſpecified in ſuch Certificate were his Property, and made by him within the Year, in which ſuch Bounty is to be paid.

That for the Bounty on the firſt hundred pair of Stockings, wove in this Colony, the Proof be by the Oath of the Claimant made thereto, before an Aſſiſtant or Juſtice of the Peace.

That for the Bounty on Nails made in this Colony, the Claimant ſhall Produce to the Committee, the Original Bills of the Nail-Rods he has purchaſed and wrought into Nails, and ſhall alſo make out an Account of the particular Quantities of each ſize of Nails by him made, and when, and ſhall make Oath thereto, before an Aſſiſtant or Juſtice of the Peace.—That the Proof for the Bounty on the greateſt Quantity of Wool ſhorn from twenty Ewes, bearing Lambs the ſame Seaſon, be in the ſame Manner, as the Proof for the Bounty, on the greateſt Quantity of Wool ſhorn from twenty Sheep, as before mentioned.

The Wheat and Flax, on which Bounty, &c. to have been raiſed in the Year 1771.

The Nails and Cloth on which Bounty, &c. made between the firſt of June 1770, and firſt of June 1771. Publiſhed by Order and deſire of ſaid Committee. SILAS DEANE.

February 26, 1772.

F L O R I O.

An AFFECTING STORY.

THE parents of the unhappy youth, whoſe ſtory we are about to relate, dwelt at S——, a little village in the county of N——, where his father, a man of great merit and ſtrict piety, officiated as curate, with an income of about fifty pounds a year. Florio was their only child, who being a lad of a ſprightly genius, had ſo far improved by the unwearied aſſiduity of his father, as to be, in his twelfth year, a perfect maſter of the Latin tongue, and not entirely unacquainted with the *Greek*: yet, great as his father's care was in inſtructing him in theſe points, it was ſtill far exceeded by a regard for his morals. He had imbibed the ſeeds of virtue from his birth; and the affectionate father took every opportunity of improving them.

By theſe means, the little family lived in the moſt exalted happineſs, till the youth had attained his fourteenth year, when all their bliſs was deſtroyed by no leſs a calamity than the death of the indulgent father; a misfortune which cou'd only be alleviated by the [illegible] on with which he met the hand of Providence. Nothing can be imagined more affecting than the calmneſs of the father, and the inexpreſſible grief of the mother and her ſon. "The pains of death (exclaims the expiring huſband) bring no terror with them; I die, relying with confidence on my [illegible] Redeemer. My only affliction is the thoughts of your future welfare; perſevere, however, in the ſteps which you have begun, and truſt in the *Lord* for your ſupport. For you, my dear Florio, (embracing his ſon in an extaſy of joy) I leave you expoſed to the frowns of a malicious world; but I truſt in the goodneſs of your heart to ſupport you under every calamity, but let me recommend it to you, above all things, to remain dutiful to your mother, and, for my ſake, be to her both a ſon and a huſband, that ſhe may experience at the ſame time your duty and protection." He would have ſaid more; but finding his ſpirits failing, he ended with, 'Remember theſe my laſt words when I am gone; a few minutes will remove me from you; adieu, for ever, adieu.' He had ſcarce uttered theſe words, when with a Chriſtian calmneſs he expired.

His widow and her unfortunate orphan conſoled each other as well as their [illegible] grief would permit them. No grief could recal the departed parent; and they now began to turn their eyes on their own condition. A relation, who was a tradeſman in London, and had no family of his own had often deſired to have Florio to town in his father's life time, which the tender father could never be brought to comply with. However, on the news of the clergyman's death, the generous Altamont flew to S——, and prevailed on the afflicted mother to part with her ſon promiſing to adopt him for his own. This was an unexpected ſtroke on her; to loſe her huſband, and now to be deprived of her ſon, was more than ſhe could well bear; but recollecting it was not in her power to make a proviſion for Florio equal to his merit, ſhe at length conſented to Altamont's propoſals, who ſet out ſoon after for town, overjoyed with his adopted ſon.

The mother, as ſhe had lived very frugal during the life of her huſband, had ſaved a little money, which, as her ſon was ſo well provided for, ſhe laid out in an annuity, and, for the ſake of cheapneſs, retired farther into the north, where ſhe kept up a conſtant correſpondence with her ſon, whoſe dutiful letters, were the greateſt comfort of her life.

Florio after his arrival in London, daily experienced freſh inſtances of the diſintereſted friendſhip of his benefactor; and now the bleſſings of proſperity ſeemed again to ſmile upon him. His only ſtudy, was to pleaſe his generous patron, who amply recompenſed his aſſiduity by the moſt grateful acknowledgments; in this manner he ſpent near three years in the moſt perfect felicity; but this bliſs was too great to be permanent.

The affairs of Altamont required his preſence, at a little eſtate he had in the north; and as he knew his buſineſs wou'd be faithfully tranſacted by Florio, he propoſed ſtaying a month or two in the country; but not chooſing to leave the care of his houſe to a young woman, he invited the widow of his friend Lothario to ſtay in it during his abſence, as he was certain he might depend on her prudence in managing his family.

Having thus ſettled every thing to his mind, the generous Altamont ſet out on his intended journey with great ſatiſfaction; but alas! little dreamt of the dreadful chain of miſeries which were ſo ſoon to follow.

The widow of Lothario was left with two ſmall children, both boys, and a very ſcanty proviſion to maintain them; one of them, however, ſurvived his father but a ſhort time; the other was maintained by the generoſity of ſome friends at a boarding ſchool in the country: yet, notwithſtanding the expences of her children being taken off, the unfortunate Raphelia could ſcarcely ſupport herſelf on her trifling income. This Altamont knew and for that reaſon invited her to the care of his houſe.

She was naturally of an agreeable temper; and notwithſtanding all her miſfortunes, the beauty of her face was not totally vaniſhed. Her affability ſoon procured her the eſteem of Florio, which on her ſide was repaid by the moſt affectionate regard. She frequently, with a flood of tears, related to him the happineſs ſhe once injoyed with her loved Lothario, and the miſeries ſhe had ſince his death experienced. This could not fail of working on the benevolent diſpoſition of Florio; he endeavoured to conſole her anxiety, but in vain; he remonſtrated to her the crime of murmuring at the diſpenſations of Providence; but to that ſhe was entirely inattentive; and often, in the innocent ſimplicity of his heart, knelt down before her, and earneſtly requeſted her, in that moving poſture, to deſiſt from her uneaſineſs. This goodneſs ſerved only to increaſe, inſtead of alleviating, the grief of Raphelia. She raiſed up the compaſſionate youth, and tenderly embracing him, returned him, her moſt grateful thanks for his pity, the tears trickling all the while from both their eyes. This friendſhip increaſed imperceptibly into the moſt ardent love, But now, reader, it is time to throw a veil on theſe unhappy lovers. Let it ſuffice to ſay, that in an ill-fated hour they were both ruined, though it is hard to tell which was the ſeducer, or which the ſeduced. In ſhort, they indulged their criminal love till the return of Altamont, who, in his journey, had paid a viſit to the mother of Florio and greatly comforted her with the character he gave of the promiſing youth her ſon.

The intrigue of Florio had never been ſuſpected by the ſervants as the age of Raphelia gave a ſanction to any little liberty taken before them. Upon Altamont's arrival, and enquiry into the ſtate of his affairs, he found all his buſineſs had been exactly performed according to his directions; nor was he leſs pleaſed with a review of the domeſtic care of Raphelia which he acknowledged by a handſome preſent.

Though ſhe was now removed from Florio, he ſtill purſued her to her lodgings, unknown to Altamont or his family; till one evening, when he went as uſual, he found her in tears. This he could not bear and immediately requeſted the reaſon of them: but judge reader, what muſt be his ſurpriſe, when ſhe declared herſelf pregnant! This was a thought which had entered neither of their heads, ſhe thinking herſelf ſecure by age and he by youth. They were now diſtreſſed indeed; but as one crime uſually brings on another, he reſolved to fly from the ſhame which he ſaw approaching. Diſſembling his mind however, before her, (a thing which till then he had never been guilty of) he endeavoured to comfort her as well as he could, promiſing to call on her the next day.

He left the room but without intending ever to ſee it again; and immediately entered on board a privateer fitting out for Weſt Indies. They had not been out long, before they met with a French frigate which the Captain reſolved to board. Florio, deſperate with affliction, was permitted to be of the number appointed to board her, and ſoon appeared upon the deck of the Frenchman, where, overpowered by numbers, he at laſt received a mortal wound, though not before he had given ſeveral himſelf. He had the ſatisfaction, however, before his death to ſee the enemy's flag ſtruck to the Britiſh privateer. The ſurgeon in vain endeavoured to bleed him, he was too far gone for aſſiſtance, and ſoon after expired. On ſearching his cheſt a letter was found directed to Altamont, filled with the moſt grateful acknowledgements for all his kindneſs, and acquainting him with the reaſons of his elopement. This was conveyed to him, as ſoon as they arrived in England, and the news ſoon reached the ears of the unfortunate Raphelia, who looking on herſelf as the cauſe of his death, took the horrid reſolution of deſtroying both herſelf and her unborn infant by poiſon, thinking to expiate her guilt by the horrid crime of ſuicide.

Thus periſhed a youth, an innocent victim to unlawful love, who promiſed to be an ornament to his country; a melancholy proof of the danger of indulging too great a friendſhip for woman however unequal her years may be. And thus likewiſe fell one, who had lived a maiden, and a wife with an unblemiſhed reputation, and was unthinkingly loſt by giving way to too great a ſorrow for the loſs of her huſband; and who, ſtung to the heart with the reproaches of her own conſcience, cloſed the melancholy period of her life by putting in execution the horrid deed ſhe had reſolved on, leaving a wretched orphan to the friendſhip of relations.

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, March 5.

From the MASSACHUSETTS SPY.

AMERICANS!
BEAR IN REMEMBRANCE
The HORRID MASSACRE!
Perpetrated in King ſtreet, BOSTON,
New England,
On the Evening of March the Fifth, 1770,
When FIVE of your fellow countrymen,
GRAY, MAVERICK, CALDWELL, ATTUCKS and CARR,
Lay wallowing in their Gore!
Being *baſely* and moſt *inhumanly*
MURDERED!
And SIX others badly WOUNDED!
By a Party of the XXIXth Regiment,
Under the command of Capt. Thomas Preſton.
REMEMBER!
That TWO of the MURDERERS
Were convicted of MANSLAUGHTER!
By a Jury, of whom I ſhall ſay
NOTHING,
Branded in the hand!
And *diſmiſſed*,
The others were ACQUITTED,
And their Captain PENSIONED!

Alſo,
BEAR IN REMEMBRANCE
That on the 22d day of February, 1770,
The infamous
EBENEZER RICHARDSON, Informer,
And tool to Miniſterial hirelings,
Moſt *barbarouſly*
MURDERED
CHRISTOPHER SEIDER,
An innocent youth!
Of which crime he was found guilty
By his Country
On Friday April 20th, 1770;
But remained *Unſentenced*
On Saturday the 22d day of February 1772,
When the GRAND INQUEST
For Suffolk county,
Were informed, at requeſt,
By the Judges of the Superior Court,
That EBENEZER RICHARDSON's *Caſe*
Then lay before his MAJESTY.
Therefore ſaid *Richardſon*
This day MARCH FIFTH! 1772,
Remains UNHANGED!!!

Let THESE things be told to Poſterity!
And handed down
From Generation to Generation,
'Till Time ſhall be no more!

Forever may AMERICA be preſerved,
From weak and wicked monarchs,
Tyrannical miniſters,
Abandoned Governors,
Their Underlings and Hirelings!
And may the
Machinations of artful, *deſigning* wretches,
Who would *Enſlave* THIS People,
Come to an end.
Let their *Names* and *Memories*
Be buried in eternal oblivion,
And the PRESS,
For a SCOURGE to Tyrannical Rulers,
Remain FREE.

BOSTON, March 5, 1772.

We hear the Honorable James Bowdoin, *Eſq; has generouſly offer'd to the Committee of Dr. Cooper's Congregation, the Donation of a large Lot of Land in Tremont-ſtreet, together with ſome Materials on it, for the Purpoſe of building a new Meeting Houſe. The Value of both is moderately computed at Seven hundred Pounds ſterling.*

We hear alſo that France is not in a State to engage in a War with Great-Britain, and that without the Aſſiſtance of France there is no danger of a War with Spain:——That the Oppoſition in England is at an end, and the Kingdom in a more quiet and pacifick State than it has been for divers Years paſt. (A Hum!)

Letters are received by the laſt Packet, informing that JOHN TEMPLE, Eſq; lately one of the American Board of Commiſſioners, is appointed Surveyor-General of His Majeſty's Cuſtoms in England, with a Salary of 500 £. *Sterling per Annum, and Forty Shillings per day for defraying the Expences of Travelling.*

We hear from Scituate, that on the 12th ult. a Tree was cut there, and brought to the Mill, which made 2809 *Feet of Inch Boards,* 2000 *ſhingles, and four Cord of Wood.*

We hear from Liverpool, in Nova-Scotia, of the following ſingular, unhappy Occurrence. A Number of ſchool-boys, for their Amuſement, in the Abſence of their Maſter, formed themſelves into what they called a Court; and immediately exerciſed their Authority in the Trial of a Boy for wearing remarkably ragged Cloaths, who was firſt ſentenced to be whipped: But as this Puniſhment was ſaid to be inadequate to the Crime, they ordered a ſecond Trial, before what they called the Superior Court; when he was ſentenced to be hanged. They made Preparation for the Execution, ſet him upon a Table, with a Rope about his Neck, one End of which was made faſt to ſomething above; when, pulling away the Table, he was left hanging; and before they could cut him down, he was dead. It is ſuppoſed they were not aware how quick he would die, and intended to cut him down before he received any injury. A number of them were committed to Goal.

BOSTON, March 9.

IT is ſaid, a certain pompoſitous Gentlemen of the Robes, upon hearing a ſuppoſed part of the contents of the paper delivered by the Grand Jury to the Court, that expreſſed their great grief and ſurpriſe that Richardſon ſhould ly ſo long in goal at the expence of this county and delay of juſtice, ſaid, more like an honeſt Teague than a Lawyer, "If *I was judges*, I'd ſend them all to goal!"—Strange and new doctrine this, even from a friend to government, that a Grand Jury of Inqueſt for the county ought to be ſent to goal, for ſcrupulouſly adhering to their oaths, whoſe virtue and fortitude riſes SUPERIOR to diſtinction of perſons.——Does *he* find any ſuch rigid doctrines regiſtered, even in the goodly Star Chamber codes; however ſuch an intrepid partizan doubtleſs merits ſome notice of the gods.

It being well underſtood, that the enemies to the rights of America, & ſuch as are fond of ſtanding armies being placed in our moſt populous and trading towns in a time of peace, do ſtrongly wiſh that ſome diſorders may take place to bring a diſcredit upon the public notice which the town has ſo juſtly taken of the wanton and bloody maſſacre, perpetrated in King ſtreet on the evening of 5th of March 1770, by a party of ſoldiers under the order and eye of Capt. Preſton. It is hoped that thoſe who recollect that horrid ſcene with proper feelings, will take utmoſt care that no unknown and diſguiſed perſons may have it in their power to raiſe any tumult or riot, to diſgrace the ſad ſolemnity of this memorable evening.

By the NEW-YORK Poſt.

LONDON, November 26.

The following anecdote is communicated to us for an article of intelligence:—During the adminiſtration of Sir Robert Walpole, a Scotch Colonel, who had aſſiſted Government very frequently in ſome Northern elections, was greatly careſſed by that able ſtateſman, and repeatedly deſired when any office became vacant, that he would immediately apply for it. This was an advice which the bonny Scot held too agreeable to neglect; he therefore applied for place after place, as it fell, but was conſtantly told with a tone of great concern, that it was that moment unfortunately diſpoſed of; however, that he ſhould certainly have the very next which dropped. The Archbiſhop of Canterbury at length dying the Colonel repaired to Downing-ſtreet; and requeſted an audience of the Miniſter. This being granted, "Sir Robert (ſays he) the Archbiſhop of Canterbury is dead, and you promiſed me poſitively the firſt place which dropped." I did ſo, my dear friend, (returned the Knight) but I meant the next place which was fit for you; remember, you are a military man, and the ſee of Canterbury requires an eccleſiaſtic—ha! ha! ha! you Archbiſhop of Canterbury! Excuſe me, my dear friend, I muſt laugh a little, faith I muſt"——"Laugh as much as you pleaſe, Sir Robert (retorted the Scot) ſo you give me the ſee: you have made Judges of jockies, Privy Counſellors of pandars, and may make an Archbiſhop of a ſoldier, eſpecially as the laſt you know, is an employment always executed by deputy." Sir Robert finding the Scotchman was not to be ſhaken off, made him a Gentleman of the Bed Chamber, and he retired perfectly ſatisfied with his 500l. a year.

Extract of a letter from Port-Egmont, in Falkland's, Iſland, Sept. 27.

"On our arrival here, we found the Spaniards in poſſeſſion of the place, and their colours flying; ſince which it has been delivered to our commodore in form, agreeable to the Convention, except the cannon (there were but four) and ſtores, all which they have taken away and ſent to Buenos Ayres. The climate ſeems very healty and agreeable."

The following toaſt is now very faſhionable in Dublin: "May Dr. Clement adminiſter the ſame potions to Counties, as his patriotic predeceſſor Dr. Lucas.

NEWPORT, February 24.

The fore part of laſt week an armed ſchooner (what ſchooner we know not) ſeized a ſmall freight boat, with about ten or twelve hogſheads of rum, &c. on board, which were ſent from Eaſt-Greenwich, in this colony, to be ſhipped from this place to Philadelphia, in order to purchaſe flour, bread, &c. and we are told that this Rum, &c. had been legally imported, and entered at our Cuſtom-Houſe. Alſo, we are aſſured that on Thurſday laſt, a boat going from this port to Prudence, in this Colony, but a few miles from hence, was ſeized by the ſame unknown ſchooner, only for having three hoſheads of molaſſes on board, which molaſſes was legally imported, and the duties paid laſt week:——Theſe three hoſheads of molaſſes, we are told belonged to a poor man, who has now loſt the full value of all he is worth under heaven!——Some ſays, this p-r-t-c-l ſchooner belongs to K G---- the Th--d; but we ſhould think it a little below his Br-t-n-c Majeſty to keep men of war employed in robbing ſome of the pooreſt ſubjects, who are ſcarcely able to procure the common neceſſaries of life; when thoſe men of war might be ſo well employed, eſpecially at this time, againſt Spain, who has inſulted the Br-t-ſh Flag in almoſt all parts of the globe, within theſe eighteen or twenty months paſt, and *very* lately in the Weſt-Indies and Falkland-Iſland.—America take CARE of your PROPERTIES!! For according to preſent appearances, you may ſoon expect to have your Fire-Wood SEIZED, if it be tranſported by water from one place to another without clearing & entering. The above ſchooner has a number of ſwivel and carriage guns. Since the above account was received, we are informed that his M——y's ſchooner Gaſpee has been cruiſing our rivers for near a week paſt; but for what intent we cannot learn, unleſs it be to meet, and *manfully* attack, thoſe enemies who have lately treated with contempt the whole Engliſh nation.

It is ſaid the B——h miniſtry think it much ſafer (though a little more *diſgraceful*, but that is no matter) to keep their men of war, Frigates, Cutters, armed Sloops and Schooners, cruiſing on the coaſts, and plundering the navigation, &c. of their induſtrious, unarmed N. American friends; than to attack their haughty, daring and inſulting enemies, the French and Spaniards!!

HARTFORD, March 17.

A few Days ſince, early in the Morning, a Negro Man, belonging to Mr. Thomas Craulton, Merchant, of Newport, having had ſome Difference with a Negro Wench, his Wife, beat her very ſeverely, and ſat fire in ſeveral Places to the Houſe of Mr. Ebenezer Malbone, Merchant, where ſhe lived.—He immediately afterwards ſat fire to his Maſter's Still-Houſe, where was a large Quantity of Rum, and drowned himſelf in one of the Vats, firſt opening all the Scuttles.—The Fires were timely diſcovered, and extinguiſhed.

Laſt Friday ended the ſitting of the Superior Court for March Term, when the following Perſons received ſentence, viz John Smith of Suffield, for counterfeiting New-York and New-Jerſy Bills, to have his right ear cut off and be branded on the forehead with the letter C, his eſtate confiſcated, be confined to a work-houſe for life, and be kept to hard labour under the care of a maſter, and that he not depart therefrom, under penalty of being ſeverely whip'd.——Alſo, Edward Williams of Eaſt-Windſor, and Phineas Granger of Suffield, for engraving inſtruments for, and appropriating them to the uſe of counterfeiting Coin, to have their right ears cut off, and be branded on the forehead with the letter C, be whip'd 20 laſhes, and be impriſoned ſix months, without bail or mainprize, which ſentence (except whipping, which was ſuſpended on account of the ſeverity of the weather) was put in execution the next day.

The ſmall Number of

Cuſtomers that have ſubſcribed for the Courant ſince my laſt Advertiſement not being ſufficient to anſwer the Expence of a Rider and my other Buſineſs preventing me from proſecuting the Matter in a thorough Manner, has determined me to reſign it up to Mr. WATSON the Printer, who is determined to carry on the ſame in ſuch a Way as ſhall be thought moſt beneficial to the Public.

William Stanton.

Litchfield, 6th March, 1772.

WILLIAM PITKIN, late Sheriff of Hartford County desires all Perſons who have any Demands on him by Way of Capt. John Coleman, to bring them in to him, or to the Commiſſioners appointed to ſettle ſaid Coleman's Eſtate, by the firſt Day of April next, as their Time for ſettling ſaid Eſtate will then be expired.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

B*ROKE out of Litchfield County Goal the night after the third of March* 1772 *the notorious burglarain* John Brown, *who was lately condemned and received ſentence of death—is a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, has been twice cropped and branded, about 22 years old. Whoſoever will apprehend and return ſaid fellow to ſaid goal, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward, paid by,*

Lynde Lord, *Sheriff.*

Litchfield, March 4, 1772.

Theſe are to inform

the public, that whereas a tranſient Negro man, who calls his name Fortune, to appearance about 50 years of age, of a midling ſtature, who came to Torrington on the 18th day of January laſt, and taken in by Mr. Aaron Auſtin of ſaid town, in a very diſtreſſing condition, on account of his being much froze, where he remains at great charge. And as no intelligence can be had by ſaid Negro, he giving ſo many falſe accounts where he came from, or who his maſter is, (although great inquiry having been made therefor, both in and out of the government. Therefore deſire whoever is knowing where he belongs, or who his maſter is, would be ſo good as to acquaint the ſubſcribers, ſo that if any iniquity there have been, concerning the ſaid Negro, to convey him away by his maſter, as is ſuppoſed, to get rid of his maintenance, might be found out, and he be obliged to pay all coſt ariſen.

Ebenezer Coe, }
Amos Wilſon, } Select-Men.

February 25, 1772.

POETS CORNER.

The PHILOSOPHER *and the* COXCOMB.

A Coxcomb once in Handel's parlour found
A Grecian lyre, & try'd to make it ſound
O'er the fine ſtops his aukward fiſt he flings,
And rudely preſſes on th' elaſtic ſtrings;
Awaken'd diſcord ſhrieks and ſcolds, and raves,
Wild as the diſſonance of winds and waves,
Loud as a Wapping mob at midnight baw s,
Harſh as ten chariots rolling round St. Paul's,
And hoarſer far than all the extatic race,
Whoſe drunken orgies ſtunn'd the wilds of Thrace
Friend quoth the ſage that fine machine contains
Exalter numbers and diviner ſtrains;
Strains, ſuch at once could build the Theban wall
And ſtop the mountain torrent in its fall:
But yet, to make them, rouze them, and inſpire,
Aſks a fine finger, and a touch of fire;
A feeling ſoul whoſe all expreſſive pow'rs
Can copy Nature as ſhe ſinks or ſoars,
And, juſt, alike to paſſion, time, and place,
Refine correctneſs into eaſe and grace.
He ſaid—and, flying o'er each quiv'ring wire,
Spread his light hand, and ſwept it on the lyre.
Quick to his touch the lyre began to glow,
The ſound to kindle, and the air to flow,
Deep as the murmurs of the falling floods,
Sweet as the warbles of the vocal woods:
The liſt'ning paſſions hear, and ſink, and riſe,
As the rich harmony or ſwells, or dies:
The pulſe of avarice forgets to move,
A purer rapture fills the breaſt of love;
Devotion lifts to heaven a holier eye,
And bleeding pity heaves a ſofter ſigh.
Life has its eaſe, amuſement, joy, and fire,
Hid in itſelf as muſic in the lyre;
And, like the lyre, will all its pow'rs impart,
When touch'd and manag'd by the hand of art;
But half mankind, like Handel's fool deſtroy,
Through rage and ignorance, the ſtrain of joy;
Irregularly will the paſſions roll
Through nature's fineſt inſtrument, the ſoul:
While men of ſenſe, with Handel's happier ſkill,
Correct the taſte, and harmonize the will,
Teach their affections like his notes to flow,
Not rais'd too high, nor ever ſunk too low;
Till ev'ry virtue, meaſur'd and refin'd,
As fits the concert of the maſter mind,
Melts in its kindred ſounds, and pours along
Th' according muſic of the moral ſong.

Whereas a conſiderable

Number of the Proprietors in the Suſquehannah Purchaſe, have applied to us the Subſcribers, Committe for ſaid Proprietors, for a meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to take into Conſideration ſundry Matters of Importance relative thereto: Theſe are therefore to warn all the Proprietors in ſaid Suſquehannah Purchaſe, to meet at the Court Houſe in Norwich, on Wedneſday the Firſt Day of April next to take into conſideration ſundry Matters of Importance reſpecting the Settlement of ſaid Purchaſe and tranſact any Matters relative thereto that ſhall be judged beſt for the peaceable and orderly Settlement of ſaid Lands, and to do any other Buſineſs that ſhall be proper to be done on ſaid Day.

Windham, Feb 16th, 1772.

Eliph. Dyer,
Jed Elderkin,
Samuel Gray,
Ebeh. Baldwin,
Gerſhom Breed, } COMMITTEE.

Juſt Publiſhed, and are ready for the Subſcribers,

SIX DISCOURSES,

On Different Subjects; preached by the
Rev'd NATHANAEL HOOKER, A. M.
And late Paſtor of the fourth Church of Chriſt in Hartford. Being,
A Poſthumous Publication,
from the Author's
Original Manuſcripts,
At the Deſire, and with the Advice of many judicious Perſons, both of the Clergy and Laity.

Caſh given for clean

otton and Linnen RAGGS of any
ind by the Printer hereof.

Whereas the buſineſs

of carrying the Connecticut Courant to Litchfield county, has for a number of years paſt been carried on by Mr. William Stanton, of Litchfield. who having engaged in other buſineſs, finds it inconvenient to continue in ſaid buſineſs any longer. THIS is to give notice to all perſons who incline to become ſubſcribers for ſaid paper in that quarter, that Mr. Joſeph Bunce of Hartford, has undertaken to ſupply them therewith, and will ſet out from Hartford on tueſday, and be at Litchfield tueſday evening, from Litchfield he will go to New Milford, and New Fairfield, then to Sharon and the City, in York government, then to Saliſbury and Canaan, then to Goſhen and Torrington, then to New Hartford, and through Simſbury to Hartford, provided a ſufficient number of ſubſcribers appear to ſupport the expence. He will ride once in a fortnight to deliver the papers at the places where they ſhall be directed to be left, at the moderate price of Nine Shillings each per year; & at the preſent unſettled ſtate of public affairs, together with the great proſpect of a ſpeedy WAR, renders the papers of conſequence to the public, it is imagined a ſufficient number to defray the expences will ſoon appear. Thoſe who were ſubſcribers when Mr. Stanton rode as poſt will have their papers left where he left them, by leaving their names at thoſe places. Thoſe who ſubſcribed to Mr. John Hoye will have their papers continued to them. And as the undertaking will be attended with very great expence at firſt, ſaid Bunce hopes every cuſtomer will not think him unreaſonable to aſk, but will willingly comply with his requeſt of paying four ſhillings at the time of their ſubſcribing, which will enable him to carry on the buſineſs in ſuch a manner as to give them ſatisfaction. This he hopes to merit by his being very punctual as to the delivery of the papers at a particular ſet time.——Any perſon may at any time make payment to him when on his circuit, or to Mr. William Stanton at Litchfield.

JOSEPH BUNCE.

Hartford March 3, 1772.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber for the Connecticut Courant, *are deſired to leave their reſpective ballances at the ſeveral places where their papers have been left, as ſoon as may be, up to No* 378, *at which time he will diſcontinue riding as a carrier of ſaid paper, as he finds by long experience, that the number of ſubſcribers for ſaid paper, is by far too ſmall to defray the expence.*

JOHN GILL.

TO be ſold a certain tract of Land, lying near the Oſatonock river, at the ſouth weſt part of the town of Cornwall, containing about 90 acres, ſaid lands hath a ſmall orchard on it, and about ſeven acres of good Engliſh meadow on it, about 30 acres under improvement, the reſt good timber'd land. Whoſoever ſhall appear to buy ſaid lands, if we cant agree I will leave it to indifferent men; payment to be made the one half in ſix months from the ſale provided good ſecurity is given, the other half in twelve months Said land is to be ſold at public vendue on the 22d day of April next, at 12 o'clock provided that none appear to buy ſaid lands, before ſaid day, ſaid lands to be ſold by

REUBEN DEAN.

Cornwall, 15th January, 1772.

Wanted for a Forge in

New-Milford, two good Bloomers that are maſters of the buſineſs, ſober, honeſt men, that can be well recommended, and that will be ready to their employ; ſuch perſons may meet with good encouragement, by applying to Angus Nicholſon at New Milford, or William Stanton at Litchfield; they may depend upon receiving the pay punctually, according to the agreement that ſhall be made, ſhou'd be glad to have ſuch perſons apply by the firſt of March next, if convenient, or as ſoon after as poſſible.

Printed by *E. Watſon.*

Lathrop & Smith,

Who for ſeveral Years paſt have carried on the Apothecaries buſineſs in Hartford.

TAKE this Method to inform their Cuſtomers, that the Copartnerſhip ſubſiſting between them is to be diſſolved this ſpring.——And they requeſt that all perſons who have accounts open with ſaid company, or with ſaid Smith, wou'd (as ſoon as may be) bring them in to be adjuſted, that ſo they may be enabled to cloſe their company accounts.

And as ſaid company have lately met with a very heavy loſs, they requeſt (as a particular favour) that all thoſe who are indebted to them, would (at this juncture) exert themſelves to make all the remittance they can. And they are under the neceſſity of informing thoſe of their debtors, who are conſcious to themſelves, that they have greatly over run the uſual time of credit, that unleſs they make ſpeedy payment, they muſt be call'd upon in a more diſagreeable way.

N B. Notwithſtanding the diſſolution of the Partnerſhip, the buſineſs (in all its branches) will be carried on at the ſame place, and (we hope) as largely as heretofore.

Lathrop & Smith.

Hartford, 9 March, 1772.

Boſton, January 1, 1772.

A Gentleman in England, of diſtinguiſhed character for many munificent deeds to the Public, having ordered his Correſpondent here to ſubſcribe Ten Guineas towards printing a ſecond Volume of Collection of Papers relative to the Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, this Work will begin to be printed as ſoon as other Subſcribers ſufficient to defray the Expence ſhall appear. The Volume will be about the ſame ſize and delivered to ſubſcribers at the ſame price as the former. None will be printed for Sale, the Publiſher having principally in view the Preſervation of theſe Papers for the Benefit of Poſterity. *SUBSCRIPTIONS to encourage the Printing of this Collection will be received by* E. Watſon, *Printer in Hartford.—The Volume will contain about 600 Pages and no money is expected till the Books are delivered.*——

☞ *As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear, ſrom a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment.*

A few of the firſt Volume of *Collection of Papers,* may be had at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Boſton.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the hon. judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Capt. JOHN COLEMAN, late of Hartford deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) Do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler inn holder in Hartford, on the laſt monday in February, the firſt and two laſt mondays in March next.

N B No accounts will be allowed after ſaid days,

Thomas Seymour,
Iſaac Sheldon,
George Smith. } *Commiſſioners.*

Hartford February 17, 1772.

WHEREAS more than a ſixteenth part of the proprietors of the townſhip of Middlebury, on Otter Creek, lately granted by the governor of New Hampſhire, have applied to me the ſubſcriber one of his majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the county of Litchfield to warn a meeting of ſaid proprietors. Theſe are therefore to warn the proprietors of ſaid townſhip, to meet at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Elias Reed innholder in Saliſbury in Litchfield county, on thurſday the twelveth day of March next, at twelve o'clock on ſaid day then and there to tranſact any buſineſs that ſhall be thought proper to forward and promote the ſettlement of ſaid townſhip, or any other buſineſs neceſſary to be done at ſaid meeting. Dated at Saliſbury, in Litchfield county, this 13th day of February, A.D. 1772.

James Landon, Juſtice of the Peace;

[MARCH. M.DCC.LXXII.

NUMBER 378.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MARCH 17, to TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1772.

Eze Williams Esq

The following Articles are from the Engliſh Papers bro't by the Packet arrived at New York, and by Capt. Calley arrived at Marblehead, from Falmouth.

LONDON.

Tranſlation of a Letter from Civita Vecchia

"YESTERDAY a felucca arrived here from Corſica. I have only time by this poſt, to ſend you the following extraordinary intelligence: next week you ſhall receive intelligence ſtill more extraordinary, that will ſurprize you much.

"At Oletta, nine French ſoldiers, three weeks paſt, found an old peaſant, in appearance paſt ſeventy, in a cottage in this place much wounded, and in company with his two daughters, who anxiouſly attended the critical ſituation of his health: not doubting but he was wounded in a ſkirmiſh with the French troops they compelled the eldeſt of the daughters to ſhoot the father when bound to a cheſnut tree, and afterwards murdered the two daughters.

"At Sanguino, three Corſican girls, about nine years of age, were yeſterday hanged up by their feet in the market place, by order of a French Major, for having cried, *Viva il Coſtro Generale Illuſtriſſimo Signo Paulo* Having hung an hour, by order of the officer, their throats were cut, and they were ſuffered to hang bleeding the reſt of the day.

"At Pallorechio, a father and ſon being returned to this place, after the laſt ſkirmiſh with the French, and much wounded, a party of French ſoldiers immediately ſeized the father and ſon; and put them into chains. The next morning they compelled the father, before a multitude of Corſican peaſants, to fire at his ſon, aged 31 years who was inſtantly ſhot through the body.

"At Crocciaci, a Corſican prieſt, worn out with age, and much wounded, found by a French officer and his party near this town; they immediately cut off the old man's legs, plucked out his tongue by the roots, ſtuck his eyes full of pins, and filled his mouth with pebbles; leaving the mutilated body upon the road.

"At Veſcovato, a decrepid peaſant, with every mark of venerable old age, ſupported by his ſon, a youth of 20, paſſing through this town, were laſt week ſeized for ſpies; the old man blind, the ſon deaf and dumb. Theſe objects of univerſal charity were by French penetration inſtantly dubbed ſpies. The unfortunate youth was beheaded, and his head placed in the hands of venerable old age, and who was immediately hung upon a tree.

"The French threaten there ſhall be an avenue formed with Corſican bodies, from Baſtia to Florenzo; nor is it to be doubted, for they have diſtributed two thouſand ſcalping knives among their troops, with a premium of twenty livres for every Corſican ſcalp. A brilliant proof of the politeneſs and humanity of the moſt refined nation in Europe, as the French ſtile themſelves, and who firſt taught the ſavage Americans the uſe of the ſcalping knife; who taught barbarity to the moſt inhuman of ſavages!

Frontiers of Poland, Nov. 16. Koſinſki, who is continually undergoing examinations, has confeſſed, that he was ſent by Pulawſki, with the other conſpirators, to take the King alive or dead; and that he engaged them to the execution of their deſign by the following oath, before the miraculous image of the Holy Virgin:

"We, being excited by an holy and religious zeal, have taken a firm and unſhaken reſolution to revenge the cauſe of the Divinity, religion, and our country, which has been injured by the tyrant Staniſlaus Auguſtus, deſpiſer of laws divine and human, uſurper of the Throne of Poland, promoter of Atheiſts and Hereticks, traitor to his country, oppreſſor of the nation, and a vile inſtrument of foreign ambition and injuſtice, do ſwear and promiſe before the ſacred and miraculous image of the Mother of God, to ſacrifice our fortunes, lives, and families in order to extirpate from the earth one who diſhonours it, by trampling under foot the reſpect due to the Divinity, religion, and the privileges of the nation. So help us God."

Marſeilles, Nov 29. Advice from Conſtantinople of the 3d of this month bring, that Count Orlow had preſented himſelf with all his fleet, on the 12th of October, before the Dardanelles, the caſtle of which, on the European ſide he cannonaded with ſome of his ſhips of war, but without doing it any great damage. The Ruſſian ſquadron afterwards retired, leaving four frigates.

Newcaſtle, Dec. 14. By ſundry letters from Carliſle this week we are aſſured, that the Solway moſs ſtill continues to diſcharge itſelf, and that it has now covered 700 acres or more of fine holme land; alſo that the matter has now got into the Eſk, and it is feared will deſtroy the valuable ſalmon fiſhery near Longtown.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, Dec 17.

"The laſt letters from Vienna adviſe, that the great advantages lately gained by the Ruſſians over the Turks have made ſuch an impreſſion upon the Empreſs Queen and her Miniſtry, that there is reaſon to hope her Imperial Majeſty will be more inclined than heretofore to liſten to the terms propoſed for bringing about a peace between the Ruſſians and the Turks."

Extract of a letter from Dunwich, Suffolk, December 11.

"Laſt Saturday and Sunday there was here the moſt blowing weather I ever remember; large trees were torn up by the roots, barns were blown down, dwelling houſes unroofed, and ſome cottages laid flat; but I hear of no lives being loſt—The ſea ran ſo high, that great part of our low grounds were laid under water, and many head of cattle drowned; but the ſeas along our coaſt preſented to our view a moſt melancholy ſcene, the wrecks of ſhips and dead bodies being every tide thrown up; in ſhort, by what we can here ſee, the damage at ſea muſt be very great"

The following is taken from a London Paper, December 7.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, New England, dated October 26.

"The inhabitants of this town have been greatly alarmed by three large Spaniſh ſhips putting in here; the Captains pretended they came to trade with the Boſtonians, for ſome of the woollen goods manufactured in this province, and went to ſeveral warehouſes, where they agreed for divers ſorts, and depoſited ſome money as part of payment.—This took off all ſuſpicion they had any bad deſign; however, in a morning or two, they were diſcovered taking plans of every part of the town and fortifications, which the Magiſtrates thought proper to take from them, and ordered the ſeveral tradeſmen to return their depoſit money; and then told the Spaniſh Captains, that if they did not immediately quit the town they would be treated as ſpies; they accordingly went on board their ſhips, and put to ſea immediately. The ſoldiers have been under arms ever ſince, in caſe they ſhould return with a greater force to attack us by ſurprize."

LONDON. Nov. 26.

At the laſt Board of Admiralty orders were given for ſeveral veſſels to be taken into the government ſervice, for the importation of maſts, ſpars, and ſhiptimber from Piſcataqua, &c. for the uſe of the Royal navy.

Mr. Alderman Townſhend has paid the land tax, charged on his eſtates in the country; and conſequently all proceedings in that affair are dropt.

They write from Milford, that three veſſels arrived in that harbour on the 17th inſtant, mere wrecks; two of them were Swedes, the other is the Hope,——, from Rhode Iſland.

They write from Newfoundland, that the French traders have ſucceeded ſo well in eſtabliſhing a lucrative trade with the Labradors and other neighbouring Indians, that it is computed ſeveral ſhip loads of valuable furs have within thoſe few months been exported to Rochelle, Bourdeaux, and other ports of France.

A Gentleman who arrived yeſterday from Reading informs us, that Britain, who uſed to be indulged with a room in that goal, is now confined with the common felons heavy ironed; there are no leſs than ſeven indictments againſt him for forgery; he is now debared the uſe of pen, ink, and paper.

Dec 3. Special orders were ſent off yeſterday to Plymouth to get five ſhips of war ready with all poſſible diſpatch.

Orders were likewiſe ſent to the Governor of Sheerneſs Fort, not to admit any foreigner on the ramparts without leave, and to keep a very ſtrict watch.

A few days ſince, at an entertainment given by a Merchant at the Weſt End of the Town, 27 pounds of beef, 18 of veal, and three fowls were ſtewed down for ſoup, and afterwards given to the hounds.—Shocking indeed! when ſo many poor families are almoſt ſtarving.

By the death of his Grace the Duke of Chandos, the place of Maſter of the Hannaper Office, which is 3000l. per annum, devolves to Lord Northington.

It is aſſerted that the Ruſſians, ſince the beginning of the war in 1769 have loſt above one hundred thouſand effective men, partly cut off by the ſword, and, the more fatal evil, epidemical diſtempers, beſides the havock among their ſeamen in the Levant.

None but the *particular* members of the cabinet are ſummoned to to morrow's council Every day demonſtrates, that the grand C——l of the Britiſh nation is daily dwindling away into a *Junto.*

Dec. 5 We hear that his Majeſty has ordered 1000 guineas to be diſtributed among poor houſe keepers in Weſtminſter.

We are informed, that the laſt 20,000l. ticket was ſold to a Jew but two hours before it was drawn. It is remarkable that theſe people have in the laſt eight years got no leſs than 90,000l. in capital prizes. The firſt 20,000l. paid in England, and the greateſt lottery prize ever known, came up to a Jew, and 5000l. in the ſame lottery.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador, we hear, has ſo much diſguſted the Britiſh Miniſter for the S——n department, that the latter refuſes to do any buſineſs with him.

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NUMBER 378.]

COURANT.

Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

AY, March 24, 1772.

Ezra Williams Esq

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On BENEVOLENCE.

An Eastern Story.

CARAZAN, the Merchant of Bagdat, was eminent throughout all the Eaſt, for his Avarice and his wealth: his Origin was obſcure, as that of the Spark, which by the colliſion of Steel and Adamant, is ſtruck out of Darkneſs: and the patient Labour of perſevering Dilligence, alone had made him rich. It was remembered, that when he was indigent, he was thought to be generous; and he was ſtill acknowledged to be inexorably juſt. but whether, in his Dealings with Men he diſcovered a Perfidy which tempted him to put his Truſt in Gold or whether in proportion as he accumulated Wealth he diſcovered his own Importance to increaſe Carazan prized it more as he uſed it leſs: he gradually loſt the inclination to do good, as he acquired the Power;—and as the Hand of Time ſcattered Snow upon his Head, the freezing Influence extended to his Boſom. But the Door of Carazan was never opened by Hoſpitality, nor his Hand by Compaſſion, yet Fear led him conſtantly to the Maſque at the ſtated Hours of Prayer. he performed all the rights of Devotion, with the moſt ſcrupulous Punctuality, and had thrice paid his Vows at the Temple of the Prophet That Devotion which ariſes from the Love of God, and neceſſarily includes the Love of Man, as it connects Gratitude with Beniſicence and exalts that which was Moral to Divine, confers new Dignity upon goodneſs, and is the Object not only of Affection but Reverence.

On the contrary, the Devotion of the ſelfiſh, whether it be thought to avert the Puniſhment which every one wiſhes to be inflicted, or to inſure it by the complication of Hypocriſy with Guilt, never fails to excite Indignation and Abhorrence. Carazan therefore, when he had locked his Door, and turning round with a look of circumſpective ſuſpicion, proceeded to the Maſque, was followed by every Eye with ſilent malignity; the Poor ſuſpended their ſupplication when he paſſed by; and though he was known by every Man yet no Man ſaluted him.

Such had long been the Life of Carazan, and ſuch was the Character he had acquired, when Notice was given by Proclamation, that he was removed to a magnificent Building in the Center of the City, that his Table ſhould be ſpread for the Public, and that the ſtranger ſhould be welcome to his Bed. The Multitude ſoon ruſhed like a Torrent to his Door, where they Beheld him diſtributing Bread to the hungry, and Apparel to the naked, his Eye ſoftened with Compaſſion and his Cheeks glowing with Delight. Every one gazed with aſtoniſhment at the Prodigy; and the Murmer of innumerable Voices increaſing like the Sound of approaching Thunder, Carazan beckoned with his Hand, Attention ſuſpended the Tumult in a Moment, and he thus gratified the Curioſity which had procured him an Audience.

"To him who touches the Mountains & they Smoke, the Almighty and the moſt Merciful be everlaſting Honour! He has ordained Sleep to be the Miniſter of inſtruction, and his Viſions have reproved me in the Night. As I was ſitting alone in my Haram, with my Lamp burning before me, computing the product of my Merchandize, and exulting in the increaſe of my Wealth, I fell into a deep Sleep. and the Hand of him who was in the third Heavens was upon me. I beheld the Angel of Death coming forward like a whirlwind and he Smote me before I could deprecate the Blow. At the ſame Moment I felt myſelf lifted from the Ground, and tranſported with aſtoniſhing rapidity through the Regions of the Air. The Earth was contracted to an Atom beneath; and the Stars glowed round me with a Luſter that obſcured the Sun. The Gate of Paradiſe was now in Sight; and I was intercepted by a ſudden brightneſs which no Human Eye could Behold: the irrevocable Sentence was now to be pronounced; my Day of Probation was paſt, and from the Evil of my Life nothing could be taken away, nor could any thing be added to the Good. When I reflected that my Lot for Eternity was caſt, which not all the Powers of Nature could reverſe, my Confidence totally forſook me; and while I ſtood trembling and ſilent, covered with Confuſion chilled with Horror, I was thus addreſs'd by the Radience that flamed before me.

"Carazan, thy Worſhip has not been accepted, becauſe it was not prompted by the Love of GOD; neither can thy Righteouſneſs be rewarded, becauſe it was not produced by Love of Man; for thy own Sake only haſt thou rendered to every Man his Due: and thou haſt approached the Almighty only for thyſelf Thou haſt not looked up with Gratitude, nor round thee with kindneſs. Around thee, thou haſt indeed, beheld Vice and Folly; but if Vice and Folly could juſtify thy Parſimony, would they condemn the Bounty of Heaven? If not upon the fooliſh and vicious, where ſhall the Sun diffuſe its Light, or the Clouds diſtil their Dew? Where ſhall the Lips of the Spring breath Fragrance or the Hand of Autumn diffuſe Plenty? Remember, Carazan, that thou haſt ſhut Compaſſion from thine Heart, and graſped thy treaſures with a Hand of Iron: thou haſt lived for thyſelf; and, therefore, henceforth forever ſhalt thou Subſiſt alone. From the Light of Heaven, and from the Society of all Beings ſhalt thou be driven; Solitude ſhall protract the lingering Hours of Eternity, and darkneſs Aggravate the horrors of Deſpair" At this Moment I was driven by ſome ſecret & irreſiſtable Power through the glowing Syſtem of Creation, and paſſed innumerable Worlds in a Moment. As I approached the Verge of Nature, I perceived the Shadows of total and boundleſs Vacuity deepen before me, a dreadful Region of Eternal Silence, Solitude and Darkneſs! unutterable Horror ſeized me at the Proſpect and this Exclamation burſt from me with all the Vehemence of Deſire; "O! that I had been doomed forever to the common receptacle of Impenitence and Guilt! Their Society would have alleviated the torment of Deſpair and the rage of Fire could not exclude the comfort of Light. Or if I had been condemned to reſide on a Comet, that would Return but once in a Thouſand Years to the regions of Light and Life; the Hope of theſe Periods however Diſtant, would Chear me in the dreary Interval of Cold and Darkneſs, and the Viciſſitudes would divide Eternity into Time." While this Thought paſſed over my Mind, I loſt Sight of the remoteſt Star, and the laſt glimmering of Light was quench'd in utter Darkneſs The agonies of Deſpair every Moment increaſed, as every Moment augmented my Diſtance from the laſt habitable World. I reflected with intollerable Anguiſh, that when ten Thouſand Thouſand Years had carried me beyond the reach of all but that Power who fills Infinitude, I ſhould ſtill look forward into an immenſe Abyſs of Darkneſs, through which I ſhould drive without Succour and without Society, farther and farther ſtill forever and ever. I then ſtretched out my Hands towards the regions of Exiſtance, with an Emotion that awaked me.

Thus have I been taught to eſtimate Society, like every other Bleſſing by its Loſs. My Heart is warmed to Liberality; and I am zealous to communicate the Happineſs which I feel, to thoſe from whom it is derived; for the Society of one Wretch, whom in the Pride of Proſperity, I would have ſpurned from my Door, would in the dreadful Solitude to which I was condemned, have been more highly prized, than the Gold of Affric or the Gems of Golconda.

At this Reflection upon his Dream. Carazan became ſuddenly Silent, and looked upward in an Extacy of Gratitude and Devotion, the Multitude were ſtruck at once with the Precept and Example; and the Caliph, to whom the Event was related, that he might be Liberal beyond the Power of Gold, commanded it to be recorded for the Benefit of Poſterity.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

YOUR giving a Place in your Paper to the above Hiſtory, may Oblige many of your Readers, and poſſibly be of ſervice to ſome of the lower Claſs of People, by opening the Heart of ſome Miſers, who like Carazan are Honeſt and Appear conſtantly at Public Worſhip, and alſo in Private, approach the Almighty in Prayers and Supplications, and all extends no further than to ſerve their own Intereſts. For they have not the leaſt Spark of Charity, but on the contrary, will let (poſſibly) a Neighbour, who is in the greateſt Miſery by Extreme poverty and want, together with a Wife and Children, all (ſicken nay) even die, rather than part with any of his darling Minion—Gold—And as they are ſo entirely Bound up in themſelves, there needs ſomething to Rouſe them from that inſenſibility in which they ſeem to be buried, and I could Wiſh that they were driven from the Face of every human Being. Nay, where the Foot of any living thing never preſs'd the Earth, and let the Place to which they were driven, be utter Darkneſs, where the weſtern Breeze never viſited, nor Sun ever Shone, nay where Light never Enter'd, nor ever will to the boundleſs Ages of Eternity. To ſuch a Place let them (if on Earth there is ſuch a one) be driven, there to tarry until they ſee the Value of Society and was glad to diſpence with what was not of real Uſe to themſelves for the Benefit of their ſellowCreatures; and would endeavour to advance their Happineſs equally with their own.

I am, Sir Your's,

PHILANTHROPOS.

From the PENSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

To the PUBLIC.

AS it is inconſiſtent with civil policy to import the Natives of Africa into the colonies, witneſs the Weſt India Iſlands, South Carolina, &c.* ſo I conclude it is inconſiſtent with the ſame, as well as abſolutely repugnant to Chriſtianity to keep thoſe already brought amongſt us, and their poſterity, in perpetual ſlavery; firſt, as ſlaves they do not contribute to the public good equal with other Labourers; ſecondly, the injunction of our Saviour, "do unto all men as you would they ſhould do unto you." But the common objection to ſetting them at liberty is, that but few take a proper care for a livelihood, and the laws oblige the Maſter of ſuch ſlaves to provide for them —— Upon which I argue firſt, their education is generally very low and illiterate; ſecondly, moſt of thoſe, who have been tried with freedom, are ſuch as have begun to feel the decline of nature; I would therefore adviſe thoſe in poſſeſſion of young negroes, to give them an education ſuitable for a rational being; learn them to read and write, which will qualify them for buſineſs; give them the privilege of reading the ſcriptures, and other hiſtory, and then, I doubt not, but they would devote their leiſure hours, in ſearch of uſeful knowledge, which, for want of ſuch education are employed in actions deſtructive to their morals. I am fully of the opinion, were ſuch an education to be given to the young Negroes, and they to be ſet at liberty, from 21 to 25 years of age, that the legiſlative bodies, from principles of ſound policy, might enact laws to maintain ſuch as through the common accidents in life, might be rendered unable to ſupport themſelves, as are already provided for the poor.

A Friend to the Oppreſſed.

* *A certain Author in Carolina, in the time of the late war, enumerating the numerous tribes of Indians then at variance with that Province, adds, but what are they when compared to ſeventy thouſand inveterate enemies in our own bowels?*

ANECDOTE.

AS ſome Chriſtian captives at Algiers, who had been ranſom'd, were going to be diſcharged, the cruiſers brought in a Swediſh veſſel. Among the crew was the father of one of thoſe captives. The ſon ſoon made himſelf known to the father, but their unhappineſs to meet in that place was grievous to both. The young man however, conſidering that the ſlavery his father was going into would inevitably put an end to his life, requeſted, *that his father might be releaſed, and himſelf detained in his room*; which the Moors readily granted; but when the ſtory was told the Governor, he was ſo affected with it, that he cauſed the ſon likewiſe to be diſcharged, *as the reward of his filial tenderneſs.*

LONDON, December 10.

Friday the 6th of December, 31 Priſoners were tried at the Old Bailey four Jews, viz. Levi Weil, Aſher Weil, Jacob Lazarus, alias Hyam Dreſden; alias Hyam Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, alias Solomon Moſes, were tried for Murder at Mrs. Hutchins; the Jury in 20 Minutes brought them all in guilty: On Monday the 9th they were executed at Tyburn. Their Wives and Children were admitted into the Preſs Yard to take their leave of them, before they ſet out. The Prieſt did not attend them at the Gallows, but gave each of them a Book in the Preſs Yard. After they were hung the uſual time their Bodies were taken down and carried to Surgeons Hall for diſſection Levi Weil, the Phyſician, is to be anatomized, and hung up in Surgeons Hall.

An Anathema was pronounced on Saturday laſt, at the Synagogue in the Duke's Place againſt all the accomplices in the late robbery at Mrs. Hutchins's.

The Jews taken into cuſtody lately, for being concerned in the robbery of Mrs Hutchin's have we hear, impeached a gang of thirty more in the neighbourhood of Whitechapel, the Minories, &c.

The Dutcheſs of York is next heir to an eſtate of 6000l per annum, her brother, the Iriſh patriot, having no children.

Died at Canterbury, Lieut. Swinburne, aged 103; though never promoted higher, he had been in the ſea ſervice near 80 years, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf in ſeveral great actions; in particular he was in the caſtle of Alicat at the time of blowing up the rock at that place, yet died at laſt on half pay.

A diſcovery has been made at Paris by a nurſe on her death bed, which has occaſioned an order to be made to forbid any perſon's giving ſurgeons midwives, or nurſes, fees at the death of their patient's; the wicked wretch has declared that ſhe has deſtroyed upwards of 40 ladies for the ſake of the perquiſites of linnen, &c.

We are aſſured that the violent anger of the Court againſt the Duke of Cumberland and the excommunication under which he now lies is only a *State Farce*, leſt any nearer alliance at preſent with the Luttrells ſhould not be quite ſo popular. But of the progreſs of this affair the public ſhall from time to time be informed.

Lord Baltimore's Will came over laſt Monday from Italy His Lordſhip has appointed Hugh Hammerſley, Robert Eden, Robert Morris, of Lincoln's Inn, Barriſter, and Peter Provoſt Eſquires, truſtees and executors, with an annuity to each, of 100l for life and 1500l to be divided among them; and he has bequeathed to Sophia Hales, and Elizabeth Hales, infants, daughters of Elizabeth Dawſon Spinſter 2000l. each, and 1000l. to their mother; to Charlotte Hope, daughter of Elizabeth Hope 2000l to his ſiſters, Caroline Eden, and Louiſa Browning, 10,000l each; to Henry Herford, ſon of Heſter Rhelan, of the age of 14 his province of Maryland, and all his real and perſonal eſtates, at the age of 21; and in caſe of his death before 21, to his ſiſter, Frances Mary Herford 30,000l and to the ſaid Heſter Rhelan an annuity of 200l. a year for life.

The expence attending the equipment of the navy, the increaſe of our land forces, together with all the various preparations of a war with Spain amounts, we are aſſured to three millions ſterling; and the Value of Falkland Iſlands is eſtimated at about five ſhillings of American currency.

A great man ſpeaking on the affair of Falkland Iſland laſt Sunday, at St James's obſerved, that now the people had got the favourite rock again into their poſſeſſion, it was ten to one but they grumbled at the expences attending the recovery and exclaimed againſt the government for increaſing the national debt, to obtain an object ſo notoriouſly inconſiderable.

Williamſburg, *Virginia, Feb* 20.

The Juſticia, Capt. Gilner, is arrived in Rappahannock from London, in 40 days with 120 convicts, among whom is JOHN EYRE, Eſq; who, though worth 30,000l ſterling, was convicted of ſtealing eleven quires of paper.

Philadelphia, March 9.

As a proof that Pot and Pearl Aſh is in a fair way to become a great article of export from this Country, we have procured, and here inſert for the peruſal of our traders, an account of the quantity of Pot and Pearl Aſhes inſpected in the city of New York in the ſmall ſpace of ten months, viz From the 25th of April 1771 to the 29th of February 1772.

POT. 13 hogſheads 4205 barrels of firſt 2 hogſheads 607 barrels of ſecond, and 1 hogſhead 2496 barrels of third ſort.

PEARL. 82 hogſheads 467 barrels of firſt, 74 hogſheads 632 barrels of ſecond, and 2 hogſheads and 347 barrels of third ſort.

	Tons	Cwt.	qrs.	lb.
Total of the above,		20,541	2	11
Or,	1027	1	2	11

March 16 We hear, three of the priſoners confined in the goal of this city, died during the laſt week and the Coroner's Inqueſt have found that they periſhed through the want of neceſſaries. Think of this, ye who diſſipate the bounty of heaven in idle amuſements—who waſte more money in one night's debauch, than would ſupport a little family for a week! Ye who live in affluence, and who are ſtrangers to the calamities of hunger and cold—Oh! forget not to relieve your unhappy fellow creatures from the anguiſh of them both. Theſe poor ſufferers, like Lazarus of old aſk for nothing but the "Crumbs which fall from your tables" The very refuſe of your kitchens, beds, and wearing apparel would be received by them with joy and thankfulneſs. We hope the humane part of the inhabitants of this city will guard for the future againſt accidents of the like nature and thus wipe off the diſhonour which the above melancholy cataſtrophe has done not only to Chriſtianity but to humanity. The inclemency of the preſent ſeaſon ſtill calls upon the public to afford relief to numbers who are now under confinement, and in great diſtreſs in our goal.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

The uncommon ſevere weather we have had here ſince Thurſday the 5th inſt attended with more ſnow than has been the winter, has raiſed Nut wood to 3l per cord, and Oak to 40s. and ſcarce any to be had for money.

A few days ſince the eyes of Catherine Kyſon, of this city, aged 72 years, was couched by Dr. Stephen Little, of Portſmouth New-Hampſhire, and inſtantly reſtored to ſight which had been totally blind ſix years;—alſo ſeveral other operations has of late been perform'd by the Doctor, with equal ſucceſs, in this and the adjacent towns.—We hear his ſtay in this city, will be about a month from this time.

BOSTON, March 16

The infamous murderer Ebenezer Richardſon, was on Tueſday laſt *diſmiſſed* by his Majeſty's juſtices of the Superior Court, from his confinement in goal, for the murder of that innocent youth young SEIDER, recognizing without ſureties in the ſum of five hundred pounds, for his appearance when the court ſhall call upon him to plead his Majeſty's pardon!! *O tempora! O mores!* May he not adopt the language of Cain and ſay-Whoſoever meeteth me will ſlay me! This affair was tranſacted in preſence of a very few people all the inhabitants being aſſembled at Faneuil Hall, it being their annual Town meeting. The murderer fled with precipitation and croſſed the ferry before the inhabitants were informed of it Tell this in Britain, publiſh it in Ireland, and may America remember it for ever!

March 19. *Laſt Friday Morning early, was found in a rope-yard, expiring, one Matthew Haines, a ſea-faring man, who lately came from New-York. It fully appeared to the jury of inqueſt who ſat on the body, that he was frequently in liquor, and the preceeding day was much intoxicated therewith; and they, as alſo the Doctor who was called, apprehended that he got in the rope-yard, and lying on the ground, it being exceeding cold, and he in liquor, by that means came by his death.*

HARTFORD, March 24.

Since the firſt of March inſtant, there has been no leſs than four heavy ſtorms of Snow, which is very much drifted, and has rendered travelling almoſt impracticable. The ſnow upon a level in theſe parts, is upwards of three feet deep. It is ſaid the winter paſt has been the moſt ſevere of any ſince the year 1740.

From a late London Paper.

By the Martin ſloop of war, arrived a few days ſince from Jamaica, an account is received of two of the principal planters, men of immenſe fortune in the iſland of St. Domingo, having been lately executed there by order of the French governor, for circulating ſome of the Engliſh papers from Boſton and Virginia, which they have tranſlated, in order to excite the people to ſupport their liberties after the example of the Britiſh American ſubjects.

To be Sold at Public Vendue at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler in Hartford on the firſt Monday in April next, at two o'Clock Afternoon about 8 Acres of good Mowing Land, lying about 40 Rods North of Capt. Timothy Seymour's in Weſt Diviſion, very commodious for Building, & about two and half Acres partly Wood and partly Plow Land, about a quarter Mile Eaſt of ſaid Seymours, on Farmington Road.——Alſo 33 Acres of unimproved Land in Weſtfield in Maſſachuſetts Bay, about 4 Miles diſtant from the Meeting-Houſe. The Terms of Sale are the one half of the Money to be Paid at the Time of the Sale, the other half in two Months. The above Lands are to be Sold by Allyn Stanly.

Hartford, March 21 1772.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Allyn,

of Windſor.

ABOUT 100 Acres of Land, well proportioned for Mowing Plowing and Paſturing, together with a good Houſe & Barn ſtanding thereon & a young Orchard well watered & wooded, lying about 2 Miles South of the Meeting Houſe in Windſor Weſt Society, and about 5 Miles Weſt of the Court Houſe in Hartford, near upon the Line between Hartford and Windſor. For further Particulars inquire of Thomas Allyn, living on the premiſes.

Wintonbury, March 19 1772.

WHEREAS the Co partnerſhip between Heman Allen and Levi Allen, both of Salſbury in Litchfield County Traders is fully expired. We have thought fit to diſſolve and hereby do diſſolve ſaid Partnerſhip All perſons who have accounts open on the Books of the Company above-mentioned, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of April next, or they will be put in ſuit without exception or further notice, for we cannot ſettle between ourſelves till the books are adjuſted, &c.

Salſbury, February 3d, 1772.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

BROKE out of Litchfield County Goal the night after the third of March 1772 the notorious burglarain John Brown, *who was lately condemned and received ſentence of death—is a ſhort thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, has been twice cropped and branded, about 22 years old. Whoſoever will apprehend and return ſaid fellow to ſaid goal, ſhall have Twenty Dollars reward, paid by,*

Lynde Lord, *Sheriff.*

Litchfield, March 4. 1772.

Hartford: Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

POETS CORNER.

The SUPREME BEING.

GREAT nature's God, whoſe liberal hand (appears,
Through ev'ry ſeaſon of the rolling years;
Immenſe his power, in every orb we view;
His goodneſs ſhines in every pearl of dew:
He was e'er he this boundleſs frame had made,
Or the bright canopy o'er all had ſpread;
E'er he in orbits fix'd the ſtars to ſhine,
Was then the ſame all-wiſe and all divine.
When gloomy chaos wrapt in ſilence all,
He gave command, and nature heard his call.
He bid the ſun diffuſe his cheering rays,
And riſing nature hymn'd it's Maker's praiſe.
Ten thouſand ways thy goodneſs, Lord! is ſeen,
In man, in inſects, and in every green.
Nature muſt ſink to nought beneath thy hand,
And fall, as firſt it roſe, at thy command.
The hero's glory, and the ſculptur'd buſt,
With all the pomp of pride muſt ſink in duſt.
Then riſe, my ſoul! adore his awful name,
Who through eternity is ſtill the ſame.

In anſwer to a Queſtion, What is RELIGION?

RELIGION is a generous, lively flame,
That brightens, not deforms, the human frame;
In the cloſe covert of the heart it lies,
Blooms there, nor ſternly threatens in the eyes.
An unaffected eaſe its actions grace,
Known by the motions of the ſoul, not face.
No ſour reſtraint, no forc'd concern it wears,
No bidden ſighs, nor oſtentatious tears;
No ſelf applauding ſhrugs, no cenſure ſtrife,
No ſpleen at all the blameleſs joys of life.
As wide from this are virtue's native charms,
As ſettled courage from confus'd alarms,
As ſolid reaſon's calm conſiderate train,
From the wild phrenzies of a feveriſh brain.

A QUESTION.

A Rakiſh ſpark the other night,
Who'd learn'd ſome Algebra,
Came home half drunk, as well he might,
From tipling all the day.
His guardian chid him, and complain'd,
He'd run through his eſtate;
And aſk'd how much he'd ſpent that day?
To which he anſwer'd ſtrait——
The ſhillings ſquar'd and multiply'd,
By five times their cube root,
Will make pounds four thouſand ninety ſix,
Whence you may find it out.

To Mr ——— on *FRIENDSHIP.*

BENEATH this cool embow'ring ſhade,
Of thick inwoven woodbines made,
What better theme can charm the hour,
Than *friendſhip's* life ſuſtaining power?
Say, what could our firſt parent find
In Eden's walks, to feaſt his mind,
Till Eve appear'd with blooming grace,
To crown the pleaſure of the place?
Friendſhip's the bond of bliſs above,
Where all is harmony and love;
And hatred's brand inflames the woe
Of fiends and howling ghoſts below.
Where firſt the all creating ſire,
Beam'd forth this intellectual fire,
Divinely capable to riſe,
And mingle with congenial ſkies,
Friendſhip prevail'd upon his breaſt,
As if in boundleſs bliſs unbleſs'd,
Till ſouls where his bright image glow'd,
Were kindled to commune with God.
Friendſhip her healing luſtre's power,
Are nature in her healing hour;
Or life with rayleſs gloom o'ercaſt,
Would howl a ſolitary waſte.

Juſt Publiſhed, and are ready for the Subſcribers,

SIX DISCOURSES,

On Different Subjects; preached by the
Rev'd NATHANIEL HOOKER, *A. M.*
And late Paſtor of the fourth Church of Chriſt
in Hartford. Being,
A Poſthumous Publication,
from the Author's
Original Manuſcripts,
At the Deſire, and with the Advice of many judicious Perſons, both of the Clergy and Laity.

BOSTON, March 9 1772.

AGreeable to a vote of the Town for that purpoſe, a Meeting was called on Thurſday the 5th of March current; at which the Committee appointed laſt year for that Purpoſe, reported that they had engaged JOSEPH WARREN Eſq; to deliver an ORATION, on the dangerous Tendency of Standing Armies to the Rights of Civil Society, and in Commemoration of the horrid Maſſacre perpetrated on the Evening of the 5th of March 1770; which in Conſequence of the Weekly Lecture falling on the Forenoon, it was voted to begin at Half paſt Twelve at the Old South Meeting Houſe. Doctor CHAUNCY, whoſe Turn it was to Preach at the Lecture that Day, favored a numerous Audience with a Diſcourſe very pertinent to the Occaſion, at the Concluſion of which, the People crowded to hear the ORATION in ſuch Numbers, that it was with much Difficulty the Orator reached the Pulpit, which was covered with Black Cloth. The Oration took up about 35 Minutes; during which Space, we will venture to affirm, no Species of Entertainment could have afforded a more general, ſolemn, and hearty Satisfaction.—At Night a ſelect Number of the Friends of Conſtitutional Liberty, met at Mrs. Clapham's in King-ſtreet, and exhibited on the Balcony a Lanthorn of tranſparent Paintings, having in Front, a lively Repreſentation of the bloody Maſſacre which was perpetrated near that Spot on the Fifth of March 1770. Over their Heads was inſcribed,

"*The fatal Effects of a Standing Army, poſted in a Free City.*"

On the Right, America ſitting in a Mourning Poſture, looking down on the Spectators, with this Label,

"*Behold my SONS.*"

On the Left, a Monument, ſacred to the Memory of Meſſirs

Samuel Gray,
Samuel Maverick,
James Caldwell,
Patrick Carr, and
Criſpus Attucks,

Who were barbarouſly murdered by a Party of the 29th Regiment, on the 5th of March 1770.

At a Quarter after Nine, the Painting was taken in, and the Bells muffled toll'd till Ten. The Solemnity of the whole day, and eſpecially the Evening, was truly affecting.

WILLIAM PITKIN, late Sheriff of Hartford County, deſires all Perſons who have any Demands on him by Way of Capt. John Coleman, to bring them in to him, or to the Commiſſioners appointed to ſettle ſaid Coleman's Eſtate, by the firſt Day of April next, as their Time for ſettling ſaid Eſtate will then be expired.

Whereas a conſider-

able Number of the Proprietors in the Suſquehannah Purchaſe, have applied to us the Subſcribers, Committee for ſaid Proprietors, for a meeting of ſaid Proprietors, to take into Conſideration ſundry Matters of Importance relative thereto: Theſe are therefore to warn all the Proprietors in ſaid Suſquehannah Purchaſe, to meet at the Court Houſe in Norwich, on Wedneſday the Firſt Day of April next, to take into conſideration on ſundry Matters of Importance reſpecting the Settlement of ſaid Purchaſe, and tranſact any Matters relative thereto that ſhall be judged beſt for the peaceable and orderly Settlement of ſaid Lands, and to do any other Buſineſs that ſhall be proper to be done on ſaid Day.

Windham, Feb. 10th, 1772.

Eliph. Dyer,
Jed. Elderkin,
Samuel Gray,
Eben. Baldwin,
Gerſhom Breed, } COMMITTEE.

Theſe are to inform

the public, that whereas a tranſient Negro man, who calls his name Fortune, to appearance about 50 years of age, of a midling ſtature, who came to Torrington on the 18th day of January laſt, and taken in by Mr. Aaron Auſtin of ſaid town, in a very diſtreſſing condition, on account of his being much froze, where he remains at great charge. And as no intelligence can be had by ſaid Negro, he giving ſo many falſe accounts where he came from, or who his maſter is, although great inquiry having been made therefor, both in and out of the government. Therefore deſire whoever is knowing where he belongs, or who his maſter is, would be ſo good as to acquaint the ſubſcribers, ſo that if any iniquity there have been, concerning the ſaid Negro to convey him away by his maſter, as is ſuppoſed, to get rid of his maintenance, might be found out, and he be obliged to pay all coſt ariſen.

Ebenezer Coe,
Amos Wilſon, } Select Men.

February 25 1772.

Boſton, January 1, 1772.

A Gentleman in England, of diſtinguiſhed character for many munificent deeds to the Public, having ordered his Correſpondent here to ſubſcribe Ten Guineas towards printing a ſecond Volume of Collection of Papers relative to the Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the Work will begin to be printed aſſoon as other Subſcribers ſufficient to defrey the Expence ſhall appear. The Volume will be about the ſame ſize and delivered to ſubſcribers at the ſame price of the former. None will be printed for Sale, the Publiſher having principally in view the Preſervation of theſe Papers for the Benefit of Poſterity. *SUBSCRIPTIONS to encourage the Printing of this Collection will be received by* E. Watſon, *Printer in Hartford.—The Volume will contain about* 600 *Pages and no money is expected till the Books are delivered.*——

☞ *As moſt of theſe Papers will, probably, be irrecoverably loſt in a few Years, unleſs preſerved by Printing, it is hoped that a ſufficient Number of Subſcribers will ſoon appear, from a regard to the Public as well as for the ſake of their particular Entertainment.*

A few of the firſt Volume of *Collection of Papers* may be had at the *Heart* and *Crown* in Boſton.

Lathrop & Smith,

Who for ſeveral Years paſt have carried on the Apothecaries buſineſs in Hartford.

TAKE this Method to inform their Cuſtomers, that the Copartnerſhip ſubſiſting between them is to be diſſolved this ſpring —— And they requeſt that all perſons who have accounts open with ſaid company, or with ſaid Smith, would (as ſoon as may be) bring them in to be adjuſted, that ſo they may be enabled to cloſe their company accounts.

And as ſaid company have lately met with a very heavy loſs, they requeſt (as a particular favour) that all thoſe who are indebted to them, would (at this juncture) exert themſelves to make all the remittance they can. And they are under the neceſſity of informing thoſe of their debtors, who are conſcious to themſelves, that they have greatly over run the uſual time of credit, that unleſs they make ſpeedy payment, they muſt be call'd upon in a more diſagreeable way.

N. B. Notwithſtanding the diſſolution of the Partnerſhip, the buſineſs (in all its branches) will be carried on at the ſame place, and (we hope) as largely as heretofore.

Lathrop & Smith,

Hartford, 3 March, 1772.

[MARCH. M.DCC.LXXII.
NUMBER 379.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MARCH 24, to TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1772.

Eze Williams Esq

WHEREAS the maſſacreing G—— Tryon of New York, has iſſued a proclamation, and cauſed it to be inſerted in the New-York Mercury, in which he attempts to acquaint the public the ſtate of the controverſy ſubſiſting between the numerous families ſettled upon the lands granted under the great ſeal of the province of New Hampſhire, and certain mercenary, intrigueing, monopolizing men of the city of New York and elſewhere, which conſtitute an infamous fraternity of diabolical plotters, after the lands aforeſaid. And whereas G. Tryon in his proclamation, has either through ignorance or deſign, given the public a very wrong narrative of the ſtate & facts of the controverſy aforeſaid, of which every perſon acquainted with the New Hampſhire ſettlements can witneſs—and being fluſh'd with victory over the Carolinians, has breathed through his proclamation the ſpirit of ſlavery and horror to the ſettlers aforeſaid—and having dy'd his feariſh proclamation, and ting'd it with a tincture of the crimſon of North Carolina, horrible ſcene! I do not propoſe to quote the numerous accuſations and falſe repreſentations, contained in the proclamation, and then ſhew at large, the fallacy thereof, for this would be too prolix for a news paper. I ſhall therefore briefly obſerve, that G—— Tryon in his proclamation, affirms the following falſity. (Let this anſwer for a ſpecimen of the reſt.) viz. That the ſettlers aforeſaid, "daily commit acts of violence, openly bid defiance to the authority of this government, by oppoſing the execution of every legal proceſs, &c.". This is notoriouſly falſe. For in caſes of debt upon contract the inhabitants of them lands, have never oppoſed any ſheriff, conſtable or deputiſed perſon in the execution of their office—the truth is, that the inhabitants aforeſaid, ſubmit to every legal proceſs, and refuſe to ſubmit to none, but ſuch as are manifeſtly illegal, ſubverſive of property, and inconſiſtent with the firſt principles of common ſenſe, and which, if complyed with, would terminate in the inrichment of the aforeſaid fraternity of execrable plotters after the lands aforeſaid, upon the property, labours, and final ruin of themſelves.— True, the ſaid inhabitants oppoſed the ſheriff of Albany county when he came to take poſſeſſion of their houſes and farms in order to give the poſſeſſion of them to a number of rapacious wretches, more deſerving the halter. When New York by the handle of juriſdiction, aim at the property of the inhabitants, and that flagrantly, can they expect obedience? Surely it is not due in this caſe. Can the New York ſcriblers, by the art of printing alter wrong into right, or make any perſon of good ſenſe believe that a great number of hard labouring peaſants, going through the fatigues of ſettlement, and cultivation of a howling wilderneſs, are a community of riotous, diſorderly, licentious, treaſonable perſons? Surely they cannot. Among the aforeſaid inhabitants there is no talk or ſurmiſe, whether there be any unloyal perſons or not, but it is taken for granted, that one and all of them are leige ſubjects to George the third King, &c. But there ſeems to be a generation ariſen at N. York, that appear to be extravagant in loyalty to the king, and talk much of implicit obedience to government. This ſeems to be the firſt and greateſt article of their Creed, mighty ſticklers for loyalty and ſubmiſſiveneſs to government! Strange that theſe ſocial virtues thus abound in the city, and the reverſe of this to take place in the actions, and lives of the inhabitants aforeſaid—a wonderful ſettlement of peaſants and ſuch as the world never was acquainted with before! and it is matter of query, whether they did not take the contagion from N. York from the pen of theſe ſcriblers. I know of but one way that theſe honeſt, induſtrious people, can get rid of the New York imputation of diſloyalty and diſobedience, riotouſneſs and the like, and that is to ſubmit to the doctrine of paſſive obedience and non-reſiſtance, and conſequently give up the property of the country they ſettled and made valuable by extream labour and fatigue to theſe loyaliſts. If this ſhould be done, we ſhould hear no more of riotous, licentious, diſorderly peaſants, altho' loyalty and ſubmiſſion to government, is in itſelf eſſential to the good of ſociety, and in it's own nature fit, agreeable and laudable, yet when an arbitrary, tyrannical uſe is made thereof, it degenerates from the good ends for which it was deſign'd, and terminates in the deſtruction of that very ſociety for which it was deſign'd to protect. And though the inhabitants aforeſaid, have made no reſiſtance againſt government at all, not even againſt tyranny itſelf, further than the laws of ſelf preſervation abſolutely require— yet the intrigueing Yorkers have beat it into the head of their Tryon, that they are a perverſe, riotous generation, ſtimulating faction againſt government, &c. And upon this hypotheſis he proclamates, threatning ſevereſt puniſhments to the inhabitants aforeſaid, except they "demean themſelves as good and faithful ſubjects of New York." which in his ſenſe of demeanour, I conclude he means that the inhabitants aforeſaid, quit the property of the country they have ſettled to him and his favourites; ſuch a demeanour as this God forbid! As to obedience and demeanour in any other ſenſe, the brave inhabitants aforeſaid, are ready to comply and always have comply'd, but the curſed doctrine of paſſive obedience and non reſiſtance, is too much for a brave, free people to ſubmit to, it originated from the capricious, mercenary humour of tyranny, and has been cheriſhed from no other quarter, it is the very quinteſſence of tyranny, ſlavery and horror—— no good man would ever aſſume it, and bad men never fail of making a diabolical uſe thereof. But if the famous or rather infamous G—— Tryon, ſhould make another expedition northward, inſtead of ſouthward, to enſlave a free people, he would find them of a different mettle from the ſouthern provinces, and beſides his perfidious ſort of war taliants are now diſcovered, and his word no more to be taken. Inaſmuch as he ſhot upon the Carolinians contrary to his agreement, ſo that the next time, it is ten to one if he get the firſt ſhot, and not at all probable his interprizing genius, would have a chance to try his courage again, by ſhooting a flag of truce man in the back; moſt likely the northern truces will be aware of him. Theſe things conſidered, it looks highly probable his hinted northern expedition will be attended with different conſequences from his former. Among moſt oppreſſions, violence and monopolizing the property of others, there is ſome ſpecious pretence of right, ſet up to vindicate the actors from the imputation of diſhonour and reproach. So in the preſent caſe. The mercenary Yorkers endeavour to draw the curtain of the Duke of York over their knavery, and under pretence of being the ſons of the apoſtate Duke of York, fancied themſelves the owners of towns, fields and houſes, that they builded not. Yet the government of New York as a government, nor any individual therein, has ever had any conveyance of a foot of land from the Duke of York, nor does any landlord or perſon whatever, hold the fee or property of land in the ſaid province, by virtue of any conveyance from the Duke of York, but they hold the fee of their lands on a very different tenor, viz. by conveyances from the crown; yet if as G—— Tryon's proclamation affirms, that K. Charles gave to his brother James Duke of York in fee, the lands weſt of Connecticut river, to the head of Delaware bay, and allowing the fee to be ſtill veſted in him, his heirs or aſſigns—upon this hypotheſis, no perſon in the province of New-York hath the fee or property of the lands they poſſeſs, the fee remaining the property of the Duke of York, &c. And further, upon the ſame hypotheſis, thoſe individual grants under the great ſeal of New York, which lap upon the grants under the great ſeal of New Hampſhire, are in their own nature equally null and void with all other lands in the ſaid province, which has been granted by the crown, the fee or property being in the Duke of York, &c. ſo that the grantees under New York and New Hampſhire are both upon this ſtating of the caſe, equally deſtitute of the property of the lands conteſted for, but upon this ſtating, the grantees under Hampſhire, have the argument of ſettlement, occupation and poſſeſſion on their ſide, which is abundantly ſufficient to give the priority and preference of title to them, ſo that our proclamationer and his Duanes and Kemps, with all their club of lucrative plotters, gain nothing by building their title upon the ſhoulders of the Duke of York, for if there be any thing in it, it defeats their own title as well as that of New-Hampſhire, proving too much for their purpoſe. But if the lands contained in the Duke of York's grant, reverted back to the crown, then the Duke of York's patent became extinct, null and abſolutely void, and is as though it had not been. Whether the ſaid reverſion happened in conſequence of the ſaid Duke's abdicating the throne turning papiſt, or by any formal ſurrendry of the charter to the crown, or if by any means whatever, if the fee or property of the ſaid lands became re-veſted in the crown, then the Duke of York's charter became extinct as aforeſaid—— ſo that whether the fee of the lands in diſpute, ſtill remains in the Duke of York, &c. or reverted, or was ſurrendered back to the crown; none of all this will in the leaſt juſtify the Yorkers in founding their pretention of title to the lands aforeſaid, by virtue of the old obſolete grant from King Charles to the Duke of York: for take the argument one way, and it overturns both the title of N. York & N Hampſhire; alſo, leaving the New Hampſhire grantees in occupation and poſſeſſion of the land, and that only being deſtitute of the fee thereof, and the York grantees utterly deſtitute of the leaſt colour of title whatever. But take the argument the other way, viz. provided the fee reverted to the crown, then the ſaid lands at the time of granting, were crown lands, the ſame as though the Duke of York had never exiſted. However, the truth of the matter I conclude to be this, viz. That the under proprietors, all except William Penn, who had the ſeveral countries parcelled out to them by the Duke of York, which was contained in his pattent, ſurrendered their charters to the crown, whereby New York and New Jerſey became royal governments. This then being the ſtate of the caſe, the lands in diſpute were crown lands, and the governor of New-Hampſhire as well as New-York, crown officers or king's agents, and it is of no conſequence to the crown,

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Ezra Wildman Esq

which of his officers grants his lands—if ſo be, they to be granted to, and ſettled by loyal and induſtrious ſubjects, thereby adding to the revenue of the crown, and enlarging and ſtrengthening the kingdom. This being pre ſuppoſed, we will now admit for ſuppoſition only, that the governor of New-Hampſhire exceeded his proper limits, in granting crown lands—yet this was a point, his grantees could not be competent judges in this caſe. Muſt the grantees who have ſettled the crown lands, paid one of the crown officers for granting the ſame, and laid out their all in ſettling and cultivating his Majeſty's wilderneſs land, and who are truly loyal ſubjects, be turned off the ſaid lands by thouſands, and reduced to ſtarving poverty, together with their numerous families, becauſe of the crown officers either ignorantly or deſignedly, impoſed upon the people, by granting crown lands over his bounds? This would be extream wrong—the more ſo, as it cannot be ſuppoſed the ſubjects are capable judges of the juriſdiction of governors, and conſequently there ſhould be the utmoſt care taken, to guard the ſubject from injury in all caſes of this nature. The truth of which will more fully appear, from the following conſiderations, viz. that notwithſtanding the ſuppoſed error in granting the ſaid lands, yet the great end of the crown in granting the ſaid lands, is compleatly anſwered, and provided the ſubjects, viz. the ſettlers are quieted in the fee of the ſaid lands, they will not be injured, ſo that upon this hypotheſis, neither king nor ſubject would ſuſtain damage, although it be ſuppoſed there were an error in granting; indeed, no perſon in the realm could have juſt cauſe of complaint. True, the reſpective governors of New-York may inſinuate, that upon this ſtate of the caſe, the governor of New Hampſhire has cheated them out of their fees for granting the ſaid lands——though it is evident if crown officers are faithful to the king and ſubject, they could not take more money for granting crown lands, than a reaſonable compenſation for their trouble, and the other governor being ſuppoſed to grant the lands, ſaves the reſpective governors of New-York the trouble thereof, ſo that the argument is brought to this narrow criſis at laſt, namely, that upon the ſuppoſition, the governor of New Hampſhire exceeded his proper limits in granting the lands in diſpute yet neither king nor ſubject is injured, provided the ſaid grantees under New Hampſhire, held the fee of the ſaid lands, or any perſon in the whole realm except the reſpective governors of New-York, and if they be ſuppoſed to be honeſt men, the trouble of granting the ſaid lands would have been equal to their fees, ſo that they have not been injured a whit more in this caſe, than they may be ſuppoſed to have injured the ſubjects, by taking exorbitant fees for granting ſaid lands, which to them is no injury at all, but a providential check to the exerciſe of their avarice; ſo that the reſpective governors of New-York in an equitable ſenſe, are no looſers in this affair, or at leaſt the privilege would be ſo very inconſiderable, as to make it mear trifling to mention it, eſpecially if we compare it with the ſore and univerſal diſtraction that would overſpread a large country of his Majeſty's good ſubjects, provided they be diſpoſſeſs'd of the lands aforeſaid. This ſeems to be the genuine ſequel of the arguments even upon the Yorkers own ſtating it: not that I ſuppoſe that the governor of New Hampſhire did in fact exceed his proper limits in granting the ſaid lands. The contrary of all this will appear from the following conſiderations, viz. Before and at the time the governor of New Hampſhire granted ſaid lands, they were reputed by common fame, to be in his province, and common people are not capable of judging upon a higher principle—and ſuch were the generality of the purchaſers and ſettlers, and were conſequently innocent in ſo doing. And furthermore, men of the beſt and moſt refined ſenſe and learning, in the ſeveral adjacent provinces at the time ſaid lands were granted, ſuppoſed that New Hampſhire would extend as far weſt, as Connecticut and the Bay province, and extend north upon a parallel line with them governments, and thus we may find it pland in all the antient maps. This was apparently (the common underſtanding of the nation of both learned and unlearned; but there is another more glaring and undiſputable evidence, of the former weſtern extent of New-Hampſhire, on a parallel with the Bay province, namely, the grand diſpute and ſettlement of the line between the Bay province and New-Hampſhire, the facts are theſe, viz. Fort Dummer, lies weſt of Connecticut river, and on the lands in conteſt, was built and garriſon'd at the expence of the Bay province, and that for a number of years. But upon a ſettlement of the line between the reſpective provinces, it fell into the province of New Hampſhire; afterwards the Bay province and New Hampſhire conteſted which of them ſhould garriſon and maintain it. Inaſmuch as the maintaining that fort was thought to be of as much, or more utility in defending and guarding the frontiers of the Bay province, as that of New-Hampſhire, into which it had fallen. This diſpute was judiciouſly determined by his majeſty and council, and the royal determination was, that New Hampſhire ſhould maintain Fort Dummer, which thing was complied with.——This being the caſe, the governor of New Hampſhire by the royal decree, had to maintain Fort Dummer, it being on the weſt ſide of the ſaid river, and on the very identical lands now in diſpute, can he be juſtly charged with granting lands in the province of New-York when a little before, his majeſty and council, had judged the ſame lands to be his government, and ordered him to defend it, viz to maintain Fort Dummer? Surely at that time his majeſty and council adjudged, the province of New Hampſhire, to have extended weſt of Connecticut river, otherways he had ordered the governor of New York to have maintained it. Nothing can be more flagrantly certain, than that the governor of New-Hampſhire had a right to grant crown lands, where the crown compel'd him to defend. From theſe and many other circumſtances too tedious to mention, it appears that the governor of New Hampſhire had a legal right to grant the lands now in diſpute, and that he and his majeſty's good ſubjects, grantees and ſettlers on the lands aforeſaid, acted upon honeſt and honourable principles, in granting, purchaſing and ſettling the lands aforeſaid, and that they will never be diſpoſſeſs'd thereof. But on the other hand, it appears that the infamous G—— Tryon, together with his inſatiable fraternity of mercenary intriguers after, the lands, labours, houſes and property of the inhabitants aforeſaid, are a parcel of mean-ſpirited ſervile wretches, and that arguments from pointed ſwords, and muzzels of firelocks, would be but a proper reſentment of their inhumanity, if they turn a deaf ear to the reaſons before offered. It is true, in the year A.D 1764 which was ſince the governor of New Hampſhire granted the ſaid lands, his majeſty was pleaſed to conſtitute the weſt banks of Connecticut river, to be the eaſt boundary of the province of New York, but this cannot be ſuppoſed to affect any thing but juriſdiction only, it is ſolely at his majeſty's option to alter juriſdiction as he ſees fit, he may cede the ſaid diſputed lands, back again to the province of New-Hampſhire or erect it into a new province or take any meaſures he ſees convenient as to juriſdiction. But upon ſuch like altercations of juriſdiction perſonal property is never ſubverted; this would render a king abſolute and deſpotic, which is not the conſtitution of our kingdom. There is indeed as much odds between perſonal or private property and juriſdiction, as between light and darkneſs, though knaves may try to blend them together, to ſerve ſiniſter and lucrative purpoſes. G—— Tryon in his proclamation, made no diſtinction reſpecting this laſt particular, nor was there any thing but amuſement and ſcarecrow and fallacy in that performance. It appears impoſſible to my view, that he ſhould at this time, puſh his monopolizing views into the weſt part of the Bay province——I ſhould have thought he might have ſtay'd till he had conquered the New-Hampſhire ſettlers firſt;—his own words are theſe "reſpect to the Maſſachuſetts-Bay, they had poſſeſſed themſelves of the lands weſt of Connecticut river by intruſion." This is a home charge upon ſo great a province—nor could he alledge more againſt the New Hampſhire ſettlers, only as they oppoſe the ſheriff in his attempts to take poſſeſſion of their houſes and farms, and thereby acquired the character of licentious, diſorderly, riotous and wicked. And provided the ſheriff of Albany county with his poſſy, ſhould take a tower into the Bay province, to diſpoſſeſs any of their inhabitants, I will warrant the Bay men will give at leaſt as much latitude for complaint of licentious, diſorderly riotous, &c. as the N. Hampſhire ſettlers have done; though it is true, the obſolete claim under the Duke of York, is equally good againſt that part of the Bay province, weſt of Connecticut river, as againſt the New Hampſhire grants, and nothing but a mighty hand and a ſtretched out arm, can ſecure either, from the ravages of New York: unleſs our moſt gracious ſovereign, ſhould interpoſe his royal authority, and ſubject them to their proper bounds. *By a lover of Reaſon and Truth.*

By the Honorable

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Eſq;

Governor of the Engliſh Colony of *Connecticut*, in *New England* in *America*.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it is repreſented from the various Parts of this Colony, that Wheat *and other Sorts of Grain, were ſo far cut ſhort the laſt Summer, that there appears a great Scarcity; and the Exportation thereof out of this Colony, may cauſe many of our Inhabitants to ſuffer greatly by want of the ſame:*

I HAVE therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of the Council, to prohibit and forbid, and I do hereby ſtrictly prohibit and forbid the tranſporting, or ſhipping on Board any Veſſel for Tranſportation out of this Colony, Wheat, Rye, *or* Indian Corn, *from the time of the publiſhing hereof, until the* Twentieth *Day of May next.*

All Maſters of Ships or other Veſſels are to take notice hereof, and conform themſelves to the Law of this Colony for laying an Embargo; or otherwiſe they will incur, and become liable to the Penalties or Forfeitures therein provided.

And all Officers, and other Perſons mentioned in ſaid Law, are required and impowered to inform, proſecute and purſue all Breaches of the ſame accordingly.

GIVEN under my Hand at *Windham*, this *Eighteenth* Day of *March*, in the *Twelfth* Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord *GEORGE* the *Third*, by the Grace of GOD of *Great-Britain, France* and *Ireland* KING, *Defender of the Faith*, &c. Annoq. Domini, 1772.

JON. TRUMBULL.

GOD ſave the KING.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

We hear from the Manor of Livingſton, that Mr. Juſtice Livingſton is reelected; that the Freeholders are highly exaſperated at being deprived of their moſt valuable Rights for near two Years, ſince they have not only choſen a perſon qualified by Law, but conformed to the late Conſtruction of our Act of Aſſembly for regulating Elections, and contrary to their uſual Practice for many Years paſt, have now choſen a Reſident. They ſay, that they know of no Diſqualification by Vote, and will never conſent to have their Rights illegally abridged. Many of them reſolve, if the Perſon they have now choſen ſhould be again diſmiſſed, to come down and inſiſt on giving their Votes in Perſon, ſince they are not ſuffered to be repreſented.

N. B. *The Manor contains as many Freeholders as King's or Richmond Counties.*

LONDON, December 6, 1771.

It is ſaid that the eſtabliſhment of this new Board of Commiſſioners would not only increaſe the Expences of the Nation 50,000*l. a year, but would be a great hurt to trade, by obliging Merchants to pay double fees, and go to two Officers to do their buſineſs, which might be done by one.*

The late celebrated Dr. Lucas did not *die poor; he died immenſely rich: rich in ſentiment, ſpirit and independence; rich in integrity and public eſteem; rich in true dignity and honour; rich in every refined quality and ornament of the human mind; rich in a poſſeſſion of the whole train of virtues; rich, magnificently rich even in extreme poverty. Living, he enjoyed a ſecret happineſs unknown to the baſe and venal; and dying, (we will preſume) felt "that ſweet hope ſpringing in his ſoul," which, in the laſt fatal moment, every good man feels.*

Dec. 7. Lord Sandwich declared at the laſt Council he attended, that he was reſolved to keep the navy in thorough repair, to be always ready for action at three days warning; ſo that if inſults offered to Great-Britain were not properly and immediate redreſſed, it would be no fault of his.

A popular Nobleman has lately received ſeveral letters from Britain in Reading goal, containing a variety of contradictory and abſurd charges, which prove his ſtory relative to ſetting Portſmouth-Dock on fire a mere fiction.

It is confidently reported advice has been received that the French and Spaniards are meditating an important blow in the Weſt Indies.

There were no leſs than thirty Spaniſh men of war in ſight, when the Hawke ſchooner was ordered to ſtrike by the two frigates off Carthagena; ſo that the more the matter is inquired into, the more excuſable we ſhall find the Britiſh Lieutenant.

LONDON Dec. 8.

A few days ago four young women went before a juſtice of peace near Guildford, in Surry and each ſwore herſelf with child by *one* young man, a Farmer's ſon in the neighbourhood.

Dec. 7. Laſt Saturday his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland and his Ducheſs paid a ſhort viſit to Windſor Lodge. They were both in an open phaeton, drawn by cream coloured horſes, and his Highneſs drove the carriage. Their ſtay was not more than three hours.

Yeſterday her Majeſty paid a viſit to her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Amelia in Cavendiſh Square; her chair was attended by a prodigious concourſe of people, who teſtified their pleaſure at the appearance with repeated huzzas.

An Iriſhman giving his evidence at the Old Bailey, the other day, and ſpeaking of a woman, ſaid, He always found her at home when he was abſent.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.

Extract of a Letter from New York.

"By laſt Poſt I forwarded you an account of ſales of 17 barrels of Pot-Aſhes, as it ſold at the London market, which is undoubtedly much lower than you expected (for reaſons ſet forth in many of the public papers) I would therefore adviſe you to be cautious in the purchaſe of Aſhes this approaching ſeaſon; for I have particular informatien from London, on which you may rely, that Pot and Pearl Aſhes will be ſold there for at leaſt one third leſs this coming ſeaſon than the laſt, occaſioned by the large Quantities daily arriving at that market; ſo much, in ſhort, that it was there thought America could not ſupply the quantity in five years, that is now there landed within a few months paſt."

From the POLITICAL REGISTER.

A ſeaſonable reflection on the EDUCATION *of* PRINCES, *by the* Perſian *Philoſopher* SAADI.

A Wiſe, learned, and prudent governor, preſided over the education of the Son of a Sultan. Attentive to the care of choaking up the ſeeds of vice, and making thoſe of virtue to vegetate in his royal pupil, he often found it neceſſary to arm himſelf with rigour, and to thwart the inclinations and favourite paſſions of the young prince. This prince impatiently bore with a yoke that ſeemed odious to him, and ſought to ſhake it off, by complaining to his father of the pretended ſeverity of his maſter. The Sultan, who was fond of his ſon, reproached the governor with his harſh treatment, telling him, he would have ſhewn more indulgence for the ſon of a private perſon. "Prince, replied the governor, if we ought to inſpire the love of virtue into all men, thoſe who, by their birth, are, deſtined to command ſome time or other of their life, ought to be excited to virtue more than others, becauſe the happineſs or unhappineſs of the people depends on their good or ill inclinations. Princes cannot endeavour too much to make themſelves perfect, if they are even ſo little ſollicitous concerning their reputation: The vices or virtues of private perſons commonly die with them, but the great are held out as a ſpectacle to all the world; their actions, their words, paſs from mouth to mouth, and are tranſmitted from age to age; their lot is either perpetual honour, or perpetual infamy."

NEW LONDON, March 20.

Yeſterday Capt. Niles, in a Brig, arrived here from Surrinam laſt from St. Euſtatia, in 25 Days. Juſt before he failed from the latter Place Letters were received there by a Veſſel in ſix Weeks from Holland, giving a melancholly Account of the Scarcity of Proviſions there; by which Means many of the Poor were dying with Famine——Beef ſold at 16 Stivers a Pound, and a Loaf of the courſeſt Bread of about 2 lb. Wt at 16 Stivers. [A Stiver is the Tenth Part of a Piſtareen.] The diſtilling of Geneva was prohibited on pain of Death.

HARTFORD, March 31.

His Honour the Governor, with Advice of the Council has appointed Thurſday the Ninth Day of April next to be obſerved as a Day of General Faſt thro' out this Colony.

Laſt Sunday the Ice in Connecticut River broke up.

Neither Eaſtern nor Weſtern Poſt arrived at this publication.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, all the eſtate both real and perſonal, of *Samuel Farnſworth* late of Hartford deceas'd, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. *Aaron Bull*, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 30th day of April next, at four of the clock afternoon

Joſeph Church, jun.
Barnabas Hinſdale. } *Adminiſtrators*

Hartford, March 30, 1772.

Middletown, March 19, 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown, appointed commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. Iſrael Abbot late of Middletown deceas'd, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, on the firſt mondays of the ſix next months, at Comfort Sage's ſtore in ſaid Middletown, from 2 of the clock in the afternoon, until ſix.

N.B. All accounts muſt be atteſted, or will not be allowed.

JOHN STOCKER,
NATHANAEL BROWN, } Commiſſioners.
ELIHU STARR,

ALL perſons indebted to, or have any accounts unſettled with the abovesaid eſtate, are deſired to attend at the aboveſaid time and place, in order for ſettlement, and all thoſe neglecting, muſt expect trouble with ut further notice. COMFORT SAGE, Adminiſtrator.

ALL perſons that have juſt demands on John Thompſon late of Middletown, are deſired to exhibit their accounts to him at ſaid Middletown, the laſt week in this preſent March, the firſt week in April next, and they ſhall be paid. And all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Thomſon, are deſired to make payment to him, the ſaid laſt week in March, otherways they will be ſued to April court. Said Thompſon's houſe and home lot in ſaid Middletown, bounded eaſt on the great river and weſt on the mainſtreet, is to be ſold or let, and may be entered upon the 25th of April next, with a wood lot at Job's landing. For particulars apply to ſaid Thompſon at Middletown, or by letter at Blanford.

PROPOSALS.

For Printing by Subſcription,

Literary Queſtions, upon various Subjects, Political, Scientific, and the uſeful and fine Arts. By an Inquirer.

AS by this Work is intended to be brought to View ſome intereſting Queſtions, ſo by greater and ſlighter Connections other Queſtions, may ariſe, to Exerciſe the Man of Genius, and being the firſt of its Kind the Editor wiſhes the Countenance of the Literati, of all Ranks and Profeſſions. As alſo, of the Profeſſors of the Liberal Arts, Artiſans, Huſbandmen and Manufacturers, not only in bringing to Light new Lights and Ideas upon important Subjects; but alſo in this Subſcription, if the Editor ſhould have Encouragement from the Public, hopes to Preſent them with between Four and Five Hundred Queſtions, ſome of which he hopes may wear the Appearance of Novelty, and ſome Inveſtigation. He propoſes in a Preface, to give ſome account of his Reaſons for publiſhing in this form.

From the Public's Humble Servant,

The EDITOR.

P. S. Hints, new Improvements, extraordinary Deciſions in Courts, Caſes and means of Cures in Phyſic and Surgery, Improvements in Arts, Manufacturers, Commerce and Oeconomy, will be gratefully received by the Editor. Pleaſe to leave the Copies with Mr. *Watſon*, Printer in Hartford, or either of the Printers in the Colony.

☞ *Tis ſuppoſed the Pamphlet will contain about Three Sheets, the Price to Subſcribers will be about Ten Pence Lawful Money.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above are taken in by T. and S. Green, Printers in New-Haven, T. Green, Printer in New London, and E. Watſon, Printer in Hartford, and by ſundry other Perſons in different Parts of the Government, to whom Subſcription Papers are ſent.

POETS CORNER.

THOUGHTS on a retir'd, and middle State of LIFE.

RETIR'D from toils, and noiſy ſtriſe,
I ſing the happy bleſſing !
The moſt conſummate ſweet of life,
And joy beyond expreſſing !
The lovely ſcene, where virtue reigns
In pure harmonic meaſures !
Where no falſe fire impels the veins,
To beat corrupted pleaſures.
The mind as ſimple agent free,
May treat with art, or nature ;
And weigh the ſweet felicity
To praiſe her great Creator !
Survey, the giddy world with ſcorn,
Nor mind the courtier's whining ;
To day ambition lifts his horn,
To morrow he's repining.
Tho' wealth and honours crown his brow,
Yet *Haman's* not contended ;
While *Mordecai* makes aukward bow,
The nod is ſtill reſented.
The ſtateſman he would be a king,
The king he would be *Cæſar* ;
Ambition when ſhe's on the wing,
Ne'er finds a place to eaſe her.
Till menacing imperial *Jove*,
She juſtles for his ſtation ;
For which with ſcatter'd plumes ſhe's drove
To endleſs condemnation.
But he who with contentment dwells
In his retired cottage ;
Receiv'd with birds, or neighbouring bells,
Regal'd with grateful pottage ;
When nature calls, can take a glaſs
Of homebrew'd ale or cyder ;
With faithful wife, or honeſt laſs
Can ſport, if thoughts grow wider.
At night, from debts, and mortgage free,
Can on his bed repoſe him ;
Inſur'd of *Britiſh* liberty,
No inward guilt to rouze him.
'Tis he the ſweets of life enjoys
With ſpouſe, or ſon, or daughter ;
No bugbear whim his peace annoys,
With woes that may come after.

From the Connecticut Journal.

Venienti occurrite morbo.

IN times when general health prevails,
M'L——n appears and cures all ills.
He travels ſteady to and fro,
And offers health to friend and foe.
My child, he ſays, I am a man,
That tells you more than doctors can—
I'll lay and offer what you dare,
There is not one who'l uſe you fair,
I will convince you for a treat,
That all your doctors are a cheat.
Come let me look, and feel and tell,
My child if you are ſick or well—
Then takes his patient all alone,
My child (he ſays) you are undone,
By ſurfeits, change of heat and cold.
I'm hurt for you you wont grow old :
Your ſtomach and your back is weak ;
Your head is giddy, you are ſick,
Take this receipt, a certain cure,
For all diſeaſes, to be ſure.
I cannot read, nor write a letter,
Therefore I count to print is better.
Six Shillings is my common price,
Do as you pleaſe and take your choice.
But if you wont, what do I care,
I've *fifty ſterling pounds* a year.
Beſides a wife of twenty two ;
Sometimes ſhe earns a little too,
Yes, forty ſhillings in her ſleep,
She'd blame me much, if I was cheap.
Upon the whole my child, my honey,
I will not cure you without money.
My child, I am but eighty two ;
Think what you will, 'tis certain true.
My teeth are now as ſound as ever—
I'm ſure ſuch doctors muſt be clever.

By a Foreigner.

LONDON, November 21.

The following is a Copy of a Letter from the unhappy Mr. O'Neil, who lately committed an Act of Suicide, to Bingham Ellison, Eſq; at Charing Croſs.

"Dear Friend,

I Am ſorry to part with you in ſo abrupt a manner ; it muſt be done, Providence has decreed it. It is a folly I am going to commit, I ſee it in its proper light, but I am weak ; I have not ſtrength enough to diſpel the gloomy and melancholy tho'ts that continually hover about me. This is no new invention ; I have had it ever ſince I landed in England ; I diſcovered it to you one night in my cups, you behaved as a friend and a worthy one ; you ſtrove to diſſuade me off ſo vaſt an enterprize ; I ſeemed in appearance, convinced in my error, put on a ſmiling countenance, but to no purpoſe ; I never ſet the reſolution out of my head : With this intention I went to the country, but never found a proper opportunity to put in practice, and before-hand wrote a few letters to the very few friends I have. The day you went to London I determined ſhould be my laſt, but your carrying the key of your trunk prevented me, the piſtols being locked up in it ; this was the reaſon that carried me yeſterday to your lodgings in ſearch of them, and this the reaſon I wrote you this morning ſo plauſible a letter, in order to get them ; now I have got them, now I am a going to put an end to this life. Alas dear friend, I muſt in a few days ; the all ſeeing Providence, when He ſent me into the world, foreſaw my end. Scripturarians, Divines, &c. will all condemn me to Hell, for putting an end to my own life ; let them talk and bark, my reaſon convinces to the contrary. Did God ever create a man to be damned ? No. Wherefore did he then ſend me into the world, when he foreſaw my end would be ſuch as deſerved damnation. This makes me eaſy, this makes me depart contentedly, it is a folly to think that men muſt be cracked, or *non compos*, to put an end to themſelves ; no ſuch thing ; I am as much in my ſenſes now as ever I was in my life ; you may reply, why then you never was in your ſenſes ; I have preſumption enough to be of a contrary opinion ; ſo have fools, you may ſay. Enough of this.

"The trifle I owe you'll not get at preſent ; I have wrote to Mr. Caffary, of Liſbon, to pay it to your order, who will inſtantly do it. I beg, my dear friend, that you will ſee me put under ground ; this is all I requeſt of you. I hope you will meet with all the ſucceſs in the world, a long and happy life, a friend, and a good bottle to give him, and after all, an happy death. I beg you will inſert this unhappy circumſtance in the papers ; it may perhaps, hinder ſome young men of coming to the ſame end ; it will be an example to them, likewiſe an advice to parents not to give their children too much liberty, to avoid letting them have caſh if poſſible ; it was theſe two circumſtances that brought me to this untimely end.

Adieu, dear friend !

I am your, &c.

PHILIP JAMES O'NEIL."

" P. S. If I ſhou'd chance to get into the Elyſian Fields I will keep you a good place."

From the *Maſſachuſetts Spy. Fellow Citizens*,

COMPARE the expreſſions lately uttered in in a certain C—— by a certain j——e, " When the people have done complaining, ſomething may be done ; but for my part, am for doing nothing at preſent, "—with other expreſſions ſince uttered by another j—e. " We charitably believe you were ignorant that, the caſe of Ebenezer Richardſon was then before his Majeſty."—The former expreſſion will doubtleſs fairly admit that, the true cauſe here meant to be conveyed, why Richardſon was not ſentenced after he was found guilty of murder, was, becauſe it was not conſiſtent with the honour of the C——t to be directed by the people. Let then my fellow citizens judge too, whether the pretended frends to government, or the pretended-patriots ſtill *miſlead the People* The true cauſe then of this unprecedented delay of *Juſtice* has been hitherto kept a profound ſecret.—Why ! becauſe had he in the common courſe of Juſtice received ſentence of death, ſome reaſon would juſtly have been expected why he was non hanged to ſatisfy the law !!! But what will not ſome people do to, cover the moſt attrocious villains, hirelings, murderers, and *Friends to Government ?* Who if not protected, the great *licence*, *Robbers* of the public, know, that they themſelves muſt fall a ſacrifice to the vengeance of the incenſed criminal, by his expoſing the partners, the confederates of his crimes. But the C——s of the C——ms muſt be protected by reſenſeleſs arms, ſheathed in the bowels of innocence. And ſhall not the *Preſs* cry to the Lord, let the authors be deemed rebels, traitors, libellers of government and what not ?

A FREEMAN.

NEWPORT, March 9, 1772.

Laſt Wedneſday ſe'nnight a very high Mill Dam, in S. Kingſton, belonging to Mr. Champlin, was broken down by a great freſhet, when the Dam and a vaſt flood of water fell on a ſmall houſe which ſtood cloſe under it, and drowned a Negro Woman and a Child, who were aſleep in the Houſe.

Laſt Saturday arrived the Brig Revenue Capt. Evan Malbone in 19 days from the Mole, by whom advice is received from Hiſpaniola, that all Trade with the Engliſh is ſtopped in all Parts of that Iſland except at the Mole.

Not long ago a Gentleman *who was a Native of Ireland*, went to a Stationer's Shop and propoſed bying a Map ; upon being aſked what Map he would be pleaſed to have, replied that, *He wanted a Map of ſome UNKNOWN Part of the World !*

Laſt Saturday, at the Superior Court held in this Town, came on the Trial of Conrad Fleck, for the Murder of his Wife, as mentioned ſome Time ſince.——The Caſe appeared ſo clear to the Jury, that he had no premeditated Deſign of Murder, they gave in their Verdict *Manſlaughter*, without leaving their Seats.

Juſt Publiſhed, and are ready for the Subſcribers,

SIX DISCOURSES,

On Different Subjects ; preached by the *Rev'd* NATHANIEL HOOKER *A. M.*
And late Paſtor of the fourth Church of Chriſt in Hartford. Being,
A Poſthumous Publication,
from the Author's
Original Manuſcripts,
At the Deſire, and with the Advice of many judicious Perſons, both of the Clergy and Laity

To be Sold at Public

Vendue at the Houſe of Mr. Moſes Butler in Hartford, on the firſt Monday in April next, at two o'Clock Afternoon, about 8 Acres of good Mowing Land, lying about 40 Rods North of Capt. Timothy Seymour's in West Diviſion, very commodious for Building, & about two and half Acres, partly Wood and partly Plow Land, about a quarter Mile Eaſt of ſaid Seymours, on Farmington Road.——Alſo 33 Acres of unimproved Land in Weſtfield in Maſſachuſetts Bay, about 4 Miles diſtant from the Meeting-Houſe. The Terms of Sale are the one half of the Money to be Paid at the Time of the Sale, the other half in two Months. The above Lands are to be Sold by

Allyn Stanly.

Hartford, March 21, 1772.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Allyn

of Windſor.

ABOUT 100 Acres of Land, well proportioned for Mowing Plowing and Paſturing, together with a good Houſe & Barn ſtanding thereon, & a young Orchard, well watered & wooded, lying about 2 Miles South of the Meeting Houſe in Windſor Weſt Society, and about 5 Miles Weſt of the Court-Houſe in Hartford, near upon the Line between Hartford and Windſor. For further Particulars inquire of Thomas Allyn, living on the premiſes.

Wintonbury, March 19 1772.

WHEREAS the Copartnerſhip between Heman Allen and Levi Allen, both of Saliſbury in Litchfield County Traders, is fully expired. We have thought fit to diſſolve, and hereby do diſſolve ſaid Partnerſhip. All perſons who have accounts open on the Books of the Company above-mentioned, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of April next, or they will be put in ſuit without exception or further notice, for we cannot ſettle between ourſelves till the books are adjuſted, &c.

Saliſbury, February 31, 1772.

[APRIL. M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 380.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MARCH 31, to TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1772.

Eze William Esq

LONDON, Nov 28

To his GRACE *the* DUKE *of* GRAPTON.

WHAT is the reaſon, my Lord, that, when almoſt every man in the kingdom, without diſtinction of principles or party, exults in the ridiculous defeat of Sir James Lowther, when good and bad men unite in one common opinion of that Baronet, and triumph in his diſtreſs, as if the event (without any referrence to vice or virtue) were intereſting to human nature, your Grace alone ſhou'd appear ſo miſerably depreſſed and afflicted ? In ſuch univerſal joy, I know not where you will look for a compliment of condolance unleſs you appeal to the tender ſympathetic ſorrows of Mr. Bradſhaw. That cream coloured gentleman's tears affecting as they are, carry conſolation along with them. He never weeps, but, like an April ſhower with a lambent ray of ſunſhine upon his countenance. —From the feelings of honeſt men, upon this joyful occaſion, I do not mean to draw any concluſion to your Grace. *They* naturally rejoice, when they ſee a ſignal inſtance of tyranny reſiſted with ſucceſs ;——of treachery expoſed to the world ;——an infamous informer defeated, and an impudent robber dragged to the public gibbet. But, in the *other* claſs of mankind, I own I expected to meet the Duke of Grafton. Men, who have no regard for juſtice, nor any ſenſe of honour, ſeem as heartily pleaſed with Sir James Lowther's well-deſerved puniſhment, as if it did not conſtitute an example againſt themſelves. The unhappy Baronet has no friends, even among thoſe who reſemble him. You, my Lord, are not yet reduced to ſo deplorable a ſtate of dereliction. Every villain in the kingdom is your friend ; and, in compliment to ſuch friendſhip, I think you ſhould ſuffer your diſmal countenance to clear up. Beſides my Lord.—I am a little anxious for the conſiſtency of your character. You violate your own rules of decorum, when you do not inſult the man whom you have betrayed.

The divine juſtice of retribution ſeems now to have begun its progreſs. Deliberate treachery intails puniſhment upon the traitor. There is no poſſibility of eſcaping it, even in the higheſt rank, to which the conſent of ſociety can exalt the meaneſt and worſt of men. The forced, unnatural union of Luttrell and Middleſex, was an omen of another unnatural union, by which indefeaſible infamy is attached to the houſe of Brunſwick. If one of thoſe acts was virtuous and honourable, the beſt of Princes I thank God, is happily rewarded for it by the other. Your Grace, *it has been ſaid*, had ſome ſhare in recommending Colonel Luttrell to the King ;—or was it only the gentle Bradſhaw, who made himſelf anſwerable for the good behaviour of his friend ? An intimate connection has long ſubſiſted between him and the worthy Lord Irnham. It aroſe from a fortunate ſimilarity of principles, cemented by the conſtant mediation of their common friend Miſs Davis.

Yet I confeſs I ſhould be ſorry that the opprobious infamy of this match ſhould reach beyond the family. We have now a better reaſon than ever to pray for the long life of the beſt of princes, and the welfare of his Royal *iſſue*. I will not mix any thing ominous with my prayers ;——but let parliament look to it. A *Luttrell* ſhall never ſucceed to the crown of England. If the hereditary virtues of the family deſerve a kingdom, Scotland will be a proper retreat for them.

The next is a remarkable inſtance of the goodneſs of providence. The juſt law of retaliation has at laſt overtaken the little, contemptible tyrant of the North. To this ſon-in law of your deareſt friend the Earl of Bute, you meant to transfer the Duke of Portland's property, and you haſtened the grant, with an expedition unknown to the treaſury, that he might have it time enough to give a deciſive turn to the election for the county. The immediate conſequence of this flagitious robbery was that he loſt his election, which you meant to inſure to him, and with ſuch ſignal circumſtances of ſcorn, reproach and inſult (to ſay nothing of the general exultation of all parties) as (excepting the King's brother in-law Colonel Luttrell, and old *Simon* his father in law) hardly ever fell upon a gentleman in this country. In the event he loſes the very property of which he thought he had gotten poſſeſſion ; and after an expence, which would have paid the value of the land in queſtion twenty times over.——The forms of villainy, you ſee, are neceſſary to its ſucceſs. Hereafter you will act with greater circumſpection, and not drive ſo directly to your object. *To ſnatch a grace*, beyond the reach of common treachery, is an exception not a rule.

And now my good Lord, does not your conſcious heart inform you, that the juſtice of retribution begins to operate, and that it may ſoon approach your perſon ?——Do you think that *Junius* has renounced the Middleſex election ?—Or that the King's timber ſhall be refuſed to the royal navy with impunity ?—Or that you ſhall hear no more of the ſale of that patent to *Mr Hine*, which you endeavoured to ſcreen by ſuddenly dropping your proſecution, againſt *Samuel Vaughan*, when the rule againſt him was made abſolute ?—I believe indeed there never was ſuch an inſtance in all the hiſtory of negative impudence.——But it ſhall not ſave you.——The very ſunſhine you live in is a prelude to your diſſolution. When you are ripe you ſhall be plucked. JUNIUS.

P. S. I beg you will convey to our gracious maſter, my humble congratulations upon the glorious ſucceſs of peerages and penſions ſo laviſhly diſtributed as the rewards of Iriſh virtue.

From the LONDON CHRONICLE.
To the PRINTER.

THE account lately given in all our public papers, relative to a certain Prince of the houſe of Stuart having been ſeen at Paris and Verſailles, and the particular cauſe of his journey thither, hath been entirely miſrepreſented, and ſeems totally to have been miſunderſtood. To give your readers then ſome inſight into this cabinet ſecret, they muſt be told, that when this unfortunate Prince, after his precipitate and providential eſcape from the mountains of Scotland, had taken refuge at Paris, under the protection of our good friend and ally Louis the fifteenth, it is well known he was ſeized one evening by a military guard, as he was coming out of the opera houſe in Paris, and carried as a traitor to one of the ſtate priſons, not many miles from that capital. Whilſt he was thus made a priſoner, in open violation of the laws of hoſpitality, by his royal, but falſe patron and protector, Louis the fifteenth gave him politely to underſtand, that this was a meaſure entirely againſt his own will, though ſubmitted to by him as an act of abſolute ſtate neceſſity : that to convince him of the ſincerity of this declaration, he told him the priſon gates ſhould be opened to him whenever he pleaſed to go out, with this proviſo only, that he ſhould quit the kingdom of France in twice forty-eight hours after his enlargement. This was the only favour the French King requeſted, and he promiſed his priſoner at the ſame time, upon the word of a King, that whenever there ſhould be a favourable opportunity of advancing him to a throne he would employ his whole power to procure him a crown. Duped by this royal promiſe, Prince Charles quitted his priſon and the kingdom of France with all poſſible expedition, travelling night and day until he arrived at a more hoſpitable territory. Nor ſince that time has he ever been publicly ſeen within the wall of Paris till a few weeks ago, when having learnt of a certainty that the throne of Poland will, in ſix or ſeven months become vacant, he poſted incog to Verſailles, to require a completion of the promiſe made to him as above mentioned by the French King. But where is the man old enough to remember the time when the King of France ever kept his word if it were worth his while to break it ? Scruples, of conſcience are for private individuals not for Kings. Accordingly, Mr. Printer, your readers will readily conclude, that Louis the fifteenth, who is hackneyed in all the tricks of low Kings craft was not long at a loſs for a plauſible excuſe for not keeping his *parole d'honneur*. You muſt therefore know that he told Prince Charles he had indeed long entertained the pleaſing thoughts of placing him on the throne of Poland, but he was ſorry to inform him, it was not now a fit opportunity becauſe his good and powerful ally, the Emperor, had actually deſtined Prince Albert of Saxony for that royal dignity, and he cou'd not BREAK *at preſent* with the houſe of Auſtria. There needed no explanatory epiſode to this more than tragical declaration to Prince Charles. He had received in this anſwer his *coup de grace* ; and as he came to Verſailles *incog.* ſo he returned in the ſame manner *re infecta*, to his old and private retreat at *Bouillon*. This Mr. Printer, is a true narritive of the cauſe of this unfortunate Prince's late, and, moſt probably, his laſt viſit to the Court of Verſailles. *Your old Correſpondent at Paris.*

To the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR, *Weſtminſter* Nov 15, 1771.

THERE is no man to whom the nation is more indebted for the indefatigable pains he has taken to ruin the conſtitution than Lord Mansfield. No man is more aſſiduous to diminiſh the liberty of the ſubject. He has left no ſtone unturned, no volumes unſearched that might preſent him with a precedent whereby he might deſtroy the freedom of the preſs. If any arbitrary meaſure is in debate at Carlton-Houſe, the opinion of Lord Mansfield determines the execution. There are few unconſtitutional acts in which the name of Lord Mansfield does not claim the principal place ; yet he has the art of appeaſing the multitude ; he profeſſes moderation. When the dog-act paſſed, Lord Mansfield was not preſent ; if it was againſt his inclination, Why was he not preſent to oppoſe it ? It is the duty of every man, eſpecially if he is entruſted with any public office, not to content himſelf with forbearance, but to do his utmoſt to promote the good of his country ; but the upright active Lord Mansfield, when he knew ſuch a meaſure was in agitation, modeſtly withdrew. Perhaps the affair was not of moment enough to require his preſence. What is, or ought to be of greater weight to a member of the legiſlature than the intereſt of his fellow ſubjects ? If a motion had appeared in the houſe to reſtore an injured Senator to his ſeat in Parliament, I am perſuaded this moderate upright man would not have been abſent, but would have exerted his utmoſt abilities to oppoſe it :

NUMBER 380.]

COURANT.

dvices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

APRIL 7, 1772.

Ezra William Eſq.

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HERE is no man to whom the nation is
more indebted for the indefatigable pains
taken to ruin the conſtitution than Lord
field. No man is more aſſiduous to dimi-
the liberty of the ſubject. He has left no
unturned, no volumes unſearched that
preſent him with a precedent whereby he
deſtroy the freedom of the preſs. If
arbitrary meaſure is in debate at Carlton-
, the opinion of Lord Mansfield determines
ecution. There are few unconſtitutional
which the name of Lord Mansfield does
laim the principal place; yet he has the
f appeaſing the multitude; he profeſſes
ration. When the dog-act paſſed, Lord
field was not preſent; if it was againſt his
tion, Why was he not preſent to oppoſe
is the duty of every man, eſpecially if he
uſted with any public office, not to content
lf with forbearance, but to do his utmoſt
mote the good of his country; but the
t active Lord Mansfield, when he knew
meaſure was in agitation, modeſtly with-
Perhaps the affair was not of moment
h to require his preſence. What is, or
to be of greater weight to a member of
giſlature than the intereſt of his fellow
s? If a motion had appeared in the houſe
ore an injured Senator to his ſeat in Par-
t, I am perſuaded this moderate upright
ould not have been abſent, but would
erted his utmoſt abilities to oppoſe it:

Such are the arts of this cunning Scotchman; but however ſecure he may think himſelf, the time ſhall come when all his rhetoric will not avail him; his honeſty, not his eloquence, will then be call'd in queſtion. And if he eſcapes ſtript of his high offices, he may think himſelf ſufficiently fortunate. Your's, &c.

Q. FABIUS.

LONDON, December 10.

On the trial of Levi Weil (the phyſician) Aſher Weil, Jacob Lazarus, and Solomon Porter, who were capitally convicted on Friday laſt, for being concerned with others in the robbery and murder at Mrs Hutchins's at Chelſea (as mentioned in Saturday's paper) Mrs. Hutchins depoſed, that on the 11th of June, about eleven at night, hearing her Cook maid ſhriek out, and a great noiſe, ſhe went to aſſiſt her ſervant and know what was the matter, when two men, whom, to the beſt of her knowledge, ſhe believed to be Levi Weil (the Doctor) and Hyam Lazarus, ſeized her, *forced* her into a chair, and turned her upper petticoat over her head, which ſhe put down, when Hyam Lazarus clapped a piſtol to her mouth, and ſwore he'd blow her brains out if ſhe did not ſit ſtill; the Doctor put the piſtol aſide with his hand, and again put her coat up; they then attempted to tie Mrs Hutchin's feet, but on her promiſing not to move, they left her untied, and went up ſtairs; in a few minutes after, ſhe heard a piſtol go off, and ſomething lumbering thrown down ſtairs and immediately another piſtol was fired; upon which ſhe ran to the back door, hoping to get out, but there were two men guarding it, who cried out, "if you are not a friend, we'll blow your brains out."

Upon this ſhe returned to her chair and Levi Weil Hyam Lazarus and a man whom ſhe deſcribed (but who is not yet taken) came down to her; Levi Weil took the buckles out of her ſhoes, and her watch and they were about to ſearch her pockets which ſhe begged them not to do, declaring ſhe would give them ſomething better worth their notice, when ſhe went up ſtairs with them, and gave them a purſe containing 61 guineas; they then came down, demanding where her plate was; ſhe told them; they took it out of the cupboard, and on finding ſo little, a piſtol was again clapped to her mouth, her lip cut with it, and her tooth looſened; —when Levi Weil a ſecond time put it aſide, and thruſt the perſon who preſented it out of the room.

Soon after they left the Houſe, when Joſeph Slew, the deceaſed, came down in his ſhirt to aſk Mrs Hutchins how ſhe did, declaring himſelf a dead man; his ſhirt was on fire where the ball had entered, which was cloſe to the ſhoulder bone, and the blood was guſhing out and ran down his legs in a continued ſtream; Mrs. Hutchins put out the fire on his ſhirt, and he in a few moments fell down on the floor. Upon her being aſked what particular things ſhe had loſt, beſides thoſe before mentioned, ſhe ſaid a piece of lemon coloured ſilk. She ſaid they d'outed (or put out) her candle, and lighted little brown wax candles; and what further induced her to think they were the men, was her obſerving on the examination of Hyam Lazarus, ſome of the very ſame wax on his hat.

John Stone was next ſworn, who depoſed, that about eleven o'clock on the night abovementioned, five men entered the bed room where he and the deceaſed lay; that they waked him with a ſtroke of a piſtol on his breaſt, and on his crying out, "What's that for?" they replied, "Dam your eyes, you ſon of a bitch, lie ſtill, or we'll blow your brains out." On his fellow ſervant's waking and jumping up, they ſhot him through the back and the deceaſed ſaid, "Lord have mercy upon me, I am a dead man." They then ſeized him, drew him out of bed, and dragged him to the ſtaircaſe; in the mean time he, the deponent jumped out of the window, and fell into the gutter (where they fired at him) from whence he got upon the ridge of the houſe, and thence got into the gutter on the oppoſite ſide over the door; where, after ſtaying about ten minutes, he ſaw them all come out ſaying, "Twas time for them to be gone." On being aſked if he recollected whether any of the priſoners were among thoſe who came into the bedroom, he went to the bar, and touched three, Levi Weil, Hyam Lazarus, & Solomon Porter.

Mary Hoſkins (Mrs. Hutchins's cook) ſwore poſitively to the Doctor, as being one of the men who ruſhed into the houſe on her opening the door to ſee what occaſioned the noiſe in the yard.

Levi Iſaacs depoſed, that he was invited by the above priſoners, previous to the robbery at Chelſea, to engage in it, but he declined it. That the Saturday before the information was lodged againſt the priſoners, Dr. Weil, his brother, and Hyam Lazarus, drinking together at a public houſe, the Doctor aſked him whether he had heard how the affair at Chelſea had been [illegible] Iſaacs told him he had, upon which Hyam Lazarus ſaid they had done for one man there, but the Doctor contradicted him, ſaying, none of them had the ſpirit to ſhoot him but himſelf.

Solomon Lazarus, a Pawnbroker, near Goodman's Fields, depoſed, that about the middle of June laſt, Aſher and Levi Weil pawned with him a lemon-coloured piece of ſilk, ſeveral pieces of plate, &c. but afterwards he ſeeing theſe goods advertiſed, he went to the ſaid two Weils, who acknowledged they got them at Mrs Hutchins's at Chelſea.

The priſoners witneſſes ſpoke only to their good character; except one young woman, who endeavoured to prove an *Alibi* in favor of the Doctor, but without ſucceſs.

Mr. Myers, of the Jews Synagogue ſerved as an interpreter to ſuch of the priſoners, &c. as could not ſpeak Engliſh fluently.

ROSEAU, in *Dominica* February 15.

Thurſday laſt at the Court of Seſſions, held for this Iſland, came on the trial of Robert Malloun, Eſq; for having killed one Monſ Nicholas Le Cointre, at the town of Portſmouth, on the 25 Day of December laſt, when after the fulleſt and moſt careful examination of the ſeveral perſons who were preſent, when the accident happened; the Jury without the leaſt heſitation found, that Mr Malloun had killed Monſ Le Cointre by miſadventure, and not otherwiſe. The circumſtances appeared to be theſe: At the requeſt of ſeveral Gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Prince Ruperts Bay Mr. Malloun as Lieutenant Colonel, and Mr Ochterlony, as Major of the St. John's Regiment of Militia, directed that Regiment to go upon Duty upon Chriſtmas day laſt, part of them at Colliho, and part at the town of Portſmouth, with a view of providing againſt any Miſchief which might poſſibly have been intended by the Negroes in thoſe parts of the Country; that Regiment did accordingly go upon Duty, and they were directed by the Major, unknown to Mr. Malloun, each man to load his Muſket when he went upon guard, which he did; Mr Malloun ſtaid at home that day 'till towards the Evening, when he went to Portſmouth where the Militia were; the guard gave him the uſual ſalute; and afterwards went through ſome Motions; Mr Malloun obſerving Monſ Le Cointre to be very awkward, in making his motions, propoſed to give him a leſſon; he accordingly took up the firſt Muſket which came to his hand; Monſ. Le Cointre having his own in his; Mr. Malloun then ſhewed Monſ Le Cointre ſeveral motions, when he came to that of preſenting, each preſenting his muſket to the other's Breaſt; and when Mr. Malloun gave the word fire, he unfortunately (ignorant of the Muſket's being loaded) pulled his Trigger and unhappily ſhot Monſ Le Cointre in the right arm; of which wound he died, in two days afterwards. The Court, the Jury, and the Auditors were ſo far from thinking Mr Malloun guilty of any Crime, that they unanimouſly compaſſionated him for having been the innocent cauſe of this young Man's Death.

NEWBERN, (*North Carolina*) Jan. 3.

In the Aſſembly, December 21. On motion, reſolved that a committee be appointed to draw up an addreſs to his Majeſty, the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, ſetting forth, that this houſe, ever ready to ſupport his Majeſty's honour and dignity have, with ſpirit and liberality, fallen upon a method to pay the great expence of the late expedition againſt the inſurgents, in ſupport of his Majeſty's Government, but being reſtricted from emitting a paper currency, ſo as to be a legal tender in payment of debts the only method they could, in the diſtreſſed ſituation of the country, fall upon, was by ſtamping debenture bills, as a temporary expedient, chargeable on the public treaſury of this province; but as this expedient is attended with great inconvenience to the public, and thoſe individuals who are to receive may ſuffer injury from their depreciation, and as ſuch individuals are thoſe who have, at the hazard of their lives, ſtood in ſupport of his Majeſty's Government and the conſtitution of this Colony, to pray, that in conſideration of theſe people, as well as of the ſituation of this province, labouring under the greateſt diſtreſs for want of a currency the Act of Parliament againſt iſſuing a paper currency may be repealed, as far at leaſt, as reſpects this colony. And that in the addreſs the committee ſet forth that the houſe will frame ſuch law ſo as to prevent Britiſh creditors from ſuffering ſhould ſuch currency depreciate in value. And Mr. Howe, Mr Harnett and Mr. Maurice Moore, are appointed a committee accordingly.

From the Maſſachuſetts-Spy.

ADVERTISEMENT.

TO be exhibited for the entertainment of the public, at the grand parade in Upper SERVIA

THEADULATEUR.

A Dramatic performance, conſiſting of three Acts. As a ſpecimen of the work, we have extracted the following paſſages.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ

RAPATIO, *Baſhaw of Servia.*
LIMPET *married to the ſiſter of* RAPATIO.
Lord Chief J——e HAZLEROD *brother to* LIMPIT.
DUPE, *Secretary of State*
GRIPEALL *Captain Baſhaw.*
MEAGRE. *brother to* RAPATIO.
FRENZIER *a friend to Government.*
CASSIUS *a virtuous Senator.*
Waiters, pimps paraſites, ſycophants, dragoons, &c &c.

ACT I. SCENE I RAPATIO's *houſe.*

RAPATIO *ſolus.*

——— ——— O Fortunate!
Could I have tho't my ſtars would be ſo kind
As thus to bring my deep laid ſchemes to bear!
Tho' from my youth ambition's path I trod
Suck'd the contagion from my mother's breaſt;
The early taint has rankl'd in my veins,
And luſt of pow'r is ſtill my darling luſt;
Deſpotic rule my firſt, my ſov'reign wiſh;
Yet to ſucceed beyond my ſanguine hope,
To quench the gen'rous flame, the ardent love
Of liberty in SERVIA's freeborn ſons,
Deſtroy their boaſted rights, and mark them ſlaves,
To ride triumphant o'er my native land,
And revel on its ſpoils—but hark!
——— ——— ——— Its groans!
The ſtruggles of fair freedom 'tis, I hear,
—Her dying pangs!—and I the guilty cauſe;
I ſhudder at the thought—Why this confuſion?
The phantom conſcience, whom long I've bid adieu,
Can ſhe return?—O let me fly!
—I dare not meet my naked heart alone,
I'll haſte for comfort to the buſy ſcenes
Where fawning courtiers, creatures of my own,
With adulating tongues (midſt gaping crowds)
Shall ſtrive to paint me fair——
—And this a lucky day indeed for me,
The Divan meets and HAZLEROD preſides;
'Tis true in Rhetoric he don't excel
DEMOSTHENES, or CICERO of old;
But what of that, his gratitude to me
Will animate each period of applauſe;
I from a fribbling ſuperficial dabler,
A vain pretender to each learned ſcience,
A poet preacher, conjurer and quack,
Rear'd the obſequious trifler to my purpoſe,
Robed him in ſcarlet, dignified the man:
An hecatomb of incenſe is my due,
How grateful to my ear theſe flatt'ring ſtrains,
His fulſome requiem's, ſooth my ſoul to peace.
Who elſe wou'd place in ſuch a ſacred ſeat
Credulity inwove with the extremes
Of ſervile, weak, implacable and proud:
Nor I— but my SELYMA's wedded to his ſon:
But ſee he comes, ſee that important phiz,
A ſpeech prepar'd, but what I muſt correct,
If interlarded with profuſe encomiums,
To hold me up the paragon of virtue——
It may paſs——of modern compoſition,
That's the teſt——

Enter HAZLEROD

[*After a curious and very entertaining converſation, too lengthy to be here inſerted,* RAPATIO *proceeds.*]

My friend, my brother, or ſtill dearer name,
Thou firm abettor of my grand deſign,
Thy ſanction now will cover what the world call *crimes.*
We'll then ſecurely cruſh the ſcoundrel mob,
And CLAUDIA like the citizens ride o'er,
And execute what NERO durſt not do.

Hazlerod takes leave going haſtily off.
Rapatio ſtops him, and reſumes the converſation.

I'll call my myrmidons, they ſhall attend,
Swell the parade with all the venal herd;
Gripeall, that minion of oppreſſive power,
With ſimple *Dupe*, the ready tool of ſtate;
And virtuous *Limpet* (perjur'd only once,
Then indiſpenſible, to ſerve a cauſe
Which truth would ruin) doubtleſs they'll be there
Exit *Hazlerod.*

The ſecond Act opens with a proceſſion of coaches, chariots, &c. The ſcene changes to the Star Chamber, *where the* Divan *is opened with a ſpeech in* character *by* Hazlerod *highly pleaſing to the creatures of arbitrary power, and equally diſguſting to every man of virtue. We paſs over ſeveral very intereſting ſcenes in the ſecond Act, and proceed to the third; but the limits of our paper will not allow us to give our readers more than the* Soliloquy *of* Caſſius, *who retires before the concluſion of the laſt ſcene*

Caſſius *retiring.*

———O my poor country!
I've wak'd and wept, and would have fought for thee.
And emptied ev'ry vein, when threaten'd ruin
Low'red o'er thy head but now too late I fear
The manacles prepar'd by *Brundo's* hand,
Cruel *Rapatio*, with more fatal arts,
Has fix'd, has rivetted beyond redreſs.
My indignation's rous'd, my ſoul diſdains,
Nor will I longer ſtay where poiſonous breath
Of ſycophant's applauſe, pollutes the air;
The ſhameleſs tyrant ſnuffs the baſe perfume
With unrelenting heart brazen front
He rears his guilty head,——amidſt the fears
Of *Servia's* virtuous ſons, whoſe lateſt breath
Shall execrate a wretch, who dare enſlave
A gen'rous, free and independent people.
"——— ——— If ye pow'rs divine,
"Ye mark the movements of this nether world,
"And bring them to account, cruſh, cruſh theſe vipers,
"Who ſingled out by a community
"To guard their rights——ſhall for a gaſp of oar,
"Or paltry office, ſell them to the foe."

LONDON.

Letters from Poland give us the following anecdote: "ſome of the confederate ſoldiers meeting a Diſſident Miniſter, who had a bible under his arm, they ſnatched it from him, and finding it to be in the Poliſh language, were ſo exaſperated, that they were preparing to murder him; when an officer happily came up, who, at firſt, thought the man whom the ſoldiers were uſing ſo ill, was a ſpy, but on interrogating both parties, ſoon diſcovered how the caſe ſtood. He took the miniſter under his protection, and ordered the ſoldiers to retire. The latter chagrined at this diſappointment, expoſtulated with the officer, and gave him the bible, obſerving to him at the ſame time, that it was in the vulgar tongue, and adding, that the man who made uſe of ſuch a book, deſerved a thouſand deaths. "My friends (replied the officer) God underſtands our language; he is too excellent, & too full of Majeſty, to contemn it. Why ſhould he reject the prayer which is offered him in Poliſh? Believe me, it is ſin only that he hates, and murder is the moſt horrible of all ſins. As to errors, it belongs to him alone to puniſh them. If you think this man is to be damned, would this puniſhment be ſufficient? and ought you to perform the functions of the Devil in this world?" This ſpeech had ſuch an effect on the ſuperſtitious wretches, that they ſwore to their officer they would henceforth turn their vengeance only againſt the enemies of the ſtate.

From the ST. JAMES'S CHRONICLE.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

AT a Time of almoſt general national Diſcontent, I think it a great Conſolation that the preſent Parliament have proved themſelves the moſt complaiſant and generous that has ever been experienced by a King of England; a King now deſerving will appear from the following Facts, viz.

In the Seſſions of 1769.

"That the Sum of Five Hun-
" dred Thirteen Thouſand Five Hun-
" dred and Eleven Pounds be grant-
" ed to his Majeſty to diſcharge the
" Arrears and Debts due and owing
" on the Civil Liſt on the 5th of Ja-
nuary, 1769."

The above act of Generoſity has had ſo good an Effect, that I rejoce to think the ſame Parliament has now an Opportunity of convincing their Royal Maſter, that the unparelled Diſtreſſes of this Nation ſhall have no Weight ſo as to prevent their joining him whenever they can in humbling the People.

You are requeſted, Sir, to inform the good People of England, that the Civil Liſt is at this Time more than the Amount of the above Grant of Parliament in 1769. The Sum of Eight Hundred Thouſand Pounds which is granted annually for the King's Uſe, has been found more than ſufficient by former K—gs; but in the preſent Reign it is feared no Sum will anſwer the Economy adopted. The K—g ſtands now indebted to his menial Servants in the amazing Sum of Six Hundred Thouſand pounds! This to you, Sir, may ſeem incredible; but believe me 'tis a Fact, that the Civil Liſt on the 5th of next Month will be in Arrears Three Quarters, which amounts to Six Hundred Thouſand Pounds; and I know, Mr. Baldwin, that there is not half Money enough this Day in the Exchequer on the Civil Liſt Account to pay off one Month's Arrears.

If any of the K—g's Friends dare to contradict the above, I ſhall in a ſubſequent Letter decend to ſome Particulars that will make that Man (as Junius calls him) tremble at what he is known to have in Agitation.

We are told that the St. James's Chronicle is read by Princes. Pray inſert this Letter, rough as it is, and you ſhall in all Probility hear again from one who is really

Dec. 2. *A King's Friend.*

HARTFORD, *April 7.*

The late ſevere weather, has ſo interrupted our intelligence, that we have received no papers from Boſton or New-York, later than the 28th of March oſt.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the 29th of February laſt, a black MARE, 9 Years old, above 14 hands high, ſtrait backed, ſome white ſpots under the Saddle, paces not very faſt, and apt to ſhift her feet when crouded beyond her pace;——Alſo a Hunting Saddle, ſeated with dears leather quilted, a cloth under the ſaddle checked with blue;—Alſo a Bridle and Saddle Bags, ſaddle and ſaddle bags almoſt new.——Stolen by *John Bazil* of Middletown, a ſtrait built fellow, 24 years of age, a ſcar over one eye, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall-pox, an odd caſt with his eyes, a curious drummer, for which exerciſe he has a peculiar reliſh, had on when he went away, a blue duffel great coat, light coloured ſtrait bodied coat, buff breeches, yellow pinch backed ſhoe buckles, had a bundle of other cloaths with him.——*TEN DOLLARS* for the thief and ſtolen articles, and *FIVE DOLLARS* for the thief without the articles without the thief, if delivered at Hartford, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

ELEAZER WALES.

The Horſe taken up on the 12th of March at Portſmouth, as mentioned in the public papers, may poſſibly be the horſe above deſcribed.

The ſubſcribers being appointed (by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington) commiſſioners to hear, examine and adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of William Cole, late of Farmington deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby notify the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend the duty to which we are appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Seth Lee of Farmington, on the 23d day of April next at 9 o'clock Afternoon.

JAMES JUDD,
SETH LEE,
ELI ANDRUS, } *Commiſſioners.*

Farmington, March 3 1772.

STRAYED or Stolen from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the night after the laſt Day of March laſt, a Cheſtnut Sorrel Mare, about 12 Years old, about 14 hands high, natural Pacer, Shod all round, has lately been kick'd on her left Buttock which is not quite heal'd. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare and return her to the owner in Hartford, ſhall have Ten Shillings reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

Moſes Butler.

Hartford, April 7, 1772

ALL perſons having any demand upon the eſtate of the late Rev. *Solomon Palmer* of Litchfield deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their accounts. And all thoſe indebted to the eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, as they would avoid trouble and expence.

Daniel Landon jun. Adminiſtrator.

Litchfield, 2d April, 1772.

Peter Verſtille

ONCE MORE deſires

all Perſons that are indebted to him, either by Bond Note or Book, or have any Accounts open, immediately to ſettle the ſame, as he ſhall abſolutely put them into an Attornies Hands, if not prevented by an immediate ſettlement.—Said *Verſtille* has an aſſortment of *GOODS*, which he is ſelling off very cheap for CASH. Alſo, to be let the Houſe, Store, &c. where he now dwells, in a month or ſix weeks at fartheſt, from this date——Inquire of ſaid *Verſtille*, or Mr *Eliſha Pitkin*, Merchant at Eaſt Hartford.

Wethersfield, 7th April, 1772.

N B. *Shall leave with Mr.* Stephen Mears *in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe, a fine aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, where cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied, cheap for CASH.*

Caſh given for clean Cotton and Linnen Rags, by the Printer hereof.

POETS CORNER.

An Enthuſiaſm: Occaſion'd by walking through a Church-yard. [*Written by a young Gentleman, for an Exerciſe, in the 18th Year of his Age.*]

HAH! not a breath of wind! no *gentle* breeze
To fan the darkſom gloom!—no ruffled wave
Diſturbs this ſilent *port* of life, nor moves
The ſleeping calm; a death like ſilence reigns,
Thoſe ſtorms of wrath, that oft, by tyrants breath'd.
Have ſhock the trembling world, now die away
In wiſpers loſt; the froth of heighten'd pride
Beats on the rocks, and beats itſelf to nothing.
The pomp of kings, the panegyric breath
Of ſoothing flatterers and menial crowds,
The voice of ſlander, the deſtructive blaſts
Of envy ſelf diſtracting, ſoftly ſeem
(Like dying thunders in a diſtant cloud)
Gently to vaniſh from th' attentive ear.
Death, rigid *death*, impartially declares
That man is nothing, but a heap of duſt,
Clay clod, inſenſible. Wipe from thy cheek,
O man! the ſoft, emaſculating tear,
For die thou muſt: juſt as by nature ſtreams
In ſilver mazes roll their eaſy tide,
A tribute to the main; thus art thou born
A ſhort liv'd glory, pre ordain'd to die
The tho't of obſequies, convulſions, groans,
'Tis that diſtracts thy ſoul: the kiſs of death
Is ſoft and harmleſs: golden reſt attends it,
And ſoon diſſolves the fretful dream of life,
Nature's great law, is death.—As riſing flames
Seek their congenial place, and mount to heav'n,
Thus haſte we to our end; the bloom of youth
Expels our infant years, then hoary age
Encroaches on the man, and ſhuts the ſcene.
Alas! th' impartial grave no diff'rence yeilds
'Twixt king and peaſant. Where's the monarch now?
Faſt by the tyrant ſleeps the tyrant's ſlave.
What luſtre now attends the head, that bore
The regal crown enchas'd with *India's* pearl?
What *Machaivel*, or what *Sejanus*, here,
Rules with a nod, or with a whiſper kills?
What cheek impurpled with a roſy bluſh
Vies with the new born glories of the morn?
Ah! where's *Lucinda*, and that beauteous form
Which boaſted once a paradiſe of charms?
Alas! ſhe's mingled with the vulgar duſt,
Cloſe to what moſt ſhe feared, deformity;
(The life, warmth, ſoftneſs, fragrance of her beauty
Diſſolv'd and moulder'd into putrid earth,
And worms impure) her once enchanting voice
Is vaniſh'd into air; and O adieu,
The dear enliv'ning ſmile and melting eye
That ſtream'd with ſparkling luſtre, now no more!
Black rob'd *confuſion* ſhades the gloomy void
With raven wings, and ſcatters indiſtinction.
Ceaſe mortal then to boaſt thy tranſient charms
A prey to worms; in vain the glaſs reflects
A well proportion'd harmony of parts,
If thou muſt rot in earth, a corpſe obſcene.
Pow'r, wealth, and beauty are a ſhort liv'd truſt.
'Tis *virtue* only bloſſoms in the duſt.

Charleſtown, S. Carolina, Feb. 25.

By advices from Jamaica, we are informed, "that immediately on the arrival of the Marquis de Torres at the Havannah, he diſpatched expreſſes all over Cuba, for the inhabitants to put themſelves in the beſt ſtate of defence, and iſſued Orders for the Guarda Coſtas to repair, as ſoon as poſſible, to the Havannah.

Newbern, North-Carolina, Feb. 21.

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Provincial Troops, who ſerved under his Excellency Governor Tryon, on the late Expedition againſt the Inſurgents.

IN a Letter I have juſt received from the Earl of Hillsborough, one of his Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, I have it in command from the King to expreſs his Majeſty's Thanks to the Troops who were in the Field on the 16th of May laſt, for their Conduct and Bravery on that Day; by which they have gained ſo great Honour, and have been the means, under God, of preventing that deſolation and ravage with which this Country was then threatened.

It is with the greateſt Satiſfaction, Gentlemen, that I bear Teſtimony of this moſt gracious Mark of his Majeſty's Royal Favour to you, JO. MARTIN.

Newbern, Feb. 20.

To the Colonels and Commanding Officers of the ſeveral Regiments of Militia in this Province.

WHEREAS I have underſtood that a general muſter of the Militia hath been appointed in a certain county of this province, on the Day preceeding the day of Election of Repreſentatives, which I have thought it proper to countermand; and leſt the ſame meaſure ſhould be adopted in other places, I do hereby alſo expreſly order and command, that no general or private muſter of the militia be made within ten days after the Election of Repreſentatives for the Counties and Towns throughout this Province; as I would, by all means, diſcourage every practice that can carry the leaſt appearance of influencing, or in any wiſe tend to reſtrain the Freedom of Elections.

Given under my Hand at Newbern, this 20th Day of February, 1772. JO. MARTIN.

PROPOSALS.

For Printing by Subſcription.

Literary Queſtions, upon various Subjects, Political, Scientific, and the uſeful and fine Arts. By an Inquirer.

AS by this Work is intended to be brought to View, ſome intereſting Queſtions, ſo by greater and ſlighter Connections other Queſtions, may ariſe, to Exerciſe the Man of Genius, and being the firſt of its Kind the Editor wiſhes the Countenance of the Literati, of all Ranks and Profeſſions. As alſo, of the Profeſſors of the Liberal Arts, Artiſans, Huſbandmen and Manufacturers, not only in bringing to Light new Lights and Ideas upon important Subjects; but alſo in this Subſcription, if the Editor ſhould have Encouragement from the Public, hopes to Preſent them with between Four and Five Hundred Queſtions, ſome of which he hopes may wear the Appearance of Novelty, and ſome Inveſtigation. He propoſes in a Preface to give ſome account of his Reaſons for publiſhing in this form.

From the Public's Humble Servant,
The EDITOR.

P. S Hints, new Improvements, extraordinary Deciſions in Courts, Caſes and means of Cures in Phyſic and Surgery, Improvements in Arts, Manufacturers, Commerce and Oeconomy, will be gratefully received by the Editor. Pleaſe to leave the Copies with Mr. *Watſon*, Printer in Hartford, or either of the Printers in the Colony

☞ *'Tis ſuppoſed the Pamphlet will contain about Three Sheets, the Price to Subſcribers will be about Ten Pence Lawful Money.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS for the above are taken in by T. and S. Green, Printers in New Haven, T. Green, Printer in New London, and E. Watſon, Printer in Hartford, and by ſundry other Perſons in different Parts of the Government, to whom Subſcription Papers are ſent.

ALL perſons that have juſt demands on John Thompſon late of Middletown, are deſired to exhibit their accounts to him at ſaid Middletown, the laſt week in this preſent March, the firſt week in April next, and they ſhall be paid. And all thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Thompſon, are deſired to make payment to him, the ſaid laſt week in March, otherways they will be ſued to April court. Said Thompſon's houſe and home lot in ſaid Middletown, bounded eaſt on the great river and weſt on the main ſtreet, is to be ſold or let, and may be entered upon the 25th of April next, with a wood lot at Job's landing. For particulars apply to ſaid Thompſon at Middletown, or by letter at Blanford.

Middletown, March 19, 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown appointed commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. Iſrael Abbot late of Middletown deceas'd, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, on the firſt mondays of the ſix next months, at Comfort Sage's ſtore in ſaid Middletown, from 2 of the clock in the afternoon, until ſix

N.B. All accounts muſt be atteſted, or will not be allowed.

JOHN STOCKER,
NATHANAEL BROWN, } Commiſſioners.
ELIHU STARR,

ALL perſons indebted to, or have any accounts unſettled with the abovesaid eſtate, are deſired to attend at the abovesaid time and place, in order for ſettlement, and all thoſe neglecting, muſt expect trouble without further notice. COMFORT SAGE, Adminiſtrator.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, all the eſtate both real and perſonal, of *Samuel Farnſworth* late of Hartford deceas'd, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. *Aaron Bull* innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 30th day of April next, at four of the clock afternoon.

Joſeph Church, jun.
Barnabas Hinſdale. } *Adminiſtrators*

Hartford, March 30, 1772.

WHEREAS the Co-partnerſhip between Heman Allen and Levi Allen, both of Saliſbury in Litchfield County Traders, is fully expired. We have thought fit to diſſolve, and hereby do diſſolve ſaid Partnerſhip. All perſons who have accounts open on the Books of the Company above-mentioned, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of April next, or they will be put in ſuit without exception or further notice, for we cannot ſettle between ourſelves till the books are adjuſted, &c.

Saliſbury, February 3d, 1772.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Allyn

of Windſor,

ABOUT 100 Acres of Land, well proportioned for Mowing Plowing and Paſturing, together with a good Houſe & Barn ſtanding thereon, & a young Orchard, well watered & wooded, lying about 2 Miles South of the Meeting Houſe in Windſor Weſt Society, and about 5 Miles Weſt of the Court Houſe in Hartford, near upon the Line between Hartford and Windſor. For further Particulars inquire of Thomas Allyn, living on the premiſes.

Wintonbury, March 19 1772.

Juſt Publiſhed, and are ready for the Subſcribers,

SIX DISCOURSES,

On Different Subjects; preached by the *Rev'd* NATHANAEL HOOKER, *A. M.* And late Paſtor of the fourth Church of Chriſt in Hartford. Being,

A Poſthumous Publication, from the Author's *Original Manuſcripts*,

At the Deſire, and with the Advice of many judicious Perſons, both of the Clergy and Laity.

Hartford Printed: by EBENEZER WATSON.

[APRIL. M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 381.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, APRIL 7, to TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1772.

An Extraordinary Inſtance of FILIAL PIETY. From the EXPEDITION of *HUMPHRY CLINKER.*

By Dr. SMOLLET.

Mr. MELFORD *to* Sir WATKIN PHILLIPS.

WE ſet out from Glaſgow by the way of Lanerk, the county-town of Clydſdale, in the neighbourhood of which, the whole river Clyde, ruſhing down a ſteep rock forms a very noble and ſtupendous caſcade. Next day we were obliged to halt in a ſmall borough, until the carriage which had received ſome damage, ſhould be repaired; and here we met with an incident, which warmly intereſted the benevolent ſpirit of Mr. Bramble.—As we ſtood at the window of an inn that fronted the priſon, a perſon arrived on horſe back, genteelly, though plainly, dreſſed in a blue frock, with his own hair cut ſhort, and goldlaced hat upon his head. Alighting, and giving his horſe to the landlord, he advanced to an old man, who was at work in paving the ſtreet, and accoſted him in theſe words: "this is hard work for ſuch an old man as you." So ſaying, he took the inſtrument out of his hand, and began to thump the pavement. After a few ſtrokes, "Have you never a ſon (ſaid he) to eaſe you of this labour?" "Yes, an pleaſe your honour, (replied the ſenior) I have three hopeful lads, but, at preſent, they are out of the way." "Honour not me (cried the ſtranger) it more becomes me to honour your grey hairs.—Where are thoſe ſons you talk of?" The antient pavior ſaid, his eldeſt ſon was a captain in the Eaſt-Indies; and the youngeſt had lately inliſted as a ſoldier, in hopes of proſpering like his brother. The gentleman deſiring to know what was become of the ſecond, he wiped his eyes, and owned, he had taken upon him his old father's debts, for which he was now in the priſon hard by.

THE traveller made three quick ſteps towards the jail, then turning ſhort, "Tell me (ſaid he) has that unnatural Captain ſent you nothing to relieve your diſtreſſes?" "Call him not unnatural (replied the other) God's bleſſing be upon him! he ſent me a great deal of money; but I made a bad uſe of it; I loſt it by being ſecurity for a gentleman that was my landlord, and was ſtript of all I had in the world beſides." At that inſtant a young man, thruſting out his head and neck between two iron bars in the priſon window, exclaimed, "Father! father! if my brother William is in life, that's he!" "I am!—I am!—(cried the ſtranger, claſping the old man in his arms, and ſhedding a flood of tears) I am your ſon Willy, ſure enough!" Before the father, who was quite confounded, could make any return to this tenderneſs, a decent old woman bolting out from the door of a poor habitation, cried, "Where is my bairn? where is my dear Willy?" The Captain no ſooner beheld her, than he quitted his father, and ran into her embrace.

I can aſſure you, my uncle, who ſaw and heard every thing that paſſed, was as much moved as any one of the parties concerned in this pathetic recognition.—He ſobbed, and wept, and clapped his hands, and hallooed, and finally ran down into the ſtreet. By this time the Captain had retired with his parents, and all the inhabitants of the place were aſſembled at the door.—Mr Bramble, nevertheleſs, preſſed through the croud, and entering the houſe, "Captain (ſaid he) I beg the favour of your acquaintance.—I would have travelled a hundred miles to ſee this affecting ſcene; and I ſhall think myſelf happy, if you and your parents will dine with me at the public houſe." The Captain thanked him for his kind invitation, which, he ſaid, he would accept with pleaſure; but, in the mean time, he could not think of eating or drinking, while his poor brother was in trouble.—He forthwith depoſited a ſum equal to the debt in the hands of the magiſtrate, who ventured to ſet his brother at liberty without farther proceſs; and then the whole family repaired to the inn with my uncle, attended by the croud, the individuals of which ſhook their townſman by the hand, while he returned their careſſes without the leaſt ſign of pride or affectation.

THIS honeſt favourite of fortune, whoſe name was Brown, told my uncle, that he had been bred a weaver, and, about eighteen years ago, had, from a ſpirit of idleneſs and diſſipation, inliſted as a ſoldier in the ſervice of the Eaſt India Company; that, in courſe of duty, he had the good fortune to attract the notice and approbation of Lord Clive, who preferred him from one ſtep to another, till he attained the rank of captain and pay maſter to the regiment, in which capacities he had honeſtly amaſſed above twelve thouſand pounds, and, at the peace, reſigned his commiſſion.—He had ſent ſeveral remittances to his father, who had received the [illegible] only, conſiſting of one hundred pounds; the ſecond had fallen into the hands of a bankrupt; and the third had been conſigned to a gentleman of Scotland, who died before it arrived; ſo that it ſtill remained to be accounted for by his executors. He now preſented the old man with fifty pounds for his preſent occaſions, over and above bank notes for one hundred, which he had depoſited for his brother's releaſe.—He brought along with him a deed ready executed, by which he ſettled a perpetuity of four ſcore pounds upon his parents, to be inherited by their other two ſons after their deceaſe.—He promiſed to purchaſe a commiſſion for his youngeſt brother; to take the other as his own partner in a manufacture which he intended to ſet up, to give employment and bread to the induſtrious; and to give five hundred pounds, by way of dower, to his ſiſter, who had married a farmer in low circumſtances.—Finally, he gave fifty pounds to the poor of the town where he was born, and feaſted all the inhabitants, without exception.

MY uncle was ſo charmed with the character of Captain Brown, that he drank his health three times ſucceſſively at dinner.—He ſaid, he was proud of his acquaintance; and that he was an honour to his country, and had in ſome meaſure redeemed human nature from the reproach of pride, ſelfiſhneſs, and ingratitude.—For my part, I was as much pleaſed with the modeſty as with the filial virtue of this honeſt ſoldier, who aſſumed no merit from his ſucceſs, and ſaid very little of his own tranſactions, though the anſwers he made to our inquiries were equally ſenſible and laconic. Mrs. Tabitha behaved very graciouſly to him, until ſhe underſtood that he was going to make a tender of his hand to a perſon of low eſtate, who had been his ſweet-heart while he worked as a journeyman weaver.—Our aunt was no ſooner made acquainted with this deſign, than ſhe ſtarched up her behaviour with a double proportion of reſerve; and when the company broke up, ſhe obſerved, with a toſs of her noſe, that Brown was a civil fellow enough, conſidering the lowneſs of his origin; but that Fortune, though ſhe had mended his circumſtances, was incapable to raiſe his ideas, which were ſtill humble and plebeian.

An ADVENTURE recommended to *Inconſtant Huſbands*, inſerted by requeſt of a *Batchelor*.

A Gentleman of a very antient family and conſiderable eſtate, was married to a lady of beauty, wit, virtue and good humour; but tho' he knew and acknowledg'd the merits of his wife, yet he was a man of ſo deprav'd a taſte, that the moſt dirty dowdy he could pick up, frequently ſupply'd her place within his arms.

It happen'd when they were at their country ſeat, that riding one morning to take the air, as was his uſual cuſtom, he met a ragged country wench, with a pair of wallets, or coarſe linen bags, thrown over her ſhoulders; he ſtopp'd his horſe, and aſk'd what ſhe had got there,—to which ſhe reply'd, with a low curtſey, after her faſhion,—that it was broken victuals,—that her mother and ſhe had no ſuſtenance but what they got from the charity of the cooks at great gentlemen's houſes, and that ſhe was now going home with what they had given her.—You need not be in haſte I ſuppoſe ſaid he;—if you will go with me into yonder field, I will give you ſomething to buy you a new gown. The poor girl needed not much perſuaſion to bring her to conſent, on which he alighted from his horſe, and threw the bridle over the a hedge ſtake and the girl at the ſame time hung her bags on the pummell of the ſaddle to prevent their coming to any harm;—then followed the gentleman a little way out of the road, where they ſoon commenced and finiſh'd their amour.

The horſe not likeing his ſituation, found means to get looſe, and ran directly home;—the lady by chance was at the window when he came gallopping into the court yard;—ſhe was at firſt a little frightned to ſee him without his rider, but perceiving the bags, called to have them brought to her; and on their being ſo, was not long at a loſs to gueſs the meaning of this adventure. She then order'd the cook to empty the wallets, and put whatever ſhe found in them into a clean diſh, and ſend it up in the firſt courſe that day at dinner, which accordingly was done. The huſband on miſſing his horſe, walk'd home, and brought with him two neighbouring gentlemen whom he accidentally met with in his way, but theſe gueſts did not prevent the lady from proſecuting her intention; the beggar's proviſion was ſet upon the table,—remnants of ſtale fowls,—bones half pick'd, pieces of beef——mutton,——lamb,——veal, with ſeveral lumps of bread, promiſcuouſly huddled together, made a very odd appearance;——every one preſently had their eyes upon this diſh, and the huſband not knowing what to make of it, cried out pretty haſtily——what's this! "what have we got here!" to which the lady with the greateſt gaiety replied, "It is a new faſhioned Olio, my dear,——it wants no variety; I think there is a little of every thing, and I hope you will eat heartily of it, as a diſh of your own providing." The ſignificant ſmile which accompanied theſe laſt words, as well as the tone of voice in which they were ſpoke, making him remember where the girl had hung her wallets, threw him into a good deal of confuſion; which ſhe perceiving, order'd the diſh to be taken away, and ſaid, "I ſee you do not like it, my dear, therefore when next you go to market, pray be a better caterer." "Forgive this, cried he, and I promiſe never to go to any ſuch market more."

The gentlemen found there was ſome myſtery in all this, but would not be ſo free as to deſire an explanation, when dinner was over however, and the lady, after behaving the whole time with all the chearfulneſs imaginable, had retired to leave them to their bottle, the huſband made no ſcruple of relating to them by what means his table had been furniſh'd with a diſh of ſo particular a kind, at which they laughed very heartily, and would have done ſo much more, if their admiration of the lady's wit and good humour had not almoſt entirely engroſs'd their attention.

By ſeveral veſſels lately arrived at Boſton from London, there is the following

FRESH INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Jan 21 1772.

This Day the Parliament met at Weſtminſter, when his Majeſty opened the Seſſion with the following Speech, viz

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IT gives much ſatisfaction, that nothing in the ſituation of our affairs, either foreign or domeſtic, has obliged me to require your attendance earlier than might have been conſiſtent with your private convenience; and that now you are met together, you will find yourſelves at liberty to give your whole attention to the eſtabliſhment of wiſe and uſeful regulations of law, and the extention of our commercial advantages.

The performence of the engagement of the King of Spain in the reſtitution of Port Egmont & Falkland's Iſland, and the repeated aſſurances I have received of the pacific diſpoſition of that court, as well as of our other powers promiſe to my ſubjects the continuance of peace; and we may, with the greater confidence, hope, that we ſhall not be diſturbed in the enjoyment of this bleſſing, as there is no reaſon to apprehend that we ſhall become involved in the troubles which ſtill unhappily prevail in one part of Europe.

The danger of the farther ſpreading of the infectious ſickneſs in Europe is I truſt very much abated. But I muſt recommend it to you, not to ſuffer our happineſs, in having been hitherto preſerved from ſo dreadful a calamity, to leſſen your vigilance in the uſe of every reaſonable precaution of our ſafety

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Commons,

I have ordered the eſtimates for the ſervice of the current year to be laid before you. I make no doubt but you will ſee the propriety of maintaining a reſpectable eſtabliſhment of my naval forces: I am pleaſed however, to find that I ſhall be under no neceſſity of aſking of you, at this time, any extraordinary aid.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

The concerns of this country are ſo various and extenſive, as to require the moſt vigilant and active attention; and ſome of them, as well from remoteneſs of place, as from other circumſtances, are ſo peculiarly liable to abuſes, and expoſed to danger, that the interpoſition of the Legiſlature for their protection may become neceſſary. If in any ſuch inſtances, either for ſupplying defects, or remedying abuſes, you ſhall find it requiſite to provide any new laws, you may depend upon my ready concurrence in whatever may beſt contribute to the attainment of thoſe ſalutary ends.

[The Addreſſes were agreed to without a debate.]

The following is his Majeſty's Anſwer to the Addreſſes of the Houſe of Lords.

My Lords,

I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful Addreſs. I receive with pleaſure your congratulations on the increaſe of my family, and the aſſurances of the attention you will give to thoſe objects which I have recommended to you for the public good. Nothing can be more acceptable to me than the ſenſe you expreſs of my deſire to promote the welfare of my people.

The following is his Majeſty's moſt gracious Anſwer to the Addreſs of the Houſe of Commons:

Gentlemen,

I Thank you very heartily for this moſt dutiful Addreſs. Your affectionate congratulations on the birth of another Prince, and the regard you expreſs for the Queen, are highly acceptable to me.

I receive with pleaſure and approbation the aſſurances you give me of your zealous endeavors for the extenſion and ſecurity of the national intereſt and advantages.

I have nothing ſo much at heart as to ſee my kingdoms flouriſhing in commerce, and my people happy under my government.

Jan. 18. We are told, it is a fixed point, that the affairs of America ſhall be taken under conſideration ſoon after meeting of Parliament.

We hear that the clebrated Dr Dodd, (whoſe pretenſions to a Mitre have been ſo long overlooked in this degenerate age in point of taſte as well as politics) is the firſt, and we hear, the only perſon under contemplation for the new See of America.

Jan. 20. The French Ambaſſador, Count de Guignes, is arrived at his Houſe in Great George Street. It was given out that he would never return, on account of the fire at Portſmouth.

The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and common-council of Dublin, in reſpect to the memory of the late Dr. Lucas, his great merit and behavior in Parliament, have granted a penſion of 50l. a year to his Widow, and three Children, to commence from the fourth of November, on which day he died.

We hear that the Adminiſtration have it in contemplation to create ſome American and Aſiatic Baronets, which, it is ſuppoſed, will greatly conciliate the affection of the natives of the diſtant Colonies to the Mother Country

The Northern Eagle, a Ruſſian man of war is arrived at Leghorn and brings an account, that the Ruſſians have taken Mytelene, in the Levant, where they found an immence quantity of naval ſtores, oil, rice &c. there were two men of war of 74 guns, and ſeveral gallies, on the ſtocks, almoſt ready for launching, which they deſtroyed, and ſuffered the ſoldiers to plunder the town,

Jan. 24. At a Court of Common Council, three Cups one of 200l. value, the other of 100l. each, were voted, the firſt to Braſs Croſby, Eſq; late Lord Mayor, the others to Aldermen Wilkes and Oliver, for the noble ſtand they made in the buſineſs of the Printers, againſt (as it is expreſſed) an arbitrary vote of the Houſe of Commons.

That part of the Royal Speech recommends an attention to abuſes in the remoter dominions of the Britiſh Empire, is peculiarly directed to the Eaſt Indies.

Yeſterday morning ſome diſpatches were ſent down to Goſport to be forwarded by the St. John Schooner, to the Governors of Boſton and South Carolina.

Jan 28. It is thought that two millions of the national debt will be paid off this year.

They write from the Hague, that it is the public report there, that a Pruſſian army is hourly expected to inveſt Dantzick city

Advice is received that the Emperor of Morocco has declared War againſt Spain, having got an army of 80 000 men well trained and exerciſed; that he has likewiſe a good fleet of ſhips ready to put to ſea; and it is ſaid he will be aſſiſted by ſeveral of the Mooriſh Princes adjacent to his country, as many of their countrymen have been cruelly uſed by the Spaniards.

Jan 29. It is ſaid letters from Paris mention that the French King is ſo ill that his life is deſpaired of.

They write from Berlin, that the King of Pruſſia has demanded a Gift of 500,000 Crowns of the Jews, for the privileges they enjoy in his dominions.

Six ſhips of the line are to be got ready for the Weſt Indies, which are to carry over with them four regiments from Ireland, and two from England.

We hear that Lord Hillſborough, ſupported by the *Premier*, propoſes to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Tea Duty in America.

We are told that Jeremiah Dyſon, Eſq. is to be ſhortly appointed Poſt Maſter General of the Kingdom of Scotland, worth near 2000l per Annum.

Jan 31. On Wedneſday laſt, juſt as the levee at St. Jeames's was going to begin, an expreſs arrived from Copenhagen, with an account that a revolution had happened there. The Queen (ſiſter to our K—g) it ſeems, had, for ſome time, been intriguing with her Phyſician. Her growing power, and flagrant conduct, occaſioned a general alarm and diſſatisfaction, throughout the citizens of Copenhagen. They ſuddenly roſe, and ſurrounded the palace, and as ſuddenly poſſeſſed themſelves of every apartment in it. The Phyſician was inſtantly put into an iron cage. The Queen was made priſoner. And the King was carried directly to the Senate, whoſe deliberations they were attending when the expreſs came away; at which time conditions to the King were preparing; which, as there is no material accuſation againſt him, are ſaid to be moderate. Only two of them are at preſent known, theſe are, that he ſhall ſign an inſtrument diſſolving his marriage, and that the Queen ſhall be impriſoned in one of the Caſtles for life. Upon the news of this event the levee was forbid.

Another account ſays, that the Nobles having the fulleſt information that there had been for time paſt an improper connection between the Queen of Denmark and her Phyſician; and having great reaſon to ſuppoſe, from the King's late illneſs, that poiſon had frequently been adminiſtred to him by the *ſaid Phyſician*, went in a body to the palace, and inſiſted on the King's repairing immediately to the Senate, to ſign an order for the Queen's perpetual impriſonment, and for the immediate execution of the Phyſician, whoſe head was immediately taken off.

Feb. 1. The Princeſs Amelia was ſo much affected with the news from Denmark, that ſhe has been ill ever ſince

The preſent King of Denmark was born Jan. 19 1749 and married the 1ſt of Octo 1766, to Caroline Matilda ſiſter to his Majeſty, who was born July 22d, 1751.

LONDON, *February* 1.

Extract of a Letter from Altona, January 24.

"On the 17th inſtant her Majeſty the Queen (of Denmark) with the young Princeſs and Lady Moſtyn, under a guard of 30 dragoons were conducted to the fortreſs of Cronenburg. The Counts Struenſee and Brandt, the Conſellor Struenſee, General Gahler and his Lady, are likewiſe ſent to priſon; the Maſter of the Horſe, Bulow, General Heſſelberg, the Privy Counſellor Wildebrand, the States Secretary Zoege, Panning, and more, are arreſted in their own houſes under ſtrong guards. The papers belonging to the above mentioned perſons are ſealed up, and Commiſſioners appointed to enquire into the affair. His Majeſty gave all his orders relative to the above, after he came from the Ball at one o'clock in the morning, which were directed to be immediately executed."

A Fleet of Men of War are appointed to cruize between Gibraltar and Ceuta, for the Protection of the Engliſh Merchantmen.

LONDON, *Feb.* 4.

A correſpondent informs us, that Col Keith, the Britiſh miniſter at the Daniſh Court, has ſhewn the greateſt ſpirit and good conduct during the late *Revolution*: It ſeems the Senate, in the firſt tranſport of their fury, had given orders for putting the Queen to immediate death: They had without hearing her defence, and without any form of trial, unanimouſly declared her guilty of adultry, and of poiſoning her huſband.—Upon which Mr Keith inſtantly repaired to the Senate Houſe, and ſolemnly proteſted againſt any act of violence being offered to the Queen; he in the ſtrongeſt terms urged her innocence and the improbability of the accuſations againſt her, and concluded with denouncing the vengeance of the Britiſh nation and the terrors of an Engliſh Fleet againſt the Senate and people of Denmark if any act of Violence and injuſtice was committed on a daughter of Britain, and the ſiſter of the King his Sovereign.

That the Q—— of D—— for a conſiderable time has behaved exceedingly imprudent (even in public and given looſe to an unhappy paſſion for the Miniſter and Phyſician, Struenſe, a German) may be depended on.—— The connection has been too barefaced to eſcape the notice of the people; and the great preferments heaped on this miſcreant and his family, thro' the Q—'s interceſſion with the K—g, has made them watchful obſervers of the actions, which now plainly are found to be villainous.——The well known acceſs of a Prime Miniſter joined to the profeſſion of a Phyſician muſt have at any Court, will account for Struenſe's opportunities for inſinuating himſelf with the Q——, and impoſing on the K— intoxicating medicines to prevent ſuſpicions of his actions, in which he too long has ſucceeded.

Our correſpondent at Warſaw, of the 11th of January, gives the following authentic and very important advice; namely, that a Turkiſh Prince is now at Peterſburg, having in charge, to deliver the plan of pacification to her imperial Majeſty; one article of which is, that the Grand Signior conſents to acknowledge his preſent Poliſh Majeſty as King of Poland; and by a ſecond article the Ottoman Porte declares, that he will not, for the future interefere with the affairs of Poland. Theſe two articles having been very palatable to her Czariſh Majeſty, an amneſty between the two Courts of Conſtantinople and Peterſburg has taken place, which has been notified in form to the Court of Warſaw.

The Miniſter in the courſe of the debate on the motion for augmenting the navy, aſſigned as a reaſon for that meaſure, that the *French* have a conſiderable armament in the Eaſt-Indies. How far ſuch a reaſon is conſiſtent with the peaceable declarations contained in a late Speech, is left to our readers to determine.

ST. JAMES's, February 8.

This morning, between the hours of ſix and ſeven, her royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales departed this life, to the great grief of their Majeſties and all the Royal Family, after a very long and painful illneſs, which ſhe bore with the greateſt fortitude and reſignation.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

The Princeſs Dowager in her laſt interview with the King wrung his hand very hard, and in words to this effect took her leave of him:—"My dear Son, you are the King of a great "People, be if poſſible the King of a happy "one; ſtudy the real welfare of your Subjects, "not the wiſhes of the factious; and may you "gain a brighter crown in heaven, than that "with which I leave you here on earth."

The King was ſhut up for ſeveral hours in his cloſet after the death of his Royal Mother, and appeared ſomewhat tranquil about twelve o'clock at noon in conſequence, it is imagined of a copious effuſion of tears.

The Princeſs Dowager has died extremely poor, the charities which ſhe diſpoſed of being too numerous to admit an accumulation of wealth, and her bounty feeding many families who never knew the hand that relieved them, and will now too certainly make a moſt diſagreeable diſcovery.

At Night, a corn mill at Bromley, took fire, which communicated itſelf to two others adjoining, and entirely conſumed them, with all the flour and corn. The damage is computed at 10 000l. beſide greatly damaging the dwelling-houſe adjoining.

A very great man in the oppoſition, in its being remarked to him that the minority ſeemed now to have given up entirely the public cauſe in Parliament, was pleaſed to ſay, "Sir, we are good ſubjects, and feel for the diſtreſſes of our King—the public cauſe is not abandoned, nor injured by a trifling ſuſpenſion—but a man muſt have a heart of ſteel, indeed, not to let matters paſs ſmoothly on (taking care, however, that no real injury is offered the Conſtitution by a corrupt majority) whilſt his Sovereign is racked with tortures, which a man of humanity would ſcarcely wiſh even his greateſt enemy to ſuffer.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, Jan. 21.

All the Houſhold of the Queen of Denmark, except only three Ladies who have been diſmiſſed, ſet out from hence for Kronenbourgh on the 19th inſtant.

Feb. 11. A correſpondent obſerves, that we ſhall now diſcover whether the Princeſs Dowager of Wales really had that influence upon our national Councils the Oppoſition would make us beleive. That ſhe was a woman endowed with a maſculine underſtanding; that ſhe was an excellent friend, a moſt engaging companion, and an affectionate parent, cannot be denied; but whether ſhe was really buſied in forming parties to encroach upon our liberties, or whether the torrent of abuſe caſt upon this Lady aroſe only from the popular prejudices of the vulgar, this, adds our Correſpondent, her death, though in other reſpects a melancholly event, will in ſome meaſure bring to light.

Yeſterday both Houſes of Parliament voted Addreſſes of Condolance to his Majeſty, on the deceaſe of the Princeſs Dowager of Wales, the Lords to go with white ſtaves, and ſuch of the Commons as are of the Privy Council.

A Correſpondent obſerves, that the miniſterial adherents ſeem determined to outdo the dumbfounded Oppoſition in patriotic and beneficent regulations, Mr. George Onſlow having brought in a Bill for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, and Mr. Charles Fox intending to make a motion for the repeal of the Marriage Act, ſo univerſally complained of by all true lovers of their Country.

The Queen of Denmark was pregnant at the time of the late revolution at Copenhagen, and a report is current that ſhe has ſince miſcarried, and that her health was in a very precarious ſituation when the laſt diſpatches were ſent off.

The Lords of the Treaſury have appointed Lauchlin Maclane, Eſq; to be collector of his Majeſty's cuſtoms at Philadelphia, in North-America.

Feb. 13. By private letters arrived from Dr. Jebb, we have a melancholy account of the Duke of Glouceſter's ill ſtate of health. His Highneſs, it ſeems, is afflicted with an abſceſs in his ſide, on which account the Faculty have given over all thoughts of his recovery: the Duke is only occaſionally ſeized with a flux. The Dr. however adds, that his Royal Highneſs bears his illneſs with a manly fortitude, and ſeems prepared, with all the ſerenity of a Chriſtian for his approaching fate. It is remarkable that the late Prince Frederick died of an empyema in his lungs.

Feb. 13. A Gentleman juſt arrived from Elſenour informs, that her Daniſh Majeſty is in perfect good health and in great ſpirits, and declares ſhe is innocent with reſpect to all the accuſations brought againſt her; and that her only crime is not having chimed in with the Queen Dowager, to make the King a mere cypher, which is her preſent ſcheme, and if it ſucceeds, all the power will be lodged in her and her minions hands.

Feb. 14 A Bill for explaining an Act of the 7th of his preſent Majeſty, for taking off the inland duty of one ſhilling per pound on Black and Single Teas conſumed in Great Britain, and for granting a drawback upon exportation of Teas to Ireland and America for a limited time, &c. and for ſettling certain doubts upon the ſaid Act is ordered into the Houſe.

Feb. 15. The Packets for New York and South Carolina, are detained at Falmouth until Tueſday next.

London Feb. 20. On Saturday laſt the Remains of Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales were interred in Weſtminſter Abbey.

The Order for Prayer now is. Our Gracious Queen Charlotte, His Royal Highneſs George Prince of Wales, and all the Royal Family.

LONDON,

Jan. 2. *Powell, Burch, and Martin were executed, purſuant to their ſentence; the two laſt for forging the will of Sir Andrew Chadwick. Some means were uſed to bring Powell to life again, but without any effect.*

About half after nine in the morning, three powder-mills on Honſlow-heath blew up, by what accident is not known. The exploſion was felt throughout the cities of London and Weſtminſter, and the inhabitants were greatly alarmed, ſuppoſing it an earthquake. It is ſaid to have been felt likewiſe at an incredible diſtance, viz in Glocesterſhire, and the adjoining counties, more than 100 *miles off.*

About the time the exploſion was felt at London, ſome families at Stockwell were terrified with the rattling and breaking of their china, which they attributed to a preternatural cauſe. A lady of fortune was ſo firmly perſuaded that ſome inviſible agent was concerned, that ſhe diſcharged her maid, whom ſhe ſuſpected of having an intercourſe with the wicked ſpirit; and, when ſhe was gone, as no more miſchief enſued, conſoled herſelf that ſhe had got rid of ſo dangerous an intimate.

[Other Articles from London, for want of room, muſt be omitted till next week.]

BOSTON, April 3.

Extract of a Letter from London, February 7.

"The Revolution in the Court of Denmark by the beſt Accounts is, an Intrigue of *State* not of *Gallanty*. An ambitious Queen Dowager, taking Advantage of the King's Weakneſs, and the Inexperience of a young Queen, form'd a Scheme of poſſeſſing herſelf of the Government. The King of Denmark in the beginning of his Travels, took at Hambergh in his Train a young German, who travelled with him as his Phyſician, in that Capacity he was known to many of the Faculty here in London, and attended Dr. Watson at the Foundling Hoſpital to learn the Engliſh method of Innoculation. This Man in the Courſe of his Attendance became the favourite of the King; and when he returned to Denmark raiſed the Jealouſy of the Queen, and was very much diſliked by her. In proceſs of time the Queen found he had too great hold of the King, and therefore thought it better to agree with him, and from that time they two governed the Kingdom.—The Dowager Queen knowing the King was of too weak an Underſtanding to Exerciſe the Government himſelf, and muſt be the Property of any one who got Poſſeſſion of him, form'd, with the officers of the German Guards, a Plot to ſeize the King, the Queen, Count Struenzee and all their Adherents, at the ſame time ſome Suſpicion of the Fidelity of theſe Guards had made the Queen and Struenzee enter into a Deſign to break them into the other Corps. This brought the Plot to a Criſis, and that they might not be broke themſelves, they readily aſſiſted (like true pretorian Cohorts) to break up the Government.

HARTFORD, April 14.

The Freemen of this Town, at their Annual Meeting made Choice of Col. JOHN PITKIN, and BENJAMIN PAYNE, Eſq; to repreſent them in General Aſſembly the 14th of May next.

Tho. Hopkins,

HAS juſt received a Neat and General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell Cheap for Caſh, at his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford.

ALSO, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Indico, German Steel, Powder and Shot.

ALL perſons in the town of Hartford, poſſeſs'd of Steelyards or other Weights, are hereby notified to bring them in to the ſubſcriber by the firſt day of May next, to have them tried by the Standard, as the law directs.

THOMAS SLOAN, *Sealer.*

Hartford, April 10. 1772.

WE The ſubſcribers, being by the hon. court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners on the eſtate of Capt. DAVID SEYMOUR, late of Hartford, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, to adjuſt the claims to ſaid eſtate, do hereby notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling-houſe of Mr. WILLIAM STANLY in Hartford, on the laſt mondays of June, July and Auguſt next, when our ſaid commiſſion will expire, and no accounts receiv'd after that time.

JOSEPH CHURCH,
WILLIAM ADAMS. } *Commiſſioners.*

N. B. No accounts will be receiv'd unleſs properly atteſted. April 13, 1772.

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of June next with the ſubſcriber, or they will be ſued without diſtinction.

WILLIAM STANLY, *Executor.*

Hartford GOAL broke open!

LAST monday night the goal in this town was again broke up, and the following perſons made their eſcape, viz. John Smith and Phiness Granger of Suffield, and Edward Williams of Eaſt Windſor. They were all confined for coſt on a proſecution againſt them for making and uttering counterfeit coins, at the laſt Superior Court in this town, as has been mention'd. A reward of Thirty Shillings Lawful Money, will be given for each, to any perſon who ſhall take up and return them to ſaid goal, paid by

Ezekiel Williams, Sheriff.

Hartford, April 14. 1772.

N. B. They were all found guilty of ſaid crime and ſentenc'd to be crop'd branded and whip'd, the firſt part of which ſentence has been executed upon them.

POETS CORNER.

Mr. Watſon,

Converſing with an intimate friend of mine, on the grandeur and peculiar beauties of that inimitable ODE in the Lyric Poems, compoſed in Latin by Dr. Watts, intitled "*Ad Dominum, noſtrum et ſervatorem JESUM CHRISTUM.*" And knowing his poetic talents, as well as acquaintance with the tongues; I earneſtly deſir'd him to favour me with a tranſlation of it; which without his leave or expectation, I venture in this manner to publiſh—preſuming upon it, that as it is truly literal, and yet retains the true ſublimity and importance of the original, ſo it will entertain and delight many, into whoſe hands it ſhall fall: Pleaſe to give it place in your paper as ſoon as you have room.

Your's, &c.

I.

TO thee, incarnate God, I tune the Lyre,
My Voice & Harp, & Cittern all conſpire,
To ſound the Glories of th' eternal Son,
Plac'd near the Father, on the eternal Throne.

II.

Begin: O Lute! to move thy golden Strings,
While Heaven's high Arch with Love & Vict'ry rings:
Sing of the fractur'd Powers of Death & Hell,
How Jeſus conquer'd and how Satan fell.

III.

Ages immenſe, in boundleſs Circles move,
While Jeſus in the Heights of filial Love,
His Father's Glory, all his Soul employs,
And from his Boſom, drinks immortal Joys.

IV.

He ſaw, from Heights ſublime, where Glories dwell,
A fallen Adam, and a yawning Hell,
And ſaw the ruin'd Race, plung'd deep in Woe;
The Father loſt, the Offspring ruin'd too.

V.

He ſaw the dreadful Threats of burning Wrath,
The flaming Sword & poliſh'd Shafts of Death,
Where the vindictive Angel furious ſtood,
And helliſh Monſters triumph'd in our Blood.

VI.

His ſacred Bowels felt the Flame of Love,
And Wrath, and Fury, all his Vengeance move,
Againſt infernal Hoſts; while boundleſs Grace;
Breaks forth to ranſom our ſelf-ruin'd Race.

VII.

Shall all the Human Race forever loſt,
Support the Triumph's of infernal Hoſts?
Shall they, the faireſt Works of God deſtroy,
And ſport his Image in their ſavage Joy?

VIII.

No: ſooner ſhall the Stars their Orbits leave,
And all their Glories find a watery Grave;
Old Chaos back return; Satan I'll quell,
Or yield my Scepter to the Powers of Hell.

IX.

Paternal Deity to thee, I turn,
And Pledge my Life t' accompliſh what I've ſworn;
Then from Heav'ns lofty Battlements on high,
Down ruſh'd his flaming Chariot through the Sky.

X.

With winged Speed, he left the lofty Throne,
And to our feeble Natures took his own;
And to vindictive Juſtice, gave his Heart,
To ſheathe its Sword, and feel the killing Smart.

XI.

Ah! Pain intenſe, that ſnatch'd his vital Breath;
And Law ſevere, whoſe juſt Demand is Death;
He felt the Weight of thund'ring Wrath Divine,
The juſt Deſert of our firſt Father's ſin.

XII.

O Muſe! where ſhall the ſeek'e find Relief?
Shall mortal Tears aſſwage the boundleſs Grief,
Or dare they ſing with Sacrilege preſume,
To violate the Honours of his Tomb?

XIII.

No: rather end your Grief, and joyous Sing,
In tender ſtrains the Victories of your King;
Tell how he ſtorm'd old Satan's gloomy Cell,
And broke the iron Bars of Death and Hell.

XIV.

Infernal Realms perceiv'd th' almighty God,
And Chaos roar'd through all the dark Abode,
Hells gloomy Monarch trembled as he lay,
And rous'd and ſtarted, at the Beams of Day.

XV.

Proud Tyrant; nought avail's thy impious Flight,
T' eſcape my Vengeance in theſe Realms of Night;
The burning Phlegethon, deep in her Womb,
Ingulph thy Head; there ſhall my Fury come.

XVI.

He ſpake, and ſwift the blazing Lightning flew,
On the arch Fiend and all the helliſh Crew,
Long damn'd, now dread theſe Flames by which they fell.
From Heav'ns bright Frontiers headlong down to hell.

XVII.

Vaſt Thunder roars through all th' infernal Lakes,
Hell's gloomy Vault deep to its Centre ſhakes,
And all that Wrath, deſign'd the choſen Race,
Falls on infernal Hoſts, with fiercer Blaze.

XVIII.

Here ſcatter'd Chains and bloody Weapons lye,
And hateful Racks for Souls in Peices, fly;
Pale Death in deep Deſpair now feels the ſtroke,
And loud bewails her Sting and Scepter broke.

XIX.

From dreary Realms, behold the Victor raiſe
His glittering Carr; the golden axles blaze,
And draggs old Satan, vanquiſh'd by his Might,
And all the Monſters of infernal Night.

XX.

Now ſee the Conqueror mount the Heav'ns on high,
While their bright Portals quick wide open fly,
And joyous Angels raiſe a loftier Tone,
To ſhout him welcome to his Fathers Throne.

XXI.

From Harps ſeraphic, loud Hoſannas ring,
The choſen Race loud Halleluiah's Sing,
And ſtarry Choirs, in their Eternal round,
Raptur'd with Joy reverberate the Sound.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the 29th of February laſt, a black MARE, 9 Years old, above 14 hands high, ſtrait backed, ſome white ſpots under the Saddle, paces not very faſt, and apt to ſhift her feet when crowded beyond her pace;—Alſo a Hunting Saddle, ſeated with deers leather quilted, a cloath under the ſaddle checked with blue;—Alſo a Bridle and Saddle Bags, ſaddle and ſaddle bags almoſt new.——Stolen by *John Bazil* of Middletown, a ſtrait built fellow, 24 years of age, a ſcar over one eye, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall pox, an oddcaſt with his eyes, a curious drummer, for which exerciſe he has a peculiar reliſh, had on when he went away, a blue duffel great coat, light coloured ſtrait bodied coat, buff breeches, yellow pinchback ſhoe buckles, had a bundle of other cloaths with him.——*TEN DOLLARS* for the thief and ſtolen articles &*FIVE DOLLARS* for the articles without the the thief, if delivered at Hartford, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

ELEAZER WALES.

The Horſe taken up on the 12th of March at Portſmouth, as mentioned in the public papers, may poſſibly be the horſe above deſcribed.

Middletown, March 19 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown appointed commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. Iſrael Abbot late of Middletown deceas'd, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, on the firſt mondays of the ſix next months, at Comfort Sage's ſtore in ſaid Middletown from 2 of the clock in the afternoon, until ſix.

N B. All accounts muſt be atteſted, or will not be allowed.

JOHN STOCKER,
NATHANIEL BROWN, } Commiſſioners.
ELIHU STARR,

ALL perſons indebted to, or have any accounts unſettled with the aboveſaid eſtate, are deſired to attend at the abovesaid time and place, in order for ſettlement, and all thoſe neglecting, muſt expect trouble with us further notice. COMFORT SAGE, Adminiſtrator.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, all the eſtate both real and perſonal, of *Samuel Farnſworth* late of Hartford deceaſed, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. *Aaron Bull*, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 30th day of April next, at four of the clock afternoon.

Joſeph Church, jun.
Barnabas Hinſdale. } *Adminiſtrators*

Hartford, March 30, 1772.

Hartford: Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

WHEREAS the Copartnerſhip between Heman Allen and Levi Allen, both of Saliſbury in Litchfield County Traders, is fully expired, We have thought fit to diſſolve, and hereby do diſſolve ſaid Partnerſhip. All perſons who have accounts open on the Books of the Company above-mentioned, are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of April next, or they will be put in ſuit without exception or further notice, for we cannot ſettle between ourſelves till the books are adjuſted, &c.

Saliſbury, February 3d, 1772.

TO BE SOLD BY
Thomas Allyn
of Windſor.

ABOUT 100 Acres of Land, well proportioned for Mowing Plowing and Paſturing, together with a good Houſe & Barn, ſtanding thereon & a young Orchard, well watered & wooded, lying about 2 Miles South of the Meeting Houſe in Windſor Weſt Society, and about 5 Miles Weſt of the Court Houſe in Hartford, near upon the Line between Hartford and Windſor. For further Particulars inquire of Thomas Allyn, living on the premiſes.

Wintonbury, March 19 1772.

The ſubſcribers being appointed (by the hon court of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington) commiſſioners to hear, examine and adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of William Cole, late of Farmington deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby notify the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend the duty to which we are appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Seth Lee of Farmington, on the 23d day of April next at 9 o'clock Afternoon.

JAMES JUDD,
SETH LEE, } *Commiſſioners.*
ELI ANDRUS,

Farmington, March 3 1772.

ALL perſons having any demand upon the eſtate of the late Rev. *Solomon Palmer* of Litchfield deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their accounts. And all thoſe indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, as they would avoid trouble and expence.

Daniel Landon, jun. Adminiſtrator.

Litchfield, 21 April, 1772

Peter Verſtille
ONCE MORE deſires,

all Perſons that are indebted to him, either by Bond Note or Book, or have any Accounts open, immediately to ſettle the ſame as he ſhall abſolutely put them into an Attornies Hands, if not prevented by an immediate ſettlement.—Said *Verſtille* has an aſſortment of GOODS, which he is ſelling off very cheap for CASH. Alſo, to be let the Houſe, Store, &c. where he now dwells, in a month or ſix weeks at fartheſt, from this date——Inquire of ſaid *Verſtille*, or Mr. *Eliſha Pitkin* Merchant at Eaſt Hartford.

Wethersfield, 7th April 1772.

N B. *Shall leave with Mr. Stephen Mover in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe, a fine aſſortment of English Goods, where cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied, cheap for CASH.*

Juſt Publiſhed, and are ready for the Subſcribers,

SIX DISCOURSES,

On Different Subjects; preached by the *Rev'd* NATHANIEL HOOKER, *A. M.*
And late Paſtor of the fourth Church of Chriſt in Hartford, Being,
A Poſthumous Publication,
from the Author's
Original Manuſcripts,
At the Deſire, and with the Advice of, many judicious Perſons, both of the Clergy and Laity.

[APRIL. M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 382.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, APRIL 14, to TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1772.

Ez. Williams Esq

Further Advices by the laſt Veſſels from London.

CONSTANTINOPLE November 18

THE inhabitants of this capital have been in the utmoſt conſternation ſince the arrival of the two Tartars with the confirmation of the overthrow of the Grand Vizier's army, the defeat of Mougzoen Zade's corps, the retaking of Giurgewo, and the total deſtruction of the fortreſſes upon the Danube, with the loſs of all the artillery, magazines, ammunition, and proviſions. Theſe diſaſters are imputed in a great meaſure to the revolt of the Janiſaries, who diſcontented, it is ſaid, at the ſmallneſs of their pay, refuſed to fight, maſſacred their Aga and his Lieutenant, plundered their military cheſt (in which were five million of pieces of eight) ſet fire to the camp &c. and afterwards diſperſed themſelves to different quarters. The Grand Vizier perceiving that every thing was loſt, took flight, accompanied by ſixty perſons, and carried off with him the ſtandard of Mahomet, which, otherwiſe, would infallibly have fallen into the hands of the enemy. In this critical juncture, the Porte, far from loſing courage, continues to exert every nerve to extricate us from our diſtreſs. It is ſaid that the Grand Vizier will be depoſed, and that Mougzoen Zade will ſucceed him.

December 1. The retreat of the Ruſſian ſquadron to ſeveral Italian ports, has opened, our communication with the Straits of the Dardanelles by which great numbers of ſhips, with all ſort of grain, coffee, rice &c. daily arrive; and, as theſe ſhips take the merchandize of this country in return, trade is beginning to be briſk among us, which has greatly raiſed the People's ſpirits.

LONDON, January 13.

All thoughts of a change in Adminiſtration are now ſubſided. Lord N—th, the Duke of Gr—ft—n, and Lord S—ndw—ch, with the aſſiſtance of Lord M—nsf—ld, have ſettled all the great operations of the enſuing ſeſſions. No extraordinary ſupplies will be wanted, and it is thought ſome popular ſteps will be taken with reſpect to the Taxes upon the neceſſaries of life, and ſome articles of luxury will be duly attended to for ſupplying the deficiency.

It is ſaid that no notice will be given to Parliament of the two late marriages in any manner whatever.

It is ſaid that Lord Weymouth will ſhortly ſucceed Lord Townſhend as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Spaniſh Ambaſſador has given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances to our Miniſtry, that his moſt Catholic Majeſty never had the moſt diſtant intention of interrupting the Peace of America, or in any other manner violate the articles of the late convention.

Jan. 23. The tumultuous diſpoſitions of the people are greatly altered, if a judgment may be formed from the ſhouts of acclamation his Majeſty received on Tueſday, as he paſſed to, and returned from the Houſe of Lords.

Laughlin Macklane, Eſq; will ſet out in a few days for Penſylvania, where he is appointed Commiſſioner of the Stores, and is charged with the direction of an affair which is expected to return out a matter of great importance to this kingdom.

The Rev. Mr. Coombe, an ingenious American Clergyman, remarkable for his Oratory, having been appointed one of the Chaplains to the Marquis of Rockingham, and taken his Degrees here, is going to embark in a few days for Philadelphia, where he is appointed to a very valuable living.

It is ſaid that a Reconciliation has taken Place between L—d M——d and one of his Brethren on the Bench, through the Mediation of an eminent Council at the Bar.

By advices from Boſton, we are informed, that the inhabitants there are now daily giving proofs of their wiſhes to be upon a pacific footing, and to acquieſce in many reſpects in the meaſures of Government, in conſequence of which, ſay our correſpondents, there is the greateſt probability that all diviſions will ſhortly ſubſide in that part of North-America.

Letters from Boſton declare, that from the preſent peaceable ſituation of public affairs, trade and agriculture begin to flouriſh and that houſe-rent is riſen to ſuch a height, that in many of the principal ſtreets, ſhops only let for thirty and forty pounds each per annum.

Feb. 1. We hear the following removes will be made in the Royal Navy.

John Montague Eſq; Rear Admiral of the Blue, to be Rear Admiral of the White.—Lord Edgcomb Vice Admiral of the Blue, to be Vice Admiral of the White.—James Young, Eſq; Vice Admiral of the White, to be Vice Admiral of the Red.—Thomas Pye, Eſq; Vice Admiral of the Red, to be Admiral of the Blue. His Grace the Duke of Bolton, and Sir Tho's. Frankland, Admiral of the Blue, to be appointed Admirals of the White.

The Earl of Hertford, Ambaſſador from our court to that of France, ſet off on his embaſſy yeſterday

We hear that Lord Chatham intends to remain in Somerſe ſhire till the Month of March, and it is doubtful whether he will come to the Houſe of Peers this Seſſion, unleſs ſomething very material ſhould occur which may require his Preſence.

Advice is received from Mahon, that a Daniſh Squadron have made an unſucceſsful attempt in bombarding Algiers, as they have not been joined by Ships expected from Copenhagen, and therefore have been obliged to take Shelter under the Cannon of Fort St. Philips, being purſued by a Fleet belonging to the Algerines within ſight of the Garriſon.

Feb. 2. Yeſterday Earl Temple was viſited by a great number of patriotic Noblemen and Gentlemen, at his Lordſhips houſe in Pall-mall.

The Duke of Northumberland has declined going to Ireland on any terms, becauſe it was firſt offered to Lord Weymouth.

Lord North is now conſidered by the diſpaſſionate part of the people, as the beſt Miniſter which this country has ſeen ſince the Revolution; and we are informed, that the ſchemes he has in agitation for the next ſeſſion of parliament, will make him univerſally idolized by the people.

Feb 3 The Royal family are inconſolable for the Duke of Glouceſter, on account of his preſent irreparable ſituation. His Royal Highneſs would have been in England long before this period, but for the unfavourable opinions that have been pronounced by his phyſicians; indeed every one that knows any thing of the country, muſt know that a journey through Italy would certainly put a period to his life.

The ſtrict and intimate alliance, which ſubſiſted formerly between the Lords Chatham and Camden, exiſts now no longer. While there was the leaſt proſpect of the latter being reinſtated in power, the former was his faſt and dear friend; but now that there is not the leaſt probability of Lord C—n's coming in, the patriot of Hayes has forſaken him to the ſtorm, and joined his intereſt with a party which is more likely to obtain ſucceſs.

Feb 4. We hear orders are given for four regiments of foot, and a company of artillery, to embark immediately for Ireland.

A great Lady in Pall-Mall was worſe laſt night than ſhe has been ſince her illneſs; her phyſicians have only directed palliatives for ſome days paſt; and it is poſitively aſſerted, there is now no hopes of her recovery.

Jan. 17. This day his Majeſty was pleaſed to fill up the vacant ſtalls of the moſt honourable military order of the Bath, when Sir Charles Hotham, Bart. of the fifteenth regiment, and the Hon William Hamilton, Eſq; were admitted with the uſual ceremonies.

Jan. 8. The following remarkable affair happened lately at Fulham. A gentleman having hired a houſe there, accidentally found a key of uncommon conſtruction, and was determined to find out the place it belonged to.—After ſearching for ſome time, he diſcovered a ſmall door, in a dark corner of one of the garrets, which he opened with the key, and found a place reſembling a well; it proved to be a winding ſtair caſe, 22 feet deep, but with no other way of deſcending than by going backwards. On coming to the bottom by means of a candle he diſcovered a complete ſet of implements for coining. The ſmoke from the melting furnace was artfully conveyed to the main chimney by means of a flue, artfully concealed. By the dyes, it ſeems were counterfeited the old broad gold pieces; and, as near as can be conjectured, it is about two hundred years ſince this curious place was firſt made.

Jan. 21. The Lord Vicount Barrington, his Majeſty's Secretary at War, has appointed Anthony Chamier, Eſq; his deputy, in the room of Chriſtopher D'Oyly, Eſq;

Jan 24 The remains of the late Lord Baltimore, who died abroad, were carried from Exeter Exchange, in the Strand, where they had lain in ſtate, in order to be interred in the family vault at Epſom. His Lordſhip had injured his character in his life by ſeduction, ſo that the populace paid no regard to his memory when dead, but plundered the room where his body lay the moment it was removed.

Jan. 28. Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, there was a great darkneſs for near an hour throughout London: it came on gradually in a thick fog from the S. E. and, extending to the N. W. went off without either ſnow or rain.

Jan. 31. The Dutch are in the utmoſt diſtreſs for want of bread corn, no wheat having lately come to market from any of the following corn countries, viz. Poland, Warder, Hamburgh, Elbing, Koningſberg, Pomerania, Stettin, Magdeberg, Maaſe, Friezland, Muſcovy, Groningen, Oldampt, Brabant, Great-Britain, Zealand; and what little comes from Foreland, of the red ſort, ſells from 17l. 10s. to 18l. 15s. the laſt, and wheat of the white ſort from 17l. 10s. to 19l. 15s. per laſt. Neither has any rye come either from Pomerania, Colberg, Stettin, Brabant, Flanders, nor Great Britain; and what little quantity has been brought from Pruſſia, ſold from 26l. 10s. to 28l. the laſt; and what rye came from Koningſberg was ſold from 25l. 10s. to 27l. 10s. Barley from Zealand ſold from 13l. to 15l. 15s. Ditto from Groningen and Oldampt from 12l. 5s. to 12l. 10s. Oats for brewing from 7l. 5s. to 9l. Ditto for horſes from 6l. to 7l. 5s. per laſt.

LONDON, January 17.

The following is the humble ADDRESS of the Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, in reply to the King's ſpeech.

Die Martis, 21o Januarii 1772.

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WE, your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament aſſembled, return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, to offer to your Majeſty our moſt dutiful congratulations, on the happy event of the increaſe to your Royal Family, by the birth of another Prince; and to aſſure your Majeſty, That every addition to your Majeſty's domeſtic happineſs muſt always afford the higheſt ſatisfaction to your faithful ſubjects.

We beg leave to expreſs to your Majeſty our moſt grateful ſenſe of your Majeſty's regard for our private convenience, in not commanding us to an earlier attendance; and to declare to your Majeſty our determination, to give our moſt diligent attention to the promotion of the domeſtic intereſts of theſe kingdoms, and the extenſion of our moſt commercial advantages, by the eſtabliſhment of uſeful regulations of law.

We return your Majeſty our humble thanks for your goodneſs and condeſcention, in acquainting us from the throne with the reſtitution of Port Egmont and Falkland's Iſland, on the Part of the King of Spain; and with the aſſurances your Majeſty has received of the pacific diſpoſition of Foreign powers. We are made happy by learning, That your Majeſty had no reaſon to apprehend that the peace, which we at preſent enjoy, will be diſturbed by our being any wiſe involved in the calamities of war, which ſtill unhappily prevail in one part of *Europe*.

Your Majeſty's paternal care in recommending to us a due vigilance in the uſe of every precaution to preſerve this country from that moſt dreadful contagion, from which, under the Divine Providence it has been hitherto our happineſs to remain free, calls for our ſincereſt acknowledgements, and commands our utmoſt attention.

We beg leave to aſſure your Majeſty, That our moſt diligent endeavours ſhall be employed to frame ſuch laws as ſhall, in our judgment, tend to ſupply the defects, and remedy the abuſes, which may appear to have been introduced in any branch of the various and extenſive concerns of this country; and we look upon your Majeſty's gracious aſſurance of your ready concurrence, in whatever may beſt contribute to the attainment of thoſe ſalutary ends, as a freſh proof of the deſire which has conſtantly been ſhewn by your Majeſty, to promote the welfare of your people.

To which His MAJESTY was pleaſed to make the following moſt Gracious Anſwer.

MY LORDS,

"I Thank you for this loyal and dutiful addreſs. I receive with pleaſure your congratulations on the increaſe of my family, and the aſſurances of the attention you will give to thoſe objects which I have recommended to you for the public good. Nothing can be more acceptable to me than the ſenſe you expreſs of my deſire to promote the welfare of my people."

Proceedings in the H—— of C——ns.

This ſeſſion was opened on Tueſday the 21ſt day of January, 1772, by the King, with a Speech from the Throne, which has been publiſhed in all the papers.

In the H—of C——ns, Lord Hinchinbroke moved the Addreſs, which, as uſual, was an echo of the Speech.

The Hon. Frederick Vane ſeconded the motion. He expatiated on the latter part of the King's Speech, which related to laws and regulations for the *Eaſt India Company*, hinting, that at preſent the Company had not that power over their ſervants, to compel their orders to be obeyed; nor to prevent them enriching themſelves in an arbitrary manner, at the expence of the Company, to ruin the nation, and perhaps, in conſequence, the intire loſs of thoſe dominions to Britain.

The Addreſs carried without diviſion.

Wedneſday. The Addreſs read and voted. An Addreſs of Congratulation voted unanimouſly to the Queen.

Thurſday. The Addreſs carried to the King.

Friday. The Houſe in a committee on the act for prohibiting the exportation of corn. The reſolution of continuing the act agreed to.

Sir William Meredith moved, that it might be a general order, that no bill, or clauſe in a bill, making any offence capital, ſhou'd be agreed to, but in a committee of the whole Houſe. He obſerved, that at preſent the facility of paſſing ſuch clauſes was ſhameful. That he once paſſing the committee room, when only one member was holding a committee, with a *clerk's boy*, he happened to hear ſomething of hanging; he immediately had the curioſity to aſk what was going forward in that ſmall committee, that could merit ſuch a puniſhment? He was anſwered, that it was an encloſing bill, in which a great many poor people were concerned, who oppoſe the bill; that they feared thoſe people would obſtruct the execution of the act, and therefore this clauſe was to make it capital felony in any one who did ſo. This reſolution was unanimouſly agreed to.

HARTFORD, April 21.

We hear from Orford, an excellent Town, about 16 Miles diſtant from Dartmouth College in New-Hampſhire, that on the 21ſt of March laſt the Lady of Col. Phelps of that Place was delivered of a Son weighing ſixteen Pounds and an half.

Laſt Thurſday Morning a Child of Mr. John Brace of this Town, about three Months old was found dead in Bed by it's Mother's Side—By the Poſition in which it lay when it was diſcovered to be dead, it is thought it muſt have died in a Fit.

The Money Bill paſſed in the Houſe of Commons in Ireland being ſent to England, was returned, with intimations, that an alteration or two had been made, one was, that in the next tax of one ſhilling a barrel on herrings imported, into Ireland, had an Exception in favour of Britiſh herrings. The ſecond alteration was relative to damaſk linnen, a tax was ſtipulated, but no Exception was made to ſuch as were ſent from England. The third alteration appeared ſtill of more conſequence. In the Bill a tax was impoſed on all imported cottons, or cotton and linnen mixed, but this, whether by deſign, or by miſtake in the copying clerk was changed to all cottons, and linnens mixed; by the thus wording of the ſentence, cotton and linnen mixed might have been imported duty free. This, *ſays* the writer of a Letter from Dublin, would have given the India Company, and the Mancheſter Manufacturers, an opportunity of pouring in their commodities, to the manifeſt and great detriment of our revenue, and the trade of our printed linnens. Theſe alterations ſo plainly calculated to diſtreſs Ireland, raiſed ſuch a ſpirit of reſentment in the Houſe, that they ſeemed to vie with each other in expreſſing their indignation at the meaſure and the conſequences likely to ariſe from it. Such a ſpirit of Liberty, as ſhewed itſelf on the occaſion, would have killed poor Lucas with joy had he been living.—In the Houſe the alteration of the clauſes, and the whole bill, were rejected without a diviſion.—A new bill was propoſed, and paſſed in the ſpace of two hours, in complaiſance the two firſt alterations were complied with.—All the additional duties, which are at leaſt four fifths of the revenue of Ireland, muſt ceaſe till this bill meets with Approbation and returns from England."

The following is a Paragraph taken from a Letter preſented to the Supporters of the Bill of Rights, ſent by the celebrated JUNIUS, to John Wilkes, Eſq;—— JUNIUS

"SINCE the repeal of the Stamp act I know of no acts to tax the Americans, except that which creates the tea-duty and that can hardly be called *internal*: yet it ought to be repealed, as an impolitic act, not as an oppreſſive one. It preſerves the contention between the mother country and the colonies, when every thing contending for, is, in reality, given up. When this act is repealed, I preſume you will turn your thoughts to the poſt-office of letters; a tax impoſed by authority of Parliament, and levied in the very heart of the colonies. I am not ſufficiently informed upon the ſubject of that exciſe, which you ſay is ſubſtituted in America to the laws of cuſtoms, to deliver ſuch an opinion upon it as I would abide by. Yet I can eaſily comprehend, that, admitting the neceſſity of raiſing a revenue for the ſupport of Government there, any other revenue laws, but thoſe of exciſe, would be negatory in ſuch a country as America. I ſay this with great diffidence as to the point in queſtion, and with a poſitive proteſt againſt any concluſion from America to Great Britain."

JUNIUS.

Mr *WATSON*,

The ſubſequent would have been tendered to the Public in a more regular Manner, had not indiſpoſition prevented—And as the Liberty of the Preſs, is the Birth Right of a Subject, and now only made uſe of, for the good of the Public;—Beg you'd inſert the following.

Nitimur in Vetitum ſemper Cupimus que nega[illegible]

THE Advertiſement ſigned *E. F.* [illegible] pen to our View the Phœnix [illegible] move, that obſtinate and genera[illegible] Diſorder, the Epilepſy (or Falling [illegible] And that too, by a ſkill late y pur[illegible] one of his faculty, viz. Dr. Jonathan [illegible] the Famous.—And as I now endeavour to handle that Point, merely for fear of the too credulous part of the Populace giving Credit to, and injuring themſelves, by depending on Phantoms—Hope the Original intention will be compleatly effected, and cordially accepted of—Truth is never aſhamed to ſhow its Head, notwithſtanding the Menaces of its Oppoſers, which reſſerence, I am the rather inclined to make mention of at preſent, on account of the ſpurious draught I'm informed will ſoon follow this friendly admonition—But I hope, neither Will Smart, nor our oracle will be able to diſcourage me from ſuch laudable attempts.—Would now remark, that the above diſorder has been ſearched into by all the moſt famous practitioners in phyſic antient as well as modern, with an accurate ſtrictneſs of examination and ſtudy.—Gentlemen ſkilled in the liberal arts and ſciences—well verſed in the laws of the animal œconomy, & compleat connoiſſeurs in all natural & acquirable accompliſhments, but without a ſufficient ſucceſsful knowledge to make a publication warrantable without impoſing on their fellow men. But it may be obſerved that theſe things are concealed from the wiſe and prudent, and are revealed unto babes and ſucklings (or to the *Novus Homo*) which, if we may believe our phœnix, is exactly exampled in the genius and portraiture of d—t, and ignorance, his patron and inſtructor. Next the daring preſumtion of our oracle, in laying his late pretended acquired ſkill, before this, and the neighbouring towns for encouragement. Encouragement! What did I ſay?—A barefaced inſult and exaction on our hoſpitality and indefatigable endeavours in firſt inſinuating himſelf into practice, and tacitly paſſing over the ſimple caſe, and inſufficiency of the ſame. Though we were formerly ſuſpicious, he had no hand in depriving his Britannic Majeſty, Charles the firſt, of his head—yet ocular demonſtration itſelf, can ſcarcely be a ſufficient proof to our underſtanding, after the many oblique hints given him, concerning procedures of a like nature, that he would have thus ſuddenly unmaſked, and at one blow, if his ſucceſs be not equivalent to what the people may reaſonably expect, from ſuch an extraordinary ſally in news papers; ingroſſing the ſarcaſms of the learned and judicious, a ſpectacle of odium, and empericiſm to mankind in general. Though his political deportment, and ſhallow finances, were always obvious and clear, yet a mind ever full of prejudice could not have believed his undertaking, in ſuch a conſpicuous manner, in any matter ſo notoriouſly prejudicial to the common weal of mankind, as I apprehend the conſequences of all ſuch quacking ſchemes generally terminate. One matter of great ſurprize to me is, that of our ingenious Fiſh's not recollecting the approbation, and ſucceſs thoſe kind of impoſitions formerly received, which I hope amongſt a diſcerning people, will always be treated with everlaſting contempt, and the authors kept at a diſtance by gentlemen of the faculty. Shall now mention an advertiſement or two, of a ſimilar nature which am confident were paid but very little regard to by the judicious, viz. E. T. condeſcending to retire to the mineral ſpring at Stafford, there to diſpenſe with a laviſh hand, the ſalubrious draughts of the ſame, but on account of its being ſo warmly handled at Boſton, his prudence together with a remorſe (which was approved of by him) founded a retreat, which handling was only done, viewing it as an impoſition on the public. 2d. *D. S.* the Cancer Curer, as he calls himſelf, advertiſing ſo largely, who, in my humble opinion, ought rather to have been ſtudying Rudimans Rudiments of the Latin tongue, or peruſing the pharmacopia than with quackery endeavouring to eſtabliſh himſelf on the ruin of the too credulous and ignorant part of the people, who from a natural tendency, are too fond of ſuch perſons, till ſad experience has convinced them of their error—while others are tumbled headlong into an endleſs eternity, without perhaps an opportunity of putting up to God, one ſingle pious ejaculation for their miſerable ſouls, thus deluded and diſlodged.—Beware, then I ſay, ye inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns, of countenancing thoſe vile impoſters, aiding, or in any wiſe aſſiſting them, in thus ignorantly ſporting with mens lives equally dear in the ſight of God and their families, as Fiſh, or the others already mentioned.

J. THOMPSON.

BOSTON, *April* 3 1772.

HIS Excellency the Governor intends to go into mourning on Sunday next on Occaſion of the Death of Her Royal Highneſs the Princeſs Dowager of Wales.

We hear Sir Francis Bernard, Bart was lately taken with a ſlight paralytick Diſorder at Lincoln in England, and by Advice of his Phyſicians was gone to Bath to drink the Waters, and that if he did not recover his Health intended with his Lady to go to Italy or the South of France in the Summer.

Extract of a Letter from London, *Jan.* 16.

"You doubtleſs have heard that Mr. Temple has got a genteel proviſion: It is Surveyor-General of the Cuſtoms in this Kingdom, under the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in London, worth £. 700 per ann. Salary, and from £. 300 to £. 500 per ann. Emoluments; whether the latter is ſo or not I cannot warrant, but the Appointment may be depended upon—It is quite a new Appointment; there are to be two only for the whole Kingdom."

Extract of another Letter from London, Feb. 7.

"I purpoſely deferred writing 'till the opening of the ſeſſions, and never was any one in this or the laſt Reign more peaceable. The faction is no more. Lord *Temple* will have nothing to do with them: Lord *Chatham* ſtays in Somerſetſhire: Lord *Shelburne*, is going abroad, and Barry on the motion for 25 000 Seamen, ſpoke for the Motion, and is manifeſtly Trimming round, and ſeeking out for a new Maſter on the failure of the old one, all are deſponding; the only Appearance of Life is in the Common-Council and in the News Papers: theſe are written by Wilkes and his Set of like deſperate Printers, who are courting a Jail in order to lift them into public notice, and to keep themſelves from ſtarving—As to the Common Council it has long been ſo King—but is now fallen upon the very loweſt of the Inhabitants. Nothing can be conceived of meaner than the bulk of the preſent Majority; Men of the moſt contemptible underſtandings, whom no one would truſt with £. 20—Think of a Blackſmith and an old Cloathſman ſtanding for a Common Councilman.—the latter carried it, and the former's Father in Law complained to a Friend of him, that he had juſt been forced to pay a Debt of five Pounds for him to prevent his being arreſted; yet this Blackſmith ſtood a pole and a ſcrutiny againſt a Man of £. 30,000 Fortune.——But ſuch low People are the proper Men ſought out for by Wilkes and his Aſſociates, whom they can lead as they pleaſe; nor would any but ſuch have voted Honors and cups to a—— and a——.

Extract of a Letter from London, February 9.

—"*It is with the greateſt Difficulty an Admittance into either Houſe of Parliament is obtained. I got in however the 7th of this Month, upon a Debate more general and of greater Conſequence than any which it is likely will come on this Seſſions. It was upon a Petition of about* 250 *of the Epiſcopal Clergy, ſome Gentlemen of Phyſic and ſome of Law praying that a Subſcription to the* 39 *Articles for the future might be diſpenſed with; an Account of the whole Debate will be publiſhed in the Papers, ſo that it is needleſs to be particular. It is remarkable however, that not one Member ſtood up in defence of any of the controverted Articles, or ſcarcely of the Church itſelf, upon any other than mere political Grounds:—Lord North even roſe the ſecond Time to explain himſelf, by ſaying he was miſconceived if any one underſtood him to aſſert that the Articles could be defended from Scripture:—In ſhort the Articles, Church and Biſhops, never had ſo ſevere a trimming.—I ſat myſelf very near ſour of the Biſhops during the whole of the Argument. Even the Solicitor General (Wedderburn) was for receiving the Petition: He ſaid as handſome Things of a late Piece called the Confeſſional, as Man could well utter; he ſaid it was in his Opinion unanſwerable, and that the Author ſeemed poſſeſſed of infinitely more Candour than the Gentleman, who had endeavoured at ridiculing the Performance. And although the Petition was voted out, yet the Petitioners met with more Encouragement than they expected, and are determined to perſevere every Seſſion. It will at leaſt keep their Biſhops, &c better employed than in thinking of an American Biſhop, of which I think there is no danger at preſent. The Preſidents of New York and Virginia Colleges are both here, but I believe totally for different Purpoſes, and I have good Reaſon to think ſo. I am confident America muſt wait for ſome conſiderable Time before the Means of her Deliverance muſt ariſe; yet ſhe unavoidably will be relieved; I think they have nothing at preſent to do but to be careful to cultivate Harmony among themſelves, and for each Colony to look upon her Neighbour as her Siſter, and her Diſtreſſes as her own; ſuch a Conduct appearing here will convince Adminiſtration that nothing further can be done with a Proſpect of Effect againſt the Liberties of the Colonies, and Things may at length come nearly as they were. I hope I propheſy truly. And indeed Adminiſtration if they did but know it, have their Hands full at home without fiſhing in troubled Waters. Our King muſt be in a very unhappy Situation; one Brother at a Diſtance in a very dangerous Way, another Brother wounding the Honor of his Family at home; his Siſter the Queen of Denmark in cloſe Confinement under Suſpicion of diſhonourable Conduct, and his Mother now laying dead; add to this the unſettled Minds of his Subjects and he muſt be far from a happy Monarch. How is the Scene changed from the Day, he aſcended the Throne of his illuſtrious Grandfather!—His State is not to be envied.*"——

BOSTON, April 13 1772

Extract of a Letter from London by the Veſſel, dated from Palace Yard, March 1772

"I have now the pleaſure of informing you, that the remaining Act, impoſing a Duty on Tea, will be repealed, having had the laſt Reading in the Houſe, and is ordered to be engroſſed. The eyes of the Miniſtry are at length open; they acknowledge they have been greatly deceived in American Affairs, and are determined this Seſſion of Parliament fully to redreſs every American Grievance, and break up your Board of Commiſſioners."

Extract of another Letter from London, dated Jan. 18, 1772.

——"*I was in Hopes I ſhould have had the Pleaſure of communicating ſomething that might be agreeable to you. But the Conduct, particularly of the C-rt Coun-i-l-rs at Boſton, has baffled the Exertion of the few Friends you had left here. I believe, never was a Country, ſince the World began, ſo injured by* its own Children. *I will only tell you, that the* Repreſentations *and* Recommendations *of your* Town-born Child *has done more real Hurt to New-England, than you can eaſily imagine. This you may depend upon as* ſacred Truth."

Taken up by me the ſubſcriber of Hartford, on the 16th day of inſtant April, a brown Mare Colt, 2 or 3 years old, with a ſtar in the forehead, ſuppoſed to be a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CLARK GIBBS.

April 20, 1772.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great Bridge Hartford,

A Large Aſſortment of Cream colour'd, Enameld, Gilt and Plain Queen's Ware. Alſo, Blue and White and Burnt China Ware, Torteſe Shell, Agate, Black and White, Delf and divers other ſorts of Earthen & Glaſs Ware, conſiſting of every Article of the Kind, uſually wanted. Likewiſe, Choice Claret Wine, in Bottles or by the Gallon, Teneriff Wine in Quarter Caſks, Briſtol Beer by the doz or ſingle Bottle, Loaf & Brown Sugar, beſt Velvet Corks, Engliſh Garden Seeds of moſt ſorts, and many other Articles in the Grocery way, which will be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Paul Noyes,

LEATHER-DRESSER.

Living nearly oppoſite *John Whiting* Eſq'rs, and not far from the Long Wharf, in New-Haven; has to ſell,

A good Aſſortment of Deer-Skins, and Sheep-Skins,

Dreſſed in the ſame Manner, as thoſe that are imported from Philadelphia. Likewiſe, ready made LEATHER BREECHES.

Red and White Oak Boards, Plank or Staves will be taken in Payment, for the above Articles, as well as Caſh.

Said NOYES, ſells Writing, Sheathing, Whited Brown, large Brown, & Bonnet Paper; and gives Caſh for all Sorts of clean Cotton or Linnen *RAGS*, coarſe or fine.

TO BE LET, a convenient Shop for a tradeſman, ſituate on the Main-Street, Hartford, near the State Houſe. Inquire of the Printer.

April 20, 1772.

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the ſubſcriber in HARTFORD, The famous HORSE

Ranger

HE is a Horſe of Size, Strength and Beauty, equal, perhaps, to any in America, of the true Barbary breed, bred in England. The Price is Twelve Shillings Lawful Money, the ſingle Leap and Thirty Shillings the Seaſon.

James Nichols.

N. B. He is the ſame Horſe that was in my Keeping the two laſt Seaſons.

Stolen from the ſub- ſcribers on the night after the 17th April 1772, a bright ſorrel Mare, four or five years old, with a ſmall white ſpot in the forehead, ſhod and cork'd all round about ſix weeks ago, natural pacer, cannot recollect whether ſhe has any brand, newly trimm'd under the head-ſtall, about 13 hands and 5 inches high, ſlender built; alſo, a breſted Saddle half worn, braſs pummel, ſaddle and hooſing of very thick leather one of the outſide pieces of the ſtirrup iron broke. Whoſoever will apprehend ſaid thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be intitled to thirty two ſhillings lawful money, or for the mare two dollars, or for the ſaddle one dollar, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

Litchfield, 18th April, 1772.

EBENEZER BENTON,
LEMUEL HARRISSON,

STRAY'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Windſor, a ſorrel Mare, 6 years old, large ears, ſorrel main and tail, and white ſpots on the buttock, no brand, ſhod & cork'd all round, paces and trots, about 14 and half hands high, apt to break her bridle. Had on a newiſh Saddle and an old Bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and if ſtolen, ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the Mare and Saddle recovered, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, if only the Mare, Three Dollars paid by

SIMEON DRAKE.

Eaſt-Windſor, April 20, 1772.

POETS CORNER.

AN EPIGRAM.

WHEN Samſon, full of wrath, deviſ'd
Vengeance on falſe Philiſtia's race,
Three hundred Foxes ſcarce ſuffic'd
To blaze deſtruction o'er the place.
Three hundred ! ſays his Grace, and ſmil'd ;
Alas ! in my adminiſtration,
One ſingle Fox alone had wiles
Sufficient to deſtroy an nation !

AN ÆNIGMA.

SEarch nature's ſtorehouſe ſummon all your art,
If you this wond'rous ſecret would impart :
Various my ſize and diff'rent is my hue ;
A[illegible] armin I am white ; as other blue ;
Red yellow purple green my forms diſcloſe,
And all the colours beaut'ous iris ſhows :
Nor am I to one element confin'd.
Earth air, and water too, produce my kind ;
No wonder ! for if probable you call
What ſome conjecture, I produc'd 'em all.
In antient days as hiſtories relate,
I was careſs'd and favour'd by the great ;
Firſt call'd—to meals with eager haſte I flew,
Stay'd the firſt courſe, and decently withdrew ;
From this reſpect to aggrandiſe my name,
A common proverb I at length became
What's more ſurpriſing, ſtill more ſtrange to tell,
Where'er I am ; or whereſo'er I dwell,
Though I my being to a mortal owe,
To beings I perfection can beſtow.
Ceaſe then, vain man, to boaſt pre eminence,
'Twas I that gave you motion, life, and ſenſe !

T.

PARIS, November 1.

An extraordinary large Wolfe has committed great ravages near the town of Laval. On the 2[illegible]th of October, he ſeized a man about three leagues from that place and tore ſeveral pieces from his face and arms ; but a horſe coming along with a woman mounted on it, he left the man to ſeize the woman, and tore her in ſeveral places ; during this the man made ſhift to get to a little public houſe, where he met with a dragoon, who immediately went with ſabre in hand, to the relief of the woman, whom the wolf had left to attack the horſe. On his ſeeing the dragoon advance, he ran at him, and made an attempt at his left arm, but the dragoon, with his right, thruſt his ſabre into his flank, on which the beaſt fell, but recovering, flew at him again a ſecond and a third time, when the dragoon gave him ſuch a ſtroke on his head with his ſabre, that he cleft it in two, on which he fell dead in a ditch. Both the wounded people are in great danger.

ANECDOTE.

WHEN General S—t (a gentleman who has been as remarkably *lucky* at the hazard table, as *unlucky* in a late marriage) was determined on marrying his preſent lady, he conſulted Lord M—f—d, who is his relation, about the propriety of the match. Seeing it was a point he was determined on, my Lord was ſome time for waving his opinion ; but being preſſed very cloſe by the other, he replied, " Why then, General, I would have you put the matter entirely out of your head, for two reaſons : The one is, the probability of your being *cuckolded* by ſome of the Macaroni ; and the other, that being the caſe, you will be never able to recover damages, as you have already taken care to ſtrip them of the means."

Tho. Hopkins,

HAS juſt received a Neat and General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell Cheap for Caſh, at his Store oppoſite the N[illegible]th Meeting-Houſe in Hartford.

ALSO, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Indico, German Steel, Powder and Shot.

ALL perſons in the town of Hartford, poſſeſs'd of Steelyards or other Weights, are hereby notified to bring them in to the ſubſcriber by the firſt day of May next, to have them tried by the Standard, as the law directs.

THOMAS SLOAN, *Sealer.*

Hartford, April 10 1772.

WE The ſubſcribers, being by the hon court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford appointed commiſſioners on the eſtate of Capt DAVID SEYMOUR late of Hartford, deceas'd repreſented inſolvent, to adjuſt the claims to ſaid eſtate, do hereby notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. WILLIAM STANLY in Hartford, on the laſt mondays of June July and Auguſt next, when our ſaid commiſſion will expire, and no accounts receiv'd after that time.

JOSEPH CHURCH, }
WILLIAM ADAMS } *Commiſſioners.*

N. B. No accounts will be receiv'd unleſs properly atteſted. April 13 1772

All perſons indebted to

ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of June next with the ſubſcriber, or they will be ſued without diſtinction.

WILLIAM STANLY, *Executor.*

Hartford GOAL broke open!

LAST monday night the goal in this town was again broke up, and the following perſons made their eſcape, viz John Smith and Phineas Granger of Suffield and Edward Williams of Eaſt Windſor. They were all confined for coſt on a proſecution againſt them for making and uttering counterfeit coins, at the laſt Superior Court in this town, as has been mentioned. A reward of Thirty Shillings Lawful Money, will be given for each, to any perſon who ſhall take up and return them to ſaid goal, paid by

Ezekiel Williams, Sheriff.

Hartford, April 14 1772.

N. B. They were all found guilty of ſaid crime and ſentenc'd to be crop'd branded and whip'd, the firſt part of which ſentence has been executed upon them.

Peter Verſtille

ONCE MORE deſires

all Perſons that are indebted to him, either by Bond, Note or Book, or have any Accounts open, immediately to ſettle the ſame, as he ſhall abſolutely put them into an Attornies Hands, if not prevented by an immediate ſettlement:— Said *Verſtille* has an aſſortment of *GOODS*, which he is ſelling off very cheap for CASH. Alſo, to be let the Houſe, Store, &c. where he now dwells, in a month or ſix weeks at fartheſt, from this date—Inquire of ſaid *Verſtille* or Mr *Eliſha Pitkin*, Merchant at Eaſt Hartford.

Wetherſfield 7th April, 1772.

N B. *Shall leave with Mr.* Stephen Mears *in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe, a fine aſſortment of Engliſh Goods where cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied, cheap for CASH.*

ALL perſons having any demand upon the eſtate of the late Rev. *Solomon Palmer* of Litchfield deceaſed, are deſired to exhibit their accounts. And all thoſe indebted to the eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, as they would avoid trouble and expence.

Daniel Landon, jun. Adminiſtrator.

Litchfield, 21 April, 1772.

The ſubſcribers being

appointed (by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Farmington) commiſſioners to hear, examine and adjuſt the claims of the ſeveral creditors to the eſtate of William Cole, late of Farmington deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby notify the ſeveral creditors to ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend the duty to which we are appointed, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. Seth Lee of Farmington, on the 23d day of April next at 9 o'clock Afternoon.

JAMES JUDD, }
SETH LEE, } *Commiſſioners.*
ELI ANDRUS, }

Farmington, March 3 1772.

PURSUANT to an order of the court of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, will be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, all the eſtate both real and perſonal, of *Samuel Farnſworth* late of Hartford deceas'd, at the dwelling houſe of Capt. *Aaron Bull*, innholder in ſaid Hartford, on the 30th day of April next, at four of the clock afternoon.

Joſeph Church, jun. }
Barnabas Hinſdale. } *Adminiſtrators*

Hartford, March 30, 1772.

STOLEN from the Subſcriber of Hartford, on the 29th of February laſt, a black MARE, 9 Years old, above 14 hands high, ſtrait backed, ſome white ſpots under the Saddle, paces not very faſt, and apt to ſhift her feet when crouded beyond her pace ;—Alſo a Hunting Saddle, leated with deers leather quilted, a cloth under the ſaddle checked with blue ;—Alſo a Bridle and Saddle Bags, ſaddle and ſaddle bags almoſt new.—Stolen by *John Bazil* of Middletown, a ſtrait built fellow, 24 years of age, a ſcar over one eye, ſomewhat pitted with the ſmall pox, an oddcaſt with his eyes, a curious drummer, for which exercise, he has a peculiar reliſh, had on when he went away, a blue duffel great coat, light coloured ſtrait bodied coat, buff breeches, yellow pinchback ſhoe buckles, had a bundle of other cloaths with him.—*TEN DOLLARS* for the thief and ſtolen articles & *FIVE DOLLARS* for the articles without the the thief, if delivered at Hartford, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

ELEAZER WALES.

The Horſe taken up on the 12th of March at Portſmouth, as mentioned in the public papers, may poſſibly be the horſe above deſcribed.

Middletown, March 19 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown appointed commiſſioners to examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Capt. Iſrael Abbot late of Middletown deceas'd, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs, on the firſt mondays of the ſix next months, at Comfort Sage's ſtore in ſaid Middletown, from 2 of the clock in the afternoon, until ſix.

N B. All accounts muſt be atteſted, or will not be allowed.

JOHN STOCKER, }
NATHANAEL BROWN, } Commiſſioners.
ELIHU STARR, }

ALL perſons indebted to, or have any accounts unſettled with the aboveſaid eſtate, are deſired to attend at the aboveſaid time and place, in order for ſettlement, and all thoſe neglecting, muſt expect trouble without further notice. COMFORT SAGE, Adminiſtrator.

Juſt Publiſhed, and are ready for the Subſcribers,

SIX DISCOURSES,

On Different Subjects ; preached by the
Rev'd NATHANIEL HOOKER, *A. M.*
And late Paſtor of the fourth Church of Chriſt
in Hartford. Being,
A Poſthumous Publication,
from the Author's
Original Manuſcripts,
At the Deſire, and with the Advice of many judicious Perſons, both of the Clergy and Laity.

Hartford : *Printed by* EBENEZER WATSON.

[APRIL. M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 383.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT,

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, APRIL 21, to TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1772.

G—— Tryon of New-York, having exhibited a Proclamation in the New York Mercury, in which he very injuriouſly charges the Inhabitants in General, now dwelling on the Lands formerly granted under the Great Seal of the Province of New Hampſhire, of being Riotous, Diſorderly, ſtimulating Faction, &c And further particularly Affirms in the Words following, " That they daily commit Acts of Violence, openly bid defiance to the Authority of Government, by oppoſing the Execution of every legal Proceſs." This is a very heavy and extenſive Charge on ſaid Inhabitants ; and, if true, might juſtify G—— Tryon in executing that ſevere Puniſhment, which in his ſaid Proclamation he threatens to ſaid Inhabitants, except they Demean themſelves as good and faithful Subjects of New York. Now, in Order that the Public may be able to judge whether the ſaid Inhabitants are Guilty of G—— Tryon's ſaid accuſation or not, it will be requiſite that the Truth of the Facts be laid before the Public, which are as follows. The Inhabitants aforeſaid have had a Petition which the Lords of Trade and Plantations have already come to a Reſolution upon, and agreed to report to his Majeſty and Council, that the ſaid Inhabitants ſhall hold the Fee of the Land, but that the Juriſdiction ſhall remain in New York. The Royal deciſion is not yet made Manifeſt. When it is known, it will be the end of Controverſy. The fallacious Policy made uſe of in N. York, to obtain the Juriſdiction, has given great Umbrage to the ſaid Inhabitants. The Yorkers ſent Spies through the ſaid Country, and by one Pretence or other, found out the Names of the ſaid Inhabitants, and then unknown to them affixed their ſeveral Names to a Petition, requeſting his Majeſty and Council to confirm, and annex them to the Province of New York This legerdemain was undoubtedly the Cauſe of their extending their Juriſdiction to the Banks of Connecticut River ; if ſo, it is probable as the Evidence of this Fact was ſent to his Majeſty and Council laſt Summer, it will be the Cauſe why his Majeſty and Council ſhould alter the Juriſdiction to New Hampſhire. Again, be this as it will, the unreaſonable and unhumane uſe the Yorkers have made of the Power of Juriſdiction ſince they obtained it, has given more Trouble, Diſquietude and Uneaſineſs, than their firſt deteſtable way of obtaining it. Certain deſigning Men in New York, having procured Patents from that Province, and lapped them on Patents antecedently granted under the Great Seal of the province of New-Hampſhire which antecedent Patents were ſettled by the New-Hampſhire Grantees, prior to the Date of the ſaid Patents under the Great Seal of the Province of New York, notwithſtanding the New York Grantees have brought ſundry Writs of Ejectment againſt the New Hampſhire Grantees and actual Settlers, and having obtained Judgment againſt them, proceeded further, and took out Writs of Poſſeſſion, as they call them, & by Order of Law, actually diſpoſſeſs'd ſundry of ſaid Inhabitant Grantees as aforeſaid of their Houſes and Farms, leaving them to ſuffer [illegible] inclemency of the Weather, and depriv'd [illegible] the neceſſaries of Life. Their new Ma[illegible] having taken and monopolized their earthly, all to themſelves, theſe indigent Families having in the firſt Place, expended their ſeveral Fortunes in bringing their ſaid Farms out of a wilderneſs State, into that of fruitful Fields, Gardens and Orchards, the whole County conſiſting of more than fifteen Hundred Families, was greatly alarm'd at the Event which had began to take Place was in great conſternation, each Individual reading their own intolerable deſtruction from that which had already began. Still the Writs of Ejectment coming thick and faſter, Women ſobbing and lamenting, Children crying, and men pierc'd to the Heart with Sorrow and Indignation, at the approaching Tyranny of New York ; Mean while a high-ſpirited valient Man, took a ſmall Ox goad, and coldly belaboured one of the Officers who had gloried much in being the Inſtrument of the New-York Oppreſſion. Zeal taking Fire from this Example, in the Breaſts of great Numbers of the People, the Officers perceiv'd it was not ſafe for them to ſerve Writs of Ejectment upon the People, but more in ſpecial they were in hazard if they preſumed to diſpoſſeſs the People of their Houſes and Lands.—Though in any Matters of Debt, by Note Promiſe or Book, or in Fine for any ſort of Exerciſe of Authority, except depriving the People of their Country, or had a direct and apparent Tendency thereto, Officers did and at this Time do officiate in Office, as unmoleſted, Nay, actually aſſiſted when they Deſire it, as in any Plantations in Engliſh America. Strange ! G—— Tryon ſhou'd Tax the ſaid Inhabitants of riotouſneſs, faction and diſobedience, in every Inſtance, " That they Oppoſe every legal Proceſs, &c." as if his Soul doated altogether on ſuch a ſort of Demeanour and Obedience from ſaid Inhabitants, as would give him and his favourites peaſable Poſſeſſion and Enjoyment of their whole Country, which they have by their Money and Labour made vaſtly Valuable having metamorphoſed it from the Condition of a howling Wilderneſs into Villages and fruitful Plantations This is flagrantly that ſort of Loyalty, and this ſort of Juriſdiction aimed at by G—— Tryon, and his Aſſociates, Providence has hitherto Mightily protected Bennington and the northern Settlements, from the Policy and Ravages of New York, when the inviſible Poſſy made their Appearance at that Town laſt Summer. God over rul'd it for good to that People, for the Sheriffs party, when they ſaw the Induſtry of the People, and was informed how they firſtly purchaſed that Land and paid their Money for the ſame, to one of his Majeſty's Governors, the generality of the Sheriffs partly declar'd they would rather be neceſſary to oppoſe the Sheriff, than to diſpoſſeſs the People Furthermore, there were a ſtrong party of Volunteers, well arm'd from the Bay Province, and though they were willing to defend their Settlements from the Jaws of the Yorkers, even by Force of Arms, yet they were much more rejoiced to ſee ſo generous a Spirit in the Sheriffs party ſo that that fray mightily ſerv'd to open the Eyes of great Numbers of People both in the Province of New York and the Bay Province, and convince them of the Juſtice of the Cauſe in which the Settlers were engaged.

There is one more ſort of Cunning made uſe of by New-York, which is to make ſuch a uſe of their Juriſdiction, as to make preſentment of every ſenſible, bold ſpirited Man, who adhere cloſely to the maintaining the Property of their Lands ; and there have been ſo many occaſions to either oppoſe the Sheriff in diſpoſſeſſing the People, or in oppoſing the Officers in their Attempts to take ſuch of the People as they are pleaſed to inrole Rioters, by theſe Means they inrole moſt of the Country. Self preſervation make it neceſſary that the ſaid Inhabitants hold together, and defend themſelves againſt this execrable Cunning of New York, for otherwys the Yorkers would ſo puniſh and bring to Poverty every patriotic, generous and valient Man on their Lands, that the reſidue of the faint-hearted and ignorant People, would be by them inſlav'd into ſuch Meaſures as Tyranny and Avarice ſhould dictate. It is altogether impoſſible for the People that have ſettled them Lands, to demean themſelves as good and faithful Subjects of that Province, in their Senſe of it, ſo long as they refuſe to yield the Property of their Lands to the Intriguers of New York, I am fully of Opinion that the brave People will hold out to the End, and as they have done, ſo for the Future they will Maintain their Poſſeſſions. This is the Facts of the Caſe, and I now Appeal to the judicious Public, to judge whether the ſaid Inhabitants are that wicked, riotous and diſorderly people G—— Tryon has repreſented them to be.

This Inſtant, while I was writing this Piece, being the thirtieth Day of March, at three of the Clock Afternoon, arrived a Meſſenger from Allington, a Town of the New Hampſhire Grants with the following EXTRAORDINARY INTELLIGENCE. *In the Dead of the Night of the 22d of inſtant March, being Lord's Day Night, a collected Number of Scotchmen, about twelve or fifteen of them, made an Aſſault upon the Houſe of Mr. Remember Baker of ſaid Allington, broke the Door down, entered the Houſe, Baker awaked from Sleep, ſprung into the Chamber, and there defended himſelf a little ſpace with a broad Ax but being overpowered with Numbers, arm'd with broad Swords, Cutlaſſes and Piſtols fled to the gable End of the Houſe, and with the broad Ax ſtave off a Board, and leaped out but unfortunately lit in a Snow bank which took him in to his Middle, in which Situation he was ſurrounded and taken and bound. No perſon of the Mob, was hurt in the fray nor did they hurt Baker till after they had bound him, then they unhumanly Cut him with their Swords acroſs the Head, and Cut one Arm near half off, and almoſt Split his Thumb off from the Hand of his other Arm—after this they barbarouſly Cut ſaid Baker's Wife acroſs the Head and Neck, & Cut a great Gaſh in her Cheek and alſo Cut a great Gaſh in the Arm of a Boy of ſaid Baker's, who was about twelve Years old—After this they faſtened Baker on a Horſe, and ſet out for New-York but the Country round about Allington aroſe and purſued this Banditti party, and retook Baker, and took him to a Houſe and before they had dreſs'd his Wounds he fainted away three times However they procured a Sleigh, and with much Care brought him back to his Houſe to the inexpreſſible Joy of that Country as well as his wounded Family—He is like to recover of his Wounds.*

Mr. Baker has ever been of a Patriotic turn of Mind a Man of Courage and Integrity and well beloved in that Country, for which Reaſon the Yorkers have indicted him as a rioter and it was under that Pretence they took him as above recited ; it is ſaid their Orders were to take him, dead or alive, but the Country are ſo enraged, if they make another Trial for him, they will be ſent back dead or alive.

The Yorkers ſeem to be reduced to their laſt Policy they found by Experience, it alarm'd the County too much to turn the People out of Poſſeſſion, and that Volunteers from the Bay Province, would not allow of that Therefore laſtly, they have indicted moſt of the leading Men as rioters, hoping to privately Ketch more or leſs of them, and make ſuch an Example of them, as to deter the reſt from ſtanding by their liberties and properties ; And I recommend it to the Inhabitants of them Lands, to treat ſuch Banditti Gangs of rioter Ketchers, as open and bloody Enemies.

By a Friend of Liberty and Property.

Ez Williams Esq

Freſh Intelligence to March 7.

L O N D O N.

ON the 27th of January the Houſe of Commons voted 25 000 ſeamen. Colonel Barre approved of the demand of Men not on the footing of a peace eſtabliſhment but as having reaſon to think, from the ſilence of the Miniſtry in offering no argument for their preſent demand that affairs did not wear that peaceable aſpect they would wiſh the publick to believe.

Governer Pownal ſaid he agreed to the reſolution; did not mean to go into any debate, but to give his reaſons. Theſe were, that the ſtate of affairs, inſtead of being of all peace and tranquility was all danger and hoſtility &c.

Feb 6 Sir William Meredith, at the bar of the Houſe of Commons, preſented the petition ſigned by 250 of the clergy againſt the 39 articles. It was ſupported by Sir George Savile, Mr Dunning, Mr. Wedderburne Mr Sawbridge, Col. Barre, &c Againſt the petition, Lord North, Mr. Burke, Mr. Fox, Mr. Cooper, Dr Hay, Mr Dyſon, Lord Bellaſyſe &c who objected againſt the petition being brought up to the table. Mr Sawbridge moved for the thirty-nine articles to be read, which cauſed a little confuſion when he agreed to read five or ſix of them Dr. Hay ſaid it was much better to be left to the convocation, and not brought to this houſe; when, after a long debate, which laſted till eleven o'clock the Houſe divided, two hundred and ſeventeen againſt the petition, and ſeventy one for it.

Feb 21 The Houſe having inadvertently thanked Dr. Nowell for his Sermon on the 30th of January, it was delivered to the Members. On reading it, there appeared in all the Members an univerſal deteſtation of the high church doctrines contained in it, it being to all intents a libel on King and People; but as the thanks of the Houſe had already been voted they could not conſiſtently now cenſure it; but as a ſide reflection, it was moved, that in future the Sermon ſhould be printed before the Parſon was thanked for it Lord North though he could not defend the Doctrines of the Preacher, yet moved the order of the day, to get rid of ſuch a reflection as this would have been on him.

The paſſages objected to are theſe:

"It has indeed been frequently aſſerted, that this tempeſt was raiſed by other cauſes; that the deſpotic diſpoſition, the arbitrary proceedings, and the tyranical government of the King, after numberleſs oppreſſions patiently ſubmitted to, rouſed at length the ſpirit of an injured people in defence of their liberty and laws; that they had frequently applied for redreſs of grievances, had often petitioned for their rights, had uſed every method of perſuaſion and remonſtrance without ſucceſs, before they had recourſe to thoſe meaſures which a ſenſe of their injuries inſpired, and neceſſity ſufficiently juſtified But to every unprejudiced perſon this apology for rebellion will appear as groundleſs as it is baſe. Their complaints preceed even their pretended grievances, and continued after thoſe grievances were redreſſed. They felt indeed one, which, to men of their caſt will ever be a real grievance; the eſtabliſhment of epiſcopacy in the church, and monarchy in the ſtate: of both which their levelling principles were equally ſubverſive.

"In vain ſhall we look for the beginning of theſe evils from any real or pretended grievances, from any undue ſtretches of prerogative, from any abuſe of royal power, theſe favourite topics upon which the enemies of our conſtitution ſo vehemently declaim No; whatever colour theſe pretences might lend to rebellion, the ground work of it was more deeply laid in the principles of the times, in the factious zeal, and turbulent ſpirit of men devoted to enthuſiaſm, phrenzy, and madneſs

"And while we behold the bright reſemblance of thoſe princely virtues, which adorned the Royal Martyr, now ſhining forth in the perſon of our gracious Sovereign, let us earneſtly addreſs the Throne of Mercy, that the guilt of an ungrateful, abandoned people may not cauſe this ſun to be withdrawn from us, nor quench the light of Iſreal."

Feb 22 Thurſday the Right Hon. Lord North acquainted the Houſe that he had a meſſage from his Majeſty, which was read by Mr. Speaker, and is as follows,

GEORGE, R.

His Majeſty being deſirous, from paternal affection to his own family, and anxious concern for the future welfare of his people, and dignity of his Crown, that the right of approving all marriages in the Royal Family (which ever has belonged to the Kings of this realm, as a matter of public concern) may be made effectual, recommend, to both Houſes of Parliament to take into their ſerious conſideration, whether it may not be wiſe and expedient to ſupply the defect of the laws now in being and, by ſome new proviſion, more effectually to guard the deſcendants of his late Majeſty King George the Second (other than the iſſue of Princeſſes who have married, or may hereafter marry into foreign families) from marrying without the approbation of his Majeſty his heirs or ſucceſſors, firſt had and obtained G. R.

An humble addreſs was unanimouſly reſolved to be preſented to his Majeſty to return his Majeſty the humble thanks of the Houſe for his moſt gracious Meſſage and to aſſure his Majeſty that they will not fail to take his Majeſty's Meſſage into their moſt ſerious conſideration.

Thurſday a Meſſage to the ſame purport with that ſent to the Commons, was ſent to the Houſe of Lords.

We are credibly informed that the Honourable Charles James Fox Eſq; did on Thurſday reſign his place as one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

The Harriot Packet boat Lee, from New-York in five weeks is arrived at Falmouth

Feb 26 Yeſterday a Motion was made for expunging out of their Journals the thanks that were ordered to be given to a Rev Divine for his Sermon preached before them the 30th of laſt month, which was carried in the affirmative, on a diviſion of 150 againſt 51

His Majeſty has given the Royal Aſſent to the following Bills, viz

The Bill for granting to his Majeſty an aid by a Land Tax to be raiſed in Great britain for the ſervice of 1772

The Bill for continuing the duties on Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry, for the ſervice of the preſent year.

The Bill for puniſhing Mutiny and Deſertion, and for the better payment of the Army and their Quarters.

HEADS *of the* ROYAL MARRIAGE BILL

The preamble is the ſame verbatim as the King's Meſſage.

The firſt clauſe enacts, that none of the Royal Family ſhall marry without the King's conſent, before the age of five and twenty

The ſecond clauſe enacts, that any of the Royal Family, above the age of five and twenty, being deſirous to marry ſhall give in writing the name of the perſon to the Privy Council and if neither Houſe of Parliament interfere (that is, addreſs the King againſt it) during twelve months, they may marry notwithſtanding the King may diſapprove.

Any perſon aſſiſting or knowing of any intention in the Royal family to marry and not diſcovering the ſame, to be guilty of premunire

The following is an authentic copy of the laconick Letter which Mr Charles Fox ſent to Lord North, previous to his reſignation:

"My Lord,

"You have groſly inſulted me and I will "reſent it I am juſt now going to ſet out for St. "James's to reſign my ſeat at the Treaſury "Board to the King.

"I am, my Lord,

"Your Lordſhip's humble ſervant.

"*Thurſday* 12 *o'clock.* C J Fox."

The reſignation of Mr Charles Fox, we are aſſured, was owing to a diſpute between him and Lord Sandwich, who had diſpoſed of a conſiderable poſt in the Navy, which had been promiſed to a friend of the former.

His Majeſty has appointed Capt. Shuldham, late Commander of his Majeſty's Ship Royal Oak, to be Admiral and Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's ſhips on the Newfoundland ſtation in the room of Commodore Byron, whoſe time is expired.

Several tranſports are taking in ſtores in the River for Boſton, New York, Charles Town, St. Chriſtopher's, &c.

Feb 27. The Lower Aſſembly yeſterday went through the Bill for diſcontinuing the Inland Duties on Single and Black Teas, and for allowing a drawback on Teas exported to Ireland and the Plantations, which is to be this day reported.

Tueſday night an expreſs ſent from the Admiralty to Portſmouth, for the men to work double tides, in order to get the men of war fitting out there, compleated for ſea, as ſoon as poſſible; the ſame orders were ſent to Plymouth and Chatham.

It is ſaid, that the whole military eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh Colonies is to conſiſt of 12000 effective men, excluſive of their militia.

The Polly, M'Cutchon, from Philadelphia to Belfaſt was in the night of the 11th inſtant, drove on ſhore near the entrance of the harbour of Belfaſt; the cargoe is much damaged, but the veſſel it is expected, will be got off.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated Jan 29

"His Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter ſeems to grow better daily though he is ſtill, very weak. Dr. Jebb and Mr Adair have done great ſervice, though the fine air, a milk diet, and moderate exerciſe, they, and all the Italian Phyſicians who have been conſulted, ſeem to think are the only things that can produce a change for the better in his conſtitution

Feb 28 An Expreſs arrived at Lord Rochford's Office on Tueſday laſt from Paris, which brought the Canada Bills, the property of Britiſh ſubjects

The diamonds and gold in Mr. Cox's Muſeum are eſtimated at more than a million: and for the credit of our Country, we can aſſert that Mr. Cox has bro't the jewelling buſineſs to a degree not only of perfection, but of excellence among us, which is unknown to any other part of Europe.

Feb. 29. It is now ſaid that the cauſe of our not making to advices received from Mr. Kieth at Copenhagen which ſeem to indicate that the Queen's life is not in danger, as the principle Nobility of the new Council have given the ſtrongeſt aſſurances of their determination to make a fair ſcreting into the charges againſt her; and it is univerſally believed, if ſhe has Juſtice done her, our Court need be under no apprehenſions on her account

March 2. The 60th regiment, commanded by Sir Jeffery Amherſt, is ordered from Canada where it is now on duty, to Jamaica.

March 3 Yeſterday a motion was made in the lower Houſe by Mr. M. for expunging out of the Kalender, the obſervance of the 30th of January in commemoration of King Charles's Martyrdom; the Debates thereon contained upwards of two hours, when the previous Queſtion being put the Houſe divided, and there appeared for the queſtion 97, and againſt it 125, after which the Houſe adjourned to this day.

Yeſterday the Bill for diſcontinuing the Inland Duty of One Shilling per Pound on Single and Black Teas exported to Ireland and the Plantations, paſt the Lower Houſe for their concurrence

The following letter was lately written by the King of Denmark to his Queen:

"MADAM; I pity your preſent juſt fate. Let this prove my adieu. I wiſh you a ſincere and Chriſtian repentance. CHRISTIAN, REX."

It is now confidently reported, that the late Revolution at the Court of Copenhagen proceeded not from any charge of infidelity in the Queen, but only from a ſuſpicion that ſhe had too great an aſcendency over his Daniſh Majeſty by which the conduct of the State was entirely under her regulation ſhe having by that means diſplaced from the Offices of Government thoſe men in whom the People moſt confided, and put others in their ſtead rather obnoxious to them; it was therefore judged neceſſary that the Queen ſhould be removed till affairs are ſettled under the new Government in ſuch a manner, that no ill conſequences may enſue. Prince Frederick, the King's Brother, is no favorite of the People, and therefore any Revolution on his account appears abſurd. Count Struenſee will be tried by the Council, for that he, being the Queen's Favourite, had been the Inſtigator and Adviſer of the Changes ſhe made.

St James's Feb. 20. This day his Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Order of the Moſt Honourable Order of the Bath on Lieutenant Colonel Robert [illegible] Keith, his Majeſty's Envoy extraordinary at the Court of Copenhagen.

It is imagined that the oppoſition will divide a greater number againſt the ſecond reading of the Royal marriage bill in the Houſe of Commons, in its preſent form, than upon any public Queſtion ſince the Year 1764.

L O N D O N, March 6.

The 4th of March the Houſe of Commons was fuller than it had been this ſeſſion. Mr. Sawbridge made his motion for ſhortening the Duration of Parliaments. He was ſeconded by Mr. Townſend, who ſaid, that his friend had moved it as a great conſtitutional queſtion, and he hoped it would be conſidered as ſuch; for his part he ſhould always conſider that queſtion as one of the greateſt that could come before that houſe, to make elections frequent, would be to make them free: as his worthy friend and brother Alderman had ſaid ſo much upon the ſubject, he ſhould content himſelf with ſeconding it.

Mr. Cox got up and obſered, that he could not think the honourable Gentleman had gone far enough; that it was the corruption of the times that would prevent a free election; that had he moved, or could find out a way to aboliſh that, he would readily join him in the preſent queſtion; but whilſt that ſubſiſted he could not come into the preſent queſtion, as giving any proſpect of a more free election and repreſentation than at preſent. The Houſe divided, Noes, 251. Ayes 83.

The 2d of March the Debates in the Houſe of Lords were upon the Bill "for the better regulating the future Marriage of the Royal Family"

Lord Temple in the courſe of the Debate remarked, with a mixture of ſpirit and concern, that the *tone* of the bill was exactly in *uniſon* with the whole *ſtrain* of politics for theſe laſt nine Years.

The D——— of R——— d *begged* and prayed, to be ſent to the Tower: Upon which a facetious Member ſaid, that they never gave any thing to beggars in that Houſe.

Lord Rocingham's toaſt is. *Succeſs and Security to the Hanoverian Succeſſion*

The Lords Rockingham and Temple, and the Biſhops of Lincoln and Peterborough, ſpoke a conſiderable time in the Houſe of Lords on the third reading of the Royal marriage bill. Lord Cambden ſpoke almoſt an hour; he was anſwered by Lord Mansfield, who ſpoke an hour and five minutes, and was replied to by Lord Temple.

Principal Speakers in the Houſe of Lords on the bill

Lord Rockingham
Lord Chancellor
Lord Pomfret to order,
Lord Chancellor
Lord Rockingham
Lord Cambden
Lord Mansfield
Lord Temple
Lord Pomfret
Lord Lyttleton
Biſhop of Oxford
Biſhop of Gloceſter
Lord Shelburne
Lord Suffolk
Duke of Richmond
Lord Weymouth
Lord Rockingham
Lord Dartmouth
Lord Rockingham
Duke of Richmond
Lord Mansfield
Lord Marchmont

March 31. The bill paſſed the Houſe of Lords 90 to 26

March 6. A ſpirited Proteſt was entered on the Lords Journals againſt the Royal Marriage bill, the Diſſentients were, Richmond, Abergaveny, Portland Abington, Rockingham, Fitzwilliams, Stamford, Dorſet, Torrington, Milton, Devonſhire, Albermale, Craven, Temple, Radner, Cliſton, Lyttleton, John Bangor.

W A R S A W, Dec. 21.

The following is the King of Pruſſia's anſwer to the letter wrote to his Majeſty by our Monarch.

"SIR *and* BROTHER,

YOUR Majeſty [illegible] cauſed me to feel the effect [illegible] my true ſenſibility, by believing that I ſhould be touched to the quick, at the danger you were expoſed to on the 3d of November, by the horrid attempt againſt your perſon and life. I heard the news of it with the greateſt emotion. A plot ſo deſerving of puniſhment, in regard to its atrociousneſs, and ſo ſeditious, by the unheard of circumſtances that accompanied the execution of it, will for ever cover with ſhame the author of it, as well as his accomplices. This is an affair in which all Sovereigns are concerned; and the ſtroke, as baſe as inhuman on the part of the Confederates, deſerves that all the powers of Europe ſhould unite in taking a ſignal vengeance for the enormous deed they have rendered themſelves guilty of. The only comfort and ſatisfaction we have is that your Majeſty's life is out of danger, and that you will ſoon be well. I am glad to have it in my power to congratulate you ſincerely on your deliverance, and to aſſure you again, on ſo important occaſion, of the high eſteem and friendſhip with which I am your good brother.

(Signed) FREDERICK.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Late Letters from London adviſe, that the Lords North and Hillſborough are determined to exert themſelves to effect the Repeal of the American Tea Duty.

Laſt Week Mrs. Rivel, in Front-Street, near the Sugar-Houſe, aged 54, who had been blind of both Eyes for two Years, was couched by Dr. *Graham*, Oculiſt and Auriſt, in this City, and immediately reſtored to her ſight, which ſhe retains perfect and clear. The Son of Mr. Glaſsford, of Newark, was alſo perfectly cured of Deafneſs, with which he had been afflicted upwards of ſeven Years.—We hear that fourteen perſons have been reſtored to their Sight and Hearing, by the ſame Gentleman, ſince the firſt of this Inſtant April.

BOSTON, April 20.

Monday Night a dead new-born Male Infant was diſcovered in a Bed with its Mother, a young Woman, who had diſowned her being with Child. The Jury of Inqueſt gave their Verdict, that its Death was occaſioned by Neglect.

A Perſon ſent us the following, which he ſays may be depended on as real Truth.—On the 20th of March laſt, Francis Whipple Eſq; of Weſtborough had a Sheep lambed two Lambs which lived about 48 Hours, and on the 8th of April, which was two Weeks and 5 Days after the ſame Sheep had three Lambs more, one of them dead, but two now living: The five all appeared to be well grown.

B O S T O N, April 23.

We hear that in the Storm laſt Thurſday 7 night, a Sloop which ſailed the Day before from Fox Iſland, with Wood for this place, Thomas Stimſen, Maſter, having ſprung a Leak, was run aſhore near Bunſwick, in order to ſave the People's Lives, where ſhe ſoon after beat to Pieces.

NEW YORK, April 23.

On Tueſday-laſt arrived the Duke of Cumberland packet boat, Captain Goodrich, in 8 Weeks and 3 days from Falmouth, but brings no intelligence from Europe, ſo late by a month, as we have had by the way of Boſton.

HARTFORD, April 28.

We hear from Northington in Farmington, that on the 16th of March laſt, the Wife of Capt. Jonathan Miller, and the Wife and Child of his Son Mr. Eliſha Miller of that Place, died of the malignant Pluriſee, and were all buried in one Grave.

On the 26th of March died in the North Pariſh of New-London, Mr. George Dolbeare, in the 57th Year of of his Age, after a long and lingering Sickneſs; on the 28th his Funeral was attended by a very large concourſe of People when a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Jewett, ſuitable to the occaſion. He was a Gentleman of independent Fortune, open and frank without Diſguiſe, punctual in performing his Engagements, a beneficial Member of the Community; his Death is a great Loſs to the Publick, as well as to his Family.—He has left a ſorrowful Widow and ſix hopeful Children.

We hear that the Rev'd Mr. Leavenworth, of Waterbury, is appointed to preach the anniverſay Election Sermon, on the 14th of next Month.

Laſt Sunday the houſe of Mr. Samuel Olmſtead of Eaſt Hartford took fire in time of divine ſervice, and was intirely conſumed, together with the greateſt part of its contents.

THE creditors of Mr Samuel Cole, late of Farmington, an inſolvent debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles innholder in ſaid Farmington on the firſt monday of June next, at one of the clock afternoon to declare their minds to the truſtees on ſaid eſtate, whether they would have the eſtate now in the hands of ſaid Truſtees apportioned among themſelves or otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

Solomon Whitman } Truſtees,
James Wadſworth }

Farmington April 23 1772.

To be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, about 400 Acres of good Land, in Killingly Thompſon Pariſh at preſent improved by Meſſieurs Joſeph Town and William Richards, but a ſmall Diſtance from the Country Road and Meeting Houſe Alſo, two lots of Land in Voluntown. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe the ſame, may know the Terms by applying to JOSHUA HENSHAW Eſq; of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay

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WHEREAS the ſubſcribers having advertiſed in the public papers, that they ſhould, on proper encouragement, eſtabliſh a STAGE COACH for the conveyance of paſſengers thro' the upper poſt road, to and from New York and Boſton and that they had provided themſelves with two convenient Coaches for that purpoſe, and that they ſhould perform ſaid diſtance in one week—but as the ſame cannot be carried on without great expence, and they not meeting with the encouragement from the public that they hoped for, conſidering the uſefulneſs and advantage that would be to the public they now propoſe to perform ſaid journey once every fortnight only under the ſame regulations as heretofore publiſhed. Any gentlemen willing to become adventurers with the ſubſcribers in ſaid undertaking, by ſupplying horſes or otherwiſe, are deſired to give ſpeedy notice, which will prevent an unneceſſary number of horſes being purchaſed.

Jonathan Brown,
Nicholas Brown,

Hartford, April 28, 1772.

TO be Sold a handſome Black Walnut Deſk, and alſo a Black Walnut Book Caſe, half a dozen Black Walnut Chairs, together with a round about Chair, a good Clock and a good Chaiſe almoſt new, with the Harneſs fitted for one or two Horſes. Inquire of the Printer.

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8, 1772.

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POETS CORNER.

The CONTENTED PAIR.

A Cottage, with a Steeple nigh,
A little Brook that babbles by;
A Garden full of Fruits and Flowers,
Of moſſey Beds and ſhady Bowers;
An Orchard richly ſtor'd with Fruit,
That any Daily's Taſte may ſuit;
Daiſies o'erſpread th' enamel'd Ground,
Diffuſing Fragrance all around;
The tender Trees and Shrubs exhale,
Thoſe Sweets that blow with ev'ry Gale;
The fertile Lands and fruitful Fie'ds,
Enlivening all that Nature yields:
Without, you view this lovely Frame,
Within the Scene is much the ſame.
Tho' ſome would call our Cottage mean,
Few Palaces are kept ſo clean.
For ſumptuous Fare we never look
When there's a Flitch upon the Hook.
Bleſt with two lovely Girls and Boys,
Who part our Care and ſhare our Joys,
We chearful paſs the Time away
In Labour all the live long Day:
With Hearts quite open and ſincere,
With no improper Wiſh or Fear,
We ſtudy aim and wiſh to do
Juſt as we would be done unto;
Thinking Content a greater Gain
Than Pride with all her haughty Train,
Or Blaze and ſplendour of a Court,
Where Honour's often but a Sport.
Contented as we ſaid before,
We neither aſk or wiſh for more;
To wiſh for more were but a Jeſt,
To Providence we leave the Reſt.

B O S T O N, *April 16.*

Mr. DRAPER,

From a Regard many of your Readers as well as others have to the Memory of the late Rev. Mr. Whitefield *the following Extract of a Letter, ſuppoſed to be his laſt, he wrote a few Days before his Death to a Friend in England, ſince publiſhed there, I conclude will not be unacceptable.*

"Portſmouth, in New Hamſhire, Sept 23 1770. —— "Poor New England is much to be pitied, Boſton People moſt of all, how falſely miſrepreſented! What a Mercy that our Chriſtian Charter cannot be diſſolved —— Bleſſed be God for an unchangeable *Jeſus.* —— You will ſee by the many Invitations what a Door is opened for preaching the Everlaſting Goſpel: — I was ſo ill on Friday that I could not preach, though Thouſands were waiting to hear —— Well, the Day of Releaſe will ſhortly come* but it does not ſeem yet; for by riding ſixty Miles I am better, and hope to preach here To-Morrow.

"I truſt my bleſſed Maſter will accept of theſe poor Efforts to ſerve him —— O for a warm Heart, O to ſtand faſt in the Faith, to quit ourſelves like Men, and be ſtrong! May this be the happy experience of you, and yours.

"I ſuppoſe Letters are gone for me in Anderſon to Georgia, if ſpared ſo long, I expect to ſee it about Chriſtmas, ſtill pray and praiſe.

"I'm ſo poorly, and ſo engaged when able to preach, that this muſt apologize for not writing to more Friends, it is quite impracticable, hoping to ſee all dear Friends about the Time propoſed; & earneſtly deſiring a continued Intereſt in your Prayers, I muſt haſten to ſubſcribe myſelf.

My very dear Sir, leſs then the leaſt of all,
GEORGE WHITEFIELD."

* Mr WHITEFIELD died the 30th.

Tho. Hopkins,

HAS juſt received a Neat and General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell Cheap for Caſh, at his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford.

ALSO, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Indico, German Steel, Powder and Shot.

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the ſubſcriber in HARTFORD, The famous HORSE

Ranger

HE is a Horſe of Size Strength and Beauty, equal, perhaps, to any in America, of the true Barbary breed, bred in England. The Price is Twelve Shillings Lawful Money, the ſingle Leap and Thirty Shillings the Seaſon.

James Nichols.

N. B. He is the ſame Horſe that was in my Keeping the two laſt Seaſons.

☞ *Said* NICHOLS *deſires all Perſons indebted to him for the uſe of the above Horſe to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble.*

Stolen from the ſubſcribers

on the night after the 17th April 1772, a bright ſorrel Mare, four or five years old, with a ſmall white ſpot in the forehead, ſhod and cork'd all round about ſix weeks ago natural pacer, cannot recollect whether ſhe has any brand, newly trimm'd under the head-ſtall, about 13 hands and 3 inches high ſlender built; alſo, a treſted Saddle half worn, braſs pommel ſaddle and houſing of very thick leather one of the outſide pieces of the ſtirrup iron broke. Whoſoever will apprehend ſaid thief, that he may be brought to juſtice ſhall be intitled to thirty two ſhillings lawful money, or for the mare two dollars, or for the ſaddle one dollar, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

Litchfield, 18th April 1772. EBENEZER BENTON, LEMUEL HARRISSON,

STRAY'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Windſor, a ſorrel Mare, 6 years old, large ears, ſorrel main and tail, and white ſpots on the buttock, no brand, ſhod & cork'd all round, paces and trots, about 14 and half hands high, apt to break her bridle. Had on a newiſh Saddle and an old Bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and if ſtolen, ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the Mare and Saddle recovered ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, if only the Mare Three Dollars paid by *SIMEON DRAKE.*

Eaſt-Windſor, April 20 1772.

Taken up by me the

ſubſcriber of Hartford, on the 16th day of inſtant April, a brown Mare Colt 2 or 3 years old, with a ſtar in the forehead ſuppoſed to be a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CLARK GIBBS.

April 20, 1772.

ALL perſons in the town of Hartford, poſſeſs'd of Steelyards or other Weights, are hereby notified to bring them in to the ſubſcriber by the firſt day of May next, to have them tried by the Standard, as the law directs.

THOMAS SLOAN, *Sealer.*

Hartford, April 10 1772.

Paul Noyes,

LEATHER-DRESSER,

Living nearly oppoſite *John Whiting* Eſq're, and not far from the Long Wharf, in New-Haven; has to ſell,

A good Aſſortment of Deer-Skins, and Sheep-Skins,

Dreſſed in the ſame Manner, as thoſe that are imported from Philadelphia. Likewiſe, ready made LEATHER BREECHES.

Red and White Oak Boards, Plank or Staves will be taken in Payment, for the above Articles, as well as Caſh.

Said NOYES, ſells Writing, Sheathing, Whited Brown, large Brown, & Bonnet Paper; and gives Caſh for all Sorts of clean Cotton or Linnen *RAGS*, courſe or fine.

WE The ſubſcribers, being by the hon. court of Probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners on the eſtate of Capt. DAVID SEYMOUR, late of Hartford, deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, to adjuſt the claims to ſaid eſtate, do hereby notify the creditors to ſaid eſtate, that we ſhall attend on ſaid buſineſs, at the dwelling houſe of Mr. WILLIAM STANLY in Hartford, on the laſt mondays of June July and Auguſt next, when our ſaid commiſſion will expire, and no accounts receiv'd after that time.

JOSEPH CHURCH, }
WILLIAM ADAMS, } *Commiſſioners.*

N. B. No accounts will be receiv'd unleſs properly atteſted. April 13, 1772.

All perſons indebted to

ſaid eſtate are deſired to ſettle the ſame by the firſt day of June next with the ſubſcriber, or they will be ſued without diſtinction.

WILLIAM STANLY, *Executor.*

Hartford GOAL broke open!

LAST monday night the goal in this town was again broke up, and the following perſons made their eſcape, viz. John Smith and Phineas Granger of Suffield, and Edward Williams of Eaſt Windſor. They were all confined for coſt on a proſecution againſt them for making and uttering counterfeit coins, at the laſt Superior Court in this town, as has been mention'd. A reward of Thirty Shillings Lawful Money, will be given for each, to any perſon who ſhall take up and return them to ſaid goal, paid by

Ezekiel Williams, Sheriff.

Hartford, April 14 1772.

N. B. They were all found guilty of ſaid crime and ſentenc'd to be crop'd branded and whip'd, the firſt part of which ſentence has been executed upon them.

Peter Verſtille

ONCE MORE deſires

all Perſons that are indebted to him, either by Bond Note or Book, or have any Accounts open, immediately to ſettle the ſame, as he ſhall abſolutely put them into an Attornies Hands, if not prevented by an immediate ſettlement.— Said *Verſtille* has an aſſortment of GOODS, which he is ſelling off very cheap for CASH. Alſo, to be let the Houſe, Store, &c. where he now dwells, in a month or ſix weeks at fartheſt, from this date —— Inquire of ſaid *Verſtille*, or Mr *Eliſha Pitkin* Merchant at Eaſt Hartford.

Wethersfield, 7th April, 1772.

N B. *Shall leave with Mr.* Stephen Mears *in Hartford oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe, a fine aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, where cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied, cheap for CASH.*

JUST IMPORTED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY

William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great Bridge Hartford,

A Large Aſſortment of Cream colour'd, Enameld, Gilt and Plain Queen's Ware. Alſo, Blue and White and Burnt China Ware, Torteſe Shell, Agate, Black and White, Delf and divers other ſorts of Earthen & Glaſs Ware, conſiſting of every Article of the Kind, uſually wanted. Likewiſe, Choice Claret Wine, in Bottles or by the Gallon. Teneriff Wine in Quarter Caſks, Briſtol Beer by the doz. or ſingle Bottle, Loaf & Brown Sugar, beſt Velvet Corks, Engliſh Garden Seeds of moſt ſorts, and many other Articles in the Grocery way, which will be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

ALL perſons [illegible] any demand upon the eſtate of th[illegible] Rev. *Solomon Palmer* of Litchfield dec[illegible] are deſired to exhibit their accounts. And all thoſe indebted to the eſtate, are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment, as they would avoid trouble and expence.

Daniel Landon, jun. Adminiſtrator.

Litchfield, 23 April, 1772.

Hartford: Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[MAY. M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 384.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, APRIL 28, to TUESDAY, MAY 5, 1772.

Eze Williams Esq

The SCOTCHMAN. No. I.

London, January 21 1772

Ense velut ſtricto, quoties Lucilius ardens
Infremuit, rubet auditor cui frigida mens eſt
Criminibus, tacita ſudant præcordia culpa.
JUVENAL.

THE moſt corrupt and degenerate times of *Greece* and *Rome*, never demanded the pen of a *Lucilius*, ſo much as the abandoned age in which we live. Engliſhmen heretofore *revered* and *feared* by their magiſtrates, and dreaded, like the *Romans* of old by every foreign ſtate, ſeem now to have loſt all ſenſe of national honour, and are ready to yield up the greateſt of all civil bleſſings to the will of a ty—t, bred in Gothic ignorance and guided by a banditti of SCOTCHMEN. Take Shame to yourſelves my countrymen, and never ſubmit to be enſlaved by an I——T, and a few rebellious ſons of the *North*. Read the motley groupe and bluſh! Bute, Manſfield, Grafton, Marchmont, Strange, Denbigh, Cathcart, Stormont, Murry, Mitchell, Gordan, Dunmore, Mackenzie, (commodore) Mackenzie, (James Stuart) Frazer, Elliot, Gilmore, &c. &c. Theſe are our *Scotch* taſk maſters, theſe are the men, whoſe FATHERS and BROTHERS have openly rebelled againſt the houſe of Hanover, theſe are the men, who have deſtroyed our moſt valuable rights, theſe are the men who have butchered many of our fellow ſubjects with impunity, and yet theſe are the *only* men, whom the preſent King has ſhamefully honoured with his confidence. How are we to account for this barefaced general inſult upon the kingdom? I will unravel the myſtery. G—— was not *born* a SCOT, but *bred* one and imbibed in his early days all the *curſed* principles of the *Stuarts*. I will appeal to the good ſenſe of the Engliſh nation. Does not every act of this life confirm the truth of this aſſertion? does not the breaſt of every Engliſhman glow with honeſt reſentment? or is the Britiſh ſpirit which animated our forefathers totally annihilated? good God! are we through the obſtinacy of an un——d monarch to be ſlaves for ever to a few proud, falſe, and perfidious SCOTCHMEN: forbid it Heaven! let us not ſo far forget, and diſgrace the patriotic virtues of thoſe brave men whoſe ſwords purchaſed *Magna Charta.*

Nero is recorded as the moſt infamous of all the Roman emperors, for cruelty, rapine injuſtice, extravagance, and to comprehend all other crimes *ingratitude*. What ſhall I ſay of G—the t—? if he is not the worſt of all the *Brunſwick's*, it will be allowed me, he is as *gentle* as *juſt*, and and as *grateful* as *Nero* was: proofs of theſe are recorded in St *George's Fields*, the kalender of *Newgate*, and in the breaſt of thoſe Engliſhmen who cruſhed two unnatural *Scotch* rebellions.

Nero ſet *Rome* on fire and murdered his MOTHER, by whoſe means he got the empire. The Engliſh —— has not ſet fire to the capital of Britain, nor murdered his *mother*, (*it wou'd have been a pity indeed*) but he has with all the inſidious arts of a baſe born *Scotchman* paved the way for our deſtruction, and with his Northern Janiſſaries murdered in cool blood, ſome of thoſe men, by *means* of whoſe anceſtors *his* family obtained the crown of theſe realms. Here indignation and reſentment take place of reaſon and candor, and every true Engliſhman will with me execrate the monſter in whatever ſhape he appears, who can wilfully, obſtinately and wickedly raiſe the ſtandard of civil war, and endeavour to dye the fields of England with the blood of its ſons.

SCOTCHMEN will flatter, fawn and lye, but it is beneath an Engliſhman, and I will never ſo far diſgrace the name, as to give any falſe colouring to the actions of the ſovereign however dangerous it may be to myſelf, or diſagreeable to him to ſee his picture drawn by the hand of *Truth.*

What can we expect, my countrymen! of a man, whom neither *oaths* nor *obligations* can bind? Who, inſtead of protecting, deſtroys the people that raiſed him to power? Who cou'd promiſe two moſt infamous miniſters in the *cloſet*, that no deſperadoes employed by them to deſtroy the freedom of election, and the lives of thoſe men who acted in oppoſition to *their* mandates ſhould ſuffer the puniſhment due to the inexpiable crimes of murder and violating the ſacred laws which *alone* can preſerve this kingdom from inevitable ruin. Who could declare to the ſame men, and the whole *Scotch* junto in the ſame *place*, that he would ſupport and protect them in whatever meaſures they thought proper to purſue, that he conſidered them as his firm and faſt friends, and would abide by their advice in every matter of national importance, however diſagreeable it might be to the general voice of the people. So little does the *Beſt of Kings*, as his mercenary ſlaves term him, ſtudy the intereſt of this country, or the good of his ſubjects!

What can we expect of a man, who is mean and cowardly, when inſulted by foreign States? who could be baſe enough to ſuffer the cold unfeeling hand of a SCOT, in one moment to reſtore the implacable enemies of his crown and kingdom, the ſpoils of a glorious war, which were purchaſed at the expence of many thouſand Engliſh lives and ſome millions of money? who can ſmile and be boyiſhly familiar with a puppet ſhew man, or low mechanic, and be inſolent, haughty, and reſerved to every Engliſh man of rank and reſpectable character? who has more than once pretended a regard for the laws and conſtitutions of the Britiſh empire which he was ſolemnly ſworn to preſerve, and yet has approved of doctrines and meaſures calculated, nay, deſigned to deſtroy both.

What can we expect of a man, who pretends a regard for religion and juſtice, yet aſſociates with and rewards for their infamy the moſt profligate and abandoned wretches of the age; and pardons the moſt notorious and inhuman murderers? who aſſumes the appearance of virtue, and practices the moſt ſcandalous and ſhameful corruption?

What can we expect of a man, who has placed his whole confidence and power in thoſe SCOTCHMEN, that have all their lives oppoſed the Houſe of Brunſwick, while he he has proſecuted with unrelenting malice and implacable revenge every man, who, in times of difficulty and danger, have ſupported and defended the preſent family on the throne?

What can we expect of a man, who has made the allegiance of his people incompatiable with their own ſafety? who has claimed and exerciſed a power to diſpenſe with the laws, and levied money on the people of *Ireland* by virtue of *his* letters only, contrary to a ſpecial act of parliament? who could erect a new board of accounts in that country (to the great oppreſſion of the people, at this time almoſt ruined) for the abandoned purpoſe of gratifying five pimps and paraſites of the court with places, and to ſecure with the greater eaſe a majority in the parliament there, or overturn the laws, and deſtroy the peace and happineſs of that kingdom.

What can we expect of a man, who though ſworn to call *free* parliaments according to the conſtitution, could aſſiſt in packing the preſent ſuperlatively infamous Houſe of Commons in England? who, by cloſeting promiſes, and other means, has compleatly modelled them to the deſigns of his own SCOTCH Junto? In a word, what can we expect from a man deaf to the calls of humanity, deaf to the petitions and remonſtrances of a loyal and grateful people? who can hug a traitor and ſpurn a friend? I do pronounce from ſuch a man we can expect nothing but miſery, diſgrace and ſlavery.

When the Duke of Cumberland was vitiating the age by his debaucheries, breaking through every ſacred tie, and all laws human and divine, which bind civil ſocieties, and make them happy on earth, then, and only then did our *religious* and *virtuous King* countenance and ſupport him, and *St James's* was the *only* place where he could find an aſylum from the juſt reſentment of an injured huſband, & the contempt of mankind. Then it was our amiable ſovereign careſſed him while the SCOTCH rebels who ſurround his perſon and throne, *flattered* and *fawned* on him. The moment the world had reaſon to believe the Duke was ſtruck with a ſenſe of his crimes, and that he ſincerely intended to reform; that inſtant his *righteous* brother and king drives him with a vindictive perſecuting ſpirit from his preſence; he is no longer a proper companion for George and his *brave* friends.

It is apparent to all mankind, from every act of the king and his *Scottiſh* miniſters that deſpotiſm is ſpreading itſelf throughout the Britiſh empire. It is impoſſible to blind the eyes of the people, with *pretenſions* to religion, virtue and juſtice, they will expect to ſee them *practiſed* in a *few* inſtances at leaſt; otherwiſe credulous as they are in general, ſuſpicion will get the better of their belief and they will execrate themſelves for being deceived by the falſe guiſe of one FOOL and a few SCOTCH knaves.

Men of ſenſe and reflection obſerve with indignation: every ſtep that is taken to prepare the way for the introduction of tyranny and arbitrary power; they ſee, and with concern declare, this kingdom to be in a ſituation as miſerable and deplorable as it was at the laſt revolution. Theſe are the *private* ſentiments of all men and the public declaration of thouſands; where then ſhall I find words to expreſs the monſtrous wickedneſs of this reign, this total abſence of all virtue religion and tenderneſs to the human ſpecies? What colours can paint it? what pen can deſcribe it.

What can be more cruel, wicked and deſtructive to human ſociety, or a greater blaſphemy againſt the Supreme Being; than to make government, which was deſigned by him, to render men numerous, uſeful, good and happy, an unnatural engine to deſtroy mankind, by millions, and the peace of the world, to make one or a few proud and inſolent.

A queſtion here conſequently ariſes; ſuppoſe a man who has no *natural* right, ſhould accept great powers, honours, and immenſe revenues, and other advantages to himſelf and his poſterity upon *expreſs* conditions as in all limited conſtitutions, eſpecially our own, or *implied* as in all conſtitutions whatſoever; and yet, either by open declarations, or deliberate actions proclaim to the world, that he does not intend to be bound by thoſe conditions, that he will no longer abide by his legal title, but will aſſume another that was never given him, and to which he can have no right at all; that he will govern his people by deſpotic authority; that inſtead of protecting, he will deſtroy them; that he will overturn the laws and inſtead of being a terror to the wicked will be a terror to the good. I aſk in ſuch a caſe, whether his ſubjects will be bound by the conditions, which he has renounced? Do the obligations ſubſiſt on their parts, when he has deſtroyed them on his; and are they not at liberty to preſerve themſelves, and to ſeek protection elſewhere, when it is denied where they have a right to expect and demand it, and to get it by any means, even at the expence of him and his family, when no other method or recourſe is left?

Let that gloomy SCOTCH impoſter Dr Samuel Johnſon and all the mercileſs advocates for tyranny and ſuperſtition, which this bleſſed reign has produced; exert all their quaint eloquence, all their knotty diſtinctions, and anſwer this queſtion in the affirmative if they can. Let them diſtinguiſh if poſſible the caſe of their preſent Idol whom they are paid to worſhip from that which I have repreſented; let them ſhew that he has a right to be a devil, let them do this to the conviction of mankind and I will then believe it is poſſible for SCOTCHMEN to be diveſted of treachery and baſeneſs.

Every virtuous good king will endeavour to protect his ſubjects from the ſnares, cheats, frauds and oppreſſions of deſigning men how ſtrange is it then that the *beſt of Kings* ſhould refuſe the rule preſcribe his power and public honour and combine with a ſet of wretches who are perpetually forming ſchemes to ruin their ſouls and, when one ſort of oppreſſion can be no longer ſupported, ſet their heads to work to find out another. *But we live in the halcyon days of George the third*

We read ſometimes in hiſtory of a tyrant ſitting in his ſeat of *juſtice* once in ſo many days, to hear equally all cauſes and perſons. What a mockery! what a farce to hear the word juſtice come out of the mouth of a tyrant or a *button maker* who is a ſettled enemy to the laws of juſtice, mercy and common ſenſe.

Experience convinces us neither juſtice, mercy, virtue, religion nor any thing that is good or deſirable can ſubſiſt under an obſtinate, ignorant tyrant: he lives by nothing but what is deteſtable and wicked. He is ſupported by general ruin; and as fraud and villainy and every ſpecies of violence and cruelty are the props of his throne; ſo he meaſures his own happineſs, ſecurity, and ſtrength, by the miſery and weakneſs of his people; and continued oppreſſion & rapine are his ſtudied and neceſſary arts of reigning. I could produce many inſtances in our *own* hiſtory, to prove every word ſtrictly true, even to the ſatisfaction of the SCOTCHMEN about St. *James's* but it is unneceſſary as there is ſeldom more than *one tyrant & button maker* in a *family*.

LONDON: *Printed by* W. MOORE

LONDON, January 2.

The following letter was written by the DUKE *of* CUMBERLAND *laſt week, to a popular leader in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons: As its authenticity may be depended on, it cannot be deemed unworthy of publication.*

SIR,

I RECEIVED your letter of congratulation on my marriage, I believe them ſincere, and eſteem them from a man of your ſenſe and virtue a full compenſation for the impotent country bulls that are daily thundered out, and the ſtorms of wit that come ſmoaking in loads from the preſs againſt me.

I am ſhunn'd here as a peſtilence, even by my Family, as an apoſtate from royalty. My pious brother readily forgave me for forgetting the Chriſtian and the man, but is inexorable at the breach I have made at that empty bauble.——But let not the King accuſe me of having by my marriage added to the faction and diſreſpect againſt his family and government. Let him accuſe himſelf that the name of Luttrell is odious to the people of England. What is it to me that the father is vicious, if the daughter is virtuous? What is it to me that the brother betrays his country, if the ſiſter is faithful to her huſband? I love her not as the daughter of Lord I—m, or as the ſiſter of Col. Lutterell. I love her for herſelf: And if my paſſion has been miſplaced, I alone am to be the only ſufferer.

The reſentment of his Majeſty as a brother I regret; As a King, I deſpiſe it. I am a true ſubject of Great-Britain, and poſſeſs paſſions and inclinations in common with the peaſant. If I have indulged them imprudently, I wiſh I had always indulged them as innocently.

It has been my misfortune to be believed a fool by the world; and indeed greater abilities than I can pretend to, when totally ſubverted by licentious paſſions, might juſtify the world in the imputation. But I intend now to put on the man and the Prince, and to aſſume a very uncommon character, that of an independant Peer of Great Britain. Whatever conſequence my birth and ſituation may give, ſhall weigh in the popular ſcale againſt the venal ſtrides of deſpotiſm; and if an indefatigable attachment to the intereſts of my country in the ſenate, and the oppoſing my perſon to her enemies on the ſeas, be a ſufficient atonement for the levities of youth, I ſhall hope to be forgiven and loved by a generous and free people.

The King's pride will prevent him from withdrawing my portion of the civil liſt; but ſhould policy or reſentment outweigh it, I do not deſpair to ſee a ſenate, at leaſt in one of the kingdoms, that may baulk his intentions, And here, Sir, let me congratulate you as being the popular leader in ſo reſpectable a body as the Commons of Ireland are now about to prove themſelves. I rejoice with you on the declining ſtate of corruption, and hope from your zeal and eloquence the Throne will be ſhook to the centre. I wiſh the convulſions may reach this infatuated country till the times demand your ſervices. Keep them private. You ſhall be my ſleeping ſtar; for altho' a ſeaman, my brother has ſtartled me from being guided by the North one.

Adieu; believe me yours ſincerely,

(Signed) C——D."

Windſor Lodge, Dec. 19.

PORTSMOUTH, April 24.

We hear from Hale's-Town, That one Day the beginning of laſt Week, Benjamin Whiting, Eſq; High Sheriff of the County of of Hillſborough having taken a Perſon (whoſe Name we have not heard) with a Writ, for cutting the KING's TIMBER, &c. was requeſted by the Perſon for leave to go at large, till the next morning, when he ſaid he could bring Bail.—This the Sheriff granted, and that night lodg'd in a Public Houſe, in ſaid Hale's-Town, with an aſſiſtant or Deputy he had with him: But for his Clemency, and good Nature, mark the Event. Early the next Morning, the ſaid Perſon came to the Chamber Door, and told Mr. Whiting he had got Bail; to which the Sheriff anſwered it was very well, but added, he need not have hurried quite ſo much, but have ſtopped till it was lighter, &c. However, that he would get up, and wait on him. While he was dreſſing, thirty or forty perſons, in diſguiſe with black faces, &c. ruſhed into the room with Clubs, &c. upon which Mr. Whiting retreated back to the Wall, and having got at his Piſtols, declared he would Shoot the firſt man that approached him, and its thought would thus have defended himſelf, but ſome of theſe Fellows having got up into the Garret, took up the Floor, and ſoon overpowered the Sheriff, and his Aſſiſtant, whom they abuſed & beat in a moſt ſhameful Manner, then went to the Barn and cut the Ears, Tails and Mains off both their Horſes, and ordered the Sheriff and his Man to mount, and go off; which they prudently complied with; and immediately proceeded to Col. Goffe, and Col Lutwych's, who gave orders for a ſufficient Number of Men to arm, and proceed with the Sheriff, if poſſible to take and bring the Rioters to Juſtice—which 'tis hoped, will ſoon be accompliſhed.

NEW-YORK, April 30.

We find by the public papers from South-Carolina, that on the 2d of April the general aſſembly of that Province met at Charleſtown, when his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montague, the Governor, open'd the ſeſſion with a Speech, wherein he complains that the buſineſs of the province was interrupted by the common's houſe of aſſembly perſiſting in a claim to diſpoſe of and iſſue the public money without the conſent or concurrence of the other two branches of the legiſlature, and by impriſoning the treaſurers for refuſing to advance a ſum of money in conſequence of an order of their houſe only; which unconſtitutional and dangerous proceeding, had laid him under an obligation to diſſolve them; but that knowing there are many weighty matters neceſſary to be done by the general aſſembly, he has taken the earlieſt opportunity to meet them, and earneſtly recommends their proceeding with alacrity temper and moderation: At the ſame time he aſſures them, that it has lately been ſignified to him by his Majeſty, that it is his pleaſure, his additional inſtruction of the 14th of April 1770, ſhould be adhered to with firmneſs—and therefore any bills of the tendency of thoſe mentioned in the inſtructions, that do not contain the reſtrictions ſpecified therein, muſt prove abortive——and that any ill conſequences that may reſult from a further interruption of public buſineſs cannot be imputed to him.

The Council in their addreſs, entirely agree in ſentiment with his Excellency, expreſs their gratitude for his majeſty's goodneſs in his additional inſtruction of the 14th of April 1770, which they think wiſely calculated for the preſervation of the public treaſure. They aſſure his Excellency of their confidence in the ſincerity of his intentions to promote the province, in which if he ſhould be diſappointed, they ſhould condole with him; but at the ſame time ſhould ſhare in his ſatisfaction on the reflection that any ill conſequences reſulting from a longer interruption of public buſineſs, cannot be imputed to him or them.

The papers do not contain the addreſs of the Commons Houſe—But by the following letter we find they adhere to the claim of the former houſe, and have been diſſolved by the Governor.

Extract of a Letter from Charles Town. South Carolina dated April 12 1772

"The general aſſembly met here all week, (which you will obſerve by the papers) and they ſtill adhering to their former reſolution (the members being the ſame as in the laſt houſe) with regard to the money bill and the impriſonment of the treaſurers; upon which the Governor has diſſolved them."

BOSTON April 30

A gentleman has furniſhed us with the following as an exact liſt of the ſhips built at the Havana ſince the reſtoring it to the Spaniards in conſequence of the laſt treaty viz The St. Fernando, St. Carlo and St. Lewis of 84 guns each; St. Jago and America of 66 guns: Real, of 112 guns: four ſhips of 70 guns and a frigate of 36 guns; Two of the 70 gun ſhips were launched ten months ago.

Laſt Monday the wife of one Mr Stetſon of Braintree, was delivered of the ſecond pair of Twins, within eight years, beſides having had two ſingle births between

NEW HAVEN, May 1.

Extract of Letter from Perth Amboy, New-Jerſey, April 17, 1772.

"At our laſt Supreme Court was tried the famous Cauſe, Price *v. s.* Jocvet. The Plaintiff brought her Action for non-performance of a Promiſe, made in the Life-Time of the Defendant's firſt Wife, of Marriage, provided the Plantiff would live ſingle, till his then Wife ſhould die. After a tedious trial of three Days, the Jury went out, and ſoon returned with a Verdict for the Plantiff, and Three Hundred Pounds Proclamation Money Damages.

In the Courſe of the Trial, a great Number of Letters written by the Plantiff to the Defendant, were read, which afforded much Diverſion to a numerous Aſſembly. The Letters are ſo very extraordinary, that 200l. New York Money, has been offered the Lady for the Copy Right of them."——

Wallingford, April 21.

This Day, an Ox was killed, fatted by Mr. Theophilus Tuttle of this Town; which weighed 1673, lb the Two Fore Quarters weigh'd 615, Tallow 137, Hide 143.

HARTFORD, May 5

WE are credibly informed that a captain of veſſel, arrived at St. Euſtatia made affidavit, that there were 1500 Britiſh ſubjects at Porto Rico, kept in cloſe confinement and treated like ſlaves under various pretences, by the cruel and ſupercilious Spaniards!

The Houſe of Burgeſſes in Maryland, have concurred with the aſſembly of Maryland, in the expediency of erecting a light houſe on Cape Henry; and appointed Commiſſioners to carry the ſame into execution.——A duty to be paid on the tonnage of all veſſels, excepting thoſe belonging to the two provinces of Virginia and Maryland, coming into thoſe colonies.

THERE are two reaſons that renders the N. York imputation of rioters, &c. againſt the New-Hampſhire ſettlers manifeſtly impertinent. The firſt conſiſts in this, that the matters in diſpute between the ſaid ſettlers & Yorkers, are now lying before a diſintereſted and impartial board, viz. that of the Lords of trade and plantation, who will, if they have not already, make report to his Majeſty and Council, their judgment in the caſe, and his Majeſty's royal determination muſt ſettle the controverſy. Now in the mean while this matter is thus judicially determining, it is very unreaſonable as well as unconſtitutional, for the civil authority of New York to ſend their ſheriffs and poſſy to diſpoſſeſs the ſettlers aforeſaid before his Majeſty's pleaſure be known. It ſeems the Yorkers are jealous his Majeſty will do the juſt part, and not gratify their avarice, and therefore laſt ſummer took it upon themſelves to be judge, party and executioner, ſent the high ſheriff of Albany county with five hundred men, to take poſſeſſion of the country of the New Hampſhire grants and diſpoſſeſs the ſettlers, but the brave ſettlers rallied a ſuperior force, and in the calmeſt manner told him they ſhould not leave that country, or be diſpoſſeſs'd of their houſes and land, till his Majeſty's pleaſure was known as to that particular. The ſheriff ſeeing he was over maned, and that the people would not allow him to take poſſeſſion &c. he and his poſſy departed from that country in peace——but upon this the brave inhabitants, ſettlers aforeſaid, were deemed rioters. But query, whether the Yorkers were not the agreſſors, by preſuming to judge their own caſe, or at leaſt by putting that judgment in execution, when the ſame controverſy was lying before his Majeſty as aforeſaid, which ſupercedes any authority they can boaſt of, according to Engliſh liberty & conſtitution, or the law of reaſon. No man is a proper judge in his own caſe, for intereſt is ſuppoſed to biaſs the judgment, how far the league of intereſt dictates the civil authority in New York, in this matter, I am not able to ſay; there may be honourable men in the ſaid adminiſtration, and undoubtedly there are, and if ſo I preſume they are willing to wait his Majeſty's deciſion of the ſaid diſpute. No perſon of common ſenſe can ſuppoſe that near or quite two thouſand families would calmly quit the New Hampſhire grants except his Majeſty ſhould ſo determine it and the Yorkers very well know his Majeſty will not ſo determine the caſe, which is the reaſon they have recourſe to other means

The ſecond reaſon will more fully illuſtrate the unreaſonableneſs of the proceedings of New-York, againſt the inhabitants aforeſaid, viz. When Sir Henry Moor was governor of New York his Majeſty laid the reſpective governor and governors of that province, under an abſolute prohibition with reſpect to granting any of the lands priorly granted under the Great Seal of the province of New Hampſhire. This plainly indicates that his Majeſty deſigns the N Hampſhire grantees ſhould not be troubled, or the ſettlers ſuſtain damage, till his Majeſty have opportunity to look into the ſtate of the caſe & ſettle the controverſy. And I now earneſtly recommend it to G——Tryon in the interium of time while his Majeſty is ſettling the ſaid diſpute, not to iſſue forth to the public, any more proclamations, taxing the ſaid inhabitants of being licentious, diſorderly, ſtimulating faction and riots againſt government, but as a good and wiſe governor wait the royal deciſion, for I will aſſure you, ſir, the ſaid inhabitants are not regulators.

By a Friend of Property and Government.

Taken up by me the ſubſcriber of Hartford, on the 16th day of inſtant April, a brown Mare Colt, 2 or 3 years old, with a ſtar in the forehead ſuppoſed to be a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CLARK GIBBS.

April 20, 1772.

WHereas all legal meaſures (by heretofore publiſhing in this paper have been taken) in order to collect a tax of thirty ſhillings L. M. on each right in two townſhips lately granted by the governor and council of the province of N. Hampſhire, the one called Stow, the other Manſfield. Theſe are therefore to notify all perſons whom it may concern, that if the taxes due from the proprietors of ſaid Stow, are not paid to Stephen Sears of Sharon, and the taxes due from the proprietors of ſaid Manſfield alſo, paid to Jonah Barns of ſaid Sharon, by the 28th day of May next, then on ſaid day of May, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jonathan Gillet inholder in ſaid Sharon, will be ſold at public vendue, ſo much of the rights of the delinquents, as to pay ſaid tax, per us,

Stephen Sears, Collector for Stow,
Jonah Barns, Collector for Manſfield.

THE creditors of Mr. Samuel Cole, late of Farmington an inſolvent debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles innholder in ſaid Farmington, on the firſt monday of June next, at one of the clock afternoon to declare their mind to the truſtees on ſaid eſtate, whether they would have the eſtate now in the hands of ſaid Truſtees apportioned among themſelves or otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

Solomon Whitman } Truſtees,
James Wadſworth }

Farmington, April 23 1772

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers having advertiſed in the public papers, that they ſhould, on proper encouragement, eſtabliſh a STAGE COACH for the conveyance of paſſengers thro' the upper poſt road, to and from New York and Boſton, and that they had provided themſelves with two convenient Coaches for that purpoſe, and that they ſhould perform ſaid diſtance in one week—but as the ſame cannot be carried on without great expence, and they not meeting with the encouragement from the public that they hoped for, conſidering the uſefulneſs and advantage that would be to the public, they now propoſe to perform ſaid journey once every fortnight only, under the ſame regulations as heretofore publiſhed. Any gentlemen willing to become adventurers with the ſubſcribers in ſaid undertaking, by ſupplying horſes or otherwiſe, are deſired to give ſpeedy notice, which will prevent an unneceſſary number of horſes being purchaſed.

Jonathan Brown,
Nicholas Brown.

Hartford, April 28 1772.

Tho. Hopkins,

HAS juſt received a Neat and General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell Cheap for Caſh, at his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford.

ALSO, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Indico, German Steel, Powder and Shot.

PAUL NOYES,
LEATHER-DRESSER.

Living nearly oppoſite *John Whiting* Eſq'rs, and not far from the Long-Wharf, in New-Haven; has to ſell,

A good Aſſortment of Deer-Skins, and Sheep-Skins,

Dreſſed in the ſame Manner, as thoſe that are imported from Philadelphia. Likewiſe, ready made LEATHER BREECHES.

Red and White Oak Boards, Plank or Staves will be taken in Payment, for the above Articles, as well as Caſh.

Said NOYES, ſells Writing, Sheathing, Whited Brown, large Brown, & Bonnet Paper; and gives Caſh for all Sorts of clean Cotton or Linnen *RAGS*, courſe or fine.

TO BE LET, a convenient Shop for a tradeſman, ſituate on the Main-Street, Hartford, near the State Houſe. Inquire of the Printer.

April 20, 1772.

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POETS CORNER.

Meſſieurs Printers,

The afflicting and melancholy death of Mr. St John laſt year. is yet recent in every one's memory It was expected that a public oration would have been delivered on the ſubject that would have rendered all attempts in this way unneceſſary. Some accidents having prevented the execution of that deſign. I determined to ſend you the following elegy and deſire you to inſert it in your paper The author is ſenſible that it is very different from the uſual ſtyle of funeral panegyrics; but if it had reſembled them, he ſhould never have thought it deſerved publication. To characterize a deceaſed a friend in all the extravagance of commendation, declare that he excelled all mankind in this world & pronounce boldly with regard to his ſtate in the other, is neither an entertainment to the living nor an honour to the dead As this elegy was not deſigned for public view. the writer expects not that it will be univerſally commended or underſtood: but he hopes it will be approved by thoſe Gentlemen of taſte who had rather ſee a juſt picture of the amiable character of their Friend, and a ſtriking deſcription of the affecting circumſtances of his death, than all the flatteries of common-place declamation, or the uſual extravagance of funeral elogiums

An ELEGY on the Death of Mr. BUCKINGHAM ST. JOHN Tutor of *Yale College*, was drowned in his paſſage from New-Haven, to Norwalk, May 5th, A. D. 1771.

THE world now yeilds to Night's returning ſway;
The deeper glooms lead on the ſolemn hour,
And call my ſteps beneath the moon's pale ray,
To roam in ſadneſs on the ſea-beat ſhore.
Now glide th' unconſtant ſhadows o'er the plain,
The broad moon ſwiming thro' the broken clouds!
The gleam of waters brightens on the main,
And anchor'd navies lift their waving ſhrouds.
Deep ſilence reigns ſave on the moory ground
The long reed ruſtling to the paſſing gales
The noiſe of daſhing waves, and hollow ſound
Of ruſhing winds that murmur thro' the ſails.
Far hence, ye pleaſures of a mind at eaſe;
The ſprightly joys that rural ſcenes can yeild,
When ſpring led jocund by the ſoftning breeze,
Wakes the glad morn and robes the dewy field.
Far be the giddy raptures of the gay,
The midnight joys licentious youth can ſhare;
While ruin ſmiling o'er her deſtined prey,
Mid ſweet allurements hides the deadly ſnare,
Mine be the muſick of the rolling wave,
The moonlight ſhadows and ſurrounding gloom
Mine the dread haunts of Contemplation grave,
That lift the ſoul to ſcenes beyond the tomb.
In this dark world, the ſeat of woe and pain,
How fading joys in diſtant proſpect roll!
Ev'n Friendſhip ſpreads her pleaſing charms in vain,
And Death Divides the intercourſe of Soul.
Called in ſucceſſion from this mortal ſtage,
Torn from our Friends to tread the world unknown,
We quit the fleeting ſcene —— In early age,
I ſeek in vain whom once I call'd my own.
Here while dread midnight holds her awful reign,
And Fancy bears the raviſhed Soul along;
Dark Melancholy ſpreads her airy train,
And Friendſhip calls and Grief inſpires my ſong.
As thro' theſe dreary glooms I ſtretch my ſight,
Mid ſounds of death that bids the ſoul attend,
Mid empty forms and fleetig ſhapes of night,
Slowly I view a white rob'd ſhade aſcend;
That ſays, "I once was ST. JOHN! From the bounds
Of unknown realms beneath the dreary wave,
Where ever reſtleſs floods in nightly rounds,
Roll their dark ſurges o'er my wat'ry grave;
From ſeats which, ne'er to mortal ſight diſplay'd
The gates of vaſt Eternity ſurround,
In Night conceal'd and Death's impervious ſhade;
My voice aſcends—Attend the warning ſound.
Oh thou attend; who fluſh'd with early bloom
In Life's new Spring and vernal ſweetneſs gay,
Mindleſs of fate, that muſt thy branch entomb,
Spread'ſt thy green bloſſoms to the morning ray.
With thee how late. how like. alas, to thee,
To mortal joys, by opening youth beguil'd,
I ſtretch'd my airy wiſh, and follow'd free,
Where pleaſure triumph'd, and where Fancy ſmil'd.
Then while fond Hope her glittering pinions ſpread,
Pointing to * Climes beyond the diſtant wave;
Ev'n then unnoticed o'er my deſtined head,
Hung Death's dark form, that ſeal'd me for the grave.
How vain the hope, for many a joyous morn,
To taſte of raptures unallay'd by woe:
At once from life and ev'ry pleaſure torn,
From all I wiſh'd, and all I loved below.
The faithleſs morning on our opening Sails,
Smil'd out ſerene, and ſmooth'd our gliding way,
While the gay Veſſel fann'd by breathing gales
Play'd on the boſom of the Placid Sea:
When ſo, deſcending on the dark'ning wind,
Burſt the dire Storm;—and feeble to ſuſtain
The ruſhing blaſts in warring fury join'd.
The frail ſhip ſinks beneath the foaming main.
And ſee afar the oarleſs boat conveys
The trembling Sailors to a diſtant ſhore;
Alone, of aid bereft, with one laſt gaze.
I ſunk in deeps, and ſunk to riſe no more.
In that dread hour what awful ſcenes ariſe,
What pangs diſtreſs what unknown fears diſmay
When, future worlds diſcloſing on our eyes,
The trembling Soul forſakes her kindred clay.
Before the awful bar, th' Almighty throne,
In dread, I've ſtood th' Eternal Judge to ſee;
And fixt in bliſs, or doomed to endleſs moan,
Have paſſed the long, the unreceiſed decree:
Nor Earth muſt know the reſt"—— Where art thou now,
In youthful Joys my Partner and my Friend?
Of thoſe bleſt hours, thy fortune gave below,
Of all our hopes, is this the fatal end?
Ah what avail'd that energy of mind,
Far diſtant realms of Science to explore
That early led; where Genius unconfin'd
Spreads her gladfeaſt and opes her claſſic ſtore!
Ah, what avail'd miſ earthly hopes ſo frail,
The ſame gay dawning on thine early years!
Ah what avail'd (for what could then avail)
Thy Friends deep ſorrows or thy country's tears
In pleaſure's paths by youthful fancy led.
Mid ev'ry hope that blooming worth could raiſe,
The wings of Death with fatal horror ſpread.
Blank'd the bright promiſe of thy future days.
So from the lowering Weſt, the darkning clouds
Ruſh on the Sun and dim his orient ray;
And hateful night in glooms untimely ſhrouds
The opening glories of the vernal day.
Adieu my Friend ſo dear in vain, adieu,
Till ſome ſhort days their tedious courſes roll;
Soon ſhall our ſteps thine earlier fate purſue,
Moves in the race, and crouding to the goal.
A little ſpace ſhall ſee the Sun no more
Wheel his long courſe or ſpread his golden ray;
Soon the vain dream of mortal life be o'er;
The brightneſs dawning of eternal day.
Then join'd in bliſs, as once in friendſhip join'd,
May pitying Heaven our purer Spirits raiſe,
Each crime aton'd, each virtue well refin'd,
To paſs a long Eternity of Praiſe.

* *He deſigned a voyage to England the next Fall*

TO be Sold a handſome Black Walnut Deſk and alſo a Black Walnut Book Caſe, half a dozen Black Walnut Chairs: together with a round about Chair, a good Clock and a good Chaiſe almoſt new, with the Harneſs fitted for one or two Horſes. Inquire of the Printer.

STRAY'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Windſor, a ſorrel Mare, 6 years old, large ears. ſorrel main and tail, and white ſpots on the buttock, no brand, ſhod & cork'd all round; paces and trots, about 14 and half hands high, apt to break her bridle. Had on a newiſh Saddle and an old Bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and if ſtolen, ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the Mare and Saddle recovered ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, if only the Mare, Three Dollars. paid by

SIMEON DRAKE.

Eaſt Windſor, April 20 1772.

Hartford: Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

Stolen from the ſubſcribers

on the night after the 17th April 1772, a bright ſorrel Mare, four or five years old, with a ſmall white ſpot in the forehead, ſhod and cork'd all round about ſix weeks ago, natural pacer, cannot recollect whether ſhe has any brand, newly trimm'd under the head-ſtall, about 13 hands and 3 inches high, ſlender built; alſo, a breſted Saddle half worn. braſs pommel, ſaddle and hou ſing of very thick leather one of the outſide pieces of the ſtirrup iron broke. Whoſoever will apprehend ſaid thief, that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall be intitled to thirty two ſhillings lawful money, or for the mare two dollars, or for the ſaddle one dollar, and all reaſonable charges paid, by

Litchfield 18th April 1772

EBENEZER BENTON,
LEMUEL HARRISSON,

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the ſubſcriber in HARTFORD,
The famous HORSE

Ranger

HE is a Horſe of Size Strength and Beauty, equal perhaps, to any in America, of the true Barbary breed: bred in England. The Price is Twelve Shillings Lawful Money, the ſingle Leap and Thirty Shillings the Seaſon.

James Nichols.

N B. He is the ſame Horſe that was in my Keeping the two laſt Seaſons.

☞ *Said* NICHOLS *deſires all Perſons indebted to him for the uſe of the above Horſe to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble*

JUST IMPORTED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY

William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great Bridge Hartford,

A Large Aſſortment of Cream colour'd, Enameld, Gilt and Plain Queen's Ware. Alſo, Blue and White and Burnt China Ware, Tortoiſe Shell, Agate. Black and White, Delf and divers other ſorts of Earthen & Glaſs Ware, conſiſting of every Article of the Kind uſually wanted Likewiſe, Choice Claret Wine, in Bottles or by the Gallon. Teneriff Wine in Quarter Caſks, Briſtol Beer by the doz or ſingle Bottle, Loaf & Brown Sugar. beſt Velvet Corks, Engliſh Garden Seeds of moſt ſorts, and many other Articles in the Grocery way. which will be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Peter Verſtille

ONCE MORE deſires

all Perſons that are indebted to him, either by Bond Note or Book or have any Accounts open, immediately to ſettle the ſame as he ſhall abſolutely put them into an Attornies Hands, if not prevented by an immediate ſettlement.—Said *Verſtille* has an aſſortment of GOODS, which he is ſelling off very cheap for CASH. Alſo, to be let the Houſe, Store, &c where he now dwells, in a month or ſix weeks at fartheſt, from this date—Inquire of ſaid *Verſtille*. or Mr *Eliſha Pitkin* Merchant at Eaſt Hartford.

Wethersfield. 7th April 1772

N B. *Shall leave with Mr. Stephen Mears in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe, a fine aſſortment of Engliſh Goods where cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied, cheap for CASH.*

To be ſold upon reaſonable Terms,

about 400 Acres of good Land, in Killingly Tompſon Pariſh, at preſent improved by Meſſieurs Joſeph Town and William Richards, but a ſmall Diſtance from the Country Road and Meeting-Houſe. Alſo, two lots of Land in Voluntown. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe the ſame, may know the Terms by applying to JOSHUA HENSHAW, Eſq; of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

[MAY. M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 385.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MAY 5, to TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1772.

Ezekiel Williams Esq

The SCOTCHMAN, No. III.

LONDON, February 1 1772.

AS ſoon as the addreſs of thanks was voted without a DIVISION or OPPOSITON to his Majeſty in the Houſe of Commons, upon his *Speech* from the throne, Lord North poſted away to *St. James's*, to communicate to the King the joyful news; George ſeemed highly pleaſed with his own *firmneſs*, and this *unexpected* unanimous addreſs of the *whole* houſe, he thought it a greater victory than that obtained by his uncle, the late Duke of Cumberland over the SCOTCH Rebels at the battle of *Culloden*, and inſtantly burſt out in the following exclamation. *O! I* am now happy to think I took the advice of my *mother* and my *faithful* miniſters, and treated the remonſtrances preſented to me with the contempt, (you very truely told me) they deſerved; by my *firmneſs* and perſeverance, theſe *factious* remonſtrants, as you juſtly termed them, are ſilenced, and I need not now fear any oppoſition to the meaſures of my miniſters. A few days after Manſfield, Grafton and Butler had a private conference with the King, the *unanimous* addreſs was again the ſubject of converſation, when they poiſoned his ears with the moſt fulſome adulation, and paſſed a thouſand encomiums on his conduct, reſolution, and courage; aſſured him the attention he had paid to *their repreſentations* and thoſe of his *mother*, was the only thing which deſtroyed the late FACTION againſt his government, and nothing, Sir, but a determination to ſupport your preſent miniſters can inſure you happineſs, they are your *beſt friends.*—The reply, "Perfectly ſatisfied with your attachment to my *perſon* and *ſervice*. I am reſolved to do it." Slavery ſeems pleaſing to the preſent degenerate ſons of Britain, and they may now ſit down quietly in their SCOTCH CHAINS, and rattle them.

When a place becomes vacant in any department under government, one of thoſe wretched miniſters, with which this nation is curſed immediately repairs to *St James's*, makes the king acquainted with it, and directly propoſes ſome miſerable PARASITE to fill it up, whoſe *abilities* and *loyalty* he expatiates upon for half an hour, or till ſuch time as he has *convinced* his Majeſty he is the *only* man in England fit for the employ, who can *ſafely* be truſted with the *ſecrets* of government. *George* liſtens with a *ſmile* of approbation to the TRAITOR's tale is ſurpriſed at the *goodneſs* of his miniſter, in being ſo careful to provide a PROPER perſon for his *ſervice*, but begs to know, what the emoluments of the office may be, if they appear *trifling* the King is ſatisfied, and all is ſettled; *if they are conſiderable*, his anſwer is, "I muſt have a little time to conſider of it." As ſoon as the miniſter is gone, the King ſets out for *Carlton Houſe*, or ſends for the Princeſs Dowager; if Lord Bute is in town, a private meſſage is inſtantly diſpatched, demanded, or rather *begged* of his preſence at *Carlton Houſe* or *St. James's* which ever place they hold the conſultation, if the SCOTCH minion happens to be in the country, an expreſs is immediately ſent to him, every circumſtance is minutely related, and they *beg* to know whether his lordſhip has any particular FRIEND to recommend, aſſuring him nothing ſhall be done till his anſwer is received. The *Thane* examines with a critical niceneſs, the liſt of CALEDONIAN REBELS, and a place is ſometimes kept vacant ſix weeks or two months, till one arrives by direction of his lordſhip, from the bleak mountains of the North; indeed Lord Bute upon two or three occaſions, did ſo far *condeſcend* as to SUFFER the King, or one of his acting miniſters to nominate to an employ, aſſuring his Majeſty, he had no perſon to recommend and therefore wiſhed he would pleaſe himſelf, and comply with the requeſt of ſome perſon in adminiſtration, who might apply for it.

In this SCOTCH manner are the affairs of the BRITISH EMPIRE managed, to the diſgrace of ENGLISHMEN, and the ruin of the nation. It is alſo notorious, that in almoſt every place where we ſend EMBASSADORS, CONSULS, &c. they are rank SCOTCH Jacobites, and ſome of the ſons of rebels taken in arms againſt the late King, witneſs *William Gordan at Bruſſels*, and the Earl of *Dunmore* Governor of New York, whoſe father was a priſoner upon parole of honour within the compaſs of five miles during life, for being concerned in the rebellion of 1745.

Will any man be ſurpriſed at the treatment the ſubjects of England meet with in foreign parts, when he reflects upon this ſhameful conduct of the King and miniſters; the farther we examine into the SECRET meaſures of this reign, and the artful contrivances of Lord Bute; the more reaſon we ſhall have to execrate the northern minion, and to lament the ſovereign's weakneſs. as well as his ingratitude, to the Engliſh and partiality to the SCOTCH,

The farther we examine into this reign the more abuſes we diſcover, no ſet of men I believe in any age or nation ever took more pains to ruin their country, than the miniſters of George the third, and I often think there will be great neceſſity for a long living hiſtorian to tranſmit their crimes to poſterity.

Among the many corruptions hardly touched upon, I cannot help taking notice how little they value the honour of the nation in chuſing none but the refuſe of SCOTLAND without fortunes, without abilities to repreſent his Majeſty in foreign courts. The honour of a Prince, till this reign, was always thought to be of more conſequence than that of a private perſon, and with ſo much the more care, thoſe ſhould be choſen and deputed upon all public embaſſes, who are beſt qualified to ſerve their country, and be a credit to their ſovereign. Not to mention the indignity offered to the Prince, in ſending miniſters abroad unfit for that employment, it draws a reflection on the nation becauſe it is natural for potentates to imagine, that thoſe who are ſent to them in public characters, muſt be conſidered at home, and, according to their abilities, to judge of the reſt of their countrymen.

We find too late, by the corruption of thoſe at home, and the weakneſs and ignorance of thoſe abroad, that our enemies find no great difficulty to obtain their ends; and the blood of ENGLAND's BRAVEST ſons, will ſoon be the price of SCOTCH villainy and ROYAL weakneſs. Was a man to form a catalogue to himſelf of the ſeveral (I would call them any thing but) Stateſmen ſent abroad for ſome years, in public characters, he muſt BLUSH for his ſovereign, and at the ſame time conſidering the miſerable ſtate of our affairs, TREMBLE for his country.

Embaſſadors ought to be men of knowledge, prudence, courage, and ample fortunes, not a parcel of needy, beggarly SCOTCHMEN, who are a ſcandal and diſgrace to the nation: It is impoſſible for a rebel SCOT to prefer the glory and welfare of *England* to his own private intereſt, he cannot withſtand, the force and charms of gaudy promiſes, glittering rewards and dazzling titles, though offered upon conditions big with the ruin of *this* country. Again, an Embaſſador ought likewiſe to have a proper correſpondence, in order to get the moſt early intelligence of what paſſes in the private cabinet, in the cloſets of other miniſters, and what ſchemes are ready to be put in execution, which he ſhould encourage, or endeavour to deſtroy, as they appear to have a good aſpect towards his country, it being often eaſier to fruſtrate a ſcheme before it is compleated than after. It is neceſſary alſo he ſhould be well verſed in paſt treaties, and have great quickneſs in the application of them; it is ſcandalous for an embaſſador to depend on his ſecretary, to do his buſineſs for him; and yet it is well known that ſome of our SCOTCH miniſters abroad cannot write a diſpatch without aſſiſtance.

Is it not ſurprizing then, that the King ſhould employ ſuch wretches, when it is a matter of the laſt importance to have able men in foreign courts; where there every action and expreſſion is taken notice of, and applied to their advantage or diſadvantage; to the honour or diſhonour of their country. But why ſhould we wonder at *any* thing a man does, who takes every thing upon credit, and never examines into the affairs of ſtate?

It is a melancholy truth that the King has not choſen one miniſter during the whole courſe of his reign only on account of his ignorance and incapacity, and being proper inſtruments for carrying into execution Lord Bute's plan of arbitrary power. The mercenary wretches, and abject tools employed by the miniſtry, may ſay what they pleaſe to gloſs over the blemiſhes (not to ſay worſe) of this reign, but I do inſiſt on it that a GOOD KING will uſe every reaſonable method to pleaſe his people and gain their affection; we have unfortunately experienced the reverſe for eleven years. Miniſters have been notoriouſly choſen whom the people diſlike and his Majeſty has deſervedly drawn on himſelf the contempt of his ſubjects, and hatred on their adminiſtration. When a ſet of men have made themſelves obnoxious throughout the kingdom, by their arbitrary unjuſt proceedings, and a majority of all ſorts of people call for a change, it is the duty of every King to deliver them up to the puniſhment they deſerve; and he certainly will, if he be not, like *Pharoah*. hardned to his own deſtruction. When this is not done, diſaffection rebellion, and civil war have generally been the conſequence. A prince, if it was put to him, either to change his miniſters, or loſe the affections of his people; if more generous motives will not influence him, he ought to conſider the unhappy fate of ſeveral princes, who obſtinately protected a wicked deſigning ſet of men.

Our miniſters, ſecure in the confidence of their Sovereign and a corrupt majority in the houſe of commons, are determined to purſue their deſtructive meaſures, ſatisfied that they are at *preſent* beyond the reach of puniſhment, and much to be lamented it is, that men, by dint of impudence bribery and villainy, ſhould be able to withſtand the reſentment of an injured nation, It is the prayer of all good men, that the time may not be far off, when the King will be no longer able to protect theſe miſcreants, the illjudged objects of royal favour. Princes however obſtinate, wicked or fooliſh, have generally ſooner or later repented of their conduct. I cannot conclude this paper better than giving the character of an evil magiſtrate from the writings of that great defender of public liberty, *Algernon Sidney*, who fell a martyr to the cauſe of freedom, thro' the inhuman *Jefferies*, the *Manſfield* of his time, in the profligate reign of *Charles* the ſecond.

" When a magiſtrate fancies he is not made for the people, but the people, for him; that he does not govern for them, but for himſelf; that the people live only to encreaſe his glory, or to furniſh matter for his pleaſure; he does not inquire what he may do for them, but what he may draw from them: by this means he ſets up an intereſt of profit, pleaſure, or pomp in himſelf, repugnant to the good of the public, for which he is made to be what he is. Theſe contrary ends certainly divide the nation into parties; and while every one endeavours to advance that to which he is addicted, occaſions of hatred, for injuries every day done, or tho't to be done, and received, muſt neceſſarily ariſe. This creates a moſt fierce, irreconcilable enmity; becauſe the occaſions are frequent, important, and univerſal, and the cauſes thought to be moſt juſt. The people think it to be the greateſt of all crimes to convert that power to their hurt, which was inſtituted for their good; and that the injuſtice is aggravated by perjury and ingratitude, which comprehend all manner of ill; and the magiſtrate gives the name of ſedition and rebellion to whatſoever we do for the preſervation of themſelves and their own rights. When mens ſpirits are thus prepared, a ſmall matter ſets them on fire: but if no accident happens to blow them into a flame, the courſe of juſtice is certainly interrupted, the public affairs are neglected; and when any occaſion, whether foreign or domeſtic, ariſes, in which the magiſtrate ſtands in need of the people's aſſiſtance, they whoſe affections are alienated, not only ſhow an unwillingneſs to ſerve him with their perſons and eſtates, but, fear that by delivering him from his diſtreſs, they ſtrengthen their enemy, and enable him to oppreſs them; and he fancying his will to be unjuſtly oppoſed, or his due more unjuſtly denied, is filled with a diſlike of what he ſees, and the fear of worſe for the future.—Whilſt he endeavours to eaſe himſelf of the one, and to provide for the other, he uſually encreaſes the evils of both; and jealouſies are on both ſides multiplied. Every man knows the governed are in a great meaſure under the power of the governor; but as no man, or number of men, is willingly ſubject to thoſe that ſeek their ruin, ſuch as fall into ſo great a misfortune continue no longer under it, than force, neceſſity, or fear, may be able to oblige them. But ſuch a neceſſity can hardly lie longer upon a great people, than till the evil be fully diſcovered and comprehended, and their virtue, ſtrength, and power be united to expel it. The ill magiſtrate looks upon all things that may conduce to that end as ſo many preparatives to his ruin; and by the help of thoſe who are of his party, will endeavour to prevent that union, and diminiſh that ſtrength, virtue, power and courage, which he knows to be bent againſt him. And as truth, faithful dealing, and integrity of manners, and bonds of union, and helps to good, he will always by tricks, artifices, cavils, and all means poſſible, endeavour to eſtabliſh falſhood and diſhoneſty, whilſt other emiſſaries and inſtruments of iniquity by corrupting the youth, and ſuch as can be brought to lewdneſs and debauchery, bring the people to ſuch a paſs, that they may neither care, nor dare to vindicate their rights; and that thoſe who would do it, may ſo far ſuſpect each other, as not to confer upon, much leſs to join in, any action tending to the public deliverance.

Theſe are the ſentiments of that brave Engliſhman and champion of public FREEDOM, upon the conduct of an ill deſigning Prince.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 27.

The late London Papers mention, that a ſecond Revolution is expected to take Place in Denmark—That ſeveral more Perſons have been arreſted there—That the examined Papers of the State Priſoners turn againſt them, notwithſtanding the Court ſhew them all the Lenity poſſible——That had not Count Rantzaw interpoſed, the Queen of Denmark would have fallen a Sacrifice to an enraged Populace.—That her Name is omitted in the public Prayers of Denmark, and that the late Princeſs Dowager Wales ſent Col. Keith £ 2000, for his ſtanding forth in Behalf of injured Innocence——That a remarkable Coolneſs appears between the Courts of Verſailles and Madrid——That the Spaniards have Deſigns againſt Gibraltar——That the French are on the Point of ſelling Corſica to the Infant Duke of Parma——That the Toaſts of the Day in London are, the patriotic Members of the Houſe of Commons of Ireland, (who have again defeated the Britiſh Miniſtry) and the Five patriotic Members of the Council of Grenada——That the preliminary Articles of Peace between the Porte and the Empreſs of Ruſſia are happily adjuſted——That Lord Camden hath gained great Honour in ſome late Debates in the Houſe of Lords——That the Lord Mayor of London hath been greatly cenſured in a Speech delivered before him by Alderman Sawbridge, for his Refuſal of a Common-Hall to the Livery of London——but that tho' the Lord Mayor hath refuſed them, the Sheriffs are ready to gratify them in that Particular, whenever they ſhall call upon them for that Purpoſe, which it was thought they would ſoon do.

NEW-YORK, May 4.

By a Letter from a Gentleman in Fort George, at Madraſs, in the Eaſt Indies, to his Friend in this City, dated the 11th of July laſt, we learn that no hoſtilities had then been commenced in that Part of the World between the French and Engliſh, as has been reported for ſome Months paſt.

Tueſday laſt his Majeſty's 26th Regiment of Foot was reviewed by his Excellency General Gage: The Officers and Soldiers made an elegant Appearance, and went through the Exerciſe and a Variety of Evolutions with the utmoſt exactneſs.——We hear the above Regiment is to go to Montreal in about a Fortnight.

Yeſterday Morning, about Half an Hour after Two o'Clock, a Fire broke out in a ſmall Building adjoining to the Diſtill Houſe belonging to Mr. Hildreth, occupied by Meſſrs. Belitha and Springall; the Flames ſoon communicated itſelf to the Diſtillery, in which there was a large Quantity of Rum, Sugar, and Molaſſes, which burnt with great Fury, ſetting Fire to the neighbouring Houſes, they being chiefly built of Wood, added greatly to the Rapidity of the Flames, ſome of the People having ſcarce Time to remove their Furniture, &c. and before Daylight nine Dwelling Houſes, a Store, and Chair Houſe, were reduced to Aſhes, and ſeveral others damaged. Mr. Hildreth's Loſs is computed at £ 1500. Mr. John Freebon, Ship Chandler, is a great Sufferer, Mr. William Irvin, Tavern Keeper, ſaved very little of his Houſhold Goods, Mrs. Jane Finley, who kept a Tavern, and Mr. Edward Reynolds, Taylor, ſuſtained a great Loſs in having moſt of their Furniture deſtroyed.

APRIL 6.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at the Illinois, dated at Koſkaſkias Jan. 1716

"ON the 17th of July laſt I went out to your plantation to ſee if your harveſt was gathered in, according to my agreement with the Frenchman I had hired for that purpoſe.—A few minutes after I entered the houſe, eight Kickapoo Indians, who had ſeen me riding thro' the *grade Prairie*, followed me into the houſe, and as I had no means to defend myſelf, they immediately made me priſoner.—From thence they conducted me thro' the Prairies to Wiotonoo (their town near the head of the Wabache river) where we arrived the ninth day of a moſt fatiguing march.——They rode my horſe by turns, but would never allow me the ſame indulgence.—On our arrival at the town, they ſtripped and painted me black, as is uſual with the ſavages when they intended to burn their priſoners.—The next day they alighted a fire, bound and laid me before it, and were proceeding to exerciſe the moſt cruel torture on me, when ſome French traders from Detroit, touched with compaſſion, interceded for my life, which, after two days conſultation, the ſavages agreed to allow on the payment of a very great ranſom; which, with my expencies to return here, &c. will coſt about three hundred pounds.—The 3d of Auguſt I left Wiotonoo, and arrived here the 15th, from a miſerable and diſtreſſing tour, which was worſe than death to undergo.

" Since we have had poſſeſſion of the Illinois country, the above nation of Indians, with their adherents, have taken ſeven Engliſh men and one woman priſoners, ſcalped one ſoldier of the 18th regiment alive, killed and ſcalped upwards of thirty Engliſhmen from the age of 18 to 30 years, and robbed Engliſh merchants boats and ſtores to the value of ten thouſand pounds—yet no meaſures are fallen on to chaſtiſe their perfidy!"

PHILADELPHIA, April 30.

Extract of a Letter from London, February 10.

" The Buſineſs of Parliament goes on, as I expected it would, exceeding ſmoothly. There was not ſo much as a Word offered in either Houſe againſt the King's Speech. The Commons have voted 25 000 Seamen for the enſuing Year, without a Diviſion. Every thing elſe is carrying on without Oppoſition; occaſioned, in a good Meaſure, from the Doors of both Houſes being ſhut againſt all Strangers whatever; ſo that the Patriots having nobody to declaim to, are quite tired out, and ſeldom give their Attendance. Lord Temple, I am aſſured, and Lord Chatham, I am told, will neither of them enter the houſe this Seſſion. Lord Camden ſeems to lie entirely quiet. In the City we have an excellent Chief Magiſtrate, by whoſe Means, and by the Diviſions among themſelves, the Patriots there are kept under. Even *Junius* has now fairly written himſelf down. This exceedingly factious Writer (who is ſtill concealed) ſeems to point his Malevolence chiefly againſt the King, the Duke of Grafton, and Lord Mansfield his laſt letter to whom is univerſally decried, as frivolous and groundleſs in the higheſt Degree.—We are at length, I hope, after a violent and tedious Hurricane, on the Eve of as long a Calm in Politics; indeed I can ſee nothing to prevent it. Lord North goes on calmly, ſteadily and firmly; & as his Hands are ſtrengthed by the full Confidence of his Maſter, who delegates to him the Powers neceſſary to his ſerving him with Effect, I really believe our domeſtic Government will acquire ſome Stability, and of Courſe, our Reputation with foreign States will ſoon be reſtored to that Standard, to which our Strength, Riches and Conſideration, ſo juſtly entitle us."

WILLIAMSBURG, April 9.

We are informed that the noted *John Eyre*, Eſq; who, though a man of fortune, was lately tranſported into this country for ſtealing paper, died about 3 days after his arrival; and that five-and-twenty hundred pounds in Bank Notes, and fifty Guineas, were found in his poſſeſſion. From ſome letters found about him, he appears to have been one of the greateſt miſcreants that ever exiſted; he had loſt a leg, and was of the moſt rueful figure, an index, as it would ſeem, of the depravity of his heart.

PORTSMOUTH, May 1.

We hear the Rioters in Hillſborough County, being ſenſible of their Error, have delivered themſelves up to Juſtice, and appear very penitent; a Court is ordered to bind them over for Tryal, which will come on before the Honorable Superior Court at Amherſt next September: They make great Promiſes, it is ſaid, never to be guilty of the like again, which it's hop'd they will ſtrictly obſerve as their Families are really to be pitied.

LONDON, March 2.

The Queen Dowager of Denmark is a woman of enterpriſe, ſpirit and intrigue. Poſſeſſed of ſtrong paſſions, ſhe leaves no obſtacles unconquered to gratify any deſire that contributes, even in a ſmall degree to promote her felicity. Ambition ſeems her predominant and ruling paſſion. Accuſtomed by long habit to ſtate artifice, ſhe can aſſume the character moſt foreign from her nature. In ſhort ſhe is, in many reſpects, another Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Her ſon, by a former huſband, is a youth of ſtrong natural abilities, and under the tuition of ſo capable a mother, it is no wonder if he imitates, in many reſpects, her example. The ſcheme of placing him upon the throne of Denmark is not a project of yeſterday, but has been long in agitation. The Danes, however, conſcious how much they ſtood in need of a powerful ally, have purpoſed to marry the Queen Dowager's ſon to one of the Princeſſes of Pruſſia. The King of Pruſſia had no objection to the match, provided there was a probability of ſeating the Queen Dowager's ſon upon the throne. How to effectuate this was the point; at length the conduct of the preſent King afforded a pleaſing proſpect to the conſpirators. His Majeſty, notwithſtanding all that has been ſaid to the contrary, very early indulged himſelf in every ſcene of debauchery; he grew fond of liquor to ſuch an exceſs, that was thought to impair his intellects. This furniſhed a pretext for the oppoſite party to put their plans into execution; and there cannot be a ſtronger proof of the King's weakneſs, than his ſigning a warrant for the impriſonment of his amiable conſort; nor a greater proof of his inebriety, than his being, at the time the conſpirators attempted to awake him, far removed from a ſtate of ſobriety. Thus matters ſtand at preſent. Every art is uſed to quiet the King's apprehenſions for his ſafety; but if the match ſhould take place between the Queen Dowager's ſon and the Princeſs of Pruſſia, we may venture to foretel, that ſome methods to remove the King, from an earthly to a heavenly crown, will be adopted and put into execution. The Queen Dowager is a great admirer of the works of Machiavel, and, as well as the Empreſs Ruſſia, is ambitious to become his diſciple.

We are informed, that the laſt packet from Denmark contained a letter from the Queen Conſort to his Majeſty, the contents of which are kept a profound ſecret.

NEW-YORK, May 7

On Sunday evening in 8 weeks from Falmouth, arrived the Harriot Packet, Capt Oake.

Yeſterday the Ship Grace Capt. Chambers from Briſtol arrived in 7 weeks and 3 days.

A Briſtol paper of the 14th of March, by Capt. Chambers, contains the following advices, viz. That on the 21 of Feb. count Struenſee, on his examination burſt into tears, confeſſed his guilt, and begg'd for mercy, owned that the queen had been guilty of infidelity, as well as many high crimes againſt the ſtate; on which ſhe was order'd into cloſer confinement, and all acceſs to her denied; of which, when the King was inform'd, he ſhed tears, and was ſhut up the reſt of the day. That he had deſired to ſee her once more, but was diſſuaded. That many perſons ſuppoſed witneſſes were ſubborned to ſwear againſt her. That the confeſſion of Struenſee had been extorted by the terrors of the rack, and that ſhe would certainly fall a ſacrifice, unleſs prevented by the interpoſition of Great Britain——Which had been declined——That it was reported the Count was beheaded before the window of the caſtle where the Queen was confined, and that head was alſo ſtruck off the 27th of February. That the Royal marriage bill had paſſed both houſes; That the Iriſh patriots, like thoſe of England had quarrel'd among themſelves, that a negotiation highly to the prejudice of Great-Britain, was on foot between the Courts of Denmark and Pruſſia, that the Duke of Grafton was gone on an embaſſy to France—That the famous Dudley, had confeſſed himſelf guilty of purjury in ſwearing that he was privy to the fire at Portſmouth, and was ſentenced to be tranſported.——And that the Duke of Glouceſter is not likely to recover.

BOSTON, May 7.

We hear that the duties on Tea, paid into the revenue cheſt have ariſen ſolely from the colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay. A *great ſign* that all the colonies are perfectly acquieſcent in the acts of trade, except the factious Boſtonians!

It is ſaid that the ſeveral ſhips which from time to time have ſneaked out of this harbour, are gone to cruize on the ſouthern governments, to prevent their trading like freemen with people againſt whom the laws of their country have not prohibited their commerce. Query, *Whether ſeizures on the above footing are not piracies, for which the captors ought to be* HANGED.

The 25th ult. a ſmall ſhock of an Earthquake was felt at Philadelphia.

Laſt Friday morning a new born male Babe was found in a pond at Lynn, with ſeveral ſtones tied round its body; we hear the jury of inqueſt agreed it was wilfully murdered by one Sarah Goldthwait, the mother of the infant, who was thereupon committed to Eſſex goal.

Another new born child was taken up laſt Saturday floating in Charles-River, ſuppoſed to have been lately thrown in there by its unnatural mother.

Sunday morning a man was found drowned in a Dock near Pulling's wharf; he was ſeen the evening before much intoxicated with liquor.

Bridgwater, May 1. 1772.

Laſt Tueſday an Oak Tree of 18 Inches Diameter, ſtanding a few Rods from the Houſe of Capt. Joſeph Gannett, was ſtruck with Lightning; which, from the Effects, is ſuppoſed to have entered the uppermoſt Part of the Trunk, about 15 Feet from the Ground, and ſtriking off the Top of the Tree, which conſiſted of three Branches, pierced downward into the Root, ſhivered the Body into numberleſs Pieces, and ſcattered them all around to the Diſtance of 14 Rods, when the Branches fell, with all their Tops inclining to the Root. At the Time it was ſtruck, Capt. Gannett was walking at about 20 Feet Diſtance from it, and was conſiderably affected by the Lightning, and much wounded in his Arm & Leg by ſome Pieces of the Tree. His Son ſtanding juſt without the Door of the Houſe, was ſtruck to the Ground, and rendered ſenſeleſs: By bleeding he revived, but remains weak and languid.

HARTFORD, May 12.

The 25th Day of April laſt, it was diſcover'd that the Cellar of His Majeſty's Cuſtom Houſe in New-York was open'd by falſe Keys, (as was ſuppoſed) as no Marks of Force appear'd on the Door, and Six Pipes of Wine, then lately ſeized, had been feloniouſly taken and carried away by ſome Perſon or Perſons unknown.——His Excellency Gov. Tryon has iſſued a Proclamation, promiſing his Majeſty's moſt gracious Pardon to any perſon concerned in perpetrating the ſaid felony, who ſhall diſcover any his accomplice or acccomplices therein, that the offender or offenders may be apprehended and ſecured, ſo that they may be dealt with according to law. The Collector and Comptroller have promiſed a Reward of £ 100 New-York Currency, to any Perſon who ſhall diſcover the Perpetrators of the above Felony, ſo that they may be legally convicted thereof.

⁂ As a conſiderable Number of the Subſcribers for the late Rev'd Mr. Hooker's Six Sermons, (lately publiſhed) have not ſent for the Books they ſubſcribed for, they are hereby informed that unleſs the ſame are immediately call'd for they will be ſold to any Perſons who ſhall appear to purchaſe them.

LEMMONS,

CHOICE Liſbon Lemmons, to be Sold by ISRAEL SEYMOUR in Hartford.

Stray'd or Stolen from

the Subſcriber of Barkhempſtead, a ſtout, able HORSE, 14 Hands high, of a light Bay Colour, a Star in his Forehead, a little White on one Side his Face, the top of his Main cut off, three white Feet, a Dutch Brand on his left Thigh, natural Trotter, and is very good in a Collar. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and deliver him to Mr. Seth Smith in New Hartford, ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and have all neceſſary Charges paid, by

ROBERT WHITFORD.

May 7. 1771.

TO BE LET, a convenient Shop for a tradeſman, ſituate on the Main-Street, Hartford, near the State Houſe. Inquire of the Printer,

April 20, 1772.

POETS CORNER.

On the FINE Hats worn by the Ladies.

A Fair one, whom her helmet veils.
Speaks *Pallas'* form, perhaps her mind,
Perhaps—for oft in ſenſe ſhe fails:
A beauteous head may be ILL-LIND.

From the LONDON MAGAZINE.

Praiſe of AGRICULTURE.

AGriculture began with our World, and was the Employment of its firſt Inhabitant, who was to get his Bread in the Sweat of his Face:

When Adam *dug and* Eve *ſpan,*
Who was then the Gentleman?

The ſecond Parent of our Species enter'd upon the Renovation of it with an Act of Huſbandry and Planting. His Deſcendants, the greateſt Princes and the wiſeſt States, have ever made this the Object of their Inquiries, Studies and Injunctions: They practiſed it themſelves, and made it a principal Point of their Politicks, to reward the improvement and puniſh the Neglect of it.

It is no wonder, Agriculture has been the Buſineſs and Amuſement of the World in every Age and Part of it, ſince it forces itſelf upon us, on Account of its Neceſſity, in conſequence of the Divine Appointment. Other Arts and Employments may ſerve for the Embelliſhment of human Life, this is requiſite for the Support of it.

Happineſs ſeems to have fixed her Seat in rural ſcenes: The Aſſembly, the lighted Room, the Equipage, the Embroidery, do not ſooth and entertain the Mind of Man in any Degree like the verdant Plain, the wavy Field, the artleſs Stream, the enamel'd Mead, the fragrant Grove, the melodious Birds, the ſportive Beaſts, the open Sky and ſtarry Heavens. And the Ladies muſt excuſe my Want of Taſte or Manners in thinking, the clean, tuck'd-up nimble Laſs makes a more pleaſing figure, than the Dutcheſs, who ſweeps half the Mall with her enormous Petticoat; and that the induſtrious Houſewife, who has made nine thouſand Cheeſes, and bred up half a Score luſty Children, is more amiable to the Eye of unprejudiced Reaſon, than the fineſt ſhe, who has made two Millions of inſipid Viſits, and propagated Tittle-tattle from one End of the Town to the other.

The Labours of the Country Life will riſe in our Eſteem, if, beſides their Agreeableneſs to our Nature and Frame, we conſider them as the Source of all the Wealth *of a Nation. Trade and Commerce, which are eſteemed the two great Fountains of national Wealth, cannot have a Place, but on the Foundation of this original and natural Employment.*

Agriculture not only furniſhes Wealth to a Nation, but Hands alſo able and willing to defend it, and is perhaps the beſt Nurſery of a good Soldiery in the World. And the Country Life, which thus qualifies Men for neceſſary Defence, naturally introduces a Diſpoſition, averſe to civil Tumult, and offenſive War: The Occaſion over, their Swords *eaſily convert into* Plowſhares, and their Spears into Pruning-hooks:

Agriculture was, perhaps, the Parent of all thoſe Sciences, Arts and Employments, which have ſince carried their Heads ſo far above her. But it riſes ſtill higher, and reads continual Lectures, not only in ſpeculative, but practical Philoſophy; it conducts to Morality *and every* ſocial Virtue, *and inforces a due Regard to and dependance on the ſupreme Being, in which conſiſts the Eſſence of* Religion.

Taken up by me the

ſubſcriber of Hartford, on the 16th day of inſtant April, a brown Mare Colt, 2 or 3 years old, with a ſtar in the forehead ſuppoſed to be a natural pacer. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

CLARK GIBBS.

April 20, 1772.

Paul Noyes,

LEATHER-DRESSER,
Living nearly oppoſite *John Whiting* Eſq'rs, and not far from the Long Wharf, in New-Haven; has to ſell,

A good Aſſortment of Deer-Skins, and Sheep-Skins,

Dreſſed in the ſame Manner, as thoſe that are imported from Philadelphia. Likewiſe, ready made LEATHER BREECHES.

Red and White Oak Boards, Plank or Staves will be taken in Payment, for the above Articles, as well as Caſh.

Said NOYES, ſells Writing, Sheathing, Whited Brown, large Brown & Bonnet Paper; and gives Caſh for all Sorts of clean Cotton or Linnen *RAGS*, coarſe or fine.

Tho. Hopkins,

HAS juſt received a Neat and General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell Cheap for Caſh, at his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford.

ALSO, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Indico, German Steel, Powder and Shot.

WHEREAS the ſubſcribers having advertiſed in the public papers, that they ſhould, on proper encouragement, eſtabliſh a STAGE COACH for the conveyance of paſſengers thro' the upper poſt road, to and from New York and Boſton, and that they had provided themſelves with two convenient Coaches for that purpoſe, and that they ſhould perform ſaid diſtance in one week—but as the ſame cannot be carried on without great expence, and they not meeting with the encouragement from the public that they hoped for, conſidering the uſefulneſs and advantage that would be to the public, they now propoſe to perform ſaid journey once every fort night only under the ſame regulations as heretofore publiſhed. Any gentlemen willing to become adventurers with the ſubſcribers in ſaid undertaking, by ſupplying horſes or otherwiſe, are deſired to give ſpeedy notice, which will prevent an unneceſſary number of horſes being purchaſed.

Jonathan Brown,
Nicholas Brown,

Hartford, April 28, 1772.

THE creditors of Mr. Samuel Cole, late of Farmington, an inſolvent debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles innholder in ſaid Farmington, on the firſt monday of June next, at one of the clock afternoon to declare their mind to the truſtees on ſaid eſtate, whether they would have the eſtate now in the hands of ſaid Truſtees apportioned among themſelves or otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

Solomon Whitman, } Truſtees,
James Wadſworth. }

Farmington, April 23, 1772.

STRAY'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Windſor, a ſorrel Mare, 6 years old, large ears, ſorrel main and tail, and white ſpots on the buttock, no brand, ſhod & cork'd a Pround, paces and trots, about 14 and [illegible] hands high, apt to break her bridle. Had on a newiſh ſaddle and an old Bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and if ſtolen, ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the Mare and Saddle recovered, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, if only the Mare, Three Dollars, paid by

SIMEON DRAKE.

Eaſt-Windſor, April 20, 1772.

TO be Sold a handſome Black Walnut Deſk, and Book Caſe, alſo a Black Walnut Deſk, half a dozen Black Walnut leather bottom Chairs, together with a round about chair, a good Clock and a good Chaiſe almoſt new, with the Harneſs fitted for one or two Horſes.

Inquire of the Printer.

To be ſold upon rea-

ſonable Terms, about 400 Acres of good Land, in Killingly Tompſon Pariſh at preſent improved by Meſſieurs Joſeph Town and William Richards, but a ſmall Diſtance from the Country Road and Meeting-Houſe. Alſo, two lots of Land in Valuntown. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe the ſame, may know the Terms by applying to JOSHUA HENSHAW, Eſq; of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

Peter Verſtille

ONCE MORE deſires

all Perſons that are indebted to him, either by Bond Note or Book, or have any Accounts open, immediately to ſettle the ſame, as he ſhall abſolutely put them into an Attornies Hands, if not prevented by an immediate ſettlement.—Said *Verſtille* has an aſſortment of *GOODS*, which he is ſelling off very cheap for CASH. Alſo, to be let the Houſe, Store, &c. where he now dwells, in a month or ſix weeks at fartheſt, from this date.—Inquire of ſaid *Verſtille*, or Mr. *Eliſha Pitkin*, Merchant at Eaſt Hartford.

Wethersfield, 7th April, 1772.

N B. *Shall leave with Mr.* Stephen Mears *in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe, a fine aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, where cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied, cheap for CASH.*

JUST IMPORTED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

William Ellery,

At his Shop near the Great Bridge Hartford,

A Large Aſſortment of Cream colour'd, Enamel'd, Gilt and Plain Queen's Ware. Alſo, Blue and White and Burnt China Ware, Torteſe Shell, Agate Black and White Delf and divers other ſorts of Earthen & Glaſs Ware, conſiſting of every Article of the Kind, uſually wanted. Likewiſe, Choice Claret Wine, in Bottles or by the Gallon. Tereriff Wine in Quarter Caſks, Briſtol Beer by the doz. or ſingle Bottle. Loaf & Brown Sugar, beſt Velvet Corks, Engliſh Garden Seeds of moſt ſorts, and many other Articles in the Grocery way, which will be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

WHereas all legal meaſures (by heretofore publiſhing in this paper have been taken) in order to collect a tax of thirty ſhillings L. M. on each right in two townſhips lately granted by the governor and council of the province of N. Hampſhire, the one called Stow, the other Mansfield, Theſe are therefore to notify all perſons whom it may concern that if the taxes due from the proprietors of ſaid Stow, are not paid to Stephen Sears of Sharon, and the taxes due from the proprietors of ſaid Mansfield alſo, paid to Jonah Barns of ſaid Sharon, by the 28th day of May next, then on ſaid day of May, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jonathan Gillet innholder in ſaid Sharon, will be ſold at public vendue, ſo much of the rights of the delinquents, as to pay ſaid tax, per us,

Stephen Sears, Collector for Stow,
Jonah Barns, Collector for Mansfield.

Hartford: Printed by EBENEZER WATSON.

[MAY, M,DCC,LXXII. NUMBER 386.]

THE
CONNECTICUT *COURANT.*

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MAY 12, to TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1772.

Meſſ. PRINTERS,

If the following obſervations may be thought ſerviceable, or entertaining they are offered for the uſe of the public.

EVER ſince people's conſciences have been releaſed from the bonds of the non importation agreement, we flow in goods; commerce not only meets with high encomiums, but is practiſed upon as the health and wealth of the country; and ſuch a notion has poſſeſſed the minds of people about trade and barter, that if two men meet and exchange a couple of cart-horſes, but juſt out of the reach of the crows; they think they may afford two or three days, to go about and tell of their gains.

Now while trade meets with ſuch a general approbation, I only purpoſe to ſhew, that ſome particular practices of it, are neither advantageous to the country, nor the practitioners themſelves. And pitch on the particular game of driving the pin as it is called. And for illuſtration, ſhall produce the inſtance of a young man, endowed with a good patrimoney in lands, who unhappily imbibed ſome principles unprofitable for his circumſtances. He drunk in a notion, that the earth might to a conſiderable degree be tilled on horſe back, and that it was cheaper to buy any ſort of creature than to raiſe it; and when any labour was eaſier to hier, than to do it with his own hands, and a penny turned was as good or better then a penny earned.

Upon theſe ſentiments he proceeded, bought him a fine ſaddle-horſe, well equipt; and then team, cows, &c. In a ſhort time there was an urgent neceſſity of paying for the horſe; he ſells the team to pay for the horſe, and cows to pay for the team, ſheep to pay for ſwine, &c. and jockied every horſe he come near, always keeping one for the bing of motion. By this time he began to think his commerce too much contracted, and went and indented with the maſter of a veſſel, for rum and ſugar to pay for ſtock he had bargained for. He made a looſing voyage drawing his rum; but this he aſcribed to ſome worm hole or leak in the caſk. His buſineſs now was to enquire into the captain of the veſſel's circumſtances, that he might make ſome turn; and found out that he had beſpoke ſome houſe furniture of a joiner, to ſet out his daughter, and poſts away to the joiner, and offers him a ſum to take him paymaſter, inſtead of the captain; and next agrees with the joiner to pay him in goods at caſh price, and gallops round the town with an empty purſe, to cheapen goods for caſh; but for want thereof, obliged to take them up on terms that the joiner made an abatement to diſcharge the debt. He was then diſcovered peeping into peoples hog pens to find ſome pork to pay the merchant; and when he had found that, he haunted a man night and day, for a piece of land adjoining to the man he bought the pork of, that he might diſcharge that debt; when he had accompliſhed that enterpriſe, and obliged himſelf to pay for the land, from a Barterer, he turned a borrower. His enquiry now was, who had paid, who had received, and who had got any money; and his buſineſs was peeping into coffers, and feeling peoples purſes;——a man could not open a cheſt, but he muſt know the contents of it; nor pull out his pocket-book, but his eyes were fixed upon it; and poſts from one to another, Have you any money? was his conſtant cry. One tells him, I have no money theſe hard times.—Another, I cant call in my money—Another, that half a dozen had ſpoke for his money—Another, that he was going forthwith to pay away his money—Another ſays, I formerly had money, but my daughters are grown from ſuckers to ſoakers, and have not a penny to ſpare—Another tells him I have married a young wife, and ſhe is proging for cloathes to dance in, when I am dead—Another ſays, the rogues have chated me out of my money--Another, I have been in the law, you know how it is with me.——At laſt one tells him, he had rather keep his money in his cheſt, than let it out at common intereſt.—Here he had ſomething to work upon—they talked for an hour, per cent. half per cent. and ten per cent. At laſt he obtained the money for a ſhort time, with a bond's-man for ſecurity. He was preſently put upon the look-out for more, and being in chace on the road, he met a man with a pair of ſaddle bags ſticking out on each ſide, and ſays to him, ſo friend, you ſeem to be well ſtuffed; have you any thing to trade in? and was anſwered, I am a broker from New-York, I have nothing but paper money to trade with. Good news, ſays the pin-driver, but it is marvelous that Connecticut people, who have ſo much credit and ſubſtance, are obliged to New-York for paper bills. But pray let me know what you would be at with your paper money? I am going to buy up Connecticut people, ſays the broker. The merchants in New-York, have found their Guinea voyages coſtly and dangerous, and have entered upon a plan to ſet up a ſlave-trade nearer home, in neighbouring colonies. They have ſubtilly for many years paſt, drained Connecticut of all their looſe corns of produce and caſh, and now are ſhaking a further advance on their ſubſtance. They well underſtand Connecticut people's foppery, and luxury, and that they carry on a trade but juſt beyond the end of their noſes, to ſupport themſelves in it. And at a coſtly rate ſubject themſelves to inceſſant and perplexing law-ſuits, and repeated duns for money, to carry on a petty merchandize, & are conſtantly whining after any thing that is called money. And therefore the Yorkers have pitched on Connecticut as the chief mart in the ſlave trade. Then ſays the pin-driver, do you give a good price? Says the broker, we ſtand by the ſteelyards. We have ſo begun, but I can't tell how long we ſhall hold out; but according as we find Chaps to deal with. If a man weighs current 200lb. we allow him to be worth 100lb. and then reduct tare and tret; that a man in pretty good caſe, and tolerably fledged, will amount to about 88 pounds. * Says the pin driver, it is hard indeed; but hard or ſoft, neceſſity obliges me to take it, and here he drove his laſt pin, and finiſhed the ſcene.

I ſhall trouble the public only with a few queries.

Firſt, Whether the perſon I have diſcribed would not have done better for himſelf and his country, if he had kept to his proper buſineſs, tilling his land, inſtead of trading and trucking ſuch a manner?

And in the next place, When it is evident that people are generelly ſo plunged in debt, that they are obliged to borrow money on land ſecurity, at high intereſt; whether the colony where they belong, had not better provide them a medium, and take the profit of their intereſt, than to force them to go into another government, for preſent relief?

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* *The Yorkers require double ſecurity, in lands, ſeven per cent. intereſt; and the broker five pounds for procuring and bringing the money.*

And in the laſt place, Whether it is not the concern of the legiſlature, that trade ſhould be carried on to the beſt advantage for the whole body of people to the government?

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, May 14.

By ſeveral Veſſels arrived here ſince our laſt from LONDON, we have the following Advices, Viz.

HAMBURGH, March 5.

THE 25th ult Count Struenſee had his third examination. We are aſſured that the queſtions to be put to him are in number 630, and that in his three examinations he had not given anſwers to above 200. The ſame day his horſes, together with thoſe of Count Brandt, (which are moſtly Engliſh ones and excellent in their kind) were ſold by auction. This gives reaſon to think that the fate of theſe two noblemen is fixed; and there are ſome who ſay, that an eccleſiaſtic had been admitted to viſit the latter.

LONDON,

March 11. The tea bill has paſſed both Houſes, and now lies for the royal aſſent.

A ſpirited altercation paſſed yeſterday, at the levee between the Earls of S—h and H—d concerning the royal marriage bill, which might have produced fatal conſequences, had not a great Perſonage interpoſed in order to conciliate matters.

March 22. The feuds in Ireland are ſubſiding very faſt; it looks as if the patriots could ſtick together no where; but when they come to a certain point of madneſs and abſurdity, to give it no worſe a name, they muſt for the happineſs of the community in which they breed, fall into diſſolution.

It is ſaid that as ſoon as the laſt meſſenger ſent to Copenhagen arrives, all the proceedings relative to the Queen of Denmark and the other priſoners in that Kingdom, will be publiſhed here by authority.

The Earl of Hillſborough had yeſterday a grand levee of Colony Governors, Agents, and Weſt India Merchants, at his Lordſhips houſe in Hanover Square.

March 13. It is privately whiſpered, that the Queen of Denmark's head was ſtruck off the 27th of laſt month.

March 14. The laſt Letters from Copenhagen adviſe that the Revolution which has happened took its riſe totally from the arbitrary & deſpotic Meaſures adopted and purſued by Count Struenſee.

Wedneſday Night at a Meeting of the Society of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, in the Strand, it was agreed to give a Premium of Thirty Guineas, as an Encouragement to the Planter of the greateſt Number of Vines in America, and to the Perſon who produced the greateſt Quantities of Annatto and Zebra Wood in any of the Britiſh Colonies.

Yeſterday a motion was made in the Houſe of Commons by Mr. Alderman Harley for leave to bring in a bill to reduce the high price of proviſions, and the ſame was ordered accordingly.

LONDON March 14.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of public Character in London, dated March 17. 1772.

"It is conjectured that the Draw-back upon Tea will not be continued after the 5th of July next."

From the above, we may expect, that the Act laying a Duty on Tea in the Colonies will be repealed the preſent Seſſion of Parliament.

LONDON, March 14.

A Petition was lately preſented to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland from an Officer of that Kingdom, praying for promotion; in which the Petitioner actually urged, as claims to his Excellency's conſideration, that *that his brains were knocked out in America*, and *that he was the father of two orphans, who had not a parent exiſting to furniſh them with the neceſſaries of life.*

March 16. We hear that the ſhipwrights in the ſeveral dock-yards are now buſier than at any time the late war; and expreſſes are continually arriving at one or other of them from the Admiralty. It is not even conjectured what the reaſon of this extraordinary expedition is.

We are informed, that ſoon after this Seſſion of Parliament, Lord North is to retire with a penſion, not inferior to that of Lord Chatham, as a ſmall mark of royal favour for his many great ſervices, but particularly for his unwearied induſtry about the royal marriage bill.

Warſaw, Feb 22. Captain Wenzel is arrived here this moment, with advice that the preliminaries of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte had juſt been ſettled and ſigned at the army of Count Romanzow that the general and a miniſter plenipotentiary from the Grand Signior, both duly authorized for that purpoſe by their reſpective courts; and that afterwards the Ottoman miniſter had diſpatched couriers to all the courts in friendſhip with the porte to inform them of this event.

Warſaw, March 4. The important news of ſigning the preliminaries of peace between Ruſſia and the Porte is fully confirmed. We do not yet know the particulars only that they are intirely to the ſatisfaction of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and were ſigned through the mediation of the court of Vienna. The ratification will take place the next congreſs, but it is not yet known where it will be held.

LONDON, *March* 19.

Yeſterday the Commons proceeded on the report of the Royal Marriage Bill, and debates ariſing thereon, it was expected they would ſit late.

On Monday the Houſe of Commons reſolved, nemine contradicente, that when any perſon ſhall from henceforth be brought to the Bar of this Houſe, to receive any Judgment of this Houſe, or to be diſcharged from the cuſtody of the Serjeant at Arms attending this Houſe or from any impriſonment inflicted by order of the Houſe, ſuch perſon ſhall receive ſuch judgement, or the order of the Houſe for his diſcharge, ſtanding at the Bar, unleſs it ſhall be otherwiſe directed in the order of the Houſe made for that purpoſe and that the ſaid reſolution be made a ſtanding order of the Houſe.

March 21. The Miniſtry have received certain advice of ſome dangerous deſigns hatching by the Spaniſh Court againſt Jamaica and ſome other places in the Weſt Indies.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Lincoln, is we are informed, to go to Copenhagen to fetch the Queen of Denmark.

LONDON, *March* 27.

From the frequent curriers that paſs between the Courts of London, Madrid, Verſailles and the Hague our politicians prognoſticate a freſh rupture in Europe, and even the peace lately concluded between the Ruſſians and Turks is urged in ſupport of their opinion, as if the former was deſirous of being at leaſure for a new ſcene of hoſtility.

The Attorney General, we hear, objects to the removal of the 60th regiment from Canada, inſiſting that by act of parliament this regiment is only bound to ſerve in North-America. It is true the Attorney General is right with reſpect to the condition on which that regiment was raiſed, and therefore his oppoſition to its removeal to Jamaica, where it has been lately ordered, is perfectly proper. Former Attorney Generals were not ſo rigid in preſerving the public with our troops as Mr. Thurloe; for this very corps was employed at the Havannah, even when Lord Camden was Attorney, contrary to the ſolemn ſtipulation of the kingdom.

The Duke of Ancaſter, and the Earl of Holderneſſe, are much diſpleaſed that the vacant blue ribbon is to be given to Lord North in preference to either of them.

Yeſterday after breaking up the levee at St. James's, Sir Edward Hawke, who was at Court, had the honour of a conference with his Majeſty; and it is ſaid, Sir Percy Brett, will command the ſquadron to be fitted out on an important expedition.

The Cadets at Woolwich are ſoon to be increaſed from 48 to 100 Men as in time of War.

March 28. The annuity of 2000l. per annum, which a ſociety of Gentlemen who meet at the Globe Tavern in Fleet-ſtreet, have reſolved to ſettle on Mr. Wilkes is to be raiſed in the following manner:—500 members to ſubſcribe 4l. a year each, of which one to be paid by each every quarter—by which they will be able to pay 500l. every month to Mr. Wilkes.

An event has happened within theſe few days which is likely to be productive of a war.—Certain advices have been received by our court that the French are embarking ten thouſand troops for the Eaſt-Indies. Lord Rochford, immediately waited on the French Ambaſſador who declared; that the above-mentioned ten thouſand troops were only intended to relieve the number, now in the iſlands of Mauritius and Bourbon. This anſwer not being ſatisfactory, a courier was immediately diſpatched to Verſailles, with a ſtrong and very ſpirited remonſtrance. Some of the troops, however, are ſailed; and it is ſuppoſed that a great fleet will be immediately ordered to the Eaſt Indies, to watch the motions of the French. The French regular force to the Eaſt-Indies, ſhould the above ten thouſand be permitted to go, will amount to twenty-five thouſand men.

Yeſterday Morning a meeting of ſeveral principal perſons in Adminiſtration was held at Lord Sandwich's houſe at the Admiralty, ſaid to be relative to ſome important naval affairs, which are expected to be very ſhortly the ſubject of parliamentary diſcuſſion.

No change takes place in the mourning till Eaſter Sunday; on the 12th of May, however, the Court goes entirely out of mourning, and on the King's birth-day, a grander circle is expected at St. James's than has been known for many years.

Lord North has received the blue ribbon, vacant by the Death of the D. of Saxe-Gotha. His Majeſty conferred it, without ſolicitation. His Lordſhip is, perhaps, the third garter; or even the ſecond, if Sir John Falſtaff was not a member, whoever ſat in the Houſe of Commons.

Notwithſtanding the ſilence of all the other papers it may be depended upon as a fact, that laſt Saturday evening an expreſs arrived from Ireland, relating to the White boys. The meſſenger did not ſtay above two hours, when he returned with an anſwer. The purport of it is ſaid to be, to put all the ringleaders of the mob to death without mercy. Perſons of greater conſequence are ſuppoſed to be concerned in the late riſing of the White boys than moſt people imagine.

On the 25th of March, the Bill for better regulating the Marriages of the Royal Family paſs'd the Houſe of Commons. [Great Oppoſition and warm Debates were made againſt the Bill after it was bro't into the Houſe.] At ſix o'Clock the Houſe divided, when there appeared 168 for its paſſing, and 115 againſt it. The Bill has alſo paſſed the Houſe of Lords, 90 for paſſing it, and 26 againſt it.

BOSTON, May 14.

A Gentleman arrived in Capt. Hall from London relates, that he was very lately in Scotland, and in many of the principal cities there that he was much ſurpriſed to hear the people in public Companies cenſure the preſent adminiſtration, for taxing the Americans without their conſent, and for attempting to have the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms exempted from contributing to the ſupport of government, &c. with the utmoſt freedom. It is not at all incredible that the miniſtry are put to their trumps if even Scotland begins to deteſt them.

We are informed that a fine Addition has been lately made to the noble library of Harvard College, by Thomas Palmer, Eſq; a young Gentleman who lately received his Education at that Univerſity, and has ſince made the Tour of France and Italy.

Monday Morning the Workmen began to take down the Rev. Dr. Cooper's Meeting Houſe.

HARTFORD, May 19.

Laſt Thurſday the annual General Election of Governor and Company of this Colony conven'd in this Place when the following Gentlemen were duly elected to the following important Offices, Viz.

The Honorable
JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Eſq;
Governor.
The Honorable
MATTHEW GRISWOLD, Eſq;
Deputy-Governor.

ASSISTANTS,

HEZEKIAH HUNTINGTON, Eſq;
SHUBAEL CONANT, Eſq;
ELISHA SHELDON, Eſq;
ELIPHALET DYER, Eſq;
JABEZ HUNTINGTON, Eſq;
WILLIAM PITKIN, Eſq;
ROGER SHERMAN, Eſq;
ROBERT WALKER, Eſq;
ABRAHAM DAVENPORT, Eſq;
WILLIAM SAMUEL JOHNSON, Eſq;
JOSEPH SPENCER, Eſq;
OLIVER WOLCOTT, Eſq;
JOHN LAWRENCE, Eſq; Treaſurer,
GEORGE WYLLYS, Eſq; Secretary.

ROLL of REPRESENTATIVES return'd to repreſent the ſeveral Towns in this Colony the 14th of May Inſtant.

Hartford County.
HARTFORD
COL. John Pitkin
Mr Benjamin Payne
Eaſt-Windſor
Maj Eraſtus Wolcott
Capt Charles Ellſworth
Farmington
Capt Fiſher Gay
Col Iſaac Lee
Middletown
Hon Jab. Hamlin *Spkr*
Capt Matthew Talcott
Colcheſter
Capt Henery Champion
Mr Daniel Foot

Chatham
Mr Ebenezer White
Mr David Sage
Willington
Capt Abner Barker
Mr Elijah Fenton
Eaſt Haddam
Mr Daniel Brainard
Capt Dyar Throop
Hebron
Capt Samuel Gilbert
Capt David Barber
Somers
Mr Reuben Sikes
Mr. Emery Peaſe

Haddam
Capt Jabez Brainard
Col Hezekiah Brainard
Tolland
Capt Samuel Chapman
Mr Samuel Cobb
Windſor
Capt Joſiah Biſſel
Capt Joſiah Phelps
Bolton
Capt Joel White
Capt Thomas Pitkin
Wethersfield
Mr. Eliſha Williams
Mr John Cheſter
Simſbury
Capt Hez. Humphry
Capt Judah Holcomb
Stafford
Capt Iſaac Pinney
Mr Joſhua Buller
Suffield
Mr Alexander King
Mr Gideon Granger
Enfield
Capt Ephraim Peaſe
Mr Edward Collins
Glaſtenbury
Mr John Kimberly
Capt. Jonathan Wells
New Haven County
NEW HAVEN
Mr James A Hillhouſe
Mr Samuel Biſhop
Milford
Capt John Fowler
Maj David Baldwin
Derby
Mr Joſeph Hull
Capt John Wooſter
Guilford
Capt Andrew Ward
Mr John Burgis
Branford
Mr James Barker
Mr Edward Ruſſel
Waterbury
Mr Joſeph Hopkins
Capt Timothy Judd
Durham
Col Eliſhu Chauncy
Capt James Wadſworth
Wallingford
Hon Benjamin Hall
Capt Macoc Ward
New London County
NEW-LONDON
Col Gurdon Saltonſtall
Mr William Hillhouſe
Norwich
Mr Rufus Lathrop
Mr Benja. Huntington
Groton
Capt Ebenezer Ledyar
Mr Nathan Gallop
Saybrook
Capt John Cockran
Capt Wm. Worthington
Lyme
Maj. Samuel H Parſon
Mr Samuel Selden
Preſton
Mr Samuel Mott
Col Samuel Coit
Stonington
Maj Charles Phelps
Capt James Noyes
Killingworth
Mr Theoph. Morgan
Col Aaron Eliot
Fairfield County.
FAIRFIELD
Hon Ebenezer Silliman
Mr Jonathan Sturgis
Ridgefield
Col Philip B Bradly
Mr William Lee
Stratford
Capt Theoph. Nicholas
Capt Robert Fairchild

Stanford
Mr Benjamin Weed
Danbury
Col Joſeph P. Cook
Mr Daniel Starr
Norwalk
Mr Thomas Belding
Mr Uriah Rogers
New Town
Mr Oliver Towſey
Maj John Chandler
New Fairfield
Mr Zachariah Towner
Mr Alexander Stewart
Reding
Col John Read
Mr Hezekiah Sanford
Greenwich
Capt John Mead
Mr Amos Mead
Windham County.
WINDHAM.
Capt Jabez Huntington
Mr Nathaniel Wales
Lebanon
Maj Wm. Williams *Clk.*
Capt Joſeph Trumbull
Plainfield
Capt John Douglaſs
Mr Jeſſe Spalding
Aſhford
Capt Benjamin Sumner
Capt Ward
Mansfield
Mr Conſtant Southworth
Capt Experience Storrs
Voluntown
Capt Iſaac Gallup
Mr Samuel Stewart
Woodſtock
Capt Eliſha Child
Mr Jedediah Morſe
Killingly
Mr Simon Learned
Mr William Danielſon
Pomfret
Col Ebenezer Williams
Mr Samuel Craft
Coventry
Mr Phineas Strong
Capt Eben Kingſbury
Canterbury
Col Jabez Fitch
Mr Benjamin Bacon
Litchfield County.
LITCHFIELD
Mr Jedediah Strong
Capt Lynde Lord
Goſhen
Capt Jonathan Buell
Capt Samuel Niſh
Salſbury
Col Thomas Chittenden
Mr John Evarts
Kent
Mr Ephr. Hubbell jun.
Mr Nathan Eliot
Torrington
Mr Ephraim Bancroft
Capt Amos Wilſon
Cornwall
Mr Thomas Ruſſel
Mr Heman Swift
Harwinton
Mr Joſiah Phelps
Maj Abijah Catlin
Woodbury
Mr. Daniel Sherman
Capt Increaſe Moſely
New Hartford
Capt Matthew Gillet
Capt Abel Merrells
New-Milford
Mr. Thomas Noble
Capt Sherm. Boardman
Sharon
Col John Williams
Mr Simeon Smith
Canaan
Maj Charles Burrall
Mr. Eliſha Baker.

LEMMONS,

CHOICE Liſbon Lemmons, to be Sold by ISRAEL SEYMOUR in Hartford.

Mr. WATSON,

After I had read your Paper of May 5. I chanc'd to read a Paſſage in a Sermon of the venerable Increaſe Mather, D. D. deceaſed, I have tranſcribed it, and ſend it to you, poſſibly it may be ſomething of an Antidote againſt Poiſon. The Paſſage is this.

"ALL Rulers ought to be pray'd for—*pray for all in Authority.* It was well ſpoken by "one of the *reformed German Divines* "that if poſſible, inſtead of cenſuring, and finding Fault with their "Rulers, which they are very apt to "do, would pray more for them, it "would be better for their Rulers, "and for themſelves too." To which I add this Maxim, viz. that they who weaken the ſoverign Power, weaken their own Society.

Your's, A. B.

His Honor the Governor, with the Reſolve of the General Aſſembly, now ſitting in this Place, has iſſued a Proclamation, continuing the Embargo laid on the Exportation of all Wheat, Indian Corn, and other Grain of the Growth and Produce of this Colony, and Meal and Flower manufactured in the ſame, by his Honor's Proclamation, dated the 18th of March laſt, (which terminates the 20th Inſtant) till the 15th Day of July next.

A few Days ſince a Child of Mr. Aſhbel Grant's of Windſor, about 5 Years of Age, drop'd down, and died in a moment—There was not the leaſt Appearance of any Indiſpoſition in the Child till the Inſtant it expired.

At the General Election held at Newport on the 6th Inſtant, the following Offices were elected, viz.

The Hon. *Joſeph Wanton*, Eſq; Governor. The Hon. *Darius Seſſions*, Eſq; Dep. Governor. *Henry Ward*, Eſq; Secretary. *Henry Merchant*, Eſq; Attorney General. *Joſeph Clarke*, Eſq; General Treaſurer.

RUN AWAY from me the ſubſcriber the 15th of this Inſtant May one Benjamin Willcox, a ſervant boy about 13 years old had on when he went away a blue coat, black waiſtcoat, ſtriped long trowſers, a felt hat, a very buſhey head of hair, browniſh complection black eyes, check linning ſhirt. Whoever will take up ſaid boy and bring him to me in Simſbury, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

ELISHA CORNISH.

Simbury, 18th May, 1772.

Simbury 18th May 1772.

To be ſold by Jonathan Humphry and *Son*, at their ſtore in Simſbury a Quantity of the beſt of wheat of laſt years growth at a reaſonable price, and alſo a quantity of the ſame ſort of wheat at Mr. Robert Branthwait's ſtore in Hartford at the water ſide, at the ſame price. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid wheat may have it if they apply by the fifth of June next, if the ſame is not diſpoſed of before that time by applying to ſaid Branthwait, or ſaid Jonathan Humphry and Son.

New, New, New
GOODS!
AT CALEB BULL jun's. Store in HARTFORD.

POETS CORNER.

On DRINKING.

WHEN I drain th' oblivious bowl,
Pleaſures wing my raptur'd ſoul.
My tongue, with love, and wine inſpire,
By turns relieves the ſilver lyre.
When Bacchus fires me with delight,
Grief ſhakes her ſable wings for flight;
And wrinkling cares then wing their way
To winds, that tempeſt all the ſea.
Be it fair abroad, or foul,
All is fair within my ſoul.
When I ſwill the roſy ſhow'r,
Life exerts her ev'ry power.
Bacchus, full of mirthful play,
Ever ſmiling, ever gay,
His round, plump, chearful face does ſhine
Roſy bright with roſy wine.
To the bliſsful bow'r I fly
With the fair to crown my joy.
When the nectar ſtreams I taſte,
With roſy wreaths my temples grac'd,
Smiling [illegible] my ſoul ſerene,
Of life I ſing the various ſcene.
When in wine I drown my woes,
Balmy fragrance round me flows;
While to my breaſt the fair does cling,
Of beauty, and of love I ſing.
When the wreath'd roſy bowl I drain;
Pleaſures dart through ev'ry vein;
My free ſoul at large expands,
In dance I join the choral bands.

LONDON, January 25.

We have been favoured by a correſpondent with the following authentic account of that extraordinary revolt which lately happened amongſt the King of Denmark's guards at Copenhagen: On Thurſday, December 24th, four companies of the foot guards (the fifth remaining on duty at the King's palace, until relieved by the Daniſh regiment) were aſſembled in order to be incorporated into five ordinary marching regiments; but being degraded, Mr. Nunſen's company laid down their arms, and declared, they would never ſubmit to ſerve in any other regiment, upon which this company was committed to the guard houſe. The King's company in order to deliver their comrades, had forced the doors when they thought of a proper method of redreſs, by complaining to remaining companies went to the King's palace at Copenhagen joined the company there on ſervice, and fortified themſelves in the inner court of the palace being reſolved to fight bravely if they ſhould be attacked. The other company being ſenſible that the weſtern gate of the town, as the neareſt to Fridrichſberg, would be ſhut, or well guarded went to the northern gate forced the paſſage, and when they came to the grand avenue that leads to Fridrichſberg they choſe a leader ſuppoſing that the dragoons would be ſent after them; the leader, remembering that they had been taught to oppoſe the attacks of cavalry in a ſquare battalion, formed one, and conducted his little army to the King's houſe, in the greateſt order with their muſkets ſhouldered. Their intention was to requeſt the King, either for diſmiſſion, with only the pay of a common ſoldier. The captain, ſeeing his company going to Fridrichſberg, got before them, in order to acquaint the Miniſter of their intention: the Miniſter ſent him back immediately, when he found they had reached the Aid-de-camp on duty, to tell them, that the King never intended to keep any body in his ſervice by force, and granted them their diſmiſſion. They returned immediately to the town, and wherever they paſſed, the inhabitants gave them money, and extolled them for their intrepidity and firmneſs. The two companies who had fortified themſelves in the inner court of the King's palace were not ſo eaſy to be quieted. Two General Officers went to them, flattered them, and ſhewed them a paper which they had pretended to be an order for giving their diſmiſſion; but they refuſed to leave their place of ſafety before they had ſeen that order with the King's name. All the grenadiers of the garriſon were then ordered to aſſemble, with their muſkets charged, in order to attack them, if they quitted not the palace before two o'clock in the morning; but ſofter means were uſed; the Generals delivered them, at one o'clock in the morning, their diſmiſſion, ſigned by the King. The inhabitants furniſhed them while they were beſieged, with victuals and wine and animated them not to yeild. The mariners were ready at the firſt ſtroke againſt the guards to aſſiſt them, and threatened to murder the whole garriſon. The 25th, in the morning, the carpenters of the King's navy, who are the braveſt of all the mariners, aſked the guards if they were ſtill injured, begged they might be called for whenever they had the leaſt reaſon for complaint, and they ſhould find them brave and faithful fellow citizens.

WILL Cover this Seaſon, at the Stable of the ſubſcriber in HARTFORD,
The famous HORSE

Ranger

HE is a Horſe of Size, Strength and Beauty, equal, perhaps, to any in America, of the true Barbary breed, bred in England. The Price is Twelve Shillings Lawful Money, the ſingle Leap and Thirty Shillings the Seaſon.

James Nichols.

N. B. He is the ſame Horſe that was in my Keeping the two laſt Seaſons.

☞ *Said* NICHOLS *deſires all Perſons indebted to him for the uſe of the above Horſe to make immediate payment, to prevent trouble.*

TO be Sold a handſome Black Walnut Deſk, and Book Caſe, alſo a Black Walnut Deſk, half a dozen Black Walnut leather bottom Chairs, together with a round about Chair, a good Clock and a good Chaiſe almoſt new, with the Harneſs fitted for one or two Horſes.

Inquire of the Printer.

To be ſold upon reaſonable Terms, about 400 Acres of good Land, in Killingly Tompſon Pariſh, at preſent improved by Meſſieurs Joſeph Town and William Richards, but a ſmall Diſtance from the Country Road and Meeting Houſe.— Alſo—two lots of Land in Voluntown. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe the ſame, may know the Terms by applying to JOSHUA HENSHAW, Eſq; of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

Peter Verſtille

ONCE MORE deſires all Perſons that are indebted to him, either by Bond Note or Book, or have any Accounts open, immediately to ſettle the ſame, as he ſhall abſolutely put them into an Attornies Hands, if not prevented by an immediate ſettlement.— Said *Verſtille* has an aſſortment of *GOODS*, which he is ſelling off very cheap for CASH. Alſo, to be let the Houſe, Store, &c. where he now dwells, in a month or ſix weeks at fartheſt, from this date.—Inquire of ſaid *Verſtille*, or Mr. *Eliſha Pitkin* Merchant at Eaſt Hartford.

Wethersfield, 7th April, 1772.

N. B. *Shall leave with Mr.* Stephen Mears *in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe, a fine aſſortment of Engliſh Goods where cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied, cheap for CASH.*

THE creditors of Mr. Samuel Cole, late of Farmington, an inſolvent debtor, are hereby notified to meet at the dwelling-houſe of Capt. Solomon Cowles innholder in ſaid Farmington, on the firſt monday of June next, at one of the clock afternoon, to declare their mind to the truſtees on ſaid eſtate, whether they would have the eſtate now in the hands of ſaid Truſtees apportioned among themſelves or otherwiſe diſpoſed of.

Solomon Whitman, } Truſtees.
James Wadſworth. }

Farmington, April 23, 1772.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
William Ellery,
At his Shop near the Great Bridge Hartford,

A Large Aſſortment of Cream colour'd, Enameld, Gilt and Plain Queen's Ware, Alſo, Blue and White and Burnt China Ware, Torteſe Shell, Agate, Black and White, Delf and divers other ſorts of Earthen & Glaſs Ware, conſiſting of every Article of the Kind, uſually wanted. Likewiſe, Choice Claret Wine, in Bottles or by the Gallon, Teneriff Wine in Quarter Caſks, Briſtol Beer by the doz. or ſingle Bottle, Loaf & Brown Sugar, beſt Velvet Corks, Engliſh Garden Seeds of moſt ſorts and many other Articles in the Grocery way which will be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

WHereas all legal meaſures (by heretofore publiſhing in this paper have been taken) in order to collect a tax of thirty ſhillings L. M. on each right in two townſhips lately granted by the governor and council of the province of N. Hampſhire, the one called Stow, the other Mansfield. Theſe are therefore to notify all perſons whom it may concern, that if the taxes due from the proprietors of ſaid Stow, are not paid to Stephen Sears of Sharon, and the taxes due from the proprietors of ſaid Mansfield alſo, paid to Jonah Barns of ſaid Sharon, by the 28th day of May next, then on ſaid day of May, at one of the clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Jonathan Gillet inholder in ſaid Sharon, will be ſold at public vendue, ſo much of the rights of the delinquents, as to pay ſaid tax, per ac.

Stephen Sears, Collector for Stow,
Jonah Barns, Collector for Mansfield.

Paul Noyes,
LEATHER-DRESSER.
Living nearly oppoſite *John Whiting* Eſq'r, and not far from the Long-Wharf, in New-Haven; has to ſell,
A good Aſſortment of Deer-Skins, and Sheep-Skins,

Dreſſed in the ſame Manner, as thoſe that are imported from Philadelphia. Likewiſe, ready made LEATHER BREECHES.

Red and White Oak Boards, Plank or Staves will be taken in Payment, for the above Articles, as well as Caſh.

Said NOYES, ſells Writing, Sheathing, Whited Brown, large Brown, & Bonnet Paper; and gives Caſh for all Sorts of clean Cotton or Linnen *RAGS* coarſe or fine.

Tho. Hopkins,

HAS juſt received a Neat and General Aſſortment of Engliſh and India GOODS, which he will ſell Cheap for Caſh, at his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford.

ALSO, Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Indico, German Steel, Powder and Shot.

WHERAS the ſubſcribers having advertiſed in the public papers, that they ſhould, on proper encouragement, eſtabliſh a STAGE COACH for the conveyance of paſſengers thro' the upper poſt road, to and from New-York and Boſton, and that they had provided themſelves with two convenient Coaches for that purpoſe, and that they ſhould perform ſaid diſtance in one week—but as the ſame cannot be carried on without great expence, and they not meeting with the encouragement from the public that they hoped for, conſidering the uſefulneſs and advantage that would be to the public, they now propoſe to perform ſaid journey once every fortnight only, under the ſame regulations as heretofore publiſhed. Any gentlemen willing to become adventurers with the ſubſcribers in ſaid undertaking, by ſupplying horſes or otherwiſe, are deſired to give ſpeedy notice, which will prevent an unneceſſary number of horſes being purchaſed.

Jonathan Brown,
Nicholas Brown.

Hartford, April 28, 1772.

[MAY. M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 387.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, MAY 19, to TUESDAY, MAY 26, 1772.

The Advice of Nabi Affendi, *(a famous Poet among the* Turks *who flouriſhed toward the End of the laſt Century) to his Son.*

THE firſt thing a man ought to think of is religion; it ought to be antecedent to the care of his fortune; is it not ſufficient to be informed of the great Truths it contains; theſe Truths ſhould be alſo practiſed.

Conſecrate the morning of your reaſon to the ſtudy of the ſciences; they are of infinite reſource in the courſe of life; they form the heart, poliſh the mind, and inſtruct man in his duties. By them men attain to honors and dignities; they recreate and amuſe us in proſperity; and become our conſolation in Adverſity.—But in vain, without aſſiduous application, will you be able to acquire the ſciences; they are the daughters of labour, and by labour only you will obtain their poſſeſſion.

Endeavour to adorn your mind with all ſorts of knowledge; on a multiplicity of occaſions in life they become highly neceſſary. How immenſe is the diſtance between the learned man and the ignorant! The brighteſt light compared with the thickeſt darkneſs, life with death, and exiſtence with nothing, feebly expreſs the interval that ſeparates the intelligent from him that is not. Ignorance is the poiſoned ſource whence flow all the ills that afflict this world; blind ſuperſtition, irreligion, barbarity, deſtructive of arts, march along with it; and ſhame, contempt, and meanneſs, bring up the rear.

The Arabic tongue, that tongue ſo rich in expreſſion, and at the ſame time ſo ancient that it appears to have begun with the world, that tongue which Abraham and his ſon Iſhmael ſpoke, and which from theſe Patriarchs down to us, has been preſerved in all its purity, ought to be the firſt object of your ſtudies; but you muſt not conſecrate the whole time of your youth to learn it.—Languages are only, as it were, the avenues that lead to the temple, where the ſciences have their reſidence.

Make divine and human laws ſubjects of your meditation. Theſe ſciences once acquired apply yourſelf to logic and phyſicks. Nurture your mind particularly with the reading of the beſt authors. Can a bird, without wings, dare to ſoar in the region of the air? The precious ſhell fiſh that contains the pearl is not found on the ſurface of the water; it is at the bottom of the ſea, and amidſt a thouſand dangers, that it muſt be fiſhed for.

The falſe ſplendour of riches dazzle the eyes of weak and avaricious men; let it not dazzle yours. They inceſſantly ſigh after the things they have not, and their inſatiable heart is a prey to a thouſand uſeleſs deſires. Let their misfortunes warn to make you avoid them.

The tranquility and happineſs of life conſiſts in being ſatisfied with one's condition. God, who placed you in it, is not ignorant of your wants. Put your confidence in his divine providence, and he will prevent them. Why is man ſo paſſionately fond of gold and ſilver? Theſe metals can neither allay his hunger nor his thirſt; they cannot even replace the more ordinary aliments. In vain ſhall the huſbandman hope to gather in an uſeful harveſt from a field ſown with gold and ſilver. Theſe two metals are not real riches; at beſt they are but the ſigns.

Be reſerved and circumſpect in your promiſes, but when once you have given your word, keep it religiouſly. Promiſes are debts, to a man of honor, which he ought faithfully to acquit himſelf of.

Avoid raillery; it often offends him who is the object of it. He that indulges this humour is the ſcourge of ſociety, and avoid him. Sacrifice no man to the paſſion of expreſſing a witty ſaying; like a ſharp arrow it pierces the heart of him againſt whom it is ſhot. Not that I would, as a rigid cenſor, baniſh an innocent pleaſantry, a ſlight trifling. Fine and delicate raillery is the ſoul of converſation, and makes its beſt ſeaſoning; but how few know how to play it off, and not drive it too far?

Keep yourſelf quite clear from all ſorts of detraction; it is baſe and mean to attack him who cannot defend himſelf, becauſe he is abſent. A detractor is univerſally abhorred; known to be ſuch, his company is generally avoided, none thinking themſelves ſecure from the darts of his envenomed tongue.

All men are equal; *virtue* only and not fortune, ought to place a difference between them. Let no man perceive the ſuperiority of your rank. Be acceſſible and affable to every one; true grandeur is humane. Affect not a diſdainful brow, nor an eye beſpeaking pride, and the contempt of others. Let your face, far from inſpiring terror, ſhow ſerenity wherever it appears, and declare the goodneſs of your heart. Uſe no harſh words to dependants, nor require from them ſervices more than they can well perform. Retain no hatred or animoſity againſt your neighbour; to create to yourſelf vexation, and to harbour reſentment, would be to renounce your own tranquility. The moſt noble revenge you can take for an injury is not to imitate him who has done it. Avoid particularly anger, and its ſubſequent diſorders. Enter into the troubles of your friends, and endeavour to mitigate them by your generous cares.— Profuſe when you oblige them, become very reſerved when, in your turn, you ſtand in need of them, and ſtrive never to burden them; this is the only way to preſerve friendſhip.

Diſſimulation, when not carried to exceſs, is ſometimes allowable in the commerce of life, eſpecially in regard to the wicked. We are not obliged to unveil our ſoul in their perverſe eyes. Too much ſincerity, in treating with them would hurt our tranquility, and trouble our repoſe.

Go not, as a vile paraſite, to preſent yourſelf at a great man's table. Time, like a rapid river, rolls on with impetuoſity, without ever returning, and runs to ſink in the abyſs of ages. What blindneſs, or rather what madneſs, muſt there be in loſing it by making our court to men who receive our homage with an air of ſcorn?

The beſt way of keeping a ſecret would be to reveal it to no one. There are, however, circumſtances wherein one is glad to pour it into the boſom of a friend; but he ſhould be well tried before hand to make ſure of his diſcretion. Fly thoſe who love only pleaſure and diſſipation, and whoſe minds are equally light and inconſtant.

Too great credulity, and extreme diffidence, are two oppoſite faults that ought to be avoided. We ſhould neither believe blindly all that is ſaid, nor doubt of all that is heard. The lamp of diſcernment ought to enlighten and ſhow us where truth is. Shut your ear againſt praiſes, moſt of them are dictated by baſe flattery, or vile intereſt. As to the praiſes of the wicked, we muſt never liſten to them; they never offer incenſe to you but to tarniſh your virtue, and make you criminal.

Never go any where without being invited with a good countenance; particularly, go only to the houſes where honor abides. Let the aſſemblies you may frequent be ſchools of virtues and not of vice.

There is a juſt middle between ſilence and a too great profuſion of words. We fly the ſilent man, and the great ſpeaker is reckoned the tyrant of converſation.—Nature, which has given us but one organ for ſpeech, has given us two for hearing; in order to teach us that we muſt hear more than ſpeak. Be conciſe in your narratives; the true way of pleaſing is to ſay a great deal in a few words, and to inſtruct by amuſing.

Speak to every one with a noble and becoming ſweetneſs, particularly never anſwer with tartneſs. To upbraid others with their faults is to act the cenſor in ſociety; men ſeldom pardon you for humbling them. Do not make too great a ſhew in converſation of the ſuperiority of your genius; it is a great art to put others in a way of making their wit ſhine. Their ſelf-love is flattered by it, and they are ſatisfied with you when they are ſo with themſelves. Be indulgent to thoſe that are leſs intelligent than yourſelf; God has not given to all men the ſame degree of light.

Do not abandon yourſelf to the dark windings of deceit; it is the portion of mean and daſtardly ſouls. It would be much better to give into the other extremity, & to paſs for a ſimpleton. Deceit is a deſpicable vice, and precipitates him into misfortune who delivers himſelf up to it. We are inſpired with deceit by the Devil, who makes us to go aſtray to be partakers with him in his infelicity. Lies dwell on the lips of the deceitful man, and his mouth is not opened but to deceive. He every where ſows ſedition, and kindles the fire of diſcord; but he is ſoon puniſhed for his malicious doings; Becomes the object of the public hatred and contempt, not one of his enterprizes is crowned with ſucceſs; and, as he is every man's enemy, every man ſtrives to thwart his deſigns. His days are poiſoned by trouble, and he dies at laſt in diſhonor. You are not ignorant of the proverb that ſays, "That ſooner or later, the "man of deceit is taken in the toils he had "ſtretched out for others." Deceit, lies, and calumny, are three monſters that have eſcaped from hell to ravage the earth. The goods, the life, the honor of our neighbour, are ſacred depoſites confided to us by the Almighty. To dare touch them would be to commit a horrid ſacrilege.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

AN Officer, who had a conſumptive complaint in his breaſt, was diſſolving ſome time ago, over a chaffing diſh of fire, in a very cloſe room, an equal quantity of white pitch & yellow bees-wax, with an intent of ſoldering ſome bottles; and after having breathed in for ſome time the vapour ariſing from it, he found the complaint in his breaſt greatly relieved. This obſervation (extremely intereſting to himſelf) determined him to continue for ſome days the ſame fumigation. He ſoon perceived a very conſiderable amendment, and at length was entirely cured.—This cure was very much talked of. Madame la Margrave de Baden was informed of it, and ſhe was deſirous that a trial might be made of this remedy in Dourlach's hoſpital, upon a ſoldier whoſe life was deſpaired of; the ſucceſs equaled every hope that could be conceived, and the patient was perfectly cured. In conſequence of which the Princeſs gave orders that this fact ſhould be put in the

Ezekiel Williams Esq

Carlſahue Gazette of July laſt, 1771, and the 14th of the September following. The ſame public paper confirms this recital, adding, that this remedy has been experienced with equal efficacy upon different people who were attacked with complaints in the breaſt; and that very many when even the lungs were ulcerated, and who were entirely given over, had been cured by this ſingle remedy.——It muſt be obſerved that the room in which the fumigation is to be performed, ought to be very cloſe ſhut up, and that the perſon ſhould walk about to ſuck in the vapour by degrees.

Mr. Watſon,

As the quotation from Dr. Mather, in your laſt, ſeems to me, ſomewhat ambiguous and defective, ſhall through the channel of your next paper communicate to the public, a ſecond edition with the neceſſary additions & remarks.

"ALL rulers ought to be prayed for—pray for all in authority," "that we may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godlineſs and honeſty. For this is good and acceptable in the ſight of God our Saviour, who will have all men to be ſaved and to come unto the knowledge of the *truth*." ſubjects as well as rulers. "The end of ſociety is the common welfare and good of the people aſſociated," ſays the learned *Wollaſton*.*

"Laws, (ſays the great Mr. Locke) ought to be deſign'd for no other, and ultimately but the good of the people." †

"The end of magiſtracy, (ſays a learned writer) is the good of civil ſociety."

Indeed it ſeems plainly to appear from reaſon, revelation, human and divine teſtimony, that government is of divine authority, deſign'd by God, to promote the perfection, glory, and happineſs of the human nature. It is likewiſe a maxim of the common law, that "the king can do no wrong." and this maxim I humbly conceive holds equally true, of every other inferior officer and ruler as ſuch, all being limited by law and oblig'd to promote the public good. And therefore, ſo long as they act agreeable to the nature of their ſeveral offices; and the great end and deſign of their inſtitution, they ought not only to be pray'd for, but ſupported, reſpected and obey'd. And if rulers find it poſſible to diſcharge their duty, make no doubt, by their example and authority, they will perſwade their ſubjects to follow their ſteps. And then if the people cenſure, that is, judge them, they will find no fault in them.

And if that Rev. *German Divine* had conſulted the Engliſh hiſtory, he might have been eaſily convinced, that people are not very apt to find fault with their rulers.

Millions of ſubjects have been injured and oppreſs'd under colour of law, and countenance of wicked men in authority, while perhaps it might be difficult to produce a ſingle inſtance of a good ruler, in the execution of his office, ſuffering much, either from the ſwords or tongues of his ſubjects————the people are not apt to complain till they are hurt. And then they have commonly born the oppreſſion of their rulers, long before they have actually been engaged to right themſelves. And for the truth of theſe obſervations, I appeal to the Moſt wicked, infamous reign of the Steward family, and the hiſtory of all nations.

"At Rome, (the baron Monteſquieu writes) magiſtrates of all denominations were accountable for their adminiſtrations, except the Cenſors." ‡ So that it ſeems to "cenſure" their rulers was not criminal at Rome. Right reaſon tells us, that the formal ratio, or rule of moral virtue, conſiſts in treating every thing as being what it is; or agreeable to its nature. And conſequently to ſpeak of, and treat a cruel tyrant and oppreſſor as ſuch. And a late elegant writer upon the common law ſays, "tho' there may be damage ſufficient accruing from it, yet if the fact be true, it is *damnum abſque injuria*; and where there is no injury, the law gives no remedy. And this is agreeable to the reaſoning of the civil law: *eum, qui nocentem infamat, non eſt æquum et bonum ob eam rem condemnari; delicta enim nocentium nota eſſe oportet et expedit.*" which for the ſake of the Engliſh reader, I ſhall render thus, "It is not juſt and reaſonable, that he that mentions the wicked deeds of a wicked man, should be condemned for that; becauſe it is neceſſary and expedient, that the wickedneſs of the wicked ſhou'd be known." § "He that ſaith unto the *wicked*, thou art *righteous*, him ſhall the people curſe, nations ſhall abhor him. But to them that rebuke him ſhall be delight, and a good bleſſing ſhall come upon him." ¶ "When the *righteous are in authority*, the people rejoice: but when the *wicked bear rule*, the people mourn." ‖

And now I freely own it appears to me, that we have a good warrant, from reaſon, revelation, and the laws of our country, to ſpeak of, and treat our rulers according to their works.

Amicus Bonorum Magiſtratum.

Connecticut, May 20 1772.

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* *Rel. Nat. Fol.* 273. † *On Gov. Fol.* 239. ‡ *Spt. Law. VI, Fol.* 76.

§ *Judge Blackſtone Vol. III Fol* 125.

¶ *Prov.* xxiv, 24. 25 ‖ *Prov.* xx.x, 2.

NEWPORT, May 18.

We hear from Grenada, that great Numbers of the Freeholders of that Iſland make a glorious ſtand againſt admitting Roman Catholicks, as Members of their Aſſembly, whom the Governor has miniſterial Inſtructions to admit; alſo that Numbers of the Proteſtant Members have refuſed to ſit with Roman Catholick Members, and that ſeveral Pariſhes have abſolutely refuſed to ſend any Deputies at all.

Laſt Saturday arrived here, the Sloop Hope, Capt. Grinnell, in 18 Days from Nichola Mole.——While Capt. Grinnell lay at the Mole, on the 26th of April, at 12 o'Clock at Night, after he had cleared out and got all his Papers ready for ſailing, Two Officers from the Fort, with their Swords drawn, entered the Veſſel attended by a Soldier, with his Muſket loaded with a Brace of Balls, his Bayonet fixed &c. Capt. Grinnel and his people being all aſleep, the Officers, &c. went into the Cabin, and demanded a Light immediately, and ordered Capt. Grinnell out of his Cabin, and ſearched the Veſſel; after which they confined him in Jail, and placed a Guard aboard the Veſſel: In the ſame Manner they treated Capt. Eſema Davis from Boſton, Capt. Brown from New London, Capt. Tucker from Salem, and Capt Martin from Philadelphia; and the next Day, when Victuals was ſent from the Veſſels for the Captains, it was not permitted to be given to them, till Application had been made to the Governor, reſpecting the Cruelty of depriving them of Food——All the Reaſon for this ill Treatment was the Governor's ſuſpecting thoſe Veſſels had taken in ſome Articles not allowed to be exported; but finding no ſuch articles, the Captains were diſcharged, after being obliged to give the Governor conſiderable, & pay the Charges of keeping Guards on board, &c.

ANECDOTE.

THE Pretender, in 1745, with great ſucceſs, made his way from Scotland into the north of England. The young Chevalier was much elated with expectation of finding the nation ripe for a revolt—imagined his arrival at the metropolis was daily expected—that the nation was in the utmoſt confuſion—and that his enemies were ſtruck with ſo great a dread, that they would hardly dare to oppoſe him. Fluſhed with theſe expectations, he advanced, with a party of horſe faſter than the body of his army, and arrived in Derbyſhire. The poſt, in the evening, arriving from London he ordered the news papers to be brought him; little doubting but that his moſt ſanguine expectations would be confirmed by news-paper intelligence. After looking them over, he could find little reſpecting him, excepting the following extraordinary advertiſement.

ADVERTISEMENT *with a* REWARD.

RUN away from their maſter in ROME, in the *dog days* of laſt *Auguſt*, and ſince ſecreted in *France*, two young *lurchers*, of the right *Italian* breed, being of a black dun colour, with ſharp noſes, long claws, and hanging ears; have been taken abroad for KING CHARLES the Second's breed, but a bitch from *Italy* unfortunately broke the ſtrain in 88 by admitting into the kennel a baſe *mongrel* of another litter; they are ſuppoſed to be upon the hunt for prey in the *North*; they go a full dog trot by night, for fear of being catch'd; they anſwer to the names of *Helter* and *Plunder*, and will jump and dance at the ſound of the *French horn*, being uſed to that note by an old *dog maſter* at *Paris*; they prick up their ears alſo at the muſic of a *Lancaſhire* horn-pipe; This is to give notice, that whoever can ſecure this couple of curs and bring them to the *Pope's-head* at *Rome*, near St. *Peter's* Church, or to the *Cardinal's-cap* at *Verſailles*, or to the *King's-Arms* at *Newcaſtle*, or to the *Thiſtle* at *Edinburgh*, or to the *Three Kings* at *Brentford*, or rather to the ſign of the *Axe* on *Tower-Hill*, ſhall have the reward of *thirteen pence halfpenny*, or any ſum below a CROWN, and the thanks of all the powers in Europe, except *France*, *Spain*, and the *Pope*.

N. B. They have each of them a *French* collar on, ſtamped with their father's *arms*, a WARMING PAN, and a *Fleur de lis*, with this inſcription, "we are but young puppies of TERNEY'S pack."

Beware of them, for they have got a ſmack of the *Scots mange*, and thoſe that are bit by them run mad, and are called JACOBITES.

This advertiſement ſo chagrined the Chevalier, *that he retired immediately to his army, ſoon after retreated back into Scotland, & on the 16th of April, 1746, the King's forces, commanded by his Royal Highneſs the late Duke of Cumberland, obtained a compleat victory, near Culloden Houſe, which put an end to the rebellion.*

Copy of a Letter written by Princeſs Charlotte *of* Mecklenburgh *(now Queen of* Great Britain*) to the* Pruſſian *Monarch when he entered the territories of her couſin the Duke of* Mecklenburgh Schwerin, *which is deemed a royal literary curioſity, and will ever be new on account of its manifold beauties.*

To the KING *of* PRUSSIA.

"*May it pleaſe your Majeſty*,

"I AM at a loſs whether I ſhall congratulate or condole with you on your late victory, ſince the ſame ſucceſs that has covered *you* with lawrels, has overſpread *my country* with deſolation.

"I know, Sire, that it ſeems unbecoming my *ſex*, in this age of *vicious refinement*, to feel for one's country, to lament the horrors of war, or wiſh for the return of peace. I know you may think it more properly my province to ſtudy the *art of pleaſing*, or to turn my thoughts to ſubjects of a more domeſtic nature; but, however unbecoming it may be in me, I cannot reſiſt the deſire of interceding for this unhappy people.

"It was but a few years ſince this territory wore the moſt pleaſing appearance; the country was cultivated, the peaſant looked chearful, and the towns abounded with riches & feſtivity: What an alteration at preſent from ſuch a charming ſcene! I am not expert at deſcription, nor can my fancy add any horrors to the picture; but ſure even conquerors themſelves would weep at the hideous proſpect now before me. The whole country, my dear country! lies one frightful waſte, preſenting only objects to excite terror, pity and deſpair. The buſineſs of the huſbandman and the ſhepherd are quite diſcontinued; the huſbandman and the ſhepherd are become ſoldiers themſelves, and help to ravage the ſoil they formerly cultivated. The towns are inhabited only by old men, women and children; perhaps here and there a warrior, by wounds and loſs of limbs, rendered unfit for ſervice, is left at his door; his little children hang round him, aſk an hiſtory of every wound, and grow themſelves ſoldiers before they find ſtrength for the field. But this were nothing, did we not feel the alternate inſolence of *either* army as it happens to advance or retreat, in purſuing the operations of the campaign. It is impoſſible to expreſs the confuſion even thoſe from whom we might expect redreſs, oppreſs us with new calamities:

"From your juſtice, therefore, it is that we hope for relief: To you even children and women may complain, whoſe humanity ſtoops to the meaneſt petition, & whoſe power is capable of repreſſing the greateſt injuſtice.

"I am, SIRE, &c.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Capt. David Webb, late of Wetherſfield deceas'd, are AGAIN deſired to bring in their accounts that they may receive payment. And all that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book, are deſired to ſettle them immediately, or ſhall be put to the diſagreable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an attorney.

MARY WEBB, } *Adminiſtrators.*
EDWARD BULKLY. }

Wetherſfield, May 20, 1772.

SAXE-GOTHA, (GERMANY) March 10.

THIS Morning about five o'clock died, at the palace of Friedenſtein, after a long and painful illneſs, in the 73d year of his age, his ſerene Highneſs Frederic Duke of Saxe Gotha, to the great grief of his ſubjects, over whom he had reigned near forty Years, univerſally beloved and reſpected.

Conſtantinople, (Turkey) February 3.

We have a great quantity of rice here. The Carolina rice ſells for ten paras (*about* 18*d. ſterling*) a buſhell more than the fineſt Egyptian or Italian rice, notwithſtanding its long paſſage.

LONDON, March 11.

The following anecdote of the Earl of Northington, when on his death-bed, may be depended upon.——Lady Northington being by the bed ſide, in converſation on the preſent ſtate of his illneſs, his Lordſhip told her "He muſt be d——d—he knew it very well he was ſure he ſhould be d—d." —Her Ladyſhip begged he would not talk in ſuch a manner—intreated him not to add to her diſtreſſes, by ſuch an affecting aſſertion of deſpair—it was too much for her to ſupport. —The dying Earl, however, kept repeating that "he ſhould be d——d —that the ſentence was irrevocable," and to that effect. The poor afflicted Lady implored him to be more compoſed, and, with great earneſtneſs, ſolicited that Dean F—— (who was one of the Noble Lord's jovial companions, and had been promoted by his influence) then below ſtairs, might be permitted to come up and pray by him: "There now" (replied the Earl) "that is the very thing—you have juſt hit the mark, my Lady—I ſhall certainly be d——d for making that fellow a Dean."

It is ſaid that no leſs than fifty Divorce Bills have paſſed this Seſſion of Parliament, and that an hundred more are preparing.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 8, 1772.

"Cooper and Horrax have preſented a petition for an American Biſhop, and are moving every ſpring to ſupport this pious inſtitution. Counter petitions ought to be forwarded from every opponent of this deſign. Lord North wiſhes to know upon what grounds to oppoſe it, and Hillſborough is not friendly to it; but the virtuous Duke of Grafton is, I am told very zealous. Something ſhould certainly be done, but I think no one denomination of Diſſenters, ſingly take the weight of the matter on them."

NEW-YORK, May 21.

Extract of a Letter from Newry, in Ireland dated March 31.

"The north of Ireland is in the greateſt confuſion it ever was ſince King James's time, [occaſion'd, it is ſaid by the landlords raiſing their rents ſo high that the poor cannot live, by ſome late laws for incloſing the common lands, and other impoſitions] There are it is ſuppoſed, in each of the northern countries, above 15,000 men who call themſelves Hearts of Steel, aſſemble in the evening at the ſound of horns, march in the night thro' the country, take all the arms and ammunition they can find, go among the great gentlemen and land holders oblige them to ſwear never to ſet their lands at above twelve ſhillings an acre, deſtroy all the leaſes taken at a higher rent, and oblige the landlords, to give new ones at that rate. All who join them, they ſwear to be true to the King and Hearts of Steel, with ſome other articles which are kept ſecret; each party has a poſt office for their letters: The whole army of the kingdom, both horſe and foot, are ſent againſt them, but cannot ſubdue them tho' many of their out ſcouts and all perſons that are ſuſpected, or have even been heard to talk of the Hearts of Steel, have been taken and ſent to priſon, ſo that the gaols are as full as they can hold, and the country is lying perfectly waſte, for not one labourer is to be had, except old men and women: God knows how the matter will end."

BOSTON, May 14.

FROM Turks Iſlands, we learn, that there is a great plenty of ſalt, both large and fine, that the price is low, and daily falling.

Yeſterday the inhabitants of this town met at Faneuil hall agreeable to their adjournment, when the committee appointed to prepare inſtructions for the repreſentatives reported a draft which was unanimouſly received.

The town have ordered an additional inſtruction to be reported on Friday next, whereby it is ſuppoſed to make the Judges of the Superior Court, independent both on the crown and on the people. Shou'd the deſign be effected, it would be productive of great good to this people.

The meeting ſtands adjourned to Friday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. when this important affair will come before the town; and it is hoped that people will generally attend.

Laſt Thurſday night about 11 o'Clock, a male child about four months old, carefully wrapped up in blankets, &c. was taken up on the Neck leading out of town, and the next day carried to the Alms-houſe to be taken care of.

The addition mentioned in our laſt made to the library of Harvard College by Mr. Thomas Palmer conſiſted of an "Account of the pictures, ſtatues, &c. found among the ruins of Herculaneum." This work was publiſhed a few years ſince, by order and at the expence of the King of Naples; and has been with great eagerneſs ſought after by the moſt reſpectable literary Societies in Europe; but was not to be procured without great difficulty. The ancient city of Herculaneum ſtood at the foot of Mount Veſuvius, and was deſtroyed by an eruption of that Volcano, 1700 years ago; ſuppoſed to be the ſame in which Pliny the natural hiſtorian periſhed. Being buried at a great depth, it remained unknown until about two years ago. Since the diſcovery, the ſearch in it for antiquities has been carried on at an immenſe expence; and a vaſt number of ſtatues, and inſtruments of various kinds brought to light; and what is more extraordinary, pictures, the colours of which are as freſh as if but newly painted.—Of all theſe curious remains of antiquity, which fill fourteen large apartments, there are elegant engravings in the work now mentioned, accompanied with particular explanations and learned notes. Mr. Palmer ſent at the ſame time, a complete ſet of the views, ſections, and elevation of all the remaining monuments of Roman grandeur, and of the moſt magnificent modern ſtructures, now ſeen in and about this city of Rome. This work is allowed by Connoiſſeurs to be executed with an elegance and exactneſs to ſatisfy the moſt curious obſerver.——The whole donation conſiſts of twenty large volumes in folio. It was accompanied with a fine painting of the laſt eruption of Veſuvius, in 1767.

Laſt week another fine preſent was made to that ſeminary of learning by the Hon. *John Hancock*, Eſq;——This Gentleman, who ſome time ago ſignalized his bounty to it, by preſenting to the library ſo great a number of the beſt authors as completely filled one of the alcoves, has now covered the floors of the library, the apparatus and philoſophy chambers with moſt elegant carpets, and the walls of the latter with a rich paper. Theſe coverings are ſuitable to the valuable treaſures there depoſited, and will not only ſerve to decorate thoſe beautiful apartments, but will conduce to the preſervation of the books and philoſophical inſtruments, which were in great danger of being injured by the duſt unavoidably raiſed in rooms ſo much frequented. By the munificence of benefactors, theſe apartments are probably made to exceed any of the kind in America.

HARTFORD, May 26.

On the Morning of the 19th of May Inſtant, departed this Life at Farmington, aged 40 Years, Mrs. TEMPERENCE PITKIN, the amiable Conſort of the Rev'd TIMOTHY PITKIN, and youngeſt Daughter of the late Rev. THOMAS CLAP, Preſident of Yale College. To the God of Nature indebted for her ſuperior Powers of Mind, for whoſe Glory it was her Aim to employ them. A Perſon of ſingular Underſtanding, remarkable for Meekneſs, Prudence, Sobriety and Calmneſs of Mind; conſtant in her Devotion to her God; in Friendſhip cordial; to the poor ſhe had a pitying Heart, and an open, generous Hand; the beſt of Wives, and the tendereſt of Mothers. She has left eight Children, one an Infant. Her Remains were decently interr'd on Wedneſday the 20th Inſtant, attended by a great Number of Friends and Acquaintance. A Sermon was preached on the Occaſion, by the Reverend SAMUEL NEWELL of New-Cambridge, from Pſalm xxxix, 9.— As ſhe liv'd greatly deſir'd, ſhe died equally lamented.

"*Religion's Worth? Aſk Death Beds: They will tell.*"

Elizur Hale,

Has juſt received from LONDON, in Capt. Calef, (lately arrived at Boſton)

A Great Variety of Drugs and Medicins, galenical and chymical; which are now ready for Sale at his Store in Glaſtenbury, at as low a Price as at any Store in the Colony— among which are ſundry Medicins commonly call'd for, and uſed in Families; as, Turlington's Balſom, Lockier's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Fraunce's Elixir, Hooper's Pills, French Barley, Shavings of Hartſhorn, Caſtile Soap, Iſinglaſs, Flower Sulpher, Salt Petre, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Liquorice Ball, Aniſe and Caraway Seeds, Oil of Olives, &c.

Where alſo may be had, ſundry Articles uſed by Dyers, Artificers and Chymiſts, as, Red Saunders, Turmeric, Aqua Fortis, Quick Silver, Crude Sal Armaniac, Antimony, Corroſive Sublimate, Aqua Regia, &c.

N. B. The beſt London Lancets in neat Caſes.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen

RAGS,

Of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

Hartford: Printed by E. WATSON.

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POETS CORNER.

An ODE. *Written in Sickneſs.*

OH, prime of life! Oh, taſte of joy!
Whither ſo early do you fly?
Scarce half your tranſient ſweetneſs known,
Why are you vaniſh'd e're full-blown?

The beaut'ous progeny of ſpring,
That tinge the zephyr's fragrant wing;
Each tender bloom, each ſhort-liv'd flow'r,
Still flouriſh till their deſtin'd hour;
Your winter, too, too ſoon will come,
And chill in death your vernal bloom.

On my wan cheek the colour dies,
Suffus'd and languid roll mine eyes;
Cold horrors thrill each ſick'ning vein;
Deep broken ſighs my boſom ſtain;
The ſalient pulſe of health gives o'er,
And life and pleaſure are no more.

B.

Mr. PRINTER,

The following Paſſage extracted from Plutarach's life of Focion, may Perhaps be agreeable to your Readers and without farther Introduction poſſibly not ill-timed.

"ASTronomers tell us, the Sun's " Motion is neither exact- " ly parallel with the reſt of the Orbs, " nor yet directly and diametrically " Oppoſite to them; but deſcribing " an oblique Line, with inſenſible " declination, he ſteers his Courſe, ſo " as to diſpenſe his Light and Influ- " ence in his annual Revolution, at " ſeveral Seaſons, in equal Proporti- " on to the whole Creation; ſo it " happens in political Affairs, that if " the Motions of Rulers be conſtant- " ly Oppoſite and Croſs to the geni- " us and inclination of the People, " they will be ſtomached as Arbi- " trary and Tyrannical, as on the " other ſide, too much deference and " indulgence to the Subjects, levity " and wantonneſs, has often proved " dangerous and fatal; but the gra- " tifying them in reaſonable and fair " Requeſts, when they are not maſ- " terly and inſolent, may Prove for " the Honour and Safety of the Go- " vernment: yet it muſt be confeſſed " it is a nice Point, and extreme " difficult ſo to Temper this lenity, " as to preſerve the Authority of the " Government, that it may not be " expoſed to the Affront and Con- " tempt of the People. But if ſuch " a bleſſed mixture & temperament " may be obtained, it ſeems to be " the moſt Regular and Harmoni- " ous of all others; for thus we are " taught, even GOD governs the " World, not by irreſiſtable Force, " but by perſuaſive Arguments and " gentle Inſinuations into our Minds, " bending them to Compliance with " his Eternal purpoſes."

L O N D O N,

March 27. What follows is a fact well known in the neighbourhood of Berkhamſtead; A few Sundays ago ſome choice ſpirits from London were regaling at an inn, when after dinner the liquor introduced the love of frolick, after the burning of hats and wigs it was propoſed to draw lots which of the company ſhould be hanged, and during the courſe of the bottle it was demonſtrated to the ſatisfaction of the whole company, that it was a death without pain. The lot fell upon a young man who had but juſt entered upon the fortunate eſtate of a bankrupt, however, whether he thought the advantages of bankruptcy not ſo great as it is in general believed, or he wiſhed to be in the faſhion of going out of the world in a ſtring, he determined to die hard, to die like a cock. A convenient place in the room preſented itſelf, and in an inſtant his own garters furniſhed the nooſe, the knot was fixed and the chair in a minute knocked from under him, but whatever was the opinion before about this death being without pain, the volunteer criminal made ſuch a kicking againſt the wainſcot, that the Landlord was brought into the room by the noiſe: where he ſaw the companions almoſt as black in the face with laughing as the young man with the agonies of death. The Landlord aſtoniſhed and diſtreſt at the ſight, cut down the almoſt expiring youth, and with the aſſiſtance of a Surgeon, and proper care he is ſince recovered, and it is remarkable that the firſt word he ſpoke after he recovered was, *I'll be hanged if I ever do the ſame again.*

New, New, New GOODS!

AT CALEB BULL jun's. Store in HARTFORD.

Simbury 18th May 1772.

To be ſold by Jonathan

Humphry and *Son*, at their ſtore in Simſbury a Quantity of the beſt of wheat of laſt years groath at a reaſonable price, and alſo a quantity of the ſame ſort of wheat at Mr. Robert Branthwait's ſtore in Hartford at the water ſide, at the ſame time. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid wheat may have it if they apply by the fifth of June next, if the ſame is not diſpoſed of before that time by applying to ſaid Branthwait, or ſaid Jonathan Humphry and Son.

RUN AWAY from me the ſubſcriber the 15th of this Inſtant May, one Benjamin Willcox, a ſervant boy about 15 years old had on when he went away a blue coat, black waiſtcoat, ſtriped long trowſers, a felt hat, a very buſhey head of hair, browniſh complection, black eyes, check linning ſhirt. Whoever will take up ſaid boy and bring him to me in Simſbury, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me

ELISHA CORNISH.

Simbury, 18th May, 1772.

Paul Noyes,

LEATHER-DRESSER,
Living nearly oppoſite *John Whiting* Eſq'r, and not far from the Long Wharf, in New-Haven; has to ſell,

A good Aſſortment of Deer-Skins, and Sheep-Skins,

Dreſſed in the ſame Manner, as thoſe that are imported from Philadelphia. Likewiſe, ready made LEATHER BREECHES.

Red and White Oak Boards, Plank or Staves will be taken in Payment, for the above Articles, as well as Caſh.

Said NOYES, ſells Writing, Sheathing, Whited Brown, large Brown, & Bonnet Paper; and gives Caſh for all Sorts of clean Cotton or Linnen *RAGS*, coarſe or fine.

Peter Verſtille

ONCE MORE deſires all Perſons that are indebted to him, either by Bond Note or Book, or have any Accounts open, immediately to ſettle the ſame, as he ſhall abſolutely put them into an Attornies Hands, if not prevented by an immediate ſettlement.—Said *Verſtille* has an aſſortment of *GOODS*, which he is ſelling off very cheap for CASH. Alſo, to be let the Houſe, Store, &c. where he now dwells, in a month or ſix weeks at fartheſt, from this date—Inquire of ſaid *Verſtille*, or Mr *Eliſha Pitkin*, Merchant at Eaſt Hartford.

Wethersfield, 7th April, 1772.

N B. *Shall leave with Mr.* Stephen Mears *in Hartford, oppoſite the North Meeting Houſe, a fine aſſortment of Engliſh Goods, where cuſtomers and others may be ſupplied, cheap for CASH.*

To be ſold upon reaſonable Terms,

about 400 Acres of good Land, in Killingly Tompſon Pariſh, at preſent improved by Meſſieurs Joſeph Town and William Richards, but a ſmall Diſtance from the Country Road and Meeting-Houſe. Alſo, two lots of Land in Voluntown. Any perſon wanting to purchaſe the ſame, may know the Terms by applying to JOSHUA HENSHAW, Eſq; of Boſton, in the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay.

TO be Sold a handſome Black Walnut Deſk, and Book Caſe, alſo a Black Walnut Deſk, half a dozen Black Walnut leather bottom Chairs, together with a round about Chair, a good Clock and a good Chaiſe almoſt new, with the Harneſs fitted for one or two Horſes. Inquire of the Printer.

LEMMONS,

CHOICE Liſbon Lemmons, to be Sold by ISRAEL SEYMOUR in Hartford.

JUST IMPORTED,
AND TO BE SOLD BY
William Ellery,
At his Shop near the Great Bridge Hartford,

A Large Aſſortment of Cream co'lour'd, Enameld, Gilt and Plain Queen's Ware. Alſo, Blue and White and Burnt China Ware, Torteſe Shell, Agate, Black and White, Delf and divers other ſorts of Earthen & Glaſs Ware, conſiſting of every Article of the Kind, uſually wanted. Likewiſe, Choice Claret Wine, in Bottles or by the Gallon; Teneriff Wine in Quarter Caſks, Briſtol Beer by the doz or ſingle Bottle, Loaf & Brown Sugar, beſt Velvet Corks, Engliſh Garden Seeds of moſt ſorts, and many other Articles in the Grocery way, which will be Sold on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

Stray'd or Stolen from

the Subſcriber of Barkhemſtead, a ſtout, able HORSE, 14 Hands high, of a light Bay Colour, a Star in his Forehead, a little White on one Side his Face, the top of his Main cut off, three white Feet, a Dutch Brand on his left Thigh, natural Trotter, and is very good in a Collar. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and deliver him to Mr. Seth Smith in New-Hartford ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and have all neceſſary Charges paid, by

ROBERT WHITFORD.

May 7, 1771.

STRAY'd or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber of Eaſt Windſor, a ſorrel Mare, 6 years old, large ears, ſorrel main and tail, and white ſpots on the buttock, no brand, ſhod & cork'd all round, paces and trots, about 14 and half hands high, apt to break her bridle. Had on a newiſh Saddle and an old Bridle. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Mare, and if ſtolen, ſecure the thief, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and the Mare and Saddle recovered ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, if only the Mare, Three Dollars, paid by

SIMEON DRAKE.

Eaſt-Windſor, April 20, 1772.

[JUNE. M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 38?.]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, MAY 26, to TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1772.

From the BOSTON GAZETTE.
To all true Engliſh American PATRIOTS, *both of the* CLERGY *and* LAITY.

They have caſt fire into thy ſanctuary O God plead thine own cauſe.—the voice of thine enemies, the tumult of thoſe that riſe up againſt Thee, increaſes continually, Pſalm 74.

The tongue——a world of iniquity——ſetteth on fire the courſe of nature, and is ſet on fire of hell. James 3. 6.

GENTLEMEN,

THE candor and nobleneſs of your character aſſures me that you will forgive my aſſuming the part of a Monitor, when you conſider the fervor of the paſſion which animates your hearts and mine,——*the love of our Country*, which continually ſtimulates me to do ſomething to ſave it from ruin. The *fire* which is kindled in our habitations, by notable incendiaries, Bute and his maſter, and his ſervants Bernard, H———n, Tryon, &c is far more detrimental than the late conflagration at Portſmouth, effected by partiſans of the ſame gang, and will infallibly conſume the whole fabrick of our conſtitution, unleſs we duly exert ourſelves to extinguiſh it. If the flame be *ſlow*, it will be nevertheleſs *ſure*. And, truly if the progreſs had been ſwifter, our danger, in my humble opinion, would not have been ſo great as it is. But now, you ſee, it ſpreads and and rages: the man is blind who cannot ſee it, and even abſolutely inſenſible who does not feel it. The important things which are humbly recommended to your attention, are *exemplary union, mutual free correſpondence, invariable ſteadineſs* and conſtant *endeavours*, in the circles of your reſpective ſtations, to *illuminate* and *excite* the *People. Theſe* are the proper *engines* which you know how to uſe. Your light and flame, my reſpected fathers and brethren, your light and flame is infinitely different from that *infernal fire* which we are now neceſſitated to oppoſe. Yours is of the etherial kind. It is your duty, therefore, to keep it alive and increaſe it by mutual reflection from face to face, and from heart to heart; and make it appear, in its genuine force and beauty, to all mankind. There is nothing imaginable can have a better tendency than the ſtricteſt *harmony* among the real friends of liberty. Therefore our enemies are plotting with all their craft and aſſiduity, to deſtroy it. Let us, in the name of GOD, let us diſappoint them. For which purpoſe it will be of ſpecial utility to *converſe often*, by ſpeech as well as writing,——to enlighten and ſtrengthen one another in the common glorious cauſe. And it is freely 'declared my darling wiſh' that you may thus prepare the way for another Con——n, (when requiſite)—and a Con——ſs too, in which it is hoped the Pr——t will not betray his truſt and his country.—As unity is always our ſtrength & glory it is now of the moſt intereſting moment, as we are engag'd in defence of our ineſtimble liberty, againſt adverſaries who are moſt firmly and faithfully united,—for our deſtruction;—for ſuch muſt be the extirpation of our liberty. Why, in the name of ſound policy, why ſhould we not be as cloſely compacted and as zealous in the beſt cauſe in the world, as others are in the worſt? In this one thing (unity) let us imitate and even exceed them. By ſuch emulation we ſhall beſt expreſs our abhorrence of their execrable purpoſe. And they will be mortified, even to the abyſs of deſpair, when they find all their attempts to divide us are in vain. The vengeance of Heaven muſt fall on the irreclaimable enemies of their country; for they are the greateſt of criminals——more worthy to be 'delivered into the hands of the executioner' than private robbers, aſſaſſins or murderers. One who is an enemy to his country, eſpecially after he has ſworn to be a friend, is ſuperlatively guilty and deteſtable. And ſhall we be ſo falſe and wicked to ourſelves, and ſo abandoned of Heaven, as to call ſuch a one our G———r? God forbid! Confuſion awaits ſuch men: juſt vengeance is in ſtore. May the righteous proſpect thereof incite us to reſolution and perſeverance. And let us truly love all true patriots becauſe they love liberty—the prime favourite of Heaven—Divine Liberty. And let us be quite as earneſt and vigorous to ſave, as ſome are to ruin their country——reſemble the eternal Patron as much as they do the infernal deſtroyer. It is not poſſible to be too ſtrenuous, or hold out too long againſt the ſervants of the original tyrant, who are determined to enſlave and brutalize us and our poſterity to the end of time. This fundamental doctrine you ought to deliver to your children, by your example as well as precept, to be tranſmitted inviolate, as the moſt valuable patrimony, and communicated by ſucceſſion to all future generations.

Let me now addreſs myſelf particularly to gentlemen of the clerical order. Sirs, tho' you well know the duty of your ſacred function, you will kindly ſuffer me to exhort you. Not only the ſouls of your preſent auditors are committed to your charge; but the univerſal welfare of all poſterity is now virtually become your religious care. And you may be inſtruments in the hand of God, to ſave all Americans, and conſequently all Britons too, from abject ſlavery for many centuries. It is demonſtrably incumbent on you now to be inſtant (*in ſeaſon——out of ſeaſon*) in public and private, in explaining and aſſerting liberty. And if ever there *was* a time to cry aloud and elevate the voice like a trumpet, it *is now*. Set your *faces like a flint*. You will not be enſnared by the fear of men; for you are ſervants of Chriſt. Some will upbraid you as *preachers of politicks*; but *their* diſpraiſe will be your *honor*. To *preach politicks* is ſo far from being matter of juſt *reproach*, that it is now a moſt *laudable*, becauſe a moſt neceſſary employment. Would to God that all his people were politicians:—ſo far as to know the things which belong to our civil peace and ſalvation. Every man, if not every woman, of common ſenſe, ought to underſtand the moſt eſſential Rights of the community, and to diſcern when they are manifeſtly invaded,——to judge whether *our privileges are all continued thus*, and to apprehend when there is an evident deſign formed to deprive us of all. Every one ſhould be taught the ineſtimable worth of good government, and, *conſequently*, that ſettled *tyranny* is worſe than even anarchy itſelf; tho' the latter is truly horrible. The divine Author of Liberty requires you thus to teach and exhort: and to this point our perfect law of liberty is full. And therefore I muſt profeſs it to be my fervent wiſh, and the favourite deſire of my heart, that you may all perſuade your people to come into the moſt firm, unanimous, explicit, and ſolemnly ſubſcribed agreement and covenant to ſtand faſt in the public libery to the laſt drop of their blood. For then 'we ſhall live if they thus ſtand faſt: And then we may alſo *depart in peace* having ſeen the *ſalvation* of this great People. It is now high time for them to *awake out of ſleep*; for now is our *ſalvation*, or our deſtruction, near; and the only way to prevent the latter is by the *vigilance*, united ſtrength and vigorous activity of the people. Therefore, Gentlemen, you are, as members of the Common wealth, and even as good ſoldiers of Jeſus Chriſt, obliged, in promoting *ſound policy* to encourage the growth of the *military art*;—the neglect of which is extremely abſurd and dangerous. Of this you need no proof; but you may prove to the people that it is their indiſpenſable duty to learn this art. In the preſent moſt critical ſeaſon, the Military is part of the armour of God. And we ſhould all, as one man, be in utmoſt *readineſs* to reſiſt, *even unto blood*, the cruel enemies of our liberty. To this important point, our attention ſhould be particularly directed, by obſerving that thoſe *enemies*, (ſome of them in contempt of *the oath of God*) aim to obſtruct that *readineſs*. Hence it is that *ſome* are advanced in the militia for their attachment to deſpotiſm, rather than real merit and capacity. We ſhould all be prepar'd for war;——except our good chriſtian friends the Quakers; whoſe conſcience, however, muſt allow them to *hire us* to fight for *their* freedom and property, lives and fortunes. You will, by your counſel and exhortation, be aſſiſtant to that ingenious friend the *Military Countryman*. I cannot forego this occaſion to thank that gentleman as well as Solon, Candidus, the American, the Elector, and other fine writers, whom all the friends of truth and virtue highly eſteem in love for their work's ſake. Their writings warm our hearts and animate our ſpirits, like the charms of poetry and the beſt concerted muſic. Their generous attempts to inſtruct and ſave us, ſhall be had in everlaſting remembrance and Heaven itſelf will reward them. It is ſurely the will of Heaven that we all be compleatly prepared for all events. The dreadful criſis haſtens with great rapidity; therefore it is parricide to neglect preparation to meet our enemies in the field. If we are unprepared, they will know it, & will not fear to attack us. If they attack us there muſt be a moſt horriable ſcene of ſlaughter and *garments rolled in blood*; or, which is *ſtill worſe*, we muſt immediately beat the chamade & ſubmit to everlaſting chains. There is no other poſſible alternative. That ſlavery by *conſent* of the enſlaved is more miſerable than that which is *forced*, is exceeding evident; for the former muſt be attended with *ſtings of conſcience* prepetually accuſing the ſlaves, of the baſeſt and moſt unnatural villainy, which infers a double weight of wretchedneſs; whereas they who are ſubjugated by abſolute irreſiſtable force, will be free from that *excruciating conſciouſneſs* of the moſt criminal ſelfmurder and of the higheſt treaſon. If therefore a civil war proſecuted to prevent ſlavery, proves unſucceſsful,—the war and ſlavery both, conſidered in connexion, is a leſs evil than the latter *can* be in a diſtinct and ſeparate view. If the Americans, including every *future generation* as well as the preſent, had a Repreſentative truly as well as virtually appointed to decide for us this important queſtion, whether it be better, for fear of a fierce and ſanguinary rencountre, to ſurrender all our rights and annihilate all freedom forever; or elſe to endure the trial of 'tribulation ten days', or ſo many years, or even a century, in hope of ſecuring liberty at laſt;———he would doubtleſs chooſe the latter, if he were wiſe and faithful to his conſtituents. To prevent, however, both war and ſlavery, we *muſt* be ready for *war*. But where, ſays an objector, are thoſe *future generations? I ſee them not*. True, we ſee them not now; but we *ſhall* ſee them hereafter, and they will behold *us* either with eyes of gratitude, or of indignation. We are now, by the will of the Creator, *their* Repreſentatives. If we betray not this ſacred truſt, we ſhall, in

Ezekiel Williams Esq

His glorious preſence, receive their univerſal applauſe,—they will riſe up and call us bleſſed. Surely that muſt be infinitely better than to be objects of their juſt eternal execration.

The black cloud now riſing fraught with balls of fire and menacing and horrible tempe[illegible] ſoon be over our heads!—You, Gentlemen, who conſider famine, peſtilence and earthquakes as motives to excite your people to religion and virtue:—But the preſent calamity is certainly worſe than all that ever befel this country from the firſt ſettlement to this day. When particularly in the late war our *foreign* enemies, for a conſiderable time prevailed againſt us, it was far from being ſo dark and diſmal a day as the preſent. This truth you will, with all your zeal and wiſdom, urge on your beloved pariſhioners to induce them to forſake their vices which are their great *reproach* and danger; and to practice all virtue as that which exalteth a nation.

Your people all profeſs the greateſt *abhorrence* of *Popery*. Let them know, therefore, that our unnatural foes, our falſe brethren, intend to eſtabliſh that wicked *helliſh religion*, as well as civil arbitrary government, among us:——and let them clearly ſee the intimate affinity and exact reſemblance between thoſe *tartarean twins*, *civil* and *eccleſiaſtical* tyranny.

But, to increaſe their *abhorrence*, and that they may deteſt the *thing* full as much as the *name*, let them have a true deſcription of that multiform bloody monſter *popery*. And let them know effectually what it is to judge and act agreeable to the true proteſtant character. This you will exemplify before them in its entire beautiful ſimplicity. Thus you may engage them to hate bigotry and ſuperſtition, and to love liberty and virtue, and to exerciſe mutual concord and charity. May the pleaſure of your Lord and Maſter ſo proſper in your hands,——and may you all lead your flocks to the glorious liberty of the Sons of God.

We conclude with preſenting a very humble petition to all true Patriots.

To increaſe the People's knowledge and conſequently their ardent and determinate love of liberty civil and religious, it has been propoſed to the Public by ſome of your number, that there be ſtated political Lectures, not only in every County, but in every Town and Pariſh. That this may be accompliſhed, is the preſent earneſt requeſt,——if your influence can effectuate it and, in your wiſdom, you ſhall think it ſuitable.

I am, Gentlemen, your very reſpectful
Friend, and humble Servant,
Maſſachuſetts, April 1772. FERVIDUS.

Mr. WATSON,

If the following appears in your next Courant, *One* of your Friends, *at leaſt*, will be obliged,

AS Rayment adorns the Body, ſo does Literature the Mind: And as Intelligence is the Glory of human Nature, and its diſtinguiſhing Character from Creatures denominated irrational, ſo it ought to be our higheſt Ambition to meliorate and cultivate the ſame, it being the only Principle in the compound Nature of Man, analogous to, and reſembling its Creator, and dignified with a Capacity of eternal Duration and Bleſſedneſs. But theſe ſublime Truths are at preſent much cultivated in our Land. I purpoſe to take a curſory View of Hiſtory, and political Learning—the Hiſtory of brave Actions, of which none are truly ſo except they are victorious, have a mighty Tendency to mould our Minds into a Spirit of Emulation and Likeneſs thereto; and on the other Hand, mean Actions have an equal Tendency to create in our Minds a Deteſtation and Abhorrence of them, as well as the Actors. But, as the labouring Part of Mankind in ſpecial, for whoſe Inſtruction I now chiefly write, cannot attend to read Libraries, and voluminous Books; yet I recommend it to every Farmer, Tradeſman, &c. thoroughly to acquaint themſelves with Salmon's Geography, which is a ſhort and compendious Hiſtory of the World, its Manners, &c. and would further intimate my Opinion to the Public, that the political, as well as many other Parts of Knowledge in this Country, has been promulgated, eſpecially among the Commonality, by News-Papers, *better and more general than by any other Way; the Expence is moderate, and the Advantage great; moſt of the Knowledge of our own Conſtitution of Government, Liberty and Property, and the political Meaſures made Uſe of, reſpecting theſe Particulars, have been communicated to the Public, more eſpecially to the Commonality, by this very Mean: Beſides the Contents of a News Paper are ſo ſhort, that it will not intrude upon the induſtrious Part of Mankind, in their ſeveral Callings, at proper Times, to read them. They are a ſucceſſive Hiſtory of ſucceſſive Affairs, and Tranſactions of Mankind, which is a mighty Prerequiſite for the Growth and Progreſſion of human Knowledge. In fine, without the Advantage of Hiſtory, of which News-Papers are a Part, Mankind could not be converſible or ſociable but in a very ſhort Circumference, for Want of external Objects for the Mind to reflect upon, the Deficiency of which is amply ſupplied by Hiſtory.*

A Friend to Literature & Knowledge.

Lathrop & Smith,

HEREBY inform the Public that the Partnerſhip in Trade lately ſubſiſting between us was diſſolved the 15th Inſtant by mutual Agreement. All Perſons indebted to us, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective Accounts with *Smith & Coit*, who will continue the Buſineſs (lately carried on by us) in the ſame Store—And all thoſe who have any Demands upon us, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, to ſaid *Smith & Coit*, who have undertaken to pay all Debts due from us.

LATHROP AND SMITH.
Hartford, 29th May, 1772.

Juſt Imported from LONDON,
And to be Sold by

SMITH and COIT,

At their Store in HARTFORD (being the ſame Store that has lately been improved by Lathrop & Smith)

A Large & freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS, Chymical, Galenical & Patented MEDICINES, (all genuine, and of the beſt Kind.) Surgeon's amputating and pocket Inſtruments of various Prices—Spices of all Sorts—a great Variety of Painter's Colours—Brimſtone, Copperas, Allum, Verdigreaſe, Ground Madder—Otter, (alias Arnotto,) &c &c. They have alſo for Sale, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Shaving Sope, Weſt-India Rum by the Hhd. or Barrel, Loaf and Barbadoes Sugar—Tortuga Salt——Madeira, Malaga, Teneriff and Claret Wines—a large Aſſortment of Books, treating upon almoſt every Subject——Writing Paper of different Qualities—Many other Articles in the Stationary Way, and daily expect from London a greater Variety of Books than ever their Store has heretofore been furniſhed with.

Said Smith & Coit (*both of them*) *purpoſe to give ſtrictly Attendance upon the Buſineſs, and flatter themſelves that the Prices of their Goods, Attention to their Buſineſs, and Treatment of Mankind, will be ſuch as will give general Satiſfaction to all Perſons who may favour them with their Cuſtom.*

SMITH and COIT.
Hartford, 29th May, 1772.

At the Staffordſhire & Liverpool Ware-Houſe, in King-Street,
BOSTON,

Ebenezer Bridgham

Has juſt received from Liverpool, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of,
China Glaſs, Delph & Stone WARE,

CONSISTING of the greateſt Variety to be met with in any Store in America, or perhaps in the whole World which were purchaſed of the ſeveral manufacturers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool, on ſuch Terms as enables him to ſell them as low as they are uſually ſold in London; and he will not be underſold by any Perſon in America. He has likewiſe Nails per Caſk Pipes, excellent old London Porter, Liverpool Ale, &c. &c.

N.B. *Country Traders may depend on having their Ware pack'd in the beſt Manners there being Packers provided from England for that Purpoſe at ſaid Store.*

Boſton May 25 1772. 6w

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the honourable court of Probate for the diſtrict of Farmington, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. John Webſter late of Farmington deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr Jonathan Root in Southington on the firſt mondays of July, Auguſt, September and October next.

Jonathan Root,
Jeremiah Curtiſs, } Commiſſioners.
Timothy Clark,

N.B. All accounts muſt be atteſted or not allowed. Farmington May 20, 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Litchfield, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Rev. Solomon Palmer late of Litchfield deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend to ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh in ſaid Litchfield, on the firſt tueſdays of July, Auguſt, September and October next beginning at two of the clock afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Abraham Kilborn,
Abraham Bradley, } Commiſſioners.
Ebenezer Marſh jr.

Litchfield, 25th May, 1772.

Run-away from the

ſubſcriber at Litchfield, a Negro man about 40 years old, Named Guinea, thick ſett, of a middleing height, for four or five years paſt was owned by Mr. Moſes Doolittle of Cheſhier, has lived for ſome time at Middletown and is ſuppoſed to be Lurking ſome where there about.—Whoever will take up ſaid fellow and return him to me ſhall have Two Dollars Reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

HEZEKIAH ORTON.

N. B. If he will return to his duty ſhall be kindly received and no puniſhment inflicted.

Chaiſe building and repairing, in all its Branches, carried on near the Great-Bridge in Hartford, by

CONSIDER BURT,

WHERE *any Gentlemen may have their Work done in the neateſt Manner and with the greateſt Diſpatch and the favour be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant*
Conſider Burt.

☞ *He has on Hand a neat Leather top* CHAISE *which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.*

LAST *Night (ſuppoſed to be ſtolen) out of the Subſcribers Stable a ſprightly dark brown Mare riſing of 14 hands, paces and trots Whoever ſhall take up and return ſaid Mare to the Subſcriber, ſhall have a Reward of Three Dollars and all neceſſary Charges paid by*

MOSES BUTLER.
June 2, 1772.

ERRATA in our laſt Page 2 Col. 1. Line 32 for *and* read *end*. L. 8 from Bot. after *condemnari*, add *delicta enim nocentium*. Col. 2 L. 14. for *Magiſtratum* r. *Magiſtratuum*. L. 18 for *Prov* xxxv. r. xxiv.

[*Concluded from the laſt Page.*]

Again, we would beg leave to repreſent, that thoſe few of us, who have ſome ſmall pittance of land, are great ſufferers by land of the ſame kind being all taxed alike, without any regard had to its value; as the land that falls to your petitioner's ſhare is generally of the pooreſt kind. Many times it ſo happens, that the land of your poor petitioners, not worth above 10 or 15s. per acre, is tax'd as high as the land of their wealthier neighbours, worth 20l. or more per acre. And further, we cant but think that cattle ſtand high in the liſt beyond all proportion to lands: This indeed does the leſs injuſtice, becauſe land and ſtock are generally proportionable: However, we can't but think the poorer ſort of people ſuffer ſomewhat by this; ſince many a one who has not a foot of land, keeps a cow to give milk for his children; whoſe daily labour pays for her paſture——Now, to have this cow ſtand in the liſt as much as eight acres of his rich neighbour's meadow, which is of more value than ten cows, is certainly oppreſſive to the poor. Again, houſes worth 5 or 600l. which will rent in ſome places for 30 or 40l. per year, ſtand no more in the liſt than 3l. and till a late law was made, nothing at all——no more than a cow or poor horſe worth ſcarce 20s. Was ever ſuch an unequal method of taxation heard of?

These are very obvious grievances your poor petitioners labour under, from the ſingular method of proportioning taxes uſed in this colony. And that your Honors may have a clearer view of the diſtreſſes our preſent mode of taxation lays us under; we would beg leave to repreſent to you the caſe of one of our number and that compared with one of his neighbours.—He lives in a ſmall houſe he hires at the rate of 40s. per annum He has eight children, the two eldeſt of which are boys, and more than 16 years of age: theſe he cant put out to learn trades, as he wants their help to ſupport the younger ones, one of which is an ideot, and another very ſickly. He has one cow (which he hires paſtured) and a hog, which is all his ſubſtance; his liſt therefore the year paſt is 61 pounds. The ſeveral rates he has to pay amount to ſixpence halfpenny upon the pound; ſo that his ſeveral taxes are 38s. he and his ſons have had to work five days each the year paſt at making and repairing high ways; which at but 2s. per day, is in the whole, 32s. two days each have been obliged to ſpend at training, which, with the neceſſary yearly expence of arms, ammunition, &c can't be leſs than 18s. ſo that this poor man is oblig'd to contribute four pounds one ſhilling to defray the charges of the public.—A near neighbour of his has 60 acres of choice land, all under improvement: he has no head but his own and tho' his farm be well ſtock'd, beſides ſeveral oxen and cows he has let out to ſome of his poorer neighbours his whole liſt amounts to but 85l. his rates are therefore 46s. add to this for five day's work at high ways ten ſhillings; as to training, having another choſe over his head while a ſerjeant, he has been excuſed for ſeveral years; ſo that all he contributes to the defraying the public charges, is 56s. not ſo much as his poor neighbour by 25s. and there are a thouſand other caſes almoſt as glaring as this. Sure if your Honors have any compaſſion, you will pity our caſe, and grant, in your Wiſdom, ſome effectual relief: tho' we are willing to contribute our Mite to ſupport the public charges; yet we can't but eſteem it a hard ſhip to pay more than ſome of our wealthy neighbours, and beyond all proportion to our abilities above others. We would not preſume to dictate to your honors in what way to grant us relief; allow us however (tho' in two low a ſphere to be petitioners) to ſuggeſt whether a land tax levied according to a valuation, either of the yearly rents, or real value, with a tax upon houſes, according to their value, together with exciſes on all articles of luxury and ſuperfluity would not be the moſt equitable method of raiſing the neceſſary ſupplies. But if your Honors think it would not be expedient ſo wholly to alter the mode of taxation, we would pray that the polls might be either wholly exempted, or ſet at ſome ſmall ſum, which would afford a very great relief to your poor petitioners—who, as in duty bound, ſhall ever pray.

The POOR.

WILLIAMSBURG, May 14.

Capt. Troop, from Glaſgow, is arrived in James River. By Capt. Troop we have papers to the 2d of April, which contain very little news. The Royal Marriage bill has paſſed both Houſes of Parliament; peace is concluded between the Ruſſians and the Turks which it is thought will only pave the way for freſh diſturbances in Europe; there has nothing tranſpired from Denmark only their Ambaſſador at our Court is recalled, which is looked upon as no good omen.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21.

From Savannah, in Georgia, we learn that on Tueſday the 21ſt of April, the General Aſſembly of that Province met, and twice made choice of Noble Wimberly Jones, Eſq; to be their Speaker but he was rejected by his Honour the Preſident; and next day the Houſe choſe him a third time when he declined taking the chair; then Archibald Bullock Eſq was elected, who being preſented to the Preſident, was approved of, and his Honour was pleaſed to diliver a Speech: And that on the Saturday night following, between eight and nine o'clock the Aſſembly was diſſolved.

BOSTON, May 23.

YESTERDAY being the anniverſary of the day appointed by the Charter for the Election of Councellors for this province, the great and general Court or aſſembly met at Harvard-College in Cambridge, at nine o'Clock in the morning; when the uſual oaths were adminiſtered to the gentlemen, who were returned to ſerve as members of the honorable houſe of repreſentatives, who alſo ſubſcribed to the declaration:—The houſe then made choice *unanimouſly* of Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS for their clerk; after which they choſe the honorable THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; their ſpeaker.

About nine o'clock his Excellency the Governor, with thoſe Gentlemen, of the Council who reſided in town ſet out from the Province-Houſe, being eſcorted by the troop of guards and about half after ten o'clock arrived at Harvard College, and being in the chair, a committee of the Houſe preſented the Speaker elect to his Excellency, who afterwards, ſent a meſſage in writing, agreeable to the Royal Explanatory Charter, that he approved of their choice.

About 12 o'clock his Excellency the Governor, accompanied by the honorable his Majeſty's Council, the honourable houſe of repreſentatives, went in proceſſion to the meeting houſe where a ſermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Moſes Parſons, of Byfield Pariſh in Newbury, from *Prov.* xxi. 1.

In the afternoon the two houſes proceeded to the choice of the follow- gentlemen as Councellors for the enſuing year, viz.

For the late Colony of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

The Honorable Samuel Danforth, Eſq; Iſaac Royal, Eſq; John Erving, Eſq, William Brattle, Eſq; James Bowdoin, Eſq; Thomas Hubbard, Eſq; Harriſon Gray, Eſq; James Ruſſell, Eſq; James Pitts, Eſq; Samuel Dexter, Eſq; Thomas Sanders, Eſq; Artemas Ward, Eſq; Benjamin Greenleaf, Eſq; Stephen Hall, Eſq; Caleb Cuſhing, Eſq; Timothy Woodbridge, Eſq; * John Hancock Eſq; * Samuel Phillips, Eſq;

For the late Colony of *Plymouth.*

James Otis, Eſq; William Sever, Eſq; Walter Spooner, Eſq; * Jerathmeel Bowers, Eſq;

For the late Province of *Maine.*

Nathaniel Sparhawk Eſq; John Bradbury Eſq; Jeremiah Powell, Eſq;

For *Sagadahock*, James Gowen Eſq;

At Large.

James Humphry, Eſq; George Leonard, jun. Eſq;

The Gentlemen with this [* Mark, were not of the Council laſt Year.

The Liſt of Councellors choſen Yeſterday being this Day, agreeable to the Direction of the Royal Charter, preſented to his Excellency the Governor, His Excellency was pleaſed to conſent to the Election of the Gentlemen before mentioned, except *Jerathmeel Bowers*, Eſq;

John Hancock, Eſq; declined taking his Seat at the Board.

HARTFORD, June 2.

A few Days ſince the only Child of Mr. Joſeph Camp of Newington, fell into a Kettle of boiling Wort, which put an End to it's Life in about 24 Hours after.

By ſeveral Veſſels arrived at Boſton from London ſince our laſt there is Advices to the 7th of April, but the Length of ſome Pieces neceſſary to be publiſhed this Day, leave us no Room to inſert them.

The Peace which was looked upon as ſo near between the Ruſſians and the Porte is now conſidered very differently; and it is tho't there will be another campaign. The Turkiſh Divan will abſolutely not accept of the conditions propoſed by Ruſſia.

☞ T*HE Committee appointed by the Gentlemen Merchants, &c. at Hartford, on the 23d of May, 1770 — having, purſuant to their Advertiſement of the 26th of February laſt, met at Hartford, and received and examined the ſeveral Claims for the Bounties or Premiums laid in——And having received and allowed Claims to the Amount of but one Half of the Sums ſubſcribed, the Subſcribers who have hitherto neglected to pay the ſeveral Sums by them ſubſcribed, are requeſted, without Delay, to pay the one Half of ſaid Sums, to Doct. SOLOMON SMITH, Treaſurer, that he may be enabled to pay off ſaid Sums ſo claimed, and allowed.*

Signed per Order of the Committee,
SILAS DEANE, Clerk.

ELIZUR HALE,

Has juſt received from LONDON, in Capt. Calef, (lately arrived at Boſton)

A Great Variety of Drugs and Medicins, galenical and chymical; which are now ready for Sale at his Store in Glaſtenbury, at as low a Price as at any Store in the Colony—among which are ſundry Medicins commonly call'd for, and uſed in Families; as, Turlington's Balſom, Lockier's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Freance's Elixir, Hooper's Pills, French Barley, Shavings of Hartſhorn, Caſtile Soap, Iſinglaſs, Flower Sulpher, Salt Petre, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Liquoriſe Ball, Aniſe and Caraway Seeds, Oil of Olives, &c.

Where alſo may be had, ſundry Articles uſed by Dyers, Artificers and Chymiſts, as, Red Saunders, Turmerice, Madder, Crude Tartar, White Arſnic, Cochineal, Borax, Verdigreaſe, Rozin, Aqua Fortis, Quick Silver, Crude Sal Armoniac, Antimony, Corroſive Sublimate, Aqua Regia &c.

N. B. The beſt London Lancets in neat Caſes.

POETS CORNER.

A SONG.

WHEN to the ſea the ſun returns,
How univerſal nature mourns!
A ſable ſhroud o'er all is ſpread,
As if this lower world lay dead.
In louder murmurs flows each flood;
In darker horrors waves each wood;
Echo of ſlighted love complains,
While *ſilence* ſits on all the plains.
So, when my fair is from my ſight,
My ſun is ſet, with me 'tis night,
Forſook by every chearful grace,
Then ſorrow ſaddens all my face.
My boſom heaves with frequent ſighs,
Tears burſt unbidden from my eyes;
Alone I mourn my abſent love,
And tell my grief to ev'ry grove:

Mr. WATSON,

SIR,

By inſerting the following in your paper you will do a deed of charity to a great number of poor people, too poor to become your cuſtomers, which is a petition got ready to prefer to the General Aſſembly, but have no money to bring it forward.

THE CRY OF THE POOR.

To the General Aſſembly of the Colony of Connecticut now ſitting at Hartford.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONORS,

YOUR petitioners, the Poor of the Colony of Connecticut, beg leave humbly to repreſent to your Honors, that they labour under very great and grievous burdens, from the very unequal method of levying taxes, that takes place in this colony: by which your petitioners, are greatly diſtreſſed and diſcouraged;—many times ſtrained upon and their little ALL taken away to pay their taxes:——Yea many of us are ſo poor, we have not ſubſtance enough in the world to pay the taxes laid upon us in a ſingle year. Our caſe is the more diſtreſſing, as we have none that can feelingly repreſent our grievances in the General Aſſemby; that body being generally compoſed of men of intereſt; who muſt be ſo far from perſonally feeling the burdens we groan under, that they are eaſed by the taxes laid upon us. But we have that confidence in the juſtice and clemency of your Honors, as to reſt aſſured, that it is rather owing to an inattention to the real grievances we labour under, that we have not had redreſs in times paſt, than to any ſordid conſiderations of intereſt; and we cant but entertain the moſt ſanguine hopes, that upon hearing our caſe fairly repreſented, you will grant us the relief we pray for.

The mode of proportioning taxes now practiſed in this colony, we would beg leave to repreſent, is very unequal and oppreſſive to the poor.

Your Honors very well know, that full one third at leaſt of the liſt of the colony is made up of polls: ſo that full one third of the Colony, County, Town and Society charges is defrayed by a poll tax. The mending, repairing and making high ways, which is a very conſiderable public charge, is ſupported wholly by a poll tax, in moſt places it requires four or five days work from every perſon in a year, which is near or quite equal to the whole Colony tax this preſent year. Again the maintaining and ſupporting the militia is wholly by a poll tax. Every man, however poor, is obliged by law to ſpend two days in the year in military exerciſes, and to provide himſelf with arms and ammunition at his own expence; which cannot be eſtimated at leſs than a poll tax of ſix ſhillings per annum, to every one that trains: now as very few of the poor can be exempted from training, this tax is levied much more generally on them than on the rich. Thus we ſhall find that more than half of our public expences are defrayed by a poll tax; as will evidently appear from the following calculation: the Colony, Town, Faculty, &c taxes, take one place with another, will this preſent year, amount to about ſix pence on the pound, nine ſhillings will then be raiſed upon each poll, while eighteen ſhillings is raiſed upon eſtates; as the polls make full one third of the whole liſt. Add to this nine ſhillings, two days work at high ways, (which eſtimation, ſo far as we can learn, is below what generally takes place) which cant be reckoned leſs than ſeven ſhillings and ſix pence, conſidering they muſt find themſelves: add to this ſix ſhillings for training, arms, ammunition, &c. and it will make twenty two ſhillings ſix pence raiſed upon the polls to eighteen ſhillings raiſed upon eſtates. Now we your Honours petitioners, whoſe low condition allow us but little acquaintance with things abroad, have been credibly informed, that heavy poll taxes are laid only in tyrannical and deſpotic governments; and that there is no Free ſtate in the world that raiſes any very conſiderable ſum by a poll tax; that in Great Britain no ſuch tax is known, or has been known, ſince Liberty has been ſettled upon a firm baſis; and that when the arbitrary power in ages paſt, have preſumed to levy ſuch a tax, it has never failed to produce great uneaſineſſes and even convulſions in the ſtate; witneſs the rebellious *Wat Tyler*, In the days of Richard II. &c —— We cannot therefore but greatly wonder, that there ſhould be ſuch a contradiction to the very ſpirit of our conſtitution in the levying of taxes, in one of the freeeſt governments in the world; one of the moſt Deſpotic methods of levying taxes ſhould be ſo much in uſe: and only let us obtain of your honours to think how it would ſound in the ears of a Britain to be told, that in one of the Colonies, above half their public charges were ſupported by the poll—and that the poor eſt man paid as much for his poll in the moſt favourable taxes, as was paid for thirty ſix acres of the beſt plow-land; or for forty eight acres of common meadow, beſide his equal ſhare in other taxes raiſed wholly upon the poll.

The laying ſuch a great proportion of the taxes upon the polls we cant but think both Impolitic and unjuſt.——'Tis Impolitic, as the taxes are not half ſo eaſily raiſed—for none are ſo difficulted to pay their taxes, as they whoſe liſts conſiſt mainly of polls; the wants of the public are not half ſo ſpeedily and readily ſupplied, as if the taxes were laid wholly or almoſt wholly upon eſtates. 'Tis Unjuſt; for though it ſhould be conceded that ſome ſmall tax might juſtly be laid upon polls, (which might very well admit of diſpute; as it ſeems hard that they, who have nothing and whoſe daily earnings afford but a ſcanty pittance for their own and their families ſupport, ſhou'd be obliged to pay taxes;) yet it can never be juſt that more than half the taxes ſhould be paid in this way. For waving the conſideration of their want of abilities; the very end of taxation ſhews the Injuſtice of it. Taxes are or ſhou'd be raiſed to ſupport civil government, and defend the ſtate againſt external enemies; or in a word, to ſecure our lives and property from violence either from within or with us: now the benefit the poor receive from civil ſociety bears no proportion to what the rich receive: they have no property to ſecure, and their lives would be much more ſecure from violence without the help of civil government, than the lives of the rich; ſince hopes of plunder would be the uſual incentives to murder. They are in much leſs danger from external enemies; they have no property to loſe, and unleſs animated by pure benevolence to their fellow ſubjects, have nothing to induce them to expoſe their lives by oppoſing the enemy——they may ſubmit upon the enemies firſt approach, without being ſufferers thereby; for their Lives they may as well enjoy under one government as another. Now as the benefits They receive from civil government are incomparably leſs, than what the Rich receive; Juſtice requires their taxes ſhould be beyond all compariſon leſs, and charity doubtleſs that many, if not all, who are poſſeſſed of no real property, ſhould be exempt from taxes: for the neceſſaries and ſome degree of the conveniences of life, charity requires the rich ſhould allow to the pooreſt, when their poverty does not ariſe from ſome crime for which juſtice requires they ſhou'd ſuffer: if they have not more than this, charity allows us not to exact from them their juſt dues——if they have not this; charity requires that the rich contribute to their relief:——The ſame charity then doubtleſs requires that rulers ſhould not depreſs them below this ſtate, by laying heavy taxes upon them: but we can aſſure your Honors, that many of us cannot pay the taxes laid upon us and enjoy for ourſelves and our families even the neceſſaries of life; much leſs thoſe few conveniences which charity would allow the pooreſt. And if ſome few of us by hard labour procure a little more than is neceſſary for our bare ſubſiſtence, why ſhould we be obliged to part with the whole overplus, any more than our rich neighbour be obliged to part with all his income, above what is ſufficient for a tolerable ſubſiſtence?—Yet ſuch is the law of our colony; that whether we have any ſubſtance or not:—whether we cant procure more than the neceſſaries of life or not; In half our public taxes we muſt bear an equal part with the rich, as the poll tax raiſes full half of the whole: conſidering the large ſhare the poor bear to ſupport the military eſtabliſhment, and that in caſe of war, their lives would be, more than others, expoſed in defence of their country: we beg your Honors would conſider whether it would not be reaſonable polls ſhould be wholly left out of the liſt.——We can't but think the reaſonableneſs of our mode of taxation to be intirely altered ſince the making the law relative thereto: In the firſt ſettling a country, a man's abilities to pay taxes will be very much in proportion to his number of labourers;——land is plenty, and of little value; every man may eaſily obtain as much as he can till; ſo that no great injury would have been done in the firſt ſettling the country, had the whole tax been laid upon polls—But now the times are ſo altered, that a man's abilities to pay taxes are almoſt intirely according to the land he is poſſeſſed of:—The labour of a ſingle perſon is not now nigh the value, as when there was much more land than labourers; and as the poor increaſe, labour muſt cheapen; conſequently our abilities to pay taxes grow leſs; ſo that though our law reſpecting the proportioning taxes might have been reaſonable once; yet doubtleſs it is far from being ſo now; and the times altering gradually, muſt be the only reaſon it has not been yet deemed an inſupportable grievance.

[*For the Remainder turn to the preceding Page*]

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Capt. David Webb, late of Wethersfield deceas'd, are AGAIN deſired to bring in their accounts that they may receive payment. And all that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book, are deſired to ſettle them immediately, or ſhall be put to the diſagreable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an attorney.

MARY WEBB, } *Adminiſtrators.*
EDWARD BULKLY. }

Wethersfield, May 20, 1772.

Stray'd or Stolen from

the Subſcriber of Barkhempſtead, a ſtout, able HORSE, 14 Hands high, of a light Bay Colour, a Star in his Forehead, a little White on one Side his Face, the top of his Main cut off, three white Feet, a Dutch Brand on his left Thigh, natural Trotter, and is very good in a Collar. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid Horſe, and deliver him to Mr. Seth Smith in New-Hartford ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and have all neceſſary Charges paid, by

ROBERT WHITFORD.

May 7. 1771.

Simsbury 18*th May* 1772.

To be ſold by Jonathan

Humphry and *Son*, at their ſtore in Simſbury a Quantity of the beſt of wheat of laſt years growth at a reaſonable price, and alſo a quantity of the ſame ſort of wheat at Mr. Robert Branthwait's ſtore in Hartford at the water ſide, at the ſame price. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid wheat may have it if they apply by the fifth of June next, if the ſame is no diſpoſed of before that time by applying to ſaid Branthwait, or ſaid Jonathan Humphry and Son.

RUN AWAY from me the ſubſcriber the 15th of this Inſtant May, one Benjamin Willcox, a ſervant boy about 15 years old had on when he went away a blue coat, black waiſtcoat, ſtriped long trowſers, a felt hat, a very buſhey head of hair, brownish complection, black eyes, check linning ſhirt. Whoever will take up ſaid boy and bring him to me in Simſbury, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me

ELISHA CORNISH.

Simbury, 18th May, 1772.

HARTFORD:
Printed by E. WATSON.

[JUNE. M.DCC.LXXII.

NUMBER 389]

THE
CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic

From TUESDAY, JUNE 2, to TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1772.

The following contains a true Narrative of the Sufferings and Abuſes, receiv'd by Mr. Remember Baker, his Wife and Family, on the 22d Day of March, A.D. 1772, at his own Dwelling-Houſe in Arlington, and on the Lands granted by his late Excellency Benning Wentworth, Esq; late Governor of the Province of New Hampſhire, (See Courant No. 383.

THIS wicked, inhuman, moſt barbarous, infamous, cruel, villainous and thieviſh Act, was perpetrated, committed and carried into Execution by one John Munro, a reputed Juſtice of the Peace living near that Place, with a Number of Ruffians his Neighbours——Who, after a Lord's Days conſultation, in Plotting this wicked and horrid Deſign, ſurpris'd the ſaid Baker in his ſaid Dwelling Houſe, about the firſt Appearance of Morning Light, on the ſaid 22d Day of March, and after making an Attempt to diſcharge their Fire Arms, through the Door of the ſaid Baker's Houſe, and finding their Arms miſ-fire, ſaid Munro with his Attendants, did with Axes, forcibly Break and Enter the ſaid Baker's Houſe, and with Weapons of Death, ſpread Deſtruction round the Room, cutting with Swords and bruiſing with Fire Arms and Clubs, Men, Women and Children—ſwearing by G d, he would have Baker dead or alive, and that he would Burn the Houſe, Baker, Wife and Children and all the Effects, and to compaſs and bring this villainous Scheme into Execution, did with his own wicked and rebellious Hand, convey Fire from the Hearth in the ſaid Houſe, to a Cupboard in the Room, it being the moſt convenient Place for anſwering his Intention, when all on a Sudden, as quick as a Flaſh, a Judas Spirit, that of Gain and Plunder, overballanced his wicked Noddle. This being agreed on, he inſtantly thruſt his Sword at Mrs. Baker, with an Intention to have ended in that inſtant, her Life, (as he has ſince confeſs'd) when her right Arm, near her elbow Joint, for that Time, happily preſerved her from the intended MURDER. Others in the mean Time, his Attendants, were Mawling, Beating, and Bruiſing his Children. Mr. Baker having at that Time, poſted himſelf in his Chamber, for the better ſecurity of himſelf, family and effects; finding their Malice, Oaths and Imprecations, were principally levelled at his Perſon, thought moſt Proper to leave his Chamber, thinking thereby to draw the Murderers after him, and ſo give his Family, in their wounded Circumſtances, a better Opportunity to ſave themſelves from impending Ruin & utter Deſtruction—accordingly Burſt a Board from the gable End of his Houſe, and leap'd out at the Window he had by that Means made, when Part of the Ruffians, by the ſaid Juſtices Command, were ordered (after firing on ſaid Baker, and ſaying three Times ſucceſſively, D—n him, he is Dead) to ſet on him a large, ſpiteful, wilful, and very malicious Dog, educated and brought up, agreeable to their own Forms and Cuſtoms, who, being like thoſe other Servants of the Devil, at that Time ALL OBEDIENCE, ſeiz'd the ſaid Baker, and being inſtantly join'd by thoſe his cruel Partners, Bound and Pinion'd him ſo Faſt, that he was unable to uſe or make even the leaſt Reſiſtance, in defence of himſelf, his unhappy, wounded Wife, or his poor, helpleſs, diſtreſs'd Children.

And not being as yet ſatisfied with their unlawful Proceedings, and their thirſt for Blood not being quenched, the better to Enhance and Increaſe their horrid Crime, and procure a full Draught of human Blood, to quench their unnatural Thirſt, did convey ſaid Baker to the Carriage in which they Rode; where in his confin'd Eſtate, the ſaid John did, with his Attendants, Tomahawk, Cut and Slaſh in Spots, that their Eyes might ſee a Life languiſh out by Degrees in ſtreams of Blood, while they did, with a G d D—n at almoſt every Breath, laugh him in the Face, to expreſs their Satiſfaction in his agonizing Groans.

In this awful and lamentable Situation, almoſt on the Verge of Eternity, by means of the Bruiſes, Cuts, and great Effuſion of Blood, ſaid Baker with a Voice according to his Strength, called for his Cloaths, as he was yet naked from his Bed, who was denied them from the ſaid Juſtice, which, after ſeveral ſtrokes with his naked Sword over ſaid Bakers naked Face and Eyes, and breaking the ſame in three Pieces, gave him this Reflection, that G d D—n him he would Cloath him, a G d D—'d Traitor; which aggravating Threats, gave them a new ſip to their belov'd Revenge. Thus they continued him naked in his Journey, for the ſpace of four miles and a half, with many cruel Words & hard Blows, ſtopping his Breath with Handkerchiefs, till almoſt ſuffocated, leaſt he ſhould apply to ſome Perſon for Relief.

The ſaid Juſtice and Attendants, had taken what of the Effects belong'd to the Houſe, he and they thought worthy their preſent, affrighted Notice; although they would in probability have been more faithful in the Proſecution of Self and worldly gain, had not they have fear'd a Surpriſe in ſo unchriſtian an Act.——They purſued their Journey with ſevere Words and cruel Threats, as though Reſolv'd to take a full Swing and make an ample Feaſt of human Cruelty, until purſued by three Perſons, loyal and faithful Subjects to the Crown of Great-Britain, whoſe Banner they mean ever more to live and die under, and, after inquiring for the Preſervation of the Life of ſaid Baker, were immediately fired on by ſeveral of Munro's Party, and ſeveral ſent from the Carriage in which they Rode, to ſeize the three ſaid Perſons in Purſuit, when two with much ado, made their Eſcape, the third being taken by ſaid Munro and Party, and rob'd of what Intereſt he had with him to the Value of Forty Dollars, as a freſh Sip and Recruit to their helliſh Demand. Thoſe diſtreſſing Tidings being ſoon ſpread on the Premiſes, enhanced the innocent Inhabitants, and for the Preſervation of Baker, his Family, & their own perſons Families and Effects, ſome of them did Purſue the ſaid Carriage about thirty Miles, and when ſaid John with his Attendants was overtaken by ten True Britains, he and thoſe his wicked Attendants, being Savage like, Conſcience ſtruck and condemn'd, run and hid themſelves ſo Private, that it is not known by his and their Acquaintance, where they have ever been ſeen ſince; leaving the ſaid Baker with very little remains of Life, unable to fight for himſelf, who willingly in his Capacity, accepted of Mercy, which he had been ſo long a ſtranger to.

The foregoing contains but a very ſhort, though true Account, of the barbarous Conduct of the ſaid John towards the ſaid Baker and Family—and ſuch conduct exerciſed by a pretended civil Magiſtrate, or ſuch a Magiſtrate rather muſt be diſhonorable.——A Reproach, Shame, Diſgrace, &c. on the Laws, Reſtrictions, Regulations, Peace, Manners, good Order and Œconomy, both of the Laws of God and Man.

The above and much more, can be atteſted with good Authority, as many worthy Perſons were eye Witneſſes of the ſaid Tragedy.

The Robbery has ſince been Confeſs'd by the ſaid Juſtice, and he has promis'd to make part Amends,

BOSTON, June 1.

By Captain Hooper who arrived at Marblehead from Falmouth, Captain Gardner and Capt. Ackworth arrived here from London, & Capt. Collier from Briſtol, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, March 28, 1772.

BY a letter from Newry, which arrived Yeſterday, we are aſſured, that the Hearts of Steel daily Increaſe, and that they were attacked near Crumlin, on the 23d of this inſtant, by a part of General Strode's regiment of foot and a body of the Yellow Horſe, with a party of the royal artillery, amounting in all to 560 men, whom the inſurgents defeated with conſiderable loſs and afterwards deſtroyed two gentlemen's houſes on the eſtate of Lord Donegal. Their number now is ſaid to be near 11,000 men all proteſtants, and acquainted with the uſe of fire arms; a body much ſuperior to the military at preſent in that part of Ireland.

March 30. Advices from Ireland give an account of the inſurrection growing more formidable every day. The people who are in arms are not a raw, undiſciplined mob, but rather a regular army, being compoſed chiefly of deſerters from different regiments, who have fled to the north of Ireland for refuge, and are now got together with the country people, headed by diſcharged veterans, whoſe experience qualifies them for able commanders. The force ſent againſt them is compoſed of 5 battallions, the 5th, 34th, 42d, 55th and 62d, Drogheda's Light Horſe, and two ſquadrons of heavy dragoons, all under the command of General Giſborne; and two more regiments are cantoned in and about Port Patrick, to be ready for embarkation, in caſe their aſſiſtance ſhould be wanted. From ſo formidable an appearance, we have but two much reaſon to fear bloody work in that part.

March 31 Yeſterday died the Right Hon. Robert Knight, Earl of Catherlough, Viſcount Barrells, and Lord Luxborough, of Shannon, Member of Parliament for Milbourn Port, Dorſetſhire.

Extract of a Letter from Belfaſt, in the North of Ireland, by way of Port Patrick March 24.

"Yeſterday in the afternoon, about half paſt three o'clock, the 62 regiment of foot, and five companies of highlanders, came up with a party of about 2000 of the Hearts of Oak, &c. who entirely compoſed of diſbanded ſoldiers, and the militia that ſo bravely diſtinguiſhed themſelves in Thurot's invaſion in 1760, when a general engagement immediately enſued, in which the regulars were obliged to retire with the following loſs, viz 62d regiment. Killed 1 captain 2 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, and 109 rank and file. Wounded 2 captains, 1 lieutenant, and 147 rank and file.—Highlanders. Killed 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign, and 90 rank and file. Wounded 2 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, and 14 rank and file.—Killed, wounded, and priſoners of the inſurgents 500."

April 1. This day his Majeſty went to the Houſe of Peers, and gave the royal aſſent to the following Bills, viz.

The bill for regulating the future marriages of the royal family.

The bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better payment of the army in America.

The bill for defreying the charge of the pay and clothing of the militia.

The bill to diſcontinue the inland duty of one ſhilling per pound on ſinglo and bleak teas, and for allowing a drawback on teas exported to Ireland and the plantations,

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, June 4.

Yeſterday Morning Capt Coffin arrived here from London, by whom we have public Prints to the 13th of April, from them we have the following Advices, viz

WARSAW, February 26.

THE advices we received in relation to the ſignature of the Preliminaries for a peace between the Ruſſians and Turks are not confirmed; neither has Count Saldero, the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, publiſhed any thing in Relation to it. On the contrary, the Ruſſians are making the greateſt Preparations for another campaign.

It is certain that very diſagreeable advices are arrived from the Eaſt Indies. Our people diſcovered that there was a treaty of alliance between the French and the King of Tanjour, hoſtile to the Engliſh, they had taken an Opportunity to attack that Prince, and are actually beſieging the capital of his country. Tanjour is one of the fineſt provinces of the Eaſt; it is as large as Bengal, and much richer, having many gold mines, and all the diamonds. But it is not probable the natives who are acquainted with our oppreſſions, will ſubmit to our government. A greater power than we can oppoſe may be ſelected, and it is feared, will be employed againſt us. Leagues between the Country Princes and the Court of Delhi are forming, in order to diſpoſſeſs us of Bengal at leaſt: And, if whiſpers are true, ſeveral very intelligent perſons belonging to the Company, confeſs the ſituation of their affairs in the Eaſt Indies to be very precarious, if not dangerous.

April 2. A letter from Sudbury in Suffolk, mentions, that the poor are in the utmoſt diſtreſs, on account of the high price of proviſions: that beef, mutton, veal, &c ſell at 6d per pound, ſalt butter at 8d. freſh ditto at 1s. 2d. and that bread corn is uncommonly dear, and ſo ſcarce that the poor cannot purchaſe it.

April 3. It is certain that Lord Towſhend has declined having any reinforcement from Scotland. This ſtep of his Lordſhip's has given birth to much ſpeculation, as we have yet no authentic accounts of the motions of General Gisborne, much leſs that any thing deciſive has paſt.

Letters from Copenhagen adviſe, that Col. Keith, Envoy extraordinary from England at that Court, having demanded a private audience of the the King of Denmark, in order to communicate to him certain overtures he had received from the King his Maſter relative to the late Revolution, and a day being appointed for that purpoſe, Mr. Keith was much ſurpriſed, upon coming into the audience chamber, to find, inſtead of the King, ſome Members of his Council of ſtate who intimated to him, that his Majeſty not being very well, he had charged them to receive what he had to communicate, and give him an account of it. Mr Kieth made anſwer, that the orders he had received from his Maſter were to ſpeak to the King in perſon, and not to the Miniſters; and that he was not a little ſurpriſed that after his Daniſh Majeſty had conſented to give him the audience he demanded, he ſhould refer him to his miniſters, which he ſhould not fail to acquaint the King his Maſter with; after which he retired very much diſſatisfied with his reception. Theſe letters add, that Mr. Keith had declared in a very ſpirited manner, that if the Queen of Denmark is not treated with all the reſpect due to her birth and rank, the King his Maſter will not fail to reſent it.

April 7. It is a fact, that the Danes are ſo enraged againſt the Engliſh that all the meſſengers who have of late gone from this Court to theirs, have by the expreſs orders of Col Keith, kept within his Excellency's doors during their ſtay at Copenhagen, and never once entered into the ſtreets, for fear of being inſulted by the mob.

In the month of July laſt, a French ſhip came into the road of Madras. The commander was in debt; and he mortgaged his veſſel for a part of her value to obtain money to clear himſelf. Mr. Whittle, a member of the Council, was the perſon who advanced the money, to the amount of 4000 pagodas: He therefore ſent a perſon on board the ſhip to take charge of her till paid, and the mortgage redeemed. The Frenchman went, a few nights after, on board, and ſlipping his cable, went out to ſea.—Mr. Whittle, upon this, applied to Sir John Lindſay, who gave an armed force, under Mr Whittle's direction. The party conſiſted of an officer and twelve men. They ſet out in a veſſel overtook the ſhip upon the high ſeas, boarded her and ſtruck the French colours. Mr. Law, and the French in India, conſider this as a declaration of hoſtilities, there being goods on board the ſhip belonging to merchants in Pondicherry.——The correſpondence is hot between Admiral Harland and the French Governor. The Court of France are informed of the whole, in the moſt ſtriking colours; and if the French have really any deſigns on the Eaſt Indies, this will ſerve them as a plauſible pretext.

Whitehall, March 28. The King has been pleaſed to appoint John Fenton, Eſq; Provoſt-Marſhall of the Province of Nova-ſcotia, in America.

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February* 17.

NO leſs than five Fires have happened here within the ſpace of fifteen days, by which ſeveral thouſand houſes have been reduced to aſhes.

Rome, March 7. The Duke of Gloceſter, after having kept his apartment three days on occaſion of the death of his auguſt mother went laſt Wedneſday to the Quirinal to pay a viſit to the Pope, with whom he had a long conference, after which the Holy Father charged his Majordomo to make a preſent in his name to his Royal Highneſs, conſiſting of two magnificent pictures, and a compleat ſet of copperplate cuts repreſenting the different views of antient and modren Rome, engraved by the celebrated Piraneſi.

Warſaw, March 7. Tho' we are aſſured preliminaries are ſigned between the Ruſſians and Turks, yet both ſides are equally buſy in preparing for War. However, we flatter ourſelves, that it is only making peace ſword in hand.

Warſaw, March 14. Since the arrival of two couriers to the Ruſſian ambaſſador here, the hopes of peace ſeem to vaniſh and it is feared to be further off than it was tho't to be ſome time ago. A foreign court ſeems much inclined to favour the peace, but the propoſals of the Ruſſians are very difficult to be accepted.

Copenhagen March 14. Count Struenſee is very much caſt down, he talks little, and lies in bed near all day. Several religious books have been put into his hands by Dr Muenſter, who often viſits him.——The Count has gone thro' all his examinations, but his fate is not yet known.

LONDON, April 1.

Died aged 88 Lieut. General Laſſelles, Colonel of the 47th Regiment of foot, one of the oldeſt Officers in the Army.

Married. Capt. Symmes of Boſton, in New-England to Miſs Stevens of Margaret Street.

Appointed. Col. Keith, now Sir John Murray Keith, his Majeſty's Ambaſſador at the Court of Denmark, to be Colonel of the 47th Regiment of Foot.

Thomas Beneet was ordered for tranſportation for ſtealing ſeveral ſilver Spoons at an Entertainment. He is poſſeſſed of an eſtate of 200l. a year and 4000l. in caſh, whom he has aſſigned over in truſt to his ſon.

The Pope has made a Preſent to the Duke of Gloceſter conſiſting of Prints of antient and modern Rome, engraved by the celebrated Piraneſi.

His Royal Highneſs is expected the 28th of May. Part of his Baggage is arrived in the Venus frigate.

Sir James Lyndſay is arrived from the Eaſt-Indies, it is ſaid 100,000l! richer than when he went out.

In Norwich ſome hundreds of families of the poor Weavers and Woolcombers are in a ſtarving condition, having but little work to do. Mutton, beef, pork & veal are ſold for 6d. per pound; ſalt butter 8d. and freſh butter 1/ & 2d. per pound.—In Suffolk it is the ſame.

Letters from Dublin, ſay, that the liſt of Regulars, killed and wounded, which lately appeared in a letter from the North of Ireland, was extremely incorrect; very few officers, and not 150 men having been killed and wounded in the late ſkirmiſh with the Hearts of Steel.

LONDON, *April* 8.

We hear from the Iſle of Sky, on the Weſtern coaſt of Scotland, that near ſeven hundred of the inhabitants of that Iſland are now preparing to emigrate for America. One veſſel is already freighted to carry out three hundred perſons, and the remainder are to follow them in June and July, after they have diſpoſed of their cattle and effects. The great advance in rents of late has occaſioned their taking the reſolution of leaving their native country for ever.

LONDON, *April* 9.

On Tueſday the Houſe of Commons granted the following ſums to his Majeſty:

400 000l. from the Eaſt India Company, to go towards the ſupply for the preſent year.

13 000l. for repairing the Britiſh Forts in Africa.

2 400l. for repairing Cape Coaſt Caſtle.

4 000l. to be applied as an encouragement for proſecuting diſcoveries towards the South Pole.

On Tueſday the Bill for the better relief of the Proteſtant Diſſenters was read the firſt time, and ordered to be read a ſecond time on Friday next, and to be printed.

The Bill for the better obſervation of the Lord's Day was read the firſt time, and ordered to be printed.

Notwithſtanding the rumour ſpread of a peace between Ruſſia and the Porte, there are more Ruſſian men of war now equipping, and others ready to reinforce their ſquadron in the Mediterranean; and ſome tranſports with ſtores are lately gone thither.

April 10. Some diſagreeable accounts were received from Ireland on Saturday laſt, which occaſioned a council to be called: the diſturbances are daily increaſing, and are now indeed very alarming.

A correſpondent ſays he applauds the judgment of thoſe who were inſtrumental in having the bill for the *better* obſervation of the Lord's day printed *for the uſe of the members of the Houſe of Commons*, for no ſet of people in the Kingdom ſtand more in need of it than they do.

It is reported that matters are at length accommodated between our Court and that of Copenhagen; and that the Queen, who is releaſed from her confinement, is viſited twice a-day by Colonel Keith, the Engliſh Ambaſſador.

It is alſo reported that the Count de Struenſee will be pardoned through the powerful mediation of a reſpectable maritime power.

The amount of the public debts ſtanding out on the 5th day of January laſt, was 127 497,-619 3s 2d.; and that of the annual intereſt or other charges payable for the ſame, 4 536,-392 8s 8d.

London, April 13. The Budget will be opened, and the Affairs of America will come on in the lower Aſſembly in Courſe of this Week.

The principal Inſurgents, called Hearts of Steel, or Oak Boys, have been apprehended and ſent to Dublin.—It is ſaid upwards of 1000 Families are preparing to ſet off for America, from Ireland on Account of the troubles in that Kingdom.

It is thought the Parliament will not break up till the latter End of June.

It is ſaid the 400,000l. to be paid this Year to Government by the Eaſt India Company, is not to be applied to the State; but his Majeſty has directed that ſum for the exigences for the numerous *poor*.

Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that the caſtle of Muſcow was lately burnt down. The damage is computed at 500,000 roubles.

A cauſe of great importance, relative to the property of an Iſland called Mill iſland, has for ſome days been heard by a Committee of the Privy Council at the Treaſury. This place lies near Philadelphia, in the river Delawar, and has been ſettled for many years though it is alledged that the property has never been legaly granted by the Crown; in conſequence of which Lord Rochford has petitioned for and obtained it, as far as the King's right extends, and the trial now turns on theſe queſtions; whether it has not been granted by his Majeſty's predeceſſors, and whether after the term of a certain poſſeſſion, the Crown has a power to diſpoſſeſs the inhabitants?

NEW-YORK, May 28.

Tueſday, May 19 (being the Day appointed for the annual Commencement of the Graduates of *King's College*, in this City) a numerous and reſpectable Audience, honoured by the Preſence of his Excellency Governor *Tryon*, and General *Gage*, aſſembled at *Trinity Church*.

After Prayers, and an elegant Latin Oration by the Rev. CHARLES INGLIS, A. M. Pres. P. T. the *Salutatory* Oration was delivered with great Propriety of Pronunciation, and gracefulneſs of Geſture, by Mr. *Ogden*.

The Audience was next agreeably entertain'd with a judicious *Compariſon of modern and antient Learning*, and an accurate Eſtimate of the peculiar Excellencies of each, by Mr. *Bowden*; whoſe elegant Compoſition and animated Delivery, did him much Honour.

Mr *Stene*, next, diſcovered much Brilliancy of Fancy and refin'd Taſte, in an Engliſh Oration on the *Beauties of Poetry*, pronounced with Spirit, and recommended by the Accuracy of his Geſture.

A *Forenſic Diſpute* then ſucceeded. Mr. *Wanterton* ſupported the Character of an *Empiric* with much Spirit and Humour; and Mr. *Muirſon*, in his Reply, pointed out, in a ſtriking Light, the ſuperior Advantages of a regular Application to the Study of Phyſic, and rallied the Pretenſions of *Empiriciſm* with much Wit and Pleaſantry.

Mr. *King*, next, gain'd much Applauſe, by an animated Latin Oration, *On the Love of Glory*.

The bold Hypotheſes of preſumptuous Philoſophers, and the rediculous Conſequences of Confidence and Dogmatiſm, in the different literary Profeſſions, were placed in a ſtriking Light, by Mr. *Roebuck*, in an humourous ironical Panegyric on *the happy Effects of Preſumption and Aſſurance*; which, joined with the Propriety of his Delivery, occaſioned much Mirth, and met with the higheſt Applauſe from the Audience.

The Degree of A. B. was then confer'd on on Meſſrs. *Ogden*, *Skene*, *Bowden*, *Barclay*, *King* and *Roebuck*. The following Gentlemen, who gave ſingular Marks of their Improvement in medical Knowledge, at their public Examination, were graduated *Bachelors in Phyſic*: *James Muirſon*, *Charles Doughty*, A. M., *William Winterton*, *John Auguſtus Graham*, *Uzal Johnſon*, *Richard Udall*.

Col. *Edmund Fanning*, Eſq; A. M. of *Yale* College and of *Cambridge*, *New England*, was admitted *ad eundem*.

The Exerciſes of the Day were then concluded with a very ſenſible *Valedictory* Oration on *Sociability*, by Mr. *Barclay*; whoſe judicious Obſervations, and modeſt Addreſs, gained him univerſal Approbation. The Attention paid by the Audience, and the Satisfaction they expreſſed during the Courſe of the Exerciſes, did much Honour to themſelves and the Speakers; and muſt give Pleaſure to every Lover of Literature, and every true Patriot, who wiſhes to ſee the Sciences diſſeminated and widely flouriſhing in this happy Country.

NEWPORT, June 1.

The Brig Dolphin, Capt. Henry Weeden, bound on a Voyage of Wood, to bring to this Market, was caſt away Yeſterday Se'nnight, at the Town of Weſterly, in this Colony, the Veſſel loſt, Rigging, Sails, &c. ſaved.——'Tis ſaid the Loſs of this Veſſel was occaſioned by being detained a conſiderable Time by one of the Board of Commiſſioners Cruiſers, of which we hear there are, at this Time, ſeven on this Coaſt, including the Beaver and Gaſpee now in this Harbour.

Poor New England!——The Spaniards taking your Whale Men in the Weſt Indies, and your (*pretended*) Friends taking and harraſſing your Trade on your own Coaſts, and even in your Harbours and little Coves and Creeks!

NEW-LONDON, June 5.

Laſt Thurſday Night the Houſe of Mr. Joſeph Way, of Cheſterfield Society, in this Town, was ſtruck by Lightning, which came down the Chimney, burſt open all the Doors and windows in the Houſe, ripped off the Window Caps, raiſed the Chamber Floor and Roof, and removed one of the main Poſts of the Houſe ſeveral Inches from it's Place burſt down the Partitions, entered a Bed Room where a Child lay in Bed, and deſtroyed a Caſe and Sett of Bottles therein, and killed a Dog.——Altho' a Number of Perſons were in the Houſe, providentially none of them received any Hurt.

BOSTON, May 28.

It appears by the papers, brought by Capt. Hooper, that the high price of proviſions in England occaſions great diſtreſs among the poor inhabitants: But calamity ſeems, by ſome accounts, to be owing rather to an artificial than natural ſcarcity, ariſing from that ſame principle deteſted avarice in monopolizing the neceſſaries of life, in the ſubjects of this ſame *righteous* government, called *Britiſh*, which the late deplorable famine in Aſia, where millions of our fellow creatures ended their days in ſuch a manner as muſt have excited commiſeration in every obdurate animal, but the unfeeling miſer——A London paper of the beginning of laſt month, ſpeaking of the late famine in Aſia ſays, "The hoarders of rice raiſed fortunes, and *two millions* of people died of famine——It is to be believed that the monopolizers made juſt *five ſhillings* ſterling a head of the *Slain*"!——How uniform in the adminiſtration of juſtice does government appear! puniſhing with death a poor perſon who ſteals two or three ſhillings ſterling, and at the ſame time protecting the villains who, by with holding ſuſtenance for their brethren, murder, millions! (SPY)

PHILADELPHIA, May 23.

Sunday laſt arrived here Capt. Inkſon, in 16 days from Grenada, by whom we learn—That every thing was in the utmoſt confuſion, that Governor Leybourne had iſſued a Proclamation, commanding all the French in the Iſland to be naturalized or depart in 25 days; that the fort and ſeveral parts of the town of St. George's had been ſet on fire ſuppoſed by ſome of the French; and that a French frigate had arrived and anchored in the harbour, who took on her the ſtate of regularly firing evening guns.

New-Haven, May 5.

Laſt Tueſday Evening between ten and eleven o'Clock the Ship Polly, lying at the Pier in our Harbour, was diſcovered to be on Fire, between Decks, which had got to ſo great a Head, that it could not be extinguiſh'd——It being high Water, and the Veſſel light, ſhe was towed by a Number of Boats, near the Shore, where ſhe was almoſt entirely conſumed. It is not certainly known how the Fire began, but it is ſtrongly conjectur'd, that it was occaſioned by a Spark from a Coal, which was carried below to light a Candle. Had the Accident happened at low Water, (when the Ship could not have been remov'd) ſeveral other Veſſels, with the Pier, would have been very much expoſed.

The Ship was own'd by Mr. *Ralph Isaacs*, of this Town, and was almoſt new, having made but one Voyage.

HARTFORD, *June* 9.

LAST Saturday the General Aſſembly of this Colony broke up. During the Seſſion a Petition was preſented to them from the notorious John Brown, now in Litchfield Goal, under Sentence of Death for Burglary, praying for a new Tryal; which Petition was heard, and granted.—The Execution of the Indian, under a like Sentence in New-Haven Goal, for the Murder of Mr. Moſes Cook, as has been mentioned, is put off till the laſt Day of September next.

Laſt Thurſday Mr. Roger Bulkley of Colcheſter, was married to Miſs Lucey Root of the ſame Place, a moſt agreeble young Lady.

TAKEN up in the firſt Society of Chatham in Connecticut, in the Year 1770, late in the Spring, a likely Mare Colt, two Years old, without Mark, paces and trots, of a ſorril Colour, the ſaid Mare was privately Sold. For further Particulars inquire of the Select Men of ſaid Town. *Chatham*, June 9 1772.

WAnted immediately, as an Apprentice to a Bricklayer, a healthy, good natur'd Lad, about 14 Years old. Inquire of the Printer.

TO be Sold on good Terms, ſundry parcels of good Land, with Buildings thereon, ſituate in the Pariſh of Kenſington, near the country Road.—Any Perſon diſpoſed to buy, are directed to Inquire of

JESSE ROOT.

Hartford, June 8, 1772.

Whereas we the ſubſcribers being by the hon Joſeph Talcott, Eſq; judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners on the inſolvent eſtate of Jedediah Spencer late of Hartford deceas'd. This is to give notice that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of the Widow Sarah Spencer in Eaſt-Hartford, on the 18th day of June inſt and on the 9th day of July and 30th of July and on the 20th day of Auguſt at one of o'Clock afternoon on each of ſaid days. No accounts will be accepted without being atteſted by Oath.

JOHN PITKIN,
JONATHAN STANLY } *Commiſſioners.*

Ran-away from the Subſcriber the Evening of the 4th Inſtant a Negro Man named Tony, about 25 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, well ſet and very Black; took with him when he went away, a new Coat, and Veſt of a claret Colour, mixed with red and white, yellow metal Buttons, and one gray ditto ſome wore, and a Veſt ſtriped red and white; one pair Deer Skin Breeches, and check'd long Trowſers, two Holland Shirts, and one ſtripe ditto, and one check'd ditto, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and as he walks lops very one ſide and the other. Whoever will take up ſaid Negro and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals or return him to his Maſter, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by Samuel Gilbert, jun.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and other Perſons, are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid Negro, as they will anſwer the conſequences at their peril. Hebron, June 5. 1772.

BURGLARY!

THE Fifth time, was laſt night commited on the goldſmith ſhop belonging to the ſubſcriber in Waterbury, and the following articles ſtolen, viz 1 pair cypher'd ear rings ſet in gold, 1 pair brilliant ditto; 1 pair large plain oval ſhoe buckles a little worn, and ſeveral pair old buckle rims of different ſorts; ſeveral pieces of gold plate, two of which were burniſhed bright, the other appear like braſs which has been heat, and ſeveral bead punches, buckle patterns and other tools and likely other articles not yet miſs'd. Whoever will take up the burglarian & ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals or give me notice, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by the unfortunate ſubſcriber,

JOSEPH HOPKINS.

Waterbury, June 5 1772.

STOLEN or STRYED out of the Stable of Moſes Butler of Hartford, laſt Night, a handſome mouſe coloured black MARE, a little above fourteen hands high, Trots and Paces a little, and Gallops very ſlow, has a thin Mane and a long Tail, and carries it on one ſide a little, a large Breaſt, long Body'd, is 6 or 7 Years old, and is an excellent Saddle Beaſt. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to ſaid *Butler*, or to the Subſcriber at Greenwic in Fairfield County, ſhall have *FIVE DOLLARS* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

AMOS MEAD.

Hartford, June 2 1772.

Paſſage Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber has provided a good boat, convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail from Middletown every Tueſday, (wind and weather permitting) to Sag-Harbour, and back again on Tueſdays, (wind and weather permitting)—the fare for man and horſe is one Dollar, from Saybrook to the Iſland, and for a ſingle paſſenger from Middletown is 4/6. Attendance will be given, Middletown, at Mr. Ranney's, Sag-Harbour at Mr. Fordham's.——All gentlemen Paſſengers who are inclined to favour him with their Cuſtom, will meet with good uſage from their humble ſervant.

JEREMIAH LORD.

June, 1772.

POETS CORNER.

Written on the SEA-SHORE. By a LADY.

THOU reſtleſs fluctuating Deep,
Expreſſive of the human Mind,
In thy for ever varying Form,
My own inconſtant ſelf I find.
2. How ſoft now flow thy peaceful Waves,
In juſt Gradations to the Shore ;
While on thy Brow unclouded ſhines,
The Regent of the Midnight Hour.
3. Bleſt Emblem of that equal State,
Which I this Moment feel within :
Where Thought to Thought ſucceeding rolls,
And all is placid and ſerene.
4. And o'er thy ſmoothly flowing Tide,
Their Light the trembling Moon Beams dart,
My lov'd Eugeca's, Image ſmiles,
And gaily brightens all my Heart.
5. But ah ! this flattering Scene of Peace,
By neither can be long poſſeſs'd,
When Eurus breaks the tranſient Calm,
And riſing Sorrows ſhake my Breaſt.
6. Obſcur'd thy Cynthia's ſilver Ray,
When Clouds oppoſing intervene :
And ev'ry Joy that Friendſhip gives
Shall fade beneath the Gloom of Spleen.

Lathrop & Smith,

HEREBY inform the Public, that the Partnerſhip in Trade lately ſubſiſting between us was diſſolved the 15th Inſtant by mutual Agreement. All Perſons indebted to us, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective Accounts with *Smith & Coit*, who will continue the Buſineſs (lately carried on by us) in the ſame Store—And all thoſe who have any Demands upon us, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, to ſaid *Smith & Coit*, who have undertaken to pay all Debts due from us.

LATHROP AND *SMITH*.

Hartford, 29th May, 1772.

Juſt Imported from LONDON, And to be Sold by

SMITH and COIT,

At their Store in HARTFORD (being the ſame Store that has lately been improved by Lathrop & Smith)

A Large & freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS, Chymical, Galenical & Patented MEDICINES, (all genuine, and of the beſt Kind) Surgeon's amputating and pocket Inſtruments of various Prices—Spices of all Sorts—a great Variety of Painter's Colours—Brimſtone, Copperas, Allum, Verdigreaſe, Ground Madder——Otter, (alias Arnotto,) &c &c. They have alſo for Sale, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Shaving Sope, Weſt-India Rum, by the Hhd. or Barrel Loaf and Barbadoes Sugar—Tortuga Salt——Madeira, Malaga, Teneriff and Claret Wines—a large Aſſortment of Books, treating upon almoſt every Subject——Writing Paper of different Qualities—Many other Articles in the Stationary Way, and daily expect from London a greater Variety of Books than ever their Store has heretofore been furniſhed with.

Said Smith & Coit *(both of them) purpoſe to give ſteady Attendance upon the buſineſs, and flatter themſelves that the Prices of their Goods, Attention to their Buſineſs, and Treatment of Mankind, will be ſuch as will give general Satiſfaction to all Perſons who may favour them with their Cuſtom.*

SMITH and COIT.

Hartford, 29th May. 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Litchfield, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Rev. Solomon Palmer late of Litchfield deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend to ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh in ſaid Litchfield, on the firſt tueſdays of July, Auguſt, September and October next, beginning at two of the clock afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Abraham Kilborn,
Abraham Bradley, } Commiſſioners.
Ebenezer Marſh, jr.

Litchfield, 25th May, 1772.

Run-away from the

ſubſcriber at Litchfield, a Negro man about 40 years old, Named Guinea, thick ſett, of a middleing height, for four or five years paſt was owned by Moſes Doolittle of Cheſhier, has lived for ſome time at Middletown and is ſuppoſed to be Lurking ſome where there about. Whoever will take up ſaid fellow and return him to me ſhall have Two Dollars Reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me

HEZEKIAH ORTON.

N. B. If he will return to his duty ſhall be kindly received and no puniſhment inflicted.

Chaiſe building and repairing, in all its Branches, carried on near the Great-Bridge in Hartford, by

CONSIDER BURT,

WHERE any Gentlemen may have their Work done in the neateſt Manner and with the greateſt Diſpatch, and the favour be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant

Conſider Burt.

☞ *He has on Hand a neat Leather top CHAISE, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.*

At the Staffordſhire & Liverpool Ware-Houſe in King-Street, BOSTON,

Ebenezer Bridgham

Has juſt received from Liverpool, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, Delph & Stone WARE,

CONSISTING of the greateſt Variety to be met with in any Store in America, or perhaps in the whole World, which were purchaſed of the ſeveral manufacturers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool, on ſuch Terms as enables him to ſell them as low as they are uſually ſold in London ; and he will not be underſold by any Perſon in America. He has likewiſe Nails per Caſk, Pipes, excellent old London Porter, Liverpool Ale, &c. &c.

N. B. *Country Traders may depend on having their Ware pack'd in the beſt Manner, there being Packers provided from England for that Purpoſe at ſaid Store.*

Boſton May 25, 1772. t6w

Elizur Hale,

Has juſt received from LONDON, in Capt. Calef, (lately arrived at Boſton)

A Great Variety of Drugs and Medicins, galenical and chymical ; which are now ready for Sale at his Store in Glaſtenbury, at as low a Price as at any Store in the County—among which are ſundry Medicins commonly call'd for, and uſed in Families ; as, Turlington's Balſom, Lockier's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Francee's Elixir, Hooper's Pills, French Barley, Shavings of Hartſhorn, Caſtile Soap, Iſinglaſs, Flower Sulpher, Salt Petre, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Liquorice Ball, Aniſe and Caraway Seeds, Oil of Olives, &c.

Where alſo may be had, ſundry Articles uſed by Dyers, Artificers and Chymiſts, as, Red Saunders, Turmerice, Madder, Crude Tartar, White Arſenic, Cochineal, Borax, Verdigreaſe, Rozin, Aqua Fortis, Quick Silver, Crude Sal Armanite, Antimony, Corroſive Sublimate, Aqua Regia, &c

N. B. The beſt London Lancets in neat Caſes.

New, New, New GOODS!

AT CALEB BULL jun's, Store in HARTFORD.

HARTFORD:
Printed by E. WATSON.

WE the ſubſcribers being appointed by the honourable court of Probate for the diſtrict of Farmington, commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. John Webſter late of Farmington deceas'd, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend that buſineſs at the houſe of Mr. Jonathan Root in Southington on the firſt mondays of July, Auguſt, September and October next.

Jonathan Root,
Jeremiah Curtiſs, } Commiſſioners.
Timothy Clark,

N. B. All accounts muſt be atteſted or not allowed. Farmington, May 20, 1772.

RUN AWAY from me the ſubſcriber the 15th of this Inſtant May, one Benjamin Willcox, a ſervant boy about 15 years old, had on when he went away a blue coat, black waiſtcoat, ſtriped long trowſers, a felt hat, a very buſhey head of hair, browniſh complection, black eyes, check linning ſhirt. Whoever will take up ſaid boy and bring him to me in Simſbury, ſhall be handſomely rewarded and all neceſſary charges paid by me

ELISHA CORNISH.

Simbury, 18th May, 1772.

Simsbury 18th May 1772.

To be ſold by Jonathan

Humphry and *Son*, at their ſtore in Simſbury a Quantity of the beſt of wheat of laſt years growth at a reaſonable price, and alſo a quantity of the ſame ſort of wheat at Mr. Robert Branthwait's ſtore in Hartford at the water ſide, at the ſame price. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid wheat may have it if they apply by the fifth of June next, if the ſame is not diſpoſed of before that time by applying to ſaid Branthwait, or ſaid Jonathan Humphry and Son.

Stray'd or Stolen from

the Subſcriber of Barkhempſtead, a ſtout, able HORSE, 14 Hands high, of a light Bay Colour, a Star in his Forehead, a little White on one Side his Face, the top of his Main cut off, three white Feet, a Dutch Brand on his left Thigh, natural Trotter, and is very good in a Collar. Whoever ſha'l take up ſaid Horſe, and deliver him to Mr. Seth Smith in New-Hartford ſhall be reaſonably rewarded, and have all neceſſary Charges paid, by

ROBERT WHITFORD.

May 7 1771.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of Capt. David Webb, late of Wethersfield deceas'd, are AGAIN deſired to bring in their accounts that they may receive payment. And all that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, either by bond, note or book, are deſired to ſettle them immediately, or ſhall be put to the diſagreeable neceſſity of putting them into the hands of an attorney.

MARY WEBB,
EDWARD BULKLY. } *Adminiſtrators.*

Wethersfield, May 20, 1772.

Paul Noyes,

LEATHER-DRESSER,

Living nearly oppoſite *John Whiting* Eſq'rs, and not far from the Long Wharf, in New-Haven ; has to ſell,

A good Aſſortment of Deer-Skins, and Sheep-Skins,

Dreſſed in the ſame Manner, as thoſe that are imported from Philadelphia. Likewiſe, ready made LEATHER BREECHES.

Red and White Oak Boards, Plank or Staves will be taken in Payment, for the above Articles, as well as Caſh.

Said NOYES, ſells Writing, Sheathing, Whited Brown, large Brown, & Bonnet Paper ; and gives Caſh for all Sorts of clean Cotton or Linnen *RAGS*, coarſe or fine.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen

RAGS,

Of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

[JUNE: M.DCC.LXXII. NUMBER 390.]

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, JUNE 9, to TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1772.

[illegible] reading the News-papers, having lately become a faſhionable Diverſion, the Publick will no doubt be obliged to me for entertaining them with the Effects of a leiſure Hour's Amuſement in that laudable and improving Exerciſe.

From the PUBLIC LEDGER, *March* 23

YESTERDAY their Majeſties returned from Richmond—and walked it with eaſe in leſs time than was allowed. Same day Lord North had a conference with——A widow lady in the Minories.

The author of Junius is certainly known to——H. S.
Woodfall only.

An intimate friend of Junius's was detected——in picking pockets near St. Paul's Church Yard.

Yeſterday the 22 victims caſt for tranſportation——received the honour of knighthood.

Laſt night a journeyman taylor who was thought to be inſane——opened the Ball with Lady Betty H.

To the charitable and humane——Mr. Wilkes moved the ſociety to conſider his affairs.

She ſwore a baſtard child to——Lord Chief Baron Parker.

The preſent dearneſs of proviſions is occaſioned by——the annual meeting of antient Britons.

Yeſterday Mr. Sheriff Bull——was ſold in Smithfield market.

The ſmalleſt donations are thankfully received——Watkin Lewes in the chair.

Yeſterday the honourable Mr. Charles Fox——received a hundred laſhes for deſertion.

Mr. Wilkes was at Tyburn on Wedneſday laſt——and behaved very penitently.

The Iriſh patriots are alarmed at——the preſent dearneſs of potatoes.

Saturday laſt his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Cumberland, and his Ducheſs, returned——from the Old Bailey to Newgate.

The patriots have made their *motions* without effect——diſorders in the bowels being very obſtinate at this ſeaſon.

Lord North it is ſaid, will reſign——at Mr. Reynolds's Office in Lime Street.

Yeſterday the honourable Mr. Stephen Fox——performed the part of Ranger in the Suſpicious Huſband.

A few days ago there was a continued and almoſt univerſal darkneſs——by a rule of the court of King's Bench.

An impeachment againſt Lord Mansfield becomes more neceſſary——ſworn before me, Braſs Croſby, Mayor.

Lord Bute knows very well that——the ſpring is now approaching.

Col. Barre made a ſpeech worthy to be recorded in the annals of——the fiſh market in Billingſgate.

Mr. Seymour ſpoke excellently upon——wigs to imitate nature.

Sir Joſeph Mawbey ſpoke with ſpirit——eaſily diſtilled from wheat.

Junius has proved to demonſtration, that Lord Mansfield——has opened a warehouſe for ſummer ſilks.

Mr. Garrick's health is precarious——by the machinations of a wicked miniſtry.

Yeſterday Lord Mansfield came from Canewood, and had a conference with——the boſom friend of three Scotchmen.

Yeſterday a reſpectful meeting of patriots——were executed at Tyburn.

Same day Mr. E. Burke ſpoke with Roman eloquence, and proved that the miniſtry——were concerned in the late doing at Stockwell.

To the Printer *of the* Public Advertiſer.

S I R, *London, March* 26.

THE entrance of Satan into Paradiſe was hardly more fatal to the human race than that of the arch-traitor and B—e into the Royal Family ; who by perverting the mind, and tainting the principles of one Prince, and cauſing the others to be totally neglected, laid the foundation of that deſpotic plan of government which is now advancing with haſty ſtrides to the ruin of this kingdom. Had the preſent Parliament the public intereſt and happineſs in view inſtead of their own, they would make this infernal plot againſt the minds of the Royal Family a matter of the moſt ſerious inquiry, and if it ſhould appear that his M——y's education has been ſuch as tended to alienate his heart from the *Engliſh* ſubjects, and their excellent laws and conſtitution, and to lay the foundation of an arbitrary Government ; if it ſhould appear that his royal brothers are not naturally deficient in underſtanding, but that they have been purpoſely and traiterouſly kept in ignorance, to render them uſeleſs to the State, and to prevent their counteracting the plan of deſpotiſm, the whole weight of public vengeance ought to fall on the guilty heads of their governors and tutors ; and their partizans and abettors ſhould be branded with indelible infamy, and forever cut off from the confidence of the nation.

JUS HUMANUM.

S I R, *London, March* 26.

I AM ſhocked beyond meaſure at the inattention of parliament to the barbarities committed by the ſervants of the Company in the Eaſt Indies : Barbarities as unparalleled in themſelves, as they are unknown in any former period of our hiſtory. The name of an Engliſhman till of late was admired, as comprehending all that was humane and generous, over the whole world. But now it has become more odious in Aſia than even that of Spaniard was formerly in Mexico and Peru. I muſt, however, own, that till of late we were kept in the dark as to facts. It was not the buſineſs of the guilty to publiſh their own crimes ; and, I am ſorry to ſay it, the directors at home ſeem, by their ſpeculation, to wiſh that the affairs of India may remain in ſuch a ſituation as to occaſion fluctuations in the price of the company's capital ſtock. There have lately appeared ſome publications which do honour to their authors as honeſt men, as well as men of abilities ; and I hope the nation will be rouzed, by the facts produced, to a proper indignation againſt the perpetrators of oppreſſions unheard of before in any age or Country. Mr. Dow, in his ſtate of Bengal, prefixed to his very elegant and maſterly hiſtory has, though I think too favourably to the Company, given facts at which the reader muſt ſhudder. "The civil wars," ſays he, "to which our violent Deſire of creating Nabobs gave riſe, were productive of tragical events. The Country was depopulated by every ſpecies of oppreſſion. In the ſpace of ſix years half the great cities in an opulent kingdom were rendered deſolate ; the moſt fertile fields in the world were laid waſte ; and *five millions* of harmleſs and induſtrious people were either expelled or deſtroyed. Want of foreſight became more fatal than innate barbariſm ; and men found themſelves wading through blood and ruin, when their object was only ſpoil." And in another place he has the following remarkable reflection : "The diſtemper of avarice in the extreme, ſeemed to infect all, whom the wrath of God againſt a devoted people had placed in power."—He alſo relates, that many of the poor farmers in Bengal "were bound to ſtakes, and publickly whipped. Their complaints were heard in every ſquare of the capital city : and many of them expired in agonies under the laſh.——This, I am told by others, is by no means an exaggeration of Mr Dow's. Many facts, if poſſible worſe than theſe, have come to my hands ; and I will give them to the publick, in order to raiſe a becoming ſpirit againſt ruffians who deſerve not the name of men. Yet *this company ſays*, that they have a *right* to torture their ſlaves.

Z E N O.

From the Gentleman's Magazine *for Feb. laſt.*

In the CODICIL *annexed to the laſt bill of* ROBERT NORTH, *late of Scarborough, Eſq; deceaſed, proved in October* 1765 *among other things therein contained, are as follow :*

To wit,

I Give to Mrs R. G. my Engliſh walnut bureau, made large to contain clothes but hope ſhe will not forget when ſhe makes uſe of it, that Graces and Virtues are a Lady's moſt ornamental dreſs, and that that dreſs has this peculiar excellence, that it will laſt forever, and improve by wearing.

I give to Lieutenant W. M. my godſon, my ſword, and hope he will (if ever occaſion ſhould require it) convince a raſh world he has learnt to obey his God as well as General, and that he [illegible] any thing into the character of a good Soldier, which is inconſiſtent with the duty of a good Chriſtian.

And now having, I hope made a proper diſpoſition of my Lands and Money, theſe pearls, of great price in the preſent eſteem of men, let me take this opportunity of expreſſing my gratitude to the grand original Proprietor ; and here I muſt direct my praiſes to that benign Being, who through all the ſtages of my life, hath encompaſſed me with a profuſion of favours, and who by a wonderful and gracious Providence, hath converted my very misfortunes and diſappointments into bleſſings ; nor let me omit what the buſineſs juſt finiſhed ſeems more particularly to require of me, to return him my unfeigned thanks, who, to all the comforts and conveniencies of life, hath ſuperſeded this alſo, of being uſeful even in death, by thus enabling me to diſpoſe of a double portion, namely, one of love to the Poor, and another of gratitude to my Friends.

All my faults and follies, almoſt infinite as they have been, I leave behind me, with wiſhes, that, as they had here their birth and origin, they may here be buried in everlaſting oblivion. My infant graces, and little embrio virtues, are, I truſt gone before me into Heaven, and will, I hope, prove ſucceſsful meſſengers to prepare my way. Thither, O Lord, let them mount up with unintermiting conſtancy, while my ſoul, in the mean time, feaſts herſelf with extatic reflections on that raviſhing change, when from the nonſenſe and folly of an impertinent, vain, and wicked world, ſhe ſhall be ſummoned to meet her kindred ſpirits, and admitted into the bliſsful ſociety of Angels and men, made perfect ; when, inſtead of ſickneſs, gloomineſs, and ſorrow, (the melancholy retinue of ſin) and a houſe of clay, glory and immortal youth ſhall be her attendants, and her habitation the palace of the King of King's : This will be a life worth dying for indeed ! Thus to exiſt, tho' but in proſpect, is at preſent joy, gladneſs,

Wm Williams Esqr

tranſport, extacy! Fired with the view of this tranſcendent happineſs, and triumphant in hope, theſe noble privileges of a chriſtian, how is it poſſible to forbear crying out, O Death! why art thou ſo long in coming; why tarry the wheels of thy chariot?

To that Supreme Being, whoſe treaſures and goodneſs are thus infinite and inexhauſtible, be all Honour and Glory forever, *Amen, Amen.*

A remarkable Anecdote, recorded by Dyodorus Siculus.

THE affectionate King Sabacon, ſhocked at the uſeleſs effuſion of blood, in thoſe capital puniſhments which were ſo frequently inflicted in his country, and finding the number of robbers no otherwiſe diminiſhed than by the loſs of his ſubjects the cauſe ſtill remaining converted their puniſhment to ſlavery, and that had ſo happy an effect, that robberies were ſcarcely heard of, while the Public imperceptibly grew enriched by thoſe very hands which had formerly plundered private perſons; and ſtrong uſeful limbs were confined in chains to ſerve thoſe with whom they once enjoyed privileges in common, which now they had ſo juſtly forfeited.

L O N D O N April 6.

It is not uncommon for perſons who have long acted againſt the conviction of their conſciences, to be at laſt given up as reprobate, and ſeized with a fatal blindneſs, like that of the Jews. Thus hardened in erroneous, impolitic and diſtructive conduct, the Miniſtry contemn the cries of the poor, and rely upon that infamous corruption for their ſupport which hath been the cauſe of the people's complaints. On the very brink of a pricipice they ſee no danger. Nothing can open their eyes. *Quos Deus vult perdere, prius dementat.* The blackeſt clouds from every quarter are collecting, and yet they ſeem to apprehend no ſtorm. But when the thunder of popular reſentment ſhall roll, and its avenging lightnings flaſh, where will they fly for ſhelter? From the diſregarded grievances of the people, and their intolerable want of the neceſſaries of life, what dreadful commotions may we not fear? In Ireland, popular inſurrections, ariſing from the ſame cauſes, have already commenced. The people there are up in arms, and have, it is ſaid, fought and beat the military. [illegible] the ſame cauſe will have the ſame effect in this kingdom? The people, now ſtarving here may probably think they may as well die by fire and ſword as by famine; and yet, what ſteps have the Miniſtry taken to relieve preſſing neceſſities of the poor, and prevent the terrible calamities of a general commotion? Is not ſuch a conſideration of infinitely higher importance, and much more wanted, than ſtretching the prerogative of the Crown, and paſſing a bill for the future marriages of the Royal family? If the Miniſtry have any regard to their own ſafety, they would, one would think, hearken to the cries of the people, and immediately take ſuch ſalutary meaſures as may relieve their urgent neceſſities: ——For dreadful will be the conſequences if they are left to the law of nature, and ſhall carve out a cure for themſelves.

Waterford, April 7. By a private letter from a Gentleman in the North, to his Friends in this city, we learn, that whole villages have embarked at the different ports there for America, and that numbers of others were preparing to follow their example; ſo that in a ſhort time we ſhall ſee that once flouriſhing province reduced to beggary, and entirely depopulated.

L O N D O N March 24.

One of the moſt extraordinary cauſes was heard this week in the Court of Chancery. Some few years ſince General Stanwix, his lady and daughter, were all loſt (by the ſinking of the veſſel) in their paſſage from Dublin to Parkgate. The lady was his ſecond wife and the daughter was by his firſt wife. At his ſecond marriage it was ſtipulated in the ſettlement, that if the General ſurvived his lady the perſonal eſtate was to deſcend in ſuch a line; if the lady ſurvived the General, then in ſuch a line; and if the daughter ſurvived both of them, then in ſuch a line. The party whom the General's ſurvivorſhip was to have benefitted contended, that the ſhip being loſt in tempeſtuous weather, it was more than probable that he was upon deck, and that the ladies, (as is ever the caſe in theſe ſituations) were down in the cabin, and of courſe (ſo confined) were ſubject to a more early loſs of their lives than the General; who, as a man of arms and courage, was, they aſſerted, more able, and more likely, to ſtruggle with death than women, and in which he might probably have been aſſiſted by broken maſts, and other parts of the rigging. Thoſe who claimed on the ſuppoſal of the wife ſurviving her huſband, conteſted that the General was old, and conſequently feeble; by no means ſtrong enough to reſiſt the ſhocks of ſuch a terrible attack; that the lady was conſiderably younger, and (though of the weak ſex) proportionably ſtronger than her huſband; and, fond of the General, not improbably, was with him at the time; therefore, in every reaſonable ſuppoſition, ſurvived him. The third party advanced, that the daughter was younger, and of a more hale conſtitution than either the General or his wife; that undoubtedly the uncommon mutual affection of the two latter rendered them inſenſible of their own reſpective danger, in their feelings for each other, ſo that it was on the ſide of probability that they ſunk down in death together: That the daughter, on the contrary, though a dutiful, and perhaps affectionate child, yet, being ſtill younger than the mother in-law, and having no ſuch violent attachment to any ſecond perſon, as the General and his lady reciprocally had for each other; and being tho, from the circumſtance of youth, to be ſuppoſed ſtill more unwilling to part with life than either father or mother, the probability of being the laſt ſurvivor was infinitely in favour of the daughter. The decree is not yet pronounced. —The Chancellor recommended it to the parties to compromiſe the matter, or if they perſiſted in their ſeperate claims, declared he would call in the aſſiſtance of ſome of the judges.

Extract from the inſtructions given by the Town of BOSTON, to their Repreſentatives, in the General Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

UNDER the influence of an inſtruction, the Governor has refuſed his conſent to a tax bill, for defraying the neceſſary charges of government, because ſuch perſons as the Britiſh miniſter was pleaſed to point out, were not expreſly exempted from bearing their due pro- [illegible] pleat our misfortune is, that an inſtruction is pleaded for refuſing a grant for the payment of our agents at the Court of Great Britian. Thus we are to be cut off, even from complaint, that laſt reſource of the wretched.

His Excellency is inſtructed not to ſign any grant for payment of agent, unleſs he is choſen by three branches of the legiſlature. He cannot conſent to the choice of any one who is preſcribed in this inſtruction. It is againſt an adminiſtration in which Lord Hillſborough and his dependants are principal actors, that we complain; but no one whom he diſapproves muſt be allowed to manage our complaints. It is difficult to reſtrain our indignation at the groſs affront offered to our underſtanding in this affair. A capacity but little remote from idiotiſm, is ſufficient to diſcover the fatal conſequences of this miniſterial plot.

The town have in times paſt declared to their repreſentatives their ſenſe of the burthen laid upon the commercial intereſt of the community, by the extenſion of the powers of the court of admiralty. A juriſdiction, in its very nature, repugnant to our conſtitution, and contrary to Magna Charta, as it inveſts one judge, appointed by the crown, with authority to determine concerns the moſt important to the property and liberty of the ſubject.——And they expreſſed their ſenſe of this grievance, as ſharpened by the contraſt which appears in the ſame ſtature, between the mother country and the colonies.——For however it may be urged, that the court of admiralty is eſtabliſhed by the charter of this province, yet by the ſame charter the people of this province are entitle to all the liberties privileges and immunities of free Britiſh ſubjects. And to ſee the Britiſh Parliament, by one and the ſame ſtatute, taking from the colonies, an important right, namely, TRIALS BY JURIES, and ſecuring that right to themſelves, in caſes of the ſame nature and importance, muſt be deeply affecting to us. We take this opportunity of renewing our proteſtation againſt the powers of that Court, which have already proved ſo vexatious to perſons concerned in trade; & in a very recent inſtance, according to the beſt information we are able to obtain, have been made uſe of to diſturb and haraſs the induſtrious farmer and which, not reſtrained, bid fair to render all property, either real or perſonal, to the laſt degree precarious.

Thus gentlemen, have we exhibited to you a view of many of the grievances which diſtreſs this people. And we expect that you will uſe your utmoſt influence, in the enſuing ſeſſions of the general court, to have them radically redreſſed; not doubting but you will receive the moſt ready and effectual aſſiſtance from theſe wiſe patriots who are, or ſhall be choſen to repreſent our brethern in the ſeveral towns of this faithful province.——In particular, we deſire, that you would uſe your influence that a remonſtrance be preſented to his Majeſty, (whoſe elevated ſtation denominates him the father of his people, and the tenure of whoſe throne is the protection of his ſubjects) againſt the oppreſſions which we ſuffer: Laying open to his view, in the fulleſt and plaineſt manner, the true ſtate of this his province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, and pleading with him, with that freedom and firmneſs which the juſtice of the cauſe, and the exigencies of your country demand. And that you may not fail of reaching the Royal Ear, we inſtruct you to exert yourſelves to procure a proper grant from the houſe of repreſentatives, for the payment of the agents who have ſerved the honourable his Majeſty's council, and the honorable houſe of repreſentatives for ſome years paſt; and that you take timely care to know whether the ſame is concurred with, and conſented to by the other two branches of the legiſlature. And if it is not, that you endeavour to obtain a reſolve of the houſe for a brief, for raiſing a ſum ſufficient for defraying the charges of an agency for the year enſuing that ſo we may at leaſt in this way, make uſe of our own money, to purchaſe an acceſs to the ear of our King.

A Method to deſtroy Caterpillars.

THEY always lay their eggs in the fall, in a ſmall bunch, of the colour of the tree, near the end of ſome twig.—This neſt conſiſts of a number of little cells, from each of which a young one proceeds. As ſoon as the trees begin to ſhoot forth their leaves, they begin to hatch, and immediately weave themſelves into a large viſible neſt, on the ſame limb where their eggs are laid, but nigher the trunk of the tree; all therefore you have to do is, to look near the end of that branch, where they make their firſt appearance, and you will certainly find their eggs, from whence they continue to hatch almoſt all ſummer; than by killing thoſe that are already hatched, and carefully ſcraping off their eggs, you will, without damage to the trees, and without the expence of uſing oil, effectually deſtroy them.

By the BOSTON POST.

B O S T O N, *June 11.*

Tueſday laſt arrived here Capt. Lyde in 7 Weeks from London, from the public Prints to the 18th of April we have the following Articles, viz.

L O N D O N, April 13.

THE death of a great Lady who was ſuppoſed to influence all the political operations of the kingdom, having produced no change whatever of a ſalutary nature in the cabinet, the moſt furious patriots are now beginning to perceive that all the reports propagated againſt her were downright calumnies, and ſome even imagine, that badly as affairs have been managed, they would have been managed in a manner ſtill worſe if her royal highneſs had not frequently interpoſed in behalf of the people.

April 15. Yeſterday the Earl of Hillſborough, Secretary of State for the Plantations, had a great levee at his houſe in Hanover Square, at which ſeveral Merckants and colony agents attended.

Yeſterday a committee of thirty-one members were choſe, by Ballot, to enquire into the nature, ſtate and condition of the Eaſt-India company and the Britiſh affairs in the Eaſt-Indies.

April 18. We hear that orders were ſent on thurſday night to Portſmouth to prepare immediately thirteen ſail of the line, five frigates and bomb ketches. The deſtination of this fleet is no ſecret; it being intended to lay the capital of Denmark in aſhes. [*Lond. Packet.*

It is reported that Struenſee, being put to the torture, confeſſed *all*: and his confeſſion being carried to an unfortunate great perſonage, ſhe in the confuſion of grief, ſhame and diſpair, ſigned it; ſo that a divorce is to proceed immediately upon this event.—The Britiſh ambaſſador has made a demand of the perſon of the queen, but no anſwer is yet given.

Notwithſtanding France has long ſince oſtenſibly abandoned the family of the Pretender, it is aſſerted that the late marriage of the Chevalier St. George is the fabrication of the French court; and that the purpoſes of its originating there will ſhew themſelves in a few months, as ſoon as ſome matters can be previouſly ſettled with the court of Madrid.

They writh from the Streights, that 16 Turkiſh men of war are cruizing without the Streights of the Dardenelles, to intercept the Ruſſian fleet.

A L B A N Y.

We hear that David Ramſey, an Indian Trader; who has reſided ſome Time paſt to the weſtward of Niagara; happened ſome time laſt Spring to be aſſaulted by, or had a Difference with ſome of the Natives, a Scuffle enſued in which three of them were killed; theſe he buried under the Snow, and imagining it was not ſafe for him to remain longer there he put his Effects into a Canoe, and retreated with his Brother and an Indian Child their Attendant, to a Place nearer to the Fort at Niagara; he had not been long there until a Party of Indians came to trade with him, to whom (as he underſtoode the Indian language) he overheard his attendant relate his Adventure with their Brethren; as it was not poſſible for him to eſcape, he ordered his Brother to give them as much Rum as they would drink, hoping they would get intoxicated and give him the Opportunity to get off; however they ſeized, bound and poured a Pint of Rum down his Throat, then ſate down to deliberate in what Manner they ſhould put him to Death: his Brother ſupplied them plentifully with Rum, and taking the Advantage of its Operation upon their Intellects, ſecretly conveyed a Knife to him, with it he ſoon diſintangled himſelf and diſpatched four of his Antagoniſts, together with the Urchin who betrayed him; the reſt eſcaped; he then came and delivered himſelf up to the Garriſon at Niagara, from whence a Party of Soldiers went and brought in his Goods.

A Gentleman, who lately came from Cherry Valley, informs us, that coming down the Mohawk River, he fell in with a Company of Indians, who were on their way to complain to the honourable Sir William Johnſon, of the above related Affair: It is hoped, that Sir William's extenſive Influence, among the Indian Nations, will produce an Accomodation, and prevent their making Repriſals upon the defenceleſs Traders and Settlers upon the Frontiers; and, in fine, the unſpeakable Calamities of an Indian War.

On Sunday the 24th Ult. James Lipſeed, a Grenadier of the 26th Regiment (the third Diviſion of which was then on their paſſage from New-York to this City) ſtanding on the Gunwale of the Sloop Beggars-Beniſon, dandling a Child in his Arms, unfortunately fell overboard: the Sloop being under Way, the People could give him no aſſiſtance; he kept the Child above Water and ſwam a great Way; but his Strength failing he let the Child go and immediately ſunk: The Child was ſoon after taken up by a Canoe, and having Blood let, perfectly recovered.

NEW-HAVEN, June 12.

One John Orman, a Labourer, who lodg'd in the Garret of Samuel Thacher's Houſe, at the Long-Wharf, laſt Sunday Evening, went to Bed, (ſaid to be in Liquor) was the next Morning found dead on the Ground, under the Garret Door, which is in the Gable End of the Houſe, and from whence it is ſuppoſed he fell ſome Time in the Night. The Coroner's Inqueſt brought in their Verdict Accidental Death. We are told that he was a Perſon of a Liberal Education, and underſtood many of the learned Languages, but that an unlucky Amour with a Girl in Ireland, (from whence he came) together with an immoderate Love of ſtrong Liquor, was the Occaſion of his being reduced to the ſervile Employment, in which he had for ſome Time before his Death, ſupported himſelf.

The Execution of the Indian, is to be on the Second of September, and not the laſt, as was by Miſinformation mentioned in our laſt.

HARTFORD, June 16.

On the 20th of February laſt, Mr. Baſtion Weatherwax, of Rhynebeck in Dutcheſs County, was cut for the Stone in the Bladder, by Dr. William Jepſon of this Town, and a large Stone extracted; and, in ſeven Weeks from the Operation, was healed up well and ſound.

Laſt Wedneſday the Rev. Mr. John Keep was ſolemnly ordained to the paſtoral Office over the Church and Congregation in Sheffield. The ſolemnity was introduced by Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Strong of New-Marlborough——Rev. Mr. Williams of Springfield preached the Sermon from, Exod. xxv. 8.—Rev. Mr. Farrand, of Canaan made the ordaining Prayer—Rev'd Mr. Bidwell of Tyringham gave the Charge—Rev. Mr. Allen of Pittsfield gave the Right Hand of Fellowſhip, and the Rev. Mr. Collins of Lainſborough made the concluding prayer. The whole performed with great Decency and Order. There was preſent a concourſe of people far the moſt numerous that ever appear'd together on any Occaſion in that Country.

We hear from Leiceſter, That laſt Tueſday two little Boys were at Play in the Houſe of Mr. William Henſhaw of that Town, one of them took up a loaded Gun, and pointed at the others Head, the Gun went off and took off the upper Part of the Scull with the Brains, the Child died Inſtantly. He was only Son to Mr. Henſhaw, about ſix Years old. This ought to be a Caution to all not to leave Guns charged in their Houſes, and eſpecially within the Reach of Children.

†*‡ *A. B.* came too late for this day.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, 21ſt *May*, 1772.

YESTERDAY the Rev'd Meſſieurs DAVID MACCLUER and LEVI FRISBIE, (both educated by Dr. WHEELOCK) were ordained here to the Work of the Miniſtry, with a ſpecial View to a Miſſion among the Indians at *Muſkingum* beyond the *Ohio* about 800 Miles from hence, where GOD in his Providence has opened an encouraging Door for the propagation of the Goſpel of the Redeemer among them.—Which Miſſion is in Conſequence of a Requeſt, and to be carried on in Concert with the honorable Board of Correſpondents in New-Jerſy, who propoſe ſending a Miſſionary and Interpreters in Company with Meſſieurs MACCLURE and FRISBIE.

The Rev'd Mr NOBLE made the introductory Prayer; The Rev'd Mr OLCOTT the Prayer before Sermon; The Rev'd Dr. WHEELOCK preached a pertinent Sermon from Matthew xxiv 45 and gave the Charge; the Rev'd Mr. POWERS made the Prayer before, and the Rev. Mr. BURROUGHS after the Charge; and the Rev'd Mr. WELMAN gave the right Hand of Fellowſhip.

The Solemnity which was performed with Decency and Propriety, was concluded with an Anthem, ſung by the Students, ſuitable to the Occaſion.

*** In our laſt we informed the Public that the General Aſſembly in their laſt Seſſion, had granted the notorious John Brown under Sentence of Death in Litchfield Goal a new Tryal, which is a Miſtake, occaſioned by Miſ-information—The Execution of the Sentence being only put off till Wedneſday the ſecond Day of December next.

John Cable,
BAKER *from* GERMANY,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he is (in a ſhort Time) going to New York where he intends to Purchaſe a conſiderable Quantity of Flower for the Purpoſe of ſupplying his Cuſtomers as uſual. And as his undertaking requires CASH, he Deſires all Perſons indebted to him, to make *Immediate Payment.*

The Subſcriber ſtill carries on the Buſineſs of Chaiſe and Chair making in all Branches, near the North Meeting Houſe, where any Gentlemen may have their Work done in the beſt and neateſt Manner. And as he purpoſes to have a Stage Coach going from this Place to Boſton every Fortnight during the Summer, will be able to procure his Trimmings, &c. Cheaper than they can be here, and by that Means able to ſell his Carriages much lower than heretofore.—He hath now on Hand ſundry Carriages of different Kind and a Set of Blackſmith Tools which he will ſell very Cheap.

Nicholas Brown.

Hartford, June 15, 1772.

Stage Coach.

The Subſcriber having furniſhed himſelf with a convenient Coach and ſuitable Horſes, purpoſes to ſet out for New-York on Thurſday next; where he expects to arrive on Saturday Evening, and ſet out from thence for this Place on Wedneſday following. Any Gentlemen or Ladies that favour him with their Cuſtom, may depend on greateſt Care and beſt Uſage, & their Favour be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant.

Jonathan Brown.

Hartford, June 15, 1772.

TAKEN up in the firſt Society of Chatham in Connecticut, in the Year 1770, late in the Spring, a likely Mare Colt, two Years old, without Mark, paces and trots, of a ſorril Colour, the ſaid Mare was privately Sold. For further Particulars Inquire of the Select Men of ſaid Town. *Chatham, June 9, 1772.*

POETS CORNER.

The Frailty of HUMAN LIFE.

All Men think all Men mortal, but themſelves,
YOUNG.

FOND Man to deem thyſelf Immortal go and View,
The burſting Bubble and the fleeting Dew,
Behold the Smoke in curling Volumes riſe,
The humid Fog inveloping the Skies!
See the ſwift Eagle cut the liquid Air,
And the red Lightning Flaſh the ſudden glare;
Hear the fierce Whirlwind ſcouring o'er the Fields,
Or murmuring Echo bound along the Hills;
The Bubble breaks, Dew melts beneath the Sun,
Vaniſh the Smoke, the humid Fog is gone.
Quick as our Thought the Eagle leaves our ſight,
More quick the ruddy Lightning's ceaſe their Light,
The Whirlwind dies, the murmering Echo's fall,
Weak, mortal Life, is frailer than them all.

Whereas we the ſubſcri-

bers being by the hon Joſeph Talcott, *Eſq; judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners on the inſolvent eſtate of Jedediah Spencer late of Hartford deceas'd. This is to give notice that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of the Widow Sarah Spencer in Eaſt-Hartford, on the 18th day of June Inſt and on the 9th day of July and 30th of July and on the 20th day of Auguſt at one of o'Clock afternoon on each of ſaid days. No accounts will be accepted of but being atteſted by Oath.*

JOHN PITKIN. } *Commiſſioners.*
JONATHAN STANLY }

Ran-away from the Sub-

ſcriber the Evening of the 4th Inſtant a Negro Man named Tony, about 25 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, well ſet and very Black; took with him when he went away, a new Coat, and Veſt of a claret Colour, mixed with red and white yellow metal Buttons, and one gray ditto ſome wore, and a Veſt ſtriped red and white; one pair Deer Skin Breeches, and check'd long Trowſers, two Holland Shirts, and one ſtripe ditto, and one check'd ditto, ſpeaks good Engliſh and as he walks lops very one ſide and the other. Whoever will take up ſaid Negro and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals or return him to his Maſter, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by Samuel Gilbert, jun.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels and other Perſons are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid Negro, as they will anſwer the conſequences at their peril. Hebron, June 5. 1772.

BURGLARY!

THE Fifth time, was laſt night committed on the goldſmith ſhop belonging to the ſubſcriber in Waterbury, and the following articles ſtolen, viz. 1 pair cypher'd ear rings ſet in gold, 1 pair brilliant ditto; 1 pair large plain oval ſhoe buckles a little worn, and ſeveral pair old buckle rims of different ſorts; ſeveral pieces of gold plate, two of which were burniſhed bright, the other appear like braſs which has been heat, and ſeveral beed punches, buckle patterns and other tools and likely other articles not yet miſs'd. Whoever will take up the burglarian, & ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals or give me notice, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by the unfortunate ſubſcriber,

JOSEPH HOPKINS.

Waterbury, June 5. 1772.

Run-away from the

ſubſcriber at Litchfield, a Negro man about 40 years old, Named Guinea, thick ſett, of a middleing height, for four or five years paſt was owned by Moſes Doolittle of Cheſhire, has lived for ſome time at Middletown, and is ſuppoſed to be Lurking ſome where there about. Whoever will take up ſaid fellow and return him to me ſhall have Two Dollars Reward and all neceſſary charges paid by me.

HEZEKIAH ORTON.

N. B. If he will return to his duty ſhall be kindly received and no puniſhment inflicted.

STOLEN or STRYED out of the Stable of Moſes Butler of Hartford, laſt Night, a handſome mouſe coloured black MARE, a little above fourteen hands high, trots and paces a little, and Gallops very ſlow, has a thin Mane and a long Tail, and carries it on one ſide a little, a large Breaſt, long Body'd, is 6 or 7 Years old, and is an excellent Saddle Beaſt. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to ſaid *Butler*, or to the Subſcriber at Greenwich in Fairfield County, ſhall have *FIVE DOLLARS* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

AMOS MEAD.

Hartford, June 2, 1772.

Paſſage Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber has provided a good boat, convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail from Middletown every Tueſday, (wind and weather permitting) to Sag-Harbour, and back again on Tueſdays, (wind and weather permitting)—the fare for man and horſe is one Dollar, from Saybrook to the Iſland, and for a ſingle paſſenger from Middletown is 4/6 Attendance will be given, Middletown, at Mr. Ranney's, Sag-Harbour at Mr. Fordham's.——All gentlemen Paſſengers who are inclined to favour him with their Cuſtom, will meet with good uſage from their humble ſervant.

JEREMIAH LORD.

June, 1772.

Lathrop & Smith,

HEREBY inform the Public, that the Partnerſhip in Trade lately ſubſiſting between us was diſſolved the 15th Inſtant by mutual Agreement. All Perſons indebted to us, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective Accounts with *Smith & Coit*, who will continue the Buſineſs (lately carried on by us) in the ſame Store—And all thoſe who have any Demands upon us, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, to ſaid *Smith & Coit*, who have undertaken to pay all Debts due from us.

LATHROP AND *SMITH.*

Hartford, 29th May, 1772.

Juſt Imported from LONDON,
And to be Sold by

SMITH and COIT,

At their Store in HARTFORD *(being the ſame Store that has lately been improved by* Lathrop & Smith)

A Large & freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS, Chymical, Galenical & Patented MEDICINES, (all genuine, and of the beſt Kind) Surgeon's amputating and pocket Inſtruments of various Prices—Spices of all Sorts—a great Variety of Painter's Colours—Brimſtone, Copperas, Allum, Verdigreaſe, Ground Maddar——Otter, (alias Arnotto,) &c &c. They have alſo for Sale, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Shaving Sope, Weſt-India Rum, by the Hhd. or Barrel Loaf and Barbadoes Sugar—Tortuga Salt——Madeira, Malaga, Teneriff and Claret Wines—a large Aſſortment of Books, treating upon almoſt every Subject——Writing Paper of different Qualities—Many other Articles in the Stationary Way, and daily expect from London a greater Variety of Books than ever their Store has heretofore been furniſhed with.

Said Smith & Coit *(both of them) purpoſe to give ſteady Attendance upon the buſineſs, and flatter themſelves that the Prices of their Goods, Attention to their Buſineſs, and Treatment of Mankind, will be ſuch as will give general Satiſfaction to all Perſons who may favour them with their Cuſtom.*

SMITH and COIT.

Hartford, 29th May, 1772.

New, New, New GOODS!

AT CALEB BULL jun's. Store in HARTFORD.

Elizur Hale,

Has juſt received from LONDON, in Capt. Calef, (lately arrived at Boſton)

A Great Variety of Drugs and Medicins, galenical and chymical; which are now ready for Sale at his Store in Glaſtonbury, at as low a Price as at any Store in the Coony—among which are ſundry Medicins commonly call'd for, and uſed in Families; as, Turlington's Balſom, Lockier's Pills, Bateman's Drops, Fraunce's Elixir, Hooper's Pills, French Barley, Shavings of Hartſhorn, Caſtile Soap, Iſinglaſs, Flower Sulpher, Salt Petre, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Liquorice Ball, Aniſe and Caraway Seeds, Oil of Olives, &c.

Where alſo may be had, ſundry Articles uſed by Dyers, Artificers and Chymiſts, as, Red Saunders, Turmerice, Madder, Crude Tartar, White Arſenic, Cochineal, Borax, Verdigreaſe, Rozin, Aqua Fortis, Quick Silver, Crude Sal Armoniac, Antimony, Corroſive Sublimate, Aqua Regia &c.

N. B. The beſt London Lancets in neat Caſes.

Chaiſe building and repairing, in all its Branches, carried on near the Great-Bridge in Hartford, by

CONSIDER BURT,

WHERE *any Gentlemen may have their Work done in the neateſt Manner and with the greateſt Diſpatch, and the favour be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant*

Conſider Burt.

☞ *He has on Hand a neat Leather top* CHAISE, *which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.*

At the Staffordſhire & Liverpool Ware-Houſe in King-Street,
BOSTON,

Ebenezer Bridgham

Has juſt received from Liverpool, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of
China, Glaſs, Delph & Stone WARE,

CONSISTING of the greateſt Variety to be met with in any Store in America, or perhaps in the whole World, which were purchaſed of the ſeveral manufacturers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool, on ſuch Terms as enables him to ſell them as low as they are uſually ſold in London; and he will not be underſold by any Perſon in America. He has likewiſe Nails per Caſk, Pipes, excellent old London Porter, Liverpool Ale, &c. &c.

N.B. *Country Traders may depend on having their Ware pack'd in the beſt Manner, there being Packers provided from England for that Purpoſe at ſaid Store.*

Boſton May 25. 1772. 6w

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon. court of probate for the diſtrict of Litchfield, appointed commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the eſtate of Revd Solomon Palmer late of Litchfield deceas'd, (repreſented inſolvent) do hereby give notice, that we ſhall attend to ſaid buſineſs at the dwelling-houſe of Col. Ebenezer Marſh in ſaid Litchfield, on the firſt tueſdays of July, Auguſt, September and October next, beginning at two of the clock afternoon on each of ſaid days.

Abraham Kilborn, }
Abraham Bradley, } Commiſſioners.
Ebenezer Marſh jr. }

Litchfield, 25th May, 1772.

TO be Sold on good Terms, ſundry parcels of good Land, with Buildings thereon, ſituate in the Pariſh of Kenſington, near the country Road.—Any Perſon diſpoſed to buy, are directed to Inquire of

JESSE ROOT.

Hartford, June 8, 1772.

WAnted immediately, as an Apprentice to a Bricklayer, a healthy, good natur'd Lad, about 14 Years old. Inquire of the Printer.

[JUNE. M.DCC.LXXII.] NUMBER 391

THE CONNECTICUT COURANT.

Containing the freſheſt and moſt important Advices, both Foreign and Domeſtic.

From TUESDAY, JUNE 16, to TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1772.

LONDON, April 13.

A Correſpondent aſſures us, if the Parliament would have allowed the importation of grain, &c. from the American Colonies, that an eminent Merchant in the City would have engaged to have imported 800 000 buſhels only, into the Port of London, and that the returns thereof ſhould be in goods the product of this kingdom.

Foote being lately in company with a Scotch Gentleman, where Dr. Cadogan's treatiſe on the gout was the ſubject, "Yes, yes," ſays the Scotchman, "Engliſhmen eat more ſolids than any other people upon earth; why, even ſo near home as Scotland, they are called *pale puddings*." "It may be ſo," replied the wit, "but I think your countrymen much better entitled to that epithet than we are, for I'll be h——d, if they have not a *finger in every Pye*."

Mr. Moſſop, the celebrated Tragedian, who was bred in the Univerſity of Dublin, has, we hear, thoughts of entering into Holy Orders, as the profeſſion he has hitherto follo[illegible] attended only by miſfortune.

April 14. Advices lately from Geneva ſay, that Voltaire is dead, and has bequeathed legacies to ſeveral eminent perſons, as Rouſſeau, Hume, D'Arpour, D'Alembert, and to his ſervants annuities, and the remainder to the congregation *De propaganda fide*.

April 17. His Majeſty attended yeſterday to the Houſe of Peers by his Grace the Duke of Ancaſter and the Earl of Denbigh, when the Royal Aſſent was given to fifty public and private Bills.

On Wedneſday was reported to the Houſe of Commons, the following Reſolutions from the Committee appointed to conſider of the preſent ſtate of the Corn Trade, viz. That the Importation of Wheat and Wheat Flour, Rye and Rye Meal, into this kingdom, be admitted, for a limited time, free of duty.

That the Importation of Rice, from any of his Majeſty's colonies in America, into Great Britain, be admitted, for a limitted time, free of duty.

Upon which a Bill was ordered to be brought in upon the ſaid reſolutions.

Sir Fletcher Norton, highly to his credit, is, we hear, very anxious for tracing the miſeries of the Eaſt to their fountain head.

The Houſe of Peers are adjourned to Thurſday the 30th inſt and the Houſe of Commons to Tueſday the 28th inſt.

The French Ambaſſador was on Wedneſday at St. James's. It is reported that he has lately received advices, which contain freſh and ſtrong aſſurances from the King his maſter of the pacific inclinations of that Monarch and his ſteady reſolution to adopt no meaſures againſt his Britannic Majeſty, which may tend to interrupt the mutual peace of the two kingdoms.

Lord Holland, it is ſaid, will ſpeedily be appointed Preſident of the Council, in the room of Lord Gower, who goes to Ireland in the room of Lord Townſend, who comes over to preſide at the Ordnance Board of this kingdom.

It is now currently reported that Sir William Young, Bart, Governor of Dominica, will be created a Peer of Ireland, and get the firſt vacant Red Ribbon after his return to England, which is ſoon expected; as alſo, that he will be promoted to ſome conſiderable employment in the State, as a reward for his great and diſintereſted ſervices in the Weſt Indies.

We hear that the intrepid Mr. Stephen, by the recommendation of his Countryman Lord Mansfield, notwithſtanding their political differences, is to go over to Denmark, to demand a reſtitution of that amiable Queen, together with her fortune. His figure and ſtern countenance may have ſome effect on the timid, cowardly Danes.

It is ſaid the plan for ſetting up Scripture as the only Rule of Faith is favoured only by three Right Reverend Divines, but, notwithſtanding their great inferiority of numbers on the Bench, the Clerical Petitioners have great hopes, that in the long run, Scripture will carry it againſt the Thirty nine Articles.

On Tueſday evening the celebrated and facetious Ned Shuter, attended by ſeveral of Lord Mansfield's ſervants, arrived in perfect health at the King's Bench Priſon. He appears highly pleaſed with the different ſcenes that preſent themſelves to his view, enters with great ſpirit into the genius of the Inhabitants, and, accompanied by his bottle and his favourite JACK ASS, is happy himſelf, and contributes to promote chearfulneſs amongſt his drooping Fellow Sufferers.

April 18. We are aſſured that there is not the leaſt Foundation for the Report of Col. Keith being ordered to leave Copenhagen.

Notwithſtanding France has long ſince oſtenſibly abandoned the Family of the Pretender, it is aſſerted, that the late marriage of the Chevalier St. George is the fabrication of the French court; and that the purpoſes of its originating there will ſhew themſelves in a few months, as ſoon as ſome matters can be previouſly ſettled with the court of Madrid.

In the county of Suffolk as well as Eſſex the poor have committed many outrages in regard to the high price of the neceſſaries of life. The Magiſtrates in Ipſwich have had all the locks taken of the muſkets belonging to the militia, as the mob it is ſaid, intended to have ſeized upon them, in caſe they had been attacked by a military force; but as the legiſlature have taken meaſures to reduce the price of proviſions, it is hoped theſe riotous proceedings will ſoon be at an end.

The price of Suffolk butter has fallen 10s. in the firkin within a week paſt.

There are, at this time, 10 000 tons of North country butter unſold in London.

Laſt week the bellman of Belford in Northumberland gave the following notice, verbatim: "*Loſt* where it was dropt, yeſterday afternoon 'tween nine and ten o'clock at night, 'twixt Warnford and this town, an empty poke with a cheeſe in it.——The poke was marked I. D. but the letters are wore out. Any perſon or perſons having found the ſame, ſhall be handſomely rewarded for returning them to the owner.—The man who loſt it never miſs'd it till it was gone."

Lord Mansfield, being aſked lately how he reliſhed literary abuſe, and particularly what he thought of Junius's attacks upon his character, laughingly replied, "*I am glad that the Patriots have got ſomething to pleaſe them, and if they only leave the Government of the Nation to the King's friends, we ſhall never diſpute with them about the Government of the News-papers.*"

The Bill for the further Relief of his Majeſty's Proteſtant Subjects, diſſenting from the Church of England, has had a ſecond Reading in the Houſe of Commons. The only Qualifications required in this Bill from diſſenting Miniſters, are, that they ſhall take the cuſtomary Oaths of Alegiance, ſubſcribe the Declaration againſt Popery, and alſo a Profeſſion that they believe the Scriptures of the Old and New Teſtament to contain *the Mind and Will of God, and that they receive them as the Rules of Faith and Practice*. In order to prevent Perſons from fraudulently qualifying themſelves as diſſenting Miniſters, every Perſon offending ſhall produce a Teſtimonial ſigned by ſome Proteſtant diſſenting Miniſters, to the Juſtices of the General Seſſions, purporting that he is *a Man of a good Moral and Chriſtian Character, and they are willing to receive him as a diſſenting Miniſter*. The ſame Qualifications will entitle a Man to teach or inſtruct Youth in the Capacity of a public Tutor or Schoolmaſter. If this Bill ſhould paſs, it is hoped that by removing every Obſtacle which may affect tender Conſciences all Contentions and Strife may ceaſe, and nothing but mutual Forbearance, Toleration, and Chriſtian Goodwill prevail.

But ſome Writers in the public Prints ſay, That it is diſcovered that this ſplendid Shew of granting further Liberty to Diſſenters, and this ſpecious Indulgence to them is intended to be followed by the Eſtabliſhment of a Biſhop in America.

The London Papers ſay That there is a great Dearth of political Subjects now in England.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, *April* 13.

The petition that was preſented from the City of London on Tueſday laſt, for an act to allow the importation of corn, &c from the American colonies, was ordered to lie on the table; as were alſo all the other petitions from other parts of the kingdom; from which it is inferred, that the importation will not be allowed this ſeſſions.

There are no leſs than twenty ſix appeals now waiting to be heard by the Houſe of Lords, five of which are againſt decrees of the preſent Chancellor.

The act lately ſigned by his Majeſty, ſaid to be an act to take off one ſhilling per lb. on all black and ſinglo teas, *is a miſtake*, it ſhould have been ſaid an act to *explain* and *amend* an act for taking off one ſhilling per lb. on all black and ſinglo teas, which expires on the 5th of July next, at which time the ſhilling per lb. will be again laid on.

An account of the difference between Britiſh and Iriſh pay of the 64th and 65th regiments of foot, ſerving in the year 1768 is laid before the Houſe of Commons.

COPENHAGEN, (*Denmark*) March 28. The Attorney General Uhldall, who is appointed to Act for the Qu[illegible] and defend her cauſe, has already had ſe[illegible] conferences with her Majeſty at Cronenbourg. We are informed, that her Majeſty is greatly indiſpoſed, and that ſhe has been twice blooded. The Queen Dowager is entirely recovered from the hurt ſhe met with in her leg.

VIENNA, (*Germany*) March 28 The Court has ſent to the Porte, the laſt propoſals of Ruſſia, without which that power will not conſent to a treaty of peace, viz. 1 that Crimea ſhall be independent. 2 That the Empreſs ſhall remain in poſſeſſion of Aſoph, with liberty of trade and navigation on the Black Sea. 3. That all the provinces conquered by the Ruſſian arms during the war ſhall be reſtored to the Grand Signor.

LONDON, *April* 14. The Engliſh maſters and pilots of the Ruſſian ſquadron, who went from England under the command of Rear Admiral Elphinſtone, and are returned, have not been able to obtain their wages.

We are authoriſed to aſſure the public that an experiment is ſhortly to be made of a machine invented by Dr. Dominiceti, of Chelſea by

Col. Williams Esq

which he engages to prove that proviſions may be dreſſed for one thouſand perſons in three hours time, with leſs fire than is commonly uſed in a parlour grate, and all the various methods of cookery. It is ſaid to be conſtructed on the moſt ſimple principle and to be one of the moſt ingenious inventions ever ſeen in this kingdom.

April 15. We hear the Secretaryſhip of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has been lately, more than once, hinted to Mr. Burke which he unheſitatingly refuſed, except Lord Rockingham was to be the Viceroy.

The Ducheſs of Cumberland, it is ſaid, ſupports the dignity of her ſtation, having all ceremonies performed on the knee, and her Gentlemen holding the privy purſe behind her.

Upon the eſtate of a nobleman in adminiſtration ſeveral ſmall veſſels attend every night to convey ſheep to the coaſt of France.

A correſpondent recommends the following as a ſhort way to reduce the price of proviſions: hang the engroſſers, drown the ſaleſmen, burn the carcaſe butchers, tranſport the mealmen, put the bakers in the pillory, impriſon the butter factors, and compel every farmer to bring his whole ſtock of grain to market, within ſix months after it is threſhed.

The Pretender was married the 28th of laſt month at St. Germain's, in France, by Proxy, to a Princeſs of Stolberg, who ſet off immediately for Italy to join him.

Extract of a letter from the Counteſs of M—n now reſiding at Paris, to her friend in Scotland.

" A number of people of rank and faſhion in this capital have been miſſing from time to time; ſome of them were found in the river, from which it was concluded that they had made away with themſelves. However one night as a gentleman was walking along the ſtreets, he was accoſted as he imagined, by a woman of the town; ſhe conducted him to her lodgings; entering the outer door, ſhe locked it, and put the key in her pocket; after which ſhe led him through ſeveral entries uſing the ſame ceremony at each; arriving at laſt at her chamber, ſhe left him on purpoſe to fetch wine or other cordial; in her abſence he began to reconnoitre the room, and peeping into a cloſet diſcovered two dead men who he ſuppoſed had been newly deprived of life. You may imagine what his feelings were on ſuch an occaſion; whatever they were, they did not bereave him of a noble preſence of mind, which ſuggeſted to him the only expedient that in all probability could have ſaved him. At her return he told her, that he tho't a ſmall collation would be proper for him before he went to bed, for he ſtood much in need of ſomething to eat, and, if ſhe pleaſed, he would go to a neighbouring tavern, and give orders concerning it: ſhe oppoſed his going; he ſtill inſiſted, and added, that ſhe need not be afraid of his leaving her, to convince her that he had no ſuch intention, he would let his watch and purſe remain until his return; and, throwing them upon the table, ſhe permitted him to walk off; he ſoon returned with a party of men, and, upon ſearching the houſe, two ruffians were with arms hid in a large cheſt, who being apprehended, and put to the torture, confeſſed that they had robbed and murdered all that were miſſing; that the two men who were found in the cloſet, were ſo lately murdered, that they had no time to conceal them; and that the gentleman who made the diſcovery would alſo have been made away with, if he had ſtaid a few minutes longer in the houſe."

April 16. On Friday died, at Streatham, Elizabeth Ruſſel, aged 108. Upon ſtripping the body of the deceaſed, to the great ſurprize of the beholders, the characteriſtics of manhood were found in goodly proportion.——

——The manner of the deceaſed's life furniſhes ſtrong hints for what purpoſe the feminine appearance was aſſumed. *Fortune telling* was the chief buſineſs of this *hic vel hæc homo*.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 10.

" According to the laſt advices from Copenhagen ſentence of death will ſoon be pronounced againſt the Counts de Struenſee & de Brandt, Counſellor Struenſee, the Count's Brother, Colonel Falkenſchild, and the Profeſſor Berger. These advices add, that Colonel Keith, the Britiſh Miniſter, having very little hopes of an accommodation between the King and Queen, waited only for an anſwer to ſome diſpatches to return to England.

April 17. The bill for enforcing the payment of tythes from the people called Quakers, is deferred till the 29th inſtant.

When the diſſenting miniſters lately waited upon Lord North at the Treaſury, for the *Regium Donum*, the annual royal bounty of two thouſand pounds for the relief of their clergy, Lord North offered on his part *voluntarily* on their part *unſolicited*, a repeal of their ſubſcription. This offer occaſioned a meeting at their library in Red croſs ſtreet, where it was not the moſt cordially received, it being obſerved, that government never granted any favour to Diſſenters, without ſome ſecret view to their own intereſt and emolument, leſt alſo ſuch favour ſhould prove, in any manner, injurious to the eſtabliſhed Church, with the friends of whom they lived in harmony and peace. This compliment of Lord North to the Diſſenters will it is thought, be a powerful and leading argument next winter for the repeal of the Thirty nine Articles; by which refined ſtroke of policy the partition wall between the Church and Meeting *will be thrown down*.

Notwithſtanding the many inſults that have been offered to the Britiſh nation, in different parts of the Globe, a war ſeems to be as far off as ever.

A correſpondent ſays, that the following taxes are paid for bread; a land tax on the ground the wheat grows on, a land-tax on the ground the wood grows on it is backed with, a tax on the very water it is made with, a tax on the yeaſt it is worked with a tax on the ſalt uſed in it, beſides a reaſonable allowance the baker hath, or ought to have, for houſe-keeping being doubled. For beer he ſays are paid the following taxes; a land tax on the ground the barley grows on, a land tax on the ground the hop grows on, a tax on the water it is brewed with, 3 different taxes laid on malt at three different uſes, 3 different taxes on the coals it is boiled with, a tax on the copper it is boiled in, 2 different taxes on the ſtaves the barrels are made of to put it in, a tax on the hoops the ſtaves are bound in, a tax on the yeaſt it is worked with, a tax on the candles the brewers ſervants uſe in brewing, 3 different taxes laid on the publican at three different times for his licence to ſell and 2 taxes for the tankard we drink out of; in all 26.

From Scotland we learn that ſeveral villages are in neceſſity and diſtreſs, having neither cheeſe, butter, corn, nor fiſh.

Letters received by the laſt Dutch Mail remark, that his Britannic Majeſty had actually ordered all the Electoral Troops in Hanover to aſſemble immediately at Hamburg. This advice was received from the River Elbe, on the 27th of laſt month; and as the town of Hamburg is ſituated ſo that a few thouſand troops quartered there and in its neighbourhood, may, with great facility, take poſſeſſion of all his Daniſh Majeſty's dominions in Germany, it is generally conjectured that the Elector of Hanover will avail himſelf of the troubles reigning at preſent in Copenhagen, to ſeize and make himſelf maſter of ſuch Daniſh dominions as may lie contiguous to the Electoral Dominions of Hanover.

It is beyond a doubt, that Prince Maſſerano, Ambaſſador from the King of Spain, has, on the part of his Royal Maſter, moſt ſtrongly remonſtrated againſt any Britiſh ſhips of war entering the South Seas, on the ſcore of making diſcoveries in that part of the globe; and has even gone ſo far as to declare, that after ſo juſt and amicable a remonſtrance, the King of Spain will be under the abſolute neceſſity of vindicating his own Sovereign rights to thoſe ſeas, and conſequently ſhall give orders to ſeize all ſhips of war that ſhall be found making diſcoveries in or *through* the South Seas, without a ſpecial licence from the Crown of Spain. Notwithſtanding this hectoring, bluſtering, Quixotic language, Captains Cook & Fourneaux have received their final orders for ſailing, and moſt probably will meet with a *warm* reception from the Spaniards after they ſhall have paſſed the Streights of Magellan. Spain, it is known, has for this twelvemonth paſt, had a ſtrong and almoſt indubitable propenſity to go to war with Great Britain; and that event moſt certainly would have happened many months ago had it not been for the debility of France; doubtleſs the King of Spain cannot pitch upon a fairer opportunity than what has been offered him by the Engliſh nation.

The bill brought into the Houſe of Commons for the further relief of his Majeſty's Proteſtant ſubjects, diſſenting from the church of England, diſpences we are told with that part of the act made in the firſt year of William and Mary, which requires ſubſcription to ſundry articles, mentioned in the ſtatute, made in the thirteenth year of Elizabeth.——

Briſtol, April 16. We are informed that Britain, who is in our goal to take his trial at the next aſſize for forgery, ſtill perſiſts in his being a principal in ſetting Portſmouth Dock on fire, and that he has ſufficient materials at his command to make a full diſcovery of the ſame.

April 18. Thurſday laſt an expreſs was ſent to the War office from Chelmsford for a military aid to protect the proviſion carts travelling to the market, and the mills in that county, from the outrages of the populace, who have committed great exceſſes not only there, but in many parts of the kingdom.

BOSTON, June 18.

On Saturday the 6th Inſtant the Houſe of Repreſentatives appointed a Committee to wait on His Excellency the Governor with the following Meſſage, and on Tueſday delivered the ſame

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

THE Houſe of Repreſentatives beg leave to acquaint your Excellency that a motion was made on the firſt Friday of this ſeſſion, to aſſign a time for the conſideration of a ſuitable Grant for the ſupport of his Majeſty's Governor of the province But it being ſuggeſted to the Houſe that your Excellency was not pleaſed the laſt year to give your conſent to a bill which paſſed both Houſes of Aſſembly in their firſt ſeſſ[illegible] granting the ſum of Thirteen Hundred Pounds for the ſupport of your Excellency, the Houſe thought proper to direct the attendance of the Secretary to give information touching this matter; who expreſsly ſaid that your Excellency did not give your conſent to ſaid bill.

This Houſe is wholly at a loſs to account for that meaſure, unleſs proviſion is made for the ſupport of your Excellency, otherwiſe than by the Grants and Acts of the General Aſſembly of the Province.

By the Royal Charter it is incumbent upon the General Aſſembly to make adequate proviſion for the ſupport of his Majeſty's government of this province and every act for the making ſuch proviſion, is to be originated by the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

The ſupport of his Majeſty's Governor of the province is an important part of the ſupport of his Majeſty's government here.

If proviſion is made for the ſupport of your Excellency otherwiſe than by the Grants and Acts of the General Aſſembly, it is abſolutely requiſite that this Houſe ſhould be acquainted with it. They therefore pray that your Excellency would be pleaſed to inform them, Whether proviſion is made for the ſupport of your Excellency as Governor of this Province, in any way and manner other than has been heretofore uſed and practiſed, to wit, by the grants and acts of the General Aſſembly; and if it is ſo, in what way and manner that proviſion is made.

The GOVERNOR's Anſwer.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

BY inſpecting the Journal of the Proceedings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in April 1771, you will find that, in Anſwer to a Meſſage from that Houſe, I then obſerved that his Majeſty had been enabled, by an Act of Parliament, to make a certain and adequate Proviſion for the ſupport of the Civil Government in the Colonies as his Majeſty ſhall judge neceſſary.

I am now able to acquaint you that his Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to make Proviſion for my Support in the Station in which he has thought fit to place me, and, as this is judged to be an adequate Support, I muſt conclude it cannot be his Majeſty's Pleaſure that, without his ſpecial Permiſſion, which has not yet been ſignified to *me*, I ſhould accept of any Grant from the Province in Conſideration of the ordinary Services of Government done or to be done by me.

T. Hutchinſon.

Council Chamber, Cambridge, June 13, 1772.

Extract from the Minutes of Council for the Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

At a COUNCIL held at the Council-Chamber in Cambridge, June 13th, 1772.

HIS Excellency acquainted the Board that he was reſtrained from removing the General Court to Boſton whilſt the Aſſembly continued to diſpute the Authority by which he was directed to cauſe it to be held in any place except Boſton: And laid before them the Signification of his Majeſty's Pleaſure made to him by one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State, together with his Speech to the two Houſes, on the ſeveral Meſſages which had paſſed between him and them the preſent Seſſion, and required the Opinion and Advice of the Council upon their Oaths as Councellors, whether conſiſtent with this Signification of his Majeſty's Pleaſure to him he may now remove the Court to Boſton: The Council thereupon gave their Opinion and Advice unanimouſly in the Affirmative.

A true Copy, atteſt. *Tho. Flucker*, Secr.

His Excellency then directed the Secretary to acquaint both Houſes reſpectively that it was his Pleaſure the Great and General Court be adjourned to Tueſday next, then to meet at the Court Houſe in Boſton, which was done accordingly.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

Laſt Week Felix Meigs, of Connecticut, was committed to Goal for paſſing ſeveral Counterfeit 3l. Bills of the laſt Emiſſion of our Currency; He has been examined & 'tis ſtrongly ſuſpected he is an Accomplice of Hooker Smith's, now confined in Dutcheſs County Goal for the like Crime.

HARTFORD, June 23.

On the 11th inſt. the naked body of a man who appear'd to be a foreigner, of about 30 years of age was found, murdered, in Steck bridge about a mile diſtant from Col. Willams's iron works, and a few rods from the road.—— His teeth were all ſtanding in his head, his fleſh almoſt eat off his body, his bowels almoſt conſumed, and his ſcull bone broke over one of his eyes. A brown ſurtout, a duroy waiſtcoat, a double breaſted ditto, and a pair of mittens marked round the wriſt, 1771 I. M. were found about four rods from the body, very bloody; an ax was alſo found a few rods from the cloaths, which was very bloody, and a few hairs were found on it, which were exactly like the hair on the head of the body. The coroner's inqueſt brought in their verdict, *Wilful Murder!*

The perſon who is ſuppoſed to have committed the above murder, was ſeen with him in New-Canaan and Richmond the latter part of May laſt; he had with him a ſmall pack, tied up in a handkerchief, which he carried hanging down his back on the above ax helve. He is a large bodied man, with ſandy colour'd hair, and is ſuppoſed to be a High Dutchman.—The deceaſed had a watch in his pocket, and ſilver buckles in his ſhoes.

The following few Paragraphs were brought by the Halifax Packet, arrived at New-York, and a Maſt Ship arrived at Caſco Bay, from London, viz.

LONDON, April 9

A letter from Warſaw, dated March 31, brought by yeſterday's Holland mail, concludes thus:—" This moment advice is arrived, that Ruſſia and the Porte have agreed to a ceſſation of arms."

April 18. Yeſterday the Houſe of Lords broke up at three o'clock, & adjourned till Thurſday ſ'ennight.

April 20. On Friday ſome diſpatches were received at St. James's, from the Electorate of Hanover, ſaid to contain ſome important intelligence, relative to the operations of the Pruſſian and Imperial Monarchs. The following are the powers who, in all probability will be involved in a war, ſhould our Court take ſo raſh a ſtep as to ſend a fleet to the Baltic, France and of courſe Spain & Naples, Pruſſia, Sweden, if not the Emperor and Empire, beſides the principals.

They write from Paris, that the Duke of Fitz James, an Officer in the French ſervice, acted as proxy there for the Chevalier Edward Stuart, in his late marriage with the Princeſs of Stolberg; and that there were rejoicings for three whole days in that capital on the account. Does not this augur ſomething hatching againſt Great-Britain?

It is ſaid, that a certain great perſonage in the north, was threatened with the torture to induce her to ſign the confeſſion extorted from Struenſee.

The public Prints contain, Accounts of the Scarcity of Proviſions in many Parts of England; the Poor being in great Diſtreſs for the Means of Subſiſtance.—At Deal it is ſaid, that even the Game which uſed to be brought from France and Flanders, is entirely ſtopped, as the Inhabitants of thoſe Countries are alſo in great want.—At Northampton, a hind Quarter of Mutton has not been to be purchaſed for ſome Months paſt, they being all ſent to London. In a ſmall Town within ten Miles of London, all the Sheeps Plucks being bought up by a Gentleman for his Cats and a Lady for her Dogs, ſo that the Poor of that Place cannot get ſo much as a Bit of Sheeps Liver or Lights; much leſs will theſe humane People ſuffer their Animals to be defrauded of their Hearts—At Sunderland, ſeveral Gentlemen, made a Viſitation to the different Diſtricts of that Town: In proſecuting this work, they became Witneſſes of ſuch Scenes of human Woe as can ſcarcely be ſuppoſed to exiſt in a Chriſtian Country. —Many Families had for ſome time ſubſiſted on *Bran* and *Bullocks Blood mixed together*, and ſome for want of *Bran ſufficient*, added a little *Saw-duſt* to their ſcanty Pittance, and it was thought that had it not been for this timely Viſit many ſcores would literally have periſhed for want, as the induſtrious Poor were unemployed, owing to all the Ships being laden, and prevented by contrary Wind from proceeding on their reſpective Voyages.

Mr. WATSON,

MR. *Amicus Bonorum*, &c is right in ſaying " The quotation from Dr Mather is ſomewhat ambiguous and defective;" for inſtead of *poſſible* (line 13) ſhould have been *people*: and inſtead of *ſociety* (line 21) *ſecurity*. Theſe were errors of the printer or tranſcriber, not of the Doctor. Any that preſerve the papers for future uſe are deſired to correct as above. I am in no temper for a political diſpute with a gentleman of ſuch vaſt erudition who can quote from the learned Wollaſton, the great Mr. Lock, the Baron Monteſquieu the elegant Judge Blackſtone, and other learned writers, to prove, that " the end of ſociety is the common welfare," that " laws are deſigned for the good of the people" and " the end of magiſtracy is the good of ſociety." However, I hope there is nothing in the above mentioned quotation which appears to him inconſiſtent with theſe maxims. I converſe but little with political writers; but rather read practical pieces upon religion, and eſpecially the holy ſcriptures; from which I have collected ſome ſuch maxims. *It is not fit to ſay to a King thou art wicked. Thou ſhalt not revile the Gods, nor curſe the ruler of thy people* (which Paul applies to himſelf in reference even to an unrighteous, perſecuting ruler) *Fear God and honor the King. Obey magiſtrates. Speak evil of no man* &c. I was ſhocked at ſome paſſages in the piece entitled *the Scotchman* in your paper of May 5 ſuch as " Ty——t, obſtinacy of an un——l monarch, G——the t——, G—— was bred a Scot, and imbibed the *curſed* principles of the *Stuarts*, &c" I thought the paragraph from the ſermon of the famous Mather might be worth people's reading. I am in ſentiment ſtill with the German divine, *That if people would cenſure their rulers leſs, and pray for them more, it would be better for both.*

I will venture to ſubjoin another maxim, that government is the greateſt ſecurity of freedom.

Your's, A. B.

June 1772.

BROKE out of the Goal in this Place the Night after the 14th June Inſtant, the noted Burglarian John Brown, who was under Sentence of Death for Houſe breaking, is a ſhort, thick Fellow, 22 Years old, has been twice crop'd and branded. Whoſoever will apprehend and return ſaid Fellow to the Goal from whence he eſcaped, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward paid by

LYNDE LORD, Sheriff.

Litchfield 15 June, 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon court of probate for the diſtrict of Chatham appointed commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Jabez Powers, late of Chatham, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of Doctor Moſes Bartlet in ſaid Chatham on the firſt Mondays of July, Auguſt, September and October next.

David Sage,
John Cooper, } Commiſſioners.

Chatham, June 19 1772.

LOST, about a month ſince, a red duffel great coat, about one third part worn. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the printing office, ſhall be thankfully rewarded.

Stray'd or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber, on the 7th of May laſt, a ſorril Stallion colt, 2 years old, a blaze in his face, his hind feet white, light tail, and not dock'd, and has ſome white hairs about him. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtray and return him to the owner, ſhall have two dollars reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by me,

Hezekiah Biſſel.

Hebron, June 17, 1772.

---Suſquehannah.---

WHereas it is reported in ſeveral Provinces on the continent, that the New-England company of ſettlers at Wyoming, on Suſquehannah river, receive & harbour thieves, robbers and money makers, that have made their eſcape from Juſtice alſo ſervants that have run away from their maſters.——Theſe are therefore to certify all whom it may concern, that the above reports are falſe but on the contrary, that we will give our aſſiſtance in helping to ſtop, ſecure, and return all ſuch offenders, that they may be brought to juſtice, whenever we have knowledge of them, either by advertiſement or otherwiſe. June 11, 1772

Zebulon Butler,
Ezekiel Peirce,
Stephen Tuller,
Obadiah Gore, jun } Committee of Settlers at *Wyoming*.

HARTFORD:
Printed by E. WATSON.

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June 11. 1772
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ORD:
ATSON.

POETS CORNER.

A NEW SONG, of OLD TIMES.

WITH Swords on their Thighs the bold
Yeomen are ſeen,
For their Country they arm, their Religion and
Queen;
How glorious their Ardour to lay down their
Lives,
In Defence of their Freedom, their Children,
and Wives!
Ye Tyrants, ye know not what Liberty yields,
How ſhe guards all our Stores and protects all
our Fields;
As Hebe ſhe's fair, and as Hercules ſtrong,
She's the Queen of our Mirth, and the Joy of
our Song.
To Liberty raiſe then the high cheerful Strain,
Fill the Goblets around to the Lords of the
Main;
Eliza is Queen, and her brave loyal Band,
Shall drive each Invader far out of the Land.

John Cable,

BAKER *from* **GERMANY**,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he is (in a ſhort Time) going to New York, where he intends to Purchaſe a conſiderable Quantity of Flower for the Purpoſe of ſupplying his Cuſtomers as uſual. And as his undertaking requires CASH he Deſires all Perſons indebted to him, to make *Immediate Payment.*

Paſſage Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber has provided a good boat, convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail from Middletown every Tueſday, to Sag-Harbour, and back again on Thurſdays, (wind and weather permitting)—the fare for man and horſe is one Dollar, from Saybrook to the Iſland, and for a ſingle paſſenger from Middletown is 4/6 Attendance will be given, Middletown, at Mr. Ranney's, Sag-Harbour at Mr. Fordham's — All gentlemen Paſſengers who are inclined to favour him with their Cuſtom, will meet with good uſage from theirhumble ſervant.

JEREMIAH LORD.

June, 1772.

TAKEN up in the firſt Society of Chatham in Connecticut, in the Year 1770 late in the Spring a likely Mare Colt, two Years old without Mark, paces and trots, of a ſorrill Colour, the ſaid Mare was privately Sold. For farther Particulars inquire of the Select Men of ſaid Town *Chatham, June 9 1772.*

Stage Coach.

The Subſcriber having

furniſhed himſelf with a convenient Coach and ſuitable Horſes, purpoſes to ſet out for New-York on Thurſday next, where he expects to arrive on Saturday Evening, and ſet out from thence for this Place on Wedneſday following. Any Gentlemen or Ladies that favour him with their Cuſtom may depend on greateſt Care and beſt Uſage, & their Favour be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant,

Jonathan Brown.

Hartford, June 15. 1772.

Whereas we the ſubſcri-

bers being by the hon Joſeph Talcott, *Eſq; judge of probate for the diſtrict of Hartford, appointed commiſſioners on the inſolvent eſtate of Jedediah Spencer late of Hartford deceas'd. This is to give notice that we ſhall attend that Buſineſs at the Houſe of the Widow Sarah Spencer in Eaſt Hartford, on the 18th day of June Inſt and on the 9th day of July and 30th of July and on the 20th day of Auguſt at one of o'Clock afternoon on each of ſaid days. No accounts will be accepted without being atteſted by Oath.*

JOHN PITKIN. } *Commiſſioners.*
JONATHAN STANLEY }

TheSubſcriber ſtill car-

ries on the Buſineſs of Chaiſe and Chair making in all Branches, near the North Meeting Houſe, where any Gentlemen may have their Work done in the beſt and neateſt Manner. And as he purpoſes to have a Stage Coach going from this Place to Boſton every Fortnight during the Summer, will be able to procure his Trimming, &c. Cheaper than they can be here, and by that Means able to ſell his Carriages much lower than heretofore—He hath now on Hand ſundry Carriages of different Kind and a Set of Blackſmith Tools which he will ſell very Cheap.

Nicholas Brown.

Hartford, June 15, 1772.

Lathrop & Smith,

HEREBY inform the Public, that the Partnerſhip in Trade lately ſubſiſting between us was diſſolved the 15th Inſtant by mutual Agreement. All Perſons indebted to us, are deſired to ſettle their reſpective Accounts with *Smith & Coit*, who will continue the Buſineſs (lately carried on by us) in the ſame Store— And all thoſe who have any Demands upon us, are deſired to bring in their Accounts, to ſaid *Smith & Coit*, who have undertaken to pay all Debts due from us.

LATHROP AND SMITH.

Hartford, 29th May, 1772.

Juſt Imported from LONDON,
And to be Sold by

SMITH and COIT,

At their Store in HARTFORD (being the ſame Store that has lately been improved by Lathrop & Smith)

A Large & freſh Aſſortment of DRUGS, Chymical, Galenical & Patented MEDICINES, (all genuine, and of the beſt Kind) Surgeon's amputating and pocket Inſtruments of various Prices—Spices of all Sorts—a great Variety of Painter's Colours—Brimſtone, Copperas, Allum, Verdigreaſe, Ground Madder——Otter, (alias Arnotto.) &c &c. They have alſo for Sale, Bohea Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Ginger, Shaving Sope, Weſt-India Rum, by the Hhd. or Barrel Loaf and Barbarues Sugar—Tortuga Salt—— Madeira, Malaga, Teneriff and Claret Wines— a large Aſſortment of Books, treating upon almoſt every Subject——Writing Paper of different Qualities—Many other Articles in the Stationary Way, and daily expect from London a greater Variety of Books than ever their Store has heretofore been furniſhed with.

Said Smith & Coit *(both of them) purpoſe to give ſteady Attendance upon the buſineſs, and flatter themſelves that the Prices of their Goods, Attention to their Buſineſs, and Treatment of Mankind, will be ſuch as will give general Satiſfaction to all Perſons who may favour them with their Cuſtom*

SMITH and COIT.

Hartford 29th May 1772.

At the Staffordſhire & Liverpool
Ware-Houſe in King-Street,
BOSTON,

Ebenezer Bridgham

Has juſt received from Liverpool, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of
China, Glaſs, Delph & Stone WARE,

CONSISTING of the greateſt Variety to be met with in any Store in America, or perhaps in the whole World which were purchaſed of the ſeveral manufacturers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool, on ſuch Terms as enables him to ſell them as low as they are uſually ſold in London; and he will not be underſold by any Perſon in America. He has likewiſe Nails per Cask, Pipes, excellent old London Porter, Liverpool Ale, &c. &c.

N B. *Country Traders may depend on having their Ware pack'd in the beſt Manner, there being Packers provided from England for that Purpoſe at ſaid Store.*

Boſton May 25. 1772. c6w

TO be Sold on good Terms, ſundry parcels of good Land, with Buildings thereon, ſituate in the Pariſh of Kenſington, near the country Road.—Any Perſon diſpoſed to buy, are directed to Inquire of

JESSE ROOT.

Hartford, June 8, 1772.

STOLEN or STRAYED out of the Stable of Moſes Butler of Hartford, laſt Night, a handſome mouſe coloured black MARE, a little above fourteen hands high, Trots and Paces a little, and Gallops very ſlow, has a thin Mane and a long Tail, and carries it on one ſide a little, a large Breaſt, long Body'd, is 6 or 7 Years old and is an excellent Saddle Beaſt. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare, and return her to ſaid *Butler*, or to the Subſcriber at Greenwich in Fairfield County, ſhall have *FIVE DOLLARS* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

AMOS MEAD.

Hartford, June 2 1772.

Chaiſe building and re-

pairing, in all its Branches, carried on near the Great-Bridge in Hartford, by

CONSIDER BURT,

WHERE *any Gentlemen may have their Work done in the neateſt Manner and with the greateſt Diſpatch, and the favour be gratefully acknowledged by their humble Servant*

Conſider Burt.

☞ *He has on Hand a neat Leather top CHAISE, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms.*

BURGLARY!

THE Fifth time, was laſt night commited on the goldſmith ſhop belonging to the ſubſcriber in Waterbury, and the following articles ſtolen, viz 1 pair cypher'd ear rings ſet in gold, 1 pair brilliant ditto; 1 pair large plain oval ſhoe buckles a little worn, and ſeveral pair old buckle rims of different ſorts; ſeveral pieces of gold plate, two of which were burniſhed bright, ten other appear like braſs which has been heat, had ſeveral beed punches, buckle patterns and other tools and likely other articles not yet miſs'd. Whoever will take up the burglarian, & ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's goals or give me notice, ſhall be handſomely rewarded by the unfortunate ſubſcriber,

JOSEPH HOPKINS.

Waterbury, June 5 1772.

Ran-away from the Sub-

ſcriber the Evening of the 4th Inſtant a Negro Man named Tony, about 25 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, well ſet and very Black; took with him when he went away, a new Coat and Veſt of a claret Colour, mixed with red and white, yellow metal Buttons, and one gray ditto ſome wore, and a Veſt ſtriped red and white; one pair Deer Skin Breeches, and check'd long Trowſers, two Holland Shirts, and one ſtripe ditto, and one check'd ditto, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and as he walks lops very one ſide and the other. Whoever will take up ſaid Negro and ſecure him in any of his Majeſty's Goals or return him to his Maſter, ſhall have Three Dollars Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid, by Samuel Gilbert, jun.

N B. All Maſters of Veſſels and other Perſons, are forbid harbouring or carrying off ſaid Negro, as they will anſwer the conſequences at their peril. Hebron, June 5, 1772.

WAnted immediately, as an Apprentice to a Bricklayer, a healthy, good natur'd Lad, about 14 Years old. Inquire of the Printer.

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen

RAGS,

Of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

The Connecticut *COURANT.*

From TUESDAY, JUNE 23, to TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1772. [NUMBER 392.]

The Riſe and Fall of RUFINUS: *Extract from a late Author.*

RUFINUS was a native of *Gaul*, but ſo obſcure, that none of the Hiſtorians have been able to deduce his Pedigree; and we find little mention of him, till he procured a conſiderable Employment under *Theodoſius the Great*; by what Ways and Means he was advanced into that Poſt, we are not told with any Certainty: Perhaps they were too flagrant to be named. However that be, he at laſt became *Premier Miniſter*, and *ſole Favourite*.

His Perſon was tall and well made; his Addreſs ſmooth and affable; his Converſation ſubtle & inſinuating; which fitted him wonderfully for the intrigues of a Court. But His Elevation quite turn'd his Head; and inſtead of making a right Uſe of it, by conducting himſelf with Gratitude and Acknowlegement to the *Perſons*, who rais'd him with Regard and Decency to his *Superiors*; he grew treacherous to the *one*, and inſolent to the *others*. He began to forget his Original; to neglect his old Friends; to talk loudly of his Services and Deſerts; and to flatter his Ambition and Avarice with unbounded Proſpects.

In order to accompliſh his Deſigns, he found it neceſſary to remove Men of Worth and Probity from the Court. Men above the Temptation of Money, who ſerved their Country and Prince without mean and ſordid Views, were the great Objects of his Rage. *Fatianus* and *Proculus*, Perſons of high Rank and conſiderable Families, were Eye ſores to him. Their juſt and impartial Behaviour in their Reſpective Stations was a conſtant Reflection on his evil Adminiſtration. He therefore took Care to miſrepreſent them to the Emperor, and by falſe accuſations accompliſhed their Ruin, to the great Detriment of the Publick; who, when depriv ed of them loſt a Patriot in the *One*, and a General in the *Other*.

But his Malice was not confined to ſingle Perſons. He was the Adviſer of the moſt arbitrary Meaſures, and the Promoter of Schemes moſt detrimental to the Publick; ſuch as were dangerous even to his Maſter *Theodoſius*, by expoſing him to a general Odium. He exerciſed at large an unlimited Power over the *Nobility* and *Populace*, who were now both miſerably degenerated. The Dignity of the *Patrician Order* was in a great Meaſure extinguiſhed. The Rights and Privileges of the *Plebeians* were groſly invaded. The Laws of the *twelve Tables*, the *Magna Charta* of the *Romans*, were no longer held ſacred, but openly and ſcandalouſly violated. The Conſtitution, and even the *Roman* Name itſelf was in danger of being totally aboliſhed.

The *Senate*, that is the Majority of it, was become little better than a Collection or Aſſembly of *Penſioners*, *Preferment Hunters*, *Boy Politicians* and *Court Slaves*; who, being veſted of their original Senatorian Authority, had loſt all Senſe of Juſtice, all Freedom of Voting, all that Force of Eloquence, and that Spirit of Liberty, which animated the *old Romans*, and made them the Terror of arbitrary Power. No Proceedings were too violent, no Decrees too unjuſt, no Reſolutions too abſurd, no Actions, no Managements too profligate for them, when they were executing the Commands of their great Lord and Maſter *Rufinus*. *Tiberius* had not more Reaſon to laugh at the baſe Compliances of the Senate in his Time, when he cried out, *O Homines ad Servitutem paratos! O Beaſts of Burthen!* than *Rufinus* had at the ſlaviſh Condeſcenſion of this.

Nor was the *Eccleſiaſtical Policy* leſs corrupt than the *Civil*; for tho' the Church had at this Time a St. *Ambroſe*, and ſome few more Fathers, both in the *Eaſt* and *Weſt*, who were Champions for her; yet moſt of her chief Paſtors apply'd their Minds ſolely to temporal Concerns, and ſacrific'd the Duties of their Function to the ſordid Views of worldly Intereſt.

Thus *Rufinus* every where is oppoſed, every where prevail'd. All Preferments, Eccleſiaſtical, Civil, and Military, were at his Diſpoſal; and even the Determinations of private Property began to partake of the general Corruptions. No *private Law ſuit* between Man and Man could be carried on without exorbitant Expence, and in all *State-Proſecutions* there, hardly remain'd the outward Appearance of Juſtice. He had Informers and Evidences in conſtant Pay, who were inſtructed to ſwear any Thing, and accuſe any Body; by which Means he ſcreen'd himſelf from the juſt Reſentment of thoſe, who ſought to redreſs the Injuries of the Publick. In a Word, his whole Adminiſtration was one continued Scene of Rapine; and tho' it laſted but a few Years, he had by his Grants from *Arcadius* (who ſucceeded *Theodoſius*, and by whom he was continued in Employment) with his Extortions from the People, heap'd together an immeaſurable Maſs of Wealth.

But this inſatiable Avarice and abominable Oppreſſion could not be borne for ever. His Power began viſibly to decline. The People freely arraigned his Miſmanagements, expoſed his Corruptions, and called aloud for reſtitution and Juſtice. Some uttered bold Speeches in publick Aſſemblies; others wrote invectives againſt him; and even his own *miniſterial Slaves* defended him with leſs zeal and Alacrity than uſual.

All this *Rufinus* obſerved with a ſtrict and watchful Eye. He was ſo conſcious of his own Guilt, that he apprehended every Thing from a *Party*, which was now gaining Ground upon him every Day: a Party, which was not only ſuperior to his own in Number, but much more conſiderable in Eſteem; being compoſed of Men of the firſt Rank, the largeſt Properties and the greateſt Abilities; who could not, without Horror, reflect on the Conſequences of and *exhauſted Treaſury* and an *endanger'd Conſtitution*; who preſerved the Principles of *Liberty*, *Honour*, and *Loyalty*, in the worſt of Times; even under his moſt deteſtable Miniſtry.

In Order therefore to ſtem the Torrent of popular Hatred, he made a ſecret League with the barbarous Nations, who were then over-running *Europe*, and threw himſelf as his laſt Reſort into the Arms of *Alaric the Goth*.

But this Behaviour only rous'd the Indignation of his Oppoſers. The Meaſure of his Iniquity was now full. This laſt, treacherous Step incens'd the Multitude againſt him beyond all Bounds. They could not contain themſelves any longer; but reſolved to deliver and revenge themſelves on *ſuch a Monſter*; which they did by tearing him into a thouſand Pieces.

Thus fell the infamous *Rufinus* a Sacrifice to popular Rage; and tho' his Death was violent, yet was it natural; for however wiſe Men may condemn ſuch *extrajudicial Puniſhments*, it is impoſſible to reſtrain the Fury of the People, when they find themſelves grievouſly oppreſſed, and depriv'd of all other Means of Relief.

I ſhall conclude (ſays the Letter Writer) this little Piece of Hiſtory with obſerving, that tho' it does not appear exactly parallel, in every Circumſtance, to the character of any one Man now living; yet if your Readers will give themſelves the Trouble to look round the World, it is not impoſſible that they may ſome where or other find a *Perſon in Power*, who bears a near Reſemblance to it, in many Particulars.

The art of Modren Converſation.

From a late MAGAZINE.

THE Topicks of *Modern Converſation* turn generally on what is *univerſally known*, or what is *ſcarce known* at all; that is, the *Diverſions* of the *Town*, or the private *Scandal* of it; for ſuch Subjects require neither much *Knowledge* nor much *Truth*; hence it is that the *pretty fellows* of the *Town* have ſomething to ſay, and the *Ladies* an Opportunity to pour out that *Flow of Eloquence* which is ſo *natural* to them: And how happy is it that theſe Subjects ſhould be the *Mode* for otherwiſe the *fineſt Aſſemblies* in this Nation would be little better than a *ſilent Meeting*; the *Coquette* would loſe her *pretty ſmart Liſp*, or dear *affected Drawl*, the *Prude* her cruel Pleaſure of *murthering reputations*, and the *Audious Beau* muſt give up the Art of opening and cloſing his Lips gracefully to a Pack of uncouth, unpoliſh'd Fellows, who think their Mouths were made only to ſpeak, without that graceful Grin, ſo neceſſary for the Diſcovery of the Teeth and enlivening Converſation.

To lay a Foundation for this *Science of modern Converſation* I would prohibit all *Reading*, except *modren Plays* and *Pamphlets*, which may be allow'd, as they will not give too ſtrong a Tincture of *Wit & good Senſe*. To make Amends for the Prohibition of Books, I earneſtly recommended the *Learned* the *Dancing Maſters* of this *Metropolis*, who, with their *judicious* Allies the *Taylors* and *Mantuamakers*, will perfect their Pupils in the *Art of Dreſs*; two very important Points, which are introductory to the *Art of Behaviour*, and *Art of Converſation*.

A *Diamond Ring* is the moſt neceſſary Qualification, in my Opinion, for a *Polite Orator*: But tho' the Thing itſelf is neceſſary, yet the *Art* of uſing it is much more ſo. The Diſplaying a *fine Brilliant* glittering on the little Finger, when the Hand waves gently along with a ſoft, ſmooth Sentence, adds an irreſiſtible Force to whatever you deliver, gives it the *Stamp of Sterling Wit*, and makes it paſs *current*. In a *Controverſy* it has an equal Power; for if your Antagoniſt ſhould puſh you home with *Mode* and *Figure*, *Major* and *Minor*, there is no more neceſſary, but to make an *Extenſion* of that Hand on which you wear your *Diamond*, and you'll infallibly *dazzle* his *Underſtanding*, confute his *Syllogiſm*, and confound his *Logic*.

The *Ruffle*, if properly *handled*, is no weak Auxiliary to the *Art of Speaking*, as the *plaiting* it, *pulling* it down, and *adjuſting* it, may ſupply a *Pauſe*, expreſs *Joy*, *Anger*, or ſeveral other Paſſions, according to the *Action* you uſe. A late *celebrated Player*, who always had the good Fortune to pleaſe, on any Emergency on the Stage had immediate Recourſe to the *expreſſive Ruffle*, and never without Succeſs.

There is one *Art* in *Converſation*, which tho' it has been cenſur'd by my *ingenious Predeceſſor*, the *Spectator*, is ſtill ſucceſsfully made uſe of; I mean the *Art* of properly introducing a

Ezechiel Will:

green Purſe and 50 or 100 Guineas into a Diſpute, and by a *judicious Chink* confounding an Opponent who may not have above as many *Shillings.* If you'll contend it with Mr. *Plumb*, he will lay *you*, or any of your *Wits* about *Covent Garden* 500 *Pieces* on it, provided you *ſtake* the Money *down*. And ſure this Way of Converſation ſhould be allow'd to your *Logicians* of the *City* and *Wits* of St. *James's*, they having no other Method to refute an Argument.

In all *Converſations* where your *Men* of *Honour* are concern'd the *Sword* has an uncommon Influence; *Action* has a ſtrange Force; for one of your *militant Diſputants* about the *Tilt-Yard* and *Charing croſs*, only by moving his *right Hand* in a croſs Line down to his *left Side*, will take off the moſt ſubtle *Syllogiſm* that can be urg'd againſt him; but ſhould not avail, he will, in the Twinkling of an Eye, convince his Opponent of his Error, by running him through the Guts.

But to return to the *Inſtructions* of my mere *peaceful* Pupils: The *Rhetoricians* allow that there is *dumb Kind of Eloquence*. According to this Maxim I've ſeen Perſons *confute* an Argument without ſpeaking a Word: This *Eloquence* is much in Uſe in the *Coffee houſes* about the *Temple* and *Pall mall*, where, if you ſhou'd inadvertently offer your Opinion in a Debate, one of theſe *ſilent Orators*, furniſh'd with a *well comb'd Toupee* and *immutable Countenance*, advances up to you with a *jauntee Trip*, *oppoſes* his *Front* to yours, *ſtares ſedately*, nor will he give up this his ſurprizing *Argument*, till he has *ſtar'd* you out of your *Reaſon* and out of the *Coffee-Room*.

By the Ship Jupiter, Capt. Ewing, arrived at Philadelphia, from Londonderry, and Capt. Stevens arrived at Boſton from London there is the following Intelligence, viz.

LONDON, April 11.

It is thought extremely ſingular by many ſenſible people, that preparations ſhould be made for war without his Majeſty's once condeſcending to come to the leaſt explanation with his parliament. It is hard, numbers think that the domeſtic diſunion of his relations ſhould plunge the nation into blood, and harder ſtill that ſo immenſe load of public debt ſhould be contracted without any communication of the purpoſes to the people.

Large ſums are *doing* at the various coffee-houſes round the Change, on the deſtination of the fleet lately ordered in the Downs, but ſince ſaid to be countermanded.

We can aſſure the public that Sir Charles Hardy is to command the ſquadron fitting out for the Baltic.

Sir Charles is to demand the Queen in form, and in caſe of a refuſal, is to bombard Copenhagen. There is no doubt but the fleet may come near enough to bombard the town. In the year 1718 Sir John Norris brought a ſquadron of ſhips of the line cloſe to the very walls.

We can aſſure the public, that the ſquadron fitting out for Copenhagen, after finiſhing the object of its deſtination before that city, is to proceed to Dantzic to protect it againſt the deſigns of the King of Pruſſia.

Extract of a Letter from Copenhagen, March 26.

"You have frequently deſired me to write you ſome particulars of the very intereſting proceedings at preſent carrying on in this country. The reports propagated on this occaſion are ſo many and various, that it was impoſſible hitherto to ſend you any thing in the leaſt to be relied on. The proceedings of the commiſſions, however, being now finiſhed, herewith you will receive the contents of the ſpeech made by the Attorney General Uldahl (the Norton of this country) in defence of the Queen, on the 16th of the preſent month, the day the ſaid Commiſſion ſat.

'IN an advertiſement prefixed to this ſpeech, mention is made of the late revolution in Denmark on January 17; of a Commiſſion being appointed by his Daniſh Majeſty, to try the perſons charged with having projected a revolution to the detriment of the King, &c. Alſo that ſeſſions and trials have been held almoſt every day ſince on the parties accuſed; that ſeveral members of the Commiſſion have been to Cronenburgh, to hear the defence of the Queen on certain imputed articles; that as there are perſonages concerned that cannot abſolutely be ranked with the ſubjects of her Majeſty, there ariſes a problem. "Whether a ſubject of the kingdom can be appointed their judge"— The names of the gentlemen of the Commiſſion are next mentioned, being in number 30; and the advertiſement concludes with informing the public, that during the ſitting of the Commiſſion his Majeſty diſcharged Mr. Uldahl from his oath in order to enable him to perform, with the greater ſpirit and impartiality his duty to his clients; and Mr. Attorney General acquitted himſelf well. For this purpoſe he had previouſly been at Cronenburgh, to confer with his great client, on this affair; he afterwards made a ſpeech in that aſſembly, with which he entered on the defence.

'The ſpeech to which the foregoing is an introduction, does not contain any particulars of the Queen's examination or defence, but rather ſome obſervations on the nature of the buſineſs then before the great Commiſſion, and a recommendation to them of a ſtrict adherence to impartiality, preparatory to the Attorney General Uldahl's defence of the Queen. The moſt material paſſages are as follow:

'The King himſelf now ſubmits his own conduct to your judgment; his moſt gracious condeſcenſion allows you in certain reſpects not to conſider the Monarch; you are allowed an unlimited liberty to examine, approve, or cenſure all actions; and the ſame condeſcenſion allows me alſo to ſpeak all my thoughts, and ſo undertake the vindication of the defendants.

'In whatever light I conſider this affair, I find ſo much matter for reflection in the proceedings againſt the perſon of the Queen, that I cannot abſolutely approve the whole. Equity bids us now to conſider the King's and his R. Conſort's perſons in a two fold point of view. in the ſame inſtant in which the order for her impriſonment was given and executed; we muſt conſider them either as Majeſties, or as a married pair; and the former view I think to be now the chief object under our conſideration.

'One of the moſt important queſtions neceſſarily and immediately ariſing from the very name of Majeſty is this; 'How far a crime of State can be imputed to the Majeſty of a Queen, without degrading her to, and treating her like, the claſs of the ſubjects of the kingdom and the King." And how is it poſſible to admit ſuch a degradation? The connection in which ſhe ſtands as a Royal Conſort, cannot give the leaſt right to ſuch a ſtep. To mention but one of the ſlighteſt arguments: as after the King's demiſe, and during the minority of his ſucceſſor, the law allows a Queen Dowager's Majeſty to be entruſted with the helm of the ſtate; this very ſame right alſo tacitly implies for, and adjudges to a Queen, a total exemption, even during the life of her Royal Spouſe, though a Queen is very far from being entitled to guide the helm of the ſtate during the life of her Conſort. And does not her high birth, as a Princeſs of a foreign ſtate, alſo directly and abſolutely exempt her from that ſubjection; I think, yes, it does. Can then ſuch a perſonage lawfully be proceeded againſt like a ſubject of the ſtate? Not even to mention here, that it is to a Queen's perſon the whole ſtate owes the preſervation of the Royal Line, does ſhe not give us lawful heirs to the throne? She therefore cannot poſſibly be treated in the ſame manner as one who is a native of the ſtate, or an acquired ſubject to the Crown, and whoſe ſubjection only depends on the Monarch's Majeſty.

'But we muſt not content ourſelves with having here conſidered the ſide of Majeſty; we will direct our attention to another point of view; we will conſider her only as a married Conſort, we will paſs over all theſe rights, of which an abſolute Monarch may avail himſelf, rigorouſly to proceed againſt his ſubjects, and to adjuſt his ſentence on them to his own wiſdom. Yet even here alſo I am far from finding, that a huſband has an unlimited power over his wife's perſon: Marriage being only a "Covenant whoſe end conſiſts in mutual help and propagation of their race" Are then not eccleſiaſtical courts inſtituted for the welfare of a ſtate, on purpoſe only to protect theſe rights, to maintain their order, and to ſee juſtice done to the party who brings her complaints againſt the other before theſe courts? and can then any ſentence be determined upon before both parties have been heard, and that equitable maxim "*audiatur et altera pars*," been obſerved?

'Conſider well, Gentlemen, whether in *hoc ſtatu*, and in this inſtance, the reverſe has not already happened. That violence with which Queen C. has been treated, notoriouſly ſhews her degradation from her rank, her birth right as a Royal Conſort; nay, in general, from that tie by which ſhe is connected with the Monarchy; and the only way of reſtoring her in ſome meaſure to the ſplendor of her condition and prerogatives, is to reſtore her to liberty; and how far matrimonial obligations can be aboliſhed, may moſt ſafely be judged by the eccleſiaſtical laws of our ſtate.

'Your own wiſdom, Gentlemen, your love for juſtice, and your impartiality, make me hope, that the arguments which I am now laying before you, and ſuch as I ſhall further alledge, will meet with your unbiaſſed and mature conſideration. It would be needleſs here to recapitulate all what that great perſonage has alledged in her own defence. All theſe papers are in your hands. Read and judge yourſelves, and then your own ſentiments cannot but coincide with my thoughts, and approve of my arguments, of which I will lay before you a deduction, more ample and I hope, much more ſolid, than what the few minutes I am allowed to ſpeak before you can admit.

'The King has appointed you Judges, and on your determination alone the protection of monarchial power, and the ſupport of the kingdoms liberty, will depend. In conſequence to your ſentence only offences will be viewed in a ſtronger or milder light; and you are entruſted with the power of degrading a perſonage from her high birth, her prerogatives, and her rights of Majeſty, nay entirely to diveſt her of them. You only are now to act as definitive judges between a Royal Huſband and his Conſort, whoſe rights and obligations in this reſpect have always been equal. We can only defend ourſelves, and our defence can be derived from no other arguments than thoſe of juſtice and of equity.

It is ſaid that a Great Perſonage has ſignified, that if upon examination his ſiſter ſhould appear to be innocent, he is determined to have ample ſatisfaction for the cruel treatment ſhe has already ſuffered.

LONDON. April 16.

A noble Lord has declared that a war with both France and Spain cannot be avoided many months longer.

A letter from Cadiz ſays, that 6000 troops, with a ſuitable quantity of military ſtores, &c. embarked in Cadiz Bay, on the 26th ult. for South America.

Since laſt ſummer no fewer than ſeven veſſels have been ſeized by the Spaniards off Cuba on pretence of illicit trade.

The progreſs of Spain's inſulting behaviour to Great Britain is worthy of remark. They begun gently, and have ſince gradually aſcended, till they at laſt *bit us directly in the teeth.* —The firſt ſtep was excluding Britiſh ſhips from Carthagena, on the flimſey pretence of an illicit trade. The ſecond attempt was at Cadiz where they dared to fire on a Britiſh veſſel, and mal-treat its maſter with his majeſty's commiſſion in his pocket. They then ſeized ſeveral Engliſh ſailors, in different ports, on various frivolous pretences, and confined them in priſon where they ſtill (to the eternal diſgrace of Britain) remain.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received, at St. James's from the Electorate of Hanover, ſaid to contain ſome important intelligence relative to the operations of the Pruſſian and Imperial monarchies.

April 21. Yeſterday noon a courier arrived at St. James's from Lord Grantham at Madrid with ſome advices of great importance.

Accounts are ſaid to be received in town, that a Spaniſh fleet conſiſting of 27 ſail, have taken three of our men of war in the Weſt Indies, and carried them into the Havanna.

An additional number of the military we are told, is to be ſtationed for the future in the North of Ireland, to prevent diſturbance.

We hear Lord Cathcart will ſoon be recalled from the court of Peterſburgh.

It is ſaid that the ſeizures made ſince the firſt of laſt Auguſt, on the coaſts of Great-Britain and Ireland, amount to 96,000l.

Orders were laſt week ſent to Ireland, for the ſtricteſt guard to be kept, to hinder the raiſing of recruits by the French and Spaniſh emiſſaries, which are now ſaid to be ſwarming in that kingdom.

An edict was publiſhed at Copenhagen the 9th inſt. by his Daniſh Majeſty, ſtrictly commanding upon ſevere penalties therein mentioned, the immediate return of ſuch of his ſubjects as are mariners, and in the ſervice of foreign powers.

One day laſt week in an interview that paſſed between the Engliſh miniſter and the Spaniſh ambaſſador, the former demanded of the latter categorically, whether there was any real foundation for the various reports circulated of the warlike preparations making in the different parts of their dominions; and to this his Lordſhip required an honeſt and explicit anſwer. To which the ambaſſador immediately replied, "that it was true his Royal maſter was making preparations throughout his dominions, but that they were not WARLIKE; that he only intended to eſtabliſh his naval and marine forces on a reſpectable footing, and to keep them ſo for the future."——This he affirmed *upon his honor*.

April 25. *All the marine, both officers and men, in and about London, are ordered immediately to join their reſpective diviſions. The above mentioned order muſt very materially affect the Dutch, as it is ſuppoſed on a moderate computation, that not leſs than 6000 Danes are conſtantly employed in that republic in the whale and herring fiſheries.*

A letter from Copenhagen, by yeſterday's mail ſays, "The trial of the Queen is over; ſhe is confined in the Caſtle of Aalbourg, to bear the title of Majeſty, and her children are declared legitimate. Her Majeſty is allowed to take the diverſions of the country under a guard but not to cohabit with the King. Count Struenſee and Count Brandt are found guilty; the former will be executed, and the latter baniſhed.

Accounts from Corſica inform us of a moſt cruel war carried on in that iſland between the French and miſerable natives; a war reſembling the hunting parties of ſavages on the one ſide, and the brutal reſiſtance of enraged beaſts of prey on the other; who as ſoon as the bloody conflicts are over, retreat again to their dens, caſtles, and inacceſſible fortreſſes.

SHERBORNE, April 27. *A correſpondent deſires us to inform the public, that Britain declares in the moſt ſolemn manner, that he will ſeal the truth of his teſtimoney relative to the fire at Portſmouth with his blood—that all he requires is a public hearing on that affair, and if he cannot prove every tittle of his information, he is content and will chearfully ſubmit to any puniſhment he may be thought to deſerve —that if any gentleman of Character will inſure him a hearing, either at the bar of the houſe of Commons, or in a public court of juſtice, he will immediately deliver up all his papers into their hands.—But it is too evident that the preſent trial for petty forgeries is deſigned to ſuppreſs an enquiry into the great National Concern, the Portſmouth Conflagration.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Extract of a letter from London, April 10.

"The Cruelties exerciſed upon the innocent Natives of Bengal, for ſome Years paſt, and the Scene of Rapine that has been carried on there, by the Servants of the Company, call aloud to Heaven itſelf for Vengeance, and demands the utmoſt Attention of the Legiſlature, to prevent the Evil from becoming irremidable. I wiſh ſomething effectual may be accompliſhed, before the Houſes ſeperate; but I muſt doubt they will not be able to get at the Bottom of the Miſchief and of courſe be obliged to leave Things as they are. There are many rich Villains to be dragged out into Day, but their very Plunder ſkreens them, and, will enable them to evade the Blow. The Iſſue of this important Affair the Public expect with impatience.

"In regard to the Miniſtry in general, I think them upon a very permanent Footing. Lord North riſes in the general Eſtimation every Day. He is confeſſedly the moſt able Man in the Houſe of Commons, and conducts the public Buſineſs there with great Candor, Moderation and Firmneſs; never looſing his Temper in the Midſt of the greateſt Oppoſition, but preſerving that Dignity of Behaviour, ſo becoming his Station, and diſcovering, upon all Occaſions, that Courage and Equanimity, which a Conſciouſneſs of acting with a pure Intention can alone inſpire. The King unſolicited, has given him the Garter, and I believe even his political Enemies (for perſonal Ones he has none) will allow it is well beſtowed."

HARTFORD, June 30.

Laſt Wedneſday the Rev. Thomas Brockway was ordained to the paſtoral Care and Charge of the Church and Congregation in the ſecond Society in Lebanon. A greater Concourſe of People attended the Solemnity than was ever before known to convene together in that Place on any Occaſion whatever.

Wedneſday of laſt Week was the annual Convention of the Church of England Clergy, when more than 20 Gentlemen of that Character met at Fairfield, to whom a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Viets of Simſbury.

Laſt Thurday Evening died at Suffield in the 99th year of her Age Mrs. Doritha Auſtin, relect of Capt. Richard Auſtin, late of that place deceas'd—ſhe was mother of 9 Children, 73 grand children 118 great grand children, and 5 of the fourth generation, in all 205—ſhe was Remarkably healthy the greateſt part of her life ſo as to be able to walk a Mild to Meeting a few days before her death, when ſhe was taken with a fit of the Epileptick kind and expired in a few hours. The Saturday following, her remains were decently inter'd.

BURGLARY!

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the Night of the 26th Inſtant the ſhop of the ſubſcriber in Canaan was broke open, and the following Articles of Goods were ſtolen, viz. Four Doz. black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, three Doz. blue Tapeſtry ditto, one Doz. Check Silk ditto, one Piece black Perſian, one Piece black Sattin, twelve Pieces Ribbon different Colours, three Packs Pins, ſundry Pr. Worſted Stockings, about twenty Yards very fine white Holland, half a Pound of cloth colour'd ſowing ſilk, ſundry Pieces of Callico one Doz. of Raſors, together with ſundry other ſmall Articles, and about twenty ſhillings in Caſh, in ſmall ſilver and coppers. Whoever will apprehend the Theif, with ſaid Articles, and him ſecure, ſo as he may be bro't to Juſtice, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

Benjamin Sedgwick.

Canaan, June 27, 1772.

THE 26th Inſtant, the County Goal in this Place was broke up, and the following Perſons made their Eſape from it viz. Eliſha Wadſworth of Hartford, confined for Debt, he is about 36 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, wears a Cap or Wig, had on when he went away, a Butternut coloured Waiſtcoat, and a pair ſhort wide Trowſers and a red Great Coat.——Abraham Cortiſs of Suffield, committed for Debt, is about 35 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a thick, well ſet Man, wore his own black, ſhort Hair, and had on a blue Great Coat, a blue Waiſtcoat, and check Shirt and Trowſers.——John Grant a tranſient Perſon, committed for Burglary, and has not yet had his Trial, is 28 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has loſt the Sight of one of his Eyes, yellowiſh coloured Hair, had on an old ſhort blue Coat, check'd Woolen Shirt, and an old pair of Leather Breeches, and a pair old Leggins and old Shoes. Whoever will take up either of the above Perſons, and return them to the above Goal from whence they eſcaped, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward each for Wadſworth and Cortiſs, and for Grant Forty Shillings, paid by,

Ely Warner, *Goaler.*

Hartford, June 17, 1772.

Strayed or Stolen from

the ſubſcriber the Night after the 23d. Inſtant a light bay Mare, 3 years old, about 14 hands high trots all, a Blaze in her face and a red ſpot in the blaze black mane & tail a ſmall white ſpot under her near ear, her off hind foot white. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and return her to the owner Shall have Two Dollars reward and all reaſonable Charges paid by PARMENIO ADAMS,

Simſbury, June 19 1772.

Imported directly from LONDON, now opening, and to be SOLD by Samuel Blackden & Co. at their STORE, near the State-Houſe in New-Haven;

A large and General

Aſſortment of Engliſh & India Goods, ſuited to all Seaſons, and the Country Trade; conſiſting of almoſt every Article, uſually imported from Britain—which they will ſell on as low Terms as can be purchaſed at any Store in Boſton or New York.

New Haven, June 18th, 1772.

THOMAS HOPKINS,

(At his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford.)

HAS a neat and general Aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for all Seaſons, which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms for Caſh.

N.B. He has Indico of the very beſt Kind, together with choice Bohea Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate.

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from Carthagena, on the ſimſey pretence of an illicit trade. The ſecond attempt was at Cadiz where they dared to fire on a Britiſh veſſel, and mal-treat its maſter with his majeſty's commiſſion in his pocket. They then ſeized ſeveral Engliſh ſailors, in different ports, on various frivolous pretences, and confined them in priſon where they ſtill (to the eternal diſgrace of Britain) remain.

Yeſterday ſome diſpatches were received, at St. James's from the Electorate of Hanover, ſaid to contain ſome important intelligence relative to the operations of the Pruſſian and Imperial monarchies.

April 21. Yeſterday noon a courier arrived at St. James's from Lord Grantham at Madrid with ſome advices of great importance.

Accounts are ſaid to be received in town, that a Spaniſh fleet conſiſting of 27 ſail, have taken three of our men of war in the Weſt Indies, and carried them into the Havanna.

An additional number of the military we are told, is to be ſtationed for the future in the North of Ireland, to prevent diſturbance.

We hear Lord Cathcart will ſoon be recalled from the court of Peterſburgh.

It is ſaid that the ſeizures made ſince the firſt of laſt Auguſt, on the coaſts of Great-Britain and Ireland, amount to 96 000l.

Orders were laſt week ſent to Ireland, for the ſtricteſt guard to be kept, to hinder the raiſing of recruits by the French and Spaniſh emiſſaries, which are now ſaid to be ſwarming in that kingdom.

An edict was publiſhed at Copenhagen the 9th inſt. by his Daniſh Majeſty, ſtrictly commanding, upon ſevere penalties therein mentioned, the immediate return of ſuch of his ſubjects as are mariners, and in the ſervice of foreign powers.

One day laſt week in an interview that paſſed between the Engliſh miniſter and the Spaniſh ambaſſador, the former demanded of the latter categorically, whether there was any real foundation for the various reports circulated of the warlike preparations making in the different parts of their dominions ; and to this his Lordſhip required an *honeſt* and explicit anſwer. To which the ambaſſador immediately replied, " that it was true his Royal maſter was making preparations throughout his dominions, but that they were not WARLIKE ; that he only intended to eſtabliſh his naval and marine forces on a reſpectable footing, and to keep them ſo for the future."——This he affirmed *upon his honor*.

April 25. *All the marine, both officers and men, in and about London, are ordered immediately to join their reſpective diviſions. The above mentioned order muſt very materially affect the Dutch, as it is ſuppoſed on a moderate computation, that not leſs than 6000 Danes are conſtantly employed in that republic in the whale and herring fiſheries.*

A letter from Copenhagen, by yeſterday's mail ſays, " The trial of the Queen is over ; ſhe is confined in the Caſtle of Aalbourg, to bear the title of Majeſty, and her children are declared legitimate. Her Majeſty is allowed to take the diverſions of the country under a guard but not to cohabit with the King. Count Struenſee and Count Brandt are found guilty ; the former will be executed, and the latter baniſhed.

Accounts from Corſica inform us of a moſt cruel war carried on in that iſland between the French and miſerable natives ; a war reſembling the hunting parties of ſavages on the one ſide, and the brutal reſiſtance of enraged beaſts of prey on the other ; who as ſoon as the bloody conflicts are over, retreat again to their dens, caſtles, and inacceſſible fortreſſes.

SHERBORNE, April 27. *A correſpondent deſires us to inform the public, that Britain declares in the moſt ſolemn manner, that he will ſeal the truth of his teſtimoney relative to the fire at Portſmouth with his blood—that all he requires is a public hearing on that affair, and if he cannot prove every tittle of his information, he is content and will chearfully ſubmit to any puniſhment he may be thought to deſerve ——that if any gentleman of Character will inſure him a hearing, either at the bar of the houſe of Commons, or in a public court of juſtice, he will immediately deliver up all his papers into their hands.——But it is too evident that the preſent trial for petty forgeries is deſigned to ſuppreſs an enquiry into the great National Concern, the Portſmouth Conflagration.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 18.

Extract of a letter from London, April 10.

" The Cruelties exerciſed upon the innocent Natives of Bengal, for ſome Years paſt, and the Scene of Rapine that has been carried on there, by the Servants of the Company, call aloud to Heaven itſelf for Vengeance, and demands the utmoſt Attention of the Legiſlature, to prevent the Evil from becoming irremidable. I wiſh ſomething effectual may be accompliſhed, before the Houſes ſeperate ; but I much doubt they will not be able to get at the Bottom of the Miſchief and of courſe be obliged to leave Things as they are. There are many rich Villains to be dragged out into Day, but their very Plunder ſkreens them, and, will enable them to evade the Blow. The Iſſue of this important Affair the Public expect with impatience.

" In regard to the Miniſtry in general, I think them upon a very permanent Footing. Lord North riſes in the general Eſtimation every Day. He is confeſſedly the moſt able Man in the Houſe of Commons, and conducts the public Buſineſs there with great Candor, Moderation and Firmneſs ; never looſing his Temper in the Midſt of the greateſt Oppoſition, but preſerving that Dignity of Behaviour, ſo becoming his Station, and diſcovering, upon all Occaſions, that Courage and Equanimity, which a Conſciouſneſs of acting with a pure Intention can alone inſpire. The King unſolicited, has given him the Garter, and I believe even his political Enemies (for perſonal Ones he has none) will allow it is well beſtowed."

HARTFORD, June 30.

Laſt Wedneſday the Rev. Thomas Brockway was ordained to the paſtoral Care and Charge of the Church and Congregation in the ſecond Society in Lebanon. A greater Concourſe of People attended the Solemnity than was ever before known to convene together in that Place on any Occaſion whatever.

Wedneſday of laſt Week was the annual Convention of the Church of England Clergy, when more than 20 Gentlemen of that Character met at Fairfield, to whom a Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Viets of Simſbury.

Laſt Thurday Evening died at Suffield in the 99th year of her Age Mrs. Doritha Auſtin, relect of Capt. Richard Auſtin, late of that place deceas'd—ſhe was mother of 9 Children, 73 grand children 118 great grand children, and 5 of the fourth generation, in all 205—ſhe was Remarkably healthy the greateſt part of her life ſo as to be able to walk a Mild to Meeting a few days before her death, when ſhe was taken with a fit of the Epileptick kind and expired in a few hours. The Saturday following, her remains were decently inter'd.

BURGLARY !

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the Night of the 26th Inſtant the ſhop of the ſubſcriber in Canaan was broke open, and the following Articles of Goods were ſtolen, viz. Four Doz. black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, three Doz. blue Tapeſtry ditto, one Doz. Check Silk ditto, one Piece black Perſian, one Piece black Sattin, twelve Pieces Ribbon different Colours, three Packs Pins, ſundry Pr. Worſted Stockings, about twenty Yards very fine white Holland, half a Pound of cloth coloured ſowing ſilk, ſundry Pieces of Callico one Doz. of Raſors, together with ſundry other ſmall Articles, and about twenty ſhillings in Caſh, in ſmall ſilver and coppers. Whoever will apprehend the Theif, with ſaid Articles, and him ſecure, ſo as he may be bro't to Juſtice ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

Benjamin Sedgwick.

Canaan, June 27, 1772.

THE 26th Inſtant, the County Goal in this Place was broke up, and the following Perſons made their Eſape from it viz Eliſha Wadſworth of Hartford, confined for Debt, he is about 56 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, wears a Cap or Wig, had on when he went away, a Butternut coloured Waiſtcoat, and a pair ſhort wide Trowſers and a red Great Coat ——Abraham Cortiſs of Suffield, committed for Debt, is about 35 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a thick, well ſet Man, wore his own black, ſhort Hair, and had on a blue Great Coat, a blue Waiſtcoat, and check Shirt and Trowſers.——John Grant a tranſient Perſon, committed for Burglary, and has not yet had his Trial, is 28 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has loſt the Sight of one of his Eyes, yellowiſh coloured Hair, had on an old ſhort blue Coat, check'd Woolen Shirt, and an old pair of Leather Breeches, and a pair old Leggins and old Shoes. Whoever will take up either of the above Perſons, and return them to the above Goal from whence they eſcaped, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward each for Wadſworth and Cortiſs, and for Grant Forty Shillings, paid by,

Ely Warner, *Goaler.*

Hartford, June 17, 1772.

Strayed or Stolen from

the ſubſcriber the Night after the 23d. Inſtant a light bay Mare, 3 years old, about 14 hands high trots all, a Blaze in her face and a red ſpot in the blaze black mane & tail a ſmall white ſpot under her near ear, her off hind foot white. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and return her to the owner Shall have Two Dollars reward and all reaſonable Charges paid by PARMENIO ADAMS,

Simſbury, June 19 1772.

Imported directly from LONDON, now opening, and to be SOLD by Samuel Blackden & Co. at their STORE, near the State-Houſe in New-Haven ;

A large and General

Aſſortment of Engliſh & India Goods, ſuited to all Seaſons, and the Country Trade ; conſiſting of almoſt every Article, uſually imported from Britain—which they will ſell on as low Terms as can be purchaſed at any Store in Boſton or New York.

New Haven, June 18th, 1772.

THOMAS HOPKINS,
(At his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford)

HAS a neat and general Aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for all Seaſons, which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms for Caſh.

N.B. He has Indico of the very beſt Kind, together with choice Bohea Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate.

Ezekiel Willi

POETS CORNER.

Pray, Mr. WATSON, *what have I done, to hinder my Appearance amongſt the promiſcuous Crowd in Print.*

St. Valentine, 1772.

Your antiquated Friend,
SOLIVAGANT.

SHE lives in that bleſt Land, which ever overflows ſpontaneous Plenty——Milk and Honey :
U nder the Smiles of Heaven, enjoying Youth, Wit, Beauty, Birth, FRIENDS, Luck and Money.
S erenity of Soul, Peace, Virtue, FRIENDSHIP and Benevolence in her triumphant reign.
A nd Charity, and Love, and Heaven-born INNOCENCE through all her Devoirs, all her Actions ſhine,
N or can created Nature boaſt, (this Age at leaſt) a brighter Gem, or Crown, or Star, or Sun,
N urs'd by the GODS, for Sport, to doom her Thouſands, but (O Dear !) to bleſs but *One*,
A las, how ardently I wiſh that our Acquaintance here had never, never been begun !

B leſt in my native Ignorance of fruitleſs, reſtleſs Love, I then had happy liv'd, and calmly dy'd,
U ntouch'd by female Beauties——treacherous Charms ! and by their more than magic Excellence untry'd ;
R epentance keen, and wild Diſpair, Chagrine, and (worſe and worſe) *Suſpence*, had never, never, never found,
R oom in my frozen, tranquil Breaſt, to tantalize, or tempt to hang, or leap or drown
A ll now too late !——O, vanquiſh'd Joys ! forlorn my Hope ! *am taken in*, and how can I recover ?
L et her but frown, or ſmile, in ſpite of Fate, and Art, am loſt, or made for life——forever !

From a late LONDON PAPER.
To the PRINTER.

SIR,

PRIDE and folly generally, ſome time or other, meet a juſt reward. An inſtance of this kind lately fell under my notice. One of our modern fine ladies, alias a farmer's daughter, was very deſirous of dreſſing her hair in the tip of the preſent ridiculous mode. For want of better materials, ſhe made a rowler of *new hay*, and placing it on her head turned her hair up over it ; after which the neceſſary quantity of powder, &c. &c. &c. was puffed on, and ſhe roſe eminently ſuperior to her butter-making ſiſterhood. Thus attired, forth ſhe went exulting, to pay a viſit to another fine lady of the ſame rank, who ſold bread. On her arrival at the door, hung a baker's horſe loaded with panniers. Theſe obſtructed her paſſage, and ſhe had no other mode of entrance but to ſtoop, and go under the horſes neck. She did ſo ; but when her head approached the chin of Roſinante, the effluvia of the hay made a ſenſible impreſſion on his fancy. He therefore faſtened his teeth on that part of the towering ſtructure whence the grateful odour came, and inſtantly diſlodged the rowler of hay, together with a conſiderable quantity of the hair that covered it, to the no ſmall pain, and greater mortification of the lady, whoſe head now appeared as deſtitute of ornament without ſide, as it really was of ſenſe within.

I relate this anecdote, as a warning to that part of the creation, which nature has been ſo profuſe in adorning with real comelineſs and beauty, that they may ſee the folly of attempting to improve it ; by ridiculous modes of dreſs, and the idle fopperies of faſhion. The charms of genuine beauty infinitely ſurpaſs thoſe of art, and can receive no aſſiſtance from them.

PRIMROSE.

---Suſquehannah.---

WHereas it is reported in ſeveral Provinces on the continent, that the New-England company of ſettlers at Wyoming, on Suſquehannah river, receive & harbour thieves, robbers and money makers, that have made their eſcape from juſtice, alſo ſervants that have run away from their maſters.——Theſe are therefore to certify all whom it may concern that the above reports are falſe, but on the contrary, that we will give our aſſiſtance in helping to ſtop, ſecure, and return all ſuch offenders ; that they may be brought to juſtice, whenever we have knowledge of them, either by advertiſement or otherwiſe. June 11, 1772.

Zebulon Butler,
Ezekiel Peirce,
Stephen Tuller,
Obadiah Gore, jun } Committee of Settlers at *Wyoming*.

Stray'd or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber, on the 7th of May laſt, a ſorril Stallion colt, 2 years old, a blaze in his face, his hind feet white, light tail, and not dock'd, and has ſome white hairs about him. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtray and return him to the owner, ſhall have two dollars reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by me.

Hezekiah Biſſel.

Hebron, June 17, 1772.

LOST, about a month ſince, a red duffel great coat, about one third part worn. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the printing office, ſhall be thankfully rewarded.

BROKE out of the Goal in this Place, the Night after the 14th June Inſtant, the noted Burglarian John Brown, who was under Sentence of Death for Houſe breaking, is a ſhort, thick Fellow, 22 Years old, has been twice crop'd and branded. Whoſoever will apprehend and return ſaid Fellow to the Goal from whence he eſcaped, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, paid by

LYNDE LORD, Sheriff.

Litchfield, 15 June, 1772.

TO be ſold on good Terms, ſundry parcels of good Land, with Buildings thereon, ſituate in the Pariſh of Kenſington, near the country Road.—Any Perſon diſpoſed to buy, are directed to Inquire of

JESSE ROOT.

Hartford June 8, 1772.

WAnted immediately, as an Apprentice to a Bricklayer, a healthy, good natur'd Lad, about 14 Years old. Inquire of the Printer.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown, appointed commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Jabez Powers, late of Chatham, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of Doctor Moſes Bartlet in ſaid Chatham, on the firſt Mondays of July, Auguſt, September and October next, from two to ſix o'clock afternoon.

David Sage,
John Cooper, } Commiſſioners.

Chatham, June 19. 1772.

The Subſcriber ſtill carries

on the Buſineſs of Chaiſe and Chair making in all Branches, near the North Meeting Houſe, where any Gentlemen may have their Work done in the beſt and neateſt Manner. And as he purpoſes to have a Stage Coach going from this Place to Boſton every Fortnight during the Summer, will be able to procure his Trimming, &c. Cheaper than they can be here, and by that Means able to ſell his Carriages much lower than heretofore—He hath now on Hand ſundry Carriages of different Kind and a Set of Blackſmith Tools which he will ſell very Cheap.

Nicholas Brown.

Hartford, June 15, 1772.

John Cable,

BAKER *from* GERMANY,

HEREBY informs the Public, that he is (in a ſhort Time) going to New York, where he intends to Purchaſe a conſiderable Quantity of Flower for the Purpoſe of ſupplying his Cuſtomers as uſual. And as his undertaking requires CASH, he Deſires all Perſons indebted to him, to make *Immediate Payment*.

Paſſage Boat.

THIS is to inform the public, that the ſubſcriber has provided a good boat, convenient for paſſengers, which will ſail from Middletown every Tueſday, to Sag-Harbour, and back again on Thurſdays, (wind and weather permitting)—the fare for man and horſe is one Dollar, from Saybrook to the Iſland, and for a ſingle paſſenger from Middletown is 4/6 Attendance will be given, Middletown, at Mr. Ranney's, Sag-Harbour at Mr. Fordham's.—All gentlemen Paſſengers who are inclined to favour him with their Cuſtom, will meet with good uſage from their humble ſervant.

JEREMIAH LORD.

June, 1772.

At the Staffordſhire & Liverpool Ware-Houſe in King-Street,
BOSTON,

Ebenezer Bridgham

Has juſt received from Liverpool, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, Delph & Stone WARE,

CONSISTING of the greateſt Variety to be met with in any Store in America, or perhaps in the whole World, which were purchaſed of the ſeveral manufacturers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool, on ſuch Terms as enables him to ſell them as low as they are uſually ſold in London ; and he will not be underſold by any Perſon in America. He has likewiſe Nails per Caſk, Pipes, excellent old London Porter, Liverpool Ale, &c. &c.

N.B. Country Traders may depend on having their Ware pack'd in the beſt Manner, there being Packers procured from England for that Purpoſe at ſaid Store.

Boſton May 25. 1772. c6w

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen

RAGS,

Of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

HARTFORD:
Printed by E. WATSON.

The Connecticut *COURANT.*

From TUESDAY, JUNE 30, to TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1772. [NUMBER 393.]

Reflections on the Character of Rufinus, *inſerted in our laſt.* From a late MAGAZINE.

WHO can reflect, withot Horror and deteſtation, upon a *Faction* grown up, by long Diſappointments, *to ſuch a Maturity of Wickedneſs*, that they ſeem capable of perpetrating any Villainy which they can find Opportunities to put in Practice? We have, however, one Thing to comfort us, that this *Patriot Rage* ſeems to flow from a *State of Deſpair*; they know that their Cauſe is gone, and their Game is up; *the Majority* is every where, but amongſt the Mob, abſolutely againſt them. Affairs *at Home* are in a good Situation, as will be *honourable* to his Majeſty, and *beneficial* to the People.

This our Patriots know; they feel *the Strength* of the Government, and their *own Weakneſs*, while they vainly boaſt of *their Powers* Not *one Word* of what they ſay about this is true; They are not a Party *gaining* Ground; for they *loſe* Ground every Day, and have done ſo for a Twelve month paſt; they are *not ſuperior* in Number, nor more conſiderable *in Eſteem*; they are *much inferior* in Number, and have *loſt all Eſteem* among *impartial Men* of Senſe, and *hearty Lovers* of their Country: They are not men of the *firſt Rank* the *largeſt Properties*, and *the greateſt Abilities*; for, excepting *one or two* Families, they are generally Men of *ſmall Properties decayed Eſtates*, and as *deſperate* in their *Fortunes* as they are in their Minds.

But they ſay further, that *the Miniſter* hath forgot *his Original*, neglected *his old Friends*, and removed Men of *Reſolution, Worth*, and *Probity* from the Court; this alſo happens not to be true: The *Hon. Perſon* whom they mean, hath not forgot *his Original*; his Original was that of a Gentleman, of an antient and worthy Family; and he owes his Succeſs in the World as much to his *own abilities* as any Miniſter ever did. He has *not forgot* his *old Friends*: But if ſome of his *old Friends* imagine that they are not diſtinguiſhed enough, and ſo turn *new Enemies*; 'tis not *he forgets them*, but *they forget him*. He never *removed* Men of *Reſolution, Worth*, and *Probity* from the Court: But whatever Men of Reſolution, Worth, and Probity were once in Favour at Court, and are now removed *they removed themſelves*; they formed themſelves into a *Cabal*; they entered into an Aſſociation, & *vowed* to oppoſe the Court in every Thing, till they had obliged his M—— to change his Miniſtry; and after ſuch a Reſolution, 'twas the wiſeſt Thing that ever was done, *to turn them all out*. This is the Truth of the Caſe. I dont ſay, that ſeveral of the Gentlemen who are diſmiſſed, were not Men of *Worth* and *Probity*; but, I ſay, in this inſtance, their *Underſtandings* and their *Virtue* left them; they are not *Patriots*, nor are they *weak enough* to think themſelves ſo: But they are *angry, peeviſh, proud, ambitious* Men, who cannot be at reſt till *the Power* of the Nation is delegated into their Hands. This is the Truth, and this Truth *the Public* ought to know. There are, indeed, ſome Gentlemen among theſe *Anti Courtiers* whom I eſteem and value; not excepting *Fatianus* and *Proculus*; But their preſent Behaviour I deteſt and abhor, as *diſhonorable* to his Majeſty, and *detrimental* to their Country: The Part which *theſe Whigs* act at preſent, is, in my Opinion, a Part infinitely worſe than that of *the Jacobites*; for theſe may juſtly be ſuppoſed to have Principles *againſt the Government*; but here are a Set of Men *principled for it*, and yet *acting* in the moſt deteſtable Manner againſt it.

MR. WATSON,

AS what I publiſhed in your paper was from a ſincere deſire to contribute my mite *for the glory of God, the preſervation of the Engliſh conſtitution, and the good of my country, without the deſign to offend any mortal, or carry on a controverſy with* Dr. Mather, *or Mr.* A. B. *for whoſe good ſenſe, religion, and orthodoxy in general, I have the greateſt veneration. But as it is truth and juſtice—not perſons or parties that I am engaged for, ſhall once more venture to make a ſhort, and I hope inoffenſive appearance in your paper.*

GOVERNMENT, which as I underſtand it, conſiſts in wiſely making, and faithfully executing good laws——is, as it appears to me, of divine authority, deſigned by God, for the good of Man; therefore a righteous and impartial adminiſtration ought to be held in the greateſt veneration. Upon this, all the comforts of life, all the ſecurity of human laws depend. From hence it comes to paſs, that "we may ſit down, every man under his own vine, and under his own fig tree, and that there ſhall be none to make us afraid." And our bible, for which I am glad to hear Mr. *A. B.* has ſo great a regard, declares, "that it is by God that kings reign, and princes decree juſtice." And ſuch magiſtrates as rule by God's authority, are in the language of the ſacred ſcriptures, "able men, ſuch as fear God men of truth, hating covetouſneſs—— juſt, ruling in the fear of God——a terror to evil doers, and a praiſe and encouragement to ſuch as do well——the miniſters of God for good." 'Tis for this reaſon that St. Paul "exhorts that firſt of all, ſupplications, prayers, interceſſions, and giving of thanks be made for all men, for *Kings, and for all that are in authority*, that we may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godlineſs and honeſty."

And now I ſhall readily grant my worthy friend, Mr *A. B* "that government is the greateſt ſecurity of freedom"——and further, "that it is not fit to ſay to a king, thou art wicked." becauſe (in the preceeding verſe of the ſame tranſlation) it is ſaid "that he that hateth right ſhall not govern"—and again, "it is an abomination to kings to commit wickedneſs; for the throne is eſtabliſhed by righteouſneſs——righteous lips are the delight of kings; and they love him that ſpeaketh right ——it is not for kings——to drink wine, nor for princes ſtrong drink, leſt they drink and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted.

And now I think we may venture to aſſert in aſſirmance of the common law, that ſuch a "king can do no wrong:" And while this is his character, and thus he conducts, the reaſon of the command is plain, "thou ſhalt not revile the Gods, nor curſe the rulers of thy people." Or according to St. *Paul*—"it is written thou ſhalt not ſpeak evil of the ruler of thy people." This is all, namely, that thou ſhalt not ſpeak "evil," that is, "falſly," and my bible no where, as I can find, ſays, "thou ſhalt not ſpeak truth of the ruler of thy people," nor does St. *Paul* if rightly underſtood, as I apprehend, intimate any ſuch doctrine.

The quotation of this text by St. *Paul*, by no means forbids our ſpeaking truth of our rulers; and complaining, when they are guilty of cruelty, tyranny and oppreſſion. Though I am ſenſible that this text, and the quotation of it by St. *Paul*, has been preſs'd into the ſervice of tyrants and oppreſſors, by ſome Romiſh, Jeſuitical writers; and that though ſome very worthy, honeſt, though infallible men, have been miſlead by them. St. *Paul* is on all hands, allow'd to be divinely inſpired, when he ſaid to *Annanias*, "God ſhall ſmite thee, thou whited wall;" which prediction was exactly fulfilled by his being ſlain about five years after, according to Joſephus. And will any mortal believe when St. *Paul* adds, "for ſitteſt thou to judge me after the law, & commandeſt me to be ſmitten contrary to law?" That St. Paul did not know that *Annanias* was *a nominal High Prieſt*? by no means. So that when St. *Paul* ſays, "I wiſt not, brethren, that he was the *High Prieſt*." St *Paul* plainly intimates, that as *Annanias* did not act as Gods High Prieſt ought, *he did not own or acknowledge him to be the High Prieſt.*

Though as St. *Paul* was not only divinely inſpired, but alſo a man of great addreſs, (as plainly appears, by the diviſion he made in the council, by crying out, "I am a Phariſee, the ſon of a Phariſee: of the hope of the reſurrection of the dead, I am call'd in queſtion.") St. *Paul* did not think it a proper time or place, to diſpute his being High Prieſt, before ſuch a court.

And thus underſtood, St. *Paul* will appear perfectly conſiſtent with *himſelf*, and with the whole *tenor and current of inſpiration, right reaſon*, and the *laws of our country*: as to the point under conſideration.

Am with the moſt profound reſpect, for the *Bible, St. Paul, Dr Mather, Mr. A. B.* and every wiſe and good man.

Amicus Bonorum Magiſtratuum.

Connecticut, June 24th, 1772.

LONDON, *April* 13 1772.

THE Fleet that were at rendezvous in the Downs, ſuppoſed deſigned for the Baltic, are countermanded. Ships of War will be kept in readineſs, in caſe any circumſtance ſhould ariſe to render ſuch a meaſure neceſſary.

The Parliament will riſe the 21ſt of May.

It is ſaid Lord North will be called up to the Houſe of Peers.——That the Seals will be offered to Lord Camden, and if he declines to Lord Chief Juſtice De Grey.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 27.

According to the laſt advices from Copenhagen, the Attorney General having drawn up the charge againſt the Queen Carolina Matilda, and delivered it to the Committe of Enquiry; and the Queen's defence being likewiſe produced, Commiſſioners were ſent with both of them to Cronenburg to ſhew them to the Queen—Her Majeſty received them very amiably.

Copenhagen, April 4. Laſt Tueſday Dr. Munter paſſed ſeven hours with Count Struenſee, who then wrote a letter to the Queen. After he had finiſhed it, he ſaid to that Eccleſiaſtic, "Now we will take in hand ſome affairs of the greateſt importance; I mean thoſe of my poor ſoul." His converſations with the Officer of his Guard, always have the divine worſhip for their object.

Danl Lankton

Dan Lankton

By the BOSTON POST.

BOSTON, June 2.

Monday Evening laſt arrived Capt. Hoſea from London, Capt. Roſs from Falmouth, and Capt. Bowden from Scilly; by the two former we have London Papers to the 2d of May, which contain the following

Freſh Advices.

LONDON, April 27. 28.

ADVICES fromCopenhagen dated the 11th of this month inform us that Sir Robert Kieth the Britiſh Miniſter, departed from that city the 9th inſtant for Elſineur.

They write from the Hogue, that his Pruſſian Majeſty has at this time an army conſiſting of 50 000 *Infantry and* 7,000 *cavalry fit for immediate ſervice.*

We are informed from good authority, that peace in the eaſt of Europe, notwithſtanding the late ceſſation of arms is far from being ſo certain an event as has been imagined. The Empreſs of Ruſſia will not permit the Tarters of Crimea to return to their dependances on the Porte; and the Turks, if they permit the Ruſſians to navigate the Black Sea, may give up at once Conſtantinople.

The court of Berlin has undertaken to join the Ruſſians in reducing the Confederates, and in reſtoring tranquility to Poland.

Late on Saturday night an expreſs arrived from Ireland at St James's, ſaid to contain more diſagreable accounts than any that have been received from that kingdom

An order has been lately iſſued out by the French commandant at Dunkirk, which obliges all the Engliſh ſubjects many of whom are of good character and in capital buſineſs, to leave that kingdom immediately

May 2. *A correſpondent ſays the following may be depended on: Every thing is accommodated with the court of Denmark Two men of war are ordered to ſail immediately to Copenhagen with ſeveral officers of his Majeſty's houſhold on board to conduct the Queen of Denmark to Patatz, from thence to Hanover, where ſhe is to reſide during life.*

Copenhagen April 7. The Queen Julia appeared in public Yeſterday for the firſt time.

Warſaw, April 8. General Elmpt has entered Lithuania with a body of light troops conſiſting of between 15 and 16000 horſe, and 10 and 1100 foot.

Mr. Bencit, Envoy from the King of Pruſſia, has declared that his Maſter's troops had orders now to act againſt the Confederates; and the Ruſſian Miniſter has in like manner declared, that from the preſent time they will no longer ſet at Liberty any of the Confederates who may be made priſoners.

A nobleman lately arrived in the neighbourhood of St. James's from Rome, is greatly ſuſpected to have come here on a ſecret embaſſy; it is known he had ſeveral audiences of a great perſonage, and that he does not ſend his diſpatches to Rome by the poſt, but by ſpecial meſſengers.

We hear that the Spaniſh ambaſſador now here, is ſhortly to be recalled, and that he will be ſucceeded by the Duke de Villbarmoſſa, lately arrived here.

[Other Articles by the above Veſſels, omitted now, will be publiſhed in a Supplement on Thurſday next.]

BOSTON, June 29.

We hear the Honourable His Majeſty's Council and the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives have made Choice of the Rev. Mr. John Hunt for their Chaplin, reſpectively.

Wedneſday laſt being the Feſtival of St John the Baptiſt, The Moſt Worſhipful *Joſeph Warren*, Eſq; Provincial Grand Maſter of *Ancient Free and accepted Maſons*, attended by his Grand Officers and the Maſter Wardens and Brethren of the Lodges, under his Juriſdiction, viz. *St. Andrew's & Maſſachuſett's* Lodges held in this Town, The *Tyrian* Lodge held at Glouceſter, and *St. Peter's* Lodge held at Newbury Port, Cloathed in the Jewels and Badges of their ſeveral Offices, marched in Proceſſion from Concert Hall to Chriſt Church, where a very ſuitable and pertinent Diſcourſe was delivered by the Rev'd Brother Fayerweather of Narraganſett, from 1ſt. of Corinthians, 5th Chap. 11th Ver which was received with univerſal Approbation by a numerous and polite Audience.

When the Service was ended they proceeded to MASON HALL, where an elegant Entertainment was provided in the Garden adjoining ſaid Houſe, under a large Canopy erected for that Purpoſe and the Remainder of the day was dedicated to Purpoſes of Benevolence and ſocial Feſtivity.

The Unanimous Thanks of the Lodges were voted to the Rev'd Mr. Fayerweather, and a Copy of his Sermon deſired for the Preſs—The Thanks of the Lodges were alſo voted to the Rev. Dr. Byles, Rector, The Church Warden's Veſtry and Proprietors of Chriſt's Church, for their polite Behaviour in granting the free Uſe of their Church on the Occaſion.

BOSTON, July 2.

We are informed that the 'INDIANS' in "*the only loyal colony* (Rhode Iſland) *have returned like a dog to his vomit, and a ſow to her wallowing in the mire*; it is ſaid, that two Cuſtom houſe officers at Newport, went on board an inward bound veſſel from the Weſt-Indies, and were pretty buſy, *in their way*, when unluckily ſome of theſe *Savages* came on board, bound the Cuſtom houſe officers, and blacked them, then unloaded the veſſel, and after whipping their priſoners, let them at liberty.

Quere, *Whether eight or ten regiments and ſix or more ſail of the line may not ſoon be expected to quell ſuch a daring* (if it had been in Boſton) *rebellion!!!*

By a gentleman arrived from Waterford in Ireland, in eight weeks we learn, that the diſturbances in Ireland were almoſt ſubſided.

NEW-HAVEN, July 3.

Capt. Ebenezer Bartram, who arrived a few days ſince from Barbados informs that a large ſhip (—— Twine, Maſter) lying at that iſland, was on the 27th of May laſt in the evening entirely conſumed by Fire, together with the whole of her cargo, which conſiſted of four hundred and twenty hogſheeds of clay'd and muſcovado ſugar, ſixty pipes of Madeira wine, one hundred puncheons of rum, with a large quantity of ginger and cotton; alſo the baggage of ſeveral gentlemen and ladies, who were going paſſengers to Briſtol in the ſhip, and for which place ſhe was to have ſail'd the next day.

The loweſt computation of the loſs, is eſtimated at 16 000*l* ſterling

The accident was occaſioned by a Boy's drawing rum by candle light. The boy was ſo terribly burnt that he expired the next morning.

We hear that Capt. Andrew Burr, formerly of this place, died at the iſland of Tortola, a few months ſince.

HARTFORD, July 7.

The Embargo on Grain, which by Act of Aſſembly was to continue to the 1ſt Day of July inſtant, is, by Proclamation from his Honour the Governor continued to the 15th, Inſt.

The public may be aſſured upon the beſt authority, that the petition lately preſented to his Majeſty for an American Biſhop was rejected, it having been conſidered in its true light, as the deſire of a few meddling prieſts, and not of the people.

We hear that James Farral, lately murdered at Stockbride, belonged to Greenwich, in New-Jerſey, where he left a Wife and ſeveral Children. And that one James Harvey a tranſient perſon, is the ſuppoſed murderer who a ſhort Time before he committed the murder, broke Albany Goal, where he was confined for Theft.

Elijah Williams, Eſq; Sheriff of Berkſhire County, has publiſhed an Advertiſement promiſing a Reward of Ten Dollars to any Perſon who ſhall apprehend the above James Harvey, and commit him to the Goal in ſaid County—the advertiſement contains the following Diſcription of him, viz That he is about ſix feet high, about 24 Years old, very meanly cloath'd of a fair complexion, very light colour'd Hair, and ſuppoſed to be an Engliſhman. He rob'd the deceaſed of two pair leather Breeches, one brown camblet Waiſtcoat, ſundry Shirts, a Pair Shoes, one Pair large Silver Shoe Buckles marked *I F* and a neat ſilver Watch.

DIED, at Middletown, a few Days ſince, Joſeph Southmayd, Eſq; aged 76 Years. At North Branford the Rev. Jonathan Merrick, ſenior paſtor of the ſecond Church of Chriſt in Branford. At Glaſtenbury, on Thurſday laſt, Jonathan Hale, Eſq; in the 76th Year of his Age.

TAKEN up by the Subſcriber of Windſor, about three Weeks ſince, a Cheſtnut colour'd MARE, about 8 Years old, about 14 Hands high, natural Pacer, no Brand, not ſhod, and is conſiderable large bodied. The Owner on proving his Property, and paying Charges, may have her again by applying to

Jonathan Beement.

Eaſt Windſor, July 2 1772.

Whereas HEMAN and LEVI ALLEN, both of Saliſbury, have traded in Company, ever ſince September A.D 1766, till lately, the Partnerſhip was diſſolved in the Connecticut Courant. Now for a certain Conſideration to be paid to the ſaid Heman by the ſaid Levi, agreable to Articles this day ſigned &c. I the ſaid Heman do hereby Aſſign over to the ſaid Levi, all Bonds, Notes, Book Debts, and all Obligatory Writings, of what Name or Nature ſoever, belonging to the aboveſaid Company. And I the ſaid Levi on my Part, agree to Pay all the Company Debts, before I engage in any Mercantile Affairs, on Forfeiture of a certain Bond this Day Signed, &c. *In Witneſs* whereof, we have hereunto ſet our Hands, this 5th Day of June, 1772.

HEMAN ALLEN.
LEVI ALLEN.

N. B *ONCE MORE* and *NO MORE*, all Perſons indebted to the above Company, by Book, are deſired to Settle the ſame with me by Caſh, Produce, or Notes of Hand. *Levi Allen.*

RUN-away laſt Monday night from Wetherſfield a tranſient perſon who ſays his name is William Johnſon an old countryman, about 5 feet 9 inches high about 25 years of age, wore his own light colour'd, ſhort, curl'd hair, well built, has a ſore on his right leg, had on when he went away, a ſhort blue coat, red double breaſted waiſtcoat, black knit breeches had with him a pair long ſtrip'd trowſers and had one white ſhirt, and two ſtriped linen ditto. He ſtole and carried with him the following articles viz. one check linen ſhirt, a pair worſted ſtockings, a pair of thin ſhoes a pair of large flower'd ſilver ſhoe buckles, a pair large knee ditto, a black Barcelona handkerchief, and a pair of white leather gloves. Whoever ſhall take up and ſecure ſaid thief in any of his Majeſty's Goals ſo that he may be dealt with according to law, and the goods recovered, ſhall have ſix dollars reward, and all neceſſary charges paid by—

Joſiah Goodrich.

Wetherſfield, July 3, 1772.

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

One of the ſhips which ſneaked out of Boſton harbor, is watching for prey in our river, where, in a manner, below the dignity of any thing but ——, they fire at, bring too, board, ranſack, ſwear and tear at every veſſel, ſhallop, flat; &c. that they can lay their eyes on; ſtopping men in their lawful buſineſs, and putting his Majeſty's ſubjects in fear of their lives and liberties, and in a moſt underhand manner, take every low method to obtain intelligence. Laſt week they ſeized a ſhallop belonging to Cheſter, loaded with flour and lumber, and maltreated the ſkipper, on which the owner ſued the officer, and he was taken by the Sheriff when the Captain and ſeveral hands from the man of war came on ſhore, reſcued the offender, and the Captain took the writ from the Sheriff and carried it, together with the man on board his ſhip.

JUNE 18

Extract of a Letter from London, April 11

"A very extraordinary Application has been made to the Crown, by the Earl of Rochford for a Grant of all the Iſlands in the River Delaware. — This Petition has gone ſo far as to paſs the Board of Trade, and a Report has been made from thence, ſetting forth, that there is no Reaſon why his Majeſty ſhould not allow the Petition, as thoſe Iſlands do not ſeem to be included in any of Mr. Penn's Grants of the Province; that they are chiefly in a State of Nature, unimproved, without the Juriſdiction of any Court in the Province; and that they are a Refuge for Felons and Outlaws. Mr. Penn has exerted himſelf a good Deal in this Matter, and it is now before the Lords of the Council, where Teſtimony has been adduced to invalidate every Thing ſet forth in the Report of the Board of Trade, in the Judgment of every candid Byſtander. The Thing will be concluded on Tueſday, and it is much to be feared, will paſs the Council in the noble Lords Favour, greatly againſt the Rules of Juſtice and perhaps to the total Ruin of many Poor Families, who depend ſolely on their Poſſeſſions in theſe Iſlands for their Support"

Extract of another Letter from the ſame Place, April 15

"The Application reſpecting the Iſlands in the River Delaware, which I mentioned in the other Letter I wrote by this Opportunity, was to have been determined this Day. But Lord Rochford, much to his Honour, withdrew his Petition upon the Principle, that thoſe People who firſt poſſeſſed themſelves of thoſe Iſlands, while they were in a State of Nature, and raiſed them to their preſent State of Culture and Improvement, were beſt entitled to the Royal Favour, ſuppoſing the Iſlands not to be within any of the Grants made to the Penn Family."

JUNE 25

Laſt Week Captain Hammond arrived here from the Coaſt of Africa, but laſt from Nevis, who informs that he left Seraloon about three Months ago where he heard there had been a very ſickly Time in the River Gambia, that Governor De Bert, and all the Traders at James's Fort, on the River, were dead, and that the Doctor was the only white Man living belonging to the Fort. He alſo, informs, that a few Days before he ſailed, Capt. Savery, in a Brig belonging to London, trading at Camaranco, having got about 65 Slaves on board, they roſe upon the white People killed the Capt. Mate, and all the Crew, except a Boy; and that the Veſſel was afterwards retaken by one Mr. Cleveland, a Trader who recovered about 20 of the Slaves, and intended to ſend the Brig Home for the Benefit of the Inſurers.

NEWPORT, June 22.

Laſt Tueſday James Bud and Lemuel Guſtine, were apprehended and committed to goal in this town, on ſuſpicion of being concerned in counterfeiting and paſſing New York and Jerſey paper Money. About a week before, they, with ſome others, came from Nantucket in a ſloop, and anchored in Mackerel Cove, a little within our light houſe, where theſe two left her and came to this town, and agreed with an engraver to cut them a plate for the eſcutcheon or border of a New York forty ſhilling bill, for which purpoſe they cut out the printed part of the bill, and gave the engraver the other part cut into three or four pieces. But before the engraver had quite finiſhed the plate, he accidentally ſaw a New York bill, which Bud had paſſed to another man, by which he diſcovered the real buſineſs he was about, and immediately informed Judge Hazard of the ſame. After Bud and Gulline were examined, the ſloop was brought into this harbour, and being ſearched, upwards of fifty pounds of York and Jerſey money was found, including a ſmall ſum Bud and Gulline had about them. They confeſſed but little on the examination: But it might be eaſily perceived that one Wilis of Connecticut, one Smith of New York, and a number of others were concerned in this affair.

The money above mentioned, conſiſts of ſixty, twenty, ten and five ſhilling bills, principally of New York currency, moſt of which are well known to be counterfeits; the Jerſy bills doubtful, and may probably be ſome of thoſe taken out of the treaſury when robbed. There is one five pound bill not ſigned: The forty ſhilling bill, by which the plate was to have been made, is a true one.

By what could be drawn out of theſe men there muſt be a very conſiderable amount of New-York bills counterfeited to the Weſtward; as Bud confeſſed that he ſaw a great number lying on Wilis's table the firſt time he went to ſee him.

NEW-LONDON July 3.

We learn from South Haven, on Long Iſland, That laſt Monday Se'nnight, Samuel Brewſter, Eſq; of that Place, being in the Woods with one of his Negroes, attempted to correct him for ſome Miſdemeanor, which the Negro reſented, and wounded his Maſter by giving him ſeveral ſuch violent Blows on his Head with a Billet of Wood, that he expired the next Morning. The Negro was tried the next Day found Guilty of the Murder, and was hanged and drawn in Quarters.

New Haven, May 8 1772.

PROPOSALS,

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

An Eſſay on Moral Agency: Containing

Remarks on a late anonymous Publication, entituled, "An examination of the late Reverend Preſident Edwards's Enquiry on Freedom of Will."

By STEPHEN WEST, A. M.

Paſtor of the Church in STOCKBRIDGE.

WHEREIN moral agency or liberty is particularly and carefully defined——the POWERS of human nature critically examined, and a juſt and rational idea endeavoured to be given of the term power—the nature and influence of MOTIVES upon the human will, carefully conſidered—virtue and vice, ſhown to conſiſt in the *nature* of the internal diſpoſitions and inclinations of men, in diſtinction from their *cauſe*; and, therefore, conſiſtent with a previous, infallible certainty of all events—the doctrine of an antecedent certainty of all events which ever take place, proved to be both rational and ſcriptural—the idea of a power of ſelf determination in men particularly and critically examined, and ſhown to be inconſiſtent and abſurd—the objection againſt a connexion of all human volitions with ſome antecedent, extrinſic cauſe, that ſuch an opinion makes men but mere machines, obviated and refuted—the examiner's reaſonings in various parts of his performance, ſhown to be inconcluſive and unjuſt: and the great and popular objection againſt an infallible antecedent certainty of all events, as well moral as natural, that ſuch a doctrine reflects reproach upon the moral character of GOD, and ſuppoſeth him to be the author of ſin, largely and very particularly conſidered; and a humble and careful enquiry made into the extent of the divine agency, with reſpect to the event of the taking place of ſin.

It is ſuppoſed the Eſſay will contain 15 ſheets. The price to the ſubſcribers will be two ſhillings, or in that proportion, as it ſhall be larger or ſmaller.

It is now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed at the enſuing commencement, in New Haven.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the Printer hereof; and by the Author.

NEW CASTLE, APRIL 6 1772.

The Second New-Caſtle LOTTERY,

On DELAWARE,

FOR raiſing the Sum of *Three Thouſand Six Hundred Pounds, New York* Currency, for the Benefit of the United PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES in the City of *New York*, the SECEDING CHURCH in ſaid City, and the PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in *Richmond County*.

The SCHEME.

Number of Prizes.		*Value of each.*		*Dollars.*
1	Prize of	4000	is	4000
1	Do.	2000	is	2000
2	Do.	1000	are	2000
5	Do.	500	are	2500
10	Do.	200	are	2000
15	Do.	100	are	1500
30	Do.	50	are	1500
125	Do.	20	are	2500
4180	Do.	10	are	41800
4369	Prizes,			59800
7631	Blanks.			
		First drawn		100
		Laſt drawn		100

12 000 Tickets, at Five Dollars each are } 60 000

Not one Blank and three Quarters to a Prize.

The following gentlemen are appointed Managers who are to be upon Oath for the faithful Diſcharge of the Truſt repoſed viz. George Monro, Eſq; David Finney, Eſq; John Thomſon, Eſq; Nicholas Van Dyke, Eſq; and Mr. Samuel Patterſon, all of New Caſtle County: And as there are a Number of Gentlemen of extenſive Acquaintance and Influence who intereſt themſelves in the Diſpoſal of the Tickets it is not doubted it will be completed by the Firſt Day of Auguſt next, when the Drawing is to begin at the Town of New-Caſtle.

A Liſt of the Fortunate Numbers will either be publiſhed in the Boſton Rhode Iſland, Connecticut, New York Philadelphia, and Charles-Town News-Papers, or carefully ſent to thoſe Places; and the Prizes will be paid, ſubjected to a Deduction of Fifteen *per Cent.* by Meſſrs. David Vanhorne, Nathanael Hazard, John Murray, William Neilſon, Walter Buchanan, John Morton, Samuel Broome, & Co. and John Broome, Merchants, in New-York; by Doctor John Cochran, in New Brunſwick, Robert Ogden, Eſq; and Mr John Blanchard, Merchant, in Elizabeth Town, Meſſrs. Peter Chevalier, John Bayard, and John Meaſe, Merchants in Philadelphia, and by proper Perſons who ſhall hereafter be appointed, in all the other Capital Towns on the Continent.

TICKETS are to be had from the Managers, and from Mr. Samuel Talcott, jun. at Hartford, Capt Ephraim Peaſe at Enfield, Mr. Samuel Sheldon at Litchfield, Mr. Ephraim Starr, at Goſhen, and Charles Burral, Eſq; at Canaan, and Barnabas Deane and Joſeph Webb, at Wetherſfield.

⁂

POETS CORNER.

The Proſpect of DELIA.

AT fair Aurora's ſmiling Dawn,
I ſpy'd my Delia on the Lawn;
The Lark aſcended to the Sky,
And Sung with ſweeteſt Harmony.
The Nightingale warbled his Throat,
With Delia's praiſe in every Note.
The hungry Flocks forgot to graze,
And on my charming Delia gaze.
The murmuring Streams forſook their way,
And puring round my Delia ſay;
"Come view your Face in this clear Glaſs,
"And bathe your Limbs, we long to Claſp
"That heav'nly Form, and make our Stream,
"Immortal with fair Delia's Name."
In thouſand dewey Drops ſhe lives,
Painted in different Attitudes,
Various as liv'lieſt fancy Views,
That Gem upon the Lilly ſtalk,
Portrays my Delia's Morning walk,
That Drop upon the waving Roſe,
Rocks my fair Delia to Repoſe;
Thoſe trembling Pearls on the Vi'let,
Which now receed, and now have met,
Picture the height of Strephon's Bliſs,
Meeting fair Delia with a Kiſs;
With coy repulſe, retir'ing now,
While Strephon ſighs the ſofteſt Vow.
See yonder more retir'd from Sight,
Juſt in the edges of the Night,
Around a Bow'r of Amaranth's,
Hang trembling Drops, a wat'ry Glaſs;
Which Paints through glim'ring Light & Shade,
Strephon with Delia, on a Bed,
Of Hyacinth, and Aſphodel;
Retire my Muſe, and ſay Farewell.
But envious Gods on Sun beams rode,
Exhal'd the Drops to their abode;
Raphael attempts the finiſh'd Form,
the Court of Heaven to adorn,
But e'er he'd done more than her Face,
He drops his Pencil to Embrace.

BURGLARY!

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the Night of the 26th Inſtant the ſhop of the ſubſcriber in Canaan was broke open, and the following Articles of Goods were ſtolen, viz. Four Doz. black Barcelona Handkerchiefs, three Doz. blue Tapeſtry ditto, one Doz. Check Silk ditto, one Piece black Perſian, one Piece black Sattin, twelve Pieces Ribbon different Colours, three Packs Pins, ſundry Pair Worſted Stockings, about twenty Yards very fine white Holland, half a Pound of cloth colour'd ſowing ſilk, ſundry Pieces of Callico, one Doz. of Raſors, together with ſundry other ſmall Articles, and about twenty ſhillings in Caſh, in ſmall ſilver and coppers. Whoever will apprehend the Theif, with ſaid Articles, and him ſecure, ſo as he may be bro't to Juſtice ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, and all neceſſary Charges paid, by

Benjamin Sedgwick.

Canaan, June 27. 1772.

Imported directly from LONDON, now opening, and to be SOLD by Samuel Blackden, & Co. at their STORE, near the State Houſe, in New-Haven;

A large and General

Aſſortment of Engliſh & India Goods, ſuited to all Seaſons, and the Country Trade; conſiſting of almoſt every Aticle, uſually imported from Britain—which they will ſell on as low Terms as can be purchaſed at any Store in Boſton or New York.

New Haven, June 18th, 1772.

T. Hopkins,

(At his Store oppoſite the North Meeting-Houſe in Hartford.)

HAS a neat and general Aſſortment of GOODS ſuitable for all Seaſons, which he will ſell on reaſonable Terms for Caſh.

N.B. He has Indico of the very beſt Kind, together with choice Bohea Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate.

Take Notice!

THE 26th Inſtant, the County Goal in this Place was broke up, and the following Perſons made their Eſape from it viz. Eliſha Wadſworth of Hartford, confined for Debt, he is about 56 Years [illegible] Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, wears a Cap or Wig, had on when he went away, a Butternut coloured Waiſtcoat, and a pair ſhort wide Trowſers, and a red Great Coat —— Abraham Curtiſs of Suffield, committed for Debt, is about 35 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a thick, well ſet Man, wore his own black, ſhort Hair, and had on a blue Great Coat, a blue Waiſtcoat, and check Shirt and Trowſers. —— John Grant a tranſient Perſon, committed for Burglary, and has not yet had his Trial, is 28 Years of Age, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has loſt the Sight of one of his Eyes, yellowiſh coloured Hair, had on an old ſhort blue Coat, check'd Woolen Shirt, and an old pair of Leather Breeches, and a pair old Leggins and old Shoes. Whoever will take up either of the above Perſons, and return them to the above Goal from whence they eſcaped, ſhall have Twenty Shillings Reward each for Wadſworth and Curtiſs, and for Grant Forty Shillings, paid by,

Ely Warner, *Goaler.*

Hartford, June 17, 1772.

Strayed or Stolen from

the ſubſcriber the Night after the 23d. Inſtant a light bay Mare, 3 years old, about 14 hands high trots all, a Blaze in her face and a red ſpot in the blaze black mane & tail a ſmall white ſpot under her near ear, her off hind foot white. Whoever will take up ſaid Mare and return her to the owner Shall have Two Dollars reward and all reaſonable Charges paid by PARMENIO ADAMS,

Simſbury, June 19 1772.

WE the ſubſcribers being by the hon court of probate for the diſtrict of Middletown, appointed commiſſioners on the eſtate of Mr. Jabez Powers, late of Chatham, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, do hereby give notice that we ſhall attend ſaid buſineſs at the houſe of Doctor Moſes Bartlet in ſaid Chatham, on the firſt Mondays of July, Auguſt, September and October next, from two to ſix o'clock afternoon.

David Sage,
John Cooper, } Commiſſioners.

Chatham, June 19. 1772.

Stray'd or ſtolen from

the ſubſcriber, on the 7th of May laſt, a ſorril Stallion colt, 2 years old, a blaze in his face, his hind feet white, light tail, and not dock'd, and has ſome white hairs about him. Whoever ſhall take up ſaid ſtray and return him to the owner, ſhall have two dollars reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by me,

Hezekiah Biſſel.

Hebron, June 17, 1772.

LOST, about a month ſince, a red duffel great coat, about one third part worn. Whoever has found the ſame, and will leave it at the printing office, ſhall be thankfully rewarded.

BROKE out of the Goal in this Place, the Night after the 14th June Inſtant, the noted Burglarian John Brown, who was under Sentence of Death for Houſe breaking, is a ſhort, thick Fellow, 22 Years old, has been twice crop'd and branded. Whoſoever will apprehend and return ſaid Fellow to the Goal from whence he eſcaped, ſhall have TEN DOLLARS reward, paid by

LYNDE LORD, Sheriff.

Litchfield, 15 June. 1772.

TO be Sold on good Terms, ſundry parcels of good Land, with Buildings thereon, ſituate in the Pariſh of Kenſington, near the country Road.—Any Perſon diſpoſed to buy, are directed to Inquire of

JESSE ROOT.

Hartford, June 8, 1772.

---Suſquehannah.---

WHereas it is reported in ſeveral Provinces on the continent, that the New-England company of ſettlers at Wyoming, on Suſquehannah river, receive & harbour thieves, robbers and money makers, that have made their eſcape from juſtice, alſo ſervants that have run away from their maſters.——These are therefore to certify all whom it may concern, that the above reports are falſe, but on the contrary, that we will give our aſſiſtance in helping to ſtop, ſecure, and return all ſuch offenders, that they may be brought to juſtice, whenever we have knowledge of them, either by advertiſement or otherwiſe. June 11. 1772.

Zebulon Butler,
Ezekiel Peirce,
Stephen Tuller,
Obadiah Gore, jun } Committee of Settlers at *Wyoming.*

At the Staffordſhire & Liverpool Ware-Houſe in King-Street,
BOSTON,

Ebenezer Bridgham

Has juſt received from Liverpool, a very large and compleat Aſſortment of

China, Glaſs, Delph & Stone WARE,

CONSISTING of the greateſt Variety to be met with in any Store in America, or perhaps in the whole World which were purchaſed of the ſeveral manufacturers in Staffordſhire and Liverpool, on ſuch Terms as enables him to ſell them as low as they are uſually ſold in London; and he will not be underſold by any Perſon in America. He has likewiſe Nails per Caſk, Pipes, excellent old London Porter, Liverpool Ale, &c. &c.

N.B. *Country Traders may depend on having their Ware pack'd in the beſt Manner, there being Packers provided from England for that Purpoſe at ſaid Store.*

Boſton May 25. 1772. c6w

CASH given for clean Cotton and Linnen

RAGS,

Of any Kind, at the Printing-Office in Hartford.

HARTFORD:
Printed by E. WATSON.

The Connecticut *COURANT.*

From TUESDAY, JULY 7, to TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1772. [NUMBER 394.]

BY THE HONORABLE

RICHARD PENN, Esq;

Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennſylvania and Counties of New Caſtle, Kent and Suſſex, on Delaware.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information, that the Connecticut intruders, who have ſo often diſturbed the peace of this government, not content with having, in the moſt violent and hoſtile manner, diſpoſſeſſed a number of people lawfully ſettled at Wyoming on Suſquehanna under the Honorable Proprietaries of this province have lately extended their unlawful poſſeſſions to the lands of SHOHOLY *and* LACHAWAXIN *and other parts within this Province, where they are now building forts and places of defence, and making warlike preparations to ſupport themſelves in their poſſeſſions unlawfully obtained: And* WHEREAS *divers people belonging to the ſaid colony, have alſo at different times endeavoured to perſuade and inveigle many of the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring provinces to confederate and join with them in ſuch their illegal deſigns, and to aſſiſt in ſeizing and holding the ſaid lands by a ſtrong hand;* WHEREFORE, *as well to aſſert the juſt rights of the Proprietaries to the ſaid lands, as to warn and prevent any of the inhabitants of this province from being unwarily drawn in to join the ſaid Intruders in proſecuting their illegal ſettlements, I HAVE judged it proper, by and with the advice of the Council, to iſſue this Proclamation, hereby ſtrictly enjoining & requiring, in his Majeſty's name, all and every perſon and perſons already ſettled, or reſiding on the lands of Wyoming, Shoholy and Lechawaxin & other parts of the Suſquehanna and Delaware, without the licence of the Proprietaries, or authority from this government, immediately to evacuate their ſettlements, and to depart and remove themſelves off & from the ſaid lands without delay: AND I DO hereby forbid all his Majeſty's ſubjects, of this or any other province or colony on any pretence whatſoever, to intrude upon, ſettle or poſſeſs any of the aforeſaid lands, or any other lands within the limits of this province, without the expreſs permiſſion of the Proprietaries, or this government, as they will anſwer the contrary at their peril, and on pain of being proſecuted with the utmoſt rigour of the law: AND I DO hereby alſo ſtrictly charge, enjoin and require, all Magiſtrates, Sheriffs, and other Officers as well as all other his Majeſty's liege ſubjects within this province, to exert themſelves, and uſe their utmoſt endeavours to proſecute & bring to juſtice, all offenders in the premiſes.*

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the ſaid Province, at Philadelphia, the twenty ſecond day of June in the twelfth year of his Majeſty's reign, and in the year of our LORD one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-two.

RICHARD PENN.

By His HONOR'S *Command,*
JOSEPH SHIPPEN *jun. Sec.*

GOD Save the KING.

By ſeveral Veſſels arrived at Boſton from London ſince our laſt, we have the few following Paragraphs two or three Days later than thoſe contained in the Courant Extraordinary.

LONDON, April 29, 1772.

HIS Majeſty, in conſideration of the preſent high price of proviſions, has ordered one ſhilling per week to be added to the pay of each labourer employed at Richmond and Kew, and alſo a pot of beer per day, for the better ſupport of their wives and families.

May 2. By a gentleman juſt arrived from Paris we are informed the Pretender, from his being ſo many years devoted to his bottle, had no great devotion to the deed of matrimony, but was edged on by the French Court to preſerve the breed of Stuart, as a future convenience to their machinations. It is likewiſe ſaid, that the French King has added conſiderably to the Princeſs's fortune.

Yeſterday orders were given to ſeveral of his Majeſty's domeſtics, to be in readineſs to embark on the firſt notice for Copenhagen, to conduct Princeſs Carolina Matilda from that place to Zell, in the Electorate of Hanover, which is to be her place of reſidence.

The ſame day orders were ſent to Capt. Hamilton, who is appointed to have the command of one capital ſhip and two frigates, to ſail to Copenhagen on ſaid occaſion, the firſt opportunity.

There are in Newgate for trial at the Old Baily ſeſſion which begins on Wedneſday next, upwards of 160 priſoners.

Extract of a letter from Naples, April 20.

"This Country ſeems to give birth to crimes unequalled in any part of the world for their cruelty and guilt. Whether it is that this proceeds from the uncommon heat of the climate working upon the blood of the people, or from ſome other cauſe, is uncertain; but we have frequent inſtances here of crimes which are dreadful beyond credibility. A few days ago two Artiſans, who were drinking together, quarrelled in their cups; on which one of them immediately drew a ſtiletto, and laid his companion dead upon the ſpot. A ſoldier who was preſent, reſolving to be revenged of the aſſaſſin for the murder of the deceaſed, who was his friend, ſnatched up a knife from a table, and plunged it in his heart. The latter though the blood guſhed very faſt from his wound, purſued the ſoldier holding the ſtiletto in his hand; but deſpairing of overtaking him, he took the barbarous reſolution to ſtab every one that came in his way. He ſoon laid ſeven perſons dead upon the ſtreet, and wounded many more.—This monſter at laſt, exhauſted by loſs of blood, fell down; and a prieſt coming to give him aſſiſtance, he raiſed his arm to ſtab him, but expired before he could ſtrike the blow. This is the laſt of many accidents which happened lately in theſe parts."

We are aſſured that his Majeſty has ordered an annuity of 20l. per annum to be paid to the widow of the journeyman Slatter, that was killed by falling from Kew Houſe, as has been mentioned.

May 2. The Company at the Pantheon Maſquerade Ball, on Thurſday Evening were near 2000 in Number, among the Characters was a Sultan, Lady Villars, with an aſtoniſhing Quantity of Diamonds, to the Value of 30,000l. half of which was her own property.

May 4. *It is now confidently ſaid that nothing but the cuſtomary ſupplies will be demanded from the Parliament; and that this advantage is owing to the prudent adminiſtration of Lord North, who beſides avoiding the impoſition of any new burdens upon the ſubject, has paid off 1,800,000l. of the national debt in the courſe of the paſt winter.*

BOSTON, July 10.

Two Engliſh ſeamen arrived laſt week in a veſſel at Nantucket from the Havanna, where we learn they had been impriſoned ſix or ſeven year; one of them came to town this week, and informs that he was taken on the Spaniſh Main, and caried priſoner to the Havannah for being concerned in an illicit trade, (as it is phraſed by thoſe who do not chuſe to reſent the behaviour of the Dons.) During his impriſonment he ſuffered many hardſhips, and at length growing old and infirm was releaſed. He ſays, there were forty-ſix ſtout able-bodied Engliſh Seamen impriſoned at the Havannah when he left it.

Ez. Williams

Ezekiel Williams Esq

Mr. WATSON,

I ſend you a Copy of Gov. Tryon's Letter to the Inhabitants of the New Hampſhire Grants; alſo two Anſwers from ſaid Inhabitants to his Excellency, ſent by the ſame Agents:— and as it is a Matter of great Importance, as well as Speculation, deſire you would inſert both the Letter and the two anſwers in your next, and you will oblige your's,

ETHAN ALLEN.

New-York, 19th May, 1772.

ON HIS MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

To the Reverend Mr. Dewey, and the Inhabitants of Bennington, and the adjacent Country, on the Eaſt Side of Hudſon's River.

GENTLEMEN,

THE many violent and illegal acts you have lately committed againſt the peace and good order of this province, of which I have had frequent proofs and informations, at the ſame time that they are not only a reproach to yourſelves, but dangerous and injurious to your families and intereſts, cannot fail of being highly offenſive to your Sovereign. You may depend a perſeverance in your diſobedience to, and violation of the laws of your country, muſt ſoon draw forth againſt you the exertion of the powers of government. However, being ſincerely deſirous on my part, to avoid compulſive meaſures, while lenient methods may prove ſucceſsful, I eſteem it my duty to invite you to lay before this government the cauſes of your illegal proceedings; and it is with the concurrence and advice of his Majeſty's council that I ſend you this invitation, who, with me, are diſpoſed to examine into the grounds of your behaviour and diſcontent with deliberation and candor, and as far as in us lies, to give ſuch relief as the nature of your ſituation and circumſtances will juſtify. That there may be no obſtruction to your laying before me in council, as ſoon as poſſible, a fair repreſentation of your conduct, I do hereby engage full ſecurity and protection to any perſons whom you ſhall chooſe to ſend on this buſineſs to New-York, from the time they leave their homes to the time of their return, except *Robert Cockran*, as alſo *Allen*, *Baker* and *Sevil*, mentioned in my proclamation of the 9th December laſt, and *Seth Warner*, whoſe audacious behaviour to a civil magiſtrate, has ſubjected him to the penalties of the laws of his country. I am told Mr. *William Dewey*, a miniſter of the goſpel, *James Brackridge* and Mr. *Fay*, are perſons in whoſe judgment you have much confidence; I ſhould therefore think they would be your proper meſſengers on a buſineſs in which you are ſo deeply concerned, eſpecially Mr. *Dewey*, who has been favourably repreſented here ſince my appointment to this government. His Majeſty's ſecretary of ſtate has ſignified to me, that the King has finally fixed Connecticut river to be the eſtabliſhed juriſdiction between the governments of New-York and New Hampſhire. This circumſtance I mention, that you may not be miſled or deceived by a perſwaſion that that part of the country you now inhabit, will ever be annexed to the government of New Hampſhire. I have this farther motive for mentioning the King's final deciſion, that by your receiving this authority of your being in the government of New-York, I am hopeful your future conduct will juſtify me in aſſuring his Majeſty of your dutiful obedience to this his royal determination. I flatter myſelf you will chearfully improve this final offer of reconciling yourſelves to this government. I am your friend,

W. TRYON.

A true Copy of his Excellency's Letter.

Bennington, 5th June, 1772.

To His Excellency

WILLIAM TRYON, Eſq;

Captain General and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of New-York and its Dependencies, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the ſame.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's liege and loyal ſubjects of the province of New York, having received your Excellency's particular favour of the 19th day of May laſt, requeſting the inhabitants of Bennington, and the adjacent country, on the eaſt ſide Hudſon's river, to lay before your Excellency and council, the cauſe of our diſcontent and behaviour, do now expreſs our ſatisfaction in having this very opportunity to acquaint your Excellency,

Firſt, That we hold the fee and property of the lands we are ſettled and in the poſſeſſion of, by virtue of grants from their Majeſties George the Second and Third, &c. which lands at the time of thus being granted, was reputed to be within the juriſdiction of the province of New Hampſhire, until the year 1764, when ſome of your Excellency's now ſubjects had by ſome meaſures obtained his Majeſty's pleaſure for alteration of juriſdiction-line between the province of New Hampſhire, and the province of New-York; ſince which ſundry grants have been made by thoſe in the adminiſtration of government, in the ſaid province of New York, on the very lands before granted by his Majeſty to us, as tho' the fee of the land and property was altered with juriſdiction, which we ſuppoſe was not. The meaſures taken to diſpoſſeſs us of thoſe lands, by repeated writs of ejectment, ſuits at law, rejectment of proof from authentic records, refuſing a ſuitable time and opportunity for collection of evidence to ſupport and vindicate our cauſe, contrary, (as we ſuppoſe) to the uſual cuſtoms of the law of the province, ſeem to be the grounds of our diſcontent, and that the illegal and unconſtitutional method of proceeding in indicting ſundry perſons who were bound by the law of ſelf and family preſervation to maintain their liberty and properties; the uſage of thoſe intriguers that, would monopolize our intereſt to themſelves by ſuch irregular ſteps.—Their methods of breaking by violence, houſes for poſſeſſion, and to obtain thoſe whom they are pleaſed to denominate riotous, tumultuous and diſorderly, their firing on thoſe people, and wounding innocent women and children, to compaſs their deſigns may have occaſioned ſome very diſagreeable and unhappy diſturbances among the friends of Mr. Remember Baker, reſiding on the New Hampſhire grants, which we ſuppoſe your Excellency has been pleaſed to mention illegal. The foregoing is an exact account of our hitherto ideas of the ſtate of the preſent caſe, and on this footing we muſt cloſely adhere to the maintaining our property with a due ſubmiſſion to your Excellency's juriſdiction, and if we ſhould through ignorance or inadvertency, have hitherto miſunderſtood either your Excellency, or the occaſion of your Excellency's requeſt, we beg the favour to be undeceiv'd. The perſons choſen to preſent theſe lines we hope may give your Excellency ſome further ſatisfaction. We flatter ourſelves from the candor of your Excellency's favourable letter, that you will be friendly diſpoſed towards us; and we moſt earneſtly pray and beſeech, your Excellency would aſſiſt to quiet us in our poſſeſſions, till his Majeſty in his royal wiſdom, ſhall be graciouſly pleaſed to ſettle the controverſy. Should your Excellency grant this our humble requeſt, our ſatiſfaction would be inexpreſſible. Therefore, confidently truſting in your Excellency's wiſdom and clemency, as members of your province, and loyal and ſubmiſſive ſubjects to his Majeſty, we beg leave to ſubſcribe ourſelves your Excellency's faithful, obedient, and very humble ſervants.

A true copy of the anſwer to his Excellency's letter of the 19th May laſt.

Bennington, 5th June, 1772.

To His Excellency

WILLIAM TRYON, Eſq;

Captain-General and Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over his Majeſty's Province of New-York, and its Dependencies, Chanceller and Vice-Admiral of the ſame.

May it pleaſe your Excellency,

WE his Majeſty's loyal ſubjects, whoſe names are to this piece affixed, inhabitants on that tract of land, your Excellency deſcribes by the name of Bennington, and the adjacent country, &c and who was by your Excellency's letter of the 19th of May laſt, prohibited the privilege of going to New-York, and perſonally vindicate either ourſelves or country, before your Excellency, and being drove to the extremity of informing your Excellency by writing the reaſon of our diſcontent, and alſo of our behaviour, which is more at large ſet forth, than in the foregoing general anſwer to your Excellency's letter—and alſo more arguments deduced from reaſon and nature of things, we hope your Excellency will be graciouſly pleaſed to view this our defence with that tenderneſs and candor a gentleman in ſo elevated a ſtation ſhould do, & therefore beg leave to obſerve, that as on the one hand, no conſideration whatever, ſhall induce us to remit in the leaſt, of our loyalty and gratitude to our moſt gracious Sovereign, nor of a reaſonable ſubmiſſion to your Excellency; ſo on the other hand, no tyrannical exertion of the powers of government, can deter us from aſcertaining and maintaing our undoubted rights and privileges as Engliſhmen. We expected an anſwer from your Excellency, to our humble petition to you delivered, ſoon after your Excellency's acceſſion to the adminiſtration of the government, but for reaſons to us unknown, your Excellency paſſed it by in ſilence. However, we chearfully embrace this opportunity of laying before your Excellency and Council, the true ſtate of our controverſy, which we can no otherways do, but by abſorbing our perſonal diſtinction, into the community, and general cauſe, to which we have obtained the character of faithful. We aſſure your Excellency, that we aſſent to your authority of juriſdiction, in as much as his Majeſty's proclamation aſſures us, it is his will and pleaſure we be under the juriſdiction of New York, and not only now aſſent to it, but have ever done the ſame, except in inſtances where ſuch perverſe uſe has been made thereof, as would diſpoſſeſs us of our property and country, we are truly deſirous, and petitioning his Majeſty to cede us back again to the province of New Hampſhire. But this is not the ground of our diſcontent, or at leaſt is far from being the principle ground of it, thought it was done exparte, and we apprehend there were more or leſs wrong repreſentations made to his Majeſty, to obtain the juriſdiction. However, it is the unreaſonable and unconſtitutional exerciſe of it, that is the preſent bone of contention—our properties are all at ſtake, this we contend for, as the following known facts will demonſtrate. A certain number of deſigning men in New-York and elſewhere, procured patents under the Great Seal of that province, of New Hampſhire, and the New-York grantees being non reſidents, brought ſundry writs of ejectment againſt the New Hampſhire grantees and actual ſettlers on the ſame land, coveted by both patents as aforeſaid, and obtained judgment againſt them, and proceeded further, and took out writs of poſſeſſion, and actually diſpoſſeſs'd ſeveral of them by order of law, of their houſes and farms, leaving them to ſuffer the inclemency of the weather, and bereaved of all the neceſſaries of life, their new maſters having monopolized their earthly *all*, to themſelves. Their indigent families having in the firſt place, expended their ſeveral fortunes in bringing their farms out of a wilderneſs ſtate, into that of fruitful fields, gardens and orchards, the whole country, conſiſting of more than fifteen hundred families, was greatly alarm'd at the event which had already began to take place, was in great conſternation, each individual reading their own intolerable and univerſal deſtruction from the inſtances aforeſaid—Still the writs of ejectment came thicker and faſter, and univerſal ſlavery, poverty and horror, emblamatically appeared in every countenance. Things having come to this paſs, the oppreſſion was too great for human nature, under Engliſh conſtitution to grope under, for the idea thereof was much more terrible than the idea of the exertion of the powers of government.

Laws and ſociety compacts, were made to protect and ſecure the ſubjects in their peacable poſſeſſions and properties, and not to ſubvert property. No perſon or community of perſons, can be ſuppoſed to be under any particular compact or law, except it preſuppoſed that that law will protect ſuch perſon or community of perſons, in his or their properties, for otherways the ſubject would by law be bound to be acceſſary to his own ruin and deſtruction, which is inconſiſtent with the law of ſelf preſervation; but this law being natural as well as eternal can never be abrogated by the laws of man.

We would acquaint your Excellency, that ſince our misfortune of being annexed to the province of New York, law has been rather uſed as a tool (than a rule of equity) to cheat us out of the country we have made vaſtly valuable by labour, and expence of our fortunes—We conclude things as yet are unknown, or in a great meaſure unknown to your Excellency, as your Excellency's commencement to the adminiſtration, hath not been long, and a ſet of artful and wicked men, concealing the truth from your Excellency, purpoſing to make a booty of us, characteriſing us, ſpeaking of our inhabitants in general, as ſo many rioters if not rebbels, and we being a poor people at a great diſtance from your Excellency's place of reſidence, fatigued in ſettling a wilderneſs country, have had little or no opportunity of acquainting your excellency of our grievances, except by one ſhort petition to your Excellency, deliver'd ſoon after your firſt taking the adminiſtration—and as our cauſe is repreſented before his Majeſty and council, we did not expect your Excellency to determine the controverſy, nor do we yet expect it. We are ſenſible thoſe men that ſeek our ruin, thereby to inrich themſelves, do by ſtratagems of every kind, repreſent us to your Excellency as breakers of the peace, and enemies to the government, and under this pretence, they hope to ketch a number of the boldeſt of our inhabitants, and puniſh them in the New York inquiſition, with that ſeverity that the reſidue of our inhabitants may be frighted out of both liberty and property, for otherways they would ſoon be indicted rioters, and thus under colour of puniſhing rioters, and a zeal of loyalty and ſubmiſſivement to government, rob the inhabitants of their country. If we do not oppoſe the ſheriff and his poſſy, he takes immediate poſſeſſion of our houſes and farms, if we do, we are immediately indicted rioters; and when others oppoſe officers in taking ſuch their friends ſo indicted, they are alſo indicted, and ſoon there being no end of indictments againſt us, ſo long as we act the bold and manly part, and ſtand by our liberty.——This is a ſhort ſketch of the diſingenuous conduing of Meſs *Duane* and *Kemp*, and their aſſociates; and it comes to this at laſt, that we muſt tamely be diſpoſſeſs'd, or oppoſe officers in taking poſſeſſion, and as a next neceſſary ſtep, oppoſe taking of rioters, ſo called, or run away like ſo many yankey cowards, and quit our country to a number of cringing, polite gentlemen, who have ideally poſſeſs'd themſelves of it already.

As to ſundry men who have eloped lately from our grants and fled to New York for protection, ſelf preſervation neceſſitated us to treat ſome of them roughly, and others, viz. *Ebenezer Cowl* and *Jonathan Wheat* of Shafſbury, fled to New York, on account of their own guilt, not being hurt or threatned, would time permit, we could give a rational account for moſt or all of our late conduct towards theſe men. The general reaſon is this, namely, they were a ſet of men that loved themſelves, and not their country, they buſied themſelves in planing and aſſiſting to take rioters, ſo called. In fine, they were the commiſſaries of that mercenary core of Yorkers, and did more in oppreſſing the people, than they without them could do.

The aſſault made upon Mr. *Baker* at day break, of the night of the 22d of March laſt, by a number of ruffians, under the command of the infamous *John Munro*, Eſq; was a notorious riot, and gave energy and motion, the ſubſequent acts your Excellency denominates illegal, this Monro and his bloody party, by cuting wounding and maiming Mr. Baker, his wife and children, in ſuch an inhuman and ſavage manner, was neither more or leſs than proclaiming himſelf in the moſt public manner, to be a malicious and bloody enemy, not only to Mr. Baker, but alſo to all thoſe men on our grants, who manfully adhere to maintaining liberty and property, and in as much as the murtherous villain is alive, he has no cauſe of complaint—for after his aſſault upon Mr. Baker, he made another aſſault upon Mr. Seth Warner, but not having ſo ſtrong a party of ruffians with him as in his other expedition, it was not attended with the like conſequences, for Mr. Warner ſtruck his head with a dull cutlaſs, and levelled him to the ground but the blow proved not to be mortal, and after this, for his ſatisfaction for the wound, threatned the lives of a number of the New Hampſhire ſettlers.—— ——Your Excellency will undoubtedly conſider as our opponents have had the manufactory of the civil law ſo much under their power, that this mercileſs man could not be brought to juſtice, nor could others among us be ſafe any other way, but by uſing him in his own play, he ſet the example, and inraged the people to mimick him from that natural principle of juſtice in every mans own breaſt.

As to the perfiduous and treacherous Bliſs Willoggby he always pretended to be a friend of the ſaid Baker, & Baker had ever been truly a friend of his——this hypocrite, two days before Baker was taken, made a frivilous excuſe of buſineſs, went to ſaid Bakers houſe, viewed the ſtrength of it, perceiv'd Baker was ſomewhat careleſs and ſecure, and made report to the ſaid Monro. In fine, Willoggby was the planner and inſtigator of that ſavage cruelty, exerciſed towards ſaid Baker, which was perpetrated and brought into action, by the deteſtable ſaid Monro. But to deſiſt, as to the hiſtory of our late tranſactions, whether they be all right or not, we on our part have a few arguments and conſiderations more, to lay before your Excellency, as to the cauſe of our diſcontent, as well as to the cauſe of our late actions, your Excellency denominates illegal.

The alteration of juriſdiction in 1764 could not affect private property: Surely his Majeſty by this alteration, did not propoſe to take away the perſonal property of a large number of his loyal ſubjects, and transfer it to other ſubjects; the Engliſh conſtitution will not admit of this, for the transferring, or alienation of property is a ſacred prerogative of the true owner—Kings and Governors cannot intermeddle with it. Furthermore, your Excellency and council muſt needs be acquainted, that we have a petition lying before his Majeſty and Council, for a redreſs of our grievances, This is an impartial board; pray why may it not be determined there? for the very identical matters in diſpute are now, and for ſeveral years paſt, have been lying before that court, except the accuſation of riotouſneſs, diſorderly, &c. which is improved as a handle to ſubvert private property, and that only.

Furthermore, in the time of Sir Henry Moor's adminiſtration, his Majeſty was pleaſed to lay the government of New York under abſolute prohibition not to grant or patent any of the lands antecedently granted under the great ſeal of the province of New Hampſhire, and furthermore forbid the government to diſturb or moleſt the ſettlers. This rightly underſtood, amounts to a ſupercedies over the authority of common law, and abſolutely controuls the cognizance thereof. As to the particular matters in the prohibition ſet forth, or matters lying before his Majeſty by petition, the import of the prohibition muſt need be thus, namely, that his Majeſty, by it informs the government of New York that he has taken the controverſy to him made known by petition, under his royal conſideration, and that after due information and evidence of the ſtate thereof, determines to ſettle the controverſy; conſequently forbids the government taking cognizance thereof; and common ſence aſſures us that under ſuch prohibition, if a judgment at common law be ſuppoſed to be valid, it would invalidate the authority of the crown, and ſubvert and overthrow the authority of the kingdom, as it would render the prohibitions of the crown perfectly impertinent. Therefore common law, in the caſe before us, is not cloathed with cognizance of this caſe, much leſs with authority to diſpoſſeſs us; conſequently every party of men that have, with officers or otherwiſe, come into theſe parts, to diſpoſſeſs us, came in defiance and direct oppoſition to his Majeſty's orders and authority: and tho they ſtile us rioters, for oppoſing them, and ſeek to ketch and puniſh us as ſuch, yet in reality, themſelves are the rioters,—the tumultuous, diſorderly, ſtimulating faction or in fine, the land robbers, and every violent act they have done to compaſs their deſign, tho' ever ſo much under pretence of law, is in reality a violation of law, and an inſult on the conſtitution, and authority of the crown, as well as to many of us in perſon, who have been great ſufferers by ſuch inhuman exertion of pretended legality of law. Right and wrong, are eternally the ſame to all periods of time, places and nations, and colouring a crime under a ſpecious pretence of law, only adds to the criminality of it, for it ſubverts the very deſign of law, proſtituting it to the vileſt purpoſes. Can any man, in the exerciſe of reaſon, make himſelf believe that a number of attornies, and other gentlemen, with all their tackle of ornaments, and compliments, and French *fineſſe*, together with their boaſted legality of law, that theſe gentlemen have juſt right to the lands, labours and fortunes of the New-Hampſhire ſettlers? Certainly he cannot. Yet this is the object in view by this mercenary fraternity.

We do not ſuppoſe, may it pleaſe your Excellency, we are making oppoſition to a government, as ſuch; it is nothing more than a party chiefly carried on by a number of gentlemen attornies (if it be not an abuſe to gentlemen of merit to call them ſo) who manifeſt a ſurprizing and enterpriſing thirſt of avarice after our country, but for a collection of ſuch intriguers, to plan matters by influence of a party, ſo as eventually to become judges in their own caſe, and thereby cheat us out of our country, appears to us ſo audaciouſly unreaſonable and tyrannical that we view it with the utmoſt deteſtation and indignation, and our breaſts glow with a martial fury to defend our perſons and fortunes from the ravages of thoſe that would deſtroy us; but not againſt your Excellency's perſon or government.

We are fully perſwaded your Excellency's ears have been much abuſed by ſubtle and deſigning men, for we are informed from credible authority, your Excellency has lately made application to your aſſembly to raiſe an armed force to ſubdue us, but that the motion was negatived. We apprehend your Excellency views us oppoſing your Excellency's juriſdiction and that the late violent acts by us done, was in rebellion to his Majeſty's authority, or your Excellency had never propoſed the ſubduing of us. We are morally ſure we can convince your Excellency, that it is not ſo; but that, on the other hand, Mr. *Duane*, Mr. *Kemp*, and their aſſociates, are the aggreſſors.

We have choſen two men from among us, viz. Capt. *Stephen Fay* and Mr. *Jonas Fay*, to

Ezekiel Williams Esq

treat with your Excellency in perſon, who we hope will anſwer ſuch queries, and give your Excellency the ſatisfaction you hope for.

We view your Excellency as our governor and political father, and hope and expect, from the ſincerity and candor of your Excellency's Letter, you will be friendly and favourably diſpoſed towards us, when your Excellency by theſe lines, perceives the grounds, of our diſcontent: for we are conſcious that our cauſe is good, and that it was oppreſſion which has been the ground of our diſcontent, and that ſelf preſervation hath hitherto urged us to the meaſures lately taken. And we now earneſtly intreat your Excellency's aid and aſſiſtance to quiet us in our poſſeſſions and properties till his Majeſty, in his royal wiſdom ſettle the controverſy. If your Excelly, ſhould do this, there would be an end of riots, ſo called, and our tongues unable to expreſs our gratitude to your Excelly for ſuch protection.

Therefore, relying on your Excellency's great wiſdom and goodneſs, as members of your government, his Majeſty's loyal and liege ſubjects, we ſubſcribe ourſelves your Excellency's ever faithful and humble ſervants.

ETHAN ALLEN.
SETH WARNER.
REMEMBER BAKER,
ROBERT COCKRAN.

PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

With Capt. Dyar, from North Carolina, came paſſenger Mr. Balthaſar Kip, late belonging to the ſloop Sally, Capt. Hunt, who was caſt away on Cape Look Out (as mentioned in this paper ſome time ſince) who informs, that a farmer looking for his cattle, found on the ſhore near Stump inlet, almoſt expiring, Mary Trigleghr, a young woman paſſenger on board the above ſloop, who was providentially caſt aſhore, after being ſeven days alone on part of the wreck, driving at the mercy of the ſea, without any thing to eat or drink. The farmer took her to his houſe, where by kind uſuage ſhe ſoon recovered.——There were alſo ſeveral hogſheads of rum and wine drove aſhore, belonging to the ſaid ſloop, which were ſold at Wilmington for the benefit of the concerned.

On Monday laſt a court of Oyer and Terminer was held at Burlington for the tryal of —— Smart, alias M'Cormick, for the Murder and robbery of Eliſabeth Knight; when he plead guilty of the Burglary, in hopes of being admitted an evidence againſt an innocent perſon, one Shreeve, whom he impeached as the murderer; but the Grand Jury did not find the bill. Upon which the Court pronounced Sentence of Death againſt Smart, who is to be hanged next Saturday.

BOSTON, July 6.

We hear from Oxford, that as one Mr. Joſeph Davis was digging a celler in a dry gravel, he dug up a buſhel or more of Frogs four feet under ground, in a cloudy day they would live to jump ſome rods from the cellar, but when the ſun ſhined upon them they died: they continued coming out of the ground till the cellar was flooded, and then there was a croaking ſome rods from the cellar under ground for ſome time. The cellar has been improved for a year and never has had any water in it.

PROVIDENCE, *July* 4.

Since our laſt Captain John Peck arrived here from the River Miſſiſippi, with whom came Paſſenger Joſeph Naſh, Eſq; of this Town. By him we learn, that ſince the Concluſion of the Peace the French and Spaniards had ſeduced ſeven Nations of Indians from the Engliſh by means of Medals, Colours, and other Preſents, and ſettled them on the weſtern Banks of the Miſſiſippi; but that John Thomas, Eſq; Deputy Superintendent of Indian affairs in that Department, has lately arrived there, and from his former Acquaintance with the Indians, and the ſurpriſing Influence he has over them, all the above Nations have determined to return and ſettle on the Engliſh Side of the River.——The warlike Nation of the Arkanſas have determined to join the Chickeſaws, Shawaneſe and Cherokees, in a War againſt the Dickspoos for killing ſome Engliſh Settlers on the Ohio and Miſſiſippi.

We further learn, that an unhappy Diſpute having lately ariſen between the Superintendent and Mr. Harris, a Merchants Clark at Fort Bute, on the River, they both drew their Swords, when Mr. Harris was killed on the Spot, and the Superintendent ſlightly wounded. He immediately delivered himſelf up, and was to take his Trial at Penſacola.

A few Days before Captain Peck ſailed from New Orleans, an Ordinance was publiſhed by the Governor of Louiſiana, by Order of his Catholic Majeſty, prohibiting the Introduction of all Sorts of foreign Cotton Stuffs, mixed with Cotton, under the Penalty of ſuch Goods being confiſcated, and of twenty Bitts for every Yard of ſuch Goods that ſhall be ſeized.—The like prohibition, we learn, will take Place throughout his Catholic Majeſty's Dominions.

NEW-LONDON, July 10.

As it is ſaid in ſeveral News-Papers, that the Small-Pox is very Rife in New-London, it may be proper to inform the Public, that at this Time not one Perſon has that Diſtemper, or the Symptoms of it, in the Town.

Laſt Saturday, about 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, there was a violent Guſt of Wind over this Town, from the W. N. W. attended with Rain, Thunder and Lightning, when a great Number of Trees were blown up by the Roots, others broke off in the Middle, and a large Barn Two Miles from Town, was blown down.—A fine large Grove of Cheſtnut Trees, belonging to the Eſtate of Mr. George Dolbeare, in the North-Pariſh, was entirely blown down.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to ſold at the Printing-Office in Hartford,

A VINDICATION of the Power, Obligation and Encouragement of the Unregenerate to attend the Means of Grace. Againſt the Exceptions of the Rev. Samuel Hopkins, in the ſecond Part of his Reply to the Rev. Mr Mills; intiled, "The true State and Character of the Unregenerate, ſtripped of all Diſguiſe."

By MOSES HEMMINGWAY, A. M.
Paſtor of the firſt Church in Wells.

Six Pounds Reward.

RUN away from their Maſters John Northrop of Newtown, and John Sanford, of Reading, in Fairfield County, on the 21ſt May laſt, two Negro Men: the one belonging to John Northrup was about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, about 25 Years old, has a Scar over his right Eye, had on when he went away, a yellow and black Coat and Waiſtcoat, a blue Coat, white linnen Shirt, one ſtriped Woollen ditto, one white ſeam'd pair Stockings, two pair blue and white ditto, a pair brown Fuſtian Breeches, and a pair Buckſkin ditto, two pair ſhoes, and a pair Copper Buckles. The other about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, about 30 Years old, well ſet has a hair Mole on one of his Cheeks near his Noſe, one of his great Toes cut off, his cloaths were nearly alike with the above, except a pale blue Waiſtcoat, a pair black everlaſting Breeches & a pair ſilver ſhoe buckles. They have each a good caſtor hat, and ſpeak good Engliſh —— Whoever ſhall take up ſaid negroes and ſecure them to their Maſters, ſhall have ten dollars reward for each, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

John Northrop.
John Sanford.

June 11, 1772.

☞ 'Tis ſuppoſed they have each of them a forged paſs.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm containing 75 acres of good land in Lebanon North Pariſh, about half a mile eaſt of the meeting houſe; about 50 acres under good improvement, about 8 acres of mowing the reſt plow and paſturing land, well watered. There is a ſmall dwelling houſe and barn on the ſame, a good well, and a young orchard that will make about 12 barrels of Cyder per year. There is a good griſt mill within 60 rods of the houſe. For terms of ſale enquire of JAMES WOODWORTH, living on the Premiſes.

N. B. The one half of a good ſaw mill, about a quarter of a mile diſtant will be ſold with the above.

Lebanon, July 9, 1772.

New-Haven, May 8, 1772.

PROPOSALS,

For printing by SUBSCRIPTION,

An Eſſay on Moral Agency: *Containing Remarks on a late anonymous Publication, entituled, "An examination of the late Reverend Preſident Edwards's Enquiry on Freedom of Will."*

By STEPHEN WEST, A. M.
Paſtor of the Church in STOCKBRIDGE.

WHEREIN moral agency or liberty is particularly and carefully defined——the powers of human nature, critically examined, and a juſt and rational idea endeavoured to be given of the term power—the nature and influence of MOTIVES upon the human will, carefully conſidered—virtue and vice, ſhewn to conſiſt in the *nature* of the internal diſpoſitions and inclinations of men, in diſtinction from their *cauſe*; and, therefore, conſiſtent with a previous, infallible certainty of all events—the doctrine of an antecedent certainty of all events which ever take place, proved to be both rational and ſcriptural—the idea of a power of ſelf determination in men particularly, and critically examined, and ſhewn to be inconſiſtent and abſurd—the objection againſt a connexion of all human volitions with ſome antecedent, extrinſic cauſe, that ſuch an opinion makes men but mere machines, obviated and refuted—the examiner's reaſonings in various parts of his performance, ſhewn to be inconcluſive and unjuſt; and the great and popular objection againſt an infallible antecedent certainty of all events, as well moral as natural, that ſuch doctrine reflects reproach upon the moral character of GOD, and ſuppoſeth him to be the author of ſin, largely and very particularly conſidered; and a humble and careful enquiry made into the extent of the divine agency, with reſpect to the event of the taking place of ſin.

It is ſuppoſed the Eſſay will contain [illegible] ſheets. The price to the ſubſcribers will be two ſhillings, or in that proportion, as it ſhall be larger or ſmaller.

It is now in the preſs, and will be publiſhed at the enſuing Commencement, in New Haven.

Subſcriptions are taken in by the Printer hereof; and by the Author.